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1 SHORT COMMUNICATION

2 **Calanoid copepods: an overlooked tool in the control of disease vector mosquitoes**

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21 **Abstract**

22 Biological control can assist in the management of disease vector mosquitoes. However, we urgently
23 require the identification of novel and effective agents to aid population management strategies.
24 Previously, predatory biocontrol of disease vector mosquito species has focused extensively on
25 cyclopoid copepods, but prey size refuge effects have been identified as a hindrance to their predatory
26 efficacy. Calanoid copepods have yet to be examined in the context of mosquito control, despite their
27 high prevalence, diversity and distribution. Here, we apply functional responses (FRs; resource use as a
28 function of resource density) to examine predation efficiencies of a recently described ephemeral pond
29 specialist species, the freshwater calanoid copepod *Lovenula raynerae* Suárez-Morales, Wasserman &
30 Dalu 2015, using different size classes of larvae of the disease vector complex *Culex pipiens* as prey.
31 *Lovenula raynerae* effectively consumed *C. pipiens* larvae across their ontogeny. A potentially
32 population destabilising Type II FR was exhibited towards both early and late instar mosquitoes,
33 indicative of a lack of prey refuge across ontogenetic stages. Attack rates were greatest and handling
34 times lowest for early instar larvae compared to late instar larvae. These traits contrast to other copepods
35 commonly applied in biocontrol, which are only able to handle early instars, and in much smaller
36 numbers. We thus advocate that calanoid copepods can exert particularly marked predatory impact on
37 lower trophic groups, and that their use in disease vector mosquito control strategies should be further
38 explored.

39 **Keywords:**

40 Biological control; functional response; copepod; mosquito; disease vector; *Lovenula raynerae*

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45 **Introduction**

46 Predation is a key biotic process underpinning structuring of populations and communities within
47 ecosystems (Solomon, 1949; Murdoch, 1969; Carpenter *et al.* 1985), and can be an effective means of
48 vector control (e.g. Marten & Reid, 2007). In their most basic form, interactions between consumers
49 and prey can be quantified by the functional response (FR; resource use as a function of resource
50 density), and the derivation of FRs has been integral to the development of predator-prey theory
51 (Holling, 1959). Three broad forms of FR have been frequently observed: linear Type I; hyperbolic Type
52 II; sigmoidal Type III (Murdoch & Oaten, 1975). Within the context of predatory biocontrol, Type II
53 FRs are desirable given that these predator-prey relationships are, theoretically, associated with localised
54 prey extinction (Dick *et al.* 2014).

55 Biological control of mosquito-borne disease vectors has often integrated copepods as predatory agents
56 (Marten & Reid, 2007). While the efficacy and viability of copepods in the biocontrol of disease vectors
57 has been frequently explored (e.g. Cuthbert *et al.* 2018a, b), this work has all focused on cyclopoid
58 copepods, ignoring other copepod groups (Marten & Reid, 2007). Freshwater calanoid copepods have
59 remained unexamined in mosquito biocontrol (but see Cuthbert *et al.* 2018d), labelled as a herbivorous
60 group that is unable to handle mosquito prey (e.g. Marten & Reid, 2007). Predatory calanoid copepods
61 do, however, exist and can be relatively large in size (Suárez-Morales *et al.* 2015; Wasserman *et al.*
62 2015), making them biocontrol candidates. Further, cyclopoid copepods have been shown to be unable
63 to effectively handle late instar larval mosquito prey (Marten & Reid, 2007), and predators often display
64 reduced capture efficacy towards resources which are relatively large or small (Vonesh & Bolker, 2005).
65 Thus, identifying agents that can handle larval mosquito prey throughout ontogenetic variation is
66 important for reducing size refuge effects.

67 Calanoid copepods form part of zooplankton assemblages which dominate ephemeral aquatic
68 ecosystems, facilitated through *in situ* hatching of dormant eggs (Dalu *et al.* 2017). These atypical
69 ecosystems are understudied given their impermanency and spatial heterogeneity, with interaction
70 strengths between predators and their prey poorly constrained (though see Wasserman *et al.* 2015).
71 Thus, examining the predatory potential of calanoids towards basal mosquito prey at differing
72 ontogenetic stages would be informative towards interaction strength quantifications within ephemeral
73 systems where mosquitoes often breed, further to the potential role of calanoid copepods in biocontrol.
74 Accordingly, in this study we examine, using FRs, the predatory potential of *Lovenula raynerae* Suárez-
75 Morales, Wasserman & Dalu 2015, a recently described and remarkably large freshwater calanoid
76 (Suárez-Morales *et al.* 2015), towards different sized larvae of the vectorially-important *Culex pipiens*
77 mosquito complex in order to constrain biocontrol efficacy and potential size refuge effects.

78 **Materials and Methods**

79 Adult *L. raynerae* were collected from an ephemeral pond in Bathurst, Eastern Cape, South Africa
80 (33°29'21.4"S 26°49'48.4"E) using a 200 µm mesh net and transported in source water to a controlled
81 environment room at Rhodes University, Grahamstown. Copepods were acclimated at 25 ±1 °C and
82 under a 12:12 light:dark regime for 7 days, being fed on a standard diet of crushed fish flakes for the
83 first 5 days (Aqua Plus, Grahamstown) and starved for the last 2 days in continuously aerated 25 L tanks
84 containing dechlorinated tapwater. The focal prey, larvae of the *C. pipiens* complex, were cultured using
85 egg rafts collected from artificial containers within the Rhodes University campus, and reared to the
86 desired size class in the same laboratory using a diet of crushed rabbit pellets (Agricol, Port Elizabeth),
87 supplied *ad libitum*. Non-gravid adult female copepods (5.1 ± 0.1 mm) were selected for
88 experimentation and provided either early (1.4 ± 0.1 mm) or late (4.4 ± 0.2 mm) instar mosquito prey at
89 six densities (2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; *n* = 4 per treatment group) in arenas of 5.6 cm diameter containing 80
90 mL dechlorinated tapwater from a continuously aerated source. Prey were allowed to settle for two

91 hours before the addition of predators. Once predators were added they were allowed to feed
 92 undisturbed for 5 hours, after which they were removed and remaining live prey counted. Controls
 93 consisted of a replicate at each density and prey size class without a predator.

94 All statistical analyses were conducted using ‘R’. Overall prey consumption with respect to ‘prey size’
 95 and ‘prey density’ factors and their interactions was analysed using generalised linear models (GLMs)
 96 assuming a Poisson error distribution. We removed non-significant terms and interactions stepwise to
 97 obtain the minimum adequate model using likelihood ratio tests. We used the package ‘frair’ (Pritchard
 98 *et al.* 2017) for FR analyses. Here, our approach to FR analysis is phenomenological as opposed to
 99 mechanistic, and thus our results are comparative across standardised experimental conditions (see
 100 Jeschke *et al.* 2002; Dick *et al.* 2014). Logistic regression of proportional prey consumption as a
 101 function of prey density was used to derive FR types (*frair::frair_test*), wherein, categorically, a Type II
 102 FR is identified by a significantly negative first order term, whilst a Type III FR is ascribed from a
 103 significantly negative second order term following a positive first order term. As prey supplies were not
 104 replenished, the Rogers’ random predator equation was used to fit FRs (Juliano, 2001; *frair::frair_fit*):

$$N_e = N_0(1 - \exp(a(N_e h - T)))$$

Eqn. 1.

107 where N_e is the number of prey eaten, N_0 is the initial density of prey, a is the attack constant, h is the
 108 handling time and T is the total experimental period. We used a non-parametric bootstrap procedure ($n =$
 109 2000; *frair::frair_boot*) to generate FR confidence intervals, enabling their consideration in population
 110 terms. We subsequently used the difference method (see Juliano, 2001) to undertake pairwise
 111 comparisons of FRs with respect to the attack rate and handling time parameters.

112 **Results and Discussion**

113 No prey deaths occurred in controls and so mortality was deemed a result of predation by copepods,
114 which was directly observed towards both prey sizes. Overall predation was significantly greater
115 towards early instar prey compared to later instar prey ($\chi^2 = 79.39$, $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$) and increased
116 significantly with increasing prey supplied ($\chi^2 = 200.03$, $df = 5$, $p < 0.001$). No significant 'prey size \times
117 prey supply' interaction was detected ($\chi^2 = 4.06$, $df = 5$, $p = 0.54$). Type II FRs were detected for both
118 prey sizes (Table 1; Fig. 1), and 95% confidence intervals did not overlap across any prey supplies.
119 Attack rates were significantly higher towards early instar prey ($z = 3.65$, $p < 0.001$), evidenced by the
120 steeper initial gradient in the FR curve. Handling times were significantly reduced for smaller prey items
121 ($z = 3.15$, $p = 0.002$), with a greater maximum feeding rate reached here.

122 The application of FRs is relevant within the predatory biocontrol context, providing a mainstay to the
123 derivation of predator-prey interactions (Murdoch & Oaten, 1975). Here, we demonstrate that the
124 calanoid copepod *L. raynerae* can handle mosquito larvae throughout their ontogeny, with a potentially
125 population-destabilising Type II FR exhibited towards both early and late instar mosquito prey. These
126 results are promising when compared to similar studies on cyclopoid copepod predation efficiency (e.g.
127 Cuthbert *et al.* 2018a, b, c). Indeed, when prey was not limited, *L. raynerae* individuals consumed
128 several multitudes more culicid larvae than all cyclopoids investigated (Marten & Reid, 2007). In
129 addition, unlike *L. raynerae* predation as highlighted in this study, studies on cyclopoids have shown
130 that late-stage mosquito larvae experience refuge given the relatively large size of these prey (Marten &
131 Reid, 2007).

132 *Lovenula raynerae* attack rates were significantly greater, whilst handling times significantly lower and,
133 inversely, maximum feeding rates higher, for small prey compared to large prey. However, the calanoid
134 copepod examined here may foster localised extinctions of mosquito populations under certain
135 conditions across their ontogeny. This is due to high levels of consumption at low resource densities, in
136 light of the Type II FR form exhibited for each prey size (Murdoch & Oaten, 1975). Indeed, these results

137 corroborate with those of Wasserman *et al.* (2015) whereby a destabilising Type II FR towards
138 daphniids was exhibited by *L. raynerae*. Though *L. raynerae* can handle particularly large quantities of
139 early instar prey, predation on late instars was marked relative to the predator size. As such, the strength
140 of these biotic interactions may drive profound impacts upon mosquito prey in aquatic systems,
141 particularly as their predation has proven robust to environmental variations (Cuthbert *et al.* 2018d).
142 However, as context-dependencies e.g. temperature (Cuthbert *et al.*, 2018a) and alternative prey
143 (Cuthbert *et al.*, 2018e) can influence predator-prey interaction strengths, examinations of additional
144 environmental effects on predation rates of such calanoid copepods towards target prey are urgently
145 required.

146 In summary, we demonstrate that, contrary to suggestions that freshwater calanoids offer little value for
147 biocontrol (Marten & Reid, 2007), *L. raynerae* offers much potential. The species is a voracious,
148 carnivorous copepod, able to consume much higher numbers of mosquito prey than cyclopoid copepods
149 which are frequently considered in vector control strategies. Our findings suggest high and destabilising
150 predatory pressures from *L. raynerae* towards mosquito prey, with the potential to drive eradications.
151 Moreover, as *L. raynerae* is an ephemeral pond specialist species and lays desiccation-resistant eggs,
152 applications of their dormant eggs to transient aquatic habitats which foster mosquitoes may be
153 efficacious for vector control strategies. Thus, we propose further investigation into the predatory role of
154 calanoid copepods, an extremely diverse and widespread crustacean group, in the structuring of
155 populations and communities within aquatic ecosystems, alongside examinations of their efficacy as part
156 of vector control strategies.

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161 resources; RC and TD conducted the experiment; RC conducted statistical analyses and wrote the paper,
162 which was revised by all authors.

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223 **Table 1.** First order terms and significance levels resulting from logistic regression of the proportion of
 224 prey eaten as a function of prey density, and FR parameter estimates (attack rate, a ; handling time, h)
 225 across differing prey treatments with significance levels resulting from Rogers' random predator
 226 equation with bootstrapped ($n = 2000$) 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Functional response parameters
 227 are estimated per hour ($T = 5$).

Prey size	1 st order term,	a, p	95% CIs (a)	h, p	95% CIs (h)
Small	-0.04, < 0.001	1.08, < 0.001	0.55–3.07	0.19, < 0.001	0.13–0.25
Large	-0.03, < 0.001	0.20, < 0.001	0.11–0.42	0.47, < 0.001	0.30–0.69

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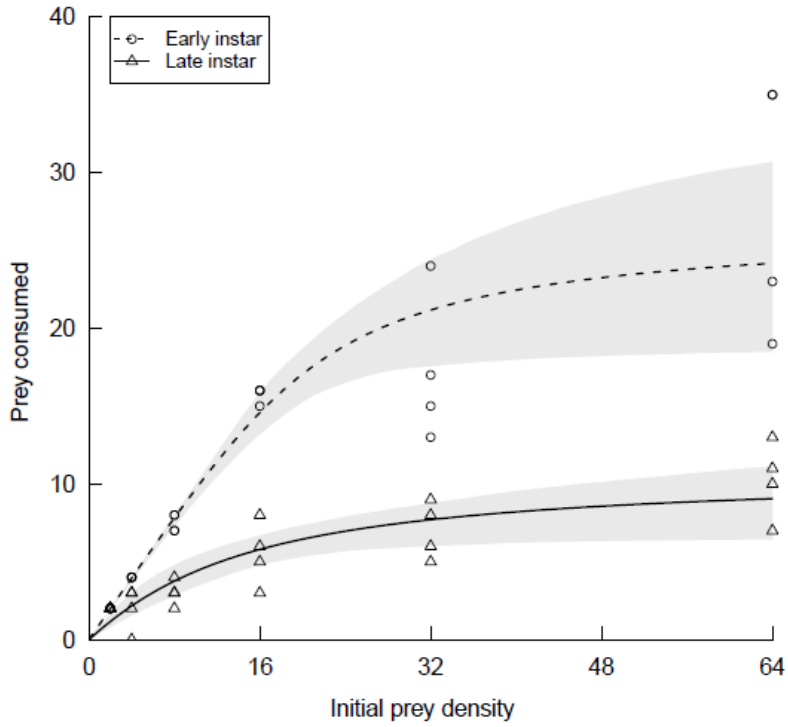
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243 **Fig. 1.** Functional responses of non-gravid adult female *Lovenula raynerae* towards early and late instar
244 larval *Culex* prey over the total 5 hour experimental period. Shaded areas represent bootstrapped ($n =$
245 2000) confidence intervals. Points are raw residuals ($n = 4$ per treatment group).