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## **87pest Exterior Lawn Spray Prep**

**Exterior Pest Harborage Areas:** Some of the best exterior pest control for your property is simply eliminating the common pest harborage areas. Evict the bugs from their homes. Keeping your grass trimmed, weeds removed, leaves raked up, trash contained or removed, and trees properly trimmed will greatly reduce pests on your property. Mosquitoes are attracted to any object that contains stagnated water (like old tires). Ants will thrive in and around the leaves that collect around your home's foundation. Flea larva, eggs, and cocoons undergo their life cycles in the deep part of the grass. The adult fleas live in the shady grass areas awaiting your pets quest to escape the heat. Grub worms, the larval stage of various insects, thrive on the roots of your untreated grass. The moles are then attracted to the grubs which are delicious food source to the mole. Ticks may drop straight on to your pet, or you, from the overhanging tree branches. Keeping your yard clean, neat, and clutter free is one of the best preventative measures for exterior pests.

**Facts about Lawn Pests:** Fleas and ticks easily travel on squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, along with cats and dogs. Keeping your fences mended and trees trimmed will greatly decrease their ability to come onto your property. Both fleas and ticks require blood fed meals to survive. A warm blooded host is required; humans, dogs, and cats meet the need perfectly. Fleas are an insect with a four-stage life cycle. The adult flea sucks blood from the host, then lays their eggs in the nappy area of the lawn (or carpet). The eggs can hatch rather quickly, and the flea larva emerge. The larva consume adult flea feces and other flea cycle trash. They enter the cocoon stage shortly thereafter, where than can remain from a few weeks to many months. Both the larva and the eggs can survive a harsh winter, and await the spring weather to pick up where the previous cycle was interrupted. In the same way, fleas easily remain in vacant house for months until a new family moves in.

**Successful elimination of fleas, ticks, ants, grubs, moles, and other lawn pests depends fully on cooperation between the customer and exterminator. Lawns should be treated regularly IN ADDITION to thorough lawn maintenance on a regular basis to control any outbreaks of these outdoor insects and pests.**

### **Recommended Procedures for Pest Customers**

- **To prepare for your service, start by eliminating as much outdoor clutter as possible. Remove old tires, firewood, and stacks of clutter from the perimeter of your home, out-buildings, sheds, fences, and other lawn areas.**
- **Repair broken fences, gates and property entry areas that might allow easy access for host animals.**
- **Trim over-hanging tree limbs, along with any tall grass and heavily weeded areas of the yard.**
- **Clear the leaves and excess mulch from the flower beds and the perimeter of the home. Thin and prune ornamental plants, vines, and ivy. An unfortunate part of pest control is that beautiful, bountiful plants and ivy will dramatically increase the pests around, and inside your home. Be sure to prune your bedded plants back from touching the walls of the building.**
- **Rake up all the leaves. Mow the lawn. Bag all the excess and dispose according to your city's ordinances.**
- **These preparations should get your yard ready for pest control measures. Working together, we can really reduce invasions of pests, ants, fleas, ticks, and other bugs.**

**\*\*Non-Compliance with these procedures may render the application ineffective\*\***