

PESTICIDE GLOSSARY (draft 2/11/08)

Note: The following definitions are intended to help understand the terminology used in this website and on product labels. In cases where definitions from statutes and regulations have been included, the law or regulation has been referenced. The following definitions do not necessarily represent the only interpretation of the term defined.

This glossary contains definitions from:

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 33, Title 1. § 33-0301
(<http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugtf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS>)

Statutory Authority ECL §§ 33-0301[2] [m], 33-0303[3] [d], [e]
6 NYCRR Part 325: Application of Pesticides, Section 325.1: Definitions.
(<http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4424.html#14564>)
6 NYCRR Part 326: Registration and Classification of Pesticides, Section 326.1: Definitions.
(<http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4423.html#14590>)

Cornell Cooperative Extension Pesticide Management Education Program
Source: (<http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/facts-slides-self/dictionary.html>)

AAPCO: Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, Inc.

Absorption: Process by which pesticides are taken into tissues, namely plants, by roots or foliage.

Acaricide (miticide): An agent that destroys mites and ticks.

Acetylcholine: A chemical transmitter of nerve and nerve-muscle impulses in animals.

Active ingredient: a. In the case of a pesticide other than a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant, an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects, fungi, rodents, weeds, or other pests. b. In the case of a plant regulator, an ingredient which, through physiological action, will accelerate or retard the rate of growth or rate of maturation or otherwise alter the behavior of ornamental or crop plants or their produce. c. In the case of a defoliant, an ingredient which will cause the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant. d. In the case of a desiccant, an ingredient which will artificially accelerate the drying of plant tissue. (ECL § 33-0101 & 6 NYCRR §326.1)

Acute toxicity: The toxicity of a material as determined by its ability to cause injury or death from a single dose or exposure.

Adjuvant: An ingredient that improves the properties of a pesticide formulation. Includes wetting agents, spreaders, emulsifiers, dispersing agents, foam suppressants, penetrants, and correctives.

Adsorption: The chemical and/or physical attraction of a substance to a surface. Refers to gases, dissolved substances, or liquids on the surface of solids or liquids.

Aerosol: A suspension of solids or liquids in air.

Agricultural animal: any animal that is raised to produce food, clothing, or other saleable commodity, along with large farm animals, including but not limited to: horses, mules, and oxen. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Agricultural commodity: any plant or part thereof, or animal, or animal product, produced by a person (including farmers, ranchers, vineyardists, plant propagators, Christmas tree growers, aquaculturists, floriculturists, orchardists, foresters or other comparable persons) primarily for sale, consumption, propagation or other use by man or animals. (ECL §33-0101 & 6 NYCRR §325.1)

Algicide: Chemical used to control algae and aquatic weeds.

Alkylating agent: Highly active compounds that replace hydrogen atoms with alkyl groups, usually in cells undergoing division.

Annual: A plant that completes its life cycle in one year. That is, a plant that germinates from seed, produces seed, and dies in the same season.

Antagonism: Decreased activity arising from the effect of one chemical or another (opposite of synergism).

Antibiotic: A chemical substance produced by a microorganism and that is toxic to other microorganisms.

Anticoagulant: A chemical that prevents normal blood clotting. The active ingredient in some rodenticides.

Antimicrobial agents: (1) disinfectants intended to destroy or irreversibly inactivate infectious or other undesirable bacteria, pathogenic fungi, or viruses on surfaces or inanimate objects; (2) sanitizers intended to reduce the number of living bacteria or viable virus particles on inanimate surfaces, in water, or in air; (3) bacteriostats intended to inhibit the growth of bacteria in the presence of moisture; (4) sterilizers intended to destroy viruses and all living bacteria, fungi and their spores, on inanimate surfaces; (5) fungicides and fungistats intended to inhibit the growth of, or destroy, fungi (including yeasts), pathogenic to humans or other animals on inanimate surfaces; and (6) commodity preservatives and protectants intended to inhibit the growth of, or destroy bacteria in or on raw materials (such as adhesives and plastics) used in manufacturing, or manufactured products (such as fuel, textiles, lubricants, and paints), but not those utilized in the pulp and paper process or cooling towers. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Anti-siphoning device: the use of a backflow prevention device that uses a reduced pressure zone device or an air gap separation between a water source and the overflow of a receptacle (i.e., spray tank, mixing tank, dipping vat, etc.) containing pesticides, to prevent contaminated water from siphoning back into a water supply. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Antitranspirant: A chemical applied directly to a plant that reduces the rate of transpiration water loss by the plant.

Apiculture: Pertaining to the care and culture of bees.

Application of pesticides: the placement for effect of a pesticide at or on the location where pest control is desired. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Aromatics: Solvents containing benzene or compounds derived from benzene.

Atropine (atropine sulfate): An antidote used to treat organophosphate and carbamate insecticide poisoning.

Attractant, insect: A substance that lures insects to trap or poison-bait stations. Usually classed as either food, oviposition, or sex attractants.

Auxin: A substance found in plants that stimulates cell growth in plant tissues.

Avicide: A pesticide agent used to control birds.

Bactericide: Any bacteria-killing chemical.

Bacteriostat: A material used to prevent growth or multiplication of bacteria.

Band application: An application to a continuous restricted band such as in or along a crop row, rather than over the entire field area.

Biennial: A plant that completes its growth in two years. The first year it produces leaves and stores food; the second year, it produces fruit and seeds.

Biological control agent: Any biological agent that adversely affects pest species.

Biomagnification: The increase in concentration of a pollutant in animals as related to their position in a food chain, usually referring to the persistent organochlorine insecticides and their metabolites.

Biota: The animals and plants of a given habitat.

Biotic insecticide: Usually microorganisms known to be insect pathogens that are applied in the same manner as conventional insecticides to control pest species.

Biotype: A subgroup within a species differing in some respect from the species such as a subgroup that is capable of reproducing on a resistant variety.

Botanical pesticide: A pesticide produced from naturally-occurring chemicals found in some plants. Examples are nicotine, pyrethrum, strychnine, and rotenone.

Brand: The name, number, or designation of a pesticide.

Broadcast application: An application over an entire area rather than only on rows, beds, or middles.

Broad-spectrum insecticide: A nonselective insecticide that has about the same toxicity to most insects.

Calibrate: To determine the amount of pesticide that will be applied to the target area.

Carbamate insecticide: A class of insecticides that has had many uses on food crops, ornamentals, homes, and gardens. Carbamate insecticides have a characteristic action on the nervous system. This class of insecticides includes such chemicals as aldicarb, carbaryl, and propoxur.

Carcinogen: A substance that causes cancer in human and/or animal tissue.

Carcinogenic: Capable of causing cancer.

Carrier: An inert material that serves as a vehicle for the active ingredient or toxicant.

Causal organism: The organism (pathogen) that produces a given disease.

Ceiling Limit: The maximum amount of a toxic substance allowed to be in workroom air at any time during the day.

Certification: the recognition by the department (DEC) that the individual has demonstrated competency and is therefore authorized to use or supervise the use of pesticides or sell restricted use pesticides. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Certified pesticide applicator: a commercial or private pesticide applicator who is certified by the department (DEC) to use, supervise the use of, or train another individual in the use of any pesticide in any category of use covered by the individual's certification or any individual who is

certified to sell restricted use pesticides as described in subdivision 325.16(l) of 6 NYCRR. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Certified commercial pesticide applicator: a certified applicator who is certified by the department (DEC) to use or supervise the use of any commercial application of pesticides or to sell or supervise the sale of a restricted use pesticide as described in subdivision 325.16(l) of 6 NYCRR. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Certified commercial pesticide technician: an individual who is at least 17 years of age and is certified to engage in the following: (1) commercial use of any general use or unclassified pesticide without supervision; or (2) use of any pesticide when working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial pesticide applicator. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Certified private pesticide applicator: a certified applicator who is at least 17 years old and uses or supervises the private application of restricted use pesticides for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Chelating agent: Certain organic chemicals (i.e., ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) that combine with metal to form soluble compounds and prevent conversion to insoluble compounds.

Chemical name: The scientific name of the active ingredient(s) found in the formulated product. The name is derived from the chemical structure of the active ingredient.

Chemigation: the application of a chemical via an irrigation system by introducing or injecting the chemical into the water flowing through the system. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Chemosterilant: Chemical compounds that cause sterilization or prevent effective reproduction.

Chlorosis: Loss of green color in foliage.

Cholinesterase: An enzyme of the body necessary for proper nerve function and that is inhibited or damaged by exposure to organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.

Chronic toxicity: The toxicity of a material determined as a function of long-term exposure.

Commercial application: any application of any pesticide except as defined in private or residential application of pesticides. (ECL §33-0101)

Commercial lawn application: the application of pesticide to ground, trees, or shrubs on public or private outdoor property. The following pesticide applications are not considered commercial lawn application: (1) the application of pesticide for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity; (2) residential application of pesticides; (3) the application of pesticides around or near the foundation of a building for the purpose of indoor pest control; (4) the application of pesticides by or on behalf of agencies except that agencies are subject to commercial lawn application visual notification requirements of this Part pursuant to subdivisions 325.40(f), (g) and (h) of this Part (6 NYCRR) where such application is within one hundred feet of a dwelling, multiple dwelling, public building or public park; or (5) the application of pesticides on golf courses or turf farms. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Commercial pesticide apprentice: an individual who has met the requirements enumerated in section 325.10 of 6 NYCRR, is at least 16 years of age, and is working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial pesticide applicator. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Common pesticide name: A common chemical name given to a pesticide by a recognized committee on pesticide nomenclature. Many pesticides are known by a number of trade or brand names but have only one recognized common name. For example, the common name for Sevin insecticide is carbaryl.

Compatibility: When two materials can be mixed together with neither affecting the action of the other.

Concentration: The amount of a pesticide in a liquid or dust; for example, pounds/gallon, or percent by weight.

Contact herbicide: A chemical that is injurious to plants by contact with plant tissue rather than as a result of translocation.

Contamination: the presence of a pesticide or pesticides, in or on areas other than the target area, in quantities which are or may be injurious to humans or the environment. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Cutaneous toxicity: Same as dermal toxicity.

Cuticle: The outer covering of insects.

DEC (The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation): The state agency responsible for regulating pesticides in New York State.

Deciduous: Plants that lose their leaves during the winter or at the end of the growing season.

Decomposition: The breakdown of a chemical.

Decontaminate: The removal or breakdown of any pesticide chemical from any surface or piece of equipment.

Deflocculating agent: Material added to a spray preparation to prevent aggregation or sedimentation of the solid particles.

Defoliant: any substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission. (ECL §33-0101)

Degradation: the decomposition of a compound by stages, exhibiting well-defined intermediate products. (ECL §33-0101)

Density: The amount of space taken up by a given weight of a substance. Gold is a very dense substance because a small amount of it weighs a lot. Styrofoam is not very dense because it weighs very little but takes up a lot of space. The density of a substance is usually compared to water, which has a density of 1. Substances more dense than water (which sink in water) have densities greater than 1; substances which float on water have densities less than 1.

Dermal toxicity: The toxicity of a material as tested on the skin, usually on the shaved skin of a rabbit; the property of a pesticide to poison an animal or human when absorbed through the skin.

Dermal: Related to the skin.

Desiccant: any substance or mixture of substances intended for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue. (ECL §33-0101)

Desiccation: The drying of plant or plant parts.

Detoxify: To make an active ingredient in a pesticide or other poisonous chemical harmless and incapable of being toxic to plants and animals.

Diluent: The component of a dust or spray that dilutes the active ingredient.

Disinfectant: A chemical or other agent that kills or inactivates disease-producing microorganisms in animals, seeds, or other plant parts. Also commonly refers to chemicals used to clean or surface sterilize inanimate objects.

DNA: Deoxyribonucleic acid.

Dormant spray: A chemical applied in winter or very early spring before treated plants have started active growth.

Dose, dosage: Same as rate. The amount of toxicant given or applied per unit of plant, animal, or surface.

Drift, spray: The movement of airborne spray droplets from the spray nozzle beyond the intended contact area.

EC50: The median effective concentration of the toxicant in environmental media (usually water) that is calculated to produce a designated effect in 50 percent of the test organisms exposed.

Ecdysone: The hormone secreted by insects essential to the process of molting from one stage to the next.

ECL: Environmental Conservation Law (full text available at <http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugtf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS>) .

Ecology: A branch of biology concerned with organisms and their relation to the environment.

Economic level: The insect pest level at which additional management practices would need to be employed to prevent economic losses.

Ecosystem: The interacting system of all the living organisms of an area and their nonliving environment.

ED50: The median effective dose, expressed as milligrams per kilogram of body weight, that is calculated to produce a designated effect in 50 percent of the test organisms exposed.

Emergency pesticide application: an unanticipated non-routine application of a pesticide made in response to an imminent threat to human health or property that requires immediate application. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Emulsifiable concentrate: A concentrated pesticide formulation containing organic solvent and emulsifier to facilitate emulsification with water.

Emulsifier: Surface-active substances used to stabilize suspensions of one liquid in another; for example, oil in water.

Emulsion: The suspension of miniscule droplets of one liquid in another.

Environment: water, air, land and all plants and humans and other animals living therein, and the inter-relationships which exist among them. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

EPA (The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency): The federal agency responsible for pesticide rules and regulations, and all pesticide registrations.

EPA establishment number: A number assigned to each pesticide production plant by EPA. The number indicates the plant at which the pesticide product was produced and must appear on all labels of that product.

EPA registration number: A number assigned to a pesticide product by EPA when the product is registered by the manufacturer or his designated agent. The number must appear on all labels for a particular product.

Excavation/treated backfill technique: application of termiticide in the following manner: (1) trench and remove soil to be treated onto heavy plastic sheeting or similar material, or into a wheelbarrow or other device which prevents introduction of termiticide to the environment; (2) treat excavated soil according to label directions. Mix termiticide dilution thoroughly into the soil in such a manner that termiticide runoff or spillage does not occur; and (3) after treated soil has

completely absorbed the termiticide dilution, replace treated soil in the trench. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Experimental use products: All products whose use is authorized by an experimental use permit issued by the EPA or required to be issued by the EPA. Also, experimental products not requiring the issuance of a federal experimental use permit under EPA criteria specified in federal regulations.

Experimental use permit: a permit issued to an applicant for the use of a limited amount of a pesticide not registered pursuant to this article to accumulate data necessary to apply to register the pesticide. (ECL §33-0101)

Exterminate: Often used to imply the elimination of a species or a group of species from a given area.

FEPCA: The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972.

Field scout: A person who samples fields for insect or disease infestations.

FIFRA: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947.

Filler: Diluent in powder form.

Flowable: A type of pesticide formulation in which a very finely ground solid particle is mixed in a liquid carrier.

Foaming agent: A chemical that causes a pesticide preparation to produce a thick foam. This aids in reducing drift.

Fog treatment: The application of a pesticide as a fine mist for the control of pests.

Food chain: A sequence of species within a community, each member of which serves as food for the species next highest in the chain.

Formulation: The way in which a pesticide is prepared for practical use. Includes preparation as wettable powder, granular, emulsifiable concentrate, etc.

Full-coverage spray: Applied thoroughly over the crop to a point of runoff or drip.

Fumigant: any pesticide product that is a vapor or gas, or forms a vapor or gas on application, and whose pesticidal action is through the gaseous state. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Fungi: all non-chlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (that is, all non-chlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts) as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeast, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals. (ECL §33-0101)

Fungicide: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any fungi. (ECL §33-0101)

Fungistatic: The action of a chemical that inhibits the germination of fungus spores while in contact.

Gallonage: The number of gallons of finished spray mix applied per acre, tree, hectare, square mile, or other unit.

General use pesticide: a pesticide which does not meet the state criteria for a restricted pesticide as established under authority of section 33-0303 of Article 33 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Gram: A unit of mass in the metric system. One ounce is about 28 grams and a pound is about 450 grams.

Ground equipment: any machine or device (other than aircraft) for use on land or water, designed for, or adaptable to use in applying pesticide as spray, dust, aerosol, fog, or in any other form. (ECL §33-0101 & 6 NYCRR §325.1)

Growth regulator: A substance effective in minute amounts for controlling or modifying growth processes.

Harvest intervals: The period between the most recent application of a pesticide to a crop and the harvest as permitted by a product label.

Hazard: a probability that a given pesticide will have an adverse effect on the environment in a given situation, the relative likelihood of danger or ill effect being dependent on a number of interrelated factors present at any given time. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Health hazard: Anything which can have a harmful effect on human health under the conditions in which it is used or produced. Health hazards can be acute or chronic.

Herbicide: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any weed. (ECL §33-0101)

Hormone: A product of living cells that circulates in the animal or plant fluids and that produces a specific effect on cell activity remote from its point of origin.

Hydrolysis: In the case of pesticides, the chemical process of pesticide breakdown or decomposition involving splitting of the molecule and addition of a water molecule.

Inert ingredient: an ingredient which is not an active ingredient. (ECL §33-0101)

Ingest: To eat or swallow.

Ingredient statement: either a. A statement of the name and percentage of each active ingredient, together with the total percentage of the inert ingredients, in the pesticide; and b. If the pesticide contains arsenic in any form, a statement of the percentage of total and water soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic (ECL §33-0101)

Inhalation toxicity: To be poisonous to man or animals when breathed into the lungs.

Insect: any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class Insecta, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as, for example, beetles, bugs, bees, flies, and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as, for example, spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice, except those on or in living man. This term shall also include hematodes. (ECL §33-0101)

Insect-growth regulator (IGR): A chemical substance that disrupts the action of insect hormones controlling molting, maturity from pupa stage to adult, and others.

Insecticide: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects which may be present in any environment whatsoever, except those on or in living man. (ECL §33-0101)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): a systematic approach to managing pests which focuses on long-term prevention or suppression with minimal impact on human health, the environment, and nontarget organisms. IPM incorporates all reasonable measures to prevent pest problems by properly identifying pests, monitoring population dynamics, and utilizing cultural, physical, biological, or chemical pest population control methods to reduce pests to acceptable levels. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Intramuscular: Injected into the muscle.

Intravenous: Injected into the vein.

Kilogram: 1000 grams. One kilogram equals about 2.2 pounds.

Label: the written, printed, or graphic matter on, or attached to, the pesticide, or its immediate container and any outside containers or wrappers. (ECL §33-0101 & 6 NYCRR §325.1, §326.1)

Labeling: all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter: a. Upon the pesticide or any of its containers or wrappers; b. Accompanying the pesticide at any time; c. To which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the pesticide, except when accurate, non-misleading reference is made to current official publications of the United States Department of Agriculture or Interior, the United States Public Health Service, state agricultural experiment stations, state colleges of agriculture, or other similar federal institutions or official agencies of this state or other states authorized by law to conduct research in the field of pesticides. (ECL §33-0101 & 6 NYCRR §325.1, §326.1)

LC50: Median lethal concentration. The concentration in an environmental media calculated to kill 50 percent of the test organisms. This value is often expressed as parts per million or parts per billion in the environmental media (usually water or air).

LD50: Median lethal dose. The dose calculated to kill 50 percent of the test organisms, expressed as milligrams of toxicant per kilogram of body weight.

Leaching: The movement of a pesticide chemical or other substance downward through soil or other growing media as a result of water movement.

Liter: A unit of volume in the metric system. A liter is about the same volume as a quart.

Low-volume spray: Concentrated spray, applied to uniformly cover the crop, but not as a full coverage to the point of runoff.

Major change in labeling: any new pesticide product or any amended label or labeling for a pesticide product which contains an active ingredient previously registered and which: (1) results in major change in the use pattern for the active ingredient; (2) changes the classification of the active ingredient or the product to general use or restricted use; (3) increases the application rate; (4) changes the percent concentration of an active ingredient other than an increase due to changes in methods of analysis; (5) adds a previously-registered active ingredient or deletes any active ingredient; or (6) any other change which significantly increases the potential exposure of any non-target organism or which increases the potential for a significant impact to humans, property or the environment. Examples include but are not limited to: addition of aerial application, addition of direct soil application, or addition of a major crop. (6 NYCRR §326.1)

Metabolite: any substance produced in or by living organisms by biological processes and derived from a pesticide. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Meter: A unit of length in the metric system. A meter is about 40 inches long.

mg/m³: A way of expressing the concentration of a substance in air; that is, milligrams (mg) of substance per cubic meter (m³) of air.

Microbial pesticide: any pesticide that is classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a microbial pesticide and whose active ingredients consist of living microbial entities capable of survival, growth, reproduction and infection (i.e., bacteria, fungi, viruses and protozoans). (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Mildew: Fungus growth on a surface.

Milligram: One one-thousandth of a gram.

Molluscicide: A chemical used to kill or control mollusks such as snails and slugs.

Multiple dwelling: any dwelling which is to be occupied by or is occupied as a residence or home of three or more families living independently of each other. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Mutagen: A substance causing genes in an organism to mutate or change.

Mutagenic: Capable of changing cells in such a way that future cell generations are affected. Mutagenic substances are usually considered suspect carcinogens.

Mycoplasma: A microorganism intermediate in size between viruses and bacteria possessing many virus-like properties and not visible with a light microscope.

Necrosis: Death of tissue, from either a plant or animal.

Nematicide: A substance used to kill nematodes.

NIOSH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. NIOSH does research on occupational safety and health questions and makes recommendations to OSHA.

Nontarget organism: a plant or animal other than the one the pesticide is meant to control. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Odor threshold: The lowest concentration of a substance's vapor in air that can be smelled. Odor thresholds are highly variable depending on the individual who breathes the substance and the nature of the substance.

Oncogenic: The property to produce tumors (not necessarily cancerous) in tissues. (See definition for Carcinogenic.)

Oral toxicity: The toxicity of a compound when given by mouth. Usually expressed as number of milligrams of chemical per kilogram of body weight of animal. The smaller the number, the greater the toxicity.

Organochlorine insecticides: A class of insecticides whose use has been sharply limited in the United States over the last several decades. Their primary mode of toxicity is through the nervous system. This class of insecticides includes such chemicals as chlordane, DDT, mirex, and lindane.

Organophosphate insecticides: A class of insecticides that has had many uses on food crops, ornamentals, homes, and gardens. However, some of these uses have recently been limited in the United States. Organophosphate insecticides have a characteristic action on the nervous system. This class of insecticides contains such chemicals as chlorpyrifos, diazinon, and malathion.

Ornamental: trees, shrubs, and other plantings, grown primarily for beauty in and around habitations, generally, but not necessarily located in urban and suburban areas, including residences, parks, streets, retail outlets, industrial and institutional buildings. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. OSHA develops and enforces federal standards for occupational safety and health.

Ovicide: A chemical that destroys an organism's eggs.

Oxidizer: Any substance which reacts violently with oxygen or which gives off large amounts of energy in a chemical reaction.

Pathogen: Any disease-producing organism or virus.

Perennial: Plants that continue to live from year to year. These plants may be herbaceous or woody.

Persistence: the pesticide or its metabolite remains at or near the point of application for more than one year. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Personal protective equipment: apparel and devices worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including: coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, gloves, footwear, aprons and headgear, protective eyewear, and respirators. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Pest: (1) any insect, rodent, fungus, weed, or (2) any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria or other micro-organism (except viruses, bacteria or other micro-organisms on or in living man or other living animals) which the commissioner (DEC) declares to be a pest. (ECL §33-0101)

Pesticide: (1) Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, or other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living humans /or other animals, which the department (DEC) shall declare to be a pest; and (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. (6 NYCRR §325.1) (ECL §33-0101)

Pesticide business: any person providing commercial application of pesticides for hire. (ECL §33-0101)

Pesticide product: a pesticide active ingredient or ingredients in a particular formulation, including its related composition, packaging, and labeling. The term includes any physical apparatus used to deliver or apply the pesticide if distributed or sold with the pesticide. Examples include but are not limited to: (1) any pesticide product registered or required to be registered by EPA, including: (i) pesticide products with supplemental distributor registrations, each of which must be registered as a separate product; and (ii) additional brand names, each of which must be registered separately; (2) any pesticide product registered for a special local need; and (3) any product whose use is authorized by an experimental use permit issued by an agency of the United States government. (6 NYCRR §326.1)

Pesticide use: performance of the following pesticide-related activities: application; mixing; loading; transport, storage or handling after manufacturer's seal is broken; cleaning of pesticide application equipment; and any required preparation for container disposal. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

pH: A measure of how acid or how caustic (basic) a substance is on a scale of 1-14. A pH of 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).

Pheromones: A chemical substance that is produced by an organism and serves as a stimulus to other individuals of the same species. Laboratory-synthesized pheromones have been developed for some insect pheromones for the purpose of trapping or confusing individuals.

Phytotoxic: Injurious to plants.

PIMS: The Pesticide Product, Ingredient, and Manufacturer System is a databases designed to aid a user in searching for pesticide product information.

Piscicide: A chemical used to kill fish.

Plant regulator: any substance or mixture of substances, intended through physiological action, for accelerating or retarding the rate of growth or rate of maturation, or for otherwise altering the behavior of ornamental or crop plants or their produce, but shall not include substances to the extent that they are intended as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants, and soil amendments. (ECL §33-0101)

Poison control center: An information source for human poisoning cases, including pesticides, usually located at major hospitals.

Poison: Any chemical or agent that can cause illness or death when eaten, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled by humans or animals.

Postemergence: After emergence (that is, coming up out of the soil) of the specified weed or crop.

ppb: Parts per billion is the number of parts of toxicant per billion (10⁹) parts of the substance (e.g., water, soil, food) in question.

ppm: Parts per million is the number of parts of toxicant per million (10⁶) parts of the substance (e.g., water, soil, food) in question.

Preplanting treatment: A pesticide application made before a crop is planted.

Private application of pesticides: the application of a restricted use pesticide for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity: (1) On property owned or rented by the applicator or the applicator's employer; or (2) if applied without compensation other than the barter of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities, on property owned or rented by a party to such a barter transaction. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Propellant: An inert ingredient in a self-pressurized product that produces the force necessary to dispense the active ingredient from the container (see Aerosol.)

Protectant: A fungicide applied to plant surfaces before pathogen attack to prevent penetration and subsequent infection.

Protective clothing: Clothing that reduces the amount of pesticide exposure to pesticide handlers or those entering pesticide-treated areas.

Rate: Refers to the amount of pesticide active ingredient applied to a unit area regardless of the percentage of chemical in the carrier.

Raw agricultural commodity: Any food in its raw and natural state, including fruits, vegetables, nuts, eggs, raw milk, and meats.

Reentry interval: The waiting interval required by federal law between the application of certain pesticides to crops and the entrance of workers into those crops without protective clothing.

Registered pesticides: Pesticide products that have been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the state pesticide regulatory agency for the uses listed on the label.

Repellent (insects): A substance used to repel ticks, chiggers, gnats, flies, mosquitoes, fleas, and other arthropods.

Residential application of pesticides: the application of general use pesticides by ground equipment on property owned or leased by the applicator, excluding any establishment selling or processing food and any residential structure other than the specific dwelling unit in which the applicator resides. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Residential lawn application: the application of general use pesticides to ground, trees, or shrubs on outdoor property owned, leased or rented by the individual making such application. The following pesticide applications are not considered residential lawn applications: (1) the application of pesticides for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity; (2) the application of pesticides around or near the foundation of a building for the purpose of indoor pest control; (3) the application of pesticides by or on behalf of agencies except that agencies shall be subject to commercial lawn application visual notification requirements pursuant to subdivisions 325.40(f), (g) and (h) of this Part (6 NYCRR) where such application is within one

hundred feet of a dwelling, multiple dwelling, public building or public park; or (4) the application of pesticides on golf courses or turf farms. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Residual: Having a continued pesticidal effect over a period of time.

Residue: The trace of a pesticide and its metabolites remaining on and in a crop, soil, water, etc.

Resistance: The natural or genetic ability of an organism to tolerate the poisonous effects of a toxicant.

Restricted use pesticide: a pesticide, as defined in this article (ECL Article 33 Title 1) and determined as provided in section 33-0303: a. Which (1) either (a) persists in the environment, or (b) accumulates as either the pesticide per se, a pesticide metabolite, or a pesticide degradation product in plant or animal tissue or product, and is not excreted or eliminated within a reasonable period of time, and which may be transferred to other forms of life; and (2) which by virtue of such persistence or accumulation creates a present or future risk of harmful effects on any organism other than the target organisms; or b. Which the commissioner (DEC) finds is so hazardous to man or other forms of life that restrictions on its sale, purchase, use, or possession are in the public interest. (ECL §33-0101)

Restricted use pesticide or restricted pesticide: any pesticide listed in section 326.2 of 6 NYCRR Part 326 according to the criteria of Environmental Conservation Law, section 33-0101(42), or any pesticide whose labeling bears the statement "Restricted Use Pesticide." (6 NYCRR §326.1)

Re-treatment: the reapplication or repeat of an application of a pesticide, whether or not it is the same concentration or formulation as applied initially, to a structure or an area of a structure, provided the application is for the control of the same pest as initially treated. (6 NYCRR §326.1)

Rodding: the subsurface ground application of termiticide by means of the insertion of hollow tubes through which the termiticide is delivered. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Rodenticide: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating rodents or any other vertebrate animals which the commissioner (DEC) shall declare to be a pest. (ECL §33-0101)

Safener: A chemical that reduces the phytotoxicity of another chemical.

Secondary pest: A pest that usually does little if any damage but can become a serious pest under certain conditions, e.g., when insecticide applications destroy a given insect's predators and parasites.

Selective insecticide: An insecticide that kills selected insects, but spares many or most of the other organisms, including beneficial species, either through different toxic action or the manner in which insecticide is used.

Senescence: The plant growth phase from full maturity to death.

Signal word: A required word that appears on every pesticide label to denote the relative toxicity of the product. The signal words are either Danger-Poison for highly toxic compounds, Warning for moderately toxic, or Caution for slightly toxic.

Slimicide: A chemical used to prevent slimy growth, as in wood-pulping processes for manufacture of paper and paperboard.

Slurry: A thin, watery mixture, such as liquid mud, cement, etc. Fungicides and some insecticides are applied to seeds as slurries to produce thick coating and reduce dustiness.

Soil application: The application of pesticide made primarily to soil surface rather than to vegetation.

Soil persistence: The length of time that a pesticide application on or in soil remains effective.

Solubility: The amount of a substance that can be dissolved in a solvent, usually water.

Soluble powder: A finely ground, solid material that will dissolve in water or some other liquid carrier.

Solvent: A liquid in which other substances are dissolved. The most common solvent is water.

Special Local Need (SLN) Registration: a registration issued by the Department (DEC) under authority of Section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide, as amended, and Chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 162.152 as incorporated by reference in Part 320 of this Title (6 NYCRR), for the following purposes: (1) to meet an existing or imminent pest problem within New York State for which the Department has determined that an appropriate pesticide product is not sufficiently available which is registered by the USEPA and the Department; or (2) to allow for the limited registration and use of a product for which the full federally labeled use would result in unacceptable impacts to human health or the environment. (6 NYCRR §326.1)

Spot treatment: The application to localized or restricted areas, as differentiated from overall, broadcast, or complete coverage.

Spreader: An ingredient added to spray mixture to improve contact between pesticide and plant surface.

Sticker: An ingredient added to spray or dust to improve its adherence to plants.

Stomach poison: A pesticide that must be ingested by a pest in order for it to be killed or controlled.

Structural pests: Pests that attack and destroy buildings and other structures, clothing, stored food, and manufactured and processed goods; for example, termites, cockroaches, clothes moths, rats, and dry-rot fungi.

Subcutaneous toxicity: The toxicity determined following a material's injection just below the skin.

Subsurface ground application: the placement of any liquid termiticide below-grade or underneath a slab by rodding, trenching, excavation/treated backfill technique, or other means. Note: Presence of termiticide may appear at grade as the result of subsurface ground application. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Surfactant: An ingredient that aids or enhances the surface-modifying properties of a pesticide formulation (wetting agent, emulsifier, or spreader).

Suspect carcinogen: A substance for which there is some evidence that it might cause cancer in humans or animals, but has not been proven to do so.

Suspension: Finely divided solid particles dispersed in a liquid.

Synergism: Increased activity resulting from the effect of one chemical on another such that the combined effect exceeds the sum of the individual effects.

Systemic: A compound that is absorbed and translocated throughout the plant or animal.

Tank mix: A mixture of two or more pesticides in a spray tank at time of application.

Target organisms: those organisms which the pesticide is intended to inhibit or destroy pursuant to its registered labeled usage. (ECL §33-0101)

Target: The plants, animals, structures, areas, or pests to be treated with a pesticide application.

Temporary tolerance: A tolerance established for an agricultural commodity by EPA to permit a pesticide manufacturer or his agent time, usually one year, to collect additional residue data to support a petition for a permanent tolerance; in essence, an experimental tolerance. (see Tolerance.)

Teratogenic: A substance that causes physical birth defects in the offspring following exposure of the pregnant female.

Termiticide: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating subterranean termites. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Three rinse technique: after normal emptying, the container is allowed to drain in a vertical position for 30 seconds. The container is rinsed three times with water or the pesticide carrier being used, allowing 30 seconds for draining after each rinse. Rinse material should be easily measurable. Use one quart for each rinse of a one-gallon can or jug, a gallon for each five-gallon can and five gallons for either 30 or 55-gallon drums. Drain each into the spray tank before filling it to the desired level or drain into suitable containers for use as a diluent for future formulations of the same pesticide. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Tolerance: The amount of pesticide residue permitted by federal regulation to remain on or in a crop. Expressed as parts per million (ppm).

Tolerant: Capable of withstanding effects.

Topical application: The treatment of a localized surface site such as a leaf blade, on an insect, etc., as opposed to ingestion or injection.

Toxic substance: A substance that can injure or kill living organisms.

Toxic: Capable of injuring or killing living organisms.

Toxicant: A substance that can injure or kill living organisms.

Toxin: A naturally occurring poison produced by plants, animals, or microorganisms; for example, the poison produced by the black widow spider, the venom produced by snakes, and the botulism toxin.

Trade name (trademark name, proprietary name, brand name): The name given a product by its manufacturer or formulator, distinguishing it as being produced or sold exclusively by that company.

Translocation: The transfer of food or other materials such as herbicides from one plant part to another.

Trenching: the subsurface ground application of termiticide by means of the excavation of a narrow ditch and application of termiticide into the ditch or to the excavated soil as it is being replaced. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Ultralow volume (ULV): Sprays that are applied at 0.5 gallon or less per acre or sprays applied as the undiluted formulation.

Under the direct supervision of: the act or process in which the application of a pesticide is made by a certified commercial pesticide technician or commercial pesticide apprentice acting under the instruction, control and authorization of a certified commercial applicator employed by

the same registered business or agency or an individual acting under the instruction and control of a certified private pesticide applicator who is responsible for the actions of that individual. (6 NYCRR §325.1)

Vapor density: The density of the gas given off by a substance. It is usually compared with air, which has a vapor density set at 1. If the vapor is more dense than air (greater than 1), it will sink to the ground; if it is less dense than air (less than 1), it will rise.

Vapor: The gas given off by a solid or liquid substance at ordinary temperatures.

Vector: An organism, such as an insect, that transmits pathogens to plants, animals or other organisms.

Virustatic: Preventing the multiplication of a virus.

Viscosity: A relative measure of how slowly a substance pours or flows. Very viscous substances, like molasses, pour very slowly; slightly viscous substances, like water, pour and splash easily.

Volatile: Vaporizing readily at normal temperatures and pressures. The air concentration of a highly volatile chemical can increase quickly in a closed room.

Volatility: A measure of how quickly a substance forms vapor at ordinary temperatures.

Volatilize: To vaporize.

Weed: any plant which grows where not wanted. (ECL §33-0101)

Wettable powder: A pesticide formulation of a toxicant mixed with inert dust and a wetting agent that mixes readily with water and forms a short-term suspension (requires tank agitation).

Wetting agent: A compound that causes spray solutions to contact plant surfaces more thoroughly.

Winter annual: A plant that starts germination in the fall, lives over winter, and completes its growth, including seed production, the following season.

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