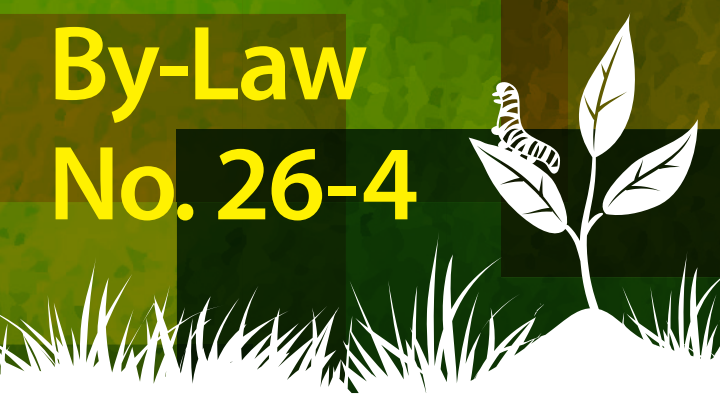
# Pesticide Use Control By-Law No. 26-4



The Pesticide By-Law prohibits the use of pesticides on ornamental plants and turf on residential properties. There are some products that may still be used, and some weeds that must be controlled.

## healthy landscapes
## healthy living

Kamloops

Canada's Tournament Capital

Pesticide By-Law Resource Guide

This brochure will help answer questions you might have about the **Pesticide By-Law**, including:



# 1 What are Pesticides?

'**Pesticide**' is a term that broadly refers to all formulations that are used to **prevent, destroy, repel, attract or reduce pest organisms.**

## Some of the more commonly known pesticides are:

- Herbicides *(for plants)*
- Insecticides *(for insects)*
- Fungicides *(for fungus)*
- Miticides *(for mites)*

There are those that are considered **higher-risk chemical pesticides** and others that are deemed **lower-risk pesticides** *(commonly used by organic farmers).*

**If you have any additional questions please refer to the back for contact information.**

## 2 What are the Exceptions?

The by-law **does not** apply to:

- **Excluded pesticides** *(See item 5)*
- **Fruit trees & vegetable gardens**
- **Noxious weeds and insects (as defined in the by-law)** *(See item 6)*
- **Hard landscapes (e.g. patios & sidewalks)**
- **Agricultural land and farms**
- **Greenhouses**
- **Mosquito control and other pests that transmit human disease**
- **Pests that impact agriculture or forestry**

## 3 Why is there an exception for Fruit Trees and Vegetable Gardens?

**There are limits as to what City Council can regulate.** It only has the authority to regulate the use of pesticides on ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf on residential properties.

## 4 What is Integrated Pest Managment?

**Integrated Pest Management** *(IPM)* is an approach that uses a combination of techniques to control weeds, damaging insects or disease, and other nuisances in an effective, economical, and environmentally sound manner.

The five steps of IPM are:

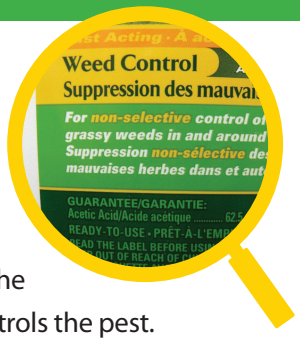
1. **Identify** if there is a pest and what it is
2. **Monitor** for the amount of damage
3. **Determine** acceptable injury level
4. **Treat** with a method that is appropriate
5. **Evaluate success**

## 5 What are Excluded Pesticides?

**Excluded pesticides = ALLOWED pesticides.**

**Residents may use ALLOWED pesticides containing only the ACTIVE INGREDIENTS listed on the opposite page.**

## Read the Label




The **GUARANTEE** identifies the common name of the active ingredient.

The **ACTIVE INGREDIENT** is the part of the product which controls the pest.

The **CLASS** of the pesticide refers to where the product may be used.

Some of the lower-risk pesticides that are on the **allowed** list are: **acetic acid** (vinegar), **fatty acids** (insecticidal soap), **Btk** (naturally occurring bacteria) and **corn gluten meal.** *(See opposite page)*

**If you choose to use allowed pesticides, be sure to use them properly. Follow all instructions on the product label.**

**Before using an allowed pesticide, there are a number of treatment options to consider. Always practice IPM.** 4

*The source of this list is Schedule 2 and subsequent Schedule 5 of the Integrated Pest Management Regulation, BC.*

## ALLOWED ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

| Schedule 2 D - Domestic Use C = Commercial Use | D | C |
|---|---|---|
| acetic acid | ✓ | |
| animal repellents except thiram | ✓ | ✓ |
| boron compounds | ✓ | |
| boron compounds with up to 5% copper for insect control & wood preservation | ✓ | ✓ |
| capsaicin | ✓ | ✓ |
| corn gluten | ✓ | ✓ |
| d-phenothrin | ✓ | |
| d-trans-allethrin, also referred to as d-cis, trans allethrin | ✓ | |
| fatty acids | ✓ | ✓ |
| ferric phosphate | ✓ | ✓ |
| ferrous sulphate | ✓ | ✓ |
| insect repellents | ✓ | |
| insect semiochemicals, including pheromones, kairomones, attractants & repellents | ✓ | ✓ |
| insecticides sold and used in tamper-resistant bait stations | ✓ | |
| kaolin | ✓ | ✓ |
| mineral oils for insect and mite control | ✓ | |
| n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide | ✓ | |
| pesticides in aerosol containers | ✓ | |
| plant growth regulators | ✓ | |
| polybutene bird repellents | ✓ | ✓ |
| pyrethrins | ✓ | |
| resmethrin | ✓ | |
| silicon dioxide, also referred to as diatomaceous earth | ✓ | ✓ |
| soaps | ✓ | ✓ |
| sulphur, including lime sulphur, sulphide sulphur and calcium polysulphide | ✓ | |
| surfactants | ✓ | ✓ |
| tetramethrin | ✓ | |
| **Schedule 5 D - Domestic Use C = Commercial Use** | **D** | **C** |
| Bacillus subtilis | ✓ | |
| Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki, also referred to as Btk | ✓ | |
| citric acid | ✓ | |
| copper (oxychloride and tribasic only) | ✓ | |
| FeHEDTA | ✓ | |
| ferric sodium EDTA | ✓ | |
| garlic | ✓ | |
| lactic acid | ✓ | |
| Phoma macrostoma | ✓ | |
| Sclerotinia minor | ✓ | |
| sodium chloride | ✓ | |
| spinosad | ✓ | |

## Common pesticides that are NOT allowed

| Guarantee | Common Use |
|---|---|
| 2, 4-D | Herbicide in weed control products |
| Dicamba | Herbicide in weed control products |
| Mecoprop (MCPP) | Herbicide in weed control products |
| Glyphosate | Non-selective herbicide |
| Carbaryl | Insecticide |
| Malathion | Insecticide |
| Permethrin | Insecticide |

# 6 What are Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants?

**The Pesticide Use Control By-Law does NOT apply to pesticides that are applied to control noxious and/or invasive weeds.**

## Invasive Alien Plant

**Non-native plants that have found their way into BC.** They are also known as exotics, or introduced plant species. Without the insect predators or plant pathogens that naturally control them in their native habitats, they can quickly spread out of control. They have negative impacts on the environment, human health and safety, recreation, and the economy.

## Noxious Weed

**An invasive plant that is designated by regulation to be noxious.** "The B.C. Weed Control Act imposes a duty on all land occupiers to control designated noxious plants."*

*Dalmation Toadflax (Snapdragon-like flowers)*

*Orange Hawkweed*

*Both courtesy of Southern Interior Weed Management Committee*

**For more information on noxious weeds, invasive plants, & healthy landscapes visit:**
**www.kamloops.ca/ipm/**

**To review the BC Weed Control Act search:**
**www.bclaws.ca**

**The following plants are either noxious** *as designated by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations,* **or invasive** *as designated by the Southern Interior Weed Management Committee:*

## Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants

- Baby's Breath *(Gypsophila paniculata)*
- Blueweed *(Echium vulgare)*
- Bull Thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*
- Bur Chervil *(Anthriscus caucalis)*
- Burdock *(Arctium sp.)*
- Canada Thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*
- Common Bugloss *(Anchusa officinale)*
- Common Crupina *(Crupina vulgaris)*
- Common Reed *(Phragmites australis subsp. australis)*
- Common Tansy *(Tanacetum vulgare)*
- Cordgrass, Dense-flowered *(Spartina densiflora)*
- Cordgrass, English *(Spartina anglica)*
- Cordgrass, Saltmeadow *(Spartina patens)*
- Cordgrass, Smooth *(Spartina alterniflora)*
- Dame's Rocket *(Hesperis matronalis)*
- Field Scabious *(Knautia arvensis)*
- Flowering Rush *(Butomus umbellatus)*
- Garlic Mustard *(Alliaria petiolata)*
- Giant Hogweed *(Heracleum mantegazzianum)*
- Giant Mannagrass/Reed Sweetgrass *(Glyceria maxima)*
- Gorse *(Ulex europaeus)*
- Hawkweed, Orange *(Hieracium aurantiacum)*
- Hawkweed, Yellow sppl *(Hieracium spp.)*
- Hoary Alyssum *(Berteroa incana)*
- Hoary Cress *(Cardaria sp.)*
- Hound's-tongue *(Cynoglossum officinale)*
- Jointed Goatgrass *(Aegilops cylindrica)*
- Knapweed, Diffuse *(Centaurea diffusa)*
- Knapweed, Meadow *(Centaurea debeauxii)*
- Knapweed, Russian *(Acroptilon repens)*
- Knapweed, Spotted *(Centaurea maculosa)*
- Knotweed, Bohemian *(Fallopia x bohemica)*
- Knotweed, Giant *(Fallopia sachalinensis)*
- Knotweed, Himilayan *(Polygonum polystachyum)*
- Knotweed, Japanese *(Fallopia japonica)*
- Leafy Spurge *(Euphorbia esula)*
- Marsh Plume Thistle *(Cirsium palustre)*
- Milk Thistle *(Silybum marianum)*
- Nodding Thistle *(Carduus nutans)*
- North Africa Grass *(Ventenata dubia)*
- Nutsedge, Purple *(Cyperus rotundus)*
- Nutsedge, Yellow *(Cyperus esculentus)*
- Oxeye Daisy *(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)*
- Parasitic Dodder *(Cuscuta spp.)*
- Perennial Pepperweed *(Lepidium latifolium)*
- Plumeless Thistle *(Carduus acanthoides)*
- Purple Loosestrife *(Lythrum salicaria)*
- Rush Skeletonweed *(Chondrilla juncea)*
- Russian Olive *(Elaeagnus angustifolia)*
- Scentless Chamomile *(Matricaria maritima)*
- Scotch Thistle *(Onopordum acanthium)*
- Sowthistle, Annual *(Sonchus oleraceus)*
- Sowthistle, Perennial *(Sonchus arvensis)*
- St. John's Wort *(Hypericum perforatum)*
- Sulphur Cinquefoil *(Potentilla recta)*
- Tansy Ragwort *(Senecio jacobaea)*
- Toadflax, Common/Yellow *(Linaria vulgaris)*
- Toadflax, Dalmatian *(Linaria dalmatica)*
- Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*
- Wild Oats *(Avena fatua)*
- Yellow Flag Iris *(Iris pseudacorus)*
- Yellow Starthistle *(Centaurea solstitialis)*

## 7 What is the City doing?

The by-law applies to the City of Kamloops at the date of adoption - January 19, 2016.

**Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, & Flowers**
The City practices good plant health care to prevent pest problems and follows IPM when a pest problem arises.

**Only allowed pesticides** *(See item 5)* **may be applied on City trees, shrubs, and flower beds.**

**Turf – The prohibition does not apply to turf on City lands.** The City has a thorough turf health program, and practices IPM. Chemical pesticides are only used on premier Sports Field turf and are only used as a last resort after going through all other steps in the IPM process. All those employed by the City that apply pesticides have a valid Pesticide Applicator Certificate.

**Note: Since the by-law does not apply to hard landscapes, the City can and does use pesticides on areas such as sidewalks.**

## 8 What can I do with Unused Pesticides?

Unused 'Domestic' pesticides may be taken to a Paint Plus Depot such as the Mission Flats Landfill. For other local Paint Plus Depots, visit **www.regeneration.ca**
**The maximum container size is 10 litres.**

Only domestic pesticides labelled with a poison symbol and a "Pest Control Product" registration number *(e.g. PCP Reg.#2464)* will be accepted. **There is no charge.**
**For more information visit www.kamloops.ca/garbage**

**If you have a jug of something you are not sure about you may take it to a free drop off event such as the City Hazardous Household and Electronic Waste Drop-off event.**

**Take advantage of the PLANT HEALTH and PEST MANAGEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS offered by the City**

# Contact Us

**Integrated Pest Management Coordinator**
**250-828-3888**
**healthylandscapes@kamloops.ca**

**For more information on healthy landscapes or to review the complete by-law visit:**
**www.kamloops.ca/ipm**