

12 Jan 2022 p1

## DEFINITIONS

• what kinds of data or observations can we make that will inform us about the ecology of ID?

- counts, case reports, etc.
- Bias/NOISE ~ observations
- GENERALIZATION

lab  
experiment  $\longleftrightarrow$  observe  
(controls, no variation)      . data

## DEFINITIONS

disease?

infectious d.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{horizontal transmission} \\ \text{vertical transmission} \end{array} \right\}$   
[parents + offspring]

logistics/Q + A  
definitions  
intro to epidemic/  
compartmental  
models

check term  
paper topic list  
comparing

2022 Jan 12 p 2

Symbiont • close association.

→ ectoparasites  
→ at least one life stage

ectoparasites (ticks, fleas, ...)

parasitoid wasps

→ So what? : evolutionary association

BiocHEMICAL interaction

parasite (1) symbiotic organism

(2) bad for its host (lowers host fitness)

(3) doesn't typically kill its host (extended interaction)

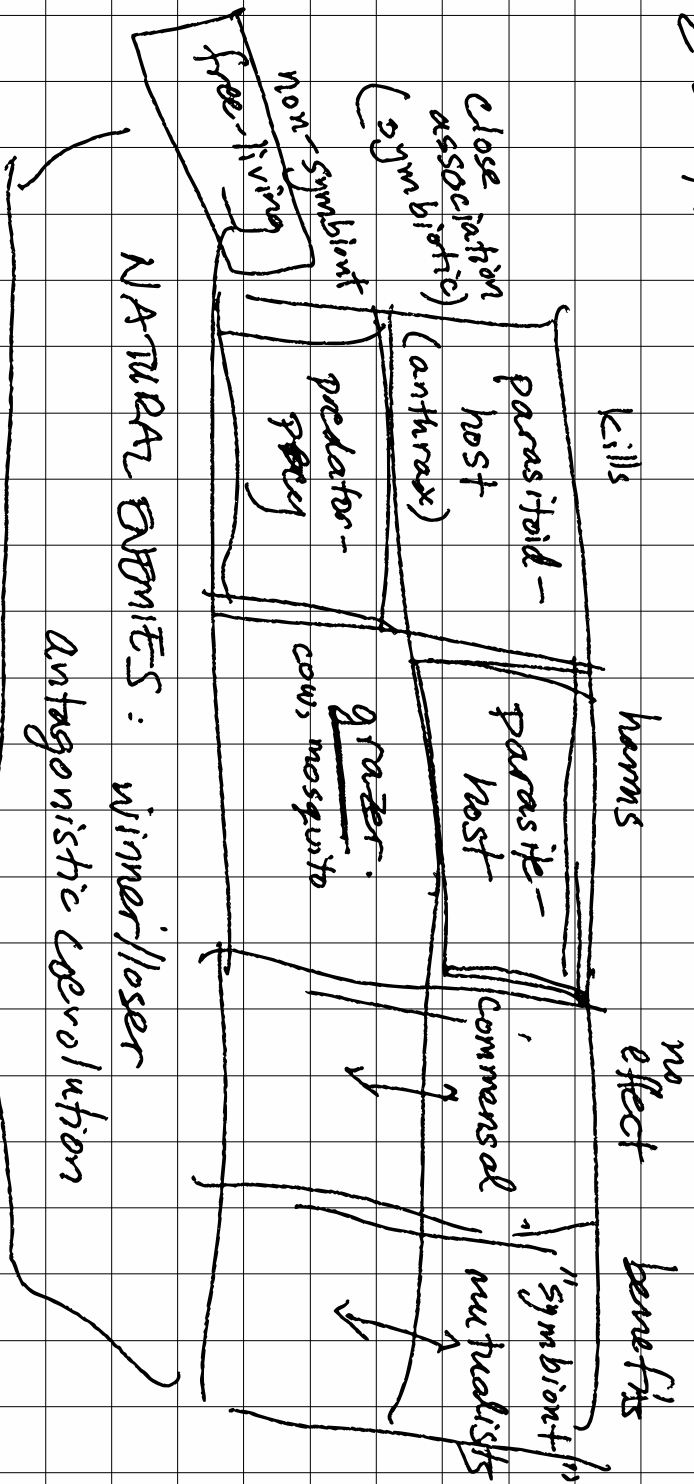
Pathogen : "a microorganism that causes disease" {

NATURAL ENEMIES • any organism that benefits (gains fitness)

by and lowers the fitness of another

+/- interaction

2022 93 12 Jan



- transposable elements / selfish DNA.

transmissible cancers • Tasmanian devil facial

PRIONS: kuru, tumor disease

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy, chronic wasting disease (deer, elk)

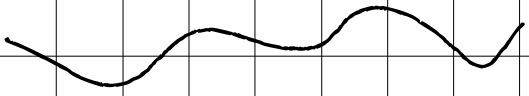
2022 p 4 Jan 12

# Phages (viruses of bacteria)

viruses

- bacteria
- fungi
- protozoans

- nematodes
- schistosomes
- trematodes
- molluscs \*



microparasites

- ① small
- ② INTENSITY -  
INDEPENDENT

• host infected or not?

Survival load  
{ how heavily  
infected? }

metazoans

large  
multicellular

intensity -

dependent

parasite burden

models much  
harder!

ecto parasites → flea tick.

phytophagous insects. (aphids, lepidoptera)

behavioral parasites

broad parasites → eg. cuckoos

cowbirds

[ants??]

beet beetles?

• EVOLUTION of parasites.

symbiotic natural enemy

enemy → symbiont

⊗ symbiont → enemy.

host provides a stable environment →

(transportation) → PHORETTIC host →

↳ starts taking resources from host

free living  $\rightarrow$  symbiosis is usually  
a one-way evolutionary transition  
lose a lot of phenotypic elements  
(mobility)

mutualism  $\leftrightarrow$  parasitism?  
(more common in microparasites)

so neotrophic organism  $\downarrow$  soil bacterium  
parasitic organism  
commensal  $\leftrightarrow$  parasitic

ECOLOGY or  
EVOLUTION?  
population growth:  
(per capita pop growth)  
evolutionary  
fitness