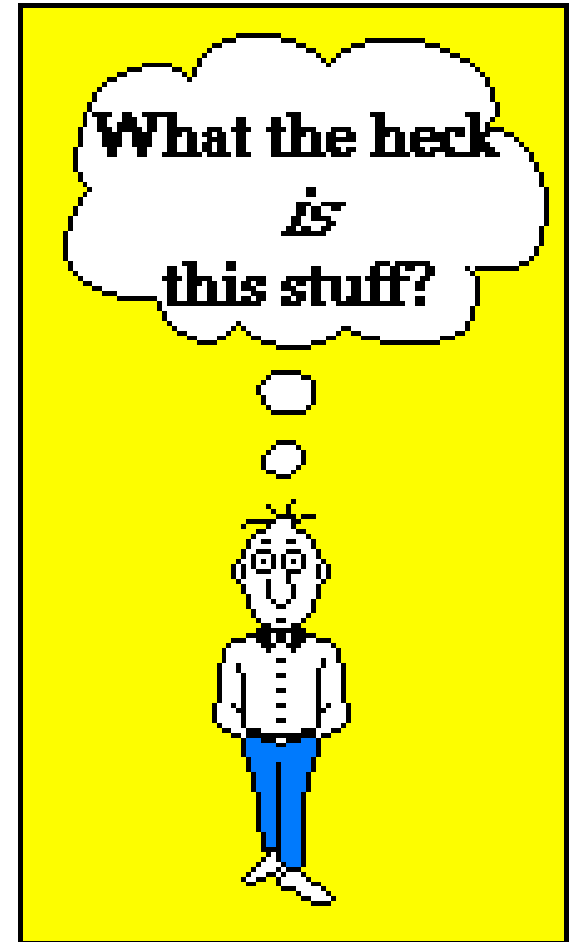




**Department of Energy & Environment  
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)  
Compliance Assistance Workshop**

**A Balanced Approach to Pest Control in and around Structures**

# Integrated Pest Management





## Integrated Pest Management

- Integrated Pest Management is a smarter, usually less costly option for effective pest control in the community.
- An IPM program employs common sense strategies to reduce sources of food, water and shelter for pests in your home, and community buildings and grounds.
- IPM programs take advantage of all pest management strategies, including the judicious use of pesticides.



An effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices.

IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

"Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health and environmental risks."

*USDA: Agricultural Research Service*



# Understanding IPM

Pests are not the problem, but a *symptom of a problem*.  
Eliminate the problem and the symptom is dealt with long term.

You can use a variety of means to manage a pest for long term solutions.

Cultural, Physical and Chemical Practices\* are the cornerstone element to a pest free environment.



# Why Use IPM?

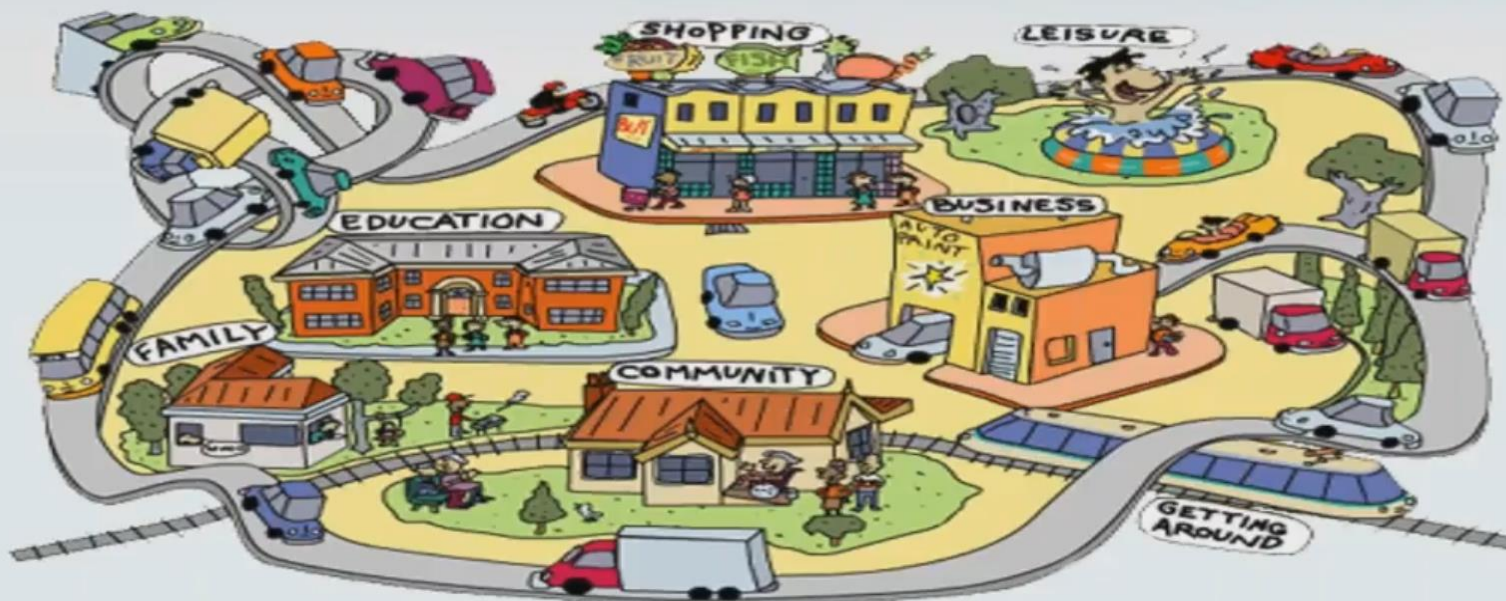


# Why use IPM?

- Gain effective control of pests.
- Reduction in certain pest populations can reduce certain asthma triggers.
- Sanitary conditions can help reduce germs and viruses (eg: cleaning your counters).
- Improves energy efficiency (sealing cracks, crevices, etc)
- Reduces the use of pesticides.



## Benefits of IPM



- Smart: addresses the root cause of pest problems
- Sensible: provides a healthier environment
- Sustainable: better long-term control of pests
- Savings: may reduce energy and pest management costs



What Can You Or I Do?

# Prepare & Prevent

## Preparation

- What pests can you expect?
- What practices can you take to avoid them?
- When and how should you watch for them?

## Prevention

- Review Sanitation Practices
- Check Interior and Exterior of Building



# Inspect Daily

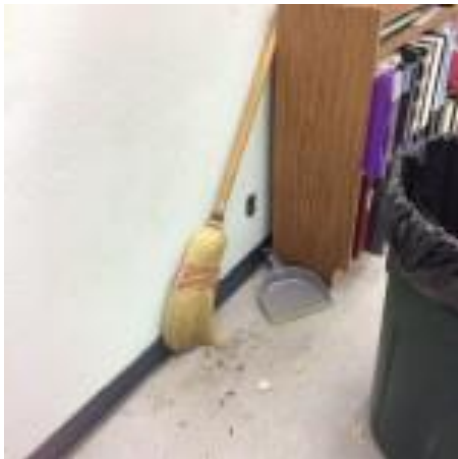


# Sanitation Issues



# Sanitation (Cultural Practice)

- Clean up food and debris.
- Routinely dispose of garbage and food waste
- Clean up food spills from countertops
- Keep food stored in sealed in plastic bins
- Keep food in pantry off of the floor.
- Fix leaky pipes and faucets

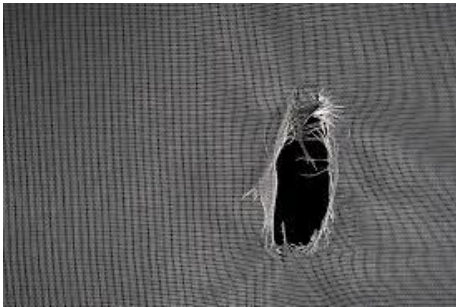


# Inspect the Interior of the building



## (Physical Practice)

- Seal cracks and crevices with caulk and other appropriate materials
- Seal window sills with caulk.
- Install proper door sweeps on exterior doors to prevent pest access
- Seal holes around pipes with steel or copper mesh

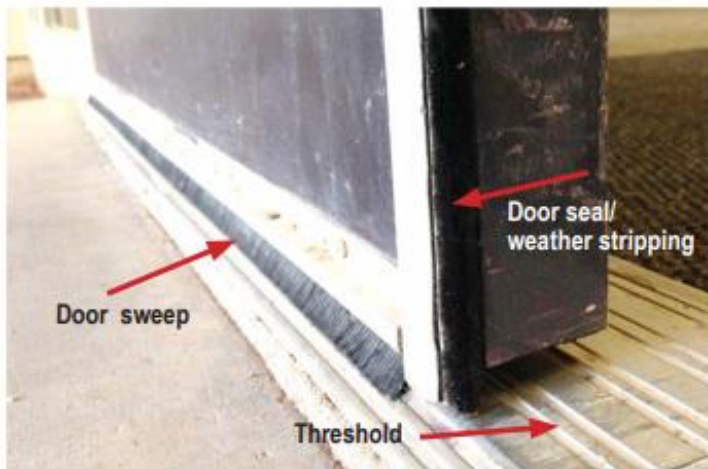


Repair window and door screens

# Inspect the Exterior of the building



Fig. 1. This locked door is wide open to pests! (Note gaps under door).



## (Physical Practice)

- Look to see if there is a space between landscape plants and the building (1-2 feet)
- Look to see if trash cans are closed and removed on a regular basis.
- Check for holes and gaps that may allow pests to enter the building (pay close attention to pipes and other things that enter the building through the wall).



# Inspect the Exterior of the building



- Doors with worn-out door seals can be identified by light streaming in through the gaps
- Look for pests entering through gaps

# Inspect the Exterior of the building

## (Physical Practice)



- Clean out grates and drain covers regularly



- Fallen leaves and other debris around the building provides harborage for pests

# What Are Some Examples of Physical Control Measures?



# Physical Control Measures

- Trapping
- Swatting
- Squishing
- Vacuuming
- Freezing/Heating
- Provide Exit
- Capture and Release

# Chemical Control

# An Important Note About Chemical Control Practice

- Used only as a last resort.
- Always follow the label directions (The Label is the LAW).
- Disclaimer (The District recommends that you hire a licensed pest control operator to conduct any pesticide applications on your property).
- The use of conventional pesticides in an IPM program may differ from that of a "traditional" chemical program.

# IPM VS Traditional

## IPM Approach

- Specific to the pest
- Use lowest effective rate
- Short-lived (environment)
- Least toxic to human & environment
- Alternated with other chemicals
- Prevent pest resistance

## Traditional Approach

- Non-Specific
- Highest Allowable Rate
- Long-lived (Persistent)
- Toxic to Human & Environment
- Repeated Use of the Same Chemical
- Resistance buildup

# Chemical Control

Instead of:



Try this:





# Review your Program

At the end of each year, take some time to review your IPM program to see if there are any changes that need to be made to achieve better control of pests

- What worked well and what did not?
- Was the IPM method correct and did the action have desired results?
- How much has the situation changed from last week/yesterday?
- Are there changes to the Plan or Plan Implementation that have been or will be made?

# Sustainable Pest Management Strategy



# IPM Wheel



# QUESTIONS?

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