



- **FIRE ANTS (*Solenopsis spp.*)**
- Broadcast bait treatments
- Mound treatments
- Refer to 2010 Fire Ant Management Guide
- Stings can cause serious health problems for infants, elderly, and those allergic to sting.


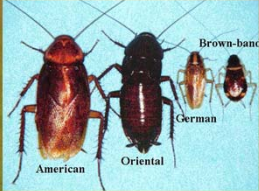
- Removal of nest by pest control professional (bees)
- Pesticide, sprays and/or dust (carbaryl, malathion, resmethrin)
- Apply chemicals at night when insects are less active and in nest
- Dispose of dead insects and nests (Toxic to other animals and humans)



- These are not a threat to humans
- Rarely sting and are very docile
- Best means of control is fertilize and lime your yard according to a soil test
- Carbaryl will kill eggs and juveniles in the holes
- Wasp and Hornet killer will kill adults



- Keep food areas clean
- Store food in air tight containers
- Keep trash bins/cans cleaned out
- Baits
- Aerosols
- Dusts



- Baits
- Aerosols
- Dusts
- Leave lights outside off at night



- Call professionals for help

- Knock down any webs
- Destroy visible egg sacs
- Clean up around brush/wood piles

- Look for signs (mud tubes, dust, damaged wood)
- Termiticides (baits, liquids)
- Termite control is best left to professionals








When left alone snakes are relatively harmless to humans. Although encounters with snakes in and around the home can be frightening, in nature it is best to leave snakes alone. They are beneficial animals that help to keep insect and rodent numbers in check. If a venomous snake is encountered near the home, call an animal control officer to help remove the snake from the property.

Non venomous snakes are completely harmless to humans and provide a great service by controlling true pest species such as mice, rats, and insects. Non venomous snakes also feed on frogs, birds, and small mammals. Several species of snakes are either threatened/ endangered or near that status.



- Chemical deterrents (Human hair, deer away)
- Fences
- Scare devices (noise, lights)
- Alter vegetation, location

- Remove food supply
- Remove water supply
- Modify habitat and reduce access
- Trap or use lethal control responsibly.
- Possible bailout
- Raccoons are vectors of disease (Rabies)

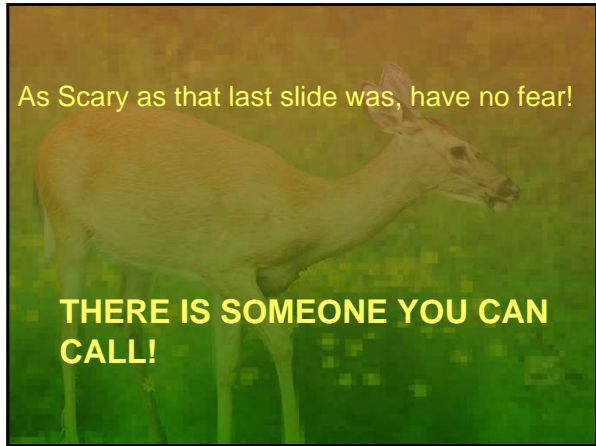


- Super Squirrel
- Rambo Squirrel
- Jedi Squirrel
- Arnold Squirrelzenegar



As Scary as that last slide was, have no fear!

THERE IS SOMEONE YOU CAN CALL!





There is Hope!





- Trim limbs away from houses
- Close and seal any openings
- Rodenticides
- Provide alternative nests (boxes)



- Cover chimneys
- Close and seal any openings
- Careful with poisons, two species of bats are endangered species in many counties of Alabama.
- Bats can transmit rabies
- Bats are actually beneficial, they consumer large number of insects



- Feed on grubs, fruit, reptiles
- Nocturnal
- Hate bright light
- Ammonia
- Use flour to find entrance into crawl space and then seal openings
- Control food supply



- Feed on insects and earthworms
- Trapping is the best method of control
- Control food source





- Mice chew through electrical wiring
- Have many litters each year
- Transmit disease
- Toxic baits
- Traps
- Glue strips



- Sound sanitation
- Rodenticides
- Traps
- Baits
- Cat/Dog



- Protected by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- DO NOT KILL
- Control food source
- Deterrents (noise, visual, sticky repellants)



- Live animal traps
- Control food source
- Fencing
- Noxious odors

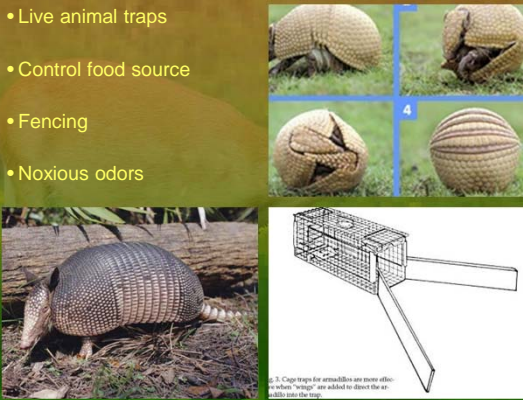


Fig. 3. Cage traps for armadillos are more effective when "wings" are added to direct the animals into the traps.

- Trapping
- Exclusion
- Repellants
- Fencing



- Anticoagulant rodenticides
- Traps
- Eliminate weeds and dense groundcovers
- Fencing

