Learn about IPM...

Integrated Pest Management - IPM - is a great way to manage pests in...

buildings
landscapes
natural areas
and agriculture

The Five Steps of IPM

Scouting
Consistently inspecting and monitoring for pests and their natural enemies

Identifying
Accurately identifying the pests and their natural enemies, and understanding their behavior

Setting Action Thresholds
Determining the level of damage that can be tolerated before action is warranted

Applying IPM Methods
Using a multi-tactic approach that integrates the four methods of pest management (cultural, physical, biological and chemical control) to combat pests

Evaluating the IPM Program
Analyzing pest identification and scouting data, reviewing management methods and their effectiveness, and determining which methods are most effective and economical
**What is IPM?**

- **Integrated Pest Management** uses a combination of biological, cultural, physical and chemical methods to manage pests at an acceptable level.

- **IPM** is the most economical way to manage pests with the least possible hazard to human health and the environment.

**IPM Methods**

**Cultural Control**
A preventative method using plant selection, sanitation and proper maintenance practices.

**Physical Control**
Includes pruning, roguing, trapping, tilling, mulching and pest exclusion.

**Biological Control**
Involves releasing or conserving a pest’s natural enemies and not exposing them to harmful chemicals.

**Chemical Control**
When all other control methods have failed, target-specific insecticides are applied to maximize effectiveness and minimize risks to human health and the environment.

**Benefits of IPM**
- Prevents rather than reacts to pests.
- Detects pests early, before they damage plants.
- Integrates the best methods for controlling pests.
- Avoids unnecessary use of chemicals.
- Minimizes pest resistance to pesticides.
- Provides long-term, economical pest management.