



Mosquitoes and Ticks Your Yard at Home Your Grounds at Work



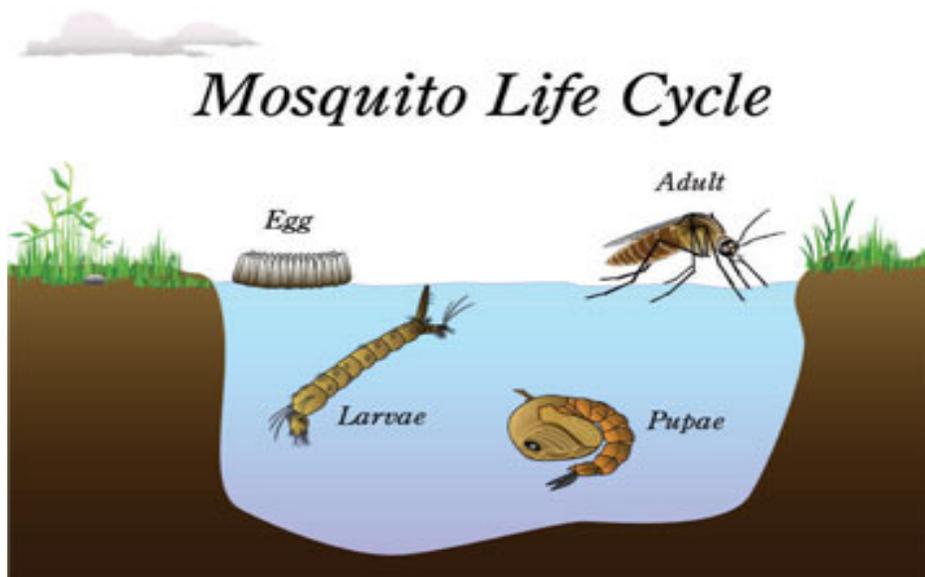
Both mosquitoes and ticks use plants and foliage around buildings to hide and congregate. Where there is a concern over mosquito activity and tick activity, a residual treatment to resting areas will help reduce the activity. To minimize environmental impact, there are organic sprays available that contain natural ingredients. Other forms of protection in addition to sprays must be continued even with the foliage treatment.

What you can do about mosquitoes

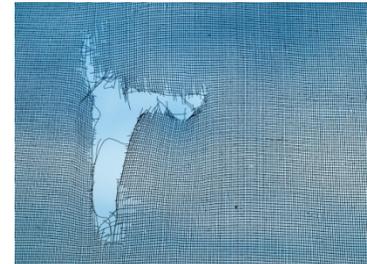
Stop the Larvae or Wigglers: Mosquitoes develop in standing or stagnant water. Eggs hatch into larvae know as “wigglers”. You have noticed this yourself wiggling down in the water when you disturb a pail of water, bird bath, child’s pool in your own yard. It is very important to eliminate this water since these mosquitoes are the ones that will go to you for a blood feeding first! One hidden area people miss is backed up roof gutters that hold water.

If you have an ornamental pond, keep the water circulating as much as possible, and introduce fish to eat mosquito larvae. There is also a beneficial bacteria, “Bti” available in such products as Mosquito Dunks® that can be applied to pools of water.

Stop the Adults: Fogging will kill adult mosquitoes but the effectiveness is gone quickly and also has the potential to drift of your property. A misting application produces larger droplets that settle on leaves and plants were mosquitoes rest. Misting will provide a residual that lasts a week or more, and has less problem with drifting compared to fogging or ULV applications.



Breeding sources for mosquitoes: Stagnant bird bath; clogged roof gutter; Containers holding water; unmaintained child pools; Buckets in the yard; tree holes. Ripped screens allow mosquitoes to enter.



Protect yourself from mosquitoes by wearing repellent, keeping your lawn and bushes trimmed, and keep your window openings screened and in good repair. Maintaining an attractant device such as the Mosquito Magnet can help but it is very important to have these devices away from your activity areas as to not attract

What you can do about the Black Legged tick

The Deer Tick is now known as the Black-Legged Tick and spreads Lyme disease:

The lifecycle of blacklegged ticks (*Ixodes scapularis* and *Ixodes pacificus*) generally lasts two years. During this time, they go through four life stages: egg, six-legged larva, eight-legged nymph, and adult. After the eggs hatch, the ticks must have a blood meal at every stage to survive.

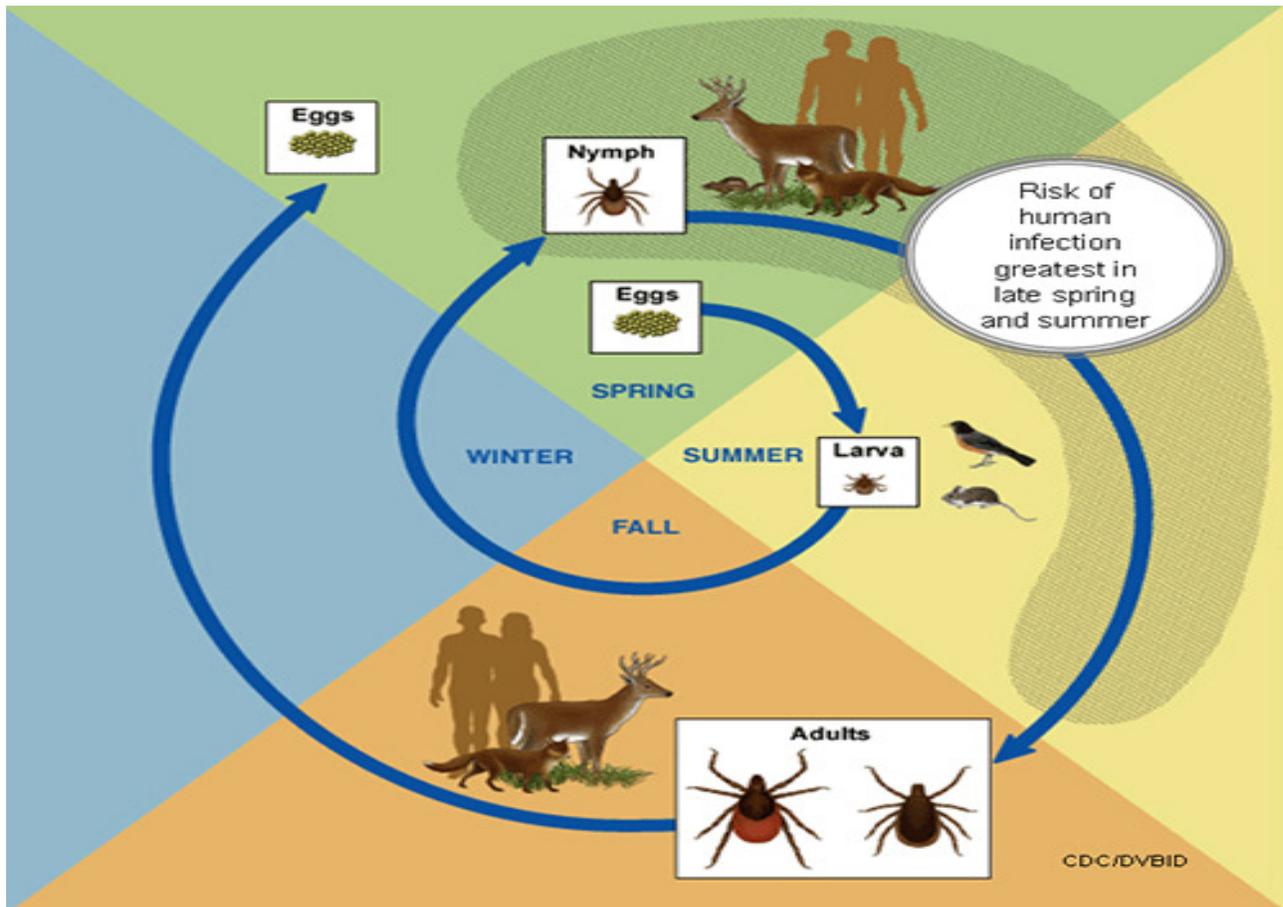
Ticks can't fly or jump. Instead, they wait for a host, resting on the tips of grasses and shrubs in a position known as "questing". While questing, ticks hold onto leaves and grass by their lower legs. They hold their upper pair of legs outstretched, waiting to climb onto a passing host. When a host brushes the spot where a tick is waiting, it quickly climbs aboard. It then finds a suitable place to bite its host.

It is important not to put playground equipment next to the woods, and to have a buffer zone of non-plants between the lawn and the woods with wood chips, etc.

www.CDC.gov/Lyme "A single springtime application of an acaricide (tick pesticide), such as bifenthin, can greatly reduce the number of ticks in your yard."

Images from the Centers for Disease Control Website, <http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/transmission/blacklegged.html>

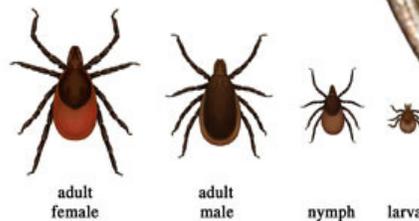
See the diagram of the black-legged tick life cycle below



Socks over pants may not be the most stylish but prevents ticks from climbing up inside the pant leg. Note the small sizes of the different life stages of the deer tick.



Blacklegged Tick (*Ixodes scapularis*)



If you would like more information about mosquito and/or tick control for your property, please contact

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