



Termites are insidious creatures. Ongoing maintenance is crucial.

Vigilance is key

We know it is common for two or more colonies of termites to be present around a structure.

We also know that even if a termite colony has been eliminated, they will leave behind galleries making it easier than ever for a new termite colony to invade the empty nest and gallery system. This can happen extremely quickly, even before the existing colony has completely died:

Eliminating the known termite colony is not enough; keeping the structure protected from future attacks is also required.

Sentricon AlwaysActive

Congratulations, your property is protected by Sentricon AlwaysActive, the most revolutionary termite management system developed.

The system consists of in-ground stations pre-loaded with Sentricon IG Termiticide Rods. The rods contain hexaflumuron which prevents termites from moulting. When termites can't moult, they die.

Termites find the rods through their normal, random pattern of foraging and take the hexaflumuron back to their nest to share among the colony. Termite colony elimination has now begun.

The rods are extremely palatable (preferred by termites, even over wood), highly durable (if not consumed by termites, they may be effective after ten years in the ground) and incredibly safe to the broader environment (the only termiticide to have won the prestigious US EPA Green Chemistry environmental award).

It take a pro to spot them, a specialist to kill them.

Engaging local, fully licensed and qualified, professional pest managers, who have completed the Sentricon training will ensure that your inspection is done correctly and ongoing monitoring is managed to protect your property.

An annual termite Inspection of the structure according to Australian Standard 3660 is essential. Any recommendations to rectify any conditions that may reduce the effectiveness of Sentricon (e.g. fixing gutters, down-pipes or leaking taps in order to reduce moisture problems from around the foundation edge; removal of alternative food sources such as tree stumps or decorative railway sleepers from the garden) will be noted to the property owner in writing.

Ongoing monitoring ensures there is enough Sentricon available to eliminate colonies. This may, at times, require additional stations in 'hot spots' and/or auxillary stations where a station has been 'hit' by termites.

The most important thing is to never try to control termites yourself as these attempts often relocate the termites, and make the job of controlling them harder for the professionals.



"SILENT DESTROYER"

**USUALLY, TERMITES GO UNNOTICED UNTIL AFTER
THE DAMAGE IS DONE.**

Ongoing Monitoring

Many factors affect the feeding and foraging behaviour of termites, such as: time of year; species of termite; soil structure; moisture level and disturbance. Every site needs to be judged on its own merit based on a risk assessment of the location and knowledge of the termite species.

It is important at all times to use rely on your professional's judgment of the site risks and local termite knowledge to determine actual monitoring frequency for a site.

Monitoring Intervals

In general, whilst no termite activity occurs, sites should be monitored every 3 to 6 months. For active termite sites, monitoring intervals should not exceed 4 weeks during summer and 6 weeks during winter. In some situations, the interval may be as short as 2 weeks, depending on the feeding behaviour of the colony.

In the case of *Mastotermes*, due to their voracious consumption, enormous colony size, tendency for satellite colonies and the fact that they moult less often than other species, active sites should be monitored weekly and non-active sites every three weeks.

General Maintenance

Station maintenance will be required in the following circumstances, please contact your professional pest manager if you notice:

- The soil cover does not sit flush with the soil surface.
- Re-occurring problems with water-logging.
- Station invasion by other insects. Ants are predators of termites and are therefore the most destructive invaders. Wood slaters and slugs can deter termites from establishing the area as a feeding site and so need to be prevented from entering. Earthworms do not usually pose a problem.

Other pests include earwigs, spiders, and tiny soil dwelling insects such as collembola (spring-tails); all of which should be managed through regular station maintenance.

Ensure you identify these concerns with your professional pest manager to maintain the site according to the current Sentricon technical manual.



Top Tips:

Rely on a professional pest manager to: identify your termites, as different species behave differently; and to install and monitor your Sentricon system, as they have been trained to identify specific issues.

Do not use general household insecticides near termite sites.

Identify concerns with your professional pest manager at their next inspection.

For more information visit sentricon.com.au

