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# Challenges and a call to action for protecting European red wood ants

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## Abstract

Red wood ants (RWA) are a group of keystone species widespread in temperate and boreal forests of the Northern Hemisphere. Despite this, there is increasing evidence of local declines and extinctions. Here, we give an overview of the current protection status of RWA throughout Europe and review their IUCN threat classification. Only some RWA species have been assessed at a global scale, while not all national red lists of the countries where RWA are present include these species. In addition, different assessment criteria, inventory approaches, and risk categories are used in different countries, and data deficiency is frequent. The legislative protection is even more complex, with some countries protecting RWA implicitly together with the wildlife fauna, while others explicitly protect the whole group or particular species. This complexity often extends within countries, for example in Italy, where, outside of the Alps, only the introduced species are protected, while the native ones in decline are not. Therefore, an international, coordinated framework is needed for the protection of RWA. However, this firstly requires that the conservation target should be defined. Due to the similar morphology, complex taxonomy and frequent hybridization, protecting the whole RWA group seems a more efficient strategy than protecting single species, though with a distinction between autochthonous and introduced species. Second, an update of the current distribution of RWA species is needed throughout Europe. Third, a protecting law cannot be effective without the collaboration of forest managers, whose activity influences RWA habitat. Finally, RWA mounds offer a peculiar microhabitat, hosting a multitude of taxa, some of which are

obligate myrmecophilous species listed in the IUCN Red List. Therefore, RWAs' role as umbrella species could facilitate their protection if they are considered not only as target species but also as providers of species-rich microhabitats.

## Introduction

With at least 13 species described in the Palearctic and up to 19 species reported in North America, red wood ants (RWA, i.e. species belonging to the *Formica rufa* group) are ecologically dominant species (Stockan et al., 2016). RWA are considered to be keystone species in temperate and boreal forests of Eurasia. Due to their large and long-lasting nests they impact functioning of mainly forest ecosystems in many ways and across several trophic levels, e.g. by controlling forest pest species (Trigos-Peral et al., 2021). Although RWA species are still abundant in many parts of their distribution range, their conservation raises increasing concerns (Dekoninck et al., 2010; Cherix et al., 2012; Breen, 2014; Mabelis & Korczyńska, 2016). Indeed, there is evidence of local decline or even extinction. For example, *F. uralensis* went extinct in Switzerland (Cherix & Maddalena-Feller, 1986), while the scattered relict populations of this species in France, Germany and Poland are facing high extinction risks (Stankiewicz et al., 2005; Wegnez & Mourey, 2016). Moreover, local information is scattered and sometimes contradictory. For example, *F. pratensis* is reported as extinct in mainland Britain since at least 1988 (Nicholson, 1997). However, its presumed extinction is frequently erroneously dated to 2005, the year of the last update for this species on the Bees Wasps and Ants Recording Society (BWARS, www.bwars.com), although the page clearly reports that "The last known nest, near Wareham, died out in 1987".

The main threats for these species have already been discussed in detail by Sorvari (2016). However, it is worth stressing that the relative importance of these threats varies considerably in different parts of their Palearctic distribution range. In the southernmost countries RWA are restricted to mountain areas, whereas at northernmost sites they also occur at lower altitudes (Stockan et al., 2016), and threatening factors may thus differ. Additionally, their problematic taxonomy, with some species identifiable only through molecular analysis

(Bernasconi et al., 2010), the presence of cryptic species (Bernasconi et al., 2011; Seifert, 1996, 2021) and widespread hybridization (Seifert et al., 2010; Beresford et al., 2017), makes it difficult to efficiently assess population size and distribution.

Despite their ecological importance and widespread distribution, Hymenoptera, with the exception of wild bees (Kleijn et al., 2015; Drossart & Gérard, 2020), lag behind other insect taxa, like Lepidoptera or Coleoptera, as conservation targets (Leandro et al., 2017). Ants (particularly RWA) were an early group to be defined as vulnerable and worthy of protection (Wells et al., 1983). Given the importance of RWA in forest pest management, the European Council recommended as early as 1965 that all the member states adopt legal provisions for protecting these species, highlighting their decline and the need for their conservation (Pavan, 1981). However, more than 50 years later there is no unique legal framework, and contradictory measures are sometimes taken. The importance of the focus on RWA protection extends beyond the conservation of these species per se. Indeed, they are important ecosystem engineers and umbrella species (e.g. Balzani et al., 2021a), so their conservation is relevant also for a wide range of other taxa. Moreover, RWA are perfect flagship species, providing an important example for the establishment of a supranational scheme aimed at the conservation of an invertebrate group. In this paper, we review the legal aspect of RWA protection and discuss how conserving these species must have support in national laws in Europe.

We will briefly review their position in the IUCN red list, then give an overview of their protection at the European level and, finally, we provide examples representative of the many contradictions and paradoxes that characterize the protection of these species. The main aim of this paper is to provide a wide overview of RWA protection in Europe by searching information for all the countries entirely included in Europe, with some in-depth analyses of specific cases, of which the importance extends beyond their specific limitations, as they can be paradigmatic of the difficulties encountered in the protection of many other invertebrate taxa.

## Status quo of RWA protection in Europe

*RWA protection at national level*

Several European countries protect RWA (Figure 1; Appendix S1). Some of them, such as Austria, implicitly protect them by protecting all the wildlife fauna, while others explicitly mention RWA, at least as a group. For example, in Estonia and Poland, all RWA are protected species, and in Hungary RWA are protected and their nests assigned a monetary value. In Switzerland, RWA are listed as protected since 1966 and all species are explicitly included in the Annex 3 of protected species in the Ordinance on the Protection of Nature and Landscape (OPN) of the Swiss Federal Council. In Germany, besides being protected by the Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz, BNatSchG) like all wildlife, all mound-building RWA are additionally listed as especially protected in Germany (like all wild bees and a few wasp species) under the Federal Species Protection Ordinance (Bundesartenschutzverordnung, BArtSchV), which includes a list of protected species. It is thus prohibited to disturb or destroy their nests or remove workers or other life-stages. Moreover, *F. polyctena* x *rufa* hybrids are implicitly protected as well since the parental species are protected. In Belgium, all RWA species were protected by a law of 1980. Later, Belgium legislation was organized at a Federal level and in 2009 the governments of the Flanders and Wallonia published a law in which three (for Flanders) and two (for Wallonia) species were protected, whereas Brussels protects only one species (*F. polyctena*). Finally, some other countries explicitly prioritize the protection of particular RWA species. In Bulgaria, some RWA species have been protected since 1959, though the obsolete scientific names included have never been updated, and *F. rufa* is protected by the 2002 Bulgarian Biodiversity Act. In the United Kingdom, *F. pratensis* is a British Action Plan (BAP) 2007 priority species, i.e. those species “that were identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action”, being also listed in the Species of Principal Importance in England. Also, *F. aquilonia* is included in the Northern Ireland priority species list.

*The Italian paradox*

Italy is paradigmatic of what happens in the countries at the southern limit of RWA distribution, where less information is available, and public awareness is lower. In Italy, these species are typical dwellers of the Alps (Pavan et al., 1971), where they occur at elevations between 450 and 2000 meters. However, this information dates back to several decades ago and it is to be taken cautiously, since a shift of the distribution area towards higher elevations due to warming as documented in other insect taxa (Hagen et al., 2007; Moret et al., 2016) is possible. Further south, the situation is more complex. The only autochthonous species outside of the Alps is *Formica pratensis*, occurring also in the Apennine mountains. The actual distribution and abundance of this species are however unknown, and the few existing reports are outdated publications (Pavan et al., 1971), personal observations, and sparse, often unconfirmed notes on citizen science platforms (e.g. iNaturalist). It is clear, however, that some of the Apennine populations have recently disappeared or significantly decreased in number (G. Santini personal observation). This declining trend is in line with the tendency observed in other countries, such as Switzerland, Belgium, Romania and Turkey (Dekoninck et al., 2003; Freitag et al., 2008; Kiss & Kobori, 2010; Çamlıtepe & Aksoy, 2019), as well as the British mainland (Nicholson, 1997).

This situation is further complicated by the fact that since the 1950s to 1980s, several introductions were carried out by transplanting entire RWA nests (mostly belonging to the species *F. paralugubris*; Masoni et al., 2019) from the Alps to the Apennine mountains as biological control agents (Pavan, 1959). These introductions had varying success, with some populations that are developing traits of invasiveness, impacting the native fauna (Frizzi et al., 2018; Balzani et al., 2021b), but also other taxa (Di Nuzzo et al. 2022).

In Italy, no national law protects RWA (nor any other ant), despite an aborted attempt to include the whole group in a law in 2001 (N. 5013 – Rules for the protection of the heterotherm fauna), which was not approved. Instead, each local Authority (Region) legislates on the matter. Several Regions grant some type of protection (Appendix S2) either by generally protecting ant nests, mentioning the "*Fomica rufa* group", or specifying the names of some species (sometimes with misspelled names). Interestingly, one regional law currently grants protection to other ant species, including *Formicoxenus nitidulus*, an obligate myrmecophilous ant listed as "Vulnerable" at a Global level (IUCN Red List) cohabiting within the nests of various RWA species (Härkönen & Sorvari, 2017). Similarly, in the United Kingdom, *F. nitidulus* is a BAP priority species for conservation, but its wood ant hosts are not protected. How to protect an obligate myrmecophile without protecting its host ant is unfortunately not specified.

The most peculiar situation occurs in the Regions straddling the Tuscan-Emilian Apennine, where both the native *F. pratensis* and the introduced *F. paralugubris* occur, the former declining and the latter spreading. Quite surprisingly, protection laws were formulated for the introduced species, and protection started soon after the first introductions in the 1950s (Pavia, Prefectoral Decree 6$^{th}$ April 1956). Moreover, efforts to increase public awareness of the introduced species have been done, whereas the declining *F. pratensis* did not receive comparable attention.

*RWA protection at international level*

According to the IUCN Red List (accessed 8th October 2021), RWA species are classified as "Near Threatened" at a global level, but only some species (*F. rufa, F. lugubris, F. polyctena, F. aquilonia*, *F. pratensis,* and *F. uralensis*) have been assessed. Previous assessments (from 1983 to 1994) classified all the above RWA species as "Vulnerable" except *F. uralensis* that was classified as "Indeterminate" (from 1986 to 1994).

RWA (and in general, ants) are not included in the European Red List (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/index_en.htm, accessed 11th October 2021). On the national or regional level, the situation is more complex. Not all European countries include ants, or even insects, in national red lists (https://www.nationalredlist.org/, accessed 11th October 2021). For example, in Ireland, no red list has been produced that covers ants at all, even though all RWA species present are in urgent need of local protection (Breen, 2014). Moreover, when RWA are considered, there is no consensus across different national red lists on which species to include, assessment criteria differ, some risk categories are not fully comparable, and data deficiency is frequent (Appendix S3). In addition, it is unclear how hybrids, an often-occurring phenomenon in RWA, should be treated. For example, only the provisional Red List of the ants of Flanders explicitly assessed hybrids (*F. rufa x polyctena;* Dekoninck et al., 2003, 2005).

The lack of a comprehensive assessment of the risks faced by RWA species is not surprising, as all ants suffer from the same lack of information. Only 149 out of the approximately 14,000 globally known living ant species (https://www.antweb.org/statsPage.do, accessed 4th January 2022) are listed in the IUCN Red List. For all of them, the last official assessment dates back to 1996, and needs therefore to be updated. RWA currently face increasing threats throughout their distribution range, but the available information on both threats and distributions is highly variable (Sorvari, 2016). The situation may be particularly critical in the countries at the southern margin of their distribution (Italy, Greece, Turkey), where the effects of climate change are probably stronger (Rebetez & Reinhard, 2008), and information limited (Kovats et al., 2014). Since in these regions RWA are restricted to high elevations, the upward shift of populations will progressively be limited by a lower habitat availability. Moreover, only species included in official Red Lists (following the IUCN criteria) can be protected by law in some countries (e.g. Belgium). Despite their ecological importance, RWA protection receives limited attention, and no effort has been made to standardize protection measures at least in Europe. The complexity of the legal status between and within countries, and the diversity of protection measures taken by different States necessitate the development of broad-scale conservation actions and the deployment of common, coordinated strategies.

## Suggestions for a strategic approach for a future European conservation framework

### *RWA species as conservation targets*

One key decision point is whether to focus conservation efforts on single species or to consider the entire group as a target. Protecting single species has the great advantage of allowing for individually tailored protection policies based on the specific needs of species or local populations. This approach, however, has the associated cost of the harmonization of legal frameworks across countries and requires considerable and informed expertise to support the legal actions. The examples provided here suggest that this is not always the case and that establishing legal protection across the entire group is a by far simpler task. Moreover, protection at the species level also faces the many difficulties stemming from the taxonomy of these species, starting from the fact that species identification may prove difficult. Furthermore, should we protect hybrids? Hybridization occurs frequently in RWA and is probably one of the mechanisms promoting speciation (Bernasconi et al., 2011). As pointed out by Robinson and Stockan (2016), conservation measures should allow the preservation of evolutionary processes like this, but how to translate it into laws? Targeting the group could be an easier way to cope with such problems, although care should be taken into distinguishing between autochthonous and introduced species, as the case *F. pratensis* – *F. paralugubris* in Italy shows.

Moreover, the existence of a law protecting RWA does not guarantee effective protection, as it is often difficult to define what the right protective measures are or should be. When nests are located in areas where work is to be carried out (road widening, new construction, etc.), the ant nests are usually moved. Unfortunately, the success rate of these translocations is often low (Serttaş et al., 2020). Forestry practices must also be considered. Even if nests are not directly destroyed during logging, their survival can be hampered by indirect effects resulting from damages to their habitat (Sorvari & Hakkarainen, 2007; Sorvari, 2016). However, these effects should be carefully considered case by case, as different species can show different tolerance towards anthropogenic habitat disturbances (Fitzpatrick et al., 2021). On the other side, the natural closure of the forest canopy can eliminate the habitat suitable for RWA species (Vandegehuchte et al., 2017; Fitzpatrick et al., 2021). Viable solutions must therefore be proposed to foresters to reconcile logging and the protection of the RWA. In particular, to achieve effective conservation results, there is the need to train foresters to apply ecologically sound management plans that take into account specific RWA needs on a local base. Examples are the creation of forest gaps and clearings where canopy closure is excessive or, at the other extreme, reducing the extensions of clearcut areas to facilitate the recolonization of disturbed sites. Also, RWA colony foundation can sometimes rely on temporary social parasitism of colonies of species belonging to the subgenus *Serviformica* (Maeder et al., 2016). The protection of these species could, therefore, facilitate the successful establishment of new RWA colonies.

*RWA as providers of species-rich microhabitats*

RWA host many myrmecophiles that thrive within their nest mounds (e.g. Frizzi et al., 2020), some of which are obligate mutualists and cannot survive outside RWA nests (Robinson et al., 2016). Some of these obligate guest species are listed in the IUCN Red List. Clearly, conserving RWA is integral to protect these organisms, most of which belong to invertebrate groups even less likely to have been assessed for conservation than the Hymenoptera (Parmentier et al., 2014; Robinson et al., 2016). Since the conservation of a species strongly depends on the conservation of its habitat, a thorough revision of the conservation status of myrmecophilous species could be very useful in updating the conservation status of RWA. Considering RWA not only as target species but also as providers of species-rich microhabitats might prove a key strategy to conserve not only them, but all their associated guest species.

**The need for updated information on distribution patterns**

Establishing a common and unambiguous legal framework is, however, only the first step toward the effective protection of RWA. One of the main difficulties in achieving effective conservation strategies is the non-systematic, and sometimes anecdotal information on their distribution, making it impossible to monitor populations over time. In turn, the lack of such data hinders the compilation of Red Lists based on the IUCN criteria. Moreover, habitat requirements are often recorded at a local scale from presence-only recording, running into false absence biases (but see Vandegehuchte et al., 2017). Switzerland is an important exception, as a mapping of RWA mounds (especially *Formica lugubris* and *F. paralugubris*) was carried out within the fourth National Forest Inventory (https://www.waldwissen.net/en/forest-ecology/forest-fauna/insects-invertebrates/red-wood-ants-in-switzerland#c97108). However, these data are incomplete, as the sampling design -

oriented to trees - did not allow the obtaining of suitable data for less frequent species such as *F. rufa* and *F. polyctena*, or species living outside forests such as *F. pratensis*. Of course, public engagement and citizen science projects contribute greatly to mapping efforts in particular because RWA nests are usually conspicuous. Successful cases are the Swiss "Ameisenzeit" (https://www.ameisenzeit.ch/) and "Opération fourmis" (Avril et al., 2019; Freitag et al., 2020), Nest Quest in the United Kingdom (https://www.buglife.org.uk/get-involved/surveys/nest-quest/), and the results obtained by Sorvari (2021) in Finland. Furthermore, the activities of amateur associations such as the Ameisenschutzwarte (https://www.ameisenschutzwarte.de/) in Germany contribute to the RWA mapping. However, to enable a European-level risk assessment a common, standardized international monitoring strategy for RWA would be vital and would allow the collection of data on RWA habitat requirements in each country. Indeed, RWA occurrence correlates with many environmental features (e.g. Berberich et al., 2016; Vandegehuchte et al., 2017). Furthermore, such a scientifically coordinated monitoring scheme would allow reducing the inevitable bias related to any survey involving lay organizations. This will finally allow the determination of whether common protection strategies can be applied, or more fine-grained strategies are needed (e.g. between Northern and Southern countries).

We hope with this work to ignite the construction of an international network aimed at the conservation of this important group, at least at the European level.

**Supporting Information**

Additional information is available online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the online article. The authors are solely responsible for the content and functionality of these materials. Queries (other than absence of the material) should be directed to the corresponding author.

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## Figure legends

**Figure 1.** Map of red wood ant (RWA) protection status across European countries.