

The geographical ecology of pond bacteria

August 4, 2015

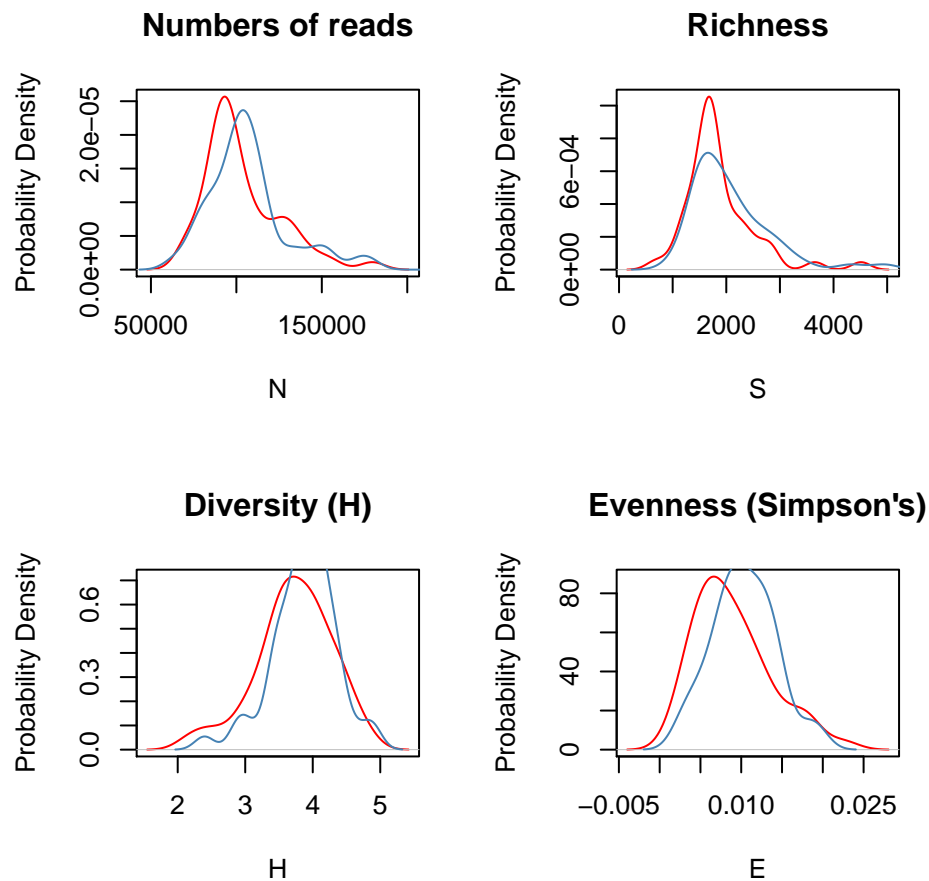
Overview

We asked whether “Active” and “All” differ in primary aspects of alpha-diversity, beta-diversity, and geographical patterns: the taxa-area relationship (TAR), the distance-decay relationship in taxonomic and phylogenetic community similarity.

FINDINGS

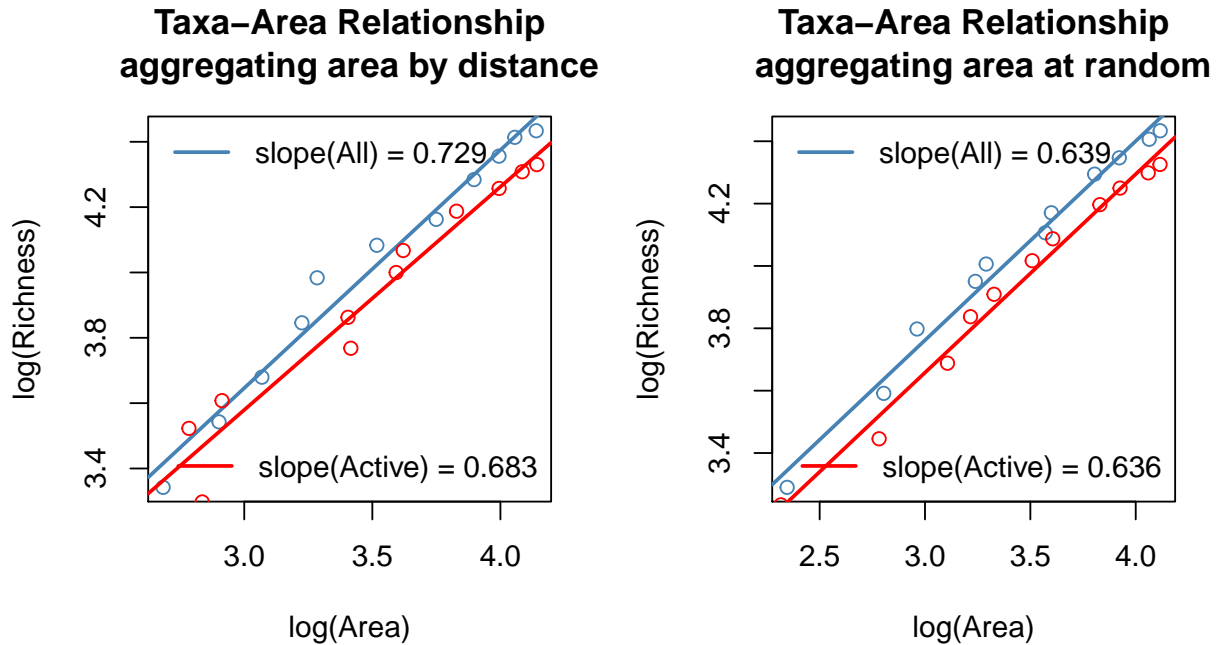
1.) No differences in distributions of observed N, S, Diversity, and Evenness

For each pond, we used the observed taxonomic richness (S), total number of gene reads (N), and number of gene reads per OTU (N_i) to estimate Shannon’s diversity index (H), and Simpson’s evenness (D/S).

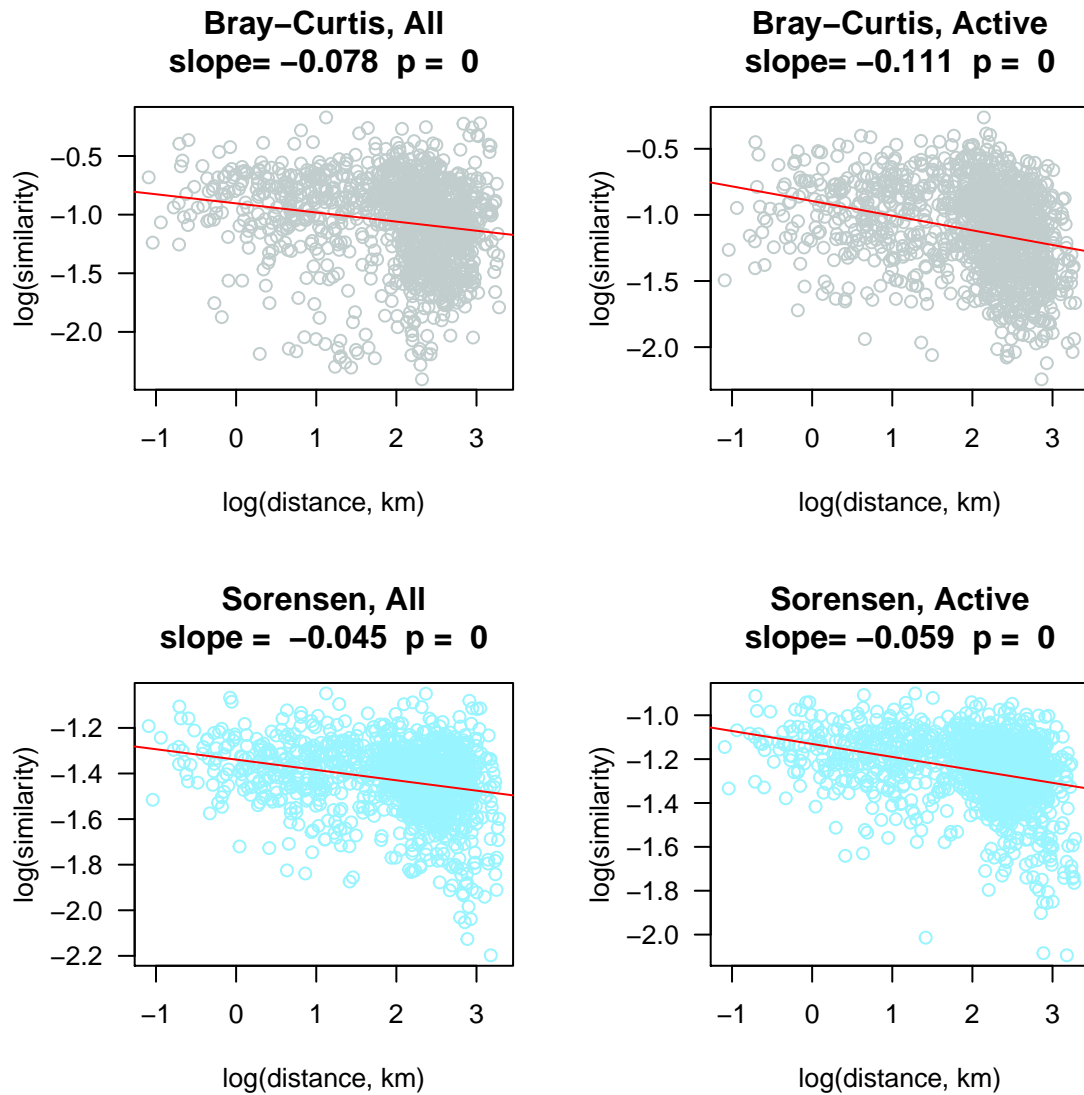


2.) No differences in slopes of taxa-area relationships

The species-area relationship describes the rate at which species are discovered with increasing area. The SAR is one of ecology's oldest and most intensively studied patterns. Arrhenius (1921) first described the general form of the *species-area relationship (SAR)* as a power-law: $S = cA^z$ where S is species richness and A is area. Arrhenius's formula predicts a rate of increase in richness that is approximately linear in log-log space. That is, $\log(S) = c + z\log(A)$, where z is the scaling exponent.



3.) Slight differences in distance-decay relationships

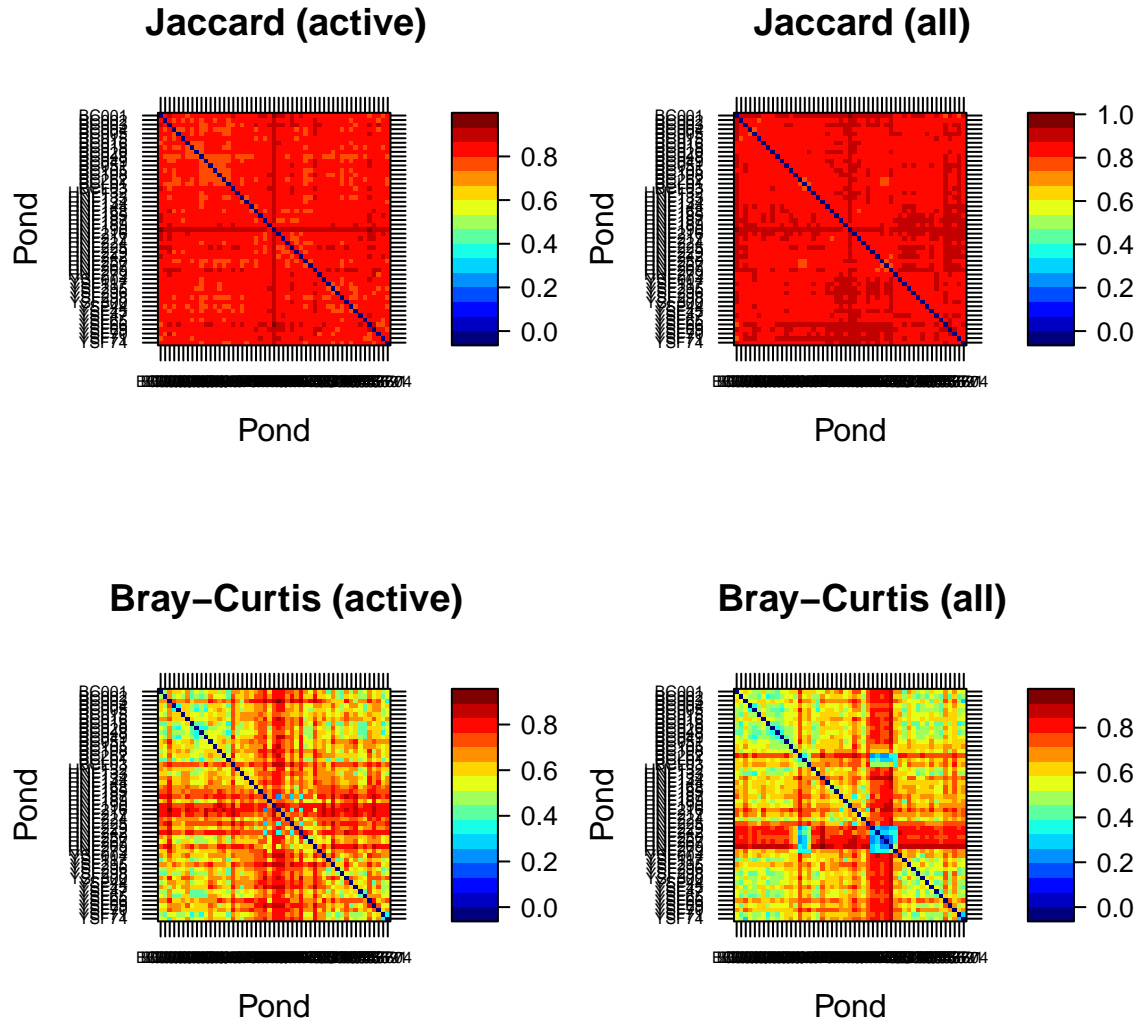


Are the slopes of the DD's different?

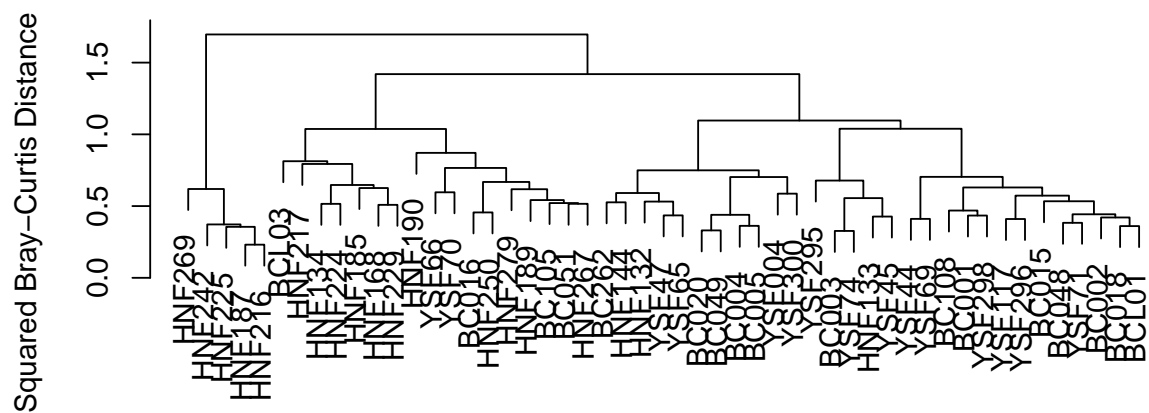
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## [1] "Bray-Curtis: Difference in slope = -0.033 ; p = 0.015"
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## [1] "Sorensen: Difference in slope = -0.014 ; p = 0.02"
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4.) Little difference in community distance matrices between Active and All when using presence-absence; generally low similarity. Substantial differences between Active and All based on Bray-Curtis.



IN Ponds: Ward's Clustering



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