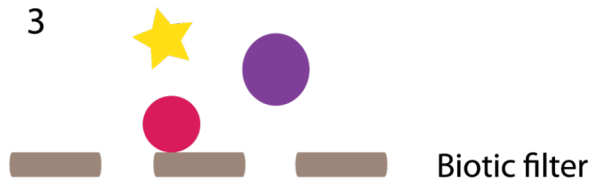
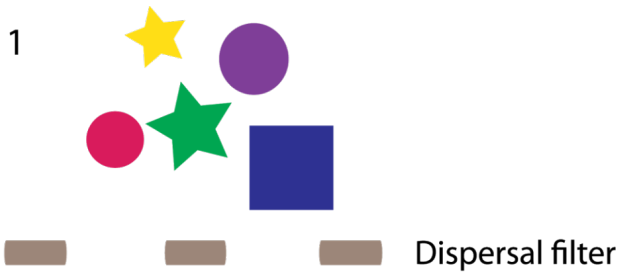


# Phylogenetic community ecology

Species coexistence and phylogenetic trees



# The process of community assembly



**Habitat filters  
select for  
species with  
similar traits**

## Introduction



Bromus



Phleum



## LIMITING SIMILARITY

The environment limits  
the coexistence of  
functionally similar,  
co-occurring species  
(MacArthur and Levins 1967;  
Diamond 1975; Watkins and  
Wilson 2003)



Taraxacum



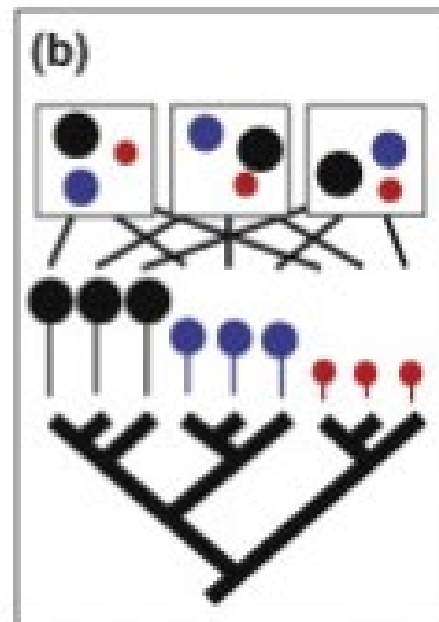
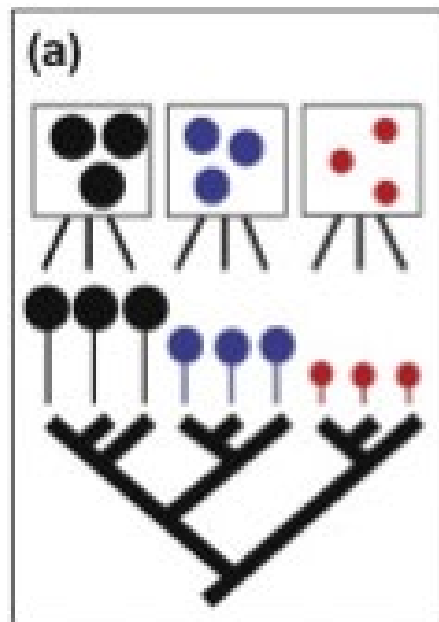
Phleum



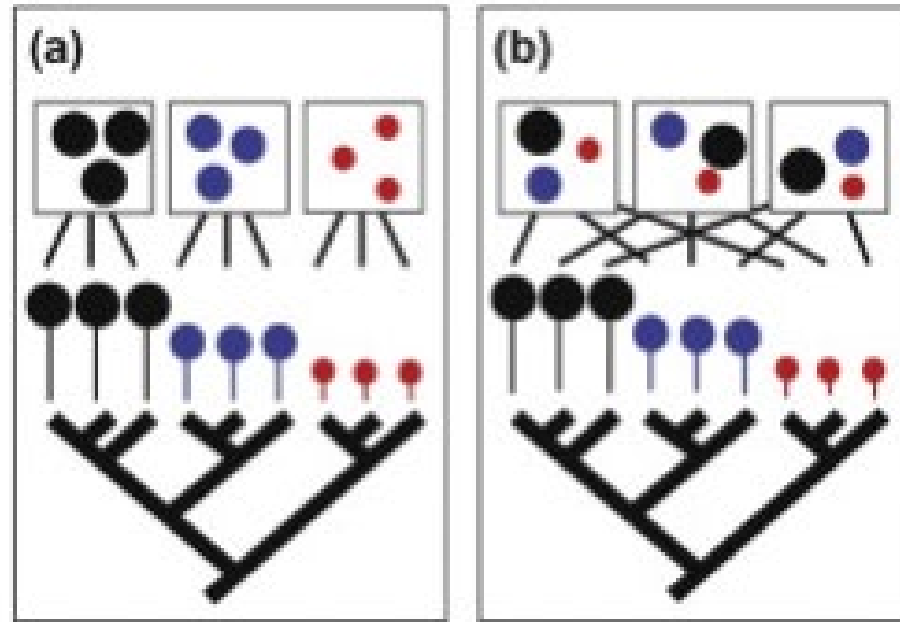
Competition selects  
for species with  
different traits

The core idea of  
**phylogenetic  
community ecology** is  
that we can use the tree  
as a proxy for the traits  
that allow species to  
coexist in communities

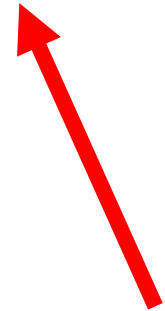
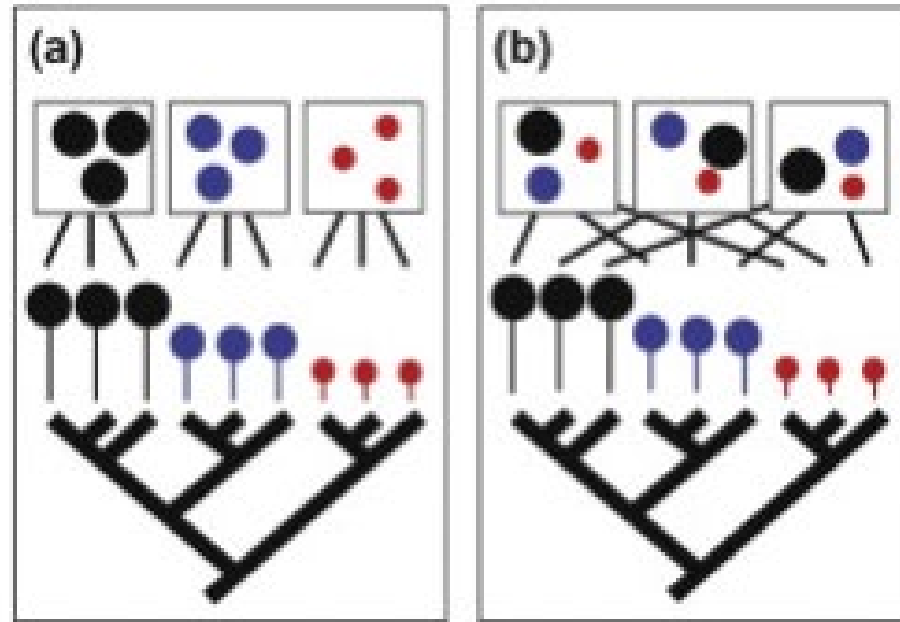
If we assume similar  
species have similar  
traits:





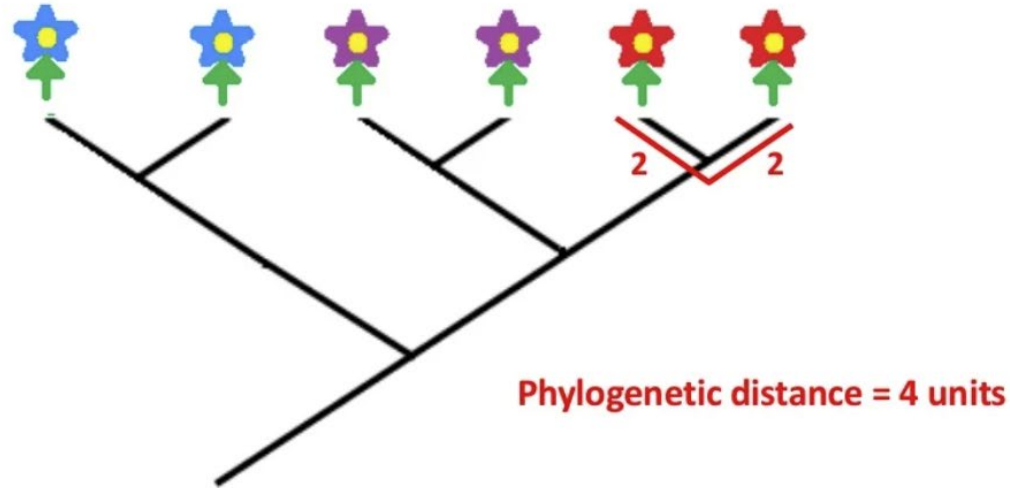


Clustered pattern = environmental filtering



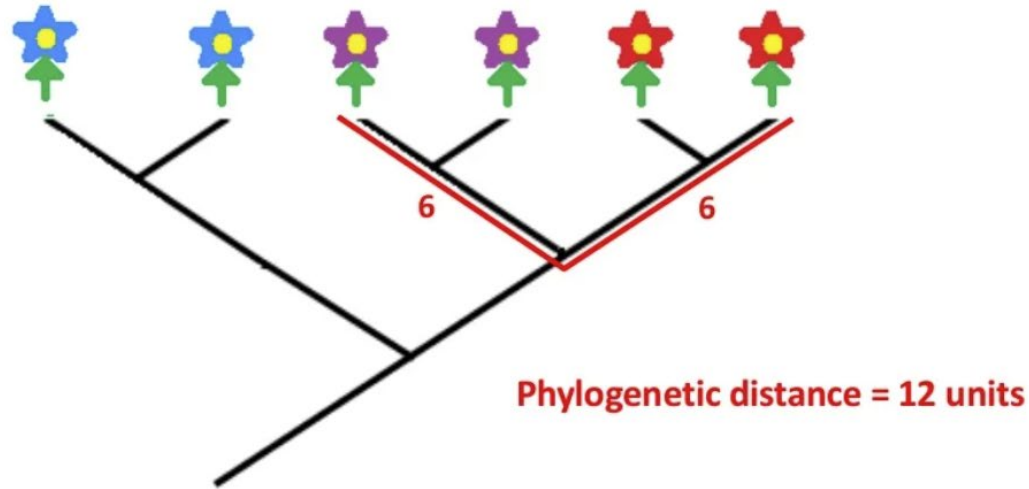
Overdispersed pattern = competition

# Phylogenetic distance to estimate community relatedness



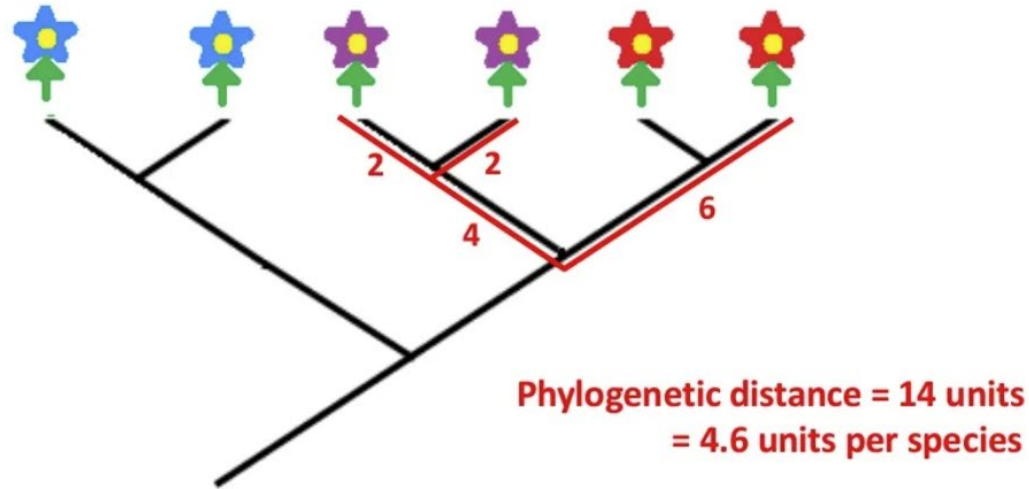
Because branch lengths are proportional to evolutionary time, we can sum them for the community

# Phylogenetic distance to estimate community relatedness



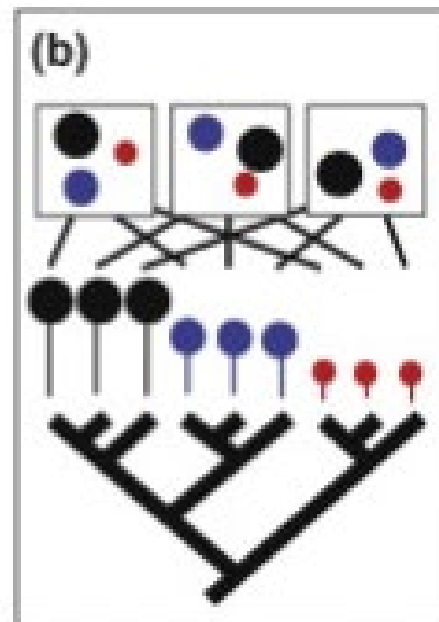
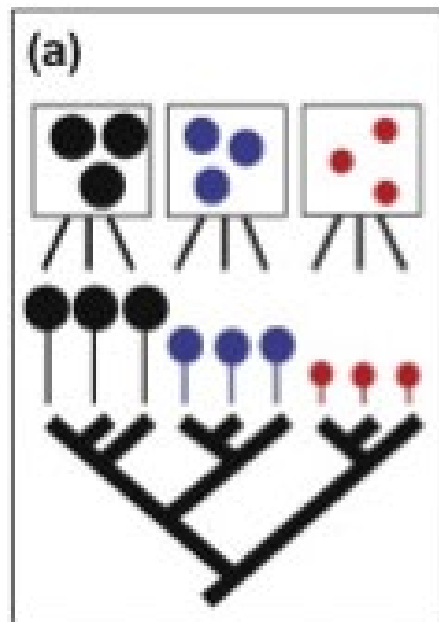
Because branch lengths are proportional to evolutionary time, we can sum them for the community

# Phylogenetic distance to estimate community relatedness

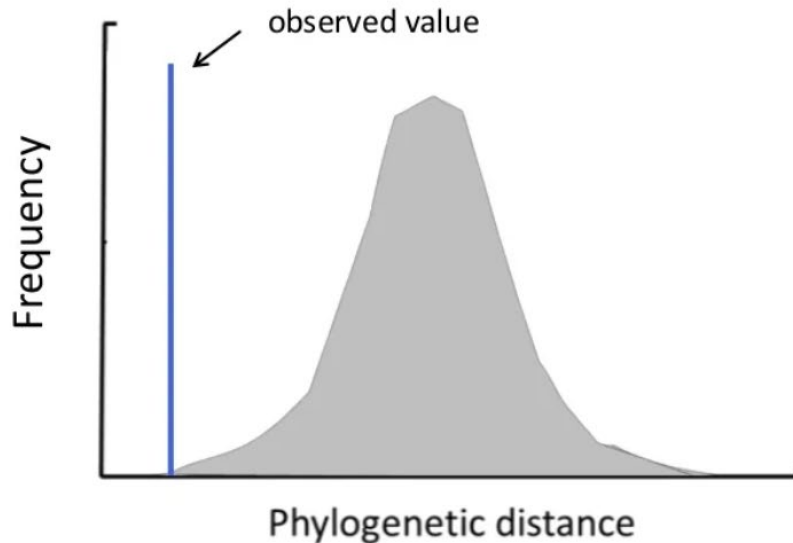


Because branch lengths are proportional to evolutionary time, we can sum them for the community

We can then compare  
our metrics to a null  
distribution of  
randomly assembled  
communities



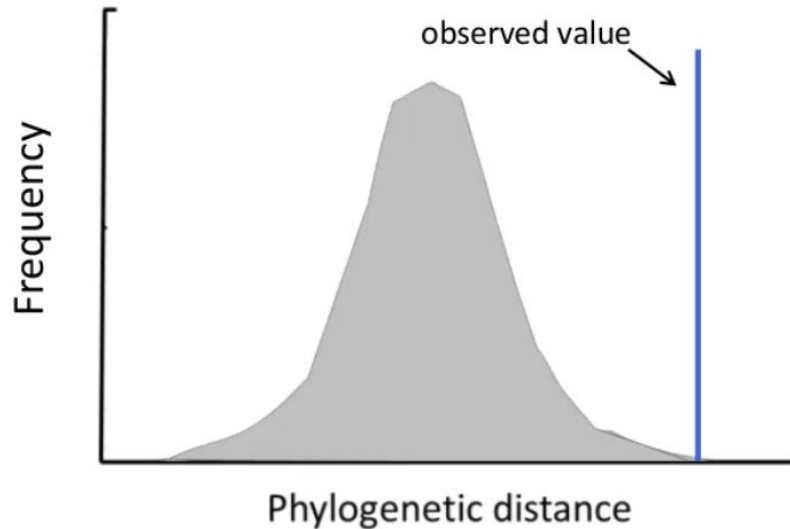
# Null models in phylogenetic community analyses



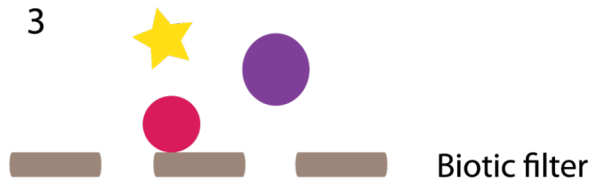
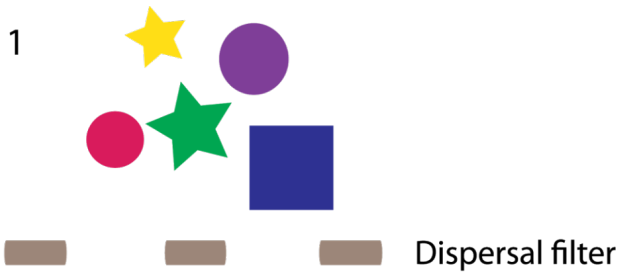
The observed value is significantly **less than** the null expectation under **environmental filtering**



# Null models in phylogenetic community analyses



The observed value is significantly **greater than** the null expectation under **competition**



# The process of community assembly