

Life cycle: the series of stages in form and activity that an insect or disease goes through from life to death.

Metamorphosis: a change in the physical form or structure of the insect. There are several different types of metamorphosis.

Natural enemy: any living organism that attacks and kills an insect or other pest, eg., parasites, predators, nematodes, and microorganisms such as viruses, fungi, and bacteria.

Necrotic: death of cells or tissues through injury or disease, often in a localized area of the plant.

Nematode: microscopic worms of the phylum Nematoda, having unsegmented, cylindrical bodies, often narrowing at each end, and including parasitic forms that infect insects.

Organophosphates: often refers to a group of agricultural chemicals used as a pesticide.

Parasite: an organism living in another organism. The parasite usually kills the host after it has devoured it from the inside.

Phytotoxicity: as pesticide phytotoxicity: damage to a plant caused by a pesticide.

Pupa: stage of an insect immediately following the larval stage. These individuals are normally not mobile, and do not feed.

Pustule: a swelling like a blister.

Sclerotia: a compact mass of hardened mycelium often appearing black in color.

Sooty mold: dark, very often black fungal growth that grows on honeydew excreted by some insects.

Surfactant: a material that when added to a spray, allows for the spreading out of the mixture on a leaf surface.

Teliospores: resting spore of some fungi such as rusts.

Tospovirus: virus transmitted by thrips that causes enormous horticultural losses annually. Two common strains include the tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) and impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV.)

Uredospore: a red colored spore that is produced by a rust fungus that can infect other host plants.

GLOSSARY

Acidifier: a chemical when added either produces or becomes acid.

Banker plants: plants that are used for insect control by sustaining a reproductive population of natural enemies.

Biological control: use of living organisms called natural enemies such as predators, parasites and pathogens, to regulate pests.

Blight: plant symptoms, such as yellowing or spotting indicating disease infection.

Canker: general term for disease causing local abnormal growth or death of plant cells, usually on plant stems, branches or twigs.

Carbamates: a group of agricultural chemicals used as a pesticide.

Chlorotic: yellowing or whitening of normally green plant tissue because of decreased chlorophyll, often a result of disease or nutrient deficiency.

Conidia: asexual non-motile spores of a fungus.

Damping off: symptoms of pre- and post-emergence of seedlings.

Emulsifiable concentrate: a liquid concentrated pesticide that is mixed with water to create a spray.

Exudate: a fluid that oozes out of a vessel, organ or body structure.

Flowable: similar to an emulsifiable concentrate (see above).

Honeydew: sticky, sugary liquid that is excreted by several greenhouse pests (i.e., aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs).

Hyperparasite: a tiny parasite that lays an egg in a parasite that has parasitized an insect.

Indicator plants: plants used to detect pest insects and diseases.

Instar: insect or mite developmental stage between molts. For example, the first instar is the stage between the egg and the first molt.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): use of different techniques in combination to control pests, with an emphasis on methods that are least injurious to the environment and specific to the pest.

Larva(e): the immature stage of an insect which is present between egg hatch and the pupal stage; in mites it is the six-legged individual that hatches from the egg.