

# **POLYRHACHIS DIVES**

# 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.

Your Dives queen will have arrived with plenty of workers and it is vital you get them straight into a setup.

Avoid any acrylic, plaster or gypsum nests. They need either a dedicated system, or a natural setup.

### FIRST BITES

Once you have them 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 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.





# POLYRHACHIS DIVES WEAVER ANT

#### **Ground weaver - Advanced Species**

Dives are a fantastic species to keep. Perfect as your first advanced species given their docile nature too. Found in Asia their golden gaster shimmer, high activity and speed they will entertain you for hours on end.

As a weaver ant they use the silk from their larvae to seal their nests shut and create a secure place using leaves, twigs and moss. Found both at ground level or in low bushes and trees their nests are easy to spot and identify.

Dives are poly too, mature colonies will take extra queens back into their nest after mating and the average mature nest can have as many as 20 queens inside it.

These girls have some fantastic behaviour too, they freeze on the spot with activity and look like a statue. They are watching and smelling, the second they have a target they move quickly too it.

They can and will use formic acid without mercy, large workers can even hold on quite nicely to a human finger while they use it too.

In the wild colonies can grow to to impressive sizes in the region of 2,000 workers per queen and love sugar and proteins in large numbers. the colony uses alot of silk, this needs alot of brood and in turn needs alot of protein.

The reason we have listed this species as advanced is because they will not do well in a test tube and will do worse in a typical ant nest. As such they should be started in a test tube, then the tube should be placed in a simple setup at 20+ workers. By 20 to 50 workers they really should be in their forever home. This can be a natural setup (preferred) with a place for them to weave into, a cavern, bark e.t.c. Lots of dry leaves, moss and twigs should also be provided for them to use in making their nest. Otherwise a dedicated setup would do great if the natural route is not for you. The Wakooshi polyrhachis setup would be perfect.

## **KEY STATS**

#### Queen

Age - Up to 12 years (estimated)

Polygyne - Many queens per nest

Semi Claustral - Food needed

**Temperature & Humidity** 

Nest 24 to 28 Degrees | Outworld 22 to 30 Degrees

Nest 55% to 65% | Outworld 30% to 70%

Diapause / Hibernation

None

**Polymorphic (A tiny bit)** 

Workers - 6mm to 10mm

Bite

They will bite if threatened

Acid

Yes - Formic

Diet

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

Always ensure a constant fresh water supply is provided

**Nest Type** 

Natural or Dedicated

Development

Egg to Adult Worker - up to 6 weeks











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