

4. According to active ingredient (AI)

- Chlorinated hydrocarbon e.g. Kelthane
- Organophosphate e.g. Basudin
- Carbamate e.g. Sevin
- Pyrethroids e.g. Decis
- According to persistency
- Persistent - A pesticide that remains in the environment for a long time. e.g. Hyvar - X.
- Non - persistent - a pesticide that remains in the environment for a very short time. E.g. Dipel.

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Know Your Pesticides



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Farmers in St. Vincent and the Grenadines often refer to pesticides as poison. However it is useful to understand the different ways in which pesticides are classified; since this knowledge helps in making wise choices regarding pesticides use.

CLASSIFICATION OF PESTICIDES

1. According to the type of pest they control:

- **Herbicides** - used for killing weeds or herbs. e.g. Gramoxone
- **Insecticides** - used for killing insects, e.g. Sevin
- **Fungicides** - used for killing fungi, e.g. Benlate
- **Nematicides** - used for killing nematode e.g. Furadan
- **Rodenticides** - used for killing rodents. (rats, mice) e.g. Klerat
- **Acaricides** - used for killing arachnids. (mites) e.g. Kelthane
- **Molluscides** - used for killing Molluscs (snails, slugs) e.g. Slugit

2. According to their mode of action:

For Insecticides

- **Contact** - kill only insects they are sprayed or dusted onto, e.g. Decis.
- **Stomach acting** - kill only insects that eat plant parts sprayed with insecticide e.g. Dipel.
- **Systemic** - This type of insecticide is transported within the plant and kill insects when they suck sap or eat parts of the plant e.g.. Orthene
- **Fumigant** - Kill insects that inhale toxic vapours of the chemical e.g. Methyl Bromide.

For Fungicides

- **Contact (Protectant)** - kill only fungi that are sprayed or dusted with the fungicide, or fungal spores which come into contact with the fungicide, e.g. Kocide.
- **Systemic (Eradicant)** - This type of fungicide is transported within the plant and kills fungi growing within the tissues of the plant.

For Herbicides

- **Pre - emergence** - a herbicide applied to the soil during the period after planting and before germination (usually 1 - 5 days after land preparation). E.g. Gesaprim.
 - **Selective** - A herbicide that kills small weeds and seeds but leave the crop unharmed e.g. Gesagard. N.B. selective herbicides are specific for certain crops.
 - **Post - emergence** - a herbicide applied to growing weeds after crop emergence or transplanting, e.g. Fusilade, Gramoxzone, Round - up.
 - **Contact** - A herbicide that kills only soft green parts of weeds sprayed with the herbicide e.g. Gramoxzone.
 - **Systemic** - A herbicide that is absorbed into the plant after spraying, and is transported to other plant parts where it causes death, e.g. Roundup.
 - **Non - selective** - A herbicide that kills all plants sprayed, e.g. Roundup.
- #### 3. According to formulation
- **Dust** - pesticide prepared as dry fine particles e.g. Sevin
 - **Granules** - Pesticides prepared as large dry particles e.g. Furadan.
 - **Wettable Powders (WP)** - consist of finely divided particles with other substances that enable the powder to be mixed with water to form a stable suspension e.g. Benlate.
 - **Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)** - A pesticide dissolved in an organic solvent to which an emulsifier is added to enable proper mixing.
 - **Dry Bait** - pesticide mixed with edible products to form dry pellets which are attractive to pests, e.g. Klerat.
 - **Smokes** - the pesticide is mixed with an oxidant and combustible material which generates hot gas e.g. mosquito coil.