

**Integrated Pest Management** is used in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, human habitations, preventive conservation and general pest control, including structural pest management, turf pest management and ornamental pest management.



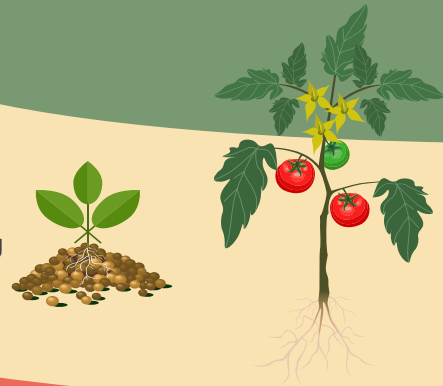
### ACCEPTABLE PEST LEVELS

The emphasis is on control, not eradication. IPM holds that wiping out an entire pest population is often impossible, and the attempt can be expensive and unsafe.



### PREVENTIVE CULTURAL PRACTICES

Selecting varieties best for local growing conditions and maintaining healthy crops is the first line of defense. Plant quarantine, removal of diseased plants and cleaning of pruning equipment to prevent spread of infections.



### MONITORING

Regular observation is critically important. Visual inspection, insect and spore traps, and other methods are used to monitor pest levels.



### MECHANICAL CONTROLS

Should a pest reach an unacceptable level, mechanical methods are the first options. They include simple hand-picking, barriers, traps, vacuuming and tillage to disrupt breeding.



### BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS

Natural biological processes and materials can provide control, with acceptable environmental impact, and often at lower cost. The main approach is to promote beneficial insects that eat or parasitize target pests.



### RESPONSIBLE USE

Synthetic pesticides are used as required and often only at specific times in a pest's life cycle. Many newer pesticides are derived from plants or naturally occurring substances.

