

WHAT'S BUZZING?

News from the World of Pest Management

Insects Baits and Baiting: Stand-alone Tools to Control Urban Pests



What's Buzzing

October 2024 Volume 17 No. 5



What's Buzzing Contents

From the Editor	3
PMANZ Officers and Contact Information	3
President's Pen—Gerwyn Jones	5
New Members	6
Insect Baits and Baiting - Dr Partho Dhang	9
PestWorld International	14
Economic Cost of Invasive Ants in New Zealand	16
Insect Light Traps, more than just bug zappers?	20
SCIENCE NEWS	
• How insecticide resistance in household pests fuels malaria resurgence	24
• Consumer-Grade Insecticide Sprays Fail to Control Cockroaches	25
NEWS WORTH SHARING	
• Air New Zealand Flight Delayed as rat found in Cargo Hold	26
• Woman Sentenced for Killing Child in UK	27
• Professional Pest Manager Magazine Launched into New Zealand	28
NEW ZEALAND NEWS	
• Conference 2024 Was a Great Success	29
• Hoverflies Take on Wasps in Battle for Top of the South	33
• Newsletter Survey Results	35
• Closure of PestNetwork	41
• Continuing Professional Development	42
• A walk down Memory Lane	44
TECHNICAL NEWS — Dr Paul Craddock	
• Pest Control in MPI Approved Transitional Facilities	45
• Photo Competition	48
FIND BUSINESS RESOURCES	49
TECHNICAL	
• Know Your Ants – White Footed House Ant	50



Editor's Note

EMAIL: peter@pmanz.nz

Conference 2024 was a great success!

A big thank you to all our sponsors, delegates and speakers for making it a success. For those of you who missed it please see the photos and impressions from Bill Robinson on page 30.

The summer season has started with the change to "daylight Saving" over the weekend. This will bring all manner of insects to life for the season, so get yourself prepared before the real warm days strike us.

We conducted a Newsletter Survey in late August and the results are now published on page 35.

I was delighted to hear that >70% said they read the newsletter regularly and >80 % believed it provided the right information to help their business, and > 90% thought the newsletter either excellent or good .Thank to all of you who provided feedback.

Further to this the board believe it prudent to focus on the four season in future newsletters, and advise that this issue will be the last of our Bimonthly issues.

We will move to four (4) seasonal issues starting in December 2024 (Summer 2024/25), March (Autumn 2025), June (Winter 2025) and September (Spring 2025), and continue to bring great technical news to you in the world of pest management.

We are also starting a pest photo competition to see you can provide the best photo over 2025. Read more on page 48.

Until December, happy reading.

Warm regards

Peter



Umupuia Beach, North Island (taken from Duder Regional Park)

Pest Management Association of New Zealand

PO Box 133215

Eastridge

Auckland 1146

New Zealand

Free phone: 0800 476 269

0800 4PMANZ

Email: info@pmanz.nz

Website: www.pmanz.co.nz

Facebook: [Click HERE](#)

Membership Enquires: info@pmanz.nz



PMANZ OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Gerwyn Jones

VICE-PRESIDENT

Tom McGill

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Peter Barry

Paul Craddock

Dave Wynn

Vicki Smith

Paul Chapman

Daniel Matthews

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Maihi Cooper

TREASURER

Rowan Washer

SECRETARY

David Warrick - info@pmanz.nz

PMANZ Membership Enquires

The executive secretary David Warrick, handles all membership renewals, certificates and ID cards as well as provision of vehicle stickers. He may be contacted on:

EMAIL: info@pmanz.nz or FREEPHONE: 0800 476 269 (0800 4PMANZ)

Fair Dealing

Articles provided in "What's Buzzing" are drawn from a number of sources. The source of the material is always quoted, either by author, publication and/or organization, in line with the practice of 'Fair Dealing' under the [Copyright Act 1994, Section 42 \(3\)](#), which allows news reporting of current events without infringement of copyright. This news is for PMANZ members and friends of the association for their ongoing education. The information contained in this newsletter does not necessarily reflect the official views or opinions of the PMANZ Council and/or its members.



President's Pen Gerwyn Jones

Dear Members and Colleagues,

As I write my first “President’s Pen” for the PMANZ newsletter, I want to begin by expressing my heartfelt thanks to Maihi Cooper for his leadership over the past three years as President. Your dedication, Maihi, has been invaluable, and I’m confident you’ll continue to support PMANZ in your role as Past President.

The PMANZ Council remains mostly unchanged, though I will certainly miss Mike Collins’ insightful contributions, enthusiasm, and, of course, his humour during our meetings. I’m also pleased to welcome our newest Council member, Daniel Matthews, from Palmerston North. It’s great to have him on board.

A big thank you to all the members and guests who attended the conference in August. It was wonderful to see so many familiar faces alongside new ones. A special thanks to our sponsors and exhibitors - your support made the success of the event possible.

Following the AGM, I was asked about my vision for PMANZ over the next two years. With significant changes on the horizon in the Vocational Education Training (VET) sector, particularly the disestablishment of Te Pūkenga and the Workforce Development Councils (WDCs), our Council will ensure that PMANZ navigates this period of change and that our industry’s voice is heard throughout the process.

The President’s Pen continues on next page

There are also upcoming changes to the regulations surrounding the sale and use of rodent baits, expected to take effect prior to 2026. Rest assured, your Council is working to understand the impact these changes will have on our industry and what steps we need to take to remain compliant.

Building on the strong foundation that Maihi set with the launch of the CPD program is crucial. Over the coming months and years, we will be expanding it into something truly remarkable. In 2025, the Council plans to host regional training workshops across New Zealand, helping members stay informed about the latest developments in pest control while also earning CPD points.

Looking ahead, the next two years will fly by as we prepare for one of the largest pest control conferences, the 2026 FAOPMA Pest Summit, hosted right here in New Zealand. At our next Council meeting, we'll be forming a dedicated team to ensure we deliver an outstanding event and elevate PMANZ's global profile.

We'll also be taking the unique step of "shoulder-tapping" individuals outside of the Council to join this specialised task force.

Finally, I encourage you to reach out with any ideas or questions. You can contact me directly at gerwyn@pmanz.nz.

As we head into summer, stay safe and take care.

Best regards,

Gerwyn Jones

President, PMANZ



more than a membership
IT'S A PARTNERSHIP

PMANZ and board would like to welcome the following new members to the association:

Newly joined as Qualified Technicians		
Karen	Thode	Auckland Council
Ian	Blumenthal	Genus Pest Management Limited
Max	Lowe	Rentokil
Tushar	Milani	Rentokil
Kervin	Tiama	Rentokil
Tania	Wright	Rentokil
Joseph	Walker	Rentokil
Jonty	Morison	Rentokil
Nathaniel	Badcock	Rentokil
Paul	Consul	Rentokil
Jesse	Dale	Rentokil
Keith	Roberts	Rentokil
Mark	Thompson	Total Worx (SW)
Craig	Kirkland	Rentokil
New Trainees		
Jaimee	Albrett	Flick
Michael	Newton	Ecolab
Jesse	Tatara	Ecolab
Summer	Wallace	Ecolab
Cody	Mulligan	Ecolab
Cameron	Hamilton	Ecolab
Martin	Poe-Moore	Ecolab
Zachary	McGrath	Genus



CONFIDENCE
STARTS
HERE

Ripcord® Xtra

Insecticide

A high performance residual insecticide for the control of a wide range of pests

Ripcord® Xtra is a new, improved, high-performance formulation of a trusted New Zealand product providing greater control and treatment flexibility. The formulation's unique micro-crystalline particles provide superior surface adherence and residual action so pest controllers can rely on Ripcord Xtra to control a large variety of difficult insect pests.

- Broad spectrum control for use in domestic, commercial, agricultural and public health applications
- Rapid knockdown and superior efficacy delivering the signs of sensitisation within 5 minutes, and knockdown within 30 minutes
- New low dose formulation minimising costs whilst maximising results
- Superior residual action resulting in even surface coverage and excellent adherence to porous and other difficult surfaces
- Micro-crystalline formulation promotes bio-availability of the active resulting in superior control of difficult pests

For more information on Ripcord Xtra visit pest-control.basf.co.nz or contact your local BASF representative on **0800 932 273**

BASF
We create chemistry

Insects Baits and Baiting:

By Partho Dang

Stand-alone Tools to Control Urban Pests

Introduction

Indoor pests have habituated themselves with human food and items around human vicinity, thus making use of insecticide baits have turned out to be most advantageous and effective. In fact, the singular reason for these pests to find harbourage in homes are for food and shelter. The concept of baiting has taken these two aspects and turned it into a practicable technique. A pest controller now provides a bait as food substitute, and bait stations as shelter to replicate both the pest need. In addition, the reason for bait becoming popular is its reduced risk and total safety aspect when used.

How does bait reduce risk?

Baits are safer, as they make use of very little active ingredient in their formulation. The amount of active ingredient varies from 50 milligrams to 2.0 grams per kilogram of bait.



The application rates are also just a few grams of formulated bait per square meter of treatment area. This keeps both the application site and the applicator safe.

In addition, most active ingredients used in insect baits are chosen to have low mammalian toxicity and are target specific. Active ingredients are mostly noncontact poisons and are mainly analogs and antagonists of insect growth regulators (IGRs) such as juvenile hormone (JH), ecdysone, chitin synthesis inhibitors, and related compounds. Each of these generation compounds have low toxicity to mammals or selective toxicity towards insects, thus making bait handling safe.

But there are instances where toxic active ingredients are used in baits to give a quick killing effect. In such cases, the percentage of active ingredient used in the formulation is kept at a level that is many times lower than conventional spraying.

Baits are target specific: Baits made for one pest species rarely attract another pest species. This prevents baits from affecting nontarget organisms. This is achieved by using pest-specific attractants and stimulants. In addition, baits are always applied or placed in selective areas or inside concealed bait stations, which prevents nontarget organisms from coming in contact with the bait. Both these two aspects lower the risk of bait when applied.

Treatment type	Total duration taken to totally eliminate <i>Blattella germanica</i> population in a 250 m ² kitchen	Amount of active ingredient used
Conventional spraying using a Deltamethrin SC formulation	90 days	12.0 g
Gel baiting using a fipronil-based gel bait	60 days	0.075 g

Table 1: Comparative amount of active ingredient used as conventional spraying and gel baiting to eliminate German cockroach, *Blattella germanica*, in a 250 meter² kitchen (Dhang 2018, unpublished work).

Baits work by a single process of ingestion, a precise act on the part of the pest. To achieve this, baits need to be selectively placed. Conventional spraying requires the pest to come in contact with the chemical. For spraying, the entire area needs to be treated. Thus the amount of active ingredient used in baits is very small compared to the active ingredient used in conventional spraying to get to the desired result (see table 1).

What makes bait work?

Baits developed for insect pests are food based. They are not only effective in killing the insect directly through ingestion by the feeding individual but also show a killing effect on individuals that do not ingest the bait directly. The process, termed “transfer effect,” or “secondary effect,” further enhances the efficacy of the bait against insects that are social or live in groups and exhibit trophallaxis or proctodeal feeding.

Cockroaches are not social insects, but they live in groups. Thus, baits work well to manage cockroach populations.

Cockroaches show horizontal transfer of insecticides contained in baits. There are many proven research to demonstrate this fact (Kopanic and Schal 1997; Buczkowski et al, 2001).

The process of secondary kill takes effect due to the presence of unmetabolized, slow-acting insecticide in the bait formulation in the insects’ faeces or oral secretions, or insecticide may simply remain in the body of the dead cockroaches. By the process of coprophagy (faeces consumption) and necrophagy (consumption of cockroaches killed by the insecticide), the leftover insecticide is taken up by other individuals in the infested location, which brings about secondary kills.

Transfer effects, or secondary kill, increase the overall control efficacy of the bait. However, the efficacy of the secondary kill depends on the active ingredient and other influencing factors such as developmental stage, strain, and donor/recipient ratio (Wang et al, 2008).

Article continues on the next page

In one study, the researchers Bayer, et al (2012) showed that cockroaches in fact consumed more active ingredient than needed to cause mortality from a bait, proving no bait shyness. The same work also estimated that a 30-gram tube of gel bait potentially killed from 394 to 6,966 adult cockroaches, depending on species. Mortality for all cockroach species was faster for adults (≥ 3 days) than for nymphs (≥ 7 days).

Similar successful bait transfer from one individual to others in the field has been shown to control all forms of social insect pests such as ant, termites and feral wasps.

Are baits advantageous over conventional sprays?

It remains an unchallenged fact that conventional methods of pest control have eased urban life for humans, but it has also brought some damage to health and the environment. Conventional methods of pest control can cover a wider range of pests, provide quick and easy elimination, and have long field persistence as key benefits.

Conventional methods depend on the use of pesticides as a single approach to pest control. The chemical provides a significant or acceptable reduction in pest population.

It involves a single action of chemical application followed by a regular, predetermined spray schedule. However, modern pest management is more than eliminating pests. It involves maintaining control over pests, preventing reinfestations, and reducing chemical use as more important than mere killing (Dhang, 2011).

Baits provide a rational solution to all the above in addition to being able to control cryp-

tic pests and allowing treatment to inaccessible and sensitive areas. In addition, baits offer no odour, no translocation, and no staining potential, which are common household concerns. Baits also leave lower or no residues. Furthermore, baiting is most suitable for treating sensitive locations such as high-density human populations, food-preparation areas, and inside hospitals and schools.

However, other aspects such as cost of services and overall efficacy make baits advantageous over conventional sprays. A 2008 World Health Organization publication provided some insight into it. The WHO publication reported provided some insight into it (Rust, 2008). It reported in one instance that the cost for conventional service for cockroach control was US \$8.57 per unit and IPM was US\$7.49 per unit. In another study, the costs for IPM involving monitoring, baiting, cleaning and structural repairs were US\$46 – \$69 per unit in the first year and US\$24 per unit in the following year.

In comparison, conventional chemical controls cost US\$24 – \$46 per unit, and involved no repairs or structural modifications to the apartments.

In another study in public housing, the costs of conventional crack-and-crevice treatments with sprays and dusts were compared with vacuuming, baits, and insect growth regulators for controlling German cockroaches. The average costs for IPM and conventional treatments were US \$4.06 and US\$1.50 per unit, respectively. After eight months, cockroach populations decreased about 80% in IPM units, compared with a 300% increase in units with conventional treatments.



Cockroach bait and equipment, right and the results, below.



What methodologies are involved in baiting?

Compared to conventional spray treatment, baiting is inspection driven, friendlier to the environment, and often more effective.

Though the technology is restricted to certain pests, baiting has made significant progress as a tool in urban pest management. However, the overall efficacy of baiting will depend on the bait applicators.

Applicator knowledge and skills are of paramount importance for baiting to be successful, as the concept of baiting is a dynamic field, constantly evolving and adjusting to changes in insect behaviour and location. The human component involved in baiting is possibly the single factor against its popularity among some pest control practitioners, which could be resolved by training.

The critical part of a typical baiting program depends on the following:

Quality of the bait

Commercial baits vary in attractability, nutritional quality, color, texture, moisture, and many more factors that are critical determinants in acceptability and sustained feeding. Each bait should be tested before being used at a large scale.

Technical skills and knowledge of the bait applicator

This is the second most important factor in bait performance. Good bait plus poor placement and wrong dosage can make bait ineffective. The greatest variant in any baiting program is the quantity of bait consumed. Knowledge of pest biology is often required to overcome this issue.

- **Pest population**

It is never possible to determine the pest population based on a survey or inspection. Often the population of the pest determines the bait quantity, the number of visits, and ultimately the cost.

- **Harbourage location**

Baits will work only if they are ingested, which is always a voluntary act by the pest. A pest will not walk an extra mile to seek a bait when food is present around the harbourage. To make baits competitive it is thus important to either aggregate the pests in a specific location using bait station or place the bait in the regular feeding zone near the harbourage.

- **Sanitation of the area**

Baits or a baiting program do not work well if the sanitation of the site is poor. Leftover food or alternative food available in a site act as direct competition to the bait, reducing its consumption

and making the bait ineffective in elimination of the pests. Thus it is advisable to clean the site before baiting.

- **Follow-ups and monitoring**

A one-time bait application often does not work. Too much bait may dry out or get contaminated, unfit for sustained consumption.

Too little bait will not kill all the individuals in the group. This makes a repeat visit or a monitoring trip a must.

Dr. Partho Dhang is an Urban Entomologist, Consultant and Author based in Manila, Philippines.

PESTWORLD

2024

October 22-25
Denver, CO





CONNECTED. INSPIRED. EDUCATED.

PestWorld 2024 events specifically designed for international delegates

A series of events designed specifically for the large number of international delegates are to be held at PestWorld 2024. These are designed to not only make any first-time delegates most welcome, but also to provide opportunities for international delegates to socialise, network and attend specific business and industry meetings.

Organised by the National Pest Management Association (NPMA), PestWorld 2024 is to be held between 22-25 October 2024 at the Gaylord Rockies Resort & Convention Center, Denver, Colorado, USA. Each year, PestWorld attracts around 500 international delegates from at least 50 different countries.

Specifically for international delegates

Right from the start, overseas delegates are made to feel most welcome as there is a special international welcome and registration desk. Then before events swing into action, at 11.00 on Tuesday morning, the first day, there is the international welcome session. An overview of the forthcoming events will be given and delegates have the opportunity to enquire about any features they are uncertain about.

On Wednesday evening, the international reception commencing at 17.30, sponsored by Orkin, is an event not to be missed. Restricted to international delegates, this very social session offers an ideal opportunity to catch up with overseas friends, as well as getting to meet colleagues new to you.

To be held on the third day, Thursday October 24 at 14.00, the Global Pest Management Coalition is holding an open meeting. Under the chairmanship of Alberto Ponjoan, find out what this group has been doing over the last year and how it has refined its structure so as to have a board of directors as opposed to a council. This change will help the Coalition in its efforts to establish a formalized role in working with the World Health Organization and other global agencies that impact the industry. There will also be a report on the work undertaken by the Global Sustainability working group, chaired by Chris Gorecki (Orkin) and Natalie Bungay from the British Pest Control Association.

Choice of all the educational sessions and the exhibition

As a registered delegate, there are the opening sessions on each day to attend and the full range of the technical educational sessions to choose from covering virtually every technical topic and pest likely to be encountered by a professional pest controller. There is also the nearly sold out exhibition hall to visit housing approaching 200 exhibitors.

The event finishes on Friday evening with the PestFest closing party. With local bands and fun activities, it is an ideal opportunity to let your hair down and say farewell to colleagues and new friends made.

It's not too late to register and international delegates are offered a special reduced rate registration, details of which, along with information regarding hotel accommodation, is available on the PestWorld 2024 website at www.pestworld2024.org

18 September 2024

ATTRATHOR™

TARGETED INSECTICIDE

ADVANCED MICRO-ENCAPSULATED LIQUID BAIT TECHNOLOGY
EASY TO APPLY LIQUID FIPRONIL FILM ELIMINATES COCKROACHES - INDOORS!



ATTRACTIVE BETRAYAL

A revolutionary new cockroach control technology designed to lure cockroaches into a deadly deception.

Combining the world's first **Quick-release Insect Attractant Micro-capsules™** together with **Controlled-release Active Micro-capsules™** of fipronil, the active you know and trust.

ENSYSTEX™
LEADING INNOVATION IN PEST MANAGEMENT

0800 ENSYSTEX

™ ATTRATHOR is a trademark of Ensysyex, Inc. used by licence to Ensysyex New Zealand Ltd.

Economic costs of invasive ants in New Zealand

By Paul Craddock, PhD



Odorous house ant (*Tapinoma sessile*) workers with brood. Photo by Gary Alpert. https://www.antwiki.org/wiki/File:Tapinoma-sessile_7024.jpg

Invasive ants, like the red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*), are well known to pose a significant threat to New Zealand.

The Ministry for Primary Industries conducts ongoing surveillance to mitigate this threat. While we know these ants can harm the environment, economy, and human health, it's challenging to quantify the economic impact. The costs associated with managing invasive ants can be substantial. This includes the costs of prevention efforts, such as border biosecurity programmes, as well as the costs of controlling and eradicating established populations. These costs can

be borne by various sectors of the economy, including the government, industries, and individual homeowners and businesses.

The economic cost of ants can be categorized into:

Damage costs: Economic losses due to the ants' direct and indirect impacts, such as crop losses, medical expenses, infrastructure damage, and income reduction.

Management costs: Resources allocated to prevent invasion or manage established populations.

Article continues on page 18



Unlock the power of Temprid 75

Broad spectrum → Fast-acting
→ Efficient → Cost-effective

Temprid 75 delivers unsurpassed knockdown and residual control and is the only pest control product you'll ever need. The dual mode of action and the HAS formulation technology (Homogenised Active Solution) delivers outstanding results both indoors and out.



[Learn More →](#)



 **TEMPRID**[®]
75

Technical Enquiries: 1800 024 209 + www.au.envu.com

Envu & the Envu logo are trademarks of Environmental Science U.S. Inc. ©2023 Environmental Science U.S. Inc.

Recent research has provided insights into these costs globally. For instance, a study by Angulo et al. in 2021 documented worldwide global ant invasions costing approximately NZD \$15.85 billion between 1930 and 2020, with potential future costs of NZD \$65.19 billion from 1980 to 2084. Most of these costs were associated with damages, particularly to agriculture and public welfare sectors. Management costs constituted only 3.74% of the total amount.

In New Zealand, the most concerning threats are typically from ant species that aren't currently present but could potentially arrive, such as the red imported fire ant and the little fire ant. However, there are other invasive ant species, like the Argentine ant and White footed house ant, that are already established in New Zealand and can cause costly pest problems. These ants are particularly problematic in urban environments and pose significant issues for beekeeping and conservation efforts.

The U.S. pest control industry provides insights into the management cost of established ant species control. In the U.S. ants make up 22% of the pest control market, generating about NZD \$1.4 billion annually. In Australia, ant control generates about NZD \$83-93 million in revenue annually.

In New Zealand, ants are obviously a well-known common domestic and commercial pest. While it's difficult to determine the exact market revenue distribution of ant control, it's estimated to be similar to the US, potentially making around 20-25% of a pest control company's revenue in a total residential and commercial pest control market generating around NZD \$80-\$90 million in revenue annually.

The difference between residential/commercial management costs and overall invasive ant management estimates typically lies in the broader environmental and regional management of ants by local, regional, state and federal governments, as well as industry-led control in the agricultural and horticultural sectors.

Article continues after advert



Broad Spectrum Control

- Rapid Knock Down
- Longer Residual



Using the dual active ingredients of Alpha-Cypermethrin, to provide superior knock-down, and Bifenthrin with established strength of residual control, Fury 120 SC is a superior, longer-lasting general pest insecticide.

To find out more visit fmcaustralasia.com.au

For example, in Australia, the government recently announced it is intending on spending over \$140 million per year over the next four years on the National Fire Ant Eradication Program alone.

The impact of a particular ant species may not be evenly distributed across all sectors of the economy or cause the same economic cost in different regions. Some ants, like fire ants, can cause a lot of damage to the environment and productive agriculture & horticulture, but don't cost homeowners and businesses as much. Other ants are a big problem in homes and businesses, but don't cause as much environmental damage.

The lesser-known odorous house ant (*Tapinoma sessile*) serves as a prime example. This species is the number one ant pest in U.S. households but is not present in New Zealand. However, it has been intercepted multiple times during New Zealand's border surveillance programmes and has been successfully eradi-

cated each time. If this species were to establish in New Zealand, it would likely become a major issue for many homes and businesses, but it doesn't seem to pose as much of significant threat to the environment or primary industries.

This shows that all kinds of ant species can be a threat to New Zealand's economy and environment. That's why it's important for New Zealand to protect against all kinds of ants, not just the high-profile well-known species.

Therefore, it's crucial for New Zealand to continue efforts to prevent the introduction and spread against all kinds of ants, not just the well-known ones, and to manage established populations effectively. This will help to mitigate the potential damage and associated costs of these invasive species.



Insect Light Traps, more than just bug zappers?



Maybe not the typical way to begin, when talking about insects and inspections, but recently we have received a number of calls dealing with just that subject. It seems there is confusion among the masses about the size or area an insect light trap will cover.

This is a common misconception among people looking to get value and efficiency from their purchase. We compare products all the time, how much kms per litre does this car get compared to that, what is the difference in quality between this product or that.

This is perfectly normal and expected especially in today's marketplace where we want the most bang for the buck, however when comparing any products, services, or investments, there are many factors to consider beyond simple measurements.

Let's get back to our original question, how much area does an insect light trap cover?

On the surface it should be a relatively easy and quick comparison value for rating fly lights, but, there is much below the surface. Distance covered is a question regarding the pulling power or attraction of a device as it compares to another. I will look at a few characteristics here which show how this measurement can lead to a purchase which may not give you the desired results.

It is estimated that 70% of a fly's brain is used to process visual input, with attraction to ultra-violet light being a prime stimulus. Manufacturers usually divide insect lights into 2 categories, front of the house and back of the house (For purposes of this article we will be focusing on glue-board based systems).

Ultra-violet light used with a front of the house system is usually hidden, either reflected off a substrate the light is hanging on or having some shield to prevent the general population from seeing in the fly light. We wouldn't want customers at the establishment eating and looking at flies in the dining area.

Lights that reflect or to be completely correct refract the light off the wall are dealing with a matte finish or whatever the light is hanging on, which will absorb a certain amount of UV light. The less glossy the surface the more UV light is absorbed. In other words a flat paint will absorb more UV light than a gloss painted or mirrored wall. So our first consideration in choosing a front of the house system is what it will be mounted on. Refraction type systems are generally less efficient for this reason.

This leaves us with a shielded system for the front of the house, as a much more efficient way of monitoring the flying insect population. Shielded systems with have a reflective area to allow the UV light to disperse more evenly away from the wall and be more attractive.

Back of the house systems aren't hampered by this problem and will have exposed lamps and provide a greater attractive surface area.

A second characteristic which must be discussed is the lamps themselves. Studies

show flies are most attracted to UV in the 340 – 380 nanometer range. Consistency of the operating UV is the key here.

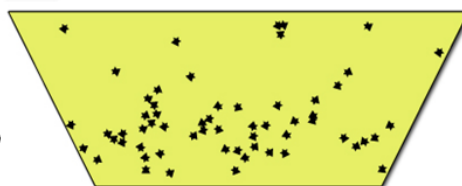
A UV light that produces a proper wavelength of UV, but fails to keep within that range for long periods of time is only effective temporarily. By temporarily we mean less than 6 months, even though manufacturers will argue length of efficacy, studies and empirical real world data shows they rarely last as long.

A third consideration would be the environment the light is placed, and the competing light sources available to the insect. We have all seen how a candle burning in the dark can be seen from a great distance. Military snipers can pick out someone lighting a cigarette from a mile away, giving more credence to the fact that smoking can kill. Testing done by manufacturers to give the distance covered by lights often use the best case scenario, a dark room such as a warehouse and a single light used for testing.

The fundamentals of an insect killer are simple:

1. UV light attracts the flies

2. The fly then either gets caught on the sticky glueboard or 'zapped' on the electronic grid, falling into a deep catchment tray



A third consideration would be the environment the light is placed, and the competing light sources available to the insect. We have all seen how a candle burning in the dark can be seen from a great distance. Military snipers can pick out someone lighting a cigarette from a mile away, giving more credence to the fact that smoking can kill. Testing done by manufacturers to give the distance covered by lights often use the best case scenario, a dark room such as a warehouse and a single light used for testing.

Other overlooked factors to consider are will the light be left on for the recommended 24/7 or will it be turned off in a mistaken attempt to conserve its energy. Turning the light on and off uses up the starter material contained in the lamp faster and results in the blackening associated with worn out lamps.

And, will the proper maintenance be performed on a regular basis to keep the lamp running at its optimum ability and the glue-board changed as recommended to actually keep catching the insects.

The ILT is an excellent tool for anyone wishing to keep flying pests from the facility, but is equally adept at giving you the tools as a manager to do trend analysis, what is coming in; how did it get in, and what do I do to stop it.

To the customer you're only as good as how you use and keep up your tools.

.....



Are UV-A bulbs the same as black light?

NOTE: UV-A bulbs used in insect light traps are often referred to as "black light" bulbs, but there are some distinctions based on the specific wavelengths and visible light output.

Here's the breakdown:

UV-A Light (315–400 nm):

UV-A light is the longest wavelength of ultraviolet light and is closest to visible light. It is commonly used in insect light traps because insects can see UV light, and it effectively attracts them.

The UV-A bulbs used in these traps emit light primarily around 350–370 nm, which is highly attractive to flying insects like flies and moths.

Black Light (UV-A):

"Black light" bulbs also emit UV-A light, but they often emit light in a range that is closer to 320–400 nm, depending on the type of black light.

There are two types of black lights:

BL (Black Light): Emits both UV and some visible light, creating a violet-blue glow.

BLB (Black Light Blue): These are more "true" black lights and are coated to filter out most visible light, allowing mainly UV-A light to pass through. These bulbs produce a faint purple glow and are often used in special effects or forensic applications.

Comparison in Insect Light Traps:

UV-A Bulbs in Traps: These typically resemble BL bulbs, as they emit a combination of UV-A light and some visible light (the bluish glow), which is crucial for attracting insects. This is why many insect light traps appear to have a blue or purple hue.

Black Light (BLB): While still UV-A, they are less common in insect traps because the visible light component is minimal, and flying insects are more effectively attracted by a combination of UV and visible light.

In Summary:

Both UV-A bulbs and black light bulbs are similar in that they emit light in the UV-A range, but black light bulbs (especially BLB) filter out more visible light. The UV-A bulbs in insect traps emit both UV-A and a small amount of visible light, optimizing insect attraction.

Editor.

Science

News

How insecticide resistance in household pests fuels malaria resurgence



For decades, insecticide-treated bed nets and indoor insecticide spraying regimens have been important – and widely successful – treatments against mosquitoes that transmit malaria, a dangerous global disease. Yet these treatments also – for a time – suppressed undesirable household insects like bed bugs, cockroaches and flies.

Now, a new North Carolina State University study reviewing the academic literature on indoor pest control shows that as the household insects developed resistance to the insecticides targeting mosquitoes, the return of these bed bugs, cockroaches and flies into homes has led to community distrust and often abandonment of these treatments – and to rising rates of malaria.

In short, the bed nets and insecticide treatments that were so effective in preventing mosquito bites – and therefore malaria – are increasingly viewed as the causes of household pest resurgence.

"These insecticide-treated bed nets were not intended to kill household pests like bed bugs, but they were really good at it," said Chris Hayes, an NC State Ph.D. student and co-corresponding author of a paper describing the work. "It's what people really liked, but the insecticides are not working as effectively on household pests anymore."

"Non-target effects are usually harmful, but in this case they were beneficial," said Coby Schal, Blanton J. Whitmire Distinguished Professor of Entomology at NC State and co-corresponding author of the paper.

Source **Medical Like Sciences** — Read Original [HERE](#)

Consumer-Grade Insecticide Sprays Fail to Control Cockroaches, Study Shows



A common variety of consumer insecticide sprays is of "little to no value" in eliminating cockroach infestations, a new study shows.

Residual insecticides are designed to be sprayed on surfaces where cockroaches are likely to appear, exposing them to the toxic ingredient when they move across the surface later. But laboratory testing by researchers at the University of Kentucky and Auburn University shows that the residues have little effect on German cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*), a primary species infesting homes and buildings around the world.

The study found that liquid and aerosol sprays using pyrethroid insecticides killed less than 20 percent of German cockroaches that were exposed to sprayed surfaces for 30 minutes. Moreover, even when cockroaches were confined to the sprayed surfaces, most products took eight to 24 hours to kill the cockroaches, with some taking up to five days. [Published yesterday in the *Journal of Economic Entomology*](#), the study tested the sprays on German cockroaches that had been collected from real-world infestations, where the insects have evolved resistance to pyrethroids, previous research shows

Source Entomology Today— Read Original [HERE](#)

News Worth Sharing



Air New Zealand flight delayed for three hours after rat found in cargo hold

An international Air New Zealand flight was delayed over three hours last night after a rat was found stowed away in the plane's cargo hold.

Air New Zealand flight NZ8 from Auckland to San Francisco was scheduled to depart at 7.45pm on Thursday but was delayed to 11pm.

One passenger told NZME one of the ground crew spotted the rat shortly before departure. "We had to sit there until they got rid of it because they weren't allowed to fly like that." He said some infants were a bit upset about the delay, but passengers were mainly fine. "The captain has come over the PA quite often... they're doing a good job," he said.

Another passenger told the Herald even after the rat was found, Air New Zealand had to get a replacement cabin crew because the flight time would have exceeded their permitted working hours.

"It was a pretty unique situation that even some of the crew themselves have not experienced before. "There are lots of people in the plane who have onward flights, they will all miss their flights.

"It's a big, big chaos due to a rat!"

Air New Zealand chief operating officer Alex Marren confirmed flight NZ8 was delayed on Thursday evening after a rodent was found in the aircraft hold before departure. "As is standard operating procedure, the aircraft underwent a thorough inspection, and the aircraft has been cleared to depart. "Due to the extended time on the ground, our crew reached their maximum duty hours, resulting in crew replacement and the service being delayed by three hours. "We thank our customers for their patience while we work through this unforeseen delay," Marren said.

Source NZ Herald—Read Original [HERE](#)

News Worth Sharing

Jesmin Akter, 34, imported aluminium phosphide from Italy to tackle a bed bug infestation in her flat. She didn't read the packaging and used a deadly amount.



The gas, phosphine, seeped into a neighbouring flat, killing Fatiha Sabrin on her birthday in December 2021. Another child was hospitalised.

Akter admitted manslaughter and importing a regulated substance. She received a two-year suspended sentence and must complete 150 hours of unpaid work.

Judge Alexia Durran highlighted the poor pest management practices in the block of flats and warned that Akter's actions could have caused a mid-air disaster if the packaging had been damaged during her flight.

BPCA Chief Exec Ian Andrew said:

“This is a devastating case that the whole pest management community has been following closely.

“All our thoughts go out to those involved in this terrible tragedy.

“This tragic incident underscores the importance of using only approved pest control methods and products as per the manufacturer guidelines.

“Pest control products can be dangerous, and despite there being tough chemical regulations in the UK, it's all too easy for members of the public to get their hands on our professional tools.

“We always recommend the use of an adequately trained and qualified pest professional for all control work”.

The quantity of aluminium phosphide used by Akter was nearly three times the amount recommended by the manufacturer.

Aluminium phosphide treatments require advanced qualifications and should never be used in domestic properties.

Source BPCA—Read Original [HERE](#)

News Worth Sharing

Professional Pest Manager Magazine Launched into New Zealand



Professional Pest Manager is now available to pest managers in New Zealand both in print and online.

Although *Professional Pest Manager* magazine has always been available to New Zealand pest managers, the magazine hasn't actively been promoted in New Zealand, until now. New Zealand pest managers can access the magazine online and will be able to subscribe to receive a printed version of the magazine. They will also get their own dedicated monthly E-Newsletter (PPM Pest E-News) and [website](#) with content tailored to the New Zealand market.

Subscribe and Read more [HERE](#)



Conference 2024 was a great success



Delegates listening attentively to Dr William (Bill) Robinson

Conference 2024 was a great success with over 170 sponsors, speakers and delegates.

The conference kicked off on Thursday with the opening address by the President Maihi Cooper and followed by Dr William (Bill) Robinson, Prof Dan Tompkins updating us on PF2050, Dr Helen Blackie from Boffa Miskell enlightening us on the new AI tools for predator recognition and trapping.

Peter McCarthy brought us up to speed with all the bird management techniques. Friday saw Stephen Mansfield tell us about how the auditors work with food outlets under the Food Act.

Dr Paul Craddock explained how the CPD programme for members works and the conference was rounded out with an informative Q&A panel discussion with Bill and Paul.

Dr William Robinson's talks were of excellent content and the feedback from our members was that it was a highly successful conference. Thank you to all our speakers and sponsor/exhibitors, without whom the conference is not possible, and of course, to all those of you that found the time to attend.

Read Bill's impressions of the conference over the page



Dr Bill emphasising a point to the audience

'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it.

[Cato \(1713\) act 1, sc. 2, l. 43](#)

There is nothing better than exchanging energy and ideas with professionals in pest control. Everybody brings something to the discussion, and everybody has a chance to learn from the experience of others. Everybody gets to play; nobody sits on the bench. PMANZ is the perfect example of that.

I didn't hesitate when the offer came to join the PMANZ Conference of 2024. I am grateful Peter B. gave me time for 4 topics. I said we should run-the-table, and cover as many topics as I can. This would give me an opportunity to have something for the range of companies and their core business. Peter obliged and I enjoyed the challenge.

It may seem standard to PMANZ participants, but not all conferences are planned and run well. There's an art and a science to selecting and sequencing speakers. And getting it all to work on time. I've given training sessions in 17 countries—they don't all do it well.

After participating in PMANZ 2015 and 2024 I think I have a sense of the participants, and how easy it was to talk to the group. I don't stand at the lectern and prefer to join the audience, I think it helps to generate questions, and feed on those. Hopefully, that was acceptable.

I thank Peter B. and all those working together to make PMANZ Conference 2024 a success.

I'm gonna' find my way back to New Zealand, so leave the light on.

Bill Robinson





Hoverflies take on wasps in battle for Top of the South



A batch of hoverflies have our pesky invasive wasps in their sights. The release of 20 European *Volucella inanis* hoverflies at two sites in Marlborough and Tasman in May marked the end of a long journey in the search for a natural enemy to the common and German wasps in Te Tau Ihu/Top of the South Island.

Manaaki Whenua scientist Dr Bob Brown released the hoverflies on a farm in Rai Valley with support from local iwi, Marlborough District Council and Kotahitanga mo te

Taiao (KMTT) Alliance. More hoverflies were released at a site in Wainui, with the release attended by Tasman District Council, iwi and the KMTT.

The hoverfly is a wasp-predator and the females lay their eggs in wasp nests. Once hatched, the fly larvae feed on wasp larvae and pupae. The flies have come a long way to help out. Bob collected an initial cohort of hoverflies in the south of England and brought them all the way to Lincoln's Insect Containment Centre for testing.



“The hoverflies only feed on wasps,” says Bob. “They are not interested in bees or other insects.”

He cautions any noticeable success from the hoverfly releases may not be apparent for at least 18 months, and it is unlikely that vespids will be eradicated from the district altogether. “However, it is hoped that the hoverfly will adapt to its new environment and cause wasp densities to decrease in the Top of The South,” says Bob.

German wasps were first found in Aotearoa New Zealand in 1945, and the common wasp first recorded in 1978. Since then, they have spread throughout the country, with the beech forests in Te Taihū/Top of the South Island having the highest densities of wasps in the world. The impact on native wildlife is staggering as they attack everything from butterflies, moths, and spiders to bees as well as fledgling birds. It is estimated wasps cost Aotearoa up to \$130 million per annum in damages and management.

The *Vespula* Biocontrol Action Group, which is made up of a wide range of stakeholders, from primary industries to councils to community groups, as part of a Ministry for Primary Industries Sustainable Farming Fund (SFF) grant started the process to look for a biocontrol agent in 2014.

Bob says the next step is to monitor the establishment progress of the hoverflies and then work towards further releases to build a sustainable population. “We’ve chosen sites that are a good distance apart in case unforeseen natural disasters destroy any of the sites, so we have a backup,” he says.

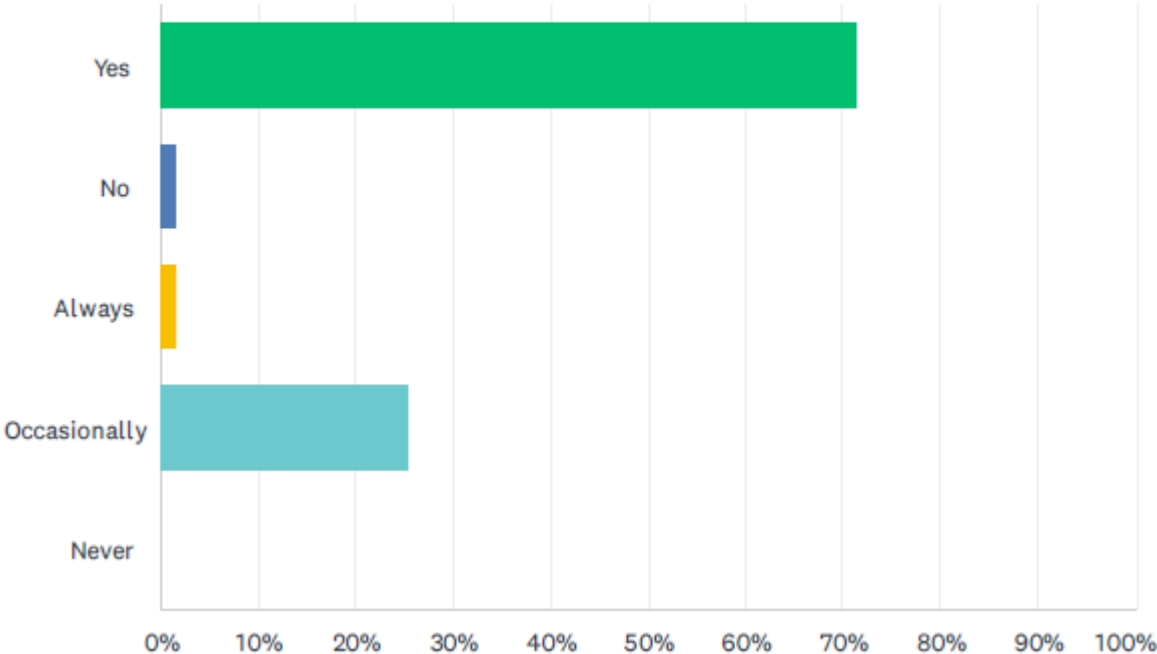
“It is not unusual to require several releases for a biological control agent to successfully establish.”



Newsletter Survey Results

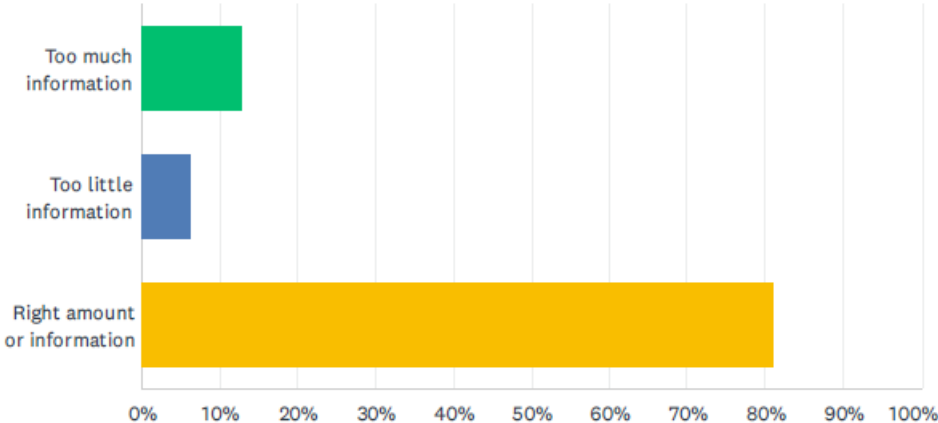
Q1 Firstly, do you read the newsletter ?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 0



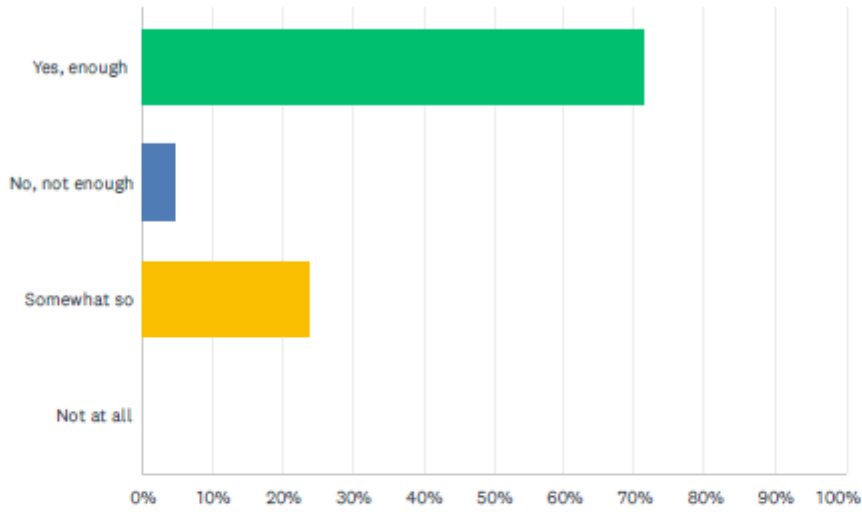
Q2 Does the newsletter cover too much, too little, or the right amount of information?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 0



Q3 Does the newsletter cover relevant information?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 0

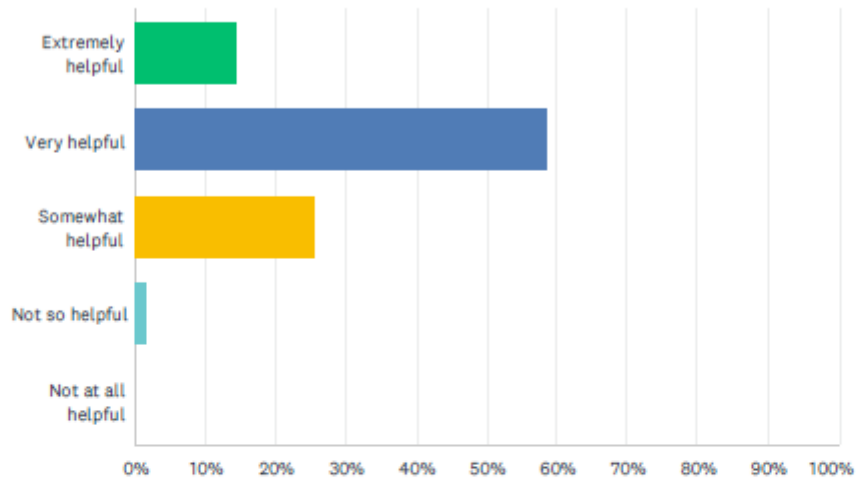


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, enough	71.43%	45
No, not enough	4.76%	3
Somewhat so	23.81%	15
Not at all	0.00%	0
TOTAL		63

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Due to the length, we don't always have time to get through it, so probably miss some valuable information.	8/15/2024 3:20 PM
2	to my conservation topics	8/15/2024 10:54 AM
3	I would quite like to see more technical issues that aren't usually thought of	8/13/2024 6:18 PM
4	Keep it seasonal	8/8/2024 2:25 PM

Q4 Are the technical topics helpful to you?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 0

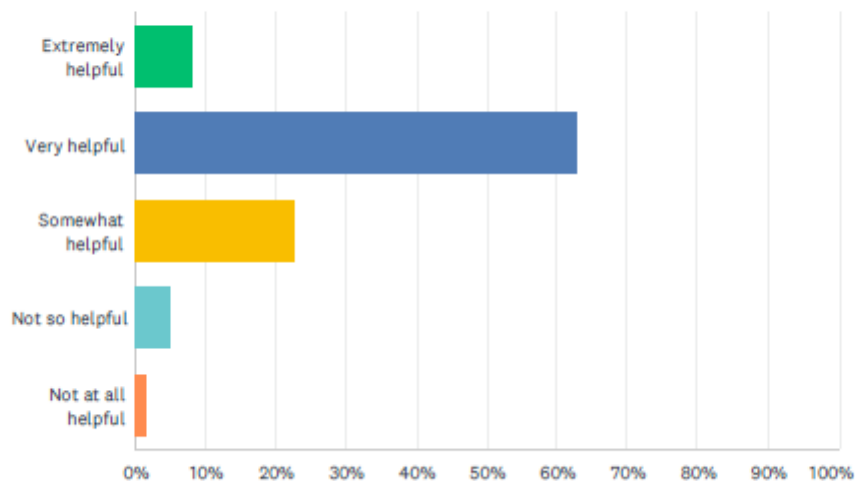


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Extremely helpful	14.29% 9
Very helpful	58.73% 37
Somewhat helpful	25.40% 16
Not so helpful	1.59% 1
Not at all helpful	0.00% 0
TOTAL	63

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Just case specific, I don't deal with all pests so every now and then it is irrelevant to me, but it's presence is understandable as others may need it	8/7/2024 10:26 AM

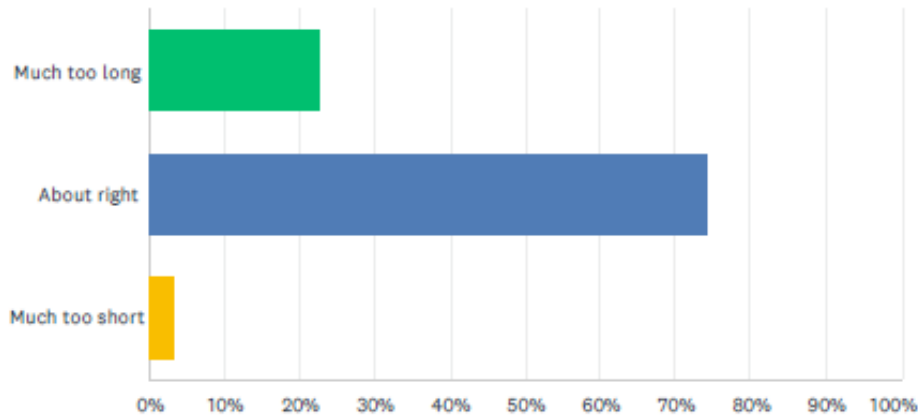
Q5 How helpful is the newsletter?

Answered: 62 Skipped: 1



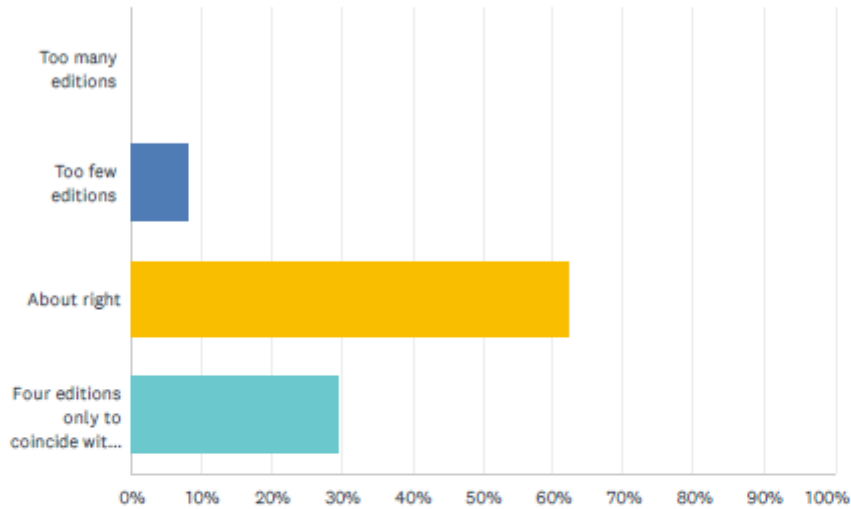
Q6 Is the newsletter length too long too short or about right?

Answered: 62 Skipped: 1



Q7 Do you think there are too many editions, currently we have six per year?

Answered: 61 Skipped: 2

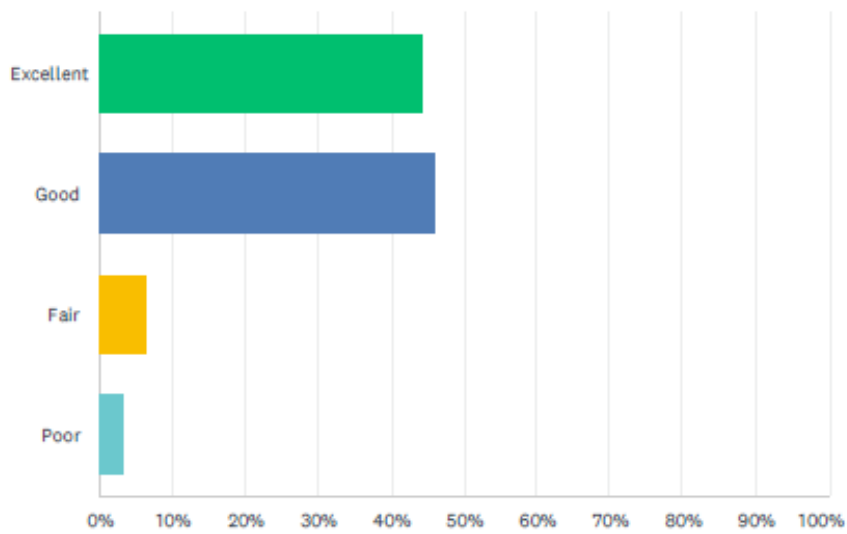


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Too many editions	0.00% 0
Too few editions	8.20% 5
About right	62.30% 38
Four editions only to coincide with summer, autumn, winter and spring	29.51% 18
TOTAL	61

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	I like the frequency, just the length is too much	8/15/2024 3:20 PM
2	Need to be shorter and more relevant to needs.	8/14/2024 11:46 AM
3	Four seasonal editions isn't a bad idea though	8/14/2024 9:41 AM

Q8 How would you rate the newsletter, overall?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Excellent	44.44%	28
Good	46.03%	29
Fair	6.35%	4
Poor	3.17%	2
TOTAL		63

Q9 Finally, Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the newsletter?

Answered: 39 Skipped: 24

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Perhaps news and information on local pests, invertebrates and rodents around the provincial regions, not so much on what's happening overseas. Not so much on pe	8/15/2024 11:23 PM
2	As above - keep the newsletter coming, but suggest that less is best.	8/15/2024 3:20 PM
3	No	8/14/2024 1:50 PM
4	Keep up the	8/14/2024 12:03 PM
5	When you make newsletters too longwinded and irrelevant to the readers besides being expensive you run the risk of losing the audience	8/14/2024 11:46 AM
6	Very informative 🍌	8/14/2024 11:38 AM
7	Keep up the good work	8/14/2024 9:29 AM
8	No	8/14/2024 8:43 AM
9	No	8/13/2024 10:24 PM
10	It's all doing fine	8/13/2024 10:19 PM
11	Not really	8/13/2024 7:33 PM
12	Keep it up	8/13/2024 6:48 PM
13	Keep up the good work.	8/13/2024 6:37 PM
14	I'd like to see more technical issues about the harder pest control. Aka rest home kitchen (old building with rotting walls) and cockroaches living in walls etc	8/13/2024 6:18 PM
15	Keep up the good work team	8/13/2024 5:37 PM
16	Everything is good 🍌	8/13/2024 5:25 PM
17	It's good	8/13/2024 5:17 PM
18	Good and very helpfull	8/13/2024 5:14 PM
19	Not at the moment	8/13/2024 5:14 PM
20	No not really	8/8/2024 5:48 PM
21	No	8/8/2024 2:25 PM
22	no	8/8/2024 1:37 PM
23	No	8/8/2024 9:02 AM
24	People would have more time to read it at the end of the month	8/7/2024 4:02 PM
25	I think it's well done	8/7/2024 12:27 PM
26	I enjoy reading it every time, the info is helpful and I look forward to receiving more of them	8/7/2024 10:26 AM
27	some articles are exceptionally long, perhaps a word limit to make them more concise would be great.	8/7/2024 10:00 AM
28	N/A	8/7/2024 9:15 AM
29	Needs to cover more product. chemicals versus chemicals.similar products vs products.	8/7/2024 7:15 AM
30	Very good information to keep us all updated on relevant issues and matters.	8/7/2024 6:30 AM
31	Enjoy receiving them, thank you	8/7/2024 5:11 AM
32	Not right now	8/6/2024 11:32 PM
33	It's good thanks, I like that it's still a hard copy	8/6/2024 9:47 PM
34	No	8/6/2024 7:17 PM
35	Think moving to four times per year is okay	8/6/2024 5:38 PM
36	No	8/6/2024 5:15 PM
37	Great stuff and thankyou maihi for everything you do for us.	8/6/2024 5:09 PM
38	Perhaps include some interviews with people in the trade to talk about challenges that faced, cool stories etc	8/6/2024 5:07 PM
39	I always look out for the news letter	8/6/2024 5:05 PM

The closure of PestNetwork

It is with sadness that Pest Network announce that after 22 years delivering continuing education to the New Zealand pest control industry we will no longer be delivering our popular annual training seminars for the foreseeable future. The decision to stop our seminars has not been taken lightly and we feel immensely proud of what Pest Network has been able to offer the New Zealand pest control industry for the last 22 years.

Since its inception, Pest Network has provided annual training to hundreds of pest controllers across New Zealand, with many international attendees also joining us from throughout the pacific islands. We have offered up-to-date industry training on topics ranging from regulatory and compliance changes and updates, application methodology, pest and product education, along with business management and improvement topics designed to be relevant to the New Zealand pest control industry.

Pest Network was originally set up because of concerns that there would be no local product distribution networks and that the market would be controlled by Australian based suppliers. We now see a strong local based product manufacturing and distributing sector, with New Zealand centric product labels, SDSs and products suitable for New Zealand specific climate and pests.

We are proud that we were able to certify well over 800 Approved Handlers back in the early 2000s allowing continuity of service for the industry. Pest Network also played a significant industry role during the legislation changes in 2017 from the Approved Handler Regime to the Level 3 NZ Certificate program. While Worksafe still require proof of on-going training for all workers it is not as rigorous as it was with Approved Handlers.

As we close this chapter, we wish to thank our Pest Network customers and all of you in the industry for your continued support over the last 2 decades, we have thoroughly enjoyed getting to know you all and are so proud of the trust you have put in us as an organisation. We encourage you to continue learning and ask you to support PMANZ, your locally based distributors and their individual training and sales events, so that you can continue to get the latest in methodology and products.

We realise that there are a significant number of attendees from our cancelled 2024 shows that had left their deposits with Pest Network in anticipation of the 2025 shows so we will be in touch with you over the next few weeks to ensure that each of you are fully refunded

Kind Regards

Pest Network



Paul Pritchard

Training Manager - Cleaning Systems Limited

IICRC Approved Instructor | Careerforce Registered Assessor | Worksafe Authorized Compliance Certifier

The PMANZ CPD programme continues to gain momentum.

Over 100 PMANZ qualified members attending the recent PMANZ Conference earned either all, or most of the CPD points required for next year's renewal as Master Qualified Technicians – well done everyone!



The latest PMANZ online CPD module: *Legislation, Regulations, and Controls Governing UPM* and the associated quiz is now up and running in the members' area of the website.

Successful completion of this module is worth 10 CPD points.

This module is primarily intended for PMANZ members working in UPM in New Zealand as a “qualified UPM contractor” having qualified via the three core units from the Australian Pest Management Qualification. Successful completion of this module is mandatory for these members to be eligible for Master Qualified Technician status.

...and, don't forget, there are now seven other modules and quizzes in the PMANZ website CPD area – completing these will earn you all the points required for this years' eligibility to renew as a Master Qualified Technician next year.

Your Council will be working hard to bring together its plans for regional training sessions for next year.

If you're in doubt about your own CPD status or need help accessing the online modules on the PMANZ website – just call us on the 0800 number (0800 476 269) and David will be pleased to assist.

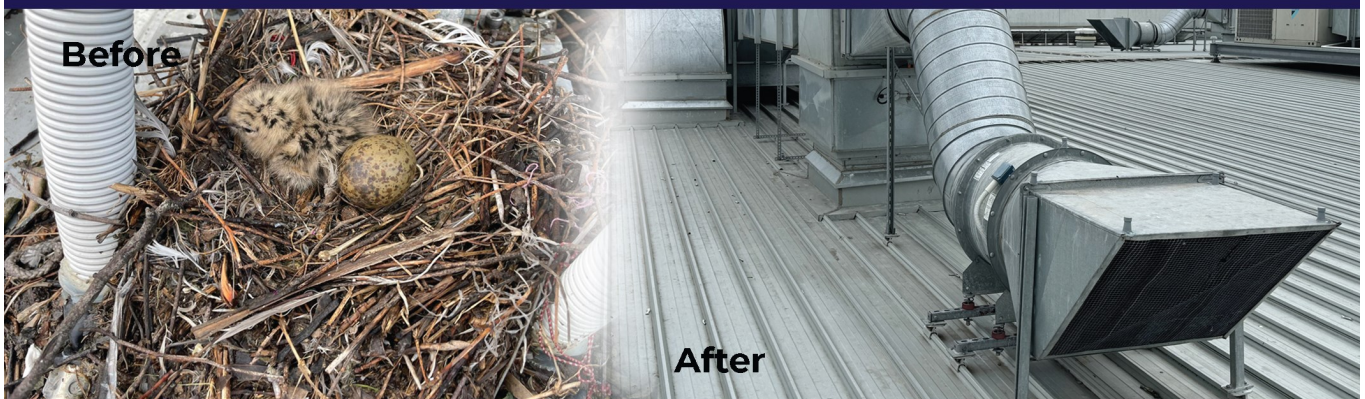
more than a membership
IT'S A PARTNERSHIP

The bird management market shares numerous similarities to the wider pest management community. As such, bird managers must maintain a high level of knowledge of pest bird behaviour, bird control techniques and the latest developments in management technologies. Existing deterrent systems include the wide variety of exclusion, physical, electric and scare products and systems. Ethical and animal welfare considerations are now at the forefront of our industry and bird managers need to be aware of both their legal obligations as well as sensitive public perception.

Come and hear Peter McCarthy speak at the conference on **“New Developments in Bird Management”**.

Peter is a director of Pest IT Pty. Ltd. incorporated in 2004 and is working with Australian and New Zealand pest managers in development of new markets with bird deterrent systems from AvePro, Eagle Eye, Bird barrier, Magnet Trap and now Flock Off.

A REVOLUTION IN BIRD CONTROL



- 🐦 100% Sustainable & Humane
- 🐦 Low Profile and Esthetically Pleasing
- 🐦 Birds cannot adapt to the Flock Off System
- 🐦 Minimum Maintenance
- 🐦 Highly Effective for Daytime Navigation



For Sales

New Zealand
027 345 0044
flockoff.co.nz

Australia
03 945 1700
pestIT.com.au

A walk down Memory Lane

Extracted from PMANZ Newsletter of
October 2013

Great Escape: Million Cockroaches Flee China Farm

NEWSFLASH

Great Escape: Million Cockroaches Flee China Farm

Aug 25, 2013 by AFP

At least one million cockroaches have escaped a farm in China where they were being bred for use in

traditional medicine, a report said.

The cockroaches fled the facility in Dafeng, in the eastern province of Jiangsu, for surrounding cornfields earlier this month after an "unknown perpetrator" destroyed the plastic greenhouse where they were raised, the Modern Express newspaper said.

Disease control authorities have sent five investigators to the area to come up with a plan to stamp out the insects. Farm owner Wang Pengsheng invested more than 100,000 yuan (\$16,000) in 102 kilograms of *Periplaneta americana* eggs after spending six months developing a business plan, the report said.

The cockroach is generally considered a pest, but believers in traditional Chinese medicine -- which uses both plants and animals, including endangered species -- say extracts from it can treat diseases including cancer, reduce inflammation and improve immunity.

By the time the greenhouse was damaged, more than 1.5 million cockroaches had hatched and were being fed food including "fruits and biscuits" every day, Wang was quoted as saying.

He had expected to make around 1,000 yuan profit for every kilogram of cockroaches sold, according to the report, but was now facing losses of hundreds of thousands of yuan.

Source: <http://news.discovery.com/>



WHAT'S BUZZING?

Journal of the Pest Management Association of New Zealand

Bi-Monthly Newsletter
October 2013
Volume 6 Number 5

President's Pen
FUTURE of PMANZ

Welcome to my first 'president's pen' as your new president. It is a great honour to have been voted in leading the association over the next two years. Thank you for your support. I will endeavour to try my best to uphold the high standards set by previous presidents' and ~~encourage your feedback at all times.~~

I would like to see the PMANZ profile lifted and to do that we may have to look at doing things like developing a Facebook Page and improving our website by including more news and updates.

I was in the South Island recently and met with as many members as I could while there. I was amazed at the interest expressed from our owner/operator members for a more inclusive association that will support the 'small guy'.

Whilst recently in Fiji I was able to attend the FCAF meeting and they are looking to PMANZ

IN THIS ISSUE	
Presidents Pen	1
From the Editor	3
The Truth about Cockroaches and Health	4
How Pesticides Pushed Cockroaches into	
Rapid Evolution	6
Bird Guide	8
PMANZ Officers	11

for Guidance as they move forward to keep a high standard in their association.

My vision is to see PMANZ leading the way like the master ~~building~~ association, but better. I feel that we need to have a public 'face' to bring the profile up and will be discussing this at the next council meeting later this month.

Remember this will not happen overnight but it is a vision that can ~~happen~~ and I will do my best to ensure that the one man operator can feel that this is an association that is working this together for the betterment of the whole industry.

I would like to also remind those of you that were not able to make it to the conference to take advantage of the special offer on the Urban Pest Management in Australia Guide. See details on page 2.

Pest Control in MPI Approved Transitional Facilities

Understanding Pest Control Requirements for MPI Approved Transitional Facilities



Recently, PMANZ members have raised questions regarding the circumstances and requirements for pest control treatments in MPI Approved Transitional Facilities (ATFs). These facilities play a crucial role in inspecting, treating, and managing goods that have not yet received biosecurity clearance, thereby preventing the introduction of exotic pests and diseases into New Zealand.

To clarify, there are two key aspects to consider:

1. Requirements for the Operation of an MPI Approved Transitional Facility (ATF)
2. Requirements for Being an MPI Approved Treatment Provider

Operation of MPI Approved Transitional Facilities:

For MPI-approved Transitional and Containment facilities in New Zealand, pest control is a critical aspect of maintaining biosecurity. Here are the key requirements taken from the Transitional Facilities Standard:

- **Pest Control Measures:** Facilities must implement effective measures to control pests, vermin, and weeds for both non-regulated pests (occurring in New Zealand) and regulated pests (not occurring in New Zealand). This includes regular inspections and treatments to prevent infestations.
- **Hygiene and Cleanliness:** Maintaining high standards of hygiene is essential. Regular cleaning and sanitization of the facility minimize the risk of pest attraction.
- **Access Control:** Facilities must control access to ensure the security of uncleared goods. Proper signage and barriers are necessary to prevent unauthorized entry.
- **Record Keeping:** Detailed and auditable records of pest control activities are mandatory. This helps track the effectiveness of pest control measures and ensures compliance with MPI standards.
- **Training:** Staff must be trained in pest control procedures and the importance of maintaining biosecurity standards.

The pest control measures can be met by any service provider, no special status by the provider is required so long as the key operating requirements are met. It is common for ATF's to contract pest control operators to undertake these preventative pest control measures.

Transitional Facilities continued

MPI Approved Treatment Providers:

In cases where a suspect exotic or regulated pest is detected by the ATF operator, MPI will likely direct the ATF operator to have a specific treatment undertaken on the goods before obtaining biosecurity clearance. These treatments must be carried out by an MPI-approved treatment provider (a company or individual authorised by MPI to carry out specific biosecurity treatments) or under the supervision of MPI.

Key requirements for MPI-approved treatment providers include:

- **Types of Treatments:** Providers can perform various treatments such as fumigation, heat treatment, insecticide application, and decontamination.
- **Compliance:** Providers must comply with MPI standards and regulations, ensuring treatments are effective and safe.
- **Scope of Approval:** Each provider is approved for specific types of treatments and must operate within their approved scope.
- **Record Keeping:** Providers are required to maintain detailed records of all treatments performed, which are subject to MPI audits.

Training and Certification: Providers must have trained and certified personnel to carry out the treatments.

Article continues on next page



PROTECTING
ASSETS & OUR
ENVIRONMENT
www.arandee.co.nz

- When protecting valuable cargo and our environment don't take any chances, use the best: MAC Slay Biosecurity Insecticides.
- If your commercial customers import or export shipping containers they are required by law to have a suitable biosecurity spray on site at all times.
- MAC Slay is manufactured in NZ according to World Health Organization guidelines and is used by MPI and its biosecurity officers.



Transitional Facilities continued

Several pest control companies in New Zealand are MPI-approved treatment providers, primarily for fumigation and heat treatment. To become an MPI-approved treatment provider, a company must follow several steps as outlined by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI):

- Submit an application to MPI, including all necessary documentation and fees.
- Develop and maintain a Quality Management System (QMS) that meets MPI's standards, including procedures for treatment service delivery, staff competency, health and safety, and record-keeping.
- Undergo regular audits by MPI to ensure compliance with their standards.

Once all requirements are met, MPI will grant approval, and the company can begin operating as an MPI-approved treatment provider.

For more detailed guidance, refer to the following MPI resources:

MPI Guidance on Transitional Facilities <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/import/border-clearance/transitional-and-containment-facilities-for-border-clearance/>

Standard Guidance for Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1616-Standard-for-Transitional-Facilities-for-General-Uncleared-Risk-Goods-Guidance-Document>

MPI-Approved Treatment Providers: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/import/border-clearance/transitional-and-containment-facilities-for-border-clearance/find-treatment-options-and-provider/>



more than a membership
IT'S A PARTNERSHIP

Photo Competition



PMANZ
PO Box 133215
Eastridge, Auckland 1146
New Zealand
Free phone: 0800 476 269
(0800 4 PMANZ)
Email: info@pmanz.nz
Website: www.pmanz.nz

Send us your best pest photos and we will ensure they are printed in each newsletter issue with a final prize at the end of 2025 for the best photo adjudged by the council meeting in November 2025



more than a membership
IT'S A PARTNERSHIP



Find resources and tips for small business owners to help you look after yourself and your team.

If you're suffering financial-related stress and anxiety, talk to your GP. They'll be able to assess where you're at and refer you to a specialist if necessary.

You can also access trained counsellors for free by [texting or calling 1737](#).

Call or text for free support

If you feel a bit overwhelmed, anxious or just want to talk, free services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: call or text 1737 for support from a trained counsellor

1737.org.nz[\(external link\)](#)

Other mental health and wellbeing support can be found at [Depression.org.nz](https://depression.org.nz):

[Depression.org.nz](https://depression.org.nz)[\(external link\)](#)

[Helplines](#)[\(external link\)](#) — Mental Health Foundation

Sorted has free finance tools, guides and resources on its website:

[Sorted.org.nz](https://sorted.org.nz)[\(external link\)](#)

If you want to talk to someone for support around debt or personal budget issues, you can ring the free

Money Talks helpline on 0800 345 123:

[Money Talks](#)

Lifeline 0800 543 354 or text 4357

Samaritans 0800 726 666

Source Information Provided by:



BUSINESS.
GOVT.NZ

<https://www.business.govt.nz/>



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HIKINA WHAKATUTUKI



Take the stress out of tax



NEED TAX GUIDANCE

Just click on the illustration to take you to the IRD Tax Toolbox

Technical Hints: Know your Ants

White Footed *Technomyrmex jocosus*



The white-footed house ant is an introduced species in New Zealand. These foraging ants are searching for food for the colony, which can easily be traced along the trail.

This species was first documented in Nelson in 1921 and is now well established both indoors and outside in warmer northern parts of the country. In southern New Zealand it appears to be restricted to indoors. Ants that invade houses are more likely to be introduced, rather than native species.

Found throughout New Zealand but more prevalent in warmer areas and become well established, both outdoors and indoors.

Named for its pale yellowish to white tarsi, or feet. Workers are the same size, 1/8" (3 mm) long with black to brownish black bodies and pale yellow to white legs, an unevenly rounded profile, 12-segmented antennae and no stinger.

Large colonies have multiple queens; 50% of the colony are reproductives that mate and lay fertile eggs and the remaining individuals lay eggs that

serve as the colony's food source. Forages in trails, mostly at night in cooler temperatures; invades structures in search of sweet liquids and water.

Can reach very high densities in buildings and are difficult to control (baits typically not effective as not transferred between workers, so large quantities needed to control nests).

Workers frequently forage indoors and form trails indoors or outdoors.

