

Our fly trap will give you excellent control of adult manure and garbage breeding flies if used in accordance with these directions. Take some time, read them carefully, and you will enjoy maximum effectiveness of this trap.

### How They Work

All fly trap systems are based on fly behavior, especially attraction. Flies are attracted by:

- 1) Odors: manures, urine, rotting vegetation, feed, meat, dead flies and baits.
- 2) Aggregations of live flies. Once lured to the trap by the odors and live flies, the flies are trapped by their tendency to move toward light. In our trap, after feeding on the bait, the fly moves up into the cone (towards the light) and through the hole in the cone. Even if an occasional fly finds its way down through the hole, its natural attraction to light will bring it back into the trap.

### Placement Of Trap - *Very Important!*

- 1) Outside of buildings
- 2) Under the open sky
- 3) On the wind-protected sides of buildings
- 4) In full sun.
- 5) Next to or near fly breeding sites such as animal pens, fresh manure, garbage cans, compost piles, outhouses, etc.
- 6) On the ground.

The better you are able to place the trap in a sunny, warm, wind protected spot, the better the success with our traps.

### Fly Trap Yeast Bait

For great results order a three month supply of Fly Trap Bait ([#PIT961](#)) at [GrowOrganic.com](http://GrowOrganic.com).

### Preparing The Yeast Bait

This recipe makes approximately one month's supply of bait for use with our fly trap. It can be stored 20 to 30 days once it is mixed with water and ready to use. Keep the bait cool.

- Store the ammonium carbonate in a tightly-sealed jar to preserve it. Keep out of reach of children.
- Combine 1/3 of the package of yeast and 1½ quarts warm, (not hot), water in a clean gallon plastic jug or wide mouth jar. Allow mixture to stand (with the lid off) 3-4 days at 60°- 80°F. Warmer temperatures are okay, but the mix will have a tendency to bubble out of the jar. Ripen and store bait in a location where foul odors will not create a nuisance.

- After 3-4 days, add 1/3 of the ammonium carbonate to the yeast mixture and shake well. Keep the jar tightly sealed when bait is in storage. Bait is now ready for use.
- In warm weather, this is the best bait for trapping and suppressing breeding as it attracts more females than males. In cool weather, the idea is to reduce all flies. The addition of 2-3 tablespoons of sugar or molasses will increase effectiveness during cool weather.

### Baiting The Trap

- Stir or shake the bait jar before adding it to the trap.
- Fill the provided pan approximately ½" to 1" deep with the bait. Be sure the pan is placed on a level surface under the trap.
- Be sure the edge of the pan is higher than the bottom edge of the trap frame. This is critical, as it ensures that flies lured to the bait will move up into the trap (towards the light).
- Don't let the bait dry out.
- Water will evaporate out and should be replaced as needed. Stir in the water and bring the dried bait back into solution.
- When adding water fails to reactivate the smell, add more of the stored bait solution.
- There are 2 conditions which could induce egg laying in the bait trap: Many dead flies in the pan (remove).
- Sludge-like consistency in the bait (from excessive or repeated evaporation).

When the sludge can no longer be diluted by adding fresh bait or water, replace completely. Bait will be effective for at least 5 days, attracting the most flies on the first day. Even after the bait loses some of its attractiveness, the large amount of live flies in the trap will attract more flies.

No poison should be added, as flies are attracted to live, un-poisoned flies more than dead, poisoned flies. Disposing of poisoned bait is also a problem. Dead flies should be removed when they cover no more than 3/4 of the cone. This ensures that the cone will remain the brightest area to the fly when it leaves the bait. You can kill all the flies in the trap by placing a piece of plastic over the trap on a sunny day. Then open the door and shake out most of the dead flies. Leave a few in the trap to attract new flies. Exhausted bait can be composted or buried.

### Dealing With Fly Larvae

*The Peaceful Valley Fly Trap will trap out literally thousands of adult manure-breeding flies. For complete fly control, however, it is essential to destroy fly larvae as well as adult flies. Controlling fly larvae is easily done by releasing fly parasites, tiny, gnat-size wasps which parasitize fly pupae and are completely harmless to people, animals and plants. We highly recommend the use of fly parasites in conjunction with the Peaceful Valley Fly Trap for complete fly control.*