

Evolution of predator and prey movement in heterogenous environments

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Outline

1 Introduction

2 Patch selection

- intro
- model
- results
- empirical?
- devilish details

3 Random dispersal

- intro
- interlude
- model
- prey evolution
- coevolution

4 Conclusions

Introduction

- Predator-prey systems:

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- Predator-prey systems: extinction prone

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- Quest for stability

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 - prey/predator density dependence

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 - differing spatial distributions

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- What generates these differential distributions?

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environmental heterogeneity + evolution of movement

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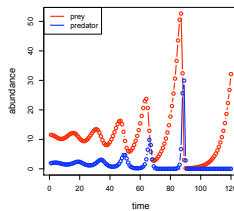
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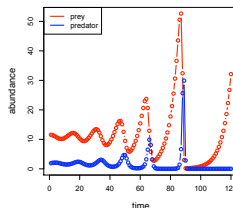
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Nicholson-Bailey dynamics:

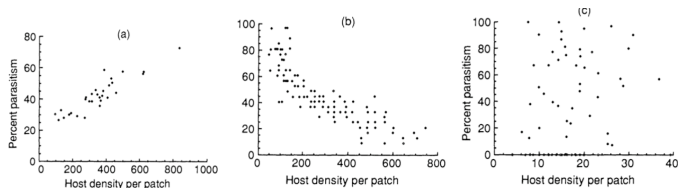


Introduction

Nicholson-Bailey dynamics:



Spatial variation in predator attacks stabilizing: Hassell & May (1974,1988), May (1978), Hassell (1984), Chesson & Murdoch (1986), Hassell, May, Pacala & Chesson (1991)



The model

- N_t prey abundance in generation t

N_t

The model

- N_t prey abundance in generation t
- x_i fraction in patch i

$$x_i N_t$$

The model

- N_t prey abundance in generation t
- x_i fraction in patch i
- λ_i intrinsic fitness in patch i

$$x_i N_t \lambda_i$$

The model

- N_t , P_t prey, predator abundance in generation t
- x_i , y_i fraction in patch i
- λ_i intrinsic fitness in patch i
- a_i attack rate in patch i

$$x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t)$$

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- x_i, y_i fraction in patch i
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- a_i attack rate in patch i

$$N_{t+1} = \sum_i x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t) + x_i N_t (1 - \exp(-a_i y_i P_t))$$

The model

- N_t, P_t prey, predator abundance in generation t
- x_i, y_i fraction in patch i
- λ_i intrinsic fitness in patch i
- a_i, θ_i attack rate, conversion efficiency in patch i

$$N_{t+1} = \sum_i x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t) \\ \theta_i x_i N_t (1 - \exp(-a_i y_i P_t))$$

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How do x and y evolve?

ESA

“unbeatable” strategy (Hamilton 1967) “In the foregoing analysis a gamelike element...was present and made necessary the use of the word unbeatable to describe the [strategy] finally established. This word was applied in just the same sense in which it could be applied to the ‘minimax’ strategy of a zero-sum two-person game. Such a strategy should not, without qualification be called optimum because it is not optimum against - although unbeaten by - any strategy differing from itself.”

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Evolutionarily stable strategy (ESS) (Maynard Smith and Price 1973, Maynard Smith 1982) - a strategy if adopted by most members of the population resists all invasions by small populations playing a different strategy.

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Evolutionarily stable attractor (ESA) (Rand et al. 1994) - an ecological attractor for a strategy that resists invasion attempts from “mutant” populations playing a different strategy.

“Mutant” prey

$$N_{t+1} = \sum_i x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t)$$

$$P_{t+1} = \sum_i (x_i N_t \lambda_i) \theta_i (1 - \exp(-a_i y_i P_t))$$

“Mutant” prey

- M_t mutant prey abundance in generation t

$$N_{t+1} = \sum_i x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t)$$

$$M_t$$

$$P_{t+1} = \sum_i (x_i N_t + M_t) \theta_i (1 - \exp(-a_i y_i P_t))$$

“Mutant” prey

- M_t mutant prey abundance in generation t
- $\tilde{x}_i$ fraction in patch i

$$N_{t+1} = \sum_i x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t) \tilde{x}_i M_t$$

$$P_{t+1} = \sum_i (x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t)) \theta_i (1 - \exp(-a_i y_i P_t))$$

“Mutant” prey

- M_t mutant prey abundance in generation t
- $\tilde{x}_i$ fraction in patch i

$$N_{t+1} = \sum_i x_i N_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t) + \tilde{x}_i M_t \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t)$$

$$P_{t+1} = \sum_i (x_i N_t + \tilde{x}_i M_t) \theta_i (1 - \exp(-a_i y_i P_t))$$

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Mutant fitness

$$\mathcal{F}_N(x, y; \tilde{x}) = \sum_i \tilde{x}_i \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P)$$

“Mutant” predators

$$N_{t+1} = N_t \sum_i x_i \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t)$$

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“Mutant” predators

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- $\tilde{y}_i$ fraction in patch i

$$N_{t+1} = N_t \sum_i x_i \lambda_i \exp(-a_i y_i P_t - a_i \tilde{y}_i Q_t)$$

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Mutant fitness

$$\mathcal{F}_P(x, y; \tilde{y}) = \sum_i x_i N \theta_i \exp(-a_i y_i \tilde{P}) \frac{\tilde{y}_i}{y_i \tilde{P}}$$

the ESA

(N_i^*, P_i^*) – the NB equilibrium for patch i

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(N_i^*, P_i^*) – the NB equilibrium for patch i

$$x_i = \frac{N_i^*}{\sum_j N_j^*} \text{ and } y_i = \frac{P_i^*}{\sum_j P_j^*}$$

$$N^* = \sum_j N_j^* \text{ and } P^* = \sum_j P_j^*$$

the ESA

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Then

- $\mathcal{F}_N(x, y; \tilde{x}) \leq 1$, $\mathcal{F}_P(x, y; \tilde{y}) \leq 1$ at equilibrium for all $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}$

the ESA

(N_i^*, P_i^*) – the NB equilibrium for patch i

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Then

- $\mathcal{F}_N(x, y; \tilde{x}) \leq 1$, $\mathcal{F}_P(x, y; \tilde{y}) \leq 1$ at equilibrium for all $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}$
- stable with respect to spatial perturbations ($n = 2$)
(Cressman 2003; Cressman et al. 2004)

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(Cressman 2003; Cressman et al. 2004)
- yields an ideal free distribution

the ESA

(N_i^*, P_i^*) – the NB equilibrium for patch i

$$x_i = \frac{N_i^*}{\sum_j N_j^*} \text{ and } y_i = \frac{P_i^*}{\sum_j P_j^*}$$

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Then

- $\mathcal{F}_N(x, y; \tilde{x}) \leq 1$, $\mathcal{F}_P(x, y; \tilde{y}) \leq 1$ at equilibrium for all $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}$
- stable with respect to spatial perturbations ($n = 2$)
(Cressman 2003; Cressman et al. 2004)
- yields an ideal free distribution
- yields ecological stability if $\sum_{i=1}^n \left[y_i \frac{\ln \lambda_i}{\lambda_i - 1} + x_i \ln \lambda_i \right] < 1$.

Outcomes

Environment	Behavior	Distribution	Stabilizing?
$\theta_1 > \dots > \theta_n$ $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n$	Predators no pref.	Density- independent	Never
$\theta_1 = \dots = \theta_n$ $\lambda_1 > \dots > \lambda_n$	Congruent choices	Density- dependence	Sometimes
$\theta_1 \gg \dots \gg \theta_n$ $\lambda_1 > \dots > \lambda_n$	Contrary choices	Inverse density- dependence	Sometimes
$0 \approx \theta_1 \ll \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ $1 \approx \lambda_1 \ll \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$	Strong contrary choices	Inverse density dependence	Always

Evolutionary convergence

- two patch types

Evolutionary convergence

- two patch types
- x, y fraction of N, P in patch type 1

Evolutionary convergence

- two patch types
- x, y fraction of N, P in patch type 1
- $N_t(x), P_t(x)$ density of type x at time t

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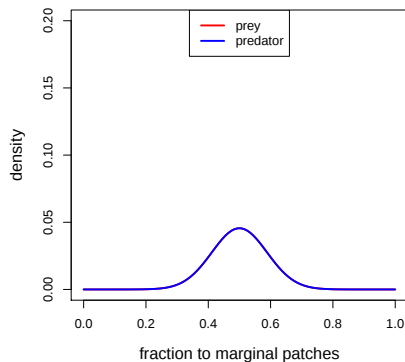
$$N_{t+1}(x) = \int N_t(z) \sum_i z_i \lambda_i \exp(-a_i P_t^i) m_N(z, x) dz$$

$$P_{t+1}(y) = \int \sum_i \theta_i N_t^i \left(1 - \exp(-a_i P_t^i)\right) \frac{z_i P_t(z)}{P_t^i} m_P(z, x) dz$$

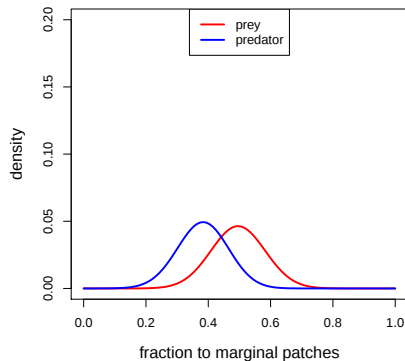
$$N_t^i = \int \eta_i N_t(\eta) d\eta$$

$$P_t^i = \int \eta_i P_t(\eta) d\eta$$

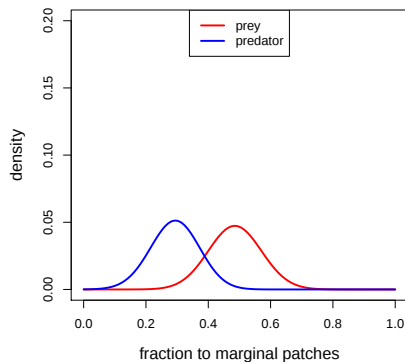
Evolutionary convergence



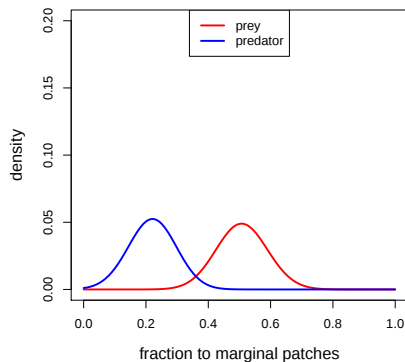
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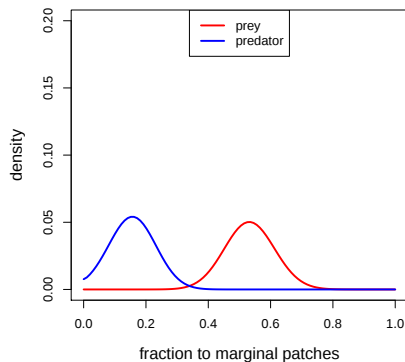
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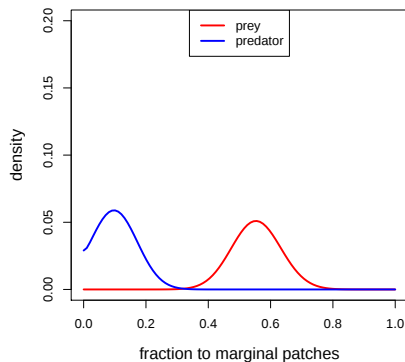
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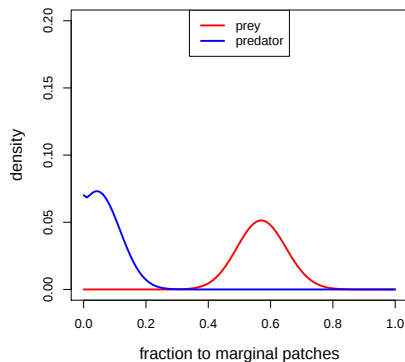
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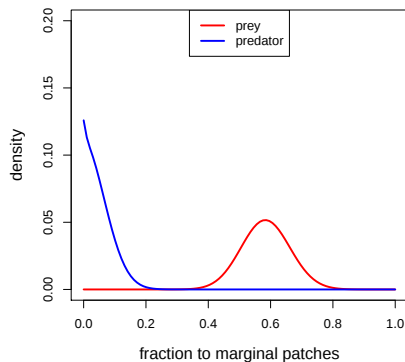
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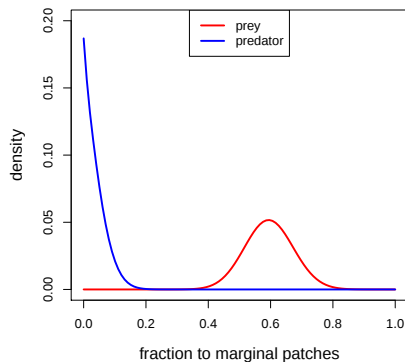
Evolutionary convergence



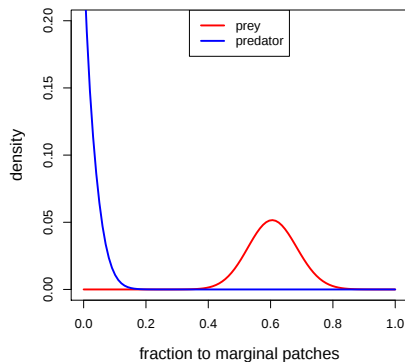
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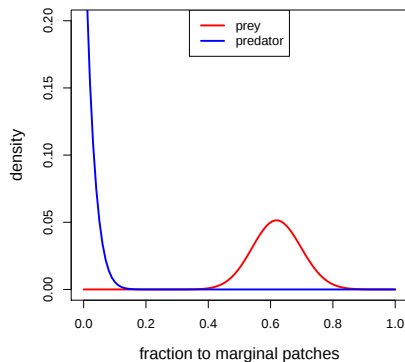
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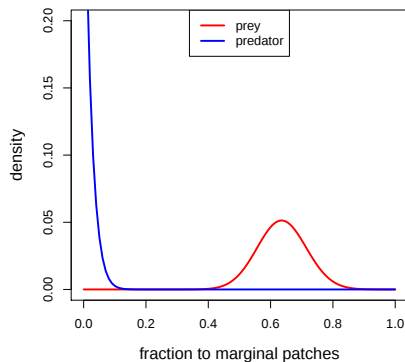
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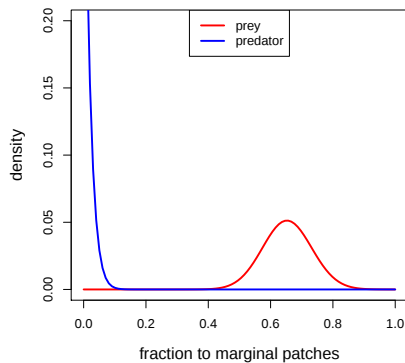
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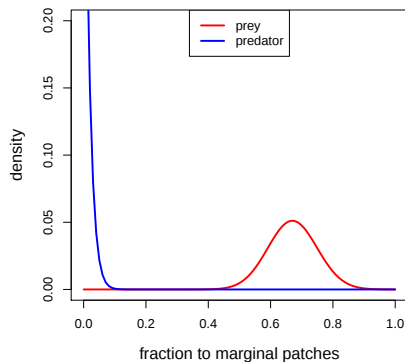
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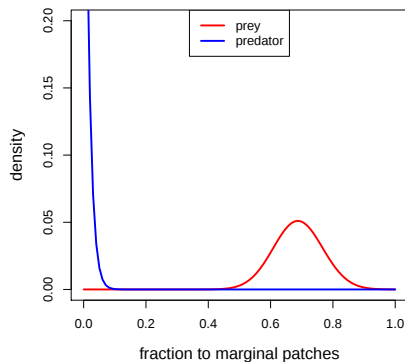
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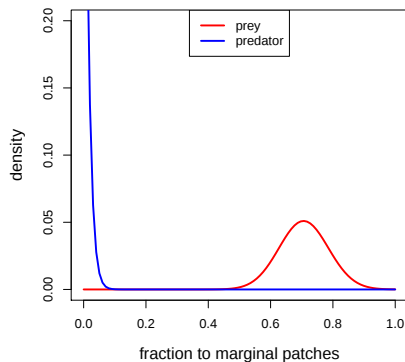
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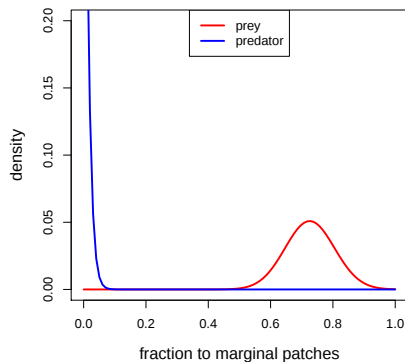
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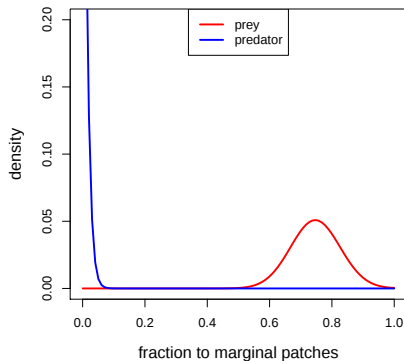
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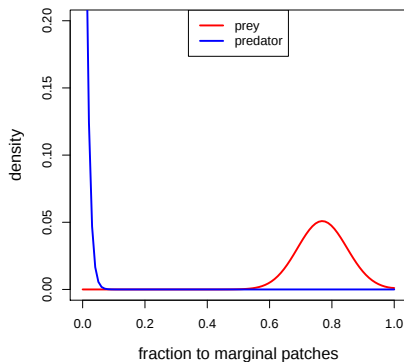
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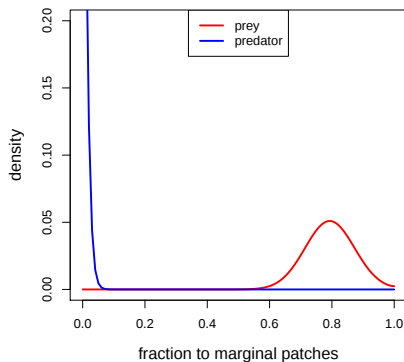
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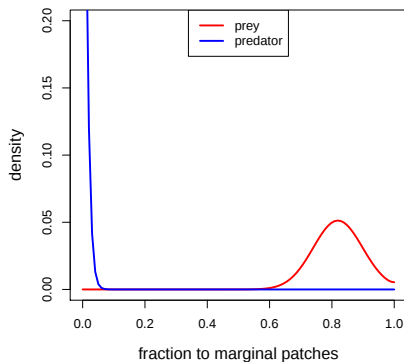
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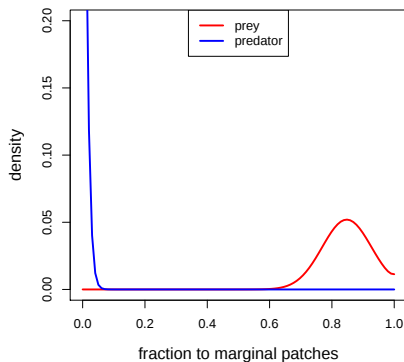
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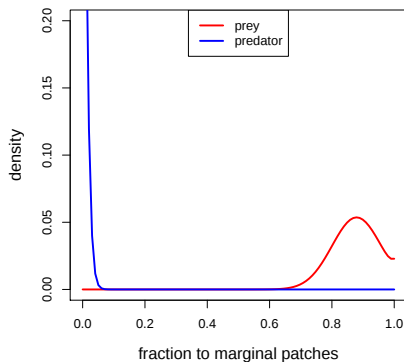
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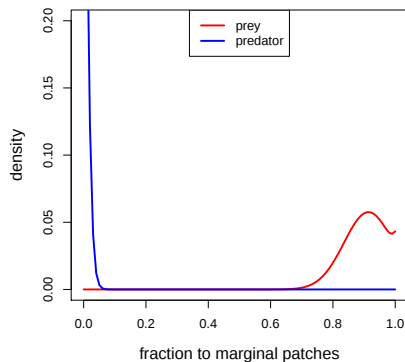
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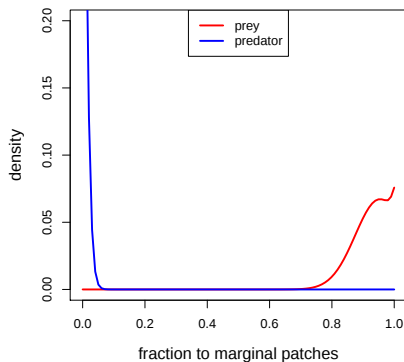
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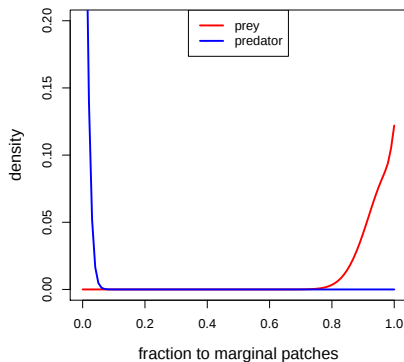
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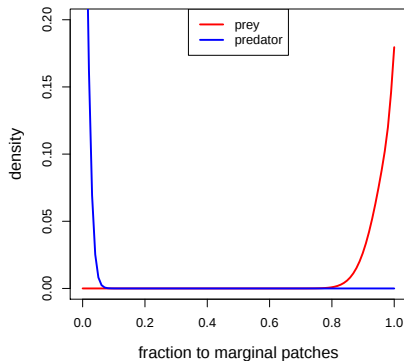
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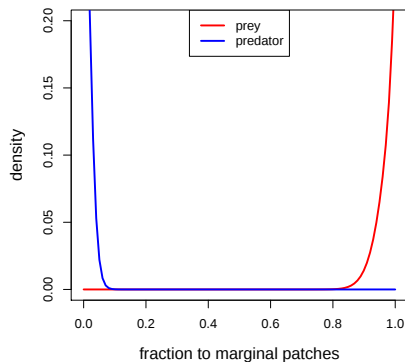
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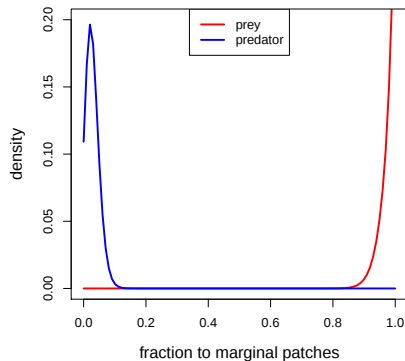
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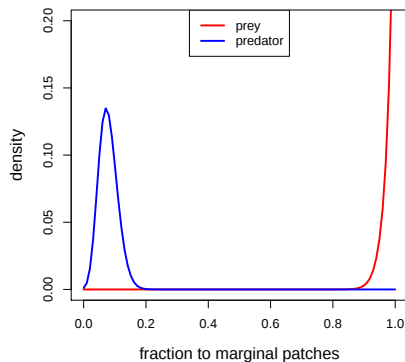
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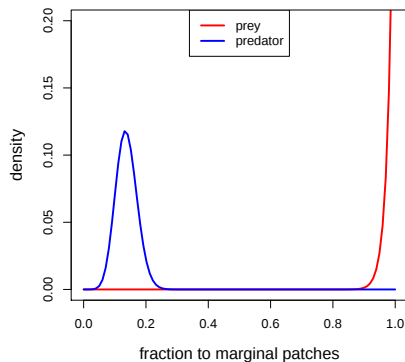
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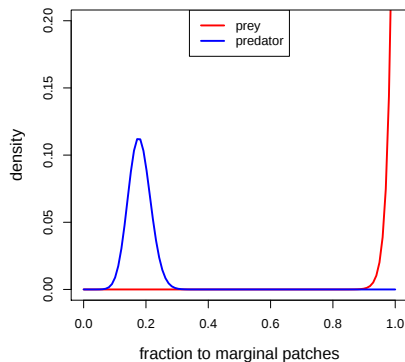
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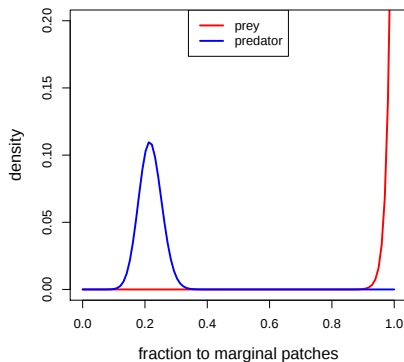
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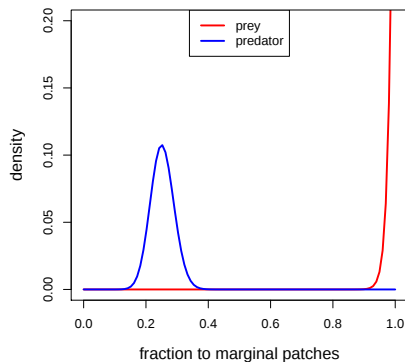
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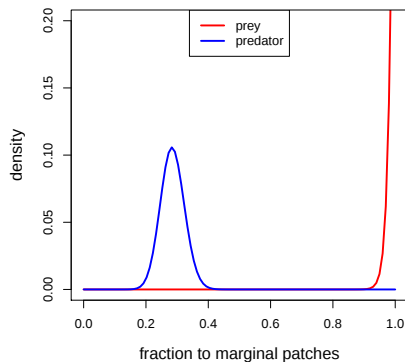
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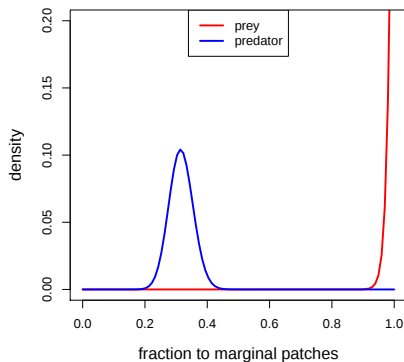
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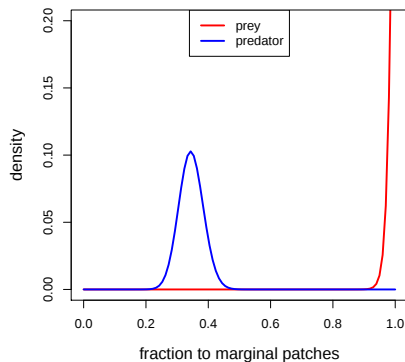
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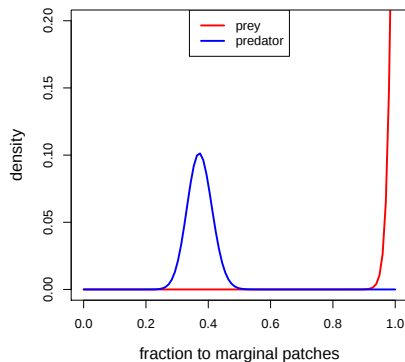
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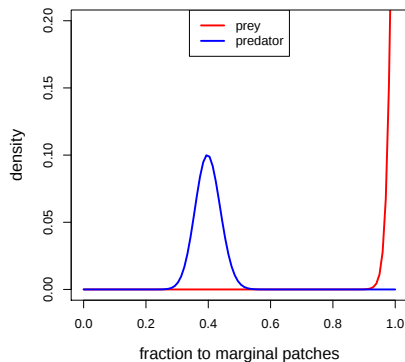
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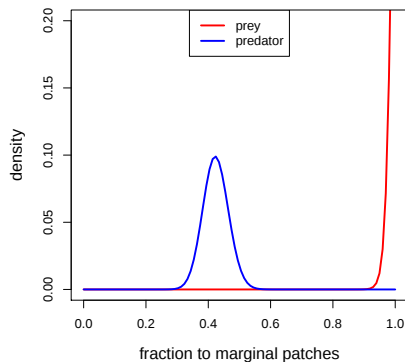
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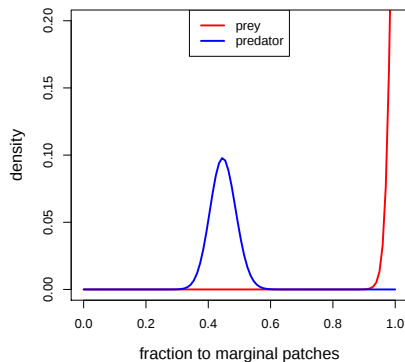
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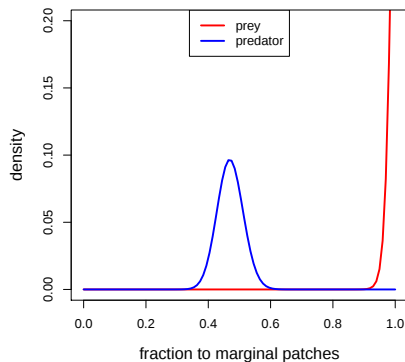
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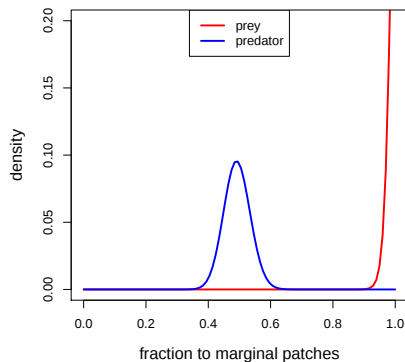
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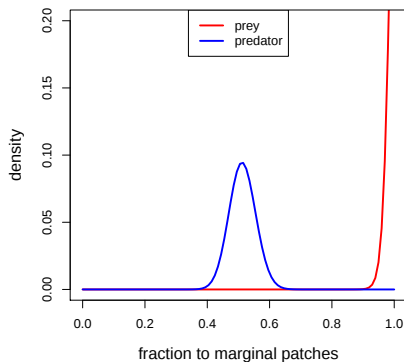
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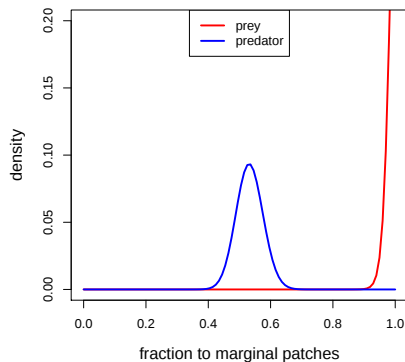
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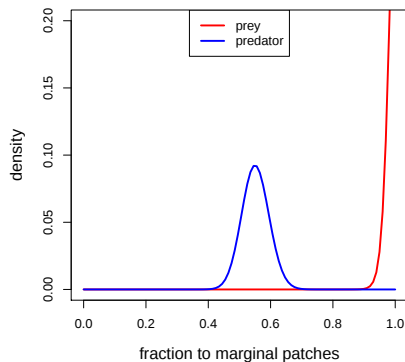
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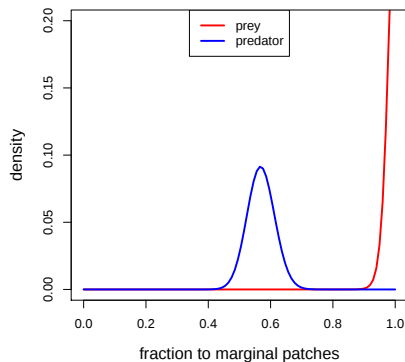
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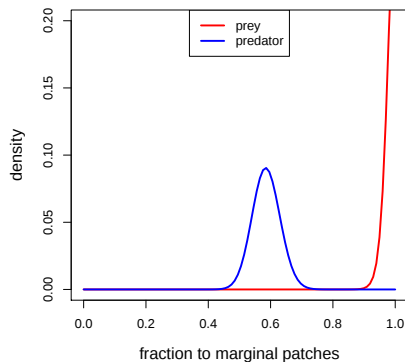
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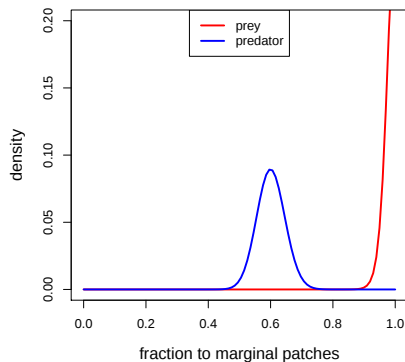
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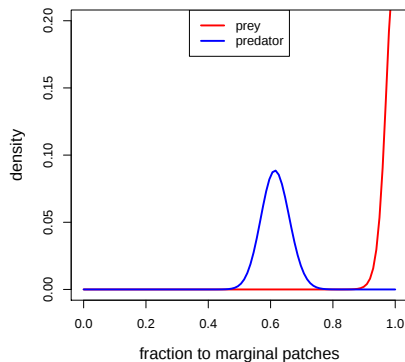
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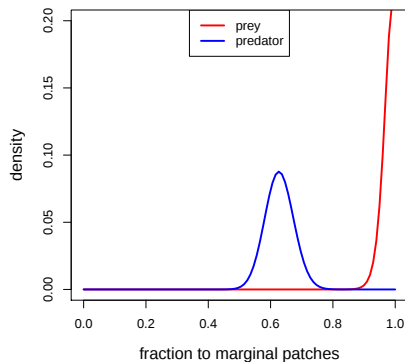
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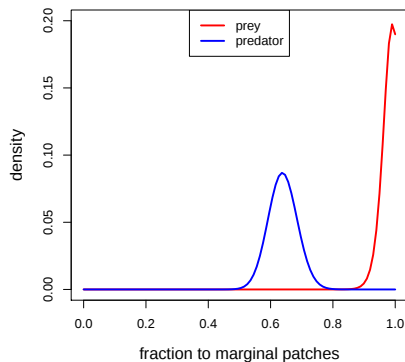
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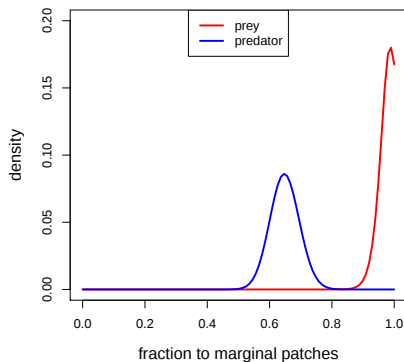
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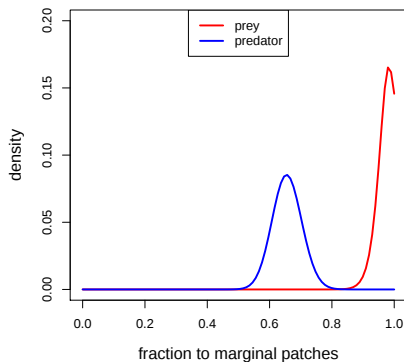
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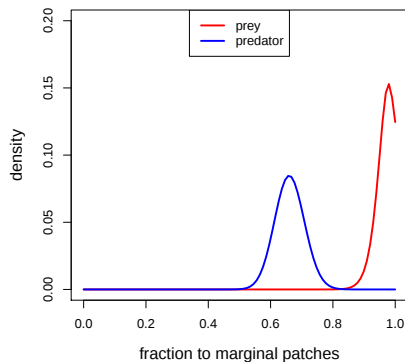
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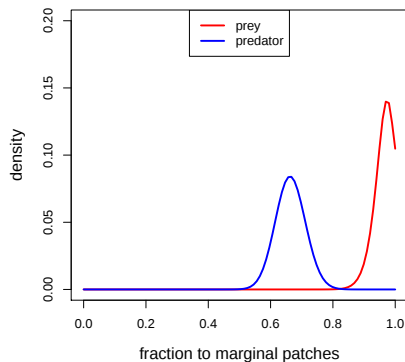
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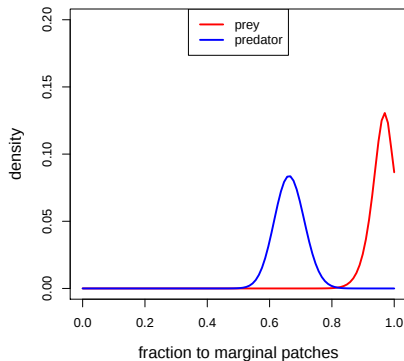
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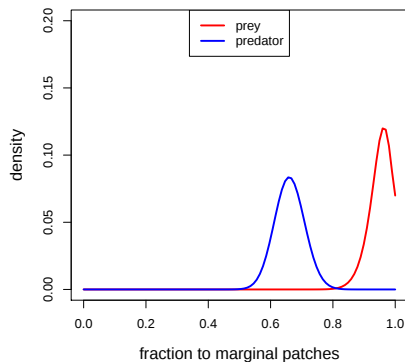
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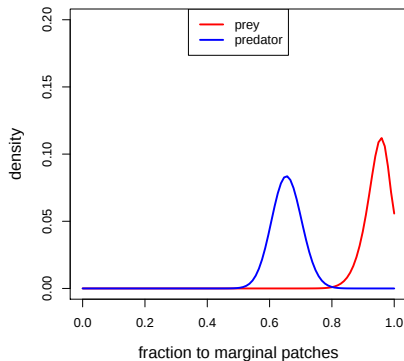
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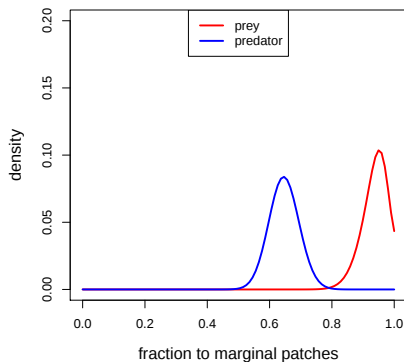
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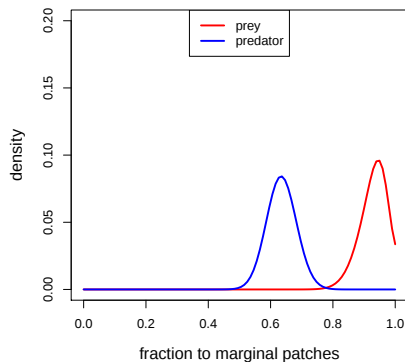
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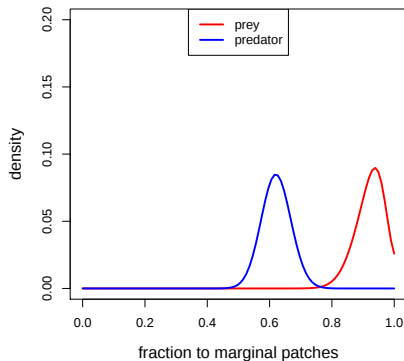
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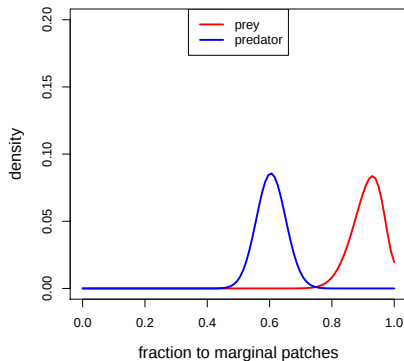
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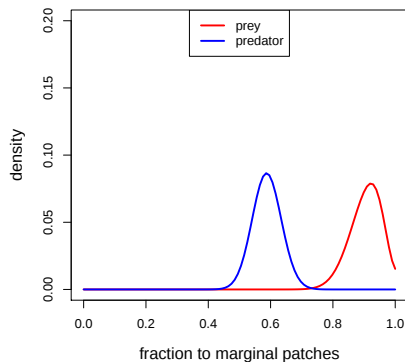
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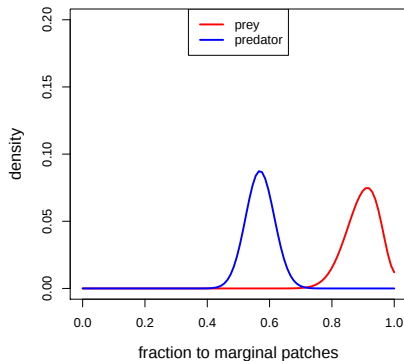
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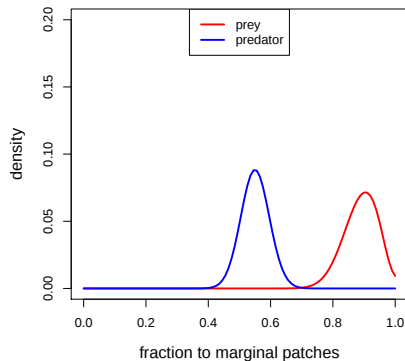
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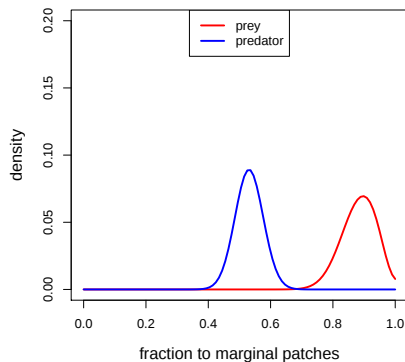
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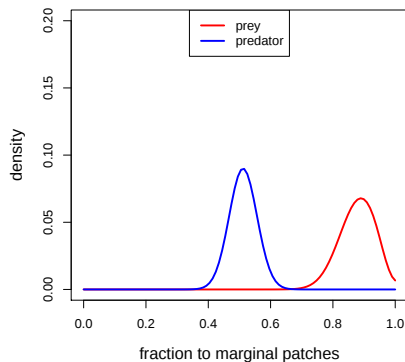
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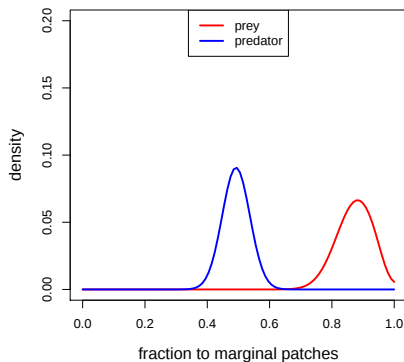
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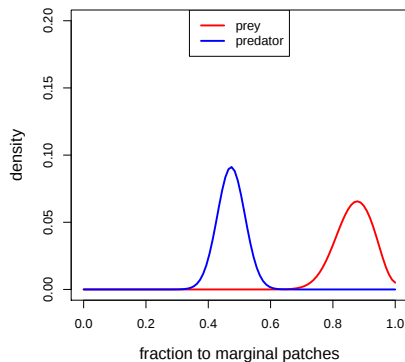
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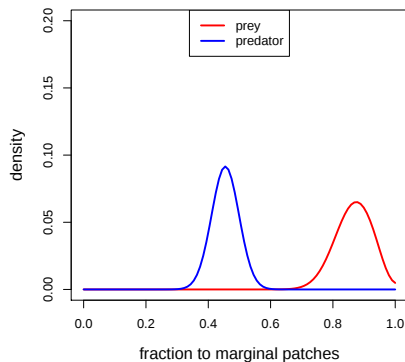
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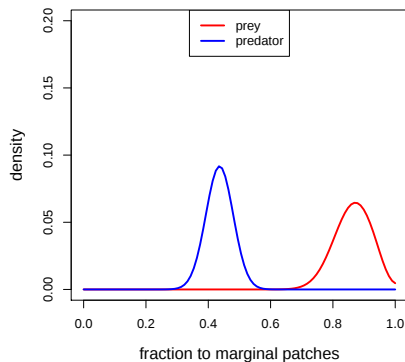
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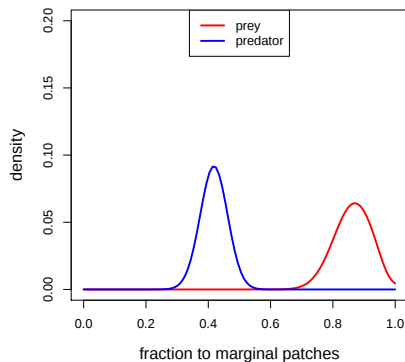
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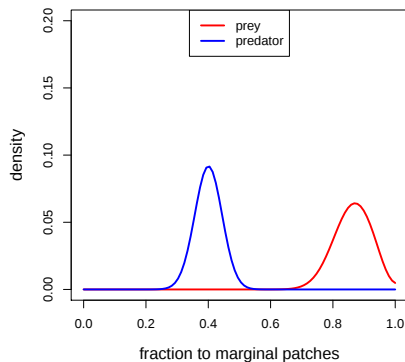
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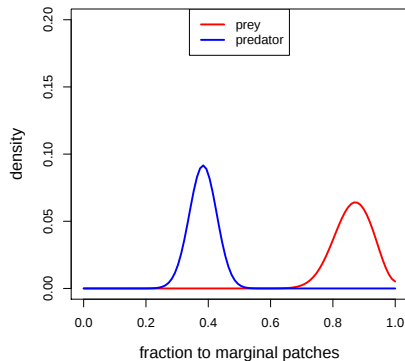
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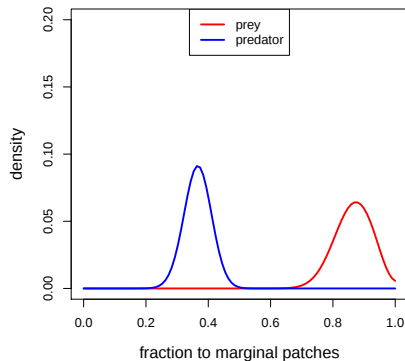
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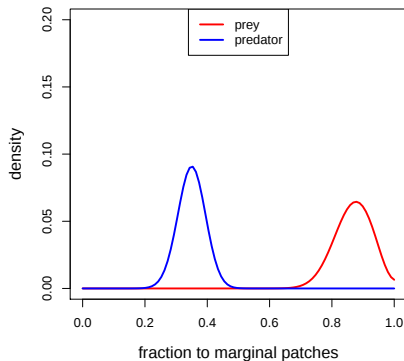
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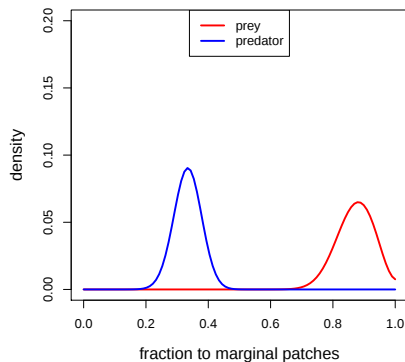
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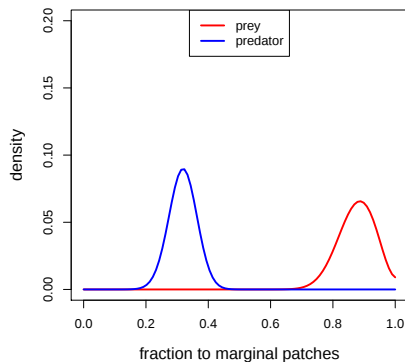
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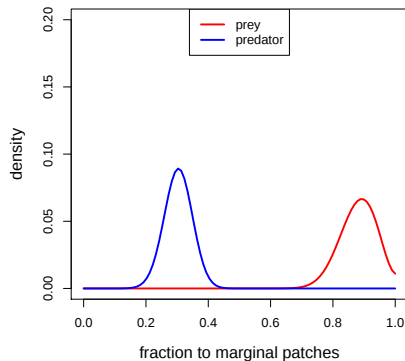
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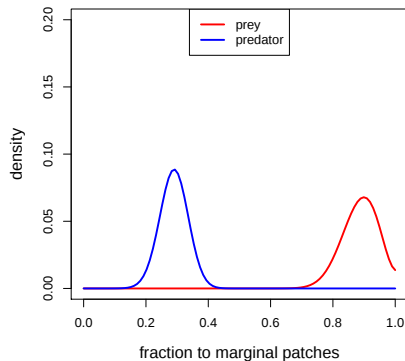
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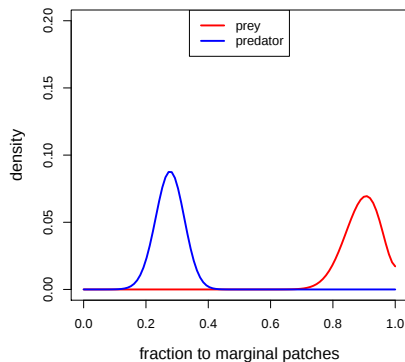
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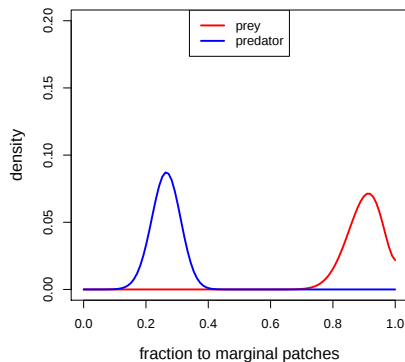
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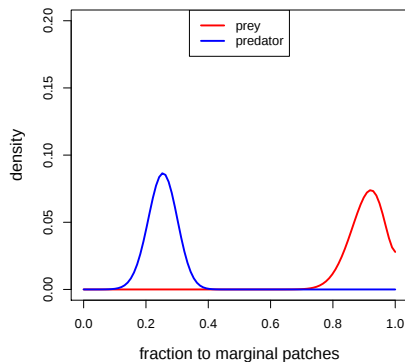
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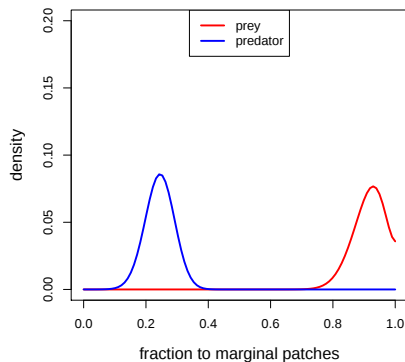
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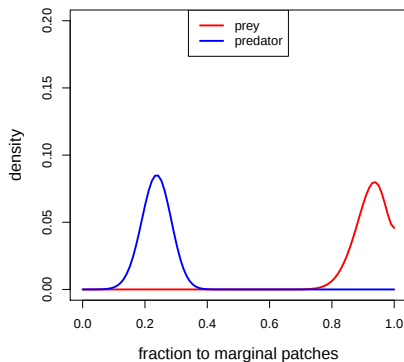
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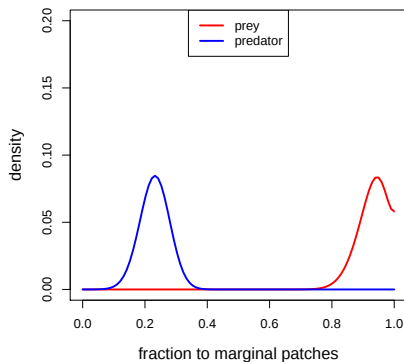
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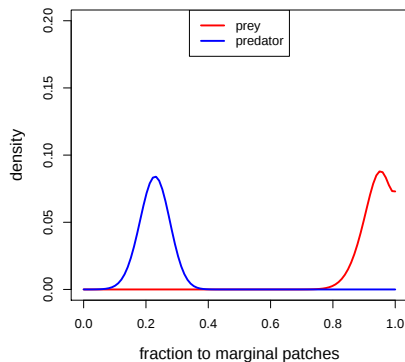
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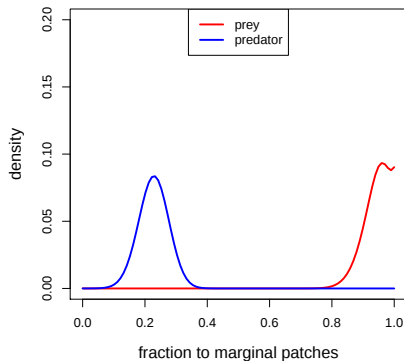
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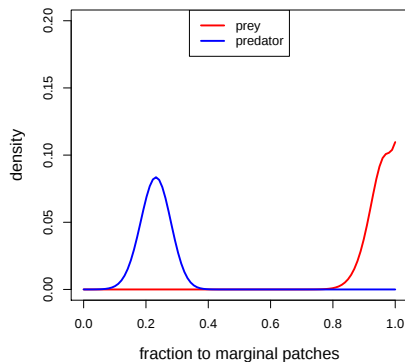
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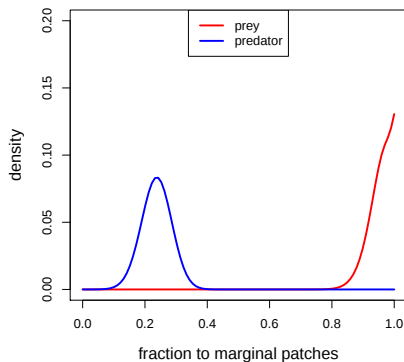
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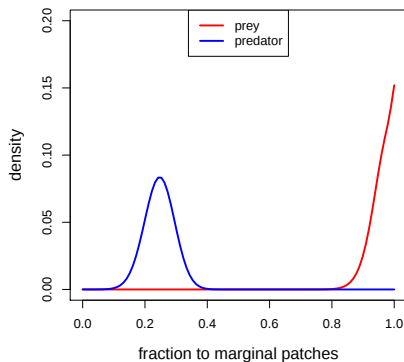
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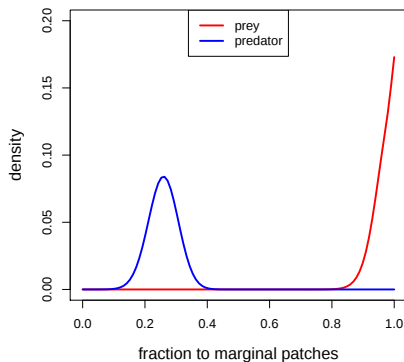
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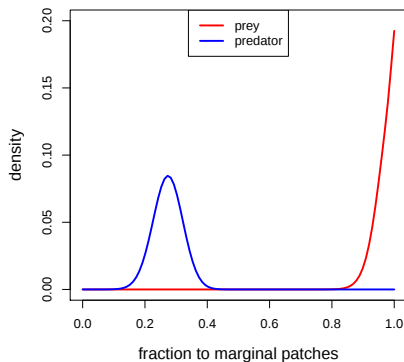
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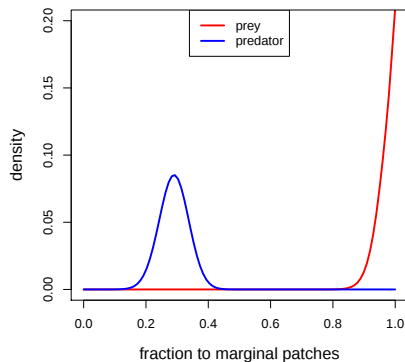
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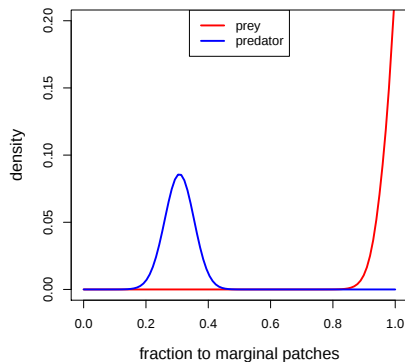
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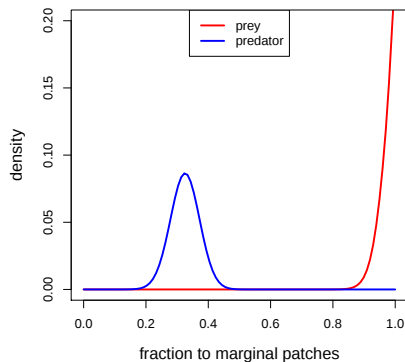
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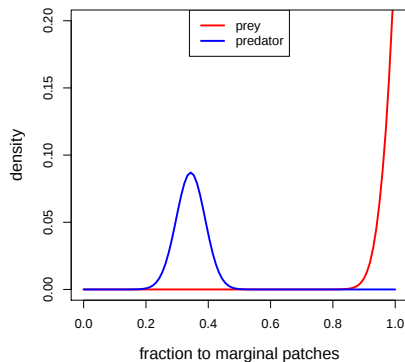
Evolutionary convergence



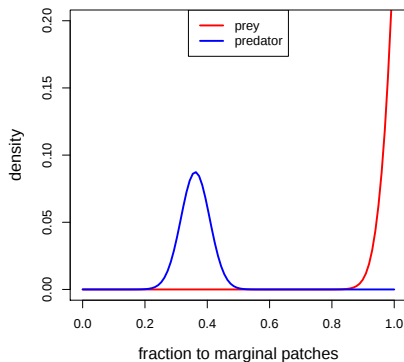
Evolutionary convergence



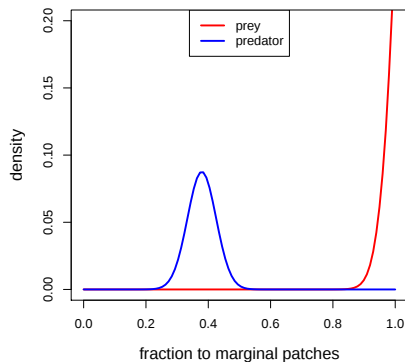
Evolutionary convergence



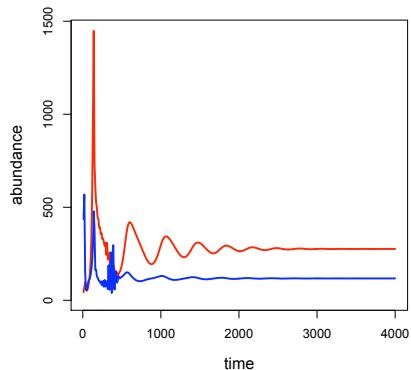
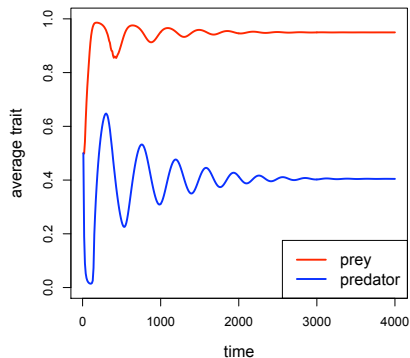
Evolutionary convergence



Evolutionary convergence



Evolutionary convergence



Fox & Eisenbach '92



Line-up:

collards

diamond back moth

Diadegma insulare

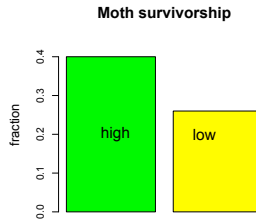


Treatments:

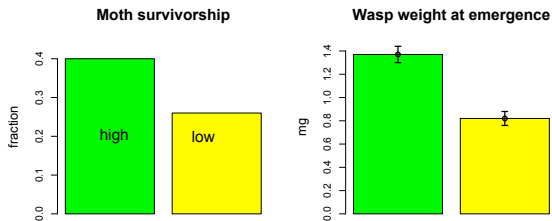
High vs. low fertilized plants

Domesticated vs. wild

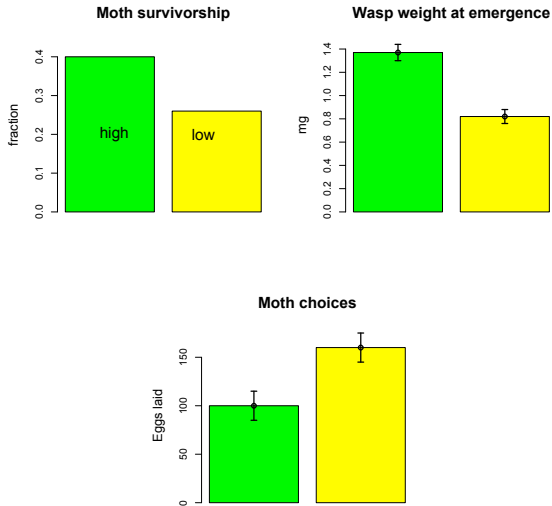
Fox & Eisenbach '92



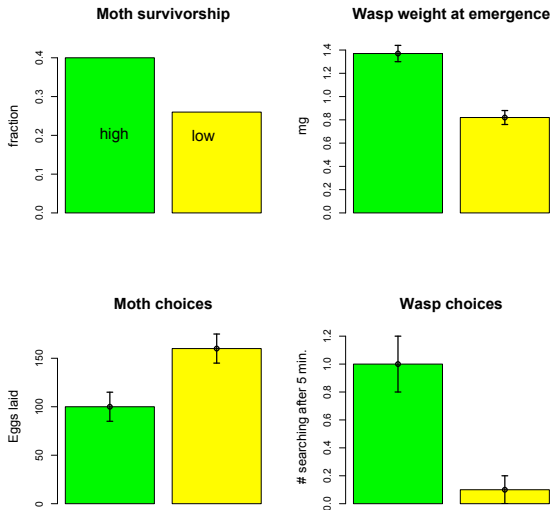
Fox & Eisenbach '92



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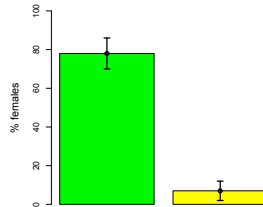
Biological ornamentations

Sex (allocation) **strengthens contrary choices!**

(S., Fox, & Getz '02, Fox et al. '96)

Biological ornamentations

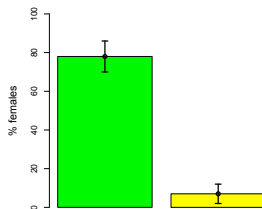
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Biological ornamentations

Sex (allocation) **strengthens contrary choices!**

(S., Fox, & Getz '02, Fox et al. '96)



Predator satiation stabilizes predator-prey interactions!

(S. & Vejdani '06)

Outline

1 Introduction

2 Patch selection

- intro
- model
- results
- empirical?
- devilish details

3 Random dispersal

- intro
- interlude
- model
- prey evolution
- coevolution

4 Conclusions

Introduction

- How do sink populations persist?

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Predator-prey interactions $\Rightarrow$ temporal heterogeneity

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Do predator-prey interactions select for movement into sinks?

Should I stay or should I go now?

If I go there will be trouble

An if I stay it will be double

So come on and let me know – the Clash

A linear algebra interlude

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- D_{ij} fraction going from j to i

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$$\frac{dN}{dt} = (\text{diag}\{r_i\} + x(D - \text{Id})) N$$

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Punchline: Selection against unconditional dispersal under equilibrium conditions.

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$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t}(y, t) = \frac{c a_i P_i \int N_i dx}{1 + a h \int N_i dx} - \delta_i P_i + y(P_j - P_i)$$

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$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t}(y, t) = (1 + \sigma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}) \frac{c a_i P_i \int N_i dx}{1 + a h \int N_i dx} - \delta_i P_i + y(P_j - P_i)$$

Prey evolution

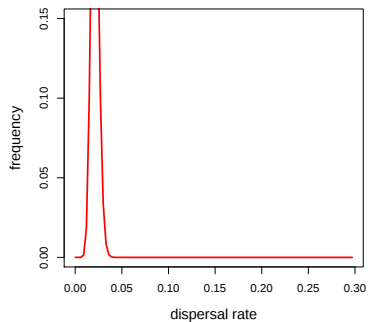
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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t}(x, t) = & (1 + s \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}) b_i N_i (1 - \int N_i dx / K_i) - d_i N_i \\ & - \frac{a_i N_i \int P_i dy}{1 + a_i h \int N_i dx} + x(N_j - N_i) \end{aligned}$$

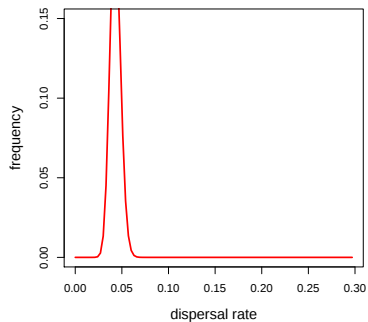
$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t}(y, t) = (1 + \sigma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}) \frac{c a_i P_i \int N_i dx}{1 + a h \int N_i dx} - \delta_i P_i + y(P_j - P_i)$$

Assume: $y = P_2 = \sigma = 0$, $S_2 = \infty$, $b_2 < d_2$

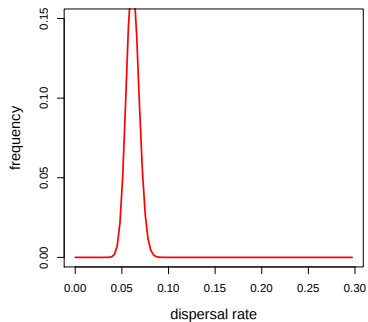
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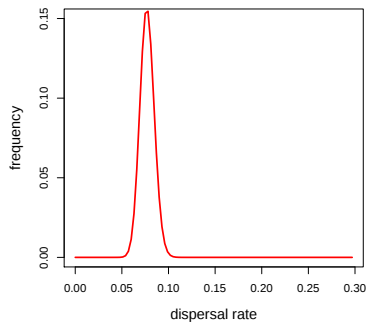
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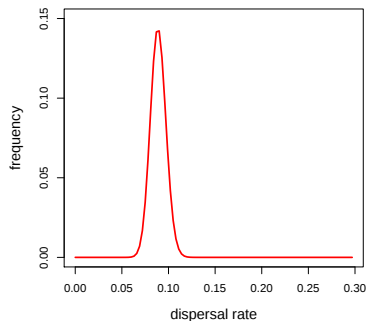
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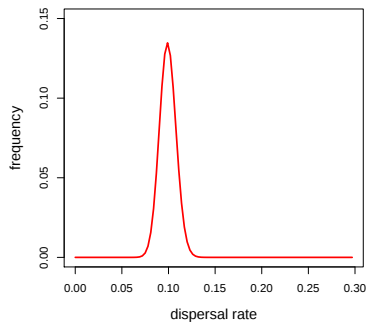
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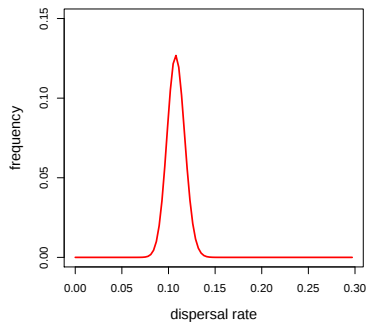
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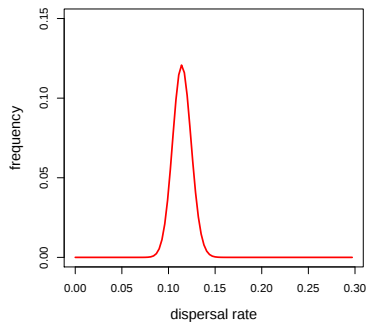
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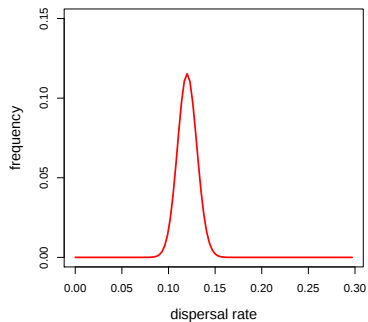
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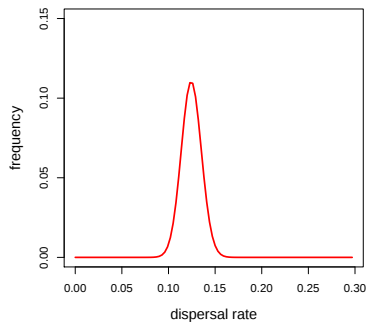
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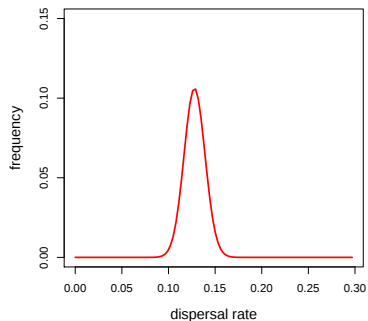
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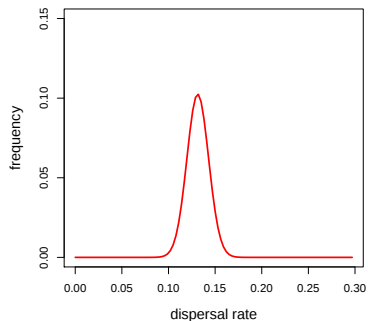
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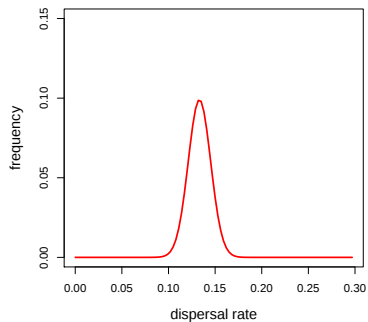
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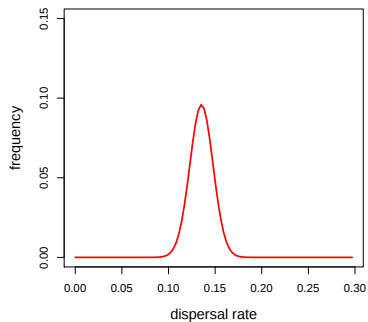
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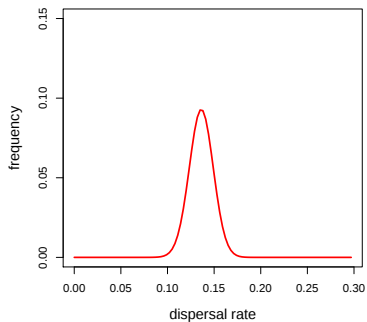
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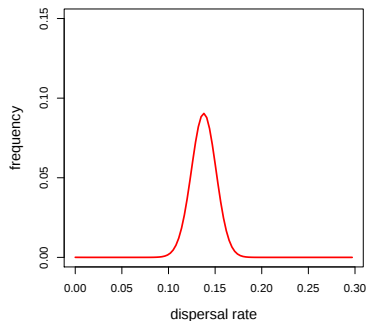
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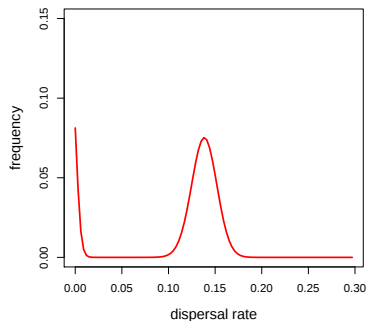
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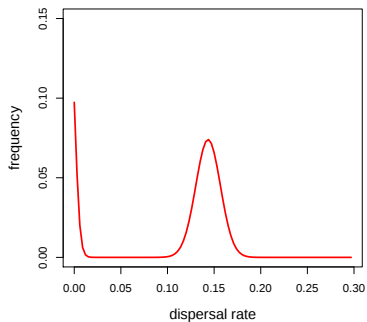
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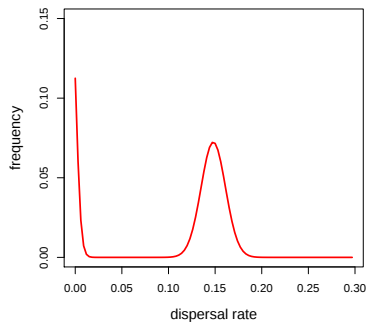
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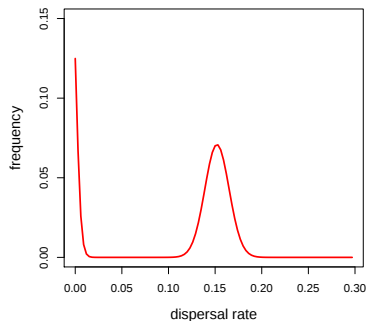
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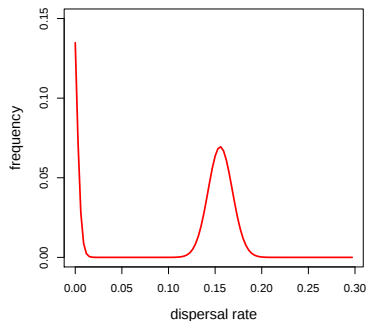
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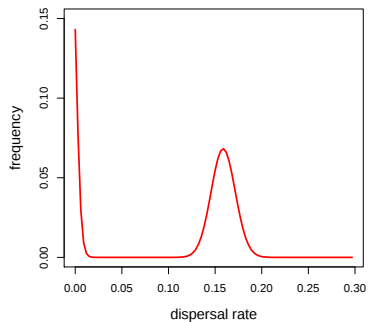
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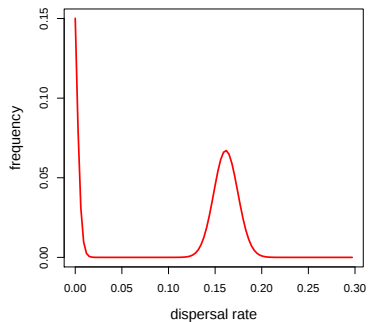
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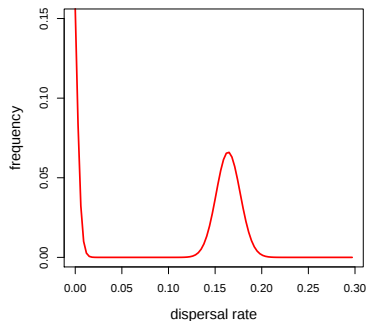
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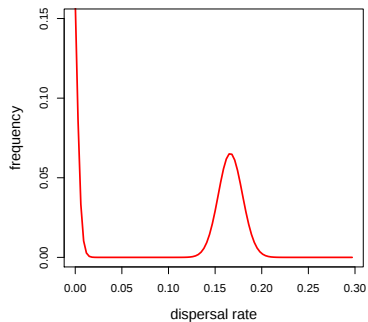
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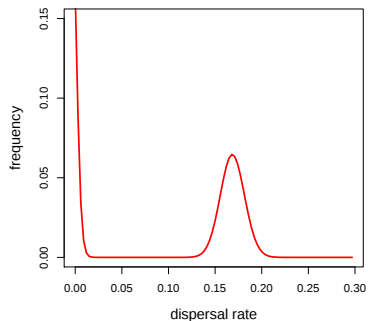
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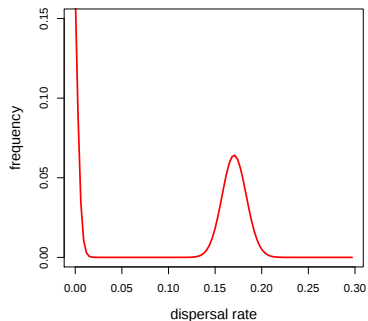
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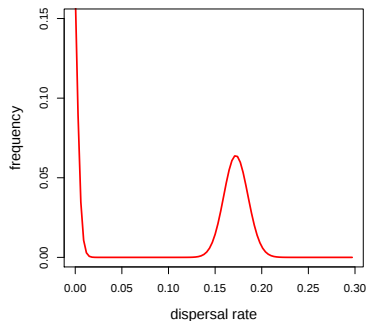
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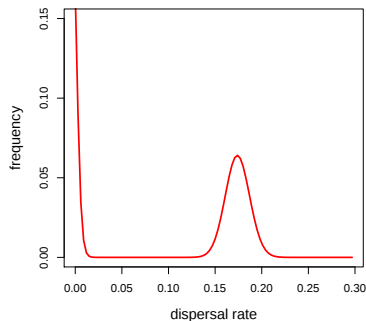
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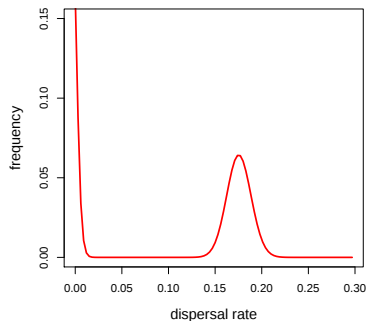
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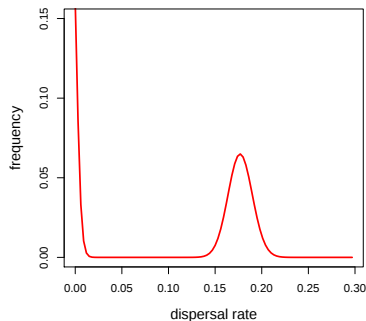
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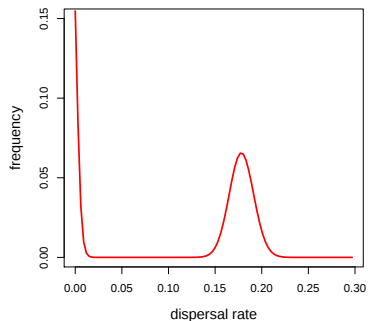
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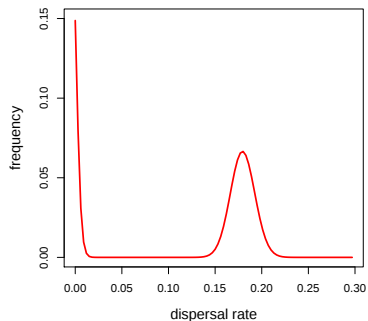
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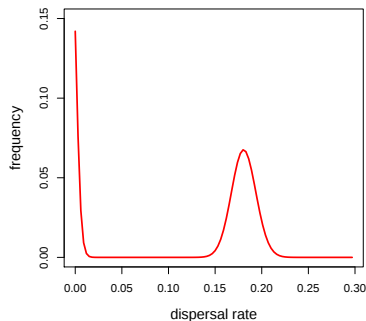
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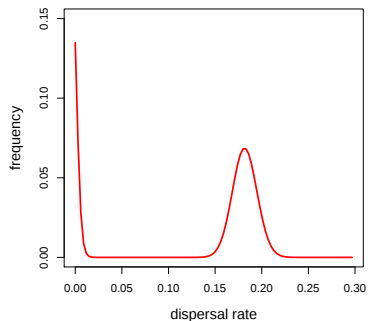
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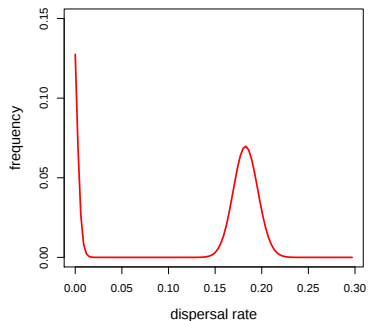
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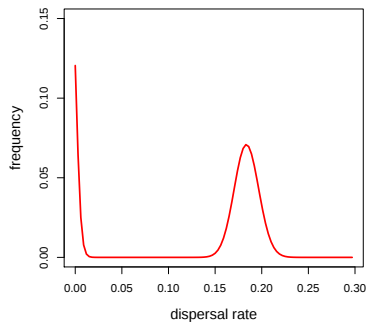
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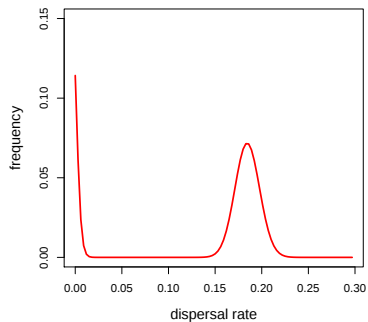
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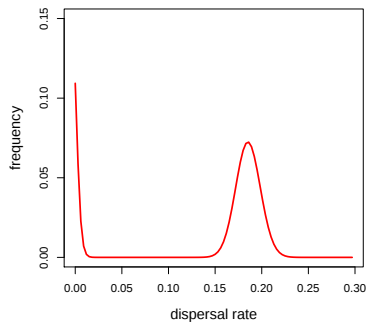
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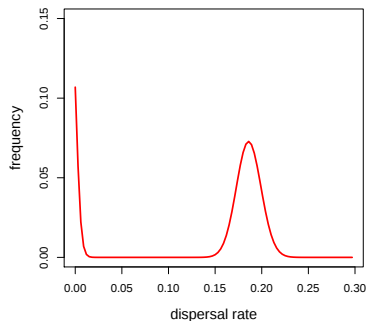
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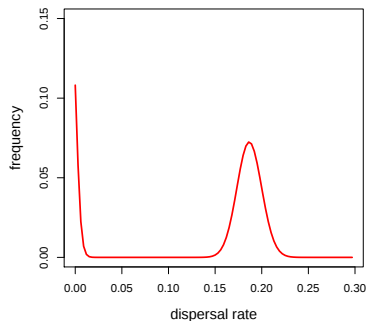
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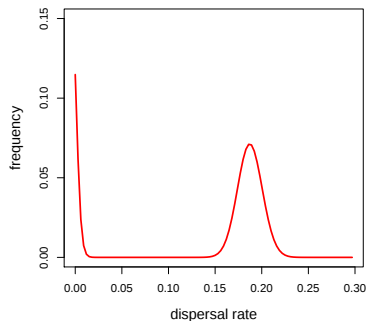
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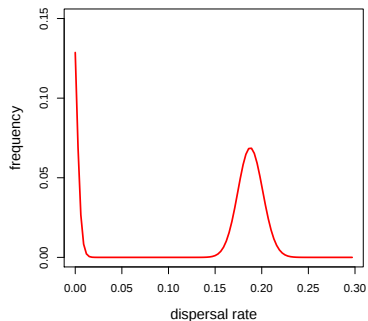
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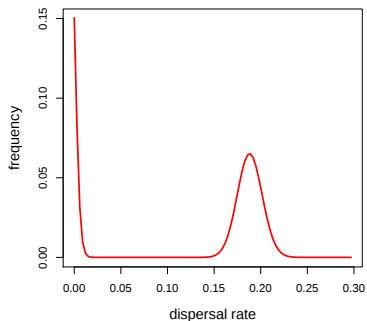
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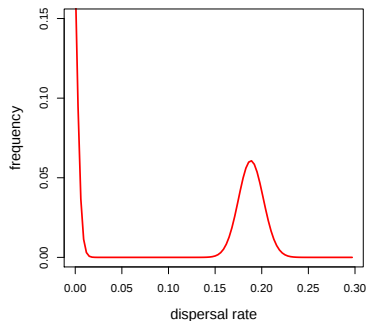
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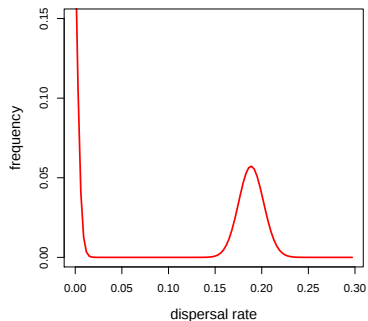
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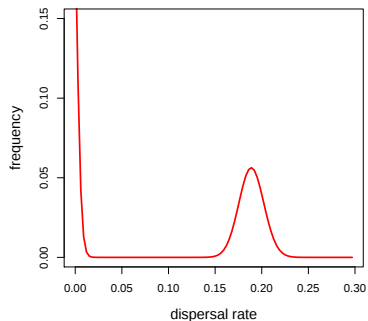
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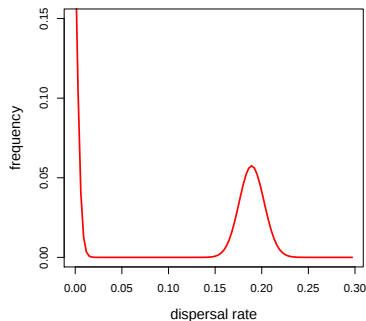
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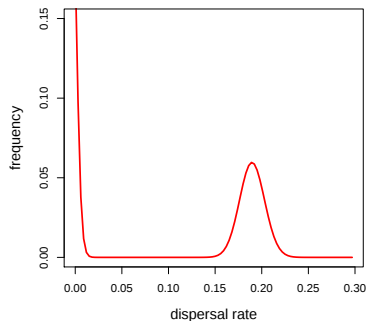
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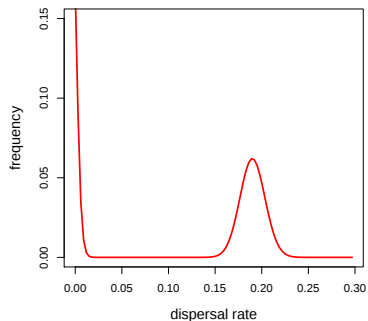
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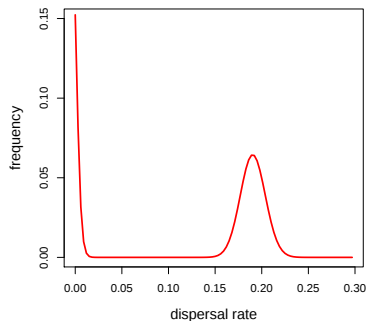
To branch...



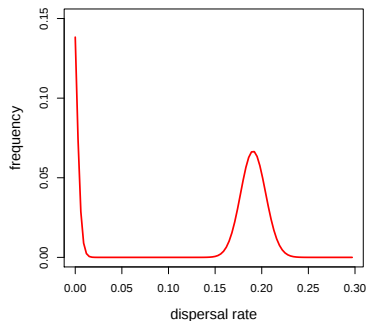
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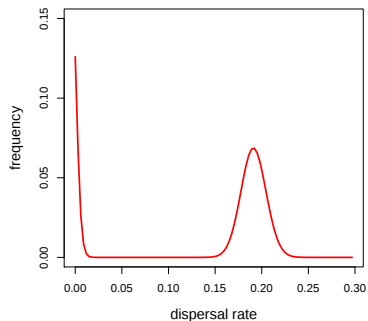
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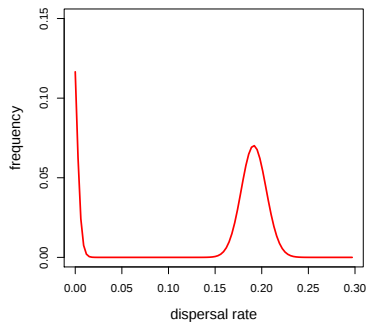
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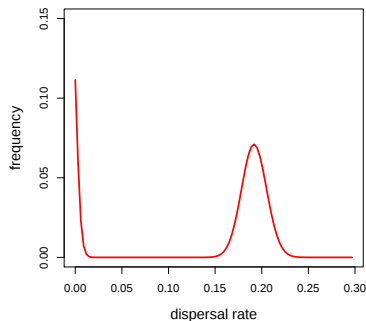
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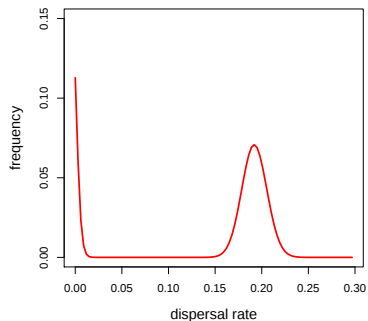
To branch...



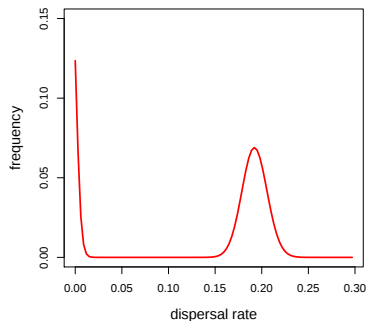
To branch...



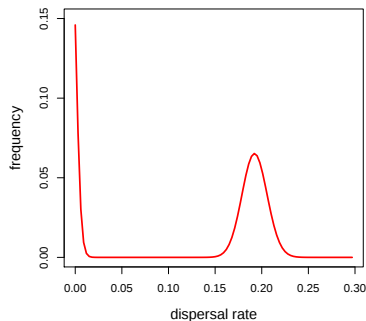
To branch...



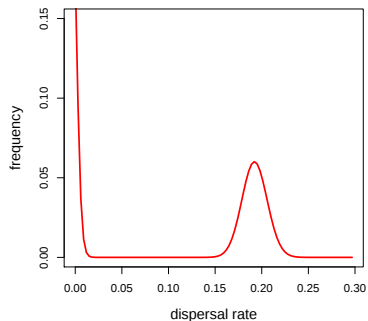
To branch...



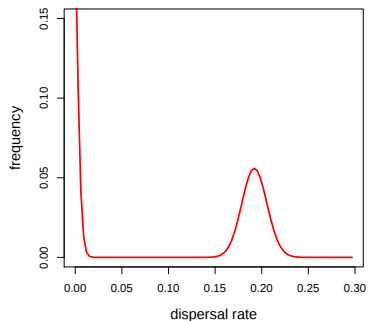
To branch...



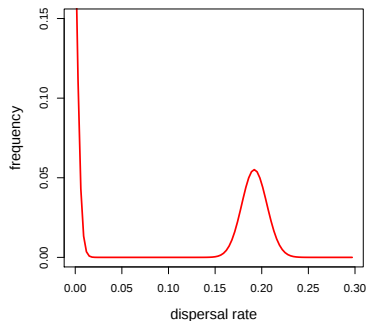
To branch...



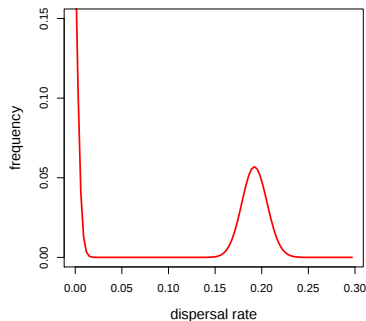
To branch...



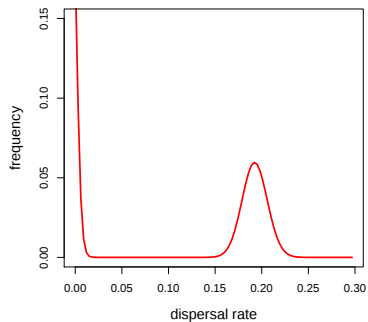
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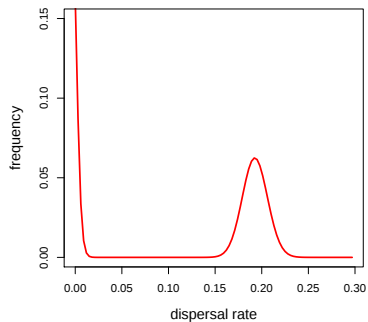
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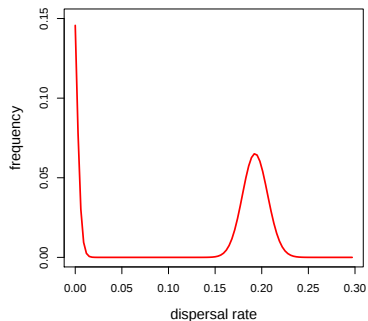
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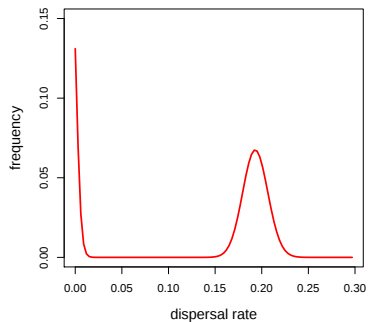
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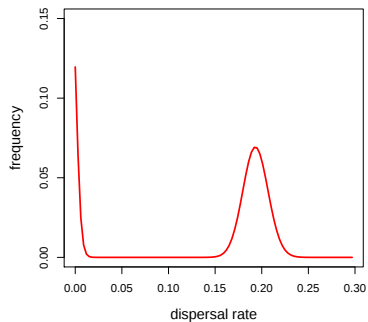
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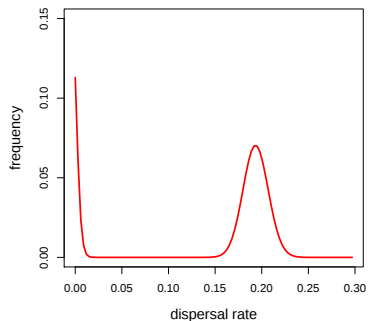
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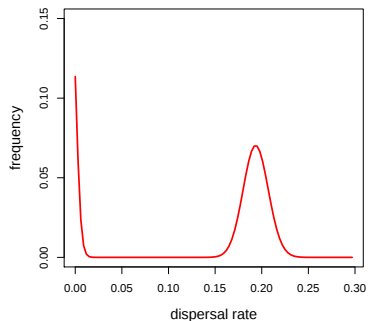
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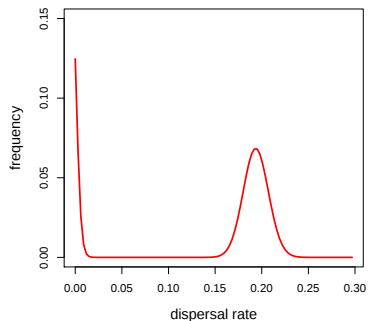
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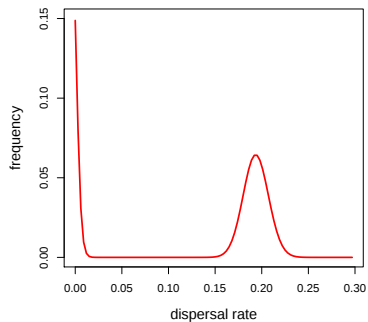
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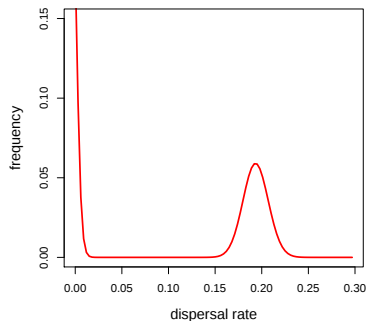
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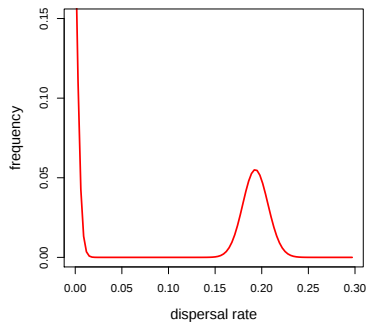
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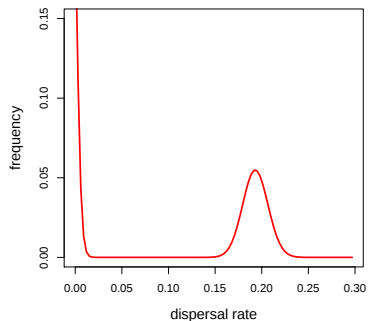
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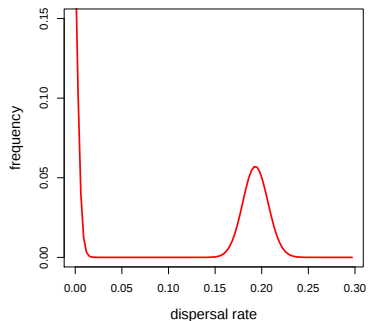
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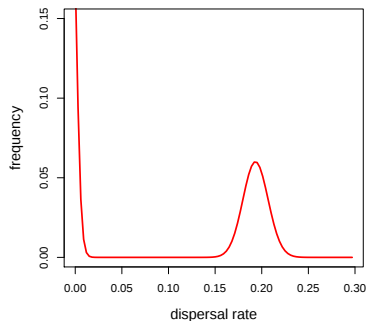
To branch...



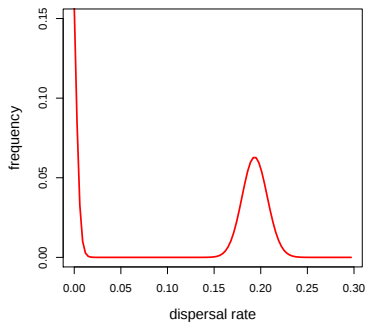
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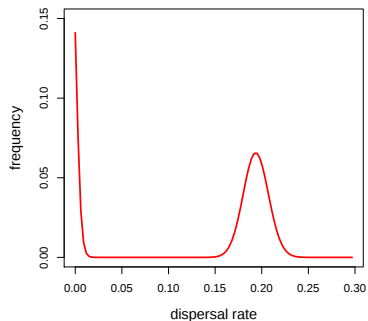
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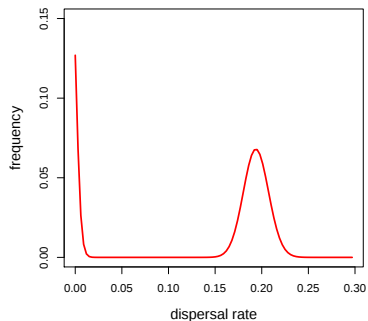
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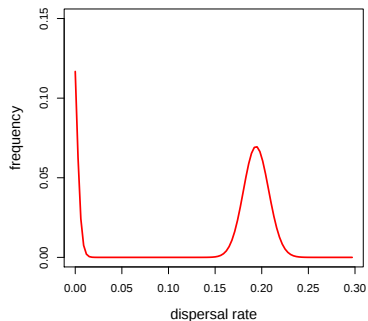
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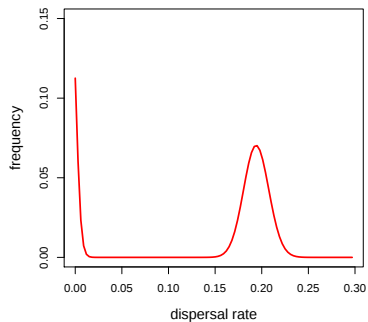
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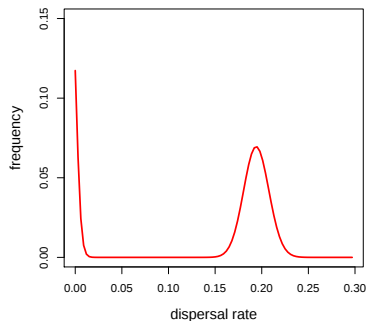
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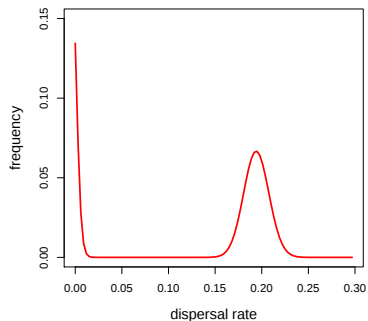
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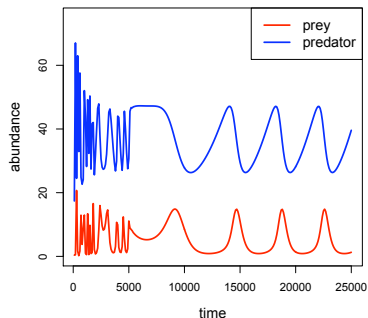
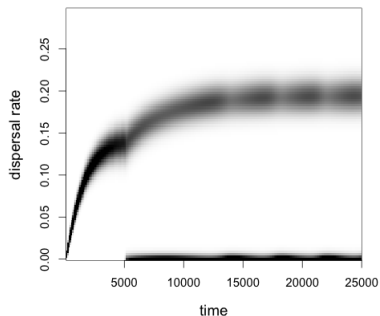
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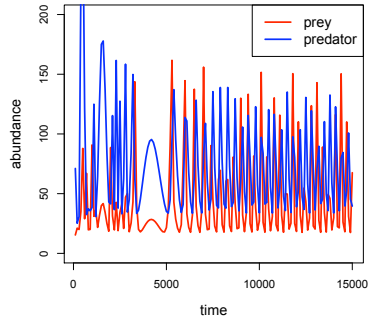
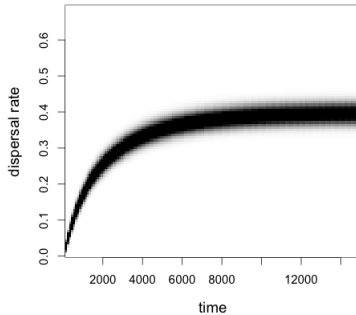
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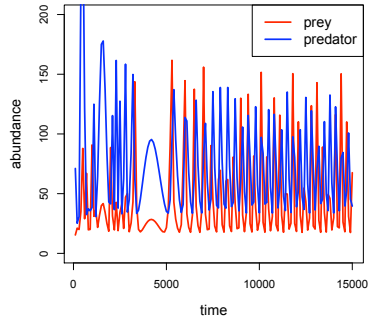
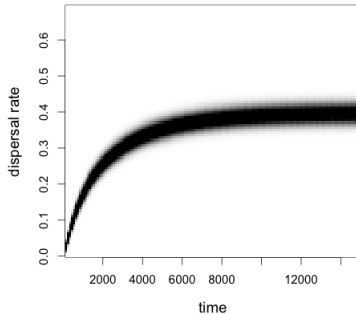
To branch...



or not to branch?

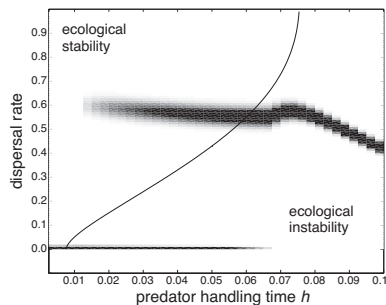


or not to branch?

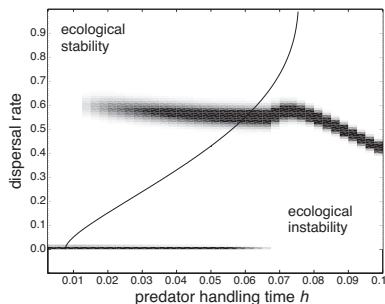


- monomorphisms: dispersive or sedentary

Three eco-evolutionary regimes

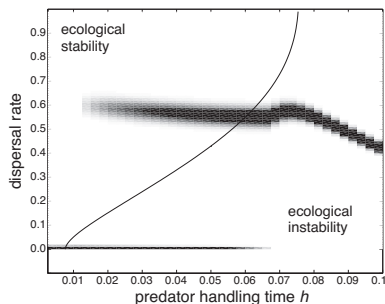


Three eco-evolutionary regimes



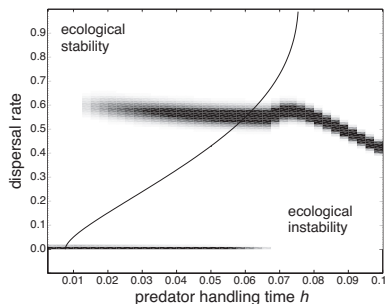
- stable source dynamics: selection against dispersal

Three eco-evolutionary regimes



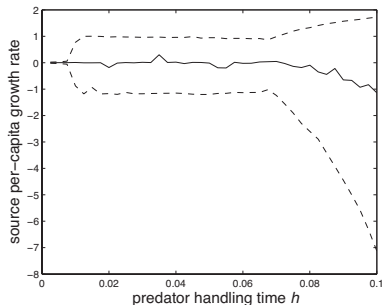
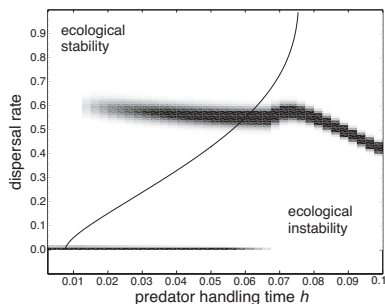
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Three eco-evolutionary regimes



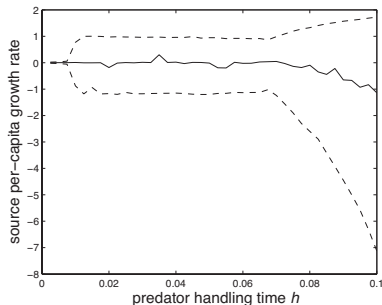
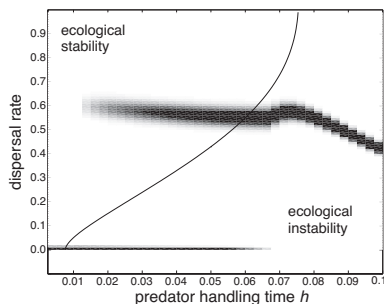
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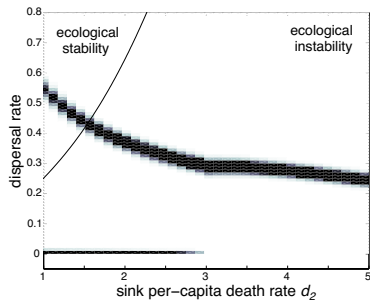
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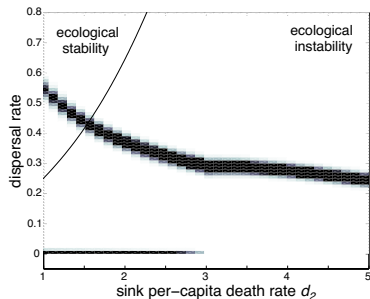


- stable source dynamics: selection against dispersal
- dispersive prey do not stabilize: dispersive monomorphism
- dispersive prey stabilize dynamics: dimorphisms
 - yields coupled sink populations!

Harvesting sinks vs. enriching sources

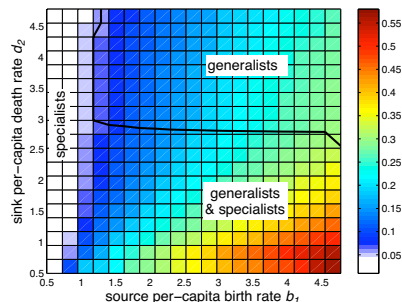
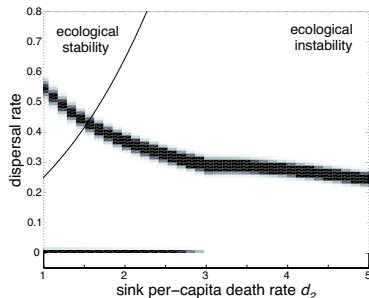


Harvesting sinks vs. enriching sources



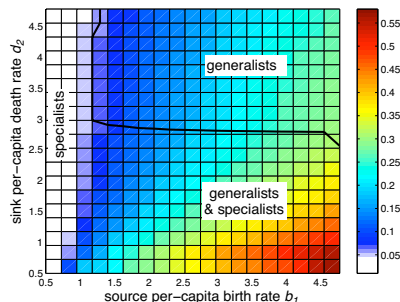
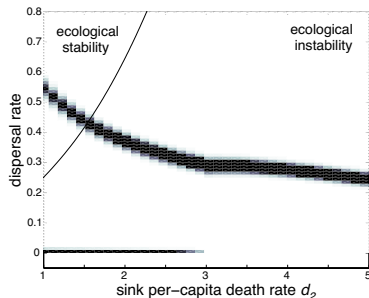
- harvesting sinks can reduce phenotypic diversity

Harvesting sinks vs. enriching sources



- harvesting sinks can reduce phenotypic diversity

Harvesting sinks vs. enriching sources



- harvesting sinks can reduce phenotypic diversity
- maximal phenotypic diversity at intermediate enrichment

Predator-prey coevolution

- $N_i(x)$, $P_i(y)$ prey, predator density of type x, y in patch i
- b_i, d_i prey birth, death rates; S_i occupiable sites
- a_i, h_i, c_i, δ_i attack, handling, conversion, death rate
- s, σ prey, predator mutation rates

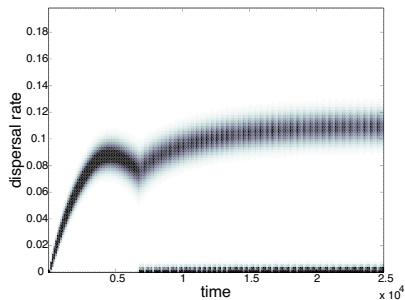
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t}(x, t) = & (1 + s \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}) b_i N_i (1 - \int N_i dx / K_i) - d_i N_i \\ & - \frac{a_i N_i \int P_i dy}{1 + a_i h \int N_i dx} + x(N_j - N_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t}(y, t) = (1 + \sigma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}) \frac{c a_i P_i \int N_i dx}{1 + a h \int N_i dx} - \delta_i P_i + y(P_j - P_i)$$

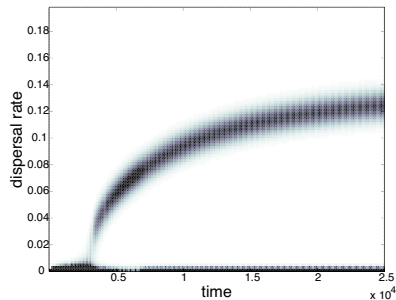
Assume: $\sigma > 0$, $S_2 = \infty$, $b_2 < d_2$

Double branching

Prey

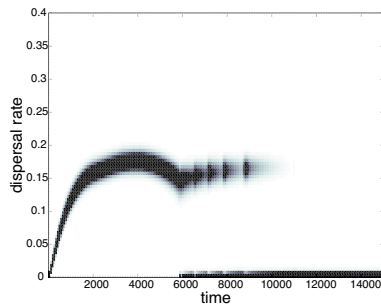


Predator

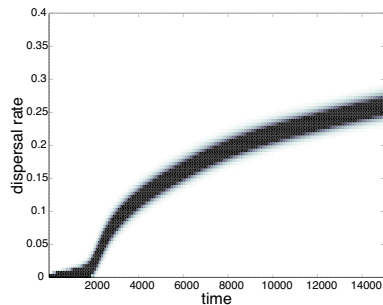


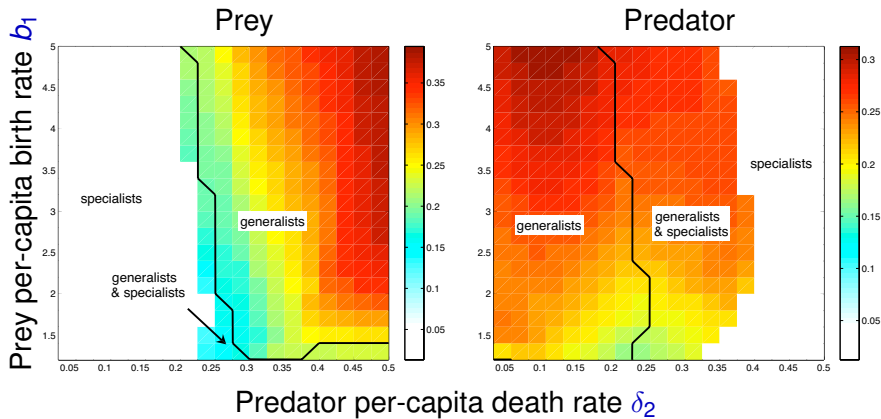
Evolution interruptus

Prey



Predator





Outline

1 Introduction

2 Patch selection

- intro
- model
- results
- empirical?
- devilish details

3 Random dispersal

- intro
- interlude
- model
- prey evolution
- coevolution

4 Conclusions

Conclusions

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 - differential spatial distributions

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 - evolutionary paradox of enrichment
- what happens when there is conditional dispersal?