PESTICIDE CASSIFICATION
CLASSIFICATION OF PESTICIDES

According to pest they control: (include photos of insects, nematodes weeds etc and explain what each define each category)

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. `mankocide`
- Nematicides- used for killing nematode e.g. Furadan
- Rodenticides- use for killing rodents (rat, mice) e.g. Klerat
- Acaricides- used for killing aracnids (mites) e.g `new mectin`
- Molluscocicides-used for killing Molluscs (snails, slugs) e.g. Slugit
According to mode of action:

- **Contact** – kill only insects they are sprayed or dusted onto. e.g. ........

- **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. ....

- **Fumigant** – kill insects that inhale toxic vapours of the chemical e.g. phostoxin
According to mode of action

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

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, Gramoxone, Round-up*. 
Contact- a herbicide that kill only soft green parts of weeds sprayed with the herbicide e.g Gramoxone.

Systemic- a herbicide that is absorbed into the plant after spraying, and is transported to other plant parts where it causes death e.g Round-up.

Non-selective- a herbicide that kills all plants sprayed. e.g Round-up.
According to formulation

- **Dust** - pesticide prepared as dry fine particles e.g. Sevin 85 WP

- **Granules (G)** - 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. kocide.

- **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.

- **Others**
According to active compound (active ingredient)

- Chlorinated hydrocarbon e.g Kelthane
- Organophosphates e.g Basudin
- Carbamate e.g Sevin
- Pyrethroids e.g Decis
- Others
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
THANK YOU