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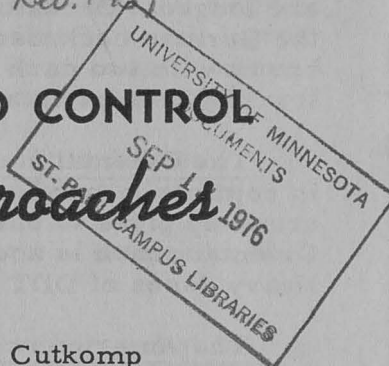
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HOW TO CONTROL

Cockroaches

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COCKROACHES MAY BE controlled more rapidly and efficiently if you are somewhat familiar with their hiding places, habits, and susceptibility to insecticides. Since these do differ in different roaches, a brief description of each roach is given.



- Common Cockroaches -
left--Oriental, center two--German, and right--American. Note egg capsules at ends of American and German cockroaches.

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The German cockroach is the common roach of kitchens. It is found in cracks and crevices under kitchen sinks and in cupboards, particularly where food particles are lodged. Occasionally, it is found in bathrooms. Smallest of the common roaches, the German cockroach is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long when full grown. Its color is a dull light brown with two dark streaks behind the head. Once established, this roach is extremely persistent and is not readily controlled by the older insecticides or DDT.

The Oriental cockroach, sometimes called the "water bug" or "black beetle," is commonly found in warm basements, especially in apartment buildings. It may crawl up pipes to bathrooms but is not found as often in kitchens. The shiny black Oriental roach is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and is wider and heavier than the German roach. Heavy doses of DDT will kill it but DDT is not highly effective.

The American cockroach is most common in restaurants and bakeries but may get established in warm dark areas of the home where there are bits of food. The American roach is the largest of our common household roaches--1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Its color is a shiny reddish-brown. This roach is more susceptible to DDT than the others, but is more readily controlled with chlordane and lindane.

The Woods roach is not a persistent household pest but may get into cabins, cottages, and houses in or near wooded areas. Establishment of the roach in such buildings is rare but since the males fly better than other roaches, they may appear suddenly in buildings during warm weather. They are extremely active on warm summer evenings. Because of their active and transient habits, chemical control is seldom necessary or practical. When chemical control is used, very thorough application is necessary and should extend to areas outside the building immediately involved.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

Either sprays or dusts may be used for roach control. Apply sprays to surfaces by direct spraying or brushing, but do not spray them into the air. Sprays must be used where vertical surfaces need to be treated. Dusts should not be used in areas where children or pets may contact them.

Sprays:

2 to 5 per cent chlordane in a clear refined oil.

5 per cent emulsion of chlordane prepared by diluting a concentrated emulsion with water (use $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of a 40 or 45 per cent chlordane concentrate in one gallon of water).

2 per cent emulsion of chlordane prepared by using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of a 40 or 45 per cent chlordane concentrate in one gallon of water. Unless you have a great many roaches or find it difficult to control them, use the lower concentration (2 per cent chlordane).

20 per cent lindane emulsion diluted to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent by using 5 to 10 tablespoons or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the lindane concentrate to one gallon of water.

Water in the emulsion preparations will cause the spray to run and puddles of the mixture will leave whitish spots on waxed floors upon drying. To prevent this, use spray sparingly and wipe up excess liquid before it dries.

Wettable powders of chlordane and lindane are effective but since they leave whitish streaks on surfaces, their use must be restricted to places where this discoloration is not important--basements, some cabins, and out-of-doors.

Dusts:

Apply prepared dusts under sinks, behind cabinets, refrigerators, and stoves, and in basements. Do not apply dusts where children or pets may contact them. Dusts may be swept or vacuumed up several days after application. On cement floors, the dust usually is more efficient than a spray.

Use a 2 to 6 per cent chlordane dust or a 1 to 1½ per cent lindane dust.

A 5 or 10 per cent DDT dust may be used for the American roach, but is not very effective on the other roaches.

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