

Make Your Own Trap

“Yellow Jacket”, “Wasp”, and “Hornet” & “Flies”

Cheap, Effective, and Easy to Build Trap:

What you need:

1. 1 two liter plastic soda bottle.
2. Stapler
3. Knife
4. Piece of string or wire.



Directions:

1. Cut the top off the bottle, just below the shoulder.
2. Insert the top into the bottom. Use 2 or 3 staples to hold it in place.
3. Punch a hole near the top on each side where you can tie a piece of string or wire for hanging.
4. Pour in your Ingredients (see below) spilling a little on the sides and around the funnel top.
5. Hang on a post or in a tree, 20 or 30 feet away from your activity areas.
6. Make half a dozen more for real control.



Yellow Jackets:

Unfortunately, by late summer when their populations peak, Yellow Jackets may become pests around picnics and homes. Yellow Jackets are more aggressive than other stinging insects such as wasps, hornets, or bees and will vigorously defend their nests.

Swarm attacks can occur when someone accidentally steps in or hits a nest opening. Yellow Jackets do not lose their stinger, and can sting numerous times. They have shiny bodies with black and yellow markings and measure 1/2" - 3/4" in length.

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More about Wasps :

Wasp Traps: (Make your own traps)

1. Keeps Yellow Jackets away from desired area (however will not kill out the entire colony).
2. Safe. Non toxic.
3. Traps place and maintained in the early spring will help to severely reduce the Yellow Jacket population in the fall.
For every female you capture in the early spring, which will eliminate a Yellow Jacket nest of 500 to 5,000.
4. Fruit juice or meats are lures that work well.

Placement of the Trap:

1. Place traps away from all human activity.
2. Hang traps 2-4 feet above ground.
3. Yellow Jacket Traps should be baited and placed either early morning or late evening when the Yellow Jackets are least likely to be active.
4. Place traps in sunny areas when temperature is below 80-85 degrees F°. Place traps in shaded area when temperature is above 85 degrees F°.
5. If Yellow Jacket catch is low, relocate the trap. Leave trap in an area for at least 2 days.

Maintenance:

1. Before emptying traps, make sure all Yellow Jackets are dead.
2. If live Yellow Jackets are present, they must be killed before opening the trap by:
 - a. Pouring soapy water into the trap or
 - b. Placing entire trap in a freezer for 48 hours.
3. Trap should be emptied and cleaned every 3-4 weeks.
4. Traps must be kept clean.

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Hints:

1. Only the fertilized female Yellow Jacket will hibernate over winter.
2. All males die during the winter.
3. This may be the reason they are so aggressive in the early fall and know this is their last "Hoorah".
4. When fertilized females emerge from hibernation in early spring, she needs protein to nurse her young offspring.
5. To start with she is a single mom doing it all until she can raise some workers.

Outdoor Events For Wasp Control:

Late-summer and fall Yellow Jackets are much tougher to eliminate.

Yellow Jackets can be foraging from dozens of hidden nests in the area, each nest containing thousands of workers, and they may come from nests 1,000 ft. or more away.

Yellow Jackets change their feeding behavior in late summer.

No longer the beneficial, insect-eating predators they were in the spring and summer, they have become freeloaders — scavenging on fruits, ice cream, and soft drinks.

They are aggressive and willing to sting.

Yellow Jacket management at parks, festivals, football games and similar outdoor events can be the worst job of all. The sheer numbers of Yellow Jackets can be intimidating. And there is so much sweet, rich food to attract them.

IPM Now Prevents Trouble Later: (Insect Pest Management)

You can often avoid severe Yellow Jacket problems in the fall by eliminating workers and nests in late spring and summer, when Yellow Jacket workers are few and their nests are still small.

Monitoring is the key. Monitoring — documented and systematic inspections at regular intervals — are a critical part of IPM, and essential for Yellow Jacket management.

Check around a property frequently. Look for Yellow Jacket nests or foraging Yellow Jackets. Install a few Yellow Jacket traps (how many will depend on the area) and check them at each visit. Check the traps weekly or biweekly in July and August, if possible, because this is the critical period to head off fall problems.

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If the traps begin catching Yellow Jackets, place enough additional traps that they become control tools, reducing the numbers of Yellow Jacket workers. See if you can track foraging workers back to their nests. Mark all the nests you find, and come back at night to destroy the nests when most of the Yellow Jackets are inside.

Do not quit when you find a Yellow Jacket nest; there may be many more. Keep monitoring and keep looking.

Using Traps For Control:

Trapping will not eliminate Yellow Jackets. But aggressive trapping — using lots and lots of traps — will significantly reduce the number of fall foraging Yellow Jackets and the risk of stings.

Not all Yellow Jacket species respond equally well to all traps or all baits. Different colonies of the same species will even exhibit preference differences. The time of the year also affects bait choice.

Experiment with different baits and traps to find the most suitable one for a particular site.

Place traps according to the manufacturer’s directions. Do not stint; you need lots of traps to get effective population reduction.

Sanitation’s Role:

Foraging Yellow Jackets are attracted to areas where food is readily available.

Their numbers and the risk of stings can be reduced, sometimes quite significantly, simply by changing trash and food management practices.

Although Yellow Jackets are not the first pest to come to mind when thinking IPM, they are actually very susceptible to the IPM approach.

Fall Yellow Jacket problems at outdoor events, in fact, can only be successfully managed through IPM. Insecticides alone will have little effect on pest control.

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Wasp and Hornet Trap:

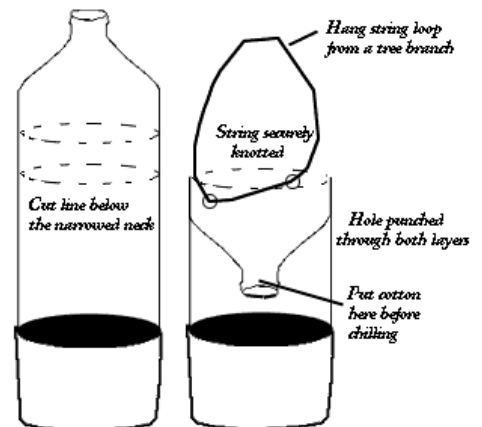
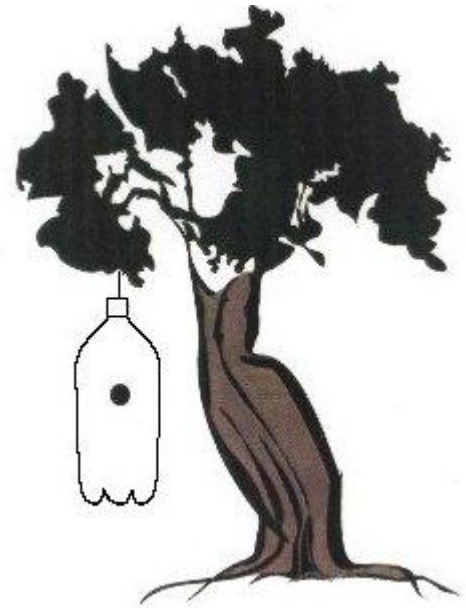
1. Cut a small hole in the side of a two liter plastic soda container.
2. Mix the ingredients below and put in the soda container.
3. Hang on a nearby tree.
4. This will attract wasps and hornets, but not honey bees.

Ingredients:

- A. 9 oz. or ¼ c. of vinegar (if you like honeybees)
- B. 1 lb. sugar
- C. 1 cup water
- D. 2 banana peelings

Note: To make sure honeybees cannot fall for this trap apply 1/4 cupful of vinegar.

There are many websites for more instructions.



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