

IPM STEPS

- Inspection
- Identify Pests and Conductive Conditions
- Prevention
- Customer Consultation
- Sanitation, Exclusion and, if necessary, Pesticide Application
- Evaluation
- Monitoring

IPM BENEFITS

- Pest Prevention
- Customer Awareness
- Less Reliance on Pesticides
- Improved Home Maintenance
- Long-Term Solutions
- Precise Pesticide Application
- Effective and Environmentally Sensitive Protection

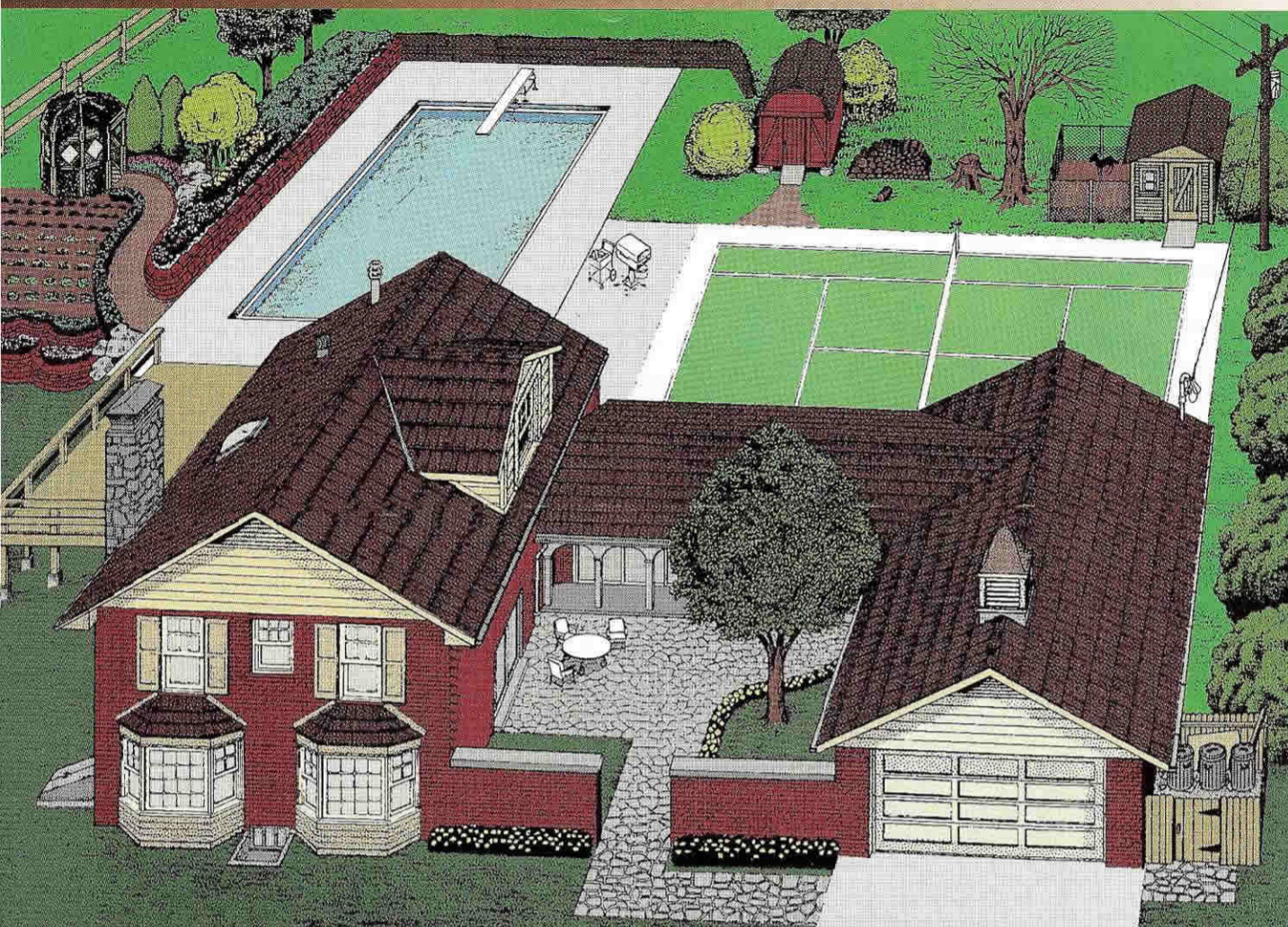


Illustration Courtesy Whitmire Research Laboratories, Inc.

PEST/SITES OF PEST ACTIVITY

Carpenter Ants: Water-damaged wood; fenceposts; decking; firewood; door and window voids; attics; utility piping; dead parts of trees and stumps; tree branches contacting roof.

Termites: Wood in direct contact with the soil; stored newspapers and cardboard boxes; wood (e.g., tree stumps) and construction debris buried in back-fill; fenceposts; porches.

Cockroaches: Kitchens; grocery bags; unrefrigerated vegetables; toasters; radios and TVs; bathrooms; electrical and plumbing conduits; floor drains.

Other Ants: Wall voids; gaps under doors and around utility piping; house plants; cracks in pavement; under landscape timbers, rocks and mulch.

Fleas: Pets; wildlife; neighbors' pets; carpets; furniture; pet bedding; yard.

Flying Insects: Garbage; faulty plumbing; eaves; attics; light fixtures; wall voids; puddles of water and other moist areas.

Pantry/Fabric Pests: Flour; potpourri; spices, cereals; rice; beans; dry petfood; stored clothing; woolen rugs.

Mice and Rats: Kitchen cabinets; stored food; storage areas; wall voids; inside appliances; closets; firewood; attics; garages; basements.

Squirrels/Bats/Birds: Attics; garages; porches; eaves; exhaust vents; nearby trees; utility lines; chimneys.

HABITAT MODIFICATION/SANITATION

Eliminate conditions that favor moisture accumulation; move and aerate firewood; remove stumps and overhanging branches contacting house as well as rotten railroad ties in landscape; remove dead trees.

Break wood-to-soil contact; remove scrap wood and paper debris; improve drainage away from structure; inspect vapor barriers; improve ventilation in crawl spaces.

Clean up spilled foods and water; eliminate harborage and pathway areas by sealing or screening; repair water leaks; increase ventilation; inspect incoming foods and packaging.

Remove food sources; seal all cracks and crevices; locate and eliminate nests; correct drainage in houseplants; seal cracks in pavement and concrete slab.

Vacuum carpeting and furniture; keep pets in your own yard; proper pet treatment; remove wild animals from structure.

Install or repair screens; change lighting; improve drainage; remove garbage daily; keep trash cans clean and tightly covered; repair cracks around siding, windows and doors.

Inspect foods and packaging prior to storage; store foods in glass/plastic containers; clean-up spilled foods; rotate dry goods; store only clean cloths.

Install physical barriers; eliminate food and water; remove nesting sites; inspect incoming boxes.

Install chimney caps and screens on roof openings; remove tree branches in contact with home; repair holes in soffit and along roof.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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DEFINITION OF IPM

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a decision-making process that anticipates and prevents pest activity and infestation by combining several strategies to achieve long-term solutions. Components of an IPM program may include education, proper waste management, structural repair, maintenance, biological and mechanical control techniques, and pesticide application.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT FOR YOUR HOME

INTEGRATED PEST
MANAGEMENT (IPM)
PROGRAMS ARE
SUCCESSFUL WHEN YOUR
PEST CONTROL COMPANY
AND YOU WORK TOGETHER
TO CONTROL PESTS.

QUESTIONS:

- Q.** How does IPM differ from traditional pest control?
- Q.** What does "integrated" mean?
- Q.** What does an IPM service involve?
- Q.** What is your responsibility as a homeowner in an IPM program?
- Q.** What is habitat modification?
- Q.** Does IPM eliminate the use of pesticides?
- Q.** When pesticides are used, how are they applied?

ANSWERS:

- A.** IPM employs an approach that requires more participation by the homeowner to achieve long-term pest control.
- A.** The use of two or more pest management techniques (Inspection, Identification, Sanitation, Cultural, Mechanical, Biological and/or Pesticides) to achieve established pest management objectives.
- A.** An IPM service requires time and effort to: inspect and monitor pest activity; employ procedures; make suggestions for eliminating points of entry and resting areas; and deter potential pest infestations and/or reduce existing ones.
- A.** Your continuous involvement and participation are needed to implement your pest control technician's recommendations for an effective program.
- A.** Homes have different microhabitats which provide food, water, and harborage for pests. Decreasing the availability of suitable habitats for pests and denying access into the home may control infestations.
- A.** An effective IPM program may include the use of pesticides. However, the amount needed will likely be reduced.
- A.** The appropriate use and application of pesticides are spelled out by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and others, and will vary according to circumstances. Your pest control technician will tell you where and how pesticides will be applied in or near your home.

