



Case Three: Tools of the IPM Trade

Grades 4-7

Levels 1-6

Matching Answers!

Check below to see how you did on the matching games. The words are lined up next to their correct phrase.

Level 1: Gumshoe

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|----------------|---|
| E. CAULK | 1. A paste used to seal cracks and prevent pest entry |
| A. BAIT | 2. A food used to attract pests to a trap or pesticide |
| D. INSECTICIDE | 3. A pesticide used to control insect pests |
| F. PREVENTION | 4. Taking action to fix conditions that encourage pests |
| C. PESTICIDE | 5. A chemical used to prevent, destroy or repel pests |
| B. IPM | 6. Integrated Pest Management |

Level 2: Rookie

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|-------------------|---|
| C. IPM | 1. Keeping pest numbers low so that they don't cause problems, using least risk methods |
| E. SANITATION | 2. Keeping an area clean, e.g., vacuuming and washing dishes |
| H. EXCLUSION | 3. Blocking pest entry into a house or building, e.g., fixing screens, caulking holes |
| B. MONITORING | 4. Keeping an eye on pest populations, e.g., setting traps to see if any are around |
| D. COMPETITION | 5. The struggle between living organisms for the same water, food, space or light |
| F. ENVIRONMENT | 6. All of the living organisms and non-living features of a certain area |
| A. RECORD KEEPING | 7. Writing things down in an organized way, e.g., keeping notes on pest trap catches |
| G. PEST TRIANGLE | 8. Three things pests need: food, water and shelter |

Level 3: Agent

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| E. DISEASE | 1. When the cells and tissues in an organism stop working right because of a pathogen |
| G. FUNGICIDE | 2. A pesticide used to manage diseases |
| H. BACTERICIDE | 3. A pesticide used to manage diseases caused by bacteria |
| D. HERBICIDE | 4. A pesticide used to control the growth of weeds |

Matching Answers (continued)

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|--------------------|---|
| C. MILDEW | 5. A staining on fabrics or walls, or a plant disease, caused by a fungus |
| F. PATHOGEN | 6. A living organism that causes disease, e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus |
| I. DISINFECTANT | 7. A chemical substance or process that prevents or eliminates infection or pathogens |
| B. PESTICIDE LABEL | 8. Information on pesticide containers that tells how the pesticide must be used |
| A. LABELED PESTS | 9. Pests listed on the pesticide label for which the pesticide may be used |

Level 4: Jr. Detective

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| I. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL | 1. Using living things or the products of living things to manage pests |
| A. BIODEGRADABLE | 2. A substance that can be broken down naturally causing less environmental problems |
| G. HABITAT MODIFICATION | 3. Changing the environment to reduce pest problems, e.g., fix moisture problem |
| B. PREDATOR | 4. A living organism that kills another for food, e.g., lady beetle feeding on an aphid |
| C. PREY | 5. A living organism that is killed by another for food, e.g., an aphid for a lady beetle |
| D. PARASITE | 6. An organism living on or in another and using it for food, e.g., head lice on a human |
| E. HOST | 7. A living organism on or within which another lives and feeds, e.g., human for a head louse |
| F. RESISTANCE | 8. The ability of pests to avoid the effects of a pesticide or pest control method |
| H. SECONDARY PEST | 9. A pest that becomes a problem because of actions taken to manage another pest |

Level 5: Master Detective

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|---------------------|---|
| C. NONHOST | 1. An organism not hurt by a specific disease or parasite, e.g., head lice don't feed on dogs |
| D. ANTIBIOTIC | 2. A substance that kills or suppresses microorganism, e.g., penicillin |
| B. ACTION THRESHOLD | 3. Number of pests where action should be taken to prevent noticeable problems |
| H. ENTOMOLOGY | 4. The study of insects |
| F. PLANT PATHOLOGY | 5. The study of plant diseases |

Matching Answers (continued)

I. WEED SCIENCE

J. ATTRACTANT

A. SUPPRESS

E. NOXIOUS WEED

G. INVASIVE SPECIES

6. The study of weeds

7. A substance that draws a specific type of insect or other organism to it

8. To lower the level of a pest population

9. A weed that is especially troublesome or hard to control

10. A living organism that enters a new environment and spreads quickly

Level 6: Super Sleuth

D. SILENT SPRING

E. DDT

C. BIOLOGICAL MAGNIFICATION

F. FOOD CHAIN

G. TOP PREDATOR

H. PESTICIDE RESIDUE

J. CARCINOGEN

A. MUTAGEN

B. AUGMENTATION

I. FOOD WEB

1. A book by Rachel Carson in 1960 that warned of the dangers of pesticides

2. An insecticide now banned in the US that poisoned many birds of prey, including eagles

3. Greater levels of pesticide contamination higher up the food chain

4. E.g., small insect which is eaten by larger insect which is eaten by a bird

5. Animal high up the food chain not usually eaten by another, e.g., human, lion

6. An amount of pesticide that contaminates food or the environment after use

7. A substance that can cause cancer

8. A substance that can cause genetic mutations

9. Release of natural enemies to manage pests

10. A diagram of the many interlinked food chains in one area or linked to one food source