Cultural Institutions IPM Overview

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Prior to WWII chemicals with heavy metal compounds (lead, mercury, arsenic) used to preserve collections.





- ► Rise of nerve gasses during WWII led to rise of organic compounds used for pest management .
 - Exp. DDT

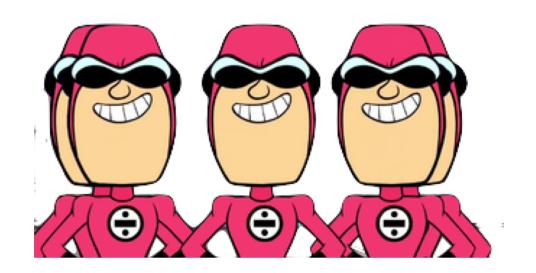


► Users soon found themselves using larger amounts of the compounds as insects became resistant to. Soon led to a chemical crisis culminating in the formation of the EPA in 1970.

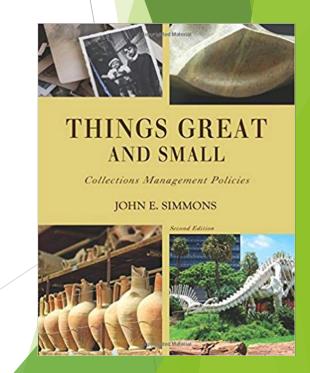


- ► From Museumspests.net:
 - ► The term *Integrated Pest Management* was first used in agriculture beginning in the 1970's in response to growing knowledge about the negative side-effects of pesticide overuse. The approach emphasized the integration of pest biology and cultural practices in controlling insect pests in crops.

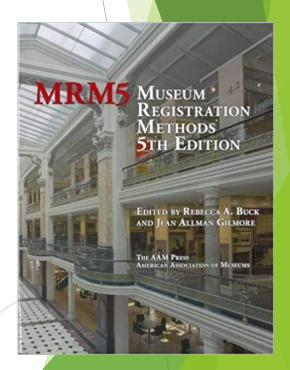
► There are many different definitions of just what Integrated Pest Management is.



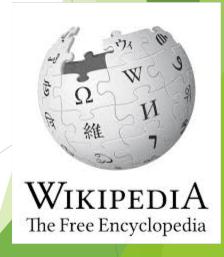
- ► From Things Great and Small: Collections Management Policies by John Simmons
 - ► Integrated Pest Management requires the museum to commit staff time and resources to prevent pests from reaching the collection, monitor the collection for the presence of pests, and use non—toxic means to control pests when possible.



- ► From Museum Registration Methods 5th Edition edited by Rebecca A. Buck & Jean Allman Gilmore
 - ► Chapter 6F by Albert Greene and Nancy L. Breish
 - "Modern pest control has evolved into a complex, specialized discipline that is often termed IPM. Those responsible for implementing this process should be aware of three principal objectives:
 - 1. Protection of Property
 - 2. Protection of Health and Safety
 - 3. Legal compliance



- From Wikipedia
 - Museum integrated pest management is the practice of monitoring and managing pest and environmental information with pest control methods to prevent pest damage to collections and cultural heritage.
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_integrated_pest_mana gement





- Prevention
- Monitoring
- ► Identification
- ► Treatment
- ► Hazards

- Prevention
 - Strive to minimize or eliminate the resources that pests need to enter or live in a particular area.





Monitoring

▶ Builds awareness of what pests are present in your building, understanding trends, and tracking where pests tend to congregate.





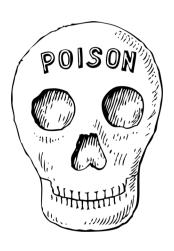
- ► Identification
 - ▶ By identifying pests you can solve problems that invaders have caused to your collections.



- ► Treatment/Solutions
 - ► How to treat infestation will depend on identifying the pests and just how large the infestation has become (storage area vs. artifact).
 - ► Commonly done by professionals but good to know what your options are.

► Hazards

► Can vary from old types of pesticides used to making sure modern treatment options won't harm the artifacts or us.





7 The IPM Circle

All of these elements combined result in a best practice approach to IPM and be built upon &tailored to the individual needs of the organisation, collections & building types. Coordination by the IPM Manager is essential.



Resources

- https://museumpests.net/
- https://www.canada.ca/en/conservationinstitute/services/agents-deterioration/pests.html
- http://members.efn.org/~ipmpa/ipmintro.html#IPM% 20is
- https://www.canada.ca/en/conservationinstitute/services/agents-deterioration/pests.html
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_integrated_p est_management - Check the references on this one!!