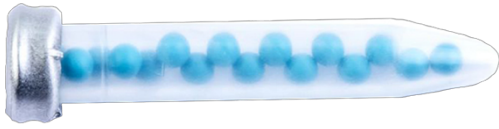


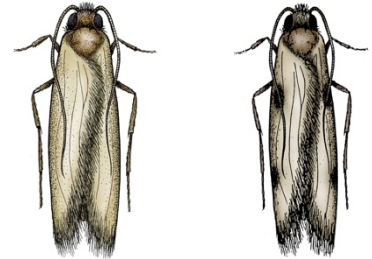
Combined Clothes Moth Lure



The combined clothes moth bullet lure is designed to monitor and trap adult males of the two most common clothes moths in the UK, the Webbing Clothes Moth (*Tineola bisselliella*), and the Case-making Clothes Moth (*Tinea pellionella*).

Moth Identification

Adult Webbing Clothes Moths are small (5-7mm long), silvery-fawn coloured with their wings folded over their back when at rest. They fly poorly and are usually found near the ground and are often seen running over surfaces with a scuttling motion. The adult Case-making Clothes Moths are similar but may show dark spots on the wings, are silvery-grey to shiny light brown in colour, with dark greyish hairs on the top of its head. They tend to fly more freely.



The larvae, spin silk webbing which it leaves as a tunnel or sheet of webbing across the material under which it grazes. Webbing Clothes Moth larvae are untidy, leaving threads usually matted with frass (excreta). Case-making larvae spin a neat cocoon to live in, leaving the ends open. It then eats as it crosses the material carrying its case with it (hence the name). Frass is granular and loose.



Webbing
clothes moth
(adult & larva)



Case-making
clothes moth
(adult & larva)

Frass and eggs

Frass is frequently mistaken for moth eggs. However, frass pellets are hard and opaque whereas moth eggs are very small and translucent and very difficult to see.



Life Cycle

One generation, from egg to adult, normally takes a year to develop with the adults flying in the summer months. In heated buildings, two to three generations can develop. Each adult female can lay 50 – 100 eggs. Development is delayed by temperatures below 12°C.

Damage and Management

The moth larvae can digest the animal protein keratin that is found in hair, wool, fur and feathers and so can cause serious damage to textiles, upholstery, natural history specimens, ethnographical objects etc. Infestations can start from adults flying in through open doors and windows, from birds' nests or from infested objects being brought indoors. Old abandoned chimney flues are often a route of entry.

Adult moths shun the light, hiding in dark undisturbed areas and lay eggs on suitable food sources such as carpets, clothing, taxidermy etc.

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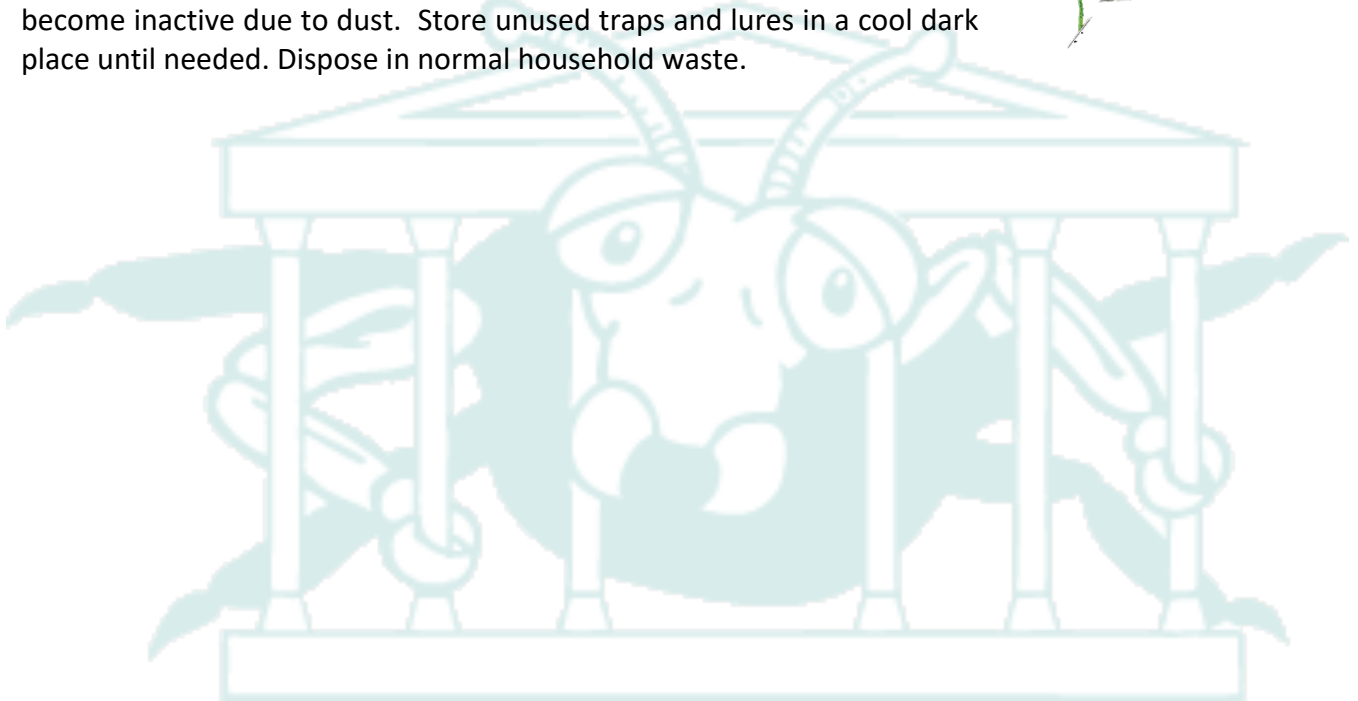
Clean material is less vulnerable to attack than soiled and good housekeeping measures, hot washing (at 50°C) and dry (solvent) cleaning are effective control measures. A cool, clean, dry environment that is frequently disturbed is the best method of preventing infestation.

Trapping and using the Combined Clothes Moth bullet lure

The lures are packaged individually and should be kept in a refrigerator to guarantee long life of up to two years.

To capture moths, lures should be placed into our B&W Delta Trap. To set the trap, peel off the cover paper to reveal the glue surface, remove the lure from the sachet and place directly onto the glue surface, on the central floor section. Fold into a tent shape and place in the area of moth activity.

Change the lure and trap every 3 months or sooner if the glue surface has become inactive due to dust. Store unused traps and lures in a cool dark place until needed. Dispose in normal household waste.



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