

**List of Definitions of Terms for the Legal Conditions for
Use
(version 3.0, Ctgb May 2021)**

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Reading Guide

The 'List of Definitions of Terms for the Legal Conditions for Use' (DTW) must be used in addition to the Definition List, Scope of Permitted Use, Plant Protection Products; (DTG) for the explanation of terms used on the Legal Conditions for Use (WG) of a plant protection product.

The DTW only applies to plant protection products that are authorised for professional use.

Terms that have already been defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009¹, Regulation on Plant Protection Products and Biocides (RGB)² or the Activities Decree Environmental Management³ have been included, if relevant, with a reference to the source. If the Ctgb uses a different definition, it has been included here.

The DTW includes terms that appear on legal instructions for use and where an explanation is necessary. Terms from agricultural practice that do not appear on legal instructions for use are not included.

Besides terms that appear on legal instructions for use, the terms as included in the Ctgb Authorisations database⁴ under 'outcome type' are also included in the DTW. Terms such as 'virus control agent', 'bird repellent' and 'game repellent' are not included, as these terms are self-explanatory.

Terms that are common in Dutch (that can be looked up in a dictionary) and that do not lead to confusion when interpreting the legal instructions for use are not included.

In the legal conditions for use, terms from the DRT list⁵ and DRD⁶ list are used in the restrictions; these terms are not included in the DTW.

Definitions are only given in one location; when a synonym is used, reference is made to the original term.

Names of crops/crop groups that are included in the DTG list are not explained in more detail. The term has been included/maintained only if its meaning is not clear from the DTG list, (e.g. woody plants are not included, but semi-open paving is included).

Maintenance of DTW list

Revision (if necessary) takes place at least once every five years. Requests for additions or changes can be submitted to the Board for the Authorisation of Plant Protection Products and Biocides (Ctgb).

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/NL/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R1107&from=NL>

² <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022545/2020-04-01>

³ <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022762/2020-07-01>

⁴ <https://toelatingen.ctgb.nl/nl/authorisations>

⁵ List with division of spraying techniques in Drift Reducing Technique classes (DRT classes)

⁶ List with classification of nozzles in Drift Reducing Nozzle Classes (DRD Classes)

LIST OF DEFINITIONS OF TERMS FOR THE LEGAL CONDITIONS FOR USE
CATEGORY: PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
1	soil drench treatment (drenching)	The application of a plant protection product solution to the soil at the base of a plant or seedling until soil reaches saturation.
2	wipe	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).
3	volunteer potatoes	Potatoes left over from harvest that sprout the following year in other crops. They compete with the new crop and can serve as hosts for late blight and other diseases that spread to healthy potato crops.
4	acaricide	Miticidal substance or mite-killing product.
5	active substance	See active ingredient.
6	aerosol	Colloidal suspension of solids or liquids in air or another gas.
7	harden off tuber	The process of cork formation in the skin of a tuber, during which it becomes less susceptible to mechanical or other damage.
8	foliar and ear diseases	See leaf and ear diseases.
9	senescence	The stage when the crop begins to turn yellow or brown, and the leaves shrivel or fall off (BBCH crop stage 90 and above).
10	alternating plant protection products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
11	prune at ground level	To cut back woody plants (trees, shrubs, woodlands) just above the ground
12	work step/operation	An action or series of actions performed as part of a single agricultural activity (e.g. planting and ridging potatoes simultaneously).
13	axial spray equipment	Equipment for spraying crop protection products in rows of vertical crops, where the spray liquid is sprayed horizontally and obliquely upwards with air support. Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management
14	bactericide	Bactericidal substance or product.
15	basic substance	<p>An active substance that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) is not a substance of concern; and b) does not have an inherent capacity to cause endocrine disrupting, neurotoxic or immunotoxic effects; and c) is not predominantly used for plant protection purposes, but nevertheless is useful in plant protection either directly or in a product consisting of the substance and a simple diluent; and d) is not placed on the market as a plant protection product. <p>An active substance that meets the EU requirements for a food product is by definition considered a basic substance. Source: Regulation (EC) 1107/2009</p>

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
		<p>Authorised basic substances can be found on the Ctgb website and on the COM website. https://www.ctgb.nl/onderwerpen/basisstoffen</p>
16	basis seed	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).
17	basin	Reservoir with an impermeable bottom for irrigation water, also saline cultivation.
18	BBCH	<p>Description of phenological development stages per crop. https://gd.eppo.int/reporting/article-5949 http://pub.jki.bund.de/index.php/BBCH/issue/view/161</p>
19	bed cultivation/hilling	Growing crops on raised beds or ridges with a certain width. The beds are separated by paths (uncultivated strips) or tracks for vehicles.
20	protected cultivation	Cultivation under glass or plastic, with no continuous open contact with the atmosphere.
21	fumigate	Use of a plant protection product in gas or vapour form (fumigant) to treat rooms, plants, parts of plants, containers or stocks.
22	professional use	For use by professionals only.
23	nozzle shield/nozzle cap	Shield or cap on nozzle to prevent spray drift.
24	safener	Substance that can be added to a plant protection product to reduce or prevent phytotoxic effects, usually of a herbicide treatment.
25	spraying	Applying plant protection products, usually in dilute form, by using spraying equipment.
26	control (controlling)	Measures to prevent, reduce or eliminate a population of harmful organisms or a complex of harmful organisms.
27	pesticide	Obsolete term for plant protection product and biocidal product.
28	storage cycle	The time-period of storage from warehousing to delivery. A storage cycle is no more than 12 months.
29	bee-attractive crops	Crops that appeal to honeybees due to their nectar and/or pollen. Honeydew can also create a bee-attractive crop. Refer to https://www.ctgb.nl/documenten/besluiten/2015/08/15/lijt-bij-aantrekkelijke-gewassen
30	miscellaneous flower bulbs	All floral bulb and tuber crops (including rhizomes) other than amaryllis, dahlia, gladiolus, hyacinth, lily, narcissus, tulip, iris and crocus.
31	indoors	A space without natural daylight.
32	biocidal product	<p>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. They are not intended for protection against plant diseases. Source: Ctgb website</p>
33	foliar and ear diseases	The occurrence of fungal infections in grain (from stage BBCH35) that can affect foliage and/or the ear/panicle.
34	leaf discolouration (chlorosis)	Discolouration/burning of foliage due to non-natural causes, possibly the application of a plant protection product.
35	flowering	<p>Flowers with visible stamens or pistils. Source: https://www.ctgb.nl/documents/besluiten/2015/08/15/lijt-bij-aantrekkelijke-wassen</p>

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
36	flowering crop	<p>1. Flower bulbs: A crop is in flower when more than 1% of the plants on a parcel are flowering. In practice, this means that flowering occurs when more than two flowers are observed per linear meter of bed.</p> <p>2. Fruit crops and high growing tree nursery crops: In fruit crops, flowering occurs when more than 1% of the flower buds are in bloom.</p> <p>3. Other crops: If more than two flowering plants (cultivated crops or weeds) are observed per square meter, this is defined as flowering. Source: https://www.ctgb.nl/documents/besluiten/2015/08/15/lijt-bij-aantrekelijke-wassen</p>
37	flower thinning/fruit thinning	Reducing the number of flowers to be pollinated with the aim of preventing an alternate bearing year or improving the size of the fruit.
38	block spraying	Sequence of treatments with the same plant protection product, proceeding and/or after a treatment with different plant protection products. 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.
39	soil	Uppermost layer of the Earth's crust that is bounded by the solid rock and the Earth's surface, made up of mineral particles, organic matter, water, air, and living organisms. Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
40	soil treatment/soil application	Treatment of the soil, whereby the product is applied into or onto the soil with the aid of appropriate equipment.
41	BZG list	List of treatment facilities for which the Assessment Committee for Greenhouse Horticulture Treatment Facilities (BZG) – based on the test reports submitted to it – has concluded that: - the treatment facilities have been tested in accordance with the established protocol; - this test shows that a purification efficiency of at least 95% is achieved if these treatment facilities are used with the specifications and settings used in the test. Source: https://www.helpdeskwater.nl/@178943/bzg-lijt/
42	chemical group	A group of plant protection products with similar chemical composition. As a result, the mechanism of action of these plant protection products is usually the same.
43	combination product	Plant protection product that is based on more than one active substance (not a tank mixture).
44	container or pot cultivation	Cultivation of crops in containers (usually moveable), pots, bags, boxes, buckets, etc.
45	controlled release	Formulation in which the active substance is released in a controlled fashion (e.g. slower or faster).
46	curative treatment	Eradication of a disease/pest after infestation or infection.
47	propagation	First phase of a cultivation process in which the final product is a rooted cutting, seedling, etc.
48	cover crop/nurse crop	An existing crop under which another crop or a succession crop is sown. This is done in order to quickly gain 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 of seeds that can be sown as cover crops.
49	soil disinfectant	Products with a disinfectant action that aim to protect crops against plant diseases.
50	dip treatment	Dipping plant cuttings into a powder or liquid containing a plant protection product.
51	DOB	Sustainable Weed Management on pavements.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
		Refer to www.dob-verhardingen.nl
52	immersion treatment	Application by dipping a seed, bulb or tuber in a bath (with an added solution or dilution of a plant protection product) to render any pathogens that are present in or on the plant harmless or to protect the seed, bulb or tuber against an ongoing infestation or infection.
53	chemical defoliation	Killing a crop or its foliage by means of crop spraying.
54	defoliant agent	Product that is used to kill or defoliate a crop at the end of the crop cycle or due to phytosanitary considerations. See chemical defoliation.
55	dosage	Quantity of product to be applied per area, volume or weight.
56	shower treatment	Treatment of plant material, seed potatoes or final product, where the product is applied using appropriate equipment.
57	drainage water	Water that is drained through a system of perforated pipes placed in the ground. Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
58	drain water	Nutrient solution that is not absorbed by the crop during substrate cultivation. Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
59	drift (spray drift)	When applying plant protection products, the movement of airborne spray droplets beyond the intended contact area due to air currents (thermal currents or wind).
60	low-drift nozzle	A nozzle that has been shown by a test method designated by a ministerial order to reduce drift by at least 50% relative to the classification of the British Crop Protection Council fine and medium limit nozzle (931-030-F110 at 3 bar). Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
61	dry ditch/dry waterway	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.
62	dry ditch beds	The bed of a dry ditch/watercourse.
63	drip irrigation treatment	Treatment with plant protection products, diluted in recirculating or other nutrient solutions, administered with drip emitters to the base of the plants.
64	DTR list	List on which the various Drift Reducing Techniques (DRT) classes are included and described. Refer to DRT-lijst [20201016] – Helpdesk water
65	dummy pellet	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.
66	cross flow sprayer	Equipment for spraying plant protection products in rows of vertical crops where the spray liquid is distributed evenly in height and symmetrically on the left and right. Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
67	seed unit	The packaging unit for seed that contains a specific number of seeds.
68	annual weed	A weed that completes its lifecycle within a period of 12 months.
69	elicitor	Substance that induces a defence response in the plant.
70	emission shield	Shield to limit spray drift when applying plant protection products or foliar fertilisers. Source: Article 1.1, Activities Decree Environmental Management
71	fogging	Applying a plant protection product in the form of uniform small droplets (fine mist).
72	fumigant	Plant protection product with a high vapour pressure that disperses in the gas phase and exerts its effect in this phase.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
73	fungicide	Antifungal substance or antifungal product.
74	containers	Packaging for vegetables, fruit, flowers, plants, vegetable products, etc. (wood, plastic, etc.).
75	phytotoxicity	Damage to the crop caused by application of a plant protection product.
76	lawn (including sod farming)	Maintained lawn (not intended as a sports field, playing field, grazing or hay production). Sod farming for lawns or sport fields is part of this group.
77	integrated pest management	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."
78	pelleted seed (=coated seed)	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.
79	seamless pavement	Pavement consisting of an initially plastic material. This pavement is seamless (e.g. asphalt, concrete).
80	crop	A group of plants of the same species that are grown in agriculture or horticulture.
81	crop treatment	Treatment of the above-ground part of the crop to control harmful organisms.
82	plant protection product	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: Regulation (EC) 1107/2009, Article 2, H1
83	crop stage	Growth phase of a crop. See BBCH list with descriptions of phenological development stages for each crop.
84	phytotoxicity tolerance	The degree to which a crop species tolerates a specific plant protection product without damage.
85	greenhouse horticulture operation	Greenhouse horticulture is a form of protected cultivation in which a greenhouse is used, in which glass (or plastic) creates a barrier between the outside air – an uncontrollable atmosphere – and the inside air that can be controlled. This allows flowers and vegetables to be grown under favourable conditions for those plants.
86	volunteer cereals	Seeds remaining after the harvest of a cereal crop that germinate and grow in a subsequent crop. These seedlings are weeds because they compete with the subsequent crop.
87	pasture/grassland renovation	Replacing or improving existing low-productive pasture/grassland with new grass (by reseeding or overseeding).
88	turf production/sod	Cultivation of high-grade grass with the intention of cutting and removing the sod to grow elsewhere.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
	farming	
89	growth regulator	Substance that stimulates or inhibits the growth of plants in a low concentration, but is neither a nutrient nor a biostimulant.
90	growing season	The period of time in which a crop grows and/or is productive.
91	green manure	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.
92	soil treatment	A plant protection product is placed on or mixed in the soil (often in parallel with tillage) to control harmful organisms.
93	tillage/soil cultivation	Manually or mechanically (with a plough, spader, cultivator or cultivator) loosen and/or turn the soil).
94	soil-bound cultivation	Cultivation system in which the plants grow in the soil and there is unrestricted contact with the subsoil.
95	soil decontamination	A soil treatment specifically to control harmful soil organisms.
96	half-open paving	Paving consisting separate elements that are laid in a specific pattern. The elements are separated by joints that may be water permeable (such as paving slabs or paving stones, but also porous asphalt). Refer to www.dob-verhardingen.nl
97	hand-held spraying equipment	Hand-held spray boom with fixed nozzle for applying plant protection products under pressure and with an adjustable nozzle.
98	herbicide	Product used for the control of unwanted plants or weeds.
99	reseeding	In case of inadequate crop development, re-sowing a parcel with the same seed.
100	honeydew	A sweet, sticky substance secreted by insects on the aboveground parts of the plant.
101	hay	Grass that is cut and dried on the field.
102	crop storage	The process of storing the harvested product (in sheds or warehouses).
103	insecticide	Insect control product.
104	ditch entry	Intersection between the ditch and the field.
105	working into the soil	Mixing fertilisers or plant protection products into the soil.
106	clearcutting area	Temporarily uncultivated land not in use for agricultural and horticultural purposes
107	side nozzle	Nozzle that has an apex angle of maximum 90°. Source: Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
108	inversion tillage	Soil preparation in which the top layer is turned, for example ploughing.
109	sprout inhibitor	Plant protection product used to prevent unwanted sprouting of a harvested product during storage.
110	Tuber treatment/ bulb treatment	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.
111	headland	Part of an agricultural or horticultural parcel, primarily intended for turning tractors around. No crops are planted or sown on the headland. It

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
		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.
112	cross resistance	Resistance of an organism to a specific plant protection product, which also occurs against other products (usually chemically similar).
113	artificial substrate	Non-natural media in which plants are grown.
114	low risk substances/low risk	Low-risk substances have a low risk for humans, animals or the environment. This is shown by the assessment procedure for active substances in accordance with Regulation 1107/2009.
115	last row of trees	The row of trees on the edge of a parcel.
116	last crop row	The crop row that borders the edge of a parcel.
117	low-dosage system (LDS)	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).
118	agricultural and horticultural crops	The cultivation of arable crops, cultivated grassland, fruit, vegetables, herbs, mushrooms and ornamental crops.
119	lodging	Bending/overturning of the crop due to insufficient support of the stem.
120	marketable flower bulbs	Flower bulbs that 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 further cultivation in professional floriculture. Source: keuringsreglement Bloembollen 2013
121	low-light conditions	The period from October to March during which there is little natural light and crops are especially sensitive to applications of plant protection products.
122	attractant	1. Substance that causes an organism to be drawn to the source. 2. A signal substance (pheromone) that influences the behaviour of a certain species by causing confusion.
123	defoliant	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.
124	air assistance	Device on the spray boom that creates a separate forced air stream, which blows the droplets of plant protection product downward.
125	aerial application (aerial crop dusting)	The application of plant protection products with aircraft (aeroplane, helicopter, drone).
126	LVM	Low Volume Mist: room treatment by means of semi-automatic application of plant protection products with very low spray volumes through atomisation.
127	LWA	Leaf wall area: the surface area of the canopy/crown/foliage per hectare of ground surface. This is calculated based on the canopy height/crown height/foliage height and the distance between the rows. See also EPPO standard PP1/239 'Dose expression for plant protection products'. https://pp1.eppo.int/standards/PP1-239-2
128	mowing pasture	Pasture for the production of roughage. It may or may not be enclosed for grazing.
129	size sorting	Final product of a crop with uniform diameter or size.
130	perennial broadleaf weeds	Dicotyledonous weeds whose aerial parts die each year, entirely or partially, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
131	perennial gramineous weeds	Monocot weeds whose aerial parts die each year, entirely or partially, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
132	perennial weeds	Weeds whose aerial parts die each year, entirely or partially, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
133	multiannual crop	Crop that takes longer than 12 months.
134	microbiologic agent	Plant protection product of which the active component is a micro-organism.
135	mineral oil	Petroleum distillate that is not of biological origin.
136	postharvest treatment	1. Treatment of a crop after harvest. 2. Treatment of a harvested product (for example to extend its shelf-life).
137	post-emergence treatment	Treatment following the emergence of the crop.
138	post-transplanting treatment	Treatment following the transplanting of the crop.
139	adjacent crops	Neighbouring/nearby agricultural and horticultural crops or neighbouring/nearby public parks or landscaping.
140	succession crop	1. The successive cultivation of the same crop for which propagation material is used. 2. The crop grown after the main crop has been harvested.
141	downward spraying	Downward, droplet-wise dissemination of plant protection products.
142	nematicides	Substance or product used to kill nematodes.
143	non-target arthropods	Insects and arthropods that do not belong to the target species
144	non-soil-bound cultivation	Cultivation that takes place outside of the soil in a natural or artificial medium (such as strawberries grown in substrate on racks or greenhouse production on rockwool).
145	non-professional use	Products for which there is no administrative obligation, and no proof of professional competency is required of the user/operator (in accordance with Article 71 WGB). Of course, these products can be used only in accordance with the legal instructions for use (WG). 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
146	unprotected cultivation	All cultivation that does not take place in greenhouses or under plastic tunnels. In these types of cultivation, there is continuous open contact with the ambient atmosphere.
147	below-foliage treatment	Treatment in which contact between the plant protection product and the foliage of the crop is avoided by applying the product from below.
148	undersown crop	See cover crop.
149	weed killer	See herbicide.
150	wick applicator	Type of 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 liquid.
151	weed pressure	The degree to which unwanted plants, seeds, plant roots occur on a parcel.
152	weeds	Unwanted plants at a particular location.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
153	disinfection (agricultural/horticultural)	Rendering harmless micro-organisms, viruses or small animal organisms on the surface of plants or plant material, hands, tools or clothing (sometimes present more or less superficially), or on the floors of indoor spaces.
154	unpaved terrain	Permanently uncultivated areas that do not fall into the categories of closed pavement, semi-open pavement or open pavement.
155	harvest	Bringing in/collecting agricultural products from where they are grown.
156	placing on the market	The holding for the purpose of sale within the EU, 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 in the territory of the EU shall be regarded as placing on the market for the purposes of this Regulation. Source: Regulation (EC) 1107/2009, Article 3, H1
157	open paving	Open pavements consisting of poured materials or materials with a hygroscopic character e.g. gravel, sand, gravel, shells, slag, rubble, webromix or grass concrete tiles and blocks. Refer to www.dob-verhardingen.nl
158	public parks or landscaping	Parks, gardens, playgrounds and sports fields that are publicly accessible year-round (or for a large part of the year). Nature reserves are not included.
159	Emergence/emergence of the crop	The moment at which the crop becomes visible above the soil.
160	propagation	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.
161	surface water	A body of water other than incidentally present on the surface of the earth and exposed to the open air, unless as a result of lawful use for a specific purpose it does not contain a normal coherent whole of living organisms and non-living environment (ecosystem), such as disposal of waste in excavated ponds, or a pond excavated for the disposal of waste in which only a transitional phase of water is present and in which a normal ecosystem has not yet developed.
162	potting up	Placing a plant in a pot or container with growing medium in which the plant will grow temporarily or permanently.
163	upwards spraying	Upwards or lateral droplet-wise dispersion of a plant protection product.
164	opzetters	See spindles.
165	Perennial broadleaf weeds	Dicotyledonous weeds whose aerial parts die each year, entirely or partially, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
166	perennial gramineous weeds	Monocot weeds whose aerial parts die each year, entirely or partially, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
167	perennial weeds	Weeds whose aerial parts die each year, entirely or partially, but the underground parts survive or enter temporary dormancy.
168	Canopied sprayer	Equipment intended for the use of plant protection products where the spray nozzles are mounted within a canopy, which, with the exception of the front and rear of the canopy, largely encloses the crop bed. A unit consisting of a spray line and canopy is used per crop bed. (Source: Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
169	spray overlap	1. The area that 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.
170	private use	See non-professional use.
171	parcel (land-use)	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.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
		2. A land-use parcel is a piece of land that 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.
172	permanently uncultivated areas	Land that will not be used for agricultural purposes or planting for a longer period (>6–12 months).
173	persistent virus	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).
174	phytodrip	Precision application of seed treatment solution during the sowing process. A single drop of plant protection product is applied to each seed in a press pot or planting tray.
175	vegetable oil	Oil of biological origin.
176	propagation material for flower bulbs and tubers	Flower bulbs that are professionally used, regardless of size, as propagation material (planting), including seed, cuttings and tissue culture material. (Source : keuringsreglement Bloembollen 2013)
177	planting stock, plant material	Plant parts such as bulbs, cuttings and rhizomes, which can be used as starting material for a crop.
178	planting stock treatment/seed treatment	Treatment of planting stock or seed before or during sowing/planting or potting up.
179	plant furrow treatment (seed trench or plant trench)	The plant protection product is applied in a seed or plant furrow just before or during sowing/planting.
180	spot application or treatment	Localised application to control pests/diseases/weeds that covers no more than 10% of the parcel in question.
181	potting compost/potting soil treatment	The addition of plant protection products to potting compost/potting soil.
182	precision sowing	Mechanical sowing of seeds in which each seed is sown at an equal/fixed distance from the previous one.
183	Preventative application	Preventative use. Use of a plant protection product to prevent infestation/infection.
184	test treatment/test spraying	Application of a plant protection product on a small area of a crop to determine any harmful effects of the product.
185	professional use	In accordance with Article 71 of 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 instructions for use (WG). There is an administration, license and identification obligation for the buyer/user and a license, inspection and administration obligation for the supplier. Source: Ctgb
186	recreation area	Land intended for recreational use. Source: CBS
187	drift control shield	Vertical structure attached to a device for spraying plant protection products that has a suitable height and width to limit spray drift. Source: Article 1.1, Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer artikel 1.1)

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
188	repellent	Plant protection product that causes insects, birds, game or other animals to avert or avoid contact with a crop.
189	residue	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.
190	resistance	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.
191	resistance management	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).
192	resistance development	The occurrence of increasingly reduced susceptibility of a pest or disease organism to the plant protection product.
193	row treatment	Treatment of the rows of the crop.
194	row sprayer	Apparatus for spraying plant protection products in which the nozzles are mounted in such a way that only a narrow strip (row) is treated.
195	tractor path	Path through or adjacent to a crop that is used for carrying out mechanised operations in that crop.
196	rodenticides	Rat and mouse killer; rodent control agent.
197	tank mixer	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 the liquid.
198	near-emergence treatment or application	Treatment/application in the period when the first parts of the crop are perceptibly above the soil.
199	space treatment	Dispersal of a product throughout an enclosed space.
200	bolting	The premature, usually undesired transition of a crop to seed formation.
201	fungus control agent	See fungicide.
202	scales	Fleshy, leaf-like layers of crops such as flower bulbs and onion-family plants in which nutrients are stored.
203	foam treatment	Treatment of plant material, seed potatoes or final product, where the product is applied as a foam using appropriate equipment.
204	selective plant protection product	1. A plant protection 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.
205	Silage	The preservation of forage by acidification, such as silage fodder.
206	molluscicide	Product to control snails or slugs.
207	ditch	See watercourse.
208	ditch slopes	The non-horizontal components of a watercourse, located between the top of the slope and the transition to the horizontal portion of the bottom of the ditch.
209	crop canopy closure	When the leaves of the crop touch each other in the rows and between the rows.
210	spindles	1. Young avenue trees propagated from forest and hedge stock, (possibly improved by grafting or inoculation) with an average cultivation period of 2–3 years, whereby plant protection products are applied using lateral spraying.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
		2. Spindle-shaped fruit trees.
211	spraying equipment	Equipment for spraying plant protection products.
212	spray boom	A horizontal structure, which may or may not be foldable and is intended for applying plant protection products with a series of spray nozzles.
213	nozzle	Outflow opening of equipment for applying plant protection products which is capable of spraying liquid as droplets with an even distribution on the soil or crop. Source: Environmental Management Activities Decree (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
214	spray barrow	Spray boom on wheels that is pushed or pulled by hand.
215	spray solution	Water or another liquid in which the formulation to be sprayed is dissolved or dispersed, ready to be sprayed.
216	spray volume	Amount of liquid to be sprayed per surface area or volume.
217	stump	Part of a tree or tree tissue that is left in and above ground after a tree is cut down.
218	stubble	The root and straw residue remaining on the field after harvest.
219	accumulation cone	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 conveyor belt).
220	lodging	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.
221	straw	Stalks of threshed grain that are cut down.
222	strip treatment	Treatment of a strip between the rows of a crop or a strip on which the crop stands.
223	substrate cultivation	Cultivation on natural or artificial growing medium that is separated from the subsoil/soil. Source: Environmental Management Activities Decree (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
224	suspension	Finely divided solid particles dispersed in a liquid.
225	systemic plant protection product	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.
226	embankment slope (dry)	Inclined sides of earthworks, dikes, railroads and fortifications.
227	tank mix	Mixture of two or more plant protection products and/or co-formulants in the spray tank at time of application.
228	cultivation	The professional production of a crop by a farmer or grower. The various types of cultivation are defined on the DTG list. "During the cultivation of a specific crop" refers to every conceivable growth stage of this specific crop.
229	crop cycle	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. There can be several crop cycles per year.
230	crop duration	The number of weeks/months/years from sowing/planting the crop through harvest.
231	growing season (season)	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.
232	cultivation-free zone	1. For protection of surface water: Defined 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

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
		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 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, subject to the restriction.
233	terrestrial plants	Non-crop plants that grow on land outside the treated area. Source: terrestrial guidance document SANCO/10329/2002
234	temporarily uncultivated land	Land on which no crop is grown temporarily (<6 months).
235	temporarily uncultivated terrain	Site on which no crop is grown temporarily (<6 months).
236	scope of permitted use	The crops, crop groups, subgroups and objects are defined in the DTG list.
237	tray	Processing/transport unit in which plant material can be placed or seeds sown.
238	tray treatment	Application during which plants, cuttings, soil and/or growing medium in a tray are treated with a plant protection product.
239	shrub for forcing	A shrub that is forced into bloom early.
240	tunnel sprayer	Equipment for applying plant protection products to a crop row in which spray drift is limited by a construction that completely or partially encloses the crop row. Source: Article 1.1, Activities Decree Environmental Management (Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer)
241	starting material	Seeds, bulbs, tubers, cuttings, grafts, rhizomes or young plants that serve as the basis for a subsequent production crop
242	runner/sucker/stolon	1. A creeping rooting stem or rhizome from which new plants emerge. 2. New shoot/regrowth.
243	tillering	The formation of shoots near the ground from the root collar or a tree stump.
244	wetting agent	Co-formulant, or mixture of co-formulants, that reduces the surface tension of the spray liquid, thus enhancing distribution of the product. The wetting agent may be part of the formulation of the product or may need to be added separately.
245	perennial	Herbaceous ornamental plants with non-woody stems that complete more than one annual cycle. Some plants remain green, but usually they die off above ground in the autumn. Perennials form new stems, leaves, flowers and seeds every year above the ground.
246	pre-harvest interval	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.
247	field sprayer	Mechanically propelled apparatus for applying plant protection products, intended for full-field spraying in unprotected cultivation, which generates a predominantly downward spray.
248	propagation	Vegetative (e.g. cuttings) or generative (e.g. seeds) reproduction of starting material/planting material.
249	pricking out	Transplanting very young seedlings to give them more room to grow.
250	replacement crop	A crop that is sown or planted (in the same growing season) following a crop that failed to emerge or grow for any reason.
251	fodder pasture/grassland	Field with grass that is used to produce fodder. It consists of pasture and mowed grassland.
252	nutrient solution	Solution containing plant nutrients.
253	succession crop	Crop that is grown after another crop on the same land or growing medium.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
254	field production	Grown directly in field soil.
255	field cultivation	Obsolete term. The new term is: Unprotected, soil-bound cultivation.
256	full-field	Over the entire surface of the field or parcel.
257	pre-emergence treatment	Treatment before the crop emerges from the soil.
258	crop rotation	Planned succession of certain crops.
259	walk in tunnel	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.
260	hot water treatment	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.
261	watercourse	A linear object that carries water. A distinction is made between: 1. a river, a natural watercourse 2. a stream, also a natural watercourse, but narrower than a river 3. a canal, a waterway usually constructed for shipping 4. a main waterway, a waterway constructed for water drainage, usually maintained by a water board; various water boards use different names for these watercourses such as drainage canal, ditch or trench. 5. a ditch, a watercourse constructed for drainage, usually maintained by the owners 6. a trench, the same as ditch, but is usually dry
262	pasture	Grassland on which livestock are allowed to graze.
263	duration of action	Period during which an active substance remains active in or on an organism or in the environment.
264	mode of action	The specific way in which an active substance affects an organism.
265	active substance	The components in a plant protection product that are responsible for its effect.
266	windbreak (wind hedge)	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, local residents).
267	tree wound dressing/wound paint	Special tree paint with which the pruning surface can be coated after pruning, to prevent it from becoming an entry point for diseases and pests.
268	root sprouts	Shoots that emerge above ground, formed from adventitious buds on the roots.
269	seed treatment	Applications where the seed is treated with plant protection products.
270	seed coating	Thin layer (film) of polymers in combination with components such as a plant protection product and a colourant, which is applied to seeds.
271	visible residue	Residues of plant protection products on the crop or parts of the crop that are visible to the naked eye and that make the product less suitable for sale.
272	lateral spraying	Applying a spray liquid as droplets in the lateral direction.

No. *	TERM	DEFINITION
273	vegetation-free zone	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 that is kept free of other vegetation.

* There is also an Dutch version of the list. The corresponding definition in the Dutch version has the same number.