Dynamics of feedbacks in nonequilibrium biodiversity organizational scale

Carlos J. Melian, Eawag, ETH-Domain, Switzerland

HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/MELIANOO9/ECOEVON/TREE/MASTER/CCSS2024

References

Rainey, P., Travisano, M. (1998). Adaptive radiation in a heterogeneous environment. Nature 394:69–72.

Kleidon, A. (2010). Non-equilibrium thermodynamics, maximum entropy production and Earth-system evolution. Philo. Trans. Math., Phys., and Eng. Sciences, 368:181-196.

Melo and Marroig (2015). Directional selection can drive the evolution of modularity in complex traits. PNAS, 112:470-475.

Goswami et al (2015). The fossil record of phenotypic integration and modularity: A deep-time perspective on developmental and evolutionary dynamics. PNAS, 112:4891-4896.

LAUGHLIN D.C., AND MESSIER J. (2015). FITNESS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL PHENOTYPES IN DYNAMIC ADAPTIVE LANDSCAPES. TREE, 30:487-496.

Barros, C. et al. (2016). N-dimensional hypervolumes to study stability of complex ecosystems. Ecol. Lett., 19:729–742.

Boyle et al. (2017). An expanded view of complex traits: From Polygenic to omnigenic. Cell. 169:1177-1186.

Melián et al. (2018). Deciphering the interdependence between ecological and evolutionary networks. TREE, 33:504-512.

Andreazzi, C., et al (2024). Biodiversity dynamics with complex genotype-to-phenotype architectures. Submitted to Biol. Rev.

Where are we now

Nonequilibrium

Feedbacks

Where are we gonna go

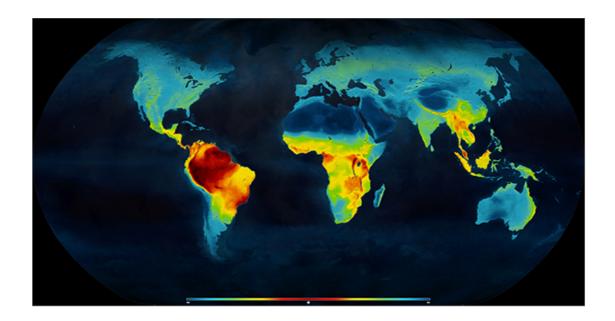
Biodiversity organizational scale

Route to dimensionality

Where are we now

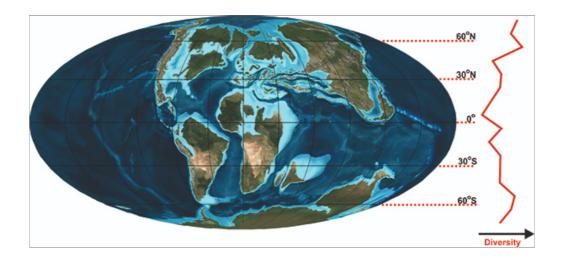


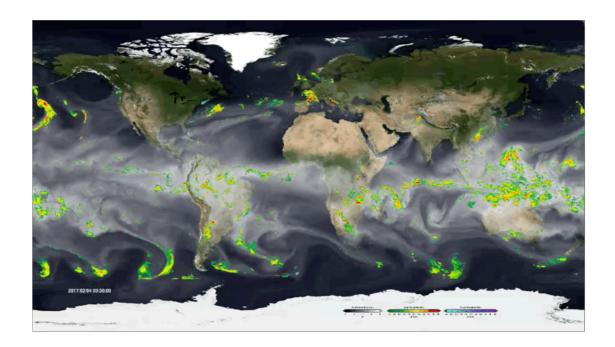
Nonequilibrium



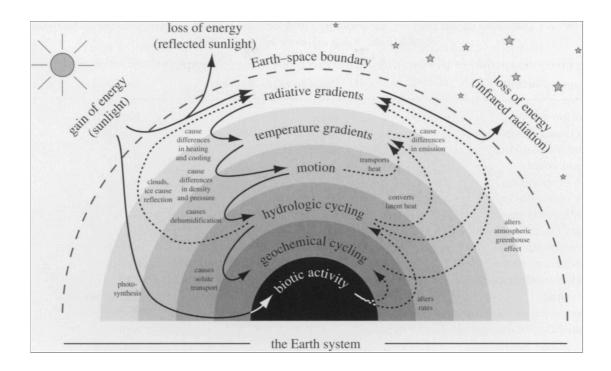
```
In [1]: from IPython.display import Video
     Video("./CCSS2024Fig/ContinentalDrift2.mp4", width=1058, height=508
```

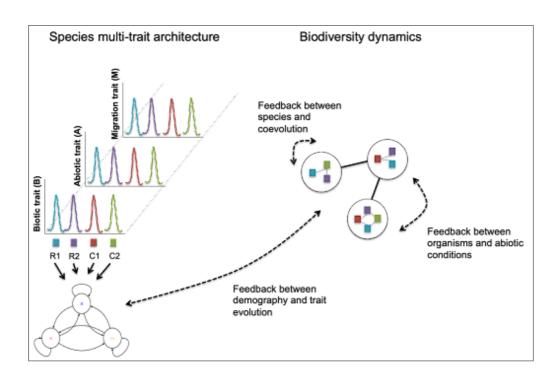
Out[1]:



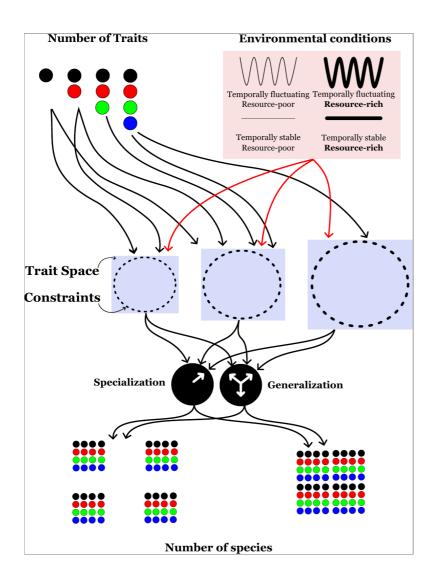


Feedback

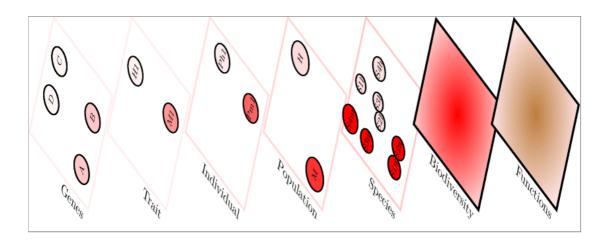


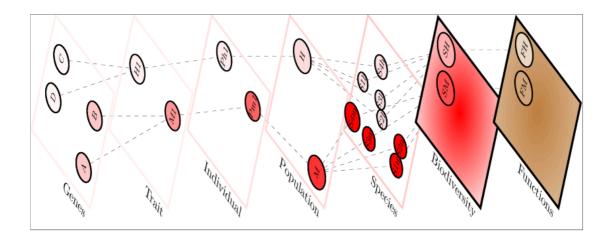


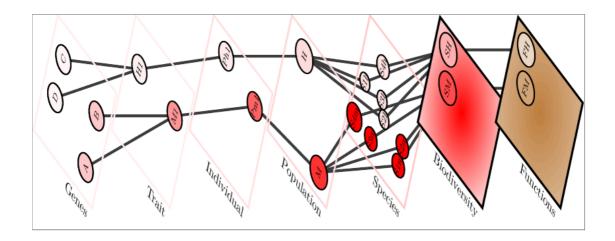
Where are we gonna go

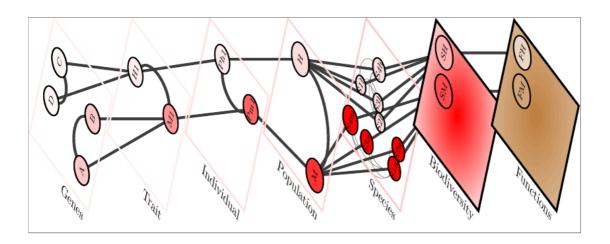


$$\Omega_{\mathbf{BAM}} = \begin{bmatrix} V_B & C_{BA} & C_{BM} \\ C_{AB} & V_A & C_{AM} \\ C_{MB} & C_{MA} & V_M \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{z})_{ix}^t = exp[-\gamma([\mathbf{z}_{ix}^t - \theta^t_{ix}]^T \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathbf{BAM}}^{-1}[\mathbf{z}_{ix}^t - \theta^t_{ix}])] \\
\begin{bmatrix} W(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{B}_{ix}^t}) \\ W(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{A}_{ix}^t}) \\ \vdots \\ W(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{M}_{ix}^t}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W(B_{ix}^t)^* \\ W(A_{ix}^t)^* \\ \vdots \\ W(M_{ix}^t)^* \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} V_B & C_{BA} & \dots & C_{BM} \\ C_{AB} & V_A & \dots & C_{AM} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{MB} & C_{MA} & \dots & V_M \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathbf{BAM}}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} W(B_{ix}^t)^* \\ W(A_{ix}^t)^* \\ \vdots \\ W(M_{ix}^t)^* \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{W}}$$



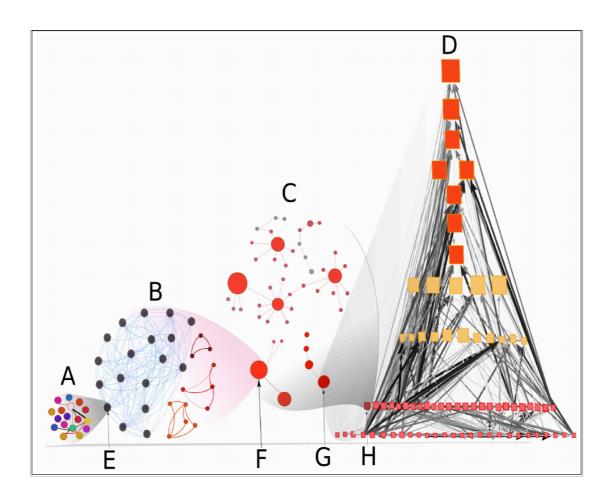


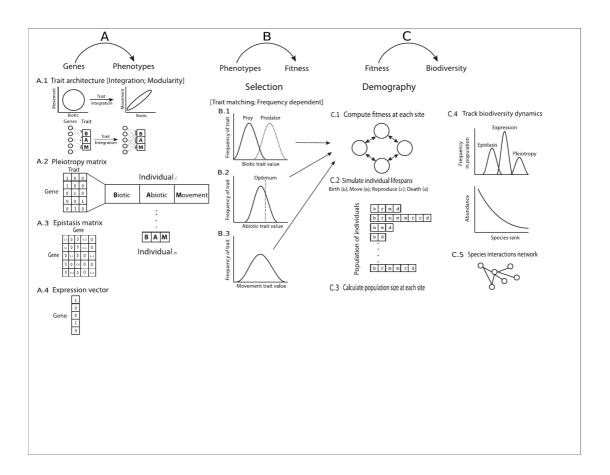




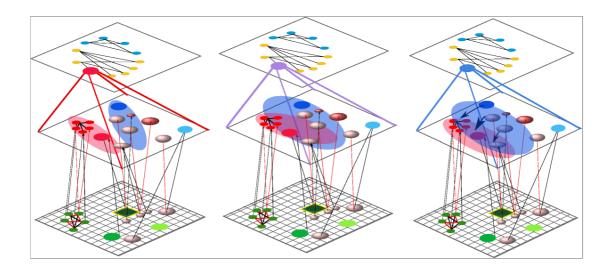
$$\begin{split} \partial_t \rho(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{t}) &= -\nabla_{\mathbf{z}} \big[\nabla_{\mathbf{z}} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y_t}) \rho(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{t}) \big] - r(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y_t}) \rho(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{t}) \\ &+ \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} M(\mathbf{z} | \mathbf{z}', \mathbf{z}'') \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{z}', \mathbf{z}'') \rho(\mathbf{z}', \mathbf{t}) \rho(\mathbf{z}'', \mathbf{t}) \mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{d}} \mathbf{z}' \mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{d}} \mathbf{z}'' \end{split}$$

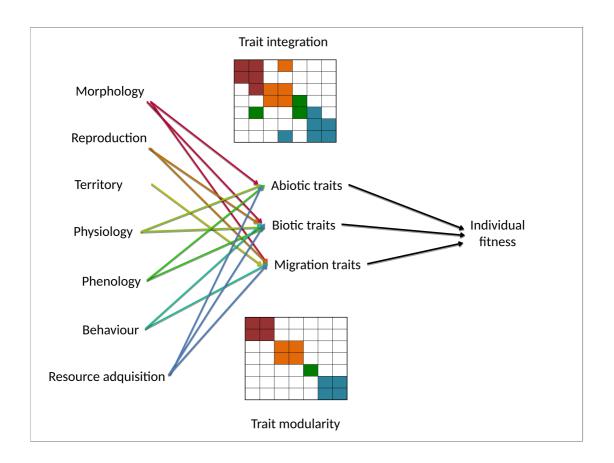
Biodiversity organizational scale





Route to Dimensionality





Complex traits: GPA

$$z_j^i(x,t) = f(\mathbf{L})(x,t), f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^z$$
 (1)

In this formulation, an individual's \emph{i} phenotype in site \emph{x} and time \emph{t} is given by

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\mathbf{i}}(x,t) = f(\mathbf{L}) = \mathbf{D}[\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{L})] = \mathbf{BY},$$
 (2)

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\mathbf{i}}(x,t) = \mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{T}}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{Y} \tag{3}$$

Abiotic trait

$$D(z_a^i)(x,t) = |0.5 - cdf(\mathcal{N}(\theta_a, \sigma^2), z_a^i)|, \tag{4}$$

where $D(z_a^i)$ is the distance of abiotic trait of individual i to its optimum, θ_a is the optimal value used as the mean of a normal distribution, σ^2 is the variance of the normal distribution, and z_a^i is the value of the abiotic trait i and cdf is cumulative distribution function. The fitness of the abiotic trait of individual i is then given by

$$W(z_a^i)(x,t) = 1 - D(z_a^i)(x,t)$$
 (5)

Biotic trait

$$D(z_b^i z_b^j)(x,t) = |0.5 - cdf(\mathcal{N}(z_b^i, \sigma^2), z_b^j)|.$$
 (6)

The strength of an interaction is a function of species-species coefficient and the phenotypic distance between the two individuals

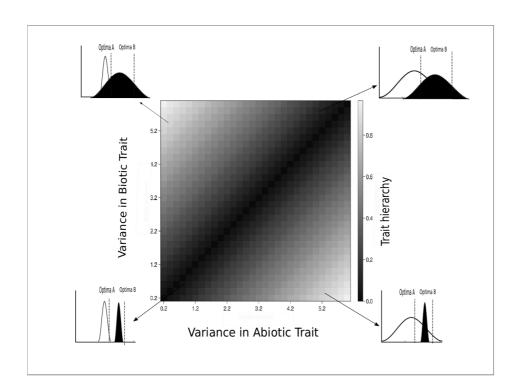
$$s_{z_b^i z_b^j}(x,t) = \left(1 - D\left(z_b^i z_b^j\right)(x,t)\right) \times \left|c_{z_b^A z_b^B}\right| \times sign\left(c_{z_b^A z_b^B}\right) \tag{7}$$

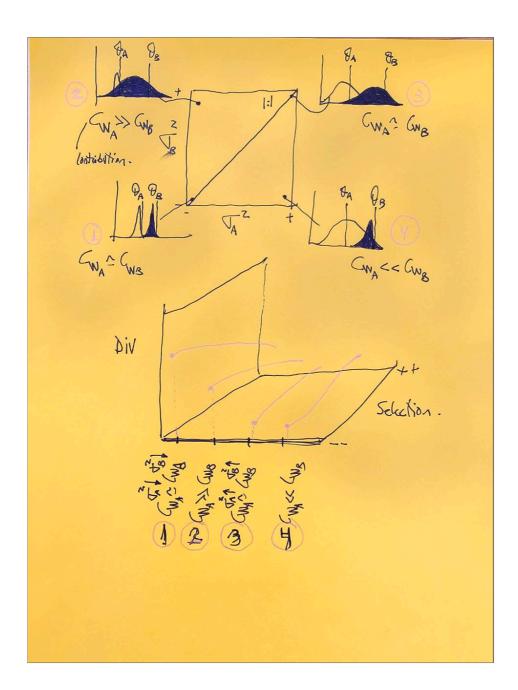
Fitness

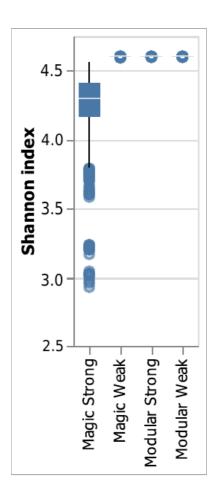
$$W(Z^i)(x,t) = W(z_a^i)(x,t) + s_{z_b^i z_b^j}(x,t),$$
 (8)

and the fitness function takes into account the selection coefficient as

$$W(Z^i)_{(x,t)} = 1 - ((1 - W(Z^i)(x,t)) \times s_A)$$
 (9)







Take home message

Where are we now

 gap in understanding bb-ba-ab-aa-interactions accounting for nonequilibrium and feedbacks at many spatiotemporal scales

Where are we gonna go

- GPA connecting complex traits to biotic-abiotic feedbacks and diversity patterns
- The route to dimensionality integrating BOS to feedbacks