

Pest Identification and Non-Chemical Controls

The Keys to Integrated Pest Management

Common New Hampshire House and Garden Pests and Some Ways to Control Them



Aphids: Buy ladybugs or predators like *Aphidoletes*.



Hornworms: remove and kill by hand.



Carpenter Ants: Use boric acid bait and eliminate routes of entry.



Japanese beetles: Set out pheromone traps. Or, eliminate grubs (larval stage) with Milky Spore, a natural bacterium.



Cockroaches: Vacuum and clean up food particles regularly, especially under sinks.



Slugs: Use a beer-filled shallow dish on ground as trap.



Cucumber beetle: Try nematodes or tachnid flies as parasites.



Stink bugs: Try detergent and hot pepper sprays.



Cutworms: Wrap seedling stems in paper towel before planting.



Termites: Don't allow any wood to come within 6" of bare ground.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

The tips on this potting mat make up IPM. IPM eliminates or controls pests in a way that is the least harmful to our health and the environment. For more IPM ideas and information, contact the NH Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-2047 or go to www.des.nh.gov/hhw/IPM.

Manual Pest Controls

Spade and hoe to cut up weeds.



Hand-pick weeds and pests.

Use traps and mechanical devices to control pests.

Put down mulch or plastic tarps to prevent weeds.

Use physical barriers - like a can with ends removed placed around seedlings - to keep pests from plants.

Beneficial Insects



Dragonflies



Ground beetles



Lacewings



Ladybugs



Praying mantis



Spiders

Non-chemical pest controls are effective and pose no hazards to human health or the environment.



Developed by NH Department of Environmental Services and paid for by a grant from NH Department of Agriculture.



Helpful Hints for Healthy Plants

Minimizing the Environmental Risks



Think Ahead. It is easier to prevent pests than to control them.

Make the Right Planting Choices

Select plants that are naturally pest- or disease-resistant.

Select plants to match your site's sun/shade, water and soil conditions.



Select native species that were locally grown.

Carefully prepare the soil before planting.

Give new plants plenty of food and water.



www.des.nh.gov/hhw/IPM

Proper Lawn Management

Cut lawn with a sharp blade to prevent browning.

Set your mower to cut at a height of no less than two inches.



Mulch clippings back into the lawn.

Use all-natural fertilizers to feed lawns.

Aerate soil for better water penetration.

Remove weeds by hand.

Water lawns in early morning to conserve water.



Before Using Pesticides ... Try Integrated Pest Management

Carefully identify the pest. Is it really a pest? Ninety percent of New Hampshire insects are beneficial.

Decide if the infestation warrants action. Minor problems often go away on their own.

Eliminate access, harborage, food and water sources that attract pests.

Hand-remove weeds or insects instead of using chemicals.

Look for non-toxic or the least toxic chemicals. Contact DES at (603) 271-2047 for a list of non-toxic pesticides.

Carefully match the pesticide to the identified pest.

Use Pesticides Properly & Sparingly

Select the least hazardous pesticide.

Buy only as much as you need.

Read the label and follow directions.

Use sparingly and only in affected areas.

Don't apply in wind or before rain.

Wear protective clothing.

