What do you see?

Interactions

Interactions

cow eats grass

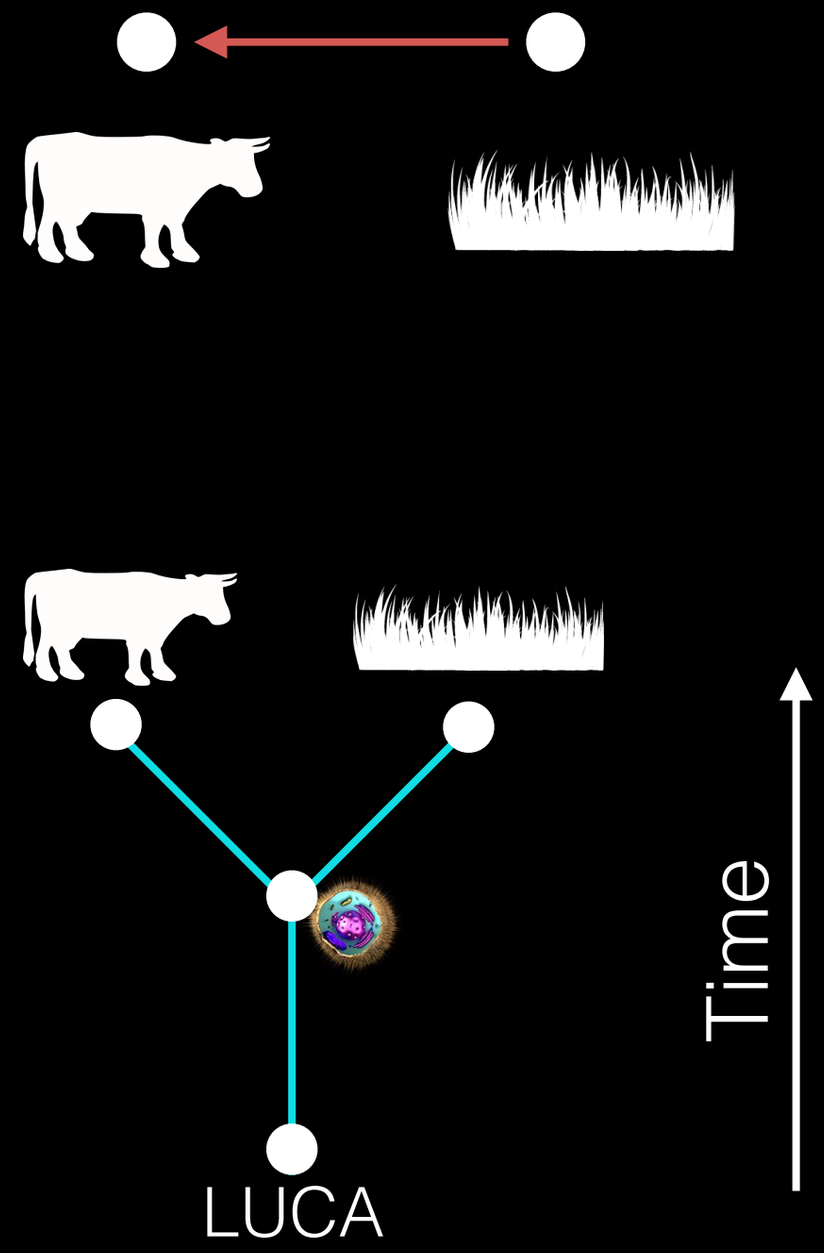
(co)Evolution

(co)Evolution

cow’s stomach digest grass

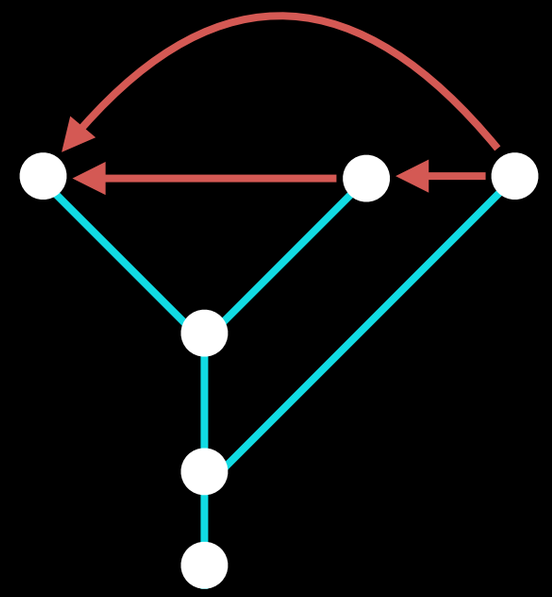
How do you write it?

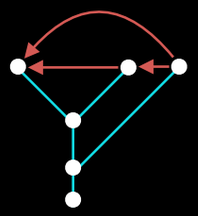
(if you are a mathematician)


LUCA
Time

the Web and the Tree

on the interplay between ecological processes and evolutionary histories





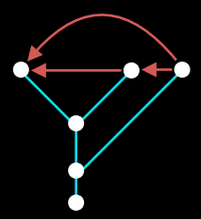
the Web and the Tree

on the interplay between ecological processes and evolutionary histories

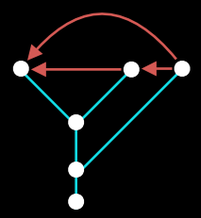
Giulio Valentino Dalla Riva

Supervisors:
Mike Steel
Charles Semple
Daniel Stouffer

University of Canterbury 31 March 2016

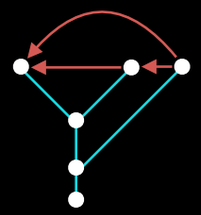


1. Random Dot Product Graphs (Chap. 4)
2. Centrality & Uniqueness (Chaps. 5 & 7)
3. Niche Evolution and Diversity (Chap. 6)



1. Random Dot Product Graphs (Chap. 4)
2. Centrality & Uniqueness (Chaps. 5 & 7)
3. Niche Evolution and Diversity (Chap. 6)

and skip other work
(sorry coauthors)



RDPG

OIKOS
SYNTHESISING ECOLOGY

Research

Exploring the evolutionary signature of food webs' backbones using functional traits

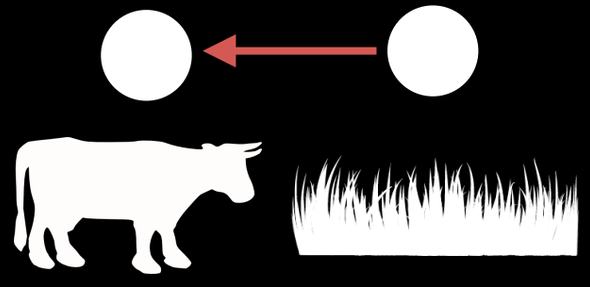
Giulio V. Dalla Riva[1] and Daniel B. Stouffer

Issue

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?

How do we do phylogenetic comparative analysis with food webs?


RDPG

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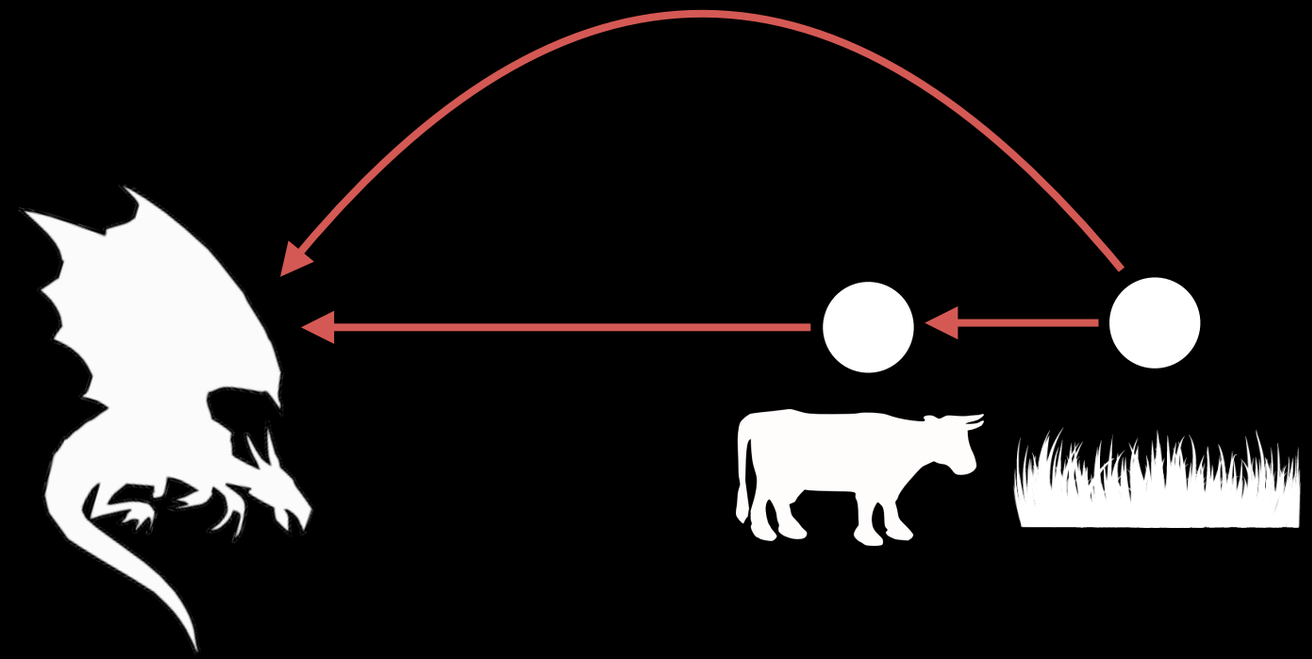
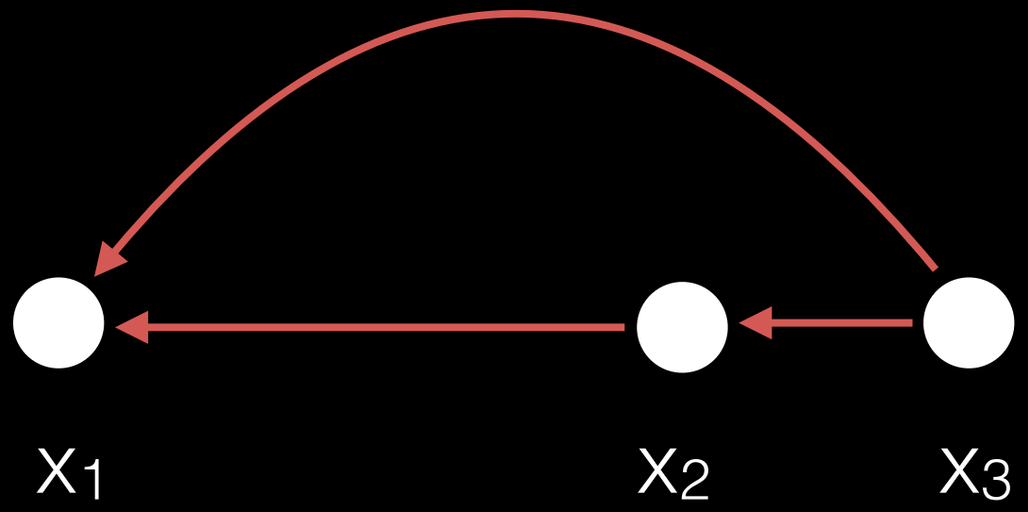
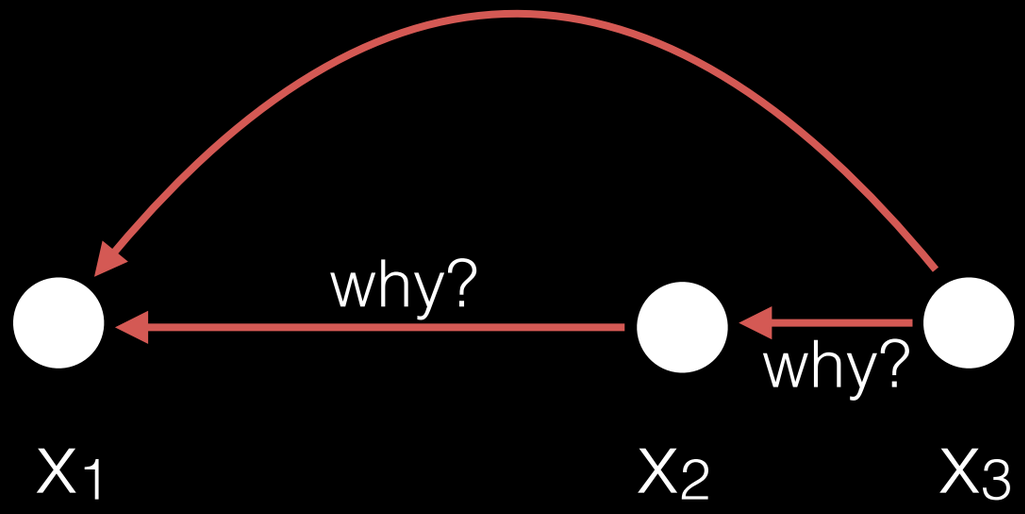
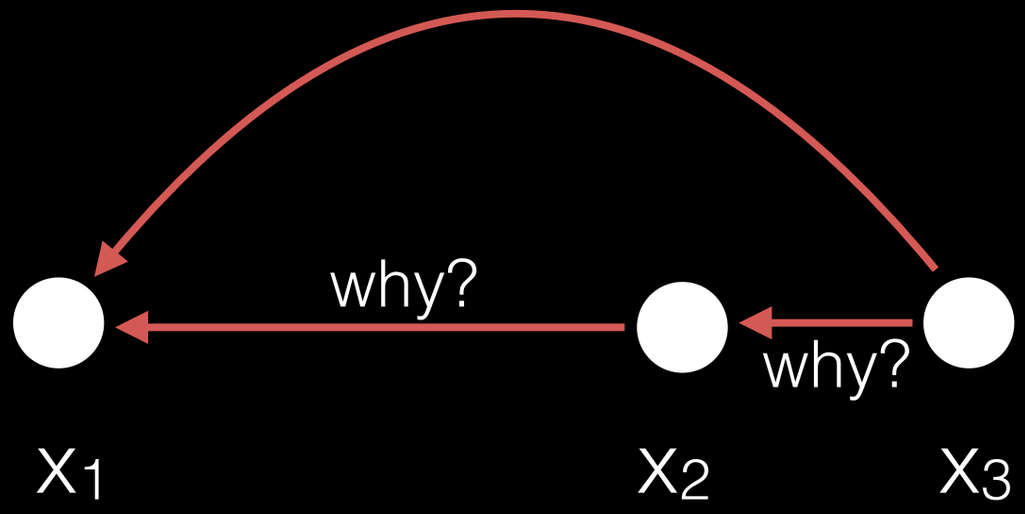



RDPG

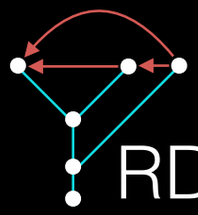

X_1
X_2
X_3

RDPG

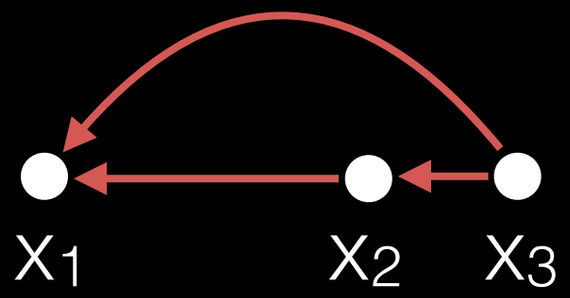


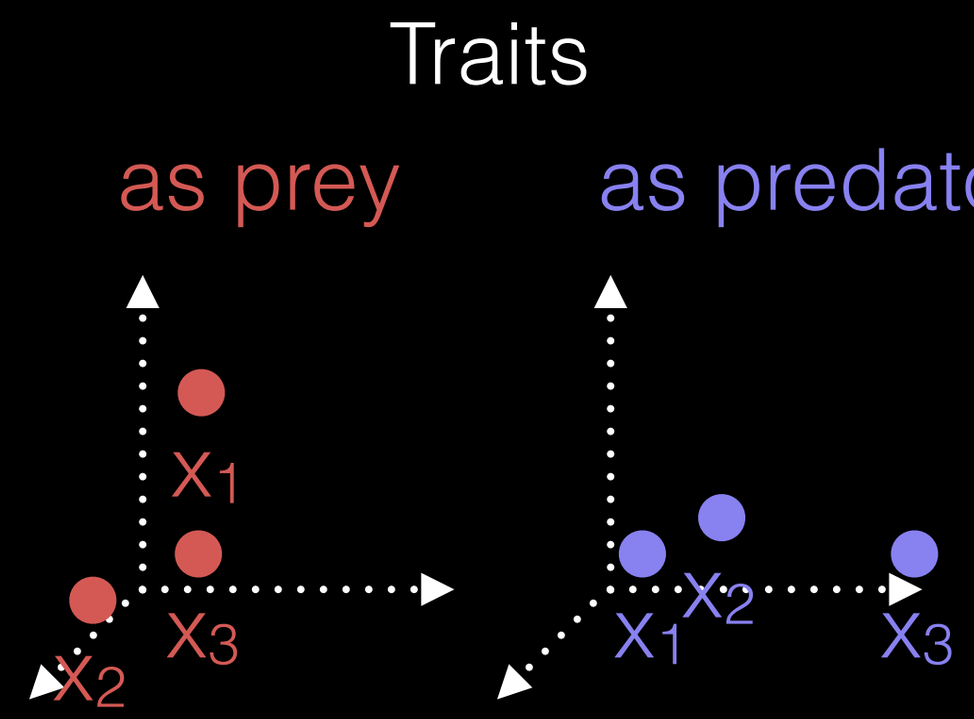


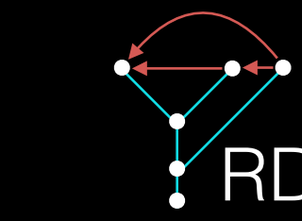
Because *TRAITS*

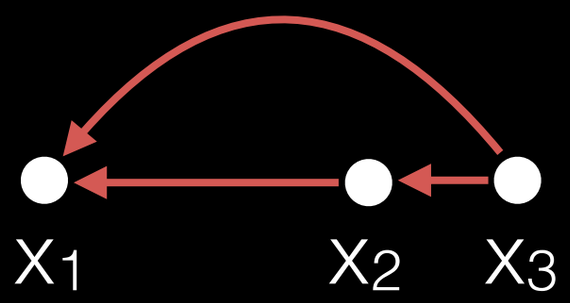


RDPG



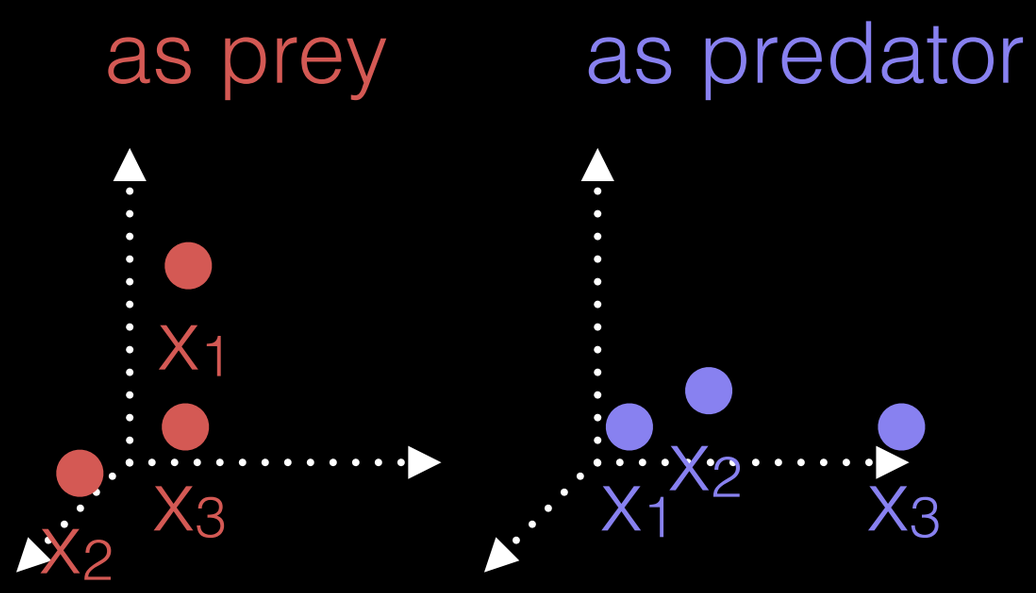




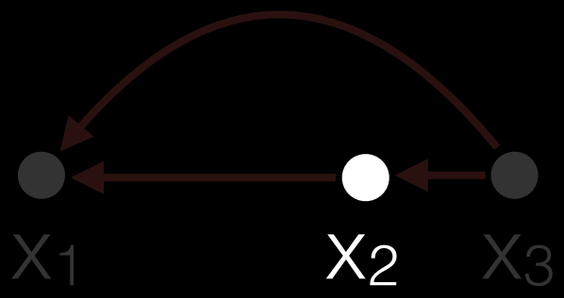


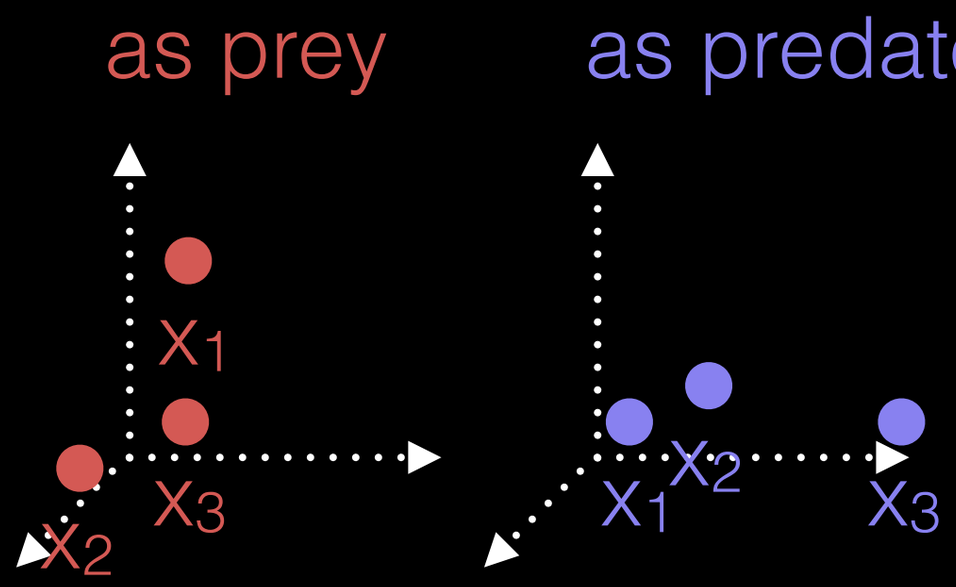
?

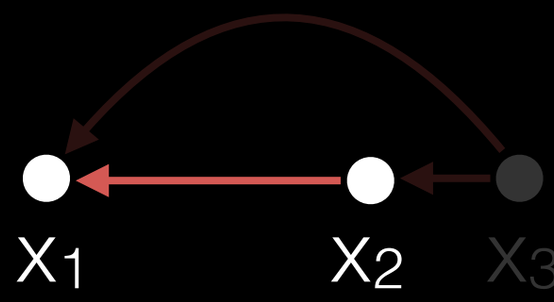
Traits

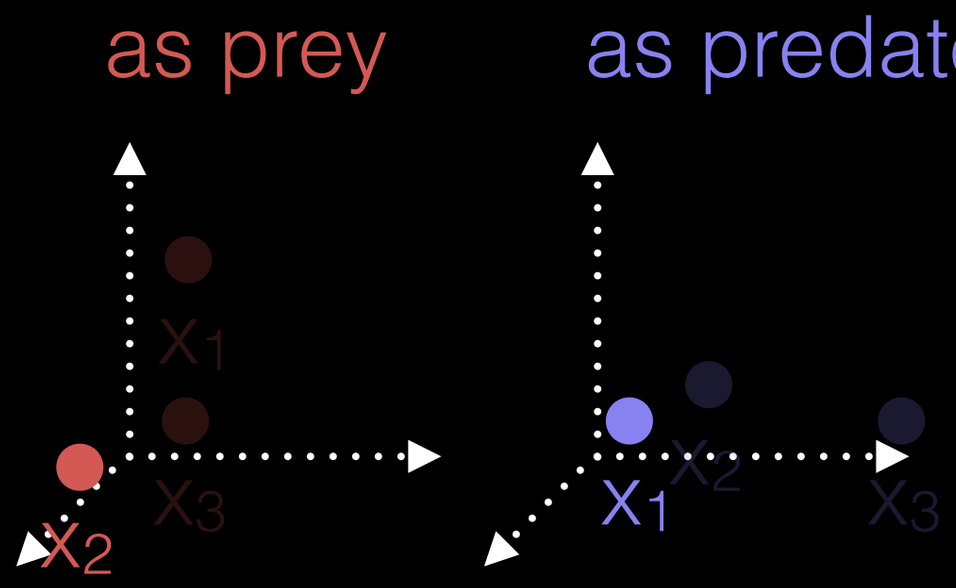



RDPG

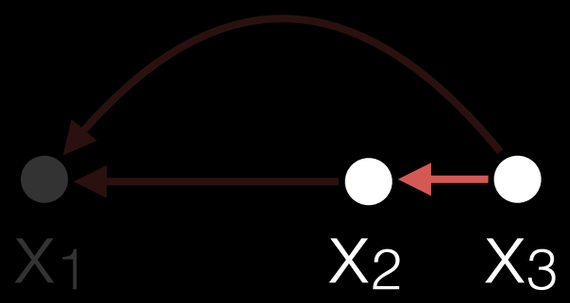

X1
X2
X3

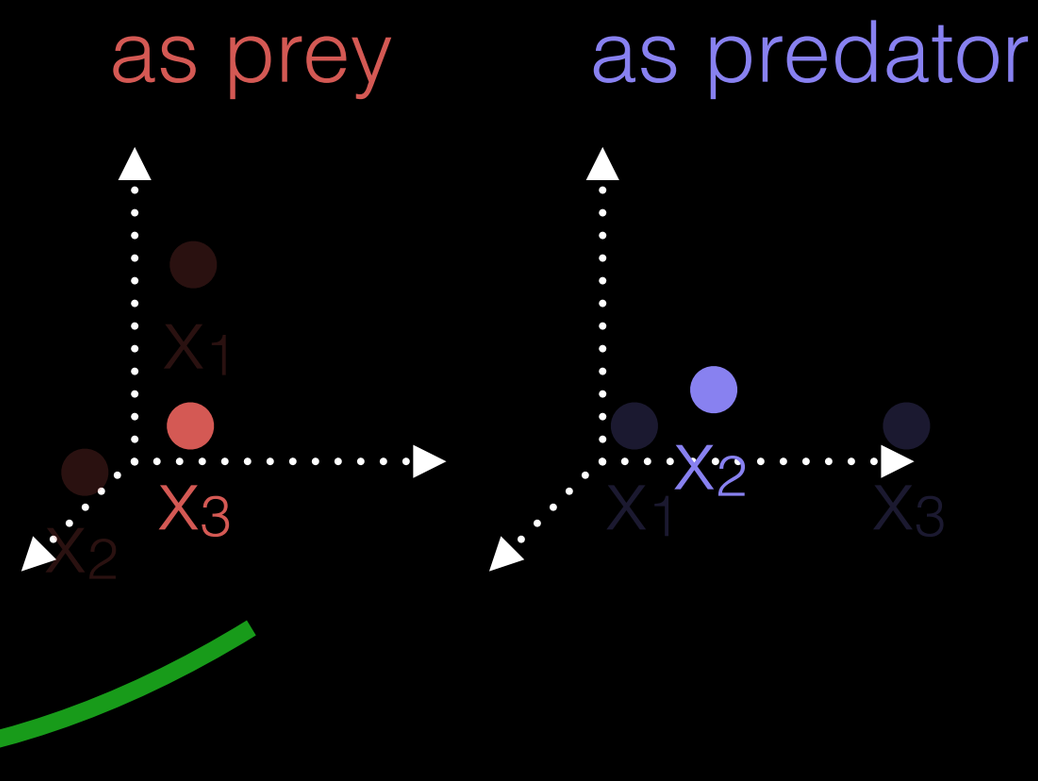

as prey
as predator
X1
X3
X2
X1
X2
X3



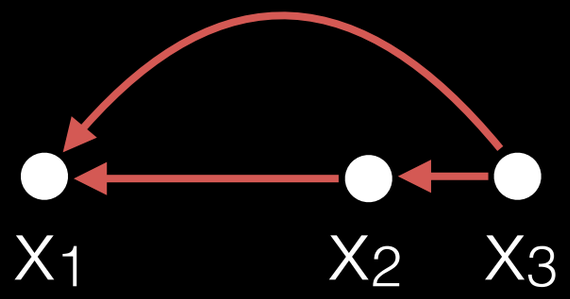


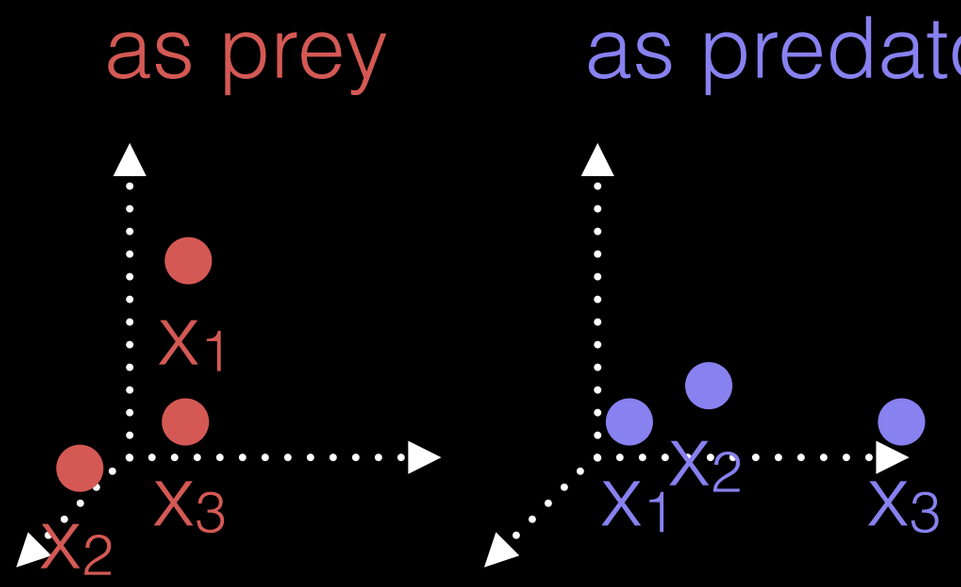
$$\mathbf{P}(x_2 \rightarrow x_1) = X_2 \cdot X_1$$





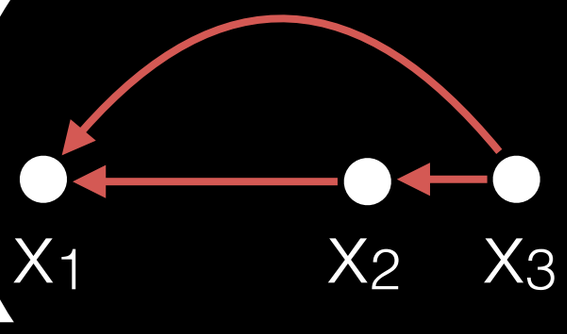
$$\mathbf{P}(x_2 \leftarrow x_3) = X_3 \cdot X_2$$

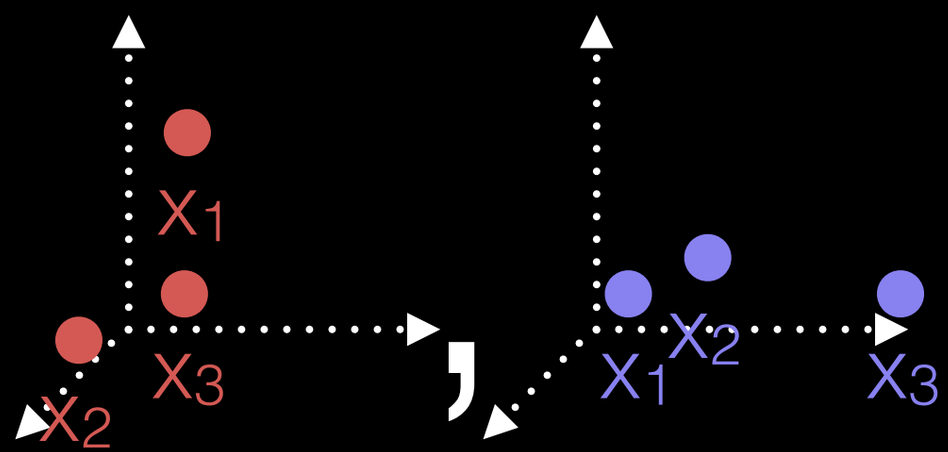




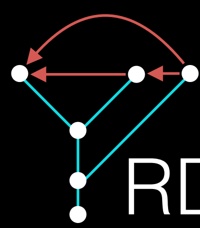
$$\mathbf{M} := \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}^t \qquad \mathbf{M}_{ij} = \mathbf{P}(x_i \rightarrow x_j)$$

$$P\left(\right. \quad \left| \quad \right) =$$

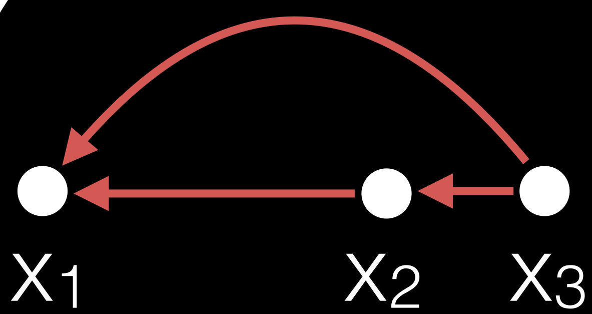
$$P\left(\right.$$ 

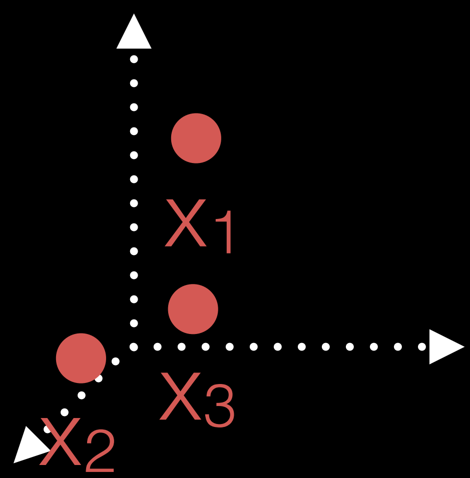
$$\left.\right|\right.$$ 

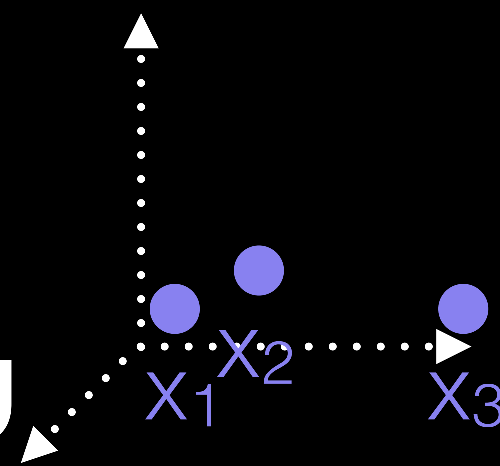
$$\left.\right)=$$



RDPG

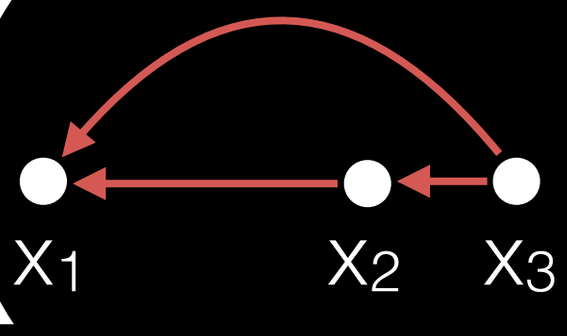
P(

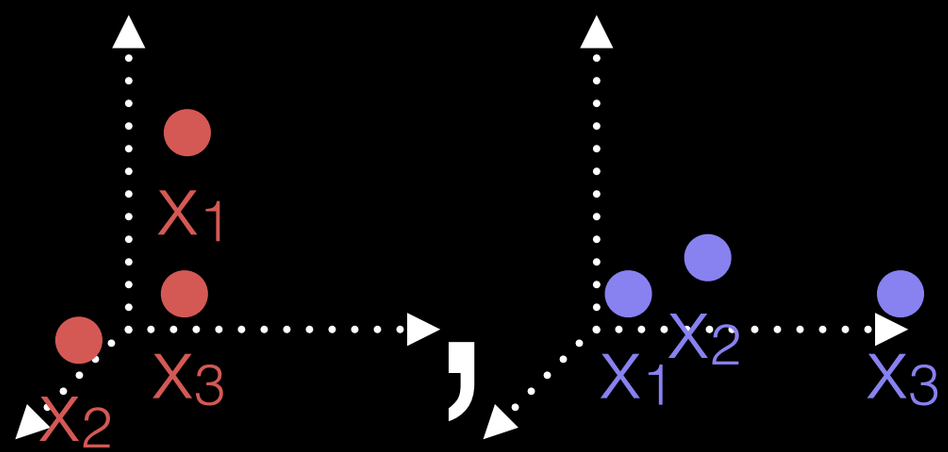
| 

, 

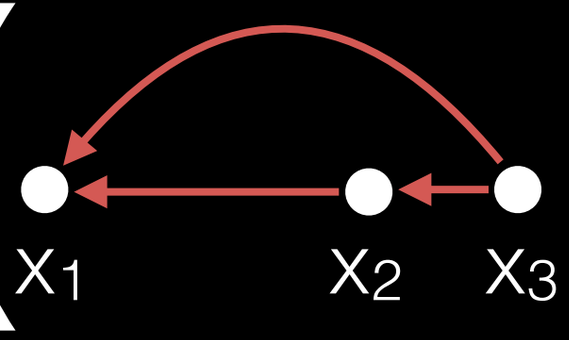
)=

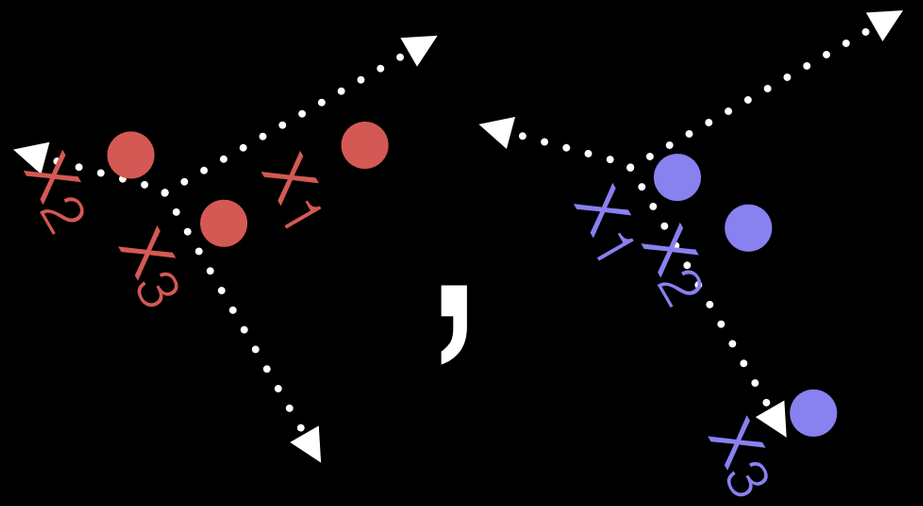
B(A,M)

$$P\left(\right.$$ 

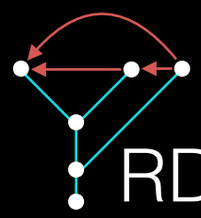
$$\left|\right.$$ 

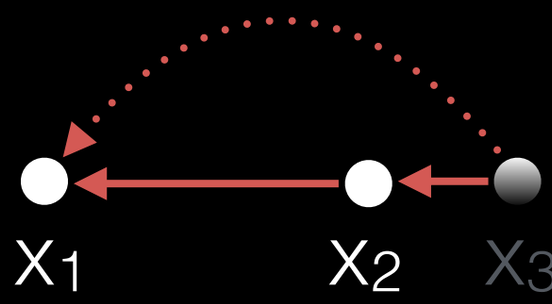
$$\left.\right)=$$

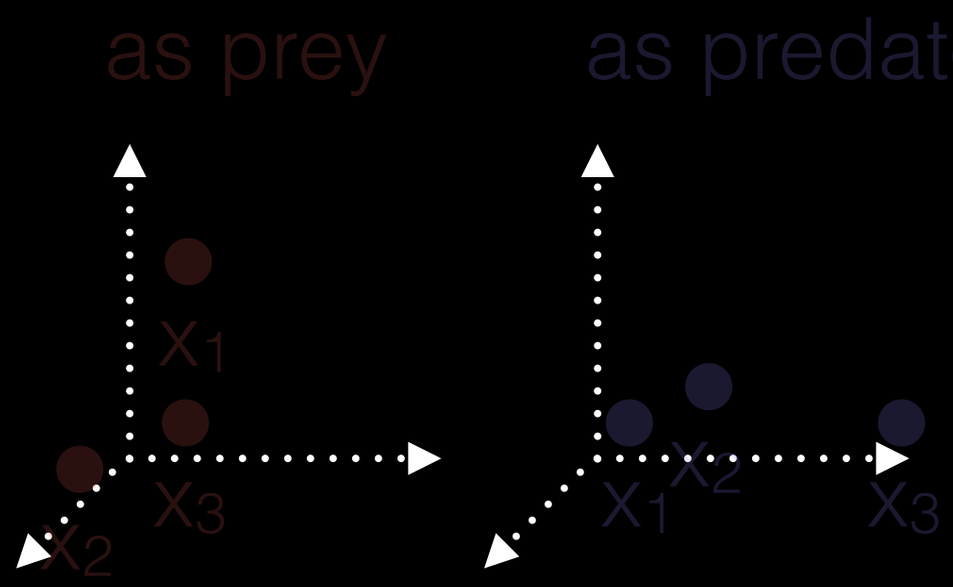
$$P\left(\right.$$ 

$$\left|\right.$$ 

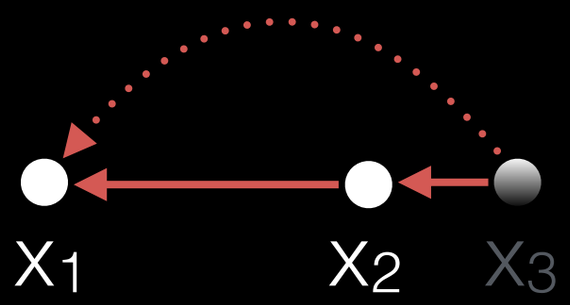
$$\left.\right)$$





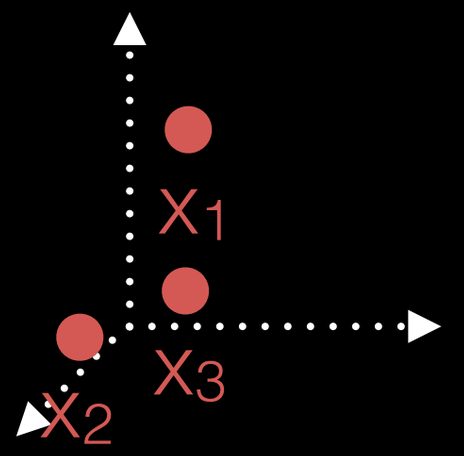


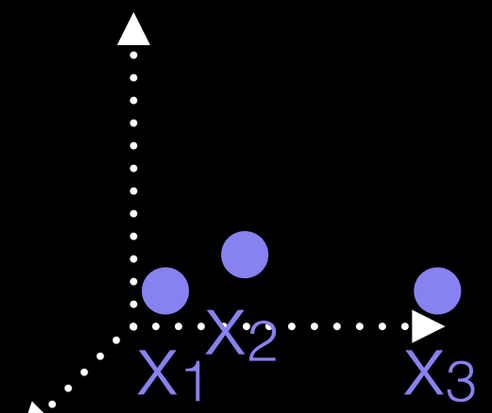
Alas!



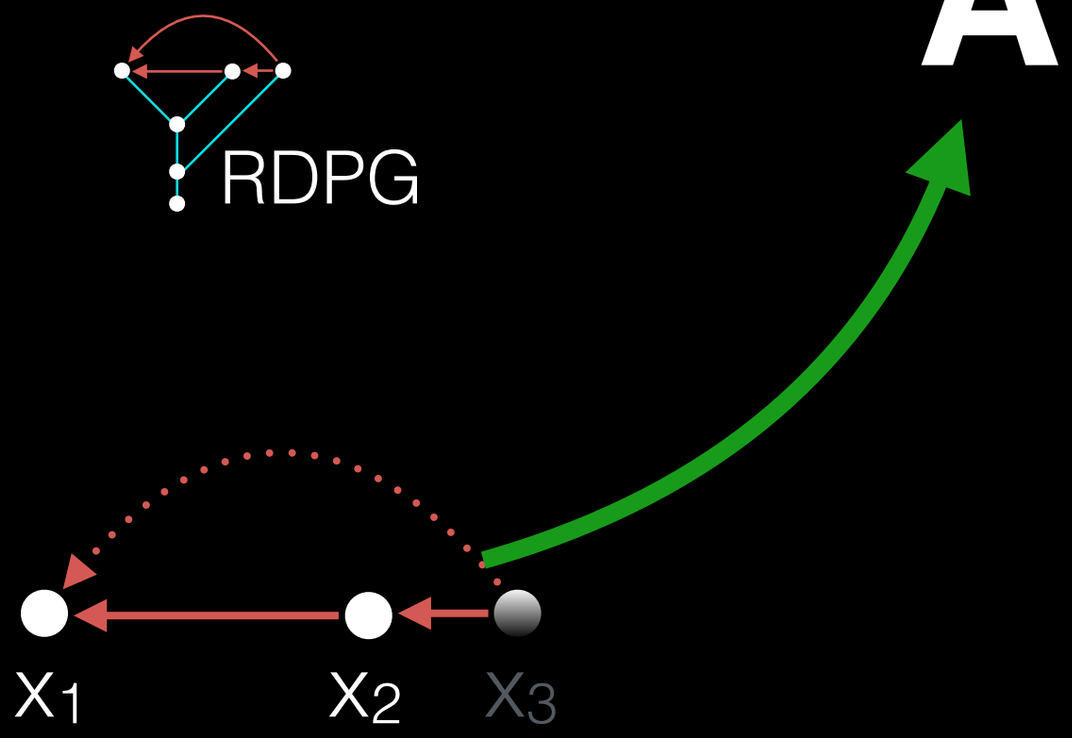
as prey

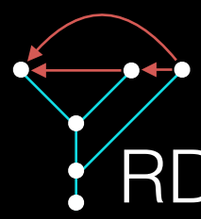
as predator



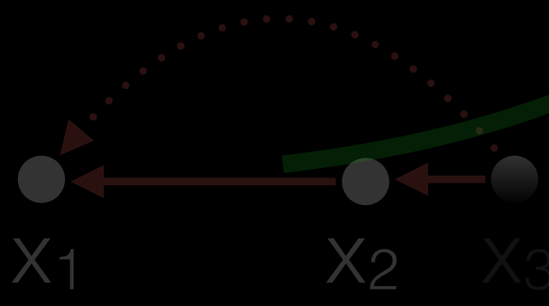


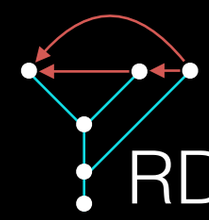
SVD!


RDPG
A
X1
X2
X3



A → LSR

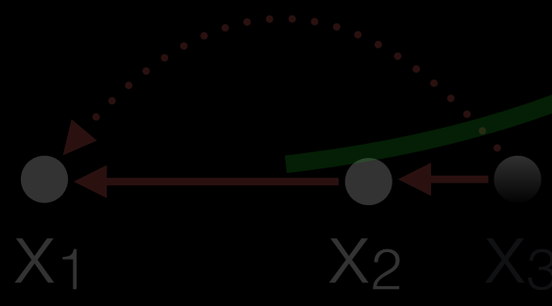


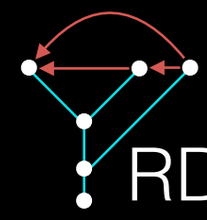


A

LSR

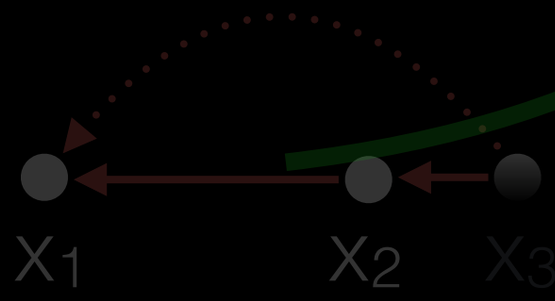
L√S √SR





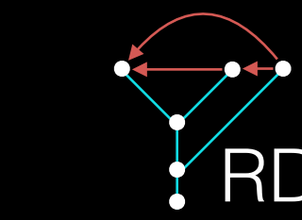
A → LSR

$$L\sqrt{S}\ \sqrt{S}R$$



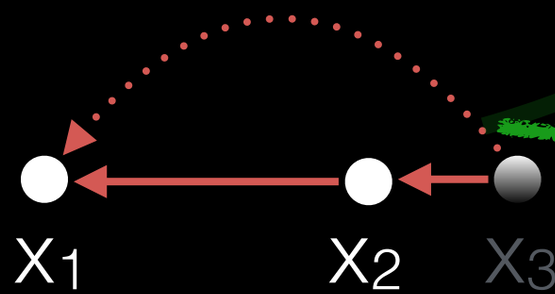
d

$$L_d\sqrt{S_d}$$
$$\sqrt{S_d}R_d$$



A → LSR

L√S √SR



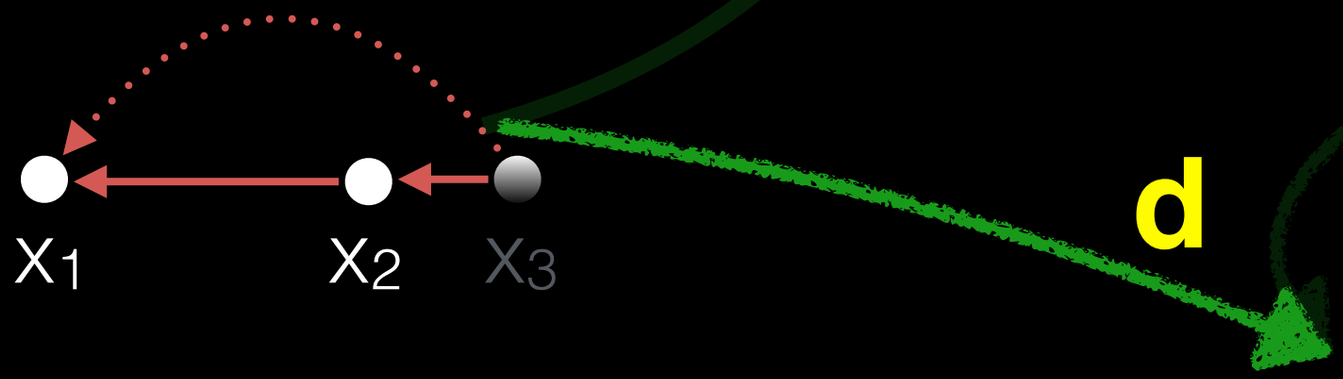
d

$L_d\sqrt{S_d}$

$\sqrt{S_d}R_d$

A → LSR

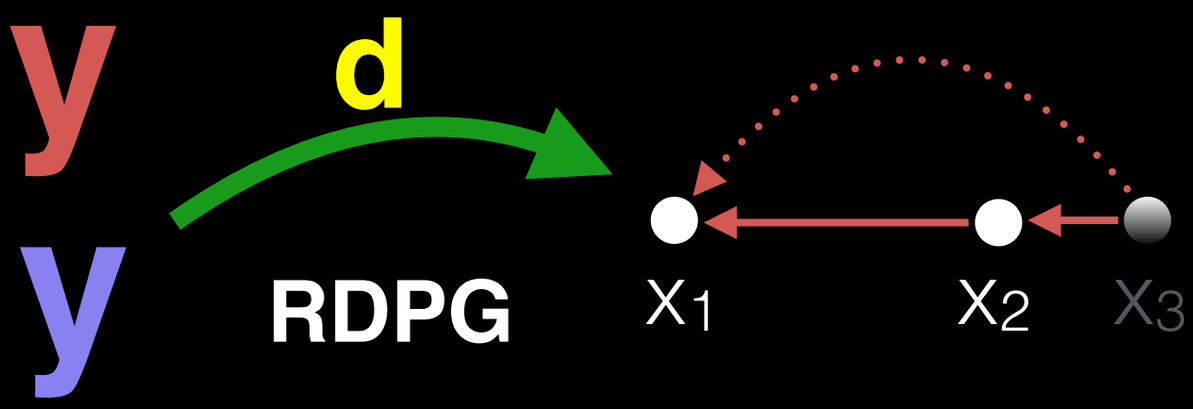
L√S √SR



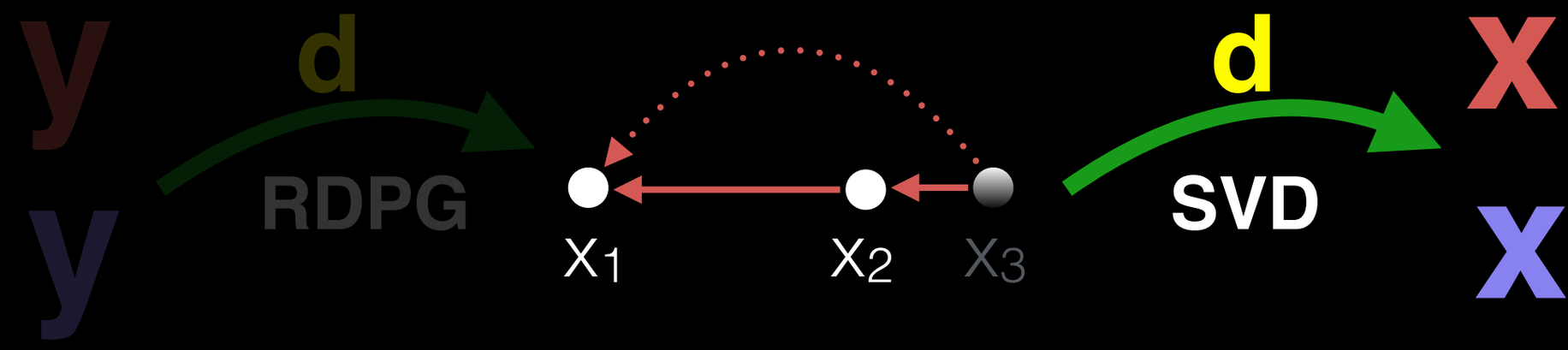
$$L_d\sqrt{S_d} = X$$ (prey)

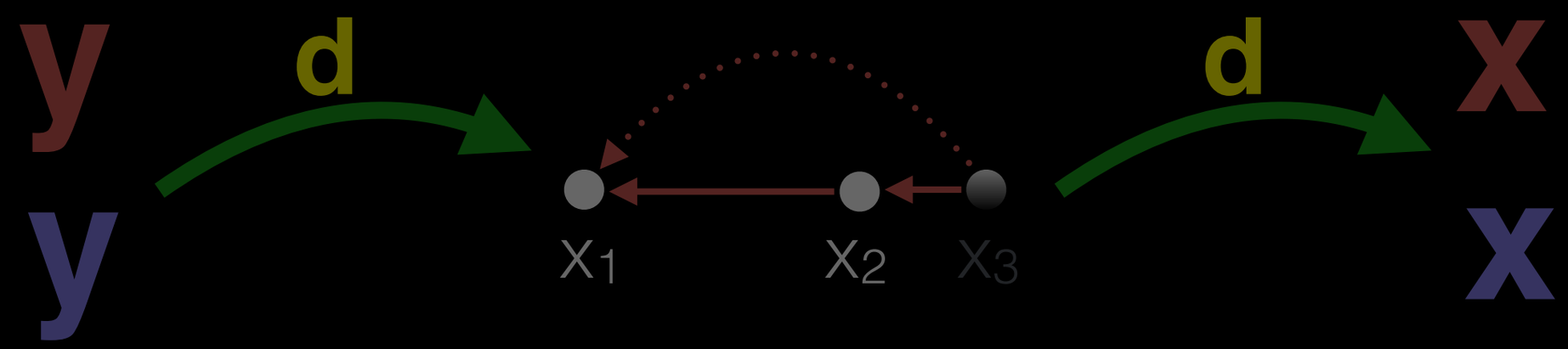
$$\sqrt{S_d}R_d = X^t$$ (predator)


RDPG

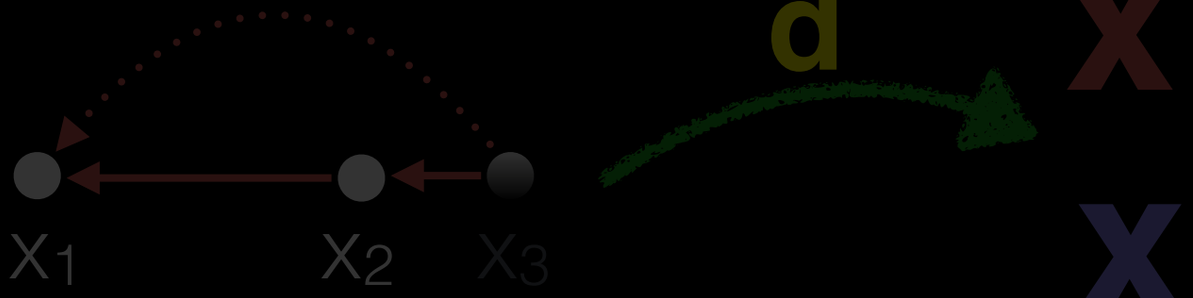

y
d
y
RDPG
X1
X2
X3


RDPG


y
d
RDPG
X1
X2
X3
d
SVD
X
y
X

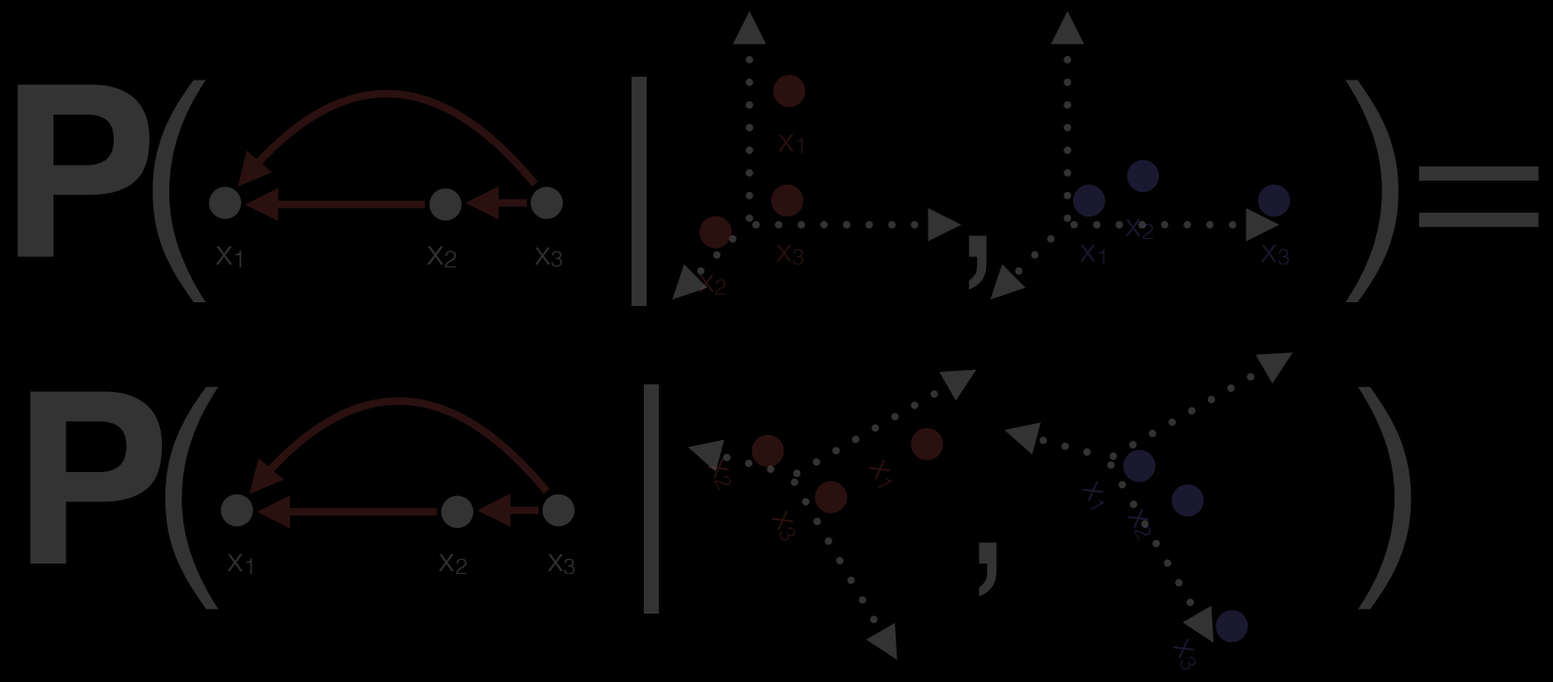


Thm: **x x** are **MLE** of **y y**



we need to choose **d**

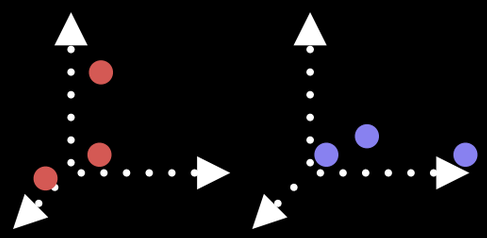
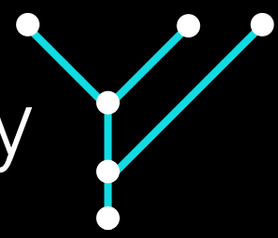
RDPG



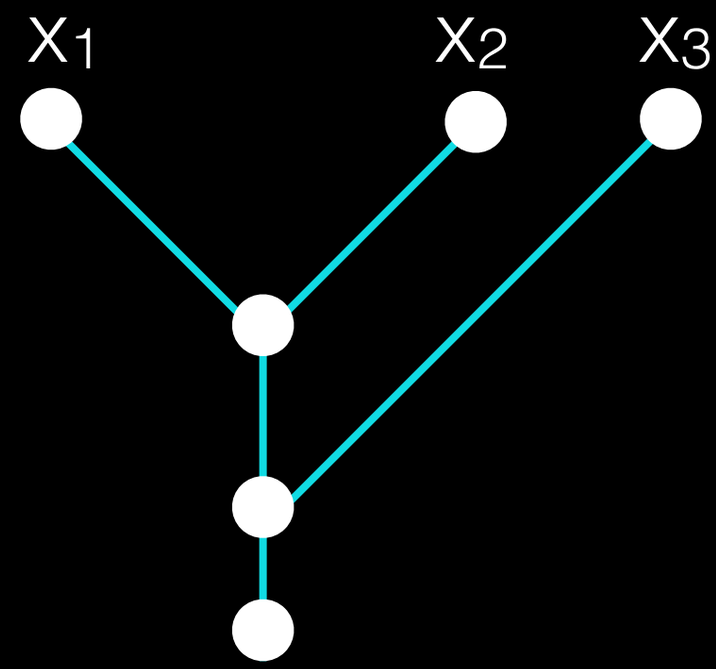
X , X unique up to an orthogonal transformation

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?

Are  *predicted* by  ?

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?



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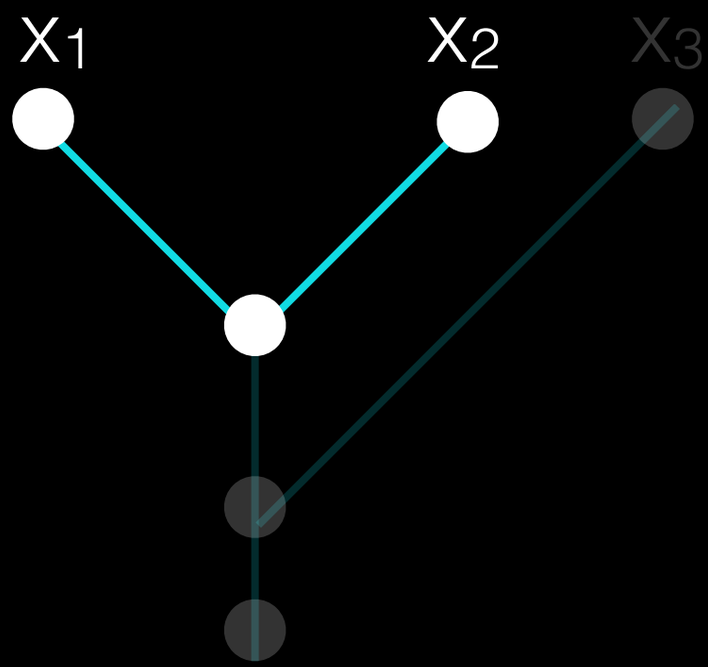

Did evolution leave a trace
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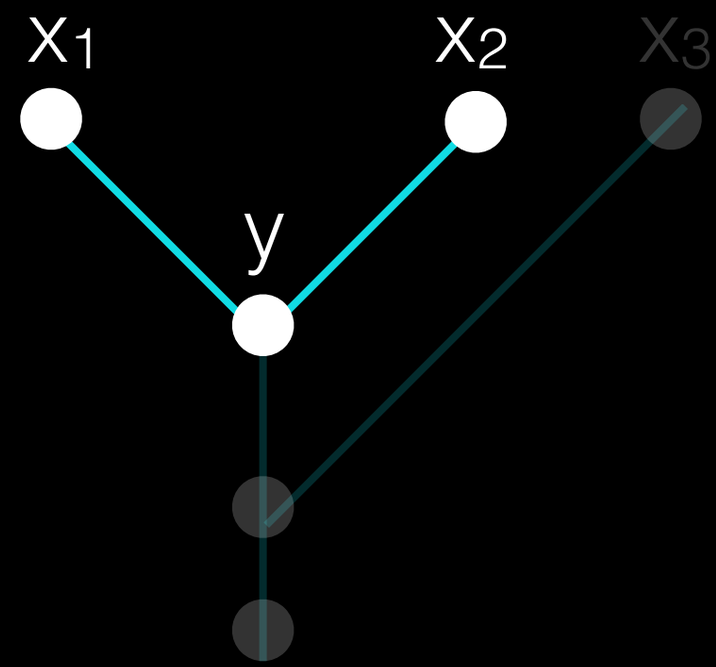

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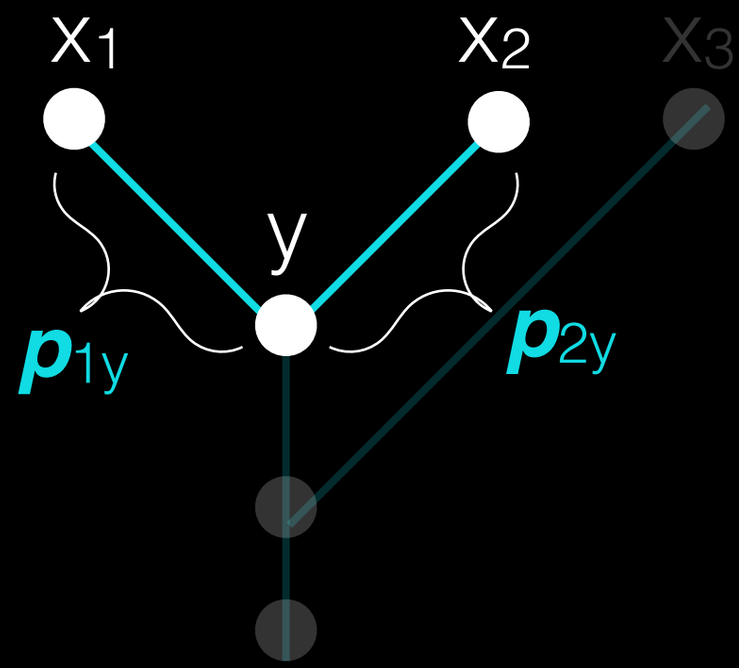

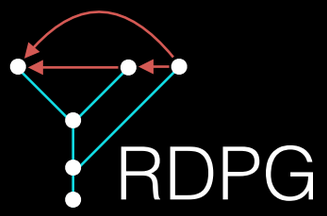

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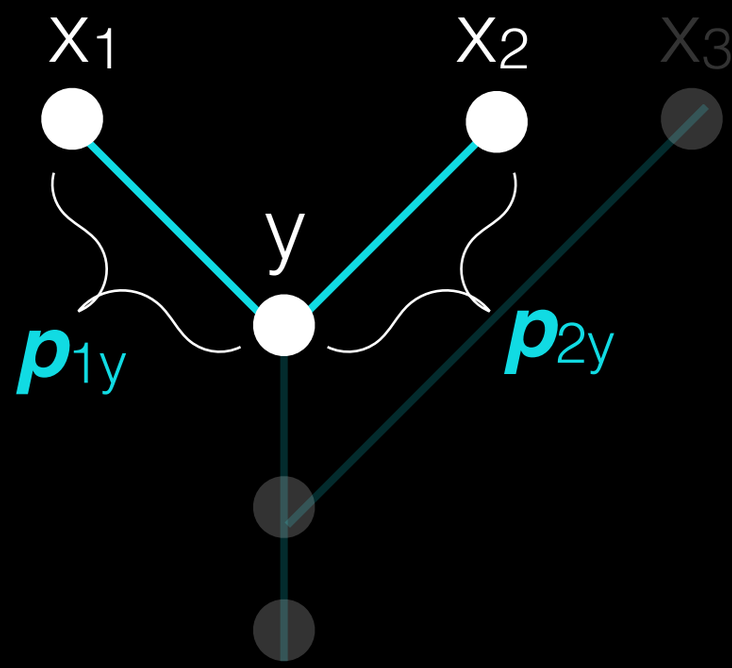
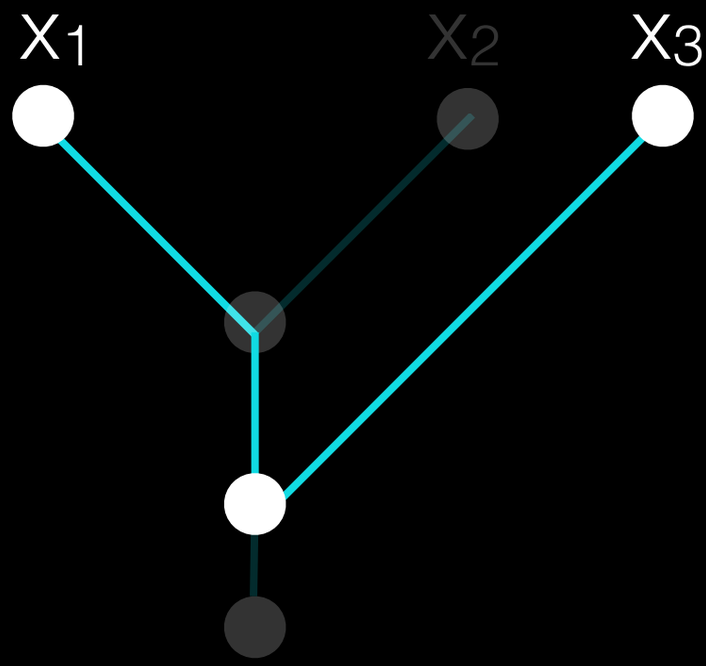


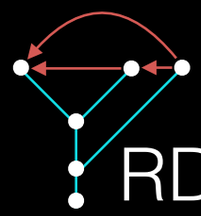
$$\boldsymbol{p}_{12} = \boldsymbol{p}_{1y} + \boldsymbol{p}_{2y}$$

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?



$\boldsymbol{p}_{12} = \boldsymbol{p}_{1y} + \boldsymbol{p}_{2y}$

$\boldsymbol{p}_{13} = \ldots$



Did evolution leave a trace
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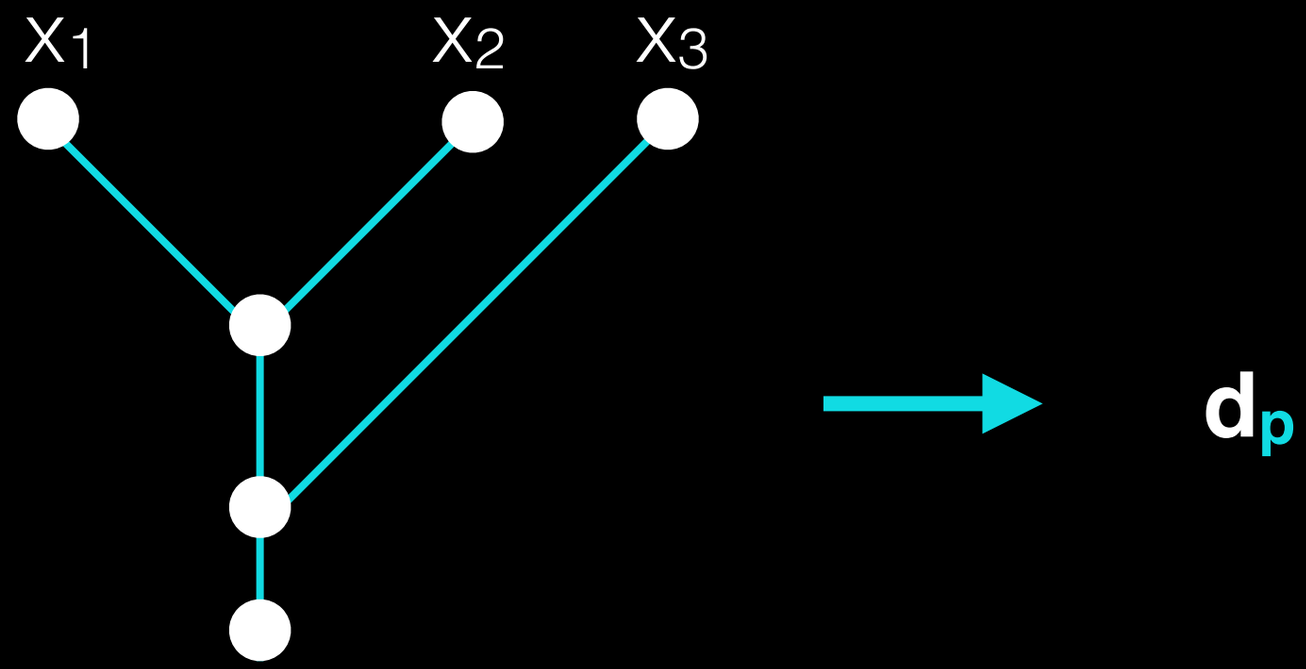

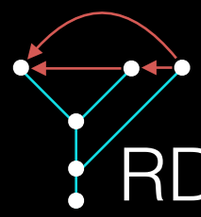

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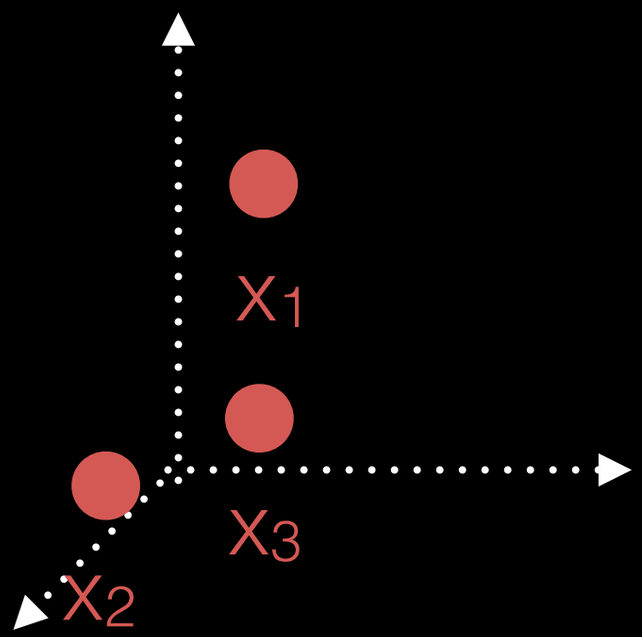

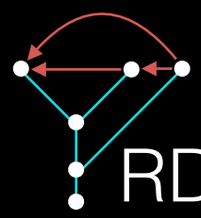

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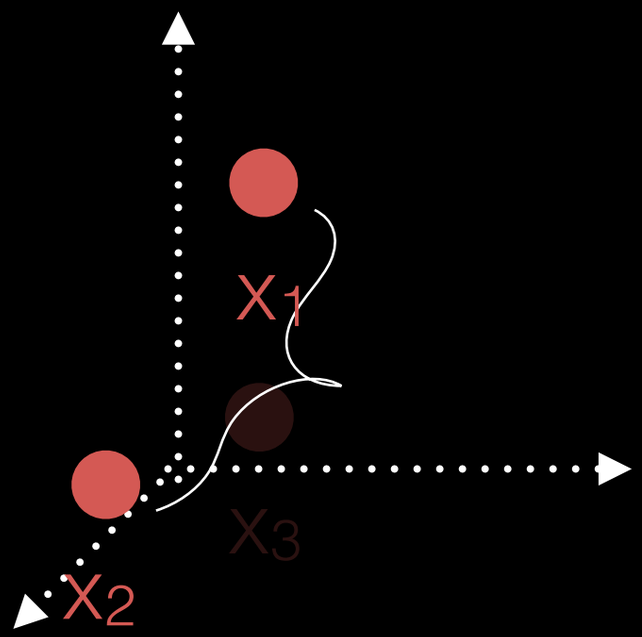

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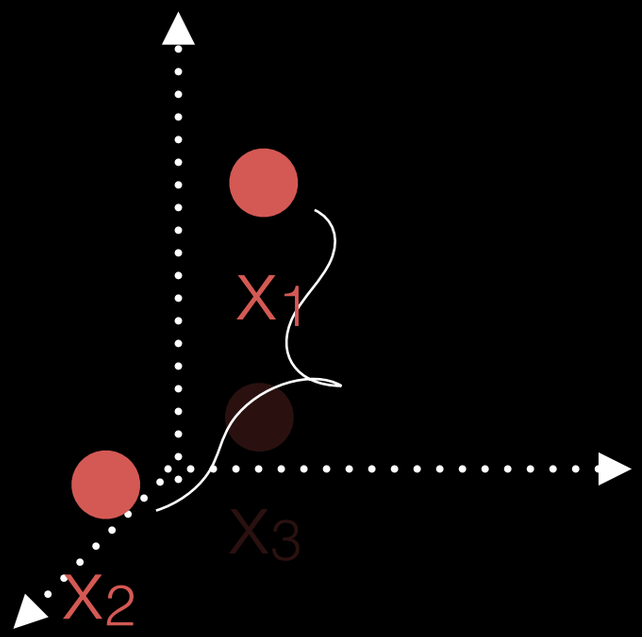
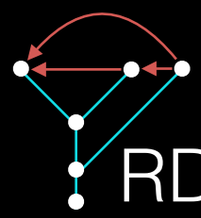


$\mathbf{x}_{12} = d(x_1, x_2)$



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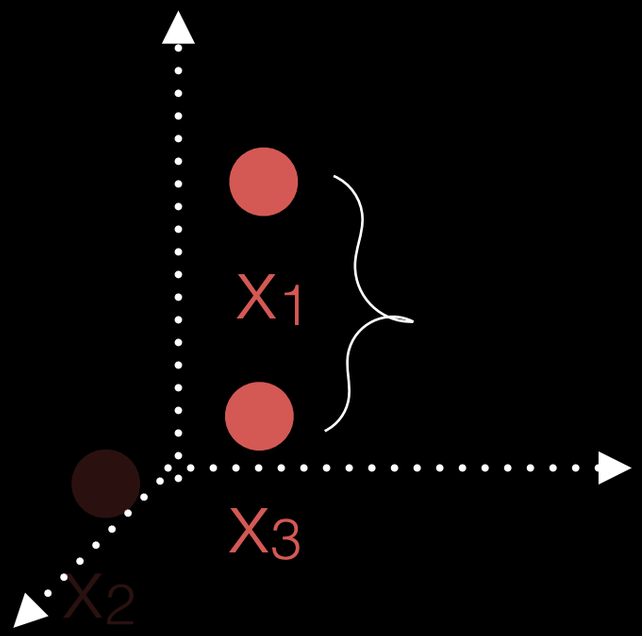
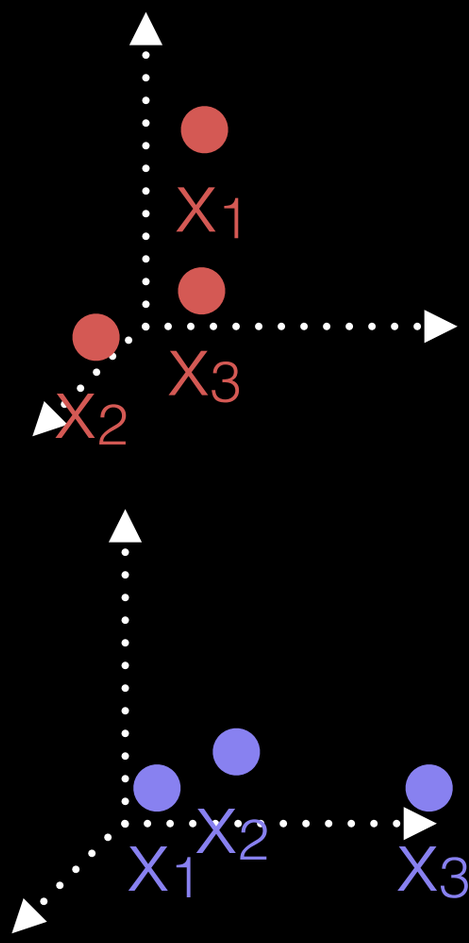


$\mathbf{x}_{12} = d(x_1, x_2)$

$\mathbf{x}_{13} = d(x_1, x_3)$

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?



$\mathbf{d_x}$

$\mathbf{d_x}$

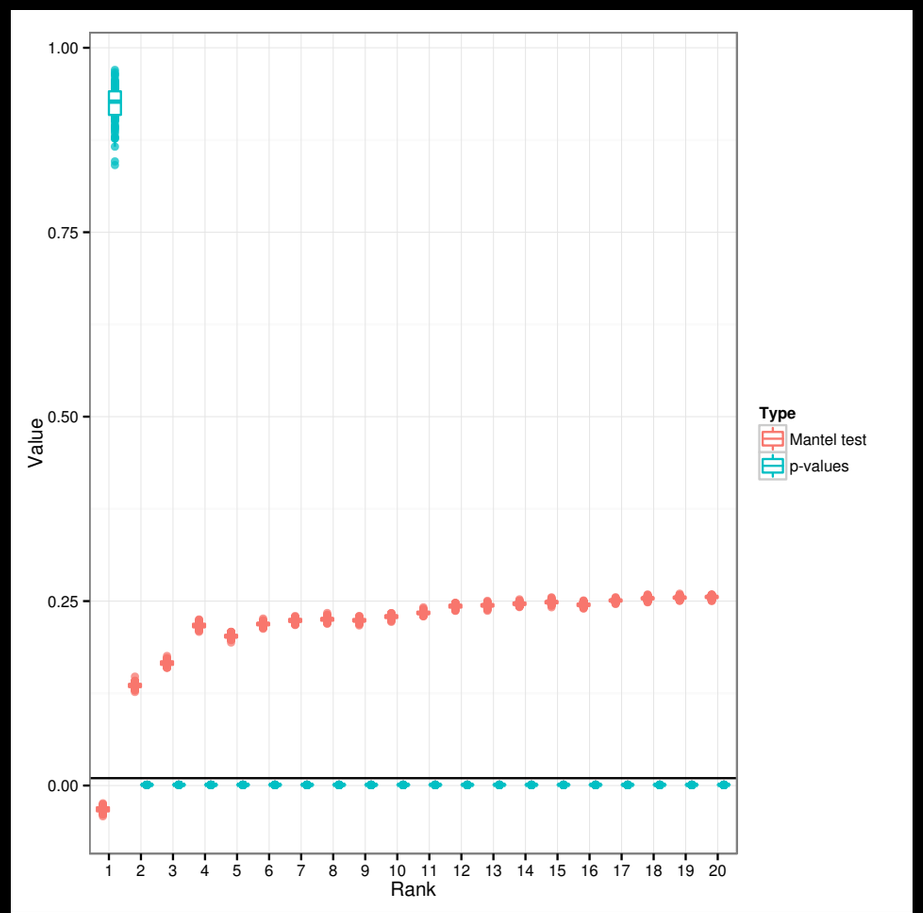
Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?

Are $\mathbf{d_x}$ $\mathbf{d_x}$ *predicted* by $\mathbf{d_p}$?

Did evolution leave a trace
in the structure
of ecological networks?

yes

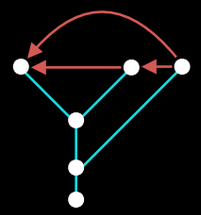
Dalla Riva, G. V. and Stouffer, D. B. (2015), Exploring the evolutionary signature of food webs' backbones using functional traits. Oikos. doi: 10.1111/oik.02305



Did evolution leave a trace in the structure of ecological networks?

yes, and starting from **d**

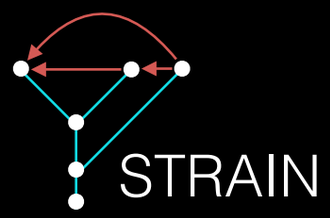
Dalla Riva, G. V. and Stouffer, D. B. (2015), Exploring the evolutionary signature of food webs' backbones using functional traits. Oikos. doi: 10.1111/oik.02305



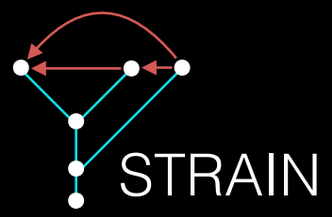
CENTRALITY

with Carey E. Priebe (JHU)

with Arne Ø. Mooers (SFU) and Mike Steel



How do we measure the importance of nodes in a RDPG framework?



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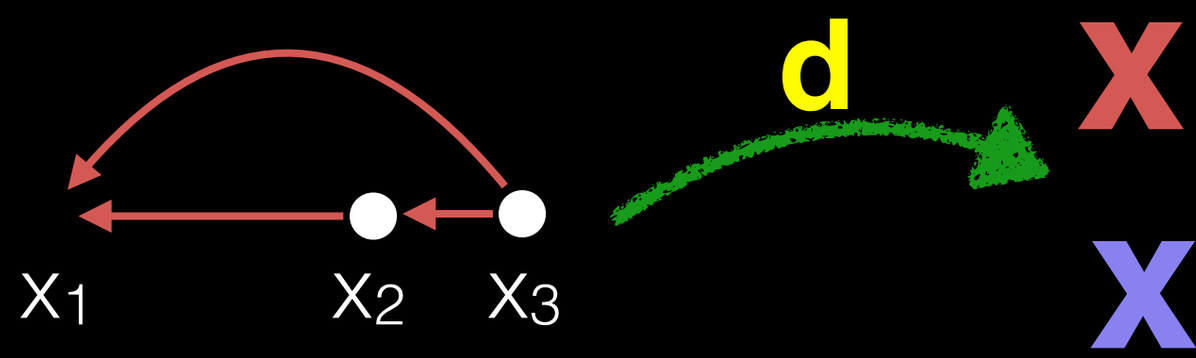

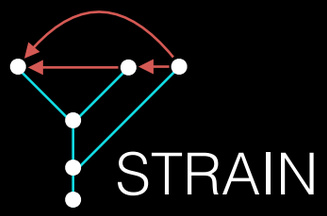

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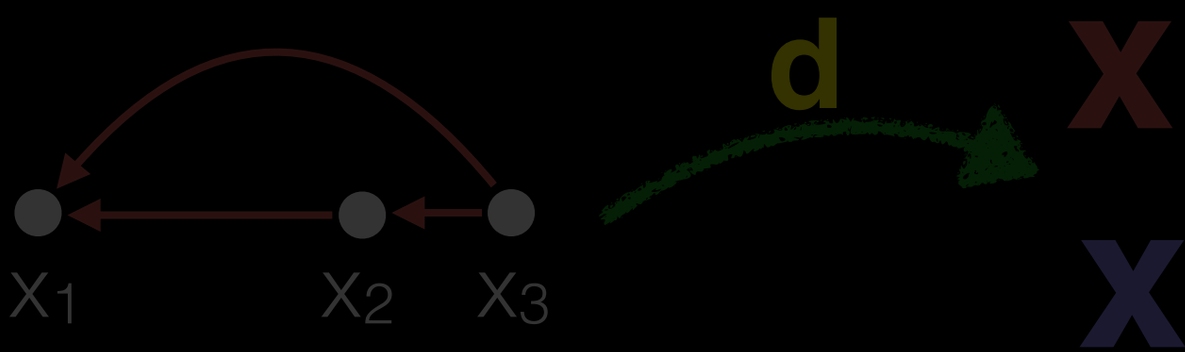

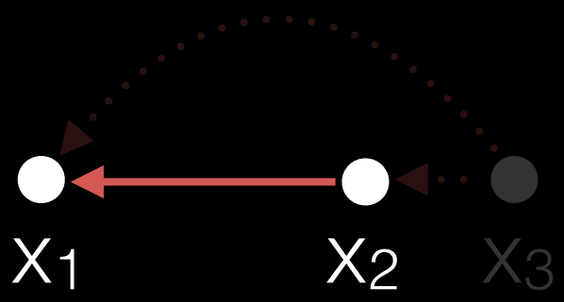

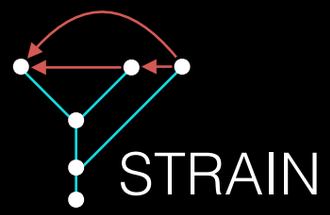

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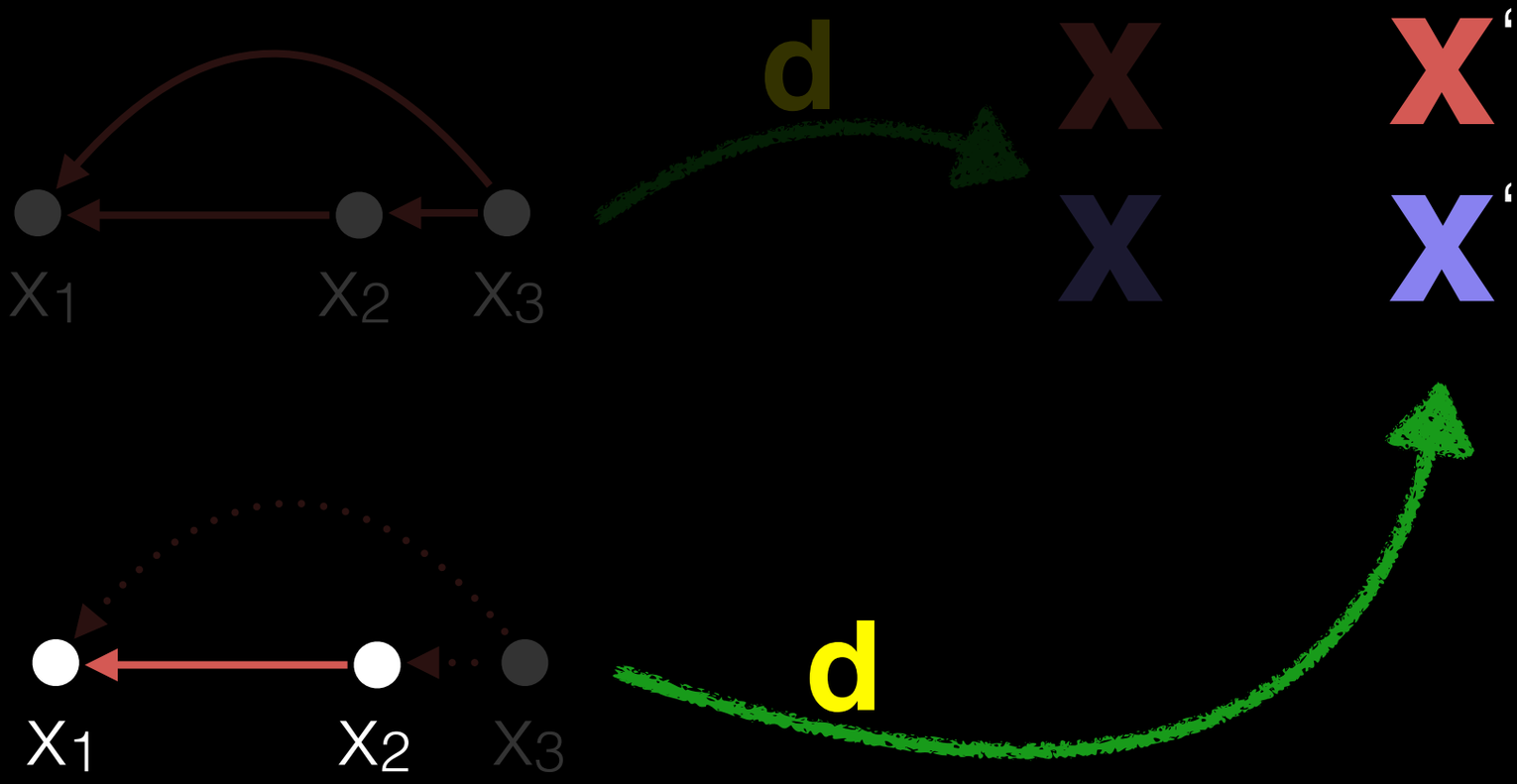

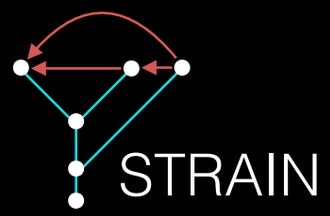

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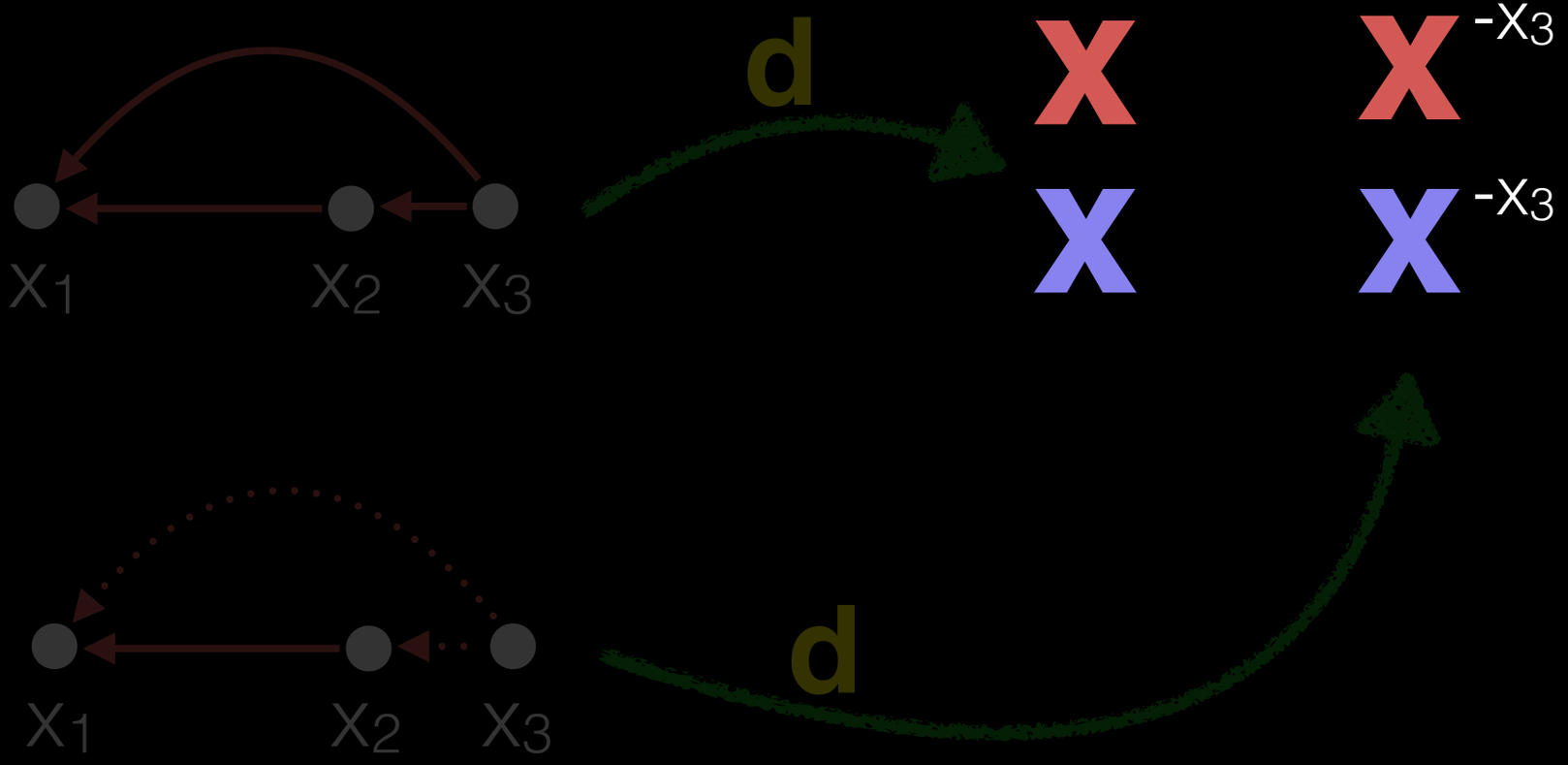

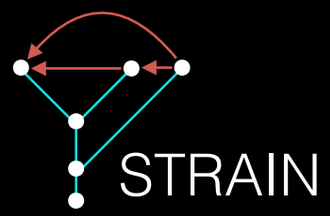

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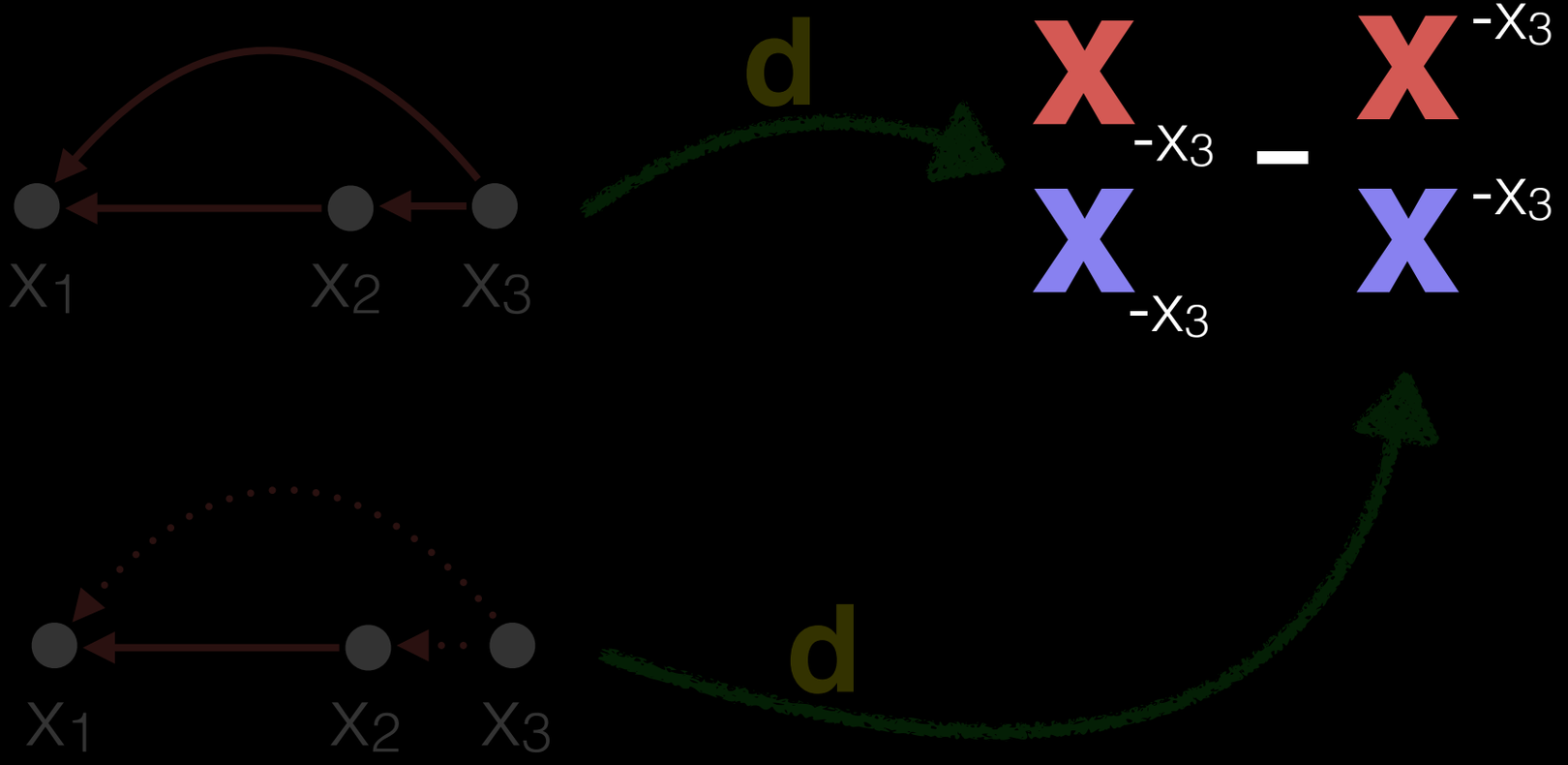
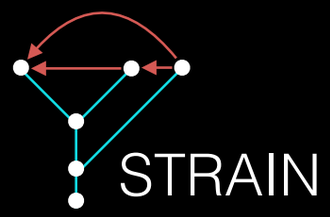
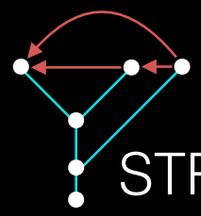


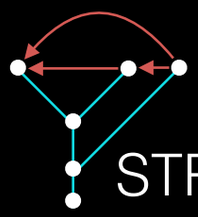


Are ecological unique species evolutionary distinctive?

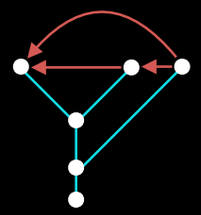


STRAIN

no

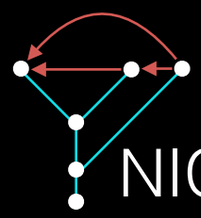


no, but



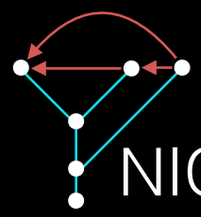
NICHE

with M Huttchinson, DB Stouffer and M Dehling

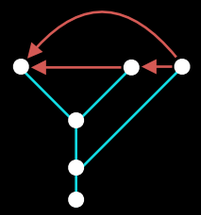


NICHE

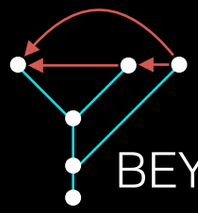
How do species’ niches evolve?

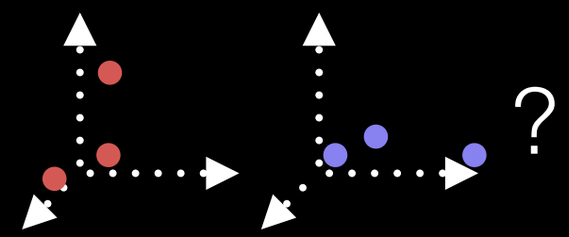


How do we detect the effect of interactions in species' evolution?

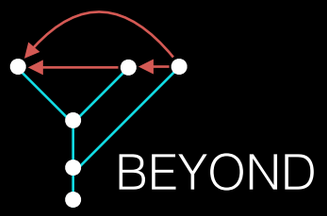


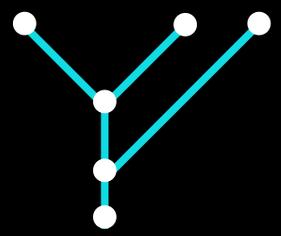
BEYOND

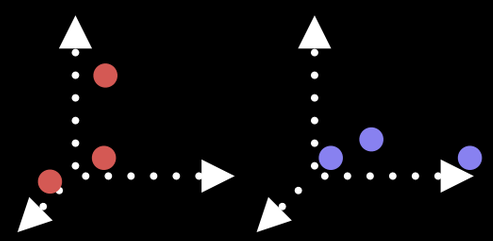


How do species' evolve in  ?

with M Doebeli (UBC)



Under which scenarios unique in 

means unique in  ?

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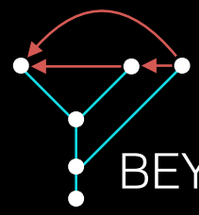
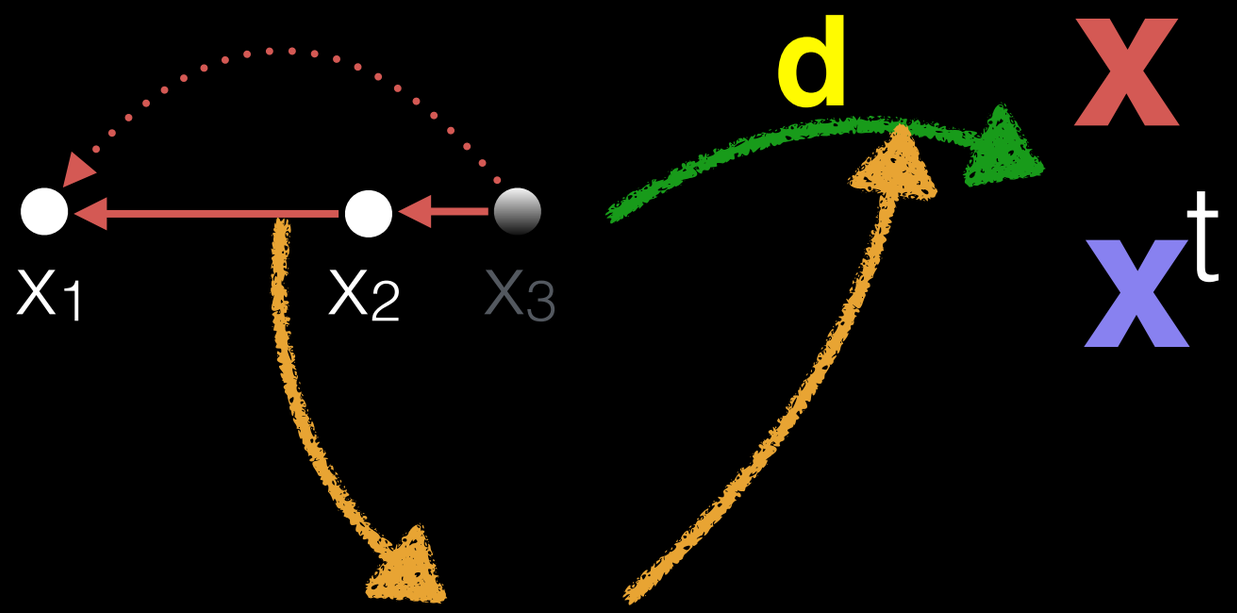
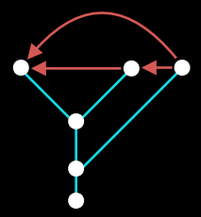




with Carey E Priebe (JHU)



Because we are all responsible for all
[…] I go for all […]

–Fyodor Dostoyevsky
The Brothers Karamazov