Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILMP)

Wake Robin Inn Development

104-106 Sharon Road and 53 Wells Hills Road
Salisbury, Connecticut 06039

September 2, 2025

SLR Project No.: 141.22100.00001

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1.0 Overview

This preliminary Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILMP) has been developed to guide the management of the post-construction redevelopment landscape conditions of the Wake Robin Inn. This plan includes a section discussing the details and expectations regarding the removals of the property's invasive species and long-term management. It is the intent that this ILMP will satisfy the requirement of the Town of Salisbury's Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission approval (vote November 26, 2024, published December 5, 2025, and request for permit modification approved on April 28, 2025) Condition No. 4 regarding the submission of a detailed Invasive Plant Management Plan (IPMP).

This ILMP utilizes an ecosystem approach to the maintenance of lawns, gardens, landscape plantings, invasive species, and natural areas. The plan involves an evaluation of the many factors influencing plant growth on a site and the relationships between them. These factors include climate, site orientation, soil conditions, water availability, insects, diseases, weeds, invasive species, animals, beneficial organisms, and cultural practices in the landscape design. The goal of an ILMP plan is to identify potential problems early and manage them using a variety of control strategies so that damage is limited to acceptable levels. This strategy is preferred over normal residential, non-regulated, reactionary processes to eliminate pests via indiscriminate use of broad-spectrum pesticides. In this way, environments are preserved and any potential impacts to surface water and groundwater resources as well as neighboring plant and animal communities are minimized. Landscape activities on the property will be directed by the property manager, who will appoint an accredited, licensed, insured, and certified landscape maintenance company to oversee all aspects of landscape care.

Following buildout, revegetation, the project will be inspected by a properly accredited landscaping/pesticide company for the purpose of identifying areas of pest management (e.g., invasives, weeds, insect, and disease) on the grounds of the facility and developing a site-specific comprehensive ILMP. The final ILMP plan shall utilize all methods of pest control identified herein, which may include modifying cultural practices, monitoring for pest populations, mechanical and biological control, and the judicious use of pesticides. The overall approach of land management on this property will be to **utilize natural or organic products** first when addressing weed or pest issues. For example, if mugwort (*Artemesia vulgaris*) begins to colonize a planting bed, an application of a natural product such as clove oil or citric acid would be used initially as opposed to a broad-spectrum systemic herbicide such as glyphosate. **Pesticides will not be applied on a routine basis.** However, pesticides may be used as a tool to maintain pest populations at or below 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 least toxic products as first choice. The initial methods to be used will be biological controls such as predatory insects, beneficial nematodes, or microbial. Proper implementation of this program will eliminate or significantly reduce the volume, toxicity, and frequency of application of pesticides and other chemicals, thereby reducing negative environmental impacts and the risk of potential exposure of building occupants and visitors to the grounds who may be sensitive to their use. The primary objective of the ILMP plan is to maintain the health of a diverse native landscape so that plants resist pests and diseases and are allowed to recuperate successfully from environmental stressors. To accomplish this, a variety of strategies are employed.

The responsibility for the execution of the ILMP will be vested with the property owners and management. The owners/management shall review the goals and methodologies of the plan with the licensed landscape maintenance contractor. As a part of the program, there will be periodic, annual, testing of soil and surface water/groundwater at the site. The results of these tests will be used to evaluate the success of the ILMP at maintaining plant vigor while containing nutrients and pesticide residue.

2.0 ILMP Program

2.1 Choice of Plant Materials

A key to designing and maintaining an attractive and lower-maintenance landscape that will respond favorably to an ILMP approach is to adhere the proposed landscape plan and select plant materials which are as follows:

- Native to the region and non-invasive
- Healthy at the time of planting
- Properly planted and maintained

The proposed approach to the landscaping plan for the project is create areas of naturalized meadows, including wildflowers, promoting pollinators, reducing regular maintenance practices (mowing), and limiting the areas of formal lawn. These naturalized areas will require annual cutting, as well as monitoring and hand/mechanical removal of any advantageous invasive plant materials. These species selected for the naturalized areas can be found below and are included in the site plans.

Figure 1: Naturalized Areas - Selected Plant Species for Wake Robin Inn Site

NEW ENGLAND WILD FLOWER MIX - ± 45,000 SF
SEED RATE: 23 LB/ACRE 1900 SF/LB

NEW ENGLAND SEMI-SHADE GRASS & FORBS MIX - ± 51,000 SF
SEED RATE: 30 LB/ACRE 1450 SF/LB

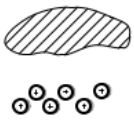
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATION/WILDLIFE SEED MIX - ± 36,000 SF
SEED RATE: 25 LB/ACRE 1750 SF/LB

NEW ENGLAND EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION MIX FOR DETENTION BASINS AND MOIST SITES - ± 12,000 SF
SEED RATE: 35 LB/ACRE 1250 SF/LB

On the subject property, there are already many well-adapted plants on site outside the limit of clearing. For example, a majority of the surrounding woodlands and wetlands will be undisturbed and preserved, with mechanical removal of invasive plant materials being the only impacts. The proposed plantings are listed below and included in the site plans.

Figure 2: Proposed Plantings - Wake Robin Inn Site

PROPOSED PLANT PALETTE

SHADE TREES	89	KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENTS
		AR	Acer rubrum	Autumn Flame	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
		AS	Acer saccharum	Green Mountain	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
		QA	Quercus alba	White Oak	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
		LS	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
		LT	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
		PO	Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
		QA	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	3"-3.5" CAL	B & B
ORNAMENTAL TREES	167	KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENTS
		AC	Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow Serviceberry	1"-2" CAL	B & B, Multistem
		AA	Amelanchier arborea	Downy Serviceberry	1"-2" CAL	B & B, Multistem
		BN	Betula nigra	River Birch	10'-12' HT.	B & B, Multistem
		CF	Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	2"-2.5" CAL	B & B, Heavy
		CV	Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'	Hawthorn	2"-2.5" CAL	B & B, Specimen
		CR	Cornus florida var. rubra	Pink Flowering Dogwood	2"-2.5" CAL	B & B, Multistem
		CC	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	1.5"-2" CAL	B & B, Specimen
		PT	Populus tremula	Aspen	1.5"-2" CAL	B & B, Specimen
EVERGREEN	110	KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENTS
		CT	Chamaecyparis thyoides	Atlantic White Cedar	7'-8' HT.	B & B, Full & Dense
		JV	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	7'-8' HT.	B & B, Full & Dense
		TO	Thuja Occidentalis	Arborvitae	10'-12' HT.	B & B, Full & Dense
		PG	Ilex opaca	American Holly	8'-10' HT.	B & B, Full & Dense
		PS	Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock	7'-8' HT.	B & B, Full & Dense
SHRUBS AND ORN. GRASS	1200	KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENTS
		AI	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	2 GAL.	Heavy
		EC	Echinacea	Cone Flower	2 GAL	HEAVY
		CB	Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood	30"- 36" Ht.	Full & Dense
		CS	Cornus sericea	Red Twig Dogwood	30"- 36" Ht.	Full & Dense
		HA	Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witchhazel	3 GAL.	Full & Dense
		IVA	Ilex verticillata	Winterberry	5 GAL.	Full & Dense
		IVJ	Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel	3'-4' Ht.	Full & Dense
		IG	Ilex glabra	Shamrock Inkberry	2.5'-3' Ht.	B&B
		SS	Schizachyrium scoparium	Little bluestem	2 GAL.	Heavy
		MC	Muhlenbergia capillaris	Hairawn Muhly Grass	2 GAL.	Heavy
		PV	Panicum virgatum	Heavy Metal	2 GAL.	Heavy
		IV	Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry	2 GAL.	Heavy
		SO	Solidago odora	Golden Rod	2 GAL.	Heavy
		BE	Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	2 GAL.	Heavy
		EP	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Common Boneset	2 GAL.	Heavy
		AE	Aster novae-anglicae	New England Aster	2 GAL.	Heavy
		CA	Carex amphibola	Creek Sedge	2 GAL.	Heavy

The design of the landscape focuses heavily on the creation of naturalized meadow, and wildflower habitat areas that will not require routine mowing or maintenance, but rather annual fall cutting. There will be limited areas of open grassed (lawn) around the buildings and common areas for the use and enjoyment of the property users. A turf plan has been developed to manage those areas of lawn, requiring the fewest amount of resources.

2.2 Turf Plan

The following is a highlighted proposed site plan (also found in 'Site Plan – Landscaping, LS, Sheet 05 of 23') of proposed locations of turf (lawn or grassed) for the project.

Figure 3: Proposed Turf/Lawn Locations - Wake Robin Inn Site Plan

Best management practices will be implemented at all times in these areas in an effort to maintain turf health and appearance. Turf will be mowed to a 2.5" to 3" height or as high as feasible on a *weekly/biweekly* basis. 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.

Upon implementation of the ILMP program and prior to the application of any fertilizer or pesticides, soil samples will be collected by the landscape/pest control technician and analyzed. Soil samples will also be collected and analyzed annually to assess soil fertility and pH. Annual sampling will be performed in late fall 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.

Organic fertilizers will be the initial and preferred applications; otherwise, fertilizers with 50 percent slow-release nitrogen shall be utilized if required to achieve healthy turfgrass. Fertilizer should be applied no later than October 15. Late fall applications of lime will be avoided if possible to reduce the risk of ***snow mold***. **This plan strictly prohibits overfertilization**.

Proper management of grass clippings is an important part of maintaining the lawn. Grass clippings will remain on the lawn and be allowed to degrade, returning 50 percent of available

nitrogen back to the lawn. This will help to increase the soil organic matter and promote beneficial earthworm activity. In the seasons of heavy grass growth (July – mid August, grass clippings will be removed from the site and disposed of at an approved site by the landscape maintenance company. It should be noted that in conjunction with this ILMP, this project has an extensive storm water runoff treatment system designed and engineered to capture, treat, and promote the infiltration of excess runoff. These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will institute a beneficial and proactive approach to the overall landscape planning, installation, and maintenance that will serve to protect the property, neighbors, and surrounding environmentally sensitive areas, including but not limited to wetlands, watercourses, and lakes/ponds.

Watering may be done once a week to a depth of 6 inches between the hours of *7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m*. The second-best time to water is late evening/early morning after the dew has fallen. Watering in the evening is not recommended on hot, humid nights because it may increase the occurrence of diseases. Necrotic ring spot and summer patch may be prevented by keeping the upper soil layers moist.

A thatch layer up to ½ to 3/4 inches thick is beneficial. An excessive layer is undesirable because it will block moisture and nutrients from reaching the root zone of the turf. Overdevelopment of thatch can be prevented by removing lawn clippings from the site, limiting fertilizer applications, and maintaining proper soil pH. If dethatching is necessary, it will be done mechanically during the spring or late summer (September) when grasses are actively growing and can recover faster. Fertilizer applications, if needed, should only be performed when grasses are actively growing, usually late May/early June and late August/early September. Fertilizer applications will not exceed 2 to 2 ½ pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year unless soil sample analysis reports indicate a necessity to further amend the soil.

1. Turf Insects

1. Visual inspection of the turf areas will be done monthly, April through September, by a certified supervisor (landscape maintenance company) 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.
2. Organic preventative methods will be used promote beneficial conditions and avoid harmful turfgrass insects. Applications of insecticide to turf areas may still be required and will be limited to preserve populations of beneficial insects and nematodes. Pesticide application will only be considered if monitoring indicates the following pest populations or when up to 20 percent turf grass damage can be anticipated:

   1) **White Grubs** 10 larvae/square foot
   2) **Chinch Bug** 30 - 50 nymphs and 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) - tolerance
   5) **Black turfgrass ataenius** - tolerance
   4) **Ticks** - tolerance
3. Contact insecticides can be applied to control **Japanese beetle, European chafer, Masked chafer, Oriental beetle** and/or **Asiatic garden beetle**, or **other beetle species** during late August/early September when larvae are present. Controls may be applied to control **chinch bug, billbug**, and **sod webworm** when damage is evident. (Damage periods normally occur during hot, dry weather - late June/July/early August.)

2. Disease and Management

1. Pesticide applications for control of turf diseases will only be performed only if evidence of disease has been found, significant areas **(10 to 15 percent of the total turf area)** of permanent damage can be anticipated, and all proper cultural practices have been employed. The landscape manager will evaluate pest control options to determine the appropriate course of action.

3. Weed Control

1. 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. Widespread applications of broadleaf herbicides will not be performed unless weed species have invaded greater than **25 percent** of the entire turf area and after natural approaches have been deemed unsuitable. Spot applications may be performed to small areas on an as-needed basis.
2. Nonselective herbicides may be applied as a spot application to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in the turf. The same product(s) may be applied when and if a widespread application of pesticides is deemed necessary.
3. Overseeding the area in late summer/early fall with improved turf-grass and raising the mower height during the growing season will help to prevent crabgrass encroachment. This may be applied as a postemergent crabgrass control only when cultural practices have failed and providing that the area is not widespread. This will prevent problems with soil erosion in areas where the crabgrass has been killed off. Preemergent herbicide may be applied the following season to help prevent redevelopment of crabgrass.
4. Herbicides may be applied as a spot application to control invasive annual grasses after natural approaches have been deemed unsuitable.
5. A complete re-evaluation of any area requiring a broad application of pesticide will be performed by a landscape contractor to assess and reimplement proper cultural practices to maintain turf density and vigor.

2.3 Flower Beds and Formal Landscaping

Best management practices will also be followed for the care and management of all flower beds and ornamental plantings, including seasonal annuals and perennials. Insect- and disease-resistant plant varieties will be selected for planting in any flower beds and/or formal landscaping areas whenever possible. The landscape/pest control technician will visually inspect plants for insect and/or disease infestation prior to planting. Plants found to have any infestation will be rejected in an effort to eliminate damage on a large scale. Plants will be planted at the proper depth to avoid plant stress. Mulch will be placed in all garden areas and around individual trees and shrubs. Mulch materials will be placed at sufficient depth to reduce weed growth and help to retain moisture. Mulch placement will also be placed to provide a buffer area to eliminate mechanical damage that may result from use of string trimmers or mechanical edgers.

Foundation plantings will be trimmed at least 12 inches away from the building to eliminate rodent harborage and access to the building and allow for monitoring of rodent activity. The

landscape/pest control technician will remove and dispose of dead and dying vegetation from plants and plant beds (bi-weekly) to prevent spread of disease. Leaves will also be raked away to prevent accumulation and development of rodent harborage. Branches and plant material will be properly disposed of at the end of each day that work has been performed.

4. Ornamental Insect Control

1. Visual inspections will be conducted during routine maintenance activities, and pest monitoring traps will be utilized, where appropriate, to indicate the presence of harmful pests. Wherever pest activity is found and if practicable, infested plant(s) or branches will be washed off using a strong stream of water or removed and properly disposed of.

2. In an effort to preserve beneficial and predatory insects, pesticides will be applied only on an as-needed basis. Application of pesticide may be considered if it is anticipated that pest activity will result in unacceptable levels of damage to ornamental plants. For this facility, up to **15 percent** damage or defoliation to ornamental plants will be considered acceptable.

3. Pesticide application will be limited to only the infested area(s). General applications of pesticides will not be done. Bioinsecticides, insecticidal soaps, dormant oil, or summer oil will be utilized if possible. The timing of each application will be based first on whether the pest is present and causing damage, the pest life cycle, and at what stage the pest is most vulnerable to pesticides.

4. Preventive pesticide applications may be performed only to areas where the previous year's monitoring has shown evidence of insect pests that may overwinter on ornamental plants.

5. Weed Control

1. Preemergent weed control may be used in annual flower beds and ornamental shrub gardens. Preemergent weed control may also be used in perennial flower gardens where pesticide labeling allows. Post emergent spot applications may also take place.
2. Where practicable, hand weeding will be performed in flower gardens and areas of ornamental plantings on a limited basis due to labor expenses. Borders and walkways will be edged using a string trimmer or mechanical edger.

6. Disease Management

1. Pesticide applications for control of ornamental diseases will be performed if evidence of disease has been found, significant areas **(15 percent or greater)** of permanent damage can be anticipated, and all proper cultural practices have been employed.

2. Preventive pesticide applications may only be performed when the previous year's monitoring has indicated a likelihood of disease or if certain plant species, prone to disease problems, are present. Preventive applications should be made only to specific problem areas.

3. The landscape contractor will evaluate pest control options to determine the appropriate course of action.

The landscaping management company will monitor the grounds of the Wake Robin Inn at least once monthly April through September. Additional monitoring may be required during peak heat and growth periods (June through August) to monitor for pests, weeds and diseases. Off-season (October to March) monitoring may also be scheduled on an as-needed basis. All pest problem areas and written recommendations for structural, sanitary, or procedural modifications will be recorded on "***Ornamental & Turf Pesticide Application Record/Monitoring Report"*** forms or a substantially similar substitute. These forms will be kept in a file that will be maintained in the property manager'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, and copies of the pesticide product label information provided at the time of contract by the landscape contractor. The property manager will act as a liaison between the landscaping/pest control company and residents and will be responsible for notifying the appropriate personnel of corrective actions that are needed (e.g., correct drainage and/or runoff problems). It is almost impossible to eliminate all pests from the landscape, so more modest goals are appropriate. Field scouting and insect trapping within the various landscape areas of the property should be conducted by trained professionals looking for evidence of pest outbreaks or disease. These surveys should be part of the routine landscape maintenance program. A typical schedule is once monthly in April, May, September, and October and twice monthly in June, July, and August.

Key issues are:

- What pests are present and in what numbers and stages of development?
- What amount and type of damage is being caused or is threatened by pests?
- How much damage is tolerable?
- What is the history of previous infestations at the site? How were those infestations managed? What were the results?
- What natural enemies of the pests, such as parasites, predators, and diseases, are present that may control or limit damage?
- What pest management options are available? How do the advantages and disadvantages compare?

2.4 Invasive Species Control

This ILMP plan is designed to utilize mechanical means to remove and control existing invasive species within the designed/proposed landscape areas as well as the natural/native areas of the property. The natural/native areas of the property include wetlands, upper review areas and forested areas to remain. The contractor selected for invasive species removal shall be experienced in the process and shall limit disturbance in natural areas by attempting to remove invasives by hand methods initially, utilizing battery powered equipment only. If the amount or growth of invasive species colonies require more significant equipment, the contractor shall take extreme care and restore any impacted areas back to naturalized conditions upon completion of removal efforts. Under no circumstances shall foreign/off-site soil or fill material be utilized to restore disturbed naturalized areas. The removal of invasive species within natural areas to remain may be initiated prior to the completion of the full build-out and revegetation of the project, but commitment to the intent of this ILMP plan shall be understood.

Current invasive species to be removed from the site via mechanical means include but may not be limited to: **Multi-Flora Rose, Japanese Barberry, Winged Euonymus, Autumn Olive, and**

Asiatic Barberry. It will be the responsibility of the landscape maintenance company to responsibly dispose of the materials off-site following regulatory requirements.

If **Japanese Knotweed** is observed on property through normal monthly inspections, it shall be immediately excavated, including roots, and removed offsite following any regulatory requirements for disposal. Those areas should be monitored monthly and the same process followed if new Japanese Knotweed is observed.

Per the conditions of the Town of Salisbury's Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission Approval Condition No. 4 (below) regarding the submission of a detailed Invasive Plant Management Plan (IPMP), this ILMP shall meet those conditions and include the following:

> "…which includes treatment and removal of wetland and URAs for invasive plant growth as deemed appropriate by an environmental, ecological, or other similarly qualified professional.
> Herbicide applications shall be carried out by Connecticut certified applicators and consistent with the federal pesticide label. The environmental, ecological, or other similarly qualified professional is responsible for monitoring three growing seasons, and implementing additional corrective measures as needed based upon such monitoring. Such environmental, ecological, or other similarly qualified professional shall submit reports annually at the end of the growing season (by November 30 of each year) to the Land Use Office. If at the end of the second growing season and upon inspection by an environmental, ecological, or other similarly qualified professional, the site is stable and invasive plans have been controlled, monitoring of the IPMP may be discontinued."

2.5 Chemical Concerns

The ILMP plan is designed to promote proactive maintenance and limit chemical application to the extent possible, utilizing mechanical and/or organic applications as the first choice, always. If chemicals are necessary, environmental criteria will be used to select the most benign alternative, and chemicals are applied at the lowest effective dose. The following provisions are proposed:

- The Wake Robin Inn and its maintenance contractors will adopt a pest control policy that prioritizes and substantially relies on nonchemical, mechanical, or natural strategies.

- No pesticide applicator employed by an onsite property management company as a contractor or subcontractor for pest control purposes shall apply on the property any pesticide classified as Toxicity Category I or Toxicity Category II by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or any pesticide classified as a known, likely, or possible carcinogen by the EPA.

The following exemptions are permitted:

1) Pesticides in containerized baits for the purposes of rodent control
2) Pesticides classified by the EPA as exempt materials under 40 CFR 152.25
3) Biological controls and biological pesticides, such as Bacillus thuringiensis or milky spore
4) In a situation in which a written declaration has been issued by a public health official that a public emergency requires the temporary use of a particular pesticide during the period of such public emergency

5) Low toxicity pesticides used for the control of vectors capable of transmitting diseases such as the arthropod-borne encephalitis virus

The suitability of each product listed on the following chart for its intended use is the responsibility of the licensed landscape contractor. There are other products available, and more which will become available, to meet the selection criteria of low runoff and leaching potential. Because the EPA periodically reevaluates the health and environmental risks of pesticides, we recommend that the property management company commit to reviewing the ILMP with a licensed pesticide applicator on an annual basis to make modifications needed to reflect any changes in regulations and risk assessment.

Examples of recommended, low-toxicity pesticides are tabulated in the following chart. These chemicals are suitable for the proposed land use and environmental conditions in this region of Connecticut. Other pesticides may be appropriate as well.

2.6 Storage, Use, and Disposal of Chemical Controls

All pesticides are toxic to some degree and pose a risk to the environment. When stored in bulk, this risk increases. **There is no plan to store pesticides, insecticides, or pesticides on the site**. Provisions for the safe storage, handling, use, and disposal of pesticides are an important aspect of this ILMP. Federal regulations (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act [FIFRA], Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [FFDCA]) concerning registration and labeling of pesticides provide clear directions and warnings on each container. State regulations regarding noticing requirements provide additional safeguards for residents and neighbors.

Figure 4: Examples of Low-Toxicity Pesticides

Pesticide	**LC50 For Most Sensitive Species** (Parts per billion)
Fungicides	
iprodione	2,250
myclobutanil	4,200
metalaxyl/mefenoxam	12,500
vinclozolin	52,500
fosetyl-Al	75,800
propamocarb	235,000
Herbicides	
dicamba	28,000
mecoprop	124,000
glyphosate	86,000
Insecticides	
imidacloprid	105,000
acephate	730,000

The ILMP plan for the property will be administered by a professional landscape firm licensed by the state and with adequate bonding and insurance. The ultimate responsibility for carrying out the ILMP plan is vested with the property management company. The following stipulations are recommended:

- No bulk storage of pesticides will be allowed on the site.
- Pesticides will not be mixed near a wellhead, within 100 feet of any wetland or watercourse, or in close proximity to any unprotected drainage structure.
- Pesticides will not be applied on windy days (over 10 mph).
- The licensed landscaper is responsible for removing all empty pesticide containers and any unused mixed pesticides from the site and for their safe and proper disposal under applicable local, state, and federal laws.

References

Much of the information and text contained herein is directly referenced from the following resources:

- *Model Integrated Pest Management Plan*, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, November 2016
- University of Connecticut IPM at https://ipm.cahnr.uconn.edu/integrated-pest-management/
- EPA: Office of Pesticide Programs
- EPA: Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety
- National Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Network at https://www.nifa.usda.gov/grants/programs/integrated-pest-management-program-ipm
- Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at https://portal.ct.gov/caes
- Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary System, Audubon International
- National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 1-800-858-7378

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