

**Fairbanks International Airport
Integrated Pest Management Plan**

IPM Plan Effective Dates:	June 2016 – June 2018
Management Area Name/Location:	Fairbanks International Airport
General Site Description:	Adjacent to runways and perimeter fencing.
Land Uses:	International Airport
Name of Person in Charge:	Rebekah Wenger, FAI Environmental Manager
Certified Applicator Name(s):	Christian E.J. Tapp
Certification Numbers:	9767-1606-9/2014

1. Action Thresholds

Check the types or categories of pests that might present a problem or need to be controlled at this management site:

✓	Category
✓	Vegetation
✓	Insects
	Fungus
	Rodents
	Other (describe below)

For each pest category listed above, describe the level at which the pest becomes a problem which requires control measures to be taken.

- Vegetation:
- Vegetation in a 3 foot radius circle around each pole should be eradicated to prevent damage to poles and allow for visual inspection.
 - All vegetation should be managed to allow for visible examination of security fences and to prevent deterioration of paved surfaces.
- Insects:
- Application of a pesticide will only occur if birds are being drawn to the airport to feed. In consultation with a Certified Applicator, this determination will be made by Airport Operations who are trained to FAA standards to evaluate the threat of a bird strike to aircraft.

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2. Monitor and Identify Pests

How often will the management area be inspected for the presence of pests?

The certified applicator will survey for the presence of vegetation that would obstruct completion of safety inspections twice a month during the growing season (May – Sept).

The airfield is monitored continuously for bird hazards. Grasshoppers become an attractant anytime from May – July.

In addition, the certified applicator will investigate any reports from workers who encounter excessive vegetation or witness signs of grasshopper activity.

Which locations will be inspected?

All areas of the airfield and the perimeter fence line.

What methods will be used for identifying and quantifying the presence of pests?

The presence of vegetation can be determined by a visual survey. Treatment will be considered when: vegetation obstructs critical airport infrastructure such as the runway, landing lights, approaches, or growing up through fence lines. Application for grasshoppers will only occur when densities merit use.

How will pest species be identified?

Vegetation and insects to be identified by visual inspection in consideration of the survey results from the Wildlife Hazard Assessment approved by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in December 2015..

Describe record keeping procedures:

Pest management records will be kept at the Field Maintenance office as well as copies at the Environmental Program office in the IPM section of files. Information will be recorded for future reference and to help guide control decisions.

A record of each inspection will include the date, locations, and extent of pest presence.

A record of each control applied will include the date, location, and details about the control that was applied.

A record of each re-inspection following use of a control method will include the date, location, evaluation of how effective the control was in reaching the target control levels, and recommendations for follow up actions.

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3. Prevent Pests

For each pest category listed under Section 1, describe preventative measures that will be taken:

Vegetation will be managed mechanically where ever possible. This includes mowing, cutting with string cutters and hand pulling.

Vegetation in FAI's movement area infields is maintained at lengths no taller than 6 inches between April and September, with 1-3 grass cuttings per year. Shorter grass is shown to harbor fewer grasshoppers.

How often will preventative measures be applied?

Grass cutting on the infield occurs 1-3 times per year depending on need.

Fence lines, airport signage, and other barriers critical to security of the active movement area are monitored daily. Airport Operations staff continuously check the airfield and security infrastructure as required by FAA standards.

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4. Control Measures

For each pest category listed under Section 1, list potential non-chemical control measures that may be used:

Cultural Controls:	Not applicable
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Mechanical Controls:	<p>Vegetation at the base of power poles, fence lines and around signage may be pulled by hand, mowed, or cut with string trimmers. This is likely to be the most effective choice if vegetation growth is minimal to moderate.</p> <p>Proper management of grassland through mowing will minimize the preferred habitat of grasshoppers.</p>
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For each pest category listed under Section 1, describe the characteristics needed in any chemical controls that may be used:

<p>Vegetation: Chemical must be effective post emergent, systemic herbicide which gives a broad spectrum control of many annual and perennial weeds, woody brush and small trees.</p> <p>Grasshoppers: Contact, fumigant, residual, systemic or ingested.</p>

For each pest category listed under Section 1, list potential chemical controls that may be used:

Target Pest	Product Name	EPA Registration Number
Grasses Woody Brush	Crossbow	62719-260
Grasshoppers	Sevin SL	432-1227

Describe how treated areas will be re-inspected and evaluated for effectiveness of controls:

<p>Following application of controls (cultural, mechanical, or chemical), the certified applicator will re-inspect each treated area to determine if the applied controls achieved the target control level.</p> <p>The certified applicator will evaluate the effectiveness of controls. If control actions did not achieve the target control level, the certified applicator will recommend modifications or additional controls.</p>
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