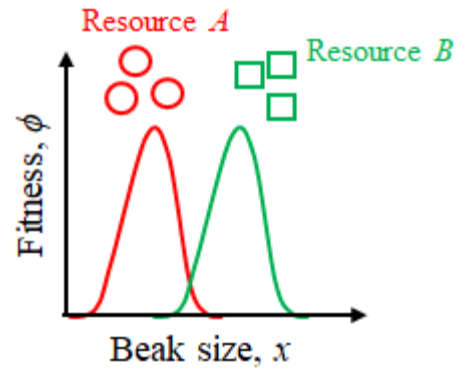
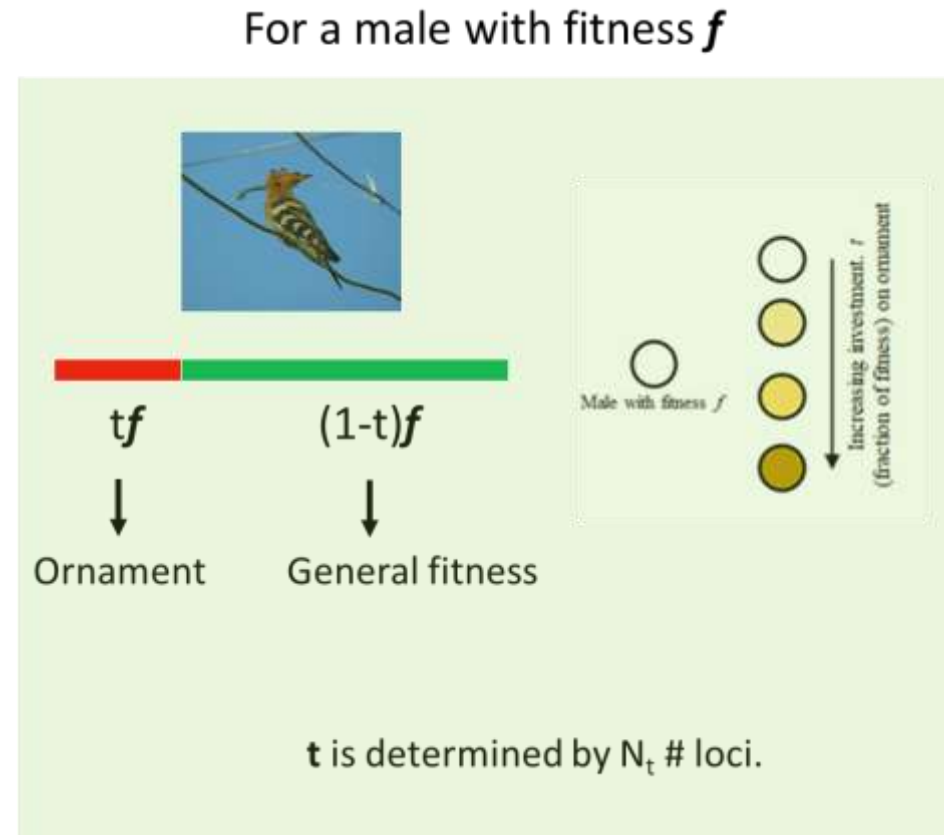


Modelling sympatric speciation in a bird population



Disruptive selection at the population level

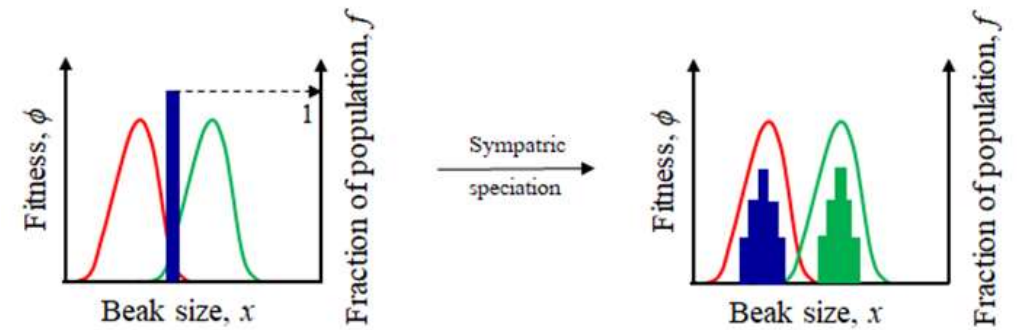
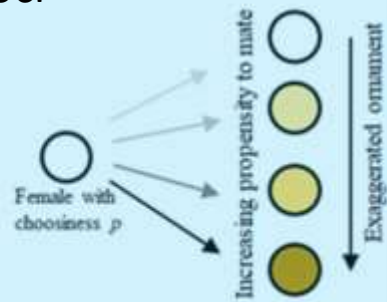


Modelling sympatric speciation in a bird population

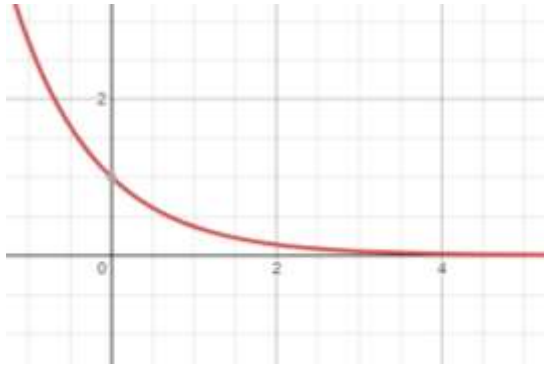
A female with fitness f



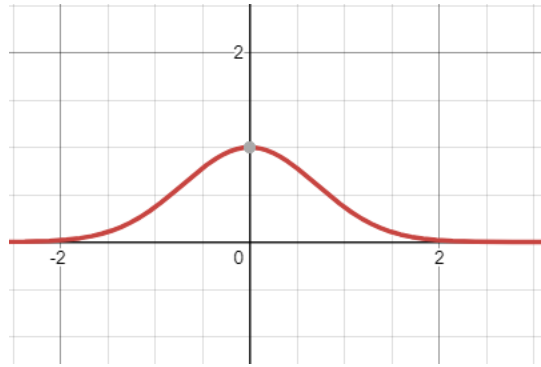
Choosiness is 'p' and is determined by N_p
of loci



Investment and choosiness have associated costs.



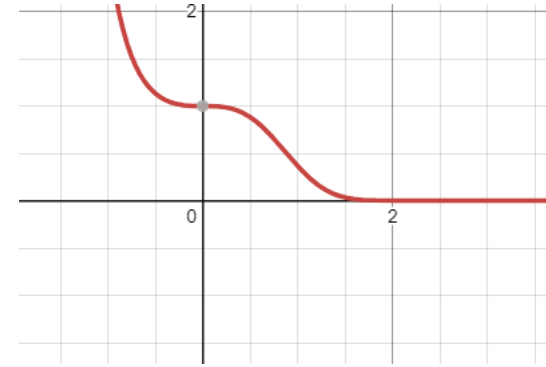
$\exp(-x)$



$\exp(-x^2)$



Most suitable



$\exp(-x^3)$

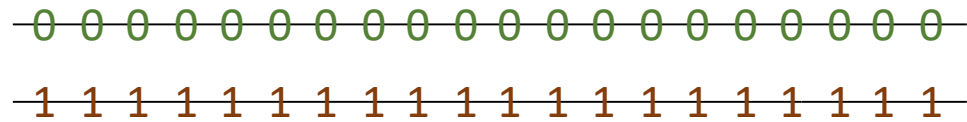
Female finding a partner $\propto \exp(-ap^2)$
Male survival $\propto \exp(-bt^2)$

Probability of i^{th} female mating with j^{th} male $\propto \exp(\alpha p_i t_j q_j)$,
where ' α ' is the strength of sexual selection

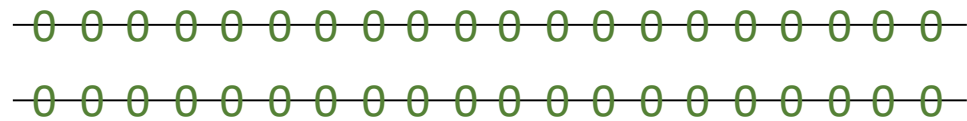
Genetics of the starting population

Females:

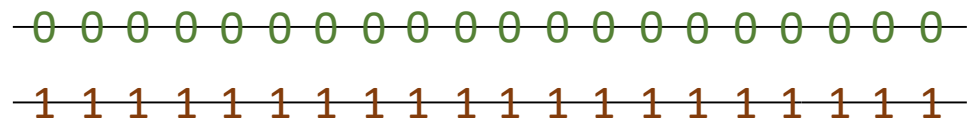
$N_x=20, \Delta x=0.05$



$N_p=20, \Delta p=0.001$

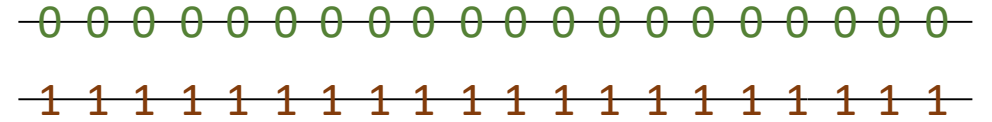


$N_t=20, \Delta t=0.005$

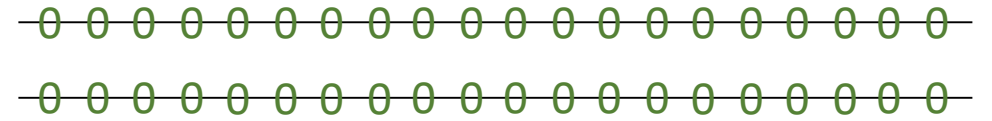


Males:

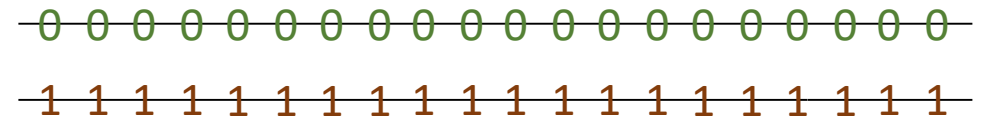
$N_x=20, \Delta x=0.05$



$N_t=20, \Delta t=0.005$



$N_p=20, \Delta p=0.001$



Assumptions in the model

- No dominance
- No epistasis
- No linkage
- No sex-linked traits
- No mutation
- Recombination does not give rise to new alleles.