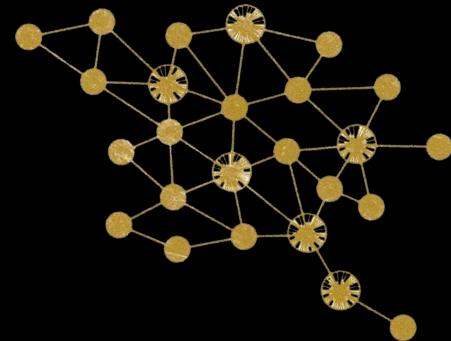


The multiplexity of ecological communities

Sonia Kéfi



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ISEM
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Virginia Domínguez-García
Vincent Miele

Sergio Navarrete
Evie Wieters
Eric Berlow

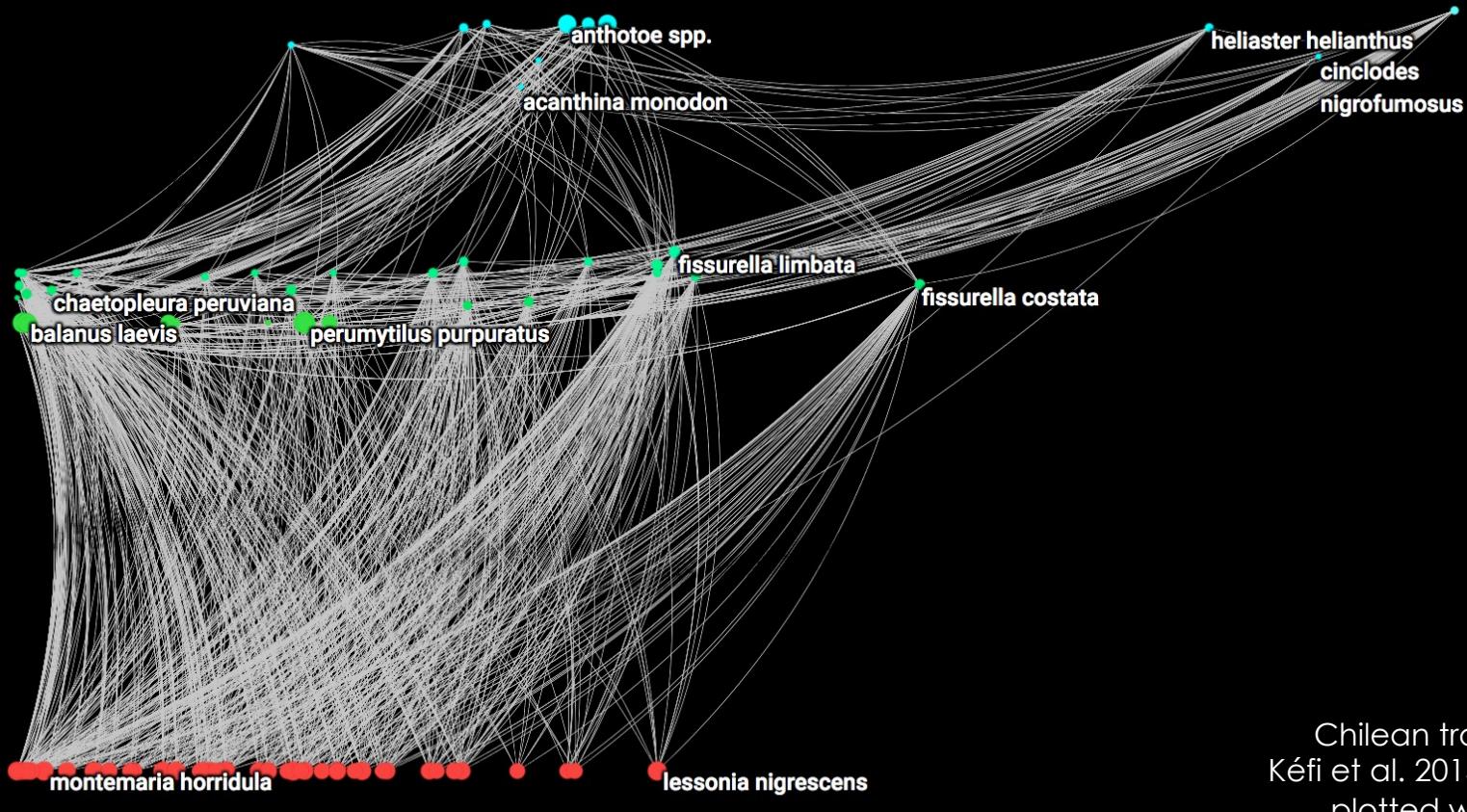
Shai Pilosof
Mason Porter
Mercedes Pascual

Ian Donohue
Alexandre Génin

Christian Guill
Rodrigo Ramos-
Jiliberto



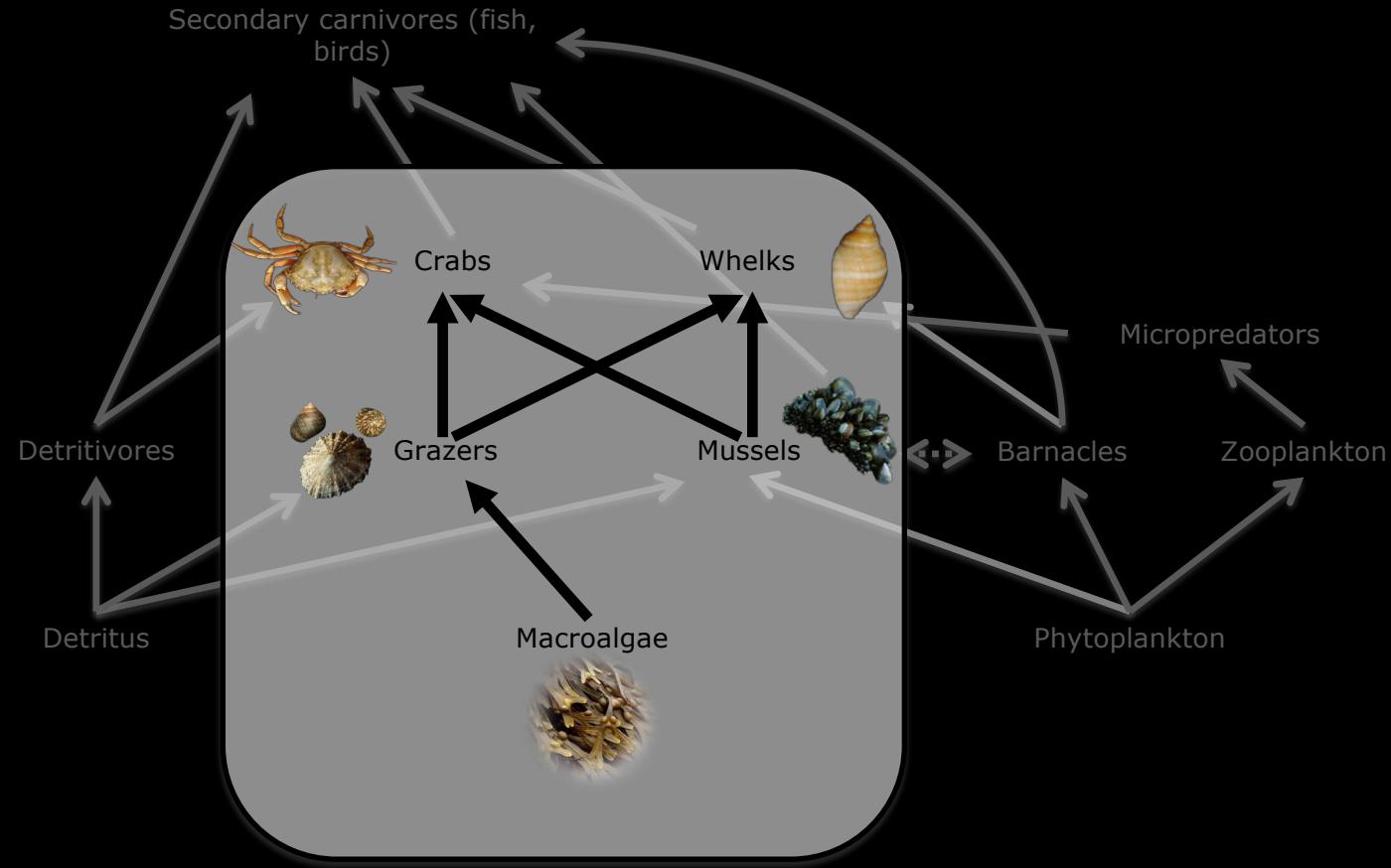
<https://www.aao.org/eye-health/diseases/myopia-nearsightedness>

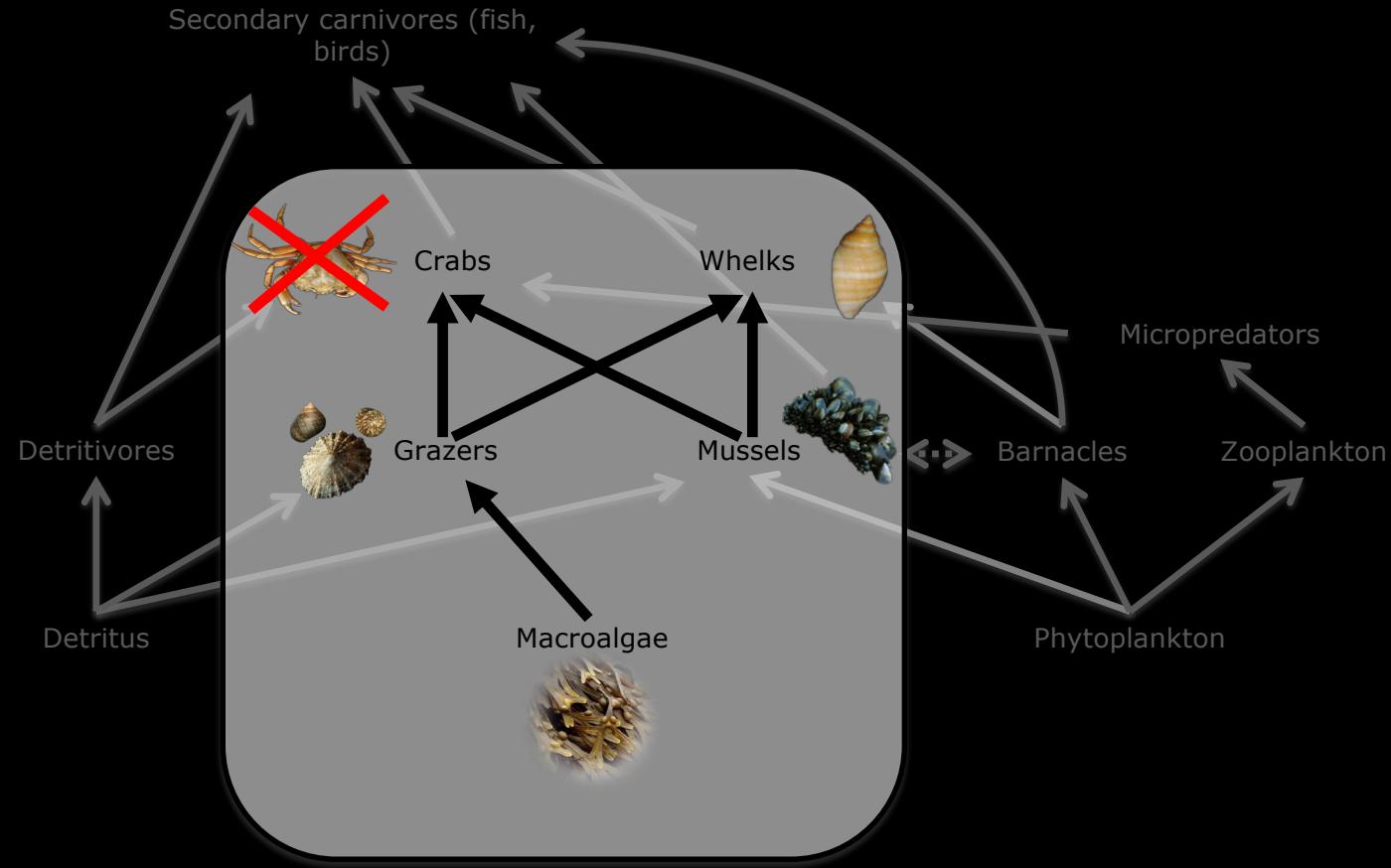


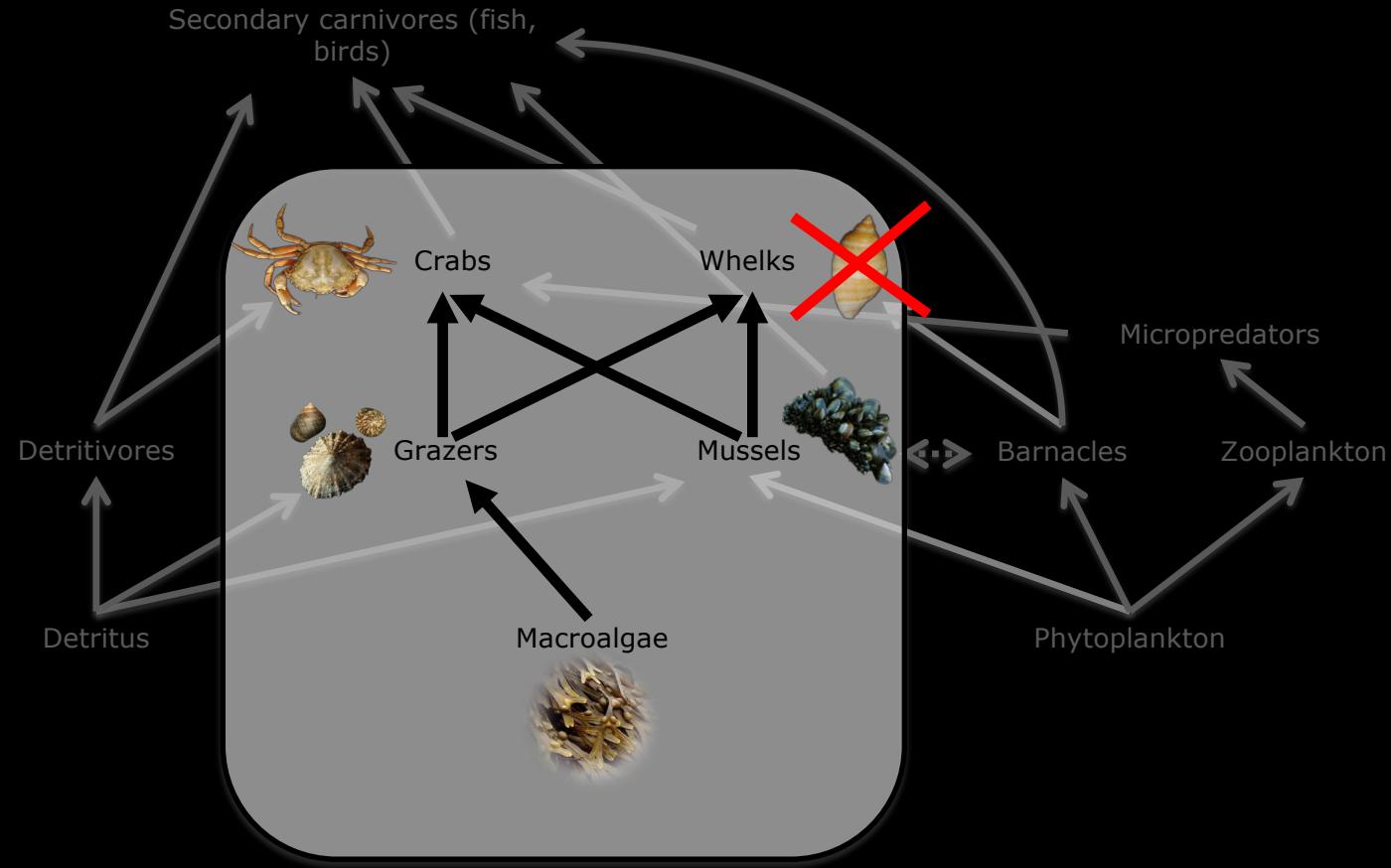
Chilean trophic web
Kéfi et al. 2015, Ecology
plotted with mappr

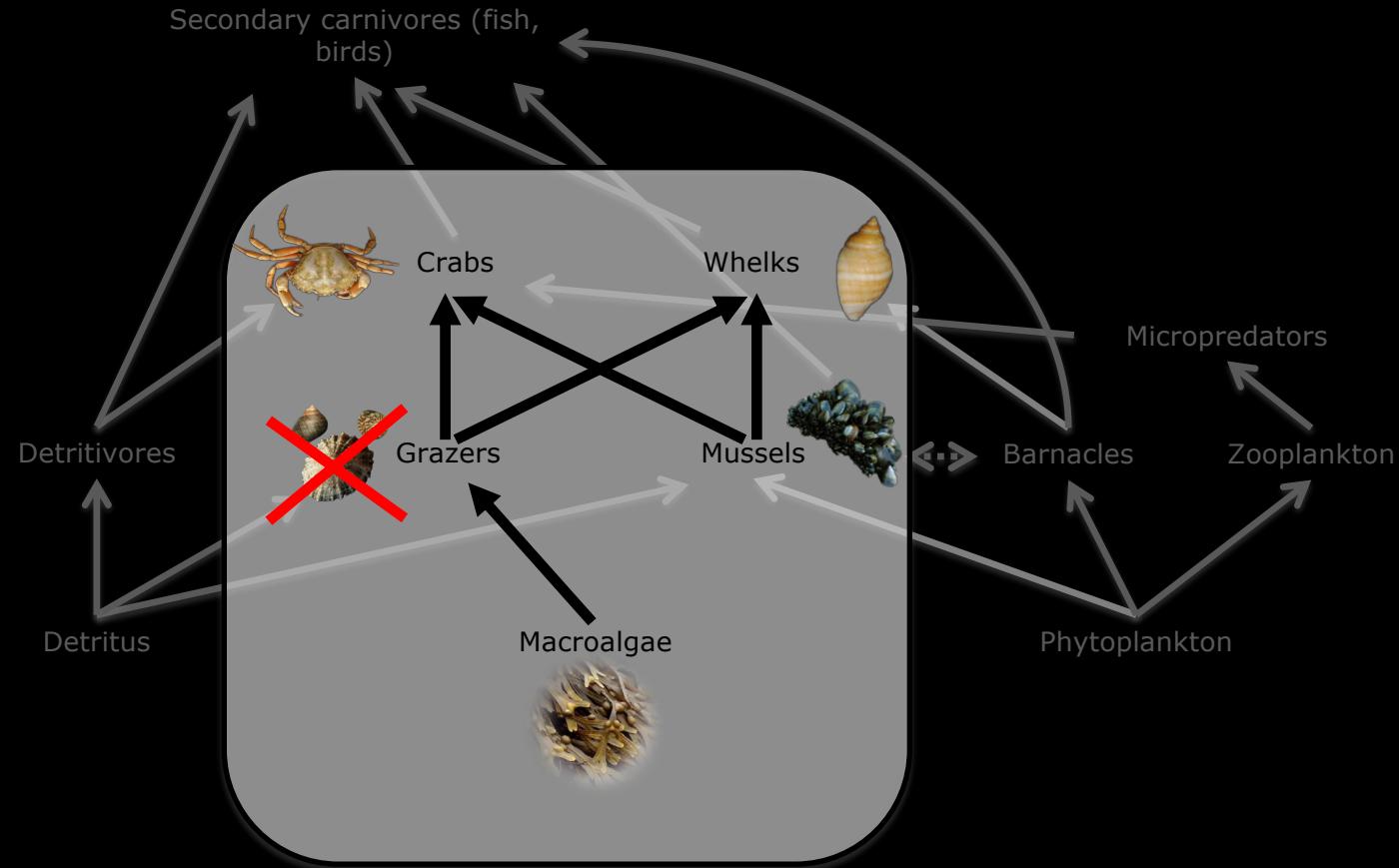


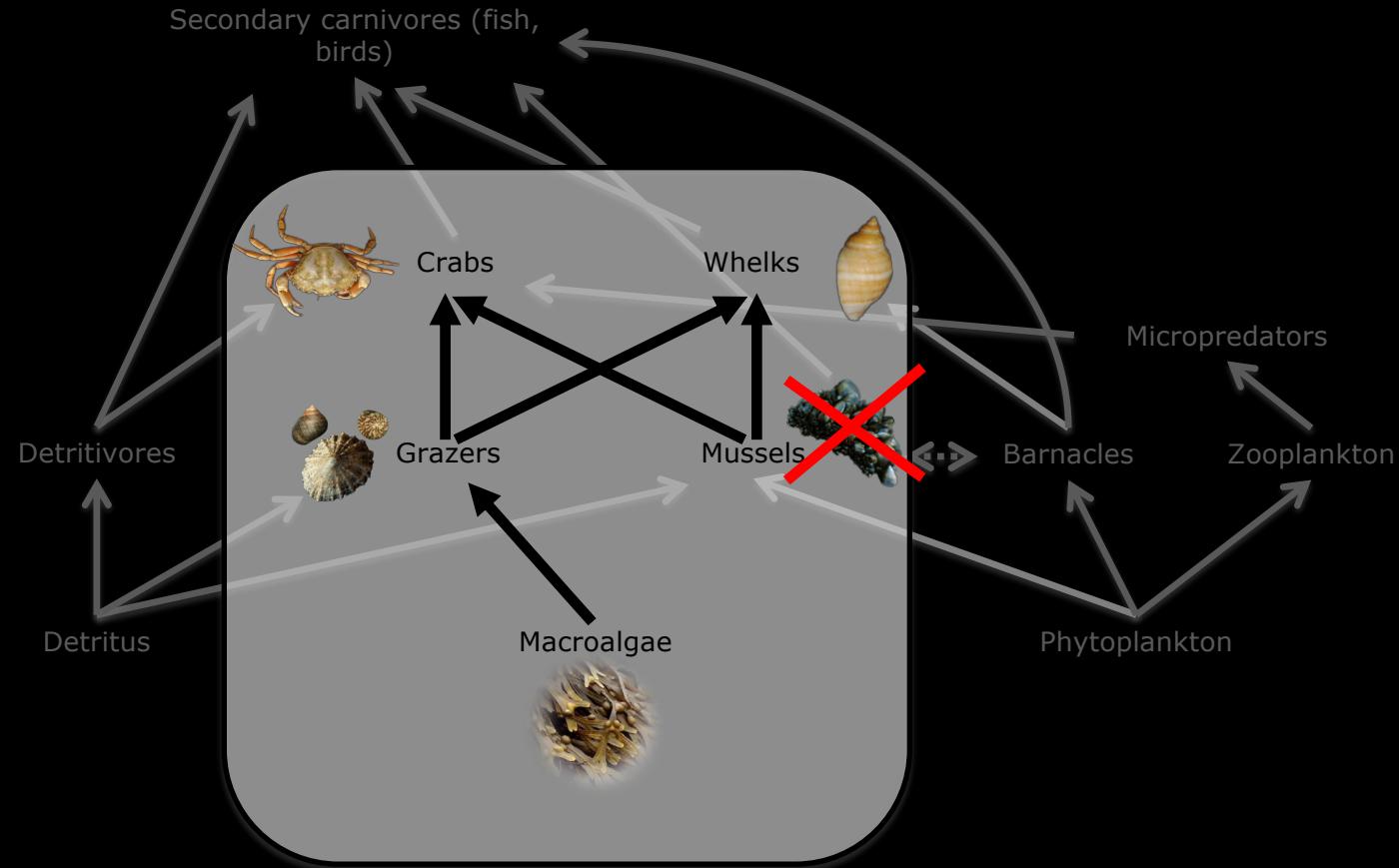
@ian Donohue

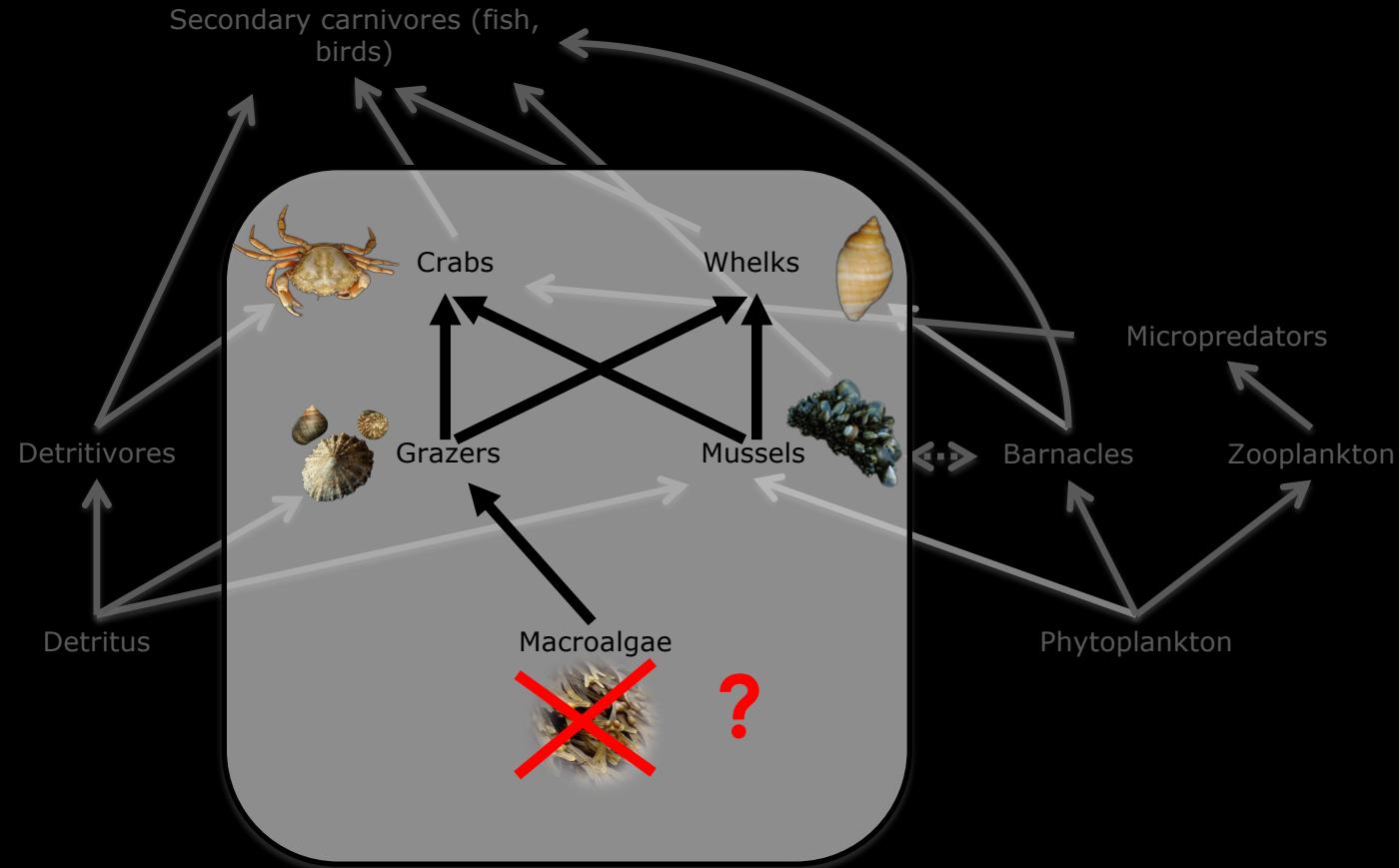














Predators:



None

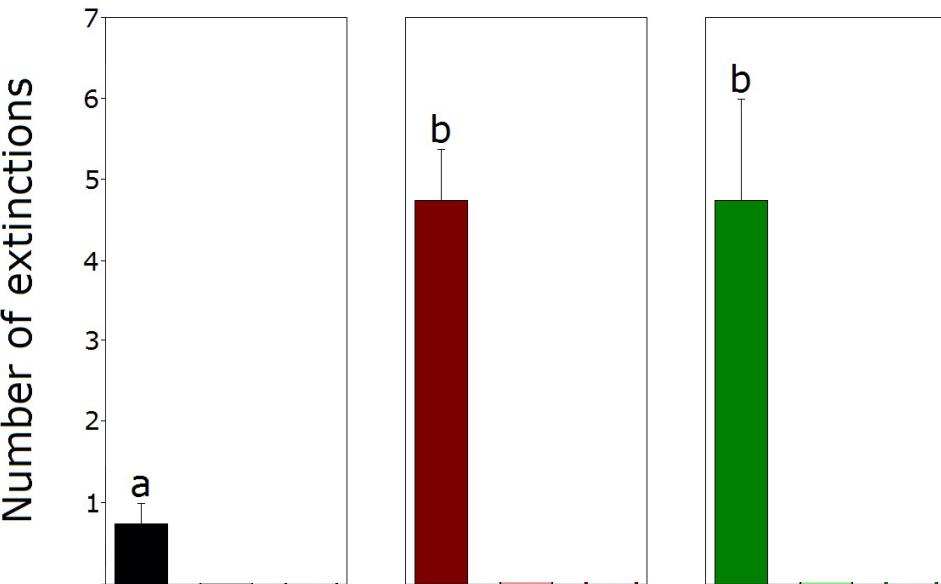


Whelk



Crabs

Consumers removed



Predators:



None

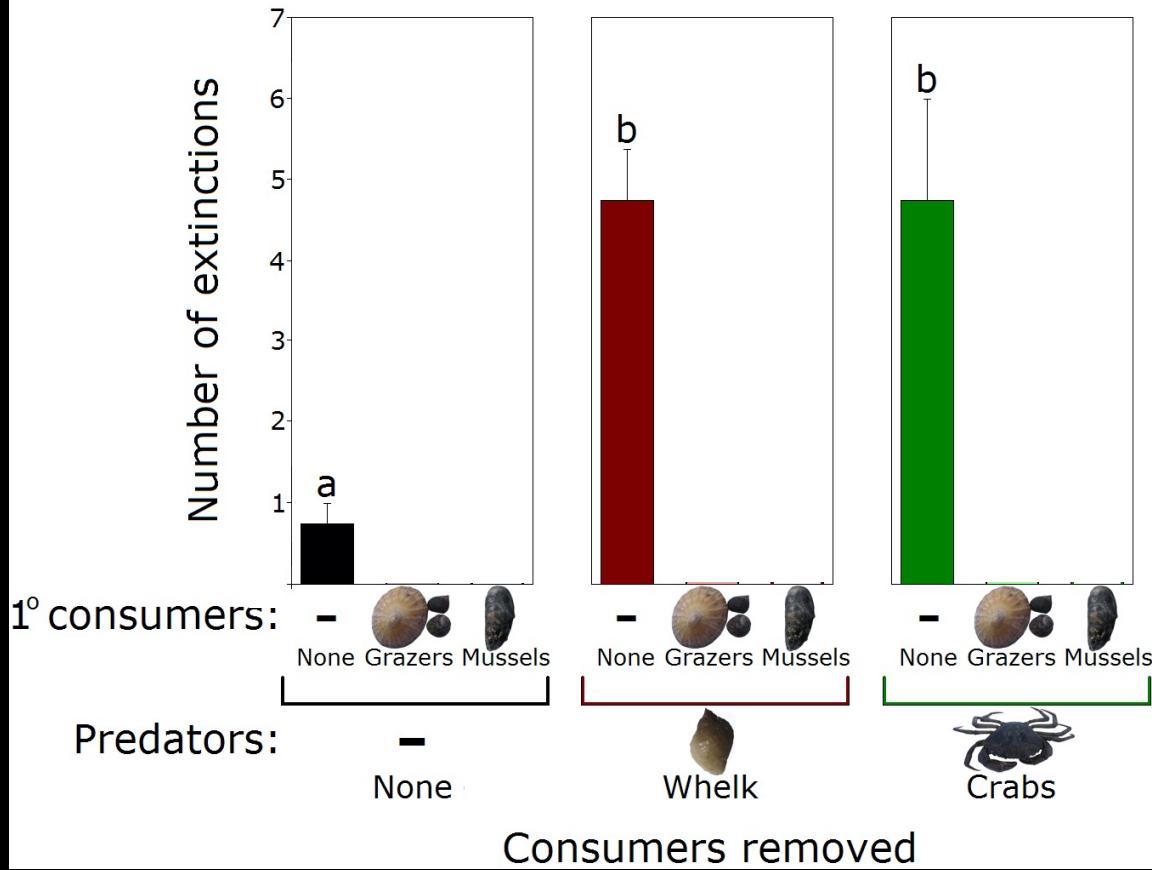


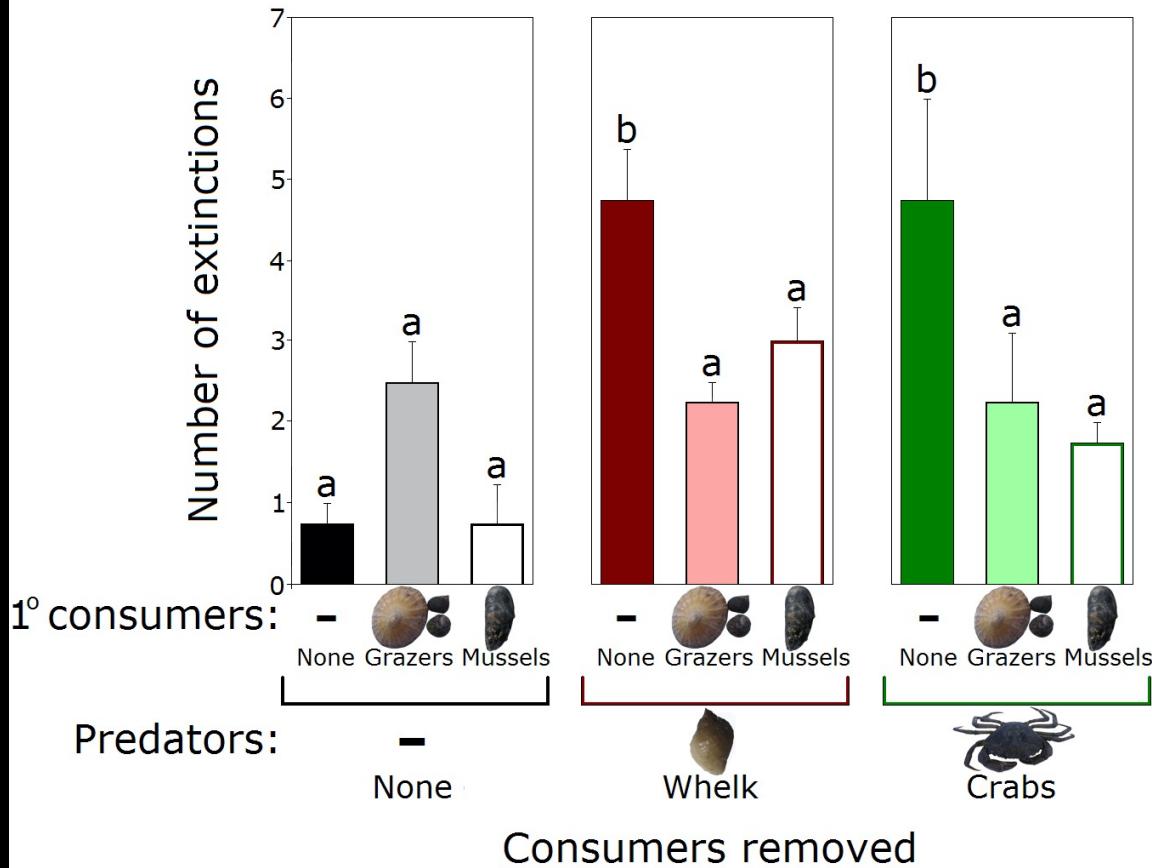
Whelk



Crabs

Consumers removed





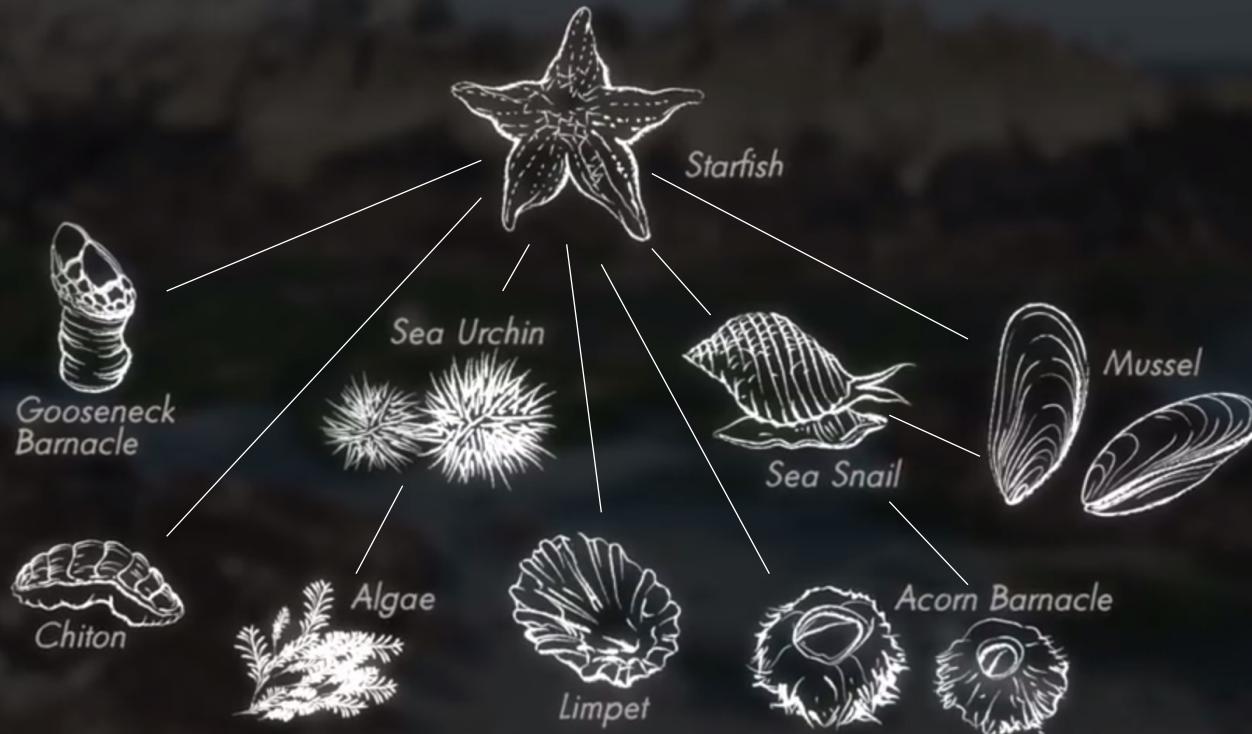
1/3 of the macroalgal taxa lost following the removal of either predator species

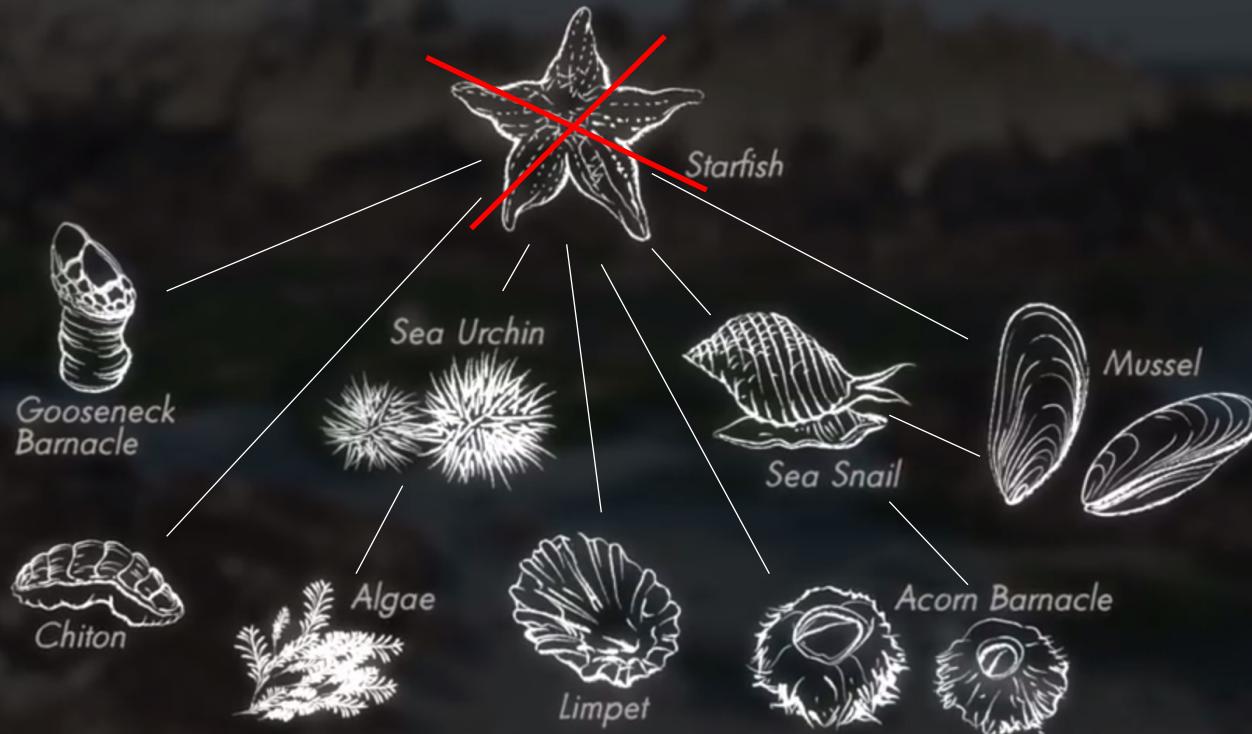
an order of magnitude greater than in models

e.g. Ebenman *et al.* 2006
Eklöf and Ebenman 2006
Quince *et al.* 2005
Petchey *et al.* 2008



Robert Paine
Credit: Alamy. Telegraph obituary





15 species initially



hhmi biointeractive

« Some Animals Are More Equal than Others: Keystone Species and Trophic Cascades »

7 species after 1.5 year



1 species after 7 years



→ puzzling discrepancy between observations
and the prediction of most theoretical models



feeding interactions



@Evie Wieters



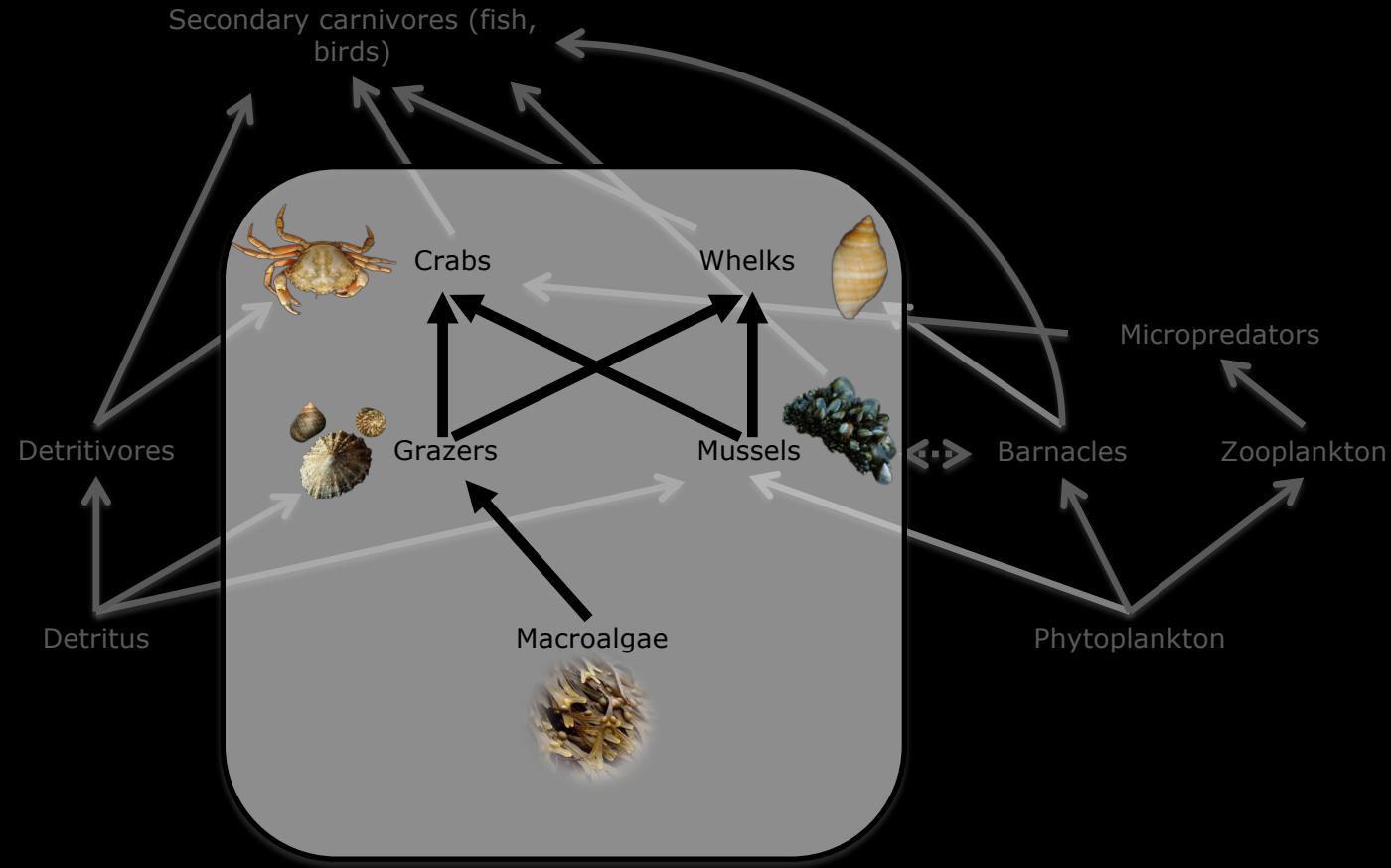
@Evie Wieters

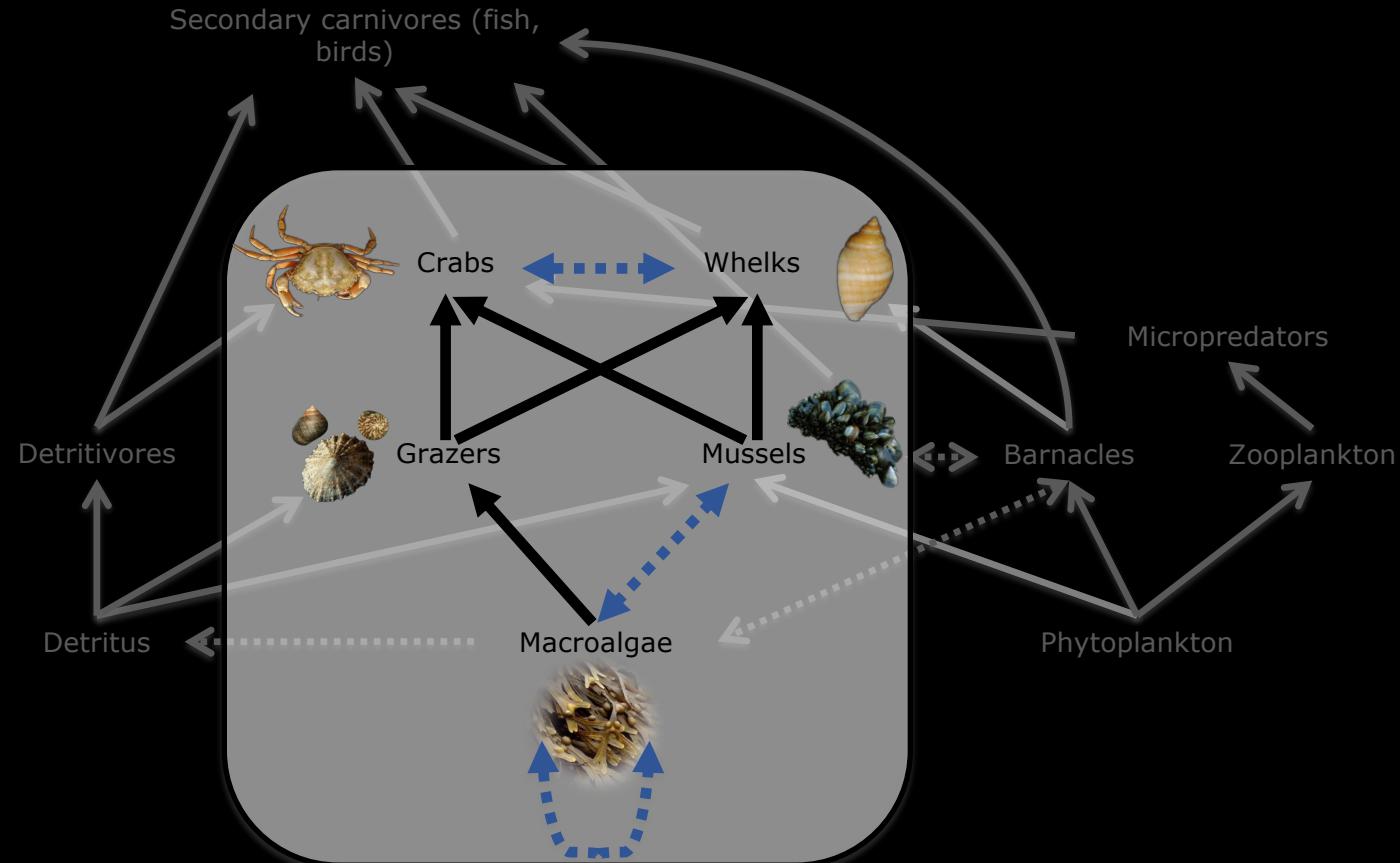


@Evie Wieters



@Evie Wieters





dynamical model
[bioenergetic consumer-resource model]

$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = r_i \left(1 - \frac{B_i}{K_i}\right) B_i + e B_i \sum_j F_{ij} - \sum_k F_{ki} B_k - x_i B_i$$

Yodzis and Innes 1992
Brose et al. 2005, 2006
Stouffer et al. 2011

$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = \underbrace{r_i \left(1 - \frac{B_i}{K_i}\right) B_i}_{\text{growth}} + \underbrace{e B_i \sum_j F_{ij}}_{\text{consumption (eats)}} - \underbrace{\sum_k F_{ki} B_k}_{\text{consumption (is eaten)}} - \underbrace{x_i B_i}_{\text{metabolism}}$$

primary
producers non-primary
producers

Yodzis and Innes 1992
Brose et al. 2005, 2006
Stouffer et al. 2011

$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = r_i \left(1 - \frac{B_i}{K_i}\right) B_i + e B_i \sum_j F_{ij} - \sum_k F_{ki} B_k - x_i B_i$$



 growth consumption (eats) consumption (is eaten) metabolism

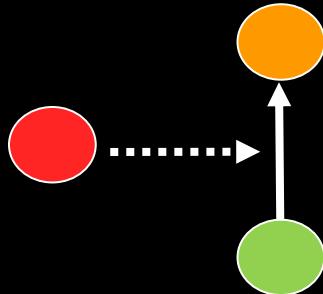
$$F_{ij} = \frac{w_i b_{ij} B_j^{1+q}}{1 + w_i h_i \sum_k b_{ik} B_k^{1+q}}$$

Yodzis and Innes 1992
 Brose *et al.* 2005, 2006
 Stouffer *et al.* 2011

+ non-trophic interactions

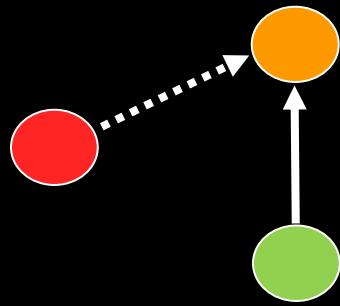


How to integrate the great diversity of non-trophic
interactions in current food web models?



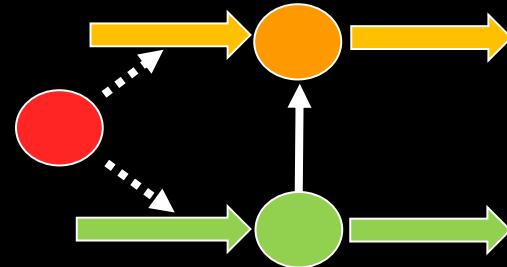
Modification of
trophic interactions

Handling time
Capture efficiency



Modification of node attributes

Mortality
Establishment
Growth rate
Reproduction



Input/output of matter
(open systems)

Immigration/Emigration
Incoming/outcoming flow of a
resource

The relevant model parameters become
functions of the source species

Example: competition for space



$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = \underbrace{g_i[r_i \left(1 - \frac{B_i}{K_i}\right) B_i + e B_i \sum_j F_{ij} - x_i B_i]}_{\text{grows}} - \underbrace{\sum_k F_{ki} B_k}_{\text{eats}} - \underbrace{x_i B_i}_{\text{dies}} - \underbrace{\sum_k F_{kji} B_k}_{\text{is eaten}}$$



Example: competition for space



$$g_i = 1 - \sum_k c_{ik} B_k$$

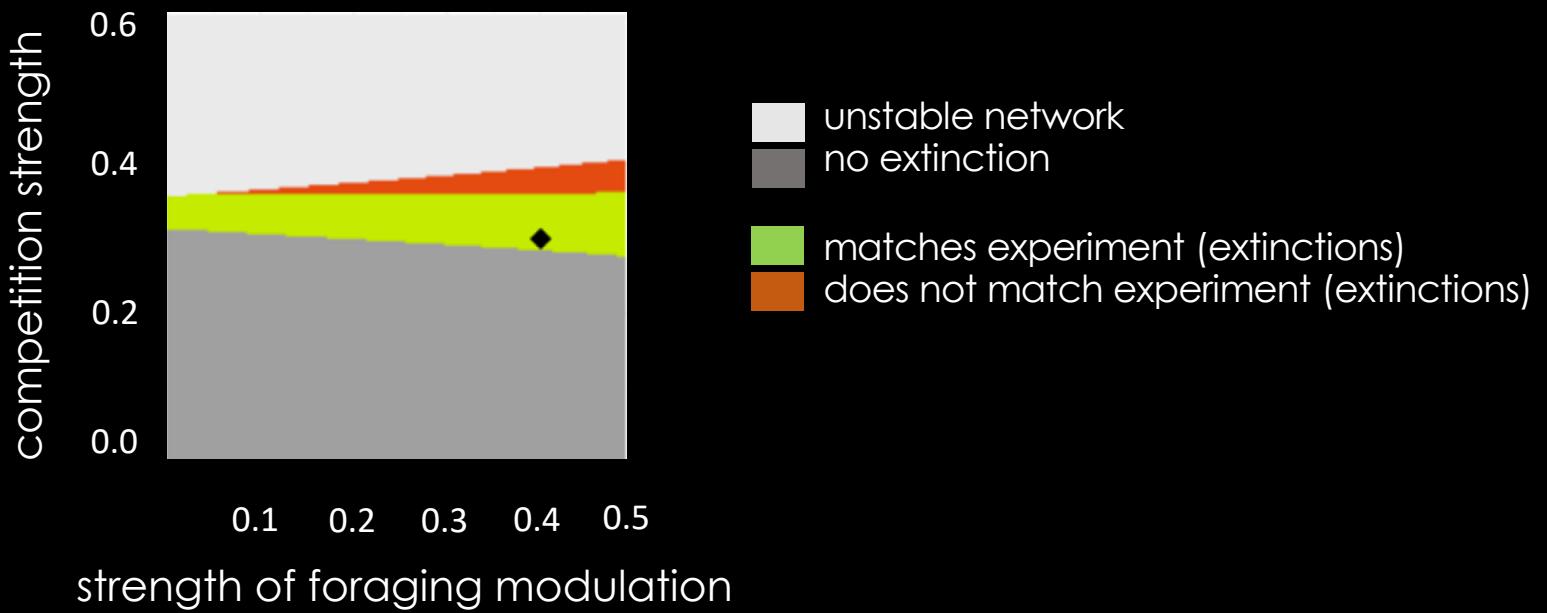


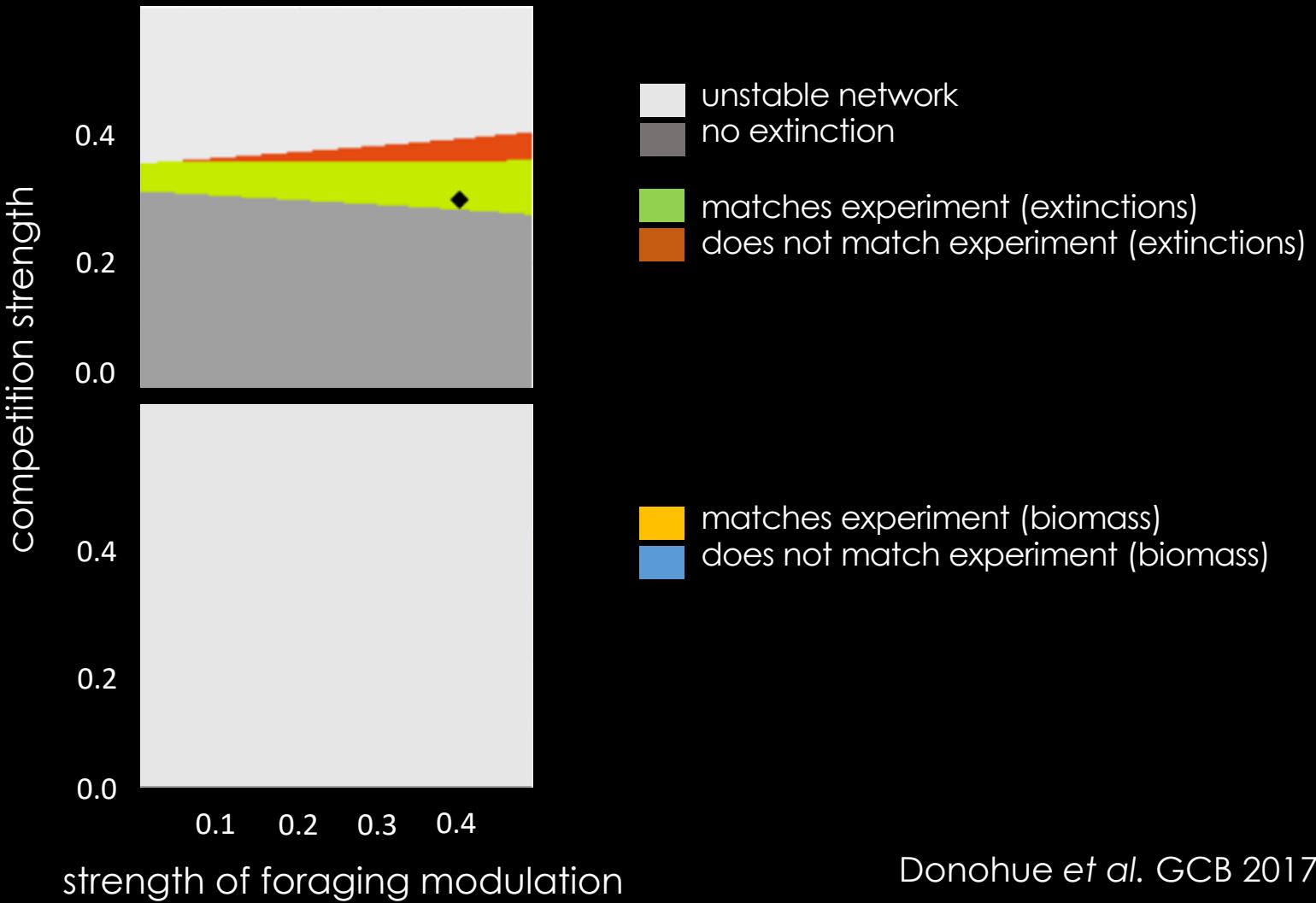
$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = \underbrace{g_i [r_i \left(1 - \frac{B_i}{K_i}\right) B_i + e B_i \sum_j F_{ij} - x_i B_i]}_{\text{grows}} - \underbrace{\sum_k F_{ki} B_k}_{\text{eats}} - \underbrace{\sum_k F_{ki} B_k}_{\text{dies}} - \underbrace{\sum_k F_{ki} B_k}_{\text{is eaten}}$$

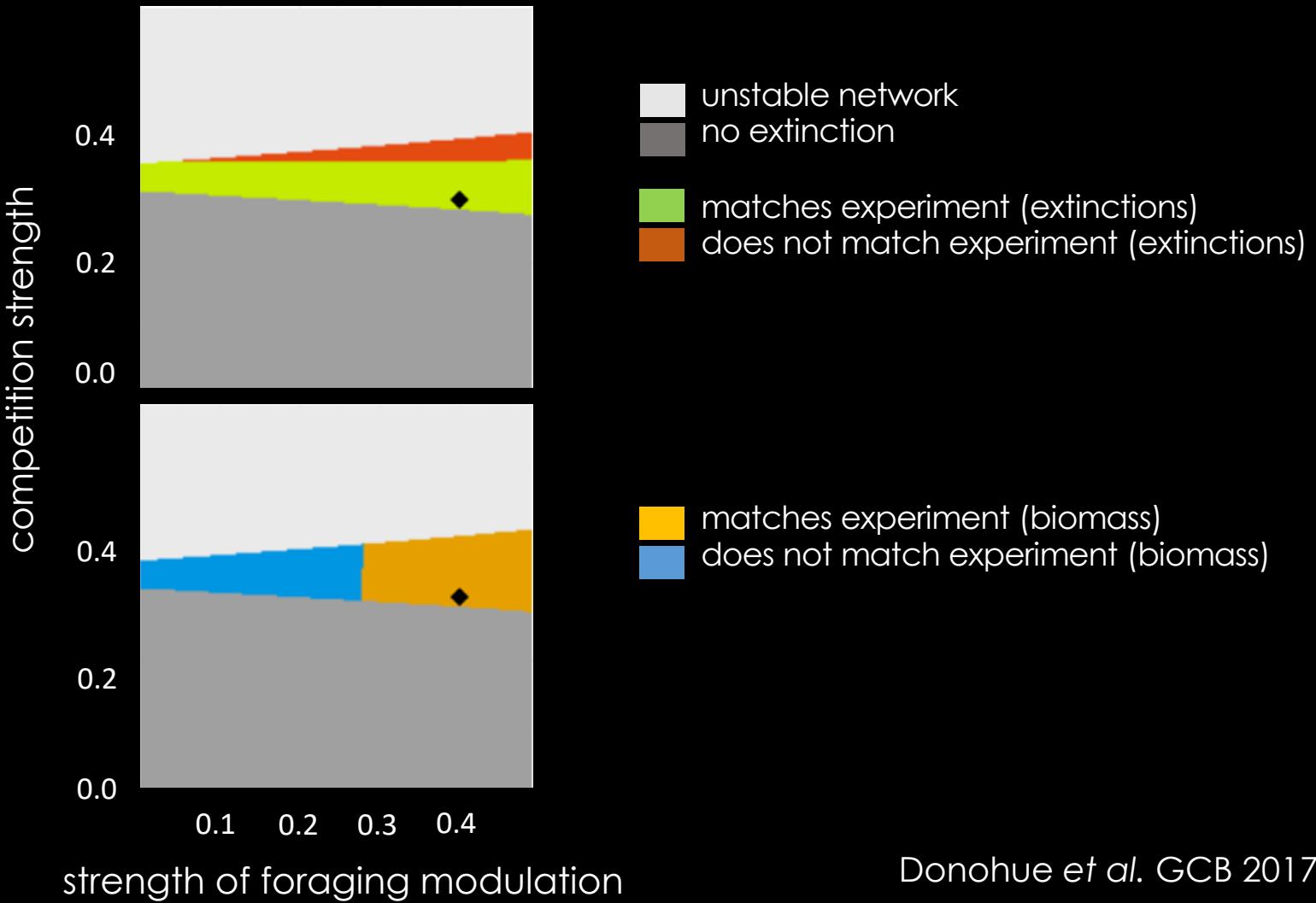
dynamical model
[bioenergetic consumer-resource model]

+ non-trophic interactions
competition for space
foraging modulation









The diversity of interaction types is needed to reproduce the results of the experiments

How does the diversity of interaction types affect functioning?

dynamical model
[bioenergetic consumer-resource model]

dynamical model
[bioenergetic consumer-resource model]
+ non-trophic interactions

- Competition for space
- Predator interference
- Recruitment facilitation
- Refuge provisioning
- Positive and negative effects on survival

Simulations

Niche model for food web skeleton, 100 species incl. 20 plants

Simulations

Niche model for food web skeleton, 100 species incl. 20 plants
Plug NTI ‘links randomly’

Simulations

Niche model for food web skeleton, 100 species incl. 20 plants
Plug NTI ‘links randomly’
Run dynamics with and without NTI

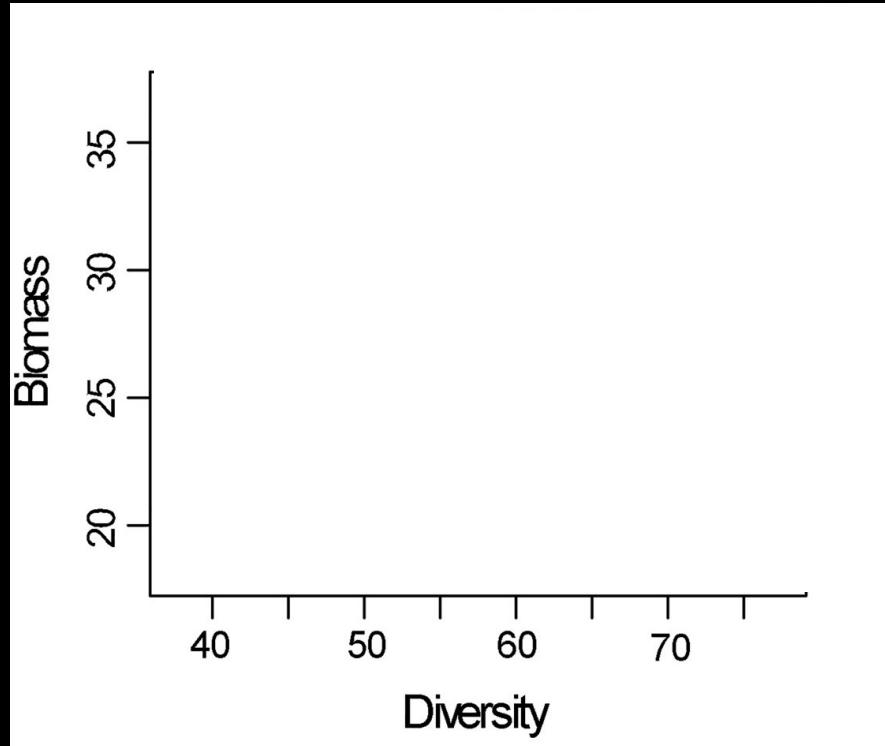
Simulations

Niche model for food web skeleton, 100 species incl. 20 plants
Plug NTI ‘links randomly’
Run dynamics with and without NTI



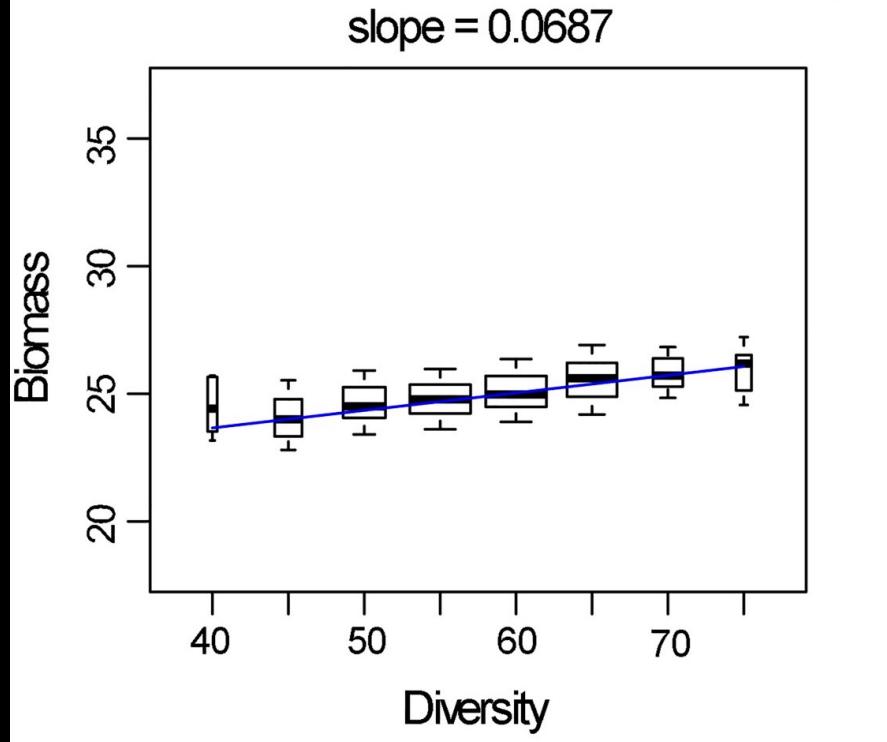
Calculate species diversity and total biomass

One interaction type (trophic)



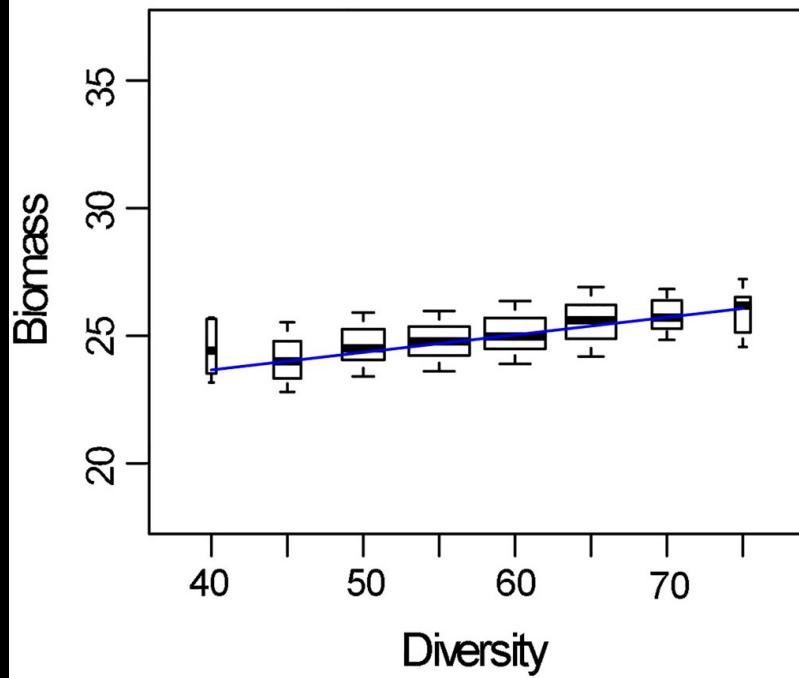
One interaction type (trophic)

slope = 0.0687



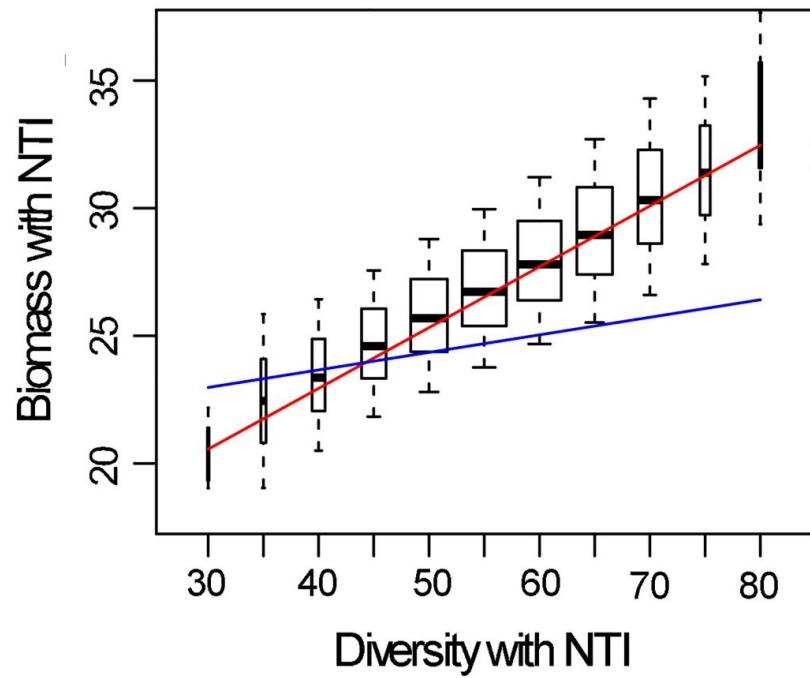
One interaction type (trophic)

slope = 0.0687



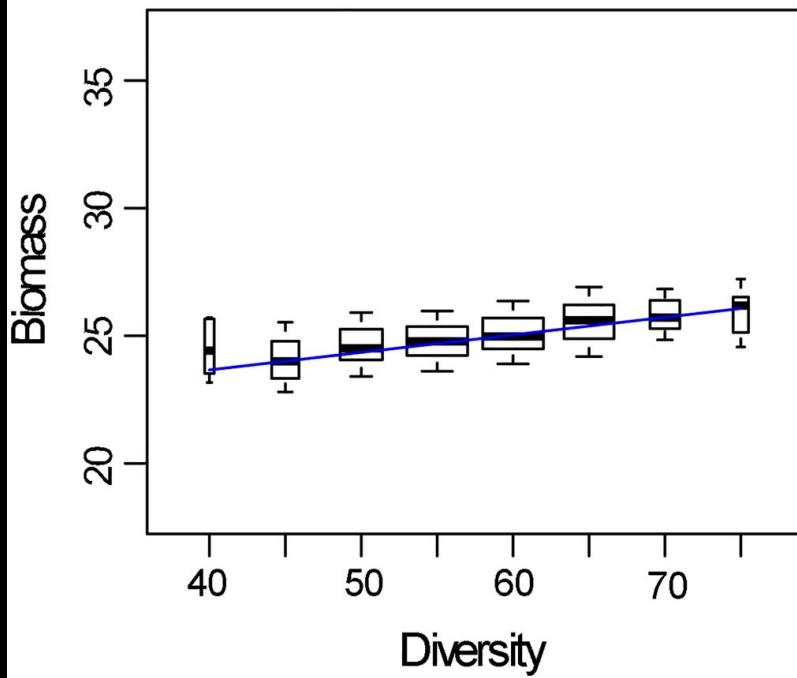
Diverse interactions types (multiplex)

slope = 0.238



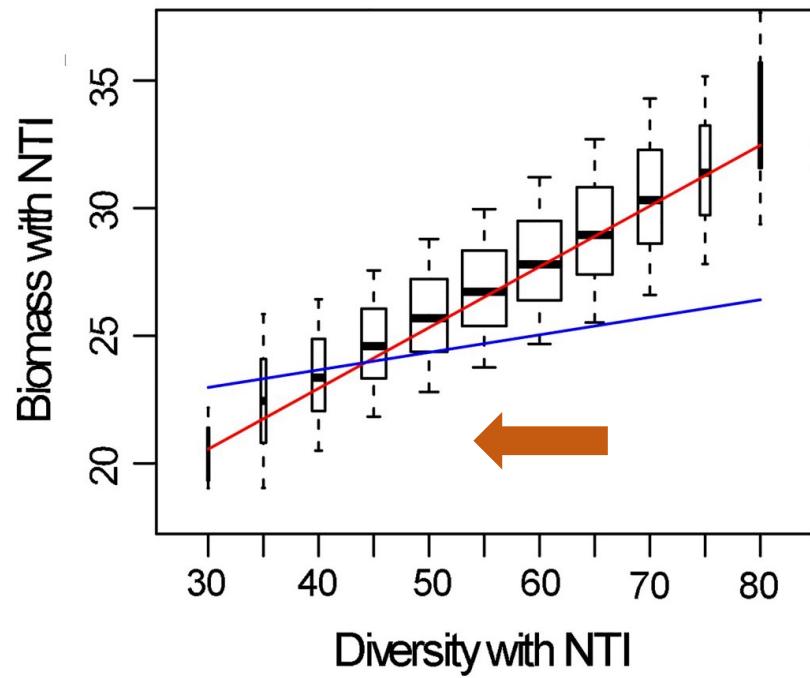
One interaction type (trophic)

slope = 0.0687



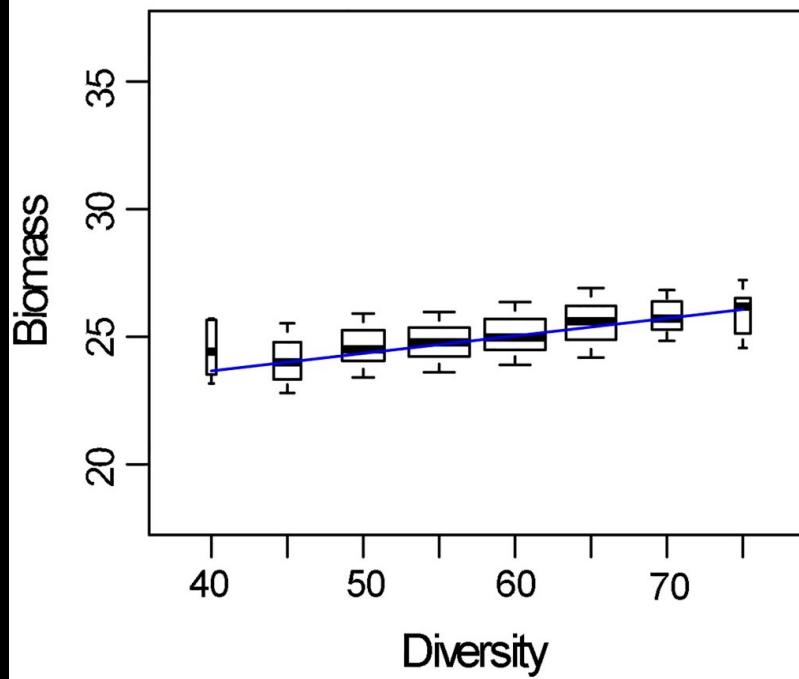
Diverse interactions types (multiplex)

slope = 0.238



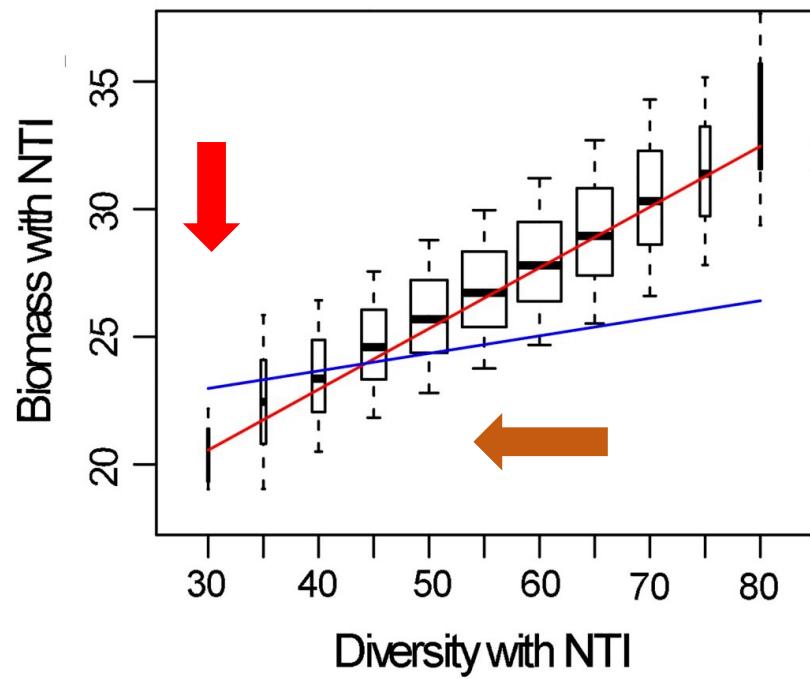
One interaction type (trophic)

slope = 0.0687



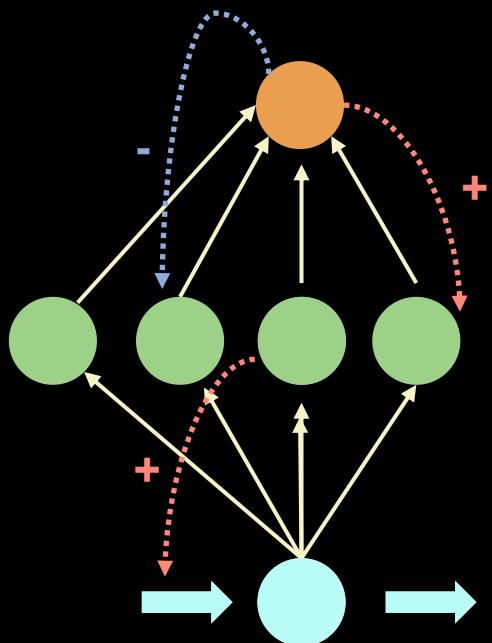
Diverse interactions types (multiplex)

slope = 0.238



NTIs affect species diversity, community functioning and their relationship

How do different interaction types map
onto each other?



multiplex ecological network



Sergio Navarrete,
Evie Wieters

Kéfi et al. 2015



CHILEAN MARINE ECOLOGICAL NETWORK



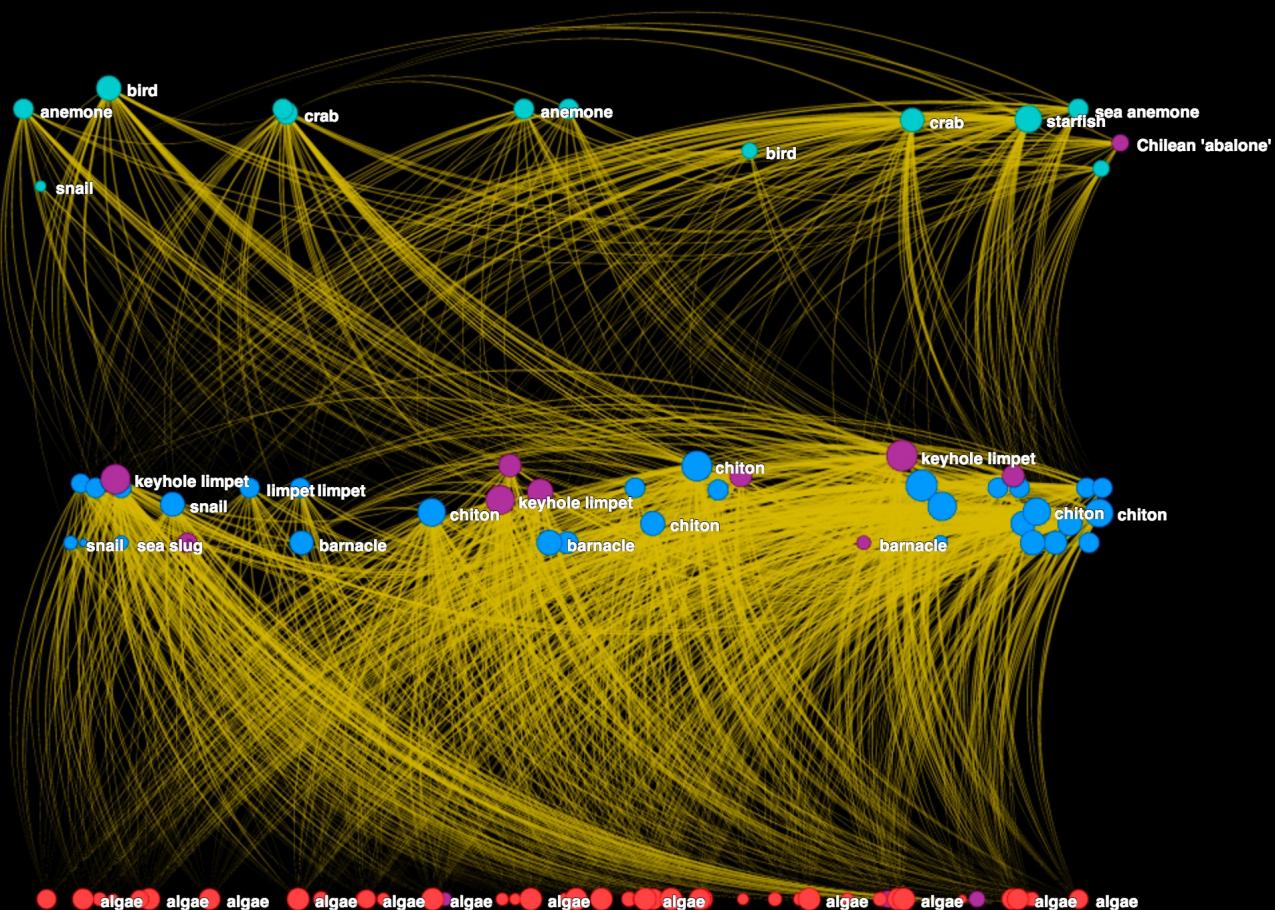
NODES 104	
46	Basal
32	Intermediate
12	Top
14	zHarvested
EDGES 1611	
1456	Feeding
155	Non-Feeding Positive

1 2 3

Rand



CHILEAN MARINE FOOD WEB



TL

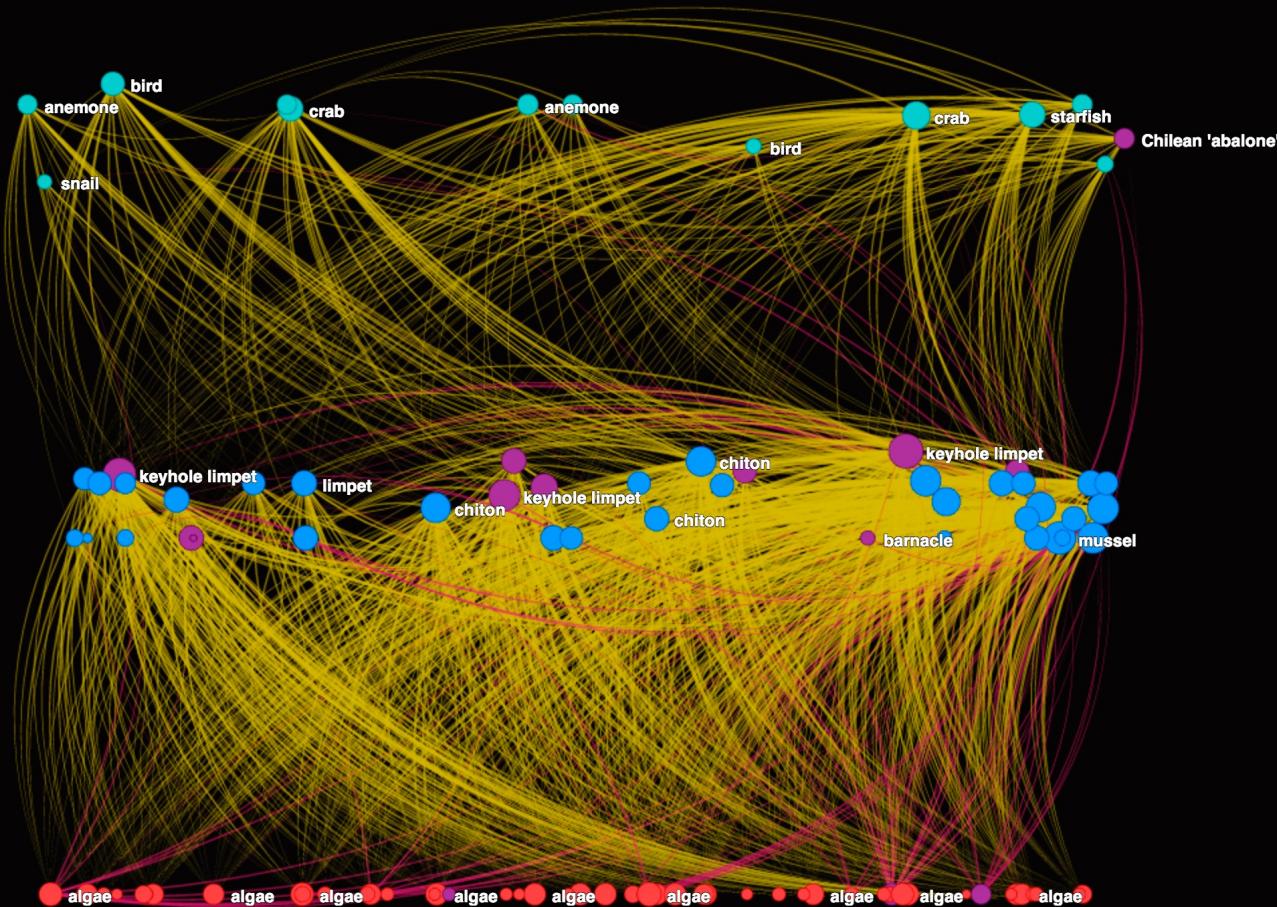
Rand

NODES 104	
46	Basal
32	Intermediate
12	Top
14	zHarvested

1

2

CHILEAN MARINE ECOLOGICAL NETWORK



NODES 104

46	Basal
32	Intermediate
12	Top
14	zHarvested

EDGES 1611

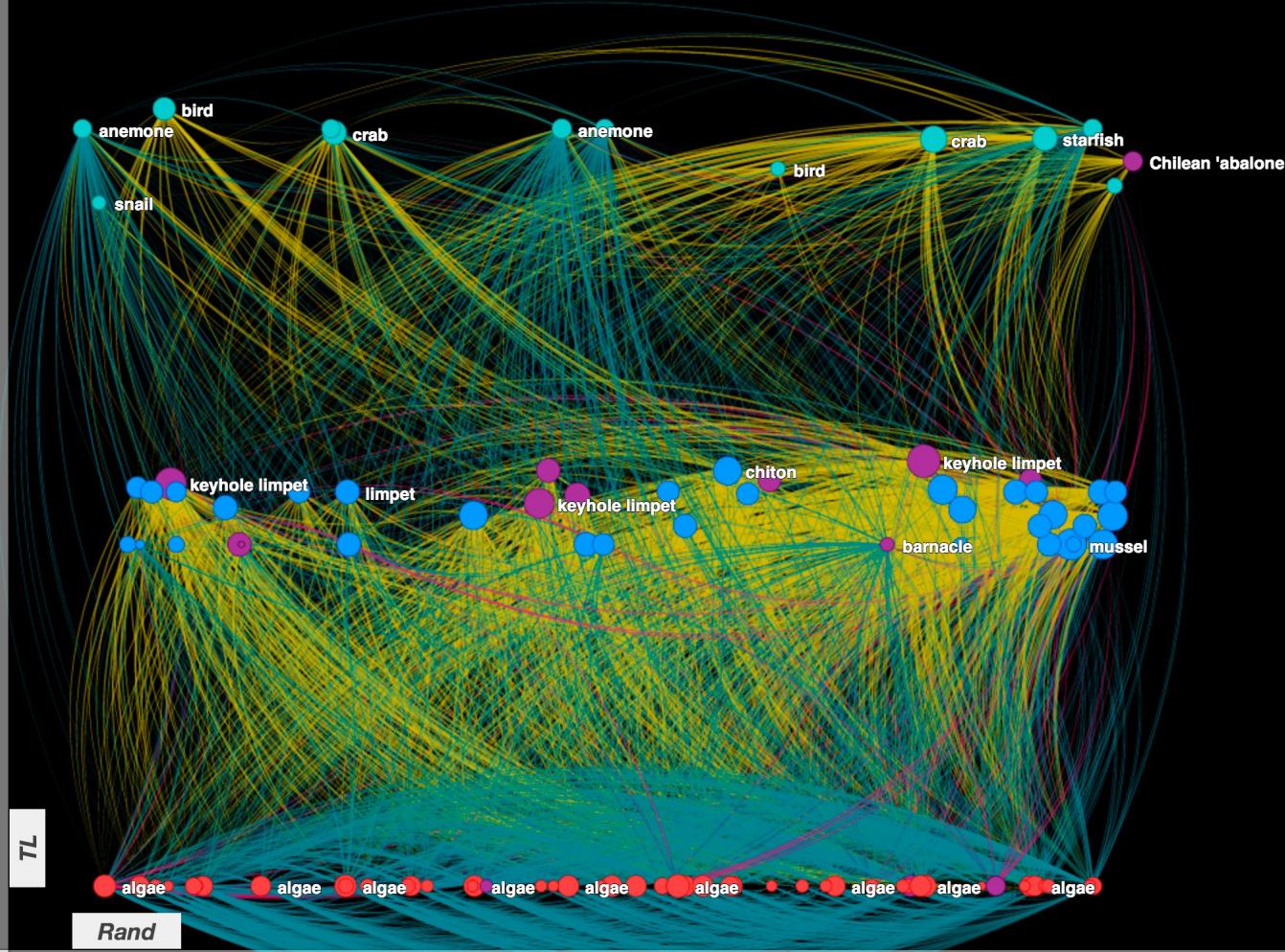
1456	Feeding
155	Non-Feeding Positive

1 2 3

TL

Rand

CHILEAN MARINE ECOLOGICAL NETWORK



NODES 104	
46	Basal
32	Intermediate
12	Top
14	zHarvested
EDGES 4720	
1424	Feeding
3141	Non-Feeding Negative
155	Non-Feeding Positive

1 2 3

TL

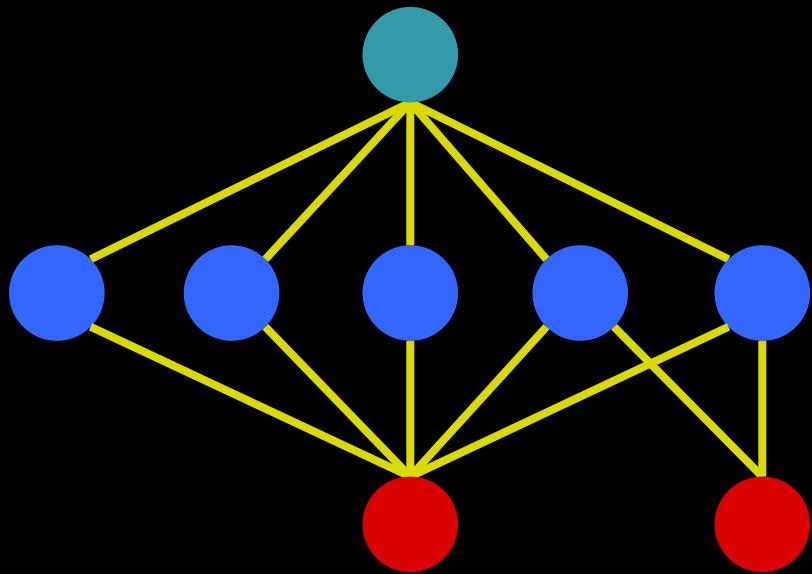
Rand

Do species collapse into a smaller set of
multiplex clusters?

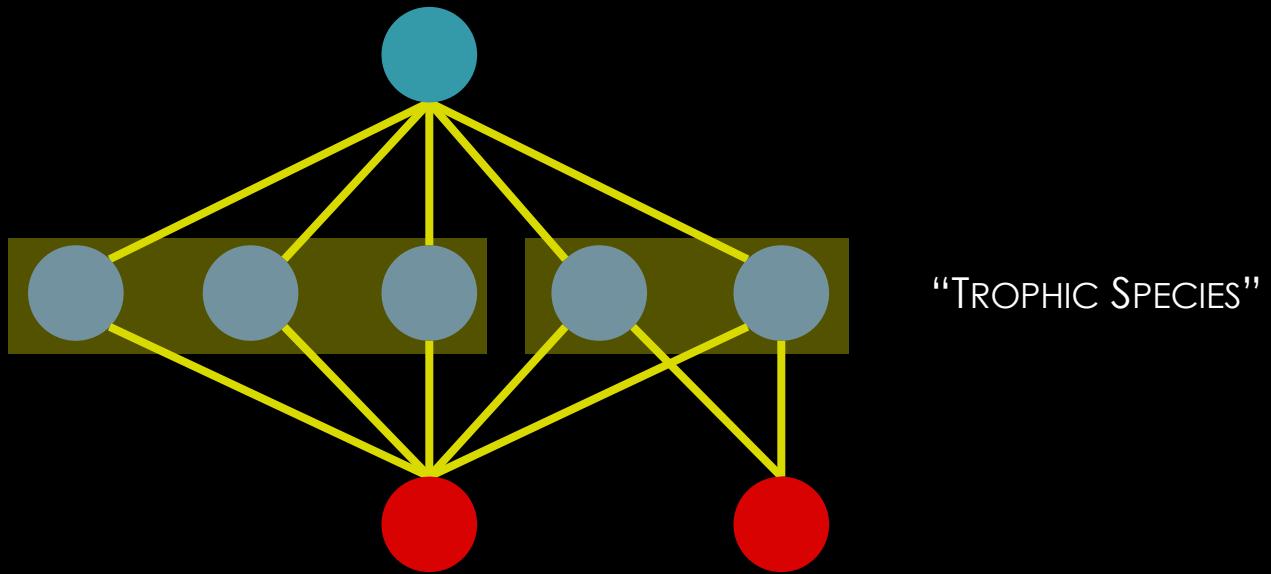
stochastic block model

Newman and Leicht 2007
Daudin *et al.* 2008
Miele *et al.* 2014

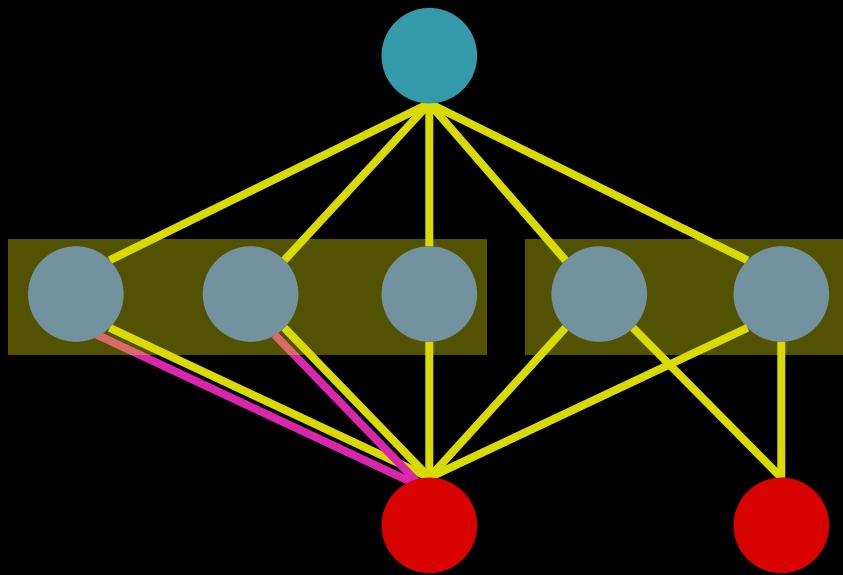
 FEEDING



 FEEDING



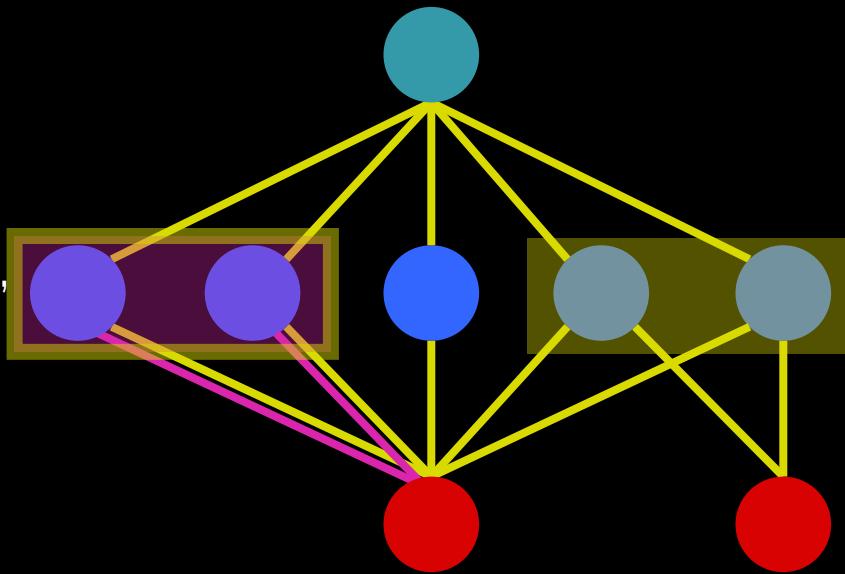
 FEEDING
 FACILITATION



“TROPHIC SPECIES”
(1 DIMENSION)

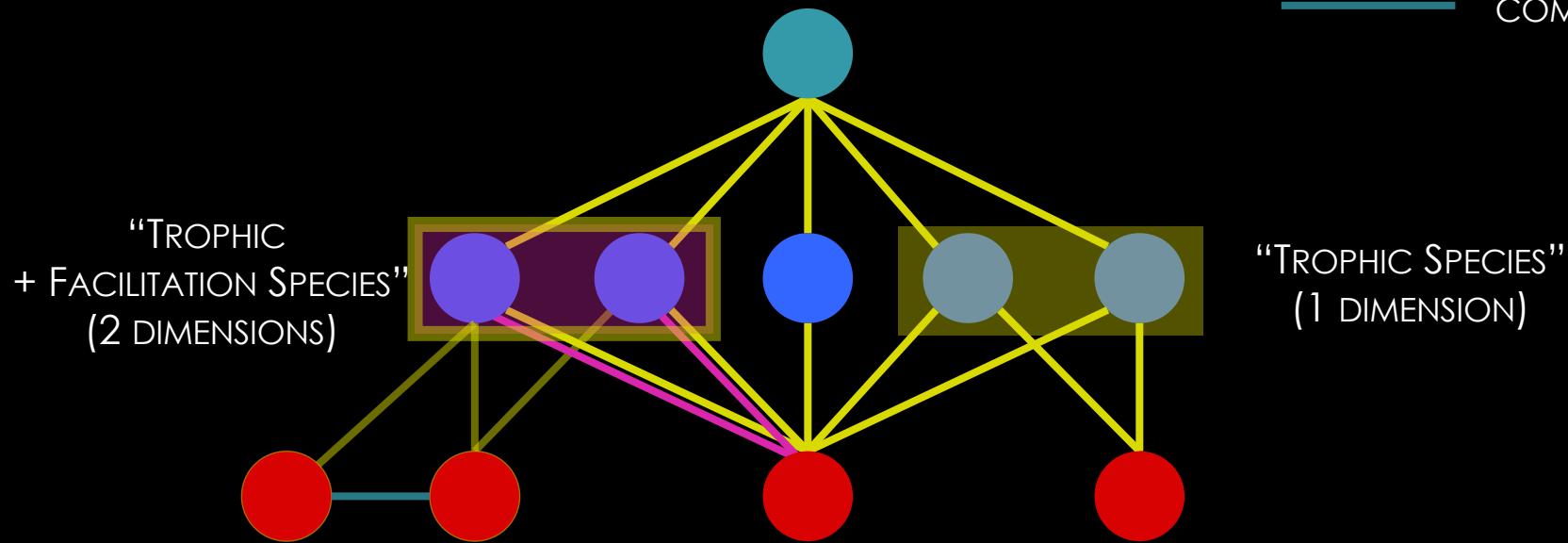
 FEEDING
 FACILITATION

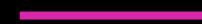
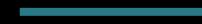
“TROPHIC
+ FACILITATION SPECIES”
(2 DIMENSIONS)

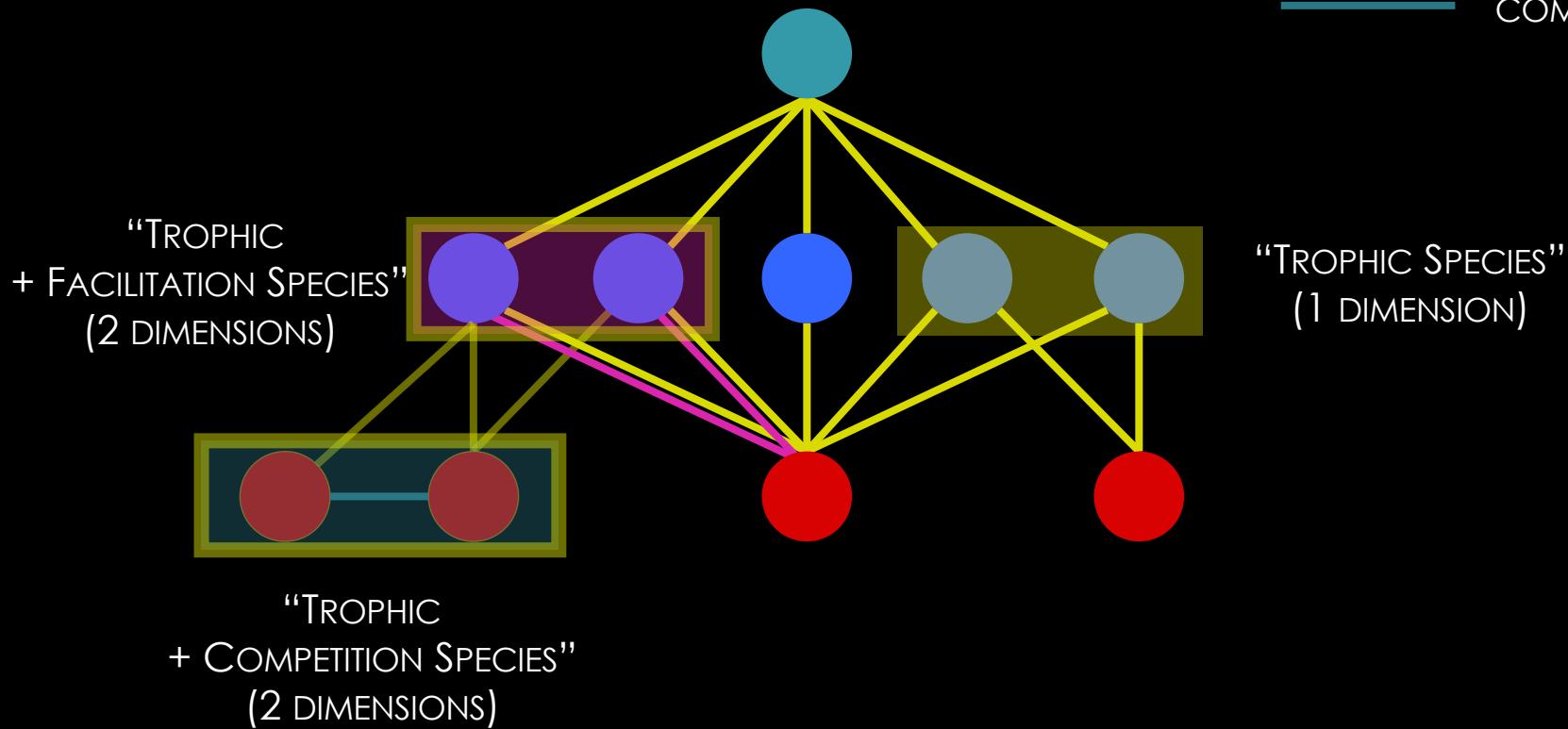


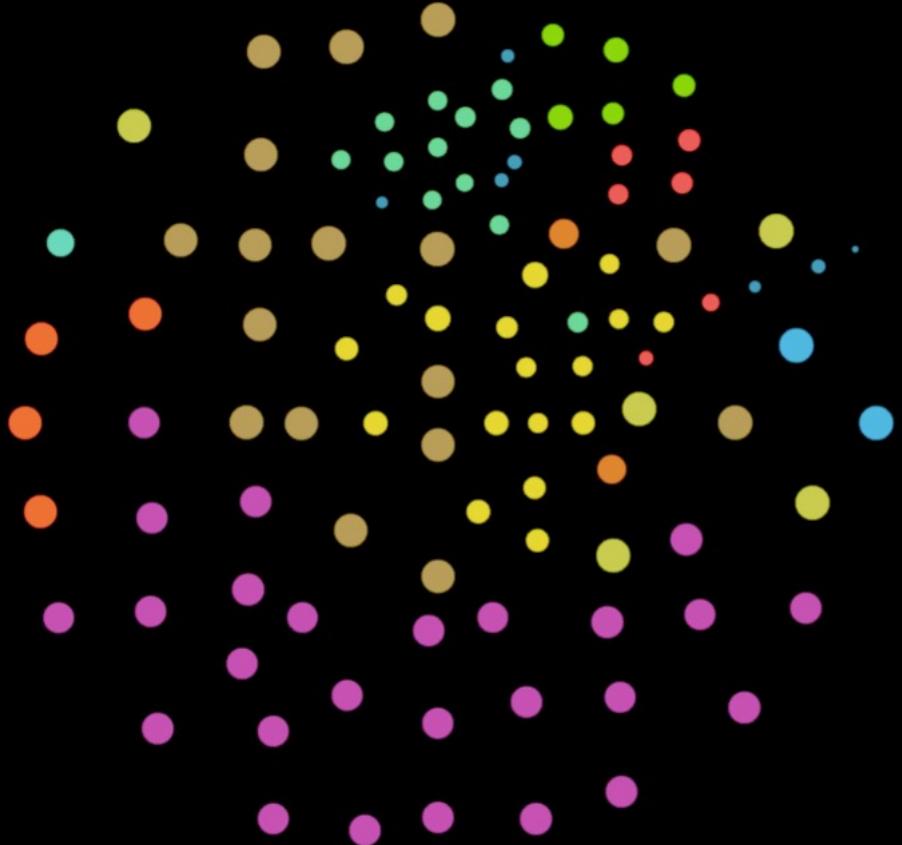
“TROPHIC SPECIES”
(1 DIMENSION)

 FEEDING
 FACILITATION
 COMPETITION



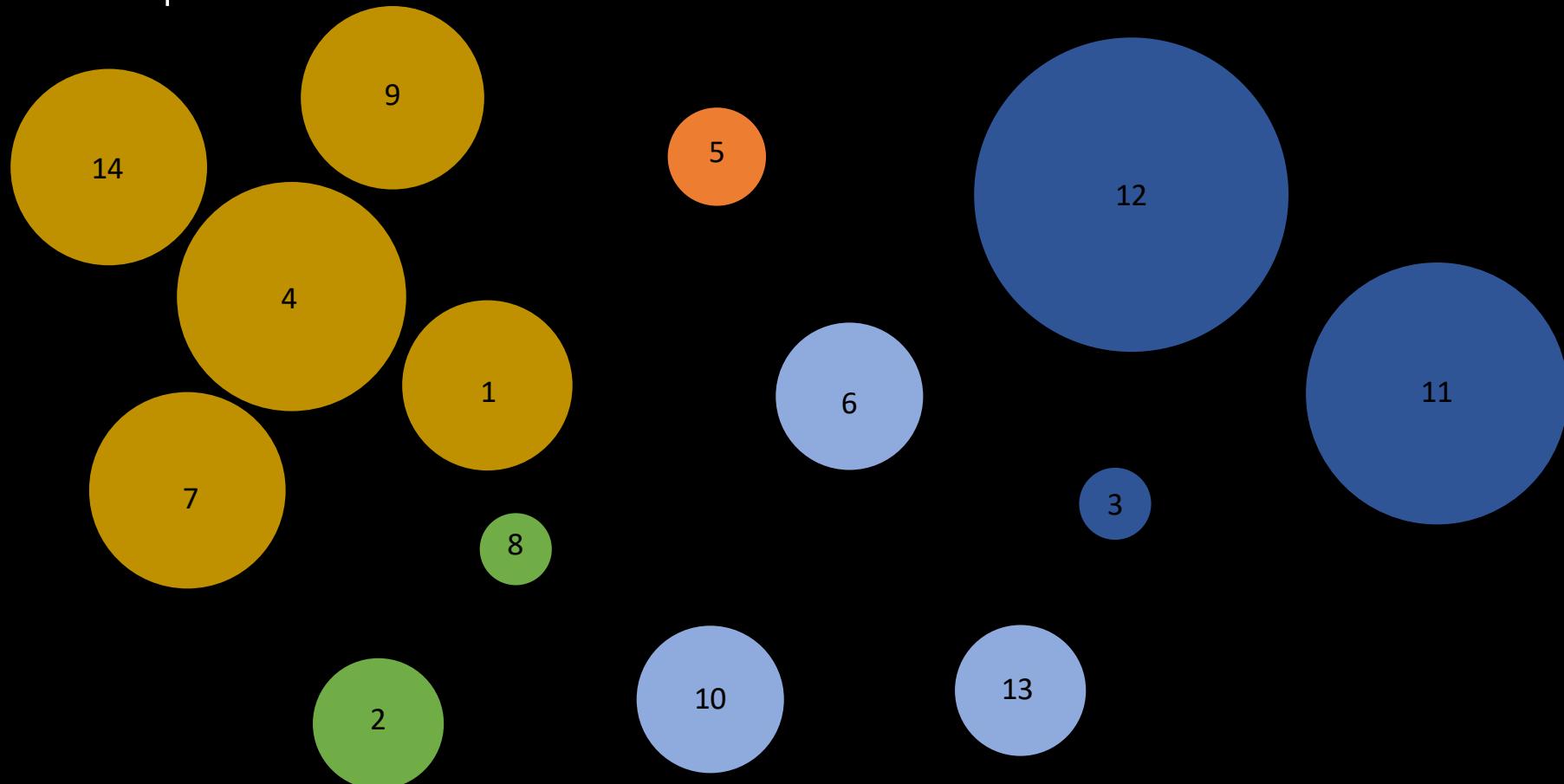
 FEEDING
 FACILITATION
 COMPETITION





1 2 3 4 5

14 multiplex clusters



Species collapse into a small set of
multiplex clusters

What are the functional consequences of
the 3-dimensional connectivity pattern?

dynamical model
[bioenergetic consumer-resource model]

dynamical model
[bioenergetic consumer-resource model]
+ non-trophic interactions

- Competition for space
- Predator interference
- Recruitment facilitation
- Refuge provisioning
- Positive and negative effects on survival

Simulations

14 nodes

('typical' species of
the cluster)

Simulations

14 nodes
('typical' species of
the cluster)



(i) Connectivity of the Chilean web

Simulations

14 nodes
('typical' species of
the cluster)



- (i) Connectivity of the Chilean web
- (ii) 500 random networks
(keep degree sequence)

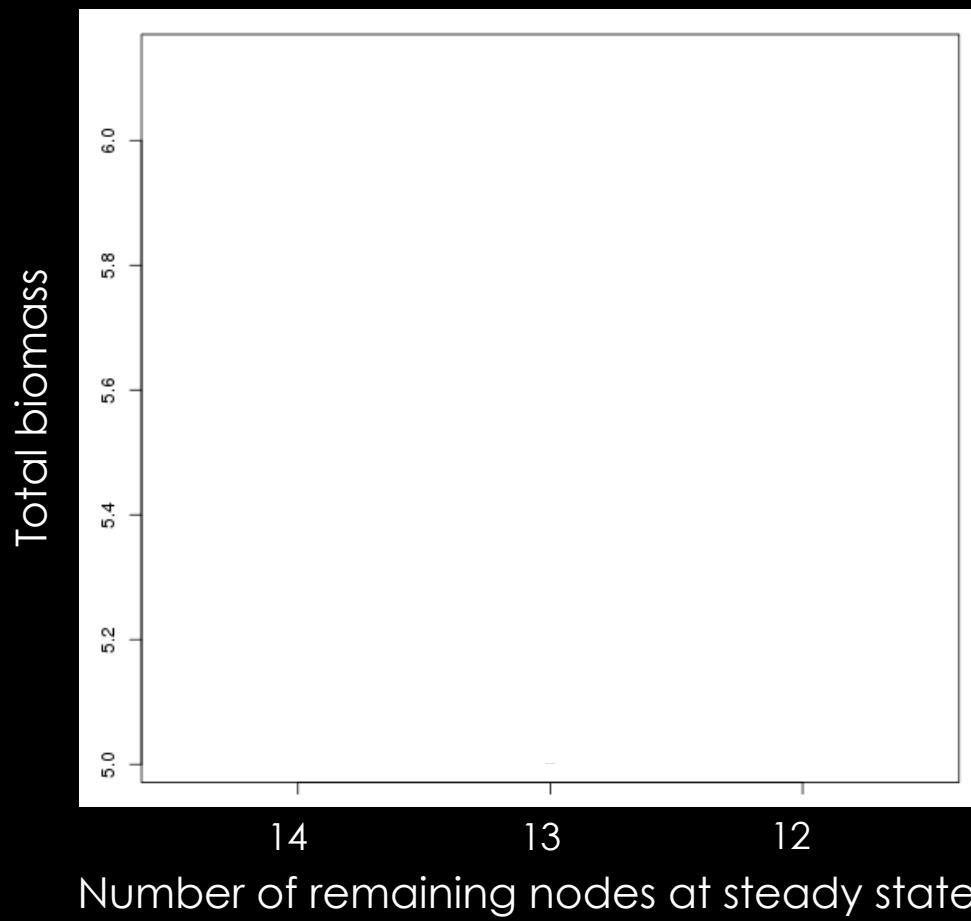
Simulations

14 nodes
('typical' species of
the cluster)

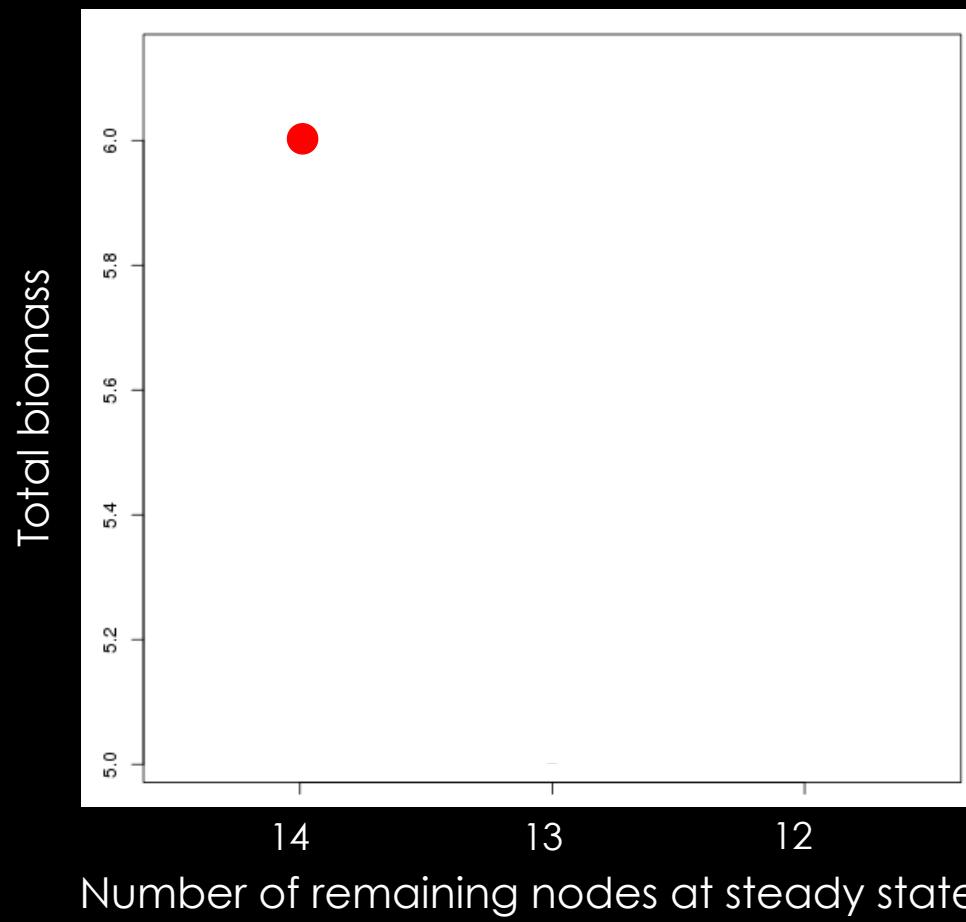
- 
- (i) Connectivity of the Chilean web
 - (ii) 500 random networks
(keep degree sequence)



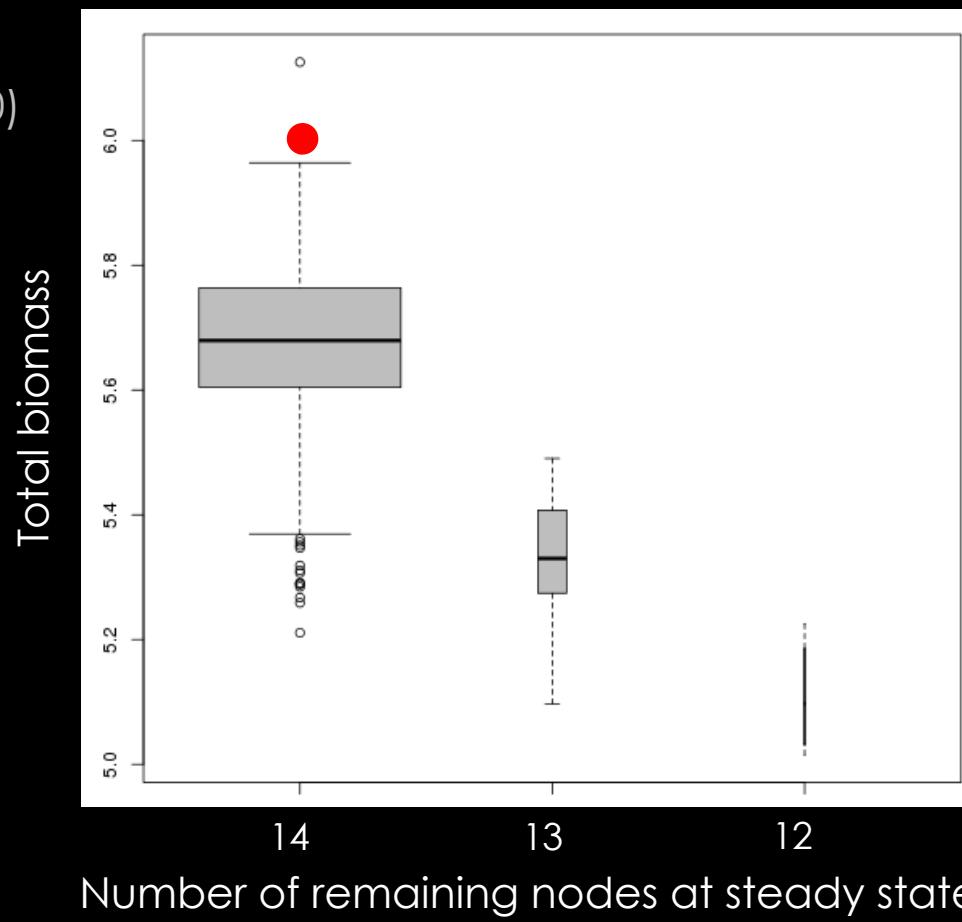
Calculate species diversity and total biomass



Chilean web

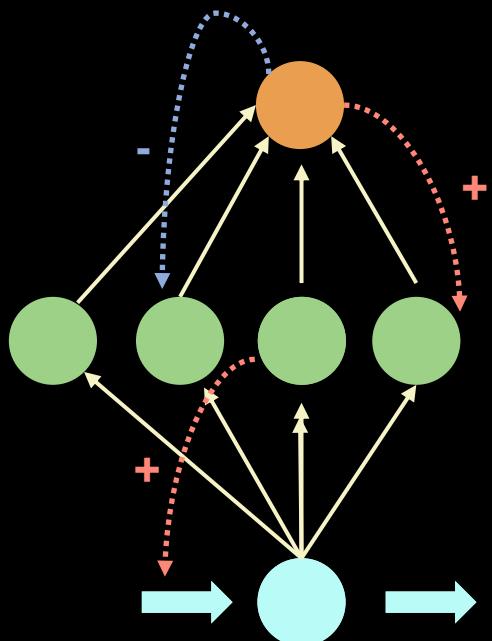


Chilean web
Random webs (500)



The specific 3-dimentional signature of the clusters
in the Chilean web promotes:

- high species persistence
- high total biomass

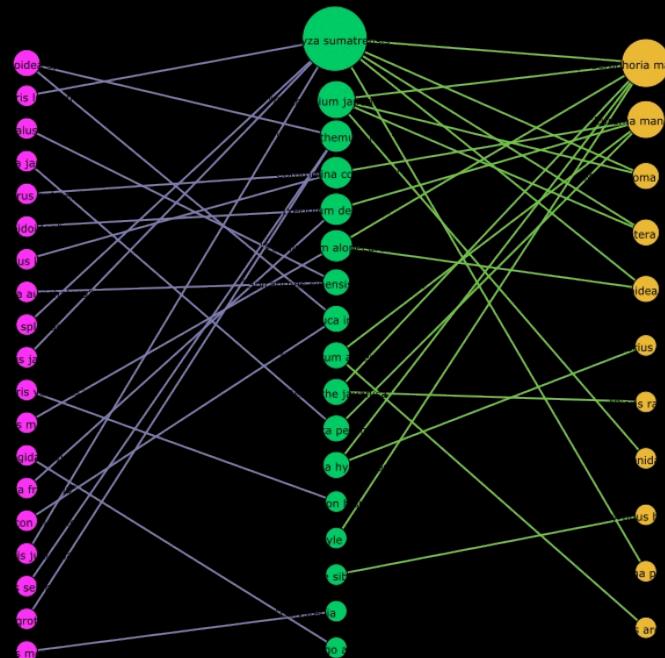


multiplex networks

Herbivores

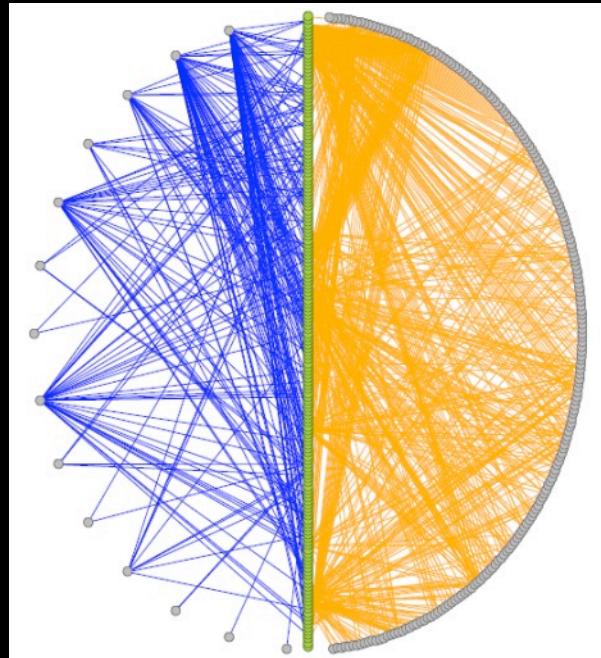
Plants

Pollinators

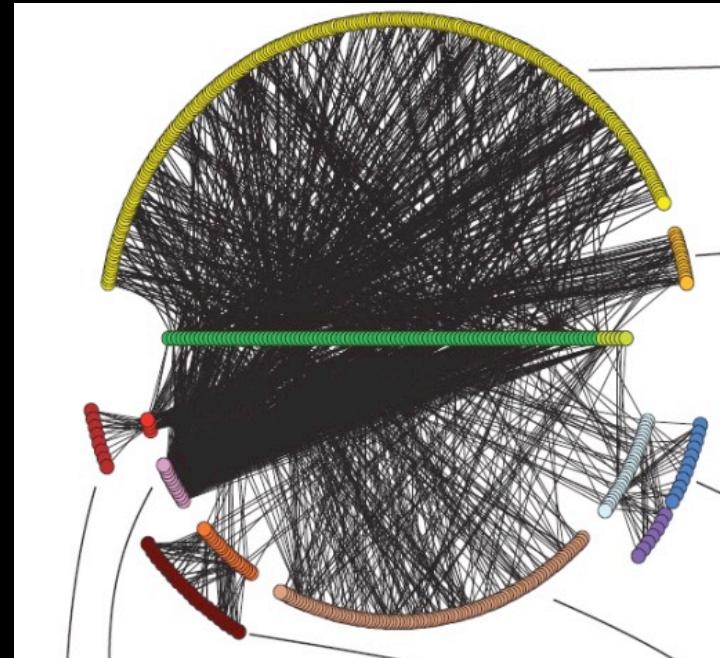


multipartite networks

Antagonistic Plantes Mutualistic



Melian et al. 2009
Donana Biological Reserve, Spain



Pocock et al. 2012
Norwood Farm, Somerset, UK

« Complexity begets stability »

Odum 1953
MacArthur 1955
Elton 1958



Robert May

PRINCETON
LANDMARKS
IN BIOLOGY

STABILITY AND
COMPLEXITY IN
**M O D E L
ECOSYSTEMS**



WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION BY THE AUTHOR

ROBERT M.
MAY

« In general mathematical models of multispecies communities, complexity tends to beget instability »

Robert May, 1973

« In general mathematical models of multispecies communities, complexity tends to beget instability »

Robert May, 1973

« The task, therefore, is to elucidate the **devious strategies** which make for stability in enduring natural systems »

COMPLEX ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

COMPLEX ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES
MANY SPECIES

COMPLEX ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES
MANY SPECIES
MANY INTERACTION TYPES

multi-interaction networks

Thank you very much for your attention

Virginia Domínguez-García, Vincent Miele, Sergio Navarrete, Evie Wieters, Eric Berlow, Christian Guill, Rodrigo Ramos-Jiliberto, Ian Donohue, Alexandre Génin, Shai Pilosof, Mason Porter, Mercedes Pascual



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