

KIWICARE®

Technical Sheet

1–2–3 Flea Control

How to Control Fleas in and Around Buildings



Kiwicare 1-2-3 Flea Control

Controls

Fleas including:

- Cat fleas
- Dog fleas
- Bird fleas
- Human fleas

Directions

For all fleas

STEP 1 2 3 SPRAY

- 1. SPRAY** – Spray **NO Fleas Total** on surfaces where adult fleas, eggs, larvae and pupae will be; edges of rooms and carpets, where pets rest, and other places where dust accumulates.
- 2. FUMIGATE/BOMB** - After spraying with **NO Fleas Total** use **NO Fleas Bug Bombs** to quickly knock down flea numbers and treat areas that may not have been sprayed.
- 3. VACUUM** - After treatment, vacuum thoroughly to remove eggs, dead fleas and the dust on which flea larvae feed. Dispose of the vacuum bag immediately afterwards by sealing in a plastic bag and placing in the rubbish.

- 1. Spray** – [NO Fleas Total Protection](#) should be sprayed in a targeted way on surfaces in areas where flea eggs, larvae, pupae and adults will be; e.g. indoor and outdoor places where pets rest, edges of rooms and carpets, under soft furnishings, and other places dust tends to accumulate.

[NO Fleas Total Protection](#) controls all stages of the flea life cycle; eggs, larvae, pupae and adults. It contains an insecticide to kill larvae and adults plus an insect growth regulator (IGR) to disrupt development of eggs, prevent larvae pupating and cause adults to produce sterile eggs.

[NO Fleas Total Protection](#) remains effective on surfaces for up to 6 months giving long term protection to you, your family and pets.

[NO Fleas Total Protection](#) can be used outdoors where fleas will breed in warmer months.



- 2. Fumigate/Bomb** – After spraying with **NO Fleas Total Protection** use [NO Fleas Bug Bombs](#) to quickly knock down flea numbers and treat areas that may not have been sprayed.

[NO Fleas Bug Bombs](#) contain the same active ingredients as **NO Fleas Total Protection** and will enhance the effectiveness of the targeted spray treatment.

For bird fleas associated with bird nests in roof voids, [NO Fleas Bug Bombs](#) are an ideal way to treat roof voids and other voids where birds may be nesting.



- 3. Vacuum** – After treatment, vacuum thoroughly to remove eggs, dead fleas and the dust on which flea larvae feed. Dispose of the vacuum bag immediately afterwards by sealing in a plastic bag and placing in the rubbish. Wash cat bedding in a hot wash (50°C+).



For Best Results

- Ensure all pets have up to date veterinary flea treatment.
- If there are no pets in the household check for visiting animals that rest or sleep in or close to the affected buildings; e.g. cats sleeping under the house, birds nesting in the roof, etc.
- See the [short video](#) on kiwicare.co.nz for more information on flea control.

Caution

- Never use NO Fleas Total Protection on pets and other animals. Always use a veterinary flea product specifically for the pets you have i.e. cat flea product on cats and dog flea product on dogs.
- Keep all animals out of the area being treated during treatment and until all sprays have dried completely.

About Fleas

- Fleas are blood sucking parasitic biting insects. They are more than a nuisance they are a very real health hazard as they are vectors of many diseases.
- There are other insect pests that can cause [bite marks](#) similar to those of fleas; [mosquitoes](#), [bed bugs](#) and [mites](#). Consider these if you are getting bite like marks but have not seen fleas.
- There are flea species specific to most mammals including humans. However, human fleas are rare in New Zealand and it is more often cat, dog or bird fleas that are responsible for infestations in our homes. Cat fleas are most commonly associated with biting humans. They will prefer to feed on the blood of cats but if there are a lot of fleas or the normal cat hosts have been removed they will readily bite humans.
- Treat your pets with flea control products available from your vet. These control adult fleas when they take a blood feed from the pet. However, eggs, larvae, pupae and adult fleas do not live on your pets, they live in carpet and bedding where pets sleep, so if possible give your pet's bedding a hot wash to kill any remaining fleas, eggs, larvae and pupae.
- The female lays several hundred eggs in her lifetime. These are laid just a few at a time onto host animals, very quickly falling off into dust, bedding, carpets or upholstery. They rest and develop for 2 - 10 days before emerging as eyeless, legless worm-like larvae with 13 body segments and chewing mouth parts.
- Flea larvae feed on pet and human skin cells in dust and other detritus found in carpets and bedding around where the host (human or pet) lives. It will pupate and then lie dormant (often for several months) until it detects the presence of a host by heat and vibrations. The adult will then quickly emerge and hop onto the host where it will begin to feed by biting and sucking blood. It is common for people returning home from holiday to be severely bitten soon after return as the pupae build up while they are away and then all hatch together on their return. We advise treating before leaving for long periods.
- Once the adult flea has finished feeding on its blood meal it will drop off the host and find a place to hide until it is hungry again. They usually hide in bedding areas but can live anywhere they can find shelter, even outside in warmer months. Adult fleas spend more time off the host than on, this is one reason treatment of the host's living areas are as important as treating the animal.
- Adult fleas can jump distances up to 200 times their body length this is the equivalent of an adult human jumping 400 metres!

Last Updated: March 2018

Kiwicare.co.nz

For information, advice and our interactive
problem solver

Kiwicare Corporation Limited
225 Maces Road, Bromley, Christchurch
Phone (03) 389-0778