

Species traits as the causal mechanisms underlying interspecific abundance-occupancy relationships



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Structure

Species traits as the causal mechanisms underlying interspecific abundance-occupancy relationships

Biodiversity?

Goal:

How species-specific information can help understand patterns in biodiversity

“If you think ecological science is a bunny hugging luxury, try ignorance”

- J.H. Lawton

Biodiversity

Heuristic concept

Operational measures

(e.g. richness, Shannon-Wiener diversity indices)

Pattern generated across many species

Pattern generated across many individual species

Intuitive idea of its requirements

Mechanistic understanding largely lacking
(beware of empty, circular explanations)



Nuthatch
(*Sitta europaea*)



Heath Fritillary
(*Melitaea athalia*)



Marsh Fritillary
(*Euphydryas aurinia*)

Pattern generated across many individual species

Intuitive idea of its requirements

Mechanistic understanding largely lacking

Species traits as mechanistical explanations

Species traits as mechanical explanations

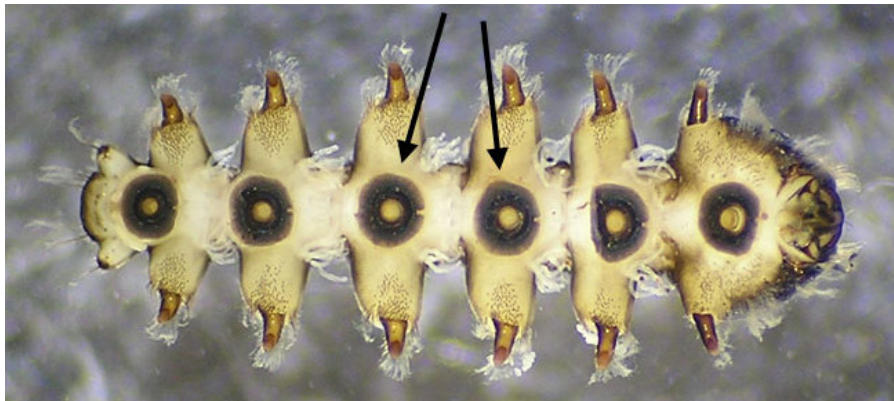


Poor oxygen



Burrowing water beetle
(*Noterus clavicornis*)

High flow velocity



Net-winged midge (*Blepharicera* sp)

Drought



Mosquito
(*Aedes* sp)

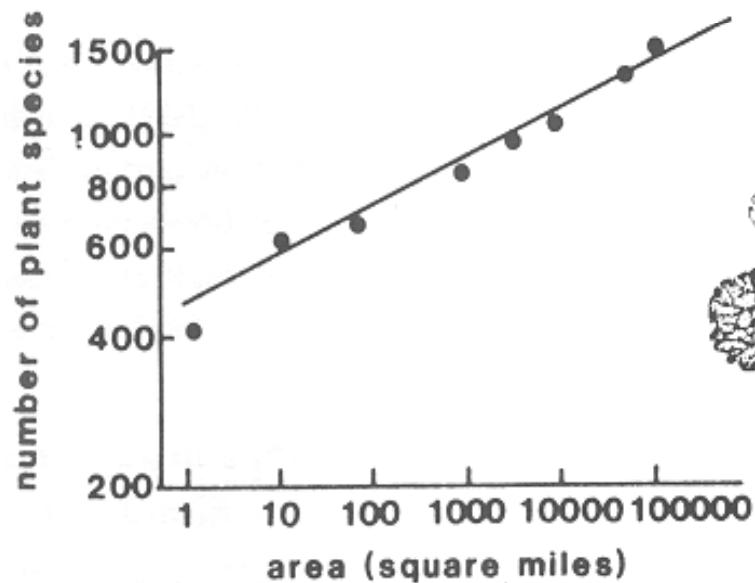
Fish predation



Beautiful Demoiselle (*Calopteryx virgo*)

Pattern generated across many individual species

Problem of accounting species-specific information not solved but circumvented?

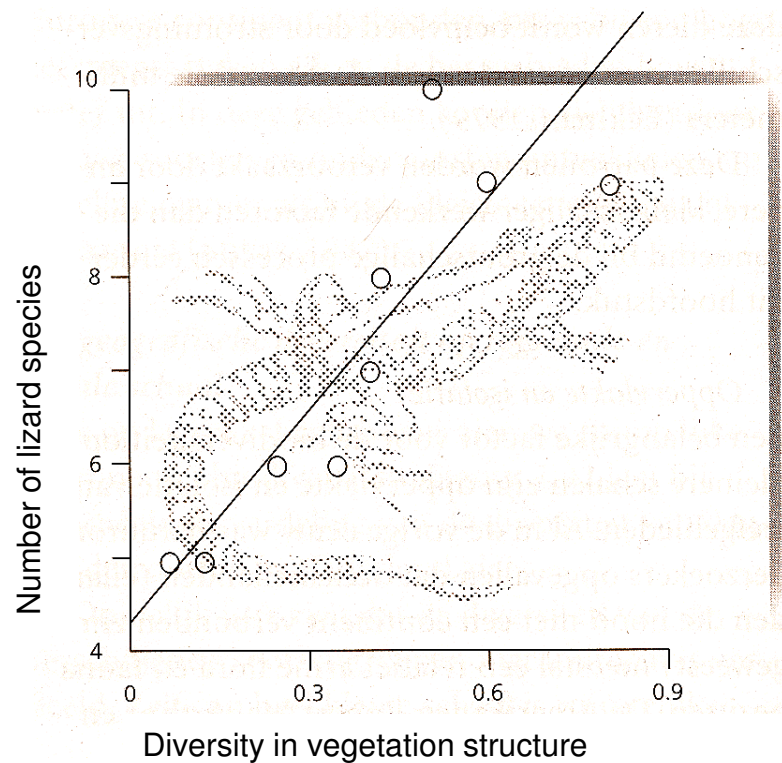


Single Large

Source: Magurran, 1984

Pattern generated across many individual species

Problem of accounting species-specific information not solved but circumvented?



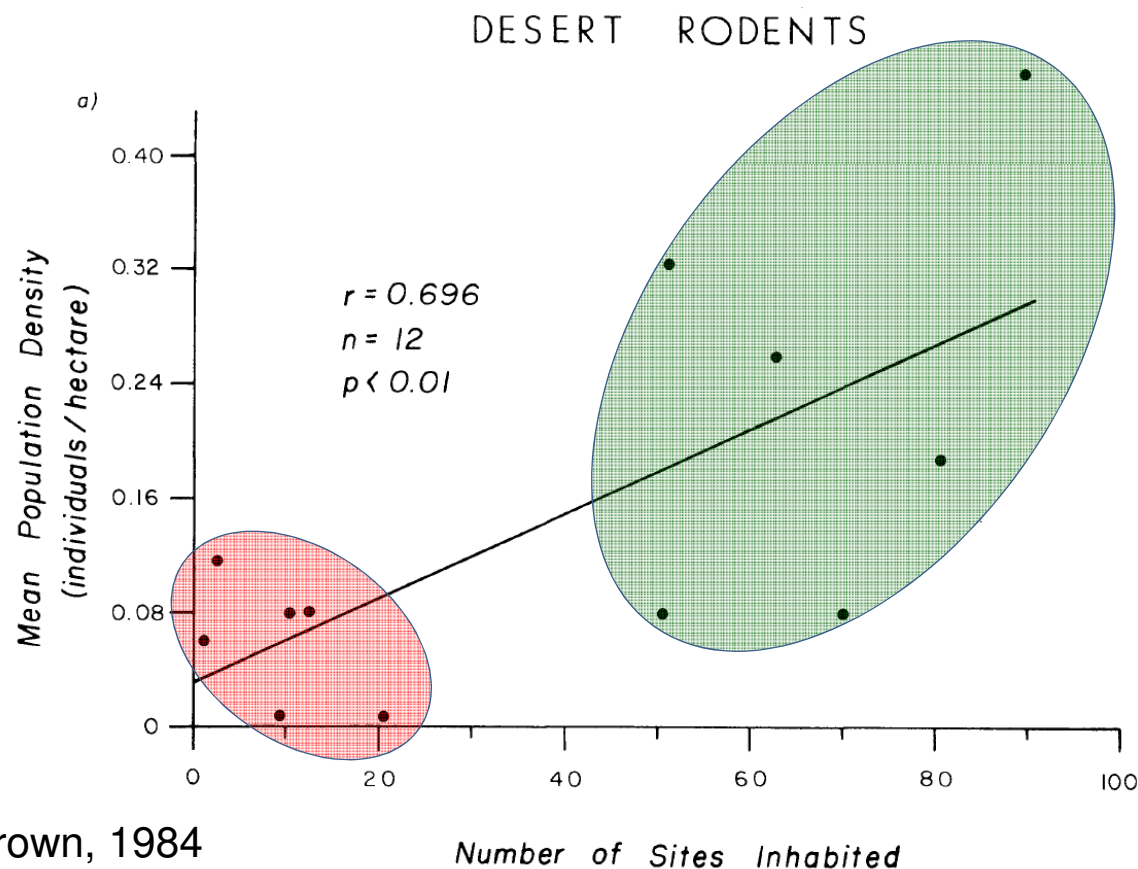
Source: Zoest, 1998

Single Large
or
Several small
(each of them different)
?
SLOSS

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

(density-distribution relationships)

locally abundant species tend to be widely distributed
whilst locally rare species tend to be narrowly distributed



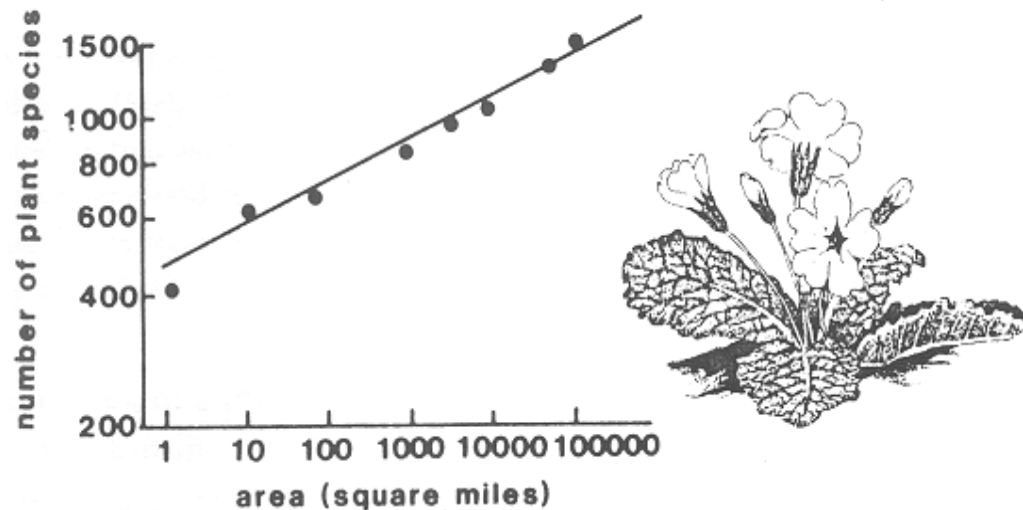
Source: Brown, 1984

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

(density-distribution relationships)

Related to species area relationships

- Lower extinction (abundance)
- Higher colonisation (abundance & occupancy)

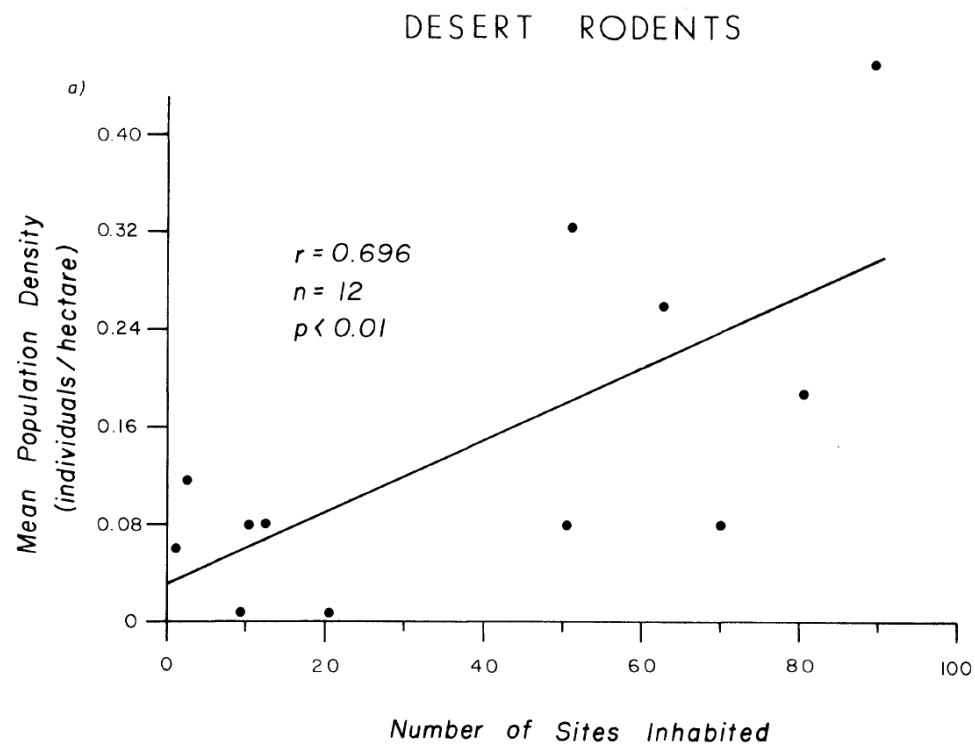


Source: Magurran, 1984

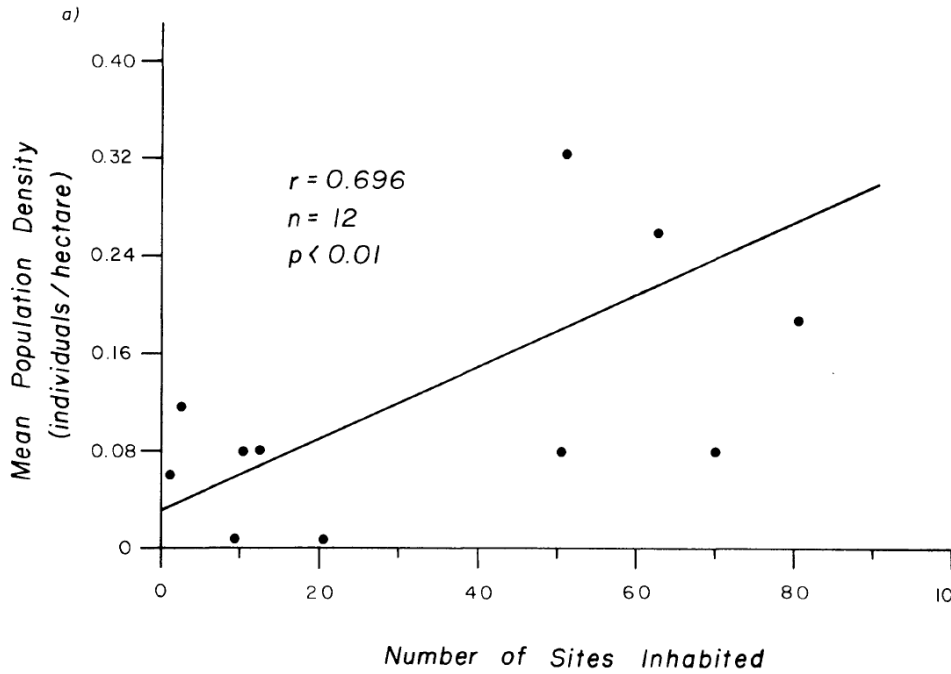
Abundance – Occupancy relationships (density-distribution relationships)

Related to species area relationships

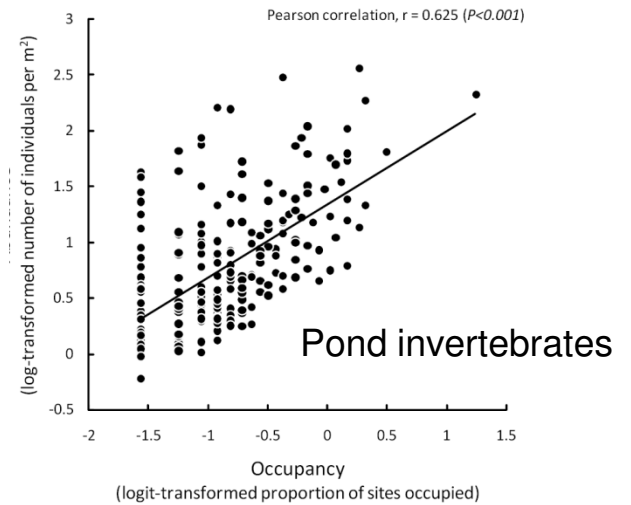
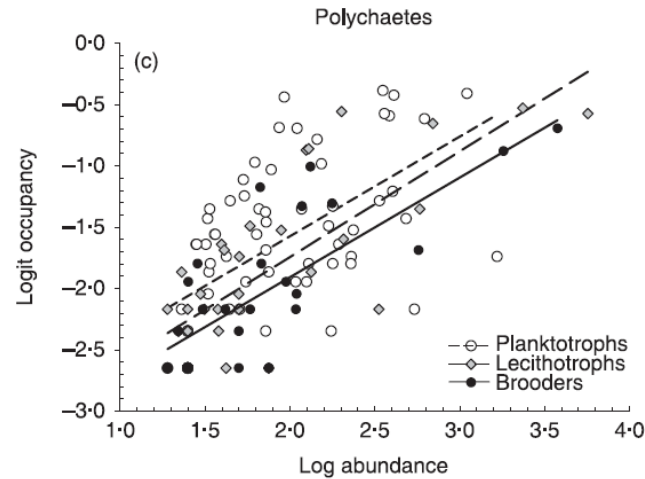
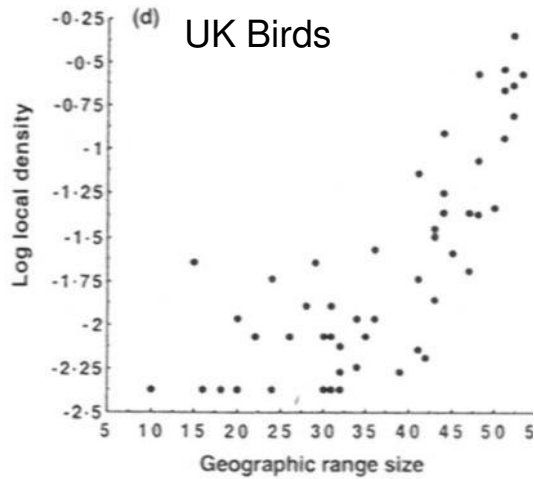
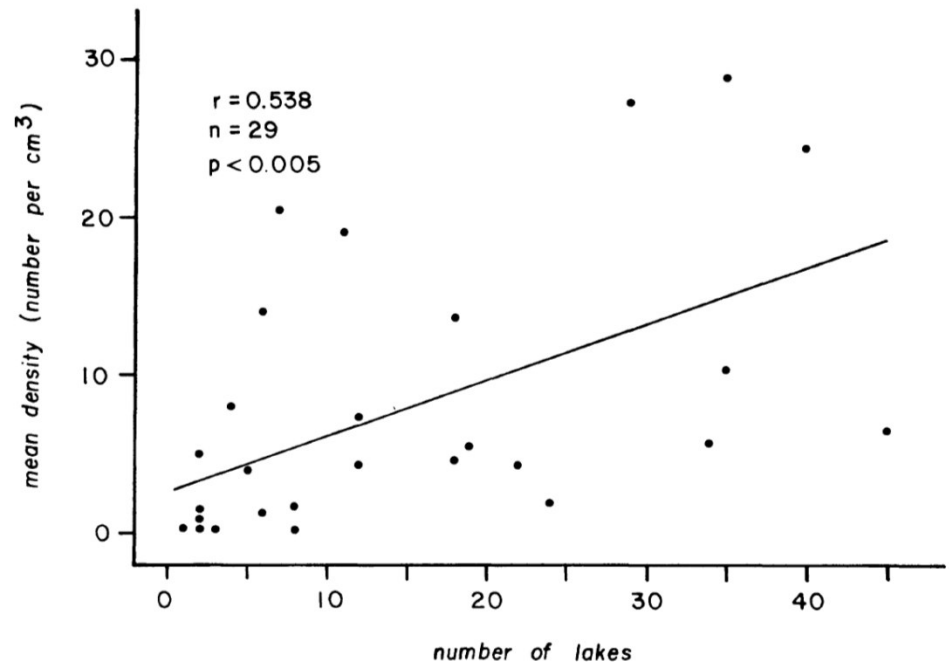
Widespread robust patterns in macroecology



DESERT RODENTS



ZOOPLANKTON



Out of 89 studies: 80% positive, 5% negative, 15 % NS (Gaston 1996)

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

(density-distribution relationships)

Related to species area relationships

Widespread robust patterns in macroecology

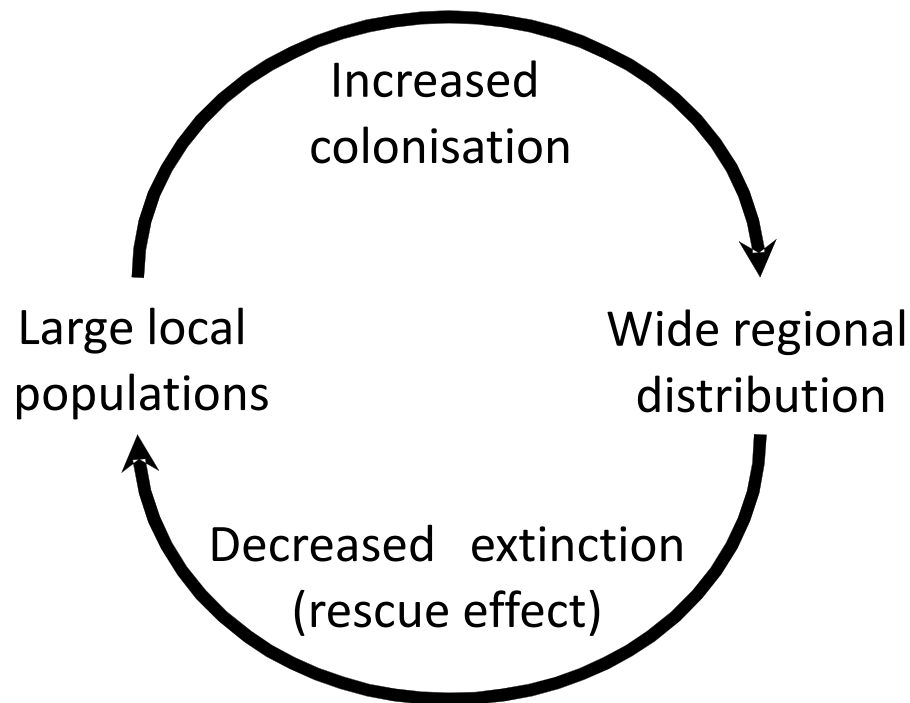
Degree of scatter: 20-30% explained (median values)

Explanations?

- statistical artefacts
- metapopulation dynamics
- niche differences

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Metapopulation dynamics

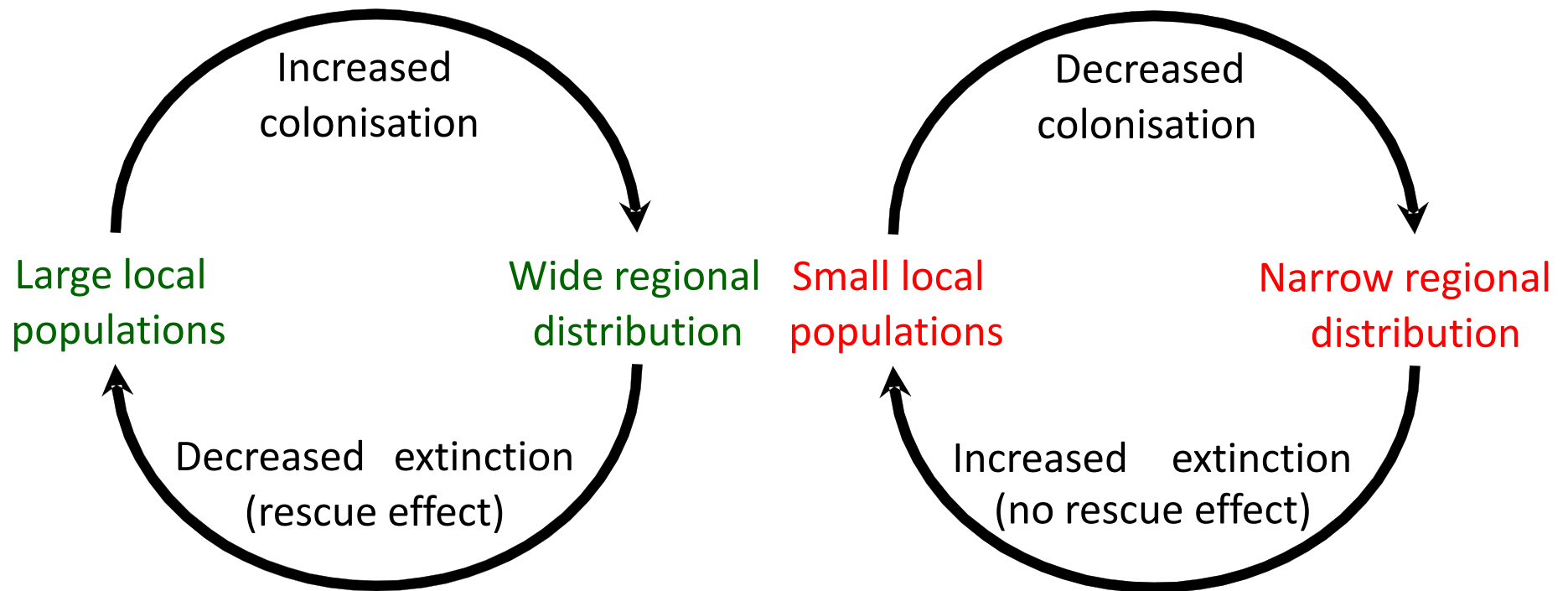


Stochastic

No interspecific differences required

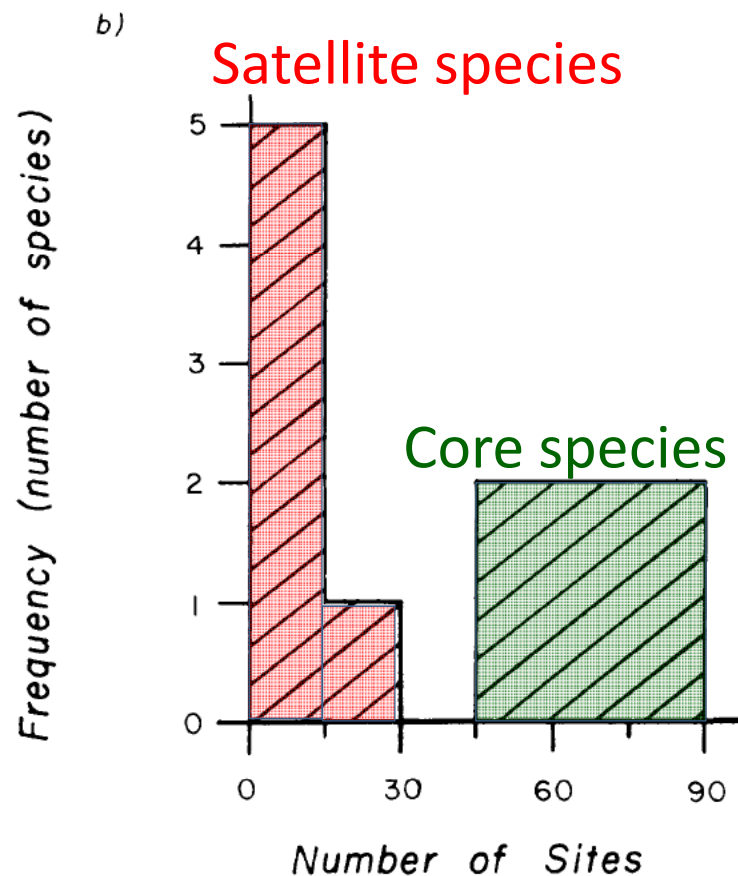
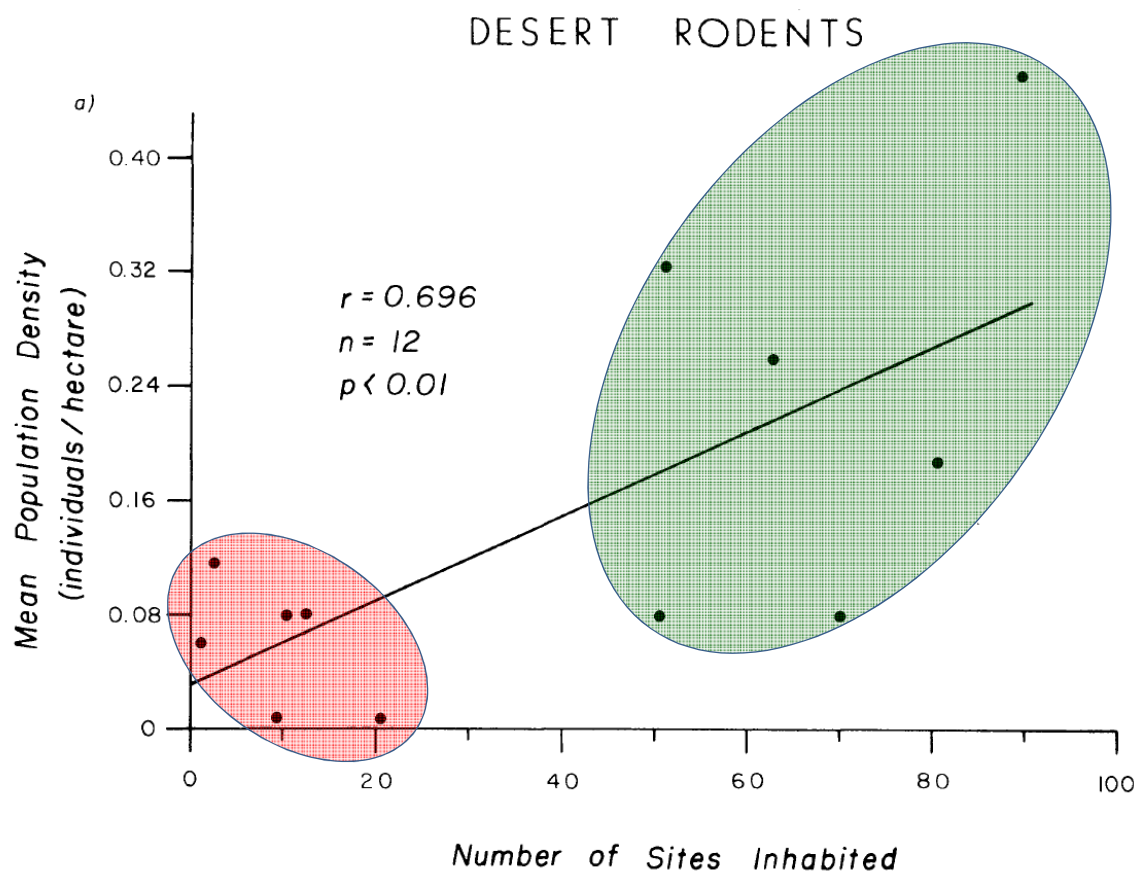
Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Metapopulation dynamics



Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Metapopulation dynamics



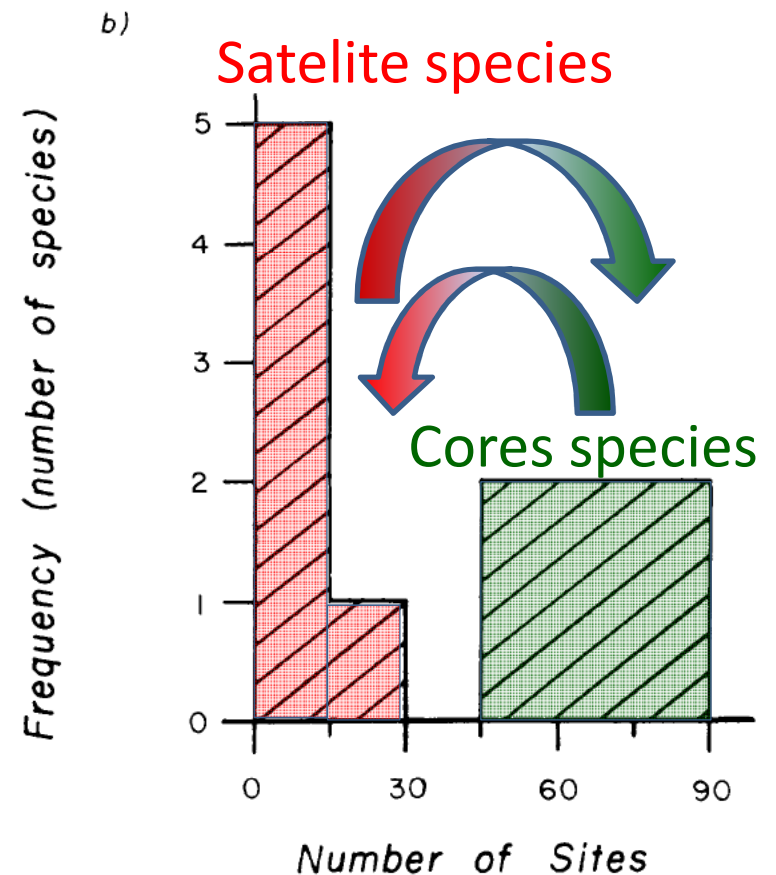
Source: Brown, 1984

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Metapopulation dynamics

Problems:

- Change in species status?
- Bimodal occ-freq distr?



Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Metapopulation dynamics

Problems:

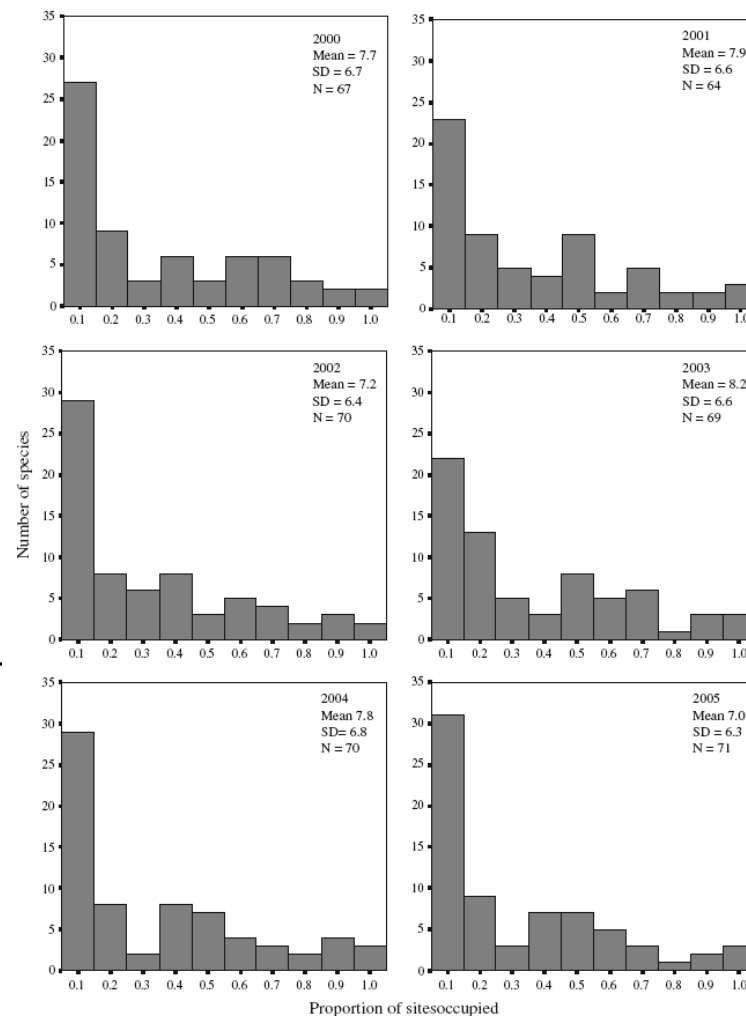
- Change in species status?
- Bimodal occ-freq distr?

Oecologia (2008) 157:337–347
DOI 10.1007/s00442-008-1078-y

COMMUNITY ECOLOGY - ORIGINAL PAPER

Temporally stable abundance–occupancy relationships and occupancy frequency patterns in stream insects

Jani Heino

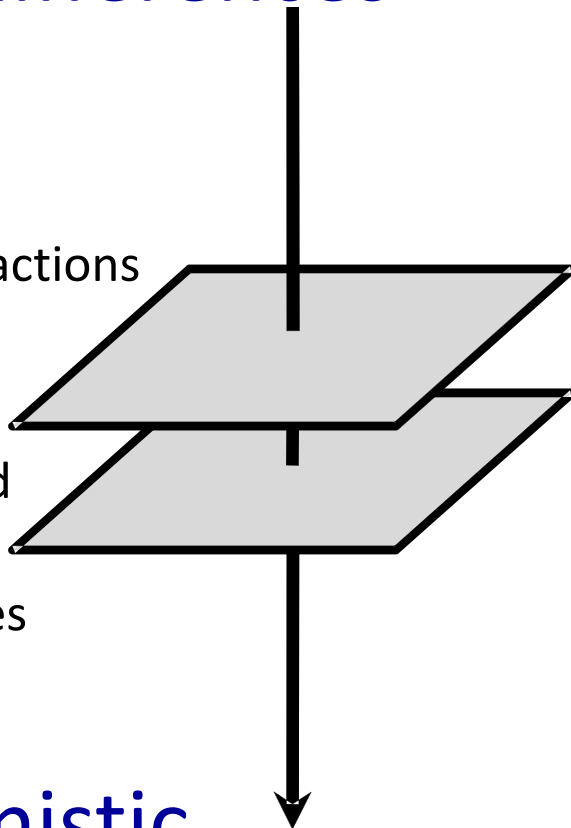


Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Niche differences

Biotic interactions

Amount and
quality of
suitable sites



Species do differ

- habitat requirements
 - diet
 - reproduction
 - dispersal

Deterministic

Requires interspecific differences

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Niche differences

Resource (Niche) availability hypothesis :

Link between:

- local amount of resources (patch quality)
- regional distribution (proportion of habitable patches)

Source: Gaston *et al.* 1997

Niche breadth hypothesis :

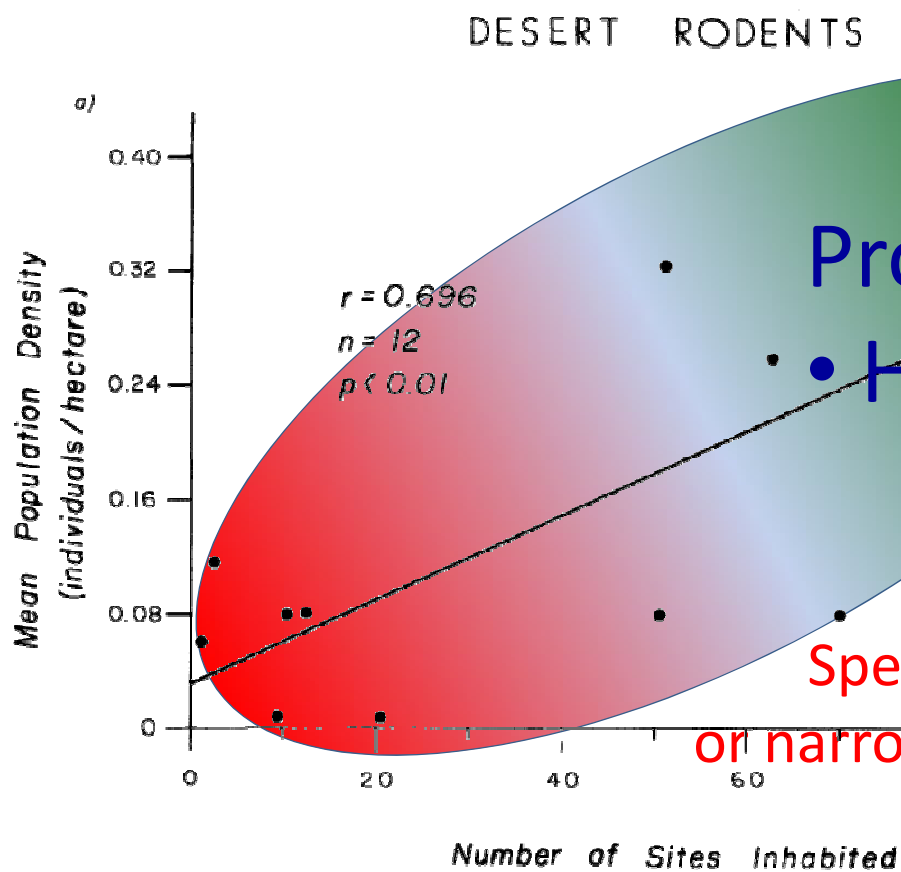
Jack-of-all-trades is master of all

Source: Brown 1984

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Niche differences

Species with a broad niche
or broadly distributed niches
(habitat generalists)



Problem:

• How do specialists persist?

Species with a narrow niche
or narrowly distributed niches
(habitat specialists)

Abundance – Occupancy relationships

Metapopulation dynamics

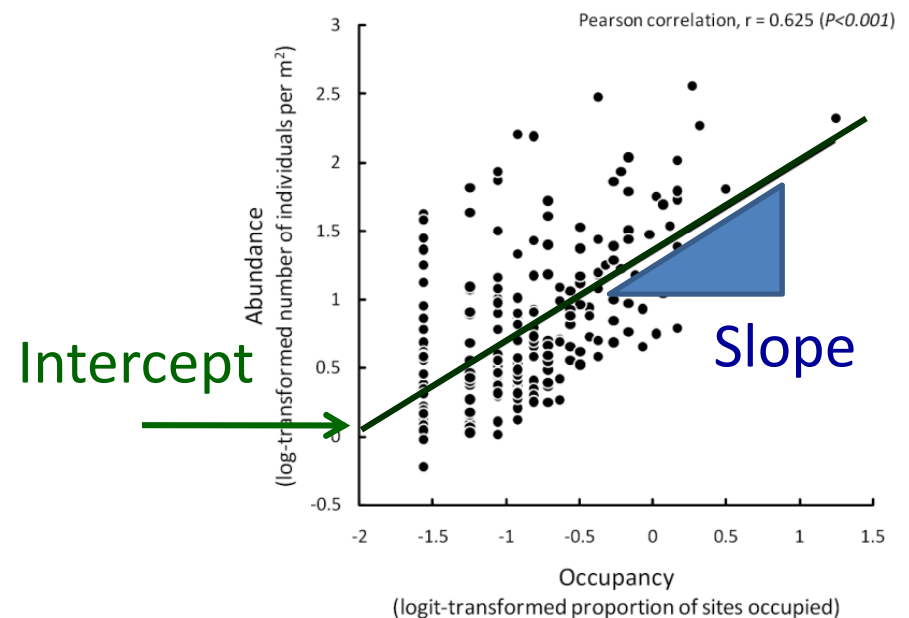
- Change in species status?
- Bimodal occ-freq distr?

Niche differences

- How do specialists persist?

General

- Degree of scatter: 20-30% explained
- Difficult to disentangle: Both predict a positive relationship
- mismatch between scale of pattern and mechanism



Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

Ponds

- Clear delineation between suitable and unsuitable habitat
- Aquatic invertebrates include large contrasts in life history



- diet
- reproduction
- dispersal



Life-history strategies:
“sets of coadapted traits
solving ecological problems”

Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

Life-history strategies:

“sets of coadapted traits solving ecological problems”

Group species

15 traits with three modalities ($3^{15} = 14,348,907$ combinations)

- Trade-offs
- Alternative suites of traits

Life-history strategies in aquatic macroinvertebrates

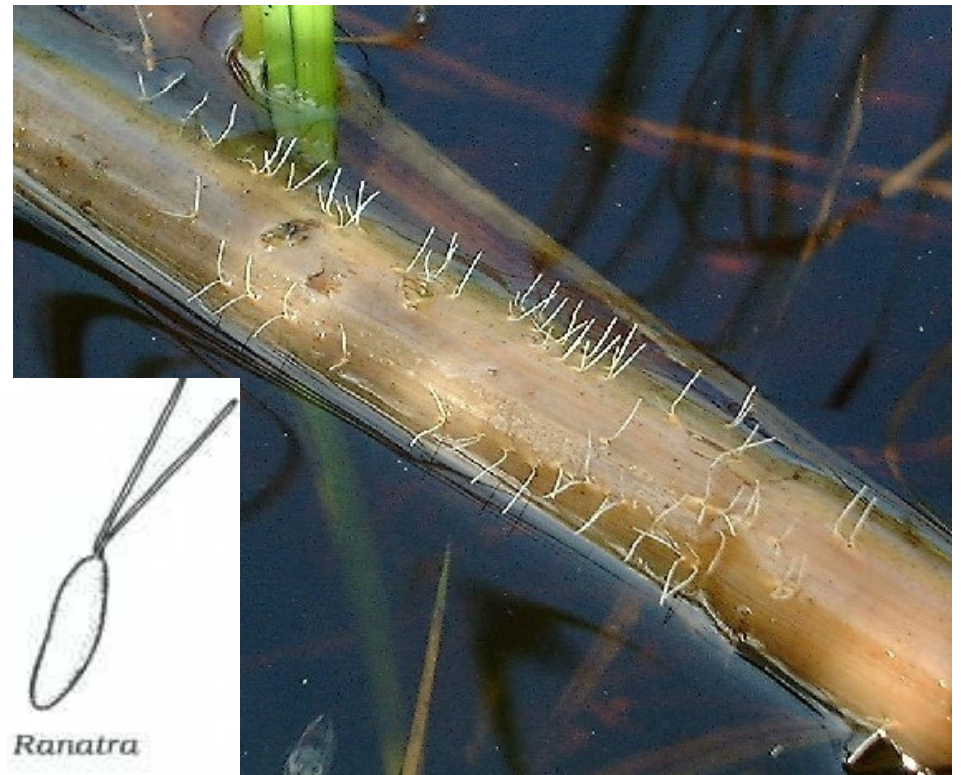
Different traits combinations may be functionally similar

Egg protection:

- endophytical oviposition



Ranatra linearis (Hemiptera)



Life-history strategies in aquatic macroinvertebrates

Different traits combinations may be functionally similar

Egg protection:

- endophytical oviposition
- gelatinous matrix



Limnephilus sp (Trichoptera)



Life-history strategies in aquatic macroinvertebrates

Different traits combinations may be functionally similar

Egg protection:

- endophytical oviposition
- gelatinous matrix
- brood care



Life-history strategies in aquatic macroinvertebrates

Different traits combinations may be functionally similar

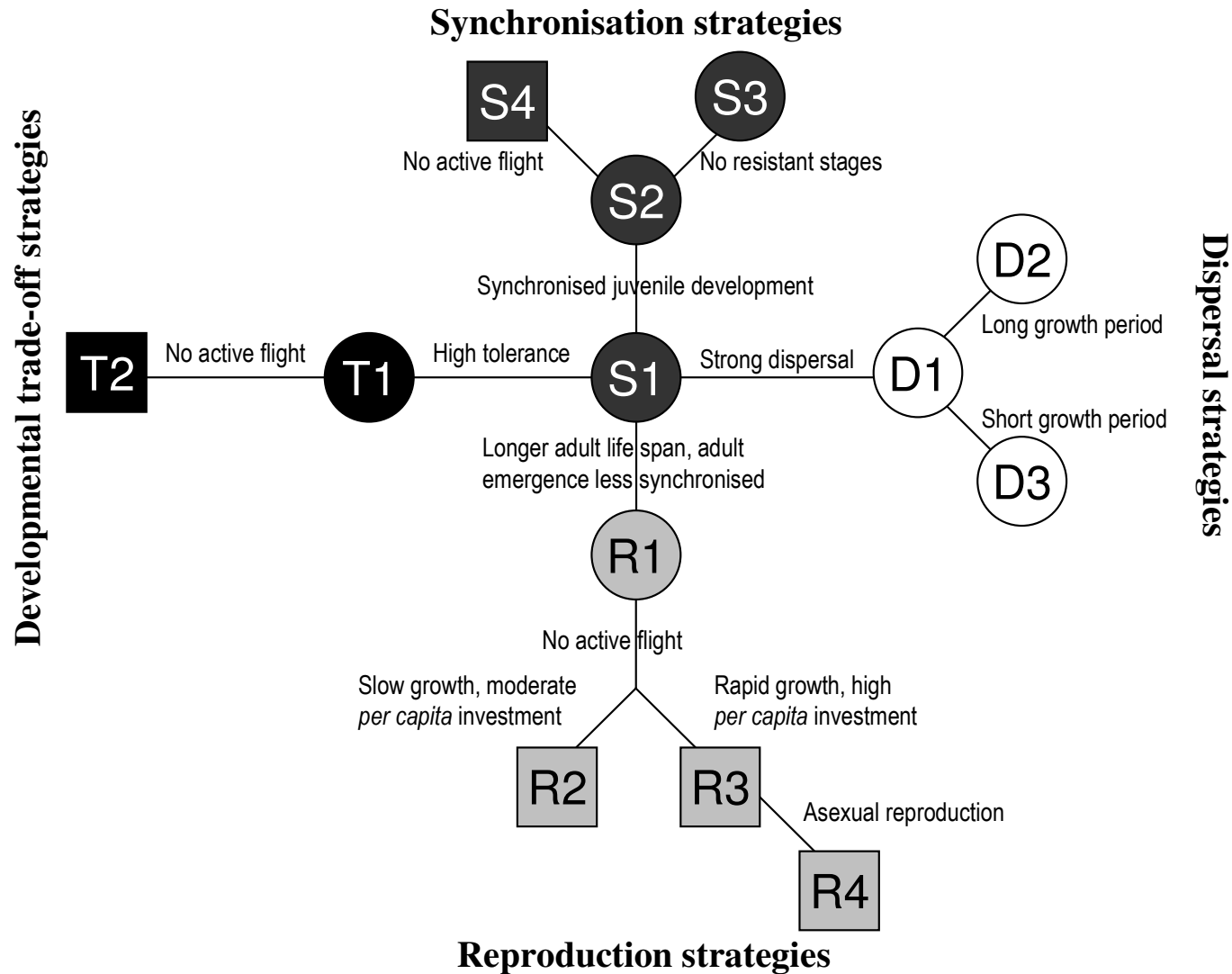
Egg protection:

- endophytical oviposition
- gelatinous matrix
- brood care
- ovoviviparous



Cloeon dipterum (Ephemeroptera)

Life-history strategies in aquatic macroinvertebrates



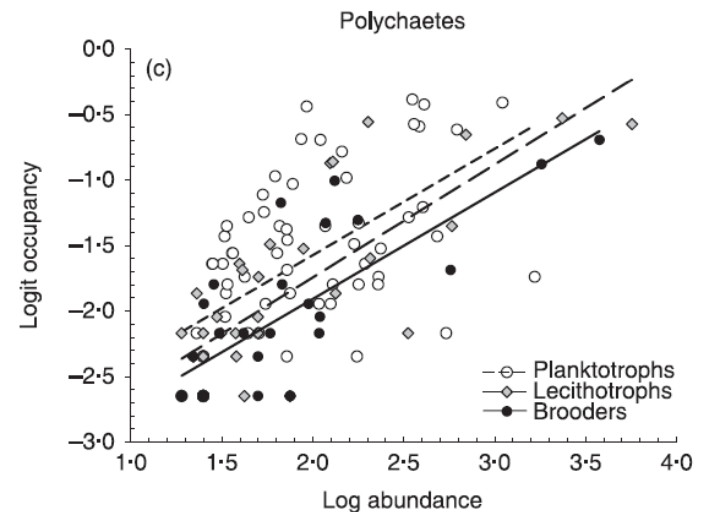
Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

Ponds

- Clear delineation between suitable and unsuitable habitat
- Aquatic invertebrates include large contrasts in life history

General

- Degree of scatter: 20-30% explained
incorporate species specific information



Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

incorporate species specific information

Table 1. Overview of the life-history strategies and their most defining species traits in relation to occupancy and abundance. Less defining species traits and species traits varying within a strategy are left blank. Strategies are ranked from highest to lowest relative abundance (see text). Abbreviations of life-history strategy follow Verberk *et al.* (2008)

Life-history strategy	Number of species	Active dispersal	Rate of juvenile development	Adult longevity	Synchronization of juvenile development	Synchronization of adult emergence	Type of oviposition	Clutch size	High voltinism	Hermaphroditism	Asexual reproduction	Rank order
R4	8	None	Rapid		No	No				x	x	1
T2	7	None	Slow	Months–years	No					x	x	1
R2	3	None	Slow	Months	Some					x		2
R3	3	None	Rapid	Months	Low			Small	x	x		2
D2	4	Strong	Slow			Yes	Clustered	Large				3
D3	11	Moderate	Rapid		No	No	Clustered		x		(x)	3
S1	19	Moderate	Slow	Weeks		Yes	Clustered					3
T1	49	Weak	Slow		Low		Clustered				(x)	3
S4	13	None	Rapid	Months–years	Yes			Small		x		4
S2	24	Moderate	Rapid		Yes	Yes	Scattered					5
S3	21	Moderate	Rapid	Months–years	Yes	Yes	Scattered					5
D1	45	Strong	Rapid	Months–years		Some	Scattered					6
R1	27	Moderate	Rapid	Months–years			Scattered	Small				6

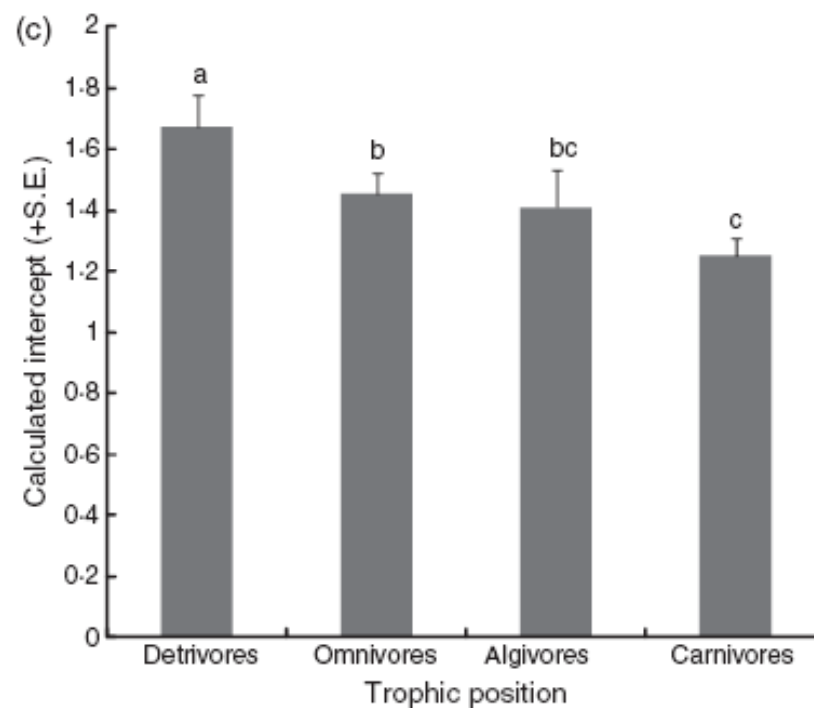
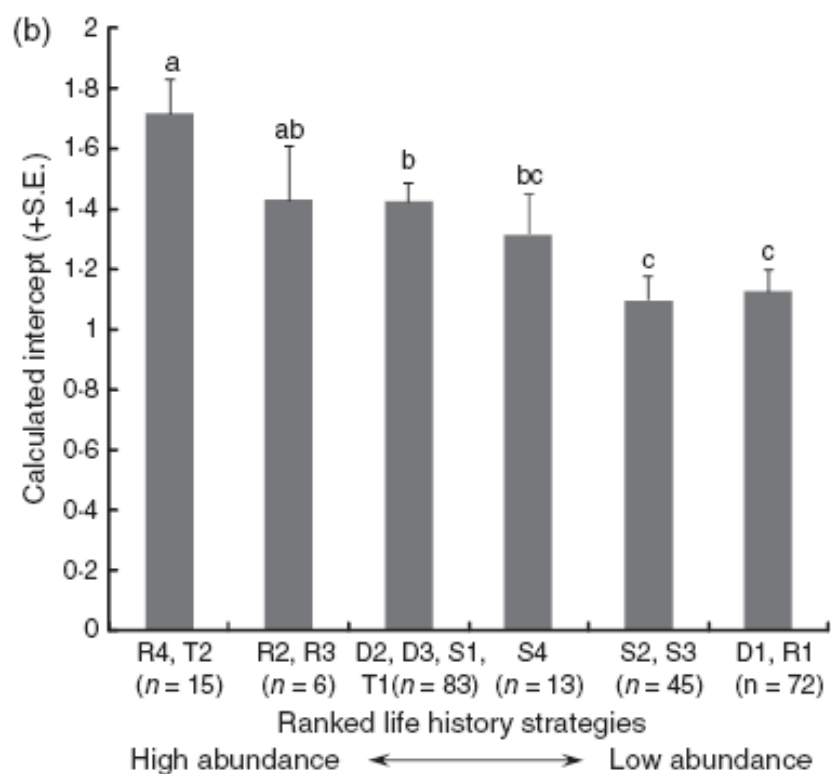
Dispersal

Fecundity & voltinism

Type of oviposition (scattered – clustered)

Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

incorporate species specific information



Occupancy +

Life-history strategy

+

Diet

= 80.9%

Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

Ponds

- Clear delineation between suitable and unsuitable habitat
- Aquatic invertebrates include large contrasts in life history

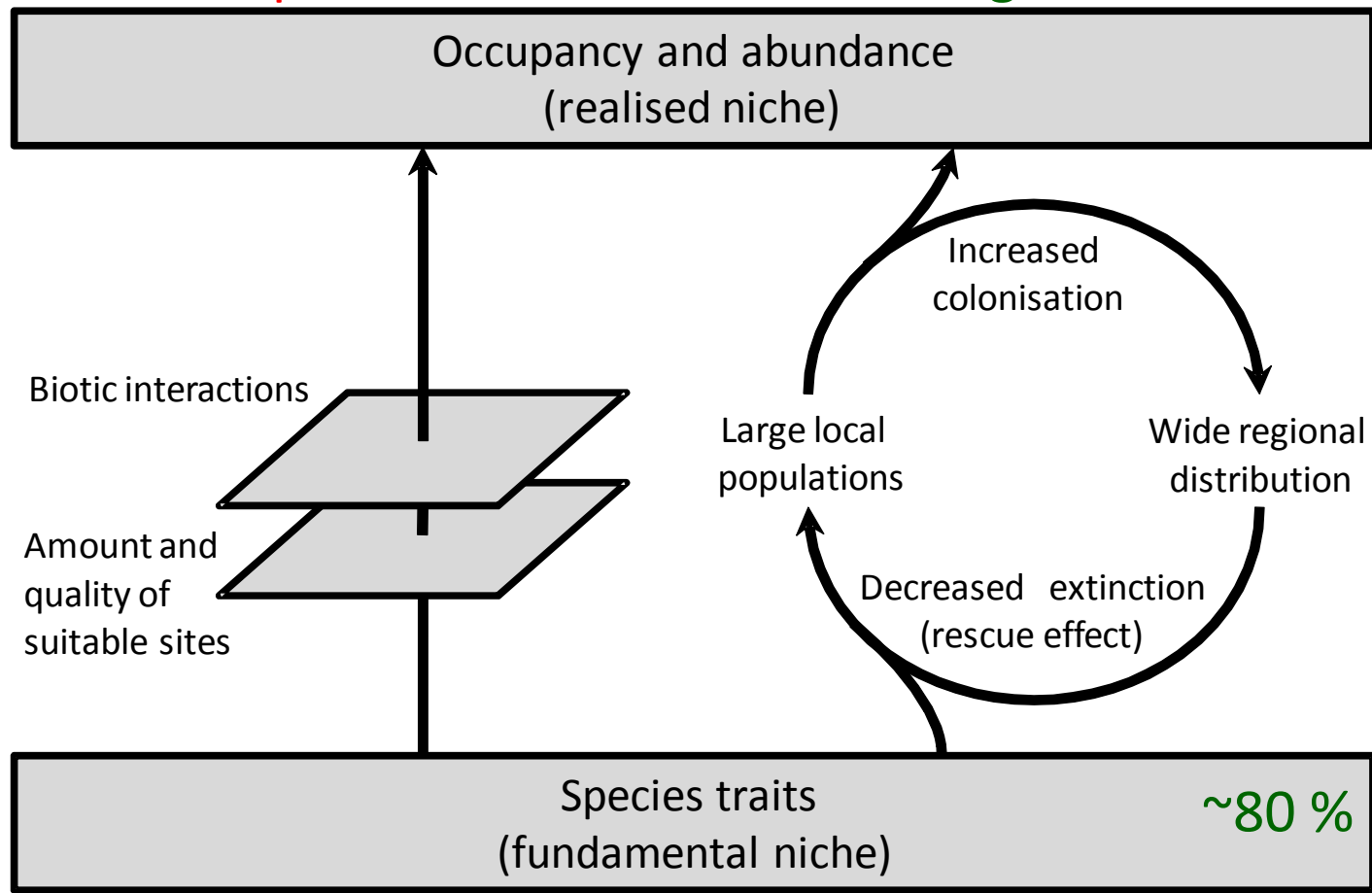
General

- Degree of scatter: 20-30% explained
incorporate species specific information: ~ 80%
- Difficult to disentangle: Both predict a positive relationship
apply to different species

Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

habitat specialists

habitat generalists



Source: Verberk, van der Velde & Esselink *in press*

Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

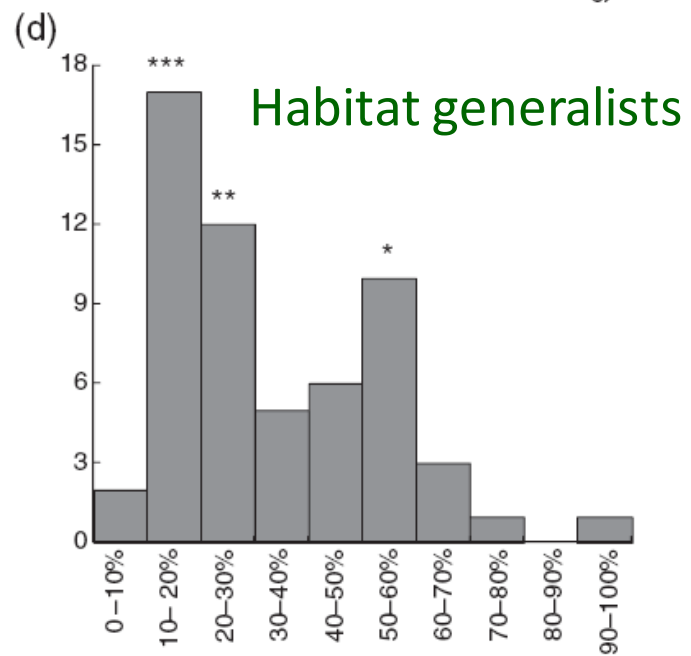
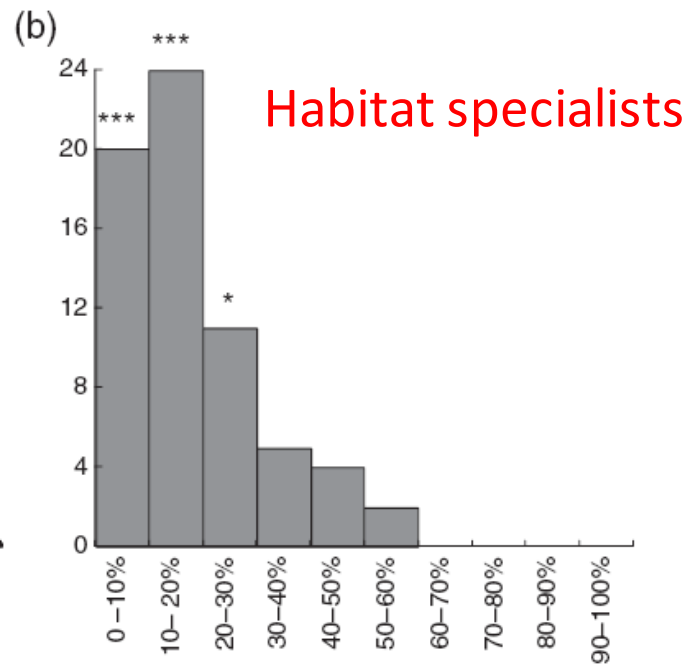


habitat specialists

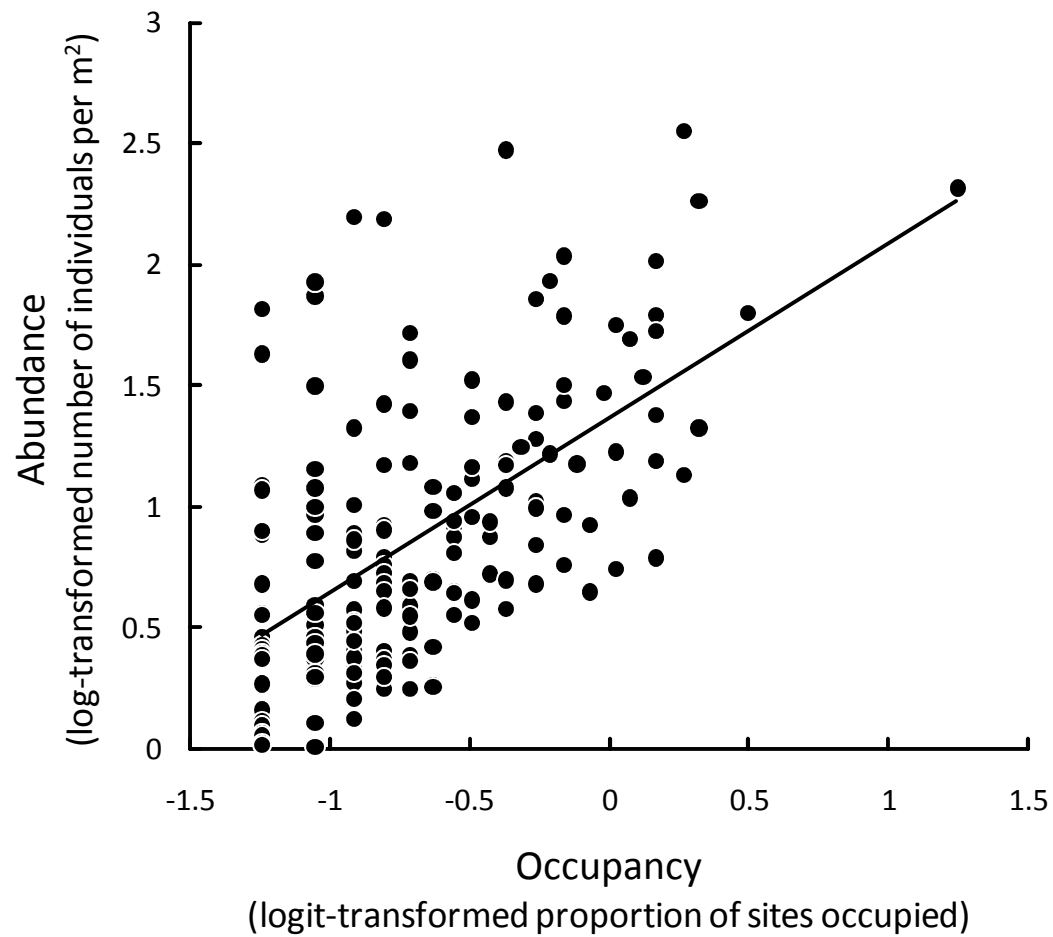
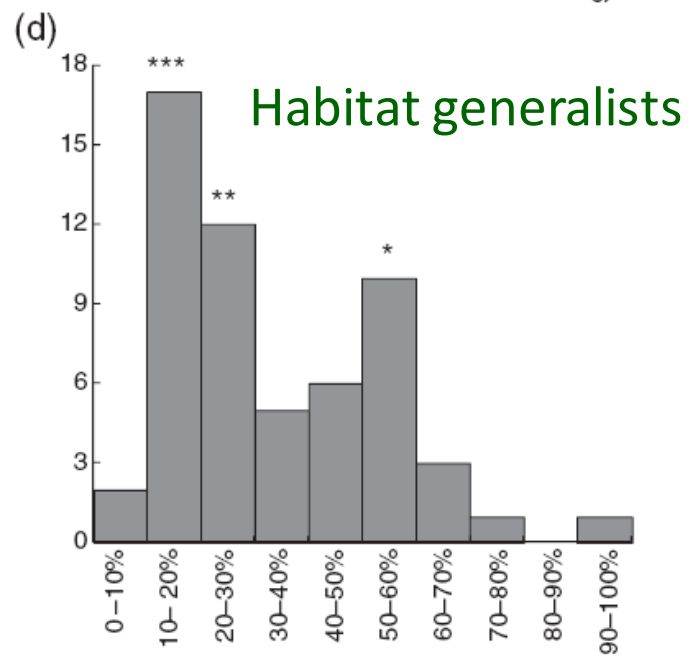
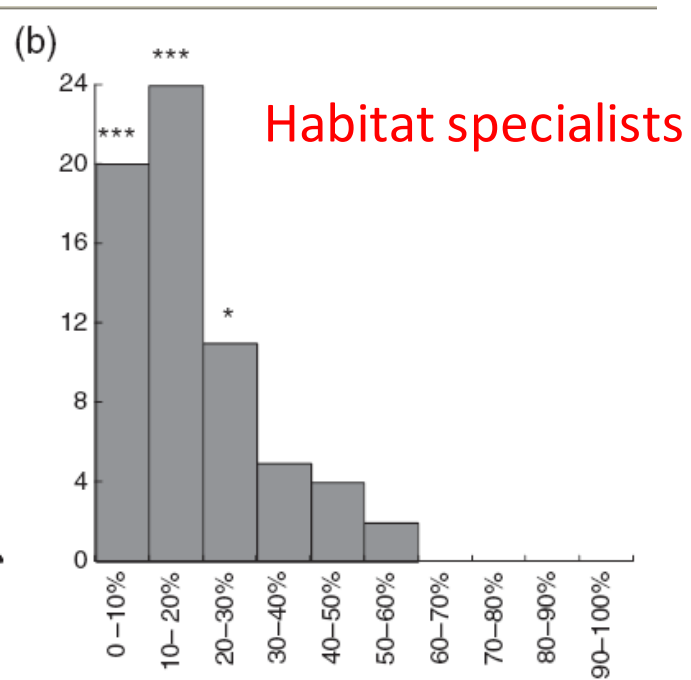
habitat generalists

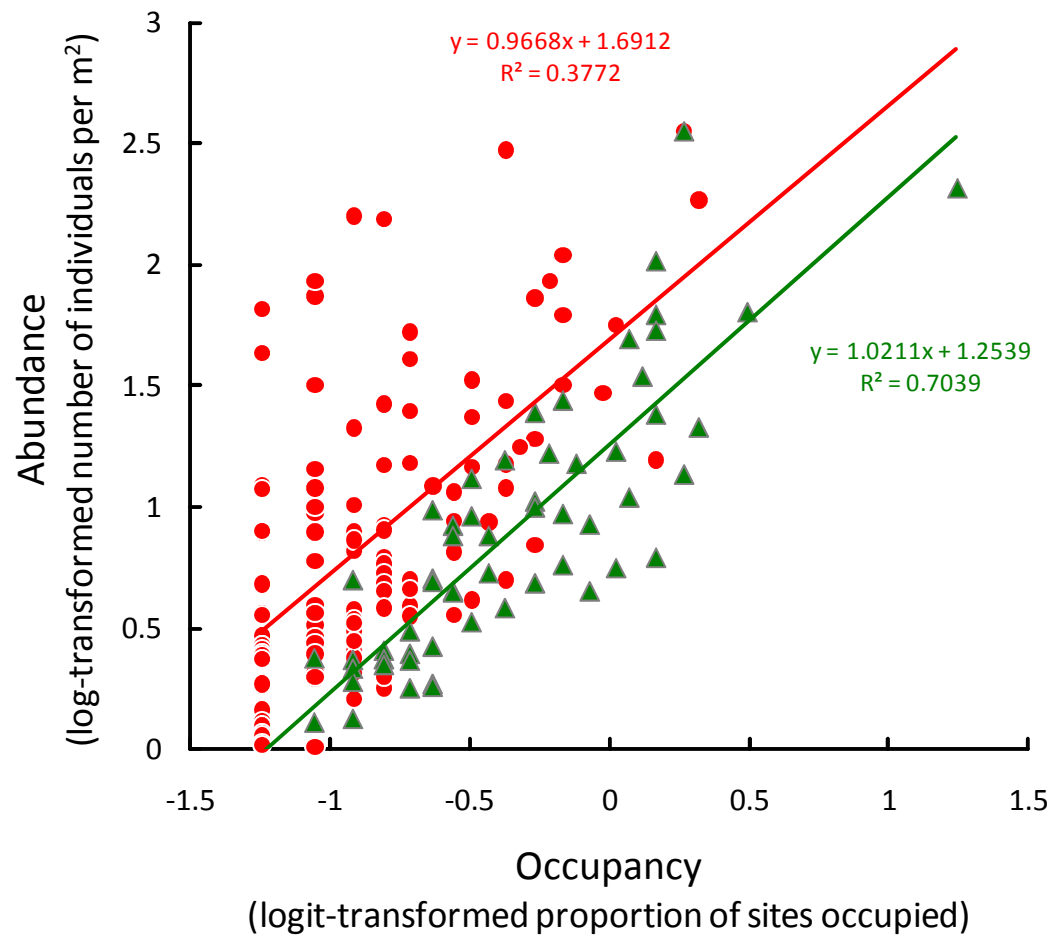
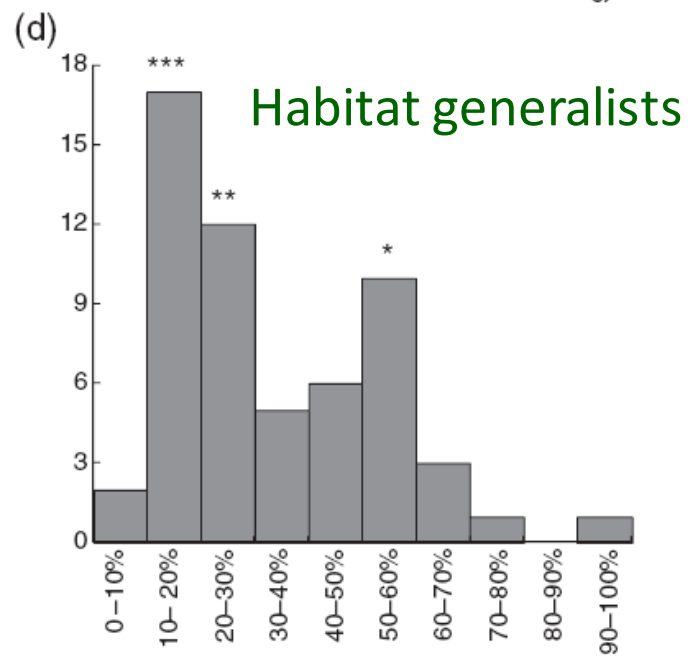
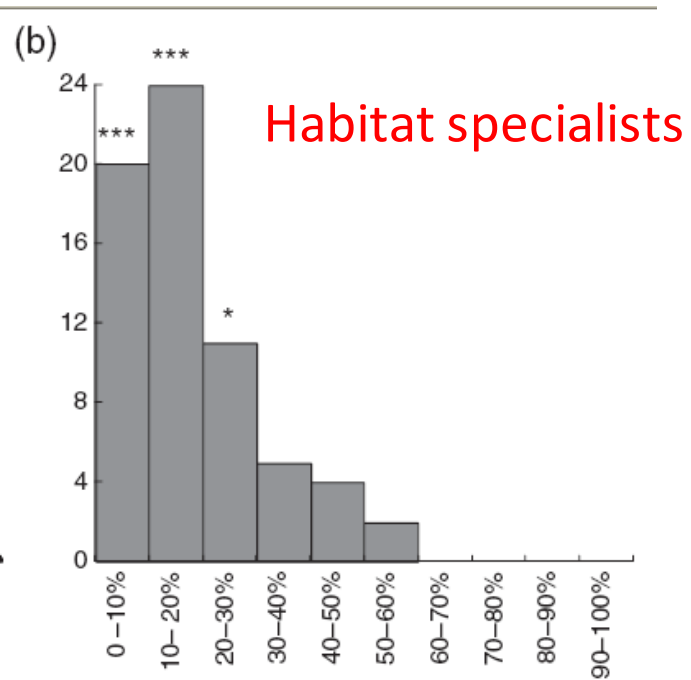
$$\text{PS index} = 1 - 0.5 \sum_i |p_i - q_i|$$

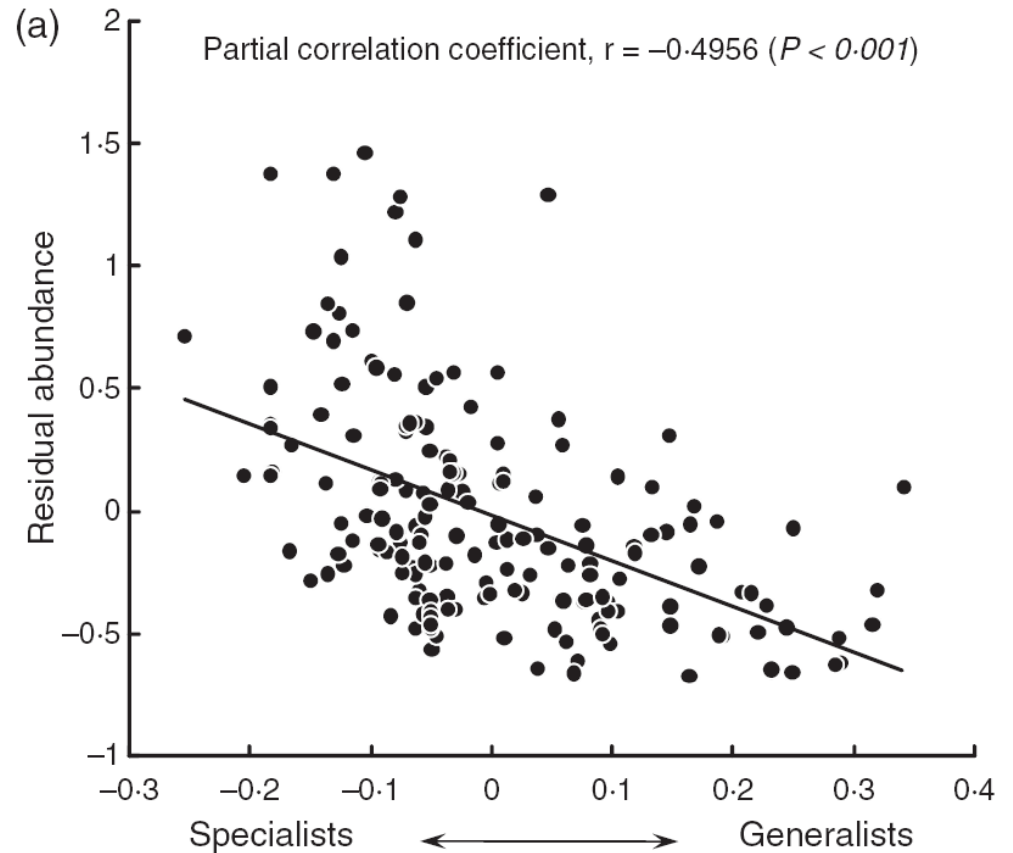
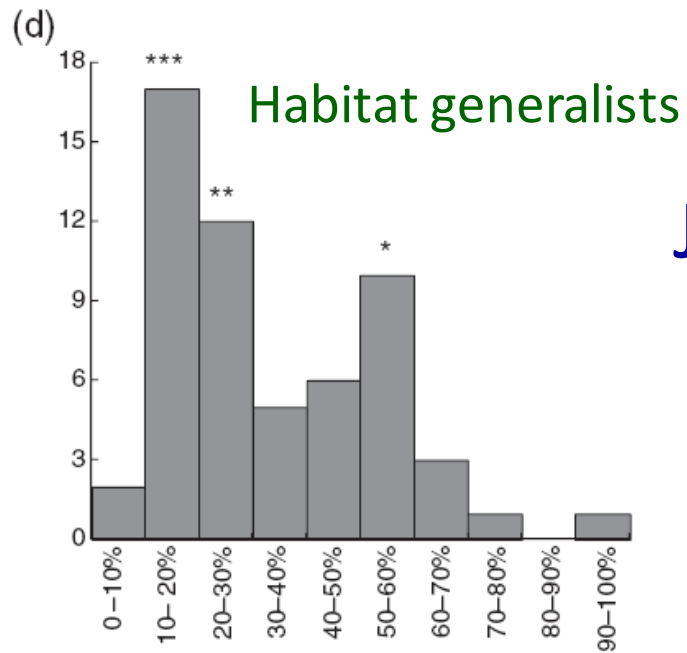
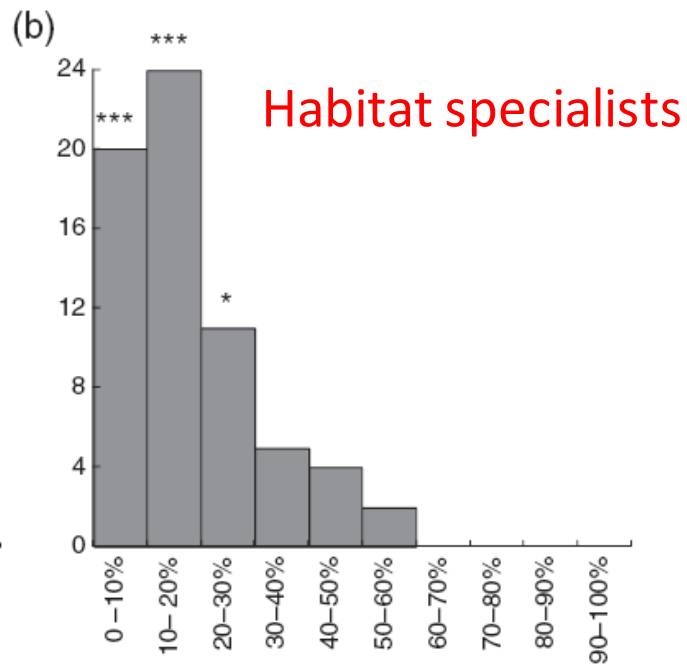
Source: Verberk, van der Velde & Esselink *in press*



Source: Verberk, van der Velde & Esselink *in press*







Jack-of-all-trades is master of none

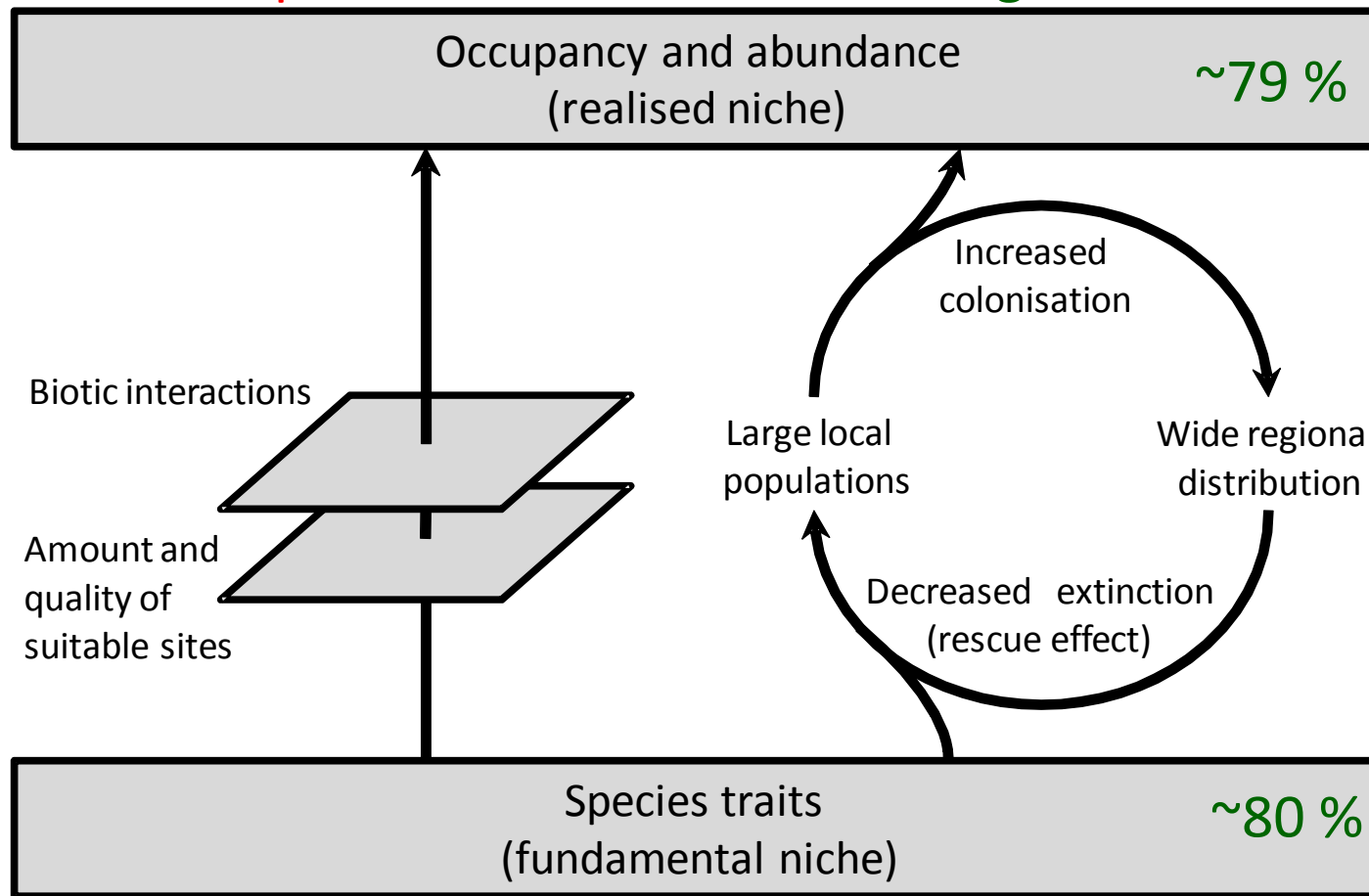
Occupancy +

Habitat specialisation = 79.3%

Abundance – Occupancy relationships in pond invertebrates

habitat specialists

habitat generalists



Source: Verberk, van der Velde & Esselink *in press*

Habitat generalists

- Long-lived adults
- Spread reproductive effort
- Adapted to unpredictable habitats

Stochastic element of colonisation and extinction

Persist regionally through risk-spreading

Likely to benefit from improving connectivity

Habitat specialists

- Synchronised life-cycles
- Clustered oviposition or low dispersal capacity
- Adapted to predictable habitat

Interplay between requirements (rooted in traits) and underlying spatial distribution of environmental conditions

Persist locally through numerically large populations

Likely to benefit from improving nature quality (Natura 2000, EU-WFD)

SLOSS

Importance of species-specific information

Large variety in species-environment relationships

(no general rules due to contingency)

At large scales across many species this contingency is less important?

Lack of mechanistic understanding (causality mismatch)

Species-specific information to inform on causality (life-history, physiology)

Problem of how to aggregate information

Life-history strategies

(aggregate similar causal relationships)

General rules? Perhaps, but at least a better understanding

(even for large scale patterns)

Advance both applied and fundamental science

Information sources

- Brown, J.H. (1984) On the relationship between abundance and distribution of species. *The American Naturalist*, **124**, 255-279.
- Foggo, A., Bilton, D.T. & Rundle, S.D. (2007) Do developmental mode and dispersal shape abundance-occupancy relationships in marine macroinvertebrates? *Journal of Animal Ecology*, **76**, 695-702.
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