

# TERMITES

- ✓ Termites are blind, soft-bodied insects that can squeeze into tight spaces. There can be millions in a colony. And they have nothing but time.
- ✓ Termites feed on cellulose, damaging not only the building structure but also contents like furniture, paper, cardboard, and more
- ✓ There are three primary types of termites: drywood, wetwood, and subterranean termites. Of these, subterranean termites are the most destructive, causing the majority of damage to structures and buildings

# TYPES OF TERMITES

## Drywood termites

*Where:* attics, cabinets, trim, furniture

*How to control:* spot treatment; fumigation



## Dampwood termites

*Where:* only where wood is constantly wet

*How to control:* Dry out

**Subterranean termites;** homes or structures can inadvertently be built directly on a large colony

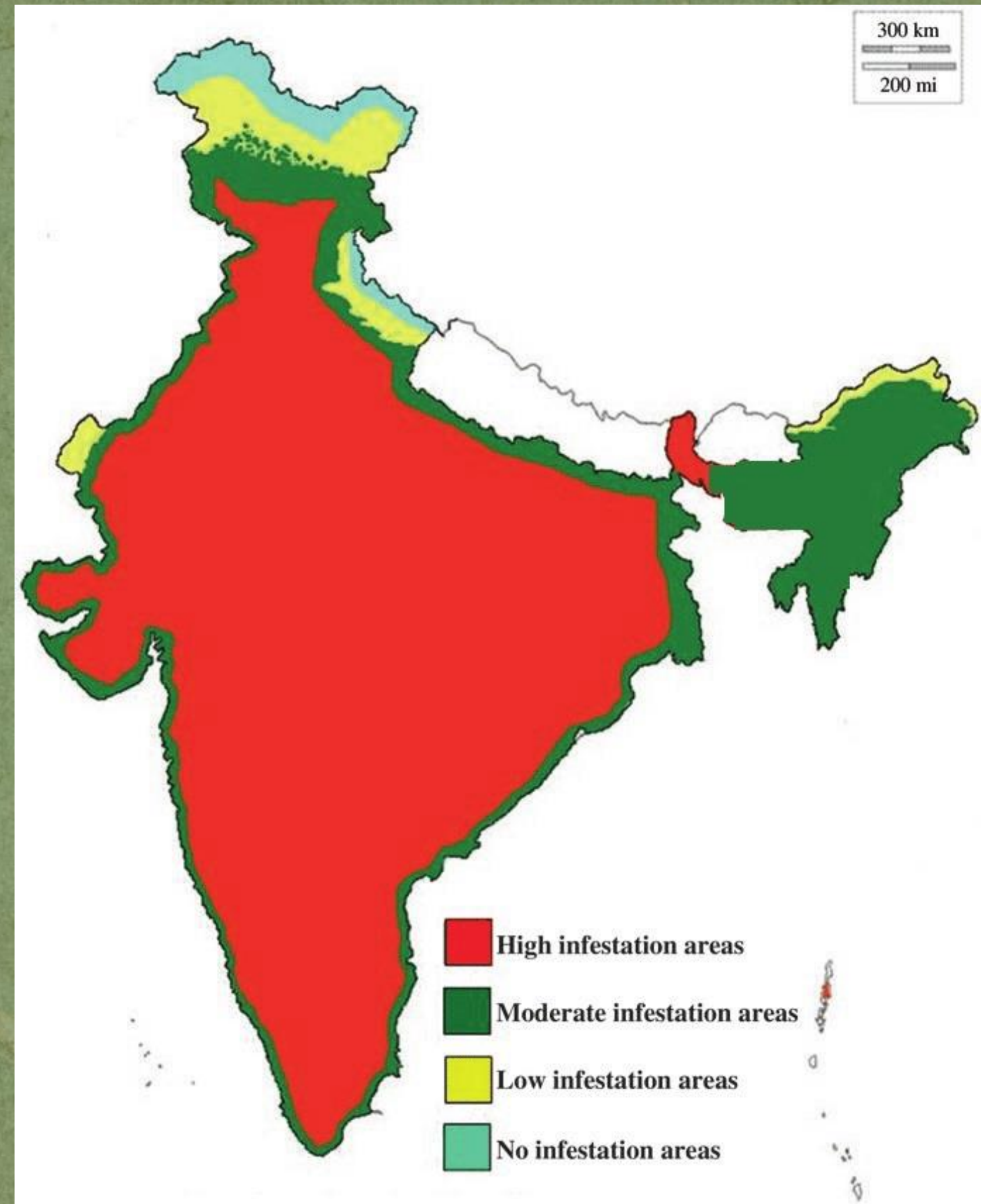
*Where:* structural timbers, contents

*How to control:* soil termiticides, baits, borates, physical barriers (Termimesh, Basaltic Barrier)



# INDIAN SCENARIO

- ✓ India is divided in 4 areas based on termite infestation.
- ✓ Termite cannot survive in cold regions it requires hotter climate to sustain



# TERMITE - PROTECTED BUILDING

- ✓ The key to building termite resistant structures is to deny them access.
- ✓ Eliminate conducive environment i.e. Moisture.
- ✓ Concrete and cement based buildings are not also termite free.
- ✓ There are several methods to keep the building termite free.



# TERMITE MANAGEMENT



## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Building structures with proper certified management techniques. Such as Keeping structure staged above soil level, proper space for monitoring etc.



## CONTROL METHODS

There are effectively four major control methods.

- ✓ Soil termiticides.
- ✓ Termite baits.
- ✓ Wood treatments.
- ✓ Physical controls



## INSPECTION & MONITORING

Proactive termite management relies on regular inspections and monitoring of structures to ensure buildings remain termite-free and prevent costly damage.

# STAGING ABOVE SOIL

- ✓ Maintaining a sufficient gap between the soil level and the structure creates a crucial barrier, effectively separating the two and shielding the building from termite infestation.
- ✓ US Environmental Protection Agency recommends a minimum gap of 6 inches.



# INSPECTION SPACE

- ✓ Adequate inspection space is essential to facilitate a thorough analysis of termite infestation, allowing for the detection of colonial development and effective monitoring of termite activity.

**Visible termite colonies**



**Conductive environment**

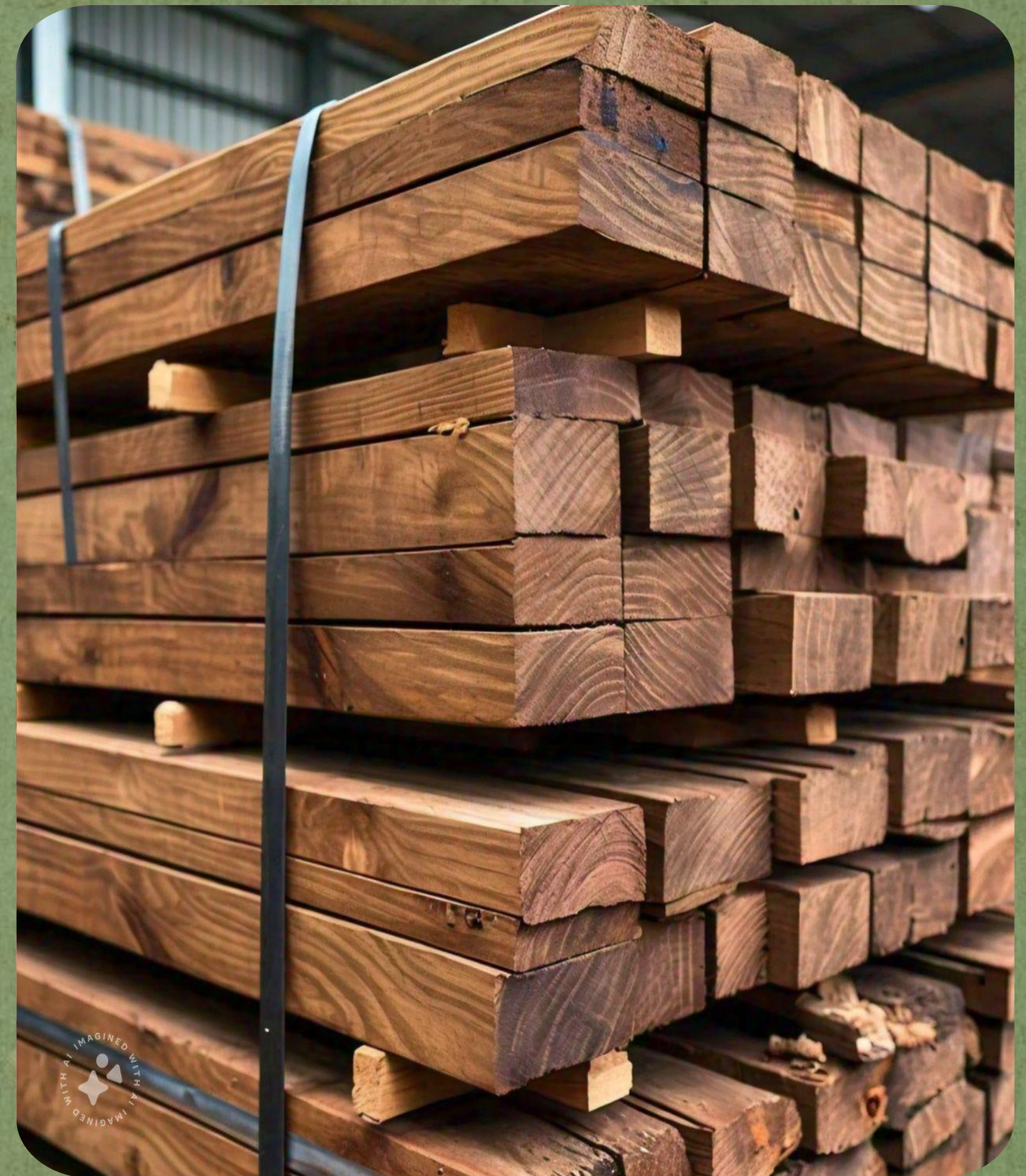
# CHEMICAL TREATMENT

- ✓ Enhance the durability of timber species with specialized chemicals, ideal for exterior applications. Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ) and Copper Azoles are among the recommended treatments, offering broad-spectrum protection against wood degradation and damage



# DURABLE WOOD SPECIES

✓ In case of ground contact or exposed conditions, durable wood species is used. Such as yellow cedar and red cedar



# SOIL TERMITICIDES

- ✓ Soil termiticides can be effectively used to create a barrier around buildings, preventing termite infestations by treating the soil before construction or during termite control treatments.
- ✓ This treatment is less effective in conditions with high rainfall and moisture and sites with coarse soil.
- ✓ This method is not used in areas with any potable water source.



# TERMITE BAITS

✓ Termite baiting involves offering termites their preferred food source, infused with a slow-acting poison. As they feed on the bait, they unknowingly ingest the toxin and share it with their colony through social interaction, gradually contaminating and ultimately destroying the entire termite colonies.



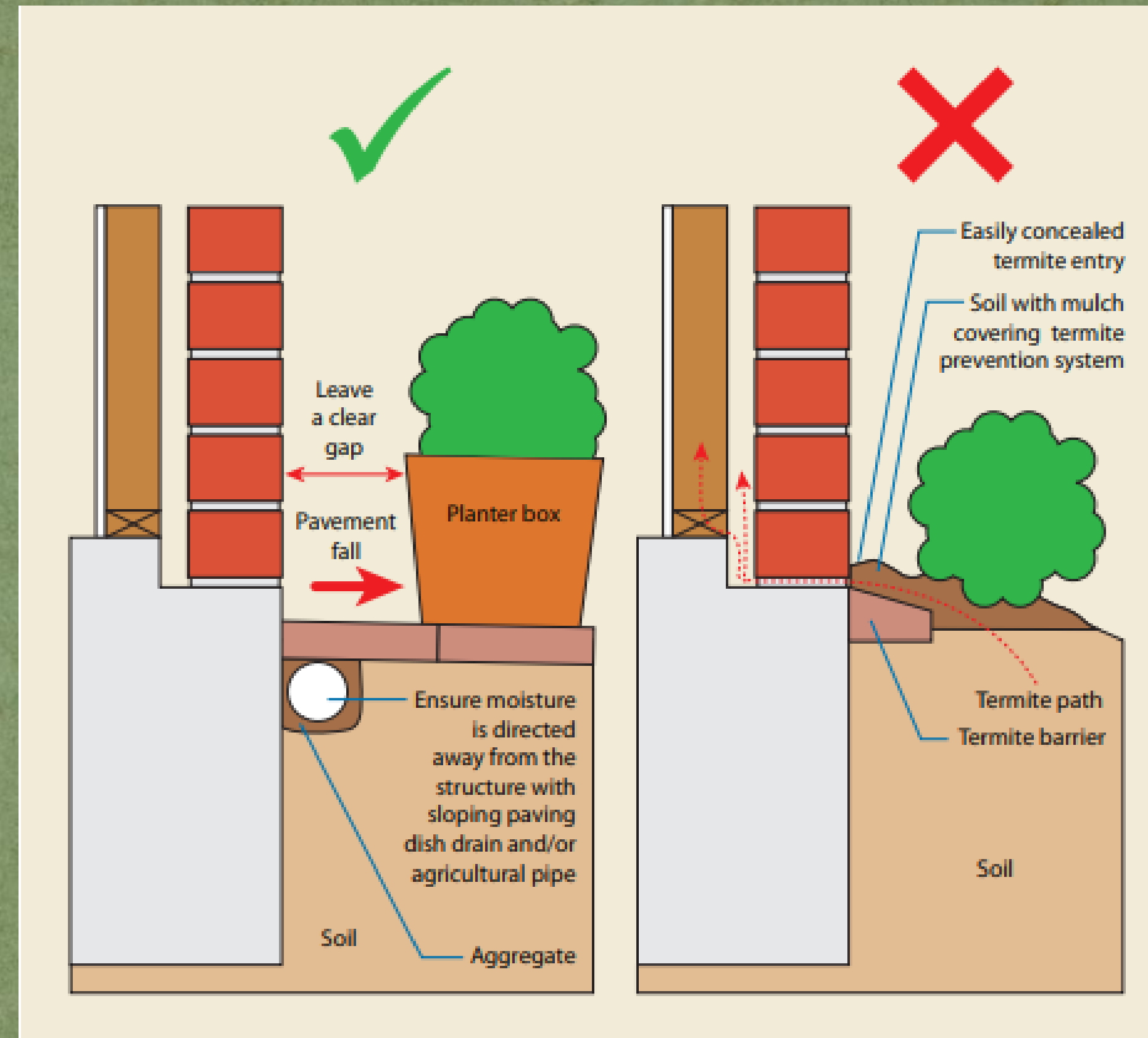
# PHYSICAL BARRIERS

- ✓ Physical barriers like steel mesh and net can be used for creating a barrier so that termite cannot enter the structure. It is used at the time of construction.
- ✓ Specialized termite-resistant membranes are available for use in building structures, providing an effective barrier against termite infestations and damage



# PROPER PLANNING

- ✓ Through diligent planning and regular monitoring, structures can be effectively protected from termite damage.
- ✓ It's essential to be aware that even nearby soil sources can harbour termite infestations, posing a potential threat to buildings and necessitating proactive measures to prevent contamination and damage.

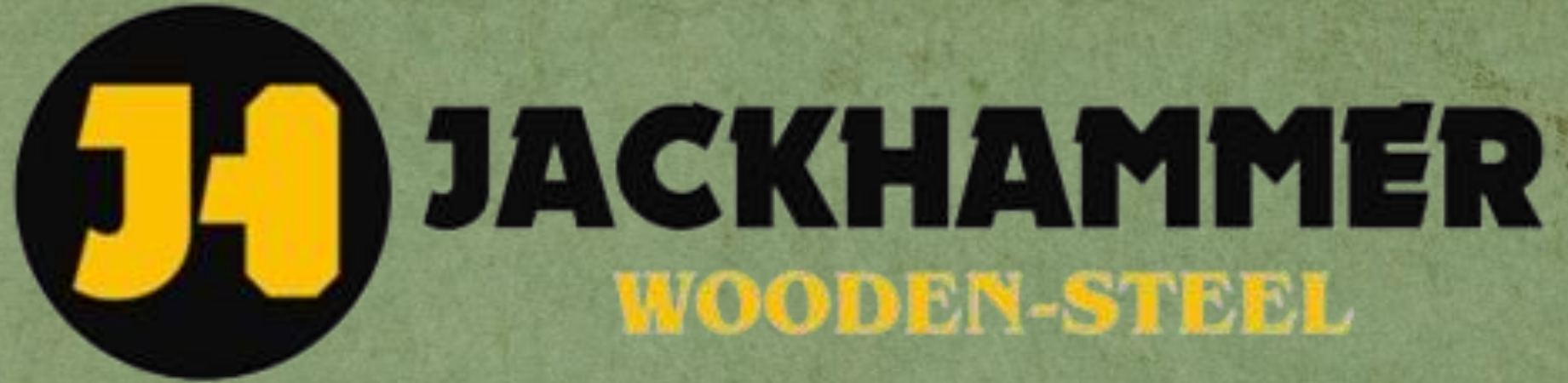


# DON'T LET TERMITES TAKE HOLD



# COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT CONTROL METHODS

Method	Subterranean	Drywood	Decay Fungi	Longevity	Comments
Soil termiticide	Yes	No	No	2 to 15+ years	Math
Baits	Yes	No	No	4 to 7+ years to indefinitely as long as system is maintained	Relying on termite foraging
Wood treatment	Treated areas only	Treated areas only	Treated areas only	10+ years; inorganic salt	Can be used to meet 2304.12 on wood-decay
Physical barriers	Yes	No	No	10+ years	QA? Could be excellent option for larger structures; \$\$



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