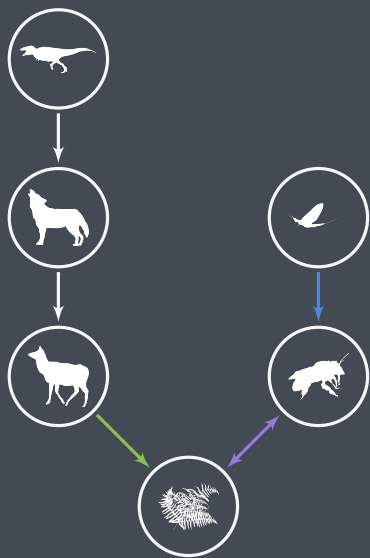
The background of the slide is a dark blue-grey color with a complex, abstract network pattern. This pattern consists of numerous small, light-grey circular nodes connected by thin, light-grey lines, creating a web-like structure that fills the entire frame. The density of the connections is higher on the left side and more sparse on the right.

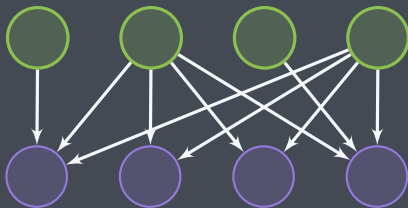
OCTOBER 26, 2014

# **Macroevolution of ecological networks**

Timothée Poisot

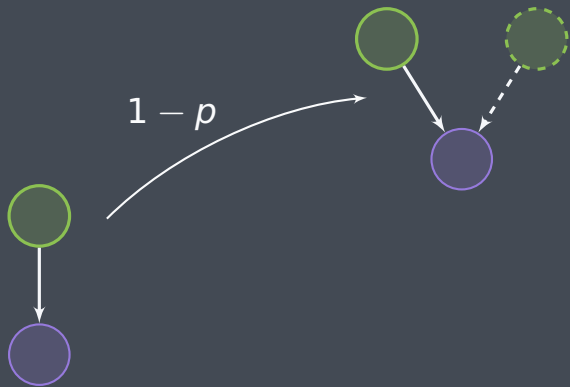


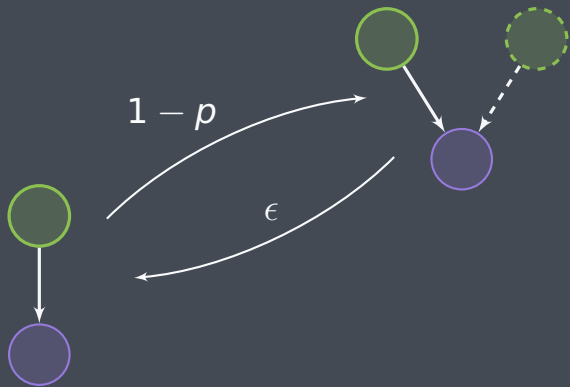




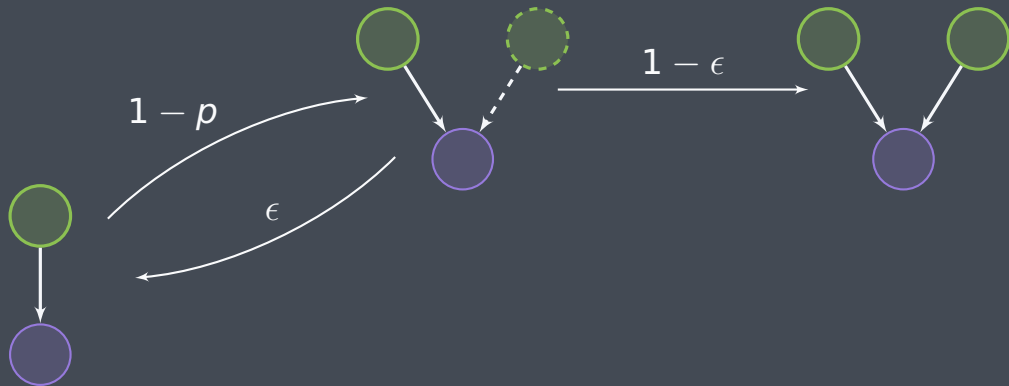
$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\sigma^2 N^*(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}'} \omega(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x})$$

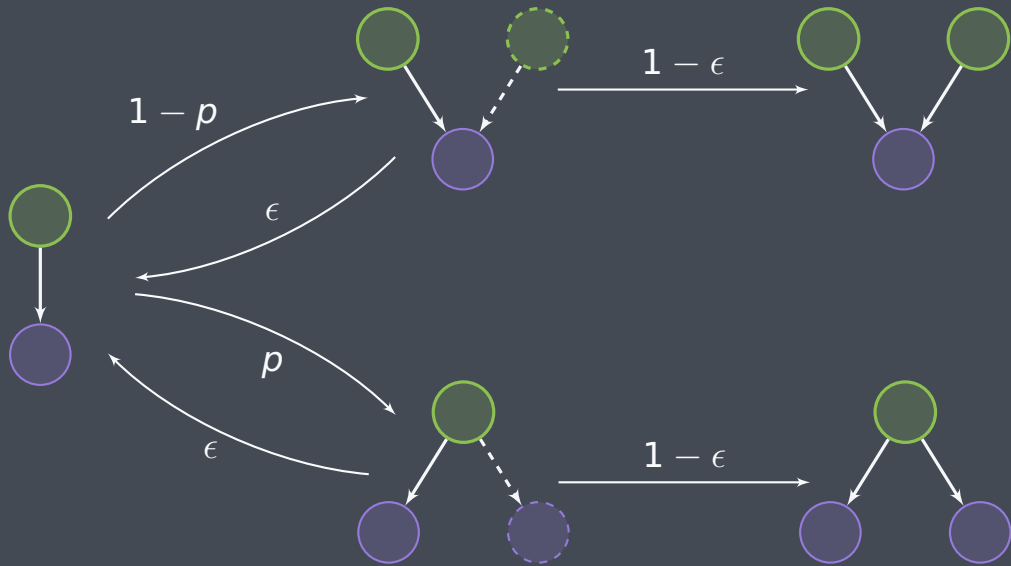


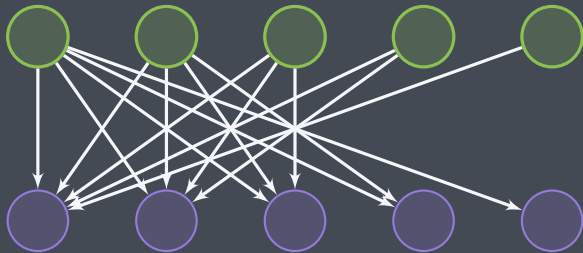


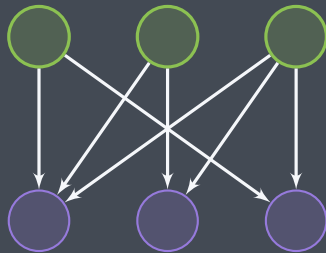
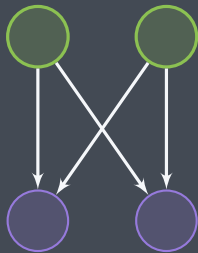


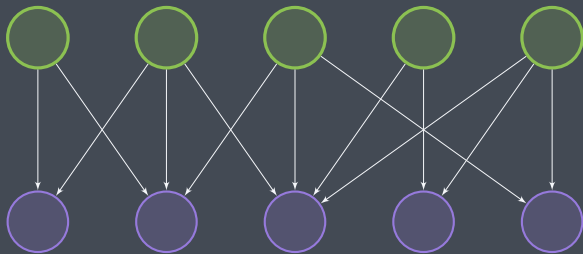


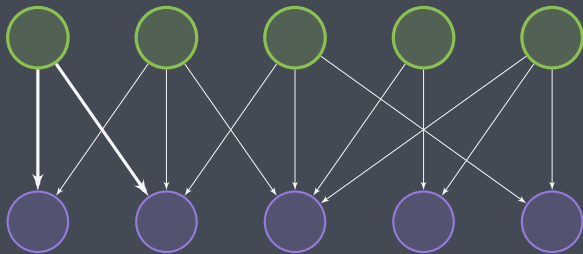


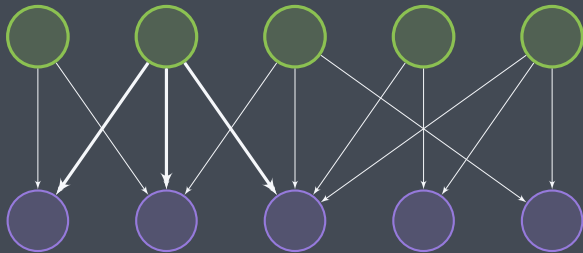


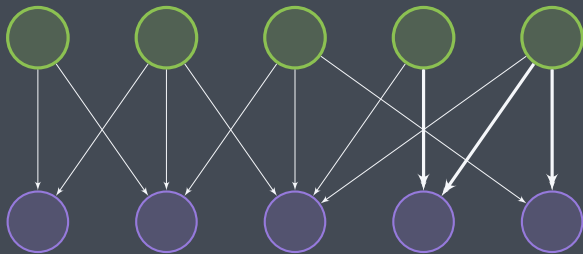




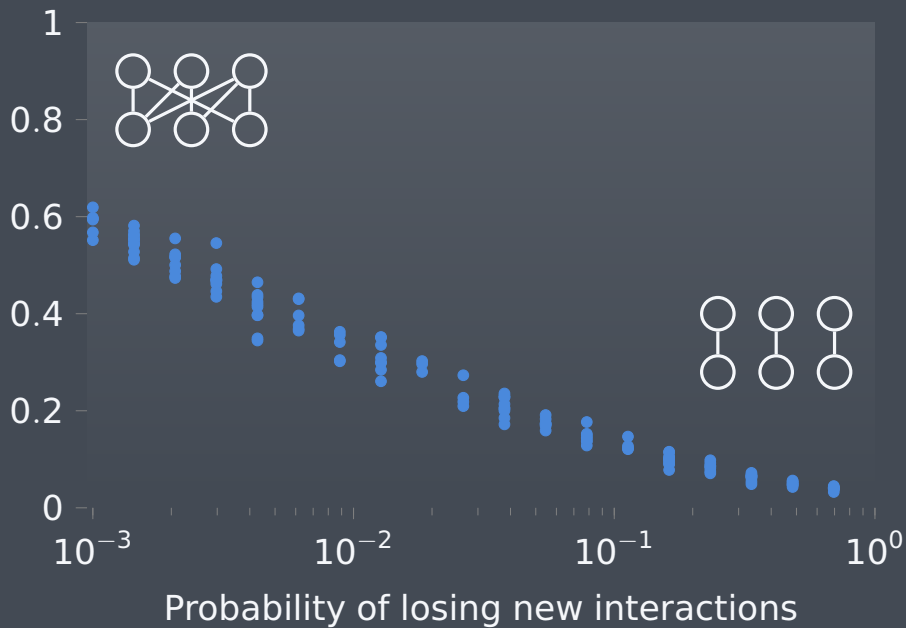


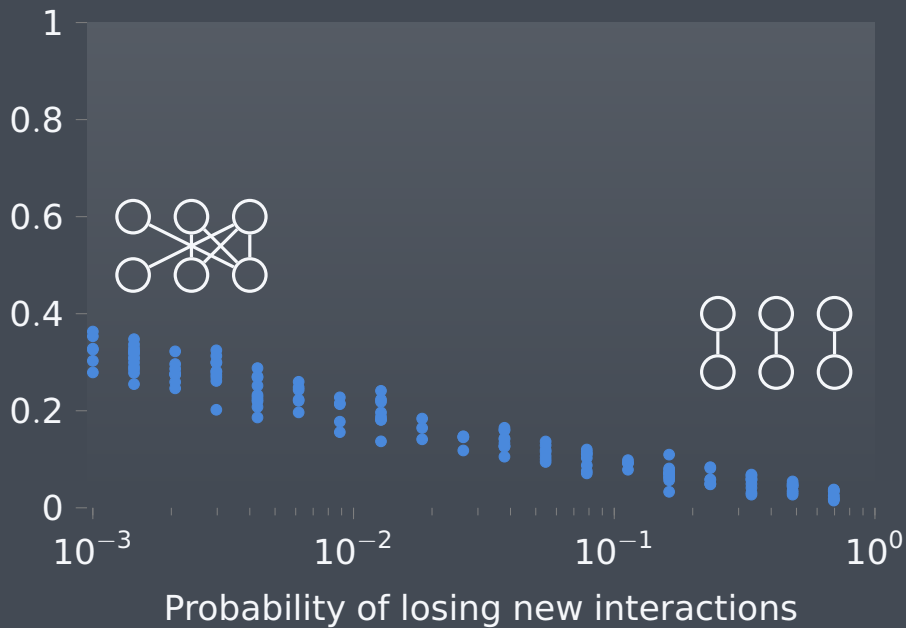


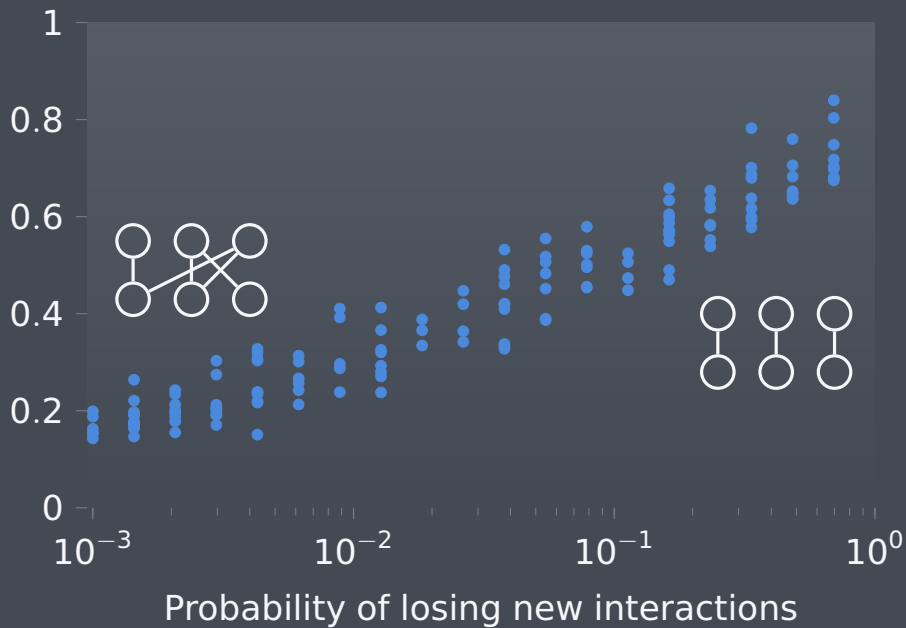




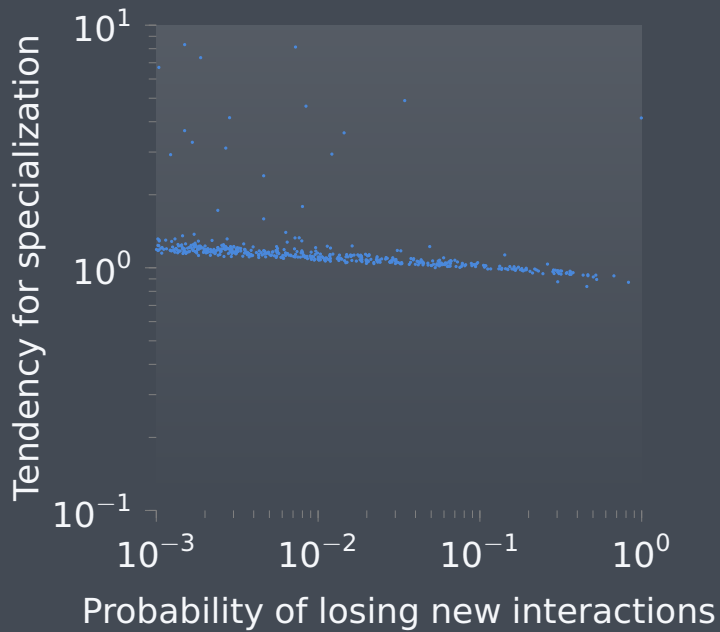


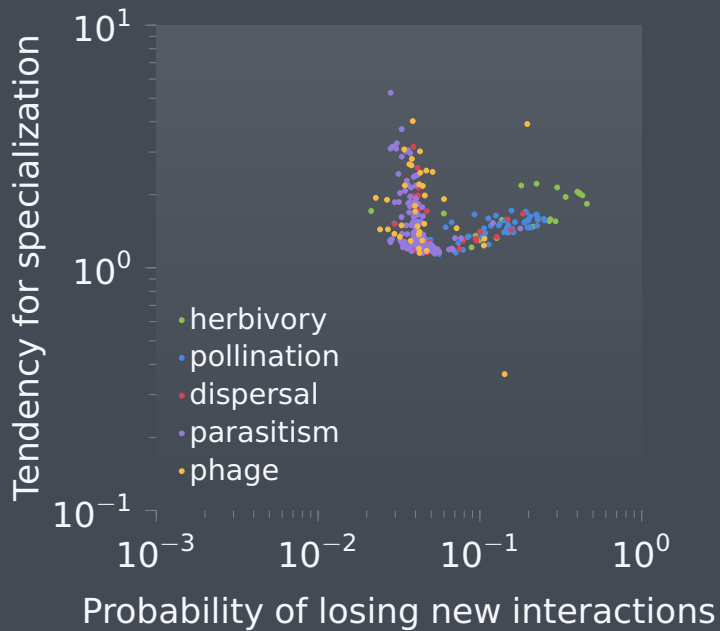


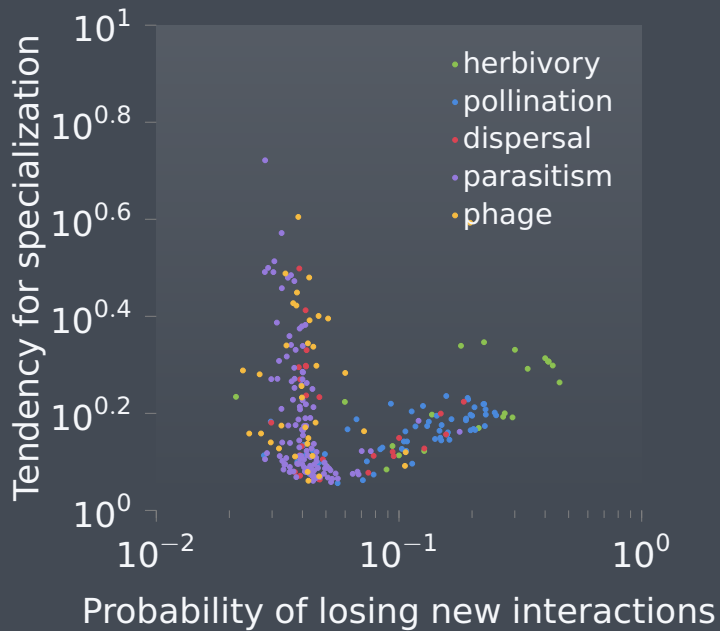




$$f(\theta) = \mathbf{s}_{\text{sim.}} \approx \mathbf{s}_{\text{obs.}}$$










**network structure is predicted by  
simple evolutionary rules**

**types of networks differ on their  
tendency to retain interactions**





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**Made with:**  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , pgfplots, tikz, a baby mashing on the keyboard

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