



Pest management in manuscript libraries

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Abstract: Pest management in manuscript libraries is an important trouble being faced in all manuscript libraries. Manuscripts are very delicate historical objects & their preservation is causing curators & library officials. The challenge of preserving manuscripts are becoming more complicated as pests management is causing threats. This paper examines the challenges of pest in heritage libraries & spotlights the importance of pest management in manuscripts libraries / conservation centers. Chemical solution to library management is not the final solution it should be looked with affirmative approaches the psychological revulsion of the staff and public to pests can be made more helpful tool. These days' people are allergic to certain chemical aromas & sometimes they might decide against visiting libraries. Sometimes visitors fear mice, cockroaches & ants inside library. The Library management personnel often use heavy chemical to avoid these nuisances. But these chemical make people allergic & sensitive to smells. All it needs is an integrated approach towards conservation

Key words: pest management in manuscript library, library management, need for an integrated approach

Introduction

Manuscripts are very delicate historical objects & their preservation is causing curators & library officials. The challenge of preserving manuscripts are becoming more complicated as pests management is causing threats

Challenges

1. Insects can reduce the printed word to excrement; obliterate page after page with staining and fungal destruction; and destroy bindings, covers, and valuable documents.
2. The second concern is the economic loss caused by insects. Insect attack can be so intense that a

bindery cannot keep pace with the damage caused by beetle larvae feeding on the glue and other constituents of bindings.

3. Insects can create great economic loss to collections in a short time, particularly in situations where water pipes burst and flood the collections, a fire results in heavy water damage, faulty air-handling systems generate high humidities, or naturally occurring floods create conditions conducive to extensive mold growth.

4. Economic losses are created not only by the direct replacement costs of books and materials, but also by expenditures required to salvage,



conserve, and restore the materials damaged by the mold growth brought on by such catastrophes.

5. A third consideration is the psychological revulsion of the staff and public to pests in a facility. Mice, cockroaches, and other insects generate fear and anxiety in the minds of many individuals. People simply do not want to work in or visit an infested facility. In many parts of the world human beings have come to expect a pest-free environment.

6. Insects can reduce the printed word to excrement; obliterate page after page with staining and fungal destruction; and destroy bindings, covers, and valuable documents.

7. A final consideration is concern with regulatory action by various health and sanitation agencies. Some pests present a threat only to the library collections; others, however, may be of significance to the public health. Rodent and cockroach infestations are of particular concern to such agencies because of their potential for disease transmission to people.

Supplementary measures

Chemical solution to library management is not the final solution as there are several affirmative approaches. The mental distaste of the staff and public to pests can be made more helpful tool by creating awareness. These days' people are allergic to certain chemical aromas & they might decide against visiting libraries & museums or sitting there for a longer time . Often library

visitors fear mice, cockroaches & ants inside library or under seats or under book cabins . The Library management personnel often use heavy chemical to avoid these nuisances. But these chemical make people allergic & sensitive to smells. All it needs is an integrated approach towards conservation such as

1. Installing self-closing devices and have sweeps and gaskets on all exterior doors;
2. Closing windows or installing 20 mesh screening;
3. Caulking all building penetrations to prevent access;
4. Eliminating water and moisture problems;
5. Ensuring adequate environmental controls for a stable, low humidity;
6. Using appropriate exterior lighting, such as sodium vapor, which is less attractive to insects; and
7. Eliminating flowering plants and organic mulch immediately adjacent to the building.
8. Avoiding the use of live or dried plant material in the institution, including staff offices;
9. Eliminating food sources in the institution; and
10. Improving housekeeping activities, especially garbage removal and cleaning of floors

Administrative support towards pest management in libraries

1. setting up surveillance agency to look after pest management



understanding & identifying the density location & volume of pest management in libraries

integrated pest management policy in libraries to be implemented uniformly across country

2. implementing pest management policy in libraries supervising the after effects of pest management in libraries

3. policy implementation needs to identify the importance of executing pest management according to regional geographic variations

Conclusion

chemical solution to pest management in libraries is not the final solution it should be looked with affirmative approaches the psychological revulsion of the staff and public to pests can be made more helpful tool. These days' people are allergic to certain chemical aromas & sometimes they might decide against visiting libraries. Sometimes visitors fear mice, cockroaches & ants inside library. The Library management personnel often use heavy chemical to avoid these nuisances. But these chemical make people allergic & sensitive to smells.

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