

Blue mussels' valve behavior exhibits daily and lunar rhythms during the high Arctic polar day

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Abstract

Marine species exhibit a multitude of biological rhythms, in accordance with their complex ecosystem governed by sun, earth and moon trajectories. Because of the inclination of the earth's axis, the high Arctic ecosystem is characterized by several months of permanent illumination during the polar day (PD). The persistence of biological rhythms in this photic context remains unclear. Yet, this information is crucial for the understanding of polar ecosystems functioning, as well as to predict the impact of future climate changes. Particularly, the impact of extreme photoperiods on recent invasive species remains largely unknown. Here, we investigate how environmental cycles shape the behavior of a re-emerging polar resident, the mussel *Mytilus sp.* during PD (17 April to 26 August 2020; Svalbard, Ny-Ålesund, 78°56' N, 11°56' E). Our results show that in the high Arctic PD, mussels' behavior is shaped by both the photoperiod and the diel sun trajectories above the horizon. Additionally, mussels also exhibit tidal, semi-lunar, and lunar rhythms of valve opening amplitude. We argue that these rhythms may have ecosystems functioning implications, and that the mussels' ability to deal with drastic light regimes may explain their northward expansion and new resettlement in high Arctic.

Introduction

The high Arctic is undergoing major changes, including a fast decline in ice cover and warming at a rate that is two to four times faster than that the rest of the planet (2021; Chylek et al. 2022). These drastic changes are likely to have numerous ecological consequences, such as species poleward expansion, shift in trophic interactions, and reorganization of biological communities (Post et al. 2018; Beaugrand et al. 2019). In order to understand how the Arctic and its ecosystems are changing, focus needs to be directed toward a more factual understanding of today's biology in polar areas (Schmal et al. 2020).

Living organisms have evolved in complex biotopes governed by environmental cycles related to astronomical trajectories and interactions (Tessmar-Raible et al. 2011). The temporal coordination of biological processes with these cycles is crucial, from molecular to behavioral activities (Mermet et al. 2017; Helm et al. 2017). Endogenous clocks allow organisms to anticipate changes in their environment by using the highly predictable cycles as zeitgebers, such as the light / dark cycle. Due to the axis of rotation of the earth, the light / dark alternation disappears at polar latitudes during polar day (PD) and polar night, characterized by several months of permanent illumination and darkness respectively. Thus, the interest of the persistence of daily rhythms in polar ecosystems is questionable (Schmal et al. 2020). Biological clocks are highly adaptive, but robust behavioral rhythms could be a drawback for adaptation to constant photic environments (Bloch et al. 2013; Abhilash et al. 2017; Bertolini et al. 2019; Schmal et al. 2020). The issue of the maintenance of biological rhythms during the polar day remains crucial for the understanding of polar ecosystems functioning, but also to predict the impact of future changes (Schmal et al. 2020; Huffeldt 2020; Hüppe et al. 2020; Perrigault et al. 2020; Payton et al. 2021). Indeed, the northward expansion of organisms originally located at more southern latitudes implies substantial daily changes in photic conditions. The impact of extreme photoperiods on non-endemic species remains unknown.

The blue mussel *Mytilus sp.* is recently resettled in the high Arctic after a 1000-year absence (Berge et al. 2005). It succeeded in Svalbard archipelago as a hybrid species, resulting from the mix of three species: *Mytilus trossulus*, *Mytilus edulis* and *Mytilus Galloprovincialis* (Mathiesen et al. 2017; Leopold et al. 2019). The blue mussel is frequently used as an environmental indicator, as it is a semi-sessile organism, widely distributed in coastal regions in both hemispheres, with a relatively long-life span. As it has the potential to dominate benthic habitats in intertidal and shallow subtidal areas, the blue mussel plays an important ecological role as an ecosystem engineer, and also a commercial role in the shellfish industry (Leopold et al. 2019). However, close to their northern limit of distribution, *Mytilus* rarely occurs in the intertidal areas because of cold winter aerial temperatures, but rather in subtidal areas at depths down to approximately 5 m (Mathiesen et al. 2017). The blue mussel possesses a functional endogenous circadian clock machinery (Chapman et al. 2017, 2020). As a bivalve organism, it shows valve opening behavioral rhythms, closely related to physiological processes such as breathing and nutrition, synchronized by environmental factors (García-March et al. 2008; Tran et al. 2011). A recent study has shown that both moonlight and sunlight oscillations below the horizon shape the blue mussel's valve behavior during the high Arctic polar night (Tran et al. 2023). However, how do mussels control their valve behavior during the high Arctic polar day remains unknown.

The objective of this work was to better understand the ability of *Mytilus sp.* to maintain, or not, functional biological rhythms in polar regions, with a focus on PD period when the sun is permanently above the horizon. First, we investigated the pattern of valve behavior according to seasons and then focusing on PD. Then, we investigated the existence of a valve behavior daily rhythm, as well as the presence of tidal, semilunar, and lunar rhythms of *Mytilus sp.* during PD. The results of this study provide key knowledge on the adaptation of temperate species that currently colonize polar environments.

Material And Methods

Animals, study area and data collection

This study analyzes valve behavior data of 15 *Mytilus sp.* mussels (67.1 ± 2.7 mm shell length) recorded over a 15-month period (from 01/09/2019 to 27/11/2020), with a focus on polar day (PD), from 17 April to 26 August 2020 (132 days). The study was conducted in accordance with local legislation. The mussels were collected manually by a diver from natural recruitment in the Isfjorden, near Longyearbyen (latitude 78°13'N, longitude 15°38'E), Svalbard. They were equipped with electrodes to record their behavior at 10 Hz using a high-frequency non-invasive (HFNI) valvometer biosensor (Payton et al. 2017a). Mussels were placed at the seafloor, always in subtidal conditions, at a depth of 3 m (\pm tides) in a ballasted cage (50 x 50 x 100 cm) under an old pier in Kongsfjorden near Ny-Ålesund (western coast of Spitsbergen Island, Svalbard; 78°56' N, 11°56' E) the 01/09/2019 (Fig. 1a).

Environmental data acquisition

Water temperature was measured close to the mussels by our biosensor at 0.1 Hz (ADT7420 sensor, Analog Devices). The astronomical data related to sun, earth, and moon positions during polar day were

retrieved from the site <https://www.timeanddate.com> for the lunar cycles and <https://planetcalc.com> for the sun angle elevation. Tidal data measured in Ny-Ålesund were obtained from <https://www.kartverket.no>. Astronomical positions and environmental parameters are available in Supplementary Information S1. The map of the study area (Fig. 1a) was created in RStudio (R Core Team 2013) using the package ggOceanMaps (Vihtakari 2022). All times are expressed in UTC.

Valve behavior

Principle of measure to record mussel valve activity

Two lightweight electrode sensors designed to minimize disturbance to mussel behavior were glued on both shells. These sensors were connected to the valvometer biosensor by flexible wires, which allowed the mussels to move their shells without constraints. The measurement is magnetic principle based. The sensors are made with small self-inductance coils (material: ferrite; size: 3.2 mm x 2.5 mm x 2 mm; weight: 0.06 g), whose specifications are: inductance: 470 μ H; rated current: 45 mA; self-resonance frequency: 5 MHz. Thanks to these sensor specificities, a very low electromagnetic field (1–2 nT) was generated between the electrodes by the biosensor, allowing to measure valve opening amplitude. The signal was recorded at 10 Hz using custom acquisition cards (Nanog manufacturer, Pessac, France), and the data were automatically transmitted daily to a data processing center at the Arcachon Marine Station (France) using internet network (54 000 data / day / mussel).

Valve behavior quantification

Field valve activity data were analyzed using LabView 8.0 software (National Instruments). The valve behavior endpoints were expressed as the hourly valve opening amplitude (VOA, %) of each individual (individual hourly valve opening amplitude data during PD 2020 are available in Supplementary Information S2). The hourly VOA was reported as a percentage, with 100% indicating that the valves were opened at their maximum amplitude during the entire hour, and 0% indicating that the valves were closed during the entire hour. All times are expressed in UTC.

Temporal data set

Seasonal time cutting

The mean valve opening amplitude (VOA, %) of 15 *Mytilus sp.* was calculated for each polar season (here, the use of “season” term is not in its classical acception, but adapted to polar environment) (Fig. 1b): period of diel light dark alternation around autumn equinox (from 01/10/2019 to 24/10/2019 and from 26/08/2020 to 24/10/2020), polar night (when the sun is permanently below the horizon, from 25/10/2019 to 17/02/2020 and from 25/10/2020 to 27/11/2020), period of diel light dark alternation around spring equinox (from 18/02/2020 to 16/04/2020), and polar day (when the sun is permanently above the horizon, from 17/04/2020 to 26/08/2020). Resulting data are available in Supplementary Information S3.

Polar day investigation

The investigation of mussels' behaviour focused on the PD period, when the sun was permanently above the horizon, from 17 April 2020 to 26 August 2020 (132 days), meaning a dataset of 3 168 hourly VOA data per individual ($n = 15$ mussels, i.e. 47 520 data in total, available in Supplementary Information S2). From hourly VOA, daily VOA were calculated ($n = 15$ mussels, i.e. 1 980 data).

Time cutting of the polar day

To go deeper in the investigation, the polar day was time-cut in 8 parts of 14–16 days, each part corresponding to a neap-spring tidal cycle (Supplementary Information S1).

Time cutting at different phases of significant biological rhythms

When a significant daily, tidal, semi-lunar or lunar rhythm was identified (see “Chronobiological analysis” below), the VOA oscillations during the corresponding geophysical cycles were identified. For individuals with a significant daily rhythm, mean VOA was calculated individually at 4 phases (6 h ranges per phase) of daily cycles ($n = 132$ cycles): midnight (21h-3h), AM (3h-9h), midday (9h-15h) and PM (15h-21h). For individuals with a significant tidal rhythm, mean VOA was calculated individually at 4 phases (3h ranges per phase) of tidal cycles ($n = 255$ cycles): ebb tide, flow tide, high tide, and low tide (Supplementary Information S1). For individuals with a significant semi-lunar rhythm, mean VOA was calculated individually according to 4 tidal coefficient categories: highest, intermediate / decreasing, lowest, and intermediate / increasing tidal coefficients (Supplementary Information S1). In individuals with a significant lunar rhythm, mean VOA was calculated individually at 4 phases (7–9 days ranges per phase) of synodic lunar cycles ($n = 4$ cycles): new moon, first quarter of the moon, full moon and third quarter of the moon (Supplementary Information S1). All times are expressed in UTC. Resulting data are available in Supplementary Information S3.

Statistical analyses

VOA differences between season

VOA differences between season were tested on mean seasonal individual VOA values (Supplementary Information S3). Significant differences between the rhythms' phases were tested using ANOVA on ranks (because of the non-normality of the data) for repeated measures (Friedman Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance on Ranks), followed by Student-Newman-Keuls method, using Sigma Plot software (Version 13.0; Systat Software, USA).

Random components mixed model for repeated measures

A random components mixed model for repeated measures was applied, knowing that the VOA data were not independent, to test the effects and the interactions of the maximum sun elevation angle (around midday), the water temperature, the direction of sun elevation (i.e. increasing sun max. elevation from the beginning of polar day to the summer solstice; or decreasing sun max. elevation from summer solstice to

the end of the polar day) and the lunar phases (new moon / 1st quarter moon / full moon / 3rd quarter moon) on individual daily VOA values, using XLSTAT 2022 software (Addinsoft. New York, USA).

VOA differences between phases of significant biological rhythms

When a significant daily, tidal, semi-lunar or lunar rhythm was identified (see “Chronobiological analysis” below), VOA differences between the corresponding phases were tested on mean individual VOA values, only in mussels with a significant rhythm (Supplementary Information S3). Significant differences between the rhythms’ phases were tested using ANOVA on ranks (because of the non-normality of the data) for repeated measures (Friedman Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance on Ranks), followed by Student-Newman-Keuls method, using Sigma Plot software (Version 13.0; Systat Software, USA).

Chronobiological analysis

In order to determine the existence of biological rhythms in mussel’s behavior, chronobiological analysis were done on individual hourly VOA data, either on the whole polar day period, or on each of the 8 parts (see “Time cutting of the Polar Day” above) of that period. Results are summarized in Supplementary Information S4.

Determination of tested periods

Four biological rhythms were investigated: daily rhythm, tidal rhythm, semi-lunar rhythm, and lunar rhythm. The corresponding geophysical cycles susceptible to synchronize these biological rhythms were (respectively): daily cycle (24h), tidal cycle (12.4h), neap-spring tidal cycles (14.7 d), and synodic moon cycle (29.5 d). Thus, rhythms were searched in the period ranges of: 24 ± 4 h for daily rhythm, 12.4 ± 2 h for tidal rhythm, 14.7 ± 2.5 d for semi-lunar rhythm, and 29.5 ± 5 d for lunar rhythm.

Determination of significant rhythms

Chronobiological analyses were performed using TSA Serial Cosinor 8.0 software. Several steps were required to validate a significant rhythm (Gouthiere et al. 2005; Tran et al. 2011). Four steps must be validated. First, the quality of the data set was assessed by controlling for the absence of randomness using the autocorrelation diagram (Box et al. 2015). Second, the absence of a stationary phenomenon was checked by using a partial autocorrelation function (PACF) calculation (Box et al. 2015). Third, the recorded data were tested for periodicities by the spectral method of the Lomb and Scargle periodogram, which combines the principle of a regression analysis and Fourier transformations (Scargle 1982). This method gives a threshold of probability ($p = 0.95$) defining the limit below which the signal can be regarded as “noise”. Fourth, the rhythmicity was validated and modeled with the Cosinor model, which uses a cosine function calculated by regression (Nelson et al. 1979; Bingham et al. 1982). For a given period, the model is written as $Y(t) = A \cos(\pi t / \tau + \phi) + M + \varepsilon(t)$ where $Y(t)$ is an observation of the mean VOA at time t , A is the amplitude, ϕ is the acrophase, τ is the period, M is the mesor and ε is the relative error. Two key tests validated the calculated model and the existence of a rhythm: the elliptic test had to be rejected, and the probability for the null amplitude hypothesis had to be < 0.05 . For a set of data,

several significant periodicities could occur. To identify significant secondary periodicities, we reinjected the previously calculated residues of the Cosinor model to remove the trend related to the first statistical period and then repeated the entire procedure (1–4 steps). This entire procedure was necessary to validate secondary periodicities. In this study, the procedure was repeated up to four times to reveal significant rhythmicity in the range of the studied rhythms.

Results

Seasonal behavior

In high Arctic conditions, in Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard (Fig. 1a), the mean valve opening amplitude (VOA, %) of 15 *Mytilus* sp. was significantly higher during PD; $74.9 \pm 0.7\%$, mean \pm SE) than during the other periods of the year including the polar night ($38.8 \pm 1.3\%$), and the two periods with diel alternation of light and dark centered either on the autumnal equinox ($65.3 \pm 1.5\%$) or on the spring equinox ($30.8 \pm 1.6\%$) (Fig. 1b).

Astronomical positions and environmental parameters during the polar day (PD)

The studied PD comprised 132 days, 255 tidal cycles, 8 neap-spring tidal cycles, and 4 entire synodic lunar cycles (Fig. 1c; Supplementary Information S1). At the location site, the sun remained permanently above the horizon but still showed diel altitude cycles (24 h) with a constant delta of 22.2° between daily min and max sun elevation. The diel maximum sun elevation angle (around midday) increased during PD and reached a maximum at summer solstice (21/06/2020, 34.5°) before decreasing during the second part of PD. Ny-Ålesund site exhibited semi-diurnal tidal cycles (12.4 h) of ± 30 cm to ± 80 cm depending on neap-spring tidal cycle (14.7 d). Neap-spring tidal cycles are cycles of tidal amplitudes that occur two times per synodic lunar month cycles (29.5 d). Finally, water temperature recorded near the mussels showed a regular increase during PD.

Behavior during PD

Figure 1d showed that the mean daily valve opening amplitude (VOA) during PD tended to follow the course of the sun elevation in the sky (individual daily VOA were plotted in Supplementary Information S5). In Table 1, individual daily VOA dataset was used. The mixed model showed a significant random effect for “days” and “mussels” individual parameters. Significant effects on VOA of the fixed parameters “daily sun maximum elevation” and “lunar phases” were shown. No significant effects of “water temperature” or “sun direction” parameters were shown. Finally, there was a significant effect of the interaction between “sun maximum elevation” and “lunar phases” parameters on VOA.

Table 1

Random components mixed model for repeated measures applied to test the effects of daily sun maximum elevation, water temperature, sun direction (i.e. increasing (before summer solstice) or decreasing (after summer solstice) sun max. elevation) and lunar phases on individual daily VOA. Asterisks indicate significant p -value.

Random components mixed model for repeated measures			
Covariance parameters	Z		p -value
Random effects	6.470		< 0.0001***
Days	2.434		0.007**
Individuals			
Repeated factors	29.815		< 0.0001***
Source of variation (fixed parameters)	NumDF	F	p -value
Quantitative parameters	1	5.987	0.016*
Daily sun max. elevation			
Water temperature	1	2.007	0.159
Qualitative parameters			
Sun direction	1	1.085	0.299
Lunar phases	3	2.809	0.042*
Interactions			
Daily sun max. elevation x Temp.	1	1.912	0.169
Daily sun max. elevation x Sun direction	1	1.016	0.315
Daily sun max. elevation x Lunar phases	3	2.784	0.044*
Sun direction x Temperature	1	0.434	0.511
Sun direction x Lunar phases	3	0.035	0.991
Lunar phase x Temperature	3	0.573	0.634

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Behavioral rhythms during PD

Daily rhythm

Based on the hourly dataset, individuals chronobiological analyzes showed a significant daily VOA rhythm for 93.3% of mussels, with a mean period length of 24.13 ± 1.06 h (Fig. 2a). In rhythmic individuals, the VOA was the highest around midday and the lowest around midnight, while intermediate

at morning and afternoon (Fig. 2b). To investigate if the daily rhythm evolved along PD, the 132 days were time-cut in 8 parts, and new chronobiological analyzes were performed on each of these parts (Fig. 2c). No trends appeared, neither in the percentage of rhythmic individual nor in the period lengths of daily rhythms.

Tidal rhythm

40% of mussels exhibited a tidal rhythm, with a mean period length of 12.43 ± 0.04 h (Fig. 3a). For these mussels, VOA was the lowest at high and ebb tides, and the highest at low and flow tides (Fig. 3b). No trends of tidal rhythm's modulation along PD appeared (Fig. 3c).

Semilunar and lunar rhythms

86.7% of mussels showed a significant semilunar rhythm, with a mean period length of 14.90 ± 0.41 d (Fig. 4a). The highest VOA were observed at low, decreasing, and high tidal coefficients, while the lowest VOA were observed at increasing tidal coefficients (Fig. 4b). Finally, 73.3% of mussels showed a significant lunar rhythm, with a mean period length of 29.22 ± 0.39 d (Fig. 4c). The mean VOA was the highest at first quarter moon and decreased gradually at full moon before reaching a minimum at third quarter moon and new moon (Fig. 4d).

Discussion

Our findings clearly show that although the sun remains permanently above the horizon, the re-emerging polar resident *Mytilus sp.* exhibit a multitude of behavioral rhythms during the high Arctic PD. First, behavioral valve activity of *Mytilus sp.* follows the sun seasonal trajectory in the sky during PD. Second, mussels exhibit a daily rhythmic component in their behavior. Finally, mussels also show valve activity rhythms related to the tidal, semi-lunar and lunar cycles.

The marine ecosystem is governed by a multitude of environmental cycles linked to the celestial movements and interactions of earth, moon and sun. These environmental cycles shape the biology of marine species, that exhibit a variety of biological rhythms, from daily and tidal rhythms, to semi-lunar, lunar and annual rhythms. Corresponding endogenous clock mechanisms, synchronized by the corresponding predictable and reliable abiotic cues, exist for most of these biological rhythms (Tessmar-Raible et al. 2011; Häfker and Tessmar-Raible 2020). Indeed, for all living organisms, an internal time tracking offers major advantages compared with solely being able to a direct response to environmental changes (Helm et al. 2017). Intrinsically, organisms benefit from endogenous clock mechanisms by maintaining a temporal organization of different cellular and physiological processes so that they occur, or not, at the same time. Relatively to their environment, organisms benefit from internal clocks for anticipation of periodic environmental changes (light availability, temperature...) and synchronization of physiological processes accordingly. Ecologically, internal clocks are crucial for synchronizing biological processes at the population level (external spawning events being the most obvious example), as well as the inter-specific interactions level (food availability, predation risk...). Finally, the biochemistry of a

biotope is shaped by the temporal organization of biological processes such as respiration, feeding and excretion of organisms leaving there (Helm et al. 2017).

The influence of the extreme Arctic light regime on bivalves species has already been observed at the annual scale (Ballesta-Artero et al. 2017; Tran et al. 2020b). A previous study on *Mytilus sp.* in the high Arctic showed annual rhythms of its valve behavior and shell growth, with a positive correlation of both parameters with photoperiod (Tran et al. 2020b). The same pattern is observed in our study, with a maximum valve opening amplitude during PD. Furthermore, our results go further by showing that the annual trajectory of the sun continues to shape mussels valve behavior during PD, with a positive correlation between valve amplitude and sun elevation angle above the horizon, while no significant effect of water temperature has been observed.

Daily rhythms in bivalve species have been described in temperate species, including *Mytilus sp.*, in both field studies and lab experiments, associated with a functional endogenous circadian clock machinery (Ameyaw-Akumfi and Naylor 1987; García-March et al. 2008; Mat et al. 2012; Payton et al. 2017b; Comeau et al. 2018; Chapman et al. 2020). A recent study has shown the persistence of *Mytilus sp.* daily behavioral rhythms during the high Arctic polar night, synchronized by both lunar day moonlight oscillations, and daily sunlight oscillations below the horizon (Tran et al. 2023). Here, we show for the first time the persistence of daily behavioral rhythm during PD in a benthic species, *Mytilus sp.*, with a maximum valve amplitude around midday, despite the fact that the sun is always above the horizon, but corresponding to the higher light intensity during the day. These results reinforce previous finding of persistent daily rhythms during Arctic PD in terrestrial vertebrates and insects (Krüll 1976; Nordtug and Mela 1988; Stelzer and Chittka 2010; Williams et al. 2015; Arnold et al. 2018). Similar observations have been made in pelagic zooplankton species, coinciding with persistent oscillations of the circadian clock gene expression in the copepod *Calanus finmarchicus* (Dale and Kaartvedt 2000; Fortier et al. 2001; Hüppe et al. 2020; Payton et al. 2021). A functional clockwork have also been associated with a persistent rhythmic behavior in the Arctic scallop *Chlamys islandica* during polar night, when the sun is always below the horizon (Tran et al. 2016; Perrigault et al. 2020). Our results suggest that the circadian clock would stay functional in bivalves such as *Mytilus sp.* during the Artic PD, although a direct response to light cannot be excluded. In both cases, it seems that mussels are able to detect and track sun diel changes during PD. At least two hypotheses could be suggested. First, *Mytilus sp.* would be able to be synchronized by very weak changes of high sun intensity caused by low diel variations of sun angle in the sky constantly above the horizon. Secondly, *Mytilus sp.* would be able to be synchronized by subtle diel changes in light spectral composition. Indeed, even if the sun is always above the horizon, the light spectrum is redshifted when the sun is closer to the horizon, around midnight, while around midday, light spectrum is blueshifted (Nordtug and Mela 1988). Interestingly, while diel changes of spectral composition are presumably less intense in the middle of PD, when the sun is permanently far away from the horizon, no clear changes of daily rhythms prevalence occur along PD. These two hypotheses suggest that *Mytilus sp.* possesses very sensitive molecular light sensors in its tissues, able to detect weak changes in light intensity and/or quality, even at high intensity of sun illumination. These results highlight the need to investigate opsins and cryptochrome families in bivalves species, proteins known to be

involved in light reception and clock synchronization, as well as to characterize physically diel light changes in intensity and quality during PD in the Arctic (Oliveri et al. 2014).

Besides daily rhythm, we show in our study that other cycles, related to the moon, also shape mussels' behavior in the high Arctic PD. A very clear tidal rhythm exists but is less commonly expressed than the daily one, probably due to the low tidal amplitude at the study site (< 1 m during PD). The plasticity between tidal and daily rhythms, with a balance between one or the other relevant to each location, have already been described in bivalve and crustacean species (Enright 1976; García-March et al. 2008; Tran et al. 2020a; Hüppe et al. 2020; Payton et al. 2021). Additionally, as already shown in other bivalve species in temperate areas, mussels also exhibit a semi-lunar rhythm, known to be entrained by neap-spring tidal cycles that modulates the amplitude of the tidal cycle (García-March et al. 2008; Tran et al. 2011; Payton et al. 2017a; Payton and Tran 2019). Finally, we show that mussels exhibit a lunar rhythm of valve behavior. That result corroborates the recent study showing that *Mytilus sp.* expresses lunar behavioral rhythm at the same location during polar night (Tran et al. 2023). However, if the moonlight entrainment during polar night is intuitively clear, how the mussels are entrained by the lunar cycle in a context of permanent illumination is an open question. This finding could be a strong argument to argue that *Mytilus sp.* possesses an endogenous lunar clock that maintains a strong circalunar rhythm during PD. Another suggestion would be that other cues than lunar illumination, such as magnetic field, could synchronize animals with the lunar cycle (Andreatta and Tessmar-Raible 2020). Both hypothesis highlight the need to decipher the complexity of lunar rhythms.

All in all, the eyeless bivalve and reemerging polar resident *Mytilus sp.* appear to exhibit a multitude of behavioral rhythms despite the extreme photic conditions of Arctic PD. Marine bivalves are an essential component of the benthic community. As filter-feeders, they feed on phytoplankton and bacterial communities. The valve behavior rhythms observed in our study are highly probably related to nutrition and respiration rhythms. By cascading effects, mussels' biological rhythms may shape species communities and biogeochemical cycles in their close environment, with consequences on the Arctic ecosystems functioning. As a matter of fact, *Mytilus sp.* appears as a very tolerant and adaptive species. Its ability to deal with drastic light regimes may confer internal and external advantages, explaining their northward shift in distribution and new resettlement in high Arctic.

Declarations

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#)

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Data availability All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article and its supplementary information files.

Conflict of interest We have no competing interests.

Ethical approval All experiments complied with the laws in effect in Svalbard and they conformed to international ethical standards.

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Figures

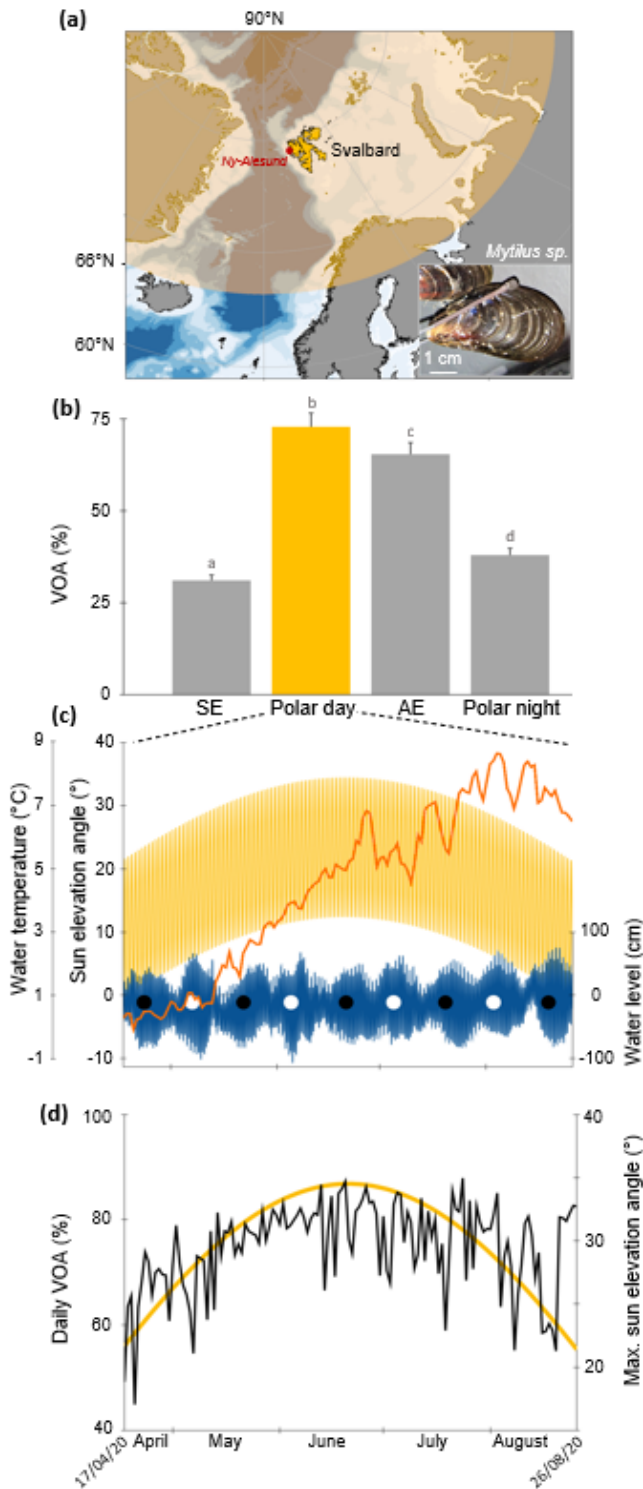


Figure 1

Context of the study, physical parameters, and mussels valve behavior during PD. (a) Ny-Ålesund location (78°56' N, 11°56' E) and limit of PD extension (yellow color surface). Insert with one of the 15 *Mytilus sp.* equipped with HFNI valvometer electrodes. (b) Mean hourly valve opening amplitude (VOA, %; mean \pm SE; n = 15) during PD (yellow bar) and other periods of the year, including light / dark alternation periods centered on Spring Equinox (SE) and Autumn Equinox (AE), and polar night. Different letters indicate

significant differences ($p < 0.05$). (c) Profiles of physical parameters of the studied site during PD 2020: hourly sun elevation angle above the horizon (yellow); hourly sea water level (blue) and lunar phases (new moon: black circle; full moon: white circle); daily water temperature (orange). (d) Mean daily VOA (% , $n=15$) during PD with the daily maximum sun elevation angle above the horizon in yellow (see Supplementary information S5 for individual variability).

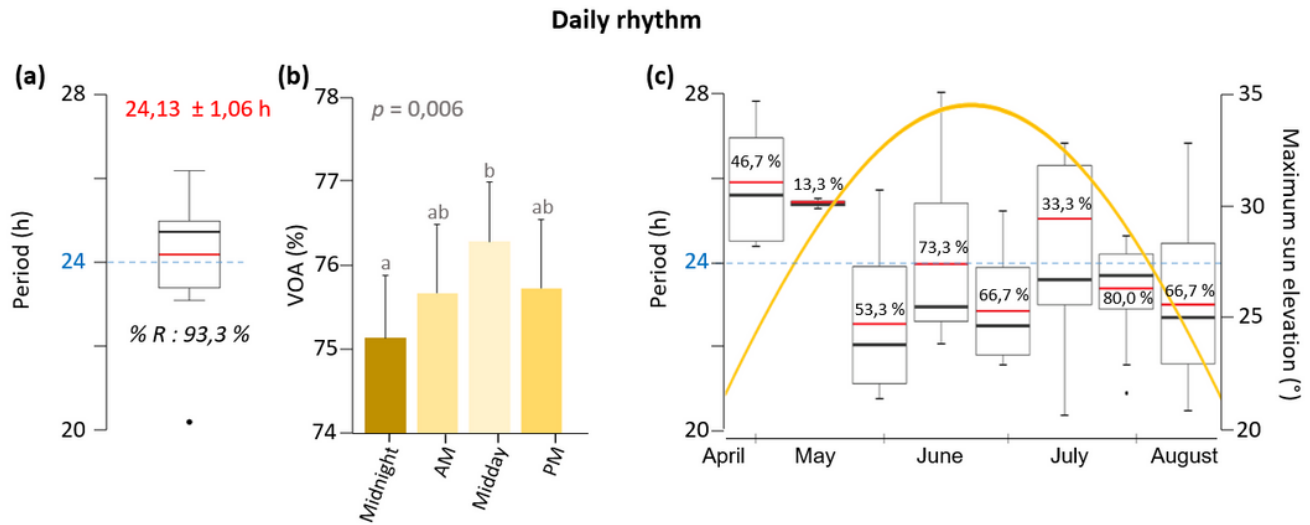


Figure 2

Chronobiological analysis: daily rhythm of mussels VOA behavior during PD.

(a) Individual significant circadian period lengths distribution is shown as a quartile. The mean (\pm SE) period length is indicated in red. “% R” indicates the percentage of rhythmic mussels. The period length of the corresponding geophysical cycle is indicated in blue. (b) Mean VOA according to daily phases in rhythmic individuals. (c) Daily rhythm progression along PD ($n = 8$ parts / PD), with the daily maximum sun elevation angle in yellow. Identical letters indicate no significant differences (p -value = 0.05).

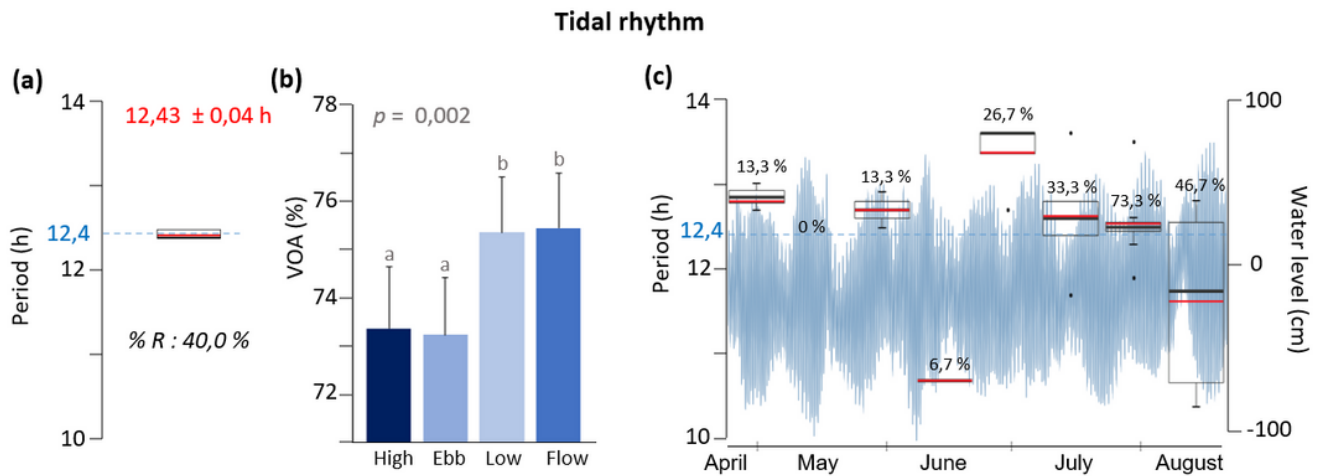


Figure 3

Chronobiological analysis: tidal rhythm of mussels VOA behavior during PD.

(a) Individual significant tidal period lengths distribution is shown as a quartile. The mean (\pm SE) period length is indicated in red. “% R” indicates the percentage of rhythmic mussels. The period length of the corresponding geophysical cycle is indicated in blue. (b) Mean VOA according to tidal phases in rhythmic individuals. (c) Tidal rhythm progression along PD (8 parts / PD) and hourly tidal water level (blue). Identical letters indicate no significant differences (p -value = 0.05).

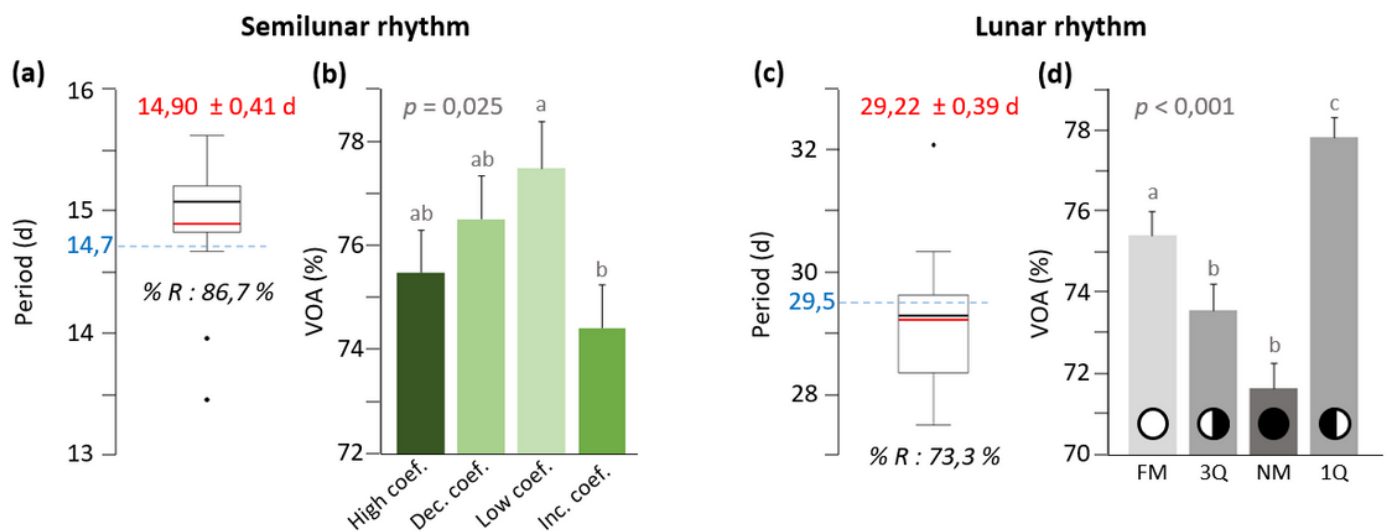


Figure 4

Chronobiological analysis: semilunar and lunar rhythms of mussels VOA behavior during PD

(a, c) Individual significant semilunar (a) and lunar (c) period lengths distribution are shown as quartiles. The mean (\pm SE) period length are indicated in red. “% R” indicate the percentage of rhythmic mussels. The period lengths of the corresponding geophysical cycle are indicated in blue. (b) Mean VOA according to tidal coefficients in individuals with a significant semilunar rhythm. (d) Mean VOA according to lunar rhythm phases in individuals with a significant semilunar rhythm. Identical letters indicate no significant differences (p -value = 0.05).

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