

## **Termite Protection**

Termites are serious pests that can cause extreme damage to the structure & furniture of your home if left uncontrolled. Unlike many other types of insect control, termite protection is best left to professionals.

## **Types of Wood: Wormwood**

Artemisia absinthium is commonly called mugwort, madderwort, wormwood or wormwood sage. It is easily identified by its sage fragrance. The common name of wormwood came about because Romans used absinth wormwood to treat worms in the intestinal tract

## **Termite Control Options**

Termites are a constant threat to houses and occupiers must take measures, even from day one. Tackling the problem requires specialized knowledge & equipment such as drills, pumps and large quantities of pesticide are essential to cope with termites; for this reason, professionals are hired to do the job.

## **How to Treat Termite Damage**

The word termite strikes fear into many homeowners, as the dreaded insects can tear about homes, furniture and their foundations causing thousands of dollars in damage. While prevention is key to keeping termites at bay, infestations cannot always be kept from happening. When termites do enter a home, they need to be treated immediately and removed to limit any further damage. Steps can then be taken to prevent termites from returning.

## **Wood Borers**

There are two main types of home borer-beetle infestations. The common house borer beetles, lyctid beetles, are the hardwood-eating beetles, usually imported in egg or larva form from improperly treated construction materials or firewood. Long-horned beetles, more commonly known as old-house borers, favor soft woods and are also imported from lumberyards; they often do not make their presence known until five to seven years after construction.

The larvae in both soft and hard woods will eat as they develop through the stages of becoming beetles. Once matured, they exit through the wood, leaving holes and dust (frass), that can be easily seen.

## **Treatment and Prevention**

Sanding the entire area indicating borer infestation using a coarse sandpaper. This removes all the protective finishing on the wood, allowing the insecticide to seep into the wood's pores. spraying on commercial borate insecticide according to manufacturer's instructions. Borate is sold in either a power form that needs to be mixed with water and brushed on or as a premixed liquid spray. Once treatment is dry, re-stain or repaint the treated area. The treatment will continue to work under this surface finish for up to 10 years. Tips & Warnings

Wood borers love moisture. If these insects are not imported through lumber transfer, adult beetles will be attracted to moist wood areas such as crawl spaces, floor joists and windowsills to lay their eggs. Inspect these areas once a year to manage moisture buildup. This type of infestation is hard to cure, so prevention is the best method of borer management.