

Bed Bug classification and details

Classification:

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Arthropoda
Class: Insecta
Order: Hemiptera
Suborder: Heteroptera
Infraorder: Cimicomorpha
Superfamily: Cimicoidea
Family: Cimicidae
Genus: Cimex
Species: Lectularius
Binomial name:
Cimex lectularius

Common name: Bed bug

Scientific Name: *Cimex lectularius*



Identification:

Bed bugs are reddish-brown in color, flat and oval, 1 to 5 mm in size.

Habitat:

Live in bed and surrounding objects such as headboards, electrical sockets, baseboards and sitting room furniture etc. Egg hatch into nymph which is simple to see after a blood meal. Poor housekeeping is not necessary the result of infestation since it can be brought into a house, hotel, and apartment despite reasonable sanitary precautions. Presently bed bugs are global problem due to frequency of modern travelers. Bat bugs feed on bats and will live in attics and wall voids where bats are roosting.

Reproductive cycle:

Normally mature bed bugs may live four months to a year or more. After mating and having a meal of blood, the female deposit between 10-50 eggs in irregular masses. About 200-500 eggs are normally laid. The eggs are deposited in clusters and attached to cracks, crevices or rough surfaces near adult dwellings places. Normally the eggs hatch in 7-14 days. The bed bug passes through five blood sucking stages from nymph to maturity. About four generations are produced in a year.

Behavior of Bedbugs:

Bedbugs prefer cracks and crevices and they live in baseboards, inside furniture and bed frames during the day and emerge at night to take a blood meal from unsuspecting hosts.

Diseases transmission:

Recent research reveals bed bugs can transfer harmful bacteria *staphylococcus aureus* (staph). Bed bug bites were thought to be relatively safe, but recently published reports indicate that bed bug bites can indeed transfer dangerous pathogens.

Toronto – Ontario, June 7, 2012 –A team of researchers and scientists have studied bed bugs for many decades and have generally come to the conclusion that bed bugs could not transfer dangerous pathogens. Published reports by Sean Abbott, Ph. D., senior biologist for Natural Link Mold Lab (NLML) determined that bed bugs have the ability to transfer live *staphylococcus aureus* .

Bedbug also injects anticoagulants to prevent clotting of blood into the skin. This substance often causes skin irritation and inflammation with the development of welts and there is much itching.

Method of elimination:

Superior Pest Control (SPC) can manage and control bed bug using variety of methods that is very effective. Plus we guarantee that we will eliminate the bed bugs or full money back based on Technician report.

Prevention of Bed bug

SPC will send an Exterminator/Technician to visual inspect house, bed, mattress, headboard and linens and furniture in living rooms for level of infestation. Immediate action will be taken when bloodspots or actual bedbugs are present. Professional approach will be taken to verify all existing and potential bedbug harborage sites and a courteous approach is normally adopted in all our control programs.

Preparation Guidelines for a Bed bug treatments Treatment:

Note: For effective professional control, we will send you bed bug preparation sheet prior to treatment.

Please call SPC professional exterminators for control, we will be happy to help you!



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Excellent and guaranteed service, low charge!

We are leaders in eco-superior pest control & green initiatives

