Introduction to Adaptive Dynamics Theory

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Overview

Part A Basic Theory

Part B Examples

Part C Function-valued Traits

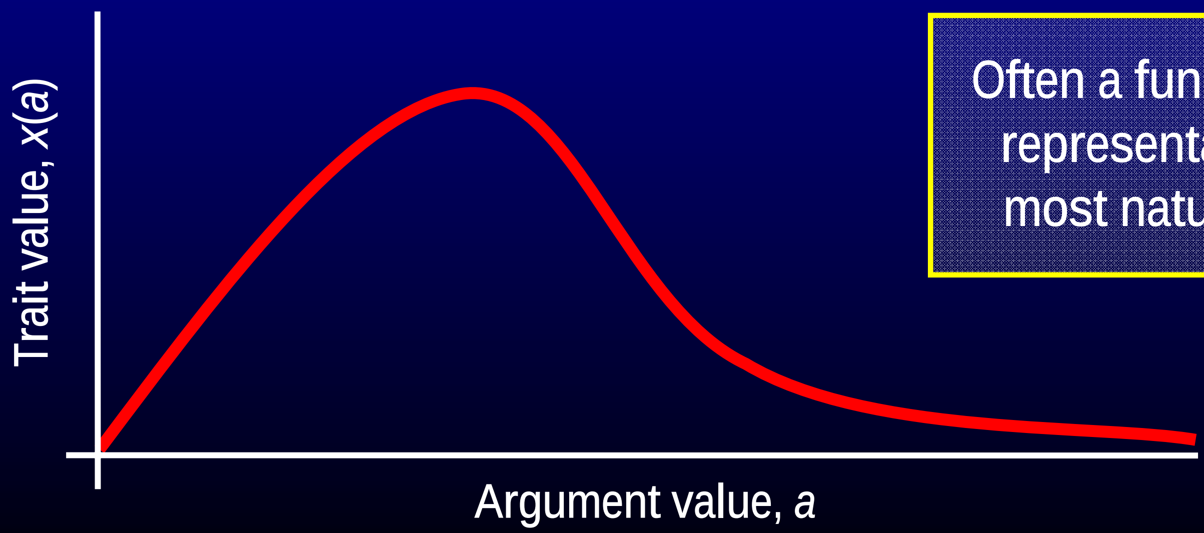
Part C: Overview

1. What Are Function-Valued Traits?
2. Adaptive Dynamics of Function-Valued Traits
3. Example: Metabolic Investment Strategy
4. Example: Seasonal Flowering Schedule

1 What Are Function-Valued Traits?

Function-Valued Traits

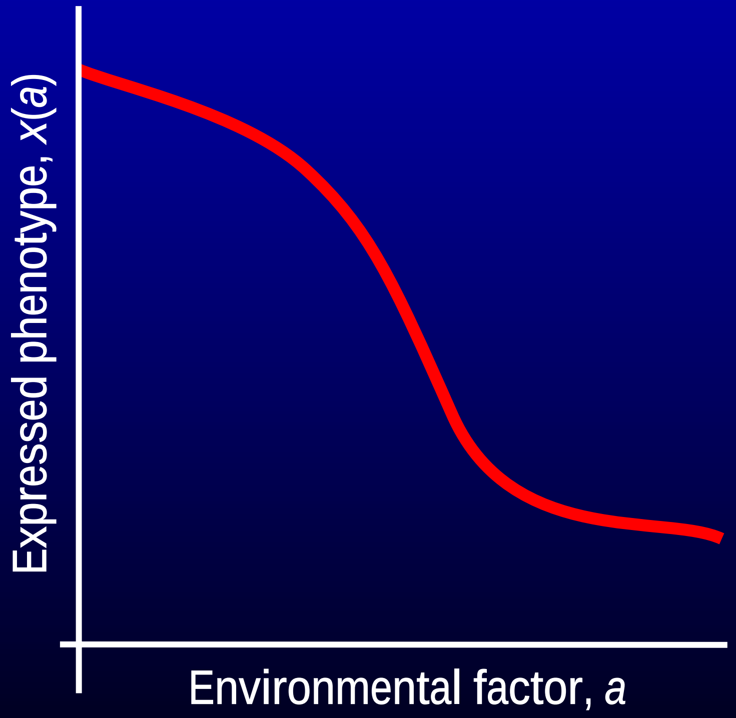
- Adaptive traits in evolutionary ecology can be…
  - Scalar x
  - Vectorial $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$
  - Function-valued $x(a)$



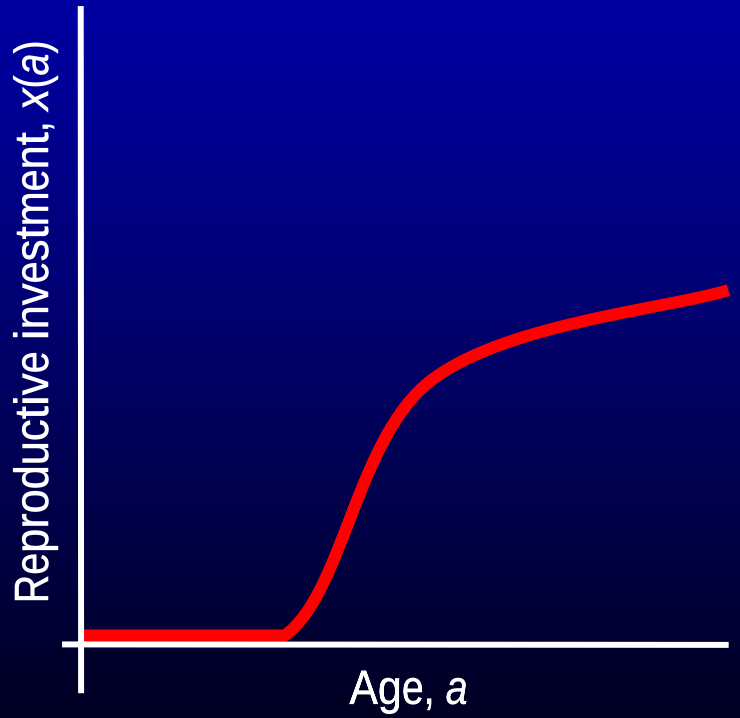
Often a function-valued representation is the most natural choice.

Examples of Function-Valued Traits 1 & 2

- Reaction norms of phenotypic plasticity

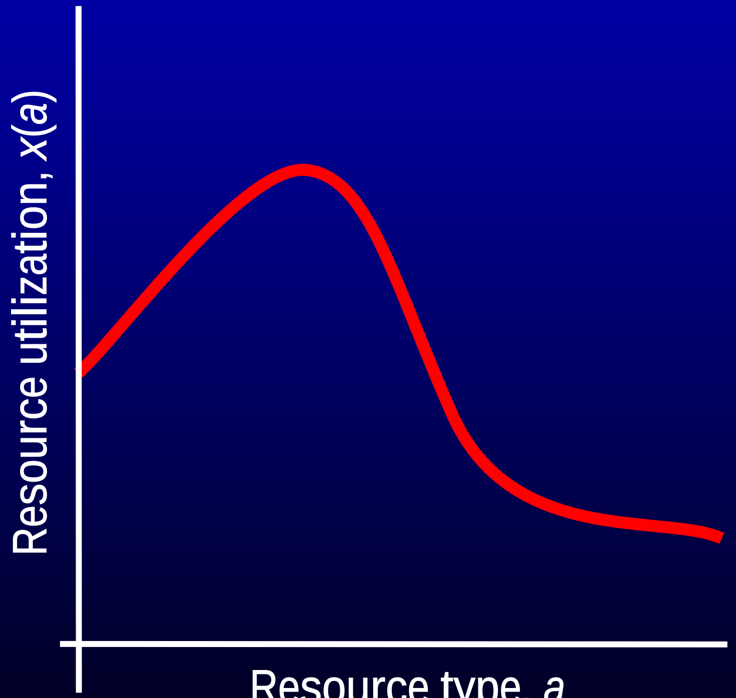


- Demographic traits in structured populations

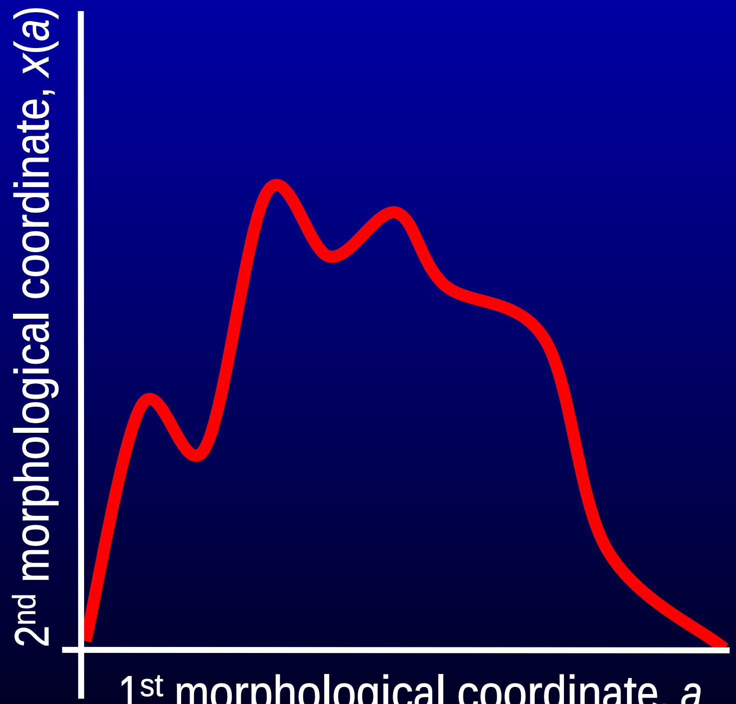


Examples of Function-Valued Traits 3 & 4

- Resource utilization spectra

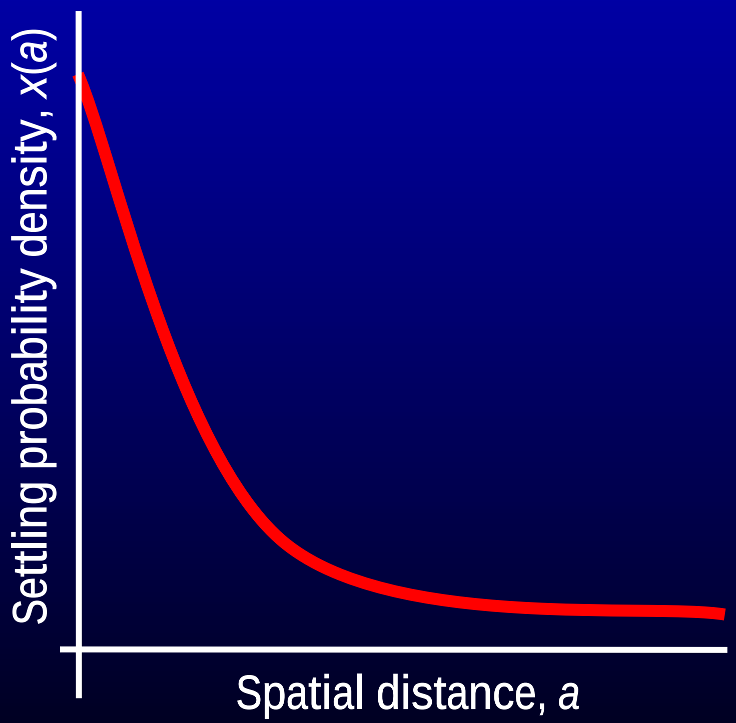


- Morphological shapes

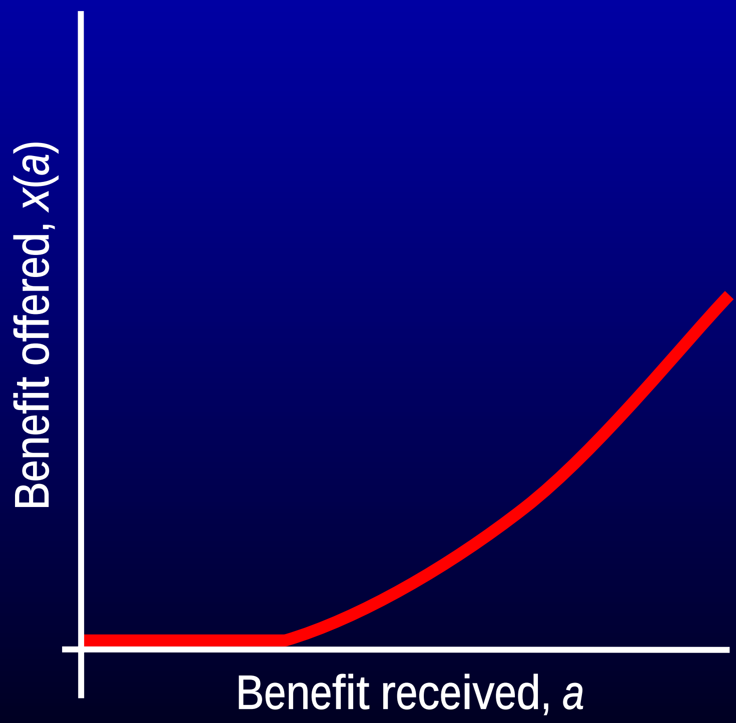


Examples of Function-Valued Traits 5 & 6

- Dispersal kernels



- Social interactions



2 Adaptive Dynamics of FV Traits

Canonical Equation

Dieckmann and Law (1996)

$$\frac{d}{dt}x = \frac{1}{2}\mu\,\sigma_x^2\,n_x\,\frac{\partial}{\partial x'}f(x',x)\Big|_{x'=x}$$

Rate of adaptive change

Mutation probability

Mutational variance

Population size

Selection gradient

Invasion fitness

Dynamics amounts to hill-climbing on a variable adaptive landscape.

Dieckmann et al. (in press)

Canonical Equation for FV Traits

$$\frac{d}{dt}x(a) = \frac{1}{2}\mu\, n_x \int \sigma_x^2(a',a)\, g_x(a')\, da'$$

Mutational variance-covariance function

Selection gradient

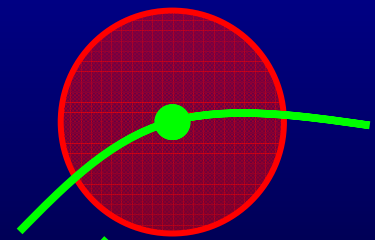
with

$$g_x(a) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} f(x + \varepsilon\delta_a, x)\Big|_{\varepsilon=0}$$

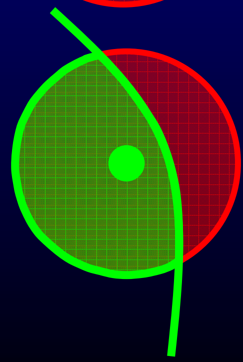
Epsilon perturbation at *a*

Adaptive Constraints on FV Traits

- Mutational variability may be unavailable, resulting in adaptive constraints.
- Two special cases are of particular interest. The mutation probability density $M_x(x')$ may be zero unless
  - $F(x') = 0$ (*equality* constraints):



  - $F(x') > 0$ (*inequality* constraints):



3 First Example

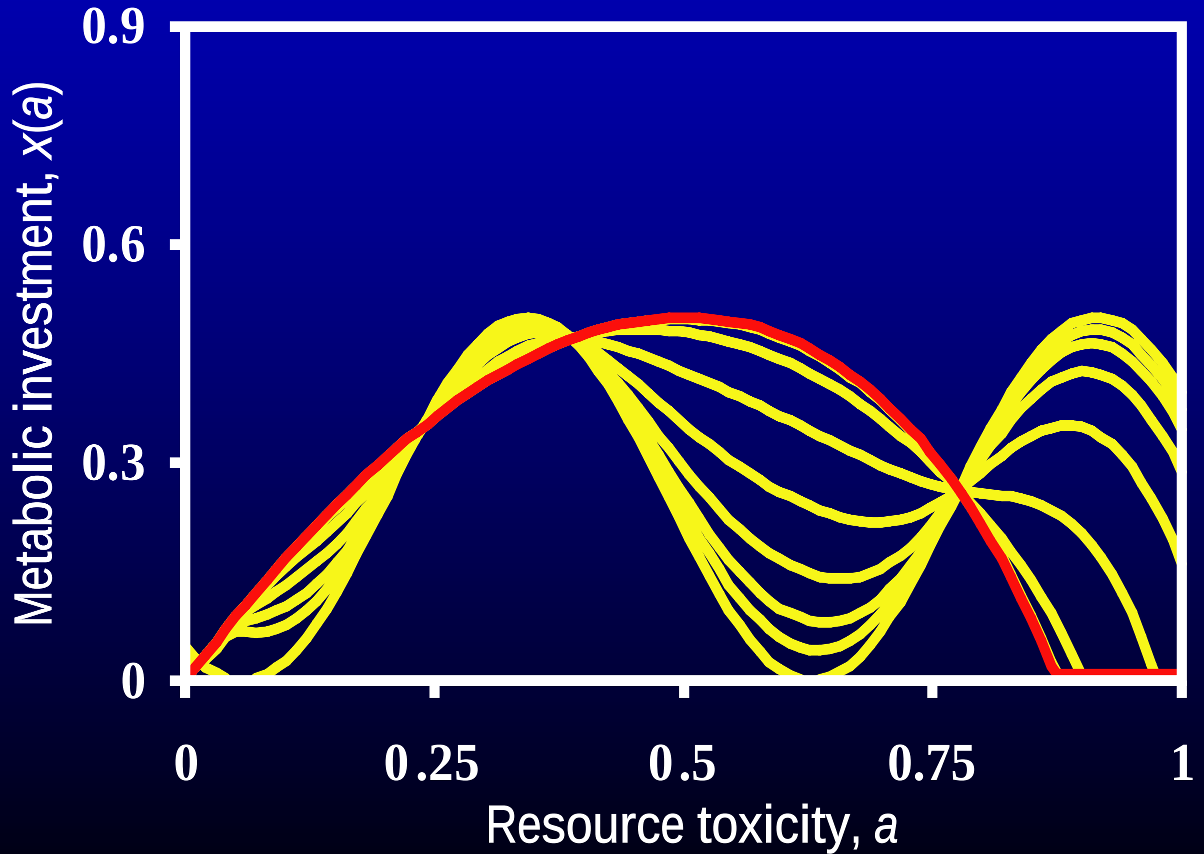
Evolution of a Metabolic Investment Strategy

First Example: Description

- We consider a consumer that harvests resources differing in toxicity a.
- The abundance of resources varies in proportion to, for instance, $r(a)=4a(1-a)$.
- The consumer's metabolic efficiency increases with its investment $x(a)$ according to $e(a)=x(a)/[x(a)+a]$.
- Total gain is given by integrating $r(a)e(a)$ over all a, and total costs are given by integrating $cx(a)$ over all a.
- Net gain is obtained as total gain minus total costs.

First Example: Result

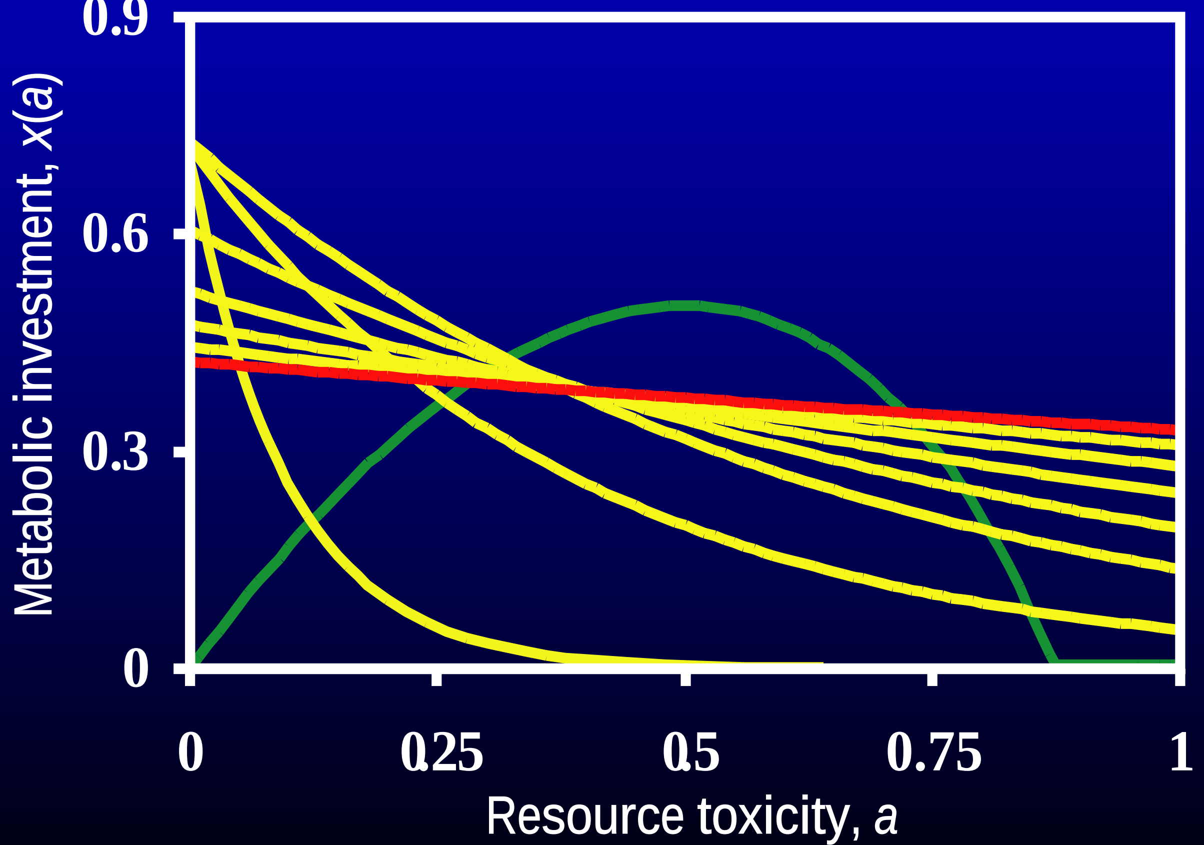
- Transient dynamics and evolutionary attractor



The shape of the evolutionary attractor can be determined analytically.

The Dangers of Parametrization 1

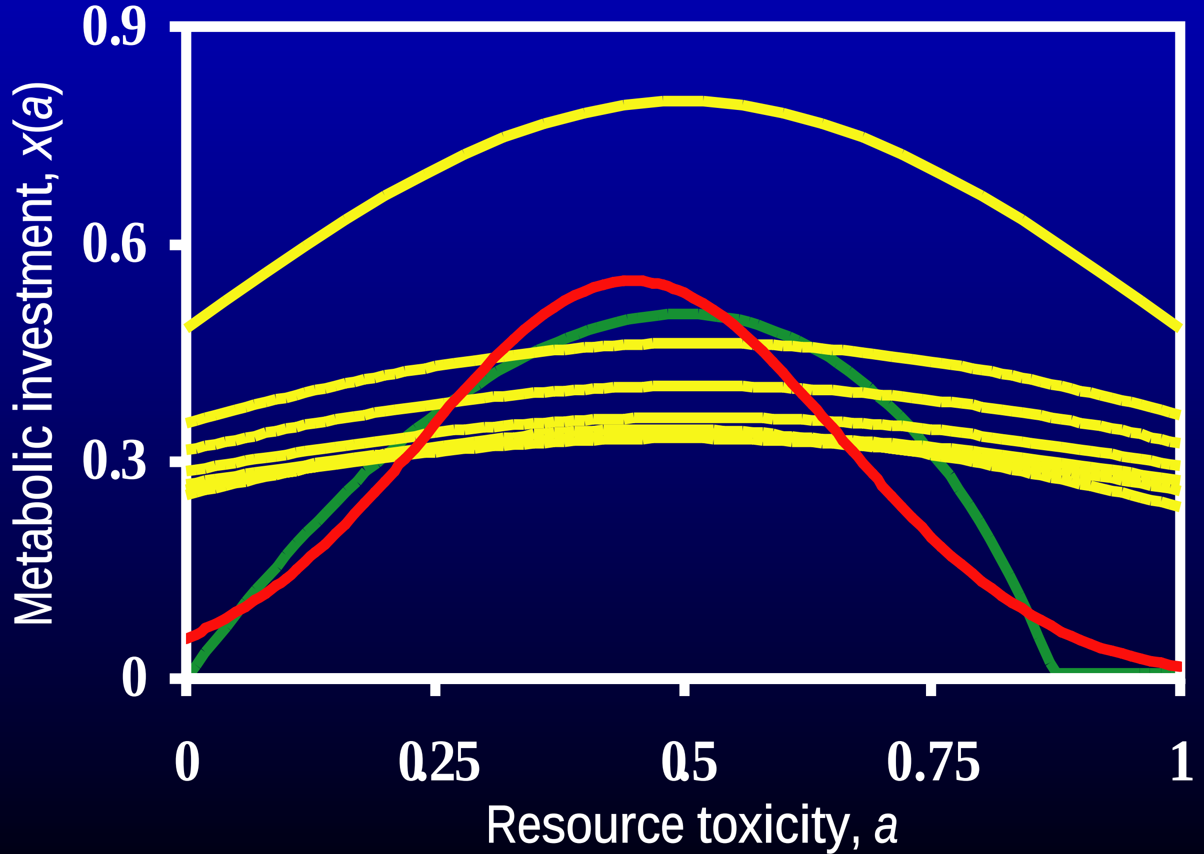
- Exponential: Essentially irrelevant attractor



There is hardly any resemblance between the two evolutionary attractors.

The Dangers of Parametrization 2

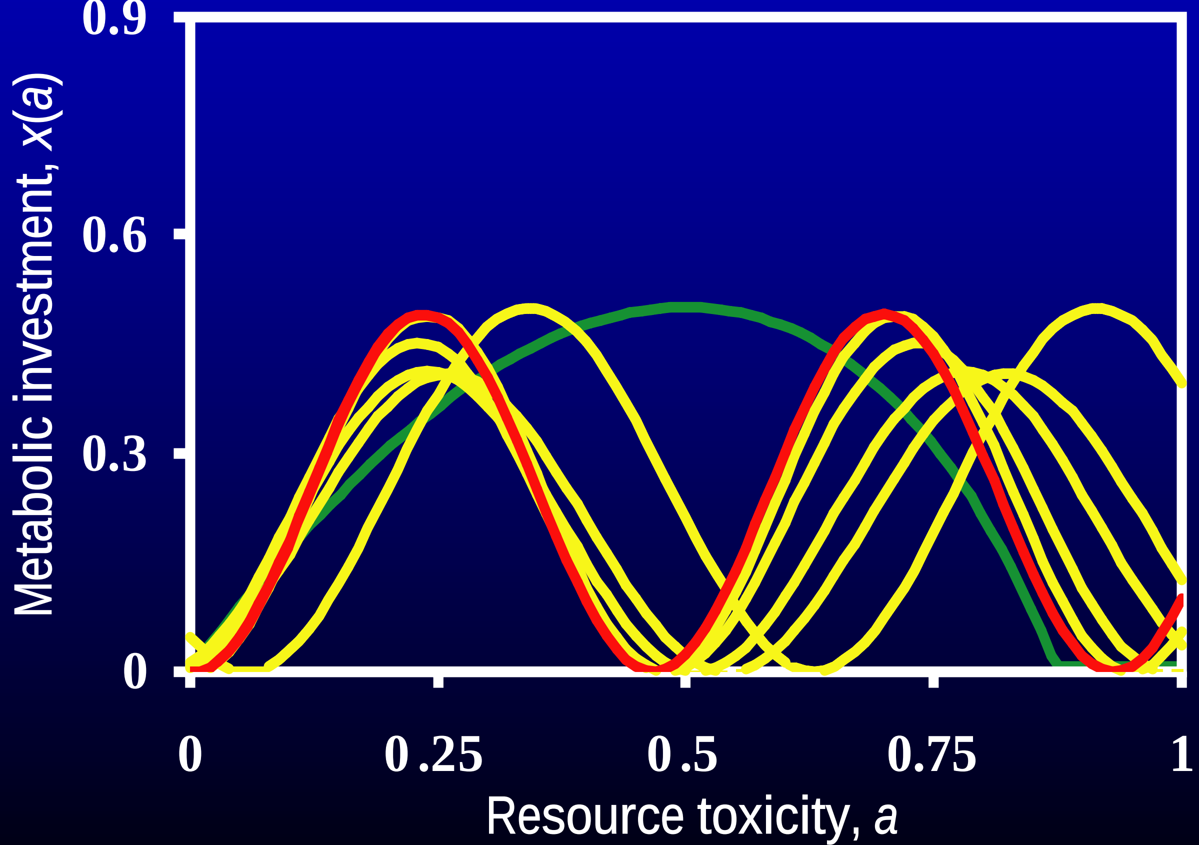
- Normal: Qualitatively misleading attractor

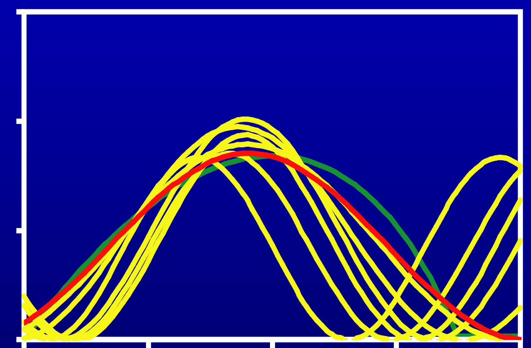


The asymmetry in the actual evolutionary outcome is missed.

The Dangers of Parametrization 3

- Sinusoidal: Spurious local evolutionary attractors





Spurious fitness valleys may stabilize spurious evolutionary attractors.

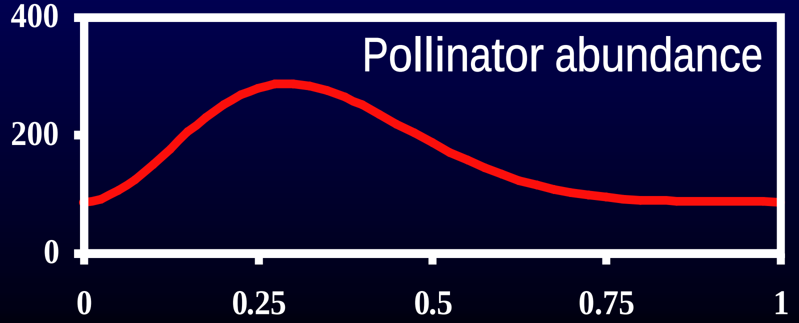
4

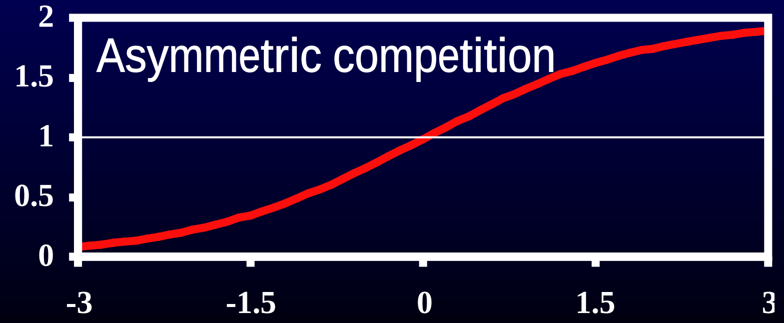
Second Example

Evolution of a Seasonal Flowering Schedule

Second Example: Description

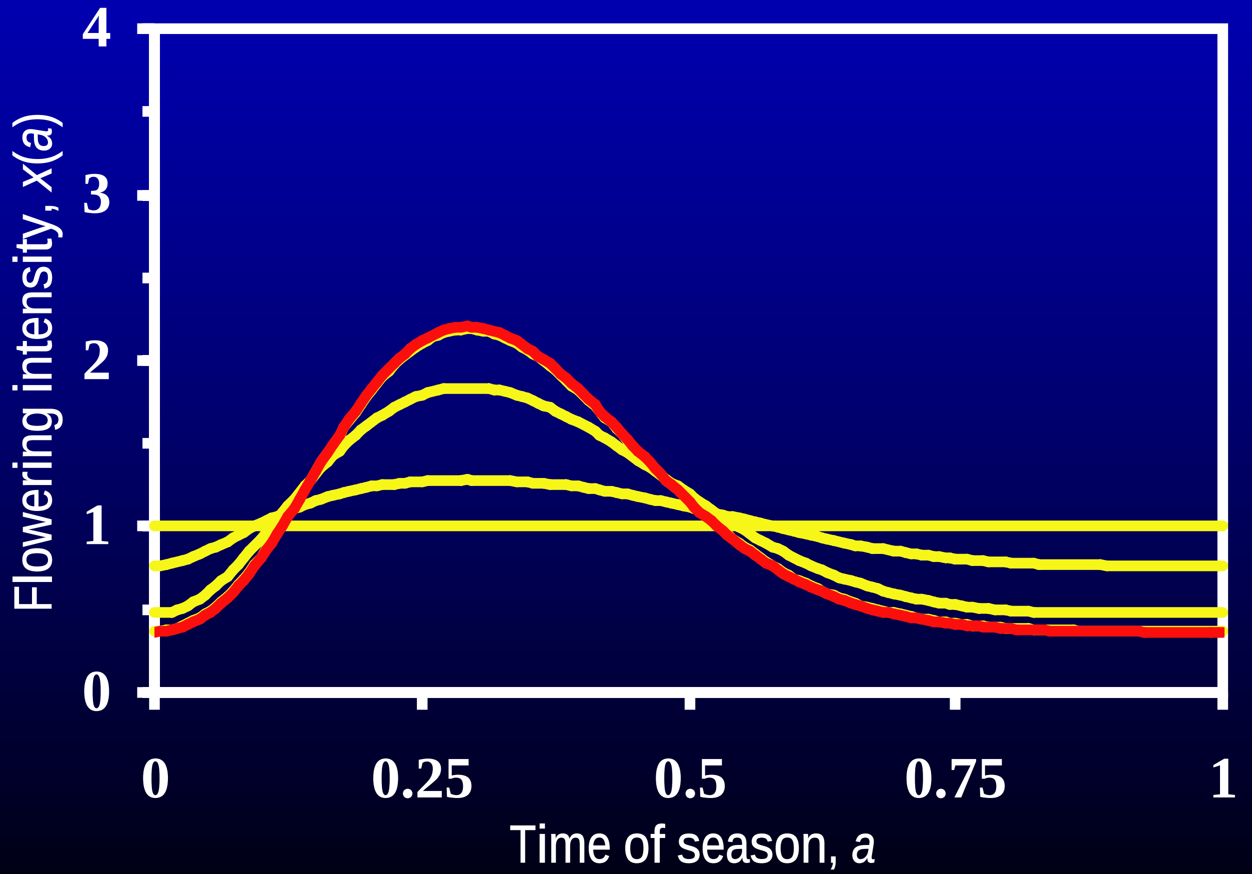
- We consider a plant that is exposed to a seasonally varying environment and at time *a* in the season exhibits a flowering intensity *x*(*a*).
- A certain total flowering intensity cannot be exceeded.
- The abundance of pollinators varies over the year, and plants compete asymmetrically for attracting these pollinators.





Second Example: Results

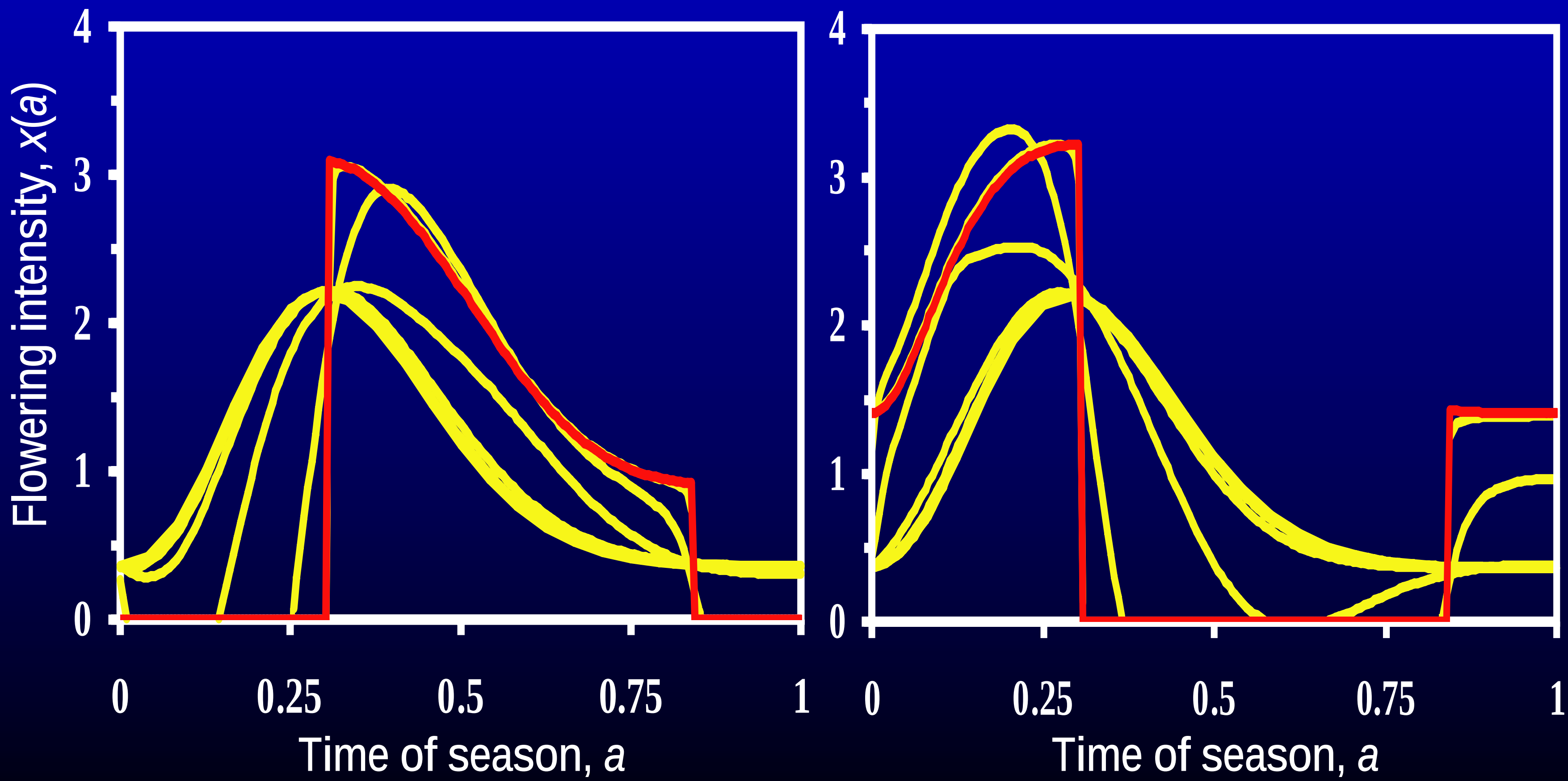
- Monomorphic seasonal flowering schedule



Interestingly, this evolutionary attractor corresponds to a fitness minimum.

Evolutionary Branching of FV Traits

- Dimorphic seasonal flowering schedule



Function-Valued Traits: Summary

- Many phenotypes of interest in evolutionary ecology are best represented as function-valued traits.
- The long-term evolution of such traits can be studied using the canonical equation of adaptive dynamics theory.
- Frequency-dependent selection is readily encompassed.
- Equality and inequality constraints must receive particular attention.
- Evolutionary branching in function-valued traits opens up exciting opportunities for studying the interplay between individual-level plasticity and population-level diversity.