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Salle de réunion

EFFECT OF RANGE SHIFTS IN TROPHIC INTERACTIONS OF TWO HARMFUL MOTHS IN A GLOBAL CHANGE CONTEXT

par

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🔍 Relationships between humans, beneficial and harmful insects have always been close. Current global changes have important effects on biodiversity, producing species range shifts.

🔍 These range shifts can result in increased encountering rates between harmful insects and humans. This seems to be the case for two groups of Saturniidae moths: the yellowtail moth *H. metabus* ("papillon de cendre" in French Guiana) that produces the yellowtail moth dermatitis (i.e. papillonite), and species of the genus *Lonomia*, that can produce haemorrhagic syndromes after skin contact.

🔍 After giving a brief overview of my research on the evolution of antipredator defences, I will talk about my currently starting research project that aims to understand ecological factors increasing the risk of contact between humans and harmful moths of the species *Hylesia metabus* and of the genus *Lonomia* in a global change context. More specifically, my project aims to characterise changes in the trophic interactions network of these dangerous tropical moths (What plants species does it feed on? Who are their natural enemies?), that could be correlated to range shifts. Since my project is starting, I am looking for stimulating discussions and future collaborators.