

Pro-Pest[®] SAFESTORE[®] : Instructions

CASEMAKING CLOTHES MOTH- *Tinea pellionella*

Diamond Traps or Easy Read Traps

Tinea pellionella population monitoring kit contains ten Diamond Traps or Easy Read Traps, 10 individually packaged pheromone rings, and instructions. A chart for record keeping can be printed from our website, www.jfoakes.com. Note: pheromone is not visible inside the rings.

Best results can be obtained by using the Pro-Pest[®] SAFESTORE[®] system to set up a monitoring program. When in place, such a program can help you to identify when and where infestation problems will arise.

SAFESTORE traps should be replaced every 12 weeks. Replace traps sooner if in a dusty environment or high insect catch.

RECOMENDED: that a thorough inspection of the area involved be carried out, and potential infestation "hotspots" are identified and marked on a site plan or map. The position of the traps can be marked on this map when they are placed, to facilitate the reading of catch levels.

PREPARATION:

Diamond Trap: Hold the diamond trap at the top (hole punch is located at the top of the trap) and grab the underside fold and pull down. The diamond trap is now open and ready for placement of the pheromone. Simply open the foil packet and insert pheromone ring into the center of the glue area inside the trap. (Note- the pheromone inside the ring will escape through the porous polyethylene; **DO NOT open the ring.**) Trap is now ready to hang in place (hangers are provided).

Easy Read Trap: Open the foil packet and insert ring dispenser into the center of the glue area inside the trap. (Note- the pheromone inside the ring will escape through the porous polyethylene, **DO NOT open the ring.**) Trap is now ready to place.

PLACEMENT: can affect the amount of insects that will be caught, so for an effective program, it is important that the traps are placed in the best position available, and when they are replaced, the positioning is altered as little as possible so that information from different times of the year can be compared. Place traps when temperatures reach 50°F or higher or all year to keep population low.

BEST POSITIONING: varies from site to site, so there is a certain amount of choice available in the placing of the traps, however good results can be obtained by following a few guidelines:

- Wherever possible, place units where moths are likely to fly or have been observed (in homes, this is usually the clothes closet).
- If possible, positions should be chosen that offer shelter for the trap (fire hoses or fire extinguishers).
- Ensure that sanitation staff is informed of the program to prevent trap removal.
- Mark the position of the traps on the site plan, and assign them a number (industrial situations).
- Never store monitoring equipment with insecticides.
- Wash hands before placing or inspecting trap units.
- Avoid placing traps in areas where large volumes of air are moving out of the building.
- Place traps in a grid pattern (30 – 50 feet), or shorter intervals to pinpoint infestations.

REGULAR CHECKING: once per week is recommended, however it may be necessary to inspect more often if you have a zero insect tolerance policy. The sensitivity of the area to be monitored dictates how often they should be inspected, but whatever frequency they are checked should be kept constant so that the records you keep can be compared to each other. Visit our website to see our Record Charts for monitoring of specific and non-target pests. These tables can be printed, photocopied, completed and filed for future reference.

Trap units should be replaced every 12 weeks. Care should be taken during inspections to check the condition of the glue areas in the units, especially in dusty conditions or high insect catch situations, which may cause the glue surface to deteriorate. Should this occur, the trap should be replaced. Store unused lures/pheromones in a cool place, avoid direct sunlight. Lures/pheromones can be refrigerated for long life.

The information given in this instruction sheet is provided as a general guide, and is by no means extensive. The biology of pests is the subject of a great many texts and although every effort has been made to provide factually correct information, J.F.Oakes Sales & Marketing will in no circumstance be liable in respect of any omission or error.