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Human-Plant Coevolution model

Andreas Angourakis & Jonàs Alcaina

25 June, 2019

Parameters

R notation	Math notation	Description
iniH, iniP	ini_H, ini_P	initial populations of humans and plants
n.H, n.P	n_H, n_P	number of types of humans and plants
v.H, v.P	v_H, v_P	level of undirected variation in humans and plants
r.H, r.P	r_H, r_P	intrinsic growth rates for human and plant populations
mU.PnH	\bar{U}_{P_nH}	utility per capita of type n plants to humans
mU.HnP	\bar{U}_{HnP}	utility per capita of type n humans to plants
mU.P1H	\bar{U}_{P_1H}	utility per capita of type 1 plants to humans
mU.H1P	\bar{U}_{H_1P}	utility per capita of type 1 humans to plants
U.bH1	U_{bH_1}	utility of other resources to humans of type 1 (the baseline carrying capacity for humans of type 1, i.e. independent of HP relationship)
U.bP1	U_{bP_1}	utility of non-anthropogenic space to type 1 plants (the baseline carrying capacity for plants of type 1, i.e. independent of HP relationship)
U.bHn	U_{bH_n}	utility of other resources to type n humans

R notation	Math notation	Description
U.bPn	U_{bP_n}	utility of non-anthropoc space to type n plants
MaxArea	$MaxArea$	maximum contiguous area to be used by plants (i.e., maximum carrying capacity for plants)

Output end-state variables

R notation	Math notation	Description
time	t_{end}	Iterations past until the end state (<i>stationary point</i>)
coevo.H, coevo.P	$coevo_H, coevo_P$	Coevolution coefficients. Correlation between proportion of population per type (pop.A1 to pop.An) and type index (1 to n). Indicate <i>if</i> and <i>how much</i> the population distribution has changed by the coevolutionary process.
depend.H, depend.P	$depend_H, depend_P$	Dependency coefficients. Slope of linear model of the fitness score per type (fit.A1 to fit.An) using type index (1 to n). Indicate <i>if</i> and <i>how much</i> the overall fitness score of a population is dependent on the other population.
timing.H, timing.P	$timing_H, timing_P$	Iterations past until coevolution successfully changes the proportions of population per type; generally, when pop.1 < pop.n .

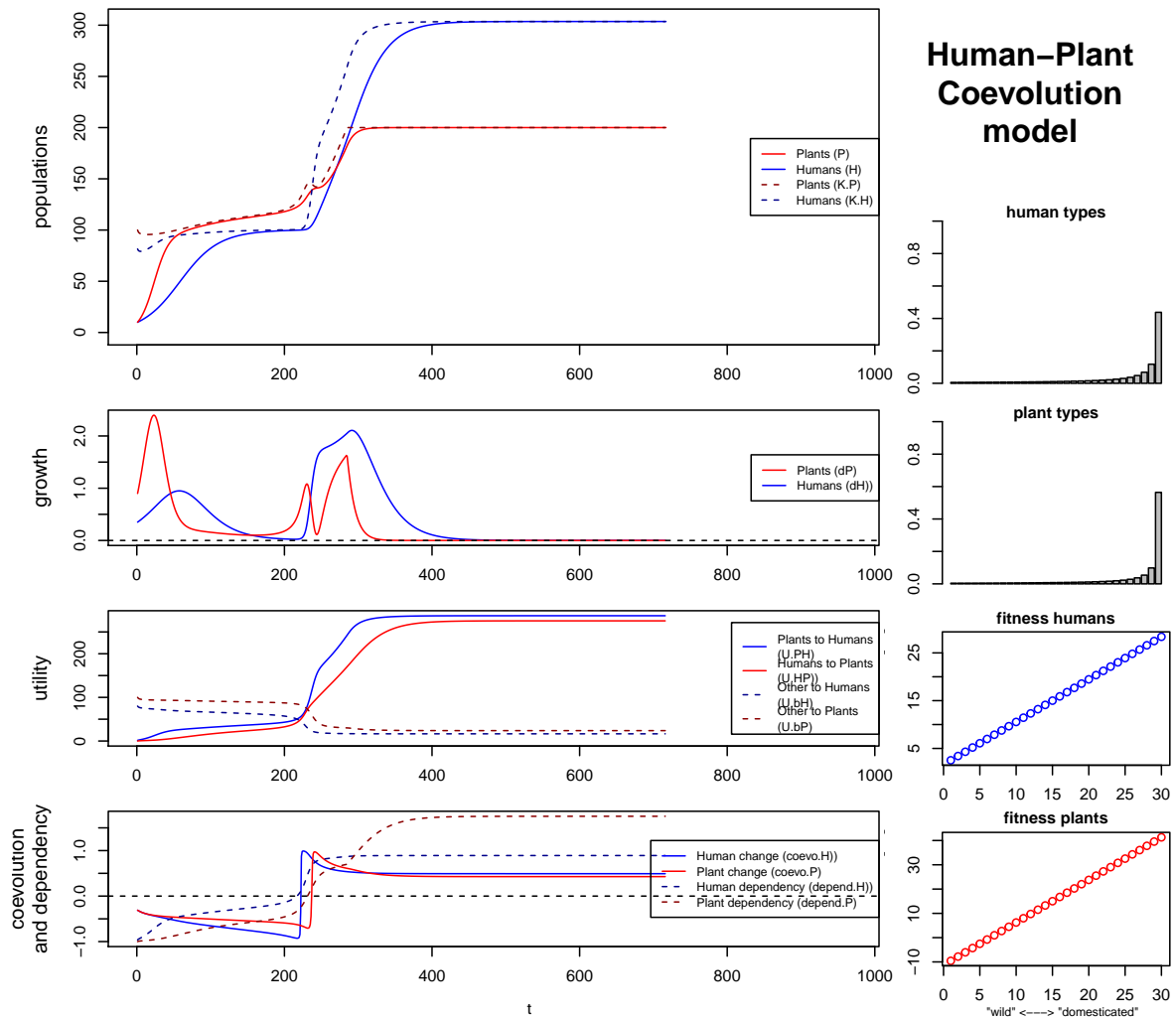
1 Single runs

1.1 Fast coevolution (default)

Parameter setting:

parameter	values
iniH	10
iniP	10
n.H	30
n.P	30
v.H	0.15
v.P	0.15
r.H	0.04
r.P	0.1
mU.PnH	1.5
mU.HnP	1
mU.P1H	0.15
mU.H1P	0
U.bHn	10
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	80
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200
maxIt	20000
tol	6

Plotting the *end state*, i.e. both populations become stationary:



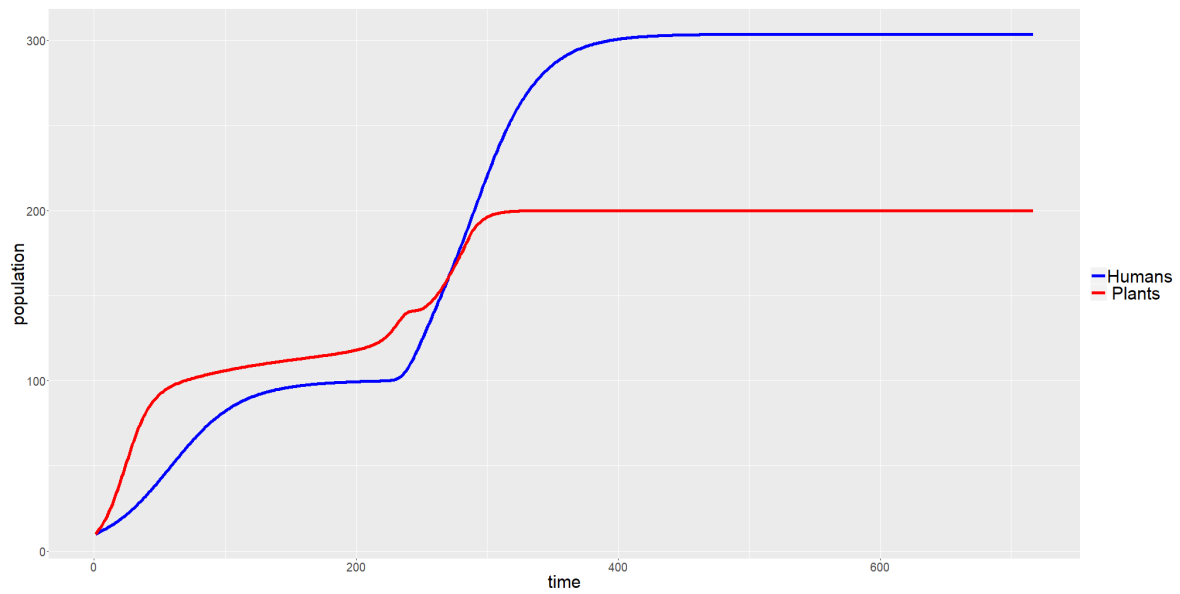
Parameter setting:

iniH = 10, iniP = 10, n.H = 30, n.P = 30, v.H = 0.15, v.P = 0.15, r.H = 0.04, r.P = 0.1, mU.PnH = 1.5, mU.HnP = 1, mU.P1H = 0.15, mU.H1P = 0, U.bHn = 10, U.bPn = 20, U.bH1 = 80, U.bP1 = 100, MaxArea = 200, maxIt = 20000, tol = 6

Output end-state variables at the end state:

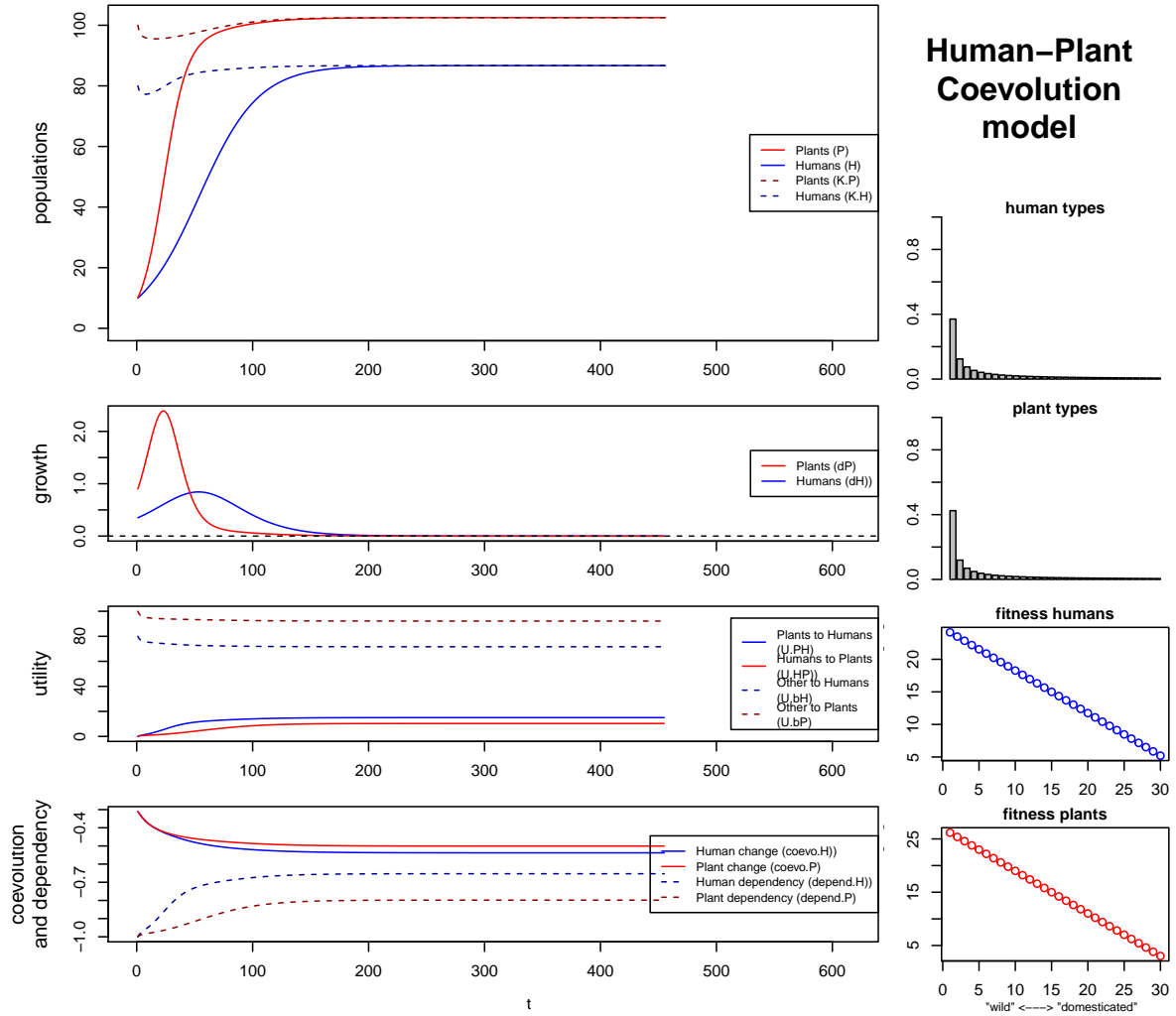
Abbreviation	Description
time	716
coevo.H	0.4923502
coevo.P	0.4276287
depend.H	0.8913384
depend.P	1.7541986
timing.H	224
timing.P	239

Plotting population trajectories with *ggplot*:



Animated GIF showing the *sequence of states* throughout the simulation:

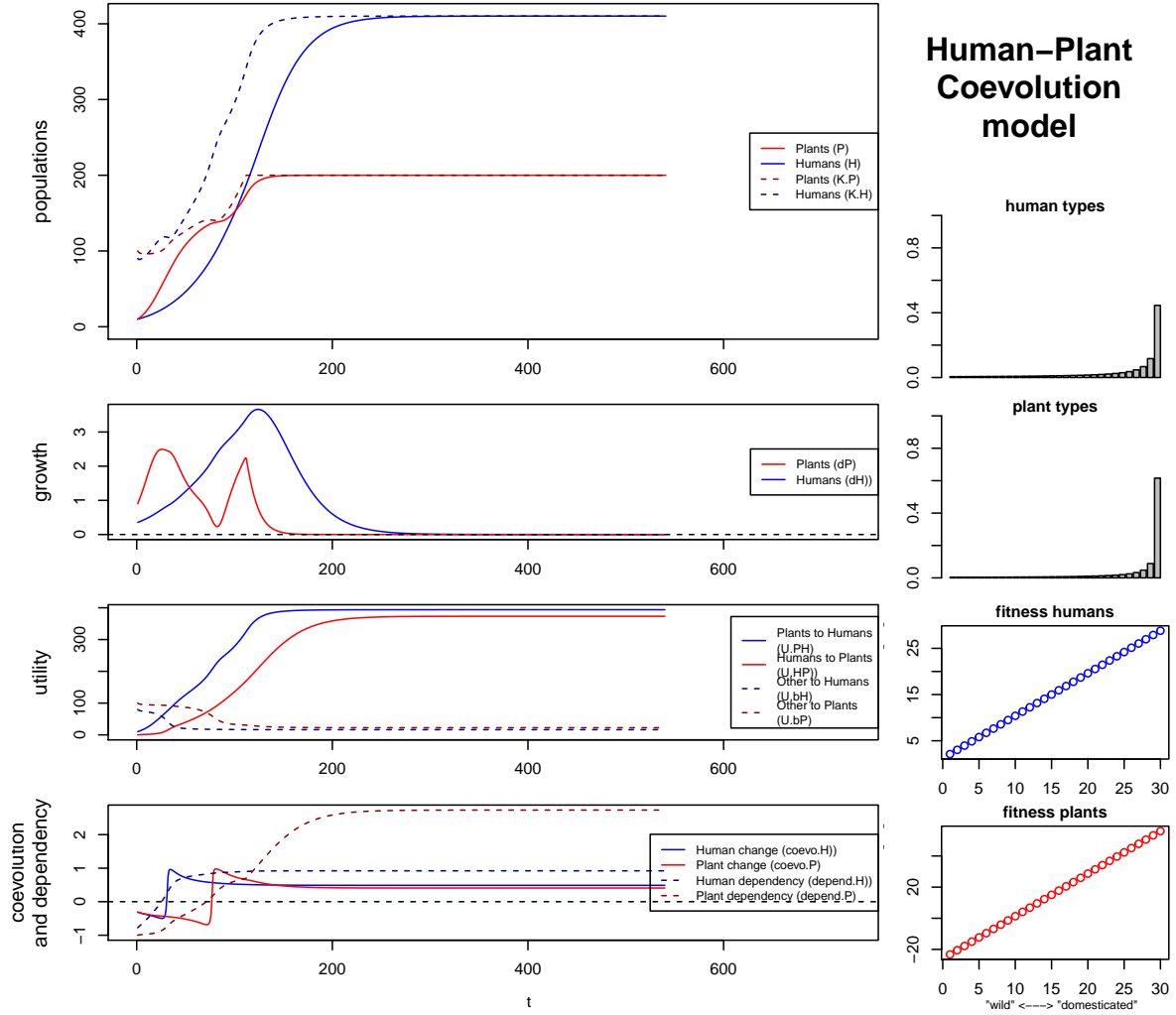
1.2 No coevolution



Parameter setting:

$iniH = 10$, $iniP = 10$, $n.H = 30$, $n.P = 30$, $v.H = 0.15$, $v.P = 0.15$, $r.H = 0.04$, $r.P = 0.1$, $mU.PnH = 1.5$, $mU.HnP = 1$,
 $mU.P1H = 0$, $mU.H1P = 0$, $U.bHn = 10$, $U.bPn = 20$, $U.bH1 = 80$, $U.bP1 = 100$, $MaxArea = 200$, $maxIt = 20000$, $tol = 6$

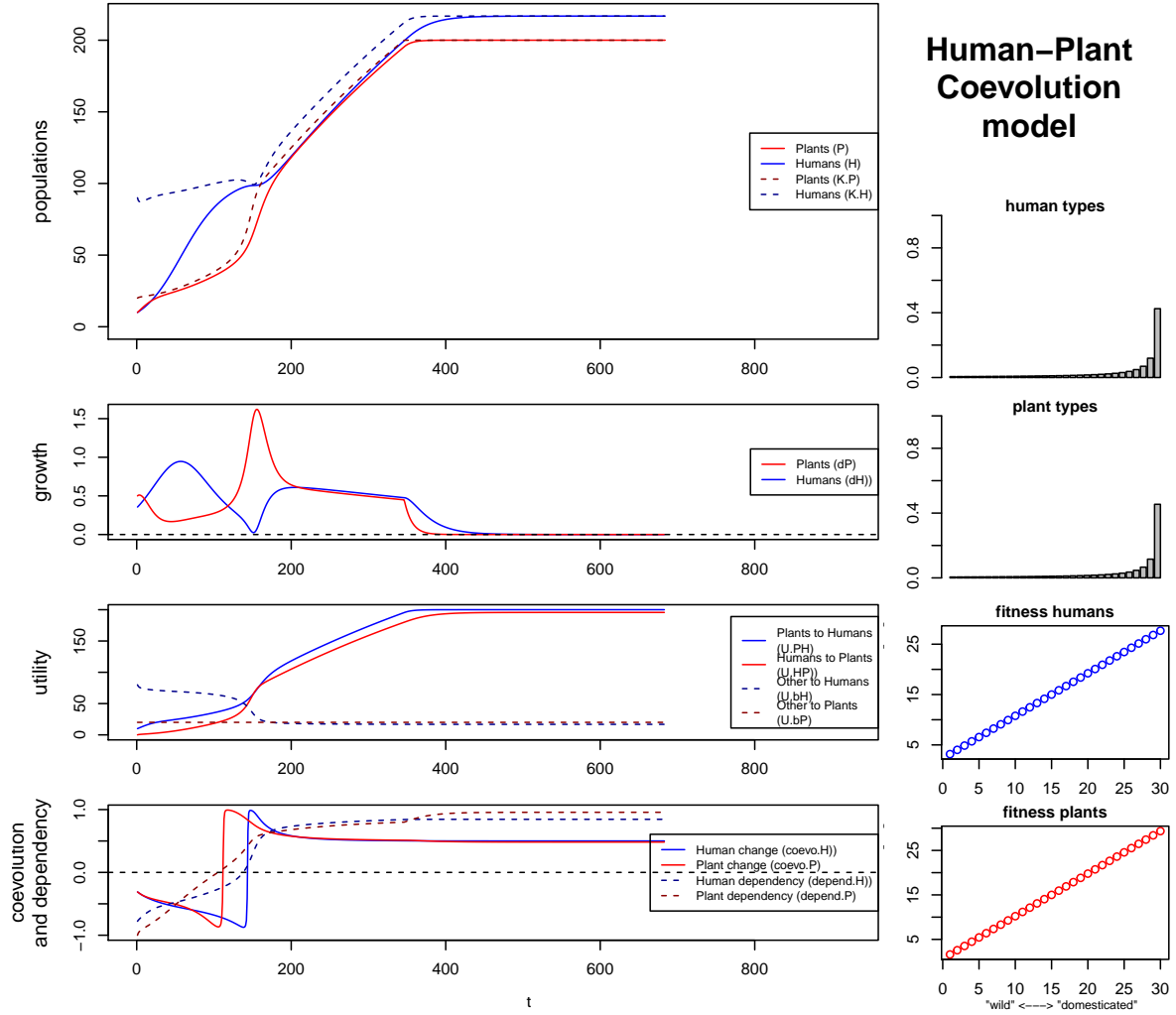
1.3 Coevolution with early cultivation



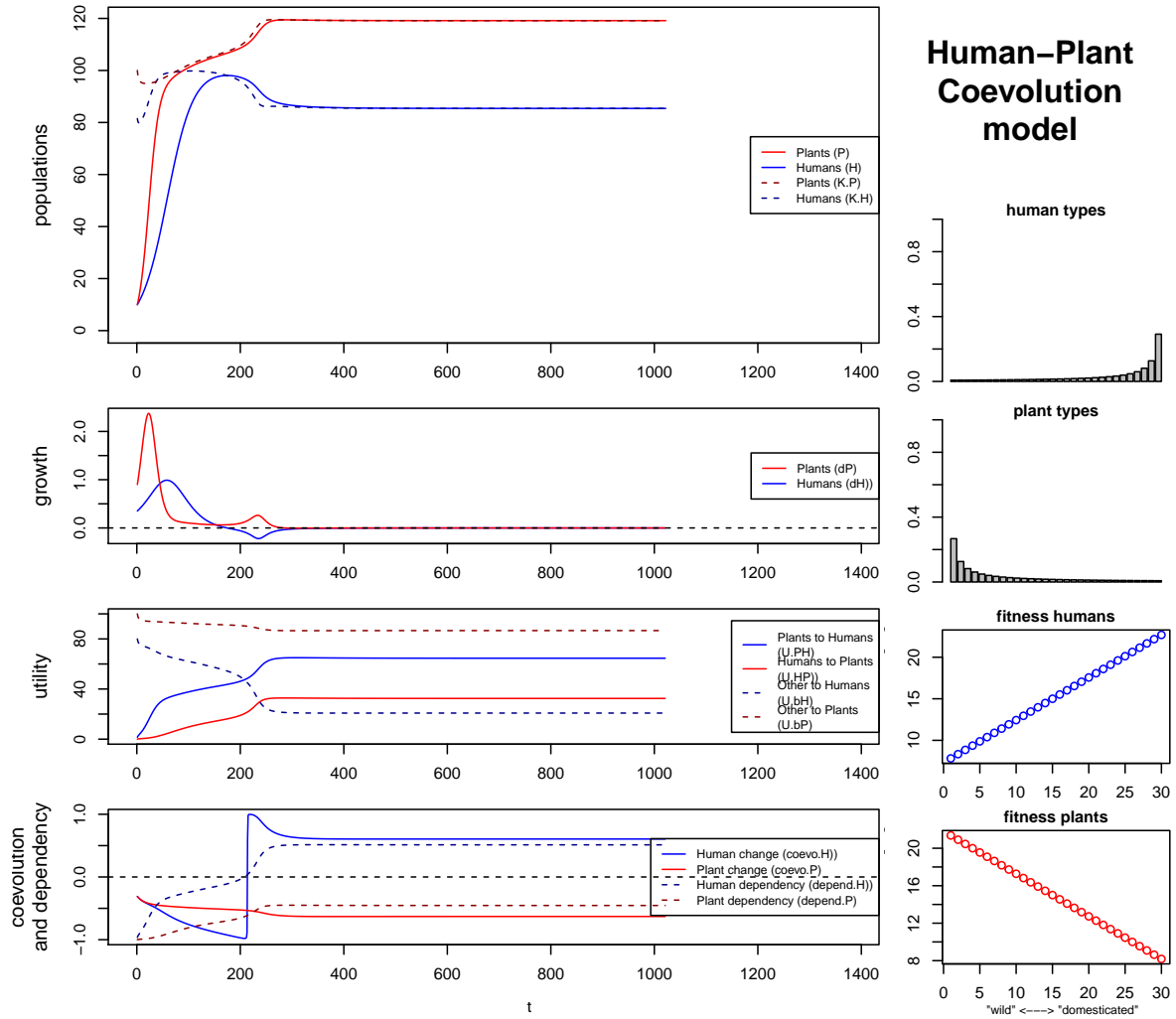
Parameter setting:

iniH = 10, iniP = 10, n.H = 30, n.P = 30, v.H = 0.15, v.P = 0.15, r.H = 0.04, r.P = 0.1, mU.PnH = 2, mU.HnP = 1, mU.P1H = 1, mU.H1P = 0, U.bHn = 10, U.bPn = 20, U.bH1 = 80, U.bP1 = 100, MaxArea = 200, maxIt = 20000, tol = 6

1.4 Coevolution with early domestication



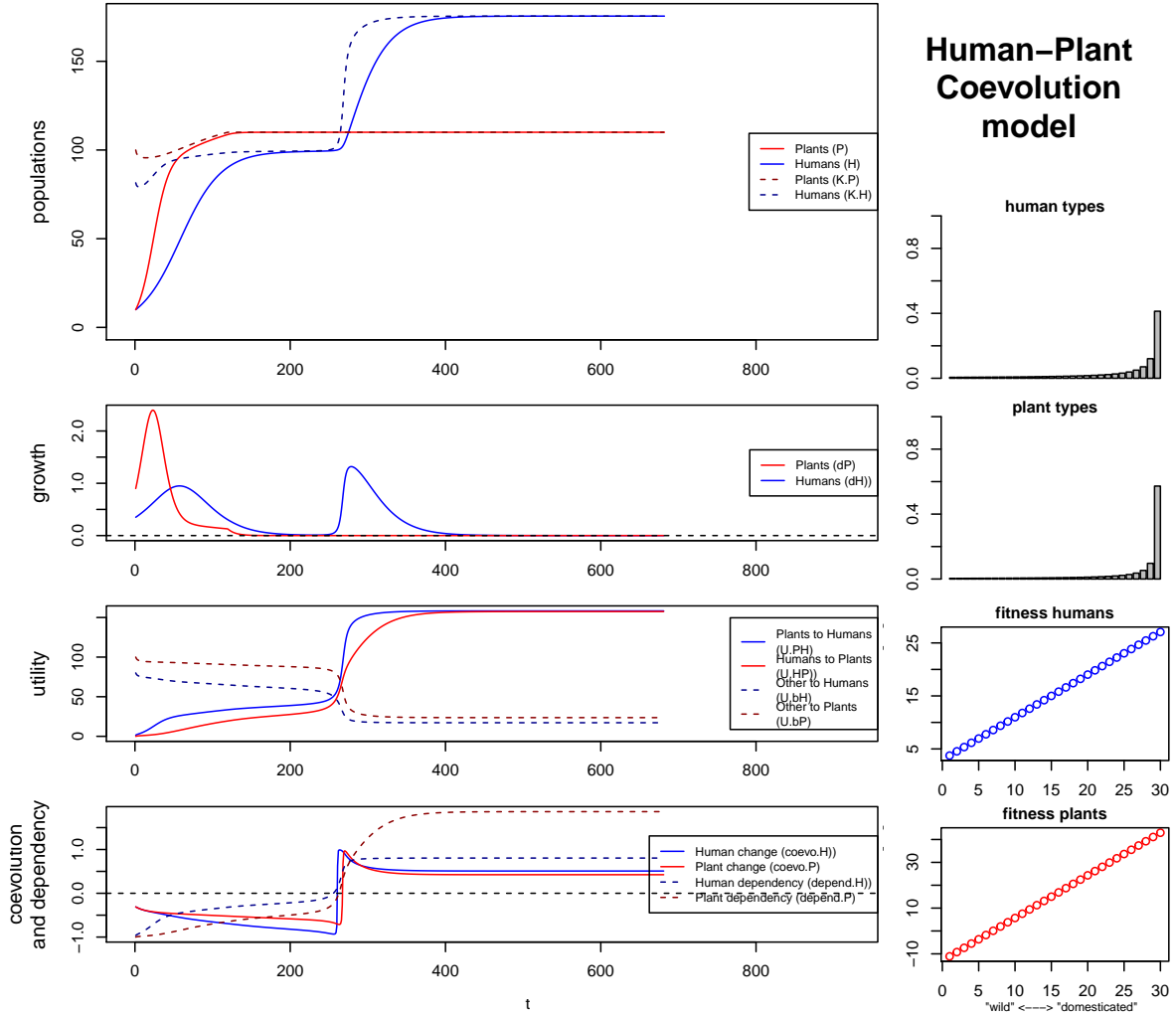
1.5 Cultivation without domestication



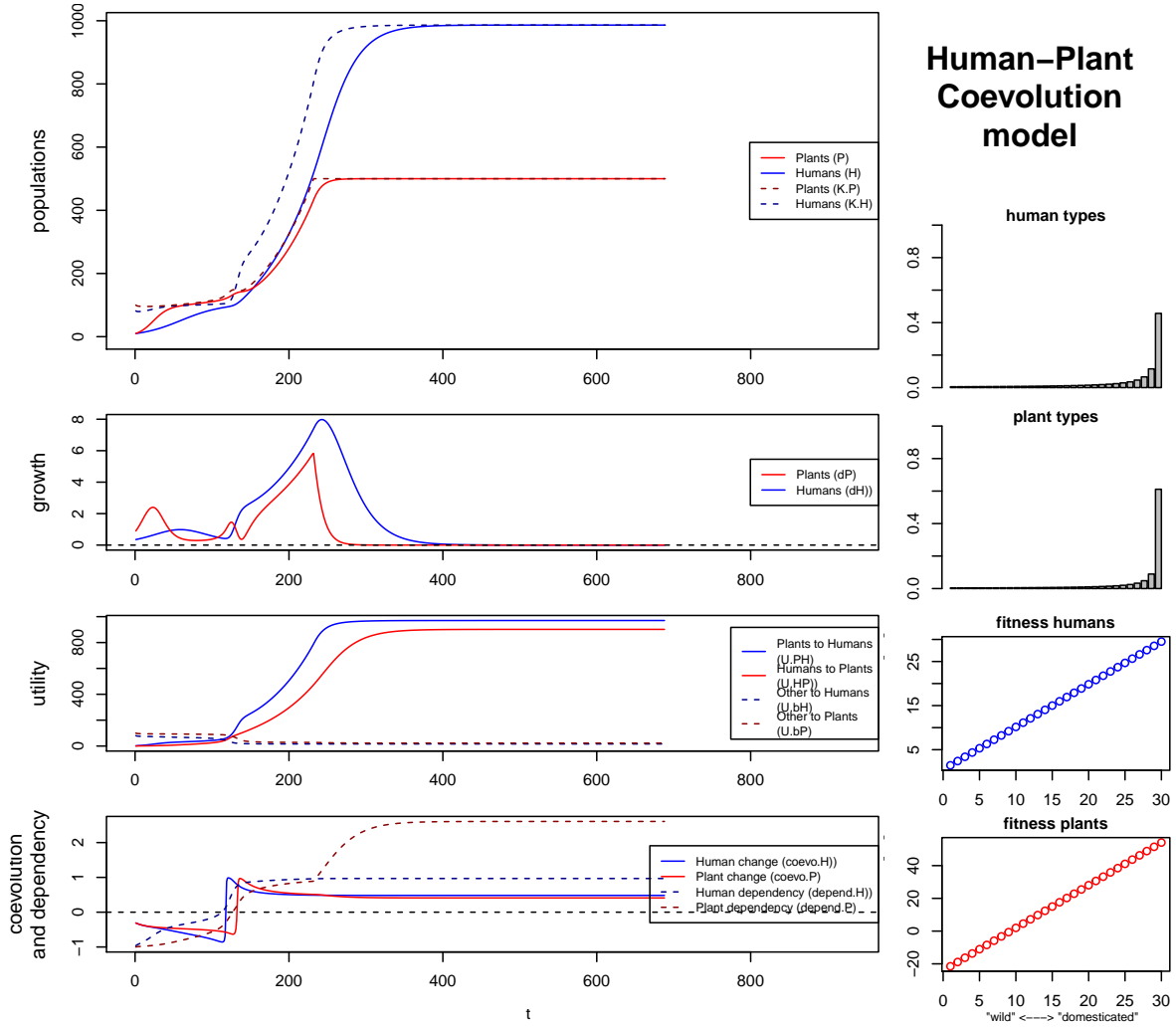
Parameter setting:

$iniH = 10$, $iniP = 10$, $n.H = 30$, $n.P = 30$, $v.H = 0.15$, $v.P = 0.15$, $r.H = 0.04$, $r.P = 0.1$, $mU.PnH = 2.5$, $mU.HnP = 0.45$,
 $mU.P1H = 0.15$, $mU.H1P = 0$, $U.bHn = 10$, $U.bPn = 20$, $U.bH1 = 80$, $U.bP1 = 100$, $MaxArea = 200$, $maxIt = 20000$, $tol = 6$

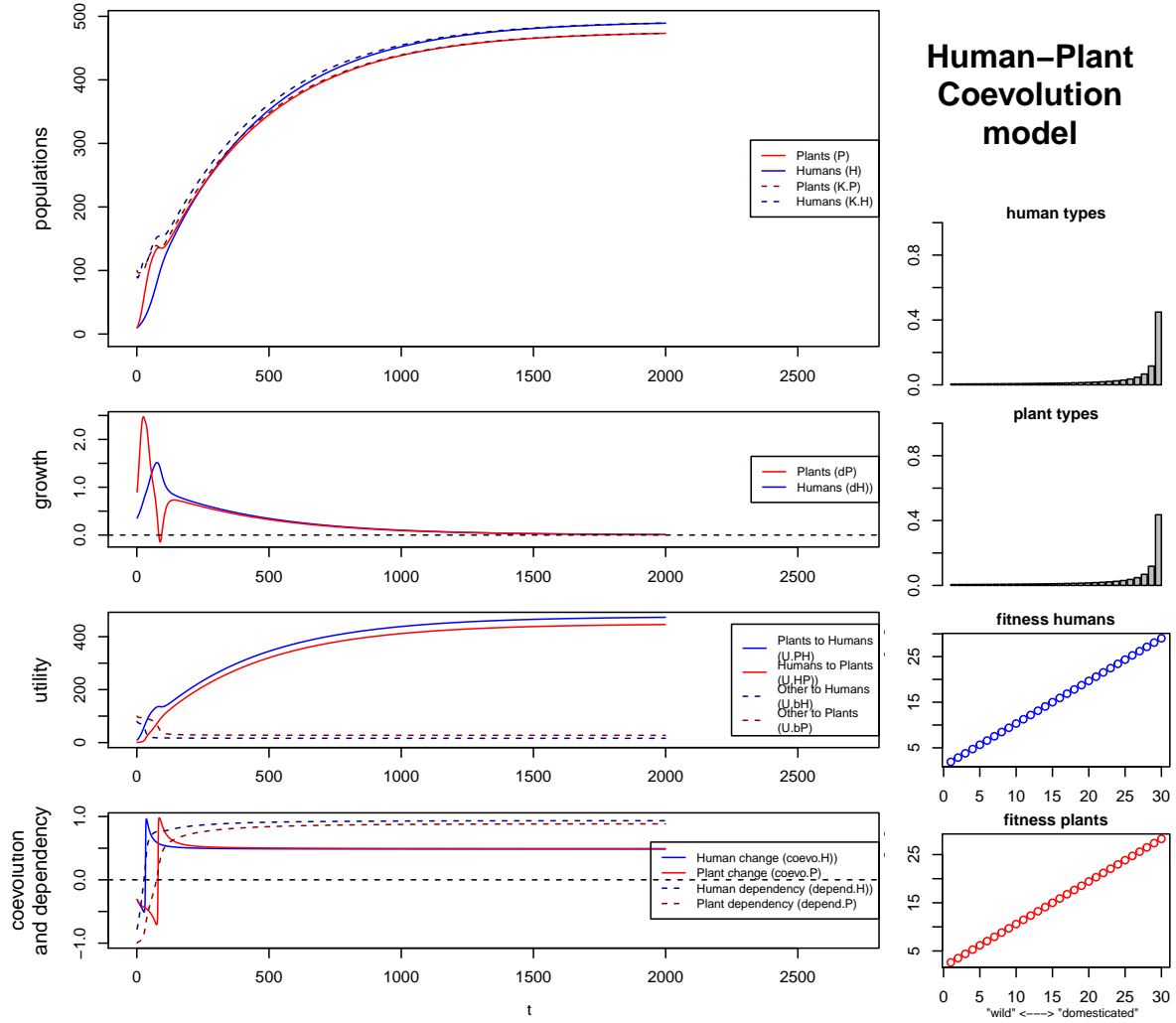
1.6 Coevolution with population “bleep”



1.7 Coevolution with population “boom”



1.8 Coevolution with long population “boom”



Parameter setting:

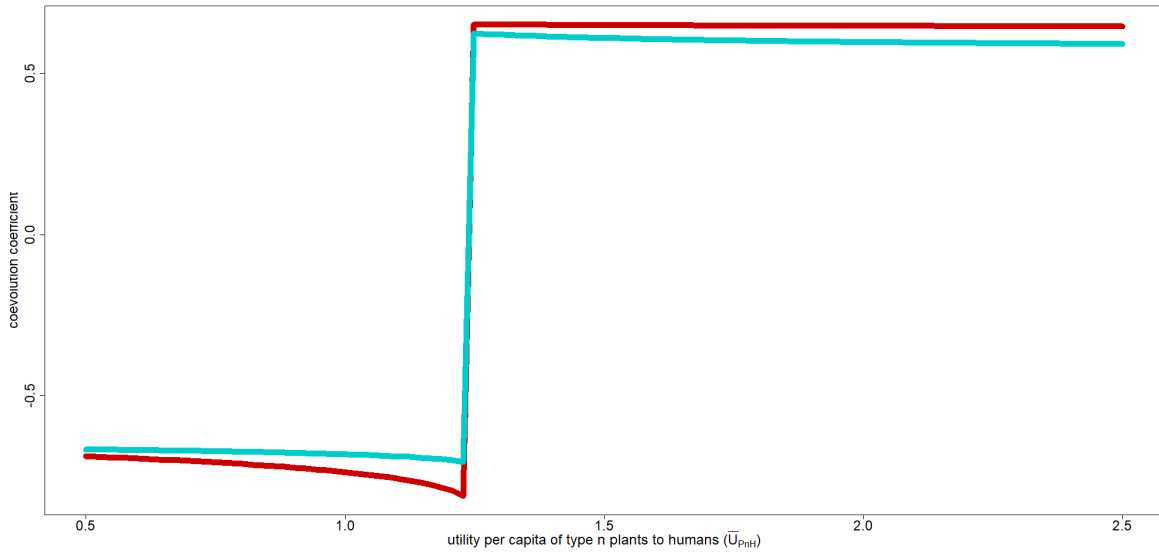
$\text{iniH} = 10$, $\text{iniP} = 10$, $n.H = 30$, $n.P = 30$, $v.H = 0.15$, $v.P = 0.15$, $r.H = 0.04$, $r.P = 0.1$, $mU.PnH = 1$, $mU.HnP = 1$,
 $mU.P1H = 1$, $mU.H1P = 0$, $U.bHn = 10$, $U.bPn = 20$, $U.bH1 = 80$, $U.bP1 = 100$, $\text{MaxArea} = 1000$, $\text{maxIt} = 2000$, $\text{tol} = 6$

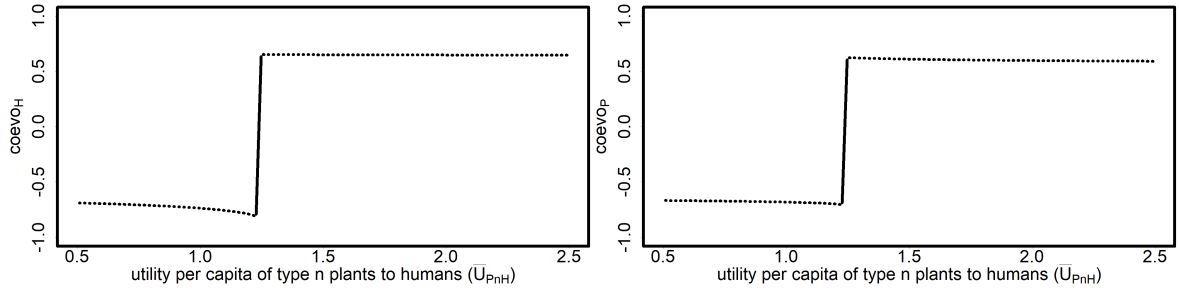
2 One parameter exploration

2.1 Full example (table+plot alternatives)

2.1.1 utility per capita of type n plants to humans (\bar{U}_{P_nH}):

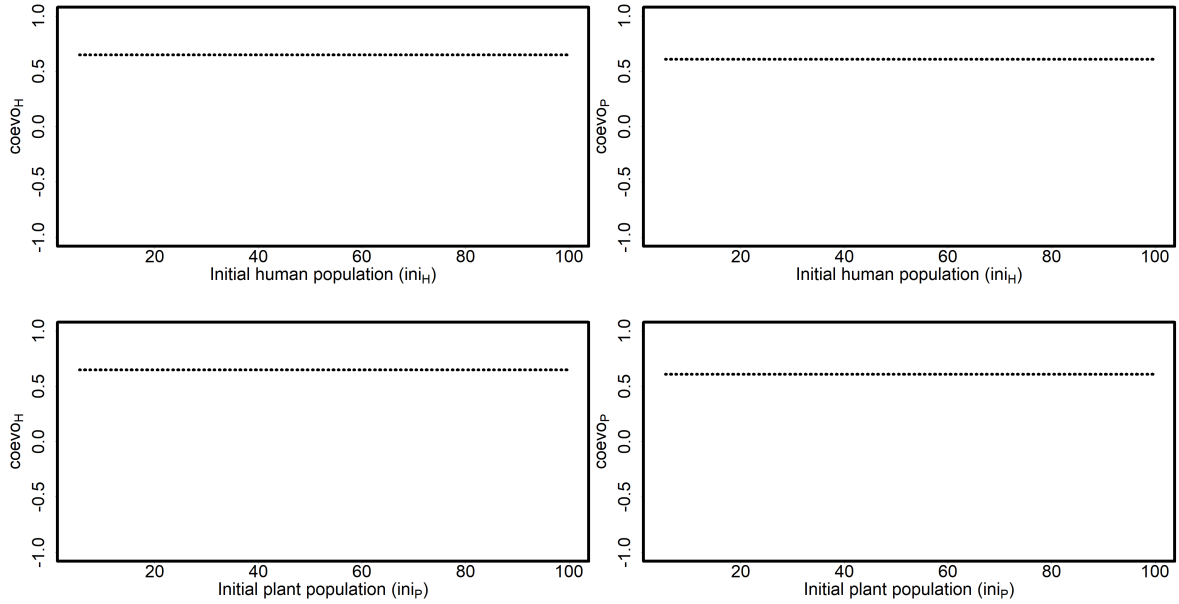
parameter	value
iniH	10
iniP	10
n.H	10
n.P	10
v.H	0.15
v.P	0.15
r.H	0.05
r.P	0.1
mU.PnH	0.5 - 2.5 (sample = 100)
mU.HnP	1
mU.P1H	0.15
mU.H1P	0.1
U.bHn	10
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	80
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200



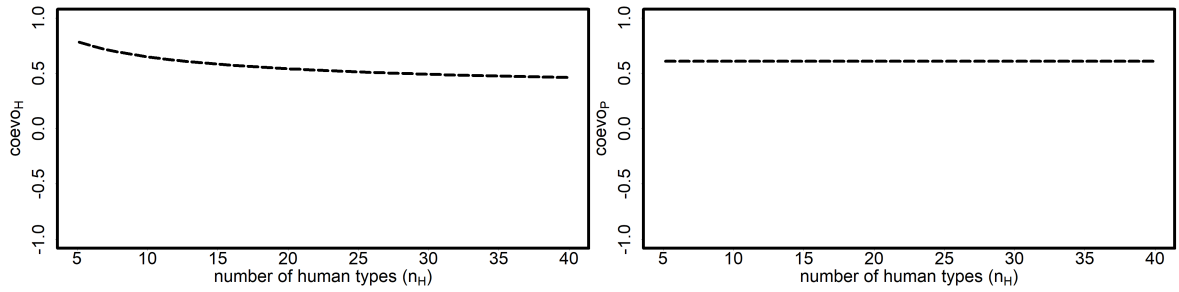


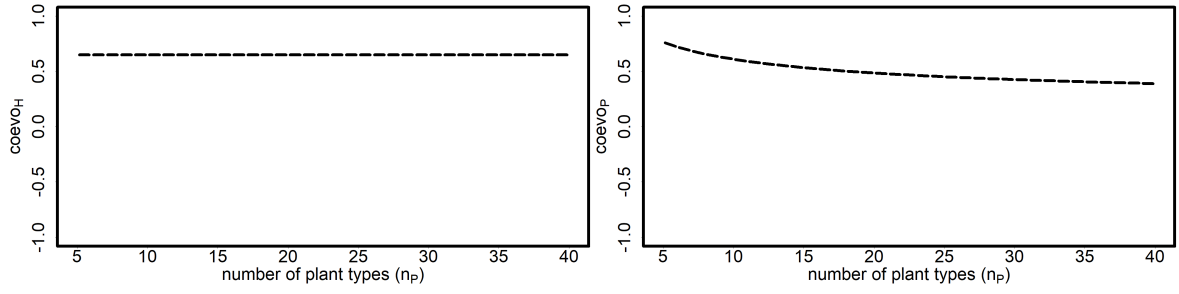
2.2 Exploration on ‘default’ setting for each parameter:

2.2.1 Initial populations of humans and plants ($init_H, init_P$):

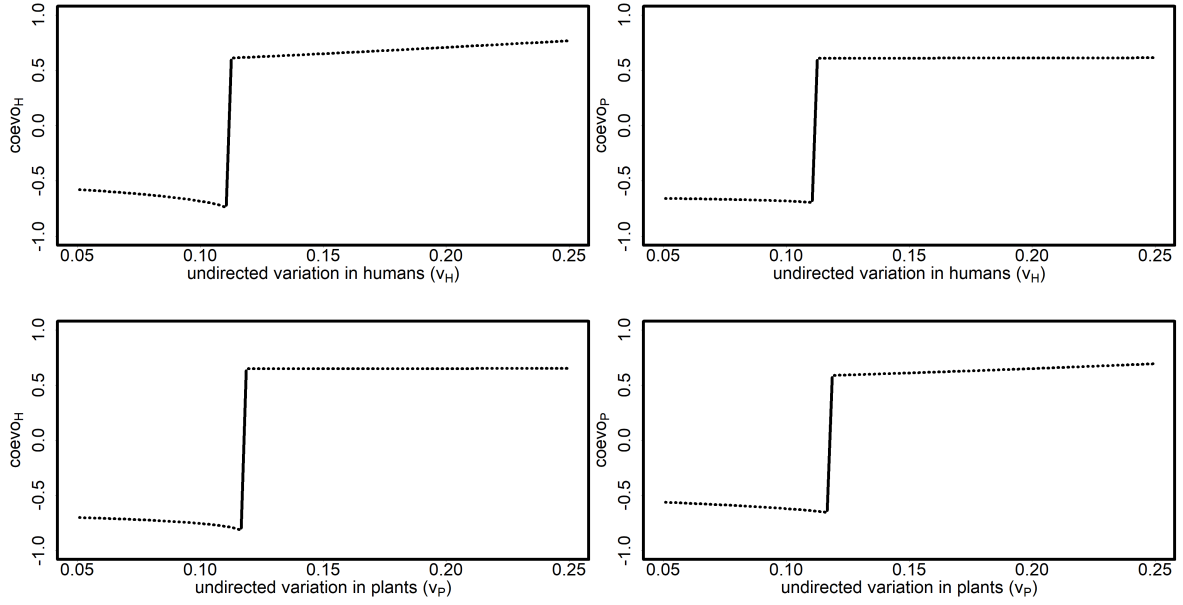


2.2.2 Number of types of humans and plants (n_H, n_P):

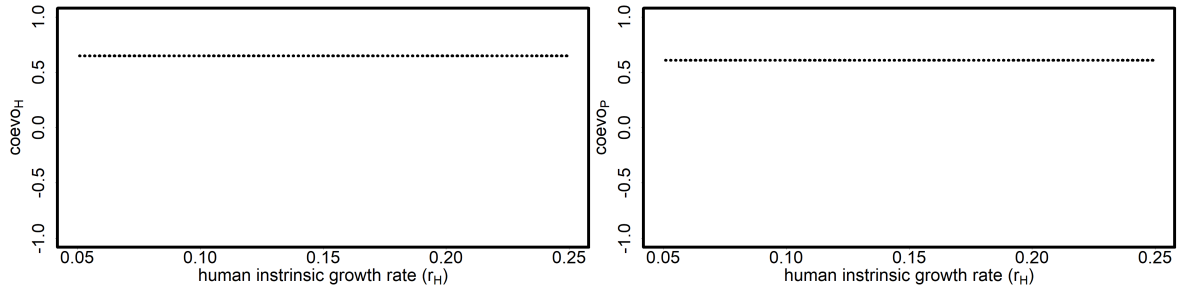


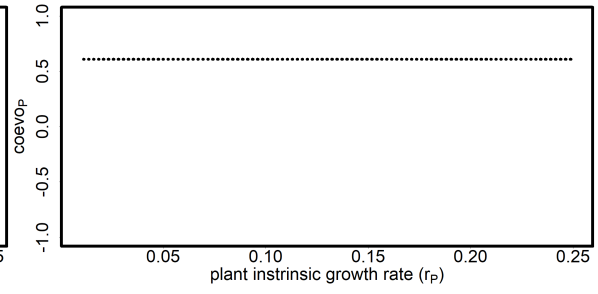
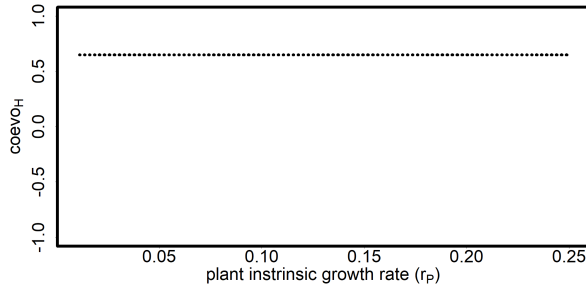


2.2.3 level of undirected variation in humans and plants (v_H, v_P):

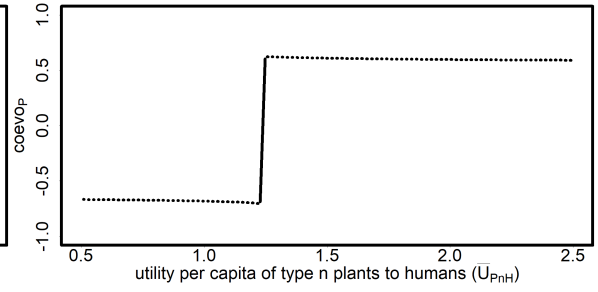
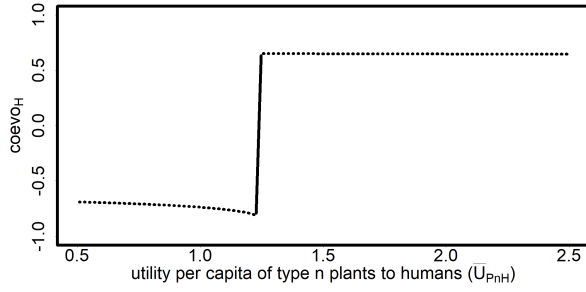


2.2.4 intrinsic growth rates for human and plant populations (r_H, r_P):

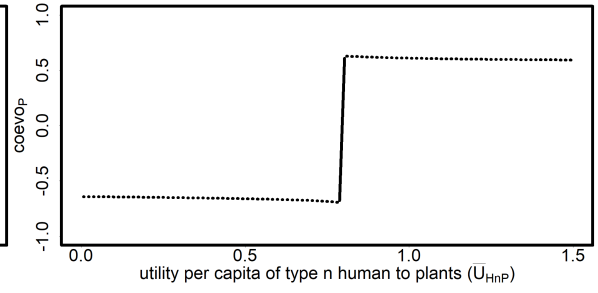
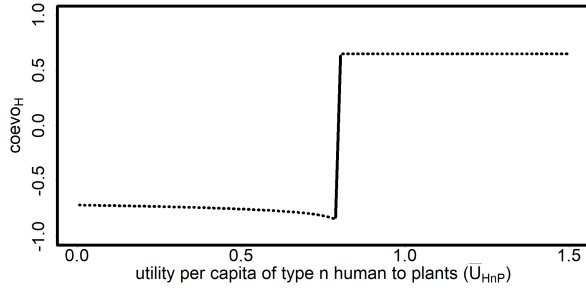




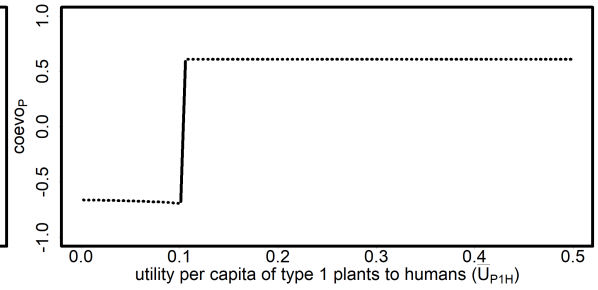
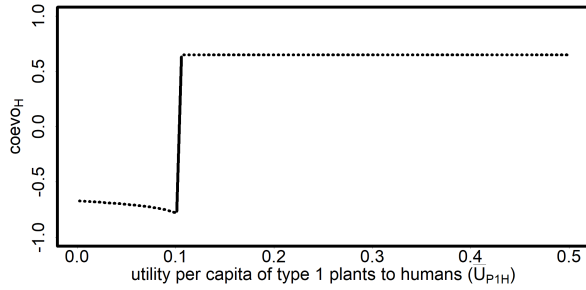
2.2.5 utility per capita of type n plants to humans (\bar{U}_{P_nH}):



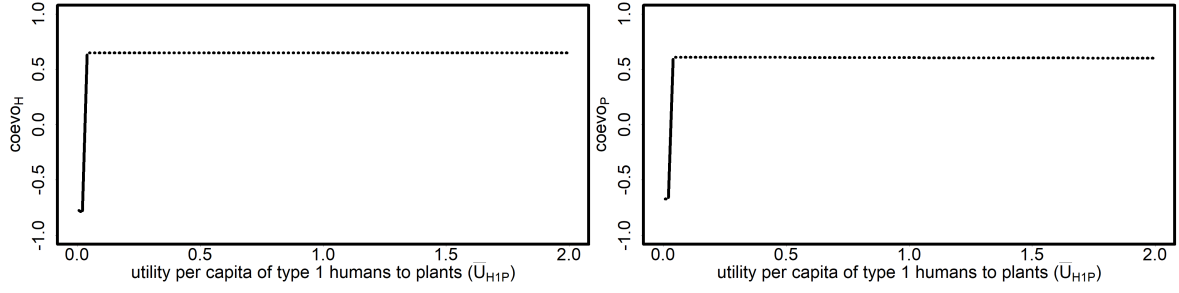
2.2.6 utility per capita of type n human to plants (\bar{U}_{H_nP}):



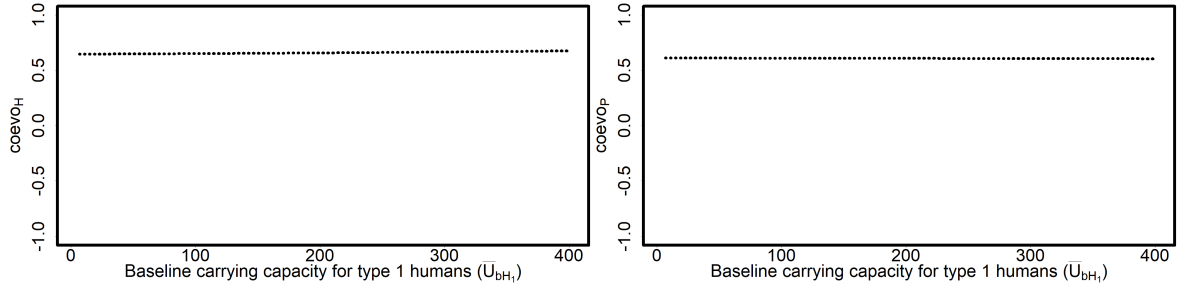
2.2.7 utility per capita of type 1 plants to humans (\bar{U}_{P_1H}):



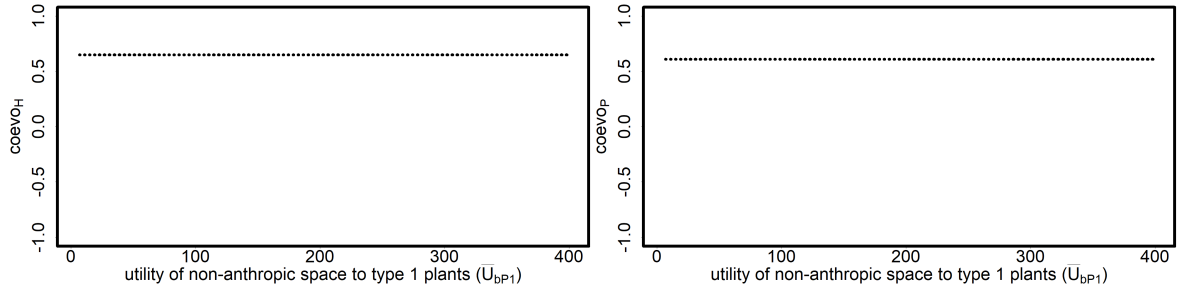
2.2.8 utility per capita of type 1 humans to plants (\bar{U}_{H_1P}):



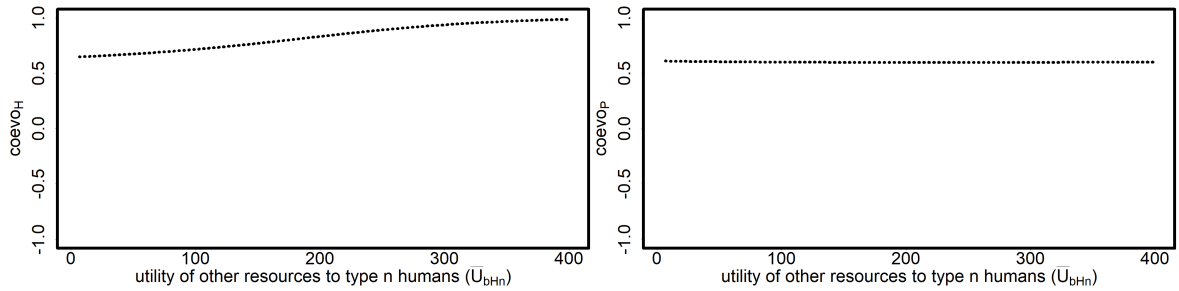
2.2.9 utility of other resources to humans of type 1 (U_{bH_1}):



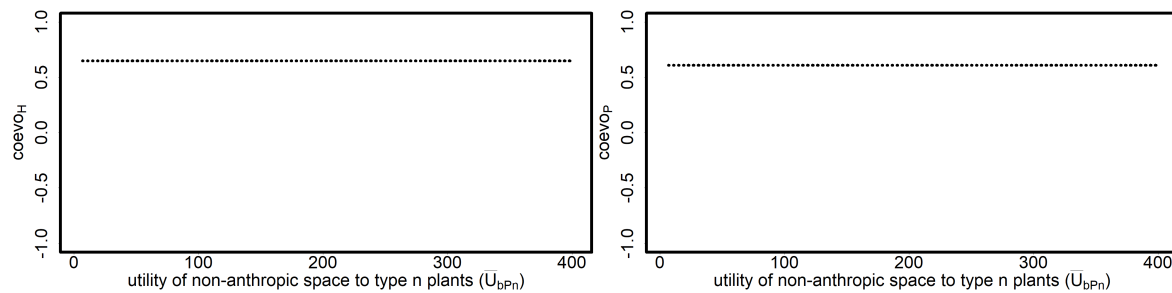
2.2.10 utility of non-anthropogenic space to type 1 plants (U_{bP_1}):



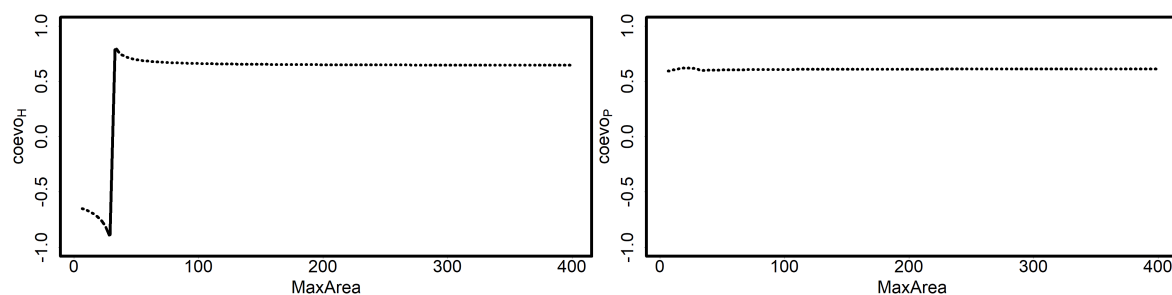
2.2.11 utility of other resources to type n humans (U_{bH_n}):



2.2.12 utility of non-anthropogenic space to type n plants (U_{bP_n}):



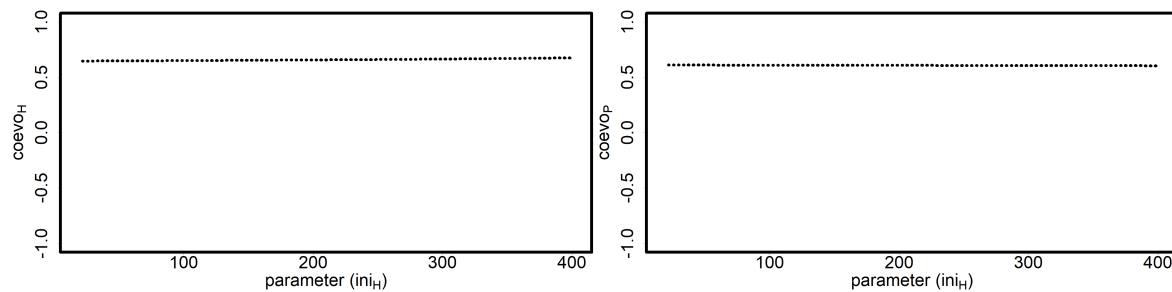
2.2.13 maximum contiguous area to be used by plants ($MaxArea$):



2.3 Bifurcation plot with last 100 time steps

to capture oscillations or ‘slow’ asymptotic stability

INCOMPLETE

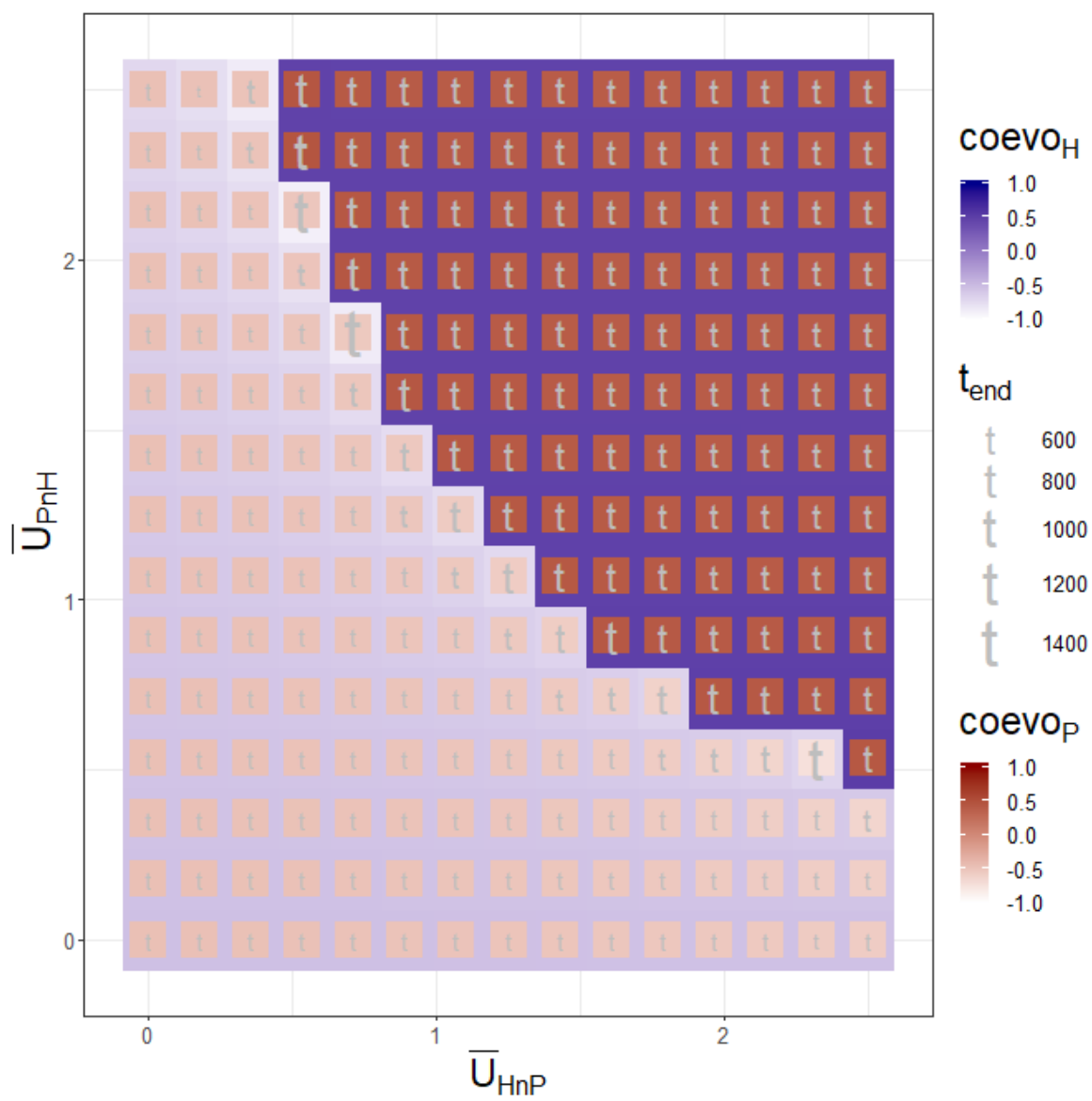


3 Two parameter exploration

3.1 Full example

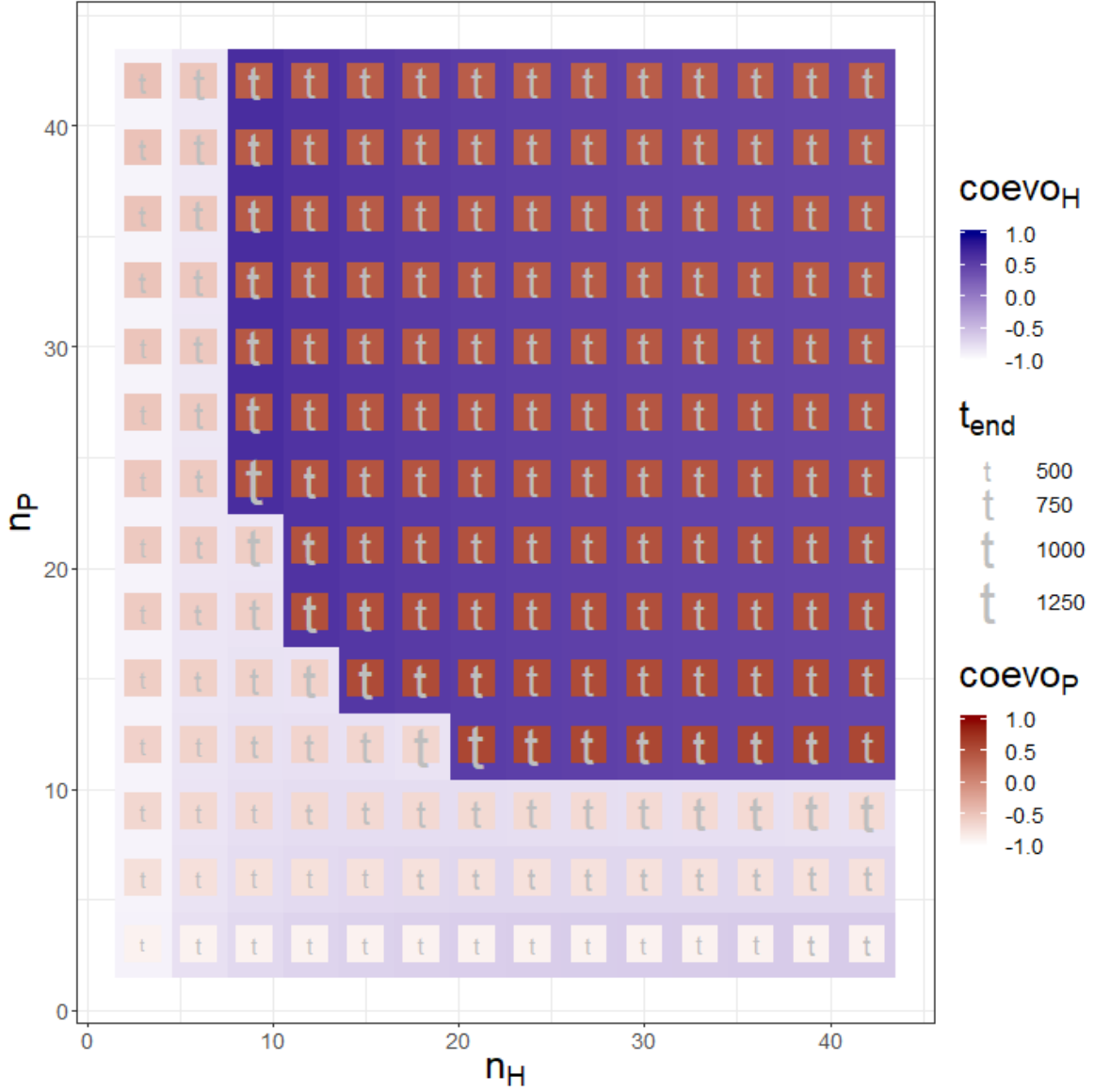
3.1.1 Utility per capita from type n humans and plants (\bar{U}_{HnP} x \bar{U}_{PnH}):

parameter	value
iniH	10
iniP	10
n.H	30
n.P	30
v.H	0.15
v.P	0.15
r.H	0.04
r.P	0.1
mU.PnH	0 - 2.5 (sample = 15)
mU.HnP	0 - 2.5 (sample = 15)
mU.P1H	0.15
mU.H1P	0
U.bHn	10
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	80
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200

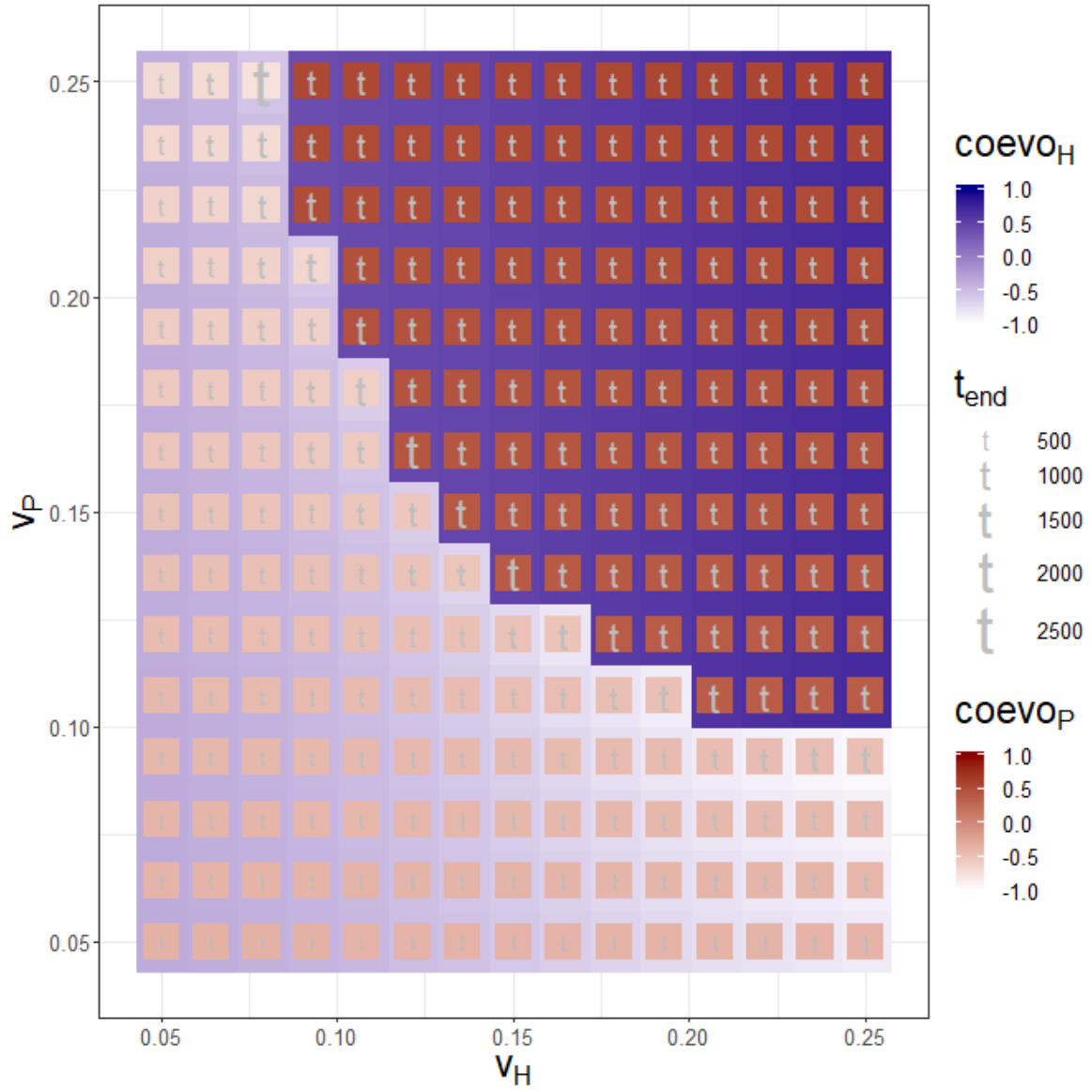


3.2 Exploration on ‘default’ setting for (directly-related) parameter pairs:

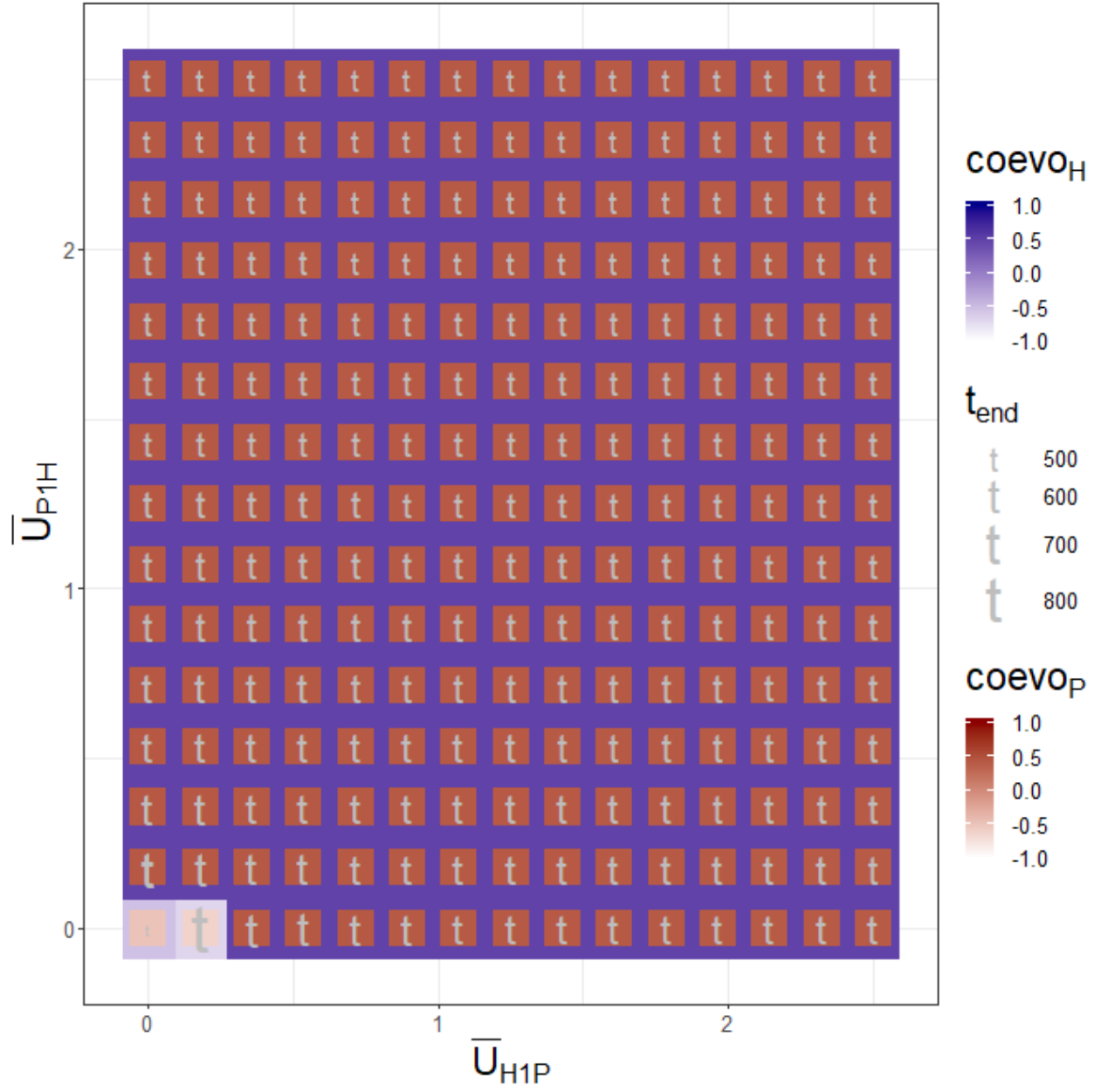
3.2.1 Number of types of humans and plants ($n_H \times n_P$):



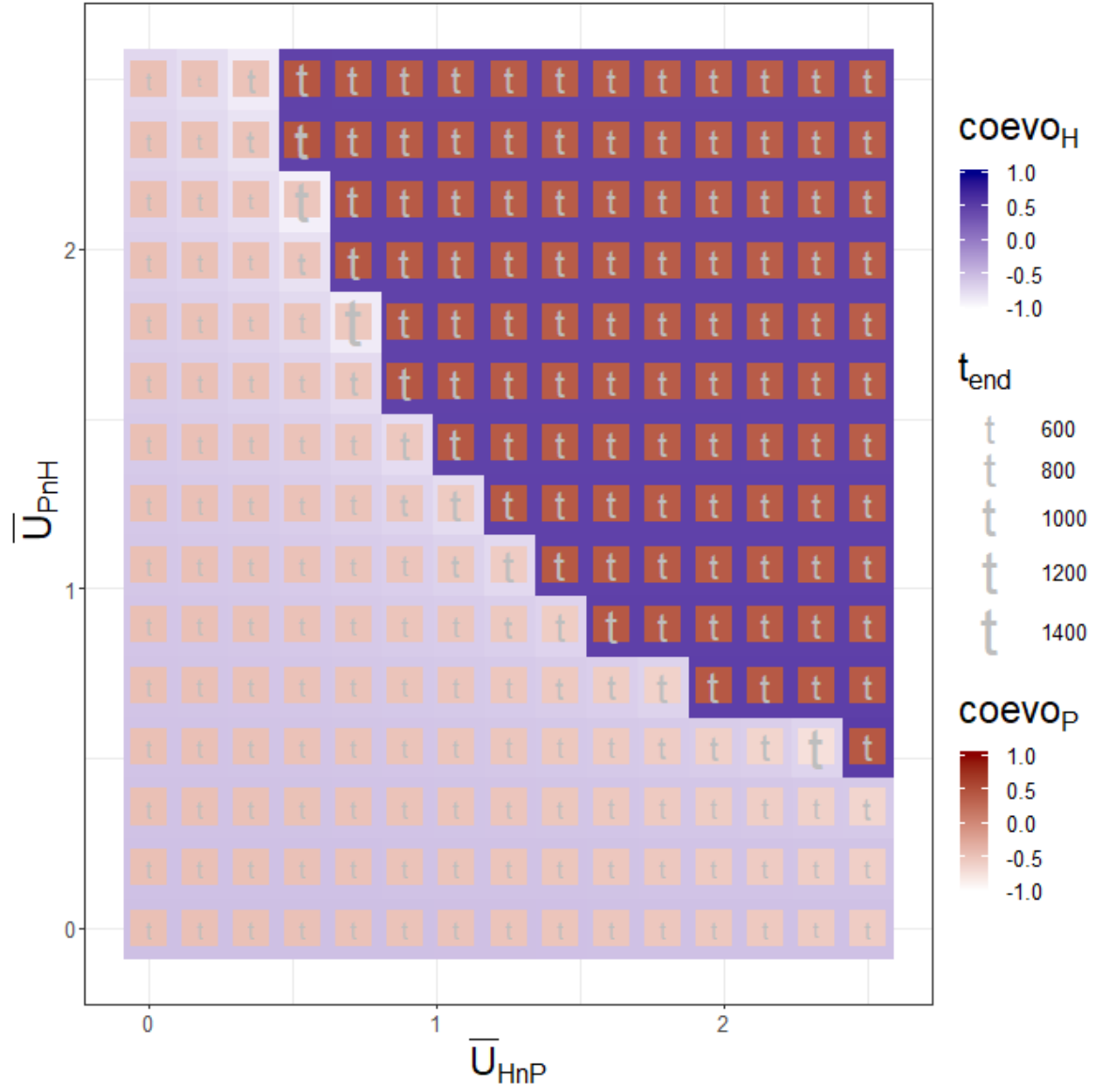
3.2.2 Undirected variation in humans and plants ($v_H \times v_P$):



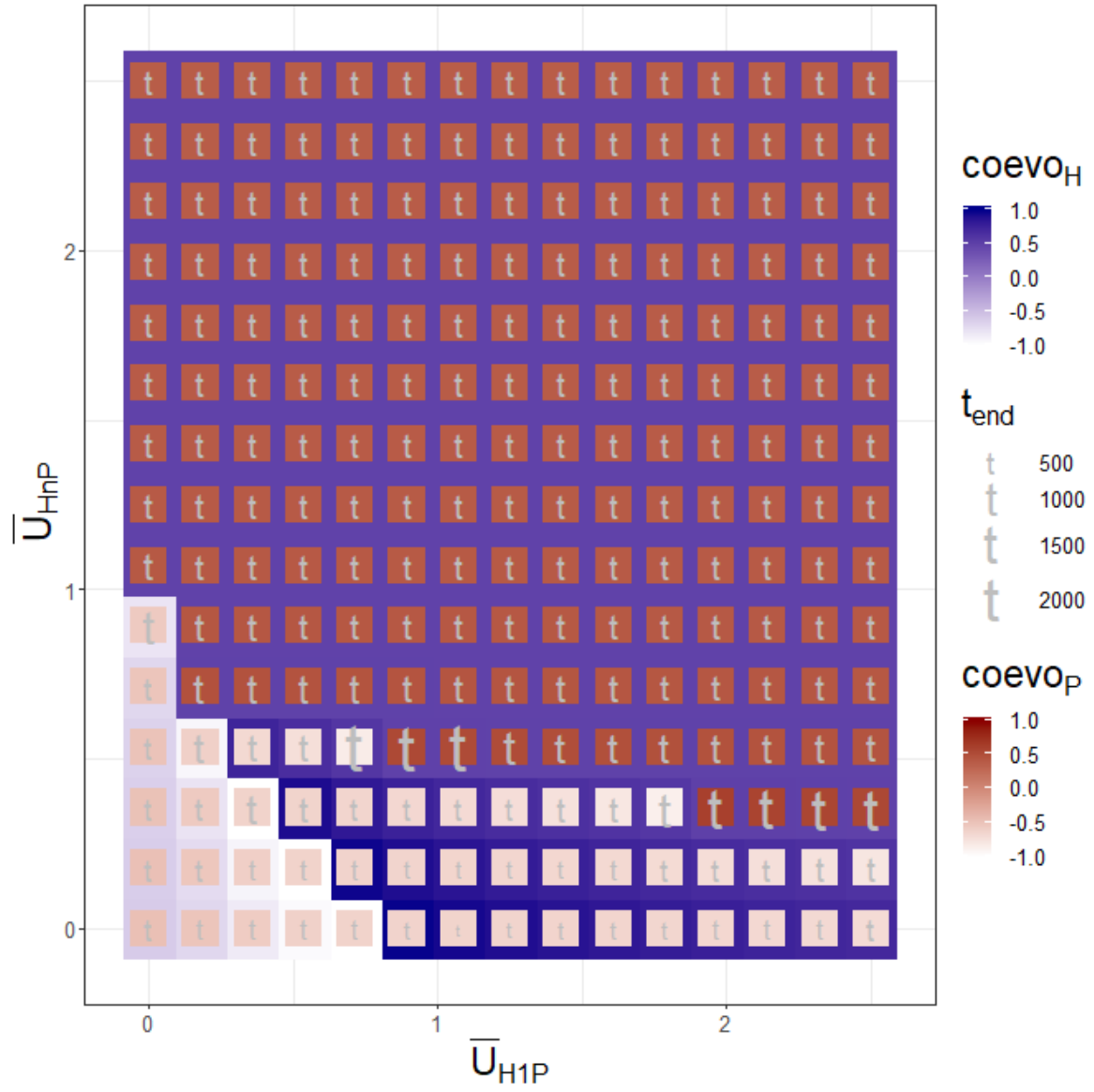
3.2.3 Utility per capita from type 1 humans and plants ($\bar{U}_{H1P} \times \bar{U}_{P1H}$):



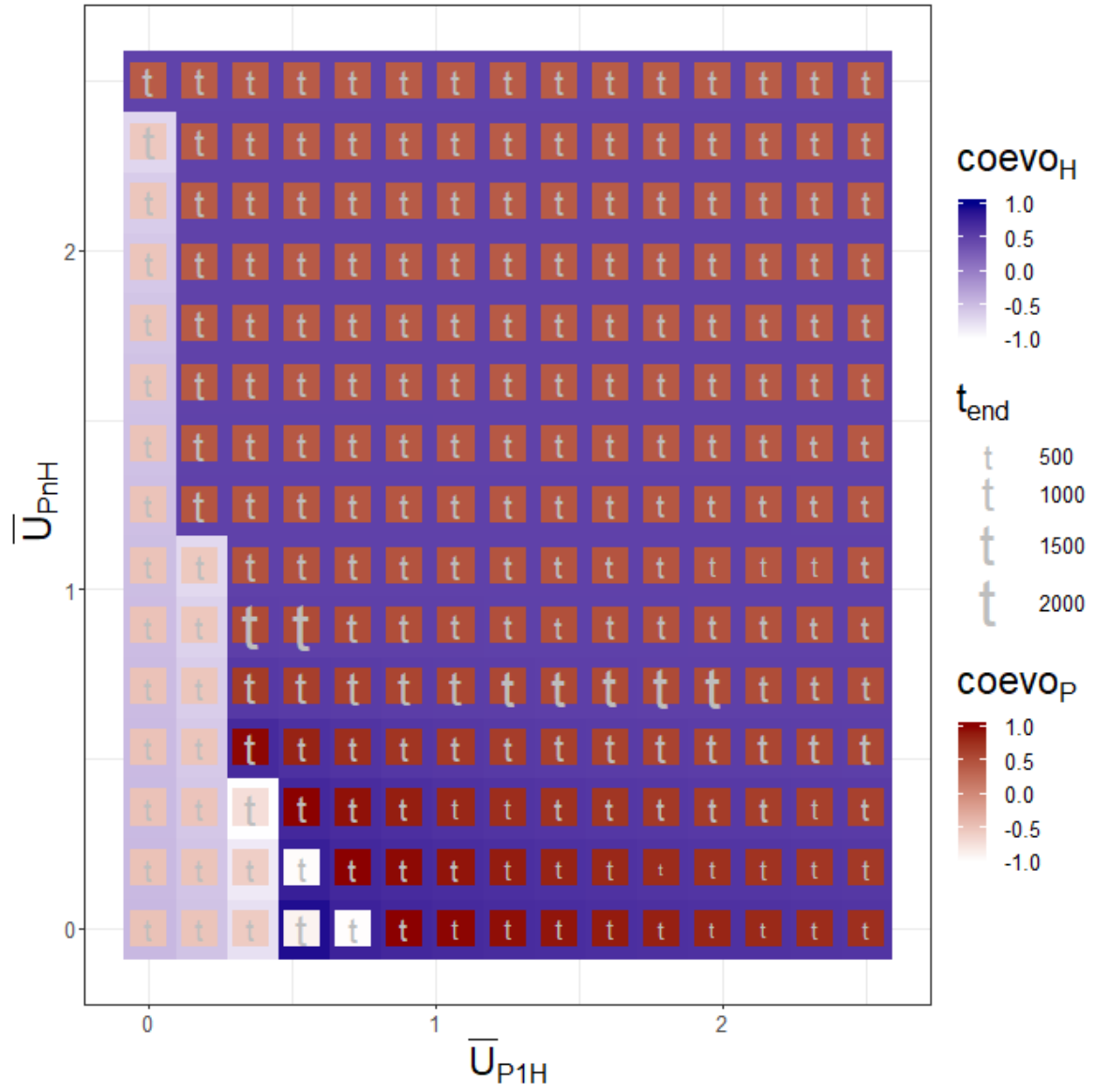
3.2.4 Utility per capita from type n humans and plants ($\bar{U}_{HnP} \times \bar{U}_{PnH}$):



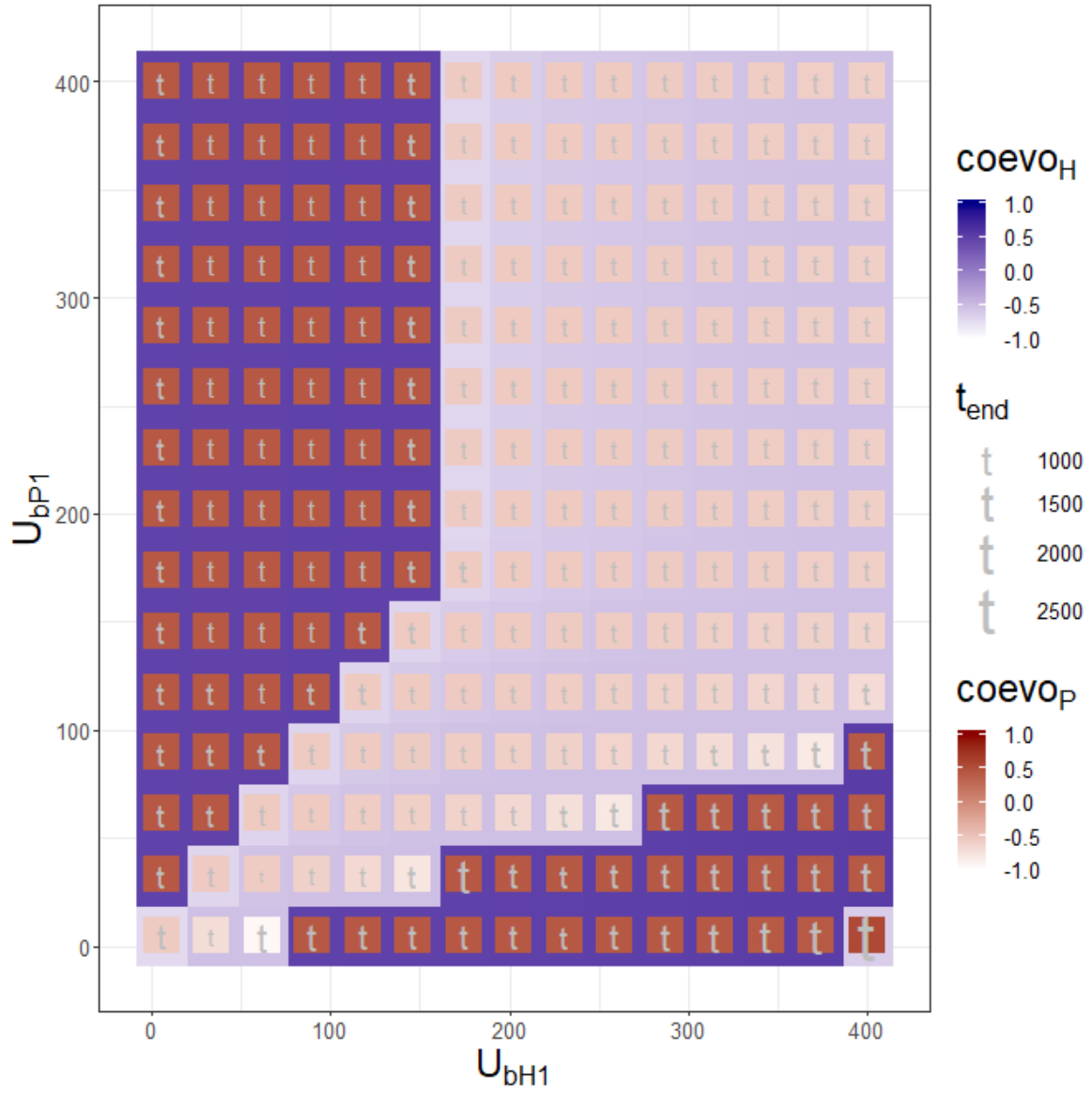
3.2.5 Utility per capita from humans to plants ($\bar{U}_{H1P} \times \bar{U}_{HnP}$):



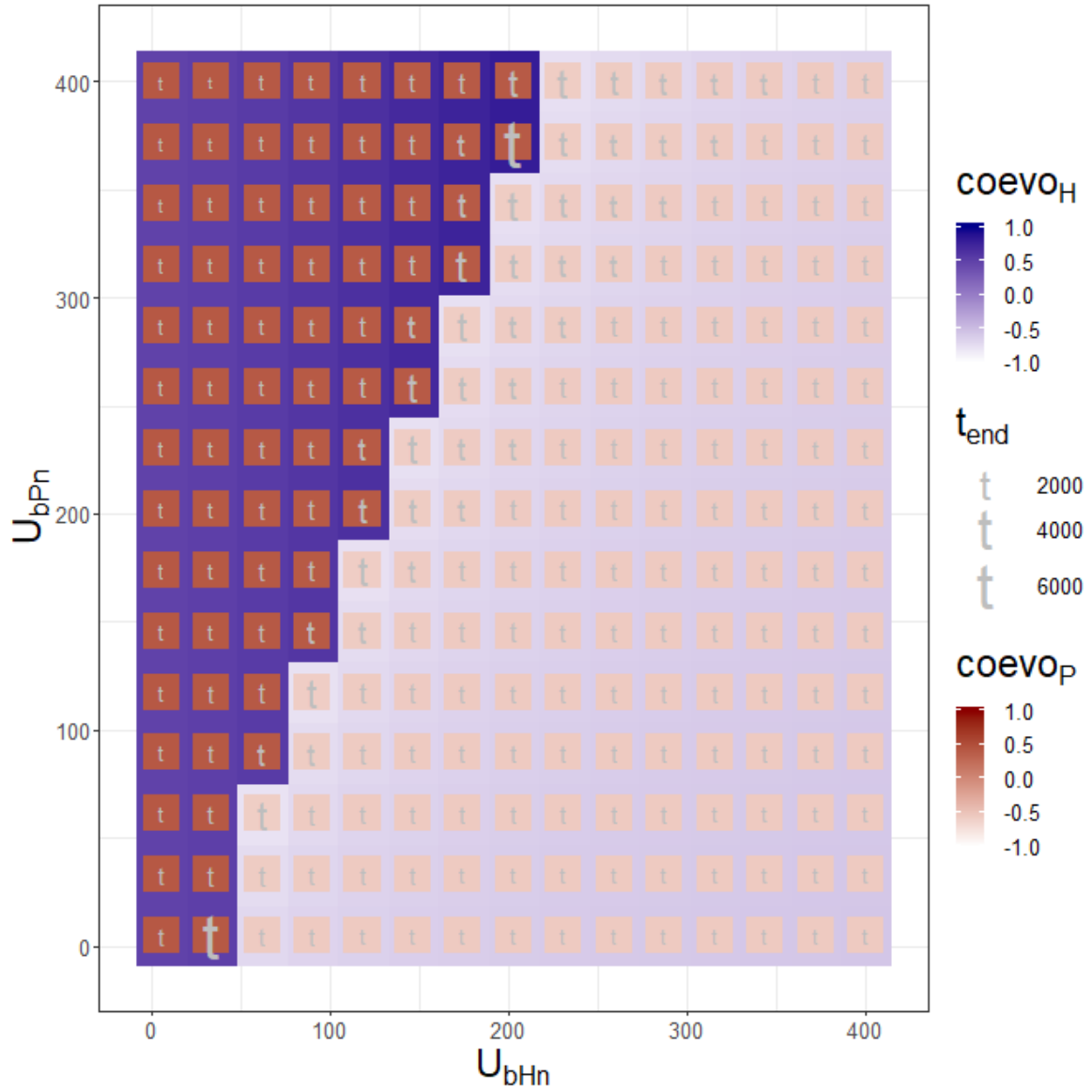
3.2.6 Utility per capita from plants to humans ($\bar{U}_{P_1H} \times \bar{U}_{P_nH}$):



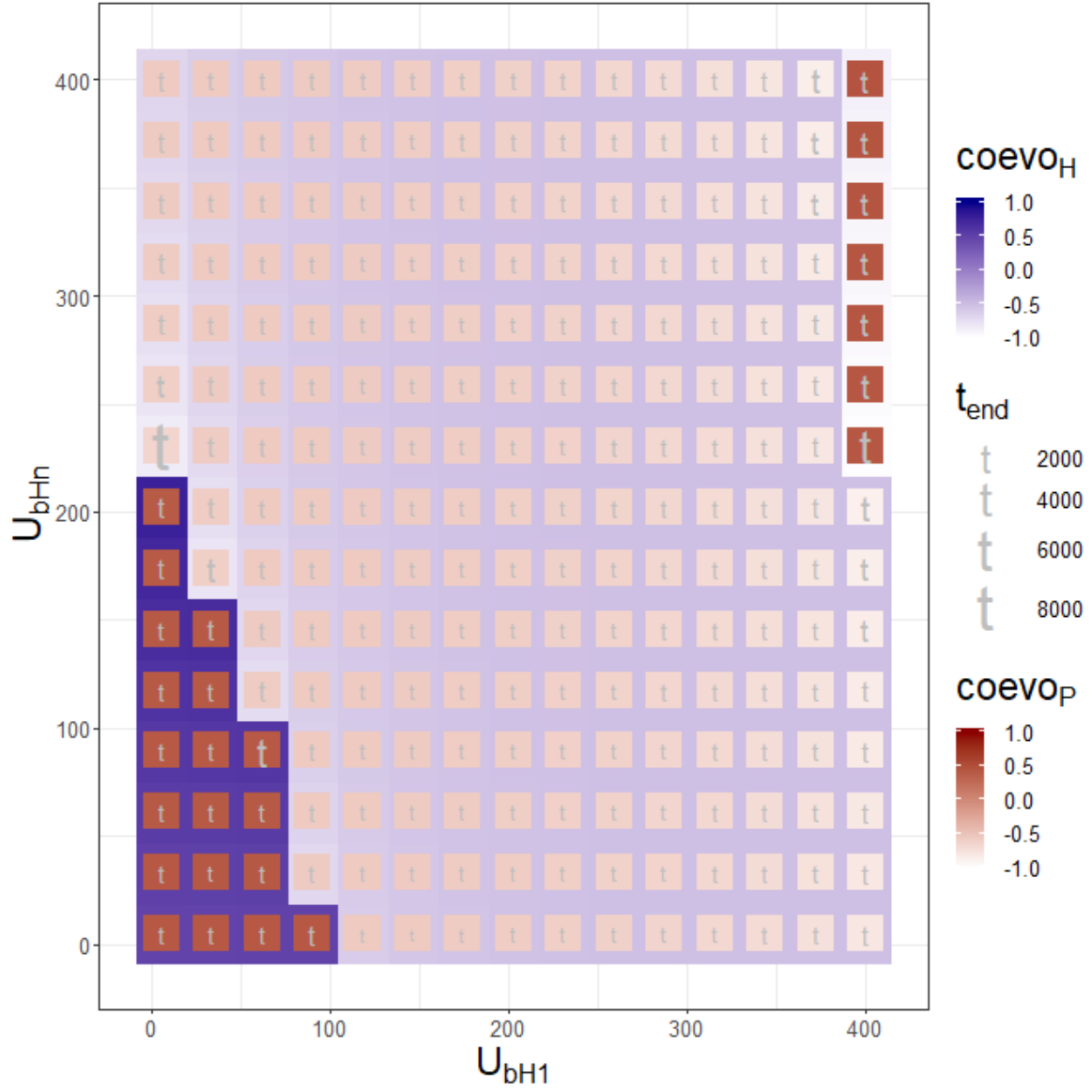
3.2.7 Utility of other resources to type 1 humans and plants ($U_{bH_1} \times U_{bP_1}$):



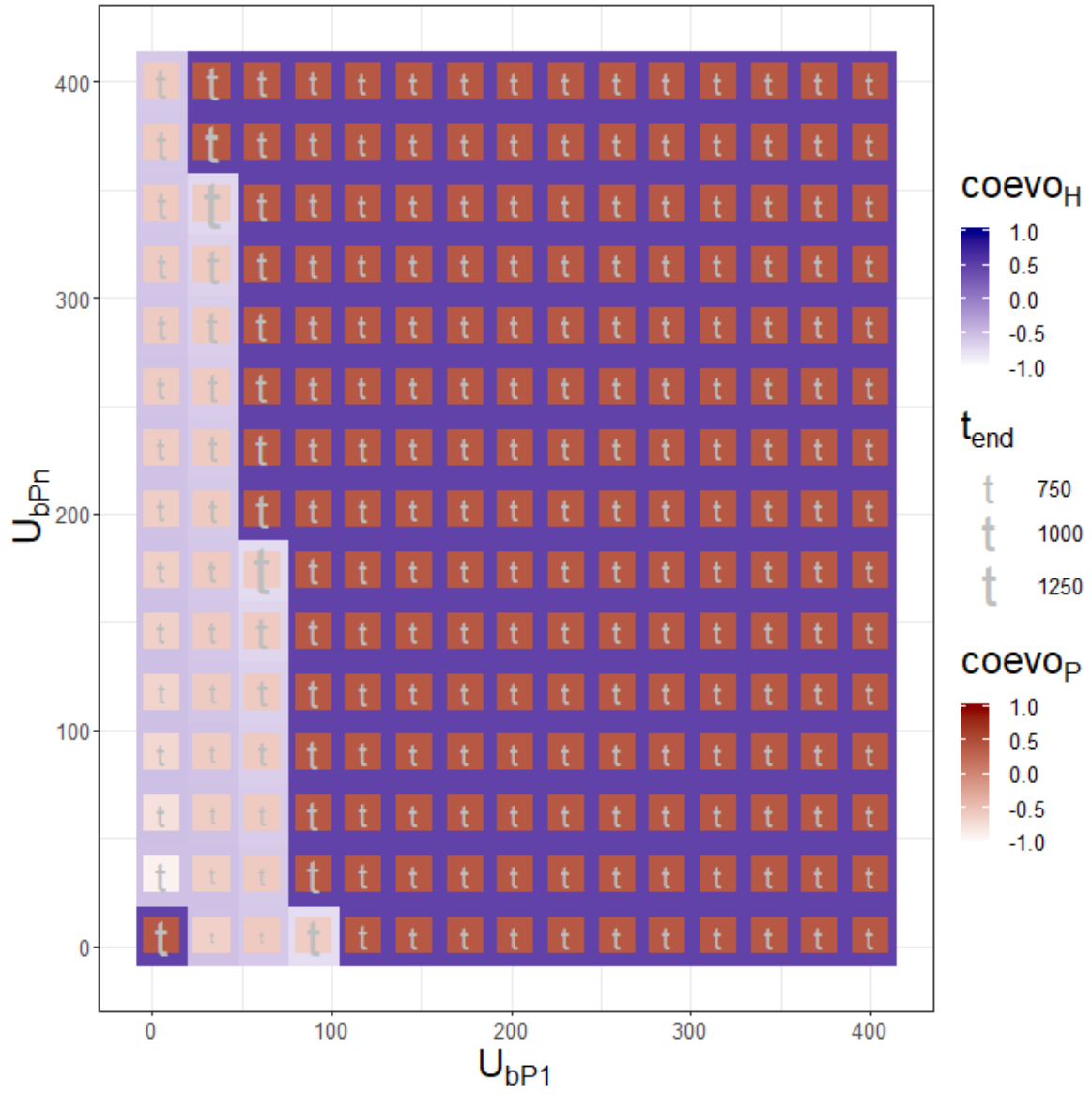
3.2.8 Utility of other resources to type n humans and plants ($U_{bH_n} \times U_{bP_n}$):



3.2.9 Utility of other resources to humans ($U_{bH_1} \times U_{bH_n}$):



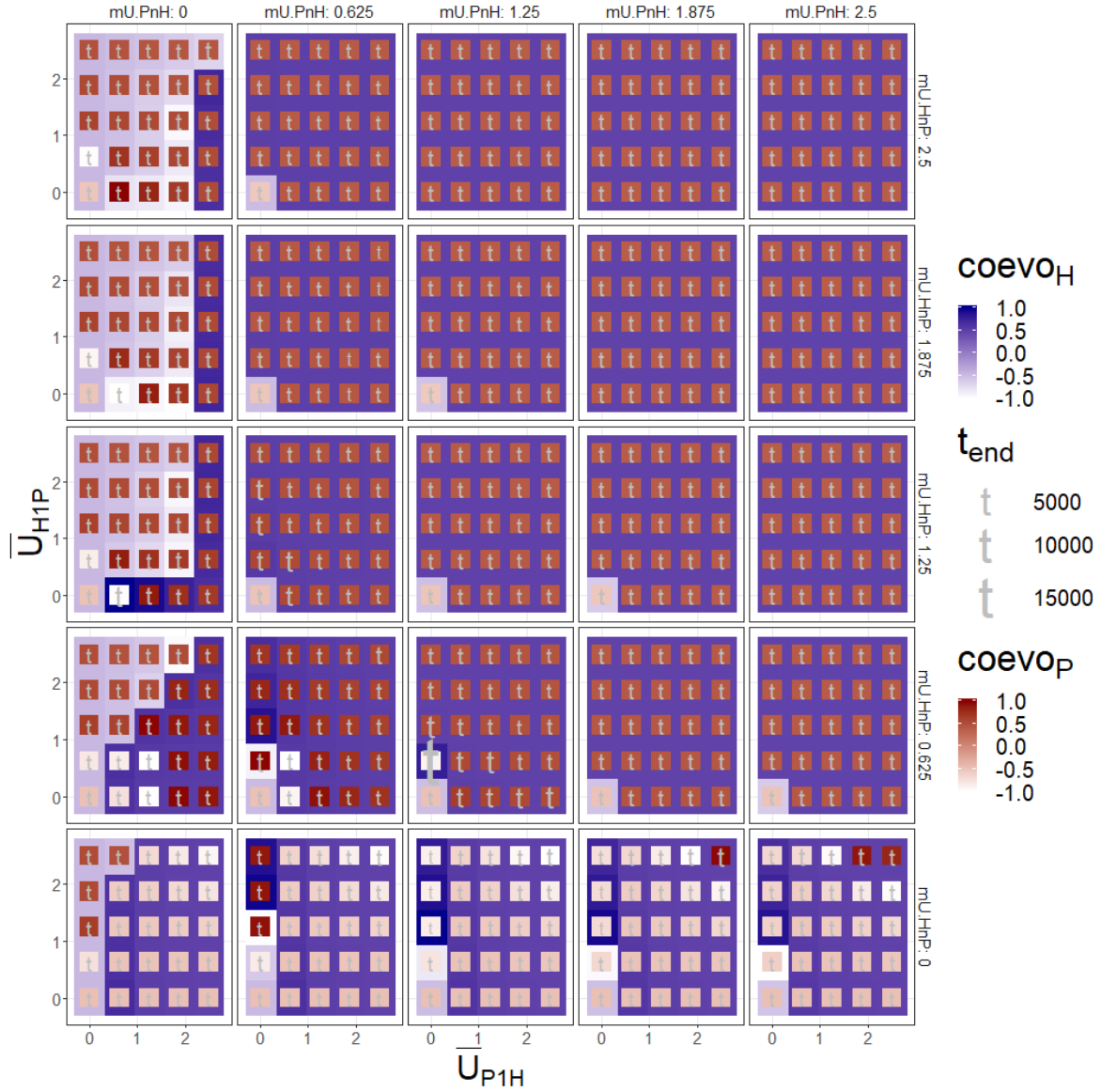
3.2.10 Utility of other resources to plants ($U_{bP_1} \times U_{bP_n}$):



4 Four parameter exploration

4.1 Utility per capita between humans and plants (\bar{U}_{H_1P} x \bar{U}_{P_1H} x \bar{U}_{H_nP} x \bar{U}_{P_nH}):

parameter	value
iniH	10
iniP	10
n.H	30
n.P	30
v.H	0.15
v.P	0.15
r.H	0.04
r.P	0.1
mU.PnH	0 - 2.5 (sample = 5)
mU.HnP	0 - 2.5 (sample = 5)
mU.P1H	0 - 2.5 (sample = 5)
mU.H1P	0 - 2.5 (sample = 5)
U.bHn	10
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	80
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200



Interpretation:

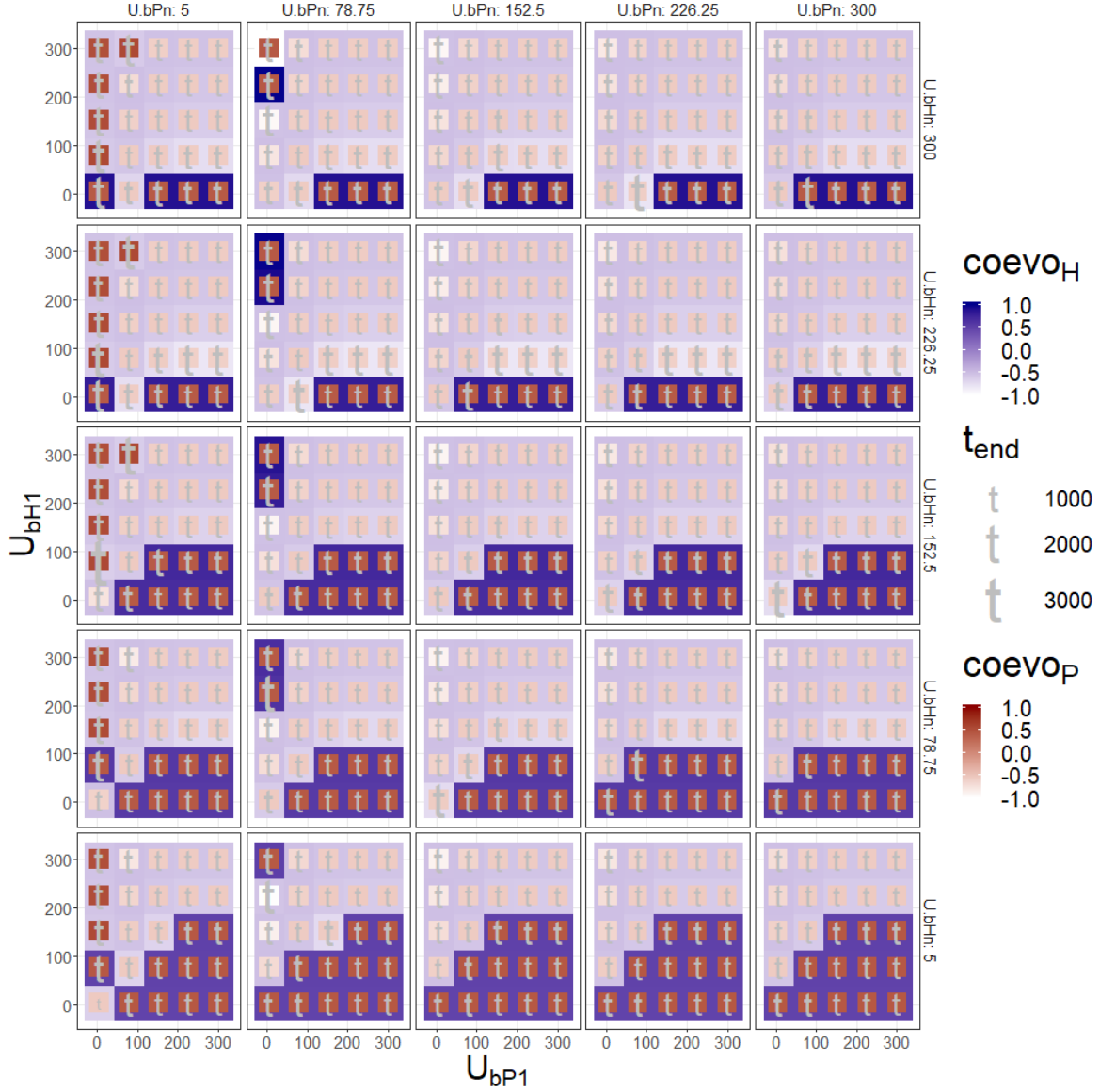
- Higher values of all four parameters facilitate coevolution; under the ‘default’ setting, a value around 1 is enough for all four parameters (intermediate values in this exploration).
- Coevolution is still possible if any single one of these parameters equal zero (bottom-left corners). Under this type of conditions, agriculture (blue) appears more probable than domestication (red), and the latter is strongly dependent on a non-null \bar{U}_{HnP} .
- As a summary of possible end-states:
 - ‘Fast’ coevolution (red square in blue tile, small t): most cases when values are greater than 0.625.
 - Domestication without cultivation (red square in whitish tile): most cases when $\bar{U}_{HnP} > 0.625$, $\bar{U}_{H1P} \Rightarrow 0.625$, $\bar{U}_{PnH} = 0$, and $\bar{U}_{P1H} < 2.5$.

- *Cultivation without domestication* (whitish square in blue tile): most cases when $\bar{U}_{HnP} = 0$.

4.2 Utility from other resources to humans and plants (U_{bH_1} \times U_{bP_1} \times U_{bH_n} \times U_{bP_n}):

For this experiment, consider that the default setting includes $MaxArea = 200$ (i.e. the maximum for the plant population).

parameter	value
iniH	10
iniP	10
n.H	30
n.P	30
v.H	0.15
v.P	0.15
r.H	0.04
r.P	0.1
mU.PnH	1.5
mU.HnP	1
mU.P1H	0.15
mU.H1P	0
U.bHn	5 - 300 (sample = 5)
U.bPn	5 - 300 (sample = 5)
U.bH1	5 - 300 (sample = 5)
U.bP1	5 - 300 (sample = 5)
MaxArea	200



Interpretation:

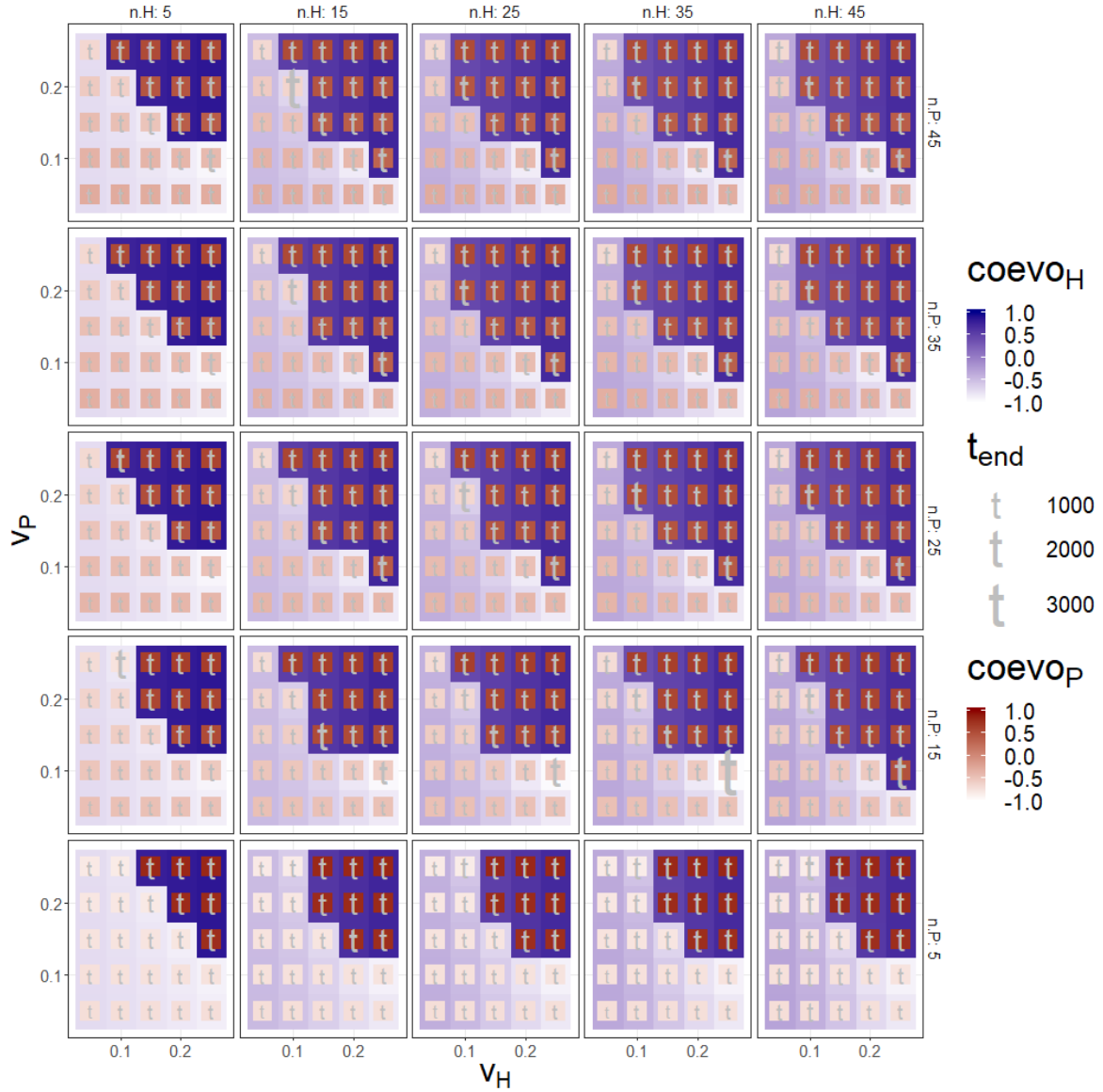
- Lower values of all four parameters facilitate coevolution; under the ‘default’ setting and for all four parameters, values higher than $MaxArea$ impede coevolution. The human parameters (U_{bH_1} , U_{bH_n}), together regulating the scale of the subsistence alternatives for humans, are significantly more important; their relationship (if one is greater than the other) seems to be less important as long as their combined sum is small enough.
- Coevolution is likely to occur when $U_{bH_1} = 0$, unless U_{bP_1} is too small.
- As a summary of possible end-states:
 - ‘Fast’ coevolution (red square in blue tile, small t): most cases when U_{bH_1} and U_{bH_n} are less than 100 (half of $MaxArea$).
 - Domestication without cultivation (red square in whitish tile): most cases when

$U_{bP_n} = 0$, $U_{bP_1} = 0$ (i.e. there is no carrying capacity for plants beyond the anthropic space) and $U_{bH_1} > 100$ (i.e. humans get plenty other resources when -still- not engaged in agriculture).

- *Cultivation without domestication* (whitish square in blue tile): *no cases visible*.

4.3 Number of types and undirected variation of humans and plants ($n_H \times n_P \times v_H \times v_P$):

parameter	value
iniH	10
iniP	10
n.H	5 - 45 (sample = 5)
n.P	5 - 45 (sample = 5)
v.H	0.05 - 0.25 (sample = 5)
v.P	0.05 - 0.25 (sample = 5)
r.H	0.04
r.P	0.1
mU.PnH	1.5
mU.HnP	1
mU.P1H	0.15
mU.H1P	0
U.bHn	10
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	80
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200



Interpretation:

- Higher values of all four parameters facilitate coevolution.
- As a summary of possible end-states:
 - ‘Fast’ coevolution (red square in blue tile, small t): most cases when the numbers of types (n_H , n_P) are greater than **15** and values of undirected variation (v_H , v_P) higher than **0.15**.
 - ‘Semi-coevolution’ (redish square in blueish tile): cases when $n_H \geq 15$, $n_P \geq 15$, $v_H \leq 0.1$ and $v_P \leq 0.1$.
 - ‘Semi-domestication’ without cultivation (redish square in whitish tile): cases when $n_H = 5$, $n_P \geq 15$ and $v_P \leq 0.1$.
 - ‘Semi-cultivation’ without domestication (whitish square in blue tile): cases when

$$n_H \geq 15, n_P = 5 \text{ and } v_H \leq 0.1.$$