

**This is an electronic reprint of the original article.
This reprint *may differ* from the original in pagination and typographic detail.**

Author(s): Leicht, Katja; Seppälä, Otto

Title: Infection success of *Echinoparyphium aconiatum* (Trematoda) in its snail host under high temperature: role of host resistance

Year: 2014

Version:

Please cite the original version:

Leicht, K., & Seppälä, O. (2014). Infection success of *Echinoparyphium aconiatum* (Trematoda) in its snail host under high temperature: role of host resistance. *Parasites & Vectors*, 7(192). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1756-3305-7-192>

All material supplied via JYX is protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights, and duplication or sale of all or part of any of the repository collections is not permitted, except that material may be duplicated by you for your research use or educational purposes in electronic or print form. You must obtain permission for any other use. Electronic or print copies may not be offered, whether for sale or otherwise to anyone who is not an authorised user.

Additional file 1

Statistical analyses

To analyse differences in the shell length of snails among treatments at the end of the experiments, generalized linear models were performed for both experiments. In these models, shell length was used as a response variable (identity link function), maintenance temperature (15°C, 25°C) and maintenance time (3 days, 7 days) before parasite exposure were used as fixed factors.

Results

Shell length at the end of the experiments did not depend on experimental treatments (Tables A1, A2).

Table A1: GLM for the shell length of *L. stagnalis* by maintenance temperature (15°C, 25°C) and maintenance time (3 days, 7 days) before parasite exposure in the first experiment.

	Wald Chi-Square	df	<i>p</i>
maintenance temperature (T)	0.201	1	0.654
maintenance time (D)	3.210	1	0.073
T × D	0.136	1	0.712

Table A2: GLM for the shell length of *L. stagnalis* by maintenance temperature (15°C, 25°C) and maintenance time (3 days, 7 days) before parasite exposure in the second experiment.

	Wald Chi-Square	df	<i>p</i>
maintenance temperature (T)	1.408	1	0.235
maintenance time (D)	0.762	1	0.383
T × D	0.010	1	0.921