

How to get the most out of the MuseumPests' Airtable

 **MuseumPests.net**
Integrated Pest Management for Cultural Heritage



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Topics That Will Be Covered

- Navigation
- Filtering Out What You're Looking For
 - Example of Finding a specific pest
 - Pest Fact Sheets
- Sorting Based on Fields
- Searching the Image Gallery
 - Damage

 **MuseumPests.net**
Integrated Pest Management for Cultural Heritage

 **Airtable**

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Navigation

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Join the PestList! v About Us Blog FAQ MuseumPests.net Fundraising appeal

Our goal is to be the most comprehensive source of information and support for those implementing integrated pest management policies and procedures in collections-holding and cultural heritage institutions.

Up to 54% of collections have reported damage from pests. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a proactive preventive approach that dramatically reduces pests in your building and increases safety to staff and visitors by reducing the use of pesticides, which saves your institution money in the long-term.

Tips for Use

ANNOUNCEMENTS :

SUPPORT MuseumPests.net and the PestList!

MuseumPests is an all volunteer effort. But we raise funds when major upgrades to this site are needed. Our Webmaster/Programmer Leon Zak has kept us running for 19 years. Your [online donation](#) or purchase of [MuseumPests swag](#) will support the site, keeping resources freely available for the cultural heritage IPM community. [Read more about our fundraising campaign.](#)

Pesty Presentation Call for Abstracts is Live

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Navigation

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ID - Pest Fact Sheets v ID - Image Gallery ID - Resources ID - Bibliography ID - Image Submissions

Identification of pests for cultural heritage is an important information a

How To Identify

1. Check our [Pest Fact Sheets](#) - A reference source with information targeted to what you need to know
2. Search our [Image Gallery](#) - A reference gallery of pest images for use for identification and in training. Images can be uploaded for sharing with this group.
3. Go to our [Identification Resources](#) - A list of additional printed reference sources that may be useful for pest identification
4. View our [Web Resources](#) - A list of web resources for pest identification
5. Consult our [Bibliography](#) - Materials referenced in the pest fact sheets
6. Consult the PestList Community - [join here](#)

Dynamic Pest Fact Sheets

ID - Pest Fact Sheets (PDF)

crucial step in solving the problems that these invaders can cause. Proper identification will give you environmental and harborage conditions they prefer, how long they live and other key biological clues.

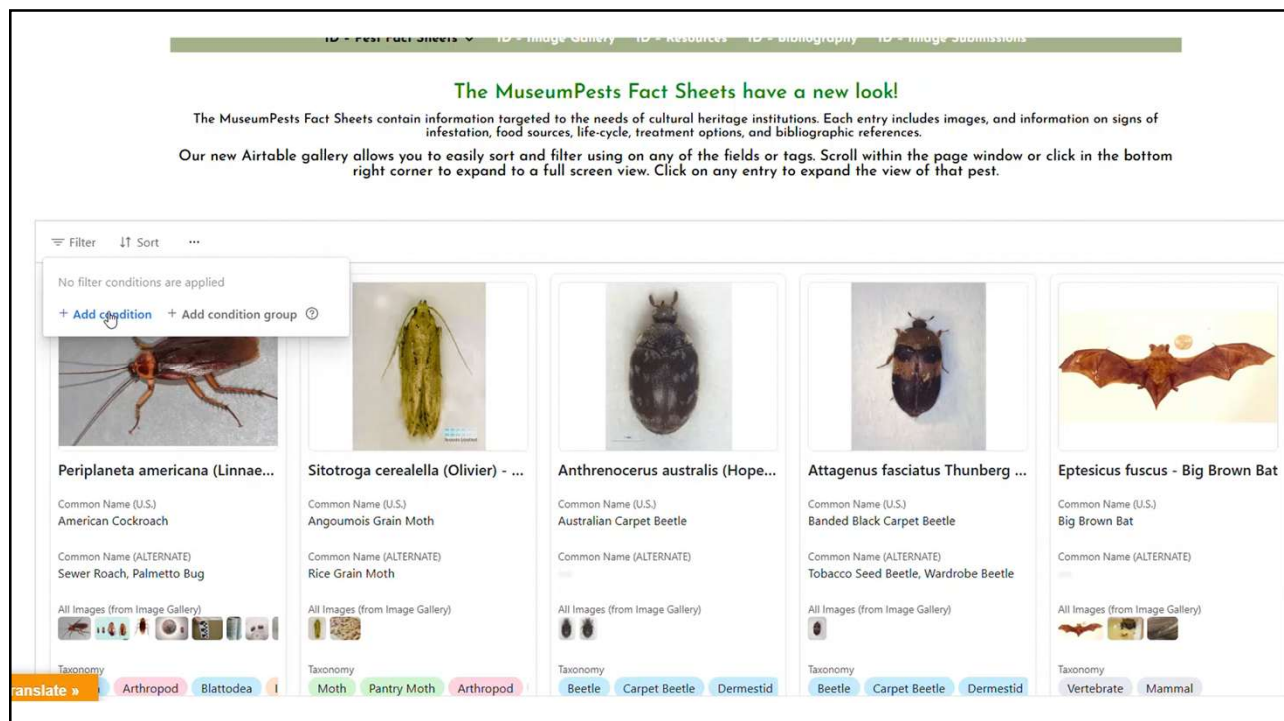


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Filtering Out What You Want



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Sorting

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ID - Pest Fact Sheets ID - Image Gallery ID - Resources ID - Bibliography ID - Image Submissions

The MuseumPests Fact Sheets have a new look!

The MuseumPests Fact Sheets contain information targeted to the needs of cultural heritage institutions. Each entry includes images, and information on signs of infestation, food sources, life-cycle, treatment options, and bibliographic references.

Our new Airtable gallery allows you to easily sort and filter using on any of the fields or tags. Scroll within the page window or click in the bottom right corner to expand to a full screen view. Click on any entry to expand the view of that pest.

The screenshot shows the top of the MuseumPests gallery. A red circle highlights the 'Sort' button in the top left corner. Below the navigation bar, five pest fact sheets are displayed in a grid. Each entry includes a photograph of the pest, its scientific name, and common names in U.S. and alternate languages.

Pest Name	Common Name (U.S.)	Common Name (ALTERNATE)
<i>Xestobium rufovillosum</i> (De G...)	Deathwatch Beetle	
<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretel...</i>	Brown House Moth	
<i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (Stål) - Bro...	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	
<i>Xylocopa virginica</i> (Linnaeus) -...	Eastern Carpenter Bee	
<i>Stegobium paniceum</i> (Linnaeu...	Drugstore Beetle	

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Printing Fact Sheets

The screenshot shows the MuseumPests gallery with the 'Sorted by 1 field' button highlighted. The gallery displays five pest fact sheets. Each entry includes a photograph, the scientific name, common names, and a 'Taxonomy' section with color-coded tags for classification.

Pest Name	Common Name (U.S.)	Common Name (ALTERNATE)	Taxonomy
<i>Attagenus unicolor</i> (Brahm) - ...	Black Carpet Beetle	Fur Beetle	Beetle, Carpet Beetle, Dermestid
<i>Dermestes ater</i> (De Geer) - Bla...	Black Larder Beetle	Incinerator Beetle	Beetle, Dermestid, Arthropod
<i>Boisea trivittata</i> (Say) - Boxeld...	Boxelder Bug		True Bug, Arthropod, Insect
<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretel...</i>	Brown House Moth		Moth, House Moth, Arthropod
<i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (Stål) - Bro...	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug		True Bug, Arthropod, Insect

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ID - Pest Fact Sheets ID - **Image Gallery** ID - Resources ID - Bibliography ID - Image Submissions

The MuseumPests Image Gallery has a new look!

Our new Airtable gallery allows you to sort and filter images. Scroll in the page window or click in the bottom right corner to expand to a full screen view. Click on a specific entry to expand the view.

Filter Sort



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Filtering Images to Save or View

ID - Pest Fact Sheets ID - **Image Gallery** ID - Resources ID - Bibliography ID - Image Submissions

The MuseumPests Image Gallery has a new look!

Our new Airtable gallery allows you to sort and filter images. Scroll in the page window or click in the bottom right corner to expand to a full screen view. Click on a specific entry to expand the view.

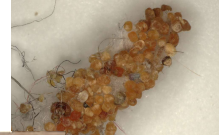
Filter Sort

 <p>Image#422</p> <p>Scientific Name Liposcelis spp.</p> <p>Common Name (EN) Psocid</p> <p>Image type Frass/Feces/Metabolic Waste Insect</p>	 <p>Image#423</p> <p>Scientific Name Latridiidae</p> <p>Common Name (EN) Minute Brown Scavenger Beetle</p> <p>Image type Frass/Feces/Metabolic Waste Insect</p>	 <p>Image#278</p> <p>Scientific Name Tineola bisselliella (Hummel)</p> <p>Common Name (EN) Webbing Clothes Moth</p> <p>Image type Frass/Feces/Metabolic Waste</p>	 <p>Image#280</p> <p>Scientific Name Tineola bisselliella (Hummel)</p> <p>Common Name (EN) Webbing Clothes Moth</p> <p>Image type Frass/Feces/Metabolic Waste</p>
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Tineola bisselliella (Hummel) - Webbing Clothes Moth

Rating: High Risk
Take Immediate Action



GENERAL INFORMATION

Of the two common species of clothes moth, the cosmopolitan *Tineola bisselliella* is the most common. It lacks functional, chewing mouthparts. Usually, clothes moth larvae feed on materials of animal origin. Since the larvae have an aversion to light, carpets and textiles are folded and in garments under collars. They are attracted to certain wavelengths on the light spectrum. Males are active fliers than the females they seek out to mate with.

DIAGNOSTIC MORPHOLOGY

- Adults:**
- Straw, buff or yellow-tan in color,
 - Approximate wingspread approx. 11 mm (1/2 inch),
 - Wings golden-yellow with dark brown spots on the forewings.
 - Antennae long and slender,
 - Upright tuft of hairs on the head.

Larval Stage:

- Whitish with a brown to black head,
- The last instar (stage) is the most visible.
- The color of the textile food source in the gut of the larva.

SIGNS OF INFESTATION

Webbing clothes moth infestations are often detected on damaged textiles and rugs by the presence of a scattered silken webbing spun from the mouthparts of the larvae. The webbing clothes moth larva spins silk and creates feeding tubes composed of webbing and frass. The tubes create beneficial micro-environments for the larvae as well as concealing them from predators. Webbing clothes moth infestations appear far more messy than those of the casemaking clothes moth *Tinea pellionella*. The holes caused by clothes moth larval feeding appear to be scattered about the garment and are generally small.



Damage is responsible for damage to materials because the adults fly away from rugs or textiles and feeding on dust or other materials. Examples of this could be; under furniture and cushions, where they hop or fly short distances to escape. They dislike sunlight but are attracted to television screens during the evening. The males are much more active than the females in storage cabinets and boxes.



Credit: MuseumPests.net, Thomas A. Parker