

Evolutionary paleoecology and the biology of extinction

Peter D Smits

Committee on Evolutionary Biology, University of Chicago

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Introduction and theory

Brachiopods, environmental preference, and extinction

Ecology and survival in Cenozoic mammals

Community connectedness in Cenozoic mammals

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Framework

Questions

- ▶ Why do certain taxa go extinct while others do not?
- ▶ How is emergence “formed?” When should it be invoked?
- ▶ Is extinction risk taxon–age independent?
- ▶ When should we expect global, regional, or local processes to dominate?

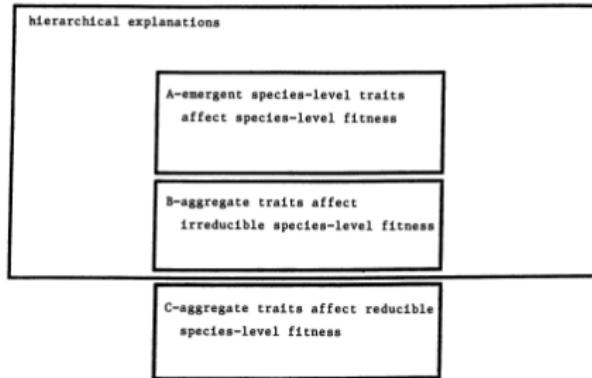
Evolutionary paleoecology

... the consequences of distinct ecological factors on differential rate dynamics, particularly rates of faunal turnover and diversification.

(Kitchell 1985 Paleobiology)

environmental interactions → macroevolution

Emergent properties



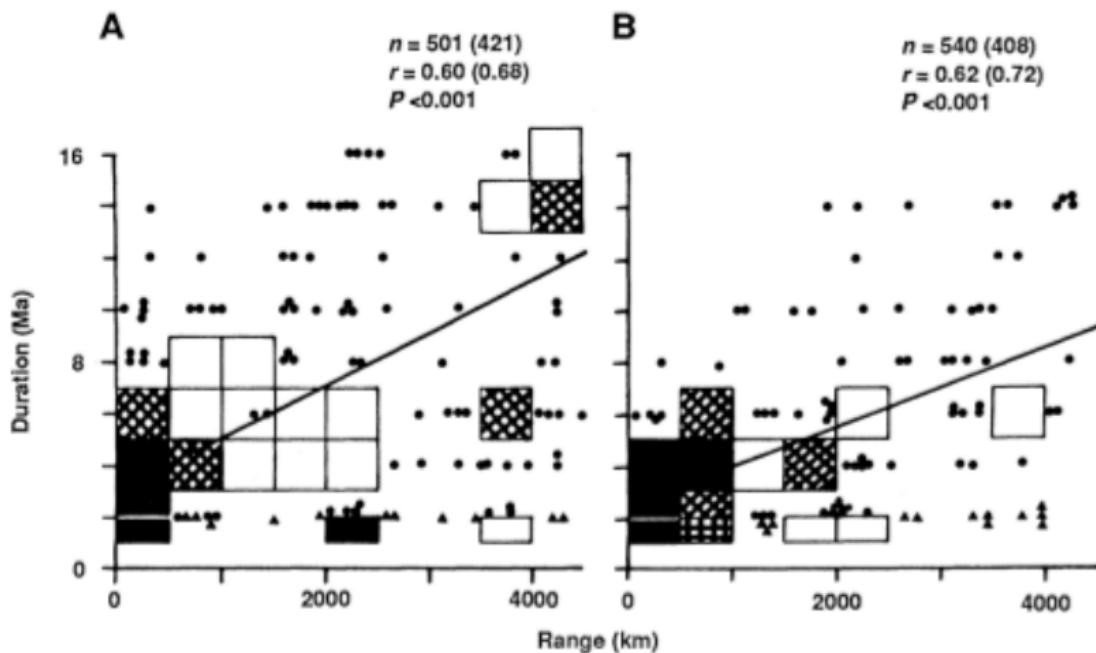
(Grantham 1995 *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.*)

Species level

Trait that cannot be reduced to organismal level

Product of one or more traits/factors

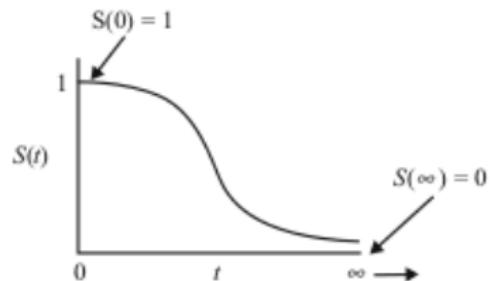
Range size



(Jablonski 1987 *Science*)

Probability of survival

Theoretical $S(t)$:

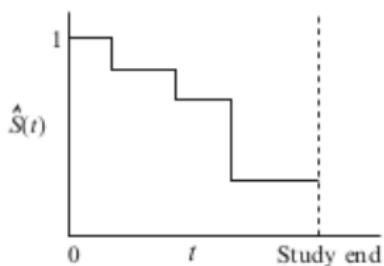


Survival function

$$S(t) = P(T > t)$$

- ▶ T : survival time (≥ 0)
- ▶ t : specified time

$\hat{S}(t)$ in practice:

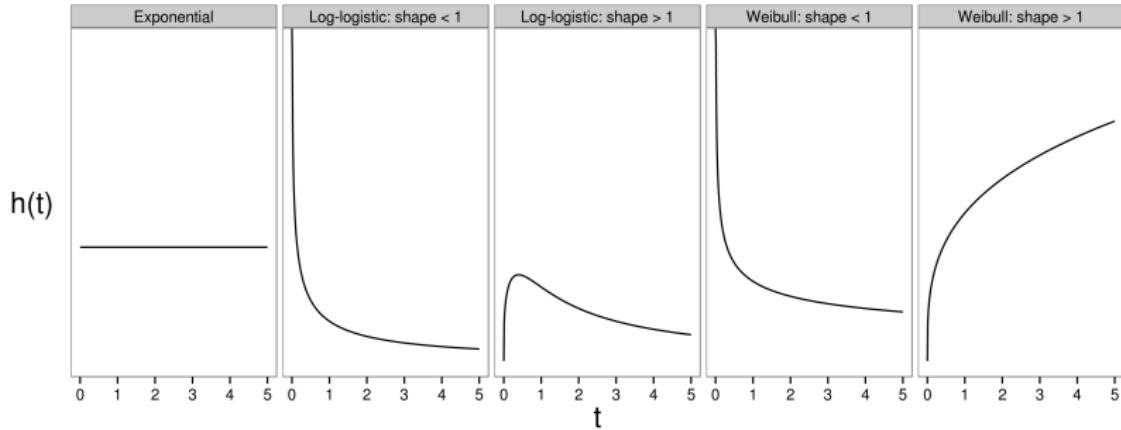


(Kleinbaum and Klein 2012)

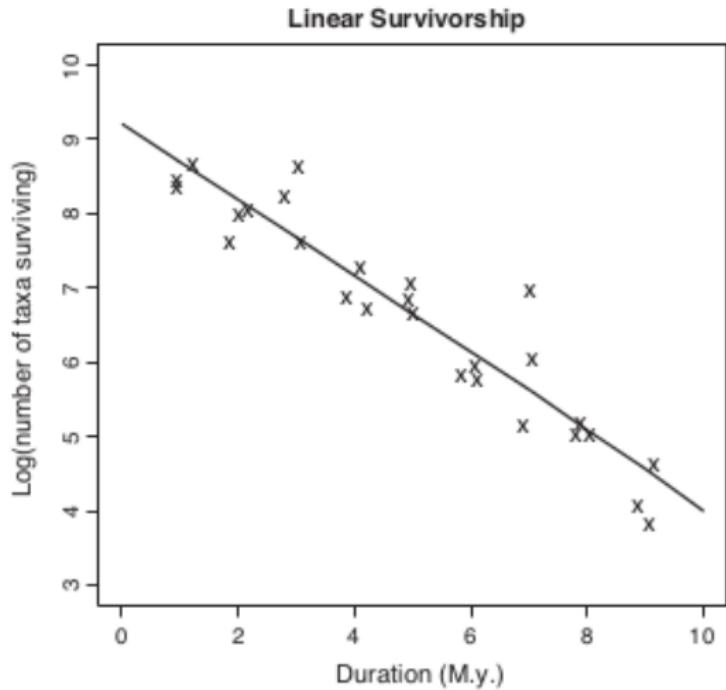
Instantaneous potential of failure (extinction)

Hazard function \equiv conditional failure rate

$$h(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(t \leq T < t + \Delta t | T \geq t)}{\Delta t}$$



Van Valen's observation of survival



(Liow et al. 2011 *TREE*)

Law of Constant Extinction

Definition

Extinction risk in a given adaptive zone is taxon–age independent.

(Van Valen 1973 *Evol. Theory*)

translation: hazard is constant with respect to time
(exponential survival)

$$h(t) = \lambda \iff S(t) = \exp^{-\lambda t}$$

Brachiopods and mammals: a comparison

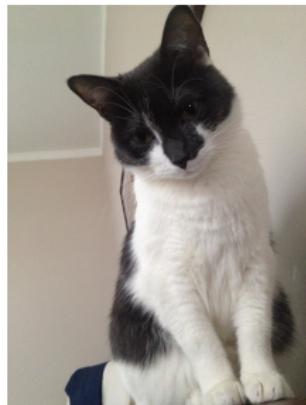
brachiopods

- ▶ marine
- ▶ sessile
- ▶ Permian (~ 47 My)
- ▶ Australasia
- ▶ global warming



mammals

- ▶ terrestrial
- ▶ motile
- ▶ Cenozoic (~ 65 My)
- ▶ North America, Europe, South America
- ▶ global cooling



Proposed studies

Chapters

- ▶ Permian brachiopod trait based survival
 - ▶ generic level
 - ▶ necessity of emergence?
- ▶ Cenozoic mammal trait based survival
 - ▶ generic, specific level
 - ▶ necessity of emergence?
- ▶ Cenozoic mammal community connectedness
 - ▶ global versus regional versus local

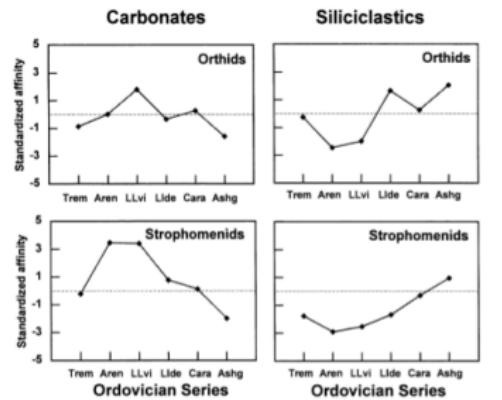
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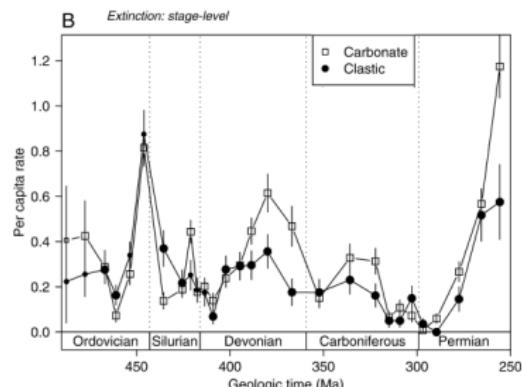
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Substrate affinity



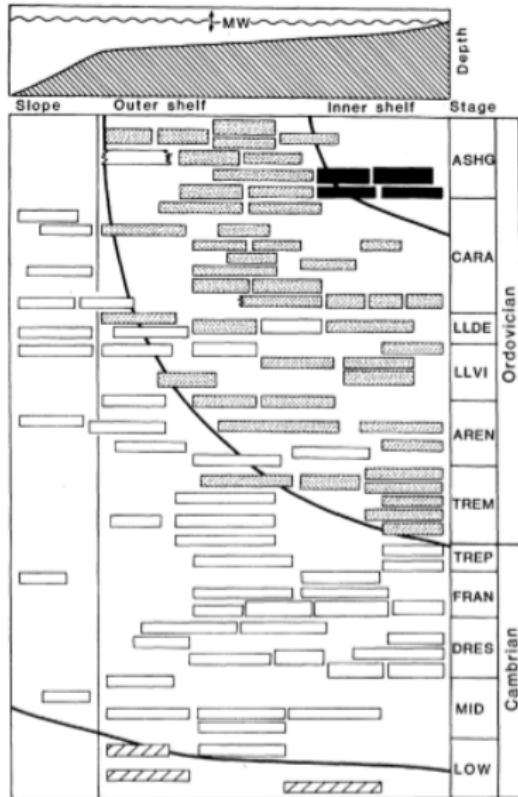
(Miller and Connolly 2001 *Paleobio.*)



(Foote 2006 *Paleobio.*)

- ▶ carbonates, clastics, mixed
 - ▶ physio-chemical
 - ▶ availability
 - ▶ weak proxy for larval dispersal?
- ▶ Phanerozoic decrease carbonates:clastics
 - ▶ predicted longevity: clastics > carbonates

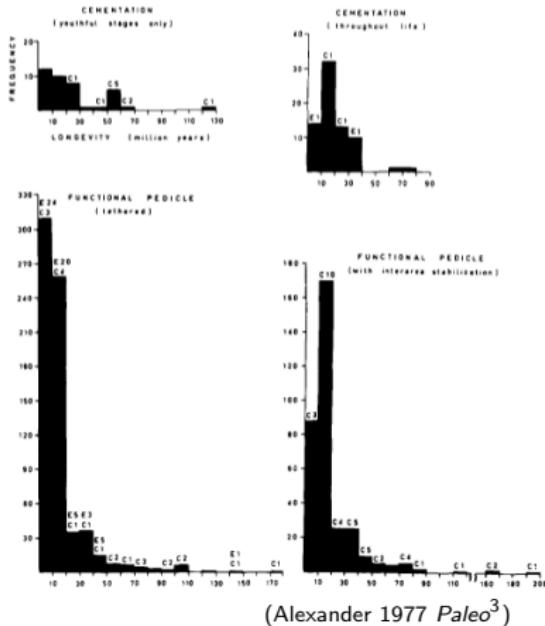
Habitat preference



(Jablonski *et al.* 1983 *Science*)

- ▶ on-shore, off-shore, none
 - ▶ above/below storm wave base
 - ▶ energetics, availability
- ▶ classically invoked re. diversification of higher taxa
 - ▶ onshore → offshore

Affixing strategy



- ▶ environmental energetics and material (mud)
- ▶ pedunculate, reclining, cementing
 - ▶ endemics duration: reclining > others
 - ▶ cosmopolitan duration: ped./cement > others
- ▶ pedunculate:on-shore, reclining:off-shore

Assigning substrate and habitat

Probability of assignment

$$P(H_1|E) = \frac{P(E|H_1)P(H_1)}{P(E|H_1)P(H_1) + P(E|H_2)P(H_2)}$$
$$P(E|H) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

- ▶ n : total # of occ
- ▶ k : # (e.g.) carbonate occ

(Simpson and Harnik 2009 *Paleobiology*)

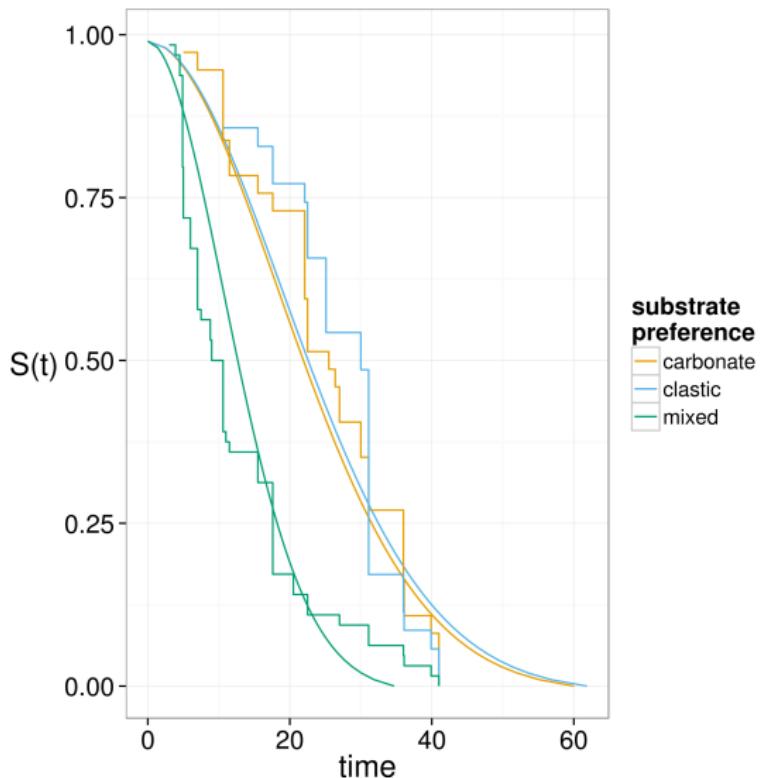
Analysis

- ▶ data: genus FAD–LAD
 - ▶ Australasia
 - ▶ taxa occurring in and ranging into/out of Permian
 - ▶ PBDB (h/t Clapham)
- ▶ traits: time-indep. covariate
 - ▶ substrate following Foote 2006 *Paleobio.*
 - ▶ habitat following Kiessling *et al.* 2007 *Paleo*³
- ▶ climate: time-dep. covariate
 - ▶ continuous or step function
- ▶ survival distributions: $\exp(\lambda)$, $Weibull(\lambda, k)$, etc.

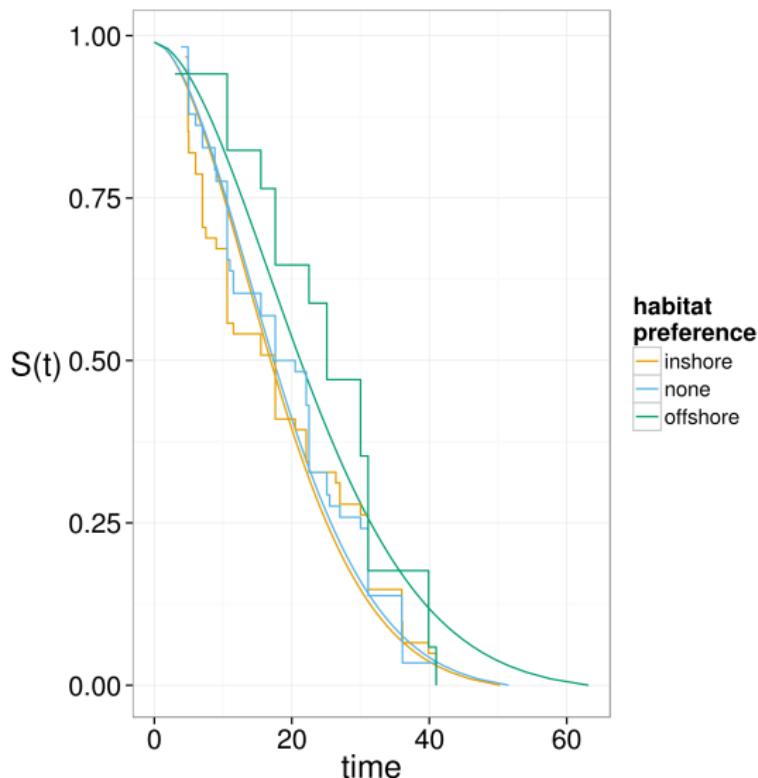
Preliminary results: model comparison

formula	distribution	shape	df	logLik	AICc
~ aff	weibull	1.91	4	-497.5745	1003.4543
~ aff + hab	weibull	1.92	6	-496.8553	1006.3618
~ aff * hab	weibull	1.94	10	-495.7702	1013.3003
~ 1	weibull	1.76	2	-515.1666	1034.4234
~ hab	weibull	1.76	4	-513.9591	1036.2236
~ aff	exponential		3	-532.8690	1071.9199
~ aff + hab	exponential		5	-532.5798	1075.6211
~ 1	exponential		1	-540.9218	1083.8734
~ aff * hab	exponential		9	-532.3099	1084.0485
~ hab	exponential		3	-540.2811	1086.7439

Preliminary results: best substrate



Preliminary results: best habitat



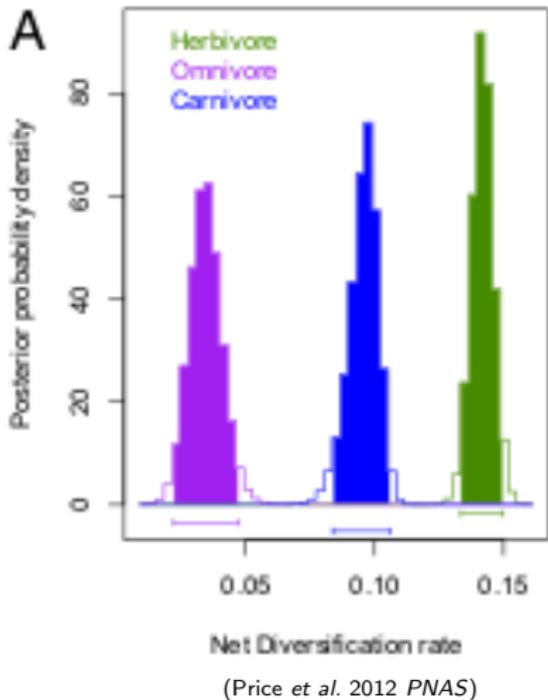
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Predictions: dietary category

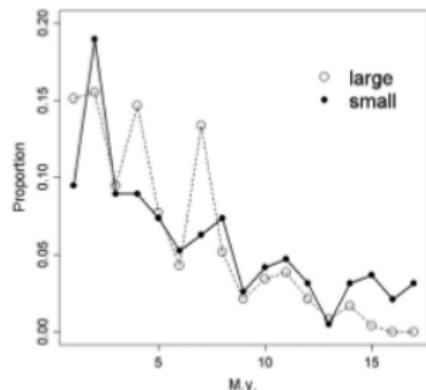


- ▶ trophic hierarchy (stability → duration)
 - ▶ herb: most stable, longest duration
 - ▶ carni: least stable, shortest duration
 - ▶ omni: avg. stability, avg. duration
- ▶ ↑ diversification
 - ▶ ↑ origination; \simeq extinction
 - ▶ \simeq origination; \downarrow extinction

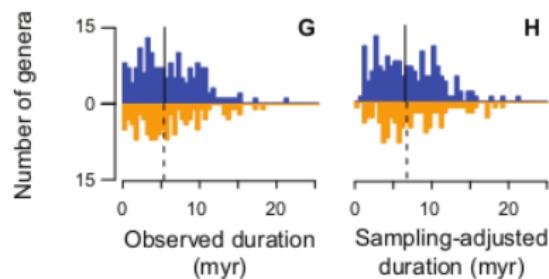
Predictions: locomotor category

- ▶ Paleogene → Neogene
 - ▶ open → closed environment
 - ▶ arboreal:
Paleogene > Neogene
 - ▶ ground dwelling:
Paleogene < Neogene
 - ▶ scansorial:
Paleogene ≈ Neogene

Predictions: body size



(Liow et al. 2008 PNAS)



(Tomiya 2013 Am. Nat.)

- ▶ ↑ body size, ↑ energy req,
↑ range size, ↓ extinction
- ▶ Europe
 - ▶ lrg body size genera:
↑ extinction
- ▶ North America
 - ▶ generic body size:
 \simeq extinction

Analysis

- ▶ data: genus, species FAD–LAD
 - ▶ NA: PBDB (h/t Alroy)
 - ▶ Europe: PBDB, NOW
 - ▶ SA: collections, compilations
- ▶ traits: time-indep. covariates
- ▶ climate: time-dep. covariate
 - ▶ continuous δO^{18} isotope (Zachos *et al.* 2008 *Nature*)
- ▶ Paleogene versus Neogene
- ▶ survival distributions: $\exp(\lambda)$, $Weibull(\lambda, k)$, etc.

Biases to survival: a simulation study

- ▶ time-homogeneous birth-death model
 - ▶ common model
 - ▶ constant p, b
 - ▶ expected $S(t) = \exp^{-\lambda t}$
- ▶ bias away from $h(t) = \lambda$
 - ▶ species:genus
 - ▶ anagenesis/cryptic speciation

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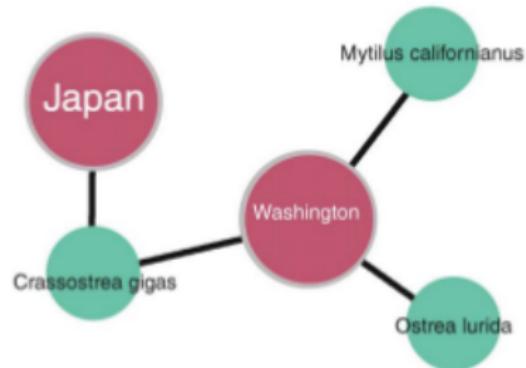
Community connectedness in Cenozoic mammals

Community connectedness

Definition

The degree to which localities are composed of endemic versus cosmopolitan taxa, and how similar this ratio is across localities.

Biogeographic networks



(Vilhena *et al.* 2013 *Sci. Reports*)

- ▶ taxa: species
- ▶ locality: 2x2 equal-area map projection grid
- ▶ 2 My intervals
- ▶ PBDB, NOW, museum collections, compilations

Average relative number of endemics

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L \frac{u_i}{n_i}}{L}$$

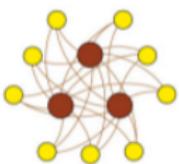
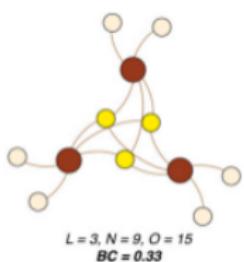
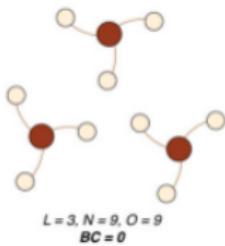
- ▶ L : number of localities
- ▶ u : number of taxa unique to a locality
- ▶ n : number of taxa at a locality
- ▶ $0 \leq E \leq 1$

Average relative occupancy per taxon

$$Occ = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{l_i}{L}}{N}$$

- ▶ N : total number of taxa
- ▶ l_i : number of localities a taxon occurs at
- ▶ L : number of localities
- ▶ $0 \leq Occ \leq 1$

Biogeographic connectedness

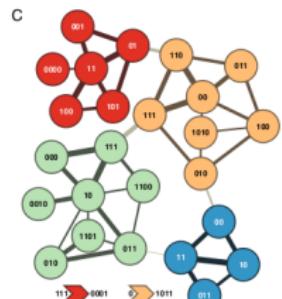
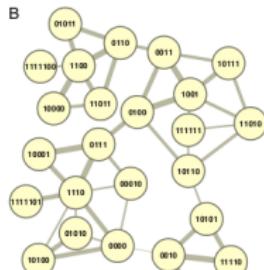
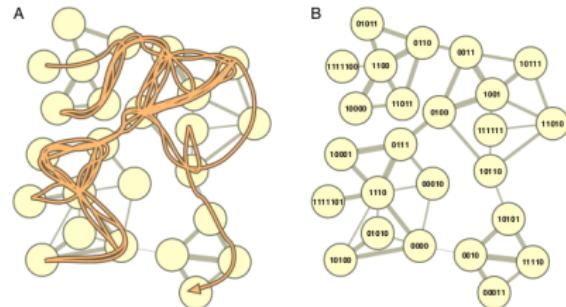


$$BC = \frac{O - N}{LN - N}$$

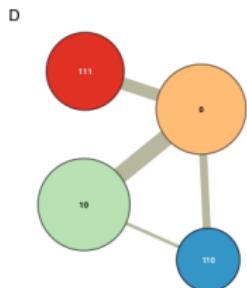
- ▶ O : number of occurrences
- ▶ N : total number of taxa
- ▶ L : number of localities
- ▶ $0 \leq BC \leq 1$

(Sidor et al. 2013 PNAS)

Code length



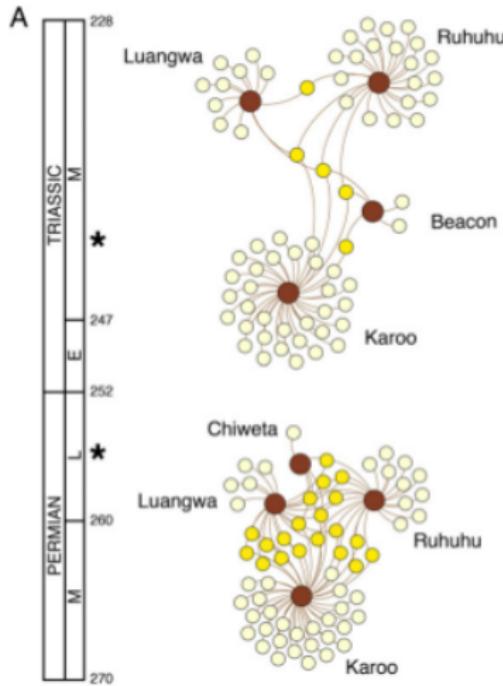
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(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 PNAS)

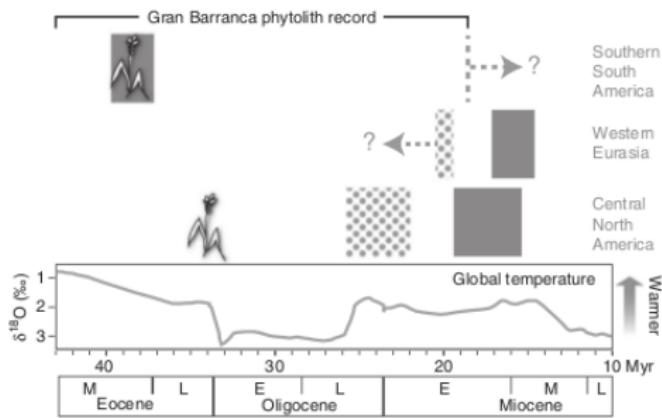
Global versus regional versus local scale processes



- ▶ global
 - ▶ corr w/ global climate
 - ▶ multiple regions corr
- ▶ regional
 - ▶ $\downarrow E, \uparrow Occ,$
 $\uparrow BC, \uparrow code$
- ▶ local
 - ▶ $\uparrow E, \downarrow Occ,$
 $\downarrow BC, \downarrow code$
- ▶ not mutually exclusive

(Sidor et al. 2013 PNAS)

Global expectations: locomotor category



(Strömberg et al. 2013 *Nature Com.*)

► arboreal

- ▶ $\uparrow E$, \uparrow code
- ▶ $\downarrow BC$, \downarrow Occ

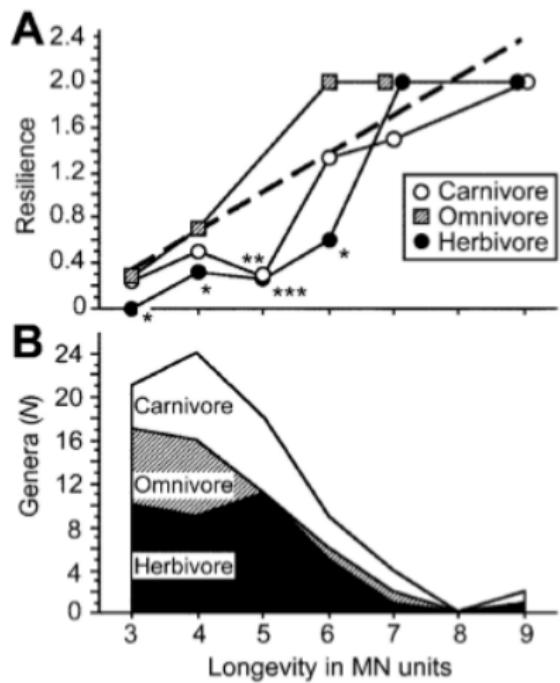
► ground dwelling

- ▶ $\downarrow E$, \downarrow code
- ▶ $\uparrow BC$, \uparrow Occ

► scansorial

- ▶ constant \vee random

Global expectations: dietary category



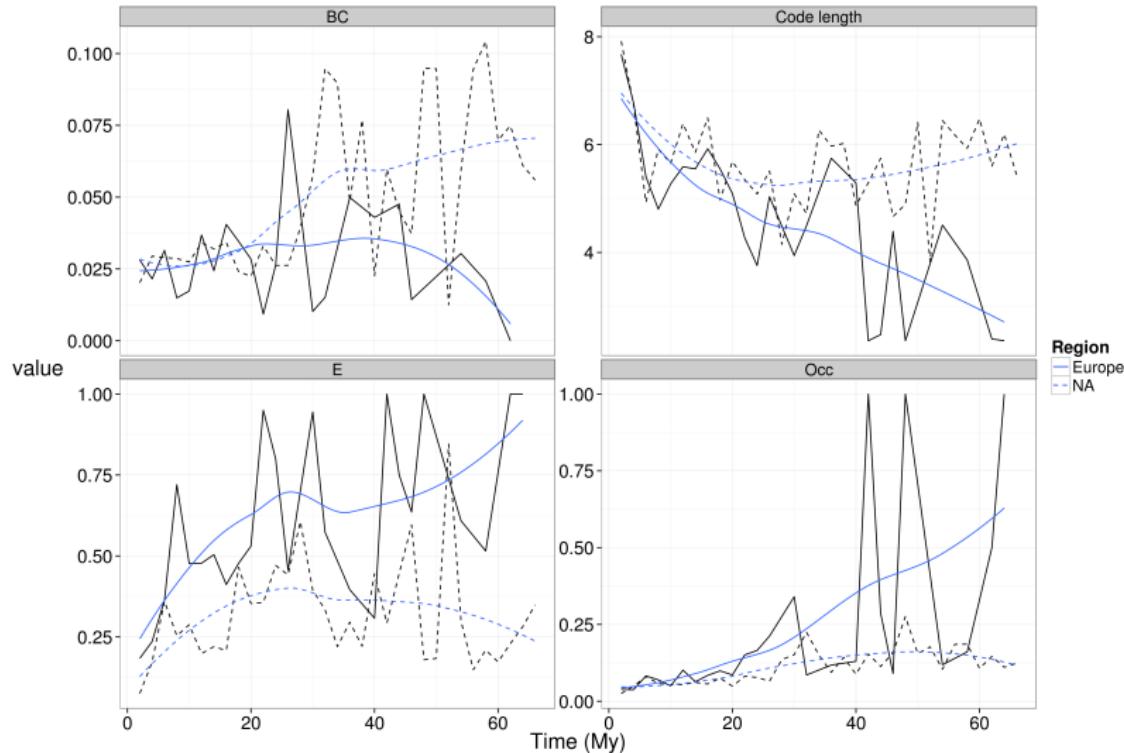
- ▶ herbivore
 - ▶ most like all taxa
- ▶ carnivore
 - ▶ constant √ corr w/ herbivores
- ▶ omnivore
 - ▶ constant √ random

(Jernvall and Fortelius 2004 *Am. Nat.*)

Regional predictions

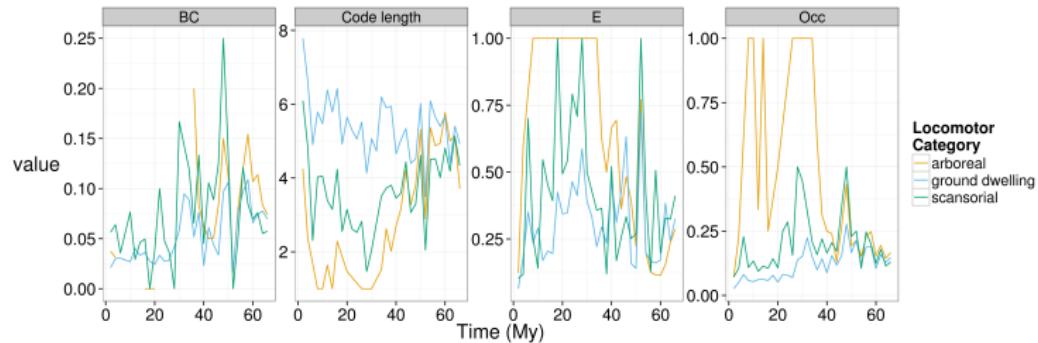
- ▶ North America
 - ▶ similar to global predictions
 - ▶ major lit. questions re. effects climate change
- ▶ Europe
 - ▶ stable trophic diversity
 - ▶ abundant herbivores drive patterns
- ▶ South America
 - ▶ high provincialism
 - ▶ early expansion of ground dwelling taxa

Preliminary results: NA, Eur

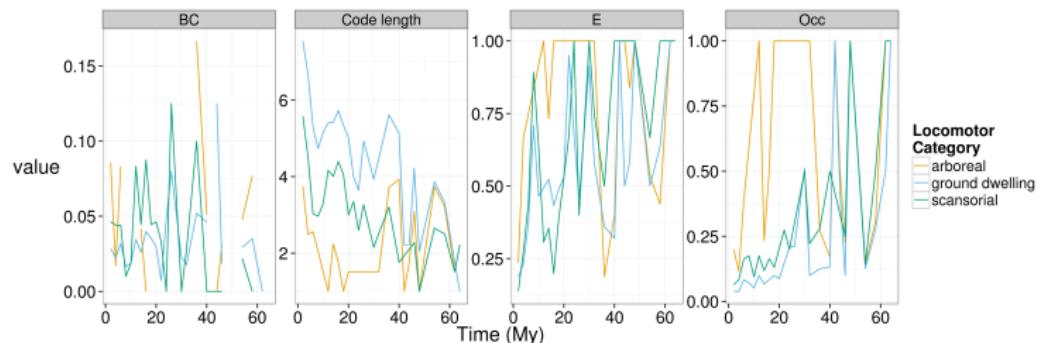


Preliminary results: locomotor category

North America

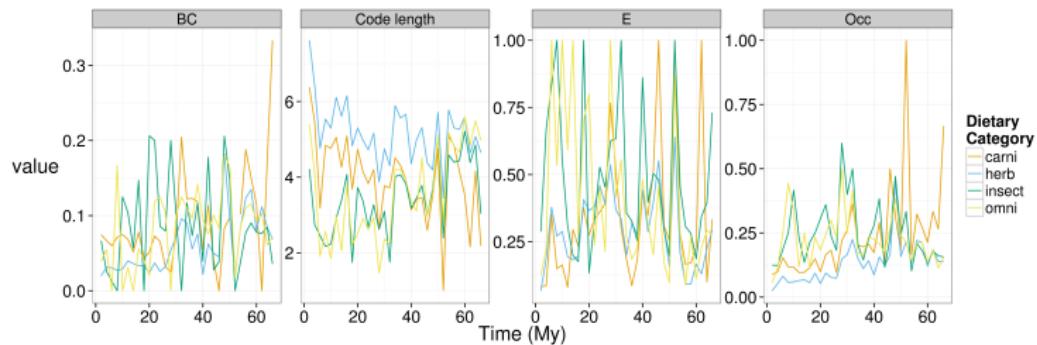


Europe

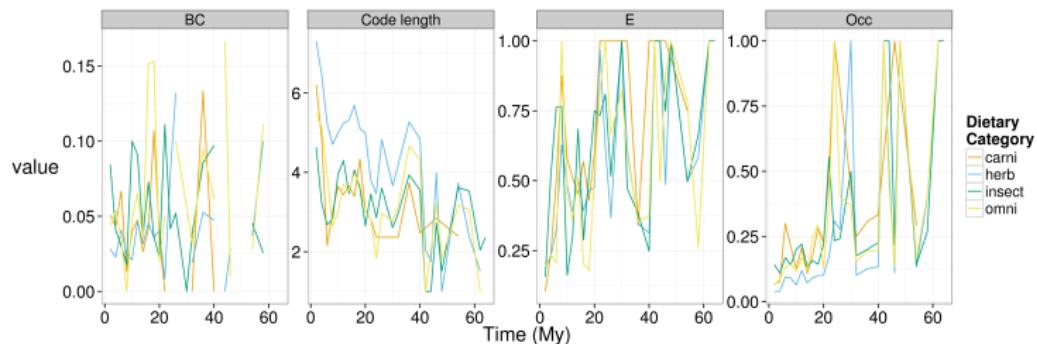


Preliminary results: dietary category

North America



Europe



Questions

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- ▶ How is emergence “formed?” When should it be invoked?
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Summary of proposed research

Studies

- ▶ Permian brachiopod trait based survival
- ▶ Cenozoic mammal trait based survival
- ▶ Cenozoic mammal community connectedness

Acknowledgements

► Committee

- ▶ Kenneth D. Angielczyk
(co-advisor)
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(co-advisor)
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- ▶ Richard H. Ree

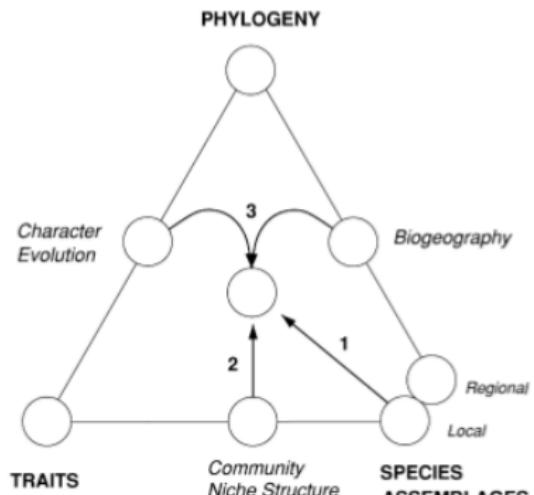
► Discussion

- ▶ David Bapst, Megan Boatright, Ben Frable, Colin Kyle, Darcy Ross, Liz Sander
- ▶ John Alroy, Graeme Lloyd, Carl Simpson, Graham Slater



Further concerns

Phylogenetic similarity of communities



(Webb *et al.* 2002 *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.*)

- ▶ informal phylogeny (taxonomy tree)
 - ▶ PBDB, EoL, etc.
 - ▶ unit branch length
- ▶ measures
 - ▶ mean pairwise–locality patristic distance
 - ▶ mean locality phylogenetic species variability (Helmus *et al.* 2007 *Am. Nat*)