Poster 7 – Insect-microbe interactions

Bacterial symbioses and heat protection in aphids: a partnership story



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BACKGROUND

Temperature variations are shaping the ecology and evolution of insect-symbiont mutualisms Considering the cost-benefit balance of hosting a symbiont under various environmental conditions is key Sap-sucking insects such as aphids are interesting models to demonstrate symbiotic implication in heat resistance

SYNTHETIC DEMONSTRATION

Meta-analysis on the effects of 'protective' symbionts of aphids (Hamiltonella defensa, Serratia symbiotica, Rickettsia sp., Fukatsuia symbiotica, Regiella insecticola on fitness-related traits under heat stress

EMPIRICAL DEMONSTRATION







Effect of mean temperature and daily thermal variations (DTV) on heat-protective mutualism



Symbiotic infection has either positive, neutral or negative outcomes depending on the traits

Effect modulated by temperature conditions

Symbiont defensive potential decreases under heat stress compared to permissive temperatures, while symbiotic infection shifts from **costly** to **neutral** outcome for development and fecundity Tougeron & Iltis (2022) Proc. Roy. Soc. B.

CONCLUSION



Symbiosis outcome is highly context-, species-



Symbiotic infection turns **beneficial** for fecundity as the number of heat shocks increases. Same goes for size and development Tougeron et al. (2023) Curr. Res. Ins. Sc.



and trait-dependent, but overall beneficial under heat stress

Evolution of insect-microbe interactions in diverse environmental contexts; complex mechanisms involved

Implications under global change and for resistance to multiple stressors (heavy metal exposure, pesticides, light pollution, heat waves, droughts ...) to be determined



