



## Excellence in Pest Management

### YOU HAVE TERMITES IN YOUR HOME, WHAT DO WE DO NOW ???

#### The Bwize Termite Plan

The team at Bwize will devise a plan for your home. A Bwize termite specialist will perform a full inspection on your home and property, and devise a plan that suits your particular problems and needs. There are different termite species and they have different behaviours. Different Termites need different methods of control.

The Bwize team will treat the termites in your home with the latest methods of control and the safest and most effective Termiticide. Your loved ones and pets are safe. There are some things you can do to help. CSIRO estimates that 1 in 3 houses will be attacked in its life time.

- If you see termites **DO NOT** Spray them with fly spray ect, just call us.
- While we are treating live termites **DO NOT** move any stumps, timbers ECT until the Bwize team tell you it is ok to move them.
- **DO NOT** disturb them before, during and after treatment
- Follow the Bwize recommendations fully and ask the Bwize team any questions that you may have.
- Fully read this booklet and the report that Bwize have supplied.
- No house is 100% termite proof!!!!

#### The 5 steps to controlling termites

- Step 1 – **DO NOT** disturb them, spray them, try to kill them just call us and we will take care of them "that's what we do best."
- Step 2 – understand the termite species that have invaded your home.
- Step 3 – Give the Bwize team time to take care of the termites.
- Step 4 – Get a builder to check out any possible damage.
- Step 5 – Follow the advice the Bwize team give you, we care about your home and want to reduce the risk of further attack.

## Step 2

### Understanding termites

Termites are related to cockroaches and there is over 300 species in Australia, of which 8 species are considered to be pests. The pest species are all subterranean but have different breeding patterns, feeding patterns and life cycles. In south east Queensland we have 4 major pest species and are all very different in their behaviour and habits. They are *Schedorhinotermes intermedius*, *Coptotermes spp*, *Nasutitermes spp* and *Microcerotermes spp*. Because the pest species are subterranean, they enter your home without detection. The risk of attack is different from house to house. The termites only need 1/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch gap to gain entry into your home, they can all so use weep holes and alike. Termites only need two things, Moisture and food sources, they will take care of shelter themselves.

- *Schedorhinotermes intermedius* one of the worst pest species on the east coast and getting worst. *Schedorhinotermes* belong to what is known as multi site nesters, they start in one nest and when the colony is large enough, and they find a food and moisture source they start a new nest. The nest still remains link with the start nest, numbers are very high and control is harder than other species. *Schedorhinotermes* are very destructive and prolific breeders, their behaviour makes them very successful. They are quite shy and skittish but very clever in many ways. They have been known to feed near other species and when the other species die out or move on they move in. When they come across a termite tube or workings, the soldier will tap the tube and if they do not hear any noise in the tube or workings they move in. The *Schedorhinotermes* soldiers herd the workers in small numbers (6 to 12 or so) to and from feeding sites and nests or bivouac. When they move in they continue to feed on what the other species have been feeding on or what they have stored.
- *Coptotermes spp* are the pest species that used to be the worst pest on the east coast. They are very different to the *Schedorhinotermes* in behaviour and nesting habits. They are very aggressive and when disturbed the soldier termite rushes to the disturbance in the working in numbers. They try to bite and shake their heads and exude a white material from a pore in their head. They are known to belong to the central nesters. Central nesters have one nest and when food is found some distance from the nest they will use bivouac to transfer food and groom each other. Bivouac is a nest without a breeding pair. *Coptotermes spp* are very destructive and can cause excessive damage. Like the *Schedorhinotermes* the numbers are so large and the queen lays up to 2000 eggs a day, they forage 24 hours, 7 days a week.



- *Nasutitermes spp* are hardwood eaters. The soldier is smaller than the worker, but are very aggressive so much so that they could be considered to be more aggressive than the *Coptotermes spp*. Their nests are easily found often build arboreal nests on the side of a tree or post ECT. When disturbed the soldiers arrive in higher numbers than even the *Coptotermes spp* and defend the workings aggressively. They have been known to enter homes and could cause substantial damage.
- *Microcerotermes spp* are similar to the *Nasutitermes spp* in that they build the same nests. But the *Microcerotermes* termite is not aggressive and not shy and skittish. The numbers of termite in a colony and the queen are small. Very often found in fences and build nests on the ground, in trees, on posts and retaining walls ECT. Large numbers of colonies are found in the south east Queensland.

### Step 3

#### The time to control termites

The time to control termites vary from house to house, species to species. The Bwize termite specialists will inform you of the time frame that suits your particular situation. Due to different colony sizes, house design and surrounding areas no two problems are the same. At Bwize we look at your situation and with our knowledge and experience we devise the best plan to rid your home of the unwanted guests.

### Step 4

#### Get a builder to check the damage

Once the Bwize team confirm that the termites have been successfully treated, it is time to get a qualified builder in to check the damage. The damage that some species of termite cause can be extensive and severe, only a qualified person should comment on the damage that has been done.

### Step 5

#### Follow the advice the Bwize team give you

This step is the one that is important. At Bwize, we do not recommend anything that is not 100% needed. Once termites get in the risk of reinfestation is extremely very high. After following step 2, we know that some species follow other species working and feed on their left overs. The Bwize specialists will devise a plan that will reduce that risk. It is important to do every thing to reduce the risk.



## **The treatments to reduce the risk**

The treatment needed to reduce the risk depends on the risk. Bwize termite specialists will recommend the treatment to match the risk.

## **Chemical Treated Zone**

A Chemical Treated Zone is needed when the risk is very high. A Chemical Treated Zone needs to be installed to industry best practices and the Australian Standards. Bwize only work with in these standards or higher.

To carry out a Chemical Treated Zone, a trench at least 150mm wide and 50mm below the footing must be dug. This is to be backfilled with sand and the sand treated with a suitable chemical. Where Paths and Concrete are in the way, it ideal to cut these away to allow the trench to be dug. This is not always cost effective or practical. When this is the case, holes are to drill as close to the structure and 150mm to 200mm apart. Then injected with the right amount of chemical and then capped or sealed.

The best chemical to use is a non-repellent, such as Termidor or Premise. The non-repellent chemical is undetectable by termites, and when termites are foraging around they have no idea that where the treated zone is. If they did, they could follow the chemical and if a gap was to be found, enter your home untreated.

## **Monitoring and baiting system**

Monitoring systems are great if the risk is perceived to be not too high. This is a piece of mind system, and the amount of activity around your home and allows us treat the pest termites. Bwize will install the system and can monitor the system for you, or you can self monitor the system. If activity is high, a congregation station can be installed to get a higher number of termites to treat, this giving a higher and quicker success. This system can used as part of a plan with other forms of prevention.

## **Annual inspections**

Annual Inspections should be carried out at least once a year, regardless of any other form of protection you may have in place. Annual inspections should be used as part of any termite prevention plan. Inspections can be made more regally if needed and this should always be considered when making a plan for termite control. Inspections should be carried out to or higher then Australian Standards. At bwize we have the latest tools such as Thermal Camera, termatrac movement device and lessening equipment.

A written report is always given with all recommendations and findings.

