

Useful Resources

IPM for your home and school:

www.nysipm.cornell.edu/buildings (Note—special link to bedbug information!)

IPM for your garden:

www.gardening.cornell.edu



It's a wrap: What pest is it? What damage does it cause? Which IPM tactics would you recommend? These junior IPM technicians wrap up a series of IPM workshops by reporting back to their classmates.

IPM for parents and teachers:

Student activity books

www.nysipm.cornell.edu/teaching_ipm/sole

www.nysipm.cornell.edu/teaching_ipm/fun_with_ipm

A Fun Video link: Brown

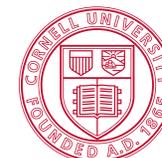
Marmorated Stink Bug: youtu.be/jYH0mVvcVcQ



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What is IPM?



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

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IPM—integrated pest management—is your choice for solid science, sound solutions in dealing with pests. We promote safe, least-toxic solutions to both pest and pesticide problems.

What can IPM do for me? IPM helps you deal with pests—insects, plant diseases, weeds, and more—with methods that help keep health and environmental risks as low as possible while saving you money.

What's in a name? IPM is integrated because it brings together, or integrates, a range of biological, organic, cultural, mechanical, and chemical options for pest problems. And it's about management because you can only manage pests—you can't eliminate them, no matter what people say. Although IPM used to focus on insect pests, the range now includes fungi, bacteria, viruses, weeds, wildlife, and more.

Integrated pest management rarely relies on just one tactic—it integrates tactics to prevent pests entirely or reduce them to levels you can live with.

Good science. Good sense. IPM.

Jennifer Grant, IPM Co-Director, teaches fifth-graders to scout for insects on school property in Ithaca, NY.

IPM in a Nutshell

Step 1: Be prepared. What pests can you expect and how can you avoid them? Learn which tactics work—and under which conditions—should pests show up in your yard or on your doorstep. Learn about the beneficial organisms that can help you out.

Step 2: Think prevention. It's the first step in IPM.

- keep pests out: caulk and seal cracks and holes from cellar to attic
- don't feed pests: keep it clean, inside and out
- keep plants and lawns healthy so they resist pests better

Step 3: No surprises. Scout routinely, keeping tabs on potential pests. Know your threshold—the point when a few pests become a few too many.

Step 4: Think strategy: Every tactic costs something. Will your benefits justify the costs? Know all the options before you commit.

Step 5: Choose and use: Choose tactics and tools that provide the best results while keeping environmental costs as low as possible and staying within your budget. Whatever option you settle on—do it right!

Step 6: Think again: How did it work? What did you learn? How much has the situation changed?

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