



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

Project overview

The City of Calgary (The City) is revising the existing Integrated Pest Management Plan (1998), the associated Integrated Pest Management Plan (CSPS017) Council Policy and the Invasive Plant Strategic Management Plan (UE2008-31). This is a Council-directed project resulting from the Investigation section of the Council-received Update on Dandelion Control on City Property report (CPS2016-0825).

Led by Calgary Parks, this project will produce Corporate-wide policies and procedures, and include two key components:

1. Updated policies (CSPS017)
2. Management procedures (an outline for implementing and monitoring The City's pest management program)

The revision will reflect changes to provincial and municipal policies, improvements in knowledge, and address ongoing and recent challenges in pest management. Policy and procedures will apply to all land owned or operated by The City; however, policy statements and procedures related to education and regional collaboration may have broader applications.

Engagement overview

In alignment with City Council's [Engage Policy](#), all engagement efforts, including this project are defined as: *Purposeful dialogue between The City and citizens and stakeholders to gather meaningful information to influence decision making.*

As a result, all engagement follows the following principles:

- **Citizen-centric:** focusing on hearing the needs and voices of both directly impacted and indirectly impacted citizens
- **Accountable:** upholding the commitments that The City makes to its citizens and stakeholders by demonstrating that the results and outcomes of the engagement processes are consistent with the approved plans for engagement
- **Inclusive:** making best efforts to reach, involve, and hear from those who are impacted directly or indirectly
- **Committed:** allocating sufficient time and resources for effective engagement of citizens and stakeholders
- **Responsive:** acknowledging citizen and stakeholder concerns
- **Transparent:** providing clear and complete information around decision processes, procedures and constraints.

For more information about engagement at the City of Calgary, please visit: engage.calgary.ca



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

Engagement phases

Phase one

An initial phase of engagement was conducted with internal City stakeholders in December 2017. This engagement focused on identifying the following aspects of the pest management program:

- Related City services
- Related issues and concerns
- Service gaps
- What may be needed to create the framework for providing the services

Participants included people from Calgary Parks, as well as from other business units that are City-land stewards, including Calgary Police Service, Calgary Recreation, Calgary Roads, Environmental & Safety Management, Real Estate & Development Services, Transportation Infrastructure, Transportation Planning, and Waste & Recycling Services.

Phase two

A second phase of engagement with external stakeholders was conducted in February and March 2018. This report captures what was heard in this phase of engagement.

Participating external stakeholders were identified by the Calgary Parks project team. They targeted subject matter experts and those with a specific interest in aspects of pest management. Feedback was solicited from a range of stakeholders, including members of professional societies, school boards, sports/recreational groups, academia, government, advocacy groups, industry and other groups identified by the participants. Additionally, members of the general public participated in the online engagement opportunity.

Participants were notified through email correspondence about the opportunity to provide feedback through The City's Engage Portal (<https://engage.calgary.ca/>). Engagement was conducted using The City's Engage Portal in order to provide accessibility and ease of use for external stakeholders. Participants were invited to send the link to the online engagement to their contacts, providing an opportunity to engage a wider audience than the targeted subject matter experts. The body of the email that was sent to invite stakeholders to participate can be found in the [appendix](#) at the end of this report.

What we asked

Participants were asked nine questions in total. The questions were:

1. We would like to understand you a little better. Please select which group or groups you identify with.
 - Academic
 - Advocacy (e.g. health, conservation)
 - Civic Partner
 - Community Member
 - Government
 - Industry
 - Professional Society
 - School board
 - Sports/recreation user
 - Other (businesses, representative of other groups, etc.)

2. Please tell us more about the group or groups that you represent.
3. What principles and/or goals should be included in The City of Calgary's pest management program?
4. How should The City engage Calgarians manage pests in their communities?
5. Regarding pest management, what information should The City make publicly available?
6. What priorities should The City have in pest management on public land?
7. Where (e.g., everywhere, playfields, neighbourhood parks, natural areas, etc.) should The City focus its pest management efforts, and why?
8. What collaboration opportunities are there to advance The City's pest management program?
9. Do you have anything more to add that was not covered in the questions above?

What we heard

Between February 27 and March 30, 2018, a total of 132 individuals contributed a total of 1051 individual responses to the 9 questions through The City's Engage portal.

For each of the nine questions, responses were reviewed and similar responses were grouped to generate the high level themes listed below. For the verbatim responses to questions 3-9, please see the [Verbatim Comments](#) section of this document. Questions 1 & 2 were excluded from the verbatim comments to protect any personally identifiable information that responses may contain.

Below is a list of themes we heard from you. Themes are developed upon review of all your verbatim comments.

- You indicated that a variety of principles are important to keep in mind while reviewing the plan. Some of these include public health and safety, reducing pesticide use, environmental concerns, and focusing on specific pests.
- You identified many ways to involve Calgarians in pest management including providing education, encouraging specific pest management activities, requesting direct participation (such as volunteering), and for The City to establish partnerships with other organizations.
- You requested information from The City such as fact sheets about chemicals that have been used in public spaces, information on how to prevent pests, and public information about specific health effects. Some of you also requested that all information regarding pest management should be released to the public.
- You provided some suggestions of priorities that we should keep in mind while reviewing the pest management plan such as targeting specific species of concern (e.g. noxious weeds, legislated responsibilities), public health and safety, environmental sustainability and the use of the least toxic options possible.
- When we asked what areas we should focus on for pest management, you suggested that neighbourhood parks, playfields and school grounds and natural areas should be focused on. Some



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

of you indicated that pest management should be practiced everywhere, rather than focusing on one or more specific areas.

- o Reasons for prioritizing one area over another included protecting biodiversity, safety issues (e.g. weeds may cause safety hazards when people are running through grass), potential for spreading more invasive species, or protecting vulnerable populations such as children or pets.
- You shared a variety of suggestions for us to consider regarding which individuals or organizations we might be able to collaborate with to practice effective pest management. Some of these groups included community groups, environmental organizations, industry, other levels of government as well as academic institutions.

For a detailed summary of the input that was provided, please see the [Summary of Input](#) section.

For a verbatim listing of all of the input that was provided, please see the [Verbatim Comments](#) section.

Next steps

Thank you to those of you who provided your input. Your feedback will be shared with the project team in October 2018. All feedback will be carefully considered during the process of updating the policies for Integrated Pest Management. Proposed changes will be shared with internal and external stakeholders as well as members of the public in early 2019. Following this, the project team will present proposed changes to the Standing Policy Committee (SPC) on Community and Protective Services in early 2019.

Summary of Input

Your comments are reviewed to create themes. Each theme includes a summary and examples of verbatim comments in italics. These are the exact words you used. To ensure we capture all responses accurately, verbatim comments have not been altered. In some cases, we utilized only a portion of your comment that spoke to a particular theme. This is reflected by using '...'.

Question that was asked	Theme	Detailed explanations and examples from verbatim comments
What principles and/or goals should be included in The City of Calgary's pest management program?	Public health and safety	Public health and safety principles should guide The City's pest management program. <i>"The health of community members..."</i> <i>"city-wide program valuing human health minimizing bad effects on soil, water, air and wildlife..."</i> <i>"The use of safe pesticides based on toxicity and history are acceptable to remove problematic and invasive plant species. I support and appreciate the work that Health Canada do in protecting Canadians."</i> <i>"...A least toxic approach to landscape management..."</i>
	Should minimize pesticide use	The principles and goals which lead The City's pest management program should eliminate chemical use. <i>"The eventual elimination of all toxic chemicals."</i> <i>"...Use a minimum of pesticides; don't ban them out-right, but use other environmentally-sound means more aggressively, and increase the budget accordingly..."</i> <i>"minimal or zero use of toxic chemicals..."</i> <i>"...Low chemical solutions"</i> <i>"Reduce the overall use and reliance on chemical control agents by adopting biological or alternative control methods."</i> <i>"No cosmetic use of pesticides."</i>
	Environmental concerns other than biodiversity	While biodiversity was an important principle to consider in reviewing the principles of the plan, you were concerned with other environmental considerations.



		<i>"We need to be encouraging a change of culture in the expectations of the aesthetics of manicured turf and have strategies such as increasing non-manicured areas, utilizing alternate groundcovers, moving away from irrigation with potable water, increasing pollinator-friendly landscapes, increasing biodiversity, and managing invasive species."</i> <i>"multipronged approach to managing vegetation to assure effective and efficient vegetation management that is fiscally, environmentally and socially sensible"</i> <i>"...adopt an environment first protocol that holds long term ecosystem health at its core"</i> <i>"...“bottom-up” approach that focuses on the symbiotic relationship between healthy soils and healthy plants. interdisciplinary approach to includes expertise on health, ecology, science, climate change adaptation, and permaculture."</i> <i>"A sustainable land management program that values, first and foremost, human health thereby minimizing deleterious effects on soil, water, air and wildlife..."</i>
	Focus on invasive/noxious/other specific pests	You said that we should focus on specific pests such as invasive, noxious or prohibited noxious species. <i>"Principle: invasive species displace native species, and as such should be removed from the ecosystem..."</i> <i>"Control of invasive species, noxious and prohibited noxious weeds should be a goal."</i> <i>"Species specific management to enable biodiversity and intact ecosystems should be the primary guiding principle."</i> <i>"target species for control that are known to reduce biodiversity and/or interfere with the function of ecosystems (e.g. the contribution healthy riparian areas make to protecting water quality and quantity);"</i>
How should The City engage Calgarians manage pests	Education, outreach, and communication	You suggested that we could engage Calgarians through education, outreach and other forms of communication, specifically by sharing information about pest management and related issues in a variety of ways. <i>"Education through web documents, social media, the inclusion of IPM principles and practices summary with</i>



in their communities?		<i>documentation distributed for recycling or other municipal programs."</i> <i>"...I would love to see them work with health care professionals and environmental scientists to be able to help citizens understand the value in an IPM approach with a reduction in use of highly toxic or persistent pesticides/herbicides/rodenticides/fungicides as much as possible."</i> <i>"Provide information on alternatives to chemical controls (including removing standing water, manually picking weeds before they seed, etc etc) and how to identify higher risk pests."</i> <i>"The City of Calgary should focus on public education as its primary engagement tool to raise Calgarians' awareness of the value of pest management to achieve societal and environmental goals as well as to ensure responsible handling, use and disposal of chemicals, including pesticides. Citizens deserve science-supported information that provides assurance that these products can be safely used to protect the green spaces in their communities from pests and weeds for everyone's benefit."</i>
	Encourage specific management activities	Specific management activities such as planting more native plants or alternative lawn options were preferred as options that Calgarians could use to help manage pests. <i>"...Encourage communities to develop healthy soils & functional habitats. Increase minimum top soil requirements from 400mm. Provide incentives for purchasing climatic & soil appropriate vegetation, mulch and compost (free of pesticide residues). Provide citizens w/ "white list" of permitted, least-toxic pesticides. Encourage communities to develop healthy soils & functional habitats-support loc biodiversity. Community planning/landscape design based on ecologic principles. Low impact develop"</i> <i>"...Alternative lawn options such as fescue and clover mixes. Encouraging Calgarians to plant some veggftheir gardens in their front yards...."</i> <i>"I do like the goat initiative! I also think backyard chicken bylaws should change"</i> <i>"Be positive - focus on growing desired species that are native and resilient, that support healthy ecosystems. Model change</i>



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

		<i>with low-maintenance, hardy groundcovers, and maximization of treed and wilder areas..."</i>
	Community participation	You provided a variety of suggestions on how the community could participate directly in pest management such as participating in weed pulling days, adopt a park or other volunteer opportunities as well as general call outs to help control specific species. <i>"...Get the community involved - maybe "weed pulling" days, information workshops, free water-wise native plant seeds for gardens, etc."</i> <i>"Ask for ideas. Frequently publicize photos of invasive weeds which people can then help out to eradicate while out in the community. Let people know about other ways to help manage pests in their community."</i> <i>"...engage the community in participating in solutions eg adopt a park,"</i> <i>"Offer opportunity to volunteer in newsletters"</i>
	Partnerships	You suggested a variety of partnership options through which The City could engage Calgarians, particularly through community associations and other groups that already engage with the community. <i>"Through their community associations. Through their Enhanced landscaping teams (if that community has an enhanced landscaping program)"</i> <i>"The City should engage Calgarians through their community associations because those groups represent a majority of homeowners and can act best as a conduit between the city and the homeowners."</i> <i>"By partnering with organizations that are already working with community audiences, the City can reach community members and contribute to conversations that are already ongoing..."</i> <i>"Online education along with partnering with trade associations such as The Canadian Pest Management Association, the Pest Management Association of Alberta, Alberta Environment and the Pest Management Regulatory Agency to help with an guide pest concerns and control strategies."</i>



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

Regarding pest management, what information should The City make publicly available?	Information or Fact Sheets about pesticides that have been used in public spaces	You expressed a desire to understand more about pesticides used in public spaces and their ingredients such as what types of chemicals, what the target species is, and any safety precautions that should be taken. <i>"...Let people know about what has been sprayed, however I have noticed in my community, Silverado, that the signs stay up for a very long time after they have sprayed. I checked the glyphosate label from Monsanto and noticed that people only need to stay away until sprays have dried, so there is not need to scare people with irrelevant sites after 1 week."</i> <i>"What types of pesticides, why, where and when, what volumes and methods of applicatiin, safety warnings and links to MSDS. Easily availavle on the City of Calgary website. (I want to know where I can walk or what areas I need to avoid. And where I take my children.)"</i> <i>"Clear information about when applications are occurring, what pesticide and what is the target organism"</i> <i>"Target and treatment information as well as estimated timing of treatment and any safety instructions."</i>
	Information on preventing pests	Public information on how to prevent pests before they become a problem was attractive to many of you, such as an understanding of how to avoid spreading organisms and how to identify pests. <i>"Knowledge about noxious weeds so people don't inadvertently spread them, like they are doing now."</i> <i>"...how invasive species are spread and how to prevent this..."</i> <i>"Fact sheets with pictures are good tools to make the public aware of what they need to look for and why. Surveillance techniques could also be described..."</i> <i>"Best practices to reduce pests, locations of applications for control. Good news stories/successes"</i>
	Everything, as much info as possible	Many of you indicated that as much information about pest management as possible should be provided to the public. <i>"All. Should include monitoring of natural predators. Monitoring data of soil tests, water tests in collaboration with province."</i>

		<i>"As much as possible! The more informed the public is on issues and potential impacts the more understanding they are when it comes to response activities. A call to action is important as well ... what can the public do!"</i> <i>"Everything. Full transparency."</i> <i>"What type of information is included here? Can all the information be made available depending on the context and concern?"</i>
	Public information about health effects or risks	You also wanted more information about possible health effects of pest management practices to be made public, specifically around pesticides being used. <i>"Anything that could pose a risk to human or animal health (e.g. chemicals used in dog parks)..."</i> <i>"Well researched, up-to-date information on the hazards and risk of various pest management programs. studies done into human and ecosystem health, including wildlife, plants and insects."</i> <i>"The impact the pest control has on other insects such as bees and/or domestic animals, as well as human air quality and long term side effects such as cancer causing."</i> <i>"... The toxicity rating/class of chemical control agents currently being used..."</i>
What priorities should The City have in pest management on public land?	Target species of high concern	You suggested that on public lands, we target specific species. Many of you mentioned invasive or noxious weeds specifically while others described consequences we should avoid based on different species such as those which harm other species (including humans) or property, or threaten biodiversity. <i>"...Prohibited noxious weeds should be a higher priority but noxious weeds also need to be controlled."</i> <i>"Legislated responsibilities should be considered the top priority - Weed Act and Pest Act. Consideration should also be taken to address any invasive species as applicable under other legislation, such as the Fisheries Act."</i> <i>"eliminate invasive species. eliminate noxious plants. Manage species that harm threatened species. Mange species that damage parks. Manage species that have the potential to</i>



		<i>harm humans or their property (the latter should be less a priority)"</i> <i>"target species to maintain biodiversity and protect ecosystem function..."</i>
	Public health and safety for all	You suggested that public health and safety for all (e.g. adults, children, animals) is a key priority in pest management on public lands. <i>"Health and Safety of Calgarians and City Workers/contractors."</i> <i>"Protection of human health through the use of alternative cultural practices and "white-listed" substances should be the highest priority for any pest control measures on public or private land."</i> <i>"Healthy and safety of children, animals and the general public. Pesticides accumulate most heavily in those that are closest to the ground or sprayed area: our pets, our children, anyone sitting on the grass. Recreational areas, such as soccer and baseball fields should not be sprayed at all. Areas where fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, areas near community gardens should not be sprayed at all."</i> <i>"Public health followed by adaptive management."</i>
	Environmental sustainability	You told us that environmental sustainability is also a key priority in pest management and discussed how pest management activities might affect the environment. <i>"Public Safety, environmental sustainability, responsible use of public resources in order."</i> <i>"...Control of pests that may have an impact on the natural environment..."</i> <i>"Habitat and biodiversity preservation/conservation, water conservation, native species enhancement, ecosystem function."</i> <i>"Use the least harmful and the most ecological methods. Become the leader of sustainability and pro environment. Be progressive!"</i>
	Use of least toxic options	You told us that the least toxic options possible should be used when managing pest species on public lands.



		<i>"...Use least-toxic methods when required to control or eradicate weeds or pests."</i> <i>"Toxic and carcinogenic free methods for pest elimination."</i> <i>"public and staff health and safety minimal chemical intervention"</i> <i>"Reduction and elimination of the use of synthetic pesticides. Consultation with the public"</i>
Where (e.g., everywhere, playfields, neighbourhood parks, natural areas, etc.) should The City focus its pest management efforts, and why?	Neighbourhood parks	You shared that a primary focus area for pest management efforts should be in neighbourhood parks. <i>"...neighbourhood parks should be beautified, and natural areas should be safe for small animals, birds and insects."</i> <i>"Invasive and noxious species = everywhere; public safety and property health = playfields and parks."</i> <i>"Playfields and neighborhood parks should be chemical free for public use many children are allergic or sensitive to chemicals...."</i> <i>"playgrounds, community parks, sport fields as in these areas there will be the most probability of skin contact /respiratory absorption."</i>
	Playfields and school grounds	Playfields and school grounds were another area of high priority for focusing on pest management. <i>"Highest traffic and use areas first (I'd suggest sport and play fields first) - to mitigate greatest risk and then fanning out to remainder of less-used green spaces."</i> <i>"toddler playfields only."</i> <i>"Playing fields, as there is safety concerns with broadleaf weeds mixed into grass..."</i> <i>"Playfields and parks because dandelions don't allow a smooth surface causing injuries when you run..."</i>
	Everywhere	Some of you suggested that The City should focus its efforts everywhere, although many of these comments suggested that the priority should be based on other factors such as outcomes (i.e. biodiversity, ecosystem preservation), or the types of species (i.e. species listed on the Alberta Weed Control Act).



		<i>"Everywhere for species listed on the Alberta Weed Control Act. Legislation mandates that weed listed under the Act must be controlled"</i> <i>"Because pests can occur almost everywhere, including on private property, and do not respect political boundaries, pest management (especially surveillance) must occur everywhere within the city, and even extend beyond the city's borders."</i> <i>"I think weeds and dangerous wildlifeIn all areas of the public land"</i> <i>"Everywhere to ensure a comprehensive commitment to habitat, biodiversity, and ecosystem preservation. To ensure a consistent application of the plan and consistent experience by citizens."</i>
	Natural areas	Natural areas were also a key priority area that you mentioned. The idea of preserving natural areas in their natural state was important to you. <i>"Natural areas, other places where priority species occur. Focus on keeping clean areas, clean, or treating less impacted areas to stop spreading of invasive species. Also bordering areas to stop spreading onto others property."</i> <i>"Just high value natural areas. Stop spraying sides of roads!"</i> <i>"natural areas and parks - these areas are currently heavily sprayed creating unsafe conditions for people, wildlife and plants. preserving the integrity of our remaining natural areas is foundational to a happy, healthy city. creating and maintain parks with more flora and more mindful pest control is critical."</i> <i>"The natural areas need attention for weed control but there are privately owned commercial/industrial properties that have a large amount of weeds as well."</i>
What collaboration opportunities are there to advance The City's pest management program?	Community groups, environmental associations, NGOs	You identified many diverse partnership opportunities for The City to consider. Many of you talked about partnering with community groups such as community associations, environmental organizations or sports organizations in order to improve The City's program. <i>"Community collaboration - Friends fish creek, schools, corporate weed pulls etc. Tree Canada."</i> <i>"Involvement in detection, planning, control, monitoring and evaluation of potential initiatives with:</i>



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

		---Community/Community Leagues ---Sporting organizations ---Naturalist/environmentalist organizations ---Individual "Report a Pest" hotline with the ability to leave contact information for subsequent collaboration for individuals or interested groups ---Educational institutions of all ages ---Collaboration with multiple groups on single initiatives, taking advantage of individual strengths" "The City funds many organizations that could assist in promoting and advancing least-toxic approaches to landscape management such as Green Calgary, Alberta Low Impact Development Partnership, Bow River Basin Council, Calgary River Valleys, Nose Creek Watershed Partnership, Urban Development Institute. Access internal City resource and education groups such as City of Calgary Water Resources Education Group, City of Calgary Parks and Recreation (Outreach, Education and Volunteers) ,etc" "Schools, Community Associations, local stewardship groups, horticulture/organic gardening/community gardens- do monitoring for pests and pesticide residue..."
	Industry	Industry members (including companies as well as professional associations) were also seen as a major partnership opportunity. "Work with professional companies and institutions / trade groups that have regulatory approval (Canada federal govt approved) facts and benefit statements." "Utilization of the various turf and recreation associations and their various publications, conferences, etc." "At any time the city could engage the services of pest professional as a consultation basis. they also could access information through the Pest Management Association of Alberta (PMAA) and or Canadian Pest Management Association(CPMA)." "Leverage the use of experts in the industry from academics to applicators to better understand the risks. Avoid the feel good of the listening to everyone - choose your experts based on science and implement accordingly."
	Other levels of government	You saw other government bodies such as the provincial, federal, or nearby municipal governments as potential partners.



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

		<i>"GOA and NGO (Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Alberta Invasive Species Council) neighboring municipalities that already have a good Weed and Pest Management Program (that will help with the MGA requirements of Inter-municipal agreements)."</i> <i>"The Calgary and Area Intergovernmental Working Group is a good start for collaboration opportunities. Parks has always been represented well but they cannot always speak on other weed issues such as roads and privately owned properties."</i> <i>"Working with neighbouring municipalities to reduce the city's impact on them, provincial and federal governments. Supporting NGO's that are involved in invasive species work."</i> <i>"Unsure beyond federal and provincial collaboration opportunities..."</i>
	Schools, universities, scientific organizations	Educational and scientific institutions including local universities and scientific researchers who focus on pest management options are also potential partners. <i>"Collaboration with academic , provincial and federal pest management researchers, particularly in the area of management of IAS: researchers developing biological control agent solutions for IAS need access to locations where the IAS has established..."</i> <i>"Collaboration with Consultant/University to develop efficient and effective inventory methods for assessment of aquatic invasive species (e.g. goldfish) using analysis of environmental DNA collected from water samples from each water body."</i> <i>"Partner with Universities for alternative methods"</i> <i>"Collaborate with schools, teaching students to care for their grounds and homes. Make use of agricultural schools, the Calgary Zoo's hort program to give advice..."</i>
Do you have anything more to add that was not covered in the	(The feedback for this question confirmed themes from other sections of the report. For a verbatim listing of all the input that was provided, please see the Verbatim Comments section.)	



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

questions above?	
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Verbatim Comments

Verbatim comments presented here include all of the comments that were provided. Offensive words and personally identifying information have been removed and replaced with either [removed] or [personal information removed]; otherwise, comments here are completely un-edited. Comments that state 'see above' or some version of this are referencing the previous survey question that was answered. All comments were reviewed by the question that was asked and not connected to other questions from the same participant.

3. What principles and/or goals should be included in The City of Calgary's pest management program?

- Invasive species are worth the time & effort
Herbicides are one of many tools used in control. They are appropriate for some situations
Clean Drain Dry
Don't let it Loose
Pull the plug
Grow Me instead
- Sustainability, biodiversity, Water Conservation, Habitat Preservation, Education
- The plan should include an operational work plan component. An implementation strategy complete with labour and equipment requirements - A citywide program geographically detailing a systematic method of survey and control, complimented by a rapid response program. The goal being the application of appropriate resources to action the ongoing eradication of weeds.
- To recognize and deal with plant invasion that impact spreading to private property by taking over the landscape and killing off grass and plant life i.e.
Floral, shrubs, trees. Dealing with dandelions before they come to spores, and blow onto private properties killing grass and causing air borne. Allergies.
- the identification and control of all invasive plants and species
- Maintaining biodiversity
Minimize the use of harmful chemicals
Use control measures that ensure animal welfare or minimize suffering
- Natural management. Use of complimentary bugs and plants to help keep "pests" under control.
- Control pests within the borders of Calgary with a bigger vision of keeping the pests away from wilderness and natural areas outside the city.
- To provide safe/effective control of the listed pests utilizing an Integrated Pest Management program. The program should be inclusive of and help seniors, low income housing, AISH and other members of the community that may not be able to afford pest control. The City should also look at the environmental and pest management practices internally. Composting increases vertebrate and bird problems. Bird management practices should be reviewed.
- The goal should be to develop a science based program, not one based on political and activist pressures for the use and implementation of untested and unsafe practices.
- Goals:
 - 1) Selection and use of chemical control agents that can achieve acceptable results, but with the lowest certified toxicity rating (acute AND chronic)
 - 2) Reduce the overall use and reliance on chemical control agents by adopting biological or alternative control methods
 - 3) Reduce/eliminate pest control for aesthetic purposes (at least for chemical control agents) - i.e.



only manage pests for human/animal safety, or ecological protection. Environmental/safety benefit should outweigh risk.

- Strong focus on preventative actions, especially by developers and contractors (eg certified weed free aggregates, revegetating disturbed sites or long standing stock piles, controlling vehicle movement and washing etc), ensuring hazards to non-target species are identified and mitigated, prevent environment contamination.
- Integrated pest management program that uses tools that actually work. ie herbicide....herbicide and more herbicide.
- In my experience over the last 30 years in the industry, I found that small rodents are the biggest pest problem we have. That includes House Mice and Voles. Because they practically no predators in the city, they thrive. I have seen voles destroy lawns in an entire block. With the increased rodent population, skunks are also doing well. Unfortunately, nobody wants to deal with them in a way that would make a difference. Since all of the companies that trap skunks catch and release.
- A focus on early detection rapid response. This would allow this City to properly manage its integrated approach. Calling 311 to report a weed is useful but it seems control isn't completed in the year the complaint is made. This make control difficult as it allows the invasive plants to set seed and spread
- Use all tools in invasive species management when appropriate.
- Appropriately prioritized management of all pests which may impact the City, its population, its infrastructure and its environment by utilizing all available tools.
- Main principles: Ensure public safety, use IPM always
Goals: Control all invasive (alien) species in City limits through control methods, education
- Responsible use of effective and efficient pest management techniques.
- Control of all Noxious and Nuisance weeds to comply with the Weed control act utilizing the most cost effective and efficacious solution: herbicides.
Make public recreational spaces (manicured park areas, sports areas) safe turf by controlling dandelions.
- The city should be held to the same standards as homeowners wrt. weed control and aesthetics
- Reduction of invasive species with the focus to promote native restoration within the natural areas. In addition to government action a education based stewardship program would be ideal to promote understanding of IPM in City.
- Sustainably control pests including weeds-and not be afraid to use pesticides. Dandelions and thistles are out of control and it makes it hard to use public spaces. It seems like only the soccer and baseball fields are controlled. What about the rest of us and those with allergies to pollen.
- Reducing noxious plant and troublesome animals with the least harmful method to humans, plants, and the environment.
- Protection of human health. Alberta Health Services should be part of that engagement - especially if organophosphates are being utilized for mosquito control
- We need to be encouraging a change of culture in the expectations of the aesthetics of manicured turf and have strategies such as increasing non-manicured areas, utilizing alternate groundcovers, moving away from irrigation with potable water, increasing pollinator-friendly landscapes, increasing biodiversity, and managing invasive species.
- reduce pesticide use asap for individuals plants and animals. it causes cancer.
- -Focus attention on what municipalities are supposed to do, and let other as Health Canada, focus their attention on the safety of products used.
- Use the most cost effective (thinking long term) solutions to deal with the growing problem of weeds



control.

-Engage with scientist and federal regulators to take science based decisions and not decisions based on fear or miss-information.

- Citizens and pet health, particularly the young and old who are more vulnerable to the synthetic pesticides applied on a regular basis in the city.
- The eventual elimination of all toxic chemicals.
- Health and safety of people and pets should be first priority, also safety of wildlife (birds of prey, deer, etc.)
- Precautionary principal. No cosmetic use of pesticides. least toxic as determined by health professionals and epidemiologists using Black list/White list approach. Testing and monitoring with goal of zero detection in drinking water, swimming water, and river. Monitoring of compost with goal of zero detection.
- Tackle weeds that they might be able to control, and stop spraying ones that there is no hope, like dandelions.
- 1. Clarity in the definition of pests (many citizens do not understand that pests include plants) 2. Pesticides used on lawns and gardens for cosmetic purposes expose people, pets and ecosystems to unnecessary and potentially serious harm. The science is available and clear.
3. A ban on cosmetic pesticide application, residential and municipal will be challenged by the industry, however will be a cost saving for the city, so will benefit the tax payer
- Goal of healthy soil and health of humans and animals over spraying non-toxic weeds (dandelions) or cosmetic spraying of potentially harmful substances. Don't spray chemical pesticides until you know it's not causing harm! Don't take the risk of using harmful chemicals that don't really make an overall difference, but cause harm instead of good.
- Manage pests effectively
Use a minimum of pesticides; don't ban them out-right, but use other environmentally-sound means more aggressively, and increase the budget accordingly
Allow licenced people to use pesticides judiciously to manage noxious and nuisance weeds.
Educate people to manage their pests effectively
- The primary principle should be to maximize health of the citizenry. The goal should be to eventually eliminate using any poisons.
- 1. A sustainable land management program that values, first and foremost, human health thereby minimizing deleterious effects on soil, water, air and wildlife.
2. A least toxic approach to landscape management incorporating the Precautionary Principle that minimizes inputs that are known to and/or could have the potential to harm the health of humans, soil, water, air, pets and wildlife.
3. A "bottom-up" approach that focuses on the symbiotic relationship between healthy soils and healthy plant
- Goal should be to acquire knowledge of potential pest problems based upon the structure design and layout and take into consideration the potential threats.
- I totally agree with the principals and goals outlined in the [invitation to participate] email
- Calgary's pest management program should make use of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, which uses a combination of control methods (cultural, biological, chemical and mechanical) in a program that is both economically and environmentally sound. IPM programs make use of all appropriate pest management strategies, including the judicious use of pesticides. These pest management programs have proven to be a sustainable and effective way to manage pests.
- IPM based pest management



- Maximum reduction of harmful pesticides.
Strong liaisons with organizations within and outside Canada in order to keep up to date with world trends on safer more effective pesticides.
- Focus on mitigation, as full eradication of almost all invasive species is impossible.
- Our mission is “to conserve, protect and restore Canada's freshwater ecosystems and their coldwater resources for current and future generations”. Our work protects and enhances water quality, water flow, and community health. We develop projects and programs that focus on the relationship between land, water, shorelines, river valleys and the communities that live near these natural features. TUC is the only national organization fighting to protect and restore water.
- A multipronged approach to managing vegetation to assure effective and efficient vegetation management that is fiscally, environmentally and socially sensible
- integrated pest management program
education and awareness campaign
- A transition goal to move away from toxic herbicides/pesticides to less harmful methods (ex. biological controls, appropriate planting, accepting 'weeds' such as dandelions and looking at the ecological role of plants, etc). Also a principle to try and act with as little harm to the environment and citizens and transparency.
- no cosmetic spraying for weeds such as dandelions
minimal or zero use of toxic chemicals.
awareness and prevention of exposure of pesticides and herbicides to humans, insects and wildlife and other plants.
adopt an environment first protocol that holds long term ecosystem health at its core
- natural methods - 0 use of anything toxic. we cannot compromise on the health of our communities and water shed - especially when cosmetic
- No unnecessary harm to the environment. EDRR is a must. Safety to children, user groups. Public education (eg. schools). By diverse, use all options when managing pests (keeps everyone happy).
- The safest method of control and / or elimination of pests. Natural products where possible and live trapping/mechanical devices for rodents such as gophers, meadow mice/voles. Where natural products are not working and trapping is not applicable, the safest approved pesticide and/or rodenticide product should be used. In the case of rodents, tamper-resistant bait stations should be used.
- Monitoring/surveillance is very important. Early detection allows for a more rapid response and thus could mean a high level of success related to the management of the pest.
- Following provincial and federal regulations. You may be surprised, but every time I visit a city property I see Federal regulations not being followed or even if technically no laws have been broken then poor decision making is at play which may result in harm to non target animals. Consulting with the industry would be a good investment. On the surface the things I see are easily corrected, but knowledge is everything.
- Keeping soils alive! Desertification is a real thing and if we take our soils for granted and continue with pesticides they will become sterile, meaning desertification won't be far behind. Lead by example Calgary!
- Principles of: Best practice, informed practice (i.e. research-based)
Goals: Reduction (vs elimination) of chemical use and support for and implementation of proven methods which support IPM (eg. intelligent irrigation, field rest/rejuvenation/rotation, etc.)
- The City of Calgary should certainly remain committed to the principles of integrated pest management. Most importantly, any actions should be made from a science-based decision

process. This includes the use of pesticides when necessary.

The goal of a municipal pest management program should be to protect common assets (open spaces, natural areas, public buildings) from pests, especially destructive invasive species, and to provide a healthy and safe outdoor environment for all citizens.

- Resilience of the landscape: ie capacity to rebound / recover from biotic (ie pests) and abiotic (eg drought) stressors. The idea that there are ecosystem services available to help us if we don't kill beneficial species or remove key habitat. The idea of harnessing the capacity of nature to help a landscape recover from / adapt to or mitigate these stressors.
- Meet legislated responsibilities under the above mentioned Acts
- Education & Outreach are key components of pest management. Important for prevention as well as educating public on why particular actions need to occur.
- The health of community members, looking for new technologies, engaging community members to help, being more transparent, giving individual opportunities options (other than spray or no spray).
- target species for control that are known to reduce biodiversity and/or interfere with the function of ecosystems (e.g. the contribution healthy riparian areas make to protecting water quality and quantity);
- city-wide program valuing human health minimizing bad effects on soil, water, air and wildlife. least toxic approach to lands management minimizing inputs that are known to and/or could have the potential to harm the health of humans, soil, water, air, pets and wildlife. "bottom-up" approach that focuses on the symbiotic relationship between healthy soils and healthy plants. interdisciplinary approach to includes expertise on health, ecology, science, climate change adaptation, and permaculture.
- The use of safe pesticides based on toxicity and history are acceptable to remove problematic and invasive plant species. I support and appreciate the work that Health Canada do in protecting Canadians.
- Health and safety first, use of resources second, aesthetics last
- Elimination of pesticide use, recognizing the impacts this is having on our environment. Looking to other big(bigger) city(Montreal) that don't use this practice, and the rationale behind this choice. What other environmental ways are being used to control pests.
- I highly recommend incorporating Masanobu Fukuoka's principles of observing and working with natural systems. The entire ecosystem must be considered; 'pests' need to be destigmatized. Work towards allying and supporting the intelligence of the natural world instead of dominating it. Change 'aesthetic' policies on lawns and in parks, it is outdated and harmful. Consider integrated, N-fixing groundcovers and water retaining earthworks instead. No more pesticides!
- Put wildlife, human and pet health first. Apply a Pest Management Program that supports retention and expansion of the tree canopy to meet the long term targets of tree canopy expansion in the MDP.
- I would love to be confident about letting my children play in parks and green spaces and know that harsh chemicals were NOT used when we have so many other methods of pest management which are safe for us and the environment.
- Goal to eliminate pesticide spraying, introduce natural deterrents
- Balance and sustainability.
Non-toxic
- No indiscriminate spraying of toxic substances that will kill the good and the bad pests
- In an ideal world, we wouldn't use pesticides at all. We move as close as we can to this goal by encouraging, recognizing, and celebrating citizens and organisations that take steps towards this



goal. Recognize each positive step; people tune out when they are presented with doom and gloom. Include and collaborate with our cities' compost tea and pollination, and native plant experts. The City has the opportunity to be a leader, educator and incentive provider for alternative to lawns.

- minimize the most toxic invasives, minimize the application of spray-on non-toxic pests,
- The IPMP should first off take an approach that takes into account the health of its users - be they human or animal; the plant communities native to the region and thirdly the nature of invasive species and what can be done to keep the first two healthy and reduce the impact of the third.
- Care must be taken in areas in proximity to YYC Calgary International Airport to avoid attracting birds and other pests. In the past, beetles have been placed near the runways without consultation with the airport authority. It was/is unknown if these beetles could attract birds or other wildlife posing a risk to aviation safety.
- Species specific management to enable biodiversity and intact ecosystems should be the primary guiding principle.
- Practicality and costs. Economics should be the number one criteria. The use of proven safe herbicides should not be avoided.
- Core focus should be on humane/sustainable pest management, and then communicating with the general public that the city has elected to use tools with little to no environmental impact. The program should define Calgary as a leader in sustainable pest management, and should serve as inspiration for homeowners and property contractors to also adopt sustainable practices.
- To ensure we are a beautiful city without pests growing and making our city look like a second class society. We should strive to have the most beautiful city in the world, with beautiful clean communities which include lovely green spaces.
- Low Environmental impact. Natural pest control methods. Ensuring the health of the environment and the animals and people that live/use the spaces.
- Eco friendly pest control. Animal safety.
- Science based, using modern technologies including effective pesticides and bio pesticides.
- Canadians that they have a role to play in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species in Canada, including the responsibility to report any known or suspected new plant pest. Plant pests can include: invasive plants, weed seeds, insects, pathogens and molluscs. Importance of how movement and activities can spread pests to new areas (movement of firewood, not washing boats properly, etc.)
- How to identify signs of pest presence/activity. Who to contact City, Province, Federal
- Control of invasive species, noxious and prohibited noxious weeds should be a goal.
- Open and transparent process; open data; public engagement; leadership principles; intent of program; approach to decision making; solution based.
- Designing pest management with stormwater reuse in mind. Low chemical solutions
- Effectiveness
- Taxpayers input always!
- Environmental responsibility. Eradication or control of invasive species
- Safety, cost, practicality
- Using the right tools at the right time. Look for precision and integration in your approach. Rotate the tools you use to reduce the risks of resistance. Ensure proper training, use good record-keeping, ensure safety in all aspects of the approach used.
- Decisions on the use of all pest-management solutions should be evidence-based. CropLife Canada strongly recommends the City of Calgary maintain an approach to pesticide use that relies solely upon the expertise of Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) as Canada's

competent authority to determine their safety and their recommended use. Only products that meet strict human and animal health and environmental standards are registered by PMRA for use or sale in Canada.

- Wide range of effective products, safe usage.talking to people who live in communities.
- Prohibition, Surveillance, Management
- Following the Weed Act and Regulations, EDRR program, sensitivity to neighbouring jurisdictions (don't spread weeds to your neighbours).
- A sustainable land management program that values, first and foremost, human health thereby minimizing deleterious effects on soil, water, air and wildlife.
A least toxic approach to landscape management incorporating the Precautionary Principle that minimizes inputs that are known to and/or could have the potential to harm the health of humans, soil, water, air, pets and wildlife.
A "bottom-up" approach that focuses on the symbiotic relationship between healthy soils and healthy plants.
- Severe reduction of the use of synthetic pesticides. Excessive amounts are used by untrained personnel.
- Reduce chemical use. Continue programs like goat grazing for weed control.
- Permaculture is a way of engaging with the environment differently and working with nature and not against it. It's time our communities started learning what happens in nature and how it functions without the need of pesticides coexisting in harmony. It's people who disrupt the flow with their misguided understandings and unreasonable expectations. If we implement permaculture we can coexist with nature and not spend terrible amounts of money, resources or risk the health of the public.
- identify risk to health of the pest
minimal use of biocides - last resort
benign methods including mechanical means where feasible
community engagement and education on risks of chronic use of chemicals (endocrine disruption, cancers, neurological conditions..)
- Do something about all of the dandelions. The parks in my neighborhood are overrun with weeds. Mow more often and water them.
- No cosmetic pesticide/herbicide use
- Some municipalities have decided to adopt organic practices. This creates a resilient eco-system in which landscapes have fewer issues - pesticides damage the soil and create conditions where weeds will flourish over plants we generally desire. Pesticides persist much longer than the labels on products indicate and have multiple negative impacts. The focus should be on enhancing and creating what you want rather than on what you don't want. Analysis should always include if you need turf.
- These are adapted from <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-management-planning/principles-of-pest-management>
 1. Demonstrate pest management as integral to the [environmental, social, economic, ...] health of the city and its citizens.
 2. Create public awareness and opportunities for action across the city.
 3. Consult and partner with...
 4. Plan for pest management goals and targets that [align with city goals and targets] ...
 5. Monitor...



- Use least toxic chemicals approach to landscape. A sustainable program that values human health first by minimizing soil deleterious effect on water, air and wild life. Compliance and transparency under any program name.
- To stop using pesticides from both a health perspective and environmental perspective.
- Not for cosmetic use. Signs well places when done
- Citizens health must come first along with eco-friendly, sustainability
Top expertise training/consulting must be provided to IPM to help achieve natural/safer alternatives to pesticides...
- IPM to be accountable, transparent, & report to the public their status/goals on reducing toxic chemicals via a consolidated reporting/tracking system
- IPM to include roadways/major public parks/attractions (i.e.Heritage Park,etc) in their goals, requirements, safety measures, sustainability plans & system
- That the management of pest species will not be to the detriment of our native species. That only in very specific circumstances will native species be treated as a pest. That the methods used shall not represent a health risk to humans.
- To reduce pesticide use for destructive insects to an absolute minimum. To stop using herbicides completely for cosmetic uses (e.g. dandelions). To use other methods to remove invasive species, e.g., selective grazing by sheep or goats, volunteer and employee-led weed pulling. To educate the public on the health and environmental issues with Roundup and other pesticides for cosmetic purposes. Ultimately, to ban their uses for all cosmetic uses within Calgary.
- To be toxic free.
- Aiming to minimize the impact of pests while respecting environmental and health of Calgary's citizens. Ban glyphosate and adopt alternative weed control measures that have proven effective in other jurisdictions.
- 1:Valuing citizen and environmental health as a top priority, above aesthetics
2:Ensuring easy access to a record of the city's pest management activities, both past and planned, that contains important information such as which materials were/will be used, where and when.
3: The reduction and elimination of pesticides and toxic chemicals in the city
4:City-wide long-term consistency in the above principles, to ensure accurate comprehension of the records by citizens
 - o 1) Public education. The public has adopted, over time, an idea that using toxic chemicals to suppress weeds is an appropriate response to an artificial problem, without considering risks to health. The city has the ability to change this perception if it wants to, emphasizing health over arbitrary aesthetics
 - 2) Alternatives to pesticides. Rather than trying to suppress weeds on soil ill-suited for anything else, find hardier groundcover alternatives to grass, and/or improve soil quality.
- Complete removal or if that is not possible minimal use of all chemicals. Preference is for natural controls, biological controls, etc.
- An IPM Plan must be flexible, based on pest problem thresholds, efficiencies, efficacy, economic viability and the availability of new technology. It should be based on science and best management practices, including, the judicious use of pest control products. Pest management thresholds should be established based on the desired outcome standard. Choice and use of pest control products should be based on compliance with the federal Pest Control Products Act and the provincial regulations.
- Health of the citizens; of the air, water and soil; landscape; and ecosystems
Resilient, non-toxic vegetated areas for enjoyment, healthy ecosystems, soil stability, water quality

and quantity, natural cooling, etc.

Hazard recognition that pesticides used by The City kill or harm many species and are hazardous to humans. Pesticides are especially harmful to the foetus and children, fertile couples and people with compromised health. ...

- Principles and Goals: Non-toxic, non-carcinogenic and tested for human safety methods only to be used for pest control.
- Principle: invasive species displace native species, and as such should be removed from the ecosystem.
Principle: invasive species should never be relocated as this could displace other native species.
Principle: invasive species are not at risk, and therefore should not be held in captivity.
- Effective Pest management should meet various communities expectations. Honour their requests. The pests should be treated before they break out to be effective not when they go to seed and spread.

Timely Applied and result focused

- CAPE's concerns are with adverse human health impacts associated with the use of toxic pesticides, so we would urge that human health be prioritized in making decisions about pesticide use; that a precautionary approach be adopted in any pest management program; and that disclosure and transparency be integral to operation and reporting.
- Use as little chemicals as possible
Reconsider what is really a "pest" Inconvenience does not equal a pest...
- Education on release of invasive aquatic species (eg. goldfish) into City waterways (creeks and storm ponds). Inventory and mapping.
- Equal treatment for all communities. The city centre parks should not have enhanced dandelion and thistle etc spraying over othe community parks. Grad should be watered and fertilized. To help combat weeds. A strong heathy turf will help to control weeds along with weed spraying. I understand that the city claims that dandelions are not a weed. If this is true the city should change that designation. Dandelions are weeds.
- Principle: Pests should be reduced / eradicated to the extent practical and affordable based on the City Budget.
Goal: Calgary should be a beautiful and pest-free place to live.

4. How should The City engage Calgarians to manage pests in their communities?

- All media/ venues have audiences of value to reach
- Education through web documents, social media, the inclusion of IPM principles and practices summary with documentation distributed for recycling or other municipal programs.
- Use Engage. Organize volunteer events. Raise taxes.
- Community meetings, media information on what the city doing to solve problem.
- I think you should leave it to the professionals
- a reporting system to identify problems. (not a no spray bitch line)
- Signs, radio interviews, website
- Encourage use of a "complimentary" system.
- Education through community organizations, businesses and direct action campaigns targeting specific species and problem areas.
- Online education along with partnering with trade associations such as The Canadian Pest Management Association, the Pest Management Association of Alberta, Alberta Environment and

the Pest Management Regulatory Agency to help with an guide pest concerns and control strategies.

- Consultation should be based on a combination of invited focus groups and general input but balance in knowledge and understanding needs to be considered.
- Provide science-based information on the risks associated with pest management practices, where applicable (e.g. human health, pet health, potential impact on pollinators, waterways, etc.) and potential risks associated with NOT controlling some pests (e.g. giant hogweed). Info on some low-risk methods for controlling common residential pests (like dandelions). Get the community involved - maybe "weed pulling" days, information workshops, free water-wise native plant seeds for gardens, etc.
- Provide information on alternatives to chemical controls (including removing standing water, manually picking weeds before they seed, etc etc) and how to identify higher risk pests.
- If the land is owned by the city it is the city's responsibility to maintain it. That's why we pay taxes. The general public is not educated enough to act responsibly and use the correct treatment for different species.
- educate home owners on preventive rodent control
- The City should be transparent and let residents know they are managing weeds in a integrated way. Oftentimes the most effective (cost and time) control measure includes the use of herbicide. The City should educate residents on the products they are using as well as letting people know why they are using them. If an infestation is found early generally a small amount of product can be used and the maintenance throughout the year will be low
- Education on what is being managed and why it is important.
- By affording citizens appropriate and safe opportunities to help manage pests in a variety of manners.
- Through social media, community center talks, community "weed pulls"
- Open houses
- User group surveys
- Encourage appropriate labelled use of herbicides or use of a certified pesticide applicator. Maintain a healthy lawn with water and fertility to out compete weeds.
- Community based forums where directly engage people who are opposed to herbicides to learn more about the detrimental effects of invasives left unchecked.
- Social media, bold signs, signs, community newsletter/social media.
- Not my call. Health should be involved.
- Educating citizens about what is a real pest vs an aesthetic nuisance is key. Also, residents need to really understand about the issues around feeding wildlife (whether they're doing it intentionally or not such as through bird feeders, pet food, or other indirect methods).
- encourage cats catch mice. not to be on a leash its unnatural. no fine for a unlicensed cat.
- -Understand specific communities concerns and take immediate action before it is too late and pest take over lawns or trees.
- Encourage them to help them pull invasive weeds. Ask them what they think of current city policy which lags far behind other large cities in Canada and many provinces, which have enacted pesticide bans, none have been revoked. Are they ready to join the majority of Canadians in changing their perspective?
- The city should listen, and should come up with a plan that doesn't just deal with today, but with a gradual reduction over time.



- Ask for ideas. Frequently publicize photos of invasive weeds which people can then help out to eradicate while out in the community. Let people know about other ways to help manage pests in their community.
- With an understanding of how ecosystems work. By understanding there is no such thing as a pest only a system out of balance.
- Signs in parks
- Look to provinces (Quebec) and municipalities (HRM) that have gone through the process to evaluate what works in terms of public engagement, and what does not.
Provide citizens with a "white list" of permitted, least-toxic pesticides to be used on residential properties
- Only really harmful weeds and pests must be clearly defined and then teach the public that cosmetic use of pesticides is more harmful and costly than dandelions. If there is not harm posed by certain weeds then the city's policy is not to spray. Adopt new methods of looking after turf and parks and let the public know.
- Teach why weeding is necessary and important for the environment
Teach weed Identification
Teach how to weed and deadhead weeds before they go to seed.
Teach pest management in schools and to homeowners and businesses
Enforce pest management of private and commercial property
- Education -- as to why they should not buy pesticides and herbicides.
- 1. Encourage communities to develop healthy soils and functional habitats that support local biodiversity.
2. Increase minimum top soil requirements from 100mm to 400mm in new developments and re-development in established communities.
3. Provide incentives for purchasing climatic and soil appropriate vegetation, mulch and compost (free of pesticide residues).
4. Provide citizens with a "white list" of permitted, least-toxic pesticides to be used on residential properties such as Classification
- have education material for residents as they report or communicate with city re a pest, then provide practical advice to deter pests and provide an environment that will promote pest free living.
- I totally agree with the principals and goals outlined in the email
- Consultations such as this survey, are a good way to receive input from Calgarians on how to manage pests in their communities. However, I think it is ultimately up to the City of Calgary to decide what is best for each community and I think it is critical that the City still use an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach across the City. IPM is a truly holistic approach to managing weeds that makes use of all available cultural, biological, chemical and mechanical methods.
- Creating a trade fair and include pest control
- Go to Communities with education programmes, ie be PROACTIVE and educative. Present engagements are too brief, there is no follow up and staff are patronizing rather than being actually involved with members of the public. The experience in our community was like these comments and we are still wallowing in weeds. Change the methods.
Make more use of social media in an engaging way to stimulate more conversations about the subject
- There needs to be some sort of incentive or people won't care.
- Our national education program, Yellow Fish Road program links learning to action to prevention storm water pollution. We promote:



Good housekeeping practices- use chemicals at the Right time, Right place and Right amount
 Natural Alternatives- top soil /compost (fertilizer), weed pulls (herbicide), invite insect predators (pesticide), bat boxes/bird houses, ladybugs, ponds with dragonflies/frogs.

Low Impact Development- bioswales, rooftop/rain gardens, rain barrels, wetlands

Balance in nature

- Increased extension events and awareness campaigns as well as a weed and pest inspector program that engages Calgarians one on one
- public awareness education campaigns
- This is sooo tricky. I would love to see them work with health care professionals and environmental scientists to be able to help citizens understand the value in an IPM approach with a reduction in use of highly toxic or persistent pesticides/herbicides/rodenticides/fungicides as much as possible.
- educate City and Calgarians on hazards and risk associated with various forms of pest management programs; present innovative alternatives tested by other cities in similar climates
- education - how to avoid pests with integrated management systems, how to appreciate pests ie use your dandelions...
- Through schools. Maybe a prize goes to best public engagement idea. As well as, some public recognition through media. Most parents are too busy to be bothered but parents are always interested in their children.
- The first step in any type of pest management is cleanliness, whether it be inside or outside. This would include the proper disposal of waste, the elimination of exterior harbourage areas, proper upkeep of private land. Once this has been done, homeowners should proceed with pest elimination safely, often requiring professional assistance.
- Outreach and general public engagement is crucial for a successful monitoring program. Social media, outreach in various events and information available on the City website are good ways to provide information to the public and get them to support actions being taken by the City.
- I would probably suggest breaking down communication to specific neighborhoods. You will probably find one pest is more prevalent in one part of Calgary verses another. A large focus on education, including how people can contribute to minimize problems.
- Employ entomologists or garden speakers who understand the problem well to do public info sessions. Get these specialists on TV in the newspapers, etc.
- Educate, educate, educate.
- Most use of pesticides in cities is in private homes and gardens. Public education about alternatives and the benefits of insects (predators, pollinators, parasitoids) will go a long way towards reducing pesticide usage, exposure and misapplication throughout the province.
 Public education regarding the signs and symptoms of invasive species (eg. emerald ash borer, Dutch elm disease) is vital in the effort to detect new infestations early enough that it is possible to eradicate introductions.
- Information sharing and outreach. Let them know what they can do to help in areas such as monitoring: Citizen science (eyes on the ground?). Raising awareness about the hidden costs associated with, for example, maintaining a standard of weed-free playing fields or lawns. Explanations about how the choices they make in managing pests in their own backyards can impact (for good or ill) the City's efforts on public lands.
 - Through information and awareness programs
 - development of a comprehensive pest management plan
- In as many ways as possible ... online, TV, radio, print, tradeshow/environmental events, youth programming etc. Partnerships can be made with many organizations (like the AIS program).

- Public campaigns, CBC radio, posters in libraries, signs on busy roadways.
- through education about why certain species are targeted and others are not; through education about how invasive species (including aquatics) are spread and how we can avoid doing this; through engaging with businesses selling plants (including box stores) so they do not sell invasive species; through encouraging volunteer stewardship of natural areas e.g. restoring Adopt-a-Park program; educate people on how to live with 'troublesome' wildlife (eg coyotes) rather than demand their control
- Act as role model for citizens by eliminating the cosmetic use of pesticides in the City (Mayor Nenshi and former Councillor Brian Pincott confirmed at Council that the City uses pesticides for cosmetic purposes in 2017). planting of native species; climate adaptive irrigation and efficiency; waste reduction; green purchasing; and outdoor demonstration-teaching environments. Alternative, least-toxic approaches become the norm in landscape management.
- A small sign a few days before and a few days after is fine. A web link would be a good idea. One strange thing I have noticed time and time again is that the signs are left for many months after the application. This is a detrimental act to not remove the signs in a timely manor.
- Door to door leaflets (on compostable paper) that describe what plants/animals/insects are considered pests and what homeowners/renters/active citizens can do about them (also why they are considered pests)
- Have city hall meetings surrounding when and if the pest control is going to occur.
- Provide information on how that 'pest' is trying to correct a human dominated system. For example, dandelions (and other 'weeds') have long taproots that are working to draw nutrients up and decompact soil. They are the first food for bees. They are edible. Educate while we go through the awkward transition back to nature.
- Integrate pest management education with Neighborhoods program. Hire summer students to accompany arborists working on boulevard trees - provide health assessments to homeowners on public & private trees - how to improve health without relying on pesticides, replacing with pest resistant varieties. When applications for infill DP is received, review tree health. Urban forest is private & public - pests don't distinguish. Organize community weed pulls, reseeding with native species in parks.
- Engage the community through better direct communication with community associations.
- Online education
- I do like the goat initiative! I also think backyard chicken bylaws should change
- On a case by case basis
- Alternative lawn options such as fescue and clover mixes. Encouraging Calgarians to plant some veggftheir gardens in their front yards. I know that goat herds were used in one or two parks in 2015-2017(not sure which years) and why not begin a new department and create jobs for people to herd and care for flocks of goats or sheep as they manage large green spaces. I think we should also be applying compost teas to our green spaces. Could we offer some sort of incentive, even just recognition t
- In one municipality I lived in there were local days for hand -pest control, they can be hard to organize and I really appreciated how people become more responsible for local spaces after the events.
- This survey is a good start, however one could also do a community engagement whereby a discussion is held to hear the views.
- The airport authority should be directly consulted on biological controls in the AVPA.

- Education about the role these species play in the environment and how they can benefit or harm the ecosystem. And in some cases, education on why we need to coexist despite some potential challenges that coexistence may cause.
- Explain the use of herbicides to keep playfields and parks in good condition is the most sensible, safe and economical means to do the job and get satisfactory results.
- By partnering with organizations that are already working with community audiences, the City can reach community members and contribute to conversations that are already ongoing. City team members should leverage existing engagement channels, and also seek out new channels to connect with Calgarians. Citizens respond well to demonstrations - just think of the popularity of "unboxing" videos on YouTube, and think how can we make an unboxing-type video for pest management.....
- The City certainly doesn't seem too interested in the fact that the majority of Calgarians do not like dandelion's infesting our green spaces and parks. Perhaps you should survey the community and act on the feedback of the community.
- Informational flyers, newspaper ads, tv ads.
- Educate on safe use and benefits.
- Educate the kids in schools, get them involved. Posters about what to look for, who to contact, how to identify. Information on different levels of programs, city vs province vs federal. Information at tradeshow, etc. CFIA may be able to provide brochures. Social Media is a great platform.
- Education is very important however sometimes enforcement is needed.
- Public education; open data; notification process; feedback mechanism
- Consult experts and do what's decided to be best. Minimal engagement.
- Listen to their complaints
- Discuss plans well in advance of any implementation. EX: The city several years ago killing Richardson Ground Squirrels with poison without taking the time to evaluate the probabilities which in turn killed coyotes, foxes, raptors and pets!
- communication
- Through the community associations representing that neighbourhood. Bulletin boards. Social media.
- Use all the modern tools of social and traditional media.
- The City of Calgary should focus on public education as its primary engagement tool to raise Calgarians' awareness of the value of pest management to achieve societal and environmental goals as well as to ensure responsible handling, use and disposal of chemicals, including pesticides. Citizens deserve science-supported information that provides assurance that these products can be safely used to protect the green spaces in their communities from pests and weeds for everyone's benefit.
- Going out to community and talking to people affected, not lecturing on what they have as flavour of the year.
- Education about the economic, environmental social impact of invasive pests, This can be done by social media.
- Education campaign and enforcement.
- Encourage communities to develop healthy soils & functional habitats
Increase minimum top soil requirements from 400mm
Provide incentives for purchasing climatic & soil appropriate vegetation, mulch and compost (free of pesticide residues).
Provide citizens w/ "white list" of permitted, least-toxic pesticides



Encourage communities to develop healthy soils & functional habitats-support local biodiversity
Community planning/landscape design based on ecologic principles

Low impact develop

- procedures with the least environmental impact
- Provide education on options.
- They should be educating the public and showing these theories through example. Implement permaculture and show how well it works and how easy it is, how affordable it is and how beautiful it really is.
- identify key pest issues in their community
provide science-based information on risk and benefit profiles and the precautionary principle (eg. mixtures of chemical exposures in our homes and environment)
explore all options
engage the community in participating in solutions eg adopt a park,
- 311?
- Look at creating a protocol that does not include pesticides- create a "white" list of less harmful/organic pesticides. For example steam or a weed torch can be used on a driveway so pesticides do not end up in the watershed. Plant more native perennials in areas where turf is not needed. Create a program for a business to grow vegs on citizens properties to share produce/grow local food/create jobs etc.
- "Employ 'crisis communication plans' but de-emphasize 'crisis' and emphasize 'opportunity'; act incrementally, which is also a better long-term approach." (Einsiedel, 2016)
I was discussing this challenge with colleagues this past week, and realized how difficult engagement will be: one person had bumble bees living under her driveway and she had no idea what to do. Bumble bees are not a pest, and I wondered to myself if she could ever be convinced. Pest management strategy + beneficials.
- Encourage communities to develop healthy soils and functional habitats to support local biodiversity.
- Use alternative methods that don't rely on chemicals.
- Eliminate unnecessary pesticide spraying
- City should:
Provide a list of non-toxic alternatives/least toxic pesticides to be used on residential properties & demonstrate such practices themselves
Create a new BYLAW to protect citizens from those who use pesticides/herbicides on residential/public properties illegally/unsafely i.e. drift/insufficient signage/runoff
Create more Pesticide-Free Parks
Provide an emergency phone no. to report pesticide spraying emergencies (as 311 does not work for this) & make IPM/Parks phone nos. public
- A presence in community events, community newsletters, garden centres, news releases, info stands in well used parks
- Education programs that help people understand how to control dandelions (or accept them!), to create habitat in their gardens for migratory and resident birds, bumblebees and butterflies and other insects. I think many people are not aware of the long-term, subtle effects of these pesticides on human health, natural environment, on pets (I am a cancer survivor). To consider reducing the amount of high-maintenance lawn (high water needs), create gardens that absorb rain water, reduce flooding.
- Through eco friendly health focused communication considering the children, immunocompromised etc communities in our city.

- Education campaigns via social media or community center events to learn about effective pest management
- For individuals, if the city were to set up a comprehensive, useful guide on how one could manage pests independently, while highlighting which practices are the least toxic (e.g. a white list of permitted pesticides) out of the provided options, then Calgarians would use the resource for its helpfulness. City-wide, the city can set an example by eliminating cosmetic pesticides, reducing overall pesticide usage to zero.
- Emphasize human health over arbitrary aesthetic values. For personal lawncare, emphasize the importance of good quality soil in maintenance of healthy lawns and gardens over the use of poisons to suppress unwanted weeds. Change perception - the public has been sold an artificial idea that 'dandelions are bad'. This perception can be changed, as demonstrated in other municipalities around the country, to place higher value on health, and health-risk reduction.
- Questionnaires, town hall style meetings/panel discussions to educate and solicit feedback from the public.
- The IPM Plan should include a clear communication plan for the variety of pest management activities that take place on behalf of its citizens. Calgarians should be confident the decision-making process is transparent, timely, and based on accurate, science-based information. Otherwise, public concerns can escalate. Communication may depend on the scope and specifics of the activity, and any action that should be taken by the community itself as part of an effective pest management program.
- Be positive - focus on growing desired species that are native and resilient, that support healthy ecosystems
Model change with low-maintenance, hardy groundcovers, and maximization of treed and wilder areas
Partner with community organizations and gardeners.
Publicize and offer incentives (e.g. bargain seed, compost, plants, tools) for schools, community gathering places, institutions
Track, publicize and reward successes
See Coalition for Healthy Calgary recommendations of community group
- With elimination using traps, and firearms.
- being an enhanced landscape community our residents have been very vocal on controlling the weeds, thistles, dandelions and the voles/moles that dig up our green spaces. They are also very vocal about the weeds that grow out of the cracks in our medians and islands. We are trying to write small articles in our newsletters how our residents can help control these areas.
The City might want to send articles to the community newsletters, do open houses, print a brochure for City wide circulation
- We encourage the City to undertake public education on the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides and actively promote alternative practices. Like jurisdictions elsewhere in Canada, the City should enact a bylaw to prohibit the use of toxic pesticides for cosmetic purposes, applying to private property as well as City-owned property.
- Offer opportunity to volunteer in newsletters
- Social media, signage (temporary or permanent) in high use/risk areas, focussed flyer hand outs (eg. if goldfish have been identified within a specific community)
- Through their community associations. Through their Enhanced landscaping teams (if that community has an enhanced landscaping program)

- The City should engage Calgarians through their community associations because those groups represent a majority of homeowners and can act best as a conduit between the city and the homeowners.

5. Regarding pest management, what information should The City make publicly available?

- "Species of concern and why they matter to Calgarians.
- Weed Control Act species, Ag Pest Act species and Fisheries Alberta Act species have priority but Calgary may have others of concern."
- Pest species targeted, invasive species being monitored or surveilled for, threshold levels that initiate action (preventative or remedial), prevention, mitigation and remedial methods employed, risk of use of methods, benefits of the plan.
- All of it
- Resource information with advance information that city is reviewing early in the new year on what their plans based on info from prior year problems managing pest problems in all or certain communities
- I think you should leave it to the professionals
- what, why and when chemical controls are going to be used.
- "Anything that could pose a risk to human or animal health (e.g. chemicals used in dog parks).
- The strategy for dealing with pest management
- How the city deals with specific pest species
- I don't see why all information wouldn't be publicly available"
- 100% transparent.
- "Simply educate citizens about the invasive species threatening our native ecosystem.
- Education must be well-planned to specifically target citizen groups who might offer the greatest help in dealing with a pest problem. i.e. Garden and plant enthusiasts, park users, recreational groups, youth groups, schools."
- Fact sheets on the common structural and vertebrate pests along with IPM strategies for helping control these pests. IPM for most pests should include environmental recommendations to help reduce pest populations by removing the conditions which help these pests flourish.
- You should share your goals, strategy, process and tools. You should be open about your practices and confident in your decisions. You should preach and practice proper IPM based in science.
- "What control agents or methods are used by the City, in what amounts, and in what locations - e.g. the 2016 City of Calgary Pesticide Use report but for every year.
- The toxicity rating/class of chemical control agents currently being used.
- Alternative pest control management options that are available, and how the City is utilizing them.
- Information on how the public safety and watershed health are being considered in the City's IPM Plan."
- I think the information that is currently available is appropriate: The IRM plan, report on pesticide use and strategies that the City uses.

- I'm not sure what there is to hide?
- Preventive rodent control options
- All of it - But make sure the info is credible, accurate and not biased.
- Target and treatment information as well as estimated timing of treatment and any safety instructions.
- " --The impact of various invasive species on the economics, environment and livability of the City.
- --various appropriate tools to help control these pests and individuals, land owners and community members
- --specific initiatives designed at controlling or eliminating pests, from one-off ""Pest Parties"" to multi-year pest management participatory programs."
- "Threads to other organizations such as AISC, PVMA, AB Agriculture.
- Summer trade show booths"
- "Methods for managing pests.
- Effectiveness of pest management methods used."
- problem areas
- All herbicides info msds. Weed survey information online.
- Notice that a product has been used.
- What pest is being controlled, what is being used to control it, when it is being controlled and why.
- Clear information about when applications are occurring, what pesticide and what is the target organism
- The City should be transparent about what actions they undertake for each pest/nuisance if any and report the costs of each major pest control initiative.
- the exact name of pesticides used so that the individual can decide to not walk their pet or not go to that park. This is also important concerning chlorine as some people cannot be in chlorine. are there salt water pools available.?
- " -Have a website where the city is open about what is applying and why, with links to Health Canada so people have reliable sources to consult.
- -Let people know about what has been sprayed, however I have noticed in my community, Silverado, that the signs stay up for a very long time after they have sprayed. I checked the glyphosate label from Monsanto and noticed that people only need to stay away until sprays have dried, so there is not need to scare people with irrelevant sites after 1 week."
- Exact quantities of pesticide applied to its grounds. Our experience in trying to establish this has been frustrating.
- When, where, what, why. When they are spraying. Where. What chemicals they are spraying. Why chemicals are necessary and not other alternatives.
- What chemicals have and continue to be applied in parks and natural areas and dangers of such chemicals to health of people and animals.
- All. Should include monitoring of natural predators. Monitoring data of soil tests, water tests in collaboration with province.



- How many chemicals they have used, how little that has been achieved, the mistakes the City has made like planting invasives like Caragana, and admitting the futility of spraying for dandelions.
- "1. Provide the history of pesticide use by the City over the past 2-3 decades, and the principles that have guided that use, include:
 - pesticides used, amounts, intensity of use, targets, and locations (wind, temperature and relative humidity) including explanations for the increase or decrease of pesticides used;
 - in-depth information on pilot projects, including descriptions, targets, analysis, evaluation and contribution to sustainable least-toxic approaches to land management, and"
- Everything. This should be transparent and city-wide. Everyone and every ward should be treated equally. The City should have nothing to hide. Right now it looks like they do and I'm sure that this outdated policy causes more harm and good. Not to mention it costs a great deal and is harming human health.
- Knowledge about noxious weeds so people don't inadvertently spread them, like they are doing now.
- All the research showing that pests do not attack healthy plants
- "1. pesticides used, amounts, intensity of use, targets, and locations (wind, temperature and relative humidity) including explanations for the increase or decrease of pesticides used;

2. in-depth information on pilot projects, including descriptions, targets, analysis, evaluation and contribution to sustainable least-toxic approaches to land management, and reasons for success or failure and;"
- Only advice that comes from educational organization's (such as research departments of University) sources or non invested members.
- pesticides used, when applied, how long they are present in the landscape, pilot project information, alternative management, known concerns/side effects
- The City already does a good job letting the public know how it is controlling pests (e.g., goats for biological control of weeds, herbicide spraying for weeds or insecticide spraying for insect pests). However, I think the City could do a better job of taking signs down faster after pesticide spraying. Often signs are left up too long and it creates unnecessary anxiety for residents. Signs only need to be up as long as the re-entry intervals for people and pets on the pesticide labels.
- On city website if they put anything about common insect pests, if not there.
- "Types of pesticides with positive and negative information.
- Large photos of noxious, invasive weeds for positive I.d. made available to all community associations, middle and high schools. Presently these are not clear enough.
- How to get goats in our communities? Information insufficient about this successful strategy!"
- Everything. Full transparency.
- "Let the public be aware:
 - The harmful effects of pesticides to the young and old
 - Licensing or certification for the use of certain chemicals
 - Promotion of natural alternatives to chemical use
 - Practice by example, with demonstration gardens (Loughheed House)
 - Encourage the use of native plant species, less non-native grass (Inglewood Bird Sanctuary)

- Promote rock gardens that trap and retrain moisture (Reader Rock Garden)"
- A third party information that specializes in Weeds and Pests i.e. Alberta Invasive Species Council.
- complete transparency prevents misconceptions about product choices and management plans especially if they are unfavorable.
- I love the pesticide use report, and would like to see the same for herbicides/fungicides, along with quantity/volumes used. At the same time highlighting other forms of IPM (yeah, the goats, epic! But also things like companion planting, planting hardy plants, accepting dandelions, etc.). Here is an article looking at glyphosphate
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969717330279>
- Well researched, up-to-date information on the hazards and risk of various pest management programs. studies done into human and ecosystem health, including wildlife, plants and insects.
- Dangers of using toxic chemicals and reasons why we are not going to do that anymore - despite people complaining they don't like the look of dandelions or are annoyed by buzzing insects
- Possible loses (financial, resources, environment, etc). Zebra mussels is a good example of send \$1,000,000 a year being proactive or \$91,000,000 a year managing the problem as it is in Ontario. Check AISC for material, they are doing a great job.
- Notify the public prior to treatment of type of treatment, product(s) that will be used, after treatment safety concerns and posting notice once area has been treated. Notice should include all the aforementioned information, including time/date of service.
- Fact sheets with pictures are good tools to make the public aware of what they need to look for and why. Surveillance techniques could also be described. Another important aspect is diagnostics. Public needs to know who to contact when they find a suspect of a species of concern.
- The city should make available the type of wildlife in an area and the population numbers, interesting facts. Sterilizing the neighbourhood may be good for some folks, but finding ways to live with whats around is a better solution. Explaining threshold limits and economic damage in simple terms will allow people to understand when action will be taken and what it may look like.
- That when we use pesticides it kills the whole team- that is, the "pests" but also the predator bugs, which means the birds have less food. We are then encouraged to use more pesticides (since the natural defences have been killed) and our own quality of life diminishes as well as the quality of the food we eat.
- Any that is requested and any that could be potentially beneficial to both citizens and municipal turf managers. Our practices should be transparent and therefore defensible.
- "Results of monitoring programs; extension information on common pests; general information on programs undertaken by the City.
- The types and amounts of pesticides used each year should also be reported, as well as locations where practically possible.
- Pesticides used by non-City entities on City property should also be tracked and reported (eg. developers, contractors)"



- Information to help citizens recognize invasive alien pests and report on them; practical solutions for avoiding or overcoming pest problems in home owners' landscapes; information about the steps which the City is taking to manage pests in city controlled lands, and what products or other IPM solutions are being used, when and why.
- " - information should be available on the City website and also in the location where any pest control activities are taking place
 - communicate all legislated obligations"
- As much as possible! The more informed the [public] is on issues and potential impacts the more understanding they are when it comes to response activities. A call to action is important as well ... what can the public do!
- When, where and how much herbicides and pesticides are being sprayed, why they are being sprayed, what chemicals they are using, and what risks the public have with exposure - long term and short term.
- why certain species are targeted (the harm that they do); why certain species are NOT targeted; how invasive species are spread and how to prevent this; if people are encouraged to report certain invasive species a personal response as to action taken by the City
- "pesticides used, amounts, intensity of use, targets, and locations (wind, temperature and relative humidity) including explanations for the increase or decrease of pesticides used;
- in-depth information on pilot projects, including descriptions, targets, analysis, evaluation and contribution to sustainable least-toxic approaches to land management, and reasons for success or failure and; digitization of historical pesticide inventory and usage and electronic recording of current inventory"
- The product it is using and a link to indicate further information to help ease the concerns of local residents. Showing the products are safe.
- All of it. Citizens should know what products are intended to be used, what have been used, when the products are being used etc. Also, the cost of such products and the comparison study that has looked into the cost of other alternative management products.
- Provide fair warning to when the pest management is going to happen and the process to bring concern forward prior to the application of pesticides.
- All information and why you use it.
- What/how much is being applied to boulevards and parks in your neighbourhood. The classification (health risks) of these pesticides. Educate and give residents options regarding the use, pros, cons of pesticides to be used. An annual report to Calgarians describing serious pest issues in that year, total amount, type & classification of pesticides, actual use relative to targets for reduction of most harmful pesticides, alternate methods of pest control & the effectiveness of these measures.
- Harmful chemicals used as well as why the decision was made to use chemicals vs. Natural methods.
- Everything
- Type of chemicals being used



- Alternative ideas for front and back yards - nature-scraping and permaculture yards. Education on healthy and safe methods of growing lush lawn. Offer sessions, free to the public, with compost tea experts, links and contacts to these organisations, offer alternative lawn mix seed packages. More info. animal herds in our parks. More information signs could be provided to organisations that use alternative methods of pest control such as community gardens or private citizens.
- Reasonable warning about application times and information about the type of control applied or used, any biological control should also be used providing complete information.
- And all chemicals used, as well as other means and methods employed.
- Continue to use online mapping
- The management plan for each species should be made available to the public. If there are certain pilot projects with a plan that varies from the overall management plan for that species, this information should be made available as well.
- The truth about herbicides - they are the most economical and safe way to protect our playfields and parks. Registered products have not been found to cause adverse side effects when used properly.
- Green Calgary believes in transparency - let's discuss the types of pests, their concentrations in the city, and what tools are being used to manage them. Let's discuss the effectiveness of each tool, as well as the costs and environmental impacts.
- What they are doing to control pests and why they refuse to deal with dandelions in public areas, medians, parks and sidewalks.
- Types of methods used, including any sprays, etc.
- The impact the pest control has on other insects such as bees and/or domestic animals, as well as human air quality and long term side effects such as cancer causing.
- "Anything that is available on the inspection.gc.ca website regarding movement of firewood, invasive alien species, signs to look for, where to report findings, etc.
- <http://inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-pests-invasive-species/eng/1299168913252/1299168989280>"
- The Alberta Invasive Species Council has some great information created for the public.
- Information relevant to citizens; data, programs, best practices, why we do what we do, provincial legislation, etc.
- Bare minimum
- All of it.
- The safety of the product intended. Basically the pros and cons.
- what are invasive species and environmentally responsible control processes
- Types of toxins in the pest management methods being used and how it could pose a risk to high risk groups, such as children, seniors, pets, people with allergies
- Transparency is the expectation today, but there needs to be effective plain language explanations of how and why decisions were made, and understandable explanations of how a balance between maximum efficacy and efficiency compared to maximum safety for all will be achieved.
- An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) should be developed and made available that includes information on the importance of green spaces to a healthy city environment with a high-level breakdown of maintenance costs, including the targeted use of federally-approved pesticides to

control insects and weeds with potential to negatively impact human health and the environment. Ten years ago the City assessed the impact of banning pesticide use on public lands. These costs remain relevant today.

- All good and all negative in order for informed decisions.
- Pictures of pests, Impact of pests on ecosystem
- What is legally required.
- "pesticides used, amounts, intensity of use, targets, and locations (wind, temperature and relative humidity) including explanations for the increase or decrease of pesticides used;
- in-depth information on pilot projects, including descriptions, targets, analysis, evaluation and contribution to sustainable least-toxic approaches to land management, and reasons for success or failure and;
- digitization of historical pesticide usage/electronic recording of current pesticide usage"
- Which pesticides have been used and quantities. Put it for public viewing on calgary.ca
- All.
- Public health risks, risks to the water table and how we are poisoning our entire ecosystem by poisoning the bees which pollinate the flowers and how it's all connected. people are out of touch with nature.
- "planned time of chemical applications
- why this choice was made over others
- advice on avoidance and actions if exposed"
- Why only certain parks are maintained.
- Complete transparency and what, why and when a pesticide is used. Simply using the excuse that a product is registered does not justify its use. Every good doctor knows you do not prescribe a drug unless it is truly needed as they all have side effects. Pesticides all have negative impacts and need to be avoided as much as possible. They impact the health of people and our pets.
- What type of information is included here? Can all the information be made available depending on the context and concern?
- Transparency on amount of pesticides used on target locations.
- They should make EVERYTHING available and be transparent. This can include the type of products and methods they're using so then people can make the decision whether or not they feel it's safe.
- Alternatives more natural
- "Publicly make available wrt any pesticide used: When (start/end dt/times of application); Where; What(product name); Qty; Why;weather/relative humidity/temp/wind speed & direction @ time of application; public phone nos. for emergencies; projects; pesticide inventories...
- A digital system would be able to do all this PLUS replace Pesticide and Herbicide Spraying in your Community webpage (which doesn't provide enough info to protect public or help with outdoor bookings) & add roadways applications"
- All aspects. The 5 W's.



- What types of pesticides, why, where and when, what volumes and methods of application, safety warnings and links to MSDS. Easily available on the City of Calgary website. (I want to know where I can walk or what areas I need to avoid. And where I take my children.)
- Everything .
- Which pesticides are used, the amounts, the intensity, the targets, the locations, and explanations for any increase/decrease used from prior years. If information is posted before the application (which would be ideal), specific times of application would be helpful. Also, as for the medium in which it is posted, there should be some online info, or anything other than just physical boards (which are often illegible or difficult to read), announcing pesticide application
- To the extent that pesticide use is required (for control of harmful, invasive species that goes beyond attempting to impose an artificial aesthetic on public properties), make public information available online, in advance as to where pesticide management activities are occurring, and what those activities are. Provide proactive notification service (text, email etc.) to interested subscribers about activities in specific areas.
- As much as possible.
- The City should continue its efforts to inform the public about its IPM Plan ensuring that communication takes into consideration not only the wide range of media and information sources, but also the different ways that people learn. While there can be specific interest in The City's use of pesticides, information should provide perspective on the role of pesticides in the Plan as a whole.
- "Pest" identities and risks; action thresholds; least-toxic strategies and measures of success
- Each pesticide usage (or not) - products and mixtures, quantities, locations, timing
- Notice – well in advance, plus signage pre- and post-spray
- Notice to medical practitioners and institutions, including complete mixture details, so adverse effects will be recognized and treated most effectively
- Pre- and post-spray measures of pest levels; pesticides concentrations in receiving waters;
- If toxic, carcinogenic chemicals have been sprayed in public areas, or ones that have not been tested for human safety, then this should be clearly and visibly stated at the entrance of the area. This is so citizens can make an informed choice if they wish to enter, have their children or pets enter the area, or not.
- "When is this occurring and what species are being targeted.
- Also be clear of the first email for interference."
- Lists of toxic pests/plants. How to control them on their own properties. Put up the IPM usage signs so the public is aware. Explain how prevention leads to healthier green spaces and eventually less requirements for IPM.
- The City should explain to residents why it has decided to use alternative practices and "white-listed" least toxic substances, in place of toxic pesticides - in the interests of protecting public health. Where pesticides are used, the City should fully disclose by readily accessible means what, when and where pesticides are used, as well as amounts used and the purposes for which they are used. Sufficient advance notice to residents and on-site signage should be provided.
- All of it

- Best practices to reduce pests, locations of applications for control. Good news stories/successes
- They should inform community regarding watering program, fertilizer program, weed spraying programs frequency.
- The City should let the public know what the pest management program is, what its goals are, what pests are/are not included, and the management programs and goals with respect to each pest.

6. What priorities should The City have in pest management on public land?

- Same standards should apply to private as public land. If anything the public spaces should set an example for residents.
- Habitat and biodiversity preservation/conservation, water conservation, native species enhancement, ecosystem function.
- "Adherence to the weed control act
- Biodiversity
- Aesthetic"
- First look at areas that are a repeat area with pest control (animal, plants that have taken over growth. Add more bins in all off-leash areas for animal poop disposal and human garbage disposal, stressing cigarette butts both tobacco and pot need to be disposed in bins
- I think weeds and dangerous wildlife
- Restricted Noxious and Noxious and plants and species
- "eliminate invasive species
- eliminate noxious plants
- Manage species that harm threatened species
- Mange species that damage parks
- Manage species that have the potential to harm humans or their property (the latter should be less a priority)"
- Keep sustainability and non-toxic as priorities.
- "Public land is not where the serious yellow clematis problem exists.
- Over the past 20 years I've noticed what seems to be an exponential increase in Clematis tangutica within Calgary. Most spread seems to be in industrial lands that are poorly managed by owners or tenants, or ignored by bylaw.
- Now I'm seeing tangutica popping up in suburban back alleys, along fence lines and in suburban places that previously did not have the plant."
- Insure public safety and remove pests that affect privately owned property.
- Publics safety, environmental safety, worker safety and responsible use of tax dollars to achieve your goals.
- "1) Protect human health.
2) Protect ecological integrity.
3) Reduce reliance on (and use of) chemical control agents and other higher-risk control methods."



- Ensuring the health and safety of users, both from pests and from pest control as well as environmental protections, again both from invasive pests and control methods. Striking a balance between appropriate levels of control and pesticide use and using other methods of control that is financially viable.
- High. The City lands are in such terrible shape now I don't think the City has the will to fix it.
- The City should ensure public lands are ground squirrel free
- Early Detection Rapid Response
- Targeting species of high priority, and areas of high concern. Early detection and rapid response to priority species.
- "1. Elimination of prohibited pests
2. Control of non prohibited legislated pests
3 Control of pests that may cause safety issues for people, pets and wildlife
4. Control of pests that may have an impact on the natural environment
5. Control of pests that may have a negative impact on City infrastructure
6. Control of pests that may have a negative impact on City aesthetics."
- Control all invasive plants (species). Many cities in Canada have become a "vector" for invasive species, and the surrounding areas (counties) are negatively affected
- Effective, cost effective pest management techniques.
- "1. Control of noxious weeds
2. Control of nuisance weeds (dandelions)"
- Public health followed by adaptive management.
- Weed control Mowing isn t enough. It's highly visible on nose hill what has been sprayed and what hasn't.
- Safe and effective control.
- PUBLIC HEALTH FIRST
- Safety first, high risk (problematic) invasive species next, then low risk (aesthetic) invasive and non-native species last.
- are rabbits pests? Are coyotes Pests? or is it mice? or is skunk a pest? keep a stable and environmentally friendly eco system. Do not worry about dandelions. Concern the city must have is with storm sewers and trees pruned preparation for storms.
- Lawn were kids play, it is impossible to run on a field or just have a picnic, the dandelions are taking over the grass and it is just awful.
- Health of citizens and plant sustainability. The longer they spray herbicides the worse the soils become. Also planting more native species which thrive without chemical and water input.
- "Spray the Dandelions.
- Trap and Relocate the Coyotes."
- Chemical solutions should be the last option. The first should always be to leave things alone. Second is mechanical solutions (mowing, grazing). Last would be chemical.
- Protection of humans and wildlife such as birds of prey and bees.



- Human health and environmental health. Keeping pesticides and fertilizers out of our bodies and our ecosystems.
- Dealing with new weed species before they become established, like Himalyan Balsam. Look up Early Detection Rapid Response in the weed conferences summaries that the City sent their employees to 15 years ago and did precious little.
- Use the least harmful and the most ecological methods. Become the leader of sustainability and pro environment. Be progressive!
- Managing weeds and other pests effectively so that they do not spread to private, or other public lands
- This is tough, because dandelions are so ubiquitous, and aggressive. But minimizing exposure to maximize health should be the guiding principle.
- "1. Hire specific weed/pest inspectors for the 4 quadrants of the City.
2. Institute an ""early detection and rapid response"" program for invasive pests that is funded and implemented.
3. Train volunteers to identify and report prohibited and noxious weeds and pests under the Alberta Weed Control Act and Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation (develop app) on public and private land.
4. Use least-toxic methods when required to control or eradicate weeds or pests."
- Nature should be left alone , pest belong as part of nature. Living near public lands people need to accept responsibility for potential pest visitors.
- Healthy soil, more natural areas as opposed to "lawns" that need to be maintained
- The City should prioritize the control of noxious, invasive and nuisance weeds. The judicious use of chemical pesticides that are approved by Health Canada / PMRA and therefore determined to be safe, is an important part of this approach, but not the only option. It is also important that the city controls invasive and destructive insect pests using a similar IPM approach. Again, the use of Health Canada / PMRA approved pesticide products is a key part of this management approach.
- Quick response
- To target safer pesticide use using Artificial Intelligence methods being produced by University of the Philippines. See Atomwise.com for information.
- Mitigation.
- "Where aesthetics are the only major concern, no chemicals should be used, as is the law in Ontario.
- Chemicals could be used if there is restoration project in which invasive species species are taking over."
- Legislated weeds and pests
- "Alberta Weed Control Act
- Agricultural Pests Act"
- "1) Minimize harmful chemical use (to the environment, pets, and people - why to we spray herbicides around children's schools!?)



2) Balance human/wildlife interactions - for example ground squirrels in a soccer field are dangerous, but instead of using rodenticides as the first choice try other options such as CO2. In other areas that are unused/vacant lands leave as is.

3) Education/promotion to help people understand IPM and the value in using a variety of means/techniques."

- "Supporting healthy, diverse ecosystems that can withstand the inevitable drought conditions of our future.
- Making it safe for people, animals, insects and plant life"
- clean, safe, natural, healthy - think long-term not just arbitrary aesthetics
- Dangerous animals, prohibited plants, aquatic invasives.
- Mosquitoes. Richardson Ground Squirrels. Pocket Gophers. Wasps/hornets. Bird issues (magpies and pigeons)
- Monitoring and outreach/increased public awareness are keys to a good pest management approach. Again, early detection allows for a more rapid response and thus, likely, a less costly management response.
- There is a perceived problem of coyotes and other larger wildlife creeping into Calgary. I am not sure how much of a problem it really is, but there should be a clear plan to ensure family pets and small children become a target
- A natural system that thrives. Bring LIFE into this city (literally) from the ground up. If soils are living then all critters have greater chances of surviving= more biodiversity= a more resilient natural system!
- Safety first - which encompasses a huge range of subject matter and practices.
- "1 - Highest priority should be early detection and management of invasive species
- 2 - Pests with human health or extreme nuisance implications (eg. mosquitoes)
- 3 - Pests named under legislation (eg. noxious & prohibited noxious weeds, agricultural pests and diseases)
- 4 - Pests that can cause tree mortality or structural damage
- 5 - Pests that cause damage to playing surfaces or temporary extensive defoliation to trees (sports field weeds; golf course weeds or fungus; caterpillars)"
- Priority given to pests which pose a health risk to people and other users (animals including pets and birds) of parks; priority given to managing new invasive alien species to beat them back before they become established, threatening native species, particularly in natural areas. Health and environmental considerations should drive priorities, rather than aesthetics.
- "Legislated responsibilities should be considered the top priority - Weed Act and Pest Act
- Consideration should also be taken to address any invasive species as applicable under other legislation, such as the Fisheries Act."
- Connectivity and risk of spread. In regards to aquatic invasive species, if there is a large risk that the species could escape from the current known location and impact our natural waters, it should be a priority. Eg. Prussian carp may not be a huge priority in terms of response as it is widespread. Goldfish might be a more manageable problem. Regardless education and outreach is important.



- Health and Safety of Calgarians and City Workers/contractors.
- target species to maintain biodiversity and protect ecosystem function; avoid 'cosmetic' use of herbicides; avoid pesticides/herbicides implicated in pollinator population decline; stop/reduce control of 'nuisance' species such as ground-dwelling wasps, gophers, ground squirrels etc.;
- "Use least-toxic methods when required to control or eradicate weeds or pests.
- Deal with causes and not only the symptoms.
- Where appropriate use native plants instead of resource-heavy, weed-prone turf
- Budget for ongoing maintenance with a long-term focus on health"
- Remove problematic and invasive species. Supporting Health Canada in the robust evidence on the safety of the chosen product.
- Safety. Spraying with toxic chemicals when there are people who use the space who can't read or comprehend what the signs say is dangerous. Also, the gopher holes that line sidewalks and soccer fields pose a hazard.
- Public consultation and a full review of alternatives be practices.
- Rebuilding natural ecosystems to balance 'pest' issues.
- "Top priority - the safest methods possible where children play and dogs are walked. Areas where urban forest is most at risk, including boulevard trees. Emerald Ash borer is coming. Get ahead of it. Natural areas - non chemical means of controlling invasive species to support biodiversity.
- No purely cosmetic (eg dandelion control)"
- To make pest management as safe and environmentally friendly as possible. Also use goats.
- Chemical free solutions
- That it is sustainable and natural
- Mosquitos
- Healthy and safety of children, animals and the general public. Pesticides accumulate most heavily in those that are closest to the ground or sprayed area: our pets, our children, anyone sitting on the grass. Recreational areas, such as soccer and baseball fields should not be sprayed at all. Areas where fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, areas near community gardens should not be sprayed at all.
- Dealing with invasive species in otherwise natural spaces where native species are present, (ie noes hill, noes creek etc) and dealing with invasives in riparian areas
- Reduction of chemical use and reduction of invasive species.
- Compliance with the weed control act; collaboration with the airport authority on nuisance species (kochia); information sharing; continued pesticide application in community greenspaces.
- Biodiversity, ecosystem health, concerns of the public. By addressing the first two, with education programs, the concerns of the public could be mitigated.
- Economics, efficiency and actual results.
- Environmental impacts - are we doing more harm to the environment and climate by using a specific tactic to manage a pest?
- To ensure public land represents visibly what we represent, a first class city who is proud of our appearance.



- Natural mosquito and tick control. Ensuring the safety of bee populations.
- Animal and public safety, non harmful to beneficial insects (bees) or indicator species.
- Maintaining the investment we make in our parks, green area and trees by protecting against invasive weeds. Controlling mosquito breeding grounds to lower risks of spreading disease.
- Steps to prevent the introduction. Public education. Monitoring and surveillance.
- There are some very severe weed infestations on public land that will need to be addressed. As a municipality that borders the City we are very concerned about weeds being spread. Prohibited noxious weeds should be a higher priority but noxious weeds also need to be controlled.
- Public safety; control of prohibited noxious weeds; inventory plant health care;
- Human and environmental health
- Ensuring that the spaces can be used for there intended purpose.
- Inordinately discussed well in advance with the neighbouring communities.
- managing pests
- Not sure
- Public Safety, environmental sustainability, responsible use of public resources in order.
- An effective IPMP includes the balanced use of cultural, biological, and chemical interventions. Urban green spaces are living ecosystems that require considerable care including timely interventions to preserve them. The use of regulated pest-control products provides safe and effective ways to deal with pests that can transmit human diseases (e.g., mosquitos, rodents), negatively impact quality of life (e.g., ragweed and other invasive species) before they spread to affect larger areas.
- School yards, play grounds, all city owned open areas as well as empty both pri ate and city owned.
- High Priority
- Reducing ecological impacts and economic hardships created by invasive species.
- "Hire specific weed/pest inspectors for the 4 quadrants ofCity.
- ""Early detection & rapid response"" program for invasives -funded & implemented.
- Train volunteers to identify and report 311/app on invasives
- Least-toxic methods
- Deal with causes - not only the symptoms
- Use native plants
- Minimize soil disturbance & mitigate immediately
- Provide a clear definition of naturalization & process to achieve naturalization.
- Budget for ongoing maintenance with a long-term focus on health"
- Reduction and elimination of the use of synthetic pesticides. Consultation with the public
- Do no harm. Avoid unintended poisonings.
- Permaculture, permaculture, permaculture.
- "public and staff health and safety
- minimal chemical intervention"
- Get rid of the weeds.



- Zero spraying where children and dogs play
- Start with a new mindset that pesticides are not available- solutions will then become more apparent. Put the focus on healthy soil (increasing organic matter- this also can address wide fluctuations in weather such as drought and excessive rain). Consider companion planting- certain plants enhance each other and protect each other from pests.
- The priority for The City should be the most biodiverse public land possible for each context. This interaction between pest management and biodiversity should be publicly communicated (e.g., through on-site, or nearby signage). The transitioning aesthetics of well-managed public lands (I'm thinking plant communities in this case) should also be emphasized (before/after photos).
- Use least toxic methods when required to eradicate weed. Use specific weed inspectors Train for the 4 quadrants of the city. Hire or volunteer a company that uses eco friendly products on the environmemot. Or may have a healthier option on affordable to chemical free products.
- Long term affects on environment, health for both citizens and animals and managing it in a way that is 100% chemical and pesticide free.
- Eliminate cosmetic spraying
- "Put the health of people & pets first!
- Protect our air, water, & land!
- Stop cosmetic pesticide spraying & use least-toxic methods! Phase out pesticides.
- Provide a 24/7 emergency phone no. for pesticide spraying emergencies which the current 311 system cannot address.
- Require/Incorporate roadway pesticide applications to adhere to the same safety principles of IPMP to protect public (i.e. currently they are NOT REQUIRED to post advance notices before spraying around a community/community wall!)"
- Public safety and biodiversity protection.
- I know that thete are concerns about trees, e.g., green elm, and it appears to be a losing battle with sprays. I would prefer none. I do not wish to see pesticides used for cosmetics. If people understood that mowing of roadsides ENCOURAGES dandelions, (and conserves water in droughts) perhaps they would be more accepting of large unmown areas with a narrow mowed band at the road edge. I think that removal of invasive species is the only acceptable pest management.
- That the health and wellness of our citizens health isn't negitivity effected including family pets.
- Ensuring short and long term health and safety of citizens
- It should have an attainable plan (and budget) for continued healthy maintenance. Also, the city should have a plan dealing with underlying infestation causes, not just continually addressing symptoms, and have an 'early detection/rapid response' system to lessen what needs to be done over time. Effort should be made to use least-toxic methods. Native plants would save time, money, and health compromises spent on more high-maintenance turf, especially where it's not aesthetically required.
- Follow the precautionary principle - if there's a possibility of negative health impacts resulting from pesticide use, avoid use of those pesticides. Stop trying to grow grass in terrible soil on roadsides. Switch to groundcovers that don't require mowing and that provide sufficient cover to prevent

dandelion overrun. Improve soil quality on sports fields so grass can grow densely enough to suppress dandelions, and stop spraying school fields and sports fields.

- Same as 3.
- Best management practices should include the ability to Identify, assess, and prioritize pest problems. Priorities are set using a combination of considerations such as the urgency of the problem, previous management measures taken, monitoring activities, magnitude, long- and short-term impact of prioritization or delayed action, budgets and the pest management tools and resources available. Pest management should be part of all public space maintenance programs.
- "Clear definitions and methods to achieve goals such as "naturalization" without pesticides.
- Choose plants that are native and fit locations (e.g. drought tolerant native species with strong roots for roadsides)
- Identify and optimize growing conditions for desired plants (e.g. turf monoculture is resource-intensive)
- Least-toxic methods to remove undesired plants and prevent further propagation
- Filling gaps in groundcover with desired plants before undesired plants take root
- MORE - see email"
- Toxic and carcinogenic free methods for pest elimination.
- Keep weed down and prioritize native plants and habitats
- Start at the bottom of the food chain and work up.
- Timely Applied and result focused treatments before they get out of hand. I would also suggest that our Enhanced community landscaper be allowed to utilize the pest management solutions so our community can be serviced in a timely manner. They are here working on a regular basis and have a handle on any areas needing immediate treatment. They have to report to the City now when they utilize pest controls so there is a monitoring process in place already
- Protection of human health through the use of alternative cultural practices and "white-listed" substances should be the highest priority for any pest control measures on public or private land.
- Risk management and containment followed by strategic management (control or eradication dependent on target species). Scheduled inventory
- Dandelions, thistles spraying, watering, fertilizing.
- On public land the City should focus on plant species that easily infest private properties, eliminating any pest management that individual homeowners undertake. I think this should include dandelions.

7. Where (e.g. everywhere, playfields, neighbourhood parks, natural areas, etc..) should the city focus its pest management efforts, and why?

- Everywhere is nice but seeing as we are in fiscal restraint times if priority had to be given then I would prioritize natural areas as they have the most biodiversity value to loose from invasive species.
- Everywhere to ensure a comprehensive commitment to habitat, biodiversity, and ecosystem preservation. To ensure a consistent application of the plan and consistent experience by citizens.



- Everywhere, for reasons related to the legal/biodiversity priority or enjoyable use of the lands being managed. An analysis of existing infestations correlated to proximal routes of contamination and likely vectors. Push the infestations out to the edges of the city while working with the likely suspects to reduce the likelihood of contamination.
- Priority should be school and playfields, neighbourhood parks and then natural areas.
- I think weeds and dangerous wildlife in all areas of the public land
- Turfgrass, buffers and crown/city land. To stop the spread of invasive weeds
- I think there should be some level of management everywhere for some things (e.g. managing invasive species and noxious plants should occur everywhere) but there should be room for some species which may be considered pests, such as coyotes and beavers, in our natural areas as they are also important for maintaining biodiversity
- Anywhere that has been traditionally a problem.
- Private industrial land owners should be held responsible for maintaining their property to city standards, just as home owners are expected to do. Warning, followed by city cleanup and billing.
- Everywhere as the environmental conditions supports pests and the Integrated Pest Management system should be looked at City wide. While some solutions can be looked at site specific I would consider the City in its entirety as one biosphere supporting a number of pests.
- Invasive and noxious species = everywhere; public safety and property health = playfields and parks.
- 1) Playfields, playgrounds, and school grounds if the pest proposes a human health or safety concern. 2) Natural areas with rare plants/plant communities which are currently threatened by invasive species.
- Perhaps focus on areas in which the native populations are at risk from invasive species (such as undisturbed lands) especially those which are in close proximity to areas affected by pests. Also areas with high traffic to reduce the mobility of seeds.
- Everywhere. I can't think of one "natural" park or river system in the city that is not a total weed mess. The boulevards/roadways are covered in dandelions look terrible and spread to the playfields and lawns.
- playfields and neighbourhood parks
- Everywhere for species listed on the Alberta Weed Control Act. Legislation mandates that weed listed under the Act must be controlled
- Natural areas, other places where priority species occur. Focus on keeping clean areas, clean, or treating less impacted areas to stop spreading of invasive species. Also bordering areas to stop spreading onto others property.
- The City should focus its pest management efforts through vetting its plans, requests and initiatives through the above priority list, taking into consideration efficacy of pest management tools, ability to achieve its objectives, public profile of location, and opportunity for public engagement.
- "1. Playing fields, as there is safety concerns with broadleaf weeds mixed into grass
2. Natural areas, as they are not natural if there is invasive species there - upsetting the native species / biodiversity



3. Riparian areas, as these areas can cause a quick and direct spread of invasives to other stakeholders downstream. It is the right thing to do"

- In areas of high incidence/probability of spreading pests such as plants. Manage other pests where they are causing the most damage or potential harm.
- Boulevards, roadsides, and manicured park areas. Noxious weeds only should be controlled in natural park areas (unmowed) such as Nose hill park.
- playfields, parks
- Natural areas - the weeds are capable of disrupting habitat and spreading through corridors such as bow river etc.
- Everywhere, because the weeds are setting seed and spreading
- playfields, parks, boulevards, roadways.
- Not my call
- Quick wins first - Natural areas that are in the best shape should be prioritized to be kept that way. These areas should have an active plan to remove invasive ornamentals annually. Sports fields have a safety justification to be kept weed free. High profile areas (City buildings) should be re-developed to be aesthetically pleasing without high frequency of pest control measures and irrigation.
- no more toxic sprays!!!!
- " -Playfields and parks because dandelions don't allow a smooth surface causing injuries when you run.
- -Natural areas because invasive species spread fast and when they are mowed or eaten by a goat all you do is spread the seeds. We need efficient long term control."
- Playfields? But change their focus to building healthier soil and turf and the health of children and adults who play on them (ie Asthma and certain cancers linked to pesticide exposure).
- Wherever the Dandelions and Coyotes are...
- Parks and play fields need pest management, but chemical solutions should be avoided wherever children, elderly or sick people are likely to be found.
- Re-evaluate the definition of pests - dandelions are not a pest. Educate people on how to use dandelions for health benefits. More education and community engagement on problem pests and ask the community for ideas. As a general community member I have little knowledge on what kinds of pests the city is dealing with but I do have a concern about chemicals and poisons being used.
- The city should mobilize only under notice of Alberta Health and only in rare instance of temporary human health threat. There should be indoor efforts led by health inspectors and medical officers of health. There should be efforts in areas of remnant perfectly pristine ecosystems if you have any and there the efforts should be led not by the city but by relevant scientists. The city does not need a department and could contract out if a need cropped up.
- Just high value natural areas. Stop spraying sides of roads!
- "1. Hire specific weed/pest inspectors for the 4 quadrants of the City.
- 2. Institute an "early detection and rapid response" program for invasive pests that is funded and implemented.

3. Train volunteers to identify and report prohibited and noxious weeds and pests under the Alberta Weed Control Act and Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation (develop app) on public and private land.

4. Use least-toxic methods when required to control or eradicate weeds or pests."

- Don't interfere if not needing to, such as wild and natural areas. They should be left alone to be self sustainable. All land should be more naturalized and the city should move from overusing cosmetic practices, such as the use of synthetic pesticides. Let nature do its thing and let the land and soil get healthy so it can protect itself and thrive!
- "Playfields so that children can play sports without tripping over weeds
- Natural areas so that weeds don't crowd out native plants
- Neighbourhood parks should be mowed more often to cut off flowering and seeding weeds"
- Using non-toxic methods should be emphasized in all public areas.
- "Least-toxic approaches to the management of all green spaces across the City should be a priority especially those green spaces frequented and used by children (playfields, neighbourhood parks, tot lots, joint-use school grounds, natural areas).
- The focus should be on healthy soils versus pest management regardless of landscape type including a review of current thresholds and utilization of alternative least-toxic approaches when thresholds are exceeded."
- Any of the buildings that City of Calgary own or operate from should be pest free in order to be an example to the residents. Then consideration for the school zones first and parks 2nd and remaining lands left as nature.
- playgrounds, community parks, sport fields as in these areas there will be the most probability of skin contact /respiratory absorption.
- I've noticed that Altadore neighbourhood parks & playfields are being over-run by dandelions, which are unsightly, create pollen / allergy issues, & can be dangerous & difficult for our own kids / others to play on. The City should focus on cleaning up the dandelion problem in these areas. ... The safest, most effective way to control dandelions in these turf areas is to use herbicides approved by PMRA / Health Canada.
- everywhere
- Everywhere because they are all interconnected. We cannot target just the green spaces used by humans. We need to consider that there is interaction with natural areas. At present there is far too little consideration in this City for our wildlife when pesticides are used.
- Riparian areas, as they spread many invasive species quicker than other areas.
- "Playfields and neighborhood parks should be chemical free for public use many children are allergic or sensitive to chemicals.
- Natural areas should be left natural as the name implies, and possibly be examples of companion planting and native plant use."
- We found a Inspector program well establish will be able to evaluate and collect the data so the focus could be on the early detection and rapid response for small infestations which is cost efficient and better return to the expenditures as well as the worst infestation to limit their impact.



- All areas owned by the city of Calgary should be managed accordingly. Prioritizing one area allows for neglecting another.
- Areas where there are safety elements should be a high priority (ex. ground squirrels in schoolyards/sport fields, wasp nests located within a few meters of busy parks/buildings/etc) because human safety is important :) Natural areas, neighborhood parks/green spaces if there is an event with catastrophic potential. Herbicide for dandelions should stop (and when we have to treat yearly it's simply ineffective), No herbicide for thistle/clover in natural/roadsides/low public use area.
- "natural areas and parks - these areas are currently heavily sprayed creating unsafe conditions for people, wildlife and plants.
- preserving the integrity of our remaining natural areas is foundational to a happy, healthy city. creating and maintain parks with more flora and more mindful pest control is critical."
- keep natural areas free of chemicals, keep parks and public use areas free of chemicals
- Public spaces. Because if you are not managing your properties, why should private land owners manage theirs. Manage areas where invasives are more likely to spread. Where there is a lot of foot/bike/animal (dog) traffic. Water ways because it will be hard to manage these areas later.
- Playfields and neighbourhood parks should be the priority for the protection of the population, especially our children. City-owned trees should also be a priority due to the large number that have not been properly cared for and have died or are dying of insect related causes due to neglect.
- It depends on the pest targeted by this integrated management plan. For invasive alien species, high risks sites (industrial areas, campgrounds, rest stops, etc) should be prioritized. A good tree inventory could also help targeting areas that could be prioritized.
- I think the city needs to monitor population levels for wildlife that may attack humans, family pets, etc...Once a threshold limit has been exceeded or economic damage has happened then an action plan would be executed. I wouldn't be focusing on one type of city facility, but the overall picture.
- Everywhere... if you mean in an organic sense? Not at all, if you mean in a chemical way!
- Highest traffic and use areas first (I'd suggest sport and play fields first) - to mitigate greatest risk and then fanning out to remainder of less-used green spaces.
- Because pests can occur almost everywhere, including on private property, and do not respect political boundaries, pest management (especially surveillance) must occur everywhere within the city, and even extend beyond the city's borders.
- Playfields and parks for pests which pose health threat to users, especially children (eg fire ants, poison ivy). Natural areas for invasive alien species (IAS). Also protection of the City's urban forest, in particular street trees should be a priority, as these contribute known health benefits to citizens and provide important habitat for wildlife.
- "Efforts should be made to control pests in the areas that the pest has:
 - highest potential for spread
 - highest & lowest concentration (Rapid Response)"
- Stormwater management ponds. Intentional release of aquarium fish and movement of Prussian carp is a huge issue across the province. There are approx. 48 known locations of goldfish in Alberta

and Prussian carp is widespread throughout Southern Alberta. Don't Let It Loose is a major AIS Program campaign. Materials available.

- I would say that play fields would be identified by the City as areas that require the most pest management. This would be a great place to implement more natural solutions.
- everywhere - management of each species has to be planned separately as tactics will be dictated in part by current distribution and abundance, dispersal methods, control options, etc; some species may be more of a problem in certain types of green space than others
- "The focus should be on healthy soils versus pest management regardless of landscape type including a review of current thresholds and utilization of alternative least-toxic approaches when thresholds are exceeded.
- Pesticides are designed to kill. There is very strong scientific evidence linking common synthetic pesticide use to certain types of cancer (e.g. Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma), neurological diseases, low birth weights, reduced sperm counts, behavioural issues and endocrine disruption."
- Yes, everywhere. We do not want invasive weed species to infiltrate natural areas. Also the pollen from dandelions and the like cause an increase in allergens. Honestly, I am more concerned with off leash where it is not permitted. I am more likely to be irritated by an unruly dog, than any pesticide applied.
- Each space has a unique need for different management. What is a pest in some of these spaces is not a pest in others - citizen education and awareness is key here
- The city should not focus on pest management in any place that the public uses or in close proximity to areas of public use or homes.
- Depends what those efforts are and if they work to ween us towards nature taking back over. If yes, then everywhere.
- all of the above - see q 6. Pests don't distinguish. Should include information and education to homeowners - have a mapping feature based on thresholds for IPM - hot spots for pests in your neighbourhood - what you can do and when.
- On areas that have invasive species
- Parks should be the focus. With elimination there, it will help stop the spread to communities. Understood there are so many resources.
- Neighbourhood parks
- Everywhere. People, animals and pollinators are everywhere.
- natural areas and along waterways and riparian areas,
- Focus should be on areas where there is a need to reduce invasive species and overpopulation of harmful insects.
- Industrial areas around Nose Creek. The airport authority has developed an integrated vegetation management plan and strategy to manage pests however, results will be hindered by the neighbouring populations of noxious species particularly around Nose Creek (yellow clematis is an issue).
- Everywhere but in differing levels of management and tolerance for different species.
- Everywhere. Playfields as #1 priority parks #2.



- If the city chooses sustainable pest management, a case could be made for prioritizing visible public spaces. While "everywhere" would be a nice to have, the realities of budgets mean that if we aim for everywhere, we may end up with less than perfect solutions. By strategically targeting areas where you can have the biggest impact on the community in respect to inspiration and education, you will reduce the overall impact of pest management in the city by getting homeowners on side.
- Everywhere. To be honest it is embarrassing the way our city looks now. It look like a second class city, Compton to be exact. The fact that we do not look after our green spaces is a shame. We do not look like a city that cares about our appearance.
- Schools and playfields. Parks and walking oaths should be left natural other than landscape maintenance.
- All parks, green spaces, and low lying water areas for mosquitos
- Areas that have high movement of traffic in and out, campgrounds, truck stops, rail yards, rest stops. These areas have the highest risk due to traffic moving through that may have picked up a pest in another area and unknowingly brought it in. People like to move their own firewood around, to save from having to buy it. Grain elevators or flour mills that may be bringing in raw product from infested areas to process locally. Weeds and insects can often escape during trans loading.
- The natural areas need attention for weed control but there are privately owned commercial/industrial properties that have a large amount of weeds as well.
- All public lands and some close proximity private land if those parcels pose potential impacts
- toddler playfields only.
- Playfields, neighbourhood parks that are overrun by dandelions. Your misguided, politically correct efforts to avoid perfectly safe herbicides can turn these areas into wastelands. Some are disgusting. Not places where children dare venture.
- Based on needs, not necessarily locations.
- everywhere.
- Play fields, neighbourhood parks - they've deteriorated significantly over the last several years. As a parent, I don't want to have my kid run around in a field of dandelions. I want them to run around on grass.
- All public lands need to be conserved.
- Pesticides are approved for use in all public spaces. Accordingly, an effective IPMP should include the use of pesticides, when required, to address pest problems on all city-owned land and property. Restricting use to only certain areas could conceivably require more resources than taking an all-inclusive approach as pests and weeds do not respect artificial boundaries.
- Everywhere.
- Everywhere because pest does not differentiate between private and public properties
- City of Calgary infrastructure first then private lands.
- "Least toxic approach especially green spaces frequented by children (playfields, neighbourhood parks, tot lots, joint-use school grounds, natural areas, libraries, etc). Children vulnerable due to small size but greater skin surface (absorption through skin, lungs and intestinal tract) versus adults;



a faster rate of breathing (absorption); immature immune systems or de-toxifying processes; a higher proportion of fatty tissues where toxic reside; close proximity to ground; put objects in mou"

- Aesthetic areas which are well used
- Empower private citizens through education.
- everywhere! especially where people play because people are in direct contact. neighbourhood parks should be beautified, and natural areas should be safe for small animals, birds and insects.
- "depends on the weed/pest, its risks, and impact on the activities being held
- less is more, especially if the community can be engaged to take some responsibility"
- Green spaces. It's hard for our kids to even play in the parks. The sports fields are in terrible shape.
- Focus only on noxious weeds (dandelions are not noxious)
- Wrong question. "Pest management" is even the wrong kind of thinking and is outdated. How about enhancing healthy landscapes? Like us- if we enhance our health - pests are reduced or eliminated. Does the city ever consider adding clover as a nitrogen fixer to grass for example?
- Focus pest management efforts where they are needed most, and then in the most populated areas. Every case where an effort is made becomes a promotional opportunity for the public through signage, maps, photos, etc.
- Use least toxins products as pesticides are designed to kill. Pets and children are more affected by these chemicals.
- EVERYWHERE. Chemicals and pesticides and bad... period.
- Play field only
- "Priorities should only be given to areas that exceed a certain threshold using the least toxic methods, preferably non-toxic/organic solutions.
- Pest Mgmt should not be done for merely cosmetic purposes! Why? To protect people/pets from toxins; to reduce environment pollution; protect soil microbes/water; help increase bee populations; etc
- Stop spraying every community & roadway every year – this is purely for cosmetic reasons!
- Avoid areas used by families (playgrounds, natural ravines, fields..)"
- Where ever necessary to satisfy item 6.
- Dog feces are the biggest problem, and a true threat to human health (unlike the other kinds of pest management). I think that thoughtful design that minimizes pest habitat (e.g., open ground for seeds to germinate) is the best approach. Plantings of flowers that support parasitic wasps and other predators. Less intervention, not more. And stop the mower contractors from slamming their mowers into the trees!!! So many injured, and ultimately, dead. Sickening, year after year.
- The city of Calgary should firstly stop polluting the playgrounds, parks, recreation areas etc and focus on uses like goats, weed removal etc
- The city should place special effort on using least-toxic methods (moving towards non-toxic), on green areas frequented by people/animals; particularly children and small animals who face greater risk due to a high surface-area-to-volume ratio, ground proximity, heightened breathing rate, etc. More specifically, this would include areas such as sports playing fields, where there is tons of ground contact and lengthy proximity, as well as playgrounds, parks, and natural ravine areas.



- Focus only on identification and suppression of invasive species that pose a real and demonstrated threat to native habitats. Stop the use of toxic pesticides to suppress dandelions and other weeds for cosmetic purposes on school fields, sports fields and roadsides. Invest in soil improvement for sports fields, and in hardier groundcovers for roadsides. There is no reason to place children at risk by spraying fields they play on (and roll on) and again, the precautionary principle should apply
- Everywhere
- Pest management, using an IPM Plan, contributes to maximizing the utility of all public spaces in both the short- and long-term. By definition, a pest problem indicates that a threshold for a particular public space has been reached or will be reached, unless some action is taken. What action is taken will depend on identifying the problem and its root causes, and prioritization of the response based on parameters such as those mentioned in Question 6.
- Pesticides do not stay in one place – they travel in water, dust and vapour. Only a tiny fraction of pesticides sprayed actually land on the target and kill it. Vanishingly small doses during developmental “windows” may change the trajectory of a child’s life. Therefore, pesticides should not be used within The City unless they are necessary as the least-toxic option to address an established public health threat.
- Recreation. Safety. Community gardens. Native habitats where appropriate.
- I think that this answer should be driven by timing of the invasive species life cycle and concentrations.
- "Everywhere. Our parks need to be free of weeds/pests for safer play. Pricklers, thistles, dandelions are not acceptable for safe play. We want our parks and green spaces user friendly. Our natural areas are beautiful but they are being taken over by un natural species that are resulting in a decrease of our natural wildlife as their food and protection disappears.
- The thistles make it very difficult for walking safely and also for dog poop pick up. Calgary is proud of their natural areas."
- CAPE is not in a position to advise about specific locations where pest management should (or should not) be carried out. Any control measures should take account of adverse human health effects associated with exposure to toxic pesticides. This is especially critical at locations where children may be exposed, given that young and developing bodies are particularly sensitive to harm.
- Natural areas need to be protected. Areas of disturbance are key areas for establishment of invasive species and need to be addressed sooner rather than later. Playfields and parks have risk for transport to other areas.
- Neighbourhood parks should be the first priority. Areas that residence property backs onto public land should be a high priority. Home owners spend lots of money treating for weeds on their properties and the city property is neglected. The weeds blow into residence property and spread
- The focus should be on playfields, and neighborhood parks as these are 'cultivated' areas that should be managed. Natural areas should be left alone as it should be up to Nature to take care of Nature in these areas.

8. What collaboration opportunities are there to advance The City's pest management program?



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

- Provincial government and surrounding neighbors would be great points of collaboration.
- Integration of planning and execution with property managers, developers, landscape management industry, education (K-12 and post-secondary), and the public (volunteers).
- Partnerships with agencies managing resources known to act as transportation corridors for weeds; Roads Rails, Rivers and Creeks, Gravel Pits and Trucking Yards, etc.
- Do more education aimed at public users of these areas, more signs informing users to call 311 to report miss use of these areas, particularly if There could be a health issue, I.e. Dog poop on ground (harmful to humans and other animals).
- In all areas of the public land
- too many to list. Association of Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen (A.A.A.F), Western Canadian Turfgrass Association (W.C.T.A). Olds College and Turfgrass Research Center and other city's that successfully defended Pesticide/ Herbicide Bans
- Could engage community organizations to help pulling weeds and reporting invasive species. University of Calgary has ongoing research into coyotes in urban areas. They could provide important information.
- Maybe work with someone ... who really knows their "poop" about natural sustainable practices.
- "Request the support of the Chamber of Commerce, the Calgary Real Estate Board and other business organizations that can encourage their members to cooperate for the benefit of the city and province.
- Transparent education about the problem, and feedback regarding project successes are essential to long term engagement and building relationships."
- See Item 4. There is a great deal of expertise in the Province on pest control that can advise the City on best practices. procedures and long term objectives.
- Leverage the use of experts in the industry from academics to applicators to better understand the risks. Avoid the feel good of the listening to everyone - choose your experts based on science and implement accordingly.
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety and Health Canada to improve safety ratings/classes for pesticides (for example, current classification system doesn't differentiate toxicity within the residential/commercial/etc. classes - doesn't help residents choose "better" or safer products), Community Associations and Calgary Horticultural Society to help encourage communities to "beautiful" public spaces with non-invasive/yardsmart native plants,
- Continue to focus on education to provide a consistent message to both the public and other stakeholders. All other City BU's should be aware of how they can assist with advancing the program.
- Hire people that are trained to use herbicide. Then use herbicide.
- you could have an expert panel engage whenever there is a pest issue to be solved. ie. come up with solutions to deal with trapped skunks.
- promote 311, provide fact sheets as parks and along trails
- Youth groups, schools, and nature groups with weed pulls.
- "Involvement in detection, planning, control, monitoring and evaluation of potential initiatives with:



- ---Community/Community Leagues
- ---Sporting organizations
- ---Naturalist/environmentalist organizations
- ---Individual "Report a Pest" hotline with the ability to leave contact information for subsequent collaboration for individuals or interested groups
- ---Educational institutions of all ages
- ---Collaboration with multiple groups on single initiatives, taking advantage of individual strengths"
- Work with neutral organizations such as the AISC.
- "Post secondary institutions- research new IPM methods, research and monitor effectiveness of IPM techniques implemented.
- Other local governments to prevent pests from spreading to other municipalities."
- Community collaboration - Friends fish creek, schools, corporate weed pulls etc. Tree Canada.
- Work closer with other Business Units so there is no duplication in service. Look into volunteer control methods.
- Alberta Health Services Environmental Health department
- Fellow municipal partners, AISC, workshops, and pilot projects
- toxicology reports must be available and family's decide.
- -Engage with scientist, with Health Canada, inform communities about the benefits of controlling the weeds, and let everyone engage, not just the few that want to spread misinformation, but have very loud voices.
- I believe they should abandon their "Pest Management Program". IPM stand for increased pesticide marketing among health and environmentalists for good reason and start over by following other cities like Toronto.
- Community associations, environmental organizations.
- I don't know but sounds like it's time to get more communication happening with the citizens of Calgary.
- Having a standing department is a remnant from the 50's/60's. Alberta health could merely contract out if a true need arose. Having a standing department unless for monitoring of predator species and ecological balance and for water quality and soil quality makes little sense. If set up for monitoring there should be partnership with Alberta Env, and Alberta Health.
- Get every school to take kids on a Springtime weed walk and pick a bouquet.
- "The City funds many organizations that could assist in promoting and advancing least-toxic approaches to landscape management such as Green Calgary, Alberta Low Impact Development Partnership, Bow River Basin Council, Calgary River Valleys, Nose Creek Watershed Partnership, Urban Development Institute
- Access internal City resource and education groups such as City of Calgary Water Resources Education Group, City of Calgary Parks and Recreation (Outreach, Education and Volunteers) ,etc"
- There are a lot of groups and people in this City that don't wish to have chemicals sprayed in their parks, especially in the months when they are suppose to be enjoyed. Focus on reaching out to those groups and people to seek knowledge and work together to protect our neighbourhoods and

parks. Right now the City works against these groups and not listening to many citizens in Calgary that don't want to be surrounded by toxic, dead turf.

- "Collaborate with schools, teaching students to care for their grounds and homes. Make use of agricultural schools, the Calgary Zoo's hort program to give advice
- Use the media to warn people to control pests on their property as they appear at different times of the year, ie Bellflower needing to be deadheaded and not ever allowed to go to seed"
- I'm not sure how to answer this.
- "The City funds many organizations that could assist in promoting and advancing least-toxic approaches to landscape management such as Green Calgary, Alberta Low Impact Development Partnership, Bow River Basin Council, Calgary River Valleys, Nose Creek Watershed Partnership, Urban Development Institute
- Access internal City resource and education groups such as City of Calgary Water Resources Education Group"
- At any time the city could engage the services of pest professional as a consultation basis. they also could access information through the Pest Management Association of Alberta (PMAA) and or Canadian Pest Management Association(CPMA).
- UofC/Mount Royal/SAIT Environmental Studies, LEED, Horticultural Society, and probably lots more
- The City should collaborate with groups such as PMRA, Alberta Environment, Alberta Agriculture, the Ag Fieldmen, as well as University research and extension staff who specialize in the control of pests to learn more about the effective Integrated Pest Management (IPM) options available to City pest managers. Other collaboration opportunities would include the manufacturers of pesticide products, as they often have highly trained staff who understand how to effectively use their products.
- no idea
- Atomwise, 1087 Mission Street, Atomwise.com. University of the Philippines. San Francisco, CA 94103
- Always great to get a group together to remove invasive plants, work with the local groups and make sure they have what they will need to be successful in aiding the removal of such pests.
- TUC's water education programs, Yellow Fish Road and Water Edu-Kits, remind people that it is everyone's responsibility to prevent pollution and protect our waters. We link classroom learning to stewardship action in a unique and engaging way. We presently partner with the city to change attitudes and behaviors around water conservation, preservation and restoration. We hope to continue this partnership and work in collaboration with the city to ensure the health of our rivers.
- GOA and NGO (Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Alberta Invasive Species Council) neighboring municipalities that already have a good Weed and Pest Management Program (that will help with the MGA requirements of Inter-municipal agreements).
- Potential for test plots/research for other methods of control. For large unused green spaces stop mowing/spraying such as vast areas alongside roads (save \$). partner with local community gardens to reduce land to maintain, would love to see public funding used towards community gardens/food forests - its insane that we will pay people to mow vast expanses of roadside greenspace and spray

with herbicides, but we won't pay people to help out our community members, build community, and grow food

- permaculture groups that have systems to help find balance with "pests"
- Out-source to private pest control companies in Calgary.
- The CFIA already does some surveillance for invasive alien species in Calgary. For example, some surveillance activities are being delivered for the emerald ash borer, for the gypsy moth, for the Asian longhorned beetle and for forest invasive alien species. The CFIA would welcome a collaboration with the City of Calgary. We could provide training on signs and symptoms of pests of concern. We could also work together on surveillance activities to increase overall coverage and on outreach.
- "The city could come to the half annual Pest Management Association of Alberta's education event and learn more about structural pest control practices. The next event is ... Friday March 23rd in Red Deer.
- Next year the Canadian Pest Management Association annual conference is to be held in Calgary. The date is to be announced, but it will most likely be at the end of March."
- Work with people who are speaking out about soil health...critters...
- Utilization of the various turf and recreation associations and their various publications, conferences, etc.
- "All municipalities in the province have a mutual interest in early detection and sharing techniques and results. Active participation in workshops and organizations such as STOPDED (Society to Prevent Dutch Elm Disease) are vital in the effort to combat invasive species.
- Learning institutions, such as colleges and universities have a variety of research projects that could be opportunities to collaborate on managing of pest and wildlife issues."
- Collaboration with academic, provincial and federal pest management researchers, particularly in the area of management of IAS: researchers developing biological control agent solutions for IAS need access to locations where the IAS has established. Alberta's agricultural municipal 'field men' may be a good resource for collaboration in implementing solutions such as biological controls for certain pest problems (eg beetle releases for leafy spurge, etc). Engage Citizens, field naturalists, etc
- "Opportunity exists for you to join the AAAF as an Associate Member where you can gain valuable learning and network opportunities.
- There are also other opportunities to network with adjacent municipalities, Alberta Invasive Species Council or other pest management organizations"
- The AIS program has plenty of material, promo material, videos etc. in order to promote the concern and impacts of aquatic invasive species. We are always happy to give this material to municipalities to further educate the public.
- I believe the City has an opportunity to tender proposals from private industry. This could even be an invitation for community groups to work upon direction to maintain areas more naturally without heavy spray - weeding, gardening, addition of compost, possible coordination of goats and other stock that could eat weeds etc.



- Assist/encourage stewardship groups/'Friends Of' groups to produce weed management plans/pest management plans for their particular green space; empower them to carry the plan forward
- Engage external formal and informal educators – Calgary Horticultural Society, Calgary Permaculture Guild, Grow Calgary, Community Gardens, Nature Calgary, Alberta Environmental Education Council, Sustainable Calgary, Open Streets, University of Calgary, SAIT, Mount Royal University, etc..Ensure cooperation and compliance of least-toxic approaches across all City business units that manage or oversee the management of public outdoor space.
- Have good quality links to information in laymen's terms for residents to look up information on pesticides to help ease any concerns. These links could include PMRA and Health Canada, etc. IF there is not a link and as an example glyphosate is used, a resident may google it and stumble upon many pseudoscience and scare tactic type phoney articles. We need to stand up against pseudoscience to protect Calgarians.
- Teenager community stewardship roles. This would involve education and recognition for volunteer work (perhaps some incentives)
- The city could collaborate with other city's that choose not to use pesticides as means control pest. Completing a full review of best practice with regard to impacts on the public and the environment. Looking to other city both inside of Canada and out of country.
- Talk to ... at Olds College. Plan public spaces with eco-conscious design firms like reGenerate Design, Verge Permaculture, Eco-yards. Integrate the community and theirs needs into that design.
- Schools, Community Associations, local stewardship groups, horticulture/organic gardening/community gardens- do monitoring for pests and pesticide residue. University researchers. Collaborate with municipal leaders in other provinces like Ontario that restrict use. The industry - LANTA, Arborists, Garden Centres, manufacturers of non-toxic methods of pest control. Avoid collaboration with pesticide manufacturers like the Monsantos of the world.
- Our community association has a fantastic gardening group as well as community garden. Engage us in pest control and get us involved in helping determine what areas in our community are indeed an issue and what safe methods we can use. We already have people in our neighbourhood pulling out invasive species when hiking edworthy park.
- Engage community associations
- Collaborate with our cities' experts in compost tea pesticide free lawn maintenance and care, bee and pollinator experts, native species experts, urban farmers, community gardeners, health care experts, school parent councils and school administrators.
- I am not sure if these already exist, if so yay! I could see local community associations and the city working together for a pest control event in the early summer, I also think engagement opportunities to teach about noxious species are useful, a local noxious species tour and a mapping tool online, could be a useful way to help track where the most intense outcrops of noxious species occurs.
- There could be incentives given to homeowners to employ natural means of pest control- i.e. Ladybugs against nematodes.
- The airport authority would like to collaborate with the city on pest management
- Educational programs in communities where there are the highest level of pest management issues.

- There are a number of charities and sustainable gardening businesses who would be ideal for this.
- We pay to ensure our grass is green, beautiful and free of weeds and pests. I don't see why during summer / spring months we can't contribute to ensure our spaces look above average and represent the first class city we are. We should be able to pay for services in our communities to deal with weeds in public spaces that reflect our community. We want to have control of our public spaces when the city does not have the resources to maintain it. We move it, the city never does it.
- Environmental advocacy group collaboration.
- Work with professional companies and institutions / trade groups that have regulatory approval (Canada federal govt approved) facts and benefit statements.
- The local CFIA is happy to help where we can in regards to our surveillance programs for IAS. This may include providing some training to staff regarding IAS identification signs, information and brochures about the pests to look for. Possibly supplying monitoring traps for surveillance programs throughout the year.
- The Calgary and Area Intergovernmental Working Group is a good start for collaboration opportunities. Parks has always been represented well but they cannot always speak on other weed issues such as roads and privately owned properties.
- Connections with all departments, stakeholder group and content experts
- Partner with Universities for alternative methods
- community involvement
- Collaborate with residents of the community. Maybe they can help?
- CropLife Canada can collaborate on providing essential information and guidance.
- CropLife Canada recommends the City of Calgary work closely with PMRA as it has decades of experience in this field and a worldwide reputation for excellence in safeguarding public health. CropLife Canada supports public education campaigns with municipalities, the provinces and the federal government on the proper handling, use and disposal of industrial and household chemicals, including pesticides. We welcome the opportunity to work with you to develop, and distribute, appropriate messaging.
- Acutely seeking input from community members, and using the information to make decisions not dismissing when not what they want to hear.
- Collaboration at all 3 levels and also with Universities and NGO
- Working with neighbouring municipalities to reduce the city's impact on them, provincial and federal governments. Supporting NGO's that are involved in invasive species work.
- "City funded organizations could assist in promoting & advancing least-toxic approaches to landscape management-Green Calgary, ALIDP, BRBC, Calgary River Valleys, Nose Creek Watershed Partnership, UDI
- Access internal City groups: Water Resources Education Group, Parks (Outreach, Education and Volunteers) Office of Sustainability, Environmental and Safety Management, etc.
- Ensure cooperation & compliance of least-toxic approaches across all City units
- Engage external formal/informal educators"
- None I am aware of



- Goat grazing, ALUS Canada, Canadian Wildlife Federation, Cows and Fish, etc.
- get in touch with the AHA (alberta herbalists association) there are tons of herbalists who would be thrilled to pick plants for medicine but can't do so now because of the risk of pesticides.
- community associations churches schools volunteer groups
- Let community members adopt a park again.
- Open your doors wide to folks who have always been there that the city has been reluctant to listen to. Changing landscapes so they are easier to maintain-replacing turf for native species.....encouraging more community gardens.....creating a food forest and inviting the public to be involved.....start listening to progressive thinkers (permaculture/ago-ecology/organic).
- Unsure beyond federal and provincial collaboration opportunities. I'd like to see the pest management program linked to improved wildlife corridors through parks (if it is not already covered).
- Work with city resource programs and education groups such as; City of Calgary water, Calgary parks and recreational programs etc.
- Collaborate with community centres, schools, MLA's.
- Any engagement is good for transparency
- "Collaboration opportunities with:
- Other cities in Canada (i.e. Hudson, QC; Vancouver, BC; & around the world) that have already reduced/banned the use pesticides
- Groups within Canada & around the world, such as Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment, Canadian Cancer Society, Prevent Cancer Now, Soil Food Web, Coalition for a Healthy Calgary, Green Calgary, PAN (Pesticide Action Network) Europe; local schools/colleges/universities; organic nurseries/farms; recreational groups..."
- Help people to understand the importance of watering boulevard trees to keep them healthy, reduce stress and make them less vulnerable to insect attack. Education is dirt cheap compared to pruning or spraying.
- Some possibilities for collaboration are: the University of Calgary, Nose Creek Watershed Partnership, Sustainable Calgary, Coalition for a Healthy Calgary, Bow River Basin Council, Organic Alberta, Canadians Against Pesticides, Canadian Cancer Society, and Beyond Pesticides. Any tourist attractions/sites in Calgary that have already reduced/eliminated pesticides by using safer alternatives could also be collaborated with. Additionally, the city could collaborate with community gardens.
- Actively work with other municipalities who have successfully reduced or eliminated the use of toxic pesticides for cosmetic purposes. Find out what they did, what their challenges were, how they succeeded.
- Maybe with the community garden societies which have become so popular in Calgary.
- Premier Tech Home & Garden is a member of CropLife Canada, the Canadian Consumer Specialty Products Association, and Fertilizer Canada (Greener World). All these organizations can be valuable resources for information and programs that promote public education and best

management practices for green spaces and other public areas. We also recommends that The City maintain communication with the Pest Management Regulatory Agency, and access the publicly available information on their website.

- "In other Canadian municipalities, cities have engaged neighbourhood associations, growers, healthcare organizations, educational institutions (nurseries, schools, colleges, universities), government departments, businesses, and many more who became engaged in least-toxic landscaping.
- See the Coalition for a Healthy Calgary submission for specific suggestions."
- Community gardens.
- "Collaborate with the Enhanced Community Landscaper. If they are licensed to do pest control allow them to take the lead. Increase the Parks budget to allow for proper pest management. Calgary looks old and run down with all the neglected weeds. Visitors notice.
- Publish a list of invasive plants, flowers, shrubs etc that the homeowners should not plant to help avoid spreading the seeds. Program with landscapers and nurseries to stop handling these plants."
- Again, CAPE is not in a position to recommend specific organizations, but these might include a range of environmentally-oriented and health-oriented community organizations, as well as public health agencies and associations that focus on children's health, in particular.
- No collaboration with industry that creates an expectation of continued employment
- Collaboration with Consultant/University to develop efficient and effective inventory methods for assessment of aquatic invasive species (e.g. goldfish) using analysis of environmental DNA collected from water samples from each water body.
- Work with community associations and commercial establishments to ensure commercial properties are aligned with the city and community vision regarding pest control. By law officers should be diligent in enforcing compliance for commercial and residential compliance.
- The City would benefit from input from Community Associations as to priorities within their communities. The Community Associations would be helpful advocates for the City programs.

9. Do you have anything more to add that was not covered in the questions above?

- Goats are good for PR but need to be used to leverage a greater opportunity to engage with residents on invasive species control work overall. To garner public support when needed even when herbicides are the best control option.
- The need to educate citizens about the benefits of preserving native species, habitats and ecosystems. The benefits of the adoption of sustainable methods and as well as the limitations of sustainable methods (not being able to achieve pest suppression commensurate with conventional methods using remedial treatments of synthetic pesticides. The merits of the responsible use of synthetic pesticides when warranted by public safety or risk due to invasive species.
- Address incentives in the FAC process which encourage the dumping of privately owned weed infested lands into the city's inventory. Create the capacity to properly address weed infestations on private lands in the city limits.
- Need city to follow up on citizens complaints.



- No
- We all know the squeaky wheel gets to grease, please resist the 5% of people who do not what any spraying for any reason with scientific data regarding the proper use of Herbicides by Licensed Applicators
- nope.
- "I really believe that this tangutica problem will become unmanageable unless acted upon in a comprehensive way very soon. Imagine seeing tangutica throughout Kananaskis Country, the Bow valley and Banff Park?"
- I realize that some invasive species are extremely difficult to limit. This summer I personally experienced zebra mussels for the first time while on a canoe trip on Lake Winnipeg. My foot got a nasty slice even though I wear Gecko sandals as water shoes. We can succeed against tangutica."
- There are no permanent solutions to pest issues as conditions, environments, pesticides, controls and behaviors constantly change. The City should constantly be reviewing and updating the above on a regular basis. Without ongoing training and education the City employees responsible for the Pest Management program will have to rely on Industry experts to help guide the City moving forward.
- You have an opportunity to implement this properly and I have seen it done properly in other areas. I have also watched municipalities and governments bend to the will of a noisy few who have little to know understanding of the true health and environmental risks yet influence key decisions and programs which end in disaster. Have the intestinal fortitude to do the right thing.
- I was pretty disappointed that the Pesticide Toxicity Report presented last year didn't actually speak to the toxicity of pesticides used by the City, but rather the City's approach for reducing chemical pesticide use and how toxicity is regulated federally and provincially. This doesn't allow for differentiation between different types of pesticides used (e.g. we use product A because its less toxic than product B) OR analysis on potential health impacts/toxicity risk re: application rates.
- Public feel good stories like grazing goats in parks are super, but is there any long term evidence that it works? Seems like a lot of money to spend to make the public think the city is doing something about weeds.
- --integrated pest management needs to be a city-wide, demographic-wide, interest-wide, inclusive program with a clear, open, appropriate priority vetting process, using all the tools available to appropriately control prioritized pests.
- I believe that the silent majority would like a lot more "weed control" in most cities as they feel it is unsightly and at times dangerous (example giant hogweed) . I believe that many cities in Canada have been negligent in doing enough (read: budgeting enough) to effectively stop/control the spread of invasive plants / species within city limits.
- Let science, not public opinions dictate what IPM methods and techniques the City should use.
- We would be interested in engaging more with our municipal partners to share information, engage in pilot projects, and be prepared to make bold moves with our developers and re-development projects.



- eco plants introduced that some pests do not like. rabbits eat dandelion greens and so do people. introduce more flowers for bees and butterflies. tall grass for lady bugs. prune trees to keep crows out.
- The city's focus is very outdated and 'postwar' and chemical heavy.
- The city should monitor their chemical usage every year and produce graphs showing that the absolute amount of chemicals being used is going down every year.
- There are easy ways to reach the citizens of Calgary through email notices, questionnaires and the website. Let's communicate more.
- No but realize your current program needs more than tweeking it is not policy informed by science. Consult U of A pediatric environmental health unit. Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (CAPE) has done "best practices" work. Cape should be consulted.
- Talk to ... and do what he says. He leads three walks a day for 25 years in our parks and has many insights.
- These are all substantial questions that require educated, informed answers. Not many Calgarians will have the time or capacity to answer the questions. I believe Calgary as a city is trying to address sustainability, quality of life, healthy communities as best as possible, and needs to be commended for that. There will be a lot of push back on a ban on cosmetic pesticides, but younger generations do not have the same visceral fear of the dandelion that older people do and this is their future.
- Many cities in Canada and the world have adopted the no spray policy and are much healthier and progressive in their attitude towards environmentalism. It's time for the city to change their old ways to adopt a more environmentally conscious approach to managing our neighbourhoods and parks. Our health and our planet depend on it. It's time!!!
- "A lot more mowing needs to be done in a timely fashion to keep weeds in check.
- If using chemicals, the applications need to be done in a more timely fashion
- If you ban chemicals, the budget needs to increase greatly for mechanical control of pests and for mowing."
- No -- but thank you for reaching out to people.
- More use of goats in public parks
- I reiterate that the City of Calgary should continue to use the proven principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as the foundation of their pest management program. This holistic approach makes use of a combination of control methods (cultural, biological, chemical and mechanical) in an economically & environmentally sound manner. As a concerned resident/ taxpayer / member of MLCA, I strongly encourage the City to use all available control methods, including the judicious use of pesticides.
- no
- Because the storm water infrastructure in Calgary is for the most part directly connected to the river systems education of the public should be a lot more vigorous than it is. With drought times looming due to climate change the water needs to be protected a lot better than at present. I advocate keeping the area between the Regional Pathways unmowed and natural wherever possible to

minimize human and dog contact. Encouraging wetlands along the riverbanks, where feasible, to retain runoff.

- Keep rocking the goat program for invasive weeds! And maybe signage at stormwater infrastructure to prevent people from releasing fish for religious or other reasons into the waterways.
- Different pest and weeds require different tools - options should be based on sound scientific evidence and subject matter expert recommendations.
- I would love to see Calgary become a leader in the field of IPM and work really hard to reduce the use of pesticides/herbicides/rodenticides/fungicides. I would also like to see more poly-cultures to help create environmental resiliency, and a decline in the manicured mono-culture grassy areas. I also would like to see us value things such as community gardens and food growing plants and having tax dollars go towards supporting these instead of lawns and the war on dandelions.
- no
- Ask the people within the City of Calgary corporation. You have some smart people over there who want to do a good job.
- The CFIA looks forward to potential opportunities for closer collaboration between CFIA and the city of Calgary. If there is interest in collaboration, you can reach us at ...
- When thinking about collaboration I find different government departments, levels of government often have different agenda's all with the right intentions, but the pest control service technicians muddles through all the different hoops the best they can. It would be great if the various groups would meet once every 2 years as an example for a day to talk about common issues, review Federal, Provincial, and local bylaws. Best practices change overtime.
- Help people to understand the benefits of natural systems that thrive due to an abundance of critters.
- Kudos to the City for placing an emphasis on the IPM plan for City green spaces. You have a great forum for public education on this issue, since for every pest trap or other approach visibly present in a park or on city land, this can be pointed out and explained with signage, illustrating how forward looking the City is in its approach. Even a playing field displaying a flush of dandelions can provide a teaching opportunity (explanation of why the City is no longer using weed killers in parks)
- More information can be found at <https://aaaf.ab.ca/>
- Last summer, I saw our neighborhood school (private) spraying the entire field with some unknown solution. It then got me to ponder the state of the landscape - grass only, no weeds and I knew then some sort of herbicide was being applied. 3 hours later, I saw a few women and their children sitting in the grass talking and playing. Something just didn't sit right. I want the City of Calgary to take a bigger road in minimizing chemical use on public land and outdoor spaces.
- "Compliance, accountability and transparency: a plan (under whatever name) is only as good as its implementation.
- City-wide application of policy without political interference influencing the adoption or not of City policy."
- Health Canada employs hundreds of scientists specifically to glean the trial data to ensure the safety of Canadians. To question the scientists ability's to safely and carefully label and direct when

pesticides are used is something we as Canadians should be proud of. It would be foolish to fall in with the belief that pesticides are bad. Remember: organic uses chemicals. Avoiding pesticides would be foolish. Calgary is a beautiful city adjacent to mountain parks. Don't spread weeds to nature.

- The city of Calgary is using a practice that has a direct impact on my family and my community, as well as the environment. Yet, I have never been consulted on this practice, or even informed prior to this practice, to allow me to make an informed decision on accessing these areas. For example, I signed up my children for swim lesson at Stanley park last summer, I would not have made this decision knowing I would walk through a park while the city was actively spraying for pest each morning.
- I know that it is a long painful and controversial transition back to natural systems. Start slow and small, learn, and try again. Involve us in your ecological work, engage community leaders in this work. Thank you for this opportunity to share, happy to talk anytime.
- I support the recommendations put forth by The Coalition for a Healthy Calgary. Do not use any neonicotinoid pesticides in Calgary - period. Bad for pollinators. Lead by example - advocate for PMRA to ban these pesticides nation-wide.
- We want to see more goats!!!!
- Thank you for asking the general public for their opinion.
- Keep up the good work!
- We're looking forward to collaborating with you on pest management; please ...
- If the city refuses to take responsibility over spaces like our cul de sac, which could be a beautiful green (not yellow filled space) why can't we pay to have this space look beautiful and an inviting space for our kids to enjoy the outdoor. It is currently full of weeds, prickly to be exact and it is truly a shameful looking space. All residents in our cul de sac use weed control, our lawns look amazing yet the green space in our cul de sac looks like trash. Not acceptable.
- Protection of wildlife including bees needs be a top priority.
- Calgary CFIA staff is more than happy to work co-operatively with the city of Calgary on this initiative. Please feel free to contact the local staff: [personal information removed]
- I would hate to see the city take a step back on their legislated requirements with the Weed Control Act. We hear from agricultural producers that farm in the city and our municipality and they have concerns about the city weeds that are not always addressed in a timely manner. Weed control along the river is also very important. At one point in time Purple Loosestrife was heavily infested along the Bow River but through regional collaboration this weed has been reduced significantly.
- Not at this time
- Most of your parks can be so covered in dandelions as to be unusable. I maintain that this is more of a health hazard than most of the herbicides that you could use. Go ahead and leave the "natural areas" to be overrun by weeds if you must.
- No
- Science-based, evidence-informed decisions should guide the planning and implementation of actions.

- CropLife Canada represents science-based and innovation-focused companies whose products undergo extensive regulatory oversight through Health Canada. We advocate for the proper use of our products to protect urban green spaces. Well-maintained public and private spaces make for happier, healthier communities by contributing to people's mental and physical well-being. They fill an important role in our environment and contribute economically through tourism and business activity.
- transparency and accountability to citizens of Calgary. No more cosmetic pesticide use ie spraying dandelions. Stop mowing roadways and plant with native material. Do as you say. Policy is only as good as implementation.
- The City of Calgary's IPM program is only IPM by name and does not follow accepted principles. For instance hiring people with a credential in Integrated Pest Management. Have scouts inspect, record and recommend a solution to a particular problem. Regular reinspections of the area in concern. Keep track of observations (such as lack of moisture or fertility). Observe and follow recommendations (such as fertilizer, irrigation etc). The city parks only deals with the result of the problem
- it's time society changes their views on the aristocratic lawn, the "weed" and how to share their space with nature as we are not apart from nature but apart of it and it's time we acted so.
- "Growing evidence that domestic use of chemicals is also a problem and more education on cumulative impacts on air, water, food and environment are negative.
- We must all take responsibility for careful and minimal use of chemicals; follow the precautionary principle when there is uncertainty."
- We need to have some civic pride. Our parks and Blvds are awful. Been to many other cities that look far better. Calgary is losing ground.
- Make sure you use some of the good advice! Pesticide companies are not good sources for information- their focus is to sell their product. The OECD report on Canada says we use way too many nitrogen fertilizers, have increased pesticides by 40% in 5 years and that our regulatory bodies (the PMRA) are not doing well in their assessments and regulations in regards to pesticide use. Glyphosate and other herbicides persists for years not days or months- proprietary ingredient can be very harmful!
- I'm glad the City is asking about principles, and am hoping this was done because these principles will act as the assessment framework for ongoing evaluation (I'm sure this is the case!). Admittedly these thoughts come from a recent book Principles-Focused Evaluation: The Guide (2017) written by Michael Patton who is a very thoughtful evaluator. With my sample principles, I tried to follow Patton (2017) guidance, where each principle is actionable: "do this"; informs decisions; is adaptable...
- Ensure city group compliance of at least toxic approaches across all city business units that manages or oversees public outdoor space.
- "It cannot be emphasized enough how important it is for IPMP & roadways to reduce pesticide applications and to stop the use of pesticides for cosmetic purposes!



- Spraying pesticides along major roadways (i.e.Sarcee Trl) have a huge impact on human health due to the large area. Current practices do not work here creating more pests rather than healing the soil judging by the fact that they are sprayed annually contributing to much drift over a community wall & directly into residential yards!!!!"
- Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. (We also need to resist the urge to 'pave over Paradise', and try to control everything around us. Declining insect populations are a worrisome warning.)
- "Post notices before applying pesticides near community walls, along major roadways, before spraying roads.
- Reactivate/update automatic notification phone system Calgarians could request membership in, which informed them of spraying activity in their community.
- Provide non-toxic solutions to community newsletters/websites on a regular basis, and to attractions like Heritage Park, the zoo, etc.
- Set up a network for organizations/individuals to share success stories on pesticide alternatives"
- We live in a world that's burying itself in plastics and artificial chemicals. This is a global sustainability issue. There is a growing awareness of this, and a willingness on the part of people to take action to stop abusing the planet in the interest of arbitrary aesthetics and/or financial incentives. However, it requires real leadership from elected officials to take positive actions to capitalize on this nascent willingness and turn it into real action.
- ... looks forward to further engagement. Care should be taken by The City when comparing pest control products on public and private space. Comparing technologies designed for private lawns (such as corn gluten) to conventional herbicides used on public spaces creates a skewed perception about homeowner use of pest control products because of the application rate of corn gluten meal. The information could be inadvertently misconstrued by the public.
- Responses to this survey were also submitted via email, as 500 characters per answer is insufficient.
- "If you do timely management with result focused controls there should eventually be a decrease in the number of times treatments are required. Healthy green spaces smother out weeds and unwanted pests. Healthy green spaces will be more user friendly and safer.
- Possibly encourage homeowners who have the toxic, invasive plants in their gardens or yards to take them to the nursery and receive a new acceptable plant free of charge or at 1/2 price. Put a time frame on this"
- As noted, CAPE will aim to provide additional information that further explains concerns about human health impacts and, where it might be helpful, to link the City to resources that can help inform a review and re-orientation of your IPM program. For example, cities elsewhere have been providing satisfactory pest control in their communities for many years, while functioning under restrictions on the substances and approaches that are permitted. Meanwhile, thank you for this opportunity.
- What specifically does the city refer to as Pests? This would be helpful in order to answer the questions of this survey



Integrated Pest Management Plan Revision

External Stakeholder Report Back: What we Heard

October 19 2018

Again strong turf through watering and fertilizer will combat pests along with herbicides



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Appendix: Email Invitation to Stakeholders

The following email to stakeholders was sent from the project team on February 27, 2018 to invite them to participate in the survey.

Greetings,

The City of Calgary is revising its existing *Integrated Pest Management Plan* (1998). The revised plan will produce Corporate-wide pest management policies and procedures for managing pests on City-owned land.

We are conducting a survey of expert and community stakeholders to gain insight into the best policies and procedures for managing pests on City-owned land. The City is committed to ensuring stakeholder feedback will meaningfully inform policy and procedures changes. The link to the survey can be found here:

<https://engage.calgary.ca/pest>

The survey will close **end of day, March 31.**

We will produce a report containing anonymous feedback from the various stakeholders. You will be notified when the report is available.

As applicable, please feel free to forward this email within your professional networks for others to complete the survey.

We will continue to keep you updated on the project's advancement. If you have any questions in the interim or wish to be removed from this email list, please don't hesitate to email me.

Best regards,