fdcoexist

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This document presents the relationships between functional traits of species and an environmental gradient. Our coexistence model is developed following this equation:

$$N_{t+1,i,x} = \frac{R_{i,x} \times N_{t,i,x}}{1 + A \times \alpha_i} \tag{1}$$

with

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{S} N_{t,j,x} \times (1 - \delta_{ij}) \tag{2}$$

$$R_{i,x} = k \times \exp\left(-\frac{(\text{trait}_i - \text{env}_x)^2}{2 \times \text{width}^2}\right)$$
(3)

If we replace α_i and $R_{i,x}$ in the first equation it gives:

$$N_{t+1,i,x} = \frac{k \times \exp\left(-\frac{(\text{trait}_i - \text{env}_x)^2}{2 \times \text{width}^2}\right) \times N_{t,i,x}}{1 + A \times \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{S} N_{t,j,x} \times (1 - \delta_{ij})}$$
(4)

The equation above only considers inter-specific competition when $j \neq i$ in the sum. We can however add intra-specific competition when j = i. Each site has a species-specific carrying capacity K as the number of individuals approaches this carrying capacity the intra-specific competition increases:

$$\alpha_{ii} = B \times N_{t,i,x} \tag{5}$$

Thus the equation becomes:

$$N_{t+1,i,x} = \frac{k \times \exp\left(-\frac{(\text{trait}_i - \text{env}_x)^2}{2 \times \text{width}^2}\right) \times N_{t,i,x}}{1 + A \times \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{S} N_{t,j,x} (1 - \delta_{ij}) + B \times N_{t,i,x}}$$

$$(6)$$

with A the coefficient scaling inter-specific competition and B the one for intra-specific competition.

Because several traits participate to the growth term depending on their contribution we can rewrite the growth term as:

$$R_{i,x} = \sum_{g=1}^{T} w_g \times k \times \exp\left(-\frac{(\text{trait}_{g,i} - \text{env}_x)^2}{2 \times \text{width}^2}\right)$$
 (7)

with g the trait number, $0 \le w_g \le 1$ the contribution of this trait to growth (and $\sum_{g=1}^T w_g = 1$), trait_{g,i} the trait number g of species i.

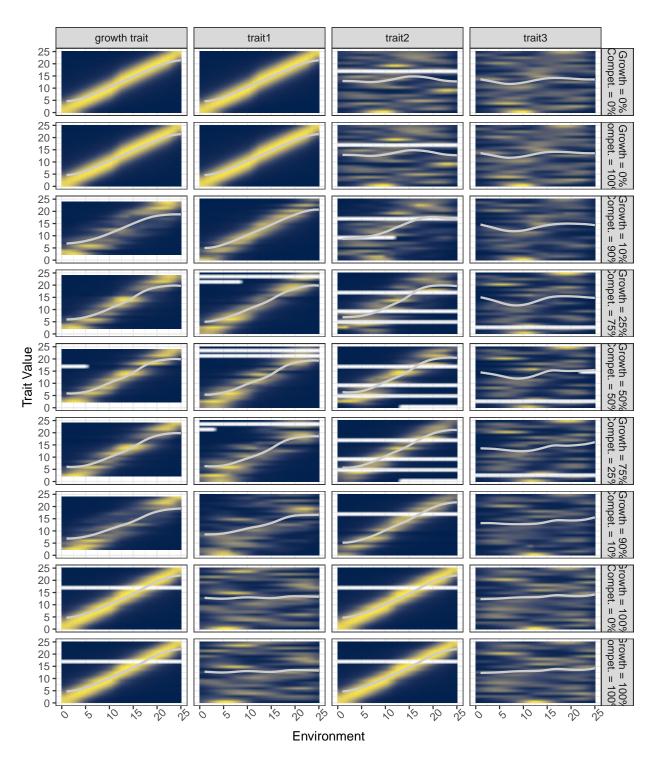
Constant environmental filtering strength

Without Competition (only intra-specific competition)

We can run the simulations without any competition A = 0 to see if we see the theoretical patterns.

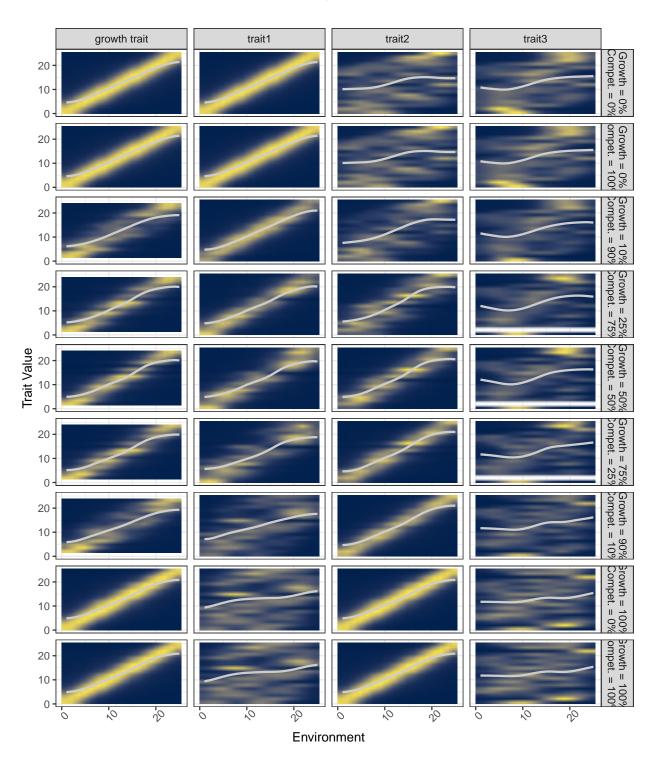
Only intra comp.; 5% dispersal; 3 uncorrelated traits





Only intra comp.; 5% dispersal; 3 low correlated (r = 0.3) traits

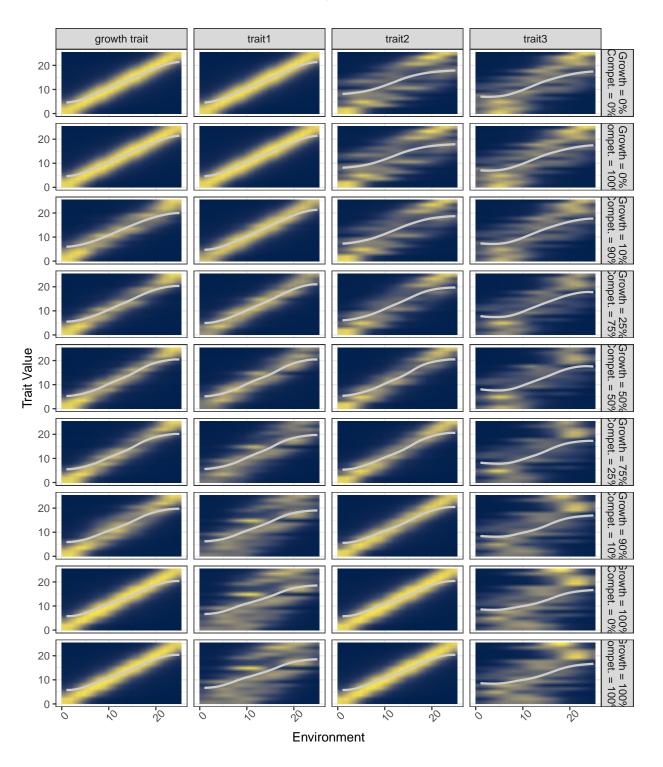




High correlations among traits

Only intra comp.; 5% dispersal; 3 high correlated (r = 0.7) traits



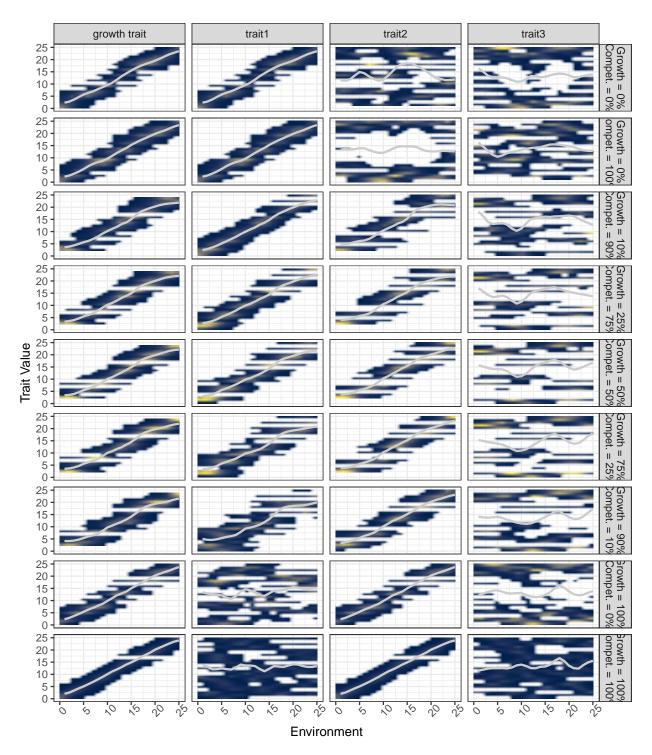


With competition

No correlations among traits

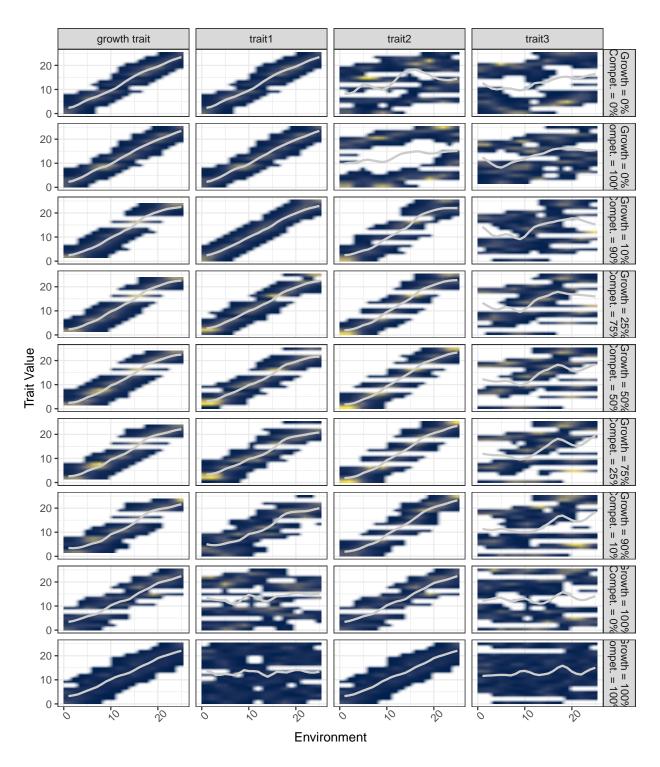
Competition (A = 2e-04); 5% dispersal; 3 uncorrelated traits





Competition (A = 2e-04); 5% dispersal; 3 correlated traits (r = 0.3)

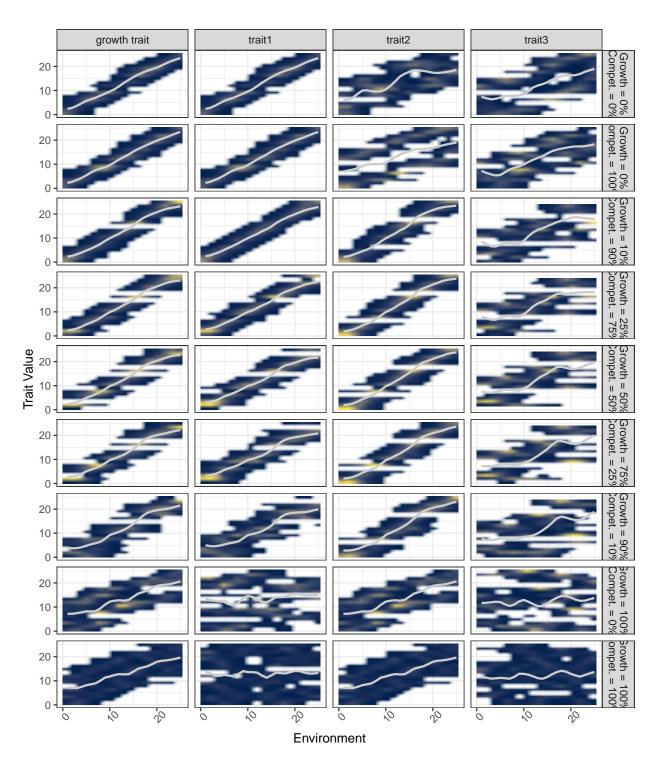




High correlations among traits

Competition (A = 2e-04); 5% dispersal; 3 correlated traits (r = 0.7)



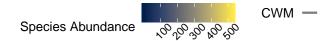


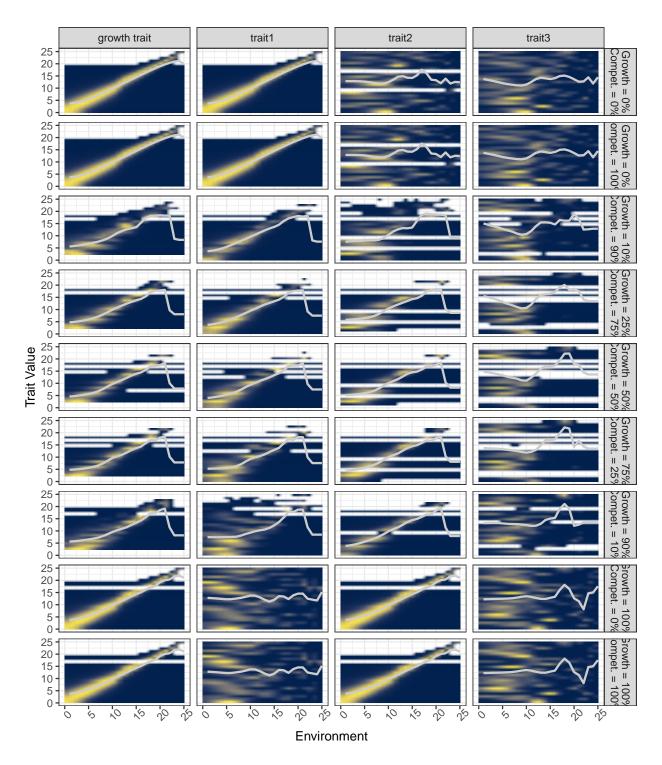
With varying environmental filtering strength

Without Competition (only intra-specific competition)

In this section, the environmental filtering selects for a narrower trait range towards the end of the environmental gradient.

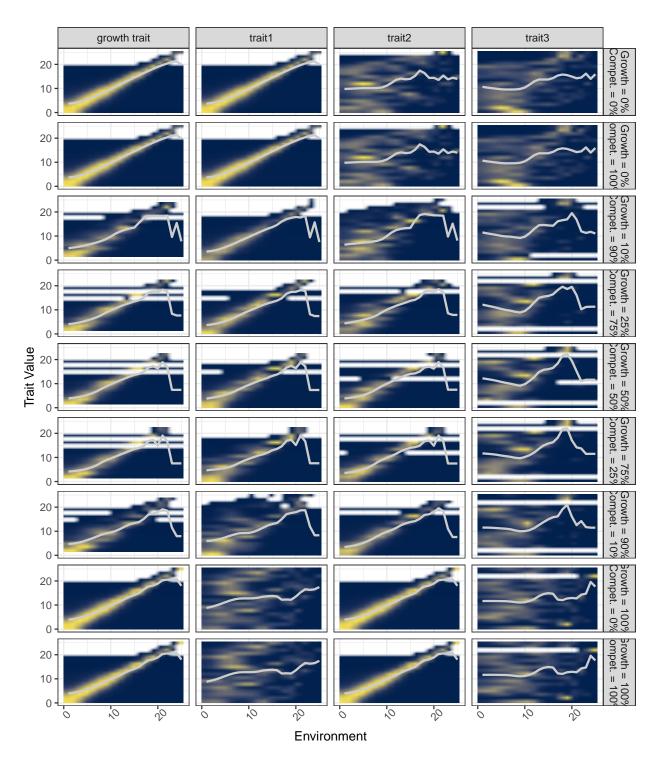
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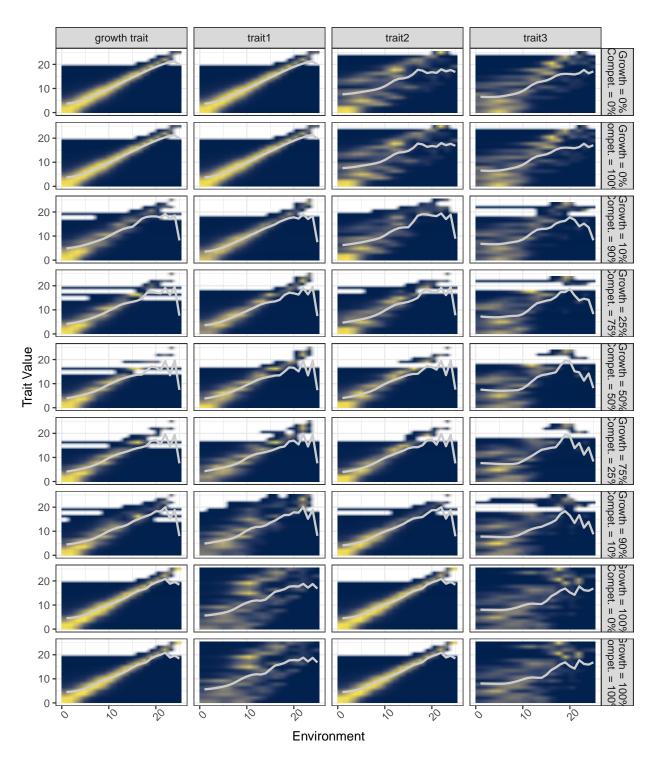




High correlations among traits

Only intra compet; 5% dispersal; 3 high correlated (r = 0.7) traits



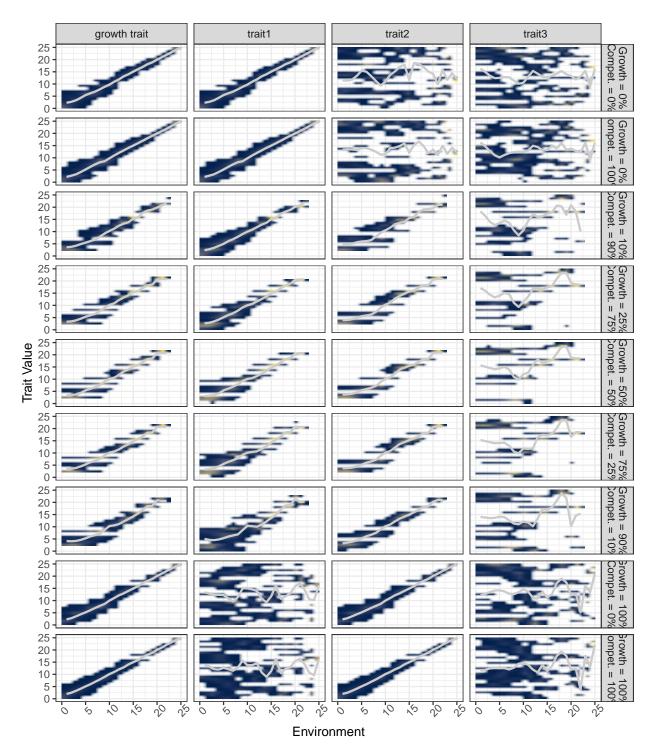


With competition

No correlations among traits

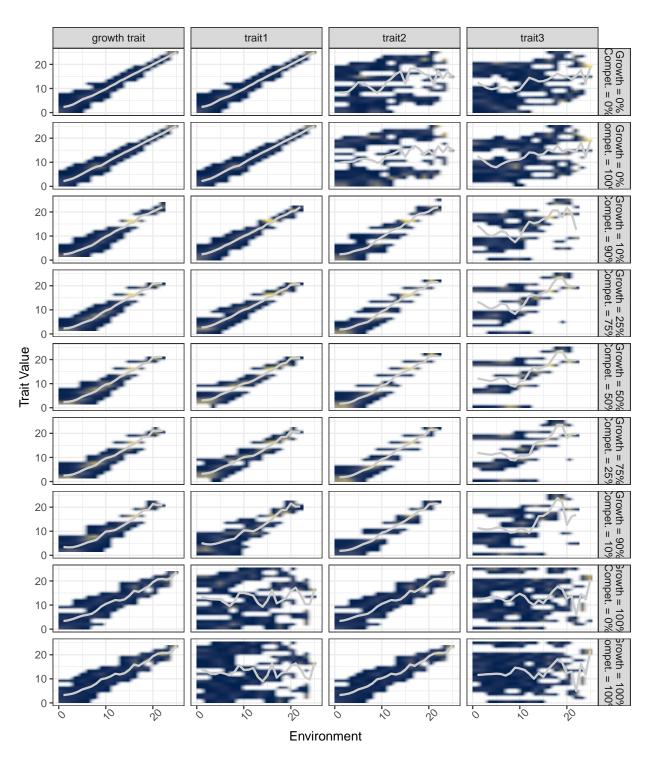
Competition (A = 2e-04); 5% dispersal; 3 uncorrelated traits





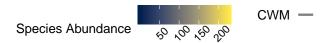
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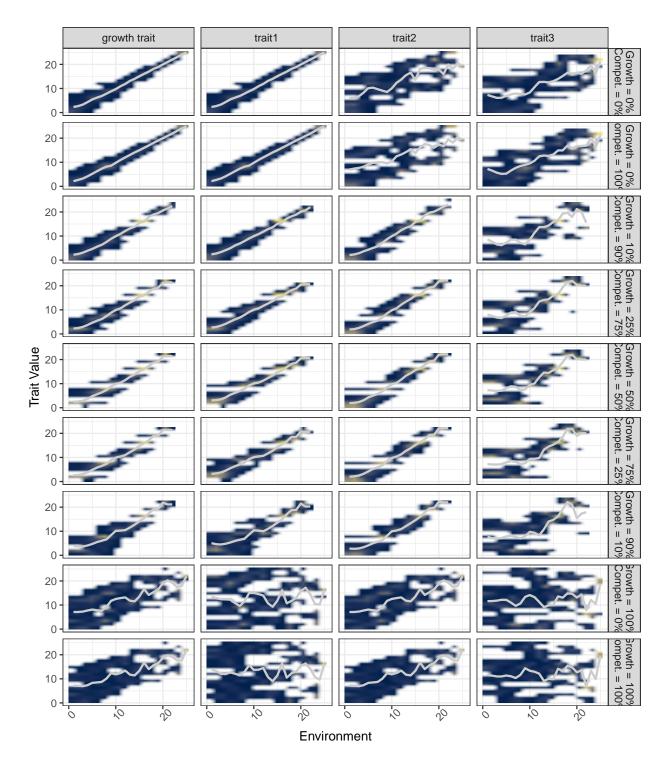




High correlations among traits

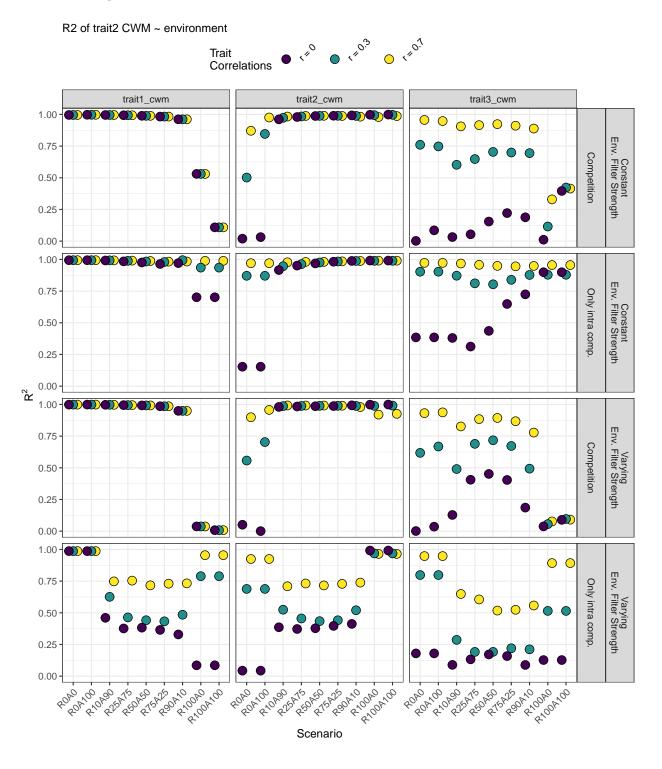
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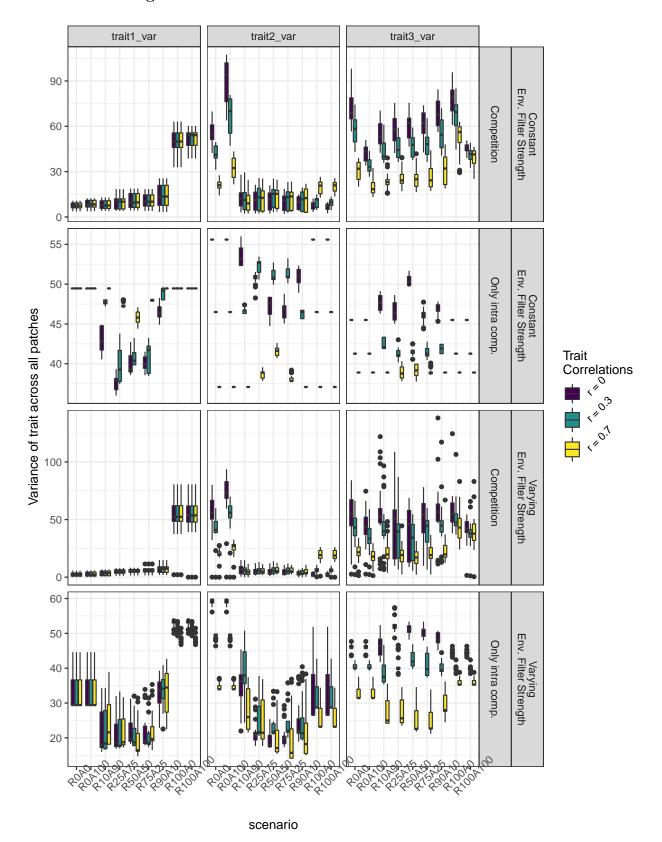


Synthetic plots

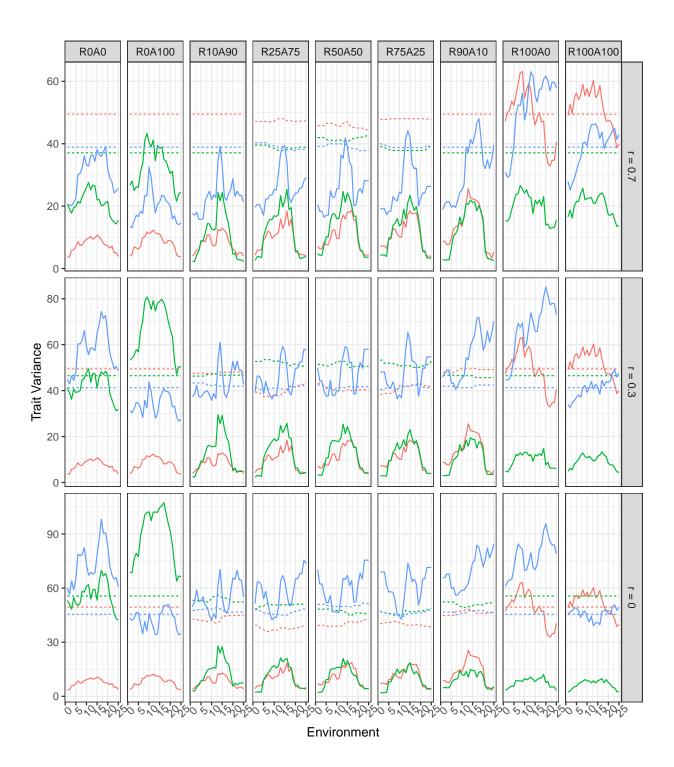
R² CWM against environment



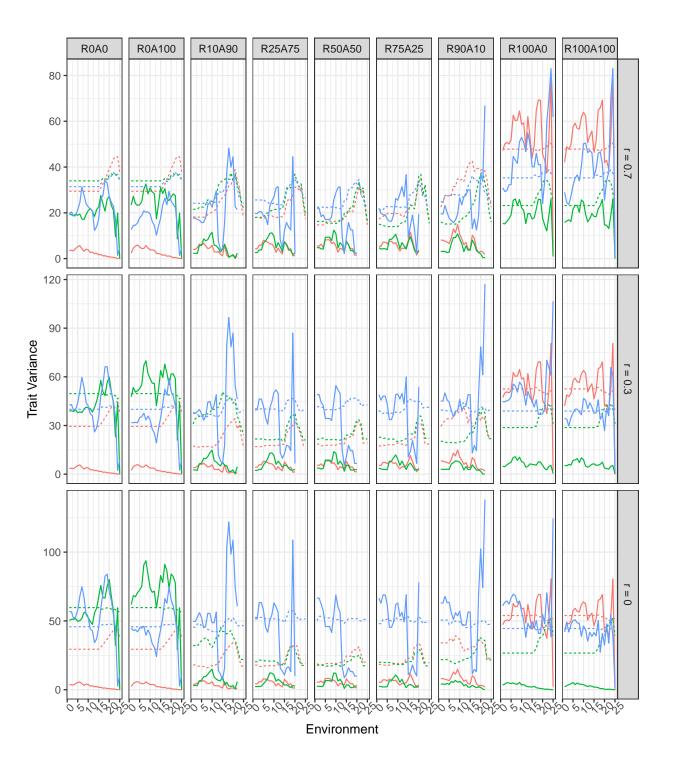
Trait variance against environment





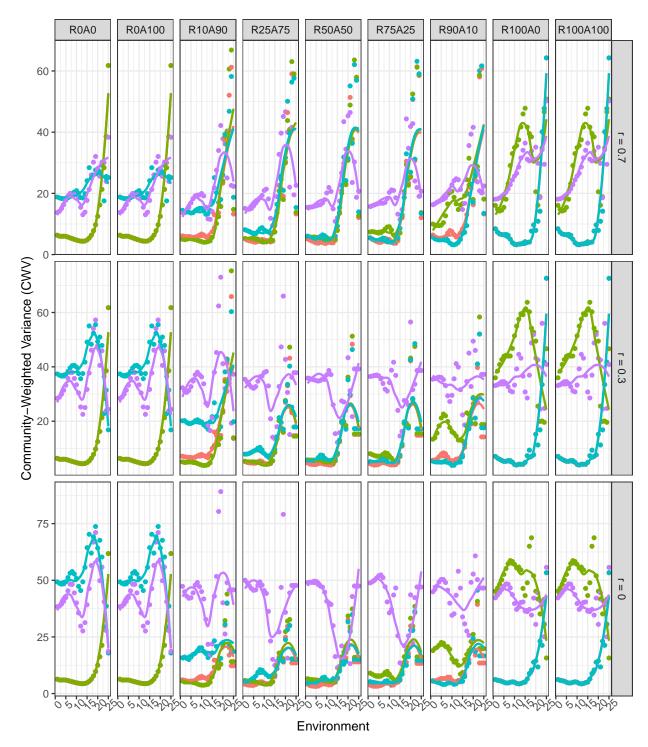






CWV against environment





Varying environment; 5% dispersal; Competition

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