



The State of Our Future



2020 WINTER NEWSLETTER

THE PEST DISPATCH

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

5 Things to Know About Eastern Equine Encephalitis

Pest Strips and Food Service Don't Mix

A Day in the Life of a Female House Mouse

Advanced Concepts in Ant Baiting Strategies

New Product Releases

PG. 7



Pest strip labels specify that they cannot be used in kitchens, restaurants or areas where food is prepared or served.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Tom Fraser, Professional Pest Control • tfraser@profpestcontrol.com



First and foremost, our thoughts and prayers go out to long-time WPCA Secretary Doug Blume and his family. Doug recently underwent heart surgery and, subsequently experienced a stroke. The surgery, itself, went very well. I spoke with Doug recently, and his complications from the stroke will keep him on the sidelines for a bit, but he did sound great! See you soon Doug.

I'm now back from NPMA's Pest World 2019 in San Diego and missing the weather already. My airplane needed to be de-iced in Minnesota. I am not ready for winter! Once again, I was very pleased with the speaker lineup. I was even fortunate enough to meet the high school dropout "janitor" who invented the Flamin' Hot Cheetos, Richard Montanez. What a story of success. If you don't know of Richard, he does have a book out explaining his story. If you haven't attended Pest World, I encourage you to do so.

Enough about NPMA, now about WPCA. The board is really excited about this year's conference in February. Keynote speaker Danny Snow was born into a true Disney family. Danny will teach us how to raise the bar of service we provide to our customers. Once again, we also have many of the same speakers who spoke at Pest World. So, if

(Continued from page 1)

you just couldn't attend the national conference, you can still hear them in Wisconsin (although the weather might not be as nice).

We have reduced the number of IL CEU's to six hours this year so that we can provide training in some other areas, including mosquitoes and live animal trapping. Plus we've added lunch on Tuesday so that you won't have to look for something to eat at noon on either day.

The WPCA Spring Training Seminar in February is closing in on us. Mark your calendars and use the enclosed brochure to register! No brochure? Visit our website at www.wisconsinpest.org. Don't forget to bring your children along so they can enjoy the waterpark while you're in session. As usual, this year's conference is just a few days before Valentine's Day. Bring your sweetie for a date night in the Wisconsin Dells!

I am pleased to introduce two new WPCA Board members. Jeff Bourn (top photo), from Bourn Pest Solutions and Zachary Ewert (bottom photo), from Ewert Pest Control. I am sure they will both become great additions to the Board. We thank them for their willingness to serve.

Hope to see you all in the Dells!

And, in closing, let's all remember that we a professional: one who believes that if something is worth doing, it's worth doing right.



Buy Direct. Save Money.
KILL PESTS.

LIQUIDS - BAITS - GRANULES - AEROSOLS - BORATES - FUMIGANT
RODENTICIDES - UV FLY TRAPS - TERMITE BARRIERS - EQUIPMENT

Steve Goscinsky
Toll Free: 866-863-7152
sgoscinsky@ensystex.com

WWW.FOR-THOR.COM **ENSYSTEX**



DON'T LET RODENTS BECOME YOUR WORST NIGHTMARE.

TakeDown® is the first and only bromethalin soft bait for the professional pest control market. TakeDown combines the power of an acute rodenticide with the palatability of soft bait. It is effective in fighting anticoagulant-resistant rodent populations and heavy infestations. TakeDown makes you a threat to rodents and a hero to your clients.

Find out more by visiting www.liphatech.com/takedown or call Liphatech at 888-331-7900.



LIPHATECH

The Soft Bait Innovators®

Is your rodent monitoring service 24x7?

It can be.



Rodent
Monitoring System

Provide more proactive and effective pest management with round-the-clock monitoring, real-time capture alerts and up-to-the-minute program verification. The result? Freedom that can give you the time you need to provide more focused IPM inspections and a higher value service. To learn more, call **800-331-2867** or visit **BeyondSmarterBusiness.com**.

 *Control that sets you free*

Bayer Environmental Science, A Division of Bayer CropScience LP, 5000 Centre Green Way, Suite 400, Cary, NC 27513. Bayer and the Bayer Cross are registered trademarks of Bayer. ©2019 Bayer CropScience LP.

5 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS

PJ Liesch, Extension Entomologist, UW Madison Insect Diagnostic Lab • pliesch@wisc.edu

Every year is different when it comes to mosquito-borne diseases. The disease getting the most attention in 2019 has been Eastern Equine Encephalitis which has led to concerns in the eastern US. Here's five key things to know about Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE):

1 Eastern Equine Encephalitis is a mosquito-borne disease. But one species in particular, *Culiseta melanura*, plays a critical role. *Culiseta melanura* is widely distributed across the eastern U.S., but specifically prefers to live in freshwater swamps with standing trees. The larvae of this mosquito can develop in small, naturally occurring cavities ("crypts") amongst the roots of trees such as maple, hemlock, and white cedar.

Interestingly, *Culiseta melanura*, does not like to bite humans and almost exclusively takes blood meals from birds. However, as EEE builds up in local bird populations, other mosquito species with more flexible feeding habits can act as a "bridge" and allow the disease to move from birds to mammals with subsequent blood meals. A dozen or more mosquito species from the genera *Aedes*, *Coquillettidia*, *Culex*, and *Ochlerotatus* have been implicated in vectoring the disease from birds to humans.

2 Eastern Equine Encephalitis can pose significant risks to human health, but most human infections result in minor or no symptoms. Eastern Equine Encephalitis is a disease caused by a virus (the Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus). According to the CDC, only a small percentage (4-5%) of human infections with the EEE virus actually lead to Eastern Equine Encephalitis. Thus, the vast majority of human infections lead to minor or no symptoms.

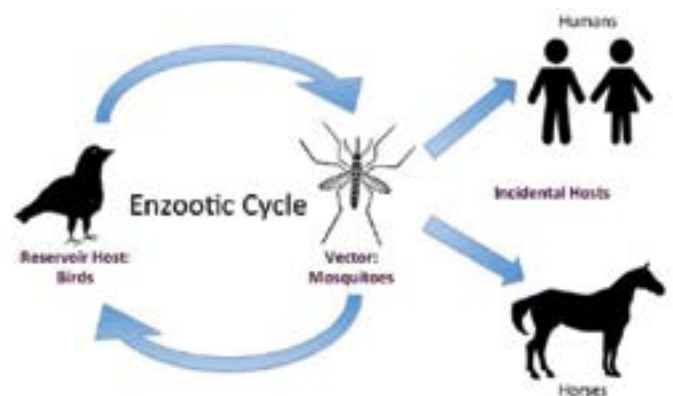
However, in severe cases of EEE, inflammation of the brain can lead to symptoms including fever, headache, vomiting, confusion, convulsions, and coma. Roughly a third of such human cases are fatal. Survivors of severe Eastern Equine Encephalitis cases often suffer from permanent neurological complications. Individuals younger than 15 or older than 50 are at greatest risk, as well as

individuals that live, work, or recreate, near swampy areas. In the U.S., cases of EEE tend to occur in states along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf coast. Cases do sometimes occur in the Midwest, with Michigan seeing a number of human cases in the southwestern part of the lower peninsula in 2019.

3 Humans aren't the only species impacted by Eastern Equine Encephalitis. In fact, EEE is primarily a bird disease. For example, many passerine birds (a group that includes our common songbirds such as robins and starlings) can readily become infected with the EEE virus. Some states even use "sentinel" birds to monitor EEE activity. If the conditions are right in a given year, populations of the ornithophilic mosquito *Culiseta melanura* can cause EEE to build up in a local bird population. Eventually, other mosquito species that bite both birds and mammals cause the disease to spill over from bird populations to mammals. Horses can also become infected with the virus and, because equine infections typically precede human cases by a few weeks, horses can serve as a general indicator of potential risk to humans in an area. There is a vaccine available to help protect horses against EEE.



(Continued on page 6)



Source: CWHL, Cynthia Williams, www.air-worldwide.com

(Continued from page 5)

4 Eastern Equine Encephalitis is very rare in humans. Case numbers vary around the eastern U.S., but over the last decade the U.S. has averaged only seven EEE human cases per year. In Wisconsin, there have only been three documented human cases over the last 50+ years. The restricted habitat of the key mosquito species and its feeding preferences help explain the rarity of human cases. Despite cases recently reported in the news, the EEE threat should be nearly done for the year in the Upper Midwest. Cases typically peak in late summer or early autumn and, with temperatures dipping, mosquito activity is on the decline in our area.

5 General mosquito precautions are the simplest option to protect against EEE. Because the key mosquito species involved with EEE (*Culiseta melanura*) is associated with freshwater swamps, chemical insecticide treatments to such areas are often not an option. Instead, practices including wearing long-sleeved clothing, using EPA-registered repellents (such as DEET or picaridin), avoiding areas and periods of high mosquito activity, and removing standing water on a property are some of the best precautions to take.

NEW BAIT STATION!

Protecta[®] EVO EDGE™



FAST & VERSATILE RODENT STATION



- EVO key bait station for test, easy access
- Versatile configuration:
 - Fits: 8 x 1oz Bait Box (2 per rod)
 - 2 x TRAPPER[®] Mini-Flex Mouse traps
 - 1 TRAPPER[®] T-Rex[®] Rat trap
- Baffles help protect bait from non-target animals
- Locking bait rods won't fall out when replacing bait
- Contoured, flat bait area for quick cleaning
- Holes for securing station on side or bottom
- Compact, 8" x 9.5" foot print

 **Bell**
LABORATORIES, INC.

Priority Made in The USA THE WORLD LEADER IN RODENT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY[®]
www.belllab.com | Madison, WI 53704 USA



LOOKING TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS?

Smithereen Pest Management Services is always looking to buy!

- No company is too small
- Cash buyer with no strings attached
- Sell direct and forget broker fees
- Over 20 successful acquisitions

CALL ANYTIME TO TALK: 847-668-7005

Pro-Post Professional Lure[®]

For Rats & Mice

****One Lure for both rats & mice****

100% money back guaranteed



- To reduce expensive call backs
- Solves trap and bait shy rodent problems
- Easy application in 32cc syringes
- All 100% food-grade materials

NON-TOXIC NO PEANUTS NO ALLERGENS

May be used in schools, day care facilities, nurseries, food storage and processing plants, homes, offices, etc.

Proudly made in the USA



JF Oakes Contact us for sample
ideas, technology, resources
www.jfoakes.com | sales@jfoakes.com | 662.746.7276



PEST STRIPS AND FOOD SERVICE DON'T MIX, VIOLATE PESTICIDE LAWS AND FOOD CODE

Mike Murray, Pesticide Program Manager, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • michael.murray@wi.gov



Have you ever noticed pest strips hanging behind a bar or restaurant counter?

As a commercial pesticide applicator, you might be peeved that a business owner – maybe even your customers – is using a pesticide off-label, taking business from you and committing a violation that licensed applicators like you wouldn't dare.

Others might react a little more strongly, as happened earlier this year in Manhattan. There, a group of customers filed a lawsuit against more than 100 Starbucks stores. They alleged that filthy conditions allowed pests to flourish, and that instead of dealing with the source of the problem, the company exposed customers to dichlorvos (DVVP) in the form of Hot Shot No-Pest® Strips. The lawsuit also alleges that an employee was fired and a pest control contract was terminated over complaints about the restaurant's pesticide misuse.

Pest strips are not restricted use pesticides; anyone can buy them at a home center or hardware store. But their labels specify that they cannot be used in kitchens, restaurants or areas where food is prepared or served. They work by emitting vapors into the area where they hang. They work against cockroaches, silverfish, moths, spiders, beetles and earwigs. If the vapors are getting to those pests, they are also getting to food and to the people working or visiting those areas.

All of which begs the question: As a pest control operator, what should you do when your customers use pest strips? Say nothing? Say something? Report them? To whom?

Well, this is an off-label use. The label directs that they not be used in food handling areas.

We have potential human exposure among workers and customers. And if those are not good enough reasons for a business owner to remove pest strips, the risk of a lawsuit and/or loss of business should convince that owner.

So your best course of action is to explain all this to your customers. Offer them other pest control techniques, including good sanitation, to minimize flies and other pests. Tell them about legal products you can apply according to label instructions.

If they refuse to remove the pest strips, feel free to contact us. If you are not comfortable even broaching the subject with them, just contact us without saying anything to the business owner. Both our pesticide and food safety programs have an interest in keeping pest strips out of bars and restaurants. We license bars and restaurants, either directly or through contracts with local health departments. This is not only a pesticide misuse violation; it is a food safety violation and may well appear on a routine inspection report. You could raise the subject that way, that you're doing them a favor by keeping them from having a violation that shows up on an inspection report – which is a public record.

If you have any questions, contact me: Mike Murray, Michael.Murray@wisconsin.gov, 608-224-4551.

This document was developed using authorities and information provided within Wis. Stat. ch. 94 and Wis. Admin. Code ch. ATCP 29.



A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FEMALE HOUSE MOUSE

Reprinted from Pinto & Associates, www.techletter.com.

As the day ends, our mouse, a 6-month old female, which in mouse years is late middle age, slowly wakes from her afternoon sleep and stretches in her nest. Her stretch wakes her five surviving young from a litter of six two weeks ago. She touches them and smells them, checking their condition.

Her young will soon be weaned, and they'll be completely independent in another two weeks. They will have to be. Their mother is already pregnant with her next litter and has been since two days after their birth. In another week, she'll have her next litter, and space will be at a premium. Besides, by the time they are two months old, her offspring will be having litters of their own.

By the time our mouse has lived out her life, a year if she's lucky, and all of her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren could have young in the same year! Theoretically, that could be 5,000 mice!

Our mouse squeezes through a hole no bigger than a quarter, escaping at last the wall void where she's waited most of the day. She freezes for a second or two. Any danger? Like all mice, she's nearsighted. Her dark, hyperthyroid eyes see little; but her quivering nostrils and fanlike ears tell her "all clear." She begins the first of many identical circuits of her territory that she'll make that evening. She darts from place to place, relying more on her "kinesthetic" sense...a subconscious recording of a series of muscle movements...than on her eyes, ears, and nose.

Turn right. Run twenty paces. Stop. Turn left. Run ten paces. Scramble up a pallet. Dart five paces to torn sack of wheat. Nibble.

Turn left. One, two, three, climb up stacked boxes. Pause. Nibble on some spilled oatmeal.

Turn right. Run eight paces. Put left whiskers on edge of case of oatmeal and run five paces...

Wait a minute! No case of oatmeal!

A box moved is a crisis for a mouse. Her universe has changed; life has become much more complicated. Our mouse immediately stops her normal activity. Over the next hour she slowly re-explores her territory, investigating every object, new or old. She re-establishes safe movement routes and reprograms her muscle memories so that she can once again dart from place to place.

Control Tip: Disturbing the environment of mice by moving pallets, boxes, shelves, etc. improves the effectiveness of traps, glue boards, and bait as mice investigate their changed habitat. An active stock rotation policy can help greatly in mouse control in warehouses and restaurant storage areas.

Comfortable with her surroundings once again, our mouse resumes her territorial circuit and feeding routine. But she's not alone now. Working her territory she smells a male mouse. She searches. Spots him. Within 7 inches, our mouse knows by smell that this is a stranger, not family. Hurling all 20 grams of herself (about 3/4 ounce) at the invader, she drives him away with continuous violent attacks.

While not as aggressive as a male mouse, our female mouse is not the timid, colorless, "mousy" creature of cartoons. She is an aggressive protector of her territory and social status. Our mouse's family group...an alpha male (the dominant male), another breeding female, twelve daughters, four sons...forms a "colony" that all members defend fiercely. The territory of our mouse's family group, like most, is surprisingly small, extending from a nest site in the wall void, out through a gnawed hole to a food storage pallet, across two feet of floor to a

few stacked food boxes, up onto a series of food storage shelves, into the wall through a pipe run, and back down to the nest site. As with most mice, ours travels mostly within 10 feet of her nest. Mice seldom establish territories that extend beyond 30 feet.

Control Tip: Where you find evidence of mice, imagine a 3-dimensional sphere radiating out 10 feet or so in each direction. This will likely encompass the territory of a single mouse colony, which is also your treatment unit. Inspect the entire area inside this imaginary 10-foot radius sphere for entry points, feeding areas, and nest sites. Food and nest sites can be located in the floors directly above and below, even in outdoor areas.

Graphic of 3-dimensional sphere a 10 feet diameter
To visualize a mouse's probable territory, imagine a 3-dimensional sphere radiating out 10 feet or so in each direction

Our mouse family once included six other sons. As usual in mouse families, these six had been driven away by the dominant male as they matured and began to compete for mating rights. This natural dispersion of males into new nesting and feeding sites (niches), combined with fast population growth that overloads resources, are the reasons that mice spread so quickly through a building.

Control Tip: When you find evidence of mice on various floors and sections of a building, you'll not be dealing with a single colony whose members travel throughout the building to find food. Instead, there will be many small, separate colonies, and large

numbers of mice. You'll have to bait or trap every colony site individually. (Rats, in contrast, commonly forage 100-150 feet, and one colony may be foraging throughout the entire building. Rats can sometimes be controlled with a few well-chosen placements.)



Back to our mouse. After successfully chasing away the stranger, she resumes her territorial circuit. She nibbles on different foods throughout the evening, usually eating 20 or more times, but eating very little at most stops. She does have a favorite feeding site where she eats more than usual, under a bottom shelf where grain and bird seed have spilled.

Control Tip: A strong "mousy" odor and piles of droppings around food mark prime feeding sites. These sites are usually your best baiting locations, and runways leading to them are often the best trap sites.

House mice are tough and adaptable. Smithsonian magazine once reported on a barrel of biscuits which had been sealed in Aberdeen, Scotland and opened in the Canadian Arctic 14-months later. Out popped a live mouse! Mice have been found at the bottom of English coal mines and 15,000 feet up in the Andes, in coastal deserts of South America and on an island near Antarctica, even nesting in meat lockers in temperatures 5-10 degrees below zero. There's nothing "mousy" about mice.

WE CALL THEM MASTER TECHS FOR A GOOD REASON. FEWER THAN 200 IN WISCONSIN. ARE YOU NEXT?

Achieving your Master Tech status assures your customers of your **commitment to quality service, and to advancing the practice of effective and safe pest control services.** Once certified as a Master Tech, you earn the right to wear the Master Tech uniform patch.

The exam consists of questions related to vertebrate pest control, insects, IPM principles and laws and regulations. It is given each February at our Spring Training Conference. **Register for this year's exam when you register for the Conference at www.wisconsinpest.com/event-3289162.**



ADVANCED CONCEPTS IN ANT BAITING STRATEGIES

Eric Paysen Ph.D., Technical Services Manager, Professional Pest Management, Syngenta



The advancement of ant baits has revolutionized ant management. Pest management professionals can now attain high levels of control by taking advantage of the biology of these social pests. Ants share resources through a “social stomach” as they pass nutrients through the colony via trophallaxis. This, combined with the delayed mortality of modern active ingredients (AIs), allows

penetration deep within the colony, even reaching the queen and brood.

Ant baits aren't a silver bullet on their own, especially for many super-colony species, and require a thorough understanding of ant biology. When using ant baits, remember to:

Select a bait ants are currently accepting.

The dietary needs of an ant colony vary with seasons and available resources. A bait that's highly palatable today might have no appeal to an ant colony a few weeks later. Two colonies within close proximity might have different tastes as well.

Apply a test spot.

Different ant species specialize in and react differently to food sources. The best way to ensure you're using the right bait is to apply a test spot. Place a small amount of product in the immediate vicinity of trailing ants to see if they take it immediately. If they investigate the bait but don't feed or pick it up, revert to plan B.

Stock multiple products.

It's a good practice to have multiple baits available, as each is formulated with different food components and can have varying palatability. It's also important to know your local ants, their preferences and control with certain products. For example, various fire ant species will show moderate interest in sweet gel baits, but are seldom controlled effectively with

them. Fire ant-specific baits are formulated for these species, quickly accepted and highly effective.

Bait to scale for the population size and ant species. The primary reason for failing to manage ants with bait is an inadequate amount of product, which is why knowing your species is important. In species with single-queen colonies and only a few thousand workers, small placements (5-10 g) of gel baits can be highly effective, as is the case with rover ant species. With super-colony species like Argentine or crazy ants, more bait is often required. Product labels for gel baits describe small placement sizes (dime-sized or 2-in. lines), but you're not limited in the amount you can place along active trails when managing large colonies. Remember: only 10% of an ant colony is outside the nest foraging at any given time. A large visible trail is just the tip of the iceberg.

Combine baits with compatible liquid applications.

A multifaceted approach can be highly effective when dealing with large ant populations. In addition to baiting, liquid applications can deliver a lethal one-two punch to stubborn species, but it's important to ensure the applications are compatible. Use products with the same AI. When ants are eating the AI and crawling through it, the effect is cumulative, allowing lethal AI quantities to quickly penetrate deep within the colony. When you're making non-repellent liquid applications, ensure ants trail through the application. Ants follow leading edges such as irrigation pipes, mowing curbs and the edges of sidewalks.

Combined with proper expertise, ant baits are essential components of modern management protocols that can help keep ants out of your customers' lives.

Important: Always read and follow label instructions. Some products may not be registered for sale or use in all states or counties and/or may have state-specific use requirements. Check with your extension service to ensure registration and proper use.



NEW PRODUCT RELEASES

Welcome to our new feature, highlighting products released within the past six months for use by pest control professionals. Companies seen here are WPCA members and/or supporters. Inclusion of a product should not be seen as an endorsement by WPCA. For full submission guidelines, or to submit a product for consideration, contact dana@barefoot-marketing.com.

Red Palm Weevil Pheromone Dispenser

J. F. Oakes, LLC now markets a red palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) 18-week aggregation pheromone dispenser.

The red palm weevil pheromone dispenser can easily be used in management programs to deliver complete monitoring of Red palm weevil infestations. It is easy to use, safe to handle, environmentally friendly and leaves no chemical residue in crops.



For more information, contact J. F. Oakes, LLC at 662-746-7276 or sales@jfoakes.com.



Bell Labs introduces its newest product line, iQ™ products, powered by Bell Sensing Technologies. The Express iQ, T-Rex iQ and 24/7 iQ are now available and will seamlessly sync with the Bell Sensing Technology smart phone app and portal. This first-of-its-kind rodent monitoring system requires no gateways or complicated and costly infrastructure. Highly customized Bluetooth sensors allow data to be quickly gathered onsite from each iQ

device and then uploaded to the cloud directly from a smartphone or tablet. This is a complete rodent data gathering and management system with the ease of use and cost basis that will allow it to be used at any account.

iQ products let technicians use their time more effectively at their accounts, focusing on solving rodent problems instead of simply checking bait stations and traps.

For information about iQ products, visit your local distributor or go to www.bellsensing.com.

UNIVAR
The right product is just the beginning.*

Drive business with
UNIVAR

Get in touch with your local rep and discover how Univar can help you drive business.
Call us at **800-888-4897**
or go to **PestWeb.com**

© 2020, Univar USA Inc. All rights reserved. UNIVAR, the hexagon, and other identified trademarks are the property of Univar Inc., Univar USA Inc. or affiliated companies.



Wisconsin Pest Control Association
3322 N. 92nd Street
Milwaukee, WI 53222



WPCOA RECOGNIZES THESE MEMBER BUSINESSES FOR THEIR DEDICATION TO THE PROFESSION

Professional Members

1st American Pest Control
1st Choice Pest Solutions
AAA Pest Management, LLC
ABC Exterminating, Inc.
Advance Wildlife Control, LLC
Affordable Pest Solutions, LLC
Alternative Pest Solutions, LLC
American Pest Solutions
Arrow Pest Control, Inc.
Badgerland Pest Control
Batzner Pest Control
Bauer Wildlife and Pest Solutions
Bay Pest Solutions
Blue Pest Control & Home Services
Bourn Pest Solutions, LLC
Bug Blaster, Inc.
Bug Bomber
Bugman & Queenbee, Inc.
Central Wisconsin Pest Control
Clean Kill Pest Control, Inc.
Cloverleaf Holdings
Copesan Services, Inc.
Critter Gitters, Inc.
DeBoer Pest Control, LLC
Ehlers Pest Management, LLC
Eliminator Pest Management Co., Inc.
Elite Pest Solutions, LLC
Erdye's Pest Control, LLC
Erspamer Pest Management L.L.C.
Ewert Pest Control
Family First Pest Management
Frontline Pest Management
Gary's Pest Control, Inc.
GoPestTech
Green Tick Control
Guardian Pest Solutions, Inc.

K and C Pest Control, LLC
Kwik Kill Pest Control, Inc.
Madsen Pest Management, LLC
MB Integrated Pest Control
MVP Pest Control
Nexus Pest Solutions
North Shore Pest Control
On The Mark Pest Control
Orkin
Pest Control Solutions NOW
Pest Management Solutions, LLC
Port Supply & Property Management
Premier Pest Elimination (PPE)
Professional Pest Control, Inc.
Prompt Action Pest Control
Pro-Tec Pest Control
Provident
Rise Pest Control
Safeway Pest Management Co., Inc.
Spectrum Pest Control Eco-Tech, LLC
Spring-Green Lawn Care-Platteville
Terminator Pest Control L.L.C.
Triumph Pest Solutions
Up North Services, Inc.
Urban Pest Solutions
Valley Pest Control
Werner Pest & Odor Control
Wil-Kil Pest Control

Allied Members

Anstar Products, Inc.
B&G Equipment
BASF Corporation
Bayer CropScience
Bell Laboratories
Briostack
Catchmaster, Inc.

Central Life Sciences
Contree Sprayer & Equipment Co.
Control Solutions
Douglas Products
Ensystem, Inc.
FMC Professional Solutions
Force Pest Solutions LLC
Gardner Manufacturing
J.F. Oakes, LLC
JT Eaton
K9 Bed Bug Detection Service LLC
Kness Manufacturing
Liphatech
Mattress Safe, Inc.
MGK
Nisus
Pelsis
Pest Control Supplies
Pest Management Supply
R-Pro Partners & Solutions LLC
Rhodes Chemical
Syngenta Professional Products
Target Specialty Products
Thermastor/ Santa Fe Dehumidifiers
Tomahawk Live Trap
Tri Cor Insurance
Univar
West Bend Mutual

Associate Members

Dept. of Veterans Affairs
Illinois Dept. Of Public Health
Milwaukee Health Dept.
UW Insect Diagnostic Lab
UW-Madison
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture,
Trade and Consumer Protection

THE PEST DISPATCH

Published by the Wisconsin Pest Control Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the interest of the pest management industry in Wisconsin.
www.wisconsinpest.com

Production: Barefoot Marketing, Milwaukee, WI
dana@barefoot-marketing.com

WPCOA OFFICERS:

President, Tom Fraser, Professional Pest Control,
tfraser@profpestcontrol.com

Vice President, Matt Lang, Guardian Pest Solutions
mlang@guardian-online.com

Secretary, Doug Blume, Arrow Pest Control,
hmintz@wi.rr.com

Treasurer, David Kuharski, Eliminator Pest Management,
david@eliminatorpestmgt.com

WPCOA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Jeff Bourn, Bourn Pest Solutions

Gary Dady, Orkin

Zachary Ewert, Ewert Pest Control

Sara Knilians, Bell Labs

PJ Liesch, UW Madison Insect Diagnostic Lab

Jerry Lohr, Batzner Pest Control

Mike Murray, WDATCP

Mike Werner (Past President), Pest Management Solutions

Jared Woerth, Wil-Kil Pest Control

* If we somehow omitted your company's name, please let us know so we may correct the error.