

A mechanistic framework for temperature effects on stage-structured populations

Renato Mendes Coutinho (IFT/Unesp)

Priyanga Amarasekare (UCLA)

renatomc@ift.unesp.br

São Paulo

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Stage-structured populations

When should we care?

- Every population is composed by individuals of varying ages
- Most of the time we don't care: our intuition (and our models) deal with total population sizes only
- When should we care?
- Different stages may affect growth and death rates very differently, e.g.
 - Newborn individuals don't reproduce
 - Competition for resources is important/involves only some stages
 - Maturation take a definite time, they are poorly modeled by constant rates

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Models for stage-structured populations

(Leslie) Matrix models

- Matrix models are nice and easy(-ier)
- They assume discrete time steps
- Sometimes that is not satisfactory

Continuous-time models

- Interacting species may have different peak times / scales
- Allow intra-generation (intra-annual) processes to be explicitly modeled and analyzed
- It is “more fundamental”

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Continuous-time models

The fundamental equations

The Lotka equation

- Models the numbers of births only.
- The number of newborns at time t is given by the sum over the maternity rates of individuals of all ages.

$$B(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} B(t - \tau)S(\tau)m(\tau)d\tau$$

The McKendrick–von Foerster equation

- Follows cohorts in time
- It's nastier to solve, but it's more useful to derive delay differential equation models.

$$\frac{\partial n(t, a)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial n(t, a)}{\partial a} = -\mu(t, a)$$

$$n(t, 0) = \int n(t, a)m(a)da$$

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Delay differential equations

- Those equations are **hard**, specially if we want to include non-linearities or explicit time-dependence or interacting species.
- We want to do those things. Really.
- Delay-differential equations (DDEs) are an easy(-ier) way to deal with that.
- They can be derived exactly from the McKendrick-von Foerster equation (please see Nisbet & Gurney 1983) – we don't lose that “fundamental” or “mechanistic” aspect. o

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A simple DDE

Let us model a population that consists of reproducing adults (A) and non-reproducing juveniles (J):

$$\frac{dJ(t)}{dt} = \frac{bA(t)}{1 + A(t)/K} - M_J(t) - d_J J(t)$$

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$$M_J(t) = \frac{bA(t - \tau(t))}{1 + A(t - \tau)/K} S(t)$$

$$S(t) = e^{-\mu_J \tau}$$

With $\tau \approx 0$, this looks a lot like the logistic equation. For larger τ , it's going to oscillate...

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Temperature effects on ectotherms

Temperature affects all life stages of ectotherms:

- fecundity
- survival
- development
- interactions (competition)

Thanks for your attention!