

NAME OF SERVICE: Springtail Treatment Protocol

ATTRIBUTES: Check for attributes on the services for more treatment specifications.

TO INCLUDE: Springtail treatment is a combination of both the homeowner and the specialist efforts to reduce this pest population. The key to managing springtails is to reduce moisture and excess organic matter in gardens, potted plants, and around building foundations. Also, screening and caulking cracks will prevent entryways for springtails into buildings. Pesticides should not be necessary and won't provide long-term control by themselves. Populations of springtails are usually largest in the spring and early summer, but they can be found year-round in moist environments. Springtails have the appearance of jumping so are often confused with fleas. However, springtails do not bite humans or companion pets. They tend to be mainly a nuisance pest since their populations can be very large.

COVERED PEST: Springtails Only

TREATMENT INCLUDES: The key to managing springtails is to reduce moisture and excess organic matter in gardens, potted plants, and around building foundations. Also screen or caulk cracks that provide entryways for springtails into buildings. Pesticides alone should not be applied since they will not provide long-term control.

Interior: Inspect and locate any moist areas that might be conducive to springtails such as plumbing areas (check for leaks), areas of condensation, and over-watered potted plants. Check the entry thresholds and verify they are sealed.

To provide some immediate relief from large populations of springtails, using insecticides will knock down the population for a short period of time.

- Use the B&G to treat areas of activity especially by the threshold of doors, around windows, and around the complete inside perimeter of the building. Treating also underneath rugs and around potted plants is needed for a knockdown in overall population.
- Apply dust to cracks and crevices such as in the bathroom, kitchen, around windows, and attic spaces if moisture is present around the A/C.

Exterior: Inspect and locate any moist areas that might be conducive to springtails such as the soil in mulched flower beds, ground cover next to the foundation and overwatered lawns. To provide some immediate relief from the springtails, the use of insecticides will knock down the population for a short period of time.

- Power spray around the perimeter of the foundation in areas that have a high moisture content such as mulched flower beds & ground cover.
- Dust the weep holes.
- Dust cracks & crevice areas of the exterior where springtails could gain entry such as missing caulk around windows and door frames, cracks or missing mortar in the walls.
- Dust crawl spaces in areas where plumbing might be leaking or is high in humidity.

SPECIAL NOTES/ATTRIBUTES:

Pesticides should not be necessary and won't provide long-term control by themselves. Although it may be tempting to spray a springtail problem with an insecticide, the products available are generally not very effective against them. Moisture control is the most effective strategy. However, there will be customers that demand treatment to provide a temporary relief. When treating those homes always follow the direction provided on the pesticide label.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS: Temporarily Will Reduce the Current Springtail Population

	<u>ABC</u>	<u>CHEMFREE</u>
Interior:	Onslaught D-Fense Dust	Onslaught (with customer permission) D-Fense Dust (with customer permission)
Exterior:	Onslaught D-fense dust	Onslaught (with customers permission) D-fense dust (with customer permission)