

# Ten things to know about invasive fire ants on the march

August 1 2014, by Cheryl Dybas

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Invasive fire ants: They're on the march across the U.S. Southeast and beyond.  
Credit: Wikimedia Commons

Heading for a summer picnic or hike, or just out to mow your lawn? In the U.S. Southeast and beyond, you might want to watch where you walk.

Fire [ants](#). Crossing the border from South America, they're on the march northward. How does habitat—in particular, corridors that connect one place with another—help the ants spread?

To find out, the National Science Foundation (NSF) talked with ecologist and program director Doug Levey of its Division of Environmental Biology, and researcher Julian Resasco, now of the University of Colorado, Boulder (formerly at the University of Florida, Gainesville).

This week Resasco, Levey and colleagues published a paper in the journal *Ecology* reporting new findings on habitat corridors and fire ants. They conducted their NSF-funded study in an experimental forest in South Carolina, at the USDA Forest Service - Savannah River site.

## **1. Where did fire ants come from, and where are they found now?**

(Resasco) Fire ants are native to South America, where they're found from Western Amazonia to northeastern Argentina. Fire ants were accidentally introduced by humans to the southeastern U.S. almost a century ago. Now they're established in parts of the Caribbean, China, Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand.

## **2. Why are fire ants a problem?**

(Resasco) Fire ants are very aggressive, have painful stings, and can occur at high densities. They can displace native ants and other kinds of small animals, including reptiles, birds, and mammals. Because they have a broad diet that includes plants, they're a major economic problem in agriculture. The USDA estimates that fire ant control, property damage from the ants, and medical treatment from stings cost several

billion dollars each year.

### **3. How do fire ants disperse?**

(Resasco) Fire ants disperse during mating flights, also called nuptial flights, when winged, unmated queens and males emerge from nests to find mates. (Mated queens dig a small hole to lay their eggs, in the hope of establishing new colonies.)

There are two social forms of fire ants, and they disperse very differently. In the monogyne social form (named for having a single egg-laying queen), mated queens fly high in the air and establish new colonies—often miles away from their original colonies. In the polygyne social form (named for multiple egg-laying queens), mated queens disperse poorly, establishing new nests near their original colonies. Fire ants can also be accidentally transported over long distances by human commerce and travel.



Mowing your lawn, planning a hike or picnic? Watch where you walk, spread your blanket. Credit: USDA

#### **4. Why are some types of fire ants worse than others?**

(Resasco) Because polygyne fire ants establish new colonies near existing ones and are non-territorial, their densities are much higher than the densities of monogyne fire ants, which are spaced more widely apart because their colonies are territorial. The higher densities of polygyne fire ants make their effects greater.

#### **5. What is a habitat corridor and why is it useful in conservation?**

(Levey) Corridors are strips of habitat that join otherwise isolated

patches of the same habitat type. They're important because they facilitate movement of plants and animals from one patch to another. By linking small populations to each other, corridors create larger populations that are more resistant to extinction.

## **6. Do habitat corridors help fire ants colonize new areas?**

(Resasco) Yes, but in one situation. In areas already dominated by the polygyne form, we found that patches of habitat connected by corridors had higher fire ant densities than did unconnected patches. In areas dominated by the monogyne form, however, corridors had no effect on [fire ant](#) densities. This difference is likely because monogyne queens can easily colonize isolated patches. Polygyne queens, having more limited dispersal, appear to benefit from the connectivity that corridors provide.

## **7. Could habitat corridors help other invasive species disperse?**



Scientists Julian Resasco (left) and Elizabeth Long collect data at the fire ant study site. Credit: Nick Haddad

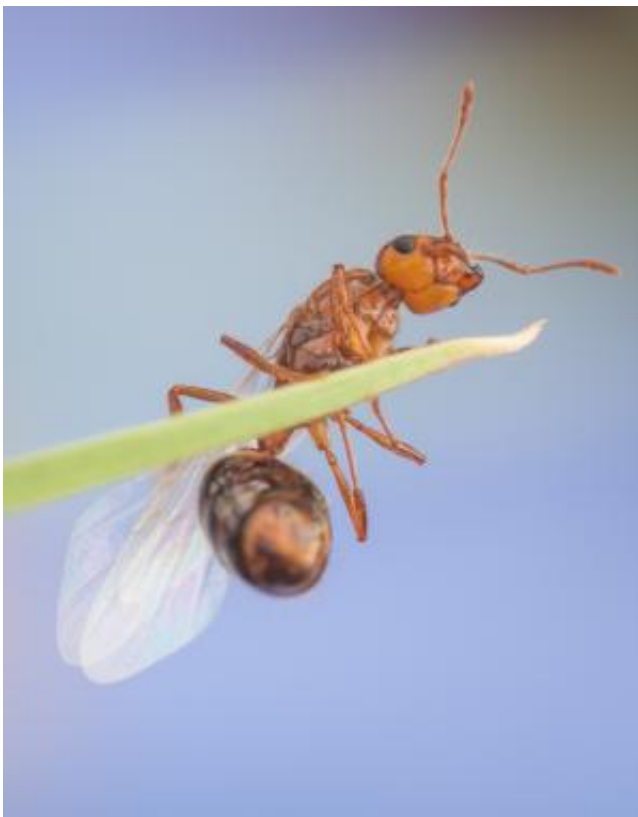
(Resasco) There is no evidence that habitat corridors assist in the spread of other [invasive species](#). We think this is because invasive species are usually already good dispersers—the best example is the monogyne form of fire ants.

## **8. Can we figure out in advance when corridors will help species invade?**

(Levey) We think the best way to predict which species will benefit from corridors is by considering their natural ability to disperse. Species that regularly disperse long distances, or are easily able to travel through

or above hostile habitats, are unlikely to respond to the presence of corridors. Species that are poor dispersers and tightly linked to a particular type of habitat are most likely to depend on corridors when traveling from one patch to another.

## 9. Overall, are corridors beneficial or detrimental?



A newly emerged fire ant queen, ready to disperse and establish a new colony.  
Credit: Nash Turley

(Resasco) The balance of evidence strongly suggests that corridors are beneficial for conservation. Many studies have shown positive effects of corridors on dispersal and species diversity. The evidence of negative effects is much weaker. The more we understand about how corridors

work, the better we can make informed decisions to maximize positive effects and minimize negative ones.

## 10. What surprised you the most in this study?



Larger fire ant colonies build larger mounds, which are filled with aggressive ants. Credit: Julian Resasco

(Resasco) The age of habitat patches seemed to be important in determining whether corridors facilitated dispersal by polygyne fire ants. We only saw a corridor effect in the most recently created patches. We hope to determine whether this effect is transient, or if higher densities of polygyne fire ants and lower diversity of native ants persist in patches connected by corridors.



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