

## Termstar the termite solution....

Termstar is a powerful knockdown and residual control agent. The active ingredient has low volatility. That means you're not exposed to measurable airborne residues after treatment. There is only a slight citronella odour.

Termstar is used by professional pest control managers in the management of subterranean termites and the control of ants, cockroaches, fleas, flies, mosquitos, spiders, ticks and wasps externally.

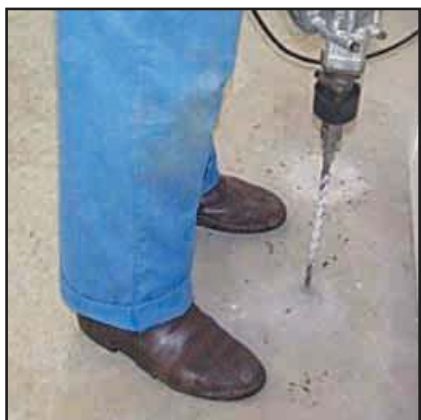
Bifenthrin – the active ingredient in Termstar, has a unique set of physical properties that dictate how the molecule will perform against specific pests in specific situations.

These key properties are:

- The active constituent in Termstar, Bifenthrin, is extremely active and as less active ingredient is used this reduces the risk of non target damage and contamination.
- Once the mixed Termstar emulsion is applied to the surface of a structure the active ingredient will not be easily removed by the elements.
- The active constituent in Termstar, Bifenthrin, is relatively stable in sunlight. UV irradiation caused by the sun is usually the most significant agent to degrade applied pesticide residues. In natural light the half life of bifenthrin is in excess of 100 days. This means that the active ingredient bifenthrin is more likely to provide superior residual control in external situations.
- Bifenthrin is stable in alkaline situations.

### Bifenthrin as a Termiticide

- The use of Bifenthrin, the active constituent in Termstar, as a Pre and Post Construction Termiticide was based on extensive research conducted both in Australia and overseas.
- The CSIRO Division of Entomology evaluated the performance of bifenthrin, the active constituent in Termstar, against a range of species of subterranean termites of economic importance to this country.
- These tests were carried out to soil exposed to sunlight, in areas of high termite activity from numerous species. The timber in the treated test beds was not attacked for over 10 years. The timber in the untreated test beds was severely attacked each year indicating that the bifenthrin treated test beds were under constant challenge by termites in search of additional food sources. The bifenthrin treatments were successful – subterranean termites failed to penetrate the bifenthrin treated soil.
- The active constituent in Termstar, Bifenthrin, penetrates & spreads through soil and then locks onto soil particles & stays there.
- Termstar may be used in the TimberSure® program.



PEST CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES  
INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD

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# TERMSTAR

## Your Home Defence Solution against Termites and Other Pests.

### Termstar Termiticide & Insecticide



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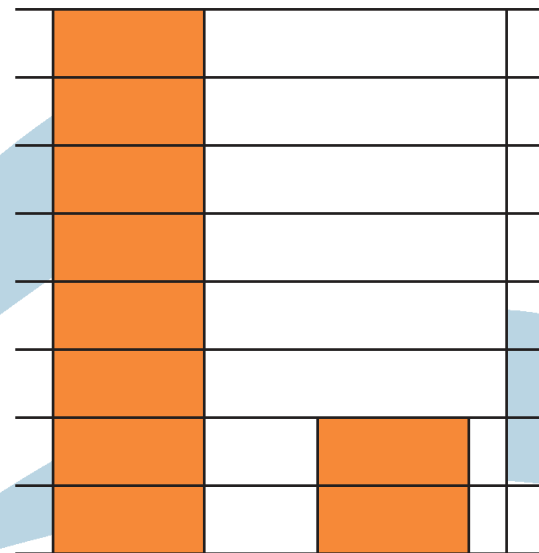
# Termites

Highly invasive & destructive forces of nature



- Very High Risk
- High Risk
- Moderate Risk
- Moderate to Low Risk

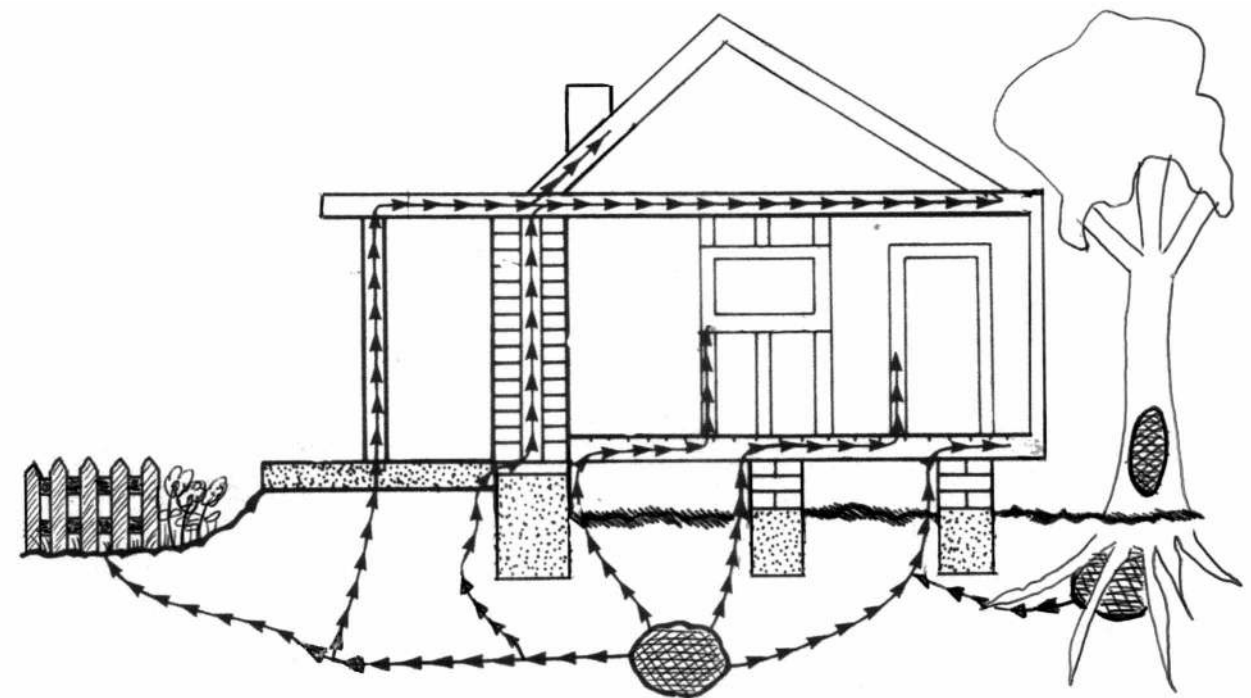
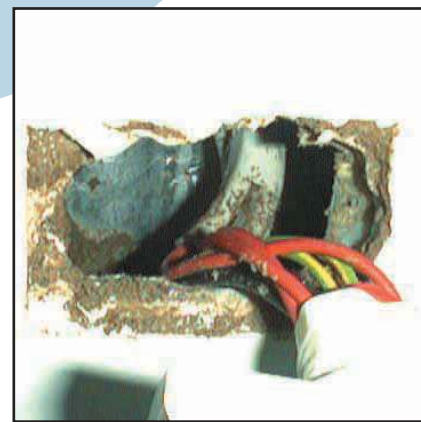
**Termite risk zones**



**Termites vs Fire  
(risk of damage comparison)**

## Damage caused by Termites

- More houses are believed to be attacked & damaged by termites than those by fire (in number and in \$ value).
- More than 1 house out of every 5 is expected to be attacked & damaged by termites to some degree during their economic life.
- Brick veneer, slab on ground houses with softwood frames are at the greatest risk.



**Common termite nest locations and possible entry points.**

## Understanding Termites

Termites are important recyclers of dead and decaying timber. They have an important role in recycling nutrients. Unfortunately they often encounter large masses of attractive pre-conditioned timber and cellulose based materials as found in our homes.

Termites are not ants. Many people incorrectly call termites “white – ants”.

There are hundreds of termite species in Australia but only a relatively small number of these cause major problems. Termites are located and active in most of the areas where we build our homes which are attractive to them. One out of five homes (if not more) will be attacked by termites to some degree during their economic life. Sadly more damage is caused by termite attack than by fires. Termites are a part of our ecology and they must be understood and respected.

Termites live and work together in large nests or colonies. The individual members (millions in some cases) work tirelessly so that the colony survives and flourishes. There are various castes of termites and the work load and responsibility is shared. Termites constantly forage for food and moisture.

### Reproductives (Queen, King & Alates)



The King fertilizes the Queen. The Queen lays the eggs. Each year at certain favourable times (hot muggy days or before/after storms etc) millions of winged reproductives or alates are released from mature colonies to perpetuate the species. These may survive, pair up, mate and begin new colonies. In some species the Queen can live for more than 25 years and produce over 2000 eggs per day.

### Workers



The majority of termites are workers. These do all the work. They are cream in colour. They build the nest, repair the nest, search for and obtain food, make the telltale covered mud shelter tubes, feed the colony members, look after the young and eat or bury the dead. These cause the damage.

### Soldiers



These are few in number. These termites are responsible for the defense of the colony. Some species have fierce defensive fighting mouthparts whilst others squirt chemical weapons and adhesive ‘ropes’. Soldiers often sacrifice themselves to save the colony.