ORIGINAL REDTOP flycatchers For a Fly-Free, Environment

Fly Control Programme

Why Are Flies Such A Problem?

1. SPEED OF INFESTATION

Flies breed quickly. The female fly lays 100-150 eggs in clusters and normally lays two clusters in a lifetime – though in favourable conditions, she may lay as many as 20 batches! The eggs hatch within hours and the grey/white larva begin to feed voraciously on the available organic matter. They are highly mobile and grow rapidly and within 4-7 days they migrate to cooler, dryer surroundings, such as loose soil, or under stones, where they pupate. In warm climates this stage lasts 3-6 days, when the adult fly finally emerges, fully grown and sexually mature. They will begin to lay eggs and repeat the cycle within 2-20 days. Breeding places may include fresh manure, human faeces, animal excreta and garbage – in fact any decaying, moist matter may become a breeding site.

2. DISEASE SPREAD

Flies carry disease - including dysentery, cholera, typhoid, salmonella, pinkeye and tuberculosis. Besides these they can carry around 25 other diseases and are also capable of transmitting roundworms, tapeworms and pinworms. The American Journal of Public Health notes that some common diseases can persist through several generations of flies.

3. CONTAMINATION

Flies contaminate food and food prep areas. A single housefly can carry 4,000,000 bacteria on its body and over 28,000,000 in its stomach – the contents of which it regularly regurgitates over its food!
Flies cannot eat solid food. In order to eat, the fly must first deposit its saliva on the food in order to dissolve it and then suck it up through its proboscis – it will then regurgitate it and suck it up again – repeatedly vomiting up the half-digested food and ingesting it again. A housefly will eat anything and everything that is soluble and any food waste or decaying animal or vegetable matter may serve as food – and it freely moves from one to the other, from the bacteria ridden excrement to the clean food preparation area.

4. THEY'RE THRIVING ON YOUR FARM!

Flies Cost You Money!

Flies thrive in areas which make it easy for them to breed:

- Around areas where livestock are kept
- Manure piles, conveyor belting and slats
- Where there is dead vermin or drains (especially internal drains)
- Around waste skips and rubbish areas
- Where there is discarded food or offal

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EXPERTS IN HYGIENE FOR DAIRY, PIGS & POULTRY

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Meet The Solution - The Redtop Fly Trap

- Economical – low cost, requires no electricity
- Environmentally friendly - food safe and disposable
- Effective – traps up to 20,000 flies
- Very easy to use

How Does it Work?

The Redtop fly trap is an ingenious fly trapper that uses safe biodegradable bait to attract flies and then trap them so they can't escape.

Redtops are extremely economical as they use no electricity, one trap can catch up to 20,000 flies at a time, the bait lasts up to 12 weeks and is especially attractive to female flies – reducing the next generation.

Redtops work on fruit flies, pesticide resistant flies and catches them up to 10 times faster than alternative products. Used in over 27 different countries since 1981.

How To Use it:

Step 1 - Pour In The Bait

Step 2 - Add 1 Litre Of Water

Step 3 - Say Goodbye To Flies

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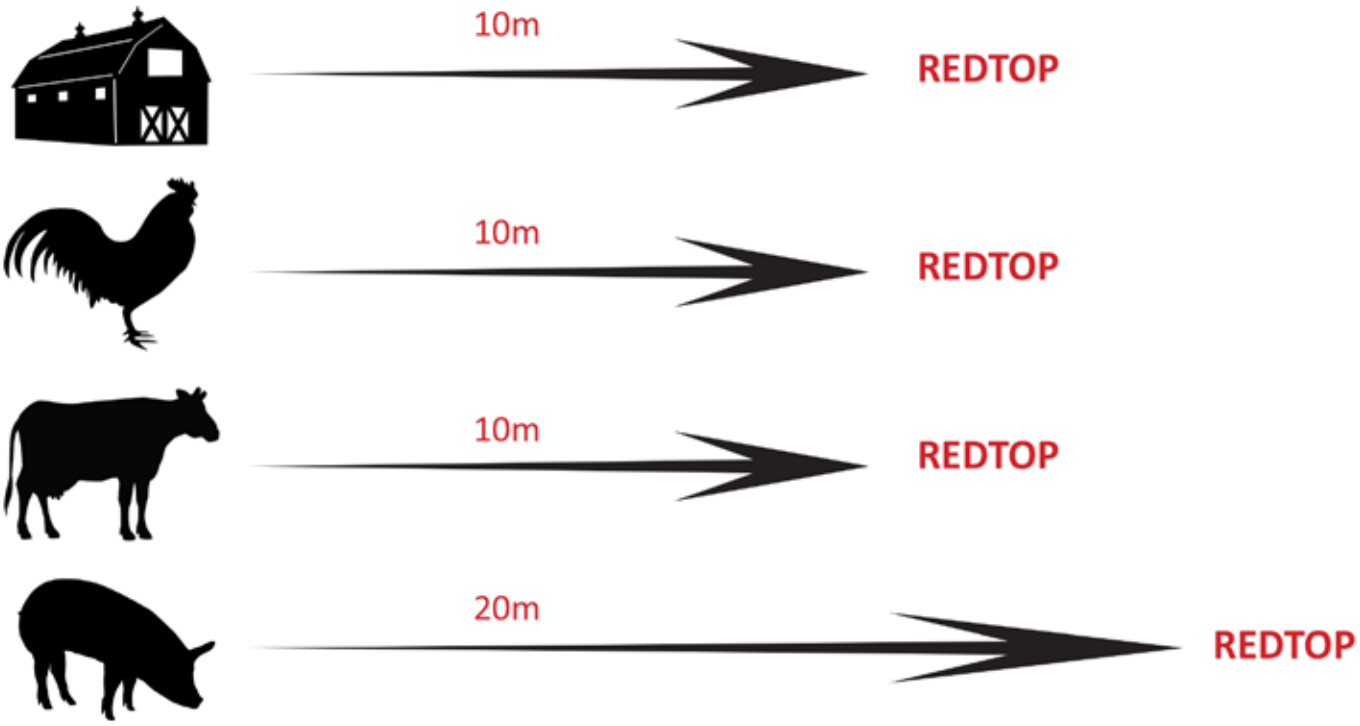
Do's



The Redtop™ should be placed about 10m (30 feet) AWAY from the area or entrance you are seeking to protect and suspended in direct sunlight some 2-2.4m (6-8 feet) above ground level. In the case of a trash skip in proximity to an entrance, put a Redtop™ a third of the way between the two and another 10m away from the other side of the skip. When protecting an entrance on a building wall in excess of 20m long, hang two Redtop™ flytraps approximately 10m away diagonally from each edge of the entrance.

Another typical use is for intensive livestock housing and in these cases, mount a Redtop™ between the houses, in line with each end of the house.

For dairies and cattle yards mount 10 metres away from the livestock area but for pigs, it is found to be most effective at about 20m to distract and trap flies as they approach and leave the livestock area.

Dont's

Do not use indoors

A tree is a perfectly suitable hanging place as long as it doesn't put the trap in a shadow. The hotter and sunnier the environment the better the trap works and regular checks should be made on the trap and, if needed, it should be topped up with more water.

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Other Physical Methods of Control:

As well as the Redtops we also offer the following products to ensure that you have every area covered.

FlyTak™ non-toxic fly control products are for Internal use and are effective and environmentally friendly, with no chemical sprays or dusts to worry about. Tried and trusted for many years, they are recommended for use anywhere around people and in close spaces and will catch flies in all types of indoor areas – including food preparation and manufacturing, livestock housing, warehouses, cafes, and even medical institutions.

Typical applications for the string or ribbon is just set back inside goods entrances, or across food packing or manufacturing areas mounted near the lighting.

FlyTak™ is supplied in three basic forms and different dimensions. All are highly effective.

Sticky Ribbon and String on a reel are supplied with holders and reels, with fixings for wall, ceiling, beam or pillar mounting, approximately 1.8-2m (6-7 feet) above the ground level (out of reach of humans or animals) and ideally near an entrance or lighting where flies congregate. As flies land on and cling to the string or tape and it fills up, simply wind on the reel to expose fresh landing areas. Sticky Ribbon is supplied on reels of 500 metres length and Sticky String is supplied on reels of 550 metres.

FlyTak™ is also supplied as a sticky pre-printed Paper roll, 9m long by 300mm wide for commercial uses (a smaller domestic size is also available) complete with it own hanging bracket.

Sticky Transparent Window Strips and packs of mini rolls are also available.

Once expended, Sticky products are simply composted – complete with flies.

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Fly Control Programme

Chemical Methods of Fly Control - Starburex S2

Starburex S2 is a larvacide which is highly effective at stopping flies turning into maggots, therefore breaking the fly life cycle.

- Unique mode of action
- Highly effective method of fly control
- Not related to other fly control chemical groups
- Especially effective on flies that have become resistant to other chemical treatments such as Pyrethroids, Organophosphates and Carbamates.
- Harmless to insects such as birds or spiders
- Long treatment intervals
- Can be used on landfill sites and manure heaps
- Water soluble granule for wet or dry application
- Can be used in dairy, calf, poultry and pig units even when animals are present
- Use in conjunction with LD 100A and Fly Select as part of your complete fly control programme.

Application Rate

Dry Scattering - Apply Starburex S2 direcly to fly breeding areas. Use dry scattering only in cases of wet or liquid manure.

Spraying - Thoroughly mix the indicated quantity of Starburex S2 with the corresponding volume of water. Apply on fly breeding sites with a knapsack sprayer if possible.

Watering - Thoroughly mix the indicated quantity of Starburex S2 with the correct volume of water. Apply evenly on fly breeding sites with a watering can.

Dosage Rates Of Starburex S2

Composition:		
2% cyromazine (2-cyclopropylamino-4, 6-diamino-s-triazine)		
Application	Dose Rate	Treated Area
Dry scattering	500g	20m²
Spraying	500g/5lt of water	20m²
Watering	500g/15lt of water	20m²

Application Per Fly Breeding Area

Manure Area in Sq Metres	40	100	200	400	500	1000
Quantity of Starburex S2 2SG Required (kg)	1	2.5	5	10	12.5	25

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Fly Control Programme

Chemical Methods of Fly Control - LD 100A Adulticide

- LD 100A contains the active ingredient Azamethiphos, which belongs to the Organophosphates (OP) Chemical Class
- LD 100A can be applied as both a paint or spray
- LD 100A kills flies by both contact in ingestion
- LD 100A kills flies almost instantly
- LD 100A is especially effective against resistant flies

Application Rate

- For paint application LD 100A should be diluted at 250g of LD 100A mixed with 250g of sugar in 2 litres of warm water. This should then be mixed into a paste
- For spray application LD 100A should be used at 250g of LD 100A in 10 litres of water. LD 100A can be used at up to 250g per 2 litres of water if the problem is serious.

Application Type

LD 100A is to be used as a paint or a spray but to achieve the best results LD 100A should be applied as a paint. If it is used as a spray a knapsack sprayer is the best applicator.

Application Timing

LD 100A is an Adulticide so is for controlling the flies that you can see. However, it is better to apply LD 100A prior to an anticipated fly problem

Application Areas

- Spray large sections of walls where the flies congregate. Flies often are found more at the ends of poultry sheds, and the end walls should be sprayed from approx. 1.5M upwards. It is important that surfaces are as clean and dust-free as possible.
- The surface of the manure can also be sprayed to knock down any adult flies.
- Paint smaller sections of areas where flies congregate with the paste. This should be applied with a paint brush, and should be painted in strips or circles where it is clear that flies are. Examples are on the side of feed hoppers, posts, windows etc.
- LD 100A can also be painted on squares of cardboard in lines, and hung around the shed

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Fly Control Programme

Chemical Methods of Fly Control - Fly Select, Adulticide Bait

- Fly Select contains the active ingredient Azamethiphos, which belongs to the Organophosphates (OP) Chemical Class
- Fly Select has a bright yellow colour to attract the flies
- Fly Select kills adult flies by both contact and ingestion
- Fly Select kills flies almost instantly
- Fly Select is especially effective against resistant flies - they have no chance to develop resistance as they are killed within seconds

Application Rate

Fly Select Bait should be spread around areas where flies congregate such as on window sills or door frames but out of the way of livestock. A thin layer of Fly Select can also be sprinkled on boards or paper and hung up around the livestock house. Spray with water or even cola to give an added attractant and improve efficacy of the product.

Application Timing

- Fly Select should be placed on as many boards as possible and hung under the slats before the house is re-stocked, ensuring that the total floor area is covered.

- Others should be placed above the slats such as from support beams and can also be hung in egg rooms.

Fly Control Tips

TIMING- Start early - one of the main problems people face is leaving the problem too late until they are being irritated by adult flies. At this stage the problem is already getting out of hand although this is nothing that a Redtop won't fix.

APPLICATION- Ensure that the product is used as directed and that a sufficient amount of product is applied. If not flies will build up resistance and treatment can become costly.

MONITORING- Ensure that you monitor the problem. Treatment records can be provided, please ask.

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