

TODO: Stability is implicitly involved in all the work up to this point, so does not constitute a separate chapter? How to reconcile this? CHange order?

## 1.1 Motivation

At the begining of chapter ?? we saw that our simulated communities collapse in the case of no immigration. We defined the term *community collapse* as the extinction of all non-basal species from the landscape<sup>1</sup>. It appears that immigration is required for the persistence of non-basal species, at least for the default parameters. This already tells us something interesting about the model, and potentially has something more profound to say about the real world (see discussion in sections 1.2, ??). In this chapter we use the individual-based model (IBM) to explore other factors contributing to the stability of simulated communities. As previously we contextualise the results using the current literature, and attempt to draw conculsions about mechanisms that may be present in the real-world<sup>2</sup>

To investigate factors contributing to community stability, we must define what is meant by stability. This is not an easy task and is far beyond the scope of a single thesis. In fact, as we shall see in section 1.2, there is much disagreement between eocloigists from different backgrounds as to what is meant by stability. In the work up to this point, stability has been a key consideration and we have defined and used a number of different metrics that are commonly used to measure stability. In what follows we explicitly compare to different stability concepts used in ecology.

---

<sup>1</sup>Although we can imagine the more extreme form of collapse, where all species go extinct due to over-feeding. Will we look at this?

<sup>2</sup>Hypothesis generation. Suggest experimental work?

Before going into the details we note that the most general point about stability is that it is a common property of real-world ecosystems, and that it is a good thing. A lack of stability implies the loss of species, wildly varying population dynamics, extreme responses to extrinsic disturbances. Thinking about these properties, ecosystems seem remarkably stable through time, and able to absorb large disturbances before we see damage being done<sup>3</sup> We do not understand how nature is able to do this.

## 1.2 Literature Review

- What is stability!! (big topic)
- Immigration as an important mechanism behind stability/persistence
- Network structure as a contributing factor to stability

Coming from a background in physics, the two underlying images associated with stability were that of the stable isotope and that of a stable dynamical system. In the former case the idea is a system that is unlikely to change its current states...deterministic system that has an attracting point or limit-cycle. Stochastic systems, steady state. Robustness to perturbations. Persistence.

Conclude section: To summarise there are several key factors that may be of interest. Immigration (meta-communities, see previous chapter.) Community structure (interaction network, static, re-wiring). Spatial effects (may or may not be able to study. e.g. larger scale, heterogeneity). Demographic rates (i.e. parameters in the model. Can vary but cannot introduce heterogeneity). Things beyond the scope of our model...?

## 1.3 Model parameters versus persistence

First: show that zero immigration results in extinction of all non-plant species.

Justify first focusing on persistence, since these mass extinctions are a problem!!

Here we show that reproduction rate, synthesis ability, and MAI ratio have some small effect on persistence.

Plots done today:

- histspeciespertrophiclevel
- mvp22rep
- proportion of individuals per functional group (plotmutualismbreakdown) all \* plots have  $P < 0.001$

---

<sup>3</sup>Of course nature is complex and there are counter examples to all of these e.g. wild population dynamics of plankton, and yet marine communities appear stable and constant in other ways.

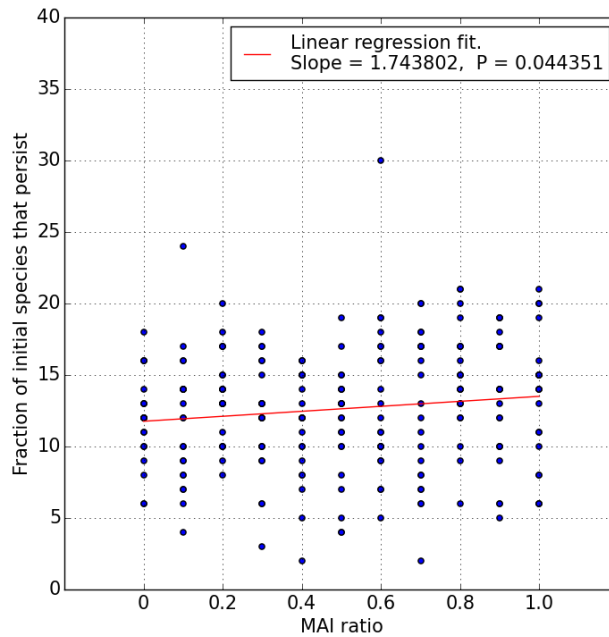


Figure 1.1: Species persistence is plotted for 22 repeat simulations at each MAI ratio. Persistence is measured as the fraction of the initial 60 species that have not gone extinct by the end of a simulation (5000 iterations). Each blue dot gives the number of persistent species for a single simulation. The red line shows a linear regression fit with slope and p-value given in the inset.

## Reproduction rate

### 1.4 Prunning for stability

Simulations run to test persistence response to both the size of the landscape and the number of initial species. This was done for MAI = 0.0 and 0.5. 25 repeat networks (except for nsvp, 240 species, only 14 repeats, and lsvp only 7 and 15 repeats for mai = 0 and 0.5 respectively.).

Problem with constraints for greater than 60 species. Discuss niche model. We implement rewiring. Describe how this works. (Shows plots of niche and rewired networks).

The total abundance increases by around 100 fold, as the width of the landscape is increased by 10. i.e. Total biomass scales approximately linearly with area<sup>4</sup>. For MAI=0.0 it goes from 10586 to 1015475 individuals on average.

The number of initial species does not appear to effect the total abundance. (again plot?)<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Need plot to show this?

<sup>5</sup>Could include some plots in an appendix. e.g. the equivalent of the parameter fiddling plots, that show all results instead of the condensed versions shown in this section.

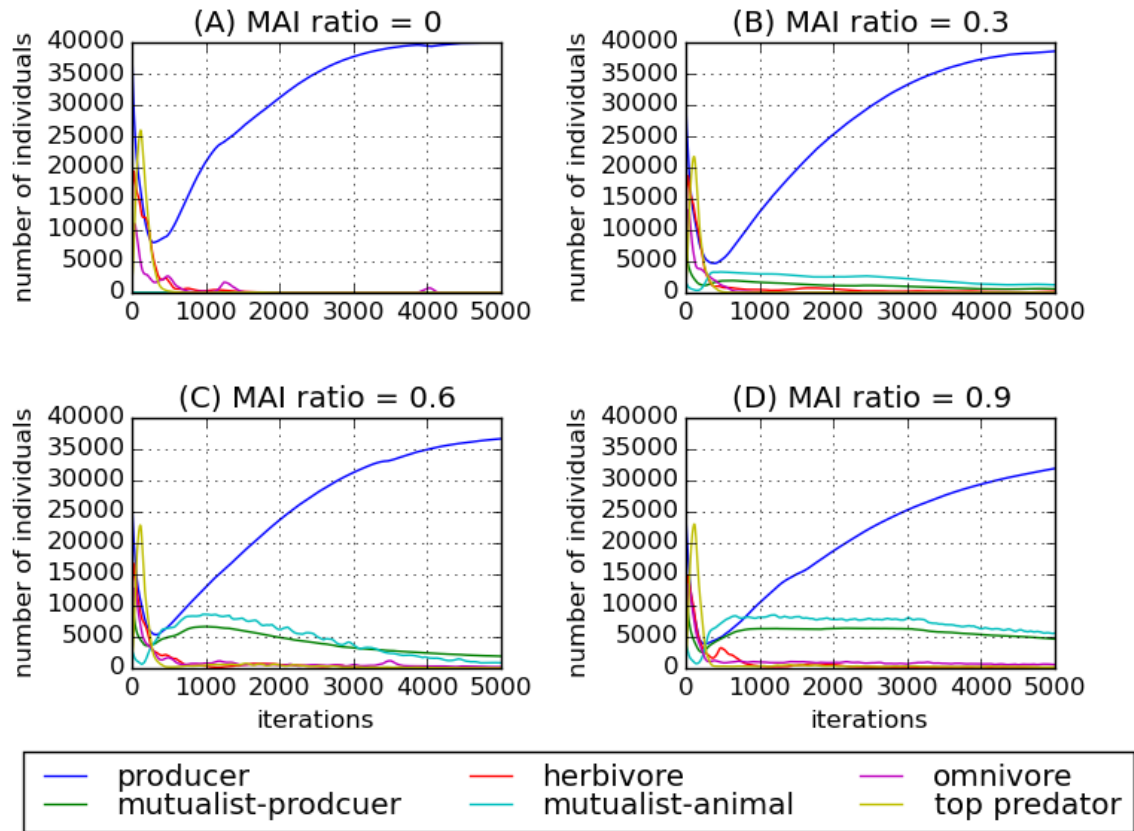


Figure 1.2: Mean dynamics by functional group for four different MAI ratios. The coloured lines represent the abundance dynamics of the different functional groups, as indicated in the legend. Abundance, at each simulation iteration is measured by the total number of individuals belonging to all species of a given functional group.

### Number of initial species

## 1.5 Why are some networks more stable than others?

Here we look "good" and "bad" network structures...

From Dani re: community collapse at low IR : This may be different for different parameter values or if we assume that phenotypic plasticity (which can lead to plasticity in the interactions, so that the 1 and 0 in the interaction matrix can change) in closed systems occurs. However, these mechanisms are not in place in our model.

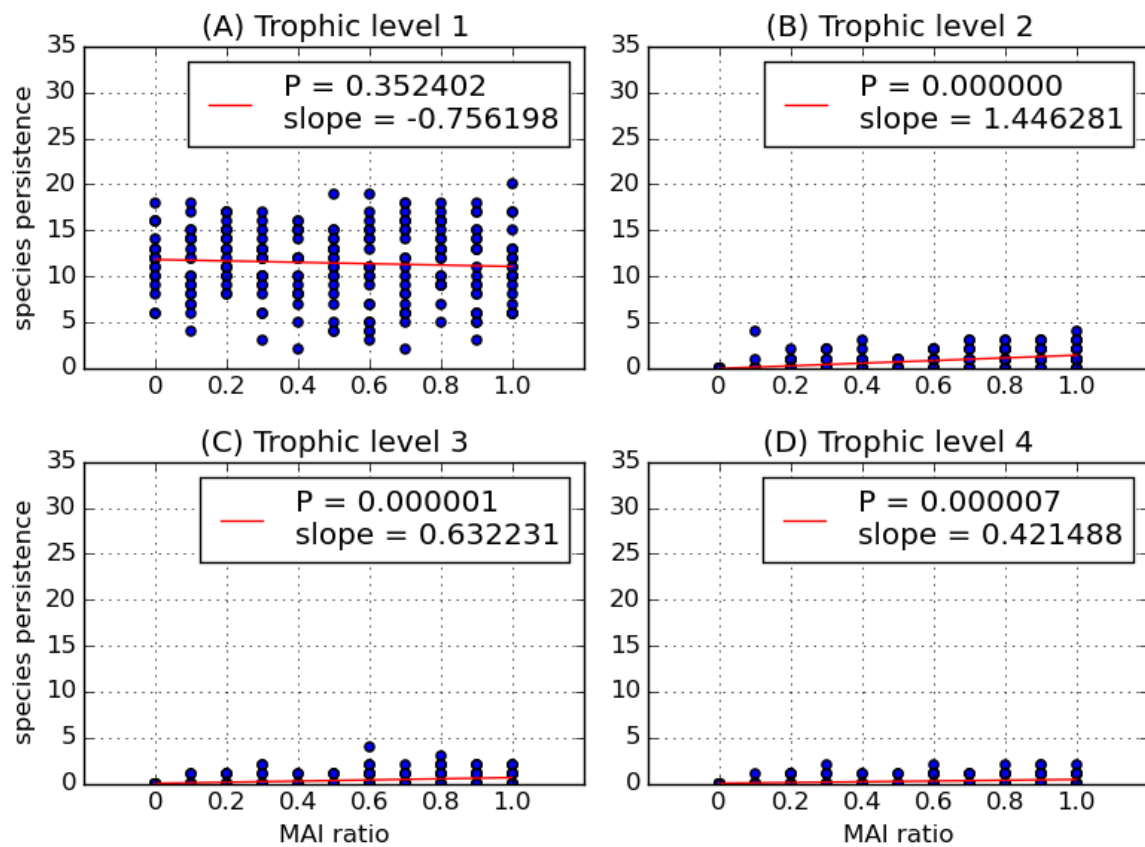


Figure 1.3: Species persistence by trophic level over a range of MAI ratios. Each blue dot corresponds to the number of remaining species from that trophic level at the end of a single simulation. There are 22 repeat simulations at each MAI ratio, each using a different interaction network. The red lines show linear regression fits, with slopes and p-values given in the insets.

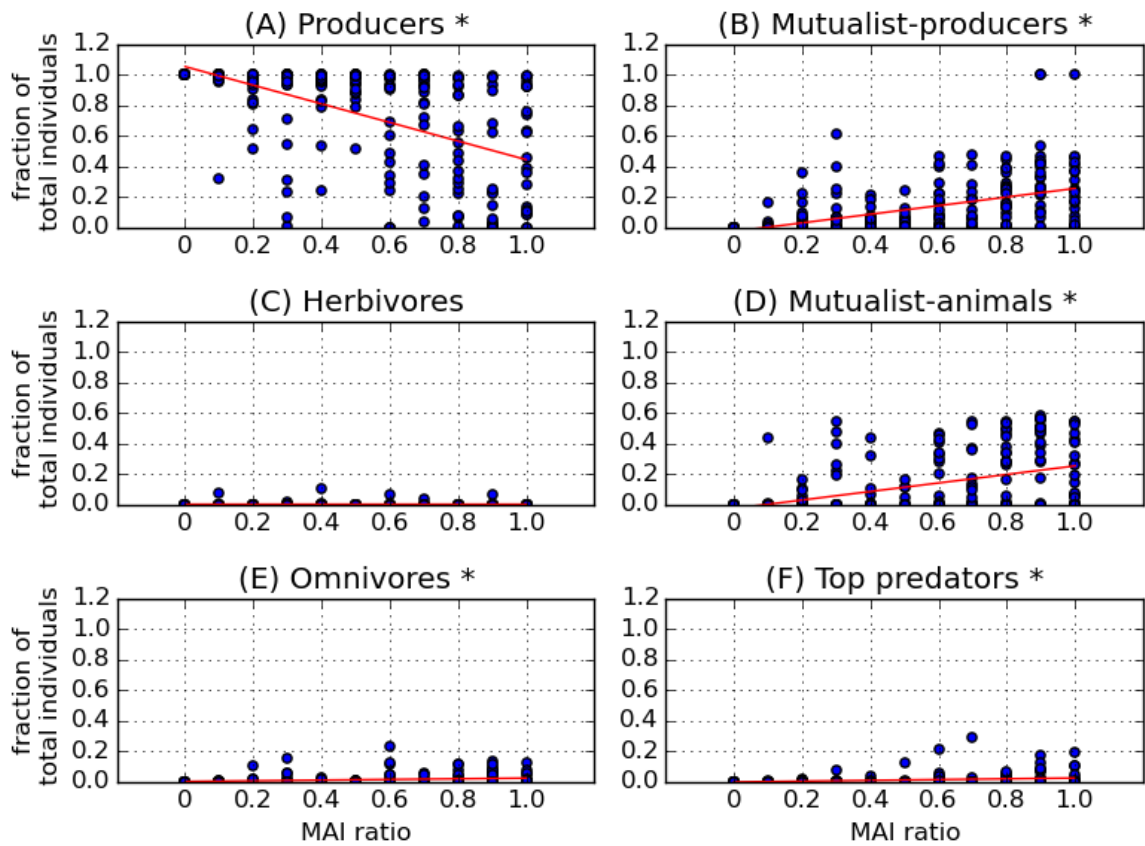


Figure 1.4: Relative abundance (RA) by functional group for a range of MAI ratios. RA is measured as the fraction of the total individuals that belong to a given functional group. Each blue dot corresponds to the RA at the end of a single simulation. There are 22 repeat simulations at each MAI ratio, each using a different interaction network. Red lines show linear regression fits. Panels marked with an asterix \* (A,B,D,E,F) have fits with p-value < 0.0001.

## 1.5. WHY ARE SOME NETWORKS MORE STABLE THAN OTHERS?

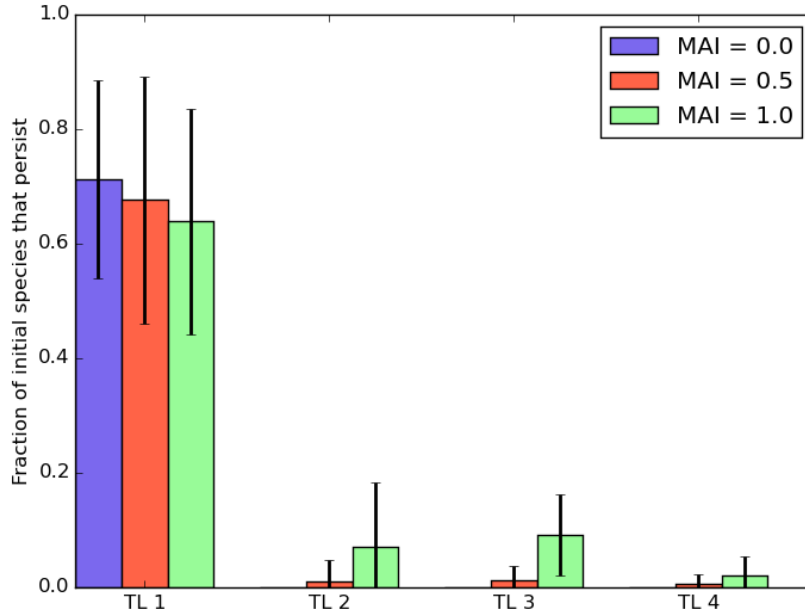


Figure 1.5: Fractional persistence by trophic level for three different MAI ratios. Fractional persistence is measured by the fraction of species initially belonging to a trophic level which have not gone extinct by the end of a simulation (5000 iterations). The solid bars give the mean value, taken from 22 repeat simulations. Error bars show  $\pm$  one standard deviation.

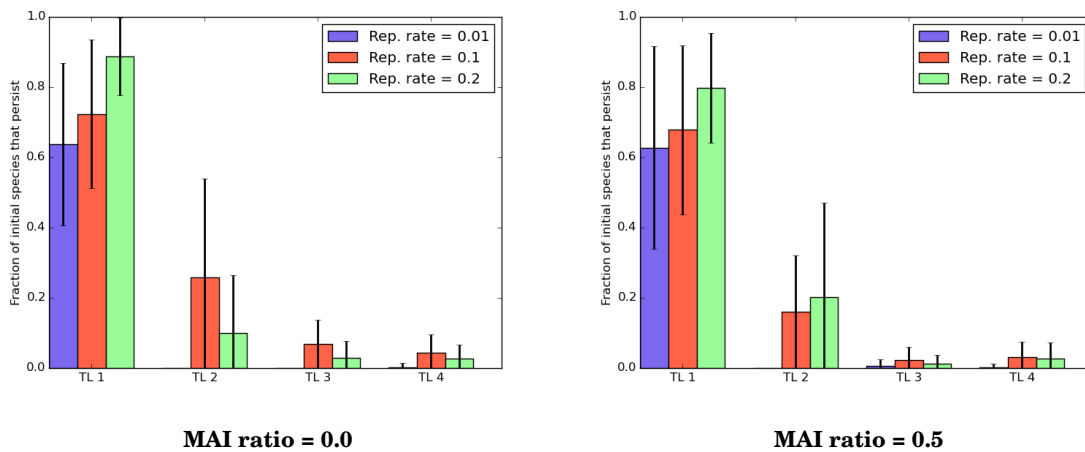


Figure 1.6: Response of overall species persistence to changing RR.

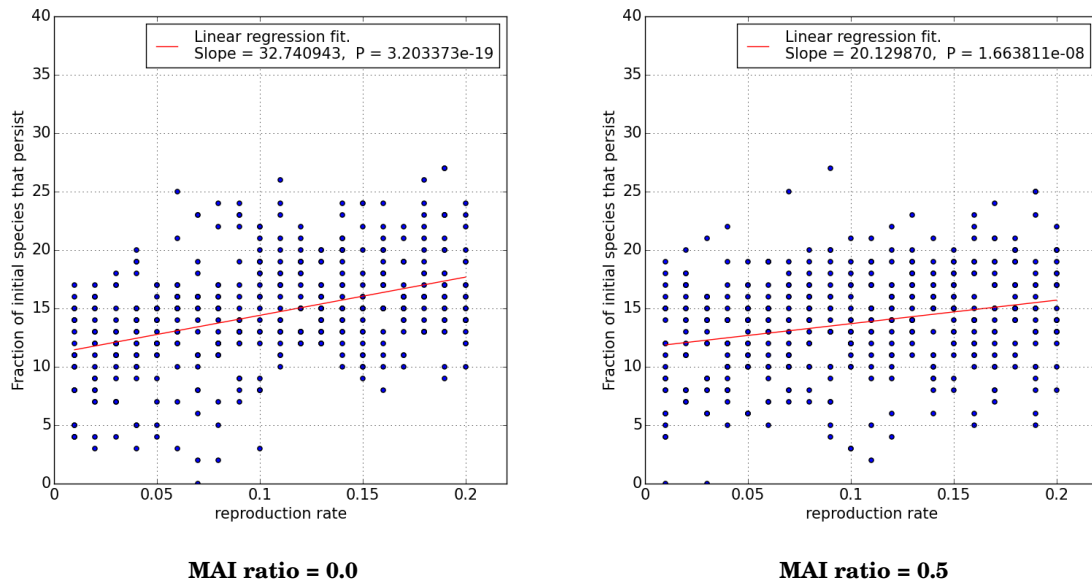


Figure 1.7: Response of overall species persistence to changing RR.



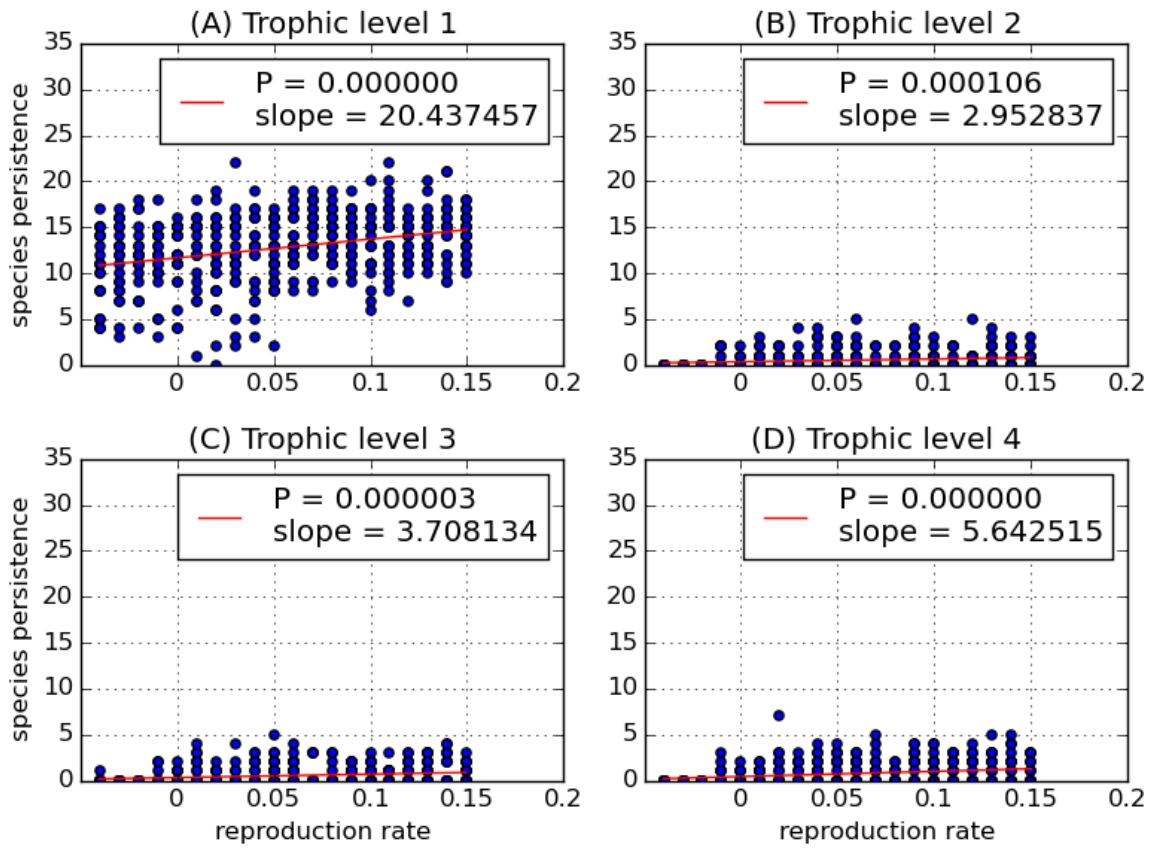


Figure 1.8: RR prop

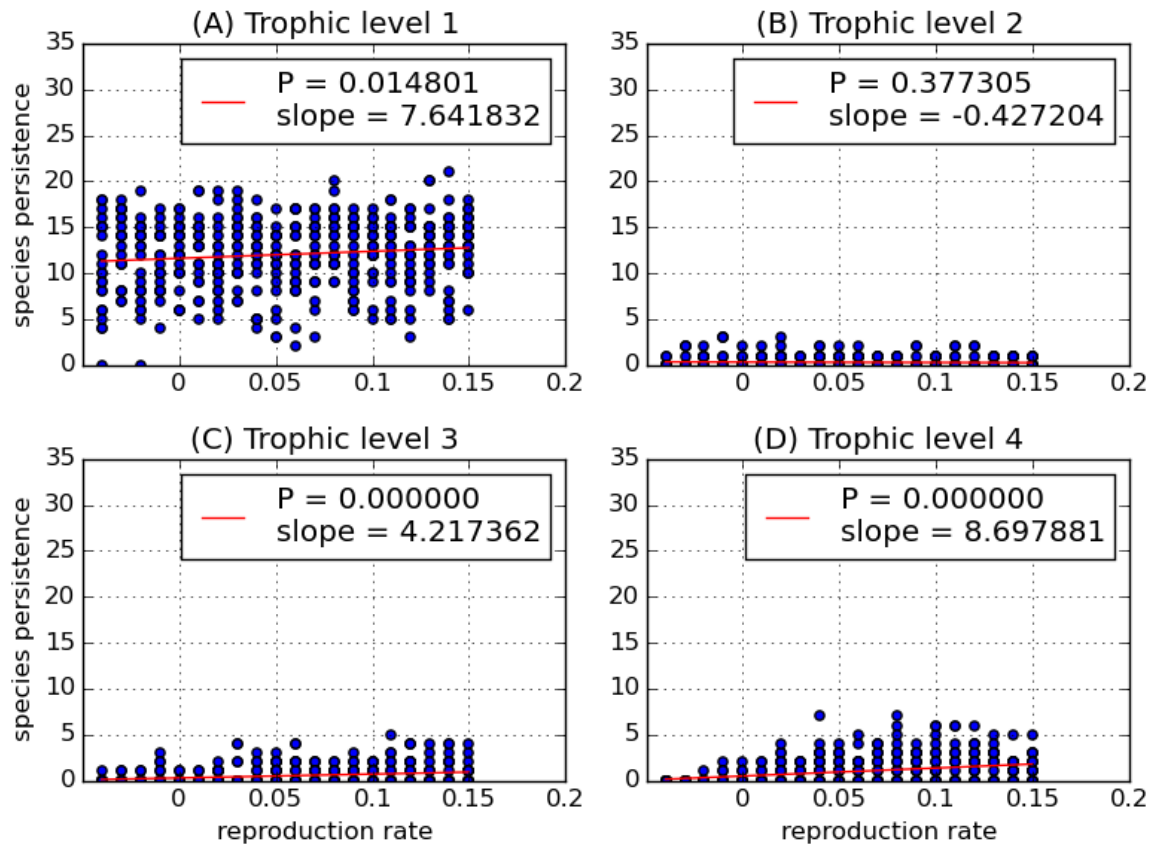


Figure 1.9: RR prop

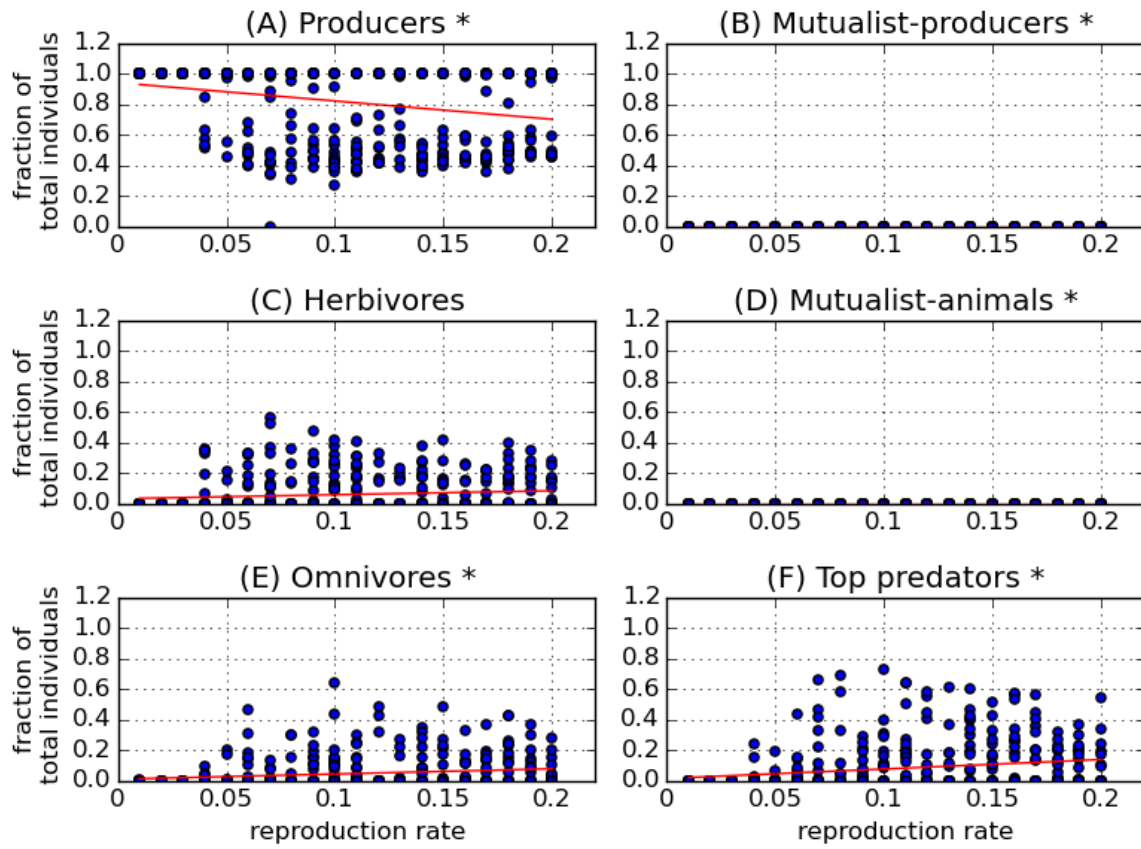


Figure 1.10: RR prop

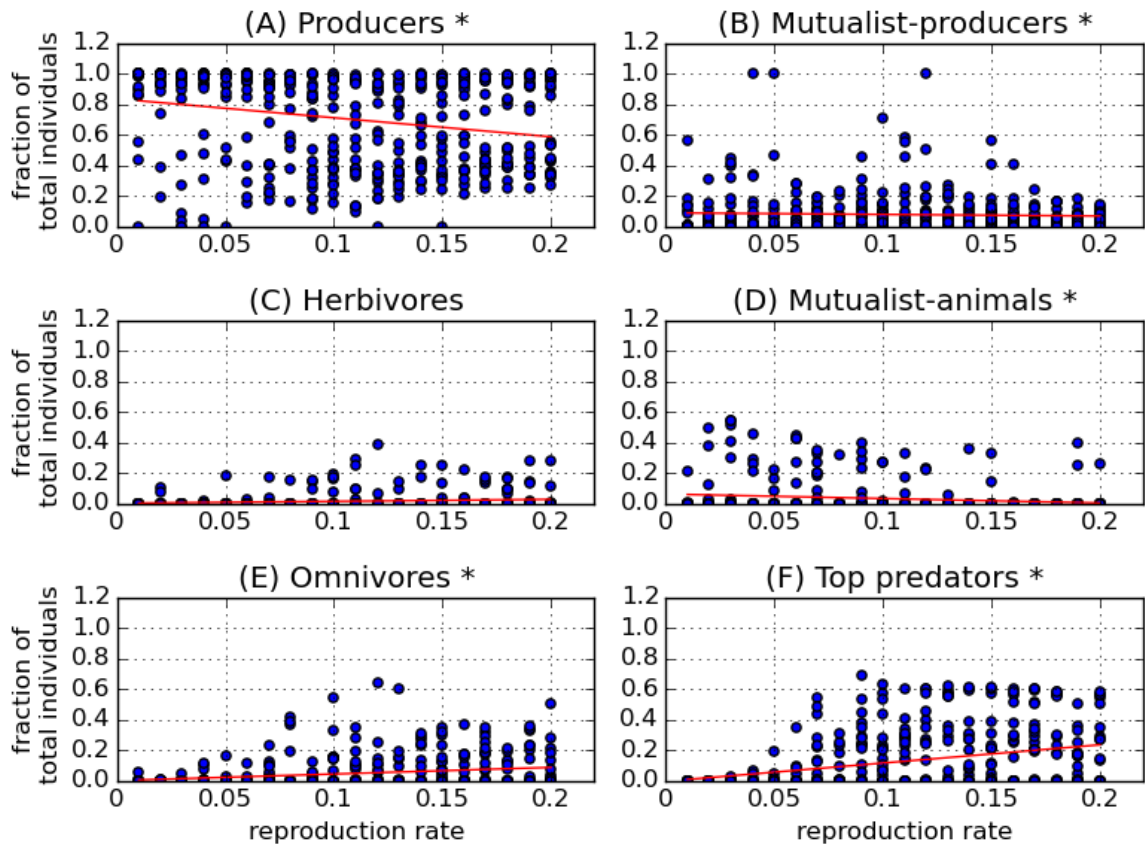


Figure 1.11: RR prop

## 1.5. WHY ARE SOME NETWORKS MORE STABLE THAN OTHERS?

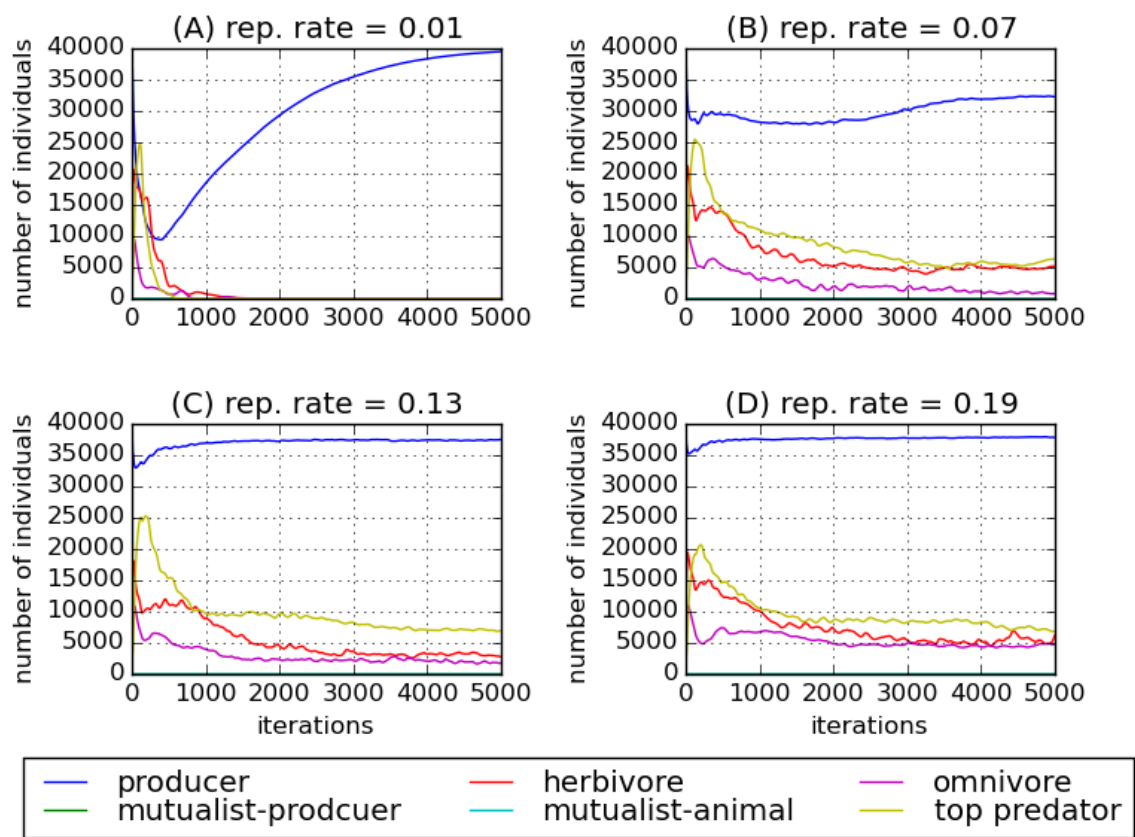


Figure 1.12: RR prop

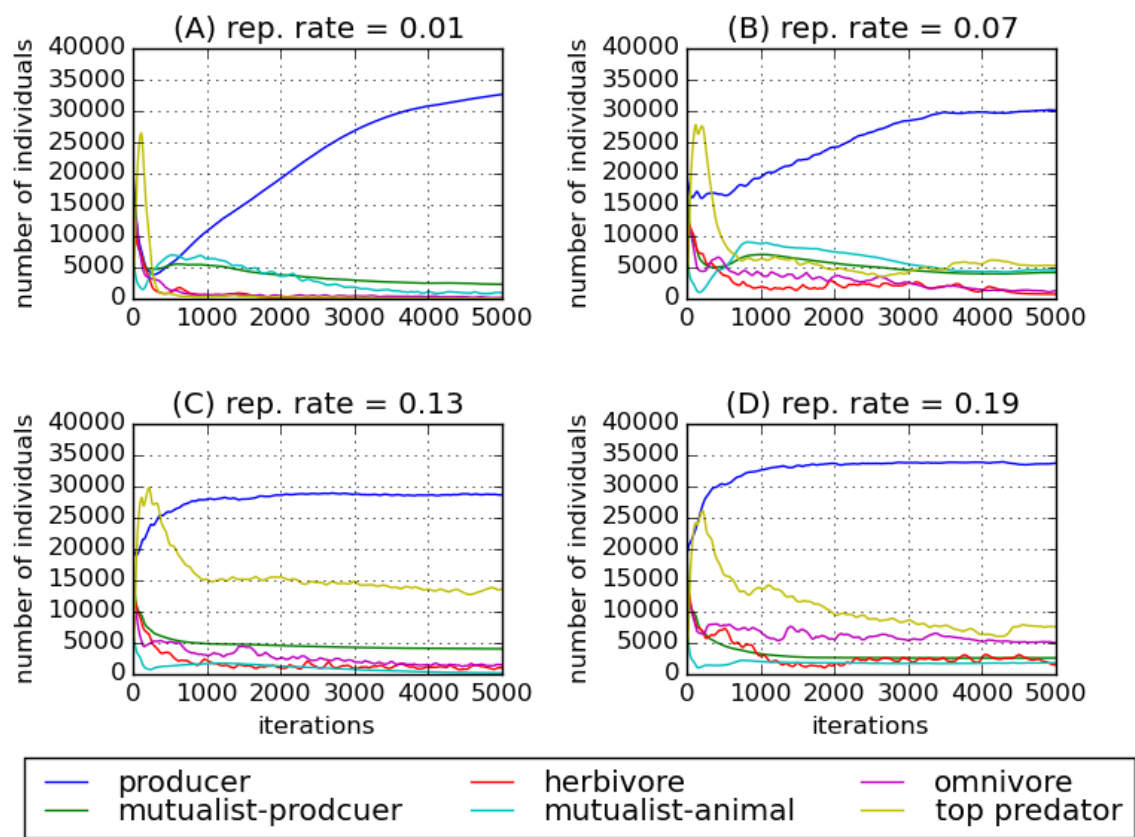


Figure 1.13: RR prop

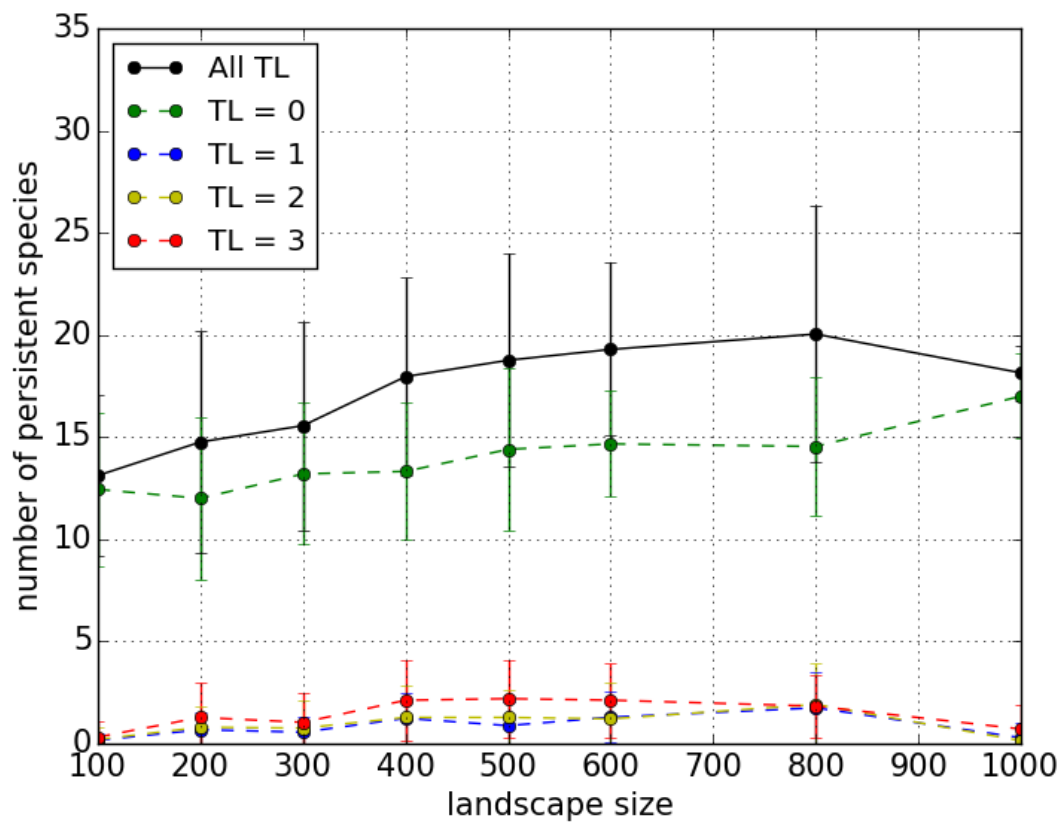


Figure 1.14: RR prop

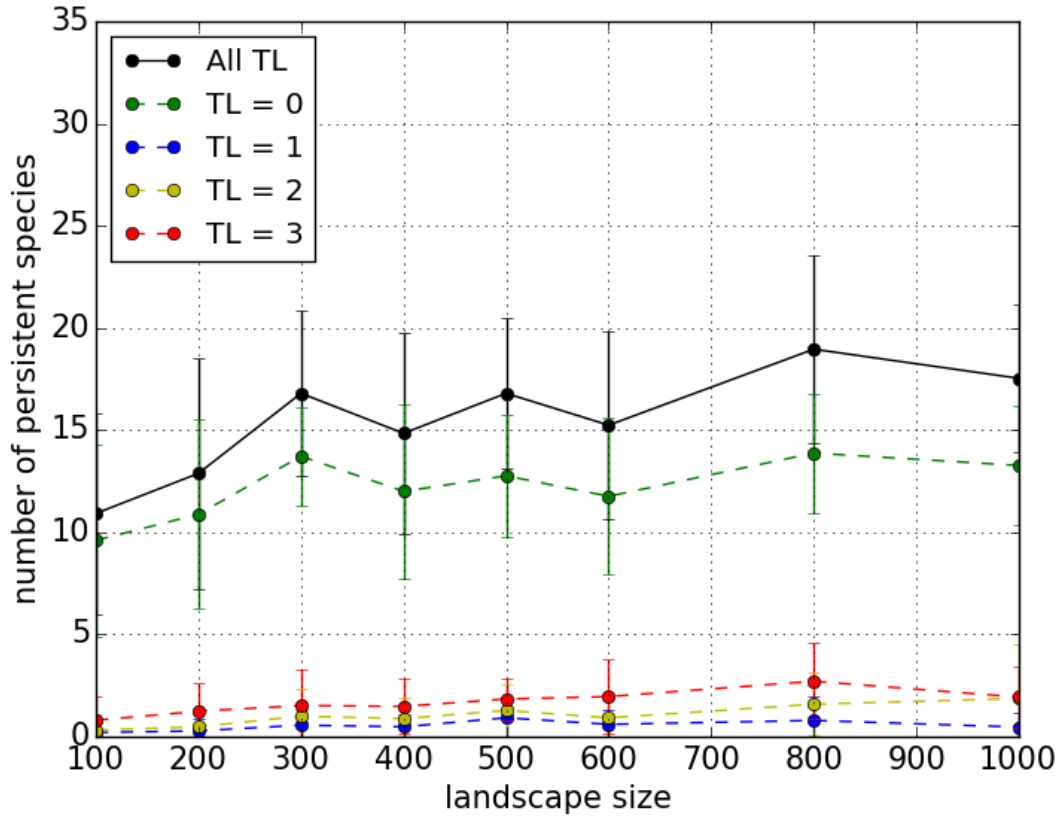


Figure 1.15: RR prop

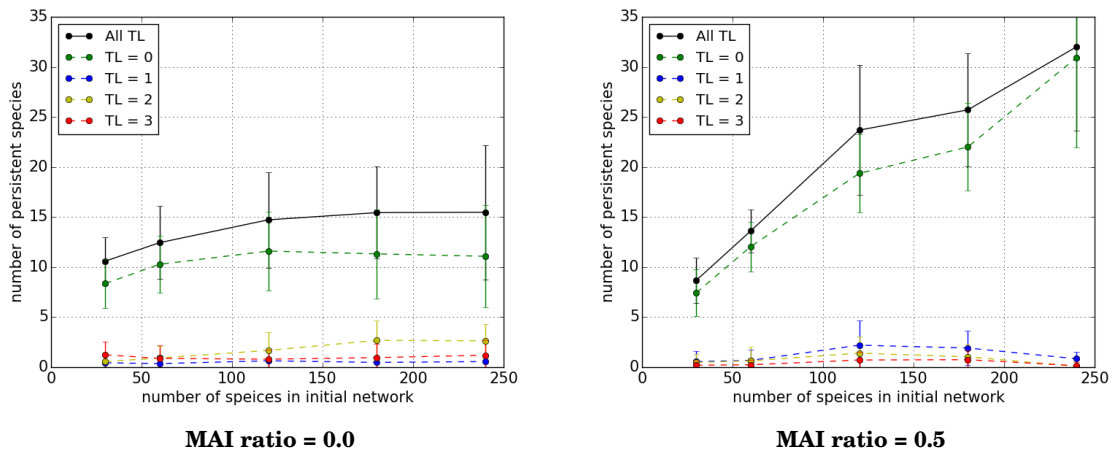


Figure 1.16: Response of overall species persistence to changing RR.



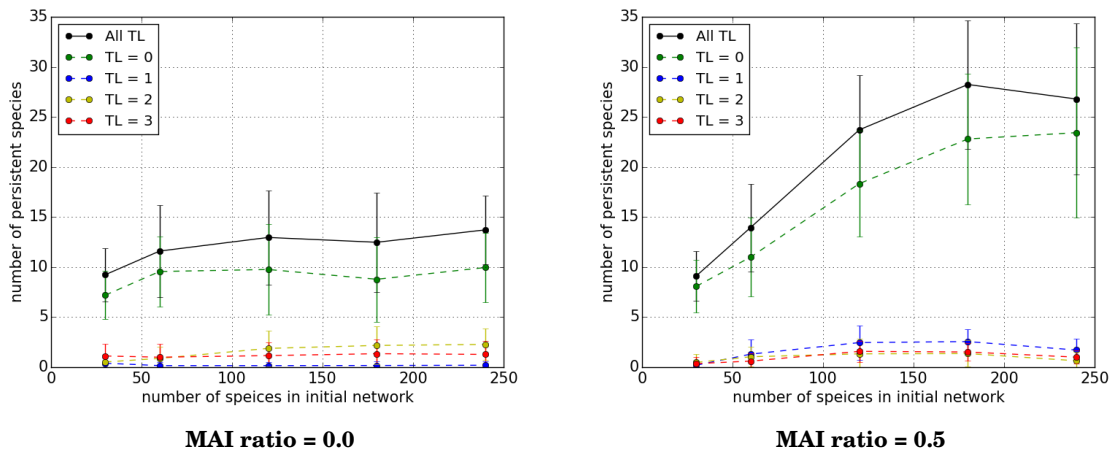
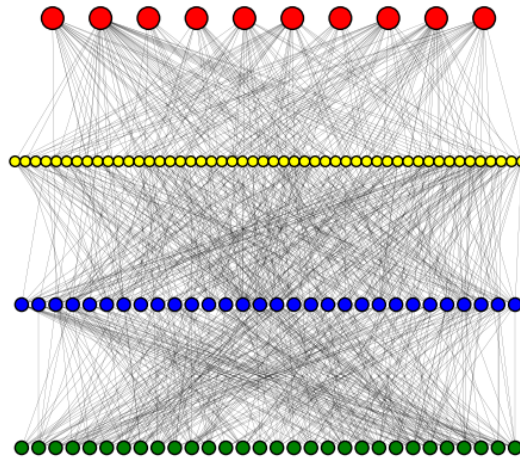


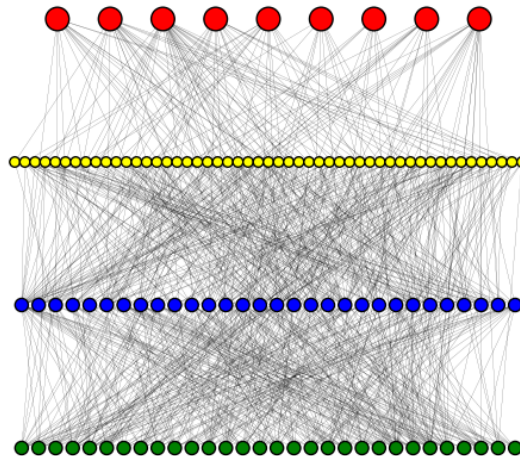
Figure 1.17: Response of overall species persistence to changing RR.

Example 'bad' network (ID=59). Re-wired from niche model.



**MAI ratio = 0.0**

Example 'good' network (ID=52). Re-wired from niche model.



**MAI ratio = 0.5**

Figure 1.18: Response of overall species persistence to changing RR.

## 1.5. WHY ARE SOME NETWORKS MORE STABLE THAN OTHERS?

---

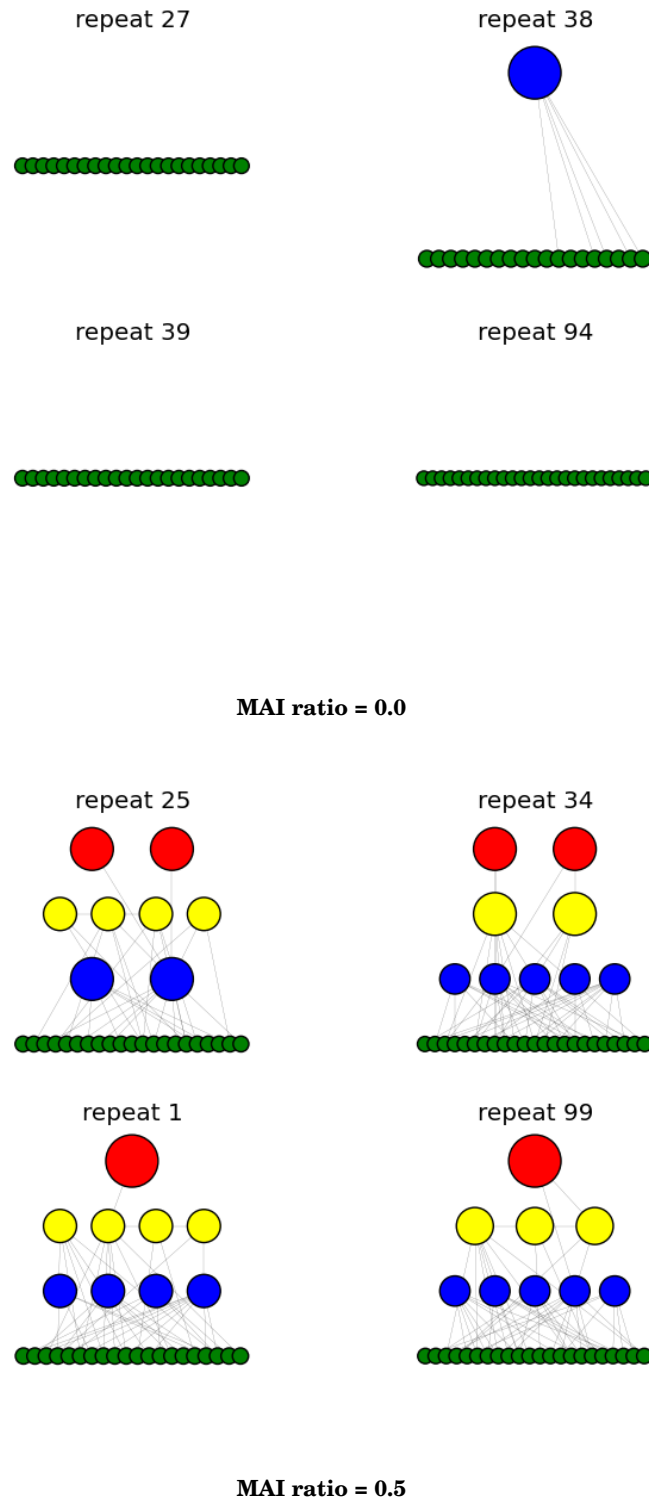


Figure 1.19: Response of overall species persistence to changing RR.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

