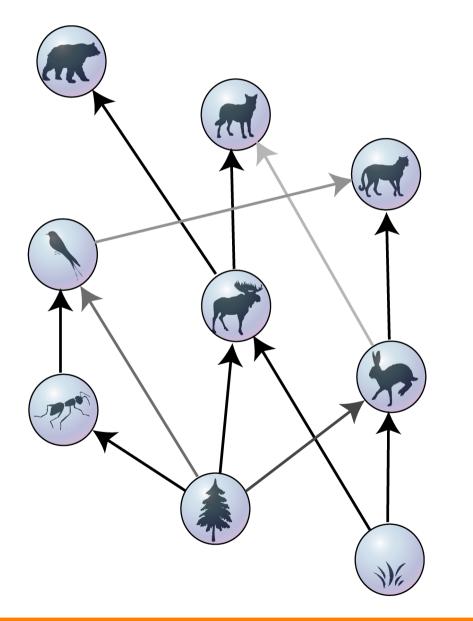
## Generalized models reveal stabilizing factors in food webs.

Lars Rudolf - Dynamics of Biological Networks - University of Bristol

Dresden, 18.05.2012

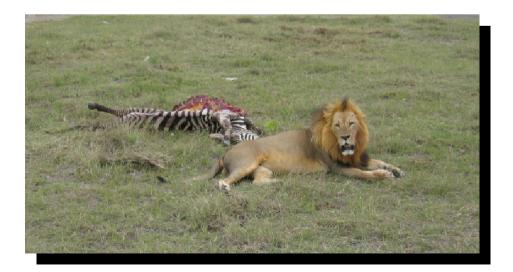
Food webs

Food webs - The Who eats Who in Ecology.



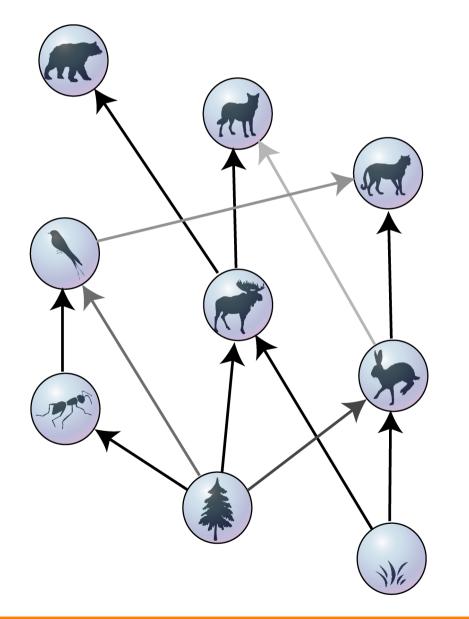


Links: predator-prey interactions



Food webs

## Food webs - The Who eats Who in Ecology.



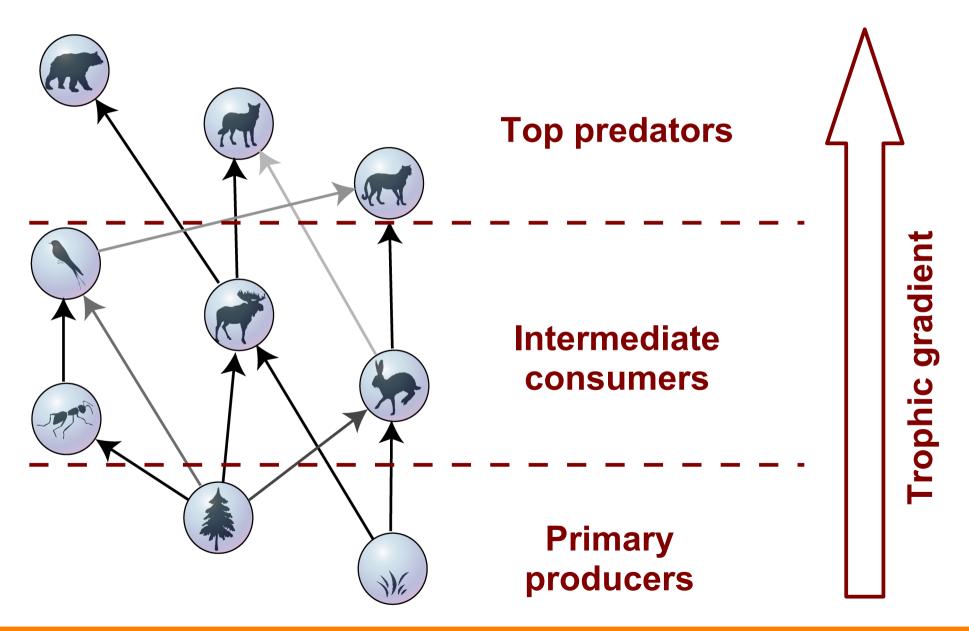
Directed biomass flows from prey to predator

- Strong links: High biomass flow
  - Weak links: Low biomass flow



Food webs

Food webs - The Who eats Who in Ecology.



Food webs

## **Complexity or stability?!**

Large and complex systems are in general unlikely to be stable! \*

#### \* May R. Will a large complex system be stable? Nature 238 1972

Food webs

## **Complexity or stability?!**

Large and complex systems are in general unlikely to be stable!\* The majority of natural food webs are large, complex, and stationary on population dynamical time scales.

\* May R. Will a large complex system be stable? Nature 238 1972

Food webs

## **Complexity or stability?!**

Large and complex systems are in general unlikely to be stable!\* The majority of natural food webs are large, complex, and stationary on population dynamical time scales.

What are the properties of food webs which give them their unusual stability?

\* May R. Will a large complex system be stable? Nature 238 1972

#### Food webs

# Food webs:

- large and complex networks
- many variables
- many parameters
- little informations
- strong nonlinearities
- dynamics on different time scales

**Generalized Models** 

# **Generalized Models\***

\* Gross T. and Feudel U.: Generalized models as a universal approach to the analysis of nonlinear dynamical systems PHYSICAL REVIEW E 73, 016205 2006

**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X} = P(X) - L(X)$$

**Conventional Modeling** 

Parameterize

**Compute Steady States** 

**Compute Jacobian** 

**Investigate Dynamics** 

**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X} = P(X) - L(X)$$

### **Generalized Modeling**

**Conventional Modeling** 

Parameterize

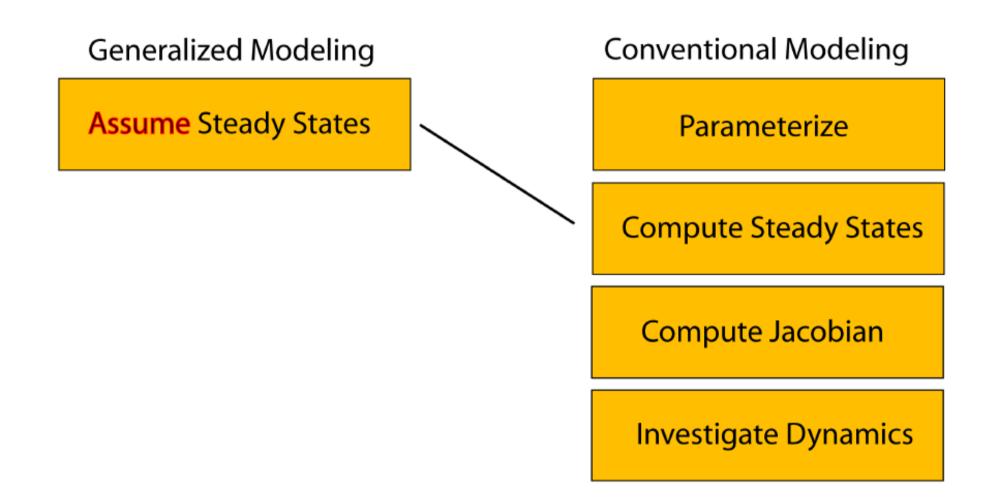
**Compute Steady States** 

**Compute Jacobian** 

Investigate Dynamics

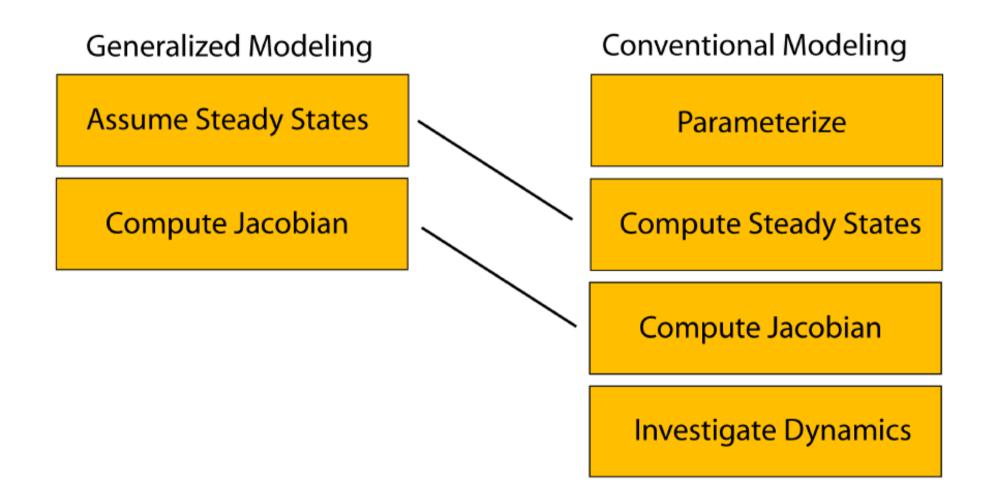
**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X} = P(X) - L(X)$$



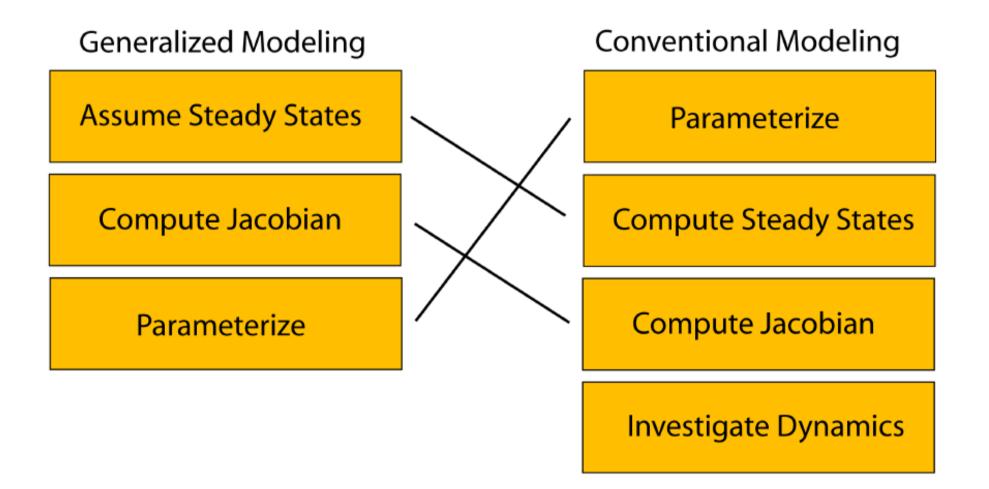
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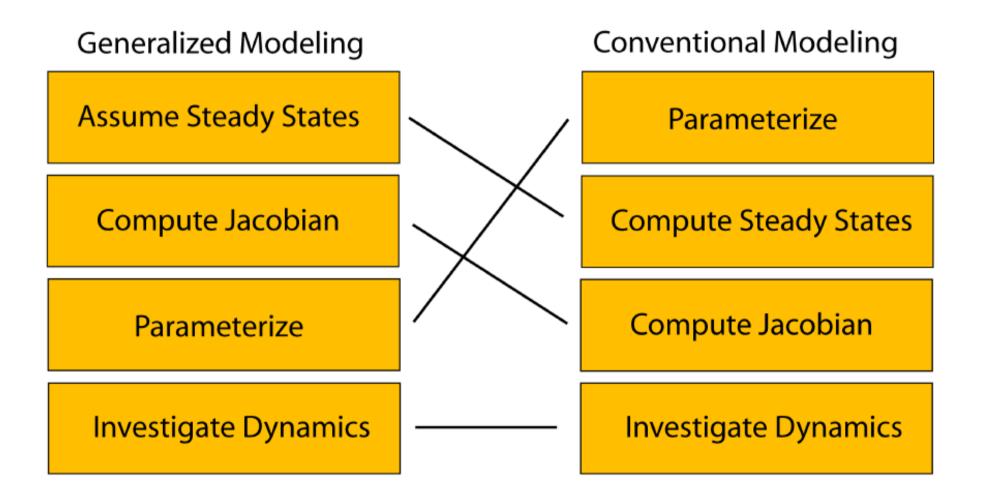
**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X} = P(X) - L(X)$$

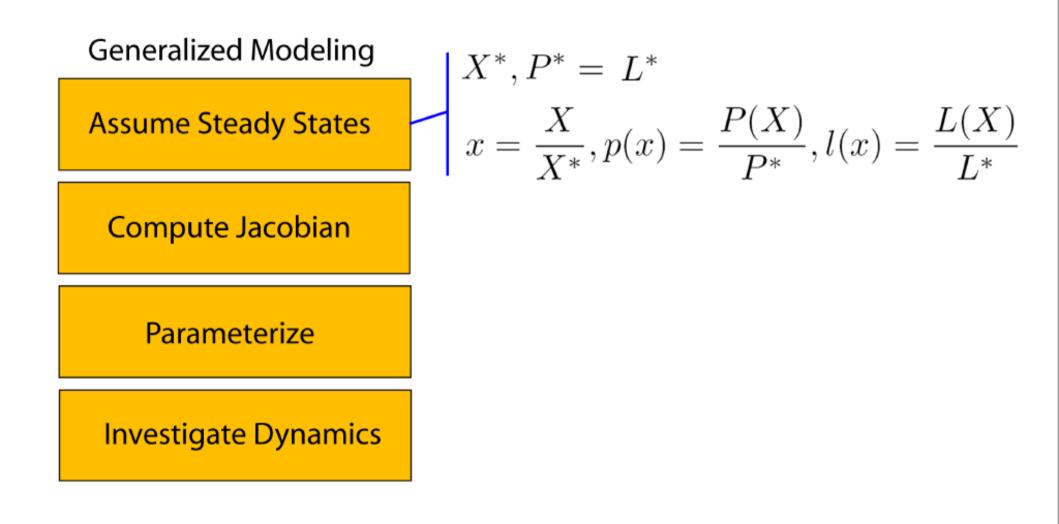


**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X} = P(X) - L(X)$$

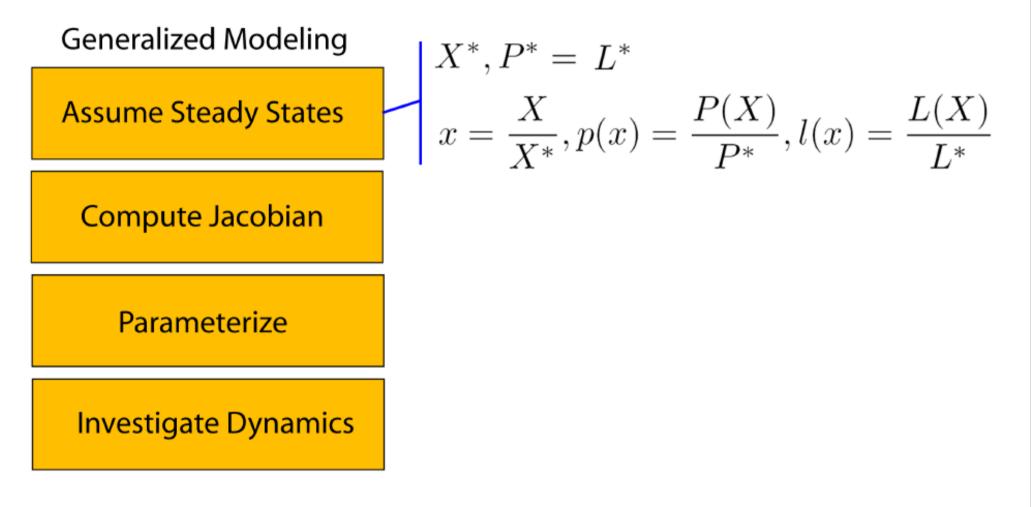


$$\dot{X} = P(X) - L(X)$$



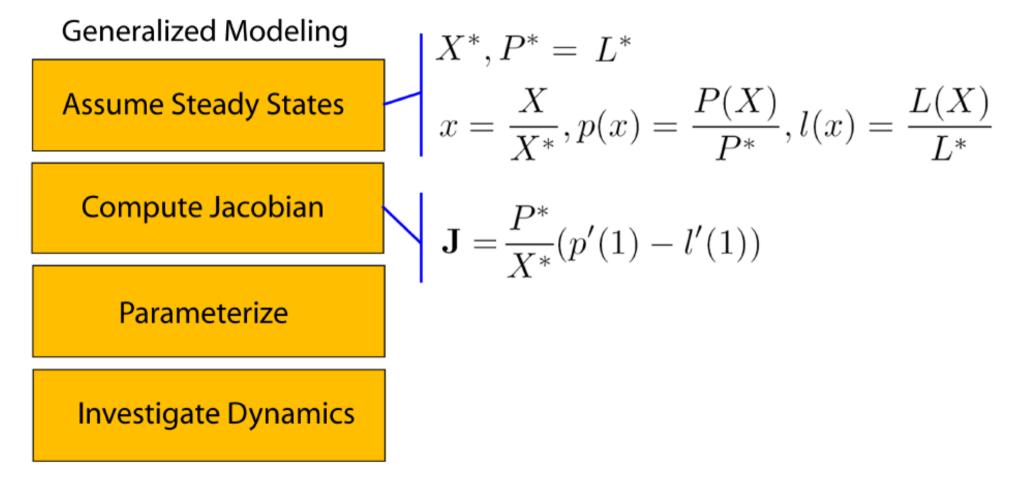
**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{x} = \frac{P^*}{X^*} (p(x) - l(x))$$



**Generalized Models** 

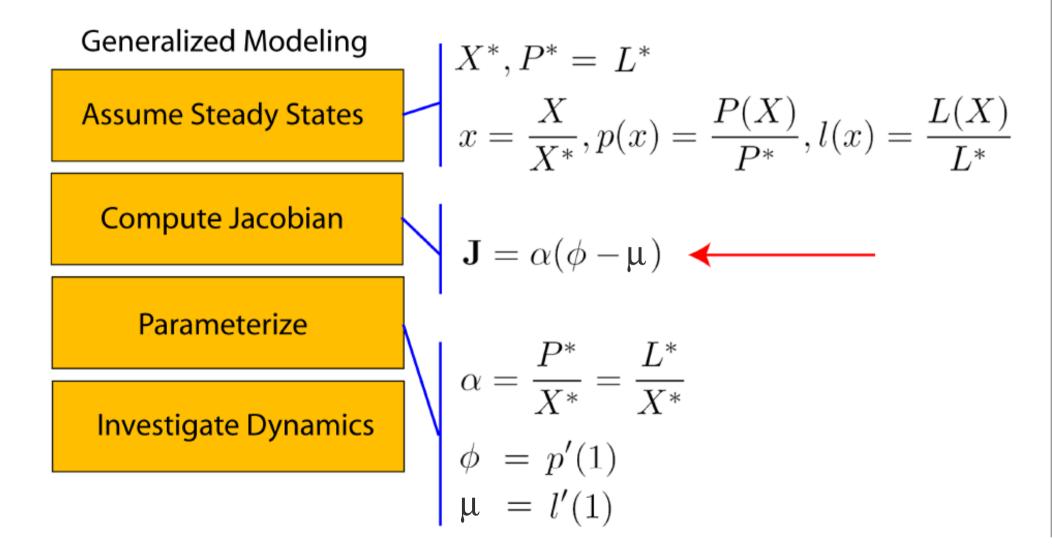
$$\dot{x} = \frac{P^*}{X^*} (p(x) - l(x))$$



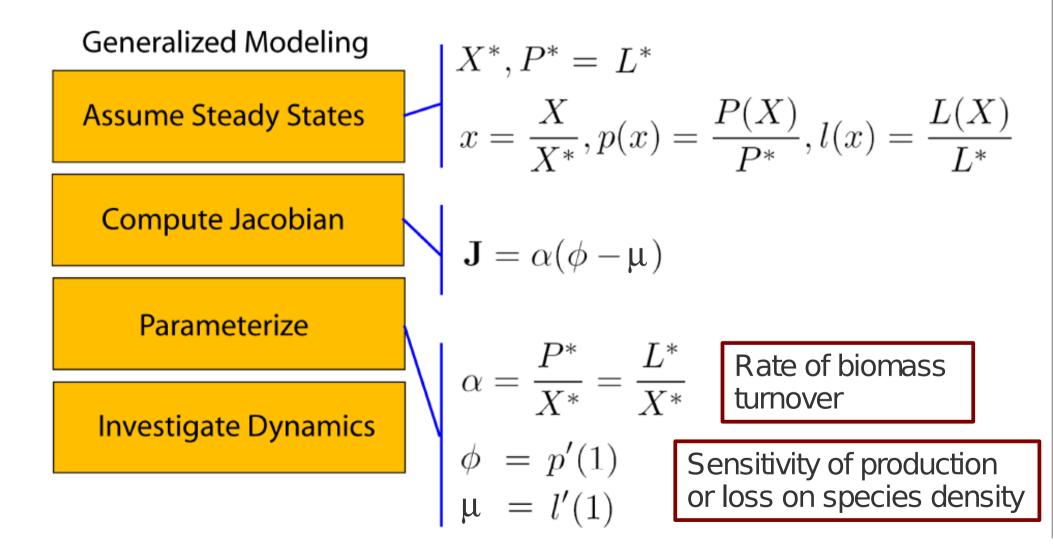
$$\dot{x} = \frac{P^*}{X^*} (p(x) - l(x))$$

Generalized Modeling
$$X^*, P^* = L^*$$
Assume Steady States $x = \frac{X}{X^*}, p(x) = \frac{P(X)}{P^*}, l(x) = \frac{L(X)}{L^*}$ Compute Jacobian $\mathbf{J} = \frac{P^*}{X^*}(p'(1) - l'(1))$ Parameterize $\alpha = \frac{P^*}{X^*} = \frac{L^*}{X^*}$ Investigate Dynamics $\varphi = p'(1)$  $\mu = l'(1)$ 

$$\dot{x} = \alpha(p(x) - l(x))$$



$$\dot{x} = \alpha(p(x) - l(x))$$



**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X}_n = S_n(X_n) + F_n(X_1, ..., X_N) - M_n(X_n) - \sum_{m=1}^N L_{mn}(X_1, ..., X_N)$$

### **Generalized Modeling**

**Assume Steady States** 

**Compute Jacobian** 

Parameterize

Investigate Dynamics

Lars Rudolf - Dynamics of Biological Networks - University of Bristol

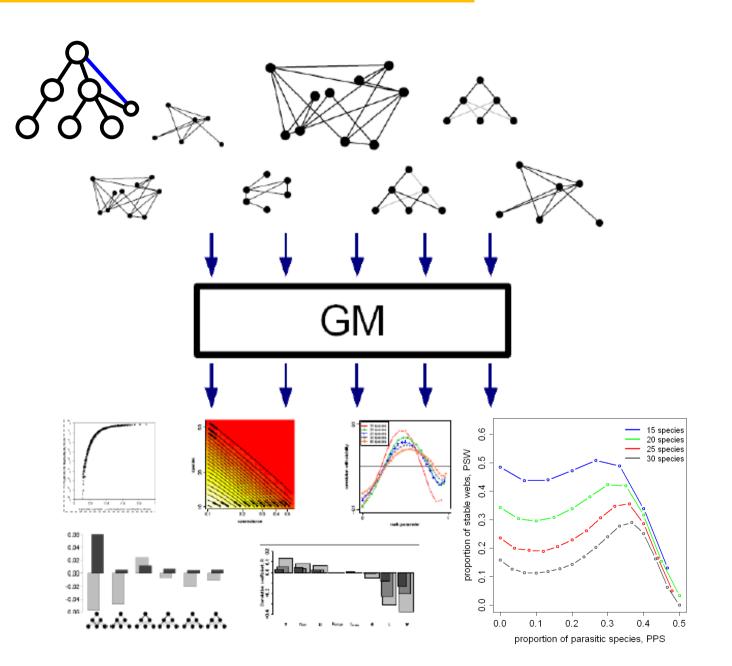
. .

**Generalized Models** 

$$\dot{X}_{n} = S_{n}(X_{n}) + F_{n}(X_{1}, ..., X_{N}) - M_{n}(X_{n}) - \sum_{m=1}^{N} L_{mn}(X_{1}, ..., X_{N})$$
Generalized Modeling
Assume Steady States
Use an algorithm to
create realistic topologies
(The Niche Model\*)
Parameterize

Investigate Dynamics

\* Williams R.J. & Martinez N.D. Simple rules yield complex food webs Nature 404 2000



Results

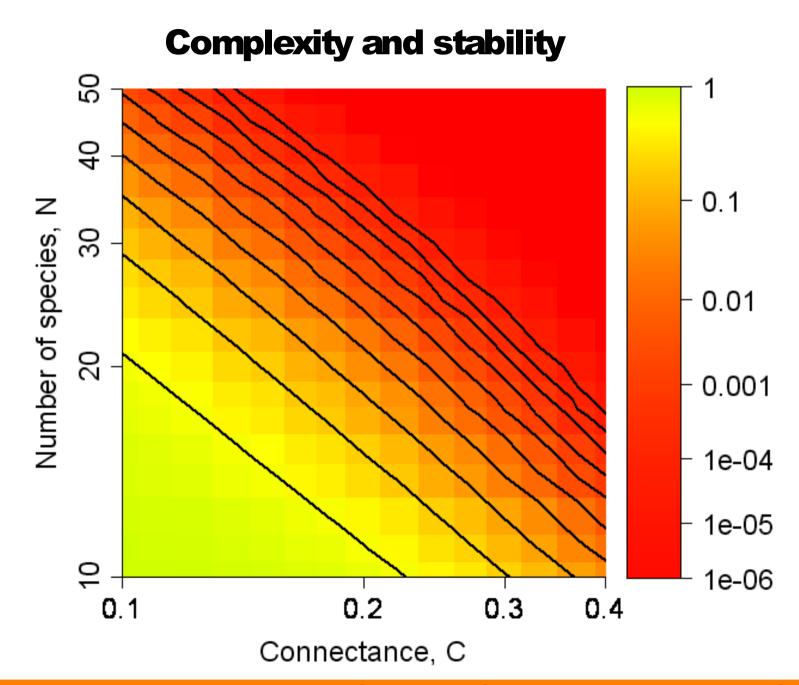
Results

\* Thilo Gross, Lars Rudolf, Simon A. Levin and Ulf Dieckmann:

**Generalized Models Reveal Stabilizing Factors in Food Webs** 

Science **325**, 747 (2009)

#### Results



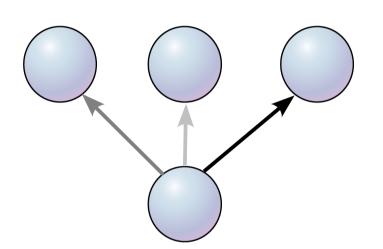
Results

Weak links

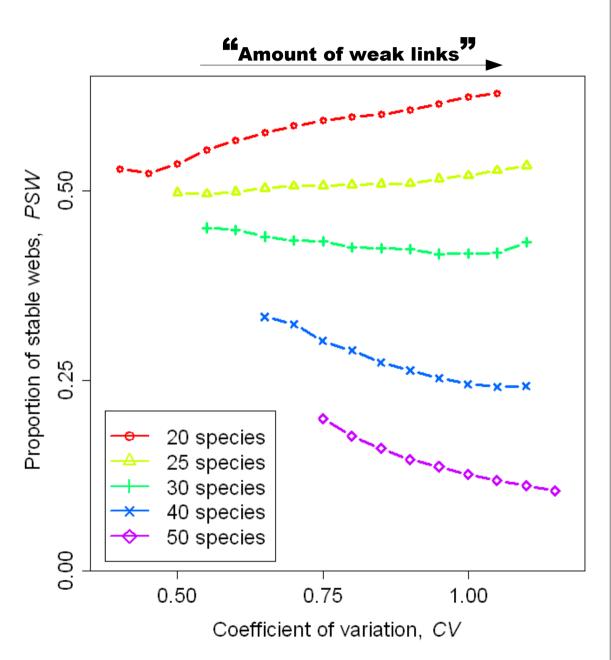
Results

# Weak links:

- low flow interactions
- prey centric normalization



Stabilizing for small webs, but destabilizing for larger (realistic size) webs.



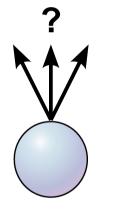
Results

Link distribution

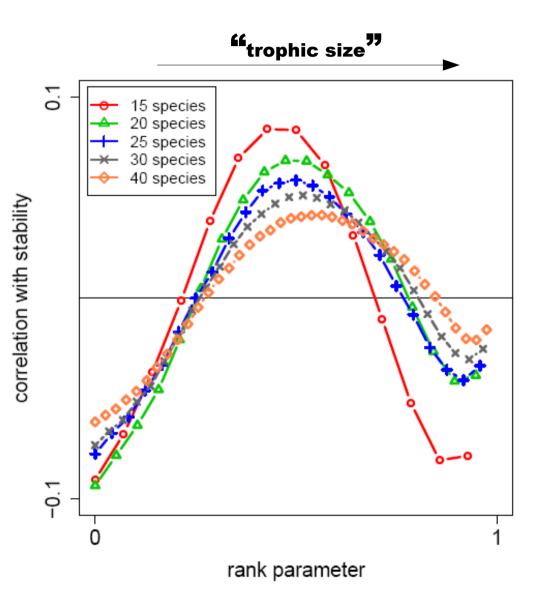
Results

# Link distribution:

- trophic position
- number of predators



Many predators for intermediate species, but not for basal or top species.

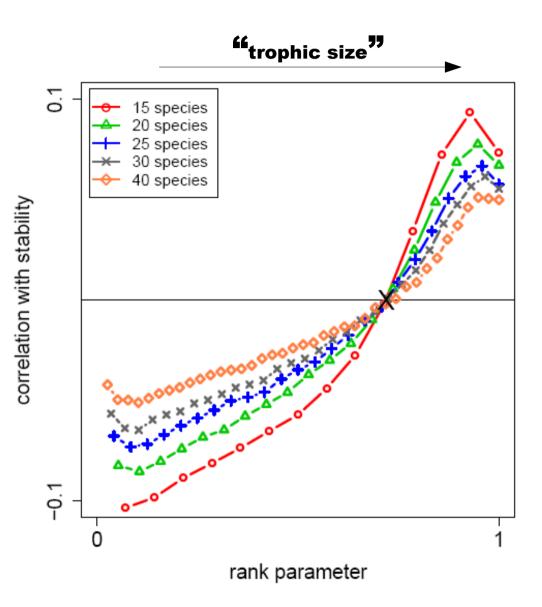


Results

# Link distribution:

- trophic position
- number of prey species

Generalist top and specialist basal species.



Conclusions

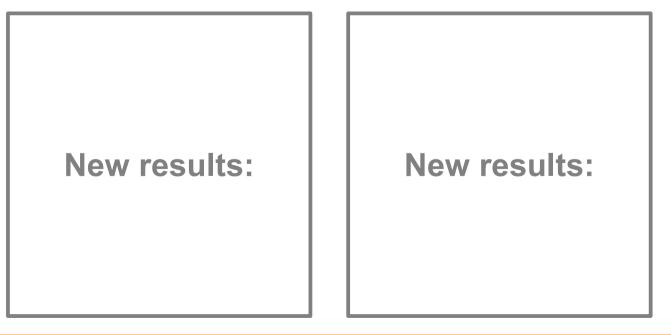
# Conclusion

Conclusions

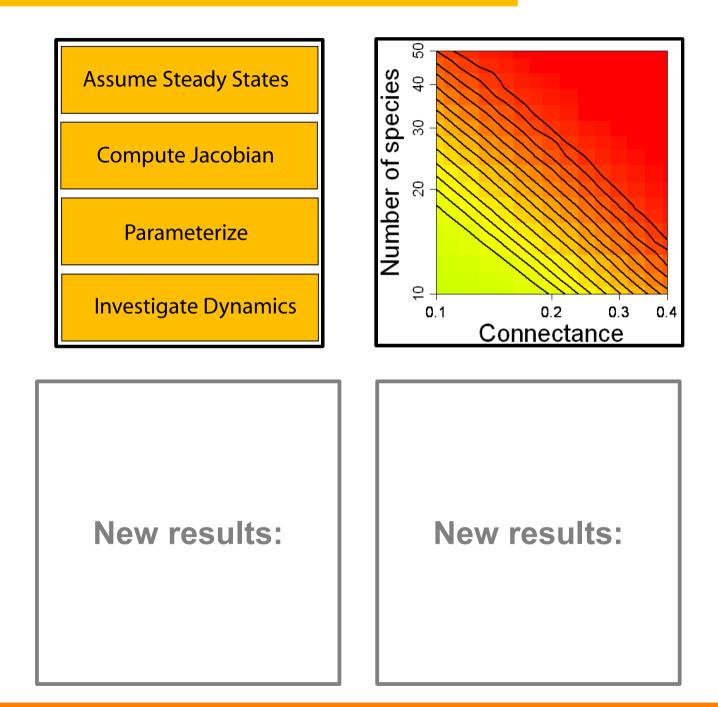
# Conclusion

#### Conclusions

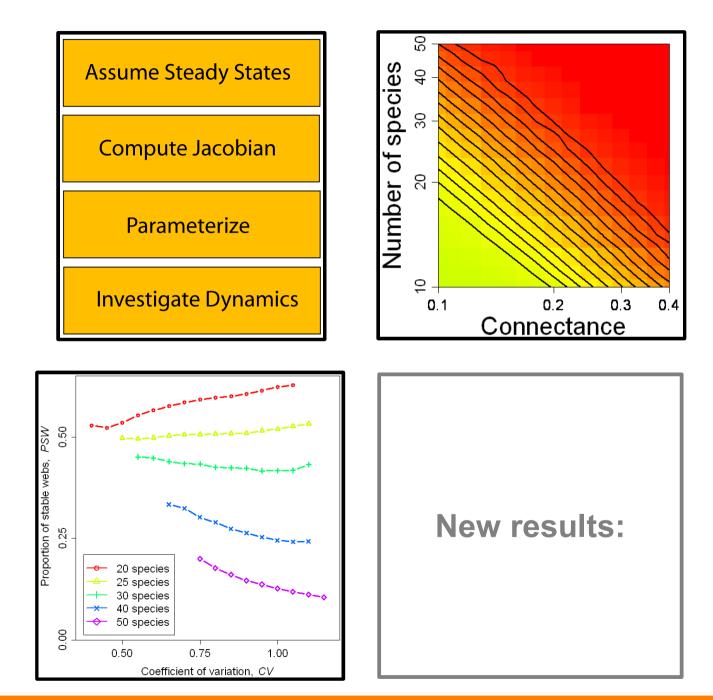
Assume Steady States
Compute Jacobian
Parameterize
Investigate Dynamics



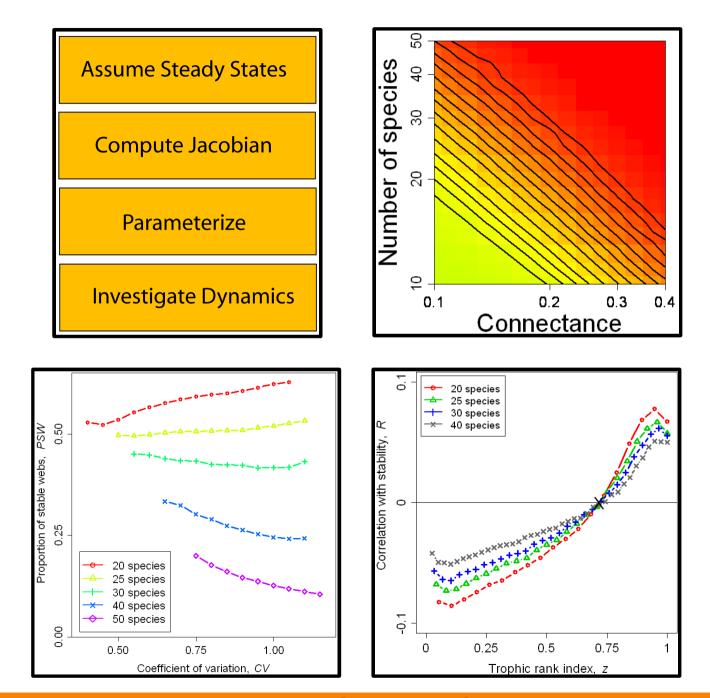
#### Conclusions



#### Conclusions



#### Conclusions



#### Conclusions



# Thank you for your attention.

