

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Knowledge Check **KEY**

In the GB Learning Library - Core Preparation Sessions
this is Section 4.1 in Module 4: Problem Solving

1. Integrated pest management (IPM) is integrated because it rarely relies on just one tactic; it brings together a range of biological, organic, cultural, mechanical, and chemical options for management of pests such as insects, weeds, fungi, bacteria, viruses, wildlife and more. **True or False?**

True (From <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/about/defining-ipm>)

2. Name and briefly describe the seven IPM steps.

(From <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/about/defining-ipm/ipm-communities>)

1. **Prepare:** Be aware of the potential problems and opportunities at your site. Know your pests – and keep good records.
2. **Prevent:** Protect your landscape and buildings for the long term.
3. **Monitor:** Scout your landscape and buildings to find out which pests are on your site or in your space.
4. **Analyze:** Your threshold data will tell you if it's time to act.
5. **Manage:** Choose among tactics that provide the best balance of economic and environmental cost and effectiveness while reducing risk.
6. **Apply:** When management is justified, do it right.
7. **Reevaluate:** Look at your results, fine-tune your response – and make proactive plans for next time.

3. What are three methods of pest prevention?

(From <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/about/defining-ipm/ipm-communities>)

Answers will vary. Examples include:

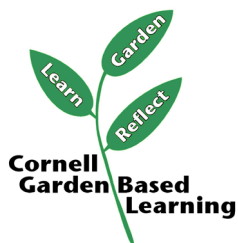
- remove hiding places and shelter, both inside and outside buildings. Clean gutters, prune branches away from buildings
- build them out: repair or replace damp wood, install door sweeps and screens, plug all holes and cracks, fix the plumbing, seal the ductwork
- keep it clean: no food, no ants! Wipe up spills and crumbs right away. Keep pet food and birdseed in gnaw-proof, tightly closed containers; don't leave pet food out overnight

- mow the right way to keep down weeds, help prevent diseases, and keep lawns healthy
- promote biological diversity in the landscape to give beneficial organisms a helping hand
- plant varieties that resist common disease and insect pests
- improve your soil for healthier plants with better “survival skills”

4. What is an IPM threshold?

(From <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/about/defining-ipm>)

The point when a few pests become a few too many.



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Contributor(s): Fiona Doherty
Reviewer(s): Annie Christian-Reuter