

Fireflies as Ecological Indicators

Source: IE

A Tamil Nadu Forest Department study in the **Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR)** identified eight **firefly** species and their population dynamics, emphasizing their role as **ecological indicators**.

Fireflies (Lampyridae)

- Classification & Habitat: Bioluminescent beetles, also known as lightning bugs or fireflies, are crucial for environmental balance.
 - Found in diverse habitats, including tropical forests and temperate grasslands, they belong to the Lampyridae family.
 - They thrive in undisturbed soils, high humidity, clean water, and low artificial light.
- Morphology: Seasonal, active during or after rains, otherwise remain as larvae in soil and they live around 2 months.
- Ecological Significance:
 - Bioluminescent beetles produce cold, efficient light in abdominal organs through a biochemical reaction involving luciferin, luciferase, oxygen, and ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate), with light colors ranging from green to yellow.
 - This bioluminescence plays key roles in mating signal and predator deterrence.
 - Large-scale synchronous flashing of fireflies are bioindicators of pollution-free areas, with population changes signaling environmental disruptions.
 - Which can impact other species like moths, bats, and amphibians.
- **Threats: Threats** like urbanization, deforestation, pesticides, and light pollution are linked to their declining populations.

Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR)

- Declared a Tiger Reserve in 2007, it is surrounded by <u>Parambikulum Tiger Reserve(PTR)</u>,
 <u>Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary</u> and <u>Eravikulum National Park</u>.
- Kariyan Shola, Grass Hills, and Manjampatti of ATR is recognized as a <u>UNESCO World Heritage Site.</u>
- It hosts evergreen, deciduous, and shola forests, montane and marshy grasslands, and key fauna like tiger, Asiatic elephant, sambar, leopard, and others.



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