While You Hunt Bed Bugs They Hunt You
By Austin Frishman  Page 4

The Puzzling Odorous House Ant
By Karen M. Vail  Page 8

Bed Bugs, Heat & Hotel Rooms
By Michael F. Potter  Page 14
The Nevada Pest Control Association has grown by over 200 percent in the last two years and our annual Expo continues to receive excellent reviews. Our newsletter contains valuable information that is beneficial to all of our members and I believe we have the best association in the country.

All of our progress has been accomplished by volunteers. Our association does not have paid board members or administration staff. The NPCA is comprised of volunteers that have the desire to make a difference. These individuals and companies know that their input is important and they want to give back to the industry that has given them so much.

A few years ago I was asked to run for president and after some consideration decided to dive in and take the plunge. I thought it would be a good experience and that I might help someone along the way. Two years later I have been able to help countless people and it has been a remarkable experience.

I have spoken with PMP’s from inside our state and across the country about topics ranging from chemical usage and treatment techniques to routing ideas and hiring good people. The opportunities have been endless and the friendships I have developed are priceless.

My term as president will end in about eighteen months. I would love to stay on as president but the by-laws forbid me from running another term. One of my goals before I term out is to insure that our association remains strong. Our Vice-President Steve Vach and our Secretary-Treasurer George Botta, are talented leaders and play a tremendous part in the success of our association, but we need your support.

One of the vital components in any organization is the influx of fresh ideas. I am asking our industry to come forward and participate in the progress of our association. We will be meeting at The Orleans Hotel & Casino on Sept. 29, 2010 to discuss the future of the Nevada Pest Control Association and I encourage you to bring your best ideas and suggestions to the table.

This is an opportunity to see firsthand the process that goes into the growth and maintenance of our impressive organization. It is also your first step in giving back to an industry that has given all of us so much.

I look forward to seeing you on the 29th!
WHILE YOU HUNT BED BUGS, THEY HUNT YOU

When you are working hard, you give off carbon dioxide and excess body heat. These are two factors bed bugs need to hone in on you. With cockroaches, when you turn on the lights they run. With bed bugs, they come to greet you. When you flip a mattress over, you may be looking at several hundreds to thousands of live bed bugs. They start to walk, many up your arm. These you can see and quickly brush off. These are not the ones that sneak a ride home with you. It is when your back is turned and you are in a tight location treating, that they crawl up your pant legs onto your shoulder or onto your shoes.

How do bed bugs show up in your office? You would think that it is from office employees or service staff bringing them into the building. Some may enter that way, but what about walk-in customers who come to show you some specimens and counsel what to do? The ones in the tissue or plastic vial are not the problem. It is the live bed bugs on their sneakers, jewelry, hat, etc. Really, you have to clearly look at the person talking to you and if you see bed bugs, escort them politely outdoors to continue your discussion in a more neutral site.

Here are several steps as precautionary measures:
1. Don’t enter a suspect area without first suiting up in a full tyvek suit. They can drop from the door frame as you enter.
2. If the area proves heavily infested, put the suit into a sealed plastic bag as soon as you leave the premises and put on a new tyvek suit for the next appointment.
3. Leave your jacket outside.
4. Place all non-chemical items into a sealed plastic bag. Some firms are placing all non-chemicals into a Pack-Tite Unit.
5. Turn your pockets inside out.
6. Provide and use hot cycle dryers for all the service clothes.
7. Treating your own clothes or laundry with a permethrin based product or other repellent does little to keep the bed bugs from climbing onto you.

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With the increase in the frequency and severity of bed bugs, you have to ask yourself what precautionary measures can you take to avoid bringing them back to your vehicles, office and house.

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Most of the work I have done has been with owner/managers who needed help. They want to grow and increase profits but don’t know how. They want to become more organized but don’t know how. Most of these people have either come from the service end of the business and/or have worked for their parents. They want to become bigger and more efficient, but are not sure how to do it.

What I like most about my work is that these people are not afraid to ask for help. They’re not ashamed or too macho to ask for help and to say – “I have gone as far as I can take this company – I need help to move forward.” That takes some guts.

I have actually worked with several million dollar plus companies who had no P&L’s. They had no job descriptions, no training manuals. They got to where they are through hard work and guts. But then they hit that glass wall and are not sure what to do. Those are the easy ones to work with.

Then there are the ones who come to me saying that their husband or wife or son or daughter said that “I should call you.” These are people that have to look deep into their hearts and finally bury that ego and say “HELP.”

You don’t have to call me. There are many other consultants out there who are less qualified to help you. Just kidding?

However, you do have to get help. I see many companies going downhill as they wait for “things to turn around.” “I’ve been through this before.” “I can always get back on the route if I have to.” These are all wonderful words, but you need to bury your ego and get help.

In this economy, if you don’t get the help – you’re going down. I hate to see that happen. This is the time where you have to look at many options. Be it streaming, different types of services, hiring differently, adding services, cross-training, selling in new areas or other options – you have to find out what choices are out there and make some changes.

In a good economy even some of the poorly run companies can do well. In a tough economy the smarter companies will shift gears and survive.

It is part of your leadership function to get help. Even generals have advisors. Sometimes it’s helpful to get an outside unbiased opinion from someone who has been there and done that successfully. That is simply good business. If you need it – get some help.

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New Prescription Treatment® brand Alpine® Insecticides deliver more of what you want and less of what you don’t.

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For more information, contact Margie Koehler, Senior Sales Specialist at 951-277-8554 or call 1-877-Termidor.
We like the puzzle pieces of the odorous house ant’s biology, behavior and identification are slowly fitting together, the final picture remains elusive. The odorous house ant has been documented as an important house-inesting pest for almost a century now, yet there is still much to learn about this ant. In the past few years, research has increased our understanding of this pest, but as is often the case, more questions have been raised. This article is part one of two. In this article I’ll summarize a few of the more recent research results on the odorous house ant’s biology. My article in the next issue will address management updates.

WHAT IS AN ODOROUS HOUSE ANT? Until February of 2010, this was an easy question to answer. Odorous house ants are described as small ants, ~1/8-inch long, dark brown to black, with a one-segmented waist lacking a node (bump) and a slit-like opening one segment from the tip on the underside of the gaster (abdomen). An odor, which is often described as coconut-like, is detected when this ant is crushed.

Results from Sean Menke’s work (Menke et al. 2010) may change what we consider to be an odorous house ant. Menke had samples of 49 “odorous house ant” nests from 47 U.S. locations sent to him. He compared one gnet’s (the cytochrome oxidase I gene) sequence between and among the same species from four U.S. regions. The results clearly indicated four different geographic clades. Some folks have taken the liberty to say ‘mane’s work indicates there are actually 4 cryptic species that have been called the odorous house ant, but others disagree. To base a species identification on one gene without any morphological data to support it seems premature. Whatever the final picture remains elusive. The odorous house ant has

NEST SITES. WHAT ENVIROMENTAL FACTORS DOES A HOUSE PROVIDE THAT ALLOWS OHA TO BUILD UP IN SUCH LARGE NUMBERS? Odorous house ants are shallow, opportunistic nesters and are often found under objects such as rocks, landscape timbers, ornamental objects, stacked siding, potted plants, mulch, leaf litter, vines, and many more objects. Toennisson (2008) sampled ant communities in suburban yards of the Knoxville, TN vicinity to understand the habitat factors that might influence odorous house ant abundance. She found odorous house ant presence correlated with leaf litter and landscape timbers, logs or boards. Rocks and mulch were not correlated with OHA abundance. Toennisson speculates that OHA colonies may nest under logs and landscape timbers rather than rocks or mulch during dryer summers. The moisture-absorbing properties of wood may provide a larger moisture reservoir than the non-porous surfaces of typical rocks and hold moisture longer than mulch, which tends to dry out sooner than the underside of solid wood.

In Toennisson’s field study, odorous house ant abundance was correlated with proximity to the structure and other ant species were more likely to be found away from the structure. Buzickowski and Bennett (2008) also noted the importance of a structure to increased abundance of OHA. Determining mechanisms, such as moisture, nest sites, food (human- and nature-provided), temperature buffering, etc., by which structures increase OHA populations may lead to novel cultural control methods for OHA (Toennisson 2009).

NEST SITE SELECTION AND MOVEMENT. Odorous house colonies move frequently and Buzickowski and Bennett (2008) speculate this occurs more frequently in wooded areas than in urban ones. They also determined that odorous house ants undergoes seasonal polydomy, an annual fusion fission cycle in which nests coalesce into a few winter nests that are reused every year, followed by increased nest number in spring with the greatest nest density occurring in summer. When OHA were given choices of nests with different factors such as shade, moisture, and proximity of food in the laboratory (Toennisson 2009), odorous house ant colonies first moved to shaded nest under low moisture regardless of moisture content, but later moved brood and workers to moist nests over a several week period. Colonies moved workers and brood to nest sites that were near food regardless of whether the food was 1 m or 6 m away. In the 7 week study, queens had moved to nests near when the nest was 1 m away, but not 6 m. Toennisson indicates that increases in moisture or food near houses may account for the dramatic increase in OHA abundance near structures. Noting nest preferences for shade, moisture and food in homes may aid the pest management professional in locating potential nest sites.

When Argentine ants and odorous house ants were given the opportunity to choose nest sites after a slow-flooding event, both species chose a higher nest and almost always the same nest site (Sholes and Suarez 2009). When the flooding rate increased, OHA choose the highest nest site less often and split their nest into two nest sites more often, whereas Argentine ants seemed to maintain an accurate nest site selection. Both nest site selection research projects show the OHA as being hasty when choosing a nest site or trading speed for accuracy.

Continued on page 16

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DuPont™ Arilon® insecticide is the progressive way to control a diverse range of insect pests in both interior and exterior application situations. Arilon® is the latest non-repellent chemistry, with a mode of action like no other. Studies show that Arilon® provides excellent control of ants, cockroaches and other key insect pest species on a variety of interior and exterior surfaces—and the active ingredient converts to its MetaActive™ form using internal insect enzymes, making Arilon® an environmentally favorable product too. Because of its label versatility and favorable toxicological and environmental profile, Arilon® can be used in a variety of use sites—in and around both household and commercial/industrial locations for more versatile application with fewer treatment limitations.

How Arilon® Works

Target Organisms
Through chemical optimization methods, DuPont scientists engineered the active ingredient in Arilon® to be bioactivated and utilize the insect pest’s own enzymes for metabolic conversion to its MetaActive™ form.

Non-Target Organisms
Because natural enzymes found in insect pests are the key to its biological effectiveness, Arilon® can effectively differentiate between target insect pests and non-target species.

Results: The surfaces in this chart are arranged in order from the least to most porous of structural surfaces. Despite the surface tested or the insect, DuPont® Arilon® provides 100% control for many key insect pest species in fewer than 2 days.

Sources: BioResearch; Purdue University; Stine-Haskell Research; and Univerist Sains Malaysia, Penang.

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Additional Member ___________________________________________Additional Member ________________________________________

Additional Member ___________________________________________Additional Member ________________________________________

For additional member name submissions please contact us at (702) 385-1269.

Association Membership Fee: Principles $150 • Operators $35
Return this application with your check made payable to: Nevada Pest Control Association
Please charge my credit card: o MC o Visa Name on card ____________________________________________________________________

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I / We acknowledge the purpose of the sponsorship program of the NPCA and hereby agree(s) to the membership and standards.

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Please mail or fax form to: NPCA, 5010 S. Decatur Blvd. Suite F, Las Vegas, NV 89118 Phone: (702) 385-1269 Fax: (702) 385-1908

Nevada Pest Control Association Membership Benefits
The Nevada Pest Control Association (NPCA) is a willing coalition of pest control professionals, allied for the promotion of quality and awareness in the Nevada pest control industry. Each and every member submits themselves to conform to the standards set by the association, meaning that our customers will receive the best service available.

Industry Support and Awareness • Training • Business Operation Support and Professionalism
Now that Temprid™ is here, things will never be the same. Temprid delivers unsurpassed ant control and is the only perimeter pest product you’ll ever need. The dual mode of action works systemically and on contact. In fact, Temprid controls ant food sources better than the #1 ant control product. And with our flexible label, this broad-spectrum insecticide can be applied indoors and out. So get ready to enter a zone of fewer callbacks and increased profits. Satisfaction guaranteed. As always, you’re Backed by Bayer.™ And that means our team of professionals is your team of professionals. All of our research and support is to ensure you have the most effective products available. Superior products and superior support – only from Bayer.

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INTRODUCING A DIMENSION WHERE ANTS AND PERIMETER PESTS CEASE TO EXIST.

THE TEMPRID ZONE

From The Association

Don’t Miss Our Upcoming Association Meeting

September 29, 2010
6:00 - 9:00 pm
The Orleans Hotel & Casino
4500 W. Tropicana Ave.

The Nevada Pest Control
Association would like to welcome
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Hidden City Pest Control

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Topics for Discussion
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The economy has changed and we have to change with it. These Retreats are designed to help you make the necessary changes to advance in this economy not just stay afloat or be happy to make payroll.

It is time for YOU to invest in YOU and LEARN what you need to know to establish a PLAN to move forward.

Lloyd Merritt Smigel

Call Terry NOW to register for a retreat or to order Lloyd’s latest book, Bug People to Business People or 1-888-711-3232 or email: terrycare@att.net

Change in the economy means we have to work SMARTER not HARDER!

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If you stand still - You will be trampled to death.

Upcoming Retreat
September 24 - 25, 2010
Survival of the Fittest

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Bayer Environmental Science

impositions of current bed bug insecticides have fueled interest in non-chemical options, such as heat, to control infestations. Researchers from the University of Kentucky and PCOs from Massey Services put structural heating to the test in this first reported demonstration in hotel rooms.

No pest has shown greater resilience to extermination than the bed bug. For hundreds of years, infestations were doused, gassed and sprayed with all manner of insecticides. DOT and other chemicals (e.g., malathion, diazinon) provided relief, but the bugs have since returned with a vengeance. To complicate matters, today’s insecticides aren’t performing as well as their predecessors, and companies are becoming apprehensive about the amount of pesticide being applied to beds, couches and other indoor surfaces. Consequently, more firms are looking to non-chemical approaches — like structural heating — to battle infestations.

THE EXPERIMENT. In November 2007, the University of Kentucky was invited to test the concept of using heat to control bed bugs in hotel rooms. The demonstration was conducted at a large hotel complex and involved two side-by-side rooms at ground-level. The common wall between the rooms had a connecting door which made it convenient for monitoring the progression of heating in one room and then the other. Each hotel room had a dimension of 12 by 24 feet, and was constructed of hollow block with sheetrock affixed directly to the block. Ceilings and floors were also concrete with no obvious cracks or openings other than for utilities.

ROOM SETUP. Prior to heating, air conditioning was turned off to help elevate initial temperature. Fire suppression equipment (sprinkler heads and smoke detectors) did not require deactivation in these particular volumes of heated air blown in through flexible ducts from outside the building. While propane heaters are efficient, they are not always able to force heat to the upper levels of multi-story buildings. Heating with propane also can be obtrusive, limiting use in hotel settings. Furthermore, propane is prohibited in some municipalities due to risk of fire and explosion. This study utilized a heat remediation procedure, which operates on custom-built electric forced air heaters manufactured by Chromalox (Pittsburgh, Pa.). Two portable heaters stacked one on top of the other were used to treat each hotel room. While the electric heaters can run on the building power, this experiment used a 20 kilowatt generator instead.

Operation of heaters in Room 1 commenced at 9:30 a.m. and concluded at 4:30 p.m. for a total of seven hours. Room 2 received a shorter period of heating from 5:00 p.m. until 9:15 p.m., totaling 4.25 hours. The abbreviated duration of heating in the second hotel room deviated from the company’s usual treatment protocol, but provided findings that were nonetheless useful.

MONITORING TEMPERATURE. When performing a heat treatment, ongoing monitoring of air and surface temperatures is essential. If conditions become too hot too quickly, items can be damaged — on the other hand, the infestation will persist if the treatment does not achieve lethal temperatures wherever bed bugs are hiding. To monitor the progression of heating, temperature probes (sensors) were placed in several locations (24 in Room 1; 12 in Room 2) and connected via wires to digital data recorders. Selection of sensor placement was based on sites where bed bugs are likely to frequent, including mattresses, box springs, beds, draperies and furniture. We also drilled and inserted temperature probes into wall cavities such as where headboards were mounted, and the hard-to-heat wall void area at floor level. Additional sensors were placed in a suitcase filled with clothing, and inside an insulated test wall installed in the doorway entering the bathroom. Other sensors were placed out in the open to continuously monitor ambient air temperature in the room. Surface temperature readings were also taken at various times in each room (32 separate locations in Room 1; 13 in Room 2) with a digital infrared thermometer. Temperatures were recorded throughout the experiment. The target (desired) temperature for ambient air in the room was 130°F to 140°F and 113°F for voids and surfaces — the approximate thermal death point for bed bugs — maintained for at least three hours. The progression of heating was monitored to prevent surface temperatures from rising faster than 15°F per hour, since some items (such as wood laminates) run a greater risk of damage if heated too quickly.

TREATMENT OUTCOME. In Room 1, all 32 locations where surface temperature was monitored exceeded the thermal death point (111°F to 113°F) for bed bugs, and ranged from 114°F to 149°F after 6.5 hours. In Room 2, the temperature readings exceeded the thermal death point for bed bugs only in the first 3.5 hours of heating. During the 4.25 hours of heating, no temperature readings exceeded the thermal death point for bed bugs.

Conclusion: The study proved that infestations of bed bugs were eradicated in both rooms following the heat remediation procedure. Additionally, the findings are consistent with the thermal death point for bed bugs — maintained for at least three hours. The overall findings that were nonetheless useful.
Bed Bugs - Continued from page 14

hours of heating. Lethal temperatures (119° to 143°F) also were attained in the 24 locations where probes were inserted into wall voids, mattresses, etc. Lethal temperatures were not achieved, however, in seven of the 12 sensor-monitored locations in Room 2, which was heated for only 4.25 hours and received no prior preparation to facilitate heat transfer.

Mortality of bed bugs and eggs correlated with the temperatures to which they were exposed. In Room 1, almost all bed bugs (96 percent mortality, 25 of 26 envelopes, four bugs per envelope) were dead after seven hours of heating – yielding end temperatures of 123°F to 154°F where the bugs were placed. The only location where four adult bed bugs survived the full period of heating was behind a section of carpeted baseboard left in place to observe the outcome. (As mentioned previously, the rest of the carpeted baseboard was removed.) While the final surface temperature of the carpet in this location registered 118°F, the temperature behind the baseboard near the concrete floor may have been lower, enabling the bugs to survive. All bed bug eggs exposed to seven hours of heating situated in a location where the final temperature reached 154°F did not hatch.

Survival was notably higher when bed bugs and eggs were exposed to abbreviated periods of heating. Nearly a third of the adults and nymphs (31 percent, seven different locations) still were alive when removed from Room 1 after 1.5 to 2 hours of heating – and only 16 percent of these died within the next five days. One group of 100 eggs removed after two hours of heating hatched normally while the other percent of these died within the next five days. One group of 100 eggs removed from Room 1 after 1.5 to 2 hours of heating – and only 16 percent of these died within the next five days. One group of 100 eggs removed after two hours of heating hatched normally while the other percent of these died within the next five days. One group of 100 eggs removed after two hours of heating hatched normally while the other percent of these died within the next five days.

Bed bug eggs removed after two hours of heating hatched normally, and only 16 percent of these died within the next five days. One group of 100 eggs removed from Room 1 after 1.5 to 2 hours of heating – and only 16 percent of these died within the next five days.

Bed bug eggs exposed to seven hours of heating survived if exposed for a period of at least six hours. All bed bugs survived in seven of the 12 sensor-monitored locations in Room 2, which was heated for only 4.25 hours and received no prior preparation to facilitate heat transfer. Bed bugs survived (26 out of 28) in seven of 13 locations with none of the insects exhibiting delayed mortality. In all but one of the locations, the final temperature was below the lethal threshold. Eggs located under the television stand also hatched and nymphs survived. Some bed bugs in Room 2 did die in locations where the final temperature was somewhat below (107°F to 110°F) the published thermal death point for bed bugs. Early investigators also observed lethality at somewhat lower temperatures when humidity is high and the period of exposure is lengthened.

In respect to movement, adult bed bugs placed at the end of PVC tubes extending into Room 1 remained within their harborage for the first hour or so of heating. As the temperature in the tubes reached the mid-90s, some of the bugs became active and eventually crawled toward the cooler end, exiting on the unheated side of the wall. The remaining bugs followed a similar pattern of movement as temperature at the heated end of the tubes increased. The last bed bug exited at 110°F. The period of time from when the first bug exited the tube to when the last one did was about four hours.

Perhaps the most important lesson when approaching heating a room is not such a simple process. The approach requires a significant expenditure in time, effort and equipment. High-capacity heaters and temperature monitors designed for such purposes are fairly expensive, and a good bit of training is needed for safety and success. It takes practice to predict the flow of heat in a room. The manner in which the room is prepared and heaters are positioned can greatly affect the efficiency of heating. Several hours are usually needed to achieve lethal temperatures, especially in hard-to-heat places such as near floors, inside walls and within fabrics and other insulating materials. Success may come easier in less cluttered environments like hotel rooms than in homes or apartments although recent studies by other investigators have shown that de-infestation of bed bugs can be successful in these environments also.

The Puzzling Odorous House Ant - Continued from page 8

COLONY STRUCTURE. Buckzwolki 2010 found that OHA colony social structure, nest sites and nest distribution differed in habitats of varying levels of disturbance. He sampled OHA colonies across a gradient from natural to semi-natural to urban habitats. In natural areas, OHA colonies were single-queen, single-nested and of low worker number (74 workers). Colonies in urban areas were multiple-queen (238 queens), multiple-nest (7 nests) and consisted of large colonies, with an average of 68,625 workers. The OHA colony characteristics of the semi-natural habitat were similar to colonies in natural areas, but were intermediate in worker number. OHA were considered pests in the urban area. Urban areas had a lower number of ant species compared to the other habitats sampled. OHA, even though a native species, acts like an exotic species invading a new land when it’s found around homes. Something about a house or other structure allows the OHA to change its behavior, colony structure, etc. It becomes more aggressive, builds larger colonies and often has multiple queens.

In contrast to Buckzwolki’s work, Menke et al. (2010) rejected the idea that polygyny (multiple-queen colonies) is found only in urban areas. They also decided that urban colonies did not arise from a single-invasion that was then distributed around the country by human dispersion. Instead, urban colonies had arisen from the nearby populations in natural habitats.

FORAGING – NEST SITE FIDELITY. Buckzwolki and Bennett’s (2006) research finding of OHA dispersed-central place foraging has great practical applications. Although an OHA colony may have many nest sites, ants foraging from one nest site will deliver food back to their own nest site rather than to other nests in the colony, even though there is no aggression between workers of different nests. Thus, when baiting for odorous house ants it is important to apply bait to many foraging trails as is practical.

To be continued in the next issue of the NPCA News.
New Pest in Nevada: The African painted bug (Bagrada hilaris)

Recently I received specimens of this insect from both the Pahrump area and Las Vegas almost simultaneously. This insect is a member of the order Hemiptera and the family Pentatomidae, the stink bugs. This family includes both predators and herbivores. The painted bug is the latter. As with most true bugs the wings form an X when at rest.

New Pest in Nevada:

The painted bug is a relatively small stink bug, about \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch in length and very brightly colored and probably wouldn’t be confused with any of our other stink bugs in Nevada.

This insect is native to Africa and occurs throughout the Mediterranean area. It was first found in the U.S. in 2008 along coastal areas in southern California. By 2009 it was found further inland and in Arizona. After the initial finds we have had submissions from Boulder City and the Moapa area. We also have recovered specimens from traps in the Spring Mountains at over 7000’ elevation.

In the warmer months this insect will feed on our numerous native plants that are in bloom. It has also been found feeding on other crops such as cotton and potatoes. It is yet unknown if this insect will find on our numerous native plants in this family or if it will feed on perennial pepperweed, a common noxious weed. This insect can have several generations per year. So far control has been relatively easy.

African painted bug - Bagrada hilaris

with most common pesticides registered for these crops. As an alternative, insecticidal soap has been used with excellent results.

If you find this insect in other areas of Nevada please contact us at the Department. As always any specimens can be submitted to the identification at any of our offices or pictures can be emailed to me at jnknight@agri.state.nv.us.

4 Questions to ask when you buy your business insurance

Do I have a deductible?

Any kind of coverage can have a deductible: liability, property and auto insurance. Most business owners know about the deductible on their property and auto insurance, but it is a good idea to ask your agent what deductible applies to any type of insurance.

Do I have a deductible on my liability insurance? Do I have a deductible on my auto liability insurance? If I have a claim that involves different types of property, is one deductible applied or will I get dinged for multiple deductibles?

These questions you should ask.

If I have a property claim what kind of proof will the insurance company ask for?

Many insurance companies require a deposition under oath and grill you about lost items and their value. The insurance company can refuse to cover items if you don’t provide receipts. To protect your company and its assets, consumers should make a videotape or photo inventory of your personal possessions. Keep these records at your home. If you have a fire at your business, you don’t want your photos lost along with your other assets. Knowing the details of what the insurance company will require up-front will help you avoid many hassles and save you tons of money if you have a claim.

How much will the insurance company pay?

When buying business insurance you should ask if the coverage on your property, both at your business location and on the trucks, is covered, and if it is covered for replacement cost.

You don’t want to be surprised at the time of a claim to find out your agent ‘forgot’ to give you coverage for the equipment and inventory on your trucks. You also don’t want to be surprised to find out that your policy doesn’t provide replacement cost.

What is NOT covered by the policy?

Insurance agents often spend more time telling you what IS covered than what is NOT covered. Both are equally important. You don’t want any unpleasant surprises after you’ve had a claim.

For a video presentation of these topics, please visit http://www.youtube.com/user/StephenLeMond. Give us a call at 702-699-5569 or visit www.AbsoluteInsuranceNV.com. Absolute Insurance Service, Inc. 4175 S. Riley Street, Suite 200, Las Vegas.
If you need it, we’ve got it.

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