

Controlling Bed Bugs Using Integrated Pest Management

* indicates things resident can do * indicates things exterminator can do

1. Environmental Modification

- Install encasements on mattress and box spring.*
- Store small toys, clothing, clutter, etc. in snap-lid bins*
- Remove clutter where bed bugs can hide.*
- Keep clothing off of the floor.*
- Isolate infested items in sealed plastic bags or containers.*
- If you live in an apartment, and you see a bed bug, contact your landlord immediately.*
- Vacuuming reduces bed bug populations. Clean and vacuum bed bug prone areas daily.*
- Make the bed an island: Keep bed away from wall and do not let bedding touch the floor.*

2. Non-Chemical Controls

- Launder bed sheets and clothing regularly.*
- Dry for 30 minutes on highest heat setting.*
- Put suspected small items in a freezer for 4 days.*
- Apply hot steam to infested furniture, baseboards, etc.*

3. Monitoring

- Visually inspect bed and sofa.* *
- Install bed bug interceptors under bed and furniture legs.*
- Place verify active monitors behind headboards of beds.*

4. Insecticide Treatments

- Use non-repellant materials in all likely areas of infestation.*
- Chemicals used are a combination of liquids, aerosols, and dusts.*
- Growth regulators to sterilize immatures.*

5. Follow up Monitoring and Maintenance

- Continue to launder bed sheets at least weekly until bed bugs are eliminated.*
- Make sure you have enough interceptors for legs of every bed, couch and plush chair.*
- Conduct visual inspection and check the interceptors placed under the furniture.* *
- Continue regular vacuuming, clothing off floor, and keeping clutter to a minimum.*

Signs of Bed Bugs

- Infestations will leave small, yellowish shed skins and black and rusty spots on bed linens which are droppings and blood stains from crushed bugs.
- You may have red, itchy welts or rashes from bites; however, bite marks alone are **not** a reliable indication of a bed bug infestation, as bites could be from any number of other sources.

In most cases, pesticides alone will not eliminate bed bugs. **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**, needs to be implemented for effective bed bug control. IPM is an environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on knowledge of the pest and a combination of common sense practices, such as inspection, monitoring, reducing clutter, sealing cracks, the use of barriers, non-chemical methods and the judicious and careful use of pesticides, if needed.



Both steam and chemicals may be needed for control.



Bed Bug Encasements
Keep the bed bugs in your old bed set away from you or Keep bed bugs from infesting the new bed set and Ensure any new bed bug activity is easily spotted.



Active and passive monitors
Determine if any activity is still present. Help to locate source of new activity.

For More Information Call Tony

A-1 Pest Control (417) 883-4611



Control requires a team effort of the pest control operator & the resident

Bed Bug Hiding Places

Most common places: • Blankets, bed sheets and pillows. • Mattresses: along seams and piping, under handles and labels. • In bed frames and head boards. • Box springs: under the thin dust cloth, on bottom hidden in nail holes, cracks, by staples, and nails. • Seams and folds of chairs and sofas.

Less common places: • Under and along edges of wall-to-wall carpeting and padding. • Cracks, crevices or nail holes in walls, and under wood moldings. • Under loose wallpaper and seams. • In and behind picture frames and mirrors. • In clothing and clutter stored under beds, in closets and elsewhere. • Inside switch plates, electrical outlets, and clutter around sleeping areas. • On and in luggage, backpacks and bags.