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*Predator's odor influences aggressive behavior of Reticulitermes termites in competition tests*  
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Hydrocarbon compounds (CHCs) are well known to be involved in numerous communication processes in insects and are particularly involved in recognition and social organization of social insects. The presence of CHCs in near environment are clues potentially used to assess predators or competitors. We investigated to know if the presence of the predator's odor (*Lasius niger*) influence several traits like caste ratios, foraging strategies, chemical signatures and survival rates of two species of termites (*Reticulitermes flavipes* and *R. grassei*). To do so, CHCs from 50 *Lasius niger* workers were extracted and added to a filter paper transferred into termite nests, along with nutritive filter paper disks. 350 termite workers per nests were reared during two months with the predator's odor or the control odor (solvent). After 2 months, several social traits were measured and the aggressive behavior was recorded. We showed that the presence of chemical extracts of the predator ant did influence the aggressive behavior of termites in intraspecific competition tests. Individuals submitted to the predator extracts survived more than individuals submitted to controls in both species.