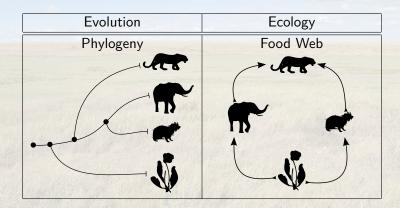
Evolving in a tangled world

Giulio Dalla Riva

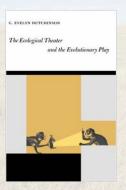


Biomathematical Research Centre University of Canterbury gvd16@uclive.ac.nz gvdr.github.io

MCEB - June 22, 2015



The Theater and the Play



Ecology and Evolution occur on different time scales?

Although species evolve and diversify in a complex network of species interactions, current models of diversification typically ignore species interactions. Inference approaches basedon joint phylogenetic and species interaction data allow testing the degree to which species interactions are evolutionarily conserved (Ives and Godfray 2006; Rezende et al. 2007), but do not allow analysing the effect of species interactions on diversification.

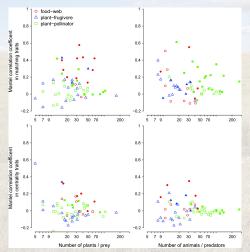
Helen Morlon - Ecology Letters (2014) 17: 508-525

It's hard to fit a Web on a Tree because of all the fine wirings.



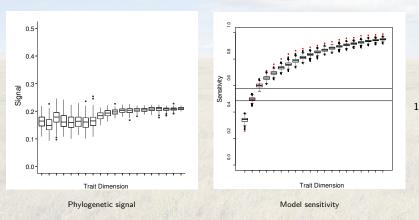
Courtesy of Erik Moncada

And you don't always get something out of it.



Rohr & Bascompte, Am Nat 184, 5 (2014)

What?



The food web's backbones web exhibits Evolutionary signal.

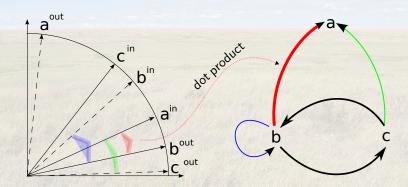
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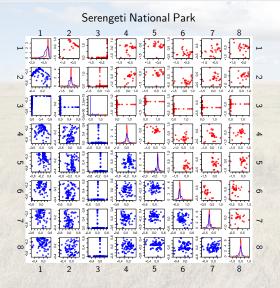
¹From gvdr & Stouffer, in press

• From G = (V, E) to a metric space and back via Random Dot Product Graph

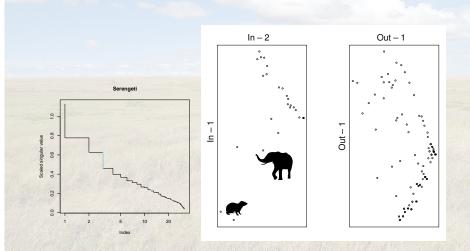
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- $\mathbb{P}(i \rightarrow j) = \mathbb{T}_{out}(i) \cdot \mathbb{T}_{in}(j)$
- \bullet SVD(Adjacency) gives \mathbb{T}_{out} and $\mathbb{T}_{\textit{in}}$





A Food Web as you've never seen it



SVDS allows helps in choosing a suitable model dimension.

Expected vs. Observed trait distribution

 $\operatorname{vcv}\left(\mathbb{T}| au,\operatorname{\mathsf{null}} \ \operatorname{\mathsf{model}}\right) \ \operatorname{\mathsf{vs.}} \ \operatorname{vcv}\left(\mathbb{T}\right)$

• But what null model?

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- Brownian Motion:

$$\mathrm{d}\mathbb{T}(i,t) = \sigma \mathrm{d}B(t)$$

eventually $\sigma = \sigma(i, t)$, e.g., $\sigma(t) = \sigma_0 e^{rt}$.

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eventually $\sigma = \sigma(i, t)$, e.g., $\sigma(t) = \sigma_0 e^{rt}$.

• Ornstein-Uhlenbeck (BM + rubber band):

$$d\mathbb{T}(i,t) = \alpha \left(\Theta - \mathbb{T}(i,t)\right) dt + \sigma dB(t)$$

eventually $\alpha = \alpha(i, t)$ and/or $\Theta = \Theta(i, t)$, "branch colouring".

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20% 30% of variation explained

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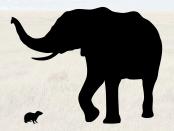
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 d ∈ {2,...,8}
- .: "fine wirings" may be deceiving
- Evolutionary model is inadequate

no interaction effects

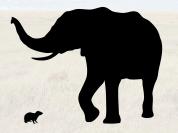
(Not a) Conclusion

Evolutionary distinctiveness vs. Web Centrality
 Do evolutionary unique species play a keystone role in Food Webs?



(Not a) Conclusion

Evolutionary distinctiveness vs. Web Centrality
 Do evolutionary unique species play a keystone role in Food Webs?



• An ecological informed model of species evolution maybe it's (almost) there. I am looking at you, Ornstein and Uhlenbeck: What if $\Theta = \Theta(i, T(t))$?

Thanks!

Joint work with Daniel B. Stouffer (University of Canterbury)

Many thanks to Mike Steel; Carey Priebe; A. Mooers', D.B. Stouffer's & J. Tylianakis' labs; ...

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By the way, I'm looking for a postdoc. gvd16@uclive.ac.nz - gvdr.github.io