fdcoexist

Pierre Denelle, Matthias Grenié, Cyrille Violle and Caroline M. Tucker 14 décembre 2018

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:

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

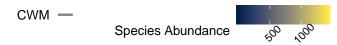
with g the trait number, $0 \le w_g \le 1$ the contribution of this trait to growth (and $\sum_{g=1}^T w_g = 1$), trait_{g,i} the trait number g of species i.

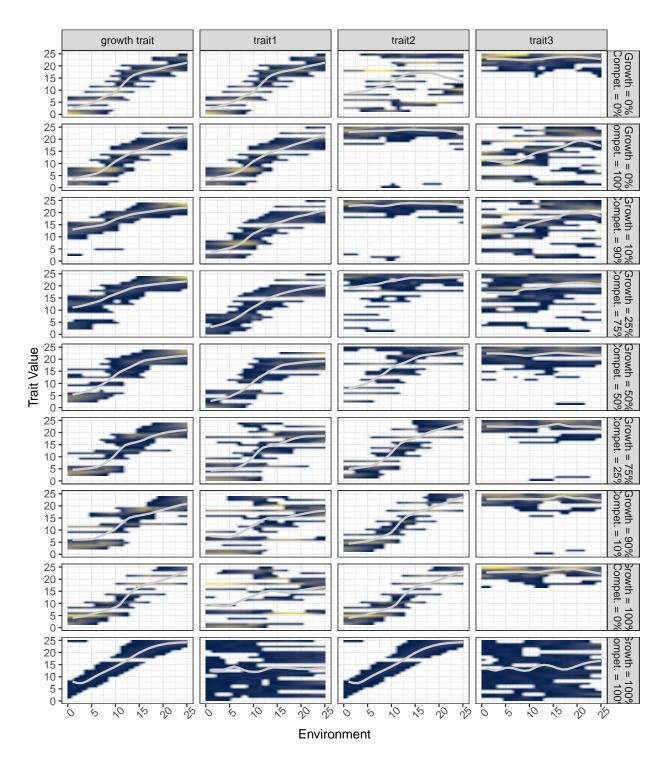
Constant environmental filtering strength

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.; 0% dispersal; 3 uncorrelated traits



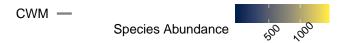


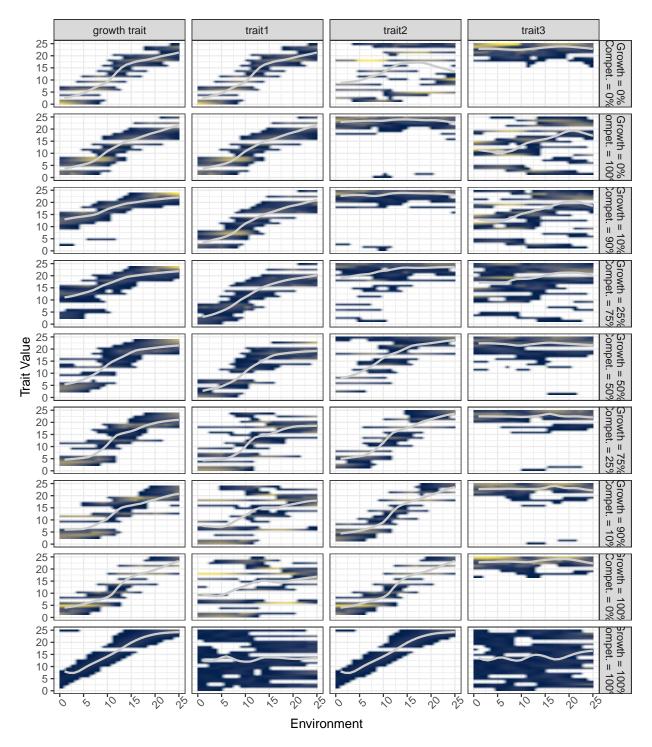
High correlations among traits

With competition

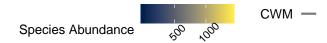
No correlations among traits

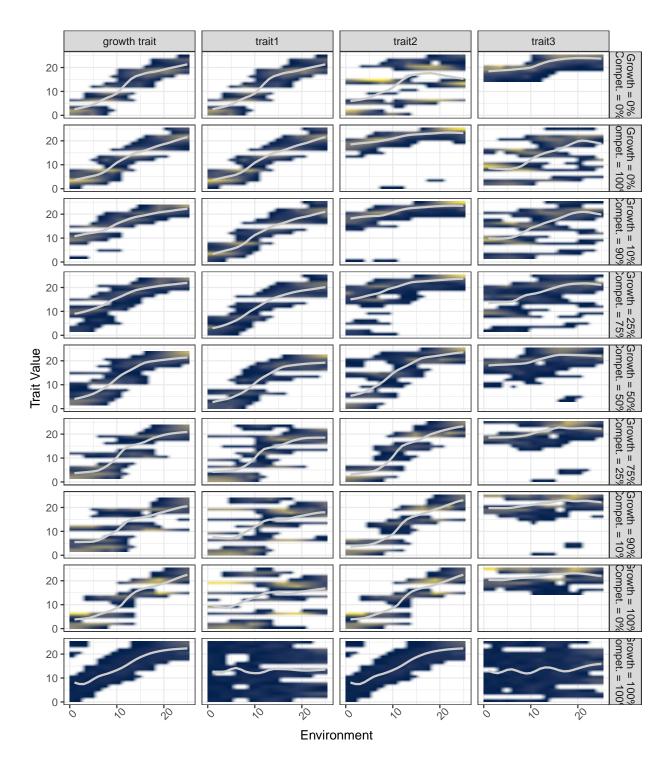
Competition (A = 2e-04); 0% dispersal; 3 uncorrelated traits





Competition (A = 2e-04); 0% dispersal; 3 correlated traits (r = 0.3)

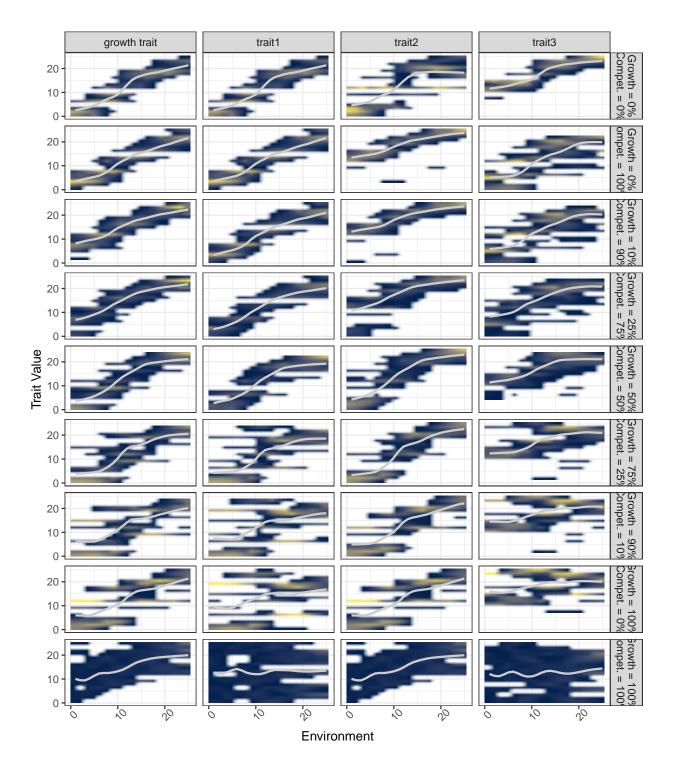




High correlations among traits

Competition (A = 2e-04); 0% 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.

No correlations among traits

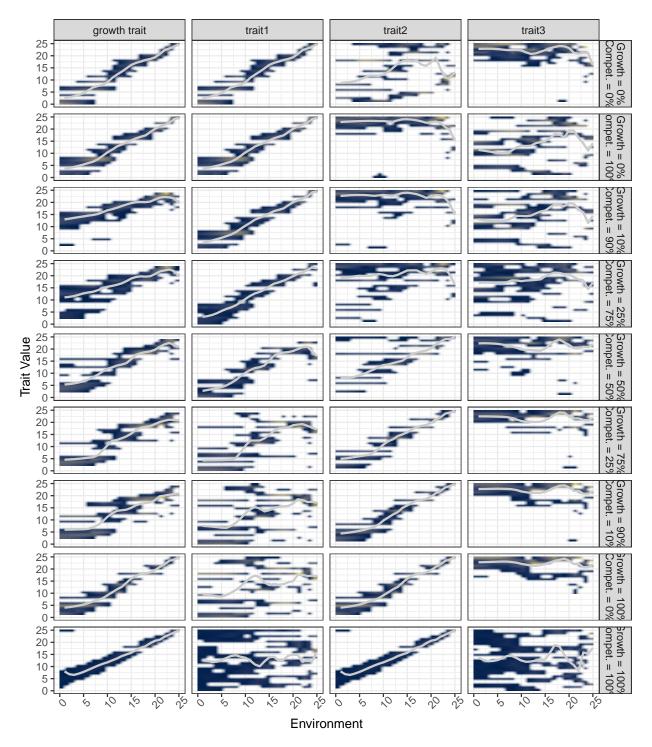
High correlations among traits

With competition

No correlations among traits

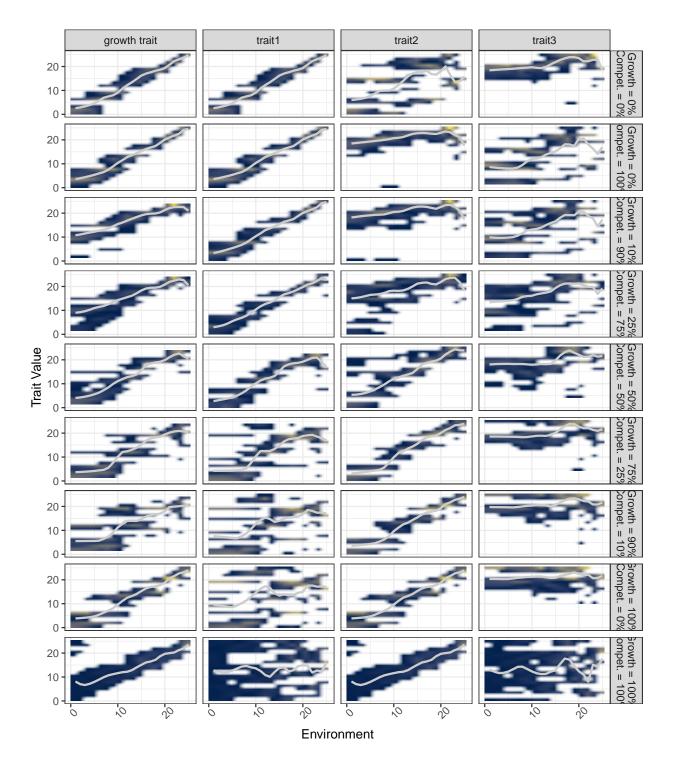
Competition (A = 2e-04); 0% dispersal; 3 uncorrelated traits





Competition (A = 2e-04); 0% dispersal; 3 correlated traits (r = 0.3)

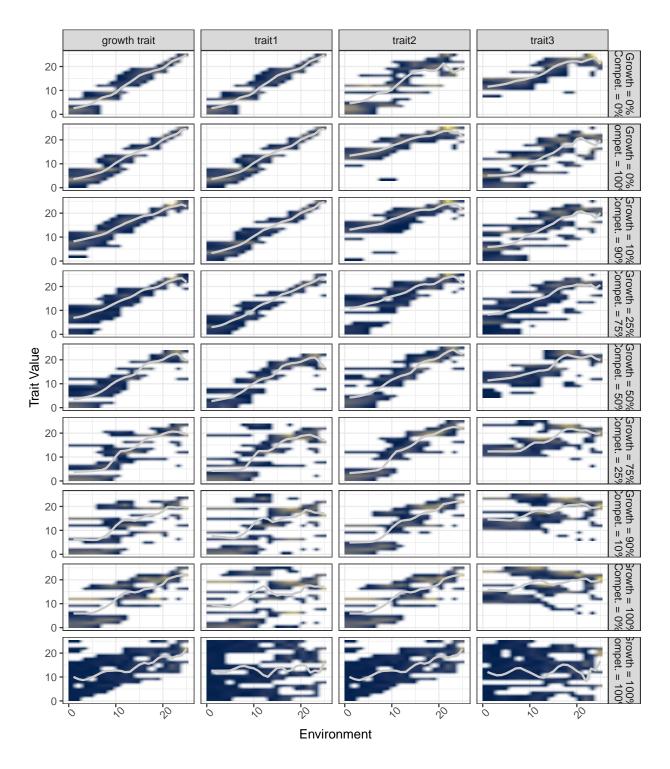




High correlations among traits

Competition (A = 2e-04); 0% dispersal; 3 correlated traits (r = 0.7)



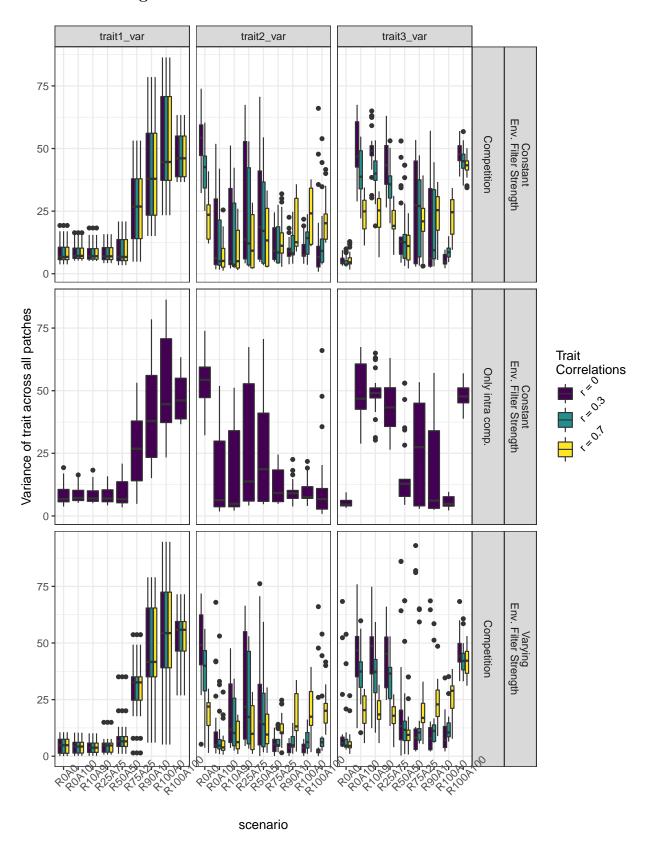


Synthetic plots

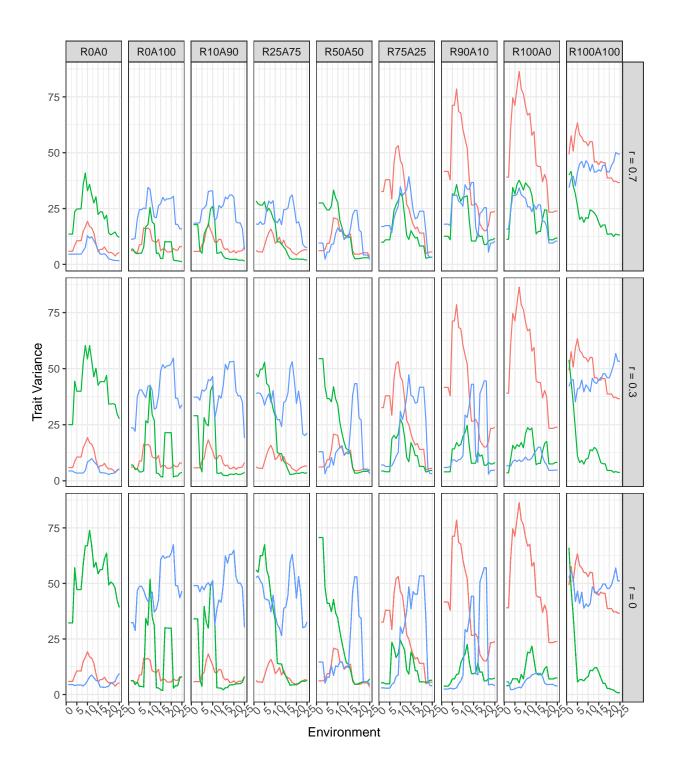
R² CWM against environment

```
## Error in lm.fit(x, y, offset = offset, singular.ok = singular.ok, ...): 0 (non-NA) cases
## Error in eval(lhs, parent, parent): objet 'mod_df' introuvable
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): objet 'plot_r2_cwm_env' introuvable
```

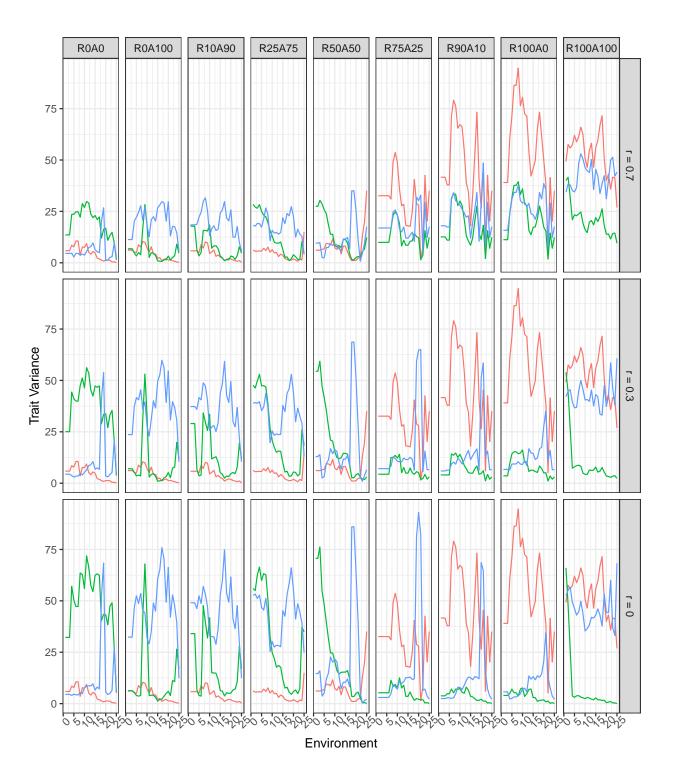
Trait variance against environment





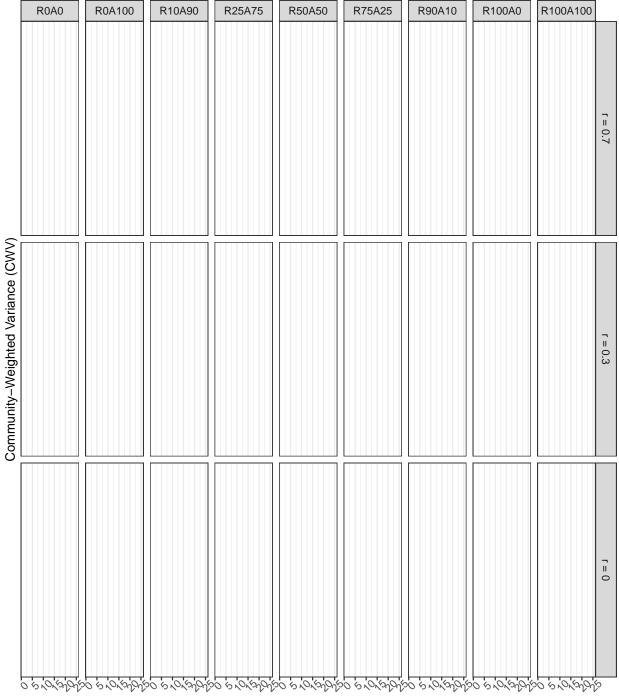






CWV against environment





Environment

