Technical Data Sheet

Wasp & Fly Attractant

International Pheromone Systems
Est. 1985

Target Pests	Vespula wasps such *as Vespula vulgaris* & *Vespula germanica*
Mode of Action	Food Attractant
Active Chemical(s)	Carbohydrate base containing natural alcohols and acetic acid
Volume to use (per trap)	250-300 ml
Active Life	2-4 weeks (temperature dependent)

Pest Details

The two most common wasp pests globally are the common wasp (*Vespula vulgaris*) and the German wasp (*Vespula germanica*). The German wasp is now a regarded as a cosmopolitan pest. In warmer climates such as that found in Australia both *Vespula* species can overwinter resulting in much larger nests and greater populations, thus increasing their pest status.

Workers generally forage within a 200m radius of the nest and are true generalists and scavengers. Wasps readily forage on protein and carbohydrate sources with the colony requirements for each of these resources changing over a season. Carbohydrates provide the energy for the workforce while protein is important for larval growth and development in the colony. This scavenging nature frequently brings them into contact with humans, increasing the likelihood of people being stung.

Disease carrying Muscid and Calliphorid flies are also strongly attracted to this product. Our Wasp & Fly attractant therefore serves as a multifunctional pest management tool for use around homes, gardens and recreational areas

Trapping Protocol

Trap Positioning

Traps should ideally be hung at a height of 1.5-3 m preferably out of the reach of children and pets. Trees or other suitable structures can be used as trap supports.

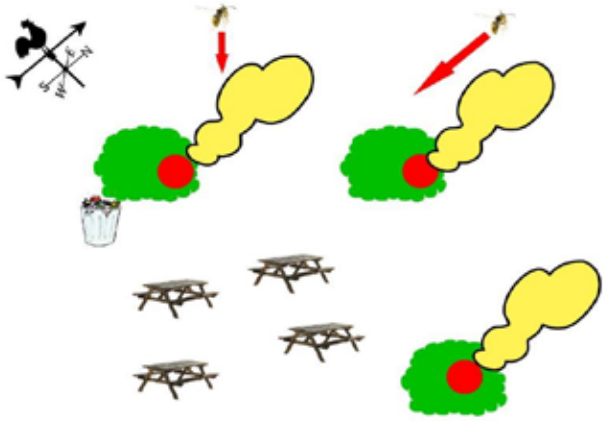
Recommended Traps & Trap Density

A range of traps are available each with its own advantages and disadvantages. We recommend using the liquibaitor trap shown below. Traps should be positioned ca. 10 m apart. If large numbers of wasps are present more traps should be used.

Trap Deployment

Traps should ideally be positioned around the perimeter of the area to be protected, away from tables etc. When locating traps consider:

- The common wind direction
- Location of suitable supporting structures & Direction(s) wasps are most likely to arrive from. *Vespula* wasps nest in hedgerows, woodland and buildings. In the diagram below wasps arriving from either direction indicated should be lured into traps
- Location of refuse bins and other attractive resources. These should be relocated to areas away from the public and a trap located nearby will reduce wasp and fly numbers.



Storage

Keep product away from direct sunlight, heat, sparks and open flame. Store at or below 15 °C.

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