Unicoloniality occurs in ants when several colonies of ants that would normally compete for a resource such as space or food instead share it as a way of outcompeting other species. This behavior has been explored in several ant species around the world, but has never been applied to the Crematogaster Acacia ants of East Africa. There are four species of Acacia ants that must compete to colonize the whistling-thorn Acacia; Acacia dreplonobium, C. sjostedti, C. mimosae, C. nigriceps and T. penzigi. These ant species all utilize the Acacia for food and shelter and colonize entire trees. Past research has primarily dealt with the interspecific interactions between the four species of ants, but does not address interactions within any of the species. My research explored the intraspecific interactions and possibility of unicoloniality in C. nigriceps. I conducted my research outside of Tarangire National Park in a small grove of Acacia dreplonobium. I established a focal tree as my primary colony and then located 12 test trees at an increasing distance from that focal tree. I collected ants from these trees and observed their interactions with ants from the focal tree. Through a series of timed, experimentally staged fights, I attempted to establish a gradient of increasing aggression amongst the ants. Overall, found no significant indications of unicoloniality in C. nigriceps but did see a slight gradient of increasing aggression with distance. C. nigriceps appears to interact with individuals of its own species with the same degree of aggression as with individuals of different species. These results verify unicoloniality as a tactic for dominating an area or resource as well as show how a limited resource affects ants.