Results\_figures

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# Results

*3.1 | Results*

A total of 92 lizards were captured (females n= 38; males 54) during the 2014 and 2015 field seasons. There was a positive relationship between male body size, and the probability of tick infection (F = 0.103, p = 0.045), where larger males had a higher probability of tick infection than smaller males (Fig. 1A). For females, there was no relationship between body size and the probability of tick infection (F = -0.008, p = 0.928; Fig. 1B). The probability of tick infection was highly sex-specific, with the frequency of tick infection being over 2 times higher in males (n = 20; 37%) than in females (n = 5; 13%). Females were therefore precluded from further statistical analysis because the difference in tick infections was significantly different between sex (x = 9; df = 1; n = 92; p = 0.003). Infection rate for males ranged one to seven ticks per individual.Maximum sprint speed was significantly higher in uninfected lizards (LS mean = 2.741m/sec) in comparison to infected lizards (LS mean = 2.48m/sec; F = 16.12; p = 0.016; Fig. 2a). Maximum 2-meter run speed was significantly higher in uninfected lizards (LS mean = 1.942m/sec) than in infected lizards (LS mean = 1.613m/sec; F = 15.01; p = 0.003; Fig. 2b). There were no differences in body condition indices between uninfected and infected lizards (F = 0.025; p = 0.875).

![](data:application/pdf;base64,) Figure 1.

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