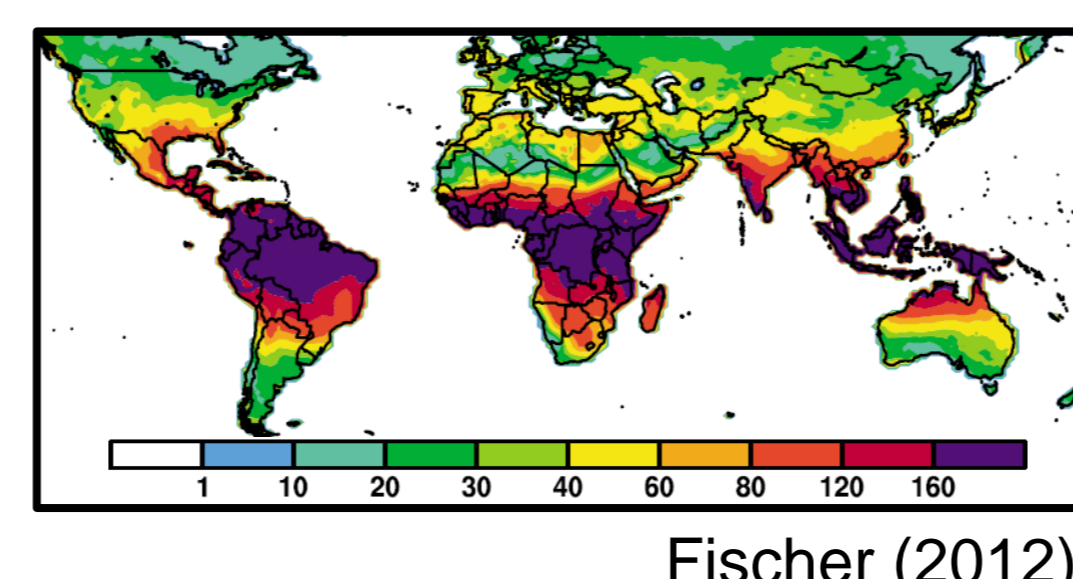
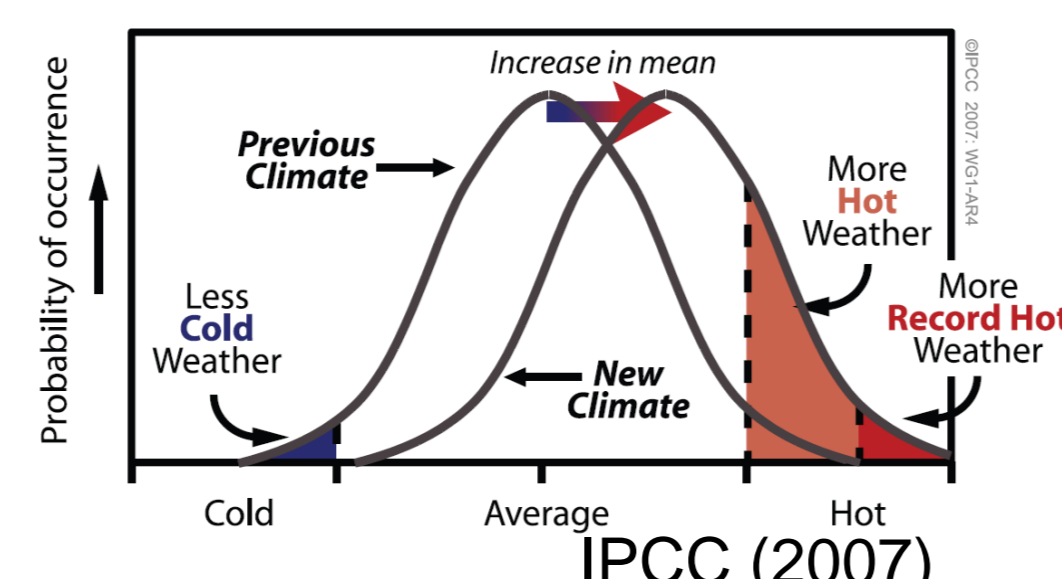
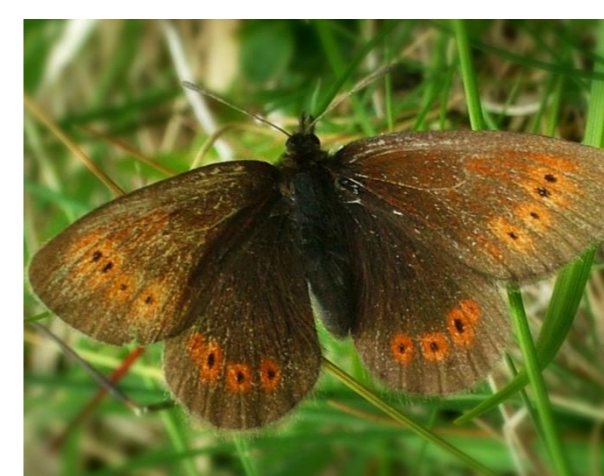


Rationale

Negative effects of heat stress on male fertility are well established in homeotherms¹.

Very few studies have investigated heat stress effects on male fertility in poikilotherms², despite many experiencing range shifts / extinctions due to climate change³.

Extreme temperature events are predicted to increase in frequency particularly at low latitudes^{4,5}.



To investigate this potentially universal constraint², we address three key questions:

What are the physiological mechanisms involved?

What is the impact on population viability?

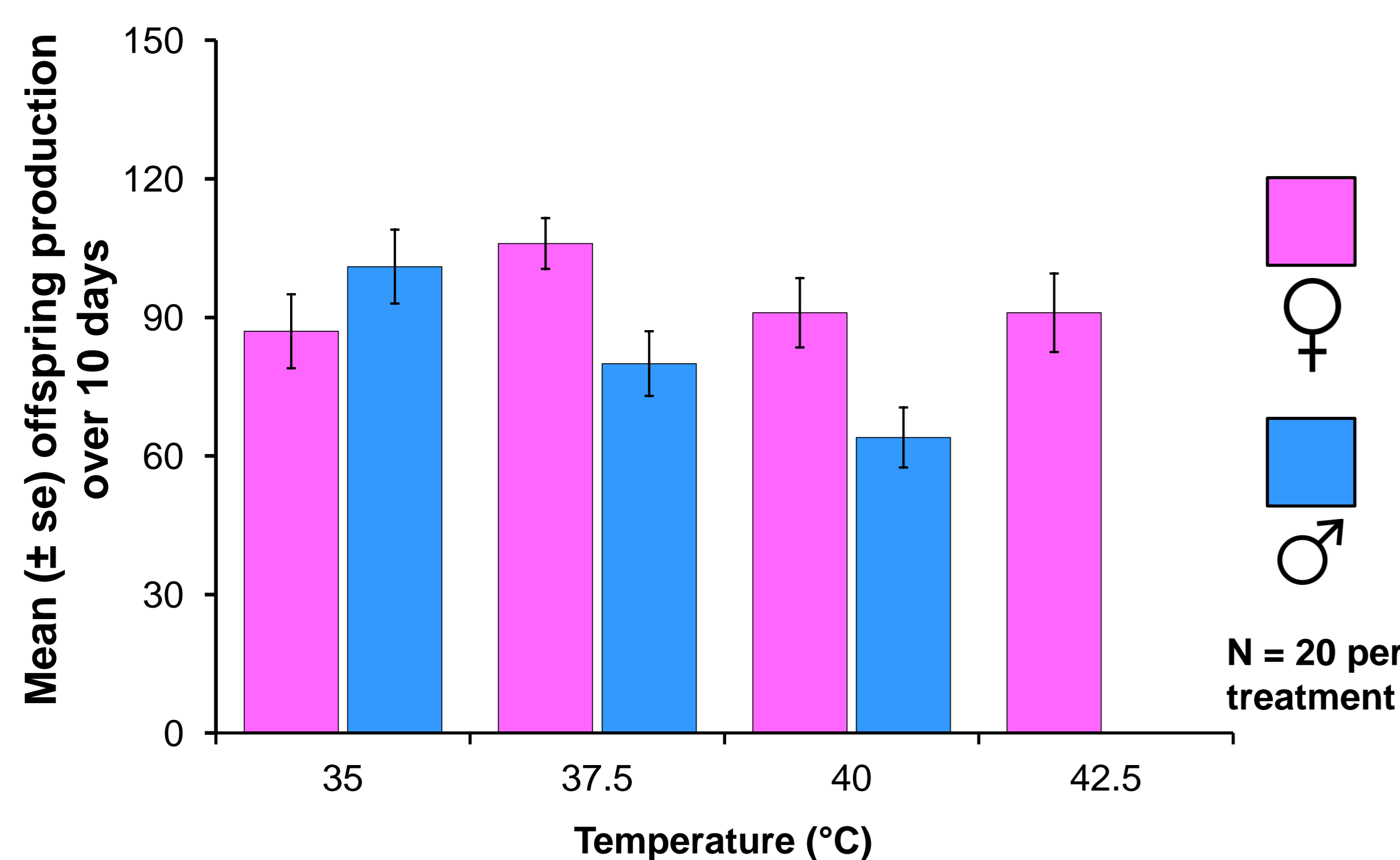
Can populations adapt?

Tribolium castaneum

- Simple manipulation
- High experimental replication
- Representative developmental and reproductive physiology
- Known thermal niche
- Genome sequenced



What have we found?

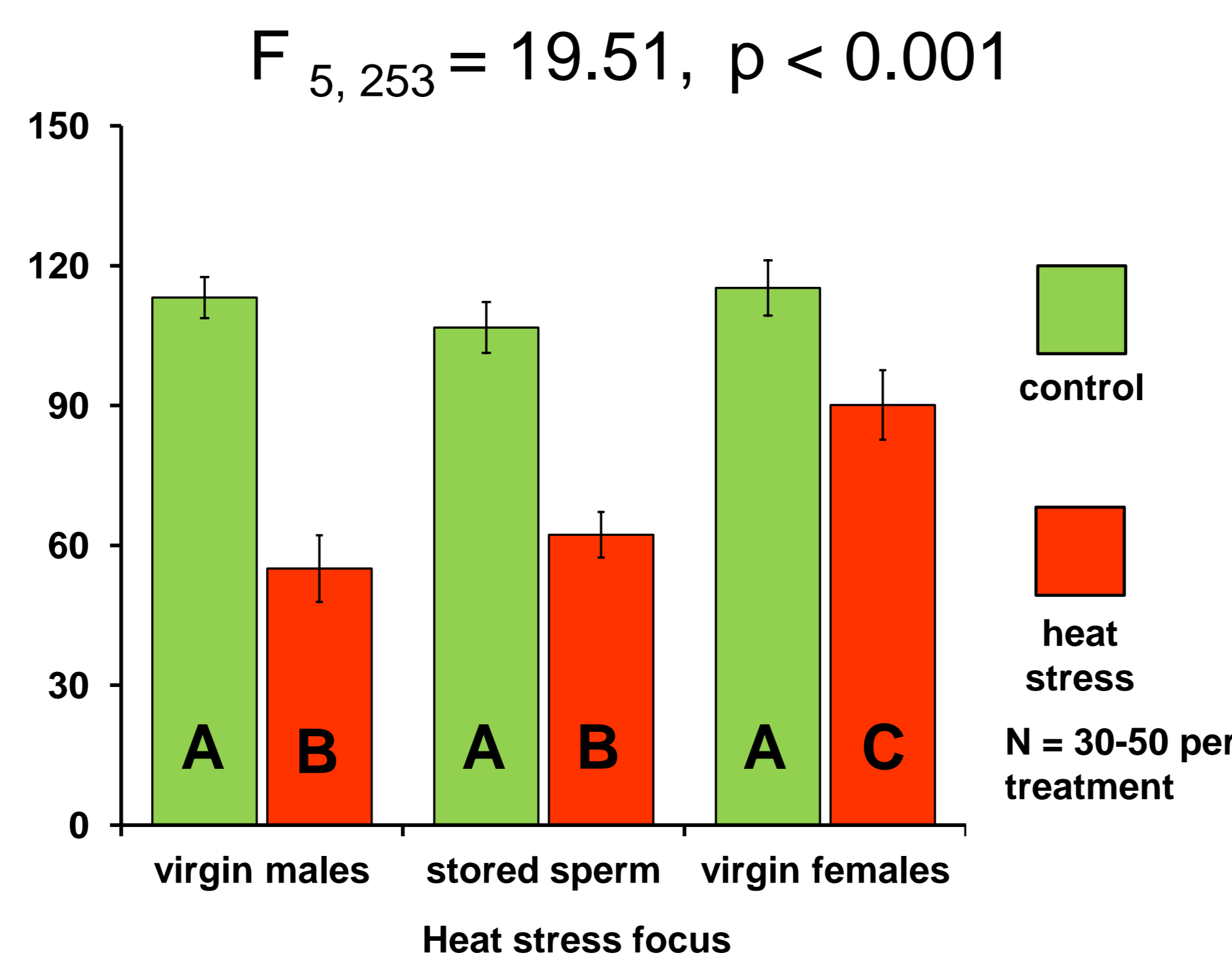


♂ **Male fertility decreases** with increasing heat stress.

♂ **Males are sterile** at upper limits of thermal tolerance.

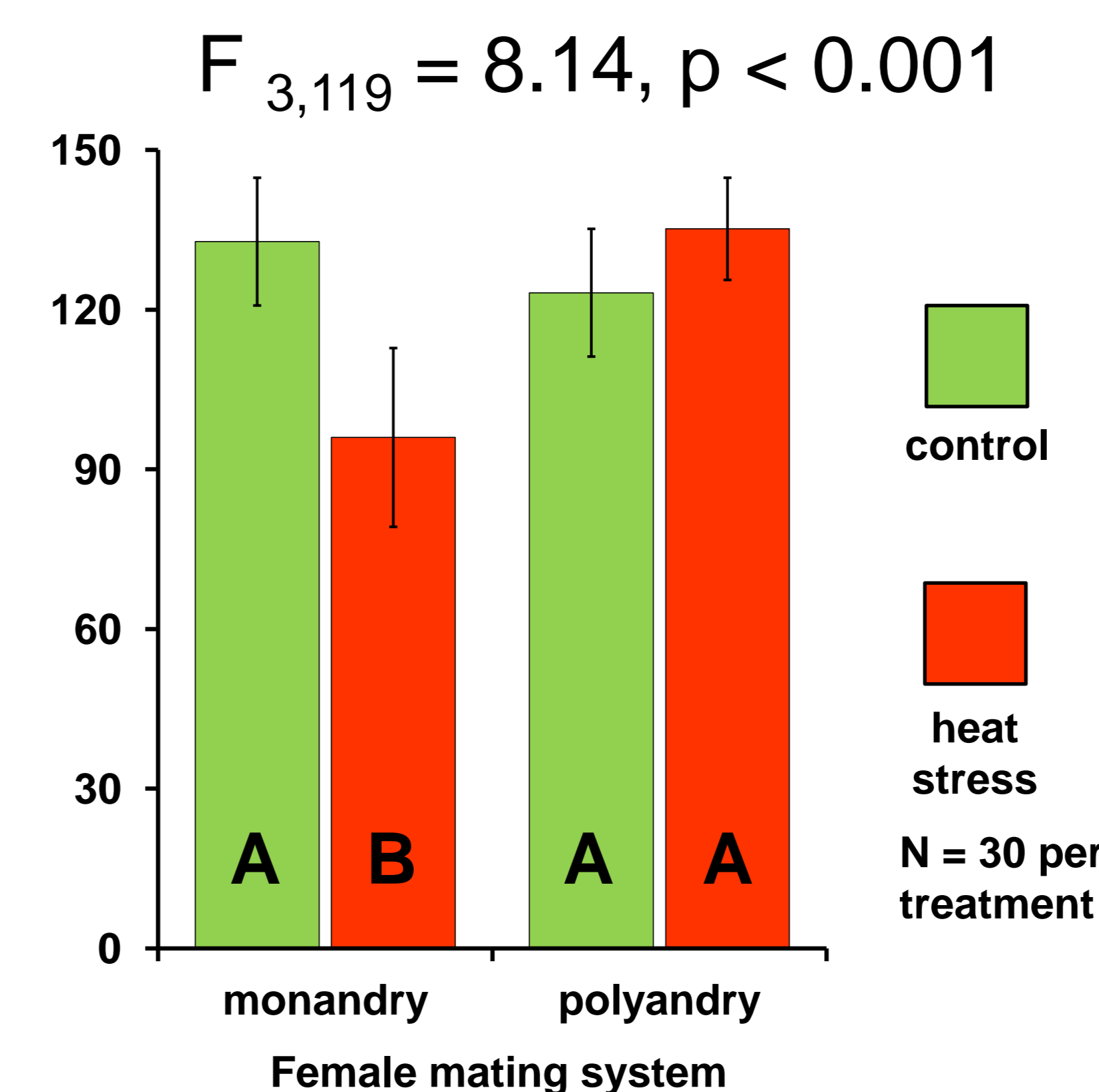
♀ **Females unaffected.**

NB: Different letters identify significant differences between groups



♂ Thermal stress of mated females shows effect on **stored sperm**.

Heat stress = 5 days constant exposure

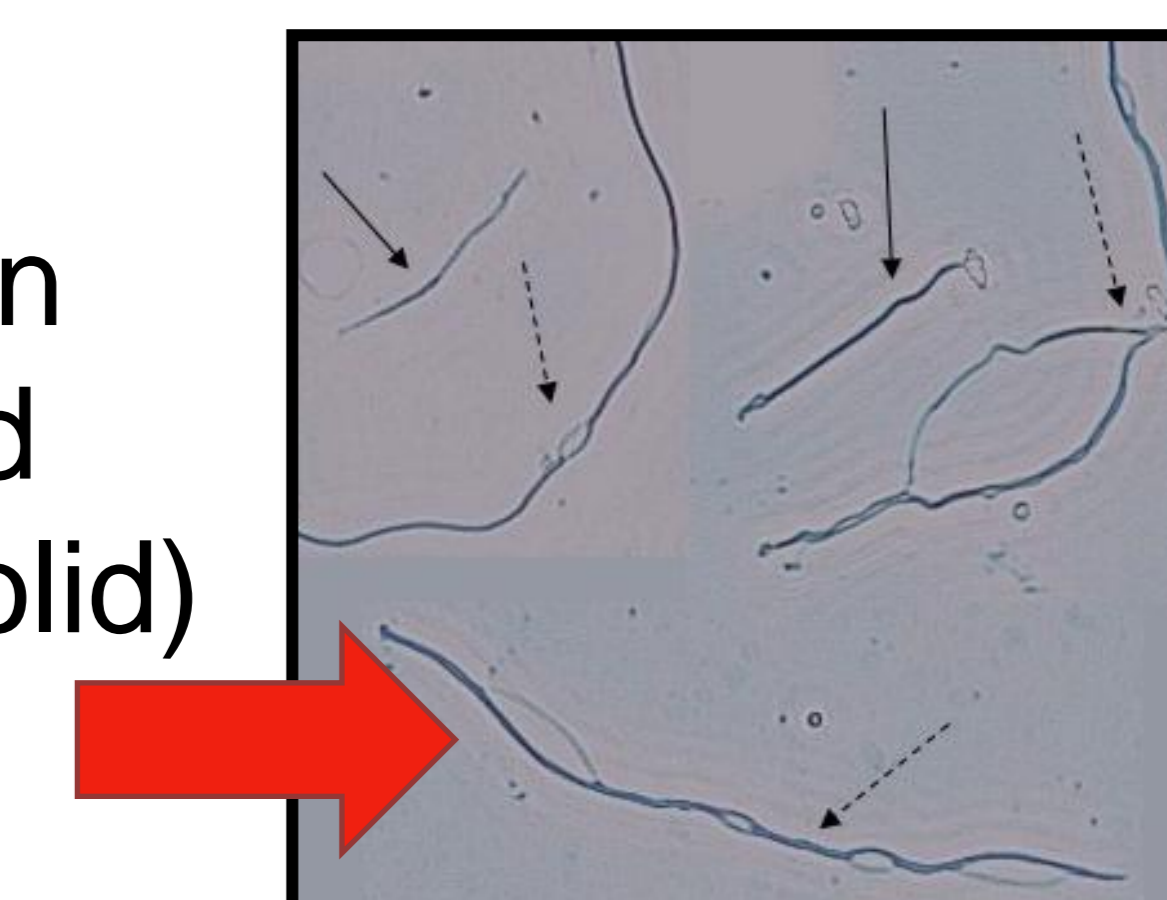


♀ Decreases in male fertility can be rescued by **female polyandry**.

What next?

Measures of **sperm form and function**.

Disintegration (dashed) and breakage (solid) of flagella.



Track **thermal adaptation** through **experimental evolution**.

Investigate **phenotypic plasticity** and **acclimation capacity**.

