

Predator coexistence through emergent fitness equalization

Ellen van Velzen

Ecology and Ecosystem Modelling, University of Potsdam

MPDEE, 28-04-2021



MECHANISMS OF MAINTENANCE OF SPECIES DIVERSITY

Peter Chesson

Section of Evolution and Ecology University of California, Davis, California, 95616;

MECHANISMS OF MAINTENANCE OF SPECIES DIVERSITY

Peter Chesson

Section of Evolution and Ecology University of California, Davis, California, 95616;

→ coexistence of consumers competing over the same resources?

Competitive exclusion

The Competitive Exclusion Principle

An idea that took a century to be born has implications in ecology, economics, and genetics.

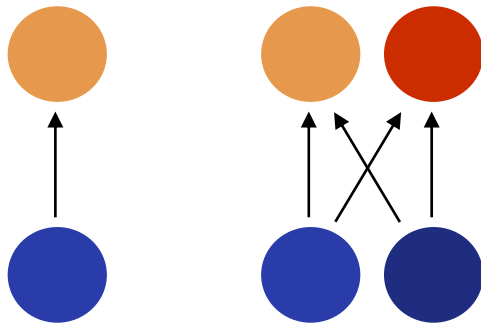
Garrett Hardin

Competitive exclusion

The Competitive Exclusion Principle

An idea that took a century to be born has implications in ecology, economics, and genetics.

Garrett Hardin

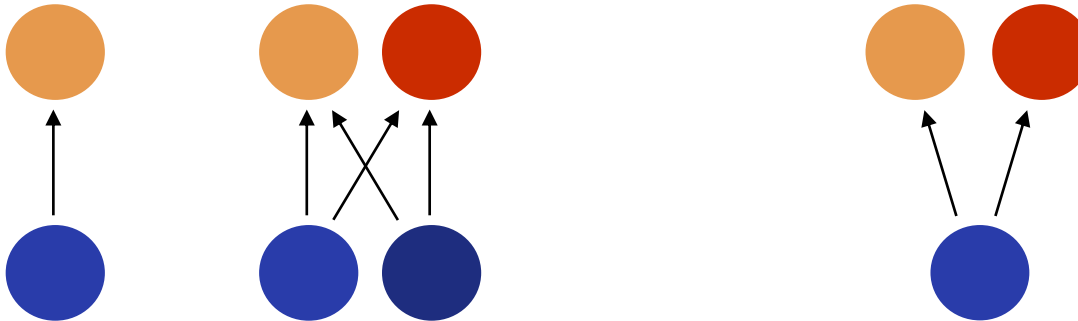


Competitive exclusion

The Competitive Exclusion Principle

An idea that took a century to be born has implications in ecology, economics, and genetics.

Garrett Hardin

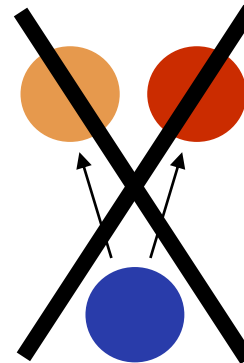
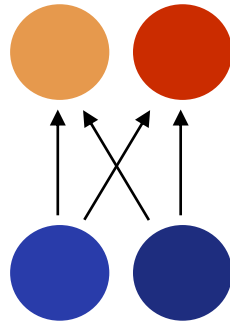
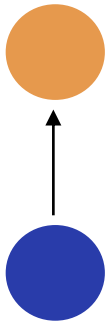


Competitive exclusion

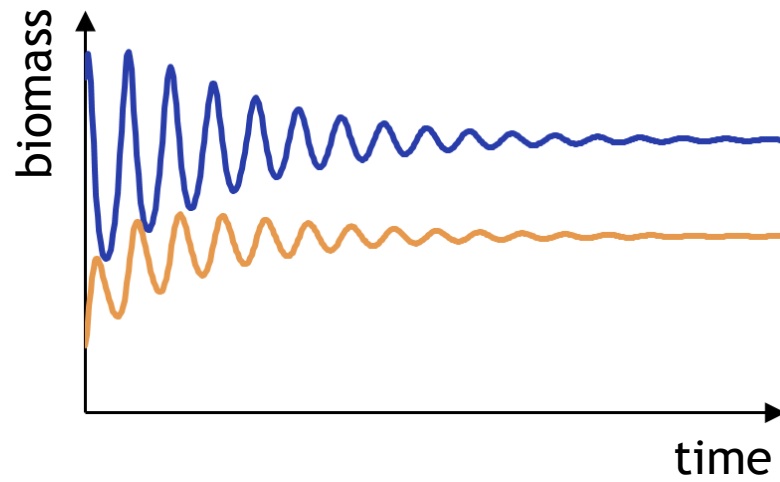
The Competitive Exclusion Principle

An idea that took a century to be born has implications in ecology, economics, and genetics.

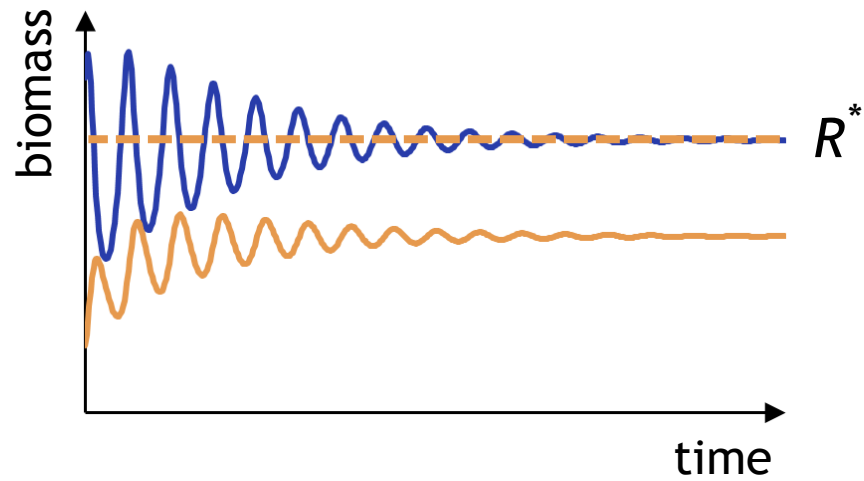
Garrett Hardin



Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule

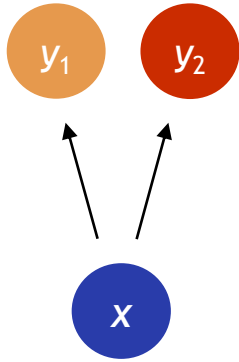


Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule



R^* : lowest prey biomass on which predator can survive

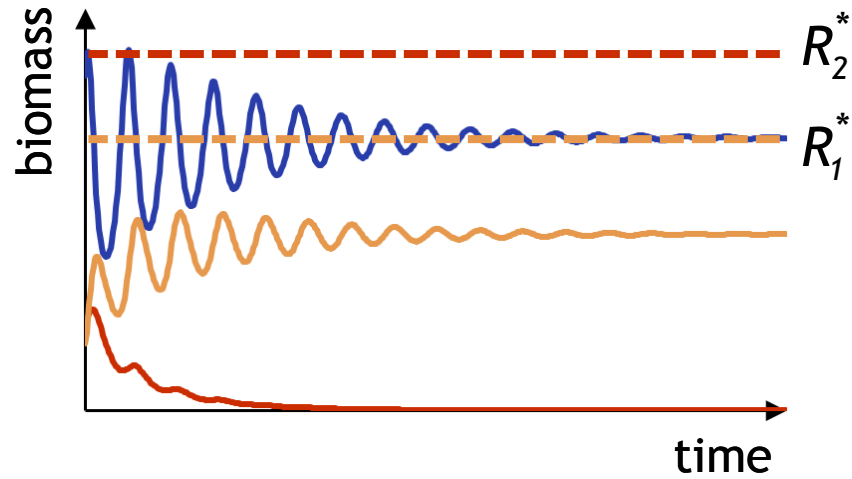
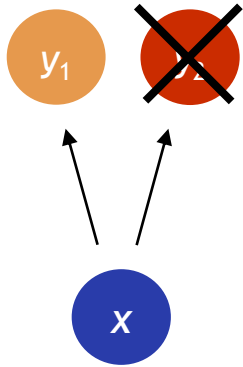
Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule



R^* : lowest prey biomass on which predator can survive

Competitor with lower R^* wins, other goes extinct

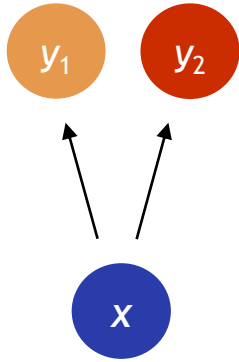
Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule



R^* : lowest prey biomass on which predator can survive

Competitor with lower R^* wins, other goes extinct

Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule

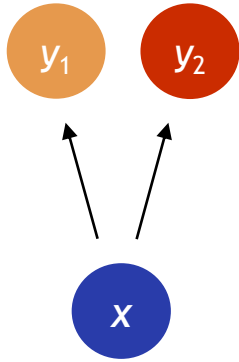


$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = e_1a_1xy_1 - d_1y_1$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = e_2a_2xy_2 - d_2y_2$$

Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

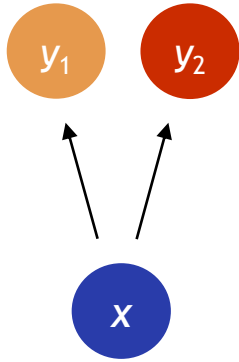
$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = e_1a_1xy_1 - d_1y_1$$



$$R_1^* = x^* = \frac{d_1}{e_1a_1}$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = e_2a_2xy_2 - d_2y_2$$

Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

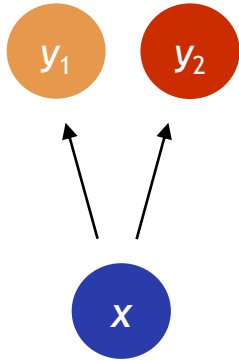
$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = e_1a_1xy_1 - d_1y_1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$R_1^* = x^* = \frac{d_1}{e_1a_1}$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = e_2a_2xy_2 - d_2y_2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$R_2^* = x^* = \frac{d_2}{e_2a_2}$$

Competitive exclusion: the R^* rule



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = e_1a_1xy_1 - d_1y_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_1^* = x^* = \frac{d_1}{e_1a_1}$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = e_2a_2xy_2 - d_2y_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_2^* = x^* = \frac{d_2}{e_2a_2}$$

To get coexistence: $R_1^* = R_2^* \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d_1}{e_1a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2a_2}$

MECHANISMS OF MAINTENANCE OF SPECIES DIVERSITY

Peter Chesson

Section of Evolution and Ecology University of California, Davis, California, 95616;

MECHANISMS OF MAINTENANCE OF SPECIES DIVERSITY

Peter Chesson

Section of Evolution and Ecology University of California, Davis, California, 95616;



What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

$$\frac{d_1}{e_1 a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2 a_2}$$

What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

$$\frac{d_1}{e_1 a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2 a_2}$$

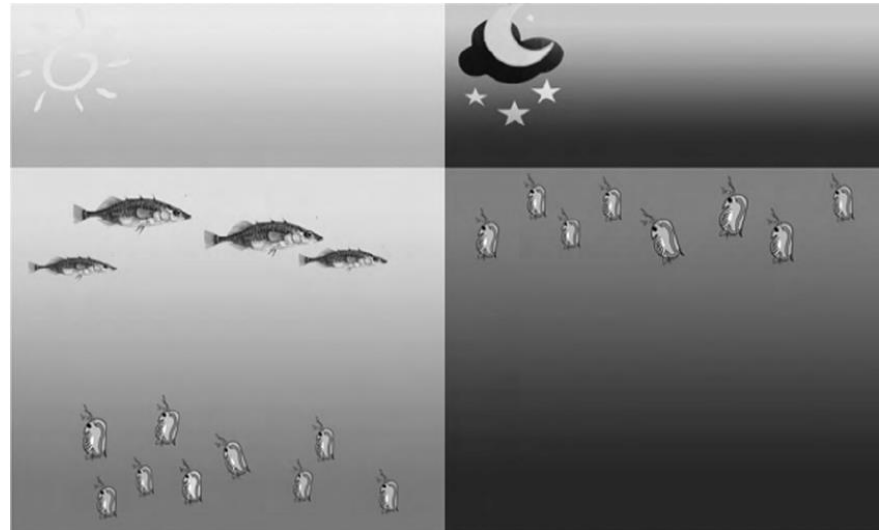
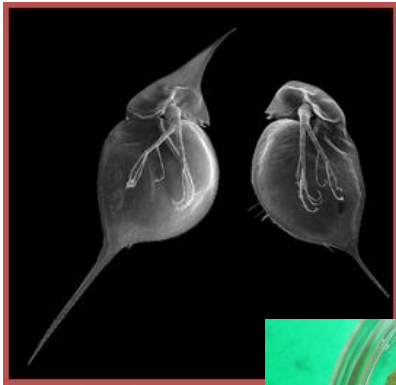
“Attack rates”: how well can predators capture the prey

What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

$$\frac{d_1}{e_1 a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2 a_2}$$

“Attack rates”: how well can predators capture the prey



What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

$$\frac{d_1}{e_1 a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2 a_2}$$

“Attack rates”: how well can predators capture the prey

- Prey defense traits affect the attack rates

What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

$$\frac{d_1}{e_1 a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2 a_2}$$

“Attack rates”: how well can predators capture the prey

- Prey defense traits affect the attack rates
- Defense traits can change adaptively over time
 - rapid evolution
 - inducible defenses

What if...

...predators could coexist because they **do** have the same R^* ?

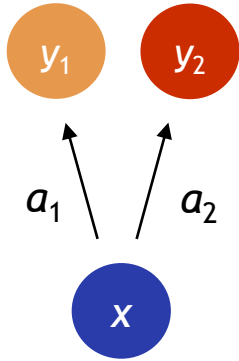
$$\frac{d_1}{e_1 a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2 a_2}$$

“Attack rates”: how well can predators capture the prey

- Prey defense traits affect the attack rates
 - Defense traits can change adaptively over time
 - rapid evolution
 - inducible defenses
- ➡ R_1^* and R_2^* change over time

Can defense adaptation in prey **equalize** R_1^* and R_2^*
and thereby **enable coexistence**?

Coexistence through prey adaptation?

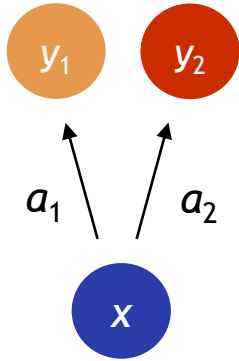


$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = ea_1xy_1 - dy_1$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = ea_2xy_2 - dy_2$$

Coexistence through prey adaptation?



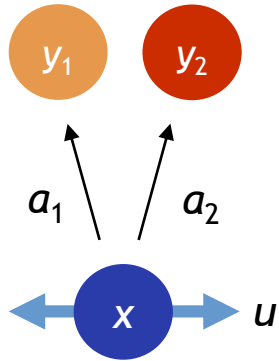
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = ea_1xy_1 - dy_1$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = ea_2xy_2 - dy_2$$

To get coexistence: $\frac{d_1}{e_1a_1} = \frac{d_2}{e_2a_2} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$

Coexistence through prey adaptation?



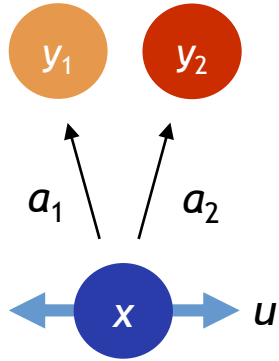
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = ea_1xy_1 - dy_1$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = ea_2xy_2 - dy_2$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = v \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

Coexistence through prey adaptation?



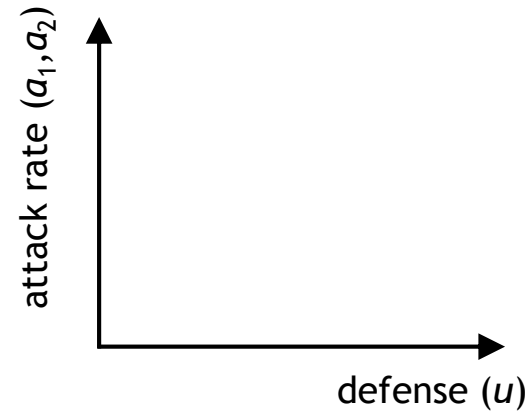
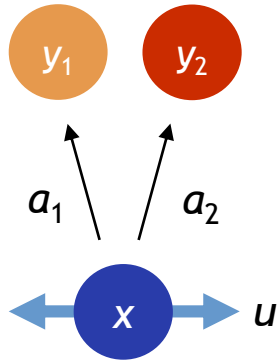
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx - a_1xy_1 - a_2xy_2$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = ea_1xy_1 - dy_1$$

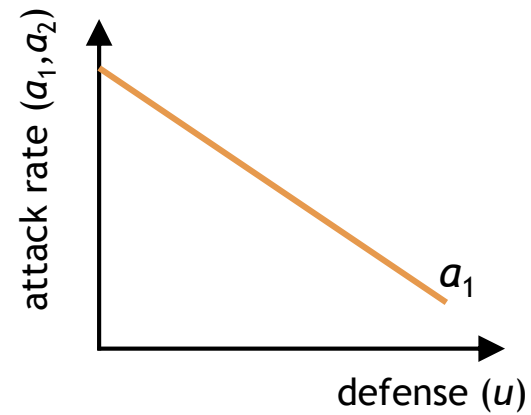
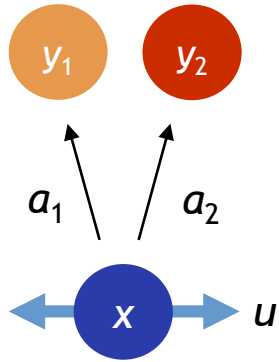
$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = ea_2xy_2 - dy_2$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = v \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = v \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial u} y_1 - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial u} y_2 \right)$$

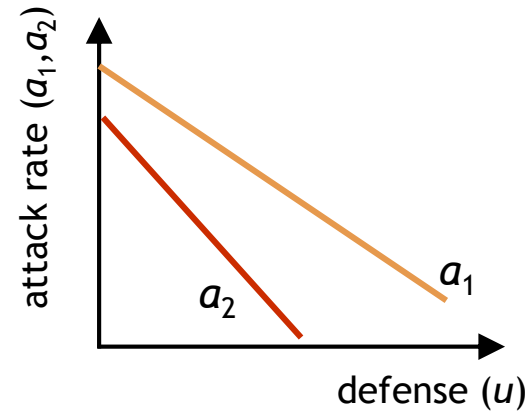
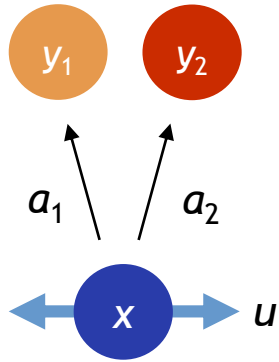
Coexistence through prey adaptation?



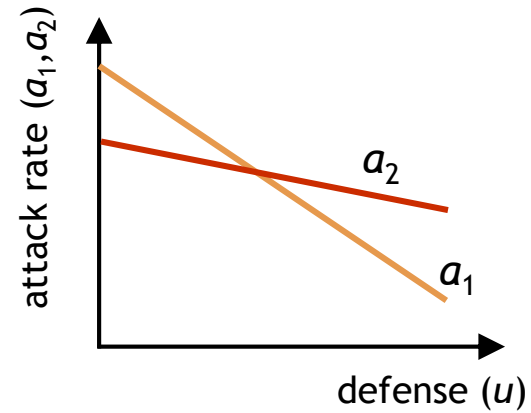
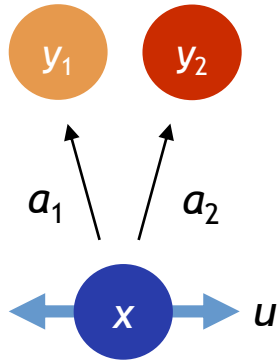
Coexistence through prey adaptation?



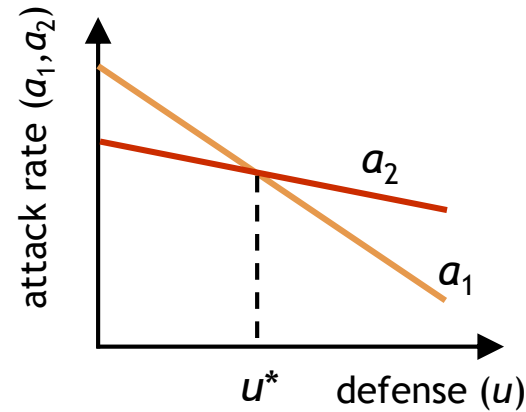
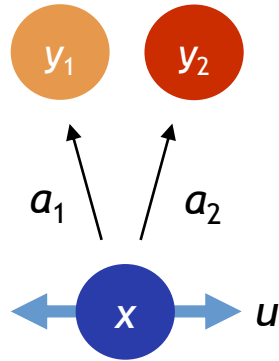
Coexistence through prey adaptation?



Coexistence through prey adaptation?



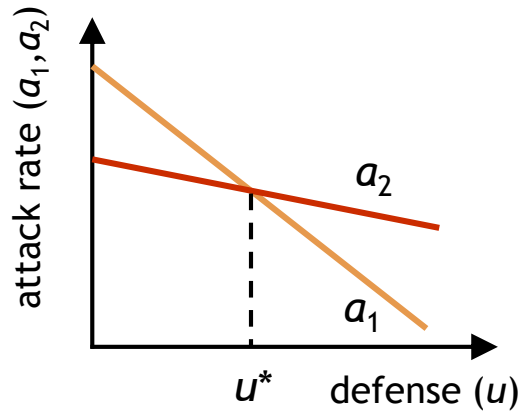
Coexistence through prey adaptation?



if there exists a defense level $u = u^*$ where the attack rates cross, coexistence may be possible

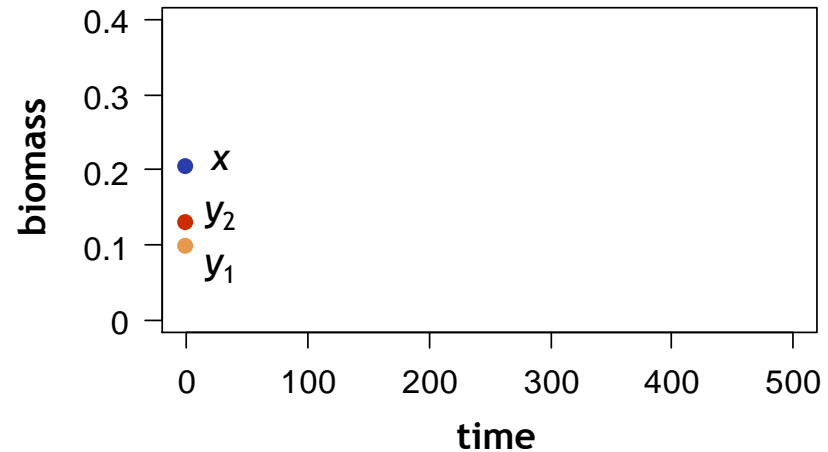
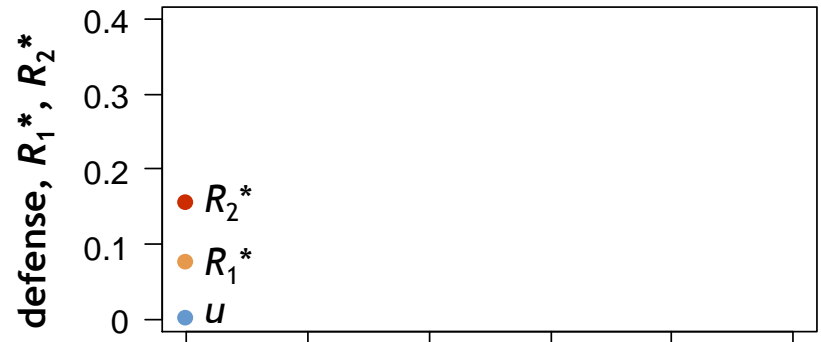
Does it actually work?

Results (I): coexistence through prey adaptation?

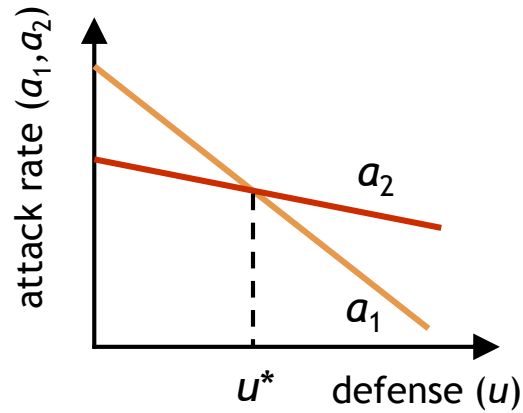


Initial conditions:

- defense = 0
- $a_1 > a_2$
- $R_1^* < R_2^*$

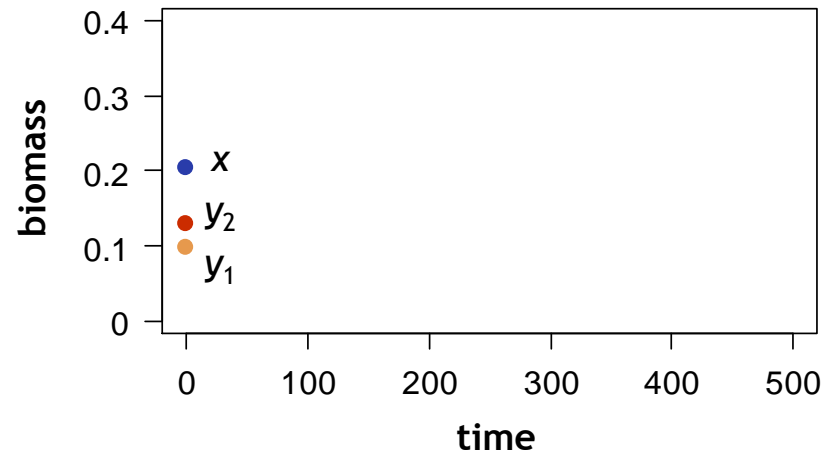
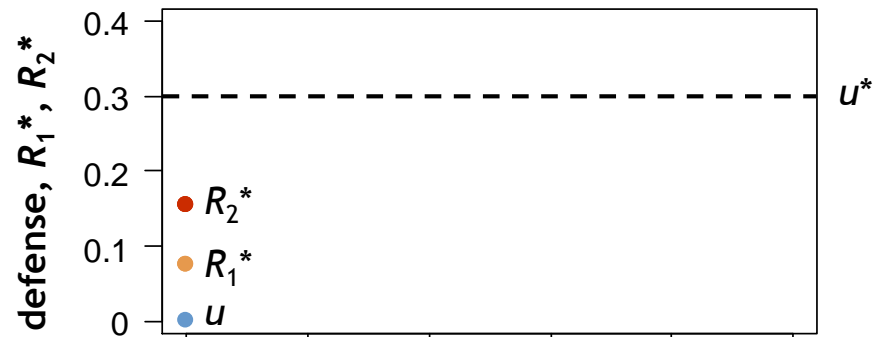


Results (I): coexistence through prey adaptation?

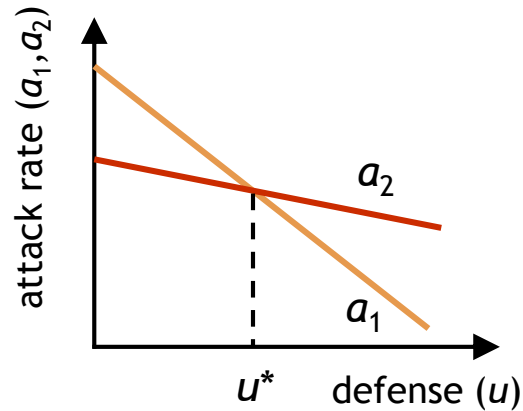


Initial conditions:

- defense = 0
- $a_1 > a_2$
- $R_1^* < R_2^*$

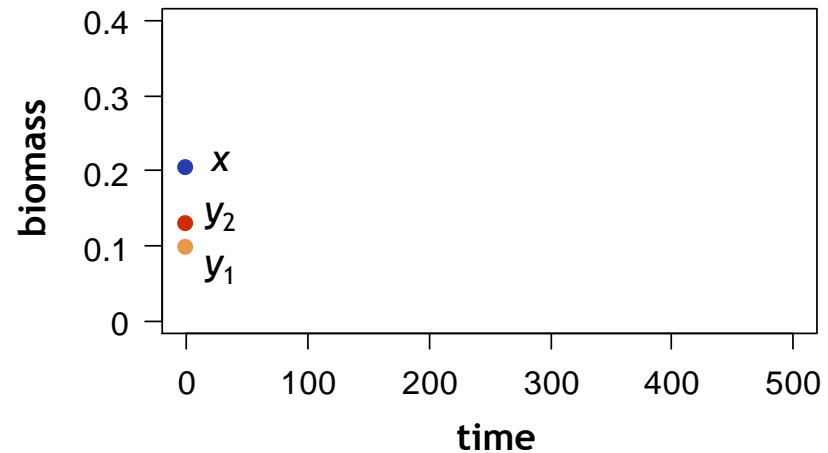
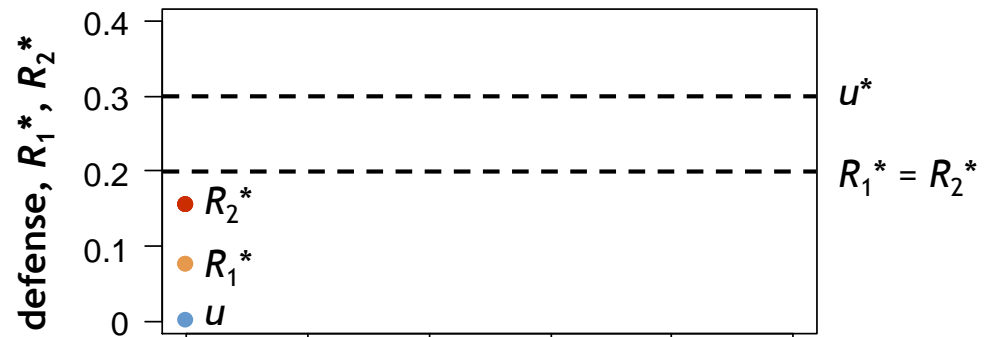


Results (I): coexistence through prey adaptation?

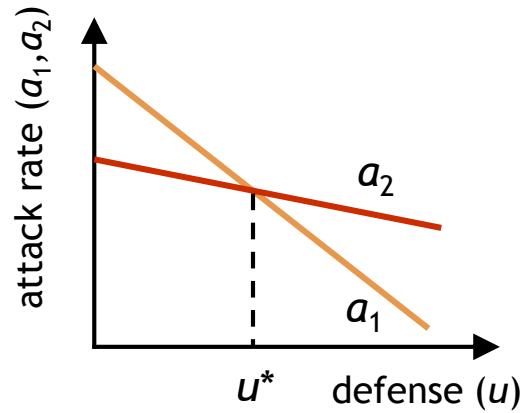


Initial conditions:

- defense = 0
- $a_1 > a_2$
- $R_1^* < R_2^*$

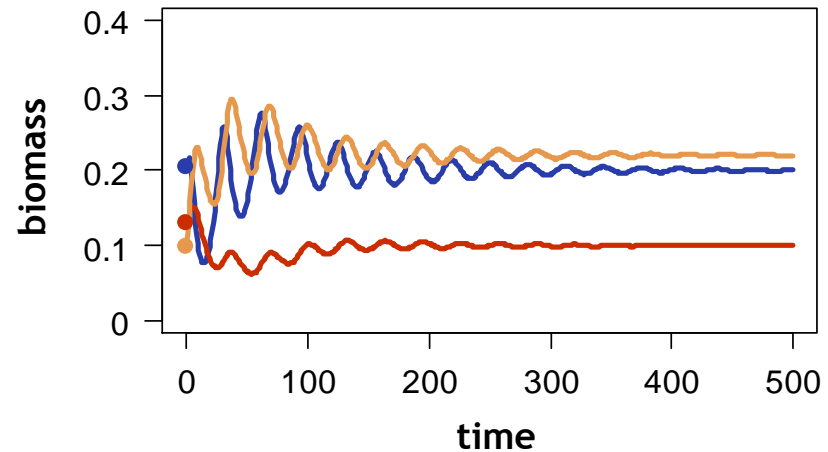
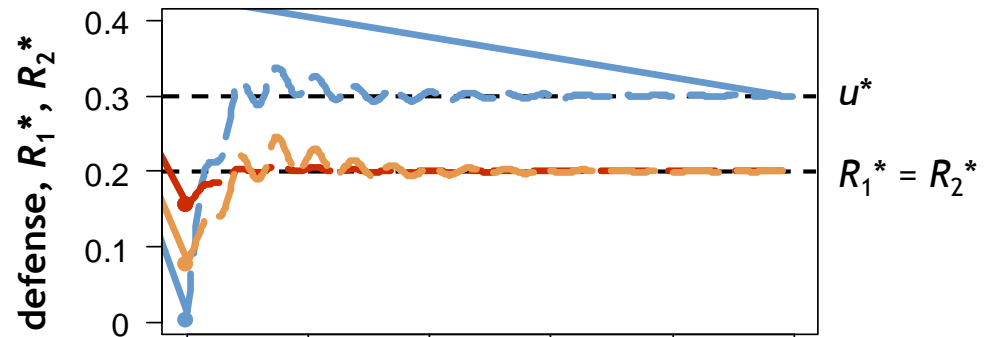


Results (I): coexistence through prey adaptation?

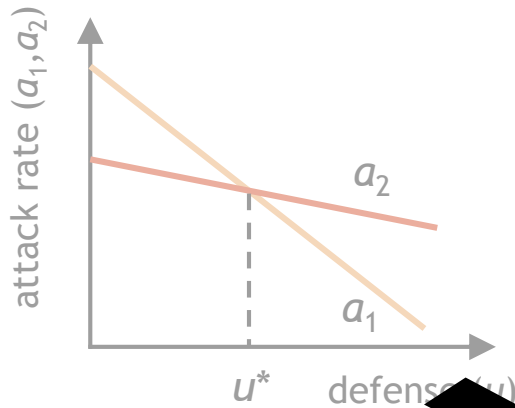


Initial conditions:

- defense = 0
- $a_1 > a_2$
- $R_1^* < R_2^*$



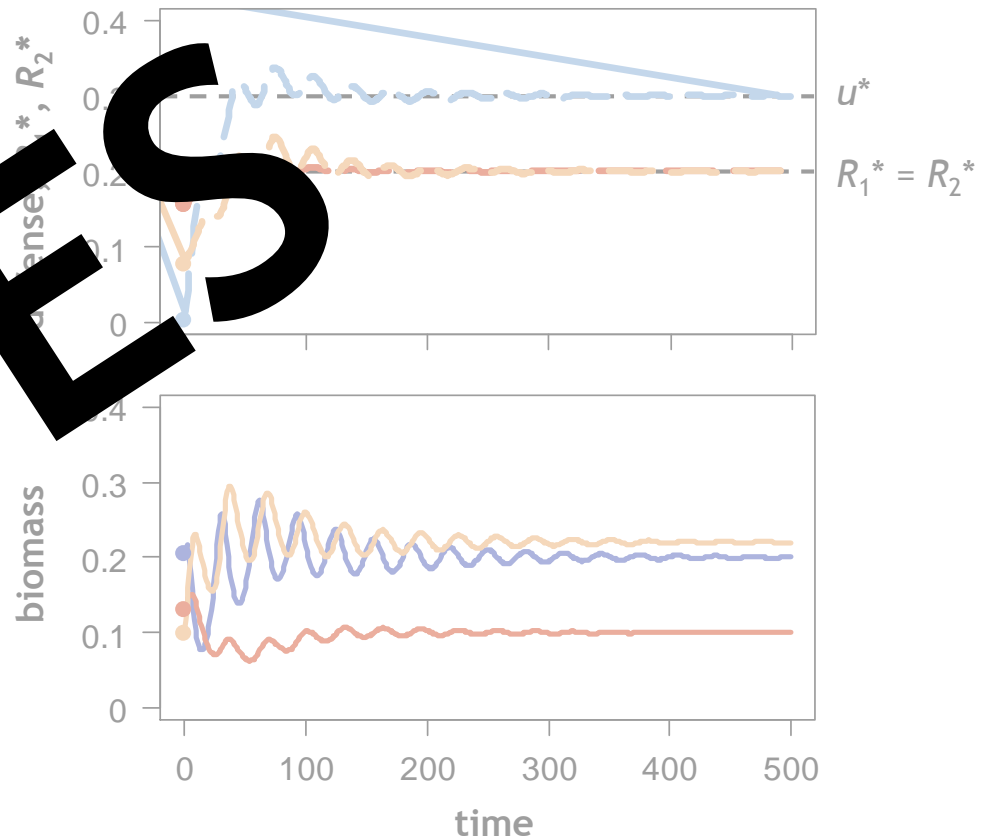
Results (I): coexistence through prey adaptation?



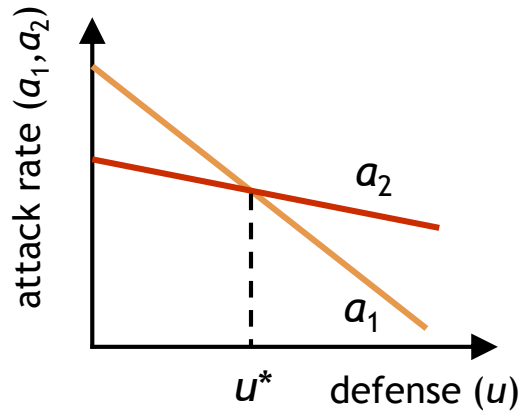
YES

Initial conditions:

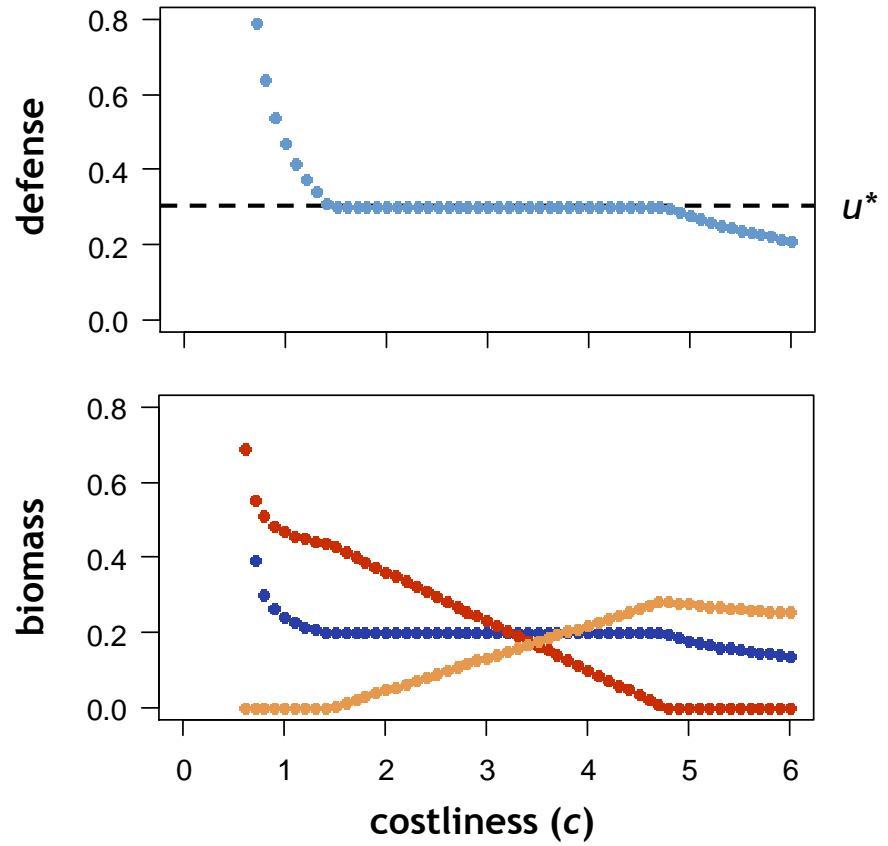
- defense = 0
- $a_1 > a_2$
- $R_1^* < R_2^*$



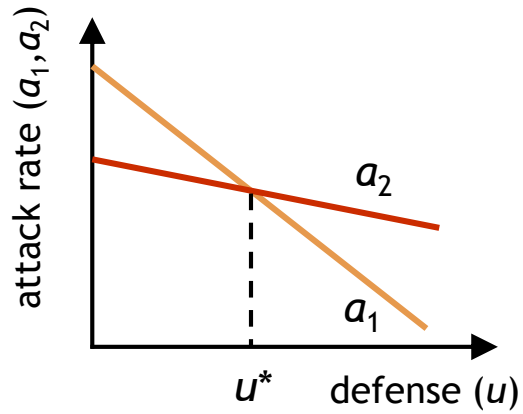
Results (II): when does it work?



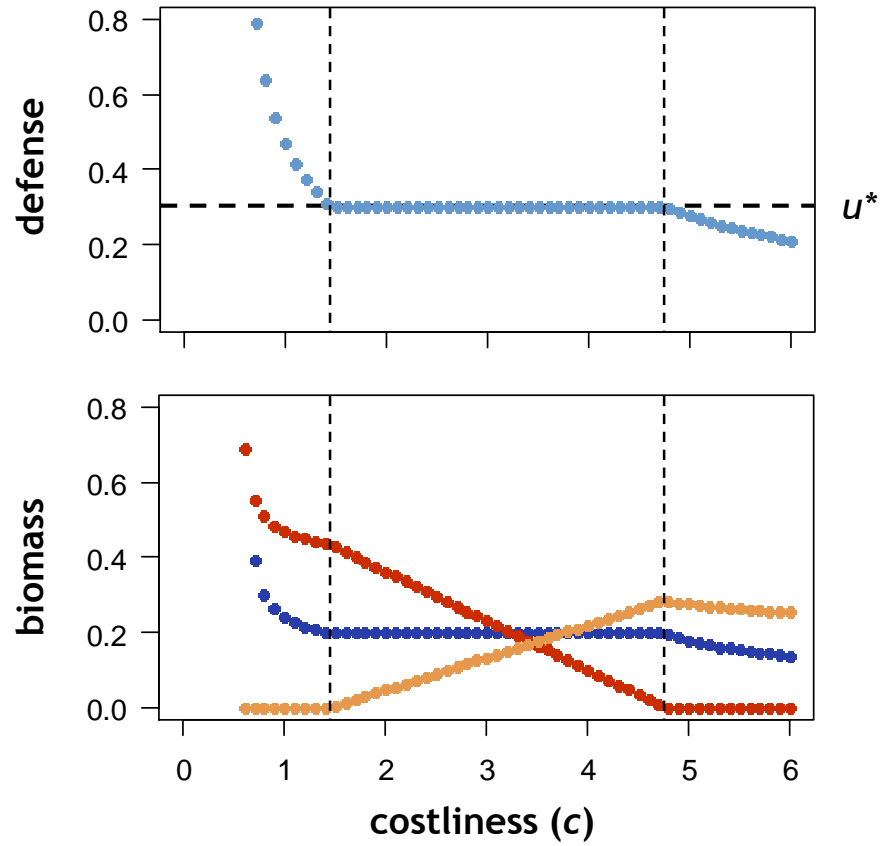
Effect of costliness of defense



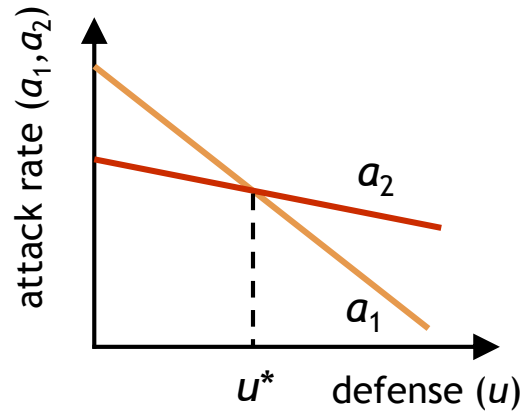
Results (II): when does it work?



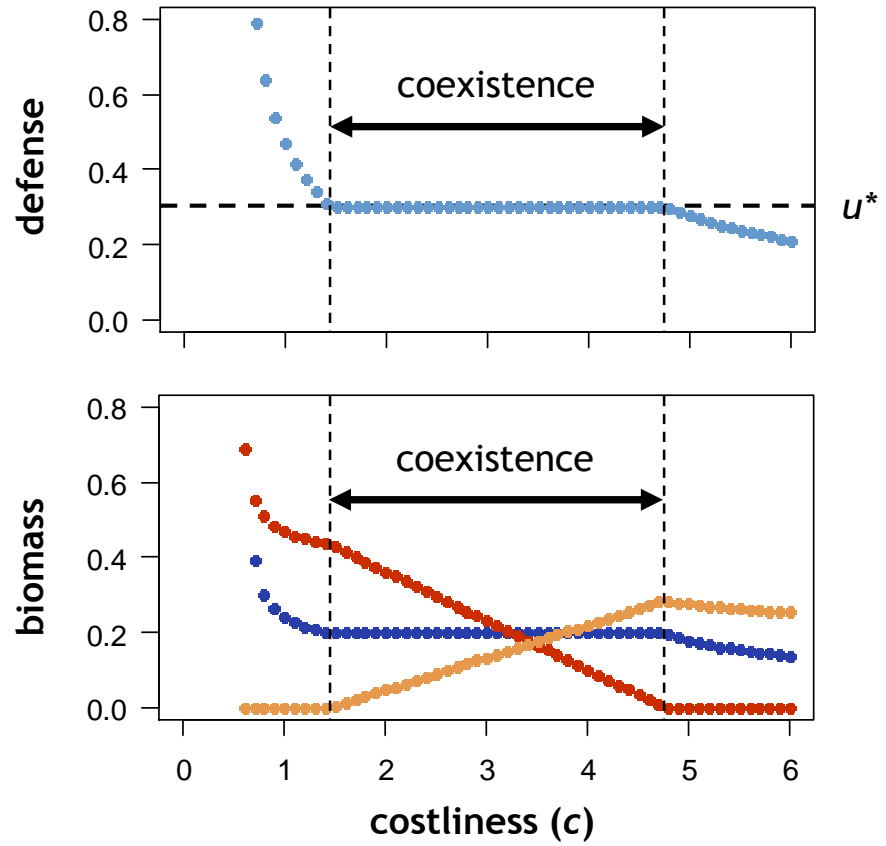
Effect of costliness of defense



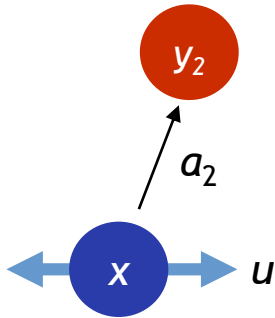
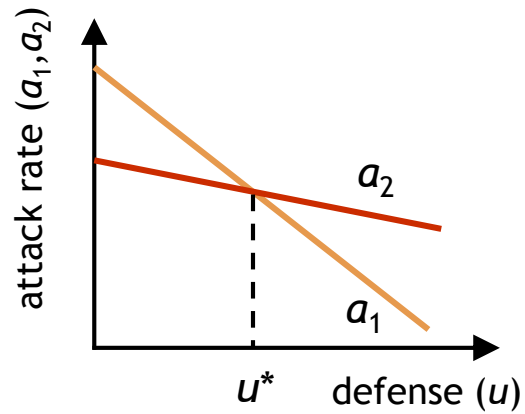
Results (II): when does it work?



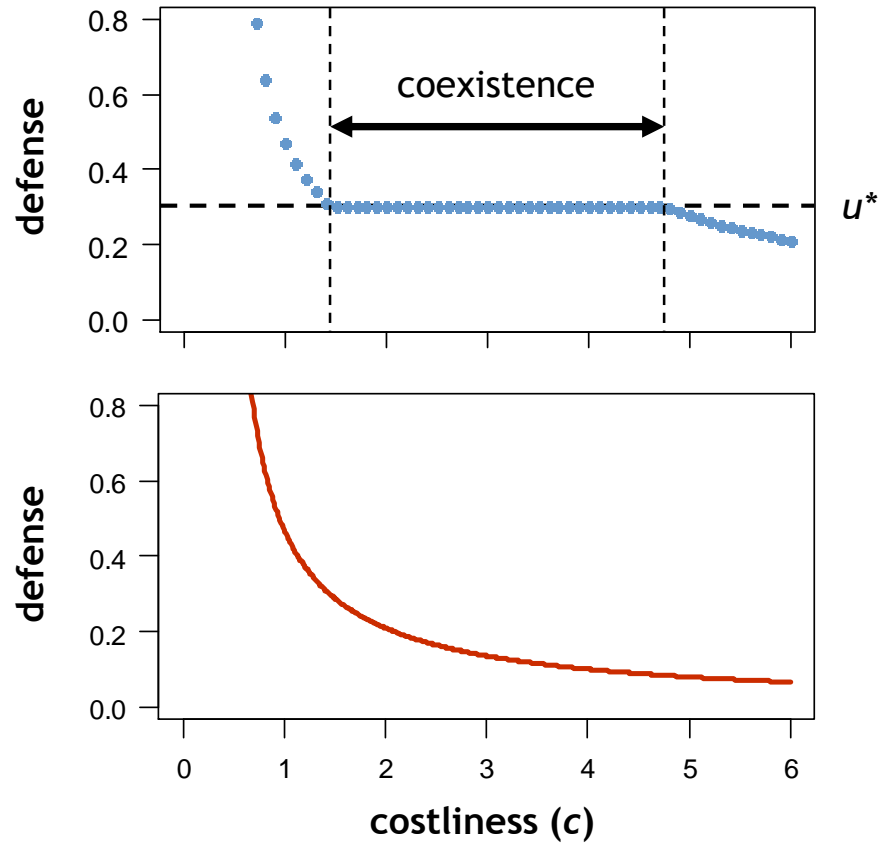
Effect of costliness of defense



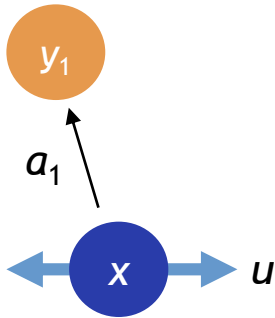
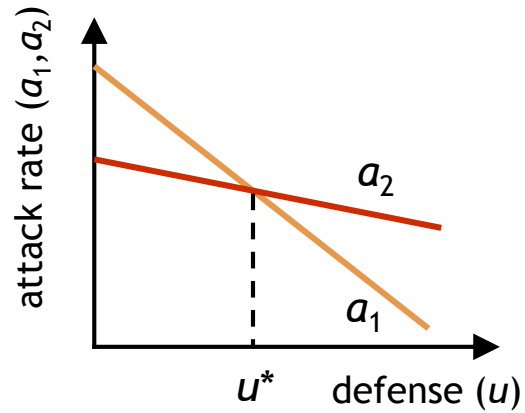
Results (III): how does it work?



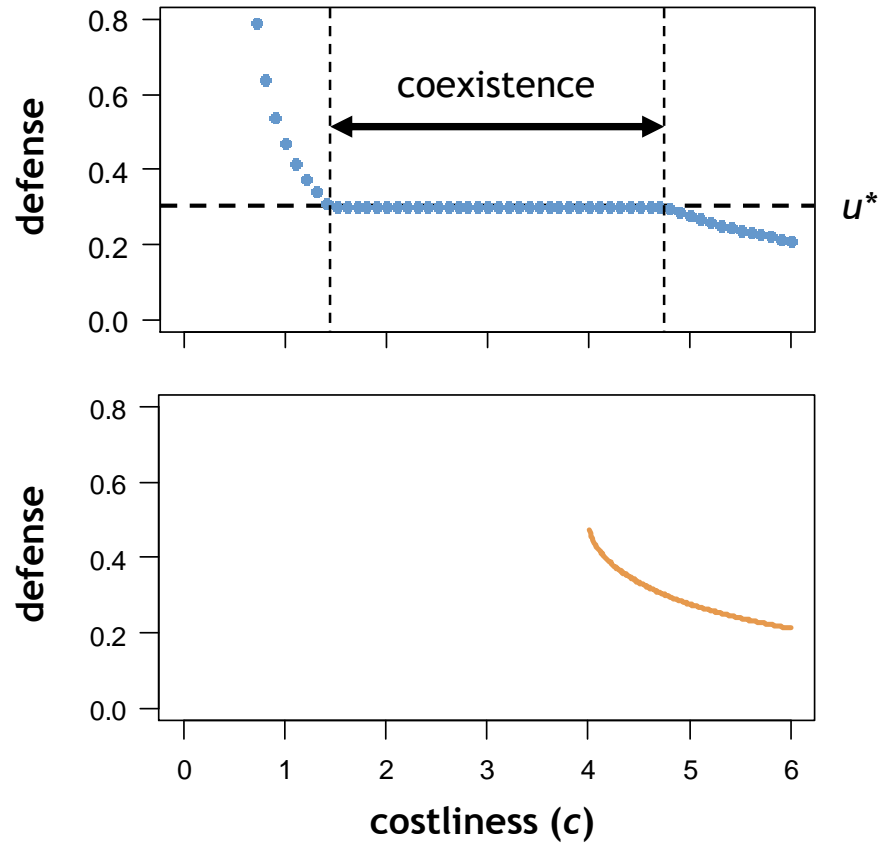
Effect of costliness of defense



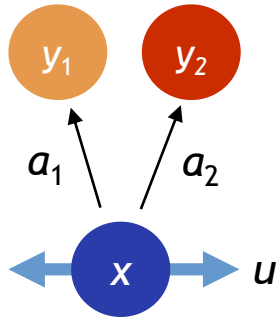
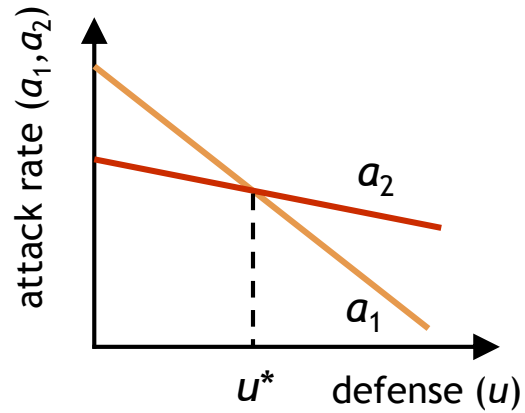
Results (III): how does it work?



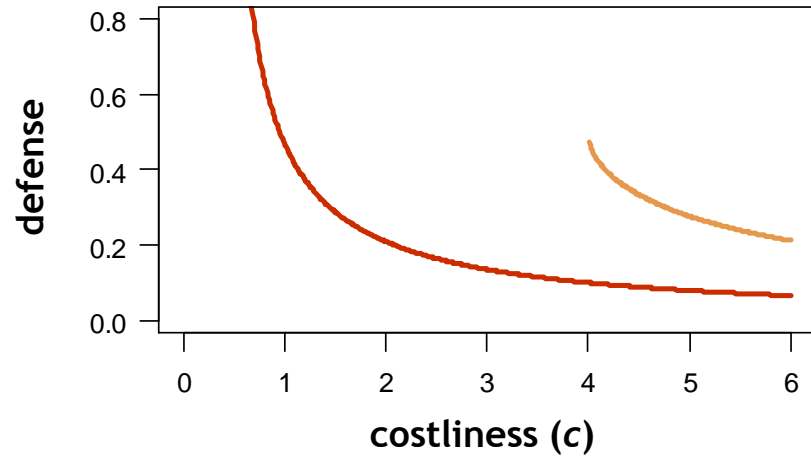
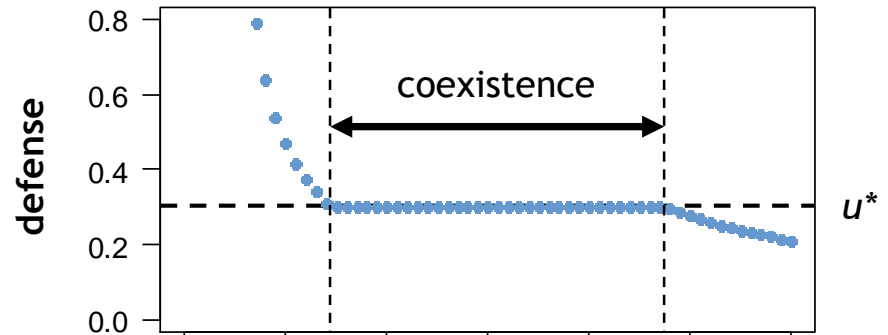
Effect of costliness of defense



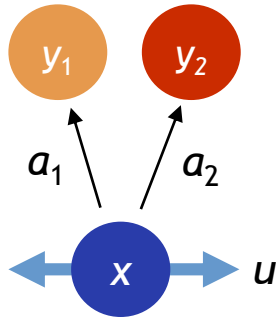
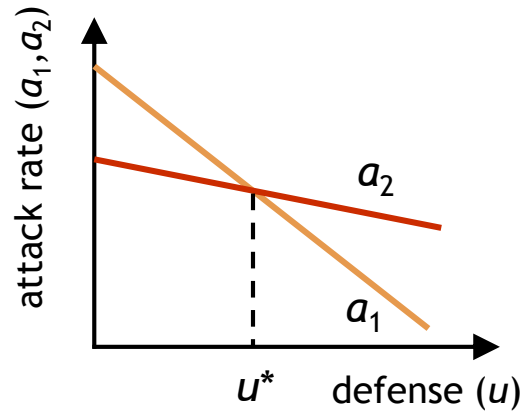
Results (III): how does it work?



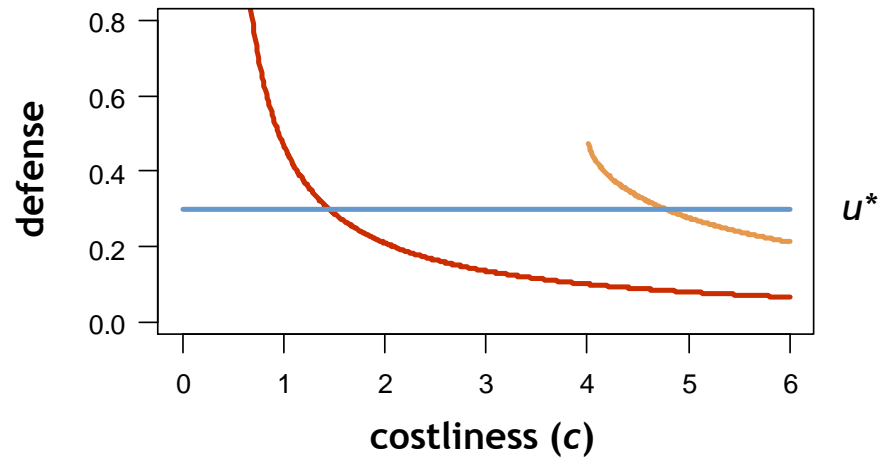
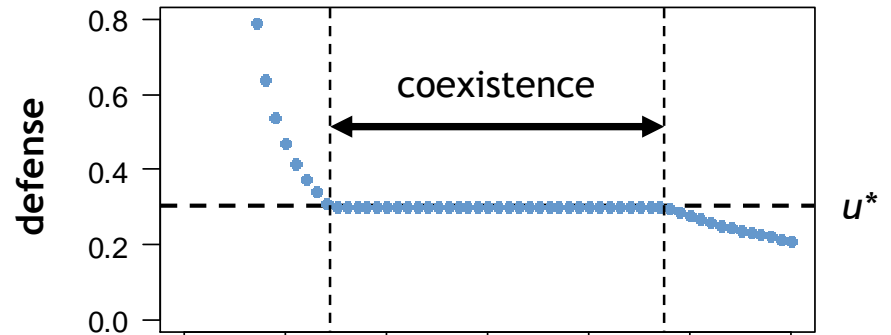
Effect of costliness of defense



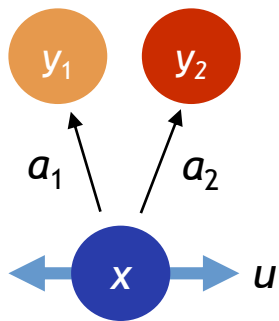
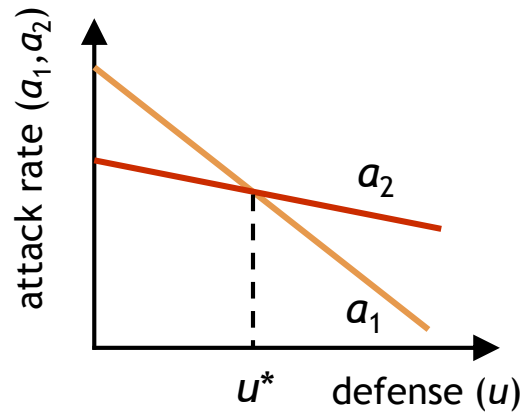
Results (III): how does it work?



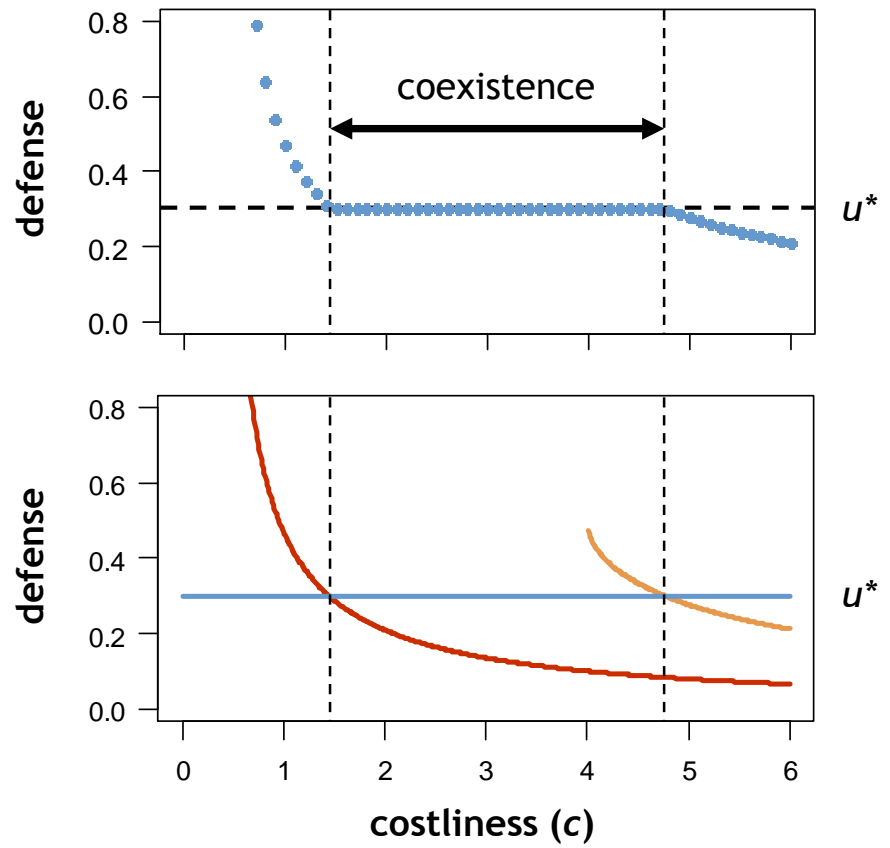
Effect of costliness of defense



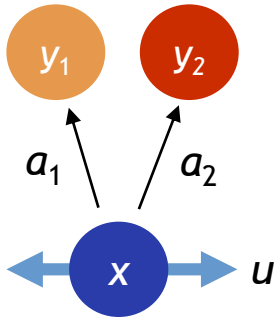
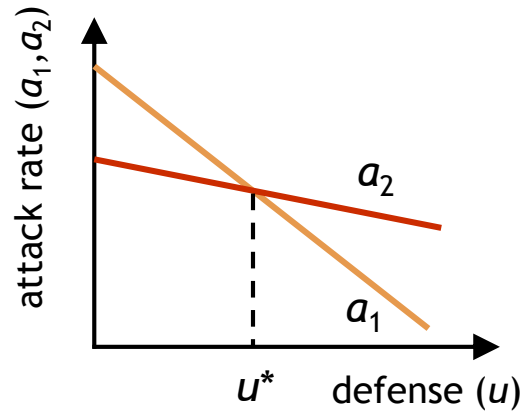
Results (III): how does it work?



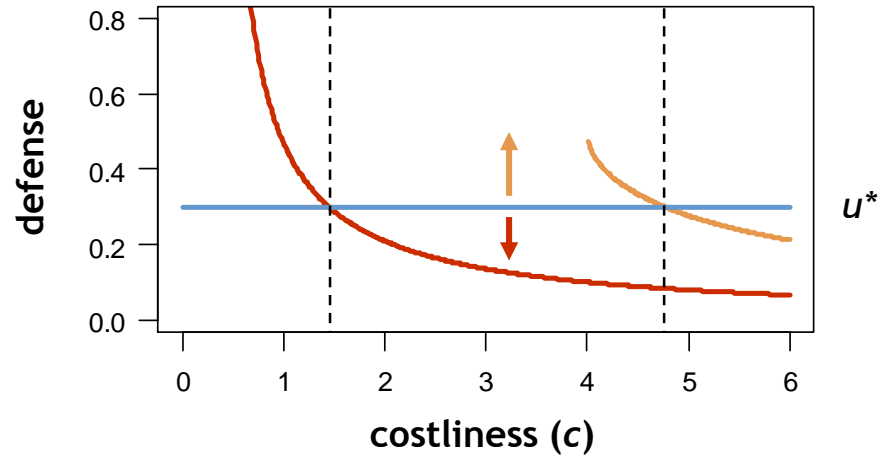
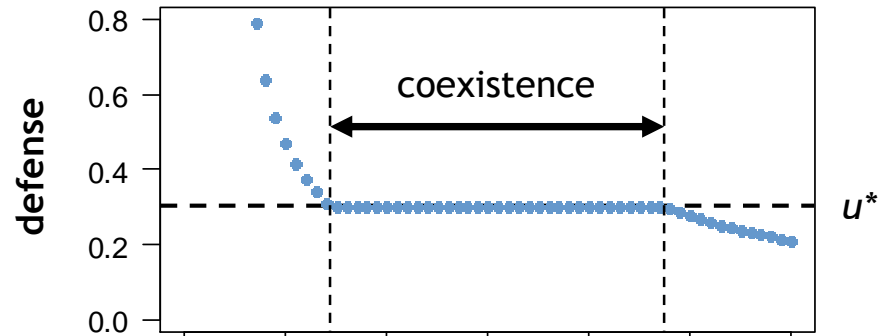
Effect of costliness of defense



Results (III): how does it work?



Effect of costliness of defense



Summary

- Prey adaptation can cause emergence of equality in R^*
- Independent of whether adaptation is by evolution or inducible defense
- Costs of defense must not be too high or too low
- Predators must be affected differently by defense trait

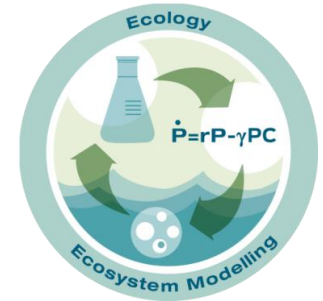
Summary

- Prey adaptation can cause emergence of equality in R^*
- Independent of whether adaptation is by evolution or inducible defense
- Costs of defense must not be too high or too low
- Predators must be affected differently by defense trait
 - there must exist a defense level $u = u^*$ where R^* values are equal
 - at $u = u^*$ the predators must exert opposing selective pressure

Summary

- Prey adaptation can cause emergence of equality in R^*
- Independent of whether adaptation is by evolution or inducible defense
- Costs of defense must not be too high or too low
- Predators must be affected differently by defense trait
 - there must exist a defense level $u = u^*$ where R^* values are equal
 - at $u = u^*$ the predators must exert opposing selective pressure
- **Eco-evolutionary feedback loop** causes defense to converge to u^* , enabling stable coexistence

Thank you!



www.dynatrait.de

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
German Research Foundation