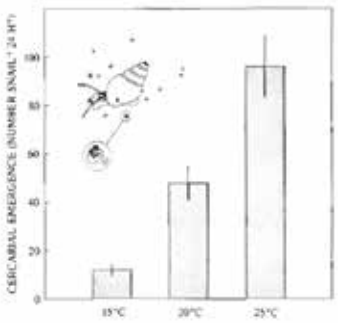
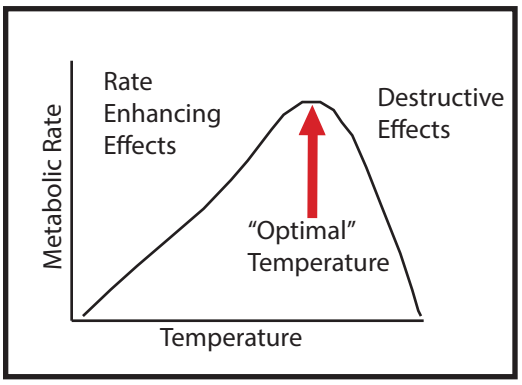
10 October 2013 - Alyssa Gehman Wormsloe Report
A Climate for Castrators?

I am interested in how host-parasite interactions will change with the increasing temperatures that will come with climate change. There is some evidence that parasite reproduction will increase with increasing temperatures, which could lead to a world with more parasites and disease.

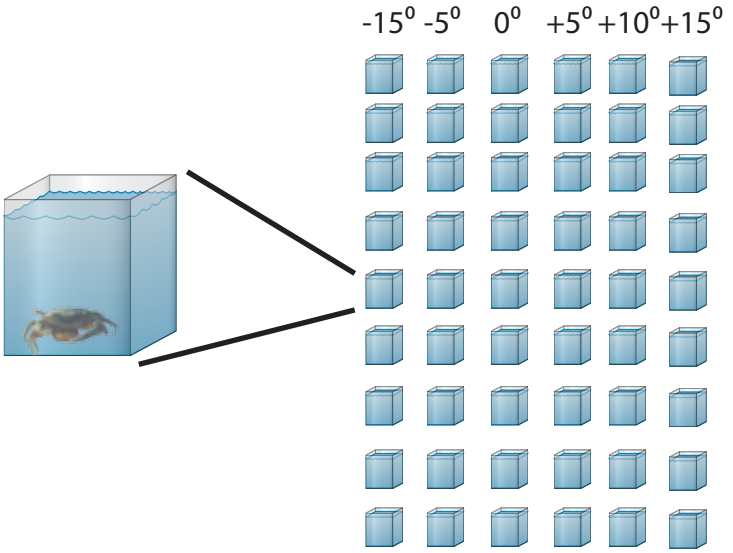


More recent work has started to show that parasites can have non-linear responses to temperature, and that understanding the physiological responses of both the host and its parasite could increase our ability to create general predictions of how they will respond to climate change.



My System and Experimental Design

Summary Reproductive output Measurements
- Number of larvae produced by L. panopaei
- Frequency of brood release by L. panopaei
- Infected crab mortality
- O2 consumption rates of E. depressus infected with L. panopaei (µg O2 h-1 g-1)
- Size (mm) of E. depressus, measured as carapace width
- Size (mm) of L. panopaei externa, measured at the widest point parallel to attachment



Summary of Susceptibility Measurements
- Susceptibility (% infected after 3 months – graph)
- O2 consumption rates of E. depressus infected with L. panopaei (µg O2 h-1 g-1)
- Size (mm) of E. depressus, measured as carapace width