

1968

EC68-1516 Common Household Pests in Nebraska

Robert E. Roselle

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, rroselle1@unl.edu

Lloyd Andersen

David Keith

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

Roselle, Robert E.; Andersen, Lloyd; and Keith, David, "EC68-1516 Common Household Pests in Nebraska" (1968). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 3890.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3890>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

AGRI
S
85
E7
#68-1516

EC 68-1516

COMMON HOUSEHOLD PESTS IN NEBRASKA

By Robert E. Roselle, Lloyd W. Andersen, David L. Keith
Agricultural Extension Entomologists

1. ORIENTAL COCKROACH: Pictured (from left) are female, male, nymph, and egg capsule. Fully grown Oriental cockroaches are about 1 inch long, brown or black. This cockroach is common in basements, and other dark areas. It lives outdoors in the summer and migrates into homes.

2. AMERICAN COCKROACH: Pictured (from left) are a female, male, nymph, and egg capsule. This is the largest cockroach in Nebraska, up to 1½ inches long. It is more common in food establishments.

3. GERMAN COCKROACH: Pictured (from left) are a female, male, nymph, and egg capsule. This cockroach is common in Nebraska homes, restaurants, and wherever food is handled or stored. The adult is about ¾ inch long.

4. BROWN-BANDED COCKROACH: Pictured (from left) are a female, male, nymph and egg capsule. This cockroach is often confused with the German. The brown-banded has a yellow band near the base of the wings. It may occur in any room in the home. It is a southern species, but is now widely distributed in Nebraska.

5. HOUSE FLY: Eggs, one larva, pupae, and the adult of the house fly are pictured. It breeds in decaying filth and readily moves to homes seeking food. It spreads disease-causing organisms, especially those that affect the digestive tract of man. Proper garbage and trash disposal and screening of homes are essential to prevent invasion of homes.

6. BLACK CARPET BEETLES: Larvae, one shed skin, and the adult are pictured. Carpet beetles feed on fabrics made from animal products. They also feed on stored foods, lint, spices, grain, seeds, dead insects, and many other things. Photo is about 3 times normal size.

7. WEBBING CLOTHES MOTH: Adult and larva are pictured about 2 times normal size. Clothes moths feed on materials of animal origin. The adult shuns light. Indian meal moths are often confused with clothes moths. Indian meal moths are attracted to lights in the home, and the larvae feed on stored food products.

8. SILVERFISH: Silverfish eat materials that are high in starches or proteins. They damage book bindings, paper, sizing of wallpaper, some clothing, curtains, and some other fabrics. They are about ½ inch long, fast-moving, wingless, and prefer damp, dark places.

9. FLEA: Fleas often become a problem where cats or dogs are allowed inside. The eggs are dropped at random on rugs, floors, furniture, kennels, and other places the pets frequent. Flea larvae feed on organic materials. The adults feed on warm blooded animals, including man.

10. BROWN DOG TICK: The brown dog tick is a southern species that lives and breeds indoors. They feed almost entirely on dogs. After feeding they drop from the dog and hide in carpets, behind moldings, and in furniture. They are often observed climbing walls in homes.

11. ANTS: Several species of ants invade homes. Most nest outside and enter homes seeking food. One common species nests in the soil adjacent to foundations. This species will enter basements during the winter.

12. SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE: The winged swarmer, two workers and one soldier is pictured. Termites live in colonies in the soil. They eat the soft grain of wood. Workers and soldiers are never exposed to light. The workers eat wood that is in contact with soil, or travel from the colony through mud tubes, cracks in walls and concrete slabs.

13. POWDER POST BEETLES: Powder post beetle larvae feed on wood leaving a powdery residue. Adults emerging from wood leave pin-head size holes. Several species are present in Nebraska.

14. CARPENTER ANTS: These large, black ants usually nest in decaying portions of trees. They occasionally nest in soft or decayed wood in homes. They do not eat wood.

15. BOXELDER BUGS: The nymph and adult is pictured. Boxelder bugs develop on seed bearing boxelder trees, and other plants. In the fall and winter they seek winter quarters in homes, becoming nuisances.

Extension Service

University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and Home Economics
and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating

E. F. Frolik, Dean

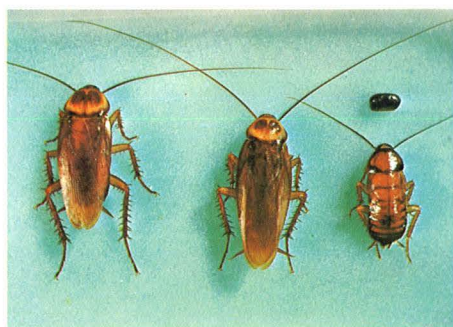
J. L. Adams, Director

COMMON HOUSEHOLD PESTS

For safe and effective use of insecticides, always identify the problem correctly.



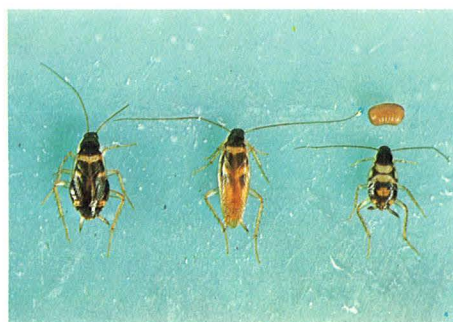
1. Oriental cockroach



2. American cockroach



3. German cockroach



4. Brown-banded cockroach



5. House fly



6. Black carpet beetle



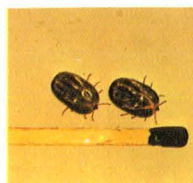
7. Webbing clothes moth



8. Silverfish



9. Flea
(greatly enlarged)



10. Brown dog tick



11. Pavement ant



12. Subterranean termite



13. Powder-post beetle



14. Carpenter ant



15. Boxelder bug