

Integrated Pest Management Prevention Strategies

* Prevention is an important strategy in avoiding and keeping a pest populations below economic threshold levels. Prevention strategies include practices such as but not limited to: field and equipment sanitation, utilizing pest free or resistant planting materials, managing alternative host materials, installation of physical barriers, reflective mulches, crop rotation, modifying crop spacing, trap crops, encouraging beneficial insects, timely crop destruction, etc.

Habitat Modification



Eliminate pests breeding sites. Eliminate favorable conditions such as pest / disease build up, removal of food or habitat sources, sanitation of fields and adjacent areas, etc.

Physical Measures



Installation of physical barriers or devices to discourage the pests such as: screens, barriers, sprinkler systems, wires, etc.

Cultural Measures



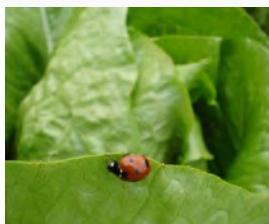
Manipulation of cultural practices to disadvantage the pest such as: crop rotation, fallow periods, crop spacing, companion planting, crop selection, aeration, worms-waste converter, reflective mulches, etc.

Biotechnology



Application of scientific techniques to modify and improve plants, insects and pathogens such as selective breeding (hybridization), variety screening, genetically modified crops, etc.

Encouraging Beneficial Insects



The use of natural predators, parasites, parasitoids, etc. to manage pests. Examples include ladybugs, hoverflies, spiders, etc.

EXAMPLES



Timely knockdown & clean plants



Screen & Hoop Houses



Reflective Mulch & Trap Crops



Hybridization & Variety Selection

