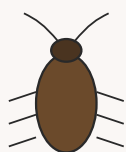




PEST ID GUIDE 5 OF 5

Disease-Carrying (Pathogenic) Pest Guide

Some pests are dangerous less for what they eat than for the diseases they transmit to people. In food, healthcare and hospitality settings these vectors carry serious public-health risk.



Cockroaches

Blattodea

HOW TO SPOT IT

Fast-moving insects hiding in warm cracks, active at night. German and American species are most common.

WHY IT IS A PROBLEM

Mechanically carry Salmonella, E. coli and Staphylococcus across food, and trigger asthma. A leading cause of foodborne contamination.



House flies

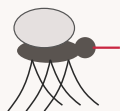
Musca domestica

HOW TO SPOT IT

Grey striped flies moving between waste and food, feeding by regurgitation. Active in daylight.

WHY IT IS A PROBLEM

Transfer Salmonella, Shigella and Campylobacter directly onto food. One of the most significant mechanical disease vectors.



Mosquitoes

Culicidae

HOW TO SPOT IT

Slender flying insects, active at dawn and dusk, breeding in standing water - gutters, containers and drains.

WHY IT IS A PROBLEM

Vector malaria and dengue in parts of South Africa, and cause staff-welfare issues. Breeding sites signal standing-water control gaps.



Rodents (as vectors)

Rattus / Mus

HOW TO SPOT IT

Mice and rats. Their urine, droppings and parasites spread disease through contaminated surfaces and product.

WHY IT IS A PROBLEM

Carry Leptospirosis, Salmonella and hantavirus, and host fleas and mites. A serious public-health vector as well as a food pest.

Seeing these on your site?

ASC Pest Control designs HACCP-aligned, audit-ready pest programmes for food and commercial facilities.

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