



CITY OF WILSONVILLE

Integrated Pest Management

Review of 2021 Activity

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program

The City of Wilsonville recognizes the importance of sound environmental stewardship and is committed to optimizing management practices to protect the people and the environment within and surrounding facilities, parks, and infrastructure maintained by City staff.

Pests can be a troublesome and persistent problem. Choosing the appropriate response requires careful planning and implementation to ensure a successful result. Whether the targeted pest is a plant, insect, or animal, the City's response takes into account public safety, environmental health and available resources.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) offers a broad-based approach that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. An IPM Plan identifies management areas and key pests of concern and outlines approaches mindful of pest biology and the resources of the responsible organization while minimizing the risk associated with pest management.

What's in this report?

The City of Wilsonville adopted the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan in 2018. This report identifies common pests and presents a synopsis of program goals and pest management actions employed by City staff during 2021.

Four Methods of Pest Management



There are four practices used by the City of Wilsonville to control pests. Cultural, mechanical and biological practices are prioritized over the use of chemical treatments.

- 1. Cultural practices** are sound agronomic and horticultural practices that optimize plant health and suppress insects, disease and weed growth
- 2. Mechanical practices** use a variety of tools and equipment to eliminate pests, suppress their reproductive capacity or block them out.
- 3. Biological practices** may use biological control agents to act as predators or parasites of pest species or utilize other beneficial organisms that improve plant health by enhancing soil quality.



Chemical Use: A Last Resort

4. Chemical practices are the last option, if cultural, mechanical and biological options are not effective. The use of chemicals is limited to “low impact” products that provide the greatest level of protection for people and the environment.

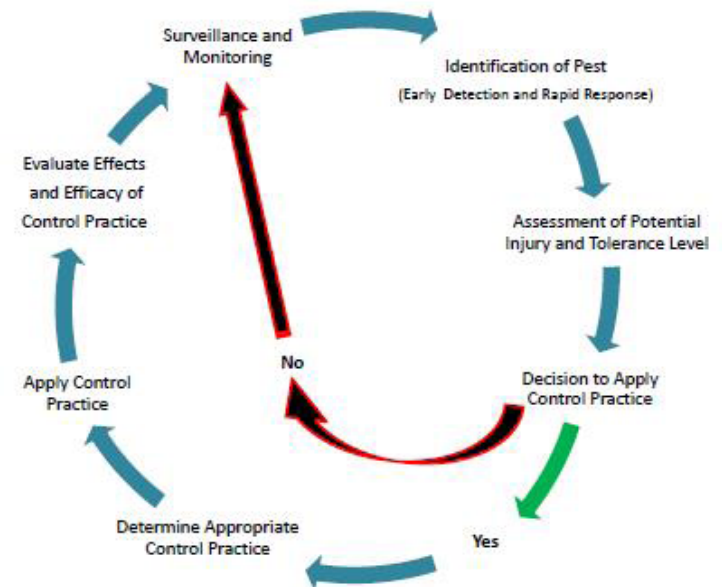
Integrated Pest Management Program Goals

The goals for selecting treatment principles and developing pest management strategies include:

- Preservation of the natural system, including pollinator habitat
- Emphasize practices to minimize risk to human health
- Reduce and eliminate, where possible, chemical pest control treatments
- Ensure cost-effectiveness in the short and long term
- Evaluate the efficacy of the integrated pest management



Flow Chart: How IPM Plan is Implemented



Mechanical Practice in Action

The City of Wilsonville's Park Maintenance staff continues to implement new and innovative ways to manage invasive species.



Goats

In 2021, the the City worked with WestSide Goat Girl LLC to help manage one acre of invasive plants in Memorial Park. Twenty five goats spent almost two weeks in Memorial Park eating Himalayan Blackberries, English Ivy and Holly. The Parks team is pleased to have identified the use of goats as another method to help control invasive species.

Steam

Park Maintenance crews have employed a weed steamer to maintain some landscape areas. The steamer heats water to a temperature of 235-250°F, using the saturated steam to kill weeds. The steamer is safe to use around people, animals, soil organisms and waterways.



Before Steamer



After Steamer

Chemical Controls: When Other Methods Fail

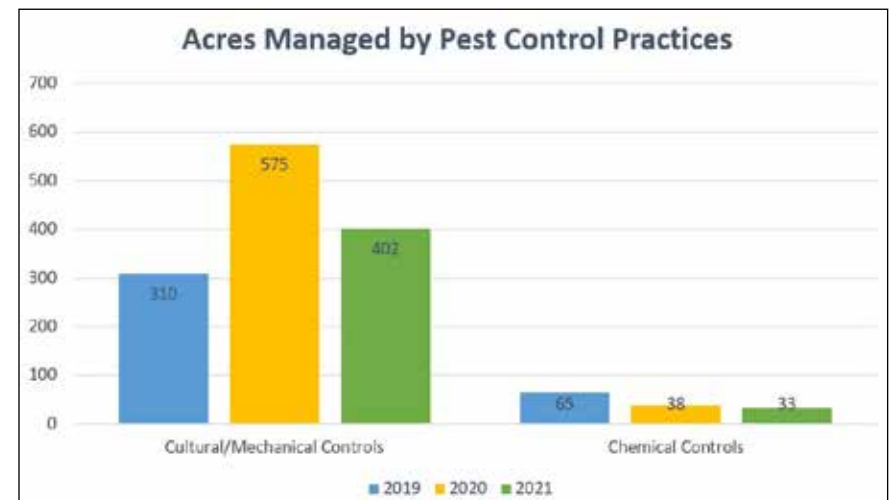


Reducing the use of chemical controls is an important objective of the IPM plan. Chemical controls are only used if other practices are not fully effective or too costly.

Any chemicals used are applied in a selective manner that reduces the risk to humans and the environment.

The City of Wilsonville uses the Low Impact Pesticide List provided by Oregon State University for use in the Oregon School IPM program, which includes synthetic and organic options. The list is updated annually and is vetted based on USEPA cancer data and only allows low or very low toxicity products with the signal word of CAUTION.

The City monitors which practices are used to control pests, including the acreage treated. This report illustrates the City's reliance on cultural or mechanical practices in favor of chemical practices.





Identifying Common Pests & Developing a Plan

Many of the most common pests are familiar to most people. They include gophers, rats, yellow jackets, cockroaches, and plants, such as poison oak and Himalayan blackberry.

Protecting people from human health pests is imperative, particularly in areas where human activity is high.

The IPM Plan relies on the following steps in addressing pests of concern:

- Define areas requiring management
- Maintain vigorous plant health through maintenance practices to optimize pest tolerance
- Identify pests likely to be encountered
- Determine the pest's life cycle and know which life stage to target
- Establish action threshold levels for each pest
- Scout and monitor for the presence of pests
- Implement corrective action when pest populations have been observed
- Document scouting and monitoring observations, treatments, and results
- Determine if corrective actions reduced or prevented pest populations

