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Pesticides and other agrochemicals — Common names

Produits phytosanitaires et assimilés — Noms communs

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 81, *Common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1750:1981) and ISO 1750:1981/ADD 1:1983, ISO 1750:1981/ADD 2:1983, ISO 1750:1981/AMD 1:1982, ISO 1750:1981/AMD 2:1999, ISO 1750:1981/AMD 3:2001, ISO 1750:1981/AMD 4:2008, ISO 1750:1981/AMD 5:2008, ISO 1750:1981/AMD 6:2018 and ISO 1750:1981/AMD 7:2021, which have been merged and editorially and technically revised with the following changes:

— To conform with ISO policy on multilingual documents, the French text has been removed, apart from the French versions of the common names. A French version of this edition of ISO 1750 will be produced when French versions of the systematic names and the notes are available.

— The Russian common names that are present in ISO 1750:1981, Addendum 1 and Addendum 2 have not been included.

— ISO policy now requires the “f” spelling of sulfur and its derivatives, and so the systematic names that used the “ph” spelling have been updated. The spellings of common names must not be changed.

— The supporting data for the older common names have been updated to current standards.

— The notes on countries where certain common names are not acceptable have been updated.

— Notes have been added to indicate substances that are known to be racemates.

— The duplicate common names identified in ISO 1750:1981/AMD 7:2021 have been removed. The deleted names are BHC, gamma-BHC, HEOD, HHDN, lindane, mercaptodimethur and oxine-Cu.

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— The results of the unpublished rationalisation exercise in 1989–1990 have been incorporated. The affected names are benzoylprop, chlorfenprop, chlorthal, dicamba, dodemorph, endothal, metam, oxapyrazon, proxan, quinacetol and TCA.

— Many of the structural formulae have been drawn to emphasise the relationships between related compounds. They also conform as far as possible with the IUPAC Recommendations for structure diagrams[1] and for stereochemical configuration.[2] They are now all in SVG format, so that they display well at any size on computer screens.

— The common names and their supporting data are not included within this document. They are included in an XML file that will be updated annually and is available via a link in 4.1.

— Twenty-nine common names that have been approved since ISO 1750:1981/AMD 7:2021 was prepared are included in the initial version of the XML file. They are anisiflupurin, benquitrione, bipyrazone, broclozone, chloroinconazide, cyproflanilide, cypyrafluone, dioxopyritrione, fenmezoditiaz, fenpyrazone, fluchloraminopyr, fluchlordiniliprole, flufenoxadiazam, flufenoximacil, flumetylsulforim, fluoxytioconazole, flusulfinam, indazapyroxamet, iptriazopyrid, ledprona, metarylpicoxamid, pyriflubenzoxim, rimisoxafen, seboctylamine, spidoxamat, spirobudifen, tiorantraniliprole, trifluenfuronate and tripyrasulfone. Further common names will be added in the annual updates of the XML file.

— The XSL stylesheet for the XML file produces a set of HTML tables that are not fixed width, unlike a PDF. This responsive layout is designed to give the best user experience on all screen sizes. The text re-flows without changing size and the structural formulae resize when necessary. To improve accessibility, the text re-flows when it is enlarged.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html

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Introduction

Pesticide common, non-proprietary, names are required by the agrochemical industry, regulatory bodies, advisory services and information services. They allow the active ingredients of pesticides to be identified without recourse to the complicated systematic names used by chemists, to machine-readable strings that encode the molecular structure or to proprietary names. Common names are freely available for anyone to use. They are used on product labels, in legislation, in extension literature and in scientific, trade and popular publications. Common names are intended to be permanent, so they do not expire and they are not withdrawn when a substance is banned or is no longer marketed.

The first edition of ISO 1750 and its 2 addenda and 7 amendments included the common names and their supporting data within the documents. Preparing those documents was a lengthy process which involved copying and pasting data from a variety of other documents.

Users need to be made aware of new common names without the delays associated with preparing and publishing full revisions and occasional amendments. To make this possible, the ISO 1750 Maintenance Agency has converted the contents of ISO 1750:1981 and all of its addenda and amendments into XML format. The old data have been updated, and all of the structural formulae have been redrawn in SVG format. The data is now stored and maintained in XML files.

This second edition of ISO 1750 will provide annual updates that add new common names and make any necessary corrections. To enable this, the common names and their supporting data are no longer included within this document. Instead, they are included in an XML file on the ISO website. The XML file is available via a link in 4.1 of this document. An XSL stylesheet is used to format the XML data as HTML tables. This allows the data and the linked SVG image files of structural formulae to be viewed in web browsers. For each annual update, the Maintenance Agency will provide a revised XML file that incorporates the new common names. SVG files for the additional substances will also be provided.

The common names in the XML file are listed in alphabetical order, excluding numerical prefixes and other prefixes such as alpha and beta.

The use of each substance is given according to the following classification:

acaricide	insect growth regulator	plant growth regulator
algicide	insect repellent	rodenticide
attractant	insecticide	safener
avicide	mammal repellent	synergist
bactericide	molluscicide	virucide
bird repellent	nematicide	wood preservative
fungicide	nitrification inhibitor	miscellaneous
herbicide	plant activator	

When mention is made of more than one use, they are arranged alphabetically and not in order of frequency of use.

Many of the structural formulae have been drawn to indicate the similarity between related compounds (e.g. pyridylpyrazole insecticides or pyrimidinylsulfonylurea herbicides), rather than emphasising the main functional group.

The principles for selecting common names and the information required from sponsors are set out in ISO 257[3]. The Maintenance Agency checks the common names that are proposed by sponsors (mainly agrochemical companies) to make sure that they conform with ISO 257. It also checks or provides the supporting data. The common names are then sent to the member bodies of ISO/TC 81 (Common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals) for their comments and provisional approval. When new common names have been provisionally approved, they are announced on the News page of the ISO/TC 81 website (https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc81/home/news.html). The announcements promulgate the common names and also allow the owners of any allegedly-similar trademarks to file

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an objection. If there are no objections within 6 months, names are considered to be approved and they will be published in the next annual update of the XML file.

The name and contact information of the Maintenance Agency for this document can be found at www.iso.org/maintenance_agencies.

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Pesticides and other agrochemicals — Common names

1 Scope

This document provides a link to an XML file that contains the common names for more than 1 200 pest control chemicals and plant growth regulators of international importance. For each substance, the XML file also contains systematic names, molecular formula, structural formula, CAS Registry Number®, InChI, InChIKey and use. The XML file is updated each year to add newly-approved common names and to make any necessary corrections or additions to the data.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document and the XML file that is linked from it, the following terms, definitions and abbreviated terms apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
CAS
Chemical Abstracts Service, publisher of *Chemical Abstracts* and owner of CAS Registry Numbers

3.2
CAS name
un-inverted form of the systematic name used in *Chemical Abstracts*

3.3
CAS Reg. No.
CAS Registry Number® (CAS RN®), a unique numeric identifier that designates only one substance and has no chemical significance

3.4
InChI
International Chemical Identifier, a non-proprietary identifier for chemical substances, developed by IUPAC and the InChI Trust, that can be used in printed and electronic data sources to enable easier linking of diverse data compilations; standard versions are used in this document

3.5
InChIKey
short, fixed-length character signature that is based on a hash code of the InChI string and is suitable for use with Internet search engines; standard versions are used in this document

3.6
IUPAC
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, publisher of recommendations and rules for chemical nomenclature and the original developer of InChIs and InChIKeys

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