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National Institute of Food and Agriculture
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Pest Management

Agenda

Topics Covered

Describe what a pest is

Define what is integrated pest management

List the Four Types of Controls

Why is it important to identify the pest

What is a Pest?

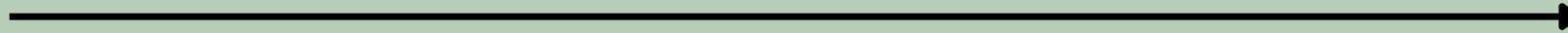
Anything Unwanted, Troublesome, Annoying or Destructive



Flash Card Activity

Treatment Options

Education



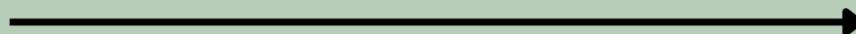
Habitat modification



Physical Controls



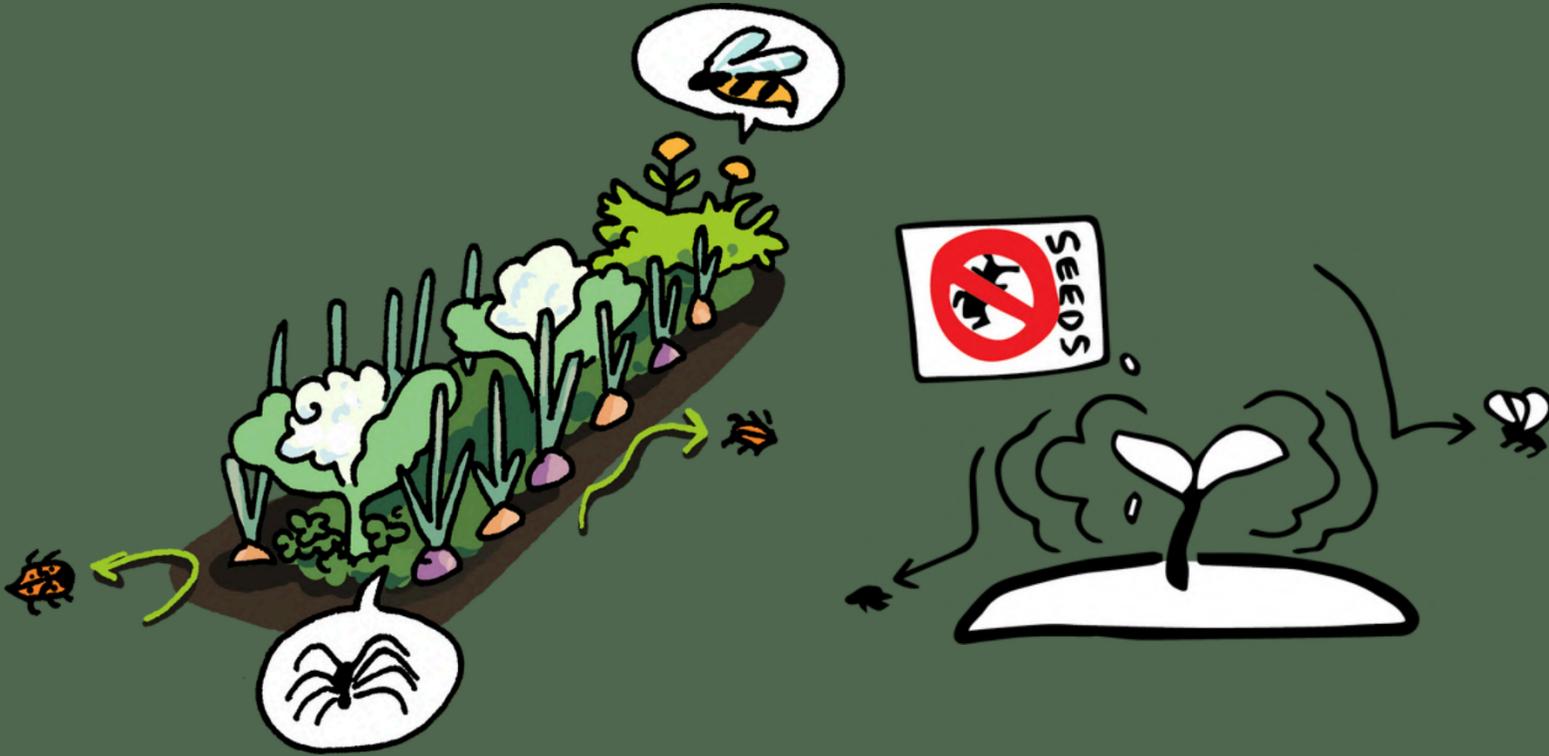
Biological Controls



Least-Toxic Chemical Control



Cultural Control

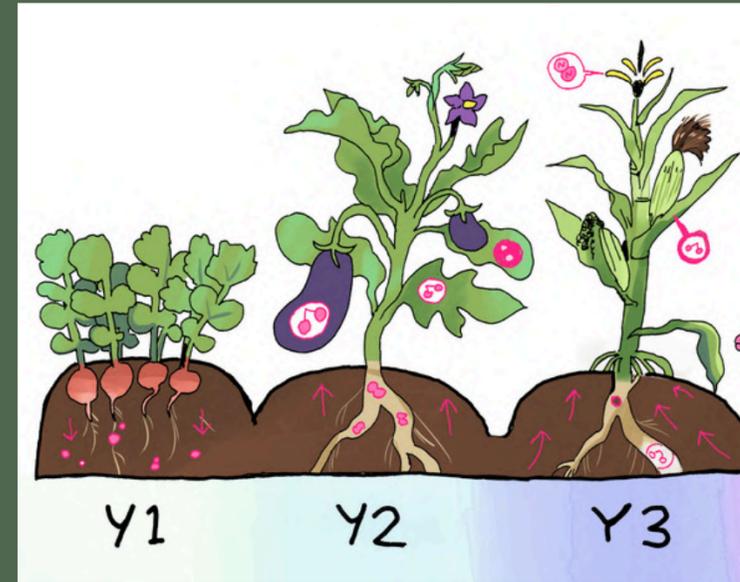


Plant many Different Vegetables

Many different vegetables attract good insects

Use Resistant Varieties

Some varieties are strong against insects.



Crop Rotation

The pests from last year won't be able to eat the vegetables this year



Remove Diseased Plants

Put infested plants far away from your garden. NOT in the compost

Physical Control



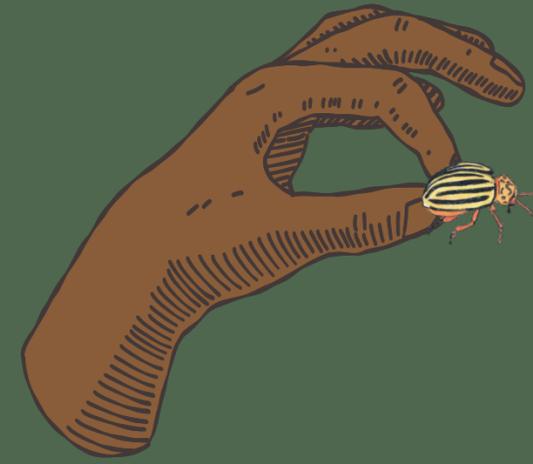
Row Cover

Before there are a lot of insects, cover vegetables with row cover.



Traps

Sticky traps can catch good and bad insects



Hand Picking

Picking insects off of vegetables and crushing them or putting in soapy water



Fencing

Fences can keep out big pests like groundhogs and rabbits

Biological Control



Beneficial Insects

Beneficial insects eat pests and help pollinate your crops.



Birds and Bats

Birds and bats eat many different kinds of insects. Build a bird or bat house to attract them.



Toads and Frogs

Toads and frogs eat many different kinds of insects.



Snakes and Spiders

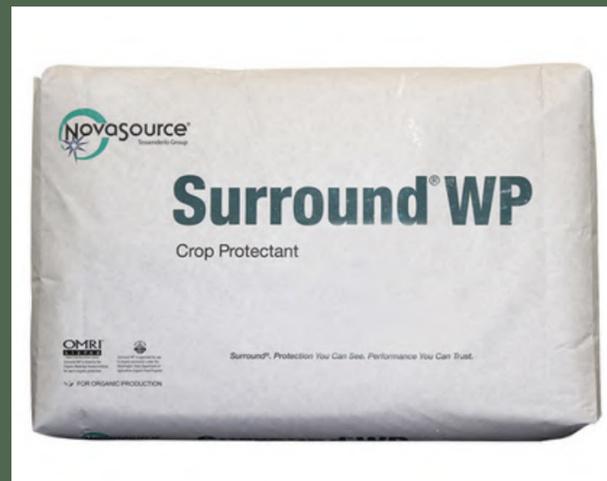
Snakes eat mice, rats, and groundhogs. Spiders eat many kinds of insects. Snakes in Kansas City are not dangerous! Do not kill.



What is a Pesticide?

Mixture intended to prevent, control, destroy, repel, or attract any pest.

Chemical Control



Safe Chemicals

Relatively non toxic
Spinosad, Sulfur, Surround

Plant Made Chemicals

Pyrethrin, Arsenic,
Neem Oil

Human Made Chemicals

Human made chemicals.
**Not allowed at Juniper
Gardens Training Farm**

Avoiding Pest Problems

●

Think before you plant

Time your planting for before or after insects are active

●

select disease and insect resistant plants

Plant varieties that insects don't like to eat.

●

diversity

Plant lots of different kinds of vegetables.

●

Encourage Beneficials

Create homes for good insects, birds, toads, frogs, snakes and spiders

Identify Pest Problems

Inspect Plants Regularly

Look at your plants every week to find insect problems

Identify Pests

Learn about what pests are in your garden. Learn about their life cycle, and how to best kill each one.

Tolerate some insect damage and disease

Some damage is ok. It's a sign you should take action.

Make a plan

Come up with a plan for handling pests this year and avoiding pests next year.

Treating Pest Problems

Remove affected leaves or plant parts

Put plants with insects and sickness far away from your garden.

Hand removal

Use your hands to take insects off of vegetables. Crush or put in bucket of water with soap.

Treat for Specific Pests

Briefly elaborate on what you want to discuss.

Read Labels carefully

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Mixing Pesticide Activity

Surround and Neem Oil