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Host range of Myrmecophiles

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Grazing by domestic livestock is known to have substantial effects on ecosystems. Previous studies in arid and semi-arid rangelands have shown that ant community composition is a useful indicator of disturbance and can be a valuable tool for assessing rangeland health. We examined the effects of grazing on community structure of surface-active and subterranean ants centered on water points in nine *Callitrus glaucophylla* woodlands in western New South Wales Australia. We tested the notion that the form of the logistic relationship between distance from water and community composition would vary with grazing history; being strongest at sites with a long history of current grazing and weakest at long-ungrazed sites. We present preliminary results on how ants respond to both the grazing gradient, grazing history and environmental variables at the sites.