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ARIZONA WILD

PEST SPECIALTY COMPANIES



INTRODUCTION

1 - HOW THE JOURNEY STARTED

SCORPION SHIELD

2 - OUR PROCESS

3 - SCORPION IDENTIFICATION

4 - SPIDER MANAGEMENT

5 - SPIDER IDENTIFICATION



MOSQUITO SHIELD

6 - MOSQUITO TREATMENT

7 - MOSQUITO IDENTIFICATION



TERMITE SHIELD

8 - TERMITE TREATMENT

9 - TERMITE IDENTIFICATION



ARIZONA WILD

10 - ANT TREATMENT

11 - ANT IDENTIFICATION

12 - COCKROACH TREATMENT

13 - COCKROACH IDENTIFICATION

14 - GENERAL PEST TREATMENT

15 - GENERAL PEST IDENTIFICATION

16 - BED BUG TREATMENT

17 - UNUSUAL PESTS



HOME SHIELD

18 - AVERZION APPLICATION

19 - PERIMETER WALL SEALING

20 - HOME SEALING



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HOW THE JOURNEY STARTED

Our journey started shortly after moving into a new home in Chandler when our 12-month-old son was stung by a scorpion inside the house while playing under our close supervision and experienced a full Grade Four anaphylactic reaction. The hours that followed were the scariest of our lives, and we became determined to do everything we could to protect him from experiencing that again.

At the time, our house was being professionally serviced regularly by a well-known company in the valley, claiming they were scorpion experts. However, scorpions were still making it inside and significantly infesting the outside. We knew more could be done, and our personal experience with our son, along with professional experience in treating patients in emergency situations, further pushed us to become more involved.

As time passed, and we became known for success in scorpion management, we began receiving requests to manage other common Arizona pests. As a result, we expanded our brand to add specialty management resources for Mosquitos, Termites and General Pests, full home sealing services, and pre/post sale home inspections for termites and scorpions. The addition of these services allow us to continue with our greater mission of creating safe and comfortable living spaces for Arizona families.

Founded by medical professionals, with backgrounds treating emergency room and urgent care patients, Arizona Wild promises to protect Phoenix area residents from scorpions and other harmful and damaging pests.

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

We are committed to helping others keep their homes and loved ones safe. We do that by using the highest quality, most proven products in a specific pattern, along with integrated management of your home landscape, to ensure scorpions and other pests are killed and cannot return. All of our products are safe for children and pets, both inside and out and leave no residual odor.

Because we are parents ourselves, we understand the pressures that pests cause when they invade your home. That's why we offer 10% off our Scorpion Shield plans for all homes with children under 3 years old!

Reach out to us. We'd love to hear from you!



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THE SCORPION SHIELD PROCESS



When treating for scorpions, we go far beyond where general pest companies stop. Scorpions are extremely hardy creatures and due to their metabolic traits, not all pesticides are effective against them. Some pesticides dry pests out, some repel pests, some interrupt the respiratory system and others cause paralysis through nerve disruption. The combination and rotational utilization of these products in specific orders and windows of time insures that scorpions present on your property will be eliminated, and others will not take hold there.



INITIAL SERVICE

Our initial treatment will utilize between 3 and 5 different products and establishes 5 separate barriers on your property to ensure the highest potential of exposure to present pests. This treatment often disrupts pest activity and physiological function, causing them to be seen more often, or in areas and times of the day in which they wouldn't normally be seen. This is an expected result, and is indicative of positive results. Although it is our goal to eliminate scorpions, this is a process that takes time. During the initial service, an inspection will be performed in which your home, yard and perimeter wall is evaluated for entry points and harborage sites. Your tech will discuss findings and suggested modification tactics with you to continue to reduce scorpion entry to your property. This treatment is rated to last between 60-75 days, but generally a follow-up treatment will be scheduled for 30 days after. Glue boards are applied at entry sites and will be monitored at follow up to help determine common entry points.

FOLLOW-UP SERVICE

The initial follow up service is typically scheduled for 30 days after the initial. This service will generally be the first product rotation, insuring quad guard product application at full functional strength. If any scorpions survived the initial treatment, this application is designed to be a final blow. Glue boards are monitored and may adjust focus sites if findings suggest. During the window between the initial service and follow up, any elected seal services, home modifications, or landscape modifications are recommended to be completed.



RECURRING SERVICE

After the initial and follow up services are completed, we typically transition to a monthly or bi-monthly maintenance service, depending on the severity of initially identified infestation level. Products will continue to rotate during these service periods with reapplication to common harborage and travel sites to continue to provide barriers, preventing scorpions from traveling in your yard and ultimately into your home.

COMMON TYPES OF ARIZONA SCORPIONS

Scorpions have surpassed spiders as the number one most feared pest by the general population, and living in the Arizona desert puts us at odds with all 4 of the most common types of scorpions on a regular basis. Knowing how to recognize the different types won't make them less creepy, but it may help you rest easier knowing if they pose a significant health risk to your children, or that what you have found is less dangerous. In total, more than 50 different types of scorpions can be found in Arizona. Here we will discuss the most common.



(CENTRUROIDES SCULPTURATUS)
THE ARIZONA BARK SCORPION

This species is the only scorpion within the United States that is considered, and has proven to be deadly to humans. It can be easily recognized by its long and slender pedipalps (pincher hands). It can be gray, tan, yellow or light orange and may feature more prominent striping at higher elevations.



(HADRURUS ARIZONENSIS)
THE ARIZONA GIANT HAIRY SCORPION

This species is the largest species of scorpion found in the United States. It can grow up to six inches in length and is easily identified by its tiny brown hair covering. Envenomation may cause pain and local reactions, and some allergic responses have been seen, however much less common than that of the bark scorpion.



(VAEJOVIS SPINIGERUS)
THE ARIZONA STRIPETAILED SCORPION

It's also called the devil scorpion due to its appearance. You can identify this species by the brown or tan stripes along the back of its tail, which is usually thicker than its hands.



(VAEJOVIS CONFUSUS)
THE YELLOW GROUND SCORPION

The Vaejovis Confusus or Yellow Ground Scorpion is yellowish in color with slender hands and fingers. It closely resembles the bark scorpion but can be distinguished by its tail.

SPIDER MANAGEMENT

The hallmark of spider control is based on a combination of other pest management tactics and focus on spider habitats. To effectively treat spiders, we must impact their primary sources of survival - Food, Shelter and Water. Long-term control and reduction of spider populations is achieved by attacking conducive conditions, modifying structural conditions and reducing food source insect populations such as crickets and mosquitos.

INSPECTION

Inspections are conducted both inside and outside the home or structure in attempt to find an identify any species of spiders present along with conducive conditions and entry points.

INTERIOR

Glue boards are placed at suspected entry sites or areas of high activity for monitoring. Webs are generally easily identifiable, however, nomadic huntins spiders often require further inspection by moving or inspecting around/under otherwise long stanging station-ary objects like debris, boxes, shelving, or furniture. These efforts are primarily focused in quite and undisturbed areas such as closets, garages, basements, and attics.

EXTERIOR

The goal of inspecing the exterior of the structure is to identify harborage sites, level of food source insects, mulch, plants, high grass or other debris, which offer protection for both spiders and their prey. Identifying sources of entry to the structure is essential, particularly around areas lighted at night such as patios.

TREATMENT

Prior to treatment, you may be recommended to clean and organize your home and yard prior to initial treatment to ensure the greatest access to all suspected or nessarity treatment sites.

Treatment consists of the combination of perimeter spray, both interior and exterior, fogging, and web removal. Spray treatments will be focused to complete perimeter coverage along with special focus to suspected entry sites or harborage areas not accessible with perimeter coverage, such as stored items on the floor, crawl spaces, under decks, plants placed in the middle of rooms, or specific landscaping in the middle areas of the yard.

Spiders are best controlled by routine maintenance with our all inclusive Scorpion Shield packages.





Common Arizona Spiders

Arizona Brown Spider

The Arizona brown spider is a relative of the more common brown recluse spider. This species is native to Arizona, but its symptoms are not as severe as those from the brown recluse. Brown recluse spiders are found in Arizona, but it is rare to see one. These types of spiders are known to be dangerous because of their venom. They like to hide in rocks and woodpiles, so Arizona home residents should be particularly careful when doing yard work.

Description: Brown, Resemble shape of violin, 1.5 in | **Web:** loosely constructed in dark areas | **Habitat:** Dark, dry areas around sheds, woodpiles, garages, closets | **Aggression:** Not aggressive | **Bite Risk:** Moderate, potentially dangerous. Common reaction is a spreading sore at bite site that can cause permanent tissue damage.



Wolf Spider

Also commonly found in Arizona are wolf spiders. While these hunter spiders have a terrifying appearance, they are relatively harmless to humans. Wolf spiders are famous for being able to camouflage themselves. They are nocturnal and will roam around at night in search of prey.

Description: Black, grey, tan, white with thick legs, 1 in | **Web:** No webs, hunt actively | **Habitat:** In and around homes, gardens, fields, areas with lots of other insects | **Aggression:** Not aggressive | **Bite Risk:** Moderate, can cause pain, not poisonous but may cause allergic reactions

Grass Spider

Grass spiders are often confused with wolf spiders and hobo spiders, but the three lighter lines on the head of the grass spider distinguish it from the other two species. The grass spider is a shy creature, so if you happen to spot one, don't expect it to stay around for long.

Description: Brown, thin legs, narrow abdomen and torso, 3/4in | **Web:** Large sheet with funnels, close to the ground | **Habitat:** grass and shrubs, rarely found inside | **Aggression:** Not aggressive | **Bite Risk:** Low, not poisonous



Black Widow

Arizona provides the ideal climate for black widow spiders. Most homes in Arizona provide the food and shelter that black widows need and thrive on. Black widows love to hide in dark places, so they usually go unseen until a person accidentally steps on one or in a nesting area.

Description: Males - shiny black 3/4in, Females - large abdomen with red hour glass, up to 5in | **Web:** messy in hidden or cluttered areas | **Habitat:** dark, secluded or undisturbed areas | **Aggression:** Females can be aggressive | **Bite Risk:** Females can cause serious illness or death.

Tarantula

One of the most well-known Arizona spiders is the tarantula, as they favor desert environments. Tarantulas are one of the largest spiders found in Arizona, measuring anywhere from five and a half to six inches in length with a leg span of approximately six inches. There are 30 species of tarantulas in Arizona, with the Desert tarantula being the most common.

Description: Black/Brown, hairy legs | **Web:** No web, live in burrows | **Habitat:** Deserts, Grasslands, Burrows | **Aggression:** Not aggressive | **Bite Risk:** highest due to allergic reaction. Venom is harmless to humans





MOSQUITOSHIELD

CREATING SAFE SPACES

TREATING FOR MOSQUITOS

The hallmark of mosquito control is reduction of standing water or potential sites of water collection. Some mosquitos can reproduce in as little as a bottlecap full of water. This makes it essential to inspect your property often and remove any items or adjust any landscaping that may catch and hold rainwater.

There may be instances in which larvicidal pesticide may be applied to large areas of standing water that will not be used for drinking, such as water features on a golf course, however, in most cases its more appropriate to remove the water source.

Treating adult mosquitos incorporates two types of spray applications. Most general pesticides will kill mosquitos that land on them, however, most of these are applied to the top of leaves and bushes, or to cracks and crevices. These are areas unlikely to be a resting spot for mosquitos. The more appropriate method of treatment is done with a fogger or mister that aerosolizes specific pesticides and applies them to walls or ceilings where mosquitos may land during the day to rest. These pesticides do not have a long residual and typically require reapplication more frequently than general spray pesticides.



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COMMON ARIZONA MOSQUITOS



AEDES AEGYPTI LIFECYCLE

The lifecycle of the Aedes Mosquito takes place in 4 stages – Eggs, Larva, Pupa and Adult.

An adult female lays, on average, 100 eggs in any container holding water and will hatch from as early as a few days or as late as a few months. These eggs will stick to the edge of the container and remain viable even when dried out. Once they are submerged with water, they will develop. The larva emerges and is strictly aquatic, developing into pupa in as little as 5 days. The pupa stage only lasts 2-3 days before they become adult mosquitos.

Male Mosquitos will never take a blood meal and feed only on nectar.

AEDES AEGYPTI – THE “BACKYARD BITER.”

This mosquito is enemy number one around our homes. This mosquito is a daytime biter, preferring to find blood meals at any time from dusk to dawn. It is a major vector of disease and is most known for Zika, Chikungunya, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Yellow Fever, Dengue Fever, and most importantly West Nile Virus.

You can easily identify the Aedes Mosquitos by their distinctive coloring of black and white markings, most prominent on their abdomen, but is visible as stripes on their legs as well.

The Aedes Mosquito doesn't travel far for a blood meal, and prefers to stick close to where they were born, which typically means that if you have them in your yard, they were born in your yard.

Unlike other mosquitos, the Aedes mosquitos prefer to bite humans over other animals. As a result, they will very often be found inside homes and buildings where there are doors or windows left open without screens.



CULEX MOSQUITOS LIFECYCLE

Females lay eggs on the surface of fresh or stagnant water with most hatching in 48 hours. Larva develop into pupa in 5 days and pupa into adults in another 2-3 days, making for a total reproduction time of 7-10 days. Eggs are laid one at a time and form sticky rafts of 100-300 total eggs that float on the top of the water.

CULEX MOSQUITOS

The Culex species of mosquitos serve as important vectors of disease to humans, birds, and other animals. Diseases of concern are West Nile Virus, Japanese Encephalitis and St. Louis Encephalitis. They occur world-wide throughout the temperate zones. These mosquitos are the most prevalent mosquito in many major US cities.

Culex species generally prefer to live high off the ground and feed on birds, however one species prefers to live in underground cavaties and feed on humans. When the 2 different preferences breed, the offspring prefer both habitats and food sources, causing an increased prevalence of disease transmission, particularly because birds infected with West Nile will amplify the disease, which can then be spread back to humans.



ANOPHELES MOSQUITOS LIFECYCLE

The female Anopheles will lay one egg at a time for 50-200 eggs, directly onto standing water. These eggs will hatch in 2-3 days and become larva for 4-10 more days before becoming pupa. After another 2-3 days the pupa will develop into an adult flying mosquito.

The entire process can take as few as 10 days, with most adults living 14-30 days. Anopheles eggs will die if they become dried out.

ANOPHELES MOSQUITOS

Named after the Greek word for “useless,” the Anopheles species of mosquitos consist of 460 different species, 100 of which can transmit human malaria. The primary vector of malaria in the western United States is *Anopheles Freeborni*, which prefers to feed on humans or animals equally. The primary vectors in Africa are *Anopheles Gambiae* and *Anopheles Funestus*, which both prefer to feed on humans, increasing the prevalence of malaria in that region. These mosquitos are dawn and dusk only biters and will travel long distances in search of a food. They are attracted to dark, sheltered areas for resting during the daytime.

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TERMITE SHIELD
PROTECTING YOUR HOME

TERMITE INSPECTION

Termite inspections are required prior to home sales and may impact the ability to sell the home if termite activity is identified, unless treated. They are also recommended routinely for home owners not selling or buying. These inspections are legal documents, submitted to the appropriate state agencies and kept on file due to the significant impact termites have on the structure and the potential financial requirements for repair.

When inspecting for termites, it is essential to monitor the exterior perimeter of the home for identifiable mud tubes, but these may not be the only mode of entry, or the only evidence, depending on the type of termites present. Foliage touching the home may act as a bridge and can allow termites to bypass perimeter treatments. Attics, crawl spaces, basements, garages, attached rooms or sheds, or debris areas near the exterior walls are inspected thoroughly.

The interior of the home is also inspected, primarily for identification of any descending mud tubes, which are most commonly seen coming from the ceiling. Inspection of the attic is recommended, but often difficult to find activity due to termite movement being within the wood of struts, posts or beams and not readily visible.

TERMITE TREATMENT

Termite management is done through a few different tactics, dependant on the situation, infestation level, type of termite, and type of structure.

Newly built homes are required to have treatment prior to pouring of the foundation. This is called "pre-treatment" and is followed by "post-treatment" which is done at the completion of the home. This treatment is generally effective for 5-10 years, if done correctly and often includes a warranty.

Treatment of homes older than 5-10 years is done through perimeter trenching, along with drilling and rodding under concrete areas, such as garages and basements, to gain access to areas under the foundation.

There are also less common treatment types, such as spot treatment of specifically identified areas of termite activity, bait station placement, or use of infrared or sound monitoring to identify and target termite activity instead of standard perimeter treatments.

It is recommended to request a termite inspection yearly and to treat appropriately at the first signs of termite activity.



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TERMITE SHIELD

PROTECTING YOUR HOME

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE

Subterranean termites are by far the most destructive termite species. The hard, saw-toothed jaws of termites work like shears and are able to bite off extremely small fragments of wood, one piece at a time. Over time, they can collapse a building entirely, meaning possible financial ruin for a homeowner. Generally, the most frequently damaged parts of a building include parts like door and window frames, wooden skirts, wooden floors, wall paneling, and wooden furnishings like cabinets and cupboards that are located close to, or touching a wall. In heavy infestations, subterranean termites can and will attack wooden roofing, as well as paper and cardboard stacks (books and boxes), and sometimes bite through wiring in the wall.



DRYWOOD TERMITE

Drywood termites thrive in hard, dry wood found inside a home, including structural timbers, furniture, picture frames, and banisters. They do not make colonies under the soil or require any above ground moisture source. They can extract necessary water from the wood they ingest.

DAMPWOOD TERMITE

Dampwood termites are found primarily in northern Arizona, and prefer decaying trees over structural woods. This remains a problem in populated forest regions where people and property may be harmed or damaged by trees susceptible to falling as a result of termite damage.



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TREATING FOR ANTS

INSPECTION

Correct identification is the most important step in achieving rapid, lasting control. Even though all ants are social, their behaviors, food preferences and colony structures can vary drastically. A thorough inspection is conducted prior to any treatment, and customers are always encouraged to report where they have seen activity to increase the success of the inspection.

IDENTIFY NEST LOCATIONS.

Different species are found nesting in different areas, but some key features to look out for are:

On the exterior - bark mulch, weed cloth, river rock, areas around drip irrigation lines and sprinklers, bases of trees or within trees, rotting or damaged wood, soil near citrus, crepe myrtle, hibiscus, oleander, and other plants with large aphid/whitefly/scale insect populations.

On the interior - voids near kitchen and bathroom sinks, under or inside dishwashers, washing machines, around bathtubs, potted plants or any other interior sources of moisture.

TREATMENT

Treatment consists of both spray products and bait placement, depending on where the issues are found. Bait type may consist of protein, sugar or both.

It is essential to keep a sanitary and well maintained home, clean of food products and with well kept plants for the success of ant elimination and future control.

You may continue to see foraging ants, or even an increase in ant activity around bait sites for a few days as the goal of bait is to attract ants and have them bring the bait back to the colony for complete colony elimination.

Spray products may be applied as a barrier deterrent, preventing future access to the home and is typically done 2-3 weeks after the initial bait application.

For the greatest success in ant control, routine maintenance service is recommended.



Common Arizona Ants

Fire Ants

Fire ants, or red imported fire ants (RIFAs), are an invasive species from South America that are now pervasive throughout the southern United States. They average about ¼ inch in length and can be identified by their reddish-brown coloration and visible stinger.

Fire ants live in complex underground colonies with hundreds of thousands of members and multiple egg-laying queens. Their presence can be seen from large dirt mounds at the entrances of their subterranean lairs, which can quickly overrun your yard. If a large population of fire ants develops on your property, it can be nearly impossible for your pets or children to play safely outside.



Pharaoh Ants

Pharaoh ants get their name from the mistaken belief that they were one of the plagues of Egypt during the time of Pharaohs. This species is thought to be native to Africa but is found throughout North America.

Pharaoh ants are attracted to sweets and meats and can carry bacteria from one area to another. But at only 1.5 mm long, the small size of the pharaoh ant makes it difficult to see.

Pharaoh ants are found in commercial food handling establishments such as hotels, grocery stores, and hospitals. Inside, they nest in warm, humid areas near food and water sources. Nests are usually located in inaccessible areas such as wall voids, behind baseboards, in furniture, and under floors. These ants often use electrical and telephone wires as a highway system to travel through walls and between floor boards.



Odorous House Ant

The Odorous House Ant does not bite or sting, and is perfectly named due to its rotten coconut smell when crushed. They are fond of building nests inside our homes, and are identified by their unique odorous characteristics. They are small enough to easily slip through tight spaces and enter buildings and homes. In general, the odorous house ants prefer warm areas that are low to the ground with plentiful food; just like our kitchens! Your best defense against the Odorous House Ant is to ensure you keep the pantry and kitchen areas clean of food scraps, keep the home sealed and keep a close eye on the exterior of your home for any developing infestations that may later find their way inside.



Crazy Ants

Crazy ants are named for their quick, erratic, zigzagging patterns of movement. They are one of the smallest types of ants and are common in many places outside of North America. Although some species can bite, they do not have venom or other irritants, and their jaws are so small that many do not even realize when they've been bitten. The main issue with crazy ants is home infestation. During the colder months, they tend to wander indoors and set up a colony near food or water.

Another common problem with crazy ants is their fondness for electronics. For unclear reasons, the ants are attracted to devices that create an electric current, such as laptops, circuit boxes, and even car stereos. They are known to invade outdoor electronics, too, such as the circuitry for water pumps, until their presence shorts the circuit or damages the equipment. Indoors or outdoors, they can cause costly damage.



COCKROACH TREATMENT

Cockroaches often pose a difficult management situation for several reasons. Some of these reasons are within the customer's control, such as sanitation and clutter management, while others are outside of the customer's control, such as living in apartment complexes or having neighbors that do not maintain their property.

Whatever the cause of infestation, management utilizes a multifaceted approach. The use of baits, insect growth regulators, traps, spray applications and entry point identification and reduction, must all be considered. Breaking the cockroach reproduction cycle requires close follow up and continued management and cooperation between the pest control technician and the customer.

INSPECTION

Location of all potential harborage areas is the key to the inspection, particularly in areas of high humidity, free water and dark areas with limited air movement. Sites such as under sinks, refrigerators, dishwashers and stoves, around toilets, near trash cans, and inside cabinets or storage areas. Ensure that these areas are accessible to allow the technician to inspect even hard to access areas if indicated, such as behind pictures, posters, or in smoke detectors.

PRE-TREATMENT

It is essential to remove competing food sources prior to bait placement and to ensure that bait areas are not treated with any other form of insecticide, which will reduce likelihood of feeding. Glue traps will be placed around suspected harborage sites to help determine and monitor infestation levels. Reducing water availability as well as decreasing clutter or hiding areas will increase treatment success.

TREATMENT

After determination of infestation level, bait is placed accordingly and at the proper dosing along with an Insect Growth Regulator to reduce further reproduction while bait takes effect. One to two weeks following the initial treatment, a follow up inspection and treatment is conducted to monitor sticky traps for life-cycle stages, reapply bait, or apply perimeter barrier spray.

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COMMON ARIZONA COCKROACHES



GERMAN COCKROACH

German cockroach (kitchen cockroach) is an indoor cockroach that generally presents the greatest challenge to exterminators, mainly due to their small size and extremely high rate of reproduction. German cockroaches are smaller than most other roach species and can be found all over the world. They have wings, like most roaches, but cannot fly. German cockroaches are light-brown in color, 1/2 - 5/8-inch-long and prefer to live in warm and humid places, such as near the kitchen sink or in the bathroom. A German roach infestation requires targeted action and consistent, professional treatment.



BROWN-BANDED COCKROACH

Brown Banded is one of the smallest cockroach species. They are light brown (males) or dark brown (females) with a golden-tan band across the wings and abdomen and measure about half an inch in length. These indoor cockroaches tend to avoid water sources and look for dry and warm places. They often congregate in the ceilings and attics or in and around household appliances that give out heat, such as TVs and refrigerators. Like other invasive cockroaches, Brown Banded will eat almost anything but prefer starchy foods that include envelope and wallpaper glue and book bindings.

AMERICAN COCKROACH

American cockroaches are one of the largest common cockroach species and measure about 1.5 - 3 inches long. They are reddish-brown in color and can be recognized by the yellow band behind their heads. American roaches have wings and can fly, they are a very agile species and can run very fast. These cockroaches typically live outdoors, in warm and humid places, such as flower beds, drains, sewers, or even on trees. They can enter homes in search of food or water. Once inside, American cockroaches will generally settle under appliances and in kitchen cabinets.



TREATMENT FOR COMMON ARIZONA PESTS

EXTERIOR SPRAY

Exterior barrier treatment with spray application products is the first line of defense against general pests and helps to keep pest populations low. With a focus to the perimeter of the yard, perimeter of the home and areas that serve as primary harborage sites such as irrigation boxes, shrubs, or debris piles, these products are applied liberally. Most spray products will withstand UV light and weather breakdown while maintaining a strength effective against these pests for between 60-90 days.

INTERIOR SPRAY

Interior spray applications can be focused in cracks and crevices, common hiding spots like closets and bathrooms or to the entire interior perimeter. This is typically based on customer preference and pest presence. Interior spray tends to remain effective longer than exterior spray due to limited UV light and no weather exposure, but does encounter foot traffic and cleaning products which may reduce potency over time. If a complete interior perimeter spray is applied and you continued to find pests alive inside, the next course of action would be to identify entry points, as these pests are likely being noticed before lethal doses of pesticide are accumulated.

STICKY TRAPS

Sticky traps are applied in almost all pest management scenarios but are never used as a management device. These are used for monitoring of population levels and high activity areas as well as to monitor population reduction after treatments are applied. These also serve a psychological effect for many customers, increasing confidence that pests like scorpions and spiders are not infesting the interior of homes when sticky traps remain empty.

DUST

Dust applications are typically applied at thresholds that are routinely opened, such as garage doors and front/back doors. However, this type of pesticide requires direct exposure to a very small space and is more indicated primarily for crack and crevice applications such as weep screeds and wall voids.

GRANULES

Granules are used throughout gravel, grass, around trees or shrubs or around debris piles and require water to activate. Granules can penetrate dirt and under gravel where smaller pests travel, leading to a greater effect than broadcast spray in some cases. These products also remain active for 60-90 days.

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COMMON ARIZONA PESTS

EARWIG

Their pincers might make earwigs appear to be dangerous, but even the curved pincers of males cause little to no harm to humans. Indoors, they are more of a nuisance and will eventually die out. Earwigs feed on the roots of flowers, vegetables and shrubs. Earwigs prefer a dark, moist areas such as beneath stones, boards, sidewalks and debris. In properties, they crawl under rugs, cushions, baseboards and dark, damp crevices, especially in basements. During the day, earwigs will hide in these areas and come out at night. They can easily enter properties while scavenging for food or searching for shelter. They feed on both plant and animal food.



CRICKETS

While crickets don't sting or inject venom, large cricket infestations can generate a massive amount of excrement, which may cause sanitation issues. Crickets can also attract predator species to your home or business, such as spiders and scorpions! A large infestation of crickets can cause damage to your property, as crickets will chew fabrics, paper, rubber, and food. Crickets are most active between June and August and can act as a great indicator of how well your home is treated as a large amount of cricket activity may indicated the need for further pest control treatment. Crickets can be found in shallow burrows, fields, yards, refuse heaps, pastures and wooded areas.



SILVERFISH

Silverfish are considered pests due to their consumption and destruction of property. A lover of starch and sugar, Silverfish will destroy book bindings, carpet, clothing, paper, and photos. They will even eat through wallpaper to get to the glue. Silverfish won't hurt you, but they can contaminate your food. Silverfish leave their poop behind in your food, so make sure to check for any insects. As small and harmless looking as they are, Silverfish can be tough to get rid of once they take up residence in your home. You may not spot them right away, but their feeding habits will leave behind traces of their existence with small holes in your wallpaper or in boxes you may have lying around. Silverfish are nocturnal and prefer humid, dark areas like the basement or under the bathroom sink. However, they can survive in most environments and can go for several weeks without food or water. Silverfish can go up to 300 days without food if water is available.



FLIES

Flies are one of the most commonly encountered pests around the globe. Nuisance pests in most situations, flies can also represent a serious health threat as they are capable of transmitting numerous communicable diseases. The best forms of treatment are sanitation inside and around your home. This includes cleaning of garbage cans and removals of accessible food and water sources. Treatment consists of traps, bait applications or spray/broadcast applications to areas where flies may land to rest.



TREATING FOR BED BUGS

Due to their rapid reproduction and spread, bed bugs can be one of the hardest-to-control – and most frustrating – pests for pest technicians. Gaining, and maintaining, control requires proper identification, a thorough inspection, and the most effective products

Bed bugs are most active at night but will adapt to the hosts sleeping schedules. They may travel up to 20 feet to feed and can feed on multiple hosts per night. Females lay 2-5 eggs per day, which hatch in 6-10 days. Each baby bed bug requires a blood meal to grow to its next stage, with 5 stages before becoming an adult.

Signs of bed bug infestations may include shed casts, fecal deposits, bed bug carcasses, egg deposits and of course, live bed bugs!

INSPECTION

Treatment begins with inspection of the complaint rooms. Thorough flashlight inspection in, around and under all furniture is conducted. Unusual areas like wall outlets, electronic equipment and smoke detectors should also be inspected. We recommend removal of all items from the room and closet floor and under the beds. Any infested items should be treated or discarded. Furniture should be moved off of walls and the room should be thoroughly vacuumed with insecticidal dust added to the vacuum bag before disposal.

PRE-TREATMENT

Remove clutter and launder all linens and clothing from the room on high heat. Bed bug treatment often requires multiple visits and continued customer cooperation and involvement is essential for success.

TREATMENT

Treatments will be applied high and low in the room. Carpet edges and corners, wall voids, light switches and outlet covers and general cracks and crevices will be treated with pesticide dust. Aerosol may be used to treat behind picture frames, in furniture voids, bed frames or cracks and crevices as well as to the mattress itself. Spray applications may be applied to the perimeter of the baseboards, mattress and box spring with focus to all harborage sites and travel pathways.

UNUSUAL ARIZONA PESTS

SOLIFUGAE

Also known as the Camel Spider or Sun Spider. These are not spiders or scorpions and despite urban legends, are not dangerous to humans. They are opportunistic hunters and feed on other insects.



SCOLOPENDRA HEROS

The Giant Desert Centipede is primarily a nocturnal hunter of other insects but is known to also attack vertebrates such as small rodents, reptiles and amphibians. They are venomous and a bite to humans can be extremely painful, but is not lethal.



THASUS NEOCALIFORNICUS

The Giant Mesquite Bug is an occasionally seen insect that feeds on mesquite trees and is most commonly found around Tucson. They are able to release a toxin when distressed that can be lethal to predator insects, but are harmless to humans.



TEGRODERA ALOGA

The Iron Cross Blister Beetle. Their unique coloring acts as the initial warning to predators. These beetles secrete a toxin that can be lethal when ingested and causes severe skin irritation and blistering when contacted. These pose a high risk to livestock as they populate alfalfa food sources and are occasionally accidentally ingested, potentially causing death in the livestock animal.



SCORPIONSHIELD

PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY

PESTICIDE-FREE
ONE-TIME
APPLICATION
PHYSICAL BARRIER



NOW
OFFERING

AVERZION



ABOUT THE PRODUCT

AVERZION creates a **barrier** that is too smooth and slick for scorpions to climb or attach. It is a **tile-like glaze** that dries clear and is glass-like. Dries to the touch in 2 hours and fully cured in 72 hours.

AVERZION **protects** and **shields** homes and structures. It will also keep scorpions in pesticide treated areas longer.



AVERZION SERVICE DETAILS



PESTICIDE-FREE



CLEAR FINISH



REDUCE ENTRY



Reach out to **Scorpion Shield** for assistance in your scorpion control efforts.

SCORPIONSHIELD.AZ.COM

480-578-9232

SCORPIONSHIELD.AZ@GMAIL.COM



SCORPIONSHIELD

PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY

HOW IT WORKS

HOME SHIELD is a physical barrier service designed to protect. This service limits a pest's ability to enter a structure. Scorpion Shield will give you a **free** quote based on the linear footage of your home.

Utilizing the groundbreaking **AVERZION** technology, a clear tile-like glaze is applied to the stem wall on the foundation of a home/structure.

Our team of technicians will arrive to your home and do an initial walk around, we will walk you through the process and show you where the application will be placed. We carefully push back rocks, or debris surrounding the area in order to neatly apply the product. Depending on the size of your home, the **HOME SHIELD** service takes about 2-3.5 hours.



After the application process has been completed, our technician will do another walk around the perimeter showing you what was completed. If you have any questions or concerns feel free to **contact us** at any time before or after your appointment. Scorpion Shield uses effective treatment methods, and safe products like **AVERZION**.

AVERZION SERVICE DETAILS



ONE-TIME
APPLICATION



WARRANTY
AVAILABLE



PESTICIDE-FREE



CLEAR FINISH



REDUCE ENTRY



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