

**University of Mississippi  
Graduate Student Council  
9<sup>th</sup> Annual Research Symposium  
March 26, 2019**

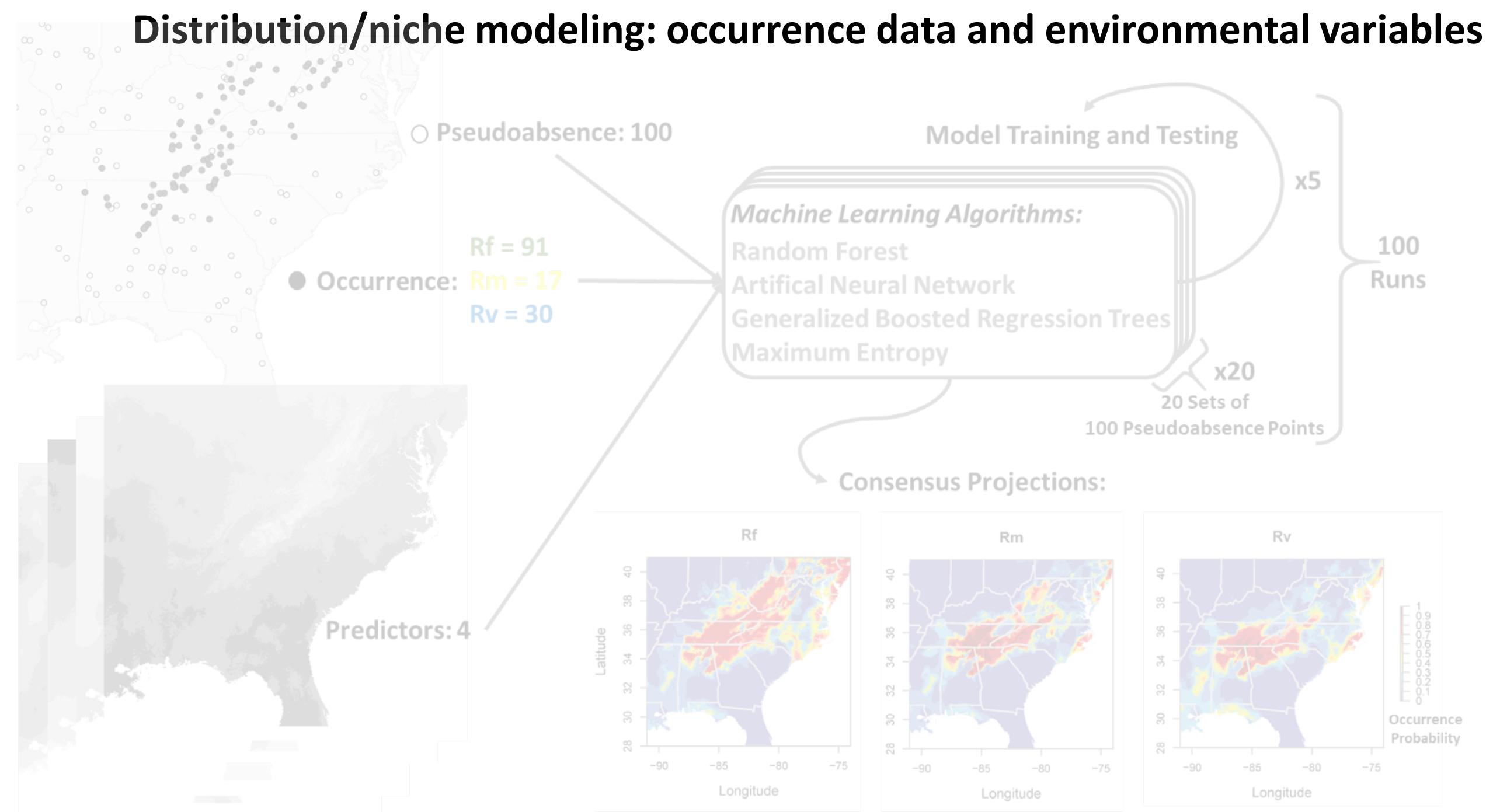
# **Ecological Drivers of Subterranean Termite Distributions**

**Chaz Hyseni  
Ph.D. Candidate**

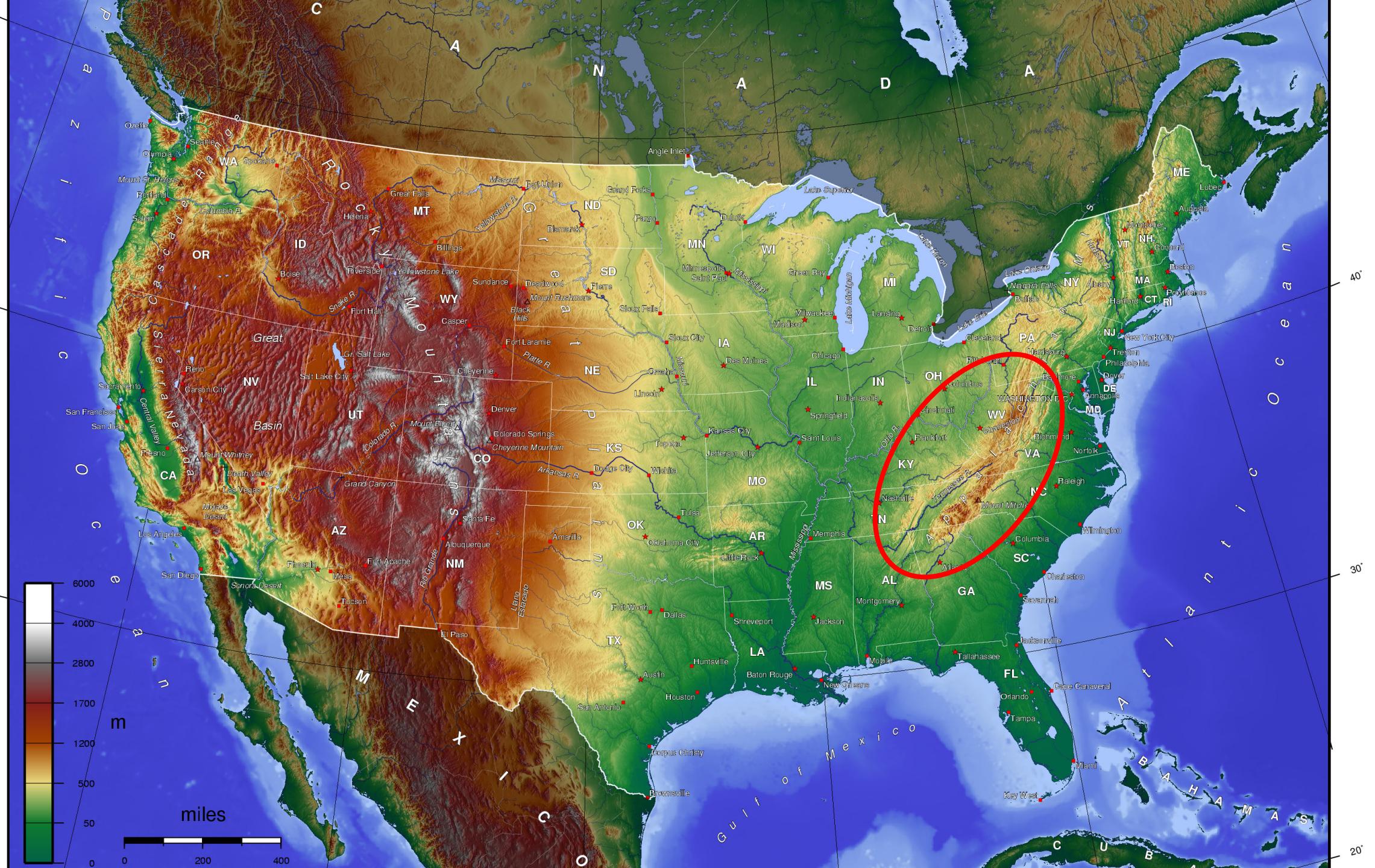
**&** Ryan Garrick  
Associate Professor

Department of Biology  
University of Mississippi

# Distribution/niche modeling: occurrence data and environmental variables







# Why are some termite species pests more successful than others?

## Niche divergence and competitive exclusion

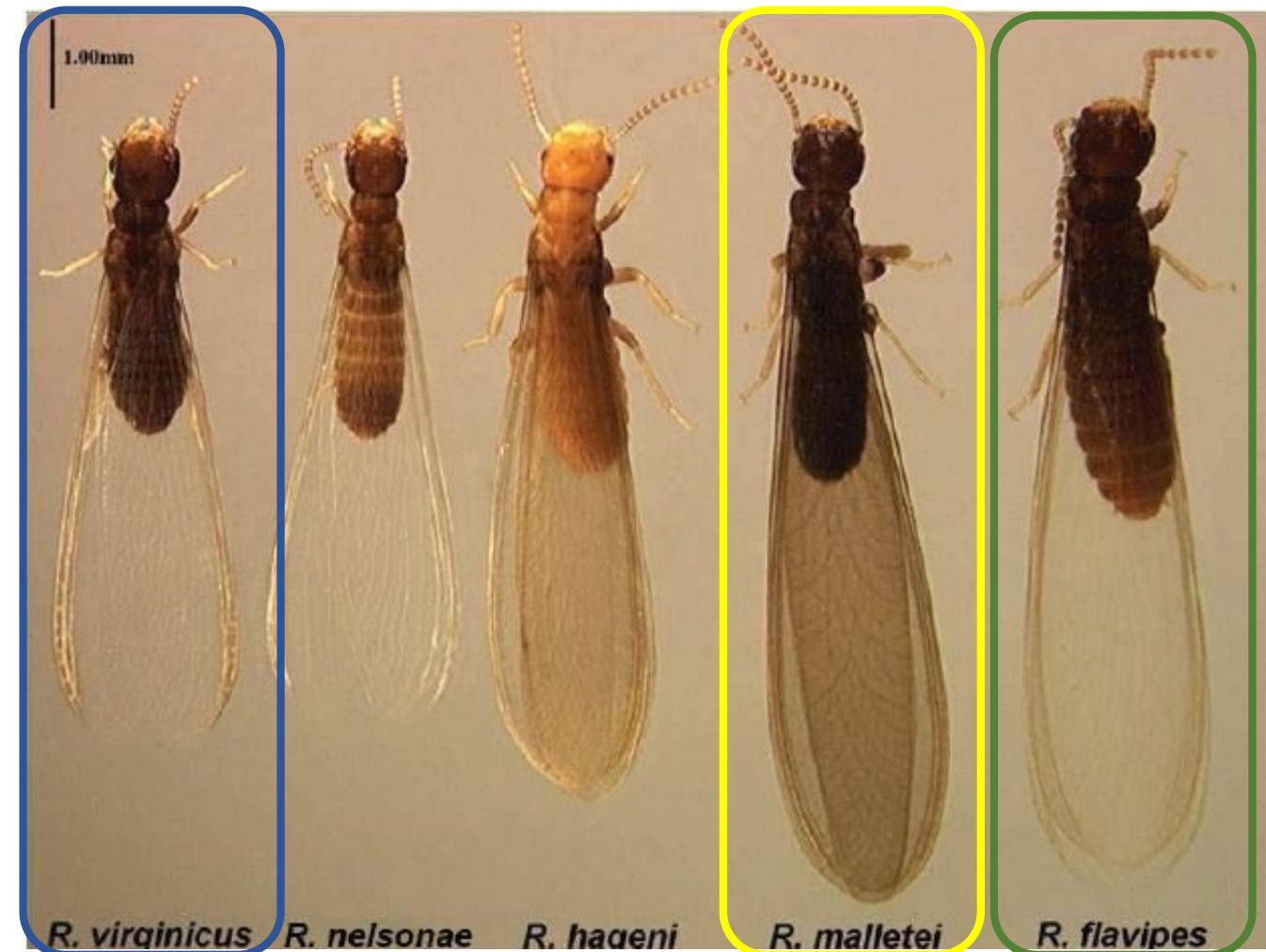
Is there niche divergence among species of subterranean termites?

Competition for resources: do species competitively exclude other species?

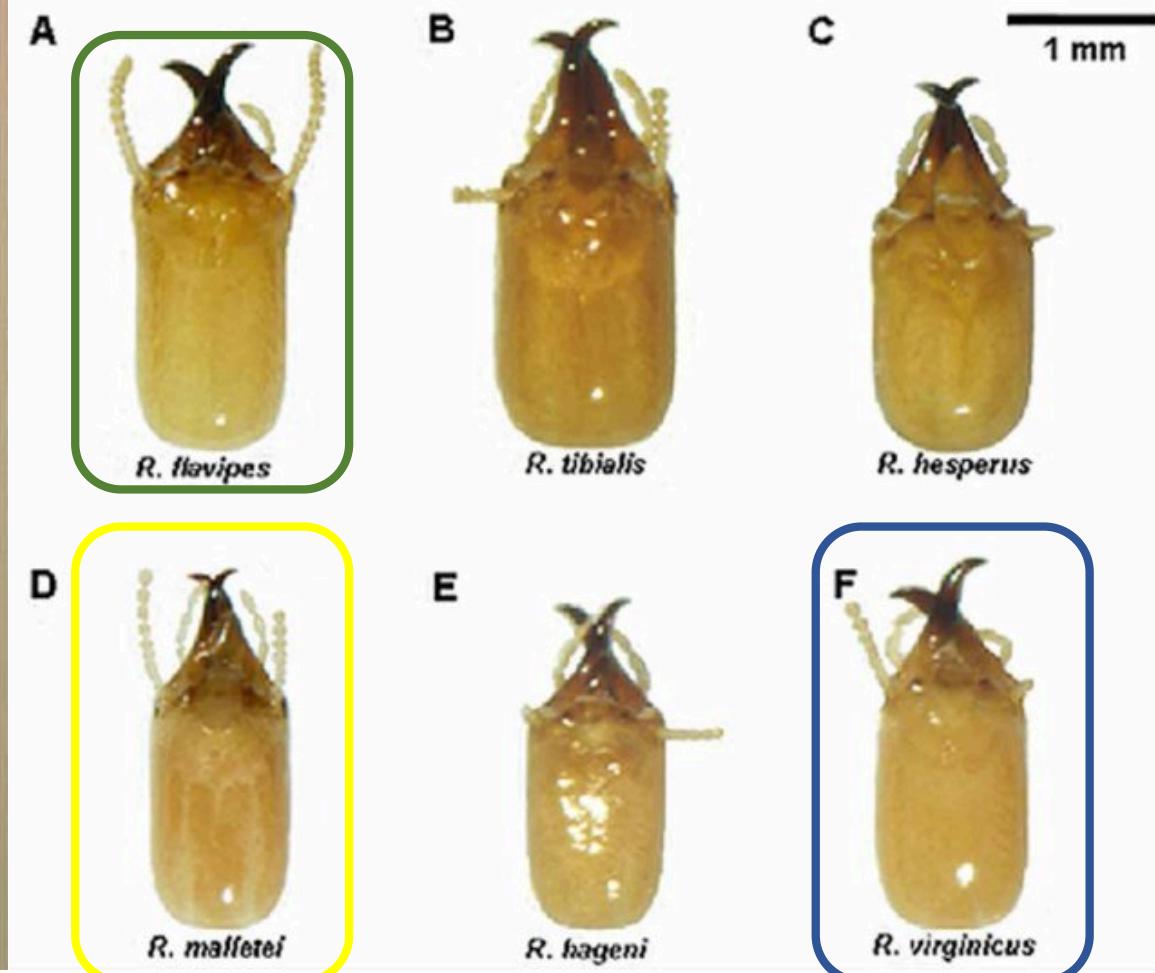
## Geographic distribution and abundance

What environments do subterranean termites occur in?

What environmental conditions facilitate geographic and demographic expansions?



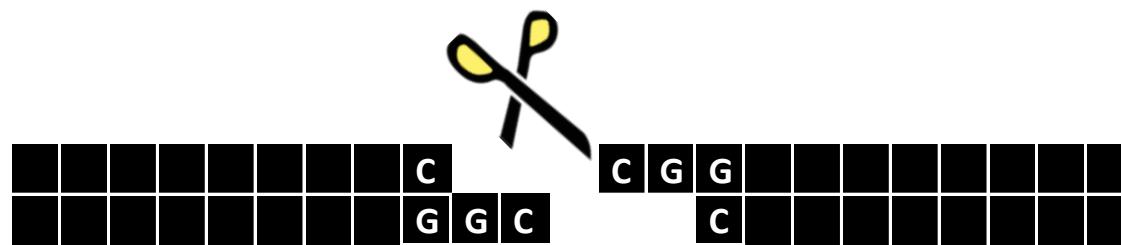
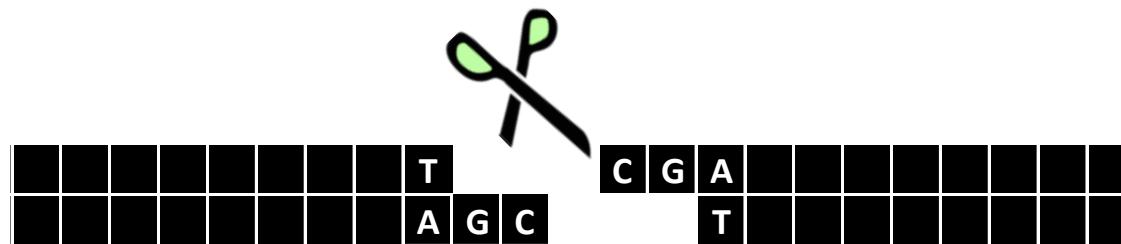
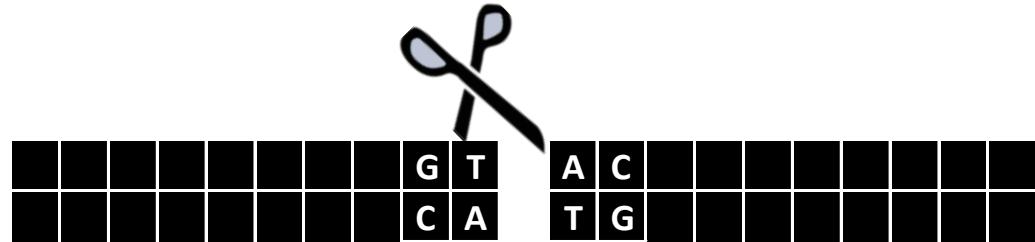
Lim SY, Forschler BT. *Reticulitermes nelsonae*, a New Species of Subterranean Termite (Rhinotermitidae) from the Southeastern United States. *Insects* 2012;3:62–90.



Austin JW, -G. Bagnères A, Szalanski AL, et al. *Reticulitermes malletoi* (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae): a valid Nearctic subterranean termite from Eastern North America. *Zootaxa* 2007;1554:1–26.



# Restriction Digestion



Restriction Enzymes: RsaI TaqI MspI

# Digestion of 376 bp fragment of mitochondrial DNA



Restriction Enzyme	Fragment Sizes (bp)	Species				
		<i>R. flavipes</i>	<i>R. hageni</i>	<i>R. malletoi</i>	<i>R. nelsonae</i>	<i>R. virginicus</i>
<i>Rsa I</i>	175, 201	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
	48, 127, 201	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
	86, 115, 175	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
<i>Taq I</i>	376	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
	153, 223	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
	183, 193	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
	67, 126, 183	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
	30, 67, 126, 153	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
<i>Msp I</i>	376	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
	37, 339 *	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
	77, 299	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
	37, 40, 299	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

# Geographic Sampling

132 sampling sites:

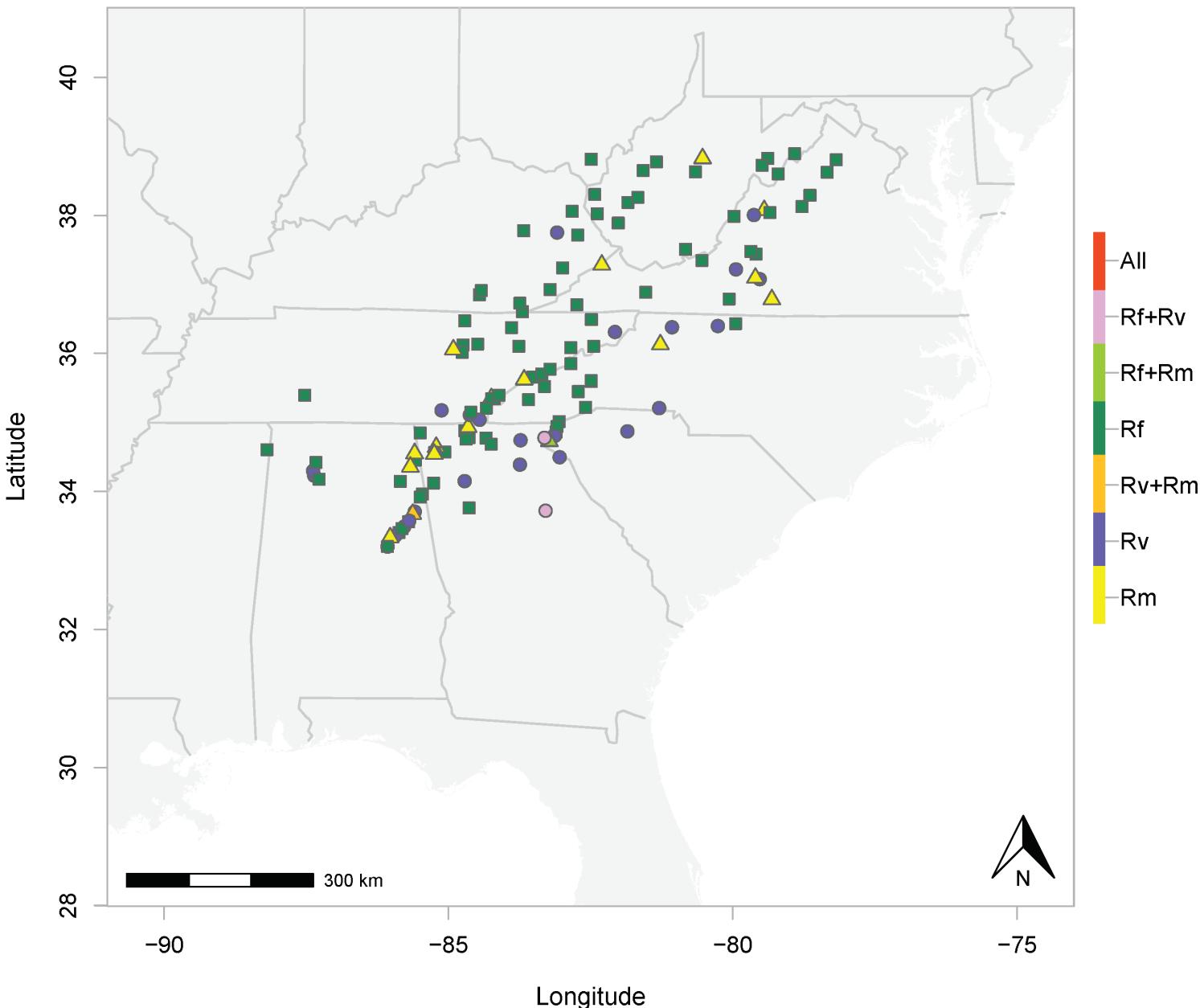
122 sites: 1 rotting log each

10 sites: 2-4 rotting logs each

*Reticulitermes flavipes* = Rf (91)

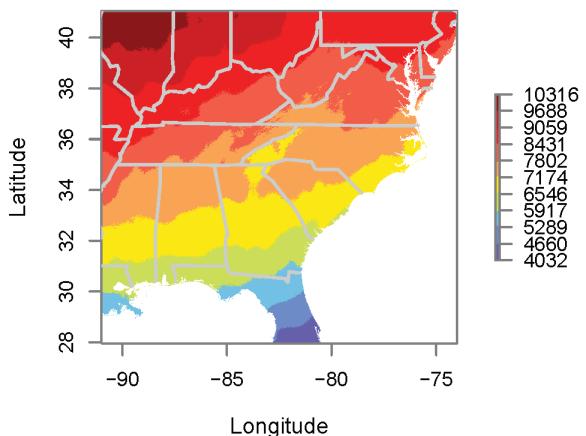
*Reticulitermes mallei* = Rm (17)

*Reticulitermes virginicus* = Rv (30)

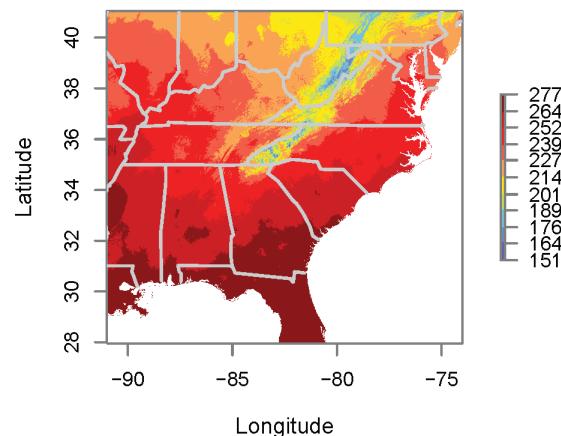


# Bioclimatic (biologically-relevant climatic) variables

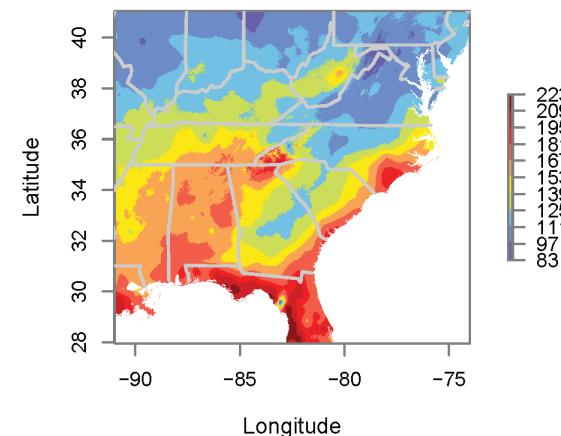
bio4: Temp. Seasonality



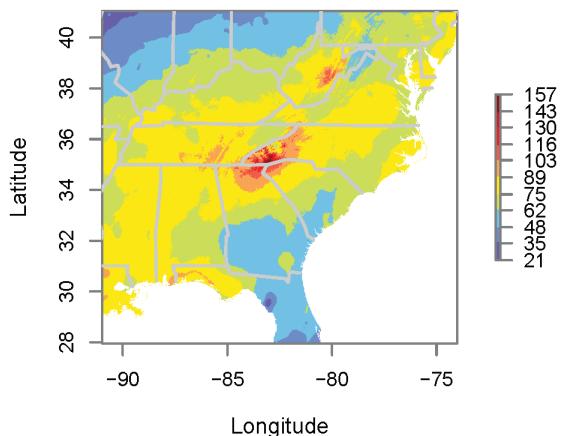
bio10: Mean Temp. of Warmest Qrtr.



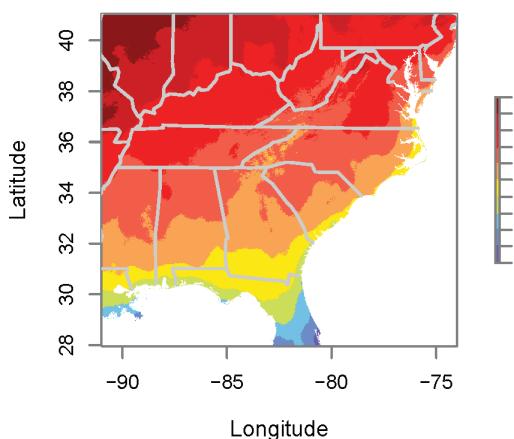
bio13: Precip. of Wettest Mo.



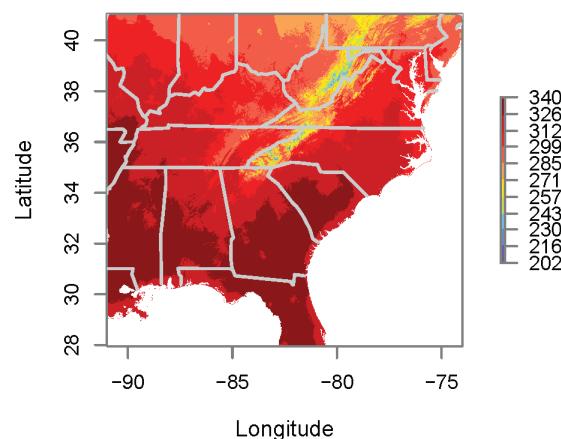
bio14: Precip. of Driest Mo.



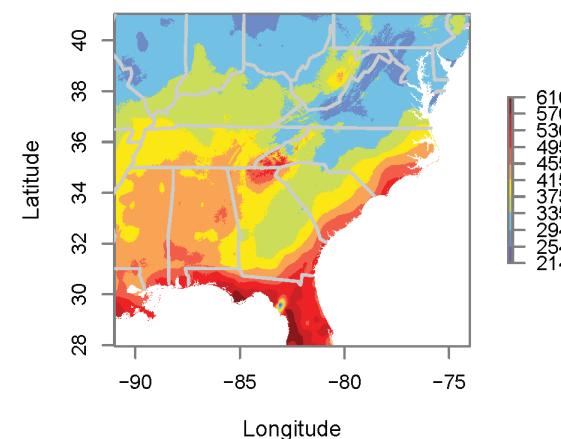
bio7: Temp. Annual Range



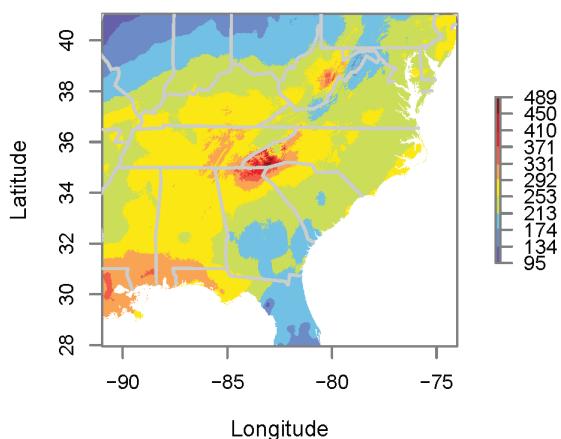
bio5: Max. Temp. of Warmest Mo.



bio16: Precip. of Wettest Qrtr.

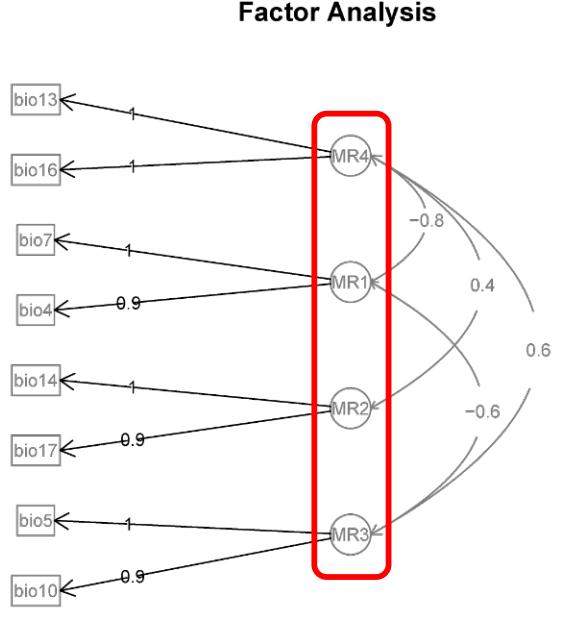
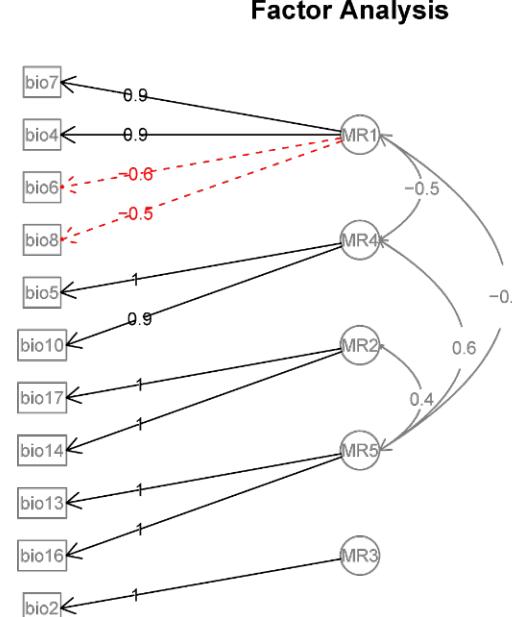
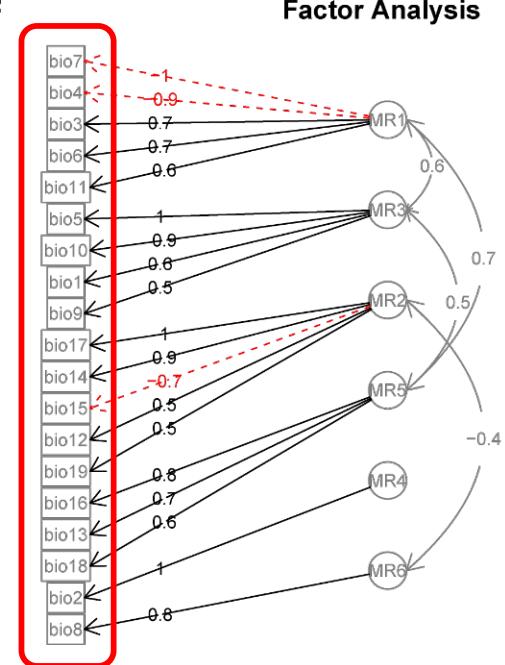
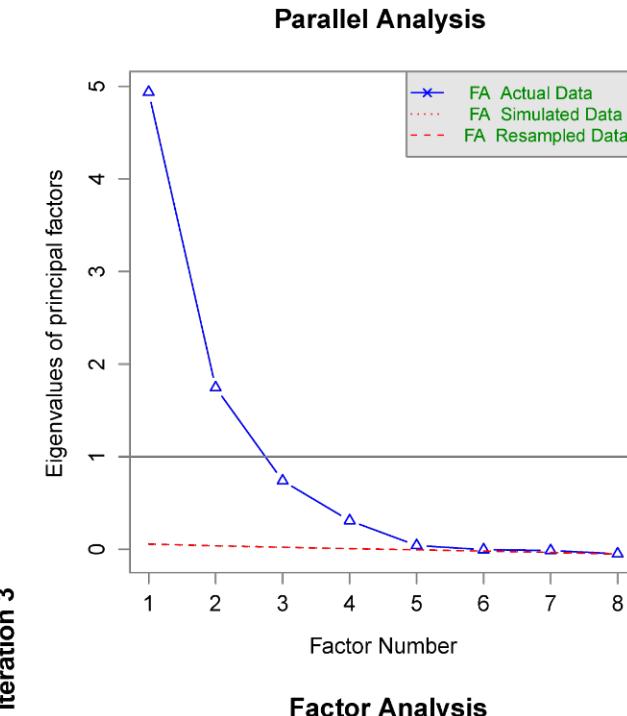
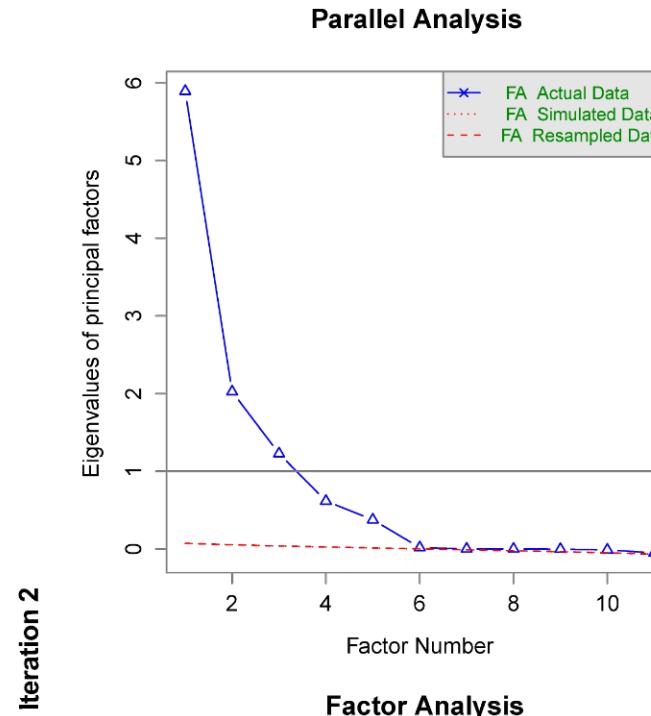
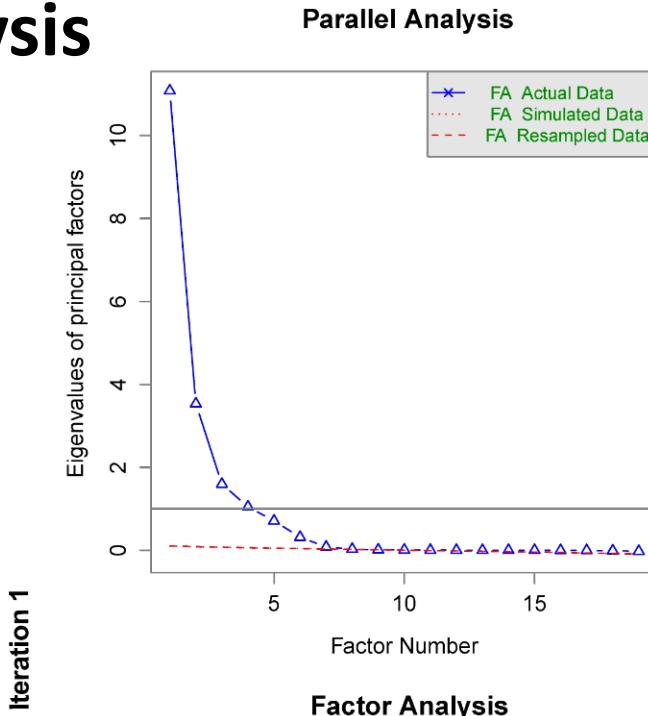


bio17: Precip. of Driest Qrtr.



# Factor analysis

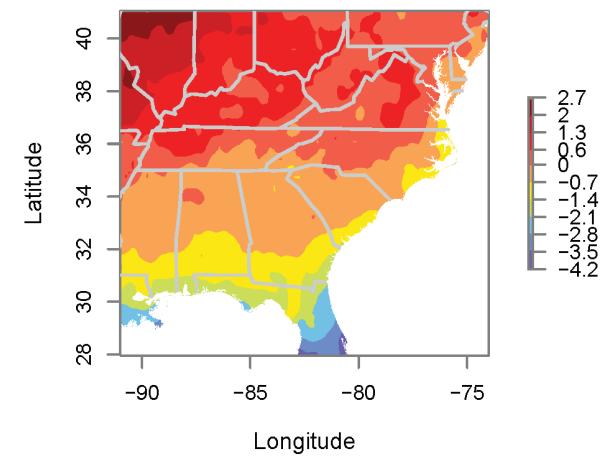
From 19  
bioclimatic  
variables



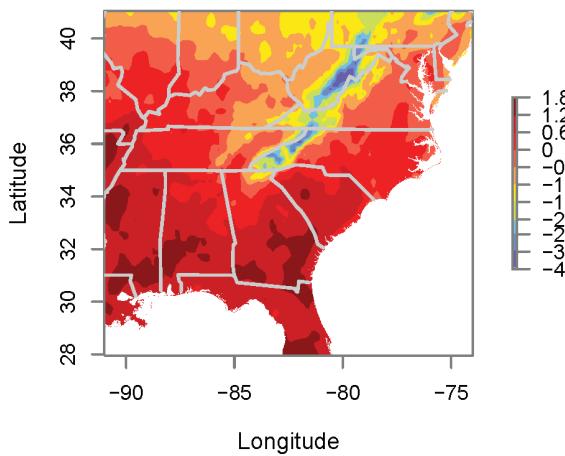
To 4 climatic factors

# Environmental/climatic factors

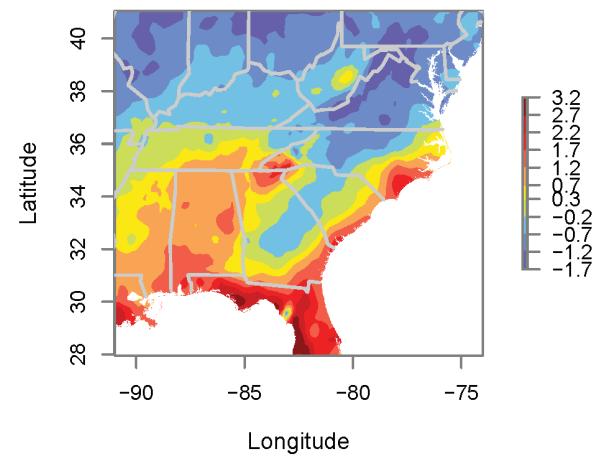
Temperature Range



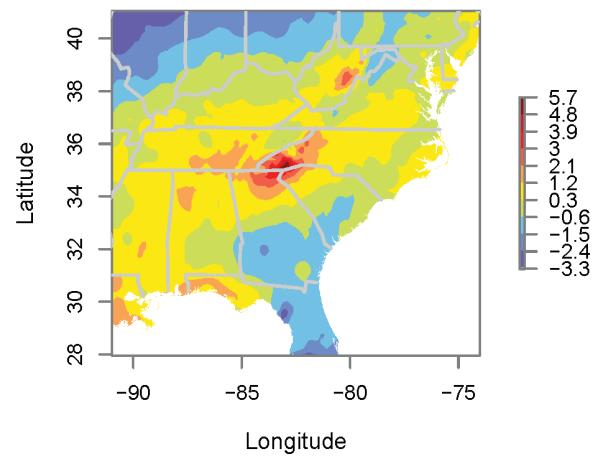
Summer Temperature



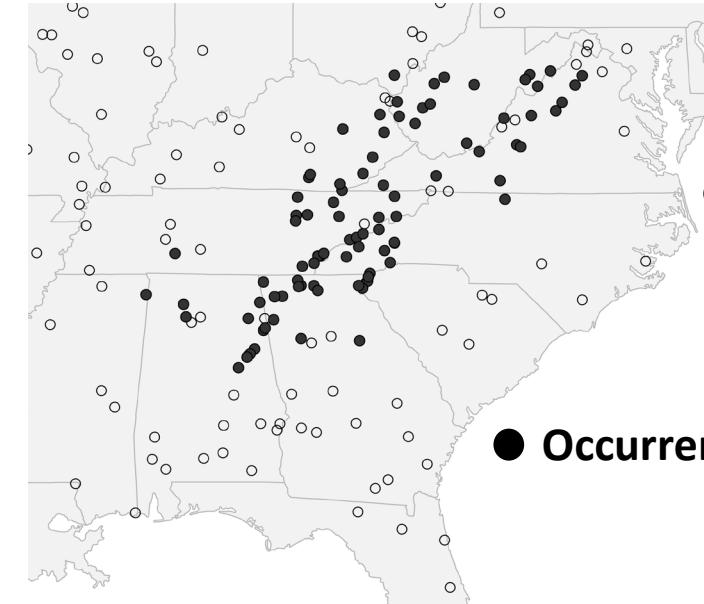
Wet-Season Precipitation



Dry-Season Precipitation



# Predicting distribution/niche: occurrence data and environmental factors

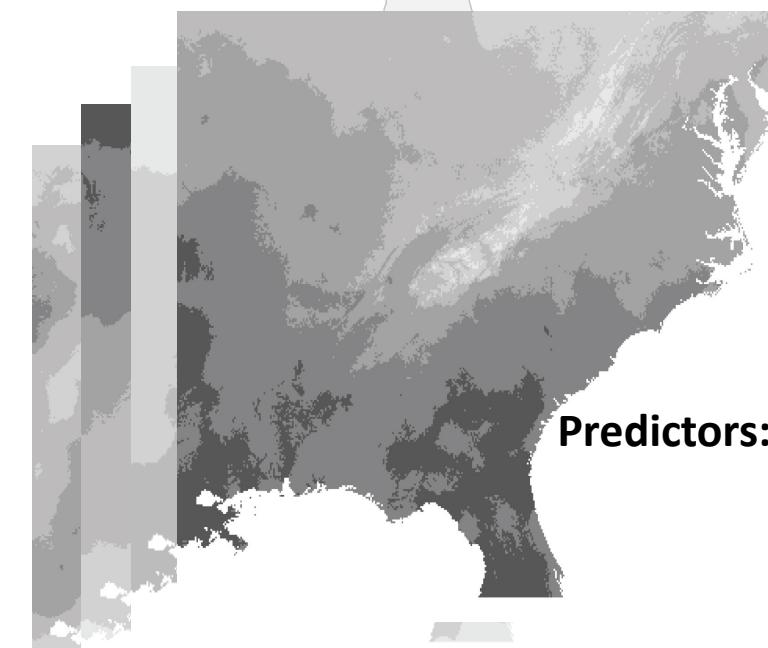


○ Pseudoabsence: 100

● Occurrence: Rf = 91

Rm = 17

Rv = 30



Predictors: 4

Model Training and Testing

**Machine Learning Algorithms:**

Random Forest

Artifical Neural Network

Generalized Boosted Regression Trees

Maximum Entropy

x5

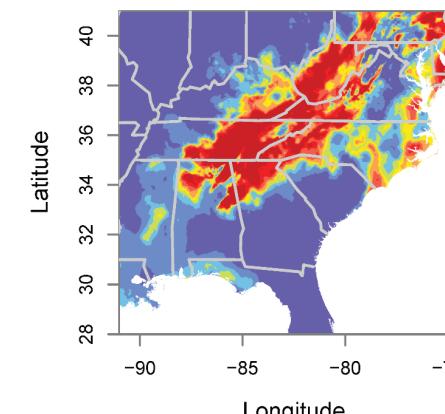
100  
Runs

x20

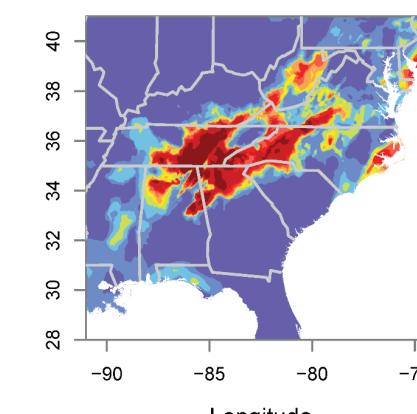
20 Sets of  
100 Pseudoabsence Points

Consensus Projections:

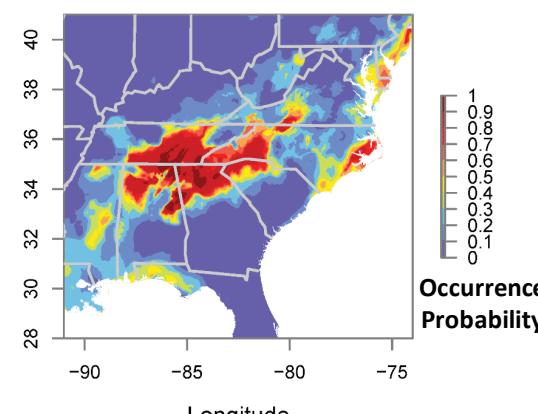
Rf



Rm

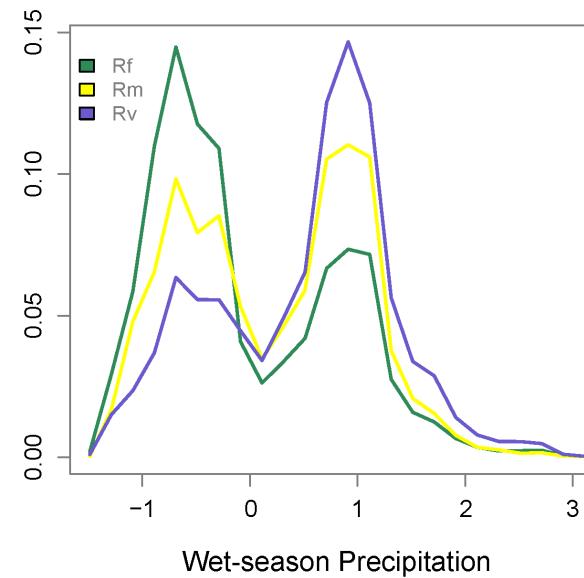
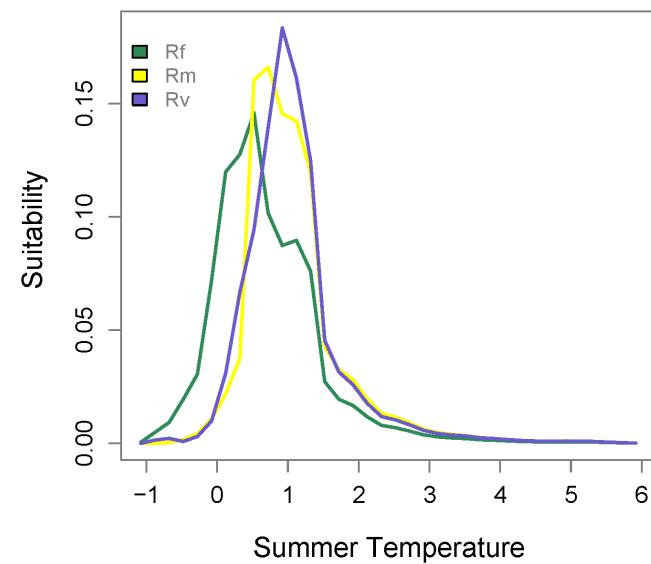
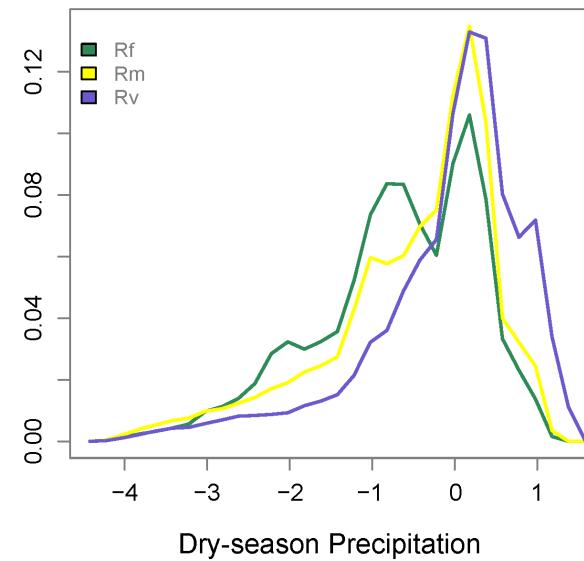
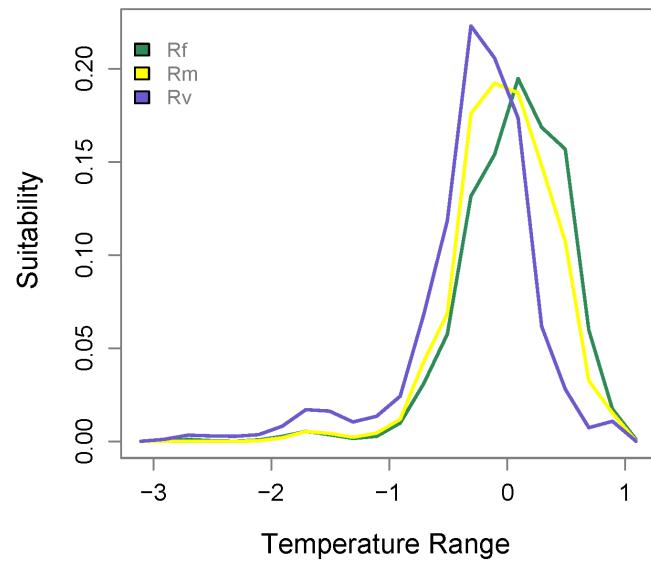


Rv



Occurrence  
Probability

# Predicted niche occupancy



**Niche overlap:  
two different statistics: D and I**

	Rf	Rm	Rv
Rf	-	D = 0.744 <i>p</i> = 0.280	D = 0.582 <i>p</i> < 0.001
Rm	I = 0.935 <i>p</i> = 0.239	-	D = 0.788 <i>p</i> = 0.630
Rv	I = 0.843 <i>p</i> < 0.001	I = 0.961 <i>p</i> = 0.750	-

**Niche identity test:**  
*p* value < 0.05 = niche divergence

**Niche overlap (for each environmental factor):  
two different statistics: D and I**

		TR	DP	ST	WP
D	Rf/Rm	0.889	0.872	0.693	0.820
	Rf/Rv	0.683	0.707	0.680	0.680
	Rm/Rv	0.791	0.809	0.894	0.848
I	Rf/Rm	0.991	0.990	0.919	0.982
	Rf/Rv	0.917	0.928	0.926	0.942
	Rm/Rv	0.952	0.961	0.990	0.984

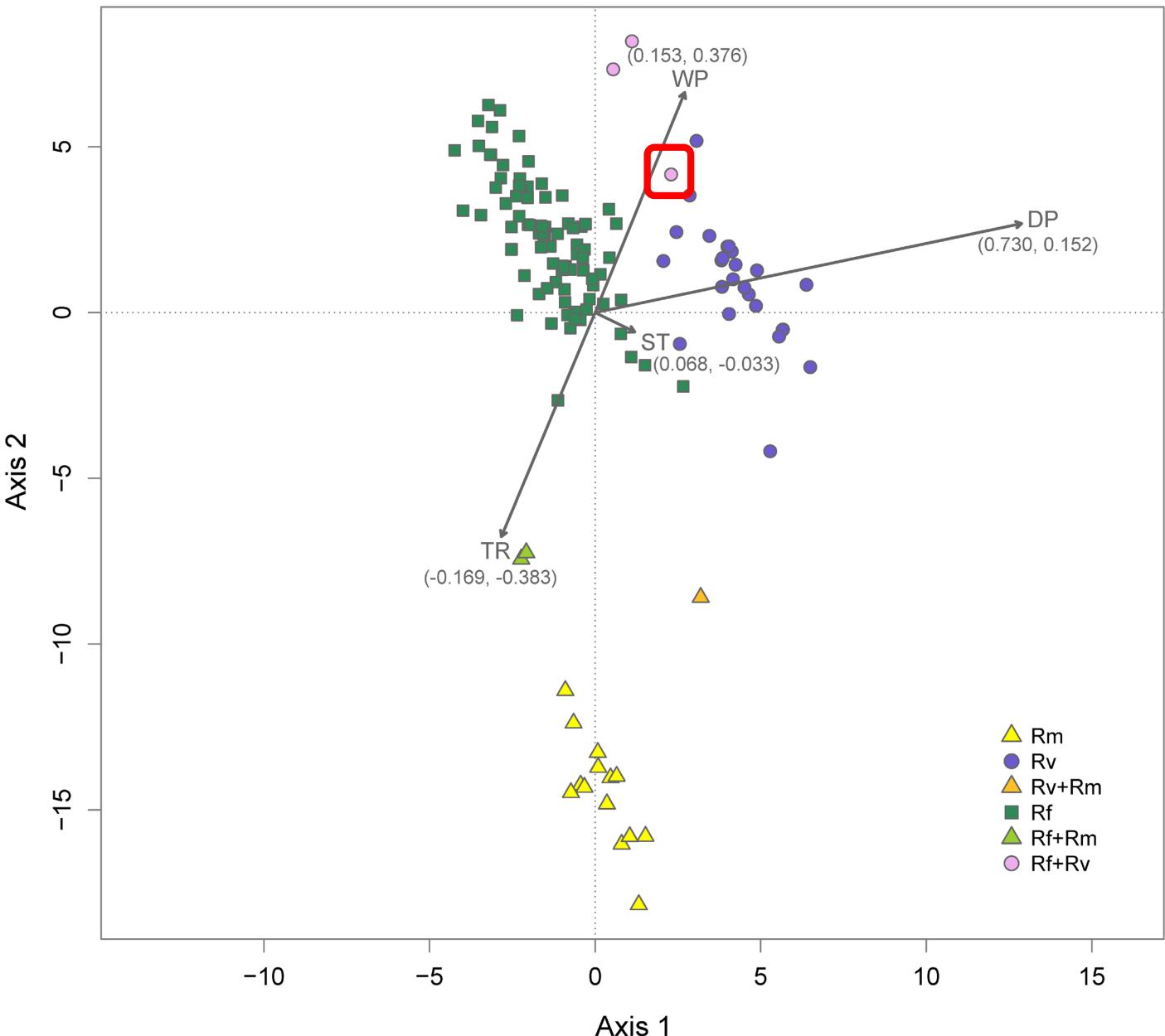
# Competitive exclusion?

Site	Longitude	Latitude	Alt. (m)	Rf	Rm	Rv	# of Logs	47	-83.31077	35.52117	666	1	0	0	1
1	-84.63805	34.77972	764	1	0	0	1	48	-83.21343	35.77140	575	1	0	0	1
2	-85.06536	34.57297	450	1	0	0	1	49	-83.66993	35.61933	593	0	1	0	1
3	-85.21630	34.64336	386	0	1	0	1	50	-84.69140	34.75931	804	1	0	0	1
4	-85.24268	34.56515	408	1	0	0	1	51	-85.49764	33.91858	257	1	0	0	1
5	-85.24043	34.56416	427	0	0	1	1	52	-84.62477	35.10896	530	0	0	1	1
6	-79.38618	38.82374	528	2	0	0	2	53	-82.07211	36.31100	648	0	0	1	1
7	-79.38506	38.82585	548	1	0	0	1	54	-80.54509	37.34757	1121	1	0	0	1
8	-79.48494	38.72694	936	1	0	0	1	55	-78.78368	38.12902	814	1	0	0	1
9	-85.25067	34.54107	341	0	2	0	2	56	-78.64308	38.29123	761	1	0	0	1
10	-86.07185	33.20099	301	0	0	2	2	57	-78.18149	38.80508	755	1	0	0	1
11	-85.80658	33.47105	621	1	0	1	2	58	-78.34060	38.62592	1032	1	0	0	1
12	-85.77732	33.49199	413	0	0	1	1	59	-79.44785	38.07403	669	0	1	0	1
13	-85.69289	33.57288	340	0	0	1	1	60	-79.34980	38.04052	784	1	0	0	1
14	-85.59404	33.70745	360	0	0	1	1	61	-87.52677	35.39384	304	1	0	0	1
15	-85.62832	33.67281	427	0	1	1	2	62	-84.74478	36.12452	378	1	0	0	1
16	-85.87318	33.40451	460	2	0	0	2	63	-84.48829	36.13606	496	1	0	0	1
17	-85.93159	33.36097	440	0	0	1	1	64	-85.49971	34.84695	315	1	0	0	1
18	-86.02572	33.33344	313	0	1	0	1	65	-88.19299	34.60502	177	1	0	0	1
19	-87.36352	34.23058	273	0	0	1	1	66	-84.24760	35.34883	327	1	1	0	2
20	-85.70074	33.56059	425	1	0	0	1	67	-84.19383	35.34534	425	1	0	0	1
21	-87.38140	34.29811	279	0	0	1	1	68	-83.59187	35.32969	593	1	0	0	1
22	-87.33273	34.41979	321	1	0	0	1	69	-82.48742	35.59535	722	1	0	0	1
23	-87.27680	34.17659	248	1	0	0	1	70	-82.74536	36.70494	460	1	0	0	1
24	-85.58357	34.45540	395	1	0	0	1	71	-79.59341	37.44090	692	1	0	0	1
25	-85.59611	34.55167	526	0	1	0	1	72	-79.94446	37.21840	473	0	0	1	1
26	-85.67106	34.35716	392	0	1	0	1	73	-79.97707	37.98723	508	1	0	0	1
27	-85.45730	33.96340	300	1	0	0	1	74	-79.20190	38.60225	591	1	0	0	1
28	-85.84679	34.14467	188	1	0	0	1	75	-79.62846	38.00583	440	0	0	1	1
29	-85.26428	34.12260	232	1	0	0	1	76	-78.91022	38.89373	589	1	0	0	1
30	-85.81731	33.46215	485	1	0	0	1	77	-82.49056	38.81387	277	1	0	0	1
31	-84.71650	34.15014	272	0	0	1	1	78	-84.75872	36.01773	572	1	0	0	1
32	-83.10755	34.86200	536	2	0	0	2	79	-84.91430	36.05598	588	0	1	0	1
33	-83.05563	35.01376	887	1	0	0	1	80	-84.71430	36.47398	479	1	0	0	1
34	-83.08929	34.94523	744	1	0	0	1	81	-79.68214	37.47978	759	1	0	0	1
35	-83.12841	34.80557	481	0	0	1	1	82	-84.45749	36.84983	412	1	0	0	1
36	-83.22783	34.72782	394	2	1	0	3	83	-84.42480	36.91024	336	1	0	0	1
37	-83.31242	34.77755	469	1	0	1	1	84	-83.76402	36.10415	399	1	0	0	1
38	-83.29258	33.72088	132	2	0	2	4	85	-83.89043	36.37519	490	1	0	0	1
39	-86.07201	33.20150	291	1	0	0	1	86	-83.69725	36.60349	352	1	0	0	1
40	-84.71137	34.87866	354	1	0	0	1	87	-83.74413	36.72807	390	1	0	0	1
41	-84.65486	34.93135	485	0	1	0	1	88	-83.21425	36.92808	767	1	0	0	1
42	-84.33880	34.77507	730	1	0	0	1	89	-82.48692	36.49101	427	1	0	0	1
43	-84.25093	34.68311	810	1	0	0	1	90	-82.30345	37.28378	549	0	1	0	1
44	-83.73265	34.74192	766	0	0	1	1	91	-82.99386	37.24096	318	1	0	0	1
45	-83.51849	35.65682	780	1	0	0	1	92	-81.53171	36.88458	731	1	0	0	1
46	-83.35717	35.70232	653	1	0	0	1	93	-85.69242	33.57481	344	0	0	1	1
								94	-84.63633	33.76154	295	1	0	0	1
								95	-82.49127	35.60575	770	1	0	0	1
								96	-82.71758	35.44758	1205	1	0	0	1
								97	-82.58961	35.21877	809	1	0	0	1
								98	-84.24123	35.34314	413	1	0	0	1
								99	-84.11201	35.39665	553	1	0	0	1
								100	-84.33586	35.20793	513	1	0	0	1
								101	-84.45322	35.03918	614	0	0	1	1
								102	-84.60815	35.14822	588	1	0	0	1
								103	-80.06615	36.78941	386	1	0	0	1
								104	-85.12241	35.17524	231	0	0	1	1

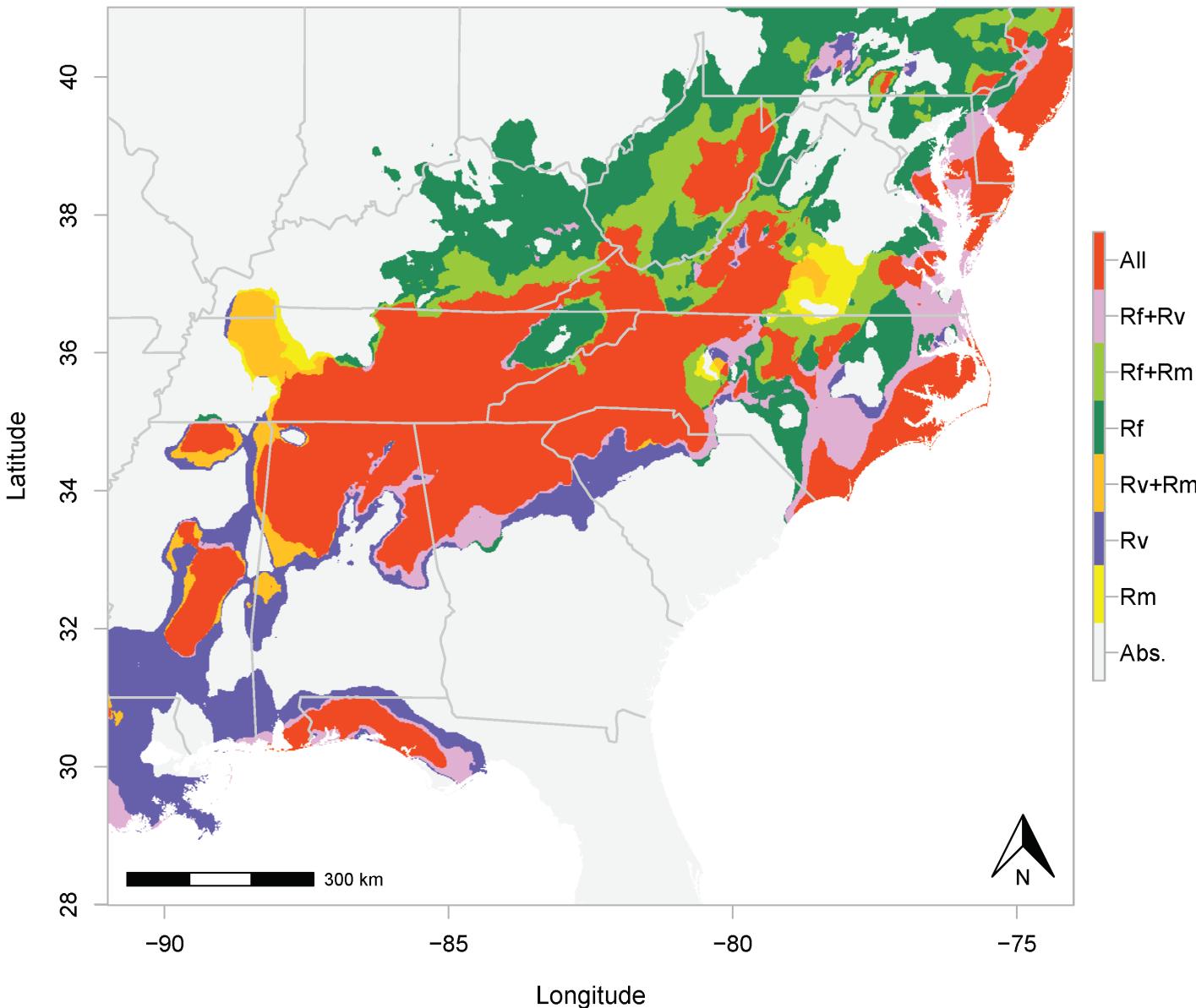
Only one rotting log with more than one species!

# Geography and environment: where do termites species co-occur?

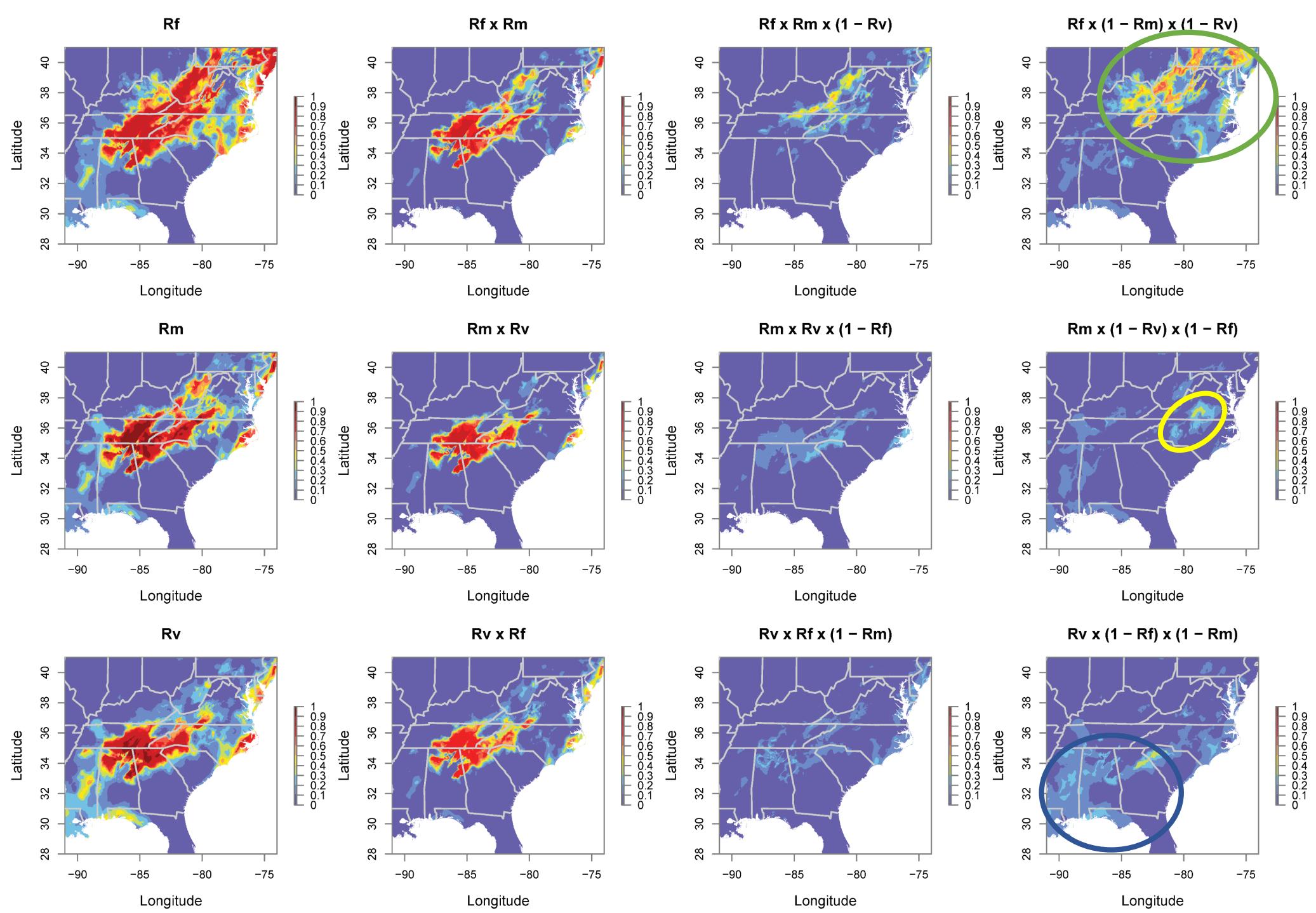
Distance-based redundancy analysis:  
Fixed effect: *Environment*  
Random effect: *Geography*



# Co-occurrence of subterranean termite species

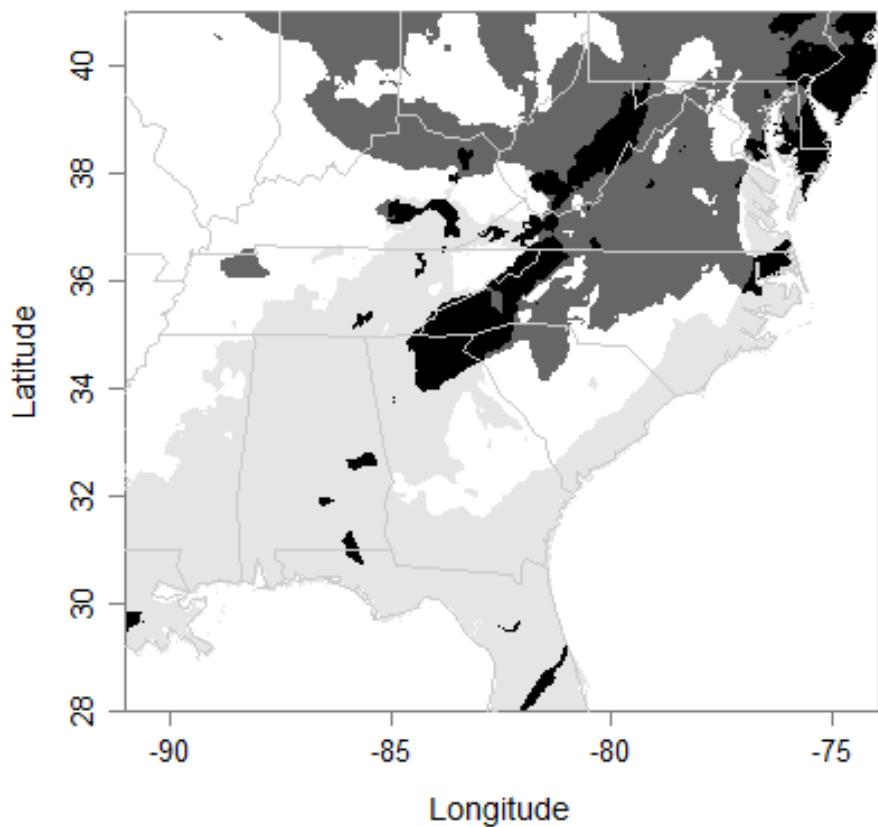


# Competitive exclusion?

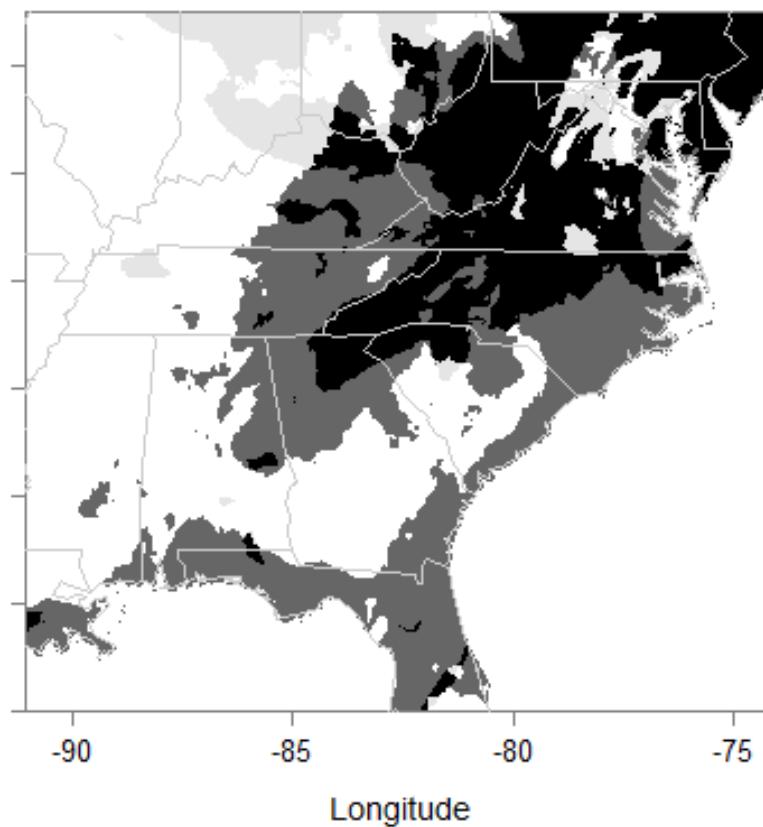


# How/when did Rf spread northward?

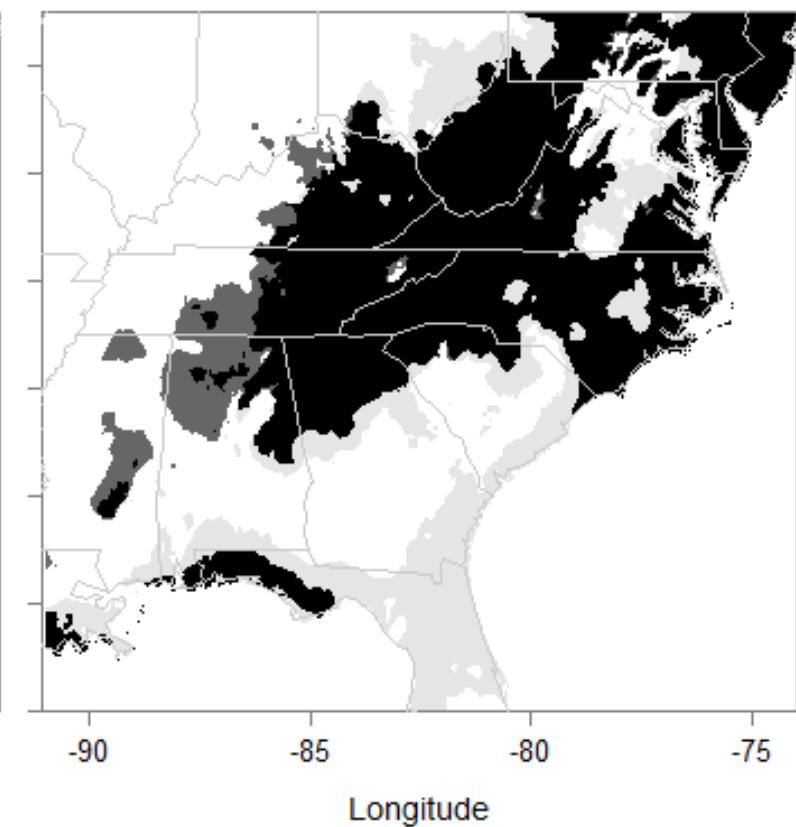
120,000 to 22,000 years ago



22,000 to 6,000 years ago

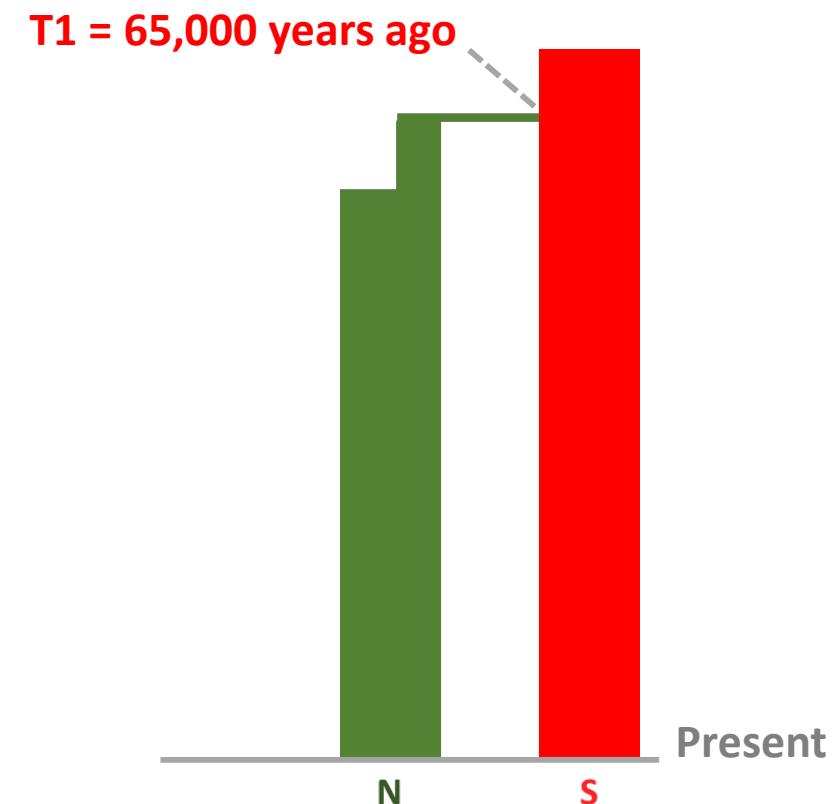
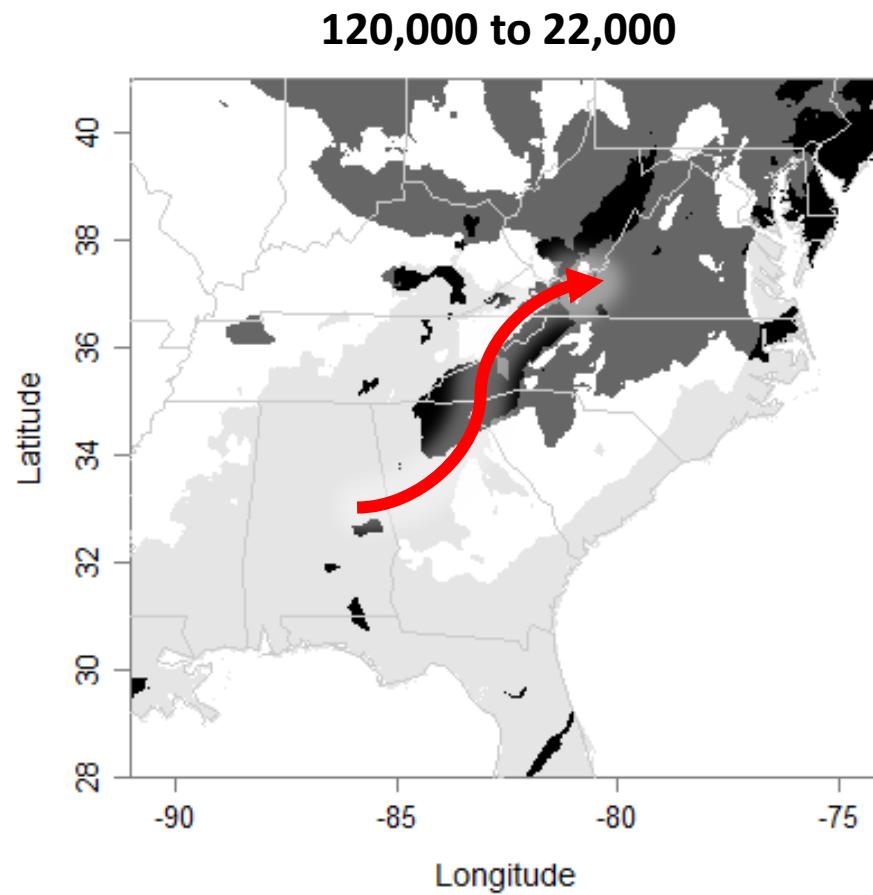


6,000 years ago to present-day

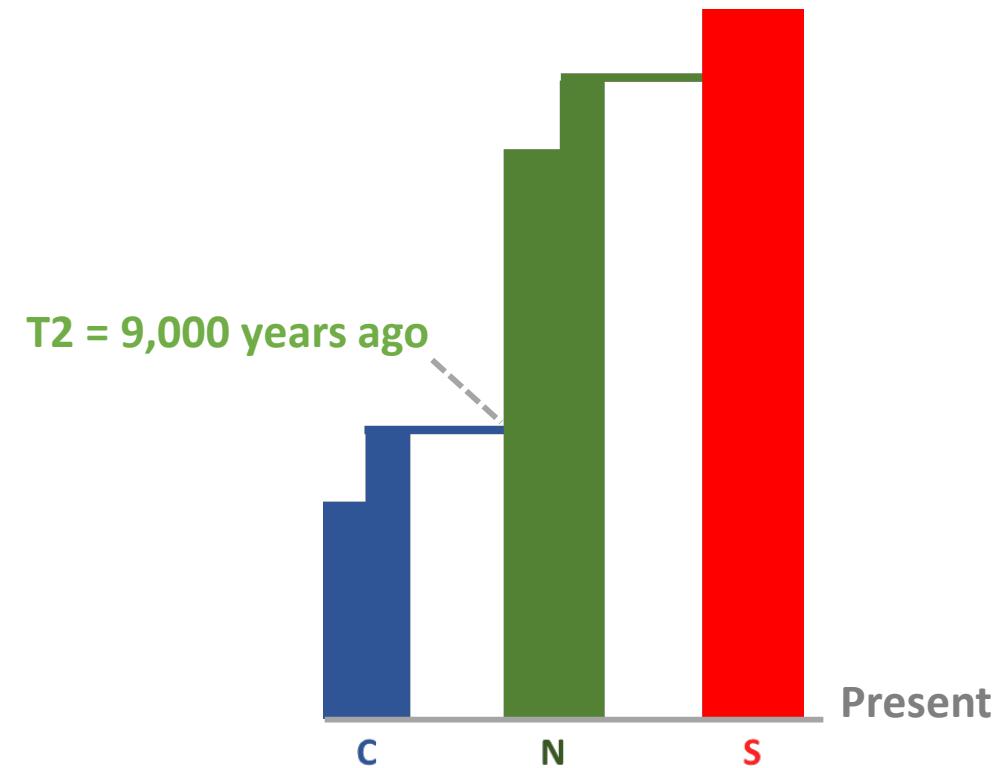
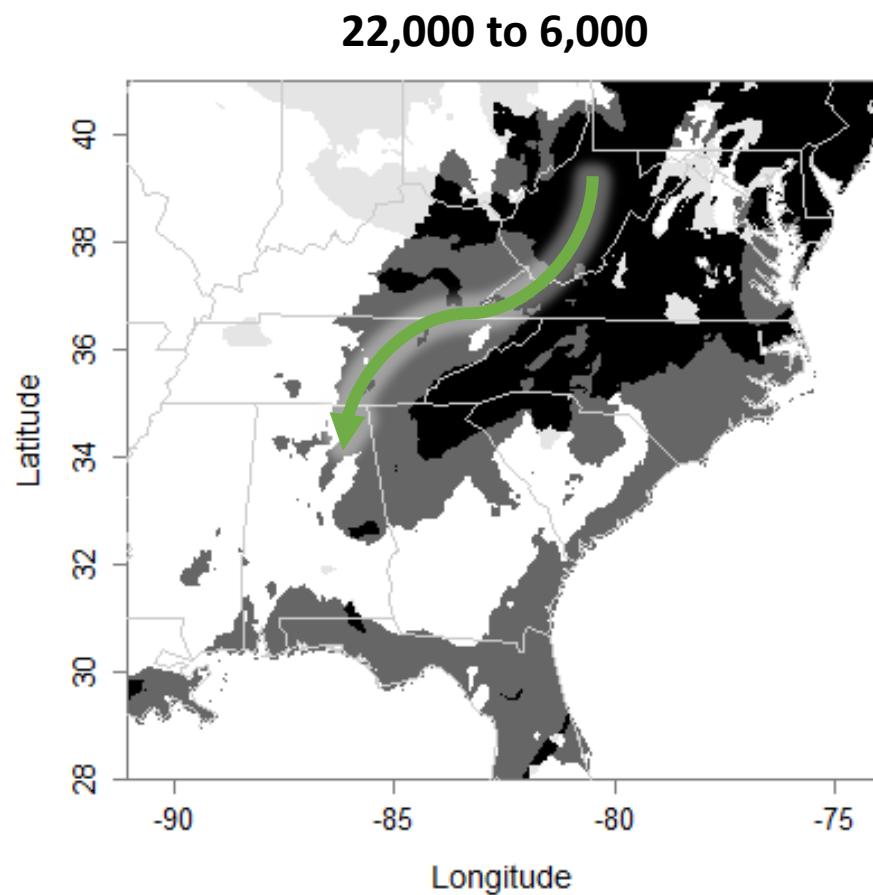


Extinction  
Colonization  
Stability

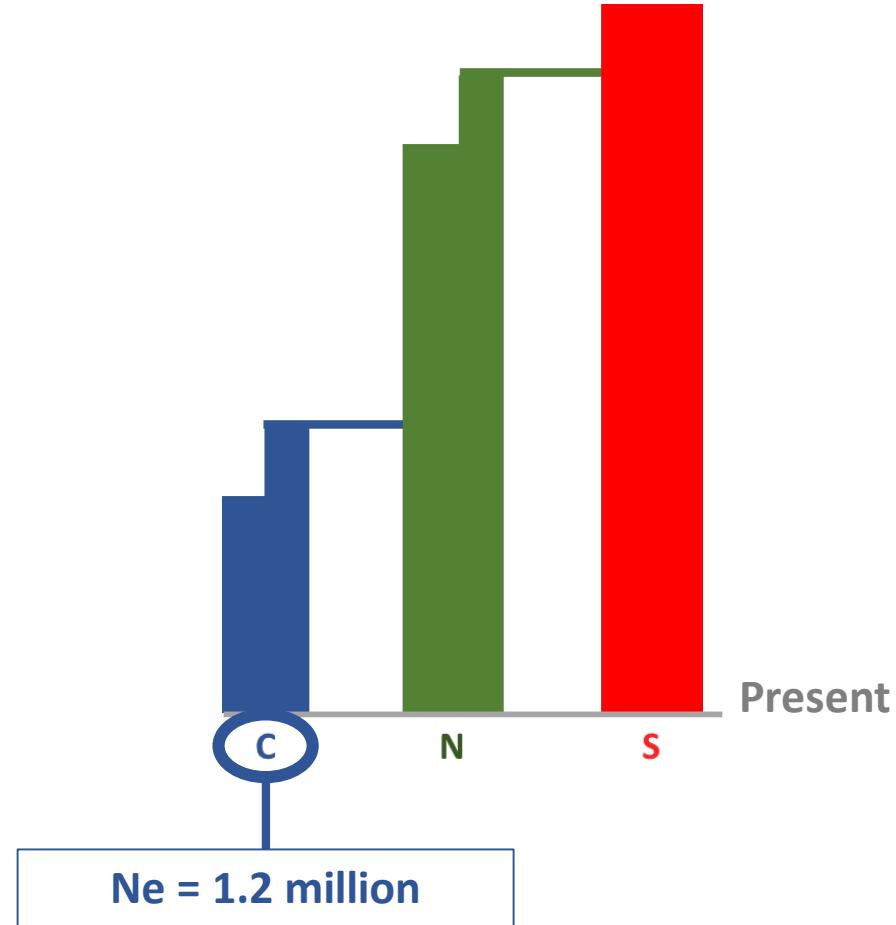
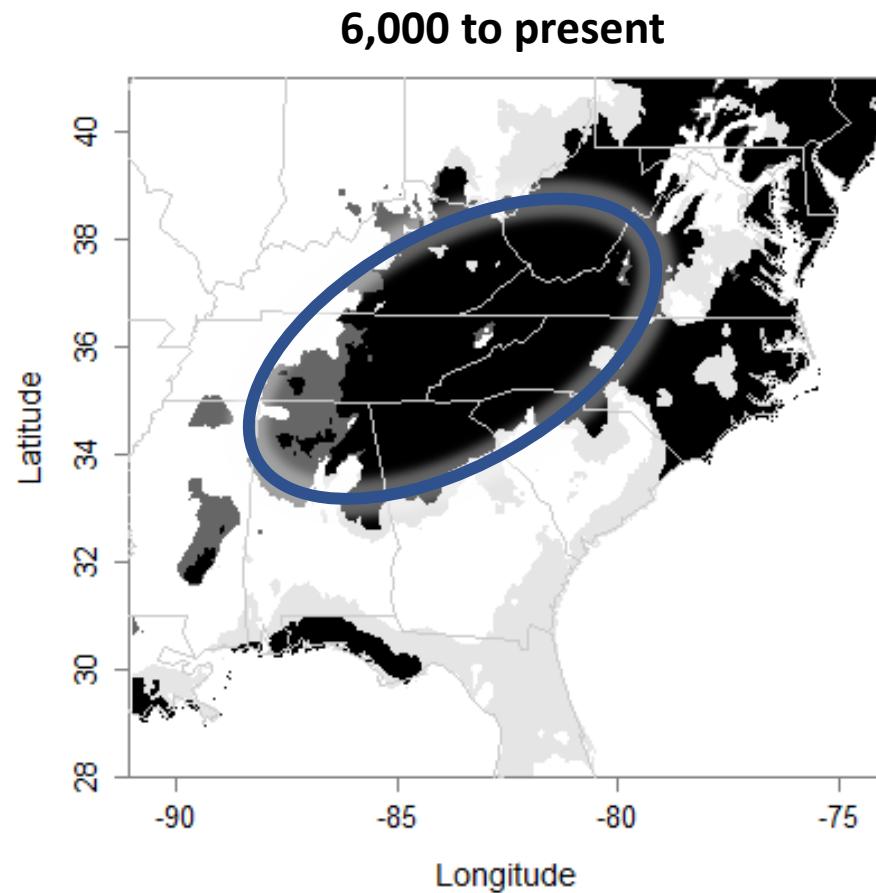
# Distributional Shift: South-to-North



# Distributional Shift: North-to-Center



# Central Expansion



# Why is *R. flavipes* a pest more successful?

## Niche divergence and competitive exclusion

- Significant niche divergence between *R. flavipes* and *R. virginicus*
- Competitive exclusion: *R. flavipes* occurs to the exclusion of other two species in the north

## Geographic distribution and abundance

- All three *Reticulitermes* species co-occur in mid-latitudes of the southern Appalachians (high dry-season precipitation)
- Broad distribution: *R. flavipes* occurs farther north (low dry- and wet-season precipitation) than other two species
- Northward distributional shift followed by geographic/demographic expansion

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