

EENS sections

RMD

2022-11-16

Contents

Linking null models in evolution and ecology with next generation sequencing data to illuminate non-equilibrium dynamics of biodiversity	1
As biologists, we are tasked with understanding and predicting how ecological/evolutionary systems change over time, especially in an era of dramatic changes to biodiversity.	2
This approach shows promise but has been constrained by 1) a lack of quantitative theoretical work integrating null models of popgen and ecology, 2) a lack of widely-available joint community genetics-and-abundance data to ground theoretical work.	3
Both of these are addressed by recent advances: 1) the double-neutral line of MESS thinking and 2) wetlab and bioinformatic technologies for NGS.	4
Here we illustrate how joint neutral modeling of popgen and ecological dynamics can illuminate the past and future trajectories of eco-evolutionary systems as they move away from and towards macroscopic equilibrium.	5
Call for continued work/signaling of next steps using community genetics data and double-neutral modeling to understand and predict trajectories of eco-evolutionary change.	9

Linking null models in evolution and ecology with next generation sequencing data to illuminate non-equilibrium dynamics of biodiversity

As biologists, we are tasked with understanding and predicting how ecological/evolutionary systems change over time, especially in an era of dramatic changes to biodiversity.

Particularly in the current era of dramatic and often unprecedented disturbances to ecological and evolutionary processes, one of the key objectives for biodiversity scientists is to understand and predict how eco-evolutionary systems respond to perturbations.

Statistical null models for complex eco-evolutionary systems

Eco-evolutionary systems are intrinsically complex systems, in the sense that they are made up of numerous components (genes, individuals, species) interacting via a multitude of interrelated, often stochastic and/or nonlinear, pathways. Rather than attempting to model and predict the behavior of these systems in exacting mechanistic detail (e.g. the exact population dynamics of individual species), it is therefore often pragmatic to focus instead on the emergent, macroscopic properties of these systems (such as the distribution of abundance among all species).

The macroscopic focus is especially promising for understanding how disturbances affect eco-evolutionary systems. Macroscopic properties tend to be relatively insensitive to minor changes at lower levels of organization, due in part to the phenomenon of *statistical equilibrium*. In complex systems in general, when a large number of random processes combine to generate a phenomenon (such as the shape of the species abundance distribution), the fine-scale details of these processes can smooth or cancel each other out and result in consistent, predictable macroscopic outcomes that converge with the outcomes that emerge from simple null models. Through statistical averaging, these macroscopic phenomena are relatively insensitive to subtle variations or perturbations at lower levels of organization. However, a sufficiently strong perturbation can temporarily overwhelm statistical equilibrium and produce macroscopic outcomes that deviate from the expectations of statistical null models. These deviations can be used to detect and diagnose strong perturbations operating in complex systems. This conceptual framework is the foundation of, for example, applications of the principle of maximum entropy in statistical mechanics.

Efforts to use deviations from statistical null theories in ecology and evolution have demonstrated that this is a useful approach. Rather than assuming any one mechanism dominates the assembly of populations into a community, these theories assume all mechanisms could be valid, but their unique influences have been lost to the enormity of the system and thus the outcome of assembly is a community in statistical equilibrium (Harte, 2011; Pueyo et al., 2007). The mechanistic agnosticism is what makes statistical theories useful nulls. These statistical theories are also consistent with niche-based equilibria (Neill et al., 2009; Pueyo et al., 2007) if the complicated, individual or population level models with many mechanistic drivers were to be upscaled to entire communities. In ecology, the Maximum Entropy Theory of Ecology (METE) has been shown to successfully predict the shape of numerous macroscopic distributions given only a restricted set of “state variables” (species richness, total abundance, and optionally total metabolic flux) and minimal assumptions about ecological process. In contrast, systems that have recently undergone major disturbances - such as forests that have been clear-cut, or oceanic island communities that have only recently emerged - deviate markedly from the statistical null expectations derived from METE. In population genetics, deviations from neutral genetic drift are routinely used to detect and diagnose disturbances such as population bottlenecks.

Historically, applications of statistical equilibrium in ecology and evolution have proceeded separately - i.e. the fields of macroecology () and population genetics - but integrating ecological and evolutionary statistical nulls can provide new insights not possible through focusing on either of these phenomena separately . While macroecology has revealed several ecological patterns that have provided useful insight into general processes and the importance of statistical nulls in ecology, it has become increasingly clear that the patterns traditionally entertained in macroecology do not, on their own, contain sufficient information to distinguish among competing hypotheses. In particular, macroecology has largely adopted a time-averaged perspective that is not capable of accounting for temporal or historical dynamics. Incorporating population genetics with macroecology would provide additional data dimensions for statistical inference, and would provide a *historical* perspective that is critical for understanding how past disturbances influence contemporary patterns. On the other hand, ecological population genetics has historically focused on the dynamics of a single focal species or population, and only indirectly incorporated larger scale processes .

This approach shows promise but has been constrained by 1) a lack of quantitative theoretical work integrating null models of popgen and ecology, 2) a lack of widely-available joint community genetics-and-abundance data to ground theoretical work.

Both of these are addressed by recent advances: 1) the double-neutral line of MESS thinking and 2) wetlab and bioinformatic technologies for NGS.

Here we illustrate how joint neutral modeling of popgen and ecological dynamics can illuminate the past and future trajectories of eco-evolutionary systems as they move away from and towards macroscopic equilibrium.

Present a theoretical framework for interpreting deviations from macroscopic equilibrium

Simulations demonstrating how specific scenarios map on to the expectations of this framework

Demonstration of bioinformatic advances for plugging real-world data into this framework

Call for continued work/signaling of next steps using community genetics data and double-neutral modeling to understand and predict trajectories of eco-evolutionary change.