Serving Chester, Montgomery & Delaware Counties for Over 33 yrs.

Pest Control Newsletter

SUMMER EDITION

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ARE TICKS BUGGING YOU?

Brown dog tick | Black-legged tick (Deer tick) | American dog tick

Ticks have a two-year life cycle beginning with engorged females laying eggs in mid-spring. Larvae hatch in summer and first attach to small mammals such as mice. It is at this stage that they contract Lyme disease from their host. Larvae overwinter in ground debris and become active as nymphs the following spring.

Nymphs are most active May thru July and, if infected, will most likely transmit Lyme disease during this time. Nymphs molt into adults in fall when they seek out larger hosts such as deer. Adult Ticks can often survive through the winter.

The White-footed Mouse (field mice) is an important host for both larval and nymph Tick stages AND an important host for the bacterium that causes Lyme disease. Deer are not hosts of Lyme disease – However, they are the prime transporter of infected adults.

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Clean-up excessive brush piles and leaf litter around the lawn perimeter
- Avoid dense ground covers and thin overgrown shrubs in the landscape
- Remove bird feeders from areas of high human activity. Birds can carry ticks and bird seed attracts deer and mice

HERE'S WHAT WE CAN DO:

Our Tick & Flea Protection Plan utilizes both liquid and granular applications to both lawn areas and other prime tick habitats. We also utilize Tick Tubes to inoculate mice against the tick's larval stage. We will also point areas on your property where you can take preventative measures.

CALL FOR A FREE ESTIMATE TODAY!

Email: LangsPestControl@gmail.com • Web: LangsLawnCare.com • LangsTreeCare.com • LangsPestControl.com
610-647-PEST or 610-647-6001

SUMMER EDITION

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Barrier Treatment

- Consists of treating around the immediate perimeter of the home, around the base of trees and shrubs, and all active areas in the lawn.

Personal Protection

- Just like sunscreen, mosquito repellent must be reapplied every few hours or it loses effectiveness.
- A general rule of thumb is that products with 7% DEET last up to two hours and those with 25% DEET can last up to 10 hours if not sweated or washed off.

1. Remove Mosquito Habitats

An important part of mosquito control around homes is making sure that mosquitoes don't have a place to lay their eggs. Because mosquitoes need water for two stages of their life cycle, it's important to monitor standing water sources.

- Get rid of standing water in rain gutters, old tires, buckets, plastic covers, toys or any other container where mosquitoes can breed.
- Empty and change the water in bird baths, fountains, wading pools, rain barrels and potted plant trays at least once a week to eliminate potential mosquito habitats.
- Drain temporary pools of water or fill with dirt.
- Keep swimming pool water treated and circulating.

2. Use Structural Barriers

Because mosquitoes frequently bite indoors, using structural barriers is an important way to reduce the incidence of bites. Examples of structural barriers include:

- Install window and door screens if they are not already in place.
- Cover all gaps in walls, doors and windows to prevent mosquitoes from entering.
- Make sure window and door screens are "bug tight."
- Completely cover baby carriers and beds with netting. Nets can be especially important for protecting a sick person from getting more mosquito bites, which could transmit the disease to other people.

3. Control Mosquitoes at the Larval Stage

The greatest impact on mosquito populations will occur when they are *concentrated, immobile and accessible.* This emphasis focuses on habitat management and controlling the immature stages (egg, larva, and pupa) before the mosquitoes emerge as adults. This approach maximizes the effectiveness of pesticide application and minimizes the use from widespread pesticide application. Larvicides target larvae in the breeding habitat before they can mature into adult mosquitoes and disperse. Larvicide treatment of breeding habitats helps reduce the adult mosquito population in nearby areas.

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