

PORTWAY HOUSING ASSOCIATION

FACT SHEET

Termites

Introduction

Termites have been a natural part of the ecosystem on earth for more than 150 million years. Although commonly called a 'white ant' they are not ants, and in fact are most closely related to cockroaches.

Australia has approximately 300 species of termite, and of these only about 15 attack timber important to humans. The rest are mainly grass feeders.

Termites can be roughly divided into three groups: damp-wood, dry-wood and subterranean.

- **Damp-wood** termites generally feed on moist rotten logs on the forest floor and rarely cause a nuisance to humans
- **Dry-wood** termites live in small pockets in the dead wood of trees and timber in houses. They obtain their moisture from the timber they eat and require no contact with the soil
- **Subterranean** termites are generally ground-dwelling and require soil contact or some external source of moisture. These cause by far the most damage to timber in service in Australia, and are the type of termite talked about below

Termite biology

Termites are social insects in that they live and work together in large colonies, with each individual having a specific task to perform to enable the colony to function. These tasks can be divided into three main roles: working, protecting and reproducing. Each task falls to different types (castes) of termite: worker, soldier and reproductive. Each caste has a specialised body shape and behaviour which enables them to perform these tasks.

Nests

Termites build various types of nest. Some termites have a completely underground existence without a central nest, whilst others build a central nest in the soil, or in dead or living trees. Still other species attach their nest to a tree but maintain soil contact via galleries running down the outside of the trunk. A termite mound is the most familiar form of termite nest. Mounds are often very distinctive in form, depending on the species of termite. They can vary in size and shape from hardened flat lumps to the tall, columnar structures which may be more than seven metres high.

Feeding behaviour

Termites feed on dead or living plant material containing cellulose. Cellulose is digested by intestinal protozoa or bacteria, which also contain essential amounts of nitrogen. Often termites dispose of excess, dead and diseased members of the colony by cannibalism, thereby conserving nitrogen.

Some species of timber are resistant to termites, but none is 'termite proof'. Termites will often damage materials they cannot digest e.g. plastics, rubber, metal or mortar. Primarily, this damage occurs when the indigestible items are encountered in the termites' search for food. Most termites forage for food by means of underground galleries or covered runways which extend from the central nest to food sources above or below ground. The gallery system of a single colony may exploit food sources over as much as one hectare, with individual galleries extending for up to 50 metres.

Apart from grass-eating species, which forage in the open, all termites remain within a closed system of galleries where they are protected from natural enemies such as ants, and from temperature and humidity extremes.

Distribution and importance

There are about 15 species of subterranean termites which commonly attack timber in service throughout Australia with the most common being *coptotermes*, *schedorhinotermes*, *nasutitermes* and the giant northern termite *mastotermes darwiniensis*. Generally the amount of termite activity, and therefore damage, increases the further north in Australia you go, with soil type also having an important influence on termite distribution.

In reality, any structure containing wood is exposed to possible subterranean termite invasion unless protective measures are taken.

