

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Unit 1 Lesson 3 Dormant Demons

Focus Areas: Pest Identification, Science, Math

Focus Skills: Observing, measuring, predicting, recording data, critical thinking

Level of Involvement: AVERAGE







Dedicated to Reducing Pesticides

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Focus Areas: Pest Identification; Science, Math

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thinking

Level of Involvement: AVERAGE

Objectives

- * To identify the parts of a plant life cycle
- * To recognize that different habitats harbor various seeds
- * To recognize that mulching is an IPM method used to control weeds
- * To apply knowledge gained to weed management

Essential Questions

- * What life cycle adaptation aids weeds to survive in a variety of locations?
- * How can IPM tactics diminish the success rate of weeds?

Essential Understandings

- * Seeds can lie dormant until environmental conditions are optimum for germination.
- * Mulching and removing weeds before they produce seeds can diminish the number of weeds that germinate in a given area.

Background

We tend to think of weeds only when they show up as big vigorous plants swallowing up our gardens. However, weed seeds are like little time capsules, living in the soil over long periods of time, waiting for just the right conditions to germinate.







Background (continued)

From a weed management point of view, one of the best strategies to prevent long-term weed infestations is not allowing the weeds in your farm and garden to go to seed. Mulching before seeds can germinate is another option (but does not work as well on plants already growing that send out runners or rhizomes).



Vocabulary

competitive plants plants that crowd out others over time

dormant inactive state of a plant

germinate a small plant that starts to grow from a seed in

the soil

seedlings small plants starting to emerge above the soil

Challenge Reduce the germination rate of weeds

Logistics Time: 10 minutes a day over the weeks of observa-

tion

Group size: 2 to 35

Space: Room for flats to be kept in a sunny location









Materials

shovel or trowel for digging up soil

flats to put the soil in

three types of mulch:

- organic residue: grass clippings, leaves, barks, etc.
- plastic
- paper
- participant's choice

Handout 1: Data Sheet for Plant Germination and Growth *

Handout 2: Lab Report Form *

Assessment for a Lab Report *

* single copy provided

Preparations

- 1. Collect soil from four to six different locations.
- 2. Fill up two flats with each kind of soil. One flat will be watered only. The other will be watered and then covered with some kind of mulch (grass clippings, plastic, paper or one of the participant's choices). Label each flat as to the kind of soil and date of watering.
- 3. Place flats in an area that receives sunlight.



Activity

Involvement

- 1. Teams make a data sheet for each flat. Have the teams form hypotheses of which flats they think will:
 - a) germinate first
 - b) have the most plants
 - c) have the most different kind of plants
 - d) have the most competitive plants
- 2. Keep flats moist but not soggy. Wait for seeds to germinate.
- 3. Once seedlings start to emerge, have the teams begin to collect data.
- 4. Continue checking flats and recording data daily for two weeks.
- 5. At the end of the observation period, compare the original hypotheses to the actual results and draw conclusions.
- 6. Have each team member complete a lab report for assessment.

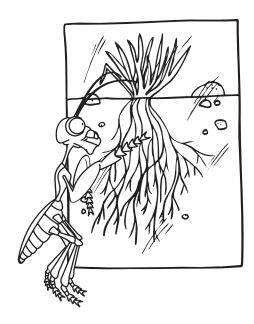
Assessment

Each team hands in data sheets and lab reports for evaluation.

Follow Up

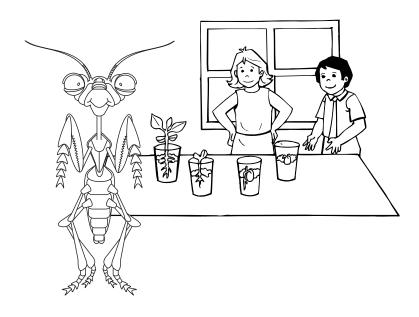
Have students discuss the management implications of their observations or experiments.















| Data Sheet for Plant Germination and Growth | Handout 1 |
|---|-----------|
| Name: | |

| | | 1 | • | |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Date | # of Plants | Height in Centimeters | Description of New Growth, Color & Pattern | General Condition of Plants in flat # Description of Appearance |
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Lab Report Form

Handout 2

| Heading: | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Lab Report T | itle: | |
| Objective: | | |
| | | |
| Materials: | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | (what you did) 1 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Results: (wh | nat you observed / discovered) | |
| Continue on | reverse side if necessary | |
| Conclusion/Further Questions: (what you learned or want to learn) | | |
| | | |
| | | |



Assessment for a Lab Report

| Comments: | Total Points |
|--|--------------------|
| 8. Report is mechanically correct. | 5 points |
| 7. Report is neatly done. | 5 points |
| 6. Conclusion and/or Question reflect an understanding of the labs purpo | |
| 5. Results are detailed, clear and rele | vant. 20 points |
| 4. Procedure is accurate, clear and co | mplete . 20 points |
| 3. Material list is accurate and comple | ete. 10 points |
| 2. Objective explains purpose. | 10 points |
| 1. Title clearly reflects purpose. | 10 points |
| Assessment for a Lak | |
| Comments: | Total Points |
| 8. Report is mechanically correct. | 5 points |
| 7. Report is neatly done. | 5 points |
| 6. Conclusion and/or Question reflect an understanding of the labs purpo | rs. |
| 5. Results are detailed, clear and rele | - |
| 4. Procedure is accurate, clear and co | • |
| 3. Material list is accurate and comple | - |
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