

Appendix B

PEST THRESHOLD DAMAGE LEVELS AND SUBSEQUENT TREATMENTS

PEST	PEST ATTRIBUTES	DAMAGE THRESHOLD	PREVENTATIVE TREATMENTS	TREATMENTS
Rabbits	Eat overwintering seedlings.	Any damage exceeds threshold.	Gate shadehouse.	Live-trap and relocate.
Mice	Eat freshly sown seed. Harvest seedlings for bedding.	Any damage exceeds threshold.	Maintain vegetation-free buffer zone around buildings.	Continual baiting with Rampage. Mouse traps.
Aphids	Suck sap from plants. If large populations, can deform and kill shoots.	Because of rapid population increases, treat immediately.	Maintain vegetation-free buffer zone around buildings.	Spray insecticidal soap weekly for 3 weeks. If aphids persist, apply Diazinon.
Moth Larvae	Defoliate or completely consume young seedlings.	Any damage exceeds threshold.	Maintain vegetation-free buffer zone around buildings. Refrain from using photoperiod lights until spring solstice.	Hand-pick when observed. If widespread, apply Dipel to affected area.
Fungus gnats	Larvae feed on organic matter and seedling roots.	Ten adults per block.	Set out yellow sticky-cards to trap and monitor adults.	Reduce irrigation frequency if possible. Soil drench with Gnatrol at full strength, then once a week for 3 weeks at ¼ strength.
Green-house weeds	Will kill seedlings if growing in same cell. Possible source of <i>Fusarium</i> disease.	Any weeds exceeds threshold.	Maintain vegetation-free buffer zone around buildings.	Hand-pull from containers. Spot spray with bleach if found in floor cracks.

Field weeds	Noxious weeds must be controlled. Weeds must be removed from vegetation-free buffer zone.	Any of these weeds exceed threshold.	Apply pre-emergent herbicide Princep to keep weeds from sprouting in buffer zone.	Spot-spray thistles with Curtail and morning-glory or bindweed with Banvel. Spot-spray buffer zone weeds with Roundup.
Algae & moss	Algae on floors make them hazardous to employees and guests. Moss on containers encourages fungus gnats and disrupts normal watering.	More than 20% of the surface is covered.	Power scrub floors each spring to remove any build-up from previous growing season.	Treat when necessary with Agribrom.
Damping-off	This disease is often an association of many fungi. Seedlings are killed.	15% of the blocks in a seedlot have 3-5% of their cells with disease.	Surface sterilize seeds with a bleach solution before sowing. Remove dead and dying seedlings to prevent spread.	Treat affected area or seedlot with Benlate or Banrot.
<i>Fusarium</i>	Cotyledon blight affects newly sprouted seedlings and is occasionally fatal. Root disease generally affects seedlings during hardening.	15% of the blocks in a seedlot have 3-5% of their cells with disease.	Remove dead and dying seedlings. Limit seedling stress during the hardening-off phase.	Treat affected area with Benlate.
<i>Botrytis</i>	Foliage disease occurs in late summer and early fall after seedling crowns close.	15% of the blocks have 25% of their area affected, or any blocks have 50% + infection.	Vacuum dead needles from larch. Use only early morning irrigations. Remove dead seedlings. If possible, spread blocks apart to improve aeration. Add a spreader to irrigation water to enhance evaporation from needles. Brush foliage with PVC pipe to remove free water from foliage.	Treat affected area with Botran or Benlate.