

The temperature-size rule is predicted to stabilize the
response of consumer-resource dynamics under warming

or

Temperature-dependent body size alters the effects of
temperature on consumer resource dynamics

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Abstract

Body size influences the dynamical relationship between consumers and their resources. Mount-
3 ing evidence suggests that body size declines with increasing temperature, a pattern called the
temperature-size rule (TSR). The growing theory on temperature-dependent consumer resource
interactions has yet to integrate the TSR into a general framework for how temperature af-
6 fects consumer resource dynamics. We expanded an existing temperature-dependent consumer-
resource model to include the indirect effects of warming, through changes in body size, and
parameterized the model with data from data syntheses. We analyzed this model to answer
9 the following questions: 1) How does including the TSR affect predictions for how temperature
affects consumer-resource stability and biomass ratios? 2) Under what circumstances are the
effects of the TSR most substantial? We found that including the TSR led to two qualitatively
12 different predictions: under warming i) consumer-resource biomass is no longer expected to
decline and ii) the dynamics are expected to become more stable, as opposed to the decline in
stability predicted without the TSR. These qualitatively different predictions were strengthened
15 by asymmetric temperature-size responses and type-II functional responses. Our analyses sug-
gest that the effect of temperature on body size likely plays an important role in the response of
consumer-resource systems to changing temperatures.

18 Introduction

Populations of consumers and their resources are joined across time by the fact that energy to the consumer comes from the resource, and the consumer determines mortality rates of the resource.

21 In these systems, temperature-dependent consumption, growth and mortality rates can change the dynamics and their outcomes. Through the temperature-dependence of metabolism (Gillooly et al. (2001); West et al. (1997)) and hence demographic vital rates, small changes in temperature
24 that are not necessarily physiologically stressful for organisms can translate to changes in the stability and coexistence of consumers and their resources, producing predictable but non-intuitive effects of warming on simple food webs (Gilbert et al. (2014); O'Connor et al. (2011); Rall et al.
27 (2010); Vasseur and McCann (2005)).

Demographic rates and consumer-resource interactions also depend on body size (DeLong et al. (2015); Yodzis and Innes (1992)). Not only do rates of growth, mortality and consumption
30 scale predictably with individual body sizes, but the consumption rates of consumer-resource systems can also depend on the ratio of body masses between consumers and prey (Kalinkat et al. (2013)). Changes in body size or body size ratios can therefore change demographic and
33 interaction rates. Given the importance of body size to the dynamics and outcomes of consumer-resource interactions, frameworks for understanding how temperature affects consumer-resource dynamics have not considered the importance of changes in body size with temperature.

36 The frequently-observed negative relationship between temperature and body size, the temperature-size rule (TSR), has been called the third universal response to warming (Gardner et al. (2011)). For comparisons within populations, among species and across biogeographic gradients, body
39 size of ectotherms tends to decline with increasing temperature (Atkinson (1994); Daufresne et al. (2009); DeLong (2012); Forster et al. (2012)). Although the mechanism for declining body size with warming varies among examples, including physiological plasticity, selection for smaller
42 individuals, and turnover in species composition, the pattern is similar across levels of organization (Forster et al. (2012)). Forster et al. (2012) reported a mean slope of $-3.65\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$ for aquatic

organisms, ranging from $-1.80\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$ for unicells, and becoming stronger (more negative) in in-

creasingly large aquatic multicelled organisms.

Because body size is so central to consumer-resource dynamics, such a systematic pattern of changing body size with temperature could alter predictions for how temperature affects sta-

bility, persistence and coexistence in consumer-resource systems. We therefore integrated the temperature size rule into a general framework for temperature-dependent consumer-resource interactions to answer the following questions: 1) How does the TSR affect stability and consumer:resource biomass ratios over a temperature gradient?, 2) Does the effect of the TSR depend on whether consumer and resource body sizes respond similarly to temperature?, 3) Does the effect of the TSR depend on the form of the functional response?, And finally, 4) does the TSR itself induce a change in the functional response?

Methods and results

The underlying consumer-resource dynamics

We begin, like Gilbert et al. (2014), with the Rosenzweig-MacArthur equations (Rosenzweig and MacArthur (1963))

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dR}{dt} &= rR \left(1 - \frac{R}{K}\right) - f(R)RC \\ \frac{dC}{dt} &= ef(R)RC - mC,\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

which describe the rates of change in total resource $R \in [0, K]$ and consumer $C \geq 0$ biomass with time t .

In the absence of consumers, $C = 0$, the resource grows logistically, with intrinsic growth rate $r \geq 0$ and carrying capacity $K > 0$. The intrinsic growth rate describes the rate at which resource biomass increases (per unit biomass) in the absence of consumers when the resource is rare, $R \approx 0$. The carrying capacity is the equilibrium biomass of the resource without consumers.

Resource biomass is consumed by consumers at a rate $f(R)RC$, where $f(R) \geq 0$ is called the functional response. Of the biomass consumed, the unitless conversion efficiency parameter

$e \in [0, 1]$ determines the proportion of resource biomass that is directly converted into consumer

biomass. Consumers biomass dies at a constant per unit biomass mortality rate $m \geq 0$.

An equilibrium is reached when the two rates of change in Equation (1) are zero, and solving the system at this point gives equilibrium resource \hat{R} and consumer \hat{C} biomass. There are three equilibria for this system: total extinction $(R, C) = (0, 0)$, consumer extinction $(R, C) = (K, 0)$, and coexistence $(R, C) = (\hat{R}, \hat{C})$, with $\hat{R} > 0$ and $\hat{C} > 0$. We are primarily concerned with the latter equilibrium, as that is presumably the equilibrium current consumer-resource systems are near (we would not consider them consumer-resource systems if either the consumer or resource were absent). At this coexistence equilibrium one can calculate the ratio of consumer to resource biomass, $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and also perform a linear stability analysis to derive the leading (largest in absolute value) eigenvalue λ , which determines if (and how readily) the system, when perturbed a small amount from this equilibrium, will return to it (see the supplementary Mathematica file for details). Our measure of stability will be the negative of the real part of the leading eigenvalue. The system is stable if and only if this value is positive, and the system will return to equilibrium faster when this value is larger (i.e., larger positive values imply “more stable” systems). Together these two measures tell us how biomass is partitioned and how stable this partitioning is.

As explained in Gilbert et al. (2014), two aggregates well describe the dynamics of this system. The first is $m/(ef(\hat{R}))$, which describes (the inverse of) consumer growth at equilibrium, is the slope of the consumer zero-net growth isocline, and is the abundance of the resource at the coexistence equilibrium. The second aggregate is K , the equilibrium resource biomass in the absence of consumers. Dividing the second aggregate by the first gives a measure that defines the biomass potential of the resource that is converted into consumer biomass, $B_{CR} = ef(\hat{R})K/m$.

In what follows we will examine how our three measures, B_{CR} , $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and stability, change with temperature. We start by assuming a type-I functional response, $f(R) = a$, where a is called the attack rate, which describes the rate of resource consumption per resource biomass. We later explore the effect of a type-II functional response and the potential for the functional response to

change with changes in the environment.

93 Adding temperature dependence

Gilbert et al. (2014) discuss what is known about the temperature dependencies of the population dynamic parameters r , K , a , m , and e , and give equations and parameter estimates in their Table 1. Briefly, resource growth rate r is expected to scale with metabolism as a Boltzmann-Arrhenius factor, $r(T) = r_0 \exp(-E_B/(kT))$, where E_B is the activation energy of metabolism B (in units of eV), k is Boltzmann's constant ($\approx 8.62 \times 10^{-5}$ eV/Kelvin), and T is the temperature (in Kelvins). Resource carrying capacity K is determined by the ratio of the supply rate of nutrients into the system, S , and the rate of uptake of nutrients by the resource, r . With supply rate also scaling as a Boltzmann-Arrhenius factor with activation energy E_S , the prediction for carrying capacity becomes $K(T) = K_0 \exp(-(E_S - E_B)/(kT))$. Attack rate a depends on the temperature dependence of the body velocities v in both species, both of which scale as Boltzmann-Arrhenius factors with activation energies $E_{v,i}$, for $i = \{R, C\}$. Attack rate is then $a(T) = a_0 \sqrt{\sum_i [\nu_{0,i} \exp(-E_{v,i}/(kT))]^2}$, where $\nu_{0,i}$ are rate-constants. Consumer mortality is also expected to scale as a Boltzmann-Arrhenius factor, $m(T) = m_0 \exp(-E_m/(kT))$. Conversion efficiency is assumed to be independent of temperature, $e(T) = e_0$.

108 The black curves in Figure 1 show B_{CR} , equilibrium consumer to resource biomass ratio $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and stability of the coexistence equilibrium as functions of temperature T (plotted in Celsius). In these plots r , K , a , and m all depend on temperature, unlike Figure 3 in Gilbert et al. (2014) where only K depends on temperature and the rest of the parameters are held constant. Comparing with Figure 3 in Gilbert et al. (2014), we see that adding temperature dependence in r , a , and m causes equilibrium consumer:resource biomass to decline with temperature (instead of increasing) and stability to decrease at a slower rate with increasing temperature. These changes are largely driven by the temperature dependence of consumer mortality: increasing temperature increases consumer mortality, lowering equilibrium consumer biomass and increasing stability at high temperatures (relative to the case where mortality m does not depend on temperature).

Adding mass dependence and the temperature size-rule

We next allow the population dynamic parameters to depend on the body size of the interacting species. Following DeLong et al. (2015), each parameter can be written as a power law function of the body mass of resource M_R or consumer M_C . Here we combine DeLong et al. (2015) and Gilbert et al. (2014) by letting the parameters depend on both temperature and mass: $r(T, M_R) = r(T)M_R^{\rho}$, $K(T, M_R) = K(T)M_R^{\kappa}$, $a(T, M_C) = a(T)M_C^{\alpha}$, $e(T, M_C) = e(T)M_C^{\epsilon}$, and $m(T, M_C) = m(T)M_C^{\mu}$.

If mass does not change with temperature then adding these mass dependencies does not change the response of the consumer-resource dynamics to temperature. However, mass is expected to change with temperature, according to the temperature-size rule (Atkinson (1994)). We incorporate a simple form of the temperature-size rule here for illustrative purposes. In particular, we assume body mass declines linearly with temperature, $M_i(T) = M_i(T_{ref})(1 - \beta_i(T - T_{ref}))$, where β_i is the fraction that mass is reduced as temperature is increased by one degree and T_{ref} is a reference temperature, which we set to 15°C throughout. This linear decline best approximates the response of organisms with a dry mass of less than 10^{-3} mg, whereas larger organisms experience a faster than linear decline (Forster et al. (2012)).

The red curves in Figure 1 depict our main results: adding mass dependencies and the temperature-size rule modifies our prediction of how consumer-resource dynamics respond to changes in temperature. While there is little change in B_{CR} , the equilibrium consumer to resource biomass ratio is no longer expected to decline with increasing temperature and stability is now expected to increase. These changes are brought on by the indirect effect of temperature, through body mass, on the population dynamic parameters. In particular, the lack of decline in the consumer to resource biomass ratio with the temperature-size rule, relative to the case without it, is primarily driven by changes in consumer conversion efficiency and the intrinsic growth rate of the resource. Both of these rates increase with declining body mass, supporting a relatively larger consumer biomass. The increase in stability at high temperatures with the temperature-size rule is caused by the increase in the resource's intrinsic growth rate along with

a decrease in attack rate with decreasing consumer body size. The indirect effects of temperature are acting in opposition to its direct effects. In the case of stability, the indirect effects are strong enough to override the direct effects, producing a qualitatively different prediction of how consumer-resource systems will respond to temperature.

In the supplementary Mathematica file we explore how the strength of the temperature-size response $\beta_C = \beta_R = \beta$ affects our predictions (see also Figure 2, green). We find that predictions for biomass ratio and stability at higher temperatures differ qualitatively from those of Gilbert et al. (2014) for $\beta \geq 0.02$. The biomass ratio begins to increase with temperature around $\beta \sim 0.03$. Larger temperature-size responses cause both the biomass ratio and stability to increase faster with temperature (and decrease faster with declining temperature).

Exploring asymmetric temperature-size responses

In Figure 1 we assumed both resource and consumer body mass declined with temperature at the same rate, $\beta_C = \beta_R = 0.02$, i.e., both decline 2% per degree increase. However, larger organisms often experience larger declines in body size with temperature (Forster et al. (2012)). In Figure 2 (blue) we let consumer body size decline twice as fast as the resource, $2\beta_R = \beta_C = 0.04$. The main effect of the asymmetric temperature-size response is that i) the B_{CR} with $E_S > E_B$ now asymptotes at higher temperatures (compare with the dark solid curves in Figure 1) and ii) stability now increases even faster with increasing temperature. These effects are driven by the now larger decline in attack rate. Thus, expected asymmetries in the temperature-size response cause our predictions to deviate even further from those of without the temperature-size rule (Gilbert et al. (2014)).

Type-II functional response

The consumption of resources in some systems may be better described by a type-II functional response, $f(R) = b/(1 + bhR)$, where b is sometimes called the capture rate (the per resource biomass per consumer biomass rate of resource biomass consumption) and h is the handling

time. This collapses to a type-I functional response at low resource biomass, $f(R) \approx b$ for
 171 $R \ll 1/(bh)$. At high resource biomass a type-II functional response implies that the rate of
 resource consumption per consumer biomass asymptotes at $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} f(R)R = 1/h$, describing
 satiation of the consumer.

174 Both capture rate and handling time are known to depend on temperature and body mass. In
 particular, Rall et al. (2012) argue that capture rate scales like $b(T, M_R, M_C) = b_0 M_R^{b_R} M_C^{b_C} \exp(-E_b/(kT))$
 and handling time like $h(T, M_R, M_C) = h_0 M_R^{h_R} M_C^{h_C} \exp(-E_h/(kT))$. Figure 3 shows how the
 177 functional response changes with temperature. Much of the difference in the response of the
 functional responses to temperature is due to the differing temperature- and mass- dependen-
 cies of attack rate a and capture rate b (compare black to red in Figure 3), and not due to the
 180 form of the functional responses (i.e., setting $h = 0$ has little effect on the response of the type-II
 functional response to temperature). When capture rate has the same temperature- and mass-
 dependencies as attack rate (Gilbert et al. (2014)), there is little difference between the response
 183 of the type-I and type-II functional responses to temperature (compare black to blue in Figure 3).

With the parameter values given in Rall et al. (2012), we can plot B_{CR} , $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and stabil-
 ity as functions of temperature when there is a type-II functional response (see supplementary
 186 Mathematica file). The main conclusions are: in comparison to a type-I functional response, a
 type-II functional response i) makes the B_{CR} slopes more positive (increasing the response to tem-
 perature when $E_S > E_B$), ii) makes equilibrium biomass ratios increase with temperature, and iii)
 189 makes stability increase more quickly with temperature, despite the fact that a type-II functional
 response decreases stability at our reference temperature (15°C, i.e., without a direct or indirect
 temperature response). Thus, a type-II functional response, like asymmetric temperature-size
 192 responses, causes our predictions to vary further from those without the temperature-size rule
 (Gilbert et al. (2014)).

As an aside, in this analysis we set b_0 to give $f(R) = 0.1$ at 15°C, to remain consistent
 195 with Gilbert et al. (2014). This leaves h_0 as a free parameter. However, this free parameter only
 influences the results in the case of stability. When h_0 is small enough to allow a stable coexistence

equilibrium (roughly $h_0 < 10^{-12}$) we find that stability increases exponentially with temperature
 198 (see supplementary Mathematica for details). Thus, even though a type-II functional response
 decreases stability at the reference temperature (because of the lags induced by handling time),
 stability is increased at higher temperatures. The increased stability at higher temperatures with
 201 a type-II functional response is caused by the temperature dependence of the capture rate (Rall
 et al. (2012)), which differs from the temperature dependence of the type-I attack rate (Gilbert
 et al. (2014)). Giving capture rate the same temperature dependence as attack rate (Gilbert et al.
 204 (2014)), with a small enough handling time at the reference temperature ($h_0 < \sim 10^{-13}$) stability still
 increases exponentially with temperature, from the reference temperature, but the square root in
 the expression now allows the temperature dependence of other parameters to slow and revert
 207 this increase at higher temperatures. Larger handling times prevent the exponential increase in
 stability with temperature, and the increase in handling time with temperature can even cause
 stability to decrease with temperature (see supplementary Mathematica file for details).

210 Rall et al. (2012) compiled a large database on capture rates and handling times and com-
 pared the data to their theoretical predictions. They found that capture rate and handling time
 responded less strongly to temperature than expected (see their Figure 2a,d). Interestingly, we
 213 found that the temperature-size rule reduces the sensitivity of both capture rate and handling
 time to temperature (see supplementary Mathematica file for details), and hence may help ex-
 plain the discrepancies observed.

216 **A functional response that depends on the body size ratio**

Functional responses tend to be roughly type-II when consumers and resources have similar
 body sizes, but become more sigmoidal and hence more type-III when consumers are much
 219 bigger than their resource, as resources are then better able to hide when rare (Kalinkat et al.
 (2013)). Without the temperature-size rule, the body mass ratio remains constant with tempera-
 ture, and therefore the form of the functional response is not expect to change. However, with
 222 the temperature-size rule, body sizes change. When the temperature-size responses are asym-

metric, the ratio of body sizes will change and influence the form of the functional response. Because consumers are often larger than their resource, and because larger organisms are expected to have greater reductions in body size with temperature (Forster et al. (2012)), the ratio of consumer to resource body size will often decrease with temperature. As stated above, lower consumer to resource body size ratios produce functional responses more like type-II, which are less stable than type-III functional responses. Hence the temperature-size rule can be said to destabilize the consumer-resource dynamics at high temperatures through by promoting type-II functional responses (it can also be said that the temperature-size rule stabilizes the dynamics at lower temperatures by promoting type-III functional responses). However, the amount by which the shape of the functional response is adjusted by the temperature-size rule does not appear to be large and therefore the stabilizing effects discussed in previous sections will likely prevail (see supplementary Mathematica file for details).

Discussion

Possible experiment to test the effect of the TSR: Our main predictions: equilibrium consumer to resource biomass ratio is expected to increase with temperature (due to increases in consumer conversion efficiency and the growth rate of the resource associated with declining body sizes). Could test this by comparing two systems: one where body size is allowed to decrease with temperature, and another where the smallest individuals are removed (or the opposite).

Stability is expected to increase because decreasing consumer body size lead to decreased attack rates and increase resource growth rates.

-talk about which areas are ripe for experimental exploration – temperature dependencies of handling time/capture rate vs. magnitude and potential asymmetry of TSR

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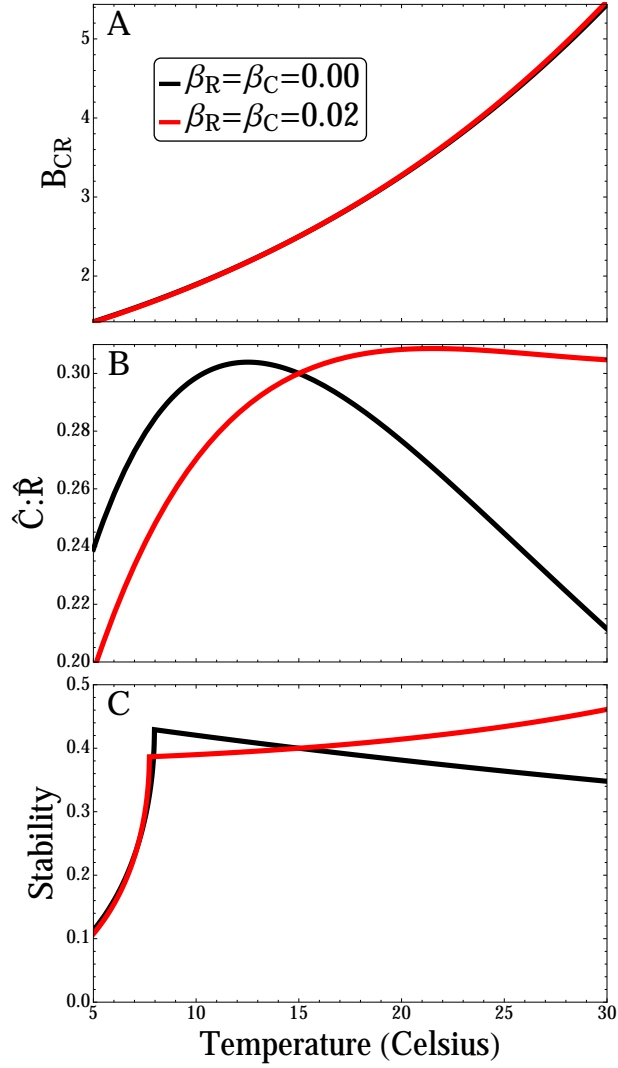


Figure 1: B_{CR} , equilibrium consumer to resource biomass ratio $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and stability of the co-existence equilibrium as functions of temperature T (plotted in Celsius) with (red) and without (black) mass dependencies and the temperature-size rule. Rate-constants were chosen to make $r = 2$, $K = 100$, $a = 0.1$, $m = 0.6$, and $e = 0.15$ at 15°C (as in Figure 3 of Gilbert et al. (2014)). Other parameters as in Gilbert et al. (2014) and DeLong et al. (2015): $E_B = 0.32$, $E_S = 0.9$, $E_m = 0.65$, $E_{v,i} = 0.46$, $v_{0,i} = 1$, $\kappa = -0.81$, $\alpha = 1$, $\epsilon = -0.5$, $\mu = -0.29$, $\rho = -0.81$, $\beta_i = 0$ (black), $\beta_i = 0.02$ (red). Note that we allow all population dynamic parameters to depend on temperature and mass, unlike Figure 3 in Gilbert et al. (2014), where only K varies.

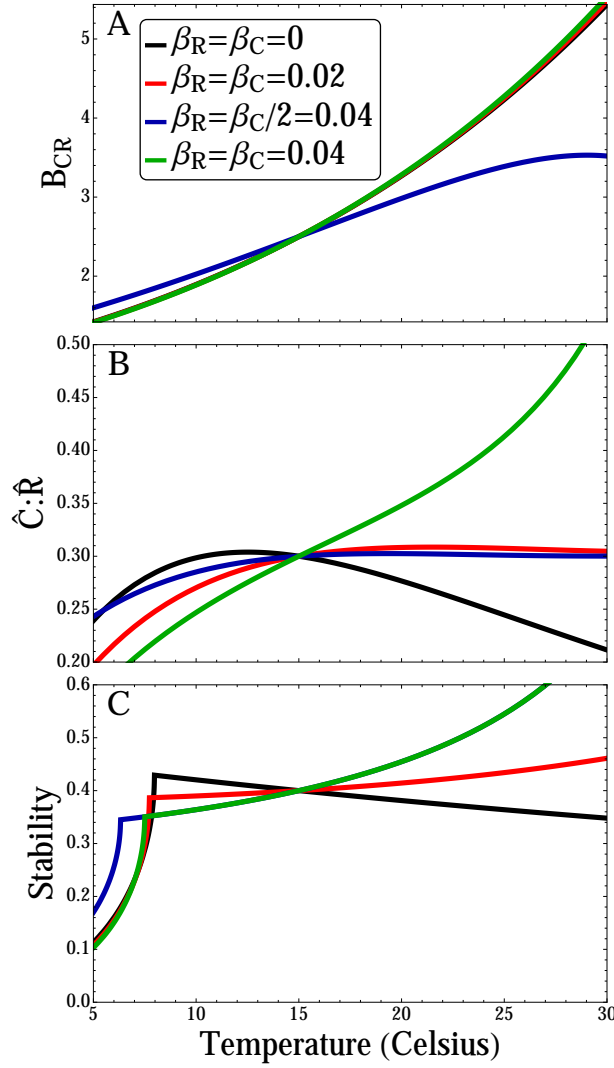


Figure 2: B_{CR} , equilibrium consumer to resource biomass ratio $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and stability of the coexistence equilibrium as functions of temperature T (plotted in Celsius) without the temperature-size rule (black), with a relatively weak, symmetric temperature size rule (red), with an asymmetric temperature-size rule (green), and with a relatively strong, symmetric temperature-size rule (blue). Rate-constants were chosen to make $r = 2$, $K = 100$, $a = 0.1$, $m = 0.6$, and $e = 0.15$ at 15°C (as in Figure 3 of Gilbert et al. (2014)). Other parameters as in Gilbert et al. (2014) and DeLong et al. (2015): $E_B = 0.32$, $E_S = 0.9$, $E_m = 0.65$, $E_{v,i} = 0.46$, $v_{0,i} = 1$, $\kappa = -0.81$, $\alpha = 1$, $\epsilon = -0.5$, $\mu = -0.29$, $\rho = -0.81$.

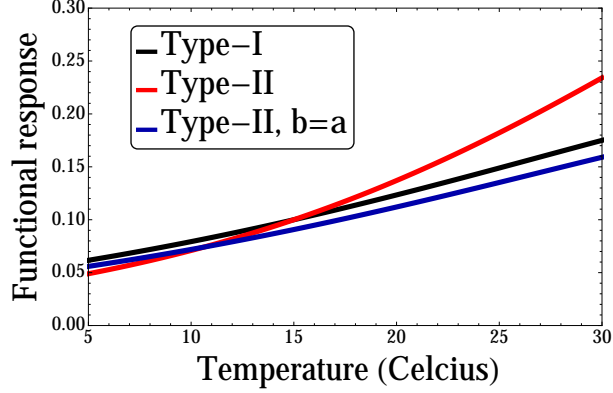


Figure 3: Functional response as a function of temperature. Shown are a type-I functional response (black), a type-II functional response with temperature- and mass-dependencies of capture rate and handling time from Rall et al. (2012) (red), and a type-II functional response with temperature- and mass-dependencies of capture rate like that of attack rate in Gilbert et al. (2014) (blue). Rate-constants were chosen to make $r = 2$, $K = 100$, $a = 0.1$, $m = 0.6$, and $e = 0.15$ at 15°C (as in Figure 3 of Gilbert et al. (2014)). Other parameters as in Gilbert et al. (2014), DeLong et al. (2015), and Rall et al. (2012): $E_B = 0.32$, $E_S = 0.9$, $E_m = 0.65$, $E_{v,i} = 0.46$, $v_{0,i} = 1$, $\kappa = -0.81$, $\alpha = 1$, $\epsilon = -0.5$, $\mu = -0.29$, $\rho = -0.81$, $\beta_i = 0.02$, $a_C = 1/4 + 2/3$, $a_R = 1/3$, $h_C = -2/3$, $h_R = 0.5$, $E_a = 0.65$, $E_h = -0.65$, $h_0 = 10^{-13}$.

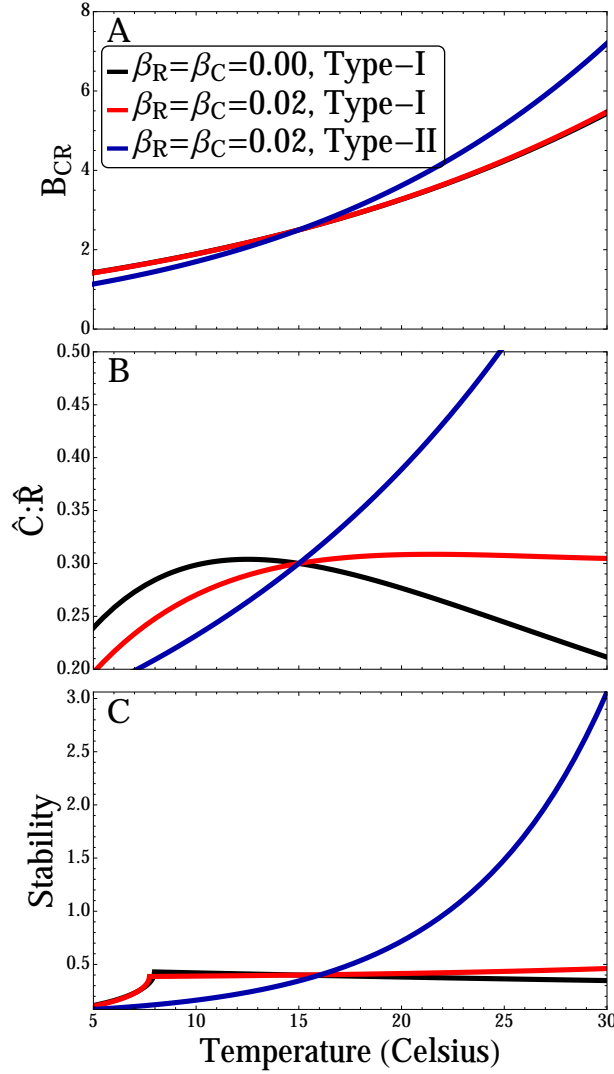


Figure 4: SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE. B_{CR} , equilibrium consumer to resource biomass ratio $\hat{C} : \hat{R}$, and stability of the coexistence equilibrium as functions of temperature T (plotted in Celsius) with (red and blue) and without (black) mass dependencies and the temperature-size rule. Type-II functional response in blue. Rate-constants were chosen to make $r = 2$, $K = 100$, $f(R) = 0.1$, $m = 0.6$, and $e = 0.15$ at 15°C (as in Figure 3 of Gilbert et al. (2014)). Other parameters as in Gilbert et al. (2014), DeLong et al. (2015), and Rall et al. (2012): $E_B = 0.32$, $E_S = 0.9$, $E_m = 0.65$, $E_{v,i} = 0.46$, $v_{0,i} = 1$, $\kappa = -0.81$, $\alpha = 1$, $\epsilon = -0.5$, $\mu = -0.29$, $\rho = -0.81$, $a_C = 1/4 + 2/3$, $a_R = 1/3$, $h_C = -2/3$, $h_R = 0.5$, $E_a = 0.65$, $E_h = -0.65$, $h_0 = 10^{-13}$.

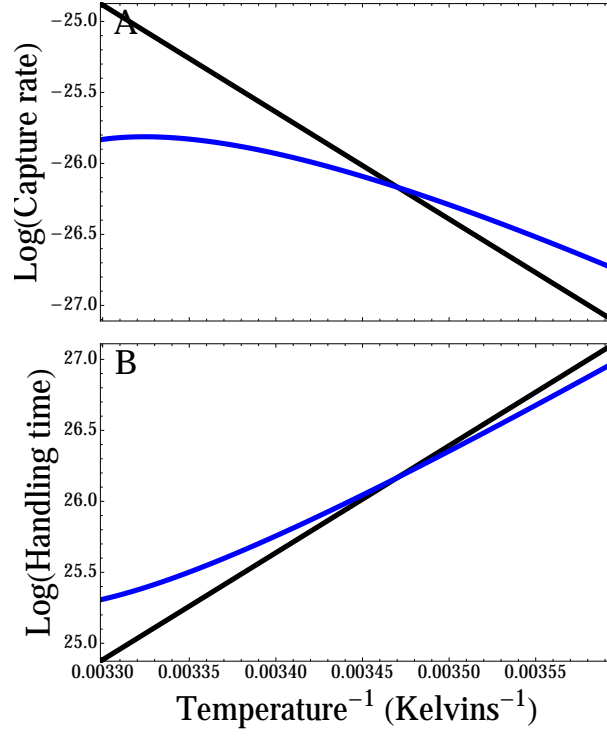


Figure 5: SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE. The sensitivity of capture rate and handling time to temperature with (blue) and without (black) the temperature-size rule. Plotted are (A) $\log(b/b_0)$ and (B) $\log(h/h_0)$. Parameters as in Rall et al. (2012): $a_C = 1/4 + 2/3$, $a_R = 1/3$, $h_C = -2/3$, $h_R = 0.5$, $E_a = 0.65$, $E_h = -0.65$.