

**Integrated Pest Management Plan**

**SECTION 1: SCOPE**

This plan provides guidelines for protecting and enhancing the natural diversity of The Catholic University of America

site, while also supporting high-performance building operations and developing synergies between the building and its environmental context. The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan covers the entire campus and associated grounds.

**SECTION 2: GOALS**

Goals include minimizing the impact of site management practices on the local ecosystem and reducing exposure of occupants, staff, and maintenance personnel to potentially hazardous chemical, biological, and particle contaminants.

The Plan addresses environmental best practices for:

* Outdoor IPM
* Indoor IPM

**SECTION 3: RESPONSIBLE PARTIES**

* American Pest - the primary vendor to address IPM.
* Karen Kreamer Porter - Sr. Director of Facilities Administration and Services: Oversees the operations of facilities administration staff which includes custodial services.
* Marcus Lucas – Senior Director of Facilities Maintenance and Operations: Oversees the general operations and maintenance of the Father O' Connell Hall facility.
* Alexandra Harry - Assistant Director of Campus Facilities and Sustainability Initiatives: evaluates IPM practices against industry best practices.
* Glenda Flores – Assistant Director of Custodial and Special Event Services: Oversee implementation of IPM from the custodial services perspective at the Father O' Connell Hall

**SECTION 4: QUALITY ASSURANCE CONTROL PROCESS**

The party(s) responsible shall periodically evaluate the success of the plan. This evaluation may include producing and providing a report on an annual basis to senior management. Whenever possible, the annual reports shall include an evaluation of the performance, safety, cost, and environmental/public health benefits achieved as a result of its implementation.

Prior to implementation, service providers involved in the building’s plan shall submit all information about proposed practices to the responsible parties listed in Section 3, either through detailed contractual language or addenda that establish protocols and products that will be used onsite. Upon reviewing proposed activities, the responsible parties shall determine compliance with the plan and approve or deny action.

The responsible parties listed in Section 3 shall regularly communicate with all service providers and conduct regular site inspections and evaluations to ensure that the plan is in place and functioning as intended. In addition to ongoing quality control measures, the responsible parties will review all practices and products prior to contract renewal (typically annually) to identify opportunities for improvement and expansion of environmentally friendly practices.

**SECTION 5: IPM PLAN**

This IPM Plan shall govern all components of pest management at the project building and site. The practices identified in this Plan shall be wholly adopted and used in 100 percent of the pest management scenarios at the Father O' Connell Hall’s building and site as defined by the LEED boundary. All vendors or contractors shall follow this IPM plan in its entirety.

### SCHOOL PEST PROBLEM(S) DESCRIPTION

The Catholic University of America has historically treated to control Ants (Varying Species), Cockroaches (Varying Species), Carpenter Bees, Crickets, Flies (Varying Species), Lady Beetle, Mice, Mosquito larvae, Occasional Invaders, Paper Wasp, Rats, Squirrels, Termite, Weed (Varying Species), & Yellow Jackets.

The locations on campus where these have been problematic are:

* Pavement Ants: Dorm Rooms, Offices, Mechanical Rooms, Classrooms, laundry Rooms, & Building Exteriors.
* Cockroaches: kitchens and kitchenettes, Lounges and Common Areas, Dorm Rooms, Offices, Mechanical Rooms, Classrooms, & Laundry Rooms.
* Carpenter Bees: Building Exteriors and Common Areas.
* Lady Beetles: Dorm Rooms and Offices.
* Flies: Kitchens, Dorm Rooms, and Offices.
* Mice: Dorm Rooms, Offices, Mechanical Rooms, Classrooms, laundry Rooms, & Building Exteriors and Common Areas.
* Mosquito Larvae: Common Areas
* Occasional Invaders: Dorm Rooms, Offices, Mechanical Rooms, Classrooms, laundry Rooms, & Building Exteriors
* Paper Wasps: Dorm Rooms
* Rats: Building Exteriors
* Termites: Mechanical Rooms and Routine inspections campus wide.
* Weeds: Athletic Fields, Building Exteriors, and Common Areas.
* Yellow Jackets: Building Exteriors

### IPM STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES

**Integrated Methods**

Integrated methods that make use of monitoring and non-toxic preventative measures (e.g., site inspection and maintenance, cultural controls, pest inspection and population monitoring) will be used to proactively manage and minimize pest issues. In the event that monitoring activities reveal a need for the use of pest controls, appropriate control options will be evaluated, and the least-toxic option likely to be effective will be employed.

Pests are living organisms that interfere with our use of specific areas of the campus. Managing pests will be influenced by the pest species and whether that species threatens people, property, or the environment.

Reduce potential hazard to human health hazard or to protect against significant threats to public safety;

Prevent loss of or damage to campus structures or property; and

Enhance the quality of life for students, staff, faculty, visitors, and others.

IPM procedures will determine when to control pests and whether to use mechanical, physical, chemical, cultural, or biological means. IPM practitioners depend on the latest information on the pest and its environment and the best available pest control methods. Applying IPM principles prevents unacceptable pest activity and damage by the most economical means and with the least hazard to people, property, and the environment.

The use of a pesticide will be based on review of all available options and a determination that other options are not acceptable or are not feasible. Cost or staffing considerations alone will not be adequate justification to use chemical control agents and non-chemical pest management methods will be implemented whenever possible to provide the desired control.

The application of pesticides is subject to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, and state regulations.

Pesticide applicators will be licensed and educated according to regulations. Indoor application of pesticides will be performed under contract. Outdoor application will be performed by the CUA Grounds Department. The Department of Facilities Maintenance & Operations will be responsible for the overall management of both indoor and outdoor treatments.

**Least-toxic Pesticides**

Least-toxic pesticides are defined by the [City of San Francisco’s Hazard Tier 3 criteria](https://sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_th_reduced_risk_pesticide_list_092518.pdf) (least hazardous):

Least-toxic pesticide status also applies to any pesticide product, other than rodent bait, that is applied in a self-contained, enclosed bait station placed in an inaccessible location, or applied in a gel that is neither visible nor accessible.

**Emergency Conditions**

In the event that a pest related emergency does arise, American Pest QA Manager and the Catholic University IPM Coordinator shall consult on the best strategy to arrest the issue. If it is agreed that the use of toxic pesticides will need to be employed, the universal notification system to all occupants shall go into effect. This notification will provide a minimum of 24 hours’ notice prior to the application of the pesticides. The actual application ideally will be scheduled to take place during weekend or evening hours when fewer employees may be in the building.

Emergencies are defined as, but not limited to infestations of certain pest species, and specific situations that directly affect occupant health.

**Universal Notification**

The University has adopted a universal notification system if a pesticide, other than a least-toxic pesticide as defined above, must be applied on site. This strategy requires the University administration and its vendors to notify building occupants at least 72 hours in advance of a pesticide application under normal circumstances and no more than 24 hours after an emergency application through posted signs or other means of reaching 100 percent of occupants. This notification system enables occupants and staff, and especially high-risk occupants such as children, pregnant women and the elderly, to modify their plans based on pesticide use at the building.

Notification must include the following:

* Pesticide product name
* Active ingredient
* Product label signal word (e.g., “caution”, “danger”)
* Time and location of application
* Contact information for persons seeking more information

### Inspection and Monitoring by School Staff

Routine Inspections: Our IPM Coordinators (along with pest management contractor and other appropriate school staff such as food service director, business manager, or head custodian) will perform inspections to identify problems and corrective actions needed to prevent and/or manage pest infestations.

The IPM Vendor will provide the CUA Facilities Staff with a report identifying conditions that are contributing to our pest problems. The Facilities Staff will work with the Vendor to plan and schedule corrective actions.

Regular Pest Monitoring: As part of the IPM plan, pest managers should monitor all pest-vulnerable areas of the facility on an ongoing basis.

Inspection and Monitoring is performed by the Facility Department and Professional Pest Control Contractor (American Pest).

The CUA Staff will meet with the Pest Control Contractor(s) to discuss monitoring reports in detail. The Pest Control Contractor will respond to the log complaints and make appropriate recommendations in accordance with the CUA IPM policy. Specific service reports will also be placed in a binder that documents particular actions taken by the pest control contractors.

**Recordkeeping**

Recordkeeping is required to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the IPM plan. All applications of pesticides (include least-toxic options) shall be logged. The pesticide application log shall include the following information:

* Universal Notification to Occupants
  + Date
  + Time
  + Method
* Pesticide Application Date and Time
* Application Manager
* Location
* Target Pest
* Pesticide Trade Name
* Pesticide Active Ingredient
* EPA Registration Number
* Least-toxic status (Y/N)

### School IPM Program Evaluation

Our school IPM plan will be evaluated at least once a year. The IPM committee or team will meet with our pest control contractor to evaluate the effectiveness of the IPM program and to develop needed improvements.

### School IPM Plan Location

A copy of our IPM plans, pest contractor recommendations, and pesticide use records will be kept on file at the Power Plant.

**Cleaning Practices**

In the event that cleaning products are used as a component of IPM, they shall meet LEED-EBOM criteria for sustainable cleaning products.

**Animal & Vegetation Pest Control IPM Best Practices**

Environmental best practices described below are incorporated into vendor contracts / SOP language as appropriate.

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| **CHEMICAL STORAGE PRACTICES** | |
| **Storage Areas** | * Storage areas must be dry, frost-free, well-ventilated and secure. It must be controlled by the Facility Director * Storage must be built to resist foreseeable accidents, including leakage and spillage, fires and the weather. Ensure there is no risk of spills polluting ground water and local bodies of water. Floors must be impervious to liquids, anti-slip, chemical-resistant, washable and with a means of diverting spills. Drains must lead to sumps or tanks large enough to contain any foreseeable leaks. * Shelving must be appropriate for the size of the containers stored in them. Flammable pesticides must be separated from other pesticides. Consideration must be given to possible reactions between chemicals coming in contact with each other. |
| **Labels** | * Make sure all pest control chemicals are clearly labeled and that the manufacturer’s instructions for use are kept with them. * Chemicals must never be placed in unmarked containers. |
| **Product Information** | * Effective first-aid provisions must be available together with data sheets on all the products in the storage room and the chemical safety precautions. * Emergency telephone numbers must be listed in a key location in the storage facility. These numbers and other emergency facilities must be checked and updated as necessary |
| **Signage** | * Display warning signs without attracting unwanted attention. |

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| **CHEMICAL PREPARATION & HANDLING PRACTICES** | |
| **Choosing Chemicals** | * Identify which pesticides and herbicides are being used and the exact problems they are intended to resolve. The more that is known about the problem, the less chance there is of making a mistake. The words organic, natural and biodegradable in this context do not guarantee that they are safe. |
| **Mixing Chemicals** | * Accurate measurements must be made during both mixing and application phases. Use the most suitable chemical, in the minimum necessary amount, to achieve the desired results. * A safe area must be available for mixing pesticides. This must be done on a concrete pad, with a separate sump or tank to contain any leakage. |
| **Health Precautions** | * Operators must be provided with and adequately trained in the use of the necessary equipment and protective clothing. * Proper health surveillance must be available to all those working with pesticides and herbicides. * Neighbors and others in the area must be warned of the spraying program in advance of and during applications. |
| **Chemical Transport** | * Only the appropriate quantity of pesticide and herbicide must be removed from the pesticide store for immediate use. * Do not transport chemicals in vehicles used for carrying people or food. |

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| **CHEMICAL APPLICATION PRACTICES** | |
| **User Qualifications** | * In many instances it will be necessary to call on outside expertise to advice on pet-management problems, particularly in the creation of customized integrated pest management problems, which may require detailed knowledge of the biology and ecology of a particular species. * If pesticides are required, the IPM specialist shall communicate with The Father O' Connell Hall administration to determine the best product and application in accordance with approval requirements. * A specialist must supervise and control the preparation and use of chemical applications. |
| **Species Considerations** | * Time the treatment to coincide with the presence of the pest. * Use a selective chemical that has the least effect on non-target species and treat only the area affected. |
| **User Safety** | * Users must wear protective clothing and headgear, and change clothing and wash thoroughly with soap and water after applying pest control chemicals. * Ensure that anyone handling toxic chemicals never works alone and that the work area is well-ventilated. * Wear a respirator for outdoor spraying or dusting of organic phosphorus compounds * Eating, drinking and smoking must be prohibited when using or handling chemicals * Users must be familiar with the effects on the body of the chemicals they are likely to be using, and how the chemicals may enter the body. * Users must be aware of the signs and symptoms of acute poisoning related to chemicals they are using. They must stop work if they are feeling ill and seek medical advice. |
| **Limited Access** | * The area of application must be clearly marked, and unnecessary access prevented while spraying is in progress. * Building occupants must be informed of any pest-control management systems. When application or spraying is in progress, they must be warned of this activity and kept away from the area in which it is taking place. * Control the reentry of people into the treated area. |
| **Equipment** | * Equipment must be frequently checked and properly maintained, both for health and safety reasons and to minimize spray drift. |
| **Weather/Time Restrictions** | * Spraying must not be carried out in unsuitable weather. Anyone operating sprayers must have access to a wind-speed meter and only spray when the wind speed is negligible. * Hours of work must be controlled so that building occupants are not exposed. |

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| **CHEMICAL DISPOSAL PRACTICES** | |
| **Conditions of Disposal** | As most pesticides and herbicides are extremely toxic, proper disposal of unused chemicals is paramount to maintaining the health of building occupants and the safety of the environment. Disposal methods will depend on:   * Quantity of waste for disposal * Chemical and biological degradability of the active ingredients * Toxic properties * Concentration * Physical form of the waste * Disposal options available |
| **General Guidelines** | * Always follow the manufacturer’s and/or supplier’s instructions even when disposing of empty containers. * Landfilling or incinerating pesticides and herbicides is not an environmentally sound option. * Segregate pesticide/herbicide wastes from general building wastes. |
| **Containers/Labels** | * Never transfer pesticides to unlabelled or mislabeled containers. Keep the chemicals in clearly labeled containers even when disposing of them. * Do not reuse pesticide/herbicide containers. * Puncture containers after they have been used to prevent reuse. |
| **Authorization** | * Use an authorized waste-disposal contractor. * Use an authorized disposal site. |

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| **BASIC VEGETATION PEST CONTROL PRACTICES** | |
| **Maintenance** | * Keep the building grounds well-maintained at all times. * Maintenance personnel shall apply mulch to plant beds, warding off weeds and other pests. |
| **Plantings** | * Plant at the right time and in the right places. Seedlings must not be planted too early, nor located in unsuitable conditions. * Avoid monocultures by mixing plant species in planters and gardens. |
| **Manual Controls** | * Landscaping shall be hand weeded and chemical control shall be kept to a minimum. This measure prevents human and environmental exposure to hazardous chemicals. |
| **Chemical Controls** | * When chemical use is necessary, replace hazardous substances with least-toxic chemicals as defined by the San Francisco Pesticide Hazard Screening List |
| **Inspection Schedule and Location** | * The landscape contractor shall visit the site at regular intervals to monitor and apply pest controls operations. |

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| **BASIC ANIMAL PEST CONTROL PRACTICES** | |
| **Site/Building Cleanliness** | * Keep garbage containers clean, free of odors and covered at all times. Sanitation measures reduce habitat and food sources for pests. * Keep areas around garbage containers free of spillage or garbage to prevent the collection of trash or debris on the ground around or underneath the containers. * Keep grounds free of high weeds, trash, old equipment and debris, as these conditions create ideal harborage for rodents. |
| **Structural Integrity** | * Maintain the building exterior in good repair with no holes or openings larger than ¼ inch including, but is not limited to, windows, doors, fans, vents, etc. Structural repairs prevent pests from entering the building. * Address any deficiencies in the building exterior with corrective measures, i.e., cementing, screening, caulking, installing stripping on door bases, etc. * Maintain door sweeps on all applicable doors to produce a good seal to the ground. |
| **Inspection Schedule**  **and Location** | * Visual inspections shall be performed with treatment if necessary (see pest contractor plan). After each visit, the pest contractor shall provide a printed service report that includes written observations, recommendations and details of IPM activities. |

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| **SPECIES-SPECIFIC ANIMAL CONTROL STRATEGIES** | |
| **Ants** | * In areas where ants are present, wipe the areas down with soapy water in order to prevent the formation of major scent trails. If there already is an established trail, wipe backwards from the food source to the entrance of the trail. * Block all entry points to the building – ants will give up trying to find a way through after 1-2 days. Temporary blockades can be made using: sticky substances such as petroleum jelly, chili powder, or cinnamon, * Always keep opened foodstuffs in sealed containers or store them in the refrigerator or freezer. Clean out kitchen cabinets, drawers and shelves to remove crumbs and stains. Keep sinks and worktops clean and dry. * Baits are best put in the path of an ant trail and then removed after the ant activity stops, before they lure ants from another colony to the area. * Prune branches close to the building and removed fences or anything that might create a bridge for the ants to cross. * Low toxicity compounds to control ants include diatomaceous earth (DE), a chalk-like powder consisting of the fossilized remains of diatoms, a type of hard-shelled algae. |
| **Aphids** | * Manage sap-sucking pest mites and whiteflies by releasing predatory mites, ladybugs and lacewings onto the grounds several times over a period of weeks. * Consider using parasitic wasps to control scales on trees, shrubs and flowers * If it is difficult to obtain supplies of beneficial insects for release into the garden, then it is possible to purchase a branded lure that simulates the scent of aphids and attracts ladybugs and lacewings to the area |
| **Bed Bugs** | * If a bed bug infestation is detected, the most effective course of action is to enlist professional help to inspect the entire building for the presence of bed bugs and treat the affected areas. |
| **Caterpillars** | * Bacterial insecticides derived from natural ingredients are available to control caterpillars. |
| **Cockroaches** | * Cockroaches contaminate food with their excrement and secrete and unpleasant odor that can permeate the indoor environment. * There are five main species of cockroaches and effective control depends on identifying them correctly. * Integrated pest management measures for controlling cockroaches include effective hygiene and exclusion practices, sticky traps lined with pheromones, and insect growth regulators. * All food handling areas should be cleaned frequently. * Cockroach control is best done by a professional on a contract basis, through the application of least-toxic pesticides. * Control is necessary on a regular basis because of the mobility, reproduction, longevity, and behavior of cockroaches. * Ensure that you know what pesticides are being used by the professional contractor and do not assume they are using an environmentally appropriate chemical. |
| **Dust Mites** | * Fabrics, bedding and carpets attract and generate dust and dust mites. To keep dust mites at bay, keep building well-ventilated and dry. |
| **Flies** | * Flies reproduce more readily in waste and manure, which is where control should begin. In warm weather conditions, the reproduction cycle – from egg, to larva, to pupa, to adult winged fly – requires approximately one week. * Collection of waste and residues should be carried out at least twice a week. * Keep refuse areas clean to avoid providing flies with breeding grounds * Ensure dustbin lids fit tightly and the interiors of bins are cleaned regularly to keep surfaces free of food material. * Use fine mesh window and door screens as a barrier against entry by any flying insect. * Ultra-violet (UV) fly killing equipment is very effective so long as it is situated correctly. * UV equipment disguised as uplighters in dining and lobby areas are discreet and highly effective because they attract and eliminate flies quickly and silently. * In food preparation areas, UV equipment should only be used once all possible precautions have been taken to keep flying insects out. * Position the UV equipment close to an entry point, at right angles to the nearest competing light source such as a window. In many catering establishments, poorly-situated UV equipment poses a greater food hygiene hazard than lacking pest repellants altogether. This is because when placed next to the food preparation area, they draw flies to the food which they are likely to contaminate before being killed. * Natural chemical treatments may include pyrethrum extracted from the Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium plant that can be used in kitchens and restaurants. However, this treatment may only be used once alternative and least-toxic pest control methods have been exhausted. In addition, “Universal Notification” must be employed for each application of pyrethrum. Requirements for “Universal Notification” are defined on this document. |
| **Mosquitoes** | * The best control method for mosquitoes is to eradicate their habitat. * Because they like moisture and lay their eggs in standing water, it is important not to leave flower pots, buckets, plastic sheeting or other open containers outside collecting water. Ensure that any rainwater collectors are fitted with lids. * Clear debris from gutters and drains to ensure there is no standing water after rain and drain unused pools or fountains so that the water cannot become stagnant. * Drain or fill depressions, mud flats, and other areas that might hold water. * Repair leaking taps and air-conditioning units so that puddles cannot form and ensure that septic tanks and sewage systems are properly maintained and in good working order. * Avoid over-irrigating lawns and gardens, and keep weeds and grass (where the insects rest) well-clipped. * If you have a pond or lake on the building grounds, fill it with mosquito-eating fish such as top-feeding minnows or goldfish – they will eat the mosquito larvae before they mature into adults. * Some buildings have successfully reduced the number of mosquitoes and other insects by attracting bats to their property. A simply-built bat house will usually accommodate up to 100 bats. * To prevent mosquitoes from coming indoors, fit fine-mesh screens to porches, doors and windows. * If these measures are insufficient, area repellents such as citronella candles, coils or sprays will repel mosquitoes from porches, patios and other unscreened outdoor areas, although they only work well when the air is still. |
| **Fabric/Clothing Moths** | * Moth larvae feed on a wide variety of natural and synthetic materials. They can be found in kitchens, food storage areas, clothing, carpets, blankets and upholstery. * Fabrics should be washed and then put in bags and placed in a freezer. When taken out to thaw, shake the fabrics vigorously to remove dead larvae. * Clean the areas where fabrics have been stored with vinegar and water. * Store fabrics in cedar chests or closets. Place cedar chips or blocks or lavender sachets in drawers. * For acute moth problems, re-usable traps can be baited with a controlled-release pheromone system to lure moths into the trap and disrupt their mating cycle. * Mothballs not only have an unpleasant odor, but they are also poisonous; avoid them if possible. Insect foggers are not recommended as they can pose a health threat and are not always effective. |
| **Pantry Moths** | * Clean affected areas by vacuuming all surfaces, walls, shelves, cabinets and floors. Scrub hard surfaces rigorously with hot water and detergent, especially in corners and around the edges of removable shelves. Clean all surfaces that come into contact with food. * Rinse the affected areas with white vinegar, either in a spray or by wiping with a cloth. * Throw away all grain-based food items as well as nuts, raisins, flour and tea, even if it is in sealed containers. * Remaining food items and containers should be thoroughly cleaned with a detergent and water solution and wiped down with a vinegar rinse before being put back. Use air-tight containers made of hard plastic, glass or metal and not plastic bags. * Kill any moths with a fly swatter or moth traps. * After a severe infestation, freezing any new grain products and storing grain products in refrigerators or freezers can prevent reinfestation. * Peppermint gum, bay leaves, peppercorns and cloves may also help deter pantry moths. |
| **Rodents** | * Rodent control should start with a survey to determine the source of the problem and the conditions that encourage the infestation. Following the survey, implement a program to kill the rodents, removing their sources of food and water, eliminating their place of refuge and making it rodent-proof, and educating and obtaining the cooperation of employees. If the food supply is removed before you eradicate them, the rodents will migrate to other areas, making elimination more difficult. * Openings in building foundations and walls should be closed or screened with wire mesh that has holes not more than 1.25 cm (0.5 in) wide. Where pipes enter masonry, force heavy hardware cloth or steel wool into the opening, then fill it with concrete. * Continuous surveillance is necessary, and places where rodents have been gnawing to gain entry to a building should be sealed with metal flashing. * Doors are particularly vulnerable to rodent entry so ensure that external doors and windows close tightly with no gaps at the bottom. * Materials stored in the open, in sheds or in building should be stacked at least 30 cm (1 ft.) above the ground. * Stringent waste disposal practices should be observed – secure all waste in closed containers and not just plastic bags. * Wash dustbin areas regularly. Make sure composting bins are designed to prevent rodents from entering. * Traditional mouse and rat traps, or snap traps, kill instantly. If trapping efforts fail, it is usually due to too few traps being used. * Bait should be sticky to ensure that the mouse triggers the trap mechanism even if it only lightly touches the bait. Mice prefer peanut butter or chocolate to cheese. Bacon, oatmeal or apples can also be used as bait. * An alternative to snap traps is a battery-operated trap that generates a high-voltage once the rat or mouse is inside. The design is relative safe and can be used in areas where children, pets or wildlife may be present. |
| **Slugs and Snails** | * There are various non-chemical solutions to eliminated slugs and snails, including putting salt or sharp shingle around vulnerable plants, drowning them in beer or simply throwing them over a fence. Elemental copper bands also repel snails and slugs. |
| **Wasps and Hornets** | * A simple trap can be made by putting beer or a solution of jam or honey and water in an open jar around the grounds. If this does not work, there are branded traps available containing specially formulated attractant baits. |