



Flea Facts

- Each female flea can produce up to 2000 eggs
- Eggs are laid on the pet and will then fall off into the pet's environment
- Larva (hatched eggs) thrive in dark areas (deep in the carpet and under furniture) and feed on organic debris developing into pupae
- Pupae (immature flea) are the most difficult to kill. They are protected from insecticides by a cocoon. The adults are stimulated to emerge from this stage by vibrations and carbon dioxide.
- Contrary to belief, during most flea infestations you will not see fleas on a human but only on your pet. This type of flea prefers pets, not humans.
- If there are fleas on your pet there is a potential for more fleas to be living in the environment. It is recommended that the pet, house and yard be treated.

Flea Treatment for pets

- Shampoo pet thoroughly. Be aware of label instructions as to some shampoos are species and age specific.
- Apply a veterinary recommended flea prevention to your pet. Please see your local veterinarian for recommendations. (803) 781-3890
- Repeat flea prevention once monthly to control the flea population on your pet and in the environment.

Flea Treatment for your house and yard

- Vacuum your carpet and furniture in your home. Especially the areas where your pet rests. Discard vacuum cleaner bags after this process.
- Wash your pets bedding
- Replace bedding in dog houses
- Keep grass cut short and dirt in pens turned
- Have a professional exterminator treat your home and yard. All pets should be removed from the house and yard prior to treatment. Insecticides may be toxic if contacted or ingested by an animal.
- Repeat all treatments once monthly for up to 3 months