SUPERIOR
WISCONSIN
Living up to our name.

For Office Use Only:

Permit No. _____

Date Received _____

Instructions for requesting an exemption to apply pesticide on City of Superior property:

1. Contact:

   Parks, Recreation and Forestry
   1316 N 14th Street, Suite #200
   Superior, WI 54880

   Phone: (715) 395-7270
   E-mail: parks@ci.superior.wi.us

   Hours: Monday – Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm

2. Complete and submit "Application for Pesticide Ordinance Exemption Request"
   Available from the office of the Parks, Recreation and Forestry
   at: https://www.ci.superior.wi.us/553/Trees-Urban-Forest

3. Work with the Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department to schedule attendance at a meeting of the committee(s) of jurisdiction where request will be reviewed for approval.

4. If approved, provide additional information as explained in the "Application for Pesticide Ordinance Exemption Request" or upon request of the committee(s) of jurisdiction.

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PESTICIDE ORDINANCE EXEMPTION REQUEST APPLICATION

All areas must be completed

CONTACT INFORMATION	
Organization Name	**Point of Contact Name, Relationship to Organization**
Address	**E-mail**
Phone	**Fax**
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	
Point of Contact Name, Relationship to Organization	
Address	**E-mail**
Phone	**Fax**

PROPERTY DETAILS

Property Location

Map[1] must be attached indicating treatment areas

PROJECT DETAILS

Briefly describe the project; include the name of the species to be controlled and why, and any follow-up monitoring.

Explain why the following alternative methods of control were not chosen. If another alternative method was evaluated, please add it and an explanation of why it was not chosen. See "Alternative Methods for Pesticide Control and Additional Resource Information" for brief descriptions of alternative methods.
Smothering with Black Plastic
Mechanical Removal
Biological
Prescribed Burning
Prescribed Grazing
Smothering Root Systems by Cutting Below Waterline
Use of Natural Growth Inhibitors
Other (Please Specify)
Other (Please Specify)
Permits required by other agencies for this control project.

PESTICIDE INFORMATION
Pesticide chemical name and brand name. ***Attach a copy of the product label[2] and the Safety Data Sheet[3] for the pesticide.***
Name of licensed applicator (required).
Describe pesticide application method and answer the following questions.
How many applications?
When will applications occur?
What devices will be used for application?
Under what circumstances will the application cease (weather, environmental, etc.)?
List the life expectancies of the pesticide in the soil or sediment, water, and plant material (this information can be found on the product label). _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
List what substances the pesticide forms as it degrades (this information can be found on the product label). _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

TREATMENT AREA PLAN

Describe restoration plan for the treatment area to prevent future growth of unwanted or invasive species. Be sure to include scientific and common names for any species to be planted or seeded.

Describe plan to minimize and address any collateral damage from treatment.

Attach emergency spill plan for handling pesticide chemicals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, _____, have read and understand that I may be required to follow all or some of the requirements for posting and notification of concerned individuals, described in City of Superior Ordinance Article II, Sec 62-19[4] It is also my responsibility to notify property owners adjacent to the property where the treatment area is located.

_____

Signature **Date**

If required, upon pesticide exemption approval, provide a sample of the warning sign that will be used to post treatment. [5]

If required, upon pesticide exemption approval, provide a list of parcels owned by: 1) persons who request pre-application notice of any pesticide application to property within 300 feet of property owned by that person, and 2) persons who are medically-sensitive to pesticides and who request pre-application notice of any pesticide application within 1,000 feet of their residence. [6]

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INTERNAL USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED	COMMITTEE OF JURISDICTION	NEXT MEETING DATE

STAFF PERSON ASSIGNED	ADDITIONAL APPROVAL/ACTION

Alternative Methods for Pesticide Control and Additional Resource Information

Check with your state and local regulators for any permitting requirements that may apply to your project for using these alternative methods.

Smothering with black plastic

Kills vegetation and dormant seeds in the soil; most effective for sites with full to part-sun. Method: mow or trim the existing vegetation; lay 3.5 mm or thicker black plastic over the site and secure; leave for 8 or more weeks during hot, sunny weather; remove plastic and plant into dead vegetation without tilling.

Mechanical removal

Management methods that use manual or mechanical means to remove, kill, injure, or alter growing conditions for unwanted plants are termed physical methods. Such methods are relatively expensive and labor intensive, and may need to be used repeatedly or in combination with other management methods. However, for socially sensitive sites and sites with high ecological value, highly selective physical methods may be desirable because of their minimal environmental impact. The physical methods that may be applied to invasive plants in terrestrial and aquatic environments are many and varied. They vary in the type of injury or stress they inflict, their selectivity and potential for non-target impacts, and the procedures, skills, equipment, labor, and funds they require.

Biological control

Natural enemies, as well as a number of other factors, play an important role in regulating plant populations in their native environments. The absence of natural enemies may be an important contributing factor to the invasiveness of some nonnative species. Biological control (or biocontrol) reunites invasive plants with their enemies to restore natural controls and reduce dominance of invasive plants within the plant community. Promoted as a self-sustaining, self-dispersing control method, biocontrol is often used to gradually suppress widespread infestations in low-value or remote areas where other methods are not economically feasible.

Prescribed burning

Fire is a powerful, naturally occurring disturbance that influences a complex network of biological communities and ecological processes. The effect of fire on individual plants and plant communities is variable. In some cases fire may suppress invasive plant species, whereas in other cases fire may promote plant invasion and plant population expansion, which can change the patterns of fire over time and space. Prescribed fires are intentionally set under controlled conditions to achieve specific management objectives. The use of prescribed fire is widely accepted as a primary tool for habitat restoration and management. The effectiveness of fire as an invasive plant management tool depends upon a wide range of variables and is specific to each situation and species. Prescribed fires are typically most beneficial when they mimic natural fire patterns in ecosystems that evolved with fire as a natural disturbance.

Prescribed grazing

Prescribed grazing is the application of domestic livestock grazing at a specified season and intensity to accomplish specific vegetation management goals. While traditional grazing practices are often blamed for promoting plant invasions, prescriptive grazing can be used to control invasive plant populations and enhance desirable vegetation conditions. Prescribed grazing is a relatively new addition to the invasive plant management toolbox, and information related to the impacts of grazing on various invasive plants and plant communities is limited. Prescribed grazing should be used sensibly, with careful consideration of its compatibility with the habitat, land management goals, infestation characteristics, livestock needs, and resources available to implement the program successfully.

Smothering root systems by cutting below waterline

Some emergent aquatic vegetation can be controlled through timely severing of emergent stalks in order to starve the root systems of oxygen eventually killing the whole plant. Treatments usually need to be done multiple times in one growing season or over multiple seasons to be effective.

Use of natural growth inhibitors

The use of compounds found naturally in plants or using natural benign substances to regulate the growth of unwanted plants to diminish their ability to compete with surrounding or restored vegetation.

REFERENCES

[1] Maps can be made using the on-line mapping tool available on the Douglas County website at http://douglascowi.wgxtreme.com/. The map must contain the following information. Scale, north arrow, treatment area, road and trails within 100 feet of the treatment area, and these features that are within 300 feet of the treatment area: schools, daycare centers, hospitals, medical clinics, nursing homes, playgrounds, parks or similar public areas or facilities, navigable waterways and wetlands. Please also indicate on the map where postings will be placed.

[2] The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires extensive scientific data on the potential health and environmental effects of a pesticide before granting a registration, which is a license to market that product in the United States. EPA evaluates the data and ensures that the label translates the results of those evaluations into a set of conditions, directions, and precautions that define who may use a pesticide, as well as where, how, how much, and how often it may be used. Pesticide product labels provide critical information about how to safely and legally handle and use pesticide products. Unlike most other types of product labels, pesticide labels are legally enforceable, and all of them carry the statement: "It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling." In other words, the label is the law.

[3] Safety Data Sheets (SDS), formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), describe the hazards of the chemical. Safety Data Sheets have a specific 16-section format that must be used by manufacturers, distributors and importers to convey detailed hazard information to the end user. The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The format of Safety Data Sheets is consistent with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. More information about Safety Data Sheets can be found from the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration at https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html.

[4] City of Superior Use of Pesticides Ordinance Article II, Section 62-16 can be found at https://library.municode.com/wi/superior/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH62HESA_ARTIIPE or from the Parks, Recreation and Forestry Office.

[5] There are specific requirements for posting pesticide treatment sites; the requirements are found in the City of Superior's Pesticide Ordinance which can be found at https://library.municode.com/wi/superior/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH62HESA_ARTIIPE_S62-19PO or from the office of the Douglas County Clerk.

[6] This information may be obtained from the office of the City of Superior Clerk from a registry that is maintained for all persons who request advanced notice of pesticide application.

Additional Information and Resources

Northwoods Weed Cooperative Management Area has compiled information regarding invasive species for both landowners and right-of-way managers, some of it specific to our area, see more at:
www.northwoodscwma.org

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, information about invasive species, control, and permits:
http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, information about invasive species and pests:
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/plantsanimals/invasive/

U.S. Department of Agriculture, information about invasive species as it relates to agriculture and forestry:
http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/controlmech.shtml

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, information about pesticide labels:
http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, information about invasive species and control methods:
http://www.fws.gov/invasives/staffTrainingModule/index.html

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, information about Safety Data Sheets:
https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html

World Health Organization, information about pesticides:
http://www.who.int/topics/pesticides/en/

natural growth inhibitors, descriptions and products are available at:
http://www.americanatural.com/products/disease-weed-controls/phydura.html