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**PESTICIDES
& TOXIC CHEMICALS
CONTROL BOARD**

newsletter

JANUARY - JUNE 2013

Contact us for more information:
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Farmers use pesticides to:

- protect crops from insect pests, weeds and fungal diseases while they are growing
- prevent rats, mice, flies and other insects from contaminating foods whilst they are being stored
- safeguard human health, by stopping food crops being contaminated by fungi

However, as pesticides are used to kill unwanted pests, weeds and moulds, they can also harm people, wildlife and the environment. This is why there are strict controls in place over their sale and use. It is up to everyone who is involved with pesticides, whether they are farmers, professional growers or gardeners, to ensure that they are used safely and effectively.

What's in a Pesticide Product?

We normally think of a pesticide as the product that can be purchased in the store – the insecticide, the weed killer or the fungicide. But, unfortunately, there is much more to it than that. The product that you buy or are exposed to is actually a pesticide formulation that contains a number of different materials, including active and inert ingredients, as well as contaminants and impurities. In addition, pesticides, when subject to various environmental conditions, break down to other materials known as metabolites, which are sometimes more toxic than the parent material.

Active Ingredients

The active ingredient, usually the only component of the formulation listed on the pesticide label, is by nature biologically and chemically active against a target pest, be it an insect, weed or fungus. By definition these chemicals kill living things.

Contaminants and Impurities

Contaminants and impurities are often a part of the pesticide product and responsible for product hazards. Dioxin and DDT have been identified as contaminants, which have not been purposefully added but are a function of the production process.

Pesticides

'Pesticide' is a broad term, covering a range of products that are used to control pests. Some pesticides you may have heard of include:

- insect killers (insecticides)
- mould and fungi killers (fungicides)
- weedkillers (herbicides)
- slug pellets (molluscicides)
- plant growth regulators
- bird and animal repellents, and
- rat and mouse killers (rodenticides)

Often people only think of pesticides as chemicals, but they include a very large range of different types of products. Some are natural (eg, pyrethrums, obtained from chrysanthemums), while many are altered versions of natural chemicals.

Why do we need Pesticides?

Today's modern agriculture produces plentiful food, at a reasonable price, all year round. Most of us take it for granted that we can buy whatever food we want, whenever we want. We rightly expect our food to be safe and nutritious and we have also become used to food, particularly fruit and vegetables, not having any blemishes or other marks. We don't tend to think about how farmers produce food or how it gets from the farm to the shops in "perfect" condition.

Over the last 60 years farmers and growers have changed the way they produce food in order to meet the expectations of consumers, supermarkets and Governments. In doing so they have made many changes to the way they farm. This often includes the use of pesticides.

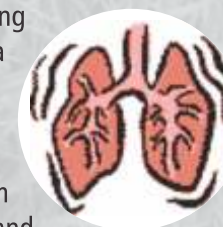
How can you get exposed to pesticides?

Some pesticides are more harmful than others. Pesticides can enter the body through:

- Contact with skin and eyes
- Accidental Swallowing
- Breathing
- Eating food which contains pesticides

What health problems are associated with exposure to pesticides?

Pesticides can cause harm to humans and animals because they are designed to kill or otherwise adversely affect living organisms. Overseas studies have shown that young children, have an increased risk of getting leukaemia or sarcomas if they live in a home where pesticides are often used, either in the home or garden. Childhood brain cancer has also been linked to the use of some pesticides. Symptoms of short-term exposure to pesticides include: dizziness, vomiting and nausea, headaches, difficulty sleeping, skin rashes, muscle twitches and pain, flu-like fever and breathing difficulties. Exposure to a high concentration of pesticide could result in death.



Long term exposure to pesticides can lead to more serious and permanent damage including: cancers, brain damage in children, lowered IQ, permanent kidney damage,

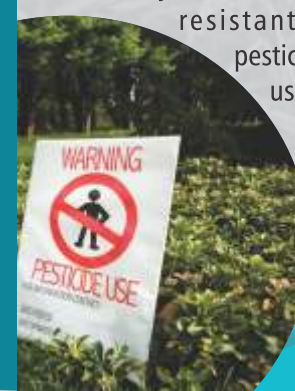
Most pesticides persist in the environment for a long time and can continue to have harmful health effects long after they have been applied.

Other problems with pesticides

One of the most notorious pesticides used to control pests is a chemical known as DDT. Although banned in many countries, DDT is still used in South Africa to control malaria spreading mosquitoes. However, DDT is non-biodegradable and builds up the food chain and has been linked to breast cancer!



DDT and other pesticides kill many organisms besides pests. In applying chemicals to large areas, entire ecosystems are affected. Some pests also become resistant (genetically) to some pesticides making the pesticide useless.



These pests pass their genes to later generations. Therefore stronger pesticides are needed, continuing the cycle. Pesticides also kill natural predators that may kill the pest population.

Examples of pesticides poisonings

The World Health Organisation estimates that every year 20 000 people die worldwide from pesticide poisoning, out of an estimated total of 3 million cases of pesticide poisoning which take place every year worldwide.

Only 10% of pesticides in use today have been adequately tested for their health risks.

Between 1962 and 1971 during the Vietnam War, U.S forces sprayed millions of gallons of plant killing pesticides on Vietnam. One of the chemicals used, known as Agent Orange, contained the very poisonous dioxin, TCDD. Vietnam estimates more than a million of its people were exposed to the spraying, which it blames for tens of thousands of birth defects including mental and physical handicaps.

On October 1999, at least 26 schoolchildren, some as young as four, died in a remote Andean village after eating breakfast cereal apparently contaminated by insecticide. Legal action was taken against the pesticide company, Bayer.

On May 3, 1991, Anaversa, a pesticide formulation plant exploded and burned in a densely populated area of Carboda, in the state of Veracruz. Over 1300 residents were evacuated and 221 were treated by the Red Cross for poisoning. Thirteen neighbors who lived or worked on the block facing the blast site had died of diseases that suggested lethal contamination. The first to die was a year old baby of leukemia.



National Implementation Plan (NIP)

This Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan (NIP) has been prepared by the Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB) in the Ministry of Agriculture for the Government of Guyana, acting as the national focal point for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Guyana acceded to the Convention in September 2007 and the preparation of the NIP has been undertaken in fulfillment of the country's obligations under Article 7 of the Convention. The support of an enabling activity grant from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) for its preparation is gratefully acknowledged.

The preparation of this NIP follows the guidance issued by the Stockholm Convention and GEF, and systematically covers the country's present situation with respect to the presence and release of POPs in the country, the status of compliance relative to each provision of the Convention, and the national response adopted in the near and long term to the issue in the form of an Action Plan. The NIP has been prepared to cover all POPs currently addressed by the Convention effective of its last amendment of annexes in 2011. This has been done within the overall framework of a strategic approach being pursued by Guyana respecting sound chemicals management and its national environmental and sustainable development strategies as imbedded in the National Development Program. The National Implementation Plan was endorsed on the 16th May, 2013 by the Minister of Agriculture, acting on behalf on the Government of Guyana (see Appendix 7).

Guyana has never been a producer of chemicals defined under the Convention as POPs. However, it did import and use POPs either as chemicals or as contained in products and equipment. Similarly it would be expected to have sources of unintentional POPs release and POPs legacies in the form of stockpiles, waste and contaminated sites. As a consequence, it has a number of POPs related issues that require addressing, including: i) ensuring that all necessary legal and regulatory measures are in place to fulfill compliance requirements; ii) current national inventories of POPs in use and remaining as stockpiles waste or

in contaminated sites are established; and iii) measures necessary to address the phase out of POPs in use and their environmental sound management in the form of stockpiles, waste and/or POPs contaminated sites are identified and implemented.

In general, Guyana is well advanced in addressing sound chemicals management generally and POPs issues specifically. It has a stable and well established institutional structure for chemicals management, notably a dedicated agency in the form of the PTCCB with responsibility for chemicals management and use and the Convention, along with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) providing environmental regulatory control in relation to waste management and emissions, and a network of stakeholder Ministries, agencies and organizations that have related and synergistic responsibilities. Common supervision and direction is provided by membership on the PTCCB board and specifically for implementation of this NIP through an Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee. Similarly the existing legal and regulatory framework as provided by law and regulation administered by PTCCB, EPA and other Ministries provides the basic tools for implementing the Convention, although a number of gaps requiring priority action have been identified in this NIP. These include i) ensuring the most recently added POPs chemicals are covered by import, export and use control primarily in the form of bans, but where appropriate restrictions and/or exemptions as provided for by the Convention and ii) final implementation of the pending Hazardous Waste Law.

The only POPs remaining in use in the country are PCBs, largely associated with operating electrical equipment. This primarily involves 15 larger transformers in service in Guyana Power and Light facilities and which require replacement before 2025. Given the age of this equipment, the NIP notes a near term opportunity as the national electrical system is upgraded and converts to renewable power generation to eliminate this equipment, an action that would require environmental sound disposal of approximately 50 t of contaminated equipment and dielectric oil.

NaturalNews) Despite serious questions about safety and effectiveness, Dallas and other municipalities around the country are blanketing their cities and their citizens with pesticides. Pets, gardens, lawns, livestock . . . nothing is safe and individual citizens are not able to opt out of the widespread spraying. While those opposed to pesticide contamination can do little to stop it, there are plenty of important measures everyone can do to limit their pesticide exposure.

How to minimize exposure to aerial and ground spraying of pesticides

Friday, August 24, 2012 by: Tony Isaacs

7. Install water filters faucets and shower. Widespread pesticide spraying inevitably results in pesticides getting into the municipal water supply - and in today's contaminated world, water filters are a good idea regardless of whether your area has had pesticides applied. At the very least, filters should be placed on faucets and shower heads. Look for filters that get rid of chlorine and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Though the above steps will not completely eliminate exposure to pesticides, they will help keep exposure to a minimum.

2. Sources included:

<http://housekeeping.about.com>
<http://frugalliving.about.com>
<http://kojoreport.com>

Learn more:

http://www.naturalnews.com/036936_aerial_spraying_exposure_protections.html#ixzz2VHBpfrM0

Seven steps for limiting pesticide exposure

1. Stay inside when pesticides are being applied. If pesticide planes are flying overhead, pesticide trucks are rolling down the street putting out clouds of insecticide, or ground crews are spraying in the area, stay indoors and don't come out until there has been plenty of time for the pesticides to settle out. If you have to go out, wear a cloth mask, long pants and long-sleeved shirts.
2. Once the pesticide has been sprayed and settled, put on a pair of rubber gloves and use natural cleansers to wipe down any outside surfaces you are likely to come into contact with. Examples of surfaces which should be cleaned include lawn furniture, BBQ grills, automobiles, water hoses, fence gates, doors, and any bicycles or children's toys which were not brought inside. Good, natural cleaners include baking soda, diluted lemon juice, diluted hydrogen peroxide and diluted apple cider vinegar. Rinse and/or wipe off with water after the wipe down. It would be best to dispose of any rags or cleaning cloths used to get rid of pesticide residue rather than laundering them. Laundering the cleaning items will ultimately result in the pesticides ending up in the municipal water supply.
3. Rinse off your driveways, sidewalks, patios and other outside surfaces and water your lawns and plants to rinse off as much pesticide as possible. Use a spray nozzle to wash off your gardens and other plants where it might come into contact with your skin or clothing - or be consumed.
4. If possible, keep your pets and animals inside or sheltered when the pesticides are actively being sprayed. After the pesticides have been applied, bathe your pets frequently to minimize their contact with the pesticides.
5. Take off your shoes when entering the house. Until your yard and other outside surfaces have been watered several times, take your shoes off when entering the house to keep from tracking pesticides into the house. Clean the soles off with one of the natural cleansers listed above.
6. Wash off any produce from your garden before consuming. All fruits and vegetables should be washed before consuming in the first place, including organic ones. After pesticide spraying in your area, such washing is critical. Two excellent natural produce washes are three percent hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) and vinegar. The H2O2 can be sprayed on with a mister bottle and rinsed with water and the vinegar can be diluted 50/50 with water and placed in a bowl to rinse the produce in.





Ordinary and Simultaneous Extraordinary Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions,

Geneva, Switzerland, 28 April – 10 May, 2013

The Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (BC COP11), the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (RC COP6), the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (SC COP6), and the second simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the three conventions (ExCOPs2) was convened from 28 April – 10 May 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Over 1000 participants, including over 80 ministers, attended the meetings. Negotiations in Geneva focused on key elements of the synergies process, including: joint activities among the conventions; progress on enhancing cooperation and coordination among the three conventions; and identifying new concrete areas where synergies could be achieved. Parties also considered convention-specific issues, notably: the listing of hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) and a compliance mechanism, under the Stockholm Convention; e-waste guidelines and follow-up to the Indonesian-Swiss country-led initiative to improve effectiveness, under the Basel Convention; and the listing of five new chemicals and a compliance mechanism, under the Rotterdam Convention.

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION COP6:

One of the most significant outcomes of SC COP6 was its decision to list hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), a brominated flame retardant, in Annex A. Listing chemicals is the Convention's core work, and the addition of the 23rd POP

One of the most significant outcomes of SC COP6 was its decision to list hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), a brominated flame retardant, in Annex A. Listing chemicals is the Convention's core work, and the addition of the 23rd POP demonstrated the Stockholm Convention's ability to address newly identified hazards to human health and the environment. The listing of HBCD proved to be relatively uncontroversial, and was facilitated by the POPRC's recommendation of a five-year exemption for continued production and use in expanded and extruded polystyrene (EPS and XPS). The second achievement was embedded in two decisions that reference the importance of labeling products containing POPs. Part VII of the decision to list HBCD requires those parties registering exemptions for continued production and use to take measures to ensure that polystyrene containing HBCD "can be easily identified by labeling or other means throughout its life-cycle." This provision will facilitate separation of articles containing HBCD from others in the waste stream, preventing the chemical from being recycled into new products. Relatedly, in a decision on implementation plans, COP6 agreed to encourage parties to use a guidance document that sets out national approaches to labeling. Inclusion of such language marks a step toward more effective implementation of parties' obligations, as set out in Article 6, to prevent POPs from being reused, intentionally or otherwise.

ROTTERDAM COP6:

The outcomes of Rotterdam Convention COP6 were mixed, and demonstrated the challenges of achieving consensus on economically and environmentally important issues. The outcomes also reflected apparent confusion about—or deliberate obfuscation of—the aim of listing chemicals in the annexes of the Convention and the criteria for doing so. While RC COP6 successfully listed azinphos-methyl, pentaBDE commercial mixtures, octaBDE commercial mixtures, and PFOS and its related chemicals, it was unable to achieve consensus on the two controversial substances under consideration: paraquat and chrysotile asbestos. In both cases, opponents cited scientific uncertainty and lack of available alternatives. Both reasons may be central to the SC, but are extraneous to RC listing criteria, as well as its function: to facilitate information exchange among importers and exporters of hazardous substances. In the discussions on paraquat, the two parties who refused to support listing cited economic concerns about production and use. One also questioned the scientific basis for listing, and cited procedural concerns about the review conducted by the CRC. While many delegates took these

While many delegates took these concerns at face value and repeatedly explained the purpose of the PIC Procedure and criteria for listing a substance, ultimately it was clear that both opponents were concerned about possible economic ramifications of listing a chemical that they produce and trade internationally. Similarly, the discussion of chrysotile asbestos did not lead to consensus. Canada, a longstanding opponent of listing this substance, said it would not stand in the way of listing this year, a change of position that was loudly applauded in plenary. However, seven other countries (Zimbabwe, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Viet Nam, Kyrgyzstan, India and Russia) stepped into the void left by Canada. The first six said chrysotile should not be made subject to the PIC Procedure because it is not hazardous to health or can be used safely. As with paraquat, the emphasis on the scientific basis for listing suggests a fundamental confusion about the functions of the Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions, as well as the work of their respective technical advisory bodies and the criteria they apply. The Stockholm Convention's POPRC reviews chemicals in a three-stage process to determine whether they meet the scientific criteria for categorization as POPs (nominated substances must be persistent, bio-accumulative, toxic, and subject to long-range environmental transport). The SC COP then considers POPRC's science-based recommendation and decides on appropriate regulatory action, such as banning further production and use of the substance (with the flexibility of time-limited exemptions).

The function of the Rotterdam Convention is entirely different. While the SC seeks to reduce or eliminate production and use of a specific category of chemicals, the RC seeks to facilitate information exchange among countries engaging in the trade of pesticides and industrial chemicals. Chemicals are considered for listing in Annex III when notifications of final domestic regulatory action received from two PIC regions meet the criteria of the Convention. The CRC reviews the submitted information and decides whether or not to recommend listing. Crucially, unlike the POPRC, members of the CRC do not draft a risk profile or consider whether the substance in question meets specified scientific thresholds at which substances are considered to have adverse effects on human health and the environment.

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Thus, the RC does not consider levels of risk to human health and the environment; rather, it focuses on making parties aware of regulatory actions taken by other parties. Ultimately the listing of both paraquat and chrysotile asbestos were blocked by countries with economic interests in restricting awareness of the risks posed by substances that meet all of the criteria for listing in the convention to which they are parties. While many delegates expressed frustration over the inability to list two controversial substances that meet the Convention criteria, others pointed to the listing of PFOS, which is widely produced and used, as a sign that the Convention can successfully address economically important substances.



OFFICIAL LIST OF REGISTERED PESTICIDES FOR IMPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION, SALE & USE IN GUYANA - OCTOBER 2013

Name of Chemicals	Type	Common Name	Registration Types
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Syngenta			
AGROIN, 188 Waterloo St. S/Cburg, Georgetown. Tel #: 592 665 2721, 592 231 8720			
Trading & Distribution Inc. Ruimveldt 5 Georgetown. Tel#: 227 2031 -8			
Actara 25WG	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam	General Use
Actellic 50Ec	Insecticide	Pirimiphos methyl	General Use
Cruiser 350FS	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam	General Use
Demand 2.5CS	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam & Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use
Demon MaX	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use
Engeo	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam & Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use
Match 50EC	Insecticide	Lufenuron	General Use
Ninja 5EC	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use
Pegasus 500Sc	Insecticide	Diafenthiuron	General Use
Trigard 75WP	Insecticide	Cyromazine	General Use
Vertimec 1.8EC	Insecticide	Abamectin	General Use
Dual Gold 960EC	Herbicide	S-Metolachlor	General Use
Fusilade	Herbicide	Fluazifop-p-butyl	General Use
Gramoxone Super	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use
Igran 500SC	Herbicide	Terbutryn	General Use
Krismat	Herbicide	Ametryn	General Use
Reglone	Herbicide	Diquat Dibromide	General Use
Touchdown IQ	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use
Amistar 50WG	Fungicide	Azoxystrobin	General Use
Daconil 720Sc	Fungicide	Chlorothalonil	General Use
Kleral Wax Blocks	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Biesterfeld Chemical Company			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Alpha Cypermethrin 5Ec	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Diumax 80WDG	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Gilfosan Super 48SC	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use
Metolachlor 960g/l	Herbicide	S-Metolachlor	General Use
Paraquat	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Bayer CropScience			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Larvin 37.5 SC	Insecticide	Thiodicarb	General Use
Movento 150D	Insecticide	Spirotetramate	General Use
Murella Delta 1900D	Insecticide	Imidacloprid & Deltamethrin	General Use
Sevin 85WP	Insecticide	Carbaryl	General Use
Sunato 54FS	Insecticide	Imidacloprid & Fipronil	General Use
Yunta	Insecticide	Imidacloprid+Tebuconazole	General Use
Alon 50Sc	Herbicide	Indazifam	General Use
Estallion 13.75WG	Herbicide	Ethoxysulfuron & Indosulfuron methyl	General Use
Merlin 75WG	Herbicide	Isoxaflutole	General Use
Merlin Total 60 SC	Herbicide	Indazifam+Isoxaflutole	General Use
Raft 40SC	Herbicide	Oxadiazon	General Use
Ronstar 38 SC	Herbicide	Oxadiazon	General Use
Starice 6.9	Herbicide	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	General Use
Antracol 70WP	Fungicide	Propineb	General Use
Impulse 80EC	Fungicide	Spiroxamine	General Use
Infinito 68.75 SC	Fungicide	Propamocarb+Fluopicolide	General Use
Nativo 75 WG	Fungicide	Trifloxystrobin+Tebuconazole	General Use
Signax 60SC	Fungicide	Pyrimethanil	General Use
Silvacur Combi 30EC	Fungicide	Tebuconazole & Triadimenol	General Use
Stratego 250EC	Fungicide	Trifloxystrobin & Propiconazole	General Use
Verita 71.1 WG	Fungicide	Fenamidone & Fostetyl-al	General Use
Imbirex CR80SC	Emulsifier	Ethoxylated Fatty Alcohol	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Excel Ag. Corporation			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Agree 50WP	Insecticide	Bacillus Thuringiensis	General Use
Aval 20%SP	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	General Use
Flip 800DF	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Swift Gel	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Therminex 2.5%SC	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Agil 100EC	Herbicide	Propaquizafop	General Use
Assex 40%SL	Herbicide	Asulam	General Use
Assex 80%DF	Herbicide	Asulam	General Use
Fifa 20%SC	Herbicide	Glufosinate ammonium	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Tagros Chemicals India Ltd.			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Cyvertag 100Ec	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use
Cyvertag 250EC	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use
Delros 2.5EC	Insecticide	Deltamethrin	General Use
Pali 25WT	Insecticide	Deltamethrin	General Use
Rubi 50Ec	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Insecticidas Internacionales			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Cyper 25EC	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use
Danol 60Ec	Insecticide	Diazinon	General Use
Iminectin	Insecticide	Avermectin	General Use
Inisan 60SC	Insecticide	Monocrotophos	Restricted Use
Inithion 57	Insecticide	Malathion	General Use

Name of Chemicals	Type	Common Name	Registration Types
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
BASF Chemical Company			
Caribbean Chemicals Ltd. 45 Croal Street, Stabroek, Georgetown. Tel #: 225 4178			
Pirate 24Sc	Insecticide	Chlorfenapyr	General Use
Arsenal 24Sc	Herbicide	Imazapyr	General Use
Herbadox 40Ec	Herbicide	Pendimethalin	General Use
Acrobat MZ 69WP	Fungicide	Mancozeb & Dimethomorph	General Use
Bellis 38WG	Fungicide	Pyraclostrobin & Boscalid	General Use
Storm 0.005BB	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Dagesh De chile			
Chands Supermarket			
Phostoxin	Insecticide	Phosphine	Restricted Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Kenvos Biotech			
Channizam Agro Chemicals. Lot 151 Thomas Street, Kitty, Georgetown. Tel #: 232 0239/650 0679			
Admajor 20SC	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Bestak	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Capri	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	General Use
Diazinon 60EC	Insecticide	Diazinon	General Use
Fas-Attac	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Fenitrothion 50EC	Insecticide	Fenitrothion	General Use
Fip	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Hyparkill 25Ec	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use
Kenvodan 50SP	Insecticide	Cartap Hydrochloride	General Use
Kenvos Abamectin	Insecticide	Abamectin	General Use
Kenvos Fipronil	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Malathion 57EC	Insecticide	Malathion	General Use
Prontax 70WDG	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Prontax 70WP	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Seven Powder	Insecticide	Carbaryl	General Use
Terminator	Insecticide	Emamectin Benzoate	General Use
Trogaphos 40EC	Insecticide	Triazophos	General Use
Turpedo	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos & Cypermethrin	General Use
Vi-Date	Insecticide	Oxamyl	General Use
Cutlass	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use
Diuron 80DF	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Diuron 80WP	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Duckweed Killa 60WDG	Herbicide	Metsulfuron Methyl	General Use
Farmixone	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use
Furrow	Herbicide	Fluazifop-p-butyl	General Use
Fus-Zee-Row 10EC	Herbicide	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	General Use
Karazone	Herbicide	Metribuzin	General Use
Kenvos Ametryne + Atrazine	Herbicide	Ametryne + Atrazine	General Use
Nomina 40%WP	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use
Runstar	Herbicide	Oxa-diazinon	General Use
2,4 D Amine Salt 720g/l SL	Herbicide	2,4 D Amine	General Use
Big Ben 50SC	Fungicide	Carbendazim	General Use
Super Blast	Fungicide	Isoprothiolane	General Use
Crekete Powder	Molluscide	Fentin Acetate	General Use
Ethephon 48%SL	Plant Growth Regulator	Ethephon	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Jiahui Chemicals Co. Ltd			
Countryside Agri. 39 New Road Vreed En Hoop. Tel #: 263 5723, 623 9694			
Cloprid	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Cloprid 20%SC	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Fly Bait	Insecticide	Azametifos	General Use
Karatex	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use
New Abamectin	Insecticide	Abamectin	General Use
New Bestac	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
New Bestak	Insecticide	Alpha-cypermethrin	General Use
Regenil	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Super Capre 25SL	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	General Use
Super-Date L	Insecticide	Oxamyl	General Use
Super Diazinon	Insecticide	Diazinon	General Use
Super Fenitrothion 50% EC	Insecticide	Fenitrothion	General Use
Super Fip	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Super Kill 25EC	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	General Use
Super Malathion	Insecticide	Malathion	General Use
Super Nate LV	Insecticide	Methomyl	General Use
Super Prontax 70WDG	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Super Tac	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Tornado 350EC	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos & Cypermethrin	General Use
Termite Killer	Termiticide	Chlorpyrifos	General Use
Caromex DF	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Caromex WP	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Fusirore	Herbicide	Fluazifop-p-butyl	General Use
Glyfo-kill	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use
Herbizone	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use
Nomine	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use
Super Duckweed - 2X	Herbicide	Metsulfuron Methyl	General Use
Super Karazone	Herbicide	Metribuzin	General Use
Super 2-4-D 720SL	Herbicide	2,4 D Amine Salt	General Use
Droxide	Fungicide	Cupric Hydroxide	General Use
Fuge-1	Fungicide	Isoprothiolane	General Use
Karbendazim	Fungicide	Carbendazim	General Use

Name of Chemicals	Type	Common Name	Registration Types
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Insecticidas Internacionales Cont'd.			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Sofion 200Sc	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Torpedo 350EC	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos & Cypermethrin	General Use
Tropel 40EC	Insecticide	Triazophos	General Use
Aminex 720	Herbicide	2,4 D Amine	General Use
Batazo 80PM	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Designee 40Sc	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use
Glyfosan	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use
Mentor EC	Herbicide	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	General Use
Propanol 360EC	Herbicide	Propanil	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
RiceCo. Ltd			
AINLIM Ruimveldt 5, Georgetown Tel #: 227 5806			
Spada 60DF	Herbicide	Propanil	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Agro Care Chemicals			
Caribbean Chemicals Ltd. 45 Croal Street, Stabroek, Georgetown. Tel #: 225 4178			
Abamectin 1.8% EC	Insecticide	Abamectin	General Use
Admare -2F	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Aluminium Phosphide 57%	Fumigant/Insecticide	Aluminium Phosphide	Restricted Use
Caprid 20SL	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	General Use
Chlorpyrifos TC	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos	General Use
Diazinon 60EC	Insecticide	Diazinon	General Use
Fastak 5EC	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Fen-donna	Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	General Use
Frip 20SC	Insecticide	Fipronil	General Use
Karatex 5%	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use
Leafguard	Insecticide	Cyromazine	General Use
Line-8	Insecticide	Methomyl	General Use
Mal-shon	Insecticide	Malathion	General Use
Pronto 70% WDG	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Sev7en 85%	Insecticide	Carbaryl	General Use
Tick-Off	Insecticide	Chlorfenvinphos	General Use
Triazophos 40EC	Insecticide	Triazophos	General Use
VDY-8	Insecticide	Oxamyl	General Use
AgroStar	Herbicide	Oxa-diazinon	General Use
Asucare	Herbicide	Asulam	General Use
Carista 20SL	Herbicide	Glufosinate Ammonium	General Use
Carzone 75 DF	Herbicide	Metribuzin	General Use
Diucare	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Fluazifop-p-butyl	Herbicide	Fluazifop-p-butyl	General Use
Flucare	Herbicide	Fluroxypyr Methyl	General Use
Glyphosate 48%	Herbicide	Glyphosate	General Use
Hexacare	Herbicide	Hexazinone	General Use
Imazacare	Herbicide	Imazapyr	General Use
Isoxacare 75WDG	Herbicide	Isoxaflutole	General Use
Metsulfuron Methyl 60%WDG	Herbicide	Metsulfuron Methyl	General Use
Mixturecare	Herbicide	Trifloxysulfuron Sodium & Ametryn	General Use
Nomeny 400SC	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use
Nu-Nominy	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	General Use
Superxone	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	General Use
Terbutryn 500g/l FW	Herbicide	Terbutryn	General Use
Weedkiller D7	Herbicide	2,4 D	General Use
2,4 D Pikcare	Herbicide	Picloram & 2,4 D Amine	General Use
Brave-O	Fungicide	Chlorothalonil	General Use
Carbendazim 50%SC	Fungicide	Carbendazim	General Use
Coback 77% WP	Fungicide	Copper Hydroxide	General Use
Control Flowable 50SC	Fungicide	Chlorothalonil	General Use
Koppercide	Fungicide	Copper Hydroxide (53.8% DF)	General Use
Ryso-500	Fungicide	Tolclofos methyl	General Use
Escare	Growth Regulator	Ethephon	General Use
Ethephon	Growth Regulator	Ethephon	General Use
Fentin Acetate 60%WP	Molluscicide	Fentin Acetate	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Atul Chemical Ltd.			
Caribbean Chemicals Ltd. 45 Croal Street, Stabroek, Georgetown. Tel #: 225 4178			
Imidacloprid 17.8%	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	General Use
Indoxacarb 15%SC	Insecticide	Indoxacarb	General Use
Lambda Cyhalothrin 5%EC	Insecticide	Lambda Cyhalothrin	General Use
Metsulfuron Methyl 60WDG	Herbicide	Metsulfuron Methyl	General Use
2,4 D Amine Salt 720g/l	Herbicide	2,4 D	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
DuPont Chemical Company			
Caribbean Chemicals Ltd. 45 Croal Street, Stabroek, Georgetown. Tel #: 225 4178			
Lannate L	Insecticide	Methomyl	General Use
Lannate LV	Insecticide	Methomyl	General Use
Vydate L	Insecticide	Oxamyl	General Use
Karmex DF	Herbicide	Diuron	General Use
Velpar DF 25%	Herbicide	Hexazinone	General Use
Velpar DF 75%	Herbicide	Hexazinone	General Use
Kocide 101	Fungicide	Copper Hydroxide	General Use
Mankocide	Fungicide	Mancozeb & Copper Hydroxide	General Use
Manzate 75DF	Fungicide	Mancozeb	General Use

Name of Chemicals	Type	Common Name	Registration Types
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Jiahui Chemicals Co. Ltd Cont'd.			
Countryside Agri. 39 New Road Vreed En Hoop. Tel #: 263 5723, 623 9694			
Super Ethephon	Plant Growth Regulator	Ethephon	General Use
Rate Bait	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
ISKO Company Limited			
Distribution Services Limited (DSL), 38 Industrial Site, Ruimveldt, Georgetown. Tel #: 227 8888			
Protex Aerosols	Insecticide	D-Allethrin	General Use
Protex Mosquito Coils	Insecticide	D-Allethrin	General Use
Registrant			
Importer/Distributor			
Bryden pl.			
Distribution Services Limited (DSL), 38 Industrial Site, Ruimveldt, Georgetown. Tel #: 2			

Pesticides Wreak Havoc on Reproductive Health in Men

Learn more: http://www.naturalnews.com/031568_pesticides_reproductive_health.html#ixzz2VHBye1fk

(NaturalNews) Reports from European countries have found sub-fertile semen quality in 1 out of 5 young men ages 18 to 25. Research has also shown increasing rates of testicular cancer, un-descended testes in babies, and other hormone-related problems in men. Fertility and reproductive health is declining in men and has been over the last 50 years according to recent reports. The cause of this decline in health is multi-factorial, but research continues to expose agribusiness chemicals as potent hormone disruptors. The evidence of declining male reproductive health in connection with commonly used agricultural chemicals is found in a host of scientific research that has spanned decades.

Research found that men with high levels of three common pesticides in their urine were 10 times as likely to have low sperm quality. The conclusions of the study suggested that common weed killers harm the reproductive health of men, who drink water contaminated with these common chemicals.



Several studies published in late 2010 found that many pesticides and fungicides used on the food supply impaired testosterone synthesis. Despite the evidence that these chemicals have the potential to cause serious reproductive harm no action is being taken. As the scientific literature exposes the dark side of our chemical laden society, the government barely takes notice and the use of these chemicals continues. The evidence from this research deserves the attention of researchers, government regulatory agencies, and the agricultural community.

There is strong evidence that agribusiness chemicals have anti-androgen and hormone disrupting properties, and this certainly is a major contributing factor to the declining reproductive health in men. The declining sperm count and rising reproductive impairment in developed countries has a myriad of causes. There are many contributing factors in food packaging, chemicals used in food production, plastics and a host of other factors in the environment. Despite the reality that there is no simple, one answer solution to the declining reproductive health in men, action should be taken when significant contributing factors are identified.

The use of toxic chemicals is based on increasing profitability, not public health. However, the general public does not have to be at the mercy of agribusiness. Men can take a stand and protect their reproductive health by supporting organic agriculture, avoiding processed foods, drinking only pure water filtered to remove contaminants, or joining the local community supported agriculture. If there is a shift in profitability because of a larger demand for organically produced food, there will be a movement toward safer, organic, and sustainable food production practices in order to follow public demand. The greatest tool for change in food production is in our wallet.

sources:
<http://www.thedailygreen.com/environmental-news/latest/pesticides-res...>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21117141>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20708073>
<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/11/101128194013.htm>
<http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/3786.php>

Learn more: http://www.naturalnews.com/031568_pesticides_reproductive_health.html#ixzz2VHCAFyLh

Pest Control Operators

Twenty nine persons graduated on the 16th May 2013, from the Pest Control Operators (PCO) Basic Proficiency Training Course organized and facilitated by the Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB) of the Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture Minister, Dr. Leslie Ramsammy highlighted the importance for persons to be so trained in remarks he made at the simple graduation ceremony held in the Ministries Boardroom.

"PCO is a profession like any other profession, and it must have its eligibility in terms of who can be hired as a PCO, whether privately or in the public sector," the Minister noted.

In this regard, the Minister mandated the PTCCB to prepare a proposal to make it compulsory for PCOs to undergo a period of training before they become registered and are able to work. He said the proposal should be presented to the Board of Directors of the PTCCB, headed by Dr. Leslie Munroe, and will subsequently be taken to cabinet for approval. "We should create that timeline that Guyana's future is where PCOs is not just anybody picked up from anywhere and just sent out to do this work, as happened often," he remarked.



The Minister noted that many people are not aware of the potential for doing good or doing harm in the use of chemicals. He said that, this year, the PTCCB will play a far more active role in making people aware. But whilst awareness is critical, capacity building also has to be done, he opined, noting that yesterday's graduation was the second of its kind. He also related that the course will continue as an annual activity.

Dr. Ramsammy pointed out that many previous generations did not know about the injurious qualities of chemicals. He said that stemming from a meeting with the late former President Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Guyana moved to change the paradigm, to ensure maximum use of chemicals that would improve lives in the country, while also ensuring the potential to do harm was eliminated.

He said that such meetings at that time led to the passage of the Environmental Protection Act and the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). They also led to the drafting of the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act.

He further related that Guyana became a signatory to two important global conventions, the Stockholm Convention and the Montreal Protocol, which deal with persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and ozone-depleting substances. He noted that much of the work being done by the PTCCB is in fulfilling the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Meanwhile, 31 persons participated in the two-day training programme, but 29 wrote the examination.

Of those, a 100 percent pass rate was recorded.



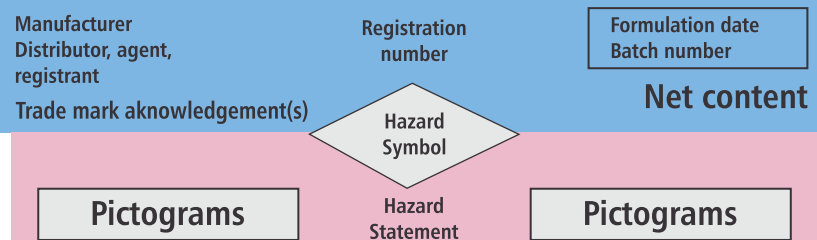
Product Name

Common name, concentration and formulation type
Description of product and summary of uses




KEEP LOCKED UP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
WARNING PHRASES
GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE
FIRST AID
ADVICE DOCTORS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RE-ENTRY PERIOD
PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL
LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES



3 Sections of a pesticide label

-  What is in the container
-  Hazards and safety information
-  Instructions for use

Section I - What is in the container?

The following information identifying the contents of the container should appear on all labels:

Brand Name

Appears boldly on the label. It is the name by which the product is advertised.

Common name

The same chemical may appear on the shelf under several brand names, but the common name, or chemical name, may be the same.

For example, carbaryl is the common name for Sevin. Its chemical name, 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate, is difficult to remember.

Ingredient statement Two kinds of ingredients form pesticides:

Active ingredients and Inert ingredients.

Check the active ingredients when comparing pesticides. Many different pesticides contain the same active ingredient. By purchasing pesticides according to the common or chemical name you will be sure you are getting the right active ingredient no matter what the trade name or formulation. When comparing two different products with the same active ingredient, compare the amount of the active ingredient in each product and the application rates. Often products contain the same active ingredient, but in different concentrations.

Types of Formulations

Pesticides come in different forms:

liquids, wettable powders, dusts, etc. Each form is handled differently, and the label identifies the formulation. An example is 4E, which means it is an emulsifiable concentrate (E) with 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

Other common types of formulations include:

F, L, or FL Flowables **S or SP Soluble Powders** **G Granulars**
ULV Ultra Low Volume **B Baits** **P or PS Pellets**

Hazards and Safety information

This section tell you about reading the safety precautions before opening the product.



Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements identify potential hazards and recommend ways to minimize or avoid risks. Types of precautionary statements include "Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals," "Environmental Hazards," and "Physical or Chemical Hazards."

Pictograms or warning symbols

A pictogram is a symbol which conveys a message without the use of words. Lets take a closer look at these:



LD50

This tells you how toxic or poisonous is the pesticide. The LD 50 is the number that explains how much of the pesticide is needed to kill 50% of a pest. For example if you had 100 rats how much chemical is needed to kill 50 rats. Always remember the smaller the LD 50 the more poisonous or toxic the pesticide. In other words,

smaller number = more toxic

Statement of Practical Treatment

Statement of practical treatment lists the first aid treatment for someone accidentally exposed to a pesticide.

Note to physician provides emergency medical personnel with poison treatment information and suggests antidotes.

Information on Instructions for use

This section gives instructions on how to use the product, these include:

- (a) How to mix and apply the product, and rate of use.
- (b) When to use the product, including timing and frequency (including maximum number of applications per use), or when not to use it, e.g. during the flowering period of the crop.
- (c) Where to use the product, which crops, which pest, targets, areas.
- (d) Any limitations, such as susceptible crops or varieties, weather conditions, harvest interval.
- (e) Compatibility with other products,
- (f) How to avoid harming beneficial insects, such as bees and natural predators, or wildlife.



Always Remember!

- Re-read the label before using or re-using a pesticide, don't rely on your memory.
- Do not use pesticide in any manner other than those specifically listed on the label;
- Never remove a pesticide label from the container, or use unlabeled pesticides.
- Store all pesticides safely out of reach of children and pets.

If you are unclear as to the meaning of labels seek assistance!

HAZARD CLASS,
SYMBOL &
COLOUR BANDS ON THE
PESTICIDE LABEL



SAFE PESTICIDE STORAGE

Do's

Lock pesticides in a cabinet, ventilated storage area or garden shed so that they are out of the reach of children and animals



Always keep the chemical in its original container with clearly visible original label. Don't transfer the chemical to other containers, unless the original container is damaged. In that case, make sure the new container is not a recognized food or drink container, and is clearly labelled which includes the label listing ingredients, directions for use, first aid and expiry date.



Put up "KEEP OUT", "NO SMOKING" AND "DANGER" signs in the area where pesticides are stored

REMEMBER!
PESTICIDE
STORED WISE-
SAVE LIVES



Don'ts

Never store pesticides in places where flood is possible or in places where they might leak into drains, rivers or ground water.



Never store pesticides with or near food, animal feed or medical supplies and never transfer pesticides to food or drink containers



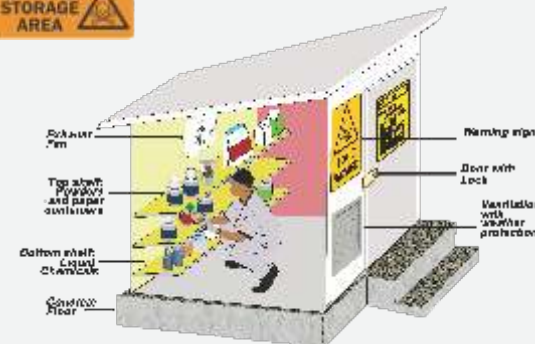
Never store pesticides in Application equipment such as spray cans or mistblowers or near open flames like kitchens or grills and far from ignition sources like cars or lawnmowers



PROPER PESTICIDES STORAGE PRACTICES



SAFE PESTICIDE STORAGE



The farmer who decides to use a pesticide is not only responsible for his own health but also for that of others and the environment, therefore safe and proper storage of pesticides is important.

A suitable Storage Site:-

- Protects people & animals from accidental exposure & poisoning
- Protects the environment from accidental contamination
- Prevents damage to pesticides & avoids wastage of money
- Protects the pesticide from theft.



Where can I safely store my pesticides?

Pesticide storage facilities must be located away from humans & animals

- A separate structure like a utility room or garden shed should be built. If this is not possible a cabinet can be used, that is high enough to be out of the reach of children & animals
- It must be well ventilated
- It must not be in an area that floods or in places where the pesticides might spill or leak into drains, rivers or water ways
- Store away from open flames like your kitchen, grill area and far from ignition sources like cars or lawn mowers



Do I need to secure the area?



Keeping unauthorised persons out is an important function of your pesticide storage facility

- Keep the facility securely locked
- Post "PESTICIDES – KEEP OUT" signs in a clearly visible area
- You can also post "NO SMOKING" and "DANGER" signs



What containers can I use to store my pesticides?



- Always store pesticides in their original containers
- Don't transfer the chemical to other containers, unless the original container is damaged. If this occurs, make sure the new container is clearly labelled
- The label is a legal requirement and should have the listing ingredients, directions for use, first aid and expiry date of the pesticide

- NEVER transfer pesticides to food or beverage containers, children or others may mistake them for something to eat or drink.
- NEVER store pesticides in Application Equipment like spray bottles, spray cans or mist blowers.
- Always read the label to calculate the amount of pesticide required to avoid wastage.



How should I organise my storage area?

- Pesticide storage facility should be clean and neat
- Pesticides should be stored off the floor and low to the ground. This prevents metal cans from rusting and plastic bags from caking due to dampness
- Store dry pesticides above liquid pesticides. This will prevent the liquid pesticide from spilling or leaking on to the dry pesticides and contaminating them
- Ensure containers are tightly closed and bags tightly sealed



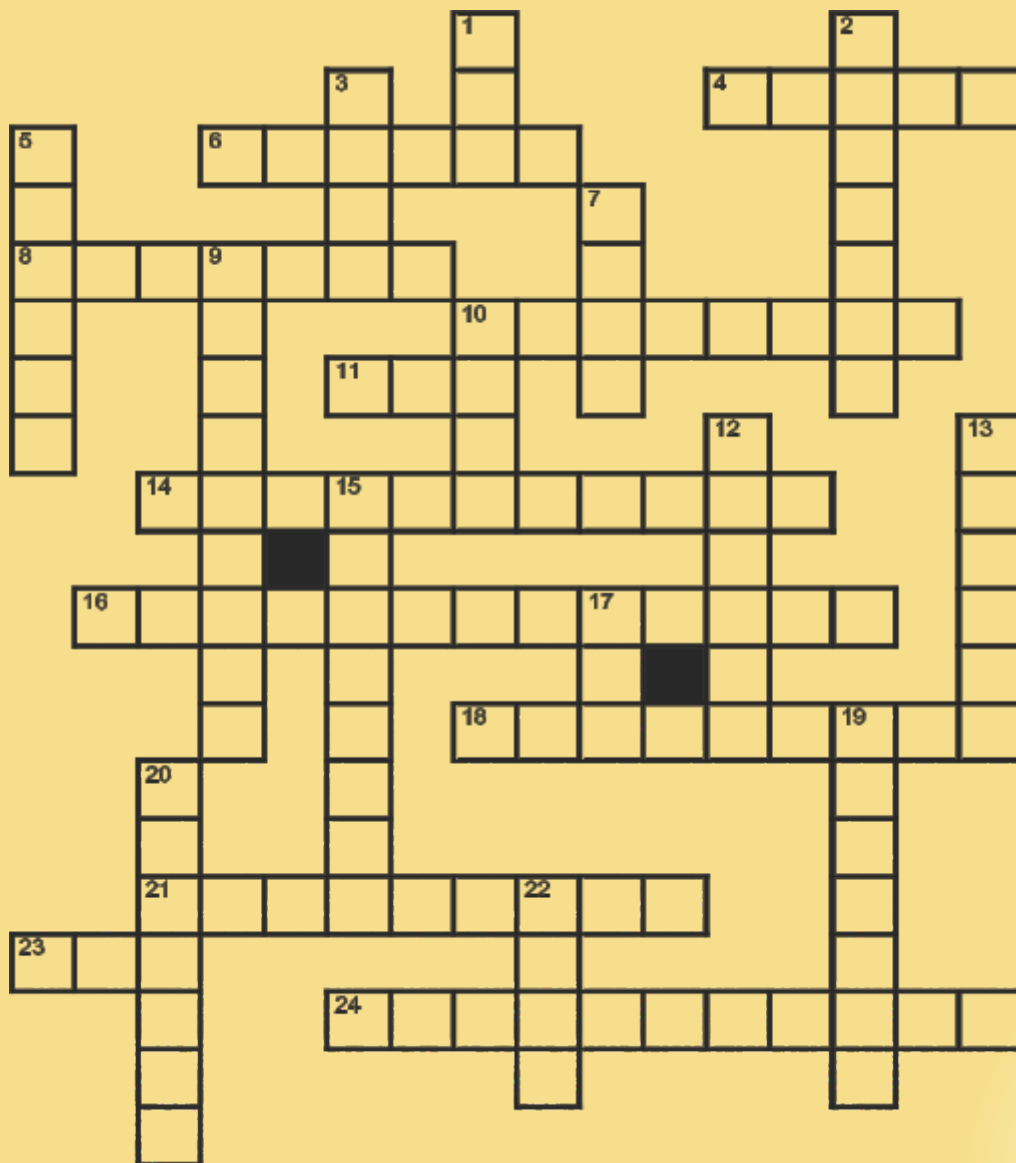
Safety Tips for Your Storage Facility

- Post emergency telephone numbers by your storage facility
- Have clean water, soap and a first aid kit close at hand in case of emergency
- Install a fire extinguisher approved for all types of fires including chemical fires – never use water on chemical fires
- Ensure empty pesticide containers are triple rinsed and punctured and stored in a separate section of the facility until the can be recycled or disposed of
- Keep an inventory of the pesticide in the storage facility and keep stocks low. Only buy what you need for one season.

Remember! PESTICIDE STORED WISE -SAVE LIVES



INSECT CROSSWORD



Across

- 4. The leader of an ant colony or a beehive.
- 6. This bug, which is not an insect, likes to eat insects that fall into its web.
- 8. You rarely see this insect, but you often hear it chirping.
- 10. This insect drinks blood.
- 11. How many pairs of wings do most insects have?
- 14. This insect can jump very far.
- 16. This green insect is a fierce hunter.
- 18. This is a beautiful flying insect.
- 21. This flying insect has a long body.
- 23. This insect often flies around garbage.
- 24. This is a baby butterfly.

Down

- 1. This insect lives in a hive.
- 2. This white insect likes to eat wood.
- 3. A bee house.
- 5. This large flying insect makes songs that can be heard far away.
- 7. This stinging insect looks like a bee but it has no hair.
- 9. This disgusting insect lives under fridges and cupboards.
- 10. This insect flies into lights at night.
- 12. This insect is like a tank.
- 13. An ant house.
- 15. This bug hides by disguising itself as a stick.
- 17. This insect lives in a colony.
- 19. This flying insect lights up the night.
- 20. This insect is red with black spots.
- 22. This insect makes dogs itchy.

