

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

Identification of pests for cultural heritage institutions is a crucial step in solving the problems that these invaders can cause. Proper identification will give you important information about the pest, including its biology, environmental and harborage conditions they prefer, how long they live and other key biological clues.

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](#)



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Filtering Out What You Want

The MuseumPests.net Integrated Pest Management for Cultural Heritage

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

No filter conditions are applied

+ Add condition + Add condition group ?

Filter Sort

Search

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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.

Filter Sort

No filter conditions are applied

+ Add condition + Add condition group ?

<p>Periplaneta americana (Linnaeus...)</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) American Cockroach</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE) Sewer Roach, Palmetto Bug</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Arthropod Blattodea</p>	<p>Sitotroga cerealella (Olivier) - ...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Angoumois Grain Moth</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE) Rice Grain Moth</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Moth Pantry Moth Arthropod</p>	<p>Anthrenocerus australis (Hope...)</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Australian Carpet Beetle</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE)</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Beetle Carpet Beetle Dermestid</p>	<p>Attagenus fasciatus Thunberg ...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Banded Black Carpet Beetle</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE) Tobacco Seed Beetle, Wardrobe Beetle</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Beetle Carpet Beetle Dermestid</p>	<p>Eptesicus fuscus - Big Brown Bat</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Big Brown Bat</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE)</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy (ALTERNATE) Vertebrate Mammal</p>
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Sorting Integrated Pest Management for Cultural Heritage

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Filter **Sort** ...

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

Filter **Sorted by 1 field** ...

<p>Attagenus unicolor (Brahm) - ...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Black Carpet Beetle</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE) Fur Beetle</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Beetle Carpet Beetle Dermestid</p>	<p>Dermestes ater (De Geer) - Bla...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Black Larder Beetle</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE) Incinerator Beetle</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Beetle Dermestid Arthropod</p>	<p>Boisea trivittata (Say) - Boxeld...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Boxelder Bug</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE)</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy True Bug Arthropod Insect</p>	<p>Hofmannophila pseudospretel...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Brown House Moth</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE)</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy Moth House Moth Arthropod</p>	<p>Halyomorpha halys (Stål) - Bro...</p> <p>Common Name (U.S.) Brown Marmorated Stink Bug</p> <p>Common Name (ALTERNATE)</p> <p>All Images (from Image Gallery)</p> <p>Taxonomy True Bug Arthropod Insect</p>
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Airtable View larger version

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MuseumPests.net

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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.

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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!

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

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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 moths feed on materials of animal origin. Since the larvae have an aversion to light, they are often found in carpets and textiles that are folded and in garments under collars. They are attracted to certain wavelengths on the light spectrum and are active fliers than the females they seek out to mate with.

DIAGNOSTIC MORPHOLOGY

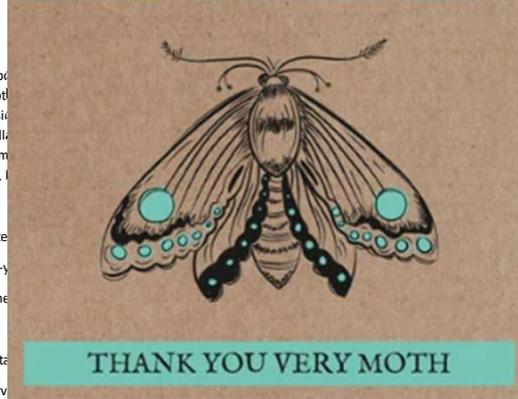
- Adults:**
- Straw, buff or yellow-tan in color,
 - Approximate wingspan 11 mm (1/2 inch),
 - Wings golden-yellow with a dark brown band near the tips,
 - Antennae long and slender,
 - Upright tuft of hairs on the head.

Larval Stage:

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

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. Signs of this could be; under furniture and cushions, where they hop or fly short distances to escape. They dislike sunlight but are attracted to light from television screens during the evening. The males are much more active than the females and fly in storage cabinets and boxes.



Credit: MuseumPests.net, Thomas A. Parker