

Integrated Pest Management Plan

For

University of Alaska Anchorage



Integrated Pest Management Plan effective dates:

June 1, 2015 through May 31, 2017

Management Area Name/Location:

*University of Alaska Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska*

*UAA Aviation Technology
2811 Merrill Drive
Anchorage, Alaska*

*University Center
3901 Old Seward Highway
Anchorage, Alaska*

General Site Description:

The campus is composed of 36 buildings, with more than 5000 parking spaces, and 60 plus acres of managed lawns, flower beds, sidewalks and trails.

Land Uses:

The university's property is used for higher education and community events.

Persons in Charge:

*Robert Willie, Turf Supervisor – Lead Applicator
907-786-6914*

*Catherine Shenk, Horticultural Supervisor - Greenhouse
907-786-6999*

*Glenn Brown, Associate Director of Facilities Maintenance and Operations
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska, 99508
907-786-4826*

Certified Applicator Names and Certification numbers:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Robert R Willie</i> | <i>9910-1706-4/9</i> |
| <i>Keith Turner</i> | <i>9541-1505-4</i> |
| <i>Catherine Shenk</i> | <i>9862-1805-4</i> |
| <i>Erik Ohm</i> | <i>9493-1506-4</i> |
| <i>Kara Monroe</i> | <i>9848-1804-4</i> |
| <i>Steffany Willhauck</i> | <i>9876-1805-4</i> |

1 Action Thresholds

UAA seeks to manage, or in many cases eradicate, vegetation on the grounds of the UAA properties in areas of the parking lots, landscape beds, sidewalks, turf areas, and foundations of buildings. In greenhouse we seek to manage insects and algae.

On asphalt parking lots and sidewalks where weeds are prevalent in cracks and crevasses it is the intent to eliminate the entire weed minimizing damage.

In lawns the preferred method of weed control is by mechanical and cultural practice. However, an application of weed and feed may become necessary in the spring to control dandelions.

In landscape beds mechanical means and cultural practices are the preferred method to manage vegetation.

Greenhouse sanitation is a preventative measure and is conducted throughout the production season followed by a progressive sanitation program in the fall.

*Category 4 – Turf and Ornamental
Category 9 – Right-of-Way*

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

Vegetation in parking lots becomes a problem when roots systems begin to aid in the destruction of the hardscapes. The plant root systems can create openings in asphalt or move sidewalks, causing new hazards. If allowed, vegetation creates openings in asphalt and concrete surfaces where by water gets under the pavement, freezes and creates frost heaving and other hazards.

At foundations of buildings all vegetation should be eradicated to allow for visible examination of structure foundations. Weed free foundations discourage rodent activities in and around the buildings.

Greenhouse environment – if not managed becomes breeding grounds for weeds, insects, algae and fungus that will adversely affect heathy plant production.

UAA Aviation at Merrill Field – airside asphalt areas adjacent to run-way and hangars for aircraft to move about freely without obstructions

2. Monitor and Identify Pests

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

The managed areas will be inspected monthly from May through September by a certified applicator.

Which locations will be inspected?

All parking lots, landscape beds, sidewalks, trails and foundation of structures that make up the over 60 areas of UAA managed grounds.

UAA Aviation at Merrill Field, airside on asphalt areas adjacent to run-way and hangars

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

Visual inspections will be used to identify and quantify weeds in asphalt parking lots, and along foundations around buildings. Weeds in mass will determine what type of action required. Example: weed growth in spring may require one or more action/treatments in May/June/July depending stage and lifecycle, whereas weeds appearing in August/September would most likely be dealt with in the spring of the following year to avoid over wintering of chemicals or would be removed using mechanical means.

How will pest species be identified?

Sources; *Selected Invasive Plants of Alaska, USDA*
New Invaders of the Northwest; University of Idaho, USDA
Common Weed Seedlings of US and Canada
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/pmg/weeds
“Insects of South-Central Alaska” Dominique M. Collet
Internet Search and UAF Cooperative Extension

Describe record keeping procedures;

- *Pest management records are kept in a binder located in the Turf Manager’s office located at the Gordon Hartieb Hall, University of Alaska Anchorage*
- *Initial inspections will be recorded to include the date, location and type of pests sighted and recommended methods.*
- *A record of methods used, mechanical or chemical, applied will include the date, location and targeted pest(s).*
- *A re-inspection will follow the method used to determine or evaluate how effective the controls used on the target pest(s). The results of the evaluation will be recorded for future references.*

3. Prevent Pests

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

- *Asphalt areas; annual cleaning, sweeping and washing of parking lots and paved right-of-ways will help but will not always prevent germination of weed seeds or kill the plant root systems.*
- *Cultural practices in lawns would include aeration, mowing, watering, fertilizing and pH adjustment*
- *Landscape beds; methods include: torching or string trimming weeds, (but that does not always kill the plant root systems), weed barriers and mulch and use of non-toxic or organic weed killers; i.e., industrial vinegar and/or corn gluten.*
 - *Each year UAA hosts weed pulls in June where by volunteers spend the morning pulling weeds by hand in landscape beds around campus.*
- *Greenhouse – annual interior cleaning of walls/ ceiling, pots and tools. Purchasing weed free soils and growing from seed. Use of non-toxic soaps, oils and industrial vinegar. Use of solar to raise temperatures between crops to kill most insects and diseases.*
- *Wasp nests can be knocked down in early stages if found in time.*

How often will preventative measures be applied?

- *Damage to weed barriers should be repaired after each inspection is completed in landscape beds*
- *Lawns will be addressed in early spring after ground thaws*
- *On hardscapes, once or twice annually in June/July*
- *Foundations around buildings as needed. Generally spot treatments only.*

- *Greenhouse – mainly in the fall each year for the winter months*
- *Wasp nest only as needed to continue work.*

4. Control Measures

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

- *In landscape beds, vegetation can be pulled by hand or string trimmer used

 - *Weed barrier and mulch is the preferred method and is currently used in landscape beds**
- *In turf areas, improved cultural and mechanical practices to increase lawn health; watering, fertilizing aeration, proper soil pH and mowing at proper heights is the simplest way to control weeds in lawns

 - *To rid lawn of dandelions, pull them before the flowers turns to seed by using “weed hound” or other mechanical device.**
- *In paved areas, though still uses gas, torching weeds with small propane torch and use of string trimmer*
- *Greenhouse – in the fall, remove plants, shut down ventilation and allow the greenhouse to heat up killing insect eggs and larva. Wash the interior with mild soap. Use of industrial vinegar on un-wanted vegetation*

For each pest category listed under Section1, describe the characteristics needed in any chemical controls that may be used:

- *Post emergence broad-spectrum herbicide with systemic properties to kill the entire plant including root system. Target plants are broadleaf weeds and grasses. The chemical does not have to have residual characteristics due to the short growing season in Alaska.*

- *Insecticide of choice would be in aerosol and able to apply product 10 feet away at target pest.*
- *Insecticide of choice for greenhouse is an pyrethrum canister used once a year after plant production has ended with culture practices*

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

Product Names and EPA Numbers

Insecticide & Herbicides for asphalt areas, lawns, landscape beds and foundations

Roundup Power MAX® Herbicide – EPA Reg. No.524-549

ORTHO Weed B Gon Ready to Use –EPA Reg. No. 239-2682

Weed and Feed with 2,4-D Low Volume – EPA Reg. No. 42750-15

Top Down Aerosol, OG – EPA Reg No. 44446-61-66114

Activator 9 Non-Ionic Surfactant – WA Reg No 34704-04001

Raid® Wasp & Hornet Killer 33 - EPA Reg. No. 4822-553

Insecticide for Greenhouse use

Pyrethrum TR Micro Total Release Insecticide – EPA Reg No. 499-479

Green Shield Disinfectant - EPA Reg No. 499-368

ATTENTION!

**PESTICIDE
APPLICATION**

DATE & TIME

**KEEP OUT
UNTIL**

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

(UNTIL DRY OR OTHER TIME REQUIRED BY LABEL)

MORE INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM:

NAME: Robb Willie

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PHONE: 907-786-6914



Weeds in cracks building foundations



Weeds in cracks sidewalks



Weeds in cracks sidewalks and roadways