Think IPM
for pollinator conservation
Integrated Pest Management

**BIOLOGICAL CONTROL**
is the use of natural enemies to control insect pest populations. Natural enemies include insect predators and parasitoids (such as lady beetles and braconid wasps) plus pathogens including bacteria, fungi and viruses.

**PLANT NATIVE & HEIRLOOM**
plants that provide pollen and nectar to attract natural predators. Many are attracted to flowering plants and also contribute to pollination services.

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**
is an ecosystem-based approach that employs long-term prevention of pests through inspection, monitoring, forecasting, thresholds, education and recordkeeping. While pesticides simply respond to the pest, IPM addresses the source of pest problems.

**LAWN CARE**
Limit insecticide/herbicide use, aerate, mow less often, less grasses grow to 4” or more, add nutrient-rich compost, and plant low growing perennials such as self-heal, clover, creeping thyme, blanket flowers, and pussy toes.

**CHEMICAL CONTROLS**
Biological insecticides are less harmful than conventional insecticides, as they target pests and conserve good bugs (e.g. horticultural soaps and oils, corn gluten, spinosad and Bacillus thuringiensis).

**MONITORING**
Long term prevention through regular monitoring of plants, pests and weather helps to project ahead and plan. Track and compare year to year to determine what works best.

**CONSERVE POLLINATORS**
Bees, flies, wasps, beetles and other pollinators are crucial for crops, landscapes, and natural areas. Avoid pesticides, provide nesting areas, and plant pollinator habitat for food sources.

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SPIDERS
Arachnids eat many pest insects at any stage from egg to adult.

LACEWING
Predator of aphids. Known as aphid lions.

PIRATE BUG
Adults and nymphs are predators of small insects.

SYRPHID FLY or HOVER FLY
Adults feed on pollen and nectar. Larvae are predators on small insects.

LADY BEETLES
Larvae and adults are predators of small insects.