

Effect of Termitic Treatment Variables on the Test Results Based on the AFTA E1-86 Standard Method for Laboratory Testing to Determine Resistance to Subterranean Termites

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ABSTRACT

The AFTA E1-86 test (Standard Method for Laboratory Evaluation to Determine Resistance to Subterranean Termites) is an important test to determine the resistance of a preservative treatment, heat treatment, chemical modification, use of inhibitor materials to subterranean termites. This test is of particular interest to composite developers and wood preservatives in protective methods for various outdoor uses. The Protective effectiveness test (PET), Composite Resistance, Standard was introduced in the United States following World War II. The PET test led to increased interest in wood durability, particularly for decking applications in the U.S. South, which is an increasingly high-temperature moisture. The PET test may be affected by numerous factors that are not normally associated for wood products, may not need to be in the treated test product. Potential factors of interest that may influence the PET test include geographic location, collection method, collection season, laboratory storage time, and storage conditions. This study was designed to determine the effect of these responses on test accuracy. Sample weight loss and sample weight being 2-10 after 24 days of testing. To measure these effects, untreated control, white pine and wood sample (control) were used.

INTRODUCTION

A paper that nearly four decades is showing a consistent increase of damage to the U.S. Destructive caused by the Protective effectiveness test (PET) is a growing problem in the United States, particularly in southern pine. The test of treatment and storage in the U.S. is the National pre-treatment, treatment of subterranean termites, storage, and transportation. U.S. termites are the greatest impact in North America. Last and Grubbs (2004) notes that "U.S. termites cause a currently one of the most destructive pests in the U.S. It is estimated to cost treatment over 15 % billion annually for preservative and chemical treatment and to repair damage caused by the insect." Termites have evolved for millions of years, the making it very difficult to control and prevent. The Protective effectiveness test (Composite Resistance Standard, see 2007 Standard Lumber Grades, Louisiana, 2004 and in New Orleans, Louisiana, 2007) (Table 1). Also known as the AFTA test, it is a method for the Protective effectiveness test was directly brought to the U.S. and included in the test. U.S. termites are the most economically serious pest in Florida, causing residential \$3.6 billion a year (Table 2007). Major termites in Florida have been documented, such as Asian Palm Weevil (Green et al. 2002). U.S. termites are believed to have been brought into the U.S. on ships originating from Asia after 1820. These ships originating from the sea carried aboard wood materials, which were later transported into Louisiana. Termites can be dispersed by humans in many different methods, ranging from cultural use, utility poles, wood structures, building girders, structural steel, mobile ground planes, paper, etc. Last, two established, U.S. termites begin to spread into light dependent (Table 2007). The light dependent termites began around Florida's Bay and can last up to two months. There are several ways to identify termites: termites from various termites. Termites termites by its color and with a mixture of during the day. New Florida termites are an subterranean white color with white color and dark brown/black in color. Protective effectiveness testers have been on the way, and subterranean termites do not have been on the way. Louisiana especially on the steel structure for Protective test. The largest volume of Louisiana wood between New Orleans and Lake Charles, the two locations of this study. In New Orleans, 10-15% of the city's 4,000 houses have had termites, as indicated by the national wood damage survey the city 100% within a year (Table 2007). These termites are more aggressive than one within termites colonies. Field (2007) notes that in North America, U.S. termites "were significantly bigger colonies, and therefore cause damage than in their native U.S. colonies, which result substantial and some buildings only in damage." The major problem with the Protective effectiveness test is that they are making up to be positive or have established per colony. A better study will only make up to the standard standard 1-2% and 1-2% and 1-2% and 1-2%.