Chapter 3:

Macro- and microevolutionary insights into the evolution of foraging behavior and life history traits

Dylan Padilla

Oral comprehensive exam

Evolutionary Biology PhD Program School of Life Sciences July 18, 2023



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Chapter 1: Macroclimatic and maternal effects on the evolution of reproductive traits in lizards

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- Chapter 2: The correlated evolution of foraging mode and reproductive effort in lizards

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- Chapter 3: Foraging efficiency of rover and sitter larvae of *Drosophila* melanogaster
- Chapter 4: Geographic variation of the *for* gene revealed signatures of local adaptation in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Chapter 1:

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What is life history theory?

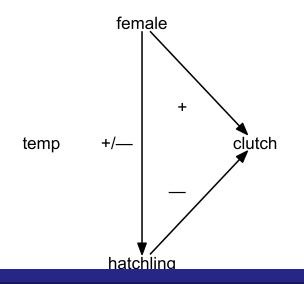






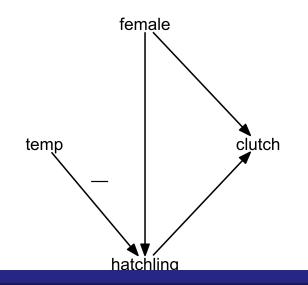
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Optimal reproductive tactics



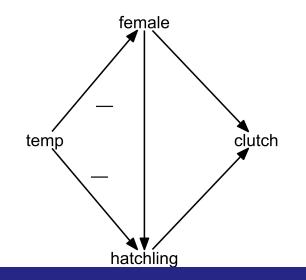
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Optimal reproductive tactics



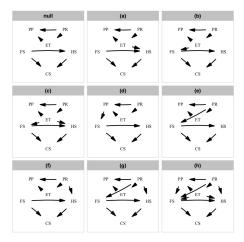
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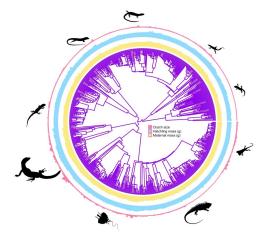
Optimal reproductive tactics



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Relationships among environmental/body temperature and life-history traits





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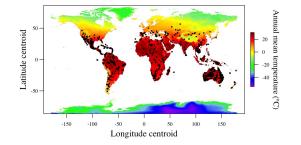


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WorldClim - Global Climate Data

Free climate data for ecological modeling and GIS

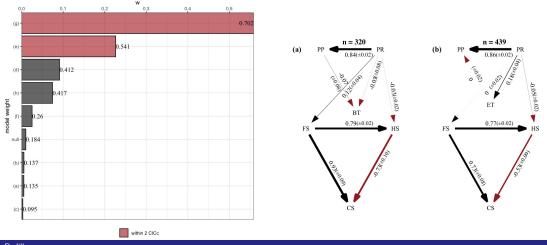


Phylogenetic path analysis, package phylopath in R

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A model describing a direct and an indirect effect of precipitation on the evolution of reproductive traits was strongly supported



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Chapter 2:

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The foraging-mode paradigm

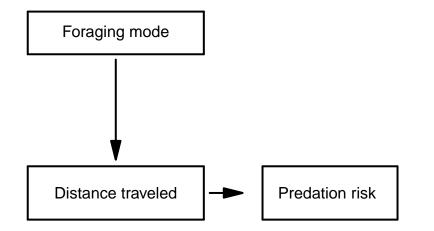




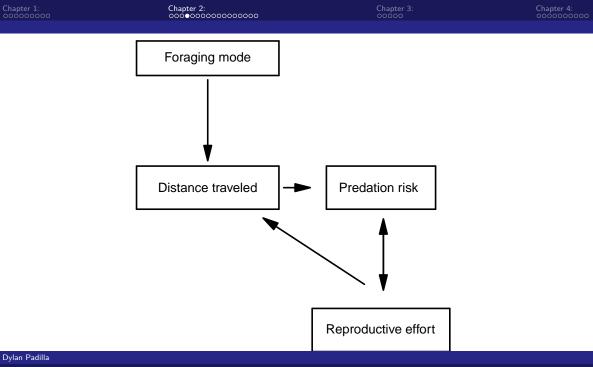


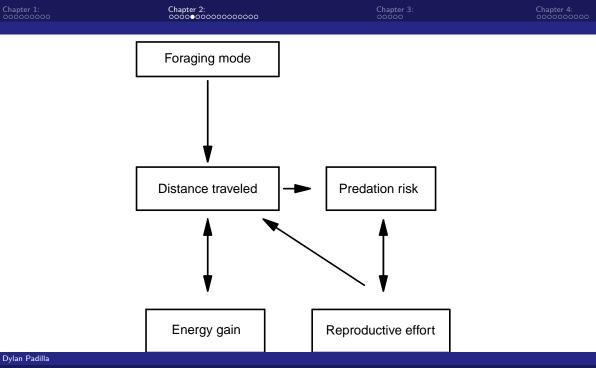


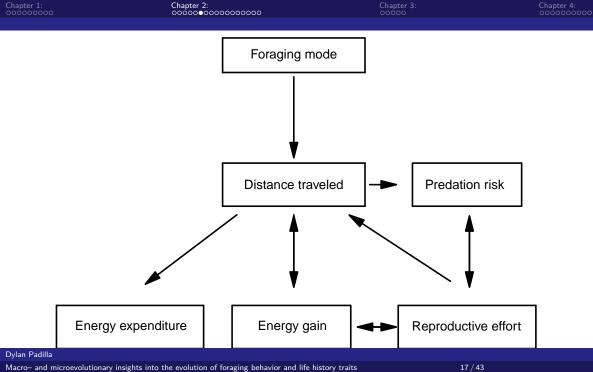
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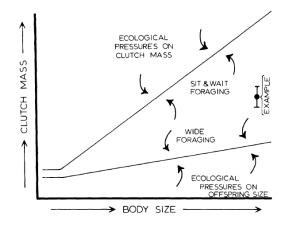
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Functional reproductive volume



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Data source and description of variables

DOI: 10.1111/geb.12773	
DOI: 10.1111/geb.12773	updates
Received: 21 June 2017 Revised: 13 May 2018 Accepted: 22 May 2018	Check fo

Traits of lizards of the world: Variation around a successful evolutionary design

Shai Meiri^{1,2}



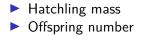
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Traits of lizards of the world: Variation around a successful evolutionary design

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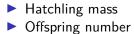
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Data source and description of variables

DOI: 10.1111/geb.12775	
DOI: 10.1111/geb.12773	update
Received: 21 June 2017 Revised: 13 May 2018 Accepted: 22 May 2018	Check f

Traits of lizards of the world: Variation around a successful evolutionary design

Shai Meiri^{1,2}



Female mass

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Data source and description of variables

DOI: 10.1111/geb.12/73	
DOI: 10.1111/geb.12773	updates
Received: 21 June 2017 Revised: 13 May 2018 Accepted: 22 May 2018	Check for

Traits of lizards of the world: Variation around a successful evolutionary design

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- Hatchling mass
- Offspring number
- Female mass
- Scaled-mass index

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Ancestral reconstruction of foraging mode

▶ We used a set of continuous-time, discrete-state Markov chain models

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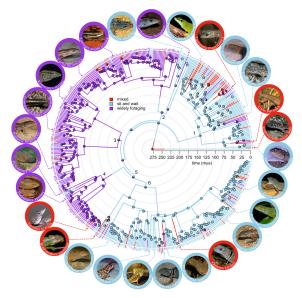
Ancestral reconstruction of foraging mode

- ▶ We used a set of continuous-time, discrete-state Markov chain models
- We fitted three different models to our data, using the function make.simmap from the phytools package of R v.1.0.1

Effects of maternal mass and foraging mode on reproductive output

We used PGLS to model the relationship among maternal mass, foraging mode and reproductive output through the gls function from the nlme package of R v.3.1.153

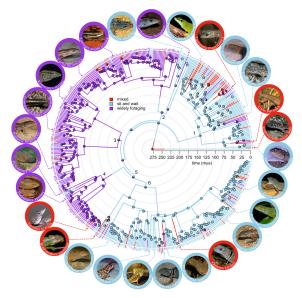
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1. Sit-and-wait foraging is the most likely ancestral state

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Chapter 3: 00000

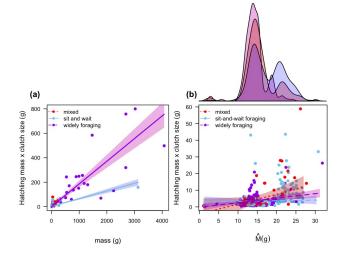


- 1. Sit-and-wait foraging is the most likely ancestral state
- 2. Foraging mode is conserved among lizards

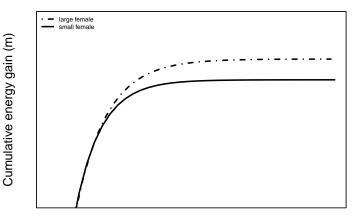
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The evolution of reproductive effort in lizards was driven by an interaction between maternal mass and foraging mode

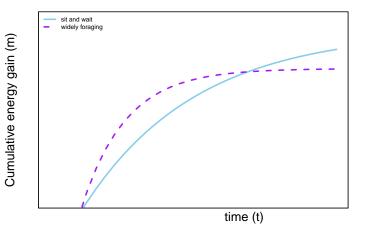


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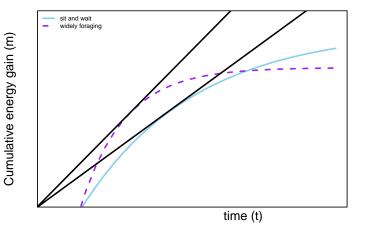


time (t)

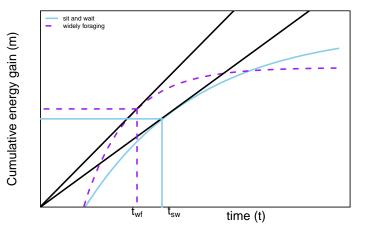
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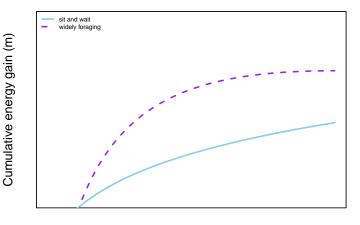
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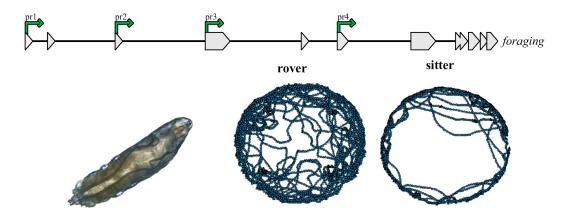


time (t)

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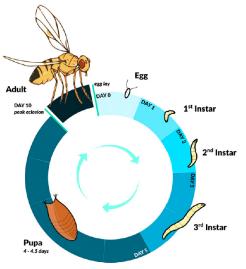
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Drosophila melanogaster foraging behavior



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Experimental design





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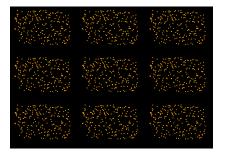


Figure 1: Schematic represention of an arena with a multi-patch distribution of resources.

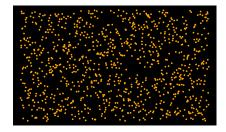
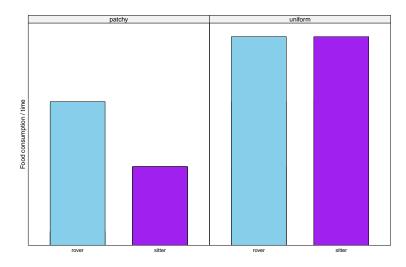


Figure 2: Schematic representation of an arena with a hypothetical uniform distribution of resources.

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Predictions



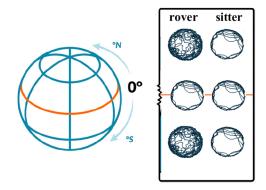
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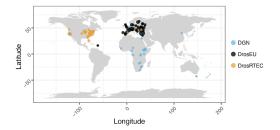
The Drosophila *foraging* gene provides an opportunity to understand the mechanisms underlying evolutionary responses to environmental variation

 Given its allelic variants, one should expect geographic variation of the for gene among populations

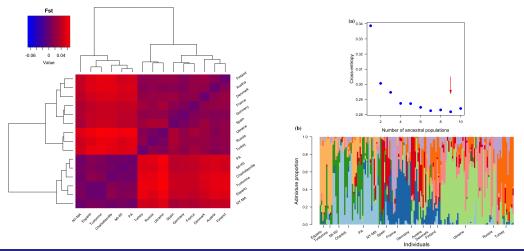


The Drosophila *foraging* gene provides an opportunity to understand the mechanisms underlying evolutionary responses to environmental variation

2. The DEST dataset enables one to study genetic variation accross populations spanning America and Europe

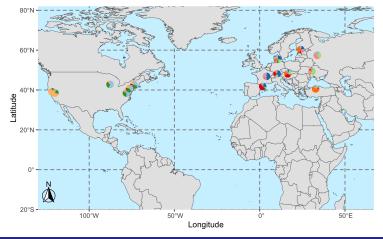


A genetic differentiation test, and an analysis of population structure revealed an east-west gradient in allele frequency



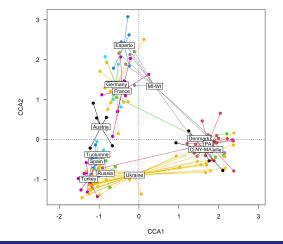
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Stronger structure in populations collected in America than those collected in Europe, although the structure of pools from Ukraine, Turkey, and Russia stands out



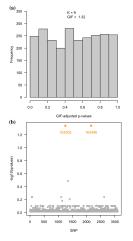
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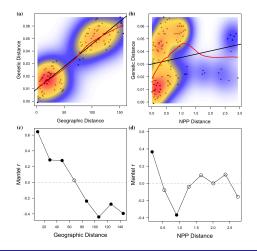
Spatially varying selection driven by the seasonality of net primary production



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Models of isolation by environment and isolation by distance are likely driving genetic differentiation among populations





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Macroclimatic and maternal effects on the evolution of reproductive traits in lizards

Dylan J. Padilla Perez 💿 | Michael J. Angilletta Jr.

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The correlated evolution of foraging mode and reproductive effort in lizards

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School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA

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Geographic variation of the *for* gene reveals signatures of local adaptation in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Journal:	Journal of Evolutionary Biology
Manuscript ID	JEB-2023-00177
Manuscript Type:	Research Article
Keywords:	foraging mode, landscape genetics, polymorphism, heterogeneous environments, path length

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Time for discussion!

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