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# Pest Control

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**A**ll Turf Pros technicians are State certified in Turf and Ornamental pest control. We offer many services to control insects and pests that can affect your lawn or harm your children. We guarantee year long ant control and seasonal mole, voles and, cricket control.

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## Moles

**A** common misconception is that moles like to eat plant material, especially roots. This is not the case at all. They're insectivores who prefer a diet of insects and especially earthworms. Although gophers are notorious for causing widespread damage in the garden, moles can still be annoying to have around, especially if their tunnels are disturbing the root systems of your prized plants or the green lawn you've worked so hard to cultivate. Although it may seem as if you have a voracious mole problem, it's more likely that you have only one or two pests in your yard. In an average yard, one mole can burrow several feeding runs that extend all over the yard, making it seem as there are dozens of moles.



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## Voles

**V**oles are mouselike rodents somewhat similar in appearance to pocket gophers. They have a compact, heavy body, short legs, a short-furred tail, small eyes, and partially hidden ears. Their long, coarse fur is blackish brown to grayish brown. When fully grown they can measure 5 to 8 inches long, including the tail.

Although voles spend considerable time above ground and you occasionally can see them scurrying about, they spend most of their time below ground in their burrow system. The clearest signs of their presence are the well-traveled, above ground runways that connect burrow openings. A protective layer of grass or other ground cover usually hides the runways. The maze of runways leads to multiple burrow openings that are each about 1-1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. You can locate the runways by pulling back overhanging ground cover. Fresh clippings of green grass and greenish-colored droppings about 3/16 inch long in the runways and near the burrows are further evidence of voles. With age, the droppings lose the green coloring and turn brown or gray.