

Math 360 Project 2: Allometry

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1 Introduction

In biology, allometry is defined as the change in proportion of any of the parts of an organism that occurs during growth. For example, in humans, breathing and heart rate (t) are both proportional to body mass (M) raised to the $\frac{1}{4}$ power: $t \propto M^{\frac{1}{4}}$. In general, allometric models tend to follow power law functions, such as $x = ky^a$, where x is the quantity of interest, k is a constant of proportionality, y is some measure of size, and a is a constant exponent. Many factors can play into allometry, such as environment and resources, physiological and mechanical design design, and generational evolutionary changes.

2 Parameters

Parameter	Definition
x	Quantity of Interest
k	Proportionality constant
y	Measure of size
a	Constant exponent
R_D	Reproductive desirability
C	Claw size
b	Exponential constant for mass
B	Basal metabolic rate
M	Mass
S	Brain size

3 Fiddler Crab

The male fiddler crab is a perfect example of allometry; they have an enlarged major claw, used for fighting and threatening other males and attracting females, that is proportional to their $mass^b$. Additionally, their reproductive desirability (R_D) is proportional to their claw size (C). This can be displayed as:

$$R_D \propto C \propto mass^b$$

Given this information, we can combine it with standard allometric power law functions to obtain a model. We know that the standard power law function format follows $x = ky^a$ and that $R_D \propto C \propto mass^b$, meaning $R_D \propto mass^b$. Since reproductive desirability is the quantity of interest, we can replace x with R_D . Additionally, we know that size is being measured as mass, raised to the power of b . Thus, we can substitute y^a with $mass^b$. Finally, we need a proportionality constant, which we will leave as k . This gives a new model to measure reproductive desirability as a function of mass:

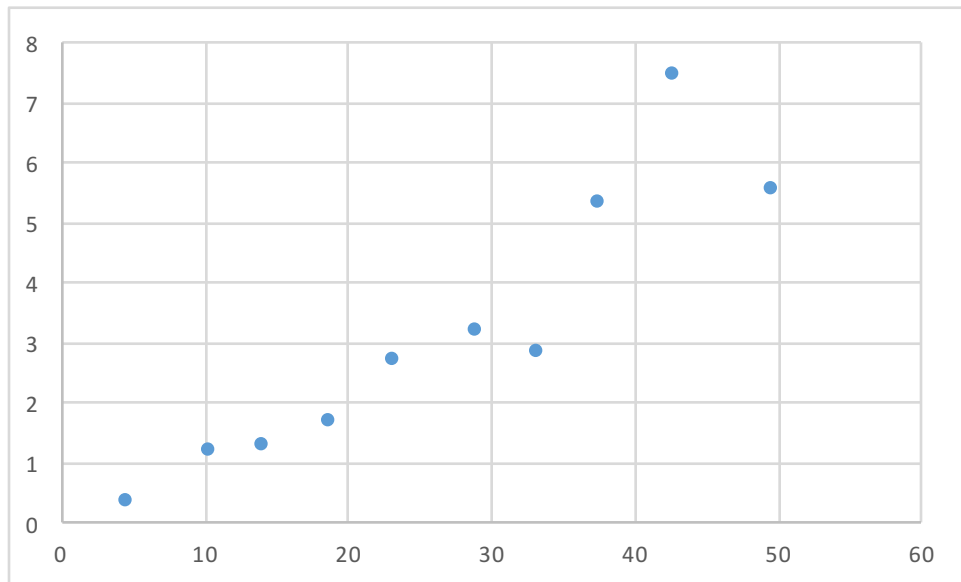
$$R_D = k(mass)^b$$

3.1 Logarithmic Transformation and Linear Regression

In the problem, we're given data for the mass and claw mass of 10 fiddler crabs:

Mass (g)	Claw mass (g)
4.74516	0.303208
10.4439	1.15915
14.1628	1.24838
18.8073	1.65723
23.2829	2.65709
29.0201	3.14769
33.2396	2.82348
37.577	5.27659
42.7777	7.44482
49.6655	5.50366

The scatter plot for this data looks like this:

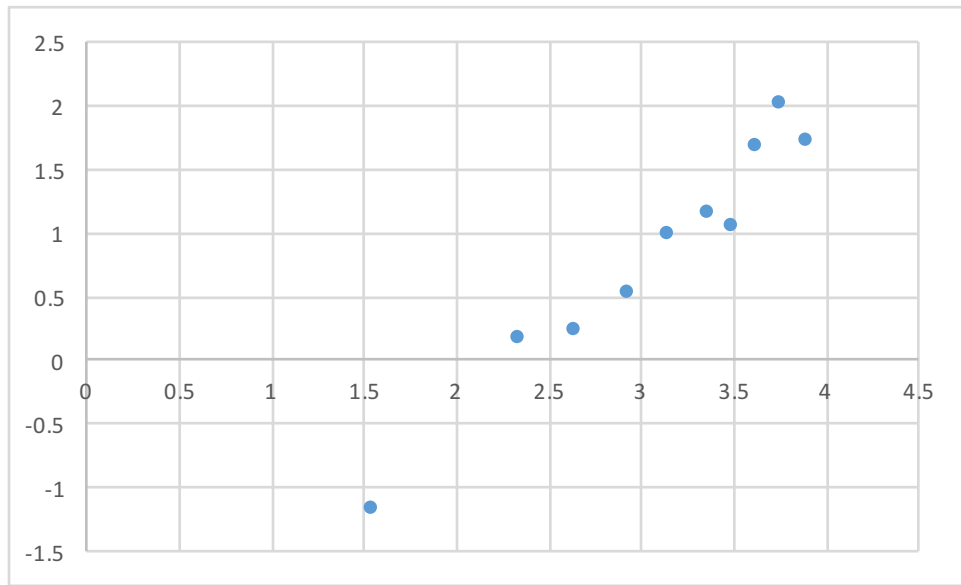


As can be seen, this data has a very wide range that makes it difficult to fit a model to. Fortunately, we're able to use logarithmic transformations to rescale the data into something that's much easier to work with. The new data looks like this:

$\ln(\text{Mass})$ (g)	$\ln(\text{Claw mass})$ (g)
1.55713	-1.19334
2.34602	0.147687
2.65062	0.221847
2.93425	0.505148
3.14772	0.977232
3.367989	1.14667
3.503742	1.03797
3.62639	1.66328
3.756017	2.00752
3.905311	1.70541

This transformation scales the data so that the mass only ranges from about 1g to 4g and the claw mass

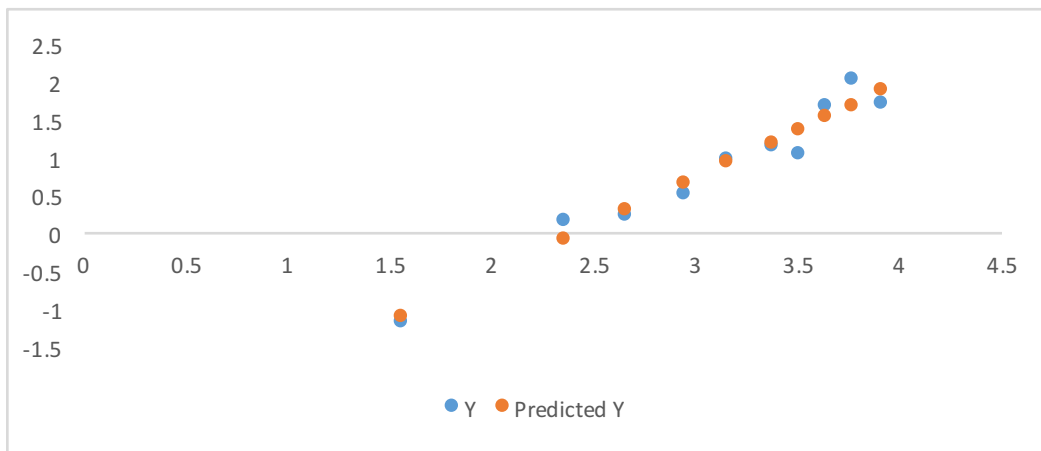
ranges from roughly 0g to 2g. An interesting outlier to note the the claw mass value of -1.9334g when the crab weighs 1.55713g. The claw mass value cannot be negative, so the logarithmic transformation can only work for a certain range of values. That scatter plot for the transformed data looks like this:



This plot visibly looks much more linear, making it much easier to model via linear regression.

3.2 Model Fit

Using a linear fit, we can derive a new plot:



The resulting linear model is $C = 1.2698(\text{mass}) - 3.0886$. There is also a set of data displaying the original transformed data vs. the data from the regression fit, as well as the error between the two:

$\ln(\text{Mass})$ (g)	$\ln(\text{Mass})$ (g) [fit]	Error
-1.19334	-1.111250159	-0.082089841
0.147687	-0.109484922	0.257171922
0.221847	0.27730879	-0.05546179
0.505148	0.637473926	-0.132325926
0.977232	0.908546985	0.068685015
1.14667	1.188253696	-0.041583696
1.03797	1.360638485	-0.322668485
1.66328	1.516382002	0.146897998
2.00752	1.680987742	0.326532258
1.70541	1.870567454	-0.165157454

The relatively small values for the error indicate that the new model is very very close to the original data. However, we can also skip the original logarithmic transformation to apply a curve fit to the first set of data. Loosely, the original scatter plot appears visually like an exponential function, where $C = .001 \times (\text{mass})^2$. Using this, we can modify the exponential function to better fit our data, such as:

3.3 Model Extrema

4 Metabolism

Another important allometric relationship is that of metabolism to surface area. Specifically, the amount of heat energy an animal produces is proportional to the amount of surface area required to radiate or absorb heat. However, it's very difficult to accurately measure the surface area of most animals, so a model that depends on mass is very helpful.

4.1 Power Law Model

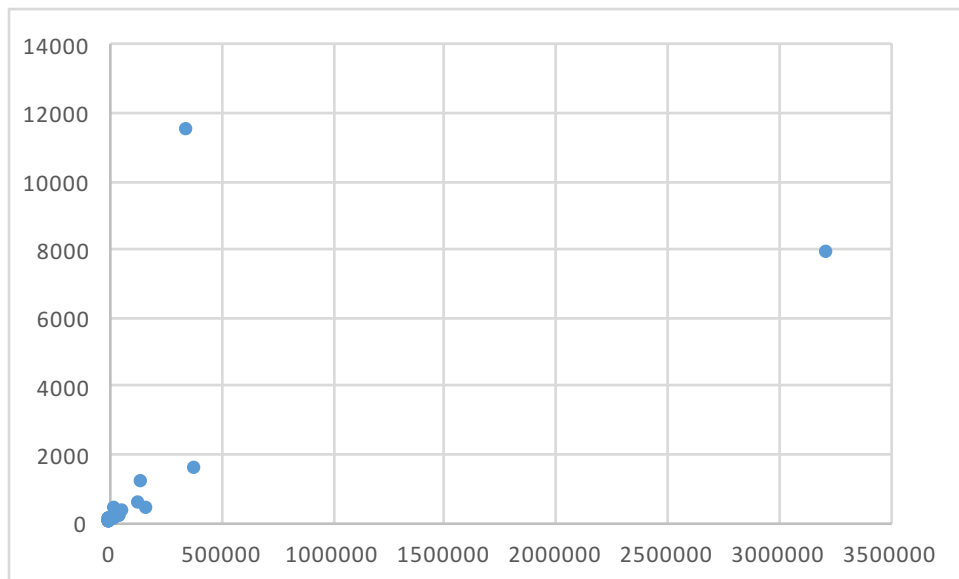
One important law to note is Kleiber's law, which states that an animal's metabolic rate is proportional to its body mass raised to the $\frac{3}{4}$ power or $B \propto M^{\frac{3}{4}}$. Using a proportionality constant, k , we can derive a model, such that $B = kM^{\frac{3}{4}}$.

4.2 Regression and Outliers

The problem gives us a set of data that relates the body mass of a certain number of species to their basal metabolic rate, seen below:

Species	Mass (g)	BMR (kJ/h)
<i>Geogale aurita</i>	6.9	0.16
<i>Dromiciops gliroides</i>	40	0.64
<i>Tupaia glis</i>	123	1.88
<i>Caluromys debaianus</i>	357	4.09
<i>Isodon auratus</i>	428	3.01
<i>Philander opossum</i>	751	6.79
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	1011	7.11
<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	1020	9.22
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	2140	5.63
<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>	3080	13.73
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	3257	21.58
<i>Macropus eugenii</i>	4796	27.93
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	5740	17.64
<i>Zaglossus bartoni</i>	10300	24.41
<i>Lasiorhinus latifrons</i>	25000	50.2
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	28500	389.00
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	33900	182.43
<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	48000	123.37
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	60500	255.12
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	137900	481.81
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	148600	1163.72
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	170000	395.99
<i>Alces americanus</i>	350000	11455.6
<i>Leptonychotes weddelli</i>	388500	1497.81
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	3221000	7826

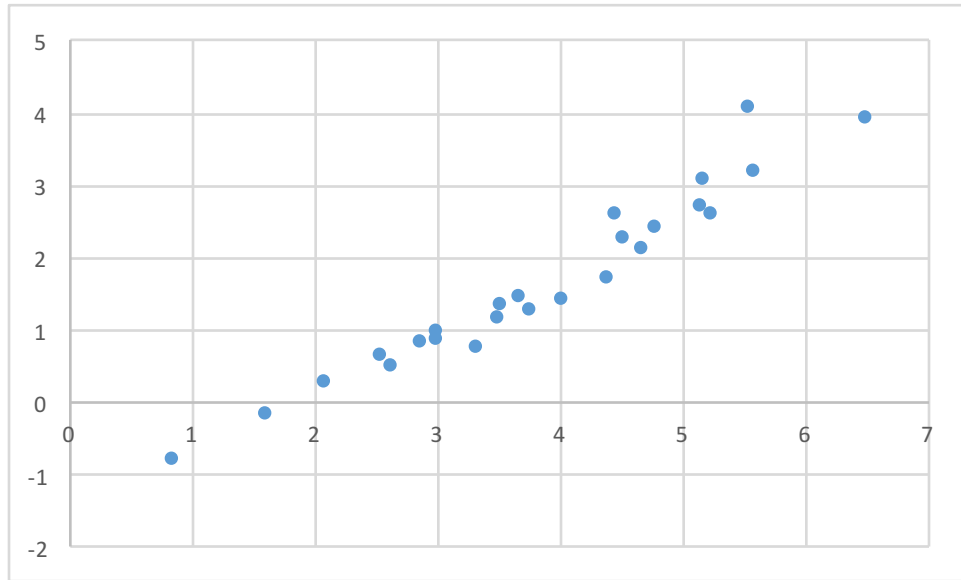
Once again, the wide range of this data makes it very difficult to plot in a meaningful way. Especially with the inclusion of the *Orcinus orca*, the current plot is very difficult to read:



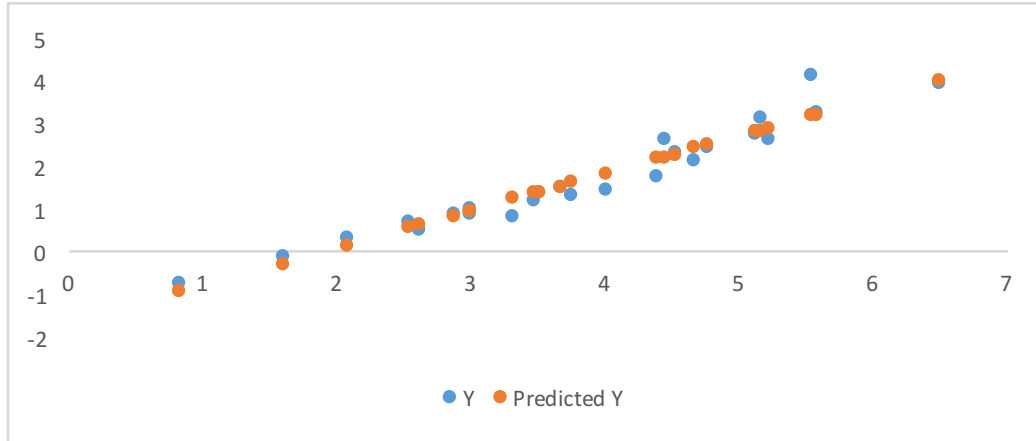
Using a logarithmic transformation, we obtain this new set of data:

Species	log(Mass) (g)	log(BMR) (kJ/h)
<i>Geogale aurita</i>	0.838849091	-0.795880017
<i>Dromiciops gliroides</i>	1.602059991	-0.193820026
<i>Tupaia glis</i>	2.089905111	0.274157849
<i>Caluromys debaianus</i>	2.552668216	0.611723308
<i>Isodon auratus</i>	2.631443769	0.478566496
<i>Philander opossum</i>	2.875639937	0.831869774
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	3.004751156	0.851869601
<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	3.008600172	0.964730921
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	3.330413773	0.750508395
<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>	3.488550717	1.137670537
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	3.512817759	1.33405144
<i>Macropus eugenii</i>	3.680879174	1.446070936
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	3.758911892	1.246498581
<i>Zaglossus bartoni</i>	4.012837225	1.387567779
<i>Lasiurhinus latifrons</i>	4.397940009	1.700703717
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	4.45484486	2.589949601
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	4.530199698	2.261096258
<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	4.681241237	2.091209565
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	4.781755375	2.406744506
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	5.139564266	2.68287581
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	5.172018809	3.065848498
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	5.230448921	2.597684219
<i>Alces americanus</i>	5.544068044	4.059017841
<i>Leptonychotes weddelli</i>	5.589391023	3.175456726
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	6.507990725	3.893539844

Plotting this data gives us a much more linear visual of the data, making it easier to fit a new model.



Using a linear regression, we obtain a linear model of $B = 0.876722M - 1.74727$. We can plot both the linear fit and the original transformation on the same graph to see the similarities between the two:



While there are a couple obvious outliers, generally the regression seems to be a very good fit. One major outlier is the *Alces americanus*, or moose. The moose's basal metabolic rate is oddly close to its mass, especially in the logarithmic transformation. Removing this data point does not significantly change the regression, but does create a new fit where $B = 0.836507M - 1.63441$.

4.3 Non-linear Regression

4.4 Further Exploration

Another interesting example of biological allometry is shown in Brain Size, Life History, and Metabolism at the Marsupial/placental Dichotomy. by Vera Weisbecker and Anjali Goswami. Specifically, the article observes the relationship between mammalian basal metabolic rate and brain size. Although this correlation is heavily debated, many scientists are beginning to find a relationship between the two. We can use the standardized allometric power model to derive a model representing the proportionality of brain size (S) to basal metabolic rate (B), or $S \propto B^a$:

$$S = kB^a$$

An important note the article makes is that there are two types of animals that have developed large brains, mammals and birds. These two groups also consistently have a higher BMR than other animals. This makes sense as it requires much more energy to maintain a larger brain and associated brain function.

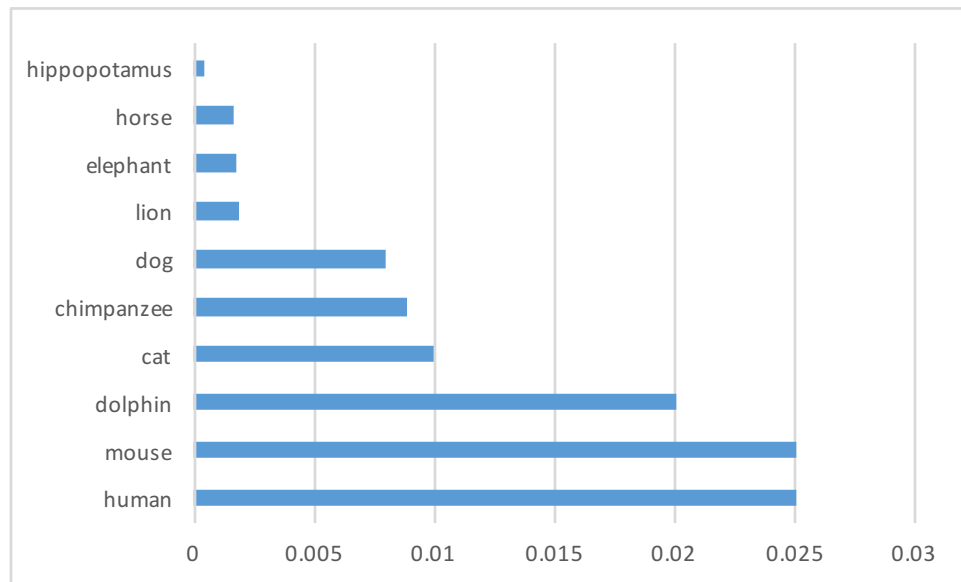
Additionally, the article notes an important correlation between brain size and body mass. Using our above proportionality model, we can observe all three variables together as:

$$S \propto B^A \propto M^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

For a select group of mammals, the following set of data shows a standardized brain size to body ratio for each mammal:

Species	Brain-to-body ratio
Human	1/40
Mouse	1/40
Dolphin	1/50
Cat	1/100
Chimpanzee	1/113
Dog	1/125
Lion	1/550
Elephant	1/560
Horse	1/600
Hippopotamus	1/2789

And a visual representation can be seen below:



With the exception of humans and dolphins, the data seems to directly show a strong correlation between body mass and brain size; that is, as body mass increases, the brain size grows by a smaller proportion. The smallest mammal, the mouse, has the largest brain size compared to its body, and the larger mammals, such as the elephant or the hippopotamus, have the smallest brains compared to their body mass. This makes sense assuming maintained proportionality with BMR, as more energy is allotted towards running a larger body than a smaller one. The obvious outliers, the human and the dolphin, may be the result of other factors, such as gestational period and postnatal independence.

5 Conclusion