CONTENTS: 2 PRE-BAITED TRAPS

Pro-Pest®

PROTECT YOUR CLOTHES

Clothes Moth

Ready-to-Use Traps

READY TO USE

LASTS 3 MONTHS

Clothes Moth larvae are attracted to fur & wool, hair, feathers, hides & animal remains

Protect your wool clothes & fabrics, Persian/Oriental rugs, furs, feathers and other textiles.

Natural insect sex pheromone attracts webbing clothes moths inside trap

NATURAL INSECT ATTRACTANT, (PHEROMONE) IS IN THE GLUE.

REMOVE THE RELEASE PAPER TO EXPOSE THE GLUE. ATTRACTION OF WEBBING CLOTHES MOTHS BEGINS.

FOLD TRAP IN TRIANGULAR SHAPE AND PLACE IN CLOSETS, WARDROBES, AND OTHER AREAS WHERE FABRICS ARE LOCATED.

LASTS 3 MONTHS

READ THIS INSERT OR SCAN THE QR CODE WITH YOUR MOBILE DEVICE CAMERA FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS & HELPFUL TIPS. THE QR CODE IS ALSO PRINTED DIRECTLY ON THE TRAP.

Pro-Pest®

Webbing Clothes Moth Trap

No insect catch in trap?

Are you...

using the wrong pheromone trap?

As mentioned previously, pheromones are very specific to the insect attracted. This trap has a pheromone that specifically attracts Webbing Clothes Moths, Tineola bisselliella. This trap does not attract pantry type moths that are commonly found in kitchens, pantries & areas where food is stored. We offer traps that attract pantry moths as well as other fabric destroying insects such as Casemaking Clothes Moths, Black & Varied Carpet Beetles. Visit our website: www.jfoakes.com/Products

contaminating traps with repellent odors?

It is good practice to wash hands before handling pheromone traps, particularly if you use tobacco in any form. Residue from tobacco use can be transferred from your hands to the trap. Tobacco as well as some lotions/perfumes are repellent to many insects.

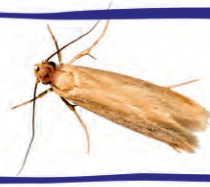
using too many traps in an area?

Pheromones released from Pro-Pest traps are powerful.

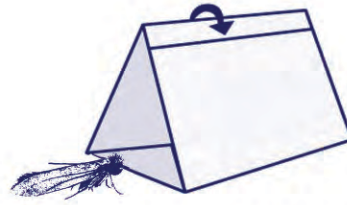
Don't over-do *by using too many traps in an area. This creates chaos for the male trying to locate the female. Insects that rely upon pheromones to find a mate are sensitive to pheromones. Too much in one area causes the male to become dis-oriented and unable to find a female (the pheromone trap).*

Always follow the recommended spacing guidelines as per trap instructions.

Instructions on how to setup your Pro-Pest trap are printed on the trap along with the QR code that also has instructions.



NEW LOOK



CLEAN ■ MODERN ■ INCONSPICUOUS

We changed the appearance of our traps to blend in and be inconspicuous in any closet or area where fabrics are stored. Trap may be oriented so that the instructions face down.

INSPECT TRAP(S) WEEKLY

PLACE 1 TRAP PER SINGLE CONFINED AREA. IN LARGE AREAS SUCH AS WAREHOUSES OR MUSEUMS, USE 1 TRAP EVERY 15 - 25 FT

DISPOSE OF TRAP(S) WHEN FULL OR IN 90 DAYS

Storing un-used traps for future use:

These traps can be stored, un-used, in a freezer for an incredibly long time. So long, we don't know when they won't work any more because... .well, the freezer just keeps them from aging and losing their attraction... cool, huh? So put those un-used traps back in the bag and seal it up or put them in a zip-lock and store them in your freezer. No freezer? Store them in the refrigerator for up to 2 years.

To learn about other products we have to help solve your pest problems, visit us: www.jfoakes.com.

Our products are sold through 'do it yourself' stores and online retailers. If you need assistance finding where our products are sold, call or email us.

Tel: 662-746-7276

Email: sales@jfoakes.com

JF Oakes LLC

www.jfoakes.com

Note: Buyer & User assume all risks and liability of use, storage & handling of this product. Nota: Comprador y usuario asume todo riesgo y responsabilidad del uso, almacenamiento y manejo de este producto.

Pro-Pest® Webbing Clothes Moth Traps

Thanks for choosing Pro-Pest brand insect traps.
You're off to a great start in solving your clothes moth problems.

Helpful information & tips for success:

We've been making pheromone traps for over 20 years and we make them for lots of insects. To be successful in solving any pest problem, you must first know the insect you have. It is a common mistake to assume that all moths are the same. THEY ARE NOT...

What is a pheromone and how does it work?

Pheromones are natural chemicals that female insects emit to attract a male so they can get together and make a family. Pheromones are very specific to the insect type. Just like a dog does not mate with a cat, an Indian meal moth (IMM) does not mate with a webbing clothes moth. The pheromone a female Indian meal moth emits to call a male Indian Meal Moth is different from the pheromone a female webbing clothes moth will emit to call a male webbing clothes moth.

This trap has pheromones for Webbing Clothes Moths:

This trap contains pheromone in the glue to attract Webbing Clothes Moths, Tineola bisselliella.

Webbing Clothes Moth larvae feed on protein found in woolens, leather, silk, feathers and some dried vegetable materials. The larvae eat away at fabrics and create holes.

We offer different pheromone traps for other insects:

If you are seeing moths near your kitchen, pantry or any area where food is stored, this is an indication you may have another type of moth, pantry moths. This trap will not attract pantry moths. Visit our website for info on traps we offer for stored product insects (food destroying insects). www.jfoakes.com.
See inside of this insert for additional info.

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Pro-Pest® R.T.U. Clothes Moth Traps
Webbing Clothes Moth
Tineola bisselliella

Webbing Clothes Moth Larva | Webbing Clothes Moth

Fact Sheet
Clothes moths are a major pest of clothing and textiles as their larvae feed on the protein found in animal products such as wool, leather and silk. They eat away at the fabric and create holes. They reproduce rapidly and without monitoring or prevention, an infestation can become out of control before you detect their presence.

DISTRIBUTION & HABITAT:
Extensive distribution covering most of the globe, with the exception of the tropics. The clothes moth is relatively tolerant of low temperature, although it is considered to be an indoor insect. Associated with natural and animal products such as fiber, fur, fertilizers, feathers etc.

BIOLOGY:
Females actively search for suitable sites for oviposition such as natural fiber, cloth etc. Larvae will generally emerge at temperatures above 50°F. Very soon after hatch, larvae will begin construction of a tunnel from silk, fecal, and other materials found in the immediate area. These tunnels act as shelter during the day, offering the larvae good camouflage, from which they will emerge at night in

order to feed. Larvae will pass through approximately five instars, although under adverse conditions there may be as many as 40 molts. Pupation occurs within the tunnel and shortly after eclosion, the adult form emerges. Adult females tend to move less than males, both sexes crawling rather than flying, with a characteristic "scuttling" in and around larval food material. Adults are unable to feed, due to atrophied mouthparts.

T. Bisselliella is able to breed at temperatures from 50°F to 92°F. Optimum relative humidity is 70%. Development of eggs may take from 6 to 38 days, larvae from 60 to 200 days and puparia 10 to 50 days.
T. Bisselliella may be identified from its fringed wings (both hind and forewings), which are straw colored with no pattern. Antennae are long and thin. Adults reach between 1/8" and ¼" in length with a wingspan of ½" – ¾".

SIGNIFICANCE AND PEST STATUS:
Often perceived as purely a household pest, the clothes moth has been responsible for losses of industrial revenue exceeding 12m in 1 year, although this has become less severe with a move away from natural fibers to synthetic fabrics. Other species have however filled this vacancy, most notably fur and carpet beetles. *T. bissellella* has also been noted to infest dried vegetable material.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:
Sex pheromones attract the male moth. The females are not attracted to their own sex pheromone. The purpose of using a sex pheromone glue trap is to attract the male so they cannot mate with the female moth during her one-time estrus cycle, thus reducing or eliminating over a period of time the moth population.

Pro-Pest® R.T.U. Clothes Moth Traps

Webbing Clothes Moth Larva

Webbing Clothes Moth

Webbing Clothes Moth
Tineola bisselliella

#051-PRO-CM2
#051-PRO-CM2-12
#051-PRO-CM2-100

Instructions:

Pro-Pest R.T.U. Clothes Moth traps are a discreet and effective glue trap, pre-baited with pheromone to attract and capture Webbing Clothes Moths, without the need for using insecticides. Instead, the trap's glue contains a pheromone which specifically targets the male webbing clothes moth.

The trap is odorless to humans and it operates around the clock, 24/7, with minimal work required. Check the trap on a regular basis to monitor captured moths. Moth counts will alert you to whether or not you have a problem and how serious the problem may be.

Trap Instructions:

1. Remove the release paper covering the glue. Fold trap into the triangular shape as shown in the diagram.
2. Write the date on the trap.
3. Place one trap per single confined area. In museums, warehouses and other large areas, use 1 trap every 15 – 25 ft depending upon infestation. Traps should be placed in closets, wardrobes, and other areas where fabrics such as clothes, rugs, woolens, silks, hides, furs, and feathers are located.
4. Check the trap weekly to monitor moth activity. Traps are attractive for 12 weeks. Dispose of filled trap(s) and replace with fresh trap(s) to continually monitor for webbing clothes moths.

Helpful Tips:

- Wherever possible, place trap(s) where moths are likely to fly or have been observed (in homes, this is usually the clothes closet).
- If possible, trap location should be placed in locations that it will not be moved or displaced or accidentally moved.
- Never store un-used traps with insecticides.
- Never handle traps during or after smoking or handling tobacco products. Tobacco acts as a deterrent to the trap.
- Wash hands before placing or inspecting trap units to avoid contaminating the scent of the trap.
- Avoid placing traps in areas where large volumes of air are moving <u>out</u> of the building.
- Store any un-used traps in a cool place and avoid direct sunlight. For best and extended storage of un-used traps, place trap in a plastic bag and place

in the freezer. This will keep pheromone in trap fresh and powerful.

Note: Continued monitoring and trapping with fresh pheromone traps is essential to reducing the moth population. Complete eradication may not be possible with only trapping in areas where infestations have been well established over a long period of time. Consult a professional pest control company if the situation continues to worsen.

Caution: While this product is free of pesticides and harmful chemicals, it is recommended to keep this product out of the reach of children and pets. If ingested, consult a physician.

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.