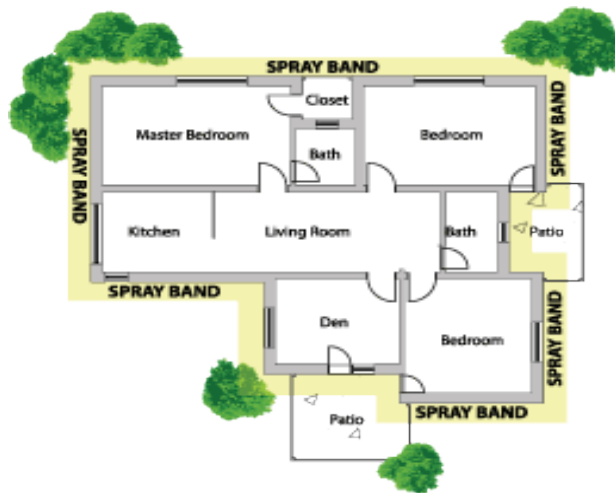


Perimeter Pest Control



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A method of pest control designed to create a barrier around the home to repel insects and other pests, preventing them from infiltrating the house. Spiders, mites, crickets, roaches and ants are some of the insects for which perimeter pest control is effective. Methods of perimeter pest control include an insect spray that is harmless to grass and soil, odorless and is applied outdoors.



Interior vs. Exterior Control

The interior applications are aimed at those insects already inhabiting the home, while exterior treatments target insects before they have an opportunity to enter the home.

The perfect place for an insect to nest is the foundation of your home. Plants, shrubs, mulch and other foundation features add beauty to your home, but they can also be an ideal location for creepy-crawly life forms to populate.

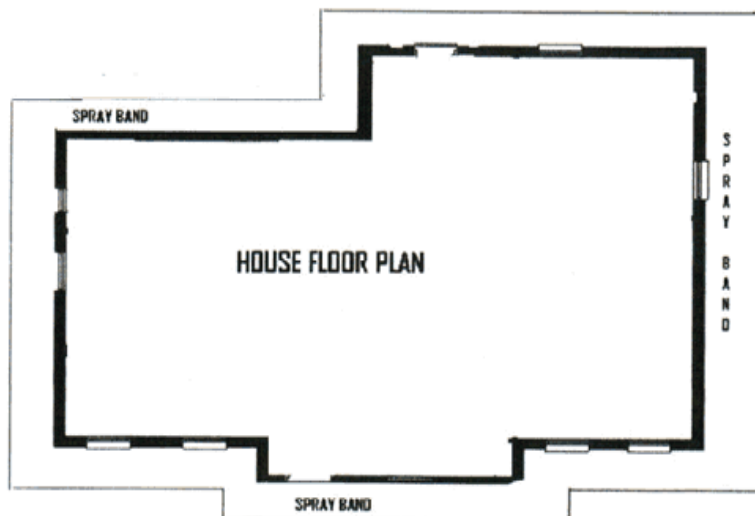
It doesn't take long for these critters to get the urge to move to more comfortable living quarters inside your home. Your home offers all the amenities – food, water, shelter, warmth and protection – that these pests find attractive.

Allied Tree & Lawn establishes a barrier around the outside of your home. Ants, spiders, silverfish, earwigs and their friends that attempt to cross this barrier are repelled from this area. Our program is timed to provide protection during the growing season when these pests cross in and out of structures.

Our Perimeter Pest Control Services are applied to the exterior of your home. We treat up to the edge of your home's foundation and other areas of entry to create a protective barrier that insects and bugs will avoid. You never need to worry about any treatments being sprayed in your home. This also means you don't need to be home for our technicians to do their job.

With Perimeter Pest Control, your home will be protected from:

- Ants including non-nesting carpenter ants
- Boxelder bugs
- Centipedes
- Clover mites
- Crickets
- Earwigs
- Fleas
- Millipedes
- Silverfish
- Sowbugs
- Spiders
- And more



These are just a few of the annoying creatures that enter our homes



The **boxelder bug** is found primarily on boxelder trees, as well as maple and ash trees. The adults are about 12.5 millimetres (0.49 in) long with a dark brown or black coloration, relieved by red wing veins and markings on the abdomen; nymphs are bright red. They may form large aggregations while sunning themselves in areas near their host plant (e.g. on rocks, shrubs, trees, and man-made structures). This is especially a problem during the cooler months, when they sometimes invade houses and other man-made structures seeking warmth or a place to overwinter. They remain inactive inside the walls (and behind siding) while the weather is cool. When the heating systems revive them, some may falsely perceive it to be springtime and enter inhabited parts of the building in search of food and moisture. In the spring, the bugs leave their winter hibernation locations to feed and lay eggs on maple or ash trees; populations may be seen during this time and well into summer and early fall, depending on the temperature.



The Clover Mite Clover mites are 0.75–0.85 millimetres (0.030–0.033 in) long, oval shaped arachnids with a pair of long legs pointing forward often mistaken for antennae. They are reddish-brown; the younger ones and the eggs are a bright red. They are extremely common in late spring. Clover mites are polyphagous, feeding on a wide range of plants including "lawn grasses, ornamental flowers, clover, dandelion, shepherd's purse, strawberry, daffodil, *Salvia*, *Alyssum*, and primrose".

They are especially numerous in lawns with a heavy growth of succulent, well-fertilized grass. They do not cause any apparent harm to turf grass, but their feeding activity can turn the grass a silvery color and may stipple plants when heavy populations are present.

Clover mites can become a nuisance in and around houses. They generally enter houses close to thick vegetation and can infiltrate houses in very large numbers through cracks and small openings around windows and doors. Whether indoors or outside, clover mites are found more commonly in sunny areas than in darker areas. If squashed, they will leave a characteristic red stain.



Sowbugs and pillbugs are similar-looking pests which are more closely akin to shrimp and crayfish than to insects. They are the only crustaceans that have adapted to living their entire life on land. Sowbugs and pillbugs live in moist environments outdoors but occasionally end up in buildings. Although they sometimes enter in large numbers, they do not bite, sting, or transmit diseases, nor do they infest food, clothing or wood. They are simply a nuisance by their presence.

Recognition

Sowbugs and pillbugs range in size from 1/4 to 1/2 inch long and are dark to slate gray. Their oval, segmented bodies are convex above but flat or concave underneath. They possess seven pairs of legs and two pairs of antennae (only one pair of antennae

is readily visible). Sowbugs also have two tail-like appendages which project out from the rear end of the body. Pillbugs have no posterior appendages and can roll up into a tight ball when disturbed, for which they are sometimes called "roly-polies".