

FLYMGTOFF-EO

FLY & MAGGOT CONTROLLER

FOR USE IN ANIMAL SHEDS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES, KITCHENS AND HOTELS

These pests include:

	<p>House flies, soldier flies and other non-biting flies can and often do become a problem in poultry buildings. They do not bite or feed on the pet animals or humans but may carry pathogens because of their habit of feeding on kitchen waste, dead birds and other waste materials.</p>		<p>MEALWORM BEETLE</p>
	<p>ANTS Argentine ant, carpenter ant, fire ant, odorous house ant, pavement ant, pharaoh ant, pine tree ant, thief ant, velvety tree ant</p>		<p>MOLES</p>
	<p>CARPET BEETLES fur beetle, varied carpet beetle</p>		<p>OPOSSUMS</p>
	<p>FIREBRATS</p>		<p>RACCOONS</p>
	<p>FLEA</p>		<p>RED SPIDERS</p>
	<p>FLIES</p>		<p>SPIDER BEETLE</p>
	<p>FRUIT FLIES blue bottle fly, green bottle fly, house fly</p>		<p>WOODLOUSE</p>
	<p>HORNET</p>		<p>WASP</p>
	<p>WOOLLY BEAR</p>		<p>WOODWORMS Death watch beetle, furniture beetle</p>
	<p>Bedbugs The common bedbug and several other closely related insects feed on poultry. They are flat, wingless, bloodsucking insects about 1/5 inch long when fully grown and have a very distinctive pungent odor when crushed. Bedbugs feed at night, hiding and laying eggs behind insulation, in wall cracks, loose boards, nests and other dark areas during the day. At night they move to sleeping birds and suck their blood. Small, dark fecal dots around cracks, roosts, and on eggs are observed frequently. Bedbugs can be carried into houses by pet animals and birds; they also can become a pest of people. Control must be directed inside the houses, using the materials suggested for residual fly control</p>		<p>WEEVIL Kitchen waste is an excellent development material for fly larvae. Flies and odor coming from poorly managed buildings will be a menace.</p>

Flies

- House flies are the most persistent and common pest, although other species such as blow flies and little house flies are present.
- House flies do not bite pet animals and humans, but are severe nuisances, and can spread some diseases.
- House flies are present because of kitchen waste, unkempt sinks, food spilled over the carpets etc., which are ideal breeding materials.
- Floor management is most important for house fly reduction.
- Chemical controls are valuable, but should be considered secondary to waste management practices.

Effective and economical fly control depends on:

- 1) good sanitation practices to remove fly breeding areas,
- 2) proper use of insecticides to kill adult flies,
- 3) treatment of floor, sinks, drains with an insecticide to control flies and maggots if needed, and
- 4) good management practices throughout the year, especially in controlled environment buildings.

CONTAINS:

- 1) Anise Oil,
- 2) Cedar Oil,
- 3) Chelating Agents,
- 4) Chrysanthemum Oil,
- 5) Citronella Oil,
- 6) Clove Oil,
- 7) Emulsifiers,
- 8) Eucalyptus Oil,
- 9) Garlic Oil,
- 10) Jojoba Oil,
- 11) Lavender Oil,
- 12) Orange Oil,
- 13) Peppermint Oil,
- 14) Rape Seed Oil,
- 15) Soy Oil,
- 16) Surfactants,
- 17) Sweeteners,
- 18) Thymol Oil and
- 19) Tulsi Oil.

SALIENT FEATURES OF FLYMGTOFF-EO

- To control fly and maggots
- To improve decomposition
- To reduce pathogens
- To remove bad odor.

FLYMGTOFF-EO is formulated as a fine free flowing emulsifiable concentrate and easy to spray / apply by mixing in water.

FLYMGTOFF-EO is to be mixed @ 1 ml per Litre of water and be applied as spray inside and outside the shed once in 5 days

FLYMGTOFF-EO repels Houseflies and other obnoxious insects.

Repeat the application on re-occurrence of insects.