**Bactericide:** a substance used to kill bacteria, can be a disinfectant, or antibiotic. Used to kill or stop reproduction (bacteristat) of bacteria to prevent infection such as fire blight in apples.

**Diapause:** a period during which growth or development of insects is suspended and physiological activity is diminished, typically to survive the winter.

**Frass:** excrement produced by insects from digested plant parts.

**Fungicide:** substance used to control fungi, by either protecting uninfected plants with a barrier (protectant fungicide) or eradicating the infection (systemic fungicide).

**Herbicide:** a substance/chemical applied to kill nuisance or weed plants around crops. Different types of herbicides are contact (burns plants on contact), systemic (absorbed by plant and disrupts plant functions to kill plant), selective (only targets certain types of plants or weeds), and nonselective (herbicide that will injure any plant or weed it contacts).

**Inoculate:** to introduce a microorganism or virus into/onto a plant or animal.

**Inoculum:** the population of microorganisms introduced in an inoculation; fungal spores, bacteria, or virus particles which serve as a source to initiate infection and disease.

**Insecticide:** substance used to kill or repel insects.

**Miticide:** substance used to kill mites or ticks.

**Overwinter:** how an insect or a disease organism survives the winter season; insects often overwinter in silken cocoons under tree bark, beneath fallen leaves, plant matter on the ground, or other places as adults, pupae, or eggs.

**Pathogen:** a disease causing organism or agent such as fungus, bacteria, or virus.

**Pest:** any living thing that has an undesirable impact on something that is important to us.

**Pesticide:** any substance used to repel or kill pests or to prevent or reduce the damage pests cause.

**Pheromone:** chemical signals between insects; in the case of pheromone lures a female sex pheromone is injected into a time release lure to attract males of the same species.

**Phytotoxicity:** poisoning of a plant through absorption, often resulting in visible damage to leaves, fruit, or bark. Plant injury can occur when chemicals are properly applied directly to the plant during adverse environmental conditions; a material is applied improperly; a spray, dust, or vapor drifts from the target crop to a sensitive crop; incompatible chemical mix; or persistent residues accumulate in the soil or on the plant.

**Spores:** a tiny, often one-celled, reproductive unit capable of giving rise to a new individual produced by plants, fungi, and some bacterial microorganisms.

**Tanglefoot:** a sticky, tacky substance used in insect traps to immobilize insects that land on it, often used in traps in combination with pheromone lures to monitor pest populations such as codling moth in apple orchard.

**Thinning Fruit:** reduction of fruit numbers on a branch and/or in a fruit cluster, using chemicals or by hand to reduce competition between fruit to get the best size and quality.