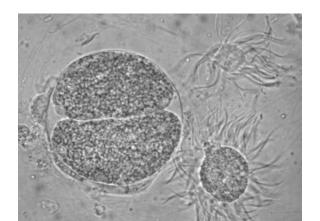
# Variable Life History Traits in Monocystis sp.

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#### Monocystis

- Phylum: Apicomplexa
- Class: Gregarinomorphea ("classical gregarines")
- ► Studied since ~1900
- Considered an examplar parasite of the gregarines



## Monocystis sp. in Amynthas agrestis

- ► A. agrestis colloquially known as the "crazy snake worm"
- earthworm has annual life cycle (early April early November)
- putatively transmitted horizontally



#### Life History Questions and hypotheses

- What is the phenology of the parasite and does the phenology differ between two sites?
  - ▶ H0: The phenology of the parasite at HF and AU is not different
  - ▶ HA: The phenology of the parasite at HF and AU is different
- What is the life history of the parasite (sporocysts/gametocyst) and does this vary between sites?
  - H0: There is no difference in sporocysts/gametocyst between sites
  - HA: There is a difference in sporocysts/gametocyst between sites

#### Study Sites

- ► Earthworms from each site collected every week from April 6, 2015 November 10, 2015
  - University of Vermont Horticultural Research and Education Center (Hort Farm, or HF)
  - Centennial Woods Natural Area (CW)
  - Green Mountain Audubon Center (AU)

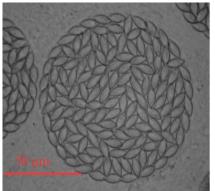


# Methods - Phenology and Measuring Parasitemia

- ▶ 10 worms/site dissected each week
- infection status determined (infected, not infected)
- ► Counted # parasites/1uL homogenized seminal vesicle
- ► Total parasitemia = parasites/1uL x total volume seminal vesicle (uL)

#### Methods - Selecting a Life History Trait

- ► Life history trait: sporocysts/gametocyst
- gametocyst formed from mating of two parasites
- gametocyst contains variable number of sporocysts
- ▶ 1 sporocyst gives rise to 8 parasites capable of establishing infection
- sporocysts/gametocyst can be used as estimate of reproductive output



## Methods - Measuring Sporocysts/Gametocyst

- ▶ 10 earthworm infections per site
- ► Images of 30 gametocysts/earthworm
- Determined # sporocysts/gametocyst
- ► Total = 600 gametocysts counted

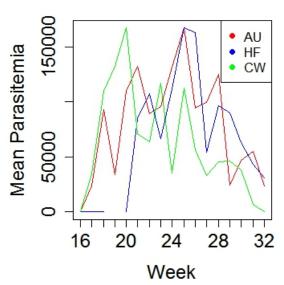


## Analysis - Life History Traits

- Conducted Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test on counts for HF and AU
- Nested ANOVA
  - Groups: Sites (HF and AU)
  - Subgroups: individuals

# Parasite Phenology Results



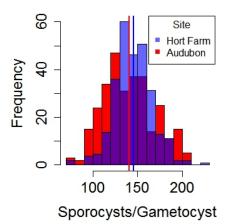


#### Parasite Phenology Results

- ► AU and CW same phenology (weeks 16-32)
- ▶ HF has shorter season (weeks 20-32)
- ▶ Week 33 was a hard-freeze at all sites and killed all worms

#### Sporocysts/Gametocyst Results

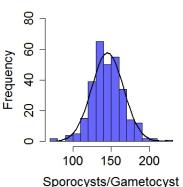
- Quite a bit of overlap of the histograms
  - ► Audubon: mean = 140.39, sd = 28.81
  - ► Hort Farm: mean = 145.21, sd = 20.71 Sporocysts/Gametocyst at HF and AU



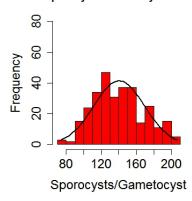
#### Normality Results

- ► Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test Results
  - ► Audubon: W = 0.98394, p-value = 0.00194
  - ► Hort Farm: W = 0.99056, p-value = 0.05046

#### Sporocysts/Gametocyst at HF



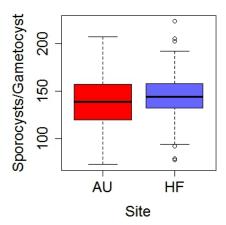
#### Sporocysts/Gametocyst at AU



#### **Nested ANOVA**

- Nested ANOVA Results
  - ▶ Site: F = 9.08, p-value = 0.0027
  - ▶ Individual: F = 22.34, p-value = <2e-16

#### **Sporocysts Per Gametocyst**



#### Summary

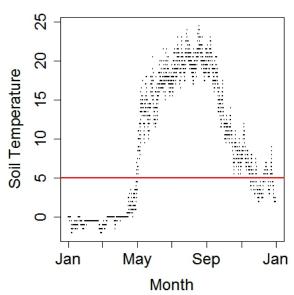
- Parasite phenology varies between sites
  - ▶ AU and CW parasite season: weeks 16-32
  - ▶ HF parasite season: weeks 20-32
  - ► HF parasite season 2 weeks shorter, but earthworm season appears to be 3 weeks longer at HF
- Do life history traits (sporocysts/gametocyst) differ between sites?
  - ▶ HF has a higher mean number of sporocysts/gametocyst than AU

#### Going forward

- Determine if earthworm season differs between AU and HF
  - 3 years of soil temperature data for AU and HF
  - ▶ 5\*C is when *A. agrestis* begin to hatch, and below freezing is when they die
- What about Centennial Woods?
  - CW did not produce gametocysts!
  - How is CW maintaining the parasite?
  - Possibly vertical transmission...

## Example of Soil Temperature Data





#### Acknowledgements

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Questions?