

## GLOSSARY

invertebrates	P 87	Animals without a backbone, such as lobsters, crayfish, snails, clams, etc.
biologically active	Labeling fr 8	Substances that impact living organisms by causing some change. In the case of pesticides, the change is usually intended to be fatal. For example, some chemicals intended to kill rodents act by preventing blood clotting and by increasing capillary permeability, causing internal bleeding.
caution	p 66	Human hazard signal word for pesticides that are slightly toxic to humans. This usually refers to Category III pesticides, although it is legally possible for a Category IV pesticide to bear this signal word.
Category I	P 70	Highly toxic pesticide: First Aid or Statement of Practical Treatment statement is required on label.
Category II		Moderately toxic pesticide: First Aid or Statement of Practical Treatment not required on front label, but usually placed there.
Category III		Slightly toxic pesticide: First Aid or Statement of Practical Treatment not required.
Category IV		Virtually non-toxic pesticide: First Aid or Statement of Practical Treatment not required, but usually included.
certified pest controller/certified pesticide applicator	P 171	A pesticide applicator who has demonstrated competence (via training and testing) and holds a license to legally apply pesticides, including restricted use pesticides. Applicators may be State and/or DOD certified.
Chemists	P 18	Synthesize compounds that have pesticidal activity.
Conspicuous—	P 114	easily seen or noticed; readily observable. ( <i>Directions for Use</i> must be conspicuously placed on the label.)
<i>Culex</i>	P 130	A mosquito genus.
Curative pesticide	P 166	A chemical used to kill or inhibit existing pest infestations. This type of pesticide is commonly used to control existing fungal infestations.
D	Fr 33	Dust. As in <i>Turflon® D</i> .
danger	Fr 66	Human hazard signal word for Category I pesticides that are very toxic to humans by virtue of local eye and skin effects only.
danger – poison	Fr 66	Human hazard signal word for Category I pesticides that are very toxic to humans by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure.
E or EC	Fr 33	Emulsifiable concentrate. As in <i>Prograss® EC</i> .
emergent—	P 133	Arising from a liquid or other medium. An aquatic plant having its stem leaves, etc., extending above the surface of the water.
Entomologists	P 18	Provide biological and taxonomic information about insects and related arthropods. Evaluate efficacy of pesticides such as insecticides and miticides.
F or FL		Flowable. As in <i>Guthion® 3F</i> .
environmental hazard	P 79	The product is potentially harmful to wildlife, fish, endangered animals and plants, or may adversely impact wetlands or water resources.
EPA	Fr 9`	Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal agency responsible for promulgating and implementing environmental regulations.
establishment number	Fr 51	This number identifies the final facility where the pesticide was manufactured.
Foliar application	P 88	Application of pesticides to plant foliage (the leaves of the plant).

Flashback	P 99	Hazard that may be present near valves on pressurized pesticide cans. In the event of fire, a flashback prevention valve keeps flame from getting back into the container and causing an even bigger problem (an explosion in your hand, for example). It's analogous to backflow prevention valves in plumbing systems.
Flash point	P 99	The lowest temperature at which a liquid will give off sufficient vapor to ignite on application of a flame.
Foraging	P 90	the seeking and obtaining of food.
fraud	P112	Deception, trickery, or breach of contract. Misrepresentation of a product, as to its use, safety, etc.
fumigant	P 139	Small organic molecules that are gases above 40 degrees Fahrenheit. They are heavier than air and are highly penetrating, but non-persistent. Fumigants are highly toxic.
G	Fr 22	As in <i>Merit</i> ® 0.5 G G stands for <i>granular</i> .
Human hazard signal words	Fr ?	Required on the front panel of the label, these words describe a hierarchy of pesticide toxicity to humans. From least to most toxic, they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caution -- slightly toxic</li> <li>• Warning – moderately toxic</li> <li>• Danger -- highly toxic (skin or eye effects)</li> <li>• Danger – Poison – highly toxic (dermal, oral, inhalation)</li> </ul> The human hazard level is indicated in Area 7 of the label: human hazard signal words.
IGR	Fr 15	Insect growth regulator. As in <i>Gentrol</i> ® IGR Concentrate. IGRs prevent maturation of insects, and in some cases disrupt chitin (a component of the exoskeleton) synthesis.
Illegal application	Fr 14	Any application contrary to the label directions.
Inert ingredients	61	Substances in a pesticide that are not the actual active (toxic) ingredient. They may include solvents, diluents, synergists, and other additives. The percentage (but not usually the chemical name or composition) must be listed as part of the statement of ingredients.
Intertidal areas below the mean high water mark	P 94	An area between the extremes of high and low tides which is rather low and may retain water or may dry out. If a pesticide is applied here the water will be contaminated during high tides.
IPM	Labeling Fr 1	Integrated Pest Management. A strategy of reducing pests by using a variety of suitable techniques that may include chemical and non-chemical methods.
larva	P 127 (audio)	The immature stage (between egg and pupa) of an insect having complete metamorphosis.
midges	P 127 (audio)	Any of numerous minute dipterous insect (houseflies, mosquitoes, gnats), somewhat resembling a mosquito.
MSDS	P 84	Material Safety Data Sheet. A written document that provides product users and emergency personnel with information and procedures needed for handling and working with chemicals.
metamorphosis		A change in form during development.

MMF	Fr 27	Monomolecular film. As in <i>Agnique® MMF</i> . This one-molecule thick molecular film covers water surfaces and prevents some aquatic insects, such as mosquito larvae and pupae, from breathing.
nematology	Fr 12 link	The study of nematodes, or roundworms. Many nematodes cause disease in living things and problems in agriculture.
peak egg hatch period	P 161	Many insect pests lay eggs during limited periods each year. This results in large, and predictable hatches. This information may be used in planning and conducting effective pest control.
nymphs	P 161	The young of an insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis, such as a cockroach.
overwintered	p 163	Insects that survived the winter.
pathologists	P 18	Investigate structural and functional changes in tissues and organs which are caused by pesticidal compounds.
pesticide	Fr 3	The term <i>pesticide</i> includes many kinds of ingredients in products, such as insect repellants, weed killers, disinfectants and swimming pool chemicals, which are designed to prevent, destroy, repel or reduce pests of any sort.
pesticide categories		Categories (I – IV, with Cat I being the most toxic). The categories indicate whether an antidote statement is required on the label and where (on the front or on the back). These categories are linked to levels of toxicity. (See Cat I, Cat II, Cat III, Cat IV.)
pest controller/pesticide applicator		Person who applies chemicals to manage or control pests.
pesticide resistance	Labeling fr 11	An organism's defenses against the action of a pesticide that render it partly or wholly ineffective. Some organisms are able to metabolize or otherwise deactivate specific pesticides.
pupa	P 127 (audio)	An insect in the nonfeeding, usually immobile, transformation stage between the larva and adult.
Producer	Fr 36	The company that manufactures a pesticide. The registrant listed on the label may not necessarily be the producer/manufacturer. (See registrant.)
propellant		A gas, as a fluorocarbon, that serves as a vehicle for discharging the contents of an aerosol container. Propellants fall into the category of "inert ingredients," so many aerosol insecticides do not list them specifically. Not all propellants are fluorocarbons, but they are all pressurized gasses of some type.
proprietary secrets	P 64, fr 58	Trade secrets which are the legal property of the manufacturer.
Registrant	Fr36	The party that registers the pesticide label. The registrant may not be the actual manufacturer. In this case, the label must specify the limited role of the registrant e.g., packed for, distributed by, sold by (to show that the name listed is not that of the producer).
Registration number	Fr 49	Like a social security number for pesticides. Always preceded by the words: EPA Registration Number. This number is unique to a particular pesticide made by a certain manufacturer. The same pesticide made by different manufacturers will have different registration numbers. Used as a tracking number on pesticide inventories, reports of pesticide usage, and incident reports.
restricted use	Fr 7 Popup P 172	Highly toxic or environmentally hazardous pesticides whose purchase and use is restricted to certified pest controllers. The label must clearly indicate their <i>restricted use</i> status.
S	Fr 33	Solution. As in <i>Orthene® S</i> .

<i>spp</i>	P 130	(As in: <i>Culex</i> spp) Abbreviation for the word 'species'; used to indicate that the insect has been identified only to the Genus level.
taxonomic	P 18	Pertaining to the identification, naming and classification of organisms.
toxicologists	P 18	Determine the levels at which pesticides become poisonous to humans and other organisms. Trace the metabolic pathway of pesticidal compounds in humans.
unclassified pesticides	P 171	Pesticides available for purchase and use by the general public. No statement as to the unclassified status is required on the label.
WP, W, or WWP	Fr 33	Wettable powder. As in <i>Decathlon</i> ® WP.
WSC, SC, or L	Fr 33	Water soluble concentrate. As in <i>Pyramin</i> ® SC.
WSP	Fr 23	Water soluble packet. As in <i>Merit</i> ® 75 WSP.
Warning	P 66, fr 60	Human caution signal word for moderately toxic pesticides