



Prevención y Control de Plagas

- Id:** 003-030302 - 0403/B38/037998
Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service
Ti: **Household public health : termite control**
Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; 2001. 4 p. Ilus (Household Public Health).
Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/termite/termite.pdf>
Re: Define lo que son las termitas, y describe los métodos de control en los que se incluye el uso de algunos insecticidas.
Ub: CEPIS
- Id:** 003-036524 - 0403/R36/033709
Ap: Reigart, J. Routt; Roberts, James R.
Ai: Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
Ti: **Recognition and management of pesticide poisonings**
Fu: Washington, D.C; EPA; 1999. 236 p. Tab
Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvstox/E/fulltext/poison/poison.pdf>
Re: The purpose of the manual is to provide health professionals with recently available information on the health hazards of pesticides currently in use, and current consensus recommendations for management of poisonings and injuries caused by them. General methods of managing pesticide poisonings are presented in chapter 2 and reflect a broad base of clinical experience. The contents of the book have been derived from many sources: published texts, current medical, toxicological, and pesticide product literature, and direct communications with experts in clinical toxicology and pesticide toxicology and environmental and occupational health specialist.
Ub: CEPIS
- Id:** 003-037515 - 0403/I47/033934
Ap: García Blandón, Pedro
Ti: **Técnicas educativas para promover la prevención y protección de intoxicaciones con plaguicidas : unidad 5**
Fu: En Colección: INCAP; OPS; MASICA. Proyecto PLAGSALUD; OIT. Proyecto Salud y Seguridad en la Agricultura. Curso a Distancia sobre Protección y Prevención de Intoxicaciones con Plaguicidas. 5 v.. San José; v. 5. 35 p.
Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/tecnicas/tecnicas.pdf>
Re: Brinda información sobre algunas técnicas educativas participativas que se han considerado adecuadas para la educación y capacitación de adultos, en el manejo de plaguicidas como por ejemplo: técnicas de presentación, las técnicas participativas para la educación de adultos y el uso de los medios audiovisuales.
Ub: CEPIS
- Id:** 003-038455 - 0403/E66/034205
Ai: Environmental Protection Agency. Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
Ti: **Citizen's guide to pest control and pesticide safety**
Fu: Washington, D.C; EPA; 1995. 49 p. Ilus().(EPA-730-K-95-001).
Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvstox/E/fulltext/citizen/citizen.pdf>
Re: How can pests be controlled safely? When and how should pesticides be used? This booklet is intended to help answer these questions. The questions have no single right answer, but Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety gives the information you need to make informed decisions. You should be able to control pests without risking your family's health and without harming the environment. The major goals of this booklet are to help you understand What steps to take to control pests in and around your home; What alternatives to chemical pesticides are available, including pest prevention and non-chemical pest controls; How to choose pesticides and how to use, store, and dispose of them safely; How to reduce your exposure when others use pesticides; How to choose a pest control company and; What to do if someone is poisoned by a pesticide.
Ub: CEPIS
- Id:** 003-043898 - 0403/T56/037052
Ap: Timm, Robert M.
Ai: Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage
Ti: **Norway rats**
Fu: Nebraska; Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage; 1998. [16]p. Ilus().

Full Texts

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/norway/norway.pdf>

Re: Presenta el hábitat de las ratas, hábitos alimenticios, daños que producen en la salud y el ambiente, para luego hacer hincapié en los métodos de control más efectivos.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044421 - 0403/U42/037200

Ap: Eldridge, Bruce; Ohlendorf, B.

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Mosquitoes**

Fu: California; University of California; Feb. 1998. [32]p. Ilus.Contiene Glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/mosquito/mosquito.pdf>

Re: Many species of California mosquitoes are relatively uncommon and seldom pose a threat to the health or well-being of California citizens. However, there are several species that readily attack people, and some species are capable of transmitting microbial organisms that cause human diseases such as malaria and encephalitis. The mosquitoes of major concern in California belong to the genera *Culex*, *Aedes*, and *Anopheles*. The life cycles of mosquitoes vary widely from species to species. The most effective control methods are those targeted against the larval stage. Any area (excluding wildlife habitats such as wetlands or vernal pools) or object that can hold water for more than a few days should be filled with soil or cement, drained, discarded, treated with *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *israelensis*, or stocked with mosquito fish. Even small containers like cinder blocks, flower pot saucers, or crotches of trees can provide a habitat for mosquito development if they remain filled with water for more than a few days. Always combine the use of any product with good sanitation practices that reduce breeding sites.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044422 - 0403/U42/037201

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Pantry pests**

Fu: California; University of California; Feb. 1998. [43]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/pantry/pantry.pdf>

Re: The most common insects infesting food in the home are in the insect orders Lepidoptera (moths) or Coleoptera (beetles). Adult moths and adult beetles are easy to distinguish from each other, but their larvae are a little more difficult. Use a hand lens to examine the legs of the larvae. Beetle larvae are either grublike and legless or have only three pairs of legs, all located close to the head. Moth larvae have three pairs of true legs, plus additional leglike structures further down the abdomen. Both larvae and adults of beetles feed on foodstuffs, whereas only the larval stage of moths consumes stored products. Getting rid of food-infesting moths or beetles takes continuous, persistent effort if the infestation has been present for a while. Some pests are capable of living for many weeks without food, thus the threat of reinfestation exists until they die off or are killed. Follow the guidelines for removing and cleaning up an infestation. It is best, at least for several months after eliminating the infested products, to store any susceptible food in airtight containers or in a refrigerator or freezer. Also, as a general practice, storing infrequently used food items in the freezer prevents infestations from developing. Pheromone traps are available in many retail stores to monitor and trap food-infesting moths. Insecticides are not recommended for use in areas where food is prepared, but may be useful in some situations to help control an existing infestation.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044423 - 0403/U42/037203

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Fleas**

Fu: California; University of California; Nov. 2000. [41]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/fleas/fleas.pdf>

Re: Cat fleas are frequently encountered in homes and are common pests on domestic cats and dogs. Dog fleas look like cat fleas, but are rare in California. Sticktight fleas can become a problem when pets frequent areas near poultry. Female sticktight fleas firmly attach themselves around the ears and eyes of their host. Fleas on either cats or dogs in California are most likely cat fleas. The best approach to managing fleas is prevention. New, safer, and more effective products aimed at controlling fleas on the pet have made flea management without pesticide sprays feasible in many situations. Management of fleas on the pet must be accompanied by regular, thorough cleaning of pet resting areas indoors and outside. Once fleas infest a home, control will require a vigilant program that includes cleaning and treating infested areas indoors, eliminating fleas on pets, and cleaning up and possibly treating shaded outdoor locations where pets rest. Several types of products are available to control fleas on dogs and cats. The most effective and safest products inhibit normal growth or reproduction of fleas. Use of these products must be supplemented with good housekeeping in areas where the pet rests.

Ub: CEPIS

Textos Completos

Id: 003-044424 - 0403/U42/037202

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Cockroaches**

Fu: California; University of California; Nov. 1999. [51]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cock/cock.pdf>

Re: Cockroaches may become pests in homes, restaurants, hospitals, warehouses, offices, and virtually any structure that has food preparation or storage areas. They contaminate food and eating utensils, destroy fabric and paper products, and impart stains and unpleasant odors to surfaces they contact. Managing cockroaches is not easy. You must first determine where the roaches are located. The more harborages you locate and treat, the more successful your control program will be. Remember that cockroaches are tropical and like warm hiding places with access to water. Some locations will be difficult to get to. If cockroaches have access to food, baits will have limited effect. Sprays alone will not eliminate cockroaches. An approach that integrates several strategies is required. The keys to controlling cockroaches are sanitation and exclusion: cockroaches will continue to invade as long as a habitat is suitable to them (i.e., food, water, and shelter are available), so the conditions that attracted and favored the infestation must be changed.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044425 - 0403/U42/037204

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Clothes moths**

Fu: California; University of California; Dec. 2000. [35]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/clothes/clothes.pdf>

Re: The webbing clothes moth is the most common fabric moth. Adults are golden colored with reddish golden hairs on top of the head. Wings, with a span of about 1/2 inch, are fringed with a row of golden hairs. Because the moths are weak flyers and not attracted to lights, they are usually found very close to the infested items, such as in dark areas of closets. The larva is the damaging stage of the clothes moth. Both species feed on wool clothing, carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, furs, stored wool, animal bristles in brushes, wool felts in pianos, and fish meal in fish food. Synthetics or fabrics such as cotton are fed on if they are blended with wool. Larvae may use cotton fibers to make their pupal cases. Damage generally appears in hidden locations such as under collars or cuffs of clothing, in crevices of upholstered furniture, and in areas of carpeting covered by furniture. Clothes moths can be controlled by a variety of methods, including periodic dry cleaning or laundering, proper storage, freezing, heating, or fumigating with dry ice, trapping, or using an insecticide. If humidity can be kept low inside buildings, an environment that is not suitable for clothes moth development will be created. Building construction that is free of many tiny cracks and crevices also contributes to fewer clothes moth problems. Good housekeeping practices are also important.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044435 - 0403/U42/037206

Ap: Klotz, John; Greenberg, Les; Hinkle, Nancy; Ohlendorf, B.

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Flies**

Fu: California; University of California; Feb. 1999. [37]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/flies/flies.pdf>

Re: Of the thousands of species of flies, only a few are common pests in and around the home. Four of the more frequent pests are the house fly (*Musca domestica*), the face fly (*Musca autumnalis*), the stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), and the little house fly (*Fannia* spp.). These pests breed in filthy locations from which they can contaminate food and transmit diseases; stable flies feed on mammalian blood. Because they have sponging mouthparts, house flies cannot bite; however, they have been demonstrated to mechanically transmit the causative agents of diarrhea, cholera, yaws, dysentery, and eye infections. Flies are also implicated as mechanical vectors of *Shigella* and *Salmonella*, the latter being a pathogen responsible for food poisoning. Most measures to control house flies are nonchemical. In almost all cases where flies are seen inside a building they have entered from the outside. Therefore, mechanical control remains the first line of defense against house flies. Cracks around windows and doors where flies are entering should be sealed. Well-fitted screens will also limit their access to buildings. For commercial facilities, air doors can provide effective barriers to fly entry, and light traps attract any of those that still manage to get in. A fly swatter can be used effectively against the stray individual that finds its way into a house. Outdoors, regularly remove (at least twice a week) and dispose of organic waste, including dog feces, to reduce the attractiveness of a site to flies and limit their breeding areas. Garbage should not be allowed to accumulate and should be kept in containers with tight-fitting lids. In general, poor exclusion and lack of sanitation are the major contributors to fly problems.

Ub: CEPIS

Full Texts

Id: 003-044436 - 0403/U42/037205

Ap: Timm, R.M.; Ohlendorf B.

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: House mouse**

Fu: California; University of California; Nov. 2000. [43]p. Contiene glosario. (UP pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/mouse/mouse.pdf>

Re: House mice are small rodents with relatively large ears and small black eyes. House mice thrive under a variety of conditions; they are found in and around homes and commercial structures as well as in open fields and agricultural lands. House mice consume and contaminate food meant for humans, pets, livestock, or other animals. In addition, they cause considerable damage to structures and property, and they can transmit pathogens that cause diseases such as salmonellosis. Effective control involves sanitation, exclusion, and population reduction. When a mouse infestation already exists, some form of population reduction such as trapping or baiting is almost always necessary. Several types of rodenticides are used in baits: anticoagulant rodenticides, single -dose toxicants, and chronic rodenticides. Because all of these materials are toxic to humans, pets, and wildlife, special precautions must be taken to prevent the poisoning of nontarget animals. Of the rodenticides, the anticoagulant rodenticides are most commonly used around homes because they either require multiple feedings or take several days before they kill the mice, and there is an antidote in case of accidental poisonings.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044437 - 0403/U42/037207

Ap: Olendorf, B

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Spiders**

Fu: California; University of California; Jun. 2000. [48]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/spiders/spiders.pdf>

Re: Many people fear or dislike spiders but, for the most part, spiders are beneficial because of their role as predators of insects and other arthropods, and most cannot harm people. Spiders that might injure people generally spend most of their time hidden under furniture or boxes, or in woodpiles, corners, or crevices. The spiders commonly seen out in the open during the day are unlikely to bite people. Remember that spiders are primarily beneficial and their activities should be encouraged in the garden. Pesticide control is difficult and rarely necessary. The best approach to controlling spiders in and around the home is to remove hiding spots for reclusive spiders such as black widows and regularly clean webs off the house with brushes and vacuums.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044438 - 0403/U42/037252

Ap: Rust, M. K.; Klotz, J. H.; Ohlendorf, B.

Ai: University of California. Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project

Ti: **UC pest management guidelines: Head lice**

Fu: California; University of California; Aug. 2001. [41]p. Ilus.Contiene glosario. (UC pest management guidelines).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/lice/lice.pdf>

Re: Many families with young children have at least one encounter with the head louse, Head lice can infest people of all ages, but children are prone to infestations because of their habit of playing in close contact, sharing hats, headphones, combs and brushes, sleeping bags, stuffed animals, and clothing. In fact, the problem of head lice can be so rampant among preschool and school-aged children that often schools must work in conjunction with many families to control an infestation. An individual family may be able to control head lice at home, but the child can be reinfested when he/she comes in contact with an untreated, infested child. There are four critical steps to controlling an infestation of head lice: the use of an effective head louse treatment; nit removal from the head (combing); removal of lice and nits from the household environment by vacuuming, washing, or freezing objects suspected being infested;and daily head checks and nit removal until infestation is gone, followed by weekly head checks to detect reinfestation. Head lice shampoos contain insecticides and if they are not used properly can cause problems in and of themselves. Combing the hair to remove nits and lice that survived the shampoo .treatment is the key to successfully controlling this pest.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044444 - 0403/U42/037229

Ap: Klotz, John; Williams, Dave; Reid, Byron; Vail, Karen; Koehler, Phil

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Ant trails : a key to management with baits**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Sept. 2000. 5 p. Ilus.().(ENY-259).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/ant/ant.pdf>

Re: Describe el hábitat de las hormigas, para luego presentar algunos métodos de control y eliminación de hormigas.

Ub: CEPIS

Textos Completos

Id: 003-044445 - 0403/U42/037230

Ap: Koethler, P. G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Ants**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 28 p. Ilus.().(ENY-203).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/ants/ants.pdf>

Re: Ants are pests around the home because they feed on and contaminate human foods, infest structures, and build unsightly mounds in lawns. In some cases, ants are able to inflict painful bites or stings. Ants do not attack or eat fabrics, leather or wood in houses; however, some species can establish nests in decaying wood in structures. The best approach to ant control in the home is cleanliness. Any type of food or food particles can attract and provide food for ants. Store food in tight containers. Remove plants that can attract ants or control aphids, whiteflies and other insects that produce honeydew. Reduce moisture sources, including condensation and leaks.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044447 - 0403/U42/037232

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Blind mosquitoes (aquatic midges)**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 8 p. Ilus.().(ENY-231).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/blind/blind.pdf>

Re: Blind mosquitoes do not bite, suck blood, or carry disease. Their occurrence and survival in certain polluted waters often indicates pollution of aquatic habitats. Extensive research has been carried out on the use of insecticides against the larvae and adults of blind mosquitoes. Since the larvae live on the lake or river bottom, they are more difficult to kill than the biting mosquito larvae. The entire water volume must be treated with insecticide to provide effective control. In the past; this total treatment in many instances has been done in small lakes; however, today with emphasis on environmental quality and the development of resistance in midges to pesticides, larval control is not feasible. Consequently three long term solutions to the control of blind mosquitoes may be possible: reduce effluents which provide food for the pest or, increase the effluents until the pest cannot survive or biological control.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044449 - 0403/U42/037234

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Carpet beetles**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Aug. 1991. 6 p. Ilus.().(ENY-204).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/beetles/beetles.pdf>

Re: Carpet beetles can damage fabrics, furnishings and clothing that contain natural animal fibers such as wool, silk, hair, bristles, fur or feathers. Synthetic items are resistant to attack, but mixtures of synthetic and natural fibers can be damaged. The natural habitats of carpet beetles are nests of birds, rodents, insects, and spiders. They then can spread into homes to damage carpets, rugs, and clothing. They also may feed on pollen and can be carried into the house on cut flowers. Good housekeeping prevents infestations. Frequent cleaning of floors to remove dust and lint eliminates much of the available food supply, although dust and lint may collect in inaccessible areas. Clothes should be dry-cleaned regularly. Stored materials subject to beetle damage should be thoroughly cleaned before storage. The storage area should be a chest, closet, or other container that can be tightly closed and into which moth balls or flakes can be placed at the rate of 1 lb. per 50 cubic feet of space. The initial treatment should kill the carpet beetles; however, this method should not be relied upon to protect stored fabrics over an extended period of several months or more. Stored materials should be periodically sunned and brushed. Cedar chests will not kill carpet beetles

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044450 - 0403/U42/037208

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Chiggers**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1991. 3 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/chiggers/chiggers.pdf>

Re: Chiggers or "red bugs" are the larvae of mites belonging to the family Trombiculidae. In humans, chiggers can cause intense itching and small reddish welts on the skin. In other parts of the world, chiggers transmit scrub typhus; Chiggers are easily removed from the skin by taking a hot bath or shower and lathering with soap several times. The bath will kill attached chiggers and others which are not attached. Since symptoms of contact may not

Full Texts

appear for several hours, it is not always possible to completely prevent welts caused by chigger bites. Antiseptic should be applied to all welts which do appear. Temporary relief of itching may be achieved with nonprescription local anesthetics available at most drug stores. Studies have shown that meat tenderizer, rubbed into the welt, will alleviate itching. Chigger infestations may be eliminated by insecticide applications or by clearing brush from the area.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044451 - 0403/U42/037235

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Clothes moths and plaster bagworms**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Jan. 1994. 6 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/moths/moths.pdf>

Re: Clothes moths are major pests of fabric and other items made of natural fibers. Clothes moth larvae commonly feed on wool, feathers, fur, hair, upholstered furniture, animal and fish meals, milk powders, and most animal products, such as bristles, dried hair and leather. Larvae will also infest or feed on lint, dust, paper and materials soiled with oil. The most important method of clothes moth control is good housekeeping. All susceptible articles should be brushed and cleaned periodically, especially items that will be stored for any length of time. Spot treatment with insecticides may be necessary when clothes moths become established in the home. Apply sprays according to label directions and do not apply directly to clothing. Sprays are effective when properly applied to surfaces as spot treatments. Sprays should be directed to all known or suspected breeding places.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044452 - 0403/U42/037236

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Cockroaches and their management**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Jan. 1994. 27 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cockroaches/cockroaches.pdf>

Re: Cockroaches are pests throughout the United States. They are annoying and, when abundant, they are also destructive. To prevent infestations inspect all baskets, bags or boxes of food, firewood, and laundry brought into the house. Destroy any cockroaches or egg capsules. Make it difficult for cockroaches to enter by filling all openings around pipes passing through floors or walls with patching plaster, putty, or plastic wood, particularly if cockroaches are coming in from adjoining apartments or from outside. Keep door and window screens in good repair and make sure that there are no cracks between them and the frames. Often it is not necessary to spray insecticide to obtain control since outdoor cockroaches don't reproduce rapidly or survive well indoors.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044453 - 0403/U42/037219

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Filth-breeding flies**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Jun. 1991. 33 p..

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/filth/filth.pdf>

Re: Several kinds of non-biting flies can be found in and around farms, residences, and food-handling establishments. These flies can be harmful to health, causing annoyance and discomfort. Regardless of advancements in chemical control, sanitation is still the best method of controlling filth flies in and around the home and on the farm. Flies seek breeding places where garbage, animal droppings or vegetation residues accumulate. Locate and thoroughly clean such places. Dry, spread or somehow dispose of dog, cat, or other animal excrement. Do not let garbage accumulate in the open and make sure garbage cans have sound bottoms and tight fitting lids. To kill flies inside the home use a space spray or aerosol containing pyrethrins plus a synergist. Release the mist from the aerosol for a few seconds around the room and keep the room closed for 10 to 15 minutes. Outside the house apply a residual or surface spray. Follow dosage and application directions on the container label.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044454 - 0403/U42/037217

Ap: Richman, D.L; Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Fleas: what they are, what to do**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Mar. 1997. 5 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/fleas1/fleas1.pdf>

Textos Completos

Re: There are over 2,000 described species of fleas in the world. The most common domestic flea is the cat flea (*Ctenocephalides felis felis*). Indoor treatment should be concentrated on areas frequented by your pets; this is where most of the eggs and larvae will be located. *Vacuum* the entire house and dispose of the vacuum bag immediately there will be developing fleas inside! Vacuuming will remove flea eggs and stimulate new adults to emerge from their cocoons, exposing them to any insecticide residue on the floor. Also, vacuuming may not pick up any larvae due to their ability to wrap around and hold on to carpet fibers. Steam cleaning carpets is even more effective than normal vacuuming and should be considered if infestation is severe. *Wash* pet's bedding and throw rugs. *Sprays* or *foggers* containing an insecticide and insect growth regulator should be applied according to label directions after vacuuming. *Borate carpet treatment*, applied either by the homeowner or a professional exterminator.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044455 - 0403/U42/037218

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Fleas**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 19 p..

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/fleas2/fleas2.pdf>

Re: Flea control is difficult for pet owners to implement because two things must be done: treat the pet and treat the premises. Pet treatment alone is not sufficient because *the animal quickly becomes reinfested* from untreated premises. Flea collars are sold under several trade names and are sometimes effective on small, short-haired dogs or cats that are not subjected to flea-infested areas. Pets become reinfested with fleas from premises. For the most effective control, sleeping areas, bedding kennels, and other areas frequented by the animal should be treated at the time the pet treatment is made. Treatments may or may not include the use of pesticides.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044456 - 0403/U42/037216

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **German cockroach management in low income housing**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 4 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/german/german.pdf>

Re: Señala que las cucarachas son insectos muy desagradables y que transmiten muchas enfermedades, además de estar asociados con la producción de alergias. Describe paso a paso el método aplicado por la Pasco County Housing Authority para el control de las cucarachas.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044457 - 0403/U42/037214

Ap: Potter, M.F.; Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Invisible itches : insect and non-insect causes**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Feb. 2000. 6 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/itches/itches.pdf>

Re: Itches and real or perceived bites of unknown origin can usually be attributed to one of four general sources: obscure biting arthropods (e.g., insects or mites); personal use products; environmental factors and; health-related conditions. Specific agents most often implicated as irritants are summarized and discussed in detail in this document.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044458 - 0403/U42/037215

Ap: Miller, D.M.; Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Least toxic methods of cockroach control**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 8 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/least/least.pdf>

Re: Controlling a cockroach infestation is not simply a matter of aesthetics. Large indoor cockroach populations are one of the leading causes of allergies, asthma and other bronchial disorders in humans. Additionally, cockroaches are capable of carrying disease organisms and bacteria on their bodies and in their fecal material. The presence of cockroach populations in and around urban structures is an indication that cockroach food, moisture and harborage resources are present. Long term prevention of cockroach infestation is the best means of ensuring a cockroach free environment. This is most easily accomplished by means of exclusion (preventing cockroach

Full Texts

entry) and sanitation (elimination of cockroach resources). Not only will these measures prevent a future infestation, they will also help to reduce an existing cockroach problem.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044459 - 0403/U42/037213

Ap: Koehler, P.D.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Mites that attack humans**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 12 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/mites/mites.pdf>

Re: Mites are occasionally found in homes and attack humans in the absence of their normal hosts-birds, rodents, or insects. Bites from these mites may be painful and cause severe skin irritation. Control of household mites is best accomplished by eliminating nests and roosting areas for birds, controlling rodents, or controlling insect hosts. Insecticide total release aerosols or foggers are effective in killing mites but do not prevent reinfestation. Application may need to be repeated in two to three weeks. Bites should be treated with antiseptic and a local anesthetic may be applied to ease the irritation. Persons with severe dermatitis caused by mites should consult their physician for treatment.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044460 - 0403/U42/037212

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Mosquitoes and other biting flies**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Oct. 1999. 18 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/mosquitoes/mosquitoes.pdf>

Re: Mosquitoes are insects with long slender bodies, narrow wings with a fringe of scales on the edge of the wing and along the veins, and long, thin legs. Some mosquitoes are capable of transmitting diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, and dengue to man, encephalitis to man and horses, and heartworm to dogs. Mosquito control can be divided into two areas of responsibility: individual and public. Individuals are responsible to find and eliminate breeding places on their premises. Receptacles such as old tires, junk automobiles, tin cans, rain barrels, and various plants hold enough water to create mosquito breeding. These can be reduced or eliminated by individuals. To keep mosquitoes from being a problem inside the house, screens should be kept tight fitting and in good repair. Chemical control of mosquitoes around the home may be accomplished with the use of repellents or space sprays. Repellents are substances that make a mosquito avoid biting people. Several repellents are effective against mosquitoes. All insect repellents must have the active ingredient appear on the label. Check the label before buying. Mosquitoes can be killed inside the house by using a household aerosol space spray. Only insecticides labeled for flying insect control should be sprayed into the air. Best results are obtained if doors and windows are kept closed during spraying and for 5-10 minutes after spraying. Follow label directions on the container.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044461 - 0403/U42/037211

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Non-subterranean termites**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 9 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/termites/termites.pdf>

Re: Drywood termites infest dry wood and do not require contact with the soil. Drywood and subterranean termites require completely different control methods; therefore the termites must be correctly identified. Local treatments for drywood termites include wood injection of insecticides or electrocution injection. Wood injections requires a hole to be drilled into termite galleries so insecticide can be injected into the infested wood. Electrocution requires special equipment available to pest control operators. Spray or foam applications to raw wood will prevent drywood termites from entering the wood and may control existing termites, depending on the situation.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044462 - 0403/U42/037210

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Pantry and stores food pests**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 11 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/pantry1/pantry1.pdf>

Textos Completos

Re: There are many species of stored food pests found at various times in food pantries. Most of these pests are introduced into our homes in infested food. Some invade homes through normal methods of entry. The basic fundamentals of controlling stored food pests are exclusion, regular inspections, cleaning of shelves, and chemical treatment. Sometimes an infestation can develop on bread or cracker fragments or in some undisturbed, loose flour or meal on one corner of the shelf. Keep all containers tightly closed. Put susceptible items in tight containers or screw-top jars or other sealable containers. Do not overstock shelves with products which will not be used frequently or in a short period of time. The first step in controlling pantry pests is to locate the source of infestation. All susceptible foods should be thoroughly inspected, and badly infested. Use caution by removing all food items which may be contaminated with spray. Allow the spray application to dry before replacing the food items.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044464 - 0403/U42/037221

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Powderpost beetles and other wood-infesting insects**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 9 p. Ilus.().(ENY-266).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/beetles1/beetles1.pdf>

Re: Powderpost beetles can be serious pests of structures in Florida. The larvae of these beetles live in and consume dry, seasoned wood. The most common types of powderpost beetles in Florida are Anobiid, Lyctid, and Bostrichid beetles. Other wood infesting pests are oldhouse borers and carpenter bees. This publication explains how to recognize powderpost beetles and other wood-infesting pests as well as their damage to wooden structures.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044465 - 0403/U42/037222

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Preconstruction termiticide barriers**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 4 p. Ilus.().(ENY-262).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/termiticide/termiticide.pdf>

Re: The best time to treat for termites is before construction of ground level flooring so that proper amounts of termiticide are applied to soil in contact with construction elements. Once the structure is in place, it is much more difficult to insure that the chemical is actually applied uniformly. New structures usually experience problems with invasion of subterranean termites within three years of construction due to lack of adequate termiticide treatment or disruption of termiticide barriers. Thorough and complete treatment of soil with termiticide has the potential of protecting houses from termite attack for at least 5 years. Inadequate distribution of chemical, improper volumes of termiticide application or insufficient treatment of critical and non-critical areas are major causes for termiticide failure.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044466 - 0403/U42/037220

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Reduces chemical management of fleas**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Oct. 2000. 3 p. Ilus.().(ENY-229).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/fleas3/fleas3.pdf>

Re: Cat fleas (*Ctenocephalides felis*) are the most common fleas found on both cats and dogs. Combing the pet with a flea comb is an effective but time-consuming method of controlling fleas on pets. People have different levels of acceptance to pesticides. Some may accept pyrethrum because it is a botanical, an extract of dried chrysanthemum flowers. But those with hay fever, especially allergy to ragweed, may show cross reactivity to pyrethrum making it unacceptable. Pyrethrum is known for its rapid knockdown, but fleas often revive and recover in time. Many people perceive boric acid or borax as being non-toxic and it is very effective for treating carpets. Test carpet color-fastness by applying boric acid or borax in a small, inconspicuous area first.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044467 - 0403/U42/037224

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Spiders**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; Nov. 1999. 16 p.

Full Texts

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/spider/spider.pdf>

Re: There are about 1000 species of spiders in the United States. They live everywhere, even inside homes and buildings. Some species are able to bite humans and inject a venom into the skin. The brown recluse and the widow spiders are considered venomous spiders; however, most spiders are not harmful to man. Non-chemical control of spiders is usually quite effective in reducing spider populations. Chemical control of spiders is difficult outdoors because web spinning spiders do not tend to contact treated surfaces. The document recommended insecticides that are used in household pest control.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044468 - 0403/U42/037225

Ap: Aparicio, M.L.; Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Springtails**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 3 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/springtails/springtails.pdf>

Re: Springtails are minute insects without wings in the Order Collembola. They occur in large numbers in moist soil and are found in homes with high humidity, organic debris, or mold. Springtails are pests due to their large numbers. They do not bite nor transmit diseases. They can easily climb the sides of houses and are attracted to lights. They can also be brought into homes in the soil of potted plants. Overwatering encourages springtail propagation. Homeowners may first encounter springtails inside the home. The insects invade buildings in times of dry weather or heavy rains. They may also breed indoors with high levels of humidity that occur near leaks and cracks to the exterior. Because of their attraction to lights, they may enter homes lured by light shining through cracks under doors and windows. Natural enemies, such as predaceous mites, may also control springtails without the application of pesticides.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044469 - 0403/U42/037226

Ap: Koehler, P.G.; Short, D.E.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Stinging or venomous insects and related pests**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 32 p..

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/stinging/stinging.pdf>

Re: Presenta una clasificación de los tipos de animales venenosos, hábitat, y métodos de control existentes para evitar su propagación.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044470 - 0403/U42/037227

Ap: Koehler, P.G.

Ai: University of Florida; Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Ti: **Household Pests and Pests of Man: Ticks**

Fu: Florida; University of Florida; May 1999. 21 p. Ilus./Tab.().(ENY-206).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/ticks/ticks.pdf>

Re: Ticks are not insects, and are closely related to the spiders. Adult ticks have eight legs. All ticks are parasitic, feeding on the blood of animals. Ticks should be removed from pets and humans as soon as they are noticed. Ticks should be removed carefully and slowly. If the attached tick is broken, the mouthparts left in the skin may transmit disease or cause secondary infection. Ticks should be grasped with tweezers at the point where their mouthparts enter the skin and pulled straight out with firm pressure. A small amount of flesh should be seen attached to the mouthparts after the tick is removed. Pesticidal control of ticks may require both pet treatment and treatment of the infested area. If a heavy tick infestation occurs it is necessary to treat pets, home, and yard at the same time.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044516 - 0403/O49/037276

Ai: OMS; OPS; Movimondo Molisv; Nicaragua. Ministerio de Salud

Ti: **Manejo plagas con gestión ambiental**

Fu: Managua; OMS; set. 2000. 24 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/plagas/plagas.pdf>

Re: En esta cartilla se abordan las principales enfermedades que transmiten las plagas así como los métodos para controlarlas sin utilizar veneno, y cuando no hay más alternativa que usar algún veneno, que aprendamos a seleccionar los menos riesgosos para la salud y el ambiente, así como a protegernos. La información que te ofrecemos viene ordenada de la siguiente manera: qué es la enfermedad; cómo se transmite; cómo se previene y

Textos Completos

cómo se maneja. Al final de la cartilla se presenta alternativas no químicas para el control de las plagas y medidas de prevención cuando se requiera usarlos.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044542 - 0403/U42/037296

Ai: University of Texas. Texas Agricultural Extension Service

Ti: **Managing imported fire ants in urban areas**

Fu: Texas; University of Texas; Jun. 2000. [21]p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/ants1/ants1.pdf>

Re: The two species of imported fire ants (red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta* Buren, and black imported fire ant, *Solenopsis richteri* Forel) and their hybrid are nuisance insects whose stings can cause serious medical problems. Imported fire ants interfere with outdoor activities and harm wildlife throughout the southern United States. Ant mounds are unsightly and may reduce land values. Although fire ants do prey on flea larvae, chinch bugs, cockroach eggs, ticks and other pests, the problems they cause usually outweigh any benefits in urban areas. While it is not possible to eradicate this species (see History and Control Efforts), controlling fire ants is highly desirable. The best control programs use a combination of non-chemical and chemical methods that are effective, economical and least harmful to the environment.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044622 - 0403/U42/037380

Ap: Potter, Michael F.

Ai: University of Kentucky; College of agriculture

Ti: **Invisible itches: insect and non-insect causes**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; 1997. [4]p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/itches.pdf>

Re: Itches and real or perceived bites of unknown origin can usually be attributed to one of four general sources: obscure biting arthropods (e.g., insects or mites); personal use products; environmental factors, or; health related conditions. Specific agents most often implicated as irritants are summarized in this paper and discussed in detail.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044625 - 0403/U42/037357

Ap: Williams, Ralph E.; Bennett, Gary W.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: **Household Public Health: Mosquitoes in and around the home**

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Jun. 2000. [4]p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/mosquitoes.pdf>

Re: Usually, the major reason for mosquito control is relief from the annoyance of mosquito bites and the irritating reaction that often follows. The most effective control of mosquitoes around the home is to prevent them from breeding. This can be done by eliminating or altering existing breeding sites.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044626 - 0403/U42/037366

Ap: Bennett, Gary W.; Gibb, Timothy J.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: **Household Public Health: Ants**

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; July 2001. 2 p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/ant.pdf>

Re: Ants can be a problem in and around the home. Most ants build nests in soil; those that invade buildings usually nest near foundation walls or under concrete slabs. The best way to prevent ants from invading a house is to locate and destroy their nest. Look in the soil around the building's foundation; control as you would for ants in the lawn (see directions in this guide). walls and adjacent soil with a formulation of diazinon labeled for this use. However, if ants still get into the house, apply insecticides where the ants gain entry or hide—at foundation walls, doorways, windowsills, baseboards, behind built-in cabinets and furniture, beneath refrigerators, and other heavy appliances. A 0.5% diazinon spray made by diluting diazinon concentrate in water according to label directions is an example of a good ant control insecticide.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044627 - 0403/U42/037365

Ap: Williams, Ralph E.; Gibb, Timothy J.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Full Texts

Ti: Household Public Health: Chiggers and their control

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Jun. 2001. 2 p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/chiggers.pdf>

Re: A chigger is a tiny parasitic mite, scarcely visible to the human eye. It attacks people, birds, reptiles, and other animals, causing red welts and severe itching. Insect repellents will prevent chigger bites. Among the best are those containing diethyl toluamide (DEET) and permethrin. Apply the repellent to clothing around the ankles, waist and arms. Repellents are useful in preventing chigger bites. Bathing in hot, soapy water as soon as possible after exposure will reduce the number of bites. However, once welts appear, little can be done, although local anesthetics (as prescribed by a physician) may lessen the irritation and itching.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044628 - 0403/U42/037364

Ap: Bennett, Gary E.; Gibb, Timothy J.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: Household Public Health: Clothes moth and carpet beetles

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; July 2001. 2 p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/clothes.pdf>

Re: The clothes moth larva is a small white caterpillar that lives inside a silken case or web and feeds on wool, hair, fur and feathers. Damage done will depend upon the type of item being fed upon and the species of clothes moth involved. The adult is a tiny, buff-colored "miller" that avoids light. Adults do not feed, but their presence does indicate a moth infestation. Most pest control specialists provide dependable service for controlling clothes moths and carpet beetles. Since satisfactory prevention and control require a good understanding of these pests and how to properly use insecticides, most homeowners would be best advised to contact a professional.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044629 - 0403/U42/037363

Ap: Bennett, Gary W.; Gibb, Timothy J.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: Household Public Health: Clover mites in the home

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; May 2001. 2 p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/clover.pdf>

Re: The clover mite can become an annoying household pest, especially in and around homes where new lawns are being established or where there's a heavy growth of well-fertilized grass close to foundation walls. Once inside a home, clover mites are difficult to control. Although those present can be killed with certain sprays, more are likely to show up. Thus, prevention is better than cure that is, keeping the mites from ever entering the home. Following are preventive and control measures that have proven to be effective.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044631 - 0403/U42/037361

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: Common household pests of Indiana

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Jun. 2000. 2 p. .

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/indiana.pdf>

Re: Describe el habitat de los insectos más comunes en Indiana y acompaña su descripción con una foto del insecto para una correcta identificación.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044632 - 0403/U42/037360

Ap: Williams, Ralph E.; Bennett, Gary W.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: Household public health: Fleas

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Feb. 1996. 2 p. (Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/fleas.pdf>

Re: Adult fleas are small insects (under 1/4 inch) of dark reddish-brown color. Before any insecticide is applied for flea control it is advised to vacuum the premises thoroughly, especially pet resting areas, to remove developing fleas. The entire house should be vacuumed, especially carpets, under furniture, in areas where pets frequent, in cracks and crevices along walls, and in all upholstered furniture. The vacuum bag contents should be destroyed by burning or should be placed in airtight plastic bags and discarded as soon as the house has been cleaned to get rid of the accumulated flea larvae and pupae. To control fleas on carpets and in furnished rooms, use a spray containing pyrethrins, malathion, or propoxur (Baygon). These sprays can be applied as a light mist to floors, carpets, upholstered furniture, and baseboards. Check label directions for proper mixing and use instructions.

Ub: CEPIS

Textos Completos

Id: 003-044633 - 0403/U42/037359

Ap: Williams, Ralph E.; Bennett, Gary W.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: **Household public health: Fly control around the home**

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Oct. 2001. 2 p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/fly.pdf>

Re: Several species of flies may be encountered around the home. The house fly and various species of blow flies are among the more common of the larger flies. These flies are important household pests, not only because of the nuisance of their flying and buzzing, but because they are strongly suspected of spreading disease-carrying organisms (e.g., bacteria). Insecticides alone cannot be expected to rid premises of flies. Flies breed in wet, decaying organic matter and can complete a generation from egg to adult in as few as 7-10 days, so you must follow sanitary practices to prevent fly breeding.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044635 - 0403/U42/037356

Ap: Bennett, Gary W.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: **Household public health: Powderpost beetles**

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; July 2001. 2 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/beetles.pdf>

Re: Powderpost beetles are second only to termites as destroyers of seasoned wood, such as that used in buildings and furniture. There are several kinds of powderpost beetles, but they all damage wood in about the same way and require the same control measures. Control powderpost beetles by spraying or painting infested wood with Permethrin, cypermethrin, and cyfluthrin . that can be diluted by mixing with water according to label directions. All surfaces being treated must be thoroughly wetted for effective control. This type of treatment will kill emerging adults rather than larvae since the insecticide will penetrate only slightly into the wood. Most wood infesting beetles will not reinfest wood that has been painted or finished in some way. However, beetle larvae in finished wood will mature and emerge as adult beetles, leaving the characteristic "shot holes" on the surface of the wood. Wooden items can be cooled to 0° F for several weeks or heated to 150° F for 4 hours to kill infestations, but care must be taken not to damage the wood in the freezing or heating process. Many dependable and experienced pest control.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044636 - 0403/U42/037355

Ap: Bennett, Gary W.; Williams, Ralph E.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: **Household public health: Spiders**

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Sept. 1995. 2 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/spiders.pdf>

Re: Spiders are familiar to almost everyone. Most spiders can live for several months without food. Therefore, controlling the insects upon which they feed is a very slow control technique. Sanitation is the most practical method of spider control. Clean away all webbing with a vacuum cleaner so that eggs and spiders are picked up and destroyed. Ordinary housecleaning with a cloth, dust mop, or broom is not effective. Keep premises free of unneeded, undisturbed clothing, papers, and other litter. Many spiders may be excluded from the home by caulking or otherwise eliminating cracks and crevices around the foundation of the house and around windows and doors. Chemical control using a long-lasting residual spray containing Diazinon, malathion, or chlorpyrifos (Dursban) is effective when applied around the outside of the home and in undisturbed locations in the house where spiders are likely to be found. Aerosols, mists, or fogs containing pyrethrins or resmethrin can also be used for control indoors where residual sprays are not desirable.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044637 - 0403/U42/037354

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: **Stinging and biting pests**

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; Nov. 1999. 2 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/stinging.pdf>

Re: Describe en forma resumida el hábitat y biología de algunos insectos ponzoñosos. Incluye fotos de cada uno de ellos para su correcta identificación.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044640 - 0403/U42/037375

Full Texts

Ap: Potter, Michael F.

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Bed bugs**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Oct. 1996. 2 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/bedbugs.htm>

Re: There are several species of bed bugs, all of which are parasites of warm-blooded animals. The common bed bug, whose preferred host is humans, is rarely encountered, presumably because of improvements in sanitation. Related species, such as the bat bug and bird bug, prefer to feed on bats, birds, and other wild hosts, but will also feed on humans if the opportunity arises or the preferred host dies or leaves the roost. The key to controlling bed, bird and bat bugs is to locate and treat all cracks and crevices where the bugs may be hiding.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044641 - 0403/U42/037379

Ap: Townsend, Lee; Potter, Mike

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Chiggers**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Dec. 1995. 3 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/chiggers.htm>

Re: Chiggers are sometimes in yards, parks, camps, picnic sites, and other recreational areas. They can be reduced in these areas by vegetation management. This includes regular mowing and brush removal to create a less favorable habitat for chiggers and their wild hosts. Wood, brush piles, and other accumulated debris should also be removed. Short grass will promote allow penetration of sunlight and will promote drying. This conditions are less suitable for chiggers and provide a more long term solution. Insecticide sprays may provide some temporary reduction of chiggers. They are most effective when directed into areas where chiggers and their animal hosts are likely to frequent.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044642 - 0403/U42/037378

Ap: Townsend, Lee; Yeargan, Ken

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Common spiders found around homes and buildings**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Jan. 1994. [4]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/spiders.htm>

Re: Spiders tend to evoke two images - webs and bites. Webs are often associated with abandoned, neglected, or haunted houses, while the animals themselves bring to mind the image of a painful or deadly bite. Most spiders found in homes and buildings are "accidental invaders" that have entered around doors, windows, or other openings. Homes in wooded areas or with naturalized or landscaped foundations may be prone to more frequent invasion because the surroundings are ideal spider habitats.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044643 - 0403/U42/037377

Ap: Potter, Mike

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Eliminating spiders around homes and buildings**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Nov. 1997. [5]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/spider.htm>

Re: Identifica varios tipos de arañas, describe su hábitat y formas adecuadas de control y eliminación.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044644 - 0403/U42/037376

Ap: Potter, M.F.; Knapp, F.W.

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Kentucky mosquitoes and their control**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Jan. 1994. [4]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/mosquitoes.htm>

Re: Mosquitoes whether they occur in the home, around the yard or at a family outing, can make life miserable. Many recreational and work activities have been ruined by the constant annoyance and irritation caused by the bites of these pests. In addition, some mosquitoes are capable of transmitting serious diseases including malaria and encephalitis to man and heartworm to dogs. This publication will explain how and where mosquitoes breed and what can be done to control them in and around the home.

Ub: CEPIS

Textos Completos

Id: 003-044645 - 0403/U42/037374

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Limitations of home insect foggers "bug bombs"**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; 1994. 2 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/foggers.htm>

Re: There are many ways to wage a "bug war." One of the *least* effective battle plans involves using a bug bomb. Although other methods may require a bit more study and effort, the results usually will be better and more permanent. Many times the solution is as simple as a fly swatter, vacuum, or door sweep. One of the few instances where total-release foggers might be useful is where cluster flies, paper wasps, etc. are infesting attics, outbuildings or other cluttered, hard-to-reach areas. Refer to our other entomology extension publications for specific suggestions for managing these and other insect pest problems.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044646 - 0403/U42/037373

Ap: Potter, Mike

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Management of head lice**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Nov. 1997. [3]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/lice.htm>

Re: Head lice are bloodsucking insects that live exclusively on humans. They usually infest only the head, preferring the nape of the neck and the area behind the ears. Head lice are especially common on schoolchildren between the ages of three and ten. Elimination of a head lice outbreak in a school, nursing home or similar shared facility requires prompt, coordinated action and administrative support to prevent the spread of lice to uninfected individuals. Unless all affected persons are treated, the condition will continue.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044647 - 0403/U42/037369

Ap: Potter, Michael F.

Ai: University of kentacky Entomology

Ti: **Parasitic mites of humans**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; 1996. [4]p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/mites.htm>

Re: Certain types of mites are parasitic on humans. One of this are the chiggers , the larvae of a family of mites that are sometimes called red bugs. Chigger populations can be further reduced by treating infested areas with residual miticides. Applications should be thorough but restricted to areas frequented and suspected of being infested. Other kind of mites are the sarcoptic itch mites, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, infest the skin of a variety of animals including humans. Scabies mites cannot live off of a human host for more than 24 hours. Therefore, insecticide treatment of premises is not warranted. It is recommended, however, that coincident with treatment, the clothing and bedding from infested individuals be washed in hot water or dry cleaned .

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044648 - 0403/U42/037370

Ap: Potter, Mike

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Protecting your home against termites**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Nov. 1997. [3]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/termites.htm>

Re: Homeowners can reduce the risk of termite attack by following these suggestions: eliminate wood contact with the ground; don't allow moisture to accumulate near the foundation; reduce humidity in crawl spaces by providing adequate ventilation; never store firewood, lumber or other wood debris against the foundation or inside the crawl space., these materials attract termites and provide a source of food; use decorative wood chips and mulch sparingly, especially if you have other conditions conducive to termite problems and; consider having the structure treated by a professional pest control firm.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044649 - 0403/U42/037372

Ap: Potter, Mike

Ai: University of Kentucky Entomology

Ti: **Ridding your home of fleas**

Fu: Kentucky; University of Kentucky; Nov. 1997. [4]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/kentucky/fleas.htm>

Full Texts

Re: Fleas cause discomfort and irritation to both pets and people. Fleas account for more than half of all dermatological conditions requiring veterinary assistance, and even a single flea bite to a hypersensitive animal or person may cause intense itching and irritation. For successful flea control, the home, pet and oftentimes, the yard must be treated. Yet the manner in which these treatments are performed can greatly influence the results. The following information will help frustrated pet owners effectively rid their homes and pets of fleas.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044678 - 0403/U42/037351

Ap: DeAngelis, Jack

Ai: Oregon State University Extension

Ti: **Mosquito control**

Fu: Oregon; University of Oregon; May 1999. 2 p. Ilus.(Urban entomology notes).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/control/control.pdf>

Re: Contain biology and control information for growers and homeowners.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044679 - 0403/U42/037350

Ap: DeAngelis, Jack

Ai: Oregon State University Extension

Ti: **Mites and ticks that bite**

Fu: Oregon; University of Oregon; Mar. 1999. 3 p. (Urban entomology notes).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/mite/mite.pdf>

Re: Describe una gran cantidad de ácaros que pueden encontrarse al interior de la vivienda y puede causar daños a sus ocupantes. Presenta una serie de medidas de control que pueden aplicarse para cada tipo descrito

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044680 - 0403/U42/037368

Ap: Dress, Bastiaan M.; Summerlin, Bill

Ai: University of Texas

Ti: **House-infesting ants and their management**

Fu: Texas; University of Texas; Sept. 1997. [8]p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/houses/houses.pdf>

Re: As a group, ants are the most difficult household pests to control. In some cases, treatment methods such as spraying ant trails only make the problem worse! Learning to identify pest ants, understanding their biology and knowing control alternatives will help make combating them a success.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044681 - 0403/U42/037367

Ap: Hoore, Glen C.; Olson, J.K.

Ai: University of Texas

Ti: Piojos humanos

Fu: Texas; University of Texas; jun. 2001. [4]p. .

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/humanos/humanos.pdf>

Re: Describe tres tipos de piojos con sus respectivos hábitat, y señala que la mejor forma de controlar su aparición y propagación es una buena higiene. Cita el nombre de los ingredientes activos de algunos productos que se encuentran en el mercado y su uso.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044682 - 0403/W32/037349

Ai: Washington State Department of Health

Ti: **Folleto para la prevención y tratamiento de los piojos**

Fu: Washington, D.C; Washington State Department of Health; ene. 2000. [25]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/piojos/piojos.pdf>

Re: El folleto proporciona la información más actualizada sobre los piojos. Debido a que la información sobre los tratamientos contra los piojos cambia con el tiempo, las siguientes recomendaciones se han basado en tratamientos que se consideró que en la actualidad son los más eficaces para la comunidad. No se puede garantizar que estos tratamientos sean 100% eficaces; y tampoco se dispone de información sobre los ensayos clínicos para todas las opciones presentadas en este folleto.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044719 - 0403/N49/037483

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Textos Completos

Ti: Anvil y el control de mosquitos

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Aug. 2000. [3]p. (Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/mosquitos.htm>

Re: El Anvil es un pesticida que se utiliza para el control de mosquitos en áreas residenciales y recreativas al aire libre. Dicho producto contiene sumitrina, butóxido piperonílico y destilado de petróleo. La probabilidad de que este insecticida tenga efectos de salud adversos cuando se utiliza para el control de mosquitos, es baja. Al igual que con cualquier pesticida, es aconsejable reducir o eliminar cualquier exposición innecesaria.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044720 - 0403/N49/037482

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Ti: Control de ratones

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Aug. 2000. [3]p. Ilus.(Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/ratones.htm>

Re: Los ratones son mucho más pequeños que las ratas, pero aún así causan muchos daños. Destruyen la comida, los libros, los muebles y hasta los electrodomésticos con sus mordisqueos, su orina y sus excrementos. Peor aún, se ha asociado el hecho de tener ratones en casa a una serie de enfermedades del ser humano, tales como el asma. Para deshacerse de los ratones en su casa, siga estos tres pasos básicos; una higiene adecuada de la vivienda hace difícil que los ratones encuentren comida o un lugar para hacer sus nidos; mantenga su casa a prueba de ratones. Selle todas las entradas; como las ranuras y los espacios alrededor de los conductos de ventilación, el alambrado y las tuberías; con láminas de metal, concreto o productos similares. Y finalmente, elimine los ratones, las trampas son efectivas y por lo general son más seguras que el uso de veneno.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044721 - 0403/N49/037484

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Ti: Controlemos las ratas : un esfuerzo comunitario

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Sept. 2001. [3]p. (Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/ratas.htm>

Re: Define lo que son las ratas, su hábitat preferido, formas de alimentación y costumbres. Presenta algunos métodos para su control y eliminación que incluye el uso de trampas y venenos. Recomienda el uso adecuado de dichas sustancias para evitar intoxicaciones y daños a la salud.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044723 - 0403/N49/037485

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Ti: Malatión y el control de mosquitos

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Aug. 2000. [3]p. (Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/malation.htm>

Re: El malatión es un insecticida que comúnmente se utiliza para el control de mosquitos y de una variedad de insectos que atacan frutas, vegetales, plantas ornamentales y arbustos. También puede utilizarse en el interior y aplicarse a perros y gatos para el control de insectos tales como pulgas, garrapatas y hormigas. La probabilidad de que el riego de este insecticida tenga efectos de salud adversos, es baja. Al igual que con cualquier pesticida, es aconsejable reducir o eliminar cualquier exposición innecesaria. Describe una serie de precauciones para reducir la posible exposición al malatión rociado.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044724 - 0403/N49/037486

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Ti: Scourge y el control de mosquitos

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Aug. 2000. [3]p. (Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/scourge.htm>

Re: El Scourge es un pesticida que se utiliza para el control de mosquitos en áreas residenciales y recreativas al aire libre. Dicho producto contiene resmetrina, butóxido piperonílico y destilado de petróleo. La resmetrina es un pesticida sintético parecido al pesticida natural (las piretrinas) producido por las flores de crisantemo. El butóxido piperonílico no mata insectos directamente. Más bien aumenta la capacidad que tiene la resmetrina para matar insectos. Otros productos pesticidas que contienen estos ingredientes se utilizan en el interior y se aplican a las mascotas para controlar insectos tales como pulgas, garrapatas y hormigas. La probabilidad de que este insecticida tenga efectos adversos de salud cuando se utiliza para el control de mosquitos, es baja. Al igual que con cualquier pesticida, es aconsejable reducir o eliminar cualquier exposición innecesaria.

Ub: CEPIS

Full Texts

Id: 003-044726 - 0403/N49/037487

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Ti: **Elimine a las cucarachas**

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Sept. 2001. [2]p. (Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/cucarachas.htm>

Re: Describe paso a paso algunas medidas para eliminar las cucarachas, considera que la limpieza de la vivienda es la medida principal y el uso de los pesticidas debe considerarse como último recurso.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044729 - 0403/N49/037490

Ai: New York State Department of Health

Ti: **Repelente de garrapatas e insectos: cómo decidir si usarlo**

Fu: New York; New York State Department of Health; Jun. 2000. [3]p. (Info for consumers).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/ny/garrapatas.htm>

Re: Los repelentes químicos son una forma eficaz de reducir picaduras de garrapatas e insectos que transmiten enfermedades. El uso de estos repelentes, sin embargo, puede tener efectos sobre la salud, especialmente cuando se utilizan en grandes cantidades o indebidamente. Lea la siguiente información antes de tomar una decisión en torno al uso de repelentes. Dicha información le ayudará a decidir cuál repelente, si alguno, debe utilizar.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044749 - 0403/I59/037522

Ai: Instituto Nacional de Higiene, Epidemiología y Microbiología de Cuba

Ti: **Unidad 11: control sanitario de moscas y mosquitos**

Fu: La Habana; INHEM; 1996. [10]p. (Curso de saneamiento básico e higiene de la vivienda).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/moscas/moscas.htm>

Re: El objetivo de este folleto es identificar las principales características morfológicas de las distintas etapas del ciclo de vida de las moscas domésticas y los mosquitos de importancia sanitaria; estableciendo la relación existente entre las condiciones ecológicas y la existencia de criaderos de moscas y mosquitos. Describe; brevemente las principales medidas que se deben tomar para el control de las moscas domésticas y los mosquitos.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044750 - 0403/I59/037523

Ai: Instituto Nacional de Higiene, Epidemiología y Microbiología de Cuba

Ti: **Unidad 12: control de otros artrópodos y roedores de importancia sanitaria**

Fu: La Habana; INHEM; 1996. [7]p. (Curso de saneamiento básico e higiene de la vivienda).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/control/control.htm>

Re: El objetivo es identificar las etapas del ciclo de vida de las cucarachas y los piojos, su importancia sanitaria y las principales medidas para su control. Enumera las principales señales de infestación por roedores que pueden observarse en un área., reconocer las características y hábitos de los roedores. y enunciar las medidas a ejecutar para la eliminación de criaderos de ratas y ratones domésticos en una comunidad. Reconoce las ventajas e inconvenientes de los rodenticidas más usados en el control de ratas y ratones domésticos

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044758 - 0403/O59/037513

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Oriental cockroaches**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. (Pest control bulletin, 23).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/oriental.pdf>

Re: Describe a las cucarachas, su hábitat y costumbres. Presenta algunas medidas de control y prevención. Incluye ilustraciones del insecto para su mejor reconocimiento.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044761 - 0403/O59/037504

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Fly control**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1998. 2 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/fly.pdf>

Re: There are effective methods and specific chemical products available for controlling flies. When purchasing a pesticide, it is important that the product label specifically includes "for the control of flies" on the label. Also, be sure to note the active ingredient in the product being purchased and follow all instructions *to the letter!*.

Textos Completos

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044762 - 0403/O59/037505

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **House mice**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1997. 2 p. (Pest control bulletin, 39).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/mice.pdf>

Re: House mice may become a serious nuisance to homeowners, businesses, and others at certain times of the year. When mice invade your property, the best way to control them is through poisoning, trapping and other appropriate means: place all garbage in tightly covered rodent-proof containers; remove all rubbish, debris, and trash in which rodents may seek harborage; store all lumber, wood scraps, crating, etc. at least 18 inches off the ground and keep weeds under control; pet foods should be stored in rodent-proof containers and uneaten pet food should not be left outdoors; fruits and nuts should be properly harvested and stored where mice cannot gain access to them and ; repair all openings through which the mice may enter your home.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044763 - 0403/O59/037507

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Insects resembling mosquitoes**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/mosquitoes.pdf>

Re: Describe una serie de insectos que la gente llama comunmente mosquitos. Incluye una imagen del cada uno de los insectos para su correcta identificación.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044764 - 0403/O59/037509

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Rat control in residential areas**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/rat.pdf>

Re: Rats may be trapped using snap traps available at most nurseries and hardware stores. For best results, bait the trigger of the snap trap with either peanut butter mixed with oatmeal, freshly cooked bacon, nutmeats, or pieces of apple.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044765 - 0403/O59/037514

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Cockroaches**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. Ilus.(Pest control bulletin, 21).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/cockroaches.pdf>

Re: Cockroaches are troublesome pests throughout the United States. Not only are they annoying, but when abundant they may also be destructive. Roaches destroy food and damage fabrics, book bindings, and other materials. Cockroaches are flattened, fastrunning nocturnal (night active) insects that frequent warm and moist areas. They are known to be disease carriers by crawling across contaminated surfaces and then crawling either on cooking or eating utensils or food, and contaminating them. There are effective methods and chemicals available for the control of roaches. When purchasing a pesticide to control roaches, examine the label to be sure that it includes the words "for the control of roaches." It also is important to note the active ingredient in the product and the type of formulation you are purchasing.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044766 - 0403/O59/037510

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Rodent proofing your residence**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/full text/orange/rodent.pdf>

Re: Rodents in your home are unnerving. Your house, garage, and sheds are favorite nesting places for rodents. These unwanted guests will set up housekeeping, rear their young, chew on electrical wires, feed on pet food, and anything else within reach. Another reason to discourage rodents from sharing your residence is the possible chance of disease, not to mention the panic some people experience upon discovery of rodents indoors. Those overlooked or unnoticed holes and openings are invitations to rodent shelter seekers. Here is a checklist of common rodent accesses and basic rodent proofing.

Full Texts

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044767 - 0403/O59/037506

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **How to use rodent traps**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1996. 2 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/orange/rodentraps.pdf>

Re: Trapping rodents is an acceptable and humane method of control. Trapping is especially desirable when poisons cannot be used, such as near food, or where small children, domestic animals, or livestock are present. Traps should also be used indoors where there is the risk of a poisoned rodent dying in an inaccessible area, possibly creating a serious odor problem. There are several types of traps available. Some types capture the animal alive, while others kill the rodent almost instantly. The most common and inexpensive killing trap is the single jaw "snap trap." There are two sizes available. The smaller of the two is designed for mice and the larger size is a rat trap. It is very important to choose the proper size trap.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044768 - 0403/O59/037512

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Raton campesino y raton casero**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1997. 2 p. (Boletín de control de plagas, 40).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/orange/raton.pdf>

Re: Los ratones se pueden convertir en una molestia seria para propietarios de casas, hombres de negocio y otros en ciertos períodos del año. Cuando los ratones invaden las casas, estos causan daño considerable a los muebles y ropa de cama, así como también contaminan los alimentos y utensilios de cocina. El mejor modo de controlarlos es por medio de envenamiento, atrapamiento y otros medios apropiados: que se describen en este documento.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044769 - 0403/O59/037515

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Como atrapar roedores**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1996. 2 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/orange/roedores.pdf>

Re: El atrapar roedores es un método aceptable y humano de control. El atrapar es especialmente deseable cuando no se puede usar venenos, como cerca de los alimentos, o donde hay niños pequeños, animales domésticos o ganado. Las trampas también deben de ser usadas adentro donde hay el riesgo de que un roedor que pueda ser envenenado se muera en una área no accesible, creando un problema de olor serio además de otras complicaciones que pueden afectar la salud de los ocupantes de la casa.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044771 - 0403/O59/037517

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Cucarachas**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. (Boletín de control de plagas, 22).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/orange/cucarachas.pdf>

Re: Hay cuatro clases de cucarachas que se encuentran comunmente en los edificios. La cucaracha Americana, la cucaracha oriental, la cucaracha alemana, y la cucaracha de raya café. La limpieza es muy importante en el control de cucarachas, especialmente donde se maneja o procesan alimentos. Por lo tanto, limpie bien todas las áreas para que no queden partículas de comida, polvo o basura que creen una posible infestación de cucarachas. La aplicación adecuada de cualquier insecticida es tan importante como lo es la clase de insecticida que usted escoge usar. Para mejores resultados, aplique insecticidas en lugares donde se esconden las cucarachas.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044772 - 0403/O59/037508

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Cucaracha oriental**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1999. 2 p. (Boletín de control de plagas, 24).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/orange/oriental.pdf>

Re: La cucaracha oriental es de un color café oscuro o negro. De largo mide una pulgada hasta una pulgada y cuatro. Esfuerzos para controlar las cucarachas orientales son necesarios alrededor de la casa. Hay que concentrarse en las áreas donde se crían. Los siguientes lugares son los más probables para criaderos: el cimio de la casa y las plantas. La prevención y el control de las cucarachas requiere la eliminación de la comida que el insecto necesita.

Textos Completos

para vivir. Insecticidas como el diazinon, Baygon or Dursban matarán las cucarachas. Tenga cuidado en seguir las instrucciones que aparecen en el espray.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044773 - 0403/U42/037500

Ap: Ogg, Bard; Cochran, Soni

Ai: University of Nebraska

Ti: **Head lice management**

Fu: Nebraska; University of Nebraska; 1999. [4]p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nebraska/headlice.pdf>

Re: This fact sheet will discuss how to detect head lice and the steps required to eliminate lice and prevent re-infestation. We will discuss insecticidal treatments, but will emphasize combing as the most important action that parents can do to eliminate head lice from their child's head. Because of the limitations of insecticidal products, even after using head lice treatments, combing must be done to break the head lice life cycle.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044774 - 0403/U42/037499

Ap: Ogg, Barb

Ai: University of Nebraska

Ti: **Ant control**

Fu: Nebraska; University of Nebraska; 1997. [2]p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nebraska/ant.pdf>

Re: Ant infestation are not easy to control and different strategies should be used depending on nest location and food preferences of the ants. Ants can be controlled with a combination of good sanitation, removing pheromone trails, caulking entry points and eliminating active nests. Insecticide sprays and baits can be used to kill foraging ants and destroy nests, but strategies designed to prevent further infestations should be used in conjunction with chemical treatment.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044775 - 0403/U42/037501

Ap: Ogg, Barb

Ai: University of Nebraska

Ti: **Integrated flea control**

Fu: Nebraska; University of Nebraska; 1998. [2]p. ()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nebraska/flea.pdf>

Re: There are more effective approaches to flea control than ever before. Flea control strategies have recently focused on treating the animal to prevent a serious flea infestations inside the home. These preventative treatments appear to be quite effective, but most are only available by prescription from a veterinarian. The type of preventative treatment that you choose depends on your specific pet situation, whether your pet lives inside or outside, in a kennel, how many pets you have, whether your pet is allergic to flea bites, whether your animal comes in frequent contact with other untreated animals and other considerations. If you choose not to use a preventative approach, there are many options to control a flea infestations. Controls should include treating the animal for adult fleas, the home, and outdoor environment.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044776 - 0403/U42/037502

Ap: Ogg, Bard

Ai: University of Nebraska

Ti: **Mosquito control for homeowners**

Fu: Nebraska; University of Nebraska; 1996. [2]p. ()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nebraska/mosquito.htm>

Re: Presenta en forma resumida algunas consideraciones para el control de mosquitos tanto dentro como fuera de la vivienda. Incluye ilustraciones.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044777 - 0403/U42/037503

Ap: Keith, David L.; Kramer, Wayne L.

Ai: University of Nebraska

Ti: **Mosquito update for Nebraska**

Fu: Nebraska; University of Nebraska; Jun. 2001. [9]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nebraska/nebraska.htm>

Full Texts

Re: Presenta en forma resumida algunas consideraciones para el control de mosquitos tanto dentro como fuera de la vivienda, partiendo de una descripción biológica del insecto, su hábitat y costumbres.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044827 - 0403/N49/037553

Ai: New Jersey Department of Health

Ti: **Integrated pest management (IPM) prerequisites and minimum criteria for mosquito control**

Fu: Trenton; New Jersey Department of Health; Jan. 2001. [3]p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nj/mosq.pdf>

Re: IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by using all appropriate technology and management practices in a way that minimizes health, environmental, and economic risks. IPM includes, but is not limited to, monitoring pest populations, public education, and when needed, water management practices, sanitation, solid waste management, structural maintenance, physical, mechanical, biological and chemical controls.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044830 - 0403/N49/037614

Ai: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Ti: **New Jersey pesticide control regulations**

Fu: Trenton; New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection; Nov. 2001. 169 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nj/njregu.pdf>

Re: Present the pesticide control element and shall govern the manufacturing, labeling, registration, and classification of pesticides, the registration of pesticide dealers and pesticide dealer businesses, the registration of applicators of pesticides, and the distribution, use, application, storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of pesticides in the State of New Jersey.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044831 - 0403/A49/037546

Ap: Fradin, Mark S.

Ai: American College of Physicians; American Society of Internal Medicine

Ti: **Mosquitoes and mosquito repellents: a clinician's guide**

Fu: Trenton; ACP; Jun. 1998. [25]p. ().

Tc: <http://www.acponline.org/journals/annals/01jun98/mosquito.htm>

Re: This paper is intended to provide the clinician with the detailed and scientific information needed to advise patients who seek safe and effective ways of preventing mosquito bites. For this review, clinical and analytical data were selected from peer-reviewed research studies and review articles, case reports, entomology texts and journals, and government and industry publications.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044832 - 0403/S94/037620

Ai: Brasil. Superintendencia de Control de Endemias

Ti: **Segurança em controle químico de vetores**

Fu: São Paulo; Superintendencia de Control de Endemias; 2001. [102]p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/p/fulltext/plagui/plagui.pdf>

Re: Este documento têm por objetivo informar os profissionais que atuam em controle de doenças transmitidas por vetores e Hospedeiros intermediários de importância em saúde pública, e certamente subsidiar estes profissionais com o melhor suporte técnico possível para enfrentar o desafio representado pelas condições epidemialógicas atuais.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044850 - 0403/C77/037601

Ai: Cornell University. Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors in New York State (BCERF)

Ti: **Reducing pesticide exposure in the home and garden: alternatives and proper and legal use resource sheet**

Fu: Ithaca; Cornell University; Oct. 1999. 6 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cornell/home1.pdf>

Re: As one of its projects, the Cornell University Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors in New York State (BCERF) critically evaluates the existing scientific evidence for a relationship between selected pesticides and breast cancer. Even in the absence of complete answers to these questions, there are many good reasons to reduce exposure to pesticides. Further, there is evidence that much of a person's exposure to pesticides may occur in the home and garden, and exposure from these sources can be within an individual's control. This Resource Sheet provides information on some of the resources readily available. When a topic was not addressed by one of the sources named above, BCERF has included information from another source. Also, each one of these sources has more materials than BCERF has listed, but we have chosen the topics on which we

Textos Completos

receive the most inquiries, and which are most closely related to the objectives of this Resource Sheet. In addition to the resources on home and garden, we have included information on pesticide use in schools because of the possibilities for parent involvement. Information is presented by source, except in the case of two sections at the end on specific topics, and one on larger reference books.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044851 - 0403/C77/037604

Ai: Cornell University. Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors in New York State (BCERF)

Ti: **Integrated pest management around the home and garden**

Fu: Ithaca; Cornell University; Nov. 1999. 5 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cornell/home.pdf>

Re: Health and safety issues regarding the use of pesticides in the home and garden are of concern to New York State residents. Even in the absence of conclusive scientific research concerning the relationship of pesticides to certain types of cancer, it makes sense to take precautions that protect ourselves and our children from unnecessary pesticide exposure. The intent of this fact sheet is to provide with the necessary tools needed to reduce risk from pesticide use. Integrated pest management (IPM) is an approach to pest control that can be used in a variety of settings to reduce unnecessary pesticide use and minimize pesticide exposure. Pest management is important because some pests can also pose health risks for our families if they are not properly managed. This fact sheet will help you select and communicate with a commercial landscaper/pest control professional if you decide to work with one on a regular or occasional basis.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044854 - 0403/C77/037602

Ai: Cornell University. Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors in New York State (BCERF)

Ti: **Avoiding exposure to household pesticides: protective clothing**

Fu: Ithaca; Cornell University; Febr. 1999. 4 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cornell/cloth.pdf>

Re: It is important to take proper precautions to minimize your exposure to pesticides, because direct or repeated exposure can cause harmful health effects. This fact sheet summarizes the steps you can take to minimize your exposure to pesticides by wearing the right protective clothing. Choosing to wear protective clothing and properly cleaning pesticide soiled clothing, can reduce you and your family's exposure to pesticides.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044857 - 0403/U42/037654

Ai: University of California

Ti: **Rodenticides for control of norway rats, roof rats and house mice**

Fu: California; University of California; July 1996. [7]p. (Poultry Fact Sheet, 23).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/alb/rodenti.htm>

Re: Rodenticides are commonly used for control of roof rats, Norway rats and house mice in and around poultry facilities as one component of an integrated pest management program. Most commercial baits are registered for rats and mice, although level of susceptibility to the toxicants, as well as the attractiveness and palatability of the bait formulation varies between the species and even between individuals of the same species. No rodent bait ingredient is universally highly acceptable, and regional differences are the rule rather than the exception. To achieve good control of commensal rodents using rodenticides, selection of the appropriate toxicant and formulation (i.e., grain, pelleted, or wax block); as well as bait placement, are important considerations.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044858 - 0403/B83/037613

Ai: British Pest Control Association

Ti: **Guidelines for the safe use of anticoagulant rodenticides by professional users**

Fu: Derby; British Pest Control Association; 2001. 7 p. Tabs.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/bpca/anti.pdf>

Re: This guide applies only to anticoagulant rodenticides and their use by professional users in all situations. All anticoagulants act in the same manner: they disrupt the blood clotting mechanism. If a sufficiently high dose is present, death is caused by fatal haemorrhage. The main difference between the anticoagulant rodenticides available is their potency. The purpose of the guide is to advise professional users in the use of anticoagulant rodenticides in order to minimise hazards and maximize effectiveness.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044859 - 0403/U42/037655

Ai: EUA. Department of Agriculture; National Wildlife Research Center

Full Texts

Ti: Electronic rodent repellent devices: a review of efficacy test protocols and regulatory actions

Fu: For Collins, CO; USDA; Aug. 1995. [18]p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/alb/electro.pdf>

Re: This chapter reviews research reports and data sets for devices operating at selected frequency ranges, pulse rates, duty cycles, and intensity levels.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-044869 - 0403/A45/037617

Ai: Alberta Environment Center

Ti: Pesticide storage : regulatory requirements and guidelines (schedule 1 2 pesticides)

Fu: Vegreville; AEC; June 1999. 8 p. ().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/bpca/pesti.pdf>

Re: The Pesticide Storage: Regulatory Requirements and Guidelines (Schedule 1 & 2) is neither a legal document or a complete listing of current pesticide storage regulations. It is a summary of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (EPEA)* regulatory requirements and operational guidelines for the safe display, storage and handling of pesticides and the management of pesticide releases. It identifies minimum risk management measures for storing pesticides and provides an overview of what an inspector under the *EPEA* will be assessing during site inspection of a storage facility.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-045354 - 0403/U42/037358

Ap: Williams, Ralph E.; Sinsko, Michael J.; Bennett, Gary W.

Ai: Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service

Ti: Household public health: Mosquito management by trained personnel

Fu: Indiana; Purdue University; July 1986. 6 p. Ilus.(Household Public Health).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/purdue/mosquito.pdf>

Re: Describe el habitat del mosquito y su ciclo de vida, para luego presentar las medidas de control más adecuadas. Presenta algunas fórmulas de plaguicidas, y dosis recomendadas tanto para larvas como para el mosquito adulto.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-045408 - 0403/B36/037551

Ap: Bell, H.A.; Marris, G.C.; Edwards, J.P

Ti: Influence of the juvenile hormone analogue (S)-hydroprene on *Aprostocetus hagenowii* (hyme-noptera: eulophidae), an oothecal parasitoid of the oriental cockroach *Blatta orientalis* (dictyoptera: blattidae)

Fu: Bulletin of Entomological Research; (88): p.231-238, 1998.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/agentes/hydro.pdf>

Re: The synthetic juvenile hormone analogue (S)-hydroprene can control populations of the oriental cockroach *Blatta orientalis* Linnaeus. Eradication of *B. orientalis* infestations, however, can take in excess of two years. In an attempt to reduce the time (S)-hydroprene takes to eliminate a population of oriental cockroaches, we explored the possibility of using the oothecal endoparasitoid *Aprostocetus hagenowii* Ratzeburg in combination with (S)-hydroprene. For such a strategy to be successful, it is important that the parasitoid remains substantially unaffected by (S)-hydroprene. When *A. hagenowii* was exposed to *B. orientalis* oothecae in the presence of (S)-hydroprene, female parasitoids showed no reduction in their capacity to attack hosts and their fecundity was not compromised. (S)-hydroprene, at dose rates of 18 mg/m² and 100 mg/m², induced deformity in approximately 12% and 33% respectively of parasitoids that emerged. No reduction in reproductive viability was seen in morphologically normal F1 parasitoids. Deformed F1 parasitoids, exposed to the higher (S)-hydroprene dose, showed a 71% reduction in the number of oothecae attacked and a 50% reduction in the number of offspring produced. These results indicate that *A. hagenowii* could be used in combination with (S)-hydroprene in an integrated pest management programme against *B. orientalis*.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-045414 - 0403/A29/037549

Ai: AgrEvo Environmental Health

Ti: Aerosol insecticides : a technical review

Fu: Frankfur; AgrEvo; 1995. 12 p. Ilus./tab().

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/agentes/aerosol.pdf>

Re: An insecticide aerosol consists of a receptacle (normally a can) containing an insecticide solution and a propellant material. The contents are held in the can under pressure. When the button is pressed a valve is opened, the pressure forces a mixture of insecticide an propellant up a diptube and out trough the valve to produce the spray. The document describes aerosol insecticides.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-045437 - 0403/O65/037756

Textos Completos

Ai: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Ti: **Activities to reduce pesticide risks in OECD and selected FAO countries. Part I : summary report**

Fu: Paris; OECD; 1996. 96 p. Tab(OECD series on pesticides, 4).

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/toxi/reduce.pdf>

Re: This report presents a summary of the responses of 20 OECD countries and the European Commission, as well as eight non-OECD FAO countries, to a survey on pesticide risk reduction conducted in 1994-95 at the request of the OECD Pesticide Forum. The purpose of the survey was to provide a starting point for the exchange of information concerning new approaches to pesticide risk reduction. This report is accompanied by Activities to Reduce Pesticide Risks in OECD and Selected FAO Countries. Part II: Survey Responses, OCDE/GD(96)121. A copy of the survey questionnaire, which was sent to national governments and the European Commission, is included in that document.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-046313 - 0403/C22/037511

Ap: Camousseight, Ariel

Ti: **Termitas y su presencia en Chile**

Fu: Santiago; s.n; s.d. [13]p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/termitas/termitas.htm>

Re: Describe el habitat y costumbres de las termitas para luego presentar medidas de control. Cualquier medida de control debe implicar el ataque al nido, a pesar de ser difíciles de alcanzar dadas sus particulares ubicaciones, unos al interior de la madera y sin contacto con el exterior, y los otros subterráneos. Aquellos nidos construidos al interior de la madera, deben ser dejados en comunicación con el exterior, a lo menos algunas de sus galerías y luego utilizar productos tóxicos gasificables. En el caso de los subterráneos la situación es más compleja.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003-046483 - 0403/M45/037997

Ai: Metro Regional Services; Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Ti: **Natural gardening: a guide to alternatives to pesticides**

Fu: Oregon; Metro Regional Services; 1998. ii,62 p.

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/garden/garden.pdf>

Re: This book is a cooperative publication of Metro and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. It was originally produced for Metro's natural gardening education program. The goal of the program is to educate home gardeners about less toxic pest management practices in an effort to reduce the volume of pesticides entering the waste stream and regional waterways.

Ub: CEPIS

Id: 003003-044770 - 0403/O59/037516

Ai: Orange County Vector Control District

Ti: **Control de moscas**

Fu: California; Orange County Vector Control District; 1997. 2 p. Ilus.()

Tc: <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/e/fulltext/orange/moscas.pdf>

Re: Describe una serie de tipos de moscas, su hábitat y métodos de control. Señala que una buena limpieza es mejor que el uso de plaguicidas y presenta algunas medidas para evitar su proliferación en las viviendas.

Ub: CEPIS

