



HAL
open science

Chaos and scale

Emmanuel Paradis

► **To cite this version:**

Emmanuel Paradis. Chaos and scale. Trends in Ecology & Evolution, 1995, 10 (8), pp.335.
10.1016/S0169-5347(00)89121-1 . ird-01841222

HAL Id: ird-01841222

<https://ird.hal.science/ird-01841222>

Submitted on 17 Jul 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Chaos and scale

Emmanuel Paradis

Institut des Sciences de l'Evolution, CC 64, Université Montpellier II, Place Eugène Bataillon, F-34095 Montpellier cedex 5, France

In a recent issue of *TREE*, Ruxton¹ points out Csilling *et al.*'s results² concerning the dynamic of a theoretical metapopulation. They observed that a set of linked chaotic populations exhibits neither chaotic temporal variations nor spatial structuring. In other studies, the opposite result was observed³⁻⁶. Ruxton argued that this contrast could be explained by the fact that the timescales of reproduction and dispersal are decoupled in Csilling *et al.*'s model.

I think the absence of chaos in Csilling *et al.*'s study could be explained by a particular feature of their model. The modelled metapopulation occupies a landscape composed of a finite number of patches. All local populations have the same chaotic dynamic. Dispersal occurs when the population density exceeds a fixed threshold according to a stepping-stone rule. A fixed fraction of the population emigrates to neighbouring patches. The dispersal process is reiterated until all populations are below the threshold, then reproduction starts again. Since a given population may receive dispersers from other patches, numerous dispersal steps may occur in what Csilling *et al.* call a 'migration avalanche'. The individuals dispersing out of the landscape are lost, so that all excess individuals are eliminated. Such a dispersal process is an efficient density-dependent regulating mechanism. It should be interpreted as an inhibition of reproduction in local populations as long as at least one population density exceeds the threshold. Such a mechanism does not seem biologically realistic, since it assumes that reproduction in a population is not only directly influenced by its own density but also by densities in the other populations. May and his collaborators^{7,8} pointed out a long time ago that chaos occurs when there is a discrepancy between the timescales of reproduction and its density-dependent inhibition. In Csilling *et al.*'s model, the local density-dependent mechanisms are outweighed by the dispersal mechanism.

As rightly emphasized by Ruxton, the relative timescales of reproduction and dispersal are critical for the dynamic of a metapopulation when local dynamics are taken into account. Two mechanisms of dispersal can be distinguished as extremes along a continuum – the stepping-stone mechanism whereby the dispersers can reach only the neighbouring patches, and the 'common pool' of dispersers where the distance between patches is unimportant for the

dispersers. This general scheme is further complicated by habitat selection when habitat quality varies among patches, and by the triggering mechanism of dispersal. The ‘common pool’ mechanism can have a strong stabilizing influence both on population and metapopulation dynamics even when local dynamics are strongly chaotic^{9,10}. This is achieved providing the dispersal rate is sufficiently low. When dispersal rate increases, it ‘homogenizes’ the whole system (as seasonality can do¹¹) so that chaos occurs. Stepping-stone dispersal contributes critically to metapopulation persistence^{3,4}; however, its stabilizing influence on global dynamics is yet to be demonstrated under realistic biological assumptions¹². Both dispersal mechanisms could be important for the same species at different spatial or temporal scales.

References

- 1 Ruxton, G.D. (1995) *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 10, 141–142
- 2 Csilling, A., Janosi, I.M., Pasztor, G. and Scheuring, I. (1994) *Phys. Rev. E* 50, 1083–1092
- 3 Comins, H.N., Hassell, M.P. and May, R.M. (1992) *J. Anim. Ecol.* 61, 735–748
- 4 Hassell, M.P., Comins, H.N. and May, R.M. (1994) *Nature* 370, 209–292
- 5 Pascual, M. (1993) *Proc. R. Soc. London Ser. B* 251, 1–7
- 6 Solé R.V., Valls, J. and Bascompte, J. (1992) *Phys. Lett. A* 166, 123–128
- 7 May, R.M. (1973) *Ecology* 54, 315–325
- 8 May, R.M., Conway, G.R., Hassell, M.P. and Southwood, T.R.E. (1974) *J. Anim. Ecol.* 43, 747–770
- 9 Ruxton, G.D. (1994) *Proc. R. Soc. London Ser. B* 256, 189–193
- 10 Stone, L. (1993) *Nature* 365, 617–620
- 11 Grenfell, B.T., Bakker, B.M. and Kleczkowski, A. (1995) *Proc. R. Soc. London Ser. B* 259, 97–103
- 12 Mackey, M. and Milton, J. (1995) *Physica D* 81, 1–17