

# Life-history evolution in a *Drosophila* community along a deforestation gradient<sup>1</sup>

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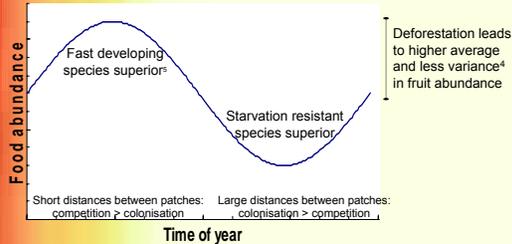
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## 1) Background information

### a) Life-history traits and coexistence

Competition ability (~development time) versus colonisation ability (~starvation resistance) in a temporal heterogeneous environment<sup>2,3,4</sup>



### b) Single species lab experiments

Single environmental cue:

	Phenotypic effects	Genetic effects
Temperature ↑	Body size ↓ Development time ↓ Starvation resistance ↑ ↓ (depending on study)	Body size ↓ Development time ↑ Starvation resistance ?
Crowding ↑	Body size ↓ Development time ↑ Starvation resistance ↑	Body size ? Development time ↓ Starvation resistance ↑

Correlations:

Trait combination	Selection experiments	Other methods	Phenotypic	Latitudinal	Interspecific
Body size - development time	0 or +	(-) or ±	+	-	? (+)
Body size - starvation resistance	0 or +	?	0	0	+
Development time - starvation resistance	0 or +	0	?	0	+ or 0

## 2) Research questions

• Can we measure *Drosophila* life-histories in the field? (yes)

• What is the effect of deforestation on:

- Body size?
- Development time?
- Starvation resistance?

With regard to:

- Genetic differences?
- Environmental variation?
- GxE interactions?

• Phenotypic/genetic/interspecific correlations between traits:

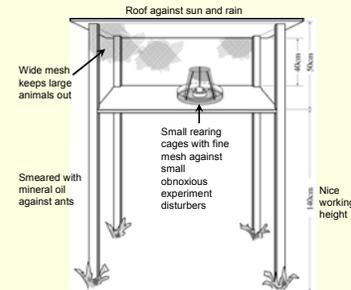
- Within species?
- Variation across species?
- Variation across habitats?

• Are Genetic correlations a barrier to adaptation?



## 3) How?

### a) Field setup:



### b) Location:

- Panama Canal zone
- 2 transects with 3 collection locations each: Closed canopy, Intermediate, Grassland

### c) Field experiments:

- Estimated development time, starvation resistance and body size of flies reared in:
  - Their own collection locality (12 species)
  - Transplanted to a different habitat within their own transect (4 species)
  - Common environment in laboratory (12 species)

### d) Genetic experiments:

- Three species
- Two collection locations

Design	Traits measured	Populations (families) and species
1 Full-sib (1 male: 1 female)	As below (2) plus starvation resistance	One population of <i>D. equinoxialis</i> (23), one of <i>D. malerkotliana</i> (16), and one of <i>D. saltans</i> (26).
2 Nested half-sib/full-sib (1 male: 4 females)	Development time, dry weight, fat-free dry weight, fat weight, fat percentage	Two populations of <i>D. equinoxialis</i> (50, 50), one of <i>D. malerkotliana</i> (-38), and two of <i>D. saltans</i> (48, 50)

## 4) Field results

### a) Metrics:

- Field experiment 1: expression of life-history traits in the original collection habitat
  - 12 species, 5941 individuals
- Field experiment 2: transplantation experiment
  - 4 species, 5629 individuals
- Common environment experiment: expression of life-history traits in the laboratory environment
  - 12 species, 15802 individuals

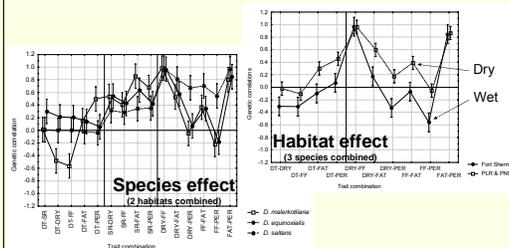
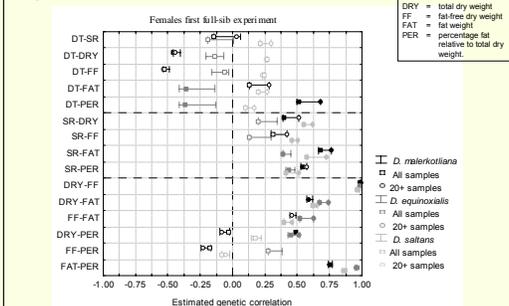
### b) Combined results:

Trait	Environmental variation?	Genetic variation?	Genetic Environmental GxE
Body size	Yes, but no clear pattern	Yes, but no clear pattern	32.7 % 35.8 % 31.4 %
Development time	Yes, disturbance ↑ → development time ↓	Yes, disturbance ↑ → development time ↓	19.8 % 40.9 % 39.4 %
Starvation resistance	Yes, disturbance ↑ → starvation resistance ↓	Yes, disturbance ↑ → starvation resistance ↑	9.0 % 58.0 % 33.0 %

### b) Interpretation:

- Body size: no consistent effects
- Development time: deforestation decreases food abundance fluctuations and that increases overall crowding, i.e. increased competition
- Starvation resistance: opening the canopy increased midday temperature and that drives the observed changes; changes might be incomplete

## 5) Genetics: correlations



Summary:

Trait combination	Phenotypic correlation	Genetic correlation	Interspecific correlation
Body size - Development time	-	0	+
Body size - Starvation resistance	+	+	+
Development time - Starvation resistance	-	0	+

## 6) Synthesis

1. Development time and starvation resistance show correlated response to a change in the environment; body size is less sensitive
2. Genetic correlation between DT and SR is absent:
  - Transplantation experiment: independent change in opposite direction
  - Full-sib design: non-significant results around zero
3. Therefore, adaptation to a changing environment is not hampered by genetic correlations; h<sup>2</sup> for DT and SR low or absent and potential limitation for adaptation<sup>6</sup>
4. Different species show similar responses:
  - At phenotypic level
  - At genetic level
  - At genetic correlation level
5. Extrapolating results is difficult:
  - Genetic correlations: different between locations and species
  - Extensive GxE components

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