

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2024 EDITION



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Our Company

Pest Control Industries Training Academy

PCITA is a reputable training organisation, which will maintain an independent and credible position within the pest management industry providing high-quality, industry standard training programmes at competitive prices to existing and potential customers. The Pest Control Training Academy is committed to establish an ongoing strategic planning process by which the needs are to offer high industry standard training. PCITA Is associated with registered, experienced training facilitators and qualified registered Assessors of high esteem in all regions.

Training is key to Professional Pest Management!

These courses are designed to meet the needs of those new to Pest Control and experienced Individuals looking to upgrade their skills. PCITA is accredited with AgriSETA NUMBER:

AGRI/cprov/0192/08

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PCITA Course Offerings

PCITA OFFERS FLEXIBLE LEARNING PLATFORMS
OUR COURSES ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH VARIOUS PLATFORMS TO FIT YOUR
SCHEDULE AND LEARNING PREFERENCES.



IN-CLASS SESSIONS - GAUTENG, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN, 2 COMPANIES PREMISES AND OTHER REGIONS IF REQUIRED



MS TEAMS - AN ASSESSOR IS PRESENT FOR ONLINE TRAINING



E-LEARNING - AN ONLINE ASSESSMENT IS BOOKED WITH AN ASSESSSOR ON COMPLETION OF THE COURSE



DISTANCE LEARNING (NQF5) THEORY AND PRACTICAL



WE OFFER COURSES AT YOUR PREMISES IN OTHER REGIONS FOR 6 OR MORE STUDENTS.

WHETHER YOU PREFER IN-PERSON SESSIONS, ONLINE MODULES, OR A HYBRID APPROACH, WE OFFER FLEXIBLE OPTIONS TO ACCOMMODATE ALL LEARNERS—FROM BEGINNERS TO EXPERTS SEEKING REFRESHER COURSES

Tel: 012 654 7708

Mobile: 083 294 8066

Email: training@pcita.org.za

Website: www.pcita.org.za

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR STUDENTS







THANK YOU TO OUR SUPPLIERS





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DECEMBER COURSES



Structural Health & Nuisance





READ MORE

Treatment of general pests: Flies, cockroaches, rats, ants etc.

Date: 4 - 6 December 2024

Venue: Gauteng

Fee: R4 900



READ MORE



The importance of pest management in food handling, the impact of appropriate techniques on product safety, the role of waste items and prevention techniques.

Date: 9 - 10 December 2024

Venue: Gauteng

Fee: R2 800

Food Safety (HACCP)



E-LEARNING



STRUCTURAL HEALTH AND NUISANCE FEE: R3 960

WEED AND INVADER PLANTS FEE: R4 224



PRE-POST CONSTRUCTION
TERMITICIDE APPLICATION
FOR CONTROL OF TERMITES
FEE: R3 080



OTHER E-LEARNING COURSES



Managing Conflict in a Workplace Fee: R1 320



Food Safety (HACCP) Fee: R2 024



Time Management Programme Fee: R1 320



Cleaning and Disinfecting Surfaces Programme Fee: R1 144

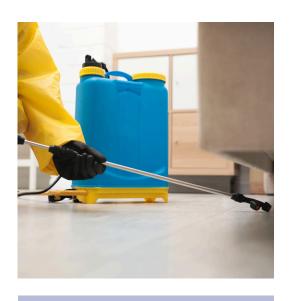
NQF5 DISTANCE LEARNING THEORY & PRACTICAL



FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT



WEED INVADER
PLANT MANAGEMENT



HEALTH & NUISANCE PEST MANAGEMENT



WOOD DESTROYING ORGANISMS MANAGEMENT

Suitable for companies where the employees can do their practical training under qualified PCO supervision

PRACTICAL SESSIONS: GAUTENG

THE PROGRAMME
CONSIST OF 12
SESSIONS



R800 PER SESSION
WHICH MUST BE PAID
IN ADVANCE OF EACH
SESSION.



>STRUCTURAL
COURSE
CERTIFICATE

>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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Public Health Vectors and Pests

Flesh Fly

Common Name

Scientific Sarcophagidae
Name

Depending on the species, they range from 10 to 22mm in length when fully

grown.

Yellowish maggots



Description

Colour

Adult - Flesh flies usually have gray bodies with three black stripes on the thorax. The abdomen has a light and dark gray checkerboard pattern and is often red at the tip. Though some species may be smaller than house flies, most flesh flies are about 10 to 13 mm long.

Larva - These near white to yellowish maggots have pointed heads. Depending on the species, they range from 10 to 22 mm in length when fully grown.

Distribution - As a group, flesh flies occur throughout most areas of the world although species distribution varies. Flesh flies are found in urban and rural communities.

Feeding Habits -

Adult flies do not bite but feed on a wide range of liquid substances. Most larvae infest wounds, carrion or excrement. The larvae



of some species of flesh flies are beneficial in that they prey on eggs, nymphs, or larvae of more harmful insects. Lesser house fly larvae, blow fly larvae, and grasshopper nymphs are common hosts of flesh flies.

Damage - Though they can carry leprosy bacilli, flesh flies usually are not problems as disease carriers or even as nuisances and pose little threat to human welfare or to livestock. A few cases are known in which flesh fly maggots have burrowed from wounds into the healthy flesh of livestock, and some species can cause intestinal pseudomyiasis (infection by fly larvae) in humans who consume food contaminated with larvae.

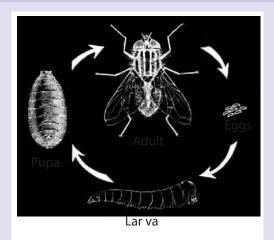
Life History - Flesh fly life histories vary with species and location. Rarely very numerous, the flies emerge in spring and mate. Eggs are laid only under very unusual circumstances. As a rule, eggs hatch within the body of the adult. Females of most species deposit 20 to 40 larvae directly onto the host or substrate. As many as 325 larvae have been known to be born by a single female.

Flesh fly maggots feed for 3 or 4 days and develop through 3 instars. Soon afterward, these mature maggots enter the pupal stage. Adult flies emerge in 10 to 14 days and the life cycle is repeated. Several generations are produced each year.

Habitat

Lifecycle

Flesh flies are found in urban and rural communities but, fortunately, are relatively uncommon in houses or restaurants. They breed in excrement, decaying vegetable matter and animal flesh or meat.



House Fly Life Cycle

The life cycle of flesh-fly larvae has been well researched and is very predictable. Different species prefer bodies in different states of decomposition, and the specific preferences and predictable life cycle timings allows forensic entomologists to understand the progress of decomposition and enables the calculation of the time of death by back extrapolation. This is done by determining the oldest larva of each species present, measuring the ambient temperature and from these values, calculating the earliest possible date and time for deposition of larvae. This yields an approximate time and date of death (d.o.d.) This evidence can be used in forensic entomology investigations and may assist in identification of a corpse by matching the calculated time of death with reports of missing persons. Such evidence has also been used to help identify murderers.

Disease Transmitted Flesh-flies can carry leprosy bacilli and can transmit intestinal pseudomyiasis to people who eat the flesh-fly larvae. Flesh-flies can also cause myiasis in animals, mostly to sheep, and can give them blood poisoning, or asymptomatic leprosy infections.

Type of damage

The symptoms depend on the tissue invaded. If it is in the skin, the infection starts as itchy sores then develop into painful boil-like lesions which often ooze.

Sources /

Most flesh flies breed in carrion, dung, or decaying material, but a few species lay their eggs in the open wounds of mammals; hence their common name. Some flesh fly



larvae are internal parasites of other insects. These larvae, commonly known as maggots, live for about 5-10 days, before descending into the soil and maturing into adulthood. At that stage, they live for 5-7 days.

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OCITA WILL BE CLOSING 18 DEC 2024 RE-OPEN 07 JAN 2025

FOLLOW US

- @pcita9
- 083 294 8066
- Pest Control Industries
 Training Academy
- The Pest Control Industries Training Academy



Unit 19, 1st Floor,
Cambridge Office Park,
5 Bauhinia Street,
Highveld Technopark,
Centurion, 0169