

LIST OF DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGY FOR THE  
LEGAL CONDITIONS FOR USE  
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## LIST OF DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGY FOR THE LEGAL CONDITIONS FOR USE

### CATEGORY: PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
1	<b>earthing up/ ridging up</b>	1. To apply an extra layer of soil at the base of the plant (or the grafting surface), for instance to prevent frost damage, to protect parts of the plant from sunlight or to bury weeds. 2. To apply soil by machine to potato or asparagus ridges or similar ridges.
2	<b>soil drench treatment</b>	The application of a plant protection product solution to the soil at the base of a plant or seedling until soil saturation.
3	<b>become established</b>	The resumption of growth by forming new roots after a crop has been cut or replanted.
4	<b>wipe</b>	To apply a plant protection product to plants by means of wick wipers (cloth, tape, rope, etc. that has been impregnated with a plant protection product).
5	<b>infestation</b>	The process of a host plant being invaded or overrun by a pest, parasite or phytophage.
6	<b>supplemental control measures</b>	Measures taken to supplement previous control measures because the organism to be controlled has developed at a higher rate than expected (see also control).
7	<b>volunteer potatoes</b>	Potatoes left over from harvest that sprout the following year in other crops. They compete with the new crop and can serve as host for late blight and other diseases that spread to healthy potato crops.
8	<b>potato ridge</b>	Machine-made long and narrow elevation in the field, in which potatoes are planted and the new tubers form. The distance between ridges is usually 75-90 cm. The height of the ridge can vary between 40 and 60 cm.
9	<b>acaricide</b>	Mite-killing agent, chemical or other plant protection product intended for use against mites.
10	<b>active substance</b>	See active ingredient.
11	<b>aerosol</b>	Colloidal suspension of solids or liquids in air or another gas.
12	<b>force</b>	To cause bulb and corm flowers (including rhizome plants like Iris and Dahlia) to bloom, usually out of season, in greenhouses or other indoor spaces.
13	<b>near-drip stage</b>	That point in spraying a crop when the foliage is wet to the verge of dripping off, but does not do so.
14	<b>transmission period</b>	The time during which a vector (insect, mite or nematode) can transmit a virus to a plant so that infection results.
15	<b>hardening off (tuber)</b>	The process of cork formation in the skin of a tuber, during which it becomes less susceptible to mechanical or other damage. This also makes the tubers less susceptible to storage diseases and reduces the amount of water lost during storage.
16	<b>hardening off (plant)</b>	The process of allowing plants to slowly adapt to changes in climate under controlled conditions (for instance, allowing plants that have been grown as protected crops to adapt to outdoor conditions).
17	<b>field diseases</b>	See foliar and ear diseases.
18	<b>senescence</b>	This stage when the crop begins to turn yellow or brown and the leaves shrivel or fall off (BBCH crop stage 90 and above).
19	<b>repellent</b>	Plant protection product that causes insects, birds or game other animals to avert or avoid contact with a crop.
20	<b>alternate (plant protection products)</b>	1. To successively apply various plant protection products (on the basis of different active ingredients)/measures/methods in order to prevent and/or combat diseases, pests and weeds 2. To switch to a plant protection product from another chemical group in order to prevent resistance and/or limit the chance of resistance being developed.
21	<b>prune at ground level</b>	To cut back woody crops (trees, shrubs) to just above the soil.

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22	<b>arable field margin</b>	Non-cultivated strip of an arable field verging on a watercourse, another field, a path or a roadside.
23	<b>algicide</b>	Substance used for the control of algae.
24	<b>anti-sprouting agent</b>	Plant protection products used to prevent the undesirable sprouting of a harvested product during storage. (Mostly used in potatoes and onions).
25	<b>antibiotic</b>	A substance excreted by a microorganism (bacterium or fungus); when used in low concentrations, it inhibits the growth of certain other microorganisms. Explanation: This name is also used if the substance can be prepared synthetically.
26	<b>anti-foaming agent</b>	A substance, or a mixture of substances, which counteracts foaming when contained in or added to a chemical plant protection product.
27	<b>work step/operation</b>	An action or series of actions performed as part of a single agricultural activity (e.g. planting and ridging potatoes simultaneously).
28	<b>aromatic herbs</b>	Herbs that can be used to flavour foods and other products.
29	<b>aseptic filling machines</b>	Machines that prevent sterilized products from becoming contaminated during packaging..
30	<b>baby leaves</b>	All vegetable crops that are harvested before the BBCH 19 stage (for most crops this refers to the 8-leaf stage)
31	<b>bactericide</b>	A substance that kills bacteria
32	<b>bacteriophage</b>	A virus that infects and replicates within a bacterium.
33	<b>basic disinfection</b>	A standard treatment for a crop to control common pathogens. Depending on the nature of the contamination, it may be necessary to use additional, specific plant protection products.
34	<b>basis seed</b>	The first small-scale propagation of a variety, which will then be used to establish large-scale commercial seed production (= production of seed for eventual sale to nurseries, farmers, vegetable growers and flower growers).
35	<b>BBCH</b>	A scale used to identify the phenological development stages of a plant. BBCH stands for <i>Biologische Bundesanstalt, Bundessortenamt und Chemische Industrie</i>
36	<b>bed cultivation/hilling</b>	Growing crops (such as potatoes) on raised beds or ridge culture with a certain width. The beds are separated by paths (uncultivated strips) or tracks for vehicles.
37	<b>protected cultivation, soil-bound</b>	Cultivation under glass or plastic in the soil, with no continuous open contact with the atmosphere.
38	<b>protected cultivation</b>	Cultivation under glass or plastic, with no continuous open contact with the atmosphere. This includes cultivation in covered spaces other than greenhouses or tunnels.
39	<b>fumigation</b>	Use of a plant protection product in gas or vapour form (fumigant) to to treat rooms, plants, parts of plants, containers or stocks.
40	<b>verge</b>	A strip of land (usually with grass or other plants) adjacent to a path, road or railroad, which is not used for agriculture. (see also grass verge)
41	<b>professional use</b>	see professional use [?]
42	<b>nozzle shield/nozzle cap</b>	Shield or cap on nozzle to prevent spray drift
43	<b>safener</b>	Substance that can be added to a plant protection product to reduce or prevent phytotoxic effects, usually of a herbicide treatment .
44	<b>decision support system (DSS)</b>	A warning system, based on a mathematical model, that can predict when an infection with a pathogenic organism can/will take place; it can therefore inform the decision about whether or not to implement a treatment with plant protection products (the model is based partly on weather data).
45	<b>spraying</b>	Applying plant protection products, usually in dilute form, by using spraying equipment.
46	<b>control (controlling)</b>	Measures to prevent, reduce or eliminate a population of harmful organisms or a complex of harmful organisms.

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47	<b>pesticide</b>	Obsolete term for plant protection product and biocidal product. See plant protection product
48	<b>control system/control scheme</b>	A system in which various control measures and/or various plant section products are combined in a coordinated fashion.
49	<b>alternate bearing year/biennial bearing year</b>	Year in which little fruit is borne on fruit trees and the yield is low relative to the previous year with comparable conditions.
50	<b>storage cycle</b>	The time period of storage, from warehousing to delivery. A storage cycle is no more than 12 months.
51	<b>bee-attractive crops</b>	Crops that appeal to honeybees due to their nectar and/or pollen.
52	<b>miscellaneous flower bulbs</b>	All floral bulb and tuber crops (including rhizomes) other than amaryllis, dahlia, gladiolus, hyacinth, lily, narcissus, tulip, iris and crocus.
53	<b>bioaccumulation</b>	The accumulation of a substance in the food chain.
54	<b>bioconcentration</b>	The accumulation of a substance in an organism.
55	<b>biocide/biocidal product</b>	All substances or mixtures consisting of, containing or generating one or more active substances with the intention of destroying, deterring, rendering harmless, preventing the action of, or otherwise exerting a controlling effect on harmful or undesired organisms. (source: website Ctgb)
56	<b>biological plant protection product/plant protection product of natural origin (PNO)</b>	Plant protection product of which the active component is of natural origin, such as plants, animals, micro-organisms or certain minerals.
57	<b>foliar and ear diseases</b>	The occurrence of fungal infections in grain (from stage BBCH35 ) that can affect foliage and/or ear/panicle.
58	<b>foliar(-applied) herbicide</b>	Herbicide that is absorbed through the leaves of the weed to be controlled.
59	<b>leaf burn/discolouration = crop response</b>	Discolouration/burning of foliage due to non-natural cause, possibly the application of a plant protection product.
60	<b>flower thinning/fruit thinning</b>	Reducing the number of flowers to be pollinated with the aim of preventing an alternate bearing year or improving the size of the fruit.
61	<b>block spraying scheme</b>	Sequence of treatments with the same plant protection product, proceeding and/or after a treatment with a different plant protection product. A block usually consists of 2 to 4 treatments. Block spraying usually takes place as part of resistance management. In that case, the blocks must be alternated with block treatments using plant protection products with a different mechanism of action.
62	<b>soil</b>	The solid part of the earth's surface that contains liquid and gaseous components and organisms (Soil Protection Act).
63	<b>soil fumigant</b>	A fumigant (plant protection product with high vapour pressure which is administered as a solid, liquid, vapor or gas, disperses in the gas phase and exerts its effect as a gas) for treating the soil (usually the upper layer).
64	<b>soil herbicide</b>	Herbicide that is effective after absorption by the underground organs of the weed to be controlled.
65	<b>topsoil</b>	The upper layer of the soil that is periodically cultivated. Due to this cultivation, this layer generally has different properties (e.g. higher organic matter content, lower density, more/different soil organisms) than the subsoil.. The topsoil is usually 20–30 cm deep.
66	<b>topsoil treatment</b>	In soil decontamination, treatment of the topsoil to about 20 cm depth.

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67	<b>fallow</b>	Agricultural land which is temporarily taken out of production (for all or part of the growing season); it is not used for cultivating a crop.
68	<b>outer row of trees</b>	The row of trees on the edge of a parcel; the term is frequently used in fruit growing and nursery production.
69	<b>chemical plant protection product</b>	Factory formulation containing a substance that kills or repels a harmful organism, which is used to control that organism.
70	<b>chemical group</b>	A group of plant protection products with similar chemical composition. As a result, the mechanism of action of these products is usually the same.
71	<b>chlorosis</b>	The partial or complete lack of the normal green colour of plant parts as a result of a disturbance in the formation of chlorophyll, due to natural causes, chemicals, or both.
72	<b>coating</b>	The application of a thin, adherent layer on the seed or after/during pelleting, to promote rapid initial growth. Often this layer contains an insecticide, fungicide or fertiliser.
73	<b>co-formulant</b>	Every substance, other than the active substance, safener or synergist, which is used or intended to be used in a plant protection product or adjuvant, such as solvents or emulsifiers.
74	<b>combination product</b>	Product that is based on more than one active substance (not a tank mixture).
75	<b>contact fungicide</b>	Fungicide that is not absorbed by the plant, but that is active on the outside of the plant due to direct contact with fungal spores.
76	<b>contact herbicide</b>	See foliar-applied herbicide.
77	<b>contact insecticide</b>	An insecticide that kills insects by means of direct contact.
78	<b>contact effect</b>	The plant protection product itself most contact the pest or infestation in order to be effective.
79	<b>container or pot cultivation</b>	Cultivation of crops in containers (usually moveable), pots, bags, boxes, buckets, etc.
80	<b>controlled-release</b>	Formulation in which the active substance is released in a controlled fashion (e.g. slower or faster).
81	<b>cultivated crop</b>	see crop
82	<b>curative treatment</b>	Eradication of a disease/pest after infestation or infection. The symptoms may or may not be visible.
83	<b>defoliant</b>	A chemical, sprayed or dusted on plants, that causes their leaves to fall off (abscission); inappropriate term [~]
84	<b>casing soil</b>	Soil that is used for covering (e.g. the layer of soil used to cover inoculated mushroom compost).
85	<b>cover crop/nurse crop</b>	An existing crop under which another crop or a succession crop is sown. This is done in order to quickly have a groundcover from the succession crop after the main crop is harvested and to protect the succession crop during its early stages from drought, sunlight and weeds. Grass, red clover and caraway are examples seeds that can be sown as cover crops.
86	<b>desiccant</b>	A chemical that induces rapid drying/withering of leaves or other plant organs.
87	<b>desinfectant</b>	Products (biocidal products) with antiseptic effect. This group of biocidal products contains 5 product groups: 1. biocidal products for human hygiene 2. disinfectants for private use, public health and other disinfectant biocides 3. biocidal products for veterinary hygiene 4. disinfectants for use in the food and animal feed sectors 5. disinfectants for drinking water
88	<b>desinfection</b>	Decontaminate, purify: eliminating pathogens or rendering them harmless with the aim of preventing or controlling infection.
89	<b>detergent</b>	Surfactant, wetting agent.
90	<b>pinching out shoots</b>	Removing undesired suckers or side shoots because they withdraw nutrients and water from important parts of the plant (e.g. tomatoes). This is also done in floriculture.

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91	<b>dip treatment / powder dip</b>	Dipping cutting material into a powder or liquid containing a plant protection product.
92	<b>dispersing agent</b>	Component of the formulation that ensures good distribution of small, suspended particles (prevents clumping).
93	<b>dispersion</b>	Heterogeneous system in which one substance is uniformly distributed into another substance: 1. suspension: solid dispersed in a liquid 2. emulsion: liquid dispersed in another liquid 3. smoke: solid dispersed in a gas
94	<b>dip treatment / immersion treatment</b>	Application by dipping a seed, bulb or tuber in a bath (with an added solution or dilution of a plant protection product) to render harmless any pathogens that are present or to protect the seed, bulb or tuber against an ongoing infestation or infection.
95	<b>defoliation</b>	1. E.g. killing potato haulms. 2. The term is sometimes used for killing weeds.
96	<b>defoliation agent</b>	Product that is used to kill or defoliate a crop at the end of the crop cycle or due to phytosanitary considerations.
97	<b>second growth</b>	1. During the growing season, the sprouting of primary tubers, causing the formation of secondary tubers at the expense of the primary tubers--For example: the formation of new (secondary) potato tubers during the growing season on the primary tubers. 2. The formation of small green leaves in the cauliflower head, caused by excessive growth and excessive nitrogen fertilization..
98	<b>overseeding</b>	Sowing seeds in an existing perennial crop of the same species if the crop is too thin. Mostly used in grassland and alfalfa.
99	<b>dosage</b>	Quantity of product to be applied per area, volume or weight.
100	<b>carrier</b>	Powdered diluent in a formulation that contains the active substance. Explanation: The term carrier is generally used with dusting preparations. With powders that are dissolved for spraying, this is referred to as a filler.
101	<b>drainage water</b>	After seeping through the soil, drainage water is collected in a system of perforated tubes in the soil, which often discharge into a watercourse. (Source: Environmental Activities Decree)
102	<b>drain water</b>	Excess water in substrate (soilless) cultivation which is not taken up by the crop. (source Environmental Activities Decree)
103	<b>drift (spray)</b>	When applying plant protection products, the movement of airborne spray droplets beyond the intended contact area due to air currents (thermal or wind).
104	<b>low-drift nozzle</b>	A nozzle that produces at least a 50% reduction in droplets with a diameter less than 100 µm in the pressure range being used when compared with the Fine and Medium threshold nozzles, according to the classification of the British Crop Protection Council (931-030-F110 at 3 bar) (Source: Environmental Activities Decree Article 3.83)
105	<b>dry ditch/watercourse</b>	Dug watercourses containing no water under normal circumstances in the period between 1 April and 1 October. The phrase "no water under normal circumstances" means that the watercourse may contain water for a short period (for example 2 to 3 days) following a heavy rain. The term "dug watercourses" includes ditches and trenches, but excludes natural watercourses such as creeks that can regularly fall dry in the summer.
106	<b>dry ditch beds</b>	The bed of a dry ditch/watercourse.
107	<b>drip irrigation treatment</b>	Treatment with plant protection products, diluted in recirculating or other nutrient solutions, administered with drip emitters to the base of the plants.
108	<b>dummy pellet</b>	A dead seed, treated or coated with a plant protection product, which is sown with live seed that is to be protected. In a dummy pellet, the dead seed must be of the same species as the seed to be protected. If this is not the case, then it referred to a granulate.
109	<b>ebb and flow system</b>	A method for irrigating potted plants, possibly in combination with plant protection products, in which the base of the pot is submerged for a limited period.

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110	<b>seed unit</b>	The packaging unit for seed that contains a specific number of seeds (e.g. 100,000 seeds).
111	<b>annual weed</b>	A weed that completes its lifecycle within a period of 12 months..
112	<b>elicitor</b>	Substance that induces a defence response in the plant.
113	<b>emission screen [~]</b>	Screen to limit spray drift when applying plant protection products or foliar fertilizers (Source: Environmental Activities Decree Article 1.1)
114	<b>emulsifier</b>	A substance, or a mixture of substances, that facilitates the formation of an emulsion when combining non-miscible liquids.
115	<b>emulsion</b>	Droplets of liquid that are suspended in another liquid. In plant protection products, the active substance is contained in these droplets in a dissolved state.
116	<b>eradication treatment</b>	The complete elimination of a (fungal) pathogen after external symptoms of infection have been detected.
117	<b>pheromone</b>	Substance used in olfactory communication between organisms of the same species eliciting a change in behaviour, generally used for trapping or to cause confusion.
118	<b>fogging apparatus, pulse fogger</b>	machines for creating fine aerosols of plant protection products, see pulse jet fogger [~].
119	<b>formulate</b>	The addition by the manufacturer of ancillary substances and carriers to the active substance, thus creating a product.
120	<b>formula</b>	The form in which one or more active substances are processed into a plant protection product suitable for the user.
121	<b>fumigant</b>	Plant protection product with high vapour pressure, which is administered as a solid (smoke), liquid, vapour or gas, disperses in the gas phase and it exerts its effect in this phase.
122	<b>fungicide</b>	A substance that kills fungi.
123	<b>containers</b>	Used to pack and ship vegetables, fruit, flowers, plants, plant products, and similar items. (made of wood, plastic and other materials).
124	<b>phytotoxicity</b>	Damage caused by the application of a plant protection product, negatively affecting physiological processes in the plant or parts thereof.
125	<b>lawn (including turf production)</b>	Maintenance of grass field. Turf production for lawns for sport fields is part of this group.
126	<b>split application</b>	Application in which the total dose of the same plant protection product is administered in multiple sub-doses, with intervals.
127	<b>integrated pest management</b>	Directive 2009/128/EC and Plant Protection Products and Biocidal Products Act (Wgb): "the careful consideration of all available plant protection methods and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms and keep the use of plant protection products and other forms of intervention to levels that are economically and ecologically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment." Supplemented in Directive 2009/128/EC as follows: "Integrated pest management emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms."
128	<b>integrated cultivation</b>	Cultivation method that uses integrated pest control.
129	<b>guided plant protection</b>	Observation-based system in which plant protection measures are taken only when a damage threshold is exceeded.
130	<b>pelleted seed (=coated seed)</b>	Seeds coated with solid materials and bonding agents to compensate for differences in size, shape and weight; the coating may contain nutrients and plant protection products.
131	<b>controlled release formulation</b>	Formulation in which the active substance is released at a specific time or during a specific period.
132	<b>hard surfaces</b>	Pavement consisting of an initially plastic material. This pavement is seamless (e.g. asphalt, concrete).
133	<b>crop</b>	A group of plants of the same species that are grown in agriculture or horticulture.
134	<b>crop treatment</b>	Treatment of the above-ground part of the crop against harmful organisms.

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135	<b>plant protection product</b>	A product, in the form in which it is supplied to the user, which entirely or partially consists of active substances, safeners or synergists, and which is intended for one of the following uses : a) protecting plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or preventing the action of such organisms, unless the main purpose of these products is considered to be for reasons of hygiene rather than for the protection of plants or plant products; b) influencing the life processes of plants, such as substances influencing their growth, other than as a nutrient; c) preserving plant products, in so far as such substances or products are not subject to special Community provisions on preservatives; d) destroying undesired plants or parts of plants, except algae unless the products are applied on soil or water to protect plants; e) checking or preventing undesired growth of plants, except algae unless the products are applied to soil or water to protect plants; (Source: Article 2, H1, Regulation (EC) 1107/2009)
136	<b>crop row/plant row</b>	A row of plants.
137	<b>crop stage</b>	Growth phase of a crop. See BBCH list with descriptions of phenological development stages for each crop..
138	<b>crop safety / phytotoxicity tolerance[~]</b>	The degree to which a crop species tolerates a specific plant protection product without damage.
139	<b>good agricultural practice (GAP)</b>	Combination of measures for using the smallest possible amount of certain plant protection products to eliminate a pest or disease or to keep it to acceptable level. These techniques aim to avoid emission of plant protection products to the environment as much as possible.
140	<b>gramineae green manure crops</b>	Cultivation of monocotyledonous crops with the intention turning the crop (usually grass) under to enrich the soil with organic matter. The grass can be sown under a cover crop.
141	<b>grass verge</b>	Strip of grass verging on a path, road or railroad.
142	<b>pasture/grassland renovation</b>	Replacing existing low-productive pasture with new grass (by reseeding or overseeding).
143	<b>turf production</b>	Cultivation of high-grade grass (usually ornamental grass) with the intention of cutting and removing the turf to grow elsewhere.
144	<b>border strip [~]</b>	Strip between roads or paths and the adjacent verges
145	<b>growth regulator</b>	Substance which is used in low concentrations to regulate the growth of the crop (inhibition, promoting fruit set, promoting or inhibiting ripening, etc.).
146	<b>growing season</b>	The part of the year in which a crop grows and/or is productive.
147	<b>growth hormone (herbicide)</b>	Weed control product that is based on substances also formed by the plant and which the plant requires for growth.
148	<b>green fertilizer / green manure</b>	A crop grown for its fertilising value and/or positive effect on soil structure. Green manure crops can also be used as a bait crop to control harmful nematodes.
149	<b>algae film/deposit[~]</b>	Growth of algae on a variety of materials or surfaces.
150	<b>soil</b>	The mixture of minerals, organic matter, gases, liquids and organisms that comprise the uppermost layer of the earth. Depending on the proportion of various solid materials and particle sizes in the soil and the origin of the material, the type of soil can be given a name (such as loam, clay, gravel, etc.).
151	<b>soil treatment</b>	A plant protection product is placed on or mixed in the soil (often in parallel with tillage) to control harmful organisms.
152	<b>tillage/soil cultivation</b>	Loosening and/or turning the soil, manually or with machinery (plough, rotary cultivator, etc.), usually the topsoil.



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153	<b>soil-bound cultivation</b>	Cultivation system in which the plants grow in the soil and there is unrestricted contact with the subsoil.
154	<b>soil disinfection / decontamination</b>	A soil treatment specifically to control harmful soil organisms. This treatment primarily involves the control of nematodes.
155	<b>half open paving</b>	Element paving. [~]The paving consists of separate elements that are laid in an orderly fashion. The elements are separated by joints (such as paving slabs or paving stones, but also porous asphalt)
156	<b>hand-held spraying equipment</b>	A distinction is made between the hand-held spray boom with fixed nozzle and the spray gun with which plant protection products are applied under pressure with an adjustable nozzle.
157	<b>centre of outermost crop row [~]</b>	The middle (in the width dimension) of the row of plants on the edge of the parcel.
158	<b>sticker (adjuvant)</b>	An ingredient that is added to a plant protection product to improve its adherence to foliage and its rainfastness.
159	<b>precipitation</b>	Rain, snow or hail. Source: Environmental Activities Decree Article 1.1
160	<b>herbicide</b>	Product used for the control of unwanted plants or weeds.
161	<b>reseeding</b>	In case of inadequate crop development, re-sowing a parcel with the same seed.
162	<b>honeydew</b>	A sweet, sticky substance secreted by insects on the aboveground parts of the plant.
163	<b>hay</b>	Grass that is cut and dried on the field.
164	<b>woody plants</b>	Crops with a woody stem or trunk.
165	<b>woody volunteer plants [~]</b>	Woody vegetation which is considered to be a weed or is undesirable due to competition with the crop and and/or phytosanitary considerations.
166	<b>auxiliary substance</b>	Any substance that is added to the active substance(s) in a formulation to improve its usability or to contribute to an intended effect.
167	<b>propagation [~]</b>	First phase of a cultivation process in which the final product is a rooted cutting, seedling, etc.
168	<b>the cultivation of ...</b>	Every conceivable growth stage of a particular crop (see DTG list).
169	<b>in and around the house within the private domain [~]</b>	Scope of permitted use on private property that is not publicly accessible (non-professional use and cultivation).
170	<b>inert component</b>	Component of a plant protection product that has no effect itself, but does have an essential function in the <i>preparation (e.g. carrier or sticker)</i> .
171	<b>leaf curling aphids</b>	Aphid damage causes leaves to curl up, which can prevent plant protection products from contacting the enclosed aphids.
172	<b>injecting</b>	With specialized equipment, introducing a liquid, solution, suspension or emulsion under pressure into the soil or an organism.
173	<b>crop storage</b>	The process of storing the harvested product (in sheds or warehouses).
174	<b>insecticide</b>	Substance used to kill insects and arthropods.
175		
176	<b>edge of embankment [~]</b>	Intersection between the embankment and the field.
177	<b>working into the soil</b>	Mixing fertilizers or plant protection products into the soil.
178	<b>proper use</b>	Proper use shall include the application of the principles of good plant protection practice and compliance with the conditions established in accordance with Article 31 and specified on the labelling. It shall also comply with the general principles of integrated pest management (Source: Article 55, Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009)

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179	<b>houseplant</b>	Plants in pots in the living room, office etc. (indoors)
180	<b>edge nozzle</b> [~]	A low-drift nozzle which is attached to the field sprayer with an apex angle no more than 90°; on the side facing the body of surface water it creates a vertical, or almost vertical, downward flow of the plant protection product.
181	<b>inversion tillage</b>	Soil cultivation, such as ploughing, in which top layer is turned.
182	<b>sprout inhibitor</b>	See anti-sprouting agent.
183	<b>knock-down effect</b>	The sometimes temporary, but always instantaneously paralysing effect of a chemical plant protection product on an insect or mite.
184	<b>Tuber treatment/ bulb treatment</b>	Application of plant protection products to tubers or bulbs with the intention of inactivating pathogens present in/on the tubers or bulbs, or to protect the tubers or bulbs from an ongoing infestation or infection.
185	<b>aphid colony</b>	Dense cluster of aphids that occurs at a somewhat isolated location and propagates there.
186	<b>headland</b>	see headland.[~?]
187	<b>injection-valve section</b>	Injection in a separable section of the watering or irrigation system.
188	<b>herbaceous crops</b>	Crops with a succulent, non-woody stem.
189	<b>cross resistance</b>	Resistance of an organism to a specific plant protection product, which also occurs against other products (usually chemically similar).
190	<b>tub / patio plant</b>	Plants, bushes or trees which are grown in a tub or large pot.
191	<b>artificial substrate</b>	Non-natural media in which plants are grown.
192	<b>marketable flower bulbs</b>	Flower bulbs which have satisfactory vigour and size to be used as propagation material; this includes material that is intended for final sale to the consumer and institutional user for ornamental uses, or material intended for professional floriculture (Source: <i>keuringsreglement Bloembollen 2013</i> ).
193	<b>low dosage system (LDS)</b>	System in which multiple, lower doses are given with a specific interval instead of a single full dose, depending on the susceptibility of the weed species, the size of weeds and the sensitivity of the crop for the plant protection product. The system is used, for example, to control weeds in beetroot and onion crops (often in tank mixtures).
194	<b>agricultural and horticultural crops</b>	The cultivation of arable crops, cultivated grassland, fruit, vegetables, herbs, mushrooms and ornamental crops.
195	<b>long necks</b> [~]	Undesired stretching of ornamental crops (especially chrysanthemum), which causes the internodal length on the upper part of the plant to become too long.
196	<b>lance</b>	See spray gun.
197	<b>larvicide</b>	A plant protection product that is specifically targeted against the larval life stage of an insect.
198	<b>lodging</b>	A crop that lies flat due to inadequate support from the stem, for example due to bolting.
199	<b>low-light conditions</b>	The period from October to March during which there is little natural light and crops are especially sensitive applications of plant protection products.
200	<b>local systemic affect</b>	A product that can penetrate systemically into the foliage, but is not transported in the sap flow. If applied to the underside of a leaf, it may therefore affect only the underside of the leaf.
201	<b>bait crop/bait plant</b>	A crop/plant that is grown to promote the large-scale development of parasites, even though it is not suitable as a host for the parasite (due to resistance, as with nematodes) or because the bait plants are deliberately destroyed prematurely (as with nematodes and parasitic weeds). However, if the crop/plant is suitable as a host and is then destroyed, this is referred to as a trap plant or trap crop.
202	<b>attractant</b>	Substance that causes an organism to be drawn to the source.

<b>ID*</b>	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
203	<b>defoliant</b>	Product that is used to kill the foliage (leaves and stems) of herbaceous crops to facilitate harvest, to prevent the movement of pathogens to the underground parts of the plant, or to prevent excessive growth of crops such as tulip bulbs. See also defoliant agent.
204	<b>air assistance</b>	Device on the spray boom of a field sprayer that creates a forced airstream which blows the droplets of plant protection product downward. In protected cultivation, the direction can be lateral or upwards.
205	<b>aerial application (aerial crop dusting)</b>	The application of plant protection products with an aircraft (aeroplane, helicopter).
206	<b>LVM</b>	Low Volume Mist: Application of plant protection products with extremely low volumes due to aerosol formation.
207	<b>mowing grass land</b>	Pasture for the production of feed. It may or may not be enclosed for grazing. This term also applies to verges that are managed to produce grass for feed.
208	<b>size sorting</b>	Final product of a crop with uniform size.
209	<b>mafex-equipment</b>	Equipment which is used (by means of the Controlled Droplet Application technique) to distribute fine droplets over the harvested product that is to be stored.
210	<b>mechanically refrigerated</b>	Achieving a low temperature by means of refrigeration, in which the temperature, relative humidity and amount of ventilation are mechanically regulated independently from ambient conditions.
211	<b>multiannual weed</b>	see perennial
212	<b>multiannual crop</b>	Crop that takes longer than 12 months.
213	<b>intercropping</b>	Simultaneous cultivation of two or more crops and/or cultivars on the same parcel.
214	<b>metabolite</b>	Chemical product created by metabolic degradation of another chemical product.
215	<b>microbiologic agent</b>	Plant protection product of which the active component is a microorganism.
216	<b>product</b>	A formulated commercial product consisting of one or more active substances
217	<b>miticide</b>	See acaricide.
218	<b>mineral oil</b>	Petroleum distillate that is not of biological origin.
219	<b>vegetable garden/kitchen garden</b>	A garden in which various vegetables, herbs and/or fruits are grown on a small scale for private use.
220	<b>molluscicide</b>	A chemical used to kill or control molluscs ( <i>usually snails and slugs</i> ).
221	<b>postharvest treatment</b>	1 Treatment of a crop after harvest. 2 Treatment of a harvested product (for example to extend its shelf life)
222	<b>post-emergence treatment</b>	Treatment following the emergence of the crop.
223	<b>post-transplanting treatment</b>	Treatment following the transplanting of the crop.
224	<b>adjacent crop</b>	An adjoining agricultural/horticultural crop or adjoining public green space.
225	<b>succeeding crop [~]</b>	1 The subsequent crop for which the propagated material is used. 2 The crop that follows the main crop (most important crop in a growing season)
226	<b>downward spraying [~]</b>	Downward, droplet-wise dissemination of plant protection products.
227	<b>nematicide</b>	Substance or product used to kill nematodes.

ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
228	<b>NEN</b>	Standard issued by the Dutch Standardisation Institute (NNI)
229	<b>mist sprayer /atomiser</b>	Device used to apply atomised liquid plant protection products.
230	<b>side effect</b>	A positive effect on a different target organism than the organism against which the plant protection product was initially deployed. (e.g. an acaricide that also affects thrips).
231	<b>non-target arthropods</b>	Insects and arthropods that do not belong to the target species
232	<b>terrestrial non-target plants</b>	Non-crop plants that grow on land outside the treated area (source: terrestrial guidance document SANCO/10329/2002)
233	<b>non-soil-bound cultivation</b>	Cultivation that takes place outside of the soil in a natural or artificial medium (such as strawberries grown on racks or greenhouse production on Rockwool).
234	<b>non-inversion tillage</b>	Soil cultivation in which the top layer of soil is not turned.
235	<b>non-professional use / amateur use</b>	Products for which there is no administrative obligation and no proof of professional competency is required of the user (in accordance with Article 71 WGB). Of course, these products can be used only in accordance with the legal conditions for use. If these products may only be used under certain conditions (such a prohibition for use outside the private sphere, for locations accessible to the public, at the workplace or on land intended for business operations), then this is reported on the label. (Source: Ctgb)
236	<b>coated seed</b>	See pelleted seed
237	<b>unprotected cultivation</b>	All cultivation that does not take place in greenhouses or plastic tunnels. In these types of cultivation, there is continuous open contact with the ambient atmosphere.
238	<b>under glass</b>	Obsolete term for protected cultivation, see protected cultivation.
239	<b>under-leaf sprayer[~]</b>	Sprayer, equipped with foliage lifters and/or caps to prevent contact between the plant protection product and the foliage of the crop.
240	<b>undersown crop</b>	See cover crop.
241	<b>incorporate in the soil</b>	Manually or mechanically covering crop residues, plant protection products or manure with soil.
242	<b>weed killer</b>	See herbicide.
243	<b>weed pressure</b>	Density with which weeds, weed seeds or weed rhizomes occur on a parcel.
244	<b>weed nidus [~]</b>	Local occurrences of high densities of weeds. From a weed source, the species can spread across the parcel.
245	<b>defoliant</b>	See defoliant. [?]
246	<b>removing tendrils, runners [~]</b>	Manual or mechanical removal of vines, runners or stolons.
247	<b>disinfection (agricultural)</b>	Removal, usually by killing, of microorganisms, viruses or small animals from the surface of plants or plant material, hands, tools or clothing (sometimes more or less superficially present), from soil or from rooms.
248	<b>disinfectant</b>	See disinfectant. [?]
249	<b>unpaved</b>	Paths or areas without a paved surface (e.g. sand trails and dirt roads).
250	<b>placing on the market</b>	The holding for the purpose of sale within the Community, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, whether free of charge or not, and the sale, distribution, and other forms of transfer themselves, but not the return to the previous seller. Release for free circulation into the territory of the Community shall constitute placing on the market for the purposes of this Regulation. (Source: Article 3, Ch. 1, Regulation (EC) 1107/2009)
251	<b>open cultivation</b>	Obsolete term for unprotected cultivation, see unprotected cultivation.

ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
252	<b>permeable surface</b>	Permeable paving materials (e.g. gravel, seashells, snail shells, rubble, webromix or grasscrete tiles) and grasscrete blocks with open holes.
253	<b>amenity area</b>	Parks, gardens, playgrounds and sports fields which are publicly accessible year round (or for a large part of the year). Nature areas are not included.
254	<b>crop emergence</b>	The moment at which the crop appears above the soil.
255	<b>propagation</b>	1. The production of young plants from seed, tissue culture, cuttings or grafting. 2. The cultivation phase of crops from sowing to final transplanting on the production field.
256	<b>surface water</b>	A body of water on the surface of the Earth, not incidentally present, exposed to the open air, unless a not normally coherent set of living organisms and non-living environment (ecosystem) is present due to legitimate use for a specific purpose (waste storage basin), are a waste storage basin in which water is only transitionally present and has not yet developed a normal ecosystem. [~]
256	<b>surface water - body</b>	A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, a reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, a transitional water or a stretch of coastal water. (Source: Water Framework Directive)
258	<b>potting up</b>	Placing a plant in a pot or container with growing medium in which the plant will grow temporarily or permanently.
259	<b>volunteer plants</b> [~]	The occurrence of plants which are considered to be weeds due to competition with the crop and/or are undesirable due to phytosanitary considerations.
260	<b>upwards spraying</b>	Upwards or lateral droplet-wise dispersion of a plant protection product.
261	<b>opzetters</b>	Older avenue trees [mature spindles]
262	<b>perennial weed</b>	Weeds whose aerial parts die each year, whole or in part, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
263	<b>perennial gramineous weeds</b>	Monocotyledonous weeds whose aerial parts die each year, whole or in part, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
264	<b>perennial grasses</b>	See perennial gramineous weeds.
265	<b>perennial dicotyledonous weeds</b>	Dicotyledonous weeds whose aerial parts die each year, whole or in part, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
266	<b>canopied sprayer</b>	Apparatus for spraying plant protection products in which the nozzles are mounted inside a canopy, except for the front and back. The canopy effectively encloses each crop bed in a spraying unit [~] (Source: Environmental Activities Decree Article 1.1)
267	<b>overlap</b>	1 The area which is covered twice by successive passes of the sprayer because the spray patterns from the nozzles at the ends of the spray boom partially coincide. 2 The area that is covered simultaneously by two nozzles mounted next to each other.
268	<b>ovicide</b>	Plant protection product that destroys an organism's eggs.
269	<b>ovicide-larvicide</b>	Pant protection product that destroys an organism's eggs and larvae.
270	<b>private use</b>	See non-professional.
271	<b>private park or green area</b>	Planted area owned by a private party; public access may be restricted.
272	<b>parcel (land-use)</b>	1. A piece of land with a single legal status; i.e. it has the same owner and the same property rights apply; [~]it is identified in the land registry with cadastral boundaries and is part of Dutch territory. 2. A land-use parcel is a piece of land which has a specified use. [~] This can mean that one type of crop can be grown or one type of activity can be conducted. Adjacent land-use parcels may be cultivated or used in the same way, but it is still necessary to define them as separate units, such as pastures. Depending on the crop rotation, the use can change from season to season.
273	<b>permanently</b>	Land which shall not be used for agricultural purposes or planting for a longer period (>6-12 months) .

ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
	<b>uncultivated land</b> [~]	
274	<b>persistent virus</b>	A virus that can be transmitted for some time by the corresponding vector after intake from an infected plant (and following the latency period in the vector).
275	<b>pesticides</b>	See plant protection products
276	<b>phytodrip</b>	Precision application of seed treatment solution during the sowing process. A single drop of plant protection product is administered to each seed in a press pot or planting tray.
277	<b>pelleting</b>	The application of a thin layer around each seed to ensure uniform shape for mechanical sowing. During pelleting, a plant protection product may be added.
278	<b>vegetable oil</b>	Oil derived from plants.
279	<b>planting stock</b>	Plants or tubers that can be used as starting material for cultivation.
280	<b>propagation material for flower bulbs and tubers</b>	Plant material, regardless of size (including seeds, cuttings and material from tissue culture) that is used for professional propagation of flower bulbs. (Source: <i>Keuringsreglement Bloembollen 2013</i> ).
281	<b>planting stock treatment/seed treatment</b>	Treatment of planting stock or seed before or during planting or potting up.
282	<b>plant row</b>	The plotted line along which a row of plants will be placed
283	<b>ppot treatment</b>	Application that takes place in patches (locations where the pest or disease organism/weed is present) but not exceeding 10% of the parcel.
284	<b>furrow</b>	Ploughed channel or shallow trench.
285	<b>plug</b>	Plug-shaped unit of compressed growing medium or substrate.
286	<b>disbudding</b>	1. The removal of unwanted shoots on flower stems of cut flowers which are not desirable because they divert nutrients and water from important parts of the plant and/or may not be desirable for the decorative value. 2. small anemone tubers.
287	<b>potting compost/potting soil treatment</b>	The addition of plant protection products to potting compost/potting soil.
288	<b>precision seed</b>	Seeds that have been processed to make them suitable for a precision sowing machine.
289	<b>precision sowing</b>	Mechanical sowing of seeds in which each seed is sown at an equal/fixed distance from the previous one.
290	<b>formulation</b>	Mixture or solution composed of two or more substances of which at least one is an active substance, for use as plant protection product or biocidal product.
291	<b>preventative application</b> [~]	Use of a plant protection product to prevent infestation/infection.
292	<b>test treatment/test spraying</b>	Application of a plant protection product on a small area of a crop to determine any harmful effects of the product.
293	<b>professional use</b>	In accordance with Article 71 (see below) the Plant Protection Products and Biocidal Products Act, products authorised for professional use can only be used by operators with a certificate of professional competence or by individuals who are legally exempt from professional competence requirements for specific uses. Of course, these products must be used in accordance with the legal conditions for use. An administration, licensing and identification obligation applies to the buyer/user and a licensing, monitoring and administration obligation applies to the supplier. (Source: Ctgb)

<b>ID*</b>	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
294	<b>drift control shield[~]</b>	Vertical structure attached to a device for spraying plant protection products, which has a suitable height and width to limit spray drift. (Source: Article 1.1, Activities Decree Environmental Management)
295	<b>rain shelters (soft fruit) [~]</b>	Protection systems primarily used for soft fruit such as cherries, raspberries, blackberries and currants that protect the crop from rain, wind, hail and frost.
296	<b>rainfastness</b>	1. The degree to which a plant protection product is washed off the foliage during precipitation. 2. Drying time after application, after which a plant protection product becomes rainfast.
297	<b>relevant metabolite</b>	Every metabolite or degradation product of an active substance that is suspected of having an intrinsic effect, such as biological activity or toxicological or eco-toxicological characteristics.
298	<b>residue</b>	Traces of an active substance from a plant protection product or its harmful metabolites that remain on and in a product, crop, water or soil after the product is used.
299	<b>residual effect</b>	The continuing effect of the residue of a plant protection product.
300	<b>resistance</b>	An inheritable reduction of susceptibility, which may occur naturally, in pest and disease organisms to a plant protection product, which causes the efficacy of the product/active substance to decline.
301	<b>resistance management</b>	All measures intended to prevent the development of resistance in a specific pest or disease organism-product combination (proactive) and all measures from which a grower can choose after resistance has already occurred (reactive).
302	<b>resistance development</b>	The occurrence of increasingly reduced susceptibility of a pest or disease organism to the plant protection product.
303	<b>row treatment</b>	Treatment of the rows of the crop.
304	<b>row sprayer</b>	Apparatus for spraying plant protection products in which the nozzles are mounted in such a way that only a narrow strip (row) is treated.
305	<b>tractor path</b>	Path through or adjacent to a crop that is used for carrying out mechanised operations in that crop.
306	<b>rodenticide</b>	Rat and mouse killer, rodent control agent
307	<b>tank mixer</b>	A device in the supply tank for the spraying equipment with which the spray liquid is kept in motion (mechanically or hydraulically) to prevent de-mixing of spray liquid.
308	<b>post-emergence treatment</b>	Treatment during the period when the first parts of the crop emerge from the soil.
309	<b>pre/post-transplant treatment</b>	Treatment in the period just before and just after transplanting the crop.
310	<b>root pruning [~]</b>	Cutting long roots, often with a spade, to create a more compact rootball.
311	<b>fumigant</b>	Chemical plant protection product in the form of a solid mixture. After ignition, the active substance is released as smoke particles or vapour
312	<b>space treatment</b>	Dispersal of a plant protection product throughout an enclosed space.
313	<b>bolting</b>	The premature, usually undesired transition of a crop to seed formation.
314	<b>fungus control</b>	See fungicide.
315	<b>premature germination (vivipary)</b>	The undesired germination of seeds on crops standing in the field.
316	<b>scales</b>	Fleshy, leaf-like layers of crops such as flower bulbs and onion-family plants in which nutrients are stored.
317	<b>season (= growing season)</b>	See growing season.

<b>ID*</b>	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
318	<b>selection apparatus [~]</b>	Apparatus with which aberrant or diseased plants can be eliminated from a crop with a targeted application of a herbicide. [~]
319	<b>Selective plant protection product/herbicide</b>	1. A product, which, if used judiciously, affects only the harmful organism or group thereof, and does not affect the crop or beneficial organisms (antagonists, pollinators, parasites and predators). The term is primarily used for herbicides. 2. Plant protection product that is safe for natural enemies.
320	<b>ornamental planting (planted in open soil)</b>	Ornamentals planted in a private garden.
321	<b>silage</b>	The preservation of forage by acidification, such as silage fodder.
322	<b>ditch</b>	See watercourse.
323	<b>ditch bottom</b>	The portion of a ditch between the sloping sides.
324	<b>ditch embankment</b>	The non-horizontal component of a watercourse, located between the top of the slope and the transition to the horizontal portion of the bottom of the ditch .
325	<b>crop canopy closure</b>	When the leaves of the crop touch each other in the rows and between the rows.
326	<b>slurry</b>	A paste, which is created by mixing a plant protection product with a little water.
327	<b>ossiers</b>	Willow twigs, with a diameter of approximately 8 or 9 mm.
328	<b>playing field</b>	Freely accessible lawn intended for recreation.
329	<b>playing field (including turf production)</b>	Freely accessible lawn intended for recreation. Turf cultivation to be used for playing fields belongs to this group.
330	<b>spindles</b>	1. Young avenue trees 2. Spindle-shaped fruit trees
331	<b>sport field</b>	Field that is intended for playing various sports (including tennis lawns and golf courses).
332	<b>sport field (including golf courses and turf production)</b>	Field that is intended for playing various sports (including tennis lawns and golf courses). Turf cultivation intended for sport fields belongs to this group.
333	<b>spraying equipment</b>	Apparatus with which plant protection products can be sprayed.
334	<b>spray boom</b>	A horizontal structure, which may or may not be foldable, which is intended for applying plant protection with a series of spray nozzles.
335	<b>nozzle</b>	Outflow opening of equipment for applying plant protection products which is capable of spraying liquid as droplets with an even distribution.
336	<b>spray barrow</b>	Spray boom on wheels which is pushed or pulled by hand.
337	<b>spray gun</b>	Apparatus for applying plant protection products consisting of a spray tube equipped with one spray nozzle; it is held or operated manually.
338	<b>spray solution</b>	Water or another liquid in which the formulation to be sprayed is dissolved or dispersed, ready to be sprayed.
339	<b>spray volume</b>	Amount of liquid to be sprayed per surface area or volume.
340	<b>drainage water</b>	Water that is discharged from the recirculation system because it is no longer suitable to be used as nutrient solution. (Source: Environmental Activities Decree)
341	<b>stump</b>	Part of a tree or tree tissue that is left in and above ground after a tree is cut down.
342	<b>bruising [~]</b>	Mechanical damage to fruits, tubers or bulbs during harvesting or warehousing, which often leads to loss of quality or diseases.
343	<b>stubble</b>	The root and straw residue remaining on the field after harvest.



ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
344	<b>accumulation cone</b> [~]	1. Local accumulation of fine soil land from stored agricultural products, which hampers air circulation through the pile. It is created when the product is tipped into storage. 2. Cone-shaped accumulation of products (potatoes, onions, etc.), resulting from filling the storage location from a fixed point (e.g. dropped from the end of a conveyer belt.)
345	<b>jet fogging equipment</b>	Sprayers in which fluids are injected into a venturi outlet and are ejected in a finely atomised flow in a high volume of air (also called fogging)
346	<b>leaves bent over</b> [~]	Growth stage in onions (and bulbs) in which the neck weakens because the volume of the bulb increases rapidly, causing the tops to fall over.
347	<b>straw</b>	Stalks of threshed grain which are cut down.
348	<b>strip treatment</b>	Treatment of a strip between the rows of a crop or a strip on which the crop stands.
349	<b>wick applicators</b>	Equipment in which textile towels or bands are saturated with a specific liquid herbicide and wiped across the weeds to be controlled, thus applying the herbicide.
350	<b>dust damage</b>	Damage to foliage caused by windblown particles, e.g. by the abrasive action of sand grains, which damages the wax layer and sometimes other parts of the leaves.
351	<b>substrate cultivation</b>	Cultivation on natural or artificial growing medium which is separated from the subsoil/soil.
352	<b>suspension</b>	Finely divided solid particles dispersed in a liquid..
353	<b>synergist</b>	Substance which has little or no effect or activity by itself, but which enhances the effect of another product.
354	<b>systemic plant protection product (apoplastic)</b>	Product containing an active substance that is absorbed by the plant and is transported upwards by the vascular system (e.g. from the roots to the leaves or from the base of leaves to the tips of the leaf) through the xylem.
355	<b>systemic plant protection product (symplastic)</b>	Product in which the active substance is absorbed by the plant and is transported downwards through the vascular system (e.g. from the leaves to the roots) through the phloem.
356	<b>systemic effect</b>	Property of a chemical substance whereby the substance is absorbed and translocated throughout the plant, thus making it effective at multiple locations in the plant.
357	<b>embankment slope (dry)</b>	Inclined sides of earthworks, dikes, railroads and fortifications.
358	<b>tank mix</b>	Mixture of two or more plant protection products and/or co-formulants in the spray tank at time of application.
359	<b>cultivation</b>	The professional production of a crop by a farmer or grower. The various types of cultivation are defined on the DTG list.
360	<b>crop cycle</b>	The time period for a full production cycle of the crop from sowing/planting/emergence through harvest. A crop cycle lasts no more than 12 months.
361	<b>growing period</b>	The number of weeks/months from sowing/planting the crop to harvest.
362	<b>propagation material</b>	See plant material/planting material.
363	<b>growing season (season)</b>	The time period from sowing/planting/emergence of the crop through the harvest of the final product. A growing season lasts no more than 12 months.
364	<b>cultivation-free zone</b>	1. For protection of surface water: Definition in Article 1.1 of the Activities Decree Environmental Management. 2. For protection of terrestrial non-target plants: strip from the middle of the last crop row to the edge of the parcel on which, except for pasture, no crop is grown or a different crop is grown than on the rest of the parcel; 3. Strip of land between the edge of the embankment or the edge of the parcel and the centre of the outermost crop row; if the parcel is to be sprayed, a different crop must be grown on this strip than on the rest of the parcel. Other crops, a windbreak or a capture crop

ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
		are permitted, but only if it can be demonstrated that these will not be sprayed with the plant protection product, or group of plant protection products, which is subject to the restriction.
365	<b>for the cultivation of ...</b>	Processing or treatment of the plant or seed, which is then used for growing a crop.
366	<b>temporarily uncultivated land</b>	Land on which no crop is grown temporarily (< 6 months).
367	<b>temporarily uncultivated site</b>	Site on which no crop is grown temporarily (< 6 months).
368	<b>scope of permitted use</b>	The combination of crop and disease, pest or weed against which the plant protection product is used.
369	<b>normal period of use</b>	The period of the year or season in which plant protection products are normally used.
370	<b>topsoil treatment</b>	The treatment of the top layer ( $\pm$ 5 cm) of the soil.
371	<b>topping/pinching back</b>	Removing the growing tip of a stem to stimulate the lateral buds, thus making the plant fuller.
372	<b>toxicity</b>	The degree with which a chemical substance has an injurious effect.
373	<b>tray</b>	Processing/transport unit (possibly with round holes) in which plant material can be placed or seeds sown.
374	<b>tree treatment</b>	Application in which plants, cuttings, soil and/or growing medium in a tray are treated with a plant protection product.
375	<b>shrub for forcing</b>	A shrub which is forced into bloom early.
376	<b>tunnel sprayer</b>	Equipment for applying plant protection products to a crop row in which spray drift is limited by a construction which completely or partially encloses the crop grow(Source: Article 1.1, Activities Decree Environmental Management
377	<b>biennial</b>	A plant that grows in the first year and flowers and produces seed in the second year.
378	<b>starting material [~]</b>	Seeds, bulbs, tubers, cuttings, grafting or young plants which serve as the basis for a subsequent crop.
379	<b>runner/sucker/stolon</b>	A creeping rooting stem or rhizome from which new plants emerge.
380	<b>tillering</b>	The formation of shoots near the ground from the root collar or a tree stump.
381	<b>wetting agent</b>	Co-formulant, or mixture of co-formulants, that reduces the surface tension of the spray liquid, thus enhancing distribution of the product.
382	<b>ultra low-volume formulation</b>	The plant protection product in highly concentrated form, to be sprayed as an aerosol.
383	<b>false seedbed</b>	Seedbed preparation 1 to 3 weeks before actually sowing or planting the crop. The aim is to allow weed seeds to germinate, which are then destroyed just before sowing or planting.
384	<b>catch crop [~]</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crop/plant which is grown to promote large-scale development of parasites; it is a host plant for the parasites, but is subsequently destroyed to combat the parasite.</li> <li>2. Barrier of trees, wind hedge, shrubs or other plants, which limit spray drift to a surface water body.</li> <li>3. Crop that captures and retains nitrogen, which is often sown after cultivation of maize on sandy soil to prevent leaching.</li> </ol> (Source: Article 1.1, Activities Decree Environmental Management
385	<b>sticky trap</b>	Plate with an indicator colour covered with sticky material, possibly with a dispenser containing a pheromone, on which certain insects are trapped with the aim of monitoring and detection.
386	<b>established trees</b>	Trees that are solidly rooted after transplanting.
387	<b>perennial</b>	Plants that (under suitable conditions) complete more that one annual cycle, from flower to seed; the aboveground parts die off partly or completely during the winter.

<b>ID*</b>	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
388	<b>pre-harvest interval</b>	Minimum time interval, defined by law, between the final application of a plant protection product and harvest, or the interval after a post-harvest treatment that must be observed before products can be marketed.
389	<b>field spraying equipment</b>	Mechanically propelled apparatus for applying plant protection products, intended for in aboveground, full-field spraying in non-protected cultivation, which generates a predominantly downward spray.
390	<b>desiccation</b>	Irreversible dehydration, atrophy and subsequent die-off of plant organs due to water shortage..
391	<b>pre-harvest desiccant</b>	Formulation containing an active substance, or mixture of active substances, used to desiccate foliage before natural senescence (see defoliant).
392	<b>yellowing</b>	A type of chlorosis in which the yellow-pigmented carotenes and xanthophylls become dominant in otherwise green-pigmented parts of plants; this process may also be artificially enhanced.
393	<b>propagation</b>	Vegetative (e.g. cuttings) or generative (e.g. seeds) reproduction of starting material/planting material.
394	<b>pricking out</b>	Transplanting very young seedlings to give them more room to grow.
395	<b>breeding ground[~]</b>	Local accumulation of a harmful organism from which an infestation can spread. Explanation: In case of a pathogen, this is referred to as a nidus, or sometimes as an infection source.
396	<b>replacement crop</b>	A crop that is sown or planted (in the same growing season) following a crop that failed to emerge or grow for any reason.
397	<b>wilting</b>	Reversible weakening of plant parts due to water shortage or damage caused by pathogens.
398	<b>furrow treatment (seed furrow or plant furrow)</b>	Treatment during which the plant protection product is applied in a furrow just before or while planting a seed or plant.
399	<b>mottling</b>	Sharply defined spots with a colour that differs from the uniform colour of the rest of the material (leaf/stem/ fruit).
400	<b>fodder pasture</b>	Pasture that is used to grow fodder grass. It consists of pasture and grass for mowing.
401	<b>nutrient solution</b>	Solution containing plant nutrients.
402	<b>subsequent crop</b>	Crop that is grown after another crop on the same land or growing medium.
403	<b>soil bound [~]</b>	In the soil
404	<b>field cultivation</b>	Unprotected, soil-bound cultivation. Obsolete term.
405	<b>full-field</b>	Over the entire surface of the field or parcel..
406	<b>pre-emergence application</b>	Treatment before the emergence of the crop.
407	<b>pre-transplanting application</b>	Treatment before transplanting the crop.
408	<b>cut flower preservative</b>	Post-harvest treatment of cut flowers to extend the vase life.
409	<b>stock protection [~]</b>	Measures for controlling pests and diseases during storage of products of plant origin, food or non-food.
410	<b>preceding crop [~]</b>	Crop that precedes a main crop (most important crop in a growing season).
411	<b>shrubs</b>	The cultivation of young fruit trees and bushes in the calendar year(s) preceding the production of harvestable fruit.
412	<b>crop rotation</b>	Planned succession of certain crops.
413	<b>filler</b>	In a wettable powder, the powdered diluent that contains the active substance.

ID*	TERM	DEFINITION
		Explanation: See carrier.
414	<b>Walk-in tunnel</b>	A walk-in tunnel is an unheated structure used for growing plants. It usually consists of a single layer of plastic supported by plastic or metal arches or hoops. These structures are large enough to walk in and work inside, and generally they are temporary, in that they or their coverings are generally removed at the end of cultivation.
415	<b>hot water treatment</b>	Treatment of plant material with hot water to kill harmful organisms or stop their development. The lethal temperature is strongly dependent on the type of organism to be controlled.
416	<b>watercourse</b>	A linear object that carries water. A distinction is made between: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a river, a natural watercourse</li> <li>2. a stream, also a natural watercourse, but less wide than a river</li> <li>3. a canal, an artificial waterway usually constructed for shipping</li> <li>4. a main watercourse, which is built for drainage and is usually maintained by a water board; various water boards use different names such as drainage canal, ditch or trench. [~]</li> <li>5. a ditch, a watercourse built for drainage, usually maintained by the owners</li> <li>6. a trench, the same as ditch, but is usually dry</li> </ol>
417	<b>traffic signs</b>	All road signs and objects that serve to guide, warn and regulate traffic, also for safety purposes.
418	<b>roadside greenery</b>	Plantings alongside roads.
419	<b>pasture</b>	Grassland on which livestock are allowed to graze.
420	<b>headland</b>	Part of an agricultural or horticultural parcel, primarily intended for turning tractors around. No crops are planted or sown on the headland. It is generally located on the short side of the parcel, where the plant rows make an angle of approximately 90 degrees with respect to the long side.
421	<b>duration of activity</b>	Period in which an active substance in or on an organism or in the environment remains active.
422	<b>mechanism of action</b>	The specific way in which an active substance affects an organism.
423	<b>speed of action</b>	The speed with which an active substance shows effect on the organism to be controlled.
424	<b>spectrum of activity</b>	The type and number of pests against which a plant protection product is effective.
425	<b>active substance</b>	The components in a product that are responsible for its effect.
426	<b>windbreak (wind hedge)</b>	Contiguous barrier of trees, bushes or other plants around a field to protect the crop against wind, but may also limit spray drift outside of the parcel (surface water, non-target strips, residents). In accordance with the Environmental Activities Decree, the following requirements apply: For the purpose of limiting spray drift, the windbreak must be at least as tall as the height of the crop on the parcel to be sprayed and the highest spray nozzle. With the exception of a driveway, the windbreak also encloses the headland.
427	<b>tree wound dressing/wound paint</b>	Special tree paint for covering the cut surface after pruning.
428	<b>edible roots and tubers</b>	Vegetable crops grown for their roots and tubers.
429	<b>root-propagated weeds</b>	Weeds with an extensive root system or tap root that usually survives for several years in the soil and from there continue to emerge.
430	<b>root sprouts [~]</b>	Shoots that emerge above ground, formed from adventitious buds on the roots.

<b>ID*</b>	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
431	<b>seed treatment application</b> <sup>[~]</sup>	Applications in which the seed is treated with plant protection products; the treated seed can be sown either for later transplanting or directly at the production site.
432	<b>seed coating</b>	Thin layer (film) of polymers in combination with components such as a plant protection agent and a colorant, which is applied to seeds.
433	<b>seed disinfection</b>	The disinfection of seeds to prevent disease or insect problems at sowing, during germination or during the subsequent growth of the crop. Disinfection is possible with plant protection products or other methods, such as heating.
434	<b>self-sown plants/volunteers</b>	Germination of seeds (from weeds or a cultivated plant) at a location where this is undesirable.
435	<b>disinfectant for seed/propagating material</b>	Product with which seed or other propagating material is treated to prevent infection due to harmful organisms on the seed or propagating material.
436	<b>sowing bed preparation</b>	Loosening and smoothing the soil to a shallow depth to create beneficial conditions for seed germination, transplanting seedlings, or planting bulbs, tubers or rhizomes.
437	<b>furrow</b>	Channel drawn in the seedbed for sowing seed.
438	<b>visible residue</b>	Residues of plant protection products on the crop or parts of the crop which are visible to the eye and which make the product less suitable for sale.
439	<b>disease-suppressive soil</b>	Soil in which the level of disease that develops on plants grown in that soil is less than that which develops on plants grown in other soils under similar conditions.
440	<b>riddle size</b>	Selection grade to sort bulbs or tubers according to size.
441	<b>vegetation-free zone</b>	1. A strip of soil on which no plants are allowed to grow. 2. In fruit growing, the strip of soil directly under the trees which is kept free of other vegetation.

\* The ID number is identical to the ID of the corresponding definition in the original version of the DTW list in Dutch. The Dutch version is sorted alphabetically.