

# **Understanding the emergence of organisational properties in ecological systems**

## **Individual-based models as tools for ecological theory and application**

Broder Breckling  
Hauke Reuter and Ulrike Middelhoff

Let us start slowly

Let us start slowly

To a guided tour through the  
application range of Individual-based models

Let us start slowly



*Cepaea hortensis* <http://www.graficimages.com/snail.JPG>

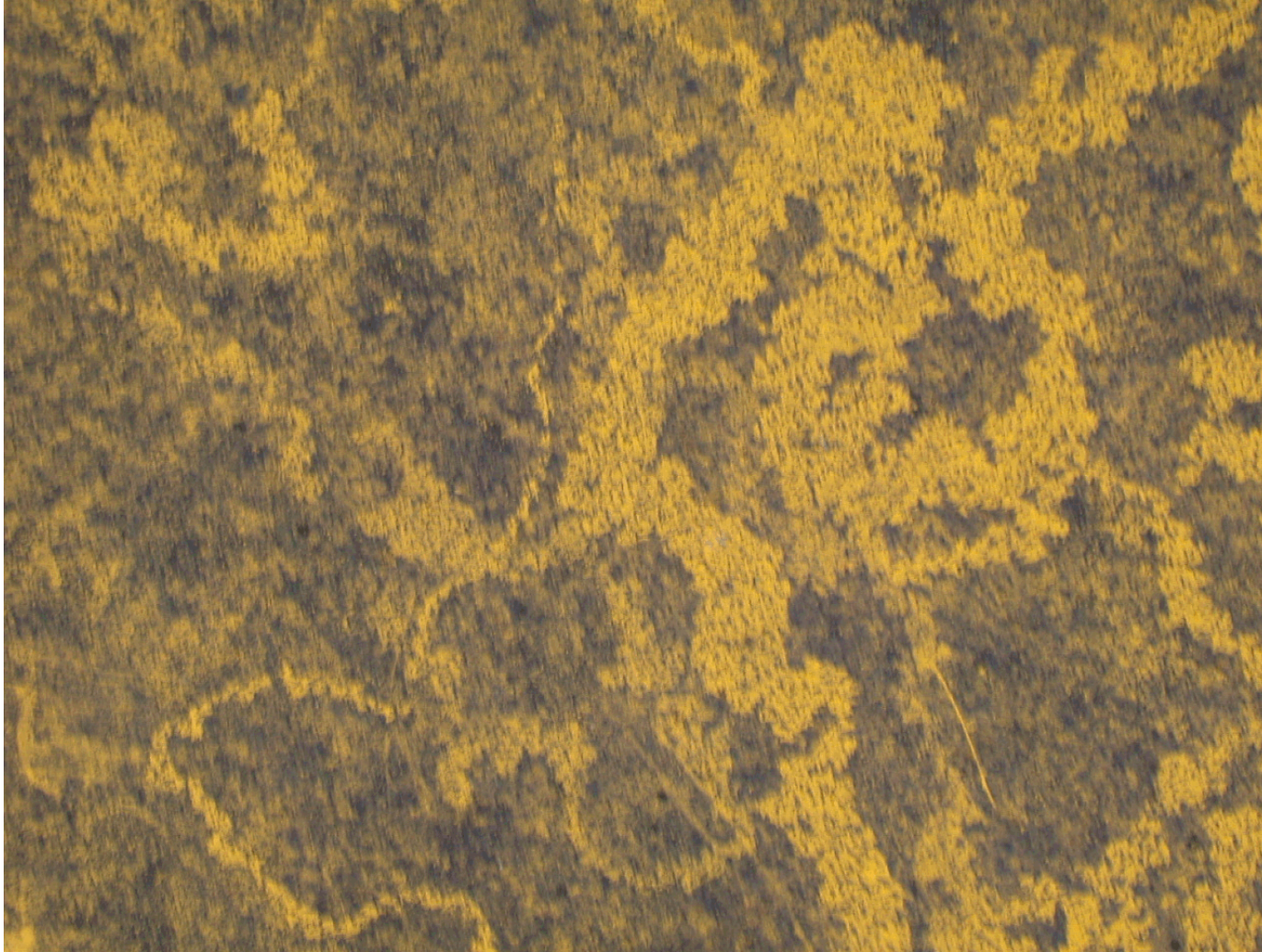


# Snail Trail



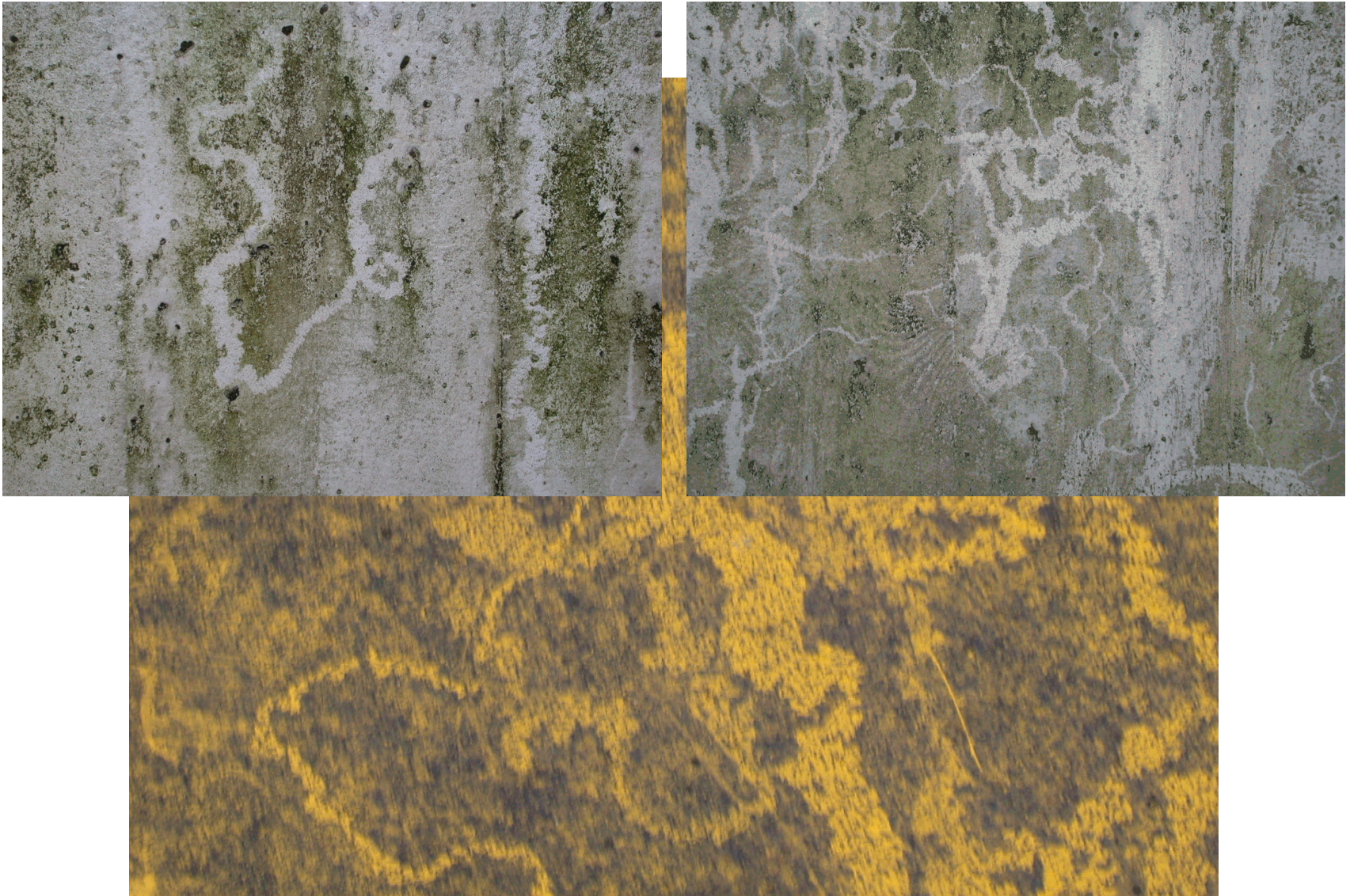
*Cepaea hortensis*

# Snail Trail



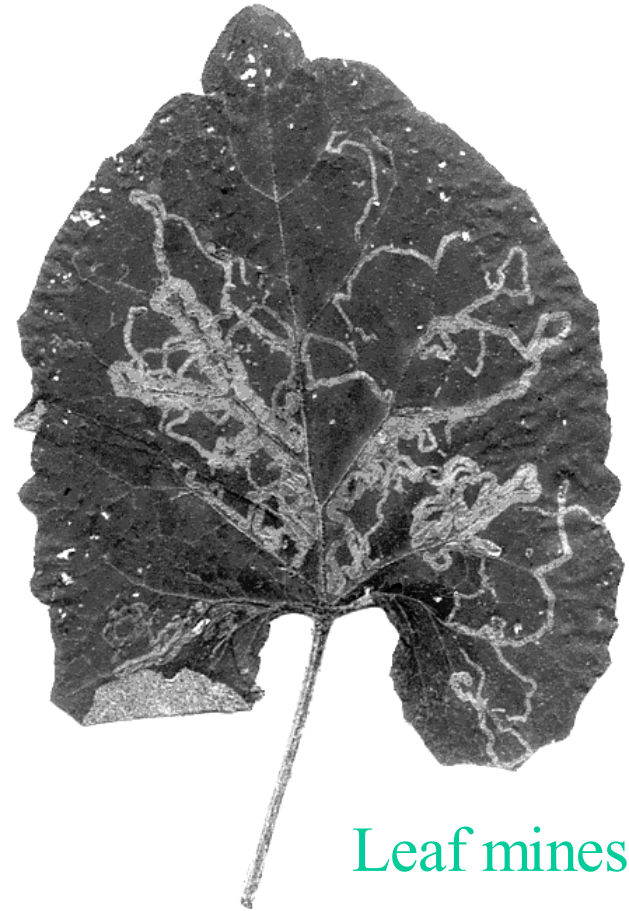


# Snail Trail





# Snail Trail

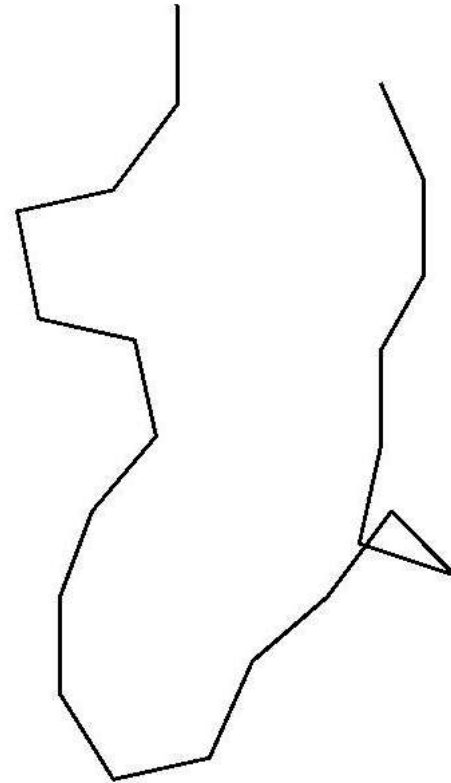


Leaf mines

# Snail Trail



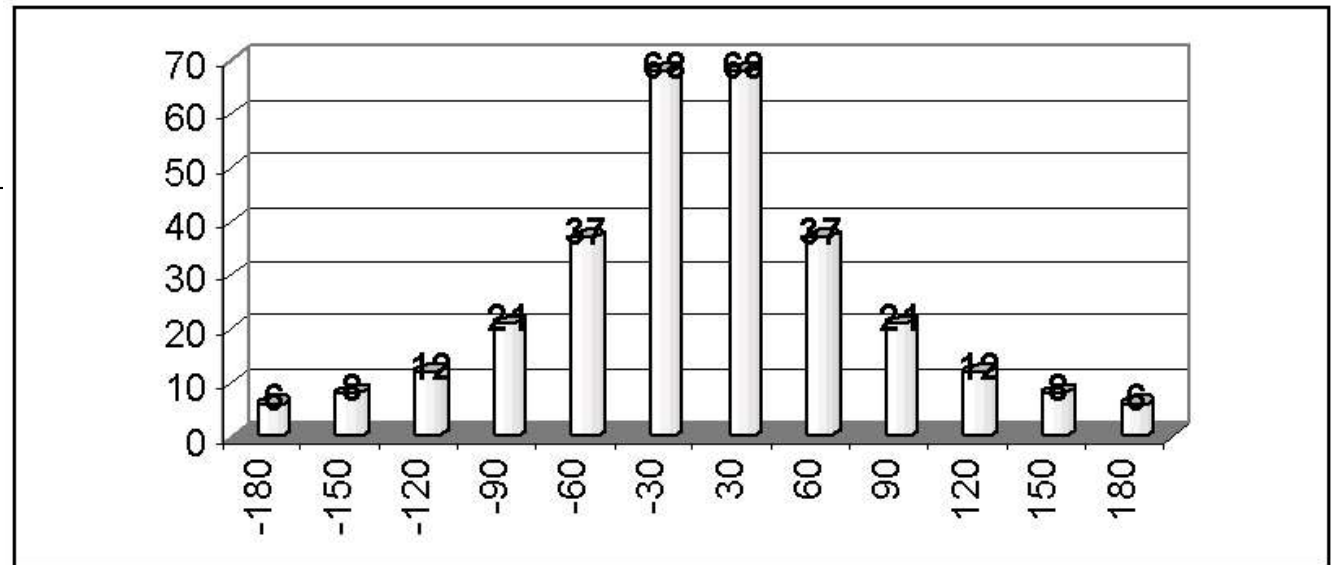
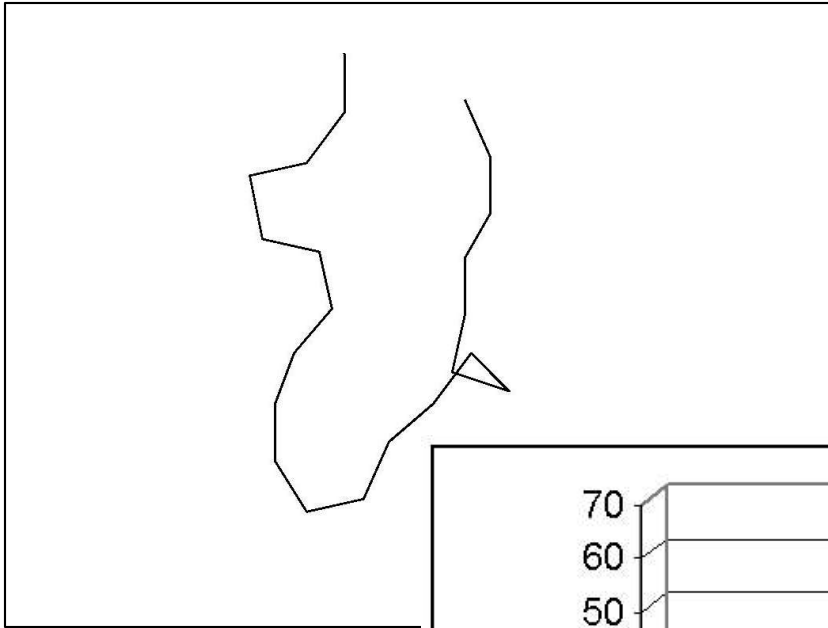
Starting point  
for movement modelling



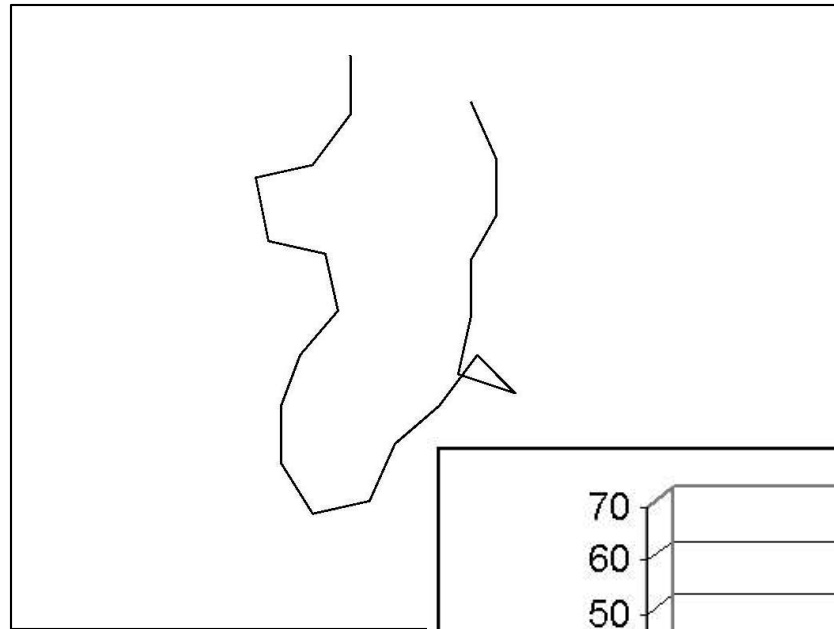
# Snail Trail

Starting point  
for movement modelling

Frequency of turning angles



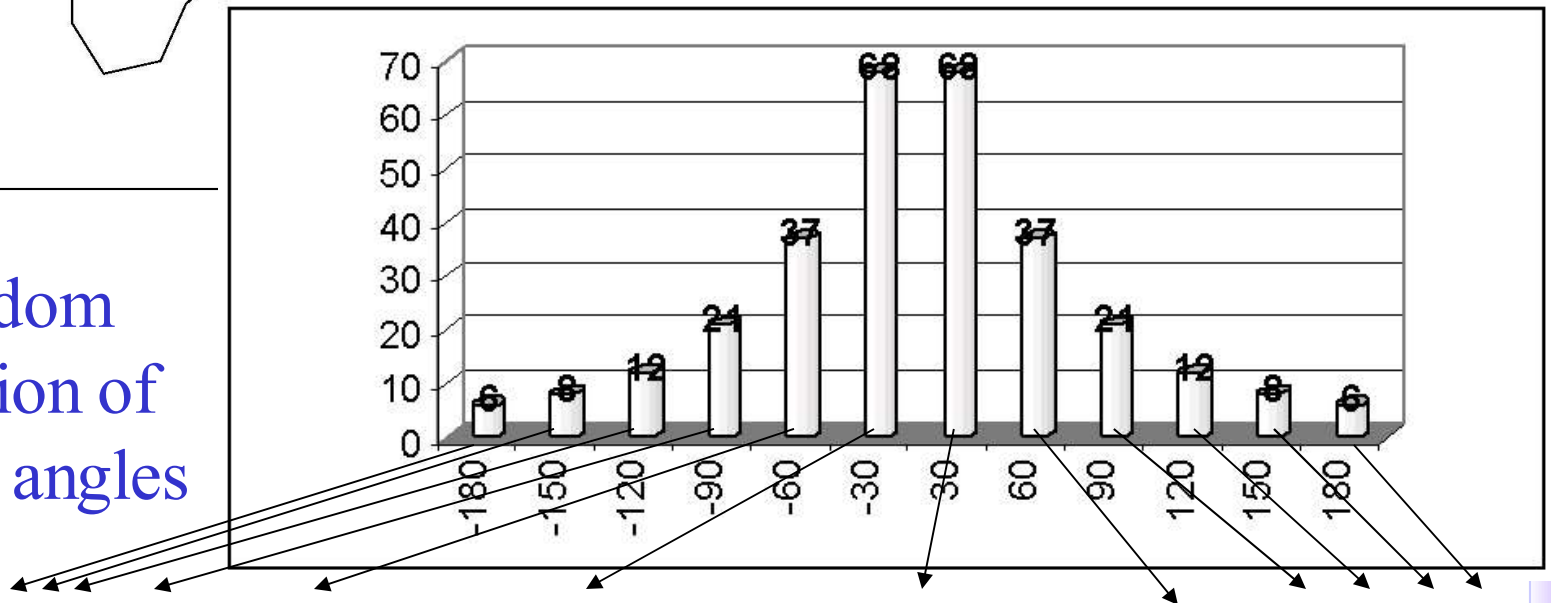
# Snail Trail



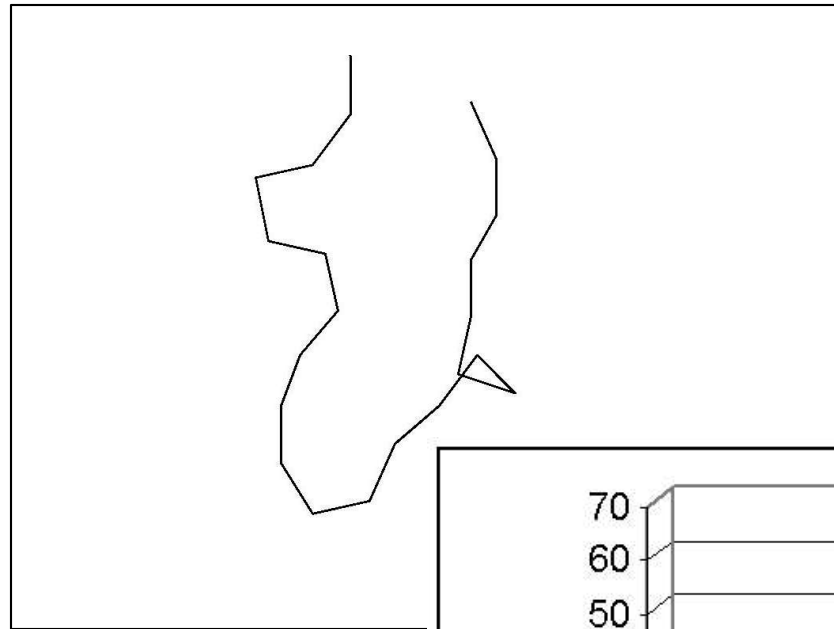
Random  
selection of  
turning angles

Starting point  
for movement modelling

Frequency of turning angles



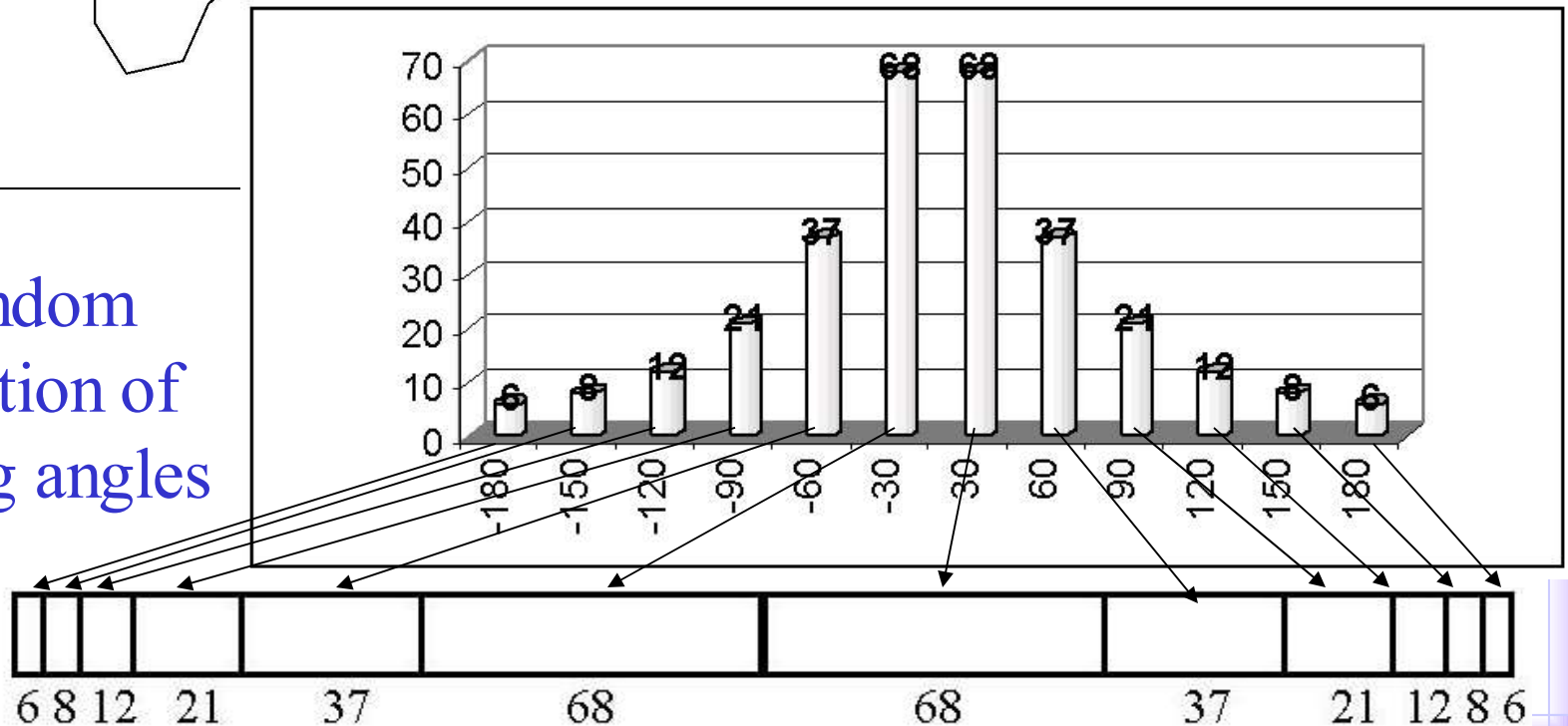
# Snail Trail



Starting point  
for movement modelling

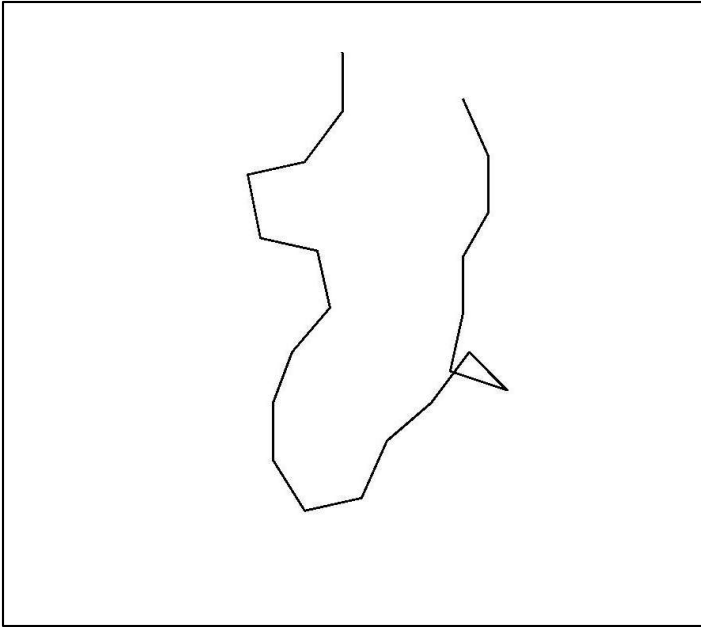
Frequency of turning angles

Random  
selection of  
turning angles





# Snail Trail



## The model in Pseudo-Code

# Start Coordinate

## Loop:

## Select a random angle

## Calculate new Coordinate

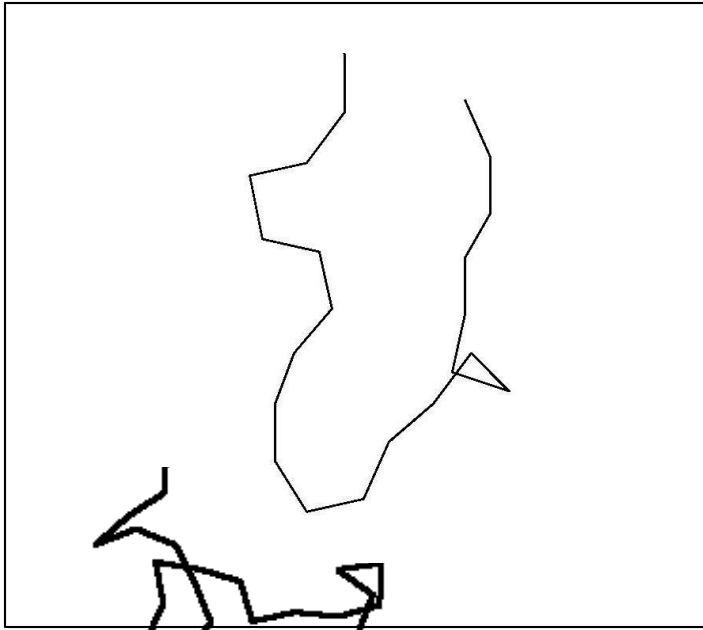
## Draw step into that direction

## Check if end of iteration

End loop

# Stop

# Snail Trail



## The model in Pseudo-Code

Start Coordinate

Loop:

Select a random angle

Calculate new Coordinate

Draw step into that direction

Check if end of iteration

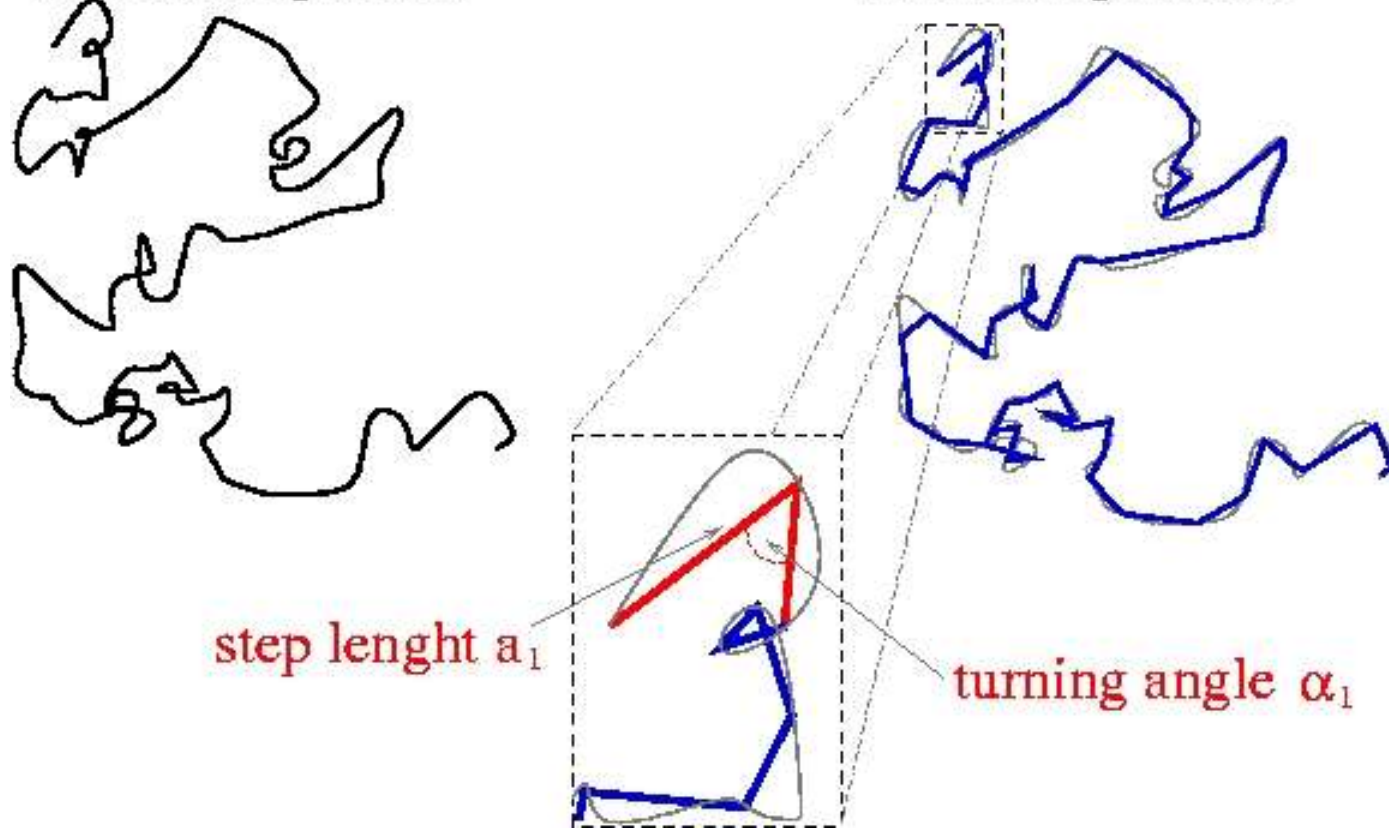
End loop

Stop



movement pattern

recorded position



Rules to chose length and angle  
are a general task for movement modelling

Simple activities of single individuals can be modelled with conventional programming approaches using loop structures.

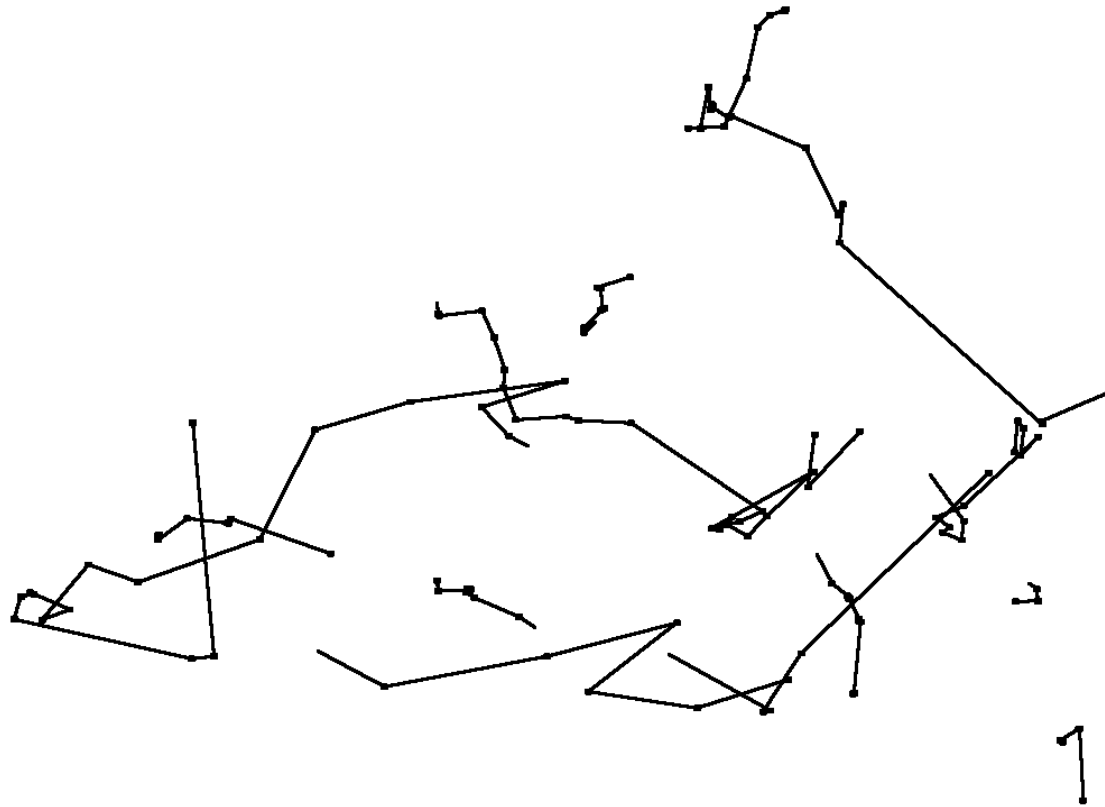
(Inter-)action of different individuals requires a quasi-parallel approach using object orientation.

# Carabid Beetles



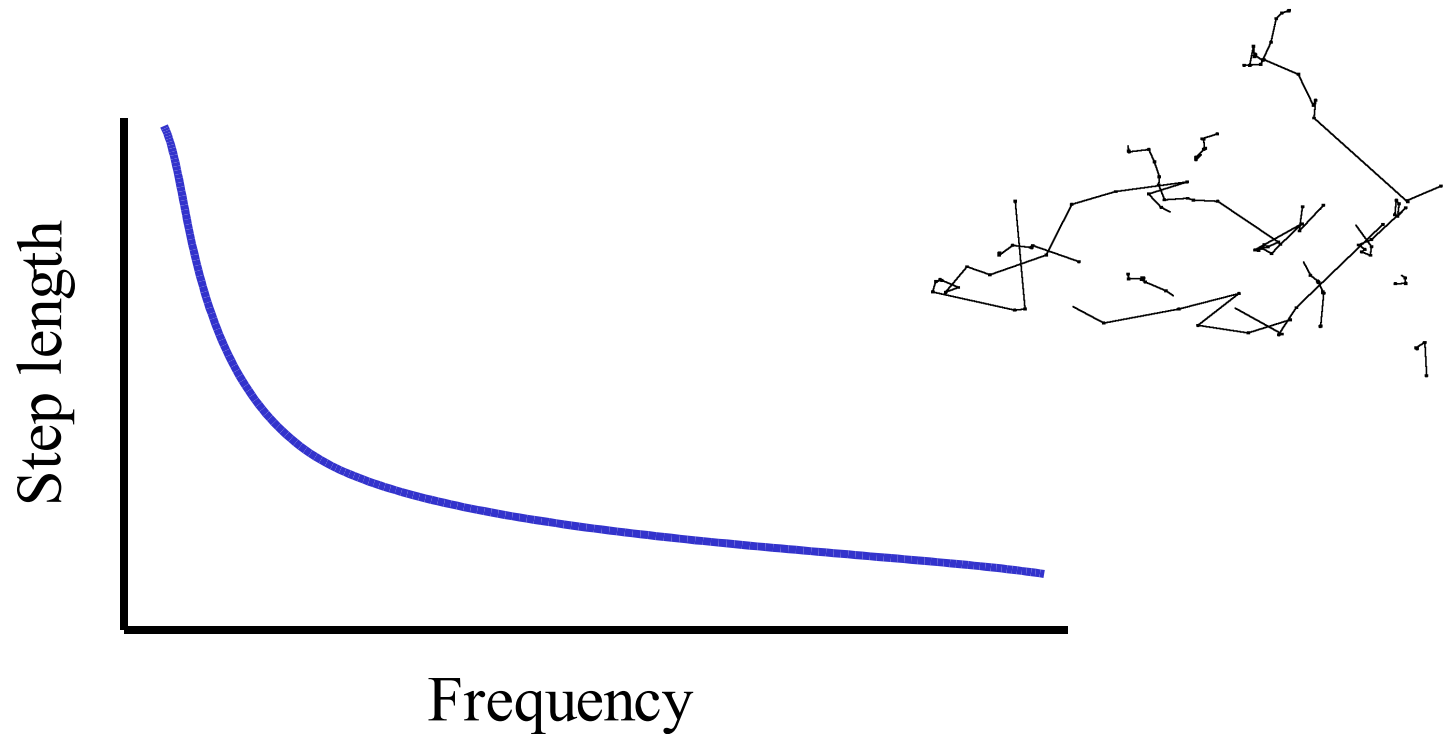
*Carabus coriaceus*

# Carabid Beetles



Telemetry recorded positions of different individuals

# Carabid Beetles

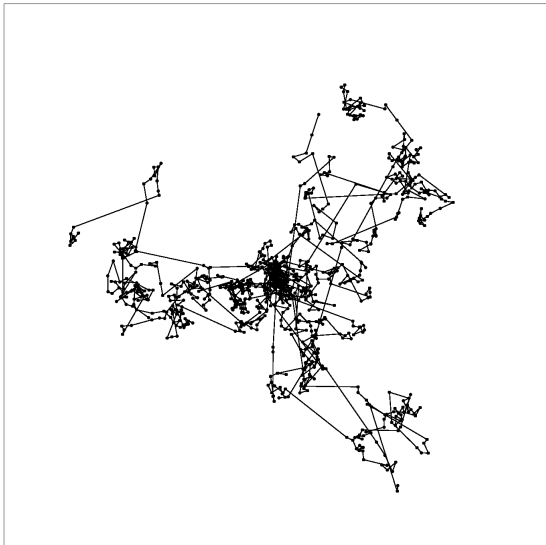
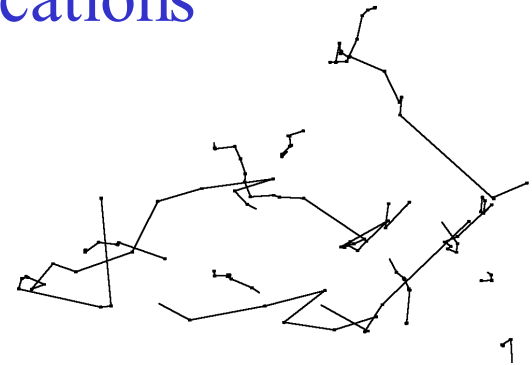


Angles: **Random**

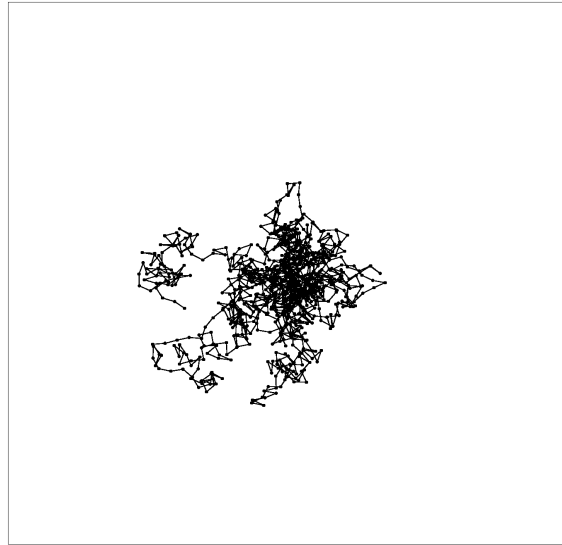
Step-length: **Hyperbolic** (Length and frequency are inversely related:  
large steps are rare, short steps are frequent)

# Carabid Beetles

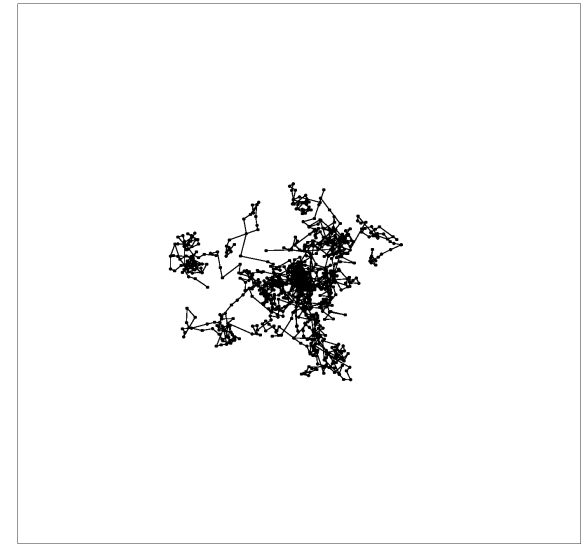
## Estimating dispersal implications



*Standard  
hyperbolic model*



*Average step  
length every day*

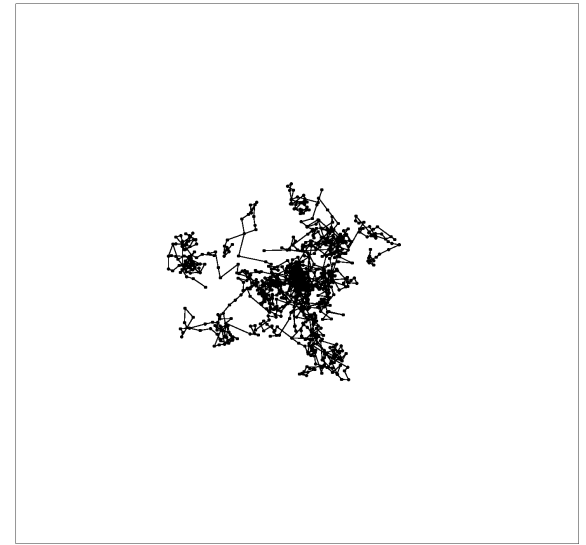
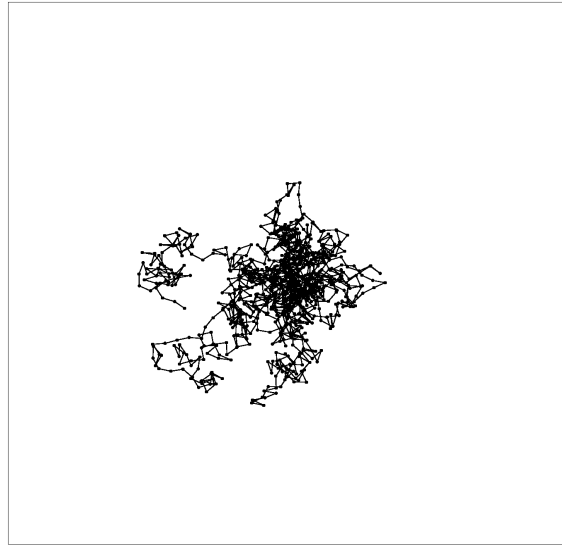
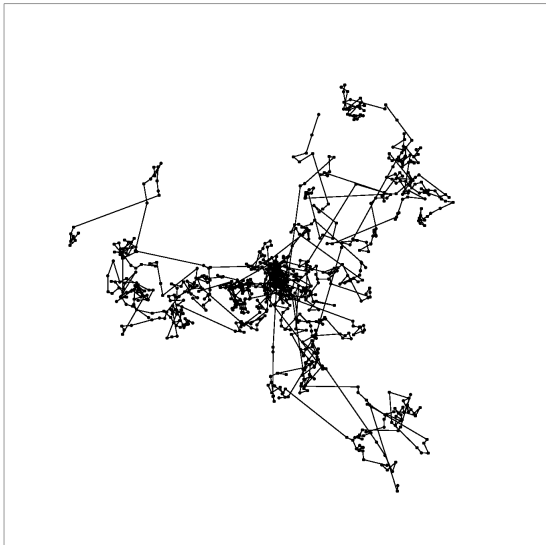
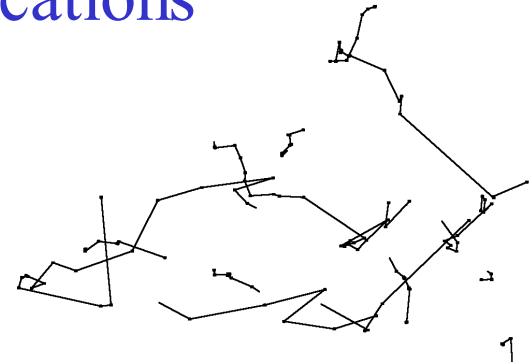


*Omission of the  
largest 5% of steps*



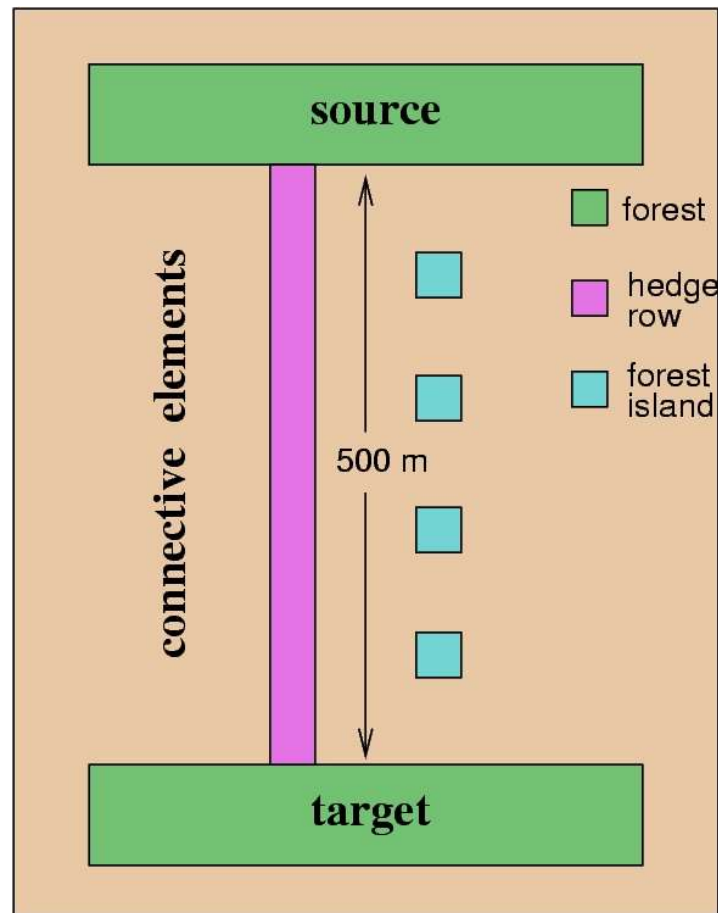
# Carabid Beetles

## Estimating dispersal implications



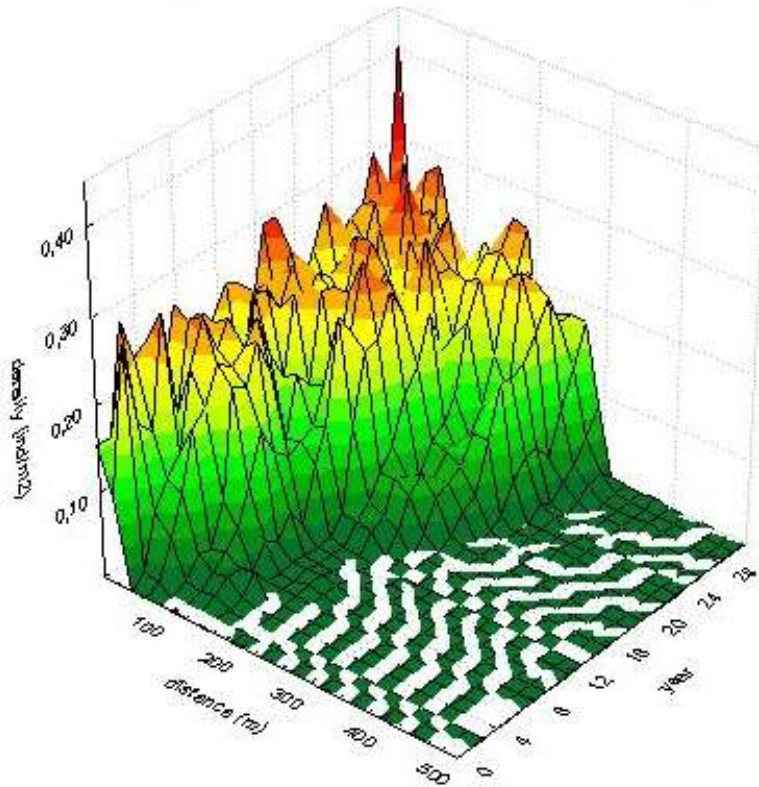
Conclusion: Rare events (large steps)  
are important to explain dispersal distances

# Dispersal of Carabids

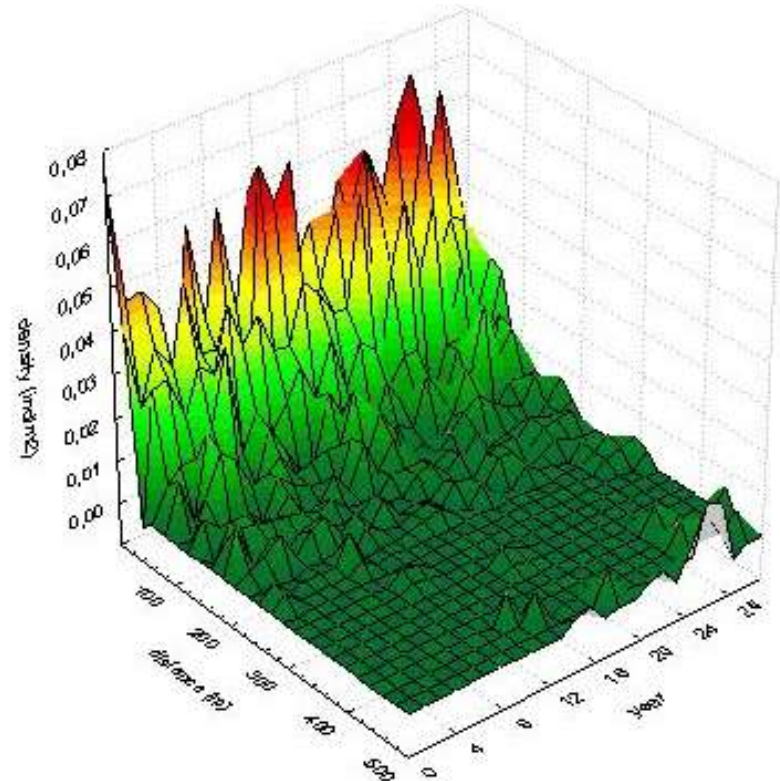


# Dispersal of Carabids

a) *Abax parallelepipedus*



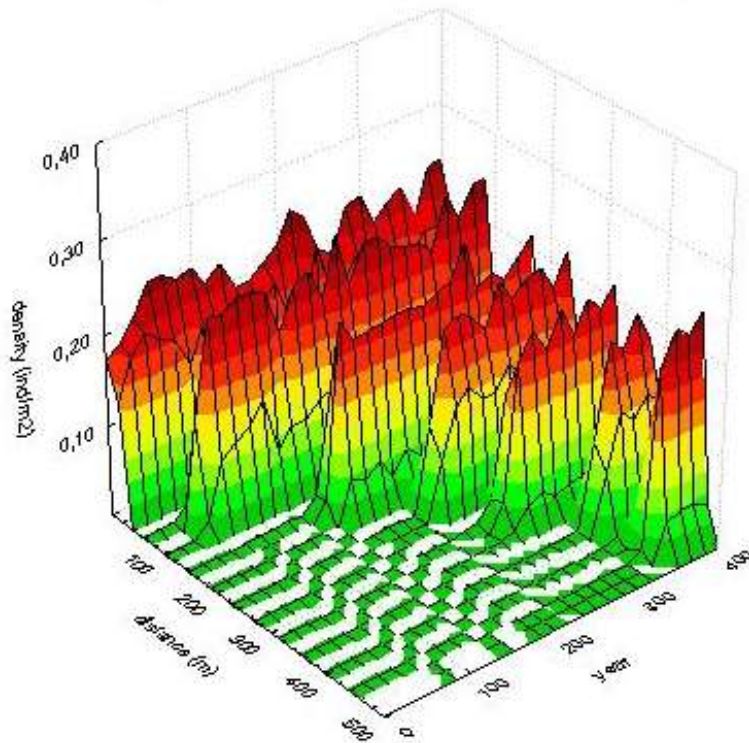
b) *Carabus hortensis*



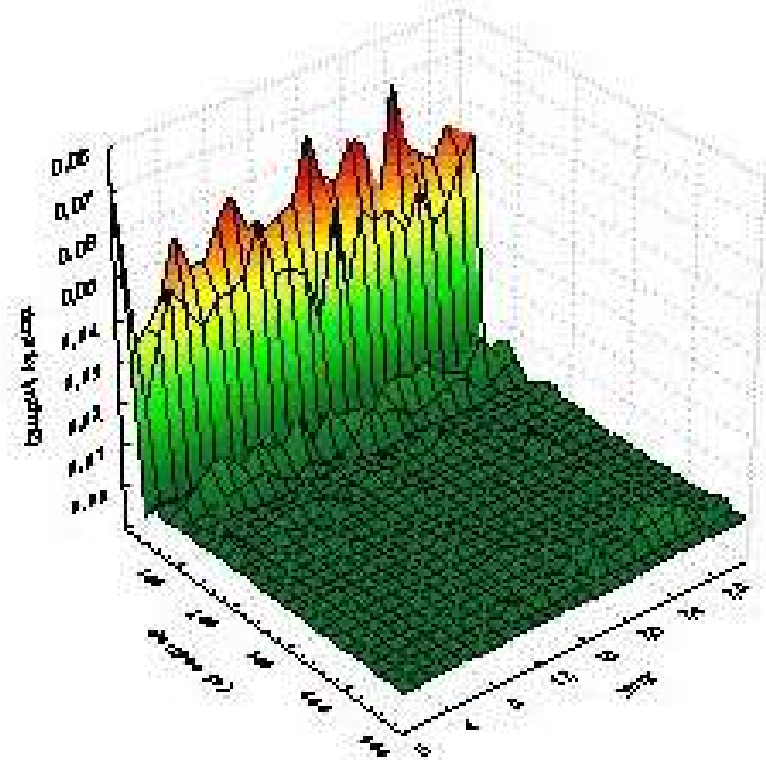
Dispersal in hedgerows

# Dispersal of Carabids

a) *Abax parallelepipedus*

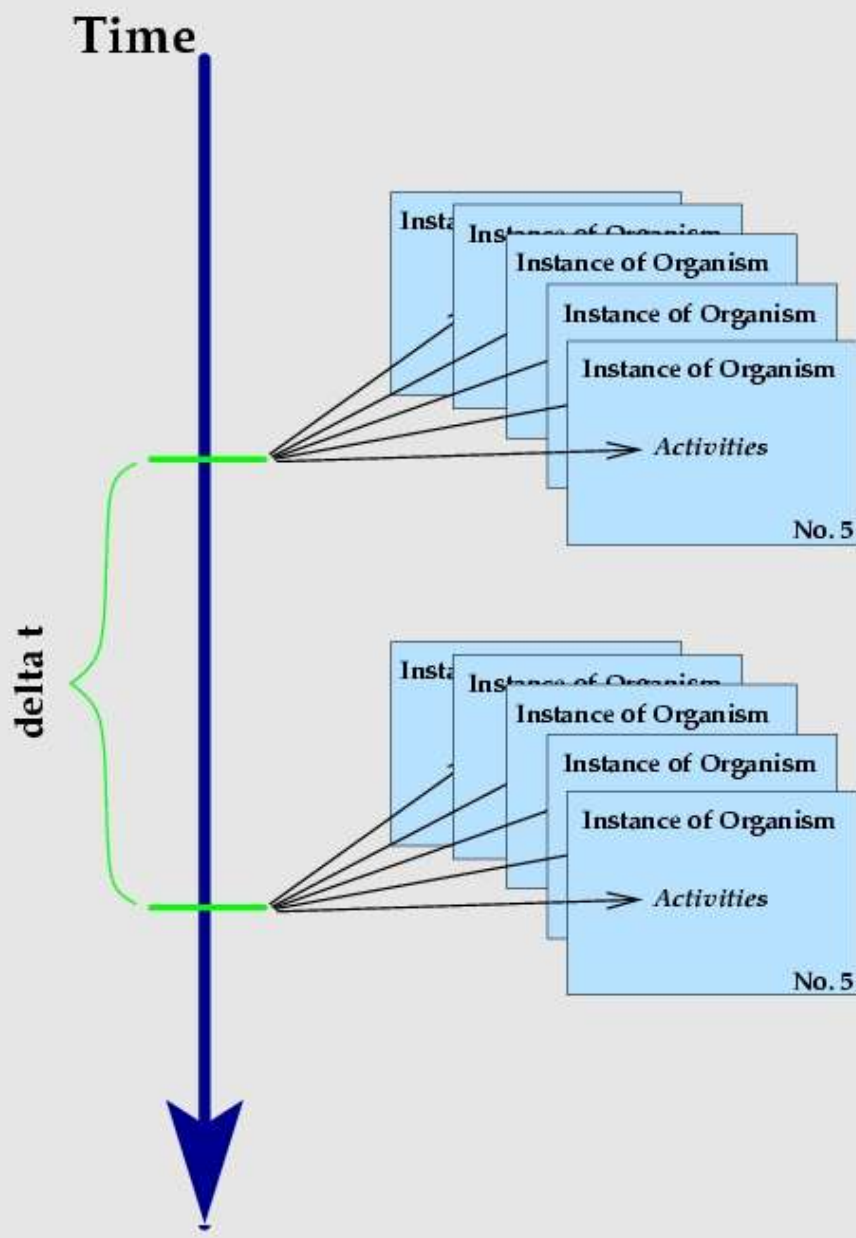


b) *Carabus hortensis*



Dispersal on stepping stones

# Theoretical aspects



**Periodic Event Scheduling:**  
**Exogene organisation (top down)**

More complex pattern:  
Interactive movement: Schooling



# Herring

## Interactive movement: Schooling

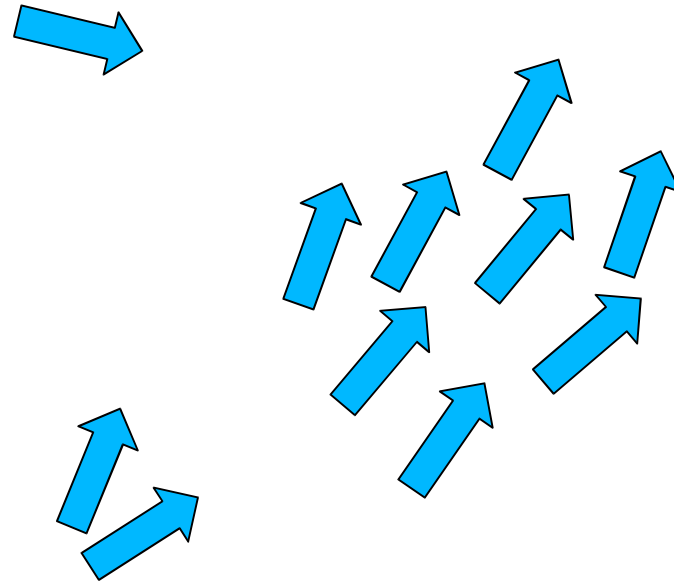


*Clupea harengus*

# Herring

## Rules for schooling behaviour

- No leaders
- Attraction within visible range
- Parallel orientation within preferred swimming distance
- Repellence when too close
- Integrating all visible neighbours according to their distance



Adequate parametrisation leads to realistic school simulations.

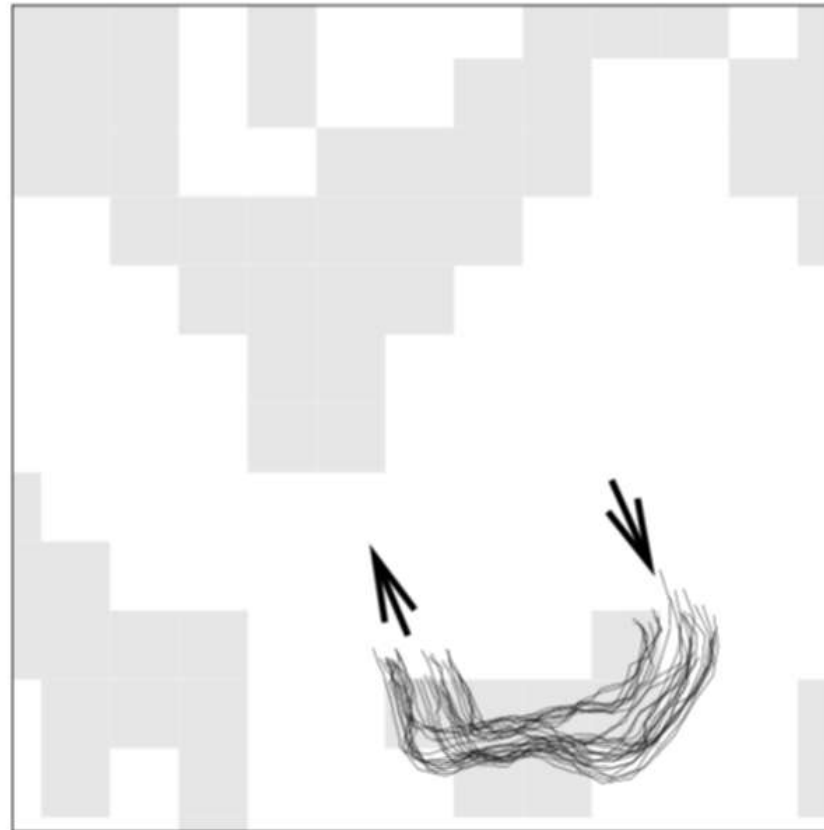


## Herring

We imagine a clumped dispersal of food particles  
where individuals either slow down  
or occasionally switch to random directions

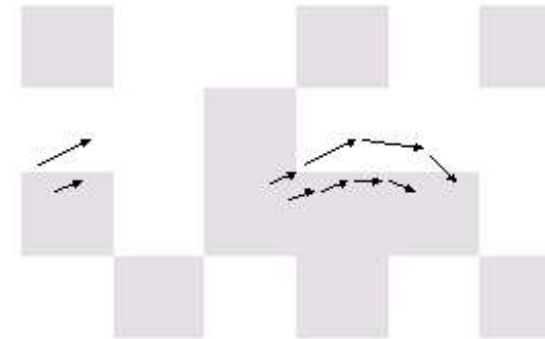
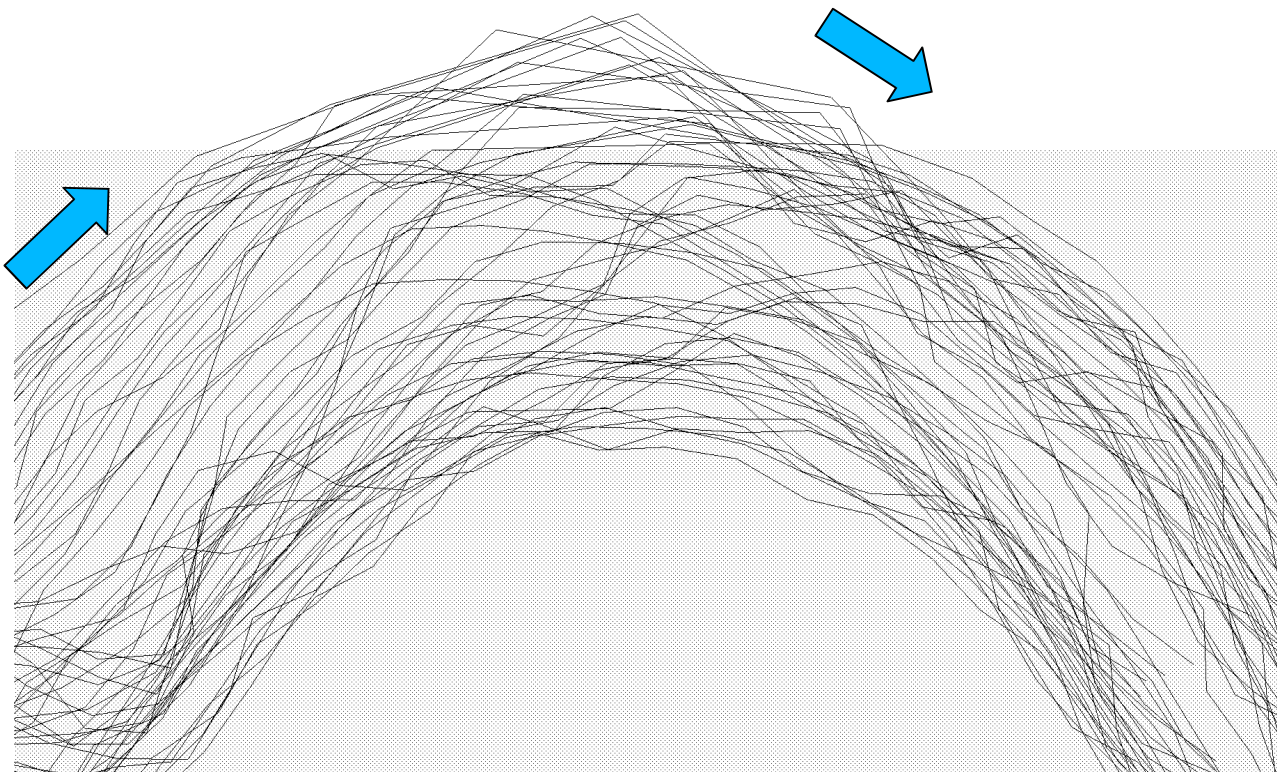
# Herring

We imagine a clumped dispersal of food particles where individuals either slow down or occasionally switch to random directions



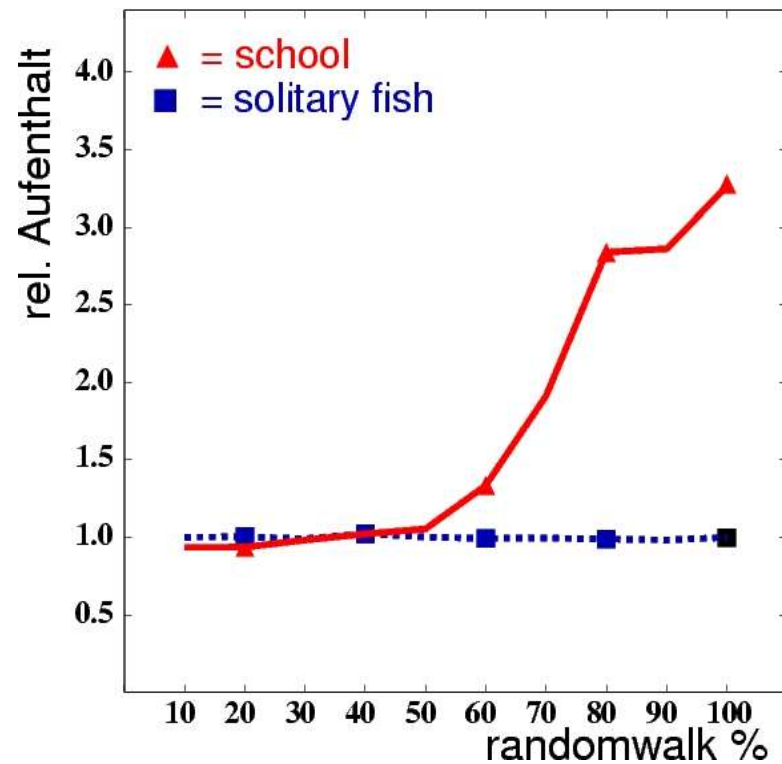
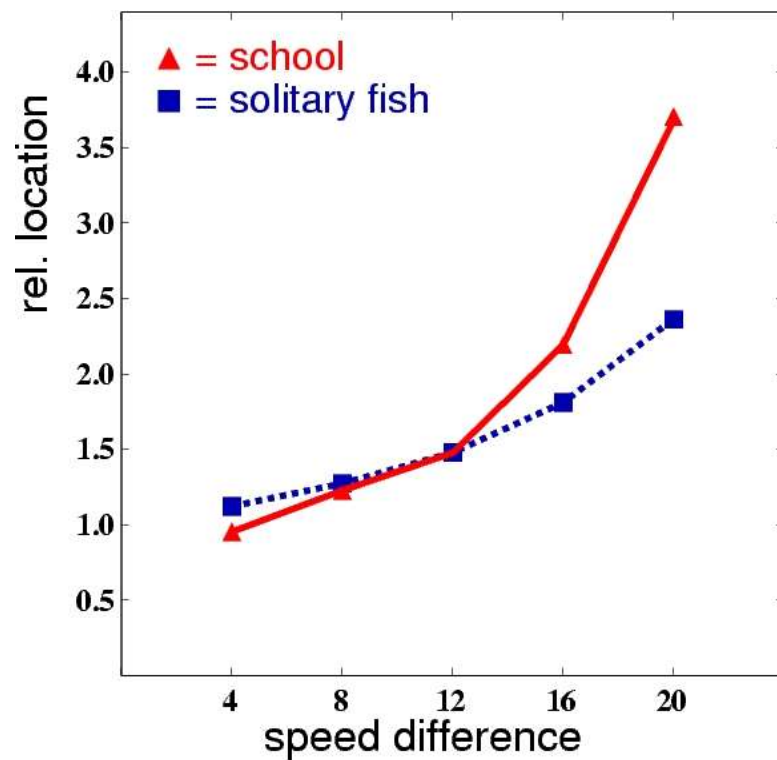
# Herring

We imagine a clumped dispersal of food particles where individuals either slow down or occasionally switch to random directions



# Herring

## Quantitative evaluation of schooling search compared to solitary search



# Herring

## Theoretical aspects

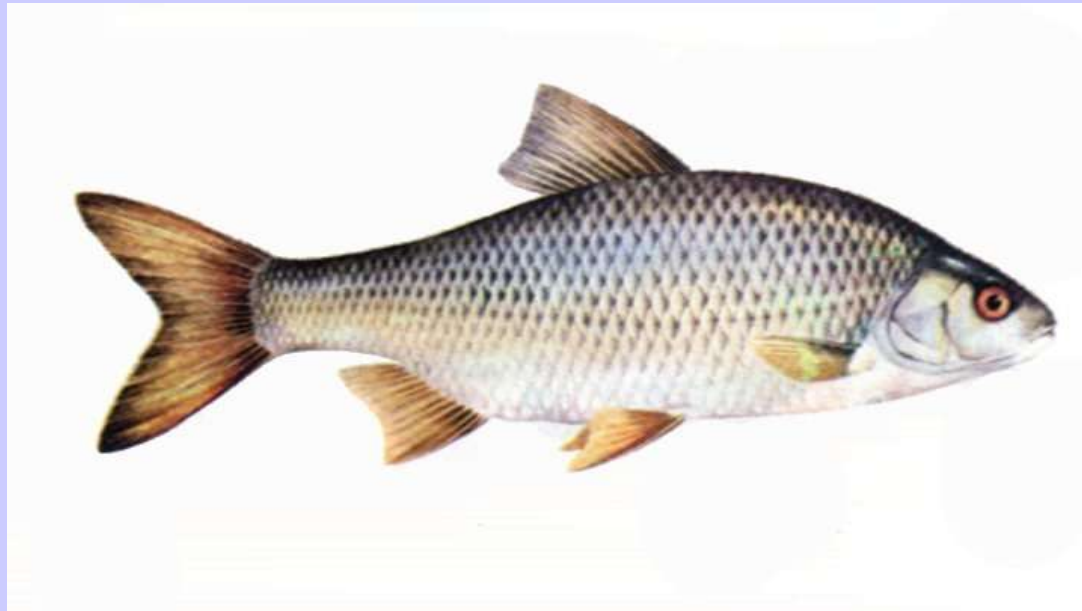
Emergent property:

In a food gradient the school orients towards increased food densities

The school as a higher level entity acquires a property that each single individual does not have.

# Roach

A more detailed fish model



*Rutilus rutilus*

# Roach

## A more detailed fish model



### ROACH -

Scientific name: *Rutilus rutilus*

Common size: 15-22 cm, weight: 100-250 gr

Fishing season: Any time of the year

Bait: Corn, flour, boiled potato etc

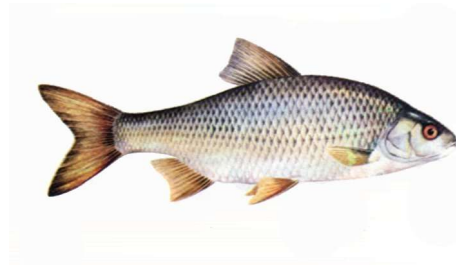
Hook size: No. 14-12 Line: 0.12-0.15 mm

Prefers shallow water with rocky or sandy bed.

One of the most frequent fish in smaller  
freshwater lakes in Germany

# Roach

## A more realistic fish model



Empirical model basis:

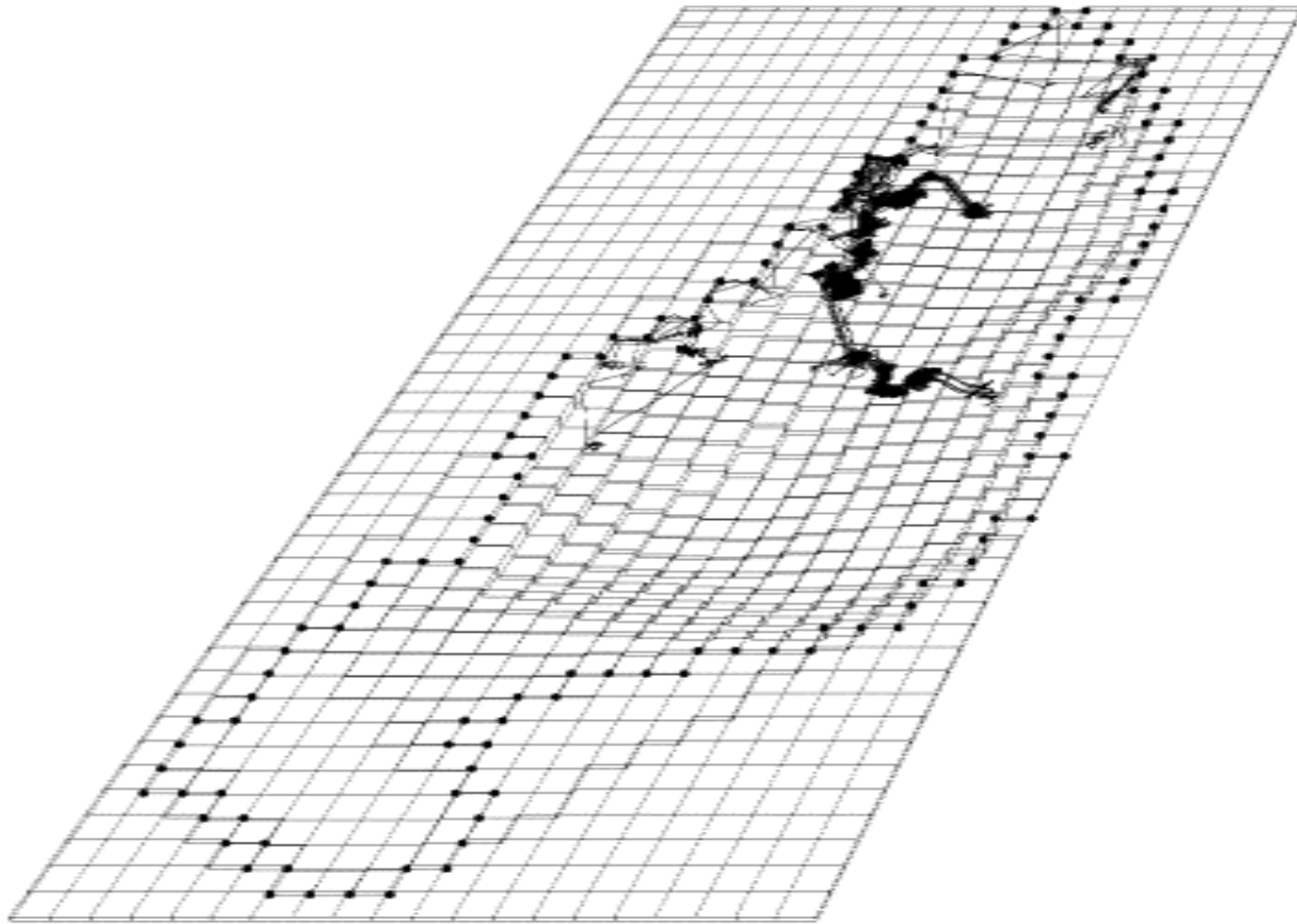
- Laboratory studies on energy assimilation
- Distribution studies in the lake
- Growth curves
- food density
- temperature and other limnic parameter

One of the most frequent fish in smaller  
freshwater lakes in Germany



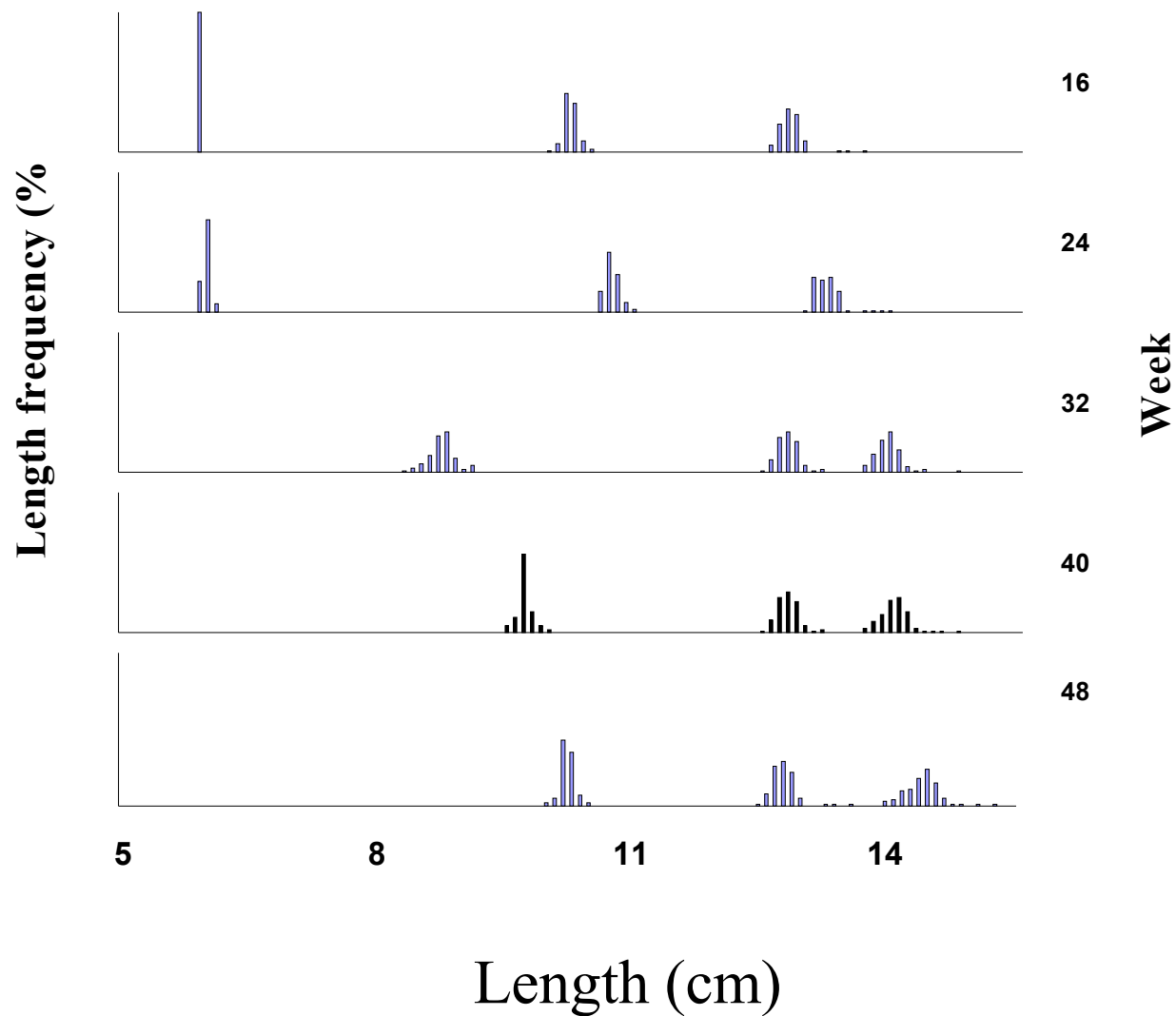
# Roach

## In Lake Belau (Schleswig Holstein)



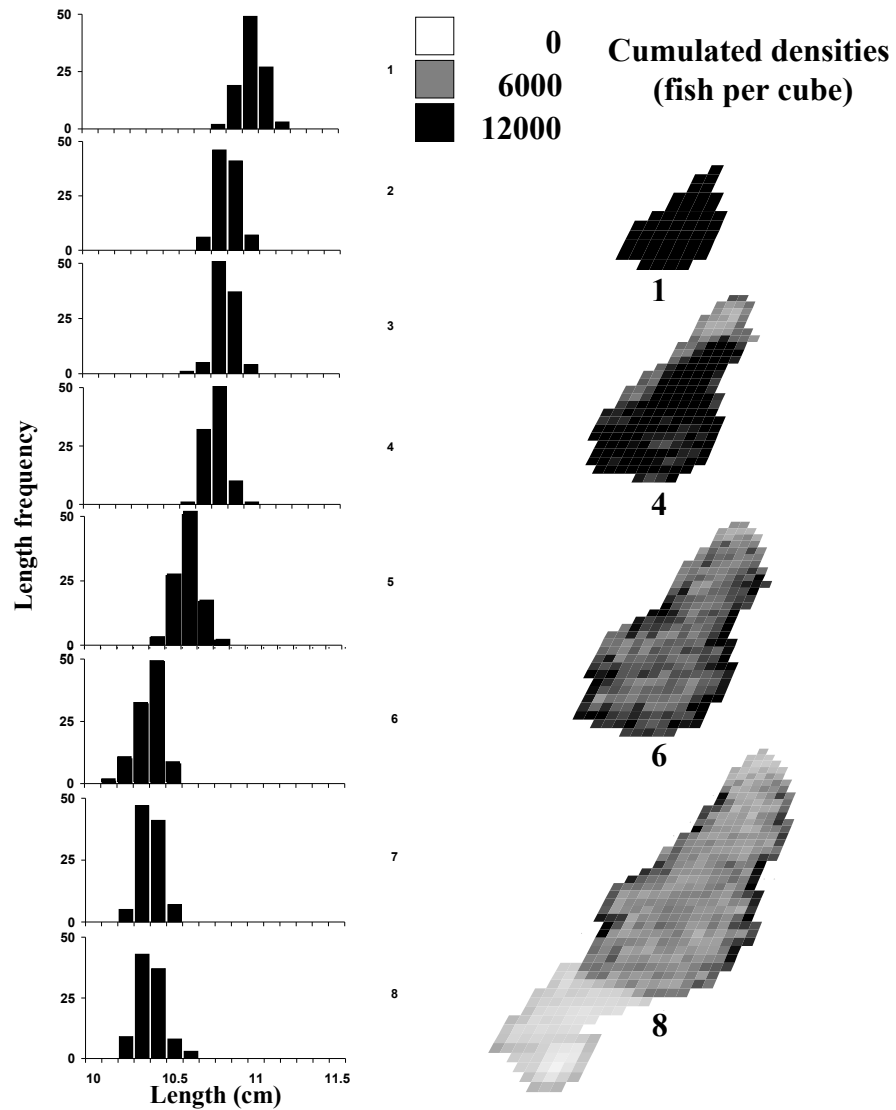
Traces of 30 individuals

# Roach



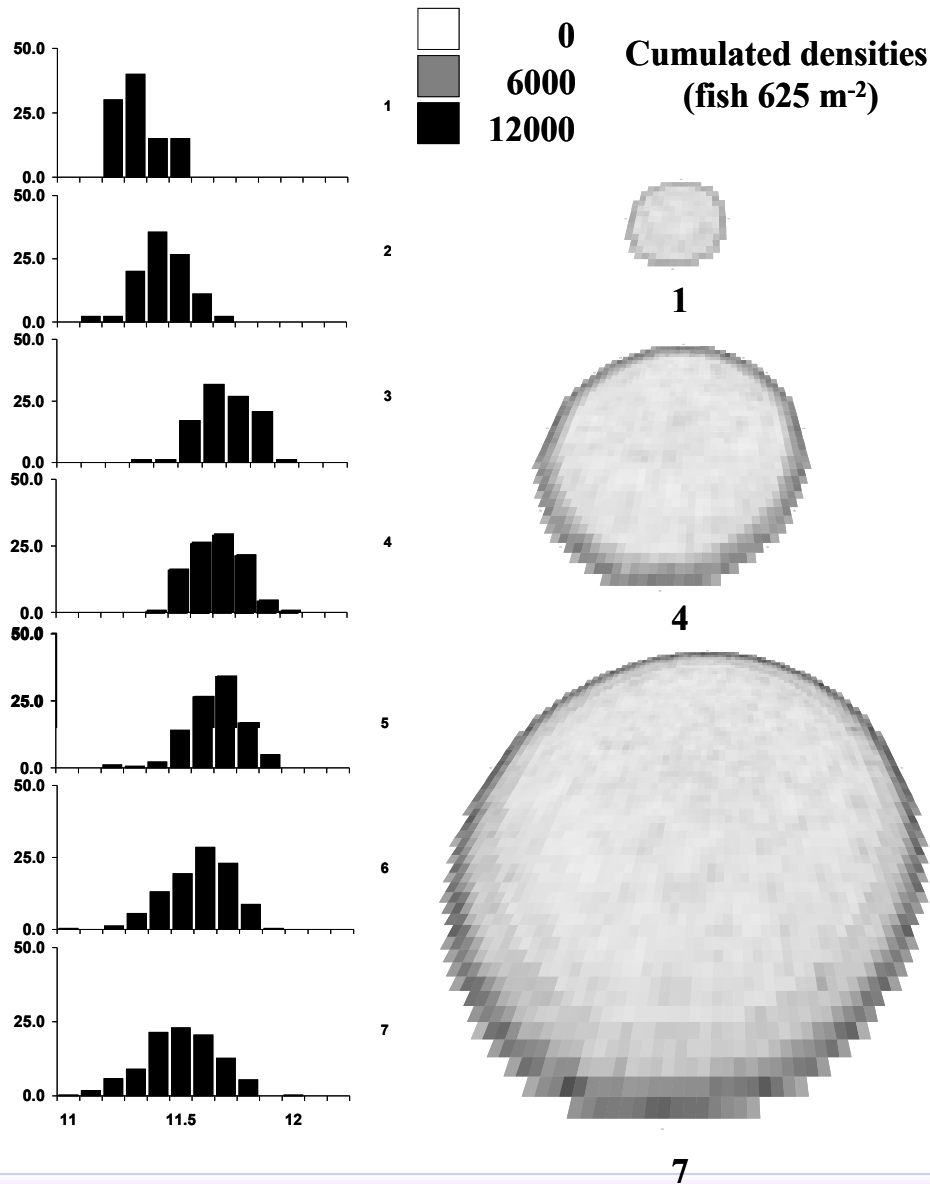
Simulated cohort development over 3 years

# Roach



If-Then  
relationships in  
imaginary lakes

# Roach



If-Then  
relationships in  
imaginary lakes

(constant proportion  
of 30 % littoral)

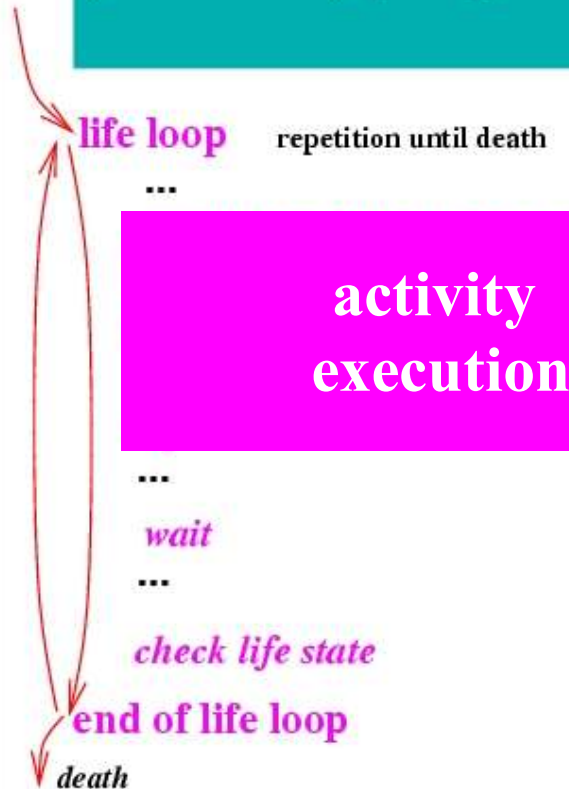
## Class 'Organism'

individual state variables

rules

*activity procedures (behavioral repertoire)*

*procedures on physiology*



## Elements of the Class 'Organism'

# Rodents

## Complex population dynamics



*Microtus agrestis*



*Clethrionomys glareolus*  
(Bank vole)

# Rodents

## Complex population dynamics

Cyclic Population outbreaks  
depending on

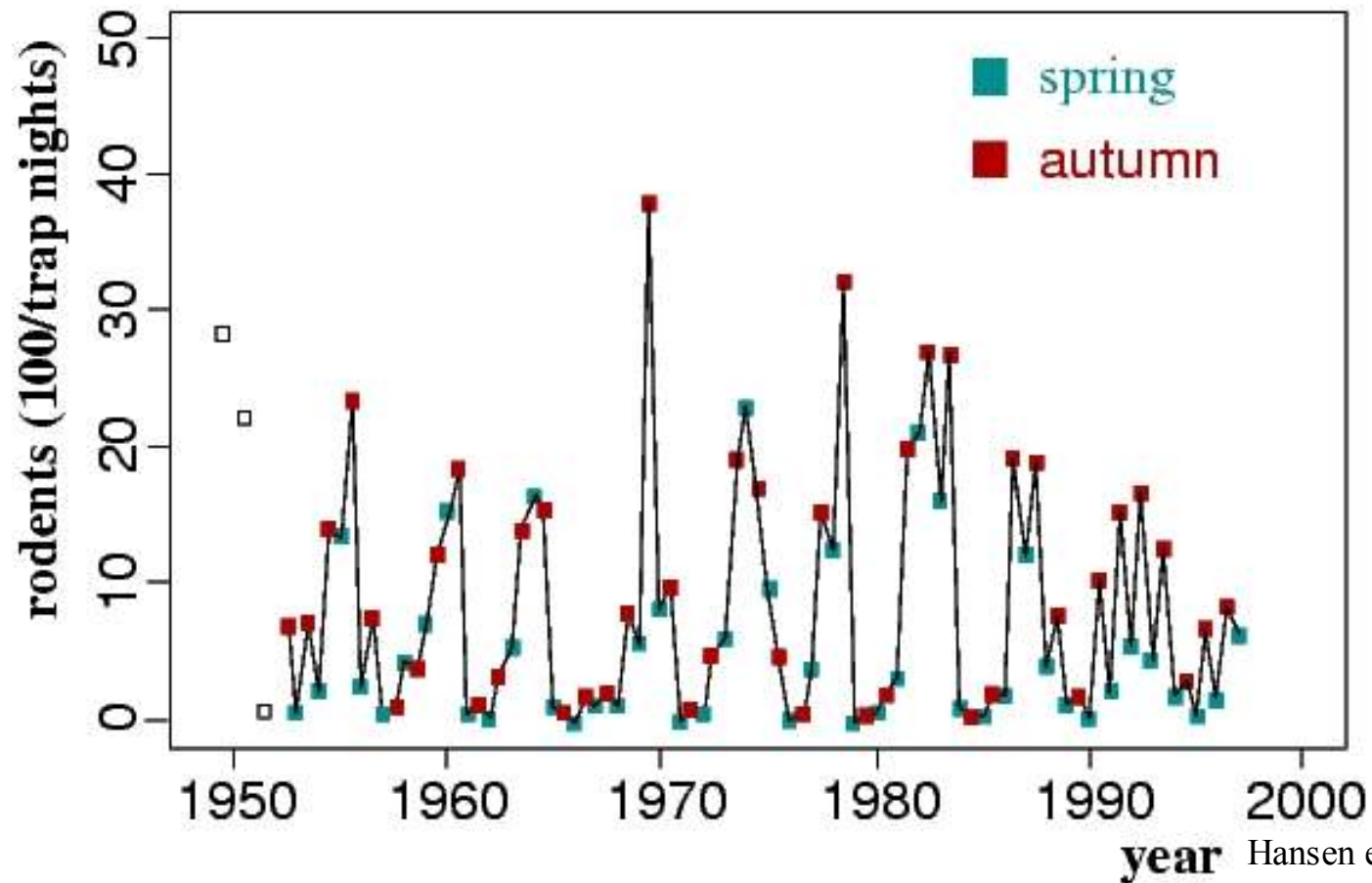
Environmental structure  
Food availability  
Physiological properties  
Predators

...

Top down or bottom up control  
of cycles?

# Rodents

## Measured population densities



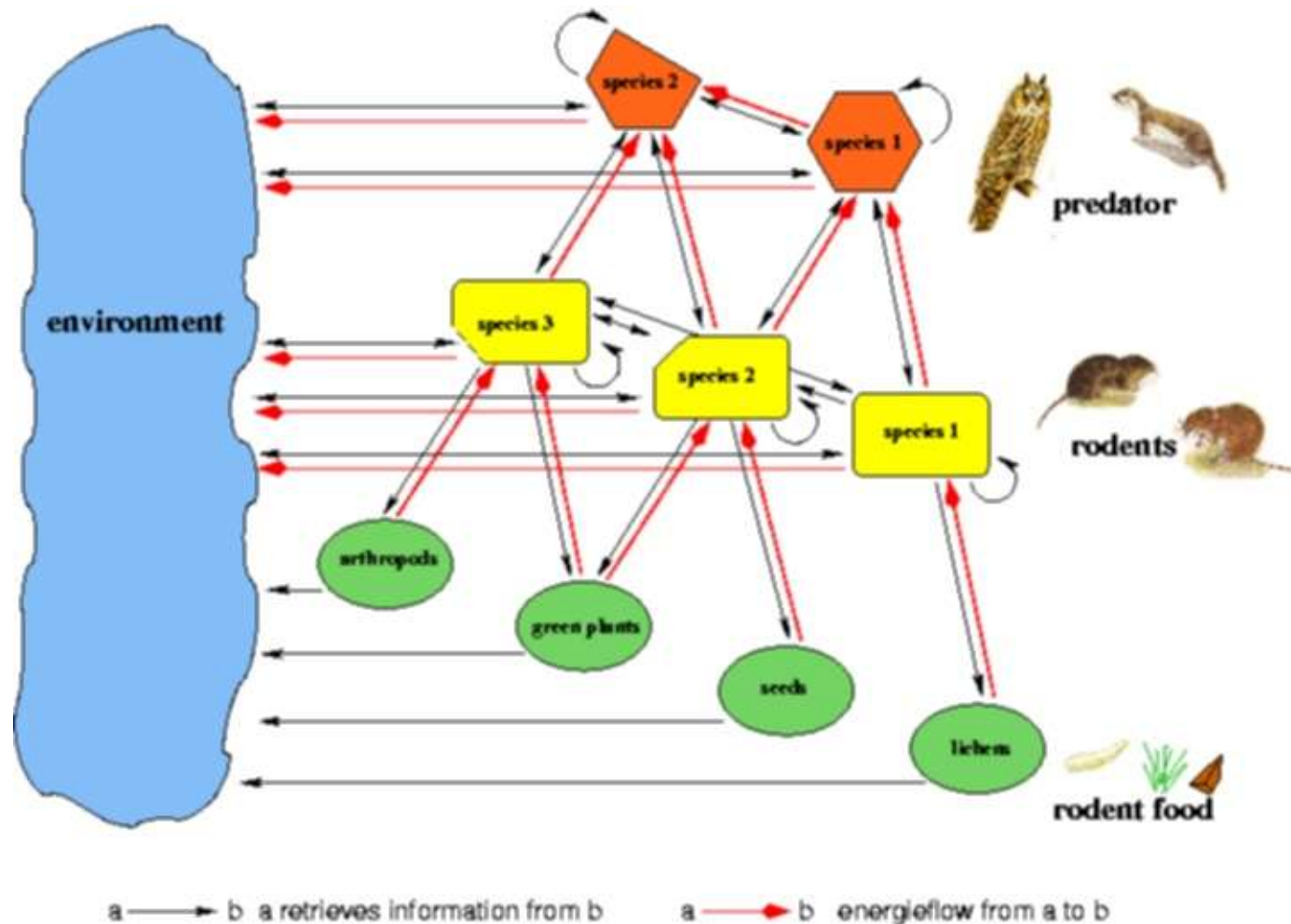
**Oscillations of rodent abundances in Scandinavia**

Hansen et al. 1999



# Rodents

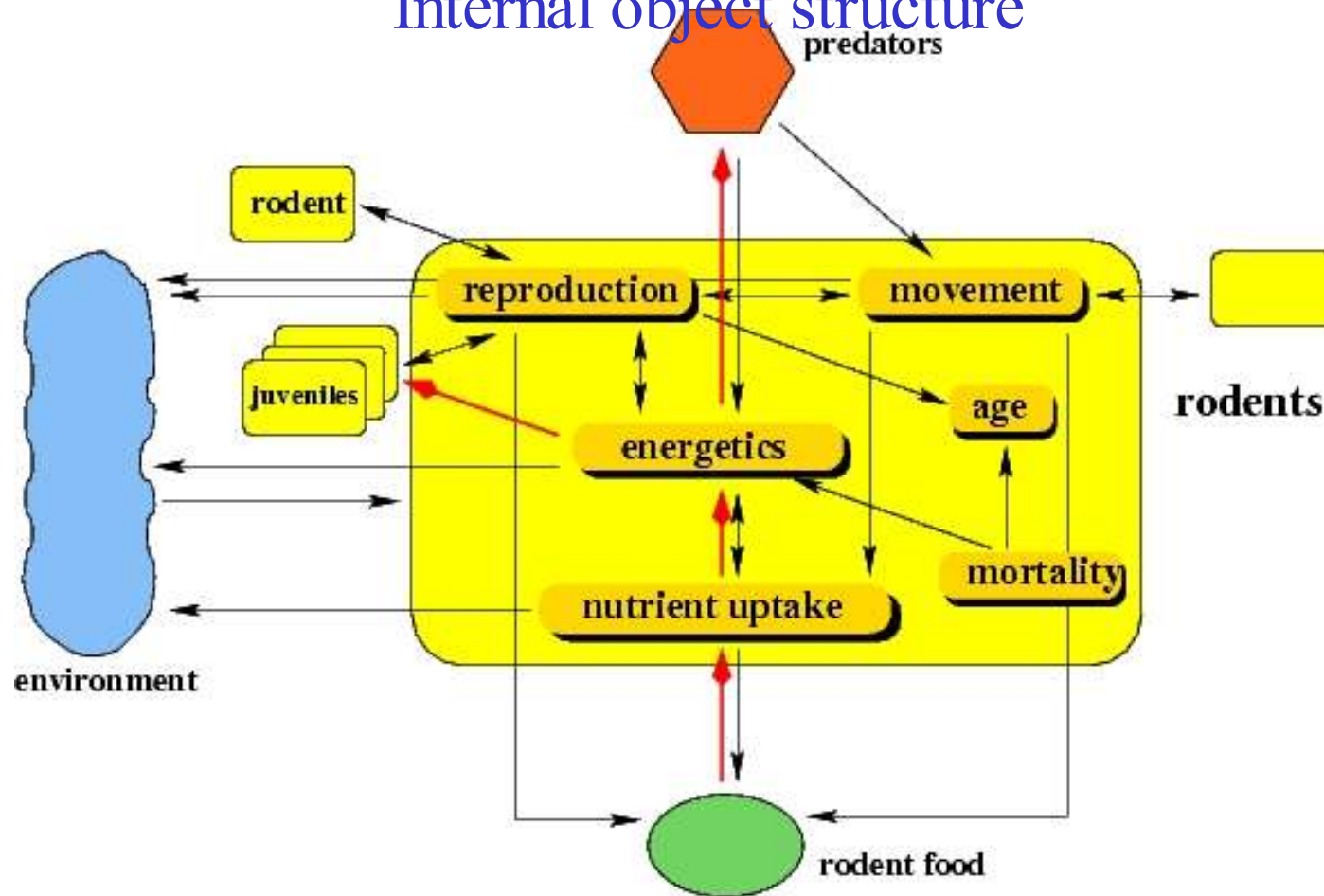
## Food web



Main Components of the rodent community model

# Rodents

## Internal object structure

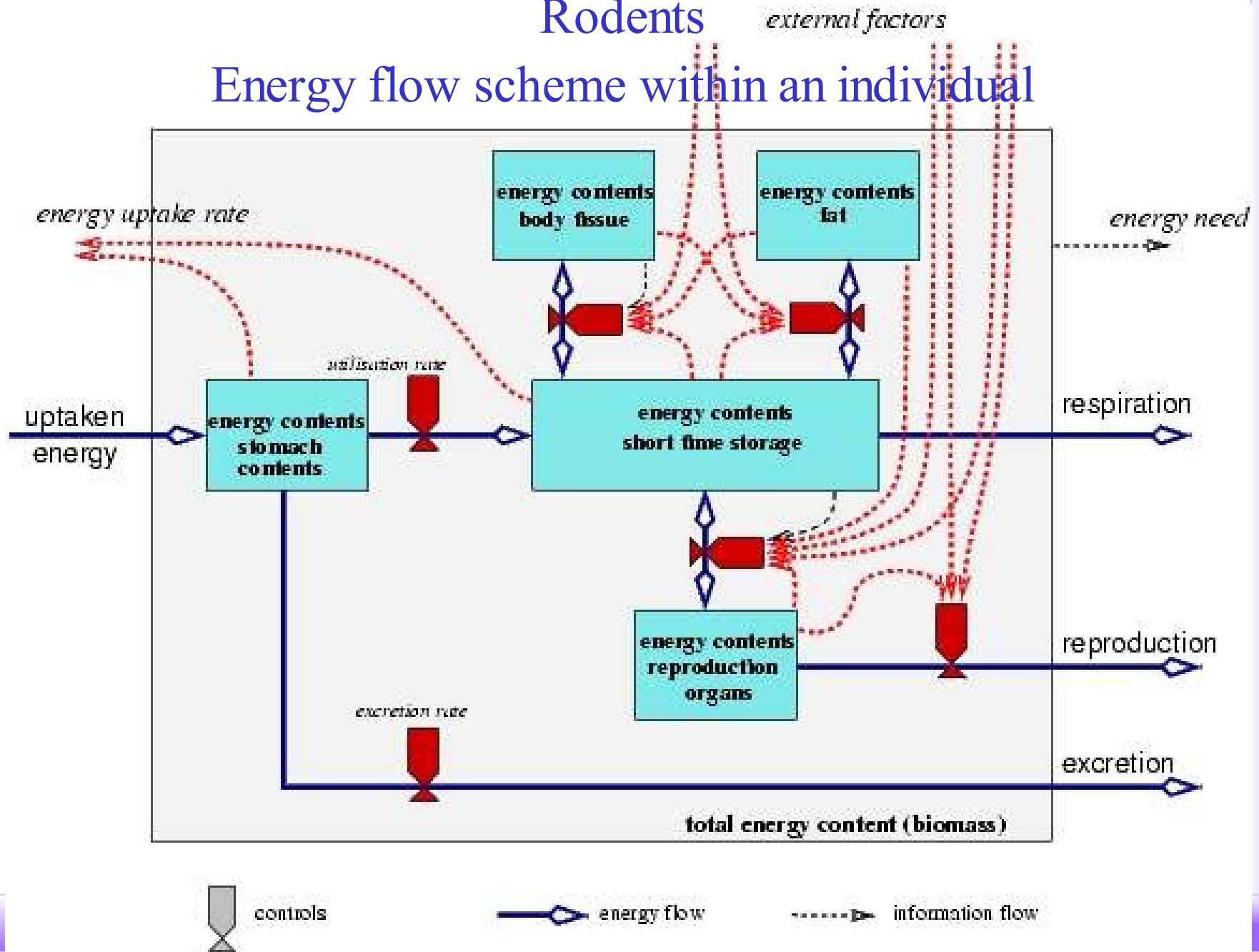


a → b a retrieves information from b    a → b energy flow from a to b

Main Components and interactions of the rodents

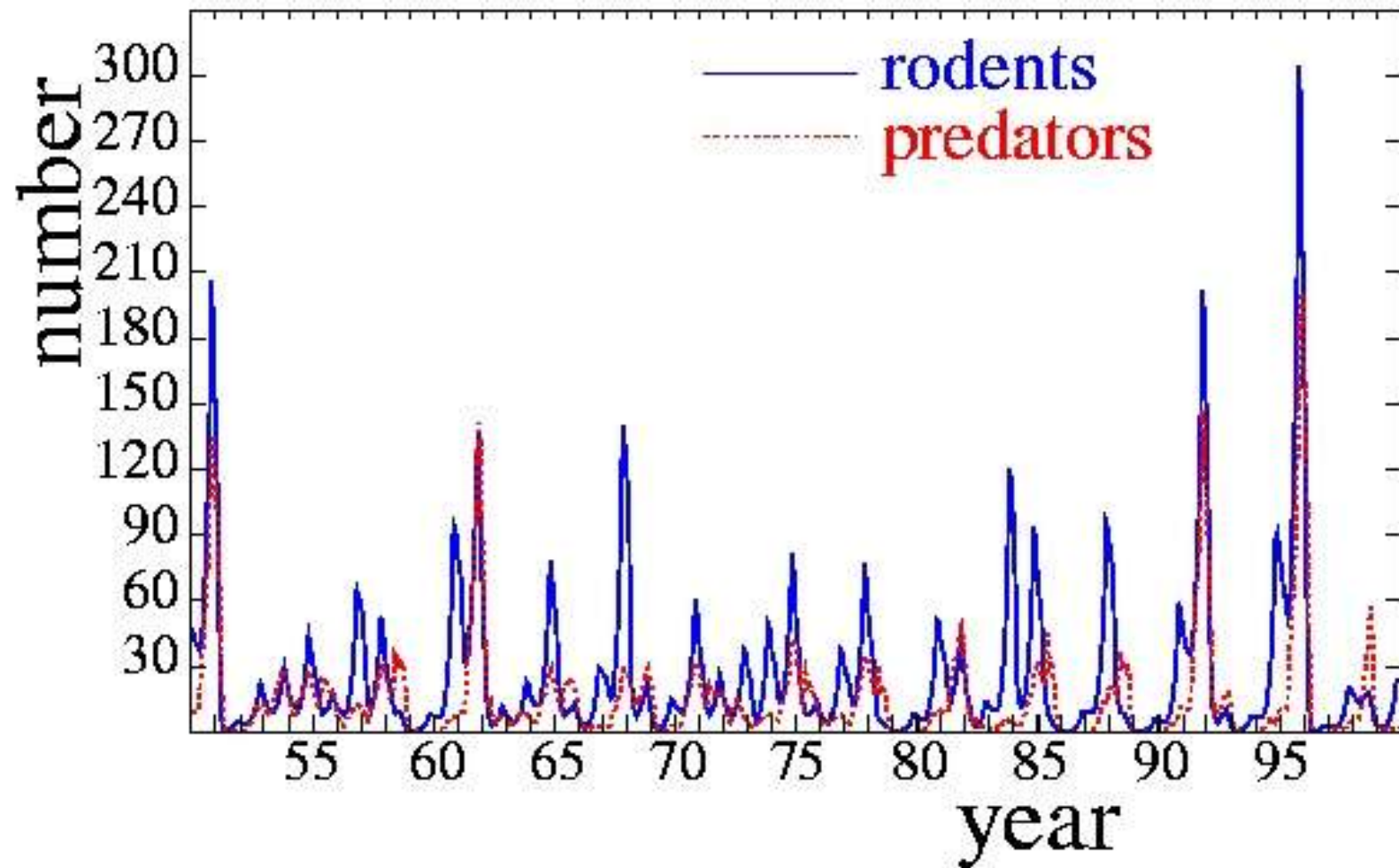
# Rodents

## Energy flow scheme within an individual



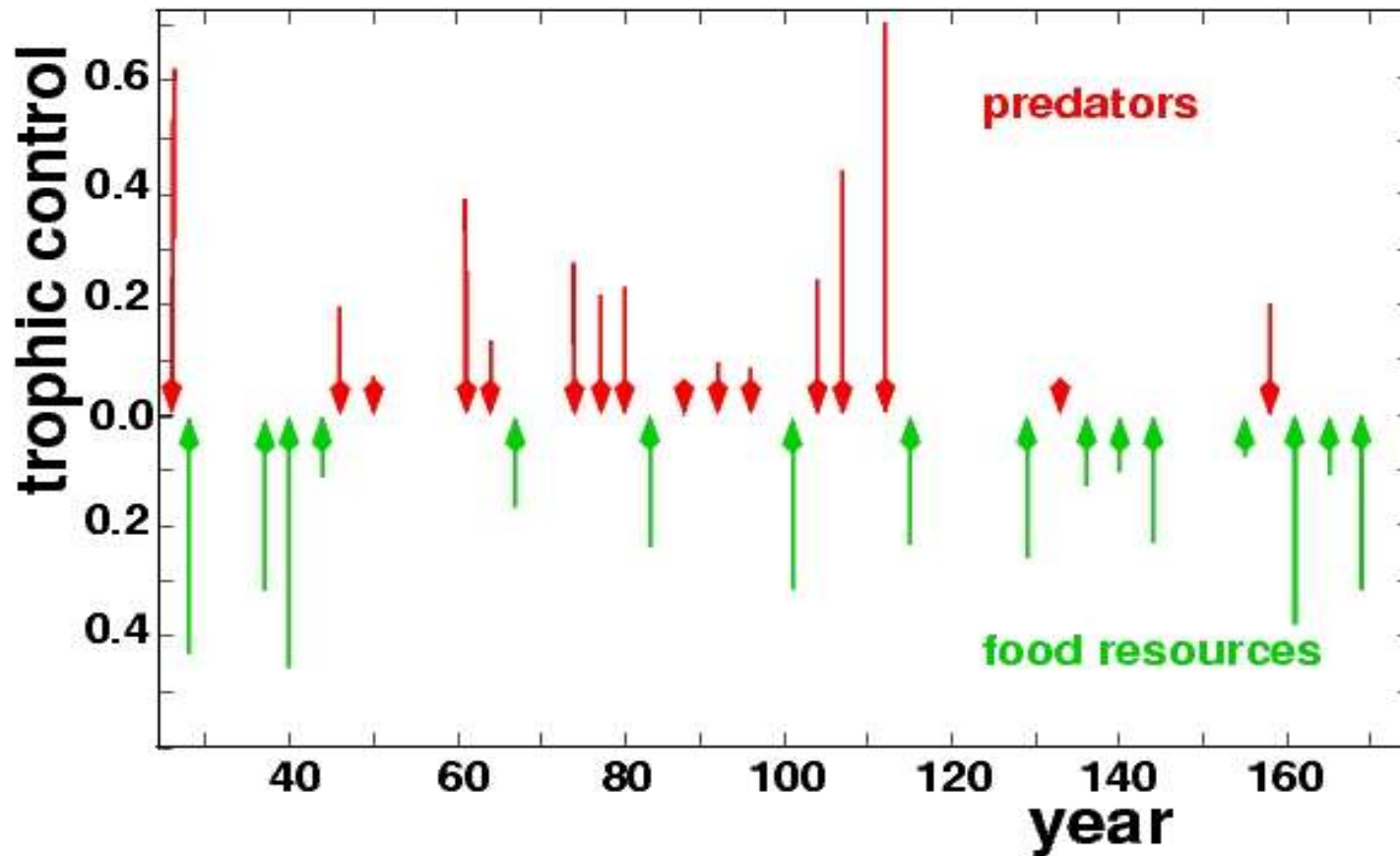
# Rodents

## Simulated Population dynamics



# Rodents

## Trophic Control



Top  
down

Bottom  
up

## Class 'Organism'

*Procedure FEEDING*  
*Procedure MOVING*  
*Procedure RESTING*  
*Procedure GROWING*



## Cyclic Activity Control

## Alternatives in activity control



## Class 'Organism'

### Activities

*Procedure FEEDING*

*Procedure MOVING*

*Procedure RESTING*

*Procedure GROWING*

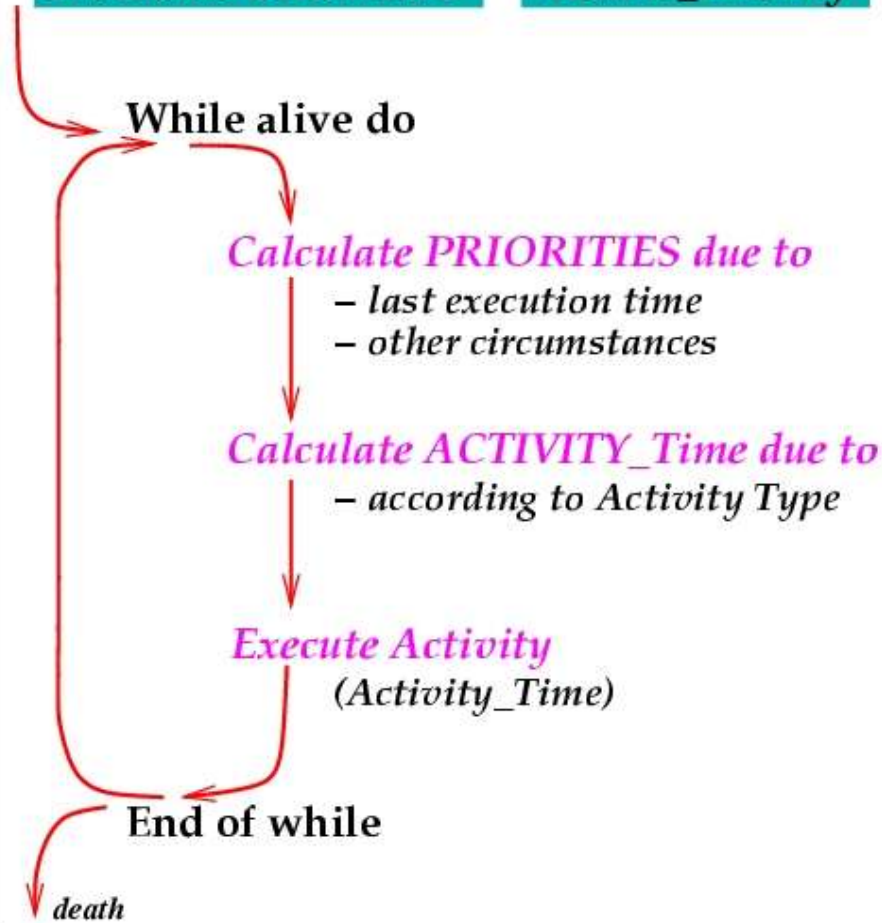
### Priorities

*Real F\_Priority*

*Real M\_priority*

*Real R\_Priority*

*Real G\_Priority*



## Priority Driven Activity Control

## Alternatives in activity control



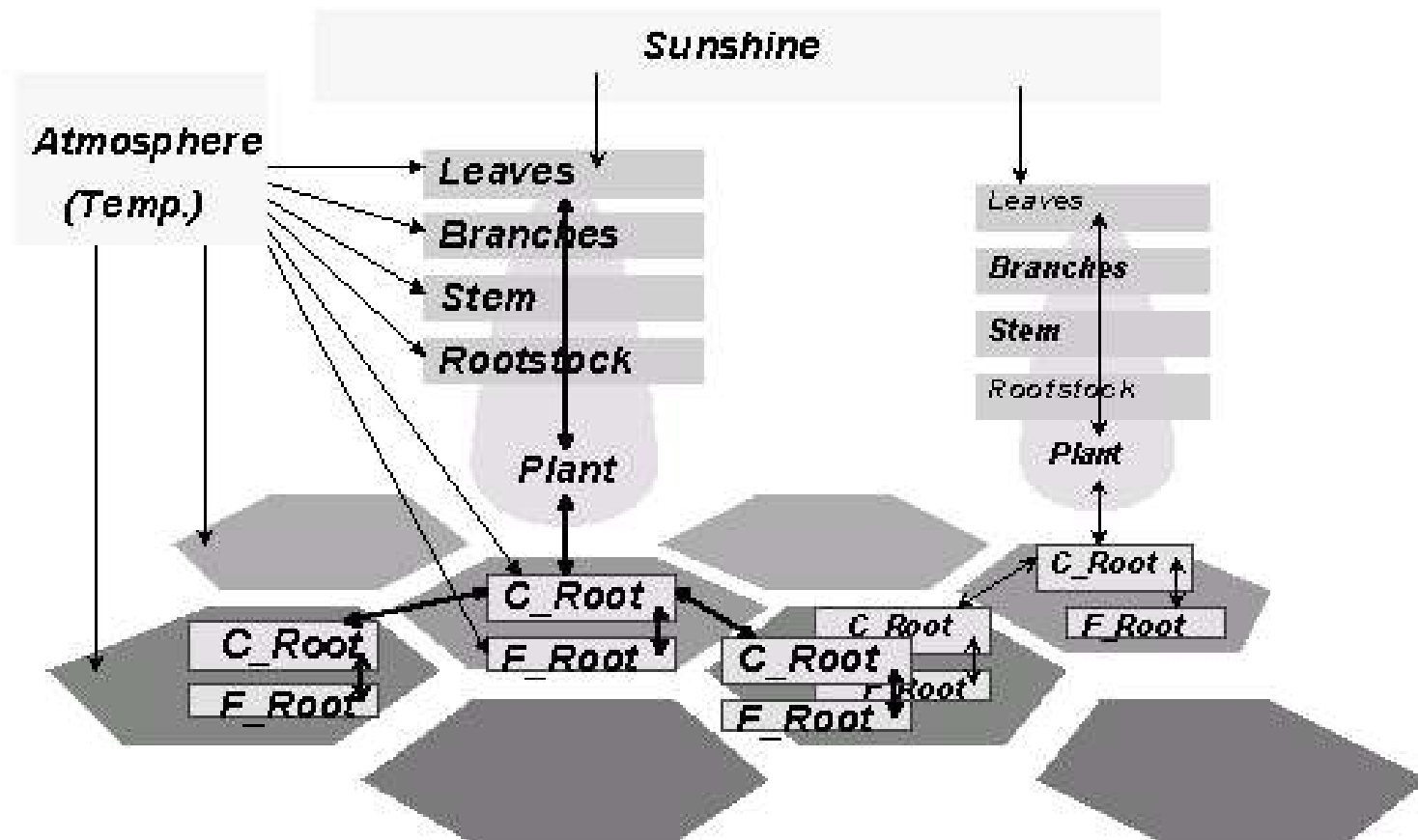
# Alder

## Combined Functional - Architectural Plant modelling

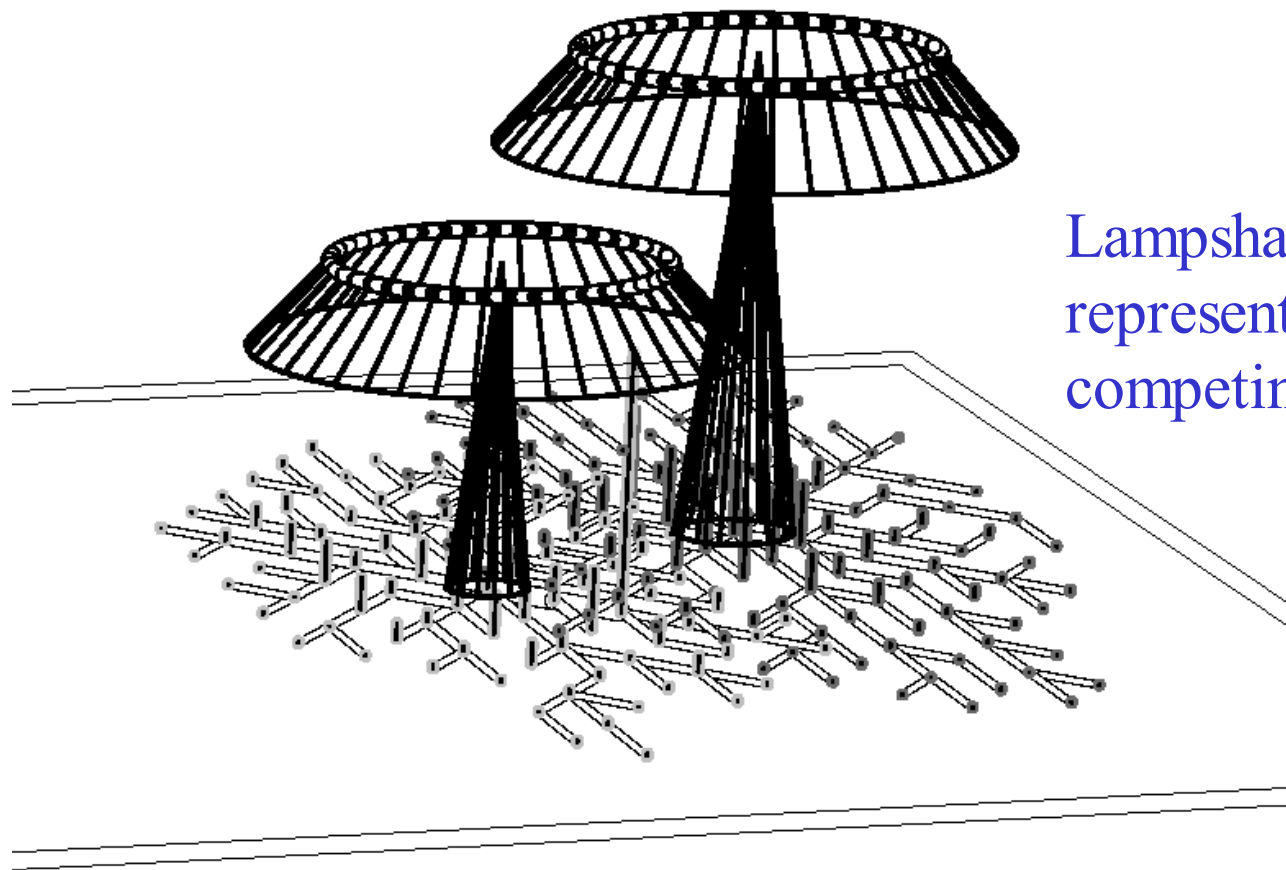


*Alnus glutinosa*

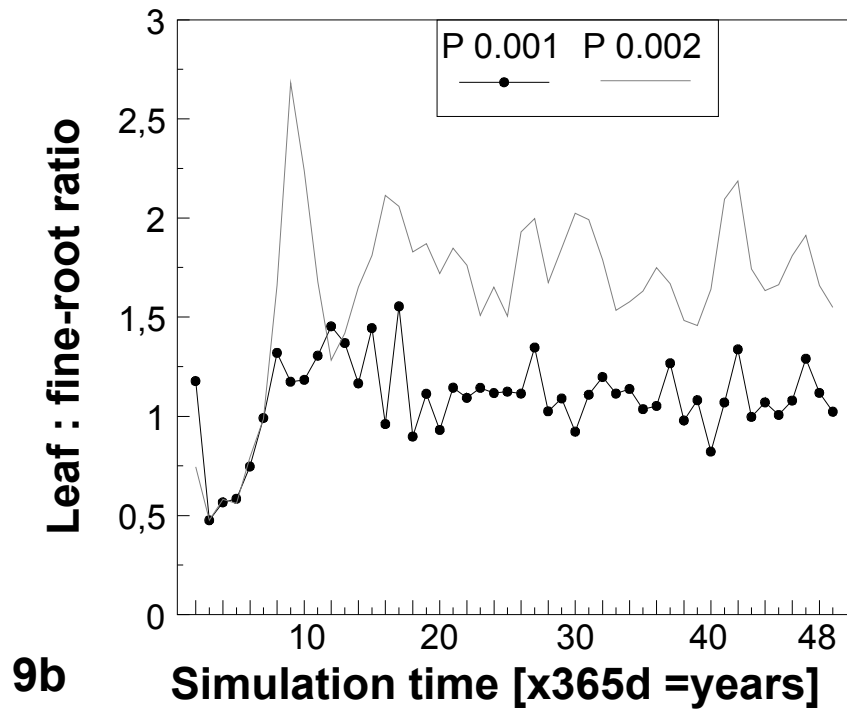
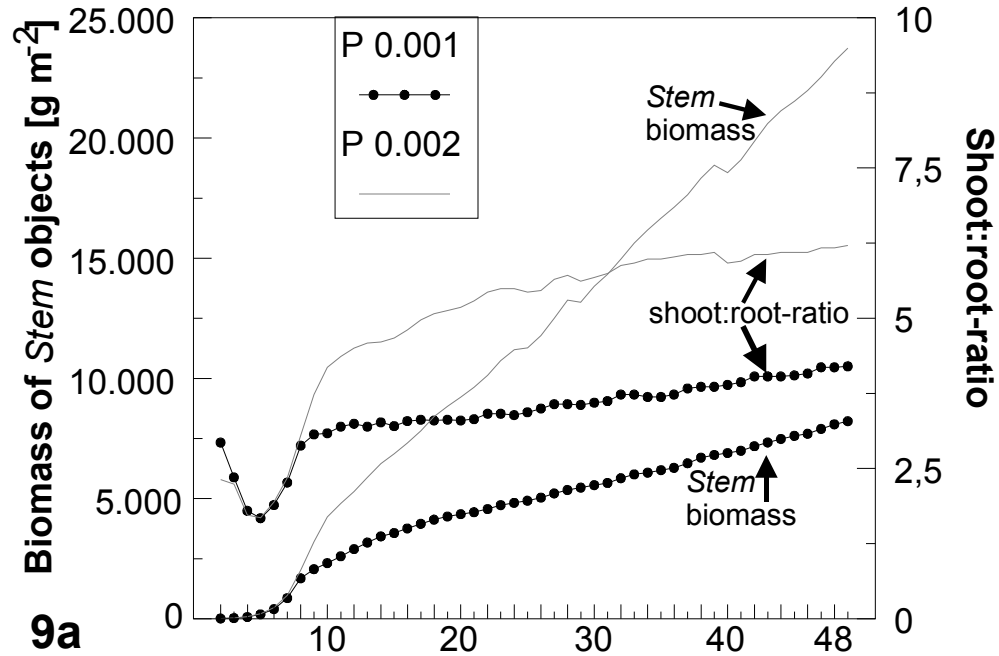
# Alder Roots



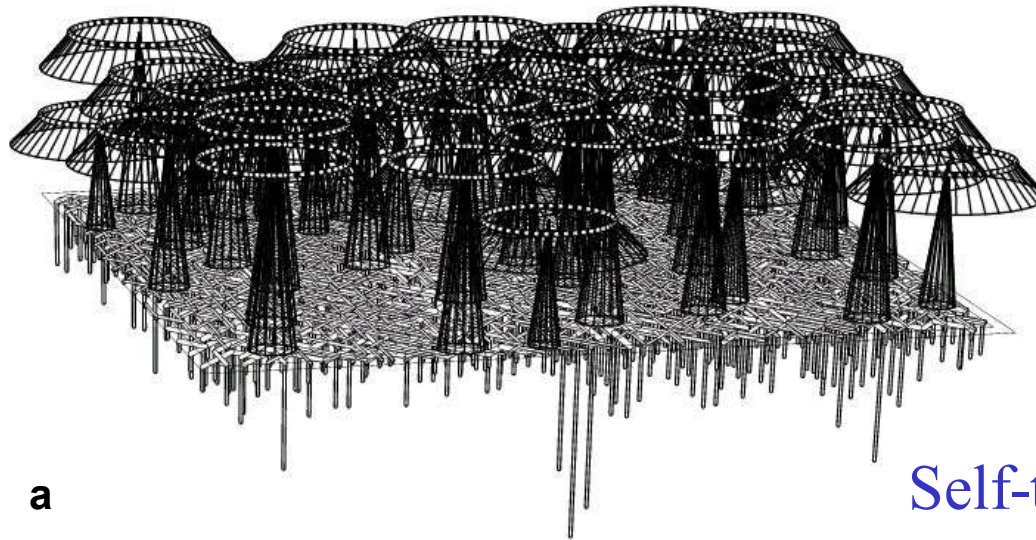
# Alder Roots



Lampshade  
representation of  
competing trees

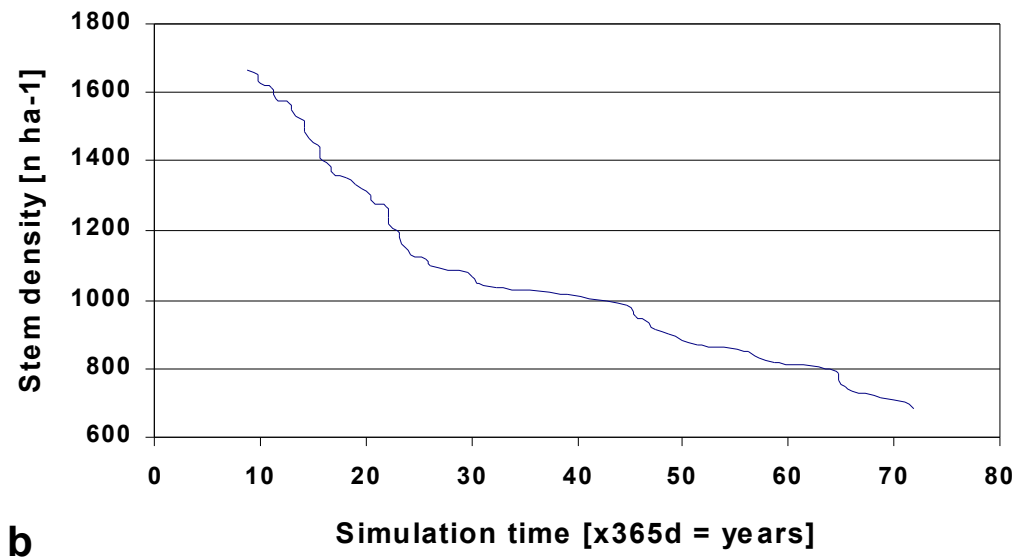


## Development of tree compartments



Self-thinning

**a**



**b**

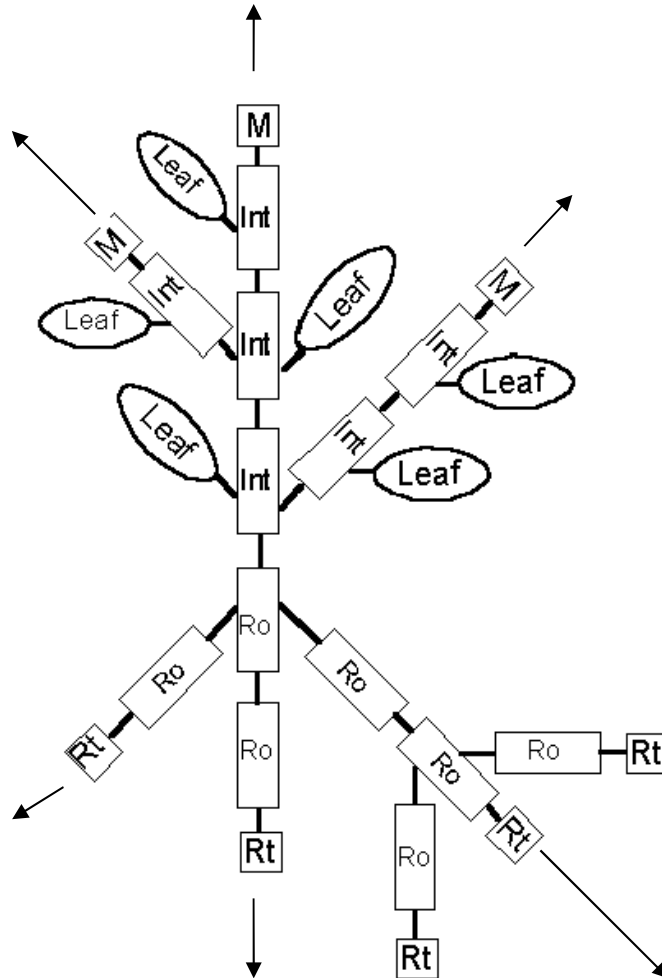
# Alder

## Combined Functional - Architectural Plant modelling



*Alnus glutinosa*

## Model Example:



- Each of the object carries its coordinates and can access its (local) environment
- Each object performs its specific actions according to the local conditions
- Each object is updated independently
- The structure of the plant emerges as a result of the local interactions

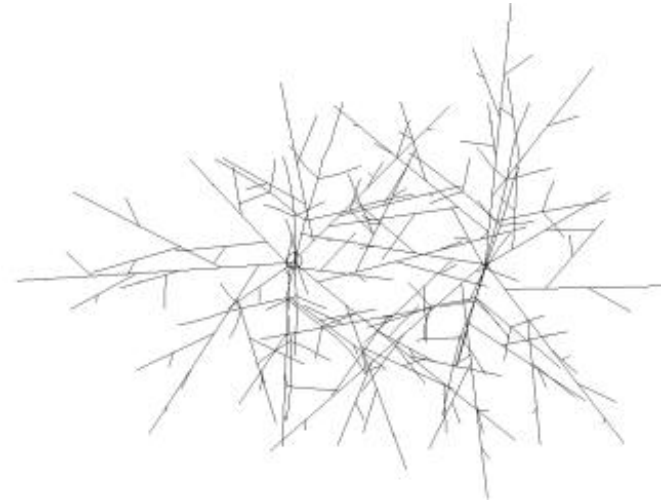


# Alder Shoot



- Parametrisation was done according to short-term measurements
- Plant competition and stand interaction can be modelled

# Alder Shoot

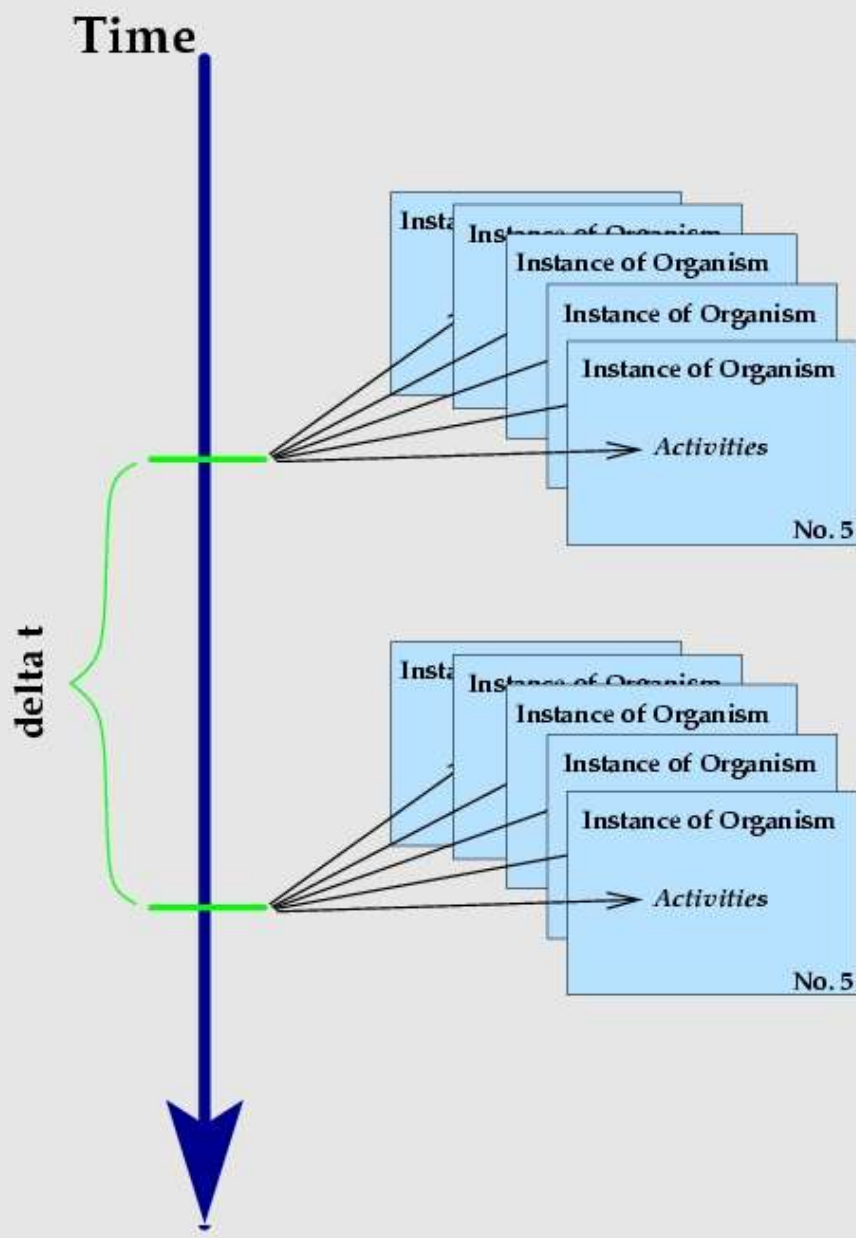


# Alder Shoot



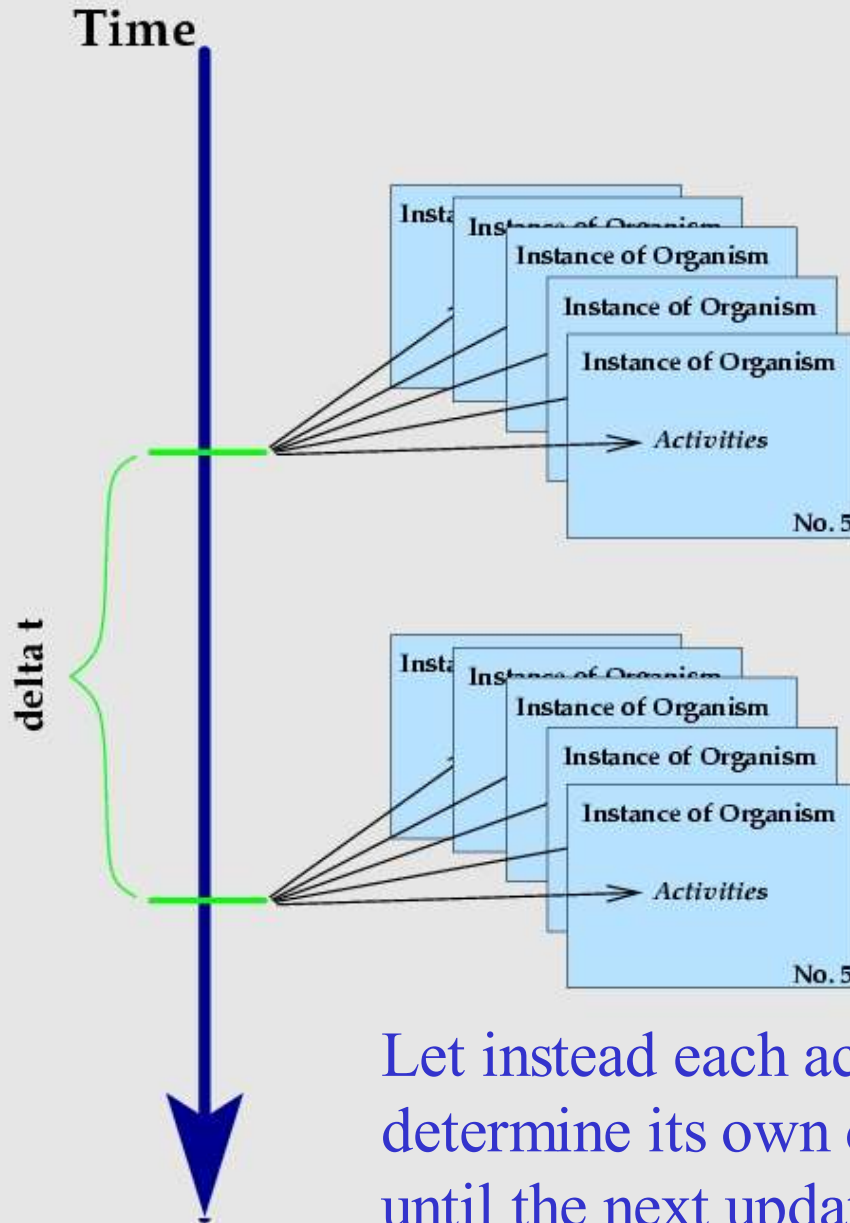
Effects of parameter changes on growth can be tested:  
Assimilate and nutrient transportation efficiency and its  
long term effect for the plant architecture

# Theoretical aspects



## Periodic Event Scheduling: Exogene organisation (top down)

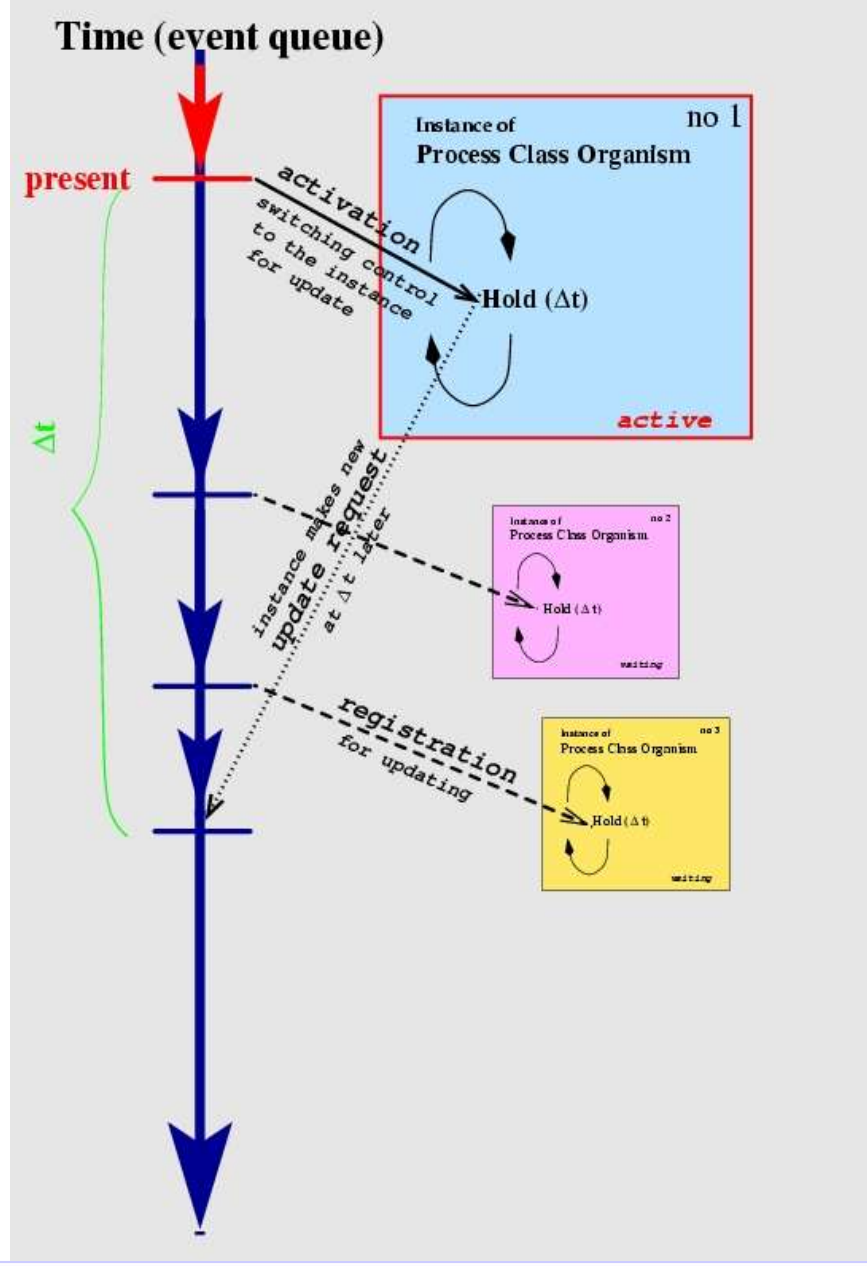
# Theoretical aspects



Let instead each active object determine its own  $\delta t$  until the next update

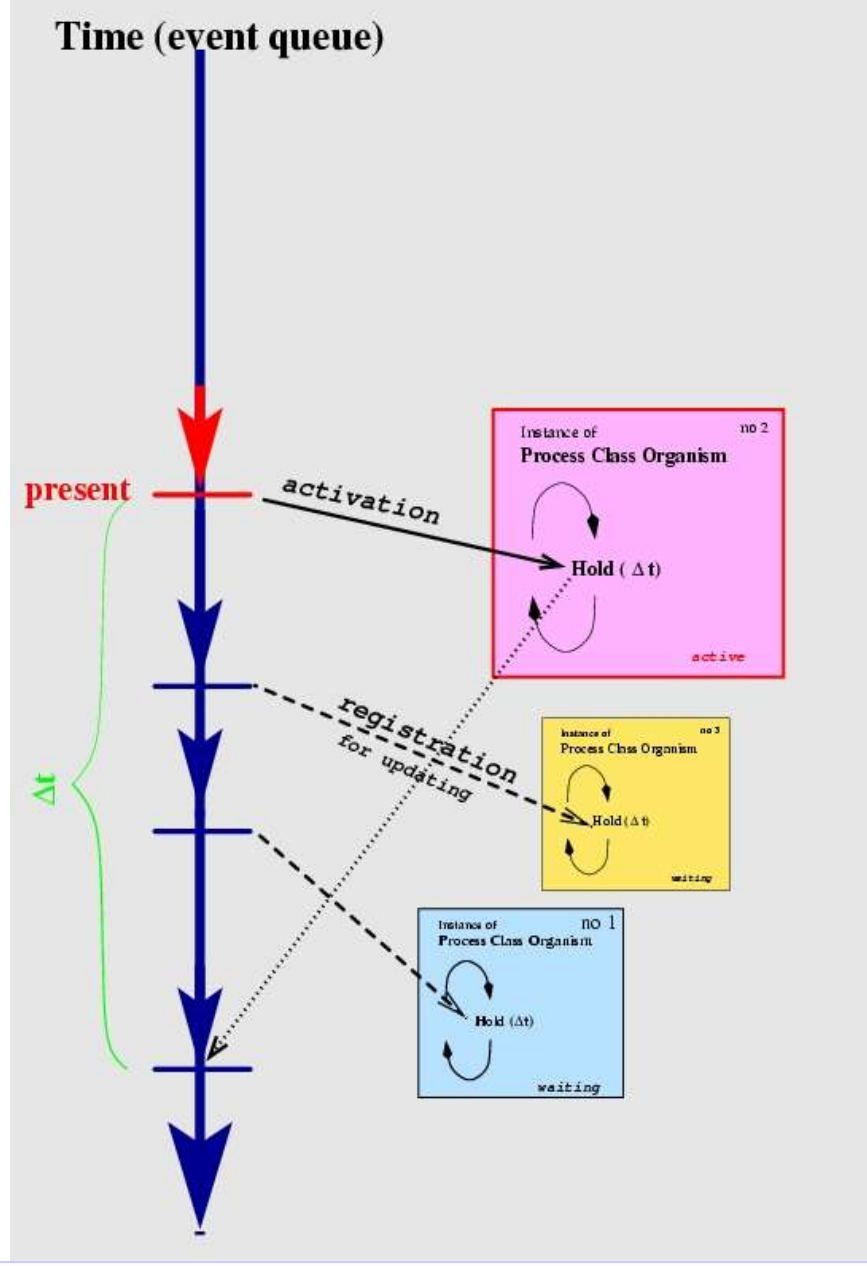
## Periodic Event Scheduling: Exogene organisation

# Theoretical aspects



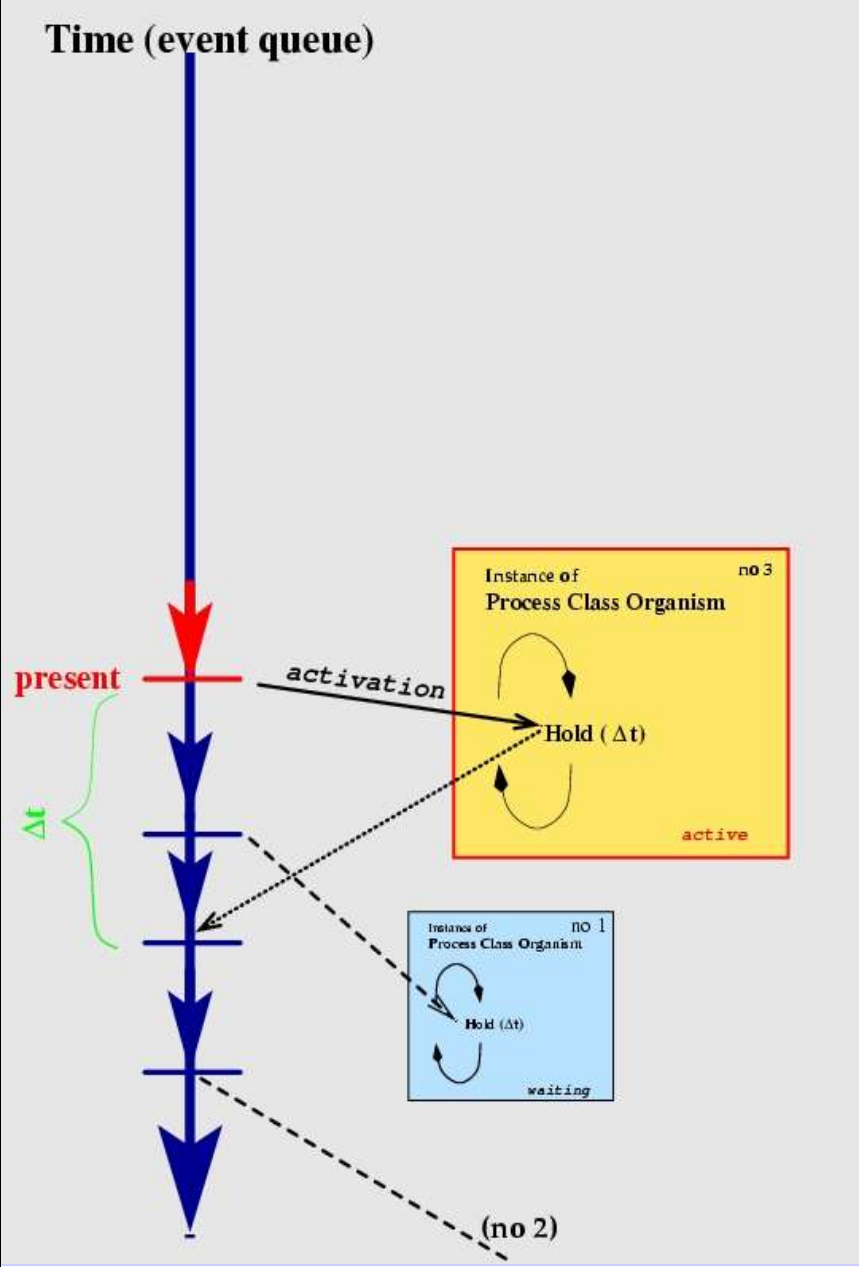
## Autonomous (Quasi Parallel) Event Scheduling (bottom up)

## Theoretical aspects



## Autonomous (Quasi Parallel) Event Scheduling





## Autonomous (Quasi Parallel) Event Scheduling

## Regional Context

Rodents

Carabid beetles

Roach



Alder

Research Site Lake Belau  
Ecology Centre Kiel  
Schleswig Holstein, Northern Germany

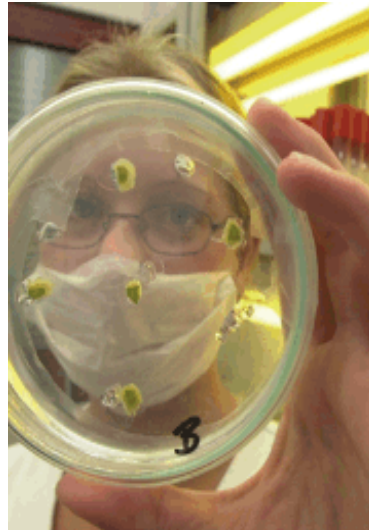
# Project GenEERA

## Generic Detection and extrapolation of oilseed rape dispersal



Analysis of dispersal potential of  
genetically modified oilseed rape on different scales...

# Project GenEERA



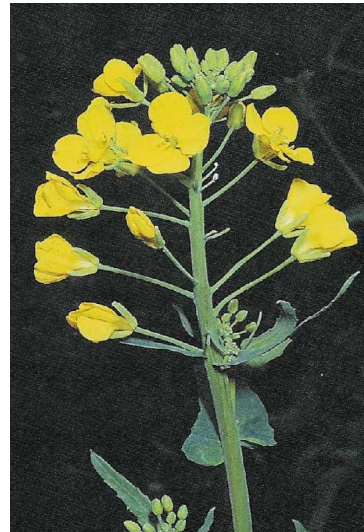
## Background:

Transgenic oilseed rape is under admission for commercial release

# Project GenEERA

For biosafety research  
different scales have to be investigated

*Brassica*



*napus*

Micro-Scale:  
Physiological properties, Hybridisation with related species

# Project GenEERA



Farm-Scale:  
Cultivation measures, pollen transfer, seed dispersal



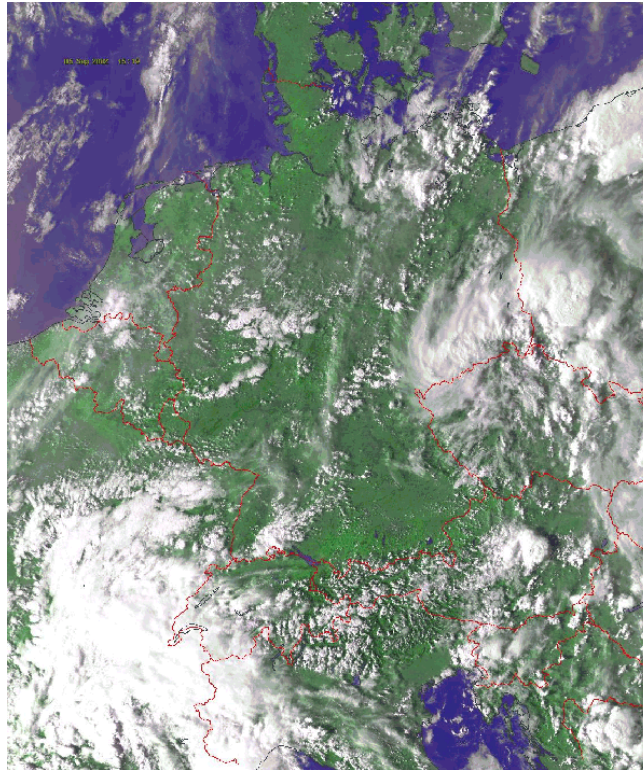
# Project GenEERA



Landscape Scale:  
Dispersal frequencies depending on habitat type



# Project GenEERA



## Regional Scale:

Cultivation pattern, regional pollen transfer,  
coexistence implications, regionalisation

# Biosafety research

## Some results

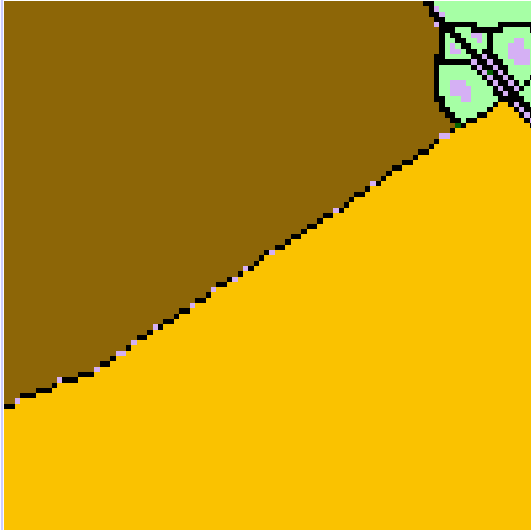
Oilseed rape hybridises with more than 10 related species as rare events.

Seeds can survive up to ten years or more in the soil seed bank.

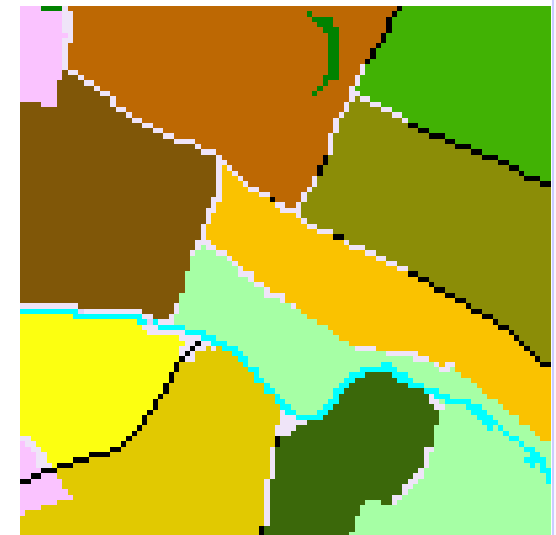
Old varieties, more than 10 years out of cultivation have been detected in the wild

# GenEERA

## Input data



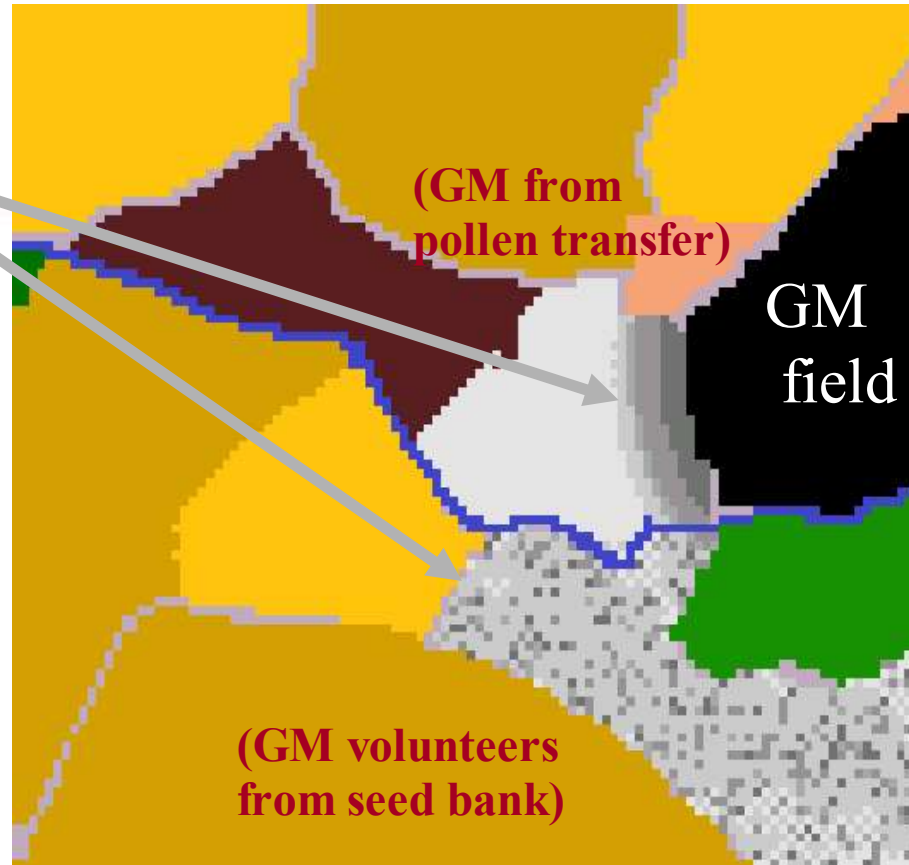
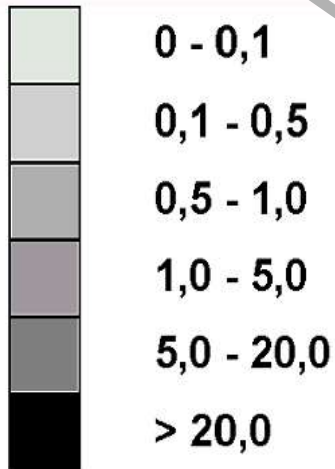
Selected grid maps



# Project GenEERA

## Some results

% Transgenic seeds harvested per pixel



- 1km<sup>2</sup> grid map
- Climate impact
- Phenology
- Cultivation practice
- Pollination
- Seedbank
- Genetic Markers

Simulation of cultivation...

Scenarios for typical situations for larger areas

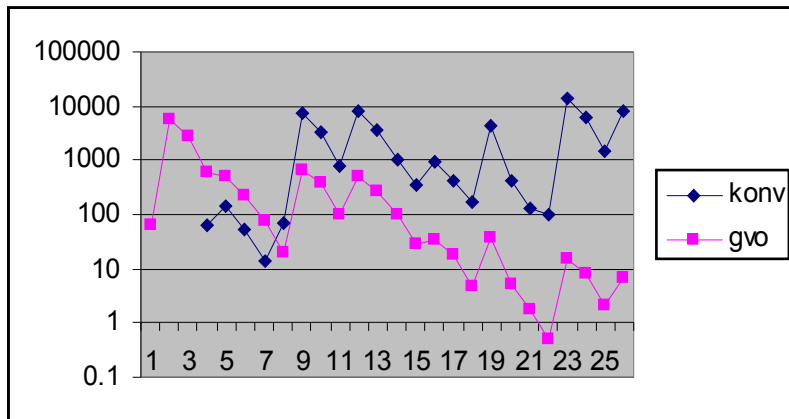
# Project GenEERA

## Some results

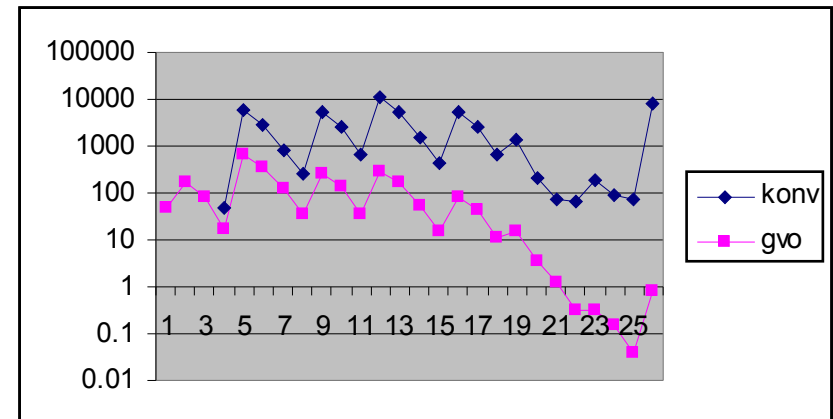
### Variant 1:

- stubble breaking immediately
- ploughing after 1 week
- rigid tine after 7 weeks

*Scenario with medium level of seed loss during GMO-harvest: **18 %***



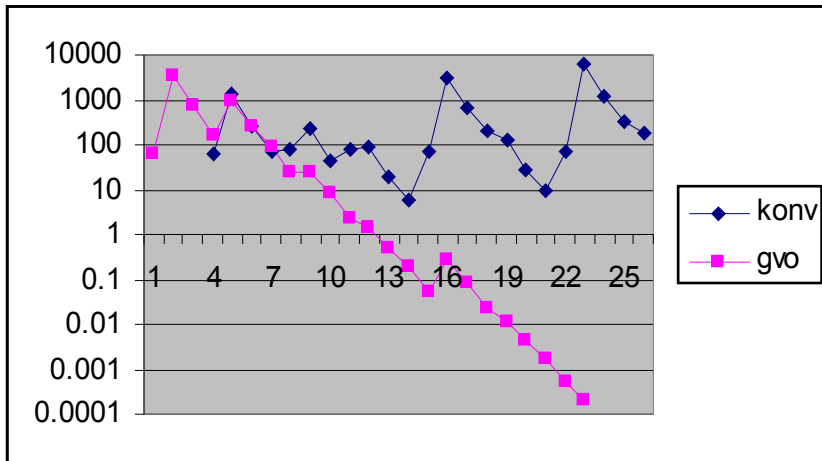
*Scenario with very low level of seed loss during GMO harvest: **1 %***



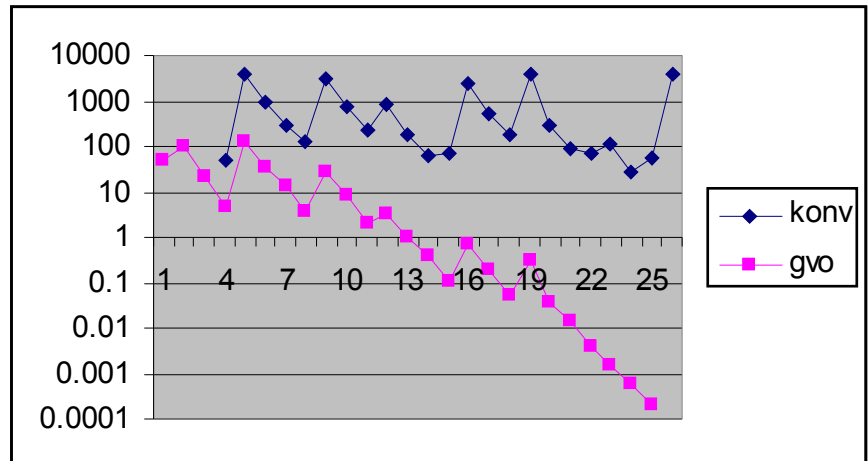
Simulation of soil seed bank after  
one year cultivation of genetically modified oilseed rape

# Project GenEERA

## Some results



Scenario with medium level of seed loss during GMO-harvest: **18 %**



Scenario with very low level of seed loss during GMO harvest: **1 %**

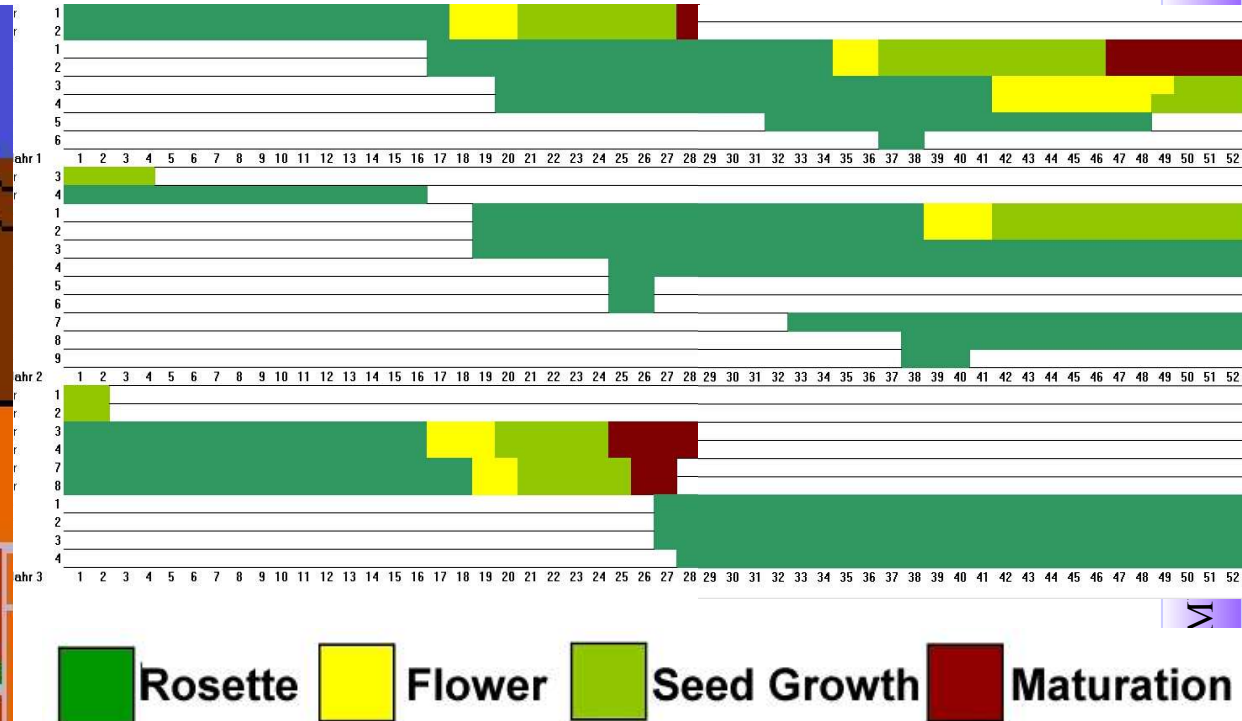
Variant 2:

- stubble breaking after 1 week
- ploughing after 4 weeks
- rigid tine after 7 weeks

Simulation of soil seed bank after  
one year cultivation of genetically modified oilseed rape

# Project GenEERA

## Some results



Horizontally: Weeks of the year.  
Each line represents the phenology of an individual.

Simulated development of feral plants



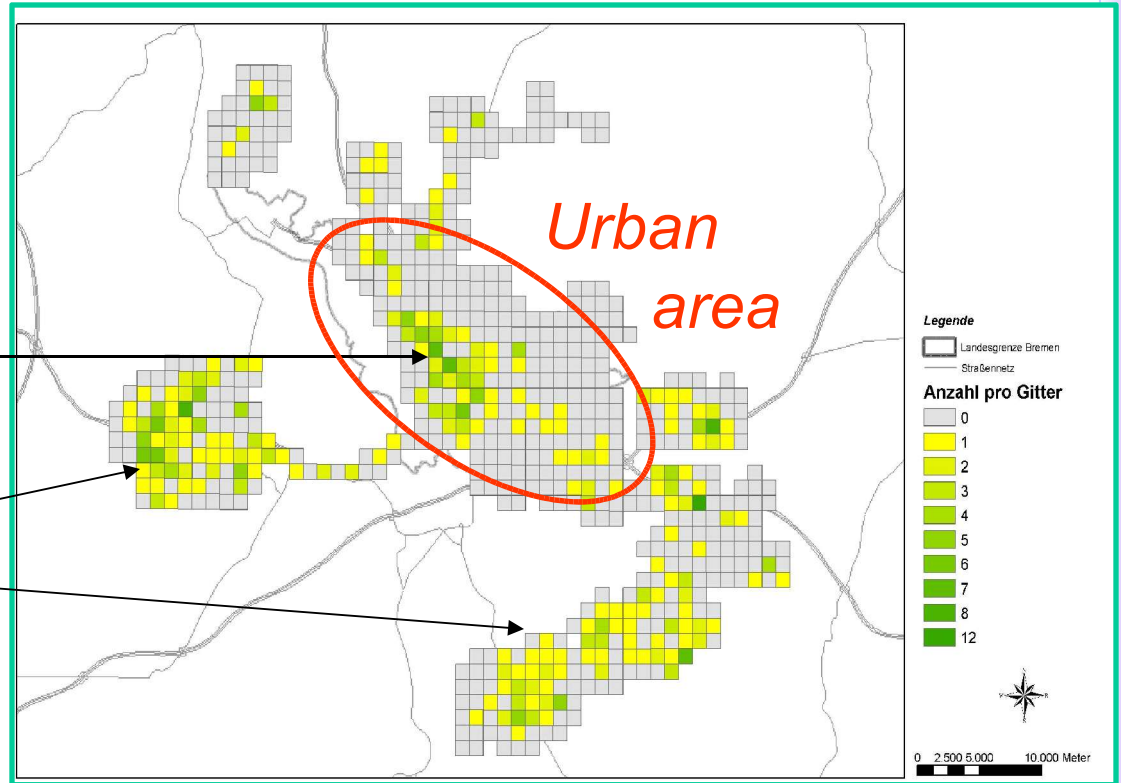
# Project GenEERA

## Some results



City

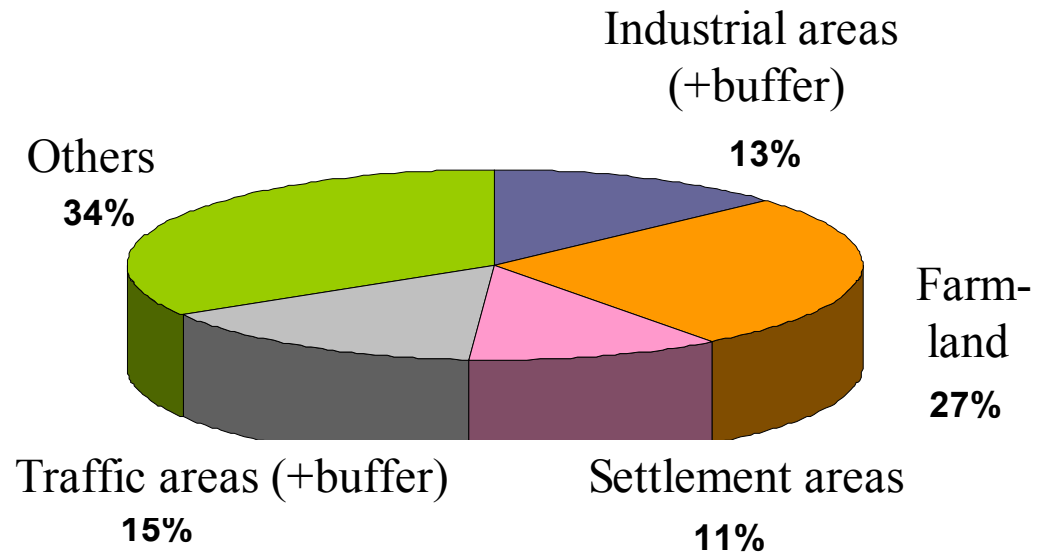
Rural



Observed dispersal pattern:  
Feral oilseed rape in Bremen and surrounding

# Project GenEERA

## Some results



Observed dispersal pattern in the landscape:  
Feral oilseed rape. Around one location each km<sup>2</sup>



# Project GenEERA

## Some results

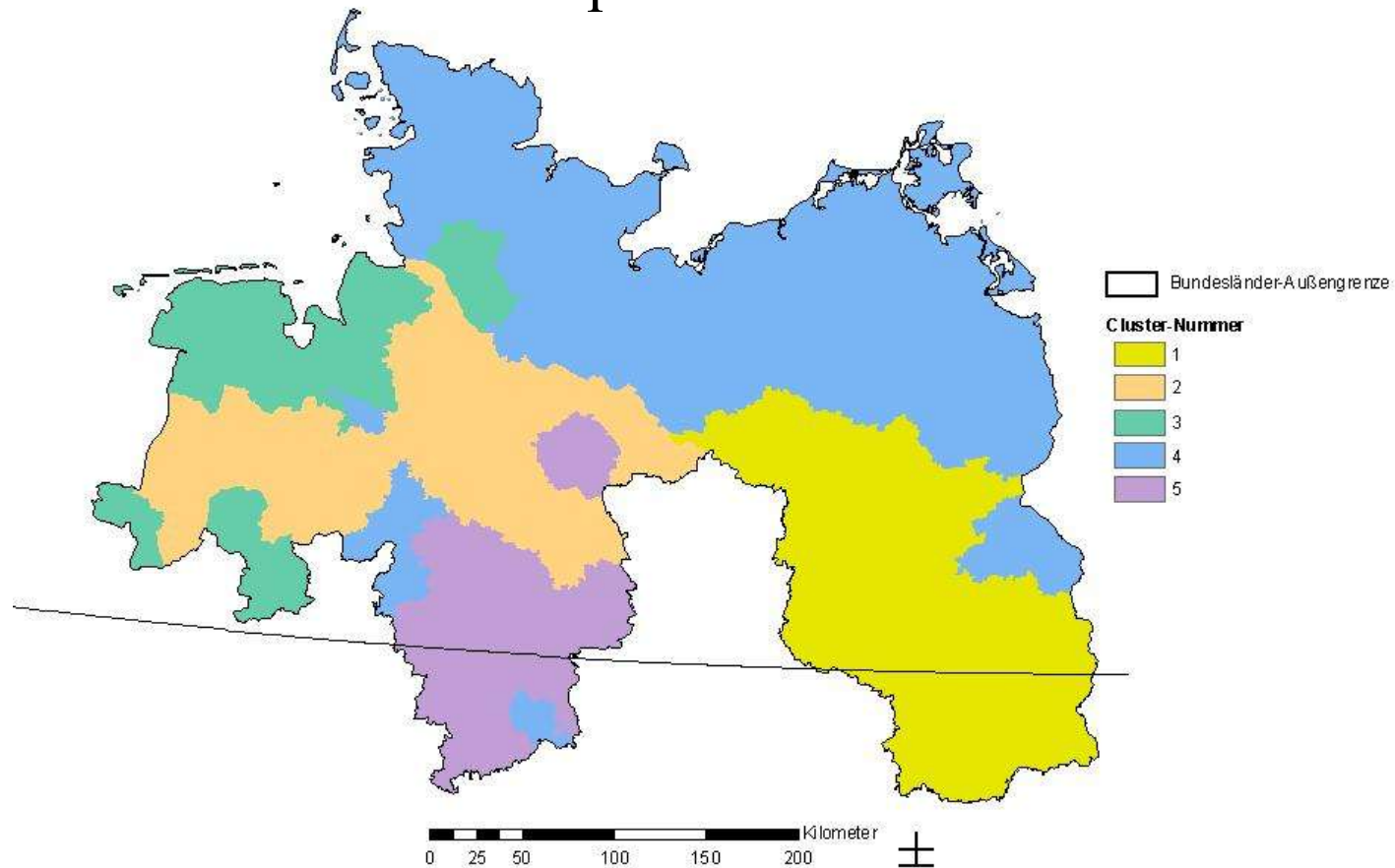
### The regional centre of diversity: the Bremen harbour area



# GenEERA

## Input data

### Crop rotation clusters

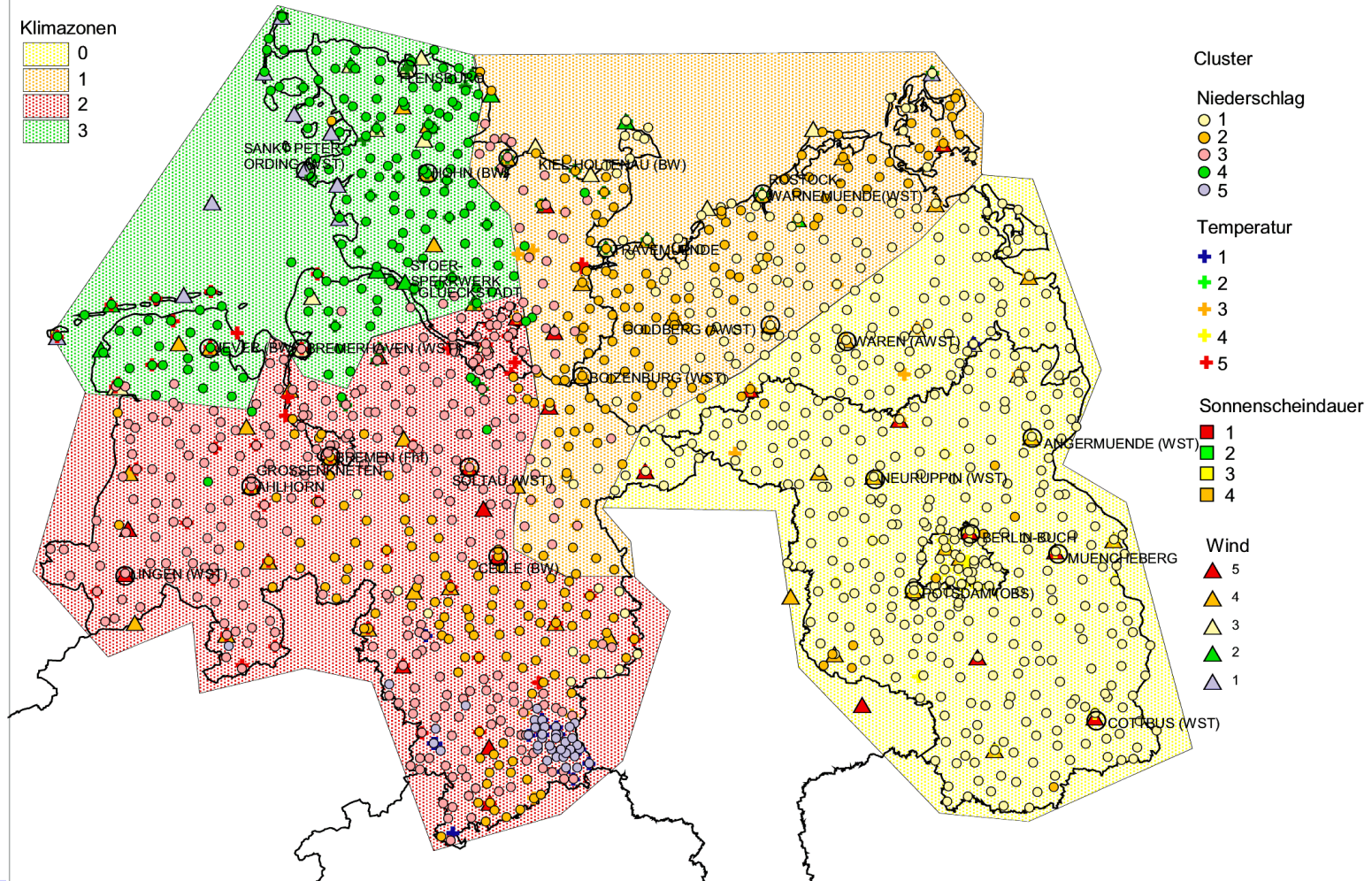




# GenEERA

## Input data

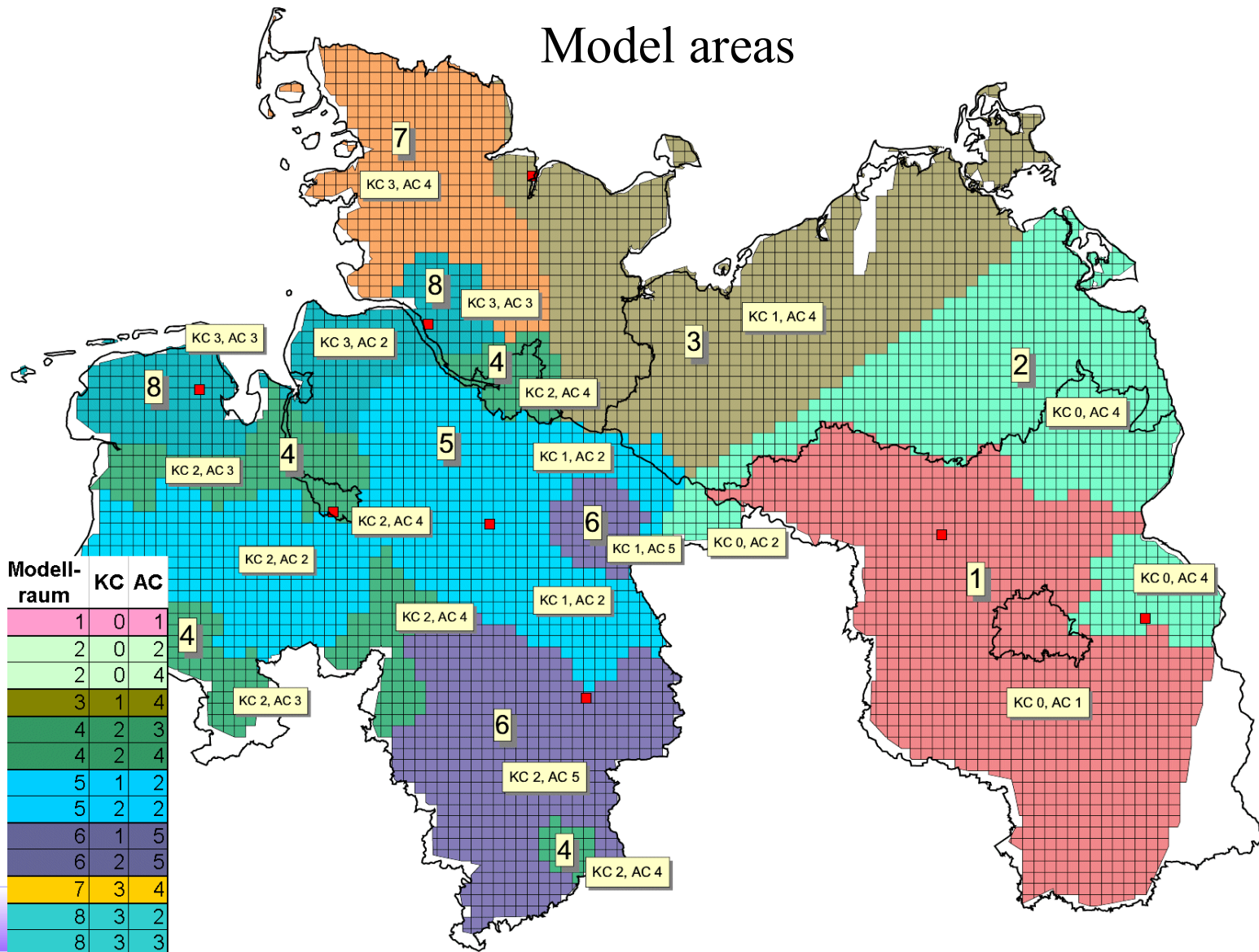
### Climate clusters



# GenEERA

## Input data

### Model areas





# Project GenEERA

## Some results

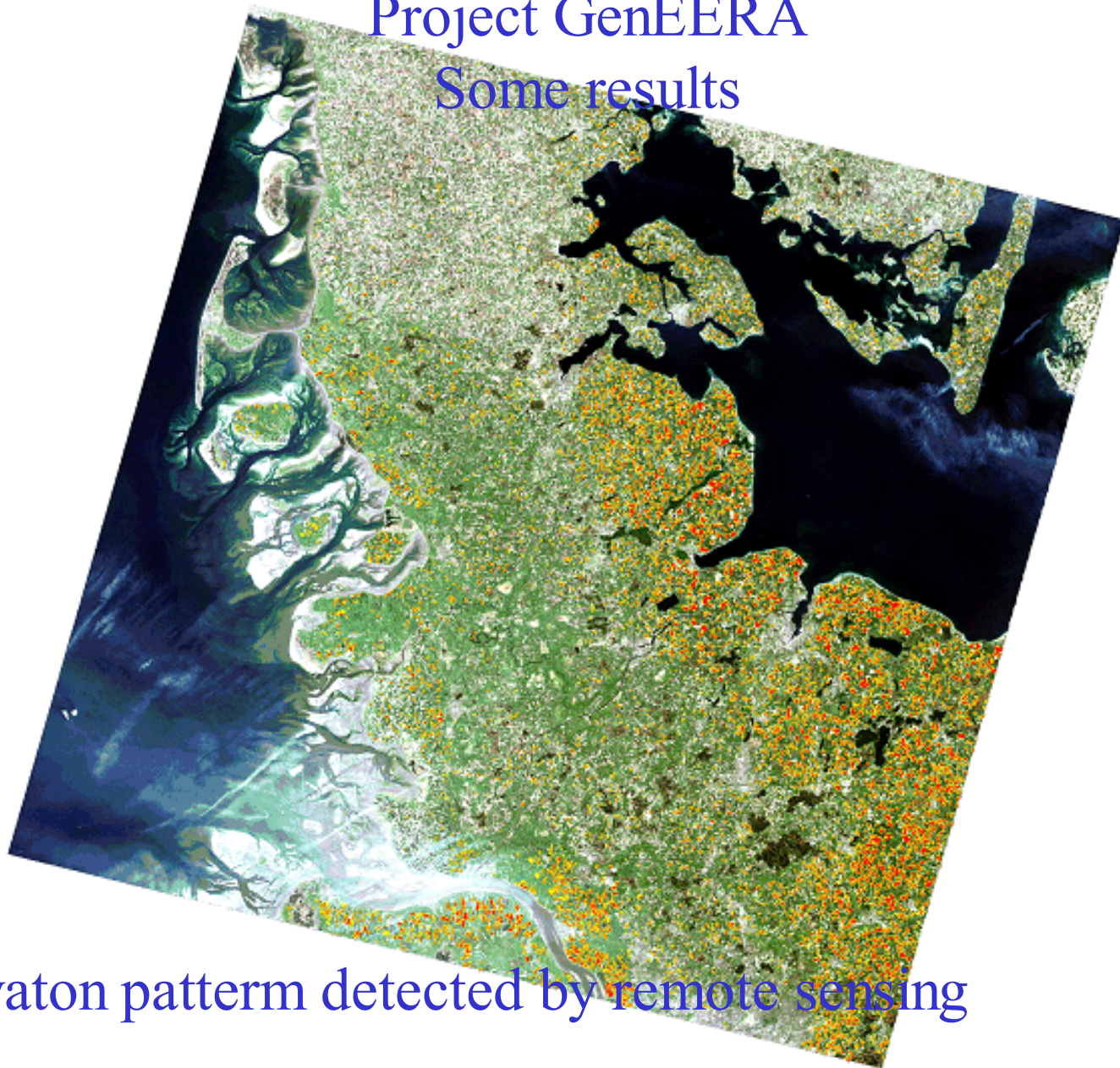


Cultivation pattern detected by remote sensing



# Project GenEERA

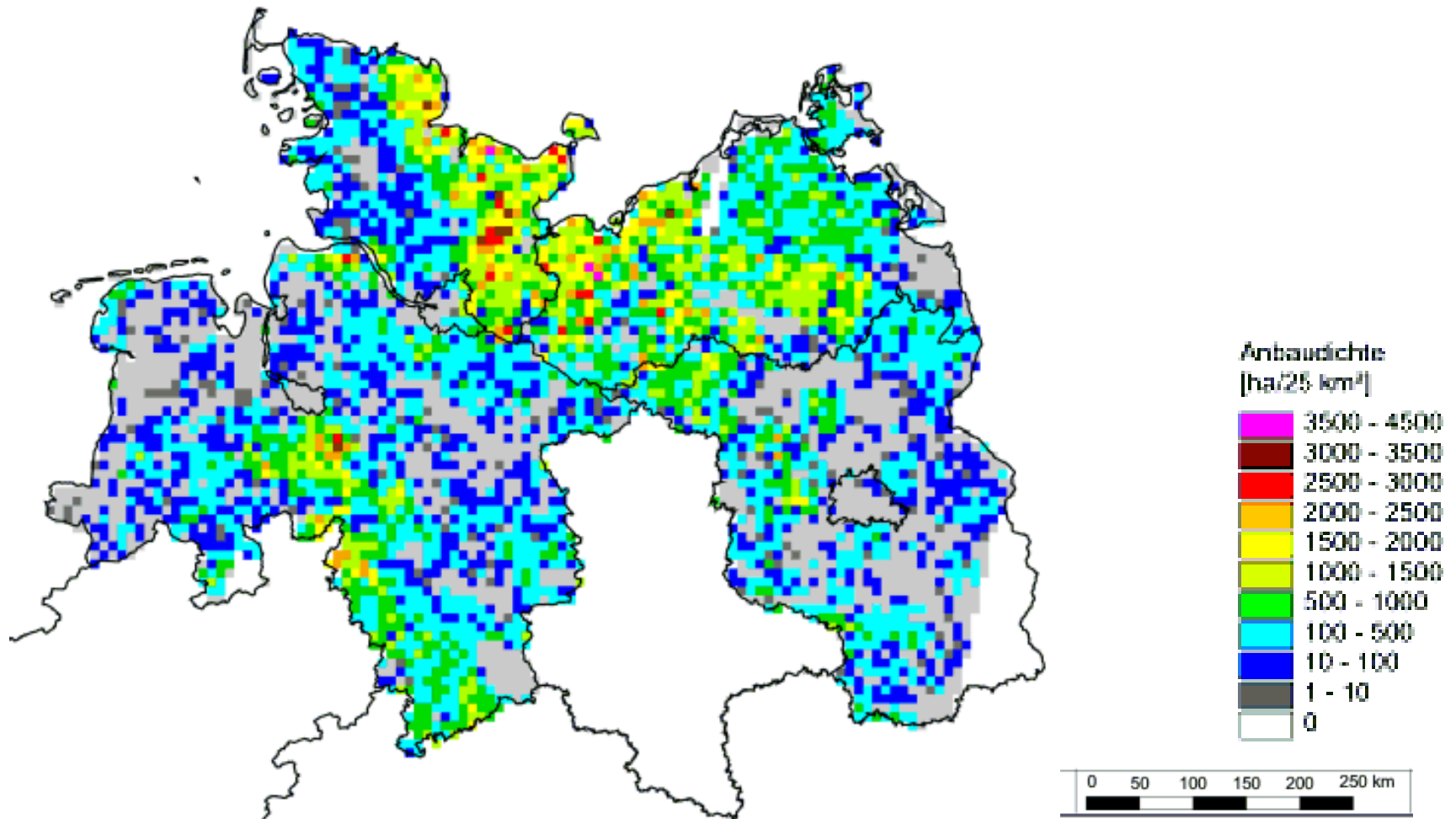
## Some results



Cultivation pattern detected by remote sensing

# Project GenEERA

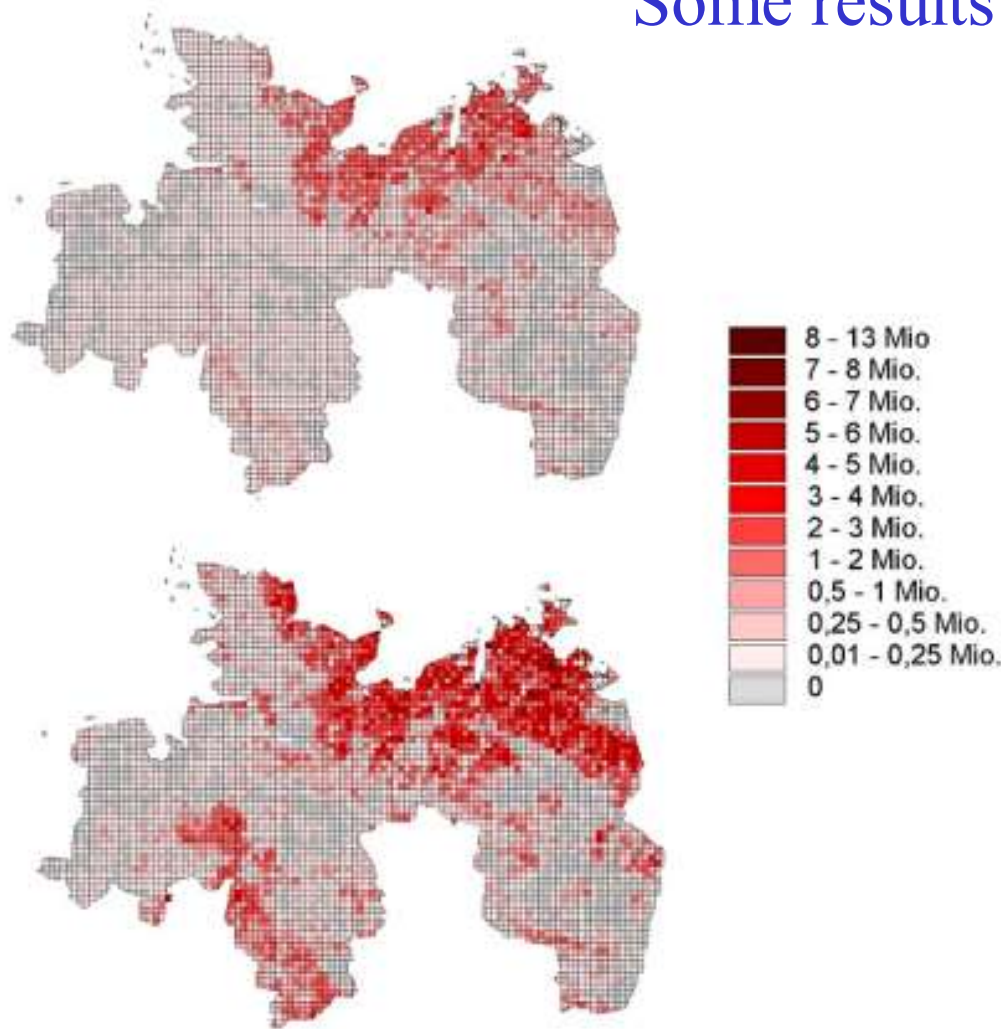
## Some results



Oilseed Cultivation density for Northern Germany (grid: 5 x 5 km)

# Project GenEERA

## Some results



Model extrapolation:

Frequency of transgenic seeds in farmland soil seed bank after 5 years of 10 % transgenic oilseed market share..

...and after another 5 years with 50 % market share

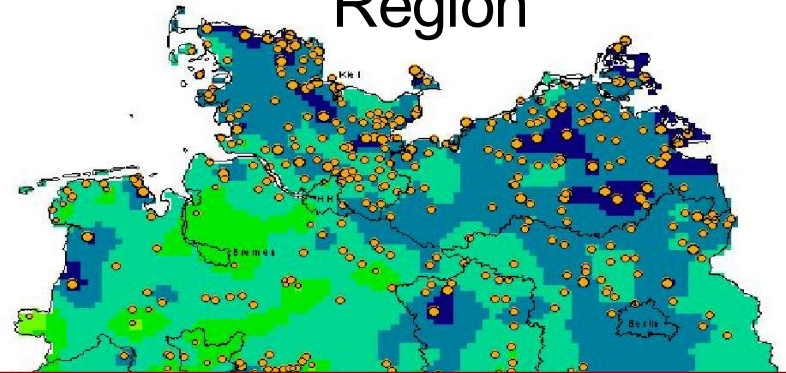


Individual-based  
modelling contributes  
to understand large  
scale ecological  
dynamics

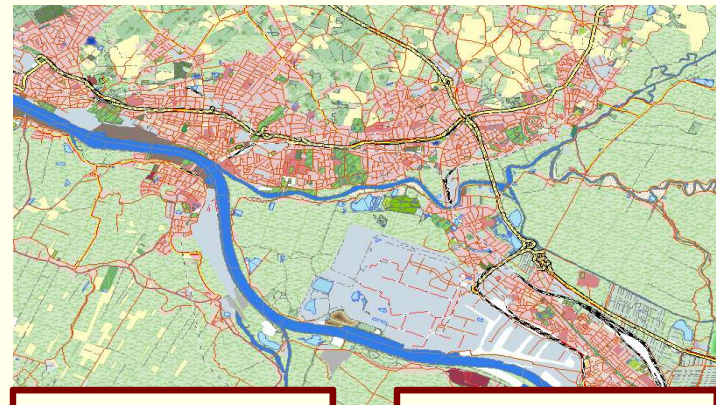
in this example  
combined with

- Geography,
- Remote sensing,
- Climatology,
- Agronomy,
- and
- Geostatistics

Region



Landscape



Site



Model



## Some main points about Individual-based models:

The approach is simple.

Everybody can start with it

However, it can become as  
complex as our understanding  
of life is

The same basic structure can  
be applied throughout ecology

Major progress is made  
combining individual-based  
models and other techniques.

## Epistemological implications:

In advanced applications differential equations are frequently used as sub-units.

In addition, the approach allows to simulate structural changes of the system

This shifts the focus of systems analysis from quantitative to an integration of qualitative aspects

**Thank you for  
your attention and ...**

Thanks to

Individual-based Modelling Group  
Hauke Reuter, Ulrike Middelhoff, Franz Hölker,  
Fred Jopp, Christiane Eschenbach



Project GenEERA

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Andreas Born, Gertrund Menzel, Michael Glemnitz, Angelika Wurbs, Bettina  
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*Cepaea hortensis* <http://www.graficimages.com/snail.JPG>