Effects of Worker-Soldier Termite Ratio on the Mortality Rate **Exposed to Chlorfluazuron Baits** Wan Ahmad Syahir Wan Umar & Abdul Hafiz Ab Majid* Household & Structural Urban Entomology Laboratory, **Vector Control Research Unit, School of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia** *Email: abdhafiz@usm.my







Introduction

Termites are social insects

Placed under Blattodea order; also known as eusocial cockroaches

Have a role in nutrients cycling; decomposer of organic matters

Perceive as pest; invading buildings, houses and causes damages to crops

Temperature, relative humidity and moisture effect the behaviour of termites

Baiting method; environmental friendly in controlling termites

OBJECTIVES



Methodology

no-choice bioassays



Methodology

choice bioassays





Result



Ratio 50 workers to no soldiers recorded highest mortality rate compared to the other two ratios.

This is because when there are no soldiers, workers tend to be more focus on consuming the baits and less burden as the workers do not need to feed the soldiers

Discussion



• When there are no soldiers, workers will consume more bait and indirectly explained the higher mortality rate in 50:0 termite worker to termite soldier ratio. 2

• However, ratio 50:10 worker to soldier ratio recorded the second highest mortality

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 Soldiers are responsible for guarding the colony and its nest mates (Ghaly and Edwards, 2011) but need to be feed by termite workers (Kuswanto et al., 2015) as they cannot feed on their own

Conclusion

Termites work best in ideal ratio to maintain optimum termite activity

• Distinct termite ratios result in different situations for workers and soldiers to interact in

Termite interaction (workers: soldiers) ratio of 50:0 and 50:02 is regarded the ideal ratio for termite mutual interaction stability. In order to retain their social responsibilities and work as a single colony unit, termites will always follow the optimal set of termite caste composition