

CHIGGER 49-X



Instantly Kill Your Chigger Itch

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All You Need To Know About Chiggers, Redbugs, and Harvest Mites

Chiggers (also known as harvest mites, red bugs, trombiculid mites, scrub-itch mites, or berry bugs) are mites in the family Trombiculidae that live in forests and grasslands.

Chiggers are nearly microscopic measuring 0.4 mm (1/100 of an inch) and have a chrome-orange hue.

Most people don't realize that it is not the adult chigger who makes a meal out of it's host, it actually the chigger larva that feed on live hosts. In fact, adult chiggers are harmless to humans.

Chigger larvae are small, tiny, irritating, and red. They are in-between the egg and nymph stages, no longer eggs, but not yet adult mites. These larvae often live in berry patches, tall grass and weeds, woodland edges, pine straw, leaves, and tree bark, or in typical habitats of their hosts.

The larval mites feed on the skin cells, but not blood, of animals, including humans. The six-legged parasitic larva feeds on a large variety of creatures including humans, rabbits, toads, box turtles, quail, and even some insects.

After crawling onto their host, they inject digestive enzymes into the skin that break down skin cells. They do not actually "bite," but instead form a hole in the skin and chew up tiny parts of the inner skin, thus causing severe irritation and swelling.

The severe itching is accompanied with red pimple-like bumps (papules) or hives and a skin rash or lesion. For humans, itching usually occurs after the chiggers have already made a meal of the skin and dropped off their human hosts.

After feeding on their hosts, the larvae drop to the ground and become nymphs, then mature into adults, which have 8 legs and are harmless to humans. In the post larval stage, they are not parasitic and only feed on plants.

The female adult chigger will go on to lay 300-8,000 eggs in one litter, usually on a leaf or under the roots of a plant, and die by autumn.

Although the harvest mite chigger usually does not carry diseases in North American temperate climates, the mites are considered a dangerous pest in East Asia and the South Pacific because they often carry scrub typhus, which is known alternatively as the Japanese river disease, scrub disease, or tsutsugamushi.

The mites usually are infected by the disease by their infected rodent hosts. The disease is transmitted to the next generation of offspring by breeding mites. Symptoms of scrub typhus in humans include fever, headache, muscle pain, cough, and gastrointestinal symptoms.

The North American genus and species can cause severe illness in children. This only occurs when the infestation is particularly heavy. Symptoms include a hallucinatory sense of floating outside one's body, fatigue, fever and general malaise.

How To Avoid Contracting Chiggers, Redbugs, and Harvest Mites

Chiggers tend to populate areas with low-lying vegetation, brush, shrubs or bushes, especially around moist areas such as lakes, rivers or swamps. They are also well known for living in berry bushes.

Anytime you come in contact with any of these areas, make sure you remove all your clothing upon coming home, especially pants and socks, and immediately wash these cloths in warm, soapy water.

Then immediately shower, using a washcloth, pay close attention to your ankles, feet, behind the knees, around your groin and under your arms and chest. This will remove any chiggers that may have jumped on you and hopefully prevent them from making a meal out of you.

To avoid chiggers from jumping on you, always wear tight weave, protective clothing and long pants. Spray insect repellent on your skin for further protection.

Application of repellent to the shoes and lower trousers is helpful. Staying on trails, roads, or paths can help prevent contact.

Another helpful avoidance is to recognize the chigger habitat to avoid exposure in the first place. Chiggers in North America thrive late in summer, in dry tall grasses and other thick, un-shaded vegetation.

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The Easy, Ultra-Powerful Formula To Kill Chiggers and The Intense Itching They Cause – Instantly

The Formula:

- 0.5oz (1/2 oz) Tea Tree Oil
- 1oz Fresh Pineapple Juice
- ¼ tbsp Cayenne
- 3 drops of dishwashing liquid

1. Mix together fresh pineapple juice with dishwashing liquid.
2. Slowly add the Tea Tree oil.
3. Once this mixture is thoroughly combined, add ¼ tbsp Cayenne Pepper and
4. Mix well.
5. Apply directly to bites using a cotton ball. There will be an initial burn when first applied, but will only last for 2 – 3 seconds.

Why This Works:

Tea tree oil is made up of chemicals known as terpenes. These chemicals kill infectious organisms on your skin without any negative effect on the good bacteria that normally live on your skin.

Fresh pineapple juice contains an enzyme called Bromelain that is a very powerful anti-inflammatory and protein-digesting agent. Bromelain inhibits platelet aggravation and dissolves fibrin clots.

Cayenne contains a resinous and pungent substance known as capsaicin.

Topical application of capsaicin relieves pain and itching by acting on sensory nerves. Capsaicin temporarily depletes "substance P", a chemical in nerves that transmits pain sensations. Without substance P, pain signals can no longer be sent.

And the dishwashing liquid is simply a common household Surfactant that allows the tea tree oil and the pineapple juice mix.