

A Stage-structure Individual-based Model for Studying
Ecological and Evolutionary Dynamics of
Drosophila melanogaster Populations Adapted for
Larval Crowding

Sayyed Imran Rashid

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Modelling Larval Stage in a Vial

Competition for food during larval stage is determined by not only larval density but also ecological factors inside a food vial such as nitrogenous waste build up (ref), diffusion of waste in the food below (ref), dimensions of vial (ref). Thus, in order to investigate the adaptation to larval crowding, it is crucial to understand the ecology of the vial in which larval stage of *Drosophila* lab populations is maintained and replicating such environment during larval feeding becomes the first step in modelling the larval growth. Previous experimental studies on *Drosophila* in laboratory conditions, have shown the pattern of the growth of larvae, excretion of nitrogenous waste, larval feeding behavior in response to the waste excreted, development time (ref). Based on these experimental studies, I have created an individual-based model which considers feeding rate, efficiency to convert food into biomass, critical size and waste tolerance as larval trait parameters to measure other traits which are variables such body size, development time, and survivorship. In this model, food and body size are measured in volume units. They do not represent actual volume, but are proportional to empirical data. It has been observed that post-critical development time is mostly constant in *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae (ref), thus time to reach critical size is used as relative measurement for larval development time.

2.1 Ecology of a Vial in *Drosophila* Cultures

During larval feeding inside a vial, larvae are able to access only a certain amount of food from the total food available at a given time point. This is due to their inability to dig more to access food (ref), and this accessible food is referred as feeding band. For simplicity, the feeding band is taken as volume of food proportional to the diameter of the vial. In the model, I also assume

this feeding band to be a constant volume of food in all types of culture vials till it reaches the bottom of the vial. The growth of larvae in the model is affected by waste build up and food quality in the feeding band. I also consider a diffusion band which is a part of the total food below feeding band where some amount of waste can diffuse from feeding band. Fig 2.1 is the visualization of feeding band and diffusion band during larval feeding.

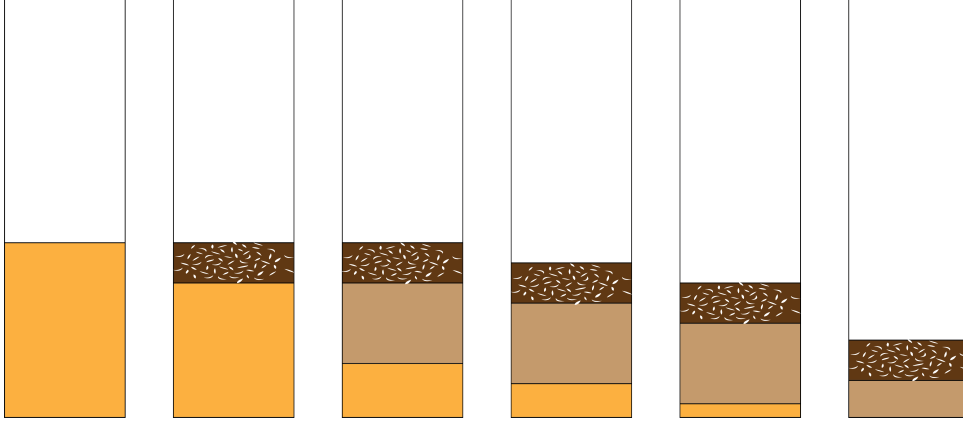


Figure 2.1: Ecological dynamics in a vial during larval feeding

2.2 Larval Stage Model

Each individual egg is assigned larval trait parameters from respective distributions with certain mean and variation (table no.). For given *food* amount and N number of eggs, the model described in fig 2.2 is simulated in discrete time steps. The sex ratio is kept at 1:1. Critical size and efficiency are taken as sexually dimorphic traits and are assigned depending on the sex of the individual larva.

The initial size of all larvae is same and the growth is determined by larval trait parameters. The larval growth is divided into two stages determined by whether critical size is reached or not and are pre-critical and post-critical stage.

In pre-critical stage of the larva, feeding rate is a linear function of time as:

$$Fr_i(t) = fr_i + x_1 * t$$

Here,

fr_i : feeding rate parameter of i^{th} larva; x_1 : scaling parameter,

t : given time step; $Fr_i(t)$: Feeding rate at time t

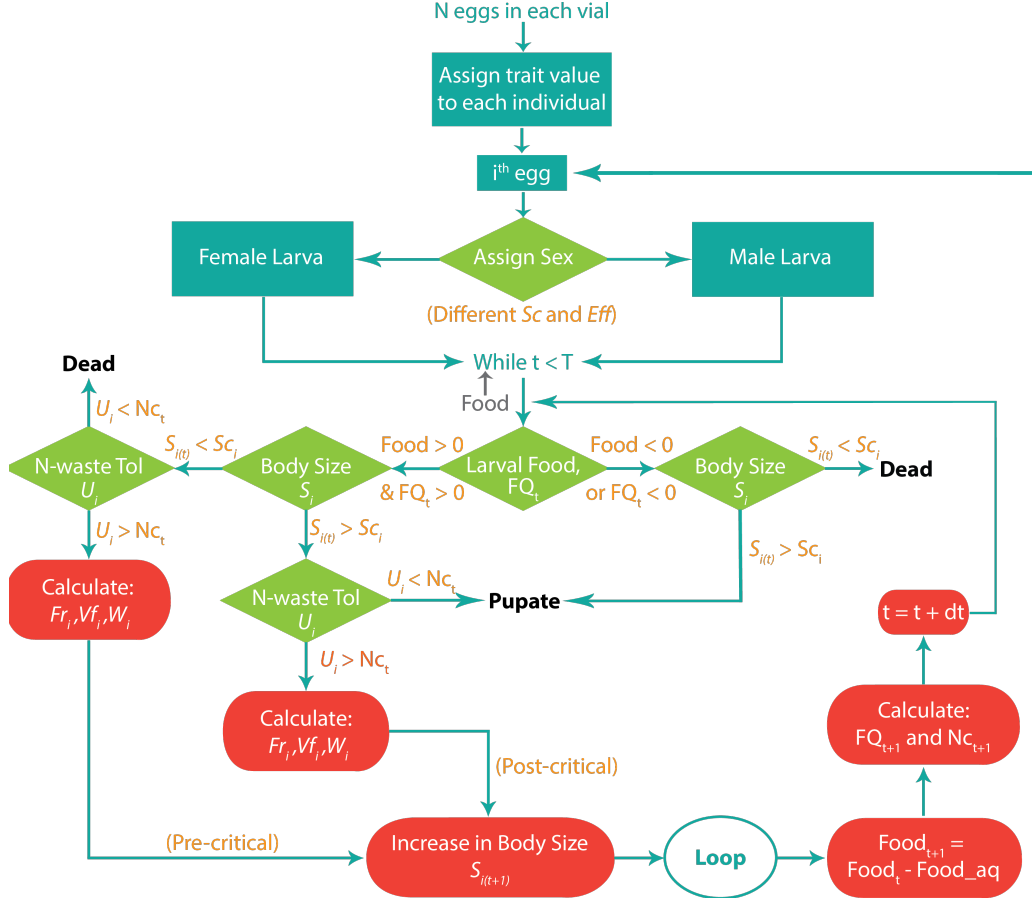


Figure 2.2: Flowchart of the larval stage in the model

Feeding rate stays constant during post-critical stage. During pre-critical growth Volume of food taken in one bite is taken as constant Vf_{pre} and during post-critical growth it is $Vf_{post} = 1.5 * Vf_{pre}$. Food consumed by all larvae at time step t is:

$$FoodEaten(t) = \sum_i food_eaten_i(t) = \sum_i Fr_i(t) * Vf$$

The increment in body size at time t is $S_i(t + 1)$:

$$S_i(t + 1) = S_i(t) + food_eaten_i(t) * eff_i * FQ_{fb}(t)$$

Here,

eff_i : Efficiency to convert food eaten into biomass of i^{th} larvae,

$FQ_{fb}(t)$: Food quality of the feeding band at time t

After feeding and utilizing food consumed at given time step, larva produces nitrogenous waste

$waste_prod_i(t)$. This affects the total waste produced by all the larvae after feeding:

$$WasteProd(t) = \sum_i waste_prod_i = \sum_i [food_eaten_i(t) * (1 - eff_i * FQ(t))]$$

Based on this waste produced, total waste accumulated till time step t in feeding band and diffusion band is calculated considering k_d proportion of waste in the feeding band diffuses into diffusion band at each time step.

$$Waste_{fb}(t+1) = Waste_{fb}(t) + (1 - k_d) * WasteProd(t) + \frac{FoodEaten(t) * Waste_{db}}{dband}$$

$$Waste_{db}(t+1) = Waste_{db}(t) + k_d * WasteProd(t) - \frac{FoodEaten(t) * Waste_{db}}{dband}$$

Food quality of the feeding band at time step t is:

$$FQ_{fb}(t) = 1 - \frac{Waste_{fb}(t)}{fband}$$

If $FQ_{fb}(t) \leq 0$, it means that there is no food available to eat and feeding band contains only nitrogenous waste and larvae stop eating.

k_d is dependent on the food available in the vial and determines whether waste is diffused into the diffusion band. Its values are assigned at each time step as follows:

- i k_d is a constant > 0 if $food > fband + dband$
- ii $k_d = 0$ if $food \leq fband + dband$

Each larva feeds and increase the body size in each time step based on the conditions for food available ($food$), food quality ($FQ(t)$), critical size (sc_i) and waste tolerance (u_i) described in fig 2.2.

Values for larval trait parameters obtained from distributions as described in table (ref), were varied and calibrated to obtain survivorship, body size and development time results similar to the empirical results in various larval densities (table no.). These larval trait values represent MB-type (control population) larval traits.

2.3 Feeding Band Dynamics

Simulations are performed for MB-type larvae to observe the waste build up dynamics in a food vial with different larval densities during larval feeding. In fig 2.3, waste build in the feeding band throughout larval feeding at different larval densities is plotted. At low density i.e. 60 eggs / 6 ml food (MB culture), there is very little nitrogenous waste building up due to diffusion and plenty of food available below the feeding band at all time steps unlike at high densities.

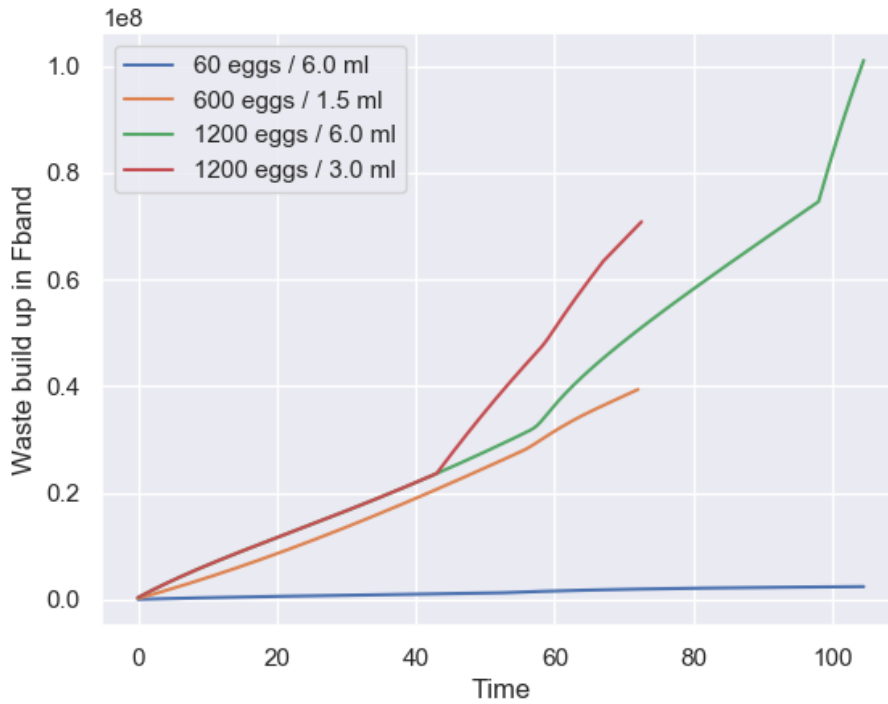


Figure 2.3: Waste build up in the feeding band

High densities - 600 eggs / 1.5 ml food (MCU culture) and 1200 eggs / 3 ml food (CCU culture) show different patterns of waste build up in the feeding band, even though total larval density is equal. This is due to differences in diffusion pattern in MCU and CCU culture vials. In MCU culture vial, there is very little food available below the feeding band, thus diffusion does not occur and waste build in the feeding band increases gradually. In CCU culture vial, waste build is almost in same quantity as in MCU culture in earlier stage, even though effective larval density is double (number of larvae per feeding band). This is due to the availability

of food below feeding band in CCU culture where waste can diffuse. After approx. 40th time step, diffusion stops and waste from diffusion band enters feeding band in more quantity, thus giving a sudden increase in the waste build rate.

LCU culture vial (1200 eggs in 6 ml food) also shows pattern waste build in the feeding band similar to CCU culture vial, but shows increase in the rate of waste build up at approx. 60th time step as there is more food available below the feeding band compared to CCU culture vial. At approx. 100th time step in LCU culture vial shows even more increase in the rate of waste build because diffusion band touches the bottom and starts shrinking.

2.4 Discussion

Chapter 3

Effect of Larval Trait Parameters on Other Life-history Traits

3.1 Initial Feeding Rate and Efficiency

3.2 Initial Feeding Rate and Critical Size

3.3 Efficiency and Critical Size

3.4 Discussion

Chapter 4

Modelling Evolution of Life-history Traits

4.1 Modelling Adult Stage

4.1.1 Fecundity

4.1.2 Inheritance

4.2 Effect of Laral Crowding on the Evolution of Life-history Traits

4.3 Effects of Variation on the Evolution of Larval Trait Parameters

4.3.1 Variation in the Initial Distribution of Larval Trait Parameters

4.3.2 Stochasticity in Mid-parent Value

4.4 Discussion

Chapter 5

Introducing Correlations in Larval Trait Parameters

5.1 Distribution of Laral Traits with Development Time

5.2 Effects of Negative Correlation between Feeding Rate and Efficiency

5.3 Discussion