Integrated Pest Management Notesheet C. Kohn, Waterford WI

Name: Hour Date:

Date Assignment is due: *upon finishing PPT*  Why late?   
 Day of Week Date If your project was late, describe why

1. Over \_\_\_\_\_\_% of flowering plants and \_\_\_\_\_\_% of crops depend on
2. IPM practices have been developed to improve while   
     
   minimizing impacts on
3. Define Integrated Pest Management:
4. Can pesticides be used in an IPM strategy?
5. What are the benefits of IPM?
6. Why not just buy plants that are free from disease and insects?
7. What are the six components of IPM? (paraphrase the info on the slide)
8. What is the most important aspect of IPM?
9. What are symptoms that would indicate that you should NOT purchase a plant?
10. When selecting plants, select varieties
11. Sanitation, as a part of IPM, would involve what tasks and actions?
12. Monitoring, as a part of IPM, would involve what tasks and actions?
13. How is record keeping necessary for IPM?
14. Most plant health problems are caused by what factor?
15. What watering strategy is most effective in preventing disease in plants, and why?
16. When should watering occur, early, middle, or late in the day? Why?
17. How does over-fertilization affect rates of plant disease?
18. How does temperature affect rates of plant disease?
19. How does proper air flow prevent plant disease?
20. What are examples of cultural IPM practices?
21. What is biological control?
22. Would biological control be as effective after an infestation is found? Why or why not?
23. How do pesticides fit into an IPM strategy?
24. What is a pesticide?
25. What is a pest?
26. What are the two groups of pesticides? List and describe:
27. IPM promotes and applications of pesticides that are   
      
     to the pest species
28. After application of pesticides, what is the next step?
29. What are six pesticide considerations?