

PREVENTION

What you can do to protect your home from "Stink Bugs"

- Seal around all windows and doors with caulking
- Fix broken screen windows and doors
- Seal all exterior foundation cracks, around utility pipes/lines
- Seal around chimneys
- Seal under wood fascias
- Eliminate weeds around foundation
- Trim bushes and trees away from house
- Treat house plants with a natural soap insecticide
- Turn off outdoor lights at night time
- Do not handle stink bugs with bare hands, they emit an allergic substance
- Do not use pheromone traps indoors

Call us today for a thorough inspection and treatment!



OTHER OCCASIONAL INVADERS



Lady Bugs, Box Elder Bugs, Assassin Bugs... All these bugs have a few things in common. First of all, they are true bugs. They have no chewing mouth parts and they have two pairs of wings. Second, they all invade your house to "overwinter".



Although they cause no damage to homes or their occupants, they are all nuisance pests! Sometimes they invade in such massive numbers that they can resemble something out of a horror movie!



Since they all follow the same path of "Overwintering" in homes, the treatment for all of these pests is the same as that for the Stink Bug.

We include them in our "Overwintering Bugs Service Agreement".

STINK BUG LIGHT TRAP
INDOOR/OUTDOOR



OPTIONAL CONTROL DEVICES

Stink Bug Light Trap. For indoor use when Stink Bugs are already in your house.

Pheromone Traps for exterior use when the Stink Bugs are mating outside.

Nuvan Vapor Strips for use when Stink Bugs are nesting in spaces that are not routinely accessed.

ABC Exterminating

STINK BUGS ARE HERE!



We Are Your Stink Bug Specialist!

800-999-9999

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614 WEST MAIN ST ~ LOS ANGELES, CA 99999
www.abcxterminating.com

STINK BUG FACTS



Stink Bugs are famous for the foul smell that they create, which is why so many people want to know...

"How Do I Get Rid Of Them?"

They are relatively harmless to humans except for the foul odor they emit when threatened, crushed, moved, etc. They are however, a major threat to produce and plants. They attack fruits and vegetables such as: peaches, apples, green peppers, beans, tomatoes. In addition, they attack: rose bushes, honey suckle, crab apple, ornamental plants and even some weeds.



They were first introduced accidentally in Allentown, Pa in the late 1990's. They since have spread throughout the Northeast and even into Oregon and California as well as some southern states. Every year for the past 10 years homes in Central Jersey have experienced more and more of these pesky critters. At first, it was just a few here and a few there. Recently, they have been reported in the hundreds and in a few cases, thousands in homes in our area.

These bugs, and yes, they are what we call "True Bugs", which means they have no chewing mouth parts and have two pairs of wings. Other true bugs are: **Box Elder Bugs, Lady Bugs, Assassin Bugs.** All of these bugs have something else in common. They all want to find a safe place to keep warm in the winter months. This is called "Overwintering". The most convenient place they can find, is "your home"! And that's where the problem begins! They are attracted to lights and heat. Your home provides both.

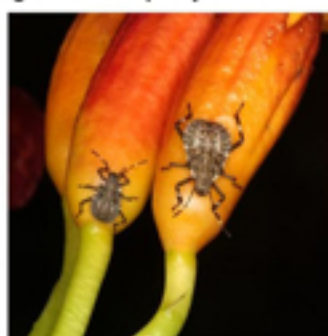
Once inside and settled down, they hibernate. They do no damage, nor do they reproduce during this period. They may however, on those warm, sunny days during the winter, mistakenly wake up and think it is spring and try to exit the house. However, the biggest problems are when they first enter your house (**September to the end of October**) and when they try to leave (**April to June**) depending on the arrival of warm weather. When either of these occur, you may see many of these insects in and around your home. Sometimes in numbers that can be scary! Nobody likes to experience the nuisance of these pests in their home. Stink Bugs are one of the most persistent pests that have ever invaded America's homes.

STINK BUG BIOLOGY



Female Stink Bugs lay masses of eggs, between 30 and 100, underneath leaves from May through August. These eggs take less than a week to hatch. After hatching, they become what we call "nymphs" (see pictures). These nymphs will now go through a series of 5 molts. This is when they shed the skins and become larger and looking more like the adults. Toward the later stages of molting, they will develop their wings. In a few short weeks, they become adults. The female stink bug usually produces a single generation per year.

However, if it is an unusually warm Spring and Summer, she can produce 2-3 generations. Females are ready to lay eggs less than a month after becoming an adult. Mating occurs every few months. On average, the Stink Bug can live 9 months.



The adult Stink Bug is approximately 5/8" long. They have two pair of wings. When they are at rest, these wings fold over and form what looks like a shield. That is why they are sometimes

called "Shield Bugs". They have no chewing mouth parts. What they do have are "Rostrum's". Rostrum's are thin needles used for sucking the nourishment they need to survive from plant life. They also have compound eyes which sometimes appear to be red.

TREATMENT

Although Stink Bugs are very difficult to control, we have developed a treatment plan using their biology to control them in all phases of their invasion.

Our plan consists of two intensive treatments. Then first is in **April/May** and the other in **August/September**.

The treatment consists of:

- Thorough visible inspection of the premises for evidence of infestation by any of the listed bugs.
- All visible, accessible, listed bugs, their cast skins, and eggs are vacuumed up with a Hepa Vacuum inside the house.
- Spray the exterior foundation of the house approx. 3 ft up and 2 ft out.
- Apply residual pesticides around all exterior first floor windows and door frames.
- Apply insecticides to all exterior cracks and crevices around the foundation, chimney, Utility lines, pipes, vents, etc.
- Apply insecticides from the inside to the bottom of all exterior doors.
- Apply insecticides to all interior first floor window frames and sills.
- Dust attics and crawl spaces (if accessible)

See **Optional Control Devices (back page)** for details.