

## PREMIUM YARD PROTECTION

### Combines Sprays with Thermacell Tick Control Tubes

Tick Control Tubes go where sprays can't reach to kill ticks before they pass diseases on to people and pets. Each tube can kill hundreds of ticks each year.

Tick Control Tubes end the tick lifecycle by turning mice from tick hosts into tick killers.

Developed by researchers at the Harvard University School for Public Health, Tick Control Tubes work with nature to provide an environmentally friendly, biodegradable tick killer that doesn't harm people, pets or the environment.

**For more information visit:**  
[www.thermacell.com/info](http://www.thermacell.com/info)



## MAXIMIZE YOUR TICK PROTECTION



# KILL TICKS

WHERE SPRAYS  
CAN'T REACH

**THERMACELL®**  
TICK CONTROL TUBES

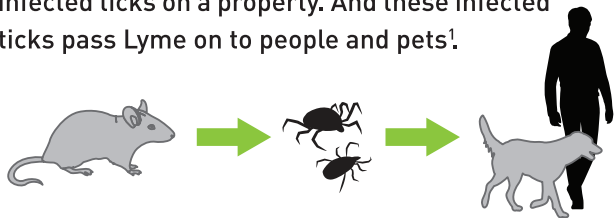


# MAXIMIZE YOUR TICK PROTECTION

LEARN HOW TICK CONTROL TUBES STRENGTHEN BACKYARD PROTECTION

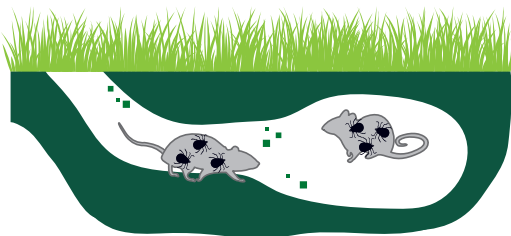
## 1. Mice infect ticks with diseases.

Mice are the primary source of Lyme disease infected ticks on a property. And these infected ticks pass Lyme on to people and pets<sup>1</sup>.



## 2. Sprays don't reach mice.

Mice are nocturnal, asleep in their burrows when sprays are applied. And mouse burrows are often outside the spray zone.

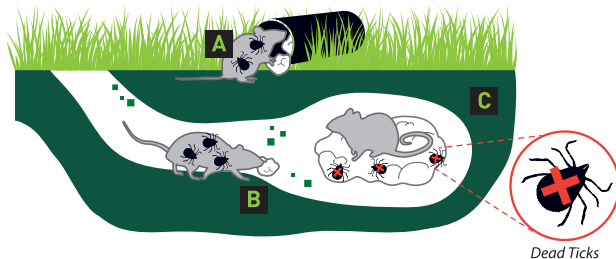


## 3. So sprayed yards still have ticks with diseases.

As a result people and pets are still at risk of contracting Lyme and other diseases<sup>2</sup>.



## 4. Tick Control Tubes kill ticks feeding on mice to solve the problem.



A: Tick Control Tubes contain cotton treated with permethrin insecticide.

B: Mice collect the treated material and use it to line their nests, rubbing the insecticide into their fur.

C: Ticks feeding on the mice die.

## 5. Tick Control Tubes strengthen backyard protection.

Working together with a spray, Tick Control Tubes provides the 1-2 punch to get rid of ticks so you and your family can enjoy your backyard with maximum protection.



1. Bever, Lindsey. "Why this adorable mouse is to blame for the spread of Lyme disease." The Washington Post, 17 July 2017.

2. Source: Field study by the University of Rhode Island Tick Encounter Resource Center, 2019.