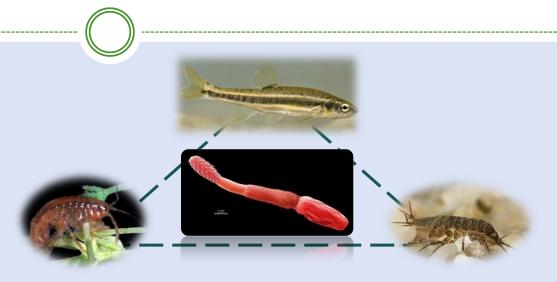
Le parasitisme de la proie affecte les dynamiques proies-prédateur et l'évolution du régime du prédateur



Loïc Prosnier, Vincent Médoc & Nicolas Loeuille

Institut d'Écologie et des Sciences de l'Environnement École doctorale 227 (UPMC-MNHN) Chaire MMB, école de printemps d'Aussois 7 juin 2016



i EES Paris

- 3 observations:
 - Réseaux trophiques
 - Parasitisme dans les réseaux
 - Le parasitisme

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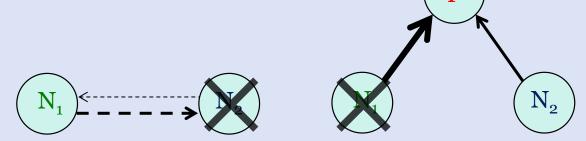
Études des réseaux trophiques

Coexistence

Stabilité

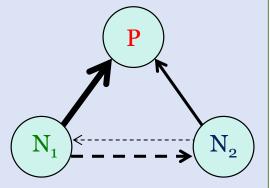
Coexistence

- Conditions de coexistence
 - Compétition pour les ressources (Gause 1935)
 - Compétition apparente (Holt 1977)



Compétition pour les ressources (Gause 1935)

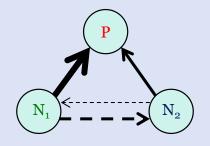
Compétition apparente (Holt 1977)



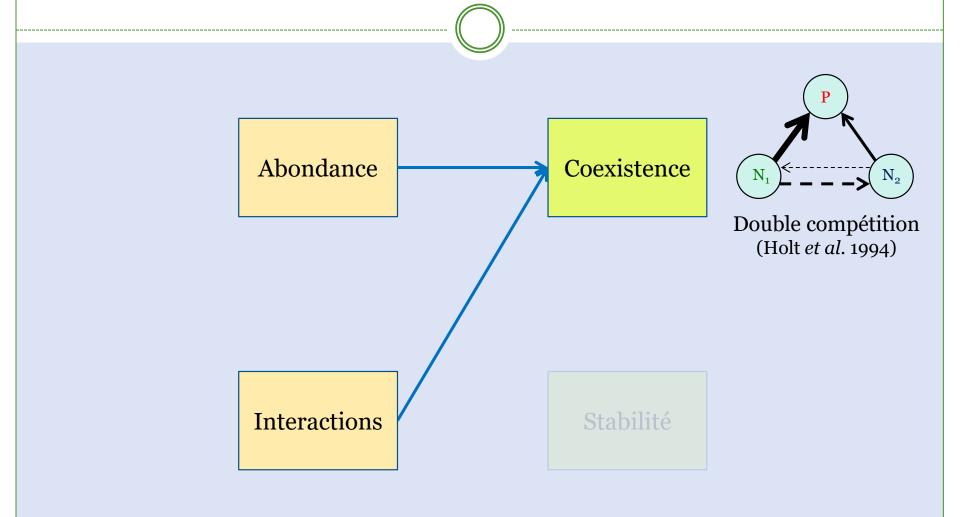
Double compétition (Holt *et al.* 1994)

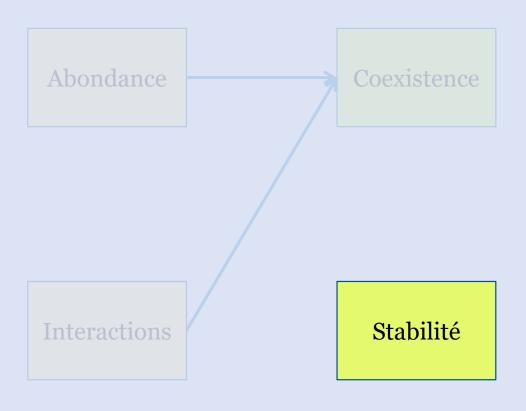
Conclusion





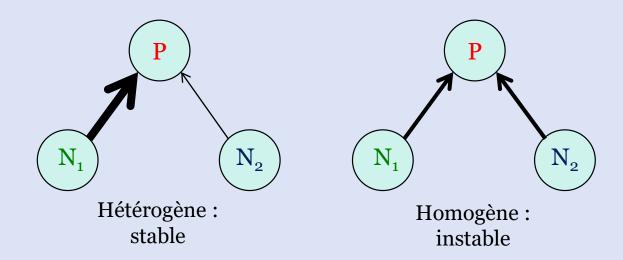
Double compétition (Holt et al. 1994)



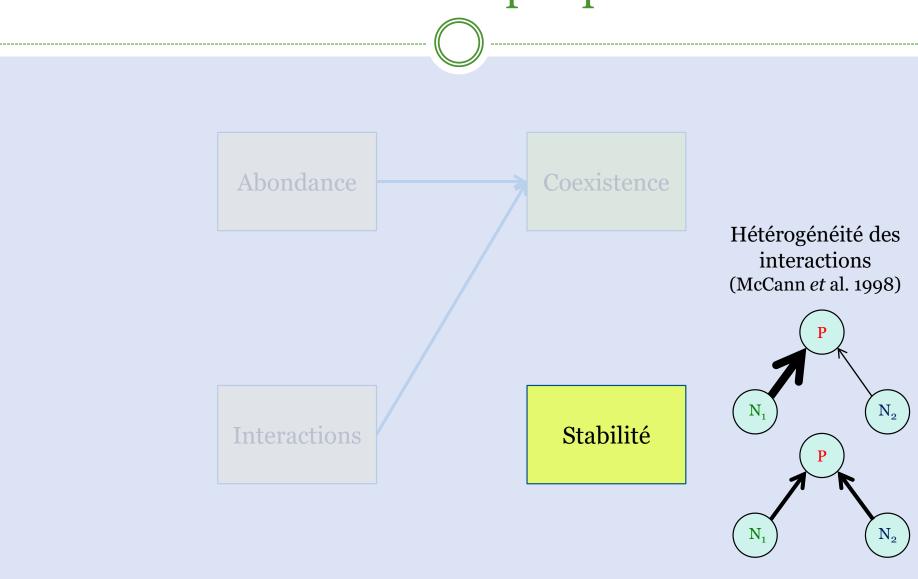


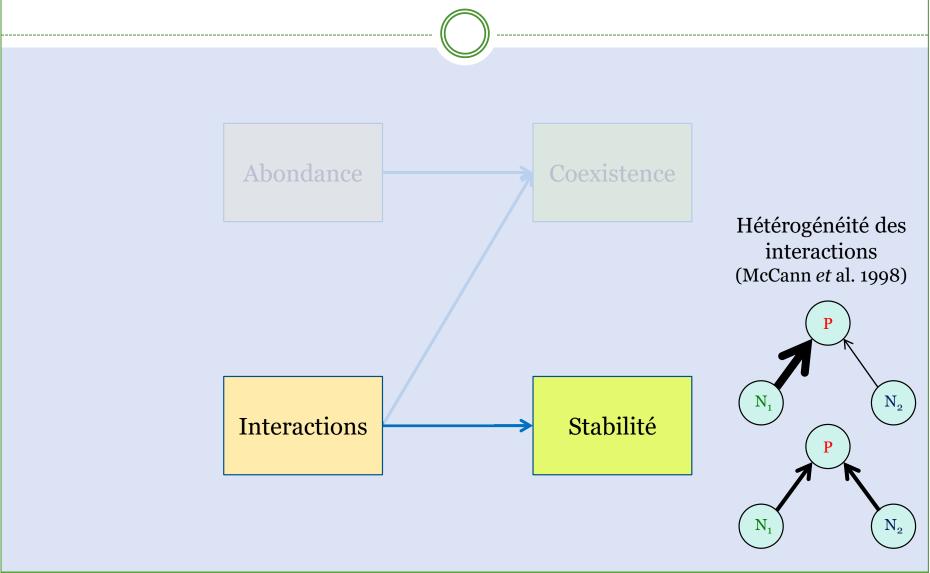
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- Stabilité
 - Hétérogénéité des forces d'interactions (McCann et al. 1998)

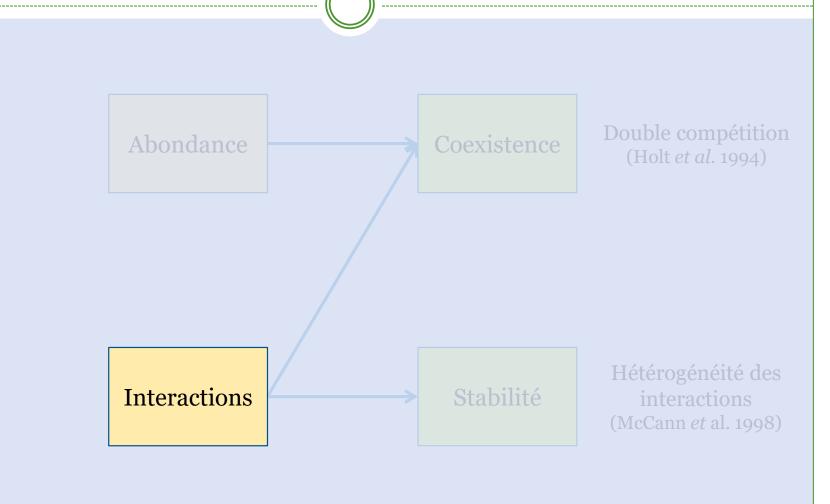


Conclusion





Études des réseaux trophiques



13

Études des réseaux trophiques: interactions

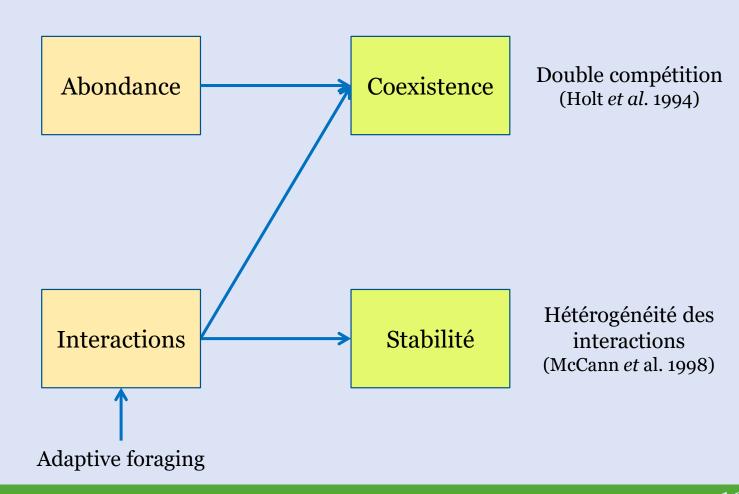
- Distribution des forces d'interactions
 - Proie-dépendance: Optimal Foraging (MacArthur & Pianka 1966;
 Charnov 1976;
 Pyke et al. 1977)

Études des réseaux trophiques: interactions

- Distribution des forces d'interactions
 - Proie-dépendance: Optimal Foraging (MacArthur & Pianka 1966;
 Charnov 1976;
 Pyke et al. 1977)

Multi-facteurs-dépendant : Adaptive foraging
 Adaptation du régime du prédateur (Loeuille 2010)

Études des réseaux trophiques



ives I

- 3 observations:
 - Réseaux trophiques
 - Parasitisme dans les réseaux
 - Le parasitisme

Parasitisme dans les réseaux

- Importance du parasitisme
 - Biomasse

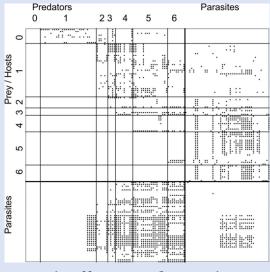
(Kuris et al. 2008)

Parasitisme dans les réseaux

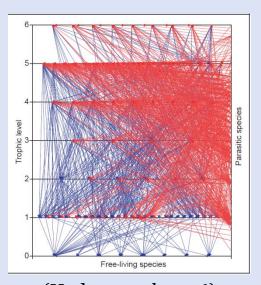
- Importance du parasitisme
 - Biomasse

(Kuris et al. 2008)

Interactions



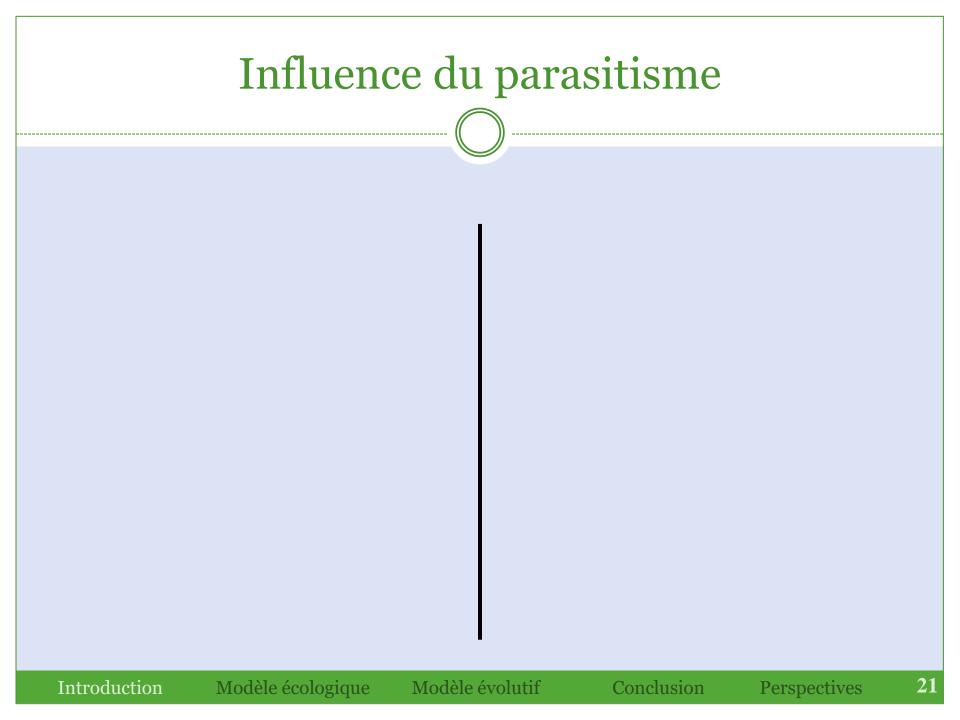
(Lafferty et al. 2006)



(Hudson *et al.* 2006)

Conclusion

- 3 observations:
 - Réseaux trophiques
 - Parasitisme dans les réseaux
 - Le parasitisme



Influence du parasitisme

Effet virulence

- / mortalité
- > reproduction (Schwartz & Cameron 1993)



Daphnia obtusa

Influence du parasitisme

Effet virulence

- / mortalité
- > reproduction (Schwartz & Cameron 1993)



Daphnia obtusa

Effet interaction

 > besoins énergétiques (prédateur parasité)

(Dick et al. 2010)



Gammarus pulex

vulnérabilité
 (proie parasitée)

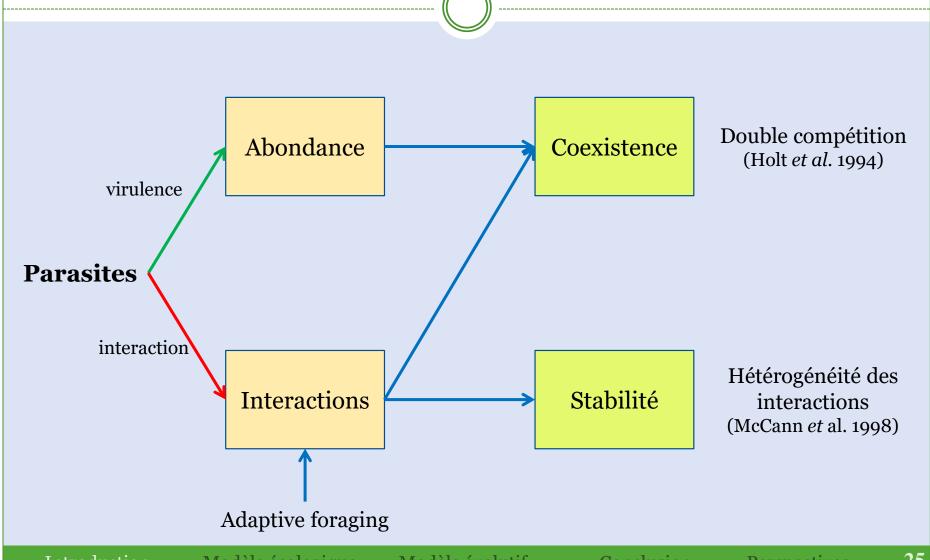
(Médoc & Beisel, 2011)



Asellus aquaticus

- 3 observations:
 - Réseaux trophiques
 - Parasitisme dans les réseaux
 - Le parasitisme

Influence du parasitisme

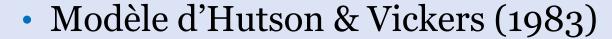


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Le modèle

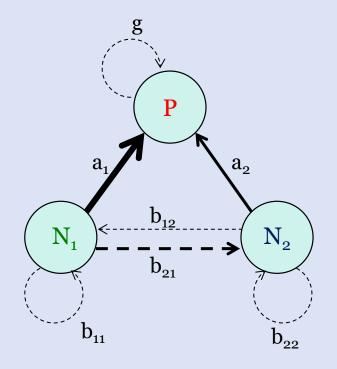


Le modèle



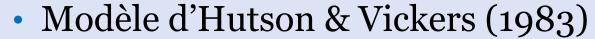
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1(r_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - a_1P) \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 (r_2 - b_{21}N_1 - b_{22}N_2 - a_2P) \\ \frac{dP}{dt} = P(ea_1N_1 + ea_2N_2 - m - gP) \end{cases}$$

- Deux proies
 - Compétition intra and interspécifique
- Un prédateur
 - Réponse fonctionnelle de type I
 - Compétition interspécifique



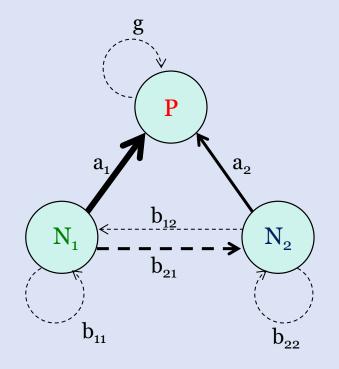
Conclusion

Le modèle



$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1(r_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - a_1P) \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 (r_2 - b_{21}N_1 - b_{22}N_2 - a_2P) \\ \frac{dP}{dt} = P(ea_1N_1 + ea_2N_2 - m - gP) \end{cases}$$

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Conclusion

Structuration de la proie en Susceptible et Infectés

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_1}{dt} = S_1(f_1 - m_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - a_1P) + I_1((f_1 - n) - iS_1) \\ \frac{dI_1}{dt} = I_1(iS_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - (a_1 + j)P - m_1) \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2(r_2 - b_{21}N_1 - b_{22}N_2 - a_2P) \\ \frac{dP}{dt} = P(ea_1N_1 + ejI_1 + ea_2N_2 - m - gP) \end{cases}$$

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- Vulnérabilité, j

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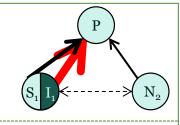
- Virulence, *n*
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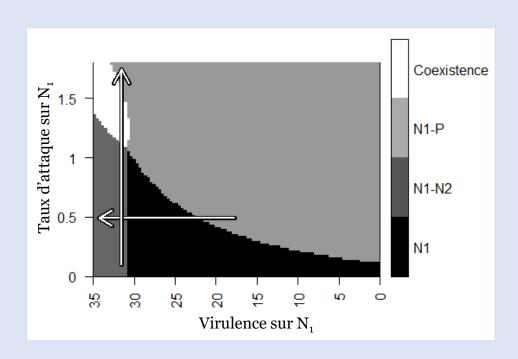
Structuration de la proie en Susceptible et Infectés

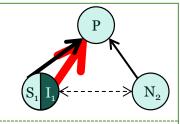
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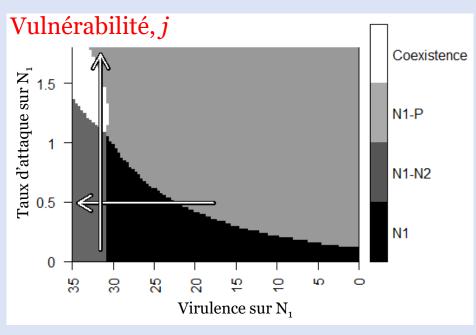
- Virulence, *n*
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Perspectives

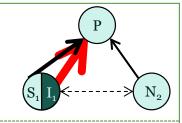


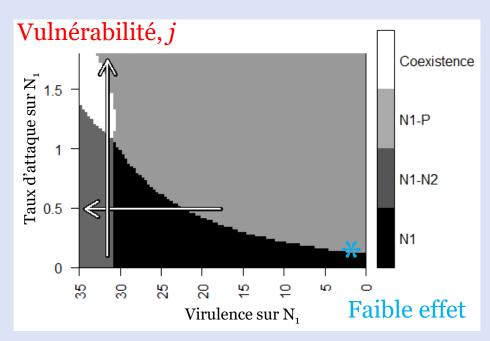




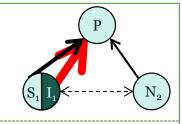


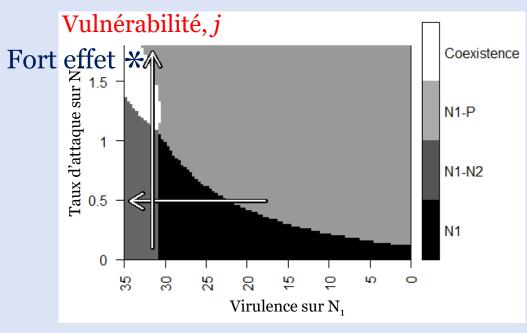
Virulence, n



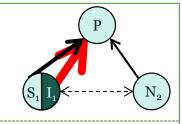


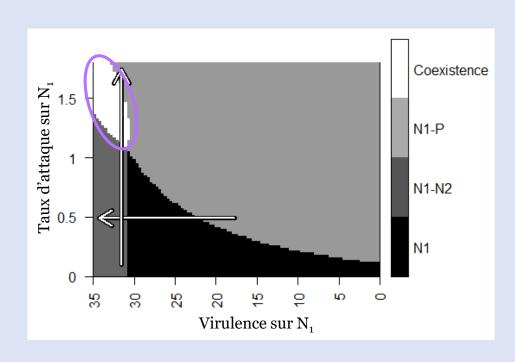
Virulence, n





Virulence, n





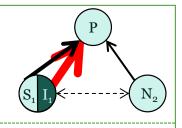
Coexistence:

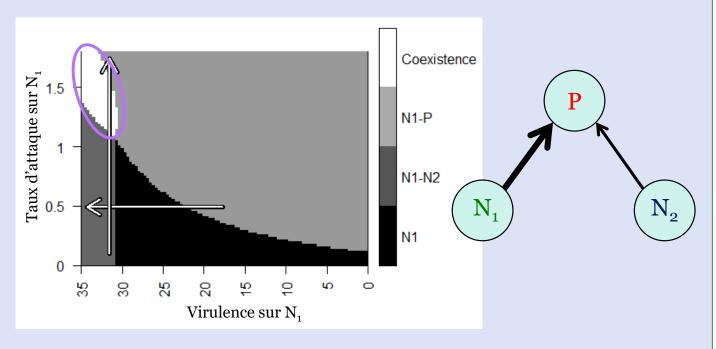
• Virulence: ¬¬ ou ¬

• Vulnérabilité: ↗

• Effets synergétiques favorisant la coexistence

Le modèle structuré







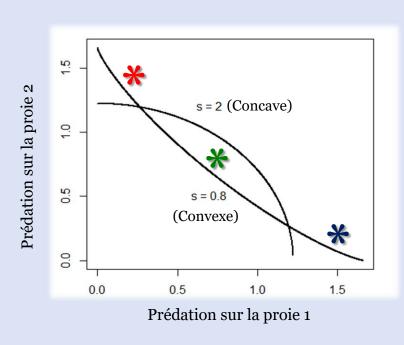
Le modèle évolutif

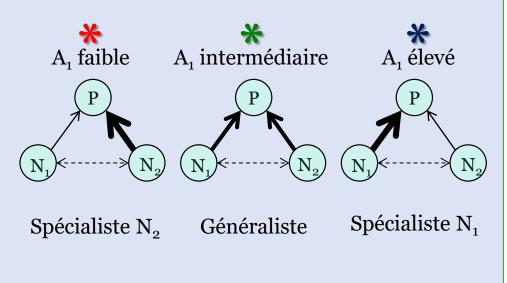
• Ajout d'un trade-off sur la prédation (choix de la proie)

Introduction

Le modèle évolutif

Ajout d'un trade-off sur la prédation (choix de la proie)





Conclusion

Fitness relative d'un mutant rare a_{1m}

$$\omega(a_{1m}, a_1) = \frac{1}{P(a_{1m})} \frac{dP(a_{1m})}{dt} \bigg|_{\substack{P(a_{1m}) \to 0 \\ P(a_1) \to P^*(a_1)}}$$

Fitness relative d'un mutant rare a_{1m}

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Équation canonique

$$\frac{da_1}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \mu(a_1) \sigma^2(a_1) P^*(a_1) \frac{\partial \omega(a_{1m}, a_1)}{\partial a_{1m}} \bigg|_{a_{1m} \to a_1}$$

Gradient de sélection

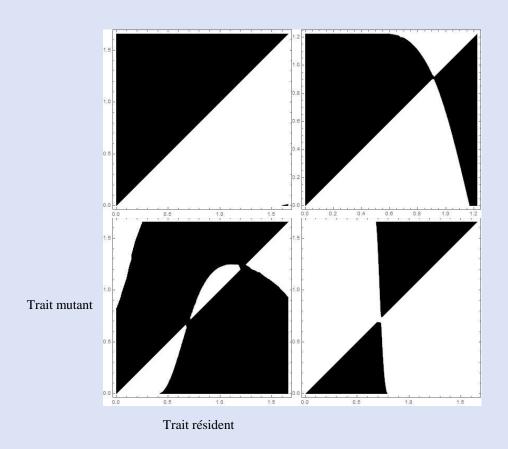
Conclusion

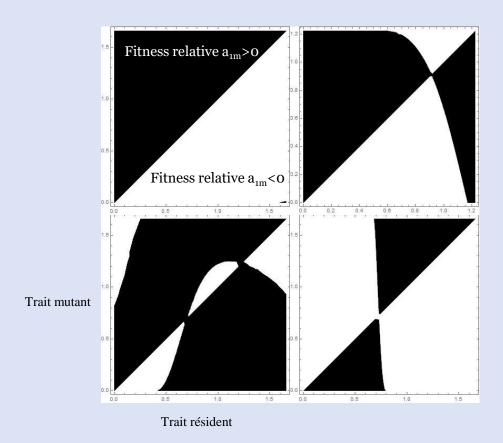
- Singularité évolutive
 - \rightarrow les racines du gradient donnent les singularitées $\overline{a_1}$

- Singularité évolutive
 - \rightarrow les racines du gradient donnent les singularitées $\overline{a_1}$
- Caractérisation des singularitées
 - Invasibilité

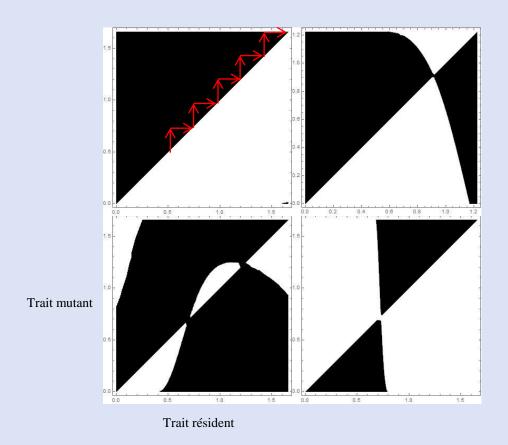
Convergence

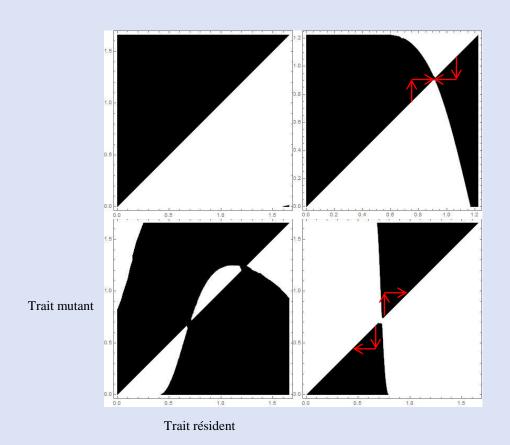
Conclusion

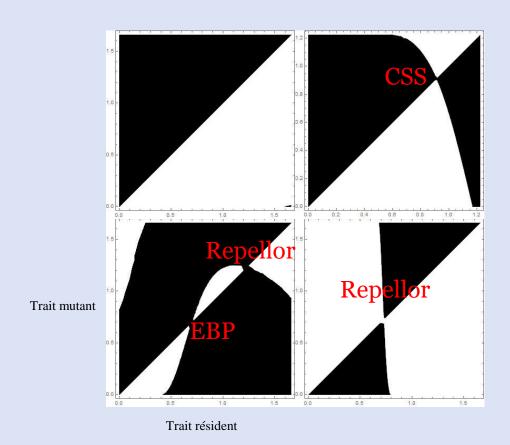




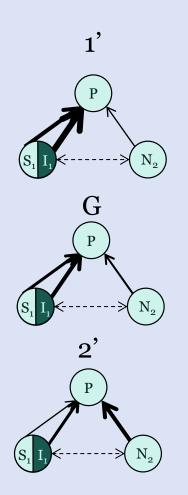
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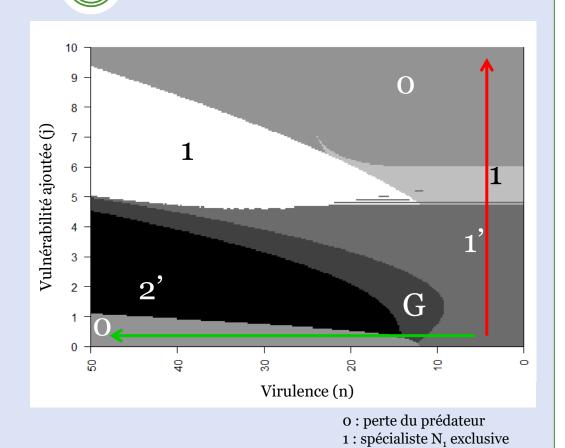






Introduction



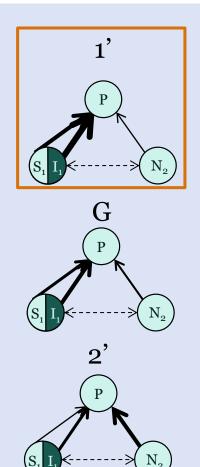


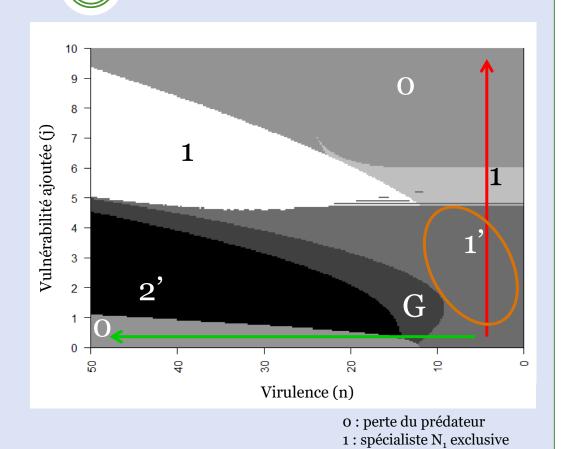
Conclusion

Modèle écologique

G: généraliste

2 : spécialiste N₂ exclusive 1' : spécialiste N₁ non-exclusif 2': spécialiste N₂ non-exclusif



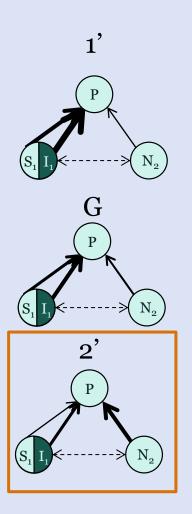


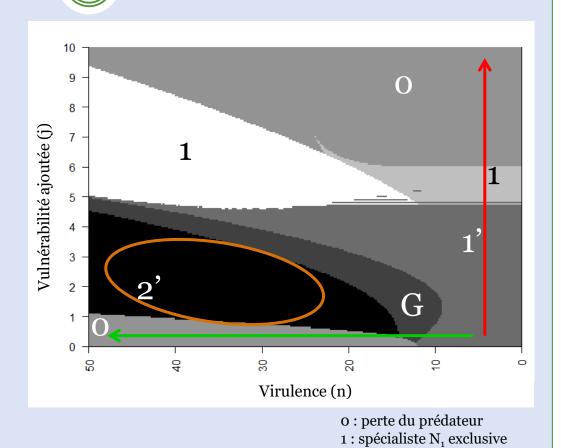
Conclusion

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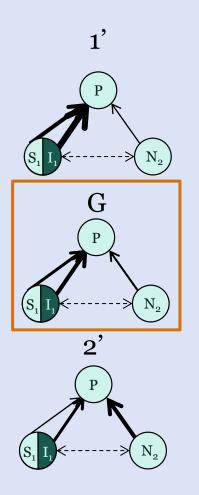
Modèle écologique

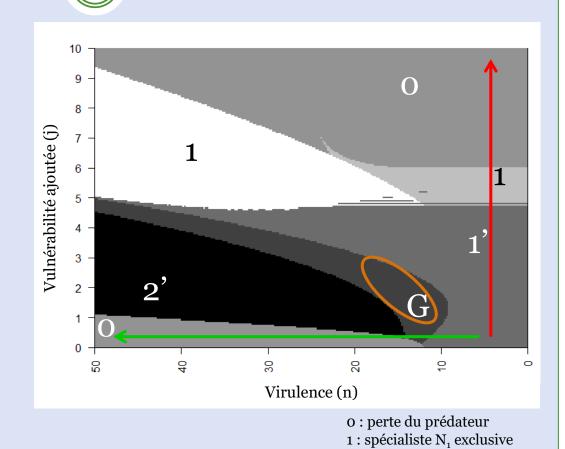




G: généraliste

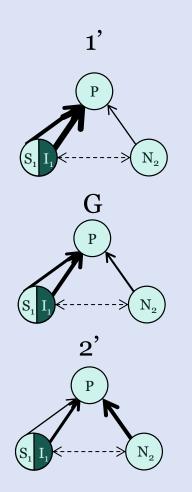
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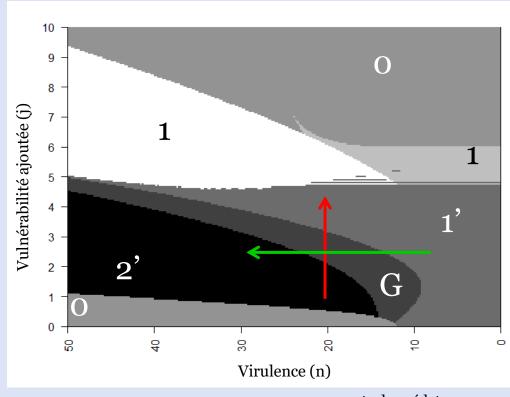




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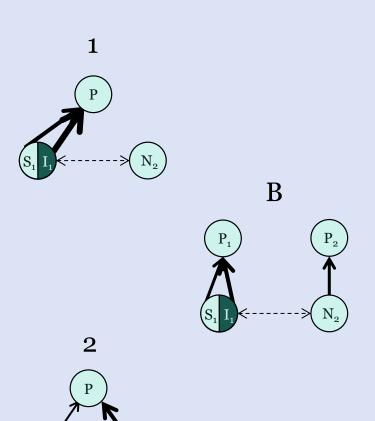
o : perte du prédateur 1 : spécialiste N₁ exclusive

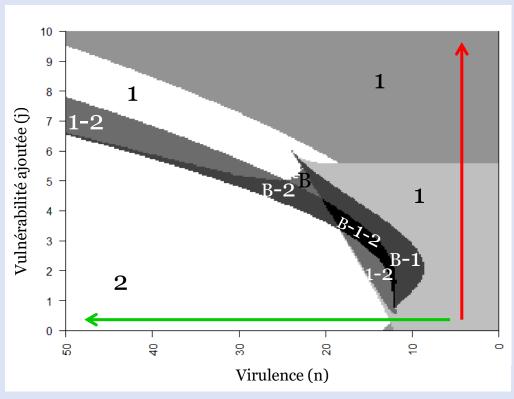
2 : spécialiste N_2 exclusive

1': spécialiste N₁ non-exclusif

2': spécialiste N₂ non-exclusif

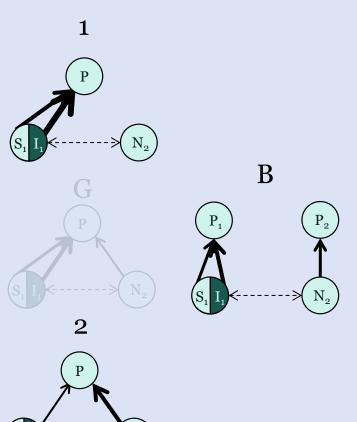
G: généraliste

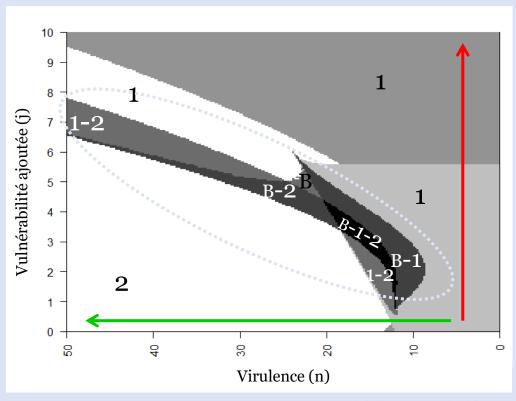




1 : spécialiste N₁ exclusif

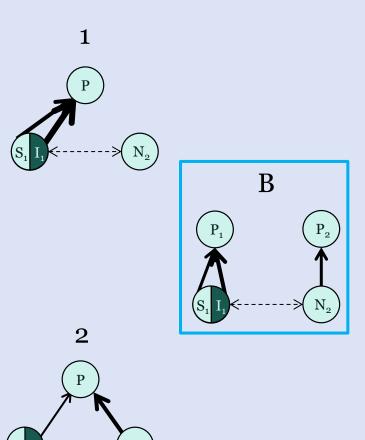
2 : spécialiste N₂ exclusif

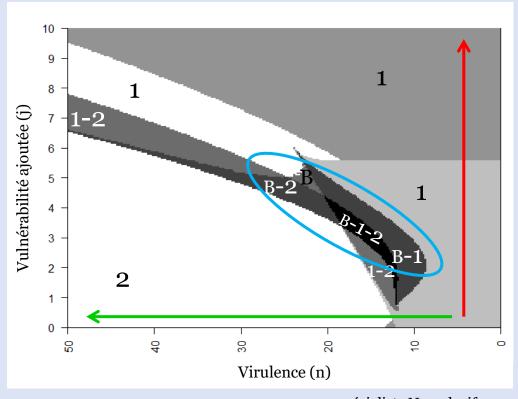




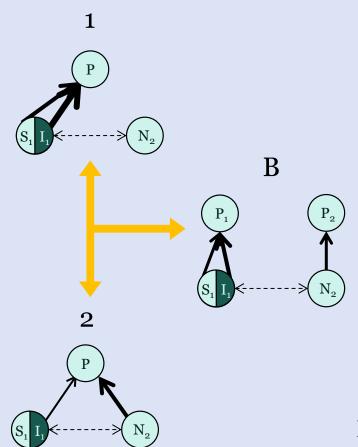
Pas de généraliste

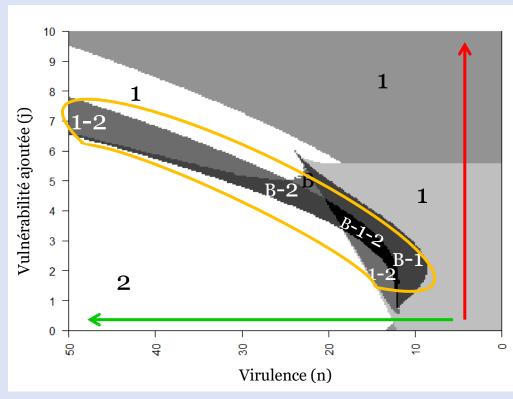
1 : spécialiste N₁ exclusif2 : spécialiste N₂ exclusif





1 : spécialiste N₁ exclusif 2 : spécialiste N₂ exclusif





Multistabilité évolutive

1 : spécialiste N₁ exclusif

2 : spécialiste N₂ exclusif

Conclusion: approche théorique

- Effets du parasitisme
 - Distinction : effets virulence / interaction (vulnérabilité)

Conclusion: approche théorique

- Effets du parasitisme
 - Distinction : effets virulence / interaction (vulnérabilité)
- Parasitisme de la proie

	Virulence	Vulnérabilité
Coexistence	⊅ ou Ъ	
Stabilité	⊿ (souvent)	ン (souvent)
Régime	Sur proie non-infecté (N ₂)	Sur proie infecté (N ₁)

Modèles → résultats qualitatifs



- Tests des hypothèses
 - Effets virulence sur les organismes : fréquemment observé

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 - Effets virulence sur les organismes : fréquemment observé
 - Effets interaction : expériences comportementales poisson-daphnie-épibiontes/poisson-Gammare-Acanthocéphale



Phoxinus phoxinus

Introduction



Daphnia sp. avec épibiontes (Péritriches?)

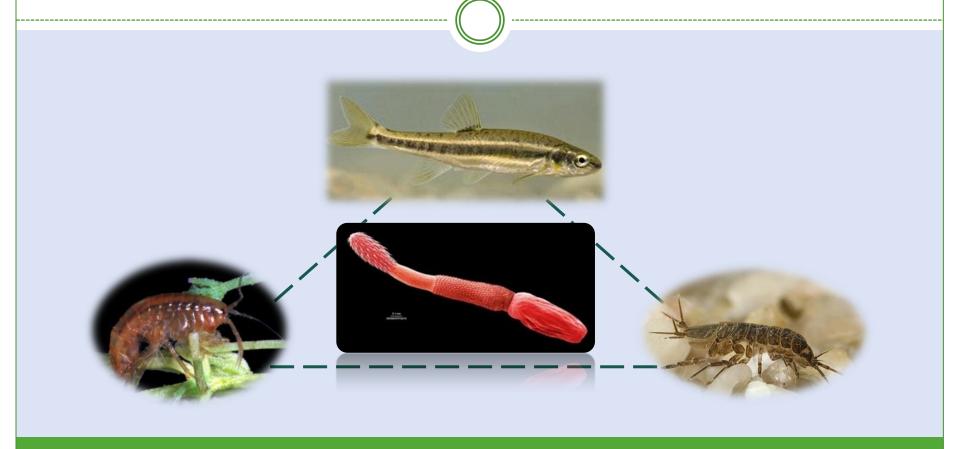
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 - Profitabilité de la proie parasitée : valeur calorique, temps de manipulation
- Test des conclusions
 - Coexistence du système : système planctonique

parasite: virulence ou interaction

Conclusion

Merci de votre attention



Bibliographie (extrait)

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Comportemental dynamics

- Prediction
 - Parasitism modify repartion of interaction

- Biological models
 (Predator-Prey-Parasite)
 - Fish-Daphnia-Epibiont
 - Fish-Gammarus-Acanthocephalans



Comportemental dynamics



- + Carrying capacity
- + Mesocosm complexity modulation

$$S_1+I_1$$
 N_2

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & \\ P & & & \\ S_1 + I_1 & & N_2 \end{array}$$

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & P \\ S_1 & N_2 \end{array}$

Conclusion

Comportemental dynamics



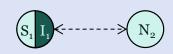
- + Carrying capacity
- + Mesocosm complexity modulation

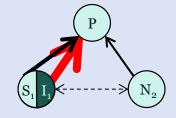
$$S_1+I_1$$
 N_2

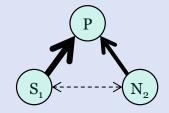
$$\begin{array}{cc} & P \\ S_1 + I_1 & N_2 \end{array}$$

$$egin{array}{ccc} & P & & \ S_1 & N_2 & & \end{array}$$

Predictions







Conclusion

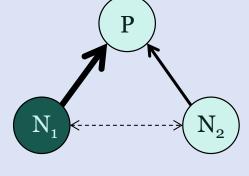
Previous works

- Systems
 - Prey-predator
 - Parasitism: Prey and/or predator (ofen with virulent effect)
 SIS ou SIR
 - Frequent results
 - Predator loss or parasite loss
 - Stabilising effect

The unstructured model

The model

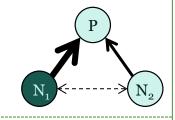
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN_1}{dt} = N_1(r_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - a_1P) \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2 (r_2 - b_{21}N_1 - b_{22}N_2 - a_2P) \\ \frac{dP}{dt} = P(ea_1N_1 + ea_2N_2 - m - gP) \end{cases}$$

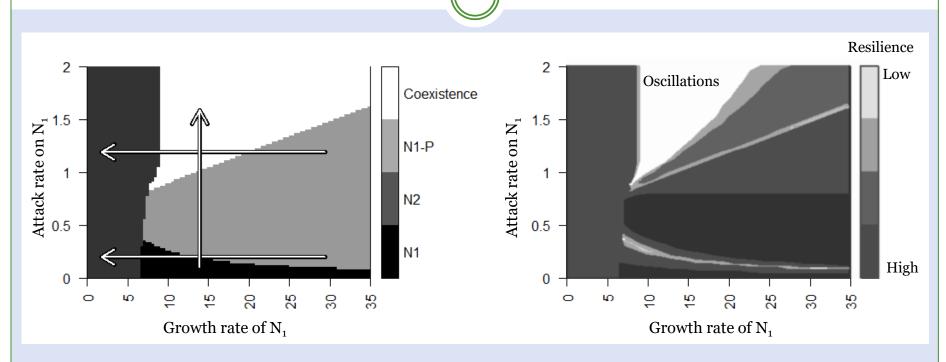


Parasited prey N₁

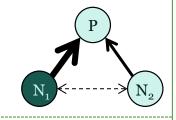
- Modulation of parameters
 - Virulence effect: $\searrow r_1$
 - Interaction effect (vulnerability): $\nearrow a_1$

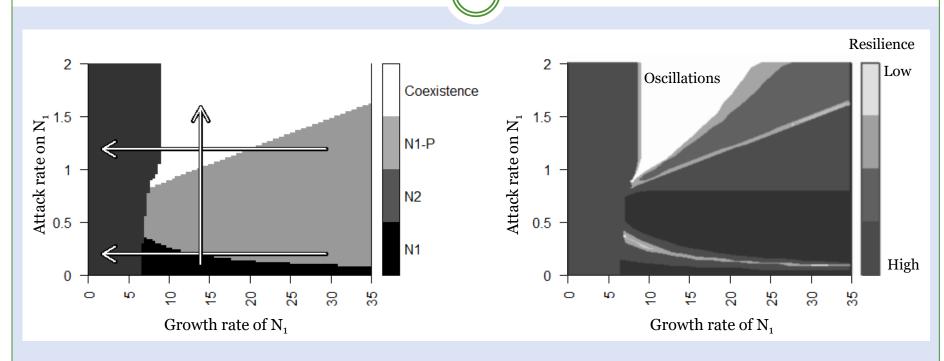
The unstructured model





The unstructured model





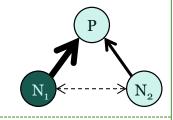
Coexistence:

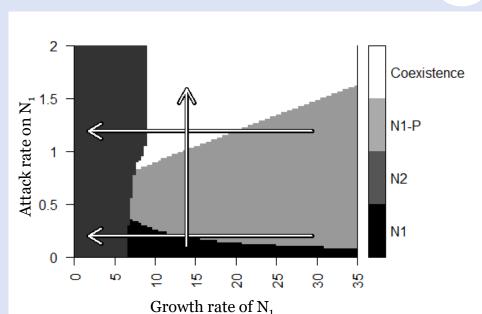
• Growth rate: 凶 or オム

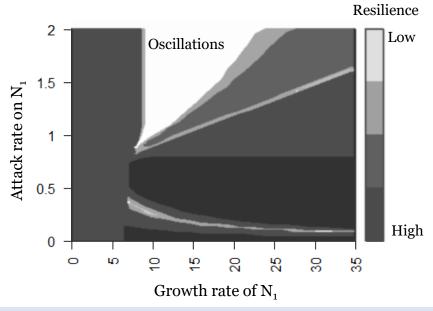
• Attack rate: ↗

• Antagonistic effects

The unstructured model







Coexistence:

- Growth rate: ¬ or ¬¬ ¬ ■
- Attack rate: ↗
- Antagonistic effects

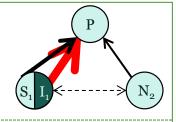
Resilience:

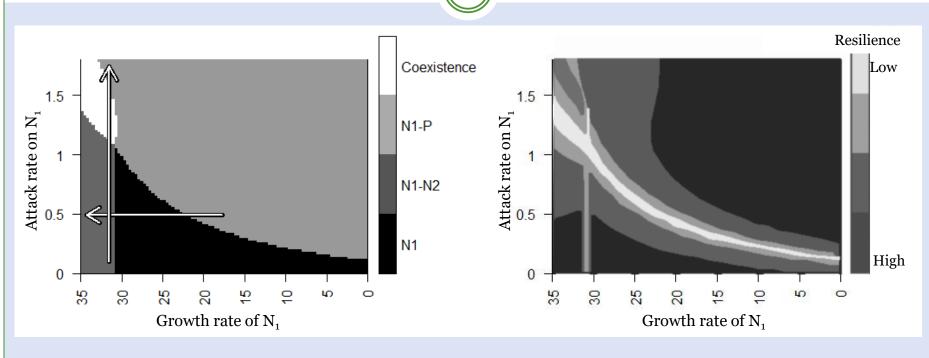
- Growth rate:

 ∨
- Attack rate:

 ✓
- Synergetic effects of destabilization

The structured model





Coexistence:

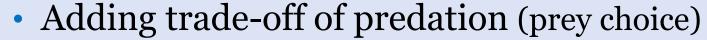
- Virulence: ¬¬ ou ¬
- Vulnerability: ↗
- Synergetic effects promoting coexistence

Resilience:

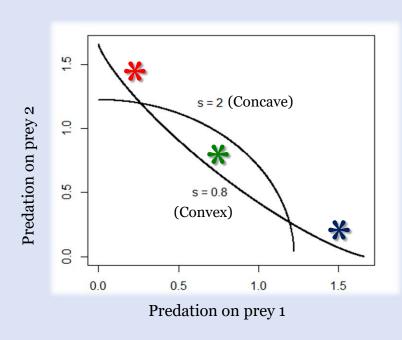
- Virulence:

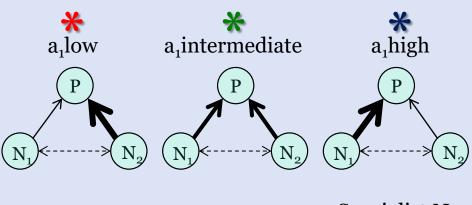
 ✓
- Synergetic effects of destabilization

The Evolutionary model



•
$$a_1^S + a_2^S = k_0 \Leftrightarrow a_2 = (k_0 - a_1^S)^{1/S}$$
 (Egas et al. 2004)





Specialist N_2

Generalist

Specialist N_1

Adaptive foraging by adaptive dynamics

Adding a trade-off

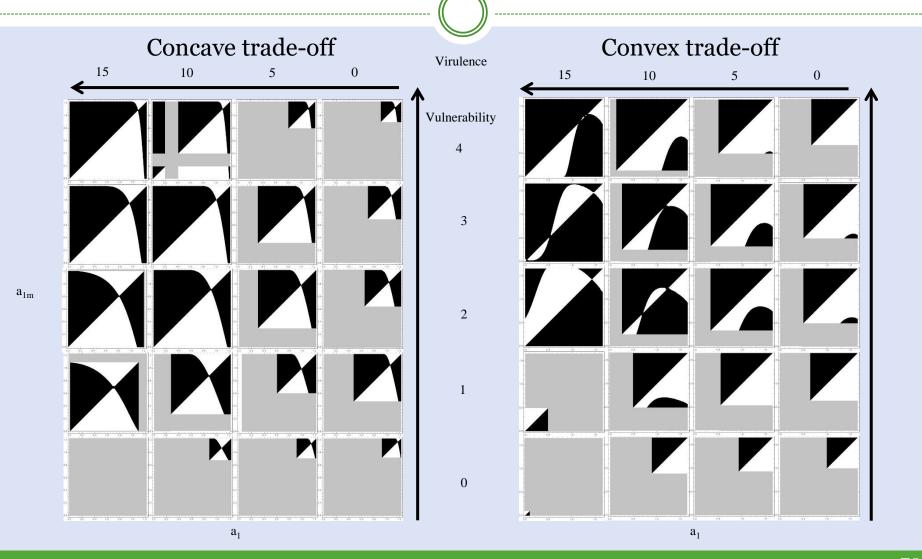
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_1}{dt} = S_1(f_1 - m_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - a_1P) + I_1((f_1 - n) - iS_1) \\ \frac{dI_1}{dt} = I_1(iS_1 - b_{11}N_1 - b_{12}N_2 - (a_1 + j)P - m_1) \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = N_2(r_2 - b_{21}N_1 - b_{22}N_2 - (k_0 - a_1^s)^{1/s}P) \\ \frac{dP}{dt} = P(ea_1N_1 + ejI_1 + e(k_0 - a_1^s)^{1/s}N_2 - m - gP) \end{cases}$$

Adaptive foraging by adaptive dynamics

Ecological system at equilibrium

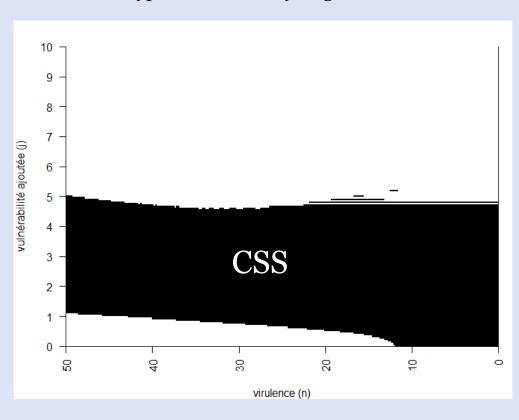
Possibility for a mutant to invade

Pairwise Invasibility Plot (PIP)



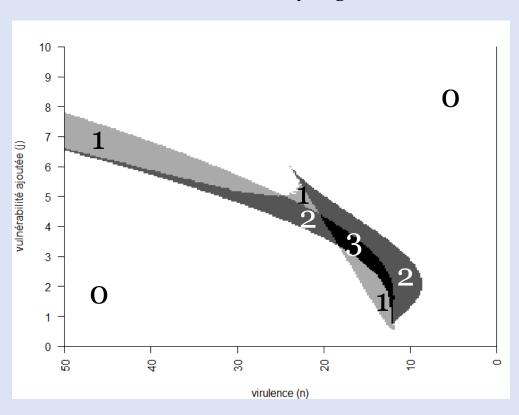
Convex trade-off

Type of evolutionary singularities

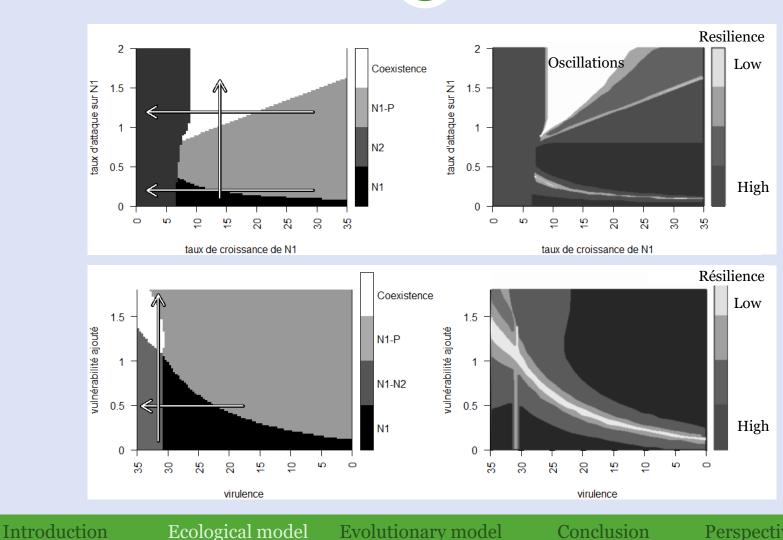


Concave trade-off

Number of evolutionary singularities



Models comparison



Prédictions

Effets du parasitisme

Introduction

- → sur la coexistence du module
 - ✓ si parasitisme sur la plus compétitrice Holt 1977
- → sur la stabilité du module
 - ✓ si parasitisme sur la plus consommée McCann et al. 1998
- → sur le régime alimentaire du prédateur
 - Généralisme si diminue densité de la plus consommée
 - Spécialisme si facilite fortement la proie la plus consommée

Module (expérimental)

Conclusion: modelization of prey parasitism

- Parasitism effects
 - Distinguish: virulence / interaction (vulnerability) effects
- Prey parasitism

	Unstructured	Structured	Evolutionary
	Coexistence		Diet
Virulence	И	7	N_2
Vulnerability	7	7	N ₁
	Stability		
Virulence	И	Я	
Vulnerability	И	Я	

Conclusion