



ADVANCED PEST CONTROLSM of Sacramento

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Free
Estimates

SEPT/OCTOBER 2018
THE PEST BULLETIN



Fall Invaders

Early fall is typically a very pleasant time of year for people to spend time outdoors. But it's also a time when many pests are very busy looking for more protected places to spend the winter. These pests start gathering on the outside of homes and other buildings, and may invade in huge numbers.

Fall invading pests enter through any exterior crevice or other opening. Some find their way into living areas quickly, but others gradually move deeper indoors during the months ahead, attracted to the warmth and lights inside. These invaders eventually 'spill out' into interior rooms.

Here are a few of the many fall invaders: **Stink bugs** are spreading around the country, and this invasive newer pest not only literally stinks, but sometimes invades in large numbers.

Cluster flies and **face flies** may invade in the fall. Cluster fly maggots parasitize earthworms, our garden friends.

Lady beetles are usually orange beetles with black spots. The newer Asian Lady Beetle may invade homes in huge numbers, and leave yellowish stains when they are disturbed. Some people are allergic to lady beetles that invade their home.

Ant populations have been growing larger all spring and summer. Some kinds of ants become more aggressive

invaders in the fall, looking for food, water, or a place to bring their entire colony indoors.

Other pests that invade in the fall include **crickets, rats and mice, cockroaches, overwintering wasp and yellowjacket queens, boxelder bugs, root weevils, and western conifer seed bugs**, to name a few.

Our continuing treatments are needed to prevent these persistent pests from invading in the months ahead.

Rats & Mice: Coming Indoors!

Look out! You can be sure rats and mice are wandering around your neighborhood. Homes can seem like paradise to these invading pests! These crafty rodents are seeking shelter in large numbers now and during the months ahead. Indoors they find a warmer, drier place, with food, to spend the winter.

Practicing good sanitation and what we call "habitat modification" can reduce the number of rats and mice that find their way indoors and start living and breeding there. The objective is to deny rodents access to food, water, and shelter.

Here, then, are some tips that can help you accomplish this goal:

- **Remove piles** of trash, junk, and lumber outdoors. Get rid of clutter in garages, basements, and storage rooms.
- **Seal or block holes** and cracks where

rodents can get indoors.

- **Use tight-fitting lids** on all indoor and outdoor garbage cans that contain food wastes.
- **Cut back vines** and shrubs so they



are well away from outside walls.

Lower the height of ground covers such as ivy, because groundcovers that are tall provide cover for rodents.

- **Store pet food** in covered heavy plastic, glass, or metal containers. Don't leave pet food out overnight. Also store human food in a way that rodents can't get to it.
- Never allow **bird seed** to accumulate under bird feeders—every night rats and mice visit below these feeders, especially if they are finding food there.

Call us if you have problems with these nasty and common pests!

A SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL MY LOYAL CUSTOMERS

As of October, 2018, your pest services will be done by **Craig Bethune, A.C.E.** Craig is a highly qualified technician with over 17 years in the pest industry. He is licensed in California and Nevada with multiple licenses: *Structural, Agriculture, Termite* and *Trapper* licenses. He is also an Associate Entomologist. He has an extensive background, having treated food processing plants, ski resorts, large estates, residential properties and all types of commercial sites. He has been branch manager with a large local company for the past 8 years. He has the highest degree of integrity and is customer friendly. You're going to love having him service your property, as he keeps it and your family safe from invading insects.

It has been a pleasure serving you,
~ Dave Ridinger

A First:

Ant Steals Diamond



This is a first! A New York City gem dealer didn't need a detective to figure out who stole a diamond—he caught it on a video tape that went viral. On the 47 second tape is an ant carrying away probably a very expensive diamond from a pile of diamonds.

Ants are legendary at being able to carry large objects. In the video, the diamond is about the size of the ant, and so heavy, that sometimes the ant is carrying the gem, and sometimes it is walking backwards, perhaps trying to balance the big prize.

It's unclear why the ant wanted the diamond. Usually they carry off food, but sometimes they'll carry materials to incorporate into their nests. The diamond may have had an oily coating on it that the ant mistook for food.

So, if you have any gems, beware of sneaky ants carrying them off!

Cockroach Crawls into Woman's Ear

A Florida woman awoke in the middle of night with pain and a weird sensation in her ear. Using a cotton swab, she removed something, and then realized they were cockroach legs—gross! Her husband tried with tweezers, but was only able to remove two more spikey legs.



Going to the emergency room, a doctor removed what he believed was the rest of the bug, and sent her home with antibiotics.

Everyone thought the nightmare was over, but she started having soreness in her ear and trouble hearing. Nine days later she went to another doctor, who pulled out six more pieces of the dead insect. Concerned that there were even more pieces in her ear, she made a third appointment, this time with an ear, nose, and throat doctor, who pulled out even more pieces of the cockroach, including *its entire head and antennae*.

Insects crawling into people's ears is more common than you'd hope. Cockroaches are the most common insect found in ears in emergency rooms. Another reason our regular pest control services are so important!

Spiders Use Electricity to Balloon

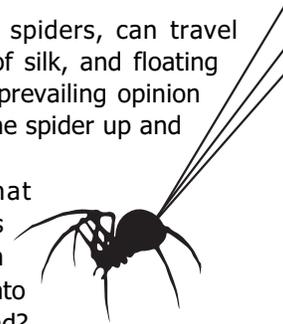
Young spiders, and even some adult smaller spiders, can travel hundreds of miles by letting out a drag line of silk, and floating off into the air—a process called 'ballooning'. The prevailing opinion has been that the silk line catches the wind, lifting the spider up and causing it to be airborne.

Most people have been satisfied with that explanation. But if you have ever witnessed this process, you may have seen spiders ballooning when there is no wind at all. If wind is helping lift spiders into the air, how can they balloon when there is no wind? This has been an unresolved question for hundreds of years.

A recent article in the journal *Current Biology* has at last resolved this dilemma. It turns out spiders are using natural electric fields in the air. They are even able to detect these electric fields, and are more likely to initiate the ballooning process when the electric current is stronger.

Basically, the earth's surface has a negative charge while the upper atmosphere has a positive charge. This creates an electric field that is stronger on some days than others, depending on the weather. Spider silk has a negative charge, so when it is let out from the spider, it is gradually pulled up higher into the air.

This doesn't mean wind and thermals are not also involved in the spiders' long-distance air travel, but it helps give us a whole new understanding of how small spiders can use the air to travel. Spiders use this remarkable ability to reach new areas, plus re-invade areas that have been treated.



Disease Notes

West Nile Virus, spread by mosquito bites, has been detected in 36 states, as of August 3rd, the CDC reported.

Lyme Disease has now been reported in patients in all 50 states, according to a new study by Quest Diagnostics. But keep in mind that this does not mean there are ticks carrying the pathogen in all 50 states—some of the patients would have picked up the disease from a tick bite in other states. Pennsylvania tops the nation in Lyme disease cases, with many states seeing an increase in the number of these infections.



Man Survives Massive Bee Attack

An 81-year-old man in Texas was clearing land for a fence when he was suddenly attacked by a massive number of bees. The bees got in his eyes and ears, and he stumbled and ran towards a pond about 200 yards, where he jumped in, with more bees stinging him along the way.

Fortunately his wife came by early that day, and rushed him to the hospital. Over 135 stings were removed from his head alone, and he was stung all over his body. The stings could have killed him if he hadn't received quick care. The man considers it a miracle that he survived.

Unfortunately a New Hampshire man died this summer from a single yellow jacket stinging him. The man knew he was allergic to stings. His wife quickly administered an EpiPen and called 911, but he stopped breathing even before the ambulance arrived.

