

WHY DO TREE PESTS AND DISEASES NEED TO BE MANAGED? AND HOW CAN I KEEP MY TREES HEALTHY?

- Not all insects are harmful. But insects that are destructive, or create a nuisance, cause economic, environmental and health risks that need to be managed.
- Disease development on a tree needs the presence of a favorable environment, a pathogen, proper timing and a susceptible tree. Insect and disease development can be prevented or slowed down by improving environmental conditions that favour growth and development of plants.
- Providing suitable growing conditions, planting disease-free plants, providing adequate soil moisture, nutrient and soil management and following proper planting, pruning and training practices will help keep trees healthy.
- Trees under stress, are more susceptible to insects and diseases. Up to 90 % of all plant problems result from an adverse cultural and environmental conditions.
- Once a disease is present in a tree, it is difficult to control. Further infestation can be prevented by taking the appropriate measures and good silvicultural practices.
- Most tree diseases can be prevented by applying the best management practices, while some high valued trees may require treatments or in severe cases removal.



PROHIBITED
NOXIOUS:
HIMALAYAN
BALSAM



NOXIOUS:
COMMON
TANSY

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REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Please **REPORT** sightings of invasive weeds so we can **RESPOND** and **RESOLVE** the issue.



PROHIBITED NOXIOUS:
HIMALAYAN BALSAM

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS A PEST?

A pest is any living entity either animal or plant origin, that poses a threat to our biodiversity, elevates health and safety risks, degrades ecosystem balance and establishes itself in an undesirable location.

The primary objective of pest control is to prevent and manage invasive weeds, tree insects and diseases by applying an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy.

WHAT IS IPM?

IPM is a science-based, logical approach to addressing pests by applying established principles and best management practices. Through the combination of cultural, physical, mechanical, biological and chemical components, IPM prevents, repels, controls or suppresses pest populations to a tolerable level to avoid economic, health and environmental impacts.

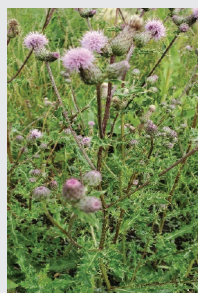
WEED CONTROL

The Alberta Weed Control Act classifies invasive weeds into two categories; Prohibited Noxious and Noxious. Prohibited Noxious weeds should be destroyed, and the Noxious weeds should be controlled from spreading. There are also many unregulated weeds that need to be managed before they become a serious issue.

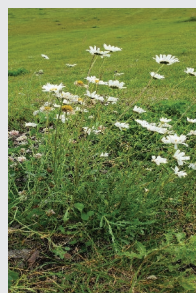
INVASIVE WEEDS NOTICED IN RMWB



Himalayan Balsam
PROHIBITED NOXIOUS



Canada Thistle
NOXIOUS



Oxeye Daisy
NOXIOUS
One of the leaves at base is spoon-shaped, different feature than the S. Chamomile

PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

How can I prevent & manage invasive pests?

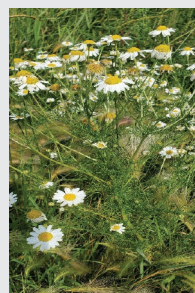
- Purchase certified flower seeds from a registered retailer or dealer
- Ensure the label does not contain seeds of invasive plants
- Dispose aquarium plants and fish properly (do not release them in lakes & stormwater ponds)
- Contact Parks through Pulse for more information on managing invasive species in your yard or garden

How does the RMWB manage invasive weeds?

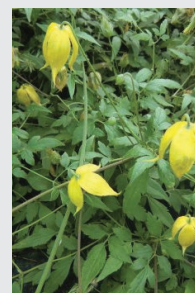
- We apply an integrated pest management strategies (i.e. educate, communicate & consider cultural, physical, mechanical or biological options before pesticide application).
- We use products registered by Health Canada and apply under the supervision of a certified technician, adhering to code of practices, standard operating and safe work procedures.
- We are managing the prohibited noxious weed, **"Himalayan Balsam"** and noxious weeds in the region, such as Common Tansy.
- We post appropriate signs before and after applying pest control products.



Yellow Toadflax
NOXIOUS



Scentless Chamomile
NOXIOUS



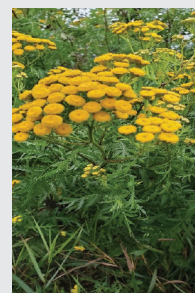
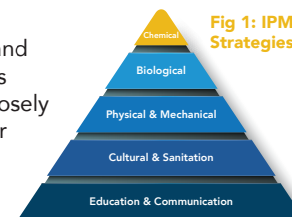
Yellow Clematis
NOXIOUS

Why does the RMWB manage invasive weeds?

- Invasive weeds can replace native vegetations leading to loss of habitats, biodiversity, productivity, as well as soil erosion and ecologically unstable and unsightly appearances.
- Invasive weeds can be unpalatable and toxic to children and pets and animals.
- Invasive weeds are difficult to control once established due to lack of natural predators
- It is difficult and expensive to restore areas with invasive weeds
- It is a mandatory requirement for the Municipality to manage invasive weeds

Invasive Insects Monitoring

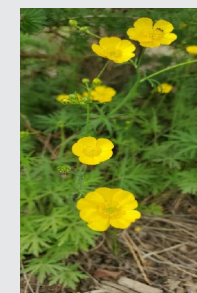
- RMWB has been collaborating with Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and STOPPED to monitoring invasive insects, such as Emerald Ash Borer, Long-Horned Beetles, Pine Sawyer Beetles & Elm Bark Beetles.
- We also monitor Clear Ash Wing Borer (Lilac Borer) and Spurge Budworm to prevent pests from damaging ecosystems.
- The RMWB Environmental and Forestry team with the Parks branch continues to work closely together to identify, monitor and determine appropriate IPM strategies (Fig 1) to manage urban forest pests.



Common Tansy
NOXIOUS



Perennial Sow Thistle
NOXIOUS



Tall Buttercup
NOXIOUS