

Human-Plant Coevolution (HPC) modelGeneral exploration and parameter sensitivity analysis

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HUMAN-PLANT COEVOLUTION MODEL



General exploration and parameter sensitivity analysis

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Model overview

The Human-Plant Coevolution (HPC) model represents the dynamics of coevolution between a human and a plant population. The model consists of an ecological positive feedback system (mutualism), which can be reinforced by positive evolutionary feedback (coevolution). The model is the result of wiring together relatively simple simulation models of population ecology and evolution, through a computational implementation in R.

Parameters

Table 1: 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. The number of phenotypic variants of each population that relate to human-plant coevolution. Types are arbitrarily ordered from type 1 (<i>less</i> mutualistic) to type n (<i>more</i> mutualistic).
v.H, v.P	v_H, v_P	level of undirected variation in humans and plants. For any value greater than zero, these parameters regulate how even is the distribution of a population among its types.
r.H, r.P	r_H, r_P	intrinsic growth rates for human and plant populations. The maximum rate at which a population grows when there are no external constraints.
mU.PnH	$\bar{U}_{P_n H}$	utility per capita of type n plants to humans
mU.HnP	$\bar{U}_{H_n P}$	utility per capita of type n humans to plants
mU.P1H	$\bar{U}_{P_1 H}$	utility per capita of type 1 plants to humans
mU.H1P	$\bar{U}_{H_1 P}$	utility per capita of type 1 humans to plants
U.bH1	U_{bH_1}	utility of other resources to type 1 humans or the baseline carrying capacity for humans of type 1; i.e. that independent of plants.
U.bP1	U_{bP_1}	utility of other resources to type 1 plants or the baseline carrying capacity for plants of type 1; i.e. that independent of humans. (non-anthropic space)
U.bHn	U_{bH_n}	utility of other resources to type n humans or the baseline carrying capacity for humans of type n , i.e. that independent of plants
U.bPn	U_{bP_n}	utility of other resources to type n plants or the baseline carrying capacity for plants of type n ; i.e. that independent of humans.
MaxArea	$MaxArea$	Maximum contiguous area to be used by plants. It is used as the maximum carrying capacity for plants.

Table 2: Variables

R notation	Math notation	Description
H, P	$H[t], P[t]$	Human and plant populations at time t . Population units are abstract, arbitrarily defined units that can express individuals, working hours, households, etc. (humans), and sprouts, certain amount of biomass, soil surface, etc. (plants)
K.H, K.P	$K_H[t], K_P[t]$	Carrying capacity to human and plant populations or maximum population at time t , expressed in population units
U.HP, U.PH	$U_{HP}[t], U_{PH}[t]$	Utility of one population to the other or the total contribution of a population to the maximum population at time t , expressed in population units
U.bH, U.bP	$U_{bH}[t], U_{bP}[t]$	Utility of other resources to a population at time t , expressed in population units (baseline carrying capacity)
types.H, types.P	$types_H, types_P$	Population types, arbitrarily ordered from 1 to n (vector or array).
pop.H, pop.P	$pop_{H_i}[t], pop_{P_i}[t]$	Proportion of a population belonging to type i at time t (vector or array).
mU.HP.per.type, mU.PH.per.type	$\bar{U}_{H_iP}, \bar{U}_{P_iH}$	Utility per capita of type i individuals of one population to the other (vector or array).
U.bH.per.type, U.bP.per.type	U_{bH_i}, U_{bP_i}	Utility of other resources to type i individuals of a population (vector or array).
fitness.H, fitness.P	$fitness_{H_i}[t], fitness_{P_i}[t]$	Fitness score of type i individuals of a population at time t (vector or array).
d.H, d.P	$\Delta H[t], \Delta P[t]$	Population change (delta) at time t in respect to time $t - 1$ (vector or array).

Table 3: Variables (output only)

R notation	Math notation	Description
<code>time</code>	t_{end}	Iterations past until the end state (<i>stationary point</i>)
<code>coevo.H, coevo.P</code>	$coevo_H, coevo_P$	Coevolution coefficients. A coefficient representing the distribution of the proportions of population per type (pop_{A_1} to pop_{A_n}) weighted by type index (1 to n). Each indicates <i>if</i> and <i>how much</i> the population distribution has been modified by the coevolutionary process. Their values range between -1, the entire population is of type 1, and 1, the entire population is of type n.
<code>depend.H, depend.P</code>	$depend_H, depend_P$	Dependency coefficients. Slope of linear model of the fitness score per type ($fitness_{A_1}$ to fit_{A_n}) 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.
<code>timing.H, timing.P</code>	$timing_H, timing_P$	Iterations past until coevolution successfully changes the proportions of population per type; generally, when $pop_1 \gg pop_n$ or, more specifically, $coevo > timing.threshold$.

Chapter 1

Single runs

1.1 Fast coevolution (default)

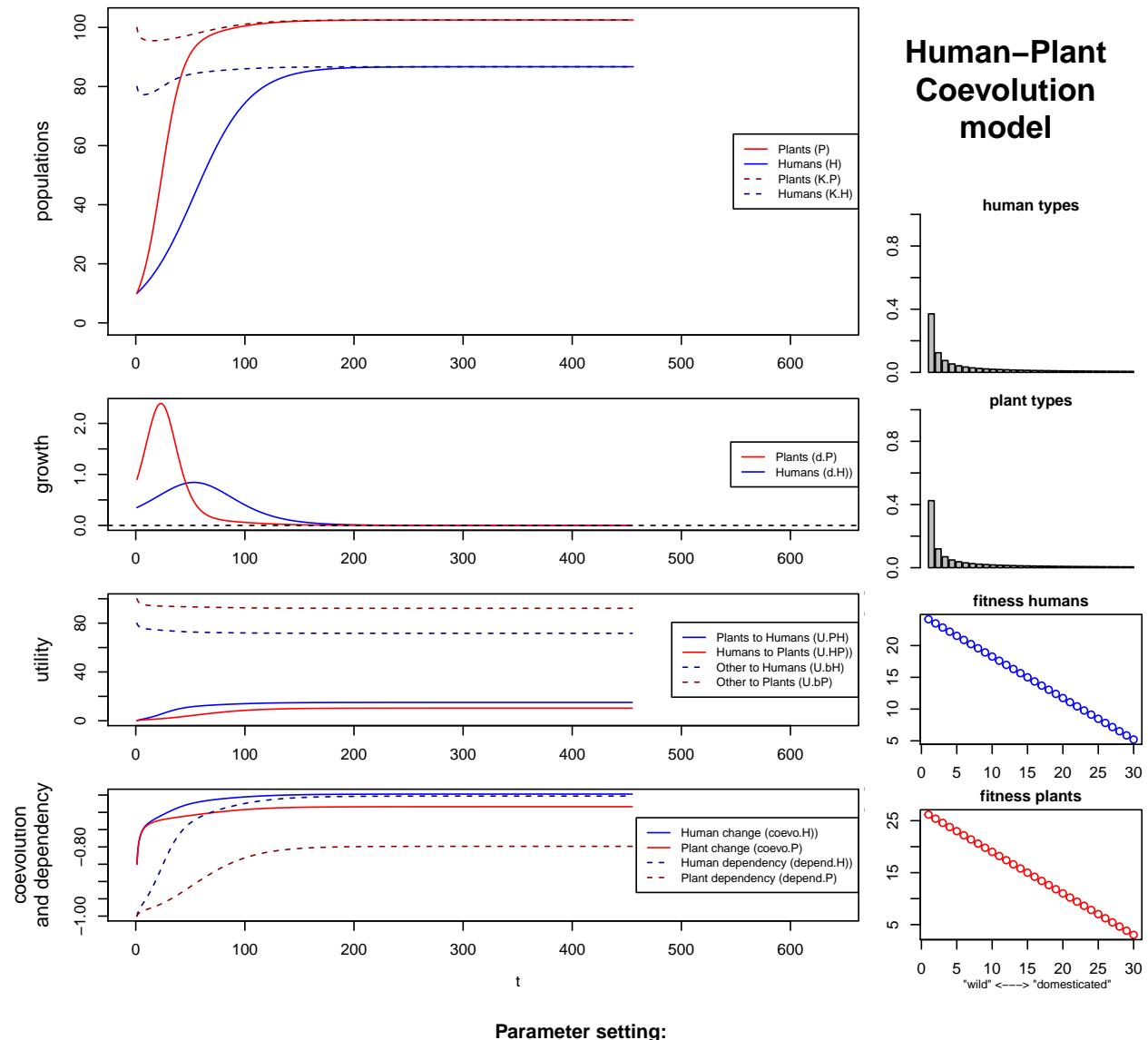
Table 1.1: Parameter setting

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	5000
tol	6
timing.threshold	0.5

Table 1.2: Output variables (values at end state)

Abbreviation	Value
time	716
coeve.H	0.6922901
coeve.P	0.7687119
depend.H	0.8913384
depend.P	1.7541986
timing.H	236
timing.P	252

1.2 No coevolution



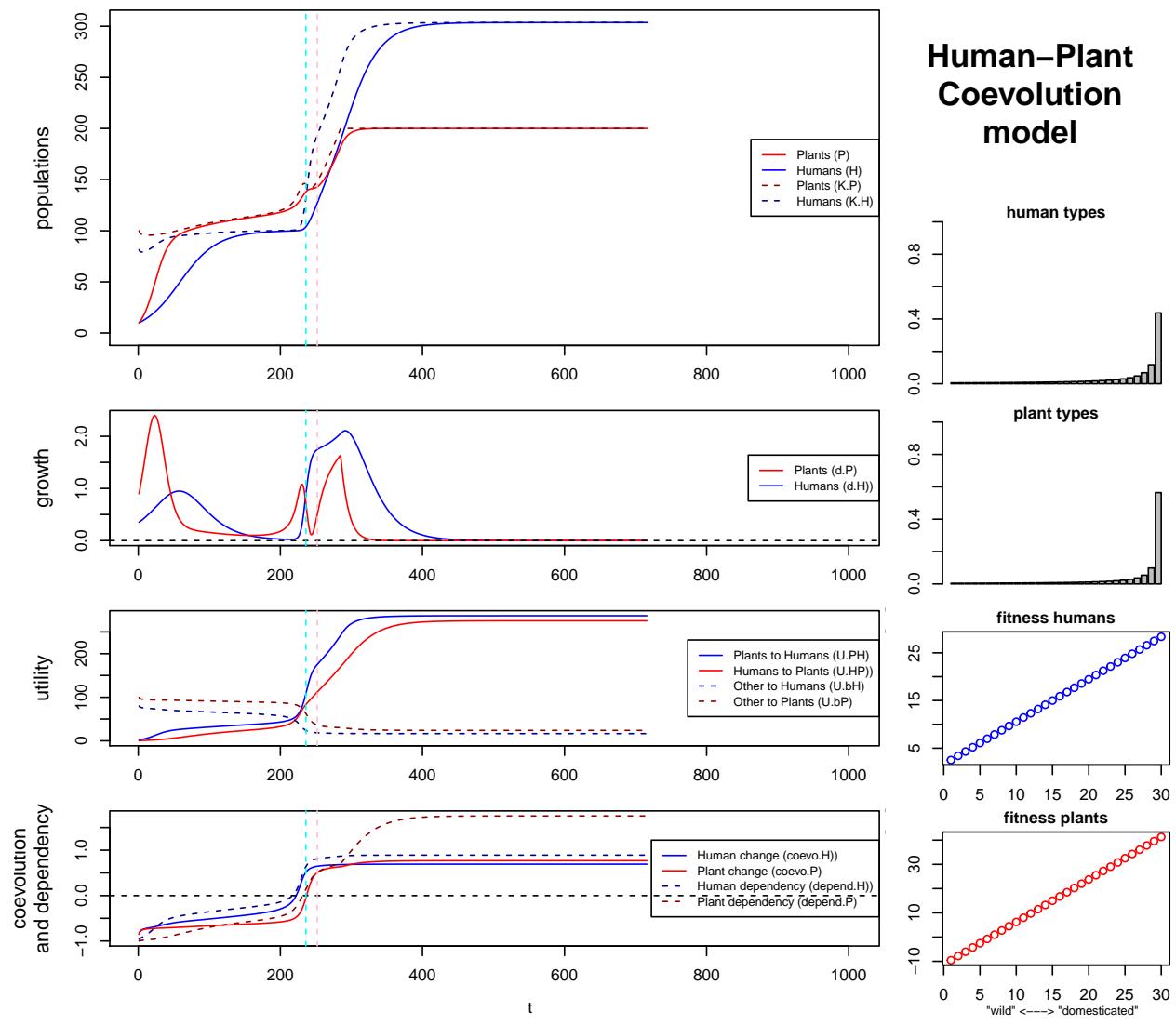


Figure 1.1: Plotting the end state, i.e. both populations become stationary

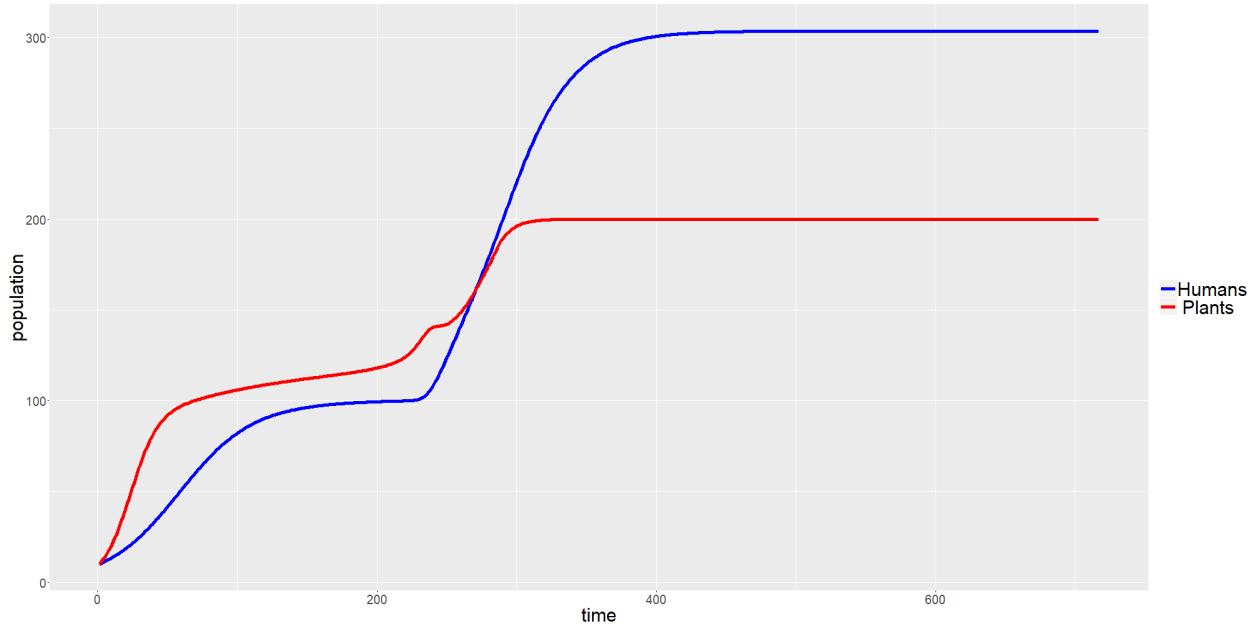
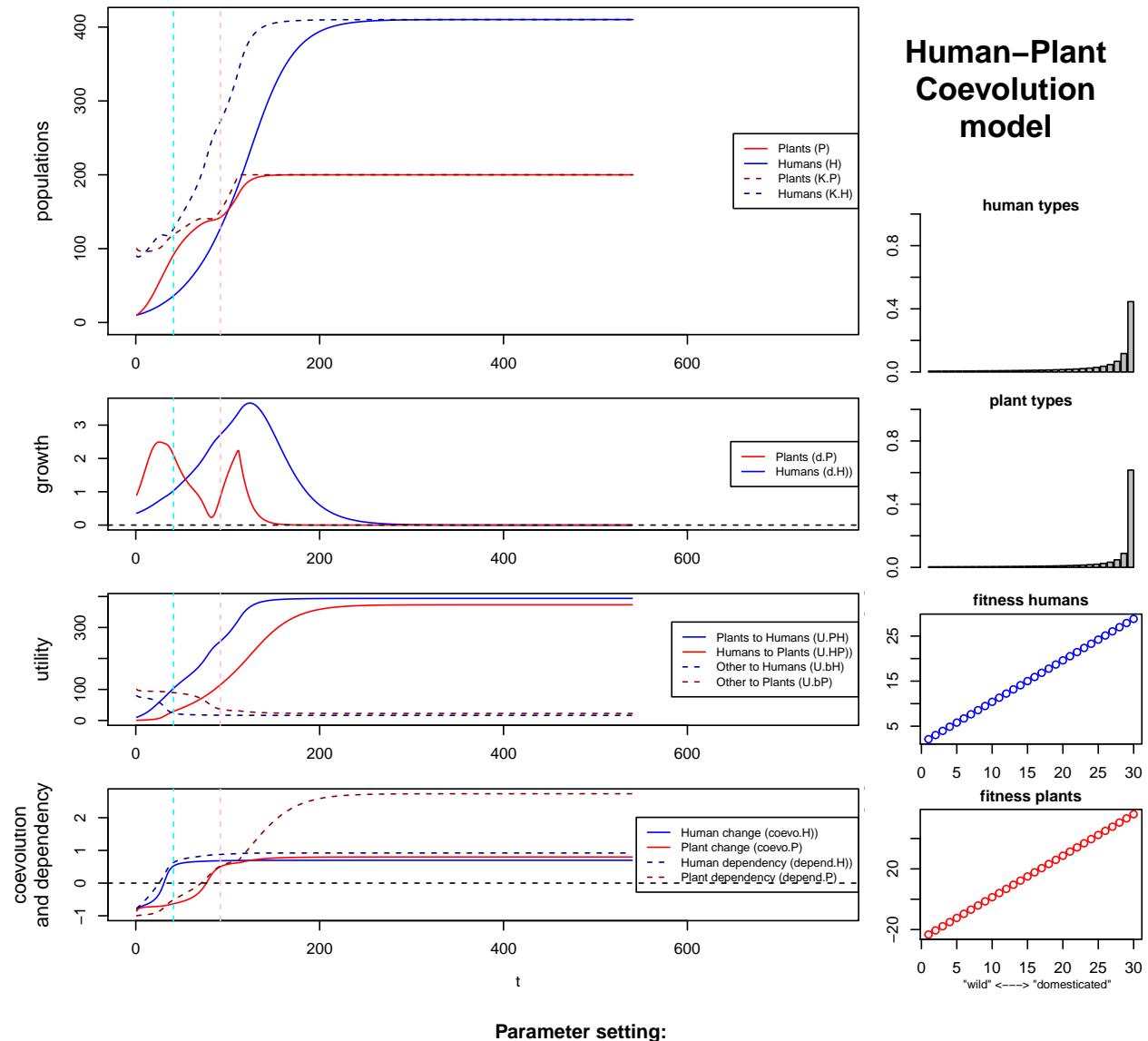
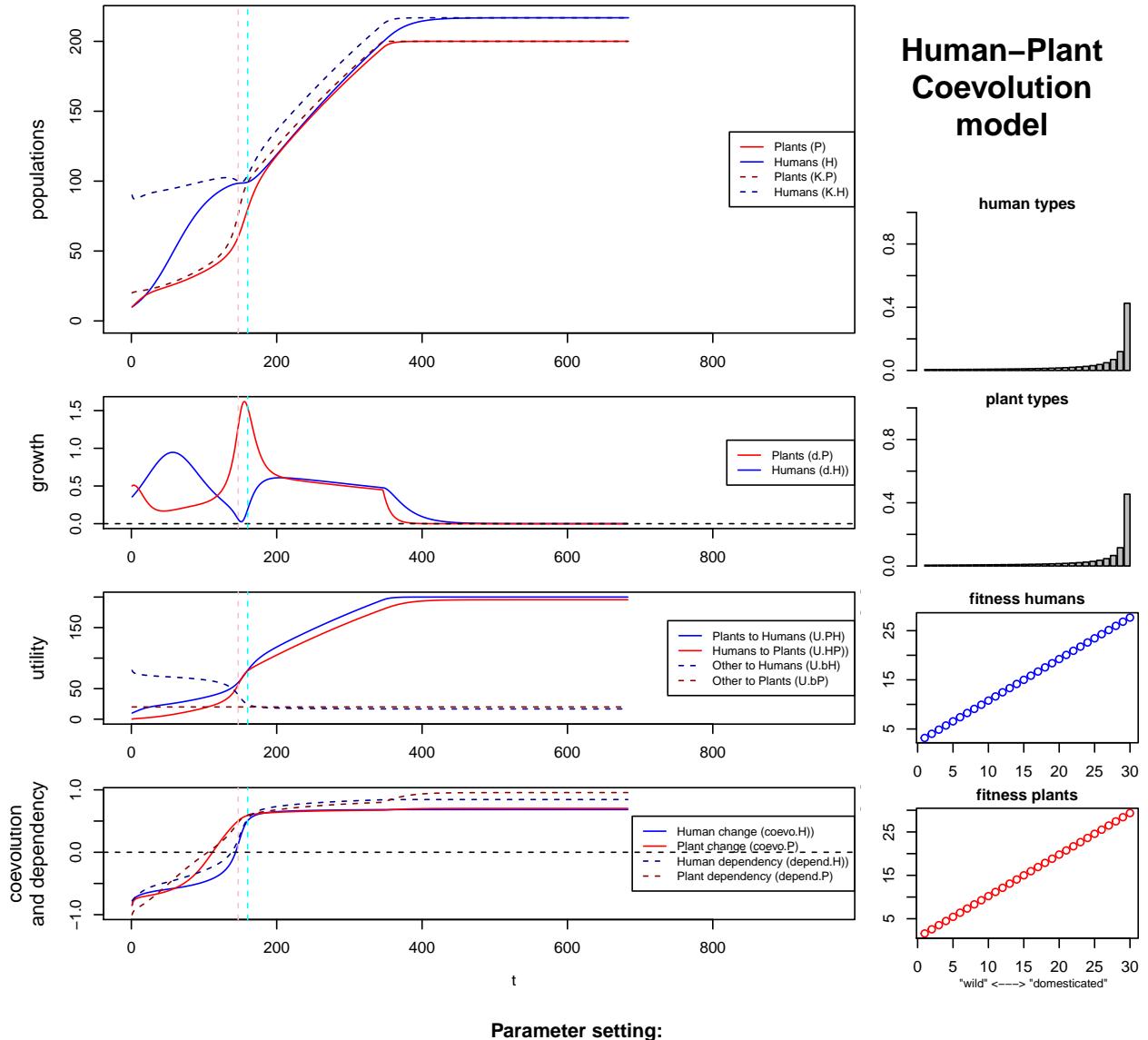


Figure 1.2: Plotting population trajectories with ggplot2

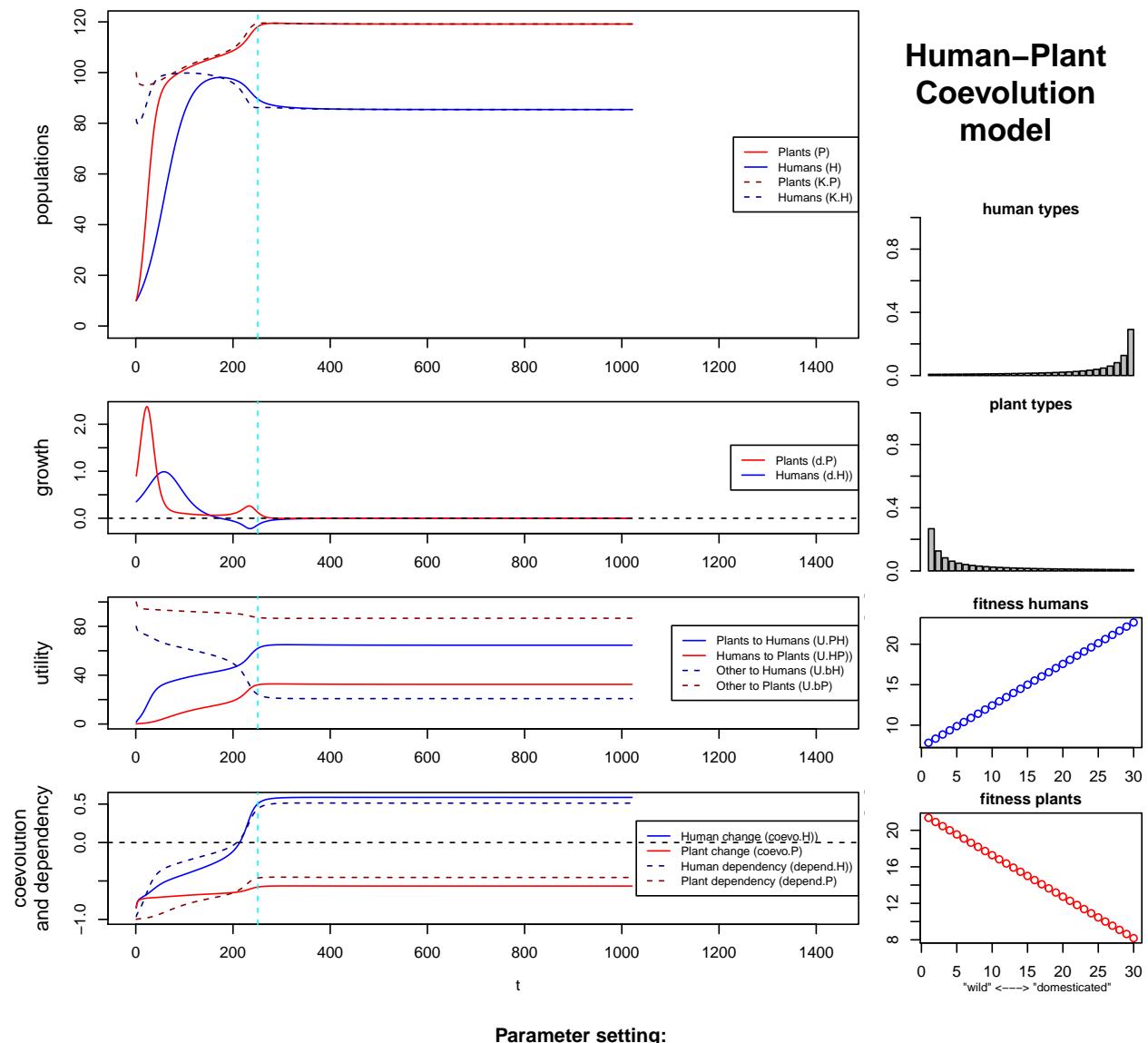
1.3 Coevolution with early cultivation



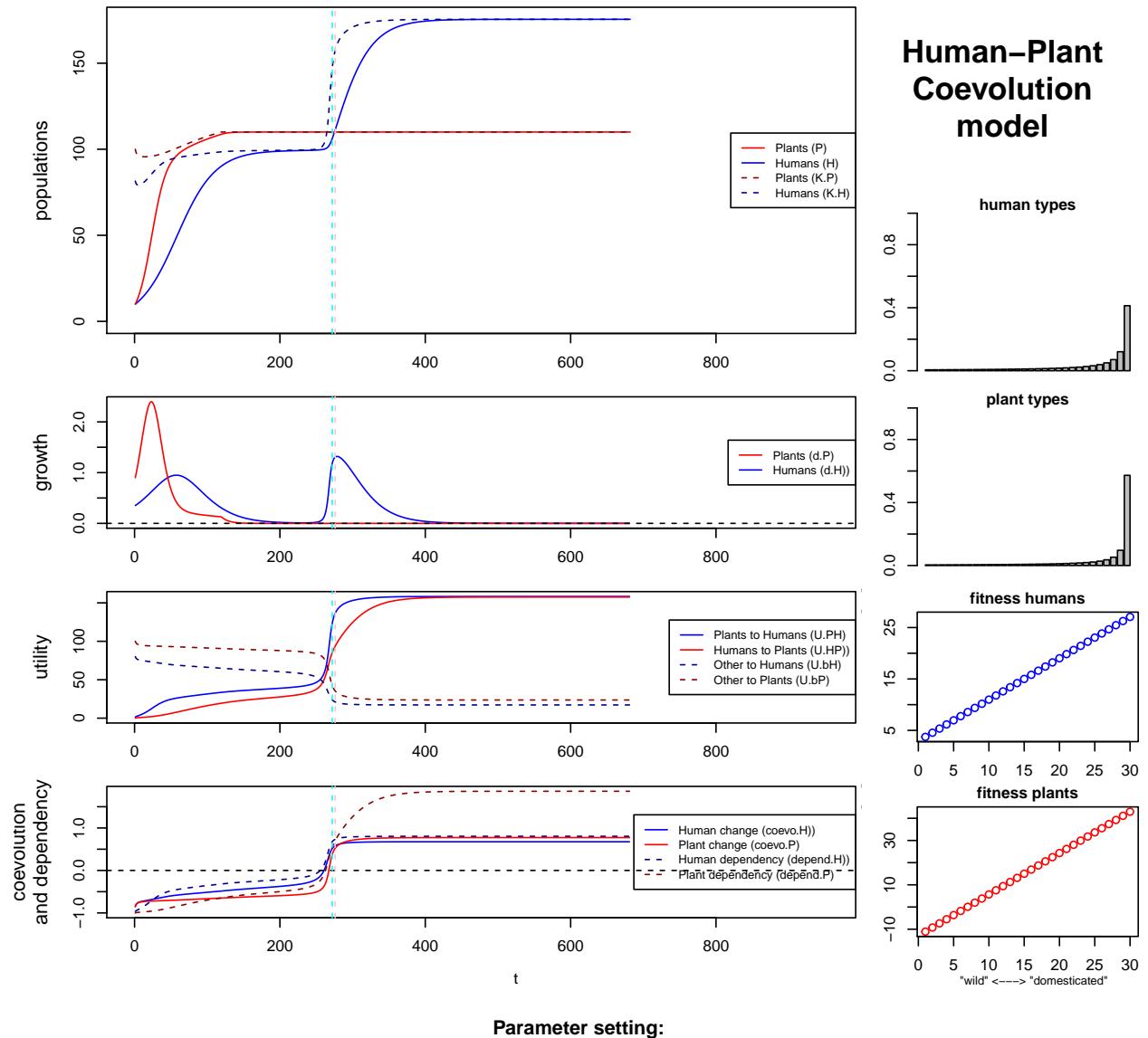
1.4 Coevolution with early domestication



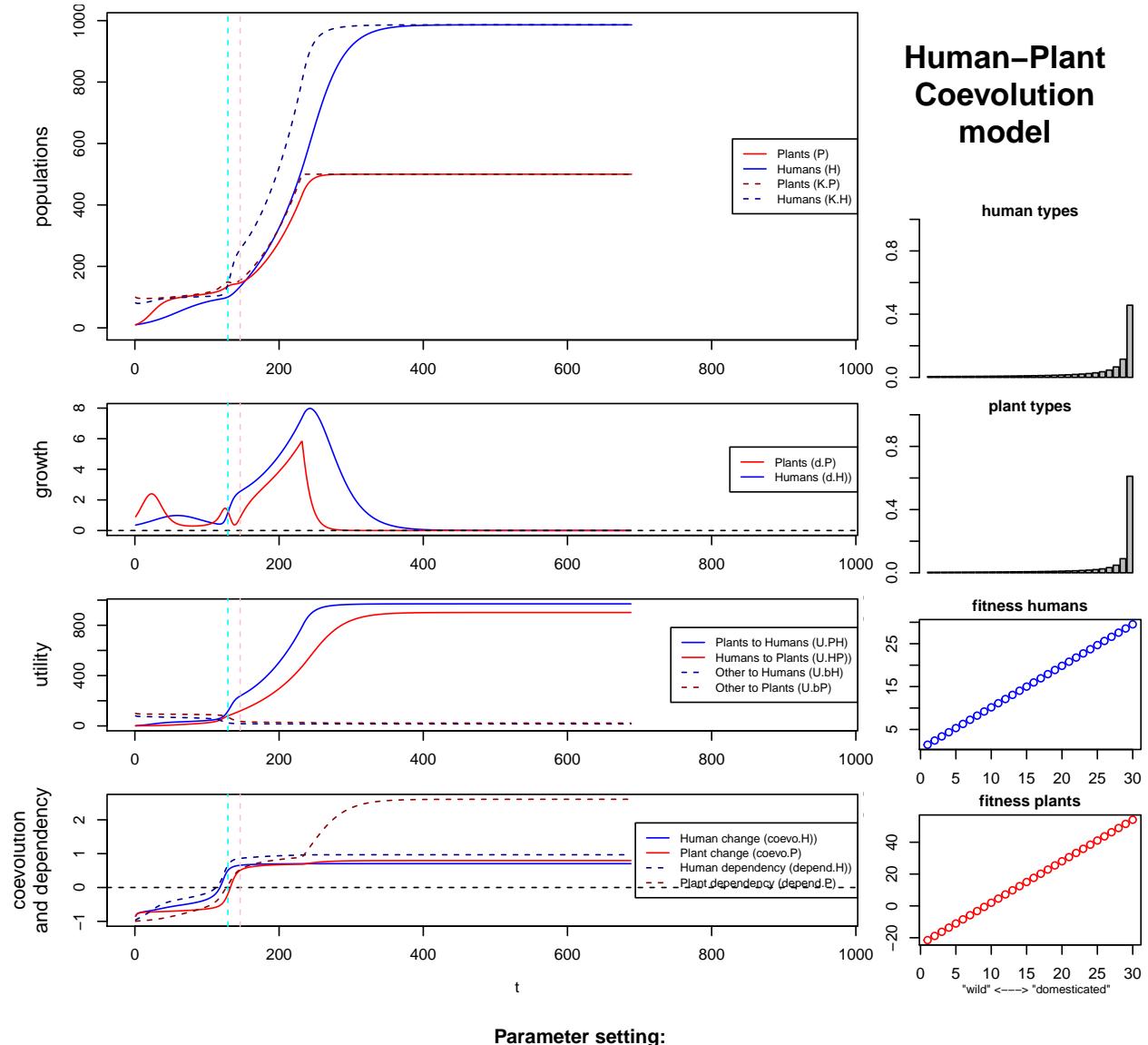
1.5 Cultivation without domestication



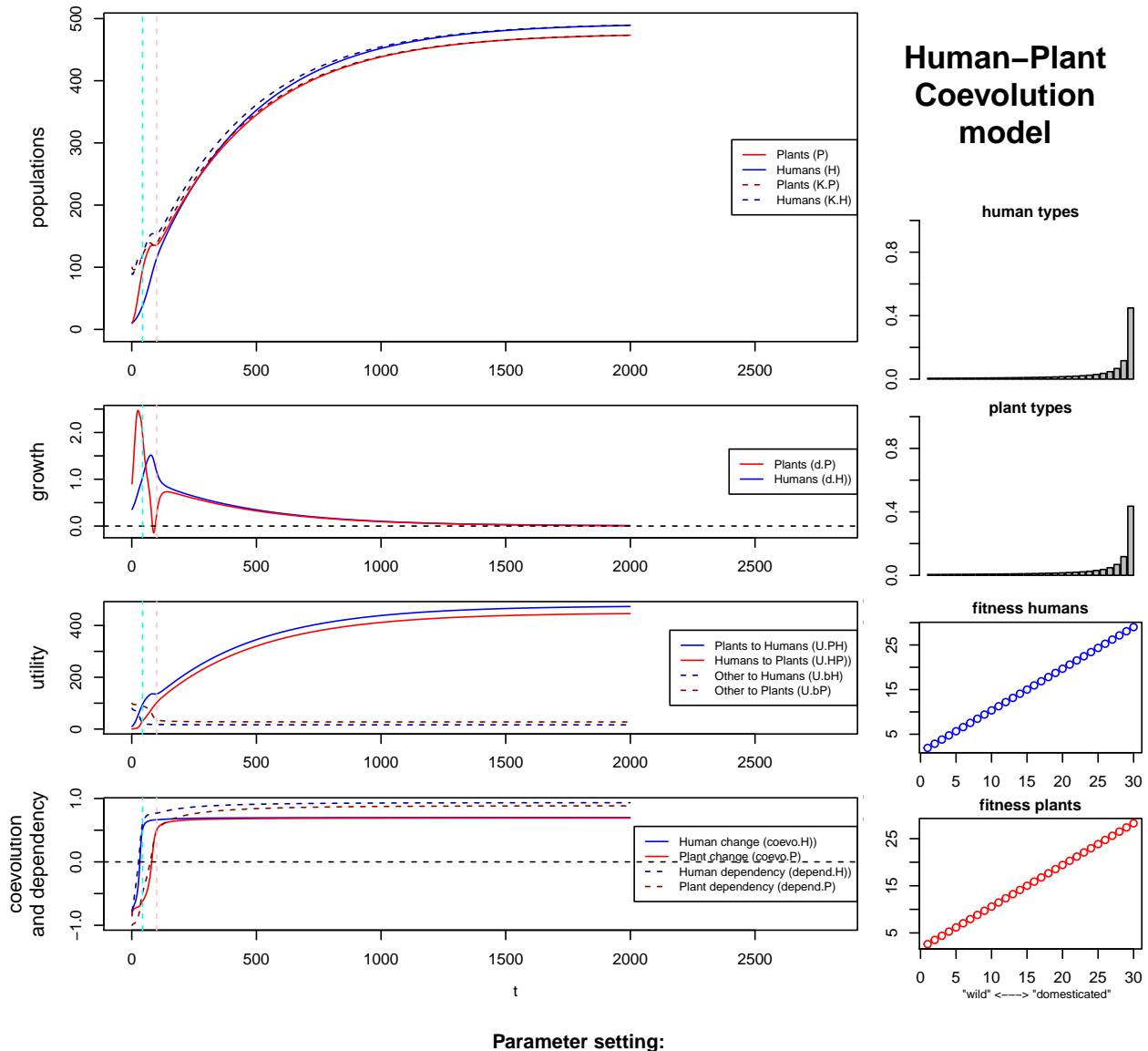
1.6 Coevolution with population “bleep”



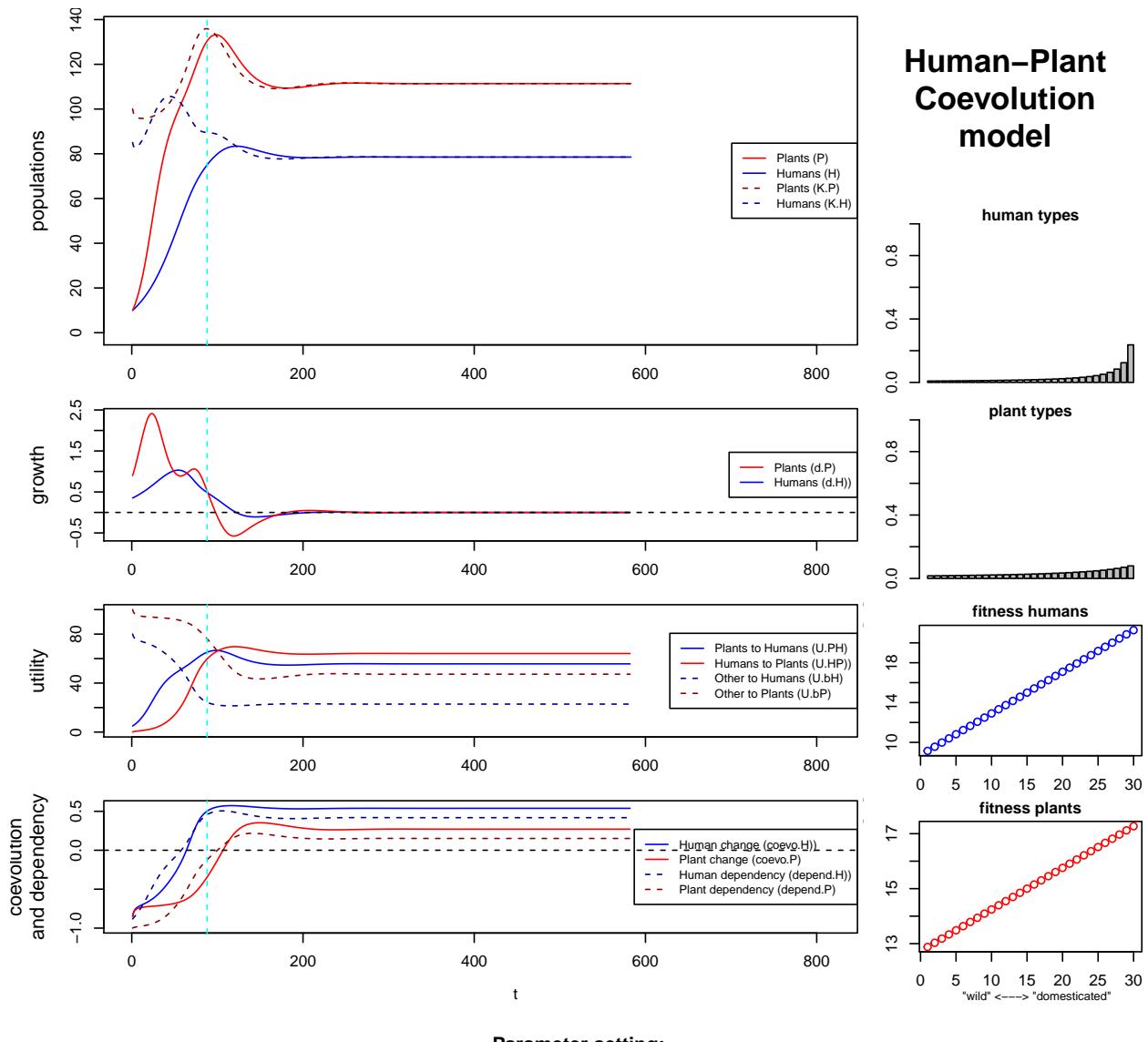
1.7 Coevolution with population “boom”



1.8 Coevolution with long population “boom”



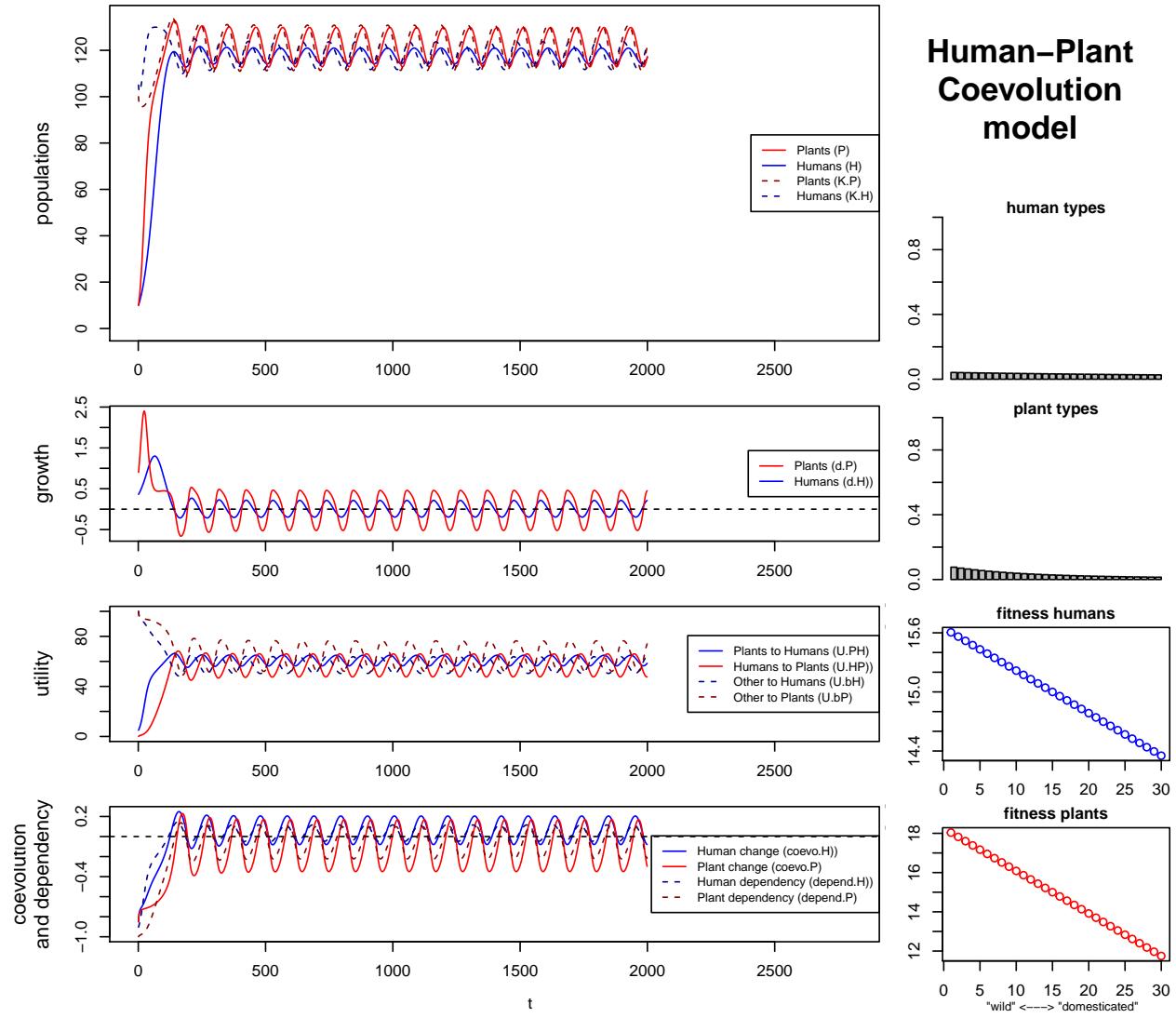
1.9 Semi-coevolution (stationary point)



1.10 Semi-coevolution (oscillations)

Table 1.3: 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	0.5
mU.HnP	0.9
mU.P1H	0.5
mU.H1P	0
U.bHn	20
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	100
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200
maxIt	2000
tol	6
timing.threshold	0.5



Chapter 2

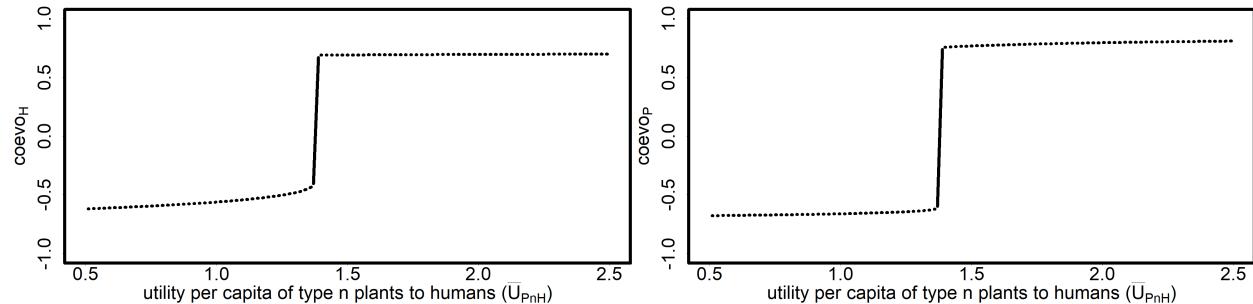
One parameter exploration

2.1 Full example (table+plot alternatives)

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

Table 2.1: Parameter setting

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	0.5 - 2.5 (sample = 100)
mU.HnP	1
mU.P1H	0.15
mU.H1P	0
U.bHn	10
U.bPn	20
U.bH1	80
U.bP1	100
MaxArea	200



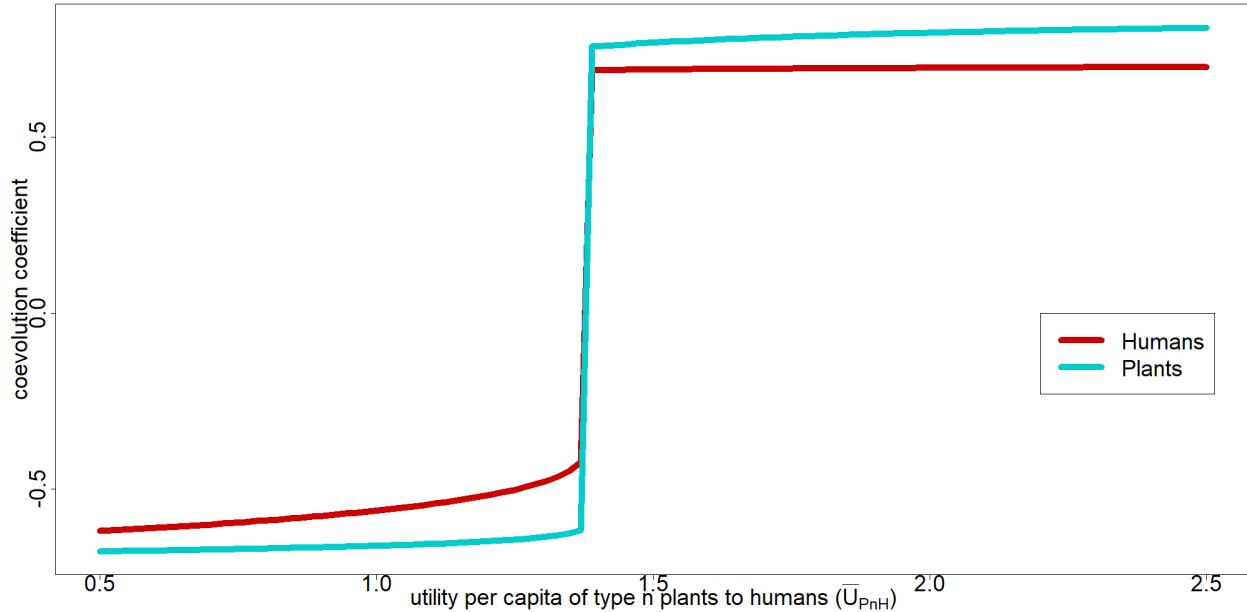
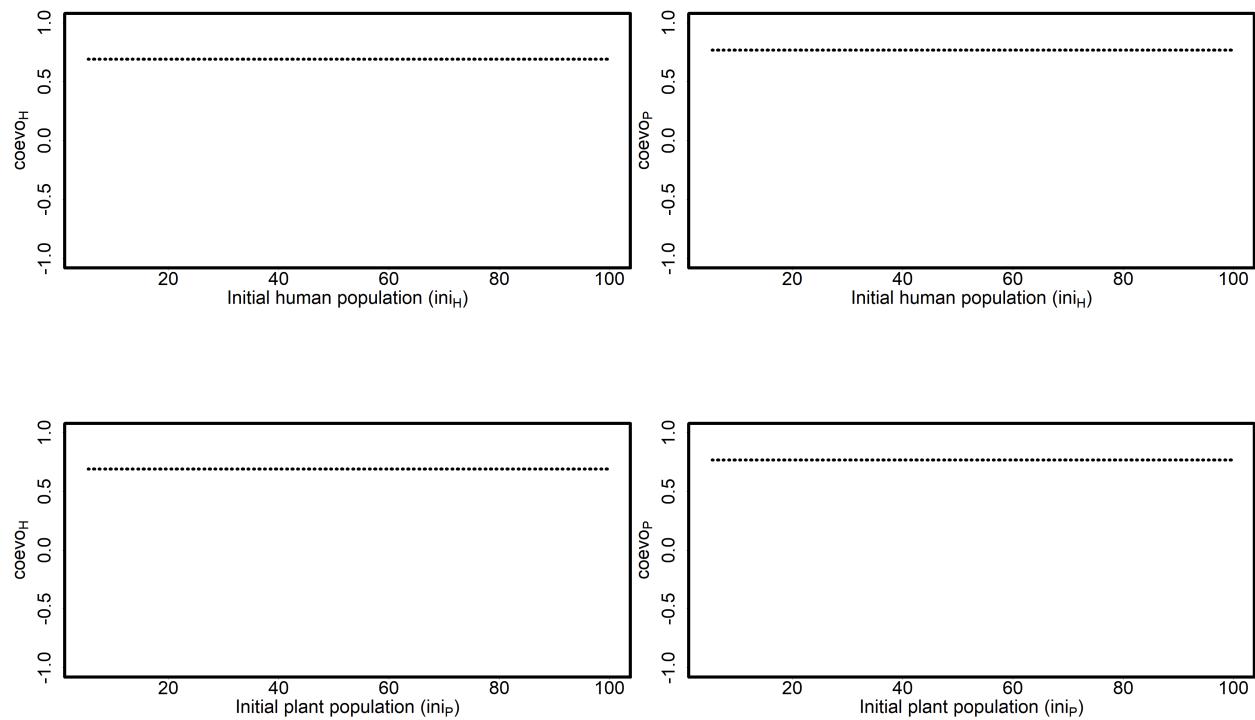


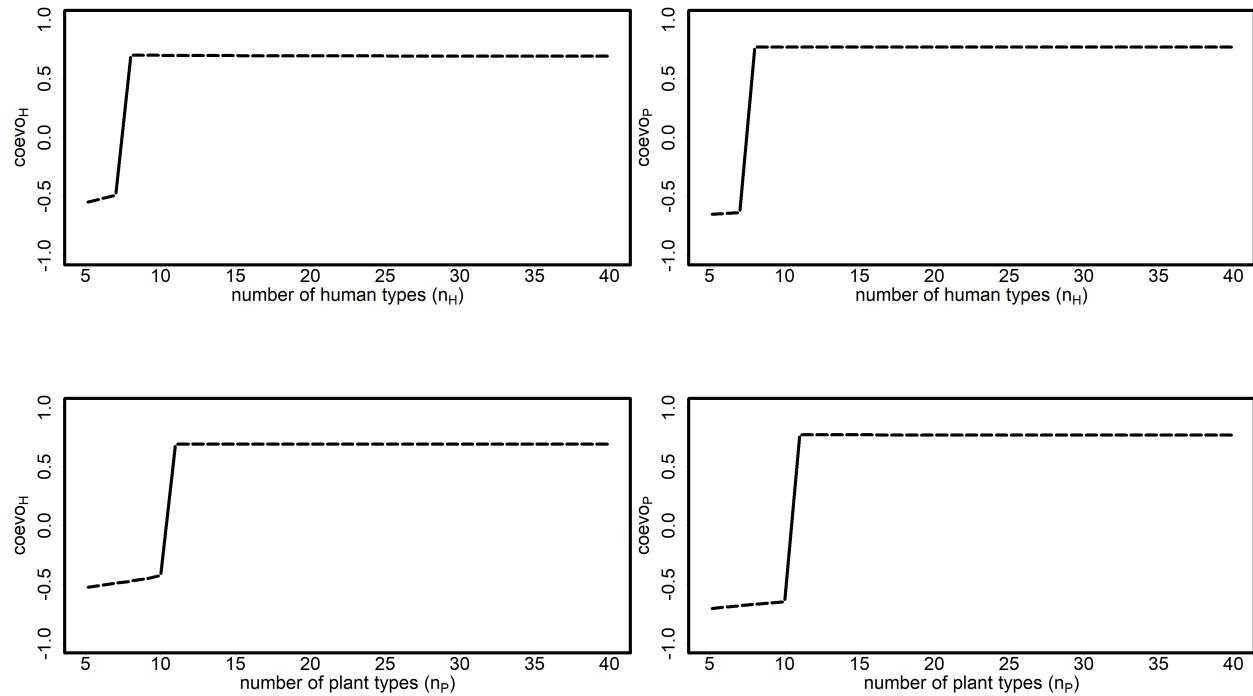
Figure 2.1: Bifurcation plot (ggplot2)

2.2 Exploration on ‘default’ setting for each parameter:

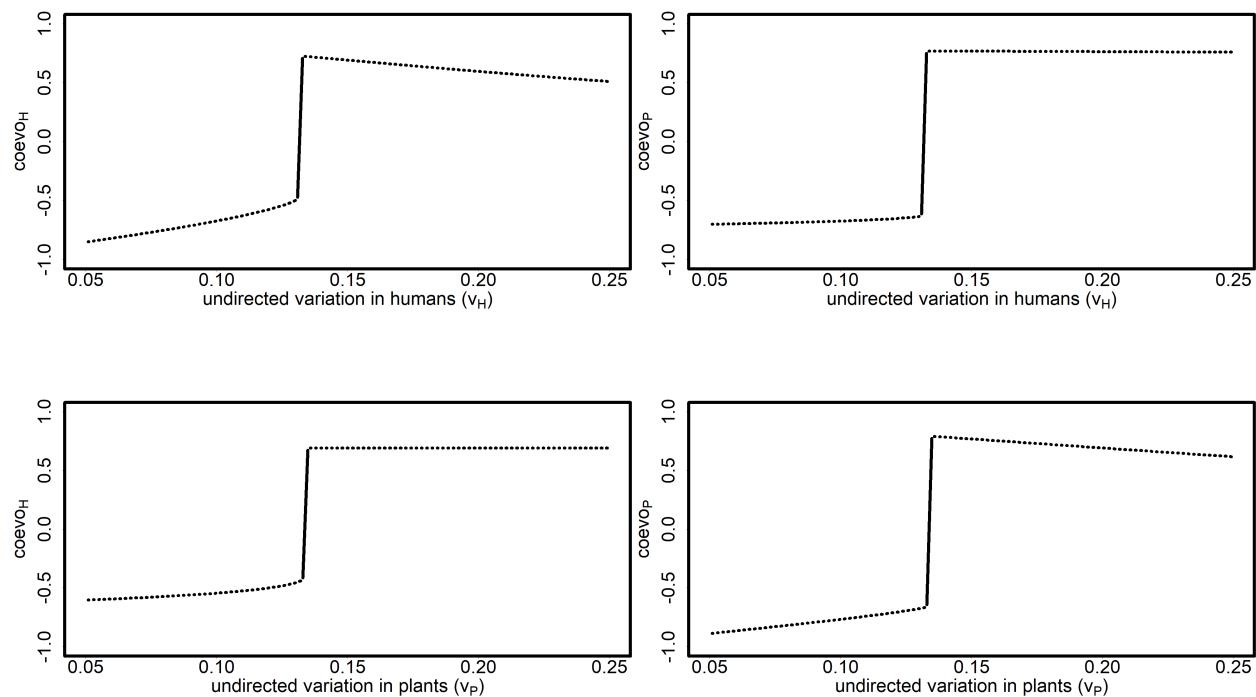
2.2.1 Initial populations of humans and plants ($init_H$, $init_P$):



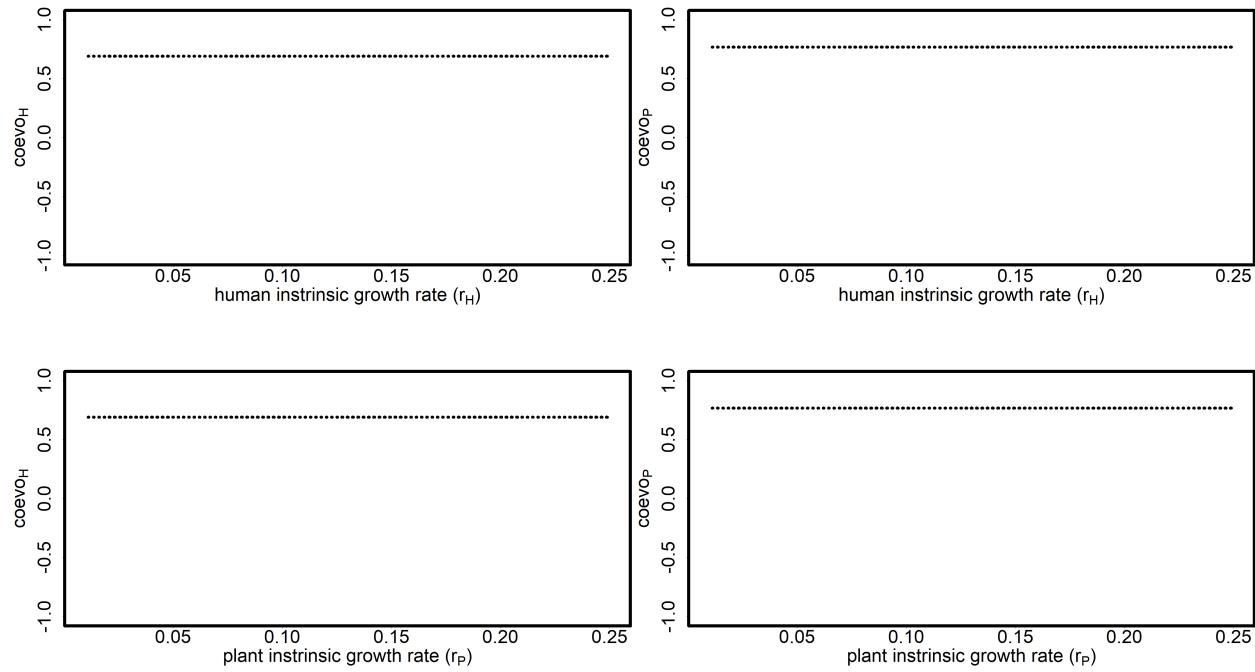
2.2.2 Number of types of humans and plants (n_H , n_P):



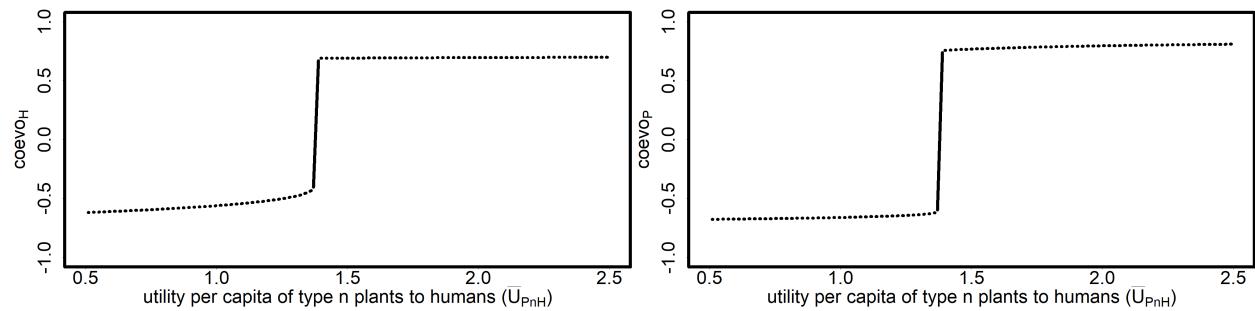
2.2.3 level of undirected variation in humans and plants (v_H , v_P):



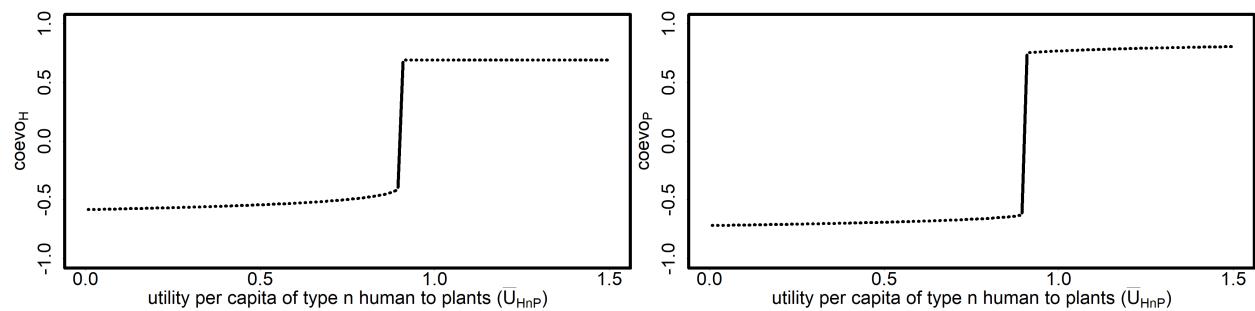
2.2.4 intrinsic growth rates for human and plant populations (r_H, r_P):



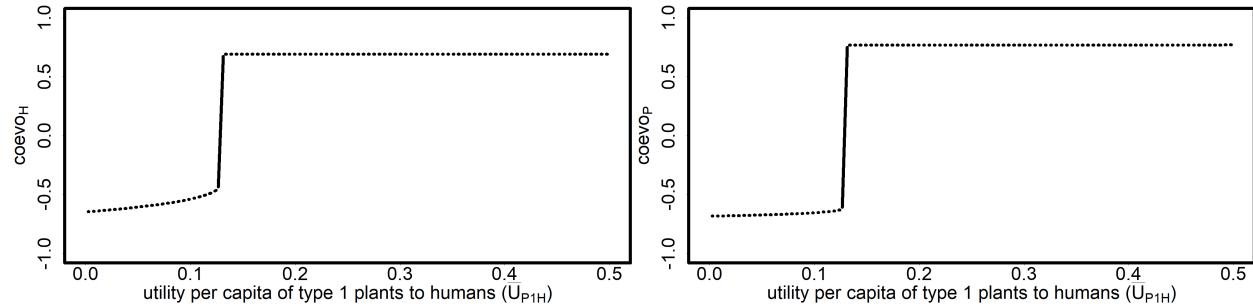
2.2.5 utility per capita of type n plants to humans (\bar{U}_{PnH}):



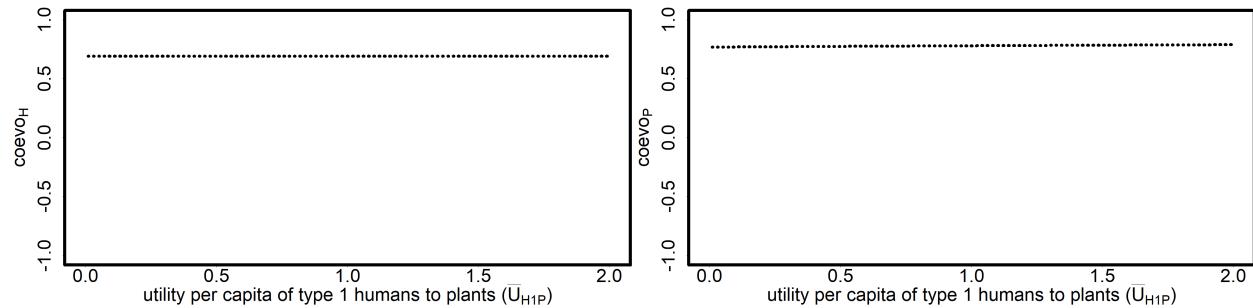
2.2.6 utility per capita of type n human to plants (\bar{U}_{HnP}):



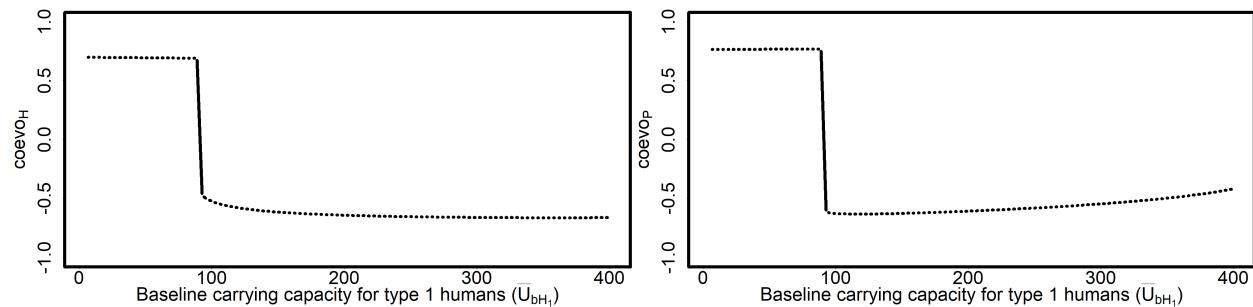
2.2.7 utility per capita of type 1 plants to humans (\bar{U}_{P_1H}):



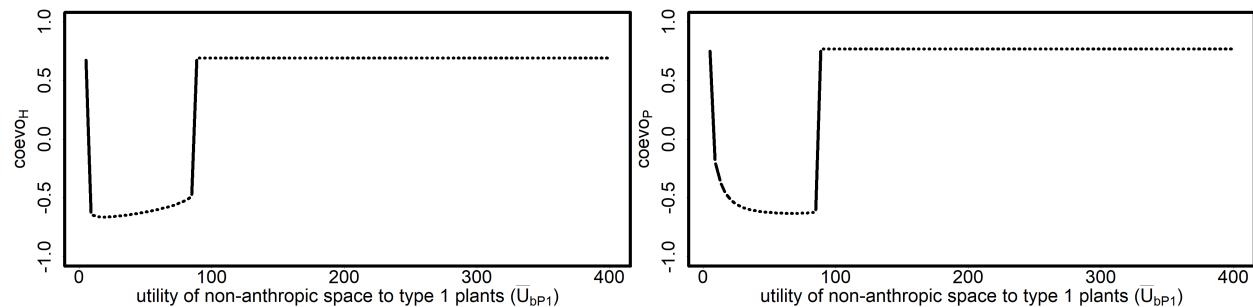
2.2.8 utility per capita of type 1 humans to plants (\bar{U}_{H_1P}):



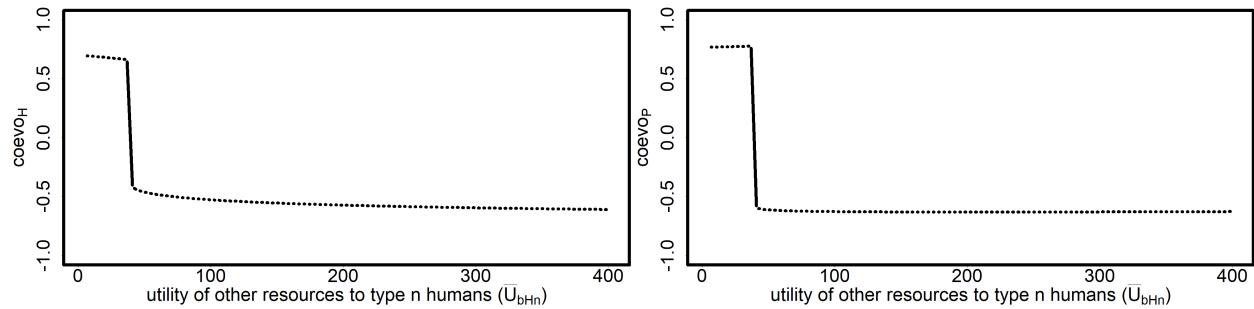
2.2.9 utility of other resources to humans of type 1 (U_{bH_1}):



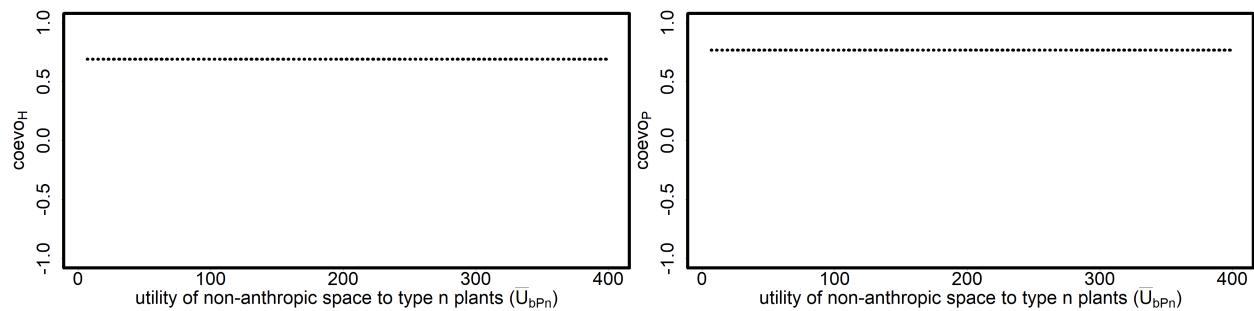
2.2.10 utility of non-anthropic space to type 1 plants (U_{bP_1}):



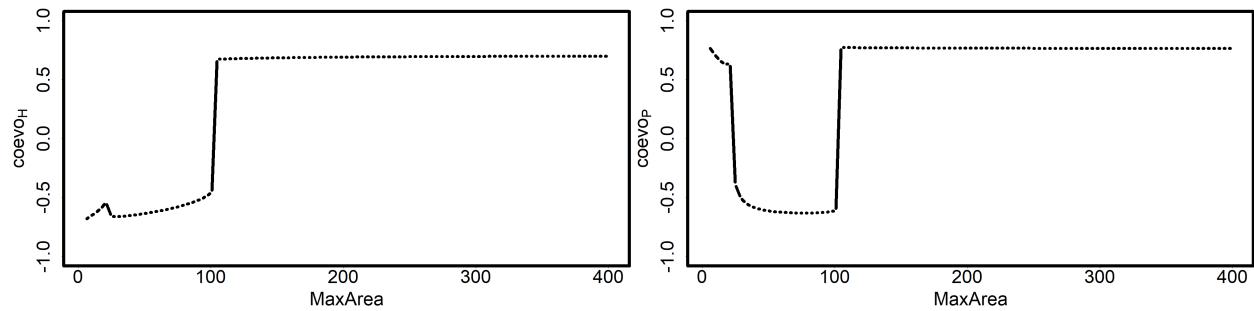
2.2.11 utility of other resources to type n humans (U_{bH_n}):



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

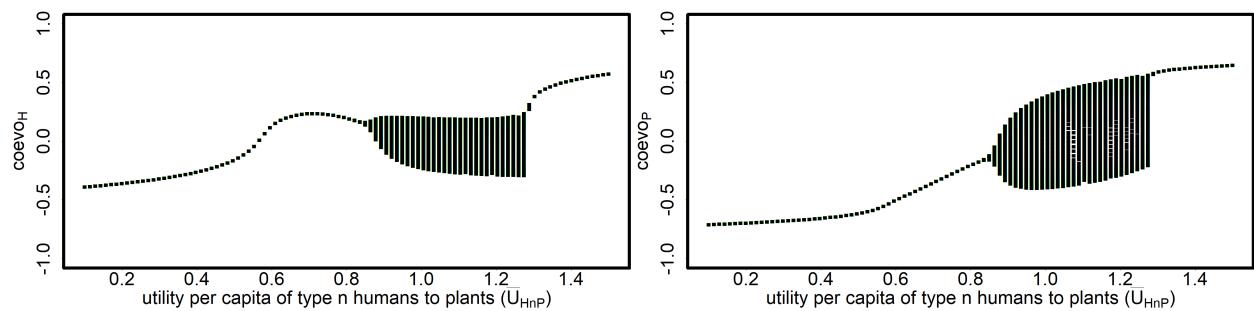


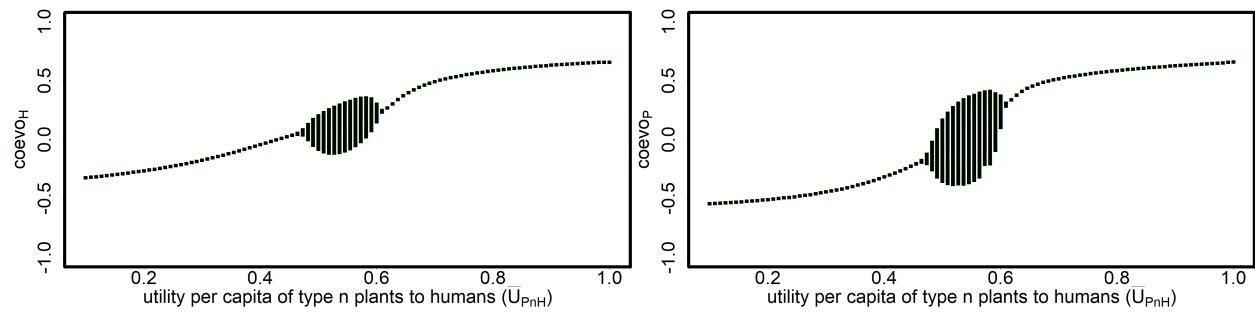
2.2.13 maximum contiguous area to be used by plants ($MaxArea$):



2.3 Oscillations

Bifurcation plot with last 100 time steps (of 1000) to capture oscillations or ‘slow’ asymptotic stability





Chapter 3

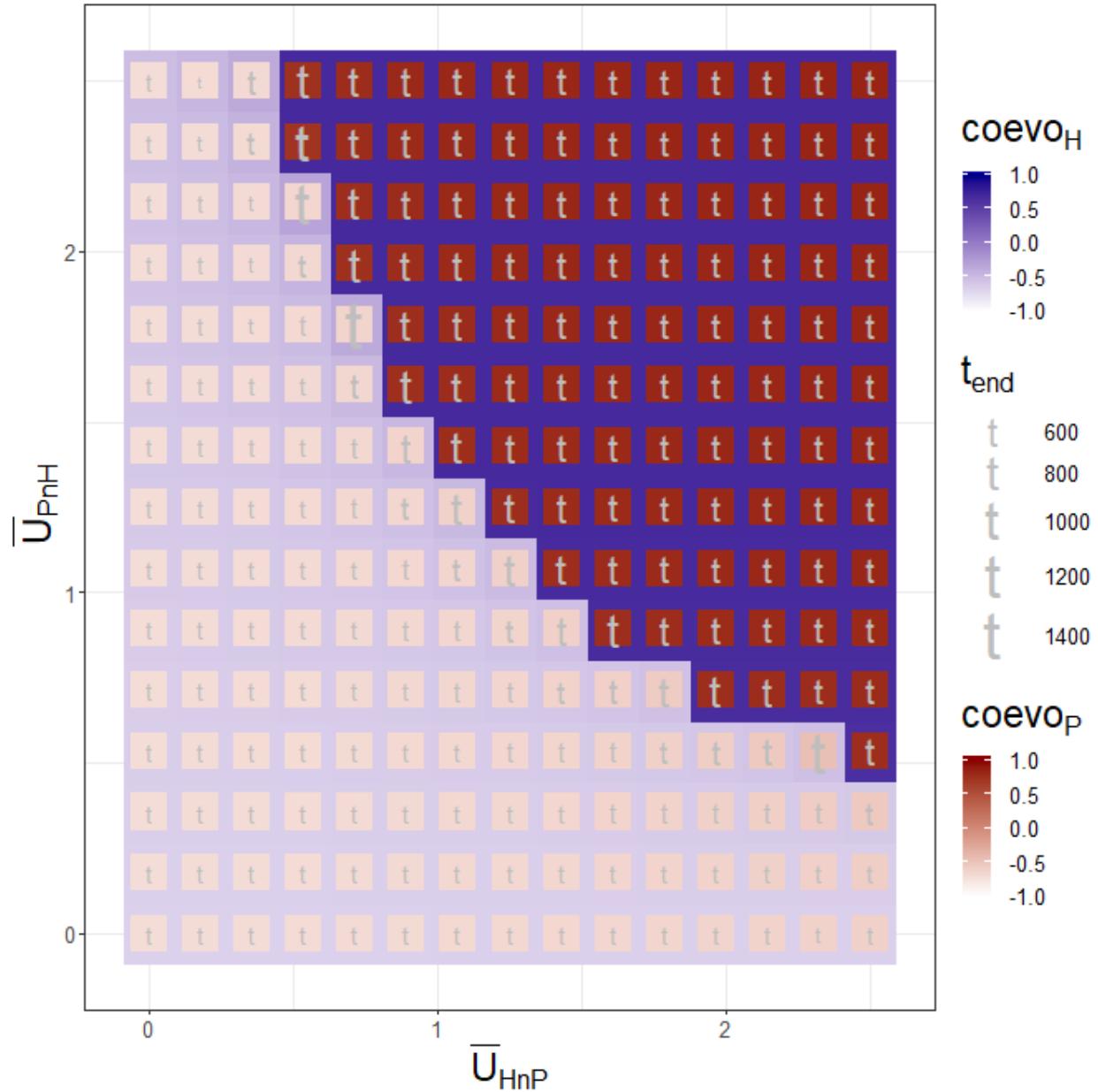
Two parameter exploration

3.1 Full example

3.1.1 Utility per capita from type n humans and plants ($\bar{U}_{H_nP} \times \bar{U}_{P_nH}$):

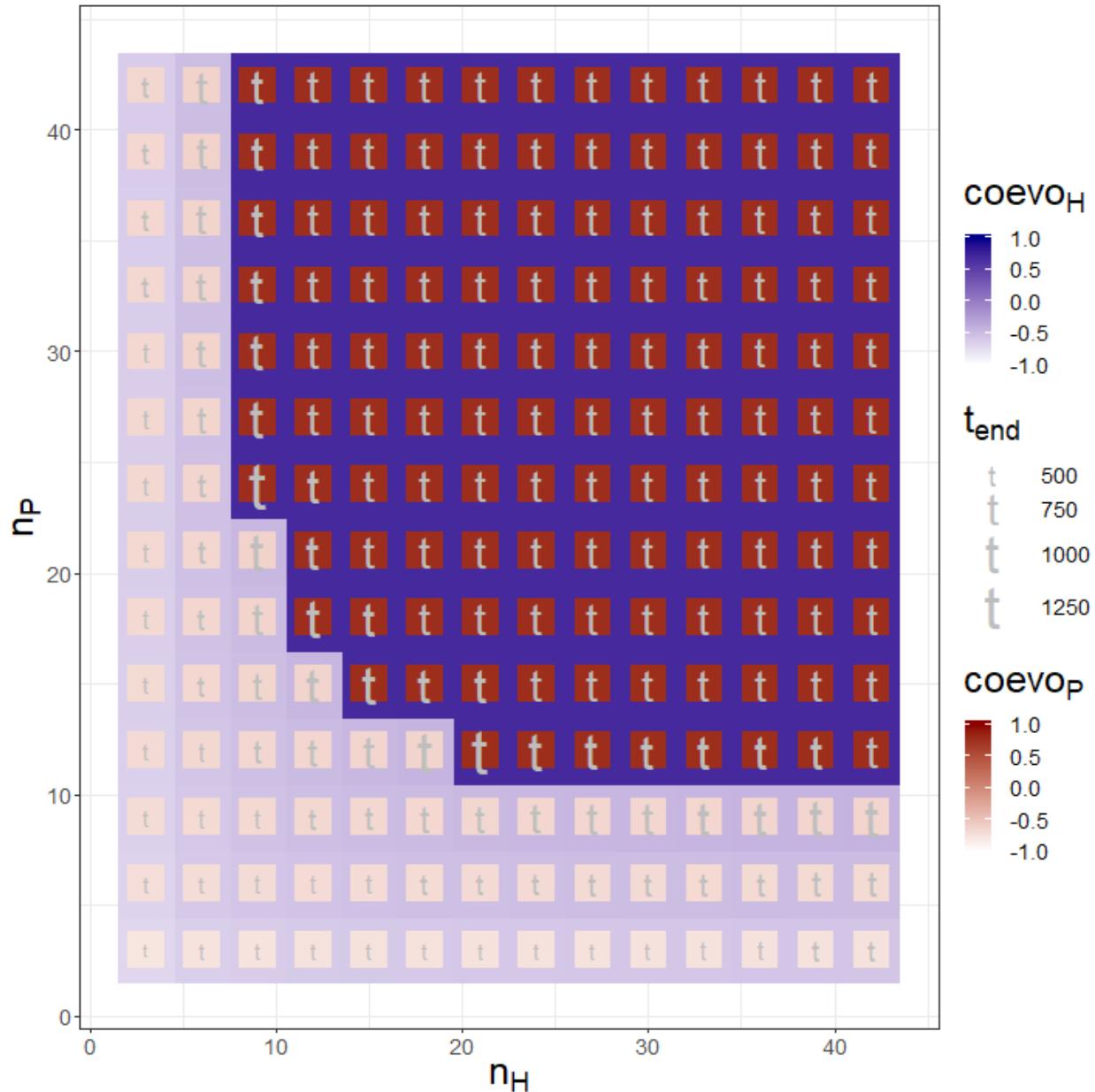
Table 3.1: Parameter setting

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

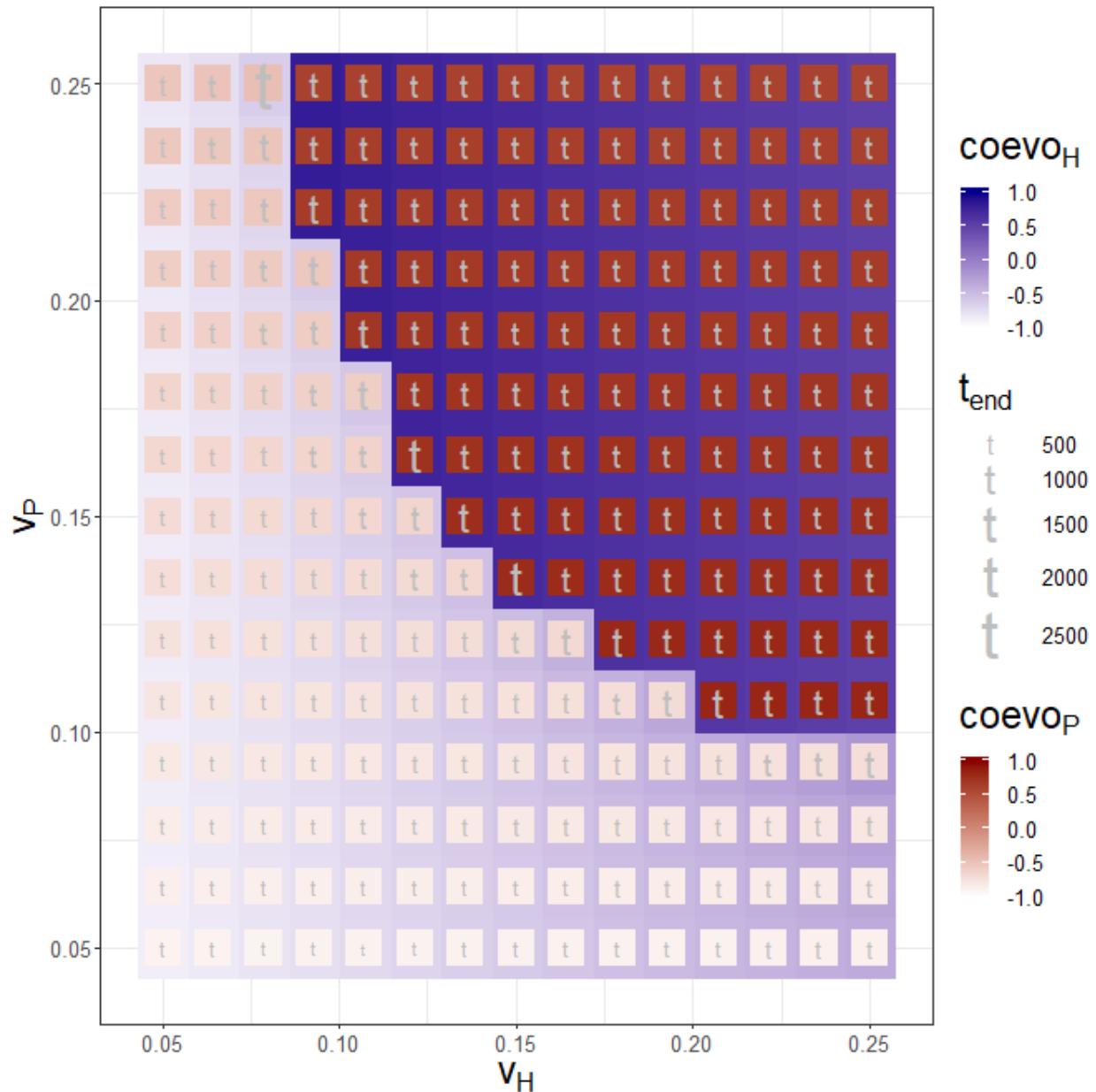


3.2 Exploration on ‘default’ setting for (directly-related) parameter pairs:

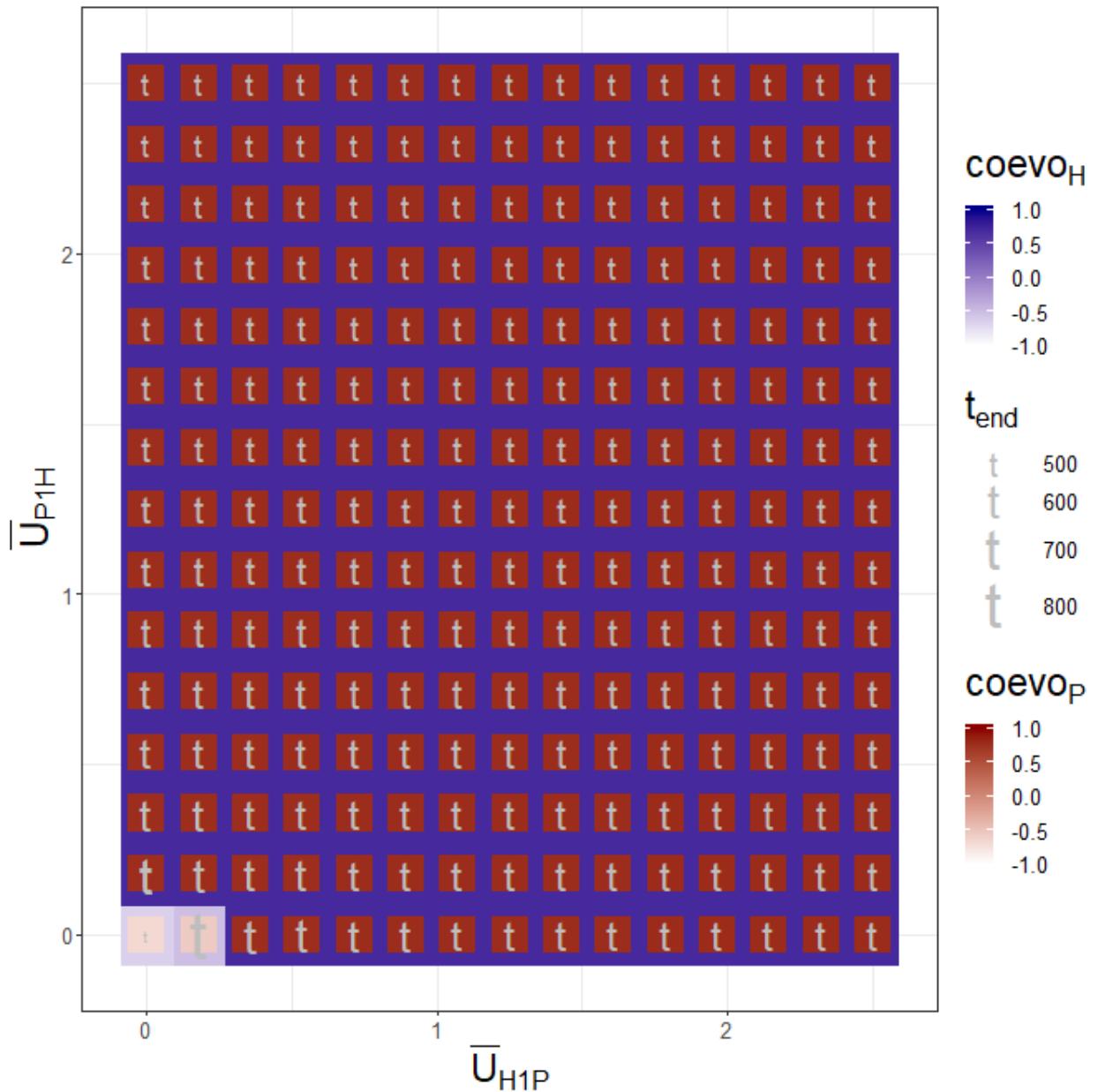
3.2.1 Number of types of humans and plants ($n_H \times n_P$):



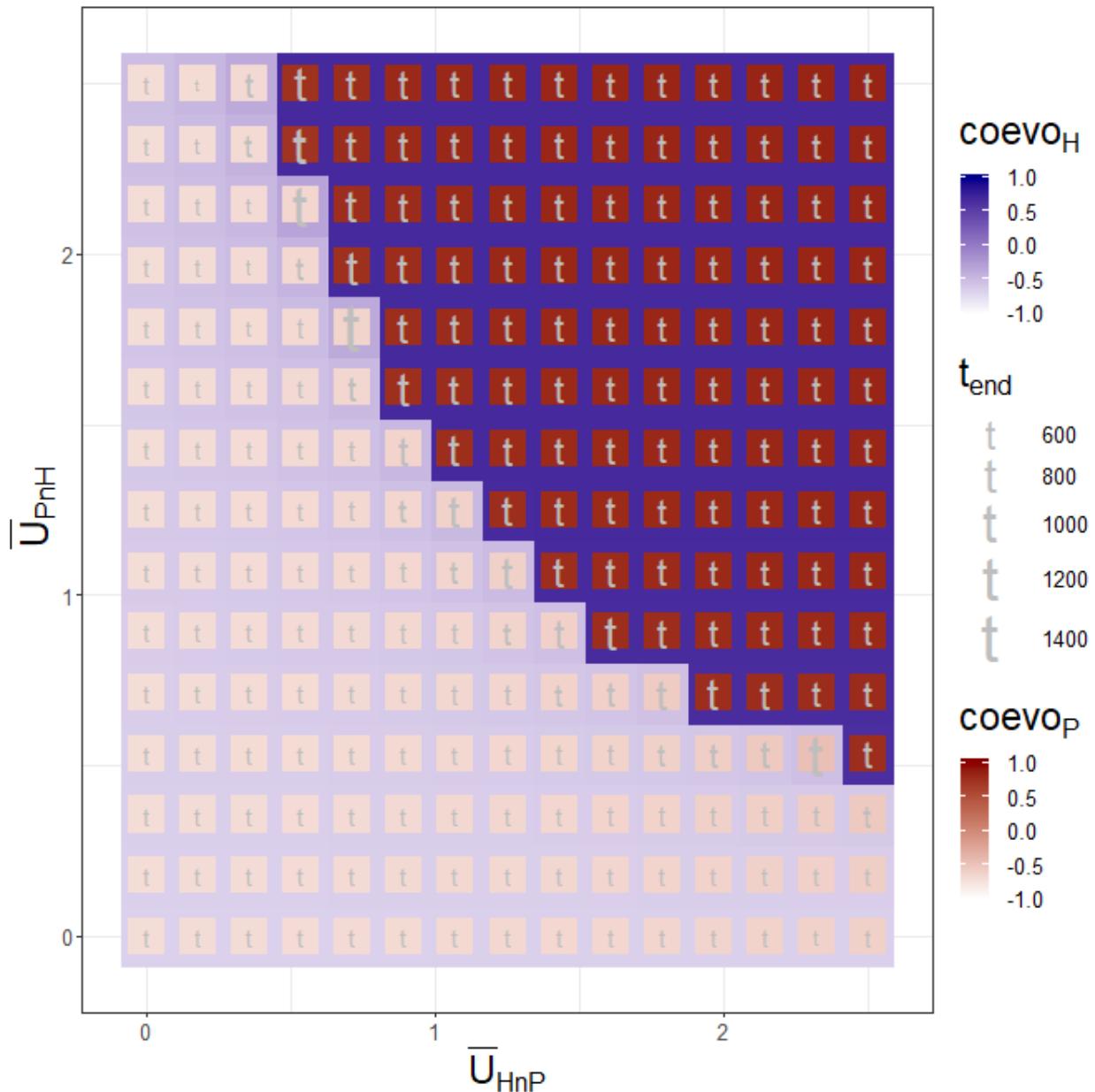
3.2.2 Undirected variation in humans and plants ($v_H \times v_P$):



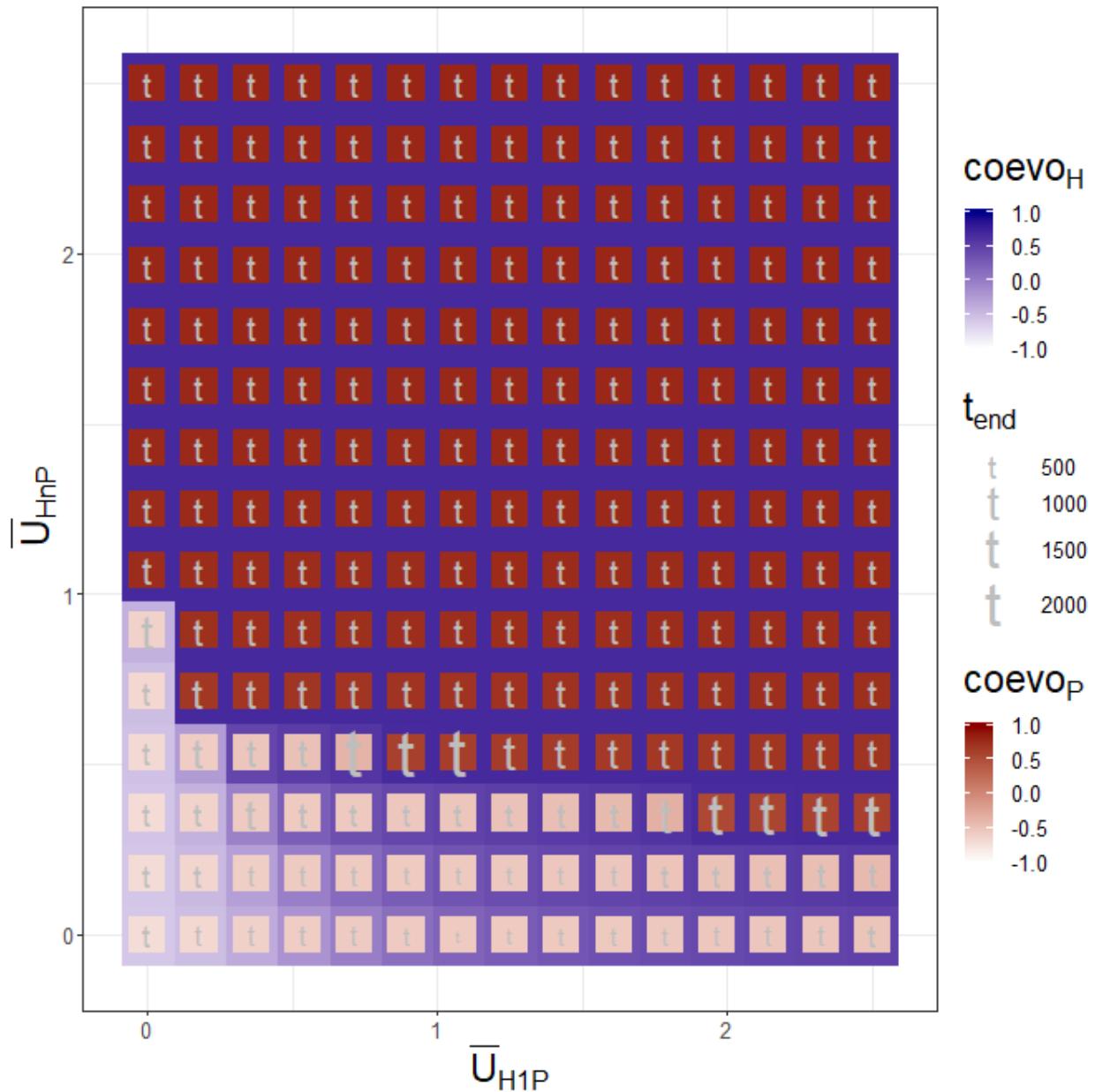
3.2.3 Utility per capita from type 1 humans and plants ($\bar{U}_{H_1P} \times \bar{U}_{P_1H}$):



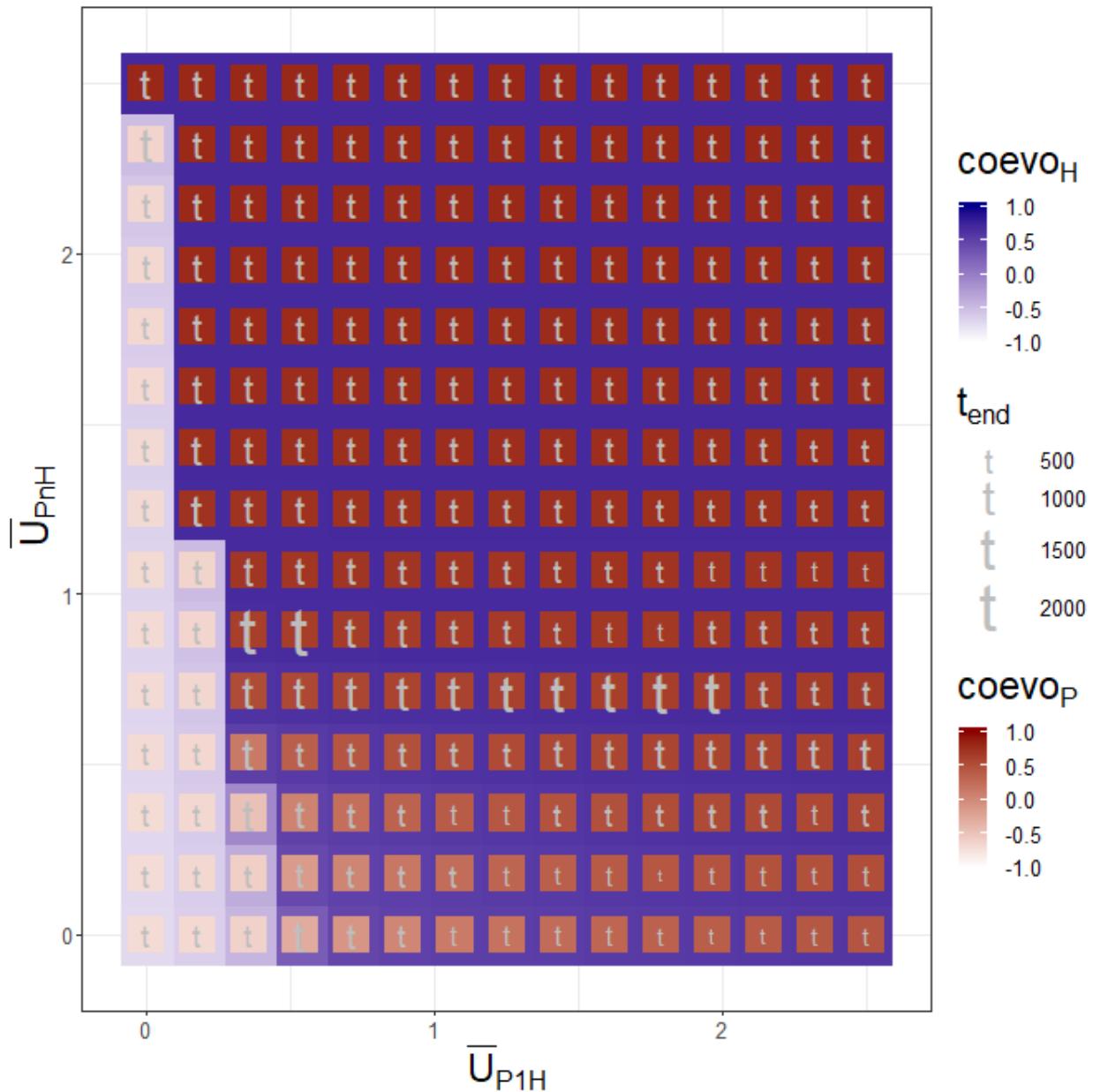
3.2.4 Utility per capita from type n humans and plants ($\bar{U}_{HnP} \times \bar{U}_{PnH}$):



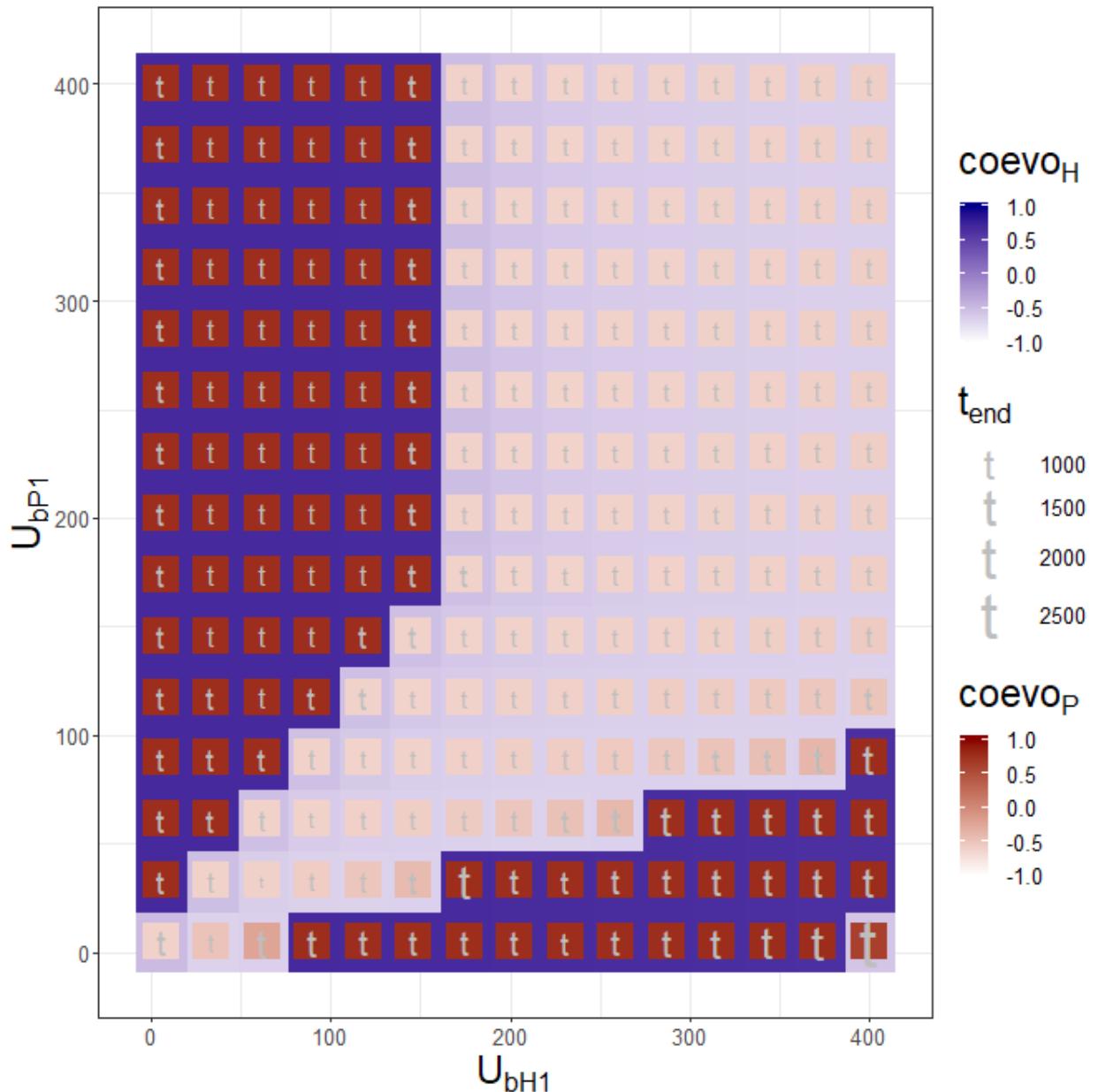
3.2.5 Utility per capita from humans to plants ($\bar{U}_{H_1P} \times \bar{U}_{H_nP}$):



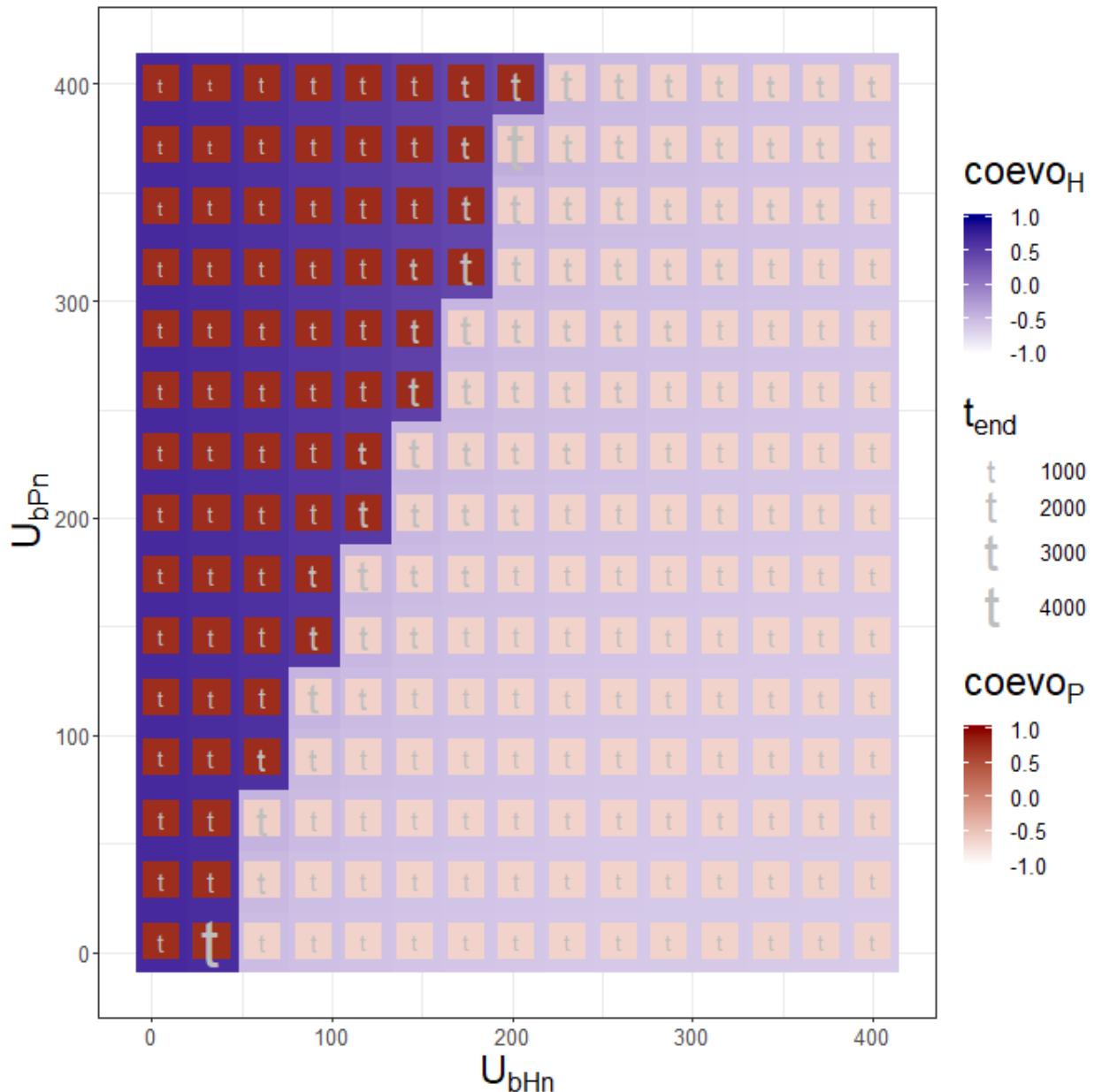
3.2.6 Utility per capita from plants to humans ($\bar{U}_{P1H} \times \bar{U}_{PnH}$):



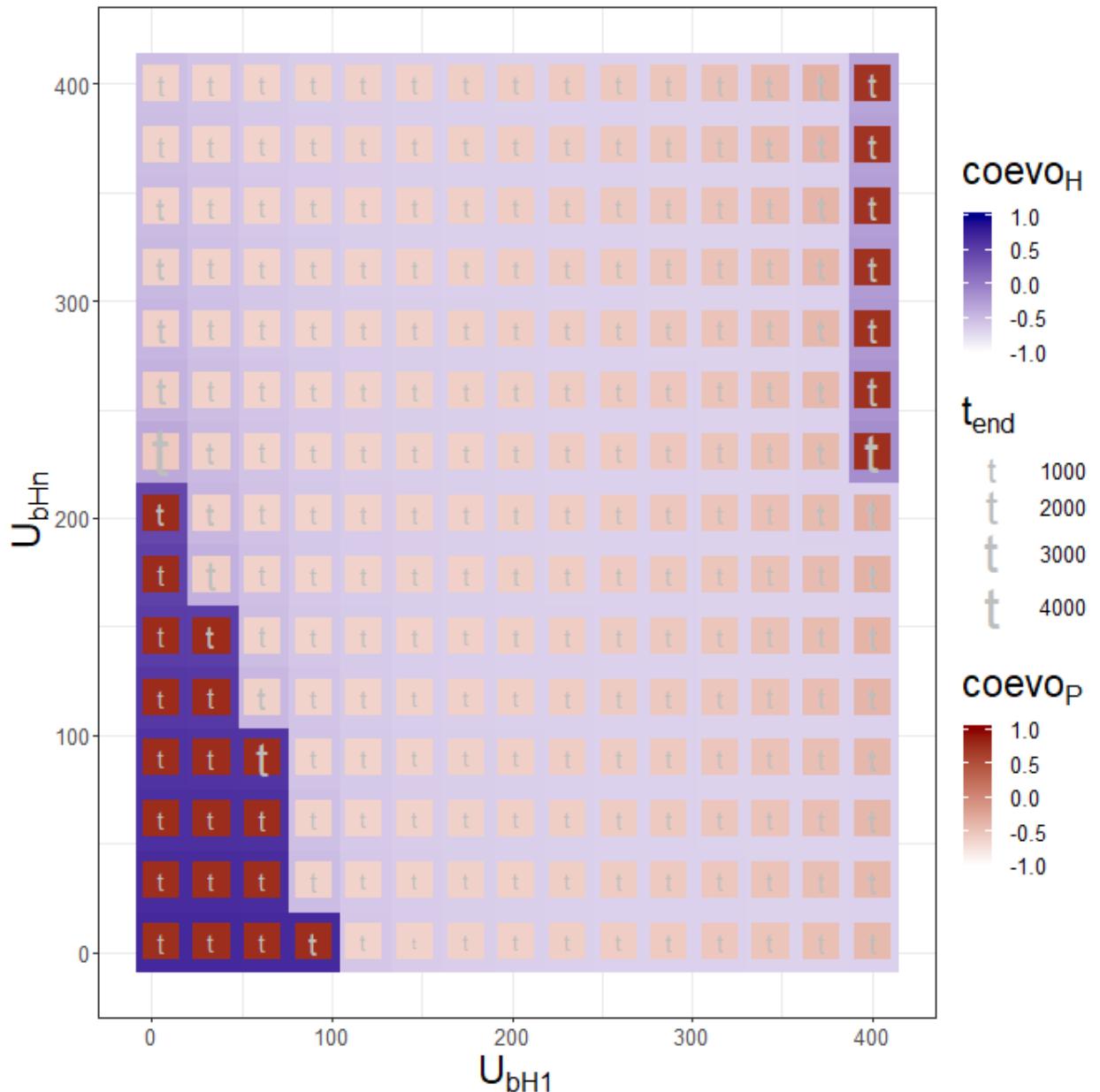
3.2.7 Utility of other resources to type 1 humans and plants ($U_{bH_1} \times U_{bP_1}$):



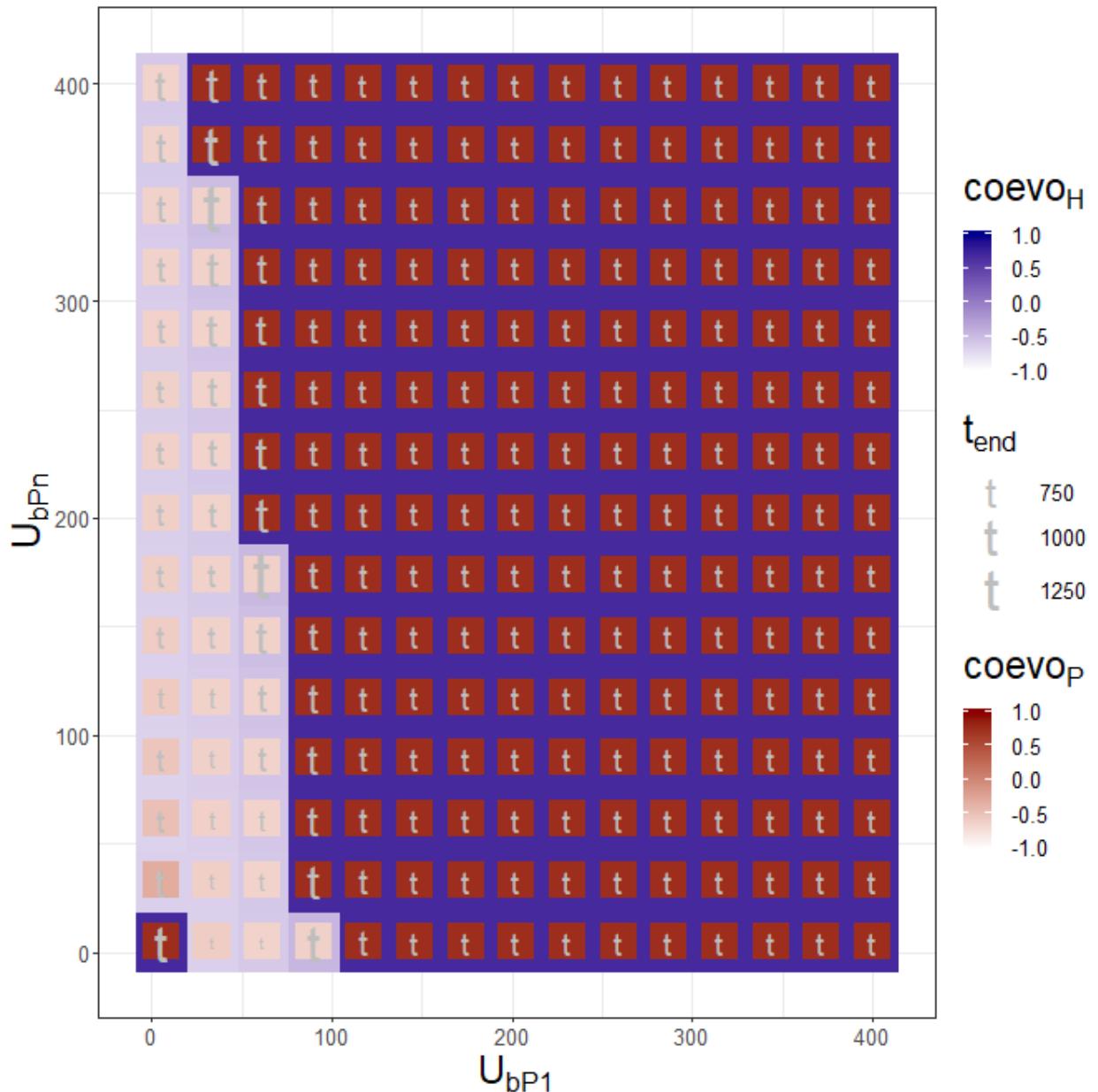
3.2.8 Utility of other resources to type n humans and plants ($U_{bH_n} \times U_{bP_n}$):



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 ($U_{bP_1} \times U_{bP_n}$):



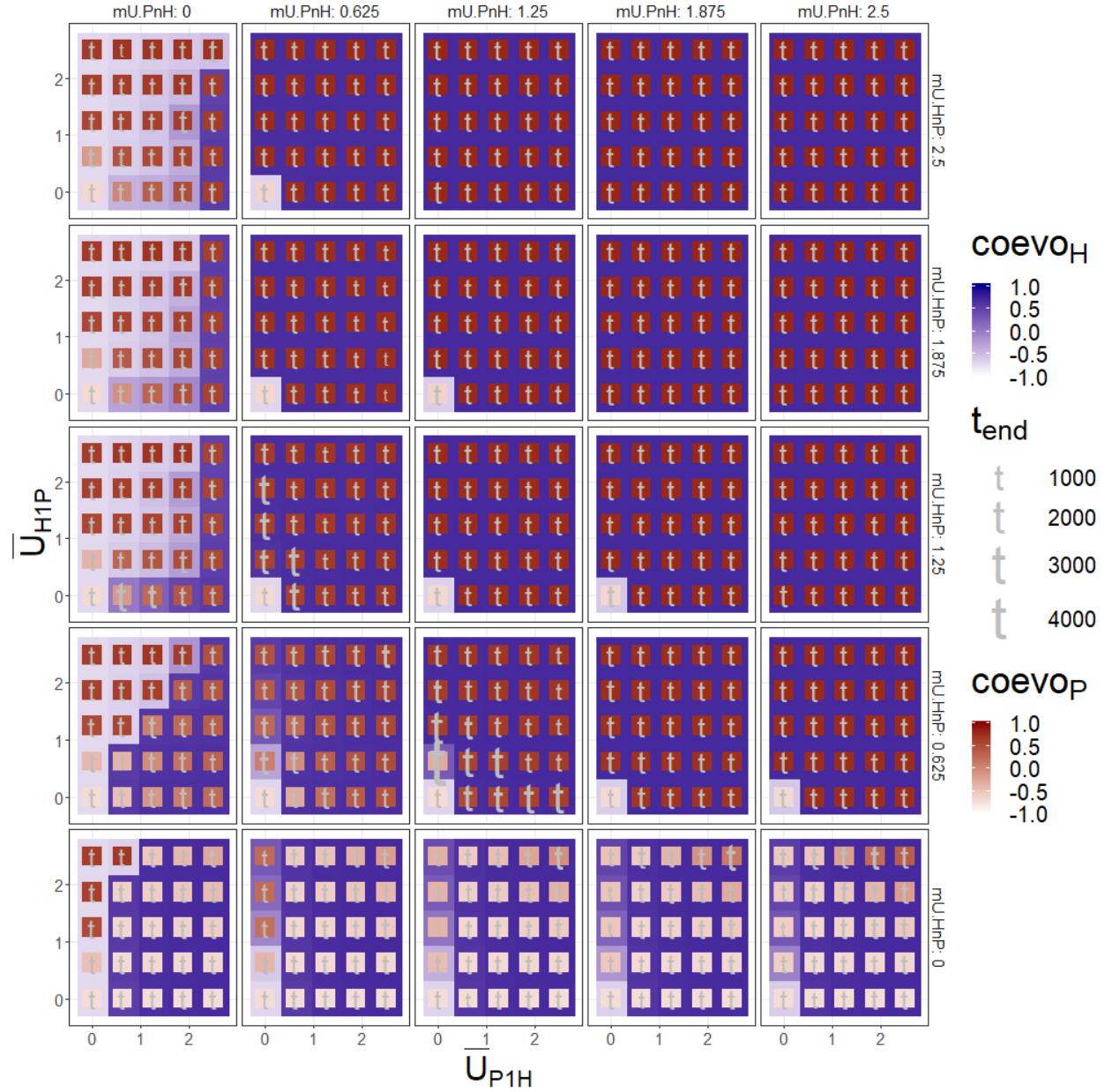
Chapter 4

Four parameter exploration

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

Table 4.1: Parameter setting

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:

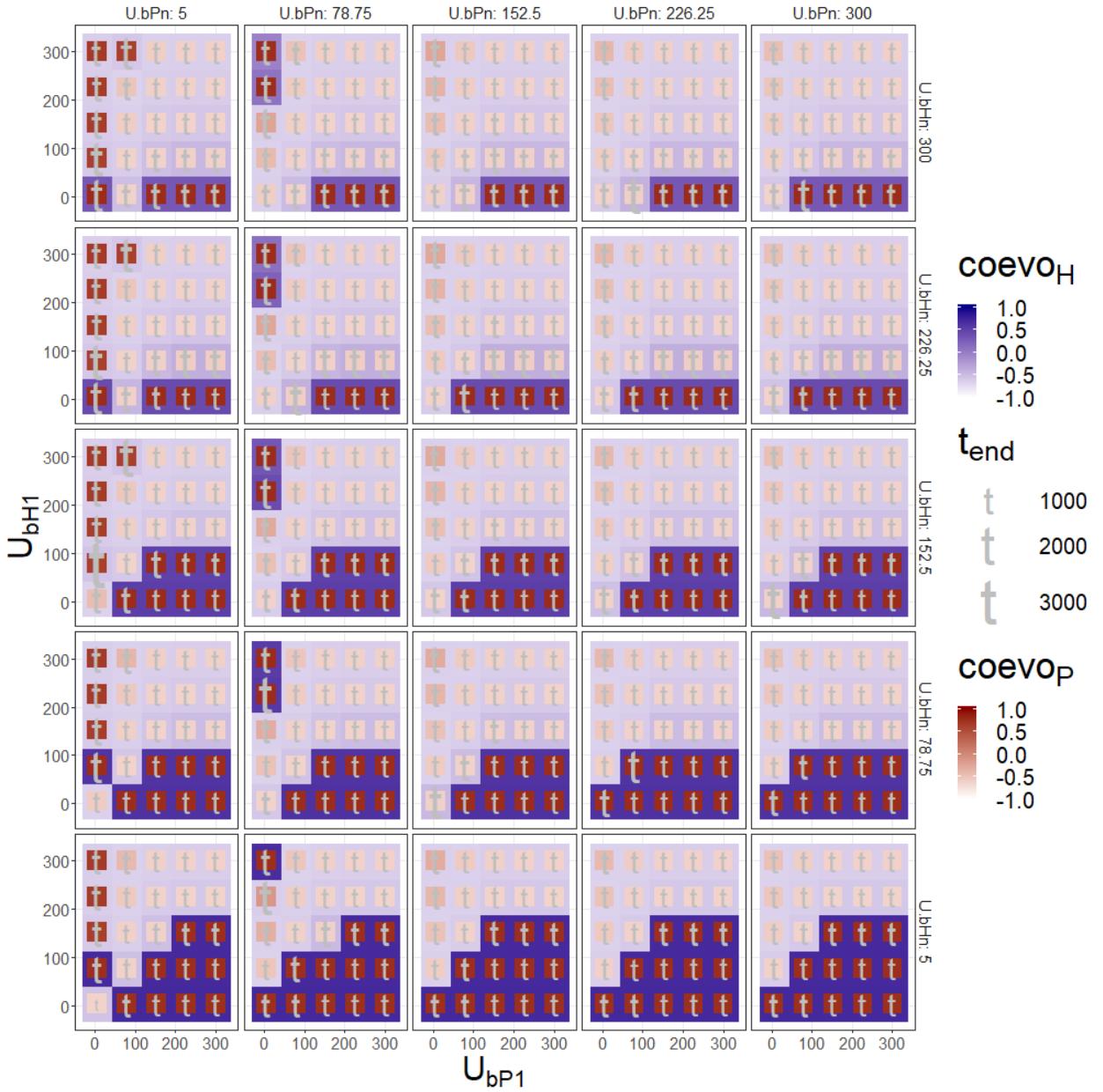
- Higher values of all four parameters facilitate coevolution; under the ‘default’ setting, a value around 1 is enough for all four parameters (intermediate values in this exploration).
- Coevolution is still possible if any single one of these parameters equal zero (bottom-left corners). Under this type of conditions, agriculture (blue) appears more probable than domestication (red), and the latter is strongly dependent on a non-null \bar{U}_{H_nP} .
- 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 $\bar{U}_{H_nP} > 0.625$, $\bar{U}_{H_1P} \geq 0.625$, $\bar{U}_{P_nH} = 0$, and $\bar{U}_{P_1H} < 2.5$.
 - Cultivation without domestication (whitish square in blue tile): most cases when $\bar{U}_{H_nP} = 0$.

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).

Table 4.2: Parameter setting

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:

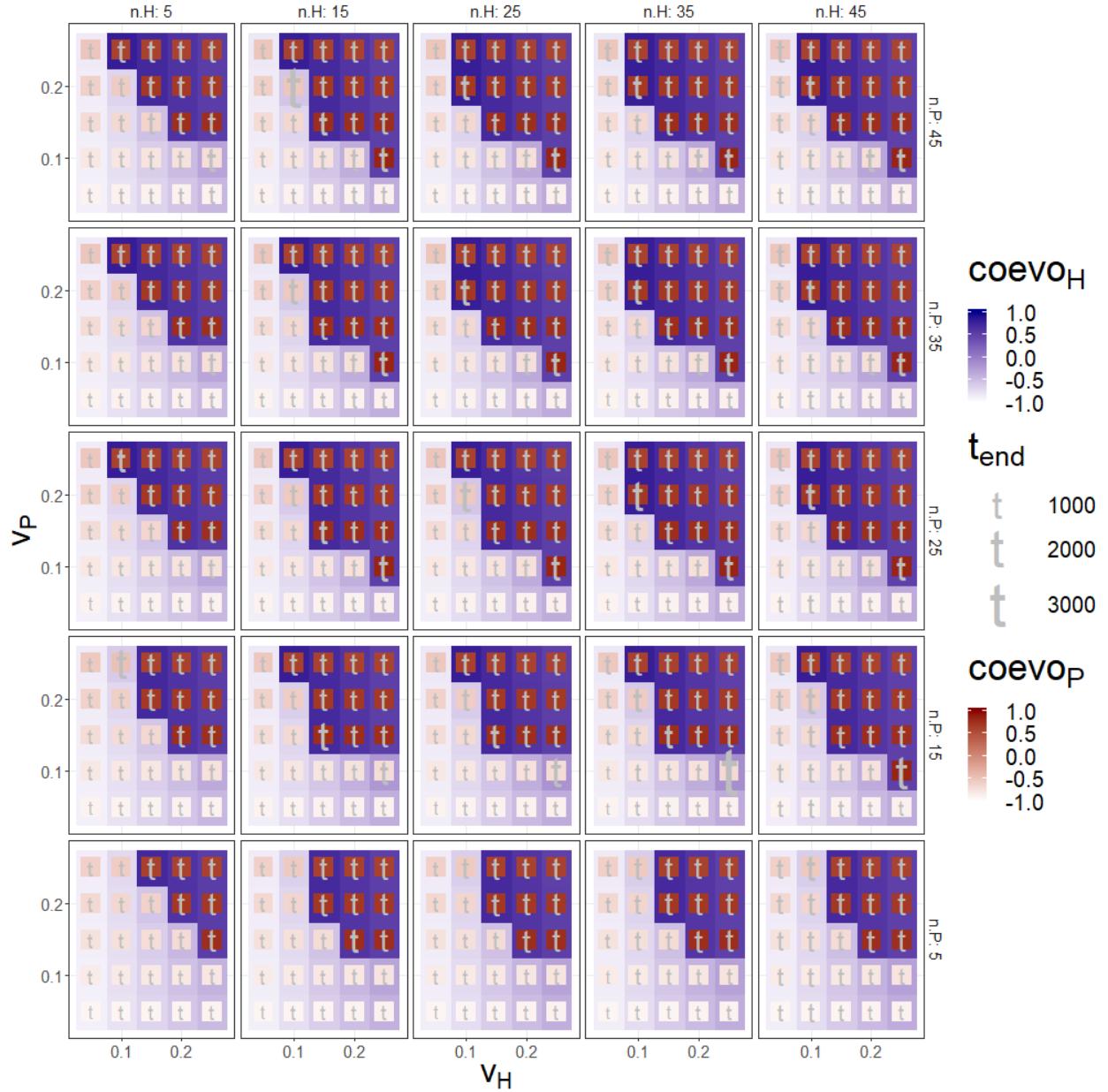
- Lower values of all four parameters facilitate coevolution; under the ‘default’ setting and for all four parameters, values higher than *MaxArea* (here, 200) impede coevolution. The human parameters (U_{bh_1}, U_{bh_n}), together regulating the scale of the subsistence alternatives for humans, are 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 $U_{bh_1} = 5$, unless U_{bh_1} is too big and 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 $U_{bh_n} < 152.5$.
 - Domestication without cultivation (red square in whitish tile): most cases when $U_{bp_n} = 5$, $U_{bp_1} = 5$ (i.e. there is very little carrying capacity for plants beyond the anthropic space) and $U_{bh_1} > 5$ (i.e. humans get enough of other resources when -still- not engaged in agriculture).
 - Cultivation without domestication (whitish square in blue tile): no cases are visible under these conditions.

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

Table 4.3: Parameter setting

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

4.3. NUMBER OF TYPES AND UNDIRECTED VARIATION OF HUMANS AND PLANTS ($N_H \times N_P \times V_H \times V_P$)51



Interpretation:

- Higher values of all four parameters facilitate coevolution. Undirected variation has a stronger effect than number of types.
- 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-domestication’ without cultivation (reddish square in whitish tile): cases when $v_P \geq 0.15$.
 - ‘Semi-cultivation’ without domestication (whitish square in blue tile): cases when $v_H \geq 0.15$.

Chapter 5

Multiple parameter exploration

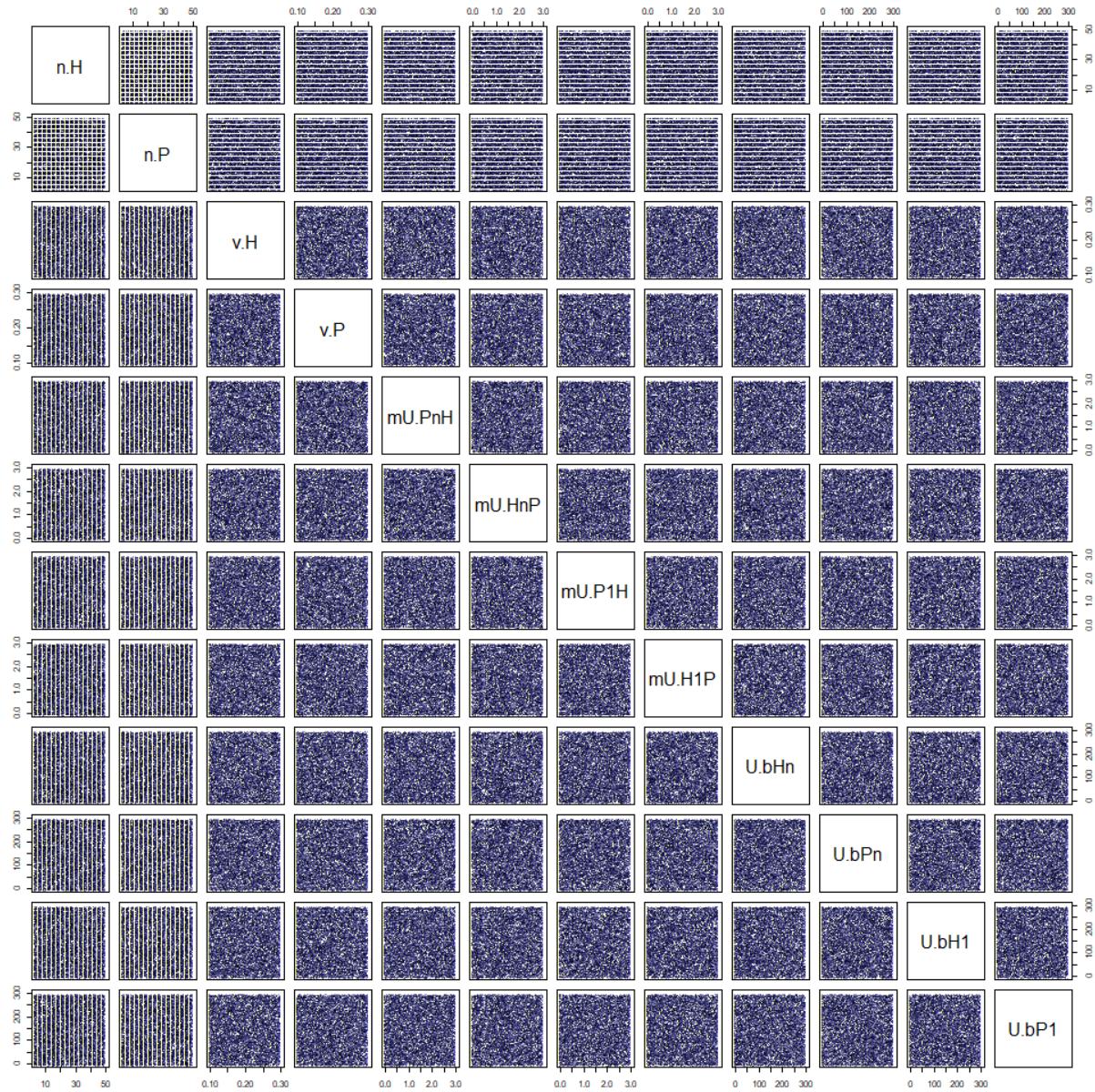
5.1 Sampling parameter values with Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHC)

Table 5.1: Ranges of parameter exploration

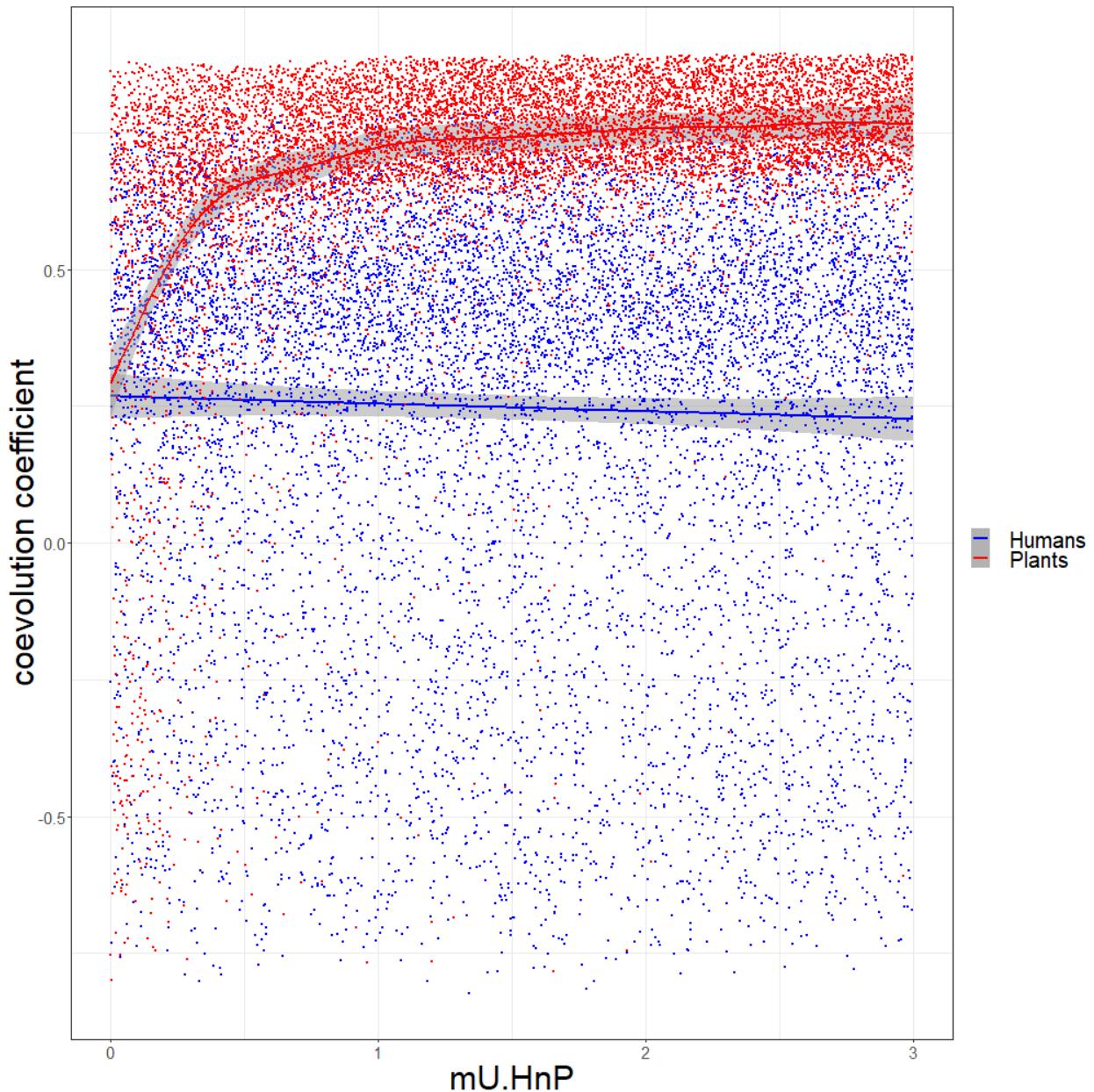
parameter	value
n.H, n.P	[3, 50], [3, 50]
v.H, v.P	[0.1, 0.3], [0.1, 0.3]
mU.PnH, mU.HnP	[0, 3], [0, 3]
mU.P1H, mU.H1P	[0, 3], [0, 3]
U.bH1, U.bP1	[0, 300], [0, 300]
U.bHn, U.bPn	[0, 300], [0, 300]

Table 5.2: ACTUAL parameter values

parameter	value
n.H	3 - 50 (sample = 48)
n.P	3 - 50 (sample = 48)
v.H	0.1 - 0.3 (sample = 7917)
v.P	0.10002 - 0.29999 (sample = 7885)
mU.PnH	0 - 2.9999 (sample = 8496)
mU.HnP	5e-04 - 2.9999 (sample = 8497)
mU.P1H	6e-04 - 2.9997 (sample = 8514)
mU.H1P	5e-04 - 3 (sample = 8514)
U.bHn	0.1479 - 299.931 (sample = 9989)
U.bPn	0.0694 - 299.9966 (sample = 9982)
U.bH1	0.028 - 299.9987 (sample = 9978)
U.bP1	0.0336 - 299.991 (sample = 9987)

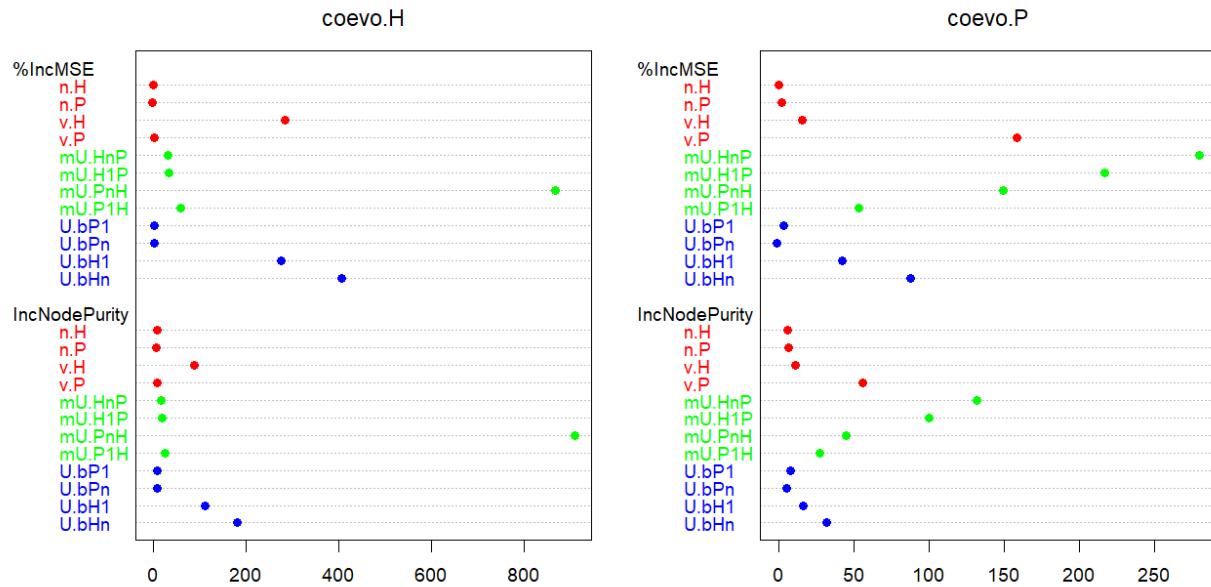


5.2 Experiment overview

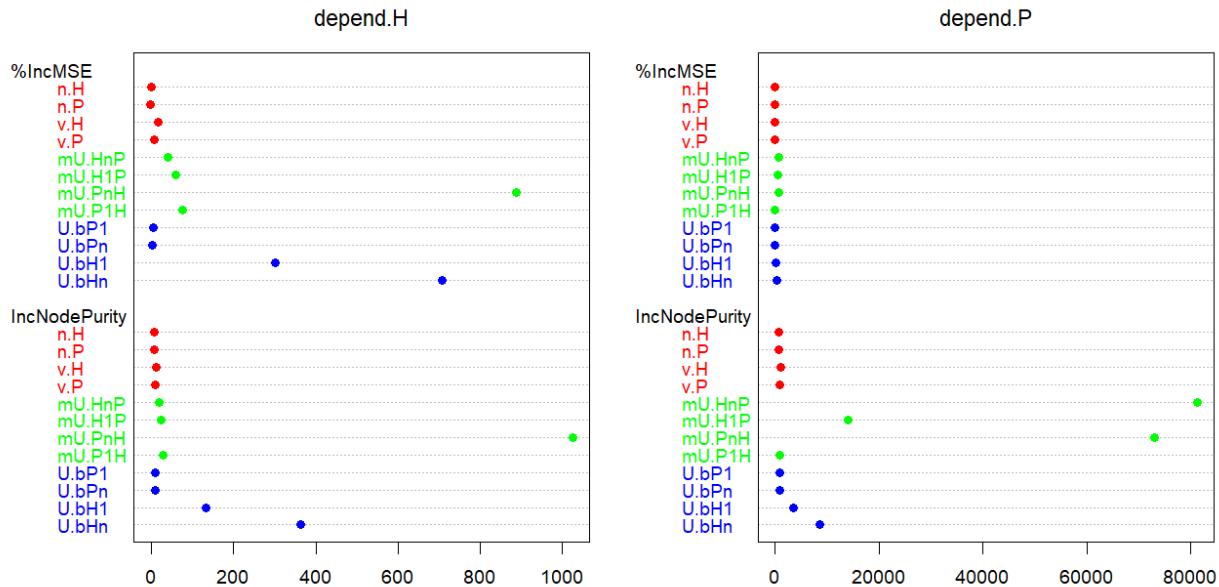


5.2.1 Random forest

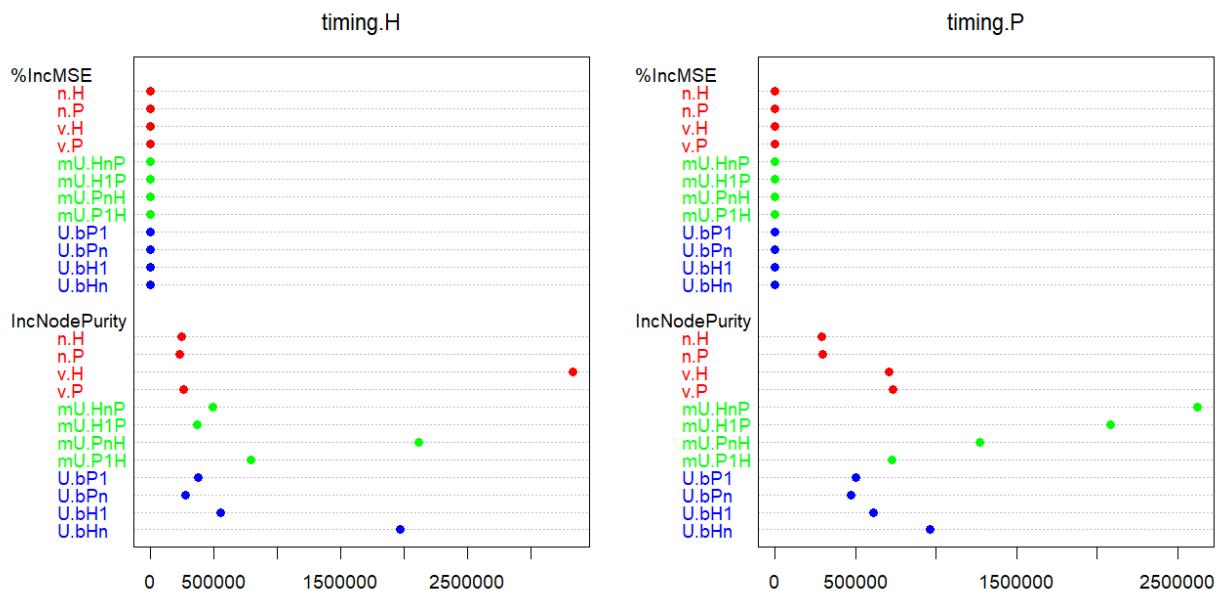
Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients



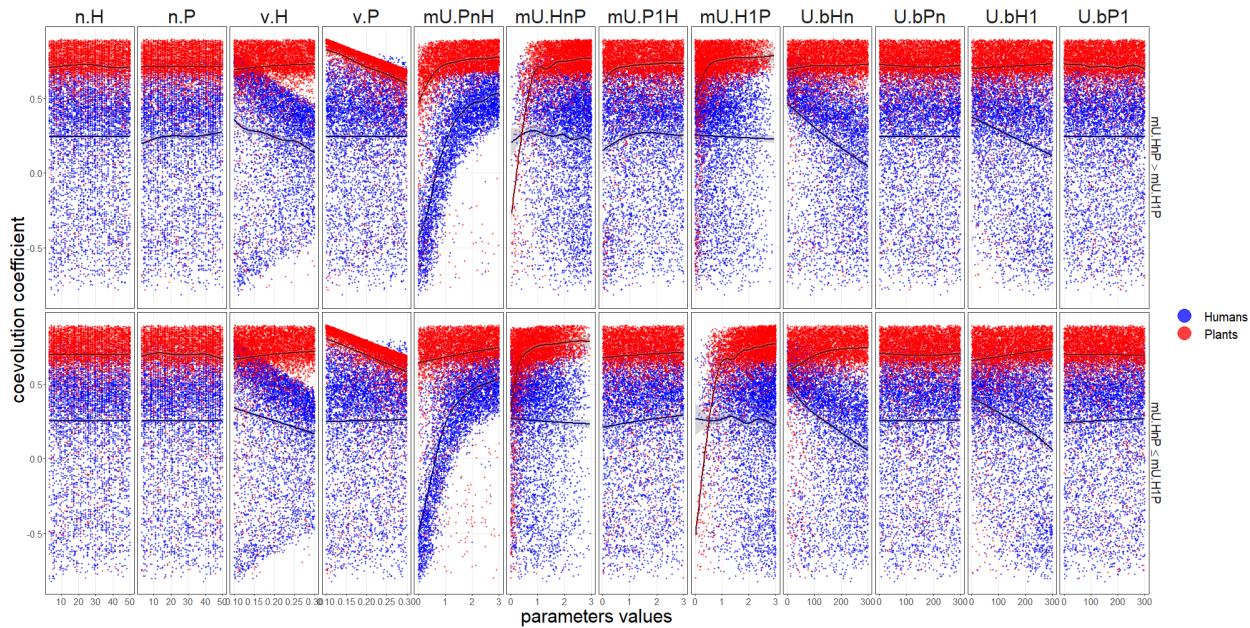
Timings



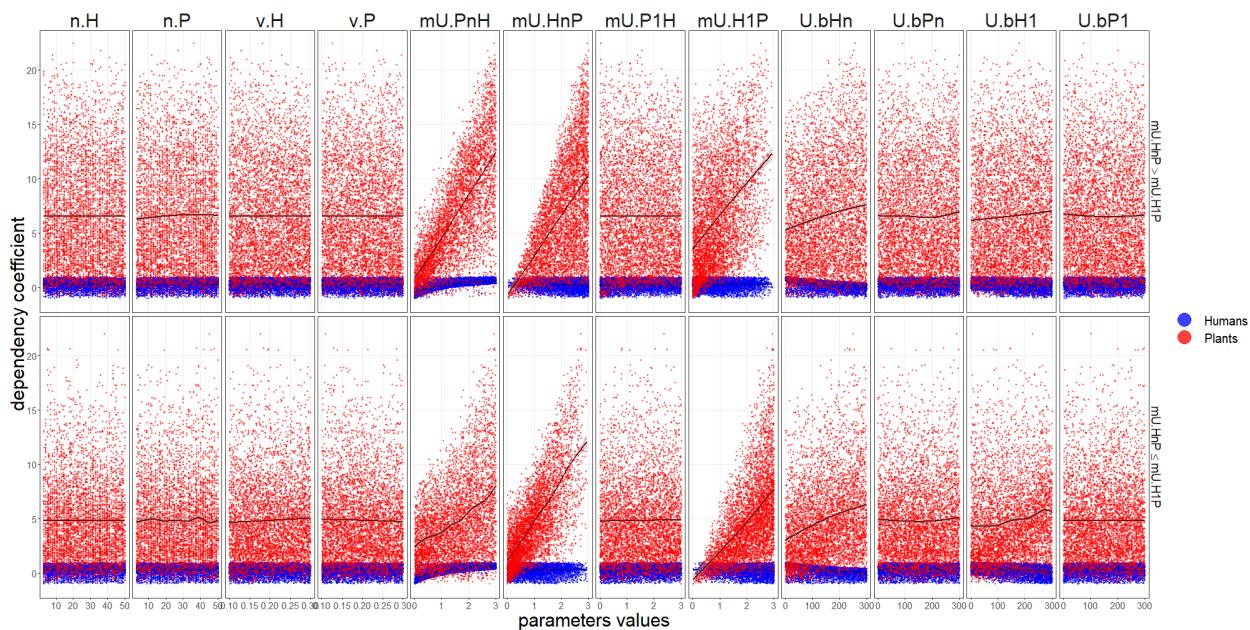
5.3 Scenarios

5.3.1 Mutualistic human type gives more utility ($\bar{U}_{H_nP} > \bar{U}_{H_1P}$)

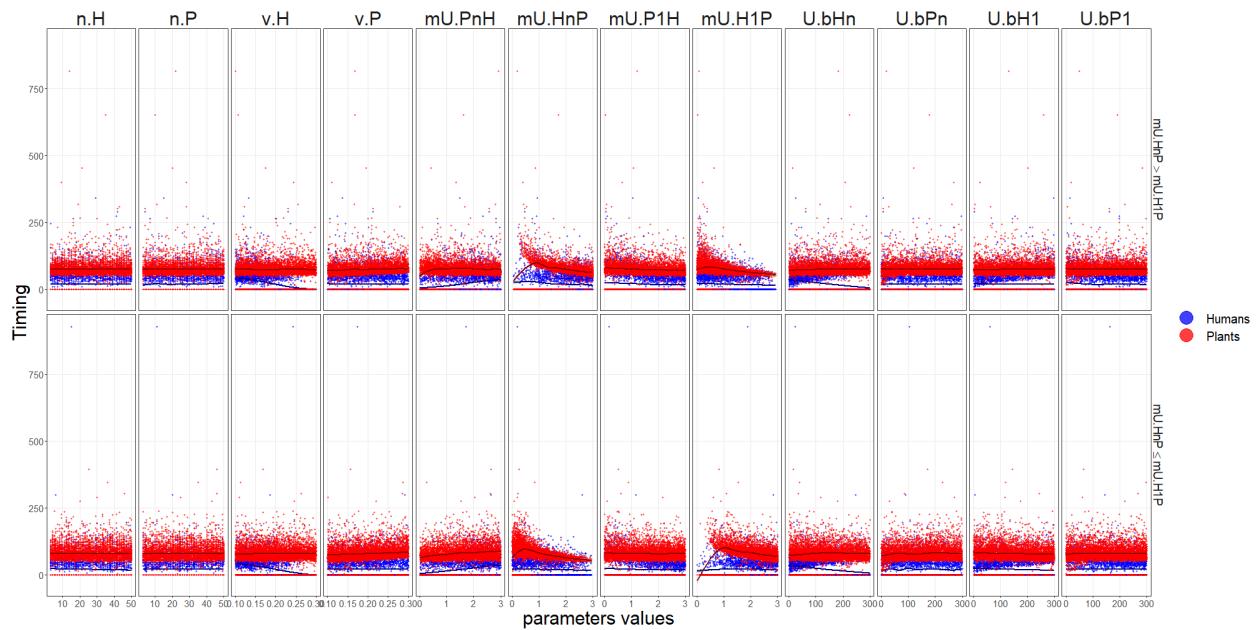
Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients

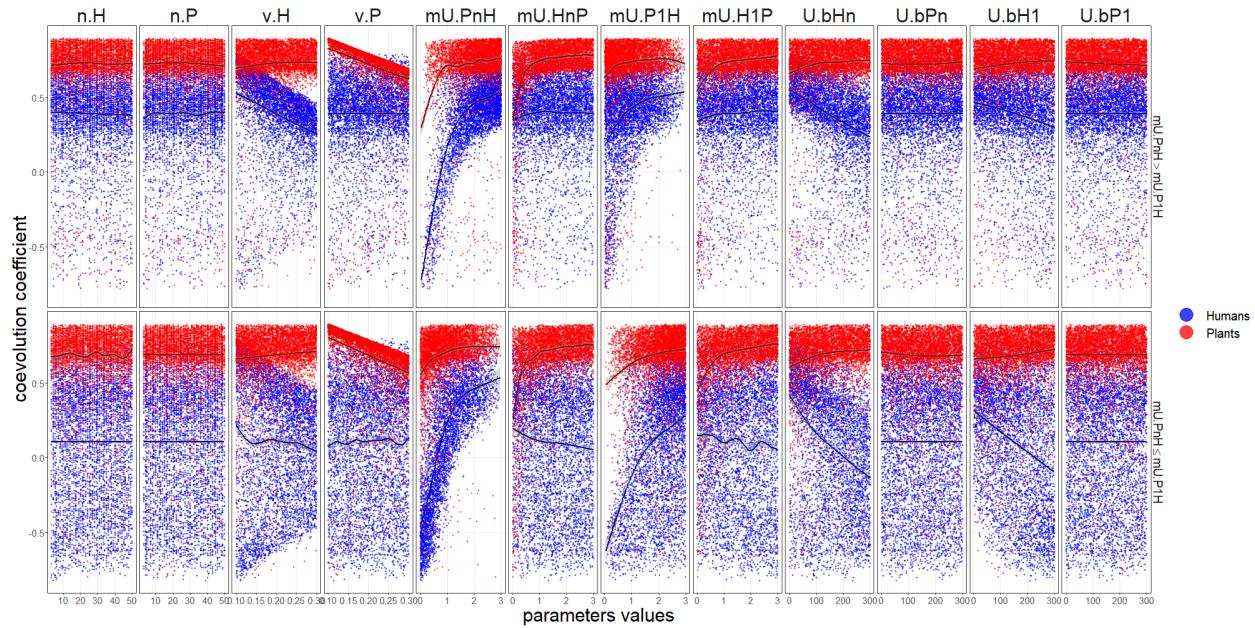


Timings

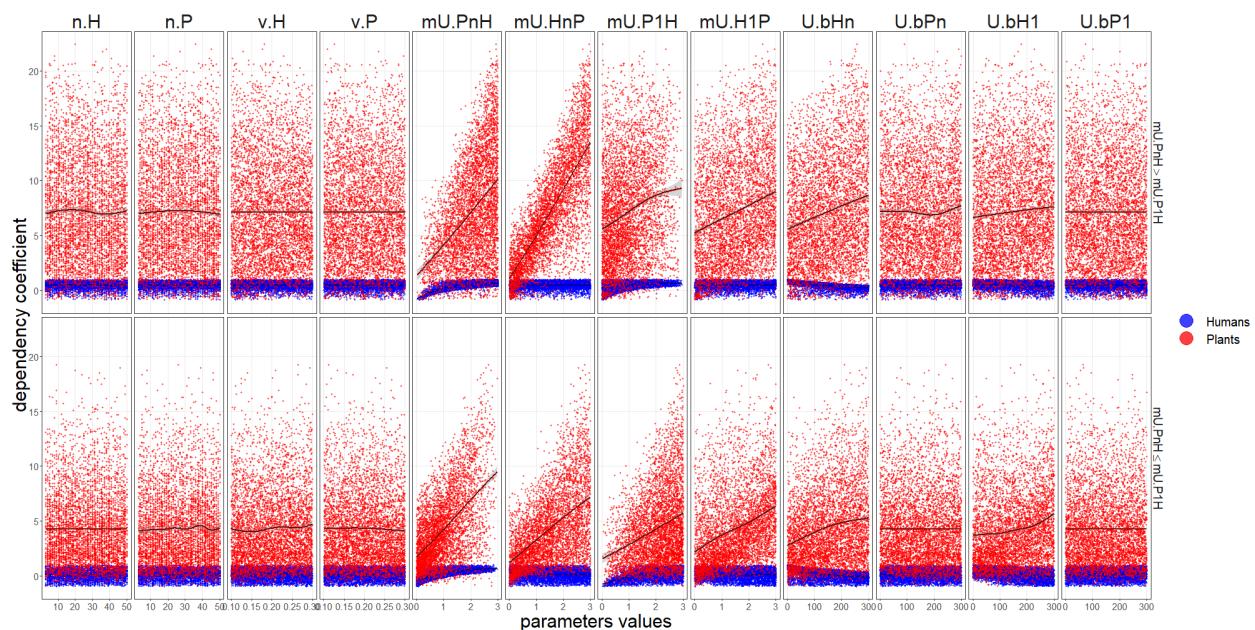


5.3.2 Mutualistic plant type gives more utility ($\bar{U}_{P_nH} > \bar{U}_{P_1H}$)

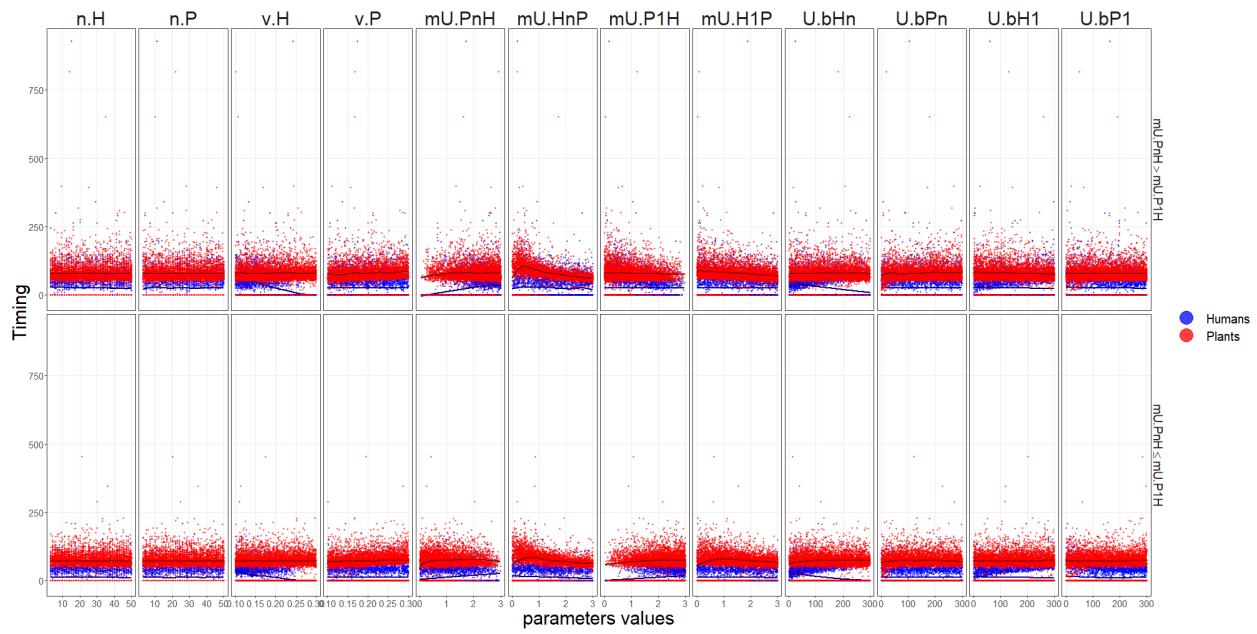
Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients

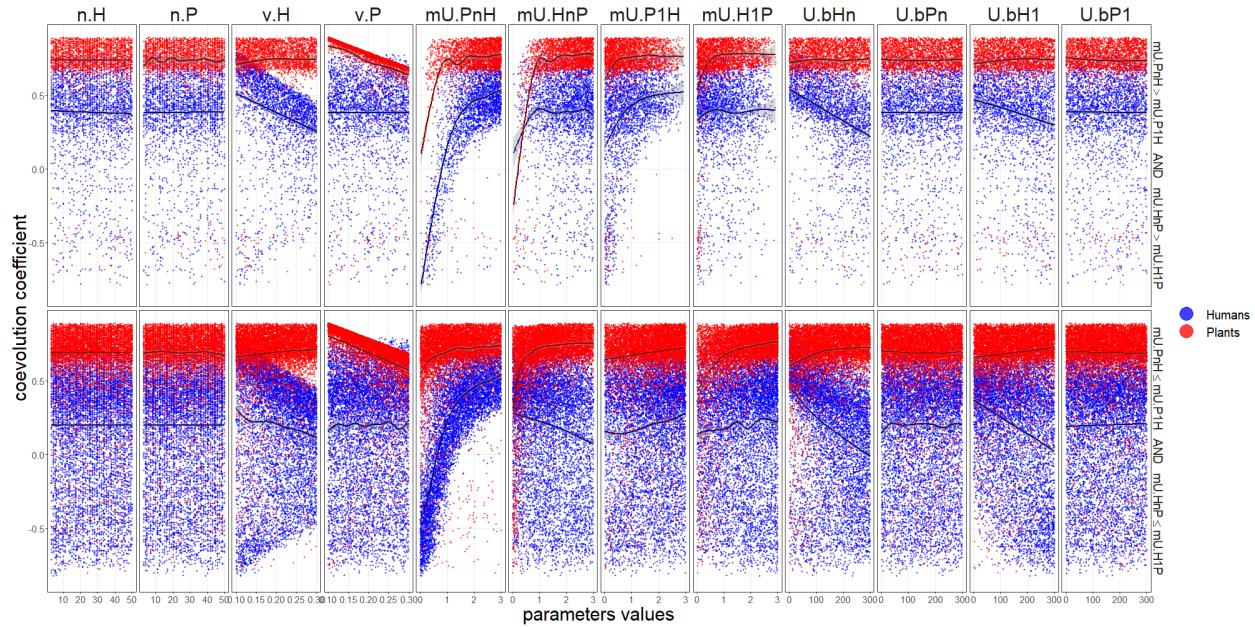


Timings

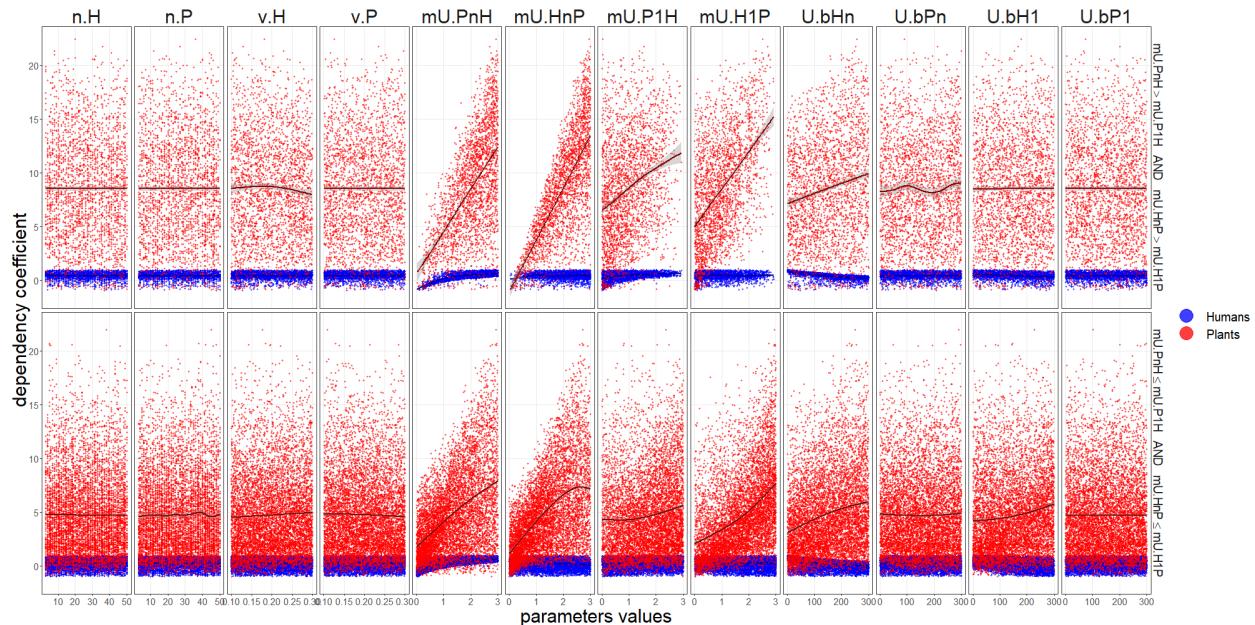


5.3.3 Mutualistic types (human and plant) give more utility ($\bar{U}_{H_nP} > \bar{U}_{H_1P}$ AND $\bar{U}_{P_nH} > \bar{U}_{P_1H}$)

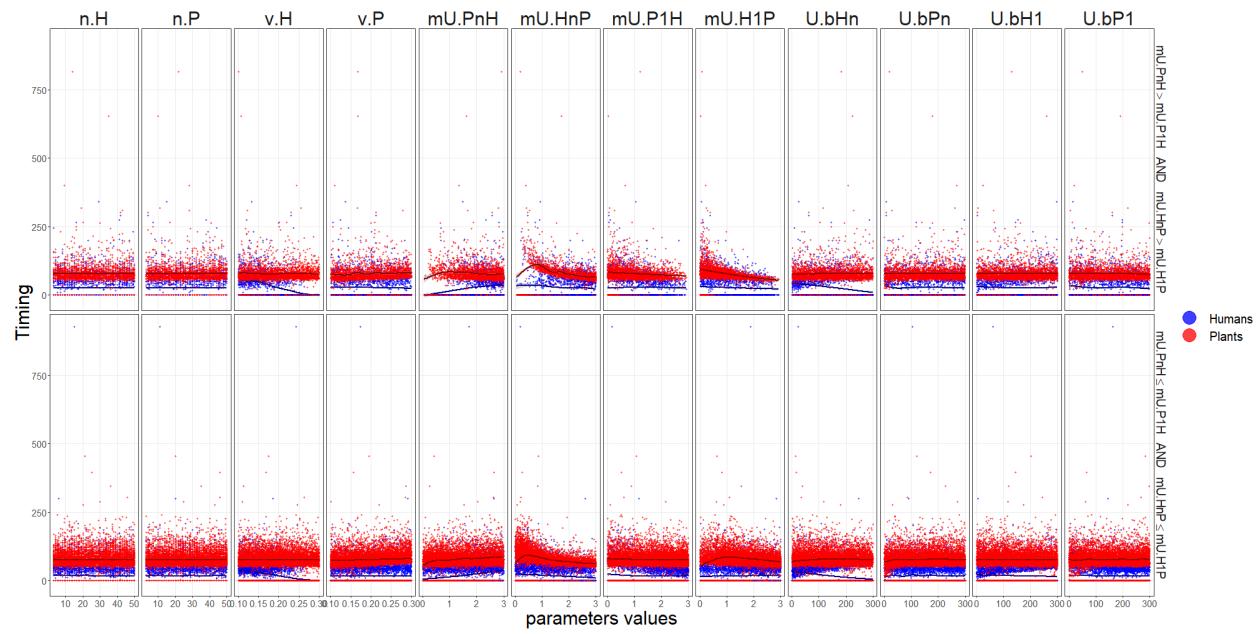
Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients

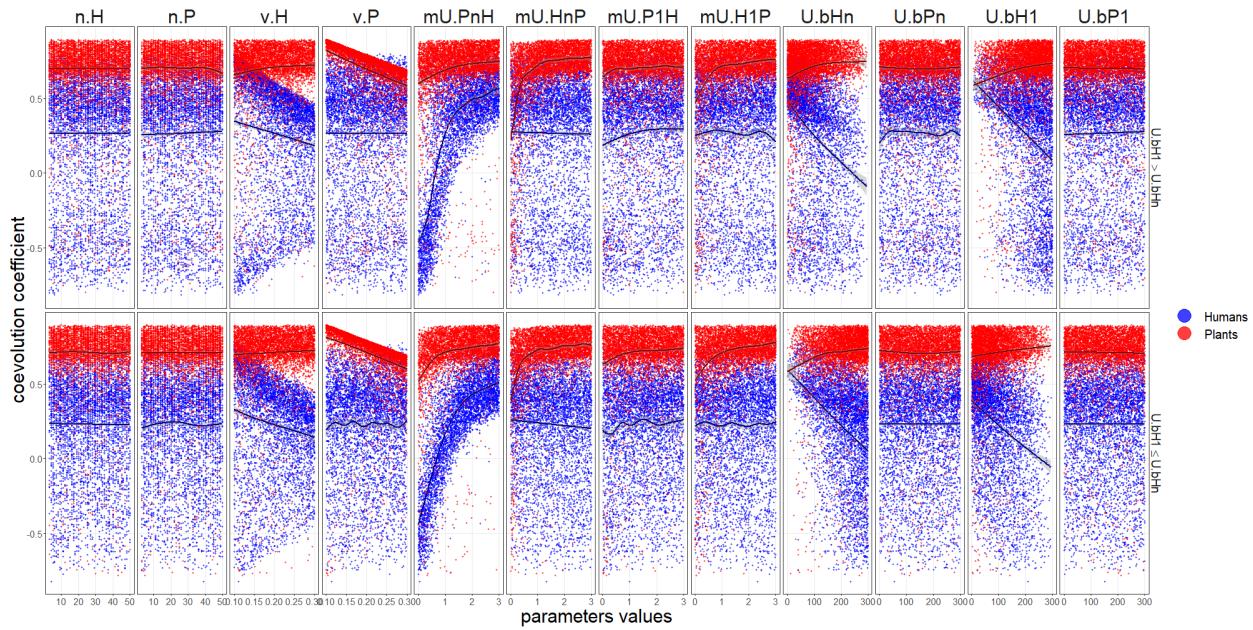


Timings

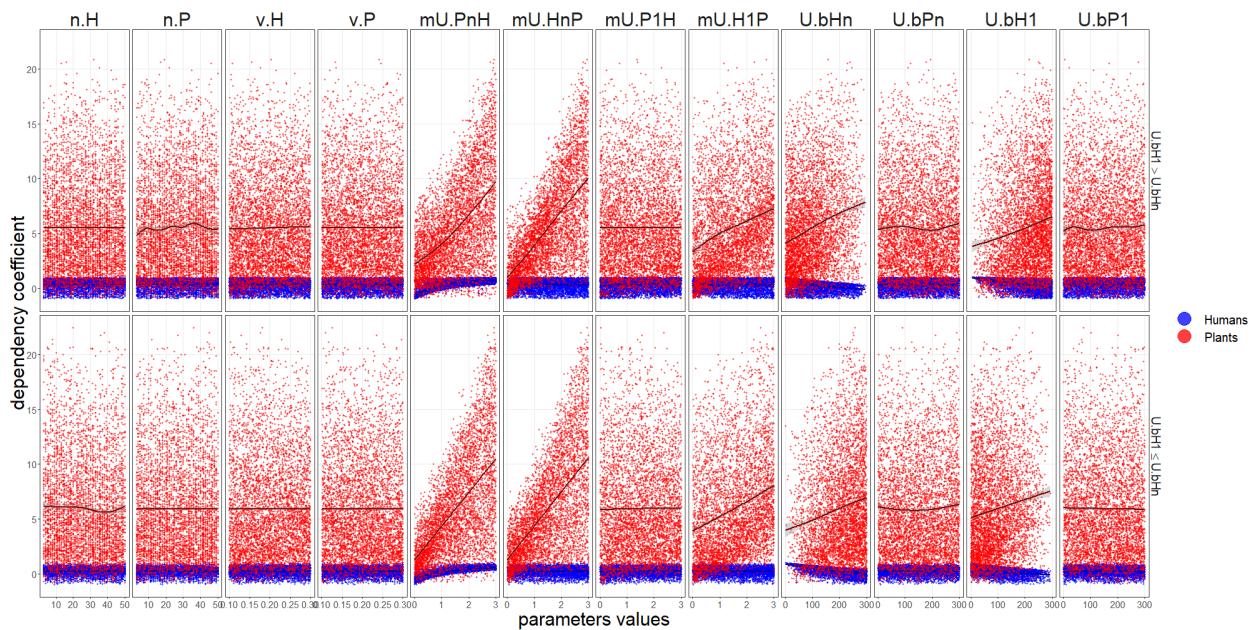


5.3.4 Mutualistic human type gets less utility from other resources ($U_{bH_1} > U_{bH_n}$)

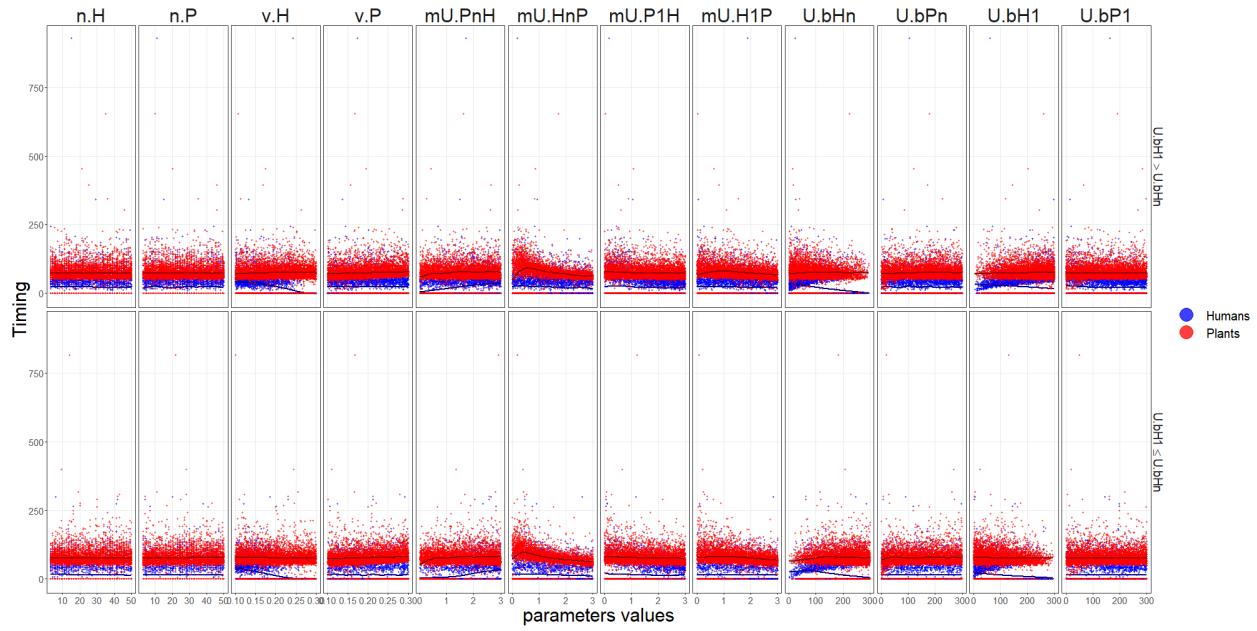
Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients

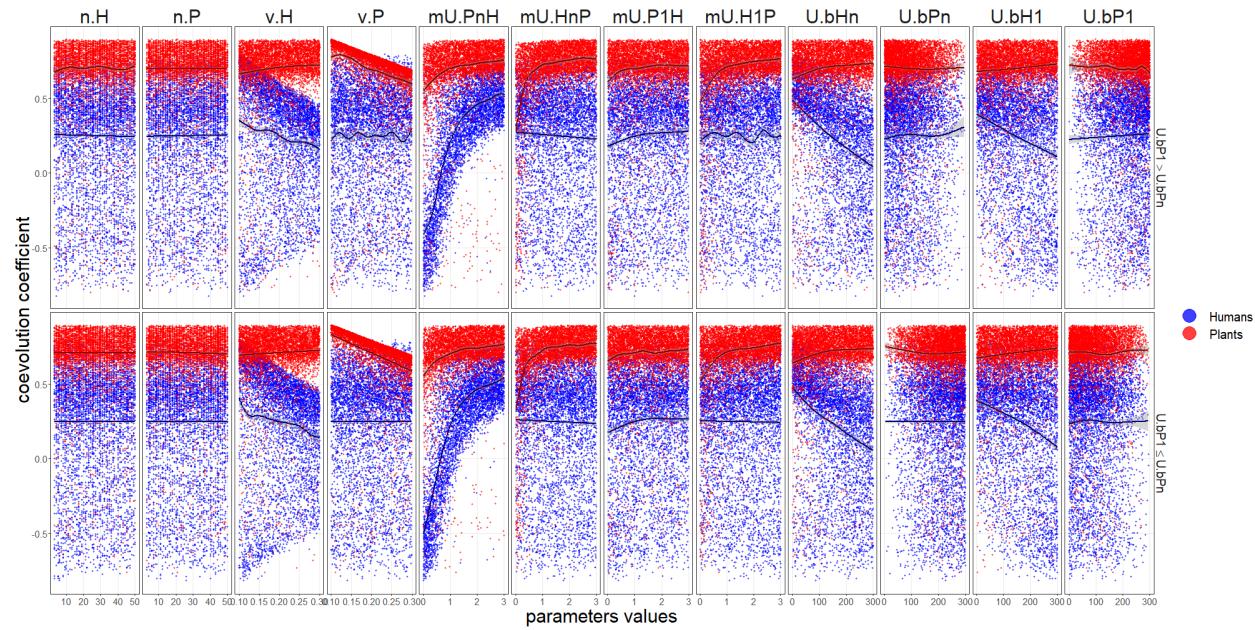


Timings

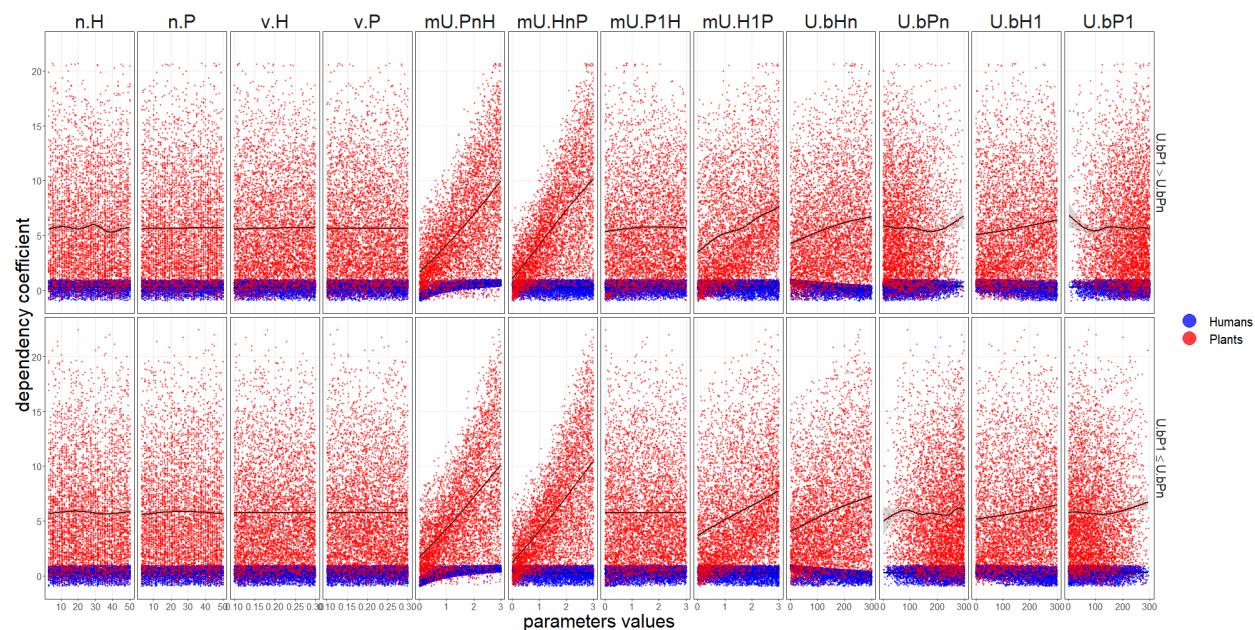


5.3.5 Mutualistic plant type gets less utility from other resources ($U_{bP_1} > U_{bP_n}$)

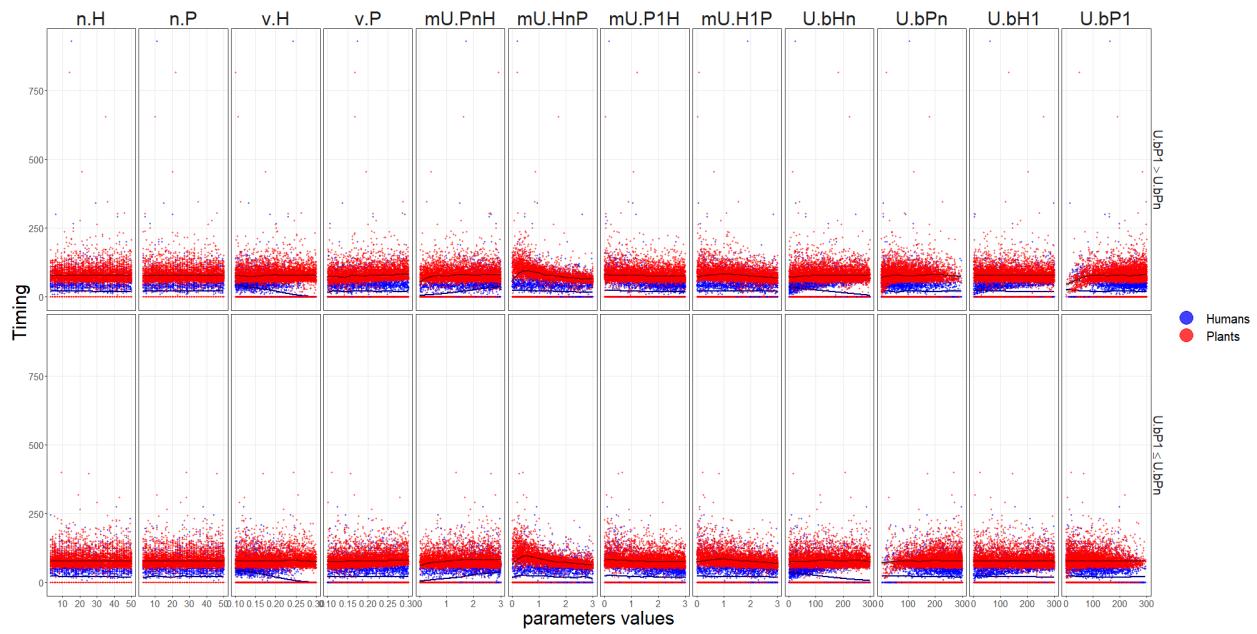
Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients

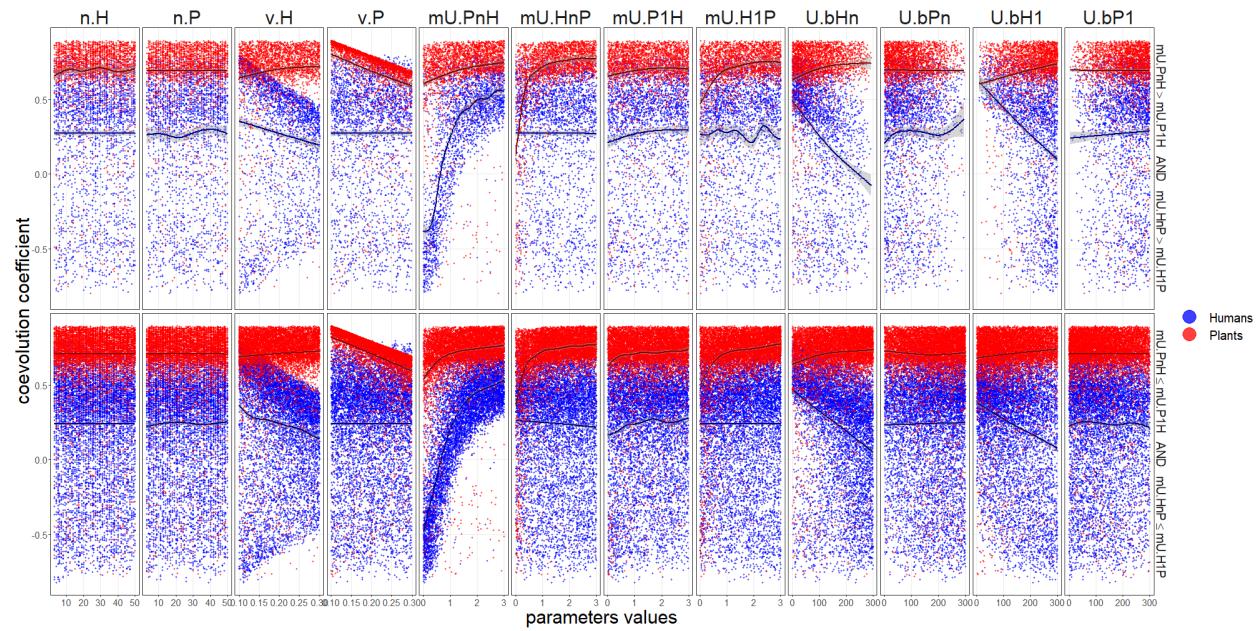


Timings

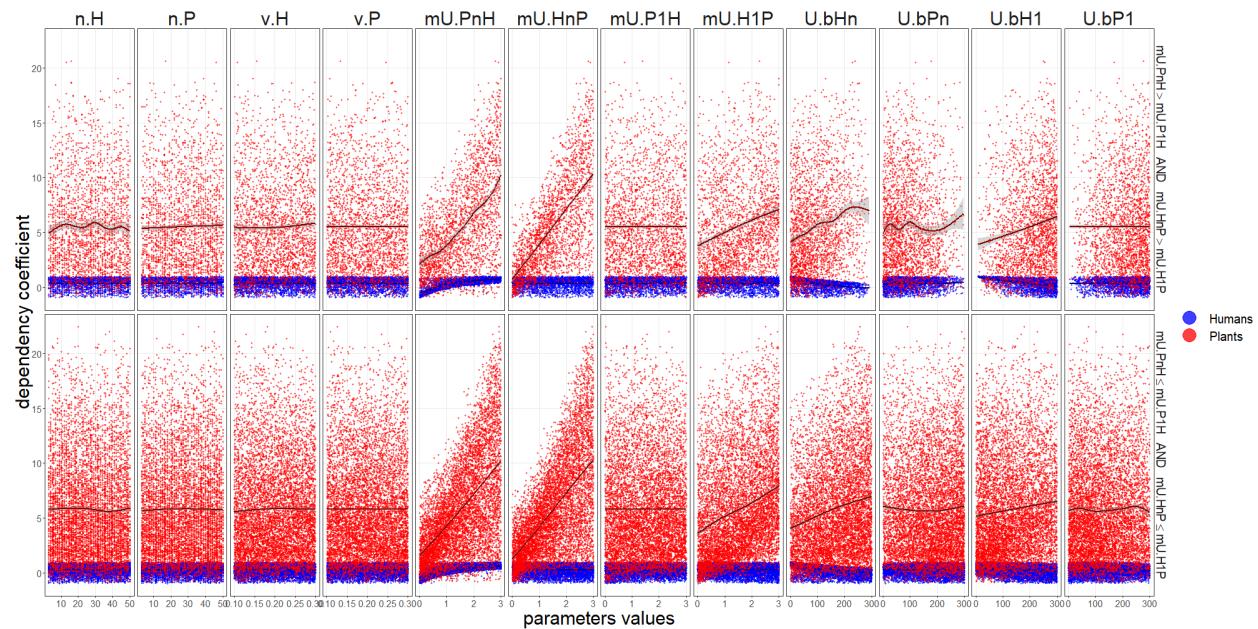


5.3.6 Mutualistic types (human and plant) get less utility from other resources $(U_{bH_1} > U_{bH_n}$ AND $U_{bP_1} > U_{bP_n}$)

Coevolution coefficients



Dependency coefficients



Timings

