# Species Diversity in Coupled Habitats: Going Beyond Homogeneous and Deterministic Models



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#### Introduction Networks on networks



How does migration alter diversity of species on local and regional scales?



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- How does migration alter diversity of species on local and regional scales?
- Research approach: Modelling explicit population dynamics of metafoodwebs.



## Basics Niche model



Usage of niche model for foodweb construction [1].





$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dB_{i}^{u}(t)}{dt} = &\lambda m_{i}^{-0.25} \sum_{j \in R_{i}} \frac{af_{i}^{u}B_{j}^{u}}{1 + \sum_{l \in R_{i}} af_{i}^{u}hB_{l}^{u}} B_{i}^{u} \\ &- \sum_{k \in C_{i}} m_{k}^{-0.25} \frac{af_{k}^{u}B_{i}^{u}}{1 + \sum_{m \in R_{k}} af_{k}^{u}hB_{m}^{u}} B_{k}^{u} \\ &- \rho m_{i}^{-0.25}B_{i}^{u} - \beta m_{i}^{-0.25} \left(B_{i}^{u}\right)^{2} \\ &+ d\sum_{v \in L_{u}} m_{i}^{-0.25} \left(B_{i}^{v} - B_{i}^{u}\right) \end{aligned}$$



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0.760

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  - Bescue effect



0 760

0.730

-6

-5

-4

loa d

-3



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disconnected

chain

-1

-2

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- Weak migration strength: Patches are quasi unconnected.
- High migration strength: Patches synchronize.
- Intermediate migration strength: ► Peak in robustness due to:
  - Rescue effect 1
  - Dynamic coexistence



-6

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-2















Species survives in spite of unfavourable initial conditions.



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Additional species to unconnected case.







- Additional species to unconnected case.
- Migration stopped  $\Rightarrow$  species go extinct.







• Migration events rare  $\Rightarrow$  Migration is a stochastic process.





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 Consider migrating biomass unit B<sub>migr</sub>.



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## Stochastic Approach Results





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- Increasing migrating biomass unit leads to:
  - Intermediate migration strength: Local and regional robustness decrease.
  - Small migration strength: Local and regional robustness increase.




▶ log(d) = −4: Local and regional robustness decrease due to:

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  - 1. Rescue effect

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- ▶ log(d) = −4: Local and regional robustness decrease due to:
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log(d) = −6: Local and regional robustness increase due to:





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- log(d) = −6: Local and regional robustness increase due to:
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- Sufficiently frequent migration events enables survival.
- Sufficiently frequent migration events become less probable if time between two migration events increases.

## Heterogeneous Approach Modifications to Homogeneous Model





#### Heterogeneous Approach Robustness



Compare heterogeneous system to homogeneous system (same amount of resource in total) regarding robustness:



#### Heterogeneous Approach Robustness



Compare heterogeneous system to homogeneous system (same amount of resource in total) regarding robustness:



#### Heterogeneous Approach Robustness



heterogeneous homogeneous

-1

-3

loa d

-2

Compare heterogeneous system to homogeneous system (same amount of resource in total) regarding robustness:

0.50

-7

-6

-5

-4

 Weak migration: Smaller robustness.
Intermediate migration: Increase in robustness.
Strong migration: Reaching value of homogeneous system.

### Heterogeneous Approach Biomass Distribution



▶ Biomass in R₁ patches smaller than in R₂ patches.



#### Heterogeneous Approach Biomass Distribution



- Biomass in R<sub>1</sub> patches smaller than in R<sub>2</sub> patches.
- R<sub>2</sub> patches contain significant more biomass than patches of the homogeneous system (same amount of total resource).





What happens at the edge between patches of different resource abundance?

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What happens at the edge between patches of different resource abundance?

- Evaluate robustness for each habitat separately:
- Robustness depicts resource abundance for small migration.
- Higher migration strength allows immigrant species to persist in foreign habitats.
  - Source-sink effect



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- Trophic level 1:
  - Robustness is not affected by resource abundance.
  - Biomass distribution depicts resource distribution for small migration strength.
  - Biomass flow from high resource area to low resource area for larger migration strength.





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  - Depicts result from total robustness.





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Which trophic levels participate in source-sink effect?

- Trophic level 2:
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  - Robustness peak at edge (low resource side).
- Trophic level 3
  - No trophic level 3 in low resource area without migration.



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- Trophic level 2:
  - Depicts result from total robustness.
  - Robustness peak at edge (low resource side).
- Trophic level 3
  - No trophic level 3 in low resource area without migration.
  - Source-sink effect from high to low resource area.







Heterogeneous environments:



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  - Areas of high resource abundance lead to building of large amounts of biomass.



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## Summary



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 $\Rightarrow$  Sufficiently frequent migration events enable survival.

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  - Areas of high resource abundance lead to building of large amounts of biomass.
  - Source-sink effects arise for intermediate and larger migration strength.
  - Leading to an local and regional increase in robustness.
- Stochastic migration:
  - Increasing migrating biomass units:
    - 1. Rescue effect can occur for smaller migration strengths.
    - 2. Dynamic coexistence happens less frequently.
      - $\Rightarrow$  Sufficiently frequent migration events enable survival.
    - 3. For small migration strengths, diversity can be higher than for deterministic approach.

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## Thank you for your attention!

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