



CAMPONOTUS SANSABEANUS READY TO GO?

WAITING IS THE FIRST THING.

That's right, sit back and let your queen wait in the dark for the next hour or two, nice and quiet so she relaxes after her long journey. It will de-stress her and make her much less grouchy when you meet her.

OPEN AND CHECK HER

Once calm, carefully open and check her to make sure she made the journey ok. When you see she is happy, put her back away at the right temperature then check her bi-weekly until you see she has workers.

If she has workers now, feed her and resume weekly checks until 30+ workers where she will be ready for her first nest.

Try and keep checks to a minimum (we know it is hard, we just want to watch ours all day too!) but she will thank you for it with extra brood and a lower chance of eating her eggs.



FIRST BITES

Once you have workers you can then begin providing them with food. Always remove uneaten food after 48 hours.

Water is essential all of the time but weekly feedings are a good bet at first (for food). Sugars provide carbohydrates and our snaps is the perfect treat for that. You can also make your own, use fruits like apple, banana, grape e.t.c and of course honey is fantastic too.

For proteins start small, chopped insects, protein shakes e.t.c

SNUGLY

*The temperature of the nest should sit between **The temperatures given on the fact sheet overleaf** - ideally with a gradient. Try to monitor it though as exceeding 30 degrees could have negative affects on your queen.*

HUMIDITY IS KEY

Temperature and humidity, when perfect can increase brood growth and help your queen produce bigger, faster growing colonies. Keep your nest humidity within the target range and remember to water the nest weekly.

TEST TUBE CHANGES

Try to avoid changes unless you see a discoloured water, black mold or they run out of water. If vital then we have provided a spare tube and cotton wool for your tube change.

Attach the 2 tubes together but remember to allow a small gap for air to get in. Allow your queen to move into the new tube on her own. Make the new tube dark and the old tube light, it helps her decide!

Please do not force a move, your queen could take weeks. She will move over when she is ready and in her own time.



CAMPONOTUS SANSABEANUS

THE NOCTURNAL GROUND-DWELLER

Among the Largest Camponotus in the USA -

If you are looking for a species which is striking and large then the Sansabeanus is perfect for you. They are beautiful and majors are extremely distinctive with deep black head and amber thorax & gaster.

Sansabeanus are found in semi-desert climates, often however and more often they are found in Cedar forests from Texas to Mexico. They will almost always be nesting under stones, deep in the ground or under dead tree root systems.

As with most camponotus they are very passive in their approach to life, they will defend until the end and not usually look for trouble. Being nocturnal they will venture out of the nest at night looking for small insects, they days dead as well as sugar. they really love sugar! Aphids are a great source both above ground and underground. This could be one of the reasons they nest deep underground around pinyon-cedar so often, the deep roots are perfect for aphid farming.

As mentioned they are primarily a non confrontational species of carpenter, choosing to feast on smaller insects and larger ones if they find them already deceased. In captivity ideal sources are fruit-flies, fly larvae, crickets e.t.c.

Carpenter ants are also known by the name "Sugar Ants", this is very much true, with sweet nectar they will fill their gaster as full as possible creating some beautiful translucent bands.

In the wild colonies can grow to between 3000 and 4500 workers.

Once they reach a colony size of 20 plus workers you can take your breath and enjoy them, they become stable quickly at 20 and will develop nicely.

KEY STATS

Queen

Age - Up to 15 years (estimated)

Monogyne - One queen per nest

Fully Claustral - No food until first workers

Temperature & Humidity

Nest 24 to 28 Degrees | Outworld 25 to 30 Degrees

Nest 45% to 60% | Outworld 30% to 60%

Diapause / Hibernation

No

Polymorphic (Yes)

Minor Worker - 7mm to 14mm

Major Worker - 14mm to 17mm

Bite

They will bite if threatened

Diet

Sugars, Proteins (small insects like fruit flies and fly larvae)

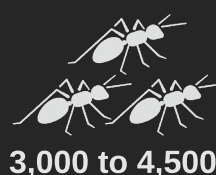
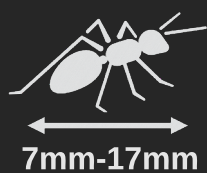
Always ensure a constant fresh water supply is provided

Nest Type

Natural, Acrylic, Ytong, Earth, Glass

Development

Egg to Adult Worker - 8 to 12 weeks



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