

*LifeWatch ERIC Thematic Service Workshop  
Ecological Responses to Climate Change:  
Implications on Human Well-being*



*21 February | 14.00 - 19.00*

*22 February | 09.30 - 13.00*

*Sala Conferenze - Rettorato Piazza  
Tancredi, 1 - Lecce, Italy*

# *Individual metabolic responses to climate warming depend on biological and ecological context*



*Douglas S. Glazier*  
*Juniata College*  
*Huntingdon, PA, USA*



**UNIVERSITÀ  
DEL SALENTO**



**JUNIATA  
COLLEGE**



*Why study rate of metabolism?*

# *Why study rate of metabolism?*

*Energizes all biological processes*

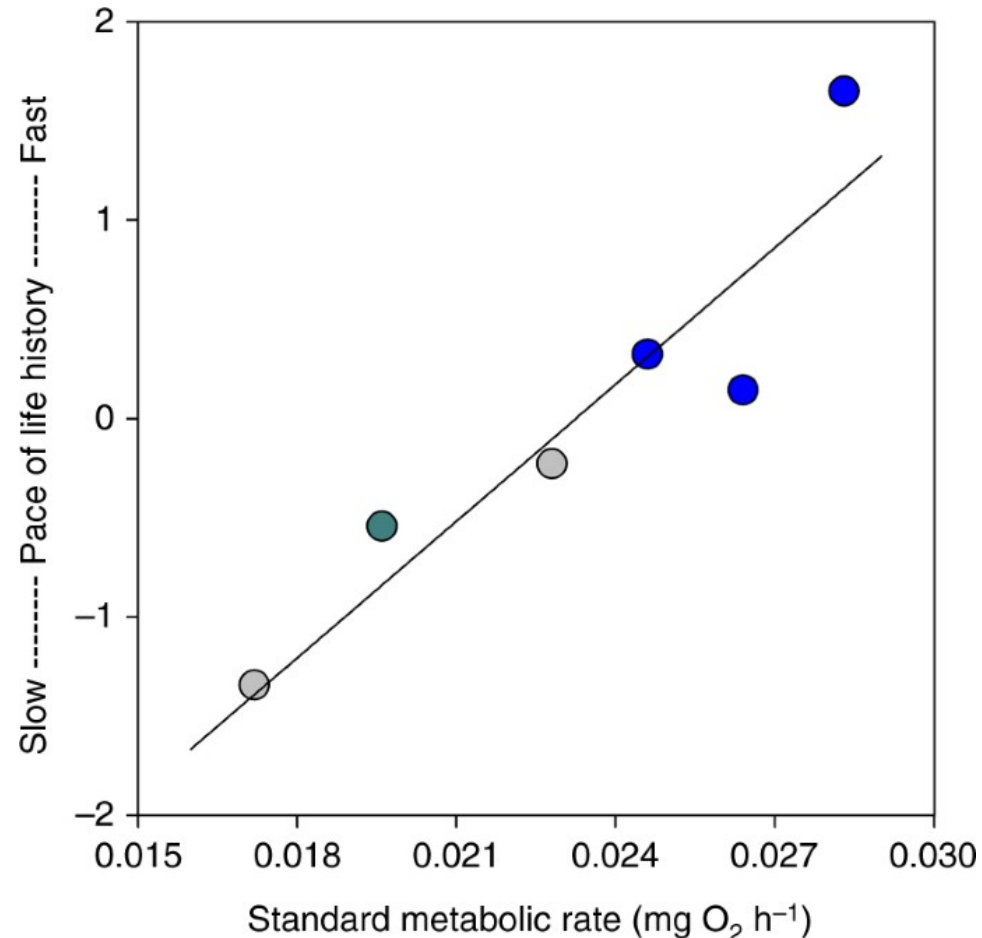
*Useful indicator of the 'pace of life' that potentially affects the ecological success and evolutionary fitness of species.*



# Why study rate of metabolism?

*Energizes all biological processes*

*Useful indicator of the 'pace of life' that potentially affects the ecological success and evolutionary fitness of species.*



*(Auer et al. 2018, Nat. Comm.)*

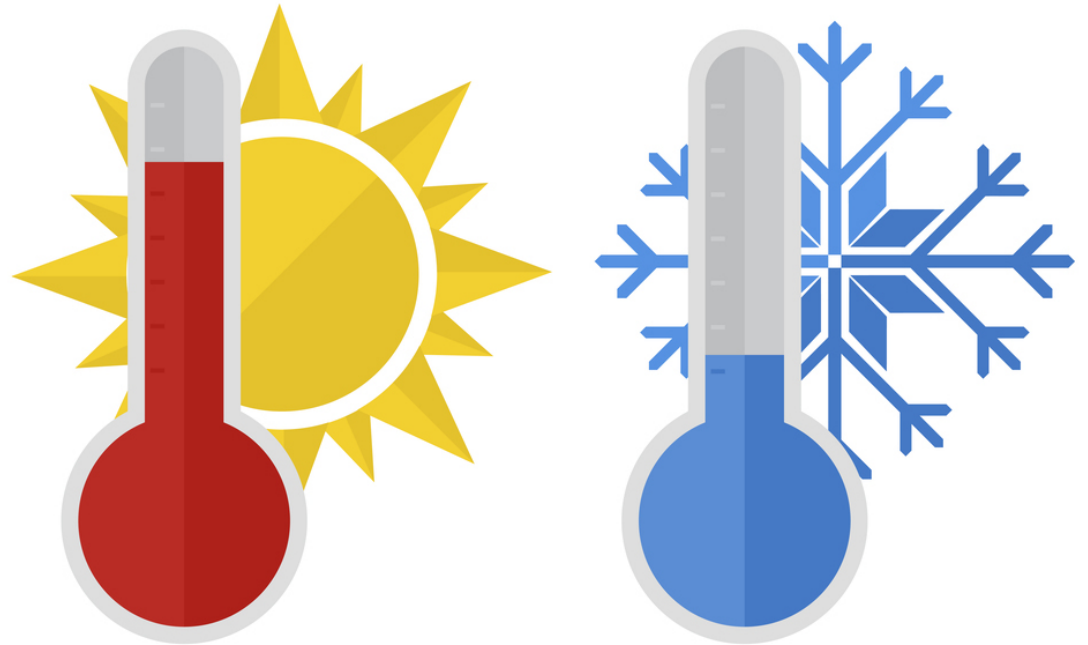
*What are the major factors  
affecting metabolic rate?*

# *What are the major factors affecting metabolic rate?*

*Body size*



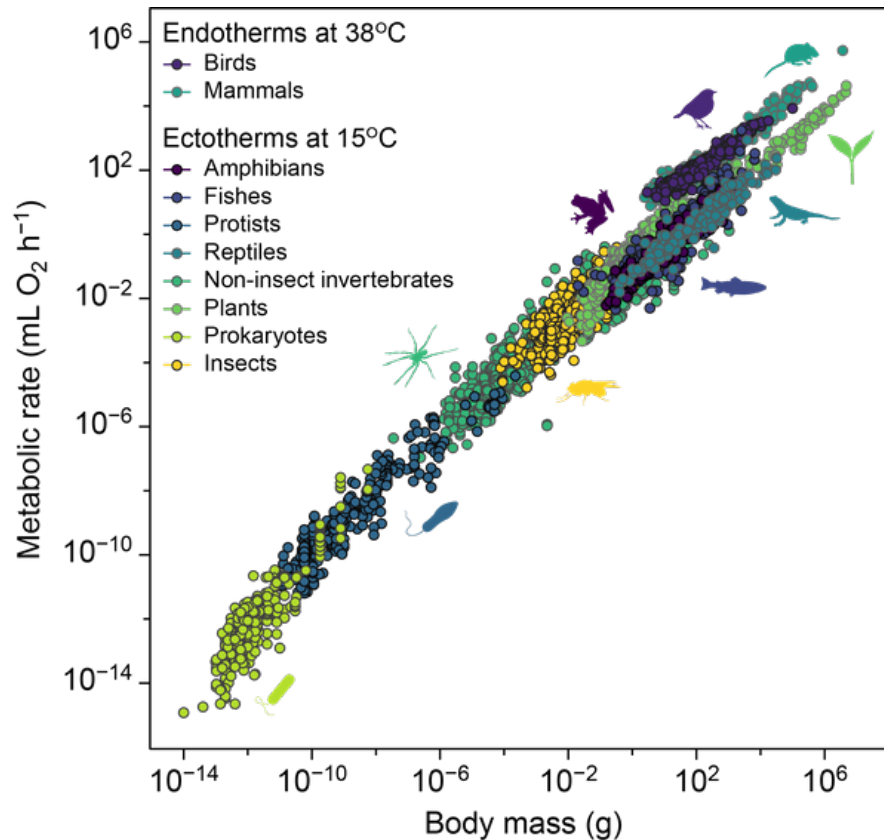
*Temperature*



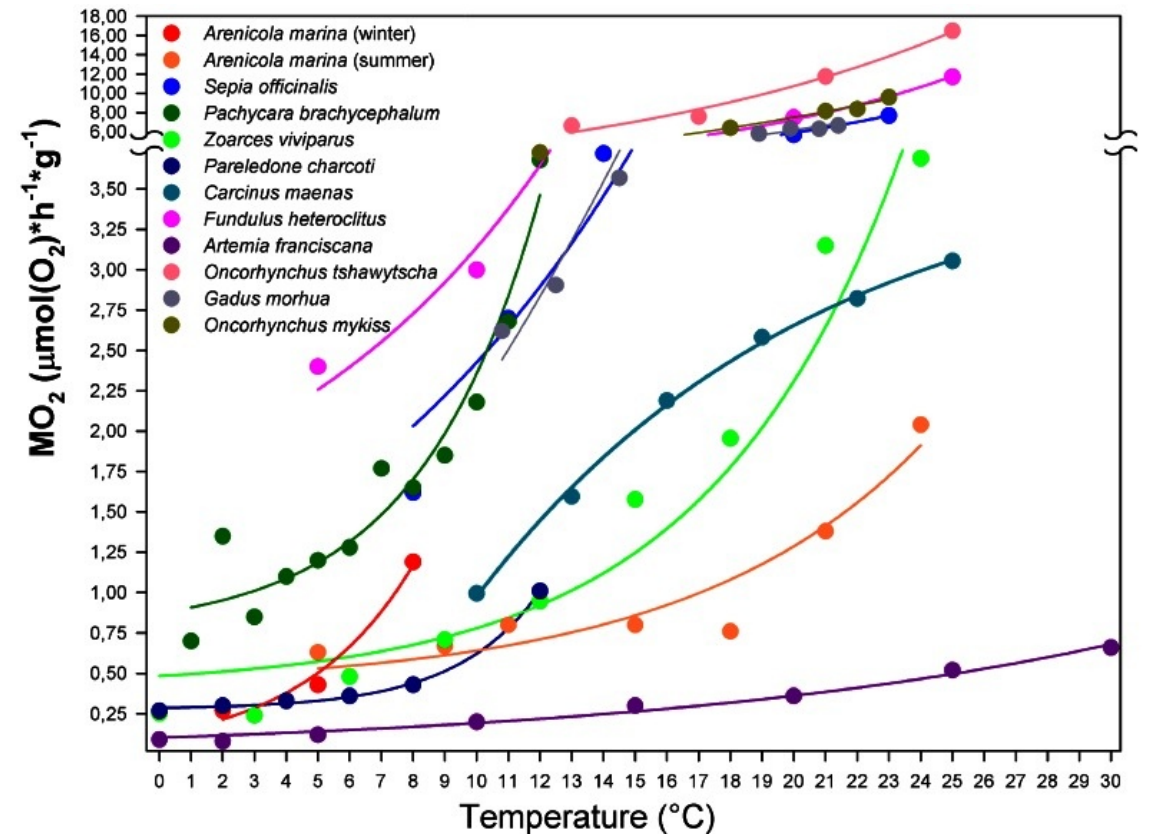
*(Brown et al. 2004, Ecology; Glazier & Gjoni 2024, PTRS)*

# What are the major factors affecting metabolic rate?

Body size



Temperature



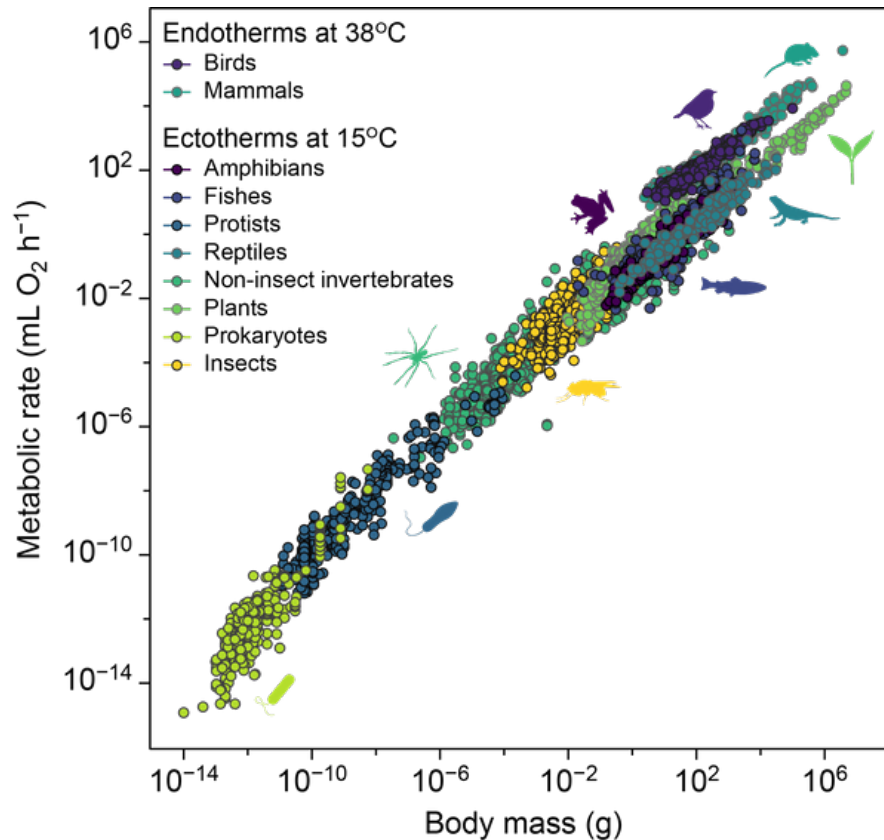
(<https://www.sebiology.org/events/animal-satellite-2022.html>)

(<https://www.quora.com/Why-does-oxygen-consumption-increase-with-temperature>)



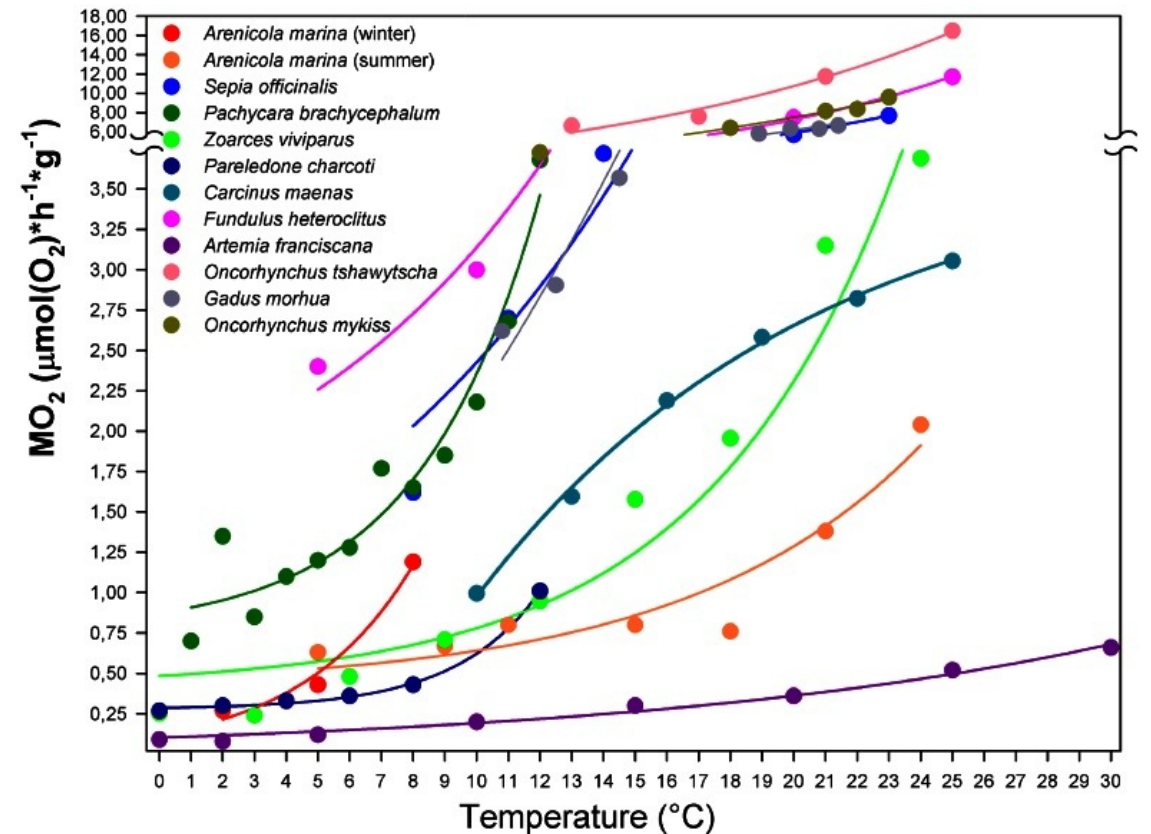
# What are the major factors affecting metabolic rate?

Body size



(<https://www.sebiology.org/events/animal-satellite-2022.html>)

Temperature

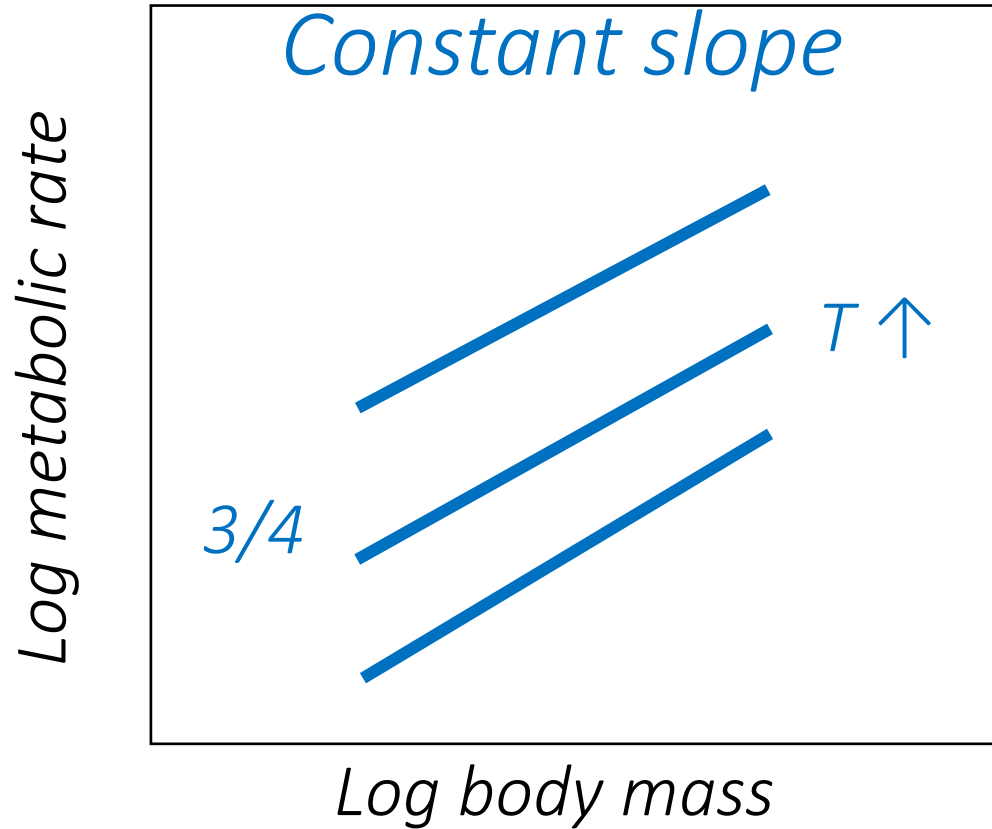


(Unimodal curves: Michaletz & Garen 2024, *Ecol. Lett.*)

(<https://www.quora.com/Why-does-oxygen-consumption-increase-with-temperature>)

# *Theoretical background*

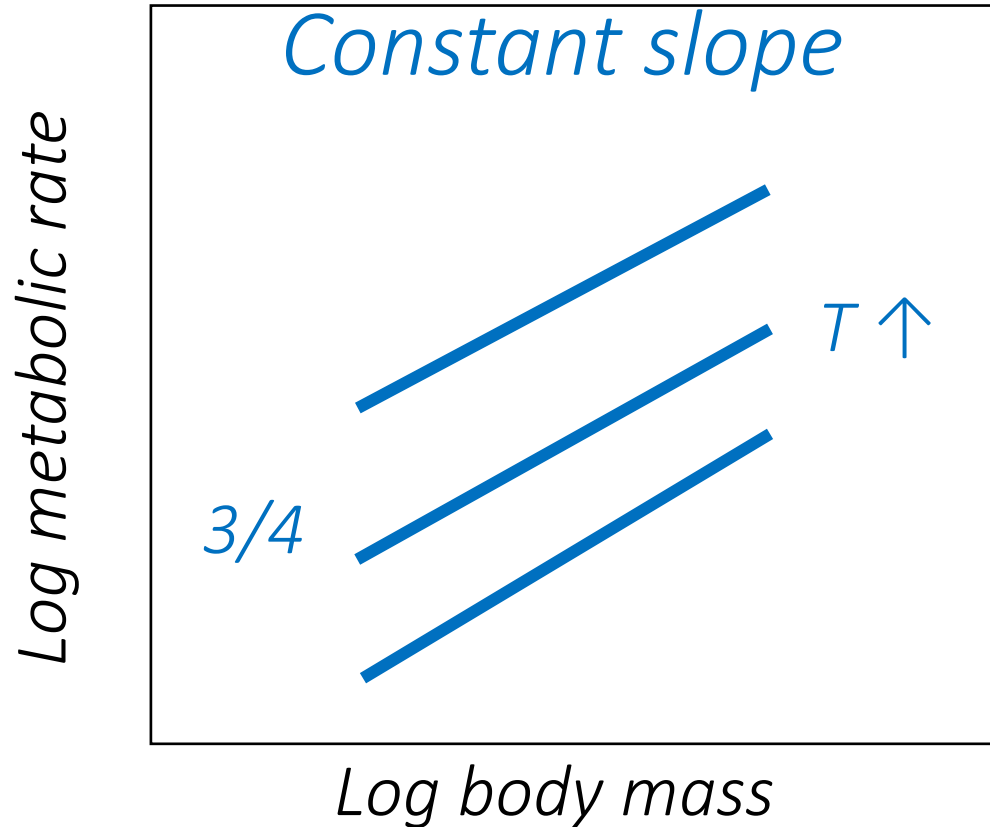
## *Metabolic Theory of Ecology*



(Brown et al. 2004, Ecology)

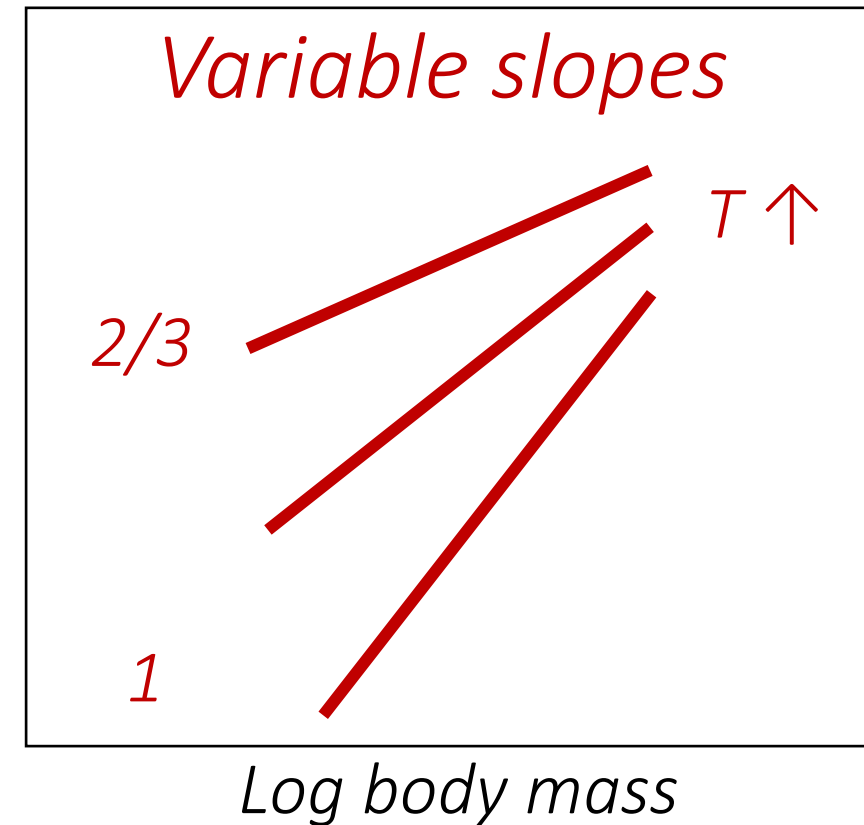
# Theoretical background

## Metabolic Theory of Ecology



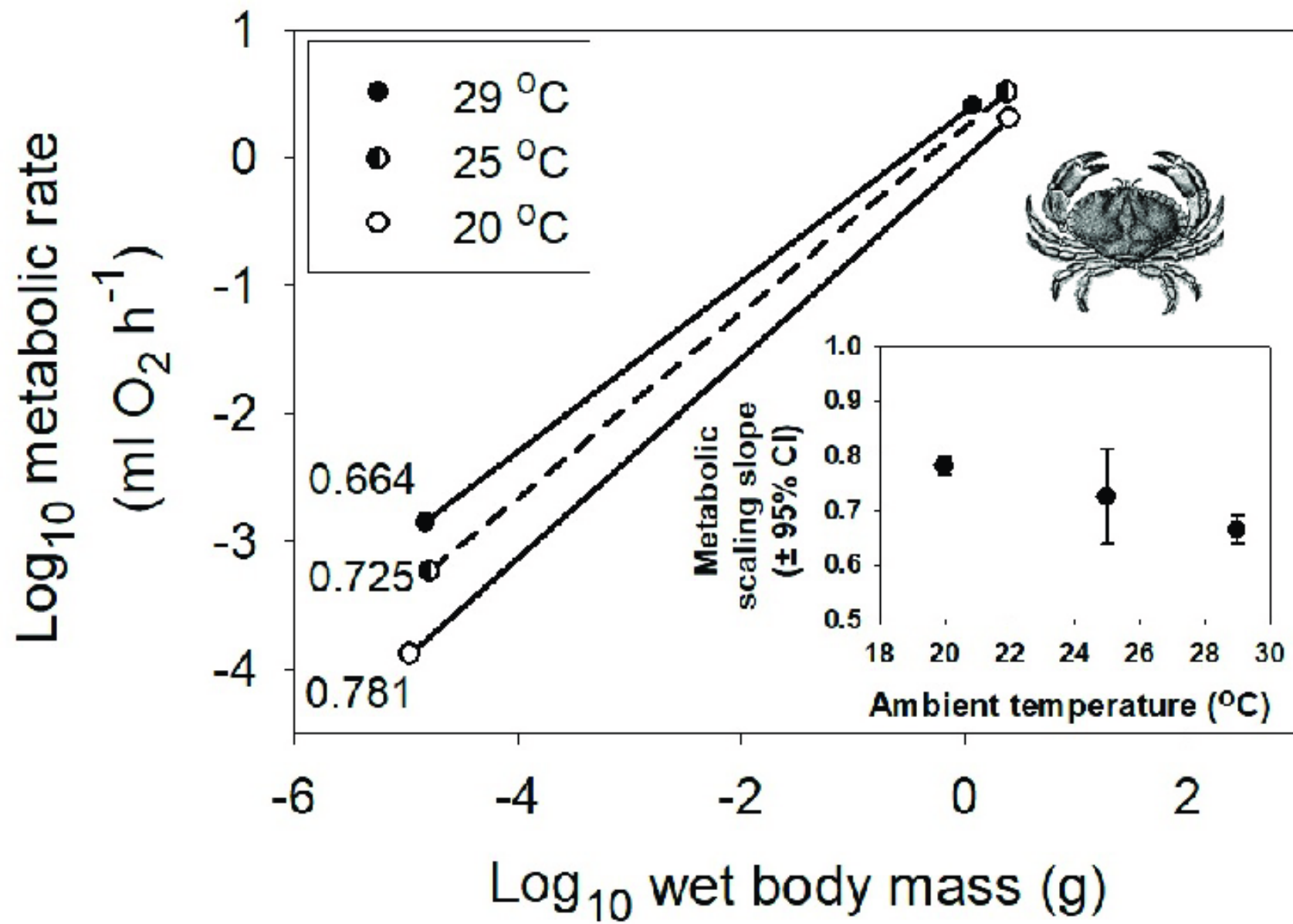
(Brown et al. 2004, Ecology)

## Metabolic-level Boundaries Hypothesis

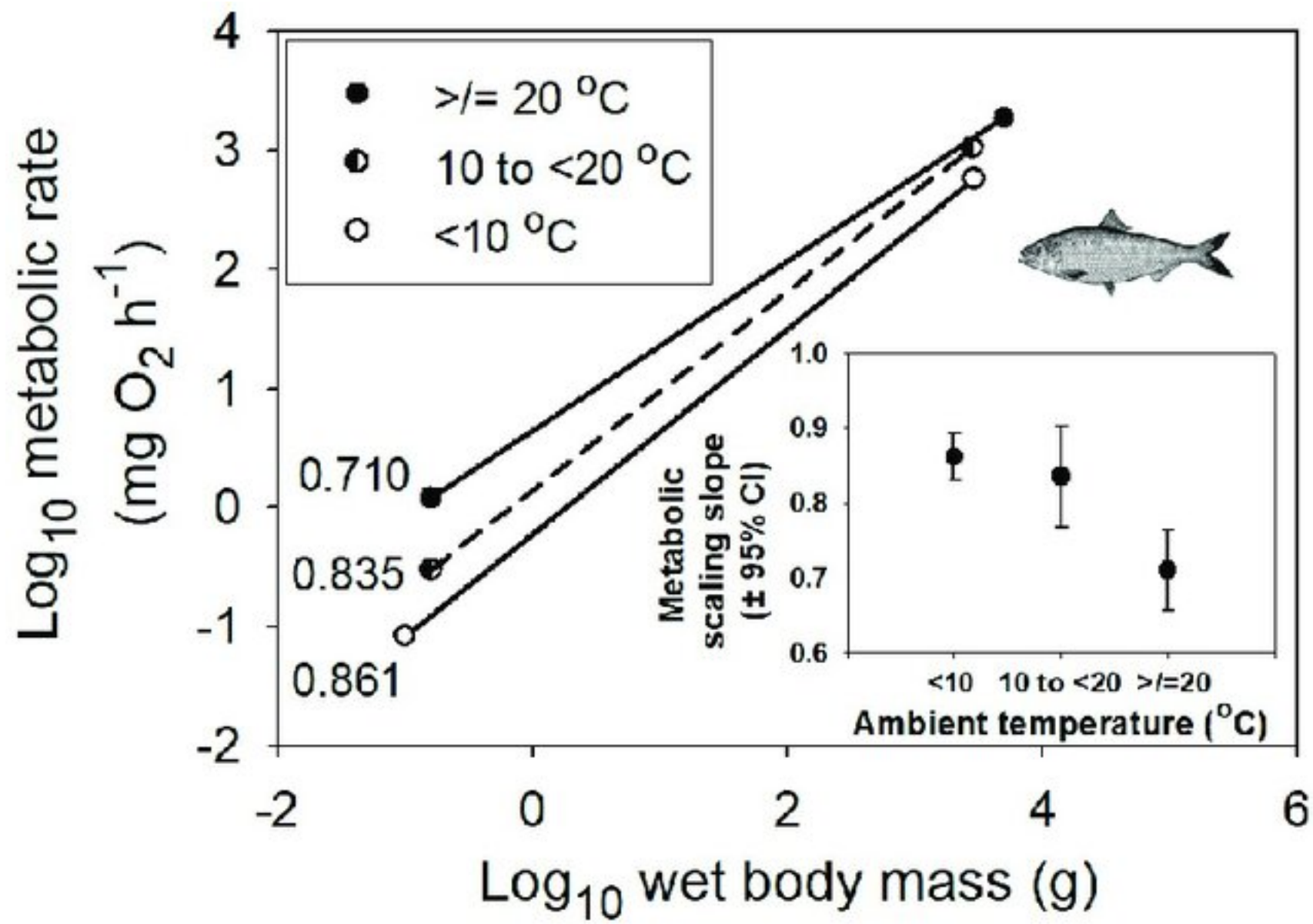


(Glazier 2005, 2010, Biol. Rev.; 2014, Systems; 2020 JCPB)





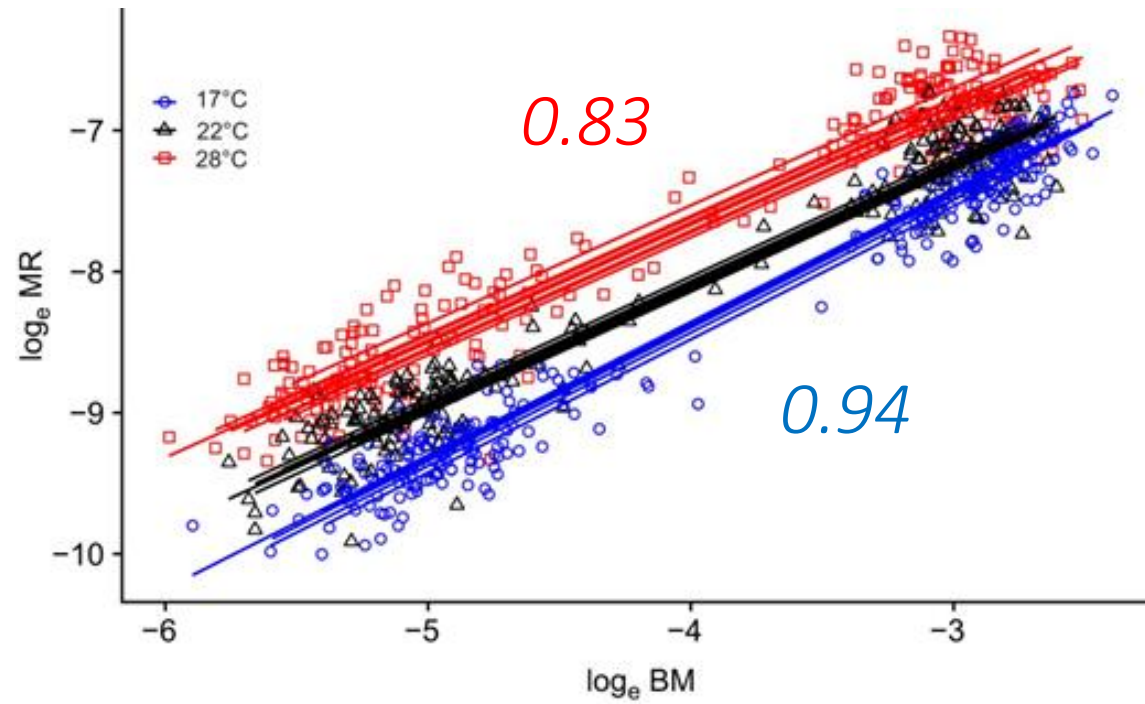
(Glazier 2018, Challenges; data from Ivleva 1980, IRGHH)



(Glazier 2018, Challenges; data from Killen et al. 2010, Ecol. Lett.)



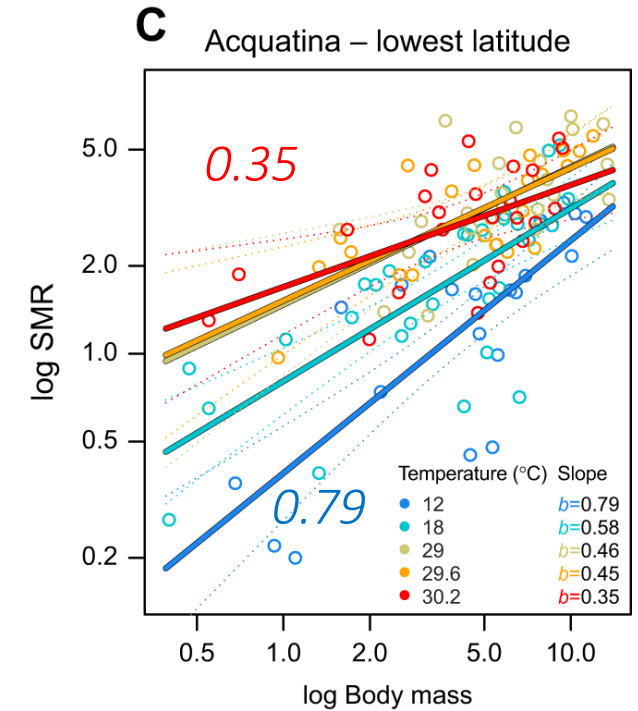
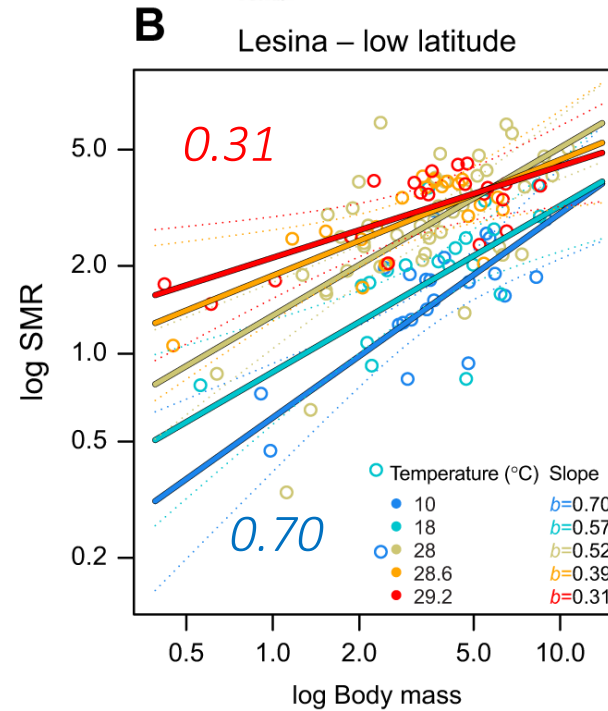
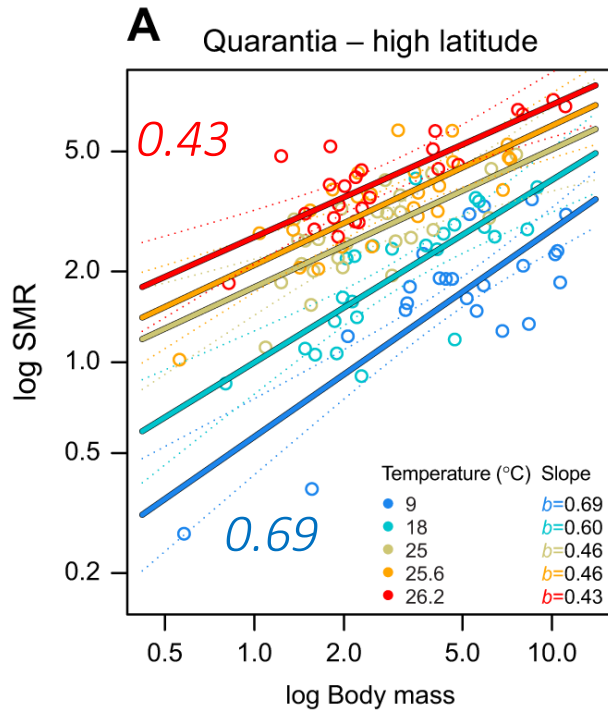
*Daphnia*



(Fossen et al. 2019, JEB)



*Gammarus*

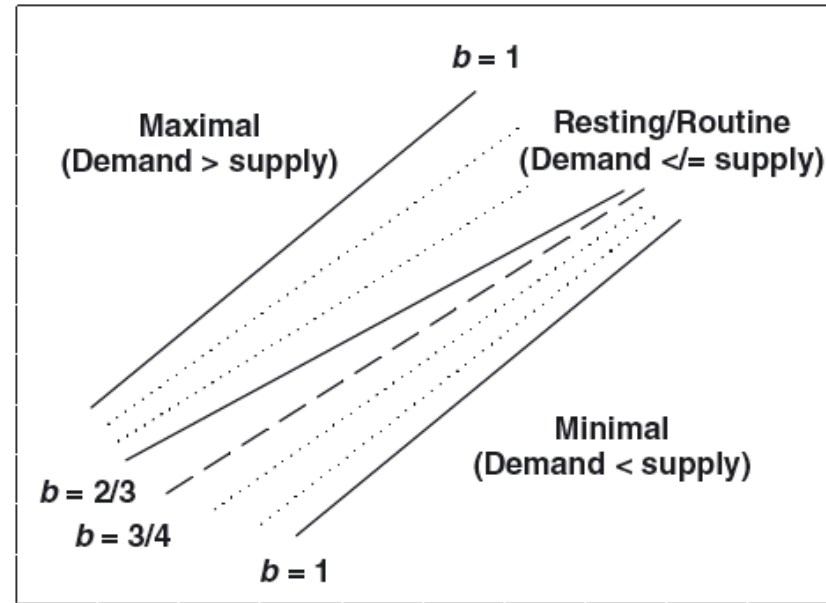


(Shokri et al. 2022, JEB)

# Effects of behavioral activity

A

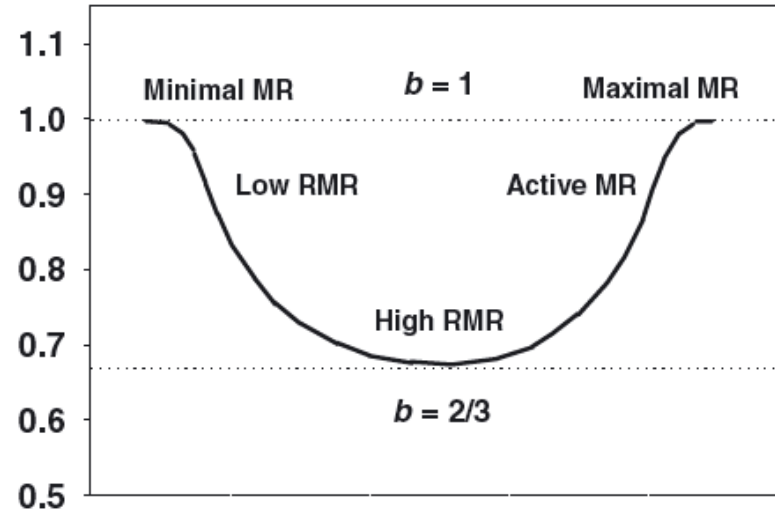
Log metabolic rate



Log body mass

B

Metabolic scaling exponent ( $b$ )



Metabolic level ( $L$ )

# Metabolic-level Boundaries Hypothesis

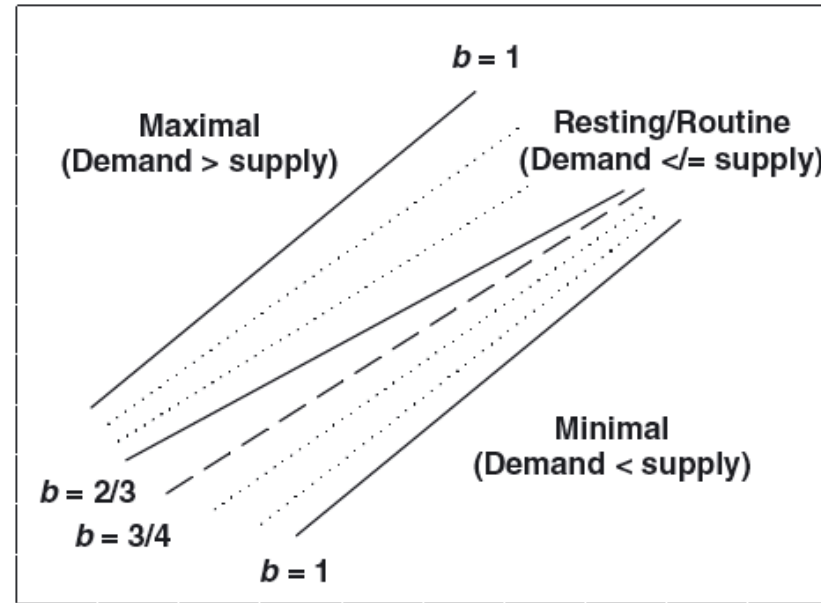
(Glazier 2010, Biol. Rev.)

# Effects of behavioral activity

Scaling slope  $\downarrow$   
as  $T \uparrow$   
in resting state

A

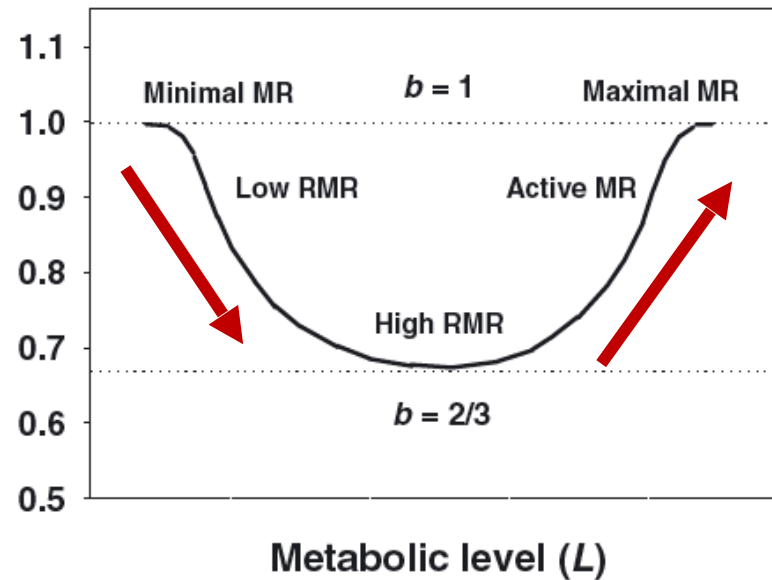
Log metabolic rate



Log body mass

B

Metabolic scaling exponent ( $b$ )



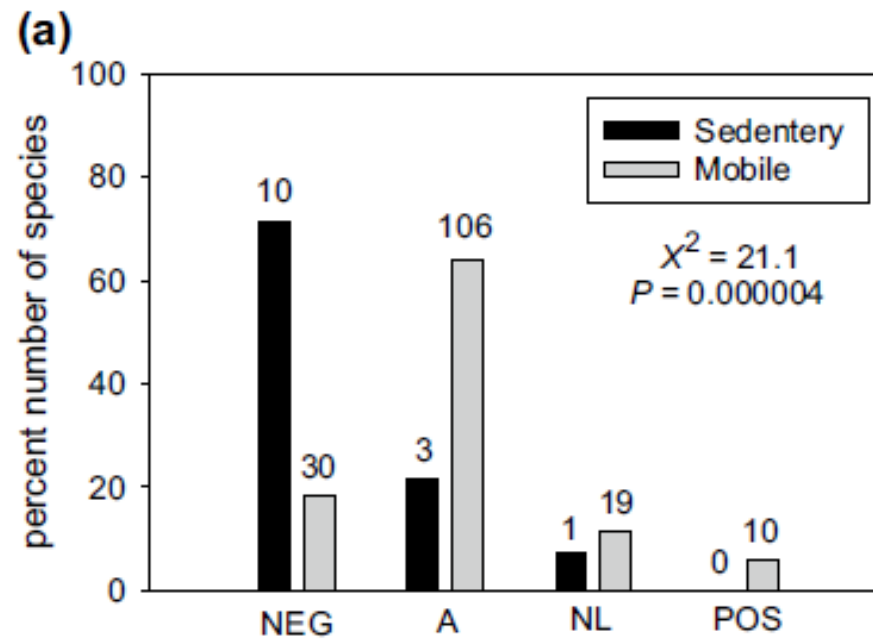
# Metabolic-level Boundaries Hypothesis

Scaling slope  $\uparrow$   
if  $T \uparrow$   
increases activity level

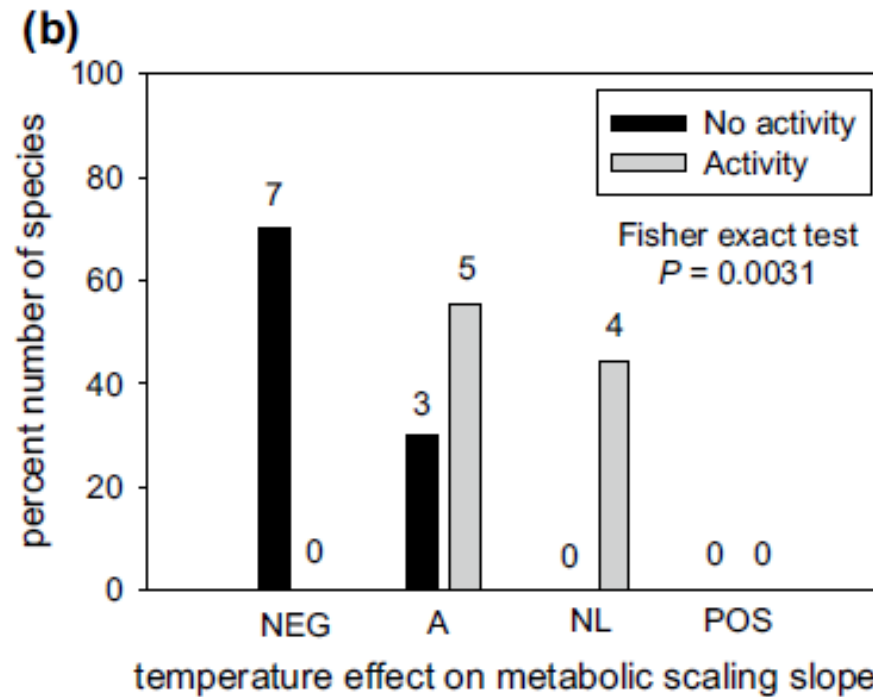
(Glazier 2010, Biol. Rev.)

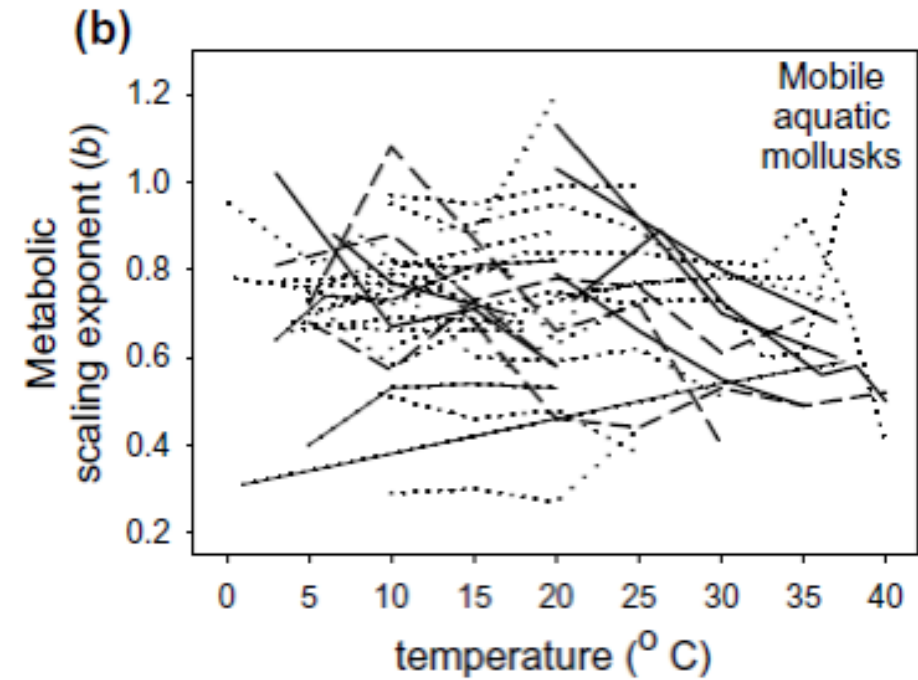
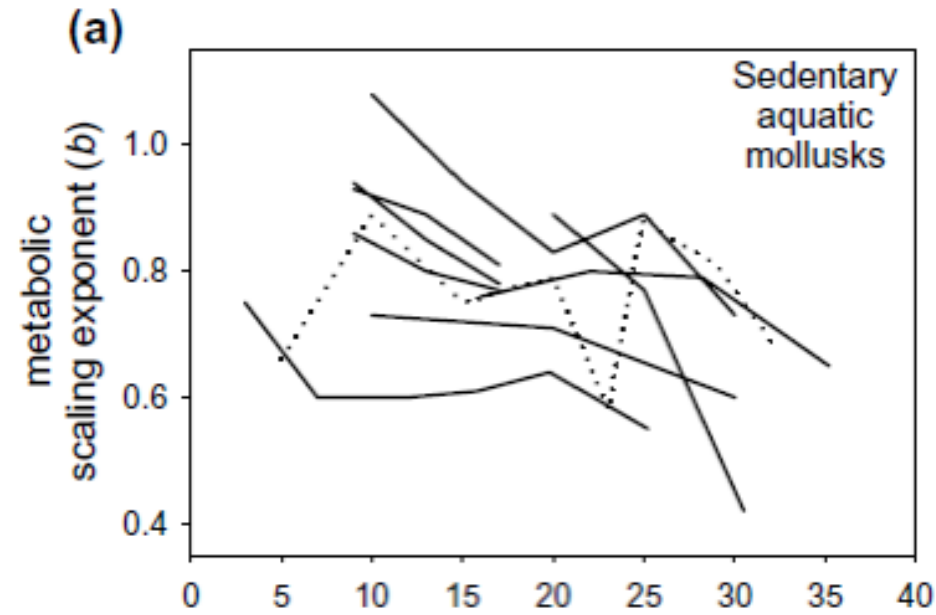
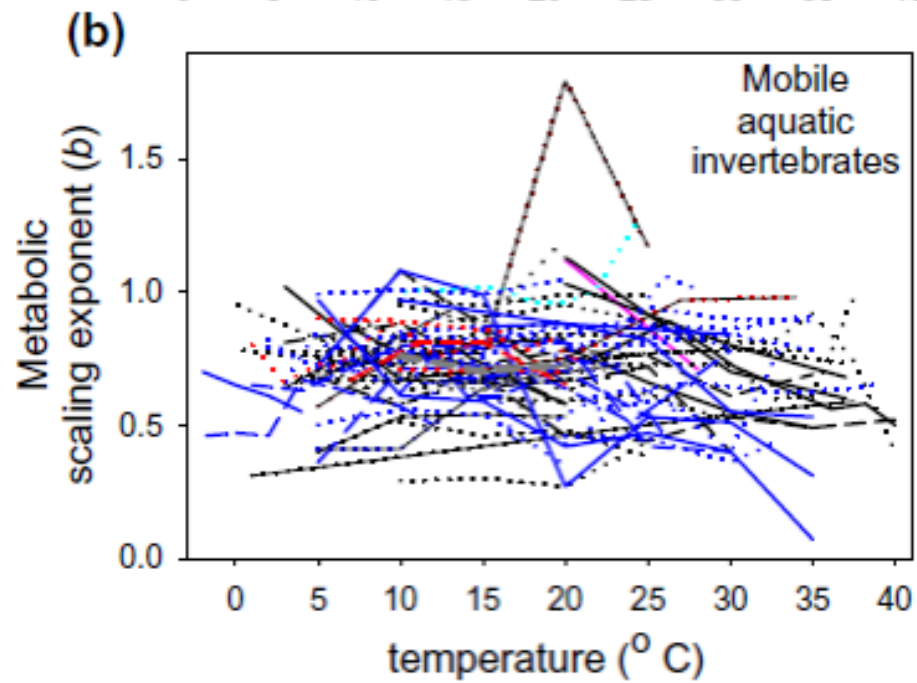
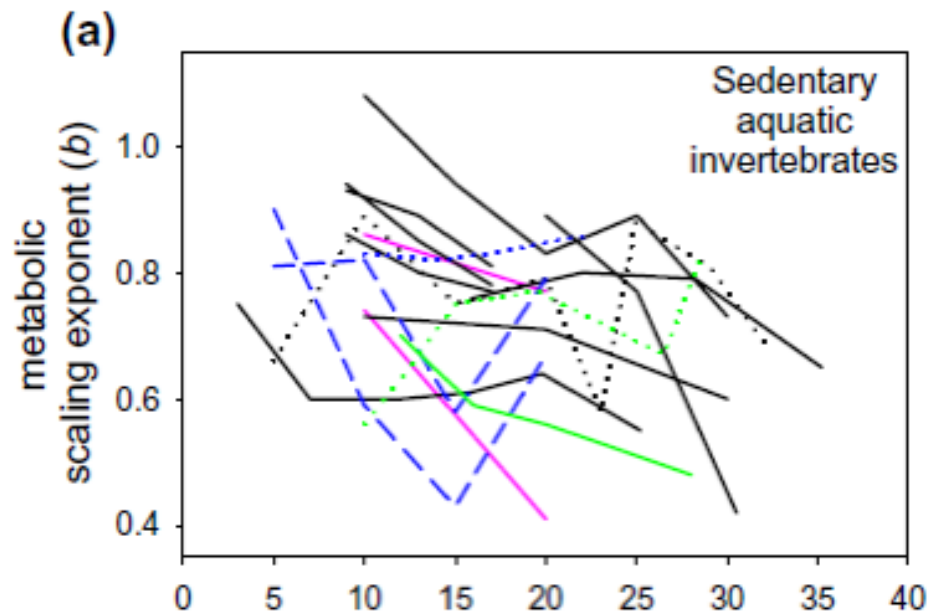


*Scaling slope  
usually decreases  
as  $T \uparrow$   
for inactive  
organisms*

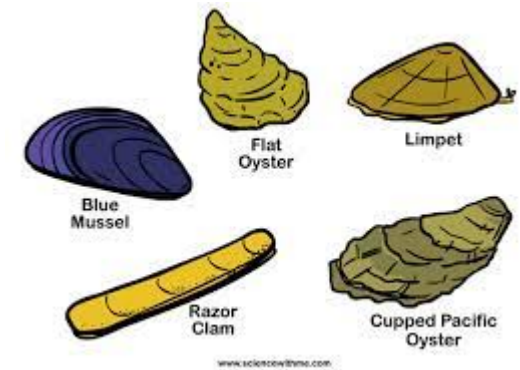


*Scaling slope  
usually doesn't  
decrease  
as  $T \uparrow$   
for active  
organisms*





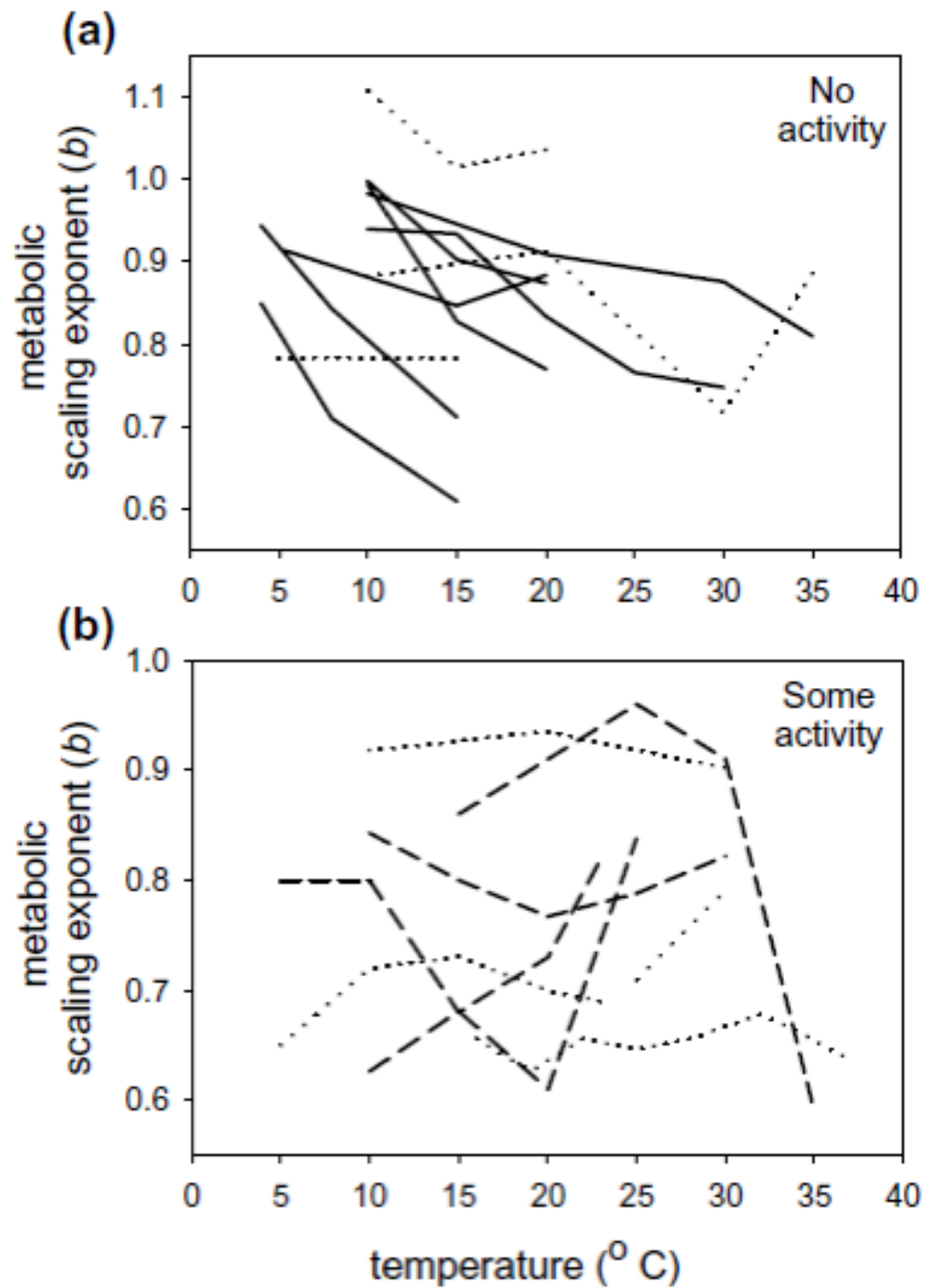
*Negative  $T$  effects*



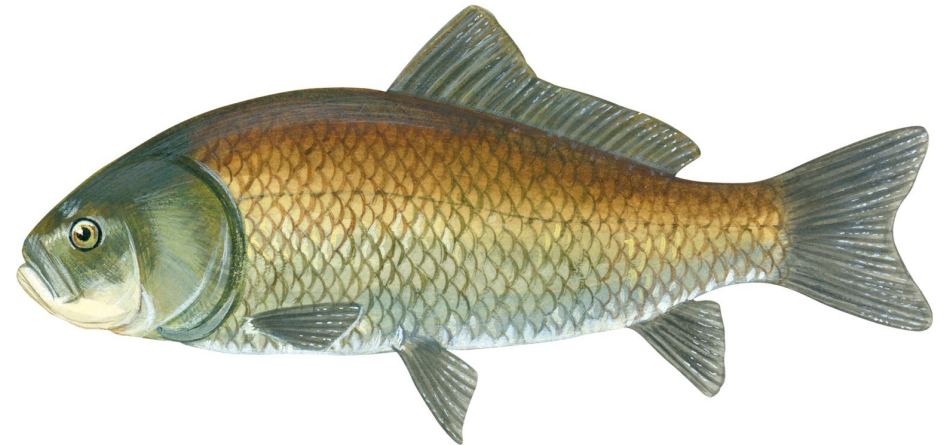
*Mixed  $T$  effects*

(Glazier 2020, JCPB)





*Negative  $T$  effects*



*Mixed  $T$  effects*

*Freshwater amphipod*

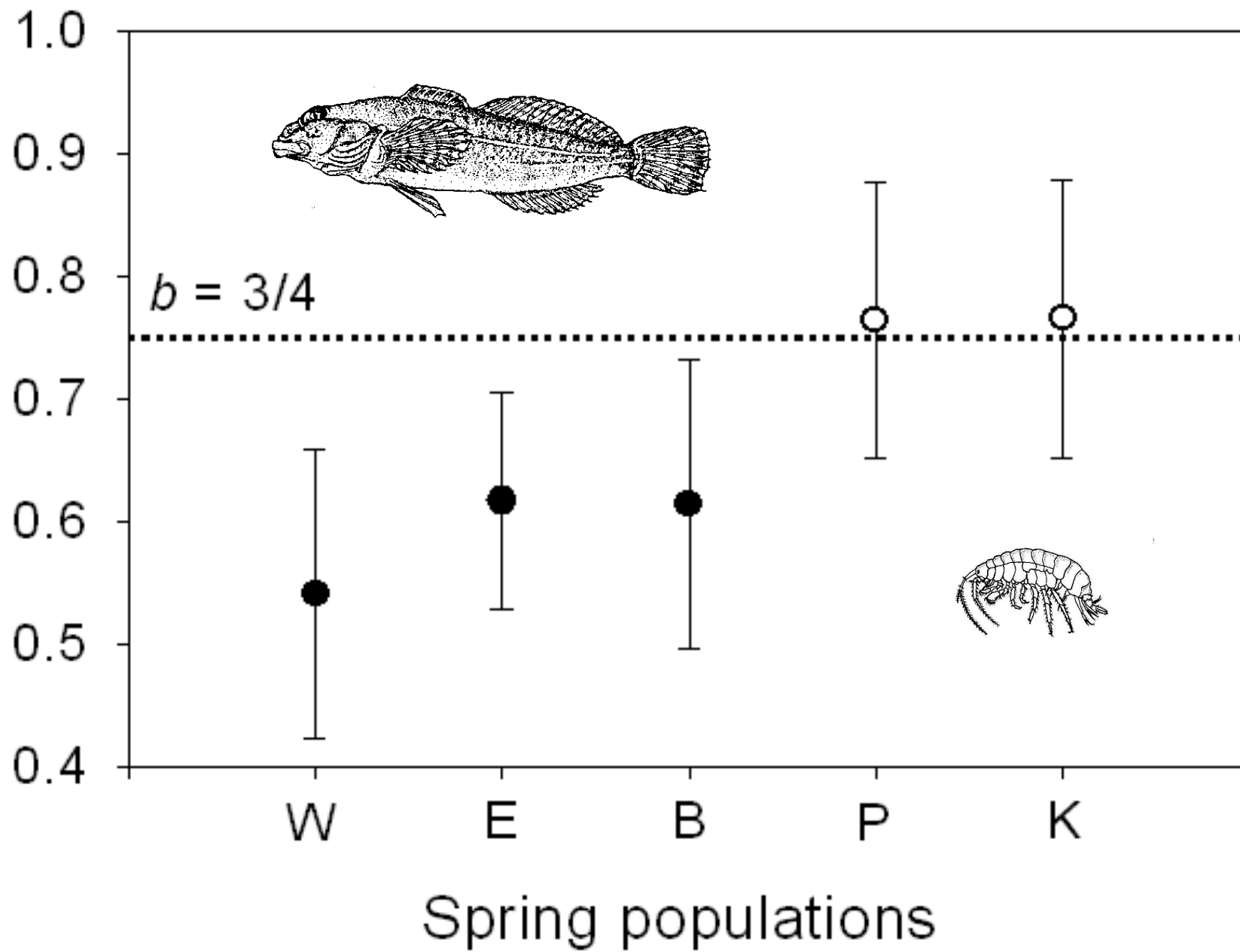






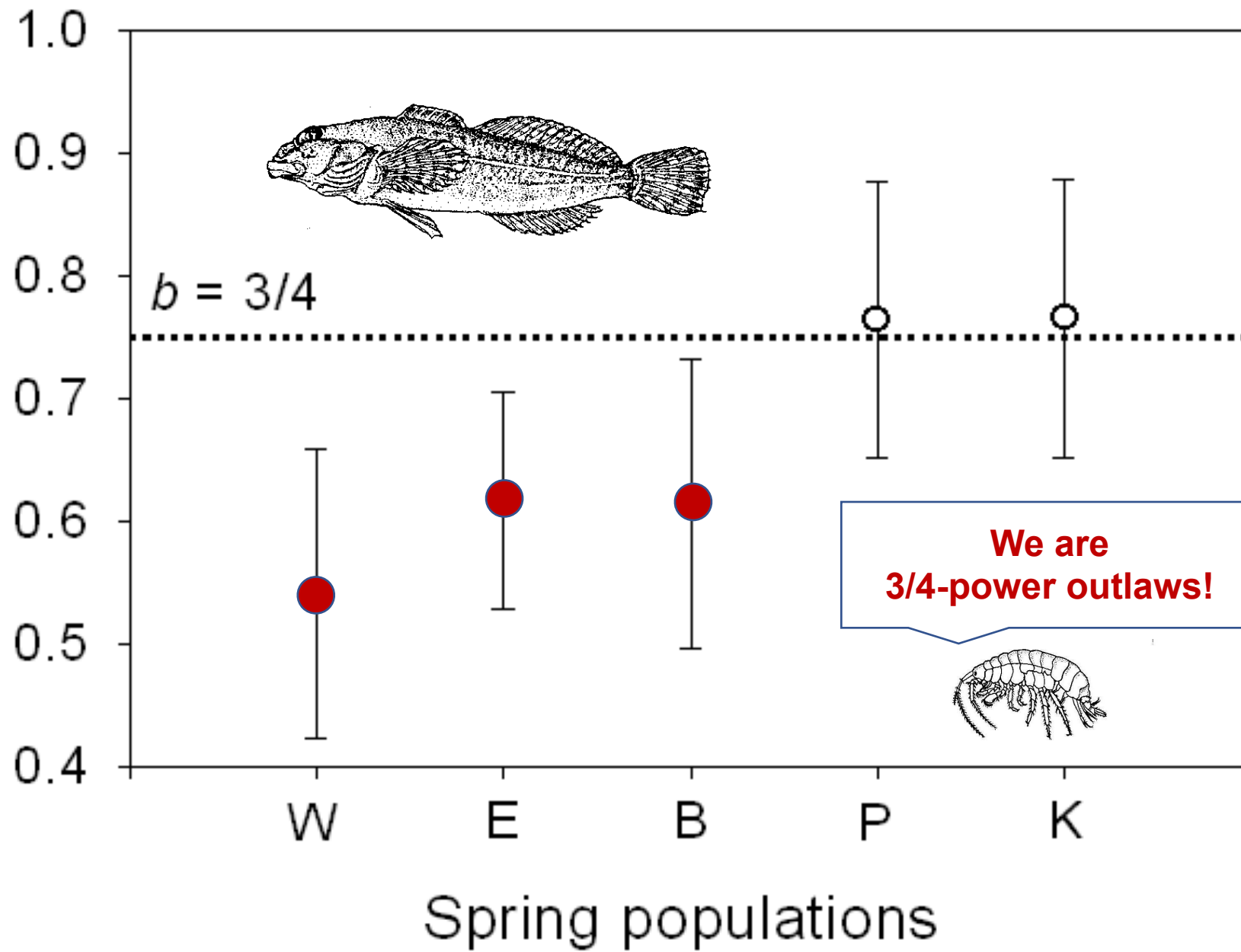


Metabolic Scaling Exponent ( $b$ )

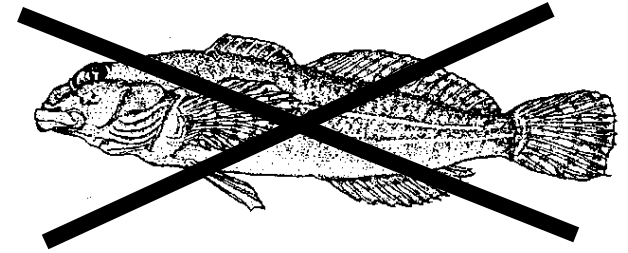
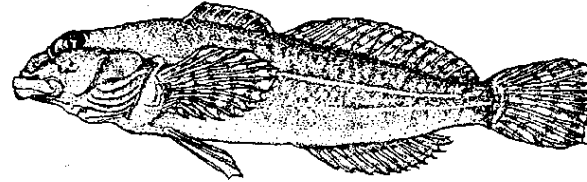


(Glazier et al. 2011. *Ecol. Monogr.*)

Metabolic Scaling Exponent ( $b$ )

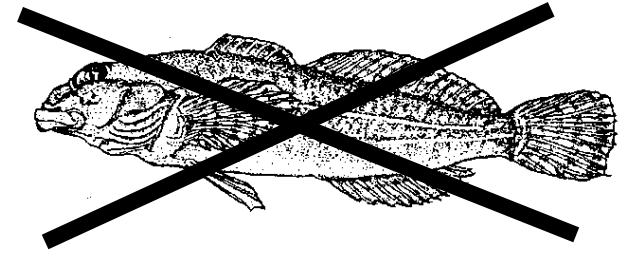
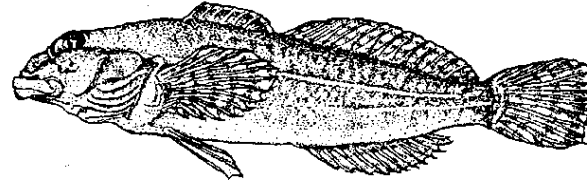


*Evolution of parallel allometry of multiple traits in amphipod populations  
inhabiting freshwater springs with vs. without fish predators*



<u>Trait</u>	<u>Scaling exponent (b)</u>	
Resting metabolic rate	0.591	0.760
Growth rate	0.661	0.798
Gill surface area	0.620	0.743
Food assimilation rate	0.623	0.796

*Evolution of parallel allometry of multiple traits in amphipod populations inhabiting freshwater springs without vs. with fish predators*



Trait

Scaling exponent ( $b$ )

*Resting metabolic rate*

0.591

0.760

*Growth rate*

0.661

0.798

*Growth rate* ↑  
→  $b$  ↑

*Gill surface area*

0.620

0.743

*Food assimilation rate*

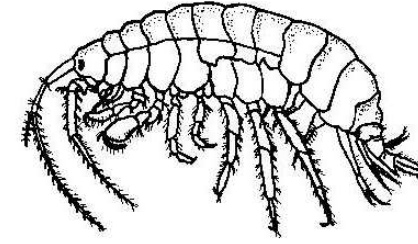
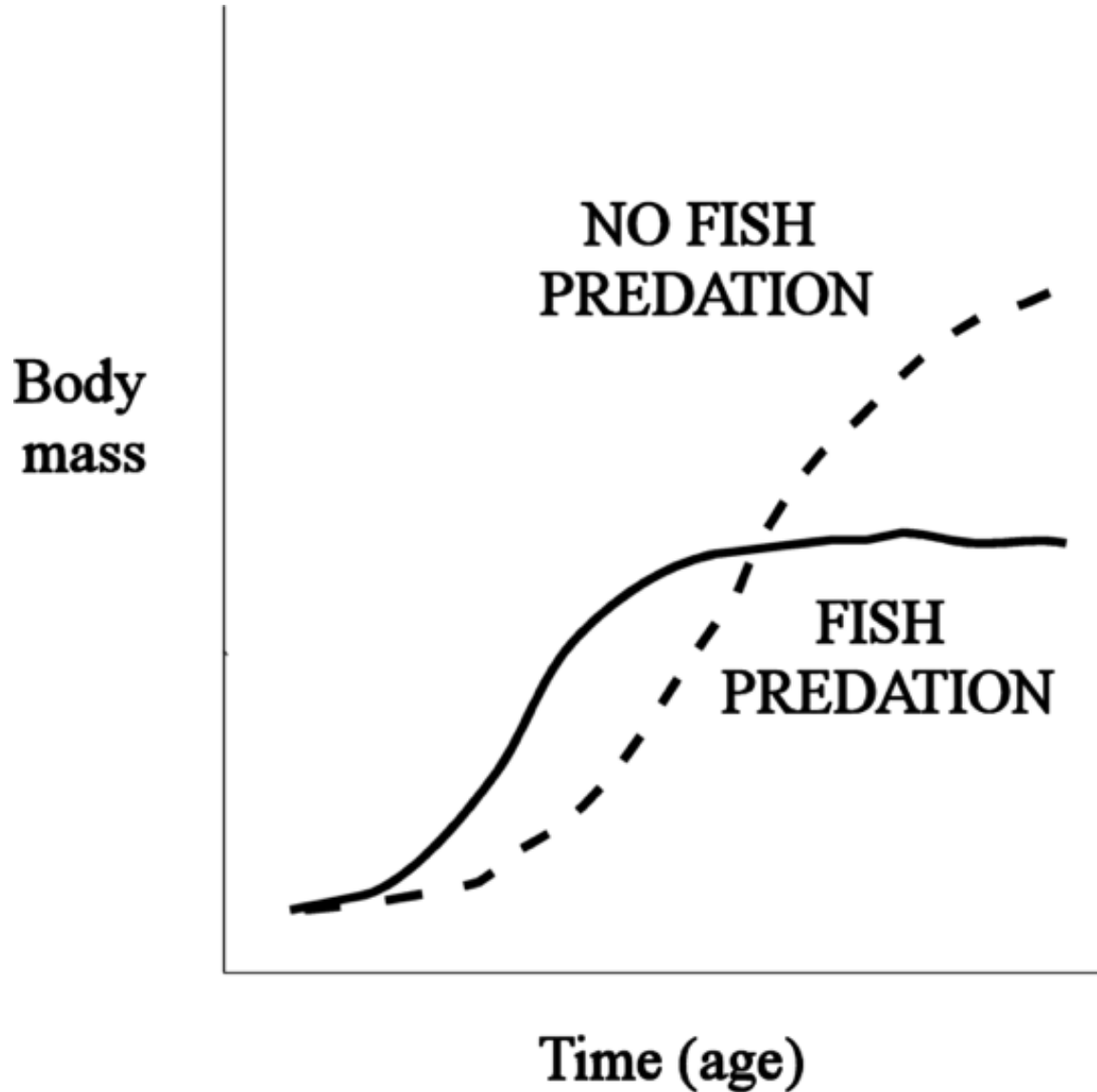
0.623

0.796

(Glazier et al. 2020, Biology)



# Growth curves



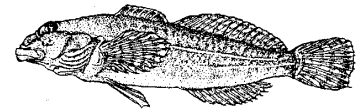
*Indeterminate growth*

*Determinate growth*

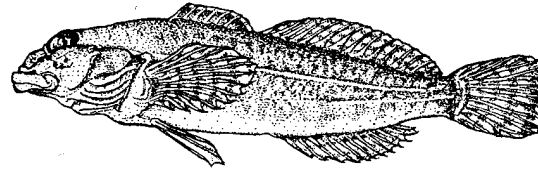


*Size-selective predation*

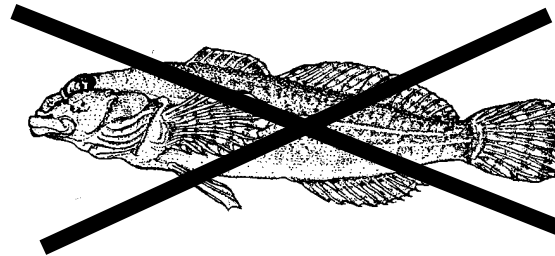
**MORTALITY**



*Slope ↓ as  $T$  ↑*

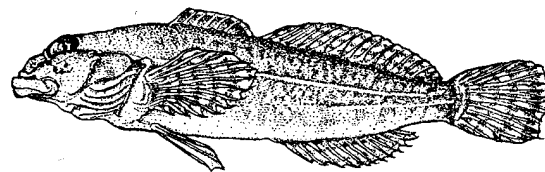


*0.88 to 0.52  
as  $T$  ↑  
from 4 to 16°C*

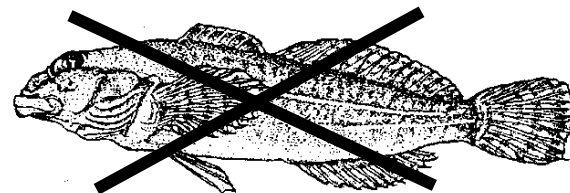


*Slope ↑ as  $T$  ↑*

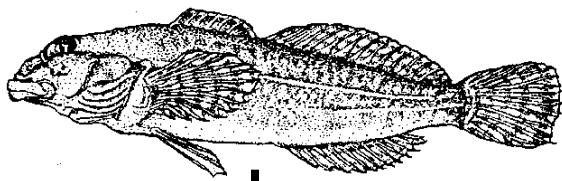
*0.57 to 0.93  
as  $T$  ↑  
from 4 to 16°C*



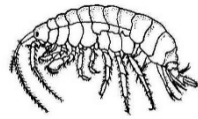
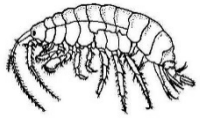
$T \uparrow \rightarrow b \downarrow$



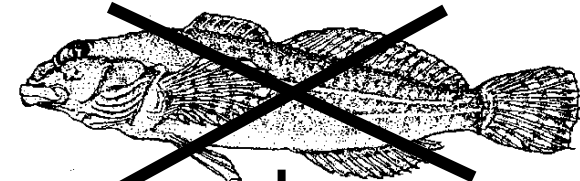
$T \uparrow \rightarrow b \uparrow$



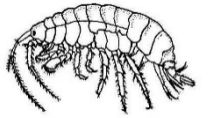
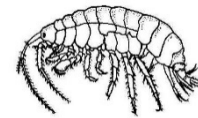
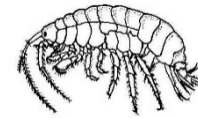
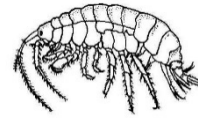
*Low density of cannibalistic adults*



*Mortality risk higher for large adults than small juveniles*

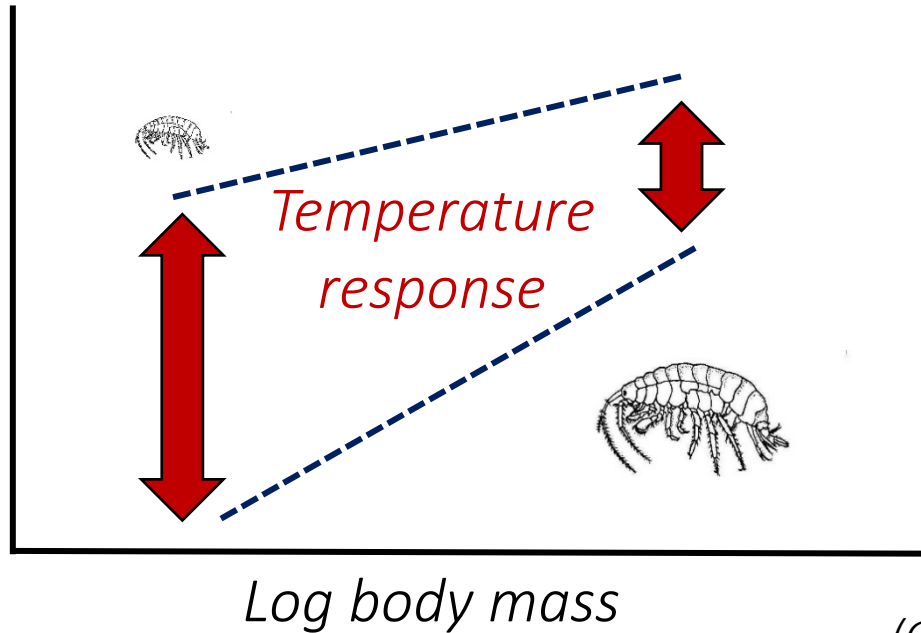


*High density of cannibalistic adults*

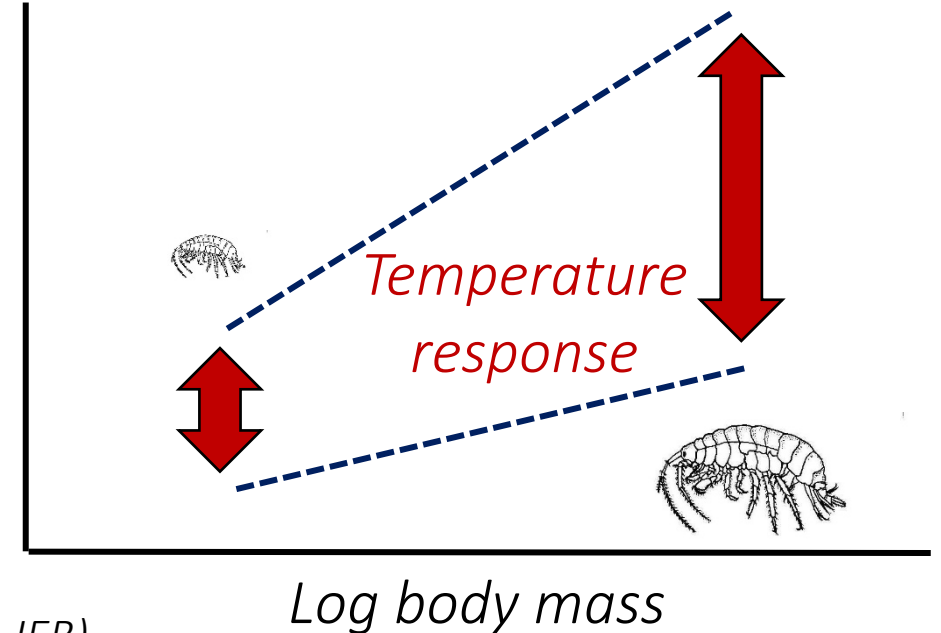


*Mortality risk higher for small juveniles than large adults*

*Log metabolic rate*



*Log metabolic rate*



*(Glazier et al. 2020, JEB)*

# *Temperature effects on metabolic rate*

*Interact with body size*

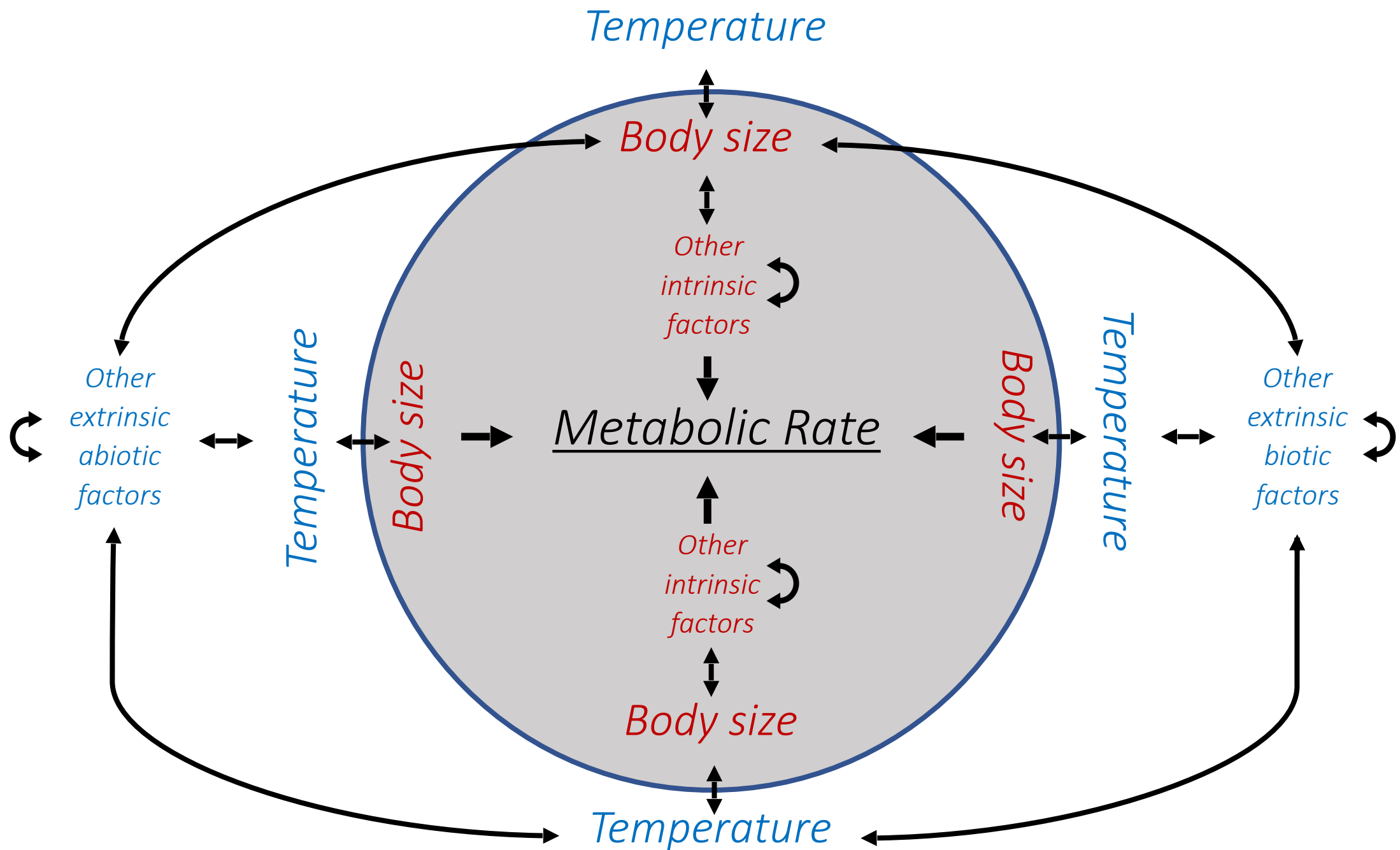
*i.e., metabolic scaling slope often changes with  $T$*

*$T$  effects on metabolic scaling, in turn depend  
on various intrinsic (e.g., activity level)  
& extrinsic factors (predation regime)*

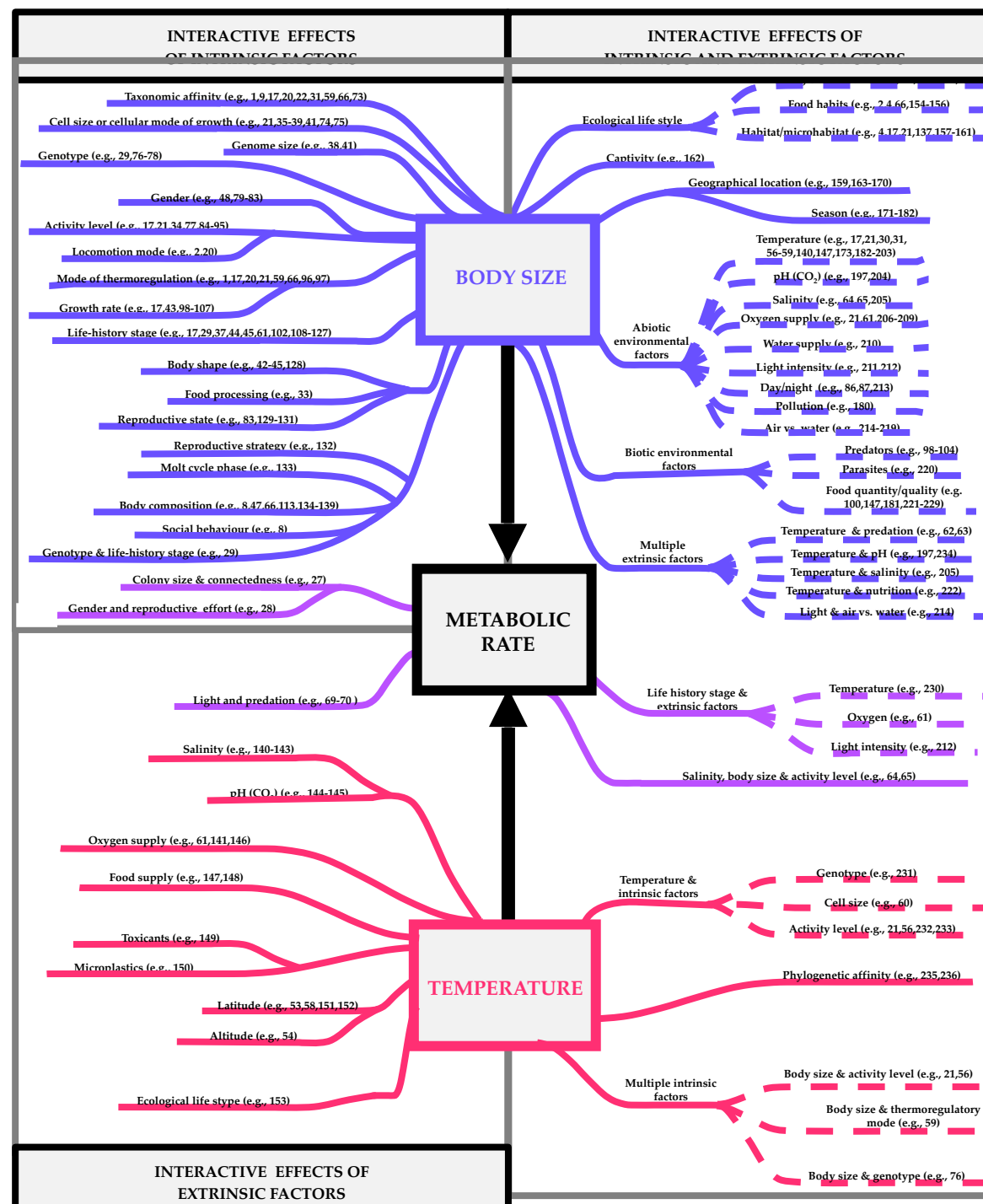
## *CONCLUSION*

*Effects of climate warming on rates of metabolism  
& other metabolically dependent processes of organisms  
should be studied in realistic ecological contexts*









(Glazier & Gjoni 2024, PTRSB)

# LifeWatch Thematic Service Workshop

Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity Patterns

21-22 February 2024

Lecce, Italy

