



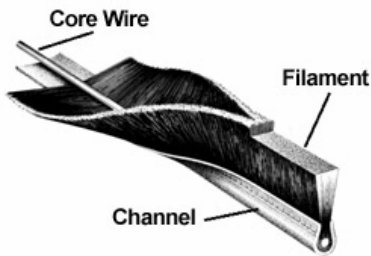
**Borite introduces installation of weather stripping for entry doors and garage doors.**

Many clients have asked us about sealing up gaps around their doors in the past.

Until now we had not found the quality of weather stripping to meet our standards.

We're all familiar with the common uses for brush: cleaning and sealing gaps to prevent air infiltration around doors and windows. But, the wide variety of materials and construction variations provide brush with unique properties that make it ideal in applications where other materials wear out quickly or just don't perform as well. Some of the unique benefits brush can provide, include:

- Seals effectively around moving parts
- Provides an effective seal with virtually no friction
- Seals out light, sound, vapors, sprays, dust and other contaminants
- Prevents air infiltration by as much as 98.5%
- **Keeps out unwanted pests including insects and rodents**



# NEW SERVICES

## ROSE CARE

In 2005 we started providing rose care to clients. Services include deep root feeding for protection of insects. By deep root feeding with a systemic insecticide you gain year long pest protection with one application.

Also offered is a systemic and topical fertilizer application for any flowering plant or shrub. The fertilizer helps increase photosynthesis providing darker greener leaves and brighter blooms.

Other services are control and prevention of:

- Aphids
- White Flies
- Fungus
- Powdery mildew
- Scale
- Sooty mold
- Rust



If your tired of pathetic, sickly looking plants...

Call today.....

**See what we can do for your plants!**



## LAWN CARE

- **Broad leaf weed control**
- **Fertilization**
- **Fungus treatment**
- **Turf disease treatment**
- **Insect control**
- **Gopher Control**

**For greener, healthier lawns give us a call.**

**Tip: One of the most common causes of unhealthy lawns is over watering.**



**Dead patches in a lawn isn't normal, it's a disease.**

**If your lawn looks like this? We can help!**

mounding may not be seen. They also can be active at all hours of the day. Gophers usually live alone within their burrow system, except for females with young or when breeding, and may occur in densities of up to 16 to 20 per acre.

Gophers reach sexual maturity at about 1 year of age and can live up to 3 years. Females produce one to three litters per year. In non-irrigated areas, breeding usually occurs in late winter and early spring, resulting in one litter per year, whereas in irrigated sites, up to three litters per year may be produced. Litters usually average five to six young.

Pocket gophers are herbivorous, feeding on a wide variety of vegetation, but generally preferring herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees. Gophers use their sense of smell to locate food. Most commonly they feed on roots and fleshy portions of plants they encounter while digging. However, sometimes they feed aboveground, venturing only a body length or so from their tunnel opening. Burrow openings used in this manner are called feed holes. They are identified by the absence of a dirt mound and a circular band of clipped vegetation around the hole. Gophers will also pull entire plants into their tunnel from below.

**DAMAGE**

Pocket gophers often invade yards and gardens, and feed on many garden crops, ornamental plants, vines, shrubs, and trees.

A single gopher moving down a garden row can inflict considerable damage in a very short time. Gophers also gnaw and damage plastic water lines and lawn sprinkler systems. Their tunnels can divert and carry off irrigation water and lead to soil erosion. Mounds on lawns interfere with mowing equipment and ruin the aesthetics of well-kept turf grass.

**CONTROL**

There are many control choices, most of which **DO NOT** work. These include:

- Smoke bombs
- Gasoline
- Fire crackers
- Pin-wheels
- Garden-hose
- Auto exhaust
- Trapping
- Chewing-gum

Two treatment methods that **DO WORK.**

- Fumitoxin  
Aluminum Phosphide
- Gopher Getter Type 1  
Strychnine

Not for Do It Yourselfer's.....

These are restricted use chemicals and can only be purchased or used by a licensed, insured, qualified professional.

**We are experts in gopher control.**



**PANTRY PESTS**

Insects that infest your food

Flour beetle



Sawtoothed grain beetle



Indian meal moth



When insects that infest food are first detected, try to identify all sources of infestation.

*(Continued on page 4)*

## PANTRY PESTS

### Flour Beetles

Flour most commonly is infested by either of two closely related beetles, the confused flour beetle and the red flour beetle. Small pieces of cracked grains also may be sources of flour beetle infestation. The adult flour beetles are reddish-brown and less than 1/8 inch long.

Immature stages are pale-colored and wormlike. Development of the immature stage typically takes one to two months and adults lay eggs over a period of five to eight months. Both adult and immature stages feed on flour.

### Sawtoothed Grain Beetle

The sawtoothed grain beetle is the most common beetle found infesting household food. It can develop in flour, but most infestations occur in processed grain products such as breakfast cereals, oatmeal, corn meal and pasta. Dried fruit and chocolate also may be infested.

The adult beetle is about 1/10 inch long, similar in size to the flour beetles. It is elongate in body shape, flattened, and distinctively marked with a series of saw-like projections along the sides of the thorax. However, because of its small size, some magnification may be needed to detect these characteristics. Sawtoothed grain beetles have wings, but have never been observed to fly.

Eggs are laid in crevices in the food supply. The larvae are yellowish-white with a dark head and worm-like shape. Larvae feed on the same foods as adults. Under optimal conditions, they can complete a generation in less than two months. Adult beetles may live for a year or more.

### Indian Meal Moth

The Indian meal moth is a common insect found infesting food products in homes. Almost any coarse grains (oatmeal, grits, etc.), nuts, seeds, dried pet foods, candy bars, spices, cocoa, dried fruits or vegetables (e.g., chilies) are suitable materials for Indian meal moth development. However, flour is rarely infested.

The adult stage of the Indian meal moth is about 1/2 inch long and generally gray with bronze wing tips. The moth is the most common small moth found flying in homes. Feeding damage is done by the larvae ("worms"), which are usually pale yellow to pink with a dark head. When feeding, the larvae produce webbing that is mixed with food particles and droppings.

Adult moths lay eggs near suitable food, such as along cracks or folds of packages. The newly hatched larvae are small and can penetrate loosely closed packaging. When they reach a suitable food, they begin to feed. Development can be rapid un-

Pupation occurs and the adult moths emerge. Adult female moths can lay 200 to 400 eggs during their lifetime of several weeks. Complete development of the Indian meal moth varies due to temperature and food but typically requires at least one month.

### Control

All food packages should be examined for insects. Pay close attention to items in the back of the cabinet. Open cardboard boxes, look inside, the outside doesn't always show evidence infestation.

Check all packaged items even if you recently purchased them.

Throw away infested food and dispose of the bag. Freeze suspected food at zero degrees for 72 hours or longer.

Check dry dog food; pancake mix; protein mix; oatmeal; cornmeal; macaroni. noodles; cake mix; chocolate mix; dry potato mix; nuts; rice; matzo-ball mix and similar items as these.

Call Borite Termite & Pest Treatments for professional control of your pantry pests.

