

ANTS



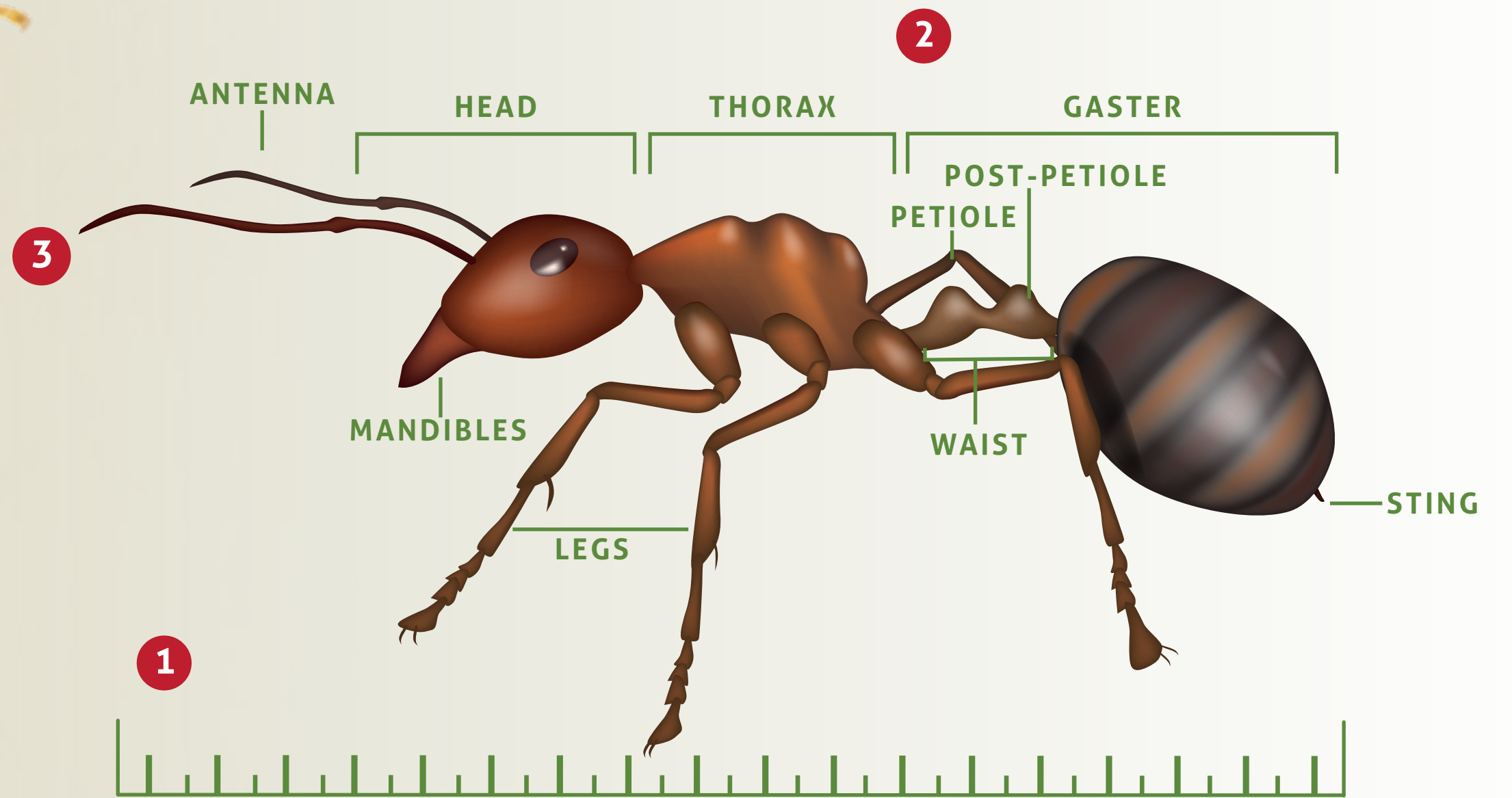
ANTE UP

YOUR PROFESSIONAL GUIDE FOR CONTROLLING ANT POPULATIONS

Winning the battle against ants isn't an easy feat. And different ant species require different treatments due to unique character traits, so be sure to properly identify the invaders before you start a control plan.

Ant Identification

- 1 Body Size and Shape:** Ants vary in size from a fraction of a millimeter to several centimeters. Observing the overall size and shape of the ant can provide initial clues for identification
- 2 Body Segmentation:** Ants have three main body segments: head, thorax, and abdomen. The relative size and shape of these segments can aid in identification.
- 3 Antennae:** Antennae are important sensory organs for ants, used for detecting chemical cues, communicating with nestmates, and navigating their environment.



Distinctive Traits

Social Structure: Colonies that can range from a few individuals to millions.

Division of Labor: Ant colonies have a well-defined division of labor and perform specific tasks such as foraging, caring for the young (larvae), defending the colony, and reproduction.

Communication: Ants communicate primarily through chemical signals known as pheromones that help coordinate activities such as foraging, marking trails, and defending the colony.

Behavior:

- Ants are highly social insects, often living and foraging for food in colonies
- Worker ants often forage for food at night, between sunset and midnight
- Fire ants typically forage when air temperatures are between 70-to-90 degrees, making early evening and night the most popular times of day for activity

Habitat (Where to Treat)

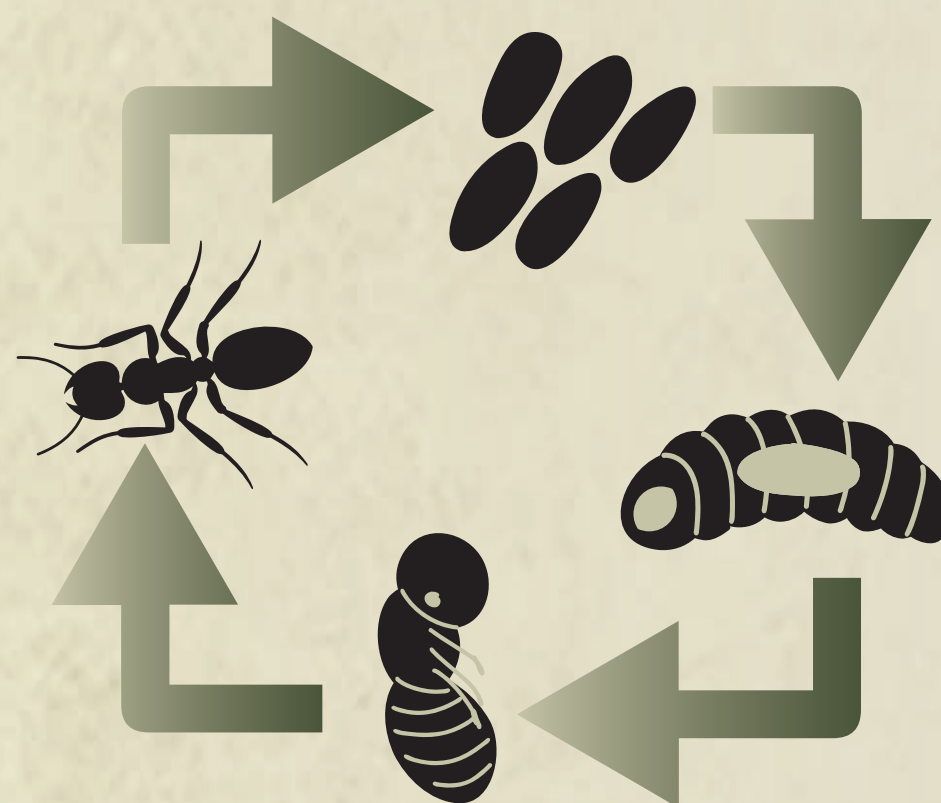
- Ants typically nest underground in anthills or inside trees and build nests in cracks of pavement and within lawns outside
- Ants can be found inside the walls and voids of a building should they make it inside
- Fire ants most often build their nests in open areas such as lawn and pastures, and next to or under timber, logs, rocks or bricks

Life Cycle



- Ants go through four stages of life cycle: egg, larva, pupa and adult
- Adult ants belong to one of three castes: queen, worker or male

Eggs: Ant eggs are soft, oval and tiny and are laid by the queen



Adult: Pupae emerge as full-grown adults after several weeks or months, with young adults appearing lighter in color at first.

Larva: The eggs hatch into worm-shaped larvae that depend on adults to provide a constant supply of food

Pupa: Larvae transform into pupae, which is the stage of rest and reorganization, as their legs and antennae are folded against their bodies. The larvae undergo metamorphosis and develop into pupae. During this stage, they are still cared for by worker ants and continue to receive specialized care and nutrition

ACHIEVE CONSTANT CONTROL



Whether you're fighting carpenter ants or a red-hot fire ant population, Zoecon® products are here to halt an infestation in its tracks, both indoors and out. Our products are formulated with our pioneering active ingredients to serve as a true antagonist for infestations.

ZOECON PRODUCTS:

- **Formitrol™ Ant Bait Gel** offers a combination of dinotefuran and our pioneering IGR (S)-methoprene that breaks insect life.
- **Antack® Liquid Ant Bait** with the active ingredient Spinosad for ingestion toxicity.
- **Extinguish® Plus** contains the adulticide, Hydramethylnon, and our IGR (S)-methoprene to provide two-way killing action.
- **ProBait® Formulation for Professionals** features Hydramethylnon.



READY TO UP THE ANTE WHEN IT COMES TO ANT CONTROL?

Contact a Zoecon sales rep to find the right solution for your needs.

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