

Urbanization is Global

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- Human population estimated to reach 9 billion by 2050
- Urban land area is expanding twice as fast as population
- Urban habitats create novel, conditions, i.e. Urban Heat Island Effect

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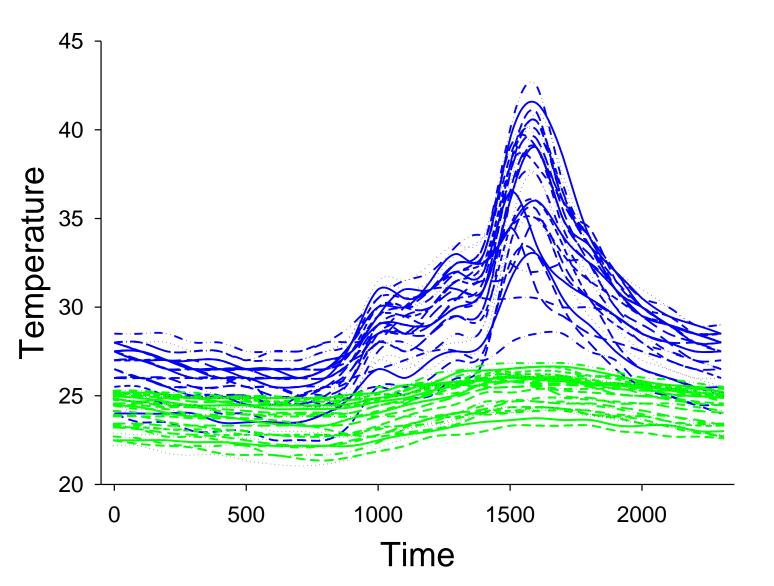
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Urbanization

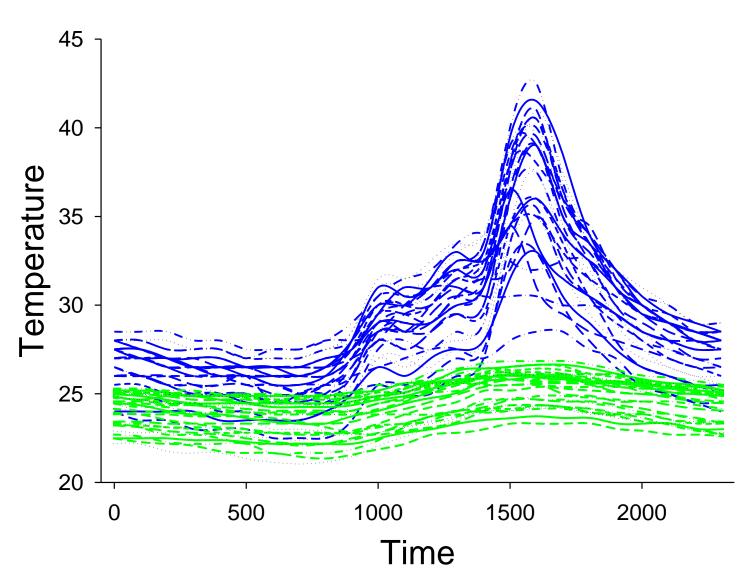
1900 2 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area	********
1990 4 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area	****
2010 5 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area	*****
2030 6 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area	******
2050 7 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area	*******

Defined by UN HABITAT as a city with a population of more than 10 million

Urban Heat Island Effect

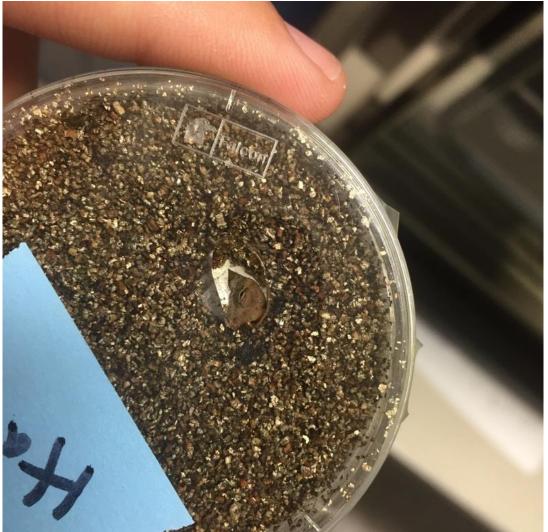


Urban Heat Island Effect



- Average temperatures higher in urban areas than natural sites
- Thermal fluctuations, thermal spikes, more extreme in urban areas
- Implications for ectotherms
 - Adults
 - Developing embryos?

Embryos Respond to Environment



Du W & Shine R. 2015. Biological Reviews. 90: 19-30

Embryos Respond to Environment

- Adjust physiology
 - Alter metabolism
 - Acclimate
- Influence exposure
 - Hatch early
 - Initiate diapause



Du W & Shine R. 2015. Biological Reviews. 90: 19-30



- Do thermal spikes caused by urban heat island effect reduce egg survival?
- Are there interactions between thermal background regimes and thermal spikes?
- Does survival depend upon the magnitude of spikes?



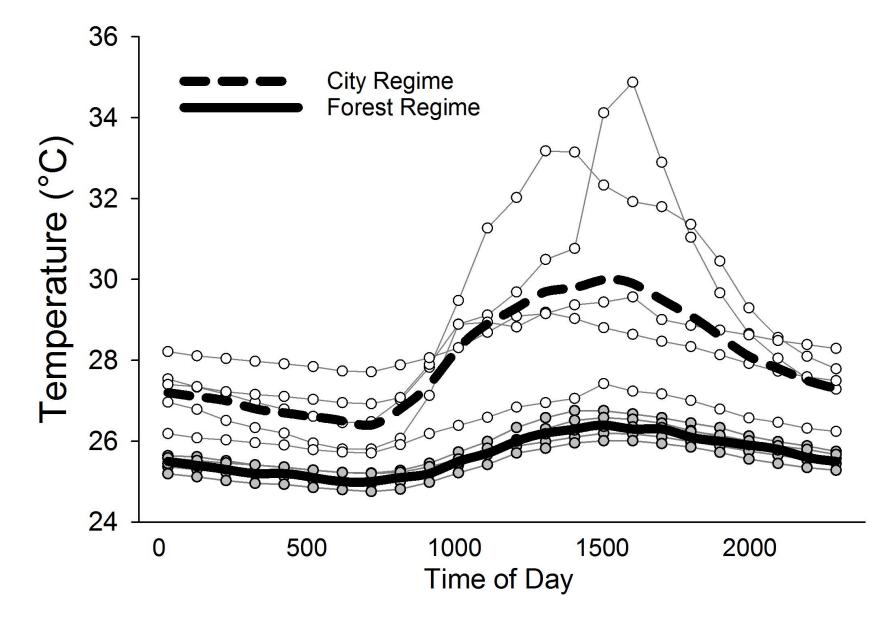




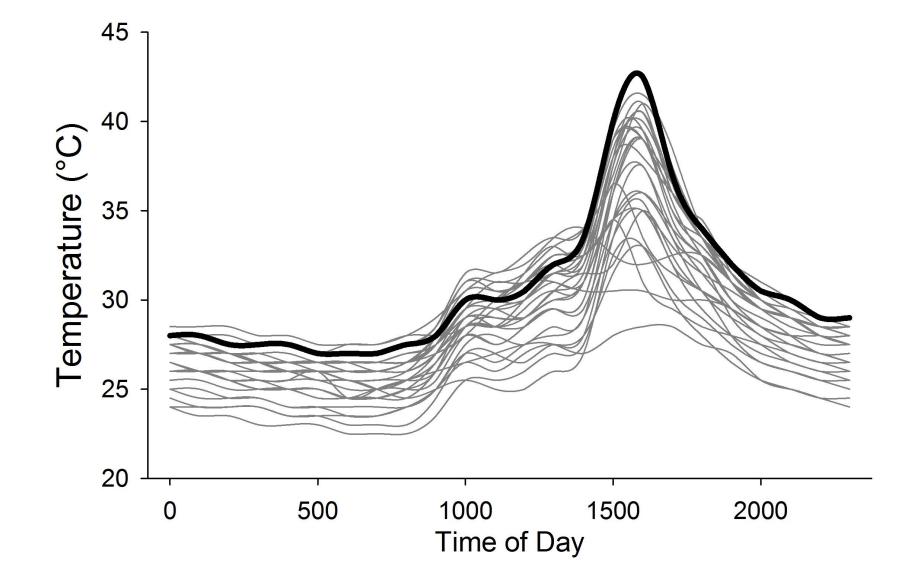
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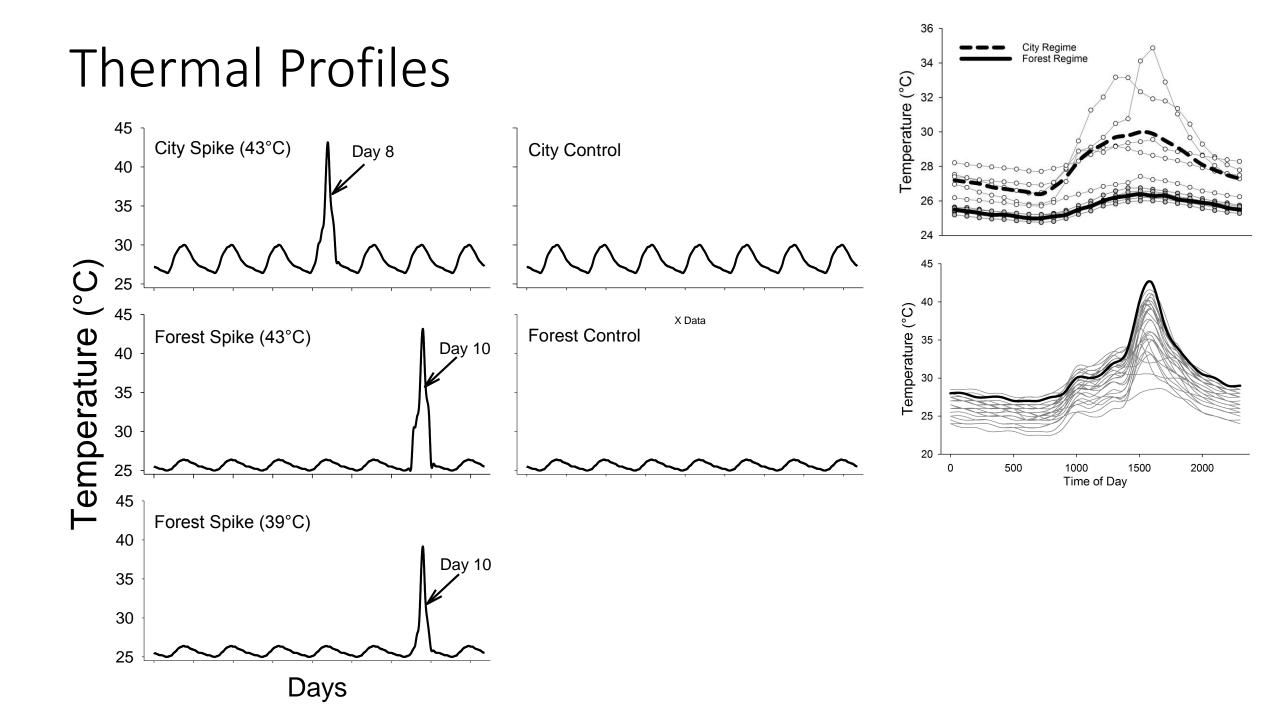


Thermal Profiles



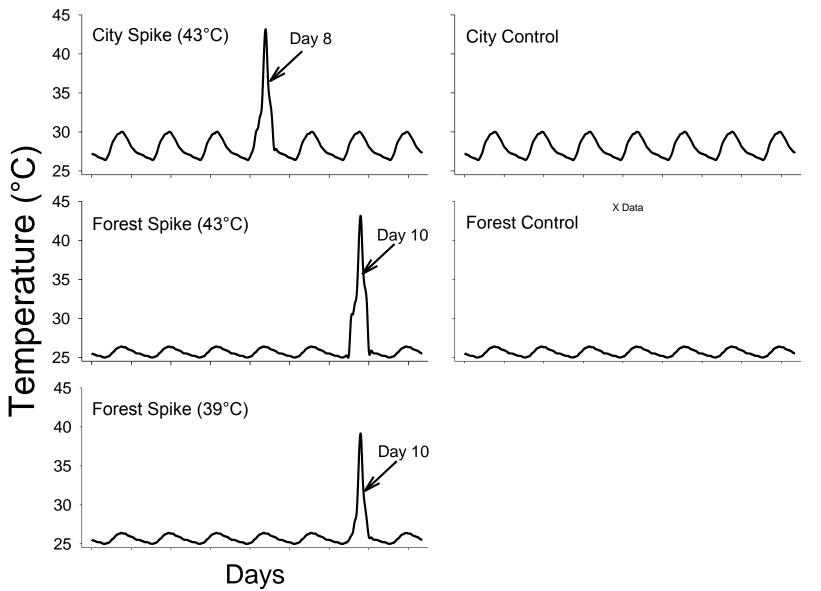
Thermal Profiles

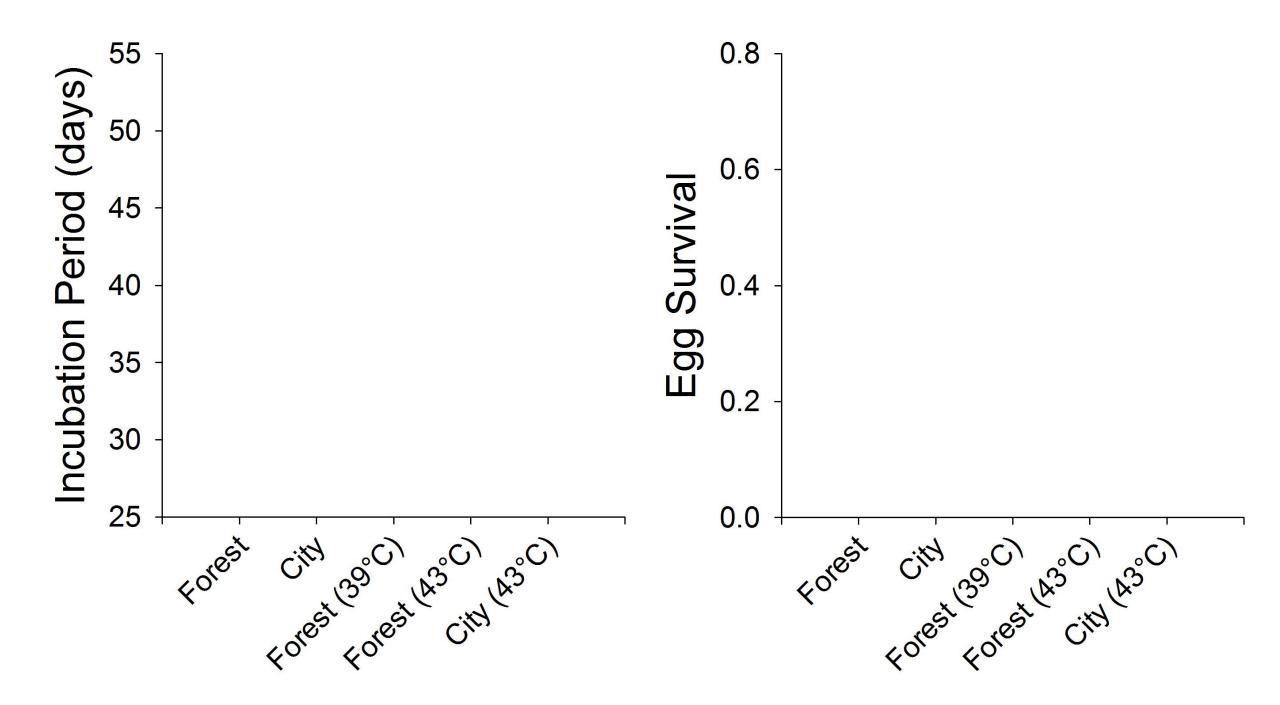


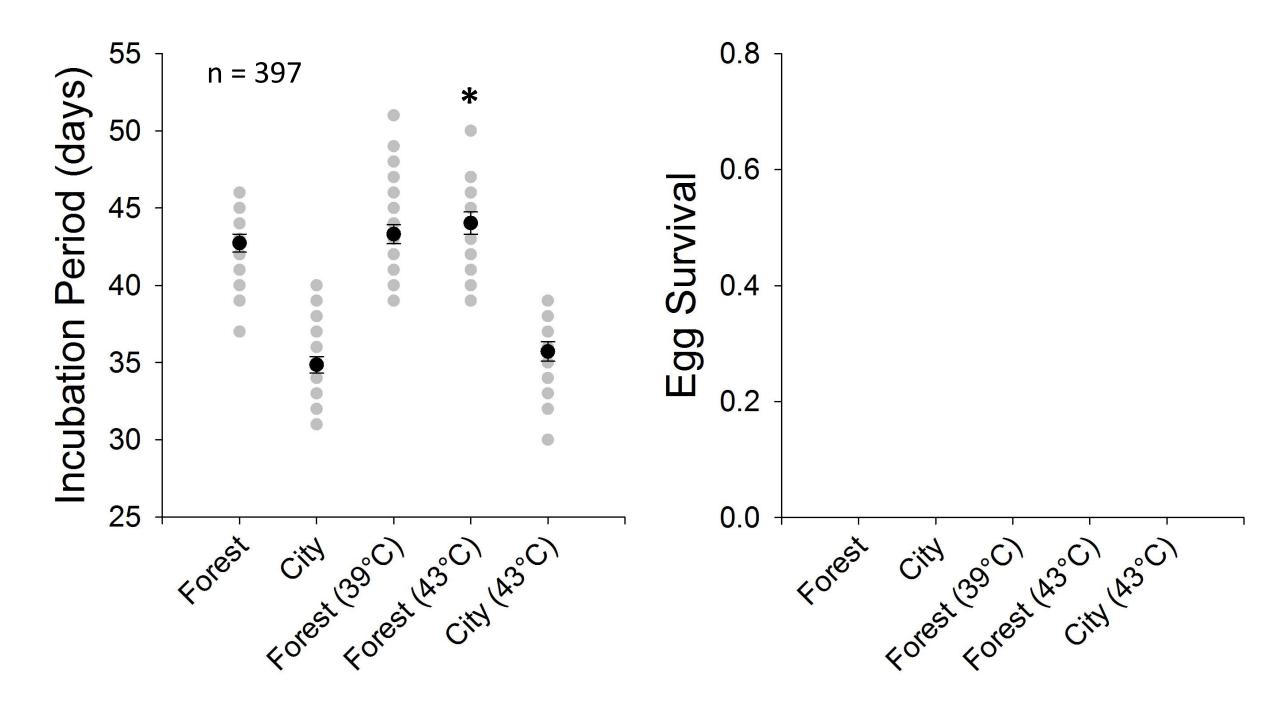


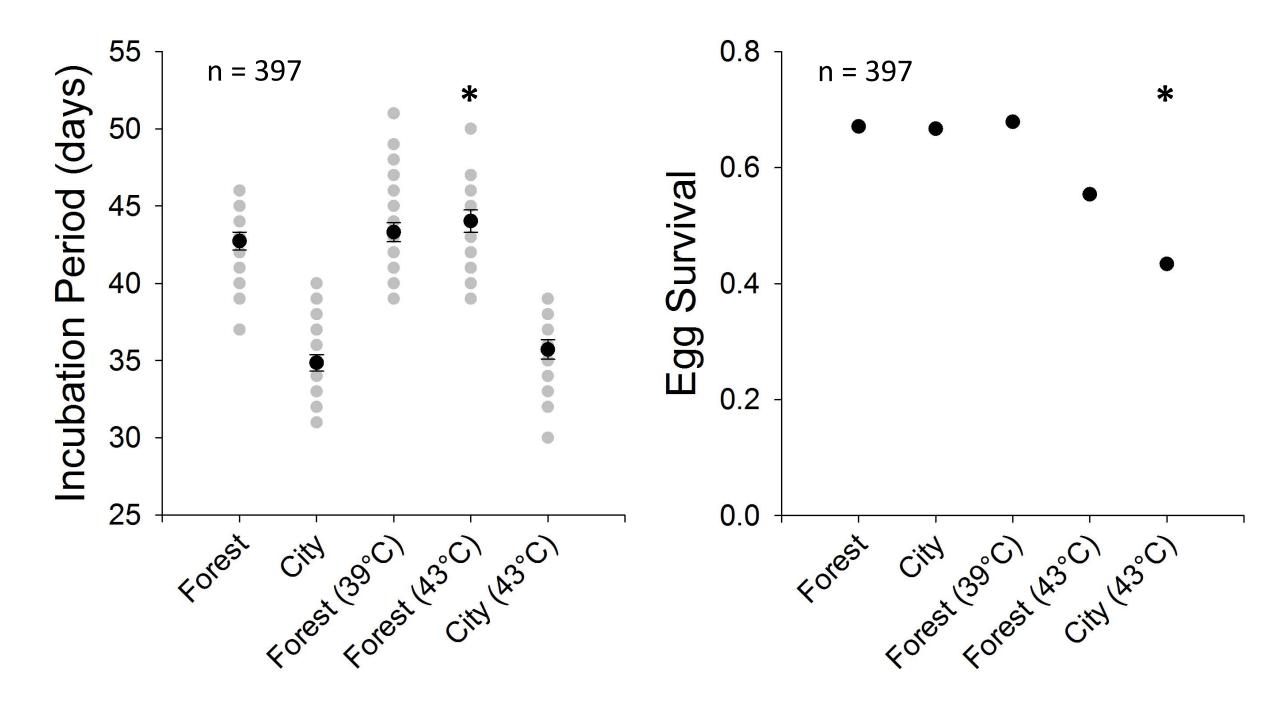
Experimental Design

- Do thermal spikes caused by urban heat island effect reduce egg survival?
- Are there interactions between thermal background regimes and thermal spikes?
- Does survival depend upon the magnitude of spikes?

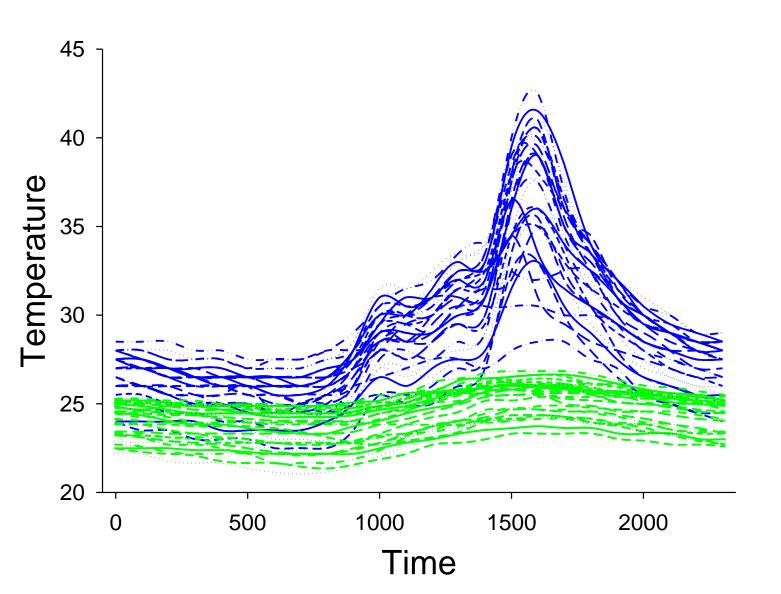








Results



Results

500

1000

Time

1500

2000

45

40

Temperature

25

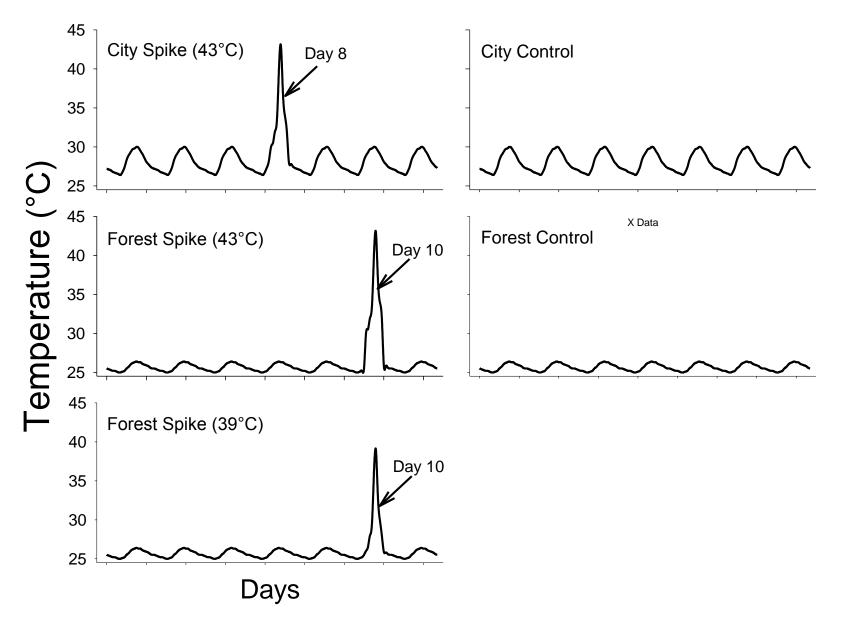
20

0



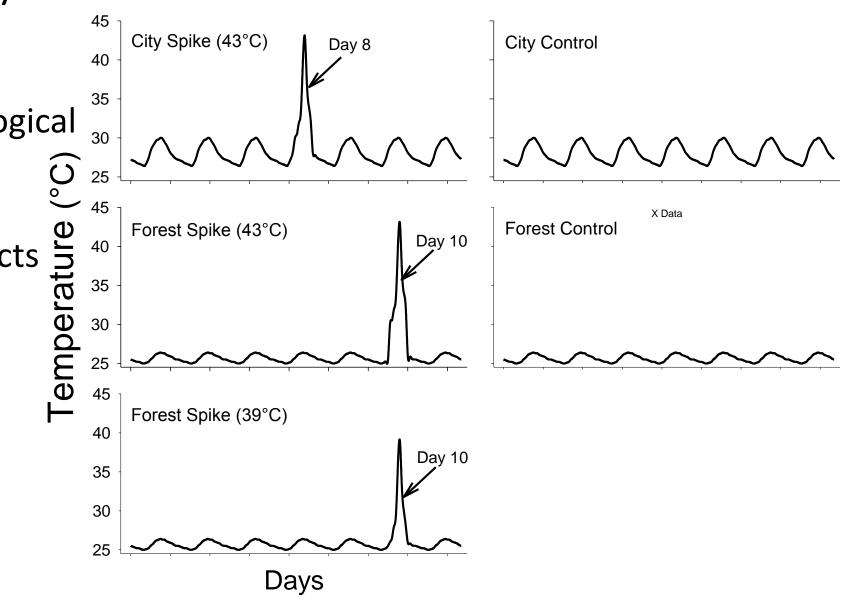
- Thermal spikes can reduce survival; but not by much
- Embryos are relatively robust
- No evidence of acclimation

Ecophysiology



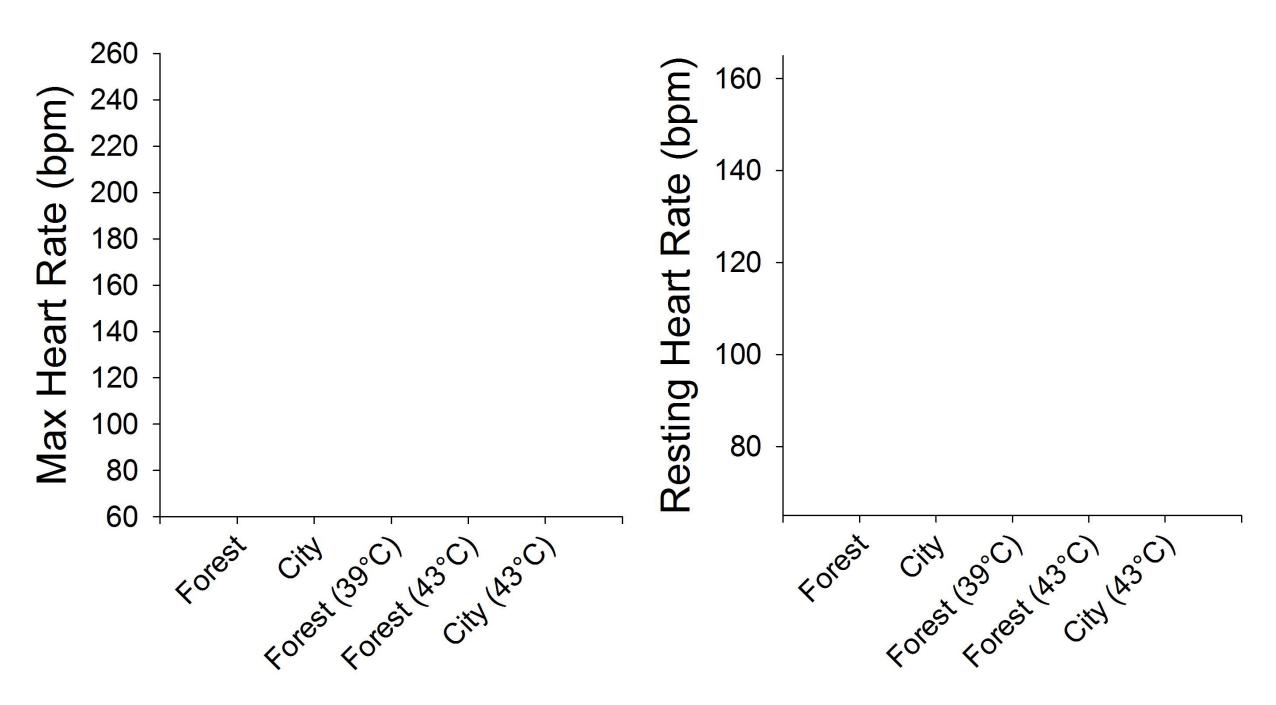
Ecophysiology

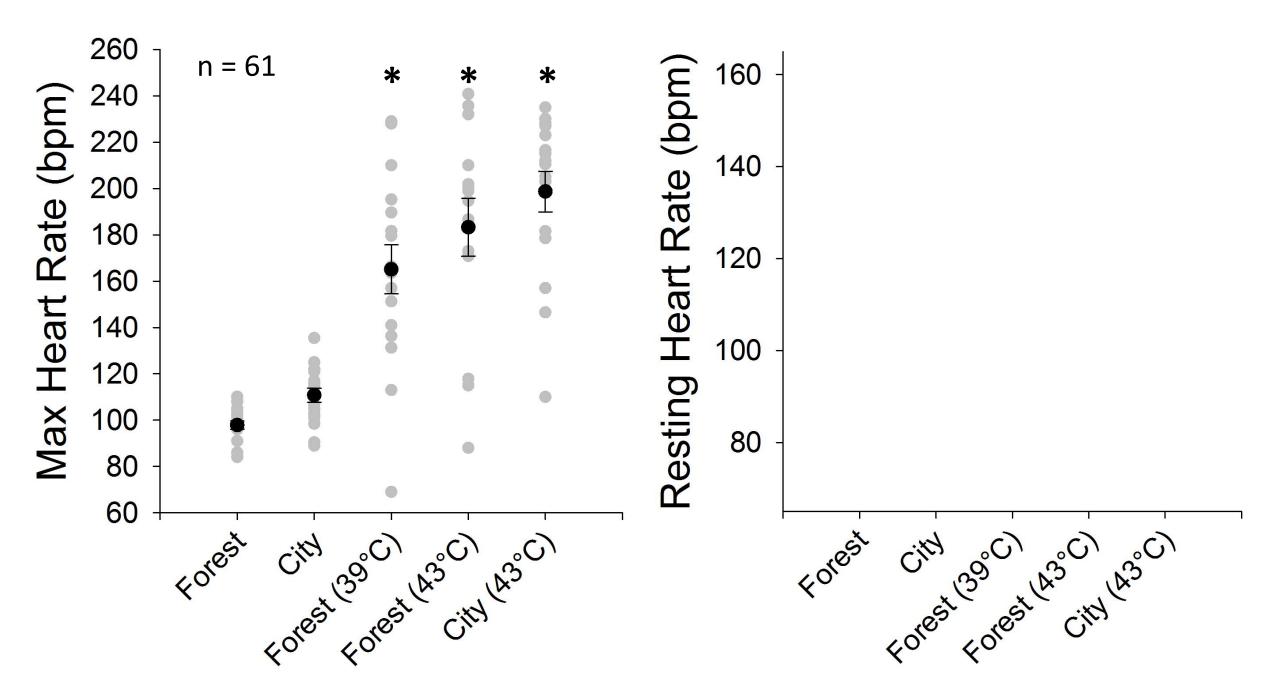
- What are the physiological responses to thermal or spikes?
- Are responses or effects persistent?
 - In embryological development?
 - Post-hatching?

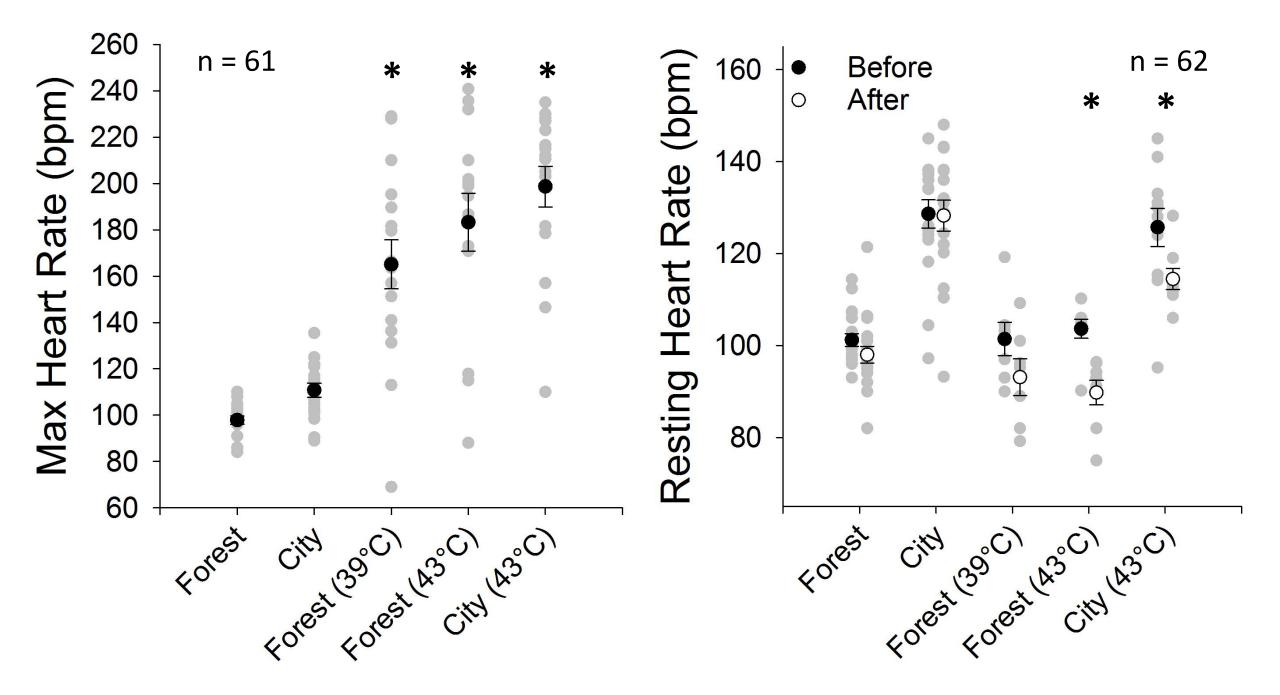


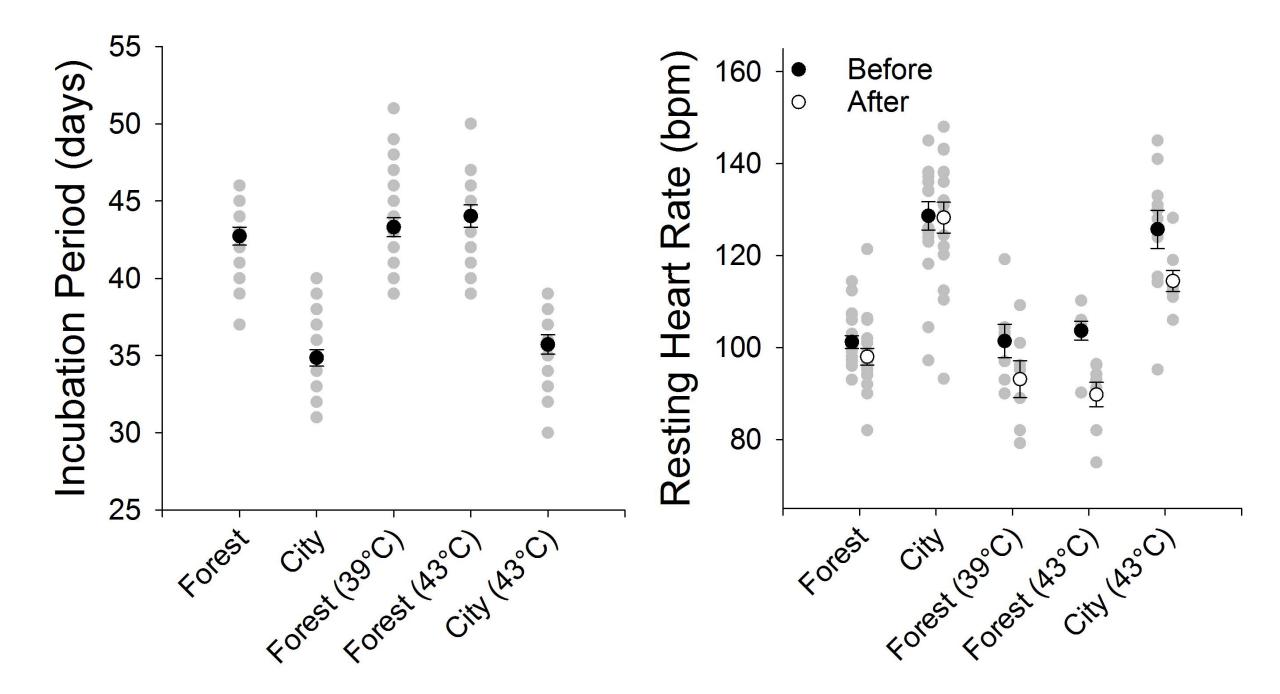
Non-invasive Measure of Heart Rate

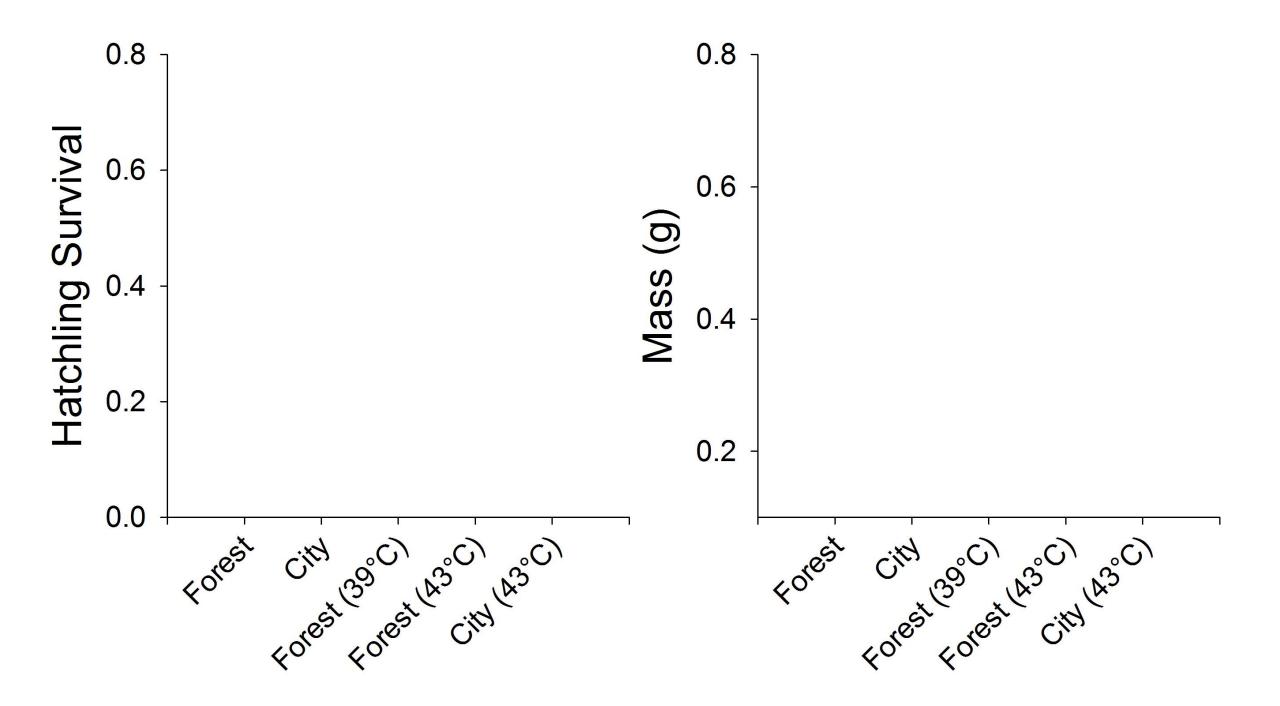


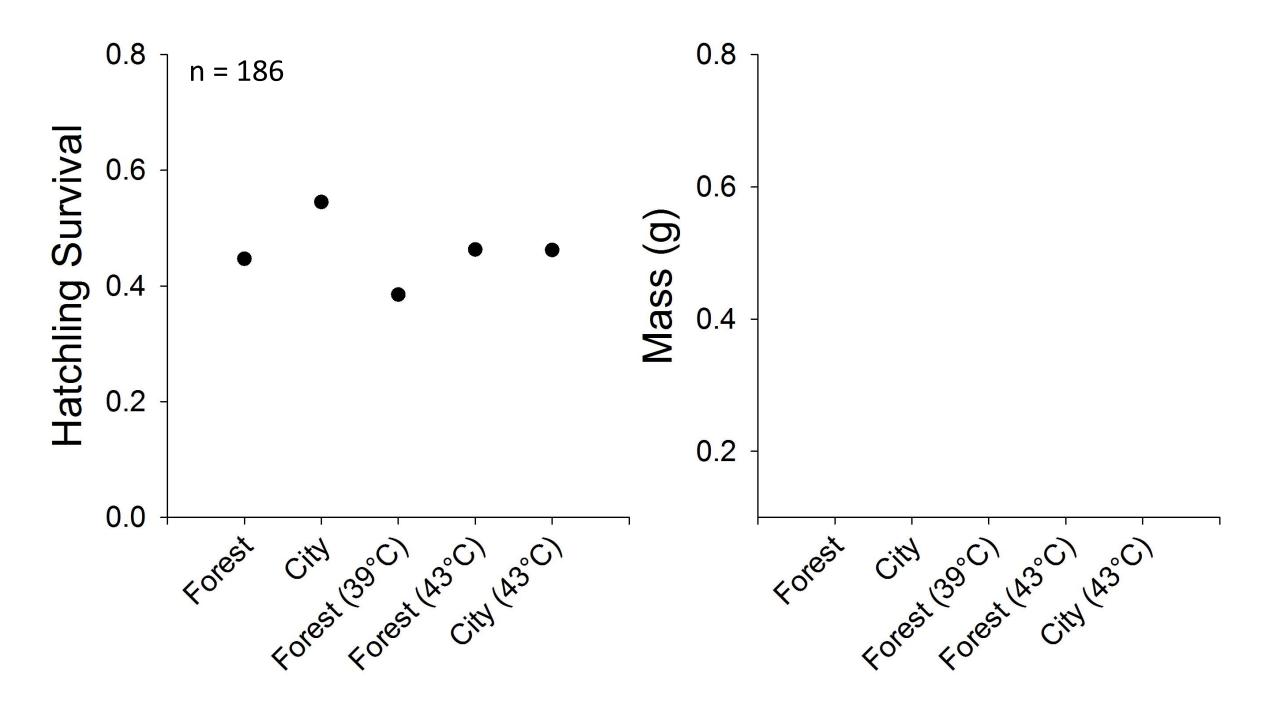


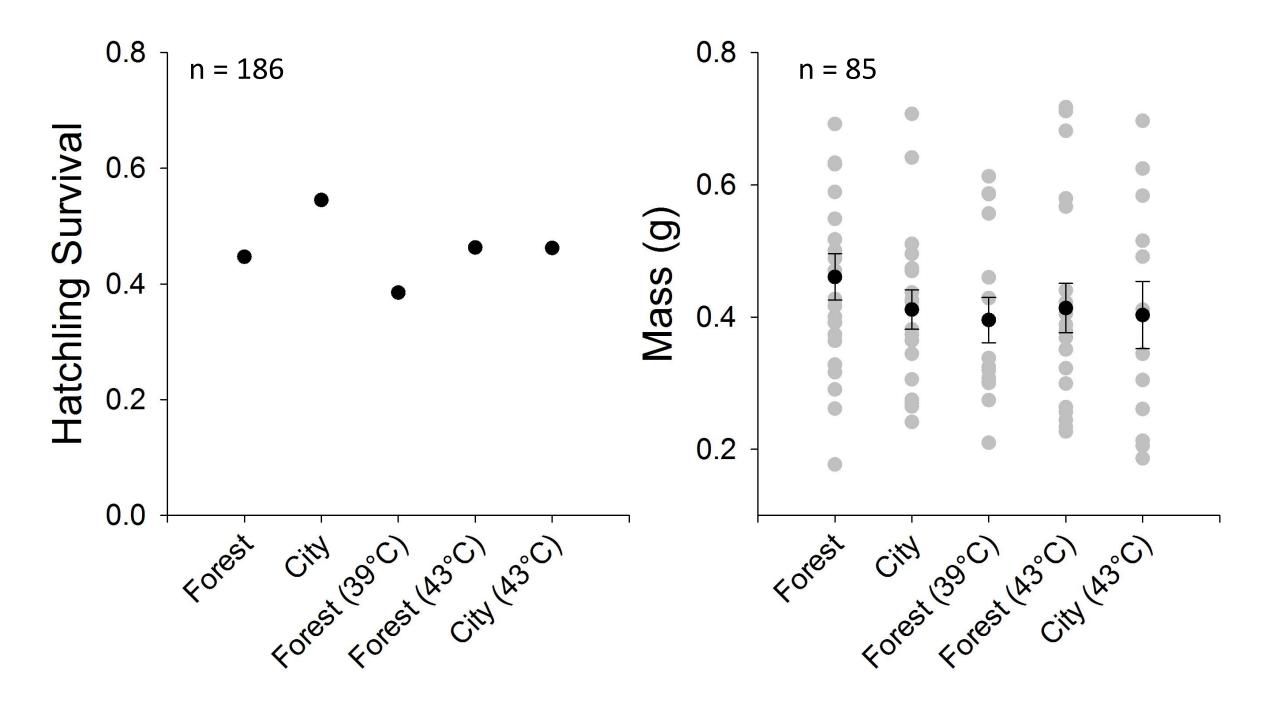




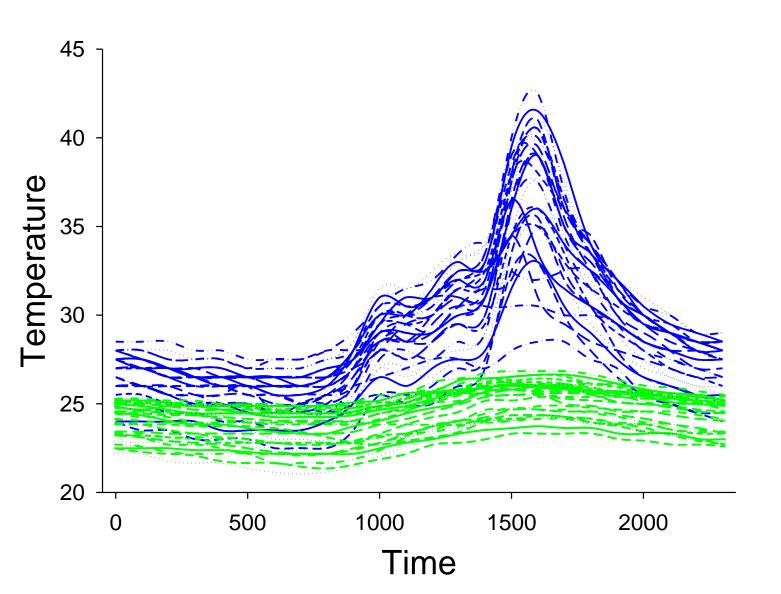




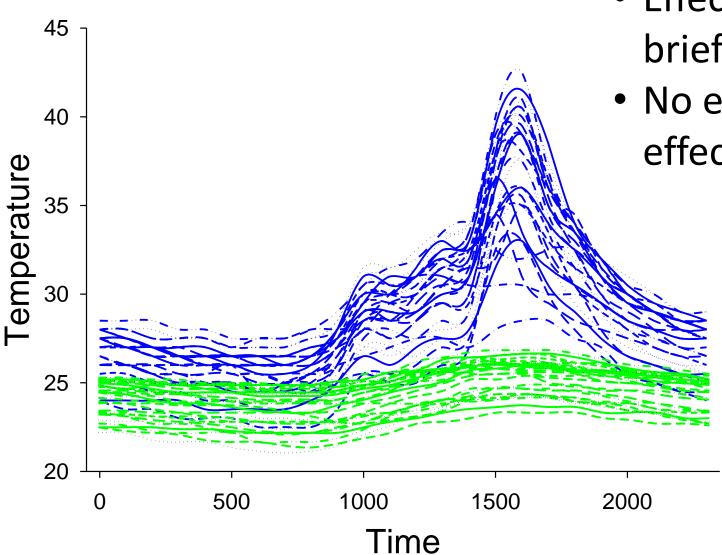




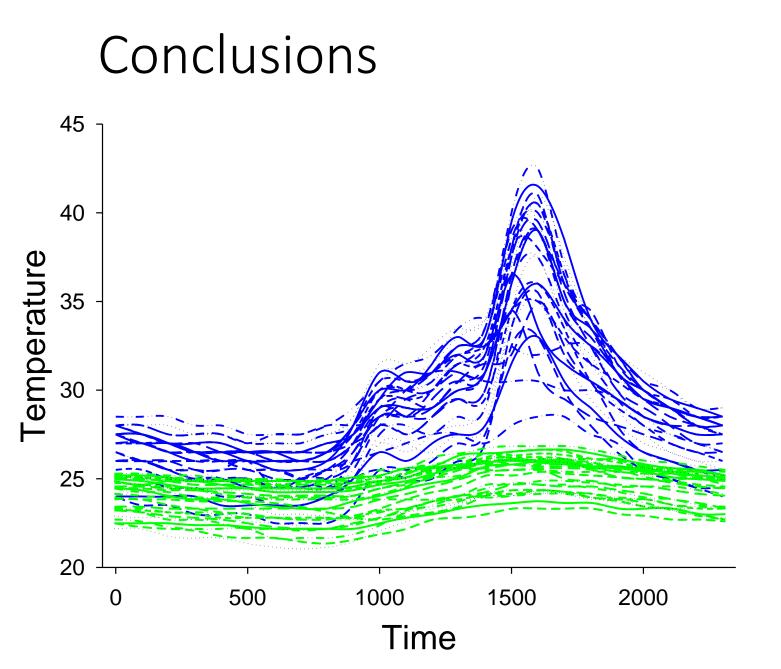
Results

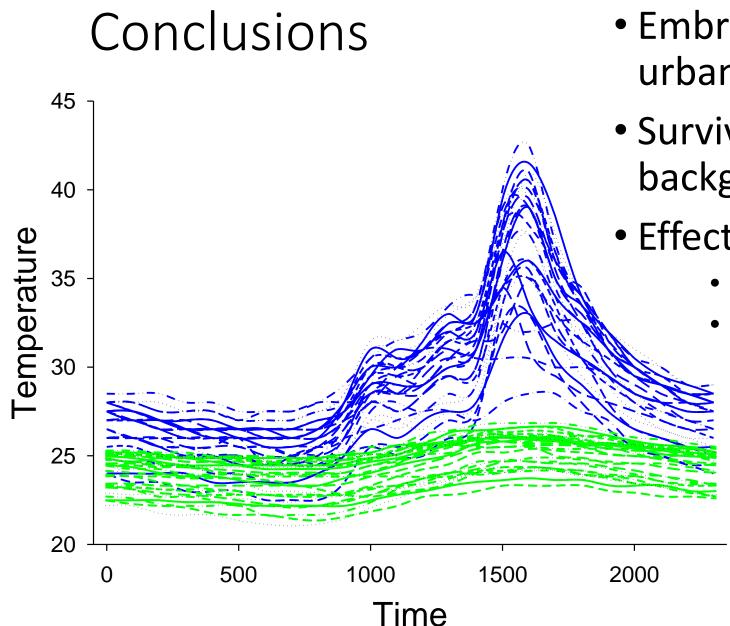


Results

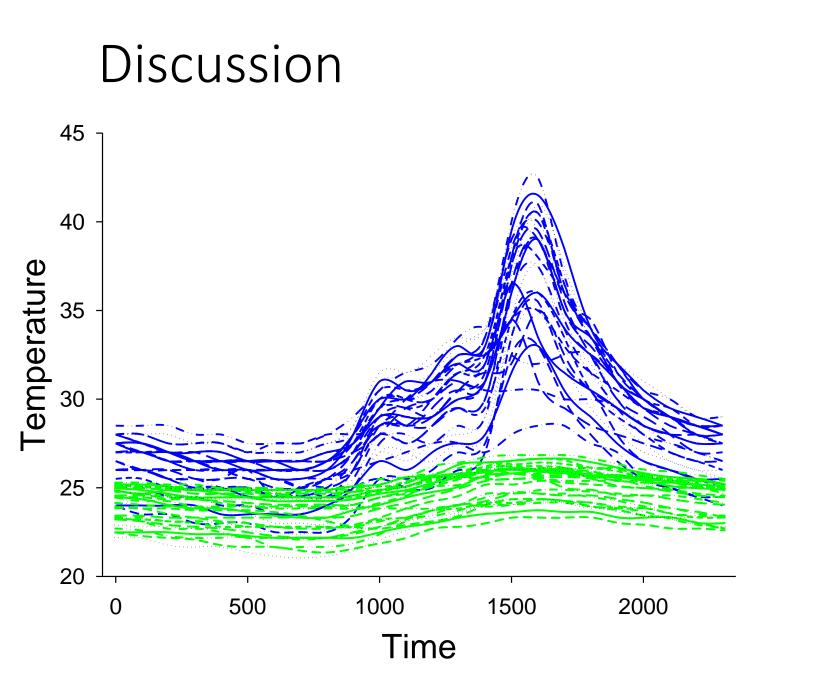


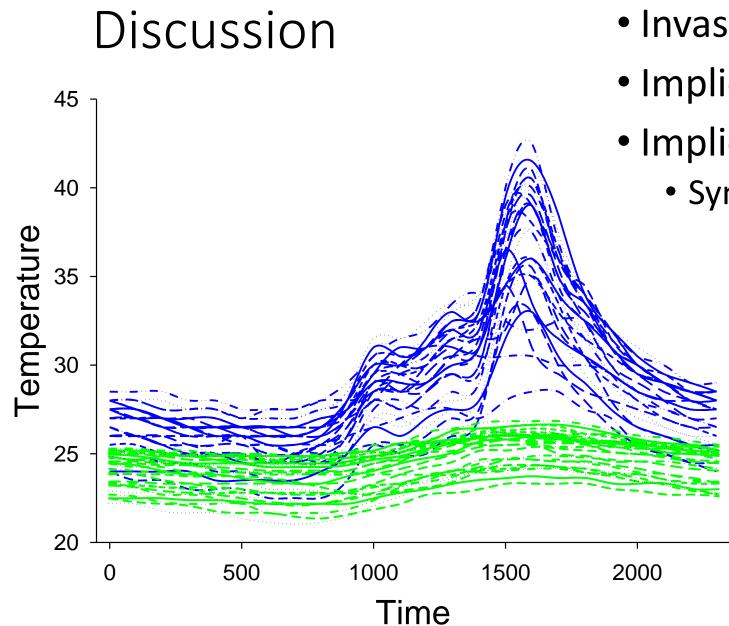
- Effects persist in development; brief metabolic depression
- No evidence of post-hatching effects



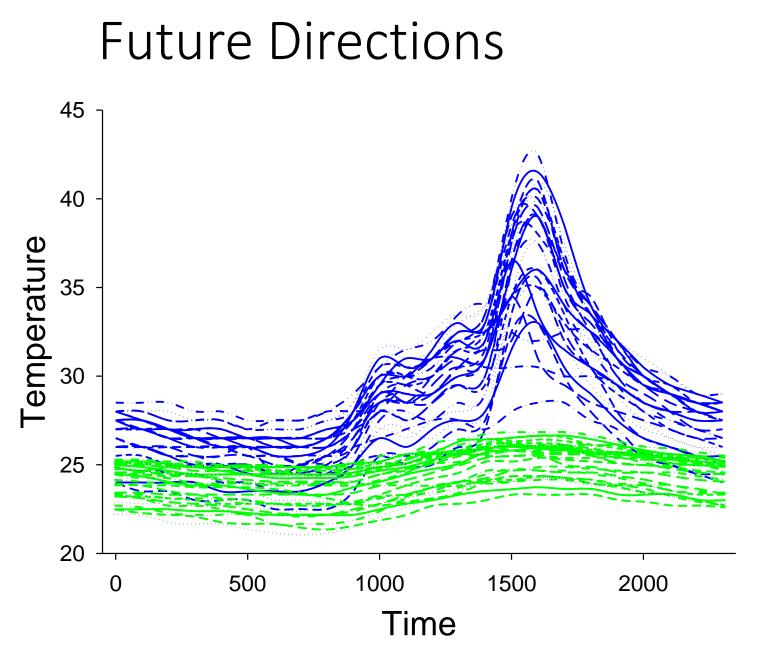


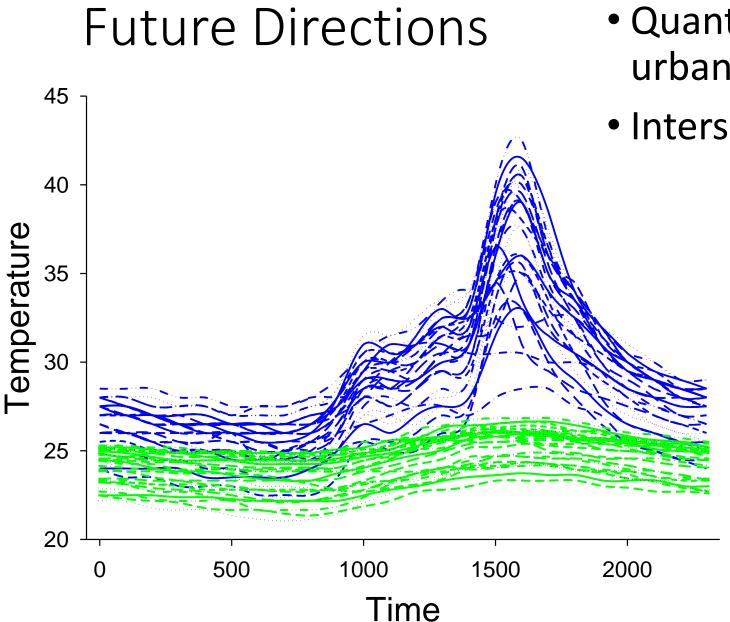
- Embryos appear to be robust to urban thermal environment
- Survival dependent on thermal background and magnitude
- Effects of thermal spikes can persist
 - Through embryonic development
 - But not post-hatching





- Invasion/naturalization
- Implications for Urbanization
- Implications for Climate Change
 - Synergistic effects





- Quantify the metabolic costs of the urban heat island effect in embryos
- Interspecific comparisons

Acknowledgements

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Potential Site x Treatment Interaction

