

Pest Control Information - Wasps

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Description

Wasps are probably the most familiar and generally disliked of all British insects. Their bodies bear the characteristic black and yellow bands and have a narrow waist. They vary in size from the worker, which is 10-15mm in length, to the queen which is 20mm long. They have two pairs of wings which lock together. The needle-like sting is possessed only by the females and is concealed near the tip of the abdomen.

Distribution

Several species of wasp exist in the UK but the most abundant are the Common Wasp and German Wasp, both of which are widely distributed. Both species nest underground or in the cavities of trees, walls and buildings.

Significance

Wasps can be a nuisance but are not responsible for the spread of disease. Although they are generally disliked because of their sting, this will only be used by most species when the wasp is aroused or frightened. Wasps are responsible for causing serious damage to ripened fruit and are generally a nuisance when attracted to sweet smelling food. Their benefits, however, are not too widely appreciated, for in the spring and early summer wasp grubs are fed on other insect pests.

Life Cycle

The queen emerges from the nest in the autumn and, after mating, selects a suitable site for hibernation. Late in the following spring the hibernation comes to an end and the surviving queens select a nest site. The nest is usually located either in the ground or in roof cavities and is built up from wood pulp which is moulded into the outer shell of the nest and contains many internal chambers. The queen lays an egg in each of the chambers and these hatch into larvae which are fed on dead insects by the queen. When fully grown the larvae pupate and from the pupae sterile workers emerge. These workers assist in rearing new larvae and the new queens.

Towards the end of the summer the queen lays a number of eggs which produce male wasps and these mate with the new queens. As the weather becomes colder, in the autumn, all the wasps die except the new queens which fly away to find hibernation sites. The old nests are NOT recolonised the following year.

Control

It will only be necessary to treat wasp nests which pose a particular danger to you or your family. Unless such a danger exists the nests should be left undisturbed.

Where necessary you can treat wasp nests yourself, with care, using a proprietary insecticide. However, if professional help is required our Pest Control Officers can treat the nest with an insecticidal dust. A charge will be made for this treatment. A single treatment will usually be sufficient to destroy all the wasps in a nest but should it be necessary to re-treat, this will be done free of charge. As old nests are not recolonized, treated nests need not be removed and the removal of nests is not part of the service offered by the Council. If you wish to remove a treated or vacated nest yourself, this can be done by dislodging it into a container.

Safety

All pesticides are applied by our qualified and experienced staff to ensure the safety of the public and to minimise damage to the environment.