**HOME PAGE**

Locally owned and operated

State Licensed and Bonded – Operator #:

Free estimates

Mission statement: At Button Pest Control our mission is to provide our customers with the most effective pest control management in the North State. We strive to build long lasting relationships with each and every customer by focusing on them and their individual needs.

We will always be professional, honest, considerate and thorough.

We would like to affix these logos here also:    (will attach files)

**ABOUT US PAGE**

Nothing new here

**SERVICES TAB (But doesn’t need its own page)**

**RESIDENTIAL PAGE**

Nothing new here

**COMMERCIAL PAGE**

**There are some changes in this section**

We specialize in PIGEON CONTROL:

* We monitor the area for pigeon activity
* We pre-bait for pigeons
* We implement our pigeon abatement program which is designed to control the pigeon population by making your building an unattractive nesting place.

We specialize in BED BUGS:

* We inspect all furniture for bed bug activity
* We treat headboards, box springs and seams of mattresses
* We apply crack and crevice treatment to the bed frames
* We dust the wall voids
* We treat carpets, baseboards, walls, picture frames and ceilings
* We put mattress covers on beds after treatment

**RESOURCES TAB (But doesn’t need its own page) –**

GENERAL PESTS PAGE –

Ants:

Ants in general: Have 6 legs and a hard armor called exoskeleton which covers their bodies. They have a large head with compound eyes. They have elbowed antennae and powerful jaws. They are approximately 1/8 inch long. In our area they are usually brown to black in color. Many have a distinct odor when crushed.

Typically find Ants: They build nests under rocks, in fallen trees and in decayed or moist wood. They will enter your property in search of shelter, food and water.

Facts: Ants can lift 20 times their own body weight. They are close relatives of bees and wasps. There are about 200 species of ant in California. When ants fight it is usually to the death.

Beetles

Beetles in general: Come in a variety of shapes and colors (red, metallic green, black). They range in size from less than a millimeter to over 6 inches long. They have leathery protective wings called elytra that cover and protect their flight wings.

Typically find Beetles: Can be found almost anywhere. Fallen trees, stones, boards, trees and tree stumps, ponds and streams, plants, crops and can enter your home in search of shelter and food.

Facts: Nearly half the insects in the world are beetles. The Firefly and lightning bugs (not in California) are beetles that glow in the dark. Colorful Beetles are used for jewelry.

Fleas:

Fleas in general: Are wingless, blood-sucking parasites. They are 1/16 – 1/8 inches long and dark colored. They have long legs which have been adapted for jumping. In our area we usually see Cat fleas which are dark reddish brown/black in color.

Typically find Fleas: Fleas prefer warm, wet and humid regions. Squirrels, raccoons and deer can bring them into your yard where they will live in sheds, high grass, weeds and debris. Your pet will then bring them inside your home. Once in your home they will be in places your pet frequents – their beds, throw rugs or carpet, and walls.

Facts: There is an increase in the number of fleas in the spring and early summer. Fleas have been on the planet for approximately 100 million years. A female flea can eat 15 times its body weight each day.

Flies:

Flies in general: Range in size from 0.44 mm to 8 cm. They have one pair of flying wings and small club like back wings called halteres which helps stabilize the fly when in flight. They have large compound eyes and short antennae.

Typically find Flies: Inside your home you will see them on floors, walls, and ceilings. Outside you will see them on plants, ground, fences and garbage cans. They like to stay near their food source which can be human or animal food, garbage or excrement, or carcasses.

Facts: Flies live for about 30 days and in that time a female can lay 400 to 600 eggs. Flies are attracted to movement more than color. Flies have taste receptors on the bottom of their feet so they know if what they land on is good to eat.

Mice:

Mice in general: Small sized, long (usually hairless) tailed rodent. They have pointed noses, furry round bodies and large ears. They come in a variety of colors typically brown, grey, and white. They range in size from 1 to 7 inches (not including the tail).

Typically find Mice: In forests and grasslands (usually in burrows underground) and in man-made structures. Inside they are usually found in cluttered areas like closets or garages or spaces behind major appliances.

Facts: Mice eat between 15 and 20 times a day. Mice usually enter homes between October and February looking for food and shelter from the cold. Mice use their whiskers to sense changes in temperature. Mice can squeeze through openings the size of a dime.

Moths:

Moths in general: Insects related to butterflies. Unlike butterflies they do not have a small ball at the end of their antennae. Moth’s antennae and bodies are thicker and their wings are smaller and less colorful than butterflies. Range in size from 2 mm to 250 mm (Wingspan length). They usually are dull colored but some have very bright color patterns.

Typically find Moths: Dark locations such as basements, attics and closets. Inside your home they can be found eating items in your pantry or bedroom closet. Some moths are agricultural pests and can be seen destroying crops. Some of these same moths are pests in Food plants.

Facts: Some moths mimic other animals like wasps, the praying mantis, and tarantulas to avoid being eaten. Moths do not have noses but can detect odors through their antennae – Some male moths can detect a female moth 7 miles away. In some parts of the world moths are a major food source to humans as they provide 100% of the daily requirement of some vital minerals such as potassium, calcium, zinc and iron.

Rats:

Rats in general: Medium sized, long tailed rodents. They are about 9 to 11 inches long (not including the tail). They are typically brown or black in color but can be Tan, grey or white (and many other exotic colors in pets).

Typically find Rats: Anywhere there is shelter, food and water. Inside they live in insulation of walls and ceilings, inside crawl spaces, around hot water heaters, basements, attics, behind/under cabinets, counters, and bathtubs. Outside they live under woodpiles, weeds, bushes, rocks, cars, junk piles, holes, and around garbage.

Facts: Rats are social; they take care of their sick and can become lonely and depressed if alone. Rats have sharp teeth that are constantly growing. Rats can swim and most actually enjoy it.

Roaches:

Roaches in general: Range in size from ½ to 2 inches long (but the largest species in South America is around 6 inches long). Colors are brown, reddish-brown, and black. They have 6 legs, a pair of antenna, and wings.

Typically find Roaches: They prefer dark, moist places. Inside your home they can be found behind refrigerators, sinks, stoves, major appliances, wallpaper, rubber mats, moist basements and wall cracks. They are nocturnal so they look for food at night. If you see them in the day you probably have an infestation. Outside you can find them around garbage, in trees, and in woodpiles.

Facts: Roaches can live a month without food, but only a week without water. They can survive radiation 12 times greater than humans can. A roach can live a week without its head.

Silverfish:

Silverfish in general: Wingless insects, silvery light grey to blue in color. Range in size from ½ to 1 inch long. Their abdomens taper at the end making them look like somewhat like fish.

Typical find Silverfish: Indoors – they can be in any room of your home but prefer the kitchen. They are not typically found outdoors.

Facts: Silverfish live on average 3 to 6 years a long time for an insect. They can jump as high as 2 feet. They can live for a year without eating. They have been around for 400 million years.

Spiders:

Spiders in general: Spiders are arachnids not insects. They range in size from 0.37 mm to 90 mm. They have 8 legs, no antenna and most have 4 sets of eyes. They have appendages that have been modified into spinnerets which spin their webs.

Typically find Spiders: Anywhere you find insects. You can find them in and around buildings, plants, weeds, trees and in your home.

Facts: Hummingbirds use sticks and the silk spiders produce to make their nests. Spiders have blue blood. The silk in a spider’s web is 5 times stronger than a strand of steel the same thickness.

Springtails:

Springtails in general: Tiny, wingless insect relatives – ranging from 0.25 to 6 mm long. They are grayish-black in color with an oblong body. They have a furcular which is a spring-loaded structure under their abdomen which helps the springtail jump when disturbed.

Typically find Springtails: In damp soil such as in flowerbeds, under logs, paving stones and woodpiles. They can enter homes under door thresholds and will then travel to moist places such as basements, kitchens and bathrooms.

Facts: Fossil springtails have been found dating back 400 million years. Springtails breathe through their skin. “Snow Flea” springtails can live in cold temperatures due to a protein that acts like an anti-freeze and are often seen after a snowfall.

Wasps:

Wasps in general: Come in a wide variety of colors (yellow, brown, metallic blue, bright red). They have pointed lower abdomens and a narrow "waist," called a petiole. They are approximately 1 and 1/2 inches long.

Typically find wasps: Wasps usually build their nests in wall voids, cavities, cracks and crevices on your home, garage, shed or wood around your home. They can also build their nests in trees, underground and can sometimes find their way inside your home (ex: in home closets).

Facts: Not all wasps sting but the ones that do sting repeatedly. Brighter colored wasps are usually from the family of wasps that sting. Wasps eat almost every insect that harms our crops.

BED BUGS PAGE -

Who: oval shaped, flat insects - almost a quarter inch long. Looks somewhat like an apple seed in shape and size

Where: They hide in cracks and crevices close to where humans are as they feed on blood. This includes: Under mattresses, bed frames, head boards, box springs, baseboards and picture frames so they are typically found in bedrooms. However they can travel great distances in search for their food so they can be found in any room.

When: It is a bit difficult to know when you have bed bugs. They are mostly active at night when you are asleep. They feed on your blood from 3 to 10 minutes then crawl away. The bites will not usually hurt at first but may cause welts that will itch. The best way is looking for blood spots on your sheets or other areas you rest. There are no definitive tests that can be done to tell if your bites were truly from a bed bug – the only definitive is finding the actual bed bugs themselves.

What: If you think you may have bed bugs call Button Pest Control as soon as possible. In the meantime, you will want to try to avoid the area that you suspect the bugs are residing in.

Why use pest control: Bed bugs are not a result of poor sanitation or social status therefore anyone can have them. They can travel in luggage and clothing, or can be found in used furniture, and this is usually how someone gets them. They can live up to a year without food and can lay 1 to 5 eggs a day, which means if left untreated you can have a major infestation fairly quick. Hotels and Motels are especially susceptible to bed bugs because of the volume of guests and the ease at which they can travel. Avoiding a room permanently or throwing away all items in a room will most likely NOT eliminate bed bugs. This is because as said above they hide in small cracks and crevices and can move around the entire property. Pest control service is needed to find, treat and rid you of your bed bugs. Call Button Pest Control today for a free bed bug inspection.

PIGEONS PAGE -

Who: Relatively large, stout bodied birds with short necks and slender bills. Their color patterns vary.

Where: Pigeons depend upon man for their habitats. They nest on buildings and their ledges, as well as roof AC units and powerlines.

When: Pigeons breed all year round and can begin breeding at 6 months old. This means if left uncontrolled you may notice many birds nesting and scavenging on and around your property. You may also notice their droppings which find their way to your buildings, sidewalks, statues, cars and possibly people.

What: If you have pigeons and wish to control them call Button Pest Control. We offer a Pigeon Abatement program which will help control the pigeon population by making the building an unattractive nesting place.

Why: The biggest reason for pigeon control is the control of the amount of droppings found on and around your property. These droppings are not only unsightly but can cause AC unit and structural issues such as collapsing gas station canopy roofs. In addition to this some viruses and funguses can be transmitted to humans from pigeons (though it is not common). Pigeons can be hosts though to parasites such as mites, lice, fleas and ticks. Pest control service is the best way to control pigeons. Call Button Pest Control today for a free estimate.

**CONTACT US PAGE**

**Nothing new here**