

Superseded by AS 1719-1994

AS 1719—1981
UDC 001.4:632.95

Australian Standard 1719—1981

RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Association of Australia
Australian Chemical Industry Council
Australian Institute of Agricultural Science
Australian Institute of Petroleum Limited
Australian Veterinary Association
Council of Australian Pest, and Weed Control Associations
CSIRO, Division of Entomology
Department of Agriculture, New South Wales
Department of Agriculture, South Australia
Department of Agriculture, Victoria
Department of Health
Department of Primary Industries, Queensland
Department of Primary Industry
Health Commission of New South Wales
Health Services Department, Tasmania
National Farmers Federation

This standard, prepared by Committee CH/5, Pesticides, was approved by the Chemical Standards Board on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 1 May 1981, and was published on 14 September 1981.

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Parts of this standard were issued in draft form for public review as DR 77020, DR 78148 and DR 79004.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES

AS 1719—1981

First published (as AS K159)	1967
AS 1719 first published	1975
Second edition	1981

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.

ISBN 0 7262 2294 1

PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Pesticides to supersede the 1975 edition.

The chemical names of pesticides are generally too complicated for normal usage and it has become the practice to devise shortened forms and trade names to overcome this difficulty. This standard has been prepared in order to provide the means of avoiding the confusion that could arise if several names were descriptive of any one material. Close attention has been given to the work of the International Organization for Standardization so that most of the common names recommended in this standard are in agreement with those in use throughout the world. These recommended common names are in general usage at the time of publication and are listed in alphabetical order together with the corresponding chemical names, chemical formulas, and any other necessary information. The first listed chemical names and formulas define the compounds according to the nomenclature rules of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Where it is considered to be of assistance, additional chemical names have been given.

Where a pesticide is known internationally by a common name which, in Australia, is a registered trademark for that pesticide, an alternative common name has been coined by the committee for use in Australia until the trademark lapses or is relinquished. The alphabetical index of chemical names given in previous editions has been omitted because it is not considered to perform a separate, useful function. For cross-referencing of common names and chemical descriptions, users are instead referred to the Commonwealth Department of Health publication 'Pesticides: Synonyms and Chemical Names' (latest edition).

Because of the continuing changes which are taking place in the field of pesticides, the list of common names will be under regular review, and, as new names are adopted, they will be issued as addenda to this standard or included in new editions.

Requests for the inclusion of new names should preferably be made to the Standards Association at the same time as the application is made to the appropriate Commonwealth and State regulatory bodies.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES

1 SCOPE. This standard lists the common names recommended for pesticidal chemicals used in Australia.

2 PRINCIPLES. In assigning common names the following principles were adopted:

- (a) The common name should apply only to the 100 percent pure chemical except where in certain cases it has been given to a material of uncertain composition or a mixture, e.g. chlordane, camphoclor, or a racemic mixture, e.g. mecoprop.
- (b) The common name should be distinctive in sound and spelling and where possible be derived from a combination of syllables of the scientific chemical name and preferably be of not more than three syllables.

NOTE: Frequently common names have stylized endings, indicating chemical class, and other short syllables indicating the presence of a distinctive element or chemical group, e.g. bendiocarb, iodofenaphos. For most salts and some esters the common name is given to the parent acid or base and the salt or ester form present is indicated by a suffix to the common name, e.g. metham-sodium salt, bromoxynil-acetate. For most esters the common name is given to the ester itself, e.g. aminocarb.

- (c) The common name should not be difficult to pronounce or remember and should not be composed of initials nor include numerals except where they have been established by national usage.
- (d) Only those materials that are for use in Australia should be included.
- (e) The common name should not conflict with or be in confusion with commercial trademarks, common names already in use, names used in international chemical nomenclature, food-stuffs, pharmaceutical products, etc.
- (f) A proprietary name may be given consideration as a common name, provided that trademark rights are relinquished.
- (g) Common names of chemicals which are mixtures of *cis*, *trans* isomers may be suffixed with the digit ratio representing (unless otherwise stated) the relative proportions of these isomers, the *cis* proportion being written first, e.g. permethrin 40:60 means 40 parts *cis* isomer and 60 parts *trans* isomer.

(h) Recommended common names should be written or printed in lower-case letters without capitals, except—

- (i) where the common name is formed from capital letters (in accordance with long-standing usage) they should be used without intervening full stops (e.g. MCPA);
- (ii) where numerals and letters are used together, numerals should be separated by commas, and the numerals from the letters by a hyphen (e.g. 2,4,5-T).

3 PRESENTATION AND STYLE. The presentation and style of the common names as used on labels or in a descriptive sense should be in the form set out in this standard in respect to the use of capitals or lower-case letters, hyphens or commas, except that where a common name is shown to commence with a lower-case letter, a capital letter should be used instead where it is grammatically correct to do so.

4 PRONUNCIATION. In this standard phonetic spelling for each common name has been included (with a key in Appendix A) as a guide to pronunciation. This has been done because—

- (a) it is not easy to coin acceptable names (e.g. maneb) of simple spelling and obvious pronunciation;
- (b) some names (e.g. dieldrin) that have been in use for many years are still often mispronounced;
- (c) many users of pesticides are unfamiliar with the accepted pronunciations of chemical names, from which many common names are derived.
- (d) without guidance, uniform pronunciation, even by chemists, of some of the more complicated common names (e.g. fenitrothion) cannot be taken for granted;
- (e) the recommended pronunciations are consistent with the usual English pronunciation of the syllables of the chemical names from which the common names were derived. For common names not so derived the pronunciations are recommended on the basis of distinctiveness and euphony.