COMMUNITY ECOLOGY OF VECTOR MOSQUITOES: LINKING LARVAL COMPETITION, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE



LARVAL COMPETITION ALTERS THE THERMAL NICHE OF VECTOR MOSQUITOES

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ICE XXV, Orlando FL

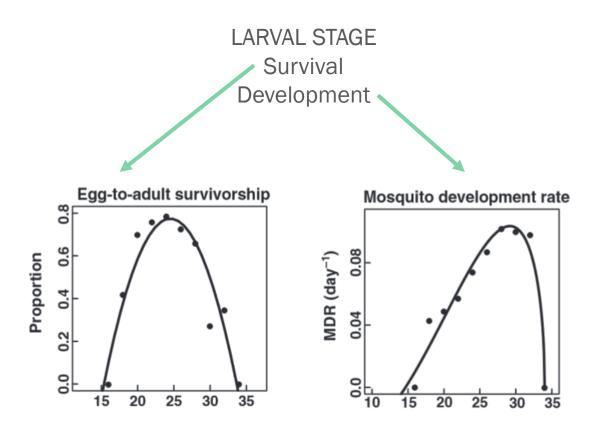
28 September 2016



Mosquitoes have temperature-dependent vital rates

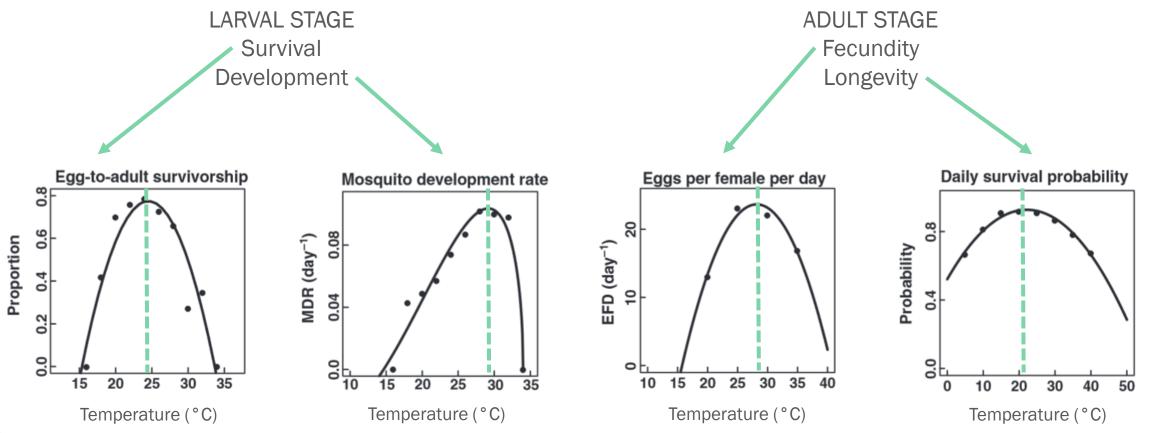


Mosquitoes have temperature-dependent vital rates





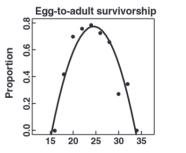
Mosquitoes have temperature-dependent vital rates

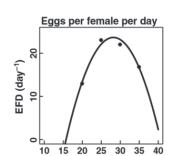


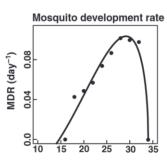


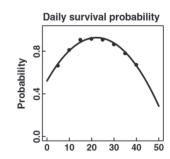
Vital rates determine a species' thermal niche

Temperature-dependent vital rates



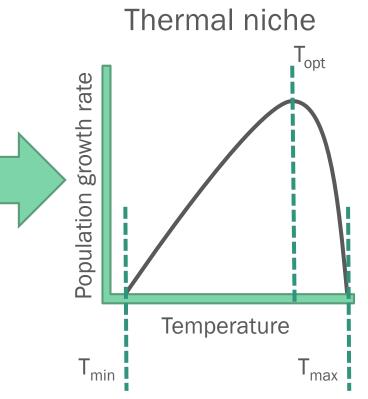




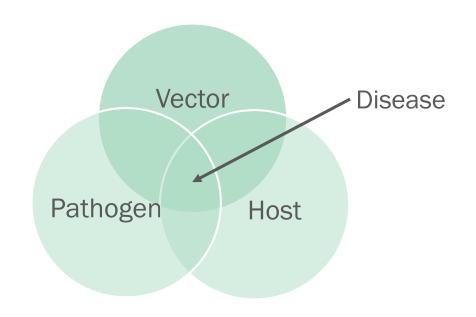


Population growth rate

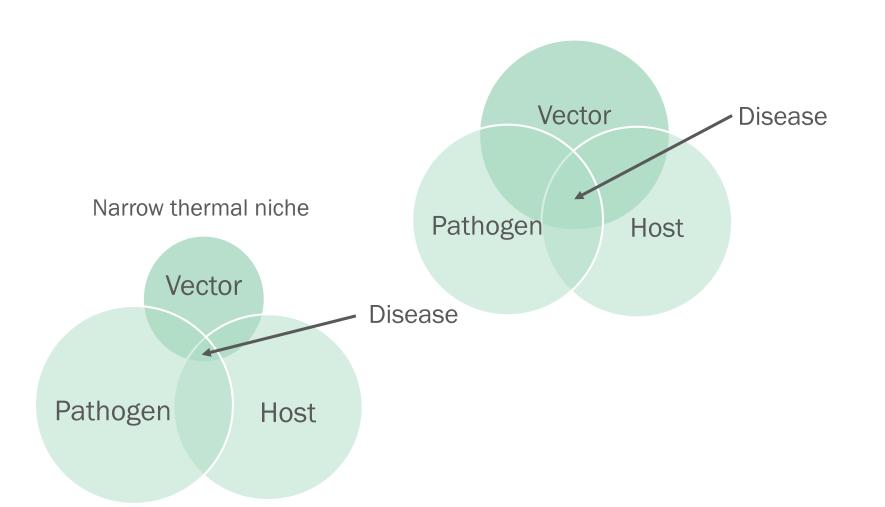
$$r' = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{N_0} \sum A_{\chi} f(\overline{w}_{\chi})}{D + \frac{\sum \chi A_{\chi} f(\overline{w}_{\chi})}{\sum A_{\chi} f(\overline{w}_{\chi})}}$$

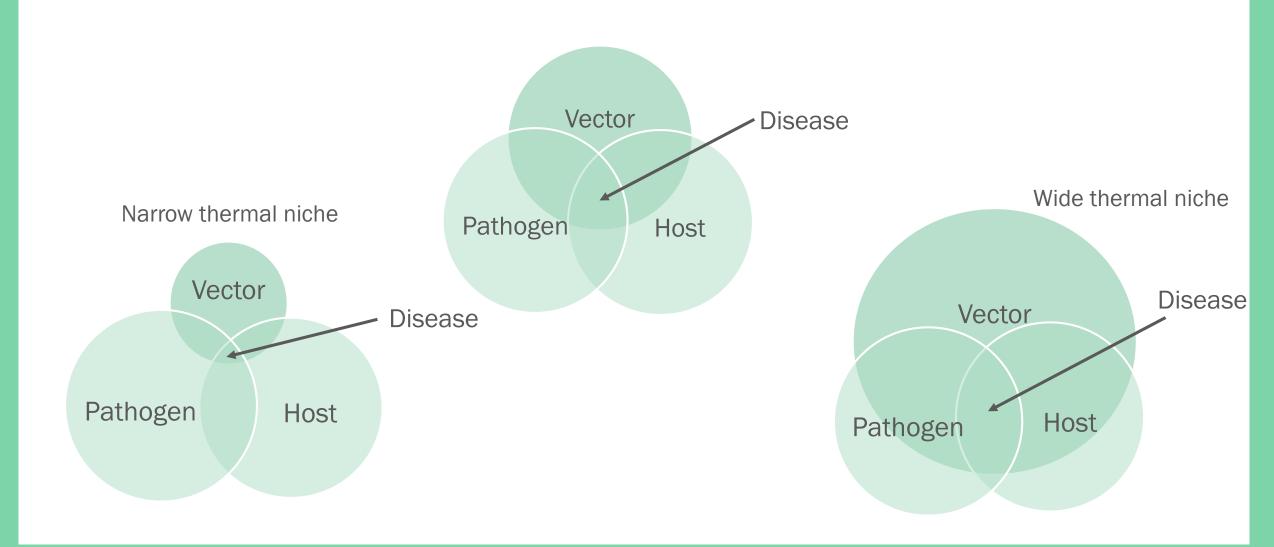


(from Mordecai et al. 2013)









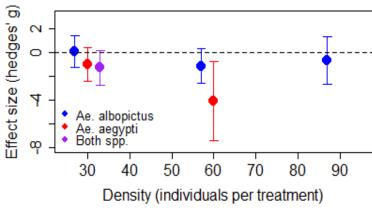
Species interactions can also impact vital rates

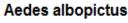


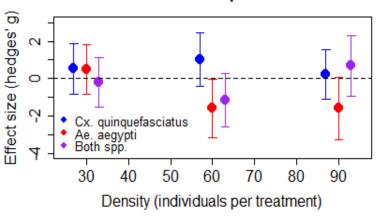




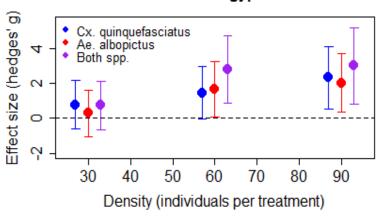
Culex quinquefasciatus





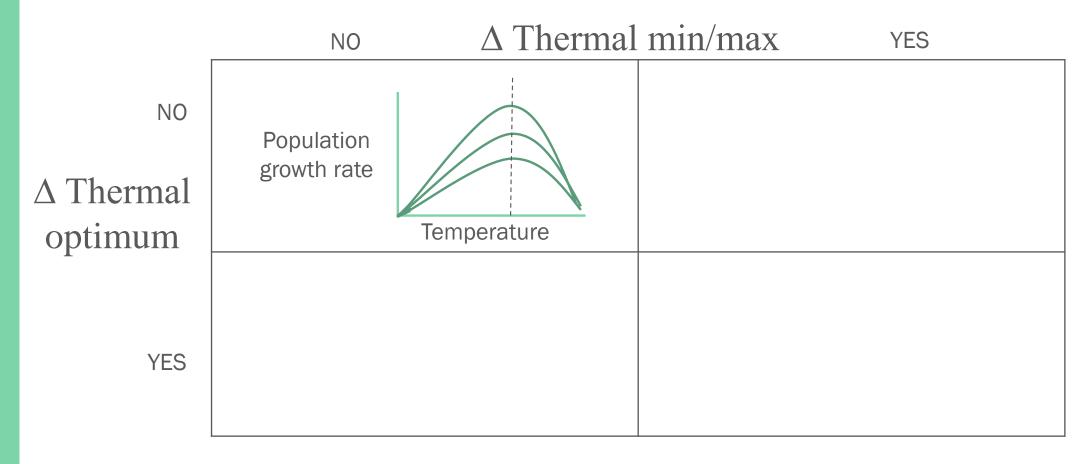


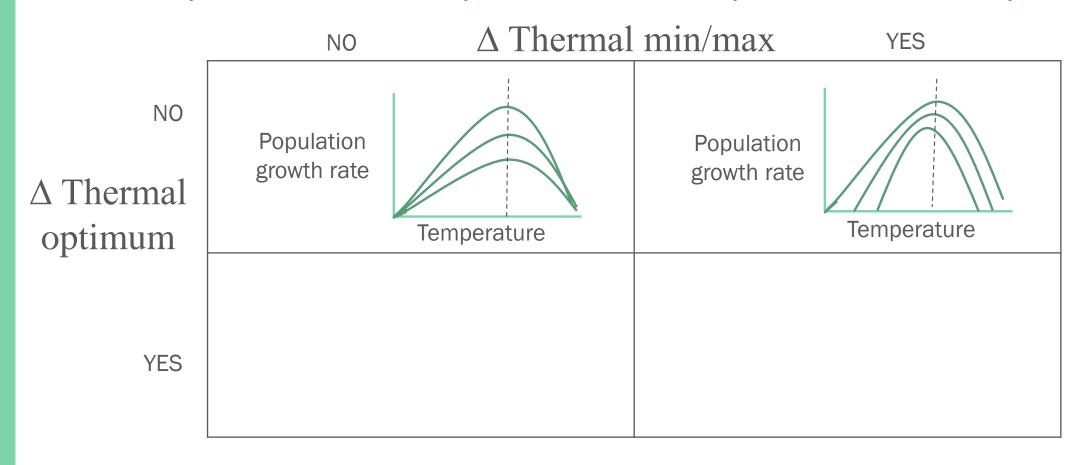
Aedes aegypti

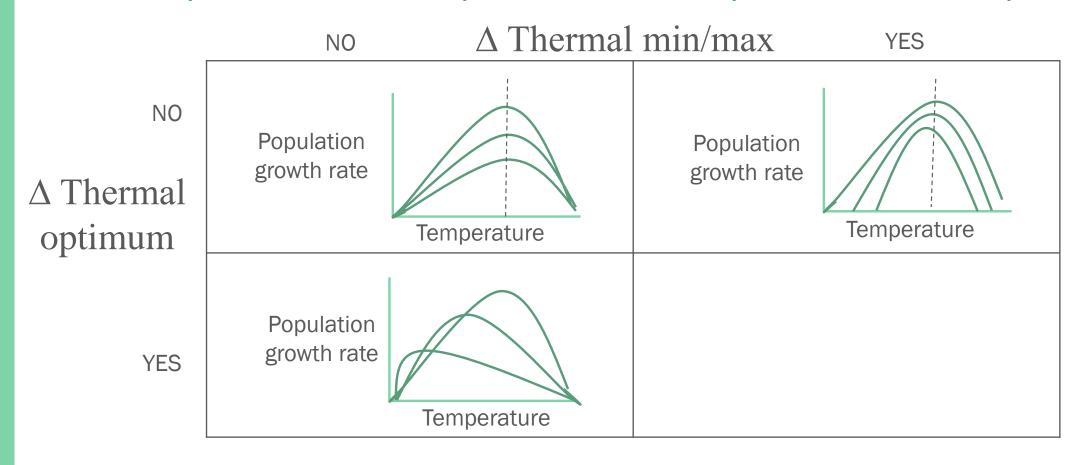


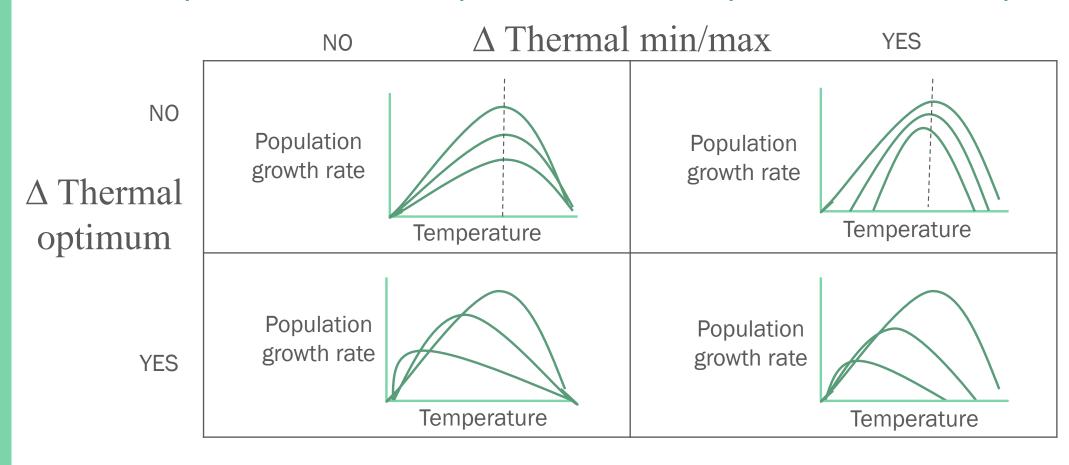


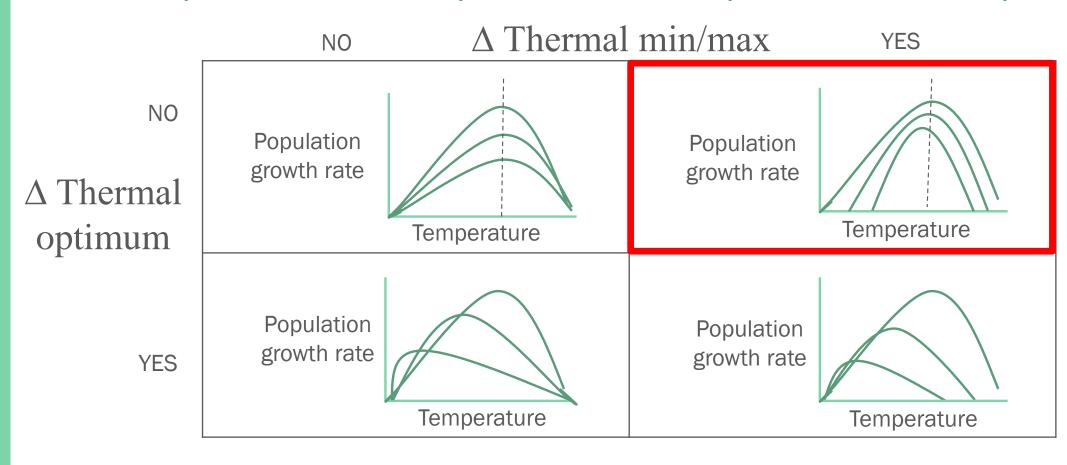
	NO	Δ Thermal min/max	YES
NO			
Δ Thermal optimum			
1			
YES			











Selection of vector community

Selected 3 species with overlapping geographic ranges and similar preferences for larval habitat

Culex quinquefasciatus

Primary WNV vector in the southeast U.S.



Aedes albopictus

Invasive species and vector of Yellow fever, dengue, and chickungunya viruses



Aedes aegypti

Primary vector of dengue, chickungunya, and Zika viruses

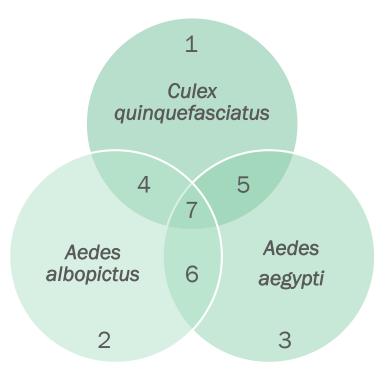




Competition experiments in laboratory microcosms

- Substitutive design at low density (30 individuals)
- 7 species combinations x 5 temperature treatments x 5 replicates
- Temperature gradient from 21-33°C with treatments every 3°C
- Incubated at constant temperature for 21 days and collected newly emerged adults every 24 hours

Experimental design

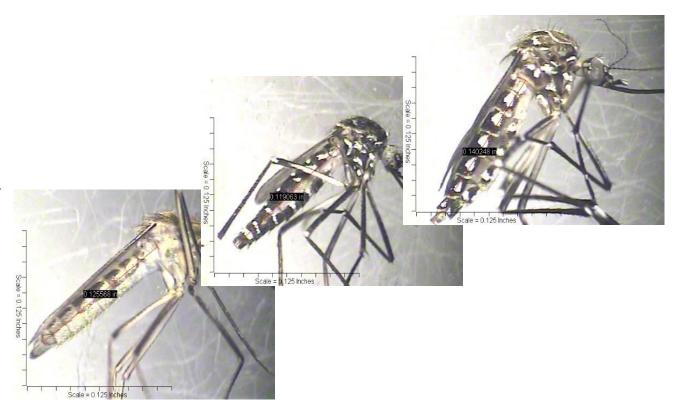




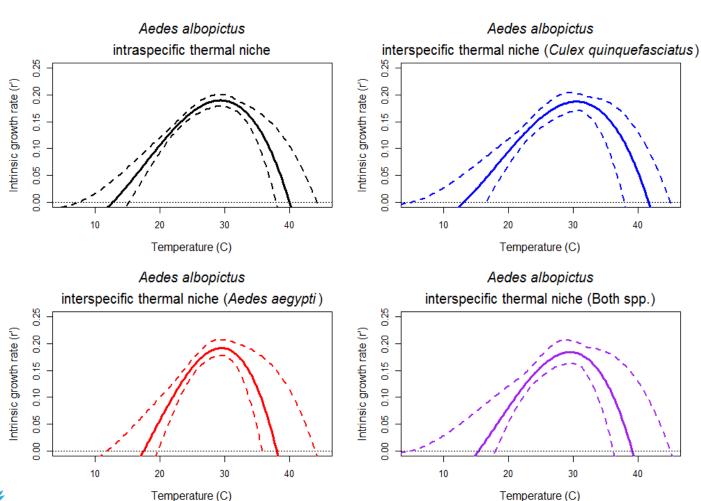
Estimating population growth rates and thermal niche

- For each emerged adult
 - Development time
 - Body size (proxy for fecundity)
- For each treatment
 - Egg-to-adult survival
- Used to estimate intrinsic rate of increase (Livdahl and Sugihara 1984)

$$r' = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{N_0} \sum A_{\chi} f(\overline{w}_{\chi})}{D + \frac{\sum \chi A_{\chi} f(\overline{w}_{\chi})}{\sum A_{\chi} f(\overline{w}_{\chi})}}$$



Estimating the thermal niche for population growth

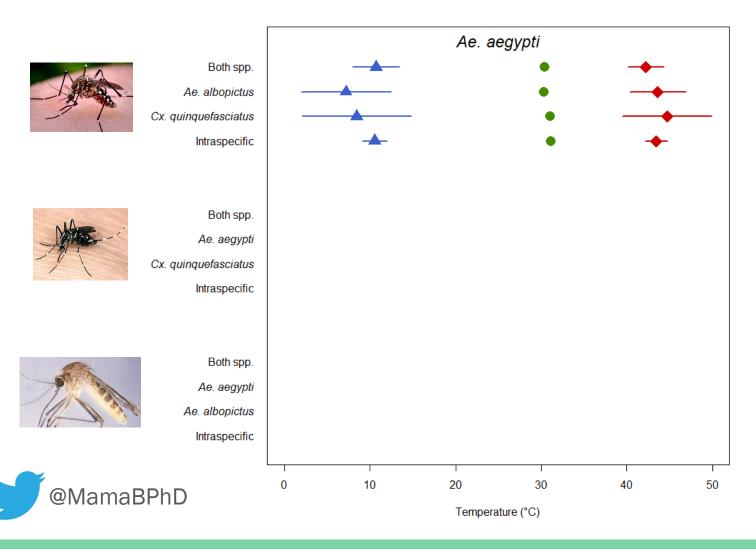


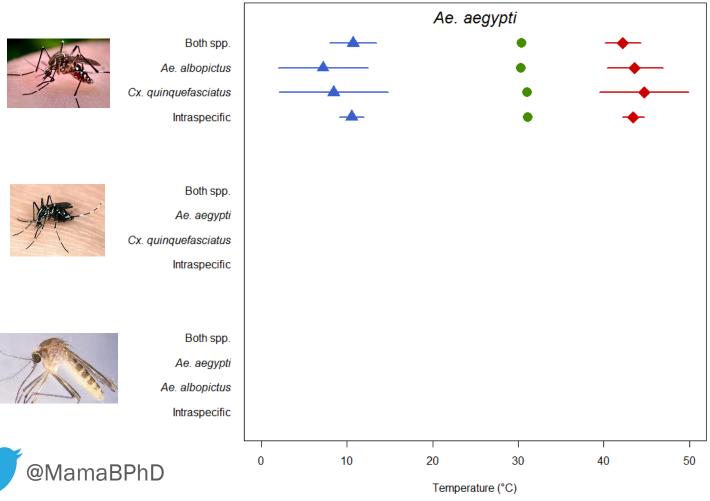
Fit Briére curves to intrinsic growth rate estimates

$$y = cT(T - T_0)(T_m - T)^{1/2}$$

Bootstrapped growth rate estimates x10,000 and fit curves to each to estimate uncertainty around thermal niche

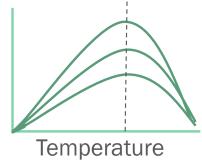




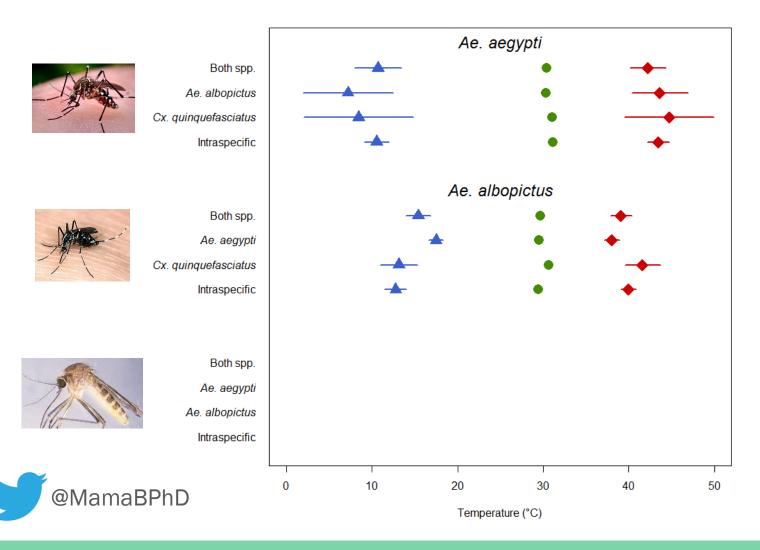


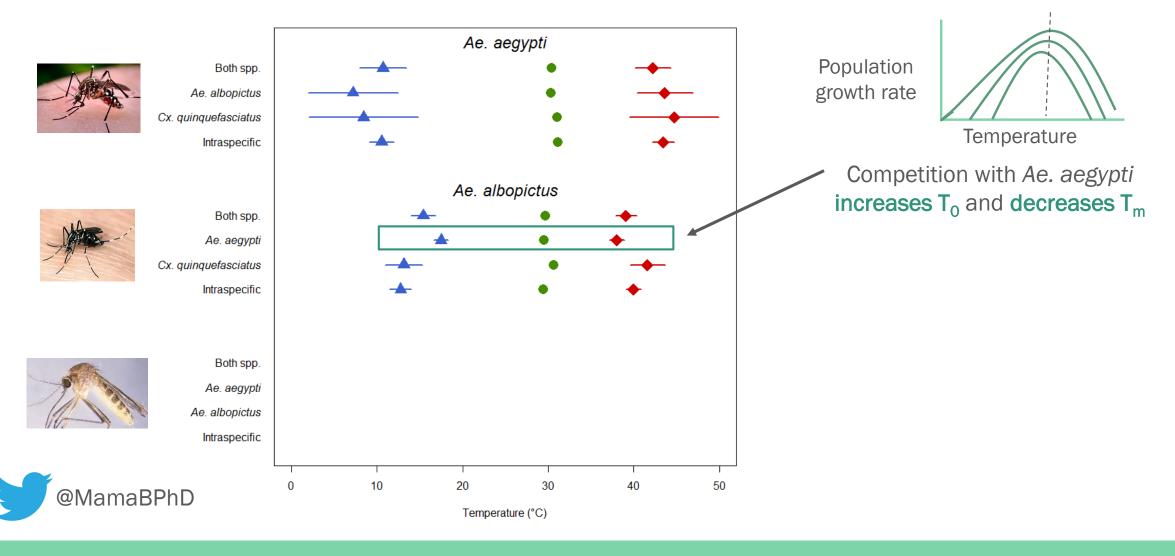
No effect of interspecific larval competition on thermal niche

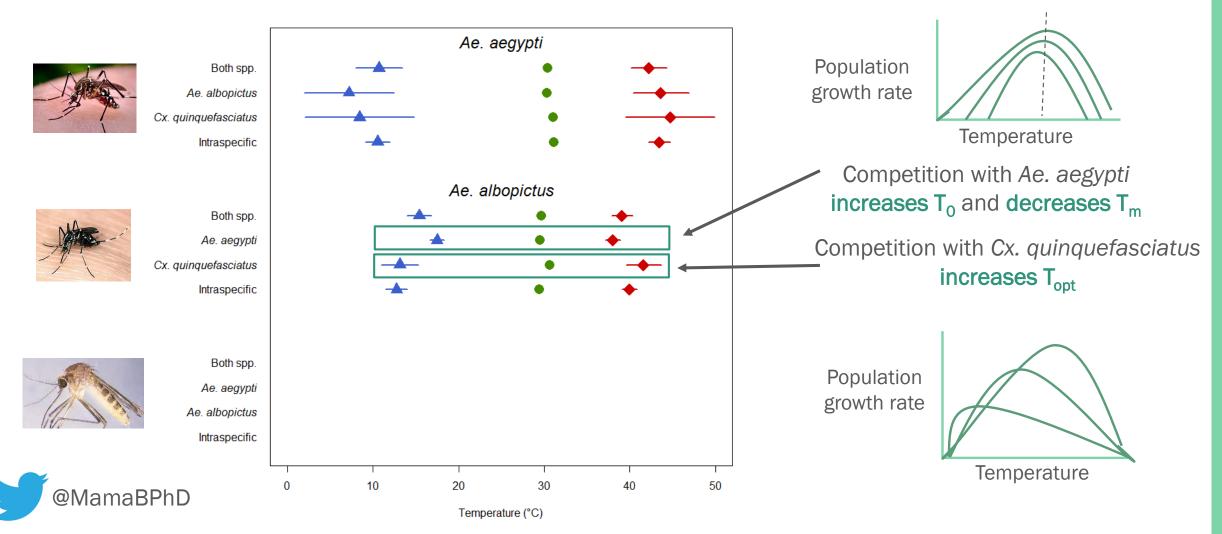


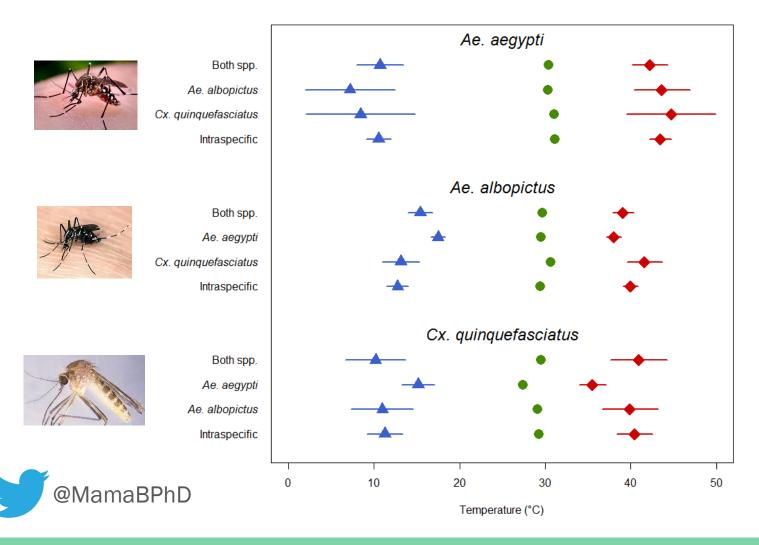


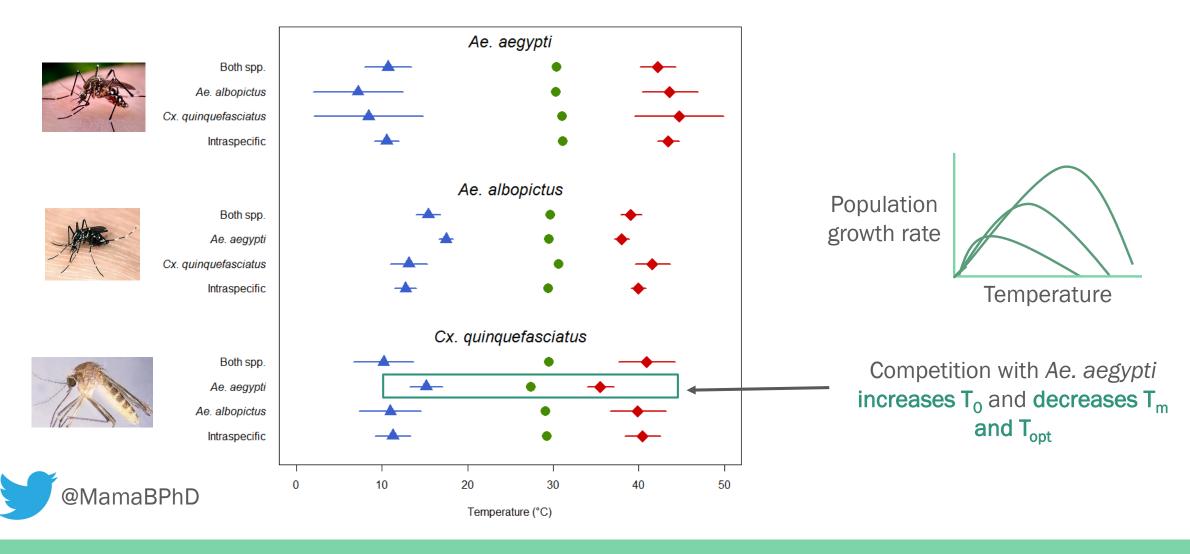


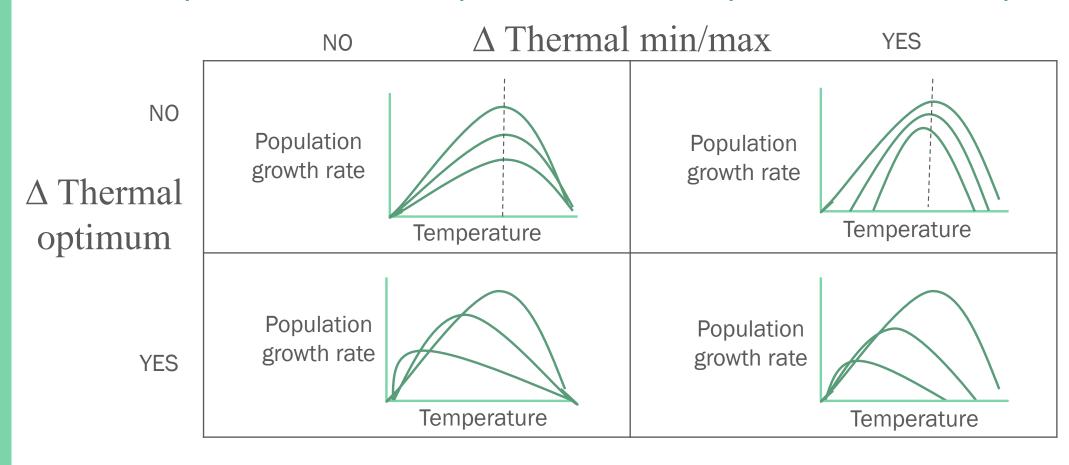




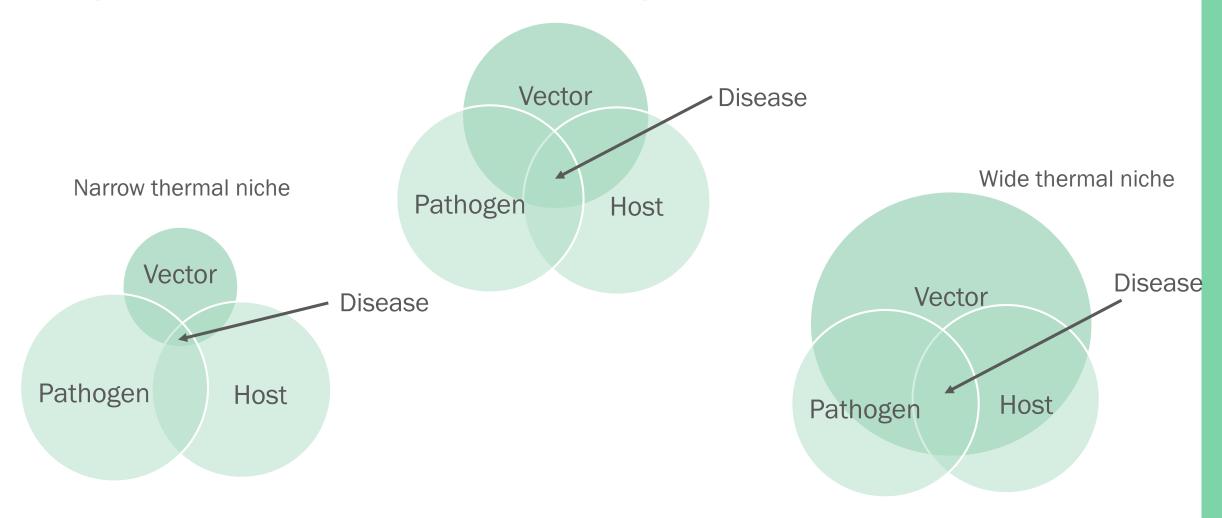








Changes in vector thermal niche = Changes in disease transmission niche



Relevance to natural populations

- Mapping current and future differences in thermal niche-based geographic distribution under each competitive scenario
- Where are distributions altered, and by how much?

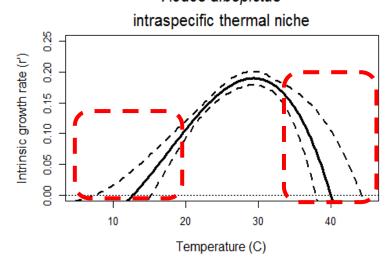


Relevance to natural populations

- Mapping current and future differences in thermal niche-based geographic distribution under each competitive scenario
- Where are distributions altered, and by how much?

 Need empirical data from "extreme" temperatures to decrease uncertainty in thermal niche estimates

Aedes albopictus





QUESTIONS?

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