

Ecological character displacement destabilizes food webs

Manuscript type: E-Article.

Manuscript elements: Figures 1-4; Online appendices S1-4 (including figures S1-3 in appendix S4).

Keywords: competition; eco-evolutionary dynamics; consumer-resource interactions; adaptation; community stability

Abstract

2 Ecological character displacement is an adaptive process that generally increases phenotypic
diversity. Despite the fact that this diversification is due to an eco-evolutionary feedback between
4 consumers competing for shared resources, its consequences for food-web dynamics have received
little attention. Here, I study a model of two consumers competing for two shared resources to
6 examine how character displacement in consumer attack rates affects resource abundances and the
resilience of food webs to perturbations. I found that character displacement always strengthened
8 consumer-resource interactions whenever consumers competed for resources that occurred in
different habitats. This increase in interaction strength resulted in lower resource abundances and
10 less resilient food webs. This occurred under different evolutionary tradeoffs and in both simple
and more realistic foraging scenarios. Taken together, my results show that the adaptive process of
12 character displacement may come with the ecological cost of decreasing food-web resilience.

Introduction

Ecological character displacement is an important adaptive process in generating biodiversity (Schluter, 2000; Pfennig and Pfennig, 2010). This process is due to “phenotypic evolution in a species generated or maintained by [exploitative] resource competition with one or more coexisting species” (Schluter, 2000). A large body of theoretical (e.g. Lawlor and Smith, 1976; Abrams, 1986; Doebeli, 1996; Taper and Chase, 1985; McPeck, 2019) and empirical (reviewed in: Schluter, 2000; Dayan and Simberloff, 2005; Stuart and Losos, 2013) work has examined which scenarios lead to phenotypic divergence or convergence of competing consumers. The general conclusion has been that, if resources are nutritionally substitutable (Abrams, 1987; Fox and Vasseur, 2008) and there is no other strong source of density dependence acting on consumers (Abrams, 1986), then resource competition drives the adaptive divergence of competitors (Lawlor and Smith, 1976; Taper and Chase, 1985). This adaptive process is not simply a response to static differences in resource distributions, but creates an eco-evolutionary feedback that drives further differentiation. This crucial insight was made by theoretical models that explicitly included resource dynamics as a mediator of competition in driving evolutionary change (Lawlor and Smith, 1976; Abrams, 1986; Taper and Chase, 1985).

Although models that included resources led to insights about the evolution of character displacement, the ecological feedback onto consumer-resource dynamics has received surprisingly little attention. This is likely because the ecological feedback has been primarily studied through the lens of coexistence theory (Lawlor and Smith, 1976; Germain et al., 2018; Bassar et al., 2017; McPeck, 2019). For example, early theoretical work showed that character displacement promotes coexistence by favoring specialized consumers that experience reduced interspecific competition (Lawlor and Smith, 1976). Yet, this reduction in interspecific competition may, at the same time, increase interspecific interactions between specialized consumers and their resources. Both food-web theory and empirical studies have shown that increasing the strength of consumer-resource interactions often suppresses the abundance of resources, which if sufficient enough, can generate oscillations

and less stable consumer-resource dynamics (Rosenzweig, 1971; Luckinbill, 1973; Murdoch et al.,
 40 2002, 2003; McCann, 2011). Thus, a food-web perspective, which accounts for both the direct
 and indirect effects of consumer-resource interactions, may yield new insight to the ecological
 42 consequences of character displacement.

Here, I address this knowledge gap by studying a mathematical model that examines how ecological
 44 character displacement affects consumer-resource dynamics in a food-web context. Specifically, I
 sought to answer the question: how does character displacement in consumer attack rates affect
 46 resource abundances and food-web stability? To test the generality of these effects, I explored
 different ecological foraging scenarios and evolutionary tradeoffs in consumer attack rates. I found
 48 that the adaptive process of character displacement often comes with an ecological cost; resulting
 in food webs with lower resource availability and that are less resilient to perturbations.

50 **Material and methods**

Underlying consumer-resource dynamics

52 To examine how ecological character displacement affects resource abundances and food-web
 stability, I analyzed a continuous-time model of two consumers ($C_{j=1,2}$) competing for two shared
 54 resources ($R_{i=1,2}$):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dR_1}{dt} &= r_1 R_1 \left(1 - \frac{R_1}{K_1}\right) - F_{11}(R_1)C_1 - F_{12}(R_1)C_2 \\
 \frac{dR_2}{dt} &= r_2 R_2 \left(1 - \frac{R_2}{K_2}\right) - F_{21}(R_2)C_1 - F_{22}(R_2)C_2 \\
 \frac{dC_1}{dt} &= e_{11}F_{11}(R_1)C_1 + e_{21}F_{21}(R_2)C_1 - m_1 C_1 \\
 \frac{dC_2}{dt} &= e_{12}F_{12}(R_1)C_2 + e_{22}F_{22}(R_2)C_2 - m_2 C_2
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where r_i represents the intrinsic growth rate of resource i , K_i represents the carrying capacity of
 56 resource i , e_{ij} represents the conversion efficiency of resource i into consumer j , and m_j represents

the mortality rate of consumer j . $F_{ij}(R_i)$ represents consumer j 's feeding rate on resource i (i.e.,
 58 its functional response). This model is a useful characterization of a scenario where consumers
 compete for two distinct resources (e.g. zooplankton and benthic invertebrates in lakes) rather than
 60 a scenario where resources are better characterized by a continuous trait distribution (e.g., seed size;
 see Taper and Chase (1985) for an example). Importantly, inferences about character displacement
 62 can only be made by comparing food webs with and without a competing consumer (Schluter
 and McPhail, 1992). Therefore, I arbitrarily set $C_2 = 0$ to create a food-web without a competing
 64 consumer for these comparisons.

Foraging scenarios

66 I studied three different foraging scenarios. In the first, I assume that consumers can forage for
 both resources simultaneously (Fig. 1a) and their feeding rate increases linearly with resource
 68 abundance, such that:

$$F_{ij}(R_i) = a_{ij}R_i \quad (2)$$

where a_{ij} is the attack rate of consumer j on resource i . This first scenario is the starting point
 70 for many models of resource competition (MacArthur, 1972); however, it does not reflect many
 food webs where consumers are mobile and their foraging behavior links resources that occur in
 72 different habitats (McCann et al., 2005). The second scenario accounts for this spatial context (Fig.
 1b) and takes the form:

$$F_{ij}(R_i) = w_{ij}a_{ij}R_i \quad (3)$$

74 where w_{ij} represents the proportion of time consumer j spends foraging in a habitat where
 only resource i is found (i.e., its habitat preference). Note that since w_{ij} is a proportion that
 76 $w_{1,j} = 1 - w_{2,j}$. Finally, it is well known that consumer feeding rates often saturate at high resource

abundances (Holling, 1959; Rosenzweig and MacArthur, 1963; Murdoch et al., 2003; McCann,
 78 2011) and that consumers do not usually spend a fixed proportion of time in a particular habitat
 (McCann et al., 2005). The third scenario accounts for these biological realities and takes the form
 80 (derived by McCann et al., 2005):

$$F_{ij}(R_i) = \frac{a_{ij}W_{ij}R_i}{1 + a_{1,j}h_{1,j}W_{1,j}R_1 + a_{2,j}h_{2,j}W_{2,j}R_2} \quad (4)$$

82 where consumer j 's feeding rate on resource i is influenced by the abundance of each resource; satu-
 rates as resource abundances increase (due to handling time h_{ij}); and consumer habitat preferences
 84 are modified by the relative abundance of resources, such that: $W_{ij} = \frac{w_{ij}R_i}{w_{1,j}R_1 + w_{2,j}R_2}$.

Previous studies have analyzed the evolution of consumer attack rates in the first two foraging
 86 scenarios using an Adaptive Dynamics approach, with the general result being divergent character
 displacement (Lawlor and Smith, 1976; Abrams, 1986). I also used an Adaptive Dynamics approach
 88 to analyze the evolution of consumer attack rates in the third foraging scenario, and I too observed
 divergent character displacement (detailed analysis given in Appendix S1). I say consumers have
 90 undergone divergent character displacement if their evolved attack rates are more specialized
 when evolving with vs. without a competing consumer. Specialization of consumer j on resource 1
 92 is measured as $\frac{a_{1,j}}{a_{1,j} + a_{2,j}}$, where a value of 0.5 is a complete generalist ($a_{1,j} = a_{2,j}$), and a value of 1 is a
 complete specialist ($a_{2,j} = 0$). Values less than 0.5 indicate specialization on the other resource. Since
 94 I did not observe convergent character displacement in any of the foraging scenarios I analyzed, I
 refer to divergent character displacement as simply (ecological) character displacement throughout
 96 the rest of the text.

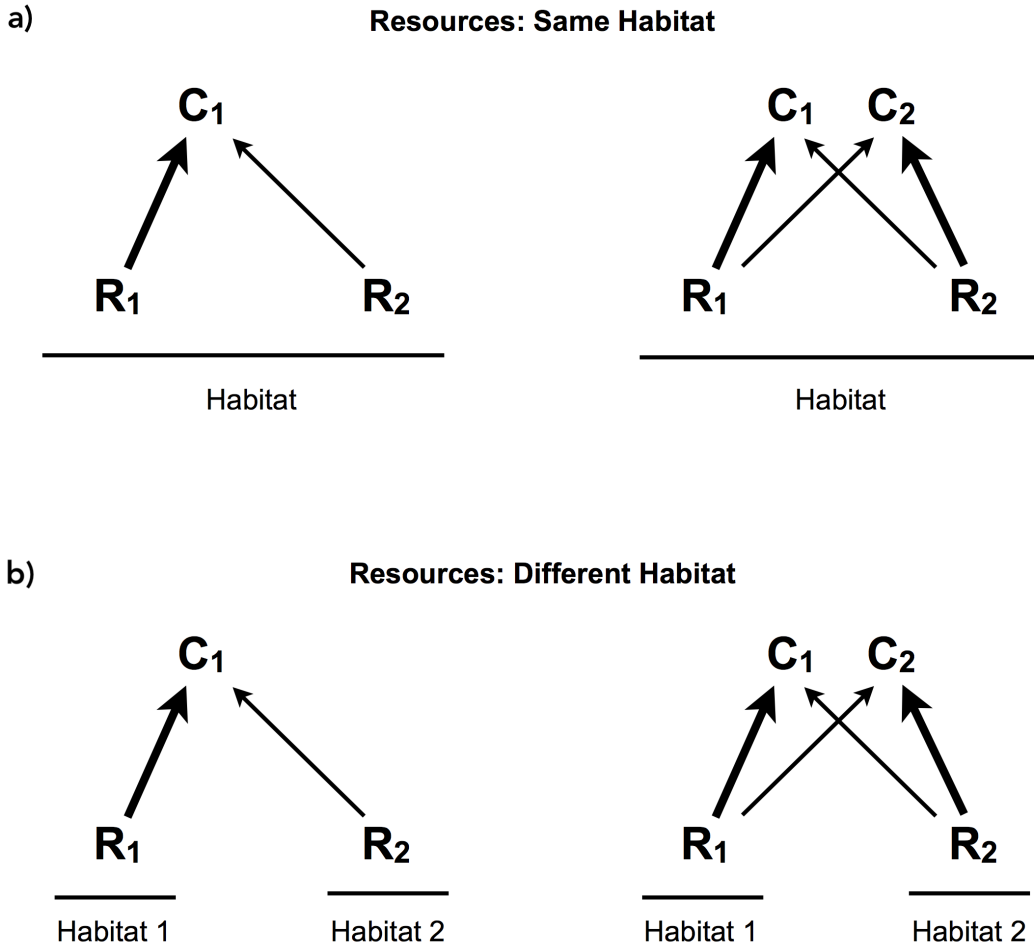


Figure 1: **Ecological foraging scenarios.** I examined whether the effect of ecological character displacement on food-web dynamics depended on whether consumers competed for resources that occurred in the same (a) vs. different habitats (b). Note that inferences about character displacement can only be made by comparing food webs with (right) and without (left) a competing consumer, so I arbitrarily set $C_2 = 0$ for these comparisons. The width of each arrow corresponds to the initial attack rate (a_{ij}) of consumer j on resource i . Note that C_1 was pre-adapted to R_1 ($a_{11} > a_{21}$), while C_2 was a mirror image, being pre-adapted to R_2 ($a_{22} = a_{11}$; $a_{12} = a_{21}$). In each scenario, I assumed consumer feeding rates increased linearly with resource abundance. I also relax this assumption and consider a more realistic functional response when resources occurred in different habitats (b).

Food-web dynamics

98 Given that character displacement occurred across these foraging scenarios, I focus here on its
consequences for food-web dynamics. To do this, I analyzed differences in resource abundances
100 and food-web stability at equilibrium. An equilibrium is reached when there is no change in the
population growth rates of consumers and resources (i.e., the rates of change in equation 1 are
102 0), and solving the system at this point gives equilibrium abundances for each resource (\hat{R}_i) and
each consumer (\hat{C}_j). I also compared the local stability of these food webs using standard methods
104 (Otto and Day, 2007). This stability analysis derives the dominant eigenvalue, λ_{\max} , of the matrix
of partial derivatives of each species' population growth rate (given by equation 1) with respect to
106 each species' abundance evaluated at equilibrium. If $-\lambda_{\max} > 0$, then the food web will return to
equilibrium after a small perturbation (i.e., it is locally stable), with more positive values indicating
108 a faster return time. If $-\lambda_{\max} < 0$, then the food web is not locally stable.

When possible, I derived analytical expressions for the relationship between consumer attack
110 rates and food-web dynamics. To do this, I simplified the model by assuming that resources are
equivalent ($r = r_i$ and $K = K_i$) as well as consumers ($e = e_{ij}$; $h = h_{ij}$; $m = m_j$), except that consumer
112 attack rates and their habitat preferences (if present) are mirror images of each other ($a_{11} = a_{22}$;
 $a_{12} = a_{21}$; $w_{11} = w_{22}$). Note that I arbitrarily set C_1 as being pre-adapted to R_1 ($a_{11} > a_{21}$; $w_{11} > 0.5$),
114 and therefore C_2 was pre-adapted to R_2 . Controlling for other sources of variability allowed me to
isolate the general effects of character displacement. All mathematical derivations were conducted
116 in Mathematica (Wolfram Research Inc., 2018) and are provided in Appendices S1-3.

To gain insight to the eco-evolutionary feedback generated by character displacement, I conducted
118 simulations using an Adaptive Dynamics approach. Specifically, after letting consumer and
resource abundances reach a steady state, I created a mutant consumer by randomly choosing one
120 and modifying its attack rate on one resource by either subtracting or adding a small constant (0.01
in the following simulations) with equal probability. The mutant's attack rate on the other resource
122 was determined by a tradeoff, such that $(a_{1,j}/A)^n + (a_{2,j}/A)^n = 1$, where A is the total investment

in attack rates and n describes the shape of the tradeoff (Sargent and Otto, 2006). This function has the useful property that it differentiates between cases where intermediate combinations of $a_{1,j}$ and $a_{2,j}$ are higher than the extremes (when $n > 1$, green line in Fig. 2) or, conversely, where the two extremes are higher than intermediate investments (when $n < 1$, orange line in Fig. 2). When $n = 1$, the tradeoff function is linear, and all combinations of $a_{1,j}$ and $a_{2,j}$ have the same total attack rate (blue line in Fig. 2). Assuming the mutant consumer was rare, I then determined whether the mutant had higher relative fitness than the resident consumer, and thus could invade and replace the resident consumer. If the mutant was able to invade, I updated the attack rate of the resident consumer to the mutant attack rate and allowed consumer and resource abundances to reach a steady state. I then repeated the simulation up to 10,000 times, which was sufficient for consumers to either reach an evolutionary stable strategy (ESS, Smith and Price, 1973) or an evolutionary limit (e.g., $\frac{a_{ij}}{a_{1,j}+a_{2,j}}$ is constrained to a maximum of 1 and minimum of 0). Unless otherwise noted, I conducted simulations with the following parameter values: $r = 1$; $K = 4$; $e = 0.8$; $m = 1$; $A = 2$; $h = 0.4$; and $w_{11} = w_{22} = 0.6$. I set an initial value of $a_{11} = a_{22} = 1.2$, while a_{12} and a_{21} depended on the value of n . I set initial consumer and resource abundances to: $R_1 = R_2 = 2$; $C_1 = C_2 = 1$. All simulations were conducted in R (R Core Team, 2018) and the code to reproduce these simulations is publically available on GitHub and has been archived with Zenodo (please contact journal office for links).

Results

Resources occur in the same habitat

In this first scenario (equation 2), the abundance of resources at equilibrium are equivalent when both consumers and resources are present ($\hat{R} = \hat{R}_1 = \hat{R}_2$), and are determined by the following equation (derived in Appendix S2):

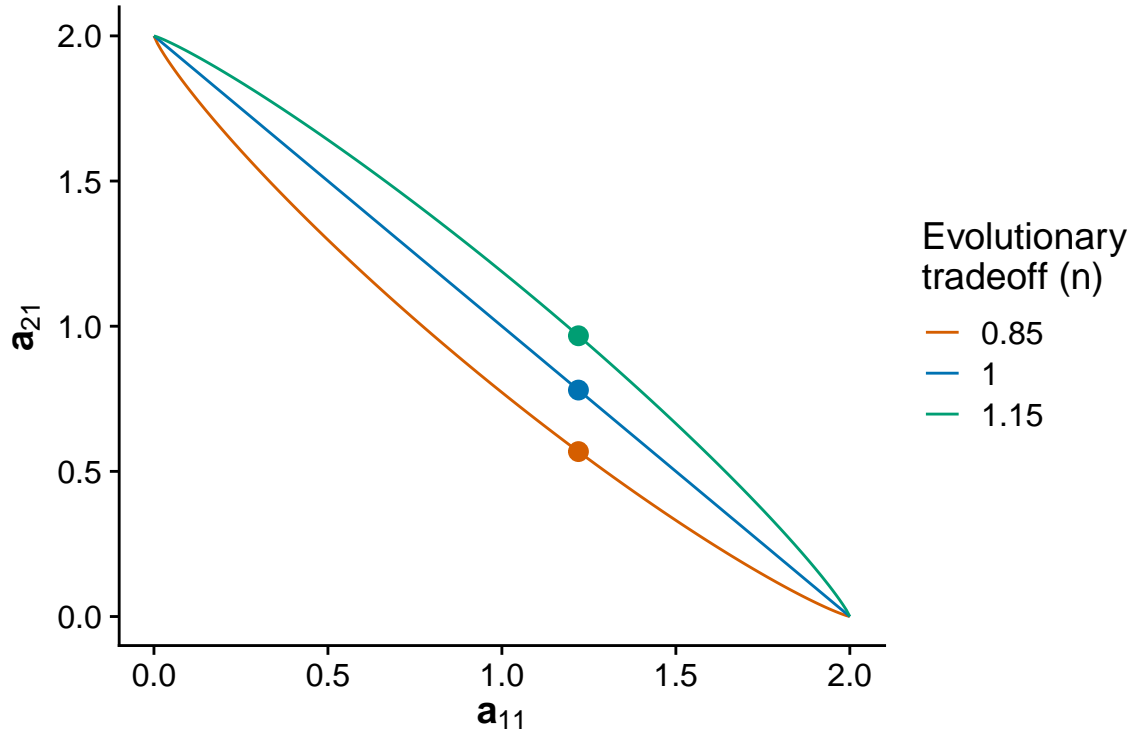


Figure 2: **Evolutionary tradeoffs in consumer attack rates.** In each foraging scenario, I explored the effects of three different tradeoffs: intermediate combinations of attack rates ($a_{1,j}, a_{2,j}$) are higher than the extremes (green line, $n > 1$); extreme combinations of attack rates are higher than intermediate investments (orange line, $n < 1$); and all combinations of attack rates have the same total attack rate (blue line, $n = 1$). Points corresponding to attack rates at the beginning of the simulation for C_1 , which was pre-adapted to R_1 ($a_{11} > a_{12}$). Note that C_2 was a mirror image of C_1 , being pre-adapted to R_2 ($a_{22} = a_{11}; a_{12} = a_{21}$).

$$\hat{R} = \frac{1}{a_{1,j} + a_{2,j}} \cdot \frac{m}{e} \quad (5)$$

A key determinant of resource abundance in this scenario is the consumer's total attack rate, $a_{1,j} + a_{2,j}$. Therefore, the effect of character displacement on food-web dynamics depends on how the shape of the tradeoff function influences the evolution of consumer attack rates.

I found that the shape of the tradeoff function qualitatively affects the relationship between character displacement and resource abundances in this scenario (Fig. 3a,b). For example, if consumer's are constrained by a linear tradeoff (blue lines), then there is no net change in total attack rate (Fig. 3a) and character displacement has no effect on resource abundances (Fig. 3b). If the tradeoff is concave down (green lines), then resource abundances can actually increase under character displacement (Fig. 3b). This is because the total attack rate of consumers is maximized at intermediate values ($a_{1,j} = a_{2,j}$) and decreases as consumers diverge (Fig. 3a). When the tradeoff is concave up (orange lines), character displacement suppresses resource abundances due to the increase in total attack rates (Fig. 3a,b). Although the equation I derived for resource abundances was for the scenario where both consumers and both resources were present, it accurately predicts the abundance of resources when a single consumer reaches its evolutionary stable strategy (ESS; triangles on respective colored lines in Fig. 3b). This is because a single consumer evolves to be a generalist that has equal attack rates on each resource (triangles at 0.5 along x-axis in Fig. 3a), resulting in equivalent resource abundances.

The effect of character displacement on resources corresponds to its impact on food-web stability. For example, when character displacement decreases resource abundances (orange points in Fig. 3b), there is also a decrease in food-web stability (Fig. 3c). Character displacement may not affect or even increase food-web stability (blue and green lines in Fig. 3c); however, evolution does not favor strong divergence in these scenarios (blue and green points in Fig. 3a), which dampens these contingent effects. Note that the dip in stability occurs when both consumers evolve to be generalists, a situation that is not favored in any of the foraging scenarios I examined (Fig. 3c).

Resources occur in different habitats

In the second foraging scenario (equation 3), I again see that resource abundances are equivalent when both consumers and resources are present ($\hat{R} = \hat{R}_1 = \hat{R}_2$), but are now determined by the following equation (derived in Appendix S3):

$$\hat{R} = \frac{1}{w_{1,j}a_{1,j} + w_{2,j}a_{2,j}} \cdot \frac{m}{e} \quad (6)$$

This equation implies that if consumers evolve to become specialists on resources that occur in their preferred habitat (e.g., $w_{1,j} > 0.5$ and $a_{1,j} > a_{2,j}$), then the effective attack rate of consumers ($w_{1,j}a_{1,j} + w_{2,j}a_{2,j}$) will always increase, regardless of the tradeoff (Fig. 3d). Thus, character displacement always results in resource suppression (Fig. 3e). Note that the shape of the tradeoff can modify the effect of character displacement. This is not so much due to the tradeoff affecting the magnitude of displacement (it does, but the effect is minor), but because the form of the tradeoff affects resource abundances when a single consumer has reached an ESS (triangles in Fig. 3e). In contrast, resource abundances reach a similar value when consumers evolve in the presence of a competitor (circles in Fig. 3e), because character displacement tends to reach a constraint of complete specialization. It is worth noting that resource abundances are consistently higher at the single consumer ESS compared to the predictions I derived for when both consumers are present (deviation of triangles from respective colored lines in Fig. 3e). This is because consumers actually evolve slightly specialized attack rates on the resources that occur in their non-preferred habitat (deviation of triangles from 0.5 along x-axis in Fig. 3d).

As seen previously, the effect of character displacement on resource abundances qualitatively corresponds to its effect on food-web stability (Fig. 3f). Specifically, character displacement decreases food-web stability, regardless of the tradeoff in attack rates. This is not simply a consequence of having an additional consumer in the system, but emerges from the eco-evolutionary feedback between character displacement and resource suppression (Fig. 3c). For example, when the tradeoff

is concave up (orange), the initial two-consumer food web (small circle) is more stable than when
 194 there is only one consumer (small triangle); however, this pattern switches by the end of the
 eco-evolutionary simulation (large points).

196 **Adding a more realistic functional response**

In the third foraging scenario (equation 4), I observed the same general effect of character displace-
 198 ment as the previous scenario (resources in different habitats, but linear functional response). This
 is because resource abundances at equilibrium are governed by a similar dynamic (derived in
 200 Appendix S1):

$$\hat{R} = \frac{1}{w_{1,j}a_{1,j} + w_{2,j}a_{2,j}} \cdot \frac{m}{e - hm} \quad (7)$$

And since evolution favors character displacement toward their preferred resources (see Appendix
 202 S1), the effective attack rate of consumers ($w_{1,j}a_{1,j} + w_{2,j}a_{2,j}$) will always increase, resulting in lower
 resource abundances and decreased food-web stability (Appendix S4, Fig. S1).

In the first two foraging scenarios, character displacement influences food-web stability, but all of
 204 the food webs ultimately return to a stable equilibrium (because $-\lambda_{max} > 0$, see Appendix S2-3).
 206 In this more realistic model, however, whether the food web is locally stable depends on consumer
 and resource parameters. Specifically, I found that the two-consumer food web will transition from
 208 having a locally stable equilibrium to a limit cycle under the following conditions (derived using
 Routh-Hurwitz criteria in Appendix S1):

$$w_{1,j}a_{1,j} + w_{2,j}a_{2,j} > \frac{e + hm}{hK(e - hm)} \quad (8)$$

210 This inequality indicates that character displacement always pushes the food web toward an
 unstable structure in this more realistic foraging scenario (Fig. 4). Note that I stopped the simulation

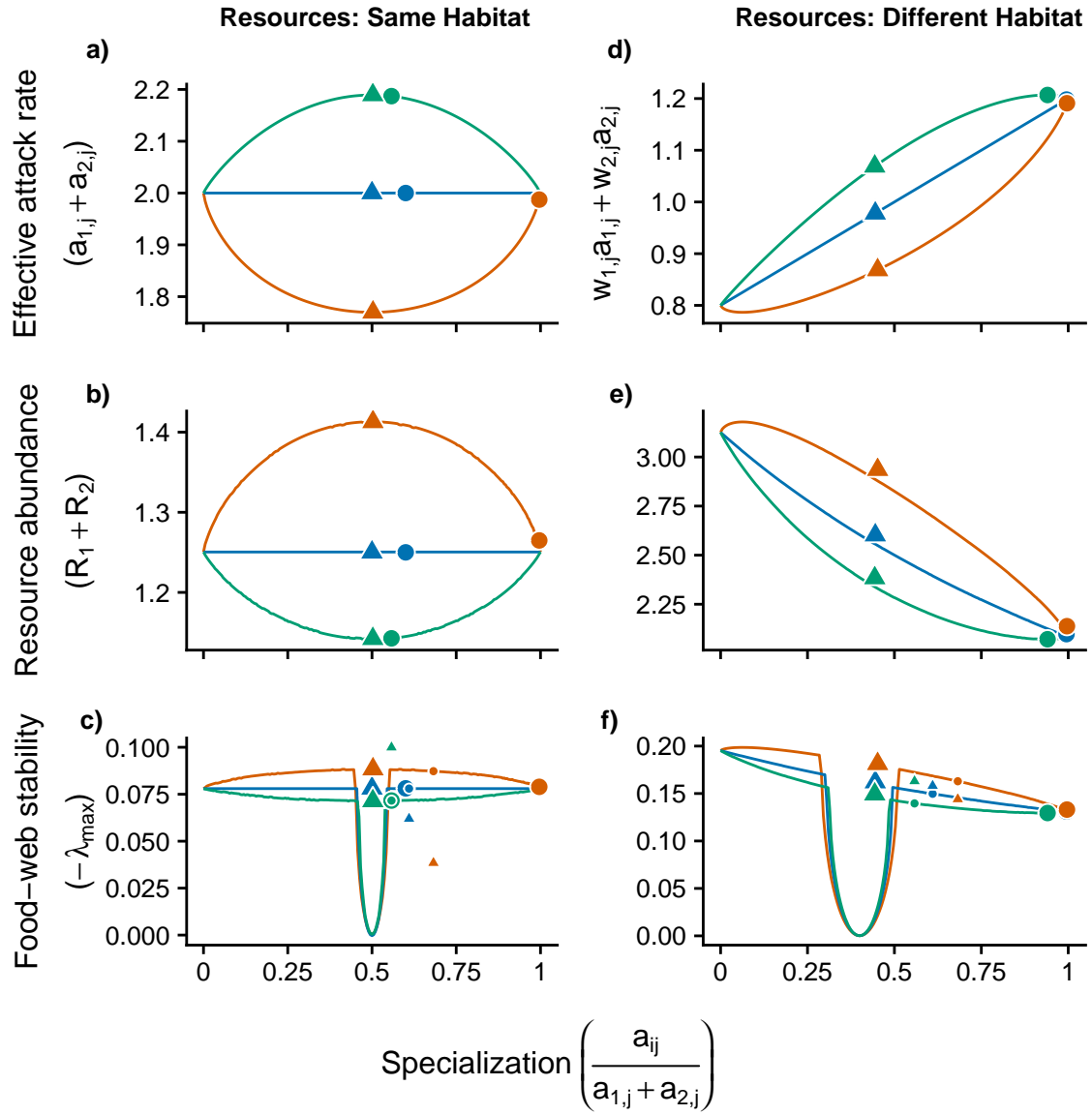


Figure 3: **Effect of character displacement on food-web dynamics under different evolutionary tradeoffs and foraging scenarios.** Lines show predicted values when both consumers and resources are present. Different line colors correspond to different tradeoffs in attack rates (green, $n = 1.15$; blue, $n = 1$; orange, $n = 0.85$). Large circles (two consumers) and triangles (one consumer) correspond to the end points of the eco-evolutionary simulation for C_1 (the choice to display C_1 was arbitrary), whereas as small shapes correspond to the starting points (only in stability panels). In both foraging scenarios, feeding rates increase linearly with resource abundance, but the equation for the effective attack rate is different.

212 in the two-consumer food web once it became locally unstable. I do not simulate beyond this point
as this would require making assumptions about the dynamics of mutant consumers in variable
214 environments, which is beyond the scope of this work.

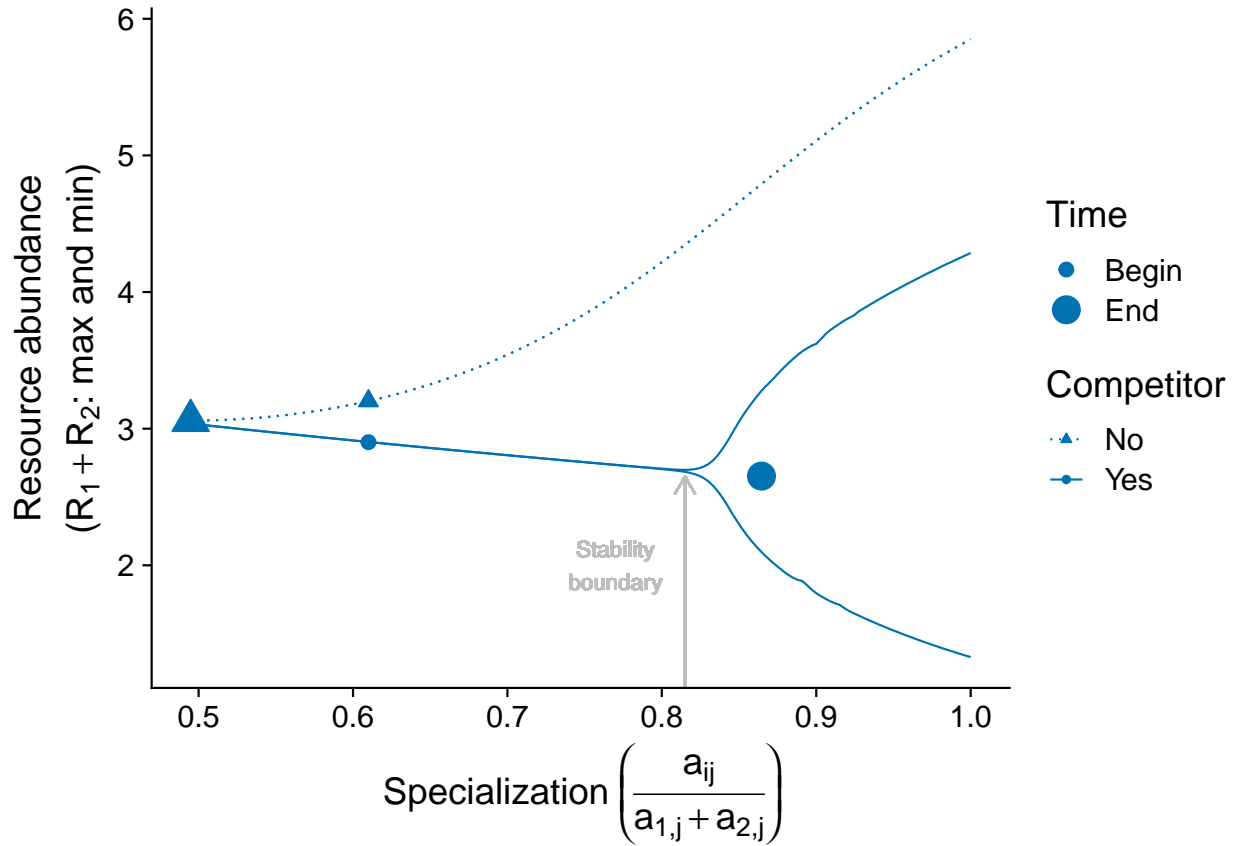


Figure 4: **Character displacement creates an unstable food web.** Lines illustrate the effect of character displacement across the range of specialization for C_1 (the choice to display C_1 was arbitrary), while the points are the results of an eco-evolutionary simulation. Note that I increased the total investment in attack rates ($A = 3.3$) to create a scenario that could result in an unstable food web. Although I specified a linear tradeoff in attack rates for this simulation, different tradeoff shapes do not qualitatively alter these results (see Appendix S4, Fig. S1).

Robustness to consumer asymmetry

The previous analytical results and simulations make a strong assumption that competing consumers start off as perfect mirror images of each other (i.e., there is symmetry). Yet, theory indicates a predictable asymmetry between initial consumer attack rates. This predictable asymmetry emerges from a process of community assembly where a single consumer invades a system, evolves to be a generalist that can equally attack both resources, followed by the invasion of a second, more specialized, consumer. This theoretical scenario has been hypothesized as the sequence of events leading to character displacement in threespine stickleback in small coastal lakes of British Columbia (Schluter and McPhail, 1992; Schluter, 2000).

To test whether my results were robust to this asymmetry, I used the evolved attack rates at the end of the simulations with one consumer as the starting values for one of the two consumers. I did this for all foraging scenarios and tradeoffs previously examined. I found that my previous inferences are robust to including consumer asymmetry across different foraging scenarios and tradeoffs (Appendix S4, Fig. S2-3).

Discussion

Resource abundances

One of the criteria used to demonstrate ecological character displacement is that “sites of sympatry [two consumers] and allopatry [one consumer] should not differ greatly in food [resource abundances]” (Schluter and McPhail, 1992). In contrast, my results indicate that character displacement causes predictable differences in resource abundances. In fact, the ecological and evolutionary scenarios that favored the largest character displacement always decreased the relative abundance of resources. For example, if mobile consumers compete for resources that occur in different habitats, then character displacement always resulted in lower resource abundances. Threespine

238 stickleback, one of the classic examples of character displacement, exemplify this foraging scenario
(Schluter and McPhail, 1992; Schluter, 2000). Stickleback must move between the pelagic and
240 littoral zones of a lake when foraging for zooplankton and benthic invertebrates, respectively. The
theory developed here predicts that resource abundances will be lower in lakes where competing
242 stickleback have undergone character displacement compared to lakes with only a single species
of stickleback. Interestingly, a disproportionate number of the documented cases of character
244 displacement involve carnivores (Schluter, 2000) that are larger, and likely more mobile, than their
resources (McCann et al., 2005), suggesting that many cases of ecological character displacement
246 may result in lower resource availability.

Similarly, the evolutionary tradeoff that favored character displacement decreased resource avail-
248 ability across all foraging scenarios. Although data on the shape of the tradeoff in consumer
foraging traits is scarce, two classic examples of character displacement, Darwin's finches and
250 threespine stickleback, both appear to exhibit a tradeoff where extreme trait values increase the
net foraging rate of consumers (Schluter et al., 1985; Arnegard et al., 2014). While it is theoretically
252 possible that character displacement does not alter (or even increase) resource abundances, this was
limited to the simplest, and arguably least realistic, foraging scenario and under tradeoffs that did
254 not favor large displacements, and thus less likely to detect in nature. Taken together, my results
call for empirical work to test these clear theoretical predictions and suggest a revision is needed
256 for one of the criteria used to demonstrate character displacement.

Food-web stability

258 My most striking result was that ecological character displacement made food webs less resilient
to perturbations. In fact, under the most realistic foraging scenario, character displacement can
260 even result in an unstable food web. The mechanism underlying this destabilization is quite
general. Character displacement generally increases the strength of consumer-resource interactions,
262 but does not alter the strength of intraspecific interactions. This relative increase in interspecific

interactions, combined with the natural oscillatory tendency of consumer-resource dynamics (Lotka,
264 1925; Volterra, 1926), creates a food-web structure that is less resilient to perturbations (Chesson
and Kuang, 2008; Rip and McCann, 2011; McCann, 2011).

266 Interestingly, the ecological conditions that favor character displacement are those that are already
the least resilient to perturbations. For example, McPeck (2019) showed that character displacement
268 is favored in food webs that are either highly productive, easy to find and capture resources, or
under weak abiotic stress. This corresponds to higher values of K (productivity) or A (investment
270 in attack rates), or lower values of m (abiotic stress). Each of these corresponding changes decrease
food-web resilience, as they increase the strength of consumer-resource interactions relative to
272 intraspecific interactions. For example, increasing productivity reduces intraspecific competition in
resource populations while increasing the flux of energy to consumers, resulting in the paradox of
274 enrichment (Rosenzweig, 1971). Similarly, higher feeding rates or lower consumer mortality both
increase the relative strength of consumer-resource interactions, which predictably destabilizes
276 food webs (Rip and McCann, 2011; McCann, 2011). This suggests that the most dramatic examples
of character displacement will not only occur in, but also cause, the least stable food-web structures.

278 A handful of empirical patterns support the hypothesis that character displacement decreases
food-web resilience. For example, a single species of threespine stickleback lives in hundreds
280 of small coastal lakes in British Columbia, but the species pair, where character displacement
has resulted in specialized limnetic and benthic species, are only known from six lakes in four
282 independent watersheds (Schluter and McPhail, 1992; Schluter, 2000). Perhaps many lakes had a
species pair in the past, but have lost a species due to a less resilient food-web structure (Borrelli,
284 2015; Borrelli et al., 2015). The species pair are known to be vulnerable to perturbations, as they
have gone extinct in two of the six lakes after the introduction of nonnative species (Hatfield,
286 2001; Taylor et al., 2006; Rudman and Schluter, 2016). The vulnerability of the stickleback system
also corresponds with the fact that aquatic food webs have several properties that make them
288 less resilient to perturbations, such as higher productivity and more efficient energy transfer to

consumers (Rip and McCann, 2011). Detecting the ghost of competition past (Connell, 1980) may
290 be quite difficult, but it could be possible with recent advances in genomics. For example, Feulner
and Seehausen (2019) detected genomic signatures of hybridization in sympatric whitefish species
292 following periods of eutrophication. Perhaps solitary stickleback in some lakes retain genomic
signatures of having been a habitat specialist in the past.

294 My results contrast, but do not necessarily contradict, the notion from coexistence theory that
character displacement contributes to species coexistence (Lawlor and Smith, 1976). Rather than
296 studying resilience, coexistence theory usually studies the mutual ability of consumers with
different phenotypes to invade when rare (i.e., mutual invasibility; Chesson, 2000). In the context of
298 character displacement, a shortcoming of this mutual invasibility measure is that it does not allow
a comparison between food webs with and without a competing consumer. Such comparisons are
300 necessary for inferring the effects of character displacement, a point that has been made clear in
the criteria to demonstrate character displacement (Schluter and McPhail, 1992; Schluter, 2000).
302 Although the addition of a consumer to a food web can decrease its resilience in the absence of
evolution (May, 1973), my results are primarily driven by an eco-evolutionary feedback between
304 consumer evolution and resource abundances.

Caveats

306 Although I model the indirect effects of coevolution between consumers, I do not account for
potential coevolution between consumers and resources. In the context of my model, I would
308 expect prey to evolve traits that reduce consumer attack rates. Thus, prey evolution would act to
counter the effects of character displacement on resource abundance and food-web stability. Note
310 that this does not negate my general conclusion that ecological character displacement decreases
resource abundances and stability; however, this process may itself create another eco-evolutionary
312 feedback between consumers and resources. This may actually help maintain dramatic examples of
character displacement and prevent them from destabilizing systems, because it allows consumer

traits to become decoupled from their attack rate. Examining this decoupling would be ideal in a quantitative genetic model that explicitly tracks trait dynamics, but it would not fundamentally change the conclusions presented here.

Another potential caveat is that I explored my model in a setting that makes many assumptions about resource and consumer symmetry (but see consumer asymmetry section). Prior work has shown that allowing for resource asymmetry, for example, may decrease the magnitude of character displacement (Abrams, 1986). While this may dampen the amount of divergence, it should not qualitatively change the relationship I observed.

I studied this eco-evolutionary feedback between consumers and resources using an Adaptive Dynamics approach. A strength of this approach is that it enabled me to gain analytical insight to the effects of character displacement in a more realistic foraging scenario. This is much less tractable in quantitative genetic (Taper and Chase, 1985; McPeck, 2017) or explicit genetic (Doebeli, 1996) models of character displacement, which is why the foraging scenarios previously examined have been limited (but see McPeck, 2017). A weakness, however, is that I assume a separation of time scales between ecological and evolutionary dynamics, an assumption that is becoming less tenable (Hairston et al., 2005; Hendry, 2016). I also do not explicitly model an underlying phenotypic trait for consumer attack rates nor do I allow for intraspecific variation. That being said, my theoretical predictions are likely robust to these assumptions. This is because models that explicitly include resource dynamics inevitably show that resource competition results in character displacement, regardless of whether a quantitative genetic or Adaptive Dynamics approach is used (Lawlor and Smith, 1976; Taper and Chase, 1985). A quantitative genetic model may certainly show differences in the pace of character displacement, but this should not qualitatively change its effect on food-web dynamics. It is important to note that my conclusions only apply to food webs with biotic resources that are nutritionally substitutable. It would be interesting to extend these current analyses to non-substitutable resources where convergent character displacement is expected (Abrams, 1987; Fox and Vasseur, 2008).

340 Conclusions

Here, I show that an adaptive process that generates phenotypic diversity generally makes that
342 diversity more susceptible to future extinctions. This destabilizing effect emerges from an eco-
evolutionary feedback involving direct and indirect interactions between species in a food-web
344 context. This result contrasts with the current notion that patterns of phenotypic diversity are
solely the result of evolutionary constraints imposed by mutation, natural selection, gene flow,
346 and genetic drift. In particular, my result supports the recent suggestion that food-web stability
can impose an ecological constraint on phenotypic diversity that is agnostic to these evolutionary
348 processes (Borrelli et al., 2015). I expect that identifying when and where this ecological constraint
arises will yield novel insight to the patterns of biodiversity we see in nature.

350 References

- Abrams, P. A. 1986. Character displacement and niche shift analyzed using consumer-resource
352 models of competition. *Theor. Popul. Biol.* 29:107–160.
- . 1987. Alternative models of character displacement and niche shift. i. adaptive shifts in
354 resource use when there is competition for nutritionally nonsubstitutable resources. *Evolution*
41:651–661.
- 356 Arnegard, M. E., M. D. McGee, B. Matthews, K. B. Marchinko, G. L. Conte, S. Kabir, et al. 2014.
Genetics of ecological divergence during speciation. *Nature* 511:307–311.
- 358 Bassar, R. D., T. Simon, W. Roberts, J. Travis, and D. N. Reznick. 2017. The evolution of coexistence:
Reciprocal adaptation promotes the assembly of a simple community. *Evolution* 71:373–385.
- 360 Borrelli, J. J. 2015. Selection against instability: stable subgraphs are most frequent in empirical
food webs. *Oikos* 124:1583–1588.

- 362 Borrelli, J. J., S. Allesina, P. Amarasekare, R. Arditi, I. Chase, J. Damuth, et al. 2015. Selection on
stability across ecological scales. *TREE* 30:417–425.
- 364 Chesson, P. 2000. Mechanisms of maintenance of species diversity. *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst.* 31:343–366.
- Chesson, P., and J. J. Kuang. 2008. The interaction between predation and competition. *Nature*
366 456:235–238.
- Connell, J. H. 1980. Diversity and the coevolution of competitors, or the ghost of competition past.
368 *Oikos* 35:131–138.
- Dayan, T., and D. Simberloff. 2005. Ecological and community-wide character displacement: the
370 next generation. *Ecol. Lett.* 8:875–894.
- Doebeli, M. 1996. An explicit genetic model for ecological character displacement. *Ecology*
372 77:510–520.
- Feulner, P. G. D., and O. Seehausen. 2019. Genomic insights into the vulnerability of sympatric
374 whitefish species flocks. *Mol. Ecol.* 28:615–629.
- Fox, J. W., and D. A. Vasseur. 2008. Character convergence under competition for nutritionally
376 essential resources. *Am. Nat.* 172:667–680.
- Germain, R. M., J. L. Williams, D. Schluter, and A. L. Angert. 2018. Moving character displacement
378 beyond characters using contemporary coexistence theory. *TREE* 33:74–84.
- H Hairston, N. G., Jr, S. P. Ellner, M. A. Geber, T. Yoshida, and J. A. Fox. 2005. Rapid evolution and the
380 convergence of ecological and evolutionary time. *Ecol. Lett.* 8:1114–1127.
- Hatfield, T. 2001. Status of the stickleback species pair, *Gasterosteus* spp., in Hadley Lake, Lasqueti
382 Island, British Columbia. *Can. Field Nat.* 115:579–583.
- Hendry, A. P. 2016. *Eco-evolutionary Dynamics*. Princeton University Press.

- 384 Holling, C. S. 1959. Some characteristics of simple types of predation and parasitism. *Can. Entomol.*
91:385–398.
- 386 Lawlor, L. R., and J. M. Smith. 1976. The coevolution and stability of competing species. *Am. Nat.*
110:79–99.
- 388 Lotka, A. J. 1925. *Elements of Physical Biology*. Williams & Wilkins Company.
- Luckinbill, L. S. 1973. Coexistence in laboratory populations of *Paramecium aurelia* and its predator
390 *Didinium nasutum*. *Ecology* 54:1320–1327.
- MacArthur, R. H. 1972. *Geographical Ecology: Patterns in the Distribution of Species*. Princeton
392 University Press.
- May, R. M. 1973. *Stability and complexity in model ecosystems*, vol. 6. Princeton University Press.
- 394 McCann, K. S. 2011. *Food Webs*, vol. 50. Princeton University Press.
- McCann, K. S., J. B. Rasmussen, and J. Umbanhowar. 2005. The dynamics of spatially coupled food
396 webs. *Ecol. Lett.* 8:513–523.
- McPeck, M. A. 2017. *Evolutionary Community Ecology*. Princeton University Press.
- 398 ———. 2019. Limiting similarity? The ecological dynamics of natural selection among resources
and consumers caused by both apparent and resource competition. *Am. Nat.* 193:E92–E115.
- 400 Murdoch, W. W., C. J. Briggs, and R. M. Nisbet. 2003. *Consumer-resource Dynamics*. Princeton
University Press.
- 402 Murdoch, W. W., B. E. Kendall, R. M. Nisbet, C. J. Briggs, E. McCauley, and R. Bolser. 2002.
Single-species models for many-species food webs. *Nature* 417:541–543.
- 404 Otto, S. P., and T. Day. 2007. *A Biologist's Guide to Mathematical Modeling in Ecology and
Evolution*. Princeton University Press.

- 406 Pfennig, D. W., and K. S. Pfennig. 2010. Character displacement and the origins of diversity. *Am. Nat.* 176:S26–44.
- 408 R Core Team. 2018. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria.
- 410 Rip, J. M. K., and K. S. McCann. 2011. Cross-ecosystem differences in stability and the principle of energy flux. *Ecol. Lett.* 14:733–740.
- 412 Rosenzweig, M. L. 1971. Paradox of enrichment: Destabilization of exploitation ecosystems in ecological time. *Science* 171:385–387.
- 414 Rosenzweig, M. L., and R. H. MacArthur. 1963. Graphical representation and stability conditions of predator-prey interactions. *Am. Nat.* 97:209–223.
- 416 Rudman, S. M., and D. Schluter. 2016. Ecological impacts of reverse speciation in threespine stickleback. *Curr. Biol.* 26:490–495.
- 418 Sargent, R. D., and S. P. Otto. 2006. The role of local species abundance in the evolution of pollinator attraction in flowering plants. *Am. Nat.* 167:67–80.
- 420 Schluter, D. 2000. Ecological character displacement in adaptive radiation. *Am. Nat.* 156:S4–S16.
- 422 Schluter, D., and J. D. McPhail. 1992. Ecological character displacement and speciation in sticklebacks. *Am. Nat.* 140:85–108.
- Schluter, D., T. D. Price, and P. R. Grant. 1985. Ecological character displacement in Darwin's finches. *Science* 227:1056–1059.
- 424 Smith, J. M., and G. R. Price. 1973. The logic of animal conflict. *Nature* 246:15.
- 426 Stuart, Y. E., and J. B. Losos. 2013. Ecological character displacement: Glass half full or half empty? *TREE* 28:402–408.

- 428 Taper, M. L., and T. J. Chase. 1985. Quantitative genetic models for the coevolution of character
displacement. *Ecology* 66:355–371.
- 430 Taylor, E. B., J. W. Boughman, M. Groenenboom, M. Sniatynski, D. Schluter, and J. L. Gow. 2006.
Speciation in reverse: Morphological and genetic evidence of the collapse of a three-spined
432 stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) species pair. *Mol. Ecol.* 15:343–355.
- Volterra, V. 1926. Fluctuations in the abundance of a species considered mathematically. *Nature*
434 118:558.
- Wolfram Research Inc. 2018. *Mathematica*, Version 11.0. Champaign, IL.