Indian Meal Moth Pheromone Pads

This product has been designed specifically for the control of The Indian meal moth aka the pantry moth (*Plodia interpunctella).*

The Entopest moth pheromone trap emits an artificial moth sex pheromone (lure) to attract male moths to the non-escapable pheromone pad. Attracting male moths helps to break the lifecycle and subsequently helps to control established infestations. The traps can also be used as a proactive method to catch male moths before they establish or as an indicator for any infestations that maybe developing within the property.

It is important to note that the Entopest moth pheromone is highly specific to the Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella)*. The lure is partially attractive to some other closely related species including the flour or tobacco moth *(Ephestia* spp.) *although* capture of these species is not guaranteed.

Depending on the type of kit purchased you will either have pheromone pads with hangers, replacement pads without hangers or a combination kit that includes other accessories such as insecticides and smoke generators.

Once the traps have been set-up, they should be placed directly in the main infestation area. The hanger has been designed to be versatile and can either be hung directly onto a kitchen door knob or placed in confined areas (helped by its low-profile design) or attached directly to walls using the integrated nail hole.

If you have just purchased the traps without the hangers, they can be used on their own but we would recommend the hangers are used to prevent the adhesive area coming into contact with surfaces or clothing, which can be difficult to remove.

The pheromone adhesive surface contains a slow-release pheromone attractant which is impregnated into the pad; no additional attractant tablets are needed. Once the pad peel has been removed, the pads will last for approximately 8-12 weeks but this can be reduced in dusty environments. It is important to check the traps regularly to ensure they remain receptive for moths.

Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) Identification

These are small moths with an approximate length of 7-10mm. Indian meal moths are characteristics and can be identified by their bi coloured wings which are separated by a black band. These moths can often be confused with other species of moth. Our traps have mixed results on other moth species.

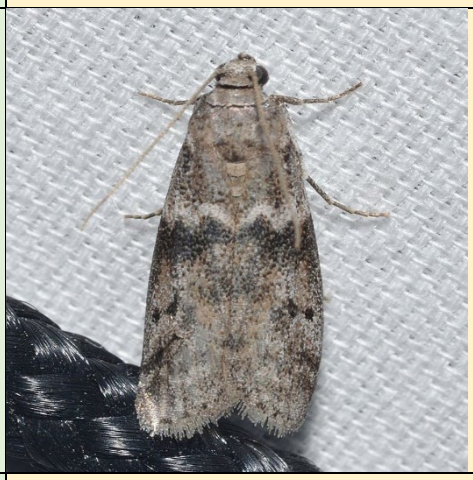
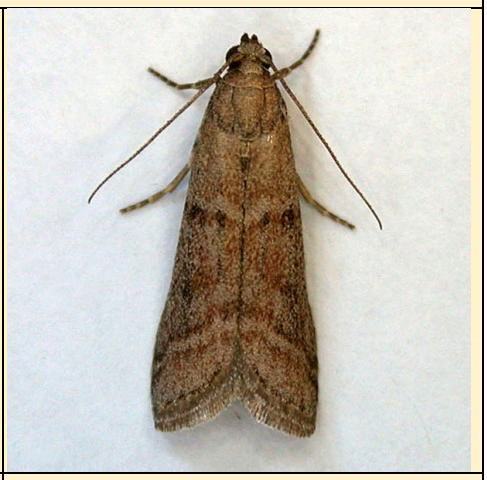
Male *Plodia interpunctella*

Larvae *Plodia interpunctella*

Indian meal moths are often found in kitchens in particular when dried foods are stored. The likelihood of these moths being found increases if dried food is stored for a long period or in an unsealed container. If left uncontrolled, they can do considerable damage to stored food. Larvae will typically be found feeding on products containing dried fruits, nuts, seeds, rice and chocolate and can be observed due to their web spinning.

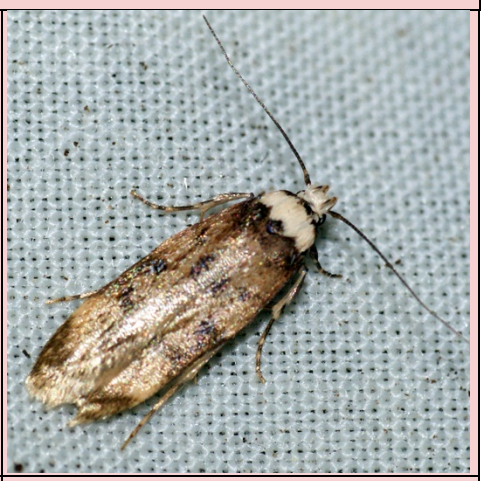
Moths this trap WILL work against:

Whilst we only advertise for the trap to work with *Plodia interpunctella*, we are aware from both testing and customer feedback that the pheromone can attract a couple of other species of moth, with partial success. Normally when dealing with any moth other than Plodia interpunctella, we recommend that an additional insecticide treatment will be required.

Correct moth	***Partial success***	
		
Indian Meal Moth *Plodia interpunctella*	**Mediterranean flour moth** *Ephestia kuehniella*	**Tobacco moth** *Ephestia elutella*
✓	!	!
You will observe a good catch of moths if moths are active at the time of placement of traps.	*Pheromone is similar to Plodia interpunctella but catchment will vary depending on the time of year.*	

Moths the trap WILL NOT work with:

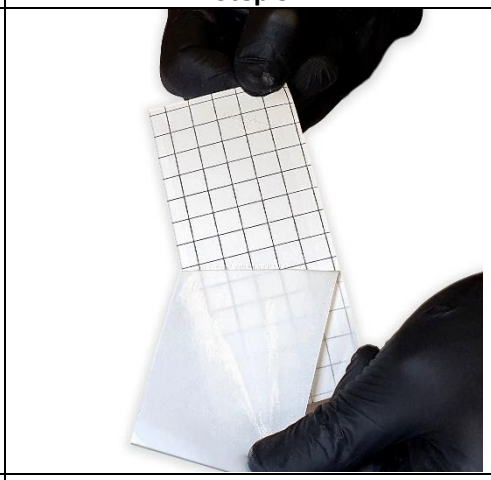
With over 3000 species of micro-moth in Europe, it is common for other moths to be confused with Plodia interpunctella. Regardless of the moth this pheromone kit will not work. Some of the common moths often found in houses include:

Does not work against		
		
Common clothes moth *Tineola bisselliella*	**Brown house Moth** *Hofmannophila pseudospretella*	**White-Shouldered House Moth** *Endrosis sarcitrella*
✗	✗	✗

Preparing the trap holders (if included):

Our hangers are easy to assemble. If you are using our professional Entopest trap holders simply fold at the centre of the crease until fully closed, making sure that the three tabs are clipped into the slots provided on the side.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
		
You will have received the trap hanger in the open position which requires assembling.	Gently fold at centre of the crease and bring the lid in towards the base.	Make sure that the three side clips securely fit into the base to prevent the trap re-opening.

Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
		
Peel off the backing strip from the pheromone pad, starting in the corner.	We recommend peeling the backing strip off quickly and in one movement, as fast as you can.	Place the pheromone pad, adhesive side out, directly into the hanger from the top side.

Occasionally the backing strip can be difficult to remove, normally this happens whilst in transit on hot days. Placing the pheromone pads in a freezer for 5 minutes will solve this issue.

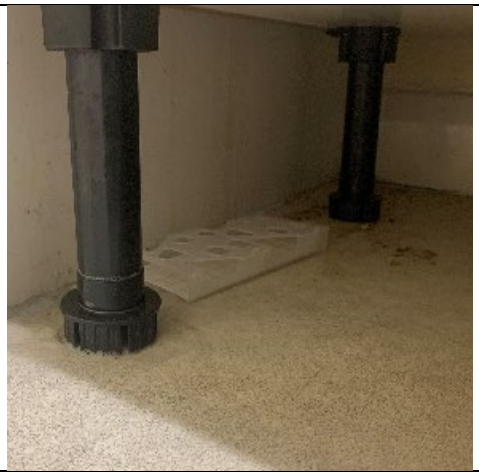
Placement of Traps

Place the traps in areas of known moth activity or in areas where moth activity is suspected. Some common areas include:

- Under kitchen units
- Inside kitchen cupboards especially those where cereals and baking ingredients are stored
- In storage cupboards especially where dried pet food may be kept.

The traps can be wall mounted, hung from cupboard doors or simply left free standing on a flat surface.

If you are unsure of the location of the infestation move the traps around until captures are recorded. The amount of time taken to catch moths will vary. Entopest recommend leaving the trap in situ for at least two weeks to allow the moths to locate the trap. Once you have detected a source continue to move all of the traps to target the areas of activity.

In a kitchen cupboard	Under kitchen unit	On walls or kitchen cupboards
		
Placed on shelving within kitchen cabinets near potential food sources such as dried cereals	The low-profile trap allows for tight spaces.	Place on high objects or use the integrated nail holder.

Trapping Tips

Correct placement of the trap is key and for the best capture rate we recommend placing the trap directly into the main area of infestation. You may need to move the traps around and try different locations for the best results.

- Air flow and light can be a factor. Entopest do not recommend placing traps near to open windows or in direct sunlight.
- It is advisable to check the traps regularly and if required change the adhesive pad when full or no longer functional.
- Should you have trouble taking the peel off (this happens when the pads get hot in transit) place them in the freezer for 5 minutes, then quickly take the peel off.
- The larvae (caterpillars) of these moths feed on dried fruit, cereals, rice, and chocolate, placing traps near to items containing these items may help to detect areas of activity.

Additional Control Steps

Relying on a single method of control will have a limited impact upon moth populations. Moths are difficult to control and it is important to note that additional steps are usually required for total and long-term control of established infestations.

Additional control methods include:

- Cleaning - Paying attention to hard-to-reach areas where moth larvae may be feeding.
- Checking high risk goods such as cereals and dried fruits, especially old or seldom used items. Where moth activity is found, infested items should be removed from site.
- Where heavy infestations are present infested areas should be treated with a residual insecticide or other products as part of an ‘Integrated Pest Management’ program (IPM).

Entopest have a range of products appropriate for the control of moths including insect smoke generators that can quickly control any flying moths without leaving any lasting residue. Entopest can also provide insecticides with a built-in insect-growth-regulator for controlling female moths and their associated larvae or residual sprays.

For a non-toxic and long-lasting approach, using the pheromone traps in combination with insect control graded diatomaceous earth (fossilised remains of diatoms) can be highly effective if used correctly.