



Silverfish

Non-Chemical Control:

1. Eliminate or contain the food source. They will eat carbohydrates and protein but love starch. Starch is found in paper products keep these items stored in plastic bins.
2. Silverfish are also attracted to cornstarch based cosmetic products. Vacuuming the bathroom area weekly will help greatly in removing any existing silverfish.
3. Insect monitors can be placed near known food sources as a control measure.
4. Seal cracks and crevices around window sills, cabinets, mouldings, ceiling fixtures etc to prevent movement of the pest within the structure
5. Increasing lighting in harbourage sites makes that area less desirable.
6. Maintaining a humidity level between 45-50% helps to reduce numbers. New construction often uses "super-tight" insulating technology which does not allow the building to air out. A dehumidifier could be installed
7. Eliminate entry into the building by ensuring all vents are screened.

Chemical control:

1. A flushing agent can be used to force silverfish out of hiding.
2. A residual dust should be applied within dry cracks and crevices.
3. If numerous silverfish are found in the attic, insulation should be lifted and dust applied around the light fixtures, A/C vents and anything else that penetrates the attic floor to the rooms below.
4. Tenants are only required to evacuate if a residual spray treatment is applied, not solely dust.

Silverfish can be one of the more difficult pests to control. Treatment is not unlike that for cockroaches, involving treatment of cracks in all rooms in the home. Any room can have silverfish but treatment should be focused on bathrooms, kitchen and basements.

Re-Entry Time: All occupants, including pets, must leave the unit and not enter for a minimum of 4 hours after the treatment is complete (8hours for for pregnant women, children and elderly). This re-entry time will be posted on a sign adhered to the exterior door.