

Poll Everywhere

How are you feeling today?

A. 😊 - excited

B. 😌 - tired

C. 🤪 - goofy

D. 🖟 🛝 🐜 - buggin'

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Pests and Food Establishments



Underlying issues allow for pest problems
Pests represent a health risk: contamination
Product loss, business loss, regulatory action

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Mechanical vectors of pathogens
Asthma and allergy triggers
-feces and exoskeletons

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Flies & Public Health

Adult flies may cause contamination/irritation

- mechanical transmission of bacteria
- salivary secretions and regurgitation
- defecate while feeding and resting
- allergic reactions to hairs & exoskeletons
- mviasis: invasion of human tissue by flies



Rodents & Public Health
BACTERIAL INFECTION

CAUSED BY RAT URINE IN
BRONX KILLS 1, SICKENS 2
OTHERS
February 2017



Salmonella viable in rodent droppings for 86 days

handling dead rodents can lead to infection

plague, typhus, hantavirus, allergies, tick-borne disease, febrile illness, food-borne illness, etc...



Common Pests in Food Establishments

Every Pest Tells a Story

Knowing the pest can help you determine what conditions are present to support their populations.

A detailed inspection helps you find and address those conditions.

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American Cockroach



ID: 1.5 – 2", reddish-brown color -pronotum vellow with brown marks Feces: 1/8" blunt end. ridged pellets

Ootheca: 5/16 inch, 7-8 eggs per side

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German Cockroach

ID: 1/2" tan with 2 dark stripes on pronotum Feces: black specks affixed near harborage Ootheca: 1/3 inch, tan; 12-24 eggs per side

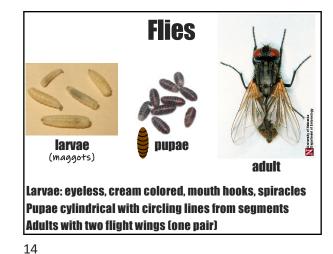


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Pest flies found inside a food facility could come from:

- A. Outside areas and enter through open windows. doors. etc.
- **B.** Introduced on incoming goods.
- C. An indoor breeding population.
- D. All of the above.



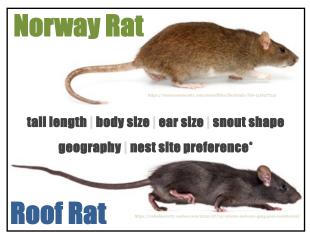




House Mouse contrast in fur color seasonal activity building access* *Peromyscus*

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Inspection Tips and Insights

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Inspection Goals

An inspection should answer these questions:

- Are pests present and at what level?
- What factors are attracting pests?
- Where are pests living and hiding?
- How are pests getting in?
- What can be done to eliminate pest attraction, harborage and entry?

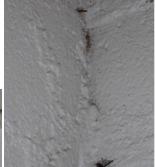
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German Cockroach Inspections

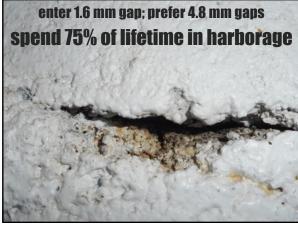
"fecal focal points"

crevices near





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Pest evidence, especially poop, can hone vour inspection to find harborage locations

and movement pathways.

A. True B. False

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American Cockroach Inspections unused, dry plumbing (floor, sink, toilet) broken sewer pines / waste lines



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When rodents walk over or through the same place frequently, they can leave an oily or greasy substance called:

A. sputum

B. sebum

C. septum

D. none of the above

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Rodent Inspections

☐ droppings

□ runways

☐sebum marks

□ burrows

☐ gnaw marks

 \square nest material

☐ footprints

caches

Attractive Elements

☐ shadows

□ water

□ warmth

☐ food

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rodent evidence may be cryptic

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Rodent Evidence: Droppings

"rodent feces can provide the pest professional a roadmap to the high-activity areas such as primary runways, preferred corners, food sources and the rodent's harborages"

-Robert Corrigan Mallis Handbook of Pest Control



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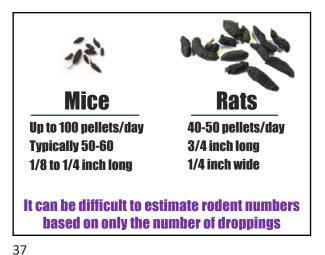
devices placed >10' from activity might be missed

You can estimate the rodent population by counting the number of droppings?

A. True

B. False

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Rodent Evidence: Droppings

Environment matters! fresh vs. old

Rodent
Evidence:
Sebum

sebum trails created by body secretions edges, ledges, wedges & openings

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3.5 to 4 mm = rats

1 to 2 mm = mice

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CLUDER **BuyXcluder.com** PESTMANAGEMENT FOUNDATION

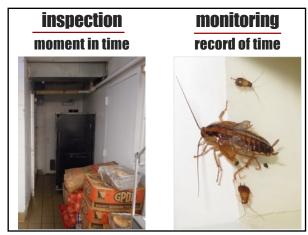
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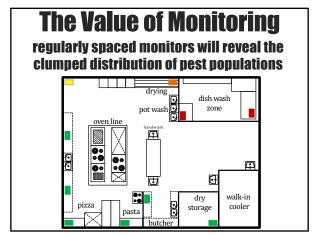
In your opinion, glue boards and other traps are best used for what purpose:

- A. Prove the pest pro is doing something
- **B.** Reduce pest numbers
- **C.** Monitor pest populations
- D. Protect sensitive areas

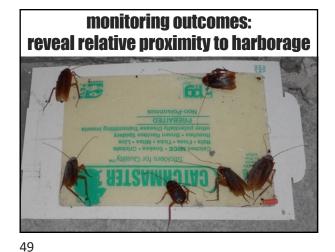
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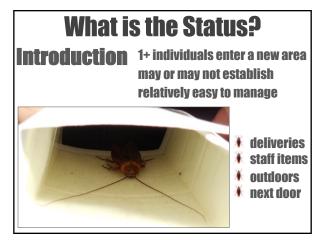
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Infestation population established - reproducing sustained by food, water, & shelter manage pest population numbers 🕜 prevent spread, new introductions





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introductions will happen infestations should not

introductions result in infestations when:

- lack of monitoring for early detection
- lack of effective management to reduce #'s
- presence of attractive conditions
- presence of entry route (delivery, openings)
- lack of communication: site & pest control

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Whose Job is it Anyway?

Regular inspections: you; pest pro; site Monitoring for early detection: pest pro Rapid and planned response: pest pro

- Reduce pest population: pest pro
- Remove conditions conducive to pests: site
- Prevent new introductions (exclusion): site

Communication: you; pest pro; site

Resolution can take weeks to 1+ months



Whose Job is it Anyway?

Note that the pest pro is hired to do a job. Site management may ignore their advice.

Also, some pest pros might be new, lacking experience, expertise & communication skills.

You have a better chance of site management listening to observations & recommendations. **Poll Everywhere**

The most effective way to prevent contamination in food facilities is:

- A. Reduce pest numbers with traps
- **B.** Kills pests with pesticides
- C. Remove food and water with sanitation
- D. Keep pests out with exclusion

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Sanitation is Pest Control understand the problem recognize the symptom

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Summary

Pests are a risk for food safety

Detailed inspections and interpretation of evidence will help you identify risks.

Remember that *exclusion is pest prevention*, and *sanitation is nest control*.

Keen in mind that monitors provide useful information about a pest problem or the control program.

NEW YORK STATE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunity

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