

EFFECTS OF RED IMPORTED FIRE ANTS ON NORTHERN BOBWHITE CHICKS

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Abstract: Populations of red imported fire ants (RIFA; *Solenopsis invicta*) have spread rapidly throughout the southeastern United States. RIFA, directly or indirectly, negatively affect many wildlife species, and northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) appear to be particularly susceptible. We examined the effect of exposure to different numbers of RIFA for 15 and 60 seconds on body mass and survival of captive northern bobwhite chicks. Compared to unexposed birds, survival of chicks was reduced with exposure to as few as 50 RIFA for 60 seconds, or 200 RIFA for 15 seconds, and body mass was lower in chicks exposed to 200 RIFA for 60 seconds. Our results support the hypothesis that quail populations can be adversely affected by direct exposure to RIFA.

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Red imported fire ants negatively affect numerous invertebrate and vertebrate species, presumably due to predation, and direct and indirect competition (Johnson 1961, Allen et al. 1994, 1995). Effects on vertebrate populations are less well documented than effects on invertebrates (Allen et al. 1994). Among affected vertebrates, northern bobwhite have received the most attention. This attention may be due to their importance as game birds or as a result of the controversy of whether RIFA are detrimen-

tal to northern bobwhite populations (Allen et al. 1993, Brennan 1993). Recent research has shown that RIFA at high densities have a negative effect on northern bobwhite numbers in the Texas coastal bend (Allen et al. 1995). That research did not, however, address the type of effect.

Allen et al. (1995) proposed 3 mechanisms of RIFA effects on quail populations: (1) direct effect (predation) on pipping chicks, (2) indirect effect on food supply (i.e., invertebrates) of <2-week-old chicks and hens during reproduction, and (3) negative effect from exposure to fire ant stings. Fire ants may directly affect pipping chicks, causing 6-12 % mortality (Johnson 1961, Dewberry 1962). RIFA effects on invertebrate species abundance and diversity that may indirectly affect northern bobwhite survival and recruitment is well documented (Fillman and

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Table 1. Survival rates (9-day period) and mean number of red imported fire ants (RIFA) on northern bobwhite chicks exposed to different numbers RIFA for 15 or 60 seconds, Texas 1993.

Treatment	# RIFA exposed	Duration of exposure (sec)	# RIFA on chick		Survival rate			P ^a
					90% Confidence limits			
			\bar{x}	SE	\bar{x}	lower	upper	
1 (control)	0	60	0	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
2	10	60	2.6	0.64	0.94	0.85	1.00	0.310
3	25	60	6.2	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.000
4	50	60	6.5	1.43	0.89	0.77	1.00	0.096
5	100	60	16.9	1.99	0.89	0.77	1.00	0.096
6	200	60	33.9	2.41	0.44	0.23	0.64	<0.001
7	50	15	5.2	0.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.000
8	100	15	9.0	1.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.000
9	200	15	22.5	1.72	0.88	0.75	1.00	0.089

^a Compared to treatment 1 (control) using a likelihood ratio Chi-square statistic (G^2) following methods described by White (1983).

Sterling 1983, Porter and Savignano 1990). However, effects of northern bobwhite exposure to RIFA stings are unknown.

Northern bobwhite are exposed to varying densities of RIFA infestation throughout much of their range, and there is high potential for northern bobwhite in the wild to be stung by RIFA. Disturbance of worker individuals, foraging columns, or nests results in an immediate stinging response by the ants. Our objective was to test the hypothesis that exposure to RIFA has an effect on northern bobwhite chick survival and body mass. To test this hypothesis, we exposed 4-day-old northern bobwhite chicks to different numbers of RIFA for different amounts of time.

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METHODS

One week before experiments, 10 intact RIFA mounds were collected near McFadden, Victoria County, Texas. Mounds were placed in

19-L plastic containers, and transported to the Red Imported Fire Ant Research Lab, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, Texas Tech University.

We purchased 2-day-old northern bobwhite chicks from a commercial breeder (Stevenson Game Bird Farm, Riverside, Tex.). Chicks were banded upon arrival and placed in a 2- × 1- × 1 1-m elevated box brooder with a 0.63-cm mesh floor. One heat lamp was placed at each end of the brooder to provide heat for chicks. Temperature beneath the lamps was about 38 C and chicks could individually regulate body temperature by moving away from the lamps. Throughout the study chicks were given water and food (Purina® Gamebird Starter, St. Louis, Mo.) ad libitum.

Chicks were weighed (± 0.01 g; using a Metlar PE 1600 balance) and assigned, using a randomized design, to 1 of 9 treatment groups (18 chicks/treatment) 1 day before the experiment. We varied the number of RIFA and exposure duration of chicks (Table 1). We placed individual 4-day-old chicks in each of 9 4-L glass beakers containing either 0, 10, 25, 50, 100, or 200 RIFA for 60 seconds or 50, 100, or 200 RIFA for 15 seconds. We recorded the number of RIFA that climbed onto the chicks. We returned chicks to a heated holding box until all 163 chicks were treated. We then placed all chicks in the brooder for the remainder of the study. RIFA are difficult to handle, and unlikely to sting when induced individually (Hunt and Hermann 1973), therefore, we exposed chicks to different numbers of ants, rather than attempting to quantify number of stings.

In addition to treated birds, another group of 18 randomly selected chicks remained in the brooder while the other birds were being treated, to compare with the control group (i.e., 0 RIFA for 60 sec) and determine if our treatment procedure adversely affected the chicks. All chicks were weighed (± 0.01 g) 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 days after treatment, and mortalities were recorded daily.

We used an incomplete factorial repeated measures analysis of covariance followed by a Fisher's least significant difference test (SYSTAT 1992) to determine the main effects of exposure to different numbers of RIFA and duration of exposure on body mass of northern bobwhite chicks 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 days after treatment. An interaction term (no. of RIFA \times duration of exposure) was not determined because of the incomplete design (SYSTAT 1992). A separate repeated measures analysis of covariance and Fisher's least significant difference test was used to determine differences in body mass between controls and chicks that remained in the brooder during treatment of other birds. In both analyses, pre-treatment body mass was used as a covariate. We calculated survival rates for each treatment group and compared them using a log-linear model following methods described by White (1983). If the log-linear model was significant, pairwise comparisons were made between treatments using a likelihood ratio Chi-square statistic (G^2 ; White 1983, SYSTAT 1992). We used Pearson correlation coefficients (r) to describe the relation between number of RIFA chicks were exposed to in a beaker and mean number of RIFA that climbed onto a chick (SYSTAT 1992).

RESULTS

We were concerned that our handling procedure would adversely affect chick survival and body mass. However, when we compared control chicks with chicks that did not go through our treatment procedure, we found no effects on survival ($P = 1.000$) or body mass ($P = 0.962$).

Survival

Chick survival was affected by exposure to different numbers of RIFA ($P < 0.001$). Compared to control birds, survival rates were lower when we exposed chicks to ≥ 50 RIFA for 60 seconds and 200 RIFA for 15 seconds (Table 1); these exposure rates corresponded to ≥ 6.5 and

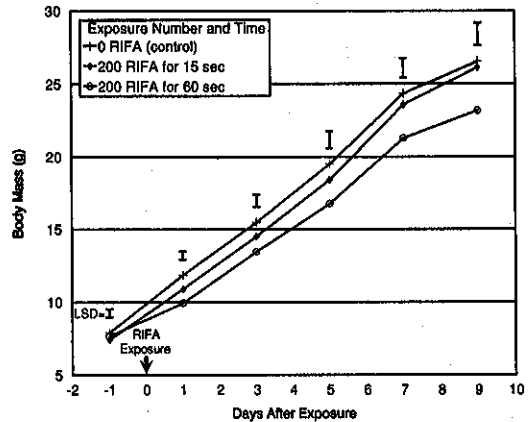


Fig. 1. Body mass of northern bobwhite chicks exposed to red imported fire ants (RIFA), Texas 1993. LSD = Fisher's least significant difference at $P = 0.10$.

≥ 22.5 ants on a chick, respectively (Table 1). Duration of exposure (15 vs. 60 sec) to RIFA affected survival ($P = 0.041$) when chicks were exposed to 50 ($P = 0.089$), 100 ($P = 0.089$), and 200 ($P = 0.005$) ants (Table 1).

Body Mass

We found a correlation between mean number of RIFA on chicks (Table 1) and number of RIFA in beakers for both 15 second ($r = 0.992$, $P = 0.078$) and 60 second ($r = 0.995$, $P < 0.001$) treatments. Body mass was affected by number of RIFA ($P = 0.001$), and showed effects at 1 ($P = 0.001$), 3 ($P = 0.001$), 5 ($P = 0.004$), 7 ($P = 0.003$), and 9 ($P = 0.007$) days after treatment. However, only chicks exposed to 200 RIFA for 60 seconds showed lower body mass than controls on each sampling day ($P < 0.1$; Fig. 1). Duration of exposure (15 vs. 60 sec) also negatively influenced chick body mass ($P = 0.067$), but only when chicks were exposed to 200 RIFA ($P = 0.003$; Fig. 1).

DISCUSSION

Exposure to as few as 50 RIFA for 60 seconds and 200 RIFA for 15 seconds negatively affected survival of quail chicks. These exposures corresponded to as few as 6.5 and 22.5 ants on a chick. We observed RIFA repeatedly stinging, once they had climbed onto a chick. We assumed that quail chicks died ($n = 16$) from repeated stings by RIFA. However, exact causes of death (e.g., toxicosis, general stress response)

were not determined. When stinging, RIFA bite the victim with their mandibles and inject 0.01 to 0.11 μ L of venom; repeated stinging is common (Fox et al. 1982). RIFA venom is 99% piperidine alkaloids with hemolytic, insecticidal, cytotoxic (Fox et al. 1982), fungicidal (Blum and Callahan 1960), and necrotic properties (Brown 1972). Fire ant stings have been documented to affect survival of pipping chicks (Johnson 1961, Dewberry 1962), but not older quail chicks. Mortality during various life stages has been reported in other avian species (Wilson and Silvy 1988). Continuous exposure in the wild to ≥ 50 RIFA for 60 seconds or ≥ 200 RIFA for ≥ 15 seconds seems unlikely. However, quantitative field data are lacking, and given the mass recruitment reaction of disturbed RIFA colonies or foraging columns, stings by large numbers of RIFA may be possible.

Body mass of northern bobwhite chicks was negatively affected by RIFA only when exposed to 200 ants for 60 seconds. The exact causes of these negative effects on body mass (e.g., stress response) were not determined. However, by decreasing chick body mass gain, RIFA could affect quail recruitment because chick size may be related to survival (Parsons 1970, Galbraith 1988, Grant 1991).

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The red imported fire ant, a native of the Pantanal region of South America, has been established in the United States for slightly more than 50 years. In the United States, RIFA apparently have experienced ecological release, and have rapidly spread throughout the Southeast where temperature, moisture, and habitat variables are favorable. Eventually, RIFA are expected to invade successfully one-fourth of the United States (Vinson and Sorensen 1986). Exposure to RIFA can lead to reduced body mass and survival in northern bobwhite chicks, providing support for Allen et al. (1995) hypothesis that direct exposure to RIFA stings may limit quail populations. If exposure of wild northern bobwhite chicks reaches levels where reduced growth and survival reduces population densities, managers may consider RIFA control. However, the cost of RIFA control may make it impractical in some situations (Allen 1994). Future research should attempt to determine probable exposure rates of wild northern bobwhite chicks to RIFA and recommend cost-effective means of RIFA control.

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