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Preliminary experiments on the ioraging activity of Messor ants from Greece

> Cirris Georgiadis & Anasiasios Legakis University of Athens

Ants in Greece

- Some taxonomic research before the 2nd world war
- Since then... about 220 species
- Works on ecology by Harkness (80's) mainly with Cataglyphis
- Works on community ecology by Legakis

The genus Messor

- Taxonomic problems when it comes to species level...
- Nevertineless..
 - Polydomous
 - Indications of territoriality (intraspecific competition)
 - Trunk trail' foraging
 - Major seed harvesters in Mediterranean-type ecosystems

Foraging research so far

- FORMIS 2005 ("foraging" and "Messor") → 196 results (since 1910):
 - about 70% of those for Messor ethology
 - 34 papers for Mediterranean region (17%)
- Work in North Africa (by the French), Spain, Italy, Israel
 Greece: 1 paper



Present research

- Aspects of Messor foraging in Greek
 Mediterranean-type ecosystems
- Daily foraging activity
- Seed size & shape relationships with ants
- Seed selection (natural & experimental)
- Ecological aspects of foraging activity

Areas of work

- 2 sites selected: Kryoneri, Attiki and Athens University campus, Kaisariani
- Med-type ecosystem, xerophytic vegetation (Kryoneri: Festuca sp., Astragalus sp.– Uni. campus: Festuca sp.)



Work sites

ttos

Kryoneri Alt: 380m Aspect: S More 'wet'

Uni. campus thens Airport Oni. Camp El. Venizelos" Alt: 270m Aspect: S More 'arid'

Map based on SPOT image courtesy "GEO Information"

Parnith

Athens

23 23

Experimental setting

 Assumptions: - Many entrances \rightarrow one nest - Entrance cover \rightarrow no influence - Each nest \rightarrow one colony - Activity between measurements -> linear model

Abiotic factors

Wind speed
Air temperature
Air relative humidity
Atmospheric pressure
Dew point



Soil moisture (standard method)

Daily activity

- Number of ants leaving nest / 5 min
- Tally counter
- Every 30 min



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Παρατηρήσεις - Σημειώσε

Daily activity

Period 7:00am 5:00pm

Suncycle 1.0.9.3

Set yp





Suncycle 18/2/2005-17/2/2006 @ 23e43 37n58 GMT:+02:00 Summertime 27/3/2005-Wintertime 23/10/2005

Ant-seed weight correlation

 20 ants carrying seeds were collected/day (by hand)

Ants + seed → eppendorf
Weighed (in mg)



Activity vs. time of day and season

Daily activity changes with season?



Relation of abiotic factors to activity

Which factors were most significant?

Multiple regression of:
Wind speed
Air temperature
Air relative humidity
Atmospheric pressure

on ant activity

Adjusted $R^2 = 0.856$ p = 0.015

Forward stepwise regression

F to

p value

The State of the second	enter	4万代前
Atmospheric	5.81	0.07
pressure		
Air Temperature	21.47	0.01
Wind Speed	1.41	0.30
Air Relative	1.16	0.34
Humidity	E the Fr	a the second

Relation between ant weight and seed weight

Do heavier ants carry heavier seeds?



Trend: heavier ants → heavier seeds Heaviest loads → Heaviest ants

Conclusions...

- Change in pattern of activity / time and season
 - Avoidance of hot summer midday
- Activity does relate to abiotic factors
 - Somehow ants detect changes to their environment and modify their activity

Conclusions...

 Seeds up to certain weight are carried by foragers of all sizes. Heavier seeds are carried only by larger foragers.

"Trophic energy strategy" Small ants transport any seed that they can carry. Larger ants do not waste their time searching only for heavier seeds. This seems to be energy and time efficient

Future research

- Shape & size of seeds vs. ant size
- Seed selection / season & abiotic factors (seed availability from local flora)
- Spatial foraging patterns (scouting, trunk trail change, transportation effectiveness)
- Investigation on potential myrmecochory of seeds
- Coding of foraging behavior
- Foraging simulation \rightarrow random or not?
- Continue research...

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