

Combat wood pests in wood

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Find out more about the spread of wood pests in wood

Wood is a natural building material and is therefore subject to the cycle of nature. If the natural decomposition process with the wood to an end, then there is humus. Virtually any type of wood and for any installation there are suitable pests that can clog the wood.

Occurring in our buildings most insects are the Common Furniture Beetle, the Pied furniture beetle and longhorn. The house longhorn needed predominantly dry wood, wherein wood moisture are suitable to 8% for him to develop. The Common Furniture Beetle needs at least 16% moisture, life optimum for him is a moisture content of about 35%. The situation is similar at Pied from furniture beetle, which is however dependent on fungal infested woods for nesting.

By dispensing with wood preservatives, it has come increasingly to attack by longhorn in homes in recent years. There disturbs the sound of gnawing larvae. In order to perform reliable control, it is necessary to know the life of the house goat.

The house borer attacks the wood by the house longhorn female deposits the eggs in cracks in the wood. These cracks have a width 0.2 to 0.5 mm. The depth should be between 1.2 and 1.8 cm, so long at least the ovipositor of the house longhorn female.

Per clutch are min. 30 eggs, max. 60 eggs laid. Therefore, it is technically impossible that in a bar only a single larva is present.

The house borer eats the nutritious sapwood. The sapwood can be found on the outside of the component. The house borer larvae can hardly overcome the core at Pinewood, that is to say, the infestation is always only in the sapwood. This also applies to the larch wood. When spruce and fir woods at it is quite conceivable that the Hausbock also penetrates into the hoopwood. So, if only at the edges of the beam is the nutritious sapwood, the house borer larva is caught in this wood zone.

but in general he is always just below the wood surface. Has the house borer larva eaten enough, then it has the so-called. Verpuppungsgewicht achieved. It is about 0.25 g per larva. Then the house borer requires a pulse from cold to warm, as is to be found in spring in the normal wooden structures. This Verpuppungsimpuls causes the house longhorn beetle larva very close einnagt under the wood surface and there allowed to stand to the outside air only one paper thin layer of wood. It forms a Puppenwiege and pupation takes about 6 weeks. The finished insect hatches. It bites through the wood surface and flies out.

Thus, it is with these oval holes to exit holes, not entry holes. The exit holes indicate that there the house Bock (the larva) lived. He (she) is no longer there now.

The house borer has natural enemies. An enemy is the woodpecker. Hear the woodpecker feeding sounds of house borer larva, he pries with its strong beak the wood surface and eats the larva. So long as a house borer larva knocking on wood stops, it stops eating. This feeding pause can last several days.

In addition, the House bucks sitting in different timber depths (in millimeter range) and in different ring widths. Depending on the quality of the wood as here, there is a more or less strong soundboard that amplifies the sound of this insect feeding. To put the once very crass, the main noisemakers is gone, you can hear only gnaw the other larvae.

The longhorn overcomes several meters in the wood in his life. If, for. For example, a house borer larvae used at a 10 m long spars at one end, it can be found that after 3 - the house longhorn beetle larva these 10 m can have overcome 5 years. This can also be derived from the feeding speed for the house borer larvae. B. pickup in sample blocks. They are quite capable, per day 1 - to cover 2 cm in pine sapwood.

In addition, the house borer larva has a nasty feature. You can einnagen from one component to the next. This happens usually when the components are pressed together. Even laminated laminated beams are not exempt.

So to combat Hausbock effective, precise knowledge of the spread of the House Capricorn is necessary. But this is not so easy to determine. Flying holes only indicate where he has been. Are flying holes there, insects are hatched.

Usually hatch in insects about 50% males and 50% females. So it's almost certainly a pairing of insects and thus to a further egg laying.

Since the house Bock meanwhile are increasingly found in living rooms, he does not have this Verpuppungsimpuls by the temperature change. In this case, the house longhorn then slips when the house borer larva has reached the appropriate Verpuppungsgewicht. This is practically seen throughout the year. Also hampered efforts to control the House Capricorn.

Who does not exactly observed when which exit holes are where incurred, does not gain an overview of how far the house blocks are spread and ultimately where just the active infestation is.

The rate of development in the wood is also not always uniform. So the house Bock confirms that a normal development in the fresh timber 3 - takes 5 years. Substituting the once calculated to fly after 15 years annually House goats out.

So it makes no sense to only selectively irradiate the timber here for the fight with the microwave. So simply a house borer control in remote viewing looks once, the more difficult is the assessment of a fight if one is familiar with the house Bock.

The situation is similar with the ordinary furniture beetle. This is also referred to as anobium or woodworm wood pest needs for his development humid wood. A typical distribution area are for. B. churches, garages, roof frames, barns, stables and general storage areas that are not heated. This includes attics.

The woodworm has so few preferences. Especially like it attacks Eichensplintholz. He does not eat in general inside the wood, so below the surface. This is because the lowest humidity fluctuations within a timber part in the geographical center. The preferred wood worm, and the Pied furniture beetle. The development time of these insects is 3 - 5 years indicated. Here, too, it must be considered that the nutrient content of the wood plays a role, but also the development temperatures. At higher temperatures, the woodworm can develop faster development time is about 3 years.

The woodworm has an unpleasant characteristic. He slips out of his own old excursion holes. So are black flying holes present, far from it means that the infestation is gone. In addition, the woodworm ejects no food meal, contrary to the information in the technical literature. As a carpenter has found after years of observing an infested piece of furniture that the woodworm hatching eject practically no food meal, subsequently pest but the Blue fur beetle is primarily responsible for ensuring that these feeding flour pile arise.

But this means, conversely, that you can not tell by watching the wood, whether active infection is present if no food is flour. but is eaten meal there, then at least ensure that the natural enemies of wood worm are present. These natural enemies can reproduce as larvae woodworm are present all the more. So you can connect back to the woodworm is actively present on the basis of the found feeding flour heap well.

Is now heated with the microwave only occasionally wood where precisely locate the feeding flour heap, only the blue fur beetle is combated there eventually. The actual spread of the worm wood is covered in any way with it. Again, it only makes sense to irradiate the entire timber. However, since the infestation is in the middle of the component, are almost impossible to hear with larger cross sections feeding sounds.

The Pied furniture beetle relies on fungus-infested wood. It is designed by nature for oak heartwood fungus, but also affects conifers with fungus.

Is the larva once grown up, they can burrow up to 2.50 meters from the fungal infection in healthy wood. To express the practical: If, in a half-timbered post in the foot attack by the Pied furniture beetle before, so not only the foot area, but from then a reduction must be with the microwave proceeding be conducted to 2.50 m above the last outing hole. As a rule, this means that the entire component is to be treated in the framework.

If this treatment is not carried out over the entire length, then insect larvae survive. By the heat treatment, the wood has not changed. The fungus is infested wood. Insect larvae, it does not matter if the fungus infestation is alive or dead.

So the larvae are given for further incoming moisture food bases again and a new Zuflug is possible. Here then enters another aspect of the heat treatment to light. The heat no preventive protection in the wood is produced.

This means that with unchanged conditions the wood retains its physical properties, and thus a new infestation is possible.

Here is one sufficient experience to include on the basis of external conditions on the Wiederbefallbarkeit. Otherwise, the heat treatment must be regarded as recurring building maintenance measure.

added in the Nage beetles is that not always fresh-flowing powder, of wood pests or their natural enemies comes. When wood for. B. dries it changes its volume. By the volume change festgekeilte feeding flour residues are loosened in the food aisles. If there is now vibrations in the environment, eg. As driving a heavy truck passing on the street at the house, then it can come to the trickling out of the feeding flour. Here, too, heard enough experience to judge such a trickling out. Monitoring systems are then used frequently, making it possible to differentiate between active infection and ausrieselndem feeding flour by vibrations.

So before a heat treatment of the wood is carried out, it is useful to learn more about the pests and be checked on site how big the spread of pests can be. It is therefore advisable to get to the assessment of such infestation expert help. Upon request, I can help you with appropriate addresses.