INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR

Regional School District 8
High School
85 Wall Street
Hebron, CT 06248
(860) 228-2115

ORNAMENTAL AND TURF PROGRAM
2/11/2024 to 2/9/2025

1.0 PURPOSE

To sustain the school campus grounds in a socially acceptable, environmentally responsible, and economically practical system which utilizes all suitable control strategies, cultural, biological, and chemical to keep pest damage below established and evolving thresholds such that chemical pesticides are used responsibly, efficiently, with the goal of ultimately reducing or eliminating their need.

2.0 SCOPE

This plan applies only to the grounds and athletic fields located at **Regional School District 8 Rham HS**

3.0 RESPONSIBLE PARTY

Regional School District 8 High School (hereby Rham HS) will be inspected by L & C Park Consultants, LLC, Owner Richard Calarco, who is contracted by Regional School District 8 to manage the outdoor athletic fields and school grounds. Richard Calarco commercial supervisor license # is S-0005331 (hereby, Consultant) for the purpose of identifying areas of pest infestation (weed, insect, disease, animal & invasive) on the grounds and athletic fields of Rham HS. The consultant would make recommendations for corrective measures that should be implemented and developing a comprehensive integrated pest

management (IPM) plan. The consultant will utilize this integrated pest management plan which entails using common sense and good cultural practices in the maintenance of turf. All applications of pesticides must be done under the direction of someone who has a DEEP Commercial Supervisor License.

4.0 IPM METHODOLOGY

The IPM plan will utilize all methods of pest control which may include modifying cultural practices, monitoring for pest populations, mechanical and biological control and the judicious use of pesticides.

If possible, pesticides will not be applied; however, they may be used as a tool to maintain pest populations at or approve an acceptable level while maintaining plant health and aesthetic quality.

The selection of pesticides that may be used will be based on a predetermined hierarchy that will utilize the least toxic products as first choice. Whenever practicable, biological controls such as predatory insects, beneficial nematodes or microbial pesticides will be used.

Proper implementation of this program will reduce the volume, toxicity and frequency of application of pesticides and other chemicals, thereby reducing negative environmental impact and the risk of potential exposure of building occupants and visitors to the grounds who may be sensitive to their use.

Procedure to be used for pest control include:

- Maintain the site history.
- Identification of the source of any problem
- Soil samples will be collected by the Consultant and analyzed.
- Identify the pest problem and what is the cause (i.e., disease, insect, weed)
- Determination of the tolerance level for pest
- Regular Scouting
- Determination what other means are available other than pesticides to address the problem.
- Identification and implementation of cultural techniques to manage pest problems.
- Select the proper tactic, cultural, biological or chemical in accordance with state law.
- Evaluate the control measure used.

In accordance with Chapter 170 section 10-231 State Statutes as noted in the IPM plan pesticides may need to be used as a tool to maintain pest/animal populations at or below an acceptable level while maintaining plant aesthetic quality. The selection of these pesticides that may be used will be based on a predetermined hierarchy that will utilize volume, effective, length which

would have the lease toxic listed as fertilizer option. Whenever practicable, biological controls such as predatory insects, beneficial nematodes or microbial will be used.

> "Lawn care pesticide" means a pesticide registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and labeled pursuant to federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act for use in lawn, garden and ornamental sties or areas. "Lawn care pesticide" does not include (A) a microbial pesticide or biochemical pesticide that is registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, (B) a horticultural soap or oil that is registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and does not contain any synthetic pesticide or synergist, or (C) a pesticide classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as an exempt material pursuant to 40 CFR152.25, as amended from time to time.

Proper implementation of this program will reduce toxicity and frequency of application of permitted pesticides and other chemicals, thereby reducing negative environmental impact and risk of potential exposure of the user to the grounds who may be sensitive to use. Only permitted pesticides for turf/ornamental shall be used in accordance with State Statute.

5.0 EFFECTIVE DATES

Pest Observation services will be performed by the Consultant. The IPM program will begin on 3/9/24 with Weekly visits until December 2nd,2024 or as needed depending upon pest pressure. Operations will be scheduled Monday through Friday 6 am – 3:30 pm and involve a visual inspection of potential problem areas, with the assistance of monitoring devices where appropriate and application of pesticides where pest populations exceed threshold levels. Records will be completed at the conclusion of each application and will include written recommendations of corrective measures that need to be made.

Subsequent visits will be performed weekly or as needed depending upon pest pressure. Service calls will be scheduled each week and involve a visual inspection of potential problem areas, with the assistance of monitoring devices where appropriate and application of pesticides where pest populations exceed threshold levels. Records will be completed at the conclusion of each visit and will include written recommendations of corrective measures that need to be made by the school system.

The Consultant will utilize growing degree day. Ground temperature and notification from universities and co-op extension centers or similar agencies.

The Consultant will monitor/scout the grounds of the facility March 9th through December 2nd,2024. Additional monitoring may be required during peak periods (May-September) to monitor weeds and diseases. Off-season (December-March) monitoring may also be scheduled on an as needed basis.

6.0 RECORD KEEPING

SITE ASSEMENT FORM provided by the Consultant . The log will be maintained in School office ,the Superintendent's office and will serve as a tool to facilitate communication between all personnel and the landscape/pest control technician. All pest sightings should be reported in the logs and should include specific information as to the location and type of pest, if known. Whenever practical /possible, a sample will be provided to UMASS, UConn, or Connecticut Experiment Station or other certified labs. Site assessment forms provided by the Consultant shall be held for 5 years.

The Consultant will submit recommendations for corrective measures in writing to the Superintendent of Schools specifying action that should be taken by the facility (e.g., correct drainage/runoff problems). All applications of pesticides must be done under the direction of someone who has a DEEP Commercial Supervisor License. The School Department is responsible for scheduling and coordinating maintenance activities at the facility and will act on the recommendations as soon as possible. The Consultant will report in writing which recommendations will be followed and state the reasons if no action is to be taken as required by CSR Sec.22a-66l-1(c). Otherwise, all IPM methods that are recommended will be followed.

All pest problem areas and written recommendations for structural, sanitary or procedural modifications will be recorded on SITE ASSEMENT FORM or substantially similar substitute. The forms will be kept in a file that will be maintained in the school office and the Superintendent's office. Additional records that will be maintained in this file will include a copy of this plan, copies of all soil sample analysis reports, a diagram indicating the placement of all pest monitoring devices.

The consultant and the school system will be responsible for notifying the appropriate personnel of corrective actions that are needed (e.g., correct drainage and/or runoff problems).

6.1 Annual Notifications and Review

The plan shall be reviewed and updated, annually. Notifications identifying the This IPM plan and the procedure for electronic notifications of applications shall be sent annually. A notice detailing all applications, including the product, active ingredient, target pest, location of application, area of application, date of application, and a a contact person shall be sent annually. Products shall be reviewed and updated. An evaluation of the potential to contaminate water will be made. Maps will be copied from the "Atlas of the Public Water Supply Sources and Drainage Basins of Connecticut" which identify the location of any public water supply, watershed or well field and will be attached to this plan as required by CSR Section 22a-66l-1(6)(F).

7.0 EMERGENCY APPLICATIONS

Applications of pesticides may be allowed by someone who has a DEEP Commercial Supervisor License, to eliminate a threat to human health as determined by; local health director, commissioner of public health, commissioner of environmental protection, or for public schools, Colin McNamara Superintendent of Schools, Hebron CT (hereby Superintendent).

Superintendents, local health directors and pest control professionals will use “Guidance on Determination of Threats to Human Health, Allowing Application of Lawn Care Pesticides at Schools”(“Laws” section in binder) developed by the Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Public Health regarding the determination and treatment of health threats. IPM approach will be followed as outline above.

7.1 OVERALL PLAN FOR EMERGENCY APPLICATIONS

The pests listed on the guidance documents are the most common ones for which a decision will likely need to be made. Nuisance pests, such as biting flies or mosquitoes in the absence of indications they are carrying disease, are not considered a threat to human health sufficient to justify control with lawn care pesticides.(Note Application Plan 7) Integrated pest management (IPM) recommendations are also made for each pest, which should reduce the amount of pesticide used and increased the effectiveness of an application, if needed.

The selection of permitted per State Statutes pesticides that may be used will be based on a predetermined hierarchy that will utilize least toxic products as first choice. Whenever practicable, biological controls such as predatory insects, beneficial nematodes or microbial pesticides will be used. Proper implementation of this program will reduce the volume, toxicity and frequency of application of pesticides and other chemicals, thereby reducing negative environmental impact and the risk of potential exposure of building occupants and visitors to the grounds who may be sensitive to their use.

The Consultant will meet with the Superintendent or his designee to discuss areas that have been problematic or sensitive. (e.g., wet, shady and/or high traffic areas or areas where there is a history of high pest pressure) Areas that are sensitive to pesticide use will also be discussed. (e.g., daycare areas, work area of sensitive employees, environmentally sensitive areas, etc.)

Once these areas have been identified, the Consultant and the Superintendent shall discuss various pest control options and determine the speed of control necessary as well as threshold/action levels based on pest population, species, plant health and aesthetic considerations.

Pest control services will be recommended by the Consultant. All applications of pesticides must be done under the direction of someone who has a DEEP Commercial Supervisor License.

(Note all pesticides in Appendix B can only be applied by someone who has a DEEP License in Mosquito and Biting Fly Pest license) The visits will be between Sunrise to Sunset Sunday through Saturday.

*****The consultant shall conduct a follow up inspection to confirm the presence of the pest(s) and verify damage level. *** Prior to any widespread application of Permitted Pesticide.**

The School Department is responsible for scheduling and coordinating maintenance activities on town grounds and will act as soon as possible. The consultant will state in writing which recommendations will not be followed and state the reasons if no action is to be taken as required by CSR Sec. 22a-661-1(c). Otherwise, all IPM methods that are recommended will be followed.

8.0 TURF PLAN

Best management practices will be implemented at all times in an effort to maintain turf health and appearance. Turf will be mowed to a 1.5" to 2.75" height or as high as possible 2 to 3 times a week (During the season, Athletic Fields will be mowed at the sport specific height.) Mowing should be done when the grass is dry to avoid spread of turf diseases. Mower blades should be maintained with sharp cutting edges to avoid excessive wounding and stress of the turf grass.No mowing or work on fields with frost on the surface.

8.01 Soil Testing

Upon implementation of the IPM program and prior to the application of any fertilizer or pesticides, soil samples will be collected by the turf manager and sent to certified labs for analysis. Soil samples will also be collected and analyzed annually to assess soil fertility and pH. Annual sampling will be performed in late fall and/or early spring after the frost has left the ground. Amendments will be made to the soil as recommended by the analysis reports. Proper soil pH and fertility will help to prevent many turf grass diseases and promote plant vigor, thereby reducing the occurrence of insect and weed invasion.

8.02 Fertilization

When practicable, fertilizer with 25% or higher slow-release nitrogen shall be utilized when feasible. Fertilizer should be applied no later than November 14th. Late fall applications of lime will be avoided if possible, to reduce the risk of snow mold. Over-fertilization may result in an increase of some plant diseases, more frequent mowing, increased thatch layer and risk of leachate into groundwater in some circumstances. Fertilizer applications should be performed when grasses are actively growing. Fertilizer applications will not exceed 5 pounds of nitrogen per 1000 square feet per year unless soil sample analysis reports indicate a necessity to further amend the soil.

According to CT law fertilizer containing phosphate or phosphorous shall not be applied to an established turf area unless a soil test, performed in the last 180 days, indicates a deficiency, or the phosphorous containing fertilizer is applied for the establishment of new grass or the repair of turf with seed or sod. Fertilizer containing phosphorous is allowed during overseeding. This law does not apply to organic law fertilizers derived from plant or animal products that contain naturally occurring phosphorous. Fertilizers shall not be applied from November 15 to March 15 and shall not be applied within 20 feet of water body.

8.03 Best Practices
All turf management activities, including fertilizer use, chemical use, and cultural actions should comply with the " best practices" published by the New England Sports Turf Managers Association and Sports Fields Turf Manager Association.

8.04 Clippings
Proper management of grass clippings is an important part of maintaining the lawn. Grass clippings will remain on the lawn and allowed to degrade, returning 25% of available nitrogen back to the lawn. This will help to increase the soil organic matter and promote beneficial earthworm activity.

8.05 Irrigation
Watering may be done as needed to a depth of 1"per acre per week. Watering in the evening is not recommended on hot, humid nights because it may increase the occurrence of diseases. Diseases may be prevented by keeping the upper soil layers moist.

8.06 Thatch
A thatch layer up to ½ inches thick is beneficial. An excessive layer is undesirable because it will block moisture, fertilizers and/or pesticides from reaching the root zone of the turf. Over-development of thatch can be prevented by reducing fertilizer applications and maintaining proper soil pH. If de-thatching is necessary, it will be done mechanically during the spring or late summer (September) when grasses are actively growing and can recover faster. Aeration will also be done to avoid compaction.

8.07 Seed
Seed selection utilized NTEP results should provide a mixture of a variety of grass species and blends, which would have a variety of drought, insect and wear tolerance. The highest quality seed should be selected with careful attention paid to the germination rate (no less than 80%), the percentage of pure seed (no less than 98%) , and the percentage of weed seed (less than 0.2%). The seed should be developed for its intended use. Seed specifically bred for use on sports fields, or ornamental lawns, or naturalized areas.

8.1 TURF INSECTS

Visual inspection of the turf areas will be done weekly, from March 9th through December 2nd,2024, by the certified supervisor to monitor for evidence of chinch bug, sod webworm, billbug and/or other destructive turf pests. Additional sampling may be performed to confirm the presence of these pests and/or White Grubs.

Applications of insecticide to turf areas will be limited in an effort to preserve populations of beneficial insects and nematodes. Pesticide application will be considered if monitoring indicates the following pest populations or up to 20% damage can be anticipated.

1. White Grubs: 8-10 larvae/square foot.
2. Chinch Bug: 30-50 Nymphs & adults/square foot or when damage is evident.
3. Sod Webworms/Cutworms: Areas will be treated only when damage is evident.
4. Hyperodes weevil (annual bluegrass weevil): Areas will be treated only when damage is evident.
5. Black turfgrass ataenius: Areas will be treated only when damage is evident.
6. Ticks: Areas will be treated when safety is a concern based on the number of users, the use of the area, the environmental conditions, any population detected or reported.

8.2 WEED CONTROL

A lawn area that is properly managed should produce dense, thick turf grass, which ideally will help to prevent invasive weed species from getting established. Some weed growth should be anticipated and tolerated to some degree.

lawn area that is properly managed should produce dense, thick turf-grass, which ideally will help to prevent weed species from getting established. Some weed growth should be anticipated and tolerated to some degree. Threshold shall be 10-15% of turf. Over seeding at a rate of 6-12 lbs. per 1000. Seed selected will be taken from NTEP as financially available. Soil Amendments and permitted pesticides per State Statute (see Application Plan section 1a &1b) will be used in weed management, as well as, manual pulling, propane, steam or freezing. In addition, these products list may be applied as a spot application to control invasive annual and bi-annual grasses and broad leaf weeds as deemed necessary.

A complete re-evaluation of any area will be performed by the Consultant to assess and re-implement proper cultural practices to maintain turf density and vigor.

Over-seeding the area throughout the year with improved turf grass and raising the mower height during the growing season will help to prevent crabgrass encroachment

A complete re-evaluation of any area by the Consultant to assess and re-implement proper cultural practices to maintain turf density and vigor. Seed selection utilized NTEP results should provide a mixture of a variety of grass species and each mixture would have a variety of blends which would have a variety of drought, insect and wear tolerant.

8.3 DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Pesticide applications for control of turf diseases will be performed only if evidence of disease has been found and significant areas (10-15% of the total turf area) of permanent damage can be anticipated and all proper cultural practices have been employed. If the site has a history of disease outbreak a preventative application can be made if the growing degree days, the environmental conditions, and site observations indicated an imminent threat. A preventative application uses far less control agent than a curative application. The Consultant will review and determine the best pest control options and the best appropriate course of action.

9.0 ANIMAL CONTROL

There are many animals that can be very detrimental to the health of Lawns and Turf. Lawn problems from foraging animals are on the rise. As more habitats are converted to development, wildlife is left with fewer places to find food. The eradication of predators like wolves and coyotes removes a natural means of animal control.

Moles create a series of raised tunnels and dirt mounds that can destroy your lawn. Mole damage can be very extensive. In some cases, moles can damage underground irrigation systems and above ground swimming pool liners.

Voles dig snake-like trails through the lawns and landscaping. They also make little round holes the size of a quarter under concrete steps/decks/air conditioning units, etc. They eat the roots of plants, often killing plants and destroying landscaping.

Raccoons can completely tear apart a lawn looking for grubs, especially in the fall. Raccoon's damage can be recognized as large chunks of turf torn apart and strewn about.

Skunks Dig looking for grubs, worms, and insects and can fill your yard with divots and holes. You can identify skunk damage as small holes the size of a quarter to a half dollar.

Ground Squirrels make a series of tunnels and trails all throughout a large open area of lawn. You may see holes about the size of a silver dollar where they enter and exit. They love to eat your flowers and vegetation!

Chipmunks also make a series of tunnels and trails through yards and especially landscaping. They typically like shady areas.

Groundhogs (aka Woodchucks) like to eat flowers, shrubs, yards and garden vegetation. They also dig large tunnels under decks, sheds, berms, and hillsides. The burrow entrances are usually soccer balls to basketball size.

Deer can be especially destructive to lawns and gardens; including rutting bucks that can permanently damage ornamental trees by stripping bark and extensive grazing from which the plant cannot recover.

Rabbit damage is readily identified by the angled cuts on plants, with fences or removing productive cover such as brush piles, being the best forms of deterrent.

Geese Impact turf, pose disease threats, and present public safety problems. An integrated damage management program which includes a variety of safe, practical, and effective techniques usually provides the best relief from Canada goose damage.

10.0 PESTICIDE/HERBICIDE APPLICATION

Pesticides may be applied if pest populations exceed an acceptable level. Priority is given to those pesticides having the lowest toxicity, taking into consideration the method and frequency of application and the risk of exposure to building occupants. Whenever practicable, biological pest control such as predatory insects, beneficial nematodes or microbial pesticides will be utilized. Pesticides include herbicide, miticide, Horticultural and insecticide soaps, fungicide, biological controls, 25b applications, and plant disease control chemicals. **Rodenticides and Indoor pests are covered under a separate IPM.**

10.1 Outsourced Applicators.

Some services may be outsourced to a licensed pesticide applicator. These companies are licensed to implement programs which are consistent with the model pest control management plan developed by the Commissioner of Energy & Environmental Protection. The objectives of this IPM Plan are to utilize all methods of pest control including structural maintenance, sanitations and, if necessary, the judicious use of pesticides if pest populations exceed an acceptable level.

10.2 Timing of Applications

Application of pesticides will not be made during regular school hours or during planned activities with the exception of emergency applications. An emergency application would be necessary when there is a need to eliminate an immediate threat to human health. The school administration will determine what is used and the method of notification for an emergency application.

10.3 Posting and Notifications.

All persons who registered for prior notice of pesticide applications must be notified 24 hours prior to the application. This notice must include the date of the application, the active ingredient, the location and area of the application, and the person to contact for more information. This information will also be posted electronically on the school website and any social media used by the school. All state codes for posting notifications must be followed.

Yellow posting signs must be used for all pesticide applications, including minimum risk pesticides allowed for use on school properties. They must be posted at points of entry to the property and every 150 feet of public road frontage. Notice of pesticide applications must also be posted on all social media that is in use by the school (i.e., Twitter, Facebook). Postings should include the duration of time that must elapse before the area can be entered by students and staff. The exclusion time.)

If a product application is regularly scheduled to be repeated within a set time frame (e.g., every 10 days), a single notification can be sent with the planned schedule for that application.

10.3 Mosquito Management

An Integrated Approach is listed in Appendix B Note all pesticides in this section can only be applied by someone who has a DEEP License in Mosquito and Biting Fly Pest Control

All applications of pesticides must be done under the direction of someone who has a DEEP Commercial Supervisor License.

Appendix A -Pesticide List

TURF			
Turf Herbicides:	**Non-Pesticide**	**Action or Name**	**Toxicity**
		Freezing	None
		Burning	None
		Steam	None
		Compost	None
		Compost Tea	None
		Manual	None
		Trimming	None
		Soil Amendments	None
		Mechanical	None
	Pesticide		
	Exempt 25B Products		
		Bonide Burn Out II	
		Bonide Burn Out	
		Earth's Ally Weed & Grass Killer	
		Branch Weed Crabgrass Control	
Turf Insecticides:	**Non-Pesticide**	**Action or Name**	
		Compost Manual	None
		Compost Tea	None
		Bio-stimulants	None
		mulch	
		Manual	None
		Mechanical	None
	Pesticide		

	Bio-pesticides		
		Nematodes	
		Grub gone	
	Exempt 25B Products		
		Cedar Cure	None
Turf Disease	**Non-Pesticide**	**Action or Name**	
		Compost Tea	None
		Water	None
		Manual	None
	Bio-pesticides		
	25-b pesticide		
ORNAMENTAL			
Ornamental Herbicides:	**Non-Pesticide**	**Action or Name**	**Toxicity**
		Freezing	None
		Burning	None
		Steam	None
		Compost	None
		Compost Tea	None
		Manual	None
		Trimming	None
		Soil Amendments	None
		Mechanical	None
	Pesticide		
	Exempt 25B Products		
		Bonide Burn Out II	caution
		Bonide Burn Out	caution

Ornamental Insecticides	**Non-Pesticide**		
		Manual	
		Mechanical	
		mulch	
		Bio-stimulants	
		Stream	
		Compost	
		Water	
	Pesticide		
	Bio pesticide		
		Nematode	
		Grub gone	
	Exempt 25B Products		
		Cedar Cure	none
Ornamental Disease	**Non-Pesticide**	**Action or Name**	None
		Compost teas	
		Bacillus Thuringiensis	None
		Entomopathogenic Nematodes	Caution
	Pesticide		None
		Petroleum Oils	Warning
		Insecticide Soap registered with EPA	Caution
		Horticultural Oil registered with EPA	Caution
	Exempt 25B Products		
		Earth Alley Disease control	
MITICIDES			
		Biological control	

		Mechanical	
		Manual	
		Water	
		Steam	
	Bio-Pesticide		
		Horticultural Oil	caution
		Insecticide Soap	caution
		Monterey neem oil 70%	caution
	Exempt 25B Products		
ANIMAL CONTROL			

				Non-Pesticide	**Action or**
		Manual	**Toxicity**		
		Tinfoil	None		
		Steel wool	None		
		Traps	None		
		Water	None		
		Decoys	None		
		Mole Solar	None		
	Pesticide		None		
	25B Exempt Products				
		Bobbex Animal Repellent			
		Bonide Mole and Vole Repellent			
		GEESE FREE			
		Liquid Fence Mole Repellent			

All pesticides, including 25B exempt pesticides, MUST be registered in the State of Connecticut.

Appendix B

Mosquito/Biting Fly Plan

**** All applications must be made by a person possessing the appropriate pesticide licensure for Mosquitos and Biting Flies****

Non-Pesticide

- Keep weeds and brush trimmed and mowed throughout property.
- Flush birdbaths and wading pools weekly.
- Openings for standing water sources (septic tanks, roof gutters, rain barrels) can be sealed or covered with screening.
- Rotten stumps and tree holes can be filled with sand.
- Discarded tires should be disposed of properly or holes (0.5 inches or larger) can be drilled in the bottom of the tires to drain water. Tires can also be stacked and covered to prevent rainwater mosquito barrier from entering.
- Remove any artificial containers that hold water (e.g., wheelbarrows, pails, paint cans, etc.).
- Water lawns and gardens minimally to prevent puddling.
- Change water in ornamental pools and aquatic gardens or install an aerator.

Mosquito/Biting Fly Mgt.		
		Action or Name
		Maggie's farm effective mosquito fogger
		Dr t's mosquito repelling gran.
		Natural care+ mosquito spray
		Ortho home defense mosquito killer
	Biopesticides	
		(None)
	Pesticide (larvacide)	
		mosquito barrier
Emergency Application	**Non-Pesticide**	**Action or Name**
		Water
		Manual
		Mechanical
		Freezing
		Burning
		Blowing
		Traps
		Mulch

	25 B Exempt Products	
		Tick Free
		Bonide Burn Out II (caution)
		Bonide Burn Out (caution)
	Pesticide	
		Tempo (caution)
		Telstar (caution)
		Round Up (caution)
		Produce (caution)

(Products having the lowest toxicity and/or least risk of exposure based on the formulation, method and frequency of application.

An appraisal of this IPM program will be conducted monthly will be by L & C Park Consultants, LLC, Owner Richard Calarco, who is contracted by Regional School District 8 to manage the outdoor grounds. Richard Calarco commercial supervisor license # is S-0005331 (hereby, Consultant) for the purpose of identifying areas of pest infestation (weed, insect,Disease). A determination will be made as to the effectiveness of the program and revisions will be made to correct potential problems.

APPENDIX C: SITE ASSEMENT FORM

Examples of areas of concern:

General Turf health and turf cover	Areas of Shade	Areas of low air movement, dense plantings	Thatch levels		Soil fertility , pH, and nutrient capabilities via a soil test
Soil compaction	Excessive wear areas and traffic management	Dry or wet areas, standing water, mold, moss, or algae	Quality of mowing cut and cut height		Quality of plant and tree pruning
Hazardous conditions. (Exposed irrigation heads and control boxes, fencing, electrical connections, rocks, debris, holes.)	Properly tested and functioning irrigation components including controllers and spray heads.	Proper turf cultivar and plant species for the climate, conditions, and anticipated challenges.		Areas of pest access to structures. (i.e plantings to close to building, waste storage areas, mulch storage, etc.)	

Date of Inspection	Location	Concern	Pests Detected	Priority (high-low)	Remedy Suggested	Action Taken	Date of Action

Notes: includes speed, rate, weather, time size/space, depth, adjuvants, nozzle size, Spot or broadcast, time to complete, favorable pest conditions, reapplication

Notes:_____

Justification for more toxic product:_____