

Healthy Colorado Schools

IPM FOR SCHOOL GROUNDS

<p>We are preparing for the IPM on School Grounds workshop on 4/21/2014. One of the questions frequently asked is how to best use mulch on school grounds. There are many choices for mulch.</p>	<p>tolerant plants next to rocks.</p> <p>Black plastic is not recommended because it is not permeable to air or water and tears easily.</p>	<p>Organic mulches have many benefits. They decrease the amount of water that evaporates from soil. They exclude light and reduce the number of weed seeds that sprout. They improve soil and plant health. Choose the size of mulch based on slope, wind and landscape situation.</p> <p>To get all of your questions answered, plan to attend the April 21st workshop!</p>
<p>Rocks are appropriate in some situations. They also have their drawbacks. Besides the possibility that some children may choose to throw them (at each other or at the building), rocks also absorb and hold a great deal of heat. Be sure to place only heat-</p>	<p>Rubber mulch should be reserved for under jungle gyms where its greatest feature, shock-absorbency, can be of use. It adds nothing beneficial to the soil, and may release toxic heavy metals into the soil or runoff water, especially if the source is recycled truck tires.</p>	

Special points of interest:

- ✓ IPM For School Grounds
- ✓ New & Improved Website
- ✓ New YouTube Videos
- ✓ Mold & Termites Two Uncommon Colorado Pests

IPM FOR SCHOOL GROUNDS

APRIL 21, 2014

8:30-12:30

**St. Vrain Valley School District
395 S. Pratt Parkway
Longmont, CO 80501**

RSVP's must be received by **April 17, 2014**. For more information or to RSVP, please contact Genevieve Berry at: Genevieve.Berry@colostate.edu



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TWO PESTS YOU MIGHT NOT EXPECT IN COLORADO

1. MOLD

Some of the most common indoor molds are *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and *Alternaria*. *Stachybotrys chartarum* (also known by its synonym *Stachybotrys atra*) is a greenish-black mold. It is not necessary, however, to determine what type of mold you may have. All molds should be treated with respect to potential health risks and removal.

- Establish a mold prevention and remediation plan within your Indoor Air Quality management program.
- Prevent moisture condensation by increasing surface temperature, installing proper insulation and improving air circulation.
- Eliminate sources of moisture by reducing indoor humidity.
- Respond promptly when

you see signs of moisture and/or mold or when leaks or spills occur. Dry all wet areas within 24 to 48 hours.

- Perform regular heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) inspections and maintenance as scheduled.

For cases of large areas, contact a professional contractor. A list of contractors can be located at www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/IAQhom.asp.

subterranean termite is reported to be increasing along the Front Range especially in Colorado Springs. There is also a small area in Grand Junction affected by drywood termites that require different management tactics.

For more information, see the fact sheet on termites (<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/insect/05532.html>).

2. TERMITES

Termites can damage homes and other wooden structures; they are the most destructive insect pests of wood. In nature, termites break down dead wood that accumulates in and on the soil, returning humus to the soil.

While our native species of termite, the arid lands subterranean termite usually doesn't cause many problems, the introduced eastern



Eastern subterranean termite. Adult termite workers. Phil Sloderbeck, Kansas State University, Bugwood.org .

NEW & IMPROVED WEBSITE

We have a new look for our CSU IPM website. Check it out and let us know what you think! Go to: <http://ipm.agsci.colostate.edu/>

For additional information you can visit our Healthy Communities website, at <http://ccsipm.wordpress.com/>. If you have an idea for an article (posted weekly), contact Deborah Young at: deborah.young@colostate.edu.

NEW YOUTUBE VIDEOS

The University of California IPM YouTube Channel has some great videos – and most are less than 2 minutes long. You can learn how to catch a spider, how to inspect for ants, or how to inspect for bed bugs. Check it out at <http://www.youtube.com/user/UCIPM/videos>.



For School IPM: For More Information About The Colorado Coalition

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<http://coloradoipmcenter.agsci.colostate.edu>

The Colorado Coalition for School IPM is an effort by Colorado State University, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Colorado Department of Agriculture, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Department of Education, school districts, National Environmental Health Association and private pest control professionals.



For All The Latest News Don't Forget To Check Out Our Website/Blog at:

www.ccsipm.wordpress.com

**FOR MORE INFORMATION & IPM EXAMPLES CHECK OUT THE FLICKR PHOTO SETS —
 EXAMPLES OF IPM PESTS & METHODS**

NEW FACT SHEETS

Our list of fact sheets is growing!

This month we have added [Head Lice](#) and will be adding Scabies. Other new additions include; [Carpet Beetles](#), [Masked Hunter](#), [Springtails](#), [Sticky Traps](#), and [Pest Monitor FAQs](#).

For a complete listing of our fact sheets and other resource materials, please visit:
<http://ipm.agsci.colostate.edu/school-ipm-resources/>

ANTS VS. TERMITES

Ants are easily recognized in their common, wingless adult form but may be mistaken for termites when winged ants leave their colony during warm weather to mate. To determine whether your school is experiencing an ant or termite infestation, refer to our fact sheet on [Ants](#).



O'Pogonomyrmex – A little known and rarely-seen Irish harvester ant ,
 photo by Alex Wild, , <http://www.myrmecos.net/>