

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN ACTION: PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

IPM:

A way to control pests that uses both chemical and non-chemical methods. Often in IPM, chemical control is used as a last resort.

STEPS TO USING IPM:

1. **Prevent** pest outbreak whenever possible. Keep turf, ornamentals and agricultural crops as healthy as possible. Practice sanitation in buildings.
2. **Monitor** for pests. Scout agricultural crops. Inspect buildings for structural pests.
3. **Identify** pests. You need to know what kind of pest you have before you can plan control.
4. **Assess** the infestation. Have threshold levels been reached yet? In some situations, like cockroaches, one bug is one too many. With social insects such as ants and termites there is no concept of "only one." In corn or soybean, the crop can tolerate some level of infestation before yield is affected. If a pest insect carries a plant pathogen, then often one insect is too many.
5. **Plan** your control strategy.

TYPES OF CONTROL MEASURES:

1. Cultural practices for agriculture
 - crop rotation
 - change planting date, change harvest date
 - change row width
 - destroy crop residue
 - no-till
 - trap cropping
 - maintain refuge for predators, parasites
2. Biological control - Use of predators, parasites, pathogens
3. Sanitation
4. Pest-resistant varieties
5. Use of pheromones
6. Mechanical barriers - screens, removing soil to wood contact.
7. Physical means - Heat, cold, electricity.
8. Traps, "fly paper"
9. Chemical pesticides