

# Trematode Parasites in Salt Marshes as Indicators of Biological, Chemical, and Physical Characteristics

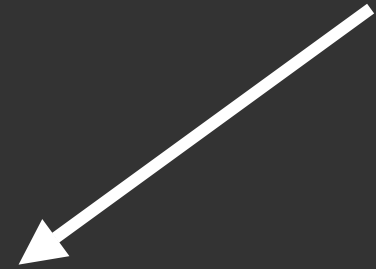
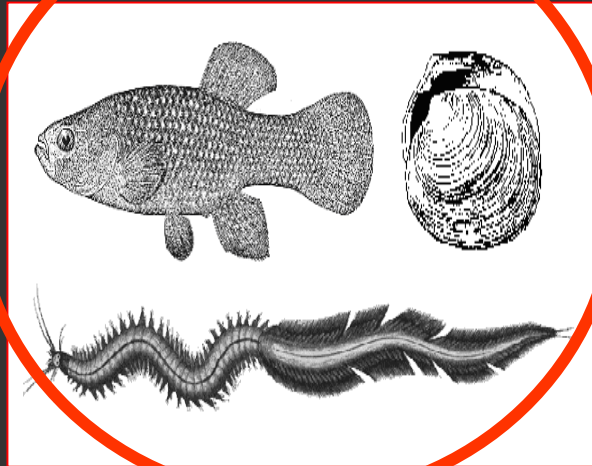
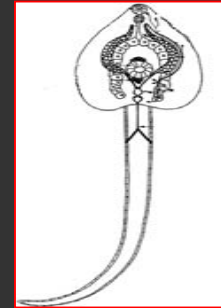
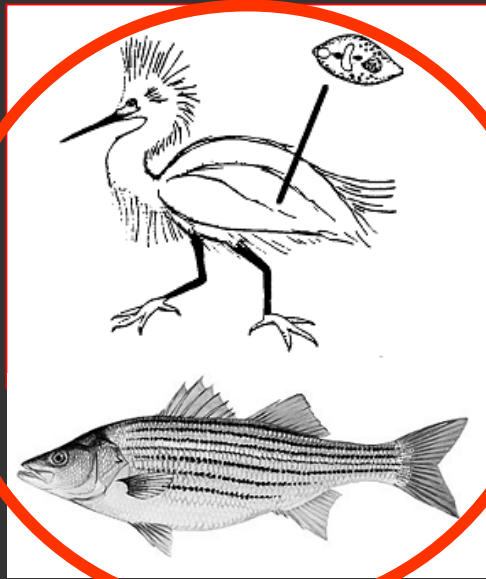


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# Trematode Life Cycle



# Trematode Life Cycle



*Ilyanassa obsoleta*

# *Ilyanassa obsoleta*



- Host to 8 trematode species

- Native distribution from Labrador to Florida
- Highly abundant in estuarine environments



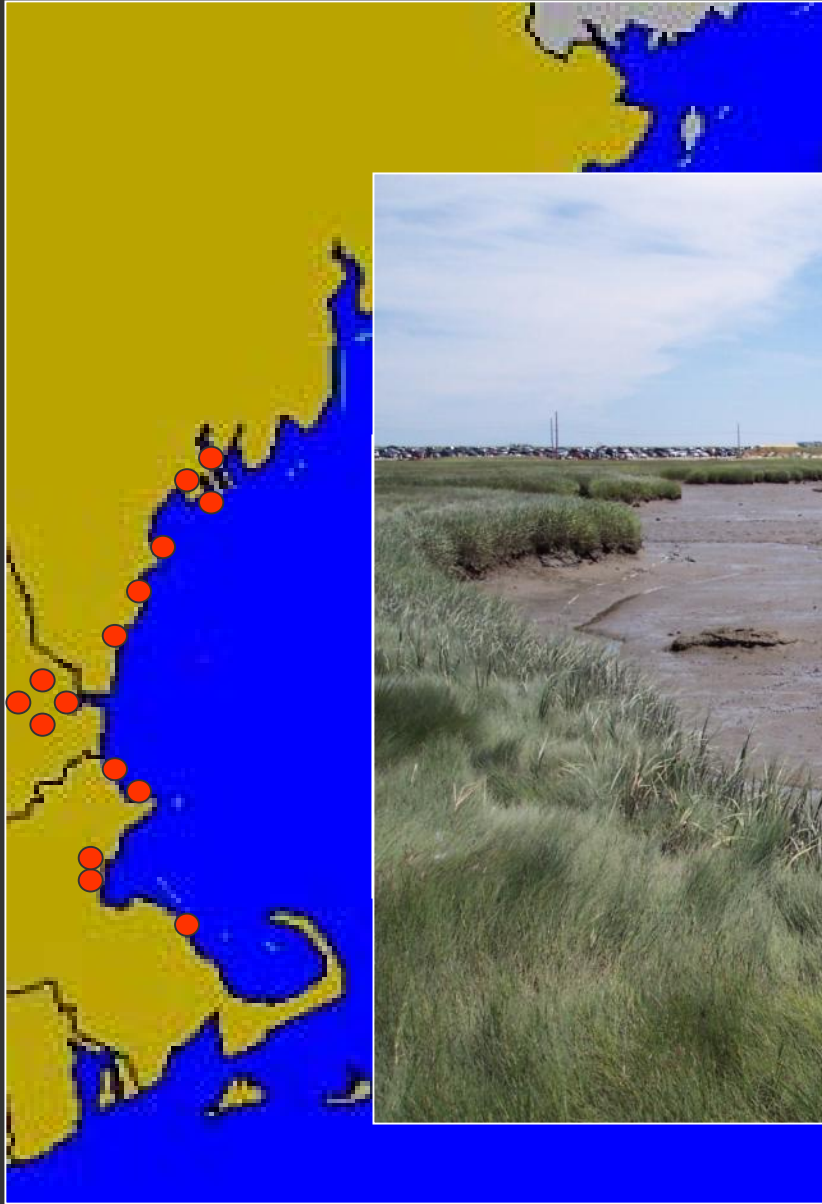
# Objectives

Quantify relationships between trematode abundance and...

1) host abundance

2) anthropogenic stress (contaminants, nitrogen, roads)

3) environmental variables (temp, latitude, marsh area)



# Methods: Independent variables

- Biological host communities
  - Polychaete worms (2 species)
  - Bivalves (2 species)
  - Fish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*)
  - Birds (wetland sp)
  - Definitive host fish (piscivores)
- Anthropogenic stressors
  - Nitrogen
  - Roads
  - Metal PC1
  - Metal PC2
- Environmental characteristics
  - Temperature
  - Latitude
  - Estuarine intertidal area
  - Estuarine subtidal area
  - Upland area
  - Distance to Ocean

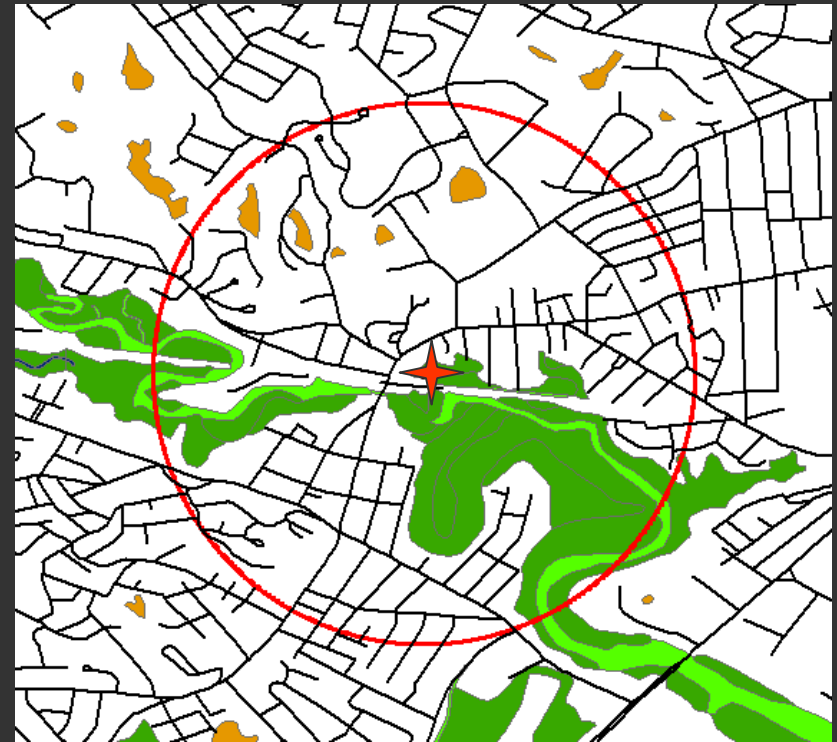


1km





1km









*Lepocreadium setiferoides*

*Austroilharzia variglandis*

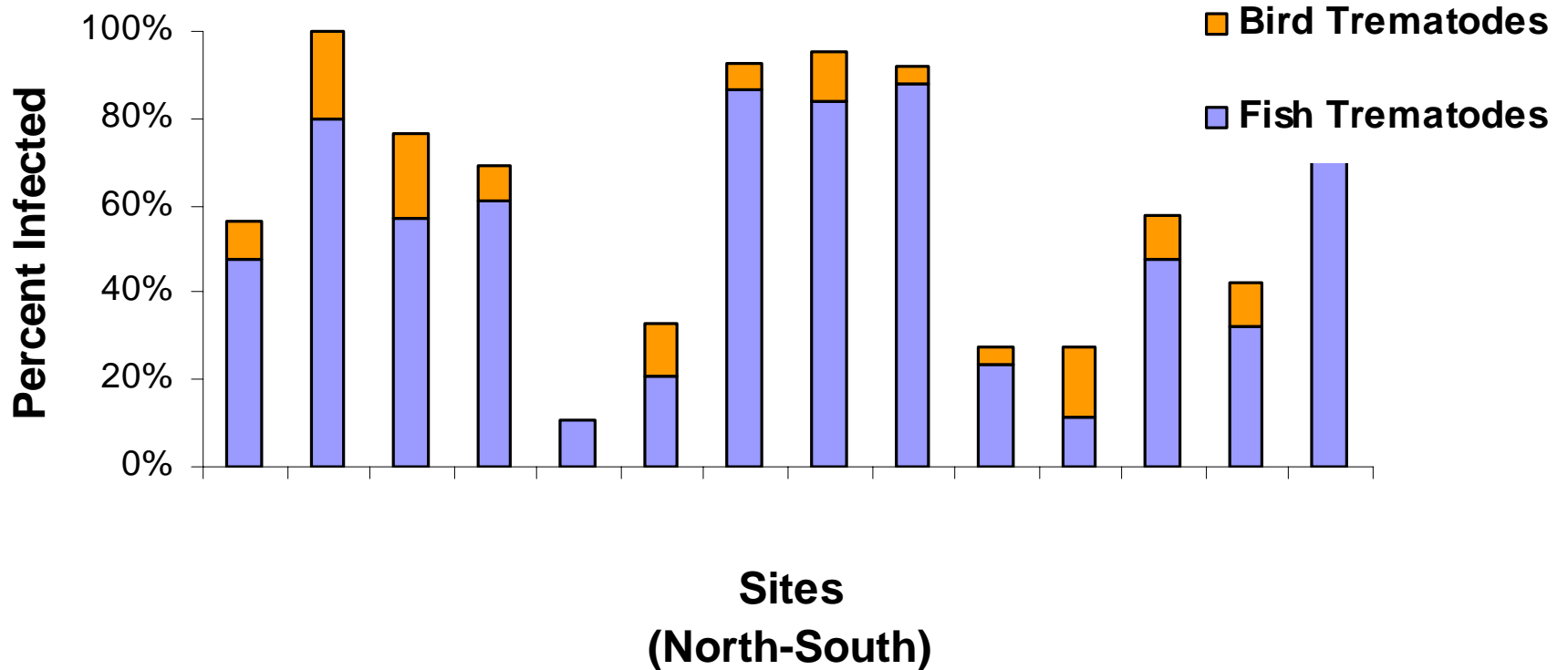


TREMATODE SPECIES	Prevalence
<i>Stephanostomum dentatum</i>	} 11%
<i>Stephanostomum tenue</i>	
<i>Zoogonus rubellus</i>	10.1%
<i>Lepocreadium setiferoides</i>	3.6%
<i>Himasthla quissetensis</i>	2.3%
<i>Gynaecotyla adunca</i>	0.7%
<i>Austrobilharzia variglandis</i>	0.4%
<i>Diplostomum nassa</i>	0.2%

**Total = 27.3%**

TREMATODE SPECIES	2 <sup>nd</sup> INTERMEDIATE HOST	FINAL HOST	Prevalence
<i>Stephanostomum dentatum</i>	Polychaete	Fish	} 11%
<i>Stephanostomum tenue</i>	Fish	Fish	
<i>Zoogonus rubellus</i>	Fish	Fish	10.1%
<i>Lepocreadium setiferoides</i>	Polychaete	Fish	3.6%
<i>Himasthla quissetensis</i>	Bivalve	Bird	2.3%
<i>Gynaecotyla adunca</i>	Crustacean	Bird	0.7%
<i>Austroilharzia variglandis</i>	None	Bird	0.4%
<i>Diplostomum nassa</i>	Fish	Bird	0.2%

# Trematode infection in *I. obsoleta*



# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Overall prevalence

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2
Nitrogen (log)	+	0.42
Roads (log)	-	0.68
Distance to ocean (log)	+	0.79
Clay	+	0.93

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Prevalence *Stephanostomum* sp.

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2
Nitrogen (log)	+	0.43
Roads (log)	-	0.62
Distance to ocean (log)	+	0.76

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Prevalence *Zoogonus rubellus*

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2
Final fish hosts	+	0.42
Metals PC2	+	0.63
Distance to ocean (log)	+	0.82

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Prevalence *Lepocraedium setiferoides*

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2
Roads (log)	-	0.41
Clay	+	0.69

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Species Richness

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2
Roads (log)	-	0.49
Unvegetated intertidal habitat (log)	-	0.71

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable:  $H'$  Diversity

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2
Roads (log)	-	0.51

# Summary

- Roads (-)
  - Effects on host populations
  - Run -off
- Nitrogen (+)
  - May reflect anthropogenic stress
  - Drives increase in host abundance
  - May increase likelihood of infection to snails
- Distance to Ocean (+)
  - Flushing rate
  - Host use

# Summary

- Metal PC 2 (+)
  - Iron and manganese
  - Not associated with pollutants
  - Important in biogeochemical pathways
  
- Fish (+)
  - Consistent with patterns in other systems

(Huspeni and Lafferty 2004, Hechinger and 2007)

# Conclusions

- Strong relationships between trematodes and some biological, chemical, physical attributes
- Variety of trematode response variables provides many windows into various site specific attributes
- Need to understand the mechanisms in order to determine the reliability of their use as indicators

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<i>Austrobilharzia variglandis</i>	None	Bird	0.4%
<i>Diplostomum nassa</i>	Fish	Bird	0.2%
<i>Pleurogonius malaclemys</i>	None	Terrapin	0%





# Acknowledgements

## COMMITTEE

- Dave Burdick
- Michele Dionne
- Andrew Rosenberg

## ADVISING

- Jeb Byers

## FIELD ASSISTANCE

- Deb Zdankiewicz
- Chelsea Wood
- Sarah Mikulak
- Amy Fowler
- Sarah Fierce

## LAB

- April Blakeslee
- Aaren Freeman
- Blaine Griffen
- Laura Page
- Jean Lee
- John Meyer
- Sarah Teck

## FUNDING

- New Hampshire Sea Grant
- University of New Hampshire
- Center for Marine Biology

TREMATODE SPECIES	2 <sup>nd</sup> INTERMEDIATE HOST	FINAL HOST
<i>Stephanostomum dentatum</i>	Polychaete	Fish
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<i>Himasthla quissetensis</i>	Bivalve	Bird
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<i>Austrobilharzia variglandis</i>	None	Bird
<i>Diplostomum nassa</i>	Fish	Bird

# Methods

- Biological host communities
  - polychaete worms, bivalves, fish, birds
- Environmental characteristics
  - temp, latitude, sediment grain size, marsh size
- Anthropogenic stressors
  - Metals, organic contaminants, nitrogen
  - GIS
    - habitat size
    - road density

# Multiple regression

- Collinearity reduction
- Remove highly correlated variables (correlation coefficient  $> 0.60$ )
- 13 metals—Principal component analysis

	<b>PC 1</b>	<b>PC 2</b>
Cum Percent	61 %	79 %
aluminum	-0.09	-0.20
arsenic	0.28	0.21
cadmium	0.30	-0.25
chromium	0.31	0.01
copper	0.31	-0.20
iron	0.22	0.47
lead	0.32	-0.19
manganese	0.18	0.50
mercury	0.29	-0.12
nickel	0.23	0.36
selenium	0.16	0.23
silver	0.31	-0.18
tin	0.30	-0.26
zinc	0.33	-0.07

## PC 2

Cum Percent	79 %
aluminum	-0.20
arsenic	0.21
cadmium	-0.25
chromium	0.01
copper	-0.20
iron	0.47
lead	-0.19
manganese	0.50
mercury	-0.12
nickel	0.36
selenium	0.23
silver	-0.18
tin	-0.26
zinc	-0.07

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Fish trematodes

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2	P value
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# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Fish trematodes

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2	P value
<b>metal PC 2</b>	<b>+</b>	0.58	0.02

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Fish trematodes

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2	P value
<b>metal PC 2</b>	<b>+</b>	0.58	0.02
<b>fish</b>	<b>+</b>	0.77	< 0.01

# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Fish trematodes

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2	P value
metal PC 2	+	0.58	0.02
fish	+	0.77	< 0.01
nitrogen	+	0.82	< 0.01

# Multiple regression: independent variables

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# Multiple regression

Dependent variable: Fish trematodes

Parameter	Direction	Adj R2	P value
roads	-	0.21	0.05
metal PC 1	+	0.52	0.01

# Alternative models

Model 1

Adj R<sup>2</sup> = 0.82

C<sub>p</sub> = 4

- Metal PC 2 (+)
- Fish (+)
- Nitrogen (+)

Model 2

Adj R<sup>2</sup> = 0.52

C<sub>p</sub> = 22.3

- Roads (-)
- Metal PC 1 (+)