The effect of temperature on the death rate of the blood star, *Henricia sanguinolenta*, when exposed to the bacterial infection *Vibrio*. An analysis of the population of *Henricia sanguinolenta* (healthy versus infected) in Castine Harbor, Maine.

Climate change has become an increasing concern with regards to aquatic bacterial infectious diseases. This study investigates the wasting disease, *Vibrio sp.*, in the North Atlantic bloodstar *Henricia sanguinolenta* on the coast of Castine, Maine. To test the hypothesis that an increase in temperature would result in significantly higher disease spreading rate and heightened infection intensities, bloodstars were housed at different temperatures in the laboratory as well as observed in the field for signs of disease. Mortality was higher in the warm temperature treatment and did not differ with increasing body size. Less than 20% of the population in the field was infected with *Vibrio sp*. These results demonstrate that more research needs to occur to fully understand the effects of this troubling bacterial infectious epidemic.

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