The twilight zone: ambient light levels trigger activity in primitive ants

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Many animals become active during twilight, a narrow time window where the properties of the visual environment are dramatically different from both day and night. Despite the fact that many animals including mammals, reptiles, birds and insects become active in this specific temporal niche, we do not know what cues trigger this activity. To identify the onset of specific temporal niches, animals could anticipate the timing of regular events or directly measure environmental variables. We show that the Australian bull ant, Myrmecia pyriformis, starts foraging only during evening twilight throughout the year. The onset occurs neither at a specific temperature nor at a specific time relative to sunset, but at a specific ambient light intensity. Foraging onset occurs later when light intensities at sunset are brighter than normal or earlier when light intensities at sunset are darker than normal. By modifying ambient light intensity experimentally, we provide clear evidence that ants indeed measure light levels and do not rely on an internal rhythm to begin foraging. We suggest that the reason for restricting the foraging onset to twilight and measuring light intensity to trigger activity is to optimize the trade-off between predation risk and ease of navigation.

Keywords: temporal niche; twilight; foraging onset; light intensity; navigation; Myrmecia

1. INTRODUCTION

Many animals ranging from corals to mammals occupy discrete temporal niches. Being active at different times of the day enables them to avoid predators, follow the temporal distribution of food resources and reduce competition and direct confrontation (Schoener 1974; Kronfeld-Schor & Dayan 2003). Irrespective of why animals occupy temporal niches, it is crucial for them to identify a cue that enables them to determine the appropriate point in time to begin activity. To monitor and identify the onset of specific temporal niches, animals could either anticipate the timing of regular events (e.g. sunrise, sunset) through internal rhythms, or directly measure environmental variables such as temperature, light or the activity states of other animals (Ziv et al. 1993; Fenn & MacDonald 1995). However, the effect of temperature and light on internal rhythms has been studied mostly by alternating warm : cool or light : dark cycles in laboratory conditions (Rosengren 1977; Rosengren & Fortelius 1986). Hence, we know very little about the cues that trigger the onset of activity in natural conditions. This is further surprising, given the large number of animals that begin their activity around sunset (e.g. bats: Welbergen 2008; owls: De Groot 1983; butterflies: Frederiksen & Warrant 2008; dragonflies: Horridge 1978; beetles: Houston & McIntyre 1995; Caveney et al. 1995; glow-worms: Dreisig 1975; ants: Greiner et al. 2007; bees: Kelber et al. 2006; Somanathan et al. 2008; and wasps: Greiner 2006).

Ants are known to exhibit great versatility in their foraging schedules (Hölldobler & Wilson 1990). Activity is thought to depend primarily on temperature, which influences foraging by several mechanisms. In trail-following ants, for instance, high temperature increases the decay rate of the trail, thus altering recruitment strategies (Taylor 1977; Greenaway 1981). High surface temperatures have been suggested to be the selecting force behind solitary foraging behaviour in ants (Ruano et al. 2000). While some ants actively seek extreme thermal niches (e.g. Hölldobler & Taylor 1983; Christian & Morton 1992), most ants prefer moderate temperatures and adapt to the seasonal variation of temperature by switching from bimodal activity in summer to unimodal activity during cooler seasons (e.g. Greenaway 1981; Duncan & Crewe 1994), or by changing from a nocturnal to a diurnal lifestyle (e.g. Hölldobler & Mögli 1980).

By contrast, the effects of light intensity on the timing of foraging activity in ants have been less explored and are generally considered unimportant. This is surprising since the change in illumination is most pronounced between temporal niches, especially around twilight (Johnsen et al. 2006). Evidence that light may play a role in timing ant activity comes from investigations into ant circadian rhythms (McCluskey 1958). Workers of Formica polyctena, entrained to alternating light and dark cycles, exhibited an increase in activity towards the end of the dark period as if anticipating dawn (Rosengren 1977; Rosengren & Fortelius 1986). These rhythmic activities are essential for winged ants (alates) to synchronize the timing of mating flights between nests to mate at species-specific times during twilight (McCluskey 1965, 1992).

The only indication that light may determine the timing of foraging comes from a single observation at one nest in a...
diurnal leaf-cutter ant, Atta cephalotes (Hodgson 1955). Shining light onto the nest entrance using a gasolane lan-
tern triggered activity ahead of time. Shining the same
light on to the nest several hours after the last forager
had returned did not trigger any activity. Thus, these diu-
nal ants responded to the earlier availability of light only
when it occurred close to their usual foraging time.

We recently discovered a unique foraging schedule in
the primitive ant, Myrmecia pyriformis (Greiner et al.
2007). In the summer, these ants became active just
after sunset with nearly 65 per cent of foragers leaving
the nest in a period of 40–60 min during evening twilight.
During morning twilight just before sunrise, in another
burst of activity, 60 per cent of foragers returned to the
nest in a period of 40–60 min. Here, we aim to identify
whether the timing of the foraging onset is determined by
(i) surface temperature, (ii) sunset time (internal
rhythm), or (iii) light intensity. If temperature were used
as a cue, we would expect temperature at the foraging
onset to be relatively constant. As a consequence, foraging
onset would have to follow the temperature gradient over
the year and would have to switch from the night in
summer to mid-day in winter to cope with seasonal fluctu-
tuations. If sunset time were used to start foraging, we
would expect activity to start at specific times relative to
sunset. The internal rhythm indicating sunset time
might itself be entrained to changes in light levels
(Rosengren & Fortelius 1986). The timing of the foraging
onset, however, would depend on the state of the ants’
internal rhythm and not on the ambient light levels.
Finally, if light intensity were used to time activity, we
would expect light levels to be constant at the time activity
starts. Foraging onset should then approximately follow
sunset times as light levels are highly correlated with
time relative to sunset. Seasonal and random changes in
light levels owing to cloud cover and terrain should, how-
ever, allow us to distinguish between an internal rhythm
and a direct measurement of light intensity.

In this study, we first show how foraging onset varies in
six nests at different times of the year. Second, we report
a much more detailed examination of the dynamics of
the foraging onset at a single nest for every 30 min change
in sunset time throughout the year. Third, we carry out field
experiments to modify ambient light intensity and determine its effect on the timing of the foraging onset.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

(a) Study site and study species
The foraging onset of the bull ant M. pyriformis (Smith) was
studied in Canberra, Australia. Seven nests were identified,
four at the Native Animal Enclosure located on the grounds
of The Australian National University (35°16′50″S, 149°7′50″E) and three at the Mt Majura Nature Reserve
(35°15′56″S, 149°8′56″E). Nests typically have a single
entrance, with a circular opening in the soil without any elab-
orate mound-like structure. Workers leave and return to the
nest individually with no evidence of recruitment. In
summer, the majority of the workers leave the nest during
the evening twilight (figure 1). Foragers leaving the nest are
usually well directed and head straight to nearby Eucalyptus
trees such as Eucalyptus macrophyla and Eucalyptus viminal-

Figure 1. Daily activity rhythm of the primitive Australian
ant, M. pyriformis, on a typical summer day. The black line
indicates the number of active foragers. Bars indicate the pro-
portion of outbound (red) and inbound (blue) foragers in
10 min bins. Sunrise occurs at the end of morning twilight
and sunset occurs at the start of evening twilight. Twilight
refers to the astronomical twilight that begins (or ends)
when the centre of the Sun is at a depression angle of 18°
above (or below) an ideal horizon.

(b) Astronomical data
Astronomical data on sunset and twilight times were obtained
from Geoscience Australia (http://www.ga.gov.au). Sunset is
defined as the time in the evening when the upper edge of
the Sun’s disc coincides with an ideal horizon. The end of
astronomical twilight is defined as the instant in the evening
when the centre of the Sun is at a depression angle of 18°
below an ideal horizon. The period between sunset and end
of astronomical twilight is referred to as the evening twilight
(also see Cronin et al. 2006; Welbergen 2008).

(c) Activity data
To study the temporal distribution of foraging onset in
M. pyriformis, we set up a reference circle with a 30 cm
radius around observation nests and counted the number
of ants leaving the circle in 10 min bins. We used the time
(10 min bin) at which the maximum number of foragers
left the nest as a measure of foraging onset. For each
10 min recording interval, we recorded light intensities in
photometric units (EXTECH: data logging light meter)
and measured soil surface temperature (Sensortek BAT-
12). We also recorded light intensities in radiometric units
on some days (Warsash Scientific: ILT1700).

To address nest variability, we first monitored foraging
bout activity once at six different nests at random times
throughout the year. In order to achieve a more detailed
understanding of the parameters influencing the timing of
the foraging onset, we monitored the foraging bout activity
at an additional nest over a full year. We monitored activity
throughout the year whenever sunset time changed by
30 min. To account for dramatic weather conditions on
these days (heavy rain, dust storms, etc.), we also recorded
a day before and day after the specified date. This resulted
in a total of 33 recordings for the whole year.

(d) Modifying light intensity
To test whether light levels were indeed critical for determin-
ing foraging onset, we experimentally increased light

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3. RESULTS
(a) Multiple nests

Over the entire year, the foraging onset of *M. pyriformis* occurred only during the evening twilight. Bouts of outgoing foragers lasted for 60 ± 15.5 min, with the majority of workers exiting 21.5 ± 10.9 min after sunset. Foraging onset was strongly predicted by sunset time ($F_{1,3} = 571.7; p < 0.001$; figure 2). There was, however, considerable variation in the exact timing of foraging bouts relative to sunset (2–33 min after sunset), leaving open the possibility that ants use a cue that is simply correlated with sunset time. Temperature and light intensity are two abiotic factors that change dramatically along both a diel scale and seasonally (figure 3) and could be used by ants to fine-tune the timing of foraging activity. The foraging onset occurred at a wide range of surface temperatures spanning from 7.7°C in winter to 21.8°C in the summer. If ants were selecting the temperature at which to become active, temperature at foraging onset should be relatively constant. This was clearly not the case (see also figure 5b). In addition, after adjusting for sunset time, there was no effect of temperature at sunset on the timing of foraging onset ($F_{1,3} = 0.5723; p = 0.528$).

Light intensity, though generally lower in winter than in summer, is theoretically constant at sunset time if topography, cloud cover and other atmospheric conditions are

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**Figure 2.** Foraging bouts of *M. pyriformis* recorded from six nests at different times of the year. Sunset time corresponds to the start of twilight. Light intensity (black line), recorded in 10 min bins, is shown on the secondary y-axis. Grey arrows highlight light intensity at the time of sunset and black arrows indicate light intensity at the time of foraging onset. Foraging onset is defined as the time at which the maximum number of foragers left the nest. Panels (a–f) are ordered according to increasing sunset time. (c) Nest was recorded on a mildly cloudy day, hence the lower light intensities at sunset time compared with the other days.
similar. Variation in light intensities during peak activity time was limited (mean ± s.d. = 1.25 ± 1.65 log_{10} (lux); mean = 0.0000176 w cm^{-2}), suggesting that ants might time their activity to a particular light level. After adjusting for sunset time, there was indeed a significant effect of light intensity at sunset on the timing of foraging onset (F_{1,3} = 16.741; p = 0.02). The influence of light is evident in figure 2. For instance, on days where light intensity at sunset time was dimmer than usual (e.g. grey arrow, figure 2c), the foraging onset occurred, relative to sunset time, earlier than usual (black arrow, figure 2c). Similarly, on days where light intensity at sunset time was brighter than usual (e.g. grey arrow, figure 2a), the foraging onset occurred later than usual (black arrow, figure 2a).

(b) Single nest
Local light levels are affected by the local topography around the nest, and hence studying a single nest gives us the best chance to rigorously address the possible relationship between ambient light levels and timing of foraging onset. Regular sampling carried out over a full year at a single nest confirmed that foraging onset occurred only during the evening twilight and was strongly predicted by sunset time (F_{1,30} = 841.828; p < 0.001; figures 4 and 5a). Bouts of outgoing foragers lasted for 48.0 ± 18.3 min, with majority of the workers exiting the nest 25.9 ± 9.8 min after sunset. There was considerable variation in the timing of the foraging onset around sunset (3–48 min after sunset, figures 4 and 5a). Foraging onset occurred at a wide range of temperatures (6.7–27.2°C; figure 5b), spanning most of the temperature range at which these animals are normally active. If ants were indeed timing their foraging onset to a specific temperature, they would have had to start foraging at different times of the day during different seasons (night in summer and mid-day in winter), which did not.
happen. As a consequence, we see a clear correlation between temperature and foraging onset (figure 5b), suggesting that temperature does not determine the timing of foraging onset. This is confirmed by the fact that, after adjusting for sunset time, there was again no effect of temperature at sunset on the timing of foraging onset ($F_{1,28} = 0.591; p = 0.4485$). The exception was a single day in May when surface temperature fell below 6.6°C during the evening twilight and foraging stopped altogether. Light intensities at the time of foraging onset were consistently low (figure 5c), and there was no clear correlation between light intensity at foraging onset and timing of foraging onset, as would be expected if ants use light intensity as a decision criterion. The results of both these experiments (single and multiple nests) strongly suggest that the ants monitor ambient light intensity and begin their activity when light intensity has reached a certain level (mean ± s.d. = 0.99 ± 1.34 log$_{10}$ (lux); mean = 0.00000888 w cm$^{-2}$).

To experimentally test this, we modified ambient light levels at three nest sites. (c) Modifying light intensity
There was a significant difference in the time at which the foraging onset occurred between baseline, control (lights OFF) and experimental (lights ON) conditions ($F_{2,4} = 168.99; p < 0.001$; figure 6; see §2 for details). The foraging onset of ants from the baseline (absence of experimental set-up) and control conditions (experimental set-up with lights OFF) started at a similar time, indicating that the experimental set-up itself did not influence the foraging onset. In the experimental condition, where the lights were kept ON for 60 min past the normal foraging onset, not a single ant left the nest while the lights were on. When the lights were switched OFF, however, we observed ants scurrying close to the nest entrance within 5–10 s, following which they exited from the nest within a minute. The overall number of foragers did not differ between the three conditions.

4. DISCUSSION
The Australian bull ant *M. pyriformis* begins its activity just after sunset throughout the year. Our results demonstrate that the ants prime their activity not to a certain time around sunset, but to a specific light intensity. If light intensity at sunset is brighter than normal, ants begin their activity later than usual (figure 2a) and if light intensity at sunset is darker than normal, they begin their activity earlier (figure 2c). Artificially increasing the light intensity at sunset time caused a delay in the ants’ foraging onset (figure 6). However, as soon as the lights were turned off (60 min after sunset), the ants left the nest. The slight decrease in light intensity owing to the diffuser in the control condition did not cause the onset to occur earlier than usual. The expected change in onset time, however, was only about 10 min, and we may have missed this effect. It is also possible that a circadian rhythm exists in these ants that brings them close to the nest entrance at sunset, and light intensity determines the exact time at which foraging onset begins in the evening twilight. However, temperature, thought to regulate foraging traffic in most ants, failed to predict the timing of foraging onset in *M. pyriformis*.

The striking peaks of outbound activity that occur only during evening twilight in *M. pyriformis* are unique among ants (figures 1 and 4). However, there is some indication that such twilight activity may be common to other...
Myrmecia species that have been previously considered nocturnal. In *Myrmecia desertorum*, for instance, most foragers leave the nest between 17.30 and 18.00 in the winter and 18.00 and 20.00 in the summer, which was thought to be an adaptation for thermoregulation (Gray 1971). In light of our findings, it becomes apparent that the foraging onset in this congeneric species is closely related to sunset time in the evening twilight, similar to *M. pyriformis*.

(a) Why measure light levels?

Workers of *M. pyriformis* leave the nest in a narrow light window during the evening twilight. One of the reasons to start activity in this temporal niche, and not earlier or later, could be to avoid competition from other *Myrmecia* species. This seems unlikely as most of the competitive congeneric species hibernate during winter (P. Jayatilaka 2009, personal observation), yet *M. pyriformis* does not change the timing of its foraging onset. A second reason for beginning activity in the evening twilight could be to use the skylight polarization pattern for orientation, which is simplest when the Sun is at the horizon. However, this too is unlikely since both ants and other animals navigate using the complex polarization pattern that is available during the day (see Wehner 2001 and references therein). A third and a more likely possibility is that *M. pyriformis* avoids predators by starting activity during evening twilight. While this might explain their twilight emergence, it does not explain why these ants measure ambient light intensity rather than following a diurnal rhythm, which could relatively accurately predict sunset time (figures 4 and 5a). The fact that the ants actually measure light intensity suggests that light conditions are an important factor.

Our observations in different seasons at 10 nests indicate that the first task ants perform when they leave the nest is to navigate straight towards trees that are up to 20 m away. Having reached the trees, the ants continue to forage on them throughout the night before returning to the nest during morning twilight. As a consequence, the majority of ants carry out only one foraging trip per day, limiting the foraging efficiency of the colony. *Myrmecia* ants are strongly visually oriented (Via 1977; Eriksson 1985), and this is supported by our findings that these ants use landmark information to navigate between the nest and their foraging trees. Individual ants establish idiosyncratic routes, which requires detailed visual position information (S. F. Reid 2009, personal observation). This suggests that the ants are forced to exit the nest in the evening twilight to use the little remaining light to find their precise route to the correct tree before nightfall. Although the visual system of these ants is adapted for low light intensities (Greiner et al. 2007), navigating from the nest to the tree beyond the evening twilight might prove difficult and time-consuming. Acquiring the necessary navigational information becomes increasingly difficult as night falls and light levels decrease. Delaying their exit from the nest thus results in degradation of the required visual information, and is reflected in animals walking slower and stopping longer at low light intensities compared with bright light conditions (S. F. Reid 2009, personal observation; see also Nørgaard et al. 2008). Coming out early, at higher light levels, on the other hand, would possibly increase the risk of predation. Both

Figure 6. Modifying light intensity during evening twilight alters the foraging onset in ants at three nests (A–C). (a) The experimental set-up, (b) outbound activity and (c) light intensity in the baseline (blue), control (red) and experimental (green) conditions are shown. Activity was recorded by a camera (C) placed over the nest entrance (N). In the control condition, in addition, a dome (D) was placed above the nest entrance with lights OFF (L–). In the experimental condition, a dome was placed above the nest entrance with lights ON (L+) for 60 min after sunset.
navigation and predation risk are hence probably dependent on light levels. This would explain why M. pyriformis measures light intensity directly to optimize the trade-off between predation risk and ease of navigation. The difficulty of navigating to the nest at night is also evident in another hymenopteran, the tropical bee, Megalopta genalis (Kelber et al. 2006). Unlike M. pyriformis, these bees carry out short foraging trips (2–34 min) in the astronomical twilight of morning and evening. Though bees returned to the nest in the morning and in the evening at about the same light intensities, they exited the nest in the morning at light intensities that were much dimmer than in the evening. This highlights the importance of requiring sufficient ambient light intensities to pinpoint the tiny nest entrance.

Many animals start their daily activity during the sunset period. While the activity patterns of animals during twilight have been studied in detail, the factors that trigger the activity itself are unknown. Bats have been shown to modify their emergence duration to the seasonal variation in twilight duration (Welbergen 2008). An indication that they also may be monitoring light intensity comes from findings that tropical bats emerge earlier relative to sunset time than their temperate counterparts (Jones & Rydell 1994). This is interesting since light levels in the tropics at a given time after sunset are lower than in temperate regions. In addition, recent evidence indicates that the emergence of flying foxes correlates with civil twilight, with the exact time after sunset are lower than in temperate regions. This is interesting since light levels in the tropics at a given time after sunset are lower than in temperate regions. In addition, recent evidence indicates that the emergence of flying foxes correlates with civil twilight, with the exact timing varying from being slightly early or late based on the level of cloud cover, which in turn affects ambient light intensity (J. Parsons & S. Robson 2009, personal communication). Even certain marine crustaceans such as mysid shrimps use light intensities to determine the daily extent of their vertical migration (Gal et al. 1999). Our findings in M. pyriformis thus raise the question whether other animals that begin activity in twilight also rely on direct measurements of light intensity to trigger their daily activity.

We greatly appreciate Jochen Zeil’s support and help during all stages of this work. We thank Dinesh Rao, Richard Peters, Debjani Das and the two referees for their helpful comments on the manuscript. Many thanks to Piyankarie Jayatilaka for help with field work and to Paul Cooper for loaning equipment. We are grateful for the support from the Centre for Visual Sciences and the Australian Research Council under the ARC Centres of Excellence Programme. A.N. was supported by a postdoctoral fellowship from the Australian Research Council (DP0986606). We greatly appreciate Jochen Zeil’s support and help during all stages of this work. We thank Dinesh Rao, Richard Peters, Debjani Das and the two referees for their helpful comments on the manuscript. Many thanks to Piyankarie Jayatilaka for help with field work and to Paul Cooper for loaning equipment. We are grateful for the support from the Centre for Visual Sciences and the Australian Research Council under the ARC Centres of Excellence Programme. A.N. was supported by a postdoctoral fellowship from the Australian Research Council (DP0986606).

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