

KIWICARE®

Technical Sheet

1–2–3 Fruit Fly Control

How to Control Fruit Flies in and Around Buildings



www.kiwicare.co.nz

Kiwicare 1-2-3 Fly Control Programme

About Fruit Flies

Most flies pose a threat to hygiene and are a nuisance to humans and animals. [Blow flies](#), [house flies](#), [cluster flies](#), [fruit flies](#) and other species of flying insects are major pests of homes, farms, shops, factories and other urban and rural places of human habitation.

The true flies are insects of the order *Diptera* (meaning: two winged) and include common pests like fruit flies, houseflies, lesser house flies, blowflies, cluster flies, midges, crane flies, and other pest species that enter our homes and workplaces.

The fruit flies are also known as vinegar flies and drain flies. *Drosophila melanogaster* is the common fruit fly and has been used extensively in the development of the science of genetics over the last fifty years because of its rapid breeding habits.

Numerous bristles on the flies' legs pick up and distribute germ laden particles wherever they go from rotten waste to your sandwich.

In warmer climates, breeding continues throughout the year. Eggs are laid in moist decaying fruit or vegetable matter. The maggots (larvae) of fruit flies feed voraciously on the food matter before pupating and emerging as adult fruit flies.

How to Stop Fruit Flies



1. Stop at Source – Find the Breeding Site/s

First find the fly breeding sites. Fruit flies are strongly attracted to fermenting liquid, with potential breeding sites including:

- In cracked floors that are frequently wet.
- In food material that builds up in clogged or partially clogged drains (look for “hidden” drains).
- In a mop that has remained damp and unused for several days.
- In drink bottles where residual liquid is fermenting, such as in a recycle bin.
- Under fridges and freezers. Look for spillage, floor drains, or food that may have fallen there.
- In unclean bins inside, or wheelie bins outside, particularly those with “juices” that might have leaked.
- Look for rotting or overripe fruits like bananas, tomatoes, apples, etc., or vegetables such as potatoes and onions.
- Check for soil with much organic matter that is contaminated by drain water.

Clean these areas to remove organic matter and odours that attract flies and provide food for breeding flies. Kiwicare Sorted cleaners are ideal for cleaning and removal of organic material around bins and drains.



<p>2. Protect and Prevent – Indoors</p> <p>Surface treatment using NO Bugs Indoor or NO Bugs Super will give long term control of flies by killing them when they land on the treated surfaces. Spray the surfaces that you see the flies land on; these are often the edges of doorways and window frames, light fittings, ceilings, tops of walls and wall corners.</p>	
<p>3. Knockdown and Kill - Outdoors</p> <p>It is more difficult to deal with fruit flies outside as it may not be possible to treat areas not within your control. However, there are ways to minimise the nuisance.</p> <p>Remove or treat any decaying animal or vegetable matter that might provide food for the maggots (fly larvae) and adults. Check and clear drains.</p> <p>Spray exterior walls, window frames, door frames, pergolas, bins and other fly alighting surfaces using NO Bugs Super.</p> <p>Bins and compost heaps can be breeding sites and food attraction for fruit flies. Clean bins with Kiwicare Sorted Moss and Mould or Dirt and Grime and then treat with NO Bugs Super. Fruit flies around a compost bin suggests that the fruit and vegetable matter in the bin is too wet and fermenting as it composts. Treatment of the compost with an insecticide can help but it may be better to aerate the compost and protect it from rain.</p> <p>Knockdown flies indoors with NO Bugs Super Bug Bombs.</p>	

For Best Results

- See kiwicare.co.nz for more information on fly control.

Caution

- [NO Bugs Super](#) -
Keep all animals out of the area being treated during treatment and until all sprays have dried completely.
- [NO Bugs Super Bug Bomb](#) -
Flammable aerosol - Do not use near a flame or other source of ignition.
Do not use a single bomb in a volume less than 5 m³ (e.g. closet).

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Kiwicare.co.nz

For information, advice and our interactive
problem solver

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