

4. Larvicides

Larvicides (an insecticide that kills immature insect stages) will generally only be used in areas, such as compost heaps, where flies breed or when adult flies are still noted after control methods 1 to 3 listed above have been used. The presence of adult flies indicates that the breeding rate exceeds the rate at which they are killed. The larvicide **Starycide® SC** will prevent the development of maggots into pupae or adults. **Starycide® SC** can be used in compost heaps, on farms, in food handling and processing establishments, restaurants, offices, store rooms, hospitals, schools, barracks, homes, hotels, ships, market places and warehouses.



Starycide® SC:
Pack size 200 ml



BAYER
ADVANCED

NEED A NO FLY ZONE?



The best fly is a **DEAD** fly



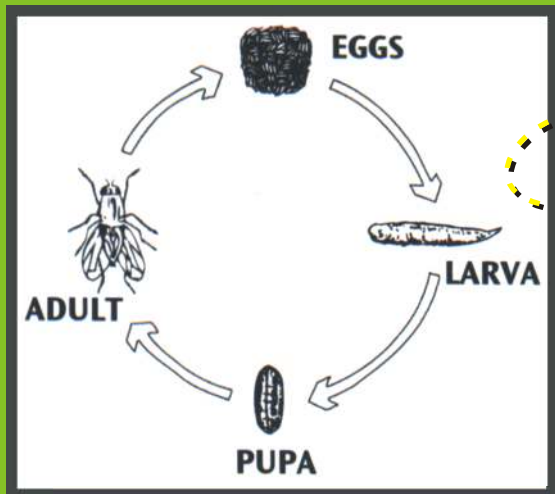
Where do I start?

STEP 1 - GOOD SANITATION

You can't afford to take a chance with house flies. Not only are they a major nuisance but they also spread diseases like dysentery, gastroenteritis, typhoid, cholera and tuberculosis.

If left unchecked a fly problem can quickly get out of hand. The female house fly can lay up to 500 eggs in her lifetime. The life cycle goes from egg to adult in just 7-12 days and as many as 10-12 generations can occur in one summer. So, even if just 100-200 of eggs per female fly survive until adult stage, the end result poses a massive fly problem.

TO CONTROL FLIES EFFECTIVELY YOU HAVE TO ACT IMMEDIATELY WHEN YOU NOTICE A FLY INFESTATION.



The first thing you need to ensure is good sanitation as it helps to eliminate the fly's breeding habitat. All household waste must be placed in closed bins and disposed of regularly.



Another potential problem area is compost heaps in the garden. Cover these if possible and treat it immediately if you notice any signs of fly infestation.



In the farm situation it is generally more difficult to control the production and disposal of waste, particularly animal manure, but methods to achieve this are available. For example composting of manure



can be effective as the heat generated by fermentation in the compost heap is lethal to the immature stages of the fly. Covering fresh manure with straw, black plastic sheeting or soil help to raise fermentation temperature and deter female flies. The spreading and drying of manure reduce its attraction as a breeding site and therefore reduce the number of eggs laid.

STEP 2 - USING THE RIGHT CONTROL METHODS

Good sanitation and using the right control methods is essential to solving your fly problem. The Bayer Environmental Science product range offers a variety of control options. These include:

1. Space spray treatment

This is the best option where a major problem exists and a quick knockdown of adult flies is required. **Coopermatic Fly Killer** is based on natural pyrethrum and will provide continuous fly control in indoor situations. **Coopermatic Fly Killer** is used in conjunction with an automatic aerosol dispensing system such as **Ultramatic**. The **Ultramatic** system operates every 15 minutes for approximately 720 hours (30 days) and is suitable for premises up to 180 m³.

**Coopermatic®
Fly Killer:**
Pack size 270 ml



2. Residual sprays

Residual sprays such as **Coopex® WP** and **Baythroid® WP** are the best options when lasting fly control is required indoor or outdoors. **Coopex® WP** can be used in food warehouses, factories, hotels, restaurants, food shops, bakeries, mills, kitchens, dairies, animal housing and similar places where high standards of hygiene must be maintained. **Baythroid® WP** is odourless and can be used indoors or outdoors, e.g. in and around homes, farm buildings, stables, dairies, poultry houses, piggeries, hospitals, schools, military barracks, ships, industrial premises, food handling and processing establishments, refuse dumps, camping sites and market places. Both products are contact pyrethroid insecticides with an initial knockdown and a long lasting action. Months of control can be expected indoors and several weeks outdoors.

Baythroid® WP: Pack size 20 g
Coopex® WP: Pack size 25 g





Baythroid®, **Coopex®**, **Killem®** and **Starycide®** are registered trademarks of Bayer (Pty.) Ltd.

Baythroid® Wetable Powder Reg. No. L2198 Act No. 36 of 1947 **CAUTION**.
Active ingredient: Cyfluthrin 100 g/kg. Namibian Reg. No. N-AR 0013.

Coopermatic Fly Killer Reg. No. L1530 Act No. 36 of 1947 **CAUTION**.
Active ingredients: Pyrethrins 15 g/kg & Piperonyl Butoxide 150 g/kg. Namibian Reg. No. N-AR 0423.

Coopex® Wetable Powder Reg. No. L4583 Act No. 36 of 1947 **CAUTION**.
Active ingredient: Permethrin (Pyrethroid) 250 g/kg. Namibian Reg. No. N-AR 0416.

Killem® Super Fly Bait Reg. No. L4578 Act No. 36 of 1947 **CAUTION**.
Active ingredients: Methomyl (Carbamate) 10 g/kg & Tricosene 0,50 g/kg. Namibian Reg. No. N-AR 0421.

Starycide® SC Reg. No. L5256 Act No. 36 of 1947 **CAUTION**.
Active ingredient: Triflumuron (benzoyl phenyl urea) 480 g/l.

Registration holder:

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3. **Fly bait**

Bait is a useful treatment in localized outdoor areas where flies tend to congregate. **Killem® Super Fly Bait** is a highly versatile bait containing the potent sex attractant, tricosene, which enhances the product's killing action by attracting flies to the bait. **Killem® Super Fly Bait** can be used in animal housing, refuse tips, manure heaps and food handling plants. **Killem® Super Fly Bait** can be applied as a dry bait, scatter bait, paint-on application or as a liquid bait.



Killem® Super Fly Killer:

Pack sizes 50 g, 100 g, 500 g, 1 kg & 5 kg



Bayer Environmental Science

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