Approximately one thousand wooden frame apartments were visually inspected for drywood termite (*Incisitermes minor* (Hagen): Blattodea, Kalotermitidae) and the extent of their infestations were determined using termite feeding detection devices. The 40 year old site on 9-hectares includes two three-story structures each containing about 150 apartments enclosing a large central courtyard, and surrounded by approximately 28 two-story structures containing about 6 to 20 each (total apartments, 981). All top-floor apartments (approximately 336) have open-beam ceilings with beams extending as rafters to the outside of the buildings. Each apartment also has an outdoor wooden deck. A four person, in-house pest control service used acoustic emission devices to verify the active or non-active status of all infestations found inside each apartment and for all exterior attached wooden decks. It took 2 years to inspect, monitor, map out and locally treat all infestations discovered. The work was completed in 2003. The analyses of these data allows for a snap-shot-in-time view of the distribution of infestations at the site. Overall the distribution of infestations was clumped, occurring mostly on the upper floors and exterior decks. Further analyses of the distribution of infestations suggest an orientation pattern concentrated on the eastern side of the complex. This pattern suggests the possibility of wind aided movement of swamers and incipient colony formation starting at the top floor exterior decks and through the years, moving progressive down the buildings. Since *I. minor* is a day time swarmer during late summer and fall for Southern California, the distribution pattern suggest ‘Santa Ana’ wind conditions (strong off shore direction) may explain this phenomenon. The orientation of drywood termites to external stimuli from previously lab and field investigations will also be discussed and compared to this new finding.