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Citation for published version:

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1017/S0031182008004137

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:
Parasitology

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Metazoan-protozoan parasite co-infections and host body weight in St Kilda Soay sheep


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(Received 16 July 2007; revised 9 November and 11 December 2007; accepted 11 December 2007; first published online 24 January 2008)

SUMMARY

For hundreds of years, the unmanaged Soay sheep population on St Kilda has survived despite enduring presumably deleterious co-infections of helmhnt, protozoan and arthropod parasites and intermittent periods of starvation. Important parasite taxa in young Soay sheep are strongyles (Trichostrongylus axei, Trichostrongylus vitrinius and Teladorsagia circumcincta), coccidia (11 Eimeria species) and keds (Melophagus ovinus) and in older animals, Teladorsagia circumcincta. In this research, associations between the intensity of different parasite taxa were investigated. Secondly, the intensities of different parasite taxa were tested for associations with variation in host weight, which is itself a determinant of over-winter survival in the host population. In lambs, the intensity of strongyle eggs was positively correlated with that of Nematodirus spp. eggs, while in yearlings and adults strongyle eggs and coccidia oocysts were positively correlated. In lambs and yearlings, of the parasite taxa tested, only strongyle eggs were significantly and negatively associated with host weight. However, in adult hosts, strongyles and coccidia were independently and negatively associated with host weight. These results are consistent with the idea that strongyles and coccidia are exerting independent selection on Soay sheep.

Key words: Soay sheep, St Kilda, co-infection, body weight, Trichostrongylus spp., Teladorsagia spp., Eimeria spp., Melophagus ovinus.

INTRODUCTION

In natural host populations, component parasite communities are composed of a diversity of metazoan and protozoan parasite species so that mixed infections in individual hosts are normal. Many investigations on the nature of co-infections in wild mammals have been described (e.g. Montgomery and Montgomery, 1990; Haukisalmi and Henttonen, 1993; Behnke et al. 2005) but despite the fact that interactions between co-infecting species are commonly discovered wherever studied (Christensen et al. 1987) and that different parasite taxa exert different demands on the host immune system, few studies have attempted to elucidate the nature and evolutionary consequences of complex co-infections in the wild (Cox, 2001). Given that extracellular and intracellular parasites provoke different (Th1 and Th2) and mutually inhibitory host immune responses (Graham, 2002) and that appreciable heritable variation has been detected in resistance to parasites in the face of strong selection for resistance (Wakelin and Blackwell, 1988; Bishop et al. 1996; Coltman et al. 2001b), it seems probable that the evolution of resistance to any particular co-infecting species is subject to host genetic constraints and immunological compromise.

The feral Soay sheep population of Hirta, St Kilda represents a naturally parasitized population infected with taxonomically diverse parasites (Wilson et al. 2004; Craig et al. 2006, 2007). Previous research, largely focussing on the nematode parasites, has shown that high nematode burdens contribute to host mortality in high host density years (Gulland, 1992) making them a likely agent for natural selection. However, despite the deleterious impacts of parasites the population harbours heritable variation for nematode resistance (Smith et al. 1999; Coltman et al. 2001a), genetic variation associated with nematode resistance at the MHC (Paterson et al. 1998) and in the region of the γ-interferon gene (Coltman et al. 2001b) and potential QTL for coccidia resistance (Beraldi et al. 2007). This maintained genetic variation in parasite resistance could be explained if balancing selection for both extracellular (helminths and arthropods) and intracellular (e.g. protozoan) parasites was in operation.

This study represents the first attempt to investigate the potential role of co-infection as a selective force within the Soay sheep population. First, we provide a basic description of associations between helmhnt, protozoa and arthropod species across hosts. Second, we investigate whether the intensities of different parasite taxa have independent
associations with host weight, which is itself a predictor of over-winter survival and reproductive success in the study population (Clutton-Brock et al. 1992, 1997; Illius et al. 1995; Forchhammer et al. 2001).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population dynamics and parasitism

The feral Soay sheep population of Village Bay, Hirta, St Kilda, has been monitored extensively since 1985 and a detailed description of the population and its surveillance has been given by Clutton-Brock and Pemberton (2004). A wealth of data on the parasite taxa of the sheep exists. The host population shows extreme size fluctuation and this phenomenon is associated with the epidemiology of the different parasite taxa (Wilson et al. 2004; Craig et al. 2006, 2007). The analyses presented in this paper use counts obtained each August from 1993 to 2005. Some key findings about the epidemiology of the main parasite taxa are summarized below with more detailed accounts given elsewhere (Wilson et al. 2004; Craig et al. 2006, 2007).

Strongyles and coccidia

Wilson et al. (2004) give a thorough account of the patterns of strongyle egg output according to host sex and age and across seasons and years in the population. Generally, the counts are highly aggregated. Lambs and males have higher intensities and in high host density years the count is negatively associated with host survival (Illius et al. 1995; Coltman et al. 1999). As strongyle eggs can be produced by several different species, we can only speculate on those likely to be contributing to egg count in summer. From post-mortem worm counts obtained in the winter months of 1999, 2002 (Craig et al. 2006) and 2005 (Craig, unpublished data) it seems likely that species of the genus *Trichostrongylus* are significant contributors to egg count in lambs and yearlings, while *Teladorsagia circumcincta* probably contributes more to the counts in adults. The epidemiology of the 11 species of *Eimeria* in the population across 3 representative years of varying host density is detailed by Craig et al. (2007). Generally, intensity of all species tends to decrease with host age and varies with host population density.

Parasitology

Annual parasitological sampling and weighing takes place each August at a catch-up of individually-marked sheep that live in Village Bay. At the time of sampling, lambs and yearlings were 4 and 16 months old, respectively, and adults were 28 months and older. Assessment of *M. ovinus* (ked) infestation was made by a 1-min search for live keds in the sheep underbelly (area of white wool in wild type sheep). Diagnosis of endoparasite species infection was by coprological examination. Helminth eggs and coccidia (comprising a mixture of 11 *Eimeria* spp.; Craig et al. 2007) were quantified per gram of faeces using a modification of the McMaster technique (M.A.F.F., 1971). Helminth egg counts distinguished strongyle type egg (encompassing *Teladorsagia* spp., *Trichostrongylus axei*, *Trichostrongylus vitrinus*, *Bunostomum trigonocephalum* and *Chabertia ovina*), *Nematodirus* spp. (encompassing *N. battus* and *N. filicollis*), *Capillaria longipes* and *Trichuris ovis* and gave presence or absence of *Moniezia expansa*.

Statistical analysis

Separate analyses were conducted on lambs (*n* = 778; one observation per individual), yearlings (*n* = 417; one observation per individual) and adults (2 years and older; *n* = 1332 observations on 561 individuals). Separate analyses were conducted within each age class because previous research indicated substantial differences in the predominant helminth species present at different host ages (Craig et al. 2006; see Discussion) and because different non-parasite covariates are relevant for August weight in different age classes; for example birth date, weight and litter size are important determinants of August body weight in lambs but not in older age classes.

(i) Prevalence and intensity. For each age class, the prevalence (%) and mean count for each parasite taxa was calculated for the period 1993–2005 in order to illustrate the variation in prevalence and intensity of the different taxa.

(ii) Testing for associations between parasite taxa. Our aim was to provide a basic description of the data rather than a detailed study of the possible ecological interactions between species. In common with much parasitological data, the distributions of intensity estimates for most species were not normal, so we used a non-parametric approach. Associations in the ranked intensity between species within each host age class were tested using Spearman’s rank correlation tests. To limit the chances of making type 2 errors, a sequential Bonferroni correction (Rice, 1989) was applied to all tests (combining those conducted on lambs, yearlings and adults) yielding a threshold value of *P* = 0.0015. To check whether positive correlations were driven by hosts harbouring neither of the parasite taxon pairs, the analyses were repeated after excluding cases where neither parasite was present.

(iii) Testing for associations between parasite taxa and August body weight in lambs. A general linear model
Table 1. Overall prevalence (%) and mean count (±95% C.I.) of helminth and coccidia eggs/oocysts detected per gram of faeces and of keds detected from the underbelly of the sheep across all hosts and years (1993–2005) by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lambs n = 778</th>
<th>Yearlings n = 417</th>
<th>Adults n = 1332</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevalence (%)</td>
<td>Mean count (±95% C.I.)</td>
<td>Prevalence (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongyles</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>719 ± 50</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccidia</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>5788 ± 678</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keds</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>3·36 ± 0·24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nematodirus</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>86·82 ± 11·52</td>
<td>0·5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moniezia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichuris</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3·21 ± 1·99</td>
<td>0·7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capillaria</td>
<td>0·4</td>
<td>0·38 ± 0·43</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(GLM) of August body weight was used to test for associations between parasite intensities and August weight in lambs. Year of birth (as a factor), day of birth (as a continuous variable), birth weight (as a continuous variable), litter size (as a factor at two levels; whether or not the lamb was a twin), day of sampling (as a continuous variable), sex (as a factor), coat type (as a factor at 4 levels), strongyle egg count, Nematodirus spp. egg count, Capillaria egg count, Trichuris egg count, Moniezia presence or absence (as a factor), mixed Eimeria spp. (coccidia) oocyst count and Melophagus ovinus (ked) count were fitted as potential explanatory variables. All two-way interactions between potential explanatory variables were also tested for. Body weight has a normal error structure and the model was checked for non-normality of errors by assessment of the appropriate diagnostic plots.

All statistical analyses were conducted in S-plus® professional edition version 6.2.1 for Microsoft windows (Insightful Corp.).

RESULTS

Parasite taxa prevalence and intensity

The parasite taxa with the highest prevalence and mean intensity in all age classes were strongyle eggs and coccidia oocysts (Table 1). Strongyles, coccidia, keds, Nematodirus and Moniezia had highest prevalence in lambs and decreased with age in terms of both prevalence and intensity. Trichuris and Capillaria had negligible prevalence and intensity in all age classes (Table 1).

Associations between parasite taxa

Spearman’s rank correlation tests were applied for all possible pairings of parasite taxa in each age class (Table 2). Only 3 associations were significant after Bonferroni correction. In lambs, there was a positive correlation between strongyle and Nematodirus eggs ($r_s = 0·25, n = 778, P < 0·0001$). In yearlings there was a positive correlation between strongyle eggs and coccidia oocysts ($r_s = 0·18, n = 417, P < 0·001$). This positive association between strongyle eggs and coccidia oocysts was also found in adult hosts ($r_s = 0·299, n = 1332, P < 0·0001$). These 3 associations were not driven by the presence of hosts with decreasing with host age), sex, coat type, horn type (fitted as factors), strongyle egg count, presence/absence of Moniezia (as a factor), coccidia oocyst count and ked count were fitted as explanatory variables (there were not enough adult hosts infected with Nematodirus spp., Capillaria or Trichuris to justify the inclusion of these taxa). All two-way interactions between potential explanatory variables were also tested for. Body weight has a normal error structure and the model was checked for non-normality of errors by assessment of the appropriate diagnostic plots.

(iv) Testing for associations between parasite taxa and August weight in yearlings. A general linear model (GLM) of body weight was used to test for associations between parasite intensities and August weight in yearlings. Year of birth, sex, coat type, horn type (all fitted as factors) and the same measures of parasitism as for lambs (above) were fitted as potential explanatory variables. All two-way interactions between potential explanatory variables were also tested for. As for lambs, body weight in yearlings has a normal error structure and the model was checked for non-normality of errors by assessment of the appropriate diagnostic plots.

(v) Testing for associations between parasite taxa and August weight in adults. To account for repeated observations, a general linear mixed model (GLMM) was applied (i.e. host identity was fitted as a random effect explicitly to account for repeated observations) to test for associations between parasite intensities and August weight in animals aged 2 years and older. Year of birth (as a factor), age (as a continuous variable), age$^2$ (fitted as a quadratic to account for the fact that weight increases to a peak value before
Table 2. Spearman’s rank correlation tests ($r_s$ ($P$-value)) of intensity between different parasite taxa in lambs, yearlings and adults (no correction for repeated measures)

(Dashes denote that there were insufficient data points to perform a correlation. Significant values after sequential Bonferroni are highlighted in bold.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>D.F.</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>$P$-value</th>
<th>Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth year</td>
<td>11,760</td>
<td>11.74</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Varies between years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>119.15</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Males weigh more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>478.35</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Heavier born weigh more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth date</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>38.40</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Later born weigh less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter size</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>32.35</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Twins weigh less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture day</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>45.10</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Later caught weigh more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongyles</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>37.70</td>
<td>$&lt;0.0001$</td>
<td>Hosts with higher egg counts weigh less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


either parasite. When double negative hosts were removed, the correlation between strongyle and Nematodirus eggs in lambs survived ($r_s=0.22$, $n=747$, $P<0.0001$), as did the correlation between strongyle eggs and coccidia oocysts in yearlings ($r_s=0.16$, $n=413$, $P<0.001$) and between strongyle eggs and coccidia oocysts in adults ($r_s=0.131$, $n=1151$, $P<0.0001$).

**Associations with August weight**

Over 778 lamb observations and 417 yearling observations, of all the parasite taxa tested, only strongyles were significantly and negatively associated with host weight measured in August ($P<0.0001$; Tables 3 and 4 and Fig. 1). Over 1332 observations on 561 adults, of the parasite taxa tested, only strongyle egg counts and coccidia oocyst counts were negatively and independently associated with August weight ($P<0.0001$ and $P=0.0019$ respectively; Table 5 and Fig. 2). No two-way interactions were significant in any of the models. Diagnostic plots confirmed that the final models had normal error structure.

**DISCUSSION**

Until recently the Soay sheep host-parasite system had been considered to be a relatively simple one. However, we now know that the situation is complex...
with no one nematode species achieving a monopoly throughout the lifetime of the host (Craig et al. 2006) and with a significant component of the parasite community comprised of a diverse array of protozoa (Craig et al. 2007). The potential role of metazoan-protozoan parasite co-infection as a selective force in the population has never been investigated. This study, therefore, attempted to initiate a debate on whether one parasite measure can capture the force of parasitism in the Soay sheep population simply because different species tend to be positively correlated or whether different taxa can exert independent effects on host weight and by inference, fitness.

**Associations between metazoan and protozoan parasites**

According to Lotz and Font (1991) an over-riding observation in studies of parasite infra-community structure and assembly is that generally the number of positive associations between species far out-numbers the negative associations. In this study there were several positive correlations of which 3 survived Bonferroni correction and re-analysis after dropping double negative cases. These comprise a correlation in ranked intensity between strongyle and *Nematodirus* eggs in lambs and a correlation between ranked strongyle eggs and coccidian oocysts in yearlings and adults. Although positive associations between parasite taxa may reflect synergistic effects of one taxon on another (Christensen et al. 1987) they may simply be a reflection of a similar response to host condition or co-variation in intake in parasites.

**Associations between parasite taxa and host weight**

The weight of Soay sheep in August has been shown to be important in virtually all analyses of their potential over-winter survival and reproductive success (Clutton-Brock et al. 1992, 1997; Illius et al. 1995; Forchhammer et al. 2001). In lambs and yearlings, of the various parasite taxa, only strongyle egg count explained variation in August weight. At this stage we can only speculate on the main nematode species contributing to egg count in young Soay sheep in August but from previous post-mortem studies performed on sheep in the winter months, high numbers of *Trichostrongylus axei* and *Trichostrongylus vitrinus* together with a less numerous though emergent *Teladorsagia circumcincta* population were observed (Craig et al. 2006). In domestic sheep, *Trichostrongylus* spp. infection has been shown to be associated with host mortality (Gordon, 1950) and, furthermore, concurrent infections with *Trichostrongylus* and *Teladorsagia* species (as occurs in Soay lambs and yearlings) cause

Table 4. Results of a GLM of August body weight for yearlings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>D.F.</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth year</td>
<td>12, 398</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Varies between years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>1, 398</td>
<td>293.53</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Males weigh more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat type</td>
<td>3, 398</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>Dark &gt; light, wild type &gt; self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongyles</td>
<td>1, 398</td>
<td>76.84</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Hosts with higher egg counts weigh less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Scatter plots showing negative association between host weight and strongyle egg count in (A) lambs (n=778) and (B) yearlings (n=417) measured in August using all available data from 1993–2005.
even more severe pathology (Steel et al. 1982; Sykes et al. 1988). As sheep with higher August weight are more likely to survive over winter and strongyle egg count is negatively associated with over-winter survival in the population (Illius et al. 1995; Wilson et al. 2004) it seems possible that a synergistic effect of *Trichostrongylus* and *Teladorsagia* species infection could be exerting selection on Soay lambs and yearlings.

In adults it was found that both strongyle eggs and coccidian oocysts were independently negatively associated with host weight measured in August. Again, we can only speculate on the likely species involved. From winter post-mortem worm counts it is known that with increasing age, the once predominant *Trichostrongylus* genus becomes trivial in terms of intensity and *Teladorsagia circumcincta* monopolizes, therefore probably contributing almost all the eggs to the strongyle egg counts (Craig et al. 2006). In terms of species of *Eimeria*, an epidemiological study has shown that the only species to increase with host age in the sheep is *Eimeria granulosa* which was found to significantly co-occur with *E. weybridgensis* and *E. crandallis* (Craig et al. 2007). It can therefore be inferred that *Teladorsagia circumcincta*, parasitizing the abomasum, and *Eimeria* spp. (probably a combination of *E. granulosa*, *E. weybridgensis* and *E. crandallis*), parasitizing the small intestine, have the potential to exert selection on older Soay sheep independently of each other.

The observation that *Eimeria* spp. intensity is associated with depressed body weight in adult Soay sheep is of interest for two reasons. Firstly, we know of several studies that have demonstrated a deleterious effect of *Eimeria* spp. infection on host weight in domestic lambs (e.g. Chapman, 1974; Pout and Catchpole, 1974; Gauly et al. 2004; Plattet al. 2005; Jorg Reeg et al. 2005) but the present study is the first we are aware of to suggest that there may be a detrimental effect on body weight in adult sheep.

Secondly, from an evolutionary perspective, metazoan-protozoan co-infections have the potential to exert complex demands on the host immune system which should evolve an optimal response (Graham, 2001). Regulated by the activity of cytokines, metazoan (extracellular) and protozoan (intracellular) parasites elicit a broadly dichotomous immune response (Graham, 2002). It is generally observed that helminth parasites provoke a Th2 response predominantly activated by the cytokine IL-4 which simultaneously inhibits Th1 responses.

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**Table 5. Results of a GLMM of August body weight in adults**

(Of the parasite taxa tested, strongyle egg count and coccidian oocyst count had independent, negative associations with host weight. Rejected terms were coat type, horn type, *Moniezia*, Keds and *Nematodirus*. Sample size was 1332 observations on 561 individuals, no two-way interactions were significant, the final model had a normal error structure and explained 62.2% of the variance.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>D.F.</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth year</td>
<td>24, 535</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Varies between years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>1, 767</td>
<td>193.83</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Increases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age²</td>
<td>1, 767</td>
<td>155.06</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Increases up to age 5–6, then declines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>1, 535</td>
<td>1163.64</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Males weigh more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongyles</td>
<td>1, 767</td>
<td>28.09</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Hosts with higher egg counts weigh less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccidia</td>
<td>1, 767</td>
<td>9.69</td>
<td>0.0019</td>
<td>Hosts with higher oocyst counts weigh less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fig. 2.** Scatter plots showing negative associations between host weight and (A) strongyle egg count and (B) coccidia count in adults (2 years and older; n=1332) measured in August using all available data from 1993–2005.
Intracellular protozoa, such as *Eimeria*, are targeted by a Th1 response, activated by the cytokine interferon gamma, which in turn inhibits Th2 responses (Lydyard et al. 2001). As a consequence of the Th1 and Th2 dichotomy it is possible that in the Soay sheep on St Kilda there exists an immunological trade-off between resistance to metazoan and susceptibility to protozoan parasites which might explain why advantageous alleles conferring resistance to nematodes do not rise to fixation in the population as would be expected.

If a genetic trade-off does exist, we might have anticipated a negative phenotypic correlation between the strongyle and coccidia parasites instead of the positive correlation actually observed in yearlings and adults. There are several possible explanations for this observation. Apart from simply reflecting general host condition (van Noordwijk and de Jong, 1986) or parasite facilitation, there may also be more specific reasons for positive correlation between the two taxa. Firstly, there may be density-dependent effects in which intense infections of either *Teladorsagia circumcincta* or *Eimeria* spp. may cause fewer eggs or oocysts to be produced (Brackett and Bliznick, 1952; Williams, 1973; Bishop and Stear, 2000). Secondly, the mixed coccidia count, which is known to generally decrease with host age, may be masking an increase in intensity of an individual *Eimeria* species with a detrimental effect on host condition (see Craig et al. 2007). If this is the case then a balancing selection for resistance to the *Eimeria* spp. and *Teladorsagia circumcincta* could be in process (Craig et al. 2007).

**Conclusion**

Taken together, these results suggest a role for multiple parasite species in shaping the fitness and evolutionary trajectory of Soay sheep. In young Soay sheep, there is some evidence that the worm genus *Trichostrongylus* is a significant pathogen and that there may be synergistic effects of an emerging *Teladorsagia* infection with age, and these species are likely to be responsible for the detrimental association with body weight. In older sheep, strongyle eggs are likely to be produced predominantly by *Teladorsagia circumcincta*, and both this species and coccidia had independent negative associations with host weight. Since August weight is associated with the probability of over-winter survival, these results imply that at least 2 genera of parasite are likely to be exerting selection in the population, and for the first time suggest that intracellular (protozoa) as well as extracellular (strongyle) parasites are involved.

This work has, therefore, highlighted the need for further research in 2 main areas. Firstly there is a need to determine which nematode species are contributing to egg counts in the different age classes, not only in August, but throughout the year. Temporal variation in the abundance of the different parasite taxa is likely and strongyle and coccidia infections at other time-points in the year may be more important. Following this, there is a need to explore whether there are genetic trade-offs in resistance and susceptibility to infection with *Trichostrongylus* and *Teladorsagia* spp. and for infection with *Teladorsagia* and *Eimeria* spp. This would require further development of a molecular method developed by Wimmer et al. (2004) to provide quantitative species-specific data for strongyle eggs recovered from host faeces. If similar quantitative molecular methods could be developed to monitor protozoan species oocyst output, then this information, coupled with host pedigree information, could be used to estimate heritability for, and genetic correlations between, resistance to specific taxa, allowing hypotheses regarding associations with host genetic variation to be tested, including the possibility of balancing selection.

We thank The National Trust for Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage for permission to work on St Kilda. Logistical support was kindly given by the MOD, QinetiQ and Eurest staff on St Kilda and Benbecula. Professors T. H. Clutton-Brock, B. T. Grenfell, M. J. Crawley and the Natural Environment Research Council are acknowledged for the long-term management and funding of the Soay sheep project Dr F. M. D. Gulland and many assistants and volunteers helped with collection of the field data. We thank Drs A. L. Graham, D. H. Russey and K. Wilson for help, encouragement and suggestions for this study. Three anonymous referees also helped improve the manuscript. The project was funded by NERC and The Wellcome Trust.

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circumcincta. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research* 33, 131–140.


