

Fly & Mosquito



Control Strategies

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NAICS Codes:

561710 Pest Control
561720 Janitorial
561730 Landscape
561210 Facilities
115310 Forestry

Small Business
GSA Schedule: GS-06F-0013L



Fly Facts:

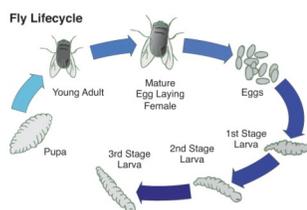
Flies are more than just a nuisance pest. They threaten the health and comfort of your customers and staff, spread bacteria, and contaminate food.



The good news is Pestmaster can help control, not eliminate this pest. With cooperation from you and your staff we can come up with a program that will dramatically lower the amount of flies in your establishment.



Fly Biology Basics



As one of the most common pest problems reported in commercial accounts, flies are proficient at exploiting temporary resources, particularly decaying debris. A drop of syrup on the bar, a trash dumpster, or a dirty floor can quickly become food sources.

They grow their population, and subsequently increase your risk, by laying a number of eggs in our waste as well as in food we have yet to eat!

For a solution to be effective, it must include a multi-step approach, targeting flies in their different stages of development, from larvae to adult.



Flies Present a Significant Concern



House flies are recognized as carriers of easily communicable diseases. Flies collect pathogens on their legs and mouths when females lay eggs on decomposing organic matter such as feces, garbage and animal corpses.



House flies carry diseases on their legs and the small hairs that cover their bodies. It takes only a matter of seconds for them to transfer these pathogens to food or touched surfaces. Mature house flies also use saliva to liquefy solid food before feeding on it. During this process, they transfer the

pathogens first collected by landing on offal.

Diseases carried by house flies include typhoid, cholera and dysentery. Other diseases carried by house flies include salmonella, anthrax and tuberculosis. House flies have also been known to transmit the eggs of parasitic worms.

Program Components:

- Larval Site Sanitation
- Insect Light Traps
- Exclusion
- Biological Control
- Baiting
- Mechanical Traps
- Targeted Treatments



We pride ourselves in meeting and exceeding your expectations.



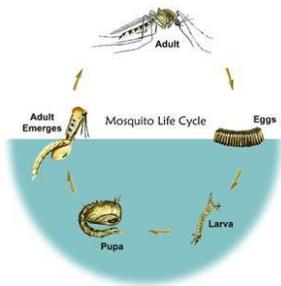


Mosquitoes pose a portentously serious health risk

Mosquitoes can be an annoying, serious problem. They interfere with work and spoil hours of leisure time. Some mosquitoes are capable of transmitting diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis and encephalitis [St. Louis encephalitis (SLE), Western Equine encephalitis (WEE), LaCrosse encephalitis (LAC), Japanese encephalitis (JE), Eastern Equine encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile virus (WNV)] to humans and animals.




Understanding the Mosquito life Cycle



Egg : Eggs are laid one at a time or attached together to form "rafts." Most eggs hatch into larvae within 48 hours; others might withstand subzero winters before hatching. Water is a necessary part of their habitat.

Larva: The larva (plural - larvae) lives in the water and comes to the surface to breathe. The larvae feed on microorganisms and organic matter in the water.

Pupa: The pupal stage is a resting, non-feeding stage of development, but pupae are mobile, responding to light changes and moving (tumble) with a flip of their tails towards the bottom or protective areas. .

Adult: The newly emerged adult rests on the surface of the water for a short time to allow itself to dry and all its body parts to harden. The wings have to spread out and dry properly before it can fly. Blood feeding and mating does not occur for a couple of days after the adults emerge



Mosquito Prevention & Control

Effective Mosquito Control Starts With Prevention:

- Destroy or dispose containers that collect and hold water. Do not allow water to accumulate for more than 2 days.
- Clean debris from rain gutters and remove any standing water under or around structures.
- Stock ornamental pools with top feeding predacious minnows. Known as mosquito fish, these minnows are about 1 - 1-1/2 inches in length and can be purchased.
- Drain puddles, ditches and swampy areas. Check for trapped water in plastic or canvas tarps used to cover boats, pools, etc. Arrange the tarp to drain the water.
- Check around construction sites to ensure that proper backfilling and grading prevent drainage problems.
- Irrigate lawns and gardens carefully to prevent water from standing for several days.



If ditches do not flow and contain stagnant water for one week or longer, they can produce large numbers of mosquitoes. Report such conditions to a Mosquito Control or Public Health Office. Do not attempt to clear these ditches because they may be protected by wetland regulations.

Control Methods:

The effective control of larvae and/or pupae is a basic principle of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Larviciding is a general term for killing immature mosquitoes by applying agents, collectively called larvicides, to control mosquito larvae and/or pupae. Larval Source Management (LSM) involves both the modification of water habitats and the direct application of larvicides to control mosquito production. Most mosquito species spend much of their life cycle in the larval stage when they are highly susceptible to both predation and control efforts.

Pestmaster Services' exclusive Integrated Pest Management plan aggressively attacks the sources of fly and mosquito activity and delivers proactive strategies to prevent future problems.

Celebrating 39 Years of Service

Service centers across Arizona, California, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Lebanon