

Section XIX. - Definitions

For the purpose of this document the subsequent terms have the following definitions.

IPM – A system of controlling nuisance wildlife that uses a combination of methods to maximize the effectiveness of control, while minimizing pesticide applications and the potential hazards associated with their use. IPM offers park district management and staff a way of managing parks without depending on pesticides, which in turn provides a safer place for people to enjoy the outdoors, improves the health and vitality of the park’s ecosystem, and ultimately reduces maintenance needs and costs.

IPM Coordinator – Existing staff member put in charge of pesticide applicators for each department, as well as contracted pesticide applicators. In charge of all dealings with pesticide application and pesticide training for each department.

IPM Committee – Committee made up of 3 to 5 individuals that will oversee the work done by the IPM Coordinator.

Governing Body – This group will consist of the City Commission. They will grant support for IPM progress, as well as gather public input for consideration.

EPA – The Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

Long-term IPM methods – Improving site conditions is the base of a successful IPM program. By modifying the soil, landscaping, and maintenance methods, plant health and pest resistance can be significantly improved, which leads to a higher level of pest tolerance and decreases the need for pest control activities.

IPM report – This is an overall summary created by the IPM coordinator and the IPM committee of that years IPM program. This report will also contain any emergency treatments and an explanation of why they were necessary.

Pest – Living organisms that occur where they are not wanted or that cause damage to crops, humans or other animals. Examples include insects, mice and other animals, unwanted plants (weeds), fungi, and microorganisms.

Pesticide – Any substance or mixture of substances that is assigned to any Toxicity Category of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and that is used to for defoliating or desiccating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Pesticides include, but are not limited to, herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides.

Active ingredient – In any pesticide product, it is the component that kills, or otherwise controls, target pests. Pesticides are regulated primarily on the basis of active ingredients.

Applicator – Actual individual spraying the pesticide.

Licensed Commercial Applicator – An individual who possesses the proper training and licensing to apply pesticides or supervise pesticide application.

Pesticide zones – Areas in individual City parks designated by what types of pesticides are sprayed there.

Green Zone – Area inside each individual park where pesticides are not applied without an exemption being granted.

Yellow Zone – Area inside each individual park where pesticides labeled by the EPA with a caution label are used to control pests.

Organic products – Products created from natural materials to assist in the control of pest populations. Examples include, but not limited to, vinegar, flame torch, and orange extract.

Biological control - The use of animals and organisms that eat, kill or out- compete pests.

Natural pest control - Creating habitat for natural predators of pests.

Cultural pest control - Maintaining the site in a way to discourage pests.

Mechanical pest control – Removing the pest by hand or machine.

Chemical pest control – The use of one or more pesticides.

Noxious weeds – Plants that are aggressive growing, multiply quickly and adversely affect desirable plants, or are somehow injurious to livestock or humans either by contact or when ingested.

Action Threshold – The number of pests in a given area that are acceptable before action is taken.

Park Land – Land owned by the City of Lawrence that the committee has chosen to include in this preliminary IPM manual. The land chosen has excluded most right of way locations as well as the golf course.

Low traffic areas – Areas of park land or right of way property that are less populated with a public presence on a day-to-day basis than other areas.

Seasonal Worker – Those individuals hired by the Parks and Recreation Department to work only during certain times of the year.