Monitoring Sites and Collections for Pest Activity

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Why monitor?

- Helps keep your collections safe!
- Prevention is key
 - Saves money
 - Some insect damage severely impacts the integrity of heritage objects
 - Keeps an infestation from spreading
 - Builds awareness in staff of overall collections care

Where to start?

- Writing an IPM policy with guidelines for monitoring
- It will take a while to figure out what is normal for your site
- Consider the first year as your baseline
- Start with a weekly monitoring program (esp. during summer months), can be backed off to bi-monthly if low insect activity is consistently noted

Insects Gain Access...

- Through:
 - Doors
 - Windows
 - Gaps in walls
 - Holes

- Come in with:
 - People
 - Artefacts
 - Plants /Flowers
 - Packing materials
 - Storage materials

Where to look

How to look

What to look for

 If you're just starting your IPM program start with a survey of your building from the top down

Check for any small entry points or holes in:

- The roof
- Window sills
- Door frames
- Degraded weather-stripping
- The base of exterior walls



Concentrate on dark, undisturbed places

- Back / underside of exhibit cases
- Undisturbed storage boxes for high risk artifacts (natural fibers, textiles, furs, wool, and leather)
- Inside artifacts i.e., wooden furniture

· Check the base of the hairs on taxidermy and fur



Insect damaged taxidermy from the Brighton Museum, U.K.

Case Study: Pest activity at Cambridge Galleries



Angelika Werth. *Ode to Isobel Stanley and Hayley Wickenheiser*. 2003. Collection of Cambridge Galleries, Canada

Case Study: Pest Activity at Cambridge Galleries



Cambridge Galleries Fine Art Vault

Check Catchment Areas

- Windowsills
- Ductwork
- Air conditioning filters



Evidence of Pest Activity

- Live / dead insects
- Casings, insect parts
- Frass (it can look like the material they were eating i.e., wood boring insect frass can look like sawdust)
- Webbing
- New bore holes / exit holes
- Greasy marks (can be evidence of rodents)
- Shredded materials used in rodent nests



Webbing clothes moth casing in ethafoam tray liner from the American Museum of Natural History



Webbing clothes moth casing in ethafoam tray liner from the American Museum of Natural History



Furniture beetle frass and exit holes



Insect damaged study specimen from the Canadian Museum of Nature



Insect damaged study specimens and labels from the Canadian Museum of Nature

Good Housekeeping...

- Will make it much easier to detect a new problem vs. old frass / casings
- Will help deter pests as bugs LOVE dust
- Dead bugs can be food for live bugs

Monitoring Equipment/ Kit

- Pencil
- Clip board
- A method for capturing the information (notebook, laptop, tablet, etc.)
- Polyethylene bags
- PPE (nitrile gloves, dust mask, ventilator)
- Flash light
- Environmental monitors
- Traps...

Selecting the right trap...







Blunder / Sticky Traps

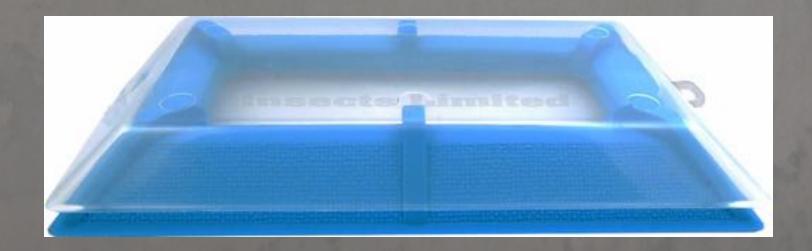
- Great for institutions just starting their IPM program
- Will catch any insect that "blunders" in to it
- Should be replaced every two months (or before that if it's full) to ensure the glue hasn't dried out





Pitfall and Funnel Traps

- Use gravity and a non-friction surface to trap crawling insects
- Used with a pheromone lure
- Great for dusty areas where blunder traps are ineffective



Hanging Traps

 Used with pheromone lure for moths and flying beetles



Bucket Traps

 Also hangs, uses lure to attract pests and slippery surface to prevent escape



Light Traps

- Stun / explode pests when they enter
- Destroys insect so you can't identify / track pests that are attracted to trap



Case Study: UV Light Traps at the Canadian Museum of Nature



Photo courtesy of the Canadian Museum of Nature

Rodent Traps







Pheromones- chemicals released by insects to communicate behaviors i.e. mate attraction, foraging for food, and defense

Pheromones are species specific







- Come in a wide variety of forms i.e., on tapes, in vials, in flakes, in gels
- You get what you pay for!
- Delivery method must be similar to natural concentration and release rate of species
- Some insects will be repelled by too much pheromone

To Use:

- Identify the bug you want to trap
- Find out if there is an available pheromone
- Try to keep entry points closed in the room you are monitoring
- Keep the lure at least 15 feet away from any regularly used doors

To Use:

- Set up traps in grid pattern and adjust as you monitor to help pinpoint source
- Remove pheromone from packaging using tweezers and/or gloves (nitrile) and immediately place in trap, never in contact with a collection item, storage container, or display mount

Commercially Available Pheromone Lures

Moths

- Almond Moth, Ephestia cautella
- Angoumois Grain Moth, Sitotroga cerealella
- Brown HouseMoth, Hofmannophilapseudospetella
- Casemaking Clothes
 Moth, Tinea pellionella
- Indian Meal Moth, Plodia interpunctella
- Mediterranean Flour
 Moth, Ephestia kuehniella
- Tobacco Moth, Ephestia elutella
- Webbing Clothes Moth, Tineola bisselliella

Beetles

- Black Carpet Beetle, Attagenus unicolor
- Brown Carpet Beetle, Attagenus elongatus
- Cigarette Beetle, Lasioderma serricorne
- Hide Beetle, Dermestes maculatus
- Furniture CarpetBeetle, Anthrenus flavipes
- Guernsey Carpet
 Beetle, Anthrenus sarnicus
- Larger Grain Borers, Rhyzopertha dominica
- Lesser Grain
 Borer, Prostephanus truncatus
- Red and Confused Flour Beetles, *Tribolium spp*.
- Varied Carpet Beetle, Anthrenus verbasci
- Warehouse Beetle, Trogoderma spp.

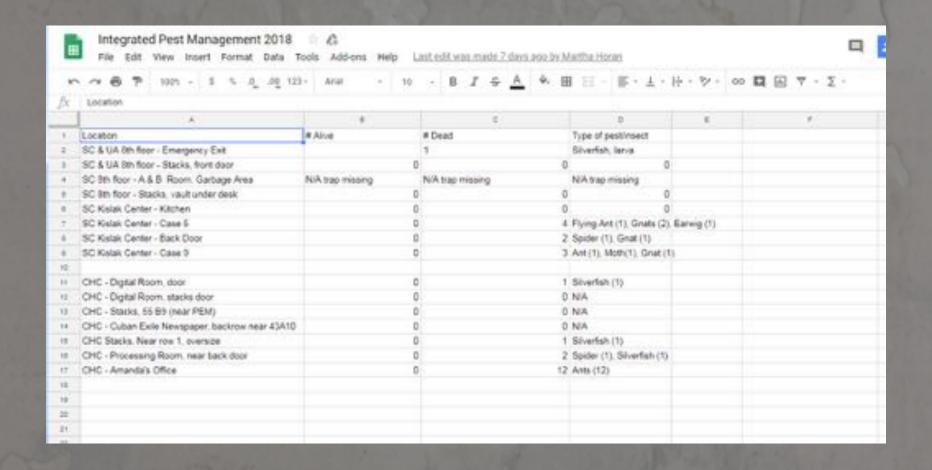
Source: Museumpests.net

Where to Buy Traps

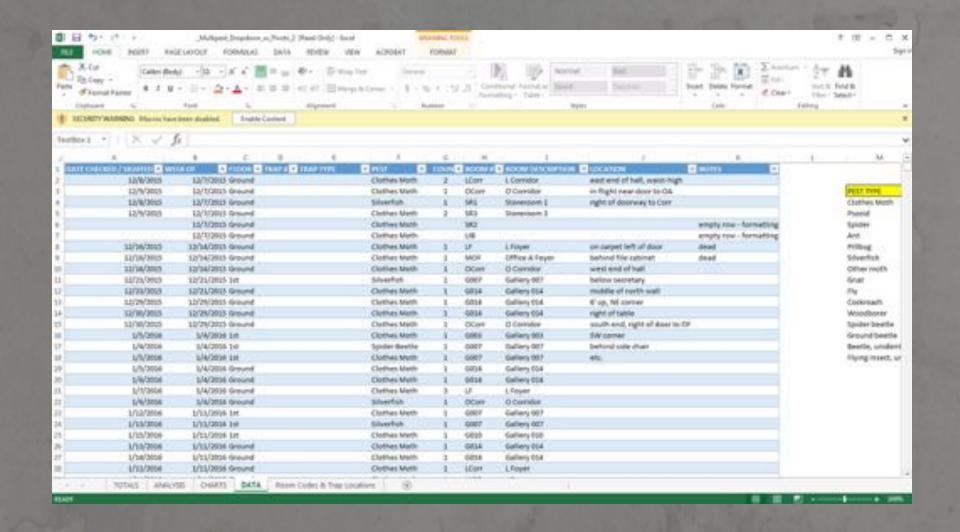
- Hardware store (rodent traps, basic blunder traps)
- Museum / archival suppliers
- Specialty pest monitoring companies

Record Keeping

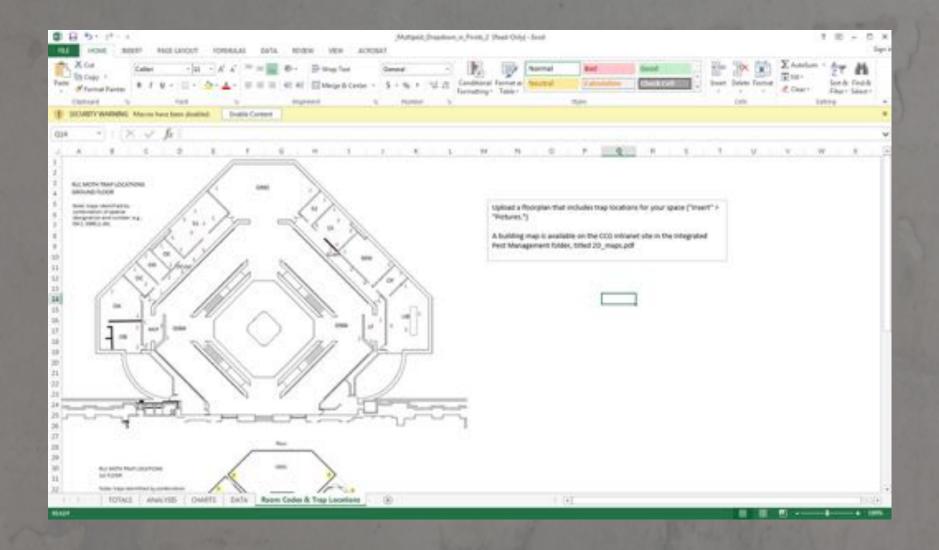
- Many different ways to keep track of your findings and trap locations
- Will allow you to compare month to month, year to year and identify spikes in activity
- Obtain a floor plan to map out trap locations



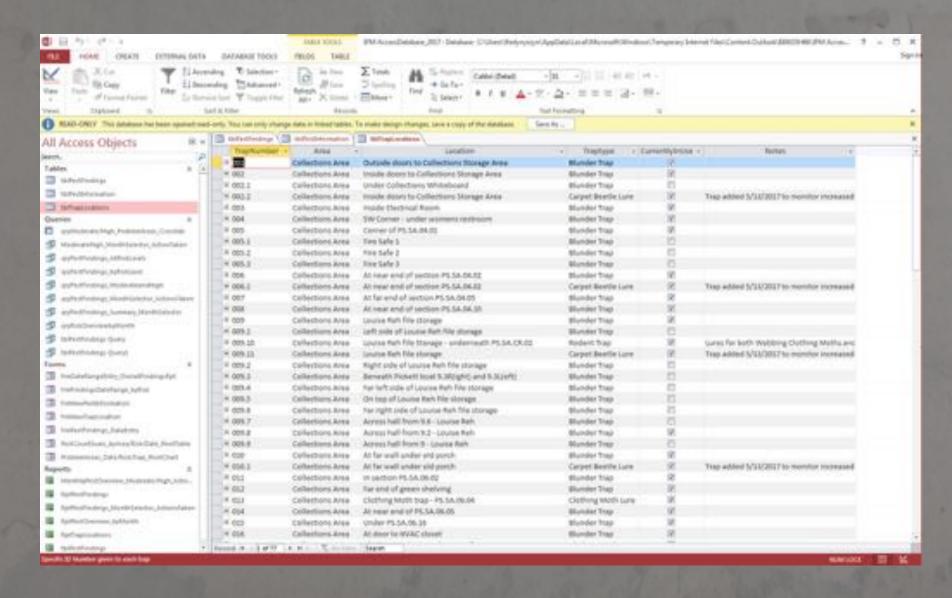
Google Sheets Spreadsheet from the University of Miami Libraries



Excel Spreadsheet from the MET, courtesy of Garth Swanson, Metropolitan Museum of Art

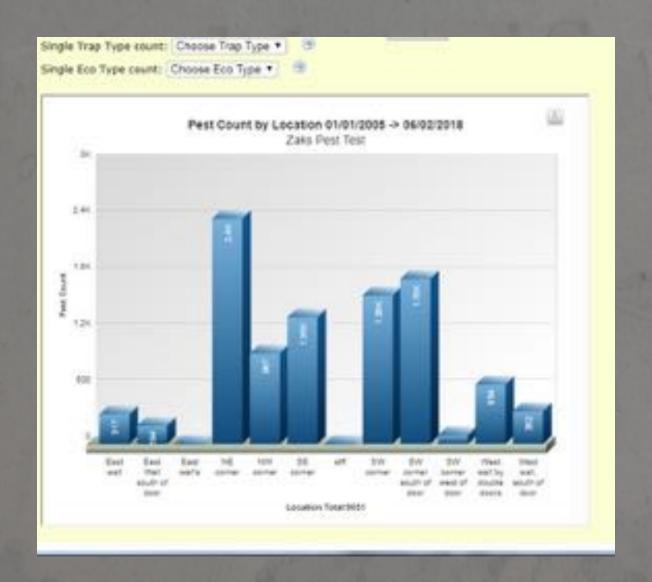


Excel Spreadsheet from the MET, courtesy of Garth Swanson, Metropolitan Museum of Art



Microsoft Access Database from the Puget Sound Navy Museum, Naval History and Heritage command. Courtesy of Megan Jablonski





Zpesttracker.com

Record Keeping

- Take photos of damage and insect activity
 - It will make it easier to differentiate new damage from old
 - Photos can be used for staff education



Insect damaged glass plate negative, photo courtesy of Greg Hill, the Canadian Conservation Institute

Environmental Monitoring

 Micro-organisms (mold, fungi) flourish in environments that can attract other pests

 Pest activity can occur from 4-37°C with optimal growth at 20°C

 Mold growth occurs at RH 70-75% and in areas with poor air circulation

Environmental Monitoring

- Multiple environmental monitors are ideal
- If you notice a spike in RH complete a physical inspection of the room
- Wear PPE when necessary



Pest Activity and Light

- Some larvae shun light
- Some adults are attracted to it



Working with a Pest Management Professional (PMP)

- Useful for large sites lacking staff resources
- Resources for selecting and working with a PMP on MuseumPests.net
- Make health and safety a priority discourage the use of pesticides

When do you have a Problem?

- Record keeping allows you to pinpoint spikes in activity
- Finding a live insect on a museum object (although this could be a stray)
- Finding live larvae on an object

Staff Education

- Educate all staff and volunteers on your IPM program and their involvement (even non-collections care staff)
- Create easy system for insect notification

Vizcaya Museum and Gardens IP-P-M Case Study



Vizcaya Museum and Gardens, Miami, Florida

Vizcaya Museum and Gardens Case Study



Vizcaya Museum and Gardens Interior with live plant Collections

Vizcaya Museum and Gardens Case Study



Vials of pest evidence used for staff and volunteer education

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With Thanks!











