

Glossary

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abdomen. The third or posteriormost of the three major body divisions of an insect.

abiotic. Pertaining to nonliving.

abiotic stress. Plant stress produced by nonliving factors, such as heat or insufficient water.

agroecosystem. An ecosystem largely created and maintained to satisfy a human want or need.

alate. Winged.

allelopathy. A disease that affects individuals or populations of a species different from the source.

antennae. In larval and adult stages of an insect, paired segmental appendages, borne one on each side of the head, functioning as sense organs.

antibiosis. Plant characteristics that affect insects in a negative manner (such as increased mortality or reduced fecundity); a type of plant resistance to insects.

apical. At, near, or pertaining to the tip or apex.

arthropods. Invertebrate animals with jointed appendages; members of the phylum Arthropoda.

assimilate. Products (carbohydrates) of photosynthesis.

augmentation. Any biological control practice designed to increase the number or effectiveness of existing natural enemies.

basal. At or pertaining to the base or point of attachment.

beneficial. A useful insect, often one that is a predator or parasitoid of a harmful insect.

biological control. Using any biological agent (often an insect) to control a pest.

bionomics. Ecology.

biotic. Pertaining to life.

biotic stress. Plant stress produced by living organisms, such as insects, pathogens, or weeds.

broods. A group or cohort of offspring produced by a parent or parent population at different times or in

different places.

canopy. The collective leaf area of a plant or plant population.

caudal. Pertaining to the tail or end of the abdomen.

CDD. Centigrade degree-day (see **degree-day**).

cervical. Of or at the neck.

chevrons. A stripe meeting at an angle (i.e., a bent stripe).

chlorosis. A yellowing or fading in the color of plant leaves, caused by loss of chlorophyll (such as from insect feeding or disease).

chlorotic. Showing chlorosis.

cornicles. Two tubular structures on the posterior region of an aphid's abdomen.

cotyledon. Seed leaf; the primary leaf or leaves in the embryo.

cucurbits. Members of the Cucurbitaceae family (e.g., pumpkins, squash). They contain the chemical cucurbitacin, which is a feeding attractant for some beetles.

cultural control. The purposeful manipulation of a cropping environment to reduce rates of pest increase and damage.

cuticle. The covering of an insect; the insect "skin."

degree-day. An accumulation of degrees above some threshold temperature for a 24 hour period; a measure of physiological time for cool-blooded (poikilothermic) organisms, like insects. Degree-days can be expressed in Fahrenheit (FDD) or Celsius (CDD).

determinate. A type of plant growth in which the vegetative activity of the terminal bud ceases when it becomes an inflorescence.

developmental threshold. The minimum temperature required for development to proceed.

diapause. A physiological state of arrested metabolism, growth, and development that may occur at any stage in the life cycle.

disease triangle. An expression of the three conditions needed for a disease to occur: a susceptible host, a virulent pathogen, and a conducive environment.

diurnal. Active by day.

economic injury level (EIL). The smallest number of insects (= amount of injury) that will cause yield losses equal to insect management costs.

economic threshold (ET). The pest density at which management action should be taken to prevent an increasing pest population from reaching the economic injury level.

ecosystem. A living community and its nonliving environment.