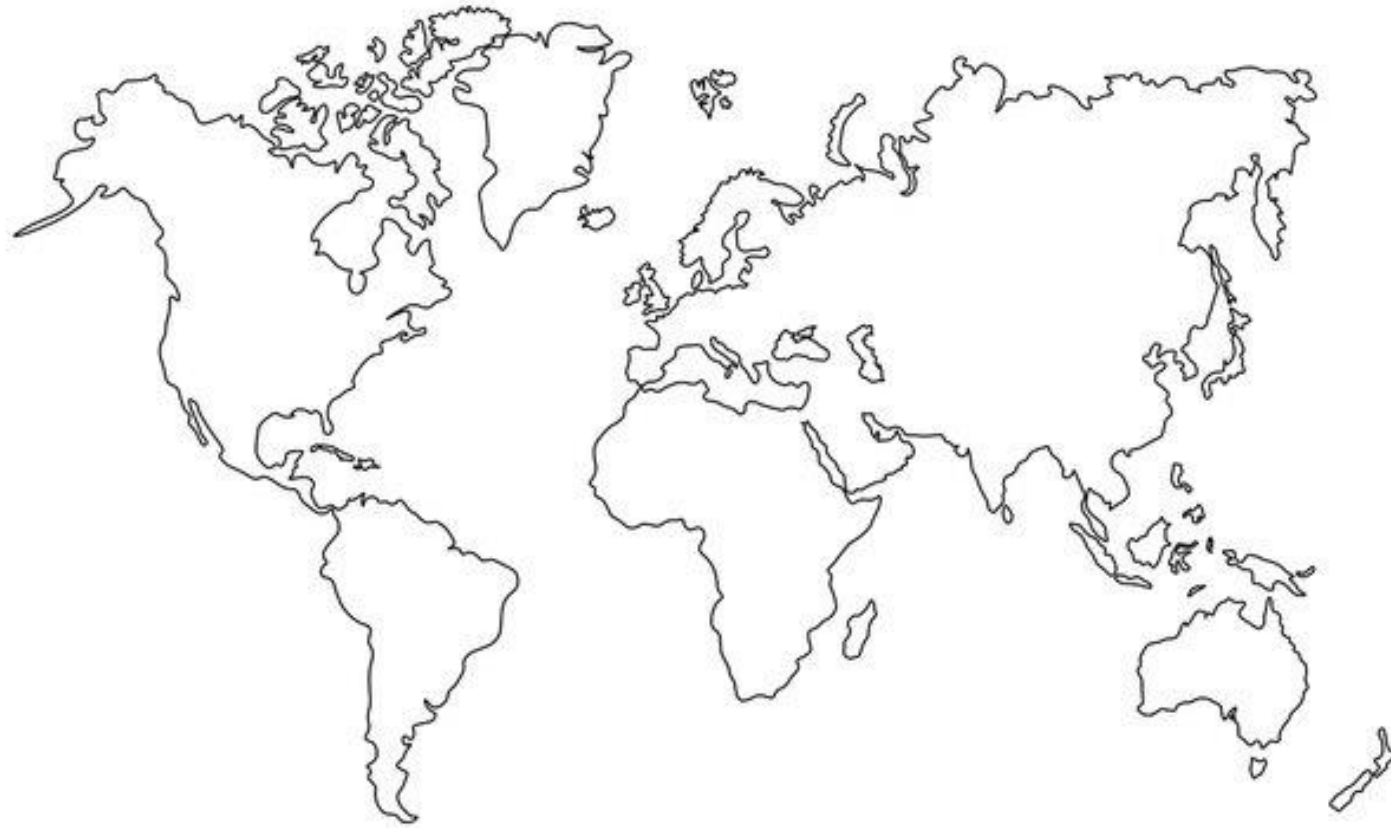


# Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance

CMB Seminar  
13<sup>th</sup> February 2024

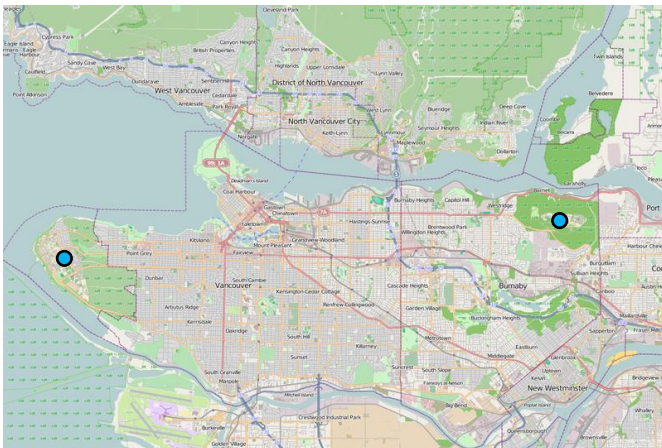
# Collaborators



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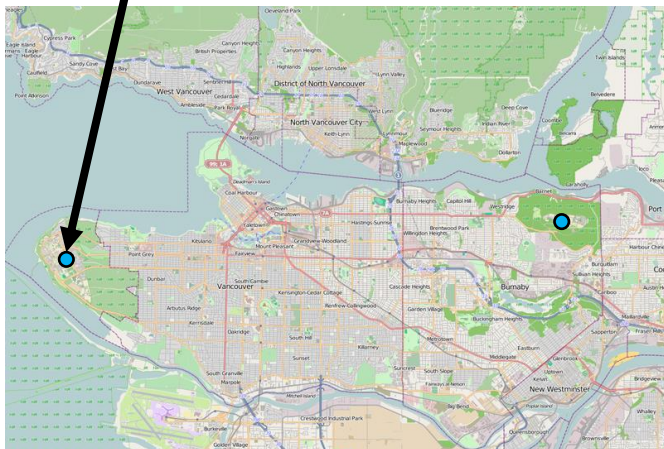
# Collaborators

University  
of British  
Columbia



Vancouver, BC

UK



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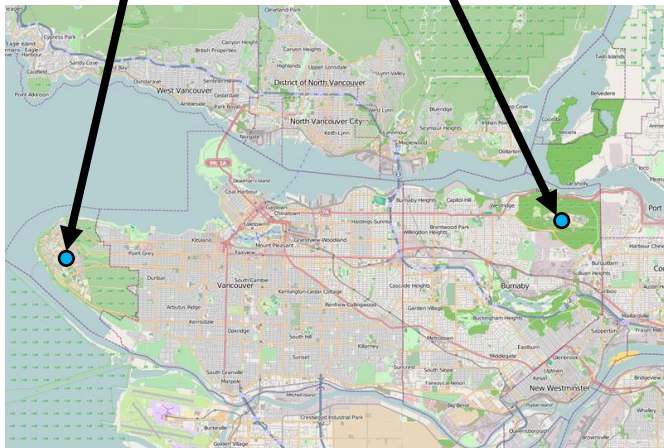
University  
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Fraser  
University



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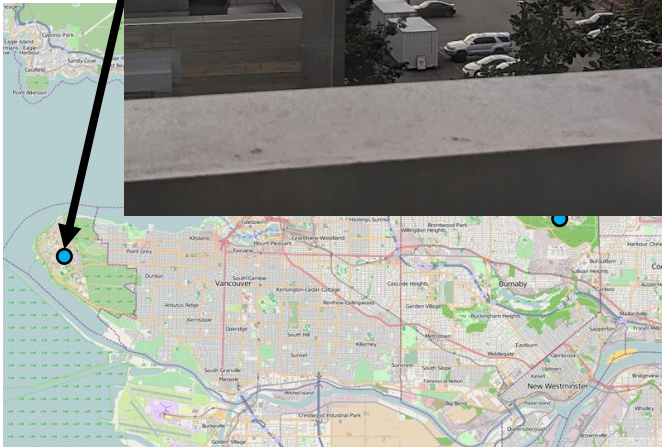
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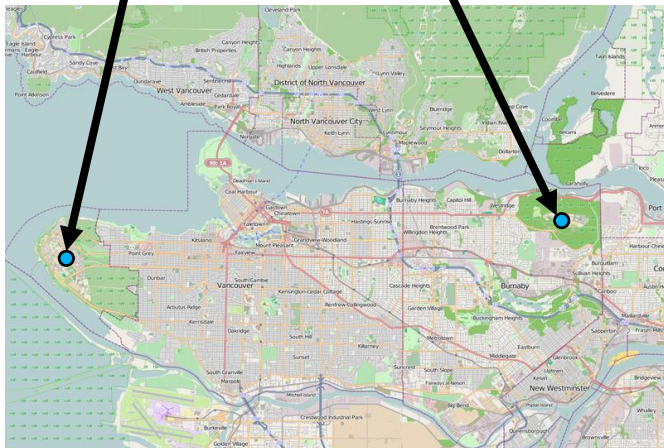
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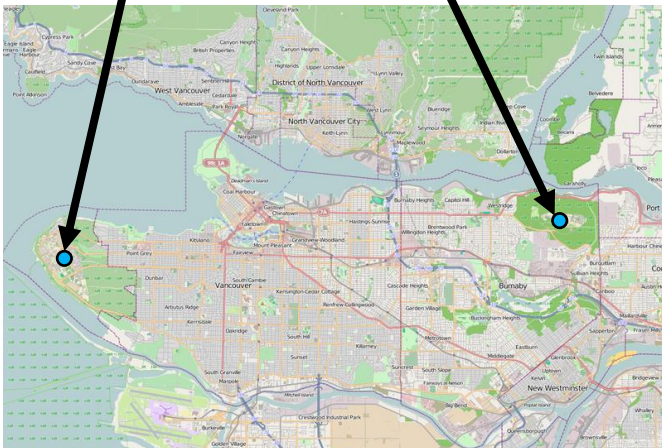
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# Outline

**Background**

**Defence: Tolerance**

**Results**

**Defence: Resistance**

**Outline**

**Background**



**Biocontrols**, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance

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Wolf spider

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Aphid parasitoid wasp

Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance

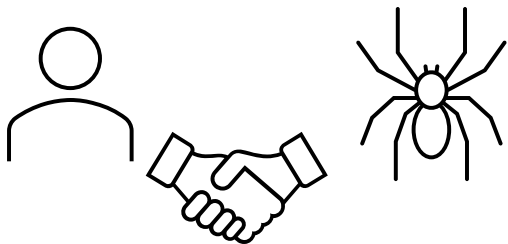
Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance

Symbiosis:

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## Symbiosis:

An organism that lives with(in) another organism in which **both gain** from the relationship (**mutualistic relationship**).



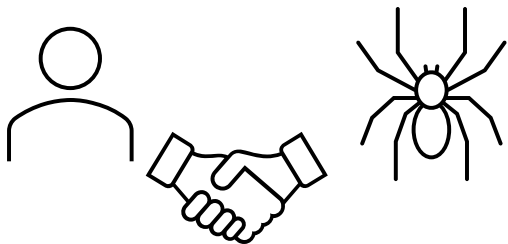


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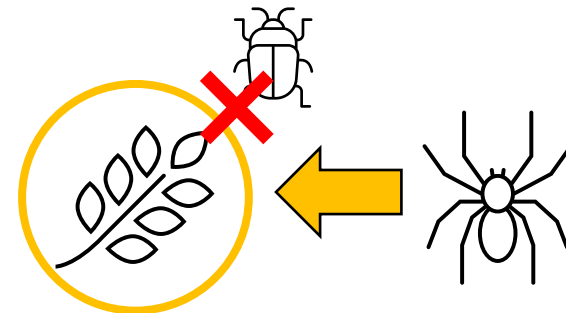
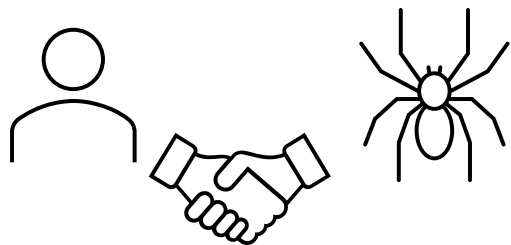
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## Defensive symbiosis:

One of these organisms gains a level of **defence** against a disease/pest.



Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance

Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance



Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance



Aphid host

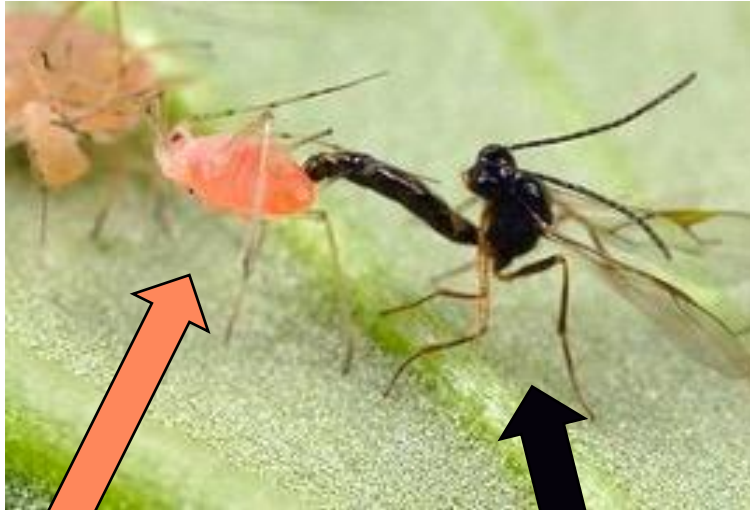
Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance



Aphid host

Parasitic wasp

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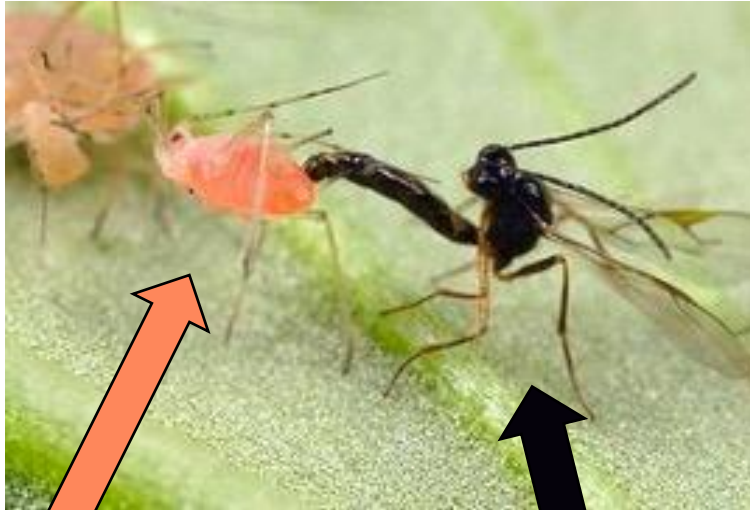


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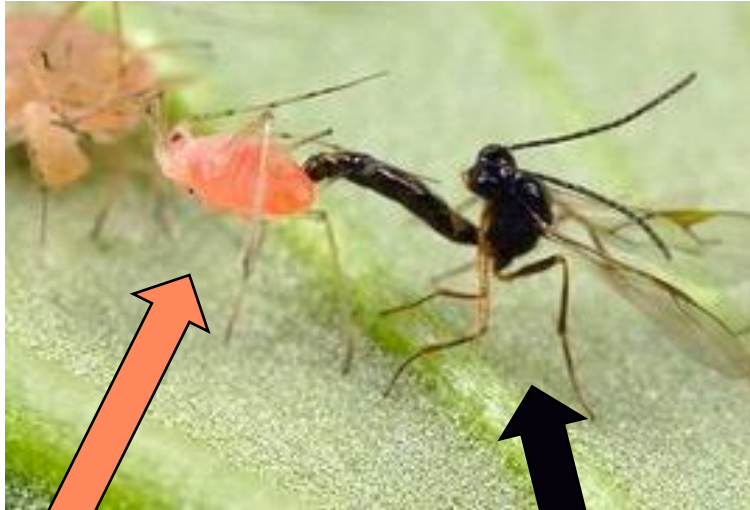
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Parasitic wasp





# Biocontrols, defensive symbiosis, and an unexpected tale of an uneasy alliance



Aphid host

Parasitic wasp

Protective bacteria: *Hamiltonella defensa*



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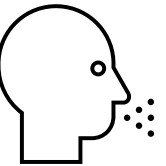
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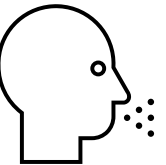
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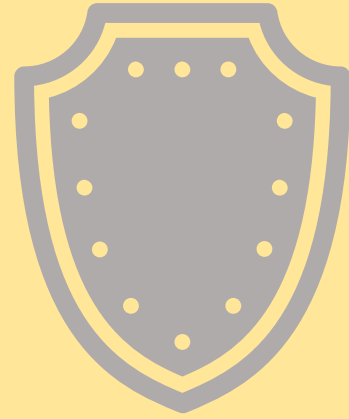
Have potential to be transmitted – ethical issues



**We will use a mathematical analysis to understand the viability of such a biocontrol in a host population**

# Types of defence

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Tolerance



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Tolerance shields the host from the harmful effects of the pathogen.



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Two forms of tolerance – “Fecundity tolerance” and “mortality tolerance”.



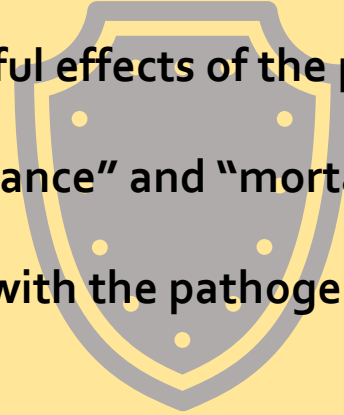
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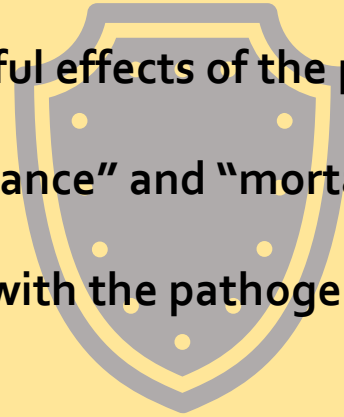
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**Tolerance**

**Resistance**

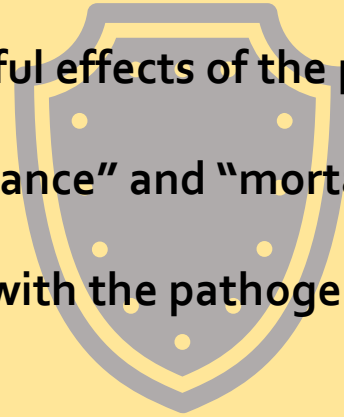


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**Resistance**

Resistance protection is all about making the host more resistant to infection



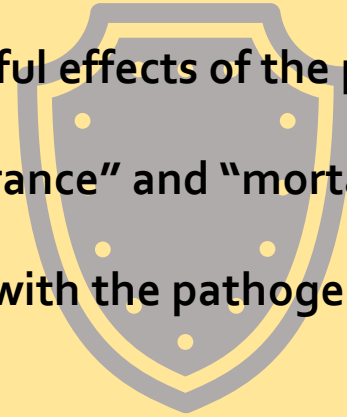
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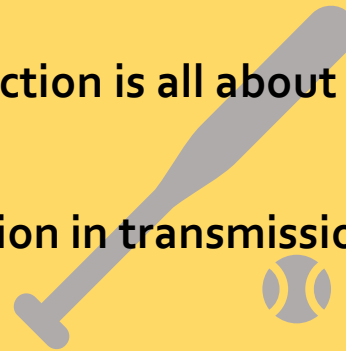
Tolerance



Resistance

Resistance protection is all about making the host more resistant to infection

This may take the form of a reduction in transmission when harbouring the defensive symbiont compared to without



# Modelling – a glossary

**Phenotype:** An observable trait (average height, virulence of pathogen)

**Resident phenotype:** The trait which sets the environment

**Mutant phenotype:** The trait trying to invade into an environment (shorter, more virulent)

**Fitness:** How good is the mutant at establishing into the resident environment?

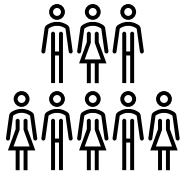
**Selection gradient:** Derivative of the fitness (wrt mutant phenotype)

**Mutation:** A change to the phenotype (i.e. an observable change, average height increases)

## Adaptive dynamics – key points

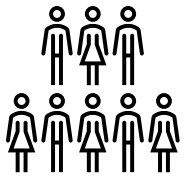


## Adaptive dynamics – key points

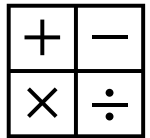


Incorporates population-level information (**Ecological dynamics**)

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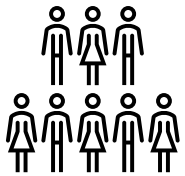


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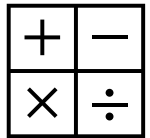


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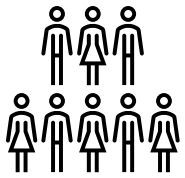
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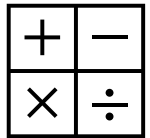
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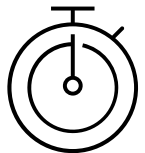


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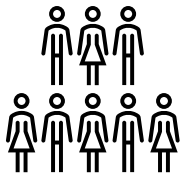
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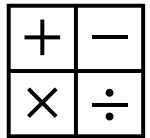


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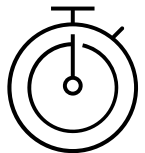


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## Trade-offs

Choose how our evolving parameter, say  $x$ , alters other ecological parameters.

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Calculate the invasion fitness,  $w$ , for a rare mutant,  $x_m$ , which is similar phenotypically to the resident at steady state. Calculate the selection gradient,  $s$ :

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$$s(x) = \left. \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_m} \right|_{x=x_m=x_r}.$$

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## Stability analysis

Using higher order derivatives of the invasion fitness, we can determine the behaviour at singular strategies.

For example:

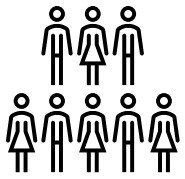
$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial (x_m)^2} \right|_{x=x_m=x_r} < 0$$

denotes evolutionary stability.

## Singular strategies

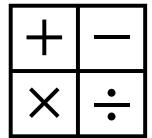
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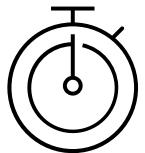
*Numerical solution of ODEs*



Calculate analytical expressions (**fitness and selection gradient**)

*Computed "semi-analytically"*

## Adaptive dynamics – key assumptions



Mutations are rare (**Separation of timescales**)

*Run ecological dynamics for some length of time*

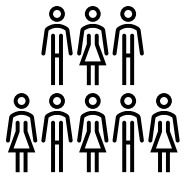
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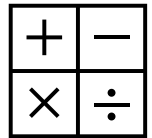
*Discretise the trait space*

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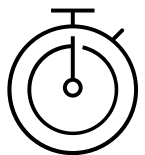
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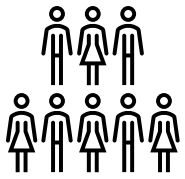
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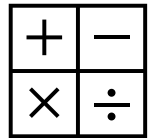
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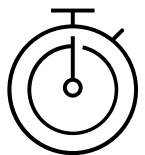
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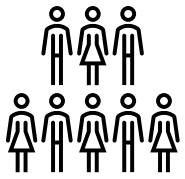
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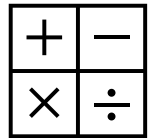
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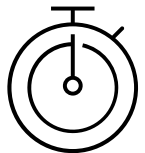
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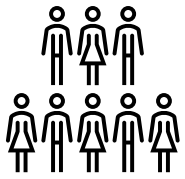
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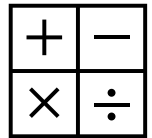
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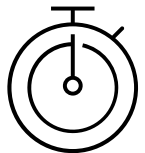
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# Outline

**Background**

**Defence: Tolerance**

**Results**

**Defence: Resistance**

## Defence: Tolerance



**Meet the characters for today**

# Meet the characters for today

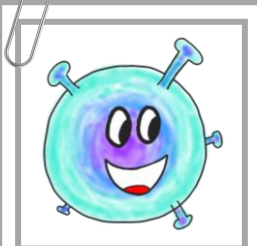
Pathogen registration form

---

Name:  
TBC

Type:  
DEFENSIVE SYMBIONT

Philosophy:  
"PROTECC OR ATTACC, I'VE  
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Subject #796

# Meet the characters for today

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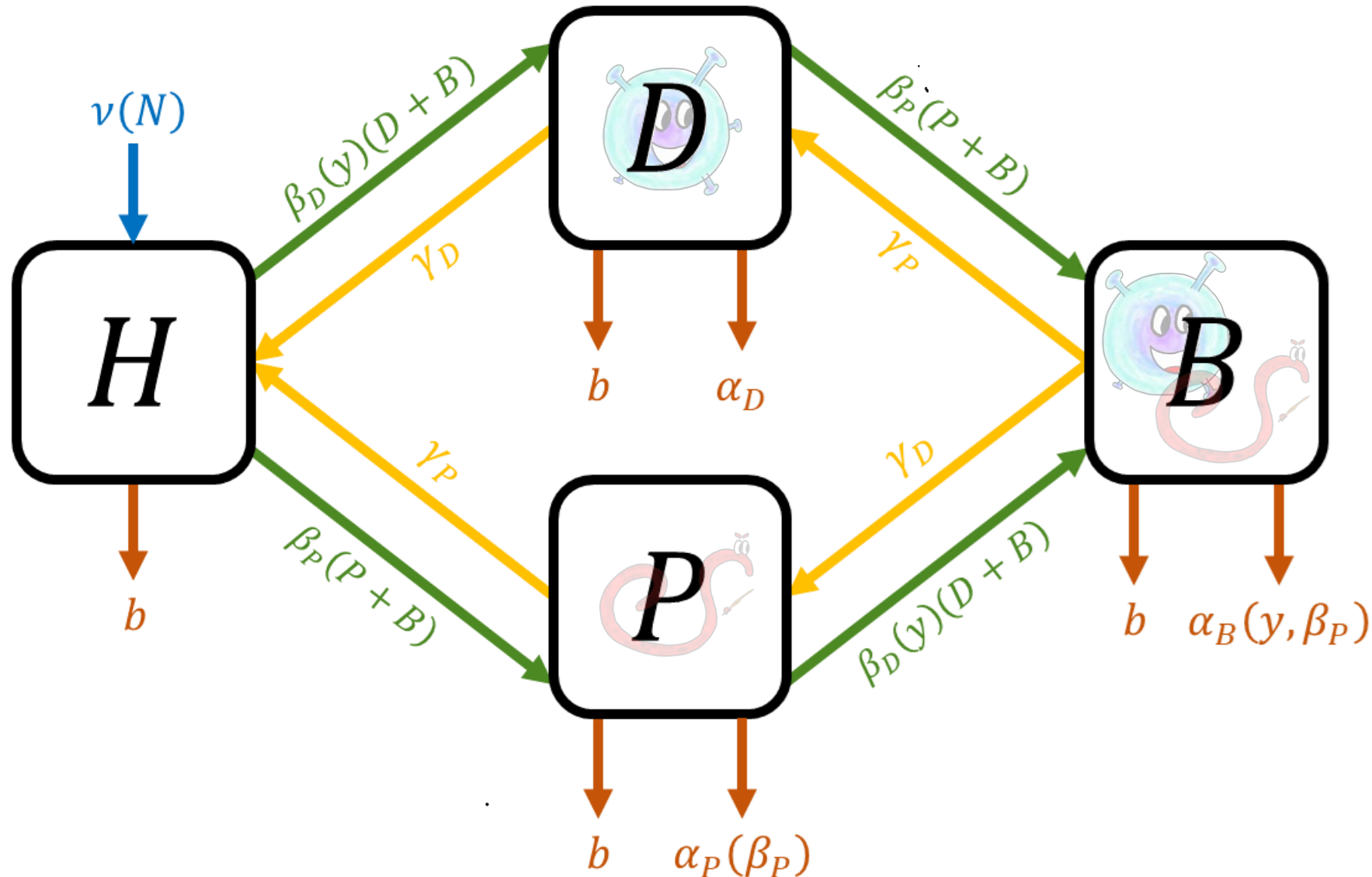
Type:  
PARASITE

Philosophy:  
"I HAVE A STICK AND I'M NOT AFRAID TO USE IT"



Subject #727

# Ecological dynamics



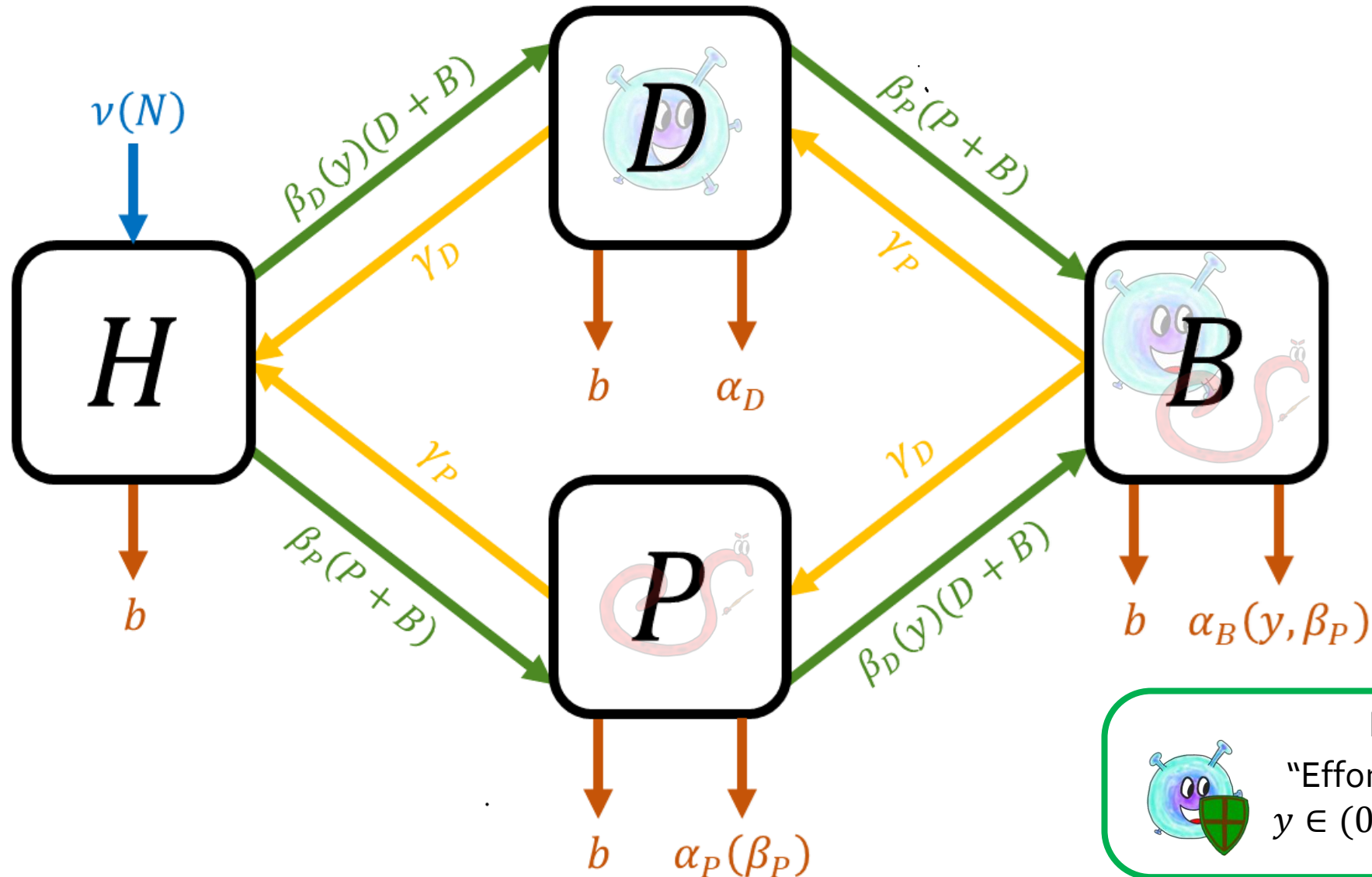
Blue: Births

Green: Transmission

Red: Deaths

Yellow: Recovery

# Ecological dynamics



Blue: Births

Green: Transmission

Red: Deaths

Yellow: Recovery

Evolving parameters



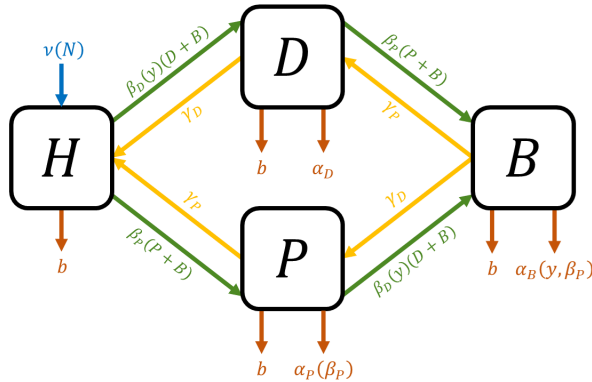
"Effort"  
 $y \in (0,1)$



Transmissibility  
 $\beta_P > 0$



# Ecological dynamics



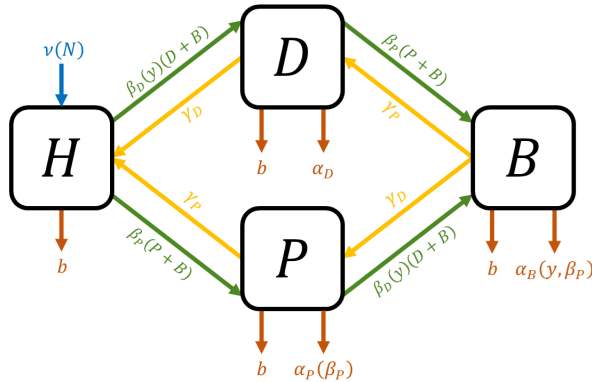
$$\dot{H} = v(N) - [b + \beta_D(y)(D + B) + \beta_P(P + B)]H + \gamma_D D + \gamma_P P$$

$$\dot{D} = \beta_D(y)H(D + B) - [b + \alpha_D + \gamma_D + \beta_P(P + B)]D + \gamma_P B$$

$$\dot{P} = \beta_P H(P + B) - [b + \alpha_P(\beta_P) + \gamma_P + \beta_D(y)(D + B)]P + \gamma_D B$$

$$\dot{B} = \beta_D(y)P(D + P) + \beta_P D(P + B) - [b + \alpha_D + (1 - y)\alpha_P(\beta_P) + \gamma_D + \gamma_P]B$$

# Ecological dynamics



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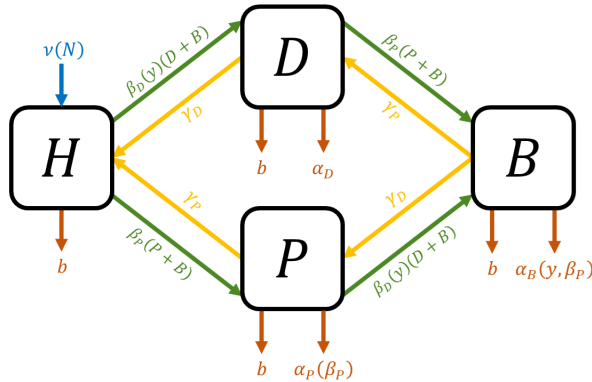
$$\dot{D} = \beta_D(y)H(D + B) - [b + \alpha_D + \gamma_D + \beta_P(P + B)]D + \gamma_P B$$

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**Fitness functions** – how well can a mutant invade a resident population?

# Ecological dynamics



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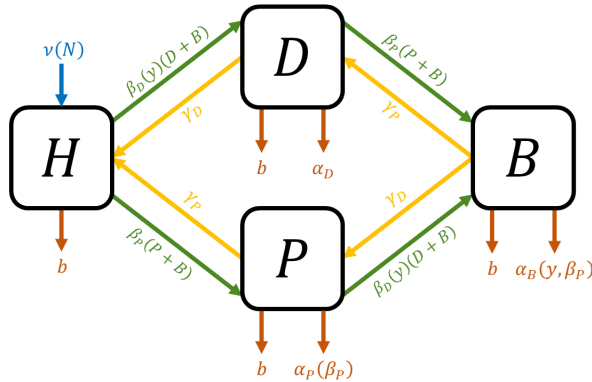
$$\dot{B} = \beta_D(y)P(D + P) + \beta_P D(P + B) - [b + \alpha_D + (1 - y)\alpha_P(\beta_P) + \gamma_D + \gamma_P]B$$

**Fitness functions** – how well can a mutant invade a resident population?

$$w_D(y^m | y^r, \beta_P^r)$$

$$w_P(\beta_P^m | y^r, \beta_P^r)$$

# Ecological dynamics



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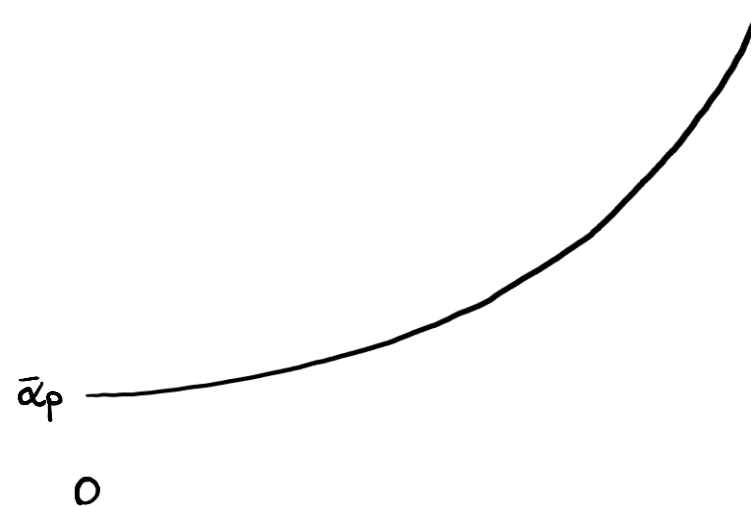
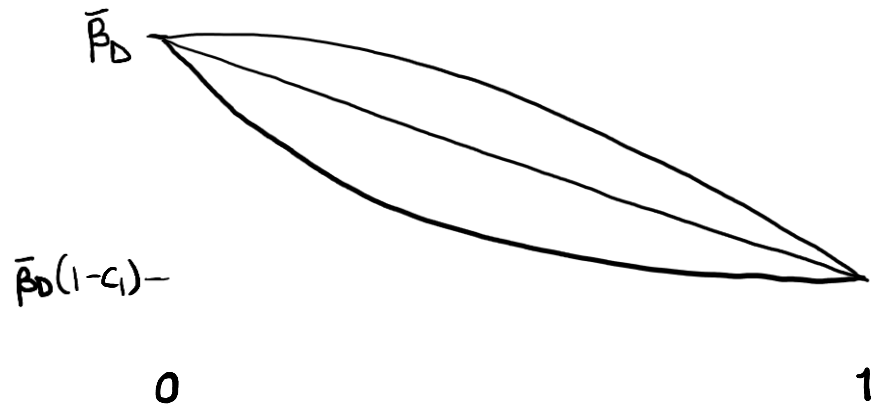
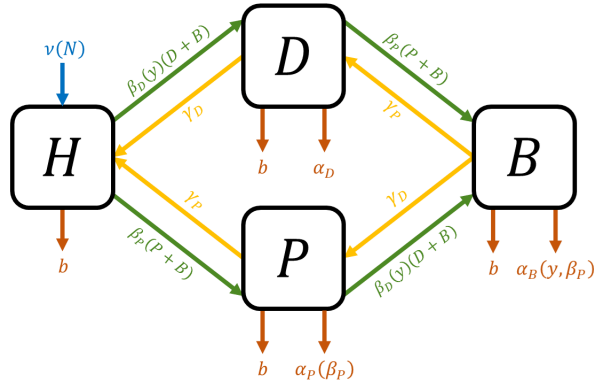
$$\dot{B} = \beta_D(y)P(D + P) + \beta_P D(P + B) - [b + \alpha_D + (1 - y)\alpha_P(\beta_P) + \gamma_D + \gamma_P]B$$

**Fitness functions** – how well can a mutant invade a resident population?

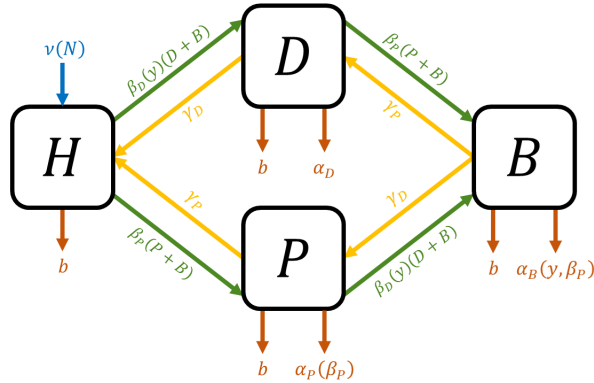
$$w_D(y^m | y^r, \beta_P^r) = \frac{\beta_D(y^m) \{ H^* [b + \gamma_D + \gamma_P + \alpha_B(y^m, \beta_P^r) + \beta_P^r(P^* + B^*)] + P^* [b + \gamma_D + \gamma_P + \alpha_D + \beta_P^r(P^* + B^*)] \}}{(b + \gamma_D + \alpha_D + \beta_P^r(P^* + B^*))(b + \alpha_B(y^m, \beta_P^r) + \gamma_D + \gamma_P) - \gamma_P \beta_P^r(P^* + B^*)} - 1$$

$$w_P(\beta_P^m | y^r, \beta_P^r) = \frac{\beta_P^m \{ H^* [b + \gamma_D + \gamma_P + \alpha_B(y^r, \beta_P^m) + \beta_D(y^r)(D^* + B^*)] + D^* [b + \gamma_D + \gamma_P + \alpha_P(\beta_P^m) + \beta_D(y^r)(D^* + B^*)] \}}{(b + \gamma_P + \alpha_P(\beta_P^m) + \beta_D(y^r)(D^* + B^*))(b + \alpha_B(y^r, \beta_P^m) + \gamma_D + \gamma_P) - \gamma_D \beta_D(y^r)(D^* + B^*)} - 1$$

# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



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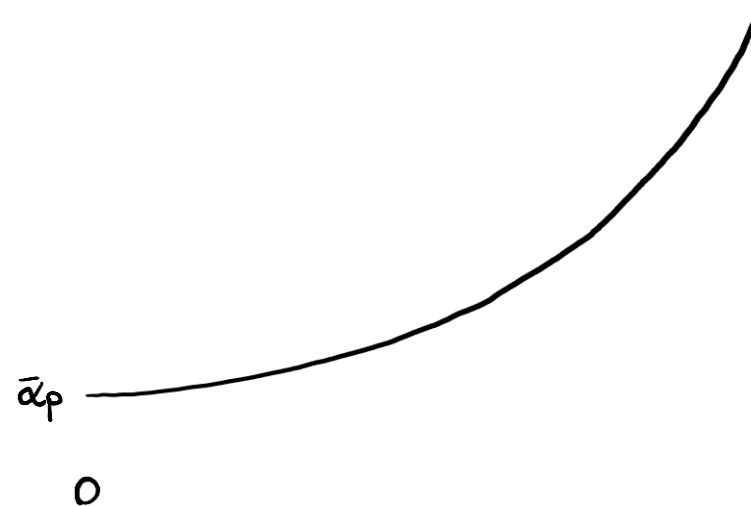
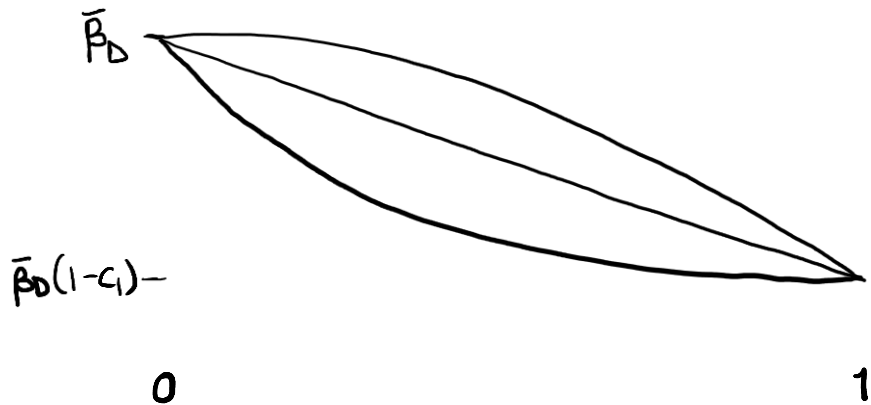
## Evolving parameters



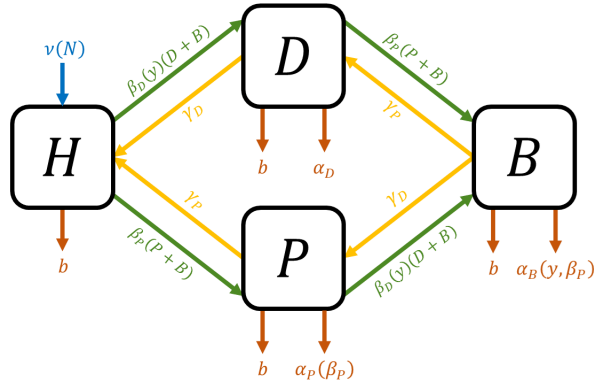
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Transmissibility  
 $\beta_P > 0$



# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



## Evolving parameters

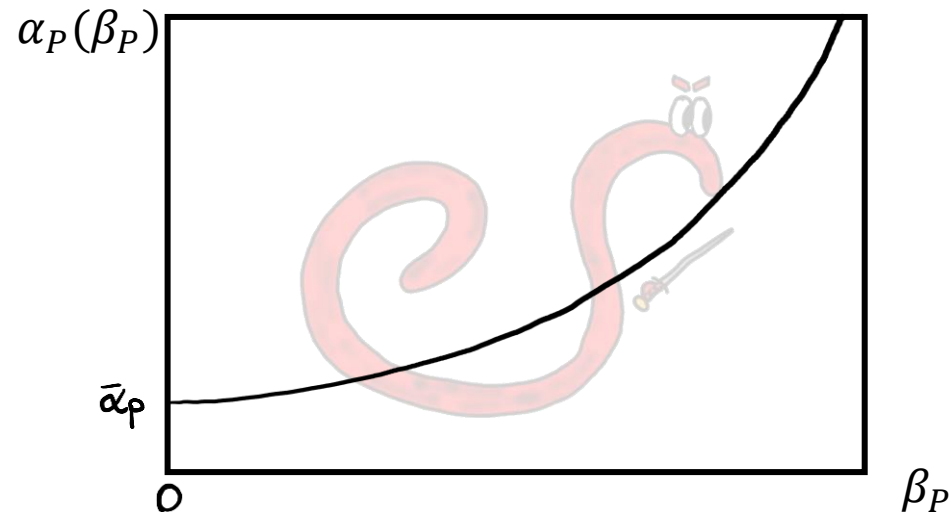
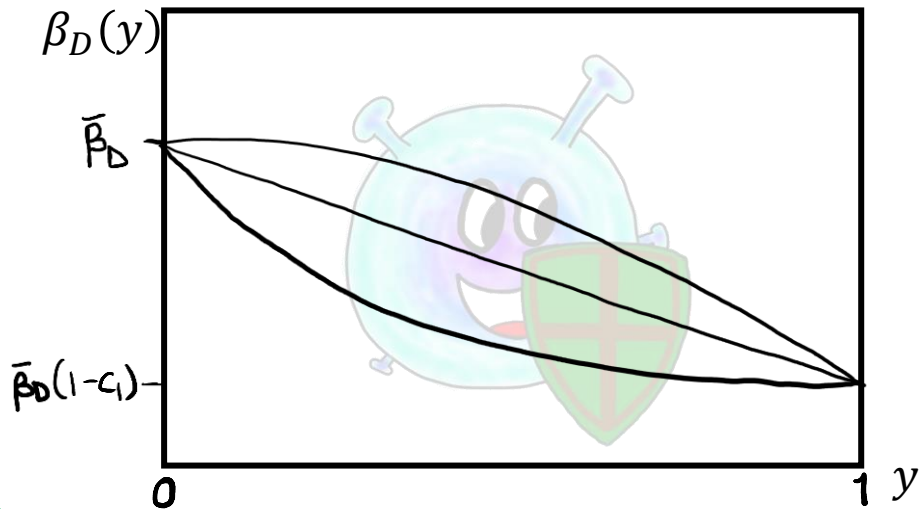


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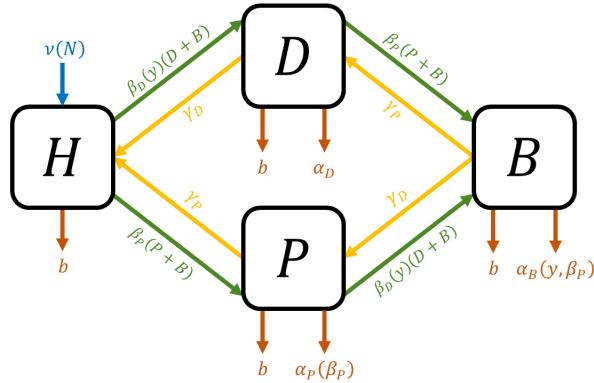


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## Trade-offs



# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



## Evolving parameters

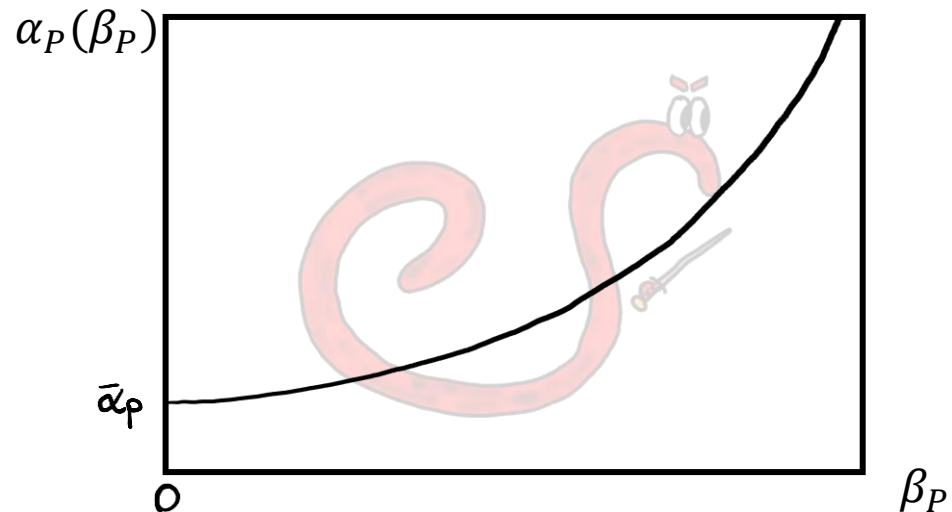
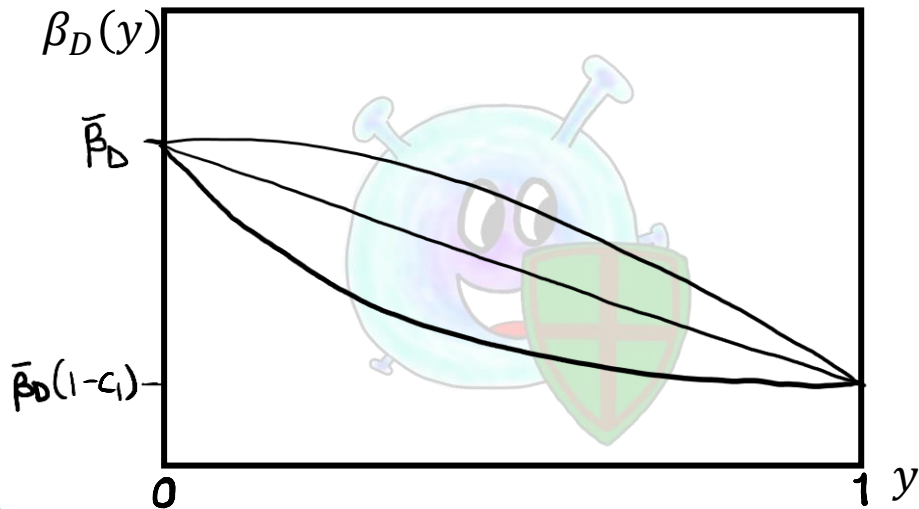


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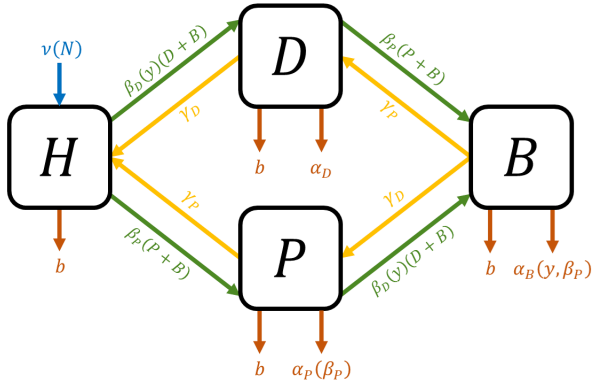
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# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



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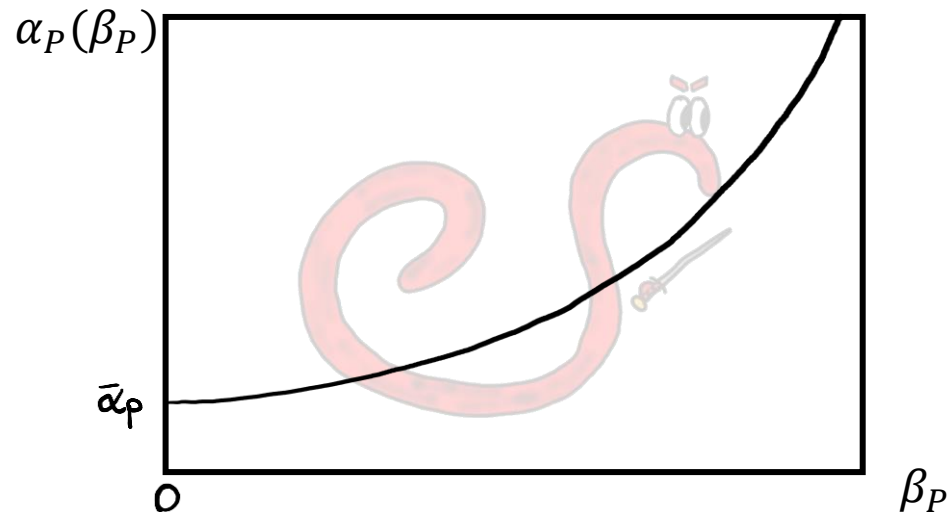
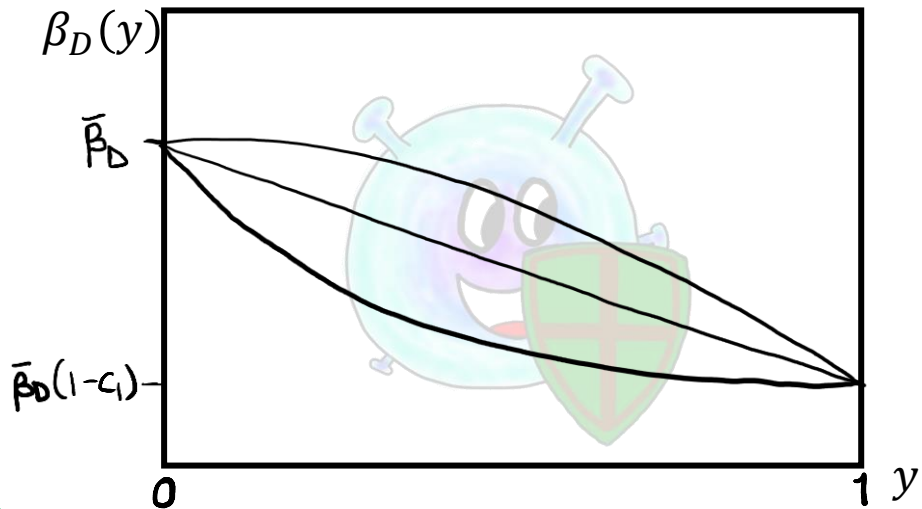


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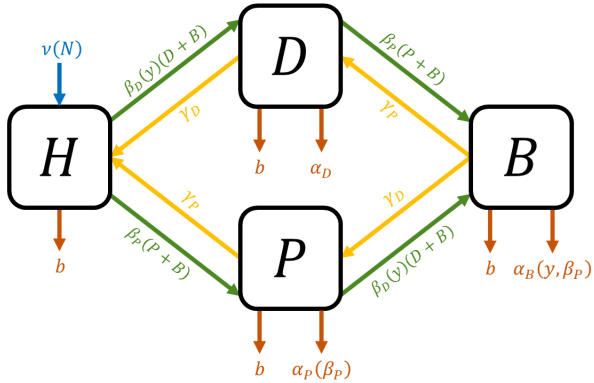


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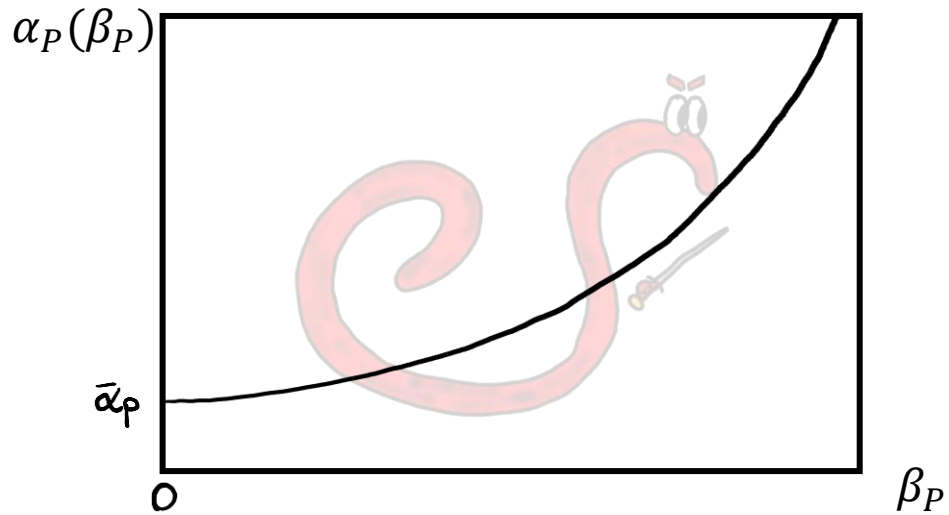
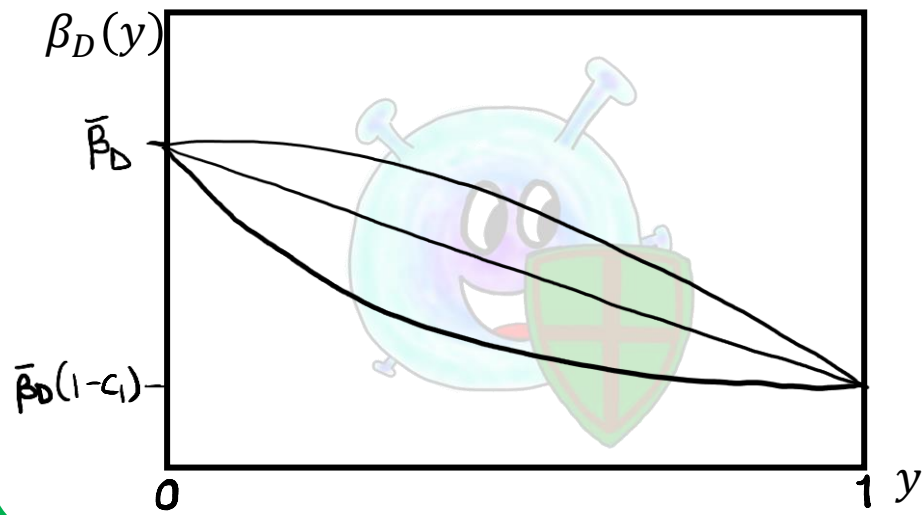


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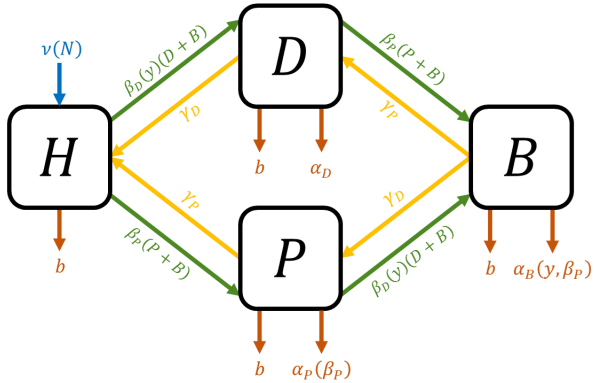


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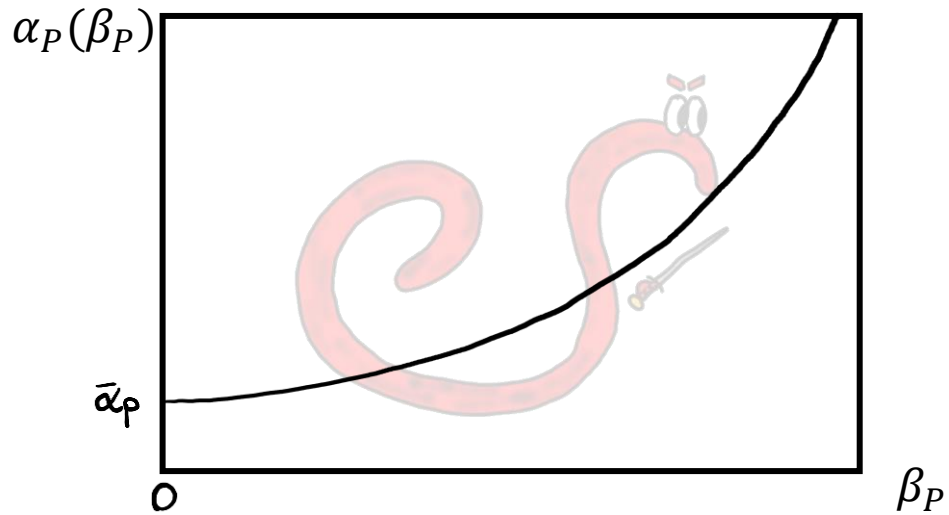
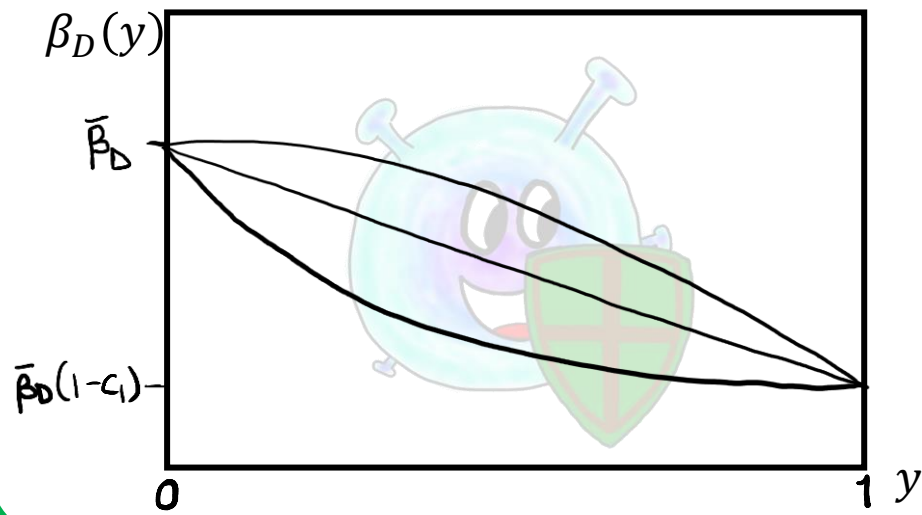


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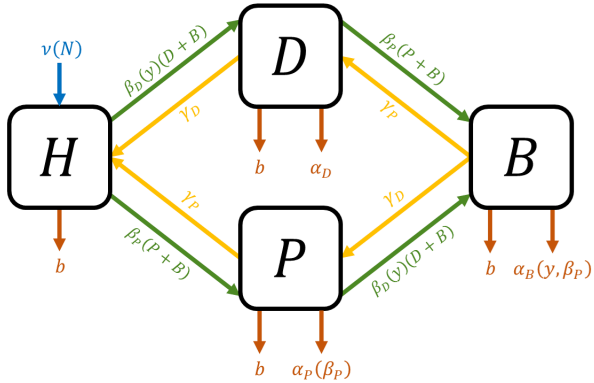


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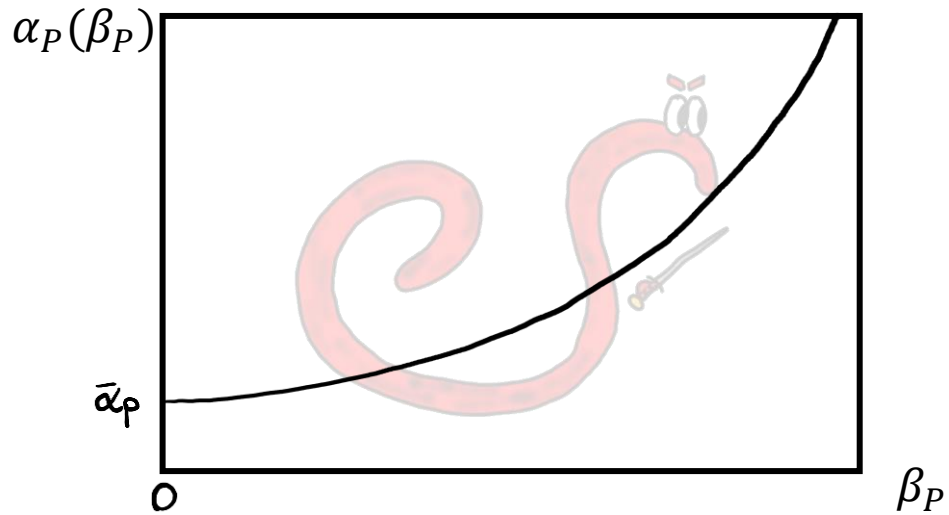
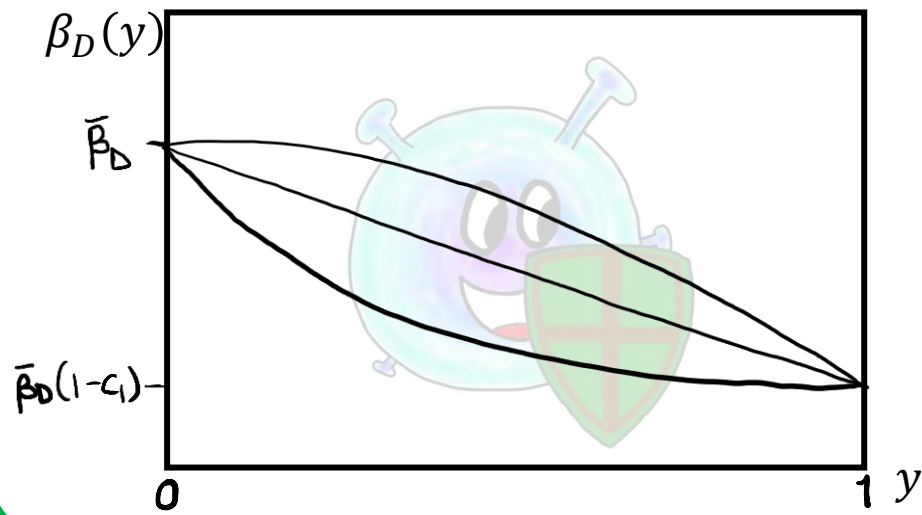


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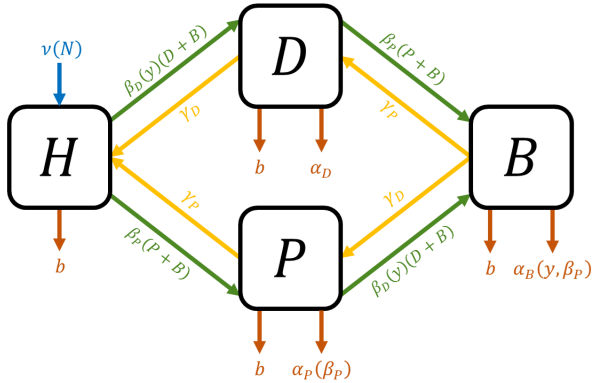


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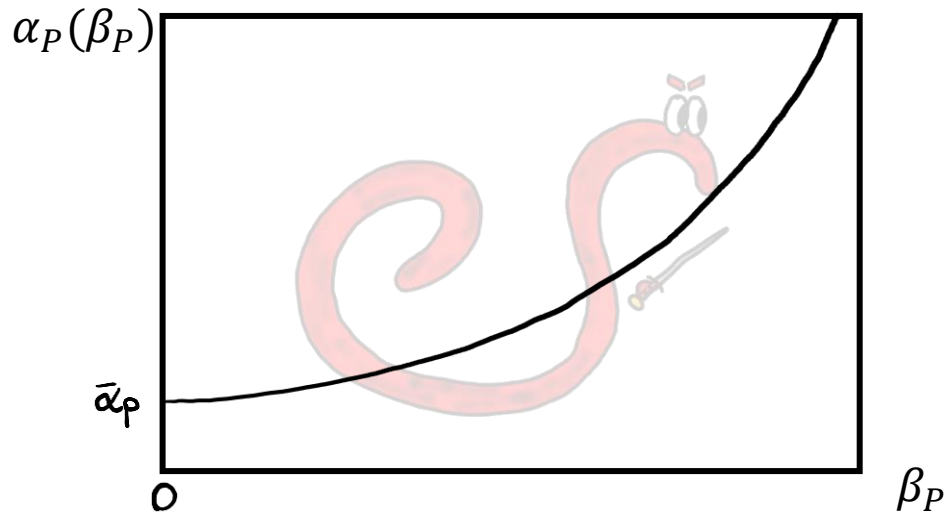
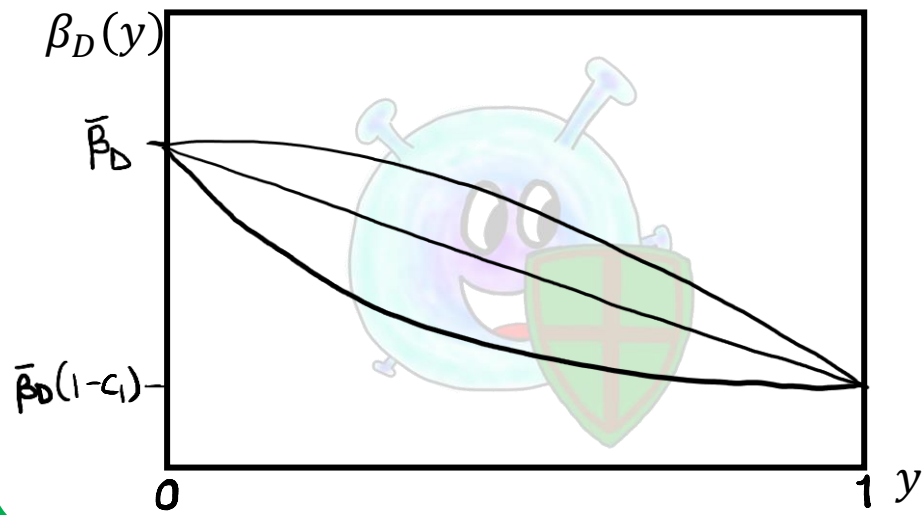


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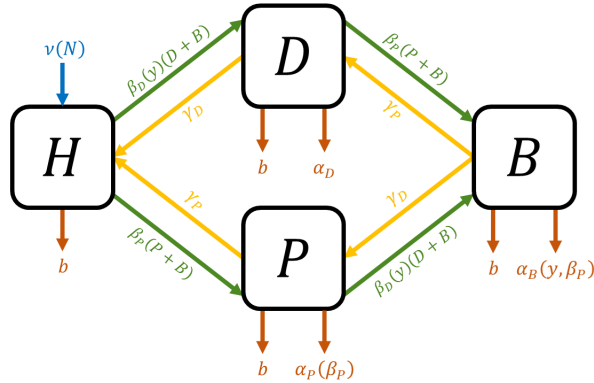


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# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



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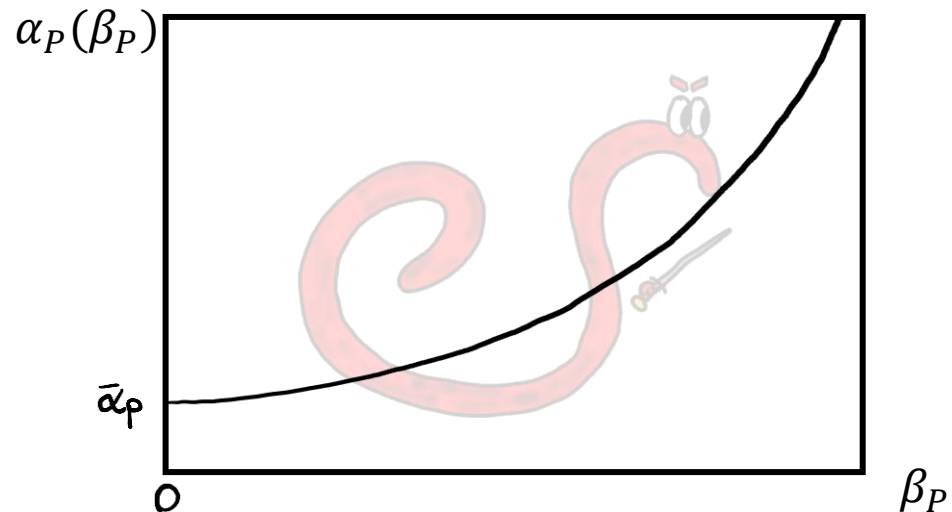
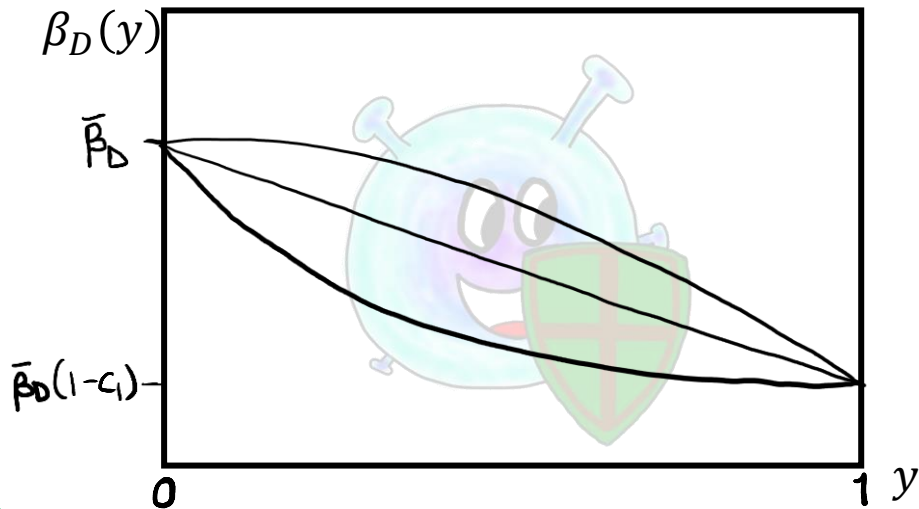


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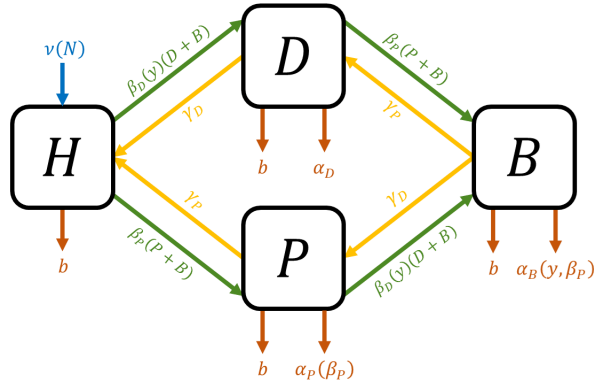


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# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



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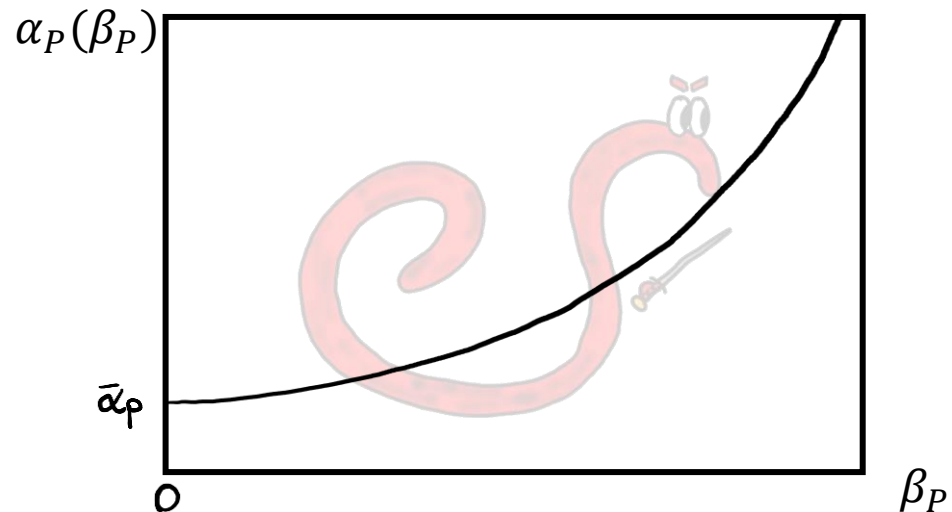
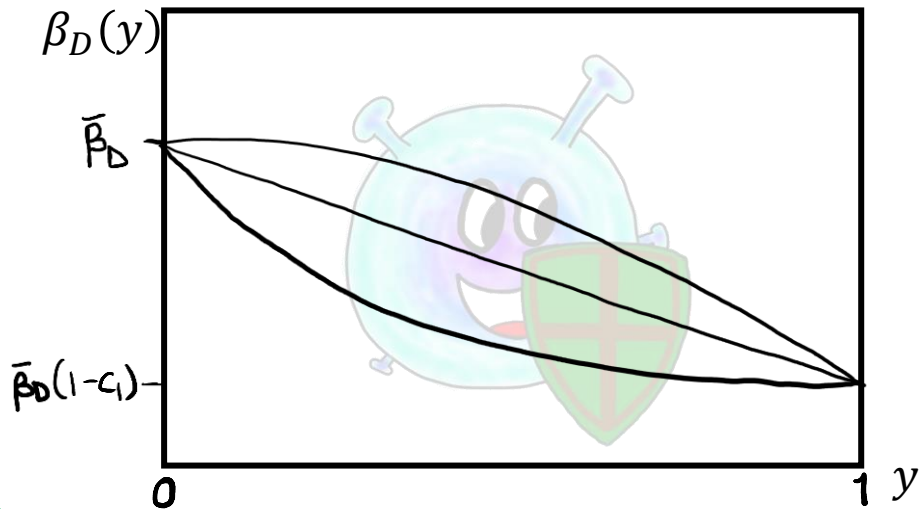


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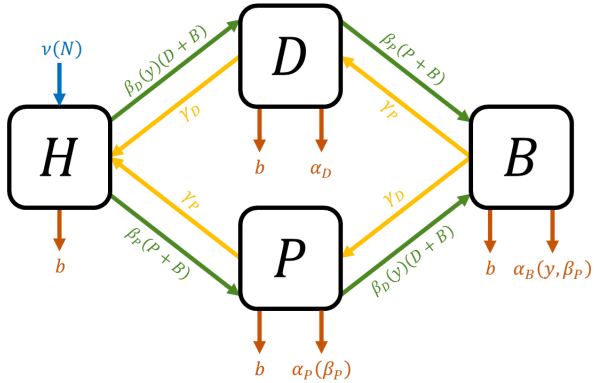


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## Trade-offs




# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



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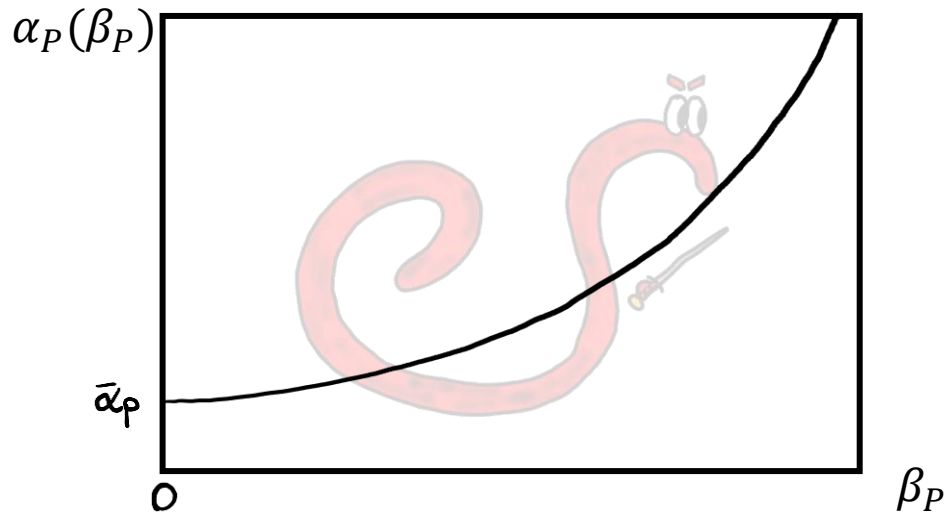
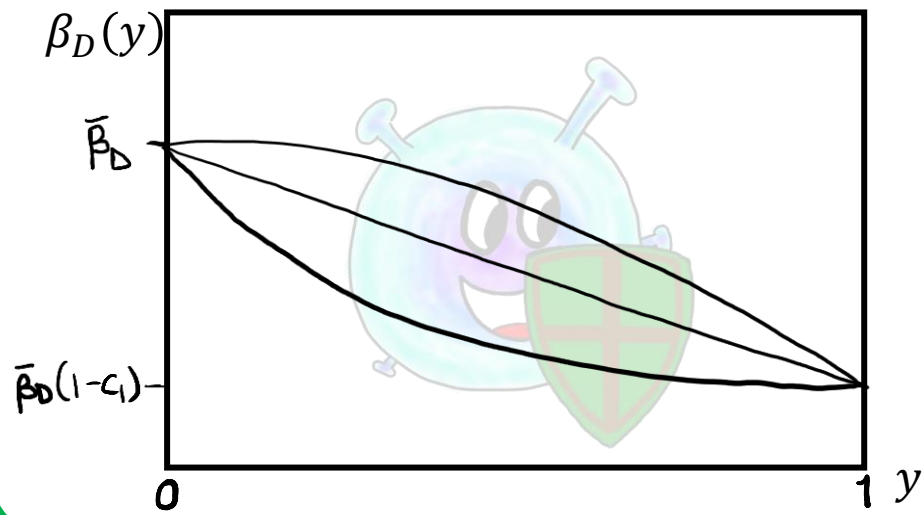


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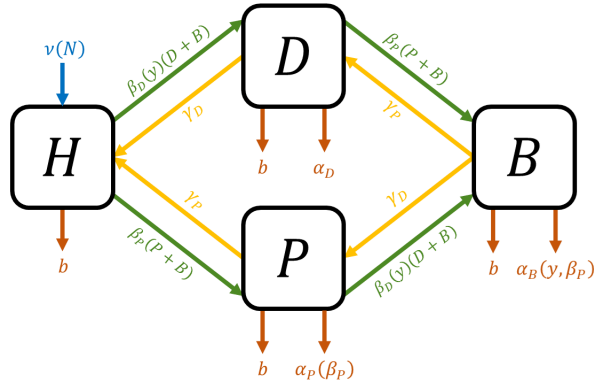
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# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



## Evolving parameters



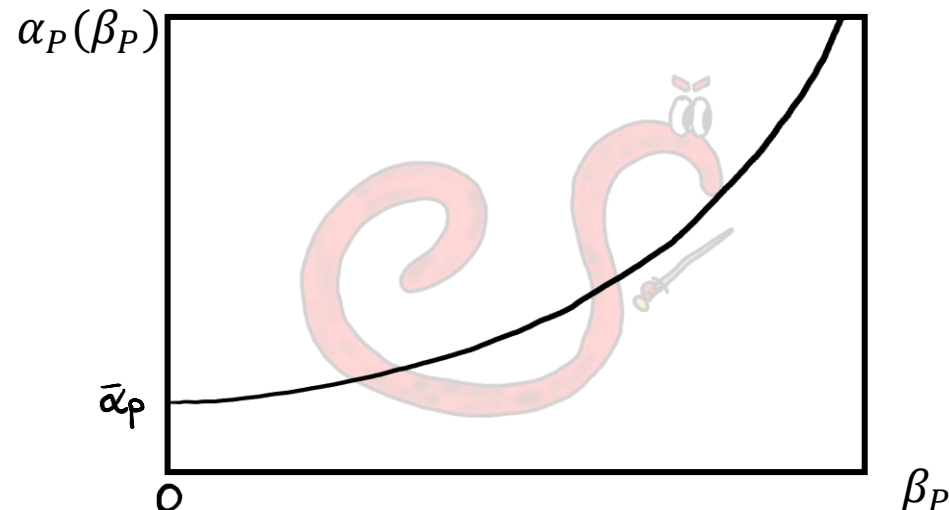
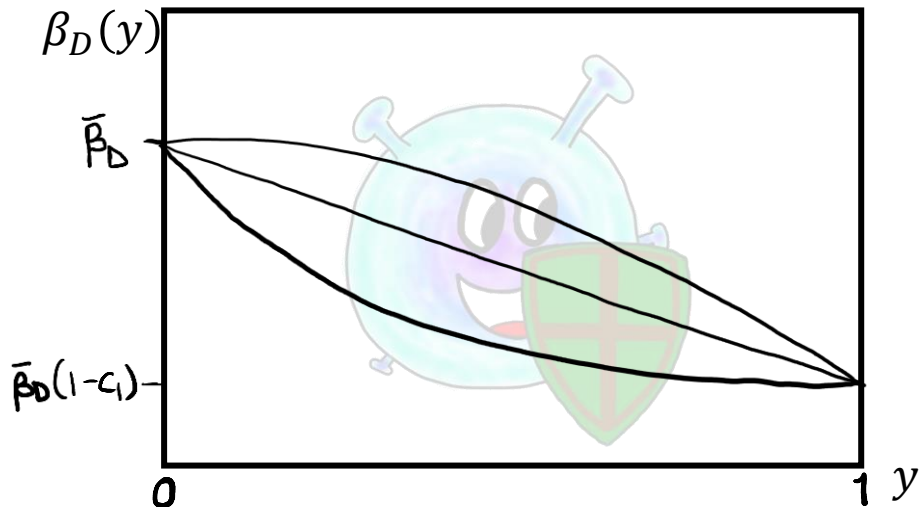
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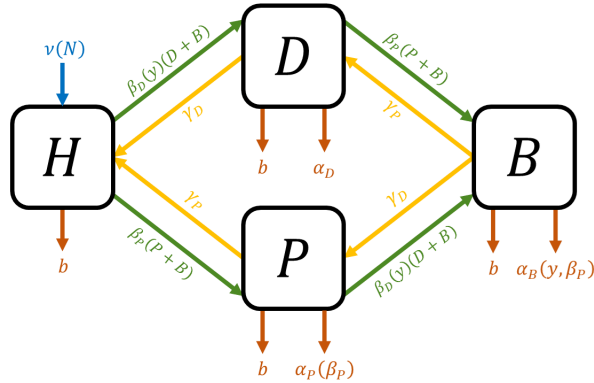
Transmissibility  
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Protection


## Trade-offs




# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



### Evolving parameters

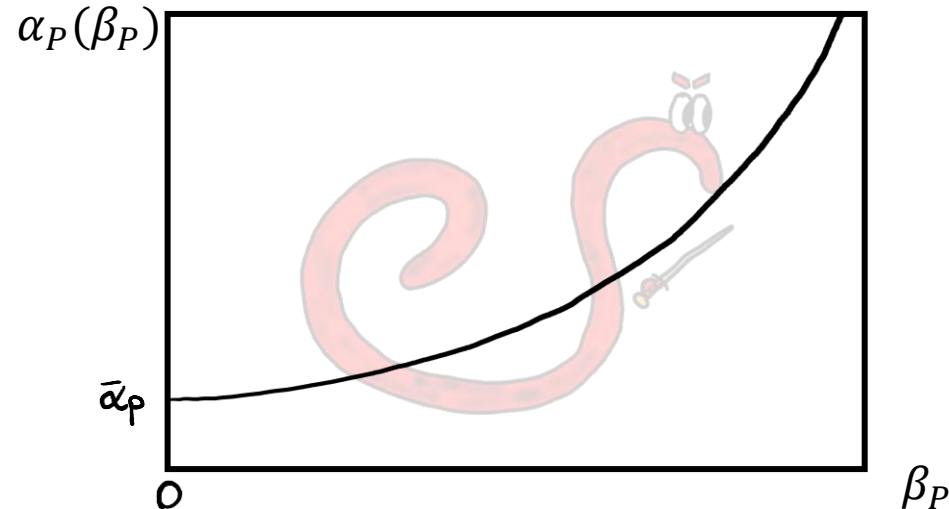
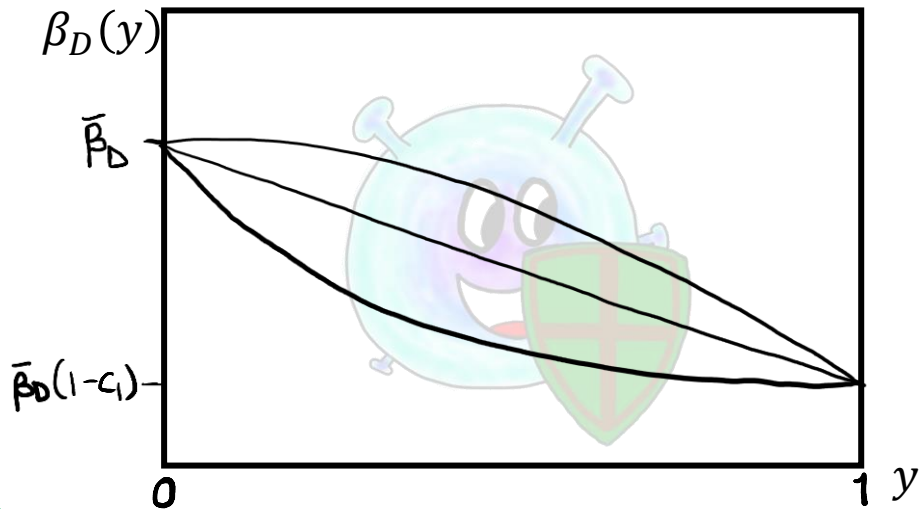


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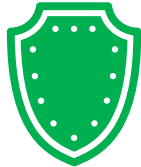


Transmissibility  
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### Trade-offs

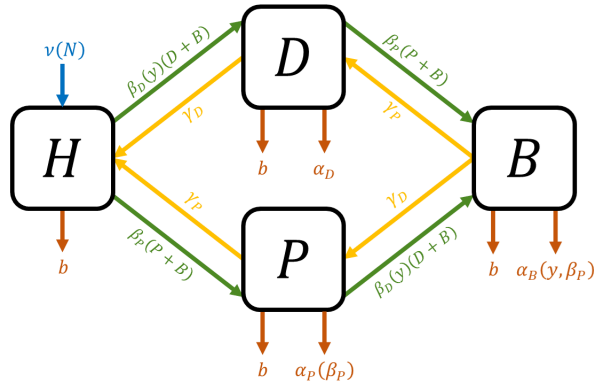


### Protection



Mortality tolerance

# Coevolution: Evolutionary dynamics



## Evolving parameters

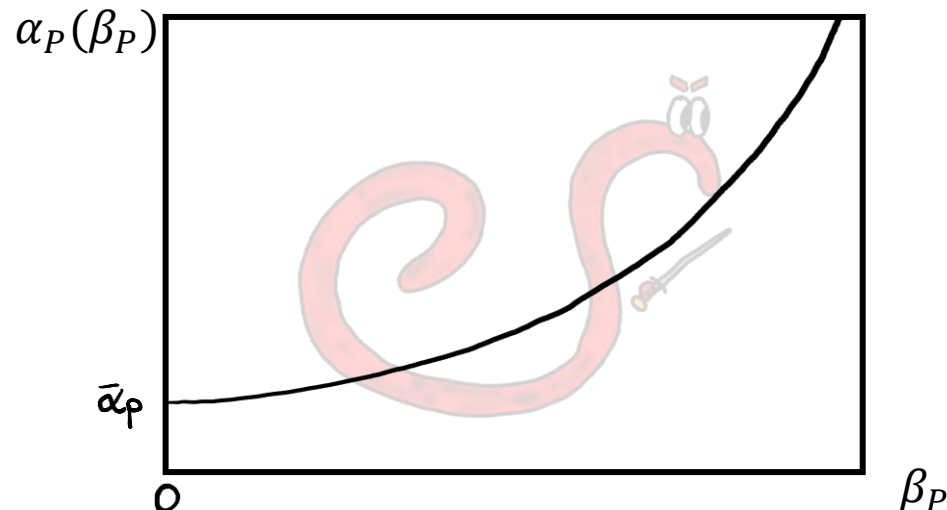
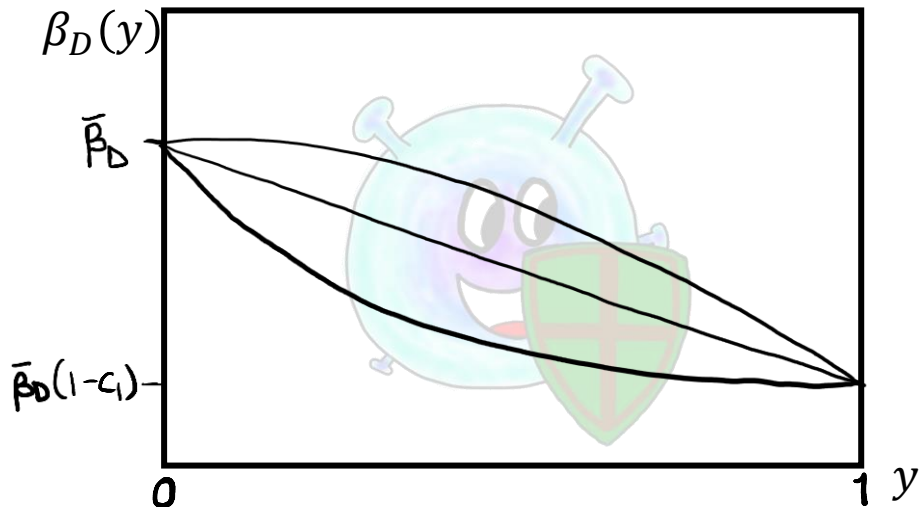


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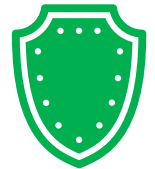


Transmissibility  
 $\beta_P > 0$

## Trade-offs



## Protection



Mortality tolerance

$$\alpha_B(y, \beta_P) = \alpha_D + (1 - y)\alpha_P(\beta_P)$$

# Outline

**Background**

**Defence: Tolerance**

**Results**

**Defence: Resistance**

**Outline**

**Results**



# Results

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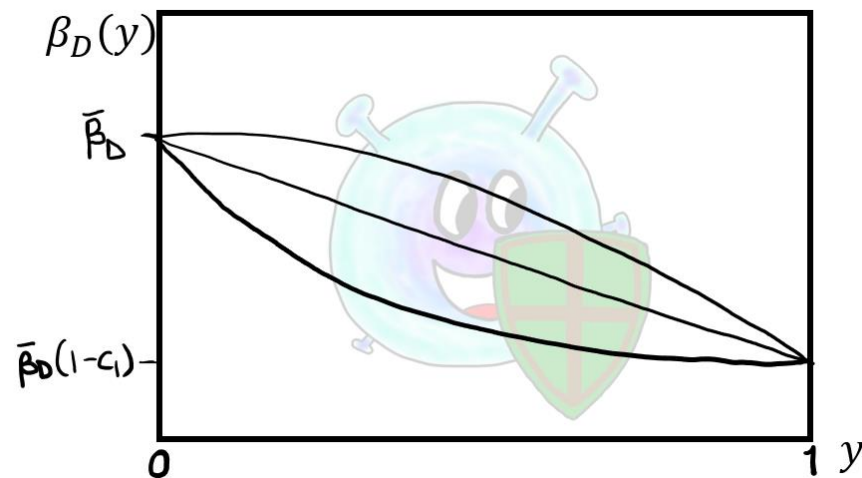
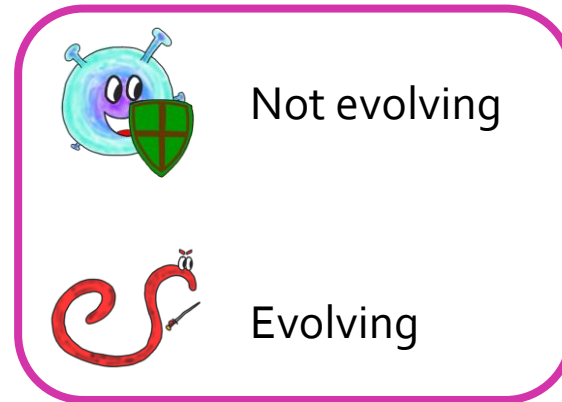
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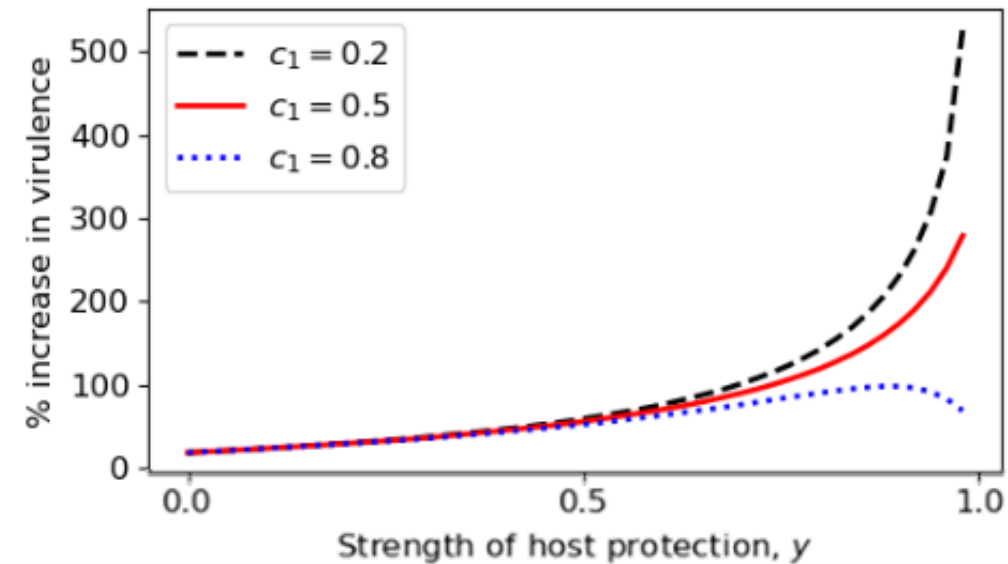
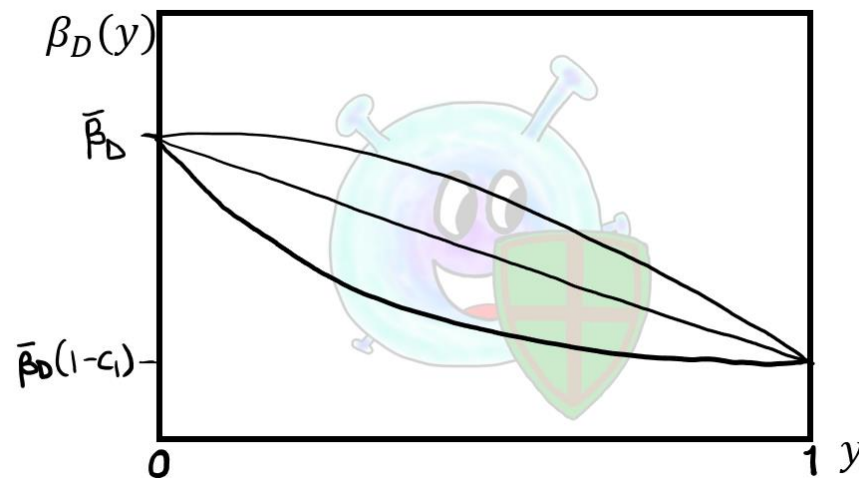
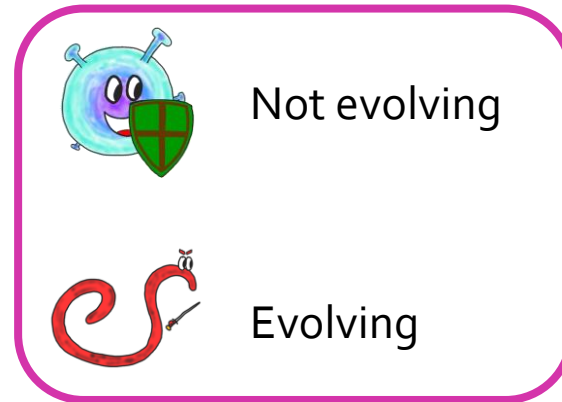


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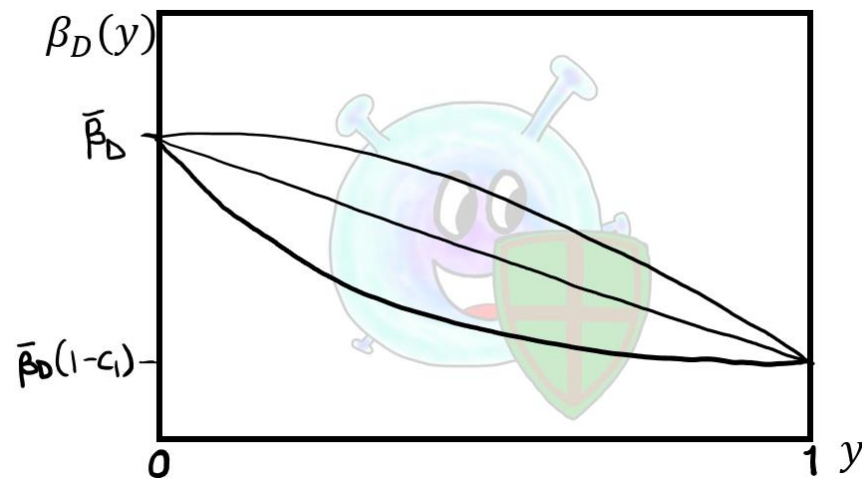
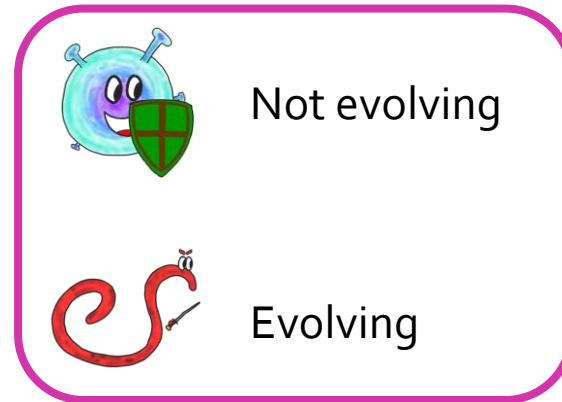


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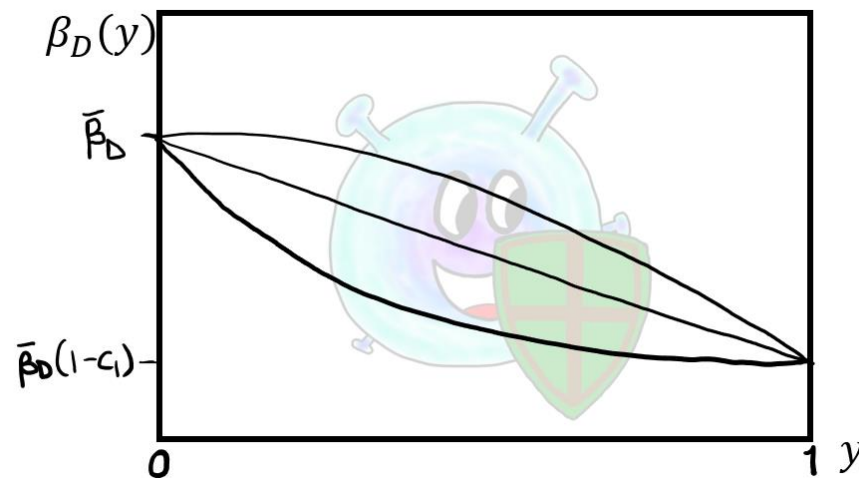
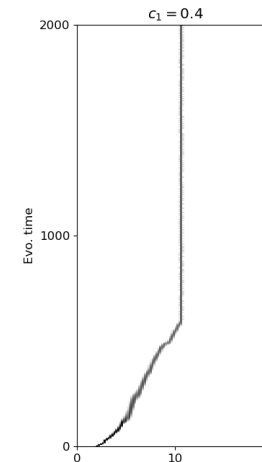
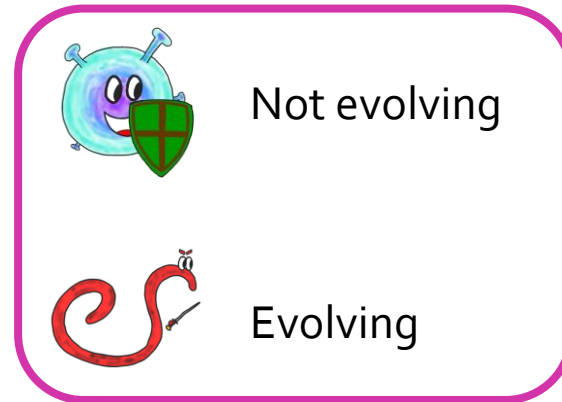


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2. Defensive symbionts can drive parasite diversity.

3. Symbiont-parasite coevolution will be detrimental to the host population.

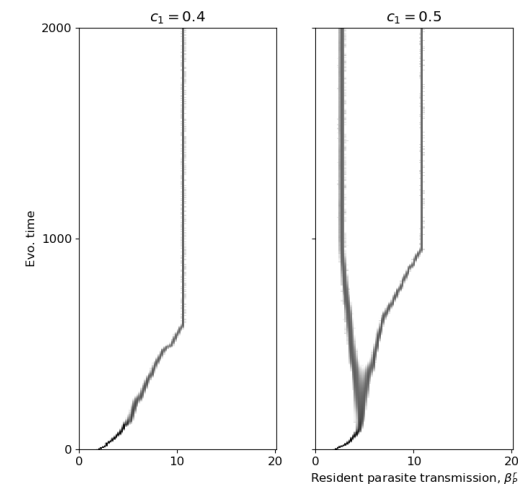
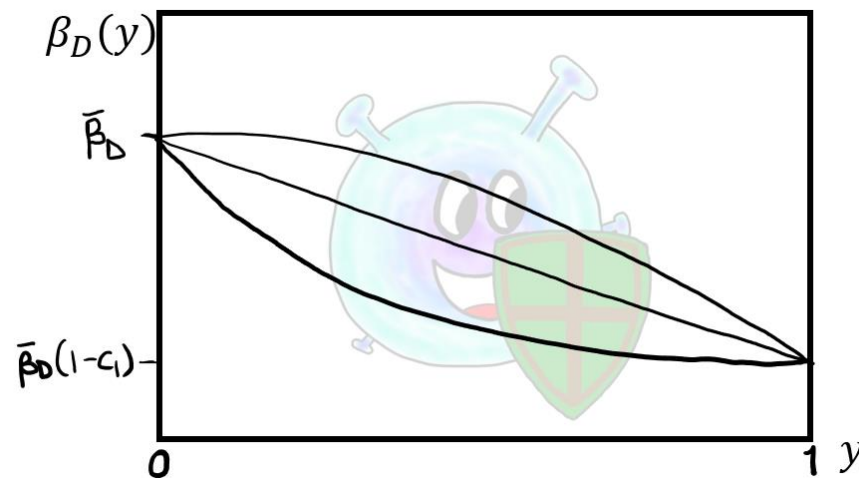
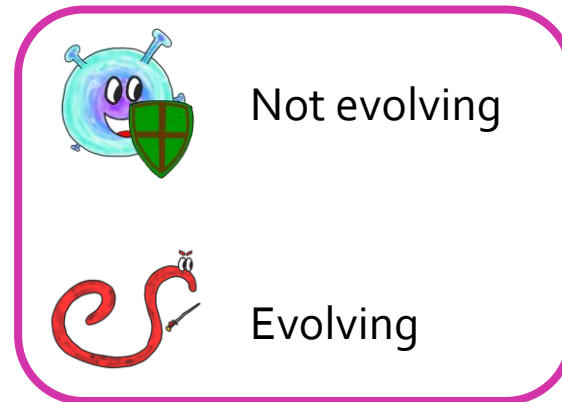


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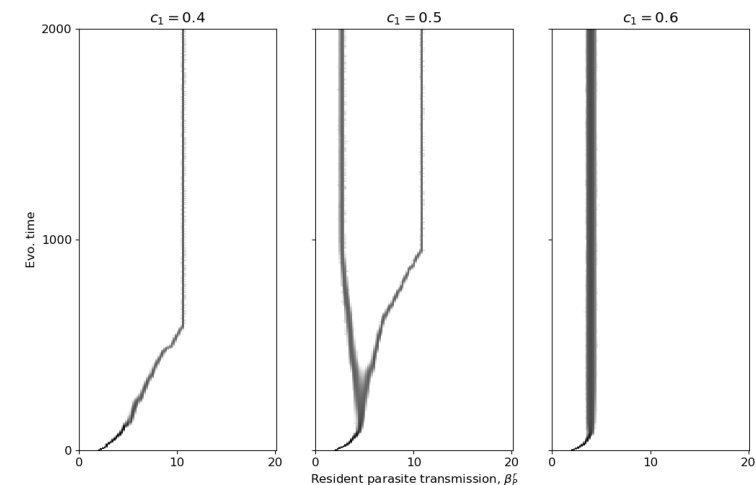
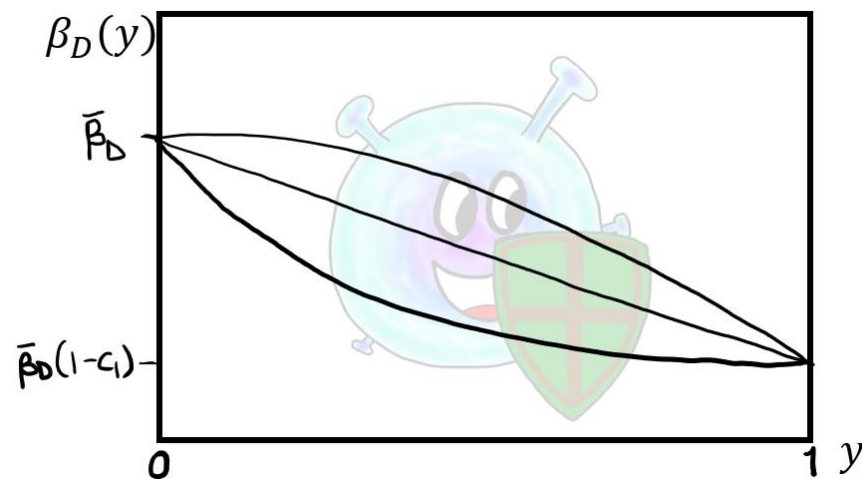
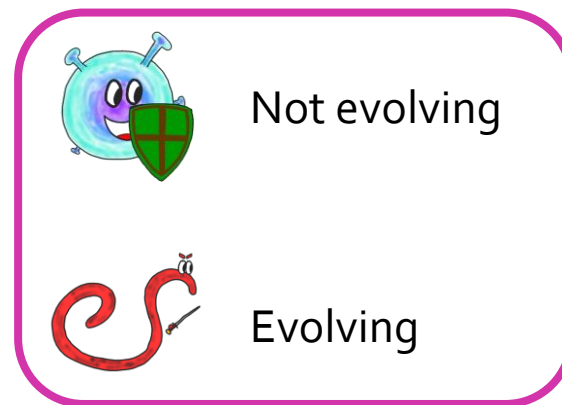


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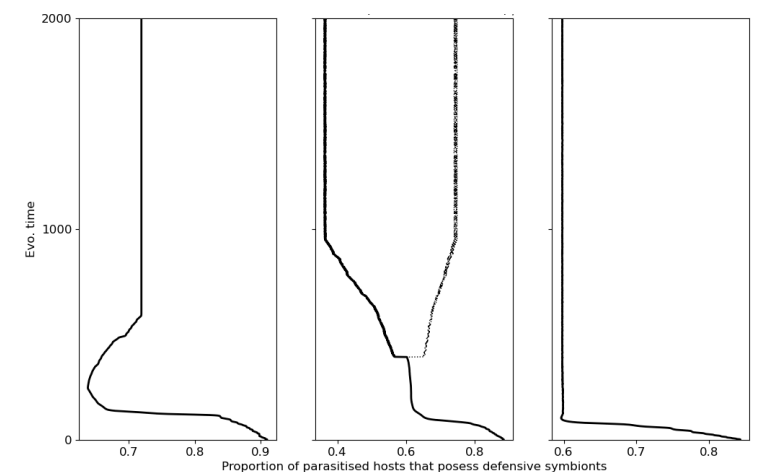
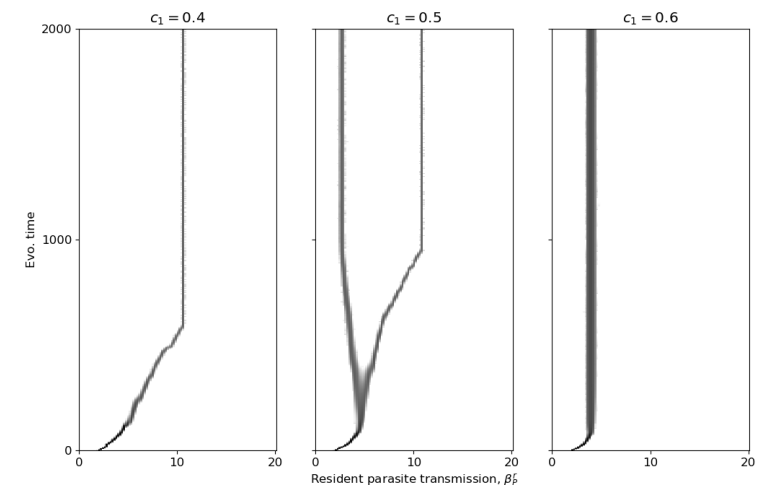
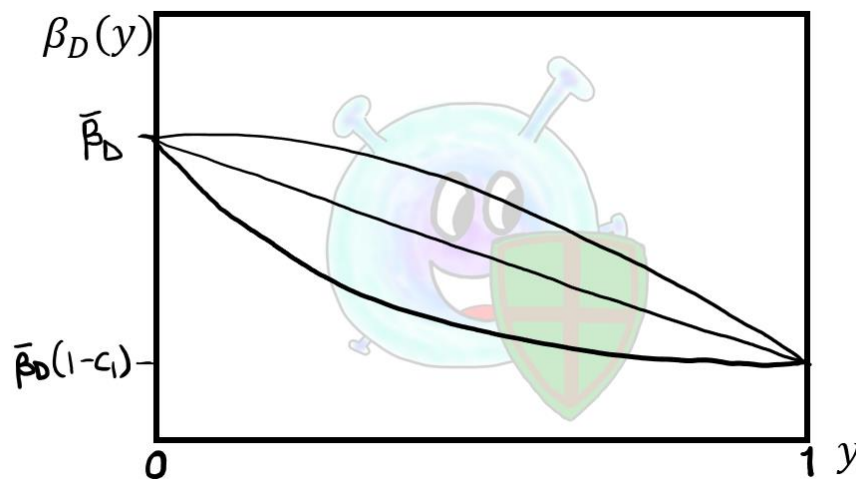
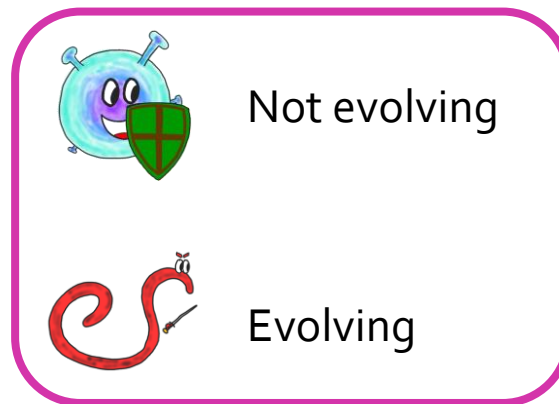


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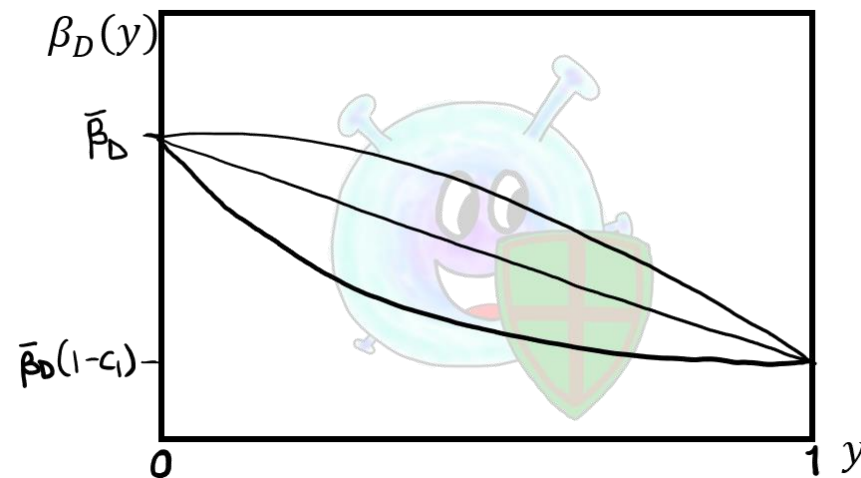
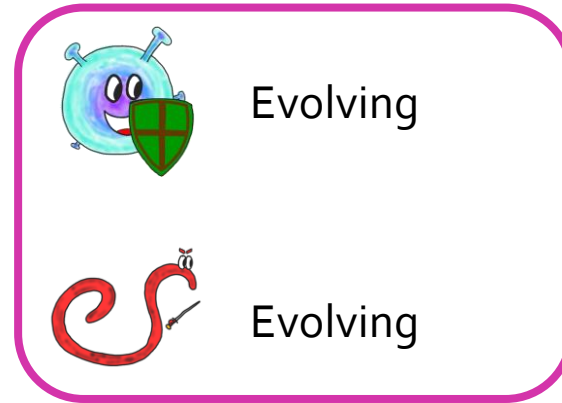


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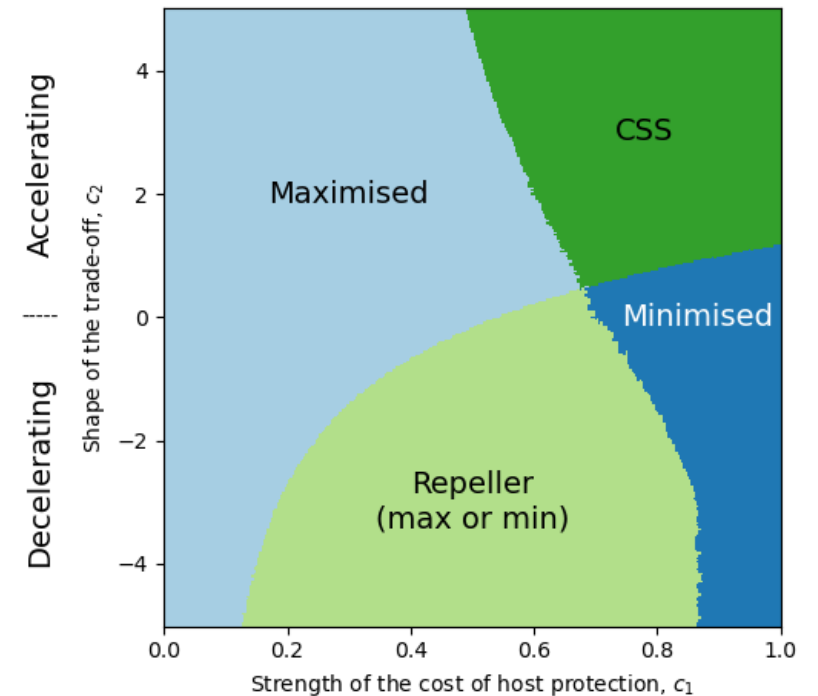
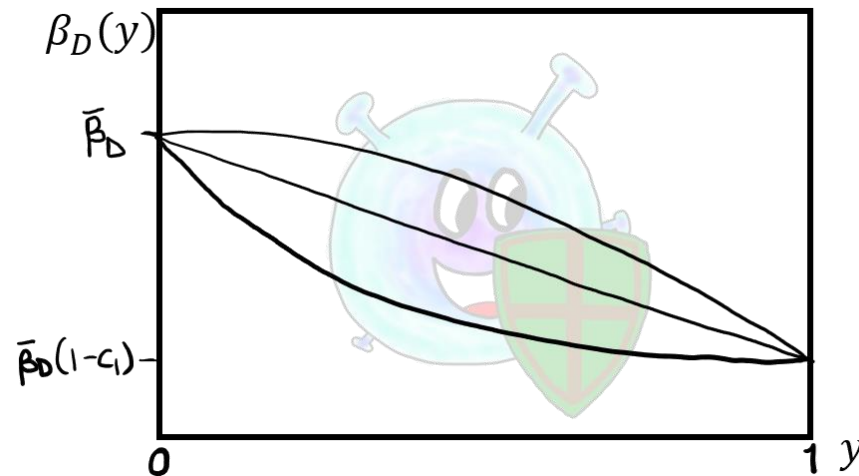
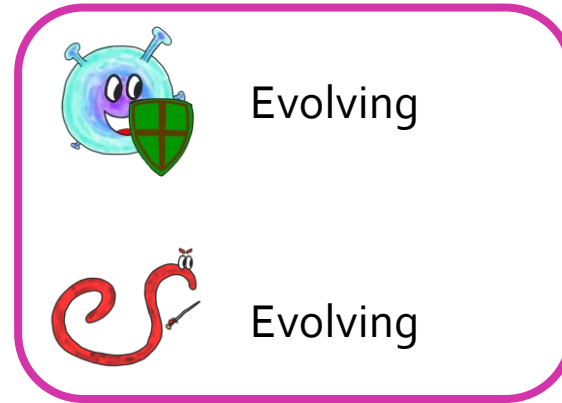


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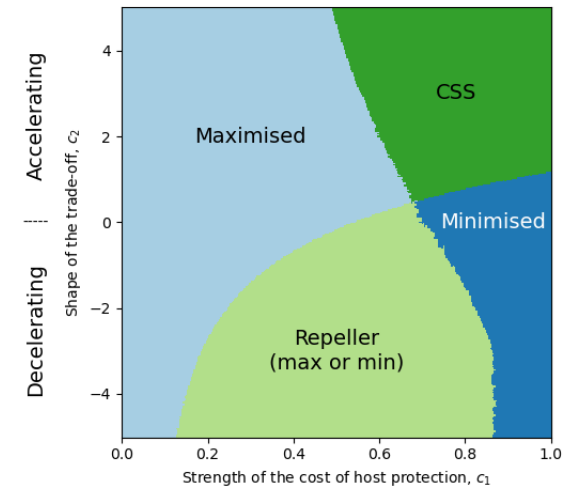
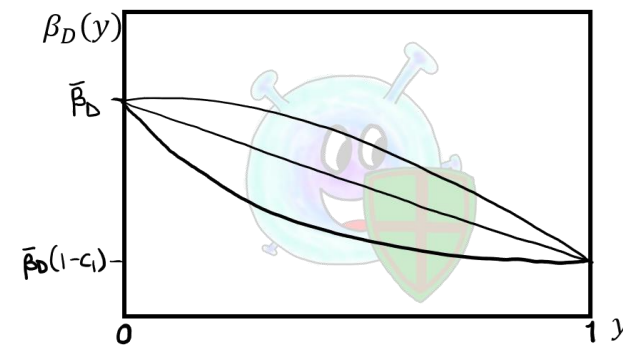
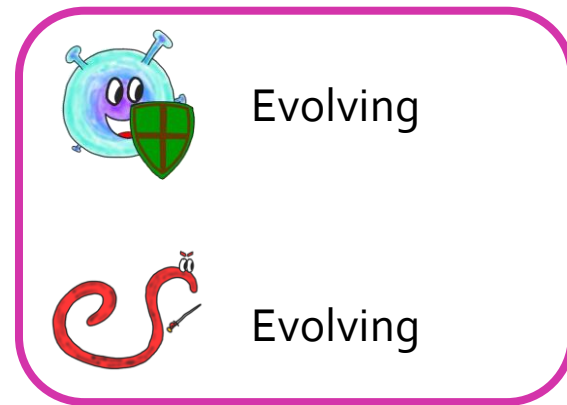


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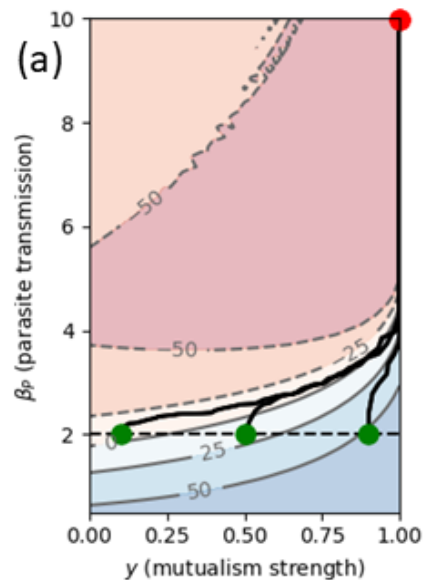
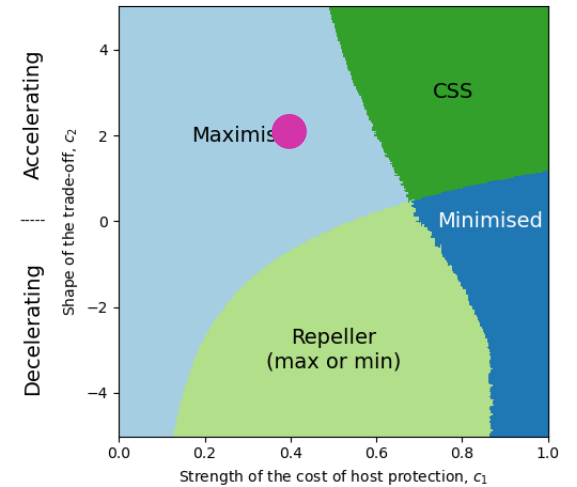
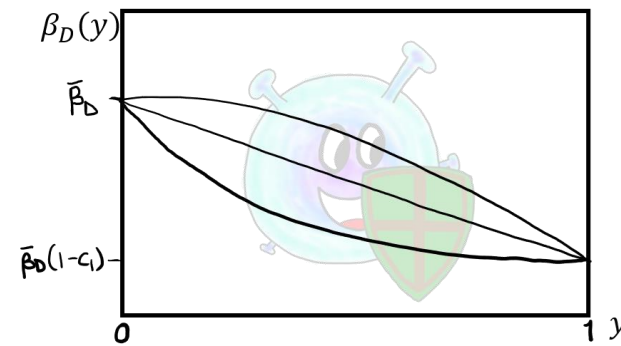
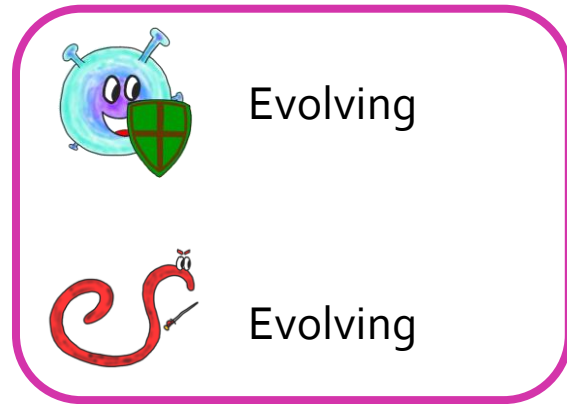


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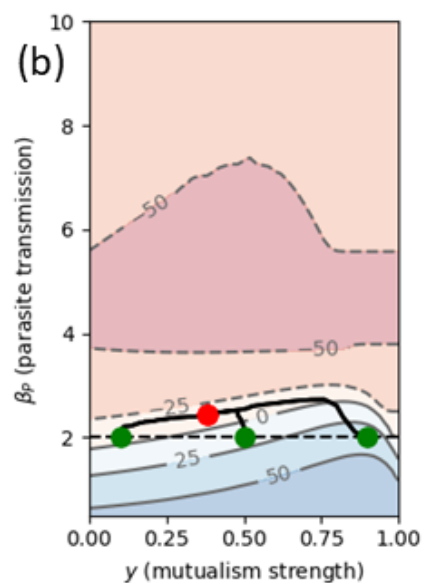
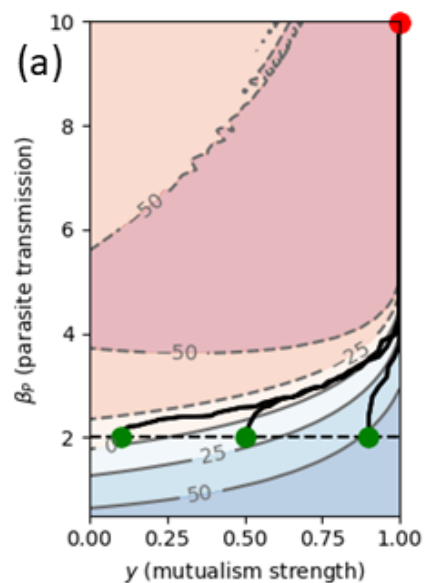
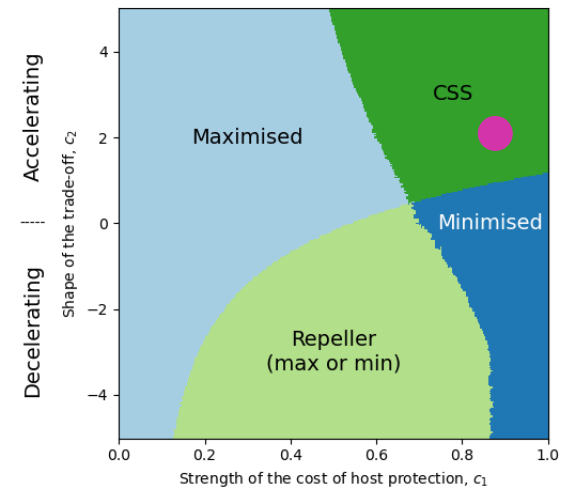
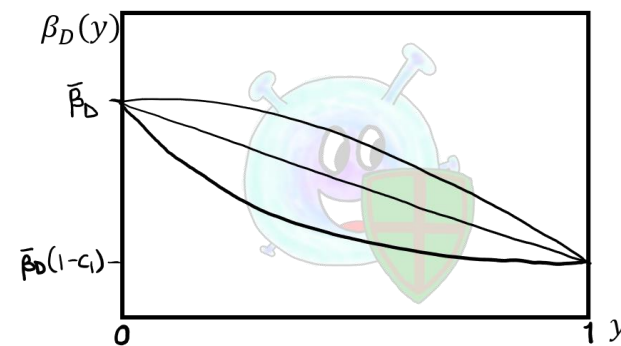
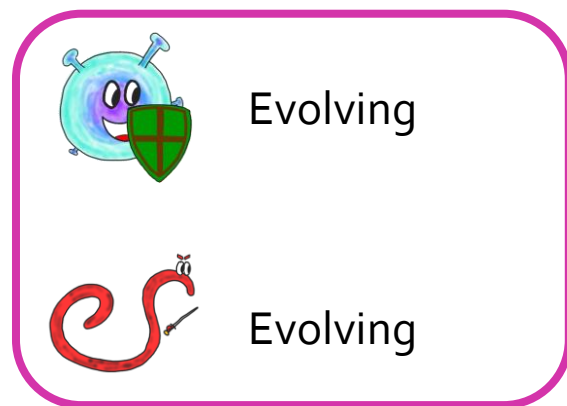


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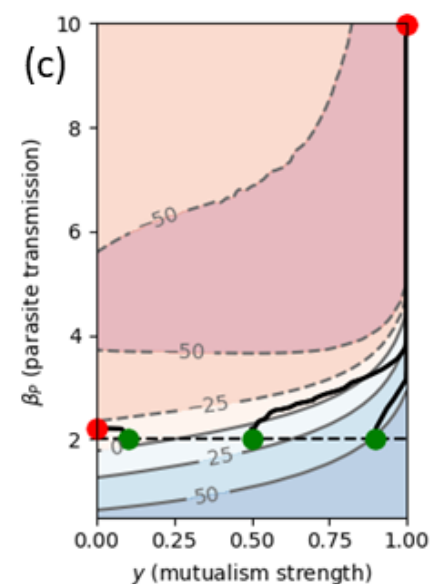
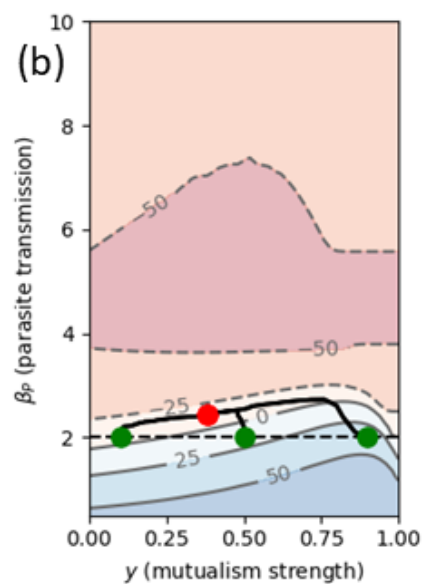
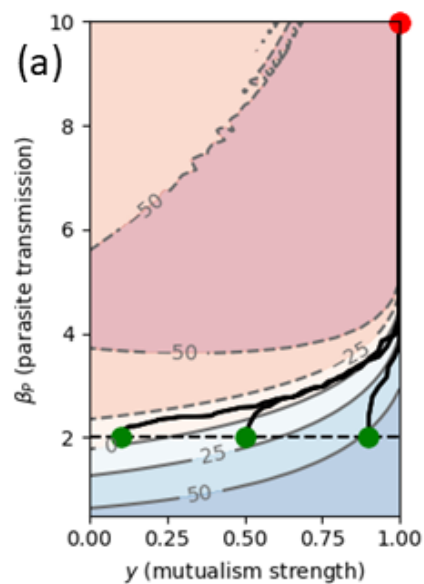
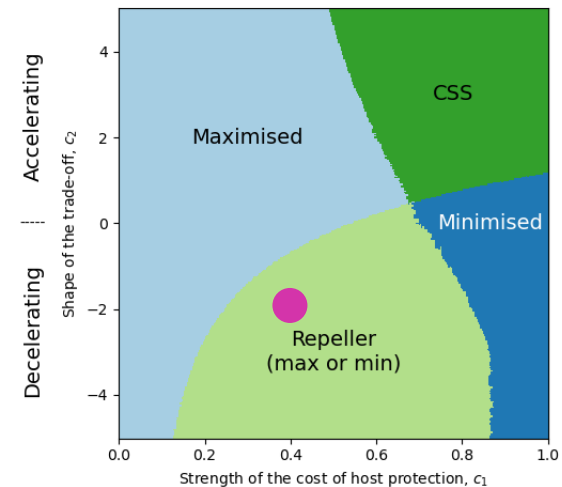
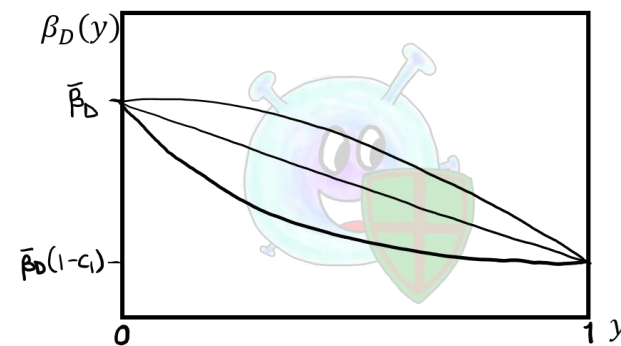
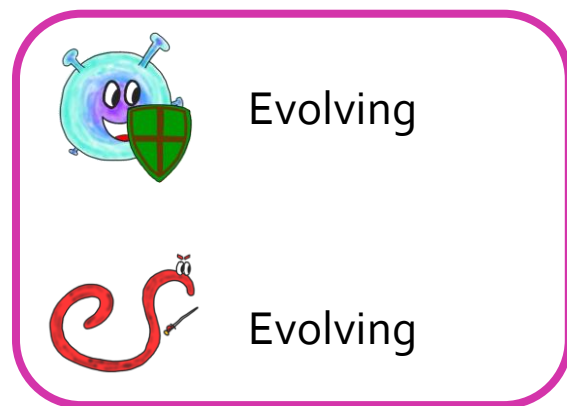


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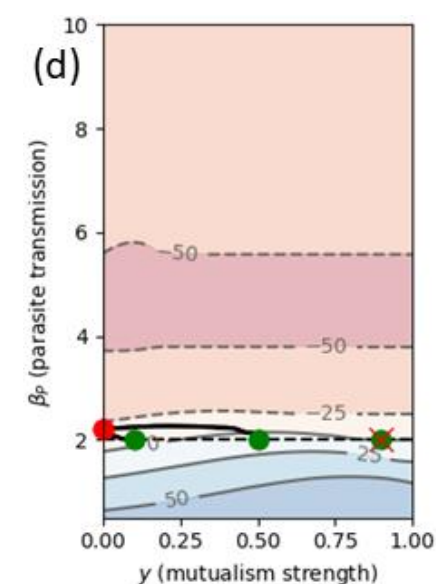
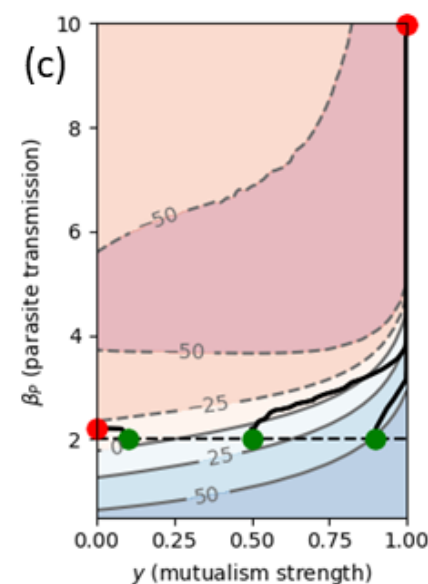
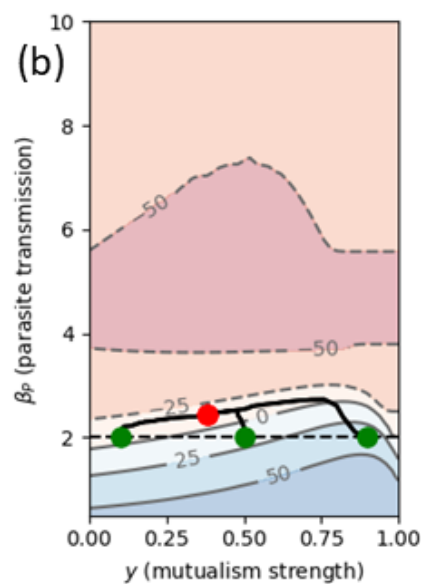
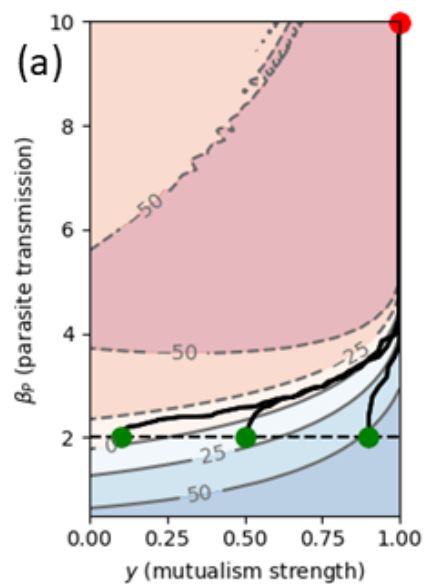
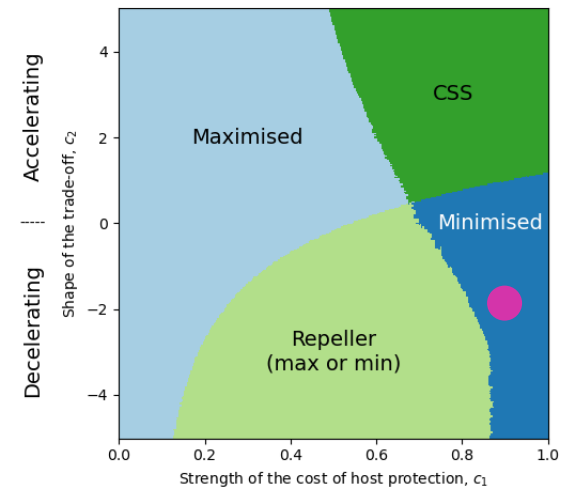
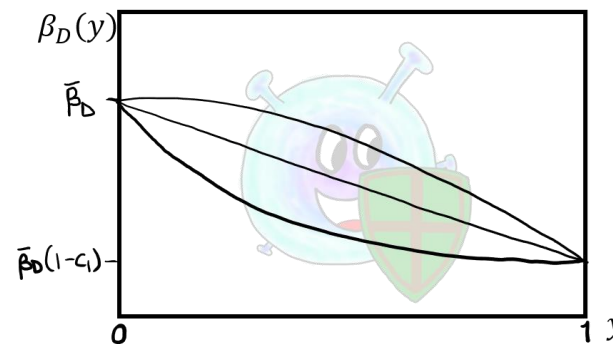
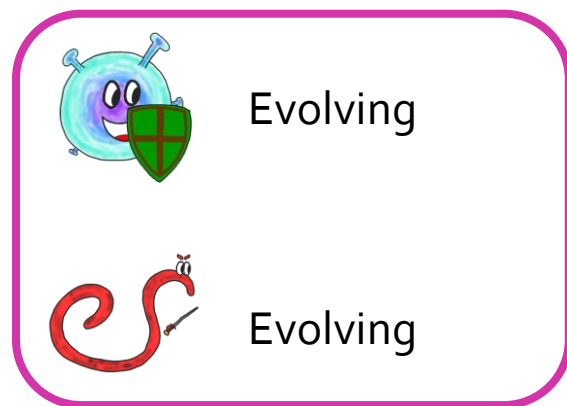


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# Outline

**Background**

**Defence: Tolerance**

**Results**

**Defence: Resistance**

**Defence: Resistance**



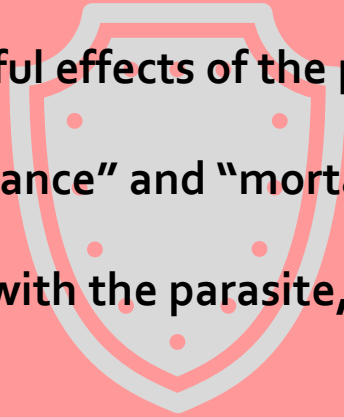
# Other protection types

Tolerance shields the host from the harmful effects of the parasite.

Two forms of tolerance – “Fecundity tolerance” and “mortality tolerance”.

Fecundity tolerance prevents new births with the parasite, mortality tolerance reduces virulence.

Tolerance



# Other protection types

## Resistance

Resistance protection is all about making the host more resistant to infection

This may take the form of a reduction in transmission when harbouring the defensive symbiont compared to without

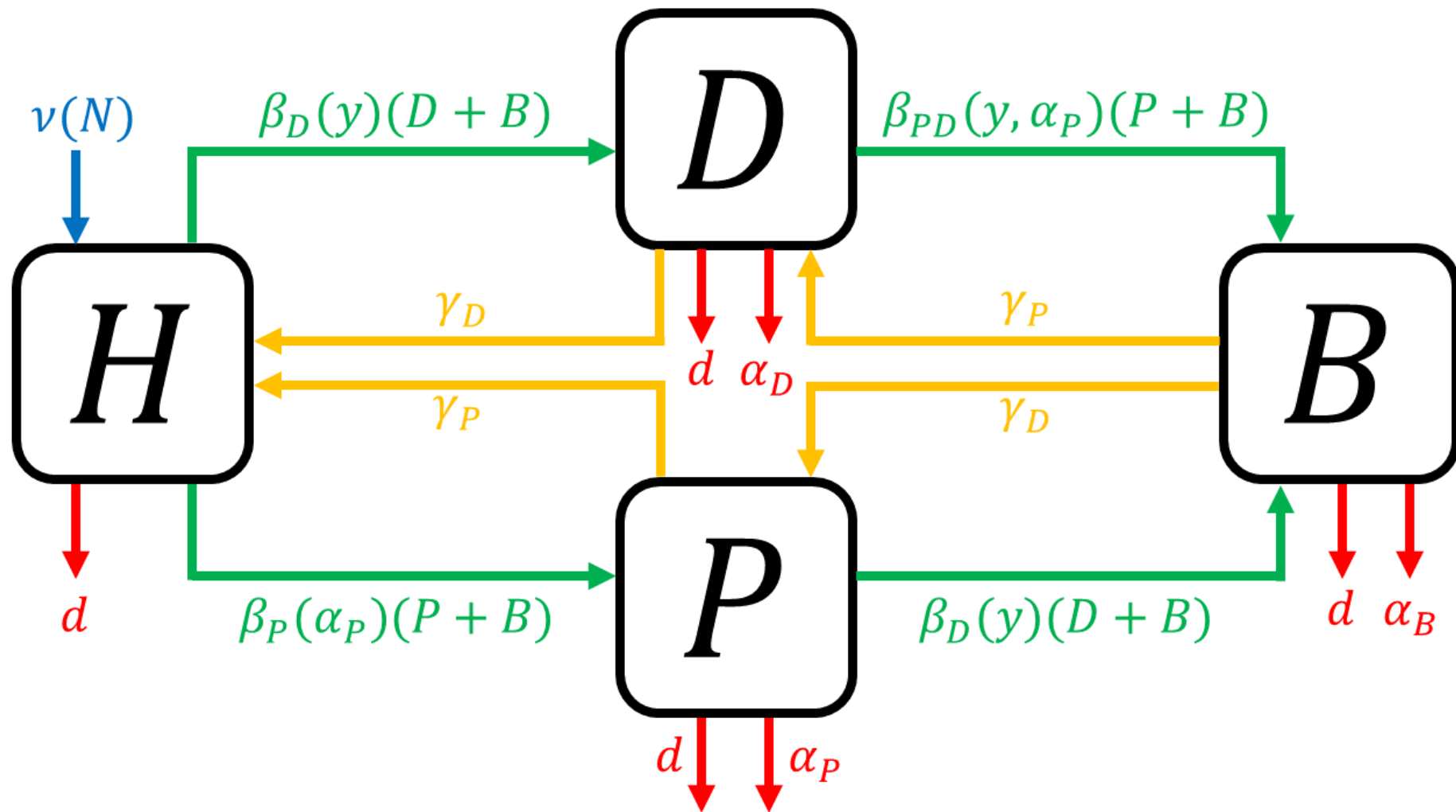
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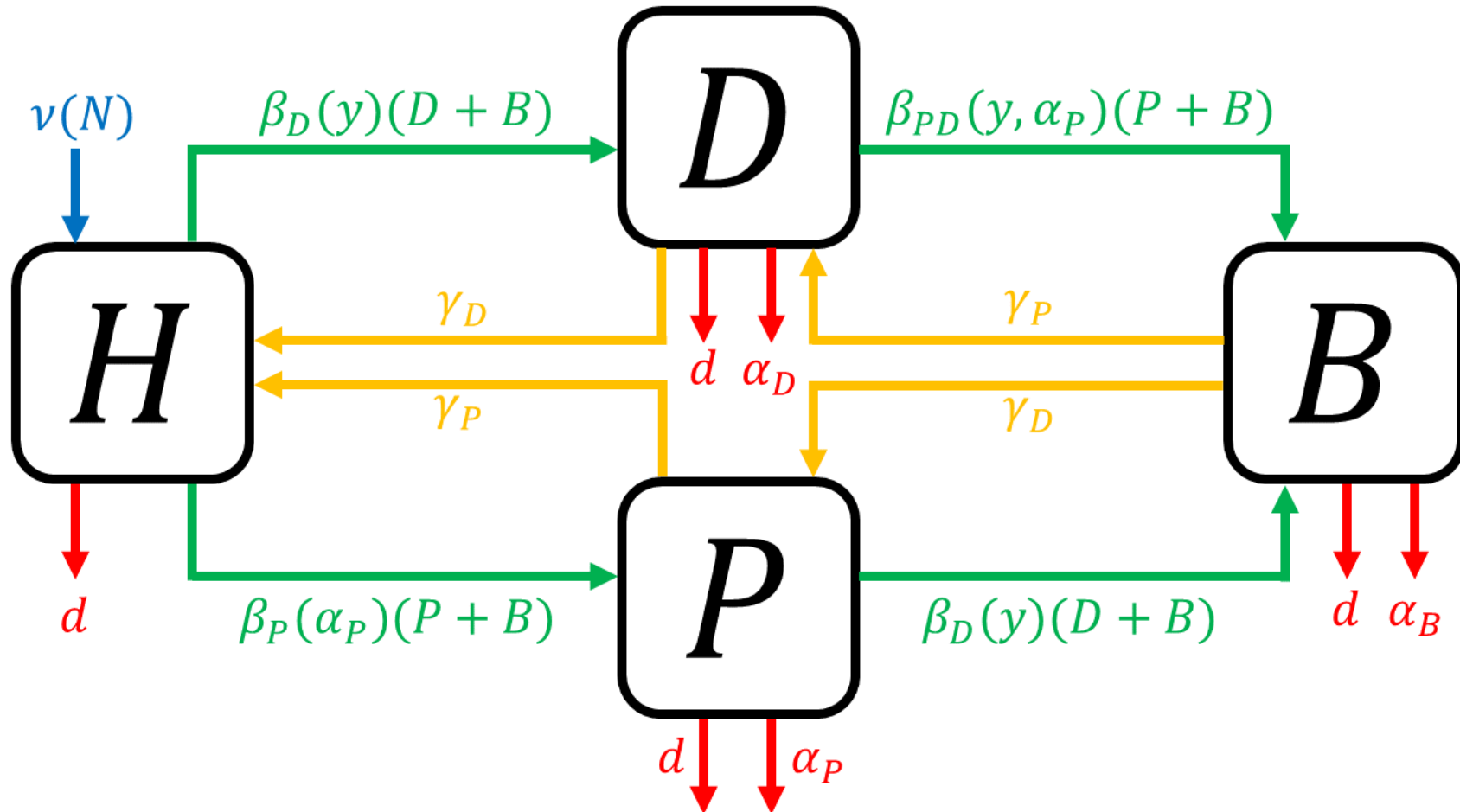
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# Other protection types





# Other protection types



**Differences from tolerance:**

Combined virulence,  $\alpha_B$ , is now constant

Transmission for  $D$  decreased by protection

# Other protection types

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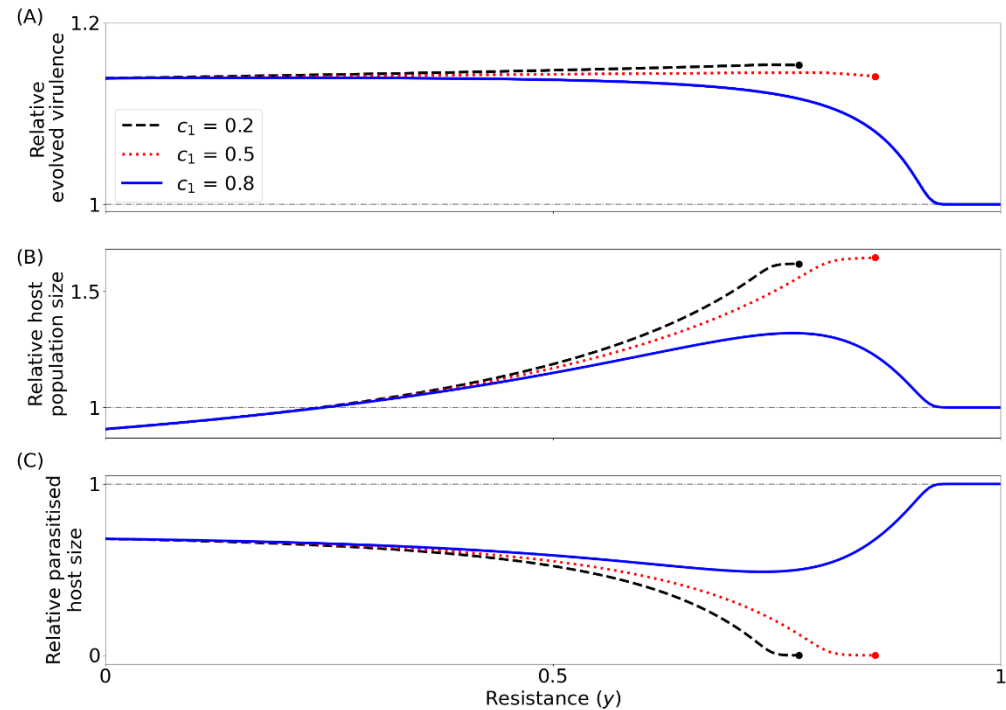
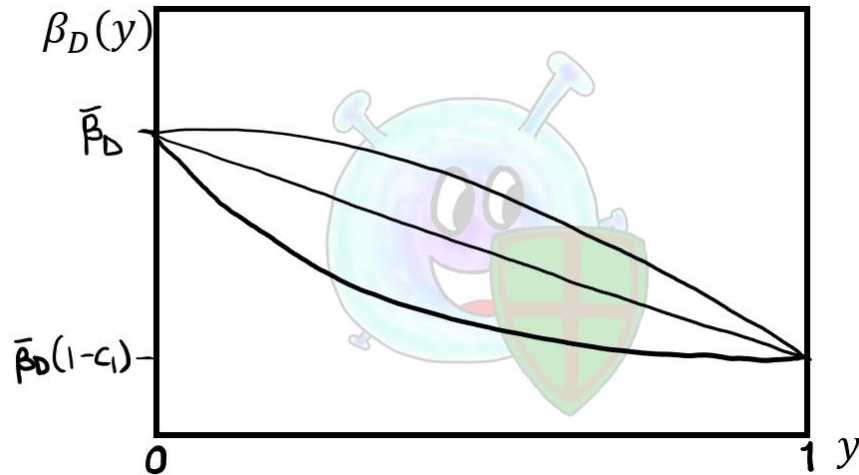
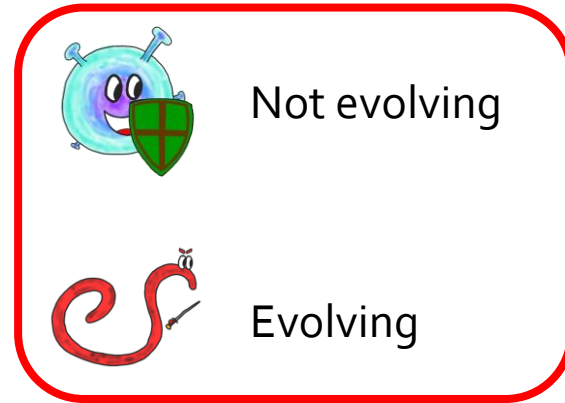
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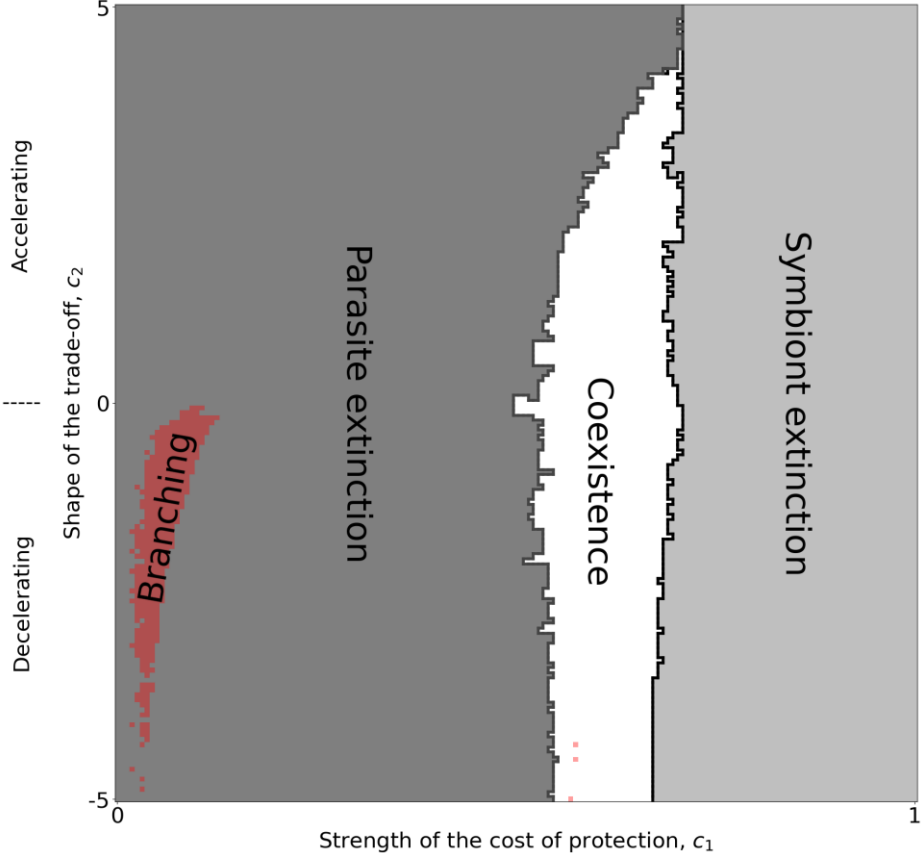
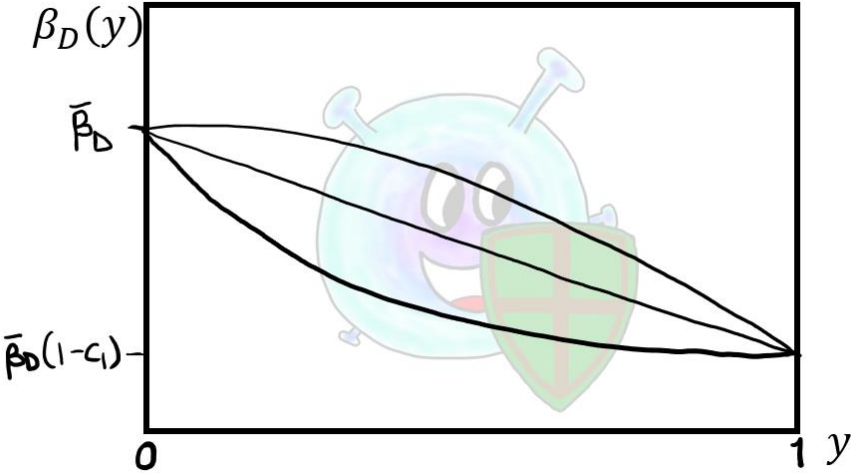
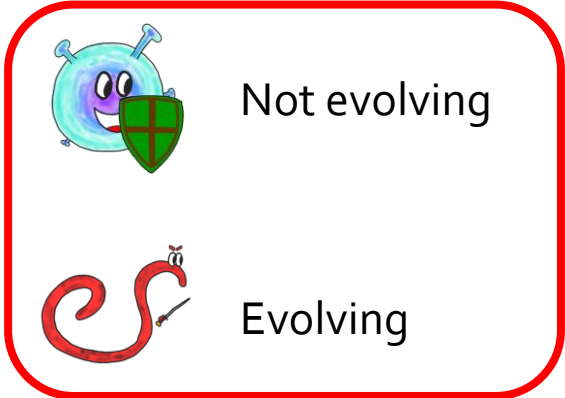


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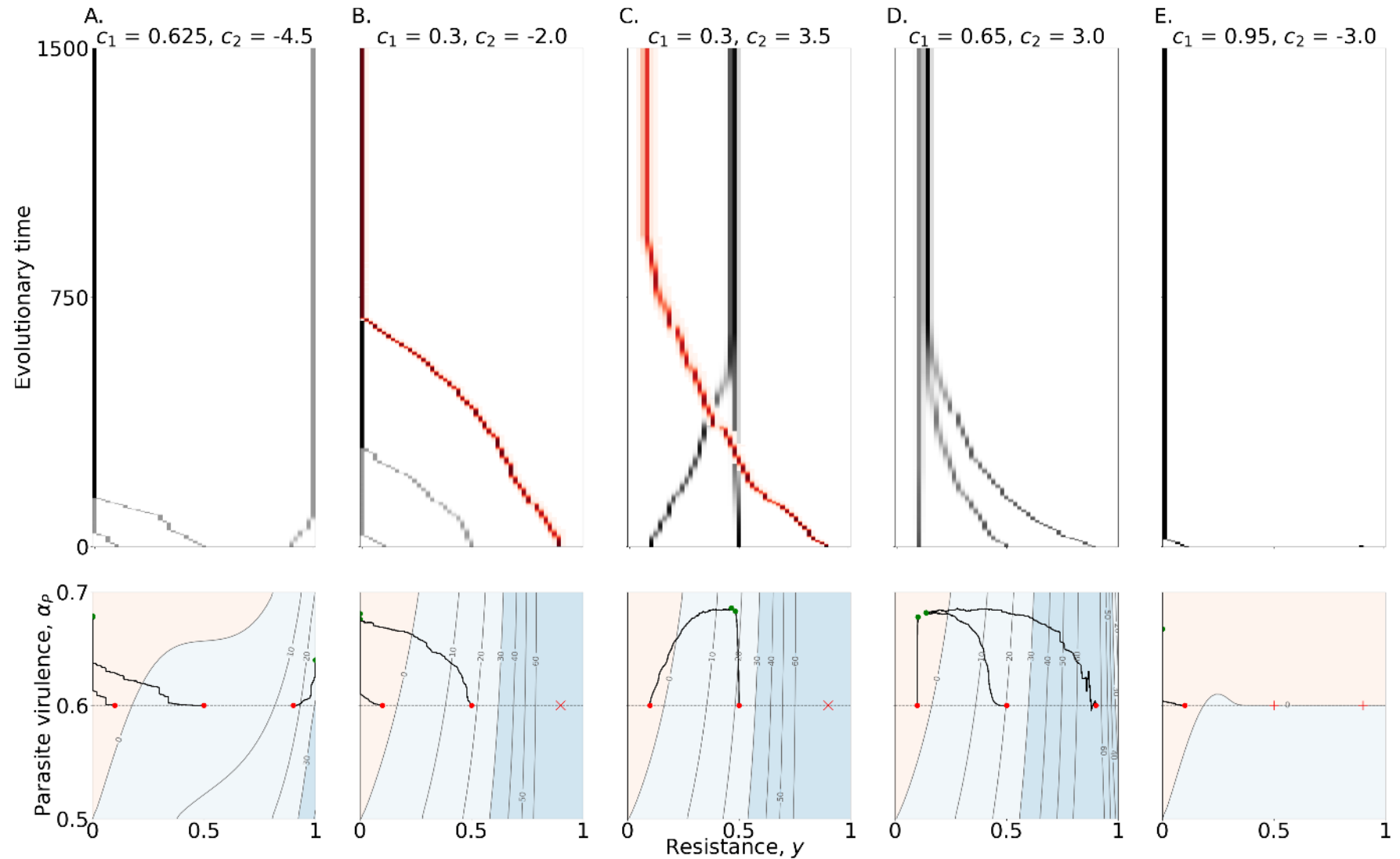


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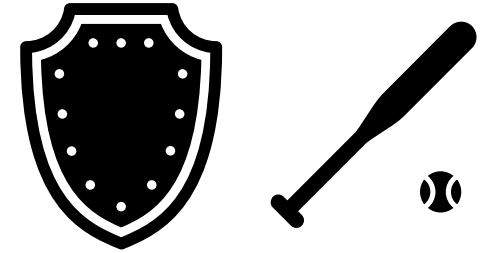
The behaviour of defensive symbionts in the presence of parasites causes a range of complex behaviour.

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The behaviour of defensive symbionts in the presence of parasites causes a range of complex behaviour.

The type of protection matters, and more work needs to be done to establish if consistent positive host outcomes are possible.

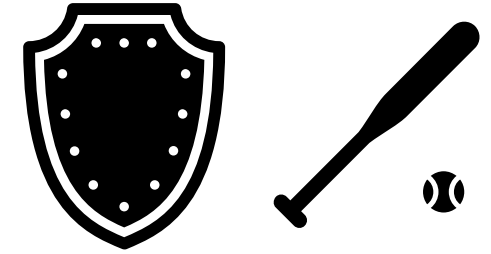


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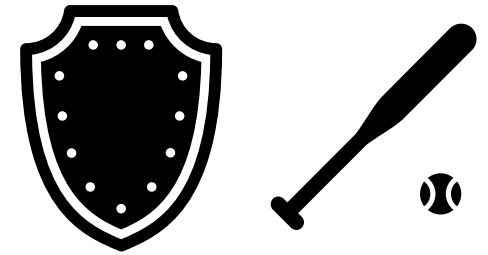
If you fancy becoming a cranberry farmer...

# Conclusions



The behaviour of defensive symbionts in the presence of parasites causes a range of complex behaviour.

The type of protection matters, and more work needs to be done to establish if consistent positive host outcomes are possible.



If you fancy becoming a cranberry farmer...  
...you need to make friends with spiders!

# Thank you for listening



**Ben Ashby**  
**Assoc. Professor**

Dept. of Mathematics  
Simon Fraser University

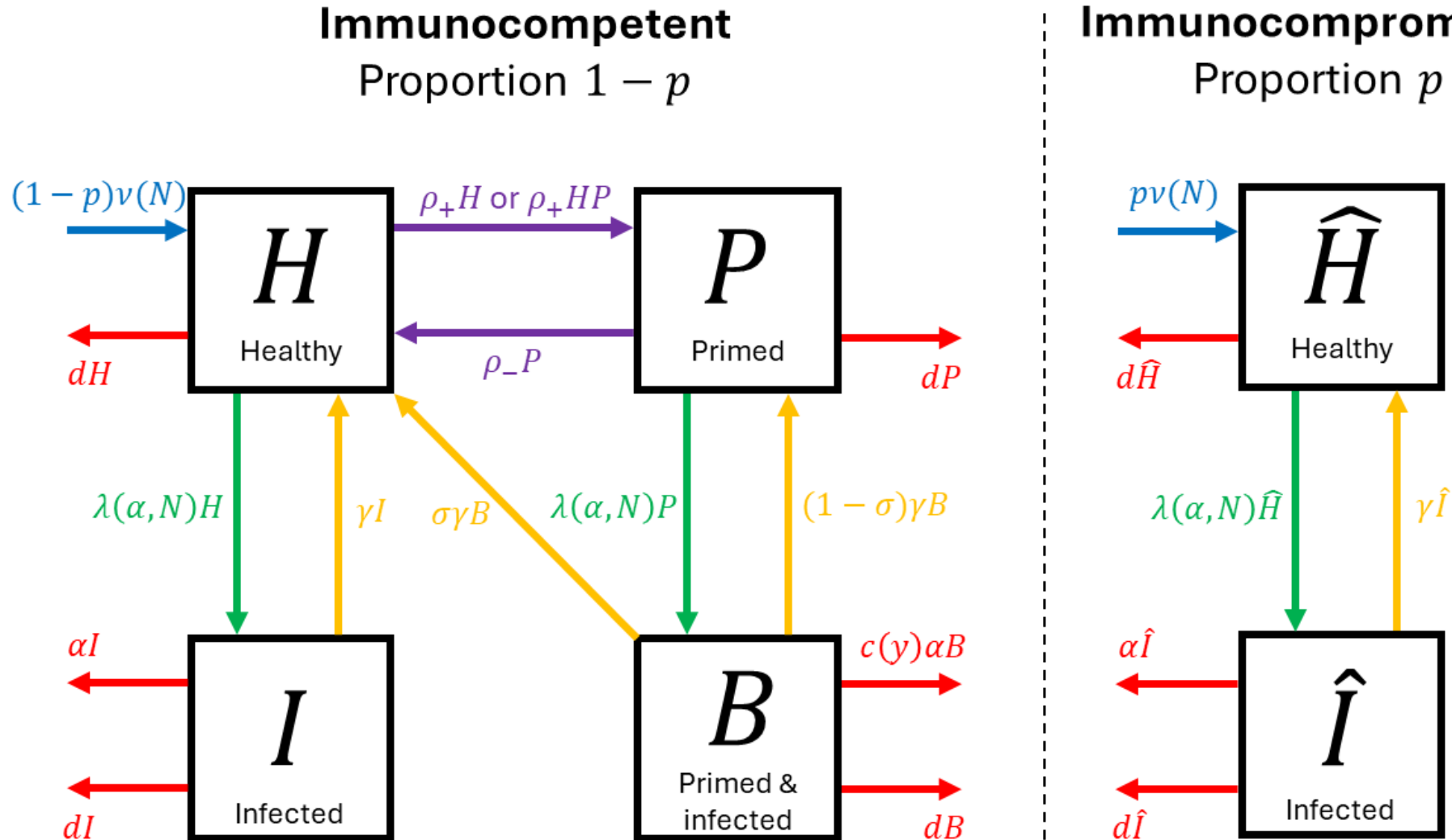


**Kayla King**  
**Professor**

Dept. of Biology  
University of British Columbia



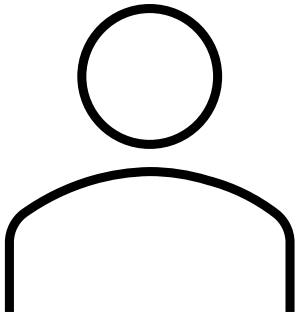
# Immune priming





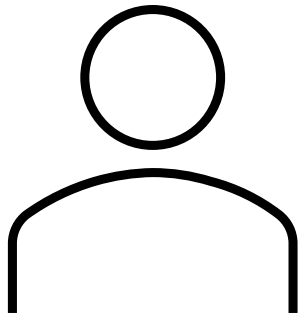
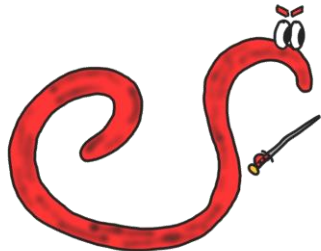
# Back to tolerance – with a twist

No protection



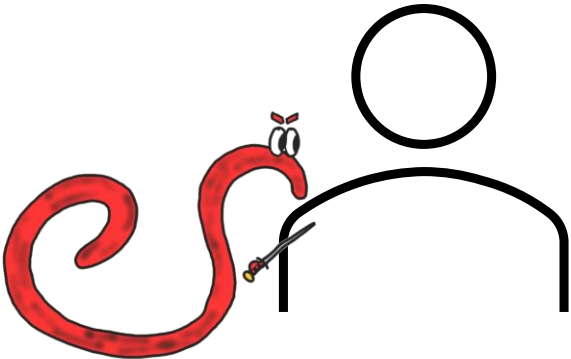
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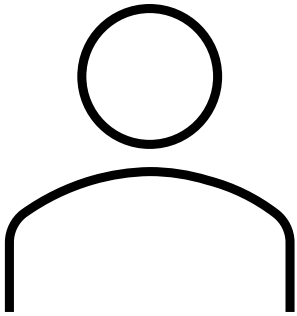
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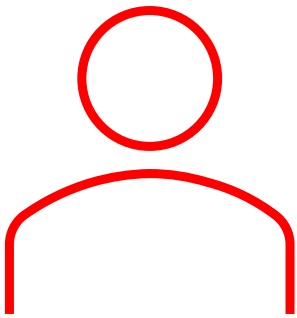
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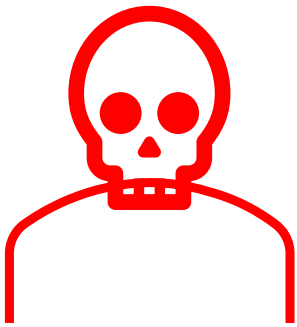
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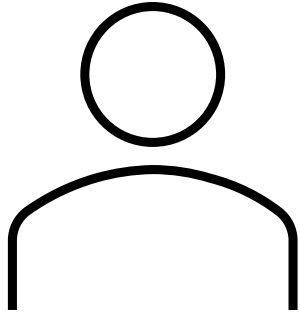
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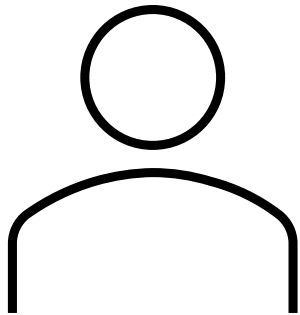
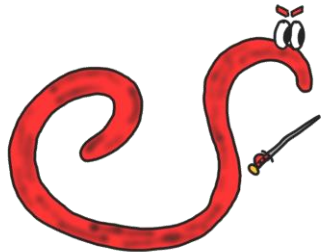
# Back to tolerance – with a twist

With protection



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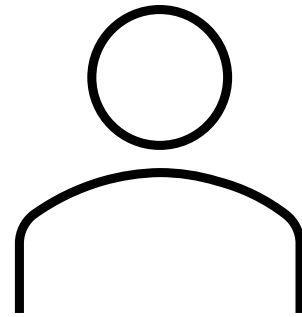
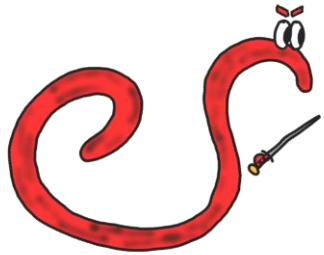
With protection





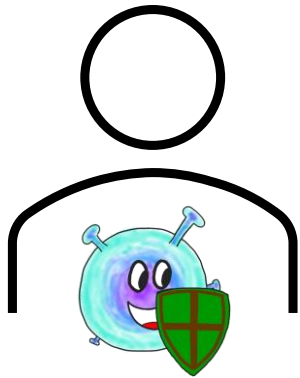
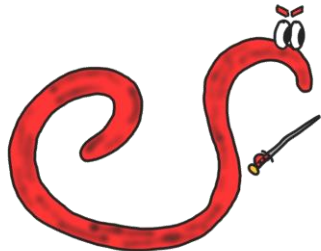
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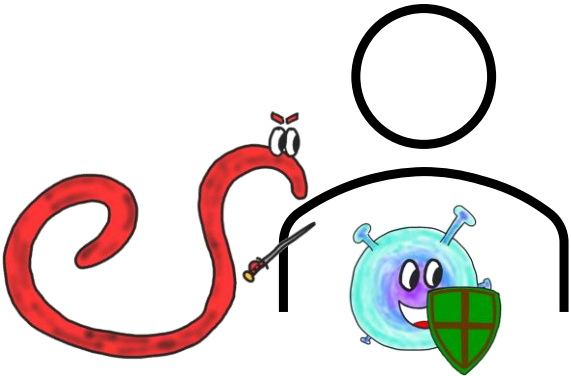
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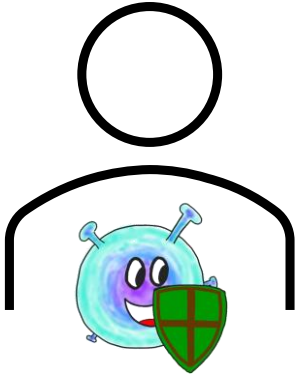
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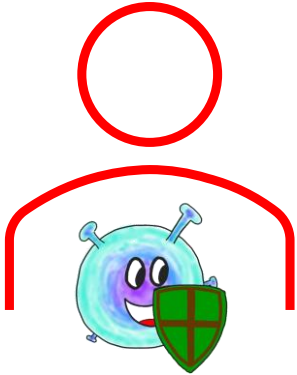
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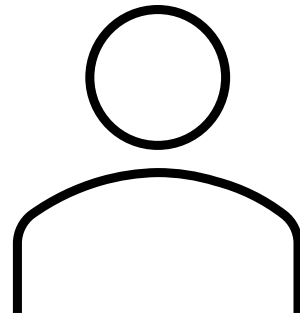
# Back to tolerance – with a twist

With protection



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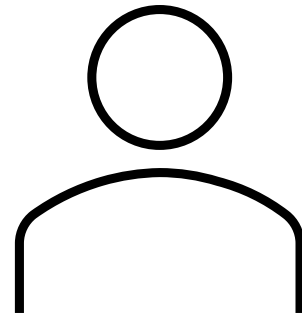
With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



# Back to tolerance – with a twist

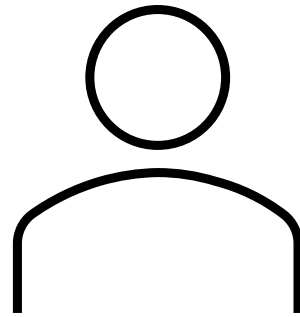
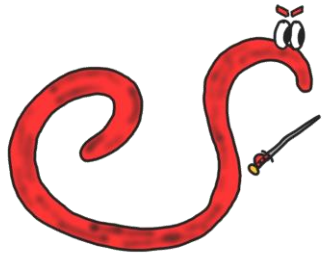


With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



# Back to tolerance – with a twist

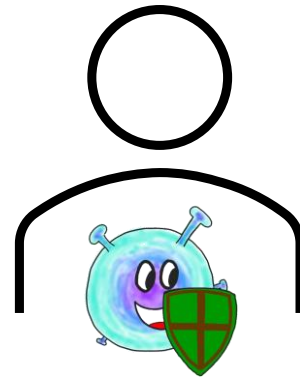
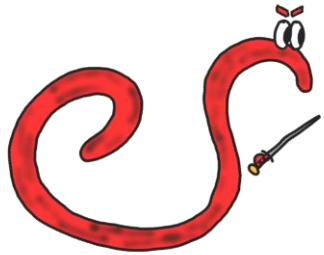
With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



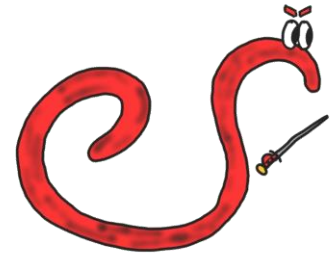


# Back to tolerance – with a twist

With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



# Back to tolerance – with a twist



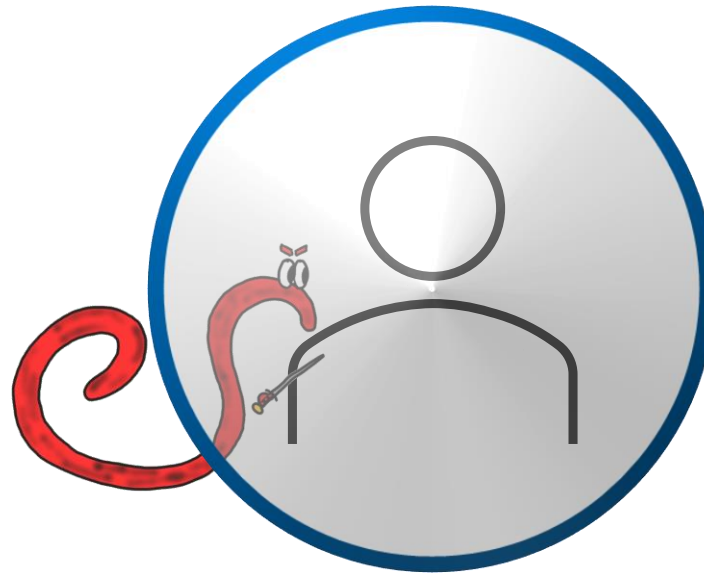
With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



Activation of immune  
pathways

# Back to tolerance – with a twist

With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



# Back to tolerance – with a twist

With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”



# Back to tolerance – with a twist

With indirect protection  
“Immune priming”

