



USING PEST MONITORS

JSD~IPM January 2017

Management Tools for a Healthy Learning Environment



Above: Figure 1. Examples of arthropod pest monitors. Despite what a trap may claim on packaging, do not use glue boards for mouse or rat monitoring.



Above: Figure 2. Used pest monitor, indicating the presence of cockroaches. Young roaches in a trap indicate the trap is located near a "nesting" site where inspections and control efforts can be concentrated.

General Information

Monitoring for pests is the cornerstone of a school Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. If you aren't monitoring, you aren't practicing IPM.

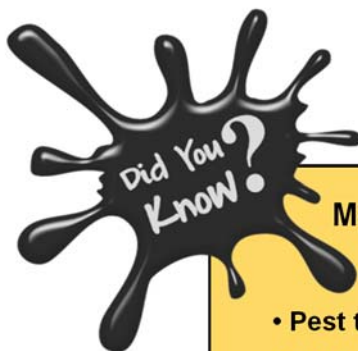
Monitoring Basics

Glue or sticky traps/boards (monitors) are a simple, effective, and passive way to monitor for pests. Monitors work 24-7 to monitor for pests. There are various sizes and shapes and some come with attractant chemicals (pheromones) for specific pests.

Monitors provide a lot of information about pests in your building. When placing traps, write the date placed and ID number on the monitor. Monitor labels are available from the Custodial Department. Record the date, monitor ID number, room number and location of the monitor on the pest monitoring log sheet in your facility IPM binder. Check monitors on a monthly basis for pests and record pest types and counts. If you are uncertain of the identification of a pest, contact the District IPM Coordinator or USU Extensions for help. When traps become dirty, full, or lose their stickiness, they should be replaced (~ about 4 months~). *See back of this page for monitoring tips and placement of monitors.*



*** Preferably, sticky traps/glue boards should not be used to monitor for, or kill mice or rats. There are other devices for rodent monitoring or trapping.**



Monitoring can provide vital pest information, including:

- Pest type (species)
- Life stages present
- Pest abundance
- Location of pests and harborages
- Location of travel direction/routes
- Pest pressure and frequency
- Population status (growing/declining)
- If action is necessary

Monitoring Tips

- Place against walls or windows
- Adhere monitors to the ground, if needed
- Avoid placement where children have easy access
- Inform staff of trap placement and reason
- Use 10-40 monitors depending on building size

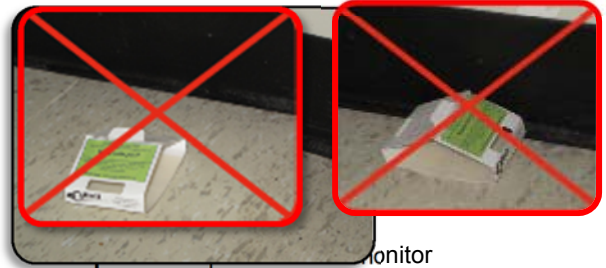
Elementary Schools - 10 to 20

Middle Schools - 15 to 30

High Schools - 20 to 40

Monitor Placement

- In food storage and general storage areas
- Under sinks, food prep areas and desks
- Near floor drains
- In lower panels of serving counters
- Behind/under appliances/furniture
- In drawers
- Under lockers
- Near backpack storage
- Near pet food or potted plants
- Near boilers or under equipment
- Near utility pipes
- Anywhere there are cracks or crevices
- Place several traps for one-scale monitoring
- Relocate traps that don't catch anything



Bottom left & right: Incorrect placement of monitor

Right: Circle new pests so they aren't recounted during future inspections.



Left: Monitor labels are available at the Custodial Department.



Pest Vulnerable Areas (PVAs)

Place the majority of your monitors in Pest Vulnerable Areas (PVAs) to maximize your chance of locating pests. PVAs are places in and around buildings that provide food, water/moisture, and shelter for a pest. PVAs are usually areas that are dark, warm, moist, and have a food source. In schools/buildings, listed below are prime PVAs. On a map of your school or building highlight the PVAs and place it in your IPM binder.

- Kitchen
- Home Econ. Rooms
- Cafeteria
- Boiler Rooms
- Food Storage Areas
- Rooms with Plants
- Staff Lounge
- Rooms with Pets
- Custodian's Storage
- Cluttered Rooms
- Preschool/Kindergarten Rooms



- Concession Stands
- Kindergarten Rooms
- Coach's Offices
- Art Rooms
- Below Lockers
- Biology Labs
- Stage Areas
- Areas with Reported Pests
- Near Outside Doors
- Vending Machines
- Pool Areas