

TJB Tick Control Program

Ticks are active in temperatures above 40 degrees. Ticks do not jump, fly, or descend from trees. They just hang around waiting for a host to pass by. Tick bites don't hurt. That is why it is very important to do frequent tick checks during and after being outdoors. A daily tick check is still the best protection against Lyme Disease and tick-borne illnesses. The sooner you find and remove a tick, the less likely you will become infected. Some other diseases, in addition to Lyme disease, associated with ticks are Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis, and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.



Lyme disease is transmitted by the bite of an infected tick. Lyme disease is caused by the spirochete bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* and transmitted by the bite of the black-legged or deer tick, *Ixodes scapularis*. Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne disease in the United States. Most cases occur in the late spring and early summer when the nymph stage of the tick is most active. The highest incidence of Lyme disease in Connecticut appears in young children, as their play activities often place them at risk. Certain occupational and recreational activities increase the risk in adults as well.

Lyme disease commonly begins in humans with the appearance of a red rash, called Erythema Migrans (EM), within 3-21 days of a tick bite. The painless rash gradually expands, often reaching five centimeters or more in diameter, which then disappears without treatment. The presence of an EM rash larger than the size of a quarter usually confirms a diagnosis of Lyme disease. This expansion is commonly accompanied by flu-like symptoms, including fatigue, muscle and joint pain, fever, headache, chills and stiff neck. The fever is usually low grade. A year or more after the tick bite, symptoms of persisting infection may include numbness or tingling in the extremities, disturbances in memory, mood or sleep and chronic arthritis, typically in the large joints (especially the knees).

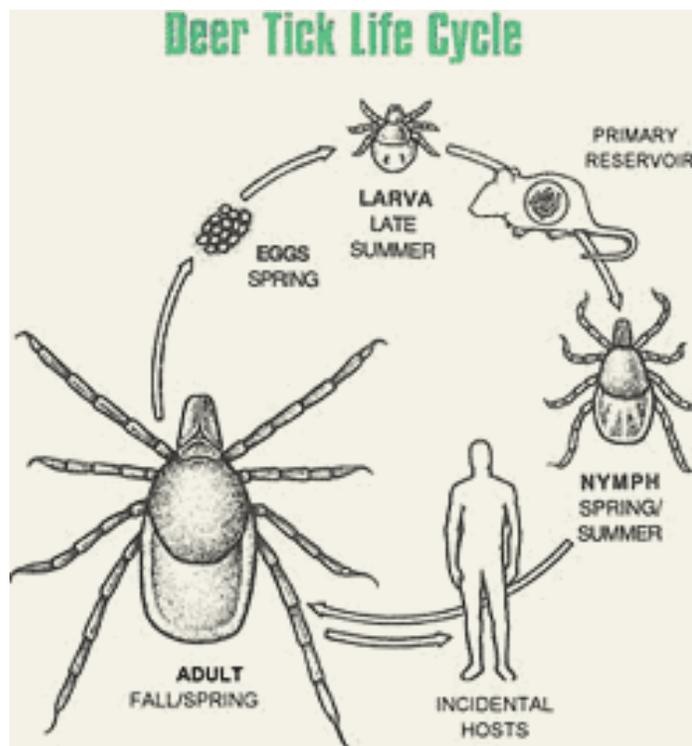
The 2 most common ticks in the Northeast are the Deer Tick (Black-legged Tick) and the Wood Tick. They are usually found from ground level to three feet above the ground. A tick (much like a mosquito) uses carbon dioxide, scent, body heat, and other stimuli to find a host.

Pets can carry ticks into your house and expose everyone to a tick bite. Ticks can live in your house for up to 3 days before desiccating (drying up) due to a lack of moisture and

humidity. Sleeping with your pets puts you at risk because a tick can easily migrate to you in the middle of the night and go undetected.

Ticks go through four life stages: egg, larva, nymph and adult. They evolve from one life stage to another by molting. Each of these last three stages requires a blood meal from a host. If the tick feeds on an infected host animal, the tick becomes infected. Ticks that transmit Lyme Disease can retain the infection throughout their life and are able to transmit the infection to subsequent hosts. This ability to pass the infection onto other hosts makes the tick "infective". These ticks can be anywhere, in the woods, by the seashore and **even in your own backyard**. While ticks can bite year round, peak tick season in the Northeast is April through September.

Currently, the use of a low-dosage Pyrethroid insecticide is the most effective means of reducing ticks in residential and recreational areas. **TJB-INC** can significantly reduce the tick population and lower the risk for exposure to Lyme disease. Most critical is the timing of the applications. Treating the nymph ticks when they reach their activity peak in the spring and summer keeps the numbers down throughout these high-risk periods. **TJB-INC** does two applications during this time period. Our third application helps to gain control of the adult tick throughout the fall, winter and into early spring months.



TJB-INC TICK CONTROL PROGRAM

Timing of Spraying	Cycle of Tick Controlled
1) Spring: (May - June)	<i>Nymph (has the most impact on Public Health)</i>
2) Summer: (July - August)	<i>Nymph & Young Adult populations</i>
3) Fall: (September - October)	<i>Adults (gains control throughout the cool months)</i>

TJB-INC will spray the following areas around your property during the applications:

- The first 10' border of grass that meets the woods
- Wooded areas (we will spray a 10' deep & 4' high protective band)
- Tips of tall grass and weeds
- Low Brush (ticks are usually found up to 36")
- Ornamental ground cover that is in shaded areas (i.e.: Pachysandra)
- Landscape beds that are shaded
- Stone walls & Leaf litter
- Bush & Wood piles
- Under porches and sheds

Ticks are extremely small and require a very little amount of spray for quick control. TJB-INC use an odorless low-dose insecticide (TEMPO 2E @1.1 oz per 100 gallons of water). You will be able to use the treated areas in approximately 1 hour or when it dries. It is safe for humans & animals. It is toxic to fish, so care will be taken if you have a fish pond or stream on your property or your neighbor's property.

TJB-INC sprays under CT DEP Supervisory License #S-1710, B-652, and CT HIC 507853

Spray timing will depend upon local weather conditions and seasonal forecasts.

For more information on ticks & their diseases, prevention, & controls, go to: www.caes.state.ct.us/FactSheetFiles/IndexHeadingFiles/FStick.htm