

Technical Sheet 1–2–3 Spider Control

How to Control Spiders and Webs



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Kiwicare 1-2-3 Spider Control

Controls

- White tail spiders
- House spiders
- Slater spiders
- Daddy long legs spiders
- And other spiders..



- 1. SPRAY: Spray Kiwicare NO Spiders Total Protection Spray on all Spider webbing and Spider hiding places inside and outside.
- 2. FUMIGATE: Use Kiwicare NO Bugs Bug Bombs inside to control Spiders including white-tails in living areas and building voids such as roof spaces and sub-floors.

3. CLEAN: Using a dry brush, brush down Spider webbing.

Directions

For all spiders

1.	 Spray – <u>NO Spiders Total Protection</u> should be sprayed in a targeted way on surfaces in areas where spiders, webs and egg sacks will be; e.g. indoor and outdoor places such as ceilings, gutters, eaves, downpipes, fences, washing lines and decks. It can also be used on vehicle undersides, wheels, wing mirrors, etc. Note: Do not remove webbing; apply to spider webbing and leave for 2-3 days before brushing down webbing. NO Spiders Total Protection controls all stages of the spider life cycle; eggs and adults. <u>NO Spiders Total Protection</u> remains effective on surfaces for up to 6 months giving long term protection to you and your family. <u>NO Spiders Total Protection</u> can be used indoors and outdoors. 	
2.	 Fumigate/Bomb – After spraying with <u>NO Spiders Total Protection</u> use <u>NO Bugs Super Bug Bombs</u> to quickly knock down spider numbers and treat areas that may not have been sprayed. <u>NO Bugs Super Bug Bombs</u> contain the same active ingredients as <u>NO Spiders Total Protection</u> and will enhance the effectiveness of the targeted spray treatment. <u>NO Bugs Super Bug Bombs</u> are an ideal way to treat roof voids and other voids where spiders including white tails spiders may be nesting. 	
3.	Clean – After treatment, vacuum thoroughly to remove eggs, dead spiders and webbing. Brush down webbing with a dry brush. On exteriors <u>SORTED Dirt & Grime</u> can be used to assist in the removal of unsightly webbing. If using <u>SORTED Dirt & Grime</u> re- apply <u>NO Spiders Total Protection</u> spray afterwards for long term control.	

See the short video on Kiwicare.co.nz for more information on how to control spiders and their webs.

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For Best Results

- Treat indoors and outdoors at the same time.
- Leave spider webs in place during treatment and for 2-3 days afterwards. Brush them down with a dry brush.
- See Kiwicare.co.nz for more information on spider control.

Caution

- Never use NO Spiders Total Protection on pets and other animals.
- Keep all animals out of the area being treated during treatment and until all sprays have dried completely.

About Spiders

- There are many people with a fear of spiders. Nearly all spiders produce venom* but there are few spiders in New Zealand that can cause harm to humans; they include the white tail spider, the Australian Redback and the native katipo.
- Many spiders produce webs and webbing that can be unsightly around the eaves and gutters of houses or on fences and furniture.
- White tail spiders have been implicated in cases of ulceration or necrosis following spider bites.

Identifying White Tail Spiders

Variously known as White Tail spider, Whitetail spider, White-tail spider, Whitetailed spider, White Tailed spider etc.

 White Tails are active hunters, preying upon other types of spiders, and may be found roaming inside houses, especially in warmer weather. White Tail spiders have been implicated in cases of ulceration or necrosis following spider bites. The incidence of ulceration following White Tail spider bite is not known. The majority of cases appear not to develop ongoing ulceration, although blisters and redness are common.

• How do I know a white tailed spider when I see one?

White Tail Spiders are slender looking, 1-2 cm in length, typically greyish or sometimes brownish in colour with orange to brown banded legs and usually with a distinct cream-white marking on the tip of the tail. Males and juveniles may have additional white spots on either side of the abdomen. The leg span of a fully grown specimen is about the size of a fifty-cent coin.

• Where are they found?

The White Tail spider's preferred habitat is under dry bark and plants, but they will often be found inside houses, where they look for shelter from the light after hunting at night. They are also known to move indoors in the winter to seek shelter from the cold and there they find plenty of their favourite prey; grey house spiders.

The White Tail spider often hides in clothing and shoes, especially if they have been left lying on the floor. As White Tails eat many other kinds of spiders one sign that White Tail spiders are sharing your house is that there are few cobwebs and there are no other spiders to be found.

The nests of White Tail spiders are tangled masses of webbing. These are often found in dark dry areas such as roof voids.

*Only two spider families, Uloboridae and Holarchaeidae, are known to be non-venomous, i.e., lacking venom glands; however, their fangs can inflict infections spread through the skin, which in theory could represent more danger than from bites of non-lethal venomous spiders.

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For information, advice and our interactive problem solver

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