# SpREAD: Spatio-temporal Rodent Community Ecology And Disease Database.

 $\rm Harry~Gordon^1~^*$ , Ana $\rm Martinez\text{-}Checa^1~^*$ , Greg $\rm Milne^1,~David~Redding^1,~David~Simons^2$ 

Natural History Musuem, London
Pennsylvania State University
(\*) Contributed equally

#### Abstract

This is our abstract.

## Introduction

#### Methods

### Requirements for inclusion

The minimum requirements for data to be included in the SpREAD database are as follows:

- 1. **Date of trapping** (minimum resolution of a month)
- 2. **Duration of trapping** (or start and end date)
- 3. Locality or coordinate location of trapping site
- 4. All captured rodents' abundances are reported
- 5. All individuals are tested for at least one pathogen
- 6. Type of test used and pathogen name (at least family level e.g. hantavirus)

#### Desirable:

- 1. Indication of trapping method (e.g. grid area/number of traps/type of trap)
- 2. Indication of trapping effort (e.g. trap nights)

### Results

Through extraction of data from 27 published articles (so far), we have gathered data on 189 unique rodent communities across 5 continents (fig. 1). These are comprised of 10,955 rodents, of which 480 were positive for a pathogen of interest. The most common rodents found were of the *sigmodon* (cotton rats) and *peromyscus* (deer mice) genera (fig. 2). The most prevalent viruses were Sin Nombre Virus, Catarina Virus and Puumula Orthohantavirus, all belonging to the family *hantaviridae* (fig. 3).

### References

# Tables and Figures

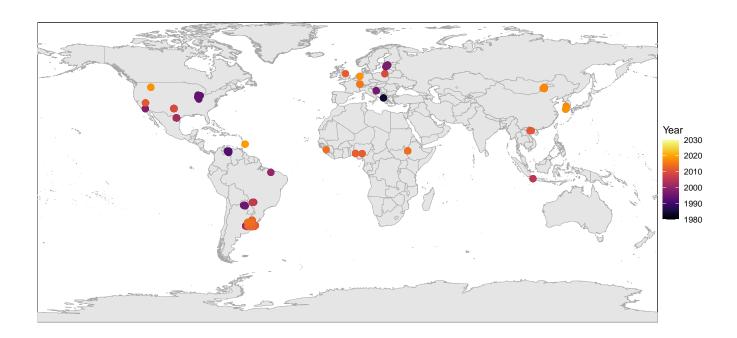


Figure 1: The geographic locations of trapped rodents included in our study. The colour of points denotes the year sampled.

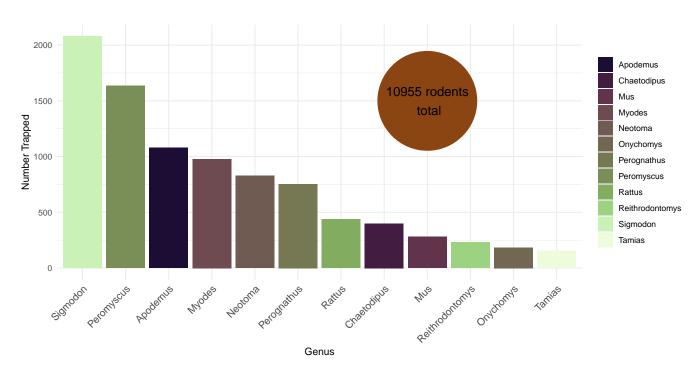


Figure 2: The number of hosts trapped for each genus

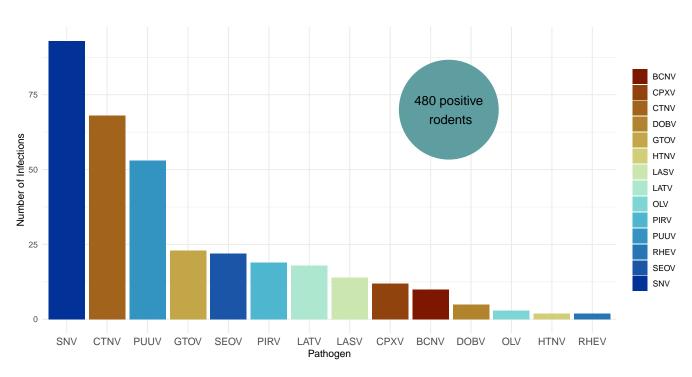


Figure 3: The number of infections for each virus tested