FIREWEED CANNABIS OF VERMONT

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Disease Mitigation & Integrated Pest Management

Standard Operating Procedures for Vegetative Plant Sales

Version 1.0 · June 9, 2026

This document describes the disease mitigation and pest management procedures under which Fireweed Cannabis of Vermont propagates vegetative cannabis plants offered for sale to licensed Vermont entities. It is published in support of the disease-free guarantee accompanying each plant, and in accordance with Vermont Cannabis Control Board (CCB) Vegetative Plant Sales Guidance.

These procedures reflect a cultivation practice grounded in integrity, transparency, and respect for the plant and for the people who grow it next. Sections marked as living procedures are refined through ongoing practice.

1. Incoming Plant Material — Intake & Quarantine

This is a living procedure.

New genetics — whether clones, mother stock, or gifted cuttings — represent the single greatest pest and pathogen risk to an established propagation space. Every incoming plant is treated as a potential vector until proven otherwise, to protect both the existing library and every customer who later receives a clone.

1.1 Quarantine Protocol

- **Isolation on arrival.** Incoming plant material is isolated physically away from the active propagation space and the mother library. It does not share air, water runoff, or tools with production plants during quarantine.
- **Minimum duration.** Minimum quarantine period of 14 days, extended if any symptom or pest is observed, and not released until two consecutive clean inspections at least 7 days apart have been recorded.
- **Inspection on entry.** On arrival, the underside of leaves, nodes, stems, and growing medium are inspected under magnification for mites, eggs, aphids, thrips, fungus gnats, powdery mildew, and signs of foliar disease.
- **Provenance logging.** Source, date received, provenance, and observed condition are logged before the plant enters quarantine.
- **Preventive treatment.** A preventive IPM treatment may be applied during quarantine as a precaution, never as a substitute for inspection.
- **Release criteria.** Material is released into the active space only after clearing inspection. Anything showing persistent pest pressure or disease is treated in isolation or destroyed rather than risk the collection.

2. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

This is a living procedure.

At the current scale, the propagation space functions as a single connected environment: pressure on one plant is pressure on all of them. IPM is therefore built on early detection and low-intensity, consistent intervention rather than reactive heavy treatment. The operating philosophy is daily observation and light, regular touch.

2.1 Monitoring

- **Daily visual inspection.** Plants are visually inspected daily, including leaf undersides and the growing medium surface, with magnification used on any suspect tissue.
- **Sticky traps.** Yellow and blue sticky traps are deployed throughout the propagation space and the tents, checked on a fixed schedule, and used to detect and identify flying pests before populations establish.
- **Recordkeeping.** Trap counts and observations are logged so that trends — not just single sightings — drive intervention decisions.

2.2 Intervention Thresholds

- **Level 0 — Prevention.** Clean inspections, traps monitored, no treatment beyond preventive routine.
- **Level 1 — Early pressure.** First signs on traps or isolated plants: increase inspection frequency, isolate affected plants, begin targeted treatment with approved inputs.
- **Level 2 — Established pressure.** Confirmed across multiple plants: full-space treatment cycle, root-cause review, and a hold on outbound sales from affected lots until resolved.

2.3 Approved Inputs

Treatments use only inputs approved for use on cannabis in Vermont. Current inputs in rotation:

Input	Use
Trifecta Crop Control	Broad-spectrum foliar treatment for pest and mildew pressure.
Dr. Zymes Eliminator	Contact treatment for soft-bodied pests and mildew.

Inputs are rotated to avoid resistance, applied per label rate, and never applied in a way that would compromise the disease-free guarantee or pesticide-test compliance of saleable plants.

2.4 Tool & Surface Sanitation

- **Blades.** Cutting blades are sanitized between plants. Standard practice is 70% isopropyl alcohol; for clone cuttings specifically, flame sterilization of the blade between plants is the preferred standard and is used where practical to prevent transmission of pathogens through cut tissue.
- **Surfaces.** Work surfaces, domes, and reusable trays are cleaned and sanitized between batches.
- **Handling.** Clean gloves or clean tools are used when collecting samples and when handling multiple cultivars, to prevent cross-contamination.

3. Pesticide Testing

Vegetative pesticide testing is performed in accordance with CCB Vegetative Plant Sales Guidance. The propagation space is sampled as a single representative environment.

3.1 Sampling Procedure

- **Frequency.** One comingled vegetative pesticide sample is taken from the propagation area at least every 60 days.
- **Spatial pattern.** Samples are collected using a repeatable spatial pattern across the space, drawing vegetative cuts from the top, middle, and lower portions of sampled plants, and from multiple cultivars.
- **Collection.** Clean gloves or clean tools are used. Cuts are combined into a single representative sample, dried in a clean sterile area, then sealed and labeled with the date and process lot.
- **Publication.** Results for each saleable lot are published by lot number on the Fireweed compliance page.

Current pesticide test results are available by lot at the compliance page accompanying this document.