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

3
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15 **Keywords**

16 High Arctic, polar day, mussel, behavior, daily rhythm, lunar rhythm, semi-lunar rhythm, tidal
17 rhythm.

18 **Abstract**

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

34

35 **Introduction**

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

43 Living organisms have evolved in complex biotopes governed by environmental cycles
44 related to astronomical trajectories and interactions (Tessmar- Raible *et al.* 2011). The
45 temporal coordination of biological processes with these cycles is crucial, from molecular to
46 behavioral activities (Mermet *et al.* 2017; Helm *et al.* 2017). Endogenous clocks allow
47 organisms to anticipate changes in their environment by using the highly predictable cycles as
48 zeitgebers, such as the light / dark cycle. Due to the axis of rotation of the earth, the light /
49 dark alternation disappears at polar latitudes during polar day and polar night, characterized
50 by several months of permanent illumination and darkness respectively. Thus, the interest of
51 the persistence of daily rhythms in polar ecosystems is questionable (Schmal *et al.* 2020).

52 Biological clocks are highly adaptive, but robust behavioral rhythms could be a drawback for
53 adaptation to constant photic environments (Bloch *et al.* 2013; Abhilash *et al.* 2017; Bertolini
54 *et al.* 2019; Schmal *et al.* 2020). The issue of the maintenance of biological rhythms during
55 the polar day remains crucial for the understanding of polar ecosystems functioning, but also
56 to predict the impact of future changes (Schmal *et al.* 2020; Huffeldt 2020; Hüppe *et al.* 2020;
57 Perrigault *et al.* 2020; Payton *et al.* 2021). Indeed, the northward expansion of organisms
58 originally located at more southern latitudes implies substantial daily changes in photic
59 conditions. The impact of extreme photoperiods on invasive species remains unknown.

60 The blue mussel *Mytilus sp.* is recently resettled in the high Arctic after a 1000-year absence
61 (Berge *et al.* 2005). It succeeded in Svalbard archipelago as a hybrid species, resulting from
62 the mix of three species: *Mytilus edulis*, *Mytilus Galloprovincialis*, and *Mytilus trossulus*
63 (Mathiesen *et al.* 2017; Leopold *et al.* 2019). The blue mussel is frequently used as an
64 environmental indicator, as it is a semi-sessile organism, widely distributed in coastal regions
65 in both hemispheres, with a relatively long-life span. As it has the potential to dominate
66 benthic habitats in intertidal and shallow subtidal areas, the blue mussel plays an important
67 ecological role as an ecosystem engineer, and also a commercial role in the shellfish industry

68 (Leopold *et al.* 2019). However, close to their northern limit of distribution, *Mytilus* rarely
69 occur in the intertidal areas because of cold winter aerial temperatures, but rather occur in
70 subtidal areas at depths down to approximately 5 m (Mathiesen *et al.* 2017). The blue mussel
71 possesses a functional endogenous circadian clock machinery (Chapman *et al.* 2017, 2020).
72 As a bivalve organism, it shows valve opening behavioral rhythms, closely related to
73 physiological processes such as breathing and nutrition, synchronized by environmental
74 factors (García-March *et al.* 2008; Tran *et al.* 2011). A recent study has shown that both
75 moonlight and sunlight oscillations below the horizon shape the blue mussel's valve behavior
76 during the high Arctic polar night (Tran *et al.* 2023). However, how do mussels control their
77 valve behavior during the high Arctic polar day remains unknown.
78 The objective of this work was to better understand the ability of *Mytilus sp.* to maintain, or
79 not, functional biological rhythms in polar regions, with a focus on polar day period when the
80 sun is permanently above the horizon. First, we investigated the pattern of valve behavior
81 according to seasons and then focusing on polar day. Then, we investigated the existence of a
82 valve behavior daily rhythm, as well as the presence of tidal, semilunar, and lunar rhythms of
83 *Mytilus sp.* during polar day. The results of this study provide key knowledge on the
84 adaptation of temperate species that currently colonize polar environments.

85

86 **Material and methods**

87 **Animals, study area and data collection**

88 This study analyzes valve behavior data of 15 *Mytilus sp.* mussels (67.1 ± 2.7 mm shell
89 length) recorded over a 15-month period (from 01/09/2019 to 27/11/2020), with a focus on
90 polar day, from 17 April to 26 August 2020 (132 days). The study was conducted in
91 accordance with local legislation. The mussels were collected manually by a diver from
92 natural recruitment in the Isfjorden, near Longyearbyen (latitude $78^{\circ}13'N$, longitude
93 $15^{\circ}38'E$), Svalbard. They were equipped with electrodes to record their behavior at 10 Hz
94 using a high-frequency non-invasive (HFNI) valvometer biosensor (Payton *et al.* 2017a).
95 Mussels were placed at the seafloor, always in subtidal conditions, at a depth of 3 m (\pm tides)
96 in a ballasted cage (50 x 50 x 100 cm) under an old pier in Kongsfjorden near Ny-Ålesund
97 (western coast of Spitsbergen Island, Svalbard; $78^{\circ}56' N$, $11^{\circ}56' E$) the 01/09/2019 (Fig. 1a).

98

99 **Environmental data acquisition**

100 Water temperature was measured every 10 sec, near the mussels, by our HFNI valvometer
101 biosensor using a temperature sensor (ADT7420 sensor, Analog Devices). The astronomical
102 data related to sun, earth, and moon positions during polar day were retrieved from the site
103 <https://www.timeanddate.com> for the lunar cycles and <https://planetcalc.com> for the sun angle
104 elevation. Tidal data measured in Ny-Ålesund (78°55' N, 11°56' E) were obtained from
105 <https://www.kartverket.no>. Astronomical positions and environmental parameters are
106 available in Supplementary Information S1. The map of the study area (Fig. 1a) was created
107 in RStudio (R Core Team 2013) using the package ggOceanMaps (Vihtakari 2022). All times
108 are expressed in UTC.

109

110 **Valve behavior**

111 **Principle of measure to record mussel valve activity**

112 Two lightweight electrode sensors designed to minimize disturbance to mussel behavior were
113 glued on both shells (Tran *et al.* 2003; Andrade *et al.* 2016). These sensors were connected to
114 the valvometer biosensor by flexible wires, which allowed the mussels to move their shells
115 without constraints. The measurement is magnetic principle based. The sensors are made with
116 small self-inductance coils (material: ferrite; size: 3.2 mm x 2.5 mm x 2 mm; weight: ~0.06
117 g), whose specifications are: inductance: 470 μ H; rated current: 45 mA; self-resonance
118 frequency: 5 mHz. Thanks to these sensor specificities, a very low electromagnetic field (~1-
119 2 nT) was generated between the electrodes by the biosensor, allowing to measure valve
120 opening amplitude. The signal was recorded at 10 Hz using custom acquisition cards (Nanog
121 manufacturer, Pessac, France), and the data were automatically transmitted daily to a data
122 processing center at the Arcachon Marine Station (France) using internet network (54 000
123 data / day / mussel).

124 **Valve behavior quantification**

125 Field valve activity data were analyzed using LabView 8.0 software (National Instruments).
126 The valve behavior endpoints were expressed as the hourly valve opening amplitude (VOA,
127 %) of each individual (individual hourly valve opening amplitude data during polar day 2020
128 are available in Supplementary Information S2). The hourly VOA was reported as a
129 percentage, with 100 % indicating that the valves were opened at their maximum amplitude
130 during the entire hour, and 0 % indicating that the valves were closed during the entire hour.
131 All times are expressed in UTC.

132

133 **Temporal data set**

134 **Seasonal time cutting**

135 The mean valve opening amplitude (VOA, %) of 15 *Mytilus sp.* was calculated for each polar
136 season (here, the use of “season” term is not in its classical acceptation, but adapted to polar
137 environment) (Fig. 1b): period of diel light dark alternation around autumn equinox (from
138 01/10/2019 to 24/10/2019 and from 26/08/2020 to 24/10/2020), polar night (when the sun is
139 permanently below the horizon, from 25/10/2019 to 17/02/2020 and from 25/10/2020 to
140 27/11/2020), period of diel light dark alternation around spring equinox (from 18/02/2020 to
141 16/04/2020), and polar day (when the sun is permanently above the horizon, from 17/04/2020
142 to 26/08/2020). Resulting data are available in Supplementary Information S3.

143 **Polar day investigation**

144 The investigation of mussels’ behaviour focused on the polar day, when the sun was
145 permanently above the horizon, from 17 April 2020 to 26 August 2020 (132 days), meaning a
146 dataset of 3 168 hourly VOA data per individual (n = 15 mussels, i.e. 47 520 data in total,
147 available in Supplementary Information S2). From hourly VOA, daily VOA were calculated (n
148 = 15 mussels, i.e. 1 980 data).

149 **Time cutting of the polar day**

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

152 **Different phases of significant biological rhythms tested**

153 When a significant daily, tidal, semi-lunar or lunar rhythm was identified (see
154 “Chronobiological analysis” below), the VOA oscillations during the corresponding
155 geophysical cycles were identified. For individuals with a significant daily rhythm, mean VOA
156 was calculated individually at 4 phases (6 h ranges per phase) of daily cycles (n = 132 cycles):
157 midnight (21h-3h), AM (3h-9h), midday (9h-15h) and PM (15h-21h). For individuals with a
158 significant tidal rhythm, mean VOA was calculated individually at 4 phases (3h ranges per
159 phase) of tidal cycles (n = 255 cycles): ebb tide, flow tide, high tide, and low tide
160 (Supplementary Information S1). For individuals with a significant semi-lunar rhythm, mean
161 VOA was calculated individually according to 4 tidal coefficient categories: highest,
162 intermediate / decreasing, lowest, and intermediate / increasing tidal coefficients
163 (Supplementary Information S1). In individuals with a significant lunar rhythm, mean VOA
164 was calculated individually at 4 phases (7-9 days ranges per phase) of synodic lunar cycles (n
165 = 4 cycles): new moon, first quarter of the moon, full moon and third quarter of the moon

166 (Supplementary Information S1). All times are expressed in UTC. Resulting data are available
167 in Supplementary Information S3.

168

169 **Statistical analyses**

170 **VOA differences between season**

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

176 **Random components mixed model for repeated measures**

177 A random components mixed model for repeated measures was applied, knowing that the VOA
178 data were not independent, to test the effects and the interactions of the maximum sun elevation
179 angle (around midday), the water temperature, the direction of sun elevation (i.e. increasing sun
180 max. elevation from the beginning of polar day to the summer solstice; or decreasing sun max.
181 elevation from summer solstice to the end of the polar day) and the lunar phases (new moon /
182 1st quarter moon / full moon / 3rd quarter moon) on individual daily VOA values, using XLSTAT
183 2022 software (Addinsoft. New York, USA).

184 **VOA differences between phases of significant biological rhythms**

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

192

193 **Chronobiological analysis**

194 In order to determine the existence of biological rhythms in mussel's behavior,
195 chronobiological analysis were done on individual hourly VOA data, either on the whole polar
196 day period, or on each of the 8 neap-spring tidal cycles of the polar day. Results are summarized
197 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.

227

228 **Results**

229 **Seasonal behavior**

230 In high Arctic conditions, in Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard (Fig. 1a), the mean valve opening
 231 amplitude (VOA, %) of 15 *Mytilus sp.* was significantly higher during polar day; 74.9 ± 0.7
 232 %, mean \pm SE) than during the other periods of the year including the polar night (38.8 ± 1.3
 233 %), and the two periods with diel alternation of light and dark centered either on the autumnal
 234 equinox (65.3 ± 1.5 %) or on the spring equinox (30.8 ± 1.6 %) (Fig. 1b).

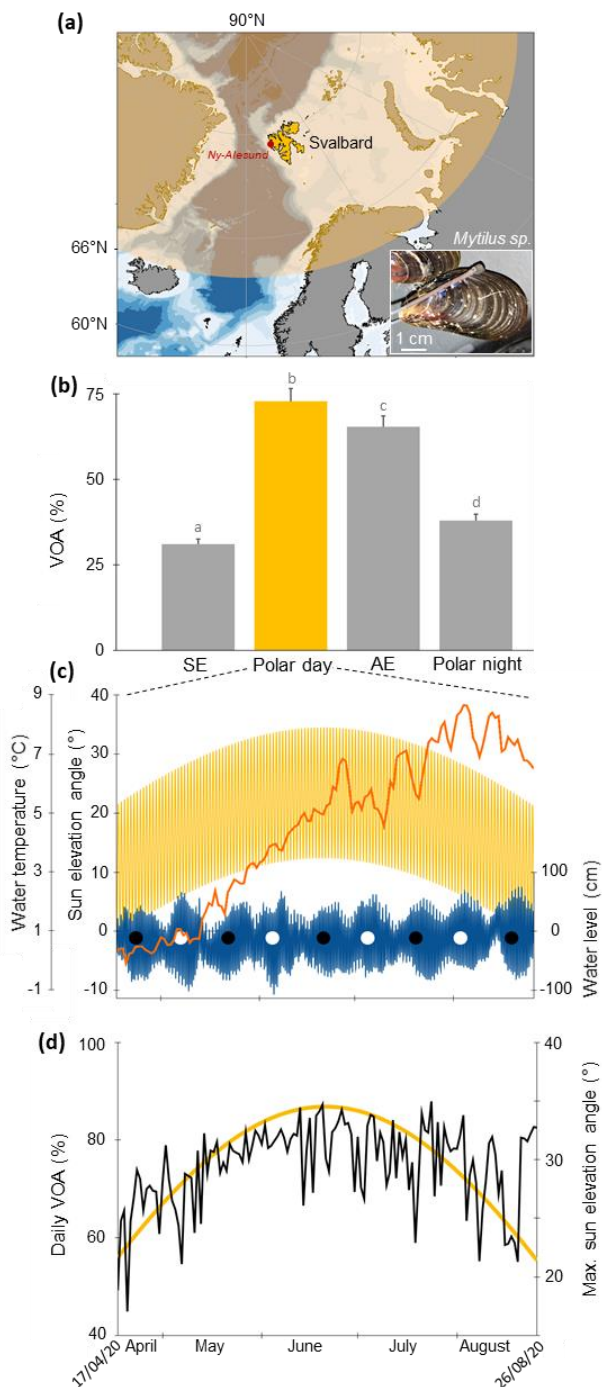


Fig. 1 Context of the study, physical parameters, and mussels valve behavior during polar day. (a) Ny-Ålesund location ($78^{\circ}56' N$, $11^{\circ}56' E$) and limit of polar day extension (yellow color surface). Insert with one of the 15 *Mytilus sp.* equipped with HFNI valvometer electrodes. (b) Mean hourly valve opening amplitude (VOA, %; mean \pm SE; $n = 15$) during polar day (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 polar day 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 polar day with the daily maximum sun elevation angle above the horizon in yellow (see Supplementary information S5 for individual variability).

235 **Astronomical positions and environmental parameters during the polar day**

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

246 **Behavior during polar day**

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

255

256 **Table 1** Random components mixed model for repeated measures applied to test the effects of
 257 daily sun maximum elevation, water temperature, sun direction (i.e. increasing (before summer
 258 solstice) or decreasing (after summer solstice) sun max. elevation) and lunar phases on
 259 individual daily VOA. Asterisks indicate significant *p*-value.

Random components mixed model for repeated measures

Covariance parameters	Z	<i>p</i> -value	
Random effects			
Days	6.470		< 0.0001***
Individuals	2.434		0.007**
Repeated factors	29.815		< 0.0001***
Source of variation (fixed parameters)	NumDF	F	<i>p</i> -value
Quantitative parameters			
Daily sun max. elevation	1	5.987	0.016*

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

260 * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.
 261

262 Behavioral rhythms during polar day

263 Daily rhythm

264 Based on the hourly dataset, individuals chronobiological analyzes showed a significant daily
 265 VOA rhythm for 93.3 % of mussels, with a mean period length of 24.13 ± 1.06 h (Fig. 2a). In
 266 rhythmic individuals, the VOA was the highest around midday and the lowest around
 267 midnight, while intermediate at morning and afternoon (Fig. 2b). To investigate if the daily
 268 rhythm evolved along polar day, the 132 days were divided in 8 neap-spring tidal cycles, and
 269 new chronobiological analyzes were performed on each of these parts (Fig. 2c). No trends
 270 appeared, neither in the percentage of rhythmic individual nor in the period lengths of daily
 271 rhythms.

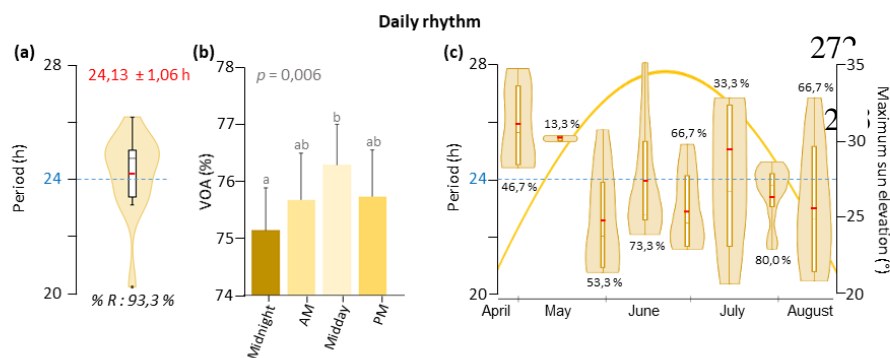
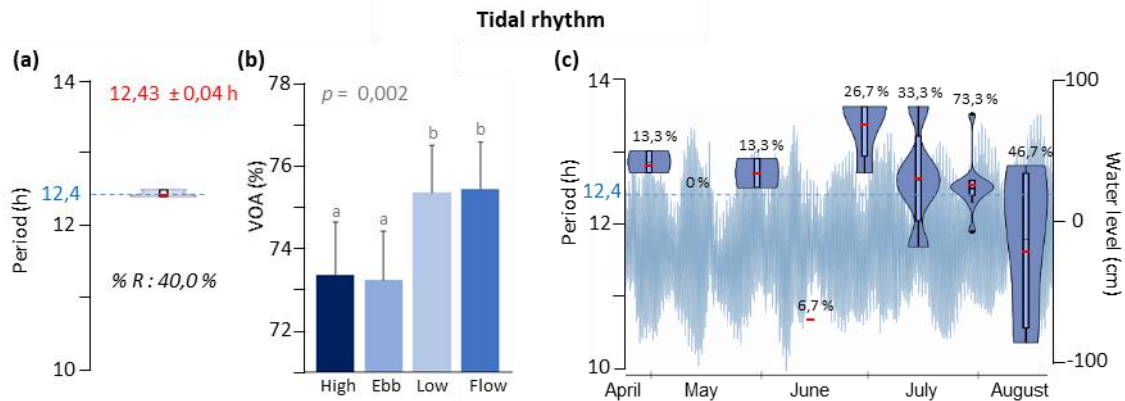


Fig. 2 Chronobiological analysis: daily rhythm of mussels VOA behavior during polar day.

(a) Individual significant circadian period lengths distribution is shown as a violin plot. 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 polar day ($n = 8$ parts / polar day), with the daily maximum sun elevation angle in yellow. Identical letters indicate no significant differences (p -value = 0.05).

274 **Tidal rhythm**

275 40 % of mussels exhibited a tidal rhythm, with a mean period length of 12.43 ± 0.04 h (Fig.
 276 3a). For these mussels, VOA was the lowest at high and ebb tides, and the highest at low and
 277 flow tides (Fig. 3b). No trends of tidal rhythm's modulation along polar day appeared (Fig.
 278 3c).



279

Fig. 3 Chronobiological analysis: tidal rhythm of mussels VOA behavior during polar day.

(a) Individual significant tidal period lengths distribution is shown as a violin plot. 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 polar day (8 parts / polar day) and hourly tidal water level (blue). Identical letters indicate no significant differences (p -value = 0.05).

280

281 **Semilunar and lunar rhythms**

282 86.7 % of mussels showed a significant semilunar rhythm, with a mean period length of 14.90
 283 ± 0.41 d (Fig. 4a). The highest VOA were observed at low, decreasing, and high tidal
 284 coefficients, while the lowest VOA were observed at increasing tidal coefficients (Fig. 4b).
 285 Finally, 73.3 % of mussels showed a significant lunar rhythm, with a mean period length of
 286 29.22 ± 0.39 d (Fig. 4c). The mean VOA was the highest at first quarter moon and decreased

287 gradually at full moon before reaching a minimum at third quarter moon and new moon (Fig.
 288 4d).

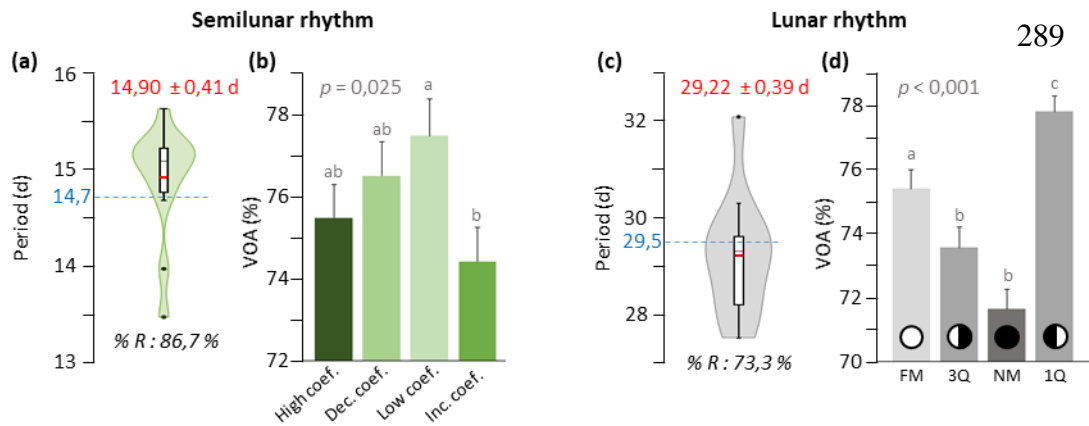


Fig. 4 Chronobiological analysis: semilunar and lunar rhythms of mussels VOA behavior during polar day

(a, c) Individual significant semilunar (a) and lunar (c) period lengths distribution are shown as violin plots. 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).

290 **Discussion**

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

297
 298 The marine ecosystem is governed by a multitude of environmental cycles linked to the
 299 celestial movements and interactions of earth, moon and sun. These environmental cycles
 300 shape the biology of marine species, that exhibit a variety of biological rhythms already
 301 widely documented (Häfker and Tessmar-Raible 2020; Andreatta and Tessmar-Raible 2020;
 302 Kaiser and Neumann), from daily and tidal rhythms, to semi-lunar, lunar and seasonal
 303 rhythms. Corresponding endogenous clock(s), synchronized by the corresponding predictable
 304 and reliable abiotic cues, exist for most of these biological rhythms (Tessmar- Raible et al.
 305 2011; Häfker and Tessmar-Raible 2020). Indeed, for all living organisms, an internal tracking

306 of time offers major advantages compared with solely being able to directly respond to
307 environmental changes (Helm *et al.* 2017). Intrinsicly, organisms benefit from endogenous
308 clock(s) by maintaining a temporal organization of different cellular and physiological
309 processes so that they occur, or not, at the same time. Relatively to their environment,
310 organisms benefit from internal clocks for anticipation of periodic environmental changes
311 (e.g. light availability, temperature...) and synchronization of physiological processes
312 accordingly. Ecologically, internal clocks are crucial for synchronizing biological processes at
313 the population level (e.g. population synchronization of external spawning events, such as
314 observed in oysters (Bernard *et al.* 2016)), as well as the inter-specific interactions level (e.g.
315 the diel vertical migration of zooplankton, that would be a trade-off between predator
316 avoidance and food supply (Last *et al.* 2016)). Finally, the biochemistry of a biotope is shaped
317 by the temporal organization of biological processes such as respiration, feeding and excretion
318 of organisms leaving there (Helm *et al.* 2017).

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

328 Daily rhythms in bivalve species have been described in temperate species, including *Mytilus*
329 *sp.*, in both field studies and lab experiments, associated with a functional endogenous
330 circadian clock machinery (Ameyaw-Akumfi and Naylor 1987; García-March *et al.* 2008;
331 Mat *et al.* 2012; Payton *et al.* 2017b; Comeau *et al.* 2018; Chapman *et al.* 2020). A recent
332 study has shown the persistence of *Mytilus sp.* daily behavioral rhythms during the high
333 Arctic polar night, synchronized by both lunar day moonlight oscillations, and daily sunlight
334 oscillations below the horizon (Tran *et al.* 2023). Here, we show for the first time the
335 persistence of daily behavioral rhythm during polar day in a benthic species, *Mytilus sp.*, with
336 a maximum valve amplitude around midday, despite the fact that the sun is always above the
337 horizon, but corresponding to the higher light intensity during the day. These results reinforce
338 previous finding of persistent daily rhythms during Arctic polar day in terrestrial vertebrates
339 and insects (Krüll 1976; Nordtug and Mela 1988; Stelzer and Chittka 2010; Williams *et al.*

340 2015; Arnold *et al.* 2018). Similar observations have been made in pelagic zooplankton
341 species, coinciding with persistent oscillations of the circadian clock gene expression in the
342 copepod *Calanus finmarchicus* (Dale and Kaartvedt 2000; Fortier *et al.* 2001; Hüppe *et al.*
343 2020; Payton *et al.* 2021). A functional clockwork has also been associated with a persistent
344 rhythmic behavior in the Arctic scallop *Chlamys islandica* during polar night, when the sun is
345 always below the horizon (Tran *et al.* 2016; Perrigault *et al.* 2020). Our results suggest that the
346 circadian clock would stay functional in bivalves such as *Mytilus sp.* during the Arctic polar
347 day, although a direct response to light cannot be excluded. Indeed, despite a weak
348 synchronization, illustrated by individual daily periods not exactly at 24 h but rather between
349 20 and 25 h, the common pattern at the group level with a maximal VOA around midday
350 highly suggest that mussels are still able to detect and track sun diel changes during polar day.
351 At least two hypotheses could be suggested. First, *Mytilus sp.* would be able to be
352 synchronized by very weak changes of high sun intensity caused by low diel variations of sun
353 angle in the sky constantly above the horizon. Secondly, *Mytilus sp.* would be able to be
354 synchronized by subtle diel changes in light spectral composition. Indeed, even if the sun is
355 always above the horizon, the light spectrum is redshifted when the sun is closer to the
356 horizon, around midnight, while around midday, light spectrum is blueshifted (Nordtug and
357 Mela 1988). Interestingly, while diel changes of spectral composition are presumably less
358 intense in the middle of polar day, when the sun is permanently far away from the horizon, no
359 clear changes of daily rhythms prevalence occur along polar day. These two hypotheses
360 suggest that *Mytilus sp.* possesses very sensitive molecular light sensors in its tissues, able to
361 detect weak changes in light intensity and/or quality, even at high intensity of sun
362 illumination. These results highlight the need to investigate opsins and cryptochrome families
363 in bivalves species, proteins known to be involved in light reception and clock
364 synchronization, as well as to characterize physically diel light changes in intensity and
365 quality during polar day in the Arctic (Oliveri *et al.* 2014).

366 Besides the daily rhythm, we show in our study that other cycles, related to the moon, also
367 shape mussels' behavior in the high Arctic polar day. A very clear tidal rhythm exists but is
368 less commonly expressed than the daily one, probably due to the low tidal amplitude at the
369 study site (< 1 m during polar day). The plasticity between tidal and daily rhythms, with a
370 balance between one or the other relevant to each location, have already been described in
371 bivalve and crustacean species (Enright 1976; García-March *et al.* 2008; Tran *et al.* 2020a;
372 Hüppe *et al.* 2020; Payton *et al.* 2021). Additionally, as already shown in other bivalve species
373 in temperate areas, mussels also exhibit a semi-lunar rhythm, known to be entrained by neap-

374 spring tidal cycles that modulates the amplitude of the tidal cycle (García-March *et al.* 2008;
375 Tran *et al.* 2011; Payton *et al.* 2017a; Payton and Tran 2019). Finally, we show that mussels
376 exhibit a lunar rhythm of valve behavior. That result corroborates the recent study showing
377 that *Mytilus sp.* expresses lunar behavioral rhythm at the same location during polar night
378 (Tran *et al.* 2023). However, if the moonlight entrainment during polar night is intuitively
379 clear, how the mussels are entrained by the lunar cycle in a context of permanent illumination
380 is an open question. This finding could be a strong argument to argue that *Mytilus sp.*
381 possesses an endogenous lunar clock that maintains a strong circalunar rhythm, even in
382 absence of moonlight entrainment, during polar day. Another suggestion would be that other
383 cues than lunar illumination, such as magnetic field, tidal vibrations could synchronize
384 animals with the lunar cycle (Andreatta and Tessmar-Raible 2020). For example, the beat
385 hypothesis developed by Erwin Bünning says that a combination of the circadian clock and
386 the circatidal/circalunidian clock would be able to produce a circa(semi)lunar rhythm (Kaiser
387 and Neumann). Both hypotheses highlight the need to decipher the complexity of lunar
388 rhythms.

389 All in all, the eyeless bivalve and reemerging polar resident *Mytilus sp.* appears to exhibit
390 multitude behavioral rhythm periodicities despite the extreme photic conditions of Arctic polar
391 day. Interestingly, these valve behavior rhythms are observable despite the overall high valve
392 amplitude opening of mussels during Arctic polar day. Thus, the difference in mean VOA for
393 defined phases of daily, tidal, semilunar and lunar rhythms is narrow, suggesting that small
394 changes of VOA may have a biological implication. Marine bivalves are an essential component
395 of the benthic community. As filter-feeders, they feed on phytoplankton and bacterial
396 communities. The valve behavior rhythms observed in our study are highly probably related to
397 nutrition and respiration rhythms. The multitude of periodicities, synchronized to both sun and
398 moon-related cycles, may confer internal and/or external advantages for mussels, in terms of
399 activity, feeding, predation or UV protection, that remain to be understood. By cascading
400 effects, mussels' biological rhythms may shape species communities and biogeochemical
401 cycles in their close environment, with consequences on the Arctic ecosystems functioning. As
402 a matter of fact, *Mytilus sp.* appears as a very tolerant and adaptive species. Its ability to deal
403 with drastic light regimes may confer internal and external advantages, explaining their
404 northward shift in distribution and new resettlement in high Arctic.

405

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421 **Data availability** All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published
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423

424 **Declarations**

425

426 **Conflict of interest** We have no competing interests.

427 **Ethical approval** All experiments complied with the laws in effect in Svalbard and they
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