

Pest Profile



Photo credit: April Nobile, California Academy of Sciences
(Specimen CASENT0005320; from <https://www.antweb.org>)

Common Name: High noon ant (Forelius)

Scientific Name: *Forelius pruinosus*

Order and Family: Order Hymenoptera; Family Formicidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg		
Larva/Nymph		
Adult	Workers range from 1.8 – 2.5 mm Queens are 5 – 6 mm	Worker color varies from light brown to dark brown with 12-segmented antennae, and a pore at the end of the abdomen (acidiopore). These ants do not have a stinger. Colonies have multiple queens (polygynous).
Pupa (if applicable)		

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Chewing

Host(s): High noon ants are omnivorous, eating a variety of animals and plants, including live and dead insects and honeydew from hemipteran plant pests.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults):

The high noon ant is a common ant in natural and disturbed human areas. They usually nest outdoors and forage in homes and buildings, but they may also nest in buildings. They may be particularly abundant in the southern USA and are especially a household pest in the Gulf states.

These ants are aggressive and will bite, though they do not sting.

High noon ants are found throughout North America.

References:

Forelius pruinosus. (). Retrieved from https://www.antwiki.org/wiki/Forelius_pruinosus

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Klotz, J., Hansen, L., Pospichil, R. & Rust, M. (2008). *Urban ants of North America and Europe: identification, biology, and management*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.