

INTERACTION BETWEEN HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS AND INSECT DIVERSITY USING GROUND BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) AND ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) WITHIN A VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL HABITATS

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Abstract. Heterogenous agroecosystems have the capacity to maintain high insect diversity despite alterations due to human activities. The distribution of carabid beetles and ants within a variety of habitat mosaics was monitored at two climatically distinct locations. Both insect Families were monitored to compare community similarities between habitats, within and between the two sampling locations. Species occurrences were significantly different between the two locations ($p < 0.05$), with distinct patterns of distribution, resulting in high dissimilarity between locations and habitats sampled. While the lowveld had highest populations and diversity of both ants and carabid beetles in unmanaged habitats, the middleveld had high carabid beetle diversity in managed habitat and populations in unmanaged habitat, while ant populations and diversity were highest in an unmanaged habitat. Although the two locations had no carabid beetle species in common, they had a few ant species in common. Due to their abundance, diversity and relation to management, both insect Families have the potential to be used as indicators in the locations assessed..

Keywords: *agroecosystems, carabid beetles, ants, habitat management, diversity, conservation*

Introduction

Land conversion for agricultural purposes affects large parts of terrestrial habitats so an understanding of its influence on biodiversity is critical (Tscharrntke et al., 2005). A primary challenge in this is an understanding of how habitat alteration affects biodiversity, particularly since certain habitat characteristics and quality are known to be important drivers of local species richness (Daube et al., 2005; Weibull et al., 2003; Barragon et al., 2011). Variation in species of soil macroarthropods is related to a number of factors at habitat scale, such as land use and composition of the surrounding matrix. Habitat quality and soil conditions are of great importance to a number of epigaeic invertebrates including ants, beetles, butterflies and plants (Weibull et al., 2003; Daube et al., 2005). Differences in local species richness may be caused by processes at larger spatial scales and arthropod species, of differing size and mobility, can be regulated by different processes at the same spatial scale, e.g. carabids disperse by walking during foraging and egg-laying (although many species are capable of flight) while ants do so from mating flights of alates (Dauber et al., 2005). It is important to understand how heterogeneous landscapes may serve to maintain biodiversity and how this diversity may be affected by processes of

transformation from traditional agroecosystems to modern ones (Perfecto et al., 1997). Since natural landscapes are usually embedded within managed agroecosystems nowadays, management practices in these can have an impact on the ability of the natural landscapes to sustain biological diversity at landscape levels (Perfecto et al., 1997). Diverse agroecosystems have the capacity to maintain high arthropod diversity despite transformation. Arthropods, which include insects, are good indicators of ecological condition since they are highly diverse and functionally important within ecosystems. Ground beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) and ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) are two invertebrates groups which have been studied within various ecosystems (Andersen et al., 2002; Gerlach et al., 2013). Ants are considered to be ecosystem engineers and are thus important components of ecosystems, constituting an important part of its animal biomass and have potential to be used as indicators (Fogariat, 1998; Peck et al., 1998; Anderson et al., 2002). This because they are capable of tracking environmental gradients and can be indicators of soil type. Carabids are also known to respond to different changes in landscape features and management (Weibull et al., 2003). Both carabids and ants are ubiquitous and abundant with known ecological relations, particularly in the northern hemisphere (Magura et al., 2000; Andersen and Majer, 2004; Underwood and Fisher, 2006). Research has been on the individual Families and this study was carried out to assess species distribution between different habitat mosaics at two distinct sampling locations for both insect Families. Since species richness is related to habitat characteristics and land use as well as the composition of the surrounding matrix (Weibull et al., 2003; Dauber et al., 2005) various habitat and soil characteristics were also measured to ascertain if this applied in this environment. Small-scale mosaics of land use types enable comparison of habitat patches differing in composition without geographical differences which would cause major bias (Dauber et al., 2005).

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out at two agricultural research stations in Swaziland. Both research stations have a variety of both natural and manmade habitat mosaics and are subsequently referred to as the sampling locations. Malkerns Research Station (MRS) is located in the middleveld region (26° 33.3S, 31° 9.93E; 739m asl) with mean temperatures ranging between 15.7 to 26.3°C and rainfall 87.6mm while the Lowveld Research Station (LES) is located in the lowveld region (26° 57.95S, 31° 31.52E; 89m asl), with mean temperatures ranging between 19.2 to 30°C and rainfall of 30.1 mm and during the sampling period. Maize is the primary crop grown at MRS while cotton is grown in the lowveld, thus the selection of these as the plots areas. Cotton is a regulated crop and has regulated pest management schedule which was followed. An attempt was made to match sample similar habitats at each location and four distinct habitat types were selected at each location depending on availability as indicated in *Table 1*.

Pitfall trapping was used to sample ground dwelling arthropods within the habitat patches. These are a convenient method of catching various epigaeic arthropods and provide information on the relative species abundance within the area sampled (Henschel et al., 2010). Within each sampling habitat, pitfall traps were placed 15m from edge and along three 20m long transects. For the maize and cotton plots, proportional distances were used since these had shorter dimensions than the unmanaged habitats. Each habitat thus had nine pitfall traps, resulting in 36 traps per

location and 72 overall. Traps were half-filled with 70% ethylene glycol, which served as a preservative and were serviced fortnightly at each sampling locations. Sampling, carried out over one growing season (February to June), was begun four weeks after the maize had been planted and continued for 18 weeks, which was two weeks after the maize had been harvested.

Table 1. Description of sampling habitats within each sampling location

MRS			LES		
Habitat	Abbreviation	Description	Habitat	Abbreviation	Description
1	MNG	Natural grassland, fallow	5	LNG	Natural grassland, fallow
2	MEB	Eucalyptus border. No plants for ground cover, no litter cover	6	LGB	Grass border between plots
3	MGB	Grass border between maize plots.	7	LCP	Cotton plot. Pesticide application as per recommended intervals (fortnightly) and weeding when needed.
4	MMP	Maize plots. No management thus increasing ground cover as maize matured	8	LPB	Pine border between sweet potato plots. Litter cover from dropped leaves.

Sampling procedure

Morphospecies were used in separating the specimen collected for both Families. The carabids were subsequently identified at the Ditsong Museum of Natural History and the morphospecies were all matched to the identification list. While the ants were also identified at AfriBugs, the initial morphospecies were maintained since a recount was not possible due to the high number involved and morphospecies also provide accurate biodiversity information (Anderson et al. 2002). With the exception of two morphospecies, the majority of specimen had been separated properly thus their scientific. Where more than one species was found by the expert, the species combination is indicated.

Habitat characteristics

Habitat characteristics were noted at three stages during the experiment (beginning, middle and end) and these were the litter cover and insolation (%) per square metre at each site. Standard soil sampling procedure was carried out, whereby 200g of soil was sampled at a depth of 10cm from different points at each habitat then mixed and analysed for various parameters at each site, i.e. pH, nitrogen (%), phosphorus (ppm), EA (me%) and Organic matter (%). Monthly rainfall and temperature for each location were obtained from the national meteorological services.

Analyses

Community analyses were carried to determine species distribution in all the habitats sampled at both sampling locations. Statistical analyses were carried out to assess differences in species dynamics between the two sampling locations and sampling habitats within each location as well as their interaction with the habitat characteristics measured. ANOVA (Statistix) was also used to determine differences between sampling occasions/weeks. Various modules in PRIMER were used for community analyses, where the rank abundance curve, cluster analyses and ANOSIM were used. Simper was used to determine similarity between sampling habitats, by determining species typical of sampling locations and habitats. The same module also calculates levels of dissimilarity by determining species which are important for discriminating between the two sampling locations. Draughtsman plot was used to calculate Pearson's correlation coefficients between environmental variables measured and the species. Single species occurrences within each location were excluded in the analyses to avoid vagrant species.

Results

Abundance and diversity of carabid beetles and ants

A total of 218 (19 species) of carabid beetles (Table 2) and 16080 (25 species) ants (Table 3) were collected from both sampling locations, with the middleveld location having significantly higher populations than the lowveld location ($R = 0.392$; $p = 0.001$). Due to the very significant differences in the numbers and species composition between the two sampling locations and insect Families ($P \ll 0.05$) subsequent analyses were carried out separately for these. *Abacetus cf percoides* was the dominant carabid species, making up 30.28% of all carabid beetles collected. This was also the dominant species in the middleveld, making up 38.69% of its carabid beetles while *Chlaenius notabilis* was the dominant carabid beetle species from the lowveld, making up 44% of its carabid beetles (Figure 1a; Table 2). Ants were dominated by the Morphospecies no. 1 at both locations (Figure 1b; Table 3).

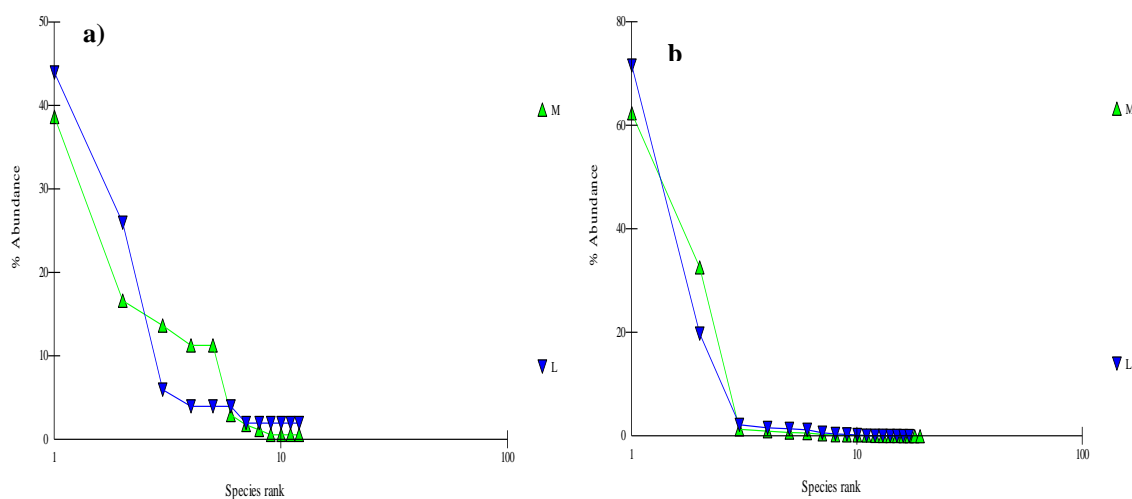


Figure 1. Species rank abundance curve for a) carabid beetles and b) ants collected from both sampling locations. M = MRS, L = LES

Table 2. Total carabid beetles collected from all habitats in both sampling locations. See Table 1 for habitat abbreviations

Species code	MRS						LES						Total	
	NG	EB	GB	MP	Σ	% of sample	NG	GB	CP	PB	Σ	% of sample	ΣΣ	Overall %
<i>Abacetus percoides</i> Frm	5	0	10	50	65	38.69	0	1	0	0	1	2.00	66	30.28
<i>Chlaenius cylindricollis</i>	0	0	15	13	28	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	28	12.84
<i>Parophonus tomentosus</i> Dej.	1	1	2	19	23	13.69	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	23	10.55
<i>Chlaenius notabilis</i> Lafert	0	1	0	0	1	0.60	9	11	2	0	22	44.00	23	10.55
Unidentified sp. #1	0	0	4	15	19	11.31	1	0	0	0	1	2.00	20	9.17
<i>Abacetus optimus</i> Per.	0	0	18	1	19	11.31	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	19	8.72
<i>Omostropus mandibularis</i> Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	5	5	3	0	13	26.00	13	5.96
<i>Scarites</i> sp.	0	0	3	2	5	2.98	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	5	2.29
<i>Progonochaetus</i> sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	1	0	0	3	6.00	3	1.38
<i>Chlaenius duscaultii</i> (L. Dufour)	0	0	0	1	1	0.60	0	1	0	1	2	4.00	3	1.38
<i>Brachinus</i> sp.	0	0	3	0	3	1.79	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	3	1.38
<i>Chlaenius laetus</i> Fab.	0	1	0	1	2	1.19	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	0.92
<i>Harpalus hybridus</i> Boh.	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	1	0	2	4.00	2	0.92
<i>Dromica simplex</i>	0	1	0	0	1	0.60	1	0	0	0	1	2.00	2	0.92
<i>Callistoides pulchellus</i> Boheman	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	0	0	0	2	4.00	2	0.92
<i>Lophyra fasciculicornis</i> Barker	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	0	0	1	2.00	1	0.46
UnIC2	0	0	1	0	1	0.60	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0.46
<i>Amblyostoma</i> sp. Erichson	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	1	2.00	1	0.46
<i>Cypholoba graphipteroides</i> Guern	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	2.00	1	0.46
<i>N</i>	6	4	56	102	168		20	21	7	2	50		218	
<i>S</i>	2	4	8	8	12		6	7	4	2	12		19	
<i>Richness d</i>	0.56	2.16	1.74	1.51	2.15		1.67	1.97	1.54	1.44	2.18		3.34	
<i>Evenness J'</i>	0.65	1	0.83	0.68	0.72		0.82	0.72	0.92	1	0.70		0.76	
<i>Shannon H'</i>	0.45	1.39	1.72	1.42	1.78		1.47	1.41	1.28	0.69	1.74		2.23	

There were also significant differences in the number of carabid beetles and ants collected over the sampling period at both locations ($p << 0.05$) (Figure 2). Both Families had an initial increase during the second and third sampling occasions then subsequently declined.

There were significant differences in insect populations between sampling habitats at each location. In the middleveld, the grass border had significantly higher number of ants ($R = 0.289$, $p = 0.001$) while the same was true of the carabid beetles in the maize plot ($R = 0.0557$; $p = 0.001$). Comparatively, the lowveld had higher numbers of ants in the natural grassland and more carabid beetles in the grass border and natural grassland. A Principal component analysis (PCA) of the diversity indices for each sampling habitat was used to present the biodiversity information in a composite form for all the habitats sampled. For the carabid beetles, the PCA accounted for 91.6% of the information in the diversity indices where the first axis was of decreasing total species, diversity and number of beetles, while the second was of decreasing species evenness and richness (Figure 3a). The natural grassland in the middleveld had low richness and evenness, while the maize plot also had low evenness but the highest number of carabids collected. For ants, the PCA accounted for 87% of the information, where the first axis was of decreasing species evenness, richness and diversity while the second axis was of

decreasing total number and species of ants collected (*Figure 3b*). The eucalyptus border had the highest species evenness despite low diversity and number of insects collected due to the absence of any dominant species while the maize plot at MRS had the lowest due to dominance by *Myrmicinae* ants, which also dominated the cotton plot at LES.

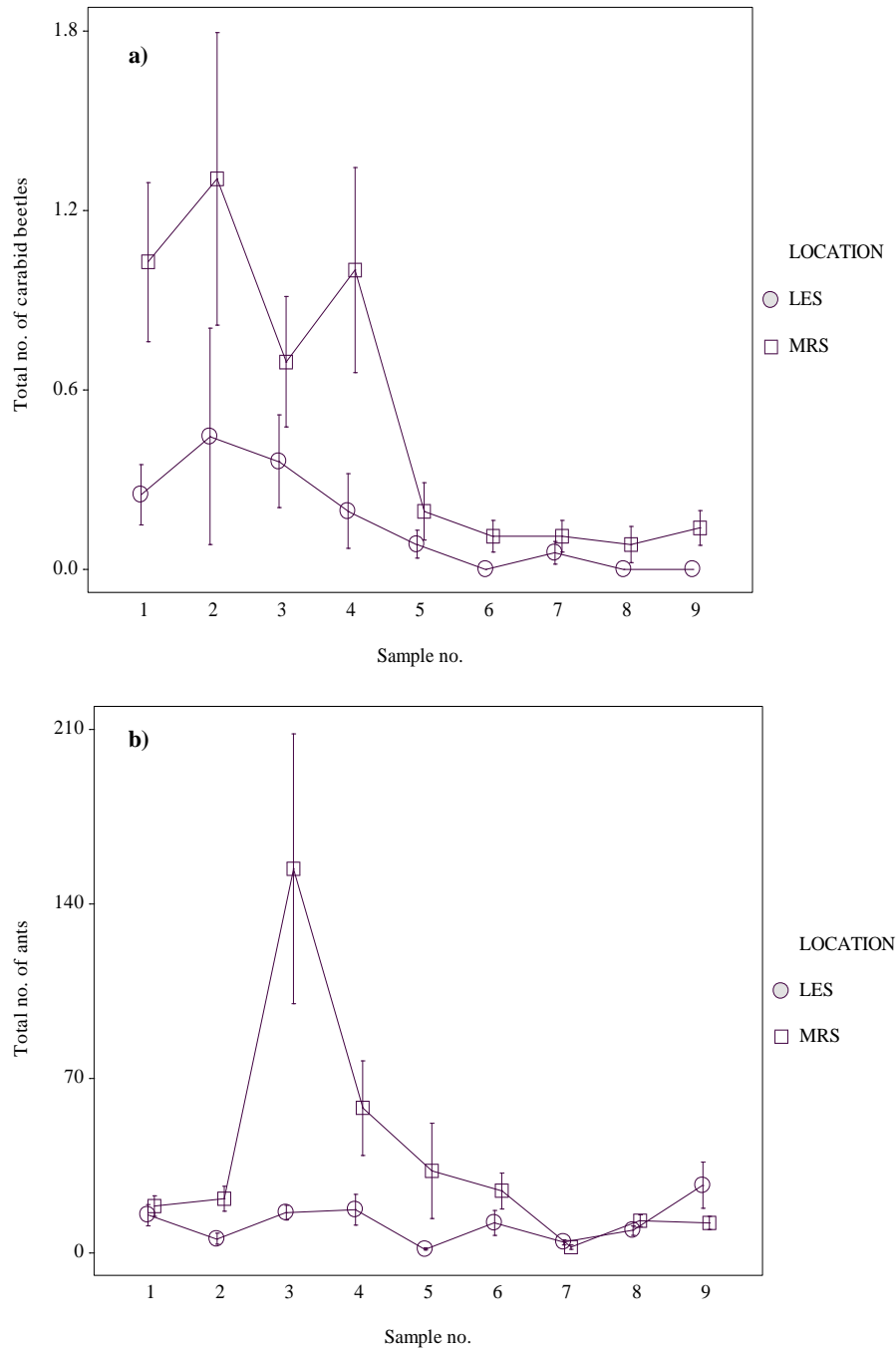


Figure 2. Total number of a) carabid beetles (SE) and b) ants collected from both sampling locations over the sampling period

Table 3. Total ants collected from all habitats in both sampling locations. See Table 1 for habitat abbreviations

Species code	MRS						LES						Total	
	NG	EB	GB	MP	Σ	% of sample	NG	GB	CP	PB	Σ	% of sample	ΣΣ	Overall %
<i>Morphospecies no. 1</i> (Myrmirinae)	399	170	5917	1108	7594	62.40	325	614	977	884	2800	71.61	10394	64.64
<i>Anolepis custodiens</i>	3872	73	26	0	3971	32.63	19	13	27	4	63	1.61	4034	25.09
<i>Pheidole</i>	52	32	2	2	88	0.72	672	45	21	37	775	19.82	863	5.37
<i>Camponotus AFRC-za42</i>	7	0	156	0	163	1.34	1	0	0	1	2	0.05	165	1.03
<i>Leptogynys intermedia</i>	110	5	0	3	118	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	118	0.73
<i>Camponotus AFRC_za12</i>	1	5	13	2	21	0.17	37	40	7	2	86	2.20	107	0.67
<i>Polyrhachis schistacea</i>	1	0	53	21	75	0.62	1	2	0	6	9	0.23	84	0.52
<i>Aenictus AFRC_za03</i>	0	0	1	1	2	0.02	34	8	0	14	56	1.43	58	0.36
<i>Ocymyrmex fortior</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	37	9	1	1	48	1.23	48	0.30
<i>Tetramorium notiale</i>	38	7	0	0	45	0.37	0	0	0	1	1	0.03	46	0.29
Morphospecies no. 11	17	0	0	0	17	0.14	22	2	1	1	26	0.66	43	0.27
<i>Technomyrmex pallipes</i>	13	11	0	0	24	0.20	4	3	1	6	14	0.36	38	0.24
<i>Cerapachys wroughtoni</i>	0	21	0	0	21	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	21	0.13
<i>Odontomachus troglodytes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	17	0	0	0	17	0.43	17	0.11
<i>Nylanderia natalensis</i>	9	0	0	0	9	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	9	0.06
<i>Leptogynys schwabi</i>	5	0	0	0	5	0.04	1	2	0	0	3	0.08	8	0.05
<i>Lepisiota crinita</i>	4	1	0	1	6	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	6	0.04
<i>Camponotus AFRC-za53</i>	1	0	1	2	4	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	4	0.02
<i>Tetramorium sericeiventre</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	4	0	0	0	4	0.10	4	0.02
<i>Catalacus traegaardo</i>	3	0	0	0	3	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	3	0.02
<i>Camponotus mayri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	3	0	0	0	3	0.08	3	0.02
<i>Crematogaster AFRC_za01</i>	2	0	0	0	2	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	0.01
<i>Dorylus AFRC_za01</i>	0	0	0	2	2	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2	0.01
<i>Pheidole AFRC_sz04</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	1	0	0	2	0.05	2	0.01
<i>Cardiocondyla shuckardi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	0	0	1	0.03	1	0.01
<i>N</i>	4534	325	6169	1142	12170		1178	740	1035	957	3910		16080	
<i>S</i>	16	9	8	9	19		15	12	7	11	17		25	
<i>Richness d</i>	1.78	1.38	0.80	1.14	1.91		1.98	1.67	0.86	1.46	1.93		2.48	
<i>Evenness J</i>	0.22	0.65	0.10	0.008	0.31		0.47	2.30	0.15	0.16	0.33		0.33	
<i>Shannon H</i>	0.62	1.42	0.22	0.18	0.91		1.28	0.74	0.28	0.39	0.95		1.05	

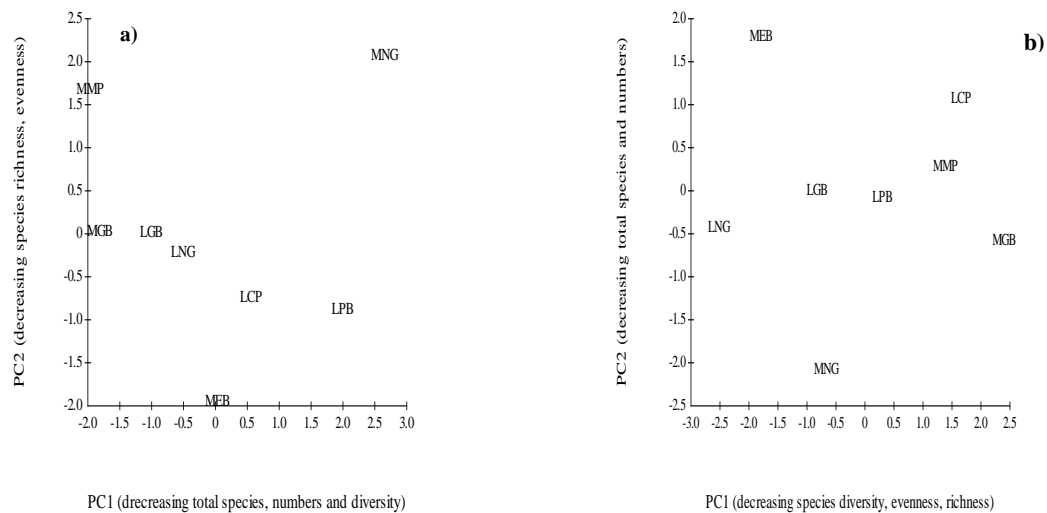


Figure 3. PCA analysis of a) carabid beetle and b) ant diversity indices in all habitats

Species distribution between habitats

Species composition for both Families was clearly distinct between habitats at both sampling locations ($R = 0.860$; $p = 0.001$), as observed from the respective cluster analyses carried for both Families. There was very low similarity in carabid beetle species between sampling habitats. *Figure 4a* shows separation of habitats from the two locations, with the pine border having only 3.34% similarity in carabid beetle species with the other habitats sampled. The next major branch in the dendrogram is subsequently dominated by habitats from the respective locations, which had only 7.81% similarity, with the exception of the eucalyptus border habitat which was more similar to sampling habitats in the lowveld, probably due to similar habitat characteristics such as the low litter cover common between these.

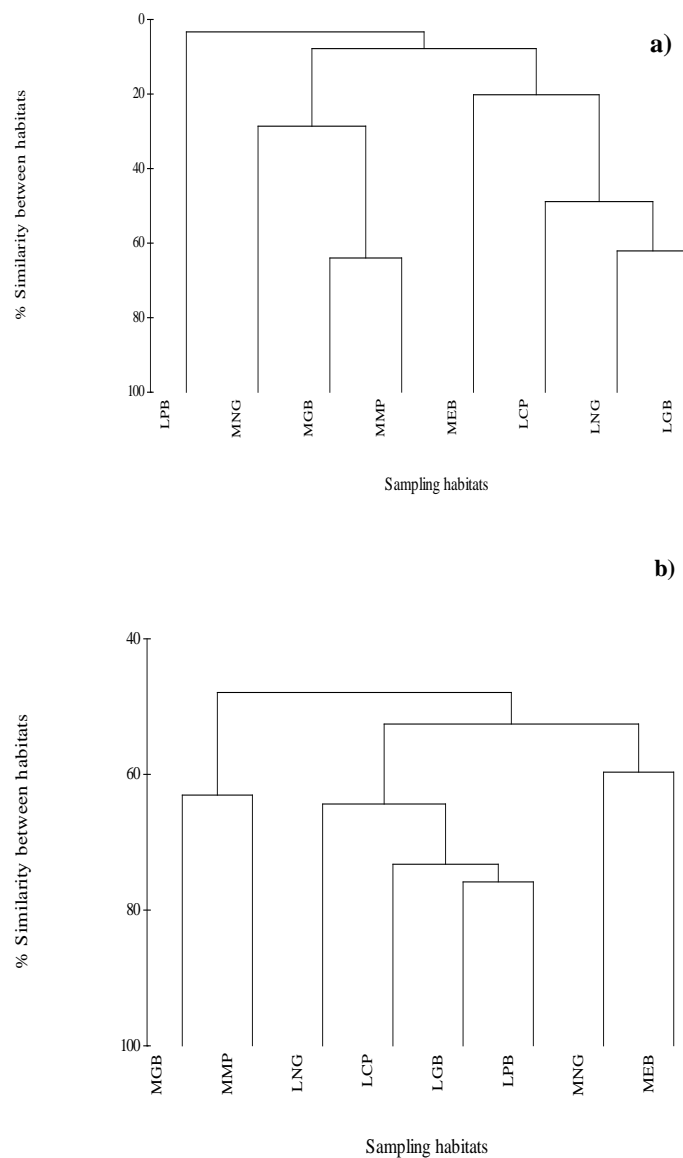


Figure 4. Dendrogram showing similarity in a) carabid beetles and b) ant species distribution between sampling habitats

A similar pattern was observed for the ants at the same location (*Figure 4b*) although similarity between habitats was comparatively higher, e.g. the maize plot and grass border shared 47.92% similarity with other habitats. The remaining middlelevel and lowveld habitats had higher similarity at 52.56%. For both Families, habitats within each location were more similar and tended to cluster together.

Further analyses were carried in SIMPER to determine if any of the species collected were typical of the sampling habitats, thus leading to the dendograms obtained. Analysis of carabid distribution indicated that overall dissimilarity between the two locations was 95.23% and this was due to four carabid species, i.e. *A. cf percoides* and *P. tomentosus* were collected only from the middlelevel location while *C. notabilis* and *O. mandibularis* were unique to the lowveld. Carabid species occurrences also varied within the respective sampling habitats at each location. Habitats in the middlelevel had low similarity of 26.87%, and the dominant carabids at this location, i.e. *A. cf percoides*, *P. tomentosus* and *C. cylindricollis* were typical of only the grass border and maize plot, thus accounting for the low similarity with the other habitats. Similarity in carabid species between habitats was also comparable within lowveld habitats They had a similarity of 28.97%, with the dominant species, i.e. *O. mandibularis* and *C. notabilis* being typical of the natural grassland and grass border.

Compared to the carabid species, the two locations had a lower dissimilarity of 51.61% for ant species composition since they had more species in common compared to the carabid beetles. The dissimilarity observed was attributed to *A. custodiens*, which was overwhelmingly collected from the middlelevel (3971) compared to 63 from the lowveld as well as *Pheidole*, which was collected mainly from the lowveld (775) compared to 88 from the middlelevel. Middlelevel habitats were differentiated by Myrmicinae sp. and *A. custodiens*, resulting in similarity of 47.65%. Myrmicinae sp. were predominantly from the grass border while *A. custodiens* was mainly in the natural grassland. Habitats in the lowveld had a higher similarity of 63.41%, with the discriminating species being Myrmicinae sp. and *Pheidole* sp., predominantly from the cotton plot and natural grassland respectively.

Draughtsman plot indicated low correlation between habitat and soil characteristics measured except pH and temperature ($\sigma = 0.937$) and EA and OM ($\sigma = 0.986$). PCA analysis of the habitat variables indicated that 72.7% of the variables was captured, with 49.5% in the first axis and 23.3% along the second axis. The first axis was dominated by decreasing OM, insolation and EA and increasing pH while the second axis was dominated by increasing N, decreasing P and rainfall (*Figure 5*).

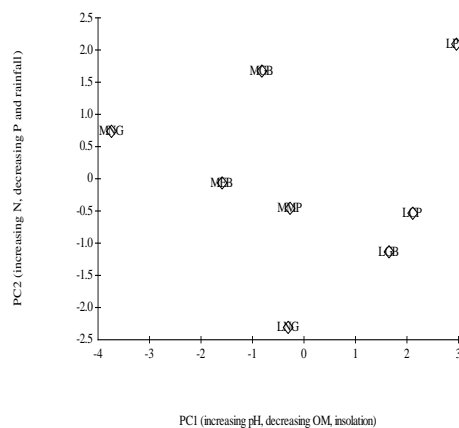


Figure 5. PCA for environmental variables measured at the two sampling locations

The other variables measured did not feature significantly within the 2-dimensional plot. The carabid beetles had no significant correlation with any of the habitats variables measured, while the ants had a significant correlation with OM content ($\sigma = 0.6607$, $p = 0.0044$).

Discussion

Habitat characteristics

The habitats sampled supported a number of carabid and ants species, as expected of diverse agroecosystems. Diverse agroecosystems, as characterised by high heterogeneity, have the capacity to maintain high arthropod diversity (Peck et al., 1997). However, management practices have an impact on a habitat's ability to sustain its biological diversity. Fallow and unmanaged habitats have a positive effect on macroinvertebrate taxa within a heterogeneous landscape and this was observed in this study where the unmanaged habitats like the grass borders and natural grass had high numbers of individuals as well as species diversity despite being embedded in a matrix of managed habitats (Perfecto et al., 1997). For the two Families assessed, carabid beetle populations were highest in the maize plot and adjacent grass border while ant populations were highest in the grass border and natural grassland in middleveld habitats. At the lowveld, carabid beetle populations were highest in the natural grassland and grass border while ants were highest in the natural grass land and cotton plot. The differences in numbers and species between habitats sampled demonstrate that the various habitat patches assessed contribute to species diversity and conservation and therefore their importance as refugia for insect species. These habitat patches provide an abundant diversity of food, nesting and hiding places for ground arthropods such as ants and carabid beetles thus maintaining high diversity despite transformations of the surrounding landscape due to human activity (Perfecto et al., 1995; Goehring et al., 2002). Locally, similar results were observed in a similarly fragmented agricultural landscape, where coccinellid beetles occurred in higher numbers within managed citrus orchards, probably due to prey availability, while carabid beetles were higher in natural habitats (Magagula and Samways, 2001; Magagula, 2003). Such differences in species distribution relative to management practices emphasises the need to study more than one taxonomic group within landscapes modified by human activity.

The high numbers collected from the maize and cotton plots also emphasises that managed habitats also have a role to play in insect conservation despite anthropogenic transformation. Although habitats such as the eucalyptus and pine borders had low numbers and diversity, the majority of habitat variables measured had no correlation with the insect populations. In this study, only the ant populations had a significant correlation with OM content, as observed in other studies (Dauber et al., 2005). The primary determinant of the insect populations assessed is thus the type of management, with habitats where no management practises were carried out having higher populations and insect diversity, as in the natural grasslands and borders. It is the management practices within these habitats which determine their impact relative to invertebrates (Perfecto et al., 1997; Tsharntke et al., 2005), e.g. dung beetle communities are affected by intensified agriculture (Barragon et al., 2011). Comparatively, the cotton plot, which had weeding and pesticide applications, had the lowest total number of species and richness overall. This implies that the structure and character of a habitat are important in influencing the ecological value for ground dwelling predators, particularly with regard to shelter, microclimate and mobility

(Melnychuk et al., 2003). The high numbers of carabid beetles within the maize plot could also have been due to the presence of shelter since various weed species, such as black jack, grass and *Desmodium* sp. were abundant in the absence of weeding (Weibull, 2003). Weeds provide high plant diversity and maintain arthropod diversity despite transformation for agricultural purposes (Perfecto et al., 1997; Melnychuk et al., 2003). The low correlation with the majority of variables measured implies that other factors not measured in this study may thus also contribute to insect species occurrences within habitats.

Borders between distinct habitat patches are known to be important for species movement between isolated habitats within a fragmented, heterogeneous landscape by serving as natural pathways between habitats (Magagula, 2003; Weibull et al., 2003). These remain important particularly in agroecosystems where habitats are divided into smaller, isolated remnants (Paolucci et al., 2012) thus acting as ecological corridors which reduce the detrimental effects of isolation between remnants in heterogeneous landscapes as well reducing isolation of populations within such landscapes. Borders and adjacent plots, like the maize plot and grass border in the middleveld, had species in common due that habitat islands usually have species in common with the surrounding matrix (Lovei et al., 2006). However, this study demonstrated that, while there may be movement between habitat patches, insect species can also be restricted within specific habitats, particularly carabid beetles, due to varying levels of adaptability within the landscape.

Species occurrences

Both sampling locations had species with variable levels of adaptability in the habitats sampled within the two Families surveyed. In the middleveld, carabid beetles were highly adaptable, whereby they established in recently disturbed habitats like the maize plot as well as undisturbed habitats like the grass borders, e.g. *A. cf percoides*, *C. cylindricollis* while other species like *A. optimus*, *Brachinus* sp. were restricted the natural grass border. In the lowveld, however, carabid beetles were less adaptable since they were collected primarily in undisturbed habitats, i.e. the natural grassland and grass border e.g. *C. notabilis*, *O. mandibularis*, *Progonochaetus* sp., *C. cf pulchellus*. Such differences between the locations emphasises the need for further study on carabid beetle ecology (Rainio, 2012) within the southern hemisphere as such studies have been mainly in landscapes in the northern hemisphere (New, 1998).

Alternately, ants illustrated generalist behaviour, with a few species in common at both sampling locations and similar habitat preferences, e.g. morphospecies no. 11 was only found in the natural grassland at both locations while *A. custodiens* was a generally found in all the habitats sampled at both locations. However, in the middleveld, this Family was less adaptable since they occurred in significantly higher numbers within undisturbed habitats, e.g. the grass border and natural grassland had significantly higher ant populations overall. Although generally widespread, the populations tended to be higher in certain habitats, e.g. morphospecies no. 1, *Camponotus* AFRC-za42 and *Camponotus* AFRC_za12 were found predominantly in the grass border while *A. custodiens*, *L. intermedia*, *T. notiale* were predominantly in the natural grassland. The natural grassland habitat had a few species unique to it, e.g. *N. natalensis*, *Leptogynys schwabi*, *Cataulacus traegaordo* and morphospecies no. 11 were not found in the other habitats sampled in the middleveld. Although the lowveld largely had generalist species, certain species also exhibited habitat preferences, e.g. *Camponotus* AFRC_za12 was

found primarily in the grassland and grass border like in the middleveld, while *O. troglodyte*, *T. sericeiventre*, *C. mayri* were found only in the natural grassland.

These results indicate that the two Families had distinct patterns in species distribution at both sampling locations, including habitat loyalty, thus the high dissimilarity between locations and habitats observed. Carabid beetles were delineated by geographical location, with six species occurring only in middleveld habitats, three only in lowveld habitats and none (with more than a single occurrence) in common between the two locations. Ants had generalists as well as location specific species, e.g. Morphospecies no.1, *A. custodiens*, *Pheidole* sp. and *Camponotus* AFRC_za12 are some species these two locations had in common and those with restricted occurrence as described above. These results may suggest that ants could be better suited as indicator species since species which have a range of ecological states have been suggested to be more useful as indicators of environmental change than highly specific species with restricted distribution (Longino et al., 2002; McGeoch et al., 2002) such as the carabid beetles, particularly in agroecosystems where disturbances are not severe (Andersen and Majer, 2004). Ants are diverse and occur in any habitat type and although disturbed by agricultural practices, they recover quickly from these (Folgarait, 1998).

Conclusions

Habitat structure is an important component for many species and the spatial pattern of habitats has a major impact on maintenance of biological diversity and ecosystem function. Both Families assessed have important roles in ecosystem function, e.g. predation, seed dispersal etc. (Goehring et al., 2002; Gibb, 2012) and their conservation is of critical importance in agroecosystems thus the need for the maintenance of heterogeneous habitat patches. From this study, carabid beetle populations were affected by land use features while ants by habitat characteristics such as insolation and organic matter content (Dauber et al., 2005). There was no correlation between ants and carabids as observed in other studies (Andersen, 1995; Oliver and Beattie, 1996) where no correlation was observed between ants, beetles and spiders. Ultimately, the results suggest that habitat quality, as determined by land use, microclimate and soil characteristics need to be secured for insect species conservation, in addition to landscape heterogeneity (Dauber et al., 2005; Weibull et al., 2003) since they are important determinants of insect species occurrence, e.g. litter is significant in the maintenance of species diversity and richness (Magura et al., 2000). Depending on issues at hand, both Families thus have the potential to be used as environmental indicators due to their close abundance, diversity and close relation with habitat quality, (Peck et al., 1998; Magura et al., 2000; Andersen et al., 2002; Raino, 2012; Rosado et al., 2013). Determination of the use of these insect as indicators, however, needs further assessment over longer term to ascertain their sensitivity to change as well as their response to these changes within specific environments (Peck et al., 1998). The restriction to certain types of habitats illustrated by the species in this study, illustrates that habitat fidelity may be reflective of diversity of available habitats and human impacts within the landscape studied (Magagula and Samways, 2001). Considerations of more than one taxonomic group is thus essential since conservation strategies aimed at optimising species richness for one taxonomic group in agricultural landscapes will not automatically increase the species richness nor be representative of other groups (Weibull et al., 2003; Gerlach et al., 2013).

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APPENDIX

Electronic Appendix: Original Data