



Figure 11. Wood previously infested with ambrosia beetles and stained with ambrosia fungi.



Figure 3. Ambrosia beetle galleria. Notice the dark wood staining.



Figure 2. Cubical brown ro



Figure 3. White rot

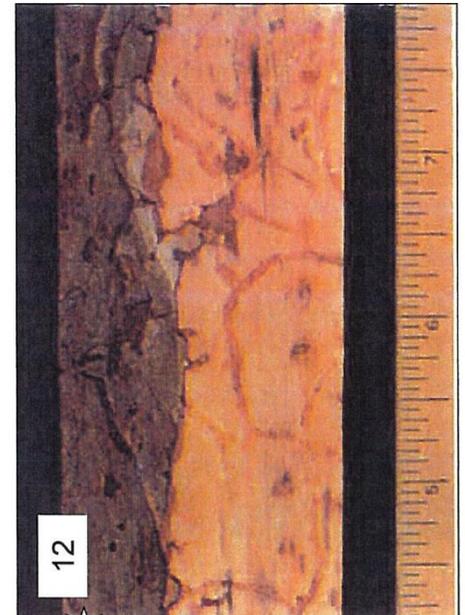
1. White rot
 - a. Fibrous, spongy and bleached
 - b. Sometimes there are thin dark lines around decayed areas
 - c. Wood does not shrink until decay dead



Figure 10. Old house borer exit hole between adult (on left) and larva (on right).

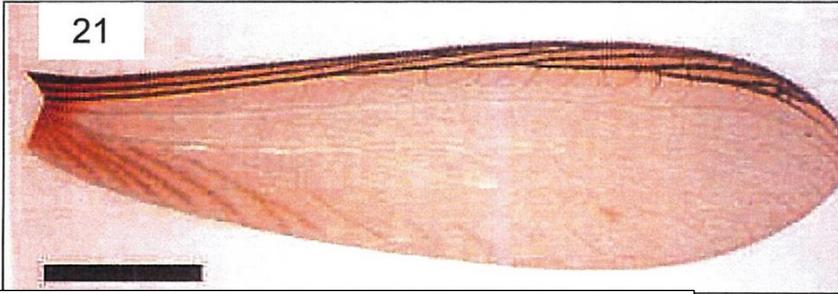


Figure 1. Bark beetle evidence on the surface of sapwood beneath the bark on a tree trunk.

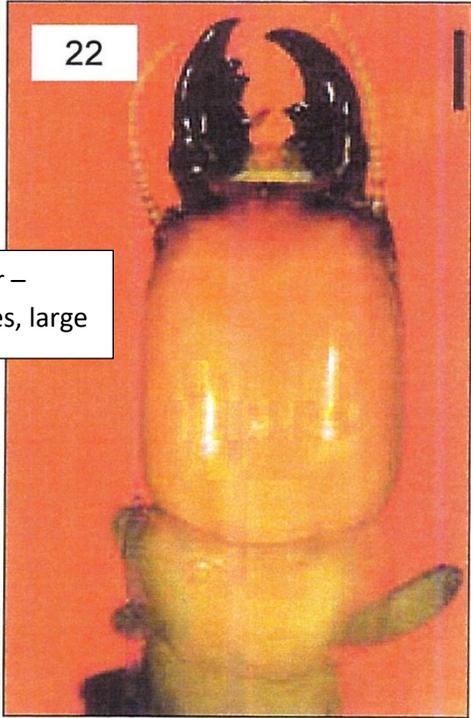


Not a threat to house or furniture

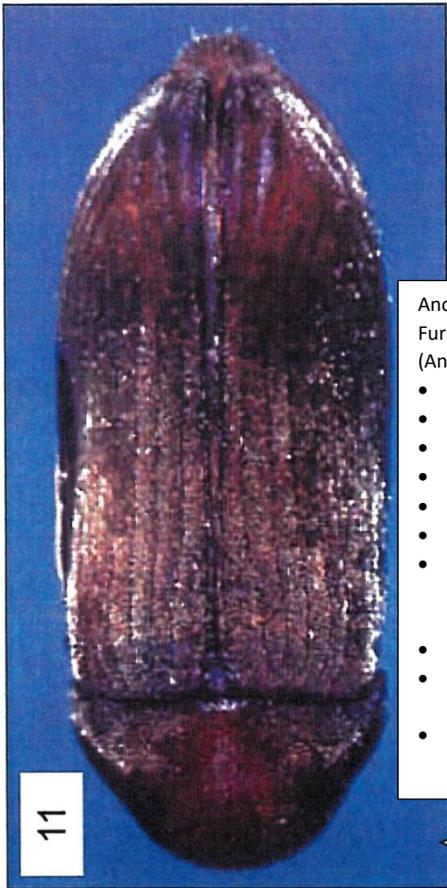
Firewood brought in in Autumn and winter should be moved outside before springtime to avoid emerging insects inside



21
 Drywood wing
 3 parallel veins and small cross veins

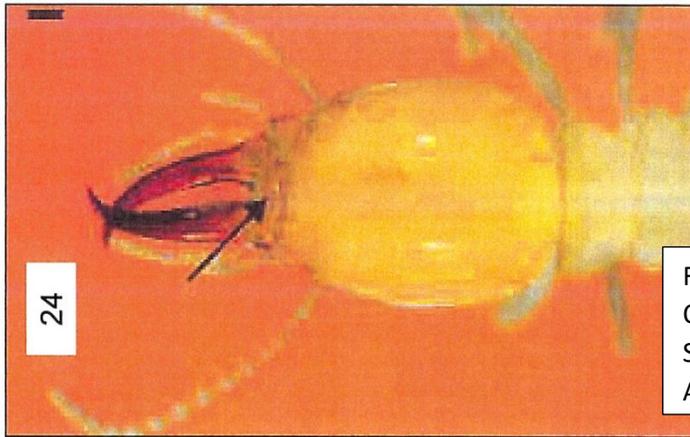


22
 Dampwood soldier –
 Teeth on mandibles, large



11
 Anobiid powderpost beetle
 Furniture and deathwatch beetles
 (Anobiid)

- Cylindrical, reddish-dark brown
- Length of body is 1/8"-1/4"
- Head not visible from above
- Wing covers finely grooved
- Prefer sapwood of softwood
- Can digest cellulous
- Frass is coarse and powdery and contains fecal pellets shaped like hot dog buns
- Exit holes 1/16"-1/8"
- Furniture beetle will infest structure as well as furniture
- Deathwatch prefers structural timbers



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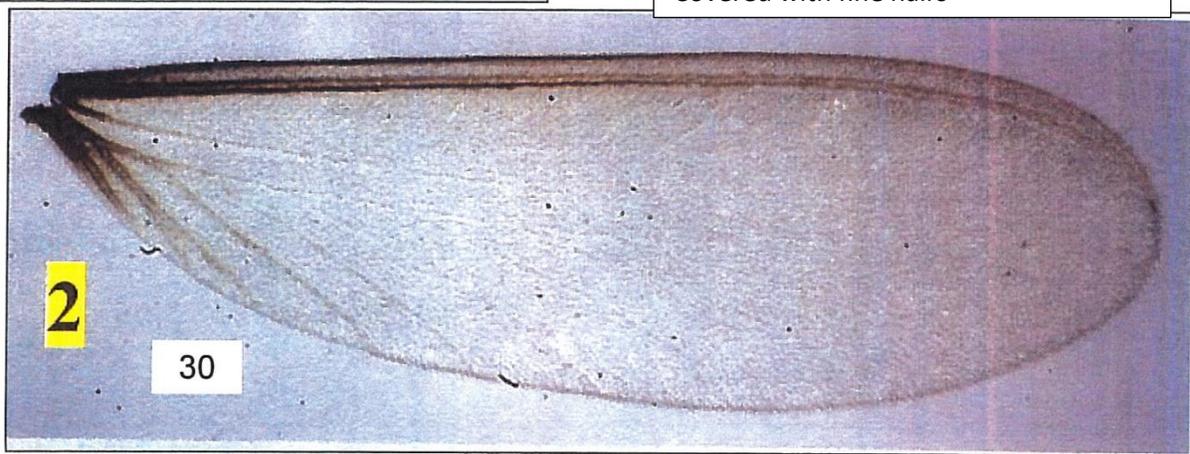
Formosan soldier
Oval-shaped head
Smooth edge on mandibles
Arrow is pointing at "fontanelle"



23

Drywood soldier
Teeth on mandibles
Large pronotum
Enlarged 3rd segment on antenna

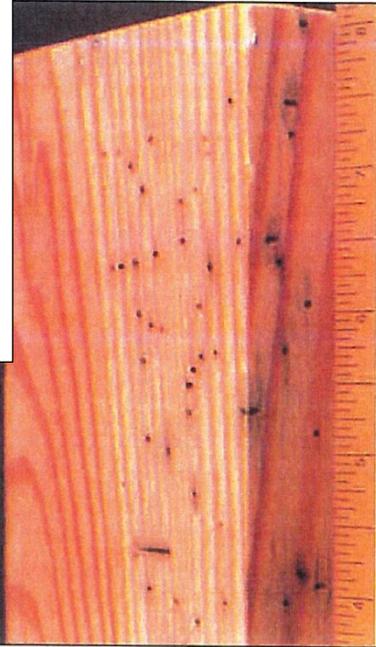
Formosan wing
W2 parallel veins
Covered with fine hairs



2

30

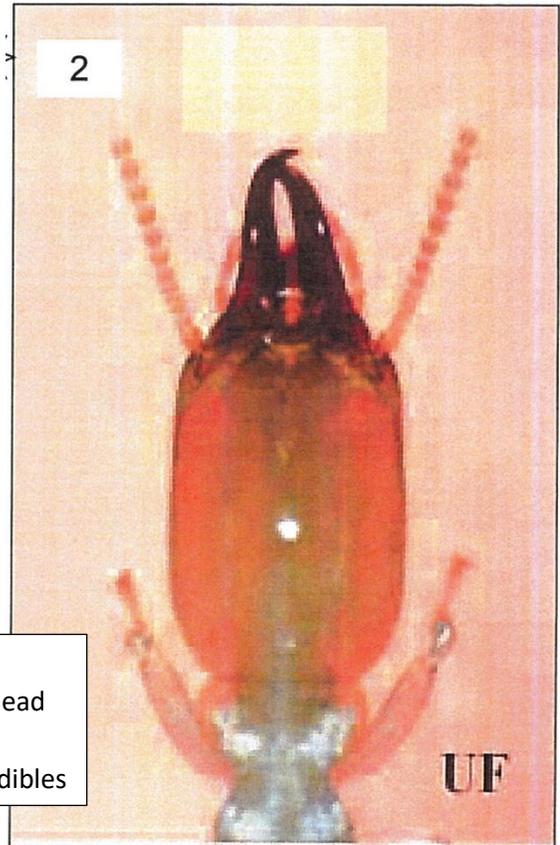
Scolytidae - Ambrosia beetle holes
Stains around the holes
Does not infest seasoned wood
Very small
Attack hardwood or softwood
Do not reinfest
Spores of specific types of fungi are carried into the galleries
Larvae feed on the fungi
Do not use wood for food



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Ant



Native sub soldier
Rectangular-shaped head
Small pronotum
Smooth edge on mandibles

Long horned beetle/round headed borer/old house borer (cerambycid)
 Frass with fecal pellets
 Exit holes ¼"-3/8" and oval shaped
 Dark brown/black body
 Grey cross bands on wing covers



4

True powderpost beetle (Lyctid)

- Found in dead wood as well as dried (seasoned)
- Attacks only hardwood and sap wood
- Two segmented clubbed antennae
- Exit holes are round 1/32"-1/16"
- Flour-like or talc-like frass



33



3

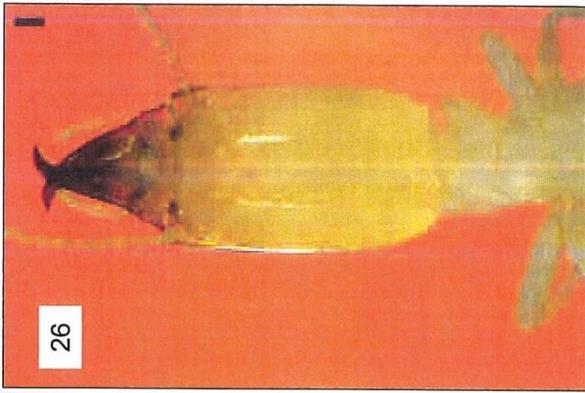
Brown rot

- Most common found in wood homes
- Most commonly attack softwood but will attack other woods
- Decay wood and reduce its strength
- Grows only on moist wood
- Can be present on wood or grow from spores in the air and soil
- Becomes dry and powdery
- Wood decays and becomes brittle

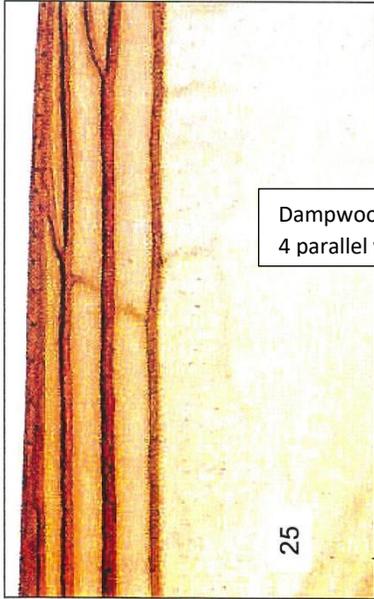


31

Drywood soldier
 Teeth on mandibles
 Large pronotum
 Enlarged 3rd segment on antenna



Subterranean soldier
Smooth mandibles
Rectangular shaped head
Small pronotum



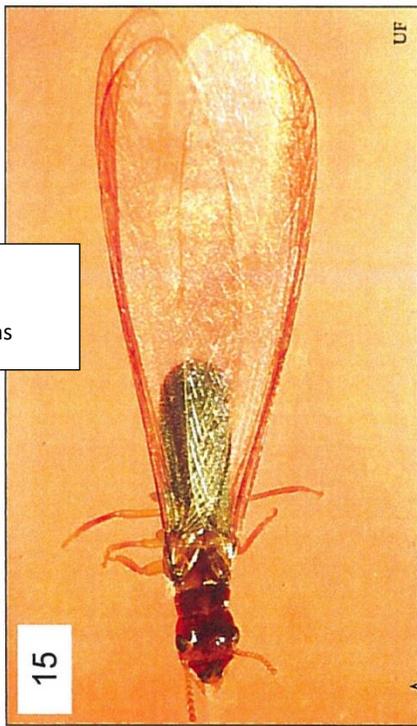
Dampwood wing
4 parallel veins with cross veins

Subterranean alate
Very dark body



16

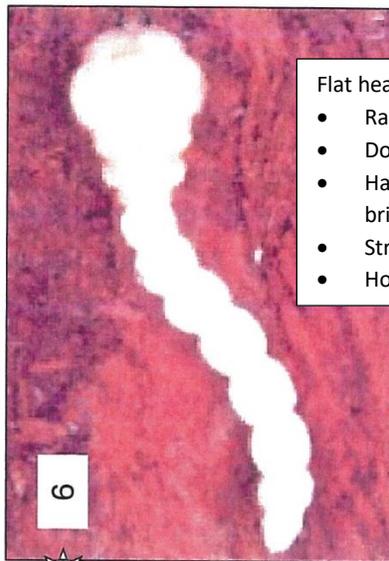
Drywood alate
Brown body
3 parallel veins with cross veins



15

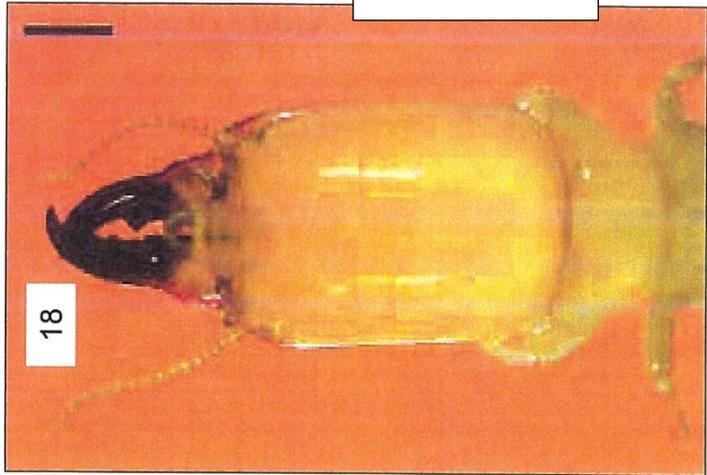


Axe handle picture
Hardwood
Lyctid beetle
damage

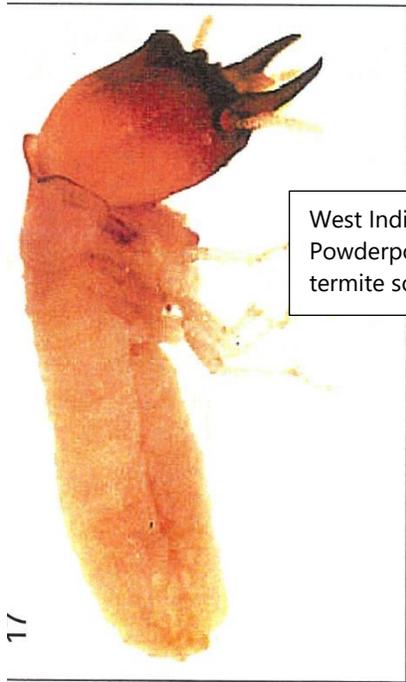


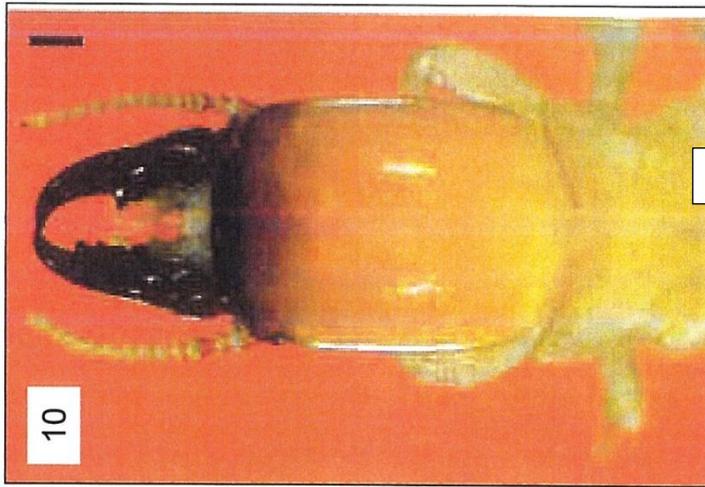
- Flat headed or metallic (buprestid)
- Rarely seen in structures
 - Do not reinfest
 - Hard shell, boat-shaped and brightly colored
 - Strong fliers
 - Holes are oval shaped 1/32"-1/2"

Dampwood soldier



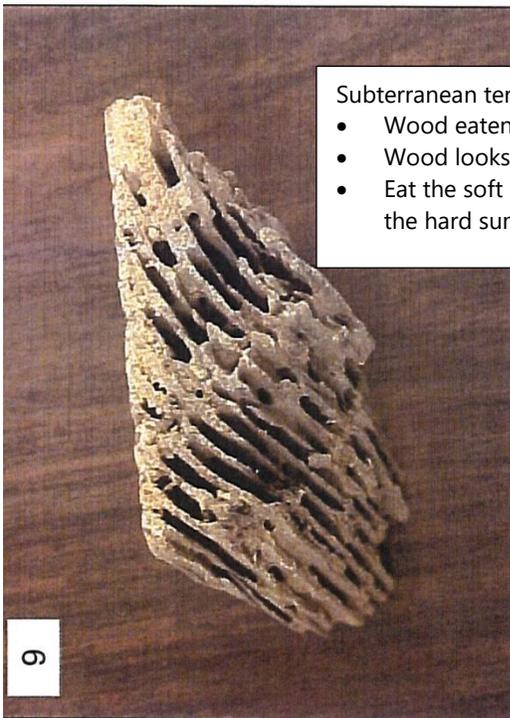
West Indian
Powderpost
termite soldier





Drywood soldier

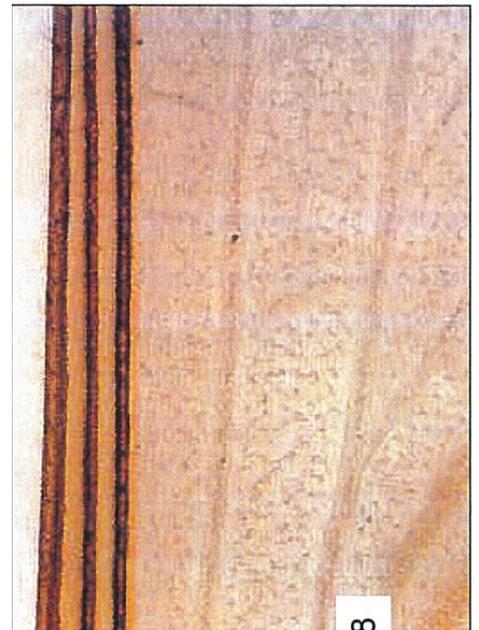
10



Subterranean termite damage

- Wood eaten with the grain
- Wood looks layered
- Eat the soft springwood and leave the hard summerwood

9



Drywood termite wing
3 parallel veins and cross veins

8