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Purandare, Swapna R.; Tenhumberg, Brigitte; and Brisson, Jennifer A., "Comparison of the wing polyphenic response of pea aphids (*Acyrtosiphon pisum*) to crowding and predator cues" (2014). *Faculty Publications in the Biological Sciences*. 455.

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Published in final edited form as:

Ecol Entomol. 2014 April 1; 39(2): 263–266. doi:10.1111/een.12080.

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Comparison of the wing polyphenic response of pea aphids (*Acyrtosiphon pisum*) to crowding and predator cues

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Abstract

1. Pea aphids (*Acyrtosiphon pisum* Harris; Hemiptera: Aphididae) exhibit transgenerational wing polyphenism, in which unwinged females produce genetically identical winged offspring in response to environmental cues such as overcrowding and predation risk that indicate poor habitat quality.

2. Laboratory experiments were carried out to explore the intensity of the wing polyphenic response of pea aphids exposed to cues from ladybird predators and crowding, and their response was compared to pea aphids that were not exposed to any cues (control).

3. The study used cues from two different ladybird species: *Coccinella septempunctata* L. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) and *Hippodamia convergens* Guérin-Ménéville (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) to investigate whether the wing polyphenic response of pea aphids to predator cues can be generalized

4. The intensity of the wing polyphenic response of pea aphids to crowding was found to be much stronger than their response to predator cues. There was no response to *H. convergens* cues and the response to *C. septempunctata* cues was mixed.

Keywords

Polyphenism; wing induction; predation risk; dispersal; crowding

Introduction

Polyphenism is an extreme form of phenotypic plasticity in which alternate, discrete phenotypes are produced from the same genotype as a response to environmental variation (Nijhout 1999). The pea aphid (*Acyrtosiphon pisum*) exhibits a transgenerational wing polyphenism, in which unwinged asexual females produce genetically identical winged offspring. Winged morphs engage in long-range dispersal and thus can escape declining habitat quality, but long-range dispersal is risky because it mainly occurs passively through wind (Dieckmann *et al.* 1999, Compton 2002) and consequently a large proportion of

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dispersers die before reaching a new host plant (Ward *et al.* 1998). Furthermore, the costs for producing winged morphs include an extended development time and reduced fecundity (Dixon 1998).

Crowding conditions induce the production of winged offspring in aphids because host plant quality deteriorates when the number of feeding aphids is high (Sutherland 1969a); Sutherland 1969b). Aphids also experience elevated mortality risk if the density of natural enemies and/or pathogens is high and hence, transgenerational wing polyphenism in aphids can be induced by the presence of parasitoids (Sloggett and Weisser 2002), pathogens (Hatano *et al.* 2012) and aphid predators (Weisser *et al.* 1999, Kunert & Weisser 2003). For wing induction via predation, it is sufficient for aphids to encounter cues associated with high predation risk like predator tracks (Dixon and Agarwala 1999, Mondor *et al.* 2005).

Aphid predators are mobile and may leave an area soon after depositing cues. Thus, the presence of predatory cues may not predict poor habitat quality with the same certainty as crowding in which case we would expect a weaker intensity of the wing polyphenic response. In order to understand the costs and benefits of dispersal it is important to evaluate the intensity of wing polyphenism associated with different habitat quality indicators. We compared the intensity of the wing polyphenic response of pea aphids to crowding and cues of two different ladybird species *C. septempunctata* and *H. convergens*. Our results provide insight into understanding the interactions between two fundamental ecological processes, predation and dispersal.

Materials and Methods

Insect collection and rearing

Predators—Adult *C. septempunctata* were collected from an alfalfa field in Lincoln, NE, in July 2011, while adult *H. convergens* were purchased from commercial suppliers (Hirt's Gardens) in May 2011. Both coccinellid species were reared in chiffon netted aluminum cages (44×51×61 cm) in growth chambers at approximately 25°C on a 16:8 (L: D) photoperiod on *Vicia faba* L. plants infested with pea aphids.

Aphids—Three pea aphid clones were used to increase the generalization of our results because different aphid clones vary in their sensitivity to environmental cues and in their wing polyphenic response (Sutherland 1969a); Weisser and Braendle 2001). To prevent mixing of clones, all aphids were caged by enclosing the host plant *V. faba* using Plexiglass tubes (21.5 cm high and 6.5 cm diameter) with a mesh on top. The aphids were maintained in the laboratory at 17±1.5 °C, 35-45% relative humidity on a 16:8 (L: D) photoperiod.

Experimental procedure

The experiments were carried out in growth chambers at 17±1.5 °C, 35-45% relative humidity and a 16:8 (L: D) photoperiod. Pea aphids were maintained on *V. faba* plants at low density (six individuals per plant) until they started reproducing. Aphids reared on the same plant were divided randomly between the treatments to avoid differences in the maternal environment that could influence their offspring phenotype. Pea aphids are viviparous and therefore adult asexual females have embryos in their ovaries. Since the

winged/unwinged morph determination in pea aphids is prenatal (Sutherland 1969a); Sutherland 1969b), all experimental treatments were applied to adult asexual females within the first three days of the beginning of their reproductive period.

The experimental arena consisted of a plastic Petri plate (60mm×15 mm, Fisher) with two *Medicago arborea* leaves inserted in 3 ml of 2 % bactoagar mixed with MiracleGro (plate). Leaves, rather than plants, were used in order to restrict the predator cues to a small area, which increased the probability that aphids encountered the cues during the experiment. Adult unwinged asexual female pea aphids reared on the same plant were divided randomly between the following treatments.

- *Predator cues*: One well-fed adult of either *H. convergens* or *C. septempunctata* was released in the experimental arena. The predators were allowed to search and deposit cues (eggs, feces and tracks) at 22 °C on a 16:8 (L: D) photoperiod under fluorescent light for 24 hours. Since the response of aphids to ladybird tracks can depend on the predator sex (Ninkovic *et al.* 2013), we included both sexes in our experiments and randomly distributed them between the treatments. After removal of the predator, one adult, unwinged aphid female was placed in each plate.
- *Crowding*: Ten adult unwinged aphid females were placed in a small empty plastic Petri dish (32.5mm×15 mm) for 24 hours and then each individual was transferred to its own plate. In our statistical analysis we included only one randomly chosen aphid per Petri dish.
- *Control*: A single adult, unwinged aphid female was placed in a plate; predator cues were absent.

The response of aphids to predator tracks is known to decrease with the age of the tracks (Ninkovic *et al.* 2013). Therefore, female aphids were removed from all plates after 24 hours, and the offspring produced during that duration were reared until they reached adulthood (14±2 days), and the phenotype of the offspring after reaching maturity was recorded. We recorded the proportion of pea aphid females producing at least one winged offspring (“induced aphids”) and the proportion of winged offspring produced by induced pea aphid females. The experiments were replicated for each of the three aphid clones (Hf-alf-07: 7 replicates, Roc-1: 6 replicates, HF-74: 4 replicates).

All analyses were performed using R (v. 2.15.0, R Development Core Team 2012). Backwards model selection was performed and likelihood ratio tests were used to decide which model fit the data best. A generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) with a binomial error distribution was used to analyze the proportion of induced aphids, treating clone and treatment as fixed effects and starting date as a random effect. The same statistical model was used to analyze the proportion of winged offspring produced by each induced aphid.

Results

Aphid clone had no significant effect on the proportion of aphids induced (Hf-alf-07 $p=0.17$; Roc-1 $p=0.33$, Table S1) and proportion of winged offspring produced by the induced aphids (Hf-alf-07 $p=0.30$; Roc-1 $p=0.92$, Table S2). Crowding produced a strong wing

polyphenic response. In comparison to the control treatment (no cues), the proportion of induced aphids ($p=0.001$, Fig.1) and the proportion of winged offspring produced by induced aphids ($p=0.0001$, Fig. 2,) were significantly higher than in the control. Exposure to *C. septempunctata* cues elicited a weak but significant response. Compared to the control the proportion of induced aphids increased significantly ($p=0.003$), but the proportion of winged offspring produced by induced aphids decreased ($p=0.03$). In contrast, exposure to *H. convergens* cues had no effect on the proportion of induced aphids ($p=0.14$) and winged offspring ($p=0.87$).

Discussion

We found a strong wing polyphenic response of pea aphids to crowding (roughly twice as high as the control, Fig 1), which is consistent with previous studies (Sutherland 1969a, Sutherland 1969b). We found no response of pea aphids to *H. convergens* cues and a mixed response to *C. septempunctata* cues. Even though the proportion of induced aphids (P_{induced}) was significantly higher in aphids exposed to *C. septempunctata* cues, the proportion of winged offspring ($P_{\text{offspring}}$) was lower than the control aphids suggesting that the total dispersal response to predator cues is negligible ($P_{\text{induced}}P_{\text{offspring}} = 12\%$ (C), 13% (HC), and 14% (C7)). We suggest two potential reasons for the weak response to predator cues. Firstly, the wing polyphenic response is transgenerational in pea aphids and the delay between the time the females are induced and the offspring dispersal response is substantial. Thus, the predatory ladybird that induces the production of winged offspring in an aphid colony is unlikely to be present when the winged offspring mature (Minerotti & Weisser 2000). The evolution of delayed predator induced dispersal is only adaptive under special circumstances. According to a model by Poethke *et al.* (2010), a substantial proportion (more than 80%) of the population should disperse only if predation risk is high (> 0.8), predators revisit patches (return probability > 0.8), and predator-induced mortality increases after the first visit of a predator. These conditions may not apply to ladybirds foraging for aphids. Secondly, it is possible that our predator treatment did not provide a sufficient number of cues to induce a strong wing polyphenic response. In our predator treatment, we used isolated aphids to separate the effect of predator cues on wing induction from cues such as tactile cues associated with crowding (Sutherland 1969a). Only a weak response by isolated pea aphids to predator tracks has been observed in a different aphid-coccinellid system (pea aphids-*Adalia bipunctata*, Dixon and Agarwala 1999).

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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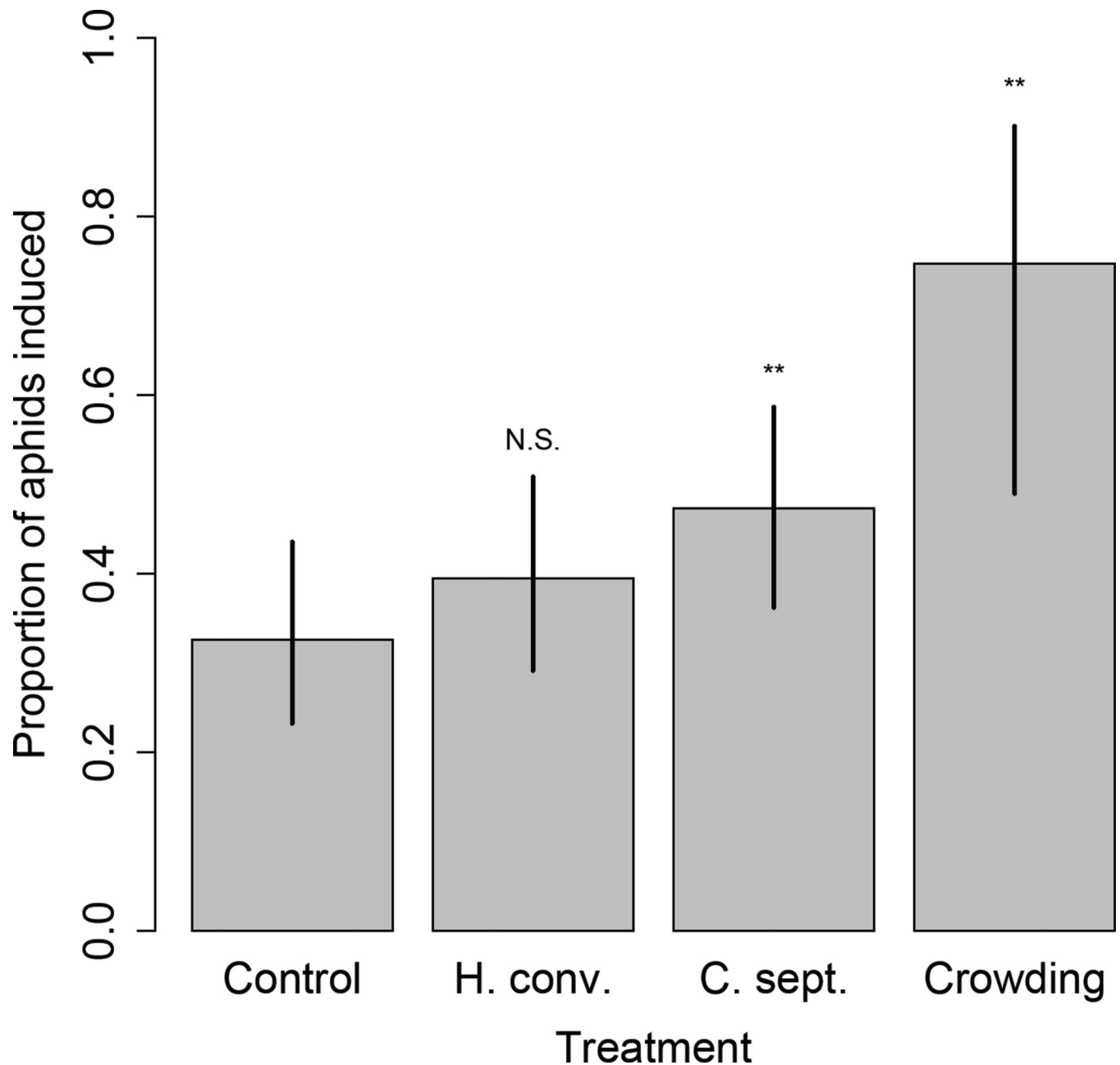


Figure 1.

Proportion of induced pea aphids for each treatment. The bars indicate the mean values, and the lines show the 95% confidence interval. Control = No cues, H. conv. = exposure to *H. convergens* cues, C. sept = exposure to *C. septempunctata* cues, Crowding = exposure to crowding. All comparisons are made with respect to the control.

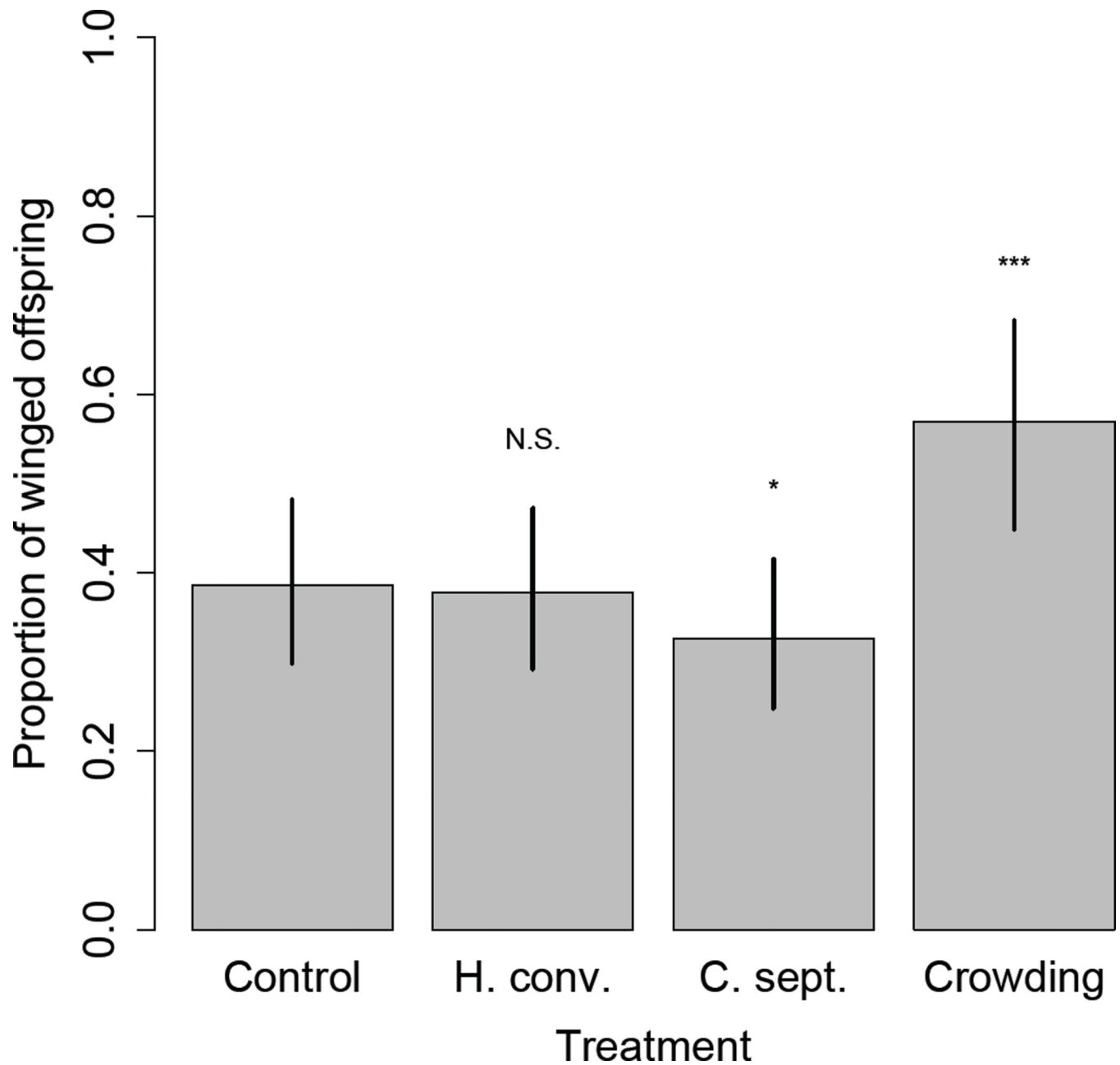


Figure 2.

Proportion of winged offspring produced by induced pea aphids for each treatment. The bars indicate the means, and the lines show the 95% confidence interval. Control = No cues, H. conv. = exposure to *H. convergens* cues, C. sept = exposure to *C. septempunctata* cues, Crowding = exposure to crowding. All comparisons are made with respect to the control.