An introduction to beneficial natural enemies and their use in pest management. Preface. Why use biological control? S. Because successful biological control relies on knowledge of pests and their natural enemies, we include basic biological information on insects and discuss how insects become pests. We also discuss biological control in the context of other forms of pest control, examining the role of the environment in suppressing pests (natural control), as well as the various general methods for controlling insects. Numerous books and thousands of scientific and nontechnical articles have been written on this subject. This publication is not an encyclopedic summary of all this information. Mahr, D.L. and Ridgway, N.M. (2008) Biological Control of Insects and Mites: An Introduction to Beneficial Natural Enemies and Their Use in Pest Management. North Central Regional Extension, SARE Outreach, College Park. has been cited by the following article. Different types of land composition such as multiple landscapes, patchiness of landscapes enhance the natural enemies which ultimately lead to control of insect pests. Plant characteristics such as flower shape, flower color and blooming period ensures excess food for natural enemies like nectar and pollen. Moreover, some agricultural practices such as tillage, crop rotation, and intercropping influence the natural enemies especially parasitoid and predators. Home > Master Gardener Links > Biological Control of Insects and Mites: An Introduction to Beneficial Natural Enemies and Their Use in Pest Management, Biological Control of Insects and Mites: An Introduction to Beneficial Natural Enemies and Their Use in Pest Management, Link to Resource (http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3842.pdf). Any person using products listed in these articles assumes full responsibility for their use in accordance with current directions of the manufacturer.