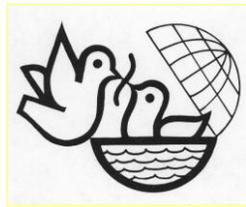


Compliments of the

Wall Township

Environmental Advisory Committee

Township of Wall
2700 Allaire Road
P.O. Box 1168
Wall, NJ 07719-1168



“As Easy As Your ABCs -- Landscaping Techniques”

- A = Alternative Integrated Pest Management Method**
B = Beautify Your Lawns and Gardens
C = Careful Planning and Preparation Guide

Dedication: Spring 2004

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Wilma Morrissey, Chair



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):

When a plant looks unhealthy or unsightly due to some discoloration or damage, our first impulse is often to apply a pesticide without really knowing what’s wrong. This not only wastes time and money but also can destroy a pest’s natural enemies, which sometimes take care of the problem without any intervention. There’s also the potential for greater harm to the environment, including harm to wildlife and even people and their pets. *With Integrated Pest Management, or IPM, pesticides are only applied as a last resort.*

The principles of IPM are as follows:

- look at the total picture;
- identify the insect, disease, or growing condition that appears to be causing a problem;
- monitor the situation;
- if action needs to be taken, use least toxic alternatives first;
- note that only 3% to 5% of insects are harmful and that most species have natural predators such as other insects, birds, bats, and toads that keep them in check.

By using a great diversity of primarily native plants and providing other habitat requirements for wildlife, you will start to create a balanced community with less need for drastic treatment or control measures. If and when you determine that action is really necessary, physical and biological controls are recommended first, with conventional pesticides, used judiciously, only as a last resort.

Physical controls first:

- remove pests by hand or with a forceful spray of water from a hose;
- use traps and barriers;
- remove parts or all of the infected plant.

Biological controls when physical controls aren’t effective:

- attract or introduce natural enemies and naturally occurring bacteria.

Use horticultural oils and insecticidal soap if there’s still a problem.

Apply pesticides as a last resort, but:

- time the application to when pests are most vulnerable;
- don’t apply when rain is expected;
- follow label directions carefully;
- apply only to the affected parts of plants.

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Allenwood Park Native Demonstration Garden

“Landscaping Techniques”

Getting Started
Native Plants
Integrated Pest Management

Environmental Education at its best!
