

IDENTIFICATION

- ◆ **Size:** up to ¼ inch
- ◆ **Color:** reddish brown

Key Inspection Areas:

- ◆ Folds, seams and buttons on beds and furniture
- ◆ Cracks and crevices in bed frames and headboards
- ◆ Infestations can quickly expand beyond these areas into cracks, crevices throughout the unit.

Signs of infestation include:

- ◆ Bed bug sightings
- ◆ Small dark spots on sheets
- ◆ Dark spots in seams on mattresses
- ◆ Dark spots on bed frames and headboards

BEHAVIOR

- ◆ Bed bugs come out at night and feed on human blood, frequently causing an itchy swelling.
- ◆ A female can lay over 500 eggs in her lifetime, which can be up to once year. If food is unavailable, bed bugs can enter a state of semi-hibernation that allows them to survive several months without feeding.
- ◆ Bed bug infestations cross all socio-economic boundaries, with infestations found in world class hotels and lower income housing.

MOVEMENT

Bed bugs can be introduced into hospitals and hotels through luggage. Homes and apartments can become infested by introducing used bed materials or furniture, or from luggage after a stay in an infested hotel. Bed bugs can also travel between units in hotels and apartment buildings.

CONTROL

It is important to have the identification of bed bugs confirmed by a pest management professional. If it is bed bugs, you will need a thorough inspection to determine the extent of the infestation.

Controlling bed bugs requires a labor intensive program that targets all cracks and crevices in rooms that may be infested.

For a treatment to be most effective, clutter needs to be picked up in the area of the infestation, providing access to baseboard and closet areas.



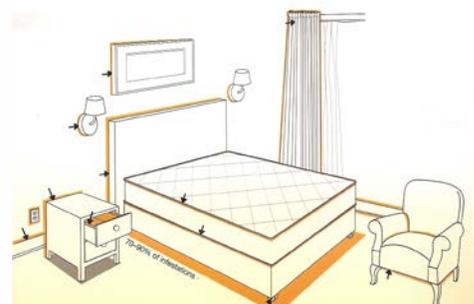
Adult Bed Bug

The reddish brown color comes from the consumption of blood.



Blood Spots on Mattress

In medium-to-high level infestations, there are blood spots where bed bugs rest (seams of mattresses, bed frame cracks and crevices, headboard).



Common Places of Bed Bug Infestations