

Ground Squirrel Control Program:

- Why live trapping is not an option for our program
 - It does not work for our linear buffer type of treatment areas.
- Concerns in small isolated colony situations
 - Vandalism and exposure to the public
 - Labor intense (our cost from the live trap study that we did was \$7.59/squirrel captured and dispatched; PCO cost = \$25/squirrel)

Note: Ventura County Study:

Like us they concluded that broadcast baiting with untreated oats followed by diphacinone bait broadcast is the preferred IPM method of ground squirrel control for their program. They also did not find any above ground carcasses or non-target kills in any of the five treatments of their 2007 field trials.

- Reiteration of our treatment protocol changes that started with the 2013 season:
 - Second person in truck for safety and to better focus to areas needing treatment
 - Prebait with clean untreated rolled oats to show activity more precisely also helping to better focused treatments
 - Treatments from 3X to 2X plus a third only where there is continued activity
 - Result = decrease of greater than 50% in the amount of bait used (2011: 35,915lbs; 2012: 29,323lbs; 2013: 14,371lbs)

Noxious Weed Program:

- Program is in the height of the season
- Struggling due to three persons out from injury
- Continued new finds this year of hoary cress and perennial pepperweed. We are attributing this to contaminated hay and equipment. We are doing our best to eradicate these infestations.

General Quarantine:

- Azalea lacebug: new pest to California was found by our Biologist in a local nursery from a shipment likely from Oregon. It only attacks azaleas and rhododendrons. Very incipient infestation. Under quarantine laws and protocol required the nursery to treat and will survey to confirm eradication.