

## COMMANDO35%SC - Termite Exterminator

Exterminate of termite colony

NEA PCD – Approved for soil treatment

Active ingredient: Immidacloprid 35%SC



**Commando35%SC – A non-repellent Termiticide that control termite.**

A protected zone is created when **Commando35%SC** is treated to the soil.

The active ingredient of **Commando35%SC** - “Immidacloprid” which termite cannot be detected as it tunnel through the treated soil

When termites tunnel through the protected barrier of **Commando35%SC**, they are un-aware of their contact with **Commando35%SC** on their body.

**Commando35%SC** – “Transmit nest mate effect”, against whole termite colony

As **Commando35%SC** does not kill termites immediately, termite that has contaminated to **Commando35%SC** will habitually cleaned and groom, interact with non-expose termites nest mates. This transmission of **Commando35%SC** from contaminated termite to non-expose termite is known as “transmit nest mate effect”.

This “Transmit nest mate effect” continues to transmit until it reaches the Queen that may exterminated the entire termite colony.

## **Termites are a group of eusocial insects.**

As eusocial insects, termites live in colonies that, at maturity, number from several hundred to several million individuals. Termites communicate during a variety of behavioral activities with signals. Colonies use decentralised, self-organised systems of activity guided by swarm intelligence which exploit food sources and environments unavailable to any single insect acting alone. A typical colony contains nymphs (semi-mature young), workers, soldiers, and reproductive individuals of both sexes, sometimes containing several egg-laying queens.

While termites are commonly known, especially in Australia, as "white ants," they are not closely related to the ants.

Termites mostly feed on dead plant material, generally in the form of wood, leaf litter, soil, or animal dung, and about 10% of the estimated 4,000 species (about 3,106 taxonomically known) are economically significant as pests that can cause serious structural damage to buildings, crops or plantation forests. Termites are major detritivores, particularly in the subtropical and tropical regions, and their recycling of wood and other plant matter is of considerable ecological importance.



**Termite damage on external structure**



**A tree trunk provide cover for the trail from nest to forest floor**

## COMMANDO35%SC - USES AND DOSAGE

Uses	Pest	Dosage	Application instructions
1- Pre-construction preventative treatment	<b>Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>)</b>	143 ml/100 lt of water	<p><b>1) Trench treatment:</b> For foundations, service trenches, etc. apply mixture at a rate of 5 l per linear meter. Ensure thorough application along the insides of the foundation walls. Trenches that accommodate sewers, water pipes and electric cables that enter the building must be treated for their full length inside the building.</p> <p><b>2) Overall treatment:</b> Do not apply COMMANDO-35% SC to excessively wet soil. If more than 15 mm rain falls within 24 hours after application, the application should be repeated unless the treated soil was adequately protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Suspended floors:</b> Treat the entire surface area below the floors at a rate of 5L mixture per square meter.</li> <li>- <b>Concrete floors:</b> After the ground has been filled and compacted but before concrete slab is casted, treat the hardcore and soil at a rate of 5L mixture per m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Special attention must in all cases be paid to thorough coverage along the inside of the foundation walls, indoor partition walls, around and along plumbing and electrical conduits (where applicable) and inside cavity walls.</p>
	<i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	286 ml/100lt of water	
2-Post-construction corrective treatment: Conventional treatment	<b>Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>)</b>	143 ml/100 lt of water	<p><b>1) Outdoor application</b></p> <p><b>Outdoor trench application:</b> Dig a 150 mm wide and 450 mm deep trench around the exterior perimeter of the foundations. Do not dig below the foundation. Apply the mixture to the bottom of the trench at a rate of 5L per linear meter of the foundation. Backfill the trench with soil that has been treated with the same mixture. Treat lengths of 3-6 m foundation at a time in order to prevent weakening of the foundation structure.</p> <p><b>Outdoor drill and inject application:</b> Where concrete aprons, porches, verandahs, paved walkways etc. prevent the use of trenching as described above a perimeter drill and inject application should be carried out. Drill and inject every one meter around the entire outside perimeter of the house. Holes must be drilled from the outside through the outer walls to ensure that the mixture is applied under the floor slab. Flood the mixture into these holes at 5L / hole and seal the holes with mortar after the mixture has drained away.</p> <p><b>2) Indoor application:</b></p> <p><b>Suspended wooden floors:</b> Holes can be drilled through the floor at regular intervals. The soil surface below the floor must be treated at a rate of 5L mixture per m<sup>2</sup>. Fill all holes with wooden dowels after application.</p> <p><b>Solid floors:</b> Holes must be drilled through concrete floors around the inside perimeter of all rooms in the building, approximately 1 m apart. Flood the mixture into these holes at 5L / hole and seal the holes with mortar after the mixture has drained away.</p>
	<i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	286 ml/100lt of water	

<p><b>3-Post-construction corrective treatment:</b> Perimeter drill and inject treatment</p>	<p><b>Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>)</b>  <i>Mastotermes Darwiniensis</i></p>	<p>143 ml/100 lt of water  286 ml/100lt of water</p>	<p>Drill and inject every one meter around the entire outside perimeter of the house and 1-3 times at the site of active Infestation within the house. Holes must be drilled from the outside through the outer walls to ensure that the mixture is applied under the floor slab. Flood the mixture into these holes at 5L / hole and seal the holes with mortar after the mixture has drained away.</p>
<p><b>4-Service poles and fence posts</b></p>	<p>Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>)  <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i></p>	<p>143 ml/100 lt of water  286 ml/100lt of water</p>	<p>For new posts treat the bottom of the hole and the backfill using a minimum of 10 L of solution per hole. For existing posts create a continuous treated zone 150 mm wide by soil rodding or spraying the backfilled soil to a depth of 450 mm. Infested posts may also be drilled and injected with spray solution.</p>
<p><b>5-Termite nests (trees, stumps, posts, power or utility poles, mounds, wall cavities)</b></p>	<p>Subterranean termites (except <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>)  <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i></p>	<p>143 ml/100 lt of water  286 ml/100lt of water</p>	<p>Apply at least 20 litres of COMMANDO dilution into the nest through the drill holes. Drill holes should be sealed after application. Note: application to wall cavities behind plaster board may result in water/mud staining of the Plasterboard. Use of a dry foam applicator can reduce this risk and improve distribution within the wall cavity.</p> <p>Ensure that any electrical wiring is located prior to making any application in wall cavities. Do NOT apply in the vicinity of live electrical wires.</p> <p>When using foam to inject into nests in trees and other situations it is still important to ensure that the approximate centre of the nest is located and that every effort is taken to ensure that termiticide reaches this area. In many situations cavities may form around a nest within a tree and foam may therefore expand to only fill this cavity if not injected to the correct depth within the tree which corresponds to the nest itself.</p>
<p><b>6-Termites when nest location not known eg. active workings in timber in-service, infested wall cavities and external infested timber situations</b></p>	<p>Termites: including subterranean termites (eg. <i>Coptotermes spp.</i> <i>Schedorhinotermes spp.</i>) and drywood termites</p>	<p>7 mL/ 5 L water</p>	<p>Apply only in conjunction with a suitable foaming agent which is capable of delivering a dry foam.</p> <p>Drill holes into infested wood and inject foam. Progressively drill and inject. Care should be taken not to drill holes too close together or foam will emerge from other holes. It is recommended that drill holes be taped over when not in use.</p>