Effects of microwave radiation on the webbing clothes moth, Tineola bisselliella (Humm.) and textiles

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A few species of moths are found inside buildings and are important pests, predominantly the webbing clothes moth (Tineola bisselliella), which is probably the most important pest on textiles, fur and feathers [25,26,60,61,62,63,64,65,66]. The webbing clothes moth is a pest on the textiles of animal wool (sheep or goat for example), fur, feathers, hair, felt, silk, carpets, rugs, blankets, upholstery, piano felts, fishmeal, milk powder, brush bristles, but often also come from dust [25]. A lot of information is available in books and on the internet, as most species are also important pests for the food industry (the biscuit beetle, for example) and stores’ product protection (for example, the webbing clothes moths or tobacco beetle). There are two species of clothes moths that commonly infest homes, the casemaking clothes moth (Tinea pellionella) and the webbing clothes moth (Tineola bisselliella). It is the caterpillar (larval stage) of these insects that does the actual feeding. Clothes moths feed on all kinds of dry materials of animal origin including woolens, mohair, hair, bristles, fur and feathers and dead insects. Holes are chewed in woolens or threadbare spots caused where fibers are chewed in carpeting. Household items that may be attacked include clothing, blankets, comforters, rugs, carpets, drapes, pillows, ha