



Evolution and effects of decision-making in an insect

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Animals are faced with potentially overwhelming food choices each day

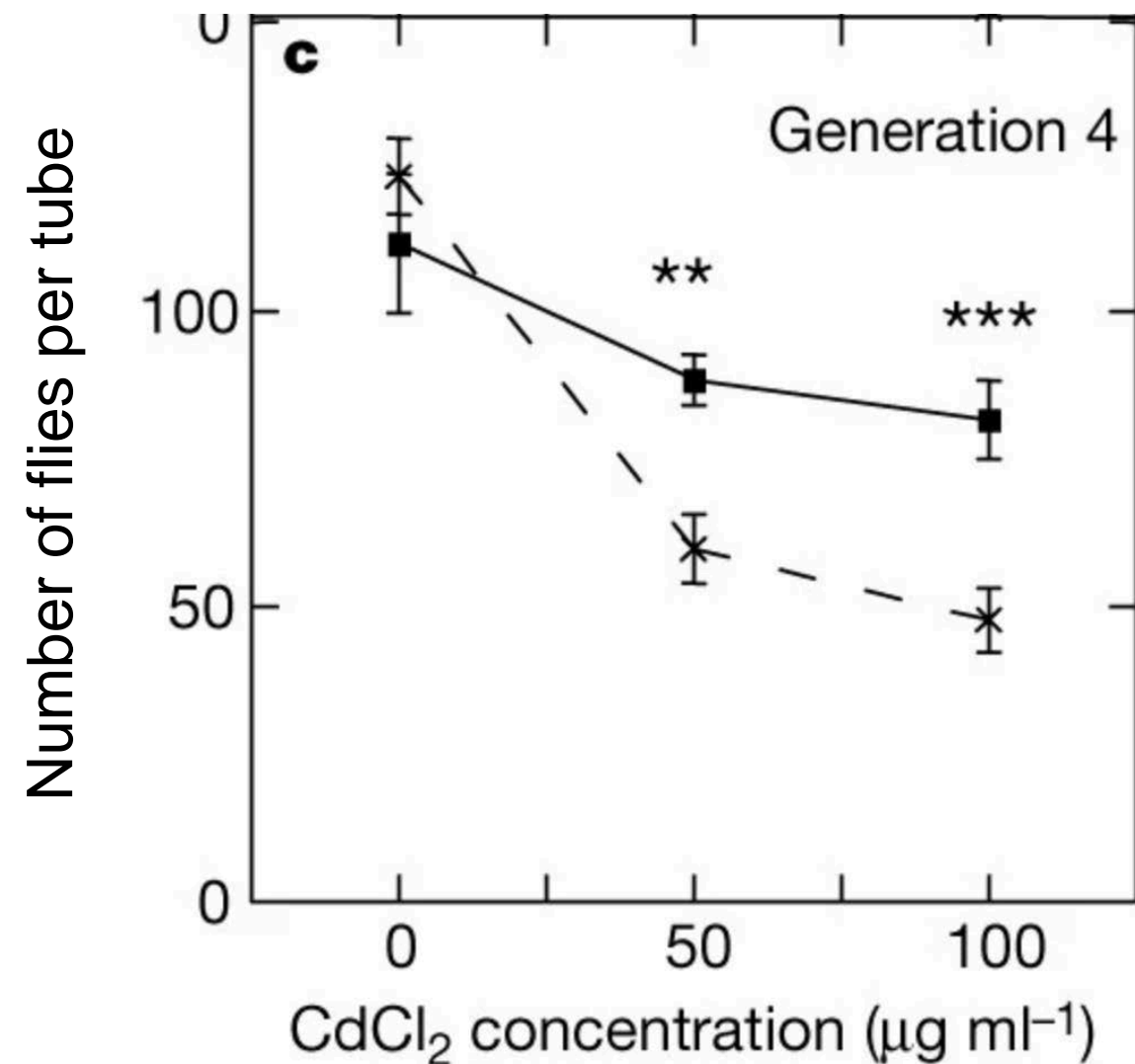


Competition increases use of new resources



- High competition
- ✕ Low competition

Choice of normal media (limited)
and media with toxic cadmium



...But sometimes, increased competition makes animals more conservative

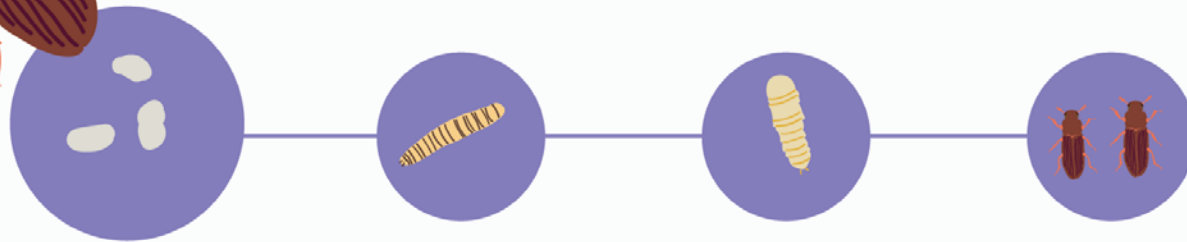


Choice of wheat flour (optimal) and corn flour (poor) resources
At varying population density (i.e., competition)

Why do animals often make apparently suboptimal choices ?

Experience with different foods affects behaviour

Previous research shows that exposure to diverse diets can help adult insects adapt to novel diets. However, we don't know the impact of such experience at younger, more voracious life stages. With many possible and changing food choices, survival can ultimately depend on early diet choices.



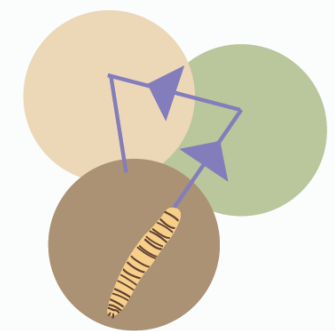
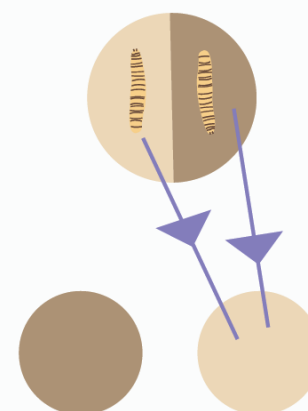
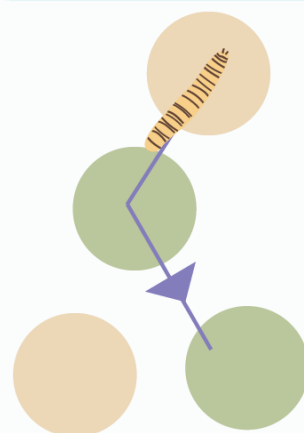
Here's the red flour beetle (*Tribolium castaneum*), a pest that can eat various stored grains - an ideal subject to study diet preferences.



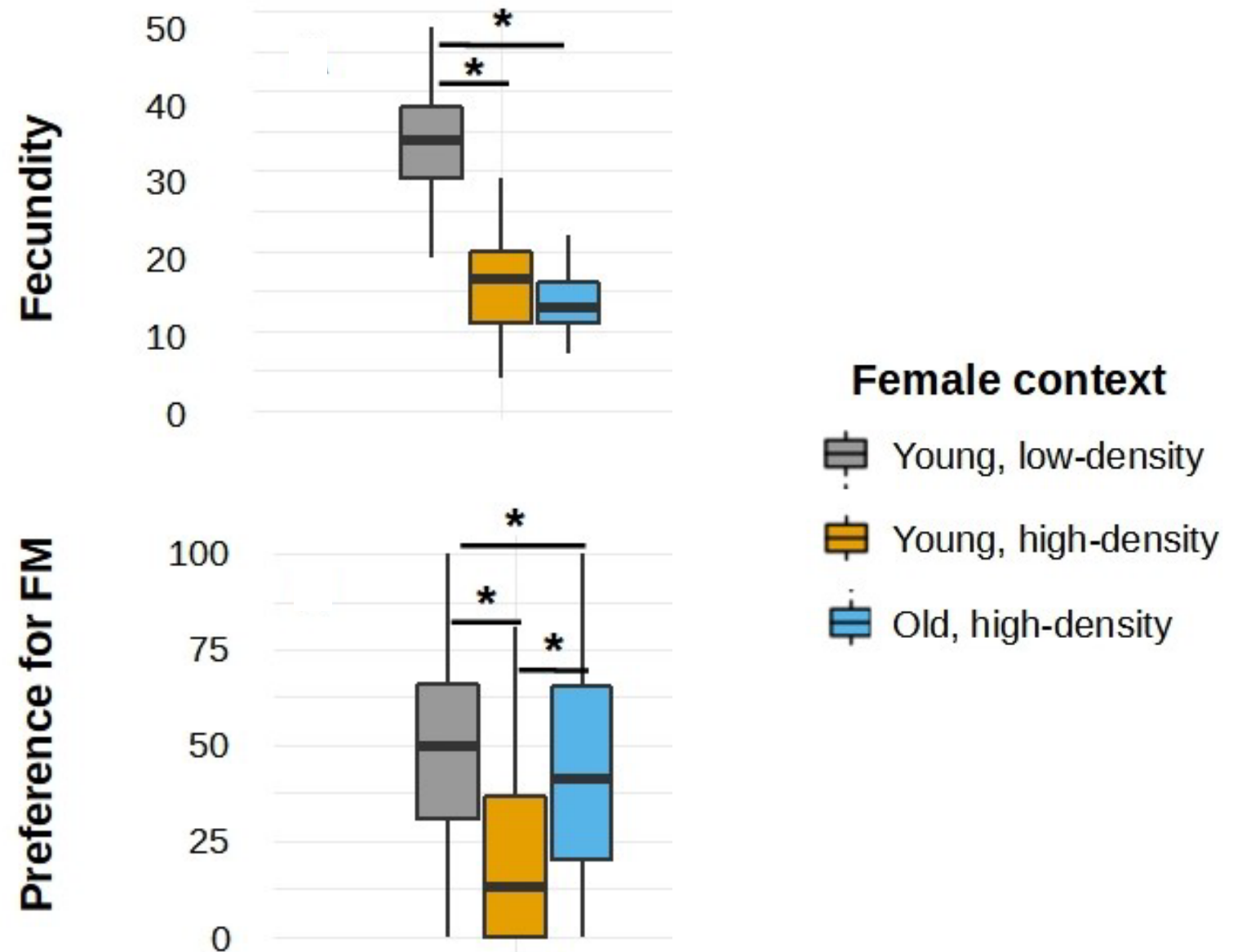
Larvae are more likely to eat a new food if they tasted it recently.

But, if the new food decreases their chance of survival, they do avoid it.

As larvae develop a taste for new foods, they can move away from their natal habitat and colonize new areas.

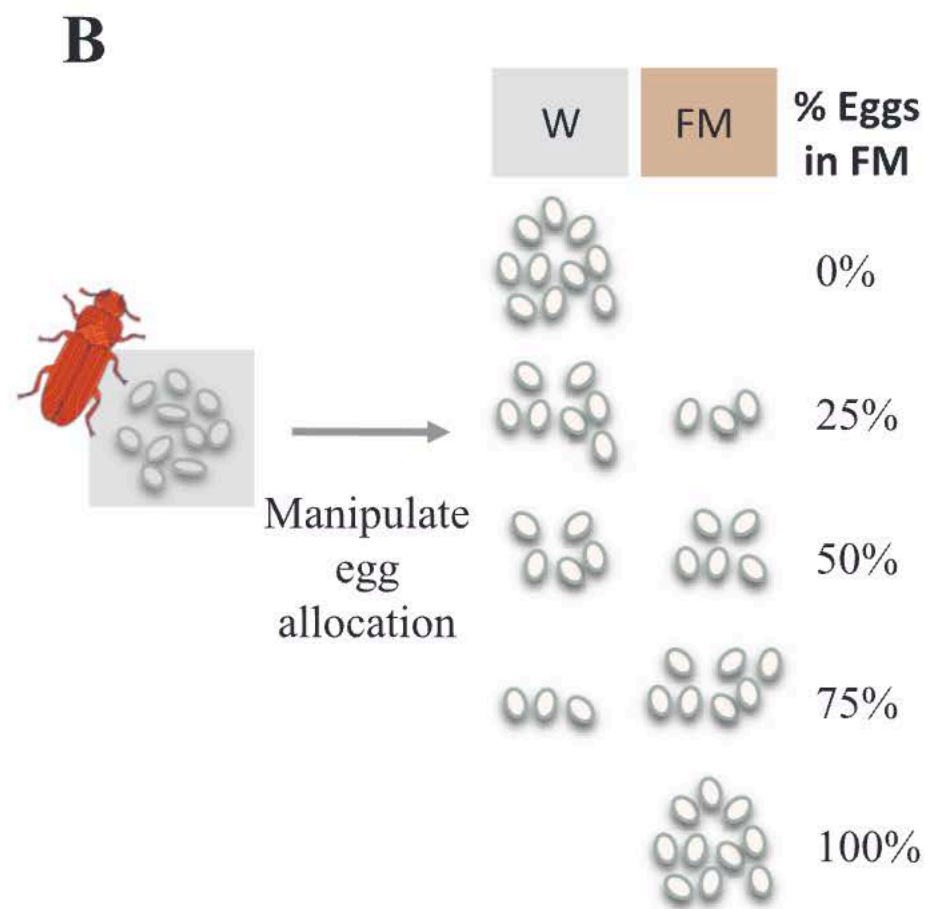


Female context alters oviposition behaviour

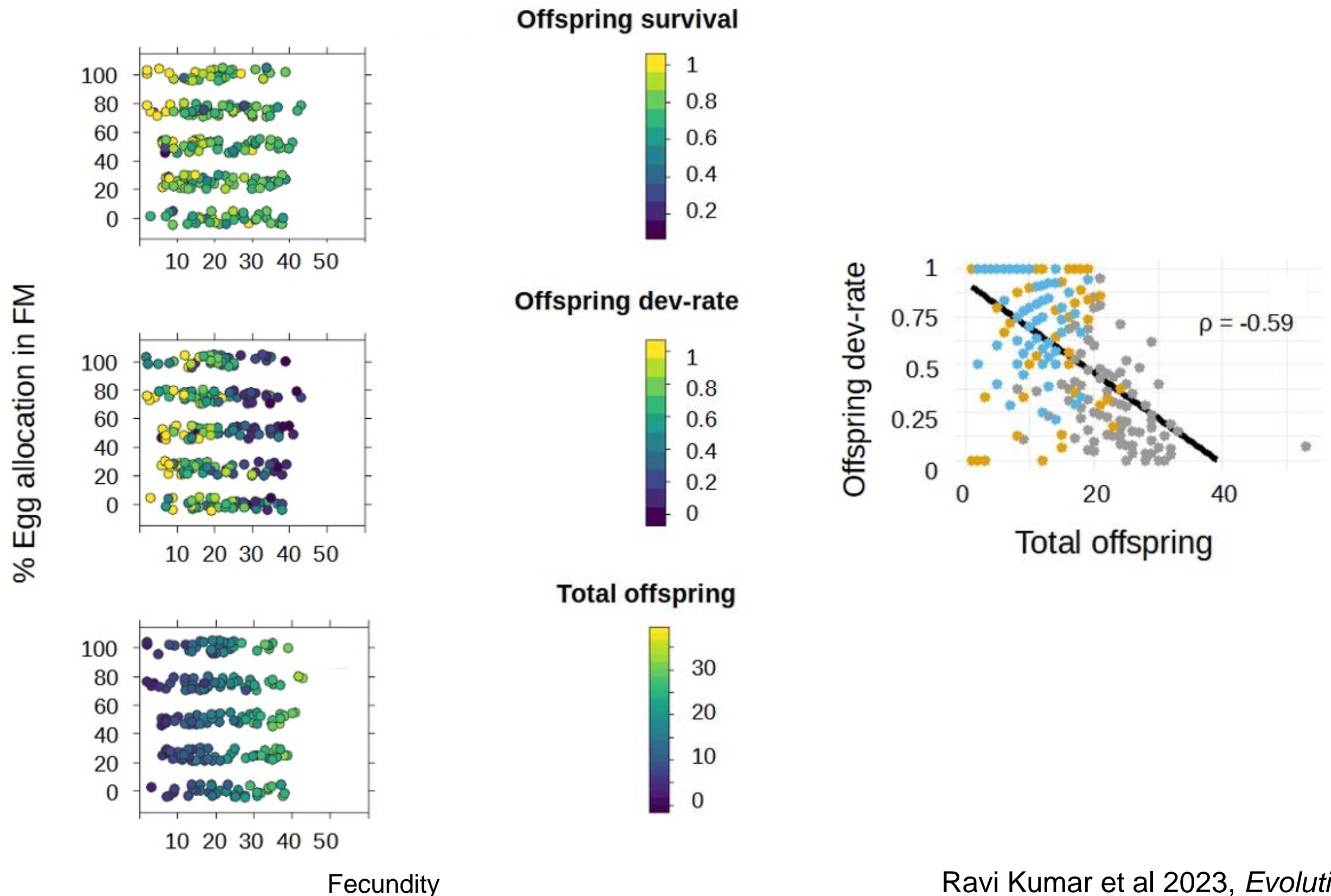


Manipulate egg allocation

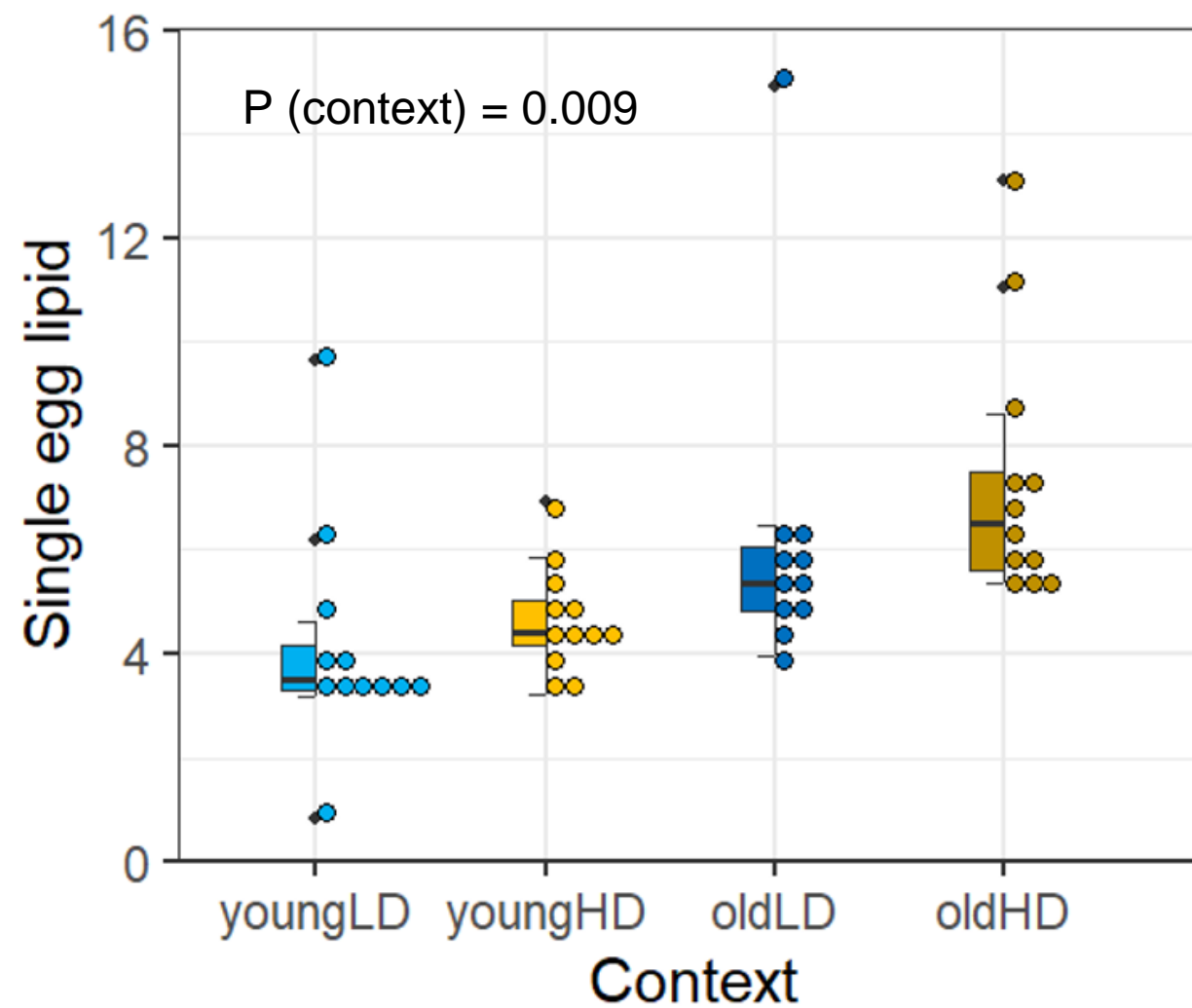
Infer fitness landscape ~ oviposition



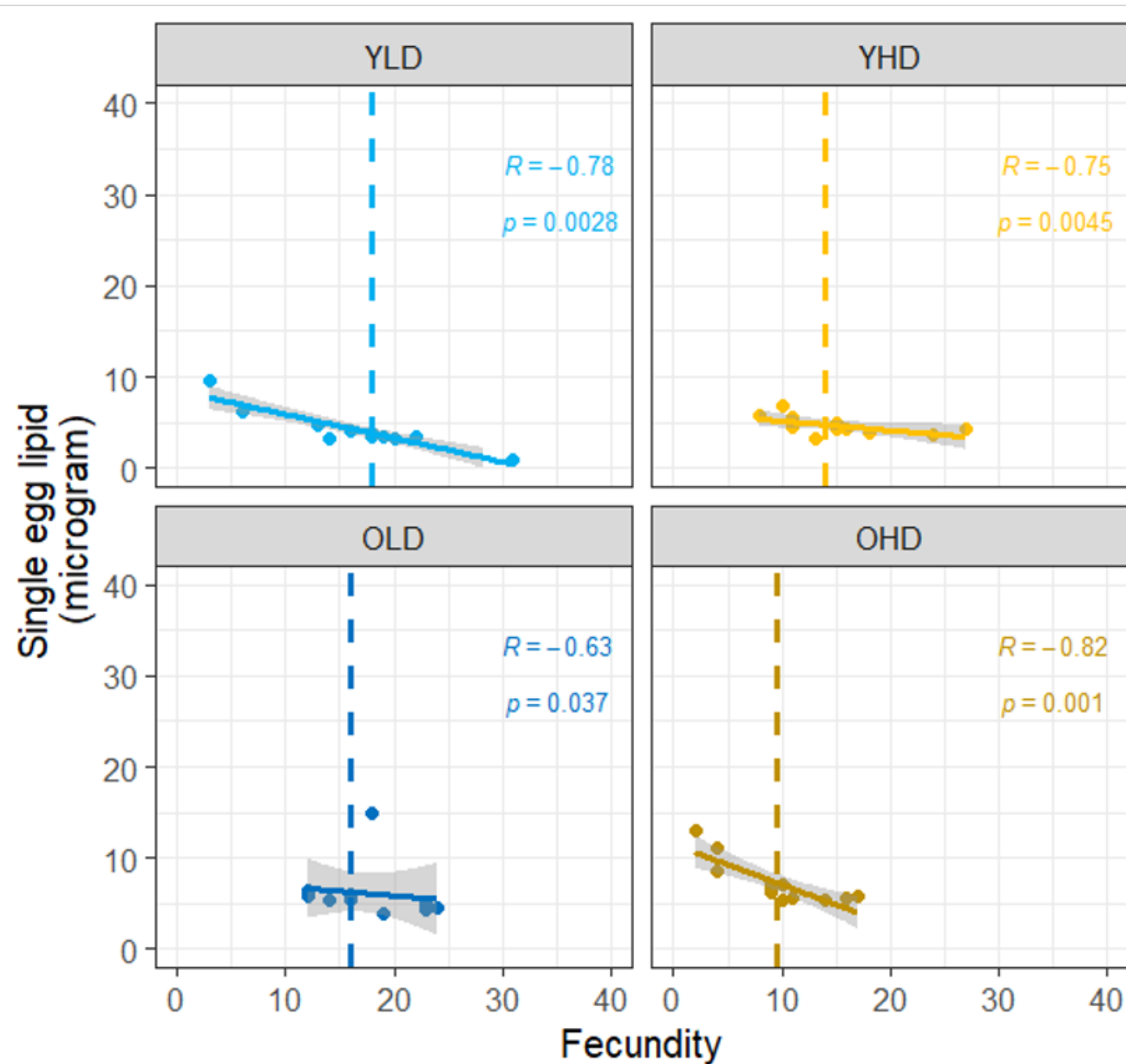
Females optimize offspring development vs. total offspring depending on their context



Founder context affects provisioning of eggs



General tradeoff between egg number and egg nutrient provisioning



Summary I

- Behavioural choices shape use of new habitats
- Strong impacts of prior experience
- Context-dependent behaviours allow optimization for distinct fitness components

Does context-dependent choice alter
evolutionary dynamics ?

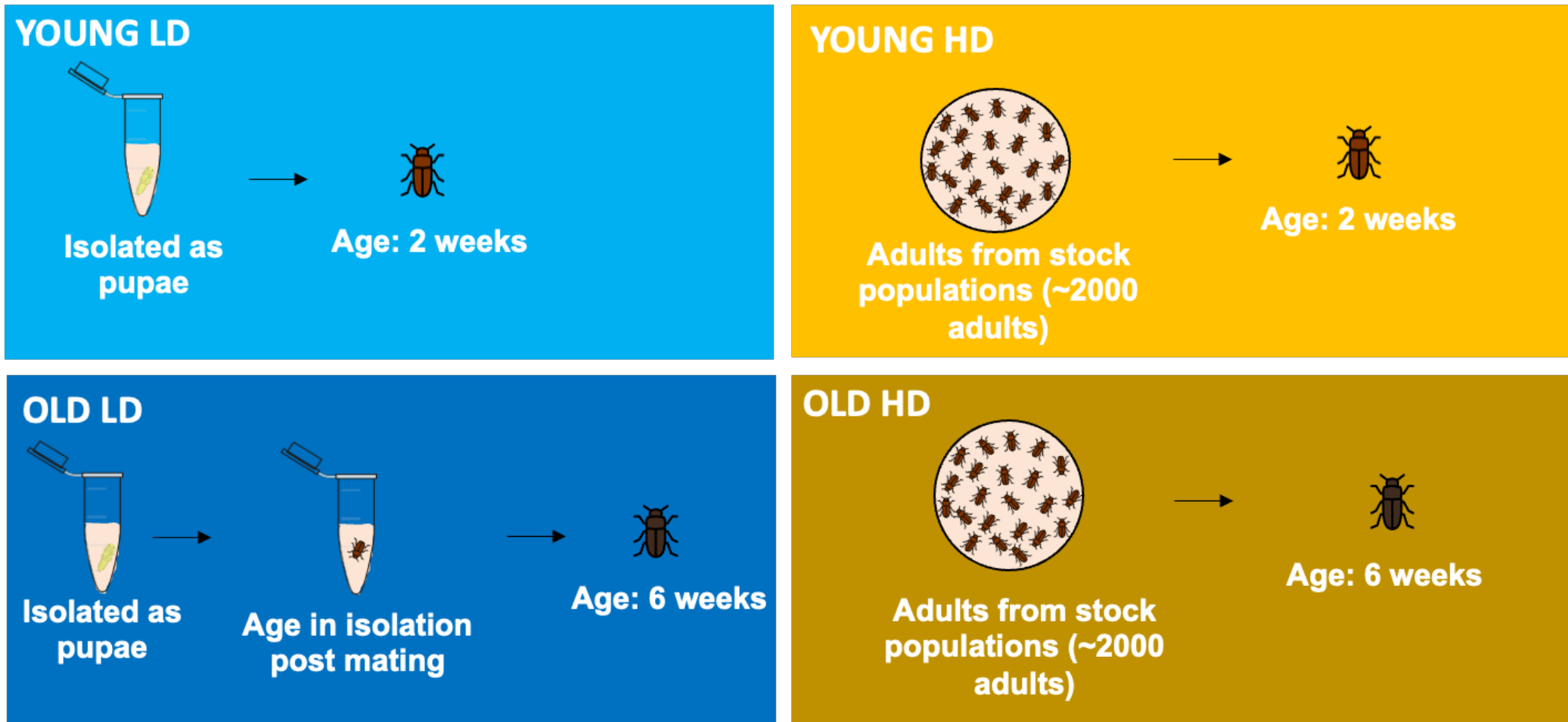
Manipulate age and density context of founders colonizing a new habitat

		Density contexts	
		Low	High
Age	Young	youngLD	youngHD
	Old	oldLD	oldHD











Age and density context of
founders

LD: Low density
HD: High density

Manipulate age and density context of founders colonizing a new habitat

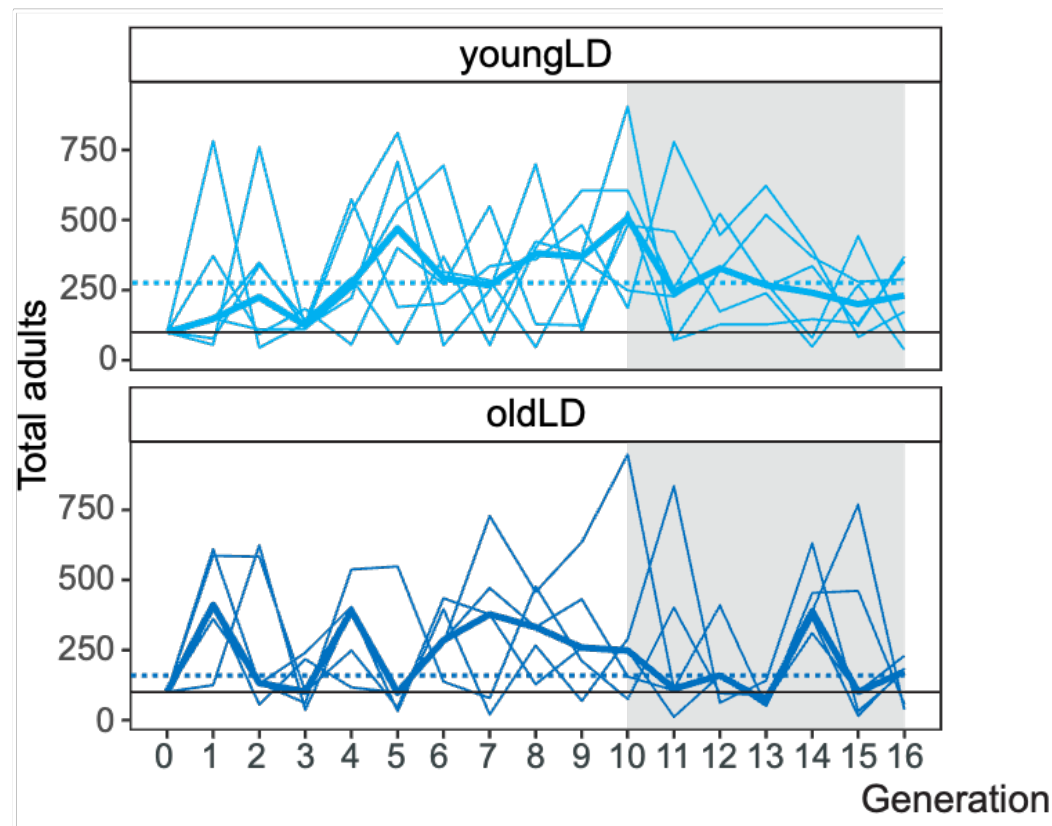


Manipulate age and density context of founders colonizing a new habitat

		Founder density	
		Low	High
Founder age	Young	 X 6 replicates	    X 6 replicates
	Old	 X 6 replicates	    X 6 replicates

Context- applicable
only to the founders
(generation 0)

Population dynamics are similar across founder contexts



Individual populations

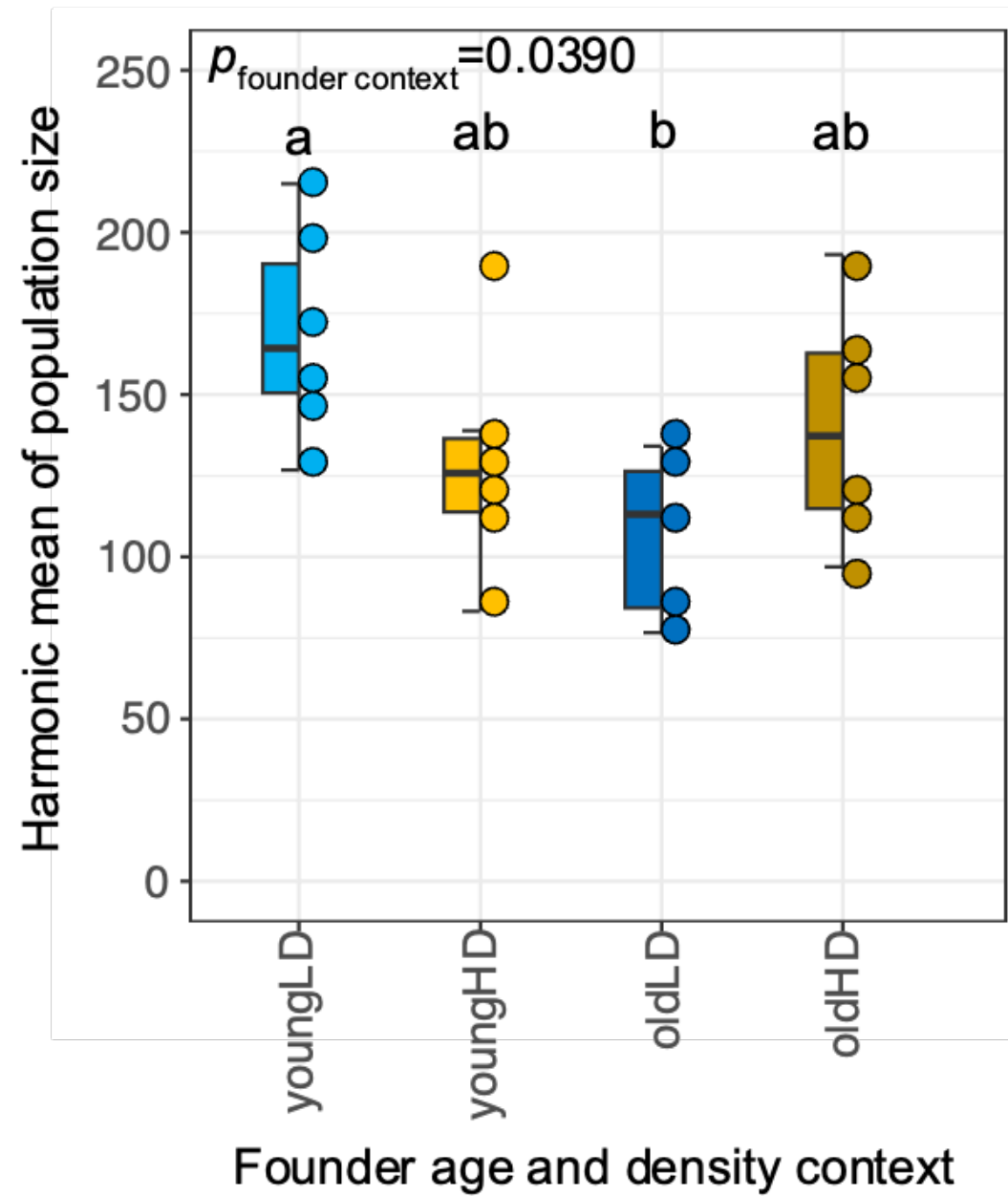
Median trajectory of a given treatment

100 adults (number to initiate next generation)

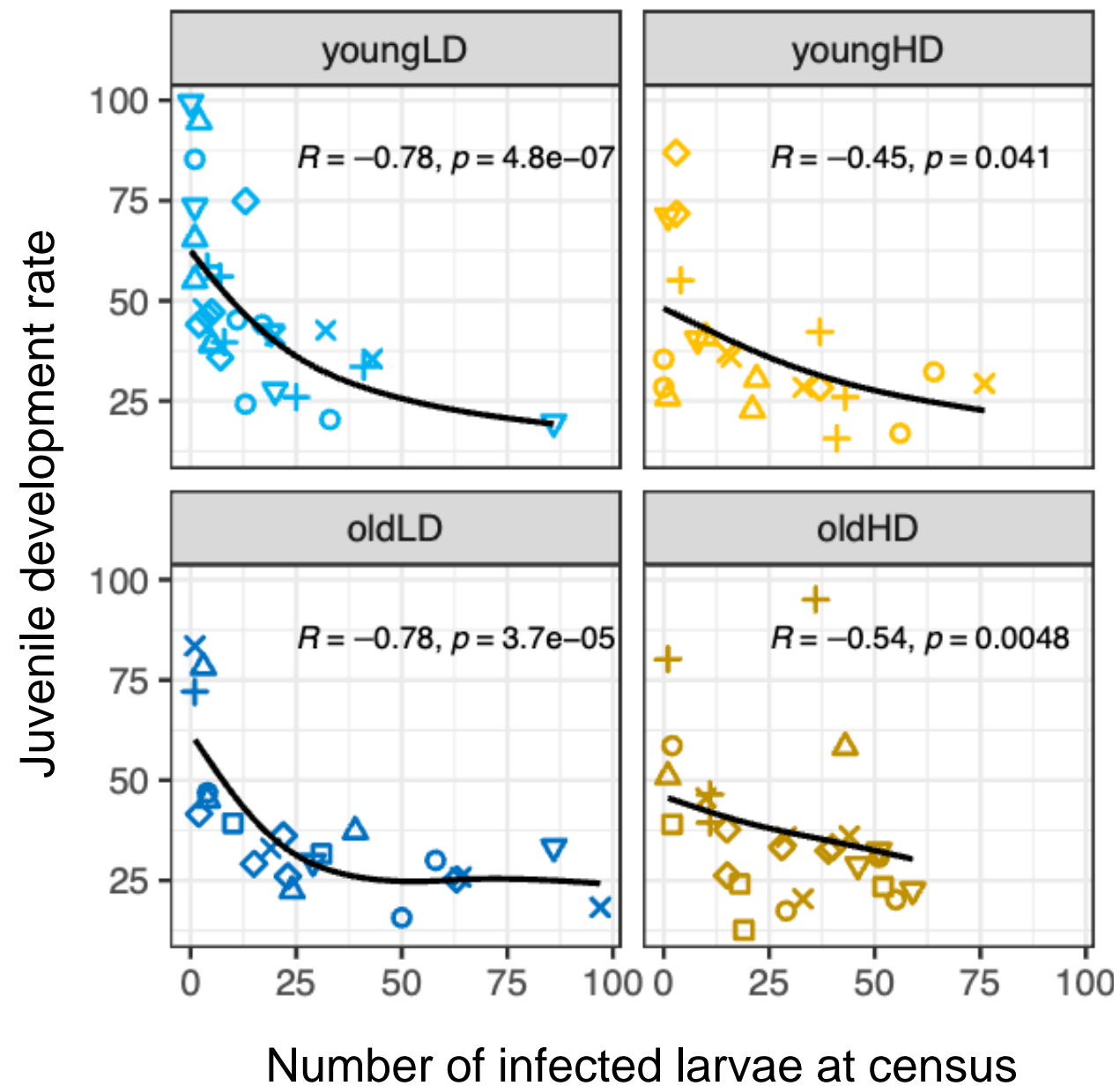
Median population size

Period of unexpected infection by a microsporidian parasite that kills larvae

But founder context does affect population size

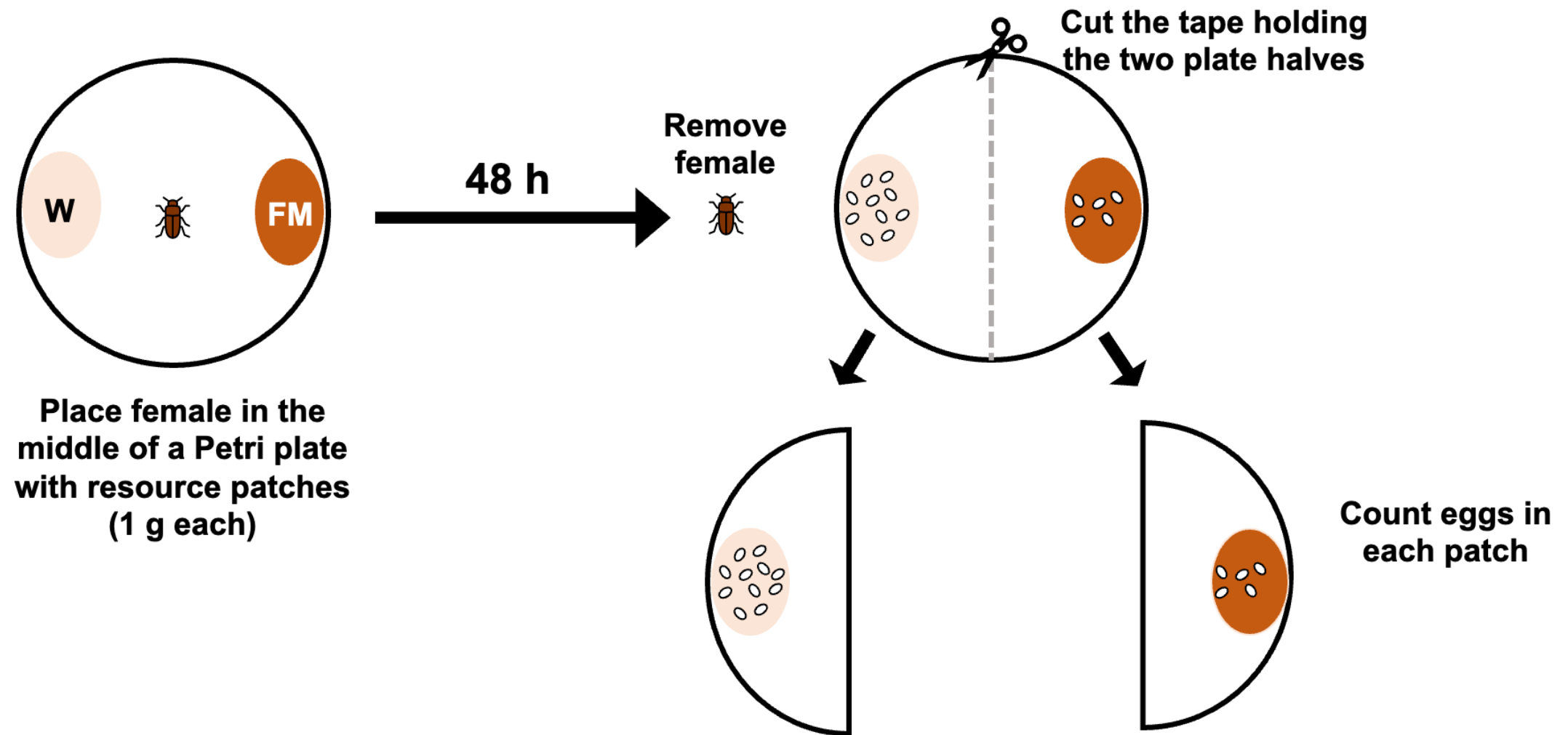


...and the deleterious effect of parasite infection

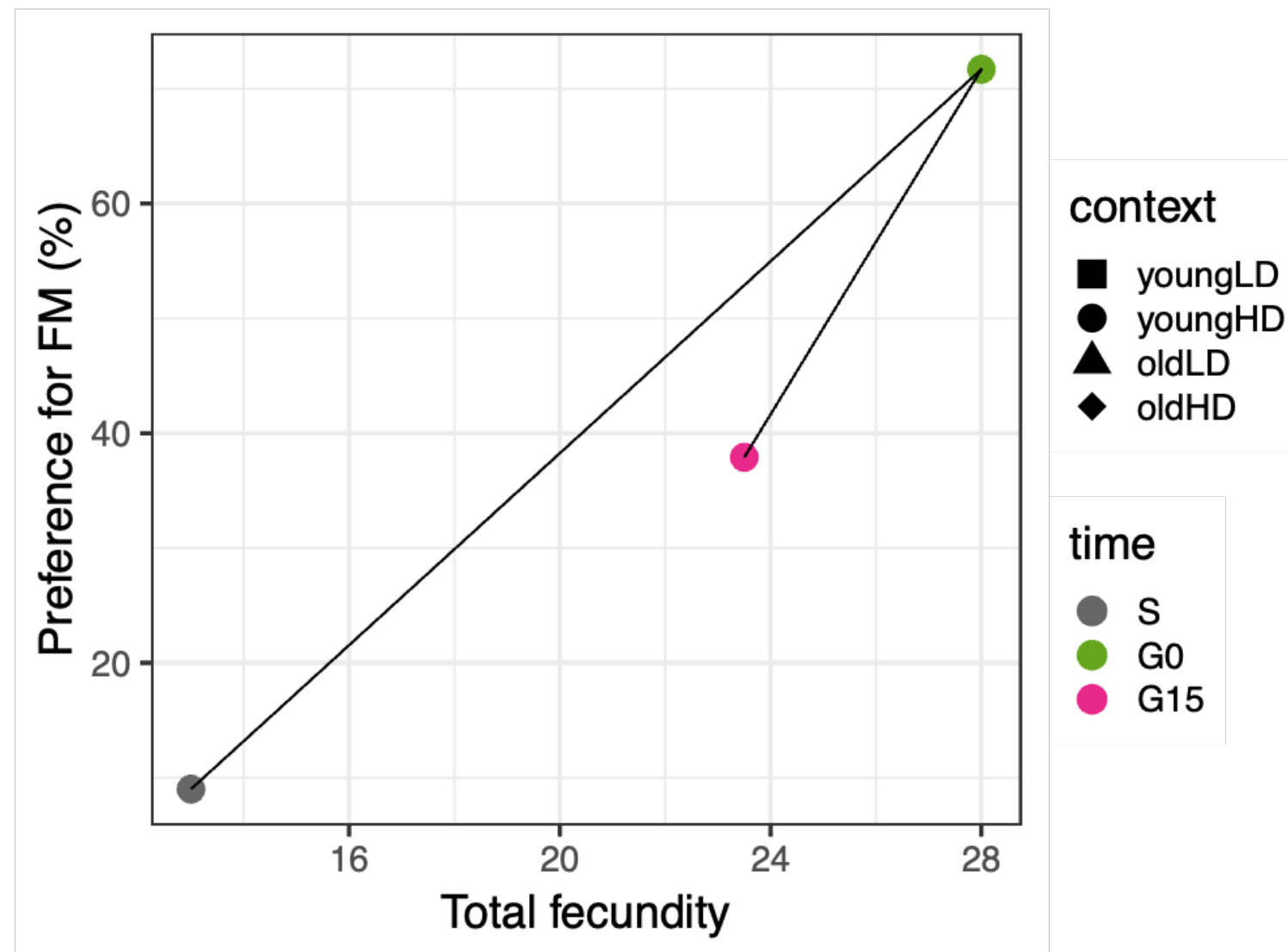


Infection x context effect: $p < 0.05$

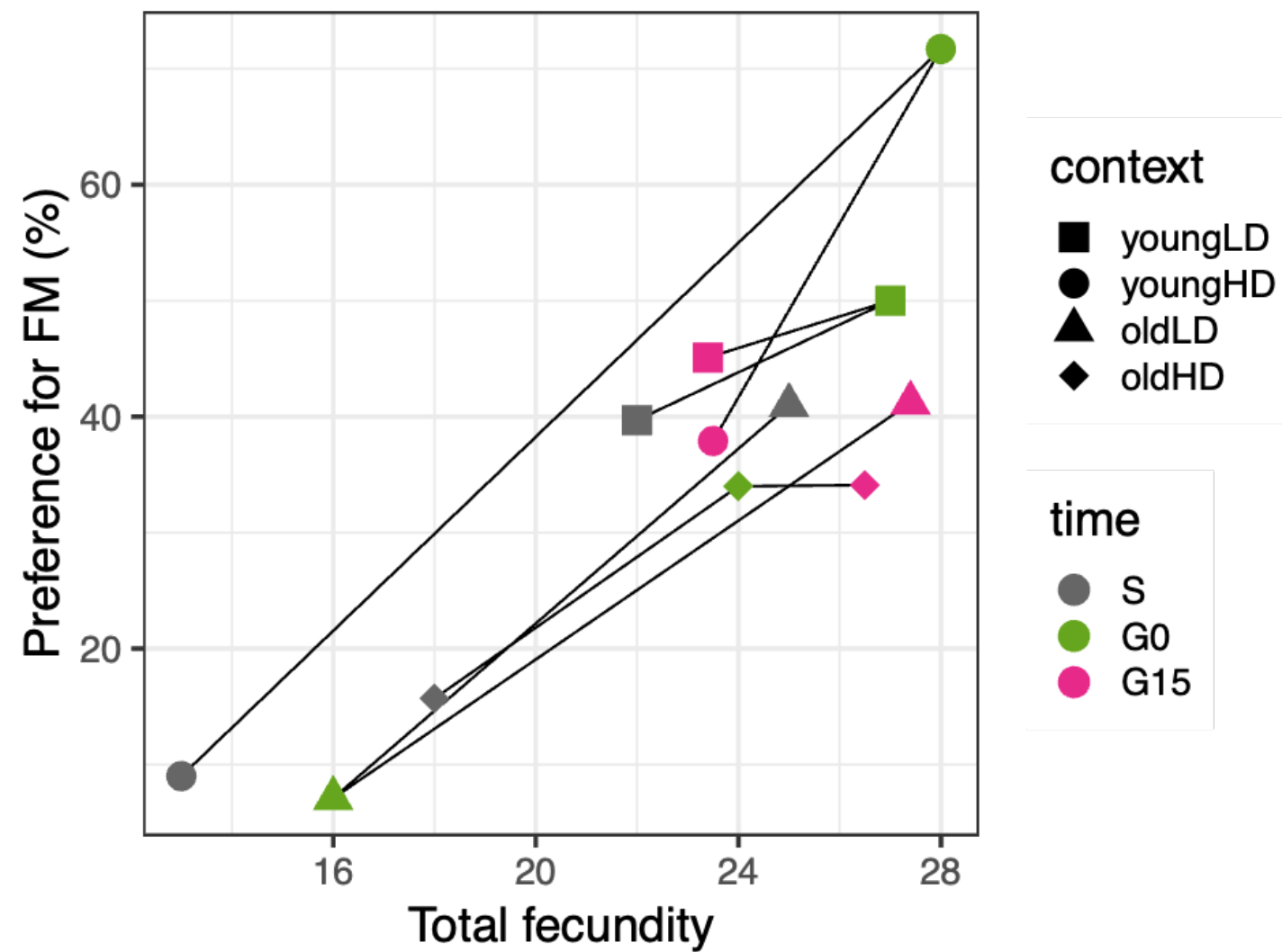
Oviposition assays to measure choice behavior



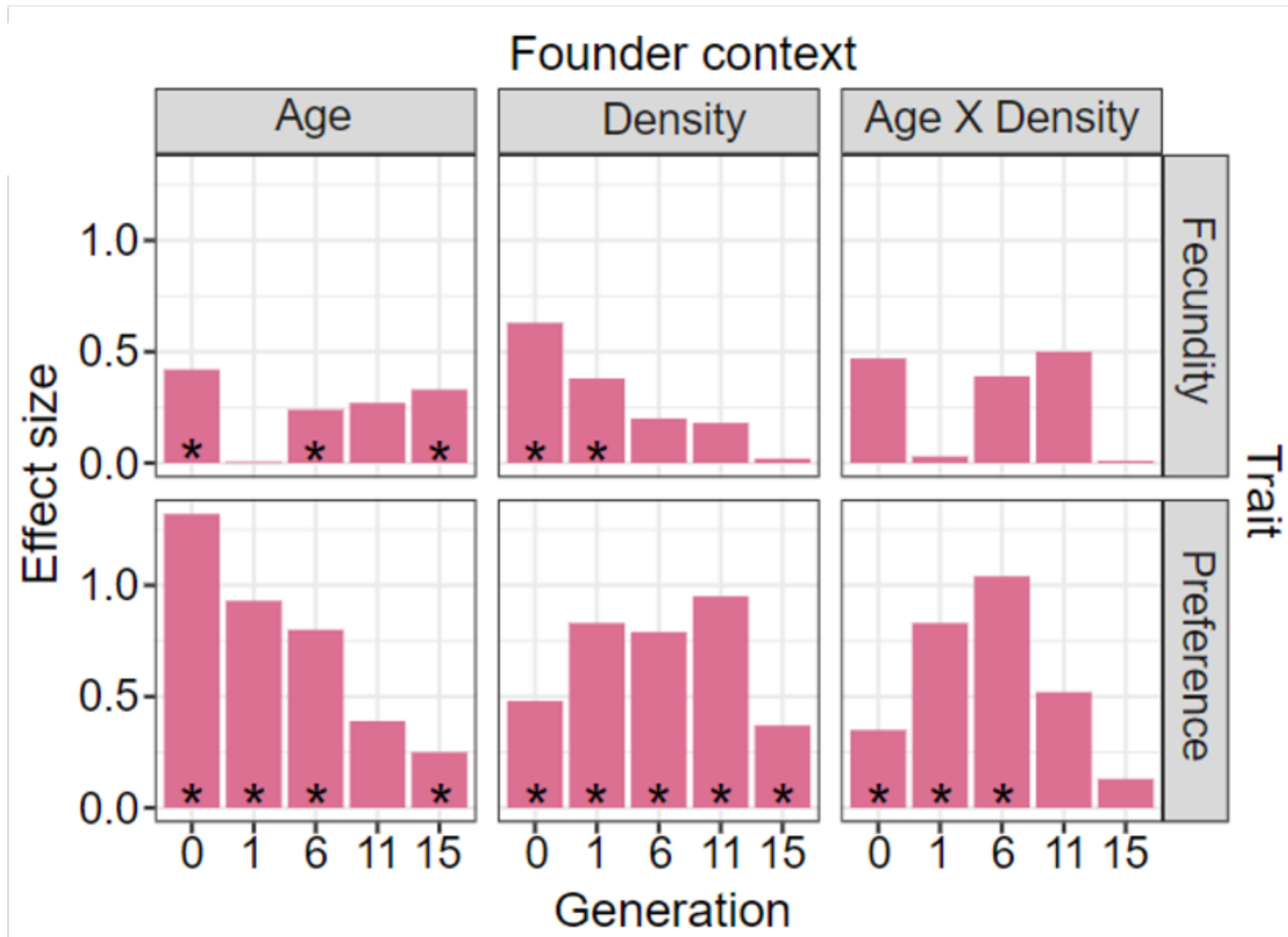
Oviposition behaviour changes immediately in the new habitat, and also during evolution



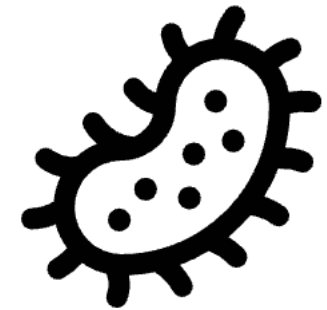
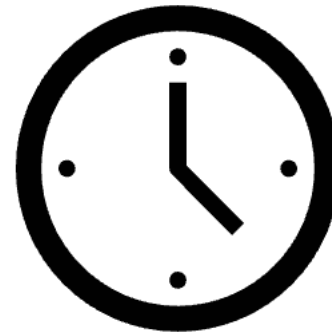
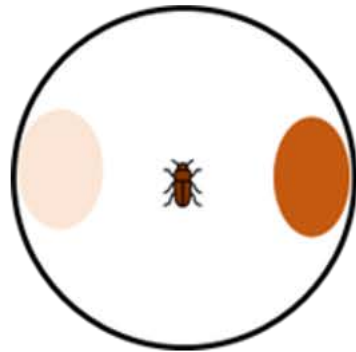
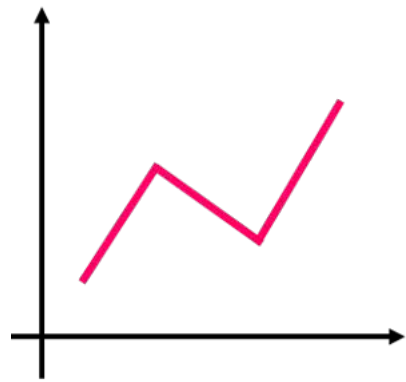
Populations initially diverge, but then converge during evolution



Effect of founder context declines over evolutionary time



Summary II



- Founder female context initially drives divergent oviposition behaviours
- Founder effects reduce over time, allowing convergence
- Founder context affects population size and parasite resistance

Thank you!

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Gaurav Agavekar



Shubha Govindarajan
Dhrubojyoti Patra



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