



PEST IDENTIFICATION & TREATMENT



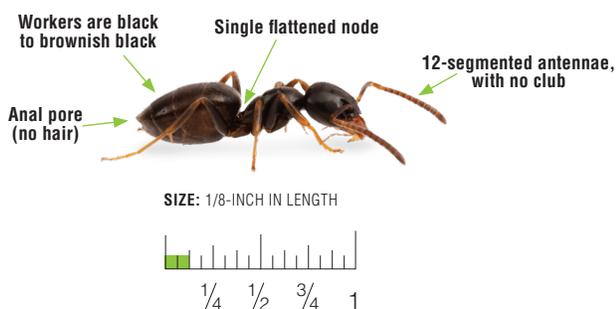
ANT SPECIES

Odorous House Ant (OHA) Protocol

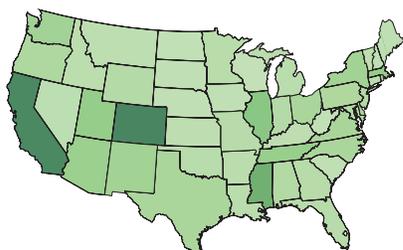
Understanding Odorous House Ants

- OHAs are native to the United States and are found in every state. If you're a PMP, chances are you have encountered them.
- OHA colonies have many queens (polygyne) and can rapidly increase in number. As a result, OHAs often have numerous satellite colonies produced by budding that vary in size depending on the nest location.
- OHAs move their nest locations – A LOT. Changes in environmental conditions and other disturbances cause colonies to move between multiple nest sites or locations.
- OHAs will nest indoors, usually in voids associated with a moisture source. Outdoor OHAs create shallow nests near moisture and food often beneath objects that serve as a cover.
- Foraging workers can be found trailing indoors in search of food, water and/or shelter almost year-round, although they are most commonly reported during the spring and summer months.

Identification



Range



Not Reported Low Abundance Abundant

Data Sources: iNaturalist & iDigBio

Inspection

- Nest location is the key to control, keep in mind that OHAs typically have multiple nest locations around a structure.
- Outdoors, nests can be found near sources of moisture and food.
 - Identify sources of moisture such as drip irrigation lines, fountains and other water features, pools, leaky pipes, and subareas.
 - Look for plants that support aphids and scale insects, such as citrus trees, crepe myrtles, hibiscus, rose bushes, oleander, milkweeds, oak, willow, elm, maple, and pine trees.
 - Inspect these areas for nests by moving any ground cover.
- Indoors, nests can be found in voids near kitchen and bathroom sinks, under or inside dishwashers, washing machines, around bathtubs, potted plants or any other interior sources of moisture.
- OHAs also can nest in crawlspace voids between insulation and the subfloor and between floor joists usually under moisture sources above. Nests can also be found behind exterior siding usually near a moisture source.

Customer Communication

Setting appropriate expectations and communicating the importance of customer collaboration increases the likelihood of success. Be sure to communicate what to expect before and after the treatment and any conducive conditions that require remediation. Best results are seen when the technician and the customer work together. Below are some key things to communicate to the customer:

- For indoor control: Stress the importance of sanitation to your customers. Any type of food or food particles can attract ants. Recommend the customer store food in sealed containers.
- For outdoor control: Discuss the removal of plants that can attract ants; or control aphids, whiteflies and other honeydew-producing insects on plants in and around structures.
 - Trim trees and other landscape features away from the structure that serve as routes ants can use to enter buildings and homes.
 - Remove or temporarily move any materials or vegetation that provide harborage for ants. This includes large landscaping stones, pavers, leaf litter, older lumber and other debris.

Pre-Treatment

- Determine if OHAs have become locked in the structure by repellent materials when nests are located in interior wall voids. This can make control difficult.
- Use your inspection results to determine your treatment plan. Treatment should be based on nest location.



- Ensure all equipment is clean and in good working condition to avoid product contamination that could negatively impact results.
- Always read and follow label instructions and make sure you have all of the required PPE prior to treatment.

Treatment / Liquid Applications

- **Treatment for OHAs nesting on the interior of structures:** For ants nesting indoors, apply Sumari® Insecticide at a dilution rate of 1 oz. per gallon of water as a spot or crack and crevice treatment in areas where ants have been active or found trailing. Key areas include under or around baseboards, wall voids, door casing, voids under cabinets, around dishwashers, washing machines and refrigerators.
 - When OHAs are found nesting indoors in wall voids, colonies can be treated by injecting a concentrate, aerosol or dust. Do not use a product that will cause the colony to move within the structure.
 - Locate hidden nests by placing an attractive food source like honey or syrup near foraging ants and follow trails back to nest sites.
- **Treatment for OHAs nesting on the exterior and foraging/trailing into structures:**
 - **Interior:** OHAs will trail indoors in search of food and water or during extreme weather conditions. To control ants foraging indoors, apply Sumari® Insecticide as a spot or crack and crevice application at a dilution rate of 1 oz. per gallon of water around base boards, doors, window frames, under sinks, around pipes, and attic venting.
 - **Exterior:** Controlling ants outside of the structure is key to preventing indoor infestations. Apply Sumari® Insecticide at a dilution rate of 1 oz. per gallon for residual control around the perimeter of the structure. Key areas include entryways, doors and windows, utility entry points, behind siding, weep holes, eaves and around lights and garbage cans. Use broadcast or spot and/or crack and crevice applications anywhere ants are found trailing. Curative or proactive broadcast treatments can be made to yards, lawns, fields, parks and landscaping.

- **Treatment for OHAs found only on the exterior:** For ants foraging/nesting in lawns or around the structure, apply Sumari® Insecticide as a proactive broadcast treatment, spot and/or crack and crevice application at a dilution rate of 1 oz. per gallon of water directly to nests or trails.

Treatment / Baiting Applications

- **Treatment for OHAs nesting on the interior of structures (interior bait treatments only):** Apply Sumari® Ant Gel Bait in spots 1/8 inch in diameter or in lines 1/8 inch by 3 inches in length near ant trails. Apply bait in discreet areas such as underneath sinks and cabinets, dishwashers, toilets, and potted plants or anywhere you see ants trailing.
- **Treatment for exterior OHA nest locations:**
 - Bait placement on the interior of the structure to control OHA should be avoided unless the nest is located on the interior.
 - To bait outdoors, apply Sumari® Ant Gel Bait in spots 1/8 inch in diameter or in lines 1/8 inch by 3 inches in length anywhere you see ants trailing. Common areas include the base of trees, visual trails, weep holes and other entry points around the structure.



Post-Treatment

- Re-inspect if ant activity has not ceased after 3-5 days. Make note of any continued activity or foraging, even if ants aren't found on the interior of a structure. Re-treat any areas with such activity to reduce the likelihood of re-infestation.

Tips and Tricks from the MGK Technical Department

Pay attention to direction. Look for trailing ants. If foragers are moving solid food away from the structure, focus your inspection outdoors. If foragers are moving solid food into the structure, focus on the interior or crawlspace.

Lure them out with food to find hidden nests. Locating trailing ants is critical. Have your customer pre-bait the ants before you arrive, if they are willing. Have them place a food source like honey, syrup, etc. in areas where they have seen ants (use a piece of wax paper for easy cleanup).

Ask the right questions. Customers can give vital information that will focus your inspection. When an ant colony is in a wall void or under the structure, foraging ants can find food in the structure even during a rain event. Ask if the activity stops when it is raining.

Attract-and-kill. Enhance performance of a liquid concentrate like Sumari® Insecticide by baiting in the treated area. This will increase the number of ants that contact the treated surface, and the combination of bait and non-repellent will reach deep into the colony.

Don't lure them inside if they aren't there. When a colony is nesting on the exterior of the structure it is important to limit the food sources on the interior, including the use of baits.

Forget the paradigm "Kill the queen, kill the colony". With highly polygyne species, there can be hundreds of queens across multiple nests. Affect the most ants possible within the first few days of treatment by using baits and transferable non-repellents together.

Ants can be picky. At some point, everyone has applied a bait that was ignored by trailing ants. One reason might be the colony fragment is not looking for food but is moving between nesting sites. Try several baits to determine which is most effective.



Products



Sumari® Insecticide

- Kills and controls ants, including multi-queen species, for up to three months
- Contains NyGuard® IGR insect growth regulator
- Dual modes of action
- For indoor and outdoor use, including outdoor broadcast
- No signal word
- Apply as an outdoor broadcast treatment up to four times per year at the low rate
- Convenient all-in-one product



Sumari® Ant Gel Bait

- Kills ants (excluding fire ants and carpenter ants)
- Easy to use
- Effective for up to 90 days (excluding fire, harvester, carpenter & pharaoh ants)



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