



Early Warning Monitoring Systems

Technical Bulletin

STORGARD® QUICK-CHANGE™ WCM + CMCM COMBI™ Kit with STORGARD II or STORGARD III TRAP

The STORGARD QUICK-CHANGE WCM + CMCM COMBI Kit monitoring system for the Webbing and Casemaking clothes moths is a cost effective, pre-baited method of detecting moth activity at the earliest possible stages. It utilizes combined synthetic sex pheromones that lure adult Webbing and Casemaking clothes moths into a specially designed trap that contains a sticky capture surface. Early detection of moth activity allows control measures to be employed before wool, natural fibers and hair based items are damaged by larvae.

Each STORGARD kit contains pre-baited monitoring systems for up to 12 weeks of continuous monitoring, depending on the environmental conditions.

Pheromone Attractant

The pheromone in this STORGARD system attracts:

- 1. Casemaking clothes moth (Tinea pellionella)
- 2. Webbing clothes moth (Tineola bisselliella)

Pheromones are chemicals that adult insects produce to communicate with each other. The synthetic pheromone in the STORGARD system simulates the natural lure female insects use to attract adult males for mating purposes.

Trap Design

STORGARD II trap has been used extensively for monitoring many stored product insects and was selected for the STORGARD system because of its efficacy in capturing flying insects. It features a diamond style shape and is the standard in the professional pest management industry. STORGARD III trap is a relatively new design used for monitoring stored product insects when a need for inconspicuous placement arises. It features a fold-over design, release liner and opens for easier identification of captured insects.

When to Monitor

As a general rule, most insect development ceases at average temperatures below 55°F. In heated residences, warehouses, facilities or in warm climates a year-around monitoring program is essential for early detection of Casemaking and Webbing clothes moths. Even in unheated storage areas in cold climates, it is important to recognize locations that may provide sources of heat.

Trap Density and Placement

A good industry standard when beginning a monitoring program is to place traps in a grid pattern at intervals of 30 to 50 feet. Tighten the grid as needed in order to pinpoint the source of an infestation. Other areas where traps should be placed are near suspected sources of susceptible wool, natural fibers and hair, such as in or around residences, apartment building, storage areas, trophy animal displays, museums, etc.

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INSECT PHEROMONE & KAIROMONE SYSTEMS

Your Edge - And Ours - Is Knowledge.

Trap Density and Placement

Pheromone and Kairomone monitoring systems serve three primary functions:

- 1. Detect the presence of stored product insects
- 2. Gauge the abundance of the insect population
- 3. Verify corrective actions

Trap Height

The main criteria for selecting trap height are convenience for monitoring personnel and protection against damage.

Trap Inspection

Traps should be inspected at least once a week and twice weekly if an infestation is suspected. In some situations it may be desirable to check traps every day. Since moths are active at night, daily inspections should be made in the morning. Keep a record of the number of insects caught in each trap and the monitoring site.

Service and Storage

STORGARD QUICK-CHANGE WCM + CMCM COMBI monitoring systems require a minimum service. However, it is important to replace the entire trap every four to twelve weeks since their attractant properties eventually degrade. Removal of dead insects and debris when traps are inspected is an option. Replace the trap more often under extreme conditions.

Please note: Kit packages should be stored in a cool place. For longest possible storage life, you may store kit packages in a refrigerator and be sure to keep their foil packages sealed. Like film, batteries and similar products, pheromone products should be stored in a cool place.

STORGARD systems are also available for monitoring insects of the genera *Trogoderma*, *Tribolium*, *Plodia spp.*, *Lasioderma* and *Oryzaephilus*. Their use is described in a separate bulletin.



