

Trusted Pest Control Experts

Termitrust, is part of the Termi Home & Commercial Group, and has been providing safe, effective pest control services to homes and businesses across Australia for over 30 years.

Our network of fully trained and licensed technicians deliver customised pest management solutions to help control even the most challenging infestations.

Schedule a pest inspection or treatment today. Call 13 PEST (13 7378) to speak with your local Termitrust pest control team.

Our pest control services

- Pest inspections and treatments for residential properties
- Tailored pest management programs for commercial operations
- Annual termite inspections and termite treatments
- Termite barrier installation
- Pre-purchase timber pest inspections and reports
- Existing termite colony management
- End of lease pest control

Pests we manage

- Termites
- Cockroaches
- Rodents
- Spiders
- Ants
- Bed Bugs
- Fleas
- And many other common pests

Engaging a professional pest control company is the safest option for managing your commercial or residential pest challenges.

For more information or to schedule a pest inspection or treatment, visit our website.



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PEST CONTROL EXPERTS

Subterranean Termite Fact Sheet

Subterranean termites are social insects which live in large underground colonies and follow a caste system. They are typically a creamy brown colour and play an important role in nature, converting wood and other plant materials into nutrient-rich organic matter.

A colony consists of workers, soldiers, reproductives, a termite queen and a termite king. All contribute a specific function in maintaining the health of the colony. An interesting fact is that termite soldiers are known to bite humans if their colony is disturbed.

Habitat

Subterranean termites are found throughout the whole of Australia but are most active above the Tropic of Capricorn. Due to their sensitivity to light and moisture, they live their entire lives underground. Termite colonies can conceal their nests in wood stumps, under the ground or within a structure.

Subterranean termites will venture up to 150 metres away from their nest to find their primary food source, cellulose, which is found in living and dead wood. During their search for food, they can damage non-digestible materials such as plastic and mortar.

Biology

Subterranean termites are usually 0.7mm to 1cm in length with a structure made up of a head, thorax and abdomen. Often mistakenly referred to as “white ants,” termites are more closely related to cockroaches and progress through the same lifecycle of egg, nymph and adult.

As mentioned earlier, subterranean termite colonies follow a caste system that allows them to divide up labour. Termite workers are responsible for foraging and building tunnels. Soldiers are responsible for defending the colony and reproductives are responsible for establishing new colonies, mating and laying eggs.

What you can do to limit termite infestation

- Schedule regular termite inspections with a licensed pest control company. We recommend having an inspection at least once a year.
- Have a termite monitoring/baiting system installed on your property that is regularly monitored for activity.
- Clear any obstacles or debris from the building perimeter to enable ongoing visual inspection of the “visual inspection zone”, which is a gap between the termite barrier and any substrate.
- Remove garden mulch from the building perimeter and relocate flower and garden beds away from house walls.
- Where possible, remove any potential termite food sources from your property, such as scrap timber, timber sleepers, wooden garden stakes, etc.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking tapes, excess condensation from air conditioners, hot water system overflow discharge, etc.
- Ensure water from your reticulation system is directed away from your home.
- Remove all wood, tiles, bricks, etc. stacked against external walls to help prevent concealed termite entry.



**Think your property has termites?
Schedule a termite inspection today.**

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American Cockroach Fact Sheet

The American cockroach is a large, invasive species of cockroach that can be found throughout Australia.

This species is reddish-brown in colour with a band of yellow that outlines the area behind its head.

American cockroaches are peridomestic, meaning that they prefer living in and around human environments. They usually reside outdoors but may move inside homes and commercial buildings when harsh conditions are present or when food is scarce.

Habitat

American cockroaches thrive in warm environments and increase their activity during spring and summer. Similar to other species, American cockroaches are nocturnal and prefer to forage and mate at night. Their nighttime activity also allows them to avoid predators.

Cockroaches can be mostly found in dark, warm and moist locations, such as under subfloors and in roofs. Observing cockroaches during the day usually suggests that a large infestation is present inside a building.

Biology

American cockroaches have six legs and can survive for long periods of time without food or water. Although adults have wings and can fly short distances, they prefer to run very fast when disturbed.

American cockroaches typically measure 35mm to 40mm in length and live for six to twelve months. During their lifetime, females can produce up to fifty large capsules (ootheca) which typically contain between twelve and sixteen eggs each. These capsules are carried around for about two days before being dropped and attached to surfaces close to food and water.

What you can do to keep American cockroaches under control

- Promptly dispose of food scraps and thoroughly clean food residue in and around kitchen areas, especially near refrigerators.
- Tightly seal food containers before storing.
- Ensure that any food spills are cleaned up quickly.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking taps and hot water systems and ensure wet areas drain properly.
- Ensure rubbish bins have tight-fitting lids and are regularly emptied.
- Regularly remove any accumulations of cardboard boxes.
- Make sure to steam clean any heavily soiled areas.
- Install screens to vents, especially over septic tanks, to block cockroach entry.
- Caulk or grout cracks that provide cockroaches access to roof and wall voids.
- Eliminate cockroach hiding places by removing rolled carpet, stacks of paper and other unused items.
- Regularly turn mulch piles to deter cockroaches.

**Need help getting rid of American cockroaches?
Schedule a cockroach treatment today.**

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Australian Cockroach Fact Sheet

The Australian cockroach is a large, tropical species of cockroach that can be found throughout subtropical and tropical regions of Australia. This species is reddish-brown to darkish-brown in colour with distinctive yellow markings behind its head and along its wings. These markings make Australian cockroaches easily confused with American cockroaches.

Despite its name, the Australian cockroach is an introduced species of cockroach to Australia. They are peridomestic in nature, meaning that they prefer living in and around human environments. They usually reside outdoors but may move inside homes and commercial buildings when harsh conditions are present or when food is scarce.

Habitat

Australian cockroaches thrive in warm, humid environments, such as regions along the east coast of Australia and are most active during spring and summer. Like other species, Australian cockroaches are nocturnal and prefer to forage and mate at night. Their nighttime activity also allows them to avoid predators.

Cockroaches can be mostly found in dark, warm and moist locations, such as under subfloors and in roofs. Cockroach activity during the day may suggest a large infestation is present.

Biology

Australian cockroaches have six legs and can survive for long periods of time without food or water. Adults have wings and fly short distances. However, they prefer to run very fast when frightened.

Australian cockroaches typically measure 23mm to 35mm in length and live for approximately a year and six months. During their lifetime, females can produce twenty to thirty large capsules (ootheca) which typically contain between twenty-two and twenty-four eggs each. Newly moulted females can produce their first ootheca after only twenty-four days.

What you can do to keep Australian cockroaches under control

- Promptly dispose of food scraps and thoroughly clean food residue in and around kitchen areas, especially near refrigerators.
- Regularly clean dishwashers, seals and around appliances
- Tightly seal food containers before storing.
- Ensure that any food spillages and food that falls on the ground are cleaned up.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking taps and hot water systems. Ensure wet areas drain properly.
- Ensure rubbish bins have tight-fitting lids and are regularly emptied.
- Regularly remove any accumulations of cardboard boxes.
- Make sure to steam clean any heavily soiled areas.
- Caulk or grout cracks that provide cockroaches access to roof and wall voids.
- Eliminate cockroach hiding places by removing rolled carpet, stacks of paper and other unused items.
- Regularly turn mulch piles to deter cockroaches.

Need help getting rid of Australian cockroaches? Schedule a cockroach treatment today.



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Bed Bug Fact Sheet

Bed bugs are small, wingless insects that can be found across Australia. They live in environments where humans rest or have little movement. Adult bed bugs are light brown to reddish brown in colour.

Bed bugs are parasitic insects, meaning that they feed on blood. This includes blood from humans, which they primarily feed on at night when we are sleeping. Bed bug bites leave red, itchy, pimple-like sores on the skin, which typically heal within a week.

Habitat

Bed bug infestations are not usually caused by poor hygiene but rather happen when they are transferred by humans from another infestation site. This transfer occurs when items such as clothing, luggage or furniture are moved in and out of homes and hotels. Infestations can also happen in theatres and cinemas.

Bed bugs are mainly nocturnal insects that feed on blood during the night. Once bed bugs have been transferred into a new environment, they will live in the cracks and crevices in and around beds and furniture.

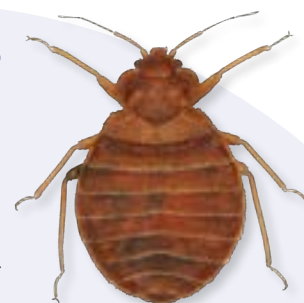
Biology

Bed bugs are a flat oval shape about the size of an apple seed. They have six legs and can survive for around two to three months without having a blood meal. Bed bugs typically measure 4mm to 5mm in length and move fast when exposed to light.

There are two main species of bed bugs. The common bed bug and the tropical bed bug, which prefers higher humidity and temperatures. Before developing into an adult, bed bugs move through five nymph stages, with progression through each stage requiring a blood meal.

What you can do to keep bed bugs under control

- Clean bedrooms regularly, making sure to vacuum under and behind beds.
- On the same day as having a bed bug treatment, remove all bed linen and wash in hot, soapy water that is 60°C or above to kill bed bugs at all stages of their lifecycle.
- Exposing bed bugs to steam that is 60°C or above will immediately kill them at all stages of their lifecycle.
- Freeze small items infested with bed bugs to kill them.
- If numbers are small, place double-sided tape on bed legs to prevent bed bugs from climbing up them.
- Remove false bed heads that are fixed to the wall — if this cannot be done, thoroughly seal all around the bed head so that no gaps remain.
- Seal off any gaps in skirting boards, architraves, etc
- Examine all items three metres from your bed, including power switches, pictures, mirrors and lamps.



**Need help getting rid of bed bugs?
Schedule a bed bug treatment today.**

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Black House Ant Fact Sheet

Black house ants are a native species of ant found across Australia. They are dark brown/black in colour with bent antennae.

Black house ants are social insects that build a single nest with a single ant queen. Unlike other species, these ants will nest inside buildings. They feed on other insects, nectar and honeydew, but are also attracted to sweet liquids and foods left by humans.

Habitat

Black house ants are most active in summer and can be found in both rural and urban areas. Cone-shaped sand piles on pavements, lawn edges and gardens are a distinct sign of black house ant activity.

Black house ants enter buildings through small openings in window frames, doors and cracks. Once inside, they will nest inside roof and wall spaces, electrical items and pot plants.

Biology

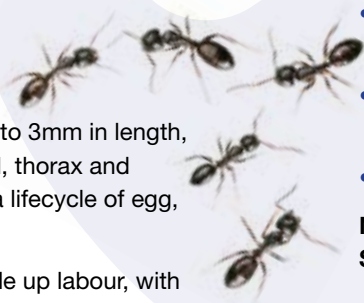
Black house ants are usually 2mm to 3mm in length, with a structure made up of a head, thorax and abdomen. They progress through a lifecycle of egg, larva, pupa and adult.

They follow a caste system to divide up labour, with worker ants foraging for food, protecting the colony and maintaining the nest. Reproductives mate with the queen and the queen lays eggs to ensure the nest's survival.

What you can do to keep black house ants under control

- Rinse out and remove food from soiled containers before disposal.
- Thoroughly clean all surfaces that food and liquids come in contact with.
- Tightly seal food containers before storing.
- Keep pet areas clean and use water moats around pet food.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking tapes, increasing ventilation, etc.
- Apply flexible sealant to concrete paving joints.
- Fill joints, cracks and crevices to reduce entry points.
- Install weather stripping to doors.
- Remove rotting wood and ensure trees and shrubs are not touching the building.
- Remove stacked objects against the outside of the building.
- Increase the depth of your landscape mulch.

**Need help getting rid of black house ants?
Schedule an ant treatment today.**



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Brown Rat Fact Sheet

Brown rats, also commonly known as Norway rats, among other names, are a species of rodent that can be found in urban areas across Australia. They are nocturnal mammals with fur that is brown or dark grey in colour. The urine, droppings and hair of the brown rat can contaminate food and transmit diseases to humans.

Brown rats have front teeth that constantly grow and require gnawing to keep at a manageable length. This behaviour results in the chewing and damage of wood, electrical wiring, and other common building materials.

Habitat

Brown rats are most active at night and are more common in late summer and early autumn. They typically burrow to create nests for shelter, which are built near food and water sources. These burrows are often found under bushes or other dense vegetation and have multiple entry points.

Brown rats also like to nest indoors close to easily accessible food and water sources provided by humans. They will create their nests in roof cavities and under floors using shredded paper, cardboard and any other accessible materials.

Biology

Body and tail combined, fully-grown brown rats can reach a total length of around 40cm. They typically weigh between 140g and 500g and usually live for two to four years.

Spring to late summer is when brown rats generally breed, but under suitable conditions, they can breed throughout the year. After reaching sexual maturity five weeks after birth, brown rats can produce litters of baby rats (pups) that are born after only twenty-one days. Brown rats can produce up to five litters in their lifetime.

What you can do to keep brown rats under control

- Promptly dispose of food scraps and clean food preparation areas thoroughly.
- Ensure that any food spillages and food that falls on the ground are cleaned up.
- After feeding pets, promptly remove their food dishes and leftovers.
- Keep the inside of buildings clear of rubbish.
- Ensure rubbish bins have tight-fitting lids and are regularly emptied.
- Clean up pet waste as soon as possible to prevent attracting rodents.
- Regularly clean out garages, sheds, etc. and dispose of unwanted items to reduce hiding spots.
- Store firewood and other stacked materials well off the ground to minimise outdoor hiding spots.
- Repair any leaking taps and holes in your sewer system.
- Regularly remove unwanted garden undergrowth that can provide rodents with shelter.
- Promptly remove dead or trapped rodents to prevent attracting other pests.
- Place aviaries over concrete and keep them regularly cleaned.

**Need help getting rid of brown rats?
Schedule a rodent treatment today.**

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Common Paper Wasp Fact Sheet

Common paper wasps, also known as Australian paper wasps, are a species of wasp that is native to the south-eastern mainland of Australia but can also be found in southern Western Australia where it is an introduced species.

This species of wasp is primarily black in colour, with yellow/orange banding along its body and will deliver painful stings to humans if disturbed or feeling threatened.

Habitat

Common paper wasps are most active in summer when the temperature warms up and get their name from the paper mache-like material they use to construct their nests from, which is a combination of wood fibres and saliva.

Common paper wasps like to build their nests typically under tree branches, fence capping and the eaves of homes. Nests are cone-shaped with many hexagonal cells and are suspended by a short stalk.



Biology

Common paper wasps have six legs and typically measure between 10mm and 15mm in length. They progress through a lifecycle of egg, larvae, pupa and adult. Adult wasps feed on nectar and sweet liquids, whilst larvae are fed caterpillars.

What you can do to keep common paper wasps under control

- Apply caulk or expandable foam sealant to external cracks and holes where wasps could nest.
- Ensure rubbish bins are properly closed and are regularly emptied.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking taps and hot water systems. Ensure wet areas drain properly.
- Wasps will enter open cans and bottles, so make sure to serve all drinks in clear glass or clear plastic cups.
- Reduce the number of flowers planted in your garden to encourage wasps to go elsewhere for nectar.
- When a wasp nest is discovered, ensure children and pets are kept away to avoid stings.

**Need help getting rid of common paper wasps?
Schedule our wasp removal service today.**

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German Cockroach Fact Sheet

The German cockroach is a small, invasive species of cockroach that can be found throughout Australia.

This species can be tan, amber or dark brown in colour, with two dark stripes at the front of its head.

German cockroaches are peridomestic, meaning that they prefer living in and around human environments. They usually reside outdoors but may move inside homes and commercial buildings when harsh conditions are present or when looking for food.

Habitat

German cockroaches thrive in warm environments and increase their activity during spring and summer. Similar to other species, German cockroaches are nocturnal and prefer to forage and mate at night. Their nighttime activity also allows them to avoid predators.

The German species of cockroach can be mostly found in dark, warm and moist locations and is particularly common in restaurants, hotels and food manufacturing facilities. Daytime activity may suggest that there is a large infestation present.

Biology

German cockroaches have six legs and can survive for long periods of time without food or water. Adults have developed wings. However, they rarely fly and instead prefer to run very fast when frightened.

German cockroaches typically measure 12mm to 16mm in length and typically live for around two hundred days. During their lifetime, females can produce four to eight egg capsules (ootheca) which typically contain between thirty and forty-eight eggs each, more than any other cockroach species.

What you can do to keep German cockroaches under control

- Promptly dispose of food scraps and thoroughly clean food residue in and around kitchen areas, especially near refrigerators and dishwashers.
- Tightly seal food containers before storing.
- Ensure that any food spillages are cleaned up quickly.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking taps and hot water systems. Ensure wet areas drain properly.
- Ensure rubbish bins have tight-fitting lids and are regularly emptied.
- Regularly remove any accumulations of cardboard boxes.
- Make sure to steam clean any heavily soiled areas.
- Caulk or grout cracks that provide cockroaches access to roof and wall voids.
- Eliminate cockroach hiding places by removing rolled carpet, stacks of paper and other unused items.

Need help getting rid of German cockroaches? Schedule a cockroach treatment today.



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House Mice Fact Sheet

House mice are a species of small rodent that can be found in urban areas across Australia. They are primarily nocturnal mammals with short fur that ranges from brown and grey to black in colour. The urine, droppings and hair of house mice can contaminate food and transmit diseases to humans, including salmonella, which causes food poisoning.

Like other members of the rodent family, house mice have front teeth that constantly grow and require gnawing to keep at a manageable length. This behaviour results in the chewing and damage of wood, electrical wiring, and other common building materials.

Habitat

House mice are active at night and are most common in late summer and early autumn. They build dome-like nests in undisturbed, enclosed spaces near accessible food and water sources using materials that can be easily shredded, such as paper, cardboard and insulation.

On average, a nest can house between twelve to twenty-four individuals depending on different factors. House mice avoid wet and damp conditions but can tolerate colder weather, making homes a primary nesting place.

Biology

House mice can reach a body length between 7cm and 10cm, with a tail that measures around the same length. They typically weigh between 12g and 45g and usually live for one to two years. When living indoors, female house mice are able to breed throughout the year, whilst mice breeding outdoors can only do so during spring and autumn.

House mice can produce between seven to eight litters of baby mice (pups) once they reach sexual maturity within eight to twelve weeks of birth. A litter typically produces four to sixteen pups, which are born after only nineteen to twenty-one days.

What you can do to keep house mice under control

- Promptly dispose of food scraps and clean food preparation areas thoroughly.
- Ensure that any food spillages are cleaned up quickly.
- After feeding pets, promptly remove their food dishes and leftovers.
- Keep the inside of buildings clear of rubbish.
- Ensure rubbish bins have tight-fitting lids and are regularly emptied.
- Clean up pet waste as soon as possible.
- Regularly clean out garages, sheds, etc. and dispose of unwanted items to reduce hiding spots.
- Store firewood and other stacked materials well off the ground to minimise outdoor hiding spots.
- Repair any leaking taps and remove any other easily accessible water sources.
- Regularly remove unwanted garden undergrowth that can provide rodents with shelter.
- Promptly remove dead or trapped rodents to prevent attracting other pests.
- Place aviaries over concrete and keep them regularly cleaned.

Need help getting rid of house mice? Schedule a rodent treatment today.



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Mosquito Fact Sheet

Mosquitos are flying insects that can be found across Australia and are responsible for the spread of deadly diseases such as dengue fever, Australian encephalitis and Ross River virus. Their bites can transmit these diseases but usually only cause inflammation, itching and discomfort.

Male mosquitos live only for a short period of time and feed on nectar, honeydew and other plant secretions, while female mosquitos can live for several weeks feeding on the blood of various host animals, including humans, to allow them to reproduce.

Habitat

Mosquitos are most active in summer and are usually found around stagnant bodies of water in urban areas, including lakes, creeks, swimming pools, septic tanks and blocked roof gutters, where they lay their eggs and continue their lifecycle.

Female mosquitoes are known to travel several kilometres to find a host animal so that they can have regular blood meals.

Biology

Adult mosquitos have six legs and are usually 3mm to 6mm in length, with a structure made up of a head, thorax and abdomen. They progress through a lifecycle of egg, larva, pupa and adult, with the first three stages occurring within water.



What you can do to keep mosquitos away

- Dispose of containers that can hold water, such as pots, tyres, tins and jars.
- Install screens on water and septic tanks to prevent mosquitoes from entering.
- Empty and refill pet water containers at least once a week.
- Flush unused toilets once a week.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking tapes, increasing ventilation, etc.
- Don't over-water lawns as this can create semi-permanent pools of water.
- Replace water in plant propagation containers every week.
- Remove weeds and grass from drains to enable them to drain freely.
- Maintain swimming pool water chemistry.
- Keep fishponds stocked with fish.
- Empty water out of flower vases weekly.
- Put a teaspoon of salt in ant traps to repel mosquitoes.

Need help keeping mosquitoes away from your property? Schedule a mosquito treatment today.

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Redback Spider Fact Sheet

Redback spiders are a species of highly venomous spider that can be found in urban areas throughout Australia. Their venom affects the nervous system and muscles, which can lead to serious illness or death. If you have been bitten by a redback spider, seek medical attention immediately.

Redback spiders are black to brownish in colour with an obvious orange to red stripe across their upper abdomen. Male spiders are noticeably smaller than females and are lighter in colour with a less prominent strip.

Habitat

Redback spiders are most active during the warmer months of the year and prefer to live in dry, dark places. They can often be found living under roof eaves, in flowerpots, in and around garages and garden sheds.

The webs of redback spiders are irregular and closely woven, often catching leaves and other debris. Their webs provide both shelter from sunlight and the ability to catch prey, such as insects, other spiders and even small lizards.

Biology

Redback spiders have eight legs and can survive without food for over one hundred days. Adult females typically measure 1cm in length and live for two to three years, while adult males are only 3mm to 4 mm in length and live between six and seven months.

Female redback spiders can lay between four and ten egg sacs, with each containing an average of 250 eggs. During the mating process, the female redback spider will eat the male. Black widow spiders found in the United States are closely related to redback spiders, with the only difference in appearance being the placement of their red markings.



What you can do to keep redback spiders under control

- Remove leaf litter from around external doorways.
- Consider relocating outdoor lights that attract insects.
- Carefully inspect flowers and shoes that you have brought inside for spiders.
- Remove tall grass and stored items close to the external walls of the building.
- Remove stagnant water where mosquitoes and midges breed.
- Seal off cracks in walls and any gaps where pipes penetrate through walls or floors.
- Regularly vacuum windows, corners, storage areas and any other infrequently used areas.
- Reduce clutter in areas where spiders build their webs, such as garages and garden sheds.
- Trim plant growth away from houses.

**Need help getting rid of redback spiders?
Schedule a spider treatment today.**

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Silverfish Fact Sheet

Silverfish are wingless, nocturnal insects that can be found throughout Australia. They are harmless to humans and get their name from having a shiny silver colour, fish-like appearance and movement that resembles a fish. Silverfish are notorious for their ability to eat and destroy clothes, books and other household items.

Habitat

Silverfish are most active during the warmer months of the year and like to live inside buildings where it is dark, warm and humid. They can often be found in bookcases, wardrobes and cupboards, where they feed on items rich in carbohydrates. While silverfish can go without food for long periods of time, they need high levels of humidity to survive.

Biology

Silverfish have six legs and are usually 13mm to 25mm in length. Their structure is made up of a head, thorax and abdomen. Silverfish progress through a lifecycle of egg, nymph and adult, with adult silverfish living for anywhere between two to eight years. Silverfish are one of the few insects that continue to moult after reaching adulthood.

What you can do to keep silverfish away

- Dispose of unnecessary cardboard boxes and accumulated papers.
- Thoroughly vacuum floors and maintain clean cupboards and drawers to limit food sources. Pay special attention to corners and the undersides of shelves and drawers.
- After a silverfish treatment, seal any gaps in skirting boards, architraves, etc, to eliminate potential entry points.
- Repair any leaking taps and seal off any gaps where pipes penetrate through walls or floors.
- Periodically check for silverfish damage on less frequently used clothing and linen stored in wardrobes and closets.
- Use mothballs (naphthalene) when storing clothing items long-term to deter silverfish.
- Keep wet areas, especially laundries and bathrooms, clean and dry.
- Check bookcases regularly for signs of chewed page edges and the presence of silverfish. They are particularly attracted to book spines as they offer both food and shelter.

**Need help getting rid of silverfish?
Schedule a silverfish treatment today.**

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Common House Cricket Fact Sheet

Common house crickets, also known as field crickets, are nocturnal insects that can be found throughout many parts of Australia. They are typically light yellowish brown to dark brown in colour, with three dark crossbands on their head and wings that cover their abdomen.

This species of cricket is commonly bred and sold as live food for reptiles, poultry and insectivorous pets. In parts of Asia, they are consumed by humans as a high-protein food source.

Habitat

Common house crickets thrive in warm environments and are most active at night, particularly during late summer and autumn. Their nocturnal behaviour helps them avoid predators and is when the distinctive chirping sound produced by male crickets is usually heard.

Common house crickets are typically found outdoors in gardens but may move indoors when the weather turns very cold or soil becomes waterlogged after rain. When this happens, crickets can usually be found hiding in garages, laundries and behind appliances.



Biology

Adult crickets measure 16mm to 21 mm in length and live for two to three months. They have six legs, with powerful hind legs that allow them to jump many times their own body length.

Female crickets lay their eggs in moist soil or organic material and can produce 100 to over 700 eggs in their lifetime. After approximately 14 days, the eggs will hatch. The nymphs that emerge will moult several times, increasing in size with each moult before reaching maturity.

What you can do to keep common house crickets under control

- Ensure doors and windows have tight-fitting screens.
- Seal gaps around doors, windows and external entry points.
- Turn off unnecessary external lights at night and reduce lighting near doors and windows.
- Remove leaf litter, long grass and excess mulch from gardens.
- Lift pot plants off the ground.
- Reduce access to easy water sources by fixing leaking taps and hot water systems.
- Keep garages, sheds and storage areas tidy.

**Need help getting rid of common house crickets?
Speak with our team today, call 13 PEST (13 7378).**

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