

Vocabulary List

(Taken from: Anderson, Russell, and Ohmart 2004; US EPA Randall et al. 2008)

Active ingredient: The chemical or chemicals in a product responsible for pesticidal activity.

Adjuvant: A substance added to a pesticide to improve its effectiveness or safety. Same as additive.

Annual: A plant that completes its life cycle in one year.

Biennial: A plant that completes its life cycle in two years.

Biological control: The control of pests using predators, parasites, or disease-causing organisms. May be naturally occurring or introduced.

Calibrate/Calibration: To properly adjust equipment; to determine the correct amount of material to be applied to the target area.

Depth to water table: The distance between the soil surface and the point (underground) where the soil is more than saturated with water.

Drip irrigation: Application of water to an area slowly, through an emitter.

Electrical conductivity (EC): A measure of total soluble material extracted from a water saturated soil paste. EC values are correlated with the amount of salt in the soil. High EC = high salinity.

Emitter: A device attached to the irrigation line that allows water to be delivered slowly, to a specific point at or near the base of the plant.

Herbacious plants: Plant that do not develop woody tissues. (As opposed to “woody plants” which are trees and shrubs which develop woody tissues.)

Herbicide: A pesticide used to control weeds.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): The use of all suitable pest control methods to keep pest populations below the economic injury level, while doing the least amount of harm to the environment and human health. Methods include cultural practices; use of biological, physical, and genetic control agents; and the selective use of pesticides.

Perched water table: A shallow water table found higher in the soil profile than typical for an area, due to the presence of an impermeable layer (clay or rock layer) preventing water from percolating down to the level of the natural water table.

Leaching: The movement through soil of a pesticide or other chemical that is dissolved in water.

Perennial: A plant that lives for more than two years.

Permeability: Refers to the ease with which water and dissolved pesticides can flow through porous materials such as soil, gravel, or sand.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Devices and clothing that protect pesticide applicators, handlers, and workers from exposure to pesticides.

Revegetation: A human-directed activity aimed at replacing non-native vegetation such as tamarisk with native riparian plant species, or involving an effort to re-introduce native vegetation into a stand where the original members were killed (by drought, fire, insects, etc.) or outcompeted/replaced by non-native vegetation.

Riparian vegetation: Vegetation growing within the floodplain of a river or stream. Includes vegetation within the “primary terrace” (historically flooded annually), and the drier “secondary terrace” (a zone that historically only flooded occasionally).

Translocation: The movement of materials within a plant or animal from the site of entry. A systemic herbicide is translocated.

Water table: The boundary between the overlying unsaturated rock or soil and the saturated zone.

Watershed: An area of land that drains into a particular river or stream, usually divided by topography.

Anderson BW, Russell PE, Ohmart RD. 2004. **Riparian Revegetation, An Account of 2 Decades of Experience in the Arid Southwest.** Avvar Books, Blythe, CA. 268 pp.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **National Pesticide Applicator Certification Core Manual.** 2008. C Randall, W Hock, E Crow, C Hudak-Wise, J Kasai, editors. National Association of State Departments of Agriculture Research Foundation. 238 pp.