

Evolutionary paleoecology and the biology of extinction

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Theory

Brachiopod survival

Mammal survival

Mammal community connectedness

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Mammal community connectedness

Framework

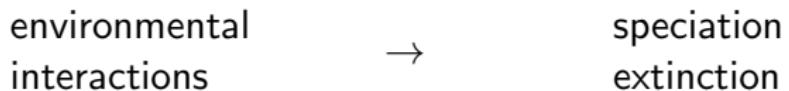
Questions

- ▶ 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?

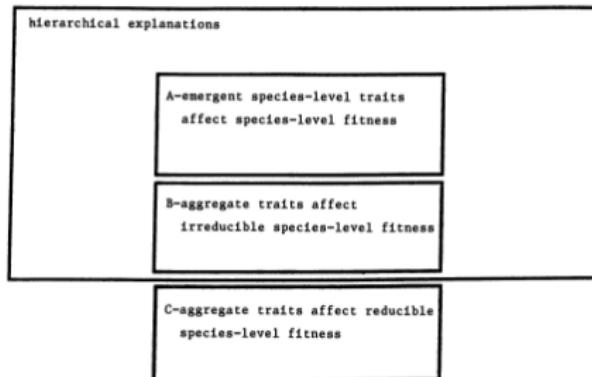
Evolutionary paleoecology

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

(Kitchell 1985 *Paleobiology*)



Emergent properties

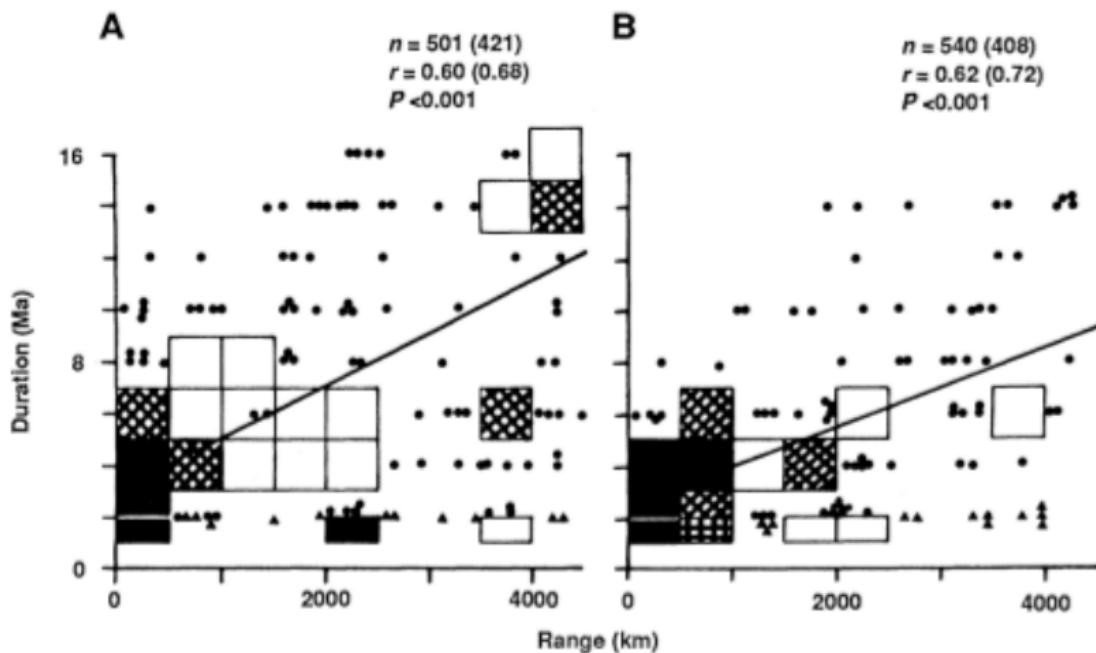


(Grantham 1995 *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.*)

Criteria

Trait that cannot be reduced to lower level (e.g. organismal)

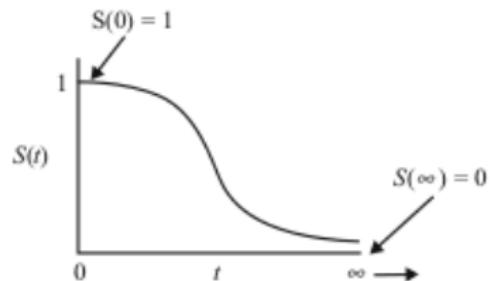
Range size



(Jablonski 1987 *Science*)

Probability of survival

Theoretical $S(t)$:

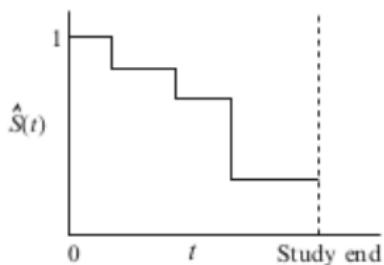


Survival function

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

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

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

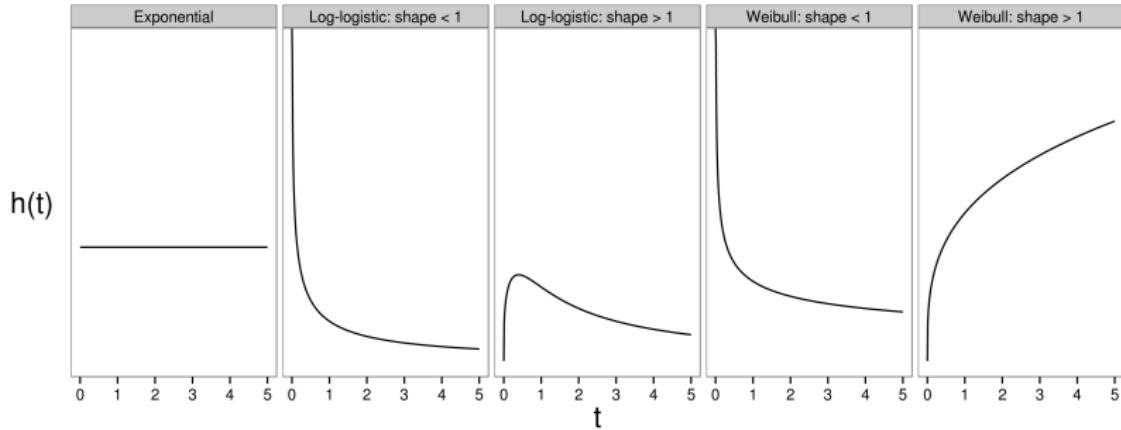


(Kleinbaum and Klein 2012)

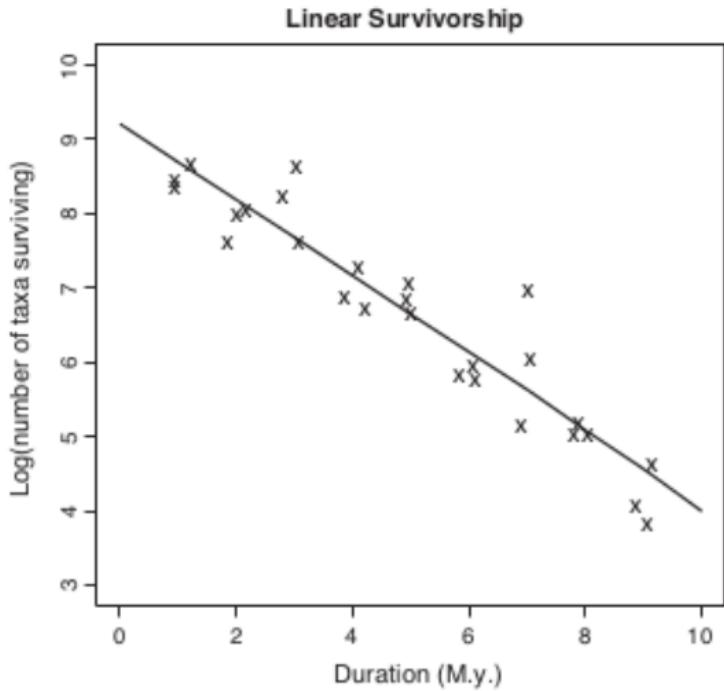
Instantaneous potential of failure (extinction)

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



(Liow et al. 2011 *TREE*)

Law of Constant Extinction

Definition

Extinction rate, 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

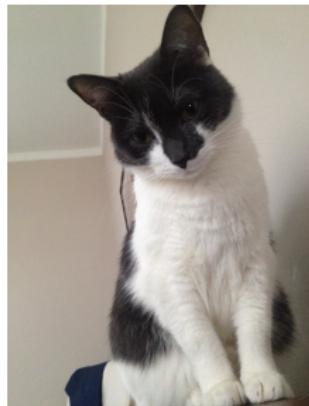
brachiopods

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



mammals

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



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
 - ▶ trait based?

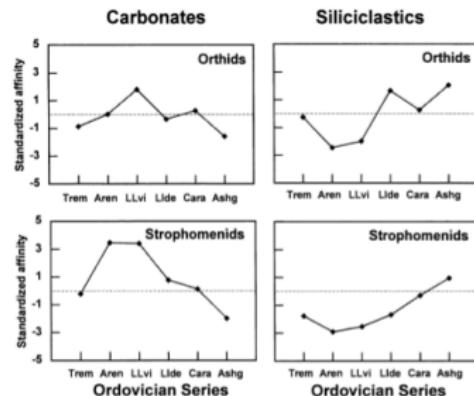
Theory

Brachiopod survival

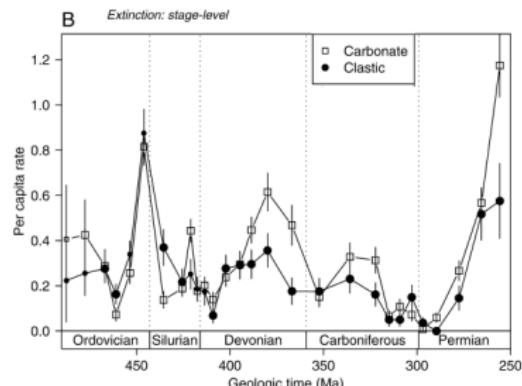
Mammal survival

Mammal community connectedness

Substrate affinity



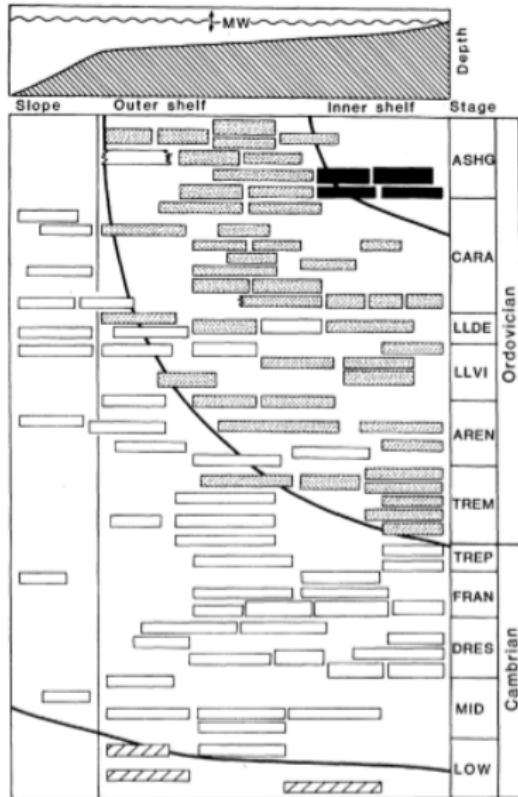
(Miller and Connolly 2001 *Paleobio.*)



(Foote 2006 *Paleobio.*)

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

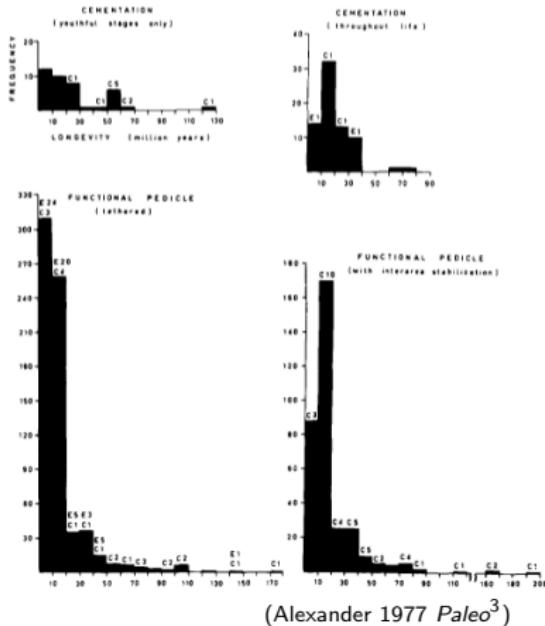
Habitat preference



(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*)

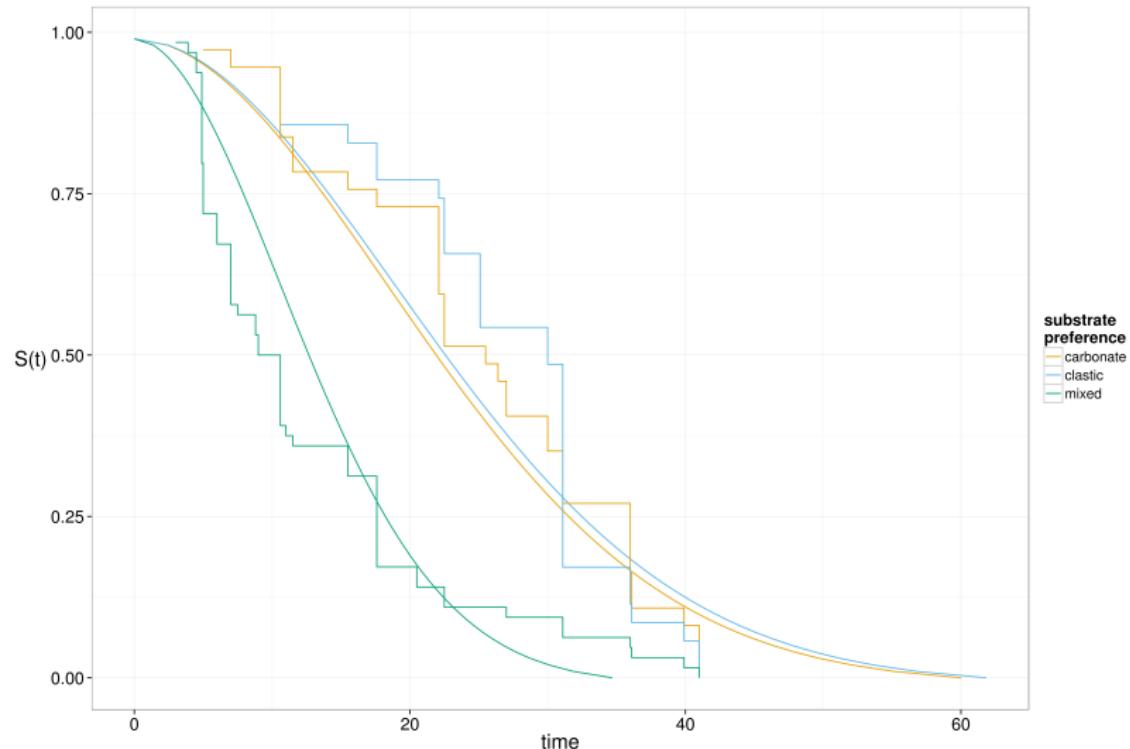
Analysis

- ▶ 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.

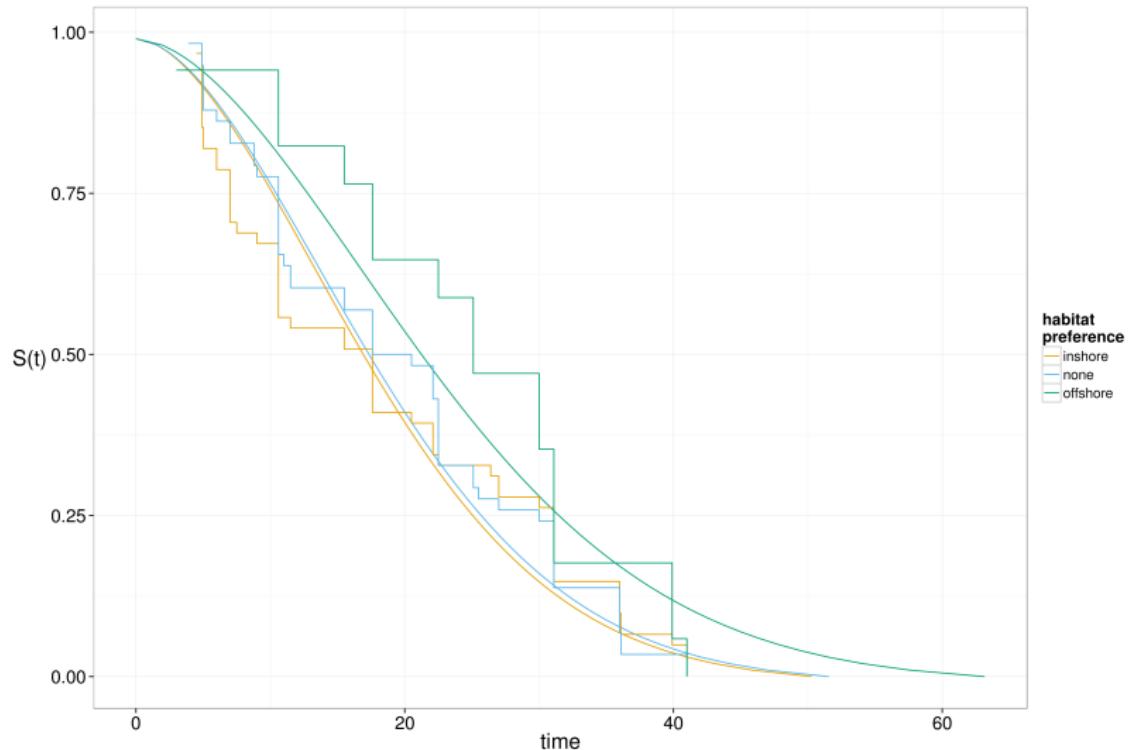
Preliminary results: model comparison

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



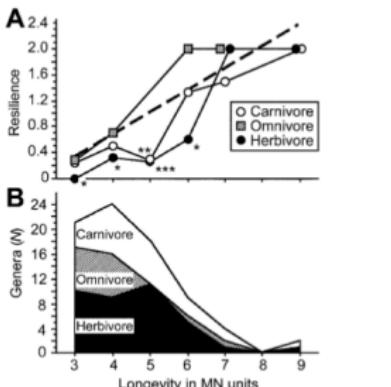
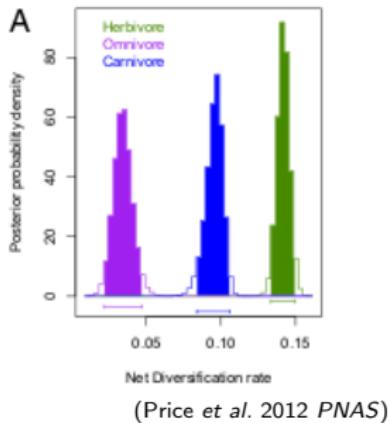
Theory

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Mammal survival

Mammal community connectedness

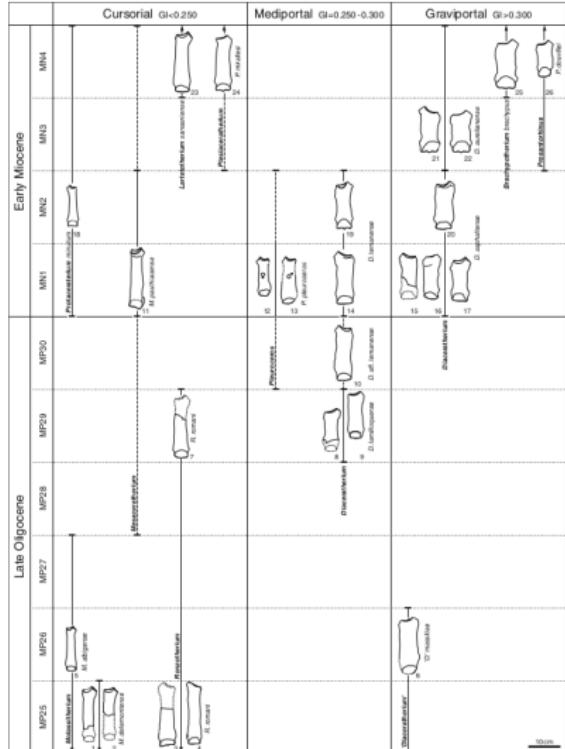
Predictions: dietary category



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

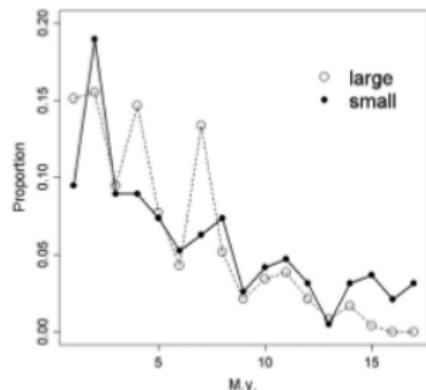
- ▶ trophic hierarchy (stability → duration)
 - ▶ herb: most stable, longest duration
 - ▶ carni: least stable, shortest duration
 - ▶ omni: avg. stability, avg. duration
- ▶ ↑ diversification
 - ▶ ↑ origination; ≈ extinction
 - ▶ ≈ origination; ↓ extinction

Predictions: locomotor category

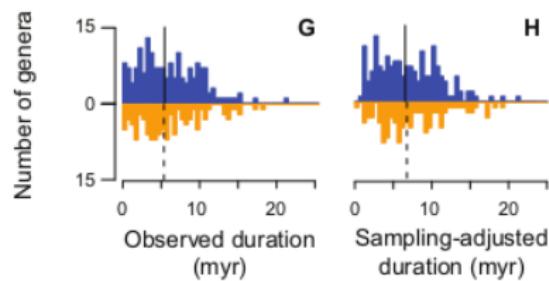


- ▶ Paleogene → Neogene
 - ▶ open → closed environment
- ▶ predictions
 - ▶ arboreal:
Paleogene > Neogene
 - ▶ ground dwelling:
Paleogene < Neogene
 - ▶ scansorial:
Paleogene ≈ Neogene

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.

Theory

Brachiopod survival

Mammal survival

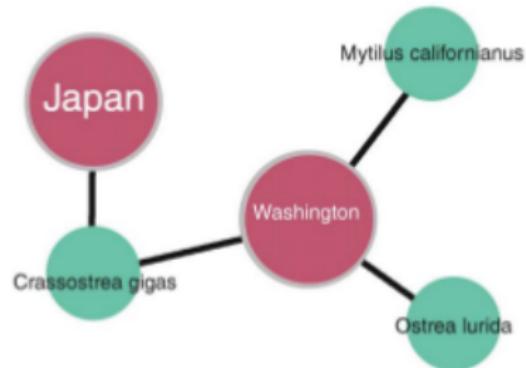
Mammal community connectedness

Community connectedness

Definition

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

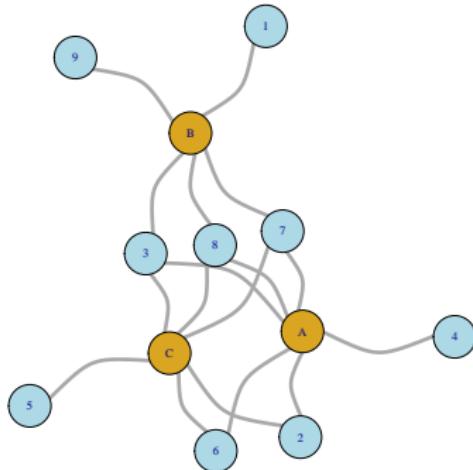
Biogeographic networks



(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



$$u = \{1, 2, 1\}$$

$$n = \{6, 5, 6\}$$

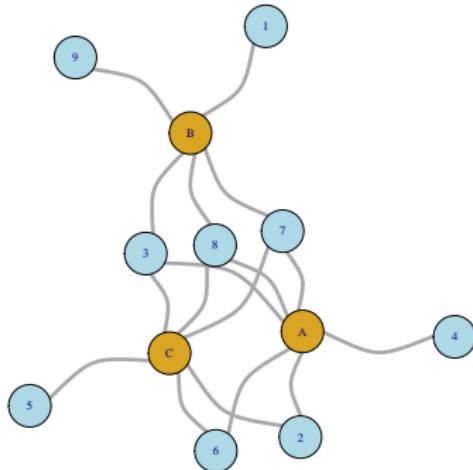
$$L = 3$$

$$E \approx 0.24$$

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

- ▶ 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



$$I = \{1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1\}$$

$$L = 3$$

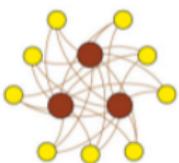
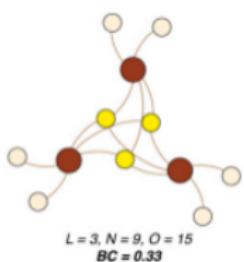
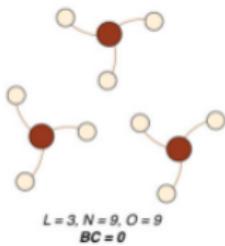
$$N = 9$$

$$Occ \approx 0.63$$

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

- ▶ 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

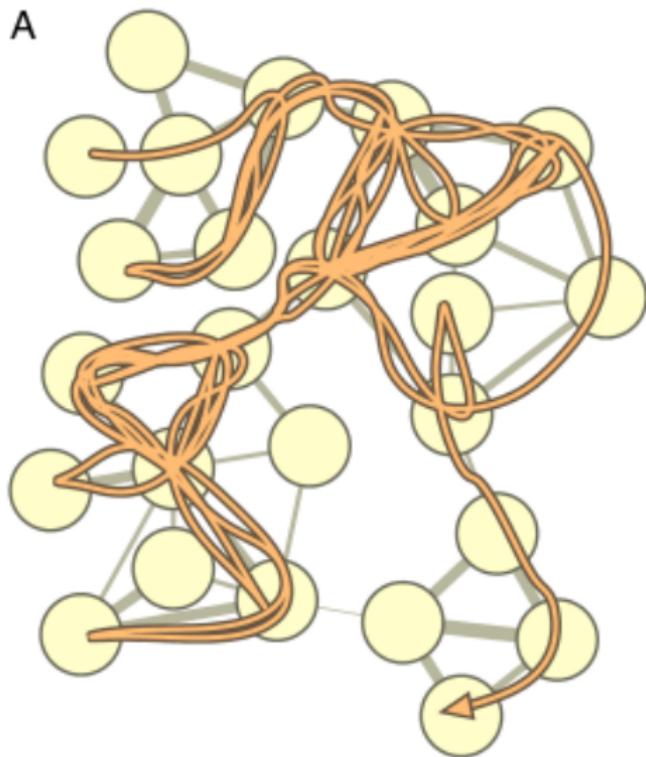


$$BC = \frac{O - N}{LN - N}$$

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

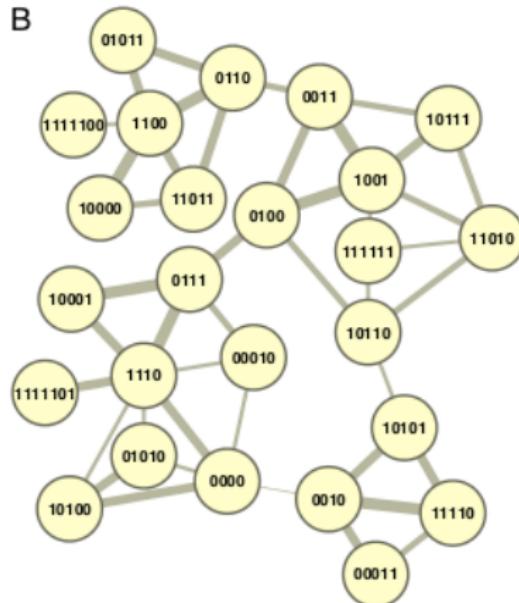
(Sidor et al. 2013 PNAS)

Code length



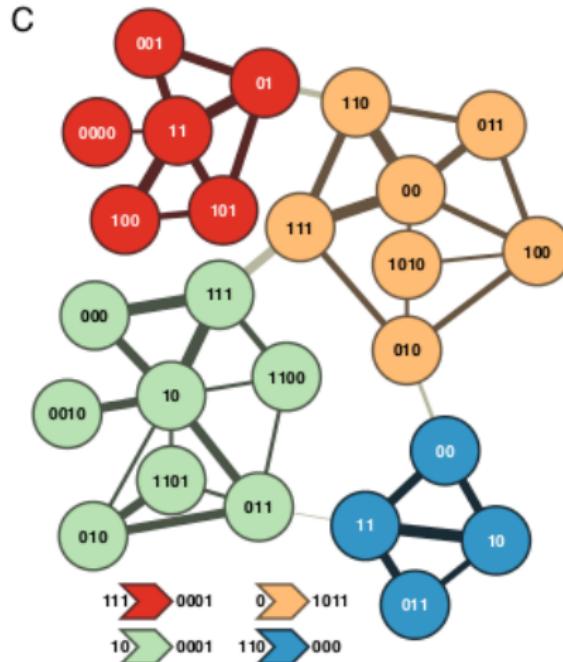
(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 PNAS)

Code length



```
1111100 1100 0110 11011 10000 11011 0110 0011 10111 1001 0011  
1001 0100 0111 10001 1110 0111 10001 0111 1110 0000 1110 10001  
0111 1110 0111 1110 1111101 1110 0000 10100 0000 1110 10001 0111  
0100 10110 11010 10111 1001 0100 1001 10111 1001 0100 1001 0100  
0011 0100 0011 0110 11011 0110 0011 0100 1001 10111 0011 0100  
0111 10001 1110 10001 0111 0100 10110 111111 10110 10101 11110  
00011
```

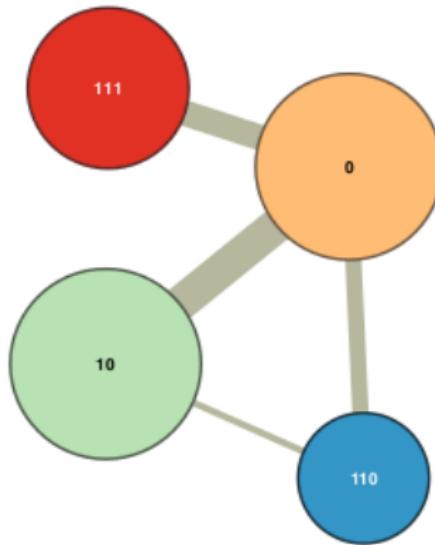
Code length



111 0000 11 01 101 100 101 01 0001 0 110 011 00 110 00 111 1011 10
111 000 10 111 000 111 10 011 10 000 111 10 111 10 0010 10 011 010
011 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 100 011 00 111 00 011 00 111 00 111
110 111 110 1011 111 01 101 01 0001 0 110 111 00 011 110 111 1011
10 111 000 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 1010 010 1011 110 00 10 011

Code length

D



111 0000 11 01 101 100 101 01 0001 0 110 011 00 110 00 111 1011 10
011 000 10 111 000 111 10 011 10 000 111 10 111 10 0010 10 011 010
011 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 100 011 00 111 00 011 00 111 00 111
110 111 110 1011, 111 01 101 01 0001 0 110 111 00 011 110 111 1011
10 111 000 10 000 111 0001 0 111 010 1010 010 1011 110 00 10 011

(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 PNAS)

Compressing a network

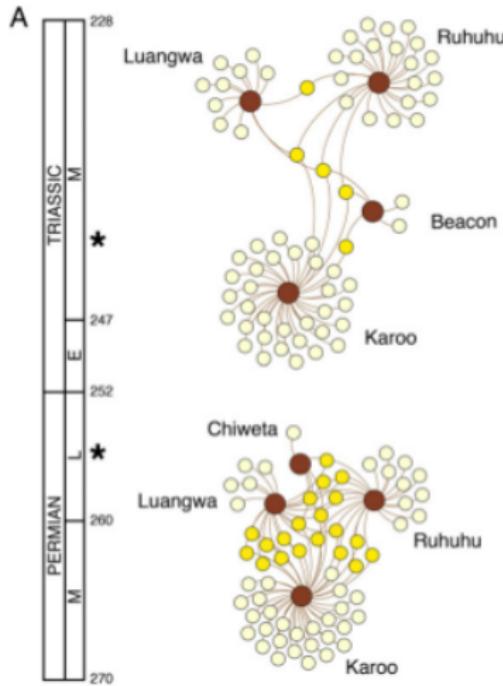
Map equation

(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 PNAS)

$$L(\mathbf{M}) = q_{\curvearrowright} H(\mathcal{Q}) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_{\circlearrowleft}^i H(\mathcal{P}^i)$$

- ▶ \mathbf{M} : module partition of n nodes in m partitions
- ▶ $L(\mathbf{M})$: code length of network
- ▶ q_{\curvearrowright} : P(random walk switches modules)
- ▶ $H(\mathcal{Q})$: entropy module codewords
- ▶ $H(\mathcal{P}^i)$: entropy within-module
- ▶ p_{\circlearrowleft}^i : rate of within-module use

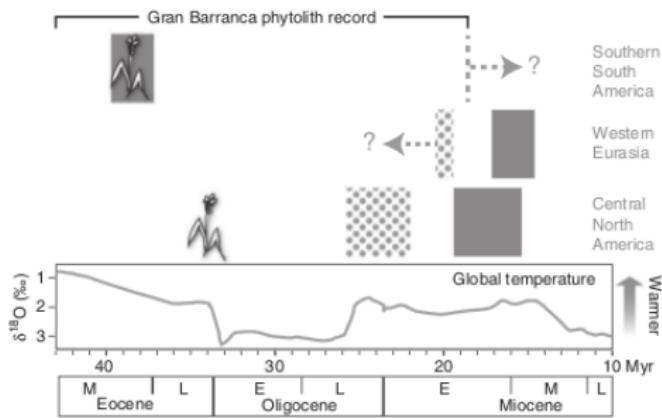
Global versus regional versus local scale processes



- ▶ 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

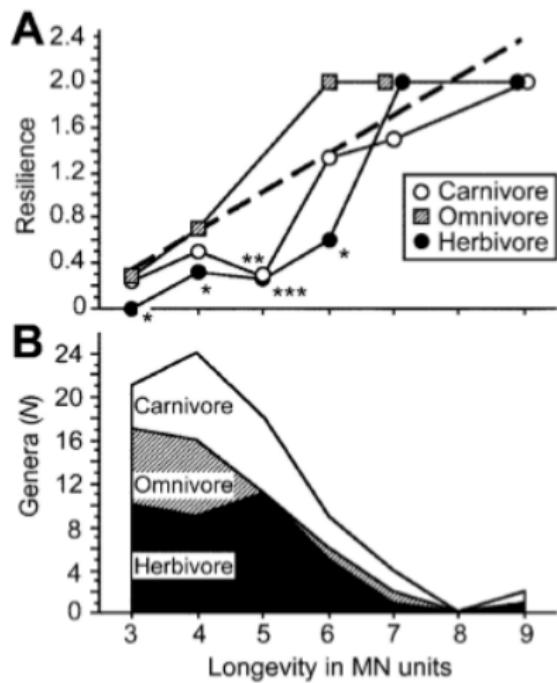
► ground dwelling

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

► scansorial

- ▶ constant \vee random

Global expectations: dietary category



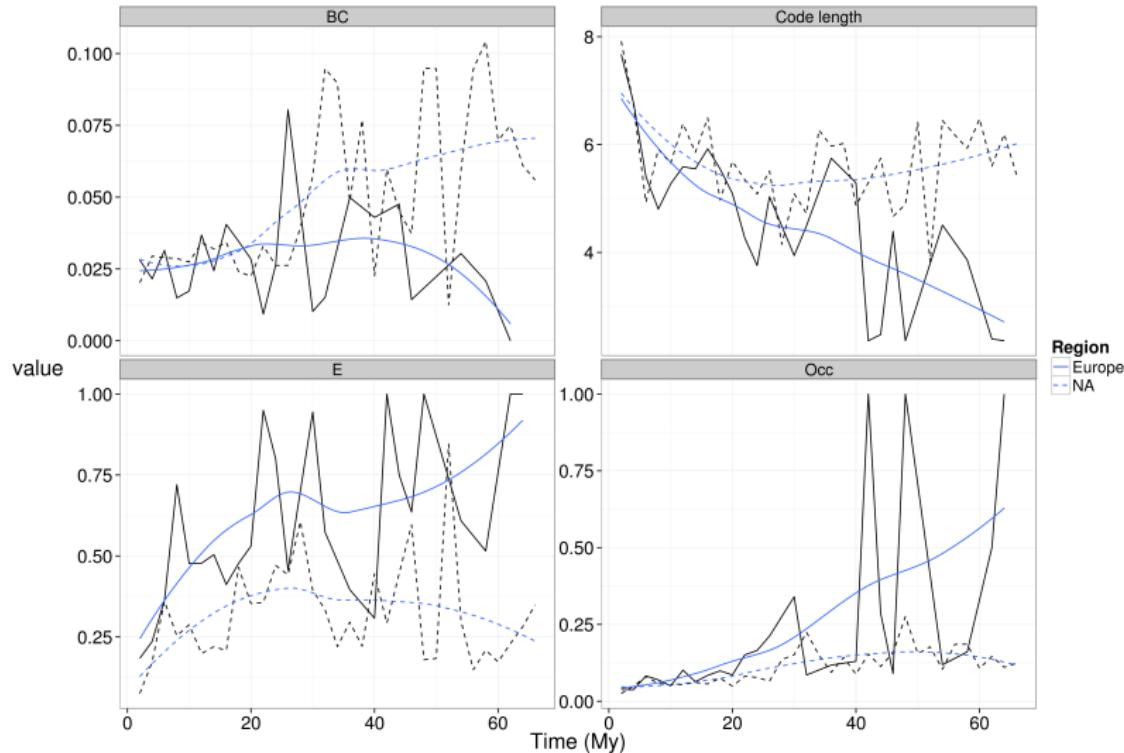
- ▶ herbivore
 - ▶ most like all taxa
- ▶ carnivore
 - ▶ constant √ corr w/ herbivores
- ▶ omnivore
 - ▶ constant √ random

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

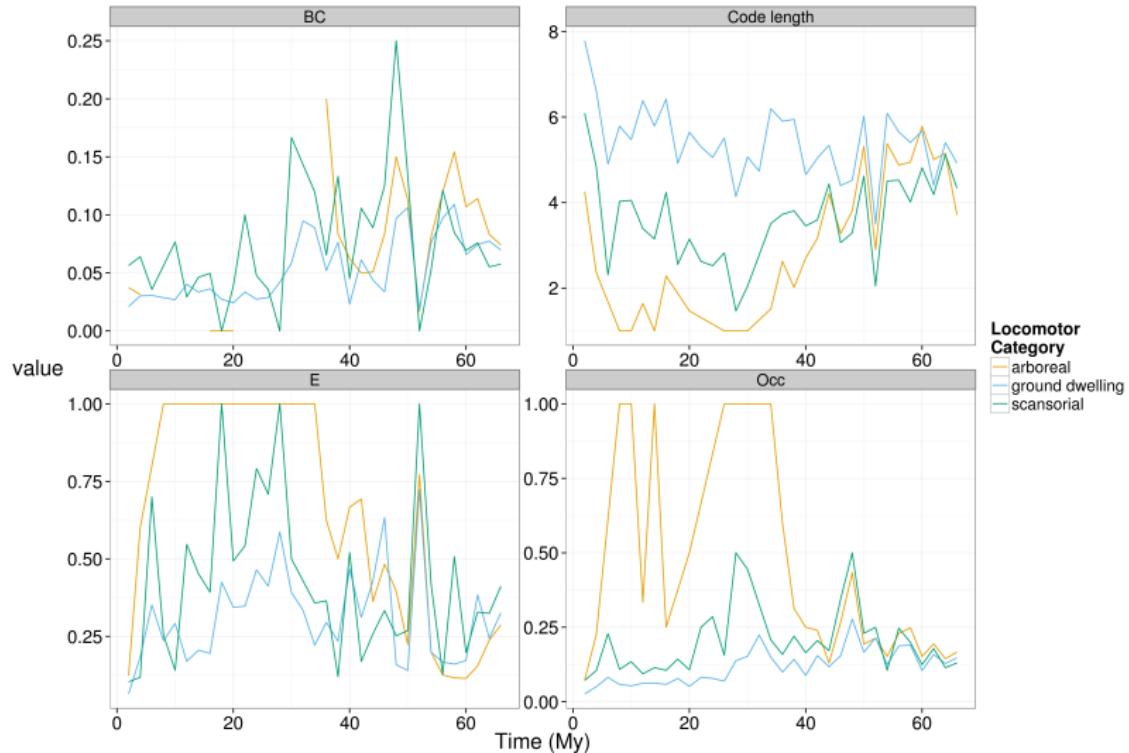
Regional predictions

- ▶ 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

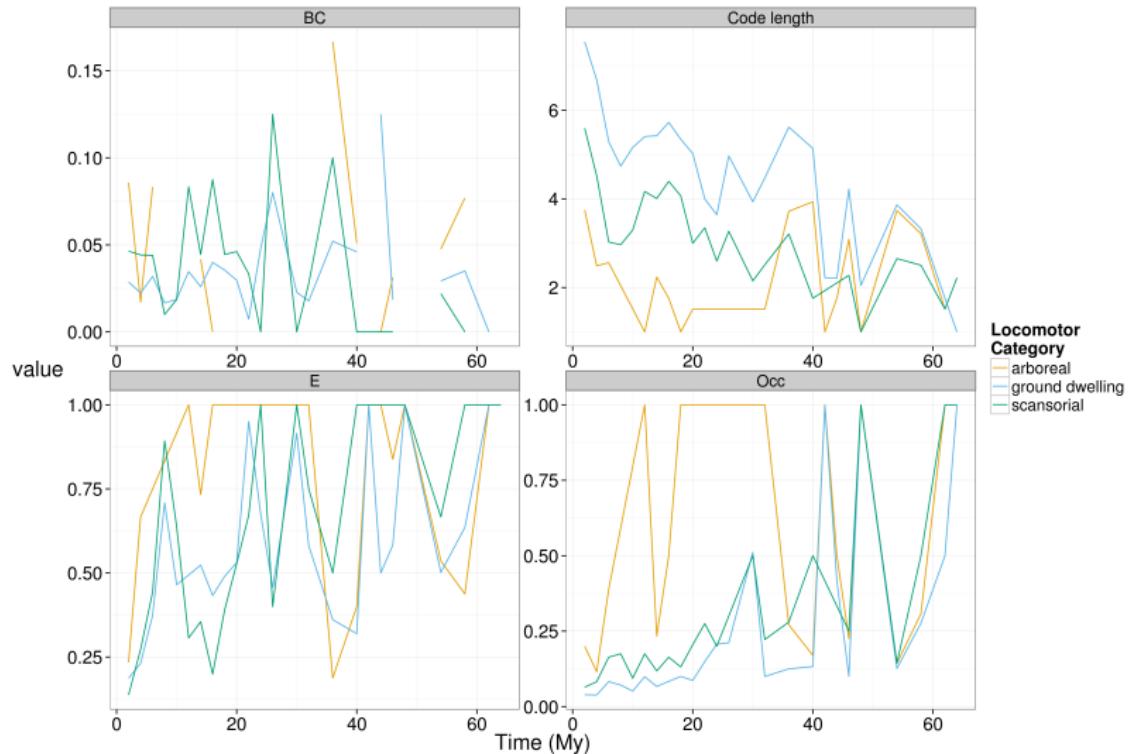
Preliminary results: NA, Eur



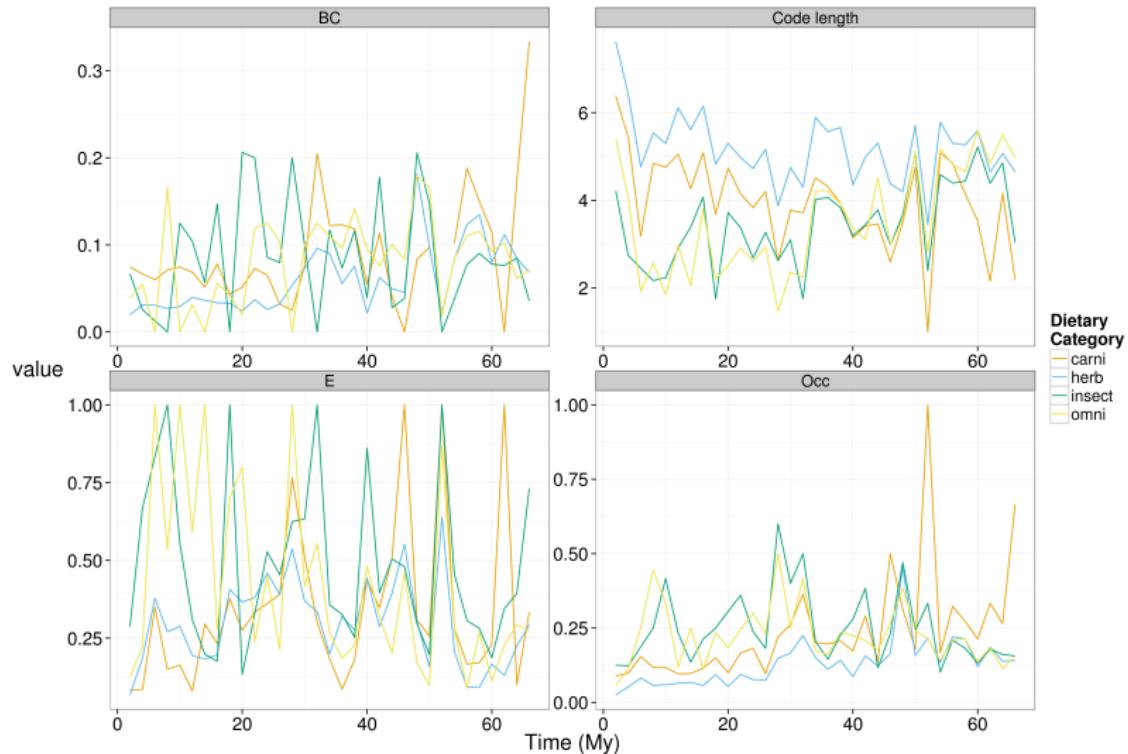
Preliminary results: locomotor category NA



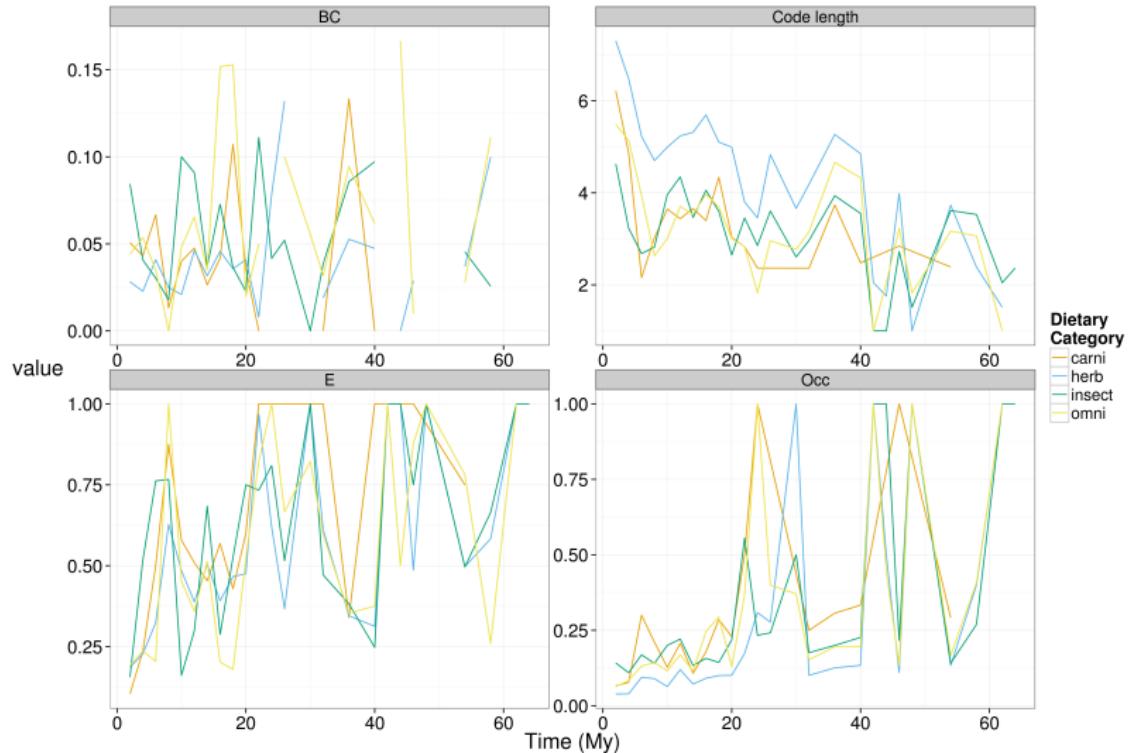
preliminary results: locomotor category Eur



Preliminary results: dietary category NA



Preliminary results: dietary category Eur



Questions

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?

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)
- ▶ Michael J. Foote
(co-advisor)
- ▶ P. David Polly
- ▶ Richard H. Ree

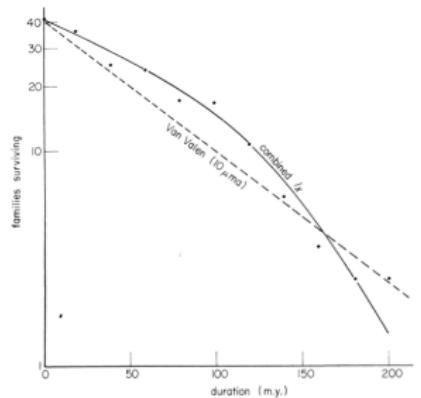
► Discussion

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

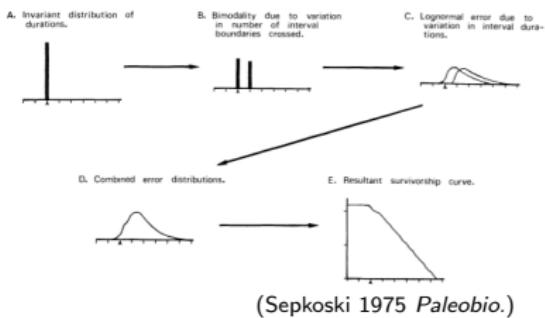


Further concerns

Theseus' ship: biases to analyzing survival

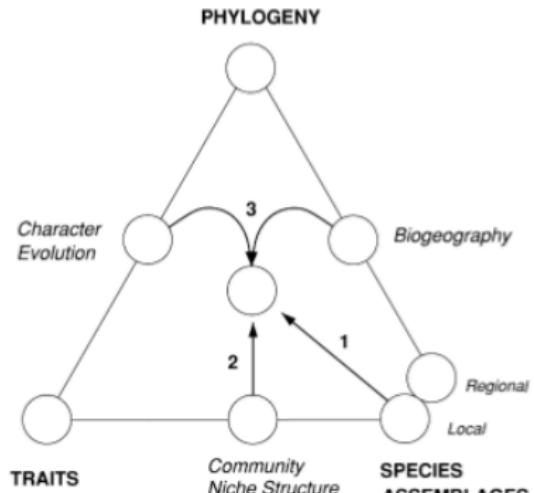


(Raup 1975 *Paleobio.*)



- ▶ bias away from $h(t) = \lambda$?
 - ▶ censoring
 - ▶ sampling/stratigraphy
 - ▶ species vs genus
 - ▶ anagenesis/cryptic speciation
- ▶ use time-homogeneous birth-death model
 - ▶ constant p , b
 - ▶ expected $S(t) = \exp^{-\lambda t}$
 - ▶ vary anagenesis/sampling

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*)