

MSc Thesis Seminar

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“Effects of Stochastic Environmental Variation on the Population Dynamics of Salmon Lice (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*) in Newfoundland and Labrador”

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Wednesday, April 13th 2022, 11:00 a.m.

Virtual Meeting

Abstract

Salmon lice *Lepeophtheirus salmonis* are a marine parasite causing a significant economic burden in salmonid aquaculture. They experience both temperature-dependent growth and salinity-dependent mortality, impacting population dynamics. Many models have explored the effect of static or seasonal environmental conditions on salmon lice population dynamics, yet none have explored the impact of short-term daily environmental fluctuations. I derived a stochastic population model with daily variability in temperature and salinity, where these fluctuations effect population dynamics through temperature-dependent maturation and salinity-dependent mortality changes. I found that increasing variability in salinity slows population growth rates and decreases the logarithmic abundance of adult females, while increasing daily variability in temperature is a poor indicator of population dynamics, which is better predicted by seasonal temperature trends. Under all stochastic environmental scenarios salmon lice populations persisted and grew in Newfoundland, Canada. Population models are a valuable tool in the management of salmon lice and allow for more sustainable aquaculture practices.