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COCKROACHES

HOW TO CONTROL THEM

Leaflet No. 430

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Cockroaches are pests throughout the United States. They carry filth on their legs and bodies and may spread disease by polluting food. They destroy food and damage fabrics and bookbindings.

Cockroaches have an offensive odor that may ruin food. Unless dishes over which the insects run are thoroughly washed, they may give off the odor when warmed.

There are about 55 kinds of cockroaches in the United States, but only five kinds are troublesome in buildings. Most of the others live outdoors. They may enter houses by coming in on firewood or by flying to lights, but most of them cannot develop indoors. They either leave or die.

Those that do develop indoors are fairly easy to control in most homes.

DESCRIPTION

Cockroaches have a broad, flattened shape, and six long legs. They are dark brown, reddish brown,

light brown, or black. The adults of most species have wings. The young look like the adults, except that they are smaller and do not have wings.

Cockroaches hide during the day in sheltered, dark places. They come out and forage at night. If disturbed, they run rapidly for shelter and disappear through openings to their hiding places.

The five kinds that are troublesome in buildings can be distinguished from each other by their appearance and by the places where they are found. The table and illustrations will help you learn to distinguish them.

DEVELOPMENT

German and brown-banded cockroaches mature in 4 to 6 months; other kinds mature in about a year.

Cockroaches grow slowly when food, temperature, and moisture are unfavorable. Conditions are not usually ideal for rapid growth in

BN-2287
American cockroach. (Natural size; some are larger.)

Five Kinds of Cockroaches Troublesome in Buildings

Name	Description	Where found
American cockroach ¹ ---	Reddish brown to dark brown. Adults 1½ to 2 inches long.	Develop in damp basements and sewers; forage mostly on first floors of buildings.
Australian cockroach ² ---	Reddish brown to dark brown. Yellow markings on the thorax; yellow streaks at base of wing covers. Adults 1 inch long.	Develop in warm, damp places, in or out of doors; forage mostly on first floors of buildings.
Brown-banded cockroach ³ (also called tropical cockroach).	Light brown. Mottled, reddish-brown wings on female; lighter wings on male. Adults ½ inch long.	Develop and live all over the building.
German cockroach ⁴ (also called croton bug and water bug).	Light brown. Black stripes running lengthwise on back. Adults ¾ inch long. Most common of the five kinds.	Develop and live all over the building, particularly in kitchens and bathrooms.
Oriental cockroach ⁵ (also called black beetle and shad roach).	Black or dark brown. Traces of wings on females; short wings on males. Female adults 1 to 1¼ inches long; male adults a little shorter. More sluggish than other four kinds.	Develop in damp basements and sewers; forage mostly on first floors of buildings.

¹ *Periplaneta americana*.

² *Periplaneta australasiae*.

³ *Supella supellectilium*.

⁴ *Blattella germanica*.

⁵ *Blatta orientalis*.

buildings and homes where good sanitation is practiced.

The female lays her eggs in a leathery capsule, which she forms at the end of her body. The German cockroach carries the egg capsule about a month, and drops it a day or so before the eggs are ready to hatch; about 30 cockroaches hatch from the capsule. The other kinds carry the egg capsules a day or two, then glue them to some object in a protected place; about 12 cockroaches hatch from each capsule after an incubation period of 2 to 3 months.

PREVENTING ENTRY

Cockroaches may enter the house from outdoors, in infested containers from other buildings, or from adjoining homes or apartments. To keep them out, fill all cracks passing through floors or walls, and cracks leading to spaces behind baseboards and door frames, with putty or plastic wood. Pay special attention to water and steam pipes entering rooms.

Cockroaches develop in large numbers in dirt and filth. Thorough cleaning reduces the likelihood of heavy infestation.

When you bring baskets, bags, or boxes of food and laundry into the house, look for cockroaches that may be hiding in them, and kill any that you find.

SPRAYS AND DUSTS

Infestations can be controlled by applying insecticides in sprays and dusts.

Make limited applications; do not treat entire floors, walls, or ceilings. Treat only along baseboards, under cupboards, and in similar places where roaches hide. Do not treat surfaces used for the preparation of food. Do not treat storage spaces that contain food.

The following list names the most commonly used insecticides, gives the proper strength of each spray or dust, and indicates the effectiveness of each. Dusts can be bought already prepared. So can most sprays; others can be prepared easily by following the directions on the label.

CHLORDANE: 2-percent oil solution or water emulsion; or 5-percent dust. . . . Highly effective against all cockroaches except those that have developed resistance to insecticides.

DIAZINON: 0.5-percent oil solution or water emulsion. (See "Resistant Roaches," page 6.)

LINDANE: 0.5-percent oil solution or water emulsion; or 1-percent dust. . . . Effective against all cockroaches except those that have developed resistance to insecticides.

Duration of effectiveness shorter than that of chlordane.

MALATHION: 2-percent oil solution or water emulsion; or 4- or 5-percent dust. (See "Resistant Roaches," page 6.)

RONNEL: 2-percent oil solution or water emulsion. (See "Resistant Roaches," page 6.)

BN-2289
Oriental cockroach: Above, female; below, male. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ times natural size.)

These insecticides kill the cockroaches present and leave a residue on the treated surface. The residue does not keep cockroaches out, but those that come in contact with it are killed. A single treatment in the right places gives protection for several weeks.

A liquid insecticide is often the best for use in the home. A dust or water-base spray may be used when there is danger of fire from oil-base liquids. Both a liquid and a dust may be used when cockroaches are abundant, difficult to control, or firmly established.

Baygon, trichlorfon, and fenthion are effective, but application of trichlorfon and fenthion is limited to spot treatment by professional pest-control operators.

APPLICATION

Whether spray or dust is used, treatment should be limited to baseboards, cracks, and places where roaches hide.

Spray

Apply a liquid insecticide with an ordinary household plunger-type sprayer that produces a coarse spray to wet the surface being

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Female Australian cockroach. (1½ ^{BN-2288} times natural size.)

treated. If the mist is too fine, it will float away in the air. Apply enough spray to moisten surfaces thoroughly, but not so much that the liquid begins to drip or run.

Professional pest-control operators may use larger sprayers, but should make spot treatments only.

A paintbrush may be used for applying the liquids in cracks or along baseboards.

Dust

Apply an insecticide dust with a puff duster of the bulb, plunger, or bellows type. Blow the dust into hiding places that are hard to reach with a spray and onto surfaces where roaches run. A light, uniform film is sufficient. Repeat when moisture causes the dust to cake.

Placing a band of dust on the floor around the edges of a room is not an adequate treatment. Many roaches may be able to go from their hiding places to sources of food and water without crossing the band of dust.

Resistant Roaches

Roaches develop resistance to chlordane and lindane; resistance is especially widespread in German cockroaches.

Diazinon, ronnel, and malathion will control resistant roaches. Apply diazinon in spot treatments only over the infested places as a 0.5-percent emulsion or oil solution spray. Malathion may be used at 2- to 3-percent strength in similar formulations. Ronnel may be used at 2-percent strength.

PLACES TO TREAT

For best results, apply insecticides to places where cockroaches hide.

To find the hiding places, enter a dark room quietly, turn on the lights, and watch where the cockroaches run.

They may hide—

Around the kitchen sink and drainboard.

In cracks around or underneath cupboards and cabinets, or inside them—especially in upper corners.

Around pipes or conduits, where they pass along the wall or go through it.

Inside the motor compartment of mechanical refrigerators.

Behind window or door frames.

Behind loose baseboards or molding strips.

On undersides of tables and chairs.

In radio and television cabinets.

Behind mirrors.

On closet and bookcase shelves.

When treating cupboards and pantries, take everything from shelves and remove drawers so that food and utensils will not become contaminated.

Spray or dust the interiors. Allow the spray to dry, or clean up excess powder. Clean shelf surfaces, or cover them with paper, before replacing the articles.

If drawers are cleaned thoroughly, it is not necessary to spray inside them; it will help to spray the sides, backs, and undersurfaces.

OTHER METHODS OF CONTROL

Bait containing either Kepone or Baygon may be used in cockroach control. Purchase such a bait and place it in areas frequented by cockroaches. Do not use it in places where it can be reached by children or pets.

Brown-banded cockroach: Above, female; below, male. (1½ times natural size.)

BN-2291

German cockroach: A, First stage; B, second stage; C, third stage; D, fourth stage; E, adult male; F, female with egg case; G, adult with wings spread. (1½ times natural size.) BN-2290

Fumigation

Fumigation immediately destroys a roach infestation, but it is dangerous in congested or commercial areas, and it is expensive. Also, buildings in such areas are likely to become reinfested within a short time.

Since effective residual insecticides have become available, fumigation is seldom used. **Only a professional pest-control operator should fumigate.**

Boric acid and borax

Finely powdered boric acid and borax (sodium tetraborate pentahydrate) act slowly and are generally less effective than other insecticides against cockroaches.

These materials are sometimes mixed with ingredients that are attractive to cockroaches, and compressed into tablets to be used as bait. The powders or bait tablets may give satisfactory results when used in places where there is little

food for cockroaches, such as in office buildings.

PRECAUTIONS

Pesticides used improperly can be injurious to man, animals, and plants. Follow the directions and heed all precautions on the labels.

Store pesticides in original containers—out of reach of children and pets—and away from foodstuff.

Apply pesticides selectively and carefully. Do not apply a pesticide when there is danger of drift to other areas. Avoid prolonged inhalation of a pesticide spray or dust. When applying a pesticide it is advisable that you be fully clothed.

Do not apply oil sprays where they could be ignited by a flame (for example, the flame of a pilot light) or by electric sparks.

Do not use lindane, diazinon, ronnel, or chlordane to treat an entire room. Restrict the use of these insecticides to places where roaches run or hide.

After handling a pesticide, do not eat, drink, or smoke until you have washed. In case a pesticide is swallowed or gets in the eyes, follow the first aid treatment given on the label, and get prompt medical attention. If a pesticide is spilled on your skin or clothing, remove clothing immediately and wash skin thoroughly.

Dispose of empty pesticide con-

tainers by wrapping them in several layers of newspaper and placing them in your trash can.

NOTE: Registrations of pesticides are under constant review by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Use only pesticides that bear the USDA registration number and carry directions for home and garden use.

Prepared by

Entomology Research Division

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Use Pesticides Safely
FOLLOW THE LABEL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C.

Revised September 1970

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 10 cents

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970 O-387-958