Temperature

„Populační ekologie živočichů"

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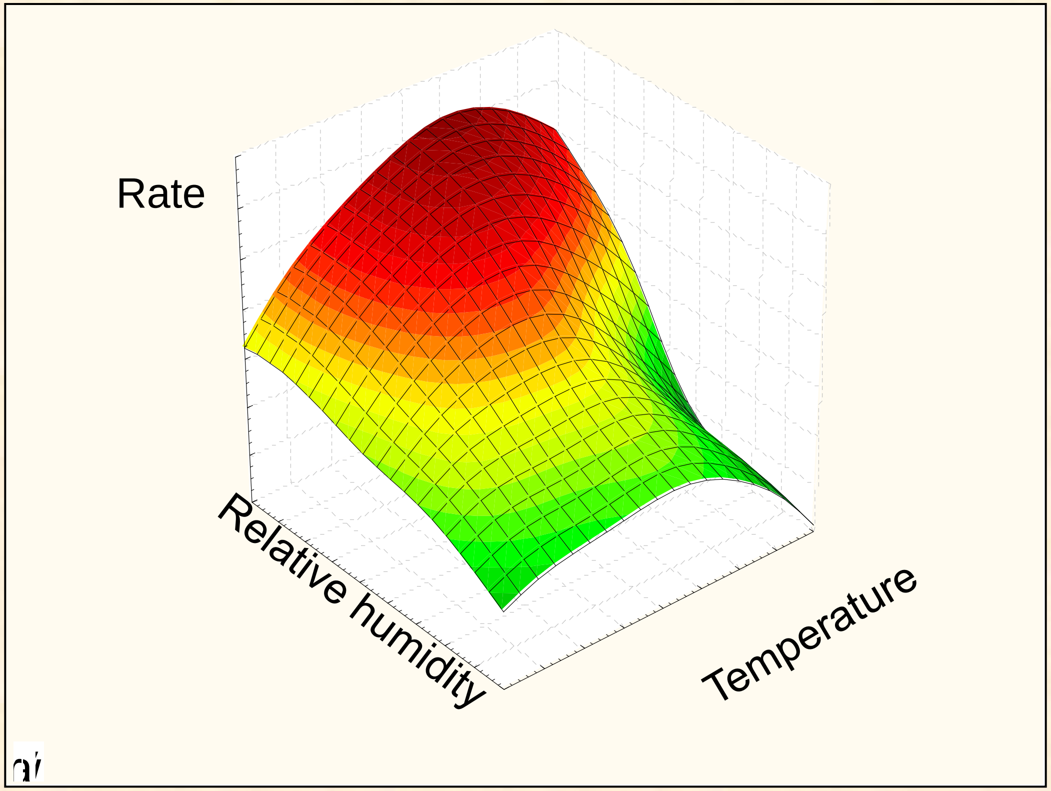
Effect of conditions

- all conditions affect population growth via controlling metabolic processes in ectotherms
- temperature, humidity, day length, pH, etc.

Lepidoglyphus sp.



Universal effect of temperature

- with respect to body temperature: cold-blooded / warm-blooded
- with respect to temperature change: poikilotherms / homoiotherms
- with respect to production of temperature: endotherms /ectotherms

- temperature affects population growth of ectotherms $Q_{10} = 2.5$

- rate of metabolism increases approx. by 2.5x for every 10 °C

- physiological time – combination of time and temperature

- rate of metabolism *B*: $B \sim e^{-\beta/T}$

(*T* .. temperature)

$$\frac{B}{M} \sim M^{1/4}$$

- rate increases with body mass (*M*):

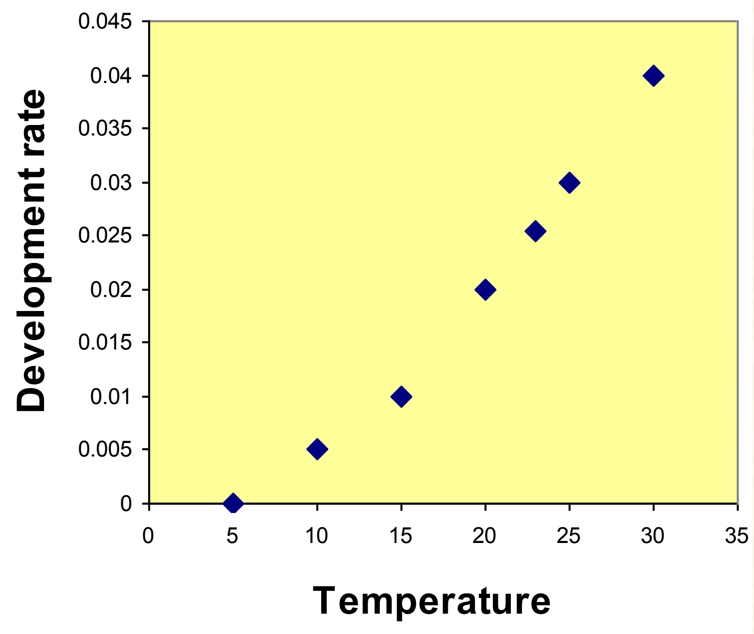
per mass unit …

- biological time t_b: $t_b \sim M^{1/4} e^{\beta/T}$

Linear model

- model is based on the assumption that developmental rate is a linear function of temperature T
- valid for the region of moderate temperatures (15-25°)
- at low temperatures organisms die due to coldness

D .. development time (days)
v .. rate of development = $1/D$
T_{min} .. lower temperature limit
- temperature at which developmental rate = 0



ET.. effective temperature .. developmental temperature between *T* and T_{min}

S .. sum of effective temperature .. number of day-degrees [°D] required to complete development

.. does not depend on temperature = $D*ET$

T_{min} and *S* can be estimated from the regression line of $v = a + bT$

T_{min} :

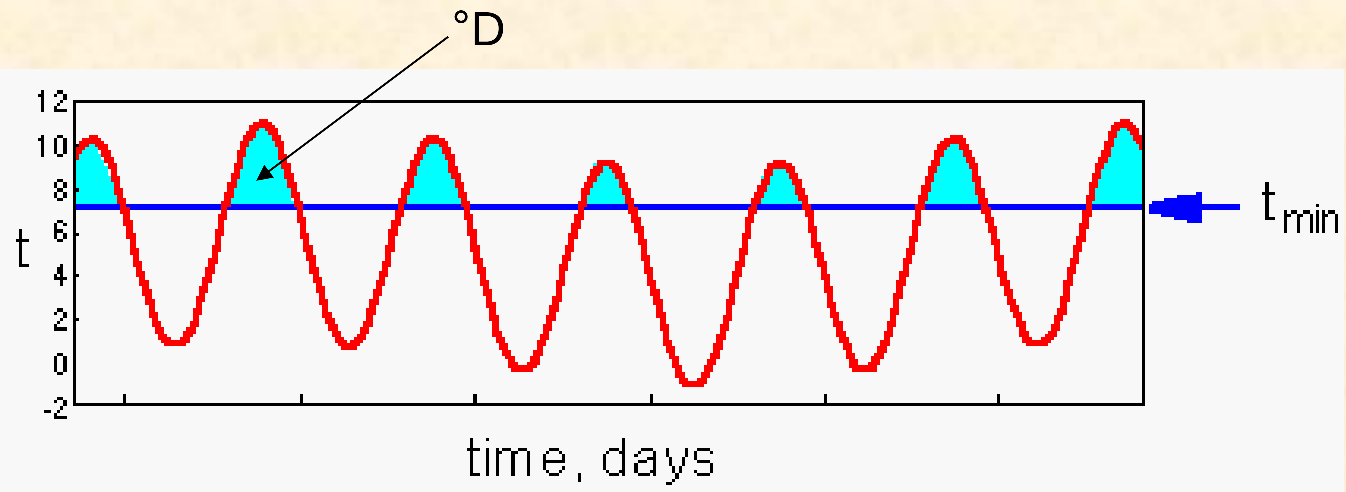
$$a + bT = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{T_{min} = -\frac{a}{b}}$$

S :

$$S = D(T - T_{min}) = D\left(T + \frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$D = \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{a + bT} \quad \Rightarrow \quad S = \frac{T + a/b}{a + bT} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{S = \frac{1}{b}}$$

- sum of effective temperature (S) [°D] is equal to area under temperature curve restricted to the interval between current temperature (T) and T_{min}
- biofix .. the date when day-degrees begin to be accumulated

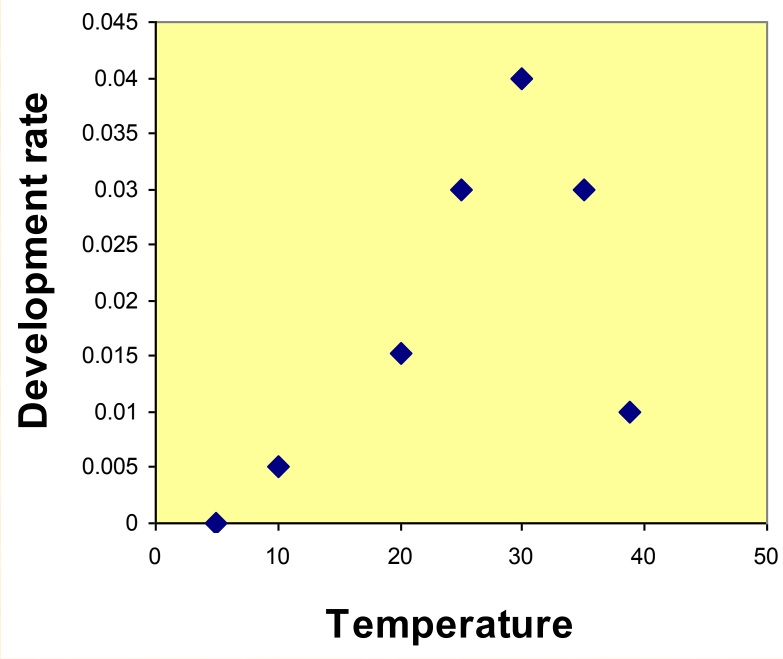


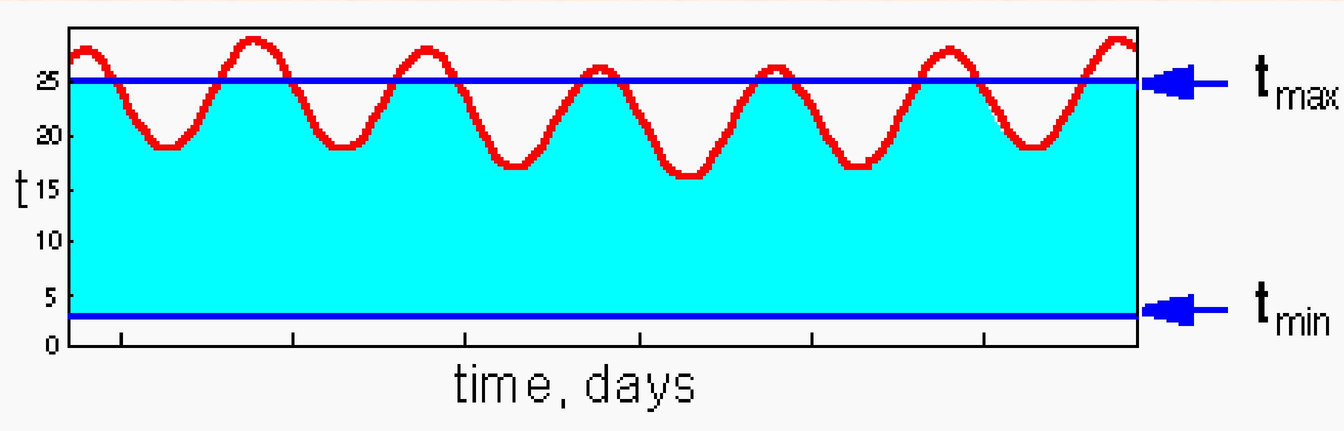
$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T - T_{min}$$

Non-linear models

- when development rate is a non-linear function of temperature
- *ET*.. developmental temperature between T_{min} and T_{max}
- at high temperatures organisms die due to overheating

T_{max} .. upper temperature threshold
- temperature at which
developmental rate = 0

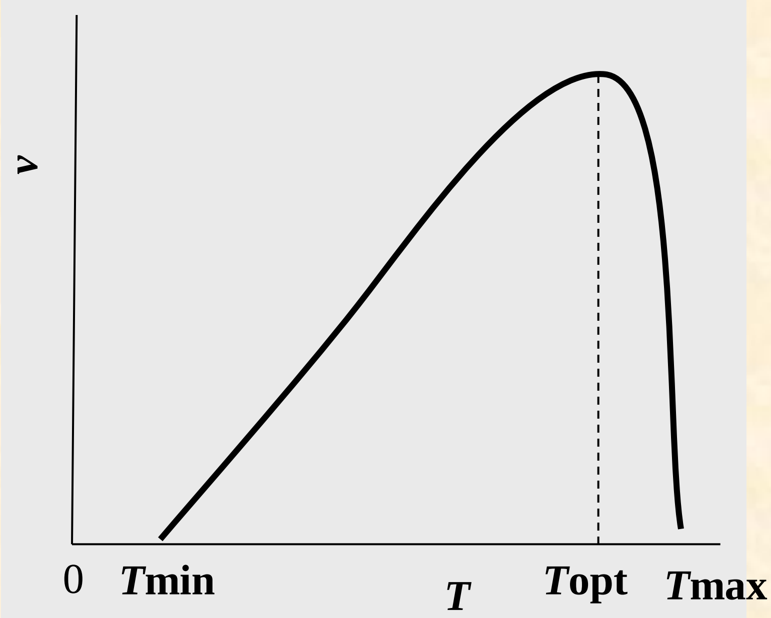




- several different non-linear models (Briere, Lactin, etc.)
- allow to estimate T_{min}, T_{max} and T_{opt} (optimum temperature)
- easy to interpret for experiments with constant temperature
- instead of using average day temperature, use actual temperature

Briere et al. (1999)

$$v = a \times T \times (T - T_{\min}) \times \sqrt{T_{\max} - T}$$



v .. rate of development (=1/D)
T .. experimental temperature
$T_{\min}$ .. low temperature threshold
$T_{\max}$ .. upper temperature threshold
a .. unknown parameter

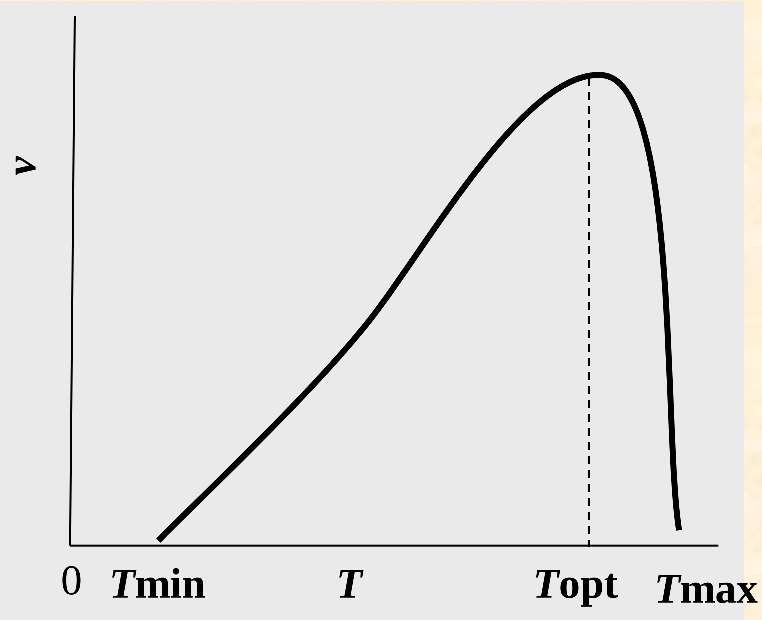
Optimum temperature:

$$t_{opt} = \frac{4T_{\max} + 3T_{\min} + \sqrt{16T_{\max}^2 + 9T_{\min}^2 - 16T_{\min}T_{\max}}}{10}$$

- parameters are estimated using non-linear regression

Lactin et al. (1995)

$$v = e^{\rho T} - e^{(\rho T_m - \frac{T_m - T}{\Delta})} + \phi$$



v .. rate of development
T .. experimental temperature
T_m, Δ, ρ, ϕ .. unknown parameters

T_{max} and T_{min} can be estimated from the formula:

$$0 = e^{\rho T} - e^{(\rho T_m - \frac{T_m - T}{\Delta})} + \phi$$

T_{opt} can be estimated from the first derivative:

$$\frac{\partial v(T)}{\partial T} = \rho e^{\rho T} - \frac{1}{\Delta} e^{\rho T_m - \frac{T_m - T}{\Delta}}$$