Termite monitoring and control managements for wooden building

李奎植 · 鄭小英 · 鄭容在

Kyu Shik Lee, So Young Jeong and Yong Jae Chung

ABSTRACT

The wooden building is mainly damaged by the termite which have an effect of the structure by making emptied inner part of wood. One class, Japanese termite, inhabits throughout Korea and is often detected. So the deterioration by termite attacking the wooden building needs to be controlled.

Termites are over 2,800 species in the world, usually they inhabit in the tropical or subtropical region and don't overwinter in dormant condition. So their activity and distribution are chiefly restricted by temperature and humidity. The termite inhabiting in Korea is Reticulitermes speratus kyushuensis Morimoto, which known to have an optimal temperature range at 12 30 and minimum temperature at 6 for activation. These temperatures correspond to the mean temperature(5.6 25.8) from March to November and the activity time of termite in Seoul. In addition, as a result of environmental pollution by industrial development, the climate of Korea is getting warm. The increase of mean temperature in Korea has been 1.1 for the past seventy five years, so it is expected that the damage of wooden building by termite will increase gradually.

Therefore, in order to protect wooden building from damages by termite, it needs not only development of new pest control methods, but also studies on the control of environmental factors having an effect on the activity and growth of termite. For the conservation of the large cultural properties such as the wooden building in the open air, it would be effective to use the methods of fumigation, insecticidal and antiseptic chemical treatment of wood materials, soil termiticide injection treatment, and termite colony elimination system.

22 | 42 1. 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 2005 2015 2. 2800 (科) 22 가 7

(Reticulitermes speratus

Photo 1. (A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(Worker)

(Soldier)

(Soldier)

(Soldier)

kyushuensis)

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(A)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2000	-2.1	-1.7	6.3	11.9	17.5	23.7	26.8	26.2	20.7	14.9	7.0	0.9
1999	-0.8	0.7	6.7	13.9	17.5	23.1	25.9	26.0	22.9	14.3	7.9	0.4
1998	-1.4	3.4	7.3	15.6	19.0	21.9	24.9	25.0	23.0	17.0	7.3	2.3
1997	-3.3	0.7	6.8	13.0	17.0	23.4	26.1	26.8	20.2	13.4	8.8	1.8
1996	-2.2	-1.6	4.9	10.2	18.4	22.3	24.4	26.0	22.0	14.5	6.1	1.6
1990	-3.2	2.7	7.2	11.3	16.2	20.7	24.9	26.4	21.1	15.4	10.0	0.8
1980	-3.7	-3.1	5.2	10.1	16.5	21.6	22.7	22.8	19.6	13.0	8.6	-3.8
1970	-4.8	-0.2	0.4	12.2	18.7	20.5	23.0	25.9	21.2	14.9	5.7	-1.1
1961	-5.2	-0.9	5.4	11.7	17.3	21.9	26.2	26.8	21.5	15.6	8.9	-0.7

(B)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2000	4.2	3.2	9.1	13.2	17.3	20.4	25.3	26.7	21.9	18.2	12.1	7.3
1999	4.4	5.3	9.5	14.4	18.2	21.2	23.5	25.2	23.8	17.7	11.7	5.7
1998	3.6	7.3	10.2	15.5	19.0	20.3	24.5	26.2	24.1	19.4	12.0	7.8
1997	3.0	5.8	9.8	14.0	17.9	22.2	24.5	25.9	21.9	17.3	13.2	6.7
1996	3.8	3.4	7.9	12.2	18.0	20.5	23.8	26.2	22.6	17.8	11.4	6.4
1990	2.4	7.4	10.0	13.1	17.2	21.2	25.4	28.3	22.7	18.0	13.9	5.9
1980	2.4	2.1	8.2	12.1	17.4	21.3	22.6	22.0	20.8	16.0	12.1	2.2
1970	1.0	5.0	4.7	11.9	17.3	19.1	23.0	26.1	22.6	17.3	9.9	4.3
1961	1.1	3.6	8.9	13.4	17.7	20.4	25.8	26.6	23.5	18.6	2.1	5.1

Table 1.

(1961 2000)

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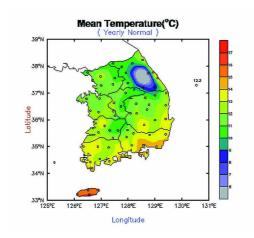
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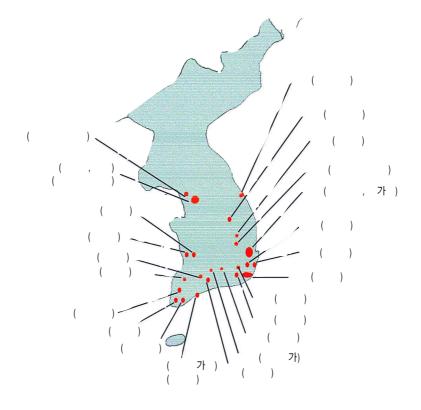
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                             12
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          (Subterranean termite)
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Fig. 1.

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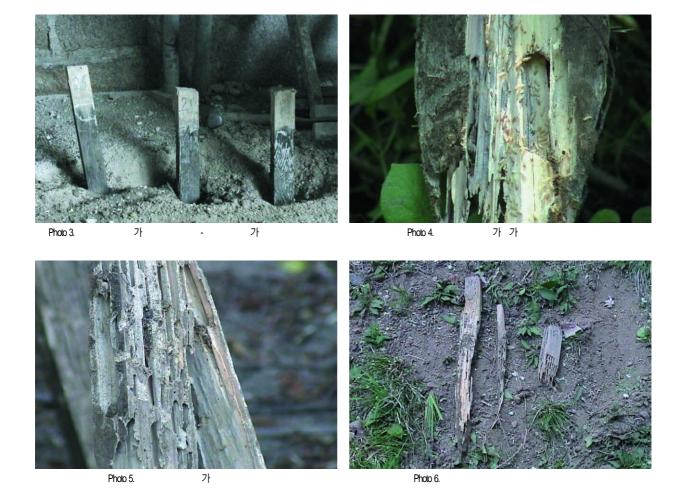


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Photo 2



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Table 2.

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Methyl bromide Ethylene oxide 가 , Vikane	Woodkeeper , Xylamon-TR	Kilbe special-60, Biřenthrin	Sentricon system
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