











Take action

Use more than one control method

Methods must be economical and pose the
least possible risk to people, property, and
the environment







Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- 1. Inspect and monitor
- 2. Identify
- 3. Determine the scale of response
- 4. Respond
 - Non-chemical control
 - Changing people's behavior
 - Chemical control
 - Biological control
- 5. Evaluate effectiveness





Bed bug behavior

- Most active at night
- Hide in cracks and crevices, often in groups
- Cannot fly, jump, or burrow into skin... they crawl
- Hitchhike on coats, bags, furniture, wheelchairs...



Bed bug crawling into a screw

Beds, sofas, bedside tables, recliners, picture frames...

Areas at-risk for introduction and infestation

- Introduction is likely where people
 - frequently travel
 - set down personal belongings
 - sit or lay down for long periods of time
- Infestation is likely where bed bugs can
 - Crawl (upholstered furniture or bedding)
 - Feed on a person for 5 minutes without being detected
 - Hide in cracks or folds

Areas prone to introduction vs. infestation







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Interview

- Find out where people sleep
- Find out where people put the things that come in/out of the unit
- Note financial, physical, or cognitive limitations that could influence treatment
- Use a flashlight and look around sleeping areas and areas where introduction is likely

Inspection

- Always use a flashlight
- If bed bugs are found, inspect all adjacent units
- Two types
 - Visual
 - Scent detecting canine



Monitoring

- · Trap and kill bed bugs
- · Determine how bad the infestation is
- · Two types
 - Passive
 - Active



Include the resident in the plan

- Encourage patience and cooperation
- Ask residents to NOT: fog/bomb, use their own pesticides, throw away items, change too much until a professional arrives to inspect and treat
- Give them control options: vacuum with a pantyhose, clothes dryer for 30 minutes on high heat, encasement and interceptors, isolate belongings in plastic totes/bags
- Give them an idea of the treatment timeline

Prevent introduction and spread: residents

- Keep coats, backpacks, purses, and bags off beds, recliners, and sofas at home and while out
- Inspect used furniture carefully before bringing it home—avoid it if possible
- · Look for signs when sleeping away from home

20

Advice for staff, health aides, and contractors

- In units:
 - Avoid sitting or placing items on potentially infested surfaces
 - Wear a protective layer when moving infested
- In the main office/community areas:
 - Replace fabric-covered furniture that has many crevices with plastic or metal items
 - Have residents set their belongings in plastic totes during meetings

Treatment options

- Pesticides
 - Spray
- Dust
- Fumigation
- Heat
 - Dryer
 - SteamContainer
 - Whole unit
- Freezing
 - · Liquid CO₂
 - · Chest freezer
- Vacuuming
- Isolation
 - Encasements
 - · Clear bags
 - Closed plastic containers
 - · Interception devices

Questions?

In-house options (minimum training)

- Encasemen
- Monitoring
- Quick (15 min) visual inspection
- Steam
- Clothes Dryer
- Vacuum
- Heat chamber (FL model)
- Diatomaceous Earth (APPLICATOR'S LICENSE)
- Resident training/support

Leave it to the experts

- Canine inspection
- · Whole-unit heat treatment
- Pesticide application
- Thorough inspection
- Active Monitoring

23

IPM resources

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Websites

- The Northeastern IPM Center's IPM in Multifamily Housing website and blog: www.stoppests.org
- The National Pesticide Information Center: http://npic.orst.edu/
- Insects in the City: http://citybugs.tamu.edu/

Resource

Pest Prevention by Design Guidelines







Thank you for protecting our kids.

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