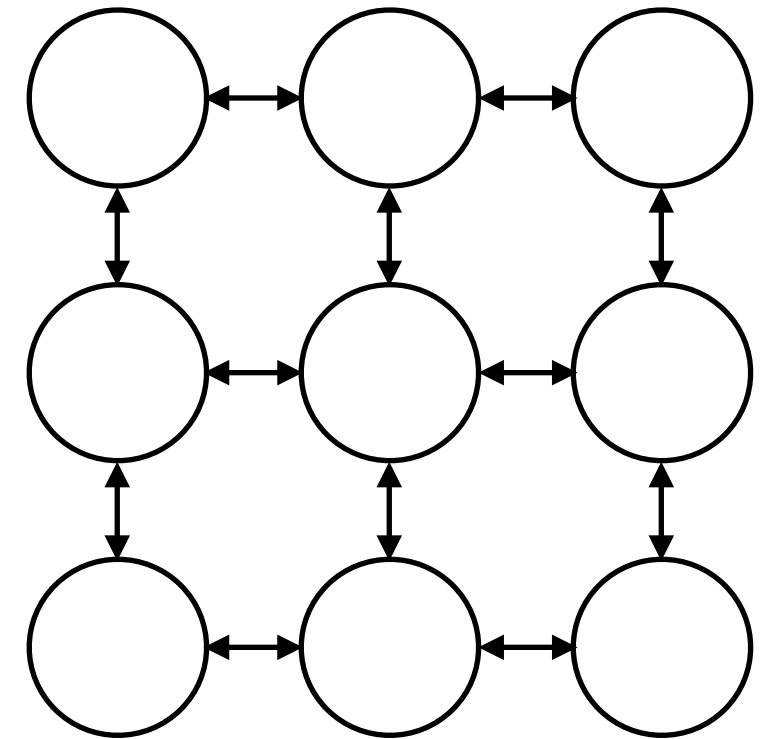


Spatial dynamics: simulations & data

Austin Burt
Imperial College London

Simulation model of driving Y

- Discrete generations
- Stepping-stone array of islands, equal dispersal to all 4 neighbours, edges are absorbing
- Density-independent and -dependent (Deredec) survival to adulthood within islands
- Stochastic:

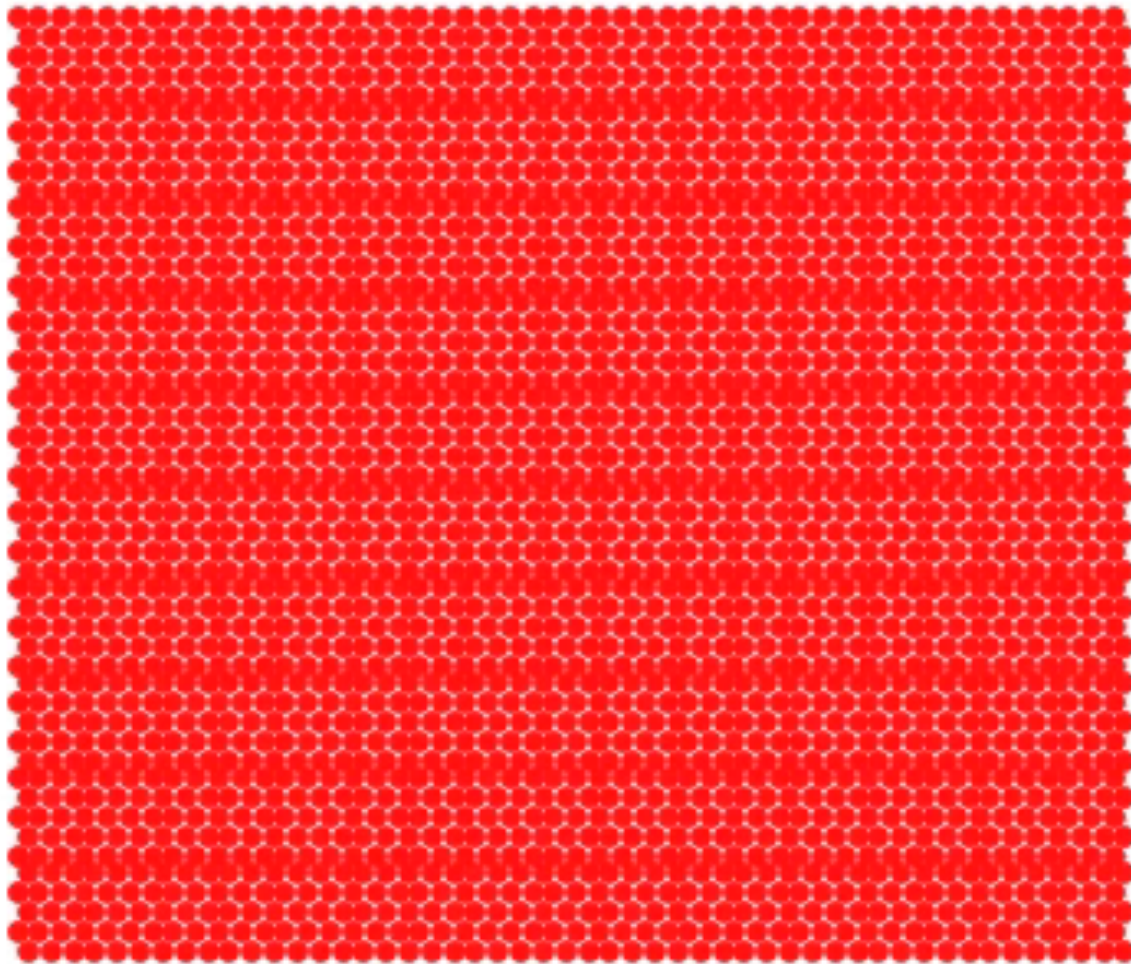


Survival to adulthood	Binomial
Mating	Binomial
Dispersal	Multinomial
Fecundity	Poisson

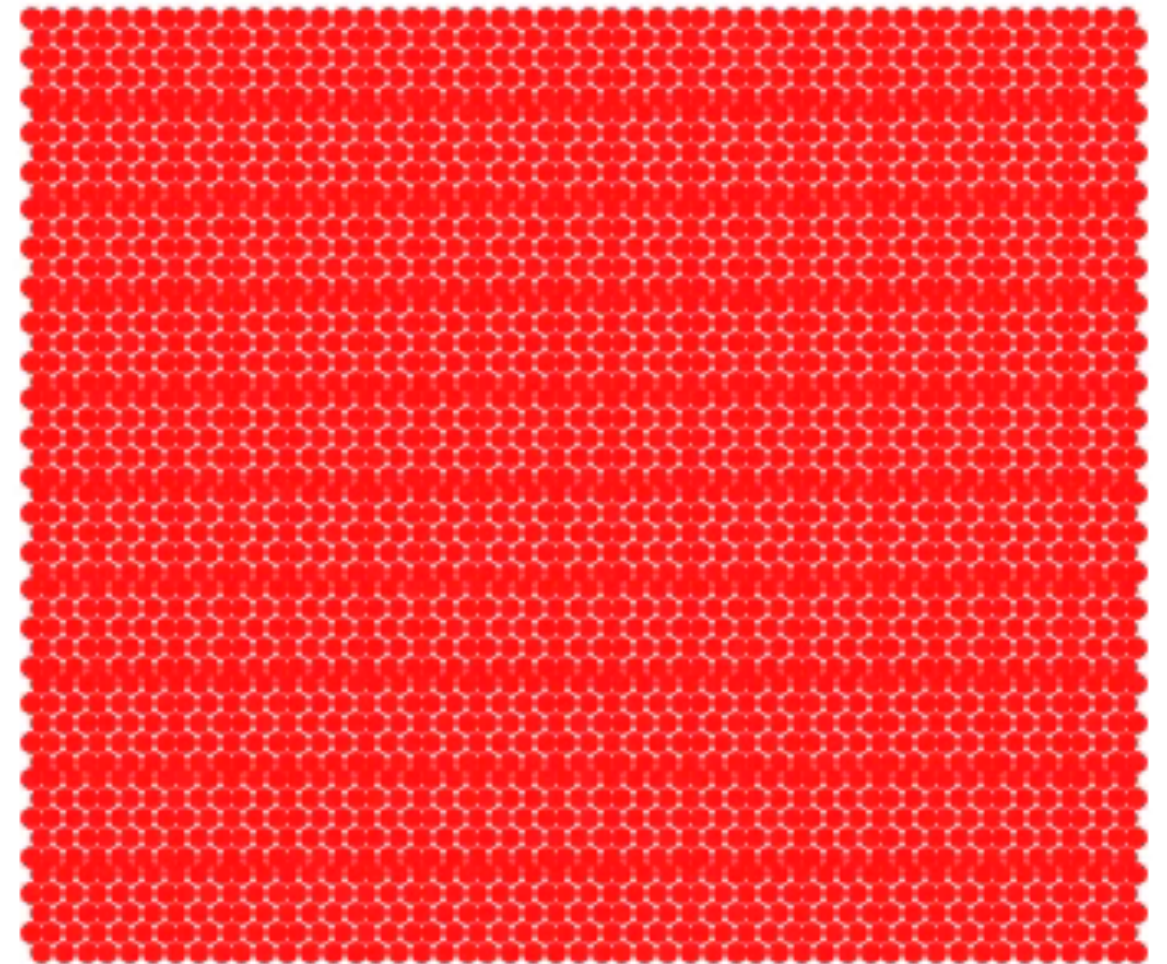
Simulation model of driving Y

- 50 x 50 grid (2500 islands)
- 50 HEG-bearing males introduced into 10 randomly chosen islands

$m=0.85$ [16]



$m=0.95$ [11]



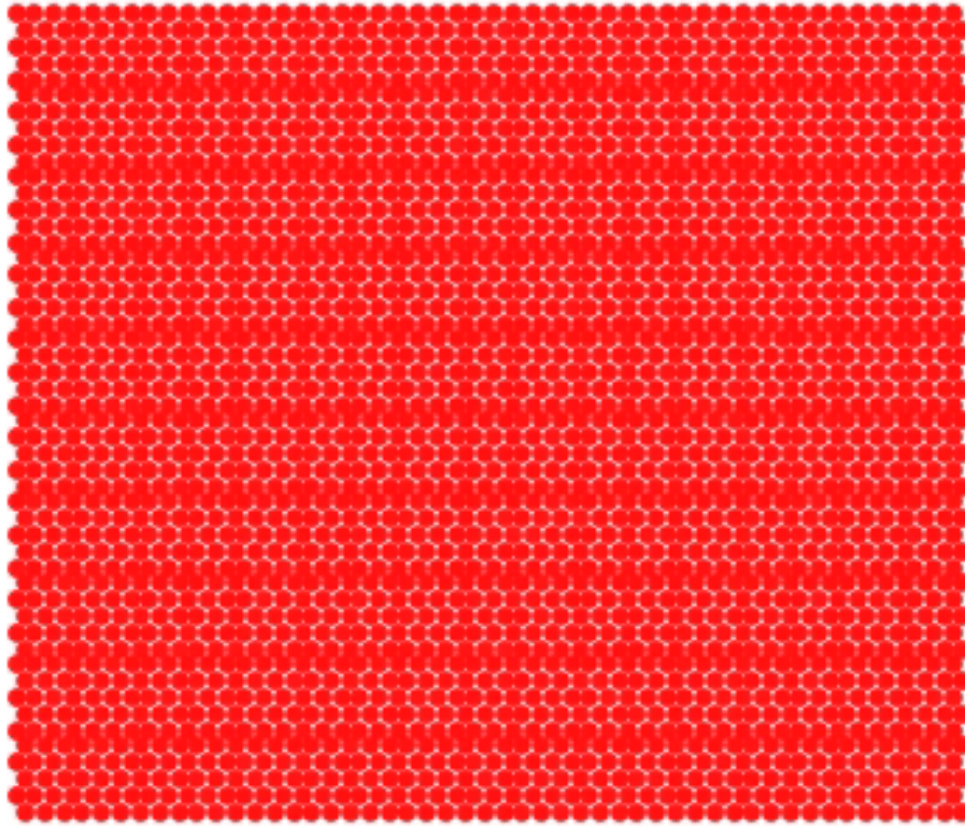
Baseline parameter values

Juvenile mortality (u_j)	0.168da^{-1}	Density-dependent param. (a)	10^6
Length of juvenile stage (T_j)	16da	Emigration rate (u)	0.01gen^{-1}
Fecundity (f)	200gen^{-1}	$R_m = (1 - u_j)T_j f / 2 = 5.3$	

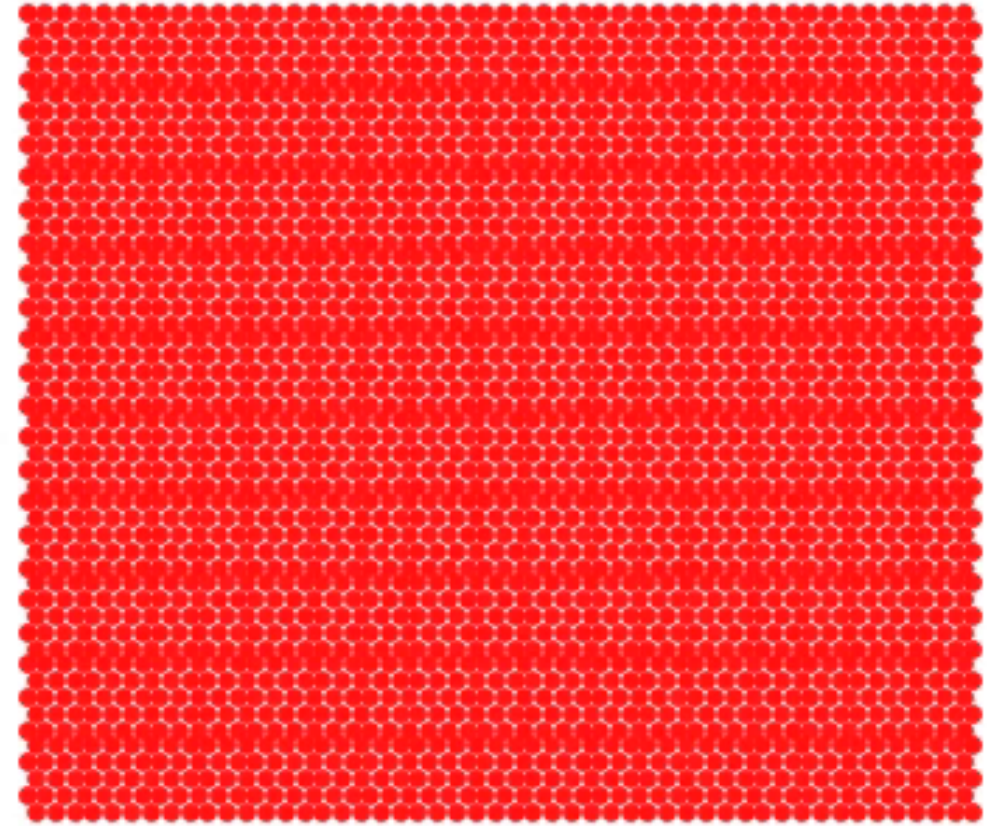
$$m_{\text{crit}} = 1 - 1/(2R_m) = 0.91$$

HEG-free equilibrium:
 $a(R_m - 1) = 4.3\text{M}$ zygotes
 (43K adults)

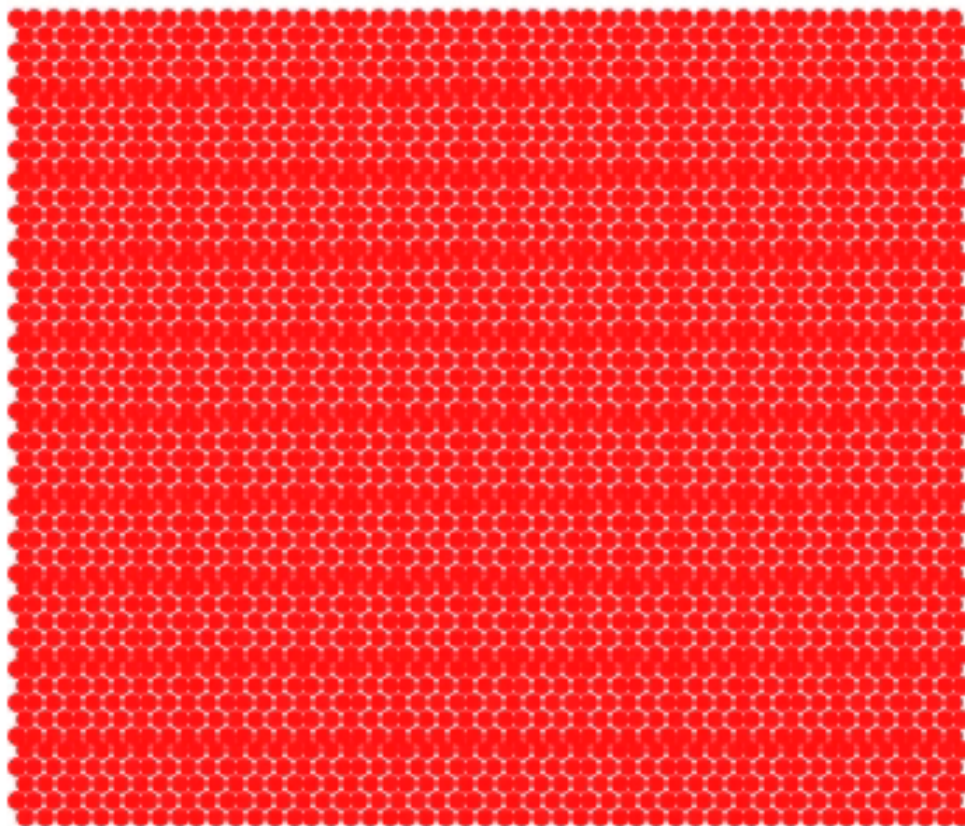
$m=0.999$ [12]



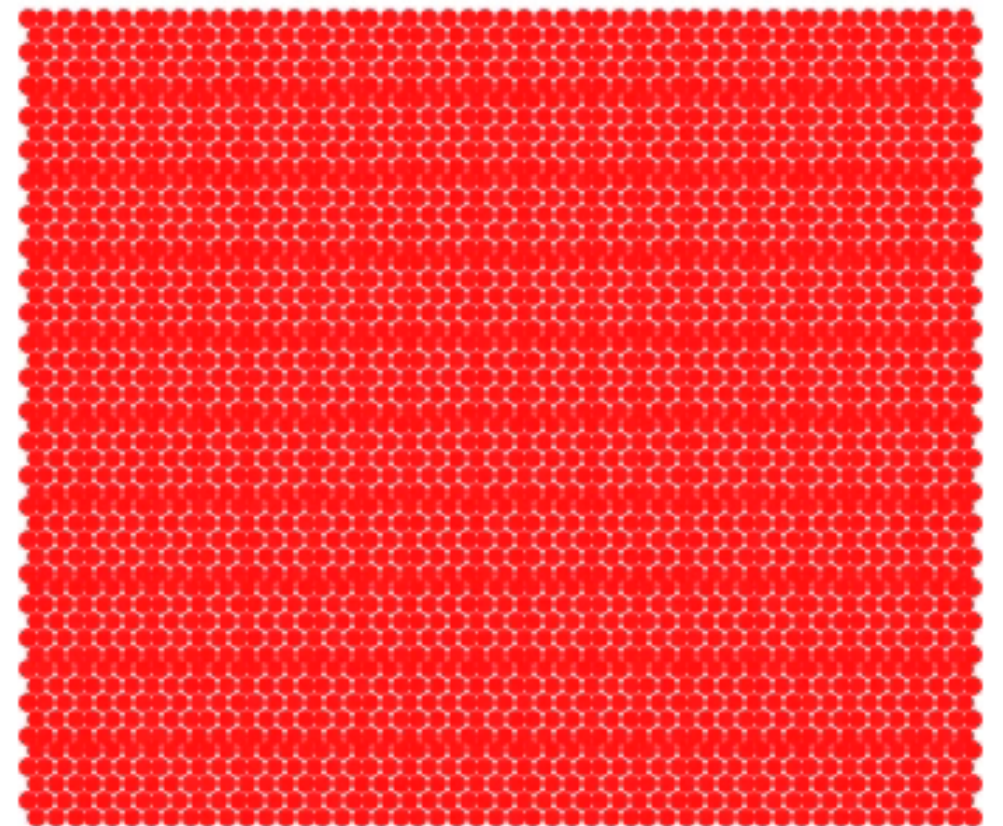
Allee effect ($\theta=100$) [14]



500 release sites once [13]



500 release sites ea. 6 mo [15]

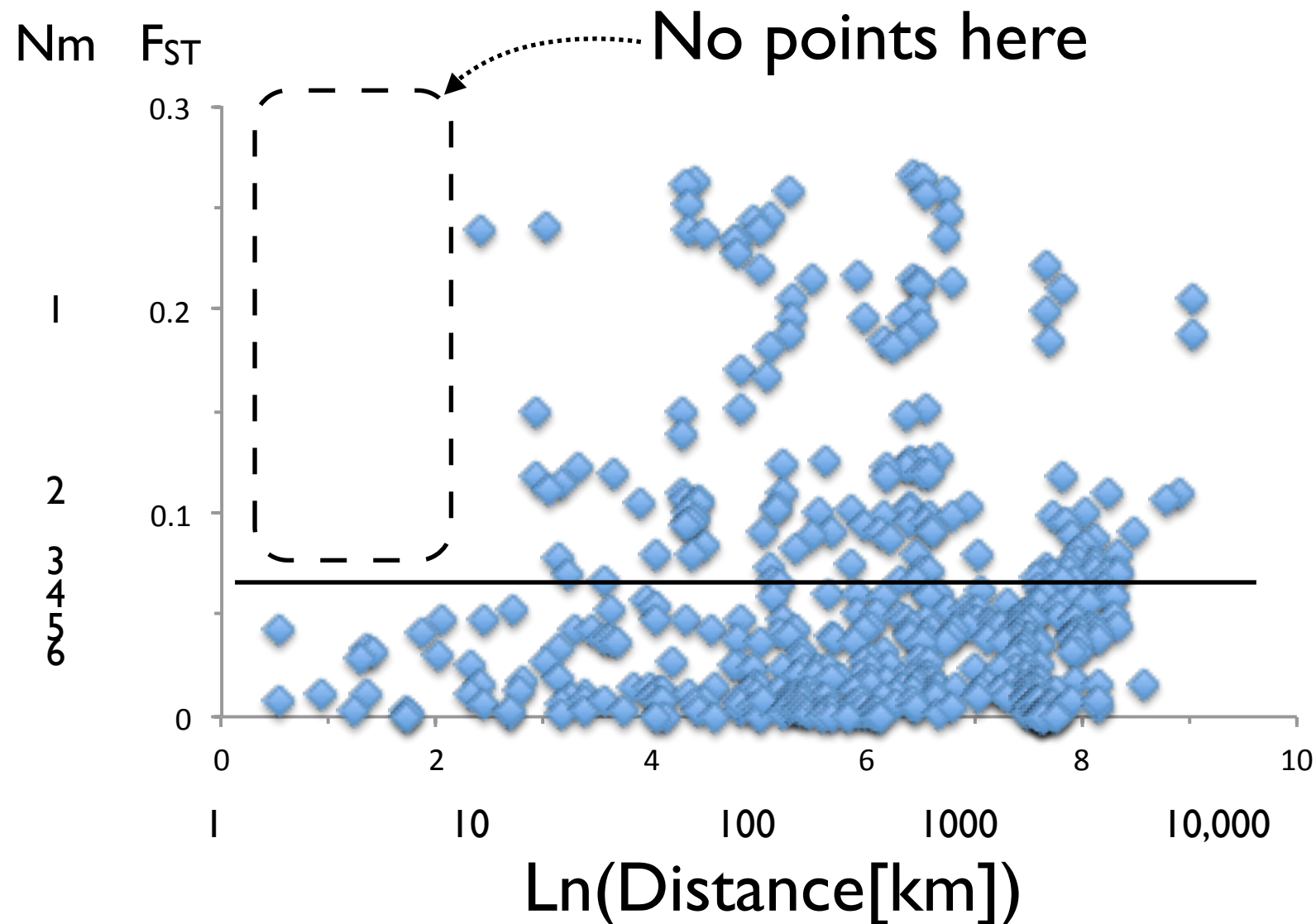


Not included

- No spatial, temporal heterogeneity in R_m (favourable & unfavourable habitats, seasonality, etc.)
- No spatial, temporal heterogeneity in dispersal (asymmetries, seasonality, long-distance, roads, etc.), life history
- No overlapping generations

Estimates of movement from population differentiation

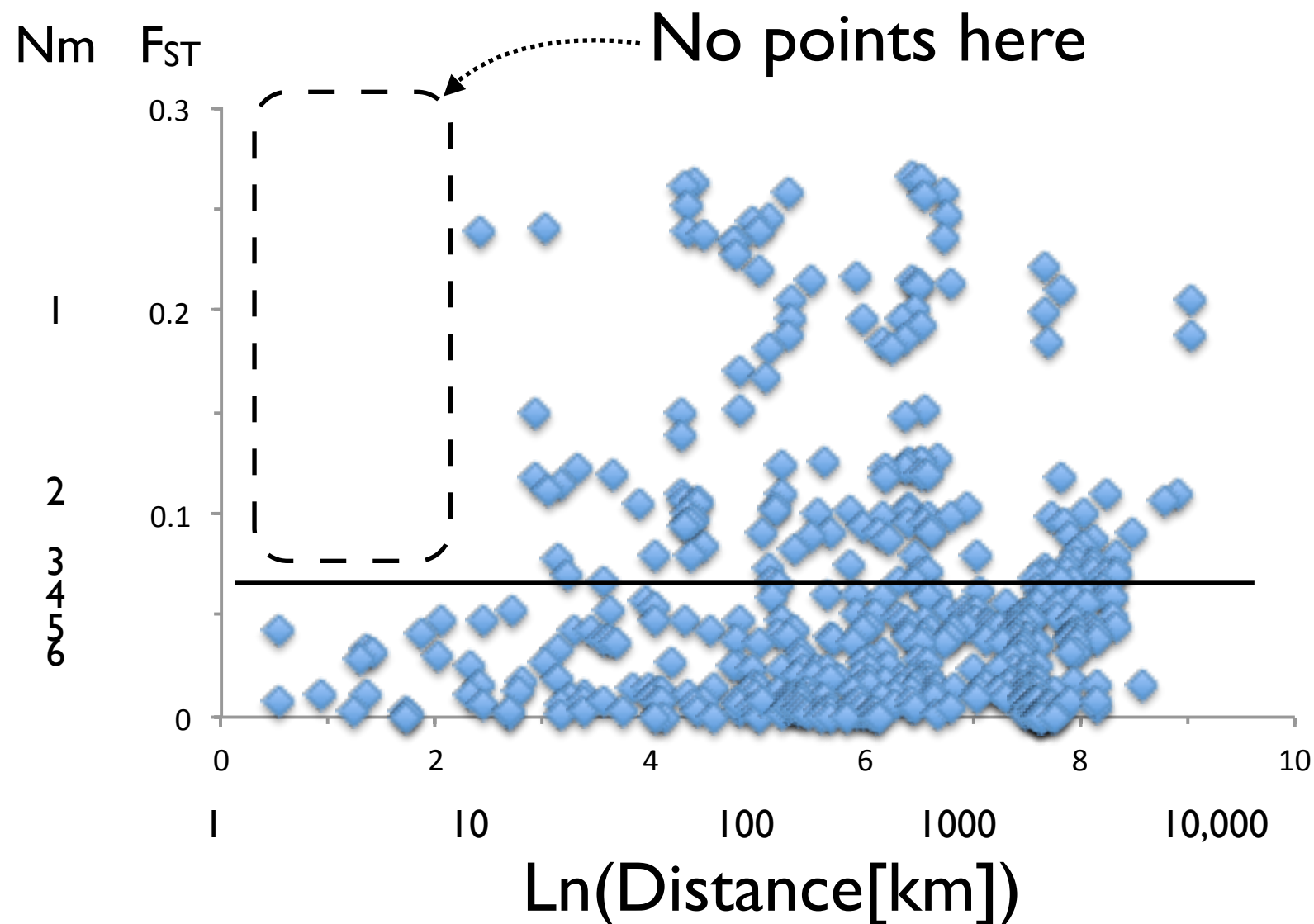
- Compilation of studies using microsatellites



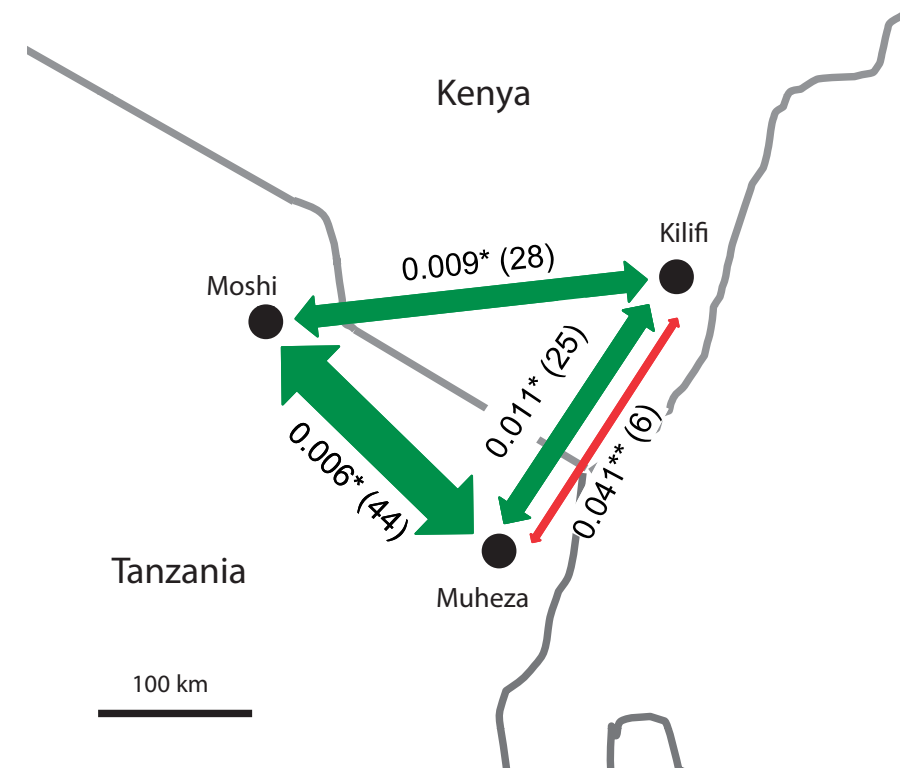
- 485 estimates from ~17 studies of *An. gambiae s.l.*
- Intercept ~ 0.06 ; corresponds to $Nm \sim 4$
- Needs full error-checking & analysis

Estimates of movement from population differentiation

- Compilation of studies using microsatellites



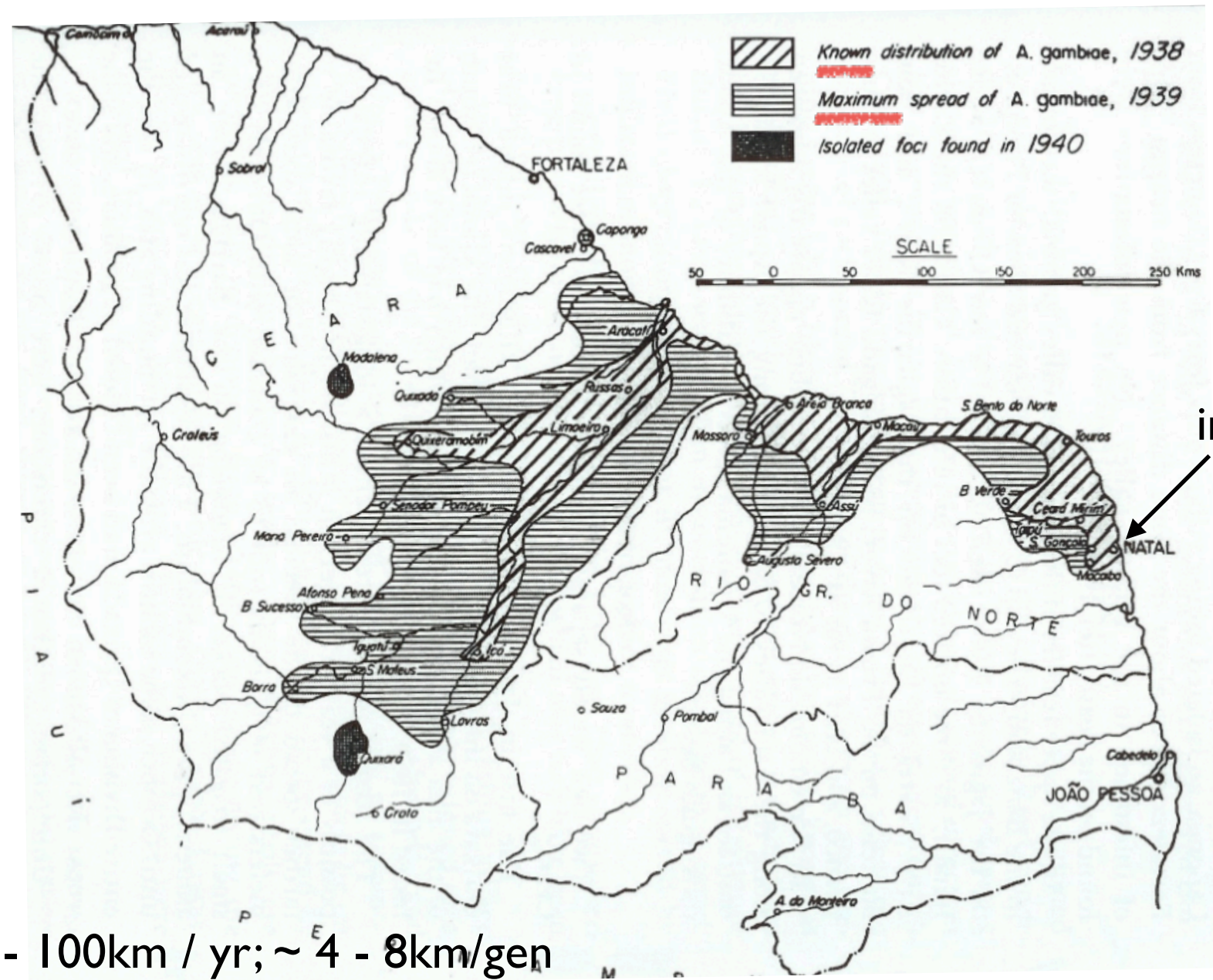
Genomics will add new data



O'Loughlin et al. 2014

- 485 estimates from ~17 studies of *An. gambiae s.l.*
- Intercept ~ 0.06 ; corresponds to $Nm \sim 4$
- Needs full error-checking & analysis

Parameterization (I)



Site of
invasion
1930

An. arabiensis

- Speed of species invasion $\sim 50 - 100\text{km} / \text{yr}$; $\sim 4 - 8\text{km/gen}$
- No invasion into unsuitable habitat
- Inferred mechanisms:
 - Wind possibly important in preventing movement south from Natal
 - Several 'long jumps' most probably by boat, train or automobile

Quick-and-dirty analysis:

$$4 = 2\sqrt{(DR_m)} = 2\sqrt{(10D)}$$

$$D \sim 0.4\text{km}^2/\text{gen}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{(2D)} \sim 0.9\text{km/gen}$$

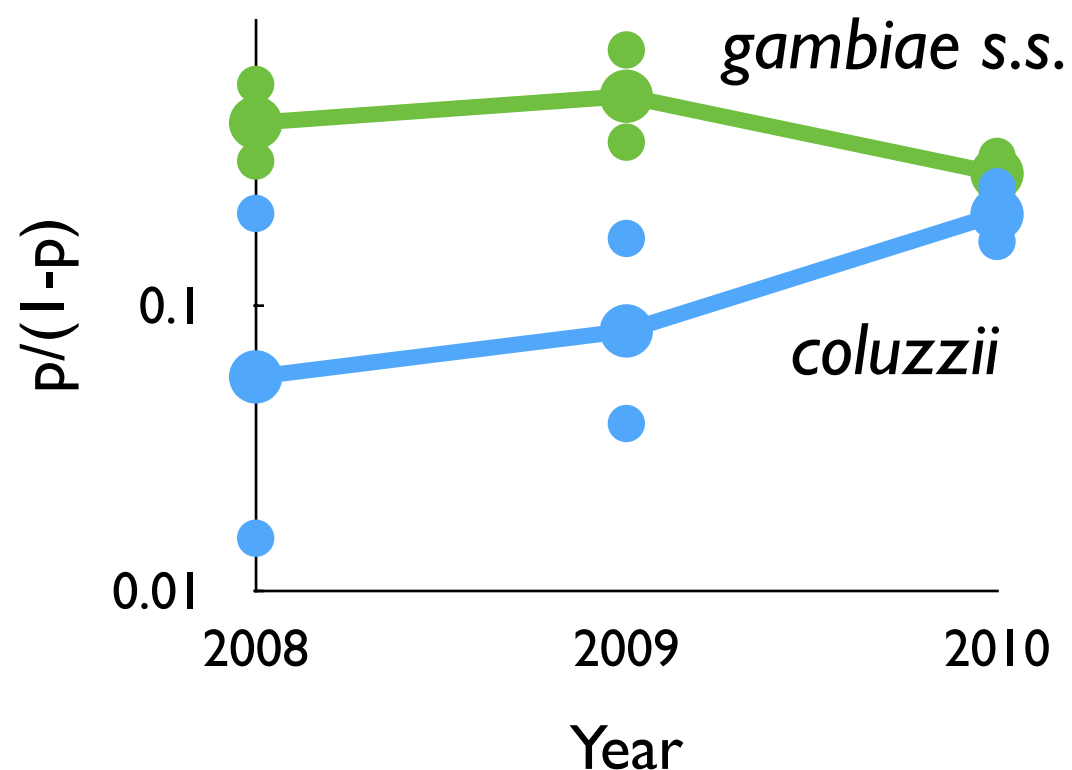
Parameterization (2)

Spread of insecticide resistance: *N1575Y* mutation in voltage-gated sodium channel:

single recent origin (as judged by haplotype analysis)

found over a range of $> 2000\text{km}$ (e.g., 1000km from midpoint)

Frequency in Burkina Faso



Jones et al. 2012 PNAS 109:6614-9

selection coefficient:

$$s \sim 0.08$$

Quick-and-dirty analysis:

Suppose spread 1000km in 50 yrs

ie 20km/yr ; 1.7km/gen

$$1.7 = 2\sqrt{(Ds)} = 2\sqrt{(0.08D)}$$

$$D \sim 9\text{km}^2/\text{gen}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{(2D)} = 4\text{km/gen}$$

Could selection historically have been much stronger (e.g., agricultural use)??

$$\text{If } s \sim 0.3, \sigma \sim 2\text{km/gen}$$