



Darwin's nightmare revisited: a dual decline of cichlids and their parasites

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Cichlids & parasites

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly





Cichlids & parasites

Parasites play key roles in ecosystems

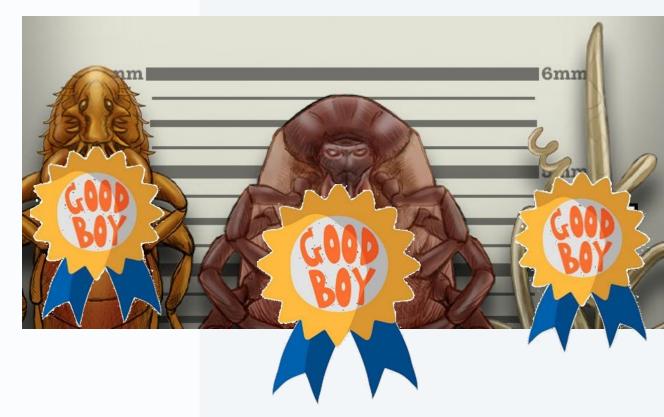
- Substantial part of the biomass about 50%
- Link within food webs
 75% of the links in a food web
- Regulate host populations
- Reduce impact of toxic pollutants
- Influence competition, invasion
- Increase biodiversity

- → A diverse parasite community reflects a healthy ecosystem
- → Parasites can be used as indicators of ecosystem health

Cichlids & parasites

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Global change: cichlids & parasites



Anthropogenic activities affect biodiversity

Threats to hosts may also constitute threats to parasites. Or it may constitute an opportunity to thrive and expand.

We don't know whether parasite populations are thriving or declining in face of ecosystem change!

How is global change affecting parasites?

- Are wildlife parasites declining?
- If so, can we mitigate this?



Lake Victoria case



Lake Victoria

- Biodiversity hotspot (especially cichlid fish)
- Drastic anthropogenic changes since 1980s:
 - eutrophication
 - multiple invasions (incl. Nile perch)
 - overfishing
 - pollution

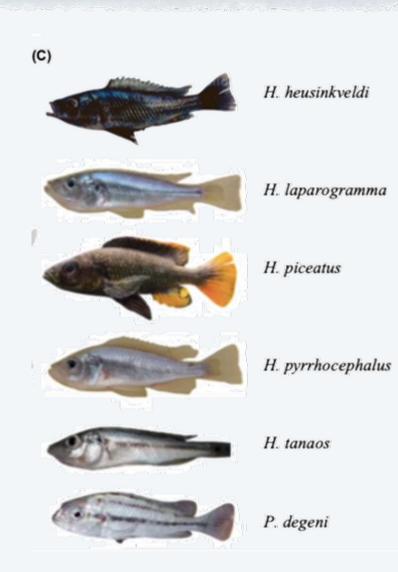
Lake Victoria case



Lake Victoria

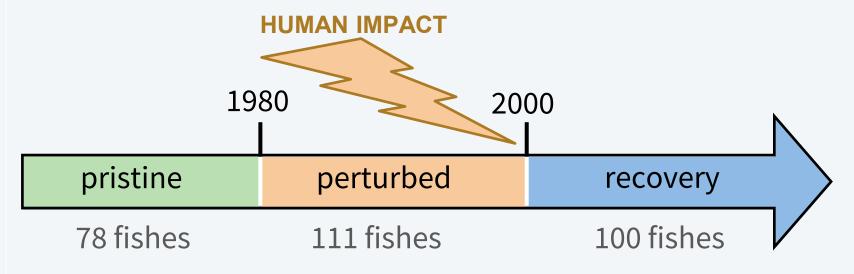
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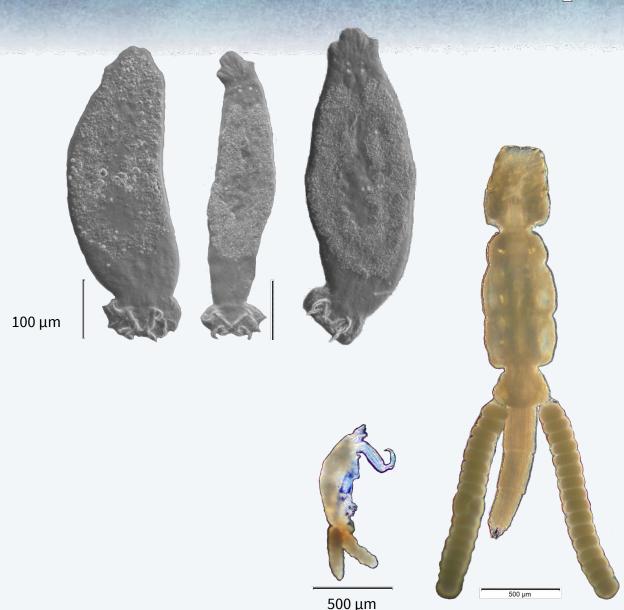


Time series of 6 cichlid species and their parasite communities





Gill parasites



Flatworms

- Cichlidogyrus bifurcatus (2)
- Cichlidogyrus furu (15)
- Cichlidogyrus nyanza (2)

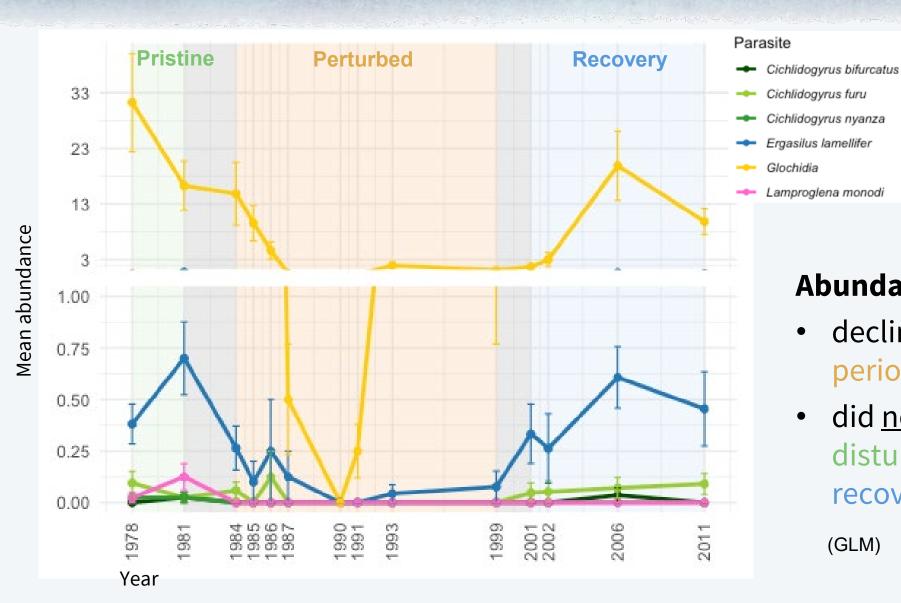
Copepods

- Ergasilus lamellifer (103)
- Lamproglena monodi (6)

Mollusc larvae

Glochidia (3645)

Parasite abundance

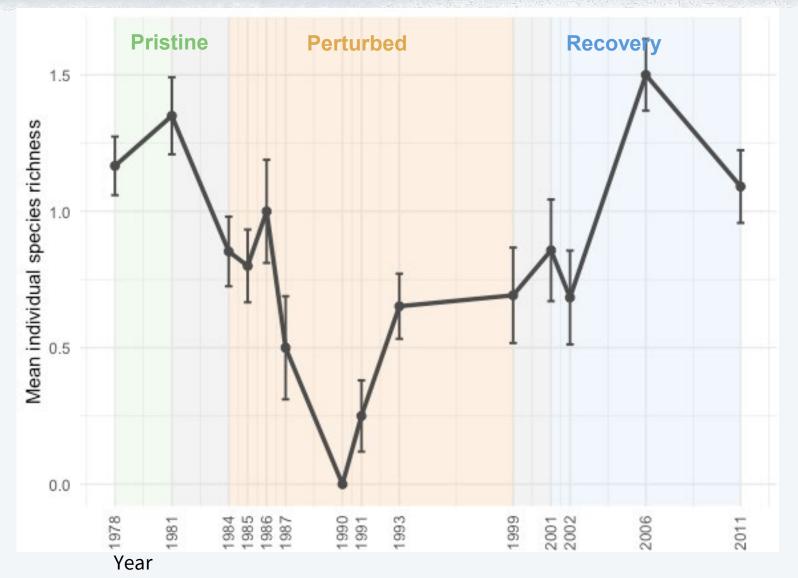


Abundance of all parasite species:

- declined in the perturbed period
- did <u>not</u> recover to predisturbance levels in the recovery period

(GLM)

Individual parasite species richness



Parasite **species richness** per fish individual:

- declined in the perturbed period
- Recovered to pre- disturbance levels in the recovery period

(GLM)

Conclusions

Parasite populations declined in response to environmental changes, and began to recover as those changes diminished

- Indicators of ecosystem health
- Need long-term studies on parasites (historical collections effective method)
- Need for parasite conservation strategies to prevent further losses in parasite biodiversity and the ecological functions they support





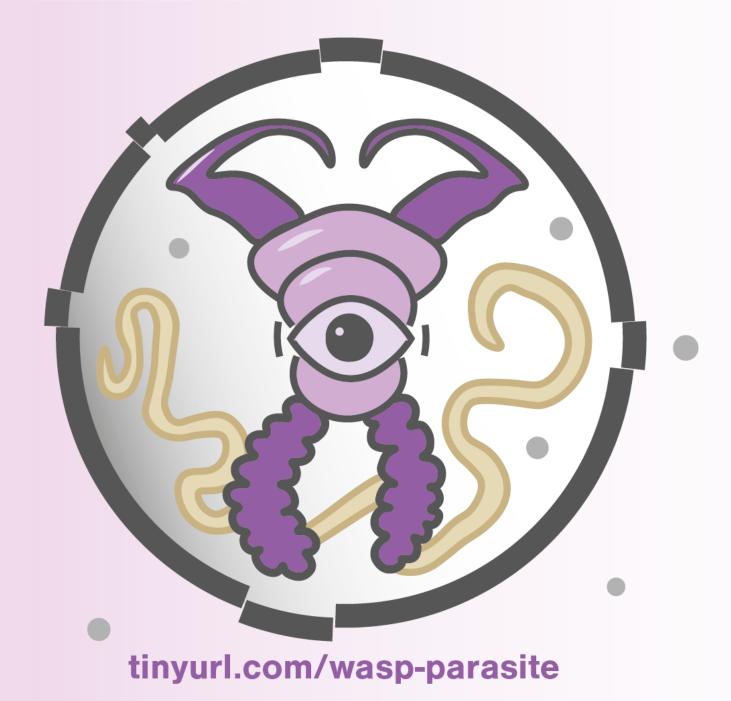
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WASP-P

Survey on perception of wildlife parasites

