



City of Santa Barbara
Airport Department

Memorandum

DATE: May 20, 2015
TO: Airport Commission
FROM: Hazel Johns, Airport Director
SUBJECT: 2014 Integrated Pest Management Annual Report

Recommendation:

That Airport Commission accept the Santa Barbara Integrated Pest Management Strategy, 2014 Annual Report, prepared April 2015.

Background:

The City of Santa Barbara adopted an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy in January 2004 to reduce the amount and toxicity of pesticides used by the City and, where feasible, to eliminate pesticide use in public areas using alternative methods. This report, marking the eleventh year of the program, highlights the Airport portions of the attached 2014 IPM Annual Report.

In early 2006, the City adopted the Pesticide Hazard and Exposure Reduction (PHAER) Zone model. In that model, areas of the Airport were mapped based on potential human and environmental pesticide hazard and exposure risk, as green, yellow or special circumstance (red) zones. Accordingly pest control products were evaluated on a range of human and environmental toxicity measures and rated as green, yellow or special circumstance (red). On a continuum, green products have low human and environmental toxicity, while there is high concern over the human and/or environmental toxicity traits associated with special circumstance (red) products. The model informs an applicator of the appropriate type of product to use in a specific area of the City.

Airport Department Pesticide Use:

Airport pesticide applications concentrated on three types of pests in 2014: mosquitoes, weeds and ants. The Airport again used no red, special circumstance materials in 2014.

Exemptions

Airport Department applied for exemptions for Fumitoxin and Vikane to control airfield rodents and termites. Neither product was applied in 2014, however the exemptions remain in effect for one year.

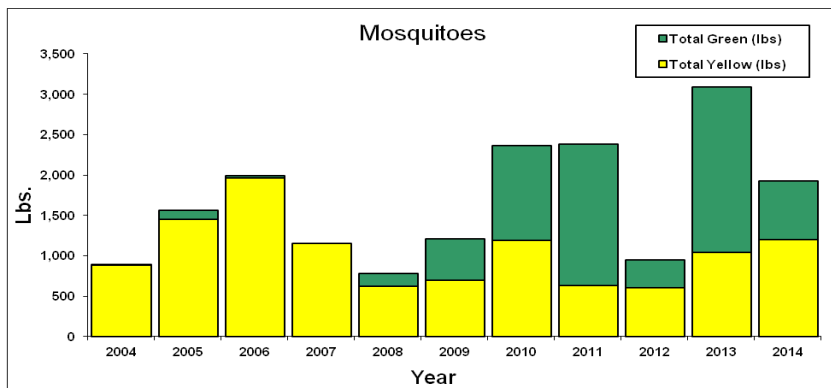
Mosquitoes

Mosquito control materials applied at the Airport is by far the single largest pesticide application in the City. During much of 2014 the Goleta Slough mouth was closed, leading

to standing water over much of the Airport. The standing water created habitat for mosquitoes dramatically increasing mosquito abatement efforts and use of associated control products.

In 2014 Airport, relied primarily on Altosid, a Methoprene based, yellow, extended release larvicide and Vectobac/Vectolex, green BTI based materials to control mosquito sources in the Goleta Slough. The Mosquito and Vector Management District of Santa Barbara County monitors mosquito populations and performs control activities for the Airport to prevent transmission of West Nile Virus and other diseases.

In 2014 the Mosquito and Vector Management District applied 1,203.2 lbs of Altosid, 720 lbs of BTI based products on the Airport's behalf, to control mosquito sources in and around the Goleta Slough.



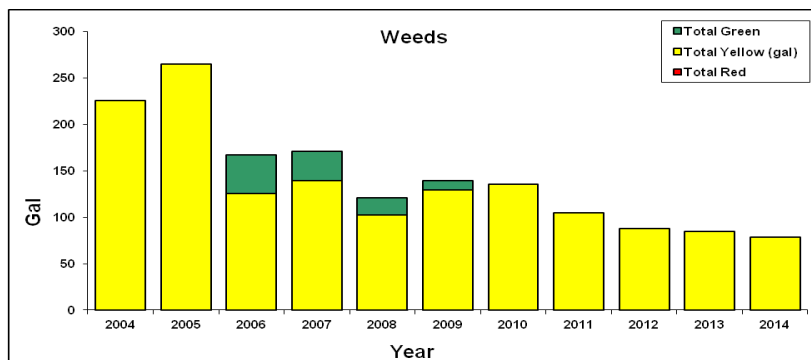
Weeds

In addition to the manual weed control program at the Airport, staff used the yellow products Roundup ProMax and Surflan to maintain the airfield as needed for safe aircraft operations and to preserve infrastructure. Herbicides were used to prevent weeds from obscuring airfield lights and signs, and to prevent weeds from deteriorating airfield assets.

A small amount of yellow materials were also used, consistent with PHAER designations, on the Hollister Avenue traffic islands.

For 2014, Airport applied the following herbicides:

- 41.08 gallons of Roundup Promax (yellow liquid)
- 37.5 gallons of Surflan A.S. (yellow liquid)



Ants

Ants were a problem in 2014. Airport staff used Advion bait stations (.39 lbs) to help control chronic ant problems at multiple locations. Despite staff commitment to eliminate attractants additional treatments were needed at the Airline Terminal for control. A contractor applied 0.03 gallons of Arilon and 0.04 gallons of Termidor SC to treat the exterior perimeter of the building.

Alternatives Used:

Alternative efforts in 2014 focused on weed control, rodent control and bee hive relocation. Weed control efforts consisted of mechanical control efforts including hand weeding and weed eating. Airport has an on-going mechanical control program for rats and mice at the Airline Terminal that has been very successful. Additionally Airport staff use mechanical control methods to reduce the population of gophers outside of the airfield fence in landscaped areas. A bee keeper collects and relocates hives of bees that are found on the Airport. A total of 301 hours of alternative efforts were documented in 2014.

Citywide IPM Effort Totals:

To minimize direct and indirect human health and safety hazards posed by pests at the Airport, the Department is again a major user of pesticides in the city. Airport Department used 83% of all green tier pesticides and 68% of all yellow tier pesticides applied by the city in 2014.

Mosquito control efforts in the Goleta Slough that help prevent the spread of West Nile Virus account for over 69% of the pesticide units applied by the city.

2015 Strategy Changes:

For 2015 the Airport Department will continue to use pesticides primarily to control airfield weeds and mosquitoes. Anticipating that the Goleta Slough mouth will again remain closed for extended periods and create mosquito habitat, mosquito abatement efforts will likely continue at a level comparable to 2014 for 2015. Applications of pesticides to control weeds have been low due to drought conditions. Years with normal or higher rainfall will likely see higher amounts of herbicide needed to control weeds.

Attachment:

Integrated Pest Management Strategy Draft 2014 Annual Report