



Brown Recluse

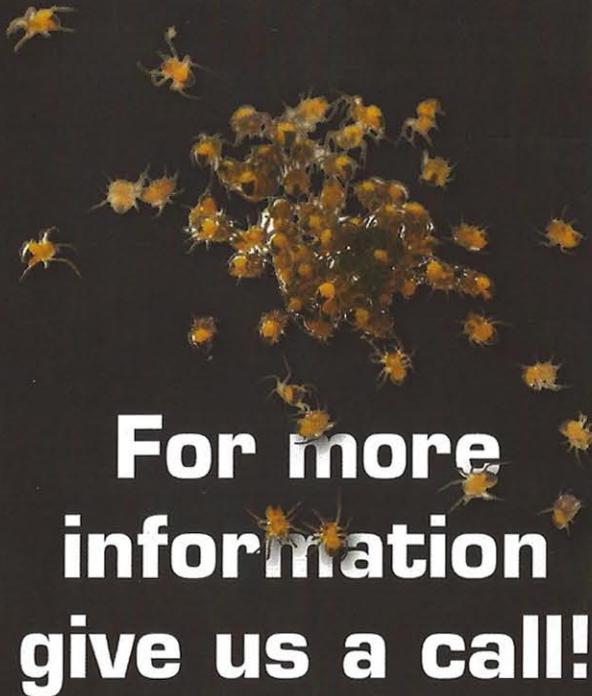
Aggressive and Deadly

Venom toxicity - the brown recluse venom can cause significant cutaneous injury with tissue loss and necrosis. Their venom is especially poisonous to people; those bitten often become ill and find that the wound does not heal quickly. Both male and female brown recluse spiders, as well as their spiderlings, are capable of injecting venom which may result in serious lesion formation or systemic reactions. The severity of the bite may vary from no harm at all to a reaction that is quite severe. Usually, the brown recluse spider bite is not felt and the pain sets in and the bite area may resemble a pimple, postule or blister formation within 6 to 12 hours. Mild to sever pain accompanied by swelling may occur during this interval. The surrounding tissue begins to darken, is irregular in shape with sharply raised edges resulting in a sunken area which may be several centimeters in diameter. Often there is a systemic reaction within 24- 36 hours characterized by restlessness, fever, chills, nausea, weakness and joint pain. Where the bite occurs there is often tissue death and skin is sloughed off. In some severe cases, a wound may develop that lasts several months. In all cases, a physician should be notified.

Spider Identification - an adult spider is 1/4 to 3/4 inch in body - a dark violin shape is located on the top of the leg attachment region with the neck of the violin pointing backward toward the abdomen. Unlike most spiders that have 8 eyes, the brown recluse has 6 eyes arranged in pairs - one pair in front and a pair on either side.

Habitat - the brown recluse is found in the United States from the east to the west coast, with predominance in the south. The brown recluse spider is nocturnal and prefers food such as firebrats, crickets, cockroaches and other soft bodied creatures. Earning their name well, the brown recluse spider ceases its wanderings at first light. People are most commonly bitten in bed, while changing clothes, or cleaning storage areas. Not only will this spider hide in cracks and crevices of the home, it will often climb into clothing or shoes that someone has laid out to wear the following day.

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For more information give us a call!

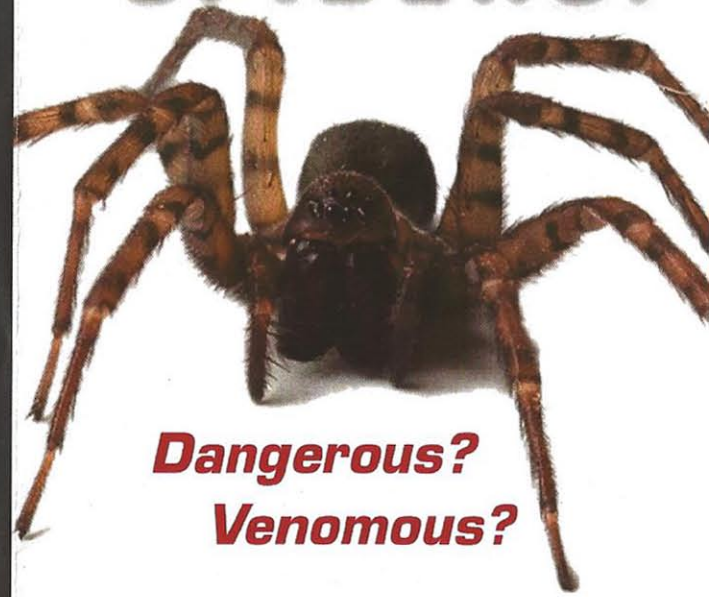
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Venomous?**

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Treatments are effective against all spiders and is odorless. For continuous spider control, it's recommended to repeat outside treatment each month.

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Funnel-Web Spider

Non-aggressive- Low Risk

Venom toxicity - the bite of these spiders is of low risk to humans.

Spider Identification - they are common outdoors and are occasionally found

indoors. They are generally brownish or grayish with light and dark stripes near the head. They have long spinnerets and are moderate-sized (3/4 inch long). Grass spiders construct a large sheet web with a funnel they use as a retreat. These webs are commonly built on the ground, around steps, window wells, foundations and low shrubs.

Habitat - these spiders are often called grass spiders because they construct their webs in tall grass, heavy ground cover and the branches of thick shrubs. Rarely will a funnel web spider be seen indoors, expect for an occasional wandering male. They are found mostly in the Pacific Northwest states.



Black Widow Spider

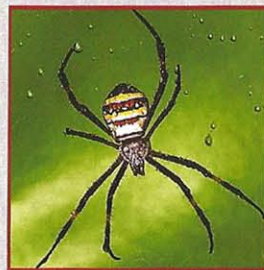
Can be deadly - Highly Venomous

Venom toxicity - can inflict a painful bite which can be fatal, especially to the young and elderly. An effective anti-venom was developed

in 1956. A small amount of venom can cause serious illness, as the poison attacks the nervous system and usually results in headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, pyrexia and hypertension. The pain around the bite area can be excruciating or it may go unnoticed. First aid and medical attention should be sought as soon as possible and if you have a heart condition, you may need hospitalization.

Spider Identification - the body of an adult black widow is about 1/2 inch long. The female black widow is normally shiny black, with a red hourglass marking on the underside of the abdomen. The marking may range in color from yellowish orange to red and it's shape may range from an hourglass to a dot.

Habitat - prefers wood piles, rubble piles, under stones, in hollow stumps, sheds and garages. Indoors it can be found in undisturbed, cluttered areas in basements and crawl spaces.



Saint Andrew's Cross Spider

Non-aggressive - Low Risk

Venom toxicity - the bite of the St. Andrew's Cross is of low rise (non-toxic) to humans. They are a non-

aggressive group of spiders.

Spider Identification - adult 1/4" to 1/2" in body length - abdomen striped yellow and brown. The St. Andrew's Cross Spider usually sits, upside down, in the middle of its web forming a cross.

Habitat - this spider is a web-weaver usually found in summer in garden areas around the home. It is considered beneficial as it spins a large web to snare flying insects, such as flies and mosquitoes.



Garden Orb-Weaving Spider

Non-aggressive - Low Risk

Venom toxicity - the bite of is of low risk (not toxic) to humans. They are a non-

aggressive group of spiders. Seldom bite. Be careful not to walk into their webs at night - the fright of this spider crawling over one's face can be terrifying and may cause a heart attack, particularly to the susceptible over 40 year olds.

Spider Identification - an adult is about 2/3 to more than 1 inch in body length - has a bulbous abdomen - often colorful - dark to light brown pattern. The common Golden Orb-Weaver Spider has a purplish bulbous abdomen with fine hairs.

Habitat - often found in summer in garden areas around the home - they spin a large circular web of 6 feet or more, often between buildings and shrubs, to snare flying insects, such as flies and mosquitoes.



Wolf Spider

Non-aggressive - Venomous

Venom toxicity - the bite of the Wolf Spider is

poisonous but not lethal. Although non-aggressive, they bite freely if provoked and should be considered dangerous to humans. The bite may be very painful and first aid and medical attention should be sought as soon as possible, particularly for children or the elderly.

Spider Identification - an adult is 1/2" to more than 1" in body length - mottled gray to brown in color, with a distinct Union Jack impression on its back. The female carries its young on its back.

Habitat - this spider is a ground dweller, with a burrow retreat. It has a roving nocturnal lifestyle to hunt their prey and can move very rapidly when disturbed. Commonly found around the yard, in garden areas with a silk lined burrow, sometimes with a lid or covered by leaf litter or grass woven with silk as a little fence around the rim.



House Spider

Venomous - not leathal

Venom toxicity - the bite of the House Spider is poisonous but not lethal. Certain people bitten

experience severe pain around the bit site, heavy sweating, muscular pains, vomiting, headaches and giddiness. First aid and medical attention should be sought as soon as possible.

Spider Identification - adults are about 1/2" in body length and of a dark brown to black velvet textured appearance.

Habitat - this spider spins a lacy, messy web and prefers dry habitats in secluded locations. It is commonly found in window framing, under eaves, gutters, in brickwork, sheds, toilets and among rocks and bark. Electric lights attract their prey - moths, flies, mosquitoes and other insects.