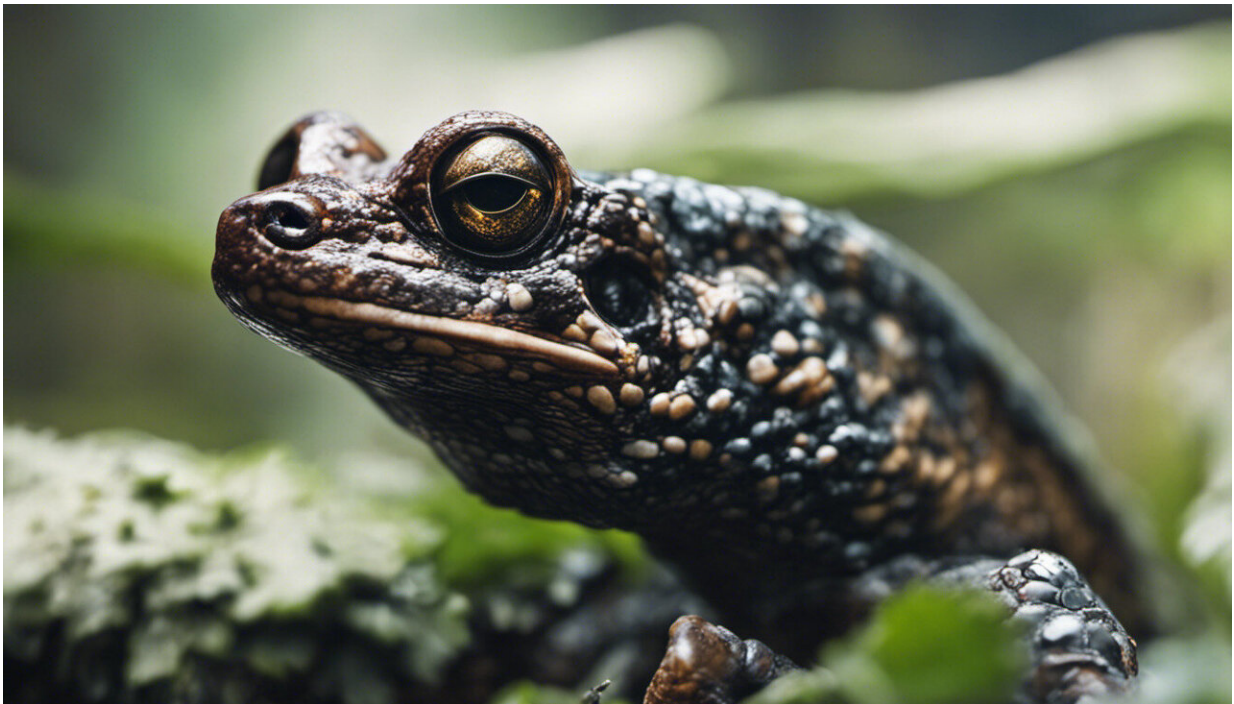


Scientists discover a new way climate change threatens cold-blooded animals

March 5 2023, by Lesley Alton and Vanessa Kellermann



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

All animals need energy to live. They use it to breathe, circulate blood, digest food and move. Young animals use energy to grow, and [later in life](#), to reproduce.

Increased body temperature increases the rate at which an animal uses

energy. Because cold-blooded animals rely on the thermal conditions of their environment to regulate their body temperature, they're expected to need more energy as the planet warms.

However, our new research, published today in [Nature Climate Change](#), suggests temperature is not the only environmental factor affecting the future energy needs of cold-blooded animals. How they interact with other [species](#) will also play a role.

Our findings suggest cold-blooded animals will need even more energy in a warmer world than previously thought. This may increase their extinction risk.

What we already know

The amount of energy animals use in a given amount of time is called their metabolic rate.

Metabolic rate is influenced by a variety of factors, including [body size](#) and activity levels. Larger animals have higher [metabolic rates](#) than smaller animals, and active animals have higher metabolic rates than inactive animals.

Metabolic rate also depends on body temperature. This is because temperature affects the rate at which the biochemical reactions involved in energy metabolism proceed. Generally, if an animal's body temperature increases, its metabolic rate will [accelerate exponentially](#).

Most animals alive today are cold-blooded, or "ectotherms". Insects, worms, fish, crustaceans, amphibians and reptiles—basically [all creatures](#) except mammals and birds—are ectotherms.

As human-induced climate change raises global temperatures, the body

temperatures of cold-blooded animals are also expected to rise.

[Researchers say](#) the metabolic rate of some land-based ectotherms may have already increased by between 3.5% and 12% due to climate warming that's already occurred. But this prediction doesn't account for the animals' capacity to physiologically "acclimate" to warmer temperatures.

Acclimation refers to an animal's ability to remodel its physiology to cope with a change in its environment.

But rarely can acclimation fully negate the effect of temperature on metabolic processes. For this reason, by the end of the century land-based ectotherms are still predicted to have metabolic rates about [20% to 30%](#) higher than they are now.

Having a higher [metabolic rate](#) means that animals will need more food. This means they might starve if more food is not available, and leaves them less energy to find a mate and reproduce.

Our research

Previous research attempts to understand the energetic costs of climate warming for ectotherms were limited in one important respect. They predominantly used animals studied in relatively simple laboratory environments where the only challenge they faced was a change in temperature.

However, animals face many other challenges in nature. This includes interacting with other species, such as competing for food and predator-prey relationships.

Even though species interact all the time in nature, we [rarely study](#) how

this affects metabolic rates.

We wanted to examine how species interactions might alter predictions about the energetic costs of climate warming for cold-blooded animals. To do this, we turned to the fruit fly (from the genus *Drosophila*).

Fruit fly species [lay their eggs](#) in rotting plant material. The larvae that hatch from these eggs [interact](#) and compete for food.

Our study involved rearing fruit fly species alone or together at different temperatures. We found when two species of fruit fly larvae compete for food at [warmer temperatures](#), they were more active as adults than adults that didn't compete with other species as larvae. This means they also used more energy.

From this, we used modeling to deduce that [species interactions](#) at warmer [global temperatures](#) increase the future energy needs of [fruit flies](#) by between 3% and 16%.

These findings suggest previous studies have underestimated the energetic cost of climate warming for ectotherms. That means purely physiological approaches to understanding the consequences of climate change for cold-blooded animals are likely to be insufficient.

Let's get real

Understanding the energy needs of animals is important for understanding how they'll survive, reproduce and [evolve](#) in challenging environments.

In a [warmer world](#), hotter ectotherms will need more energy to survive and reproduce. If there is not enough food to meet their bodies' energy demands, their extinction risk [may increase](#).

Clearly, we must more accurately predict how [climate](#) warming will threaten biodiversity. This means studying the responses of [animals](#) to [temperature](#) change under more realistic conditions.

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