Evolutionary paleoecology and the biology of extinction

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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?

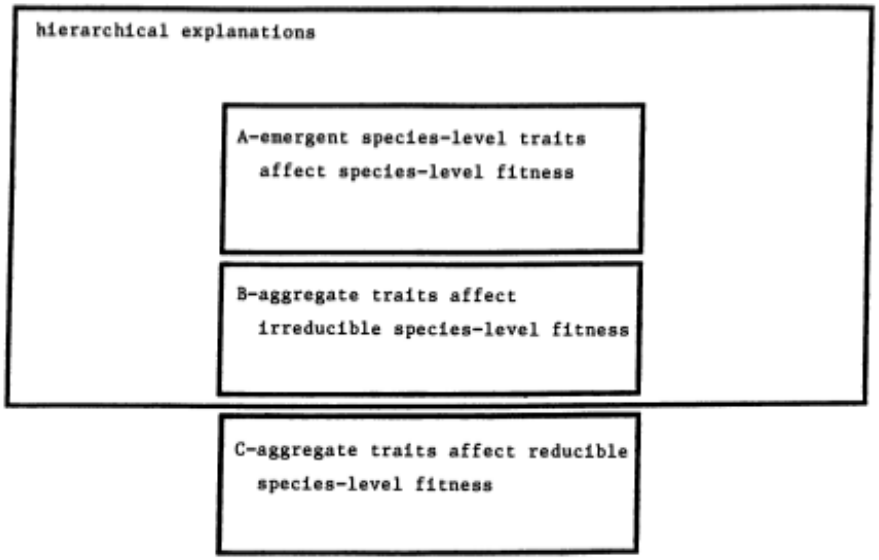
Evolutionary paleoecology

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

(Kitchell 1985 Paleobiology)

environmental interactions $\rightarrow$ macroevolution

Emergent properties



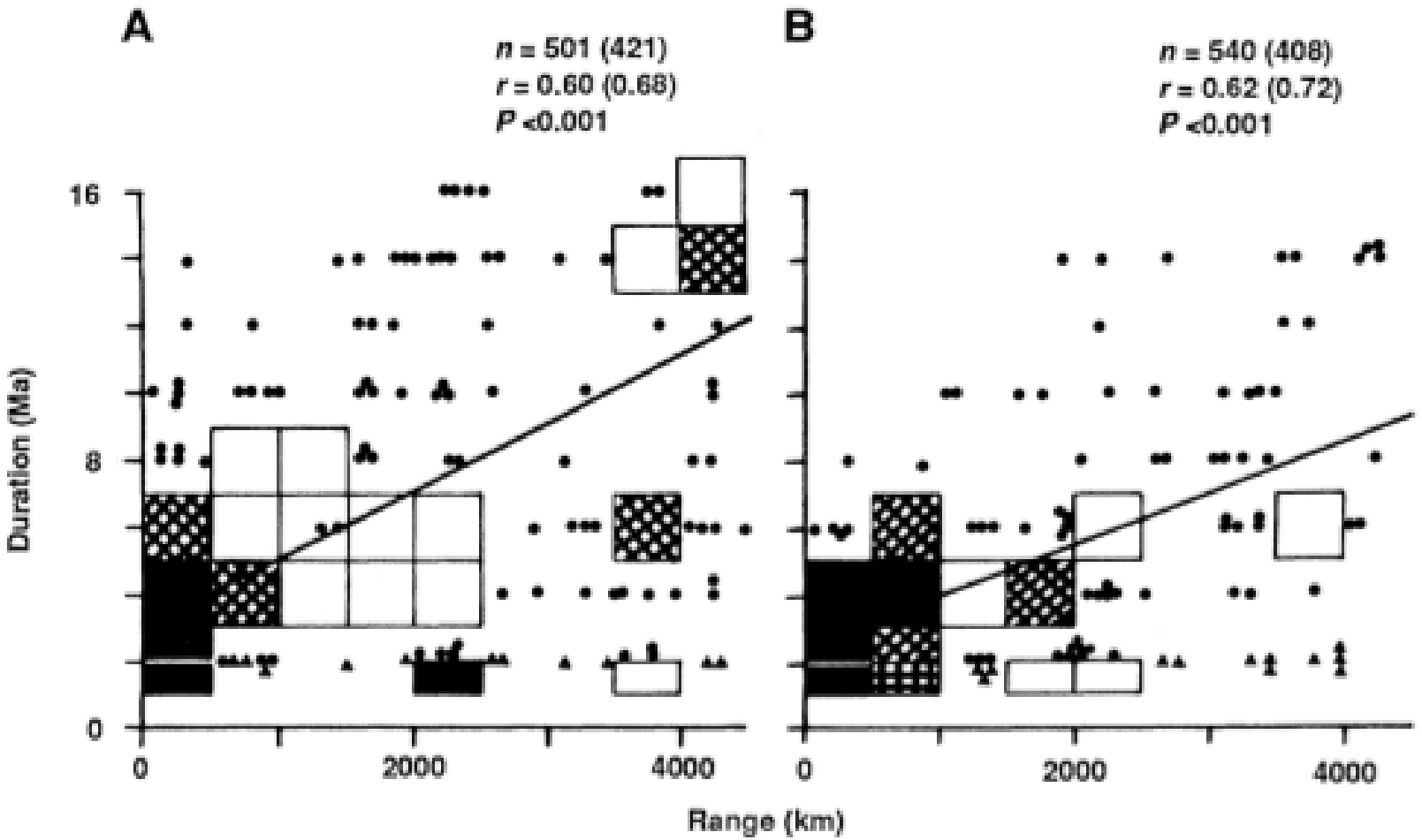
(Grantham 1995 *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst.*)

Species level

Trait that cannot be reduced to organismal level

Product of one or more traits/factors

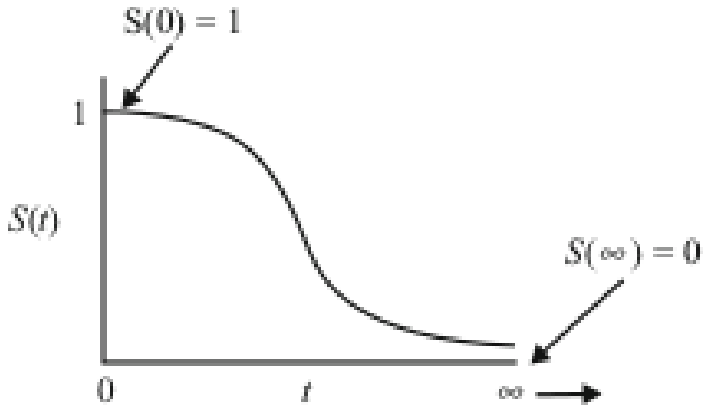
Range size



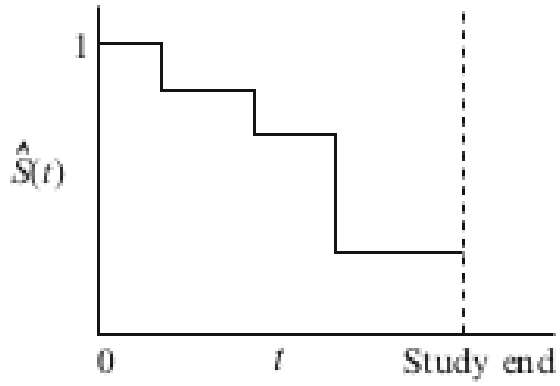
(Jablonski 1987 *Science*)

Probability of survival

Theoretical $S(t)$:



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



(Kleinbaum and Klein 2012)

Survival function

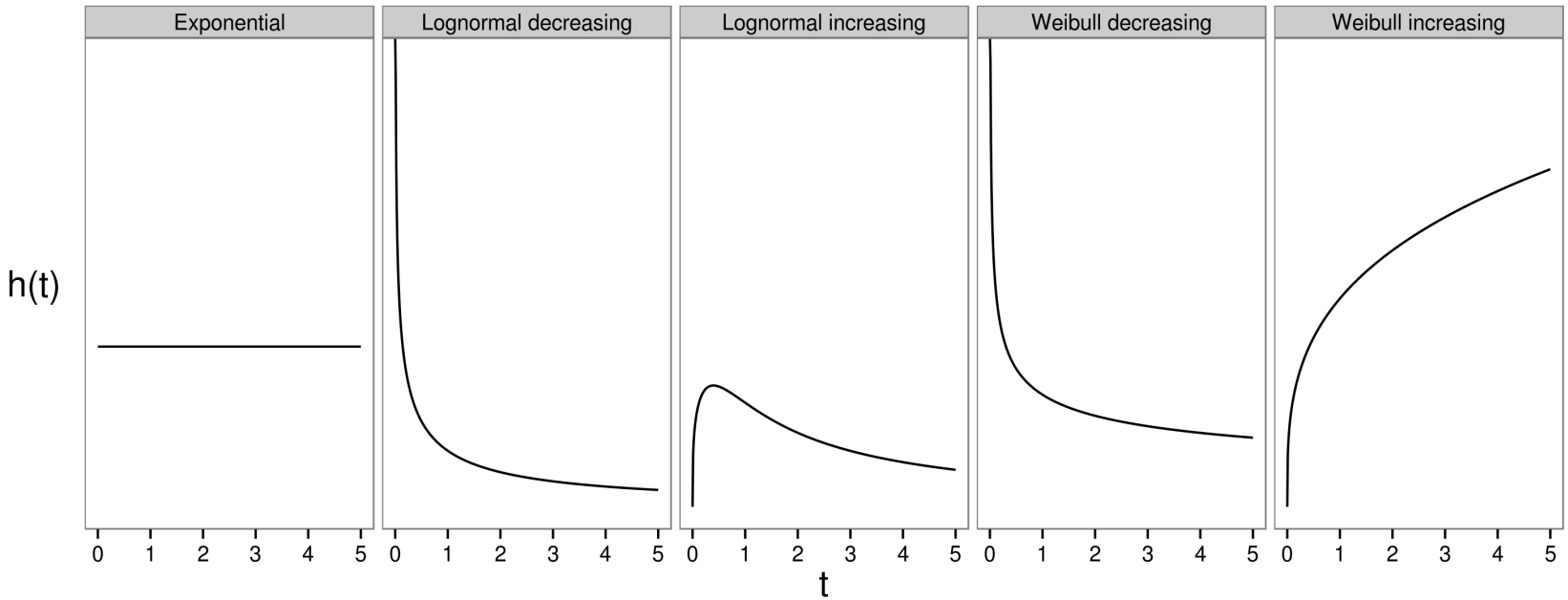
$$S(t) = P(T > t)$$

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

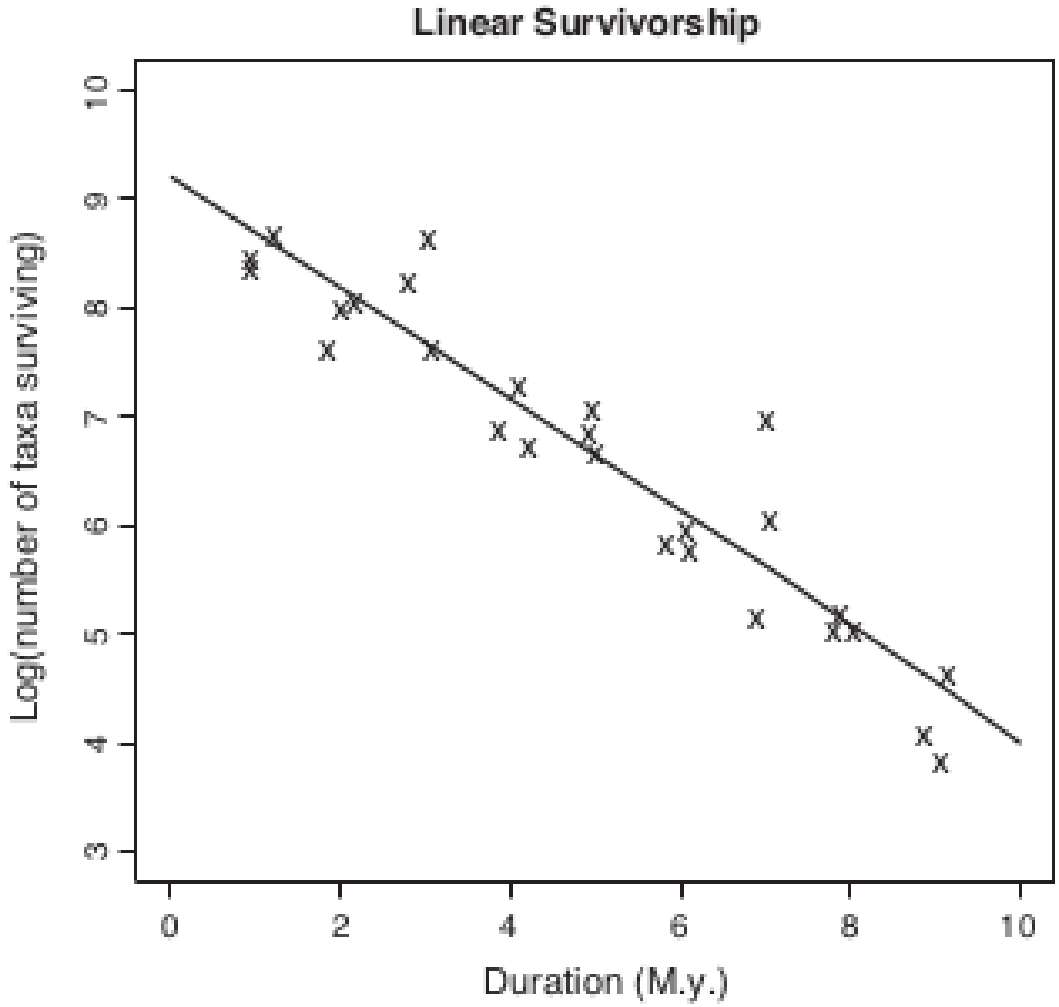
Instantaneous potential of failure (extinction)

Hazard function $\equiv$ conditional failure rate

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



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

- Permian ($\sim$ 47 My)
- marine
- Australasia
- global warming
- sessile

mammals

- Cenozoic ($\sim$ 65 My)
- terrestrial
- North America, Europe, South America
- global cooling
- motile

Series of related questions

- generic level survival in brachiopods
  - ecological traits re. environmental pref. (emergence)
  - survival distribution
- specific level survival in mammals
  - ecological traits re. range size (emergence)
  - generic versus specific survival
  - anagenesis/species:genus simulation
  - survival distribution
- community connectedness in mammals
  - global versus regional versus local scale processes
  - ecological traits (trophic/locomotion)

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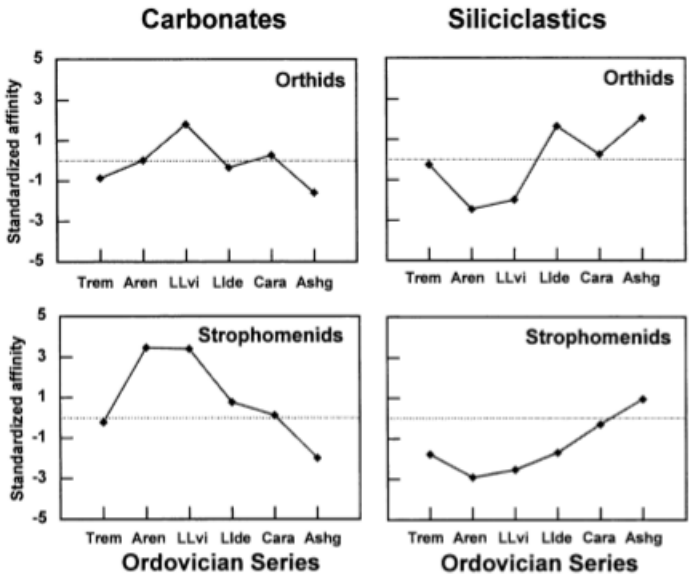
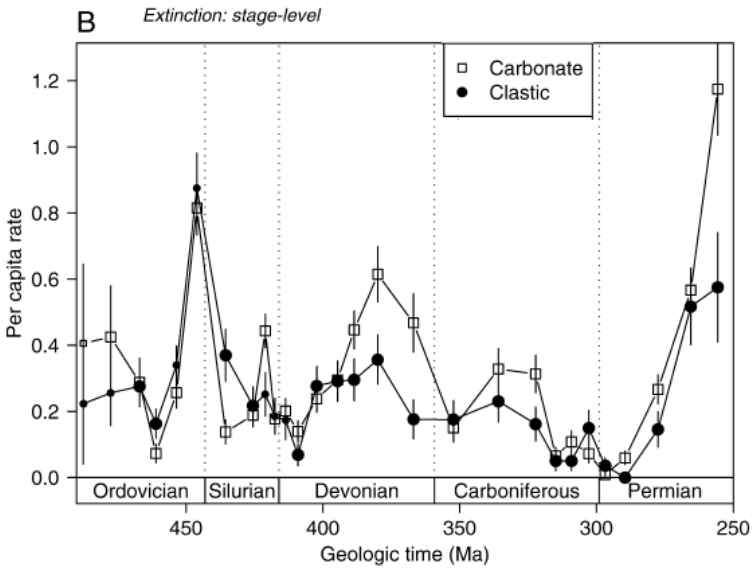
Traits relating to environment and range size

- substrate affinity
  - physical, chemical
  - availability
- habitat preference
  - energetics
  - availability
- affixing strategy
  - energetics
  - optimality

Substrate affinity



(Miller and Connoly 2001 *Paleobio.*)



(Foote 2006 *Paleobio.*)

- carbonates, clastics, mixed
- lithology/deposition environment
- Pharenozoic decrease in carbonates:clastics

Habitat preference

- on-shore, off-shore, none
- sea-level and energetics
- Pharenozoic decrease in on-shore:off-shore

Affixing strategy

- pedunculate, reclining, cementing
- pedunculate:on-shore, reclining:off-shore
- environmental energetics

Assigning substrate and habitat

Probability of assignment

$$P(H_1|E) = \frac{P(E|H_1)P(H_1)}{P(E|H_1)P(H_1) + P(E|H_2)P(H_2)}$$

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

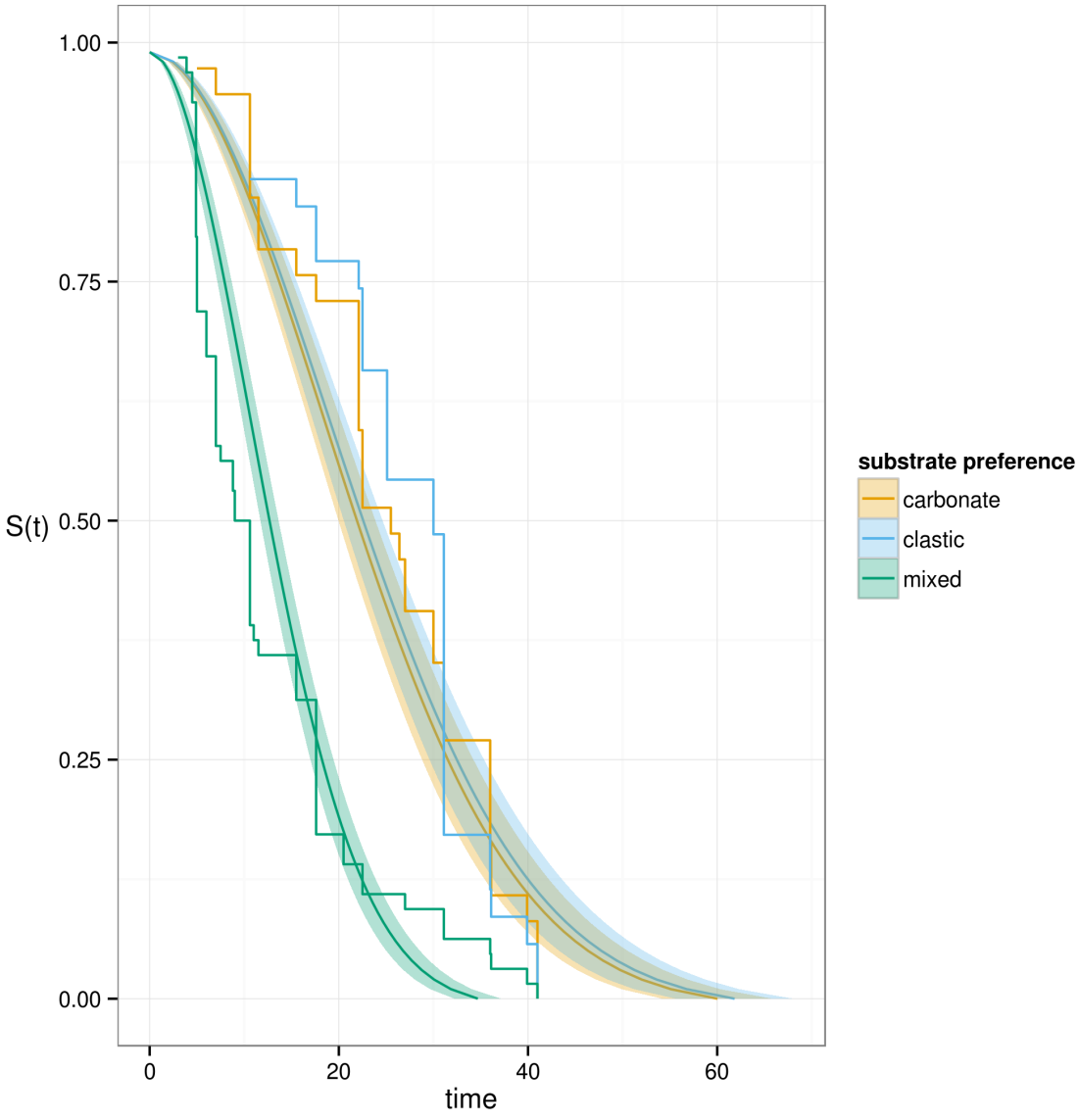
- n: total # of occ
- k: # (e.g.) carbonate occ

(Simpson and Harnik 2009 *Paleobiology*)

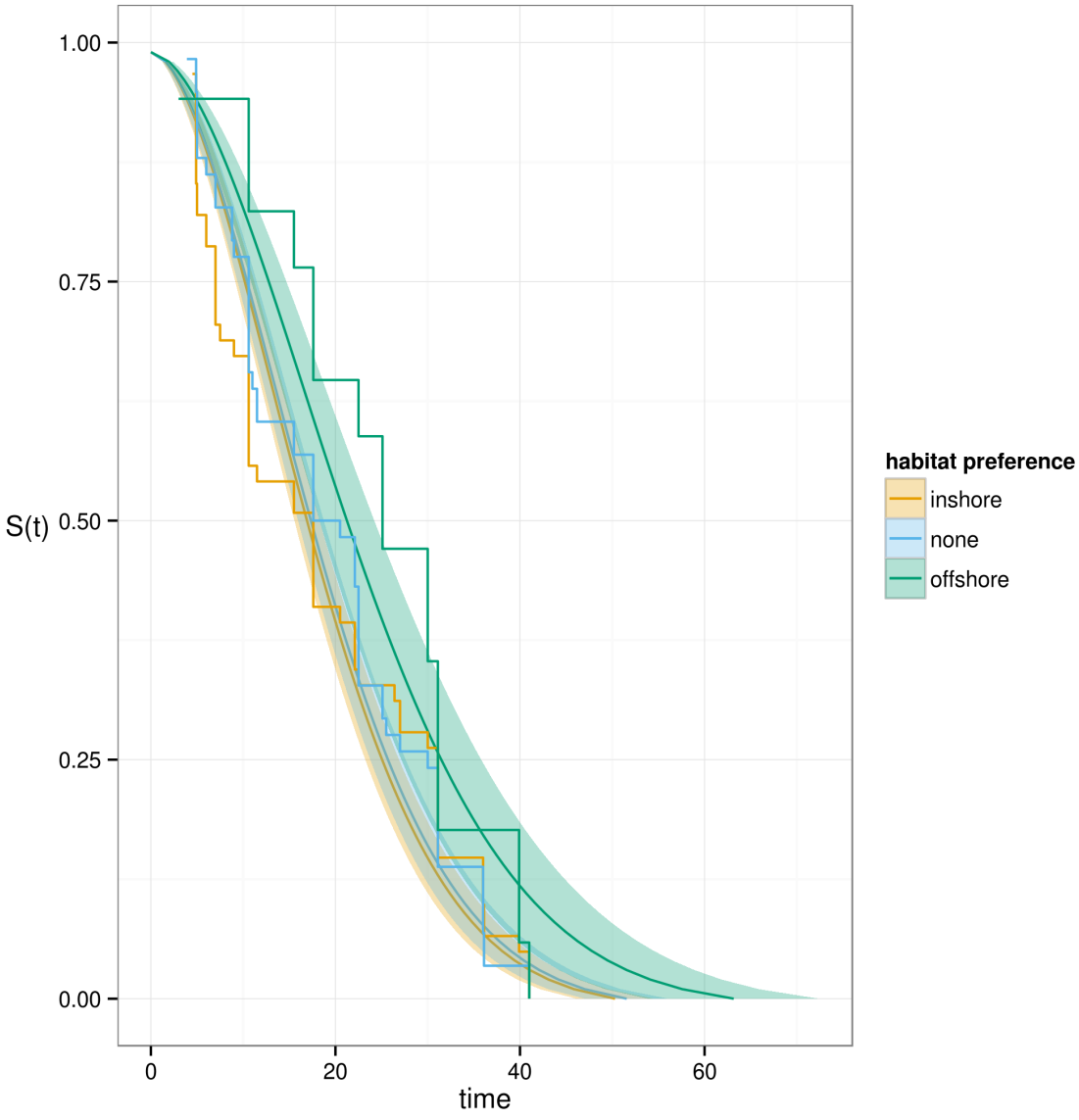
Models

Preliminary results: model comparison

Preliminary results: best substrate



Preliminary results: best habitat



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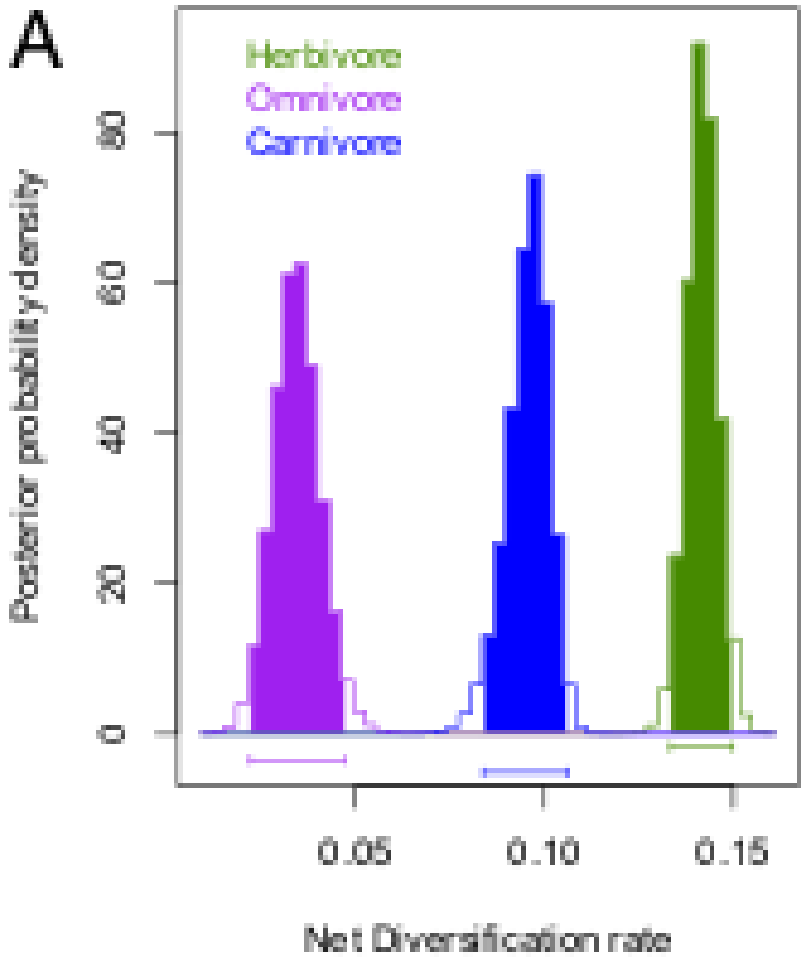
Ecological traits

- dietary category
  - energetics
  - availability
- locomotor category
  - availability
  - dispersal
- body size
  - energetics
  - home range size

Predictions: dietary category



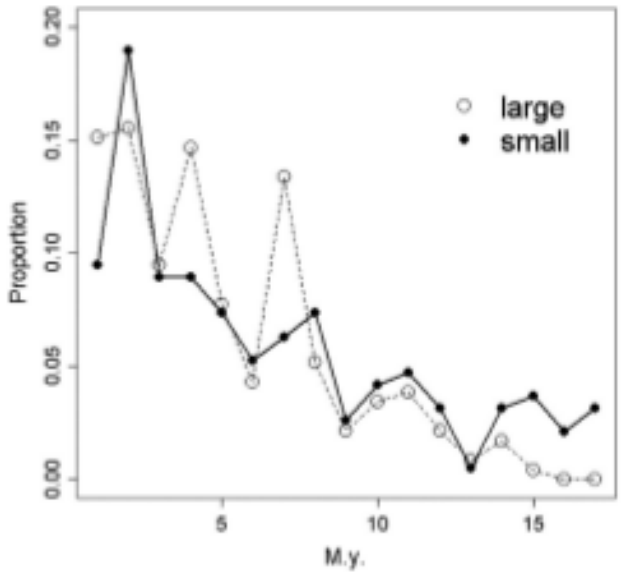
(Price *et al.* 2012 *PNAS*)

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

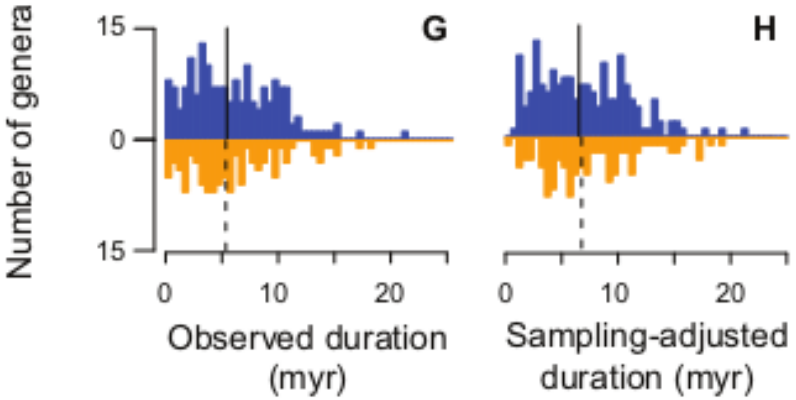
Predictions: locomotor category

- Paleogene $\rightarrow$ Neogene
  - open $\rightarrow$ closed environment

Predictions: body size



(Liow *et al.* 2008 *PNAS*)



(Tomiya 2013 *Am. Nat.*)

- $\uparrow$ body size, $\uparrow$ energy req, $\uparrow$ range size, $\downarrow$ extinction
- Europe
  - lrg body size genera: $\uparrow$ extinction
- North America
  - generic body size: $\simeq$ extinction

Methodology

Biases to survival: a simulation study

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

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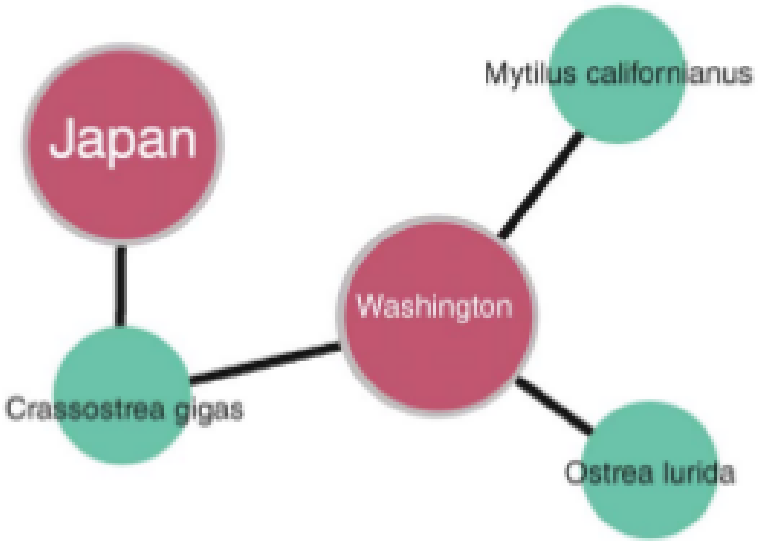
Community connectedness

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

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

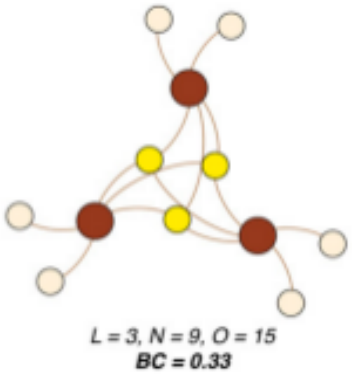
- L: number of localities
- u: number of taxa unique to a locality
- n: number of taxa at a locality
- $0 \leq E \leq 1$

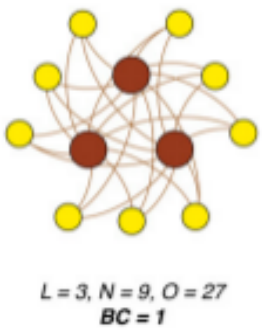
Average relative occupancy per taxon

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

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

Biogeographic connectedness



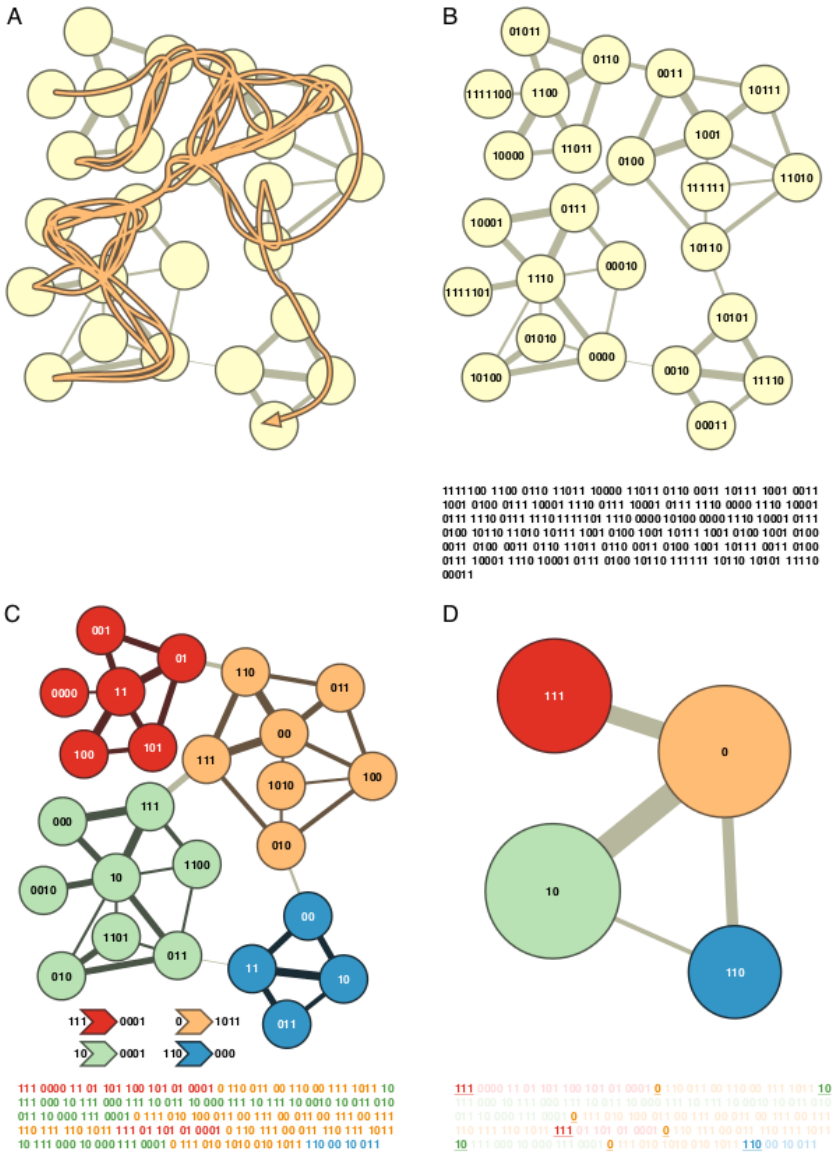


(Sidor et al. 2013 *PNAS*)

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

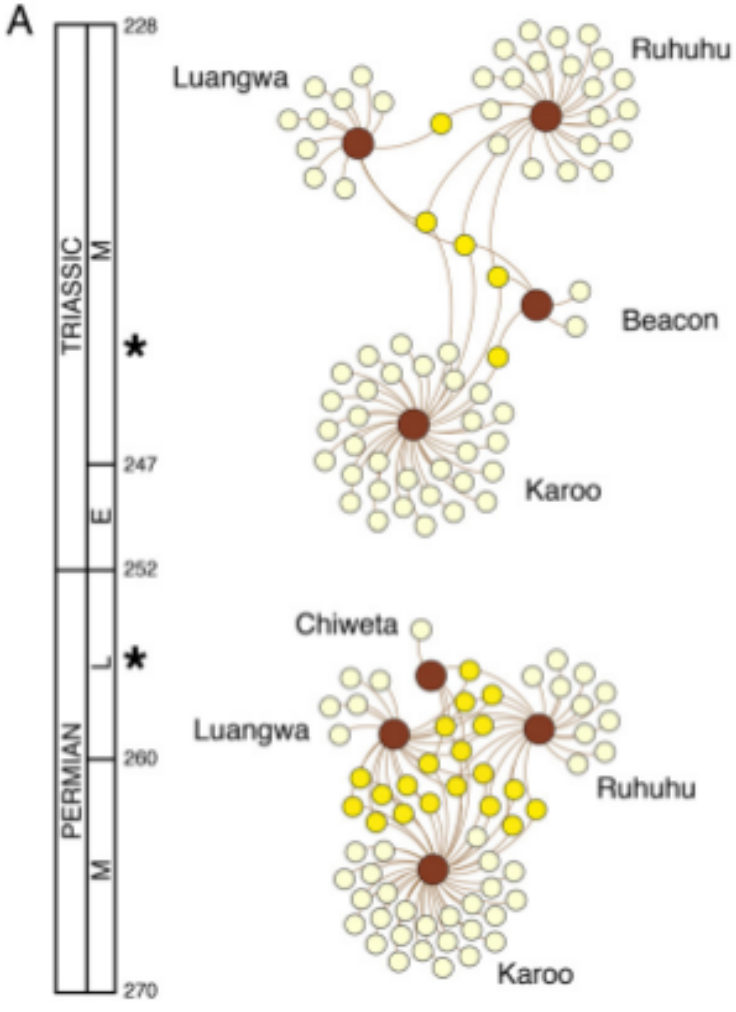
- O: number of occurrences
- N: total number of taxa
- L: number of localities
- $0 \leq BC \leq 1$

Code length



(Rosvall and Bergstrom 2008 *PNAS*)

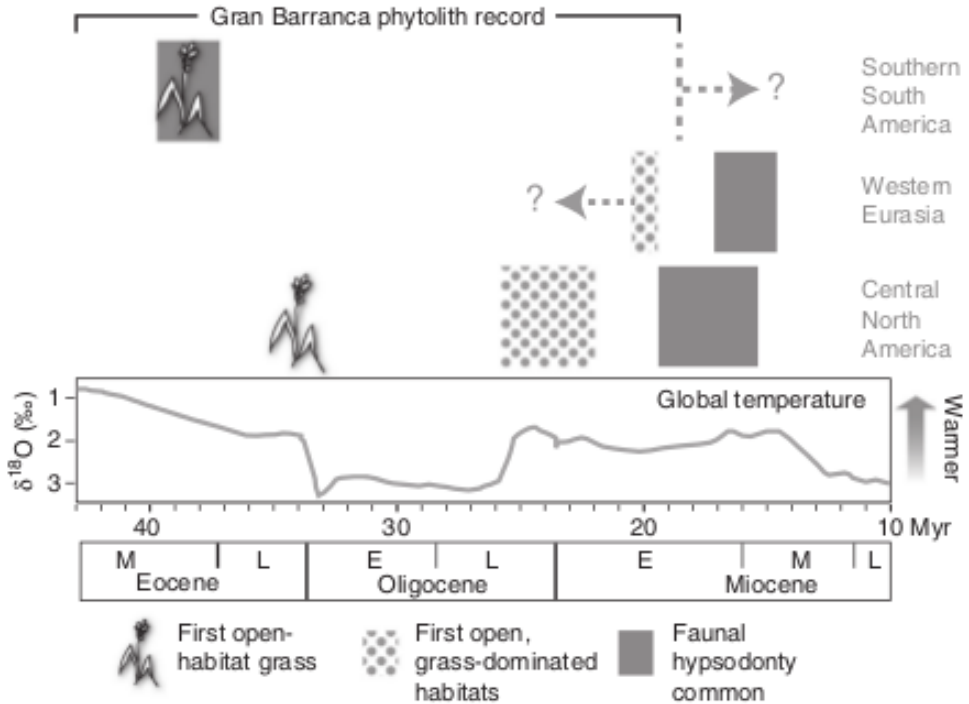
Global versus regional versus local scale processes



(Sidor et al. 2013 *PNAS*)

- 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

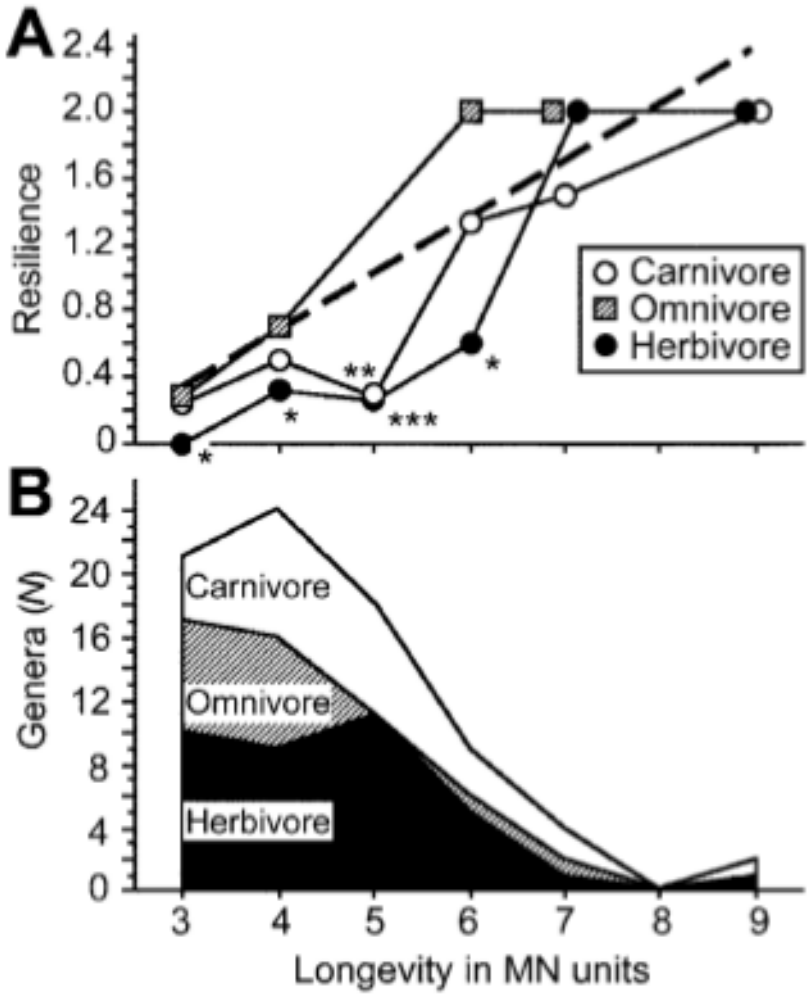
Expectations: locomotor category



(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

Expectations: dietary category



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

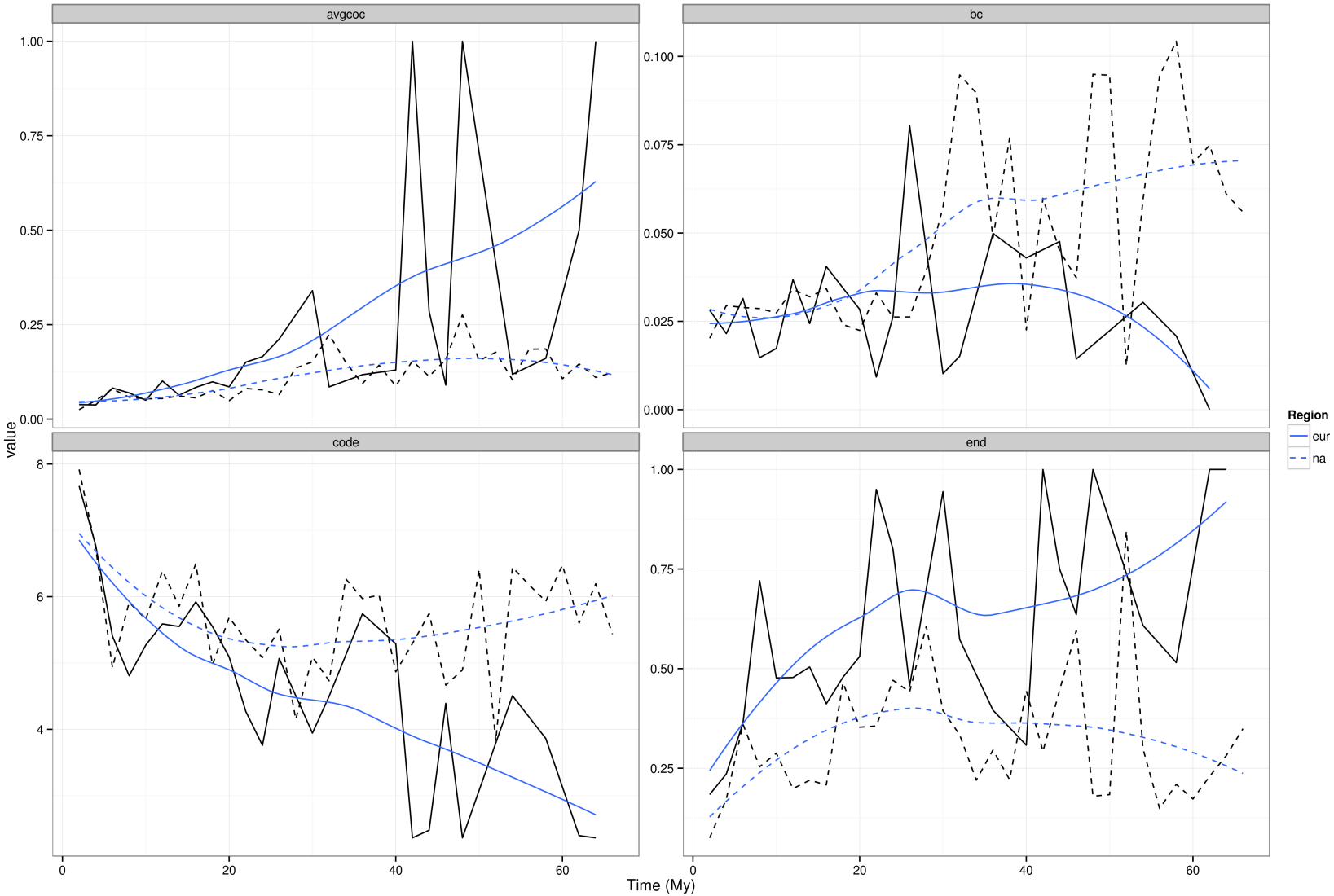
- herbivore
  - most like all taxa
- carnivore
  - constant $\vee$ corr w/ herbivores
- omnivore
  - constant $\vee$ random

Community connectedness of North America

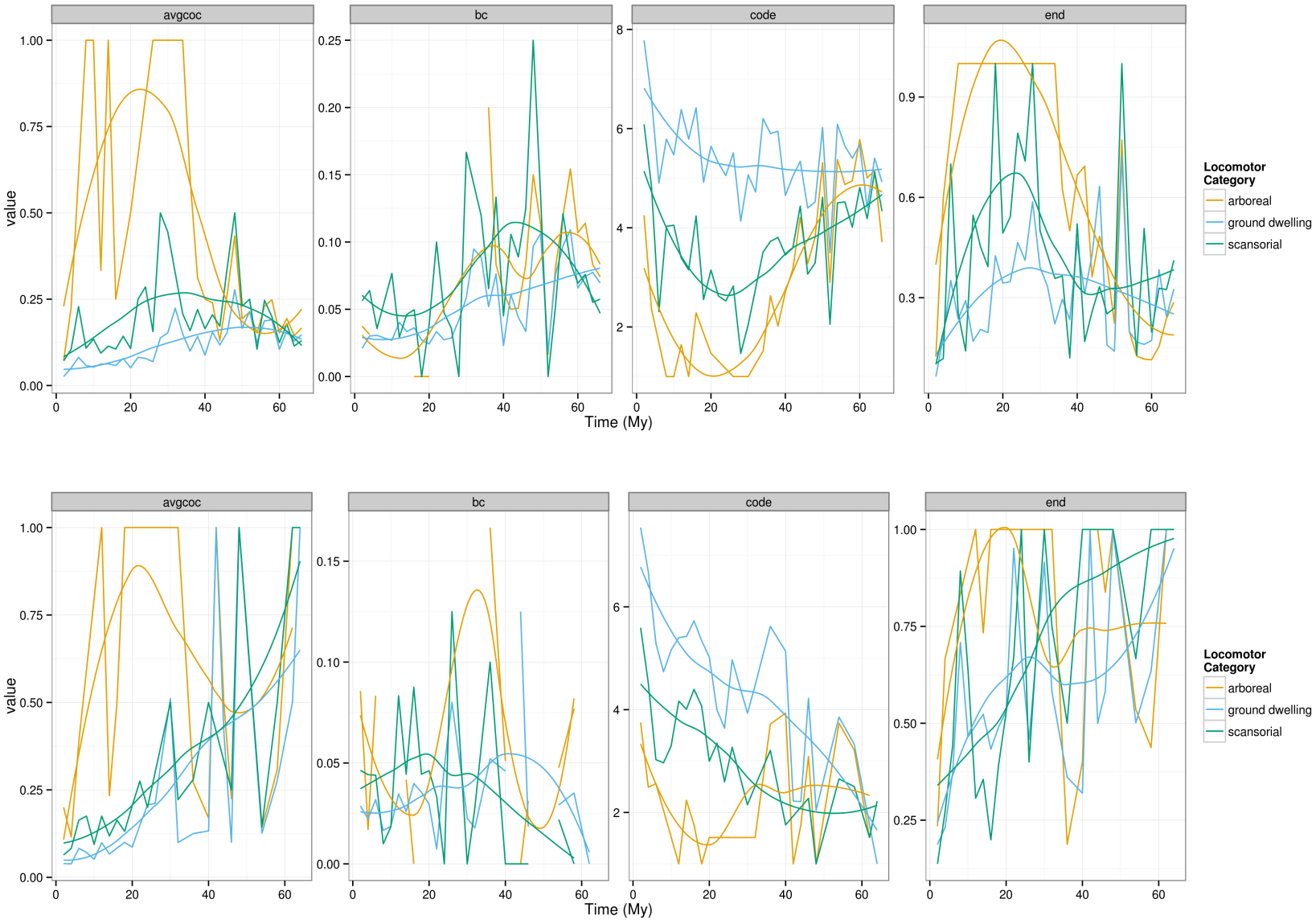
Community connectedness of Europe

Community connectedness of South America

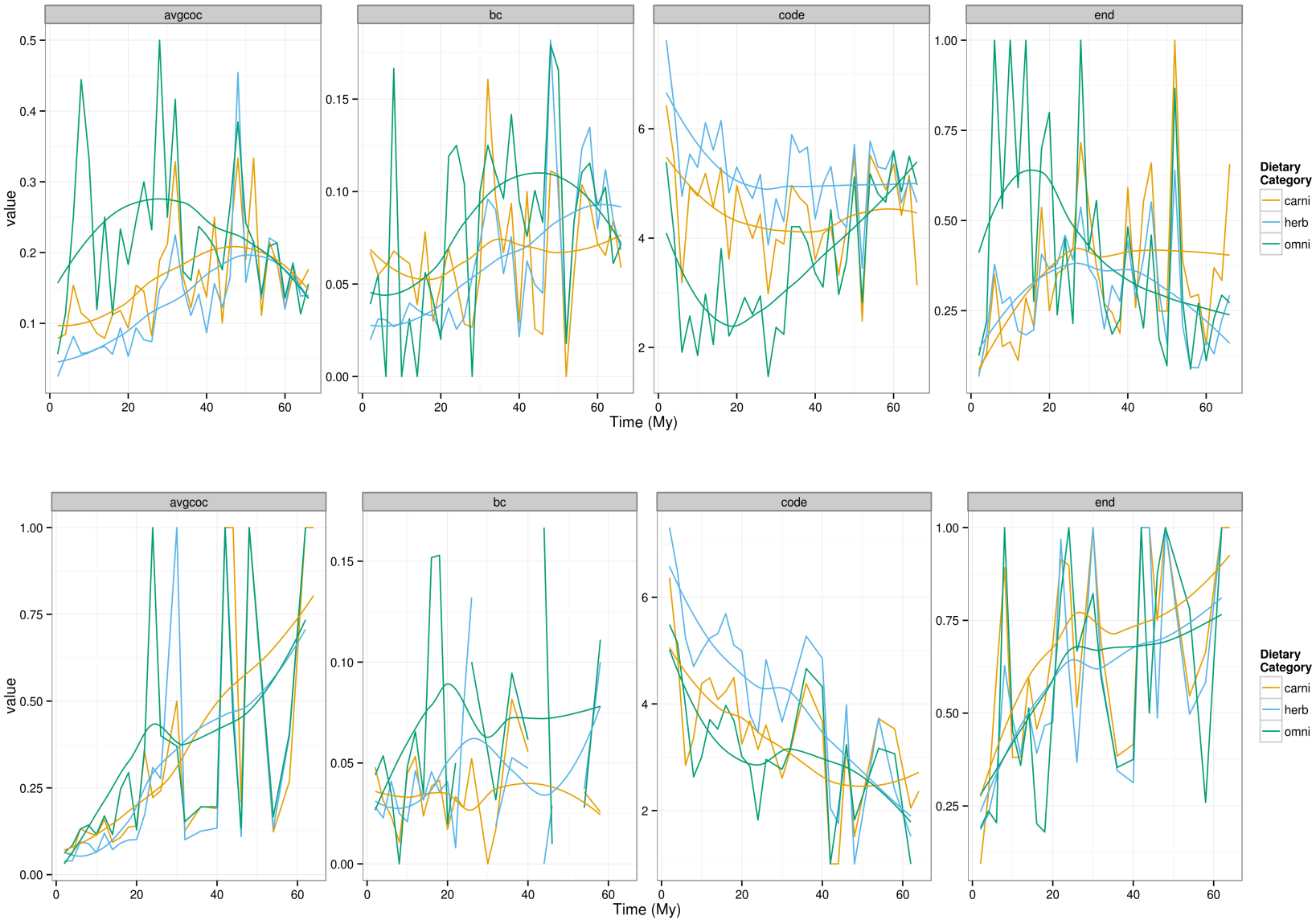
Preliminary results: NA, Eur



Preliminary results: locomotor category



Preliminary results: dietary category



Questions

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- 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)
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The Field Museum