



Pest Control in Food Facilities

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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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Cockroaches & Public Health



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
- myiasis: invasion of human tissue by flies



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Rodents & Public Health

| | type | how transmitted |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| Leptospirosis | | |
| Rat-bite fever | | |
| Salmonellosis | | viable for 86 days! |
| Hantavirus <small>Peromyscus</small> | | |
| LCMV <small>house mouse</small> | | |
| Vector-borne | | |

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Common Pests in Food Establishments

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Every Pest Tells a Story

Accurate pest identification offers insights about where pests are feeding, breeding, and how they got in.

A detailed inspection helps identify and address issues.

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American Cockroach



ID: 1.5 – 2", reddish-brown color
-pronotum yellow 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



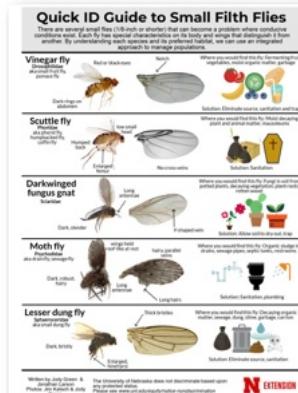
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Flies

Pest fly species develop in moist situations.

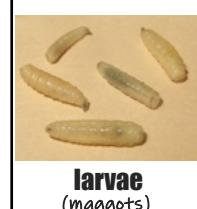
Species tells you what breeding conditions to look for.

Inspection helps you find the conditions.



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Flies



larvae
(maggots)



pupae



adult

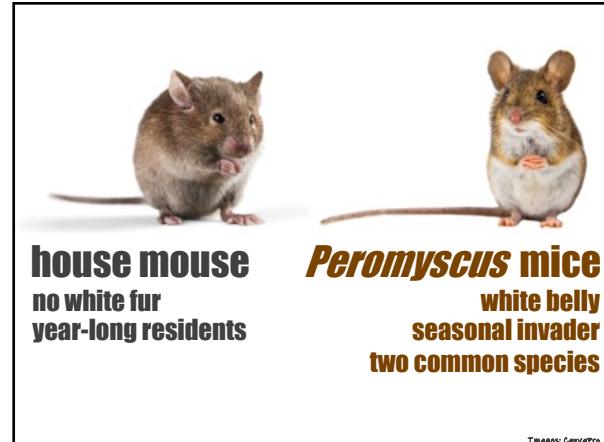
Larvae: eyeless, cream colored, mouth hooks, spiracles
Pupae: cylindrical with circling lines from segments
Adults: with two flight wings (one pair)

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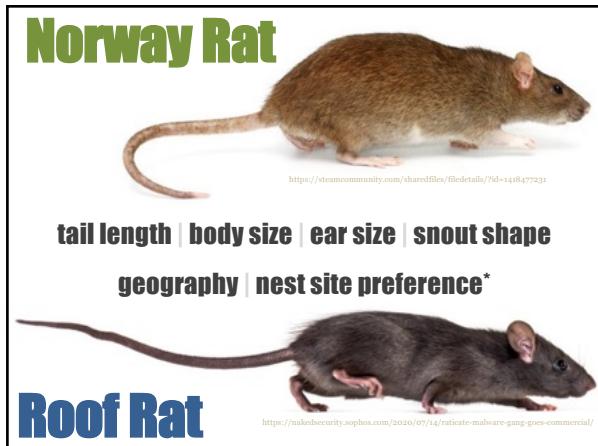


**effective pest management depends
on accurate identification of pests**

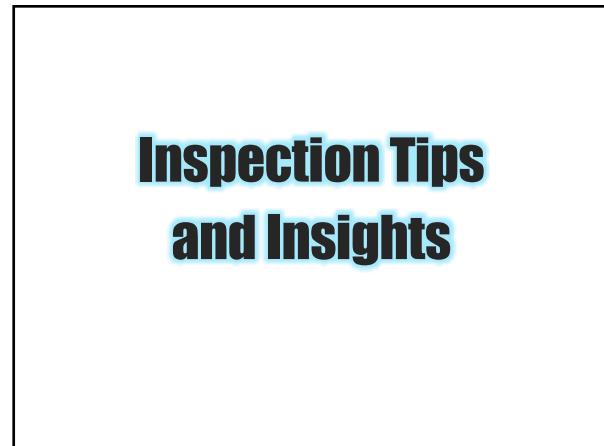
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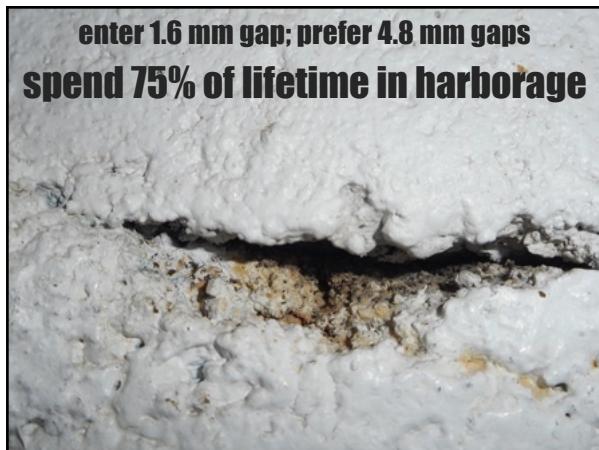
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American Cockroach Inspections

unused, dry plumbing (floor, sink, toilet)
broken sewer pipes / waste lines



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Fly Inspections

breeding and feeding sites can differ



Which is a feeding site?
Which is a breeding site?

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Sanitation Issues and Flies



detailed inspections reveal hidden food items

- under and behind equipment
- back leg zones

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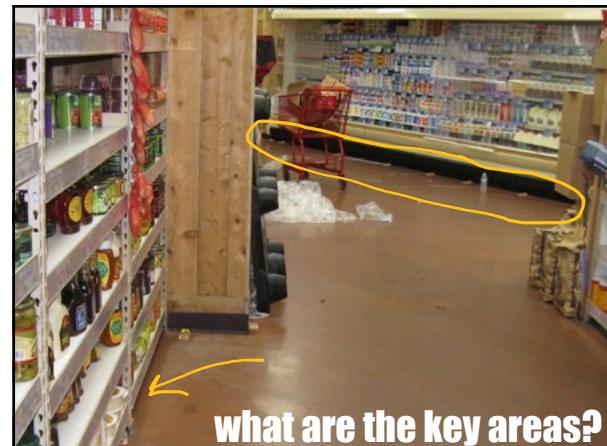
Rodent Inspections

- droppings
- sebum marks
- gnaw marks
- footprints
- runways
- burrows
- nest material
- caches

Attractive Elements

- shadows
- warmth
- water
- food

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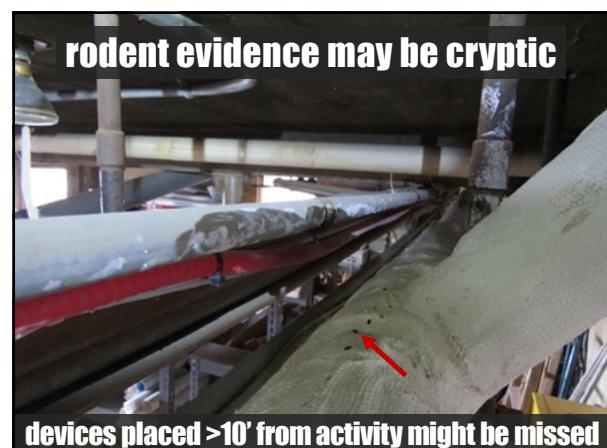
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Rodent Evidence: Droppings

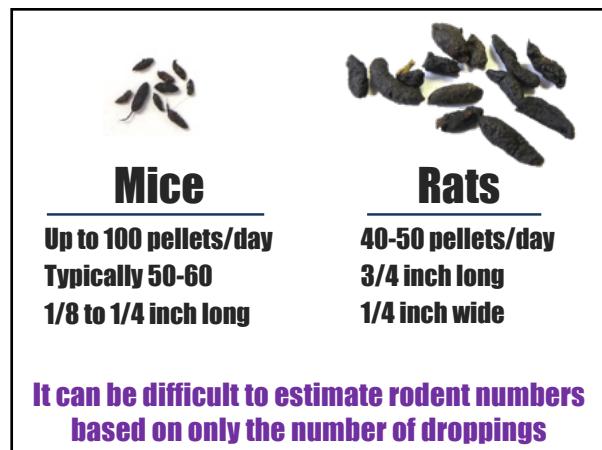
"rodent feces can provide the pest professional a roadmap to the high-activity areas such as primary runways, preferred corners, food sources and the rodent's harborage"

-Robert Corrigan
Mallis Handbook of Pest Control

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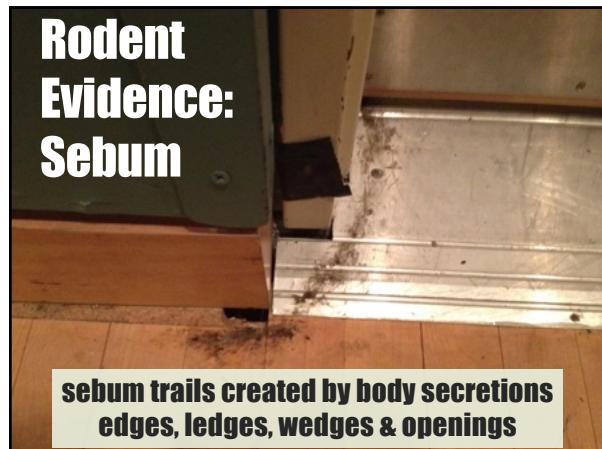
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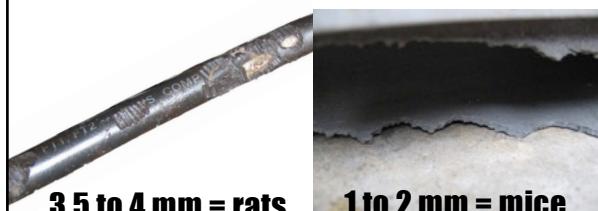


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Rodent Evidence: Gnaw Marks

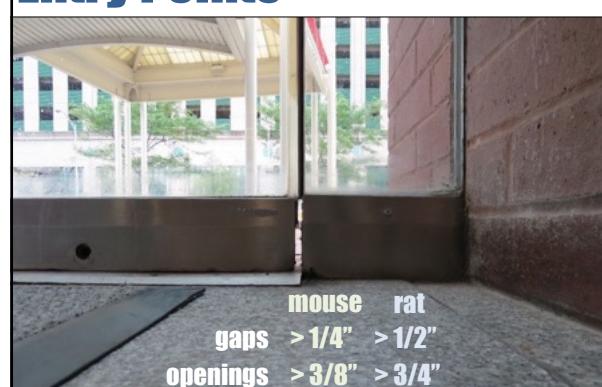


3.5 to 4 mm = rats 1 to 2 mm = mice
measurements are for a pair of teeth

**rats can chew through plastic, sheetrock, wood
NOT through stainless steel, brass, dense iron**

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Entry Points based on rodent skull size

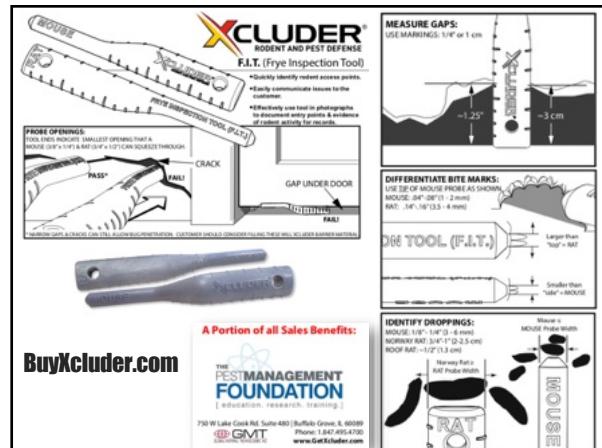


mouse rat
gaps $> 1/4"$ $> 1/2"$
openings $> 3/8"$ $> 3/4"$

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XCLUDER®
F.I.T. (Frye Inspection Tool)
• Quickly identify rodent access points.
• Easy to communicate access to the customer.
• Effectively use these tools to photograph rodent access points & rodent activity for records.

MEASURE GAPS: USE MARKINGS: 1/4" or 1 cm
 $\sim 1.25"$ ~ 3 cm

DIFFERENTIATE BITE MARKS: **MOUSE:** .04-.08" (.1 - 2 mm)
RAT: .14-.16" (.35 - 4 mm)

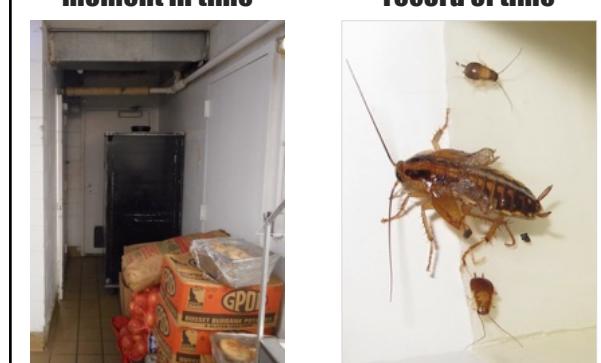
ON TOOL (F.I.T.):
Larger than "top" = RAT
Smaller than "top" = MOUSE

IDENTIFY DROPPINGS:
MOUSE: 1/8" - 1/4" (3 - 4 mm)
RAT: 1/4" - 1/2" (6.3 - 13 mm)
Harmful Rat = **RAT**
Safe Mouse = **MOUSE**

A Portion of all Sales Benefits:
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[education, research, training]
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inspection moment in time



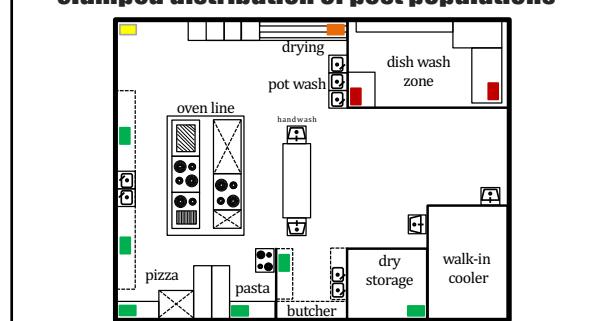
monitoring record of time



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The Value of Monitoring

regularly spaced monitors will reveal the clumped distribution of pest populations



Legend for monitoring points:
 - White square: oven line
 - White circle: handwash
 - White triangle: dish wash zone
 - Green square: pizza
 - Green circle: pasta
 - Green triangle: walk-in cooler
 - Red square: dry storage
 - Red circle: butcher
 - Red triangle: pot wash
 - Yellow square: drying

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monitoring outcomes: reveal relative proximity to harborage



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What is the Status?

Introduction 1+ individuals enter a new area

may or may not establish
relatively easy to manage



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What is the Status?

Infestation population established - reproducing
sustained by food, water, a shelter



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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



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Whose Job is it Anyway?

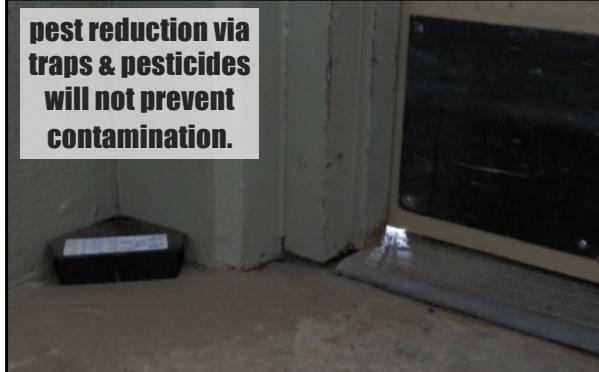
Note that the pest pro is hired to do a job.
Site management may ignore their advice.

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

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

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pest reduction via traps & pesticides will not prevent contamination.



Exclusion is Pest Prevention

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Sanitation is Pest Control



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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 pest control*.

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

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[Cornell CALS](https://cals.cornell.edu/pests/)

Cornell Integrated Pest Management

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Identify and Understand

We have to fully identify, understand, and where needed, safely manage the critters that are causing your problems. This guide helps you do just that with step-by-step instructions. Use of the word "critter" is intentional. Use of the word "pest" is intentional. Some critters are pests, some are not, and others are pests some times. Some critters are pests because they eat your food, some because they eat your clothes, and some animals can help identify the presence of ticks and other pests in your yard.

[Pest Index \(A-Z\)](#) [Common Pest Guide](#) [What's Bugging You? Insectors](#)

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Brown marmorated stink bug is here a widespread, successful invader of many agricultural and ornamental plants. They also like non-cultivated plants.

 **Bengal Mantis**
An invasive species formerly known as giant mantis, that's been imported to the United States and invades on and off for over a century.

 **Mice and Rats**
Mice and rats can contaminate food, chew on wires and possibly damage structures, and most importantly, carry many dangerous viruses and diseases.



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