



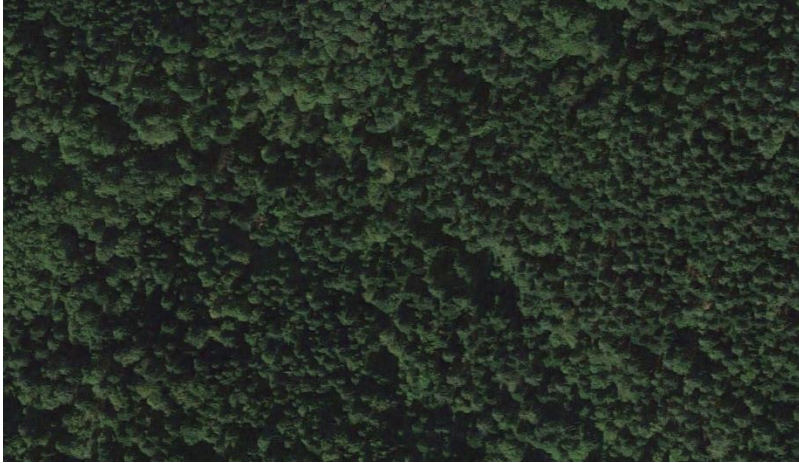
Dispersal polymorphism and species diversity patterns

F. Laroche

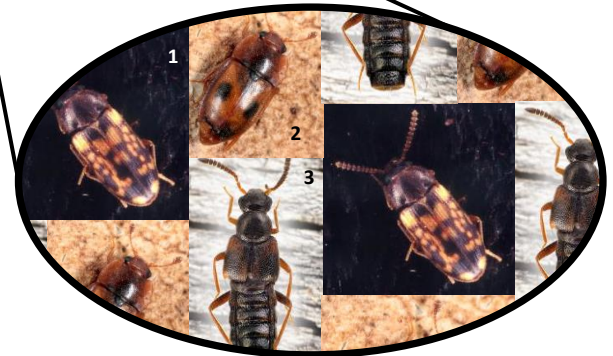
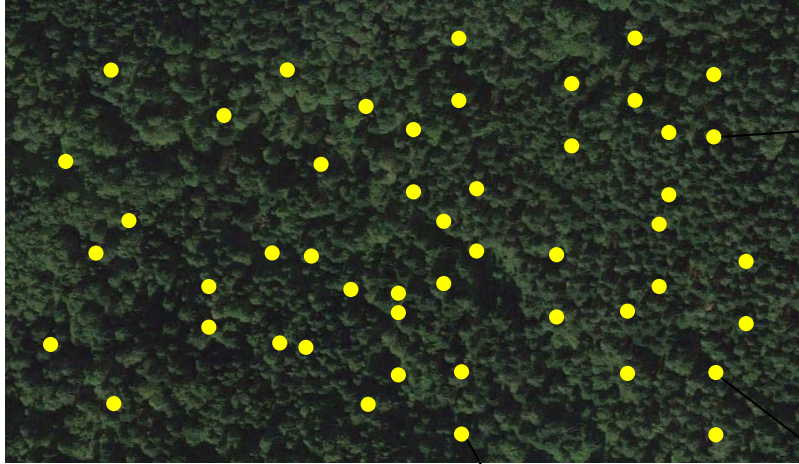
PDE summer school – CIRM, Marseille – July 4th, 2016



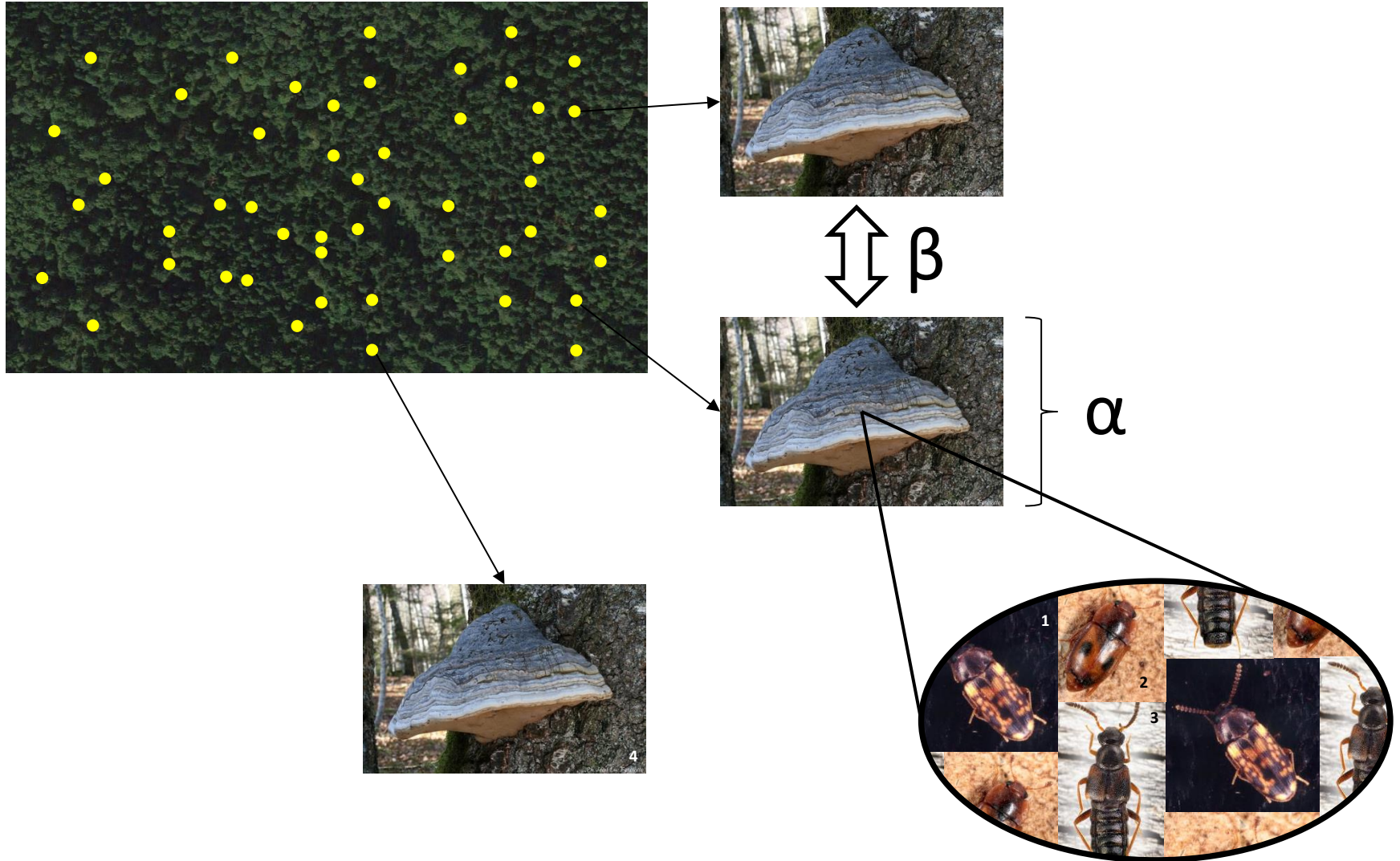
Diversity in fragmented habitats & associated processes



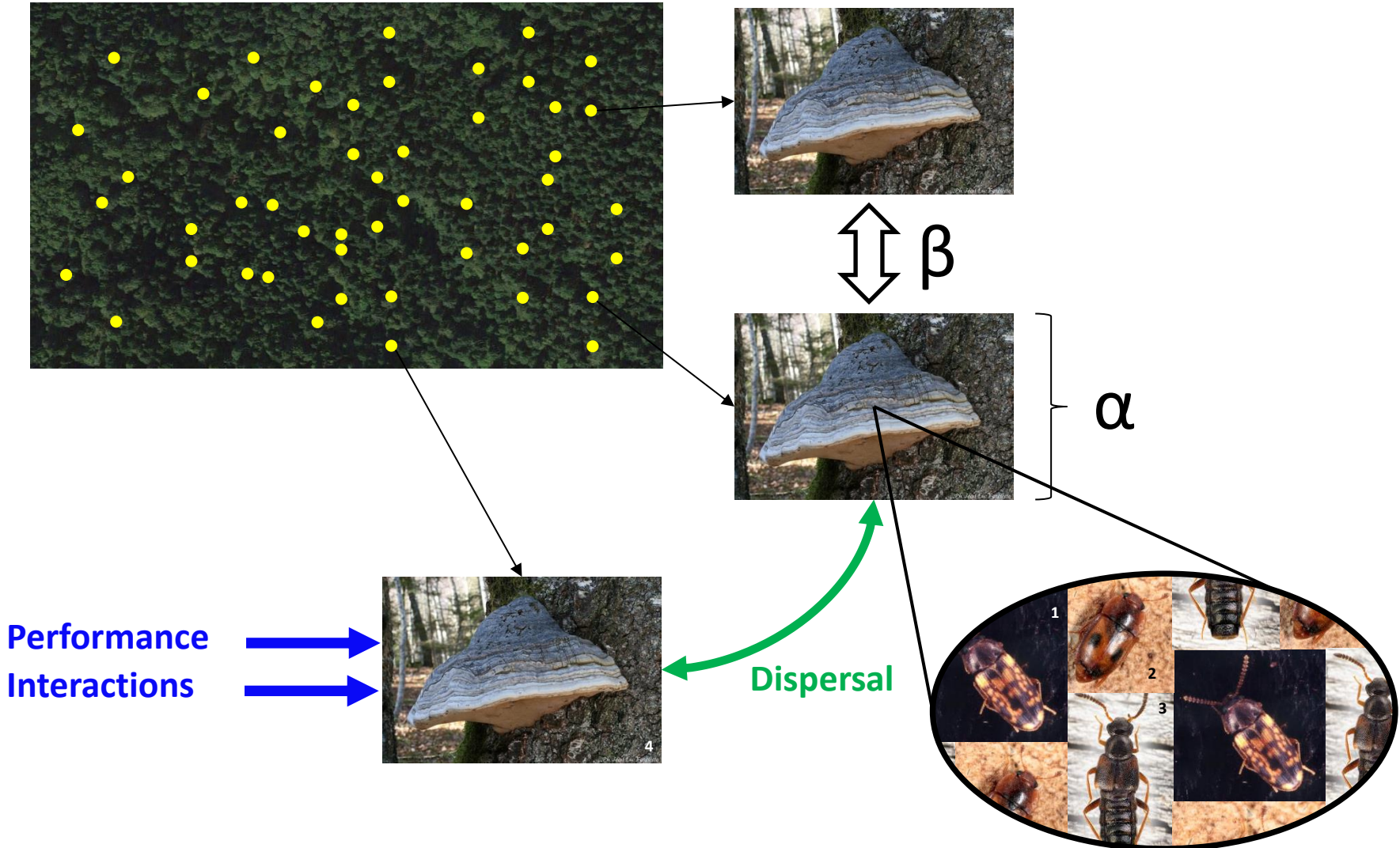
Diversity in fragmented habitats & associated processes



Diversity in fragmented habitats & associated processes



Diversity in fragmented habitats & associated processes



Why does dispersal matter in fragmented habitat?



Tracking habitat
Overcoming local disturbances
Limiting kin competition



Costs (risks and metabolism)
Trade-offs

Why does dispersal matter in fragmented habitat?



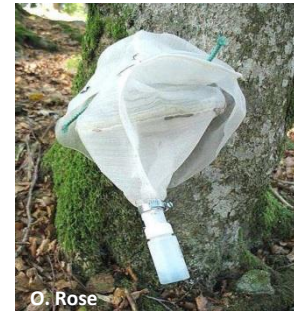
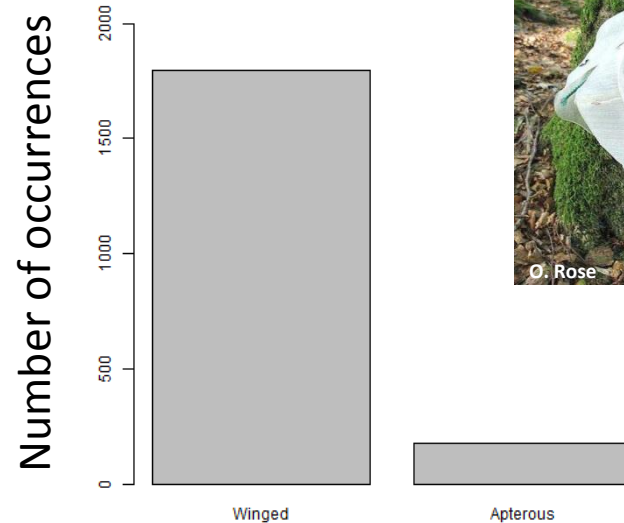
Tracking habitat
Overcoming local disturbances
Limiting kin competition



Costs (risks and metabolism)
Trade-offs

Heterogeneous among species

→ Why is it so ?



Why does dispersal matter in fragmented habitat?



Tracking habitat
Overcoming local disturbances
Limiting kin competition

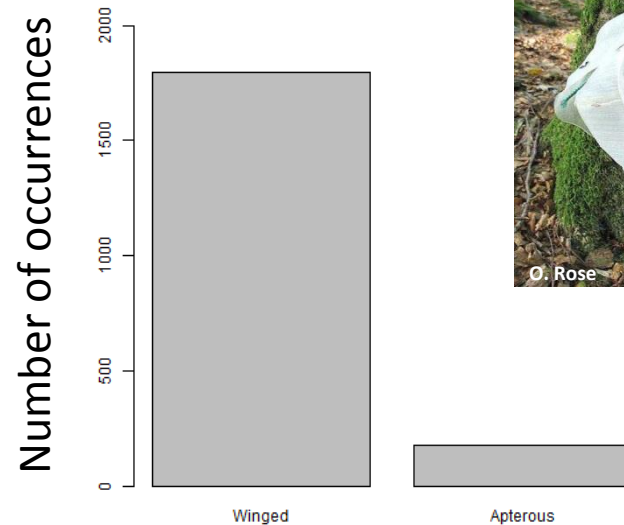


Costs (risks and metabolism)
Trade-offs

Heterogeneous among species

→ Why is it so ?

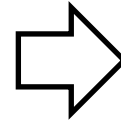
→ How does it affect diversity patterns (α, β)?



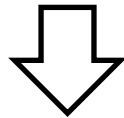
Outline

Metacommunity model including:

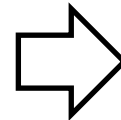
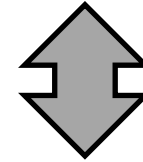
- 1) kin competition**
- 2) dispersal cost**
- 3) competition-dispersal trade-off**



Diversity patterns under homogeneous dispersal



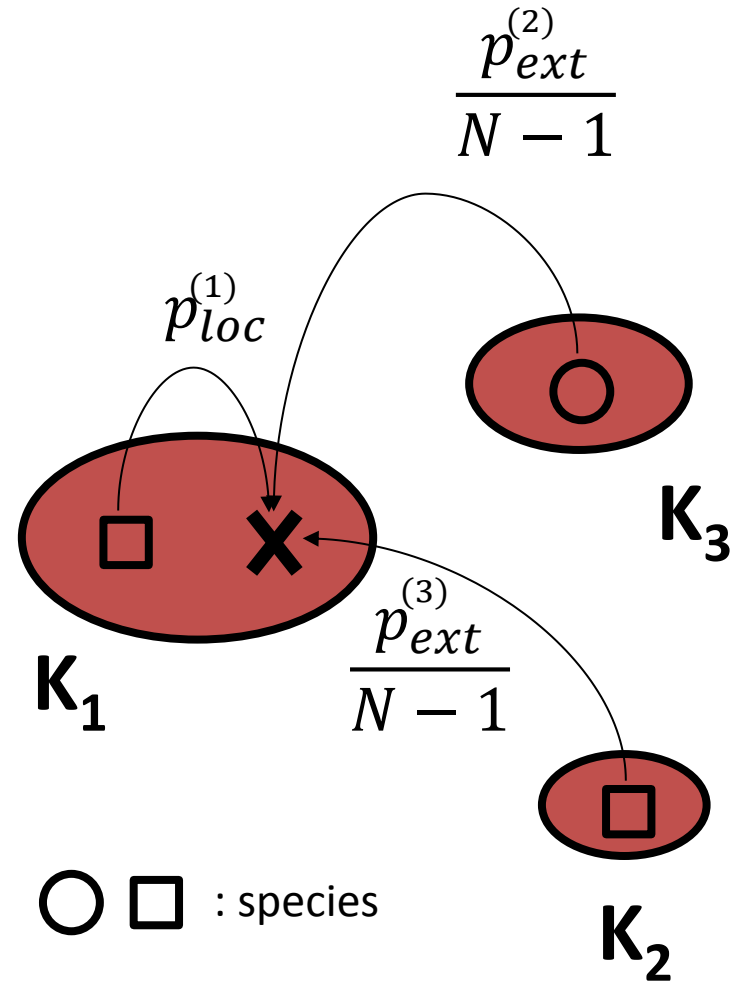
Stable dispersal polymorphism



Diversity patterns under heterogeneous dispersal

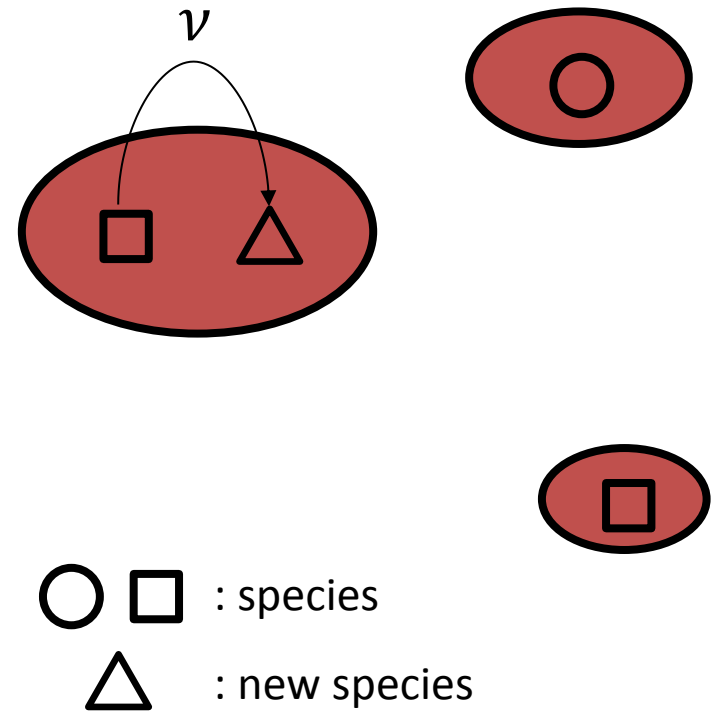
A structured Moran model of metacommunity

- Island model & zero-sum game
- Point speciation
- Dispersal trait (p_{loc}, p_{ext})
- Considering $N \rightarrow +\infty$



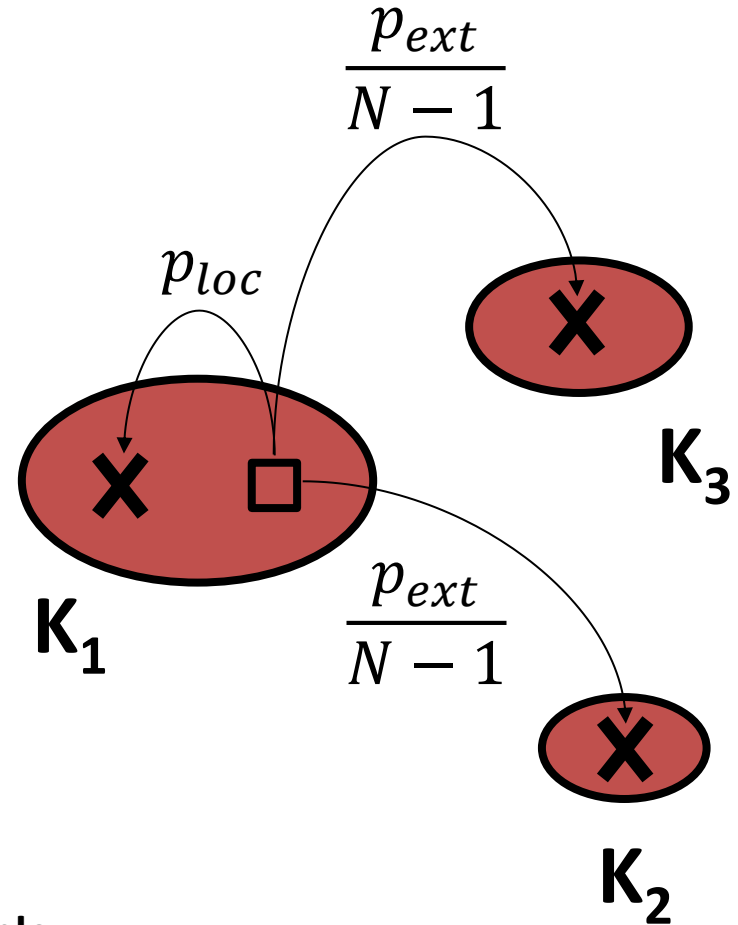
A structured Moran model of metacommunity

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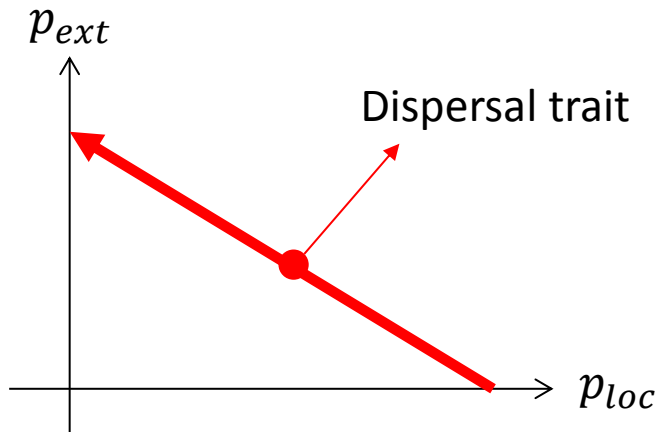


A structured Moran model of metacommunity

- Island model & zero-sum game
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- **Dispersal trait** (p_{loc} , p_{ext})
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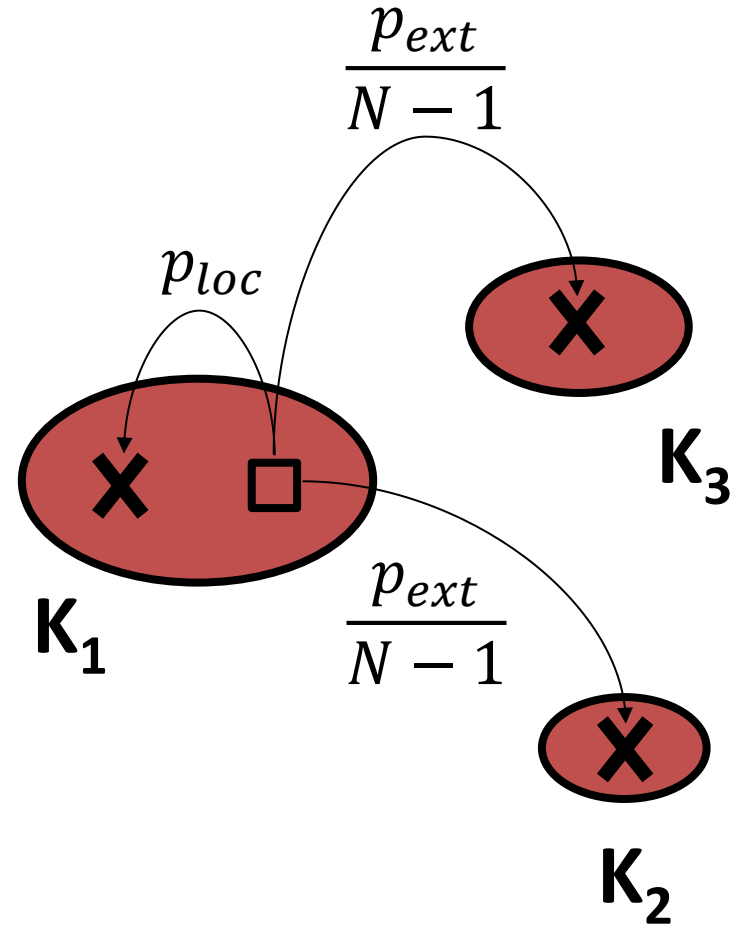


Heritable



A structured Moran model of metacommunity

- Island model & zero-sum game
- Point speciation (vN converges)
- Dispersal trait (p_{loc}, p_{ext})
- Considering $N \rightarrow +\infty$

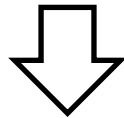


... summing up the life cycle ...

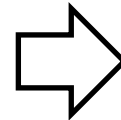
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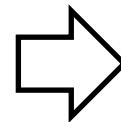
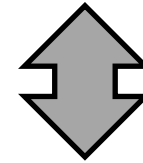
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Stable dispersal polymorphism



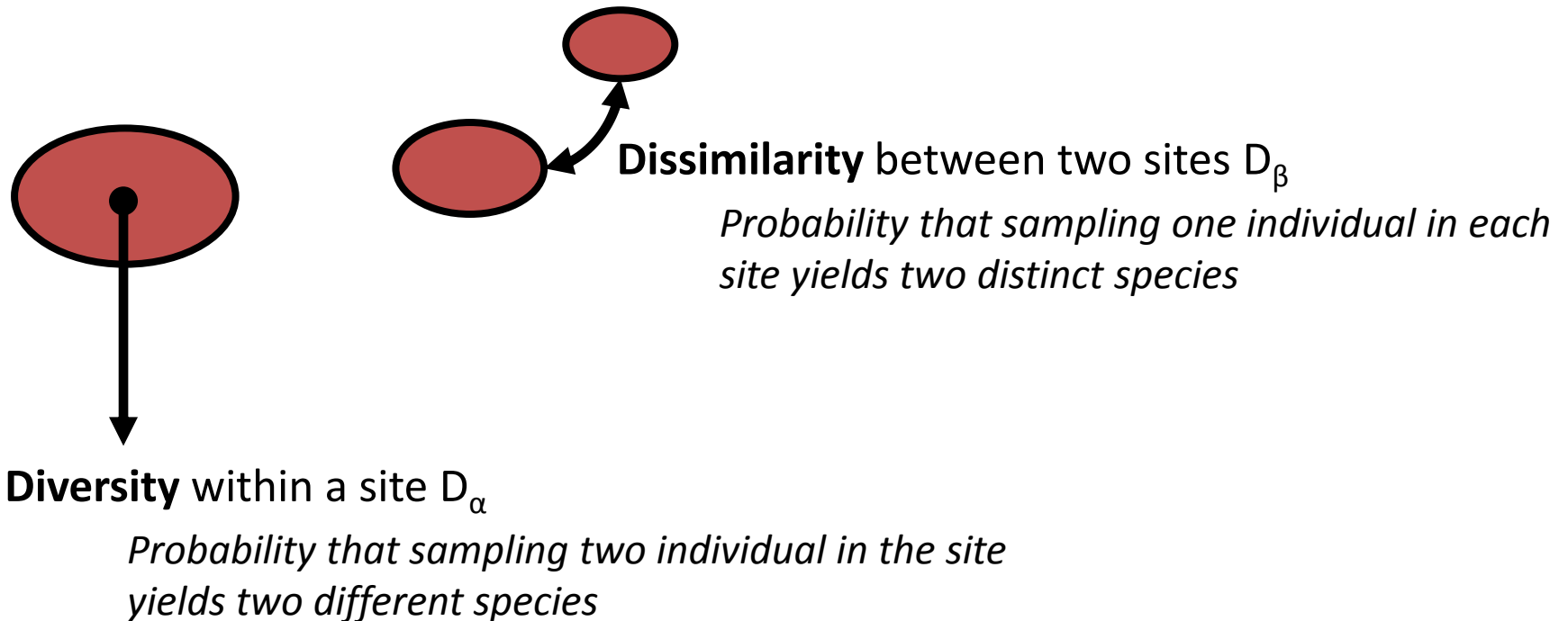
**Diversity patterns under
homogeneous dispersal**



**Diversity patterns under
heterogeneous dispersal**

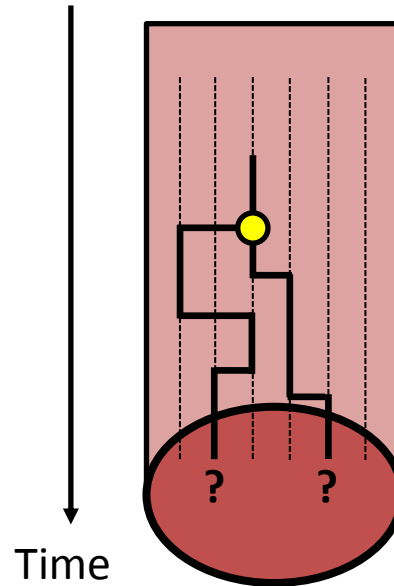
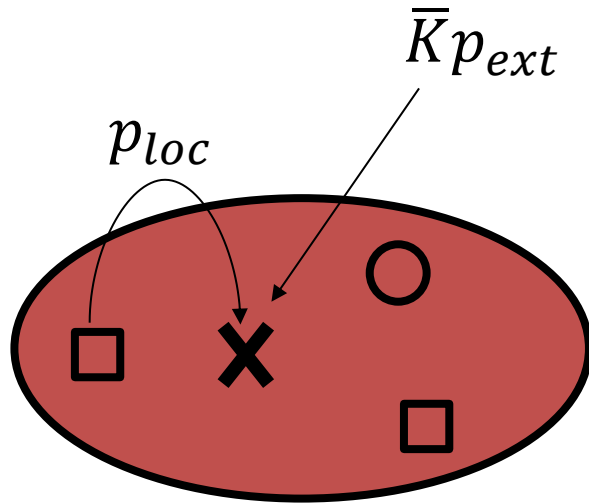
Choosing diversity indices under the neutral assumption

All the individuals have the same dispersal trait (p_{loc}, p_{ext}) → **neutral model**

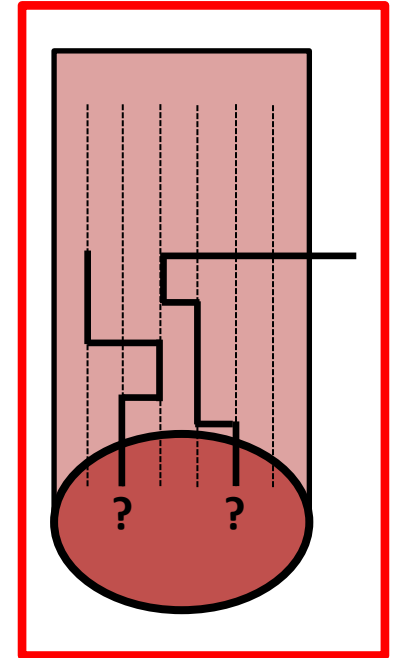


Can be obtained using the **coalescent** point of view

Coalescent process for pairs of lineages



OR



Predicted patterns:

→ All the pairs of site have the same D_β

→ All the sites have the same D_α

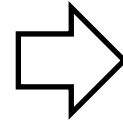
Slower phase
Speciation involved
« Delocalized »

In particular, carrying capacity of sites has no impact on considered diversity indices.

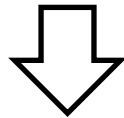
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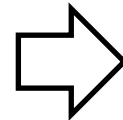
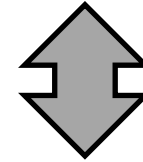
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Diversity patterns under homogeneous dispersal



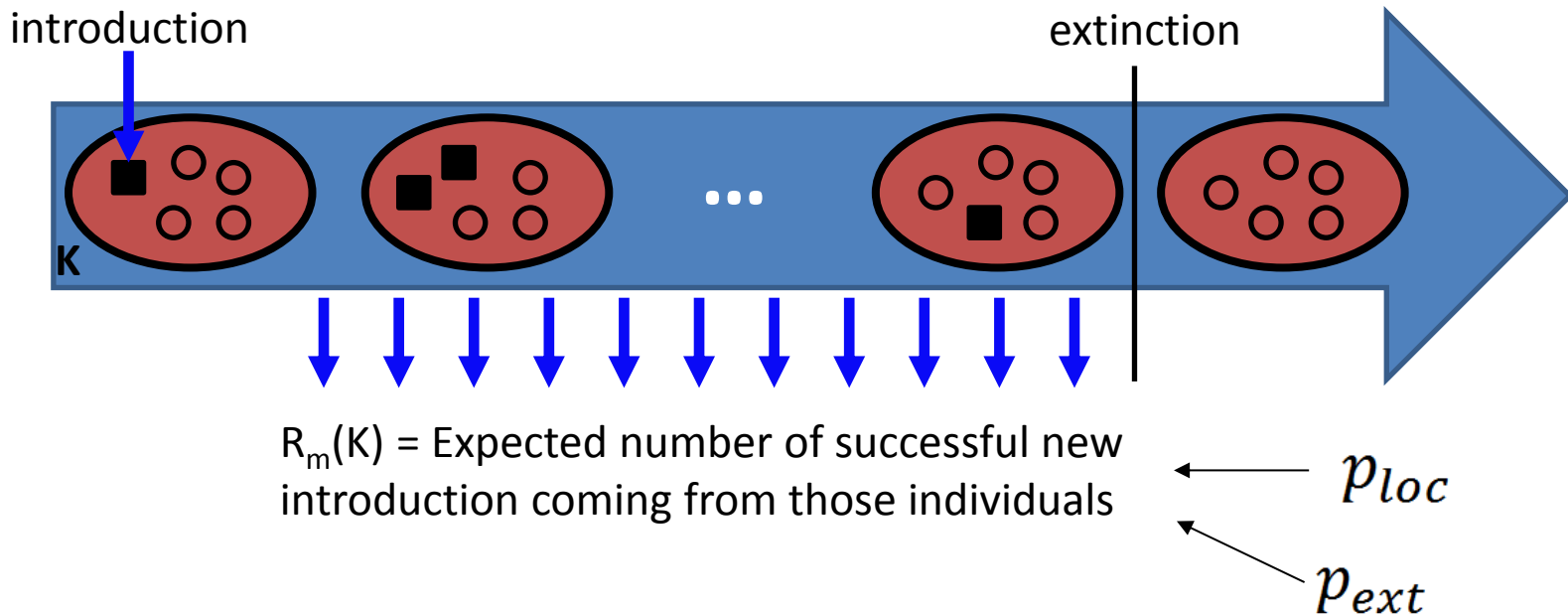
Stable dispersal polymorphism



Diversity patterns under heterogeneous dispersal

When is monomorphism unstable ?

When is monomorphism unstable ? **Metapopulation fitness criterion R_m**



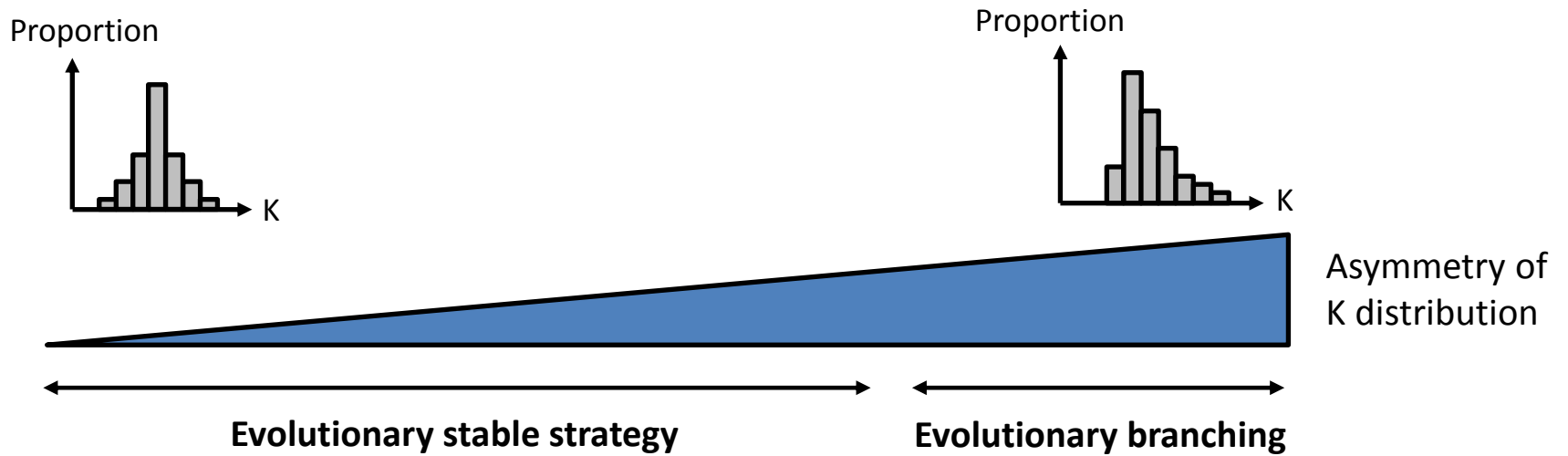
Initial dynamics may be seen as a branching process

$R_m =$ expectation of $R_m(K)$ over K

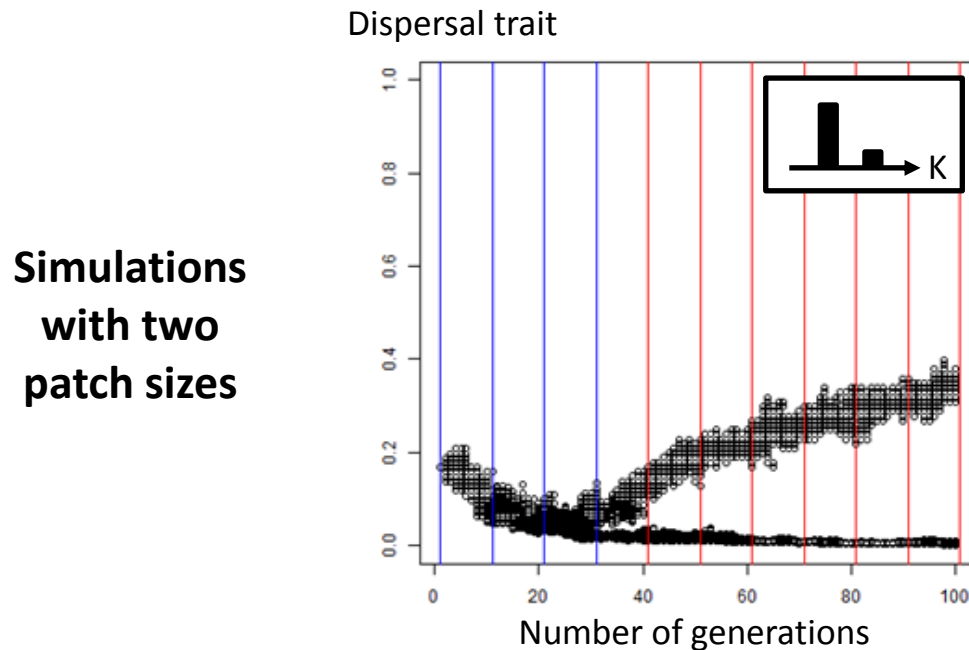
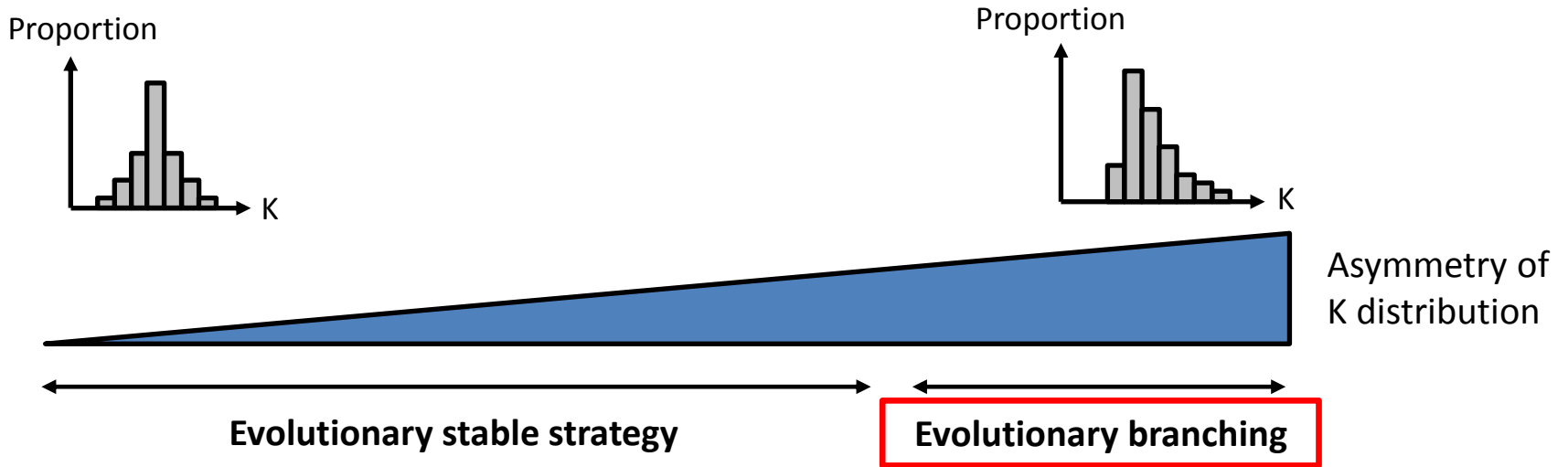
If $R_m > 1$, the descendent of the individual will rise in frequency from rare within the meta-community .

(Chesson 1984, Metz&Gyllenberg 2003)

Polymorphism and adaptive dynamics of dispersal traits



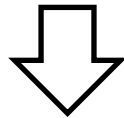
Polymorphism and adaptive dynamics of dispersal traits



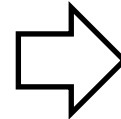
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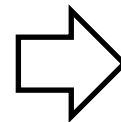
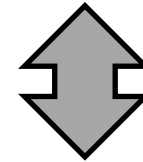
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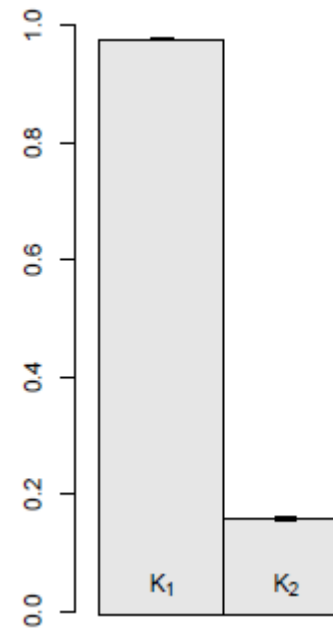
**Diversity patterns under
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Spatial structure of dispersal traits

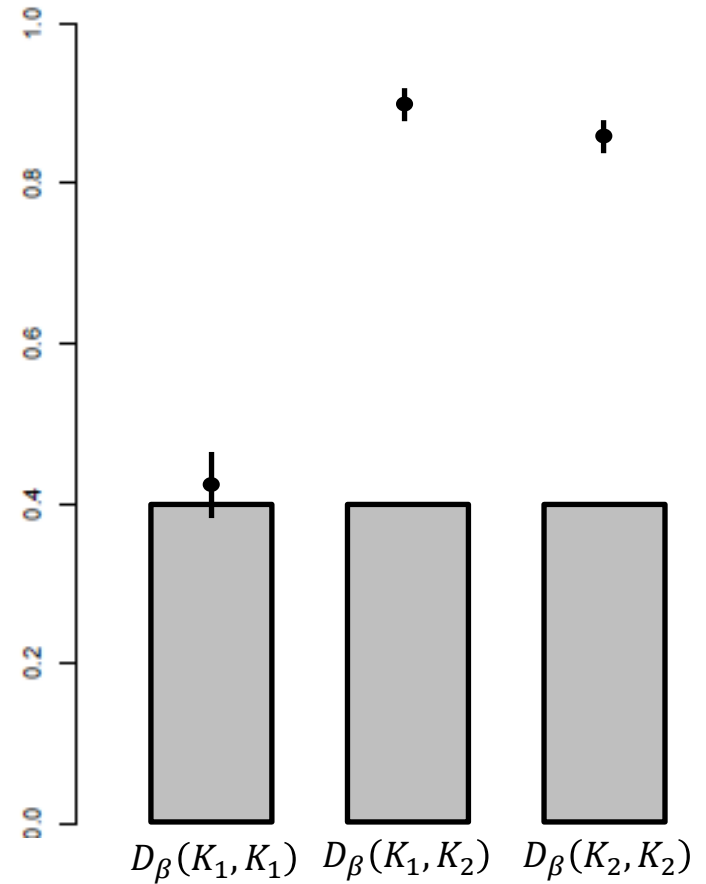
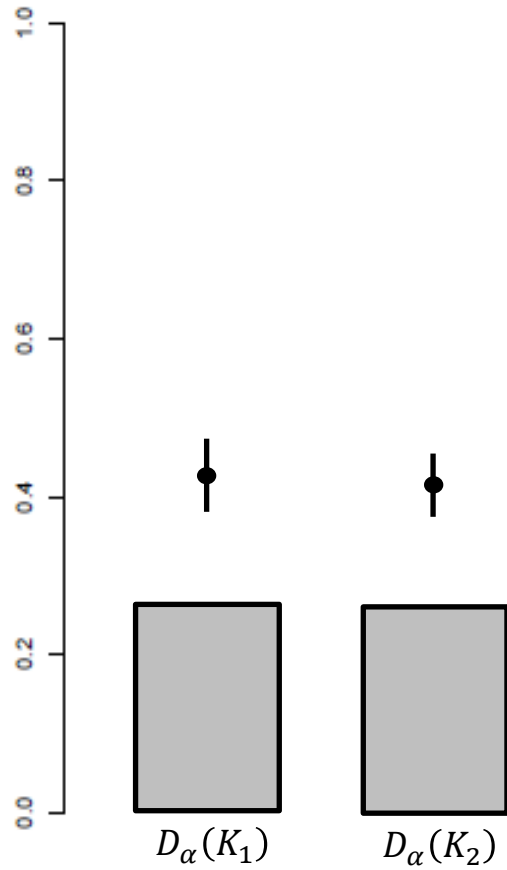
Larger sites harbors organisms that are more competitive and disperse less on average.

(Effect is smaller under the ESS)

Mean dispersal trait
(all the species together)



Impact of polymorphism on communities dissimilarity



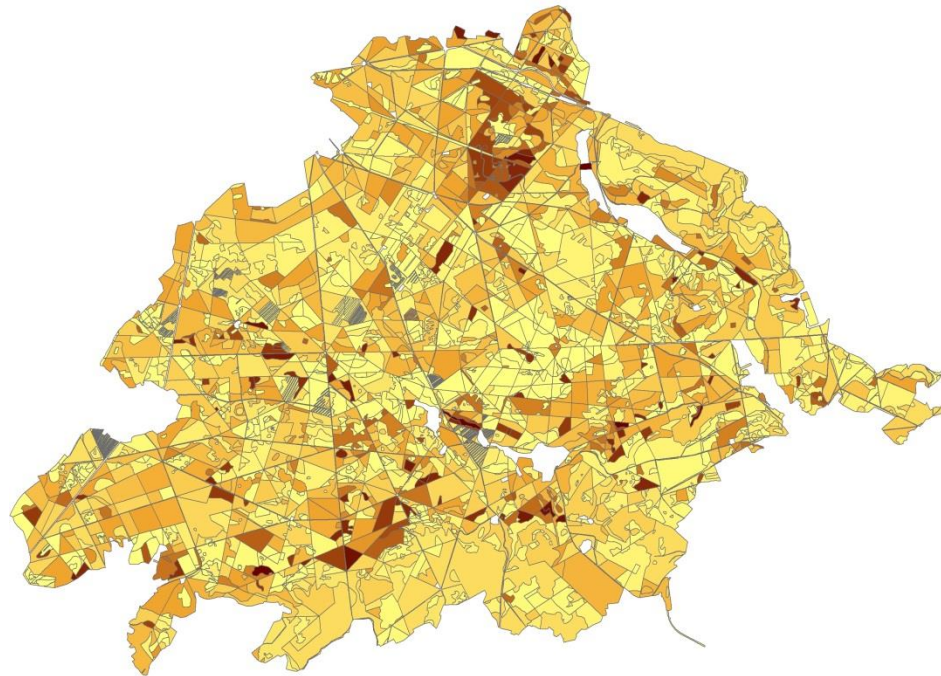
Summary

1. **Neutral model** predicts that expected α and β diversity measures should not depend on carrying capacities.
2. **Interspecific polymorphism** of dispersal traits can emerge through evolutionary dynamics when carrying capacities are **assymmetrically distributed** in the metacommunity.
3. Species with heterogeneous dispersal traits are segregated along the community carrying capacity range.

Perspective

→ Introducing isolation by distance

→ Considering more continuous landscapes?



Acknowledgements

CEFE

- Philippe Jarne
- François Massol
- Thomas Perrot

Laroche, F., P. Jarne, T. Perrot, et F. Massol. 2016.

« The evolution of the competition–dispersal trade-off affects α - and β -diversity in a heterogeneous metacommunity ». *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences* 283 (1829).

IRSTEA

- Christophe Bouget
- Gwendoline Percel

and thank you for your attention !