



STRIJTVEEN
WAGENAAR



MANUAL
NEMATODES AGAINST ANTS

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ANTS

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Ants are small insects that live in colonies. They build their nests underground, between tiles, under patios, or along paving edges.

THIS IS HOW YOU RECOGNIZE THE DAMAGE

- ✓ Small mounds of sand between tiles
- ✓ Ant trails to a nest
- ✓ Openings between tiles or in the ground
- ✓ Many ants in the same place

CHECK IF YOU HAVE AN ANT NEST

Follow the ant trail and see where the ants disappear. Usually, that is where the entrance to the nest is located. Do you see many ants entering and exiting at the same spot? Then you probably have an ant nest.

WHERE IS THE ANT NEST?

The nest is often located under tiles, along edges, near joints, or under dry, sheltered spots. Pay particular attention to the nest entrances and pathways around the nest.



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

MAKE THE NEST DAMP

First, pour some water around the nest entrances. This allows the soil to absorb moisture better, enabling the nematodes to spread through the nest more easily.

CHECK THE GROUND TEMPERATURE

Nematodes against ants work from a soil temperature of 10 °C. Check the current soil temperature before you start.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MOMENT

Preferably treat in the evening or in cloudy weather. This way, the nematodes dry out less quickly.

TREAT THE NEST

Treat the nest entrances and pathways around the nest in particular. Use approximately 2 liters of water per ant nest.

EXPECTATION

The ants usually become restless and move their nest. The result is often visible after 2 to 4 weeks.



STEP 1: MIX THE NEMATODES

Mix the entire contents of the sachet with 1 liter of lukewarm water. Stir the mixture well and let it stand for about 15 minutes. Then stir again and rinse the empty sachet with a little water so that no nematodes remain.

STEP 2: DILUTE THE MIXTURE

Use approximately 2 liters of water per ant nest.

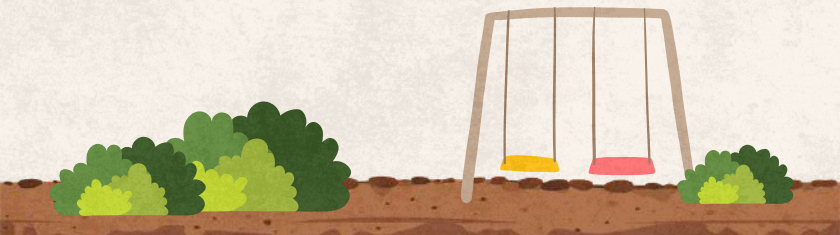
1 nest = 2 liter water

2 almost = 4 liters of water

3 almost = 6 liters of water

4 almost = 8 liters of water

Stir regularly during distribution so that the nematodes remain evenly distributed.



WATERING OVERVIEW

Distribute the water with nematodes evenly over the ant nests.

Number of ant nests:	Mix nematodes with a liter of water:
1 ant nest	2 liter water
2 ant nests	4 liter water
3 ant nests	6 liter water
4 ant nests	8 liter water
5 ant nests	1 liter water
6 ant nests	12 liter water
7 ant nests	14 liter water
8 ant nests	16 liter water
9 ant nests	18 liter water
10 ant nests	20 liter water

Number of ant nests x 2 liters of water = Amount of liters of water



STEP 3: DISTRIBUTE THE NEMATODES

Gently pour the mixture at the nest entrances and along the pathways around the nest. Pay particular attention to the areas where you see ants entering and exiting.

Do not pour randomly over the entire terrace. The nematodes must land specifically in and around the nest.

STEP 4: KEEP THE LAWN MOISTURE

Keep the treated areas slightly moist for 5 to 7 days. This allows the nematodes to move effectively through the nest.

Do you still see a lot of ant activity at the same nest after 2 to 4 weeks? Then a second treatment may be necessary.



WHY ANTS CAUSE A NUISANCE

THEY ARE DIGGING UNDERGROUND

Ants create tunnels and chambers underground. As a result, sand can rise between tiles, in joints, or in the lawn.

TILES CAN SINK

With large nests under paving, the subsoil can become loose. As a result, tiles may become uneven.

THE NEST REMAINS ACTIVE

As long as the nest is active, ants continue to use the same routes. Therefore, simply removing the visible ants does not solve the problem.

NEMATODES MAKE THE NEST UNATTRACTIVE

Nematodes cause unrest in the nest. The ants perceive the nest as unsafe and usually move to another location.



HOW DO NEMATODES WORK?

STEP 1: LOOKING FOR THE NEST

Nematodes move through the moist soil and spread around the nest entrances and tunnels of the ant nest.

STEP 2: UNREST IN THE NEST

The presence of nematodes makes the nest unattractive to ants. They perceive the place as unsafe.

STEP 3: MOVING THE NEST

Ants try to protect their colony and often move the nest to another location.

STEP 4: WHAT YOU NOTICE

Ant activity usually decreases gradually. You often see a clear difference after 2 to 4 weeks.



LIFE CYCLE OF THE ANT

SPRING

The queen begins expanding the nest. The colony grows rapidly, and more and more workers appear.

SPRING & SUMMER

The ants are the most active. They search for food and further expand the nest.

This is often the best time to treat.

SUMMER

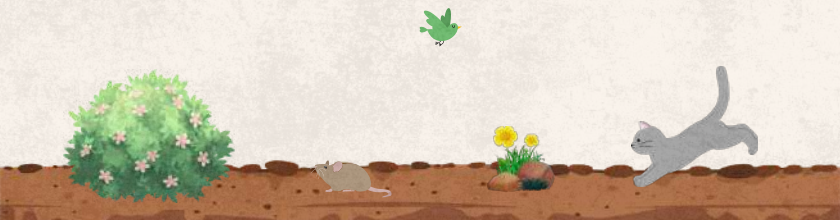
In warm weather, winged ants can fly out to establish new colonies.

AUTUMN

Activity decreases. The ants remain in the nest as much as possible and prepare for winter.

WINTER

The colony remains largely dormant. As soon as the temperature rises, the ants become active again.



PREVENT NEW ANTS

KEEP GROUTS CLEAN

Remove sand, weeds, and other organic material from between the tiles. This creates fewer suitable places for new ant nests.

DENSE NESTING ANGLES

Have the ants disappeared? Fill in gaps between tiles or in the ground to limit new nest formation.

REMOVE FOOD SOURCES

Clean up food scraps and spilled sweet products. This will prevent ants from constantly returning.

CHECK REGULARLY

Check regularly for new mounds of sand or ant trails in the spring and summer. The sooner you discover a nest, the easier it is to eradicate.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN WILL I SEE RESULTS?

You usually see a clear difference after 2 to 4 weeks. Ant activity gradually decreases because the nest becomes unattractive.

I STILL SEE ANTS. IS THAT NORMAL?

Yes. Ants usually don't disappear overnight. They can still walk around for a while while the nest is disturbed.

DO I NEED TO TREAT THE ENTIRE TERRACE?

No. Focus primarily on treating the nest entrances and pathways around the nest. That is where the nematodes need to reach.

CAN I USE NEMATODES AFTER ANT POWDER?

No, preferably not immediately. Ant powder and other pesticides can be harmful to nematodes. Wait until residues have disappeared before applying nematodes.

