

Appendix N: Glossary of Terms

Glossary

Active ingredient (a.i.): The effective part of a pesticide formulation that actually destroys the target pest or performs the desired functions, or the actual amount of a technical material present in the formulation.

Adjuvant: Material added to the pesticide mixture to help the active ingredient do a better job of control. Examples of an adjuvant include: wetting agent, spreader, adhesive, emulsifying agent, and bark penetrant.

Adaptive Management: A concept of allowing decisions, which are focused on desired outcomes, to be made with the best information available and to adjust operations to achieve desired conditions. See Chapter 2 of this Supplemental EIS for description of Adaptive Management as it applies to noxious and invasive weed management in the FC-RONRW.

Annual (plant): A plant species living for only one year or season.

Bioaccumulation: The retention and concentration of a substance by an organism.

Biological Control (Biocontrol). The dispersal or release of biocontrol agents on a noxious weed infestation (see definition of infested acre), with the intent of establishing a population of a biological control agents. An agent can be an insect, fungus, bacterium, or any other life form that preys on the weed of concern. The release of agents can occur at a single location or scattered over a site. The release can be a few individuals, a container of many individuals, or several containers with thousands of individual agents. Releases at different locations, with the intent of establishing separate populations (at least 1/4 mile apart), constitute separate releases. Release of two species of biological control agents, at the same location, in the same year, is a single release.

Biodegradation: The series of processes by which living systems, particularly microorganisms, degrade chemical compounds, and the breakdown products may be either more or less toxic than the parent compound.

Biological diversity: The variety of life and its processes, including all life forms from one-celled organisms to complex organisms such as insects, plants, birds, reptiles, fish, other animals and the processes, pathways and cycles that link such organisms into natural communities.

Carcinogen: A substance that causes or induces cancer.

Chronic exposure: Adverse effects occurring after exposure to a toxic agent for a long period (with animal testing, this is considered to be the majority of the animal's life). These effects are considered to be permanent or irreversible.

Contain Strategy: Weeds are geographically contained and are not increasing beyond the perimeter of the infestation. Treatment within established infestations may be limited, but control or eradicate outside those areas.

Control Strategy: Seed production is prevented throughout the target patch and the area coverage of the weed is decreased over time. Prevent the weed species from dominating the vegetation of the area but accept a low level of weed.

Custodial Strategy: Specific treatment for a particular plant is deferred at this time. Infestations may be treated after other higher weed priorities have been accomplished.

Degradation: Physical or biological breakdown of a complex compound into simpler compounds.
Dermal exposure: Contact between a chemical and the skin.

Eradicate Strategy: The noxious weed species is eliminated from the FC-RONRW, including viable seeds and/or vegetative propagates.

Exotic plant: A non-native plant.

Forbs: A group of herbaceous (non-woody) plants, other than grasses, generally including wildflowers and many other plants, including those commonly referred to as weeds.

Formulation: The form in which a pesticide is packaged or prepared for use. A chemical mixture that includes a certain percentage of active ingredient (technical chemical) with an inert carrier.

Gross Area: An area of land occupied by one or more noxious weed species. The area is defined by drawing a line around the general perimeter of the infestation, not the canopy cover of the plants. The gross area may contain significant parcels of land that are not occupied by weeds.

Hazard analysis: Involves gathering and evaluating data on the types of injury or disease that may be produced by a substance and on the conditions of exposure under which injury or disease occurred.

Herbicide: A chemical that regulates the growth of or kills specific weeds or undesirable plants.

Hypersensitivity: A state of extreme sensitivity to an action of a chemical; a state of altered reactivity in which the body reacts with an exaggerated immune response to a foreign substance.

Inert ingredients: All ingredients in a formulated pesticide product that are not classified as active ingredients.

Infested Acre (Occupied Area, Net Area): A contiguous area of land occupied by one or more weed species. The infested area is defined by drawing a line around the actual perimeter of area occupied by the canopy of the weed plants.

Inhalation: The movement of a chemical from the breathing zone, through lung tissues, and into the blood system.

Intake: Amount of material inhaled, absorbed through the skin, or ingested during a specified period of time.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): A multi-disciplinary, ecological approach to managing a pest, which involves the use of several control techniques in a planned, coordinated program, to limit the impacts of the pest.

Integrated Weed Management (IWM): This is the same concept as IPM, but it is specific to plants.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): A multi-disciplinary, ecological approach to managing a pest, which involves the use of several control techniques in a planned, coordinated program, to limit the impacts of the pest.

Invasive plant: A nonnative species that is likely to cause or has the potential to cause economic or environmental harm to the ecosystem under consideration or harm to human health.

LD50 (Median Lethal Dose): A measure of acute toxicity. The dose level that kills 50 percent of the test animals exposed.

Mitigation measures or practices: The identification of specific practices and methods that will reduce or eliminate adverse effects related to implementation of an alternative.

Native vegetation: With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

Natural community: An assemblage of organisms indigenous to an area that is characterized by distinct combinations of species occupying common ecological zones and interacting with one another.

NOEL (No Observed Effect Level): In dose-response experiments, it is the exposure level which causes no statistically significant increase in frequency or severity of any effect between the exposed population and its appropriate controls.

Non-native vegetation: Any species that is not native to the ecosystem in question

Non-target: Any plant, animal, or organism that a method of application is not aimed at, but may accidentally be injured by the application.

Noxious Weed: A noxious weed is a plant species listed in State laws or regulations or specifically listed by a Federal agency.

Perennial: A plant species that has a lifespan of more than 2 years.

Persistence: Resistance to degradation due to low volatility and chemical stability. A persistent substance is expected to remain in the environment for a long time.

Pesticide: Any substance used to control, prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, or other forms of plant or animal life that are considered to be pests.

Plant community: An association of plants or various species found growing together in different areas with similar site characteristics.

Registered herbicide: All pesticides sold or distributed in the United States must be registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, based on scientific studies, showing that they can be used without posing unreasonable risks to people or the environment.

Risk: In risk assessment, the probability that an adverse effect (injury, disease, or death) will occur under specific conditions of exposure to a risk agent.

Treated Acre: An infested area (see definition of infested acre) where weeds have been treated or retreated by an acceptable method (chemical, biological, mechanical, cultural, manual) for the specific objective of controlling their spread and/or reducing their density (generally reported in increments of not less than 0.1 acre for chemical and mechanical treatment).

Threatened species: A species that is not presently endangered but could become so in the foreseeable future.

Threshold level: A dose or exposure below which there is no apparent or measurable adverse effect.

Toxicity: The quantity or degree of being poisonous or harmful to plant, animal, or human life.