

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Jurisdictional Scan

The IPM policies and plans adopted by the reviewed municipalities stress the importance of using preventative methods, multiple tools and techniques to address pest problems. The majority of the municipal IPM policies and plans reviewed have similar objectives with Edmonton's updated IPM Policy C501A.

In addition to an IPM policy, some provinces and municipalities in Canada also have cosmetic herbicide restrictions that prohibit the use of certain herbicides for weed control. Under these restrictions, designated herbicides can only be used in certain situations to eradicate noxious weeds, commercial agriculture and horticultural crop production.

While Alberta does not have cosmetic herbicide restrictions, the City of Edmonton is one of the first municipalities in the province to pass a cosmetic herbicide restrictions motion on its own lands. The City of Calgary uses traditional IPM processes to determine its use of herbicides. Depending on the type, infestation level and location, herbicides may be used for control of traditional nuisance weeds. Calgary regularly treats sports fields with herbicides due to high use and high infestation levels of broadleaf weeds which can cause safety issues and threaten the health of the turf. Red Deer also has a cosmetic herbicide restriction which prohibits general cosmetic herbicide use. There are several exemptions, including shrub bed weed control, concrete and aggregate surface weed control, and roadside right of way.

(Review performed by Stantec in 2019 as part of the update to IPM Policy C501A)

Municipalities	Key IPM features, priorities and use of pesticides
Calgary Updated IPM (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dictates the use of an ecological approach to vegetation and pest management that strives to reduce reliance on pesticides as well as integrate preventative measures and alternative control technology ● Emphasizes the importance of evaluating all possible treatment techniques and selecting the most appropriate technique in the IPM procedures
Grande Prairie, Alberta (IPM 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IPM plan provides a review of the current pest control approaches applied in Grande Prairie and suggests improvements and future initiatives to be carried out in the future

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a focus on supporting plant health, with the intention that healthy, robust plant populations are more resistant to pest infestations
Leduc, Alberta (IPM report 2018)	<p>Outlines specific areas for improvement and recommended action items to be addressed in the short term (<2 years), medium term (2-5 years), and long term (>5 years) which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental IPM Procedures (e.g., creating a formal tracking database and associated forms); • Pest Prevention; • Comprehensive cultural Management; • Public Education and Involvement; • Public Notification.
Minneapolis, Minnesota (IPM 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM strategies emphasize biological control and cultural practices over the application of chemical pesticides
Toronto, Ontario “Integrated Plant Health Care” (IPHC) program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM strategies focus on managing (and preventing) pests through biological, physical, cultural, mechanical, and behavioural strategies; with chemical pesticides applied on a last resort basis only when certain key conditions are met.
Vancouver, British Columbia (IPM 1987)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this policy most pest control effort is achieved culturally or biologically, with significant reduction in pesticide use. All neighbourhood parks, sports fields, and playgrounds in Vancouver are pesticide-free.
Winnipeg, Manitoba (IPM 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM strategies target the control mosquitos and weeds • Prioritizes mowing program to minimize weed seed production on vacant undeveloped property, grassed boulevards, parks and athletic fields • Under the Province of Manitoba legislation (the Non-Essential Pesticide Use Regulation), only biopesticides or certain lower risk pesticides may be applied to lawns and adjoining areas (sidewalks, driveways and patios), exterior properties of schools, hospitals or child care centres, parking areas, pathways, and any area around play structures where children play or have access.