

Empirical and theoretical opportunities in host-symbiont community ecology

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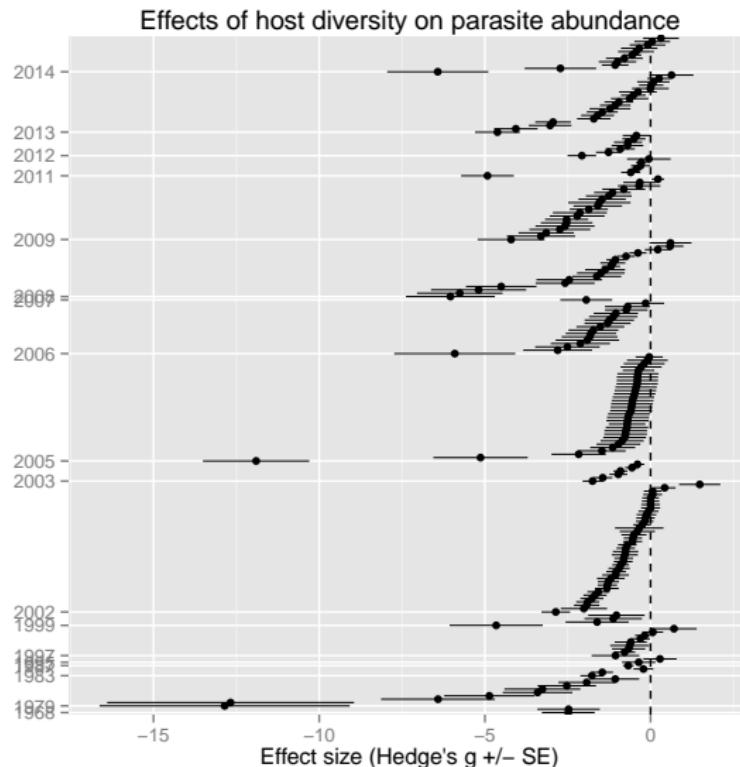
University of Colorado, Boulder, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology

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Contention

- ① 'generality'

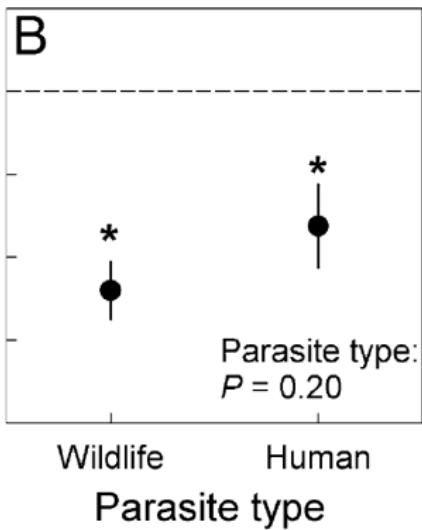
Civitello et al. 2015



Contention

- 1 'generality'
- 2 applicability to human disease

Applicability to human disease

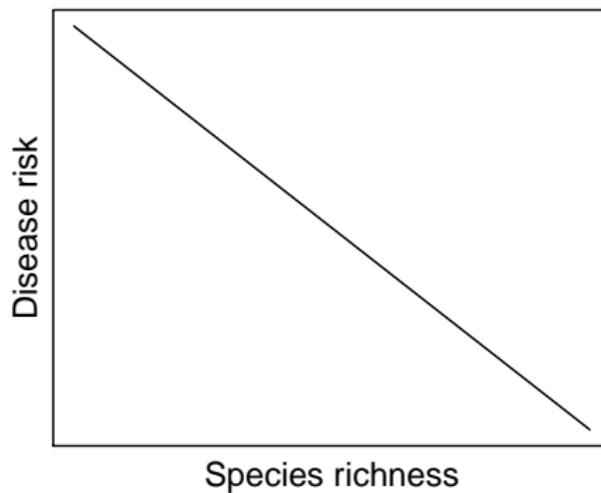


Contention

- 1 'generality'
- 2 applicability to human disease
- 3 justification for conservation

Thought experiment

Assume that we know $\mu_{\beta_{diversity}} < 0$

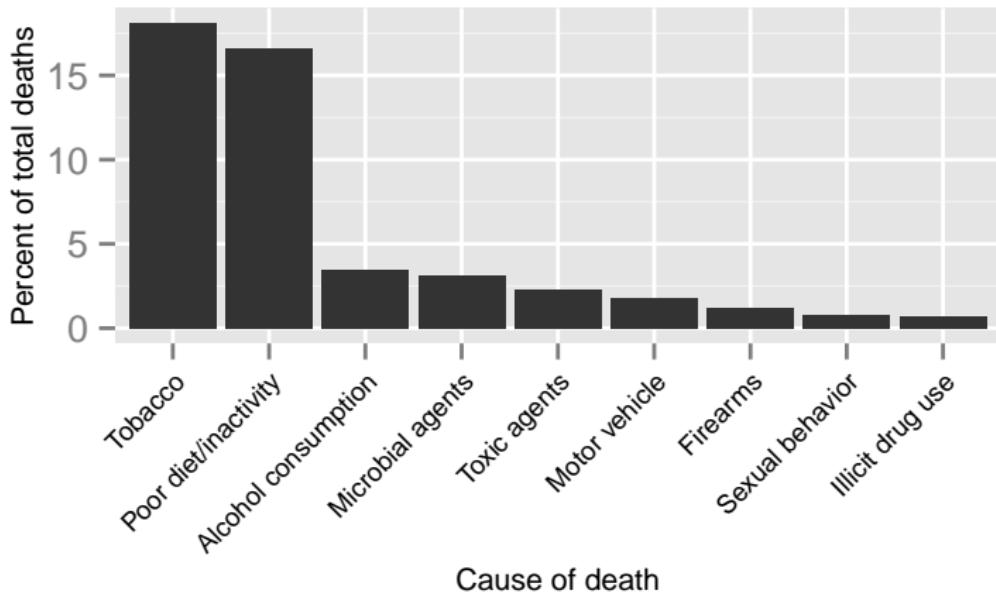


Biodiversity on average is good for our health.

Would we conserve biodiversity?

Thought experiment

Would we conserve biodiversity?

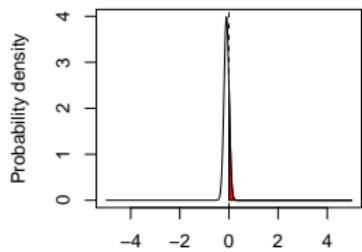


Mokdad et al. 2004. Actual causes of death in the U.S.

Not just the mean

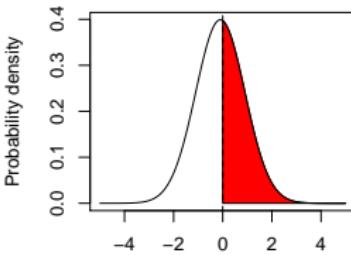
Assuming biodiversity reduces disease on average:

$$\mu_{\beta} = -0.1$$
$$\sigma_{\beta} = 0.1$$



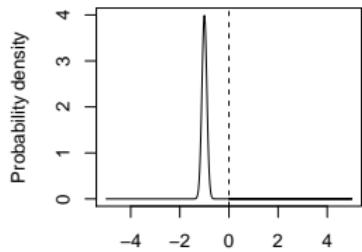
Effect of host richness on disease

$$\mu_{\beta} = -0.1$$
$$\sigma_{\beta} = 1$$



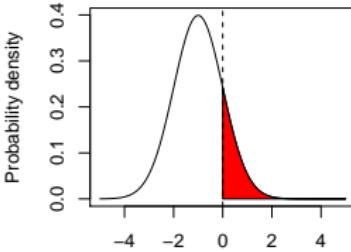
Effect of host richness on disease

$$\mu_{\beta} = -1$$
$$\sigma_{\beta} = 0.1$$



Effect of host richness on disease

$$\mu_{\beta} = -1$$
$$\sigma_{\beta} = 1$$



Effect of host richness on disease

We all care about variation

① Thinking beyond the mean effect

- What explains the variance?

① Thinking beyond the mean effect

- What explains the variance?

② Transmission dynamics

Density-dependent:

$$\beta SI$$



Frequency-dependent:

$$\beta SI/N$$

Contact rate independent from N

Transmission dynamics, diversity, and disease

	Frequency-dependent transmission	Density-dependent transmission
Additive	Less disease	More disease
Substitutive	Less disease	Less disease

Constant risk:

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta S$$

Power law:

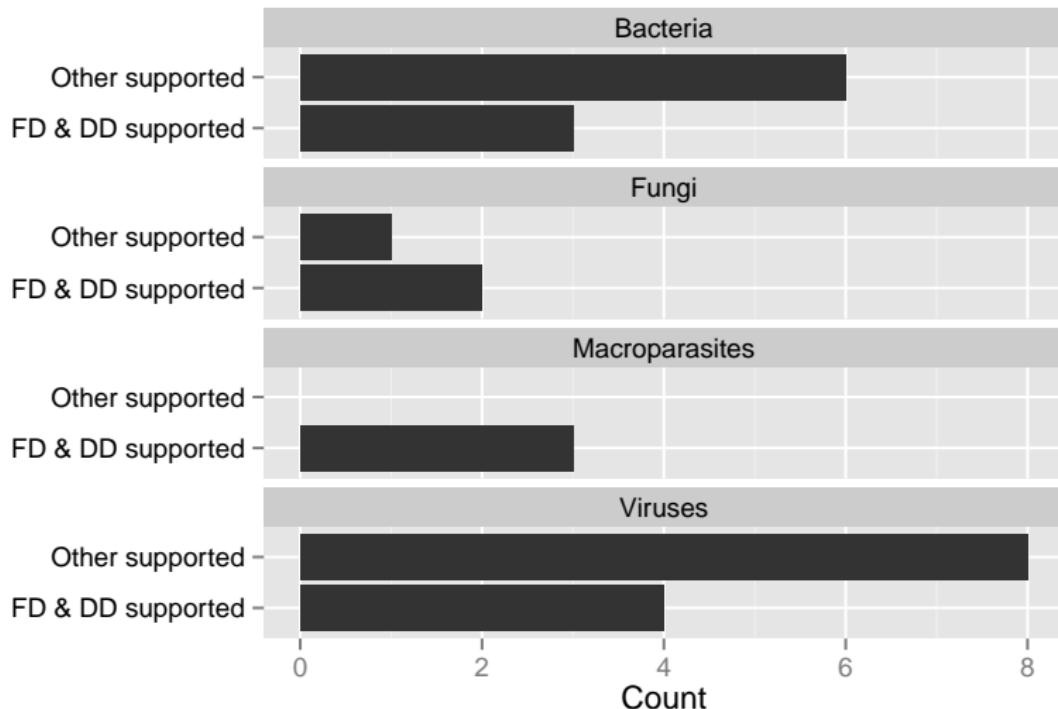
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta S^p I^q$$

Negative binomial:

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = (kS) \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta I}{k}\right)$$

Support for other transmission functions

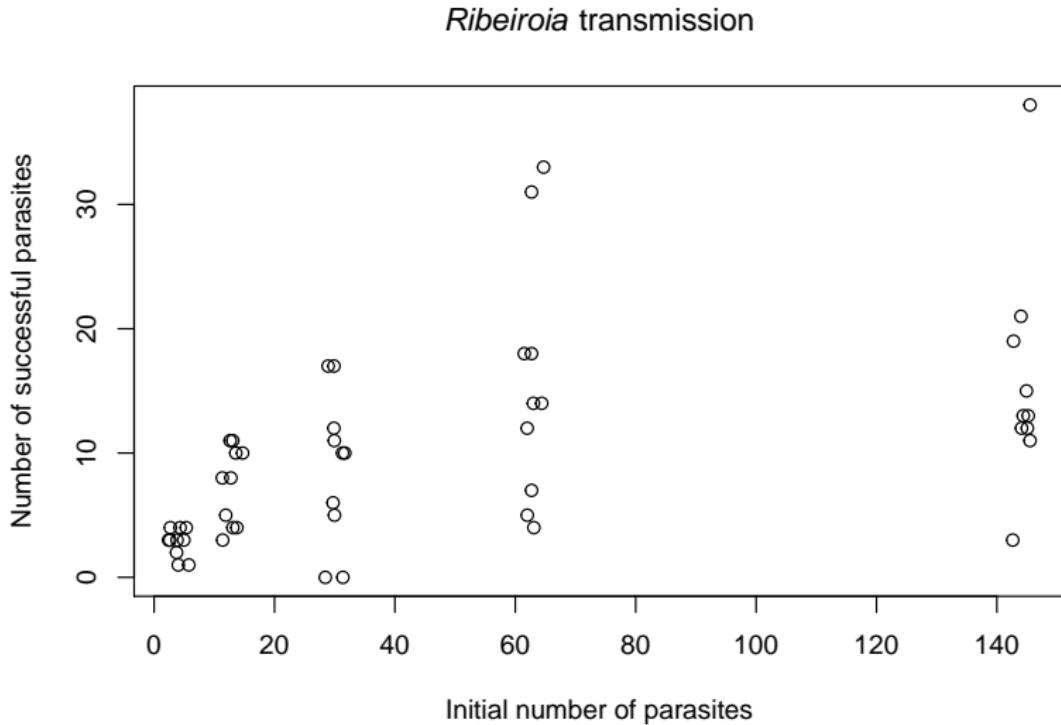
(Orlofske, Joseph, et al. *in prep*)



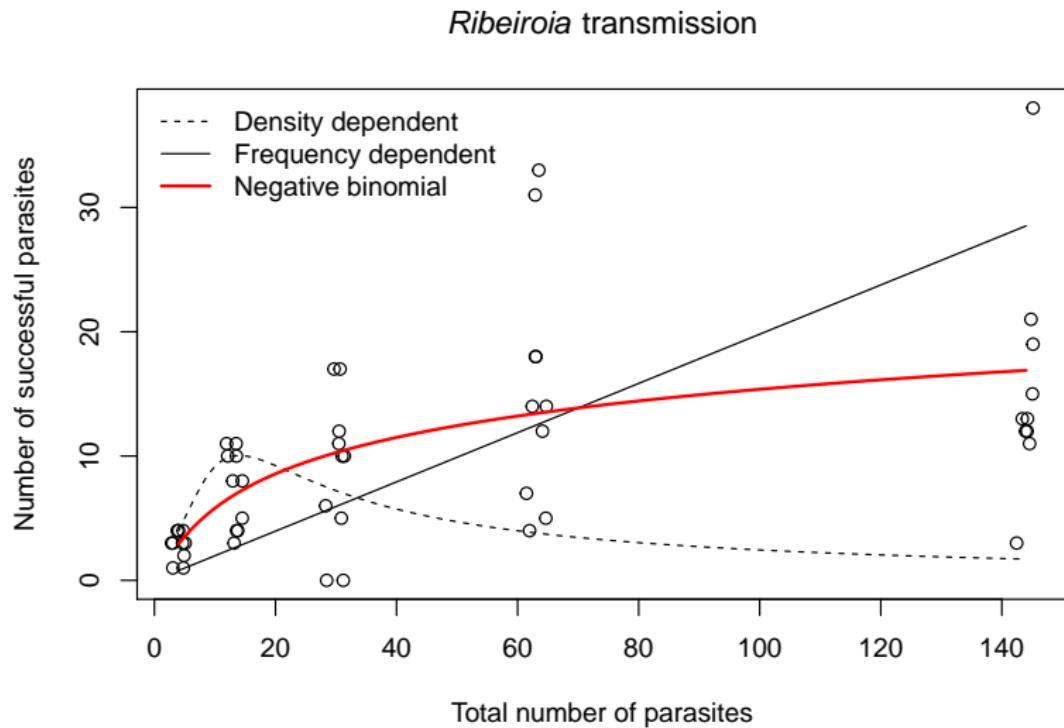
Evaluating support for different models

- 1 Build set of transmission functions (DD, FD, etc.)
- 2 Design experiments varying:
 - P : number of parasites
 - H : number of hosts
 - t : exposure time
 - $\frac{P}{v}$: parasite density

Evaluating support for different models



Evaluating support for different models



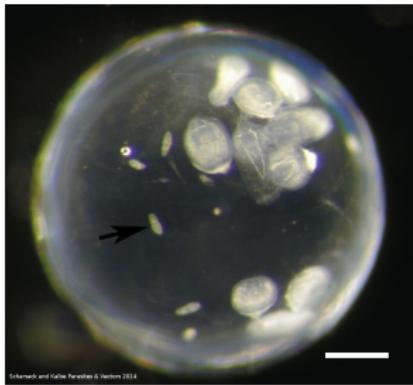
Ribeiroia:

- P : neg. binom.
- H : power law
- t : power law
- $\frac{P}{v}$: uninformative



Diplostomum spathaceum (Karvonen et al. 2003):

- $\frac{P}{v}$: neg. binom. and power law
- P : power law



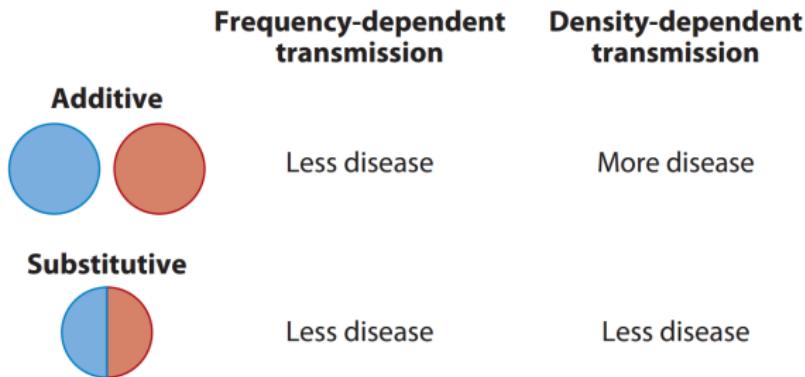
Centrocestus armatus experiments (Paller et al. 2007):

- $\frac{P}{v}$: neg. binom.
- P : neg. binom.

Modes of transmission, diversity, and disease

What else might we expect theoretically?

Where are we empirically?



① Thinking beyond the mean effect

- What explains the variance?

② Transmission dynamics

- What models have support?
- How do our predictions change?

① Thinking beyond the mean effect

- What explains the variance?

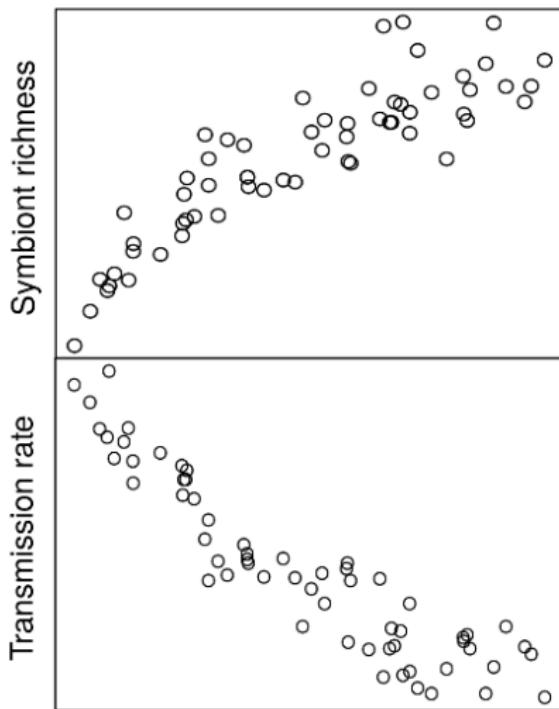
② Transmission dynamics

- What models have support?
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③ Biodiversity and symbionts

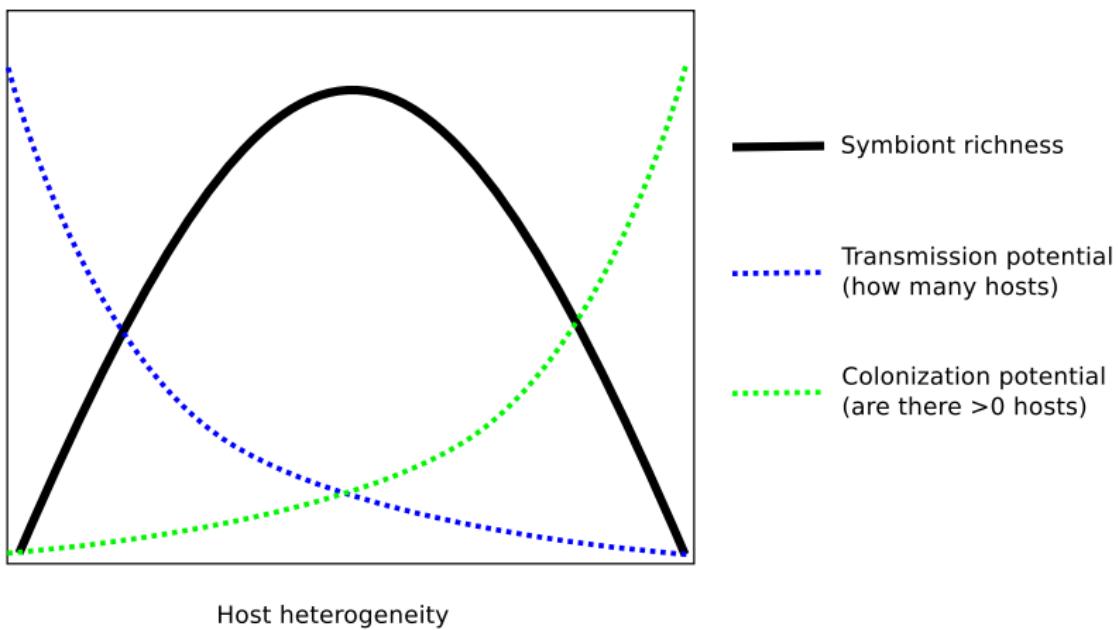
Most processes non-specific to parasites

- how does host diversity affect symbiont diversity?



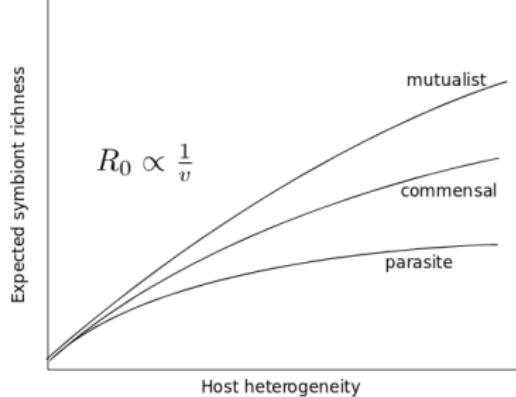
Biodiversity and symbionts

Similar to habitat area-heterogeneity trade-off in free living species

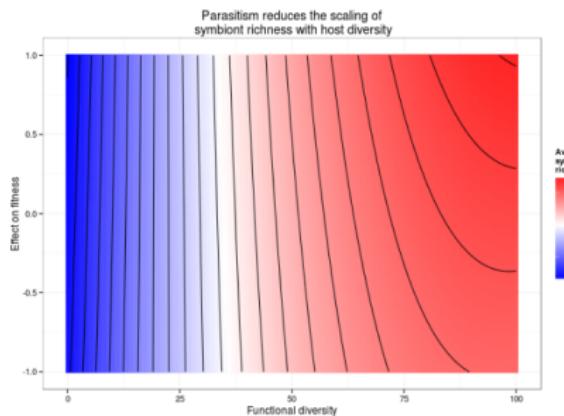


Role of parasitism vs. mutualism

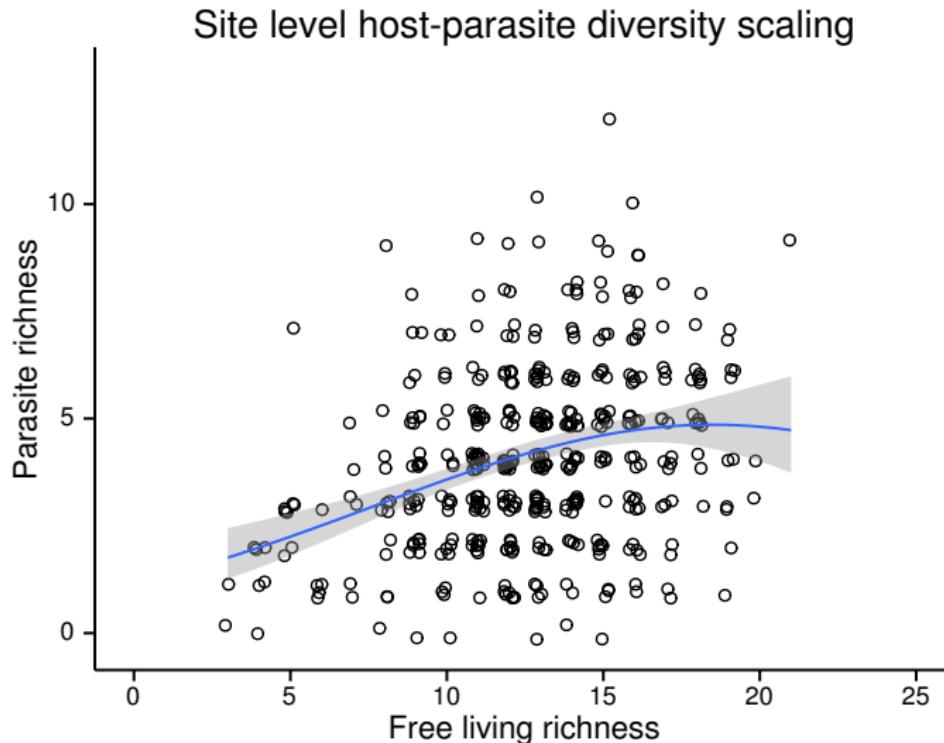
Expectation:



Results:



San Francisco Bay Area amphibian parasites



Why symbionts in general?

- More data
- Many parasites are facultative
- Broader class of species interactions

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		+//

1 Linking existing theory and data

- Competence, extirpation risk, and life history
- Modes of transmission
- Competition

2 Extending the framework

- Biodiversity and symbionts
- *Scale transitions*

Local dynamics



Local dynamics → regional dynamics



Scale transitions: theoretical results

Local dynamics \neq regional dynamics if

- local dynamics are non-linear
- densities vary spatially
- conditions vary spatially

(Chesson et al. 2005)

Temporal scale discrepancies

Most theory (but see Roche et al. 2012): short term

- instantaneous rates
- R_0
- force of infection

Most data: long-run

- prevalence
- seroprevalence
- density of infected hosts

① Linking existing theory and data

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② Extending the framework

- Biodiversity and symbionts
- Scale transitions

Closing thoughts

Acknowledgements