

## Glossary

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Italicised words in the definitions are listed elsewhere in the Glossary.

$\mu\text{g}$	microgram (0.000001 grams).
$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	microgram per kilogram (a unit of concentration) $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} = 1 \text{ ppb}$ .
$\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	microgram per litre (a unit of concentration) $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{L} = 1 \text{ ppb}$ .
1080	The manufactured compound <i>sodium monofluoroacetate</i> . The name '1080' refers to the catalogue number of the substance, which became its brand name.
abiotic	Abiotic factors are non-living factors which affect living organisms.
ACP	See <i>Animal Control Products Limited (ACP)</i> .
ACVM Group	See <i>Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Group</i> .
ACVM Act	See <i>Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 (ACVM Act)</i> .
adsorption	The binding of molecules or particles to a surface.
aerobic	Requiring oxygen. The release of energy from glucose or another organic substrate in the presence of oxygen.
Agency	The ERMA New Zealand project team who prepared the Evaluation and Review Report..
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 (ACVM Act)	The Act to prevent or manage risks associated with the use of agricultural compounds and to ensure that the use of agricultural compounds does not result in breaches of domestic food residue standards.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Group	The ACVM Group is responsible for the regulatory control of agricultural compounds (veterinary medicines and plant compounds), and their importation, manufacture, sale and use on behalf of the <i>New Zealand Food Safety Authority</i> under the <i>Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997</i> .
AHB	See <i>Animal Health Board (AHB)</i> .
ALARP	as low as reasonably practicable
alkaline	Having a pH greater than 7.
ambient	The surrounding, natural environment.

anaerobic	Not requiring oxygen. A process that can proceed in the absence of oxygen.
androgenic	Pertaining to the development of male characteristics, induced by male hormones, including testosterone and androsterone.
Animal Control Products Limited (ACP)	A State-owned enterprise that manufactures bait products, including <i>1080</i> , for the agencies involved in controlling the wide range of introduced vertebrate pests.
Animal Health Board (AHB)	<p>A non-profit-making incorporated society formed to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from New Zealand. The AHB is responsible for managing and implementing the <i>National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine Tb</i>.</p> <p>The members of the AHB are: Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Meat &amp; Fibre Producers); Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Dairy Farmers NZ); New Zealand Deer Farmers Association; Meat New Zealand; New Zealand Dairy Board; New Zealand Game Industry Board; Local Government New Zealand).</p>
anion	An atom or group of atoms bearing a negative charge.
annual period prevalence (APP)	<p>The number of cattle and deer herds classified as infected at the start of the financial year, together with cattle and deer herds found infected during the financial year, divided by total cattle and deer herds, as a percentage.</p> <p>A figure of 0.2% APP is set by the <i>Office Internationale Epizooties</i> (World Organisation for Animal Health) as the international benchmark for a country to be recognised as officially free of bovine Tb providing this level (or below) is maintained for three years. <i>New Zealand's National Pest Management Strategy</i> aims to meet this target by 2012/13.</p>
anti-coagulants	Substances that stop blood from clotting.
APP	See <i>annual period prevalence (APP)</i>
area under sustained management	The total area being managed for the control of a particular pest. Only a portion of the AUSM will be treated in any given year.
ataxia	Lack of coordination of muscle movements.
AUSM	See <i>area under sustained management (AUSM)</i>

Authority	The Environmental Risk Management Authority ( <i>ERMA</i> ). Refers to the eight members who are appointed by the Minister for the Environment. The powers, functions and duties of the Authority are set out in the HSNO Act. The Authority may delegate the power to hear and decide any applications made under Part V of the HSNO Act to a Decision-making <i>Committee</i> appointed under section 19 of the Act.
autoclave	A pressurised device designed to heat aqueous solutions above their boiling point to achieve sterilisation.
axenic	Pure cultures of micro-organisms, completely free of contamination by other organisms.
BEI	See <i>Biological Exposure Index (BEI)</i>
bioaccumulation	An increase in the concentration of a chemical in an organism over time, compared with the concentration in the normal <i>ambient</i> environment. The accumulation processes involve the sequestering of substances that enter the organism.
bioconcentration	A process that results in an organism having a higher concentration of a substance than in its surrounding environment
biodiversity	Biological diversity. Species richness is the simplest measure of biodiversity and is a count of the number of different species in a given area.
biofilms	Colonies of micro-organisms (eg bacteria), usually adhering to a surface.
Biological Exposure Index (BEI)	Reference values intended as guidelines for the evaluation of potential health hazards.
biomass	Total weight of living biological material in a given area or biological community.
bovine tuberculosis (Bovine Tb)	Tuberculosis ( <i>Tb</i> ) in cattle and other mammals caused by infection with the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> .
bund	Structure to contain spills from a storage vessel or from a building/area
carcinogen	Cancer-causing agent; carcinogens may be genotoxic (affect <i>DNA</i> directly) or non-genotoxic. Carcinogens produce cancerous tumours that may be benign or malignant.
cardiac arrhythmia	A disturbance to the normal heart rhythm.
cardiomyopathy	A change to or weakening of the heart muscle, usually adversely affecting heart function.
cation	An atom or group of atoms bearing a positive charge

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chaff	Small fragments; refers here to small or under-sized pieces of carrot treated with 1080 or baits.
chelation	Reversible binding of molecules to a metal ion, forming a metal complex, a chelate. Metal chelates are relevant to the mobilization of metals in the soil, the uptake and the accumulation of metals into plants and micro-organisms.
chemosis	Swelling, usually leading to irritation, of the conjunctiva, the lining of the eyelids and surface of the eye.
coated bait	Carrot, apple or grain baits coated with 1080 stock solution.
Committee	The group of people with authority delegated under section 19(b) of the <i>HSNO Act</i> , appointed to hear and decide the application for the reassessment of 1080.
conjunctiva	Mucous membrane lining the front of the eye and inside of the eyelids.
controlled pesticide	Pesticide listed in the First Schedule of the Pesticides Act 1979, including 1080, phosphorus and cyanide. Use of controlled pesticides is restricted to approved and licensed operators.
defluorination	Removal of fluorine from a chemical compound.
degradation	The breaking down of substances by physical or chemical means.
deoxyribonucleic acid	See <i>DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)</i> .
Department of Conservation (DoC)	The central government organisation charged with conserving the natural and historic heritage of New Zealand on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future New Zealanders.
dermal	Pertaining to the skin.
desorption	The release of a substance from an adsorbing surface. Thermal desorption removes harmful chemicals from soil and other materials (like sludge and sediment) by using heat to change the chemicals into gases.
detection limit	The minimum concentration of a substance that can be detected at a known confidence level
dicot	Dicotyledon: a member of the group of flowering plants having two cotyledons.
dicotyledonous	Having the characteristics of a <i>dicot</i> .

disease control	Includes all measures to detect and eradicate Tb within cattle and deer herds and to prevent transmission of the disease through the movement of infected livestock.
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)	The material inside the nucleus of cells that carries inherited genetic information. DNA consists of two long chains of nucleotides twisted into a double helix and joined by hydrogen bonds between the complementary bases adenine and thymine or cytosine and guanine. The sequence of the nucleotides determines hereditary characteristics of organisms.
DNA restriction endonuclease	An enzyme that cuts double-stranded <i>DNA</i> into fragments. Several thousand different restriction endonucleases have been isolated.
DoC	See <i>Department of Conservation (DoC)</i>
dose	The quantity of a chemical or substance to which an organism is exposed.
EC <sub>50</sub>	See <i>environmental concentration (EC<sub>50</sub>)</i> .
ecosystem	An ecological community (or communities) together with its environment, functioning as a unit.
ecotoxic	Poisonous to organisms and their environments.
ecotoxicology	The branch of toxicology concerned with the study of toxic effects on ecosystems, micro organisms, plants and animals.
efficacy	The power or capacity to produce a desired effect.
endemic species	Species unique to New Zealand and not found naturally elsewhere.
endocrine disruptor	A chemical that interferes with the endocrine system (the glands that produce hormones that guide the development, growth and reproduction in people and animals); known endocrine disruptors include DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds
environmental concentration (EC <sub>50</sub> )	Concentration at which a specific outcome occurs to 50% of the population of a particular organism (the outcome varies depending on the specific test and organism)
enzyme	A protein functioning as a catalyst in a biochemical reaction
epidemiology	The study of the distribution and causes of disease in populations.
epididymides	Tube that conveys sperm from the testes to the vas deferens

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erythrocyte	Red blood cell.
evisceration	Removal of the gut.
existing substances	Hazardous substances already approved for use in New Zealand before July 2001 ( <i>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</i> ).
exotic species	Introduced non-native species now reproducing in the wild.
exposure	Contact of a chemical with an organism, for example a person or an animal; the way in which a chemical enters an organism after contact is usually described as the exposure route (eg, by ingestion, inhalation or <i>dermal</i> absorption).
feral	Wild populations of animal species that are or have been domesticated.
flume tank	A large tank, with water flowing through, designed to test objects and see how they behave under different flow conditions.
foetotoxicity	Toxicity to embryos and foetuses.
folivore	An animal that eats mostly leaves.
frugivorous	Fruit-eating.
g	gram
g/kg	gram per kilogram (a unit of concentration) Note: 1 g/kg = 0.1% w/w; 10 g/kg = 1% w/w.
gavage	Force-feeding using a pump and stomach tube.
genotoxic	An agent or substance that harms an organism by damaging its genetic material ( <i>DNA</i> ); in this document, the term refers specifically to carcinogens that are genotoxic.
gestation	Carried in the womb between conception and birth.
global positioning system (GPS)	A satellite-based navigation system.
GPS	See <i>global positioning system (GPS)</i>
ha	hectare (a metric unit of area equal to 10,000 square metres)
haematocrit	The ratio of the volume of red blood cells to the total blood volume of a blood sample,
haematology	The science and medicine of blood.
hapū	Extended family structure.
hauora	Spirit of life, health.

hazardous substance	Any substance with one or more of the following intrinsic hazardous properties: explosiveness, flammability, capacity to oxidise, corrosiveness, toxicity and ecotoxicity ( <i>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</i> ).
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act)	The Act designed to protect the environment, and the health and safety of people and communities, by preventing or managing the adverse effects of hazardous substances and new organisms.
histological	Pertaining to the microscopic structure and appearance of cells and tissues.
histopathological	Microscopic characteristics of diseased tissue.
homology	Chemistry: entities with similar functional groups but slight structural differences. Biology: similarity between structures due to their shared ancestry.
HSNO Act	See <i>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO Act)</i>
hydrolysis	Chemical decomposition using water to split chemical bonds.
hygroscopic	Absorbing water.
hyperaccumulate	Concentrate heavy metals in plant tissues at levels exceeding their concentrations in the soil.
hypospermatogenesis	Lower than normal production of sperm.
hypotension	Lower than normal blood pressure.
<i>in vitro</i>	Carried out experimentally outside of a living organism.
indigenous	Native species that may also be native of other countries.
inoculum	A substance (eg a virus or toxin or immune serum) that is introduced into the body to produce or increase immunity to a particular disease.
Insectivorous	Feeding on insects.
interstitial fibrosis	Increased growth of fibrous tissues in the spaces between cells, leading to impairment of organ function.
intravenous	Occurring within veins.
invertebrate	Animal having no backbone (vertebral column).
iritis	Inflammation of the iris, the coloured portion of the eye.

irruption	A sudden sharp increase in relative numbers of a population (in this context usually referring to increases in pest numbers).
isomers	Molecules of the same chemical formulae, but in which the atoms are arranged differently.
iwi	Māori social and political grouping made up of hapū and whānau.
kaitiakitanga	Guardianship rights; the ability of Māori to act as stewards or caretakers.
kg	kilogram
L	litre
lavage	Irrigation of an organ.
LC <sub>50</sub>	The concentration of a chemical substance estimated experimentally to kill 50% of a population of a particular organism. (LC stands for lethal concentration.)
LD <sub>50</sub>	The dose of a chemical substance estimated experimentally to kill 50% of a population of a particular organism. (LD stands for lethal dose.)
ligand	A molecule, or a molecular group that binds to another chemical entity to form a larger complex.
LIP	See <i>locally initiated programme (LIP)</i>
LOEC	See <i>lowest observable effect concentration (LOEC)</i>
LOEL	See <i>lowest observable effect level (LOEL)</i>
lowest observable effect concentration (LOEC)	The lowest concentration of a substance that produces a significant ecotoxic effect in an organism or in an organism population
lowest observable effect level (LOEL)	The lowest dose or concentration of a substance a which a significant adverse biological effect of toxic effect is observed.
lumen	A cavity or space, eg in an organ or cell.
M	million
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre (1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1,000 L)
macrophyte	An alga or other plant large enough to be seen by the naked eye.
mahinga kai	A traditional food gathering area.
mainland island	An area of forest usually fenced or isolated by farmland or other landscape features from close sources of predators, which is intensively managed for all pests to improve survival of threatened native species, usually birds.



maintenance host	Disease (eg, <i>Bovine Tb</i> ) survives in host species without requiring re-infection from another source. See also <i>reservoir species</i>
mast year	A year of prolific fruit or seed production.
mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge and knowledge system.
mauri	Spiritual integrity or life-force.
MCAs	See <i>movement control areas (MCAs)</i>
metabolic acidosis	More acidic than normal blood and other body fluids, resulting from abnormal <i>metabolism</i> .
metabolism	The chemical processes within cells that convert food to biological products and energy; processes that break down constituents of cells to waste products.
metabolites	Products of metabolism.
mg	milligram (0.001 grams).
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram (a unit of concentration)
mg/kg bw	milligram per kilogram of body weight (a unit used to express dose).
mg/L	milligram per litre (a unit of concentration). 1 mg/L = 1 part per million (ppm).
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Concentration in air.
microbial	Pertaining to bacteria and other microbes.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)	The central government organisation concerned with informing, advising, regulating and delivering services relating to the agriculture, forestry, rural affairs, biosecurity and food safety portfolios.
mitochondria	Membrane-enclosed organelles, found in most cells.
mitochondrial DNA	<i>DNA</i> located in <i>mitochondria</i> ; distinct from DNA found in cell nuclei.
monocot	Monocotyledon: a member of the group of flowering plants with only one cotyledon.
monocotyledous	Having the characteristics of a <i>monocot</i> .
movement control areas (MCAs)	Developed by the Animal Health Board, MCAs are areas in which certain restrictions apply to the movement of cattle and deer.
multinucleated	A cell with many nuclei
mustelids	Ferrets, stoats and weasels.
mutagenic	Pertaining to an agent, such as a chemical, ultraviolet light, or a radioactive element, that can induce or increase the frequency of mutations in organisms.

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mutualistic	Pertaining to a relationship between two organisms of different species that benefits both.
National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)	A New Zealand Crown Research Institute.
National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine Tb (NPMS)	The <i>Animal Health Board</i> is responsible for managing and implementing the NPMS. The primary objective of the NPMS is to reduce the number of Tb-infected cattle and deer herds in New Zealand.
necropsy	Autopsy
necrosis	The decay of death of an organ tissues due to disease, injury or lack of nutrients.
New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA)	A semi-autonomous body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that is the New Zealand controlling authority for imports and exports of food and food-related products.
NIWA	See <i>National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)</i>
no observable effect concentration (NOEC)	The highest concentration of a substance that does not produce a significant ecotoxic effect in an organism or in an organism population.
no observable effect level (NOEL)	The highest dose of concentration of a substance at which no significant adverse biological effect or toxic effect is observed.
NOEC	See <i>no observable effect concentration (NOEC)</i>
NOEL	See <i>no observable effect level (NOEL)</i>
NPMS	See <i>National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine Tb (NPMS)</i>
NZFSA	See <i>New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA)</i>
OECD	See <i>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</i>
oestrogen	A steroid hormone that controls sexual development in female mammals.
oestrus	The period during a mammalian female's reproductive cycle (also known as the oestrus cycle or menstrual cycle) when mating is most likely to occur. It usually coincides with ovulation.
Office Internationale Epizooties (OIE)	World Organisation for Animal Health.
ōhanga	Economy.
OIE	See <i>Office Internationale Epizooties (OIE)</i>

oocytes	Germ cells that divide to form ova.
ophthalmoscopic	Pertaining to an instrument for inspecting the interior of an eye.
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	An international agency, of which New Zealand is a member, which supports programmes to facilitate trade and development.
organogenesis	The processes by which the primary layers of an embryo develop into the organs of an organism.
OSH	See <i>Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH)</i>
ossified	Turned to bone.
Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE)	An independent officer of Parliament with wide-ranging powers to investigate environmental concerns. The PCE aims to maintain and improve the quality of New Zealand's environment and has a central focus on environmental sustainability.
passerines	Birds of the order Passeriformes, commonly known as perching birds or song birds.
pathological	Caused by disease.
PCE	See <i>Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE)</i>
peritoneal	The membrane in mammals that lines the abdominal cavity.
personal protective equipment (PPE)	Clothing or devices a person wears to help to isolate themselves from direct exposure to a hazardous material or situation.
pesticide	Chemical substance or biological agent that kills pests.
phosphorylation	The addition of a phosphate group (PO <sub>4</sub> ) to a protein.
photolytic	Pertaining to a chemical reaction in which the breaking of a chemical bond within a molecule is brought about by exposure to light.
plasma	The yellow-colored liquid component of blood, in which blood cells are suspended.
PMAV	See <i>provisional maximum acceptable value (PMAV)</i>
polymer	A substance composed of molecules composed of repeating structural units, or monomers, connected by covalent chemical bonds.
possum	The Australian brush-tailed possum <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> .
ppb	part per billion.
PPE	See <i>personal protective equipment (PPE)</i>

ppm	part per million.
pre-feed	Non-toxic feed, such as carrots or pellets without any 1080, applied over an area before any poison operation to attract and familiarize pests with the bait
provisional maximum acceptable value (PMAV)	New Zealand Drinking Water Standards
radioisotopic	Pertaining to a radioactive isotope of an element.
rahui	Embargo, quarantine, traditional Māori sanction to stop people using natural resources.
recombinant	Recombinant DNA is DNA that has been created artificially by incorporating DNA from two or more sources into a single recombinant molecule.
reservoir species	Those species able to maintain a disease within populations of the same species (in this case bovine Tb) and also pass it on to other host species. See also vector species.
residual trap catch index (RTCI)	The ratio of numbers of possums before and after a pest control operation, expressed as a percentage.
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)	The Act designed to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in a way that (among other things) enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of activities on the environment.
RHD	See <i>rabbit haemorrhagic disease (RHD)</i>
RMA	See <i>Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)</i>
RPMSs	See <i>regional pest management strategies (RPMS)</i>
RTCI	See <i>residual trap catch index (RTCI)</i>
SDS	See <i>Safety Data Sheets (SDS)</i>
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	A document that describes the properties and uses of a substance.
seminiferous tubules	Tubules located in the testicles that are the site of the formation and development of spermatozoa.
Sertoli cells	Cells that line the <i>seminiferous tubules</i> .
serum	Blood <i>plasma</i> in which clotting factors (such as fibrin) have been removed naturally by allowing the blood to clot prior to isolating the liquid component.
short term exposure limit (STEL)	The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15-minute period in the working day.
sodium monofluoroacetate	The manufactured compound called <i>1080</i> .

SOP	See <i>standard operating procedures (SOP)</i>
spermatid	Cells produced from <i>spermatocytes</i> by meiosis, that develop into spermatids.
spermatocyte	A diploid cell that undergoes meiosis to form four <i>spermatids</i> . A primary spermatocyte divides into two secondary spermatocytes, which in turn divide to form the <i>spermatids</i> .
spermatogenesis	The process of production of <i>sperm</i> .
spermatogonia	Male gametes which give rise to <i>spermatocytes</i> .
spermatozoa	Sperm cells, formed from <i>spermatids</i> .
spits	Uprturned mound of earth on which a bait paste is applied. Spits are turned back to bury any residual paste at the end of an operation.
standard operating procedures (SOP)	Established procedures to be followed in carrying out a given operation.
STEL	See <i>short term exposure limit (STEL)</i>
stereoisomer	One of a set of <i>isomers</i> whose molecules have the same atoms bonded to each other but differ in the way these atoms are arranged in space.
sternebrae	One of the segments of the sternum.
stock solution	solution containing 200 g/L 1080, used for coating of apple, carrot or grain baits.
sub-chronic	Pertaining to toxicity studies lasting from 14 to 90 days.
sub-cutaneous	Below the skin.
sub-lethal	A dose or concentration of a substance less than that which directly causes death; sub-lethal doses may have pathological or other effects on the organism.
symbiotic	Pertaining to a close association between organisms of two different species from which both organisms benefit.
syndactylia	Condition in which webbing is present between adjacent digits of a hand or foot.
taha	Side or part.
taonga	Things deemed to be of value to Māori.
taxon (sg); taxa (pl)	A systematic grouping of organisms.
Tb	Tuberculosis.
Tb foci	Small areas that contain Tb-infected wildlife.
teratology	Study of congenital malformations.

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testosterone	A steroid hormone that stimulates the development of male secondary sexual characteristics.
tetany	A condition characterised by intermittent muscular spasms.
tikanga	General behaviour guidelines for daily life and interaction in Māori culture. Tikanga is commonly based on experience and the learning that has been handed down through generations.
time weighted average (TWA)	The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five day working week.
tino rangatiratanga	Māori control of all things Māori.
toxicokinetics	A subfield of toxicology that studies how toxins are absorbed by, metabolised by, and eliminated from the bodies of living things.
trace amount	In analytical terms, an amount that is detectable but not able to be quantified.
trap-night	A measure of trapping effort (eg, 100 trap-nights represent 10 traps set for 10 nights or 50 traps set for 2 nights).
TWA	See <i>time weighted average (TWA)</i> .
ungulates	Hoofed animals (eg, deer, goats, pigs and cattle).
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	A part of the US Federal Government that enforces environmental laws and provides information and guidance to policy makers.
USEPA	See <i>United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)</i> .
vasocystostomy	A surgical, contraceptive technique in which the vas deferens (the duct conveying sperm from the testes to the urethra) is diverted to the bladder.
vector	An organism capable of spreading a disease-causing pathogen or parasite.
vector-free areas	Areas where <i>tuberculosis</i> wild animals have not been identified or suspected.
vector-risk areas	Areas where wild <i>tuberculosis</i> vectors are known to be present.
vector species	Species able to spread disease (in this case <i>bovine tuberculosis</i> ). See also <i>reservoir species</i> .
ventricular fibrillation	Severely abnormal, uncoordinated contraction of the muscle of the ventricles in the heart.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone (vertebral column).

vertebrate pest control (VPC)	The control of unwanted mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, or fish.
vertebrate toxic agent (VTA)	A toxic substance used to kill or reduce the viability of vertebrate animals. It does not include attractant or repellent substances that are not toxic.
viscera	The internal organs of an animal.
volatile	Pertaining to substances which evaporate readily.
VPC	See <i>vertebrate pest control (VPC)</i>
VTA	See <i>vertebrate toxic agent (VTA)</i>
w/w	weight for weight (ie, a proportion by weight)  In this document, relates to proportion of active 1080 in a formulation (eg, 0.1% 1080 w/w is equivalent to a concentration of 1 g/kg).
wahi tapu	Sacred sites or sites of spiritual significance to Māori.
WES	See <i>workplace exposure standard (WES)</i>
WHO	See <i>World Health Organization (WHO)</i>
workplace exposure standard (WES)	A concentration of a substance in air designed to protect workers from the adverse effects of that substance.
World Health Organization (WHO)	A United Nations agency that coordinates international health activities and helps governments improve health services.
World Organisation for Animal Health	See <i>Office Internationale Epizooties (OIE)</i>
zona pellucida	Membrane surrounding an <i>oocyte</i> .

