

DisturPloidy

<https://github.com/rosemckeon/ploidy>

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Genetics Society Summer Studentship 2019

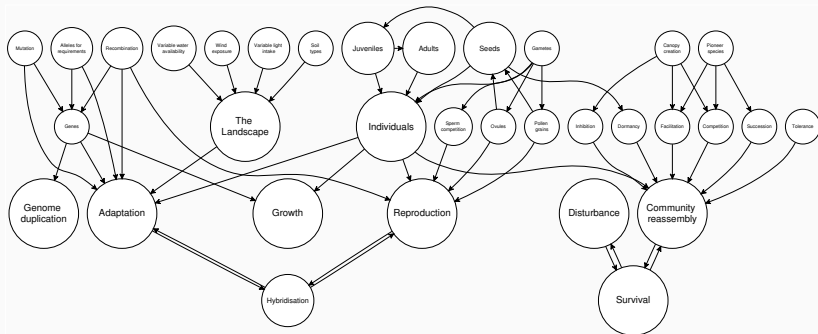
University of Stirling

**How does disturbance on a
landscape affect the establishment
of new polyploid plant species?**

IBMs emulate long-term evolutionary studies *in-silico* by simulating biological systems over virtual time.

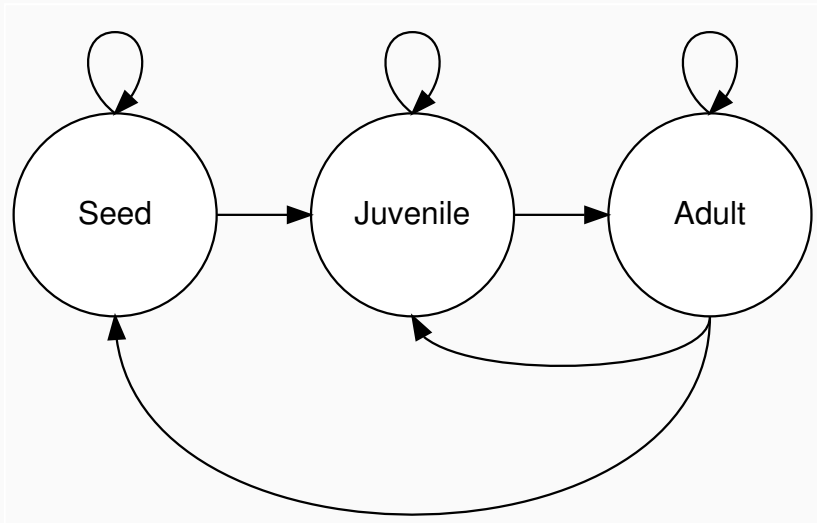
- They allow for individual variation by representing all individuals in a population *explicitly*.
- Variables we're used to seeing in mathematical models (like N) become *emergent properties* of the simulation.
- IBMs are often targeted to simulate a specific system, but can also be applied more broadly.

What I thought the model had to do



Basically, everything.

The Life Cycle



Costs/Benefits of Being Polyploid

Costs

Triploid sterility

Diploid pollen-swamping



Costs/Benefits of Being Polyploid



Costs

Triploid sterility

Diploid pollen-swamping

Benefits

Gigas-effects

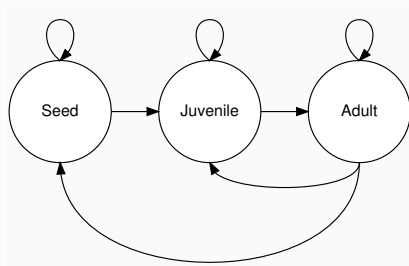
Genetic buffering

Reversal of selfing inhibition

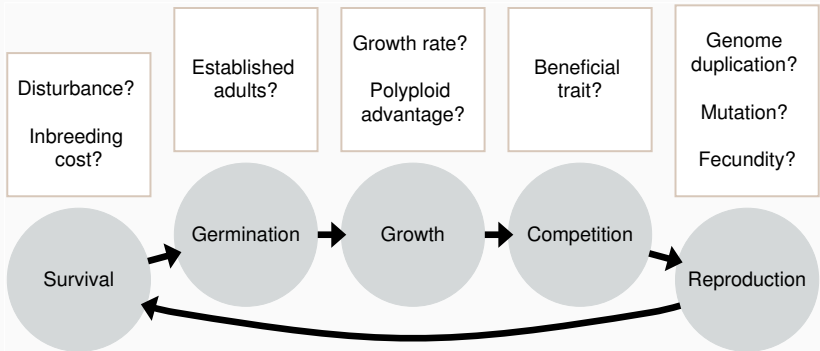


Costs/Benefits of Being Polyploid

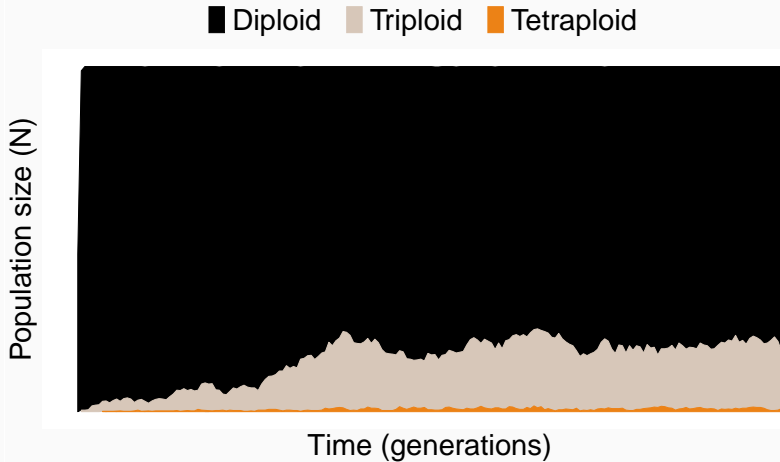
Costs	Benefits
Triploid sterility	Gigas-effects
Diploid pollen-swamping	Genetic buffering
	Reversal of selfing inhibition



Model Flow

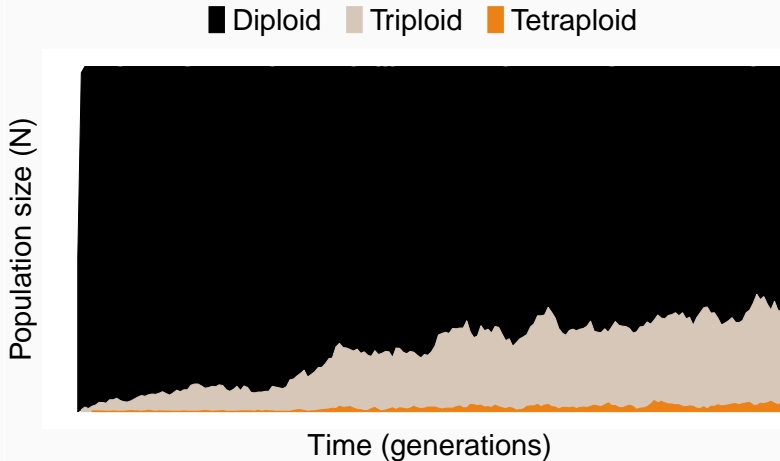


Baseline Results



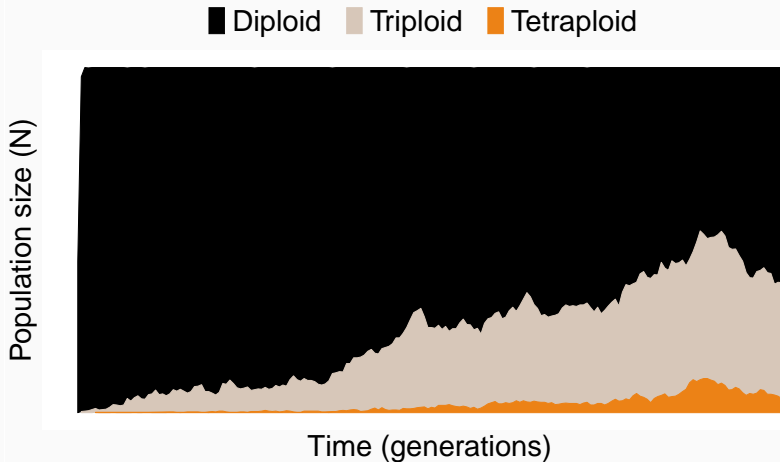
Whole genome duplication occurs at a rate of 0.01
There is no cost/benefit to being polyploid.
There is no disturbance.

Reversal of selfing-inhibition



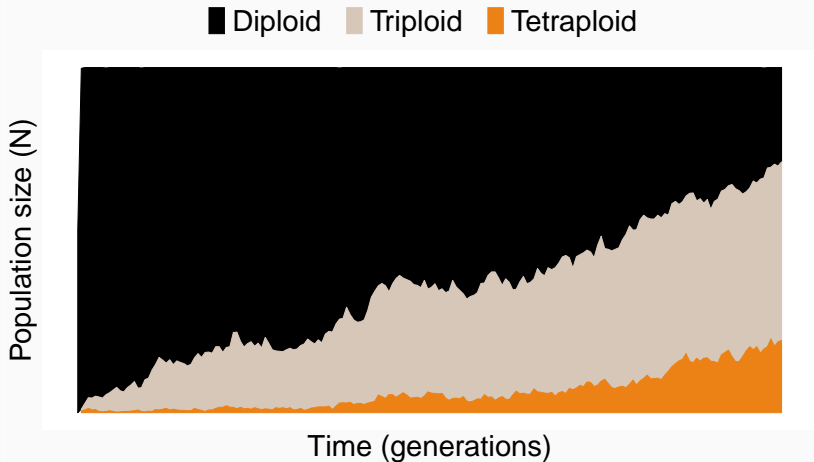
Now polyploids can self where diploids cannot.
There is still no disturbance.

Genetic buffering against the deleterious effects of inbreeding



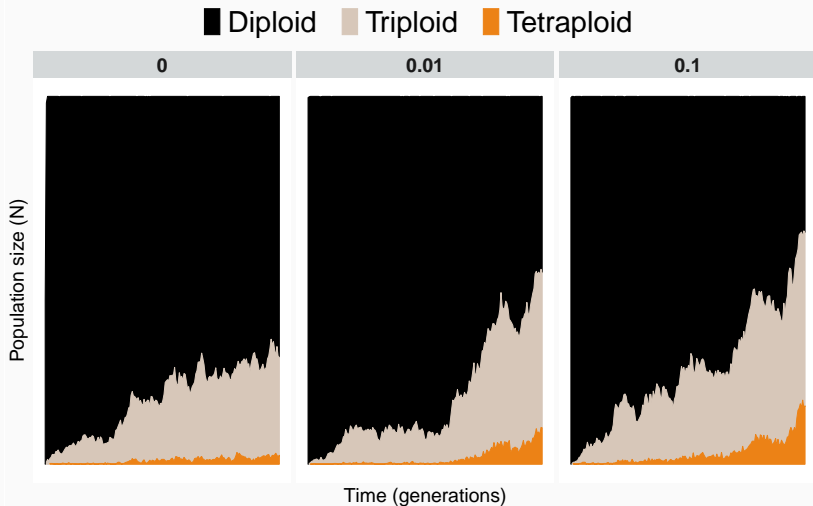
Now polyploids buffer the effects of inbreeding depression.
There is still no disturbance.

Gigas effects which increase growth



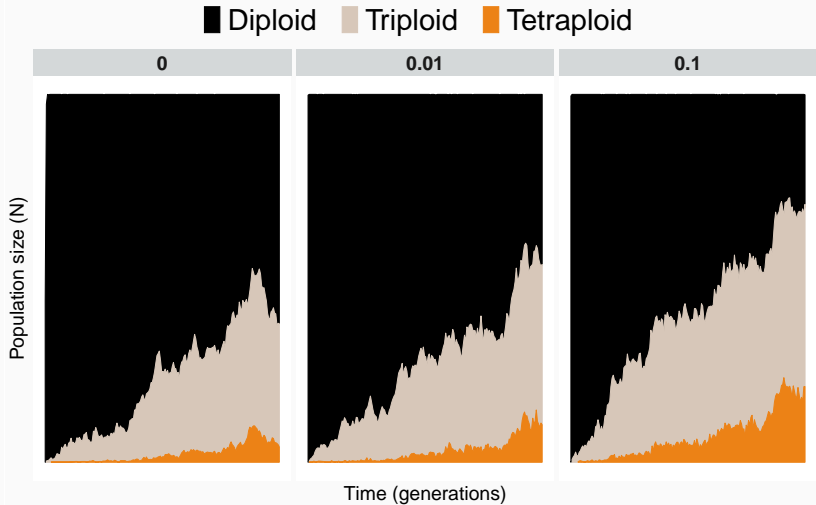
Now polyploids have increased growth rate.
There is still no disturbance.

Disturbance when polyploids have reversal of selfing-inhibition



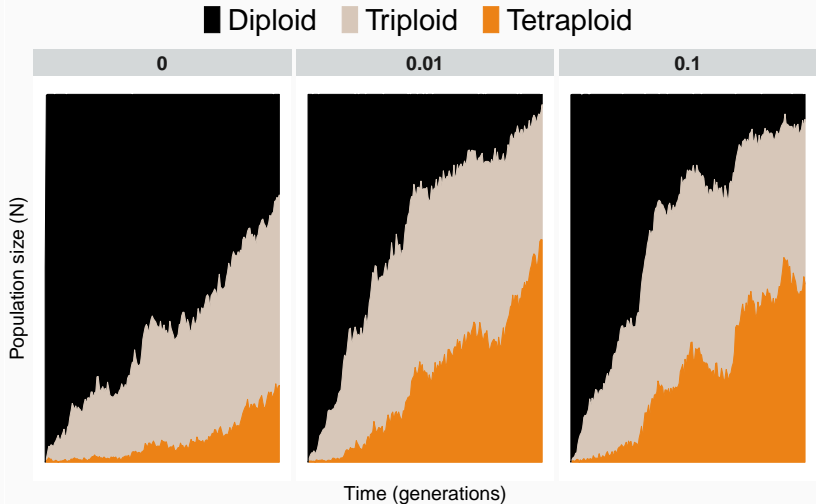
Probability of disturbance increases from left to right.

Disturbance when polyploids buffer the deleterious effects of inbreeding



Probability of disturbance increases from left to right.

Disturbance when polyploids have increased growth rate



Probability of disturbance increases from left to right.

Disturbance really does play a key role in the establishment of polyploids within plant populations.

Try it for yourself:

```
library(devtools)
install_github("rosemckeen/ploidy")
library(disturploidy)
?disturploidy
```

<https://github.com/rosemckeen/ploidy>

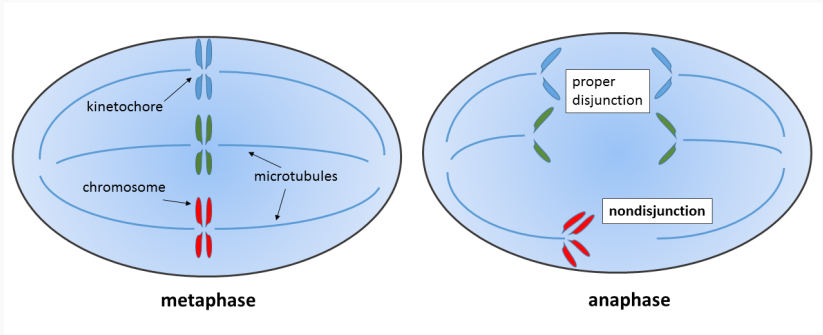
The Individuals

X	Y	ID	life_stage	size	ploidy	gen	genome	growth_rate	inbreeding
9	4	4_659	2	1.919	2	5	—	1.919	FALSE
9	5	4_792	2	1.843	2	5	—	1.843	FALSE
9	6	4_606	2	2.109	3	5	—	2.109	FALSE
9	7	4_1057	2	1.590	2	5	—	1.590	FALSE
9	8	4_719	2	2.070	2	5	—	2.070	FALSE
9	9	4_1097	2	1.479	2	5	—	1.479	FALSE

locus	value	allele
1	56.77818	1
1	68.56308	2
2	12.61929	1
2	44.58789	2



Whole-Genome Duplication (WGD)



¹Wpeissner (2014). *Non-disjunction* [image]. Available at:
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=32332257>

`ploidy_growth_benefit`

- Can take a value between 0 and 1.
- Any value above 0 allows the contribution of additional alleles for growth rate and so simulates *gigas-effects*.
- Smaller adults have lower fitness.
- Polyploids will have an advantage if `ploidy_growth_benefit > 0`.

`inbreeding_cost`

- Can take a value between 0 and 1.
- Any value above 0 will increase winter mortality if an individual is homozygous at a specified locus.
- Polyploids will have better survival probabilities than their diploid counterparts, because the chance of being homozygous at any given locus is far smaller.

`selfing_polyploid_prob`

- Takes a value between 0 and 1.
- Any value above 0 will give polyploids the ability to self-fertilise.
- This will increase fecundity, especially in the face of limited mate-choice (when `pollen_range` is low).
- Will convey a benefit to being polyploid when set to a value greater than that of diploids (default = 0).

`triploid_mum_prob`

- Takes a value between 0 and 1.
- Any value below `fertilisation_prob` will reduce the fecundity of triploids.
- Triploids in the model make 50/50 haploid/diploid gametes, so including triploid sterility also substantially reduces the chance of new polyploid lines arising.

`uneven_matching_prob`

- Take a value between 0 and 1.
- Acts to affect fertilisation success when gametes possessing different ploidy levels meet (ie: a haploid gamete and a diploid gamete).
- Any value below **fertilisation_prob** will reduce the fecundity of polyploids, especially when diploid density (an emergent property) is high, and when mate-choice is not limiting (when **pollen_range** is high).
- This will reduce the appearance of triploids.

`disturbance_freq`

- Takes a whole number between 0 and max generation.
- Any value above 0 enables a chance of disturbance during the winter survival period.
- The value represents a $1/\text{disturbance_freq}$ chance of disturbance which is applied every winter.








`disturbance_mortality_prob`

- Takes a value between 0 and 1.
- Any value above 0 increases the chance of mortality during the survival period by that proportion.

Further work

Version 2

No due date 0% complete

<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ 7 Open ✓ 0 Closed		
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Consider including allopolyploids enhancement #104 opened 2 minutes ago by rosemckeon	
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Incorporate delayed maturity of polyploids enhancement #100 opened 4 days ago by rosemckeon	
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Allow polyploids to have increased ovule number enhancement #101 opened 4 days ago by rosemckeon	
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Improve disturbance enhancement #89 opened 14 days ago by rosemckeon	
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Improve cloning enhancement #88 opened 14 days ago by rosemckeon	
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Enable dormancy bug enhancement #98 opened 5 days ago by rosemckeon	
<input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	Free up memory enhancement #103 opened 19 hours ago by rosemckeon	 3