1. Define integrated pest management (IPM).

2. Why do you believe the integrated pest management system was developed, and what do you see as its major benefits and problems?*

3. When should you start thinking about using IPM in your yard?

4. Which of the following are cultural methods of IPM? (Mark all correct answers.)
   _____ (a) Choosing the correct plant for the site
   _____ (b) Spraying with water
   _____ (c) Choosing plants based on resistance to problems
   _____ (d) Maintaining plant health from the first day
   _____ (e) Using traps
   _____ (f) Sanitation
   _____ (g) Rotation
   _____ (h) Diversification of plantings

5. Put the following techniques into the order in which they usually are used in an IPM program:*
   _____ Using chemicals (organic or nonorganic)
   _____ Physically blocking, removing, or trapping pests
   _____ Using resistant, adapted plants and keeping them healthy
   _____ Enhancing biological systems for a well-balanced ecosystem

*You may need to use other chapters, additional reference materials, or your own experience to answer this question fully.
6. In many cases, insects are given a "bad rap." But most plant problems are due to nonliving factors. Name some of these factors.

7. What is the best way to build populations of beneficial insects?

8. If you must use a chemical (organic or synthetic), how do you choose it? How do you apply it?

9. If you are helping a client develop a solution to a pest problem (weed, insect, or disease), how can you lead her to use an IPM approach?*

10. How would an IPM strategy apply to a household pest?*

*You may need to use other chapters, additional reference materials, or your own experience to answer this question fully.
11. Are you a meticulous gardener or are you willing to tolerate some damage? Establish your tolerance level for the 12-spotted cucumber beetle. What is an acceptable injury level for you? Are you familiar with this pest? If not, look it up. (What reference did you use?) What host plants does it feed on? Is your tolerance of its presence greater on some plants and less on others?*

12. What would your pest management strategy be for preventing slugs or snails from becoming a problem in your garden?

13. Name five soft-bodied pests found in greenhouses.*

Why are they called soft-bodied?

Name three ways of suppressing them.

*You may need to use other chapters, additional reference materials, or your own experience to answer this question fully.
14. If you plan to plant rhododendrons, what insect pest might you encounter?

How might you prevent or discourage it?