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Rescue Fly Trap Instructions



Pest Rid NZ Ltd

49 Tomin Rd
Glenview
Hamilton 3206
Phone: 07 8434343
E-mail: sales@pestrid.co.nz

www.pestrid.co.nz

Instructions

How it works

What do I do with the pouch in the Fly Trap?

The pouch contains the fly attractant. It will dissolve when water is added to the trap according to the package directions.

What kills the flies?

Once inside, the flies cannot escape and eventually drown in the water added to the trap.

What is the range of the trap?

The trap will cover a radius of 10 to 20 feet.

How long will the Fly Trap last?

It depends on how bad your fly problem is. Each Disposable Fly Trap can capture between 15,000 to 20,000 flies. The Big Bag Fly Trap has the capacity to hold 40,000 flies. Depending upon the degree of your fly problem, the trap can fill up in anywhere from three days to two weeks to several months.

Does the Fly Trap have an expiration date?

No; the unused attractants will last indefinitely.

Water is evaporating in the trap; can I add more?

Yes; the water should be at the fill line so that there will be enough for the flies to drown.

How do I dispose of the trap?

When the Disposable Fly Trap bag is full, push the top cap in and place the entire trap in the garbage. You may want to wrap it in a separate plastic bag first to prevent it from leaking.

How do I know when the trap is full?

The trap is full when the flies are no longer able to get in because the cone entrance is blocked. The water in the trap will also appear black.

Does the trap work on fruit flies?

Occasionally the trap may catch a few fruit flies, but it is really intended for common house flies or filth flies – those that are bothersome in areas around garbage, dog kennels and livestock.

Where it works

Can the trap be used indoors?

No; the trap is meant for outdoor use only, for several reasons. It is intended to draw the flies away from human activity. It also needs sunlight to activate the attractant and air circulation to disperse it. In addition, the odor from the attractant may make it unpleasant to use indoors.

Where do I place the trap?

Hang from a tree limb, fence or post. Hang about 20-40 feet from a house, to draw flies away from human activity.

The trap will work in the shade when the temperature is very warm, but in cooler temperatures, placing the trap in direct sunlight will help activate the attractants.

Some good locations for the trap: Near stables and barns, next to a dog kennel (high enough to be out of reach of the dog), near garbage containers, compost piles, etc.

Safety

What ingredients are in the attractant?

The attractant is not a poison. The actual ingredient list is a trade secret. All of the active ingredients in the powder attractant are approved by the FDA as either food or feed ingredients. The other components are either food ingredients, very safe or inert.

My pet ate the trap/attractant. Is it harmful? What should I do?

The attractants could cause a slightly uncomfortable sensation in the animal's mouth or an irritated stomach similar to what humans experience when they eat hot or spicy foods.

Give the animal a bowl of water or milk to drink, to dilute the product, and keep the animal under observation. Symptoms should resolve themselves within a few hours after ingestion.

If the trap contains a significant amount of dead insects, this can cause bacteria exposure leading to vomiting, diarrhea or dehydration.

Scientists and veterinarians have reviewed the possible effects of the ingredients and have found no lasting harmful effects.

More info visit rescue.com

FAQs on Flies

Why do flies pose a health hazard?

The house fly is a danger to the health of man and animals because it carries and spreads diseases that may be in the materials it breeds in, feeds on, or walks on.

Flies breed and lay eggs in garbage, animal feces, and decaying organic materials. They land upon any kind of waste. Over 100 different species of pathogens can survive by the millions on their outside surface and hairs, and in their digestive and blood systems.

On the feet of houseflies are tiny pads covered with hair which ooze a sticky liquid. These sticky hairs not only enable them to cling to any surface, but also are responsible for bacteria sticking to the feet.

Flies regurgitate their stomach contents to liquefy their food and defecate often while feeding, depositing pathogens.

What diseases do flies carry?

Flies have been implicated in the transmission of at least 65 human and animal diseases, most notably:

- Diarrhea
- Dysentery
- Cholera
- Conjunctivitis (pinkeye)
- E. coli
- Food poisoning
- Gastrointestinal infections
- Salmonella poisoning
- Stomach ulcers
- Tuberculosis
- Typhoid fever

Flies can carry these germs from filthy breeding sites to the dinner table or spread some diseases within animal herds or flocks.

How far can flies fly?

House flies can easily move one to two miles. Longer distances are possible but require unique circumstances.

How many species of flies exist?

Some 120,000 different kinds of flies are now known. Some estimates indicate there may be more than 1,000,000 species living today.

What is the life cycle of the house fly?

There are four stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. The housefly can go through complete metamorphosis in as few as eight days, when temperatures are warm. Other fly species have similar life cycles.

How long do houseflies live?

An adult house fly lives only 2 to 4 weeks, depending upon the temperature.

How many eggs can a female house fly produce?

An adult female house fly may lay up to 2,400 eggs in her lifetime. In just one day, the female can lay 100-150 eggs in various locations. Three days after a housefly lays eggs, it will mate again. There can be 10 to 12 generations in a single summer.

Where do flies lay their eggs?

Flies lay eggs in manure, wet feed, garbage or any moist decaying organic matter.

How do flies eat?

Flies can only ingest liquid food. The mouth parts of a house fly are adapted for sponging up liquids; they cannot bite. They feed on solid food by regurgitating saliva on it. This liquefies the solid material which is then sponged up.

How are flies able to walk upside-down on a ceiling?

On the feet of houseflies are tiny pads covered with hair which ooze a sticky liquid. These sticky hairs enable them to cling to any surface.