How can you tell the difference between wood suffering from brown rot and wood suffering from white rot?	Wood infested with brown rot typically: • appears dark brown, • shows excessive shrinkage, • develops cross-grain cracking, and • can be crushed easily to form a brownish powder. Wood infested with white rot on the other hand, often: • appears whiter than normal, • shows normal shrinkage, • does not crack across the grain, • is spongy to the touch.
What is the difference between the stains caused by stain (sapstain) fungi vs. mold fungi?	Sapstain fungi live on the starch in wood cells. These fungi may discolor the sapwood entirely or in patches. This stain is deep within the wood and cannot be removed by brushing or planing. On the other hand, discoloration caused by mold fungi is superficial. This means that you can usually remove the discoloration by brushing or planing. However, on hardwoods with open pores (very large and visible vessels) such as the oaks, the surface molds may cause stains that are too deep to remove easily.
How can you distinguish between winged termites and winged ants?	Look at their antennae, waists, and wings. Winged termites have straight antennae, thick waists, and wings that are equal in size and shape. Winged ants have bent antennae, narrow waists, and forewings that are larger than the hind wings.

Name the four basic castes of termites. Describe the basic function(s) of each caste.	Workers - gather food, maintain the galleries, tend the young, and groom the other termites. Soldiers - guard the colony against predators. Primary reproductives - "swarmers" that fly out of their colonies to start new colonies of their own. They are the future kinds and queens of new colonies. Secondary reproductives - supplement egg production in the presence of the king and queen and can take over the egg laying if the queen dies or begins to fail.
Do subterranean termites live entirely within wood? Why or why not?	No, because they require a constant source of moisture to survive. However, they can live in wood with less than 20% moisture by getting their moisture from the ground. They transport this moisture through flattened, earthen shelter tubes that serve as passageways from the soil to the infested wood.
How do subterranean termites most often infest wood in buildings?	They gain entry through untreated wood that touches or is close to the ground, particularly at porches, steps, and terraces. They can also infest buildings through cracks or voids in foundations or concrete floors that make it easy for termites to reach wood that is not close to the soil.
Describe the frass pellets of drywood termites.	They are small and cylindrical with six depressions on the sides. These pellets are unique to drywood termites and are used for identification.
Where do drywood termites most often occur?	In southern Florida, southern California, and along the southern gulf coast of the United States.
Do drywood termites live entirely within wood? Why or why not?	Yes, because they require little moisture (wood MCs as low as 5%). Unlike subterranean termites, drywood termites have no connection with the soil.

List several ways you can protect wood from termites.	To protect wood from subterranean termites, you can: • apply insecticides to the soil around buildings, and • avoid using wood mulches next to buildings. To protect wood from subterranean and drywood termites, you can: • use physical barriers on foundations, and • use properly preserved wood, which makes it undesirable as a food source.
Describe the frass of powderpost beetles.	Powderpost beetle frass appears as a fine wood dust or powder. Slight jarring of infested wood can cause the frass to sift from holes. This is a sure sign of a powderpost beetle infestation. In addition, the frass of anobiid beetles has a distinctive hotdog bun shape.
For most wood-boring beetles, what life stage causes the most damage to wood by boring inside the wood?	The larvae (grub). The exception is the ambrosia beetle in which the adult bores within the wood.
How do ambrosia beetles damage wood?	They degrade wood by staining it, by creating numerous entrance holes (pinholes), and by boring inside the wood.
What type of wood does each group of wood boring beetles discussed in this manual prefer?	Ambrosia beetles - green logs or green lumber; softwoods and hardwoods. Powderpost beetles - seasoned lumber and timbers, particularly joists, sub flooring, hardwood flooring, sill plates, and interior trim; softwoods and hardwoods. Old house borers - seasoned wood; softwoods such as pine, spruce, and fir. Flatheaded borers - living trees as well as recently felled and dead standing softwood trees; rustic structures and some manufactured products.

How do powderpost beetles get their name?	In the tunnels that they bore, powderpost beetle larvae leave undigested wood particles called "frass." Frass usually appears as a fine wood dust or powder. When you cut or break infested wood, the interior reveals galleries filled with frass. Slight jarring of the wood often causes a fine powder to sift from the holes. These are all sure signs of a powderpost beetle infestation.
Which type of powderpost beetle prefers hardwoods?	Lyctids.
Describe the differences in the frass produced by the three different groups of powderpost beetles described in this manual.	Lyctids - very fine and powdery frass; also very abundant. Anobiids - coarse and powdery frass; also contains distinctive fecal pellets shaped like hotdog buns. Bostrichids - grainy or mealy frass tightly packed in galleries.
The adult of which type of powderpost beetle has a humpbacked appearance?	Bostrichids.
Describe the appearance of an adult old house borer.	Adults are about 3/4 inch long and grayish brown to black. They have two white patches on the wing covers.
Do wood-boring beetles structurally damage the wood that they infest?	One generation of beetle damage does not usually weaken wood. But, boring of generation after generation can reduce the strength and integrity of wood.
What are exit holes? Why are they important to pest managers?	An exit hole is the location where an adult beetle has emerged from wood. Exit holes range in size and shape depending on the species of beetle that made them. Because adult beetles are rarely seen, exit holes are often the best and only way to identify the infesting beetle.
Describe the difference between the exit holes of powderpost beetles and the exit holes of old house borers.	Powderpost beetle exit holes are generally small (about 1/32 to 5/16 inch wide) and perfectly round. Old house borer exit holes are larger (about 1/4 to 3/8 inch wide) and irregularly shaped (often oval).

True or False: Old house borers attack only aged wood.	False.
Do carpenter ants use wood for shelter or food? Describe the type of wood they prefer for this purpose?	Shelter. They generally seek soft, moist wood in which to establish their nests. You can often find them in old stumps and other wood that has been softened by decay. They also attack wood in service such as utility poles. In structures, they often nest in porch columns, roofs, windowsills, hollow-core doors, wood scraps in dirt-filled porches, and wood in contact with soil. Although carpenter ants can extend their tunnels into dry wood, they must have high humidity in their nesting area.
How can you distinguish the damage of carpenter ants from damage caused by termites or wood-boring beetles?	Carpenter ant galleries do not follow the grain and occur in the softer portions of the wood. Carpenter ants keep their galleries smooth and clean. You will not find mud in the galleries as you do with subterranean termites. Nor will carpenter ant galleries contain any powdery dust or pellets like wood-borer frass.
Do all wood preservatives protect wood from carpenter ants and carpenter bees?	Unfortunately, some preservatives may not completely protect wood against damage from carpenter ants or carpenter bees. Suppliers of wood treated with these chemicals may exclude carpenter ant and carpenter bee damage from warranties that they offer.
How can you distinguish a carpenter bee from a bumblebee?	Carpenter bees have shiny, black, hairless abdomens, whereas the abdomen of a bumblebee is yellow and hairy. Bumblebees also have large pollen baskets on their hind legs. These baskets are absent on carpenter bee legs.

Describe the types of wood carpenter bees most often attack.	Carpenter bees bore into seasoned woods, especially softwoods such as cedar, redwood, pine, and fir. Bees may damage soft or weathered wood on porches, decks, shed ceilings, railings, overhead trim, porch furniture, dead tree limbs, fence posts, wooden shingles, wood siding, windowsills, and wood doors. They prefer unpainted surfaces but will attack painted wood as well. In most cases, carpenter bees will seek out the wood from which they developed as larvae.
How can you distinguish a carpenter bee bore hole from the exit hole of an old house borer?	The diameter of a carpenter bee hole is typically larger, about 1/2 inch compared to 1/4 to 3/8 inch holes of old house borers. Also, carpenter bees create bore holes that are perfectly round. Old house borers create irregular (often oval) exit holes.
Gradual Metamorphosis	Insects that develop without much visible change between their immature instars to the adult. Just an increase in size. (SILVERFISH)
Incomplete Metamorphosis	insects that undergo change from egg through several instars to a final winged adult stage. (DRAGONFLIES)
Complete Metamorphosis	insects include the egg, leveral larval instars, a pupa stage and winged adult. These appearance of these insects changes drastically. (BUTTERFLIES, BEETLES, FLEAS, ANTS, FLIES, AND WASPS)
2 Stored Product Pests	Beetles and Moths
What are the 4 categories of Stored Product Pests	1) Internal feeders 2) External feeders 3) Scavengers, and 4) Secondary pests
What do internal feeders feed on	within kernels of whole grains and seeds
External feeders feed on	food products like flour and cereal
Spiders are good because	beneficial because they feed on insects
Subterranean termites	they account for the most structural infestations in Georgia
Drywood Termites	Do not required contact with the ground.They get their moisture from the humidity in the air and their food source. They infest the wood

Carpenter Ants	Do not eat the wood they just chew it out wet/ rotten wood to make a nest area. Largest ants in GA
Wood Boring Beetles (4 different families of beetles)	1) True Powder post beetles 2) Deathwatch beetles 3) False powderpost beetles and 4) Old House Borers
True Powderpost beetles feed on	hardwood lumber and usually dont re-infest finished wood
Deathwatch Beetle feeds on	softwood and hardwood and pine commonly re-infest any softwood
False Powderpost beetles feed on	variety of wood and plant materials like dried vines or flower stems
Old House Borers	prefers softwoods and the largest of the wood destroying beetles that re-infest structural wood
Wood Decay Fungi	diverse group of organisms that are different than plants and animals that live in the soil, water, and air
Wood Decay Fungi feed on	the structural components of wood and require moisture to be able to infest and digest lumber. Fungi produces spores.
Wood Decay Fungus does what	fungus rots the wood, NOT the water
Brown Rot fungi does what	digest the hemicellulose and cellulose which causes the wood to shrink and turn BROWN
White Rot fungi does what	digest the lignin and cellulose and leaves the wood WHITE
inspection tag	3x5 posted in attic, garage or subarea for ALL WDO inspections
completion tag	posted next to inspection tag when work is completed
WDO inspections	may only be made by BRANCH 3 field rep or operator
REQUIRED to recommend correction....	when the soil is even or higher than top of the foundation

PROPER ACCEPTABLE CLEARANCE	12 inches from soil to joist
cellulose debris	MUST be recommended to be removed if larger than rakeable size
sub-floor ventilation	primary reason (main purpose) is for removal of moisture from sub area
recommendation to fumigate	should ALWAYS be made when DRYWOODS are found leading to inaccessible areas or are widespread
whenever pellets or frass is found	always recommend TREATMENT AND REMOVAL, MASKING or COVERING of pellets
standard shower test	cover the flow of water to a 2 inch depth for 15 minutes
INSPECTION or COMPLETION	MUST be filed with the board WITHIN 10 DAYS!!
FILING FEE	$1.50 per address
failure to file	could result in disciplinary action AND fine up to $2500
all REPORTS and WORKSHEETS	MUST be kept for 3 years
if SPCB requests report	you have 2 days to submit!
after 4 months from original inspections	ALL re-inspections shall be ORIGINAL
RE-INSPECTION CHARGE	cannot be more than the original inspection
notice of work completed and not completed	shall be given to owner or owner's agent within 10 WORKING DAYS after completing work under the contract. (form is prescribed by board)
A written inspection and report of wood destroying pests and organisms shall be delivered in how many days from the date of inspection	10 Business Days
The address of each property inspected or upon which work is completed shall be reported and filed with The Board how many days after the commencement of inspection	10 Business Days

A registered company shall not subcontract structural fumigation work without what?	Written consent from the consumer
It is unlawful for a registered company to solicit payment from the consumer for any structural fumigation work not actually rendered unless prior to the authorization the consumer is provided what notice?	Notice: the charge for service that this company subcontracts to another registered company may include the company's charges for arranging and administering such service that are in addition to the direct costs associated with paying the subcontractor. You may accept (company's name) bid or you may contract directly with another registered company licensed to perform the work.
In order for a registered company or licensee to commence work on a contract, or sign, issue, or deliver any documents expressing an opinion or statement relating to the absence or presence of wood destroying pests or organisms, what must first take place?	An inspection has to have been made by a licensed Branch 3 Field Representative or Operator.
What is the monetary disciplinary action for failure to report and file with The Board the address of any property inspected or where work completed pursuant to section 8518?	A fine of not more than $2,500.
What is a reinspection	An inspection of those items previously listed on an original report to determine if the recommendation(s) has (have) been completed
For how long is an original inspection valid?	Four months
A registered company has how many days to perform an inspection after inspection is ordered?	10 business days
What is a separated report?	A report in which the registered company separately identifies each recommendation for corrective measures for each section 1 item (infestation and/or infection that is evident) and for each Section 2 item (condition deemed likely to lead to infestation or infection) that is present.
What is a Control Service when related to Wood Destroying Organisms	A regular reinspection of a property after a report has been made in compliance with section 8516.

What are the conditions deemed likely to lead to infestation or infection	Earth-wood contacts, excessive moisture (including plumbing leaks), cellulose debris, faulty grade levels, evidence of roof leaks, and insufficient ventilation.
If structural pest control work is to be done on a property the owner, owners agent, and tenant must be given written notice of what per section 8538(a)?	1. Pest to be controlled 2. Pesticide(s) proposed to be used, and the active ingredient 3. CAUTION- PESTICIDES ARE TOXIC CHEMICALS statement.
For Branch 1 application of pesticides the registered pest control company is required to provide notice per section 8538(a) to who? And how far in advance?	To the owner, the owner's agent, and tenant (if applicable) within 48 hours of application.
To obtain a field representative license in Branch 3, the applicant must prove that he/she has had training and experience in the following areas.	Pest identification and biology, pesticide application equipment, pesticide hazards and safety practices, structural repairs, structural inspection procedures, and report writing.
Subterranean Termite	Live underground; make tubes from saliva, soil, and bits of chewed wood; cause most damage overall; colony up to 300,000 workers; adults will swarm after the start of fall and spring rain; castes - soldiers, workers, reproductives,
True Powder Post Beetle	Reddish, Dark brown, or black in color; Reduce hardwoods to fine powder that is ejected from an exit holes; Prefer hardwoods; Will reinfest if wood's moisture and starch content is high enough.
Lead Cable Borer	Reddish to black; Prefer hardwoods, especially oak; They will attack wine corks, newly painted houses, bore through lead and telephone cables, and asphalt roofing tiles; Will reinfest.
Black Polycaon	Dark Brown to black; Will infest any wood; Prefer softwoods and new construction materials; Will attack cabinets, furniture, dead or living trees, and especially plywood; Will not reinfest.
Roundheaded Borer	Grayish Brown; Extremely long segmented antenna; Infests structural wood products; noticeable exit holes; larvae cause most damage; Will not reinfest.

Deathwatch Beetle	Dark grayish brown; Make a tapping sound as a mating signal; Only eat hardwood that has been attacked by fungi; Will attack furniture and book; Will reinfest structures.
Long Horned Borer	Dark brown; Very long antennae; Will infest standing weakened or diseased trees and newly felled lumber; Will infest hardwoods or softwoods; larvae do most of the damage; Will not reinfest.
Old House Borer	Brownish to blackish; Causes great structural damage and spreads fairly rapidly; Eat softwoods; Can be found in old or new housing; Will reinfest.
New House Borer	Grayish black; Breeds in dead or dying trees, especially trees devastated by fires; Will infest houses newly made from lumber from dead or dying trees, but once the wood is dry, it's not suitable; Will not reinfest.
How often must a full inspection and report be completed and filed on a property covered by a control service agreement?	At least once every three years.
When do you recommend to repair a stall shower?	If it is found to leak when water tested for a minimum of fifteen minutes after the shower drain has been plugged and the base filled to within one inch of the top of the shower dam.
What is the minimum number of minutes that you must water test a stall shower with no dam?	5 minutes
Are you required to water test a second floor stall shower?	No. However, if water stains are evident on the ceiling below the shower, the recommendation should be made for further inspection and testing.
What is the recommendation for cellulose debris?	Remove.
What Family of beetles do the roundheaded borers belong too?	Cerambycidae
What Family of beetles do the flatheaded borers belong too?	Buprestidae

What Family of beetles do the wharf borers belong too?	Oedemeridae
What Family of beetles do the wood weevils belong too?	Curculionidae
What Family of beetles do the bark beetles belong too?	Scolytidae
What are the identifying features of a beetle in the Cerambycidae family?	These are the 'longhorn' beetles. Roundheaded Borer, New House Borer, Old House Borer, Flat oak borer, etc. Like the Bostrichid family of beetles, most only attack dying trees, logs, and unseasoned wood, except the Old House Borer and the Flat Oak Borer, which will attack buildings. Seasoned wood is often too dry. Most wood-boring beetles will be brought into the home in firewood. Trees killed by forest fire often become infected by beetles before the Timber companies can harvest them. The New House Borer is found in the western states and attacks softwoods (conifers) before the bark is removed. It will emerge later from wood once it has been used in a building. Killed by fumigation. Will not reinfest. The Old House Borer is found in the eastern states also only attacks softwoods (conifers), however it attacks seasoned softwoods in existing buildings. Will reinfest. The Flat Oak Borer is found only in the Eastern states attacks dry, seasoned oak and hickory in existing building. Will reinfest.
Where does the female Roundheaded beetle (Cerambycidae) lay her eggs?	In the bark of the tree. The larvae then begin feeding extensively just under the bark and then bore deeper into the sapwood.

What do the Roundheaded borer (Cerambycidae) larval galleries look like?	Frass packed inside and wind irregularly.
What are the identifying features of a beetle in the Buprestidae family?	Flatheaded - thorax of the larva is flattened from top to bottom causing 'flattened' or oval tunnels. Often called 'metallic wood borers' as most are a beautiful shiny metallic color. They attack soft and hardwood. But usually attack damaged or dying trees. They are HIGHLY attracted to burning material. Forest fires and industrial sites. They do not re-infest wood in buildings.
Where does the female flatheaded beetle (Buprestidae) lay her eggs?	In crevices in the tree bark or wood or at the edges of a tree wound. Larvae then bore into bark and then on into the wood. They do not eat only sapwood of the tree.
What do the Flatheaded borer (Buprestidae) larval galleries look like?	Flat galleries (4 or more times wider than high). Tightly packed with sawdust-like borings and pellets. Close examination shows each tunnel to be scared with fine, transverse lines.
What are some identifying features of the Carpenter Ant?	Most are black, but some in Southern CA have orange thoraxes. Feeds on honeydew, plant and fruit juices, meats, grease, and fats. Will eat other smaller insects. *Frass will have dead insect bodies along with discarded wood. Do not eat wood, they only hollow out galleries in which they live. They will nest in stumps, logs, under stones, sometimes extending into the ground and into structural buildings.

	Prefer moist, soft wood that has begun to decay. They will also infest hardwoods. Galleries usually fairly clean of frass, and extend both along the grain and around the annual rings. If wood is very decayed, then they won't pay attention to grain. Can bite if provoked.
How do you control/ treat carpenter ants?	There is no one great method. 1. Repeated, periodic spraying (could take a year or more). 2. Finding the nest, injecting dust or other insecticide. 3. Not finding the nest, but injection treating selected area of home. 4. 'Shot gun approach' - a little bit of each of the above. 5. Recently, progress has been made with baits.
What are the distinguishing features of the Larva of a Roundheaded Borer (Cerambycidae)	- They are very distinctly segmented, and NEVER C shaped. - The jaws are dark brown. - They are legged or have very tiny legs. - The head end is larger, although the head itself is relatively small and withdrawn inward toward the thorax.
What family do the Old House Borer and the Flat Oak Borer belong to?	The Cerambycidae Family
What are the two Roundheaded Borers that are capable of reinfesting in dry, seasoned wood?	The Old House Borer and the Flat Oak Borer.
What kind of wood do Flatheaded borers attack?	Flatheaded borers attack hardwood and softwood.
Which borers are most often metallic in color and often referred to 'metallic wood borers'	The Flatheaded Borers The ones that attack softwood tend to be darker in color, but still metallic.
What shape are the tunnels of a Flatheaded Borer?	Flattened and oval

Do Flatheaded borers reinfest wood in buildings?	No.
What type of beetles are especially attracted to burning materials?	The Flatheaded Borers
What family do the Flatheaded Borers belong to?	Buprestidae
How often shall a full inspection be completed for a property covered by a control service?	At least once every three years.
What color is Golden Buprestid?	Golden-green or Blue-green.
What family does The Wharf Borer belong?	Oedemeridae
What are the distinguishing features of a Wharf Borer?	Brownish to reddish-yellow color with tail-end a distinctly contrasting blue-black. Raised stripes on its back.
What kind of wood do the Wharf Borers infest?	They infest moist, rotting wood. They are found mostly in coastal areas in wet wharf wood and docks.
How do you control a Wharf Borer Infestation?	Remove and replace wet, rotting wood. If the moisture condition cannot be removed replace wood with treated lumber.
Does an Ambrosia beetle damage wood in buildings?	No. They will not reinfest dead wood. If they are found in the home, they are merely escaping from the wood because of its dryness.
What are the distinguishing features of a bark beetle?	Brown, reddish-brown, or black in color and measure not more than 1/8". The head is concealed from above. Their antennae are elbowed and distinctly clubbed on the end.
Where does the female bark beetle lay her eggs?	Under the inner bark of the live tree, in the cambium layer. She creates an egg gallery for this purpose (A deeper tunnel where the female lays her eggs).
What is another name for the bark beetle and why?	The Engraver Beetle. Because as the eggs hatch, the larvae make their own picturesque tunnels that radiate out from the egg gallery creating an interesting 'engraving'.
What ant is the largest structural pest ant in the US?	The Carpenter Ant

What color are Carpenter Ants?	Most are black, but some in Southern California have orange thoraxes.
Do Carpenter Ants eat wood?	No.
Carpenter Ant colonies are polymorphic. What does Polymorphic mean?	Those in the same colony are of different sizes.
What is the life cycle of a Carpenter Ant?	They swarm in early spring and late summer. They mate in the air, and the male dies. The mated female's wings break off and she burrows into wood for nesting.
Where are some areas a carpenter ant might nest?	Outside in stumps, logs, under stones. Extending into the home they may nest in wall voids, hollow flush panels doors, termite galleries in wood, stored furniture, foamed plastic, and fiberglass insulation.
Are carpenter ants exclusively found in only moist wood?	No. They will extend into sound wood.
What are some distinguishing factors of the Carpenter Ant frass?	It is similar to sawdust with dead bugs mixed in. They make slit-like openings in the wood to expel the frass. Galleries are very clean because they expel most of the frass from the galleries.
Do the Carpenter Ant Larva do damage to wood?!?	No.
How many nodes does a Carpenter Ant have?	1 Node.
What are the distinguishing features of a carpenter bee?	They are black in color, they do not have a stinger.
What kind of wood does a carpenter bee prefer?	Softwoods. Especially attracted to California redwood, cypress, cedar, white pine, and southern yellow pine. They will avoid well-painted wood.
How do you recognize the damage of the Carpenter Bee?	The only visible damage is a perfectly rounded entry hole. When the entry holes have been used extensively, there are small yellow-brown fecal streaks around them (more easily noticeable on light colored wood).

What does the frass of a carpenter bee look like?	The frass looks similar to sawdust. There are no dead ants or other dead insects mixed in with the sawdust.
What do you do to control Carpenter Bees?	Inject a State Registered dust, liquid or whitmore type aerosol (carbamate preferred) into exit holes. Several days later the hole should be plugged. Plugging without doing insecticide may result in other holes being made by emerging adult or emerging next generation.
In what way does the appearance of a wood wasp differ from that of a regular wasp?	The wood wasp does not have a pinched in waist and they do not have a stinger.
Do wood wasps reinfest wood in buildings?	No. The larvae live in the wood of trees and will sometimes emerge from the wood in buildings 3-5 years later.
How does the female lay her eggs?	She repeatedly inserts her ovipositor into the bark. As she lays her eggs she also inserts fungus spores which germinate rapidly and produce growing fungi which serves as food for the larvae.
What does the frass of a wood wasp look like?	The frass in the tunnels is tightly packed.
What does the larvae of a wood wasp look like?	The larvae is slightly S-shaped. The head is slightly down and the tail is slightly up with a horny spine.
How do control wood wasps?	No control is usually necessary. You can kiln dry infested lumber which which is a preventative measure, but can be costly. Sometimes when continued emergence becomes a problem, fumigation can be used, but is not always effective because the wood wasp larva bores deeper into the wood than other borers and their frass is so tightly packed in their tunnel.
Is wood decay considered a 'pest'?	Yes. It is a living plant, a fungus that attacks and destroys wood. The chemical used to control wood decay is a pesticide (fungicide).

What is the best control of wood decay?	The best corrective measure is to reduce the water content of the wood, which means doing structural repair work. A fungicide used to kill the wood decay is a wood preservative, and works best when applied to cut ends where it can soak deeper into the grain.
How does the wood become decayed?	If the moisture content of the wood nears 28%-30% for any appreciable amount of time, decay fungi spores which are present in the air will attack it. 20% moisture content is generally considered safe standard and will generally not allow for fungi spores to attack.
How does the wood decay (fungi) grow?	The germinating spores send out tiny, usually microscopic growing strands called hyphae. Masses of hyphae are called mycelia. The mycelia use an enzyme to penetrate the wood and then go from cell to cell of the wood destroying the cellulose and sometimes the lignin as well. One the decay is thriving, it produces fruiting bodies (mushroom shaped usually) that produce thousands of spores and the cycle repeats.
Masses of hyphae are called what?	Mycelia
Where is brown rot most frequently encountered?	In structures in California.
What is another name for Brown Rot?	Dry Rot
What does brown rot look like?	When dry, it appears especially dry. It causes the wood to become crumbly, even powdery. It cracks at intervals across the grain, and sometimes with the grain to form small chunks.
What causes dry rot?	Excessive Moisture

What are rhizomorphs?	In the water-conducting fungus "Poria", it's mycelia are intertwined into root-like strands called rhizomorphs. The rhizomorphs will branch and carry moisture from damp wood to relatively dry wood and allow the Poria to attack dryer wood than can be attacked by other fungi.
Does the brown rot die when you remove the moisture?	No. Brown rot can survive for years in a wood that has become too dry. However, once moisture is returned to the wood, it will continue growth. This is why we must perform a rout and fill when correcting dry rot problems. We must rout out the rot to keep it from continuing to grow later.
Brown rot attacks primarily...	Softwoods
White rot attacks primarily....	Hardwoods
Which rot grows more slowly, brown rot or white rot?	White Rot
How does the wood appear when the white rot is in its later stages?	It makes the wood spongy
Do molds cause structural damage?	No. They do no significant structural damage, but do indicate the possibility of the presence of fungi decay.
How do you remove mold?	By light brushing or shallow planing
What family does The True Powderpost Beetle belong to?	Lyctidae
What are the distinguishing features of the Larva of a True Powderpost Beetle (Lyctidae) Larva?	Larva C-shaped with six legs
What are the distinguishing features of the Larva of a Deathwatch and Furniture Beetle (Anobiid) Larva?	Larva white with black jaws and six legs Larva feeds on hard and soft wood
What are the distinguishing features of the Larva of a False Powderpost Beetle / Lead Cable Borer (Bostrichid) Larva?	Larva C-Shaped, creamy white in color. Larva feeds on hardwoods or softwoods.

What are the distinguishing features of the Larva of a False Powderpost Beetle/ Black Polycaon Beetle (Bostrichid) Larva?	Larva is creamy white
What are the distinguishing features of the Larva of a Old House Borer (Cerambycid) Larva?	Larva Creamy white, dark brown mandibles
Which species of termite is the largest?	Dampwood Termite
What termite swarmers are all black and have pale white translucent wings?	Subterranean
Under the definition of Structural Pest Control, which of the following sites applies?	Rail Road Cars
Which termite requires the least amount of moisture to survive?	Drywood
Which beetles head is visible from above?	True Powder Post beetle
How many days does a licensee have to notify the board of a change of address or a change of employment?	10 days to notify the board
What are bundles of hyphae called?	Mycelia
When can an unlicensed person sign a pest control contract?	Only after a licensed field rep or operator has previously negotiated the contract
How many days do you have to file a termite report?	10 business days a report has to be filed.
What type of life cycle or metamorphosis does a termite go through?	Incomplete or gradual metamorphosis for a termite
When should a pesticide applicator read a pesticide label?	Before each application
How long does the board have to file a action against a company or a licensee after an act or omission concerning fraud is committed?	2 years. In the case of Fraud, a complaint must be filed within 4 years. However the board then has 2 years to file an accusation.
What best describes a wettable powder formulation?	The formulation dissolves in water
Death Watch Beetles are what type of Beelte?	Anobiid

Sole plates usually support what wooden part of a structure?	Stud
Which of the following is not true of the Carpenter ant?	Consumes wood
How much water is needed for a stall shower test?	Fill within 1" of the top of the dam.
One of the difference between Arachnids and true insects is ?	Some Arachnids have a cephalothroax, true insects do not
What does the adult stage of the Carpenter Bee eat?	Pollen and nectar
IPM programs consist of what four basic tasks?	Inspection, eliminating conducive conditions, treatment, and monitoring
Completion tags must be posted in what location?	Next to the inspection tag
What size should the Inspection tags be?	3 x 5 card must contain: 1) the companies name 2) date of inspection 3) and the following statement. "Do Not Remove-Structural Pest Board Regulation 1996.1