

HOW TO:

MAKE AN INSECT REPELLENT SACHET

**NATURAL PEST CONTROL METHODS
FOR COLLECTION CARE**

STEP BY STEP



INTRODUCTION

This guide is for making a standard-size sachet, a simple method to deter insects. Cloth sachets or bags are filled with different plant materials and placed in collection areas and storage containers. These are made of thin cotton cloth or mosquito netting because the material needs to 'breathe' and allow the aromatic compounds to escape.

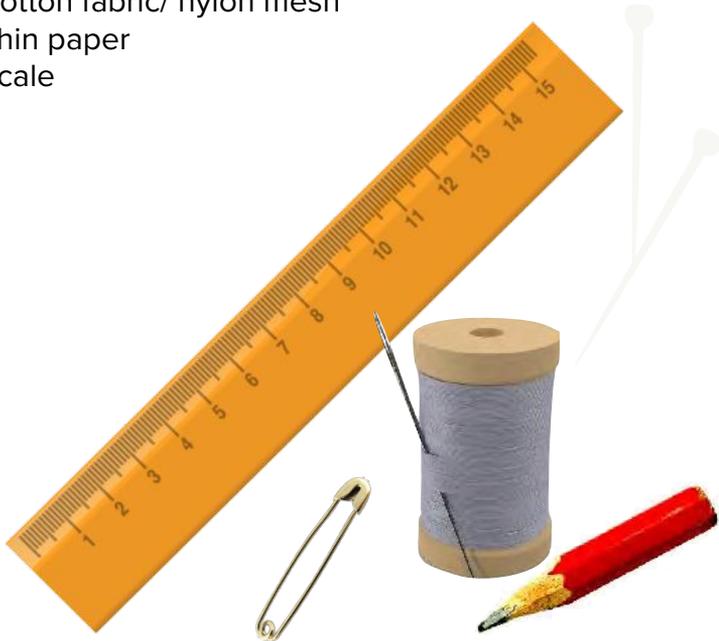
Sachets may come in various forms and sizes, but as we need to be able to repeat our materials use for further testing the bag should be filled with only one type of plant, and we need to consider the following constants:

- * sachet material and size.
- * the weight of the plant filler.



SUPPLIES

- * Ruler
- * Pencil
- * Scissors
- * Pins
- * Needle
- * Thread
- * String/twine
- * Safety pin
- * Cotton fabric/ nylon mesh
- * Thin paper
- * Scale

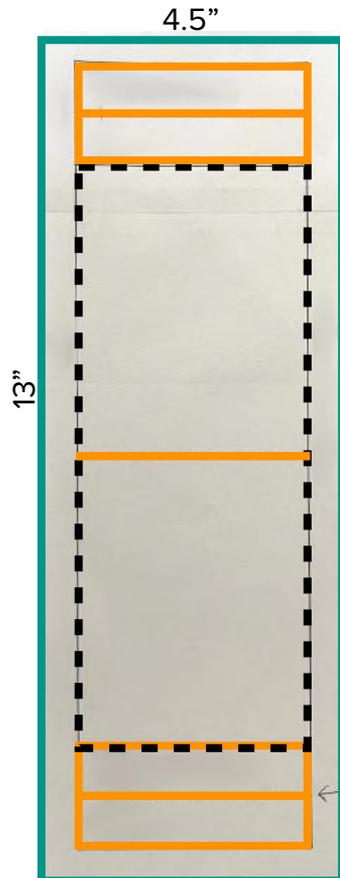


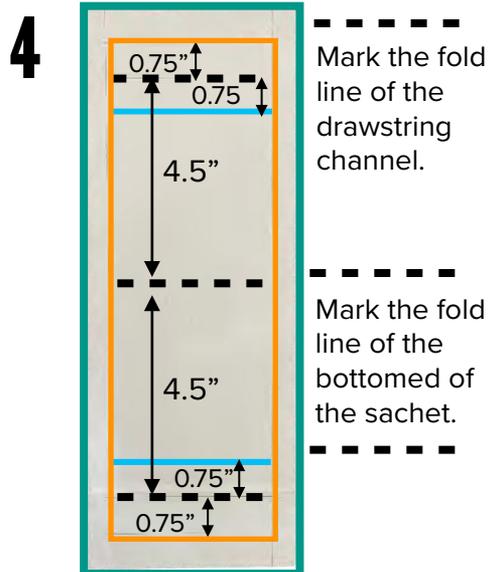
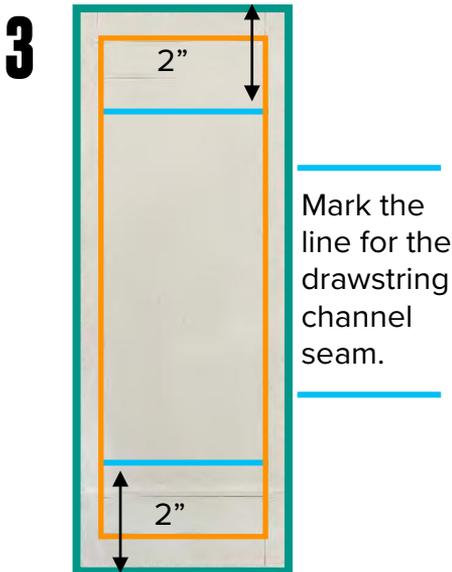
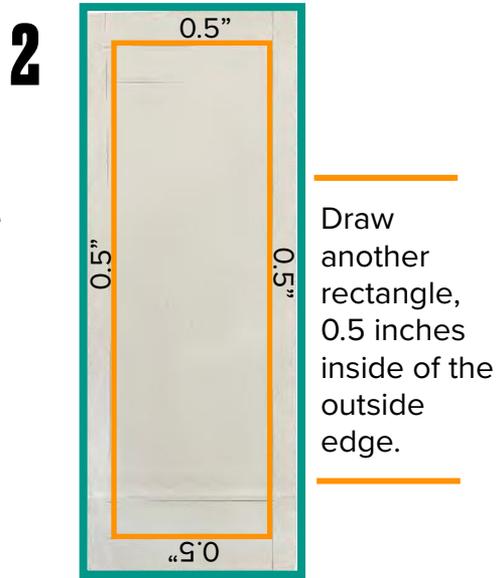
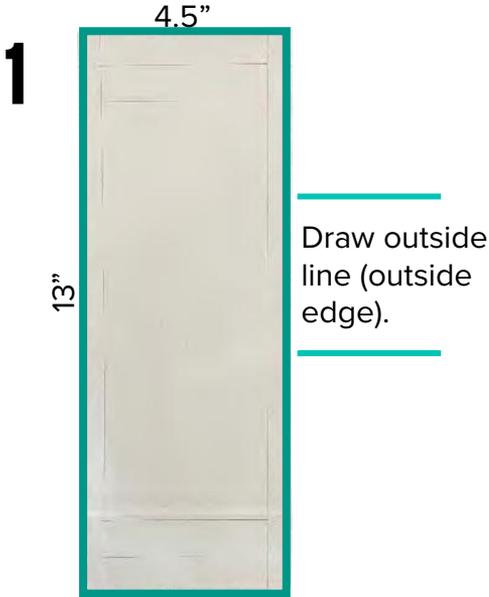
- * Julia recommends good music, friends, and laughter.

1. MAKE THE PATTERN

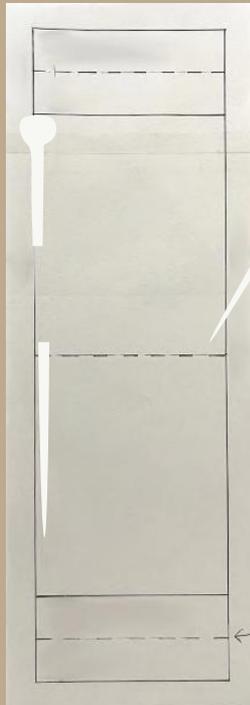
- * We will start with a paper pattern, you can make it with any paper but a thin one is better (printer paper is OK).
- * 1 piece of Legal A2 paper 8.50" x 14" or:
- * 2 pieces of standard A4 paper 8.50" x 11", taped together lengthwise
- * Follow the 4-step graphic chart.

- Outside edge
- - - Stitch line
- Fold line



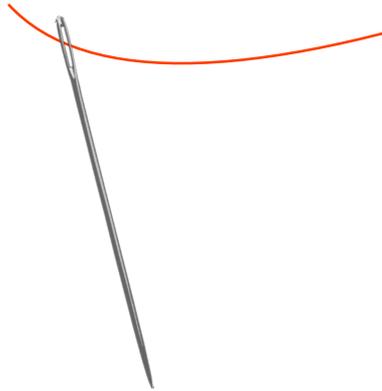
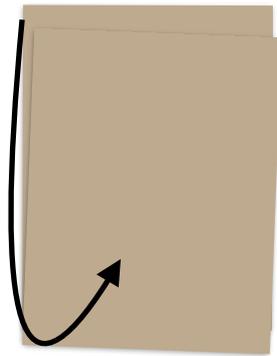
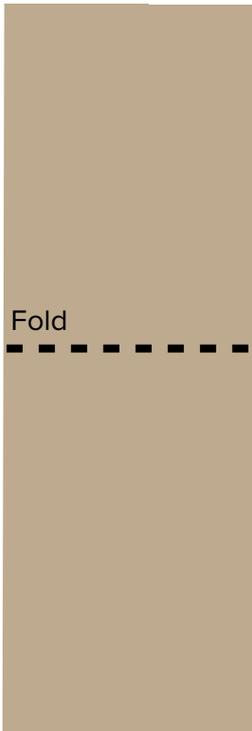


- * Lay fabric flat and straight.
- * Pin the paper pattern to the cloth.
- * Cut the fabric around the pattern.
- * Lay cloth on top of the pattern to trace all pattern lines (fold, stitch, fold).
- * Now the paper and cloth patterns match. You can use your pattern over and over.



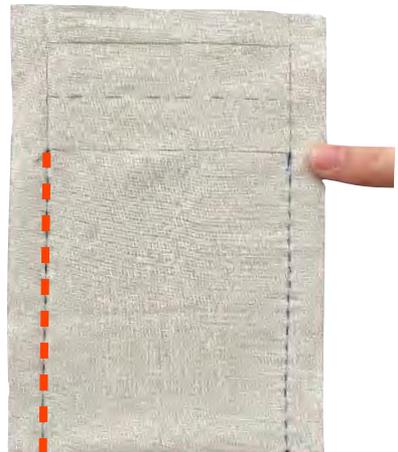
2. MAKE THE SACHET

- * Fold the fabric along the center dash line.
- * Thread sewing needles with cotton or polyester thread.
- * Use running stitch.

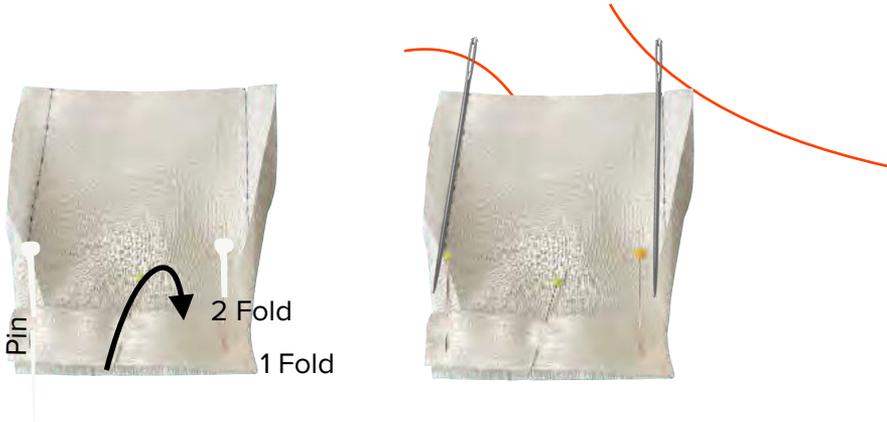


Running stitch

- * Stitch along solid lines on both long sides of the sachet, up to the first solid line.



- * Fold top over 2 times – to dash line and then solid line.
- * Pin the folded over channel.
- * Do the same folding and pinning on both sides.
- * Stitch channels along the bottom edge with running stitch and turn the bag inside out.



- * Cut 2 pieces of string about 14” long.
- * Attach safety pin to one end of 1 string.
- * Guide the pin through one channel and make string length even on both sides.
- * Repeat in the other channel.
- * Tie 2 string ends together on both sides.



3. FILL THE SACHET

- * Measure the amount of the plant material (10 grams, .35 ounces).
- * Use a simple scale. Kitchen scale is fine.
- * Make sure it is completely dry.
- * Scoop into the sachet.



Masters student Dalia Nolasco drying *Tagetes erecta* petals at ENCRyM.



- * Use a pencil to write the following information on a small paper card and put it alongside the plant filling.
- * Close the cinch and it is ready to use in your collections.

PLANT COMMON NAME:
PLANT SCIENTIFIC NAME:
DATE:
WHO MADE THIS:

- * Don't place the sachet directly onto the artifact. Place the sachet near the artifact, within the immediate storage space.
- * The number of sachets to use is your decision. To be effective, it is recommended that in a typical dresser drawer, use 2-3 sachets. In a large storage box, use more.

COLLECTIONS MONITORING

- * When setting up your insect deterrent program with the sachets, make a list of locations where the sachets are placed. You can make a list or log, that can be filled out when you routinely check the collection. You can also make a schematic of the rooms, storage containers, and mark where the sachet are placed and the date. This can be updated when monitoring.
- * Remember, the plant materials and herbs will lose their aroma and potency over time. The length of time that they remain effective depends on the herbs.
- * Check your sachets every 3-4 months.
- * If they no longer have odor, then change out with new fresh plant material.
- * Check to see if there is any insect activity: larvae, insect carcasses, eggs or excreta.





STAY IN TOUCH

We hope to start a community please share your experiences, findings, and results with us so that we can start making a difference in the research and application of alternative and safe practices for insect control.

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