



Termites are no match for the colony elimination power of the Sentricon System. Science is why Sentricon works.

70+ SCIENTIFIC STUDIES PROVE IT WORKS



THE MORE STATIONS YOU HAVE – THE MORE CHANCES YOU WILL GET A HIT

Sentricon AG Bait stations

- Check for prior treatments that may impact termite behaviour[#]
- Seal the station properly
- Ensure an adequate opening for termites to access the bait
- Install with minimal disturbance to termites
- Placement where two timbers meet is ideal, preferably where galleries are evident
- Ensure no contamination – if concerned, replace the bait



Sentricon AlwaysActive stations

- Avoid installations in/near previously treated soil[#]
- Stations every 3 metres is a minimum. Add extra stations in termite conducive areas, i.e. where moisture gathers, retaining walls, slab expansion joints, stepping stones, etc.
- Ensure station is flush with soil surface
- Ensure station is not loose in the ground, employ a packing device to ensure a tight fit
- Where there is shallow soil, and an alternative location is not available, stations and rods can be cut
- Shallow trenches filled with wooden mulch across exposed, hot areas between stations will promote hits



After installation:

- Control ant populations in and around stations as they will repel termites (see reverse)
- Advise landowner not to use general household insecticides near termite sites
- Monitor with the least disturbance possible, especially where *Coptotermes frenchi* and *Schedorhinotermes* sp. are suspected
- Ensure all stations are checked
- Always look for opportunities for additional stations – the more stations you have, the more chances you will get a hit

You can be confident you made the right choice in termite protection because Sentricon uses smart science to eliminate existing colonies as well as protect from future colonies.

[#] Non-repellent insecticides are less of an issue in this regard

Termites like it gnarly!

Aged is appetising



Mouldy is magnificent



Cracks are cosy



If it's smaller than the base, time to replace



Ant Control In and Around Sentricon Stations

A variety of non-target arthropods and other invertebrates have been documented in Sentricon stations (Gulmahamad 1998, Scharf et al 2002). Most of these 'occasional invaders' are not predators and simply exploit the physical environment of any in-ground termite station. They are of little concern with respect to a station's function.

It is well known, however, that ants and termites are natural enemies. Ants are predators to termites, and termites have evolved mechanisms, such as mudtubes, which help avoid predation by ants. At times, ants can infest Sentricon stations or the area around Sentricon stations, leading to the concern that the ants may interfere with the success of termite management. Following are some recommendations for dealing with ants in and around Sentricon stations.

If a Sentricon station is infested by ants, pulling the termiticide rod completely out of the Sentricon station and cleaning out the Sentricon station using a clean-out auger will usually disturb the ant nest enough to cause them to relocate. In some cases, if the Sentricon station is continually re-infested by ants, it may need to be repositioned.

If ants appear to be particularly abundant on a site where the Sentricon system is employed, chemical control methods may be considered. A thorough inspection to locate and directly treat the ant colony is advised.

The use instructions for the Sentricon system state the following:

- Sentricon stations should not be placed in soil treated with pesticides (such as lawn applications or perimeter sprays) until dried.
- Avoid spraying the Sentricon stations directly when making pesticide applications.
- Due to the potential of liquid insecticides applied in or on Sentricon stations to have a negative impact on the foraging behavior of subterranean termites, baiting is a preferred method for gaining control of ants. Both granular and gel or liquid baits are available for common ant species.

References

Gulmahamad, F. 1998. Fauna associated with inground subterranean monitoring and bait stations in southern California. *Pan-Pac. Entomol.* 74(3): 134-139.

Scharf, M.E., E.A. Buss, C.R. Ratliff, D.J. Brad, and G.W. Bennett 2002. Invertebrate Taxa Associated with Subterranean Termite Monitoring Devices in The Eastern Midwest. *Sociobiology* Vol. 39, No. 3.

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