

2. Defining the Niche

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"Ecology's love-hate relationship with the niche concept has been long and not especially pretty. Whereas some ecologists continue to see value in the concept, others have despaired of ever finding an expression that is both general and non-circular. Part of the problem, originating early in our science, has been that different investigators have meant different things by "niche.""

Nelson G. Hairson, Jr. - *Editor's Note on Leibold 1995*

"...most [ecologists] would agree that niche is a central concept in ecology, even though we do not know exactly what it means..."

Real and Levin 1991

Proviso!

Given this uncertainty, what you are getting in this module is my understanding of the niche. With time and experience you will develop your own...

I like to think of niche concepts as akin to species concepts. Each has its pros and cons, but none are perfect.

Central figures in defining the niche

- Joseph Grinnell | The *Grinnellian Niche*
- Charles Elton | The *Eltonian Niche*
- G Evelyn Hutchinson | The *Hutchinsonian Niche*

The Grinnellian Niche

THE NICHE-RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CALIFORNIA THRASHER.¹

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL.

THE California Thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*) is one of the several distinct bird types which characterize the so-called "Californian Fauna." Its range is notably restricted, even more so than that of the Wren-Tit. Only at the south does the California

*"An explanation of this restricted distribution is probably to be found in the close adjustment of the bird in various physiological and psychological respects to a narrow range of **environmental conditions**. The nature of these critical conditions is to be learned through an examination of the bird's **habitat**."*



Photo: Leslie Cavaliere, iNaturalist

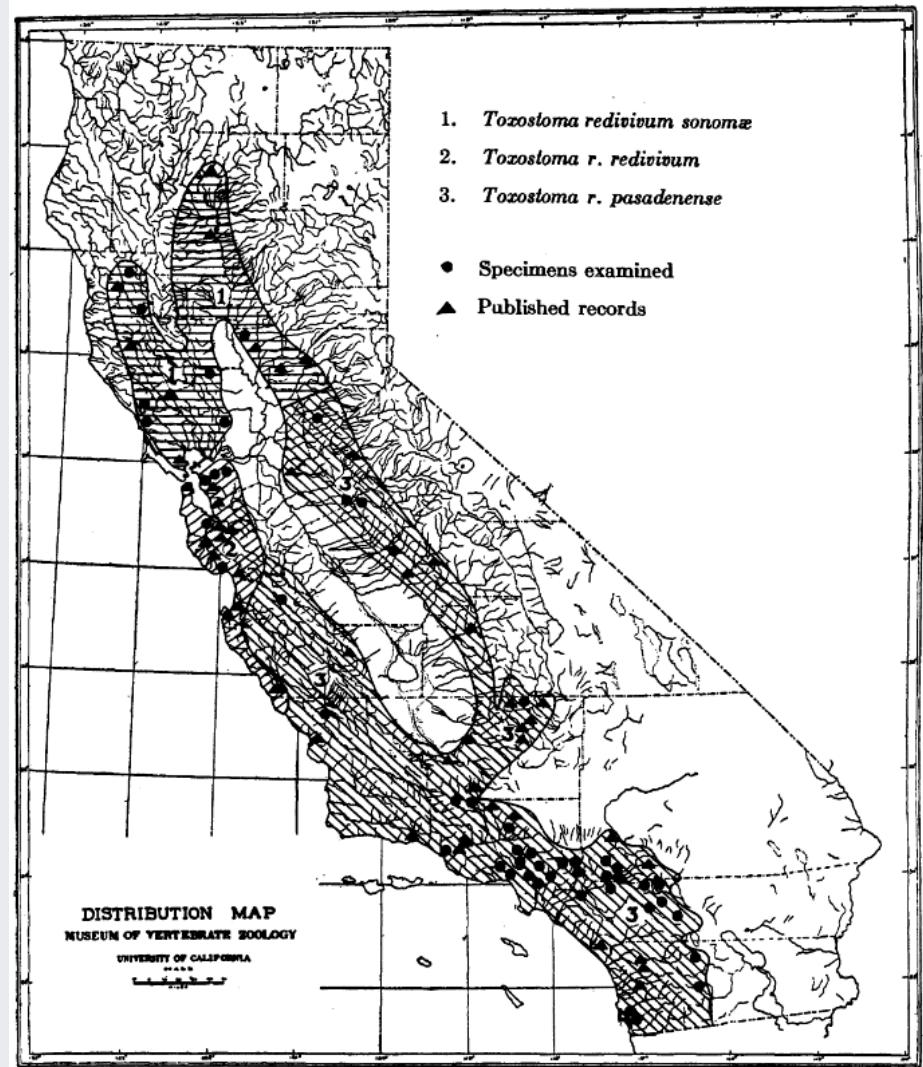
The Grinnellian Niche

Focused on the **abiotic** by exploring species **habitat** based on the environmental requirements of organisms (temperature, rainfall, soils, etc).

"The California Thrasher is unquestionably delimited in its range in ultimate analysis by temperature conditions."

..direct concordance is observed between areas of stated rainfall on the latter [climatic map] and the ranges of the respective subspecies..."

Has largely become synonymous with species' geographic distributions.



Grinnell 1917

The Grinnellian Niche

"...always dependent upon vegetational cover; and this cover must be of the chaparral type..."

He also suggested niche requirements could be nested:

"...we may conclude, then, that its range is determined by a narrow phase of conditions obtaining in the Chaparral association [vegetation structure], within the California fauna [humidity/rainfall], and within the Upper Sonoran life-zone [temperature]"

i.e. vegetation structure within humidity/rainfall within temperature



Photo: Matthew H. Pearson, iNaturalist

The Grinnellian Niche

What's the difference between Grinnell's niche concept and "habitat"?

"The physical space where an [organism] lives, which contains its environment, is its habitat" - Hickman et al. 2008

"[Grinnell's] niche is the sum of the habitat requirements and behaviors that allow a species to persist and produce offspring." - Wikipedia

e.g. the California thrasher's "niche" is defined by the matching of its behavior and physical traits (camouflage, wings and leg size and shape, etc) with this habitat.



Photo: Matthew H. Pearson, iNaturalist

The Eltonian Niche

"what [it] is doing in its community,... its place in the **biotic** environment, its relations to food and enemies" - Elton 1927

"used in ecology in the sense that we speak of trades or professions or jobs in a human community" - Elton 1933

Focuses on the organism's role or **function** in the ecosystem, often in relation to trophic position (consumers, predators, etc) and **resource use**.

Often considers the **attributes or traits** of species that allow them to fulfill their role.

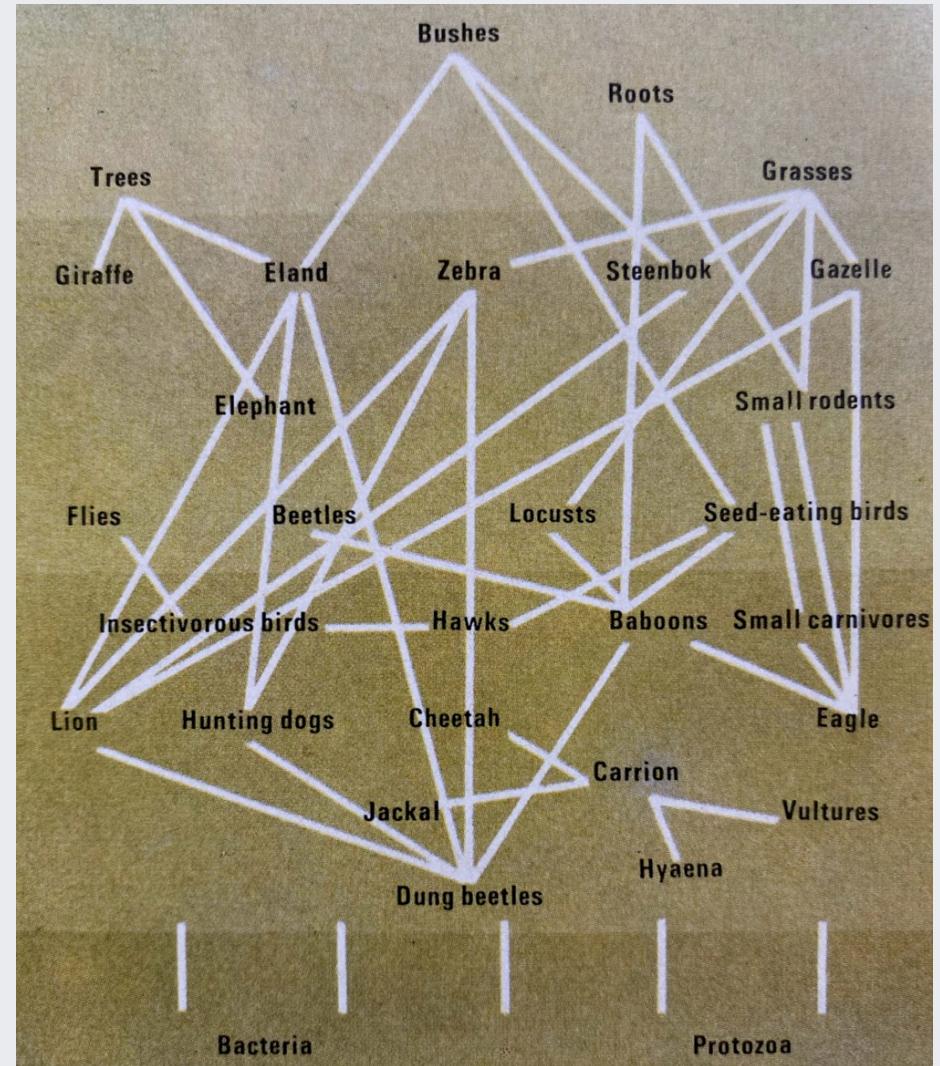


image: *The Atlas of World Wildlife* 1973

The Eltonian Niche

He used the two African rhinoceros species as an example.



White rhinos have a wide ("wyd") mouth (the origin of its name), for feeding on grass (a grazer).

Photo: Frédéric Bacuez, iNaturalist



Black rhinos have narrow pointed lips for selective feeding on the foliage of bushes (a browser).

Photo: Greg Lasley, iNaturalist

The Eltonian versus

- the biotic environment
- resource exploitation
- resource limitations/constraints
- species can interact with and modify these resources (i.e. they have both a *response to* and *effect on* the environment)

Grinnellian Niche

- the abiotic environment
- environmental conditions
- environmental limitations/constraints
- mostly only considers species' *response to* the environment

Note the key difference between:

- **resources** (which can be exploited and altered by the species, e.g. prey or nutrient availability) and
- **environmental conditions** (are not altered by the species on ecological timescales, e.g temperature, rainfall)

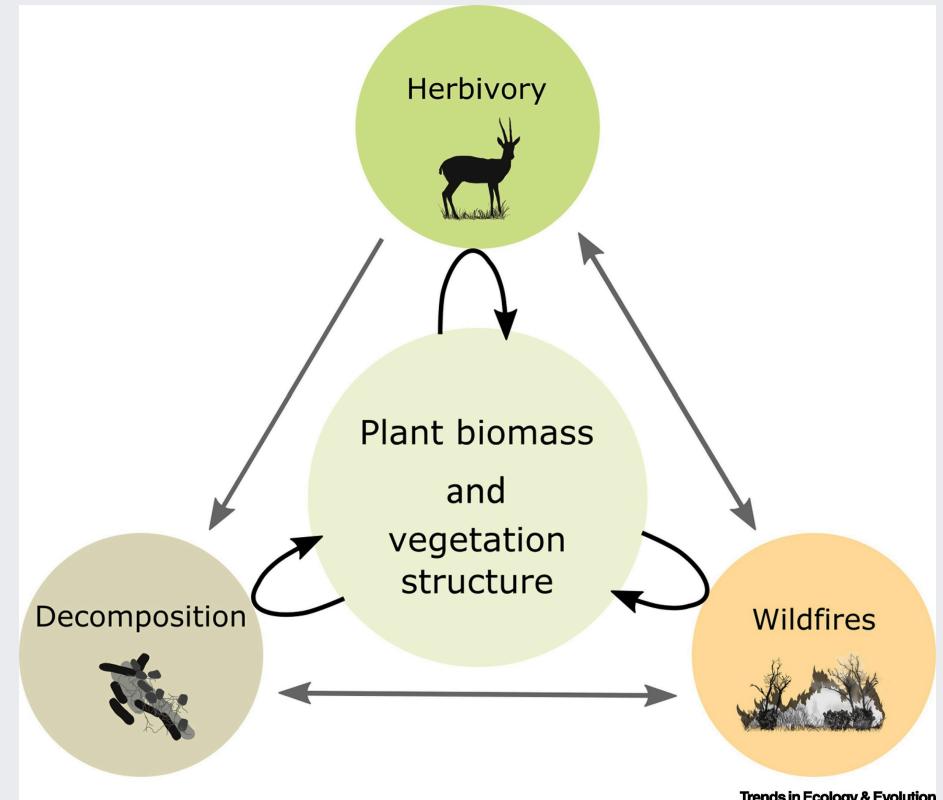
The Eltonian versus Grinnellian Niche

There certainly are gray areas of overlap...

It is often difficult to separate variables into "resources" vs "environmental conditions" or biotic vs abiotic, e.g. fire, soil fertility, light availability

E.g. Light availability can be an abiotic environmental condition (incoming solar radiation) or a biotically alterable limiting resource (light competition among plants)...

It is often a matter of spatial or temporal scale. E.g. there is good evidence for biotic effects on the formation of geological strata!



e.g. Biotic feedbacks - Pausas and Bond 2020. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*

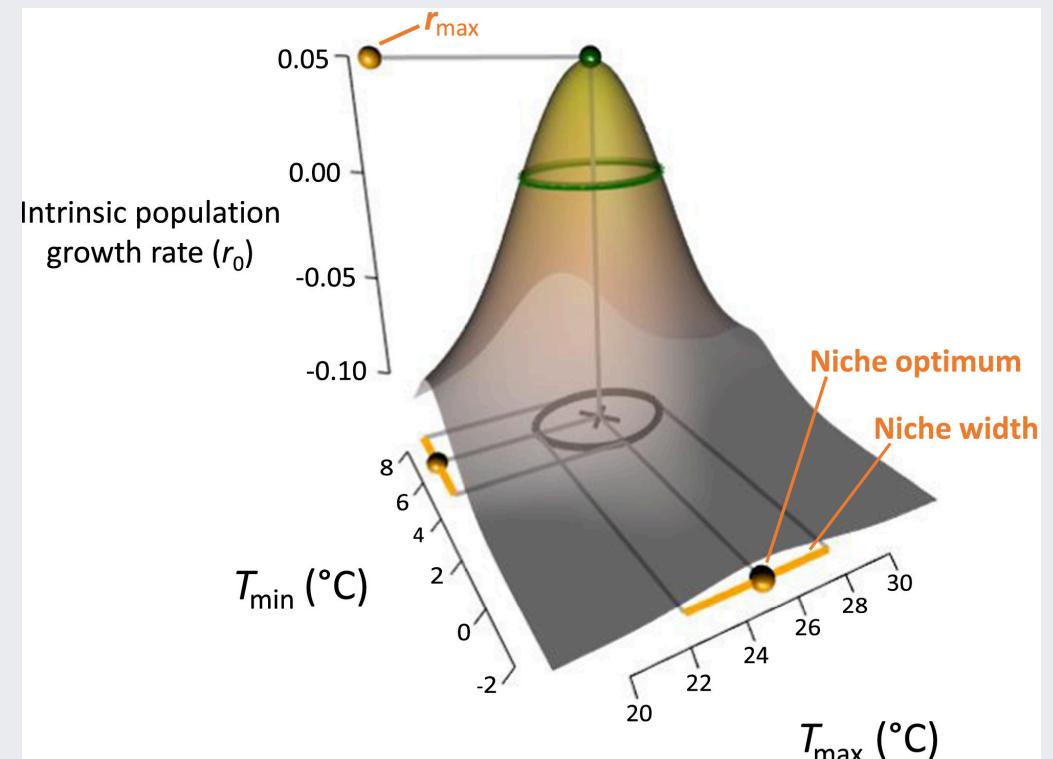
The Hutchinsonian Niche

G Evelyn Hutchinson made a few key propositions that really expanded the utility of the niche concept in ecology.

Firstly, he proposed that *the niche is an n-dimensional hypervolume within which a species is able to maintain a viable population* - **Hutchinson 1957**

This proposition both aids our ability to think about the niche, but also allows us to explicitly **quantify the niche and niche space**.

It can be applied to both Eltonian and Grinnellian niches, depending on whether the axes are environmental (e.g. climate, soils) or resources (e.g. food sources).



The *n-dimensional hypervolume* is a multidimensional space of ecological variables within which a species can maintain a viable population. This example shows 2 dimensions, minimum and maximum temperature.

Figure from **Treurnicht et al. 2020**

The Hutchinsonian Niche

Secondly, Hutchinson made a distinction between the *fundamental* versus the *realised niche* - **Hutchinson 1957**

- The **fundamental niche** is the range of conditions (biotic and abiotic) and resources in which a species could survive and reproduce if free of interference from other species.
- The **realised niche** is a subset of the fundamental niche where a species actually occurs due to interference from other species (e.g. interspecific competition).

What is an ecological niche?

Background: Considers all abiotic factors such as pH, sunlight, moisture, salinity, and temperature

Fundamental niche: The total range of environmental conditions that a species could theoretically tolerate.

Realized niche: A portion of the fundamental niche which takes into account the biotic factors such as food availability, hosts, and competitive exclusion. This is where a species will actually be found.

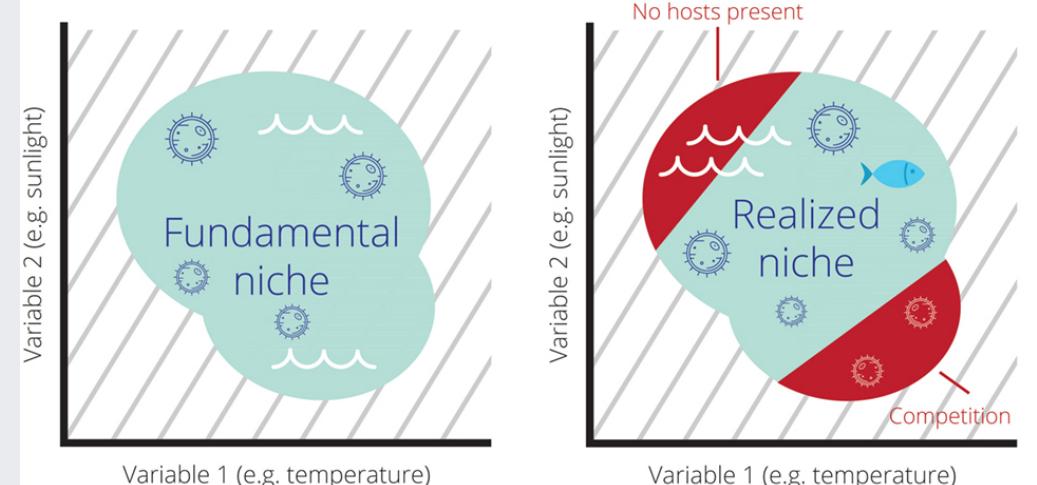
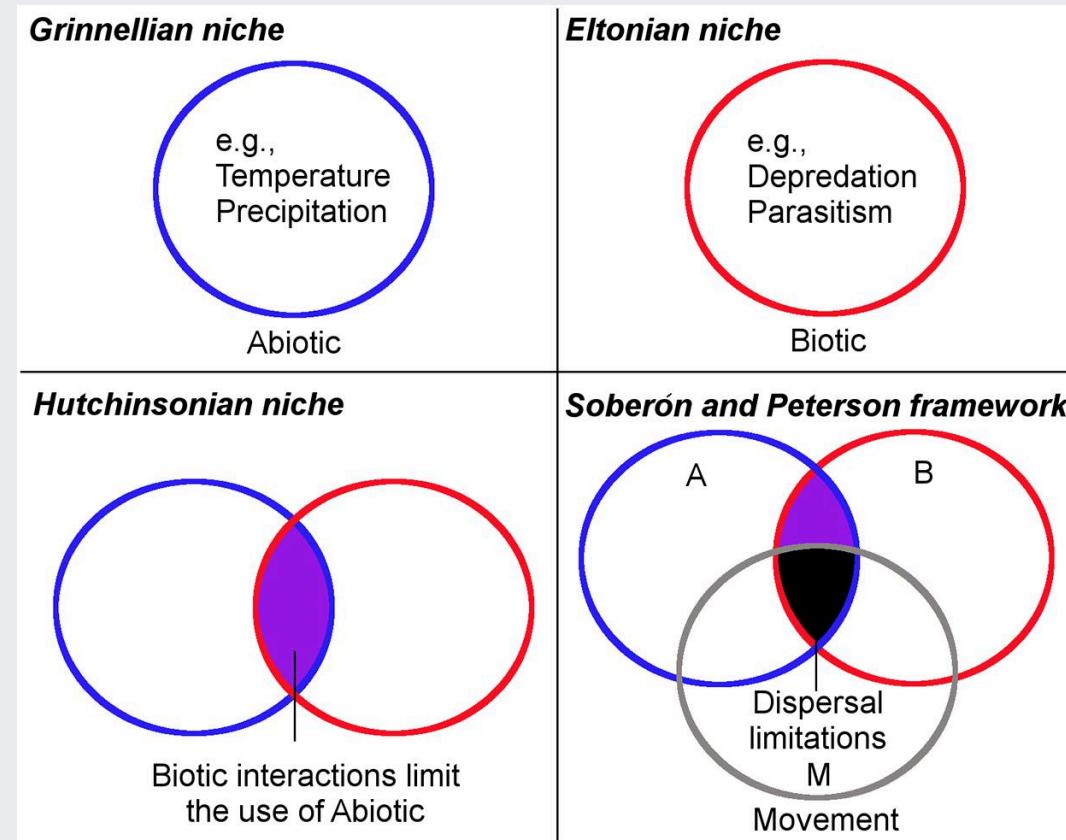


Figure from **Escobar et al 2017**

A simplified summary of how the approaches fit together



Take-home

While the niche is a central concept in ecology, a universally accepted definition has eluded us.

Grinnell and Elton proposed niche concepts focused on the species' occurrence across the abiotic environment versus the species' functional role and use of resources respectively.

Hutchinson proposed the n-dimensional hypervolume as a means to quantify the niche. He also made a distinction between the fundamental and realised niches.

Thanks!

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