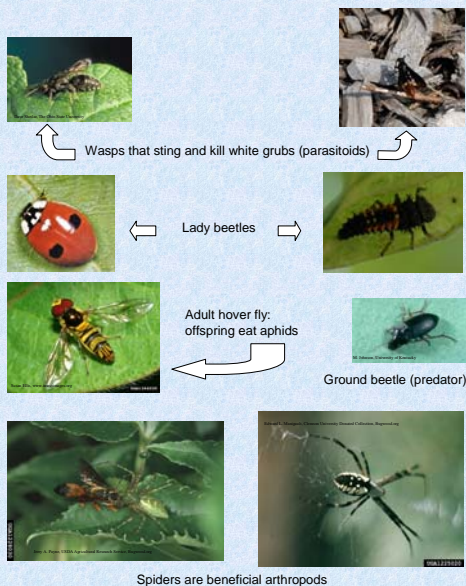


Improve pest management by planting native plants, Brian A. Kunkel and Carrie J. Murphy, Univer. of Delaware Coop. Extension

- Integrated pest management (IPM) manages pests by integrating cultural, biological, and chemical management practices.
- Most insects found around a business or home are not pests.
- Cultural methods may include:
 - choosing plants native to the area
 - planting plants in suitable location (proper light, pH, soil moisture, etc)
 - Reduce plant stress
 - plant a diverse group of plants
 - select plants resistant to common arthropod pests
 - provide alternative food sources for beneficial insects and arthropods
- Biological control practices include:
 - tolerance of arthropods around the property
 - tolerance sustains food in an area for the beneficial arthropods
 - Beneficial arthropods such as: spiders, ladybugs, parasitoids, ground beetles, lacewings, and assassin bugs.
 - insectivorous birds such as blue birds, Carolina wren, tufted titmouse, Gray catbird, yellow warbler, etc.
- Chemical control may include:
 - horticultural oil or insecticidal soap
 - other products labeled for pest control, but use ones with favorable effects on the environment and beneficial arthropods.
- Increase plant biodiversity to increase the diversity of wildlife
 - Chickadees, sparrows, mocking birds, woodpeckers, etc.
- Increases in biodiversity often reduces chances of pest outbreaks
- This poster provides suggestions for plants to increase plant, wildlife, and arthropod biodiversity around a property.

Beneficial Arthropods



Encourage Natural Enemies with Plant Selection

Scrophulariaceae Family



Chelone glabra

Rosaceae Family

Rosa rugosa

Asteraceae Family



Aster divaricatus

Apiaceae Family

Foeniculum

Lamiaceae Family



Agastache 'Black Adder'

Native Trees for greater Diversity



Black cherry



Basswood



White Oak



Black willow



River birch



Red pine



American beech tree



Sugar maple



Assassin bug eating a Japanese beetle



Caterpillar parasitoid (caterpillar killing wasp) inside white cocoons

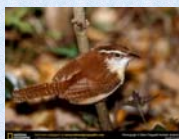


Parasitized aphids (wasp inside)

Insectivorous Birds



Tufted titmouse



Carolina Wren



Gray catbird



Northern mockingbird



Yellow warbler



Baptisia



Echinacea



Eupatorium



Rudbeckia



Asclepias



Panicum



Solidago



Hellopsis and Phlox



Vernonia

Bottom-line...you can make a difference!

- Choose plants carefully; plant natives.
- Right plant in the right location- grow plants in the proper location with the proper growing conditions.
- Increase the number of native plants you grow, and you will increase the wildlife biodiversity around your home!

Sources:

Tallamy, D.W. 2007. Bringing Nature Home: How native plants sustain wildlife in our gardens. 288 pp.
Plants for a Livable Delaware. University of Delaware Coop. Extn.; <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/horticulture/pdf/PLD.pdf>