

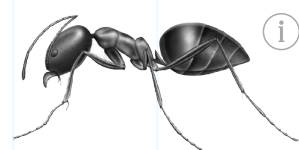
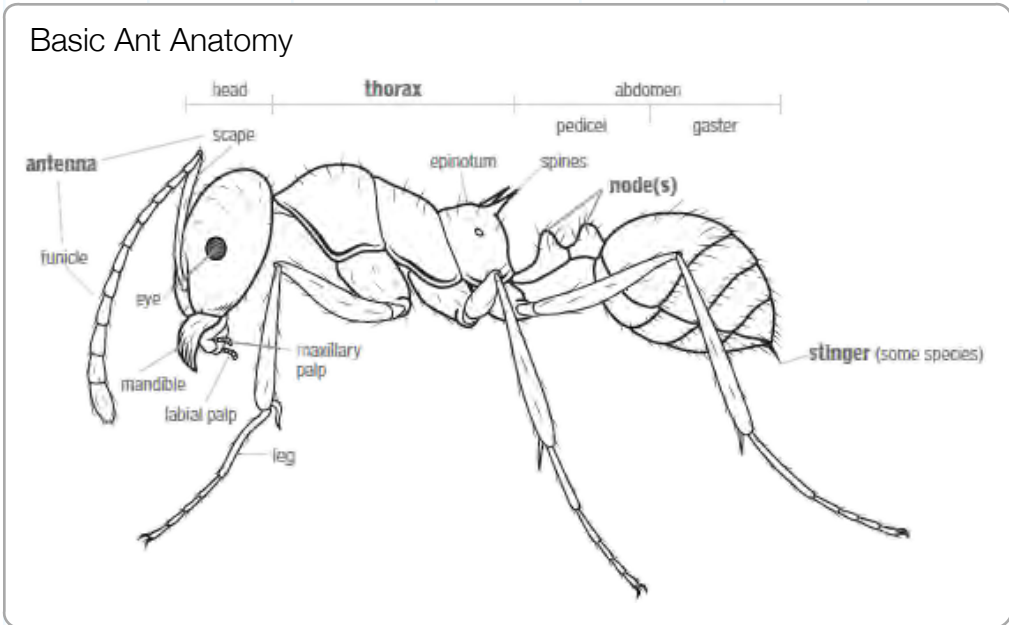
# One size doesn't fit all.

Different ant problems require different solutions. Finding the right ant bait is easy. Follow the steps below to identify ants and find the best solutions for you and your customers.

1 of 3

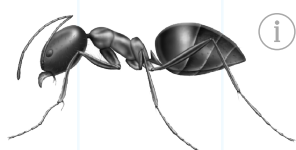
## What are the physical characteristics of the ants?

### One Node Segment Ants



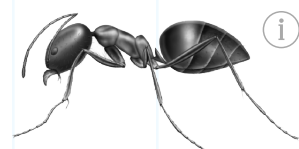
Argentine Ant

Single node has sharp, pointed peak.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/8 in (3.5 mm) long.



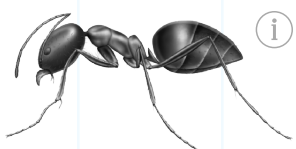
Carpenter Ant

Top of gaster covered with long, pale hairs.  
Spineless thorax, profile evenly rounded.  
Polymorphic workers, 1/4-1/2 in (7-13 mm) long.



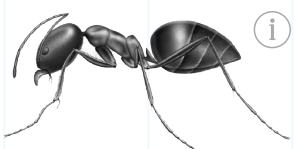
Crazy Ant

Very long antennae and legs compared to body.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/16-1/8 in (2-3.5 mm) long.



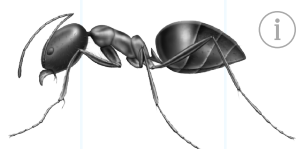
Ghost Ant

Dark head with pale abdomen and legs.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, very small, 1/16 in (2 mm) long.



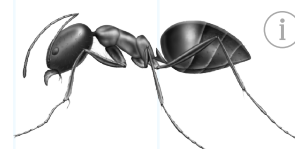
Odorous House Ant

Workers emit a bad, coconut-like odor when crushed.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/8 in (3.5 mm) long.



White-Footed Ant

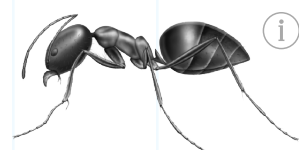
Dark body, pale yellow tarsi at end of legs.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/8 in (3.5 mm) long.



Rover Ant

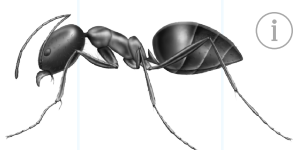
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### Two Node Segment Ants



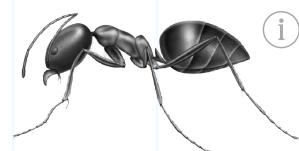
Acrobat Ant

Heart-shaped abdomen raises when disturbed.  
Spines on thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/8 in (3.5 mm) long.



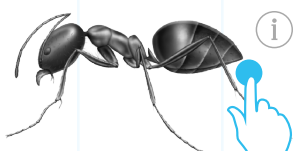
Big-Headed Ant

Major workers' heads very large in proportion to body.  
Spines on thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Polymorphic workers, 1/16-1/8 in (2-3.5 mm) long.



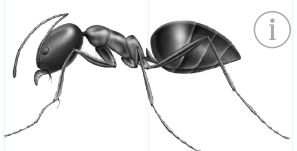
Little Black Ant

Very small and black. Colonies have many queens.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/16 in (2 mm) long.



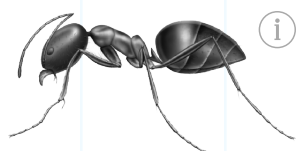
Pavement Ant

Head and thorax grooved with parallel lines.  
Spines on thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, 1/8 in (3.5 mm) long.



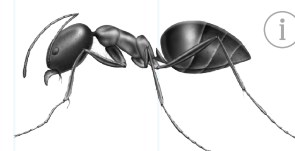
Pharaoh Ant

Pale yellow to reddish body, black on rear of abdomen.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, very small, 1/16-1/12 in (2.0-2.1 mm) long.



Red Imported Fire Ant

Hairs on entire body, stinger present, stings are painful.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Polymorphic workers, 1/16-1/4 in (2-7 mm) long.



Thief Ant

Pale yellow to light or dark brown with small stinger.  
Spineless thorax, profile unevenly rounded.  
Monomorphic workers, very small, 1/16 in (2 mm) long.

### How to Identify Ants

Insert comments here about the tools and effort needed to properly identify ants lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Tech identifying ants with hand lens



# Pavement Ant

## Characteristics

- Two node segments
- Light brown to black with paler legs and antennae
- Uneven thorax has pair of small spines
- 12-segmented antennae, 3-segmented club
- Head and thorax grooved
- Stinger present

## Feeding Preferences

Pavement ants are opportunistic feeders that will “swarm” on foods that appear within their foraging range and are therefore easily controlled with bait. Indoors, pavement ants feed on meats, nuts, cheese, honey, bread crumbs, meats and grease. Pet food bowls are common foraging sites for pavement ants. Outdoors, this ant feeds on insects, honeydew, seeds and plant sap.

## Control

Locate the nest by following the ants back from their food source. Answer the questions below to find the right bait.

What are they feeding on?

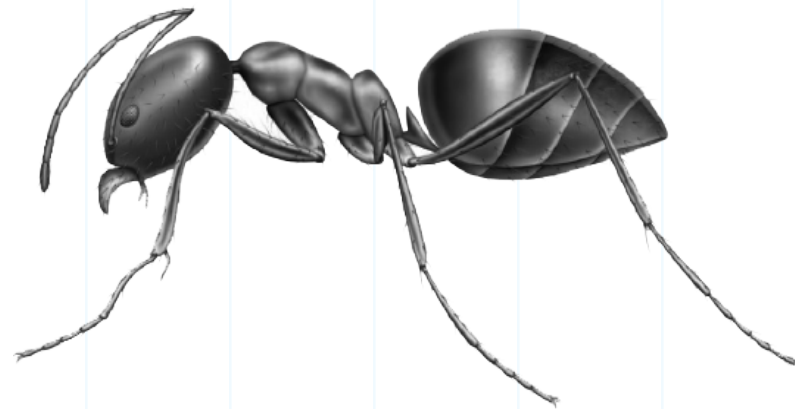
Where is the nest located?

Find Baits



Go back

*I don't think it's necessary to illustrate locations or food sources graphically. This reduces steps and confusion by remaining in context with "Control" of the chosen ant.*

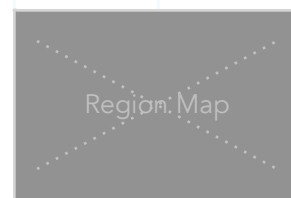


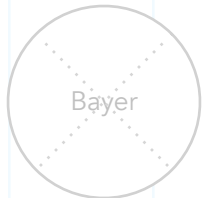
Monomorphic workers, 1/8 in (3.5 mm) long

## Nest Sites

Colonies average 3,000–4,000 ants with several queens. Pavement ants normally nest in soil; however, they occasionally nest indoors in walls, insulation and under floors.

Colonies will move near a heat source in winter. Pavement ants often follow pipes through slabs to access buildings. Outdoors, these ants nest in soil under stones, slabs, next to buildings and in pavement cracks. They enter through cracks in slabs, expansion joints and natural openings of buildings. Pavement ants like to travel under the edges of carpet next to the tack strip. To inspect or treat this area, carefully lift the carpet a small section at a time, then press down firmly to replace the carpet. Soil nests may have a characteristic “dirt crater” around the opening. Pavement ants forage up to 30 feet in trails.





For pavement ants, we recommend the following Maxforce products:

### Maxforce Complete Brand Granular Insect Bait

Maxforce Complete Brand Granular Insect Bait controls a wide variety of ant species, plus cockroaches, crickets, silverfish and more. The Simply Irresistible™ food ingredients combined with the delayed-action kill of the active ingredient hydramethylnon (which prevents pests from turning food into energy) eliminates ant colonies through the exclusive Maxforce Domino Effect.

Product Details

Identify other ants



### Also try Maxforce FC Ant Killer Bait Stations

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Offer Bait Station alternative when applicable.

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