

Ant-mealybug interactions in pineapple cropping systems in Reunion Island

INTRODUCTION

In Reunion Island, pineapple cultivation is largely impacted by the **Wilt virus complex**, transmitted by mealybugs of the *Dysmicoccus brevipes* (Hemiptera) species. However, other species such as **ants** (Hymenoptera) are involved in this complex pathosystem. Ants usually **nurture** and **protect** the mealybugs from predators¹, while the latter provide **honeydew** to the ants.

- Which ant species are present and tend on mealybugs in pineapple cropping systems in Reunion Island ?
- How can sugar provisioning impact the mutualism between ants and mealybugs ?



Wilt symptoms

ANT & MEALYBUG COMMUNITIES IN PINEAPPLE CROPPING SYSTEMS

Pineapple plants were collected from **10 plots** in the south of the island, for a total of **144 plants** sampled. The plants were dissected to count the **number of mealybugs and ants** per species.

Table 1: Occurrence and abundance of species collected on plants

Species	Occurrence (/144 plants)	Abundance (Total)
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	84	4976
<i>Brachymyrmex cordemoyi</i> (Forel)*	53	352
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i> (Fabricius)*	50	4643
<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (Fabricius)*	24	601
<i>Tetramorium bicarinatum</i> (Nylander)	9	71
<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i> (Fabricius)	6	240
<i>Hypoponera punctatissima</i> (Roger)	4	5
<i>Technomyrmex</i> spp. (Mayr)	4	5
<i>Nylanderia bourbonica</i> (Forel)	4	237
<i>Technomyrmex difficilis</i> (Forel)	4	236
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> (Latreille)	3	22
<i>Technomyrmex albipes</i> (Fr. Smith)	3	3
<i>Hypoconerops eduardi</i> (Forel)	3	7
<i>Strumigenys rogeri</i> (Emery)	1	2

* Observation(s) of interactions with *D. brevipes*

We used a negative binomial generalized linear mixed model to analyse the effect of the 3 more frequent ants abundances on *D. brevipes* abundance. The plot effect was considered as a random effect.

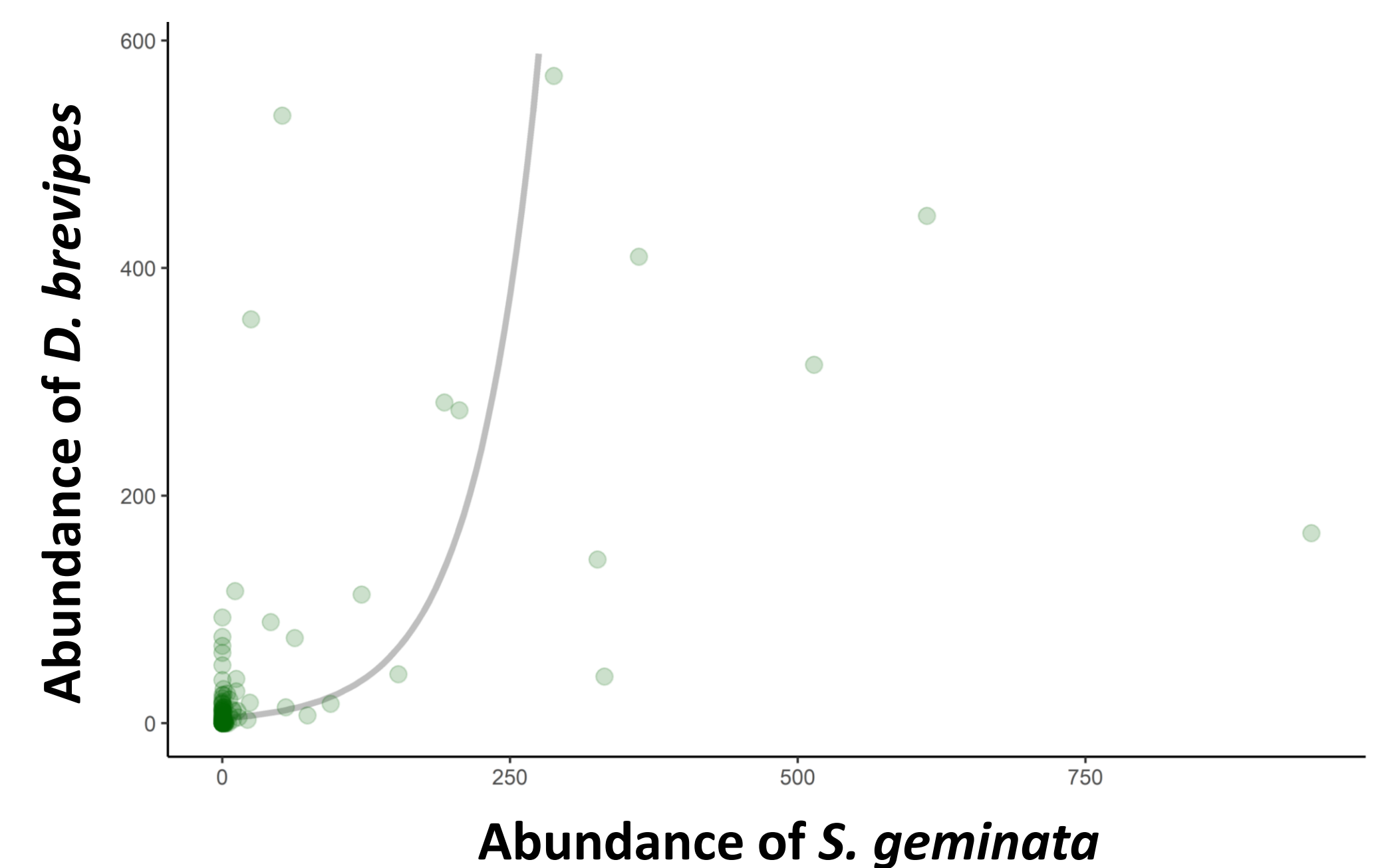
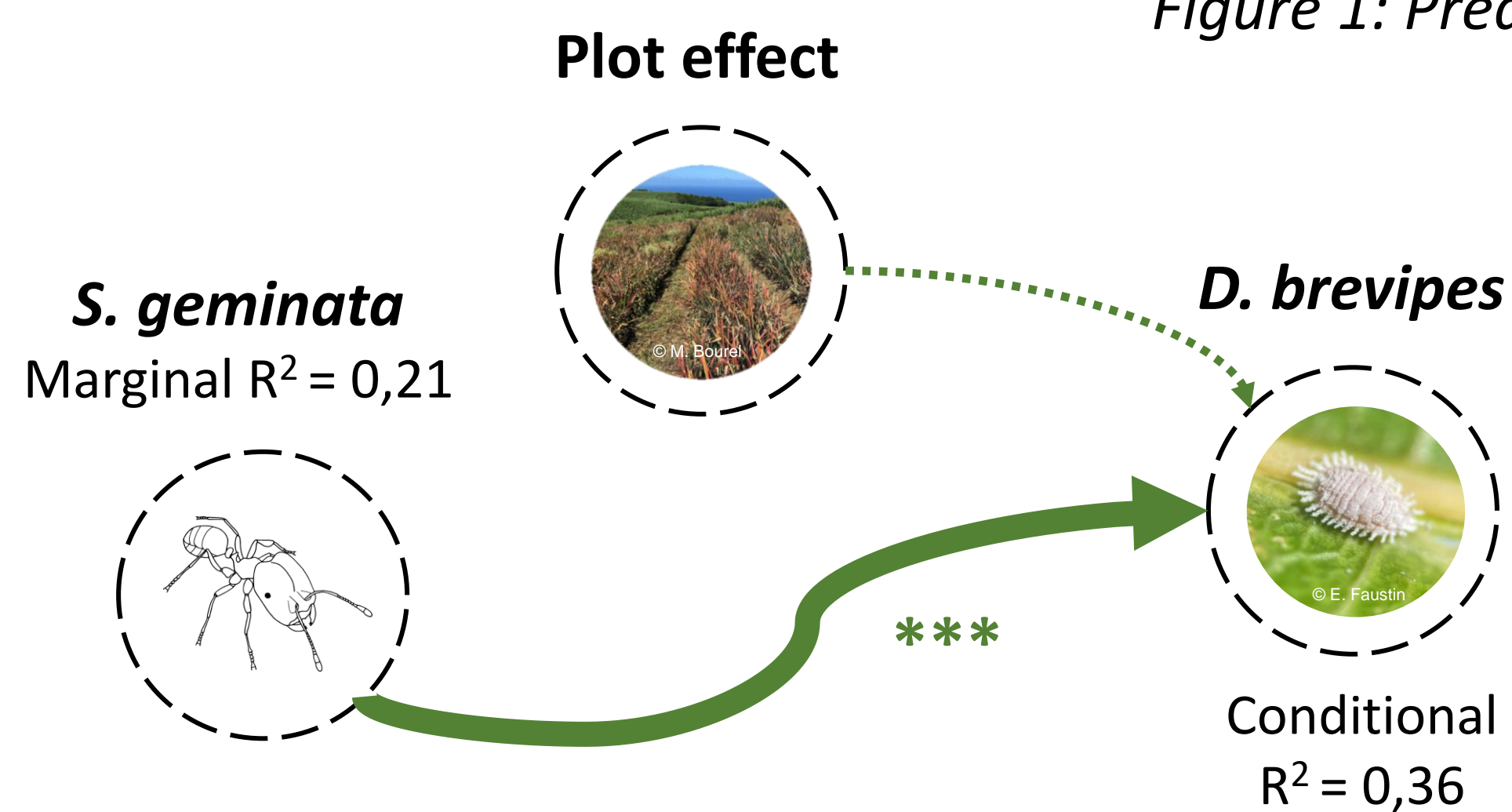


Figure 1: Prediction plot of the model



Only the abundance of *S. geminata* was **positively** correlated with the abundance of *D. brevipes* in our plants.

ANT DOMINANCE

We used an **imagery approach** to facilitate the detection of ant species and study their **dominance** on a honey bait.

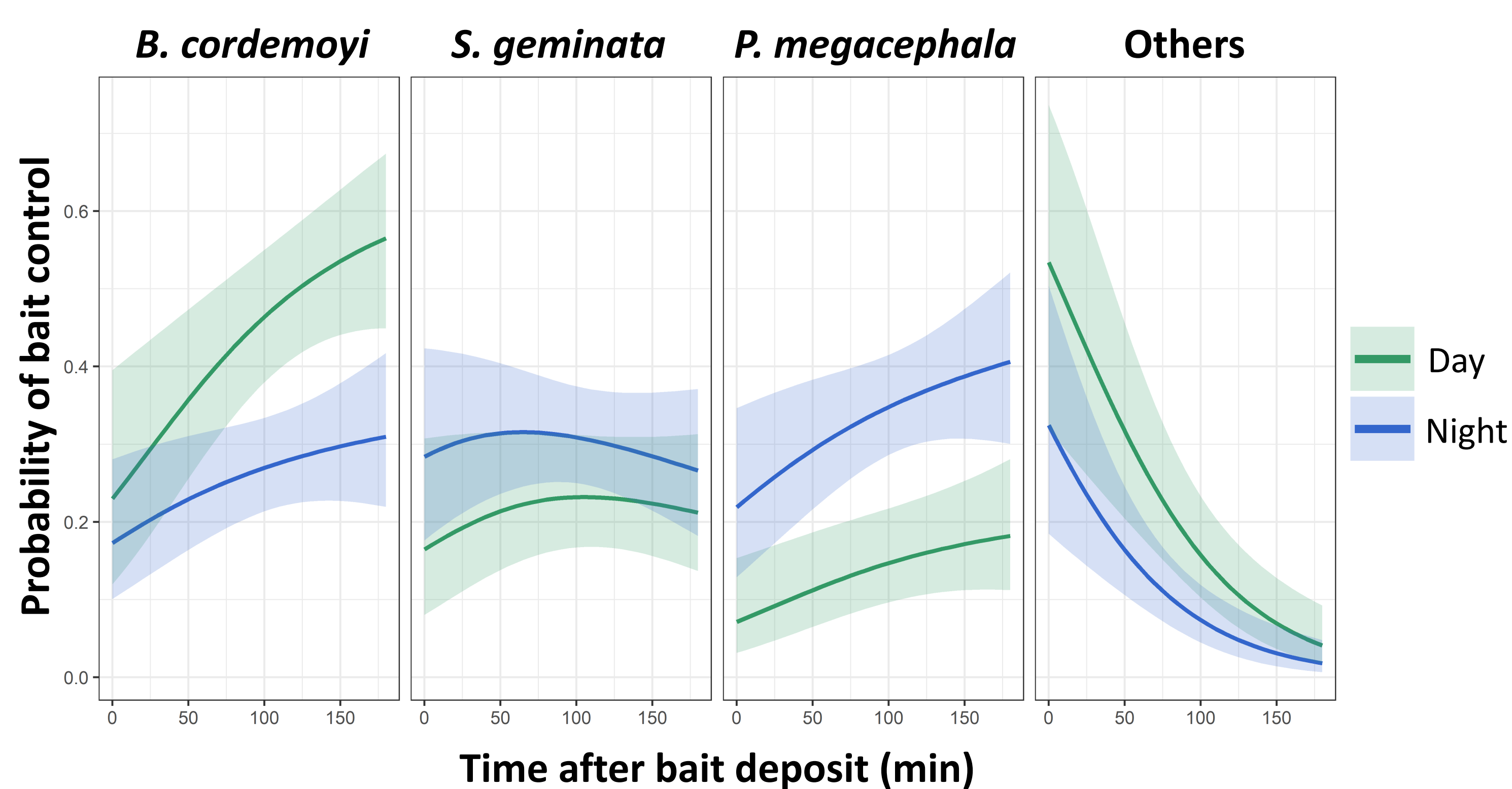


Figure 2: Probability of bait control after deposition of the bait

A **multinomial analysis** was performed in order to analyse the effect of (i) the **time** after deposition of the bait and (ii) the **Day/Night** effect on the relative **probability of control** of the bait. Both had a **significant influence** on the **probabilities of bait control**. The effects **differed** depending on the **species**.

¹Offenberg, J. (2001). Balancing between mutualism and exploitation: The symbiotic interaction between Lasius ants and aphids. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 49(4), 304–310. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s002650000303>

SUGAR PROVISIONING

Colonies of *P. megacephala* and *D. brevipes* were captured and maintained in a climatic chamber (Temperature = 22°C, Relative Humidity = 64%). We tested the **effect** of adding a **sugary resource** on the **tending of mealybugs** by ants in terms of simple and prolonged contacts.

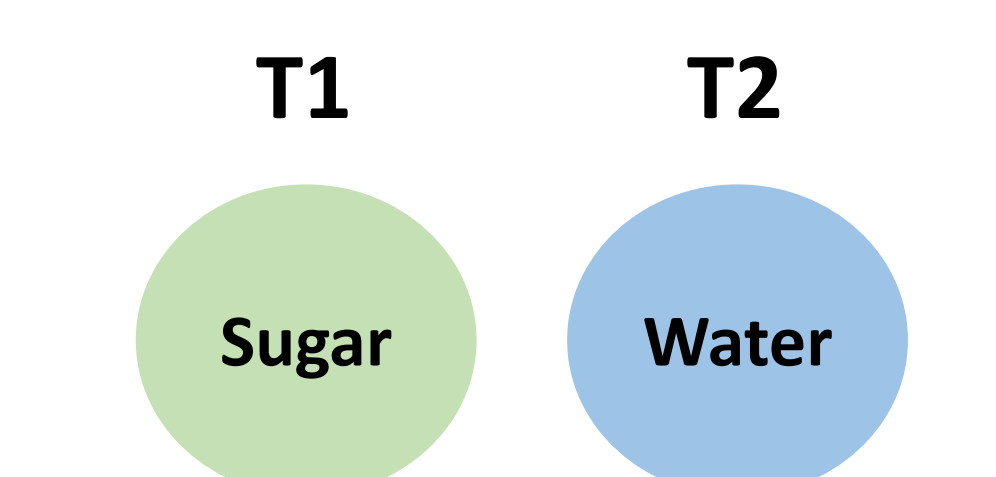
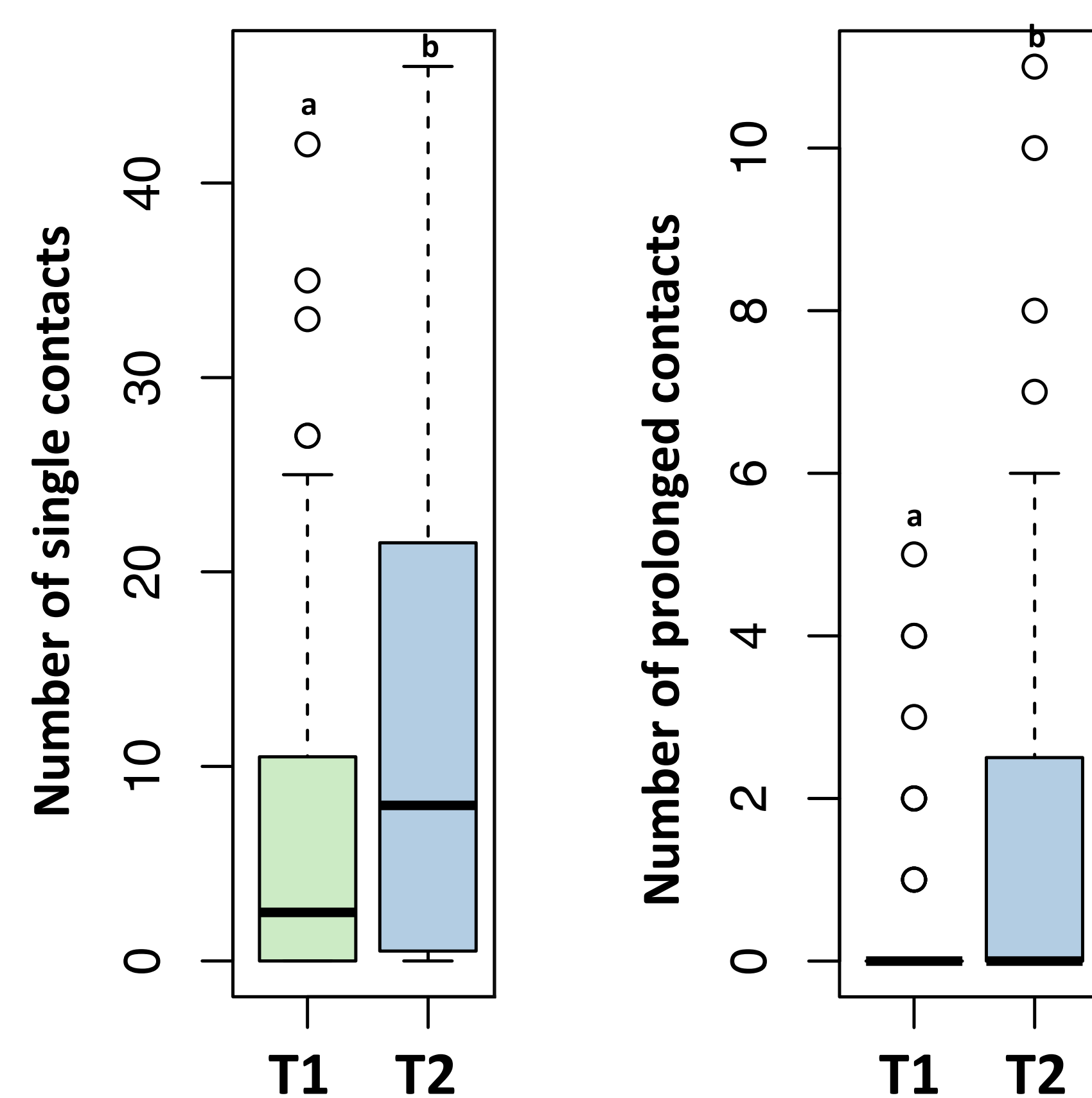


Figure 3: Effect of a sugary resource on ant tending

Ants **tended** mealybugs significantly **less** when provided with a **sugary resource**, in both simple and prolonged contacts.

CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES

In Reunion Island, **3 ant species** were found to be **dominant** and **involved** in the mutualism with mealybugs.

Sugar providing appears to be an effective lever for **reducing** the **attractiveness** of mealybugs to *P. megacephala*. Future studies, especially on *S. geminata*, need to be carried out to clarify the **long term** effects of this alternative resource on mealybug attendance in the lab and **in the field**.



S. geminata worker