

Common Clothes & Indian Meal Moth Pheromone Traps

ENTOPEST
INSECT CONTROL

Thank you for choosing Entopest Moth Traps, a safe and effective solution for managing moth infestations in your home or business. Whether you're dealing with pantry moths or clothes moths, these traps provide an easy-to-use method to protect your belongings and maintain a moth-free environment.

Depending on your type of purchase, you will receive either clothes moth trap, pantry moth traps or a combination that includes both. Each trap is individually wrapped for freshness and convenience

These products has been designed specifically for the control of *Tineola bisselliella* (Common clothes moth aka webbing moth), and 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 trap. 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 *Tineola bisselliella* and Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella*). The lure is partially attractive to other closely related species, including *Tinea pellionella* (Case-Bearing Clothes Moth) and *Monopis crocicapitella* (Pale-Backed Clothes Moth) and the flour or tobacco moth (*Ephestia* spp.).

Once the traps have been set up they should be placed directly in the main infestation area. The trap has been designed to be versatile and can either be hung directly onto a clothes rail or doorknob, placed in confined areas.

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



***Tineola bisselliella* Identification**

Tineola bisselliella are small moths with an approximate length of 6-7mm. They can be identified by their yellow-brown colour, red scales with a hairy appearance on the head, spines on the legs and fringed edge wings. They are often confused with other species of moth. Our traps have mixed results on other moth species.



Tineola bisselliella are often found around wardrobes in bedroom attic spaces and other locations of a property, and if left uncontrolled, they can do considerable damage to clothing and materials that contain natural fibres.

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.

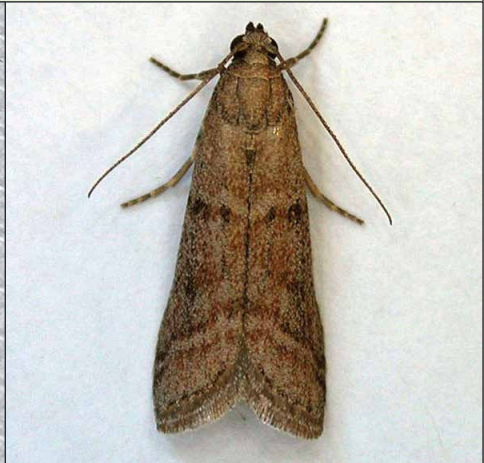
Male *Plodia interpunctella*



Male *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 Clothes trap WILL work against:

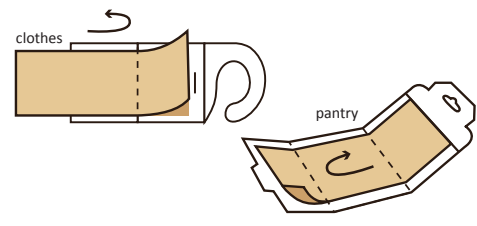
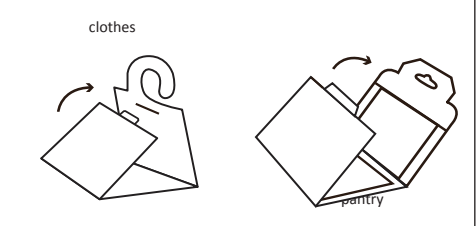
Correct moth		
		
Indian Meal Moth <i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	Mediterranean flour moth <i>Ephestia kuehniella</i>	Tobacco moth <i>Ephestia elutella</i>
		
You will observe a good catch of moths if moths are active at the time of placement of traps.		Pheromone is similar to <i>Plodia interpunctella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

Moths Pantry trap WILL work against:

Correct moth		
		
Common clothes moth <i>Tineola bisselliella</i>	Brown house Moth <i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	White-Shouldered House Moth <i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>
		
You will observe a good catch of moths if moths are active at the time of placement of traps.	Pheromone is similar to <i>Tineola bisselliella</i> but catchment will vary depending on the time of year. Also known as carpet moth.	An indirect species of clothes moth. Limited catch should be expected. Normally associated with loose hair.

Preparing the trap holders:

Our hangers are easy to assemble.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
		
You will receive the traps in a box, with each trap individually wrapped for protection and convenience.	Peel off the protective strip from the pheromone pad, starting in the corner.	Fold the trap and tuck the tab into slot.

We recommend peeling the backing strip off quickly and in one quick movement. 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 Clothes Trap

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

- Behind or under seldom moved furniture, especially where woollen carpets are present.
- In wardrobes, especially where wools or furs are stored.
- In attics or loft spaces.
- In cupboards under the stairs.

The traps can be wall-mounted, hung from a pole in the wardrobe or left free-standing on a flat surface.

In a wardrobe	Under furniture
	
Hang on existing clothes rails.	Low profile trap allows for tight spaces.

Placement of Pantry 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.

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.

Note

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.

Trapping Tips

Correct placement of the trap is key, and for the best capture, 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.

- Airflow and light can be a factor. Entopest does not recommend placing traps near open windows or in direct sunlight.
- It is advisable to check the traps regularly and, if required, change the traps when full or no longer sticky.
- Should you have trouble taking the peel off (this happens when the traps get hot in transit), place them in the freezer for 5 minutes, then take the peel off as quickly as you can.
- The larvae (caterpillars) of these moths feed on items containing animal fibres; wool, furs, etc. Placing traps near 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 challenging to control, and it is essential to note that additional steps are usually required for total and long-term control of established infestations.

Additional control methods include:

- Vacuuming wool-based carpets.
- Cleaning - paying attention to hard to reach areas where moth larvae may be feeding. For example, under seldom moved furniture and rugs.
- Checking woollen or silk clothing. Where moth activity is found, these should either be placed in a freezer for several days or washed in a washing machine on the hottest washing cycle.
- Check and remove any infested artefacts made of animal skins or furs.
- 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).
- 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

Entopest has a range of products appropriate for controlling moths, including electronic moth traps and insect smoke generators that can quickly control any flying moths without leaving any lasting residue. We also offer insecticides with a built-in insect-growth regulator for controlling female moths and their associated larvae or residual sprays for carpeted areas.

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.

For further information on our products or if you require additional help:

www.entopest.co.uk