

# AN ECOLOGICAL INDEX FOR ARTHROPOD HABITATS IN THE CIRCUM-SICILIAN ISLANDS USING CONVECTION PERMITTING DATA

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### ARTHROPODA

**CHARACTERISTICS:**

- hard exoskeleton (external skeleton)
- bi-lateral symmetry
- segmented body
- jointed appendages

**TRILOBITA**  
• body plan: cephalon, thorax, pygidium  
• 1 pair of antennae  
• many limbs on all segments  
• 1 pair of compound eyes  
• arachnid

**CHELICERATA**  
• body plan: prosoma & opisthoma  
• no antennae  
• 4 pairs of limbs  
• mostly 3 pairs of simple eyes

**MYRIAPODA**  
• body plan: head & trunk  
• 1 pair of antennae  
• many limbs on trunk  
• mostly 3 pairs of simple eyes

**CRUSTACEA**  
• body plan: head, thorax, abdomen or cephalothorax & abdomen  
• 2 pairs of antennae  
• numerous varied limbs  
• mostly 1 pair of stalked compound eyes

**HEXAPODA**  
• body plan: head, thorax, abdomen  
• 1 pair of antennae  
• 3 pairs of limbs on thorax  
• mostly 3 pairs of compound eyes

image designed using arthropod images from Freepik.com and Pinclipart.com

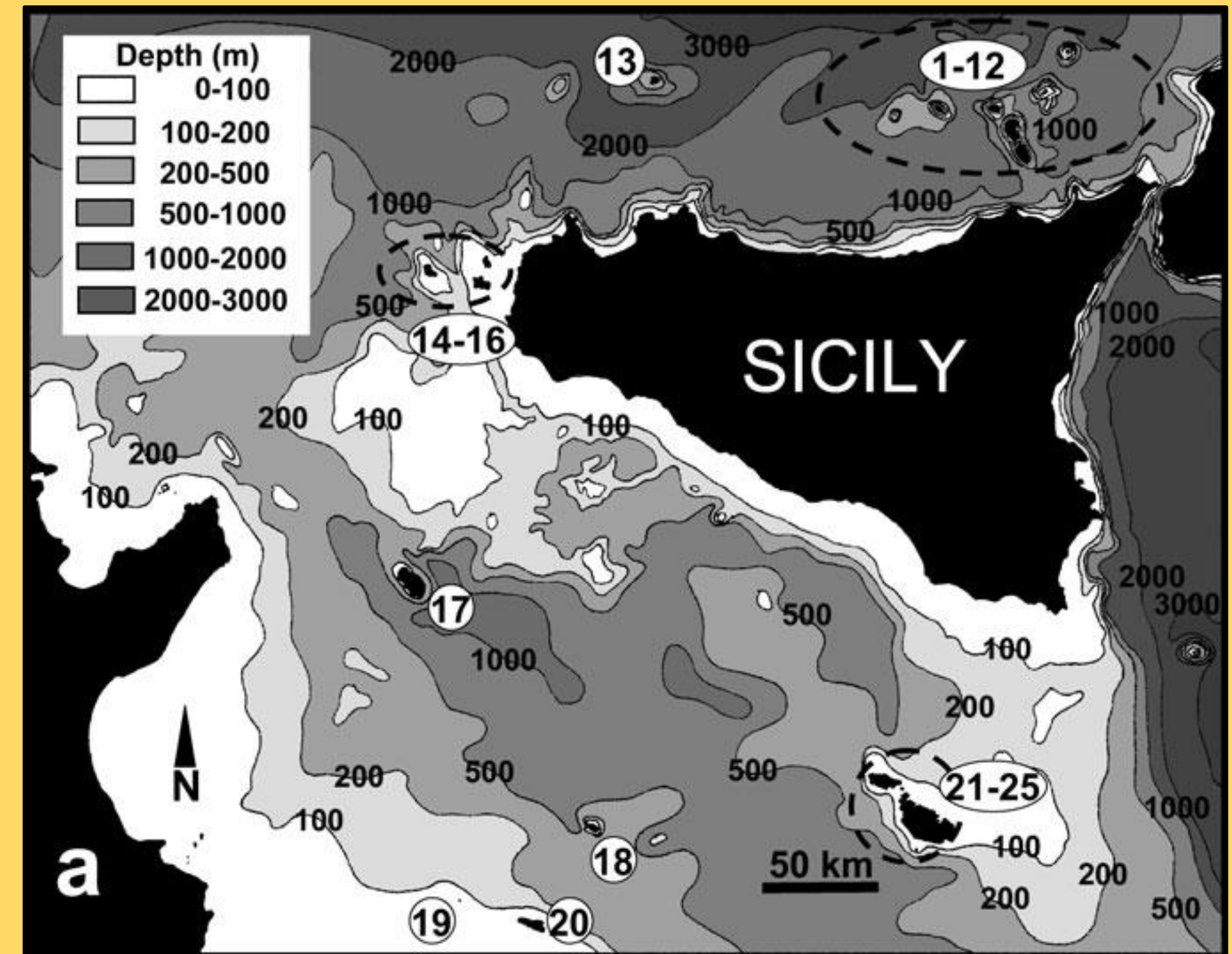
## About PALEOSIM

**PALEOclimate modelling of Small Islands in the Mediterranean and possible impacts on arthropod habitats** is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Postdoctoral Fellowship focusing on climate impacts on arthropod habitats of small islands.

Arthropods play vital roles in the ecosystem (e.g., pollinators, decomposers), and thus act as indicators of ecosystem integrity. The group is made up of over 1.2 million described species, of which over 1 million are mostly insects (Minelli et al., 2013).

Recently, the **anthropogenic impact on ecosystems has been devastating, especially in vulnerable regions such as the Mediterranean Basin and its numerous small islands.** Thus, PALEOSIM focuses on the 25 small islands surrounding Sicily, the **Circum-Sicilian Islands.**

[1-12] Aeolian Islands, [13] Ustica, [14-16] Aegadian Islands, [17] Pantelleria, [18-20] Pelagie Islands, [21-25] Maltese Islands (Fattorini, 2011)

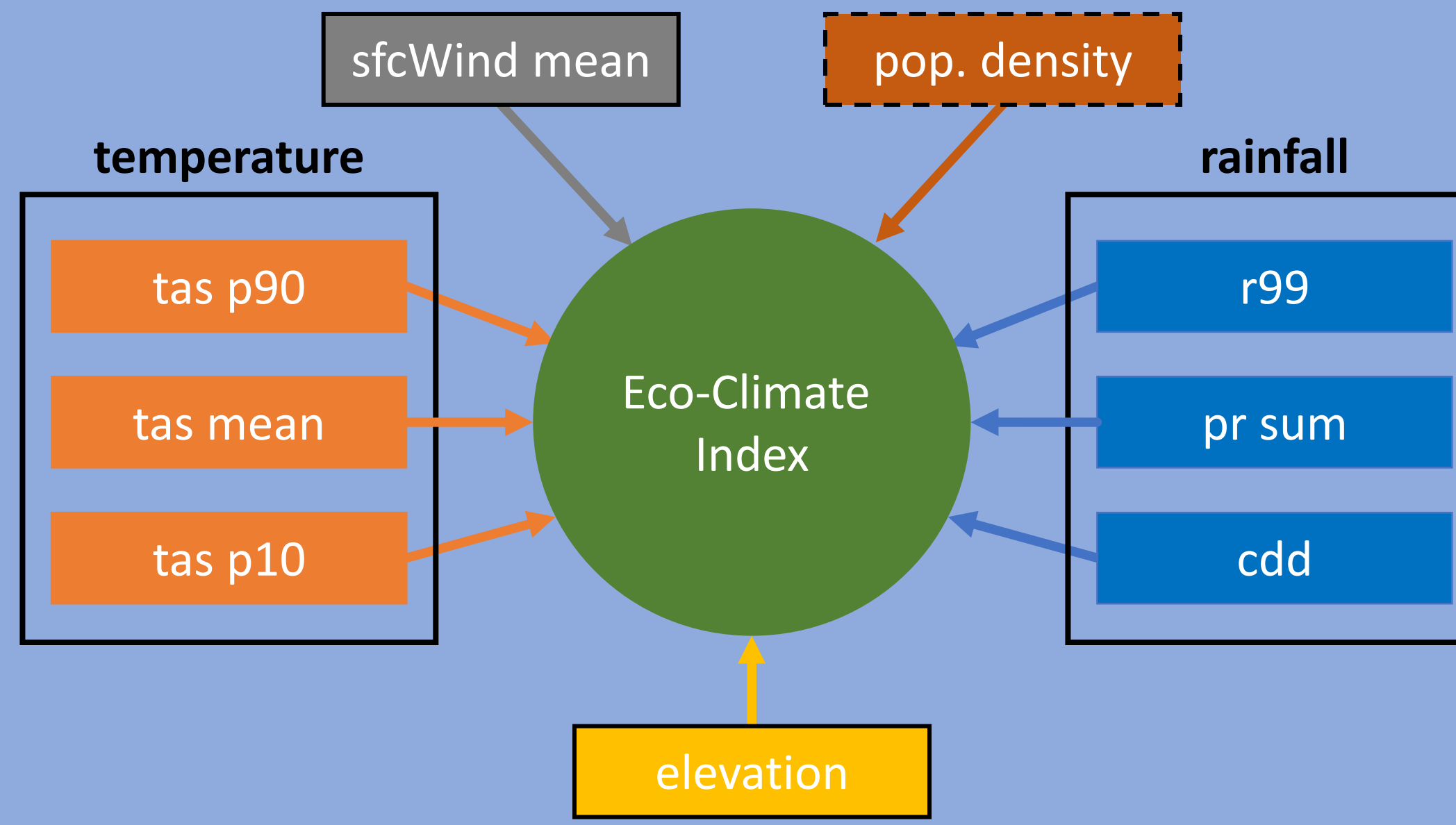
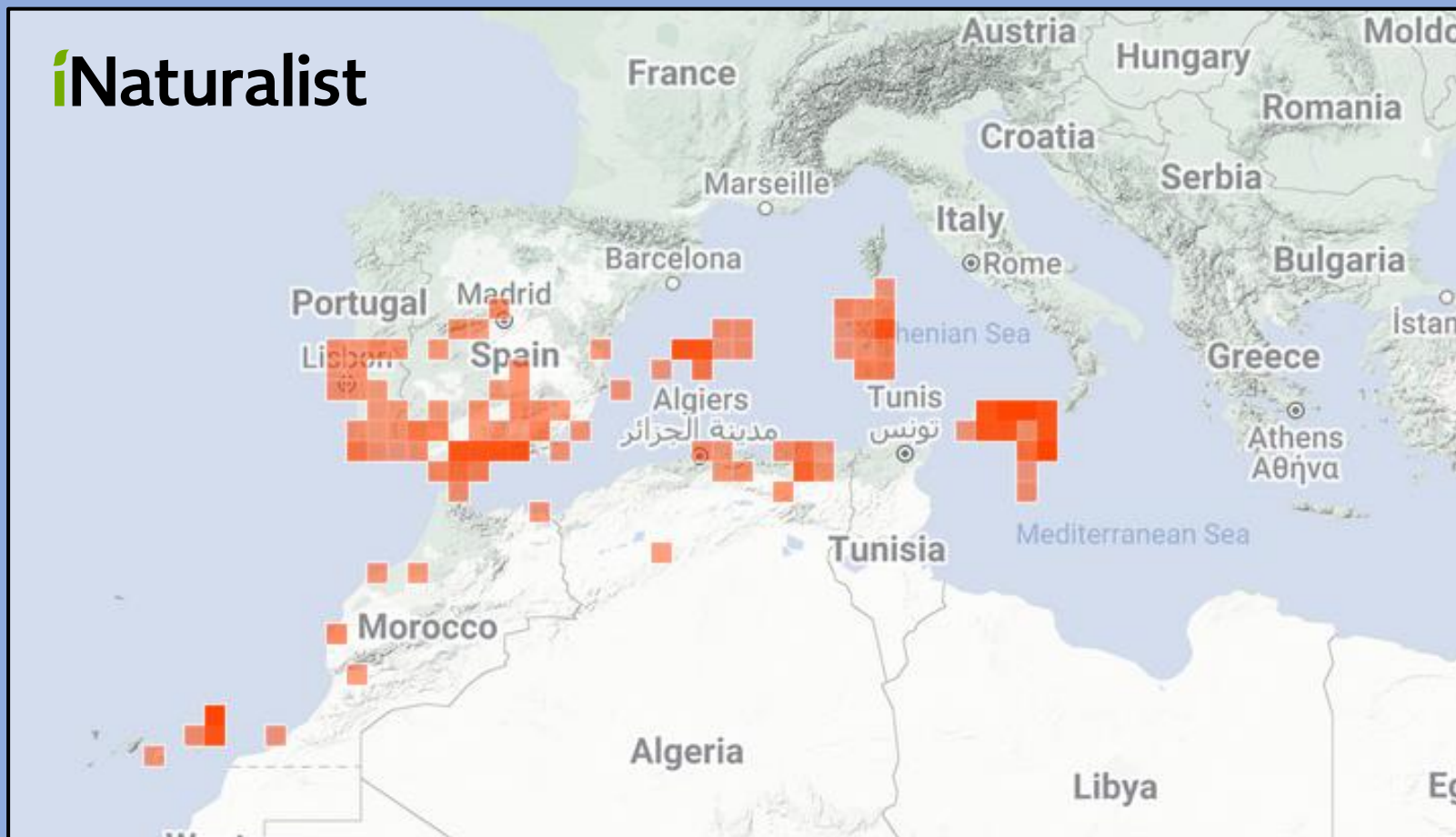


## Ecological Niche Model

**Assumption:** the location where the living organism is observed has a climatology that is acceptable to that organism. Hence, one can use the climatology at observation locations to assess the preferred habitat.

**Example: Astaut's Blue (*Polyommatus celina*)**

- 8 climate indices ( $x_i$ ) identified that may affect *P. celina*
- $n=631$  Research Grade *P. celina* observations (iNaturalist, n.d.)
- $N=8$  bootstrapping (Efron, 1979) for resampling to  $n \sim 5000$
- Statistics for  $x_i$  extracted from  $n$  sampling locations:
  - mean ( $\mu_i$ ), standard deviation ( $\sigma_i$ ), min and max (after removal of outliers (Carling, 2000; Wilcox, 2022))



The **ideality of climate conditions** ( $C_i$ ) can be defined as

$$C_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_i - \mu_i = 0\sigma_i \\ 1 - \left| \frac{d}{L} \right| & \text{if } x_i - \mu_i = d\sigma_i \\ 0 & \text{if } x_i - \mu_i = L\sigma_i \end{cases}$$

Using a **standardized distance**,  $d = \frac{x_i - \mu_i}{\sigma_i}$

$$C_i = 1 - \left| \frac{x_i - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \right| \frac{1}{L}$$

**Defining the limit of L as**

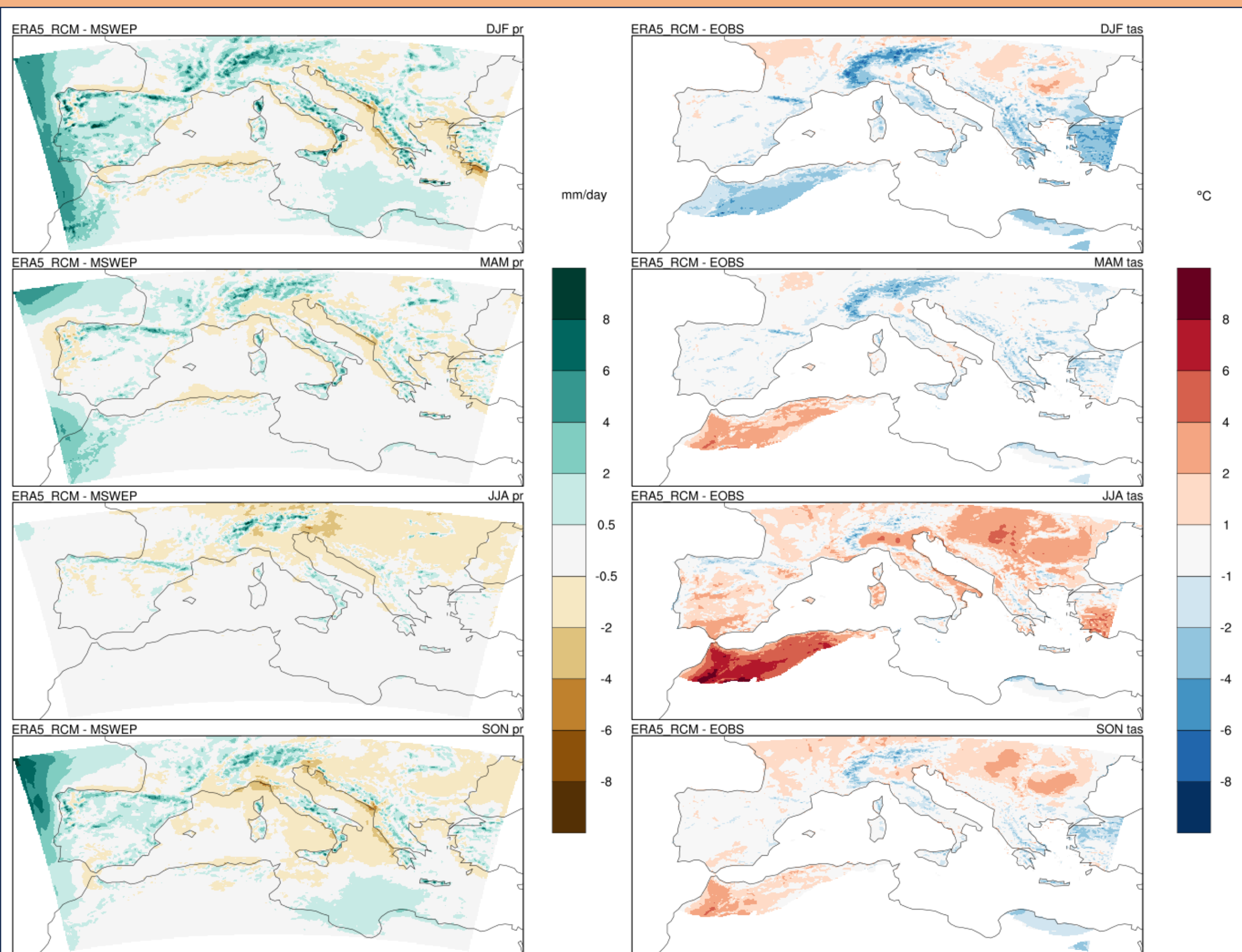
$$d_{max} = \left| \frac{x_{max} - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \right| \text{ and } L = \max(d_{max}, d_{min})$$

$$d_{min} = \left| \frac{x_{min} - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \right|$$

$C_i$  are combined into an **Eco-Climate Index**  
 $E_s = C_{tas p90} \times C_{r99} \times \dots \times C_{elevation}$

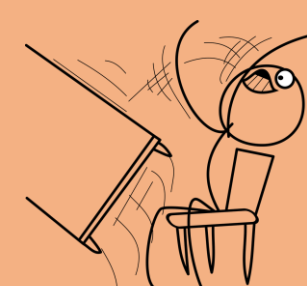
## Convection Permitting Simulations

- Regional Model:** RegCM5.0 (Giorgi et al., 2023)
- Global Data:** ERA5 1995-1999 (Hersbach et al. 2020)
- Intermediate Domain:** 12km CORDEX-Europe (Giorgi et al. 2009)
- CP Domain:** 3km West/Center Mediterranean
- Reference Data:** MSWEP (Schneider, et al 2013) and EOBS (Comes et al, 2018)



## Upcoming Simulations

- historical & ssp3 GCMs:** MPI-ESM1-2-HR, EC-Earth3-Veg, NorESM2-MM
- paleoclimate GCMs:** MPI-ESM1-2-LR, MIROC-ES2L, IPSL-CM6A-LR

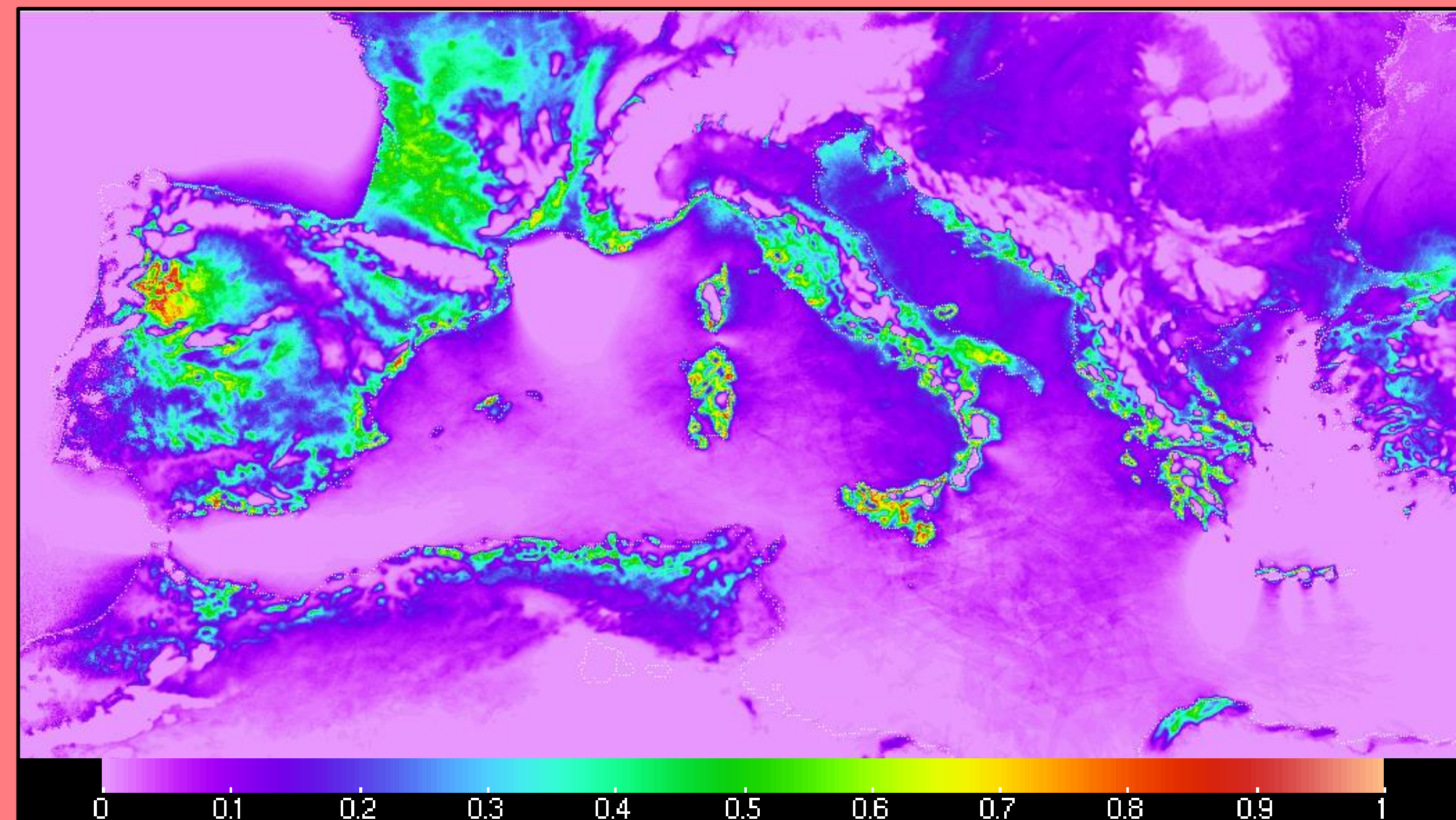


## Preliminary Results & Upcoming Experiments

The  $E_s$  results suggest that values approaching 1 are ideal habitats for *P. celina*.

High  $E_s$  do not imply that *P. celina* can be found in all areas with high  $E_s$ , but that these conditions may be favourable (**Note:** Human population density has not been factored in this experiment).

Upcoming experiments will explore  $E_s$  of different species using observation and reanalysis data-sets, as well as new CMIP6 downscaled simulations.



### More Information

**Project website:**  
<https://www.um.edu.mt/projects/paleosim/>  
**Project fb page:**  
<https://www.facebook.com/paleosim.msca/>

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