

DynaMETE: A Hybrid MaxEnt-plus-Mechanism Theory of Dynamic Macroecology

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Abstract

The Maximum Entropy Theory of Ecology (METE) predicts the shapes of macroecological metrics in relatively static ecosystems using constraints imposed by static state variables. In disturbed ecosystems, however, with time-varying state variables, its predictions often fail. We extend macroecological theory from static to dynamic by combining the MaxEnt inference procedure with explicit mechanisms governing disturbance. In the static limit, the resulting theory, DynaMETE, reduces to METE but also predicts new scaling relationships among static state variables. Under disturbances, expressed as shifts in demographic, ontogenic growth, or migration rates, DynaMETE predicts the time trajectories of the state variables as well as the time-varying shapes of macroecological metrics such as the species abundance distribution and the distribution of metabolic rates over individuals. An iterative procedure for completely solving the dynamic theory is presented. In a lowest-order iteration, characteristic signatures of the deviation from static predictions of macroecological patterns are shown to result from different kinds of disturbance. Because DynaMETE combines MaxEnt inference with explicit dynamical mechanisms, but does not assume any specific trait distributions over species or individuals, it is widely applicable across diverse ecosystems. This makes it a promising theory of macroecology for ecosystems responding to anthropogenic or natural disturbances.

INTRODUCTION

One focus of ecology is obtaining insight into the shape and origin of patterns in abundance, energetics, and spatial distributions of taxa, across spatial scales, and within different habitats. Macroecology, the study of such patterns, builds capacity for estimating species diversity from sparse data, predicting extinction rates under habitat loss, and deciphering the processes that determine ecosystem structure and function. (Brown 1995, Rosenzweig 1995, Gaston and Blackburn 2000, Kitzes and Shirley 2016).

Although the study of dynamic ecosystems is a rising area in ecology (Hill & Hamer 1998; Dornelas 2010; Turner 2010; Newman 2019), macroecological theory has largely focused on understanding patterns in quasi-steady-state ecosystems, ignoring trending patterns in systems undergoing rapid succession, diversification or collapse (Fisher et al. 2010). Empirical evidence, however, is accumulating that dynamic and static macroecological patterns differ (e.g., Kempton and Taylor 1974; Carey et al. 2006; Harte 2011; Supp et al. 2012; Harte and Newman 2014; Rominger et al. 2015; Newman et al. 2020). Our objective here is the formulation and initial exploration of a theory, DynaMETE, to predict macroecological patterns in dynamic systems.

Our starting point is a static theory based on the maximum entropy (MaxEnt) framework (Harte 2011; Harte and Newman 2014). MaxEnt selects the flattest, and therefore least informative, probability distributions

compatible with constraints imposed by prior knowledge. Bias, in the form of assumptions about the distribution that are not compelled by prior knowledge, is thereby eliminated (Jaynes 1957; 1982). The maximum entropy form of a probability distribution, $p(n)$, is obtained by maximizing its Shannon information entropy (Shannon 1948), $-\sum_n p(n) \log(p(n))$, subject to imposed constraints.

Ever since Jaynes, the MaxEnt inference procedure has been applied in many fields, including image reconstruction in medicine and forensics (Frieden, 1972; Skilling, 1984; Gull and Newton, 1986; Roussev, 2010), neural net firing patterns (Meshulam, 2017), protein folding (Steinbach et al., 2002; Mora et al., 2010), and reconstruction of incomplete input-output data and other applications in economics (Golan, Judge and Miller, 1996; Golan, 2018).

The MaxEnt Theory of Ecology (METE) assumes prior knowledge in the form of static state variables describing a taxonomic group of interest (e.g., plants or arthropods) in a prescribed location. In the original version of the theory there are four state variables: area, A , of the ecosystem, total number of species, S , within the broad taxonomic group in that ecosystem, summed number of individuals, N , in those species, and summed metabolic rate, E , of those individuals. From the constraints imposed by the ratios of the state variables, the forms of many of the metrics of macroecology can be inferred, with no adjustable parameters, using MaxEnt.

METE predicts many pervasive patterns in static macroecology, including the species abundance distribution (SAD) (Harte et al. 2008; Harte and Kitzes, 2014; White et al. 2012; but see Ulrich et al. 2010), the species-area relationship (SAR) (Harte et al. 2009), the metabolic rate distribution over individuals (MRDI) (Harte et al. 2008; 2017; Xiao et al. 2015), a relationship between the average metabolic rate of the individuals in a species and the abundance of that species (Harte et al. 2008), and, in an extension of the original theory, the distribution of species over higher taxonomic categories and the dependence of the abundance-metabolism relationship on the structure of the taxonomic tree (Harte et al. 2015).

Just as macroecological patterns shift under disturbance, METE's predictions also generally fail in ecosystems undergoing relatively rapid change. In particular, when state variables are changing as a consequence of succession or anthropogenic disturbance, the values of the state variables at any moment in time do not accurately predict the shapes of the macroecological metrics at that same moment in time.

Examples of altered macroecological patterns in disturbed ecosystems abound. Moth censuses at Rothamsted reveal a log-series SAD (as METE predicts) at less disturbed locations and a lognormal SAD at more disturbed locations (Kempton and Taylor 1974). Supp et al. (2012) report that when the state variables (species richness and total abundance) are experimentally altered in small-mammal communities, the functional form of the SAD is altered. Kunin et al. (2018) show that in the highly fragmented and manipulated UK, METE under-predicts species richness derived from upscaling data from small plots. Franzman et al. (2020) show that in an alpine plant community, both the SAR and the SAD increasingly deviate over time from METE predictions during a period of drought stress.

In systems recovering from disturbance, macroecological patterns also change. Carey et al. (2006) show that the shape of the SAR in recovering subalpine vegetation plots in the aftermath of both an eruption at Mount St. Helens and a hillslope-erosion event at Gothic CO deviated systematically from that observed in nearby undisturbed comparison plots. In the aftermath of a recent fire, Newman et al. (2020) observe the failure of METE in a fire-adapted Bishop Pine forest site in coastal California. There, the SAR in a successional post-fire ecosystem deviates markedly from the METE prediction, in contrast to a control site that has not burned in many decades. On much longer time scales, such shifts are also occurring; for example, at younger sites in the Hawaiian Islands where diversification is occurring more rapidly, both the SAD and the MRDI show deviations from static theory predictions, in contrast to sites on the older islands (Rominger et al. 2015).

Across the Smithsonian tropical forest plots, systematic deviations from MaxEnt predictions appear prominently at the Barro Colorado Island site in Panama, where the state variables, S and N , have declined over the past 30 years, speculatively as a consequence of a combination of local disturbance and the formation

of Gatun Lake resulting in the semi-isolation of the created island from its metacommunity (E. Leigh, pers. comm.). The shape of the SAD at BCI is currently intermediate between a log-series and a lognormal, while other Smithsonian tropical forest plots that are less disturbed, such as Cocoli and Bukit Timah, show closer agreement with the log-series SAD predicted by the static theory (Harte 2011).

The pattern of deviation of macroecological metrics from METE predictions differs across these investigations of disturbed ecosystems. Whereas in some of the disturbance sites, the SAD appears to trend toward a lognormal distribution (Rothamsted moths, BCI trees), in others the trend is toward a weak inverse power-function, n^{-a} with $a < 1$ (alpine plant community). In some disturbance sites, the SAR deviates from the METE prediction toward a power-law (post-burn Bishop pine forest), while in others it deviates further from power-law behavior (alpine plant community). This complexity of responses of macroecological patterns to disturbance provides us with an opportunity to identify drivers of change. Indeed, DynaMETE predicts departures of macroecological distributions from steady state that depend in characteristic ways on the specific mechanisms of disturbance.

METE is static insofar as the state variables are assumed to vary so slowly that their instantaneous values suffice to derive macroecological distributions. Plausibly, in a dynamic ecosystem with rapidly changing state variables, static METE might be inadequate. Analogously in thermodynamics, pressure, volume, and temperature are the macroscopic state variables, from which micro-level distributions such as the Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies can be derived using MaxEnt (Jaynes 1957; 1982). In an out-of-steady-state “disturbed” gas, such as one with inhomogeneously changing temperature, averaged pressure, volume, and temperature no longer suffice.

In DynaMETE, we combine the MaxEnt procedure for determining least-biased probability distributions with explicit mechanisms that drive the system from steady state. Because the dynamics depends on the state variables, we require an iterative procedure for up-dating both constraints and macroecological distributions.

In Methods we review METE and present the theoretical framework for DynaMETE, including how explicit mechanisms are incorporated and upscaled from individuals to the community level, and an iteration procedure for deriving predictions. Under Results we examine predicted scaling relationships among the state variables in the static limit of DynaMETE. Then we examine dynamic predictions of the theory near steady state. Coupled time-differential equations for the state variables are derived and solved to reveal predicted trajectories of these variables under various perturbations. We also show predicted deviations of abundance and metabolic rate distributions in a lowest-order iteration of the full theory, again for a variety of perturbations. In Discussion, we assess the current status of DynaMETE and suggest future directions and applications.

METHODS

Review of METE.

At the core of METE is the time-independent structure function $R(n, \epsilon | S, N, E)$. R is a joint conditional distribution over abundance, n , of a species, and metabolic rate, ϵ of an individual; $R \cdot d\epsilon$ is the probability that a species picked at random from the species pool has abundance n , and an individual picked at random from the species with abundance n has a metabolic rate in the interval $(\epsilon, \epsilon + d\epsilon)$.

We use a discrete notation, with summation, not integral, signs for all variables n, ϵ, S, N, E , and adopt the units convention that the smallest value for the metabolic rate is $\epsilon = 1$, the metabolic rate of the smallest observed organism in the community (e.g., a germinant tree in a forest, or a tree with 10 mm dbh if that is the smallest tree censused). The constraints on the static structure function are:

$$\frac{N}{S} = \sum_{n, \epsilon} n R(n, \epsilon | S, N, E) \quad (1)$$

and

$$\frac{E}{S} = \sum_{n, \epsilon} \epsilon R(n, \epsilon | S, N, E) \quad (2)$$

The MaxEnt solution (Harte et al., 2008) for $R(n, \epsilon | S, N, E)$ subject these constraints is:

$$R(n, \epsilon | S, N, E) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_1 n} e^{-\lambda_2 \epsilon}}{Z} (3)$$

where Z^{-1} is a normalization constant (see below). The λ 's are Lagrange multipliers that are determined from the values of S , N , E . The quantity $\beta = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ is determined from

$$\frac{S}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x^n = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{x^n}{n} (4)$$

where $x = e^{-\beta}$. The Lagrange multiplier, λ_2 , is given by

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{S}{E-N}. (5)$$

In many ecosystems, the state variables obey the inequalities $S \ll N \ll E$, in which case $\beta \ll 1$ and the solution to Eq. 4 is, to a good approximation,

$$\frac{S}{N} \approx \beta \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta}} \right) \approx \beta \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) (6)$$

Moreover, in that approximation,

$$Z \approx \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\lambda_2}, (7)$$

In all that follows, we assume the validity of these approximations, and use $=$, not $\approx$, signs in the equations.

We note for later comparison with DynaMETE that the species abundance distribution (SAD), $\phi(n)$, obtained by summing R over metabolic rate, ϵ , is the log-series distribution:

$$\phi(n) = \frac{e^{-\beta n}}{n \ln(\frac{1}{\beta})} (8)$$

and the distribution of metabolic rates over all individuals (the MRDI), obtained by summing nR S/N over abundance, n , is:

$$\Psi(\epsilon) = \frac{\beta \lambda_2 e^{-\gamma(\epsilon)}}{(1-e^{-\gamma(\epsilon)})^2} (9)$$

where

$$\gamma(\epsilon) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \epsilon. (10)$$

METE also contains a spatially-explicit component but to focus on the essential concepts underlying DynaMETE, we ignore the spatial dimension here.

For further description of MaxEnt and METE, and software for deriving predictions, see Harte 2011; Bremer and Newman 2019; Kitzen and Wilbur 2016; Rominger and Merow 2016.

DynaMETE.

DynaMETE is a hybrid theory based upon both the logic of the MaxEnt procedure and explicit mechanistic assumptions about the drivers of change. The mechanistic parent of DynaMETE is contained within a set of transition functions that describe demographic and ontogenic-growth rates. They derive from analyses of individuals and populations, not directly from the dynamics of the state variables. To up-scale these processes from the micro-level variables, n and ϵ , to the macro-level state variables, S , N , and E , we average the transition functions over the perturbed structure function. That function, in turn, is determined in an iterative procedure, from the constraints imposed by the perturbed state variables and their time derivatives using MaxEnt. Fig. 1 illustrates the recursive architecture of DynaMETE.

Importantly, our distinction between “steady-state” and “dynamic” applies to the state variables only; even in steady state, individuals can be growing or dying and abundances of species can be increasing or decreasing at any moment in time, provided the state variables are constant.

At any moment in time, the constraints on the dynamic structure function, R , include the state variables and their first time derivatives. Two Lagrange multipliers, λ_1 and λ_2 , correspond to the constraints

provided by ratios of state variables, N/S and E/S , just as in METE. Three additional Lagrange multipliers, λ_3 , λ_4 and λ_5 , correspond to the constraints of $(1/S)dN/dt$, $(1/S)dE/dt$, and dS/dt .

Consider an ecosystem that has been in steady state up until $t = 0$; the state variables have been constant as a consequence of a balance among the processes that increase and decrease their values, and the structure function is given by Eq. 3. For S , those processes might include extinction, speciation, and immigration; for N , they might include birth, death, and immigration; and for E , they might include ontogenic growth, death of individuals, and immigration. At $t = 0$, a disturbance is imposed. It could be a reduction in the immigration rate because of habitat fragmentation, or a change in the ontogenic growth rate or the per capita death rate because of climate change.

DynaMETE describes the time evolution of the system in the aftermath of that disturbance as an iteration of a sequence of steps (A-G) that are made more explicit in Table 1.

To express Table 1 in equation form, we introduce transition functions. We denote the rate of change of the population of an arbitrary species by:

$$dn/dt = f(n, \varepsilon, \{X\}, \{c\}) \quad (11)$$

Here $\{X\}$ refers to the set of state variables and $\{c\}$ refers to the set of parameters such as migration rate or per-capita birth and death rates that govern changes in the abundances of the species and thus in N . We assume that f and the other transition functions do not depend on the $\{dX/dt\}$.

Similarly, the rate of change of the metabolic rate of an individual is:

$$d\varepsilon/dt = g(n, \varepsilon, \{X\}, \{c\}). \quad (12)$$

From Eqs. 11 and 12:

$$\frac{d(n\varepsilon)}{dt} =$$

$$n \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} + \varepsilon \frac{dn}{dt} = n g(n, \varepsilon, \{X\}, \{c\}) + \varepsilon f(n, \varepsilon, \{X\}, \{c\}) \equiv h(n, \varepsilon, \{X\}, \{c\}) \quad (13)$$

The function h describes processes that contribute to changes in the total metabolic rate of the species and thus in E .

In addition to f and h , the transition function $q(n, \varepsilon, \{X\}, \{c\})$ describes processes governing changes in species richness, including for example extinction, immigration, and speciation. Multiplying these transition functions by the time-evolving structure function and summing over n and ε , yields the time-evolving time derivatives of N and E and S .

To describe the iterative process we introduce a discrete time-step index, i , and designate the time-dependent state variables, their time derivatives, the Lagrange multipliers, the transition rate parameters, and the structure function as $\{X_i\}$, $\{dX_i/dt\}$, $\lambda_{j,i}$, $\{c_i\}$ and R_i respectively. The index, j , designating the Lagrange multipliers, runs from 1 to 5.

Again consider a system that in the past ($i < 0$) was in steady state, with static state variables, static structure function given by Eq. 3, and Lagrange multipliers given by Eqs. 5 and 6. For $i < 0$, $\lambda_{3,i}$, $\lambda_{4,i}$, $\lambda_{5,i}$ and the time derivatives of the state variables vanish. At $i = 0$ a disturbance is imposed that is expressible as a change in one or more of the parameters, c , in the transition functions. It can be a time-varying or a fixed, one-time parameter change.

The iterative process cycles through three groups of equations using the perturbed transition functions. First, at any moment in time i , there are the constraint equations that determine the structure function from the instantaneous values of the state variables and their time derivatives:

$$N_i = S_i \sum_{n, \varepsilon} n R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) \quad (14)$$

$$E_i = S_i \sum_{n,\varepsilon} v\varepsilon R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = S_i \sum_{n,\varepsilon} f(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{dE_i}{dt} = S_i \sum_{n,\varepsilon} h(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{dS_i}{dt} = \sum_{n,\varepsilon} q(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) \quad (18)$$

Eqs. 14 and 15 impose the same constraints as do Eqs. 1 and 2, whereas Eqs. 16-18 impose new constraints. For notational simplicity, conditionality of the structure function on the time derivatives of the state variables is implicit in Eqs 14-18, whereas we have made explicit the dependence of the structure function on the state variables as a consequence of their appearance in the constraints. Eqs. 14-18 implement step E in Fig. 1. From these equations, application of the MaxEnt inference procedure results in the following ecological structure function:

$$R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\}, \{c_i\}) = Z_i^{-1} e^{-\lambda_{1,i} n} e^{-\lambda_{2,i} v\varepsilon} e^{-\lambda_{3,i} f(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\})} e^{-\lambda_{4,i} h(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\})} e^{-\lambda_{5,i} q(n, \varepsilon, \{X_i\})} \quad (19)$$

where Z_i is a normalization factor that depends on the $\lambda_{j,i}$.

To iterate the structure function we need to update the state variables:

$$\{X_{i+1}\} = \{X_i\} + \left\{ \frac{dX_i}{dt} \right\} \Delta t (\Delta t = 1 \text{ with integer index } i) \quad (20)$$

This is step B in Fig. 1.

Eq. 20 allows us to directly update the transition rate functions by substitution (step 4 in Table 1).

Finally, we update the time derivatives of the state variables from time step i to $i+1$ by averaging the transition functions evaluated with X_{i+1} over the structure function with Lagrange multipliers determined from Eqs. 14-18 fixed at time step i , but the transition functions f, h, q appearing in the exponents of Eq. 19 evaluated at the X_{i+1} :

$$S_{i+1} \sum_{n,\varepsilon} f(n, \varepsilon, \{X_{i+1}\}, \{c_{i+1}\}) R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_{i+1}\}, \{c_{i+1}\}) = \frac{dN_{i+1}}{dt} \quad (21)$$

$$S_{i+1} \sum_{n,\varepsilon} h(n, \varepsilon, \{X_{i+1}\}, \{c_{i+1}\}) R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_{i+1}\}, \{c_{i+1}\}) = \frac{dE_{i+1}}{dt} \quad (22)$$

$$\sum_{n,\varepsilon} q(n, \varepsilon, \{X_{i+1}\}, \{c_{i+1}\}) R_i(n, \varepsilon, \{X_{i+1}\}, \{c_{i+1}\}) = \frac{dS_{i+1}}{dt} \quad (23)$$

The subscript i on R_i in Eqs. 21-23 signifies that the Lagrange multipliers are those at step i , and thus depend on $\{X_i\}$ and $\{dX_i/dt\}$. Eqs. 21-23 implement step D in Fig. 1.

Equations 14-23 comprise DynaMETE. They set forth an iterative procedure for calculating the time evolution of both the state variables and the structure function. From the latter, the time-dependent SAD and MRDI can be calculated.

Supporting Information-A (SI-A) explains the rationale for the term, S , multiplying the summations in Eqs. 16, 17, 21, and 22; SI-B elaborates on the full set of equations 14-23, demonstrating their internal consistency.

We turn next to the model-dependent, mechanistic parent of the hybrid theory: expressions for the transition functions f, h , and q .

The transition functions

Up until this point, we have described a very general theoretical framework that in principle could be applied to a wide variety of dynamical systems. To proceed we make specific model assumptions about the mechanistic transition functions. There is no agreed-upon set of processes governing the rates of change of n and ε , nor agreed-upon mathematical representations of selected processes. As with all mechanistic modeling

in ecology, plausible mathematical representations of very complex and imperfectly understood processes will necessarily, be simplifications.

Our choices are guided by conformity with results from metabolic theory (Brown et al. 2004) and by scale-consistency requirements as described below. The reasoning behind our choices of functional forms for the transition functions are presented here, with some additional mathematical details about diversification via immigration in SI-D. Alternative forms for the transition functions can readily be substituted. For notational simplicity, we suppress in this subsection the time index for the state variables and rate constants that the transition functions depend upon.

Contribution of birth and death to $f(n, \epsilon)$. Species-level demographics is constrained by metabolic scaling theory, so that per-capita birth and death rate scale inversely with the $1/3$ power of the average metabolic rate of the individuals in the species (Niklas 2007; Marba et al. 2007):

$$f_{\text{birth}} = b_0 \frac{n}{\epsilon^{1/3}} \quad (24)$$

Here, and in the other transitions that follow, a correlation between n and ϵ in the form of an energy equivalence relationship (Brown et al., 2004) arises when expressions such as $\frac{n}{\epsilon^{1/3}}$ are averaged over the structure function $R(n, \epsilon)$ (Harte et al., 2008).

The contribution of death to dn/dt also depends on $\frac{n}{\epsilon^{1/3}}$ but with a weak zero-sum constraint which operates at the community level and arises from the value of E_c , not N or n . Thus, we multiply $\frac{n}{\epsilon^{1/3}}$ by E/E_c , where E_c is a soft metabolic limit:

$$f_{\text{death}} = -\frac{d_0 n}{\epsilon^{1/3}} \frac{E}{E_c} \quad (25)$$

When we examine the spatial scaling properties of DynaMETE, the parameter E_c will also serve as a fundamental scale parameter, with E_c proportional to plot area within a given habitat.

Contribution of death to $h(n, \epsilon)$. Multiplying the death rate in Eq. 25 by ϵ , we get the following contribution to $h(n, \epsilon)$:

$$h_{\text{death}} = -d_0 n \epsilon^{2/3} \frac{E}{E_c} \quad (26)$$

We ignore the contribution of birth to dE/dt because birth primarily partitions, rather than adds to, metabolism.

Contribution of immigration to $f(n, \epsilon)$ and $h(n, \epsilon)$. For a vegetation community, we denote by m_0 the immigration rate of seeds that result in germinants with $\epsilon = 1$. The probability that the immigrant is in an existing species with abundance n is assumed to be n/N , so:

$$f_{\text{immigration}} = m_0 \frac{n}{N} \quad (27)$$

Because the metabolic rate of these immigrants is 1:

$$h_{\text{immigration}} = m_0 \frac{n}{N} \cdot \quad (28)$$

For an animal community, Eq. 28 would be multiplied by the metabolic rate of individuals dispersing into the plot.

Contribution of ontogenic growth to $h(n, \epsilon)$. An expression for the ontogenic growth rate of an individual is also constrained by metabolic scaling theory (West et al. 2001):

$$g_{\text{ontogenic growth}} = w_0 \epsilon^{2/3} - w_1 \epsilon \quad (29)$$

This expression for $g(n, \epsilon)$ (see Eq. 12) is multiplied by n to give the contribution of ontogenic growth to $h(n, \epsilon)$:

$$h_{\text{ontogenic growth}} = w_0 n \epsilon^{2/3} - w_1 n \epsilon \quad (30)$$

For reasons of scale consistency, the parameter w_1 equals a scale-independent parameter, w_{10} , divided by $\ln^{2/3}(1/\beta)$. If, instead, we assumed that w_1 and not w_{10} is scale independent, then in the resulting equation for dE/dt , one of the terms, $-w_1 E$, scales isometrically with area while the other scales as $\text{area}/\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)$ or roughly $\text{area}/\ln^{2/3}(\text{area})$.

Contribution of local extinction to $q(n, \varepsilon)$. We assume that the local extinction of a species in an ecosystem occurs when, within the local community, the last individual in that species dies. The extinction contribution to q is then:

$$q_{\text{extinction}} = S \frac{dn}{dt} \Big|_{\text{death}, n=1} = - \frac{S d_0 \frac{E}{E_c} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}}}{\varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}} (31)$$

where $\delta_{n,1} = 1$ if $n = 1$ and 0 otherwise.

Contribution of immigration to $q(n, \varepsilon)$. Most immigrants will be from species in the meta-community already present in the local community. We assume new species arriving in the local community originate from the relatively rare species in the meta-community and that the metacommunity is static.

The metacommunity species richness, S_{meta} , and total abundance, N_{meta} , together determine β_{meta} (Eq. 6). From this, the fraction of immigrants that are new species entering the $\varepsilon = 1$ cohort can be estimated. Using a log-series meta-community SAD, and summing over the high rank (i.e. low abundance) species from the highest ranked to a rank equal to $S_{\text{meta}} - S$, which by our assumption are the species not already present in the local community, we derive (see SI-D for derivation):

$$q_{\text{immigration}} = m_0 e^{-\mu S - \gamma} (32)$$

where $\mu = \ln\left(\frac{1}{\beta_{\text{meta}} \frac{1}{S_{\text{meta}}}}\right)$ β_{meta} ις ζαλζυλατεδ φρομ Εχ. 6 υσινγ της αλυες οφ Σ_{μετα} ανδ Ν_{μετα} ωηικη ιν τυρν αρε εστιματεδ ΣΙ-Ε, ανδ γ ις Ευλερ'ς ζονσταντ, ~0.577.

δντριβυτιον οφ σπεσιατιον τοχ(ν, ε). Αβσεντ α μορε ζομπλετε υνδερστανδινγ οφ ηρω της σπεσιατιον ρατε δεπενδς ον ζομμυνιτφ αριαβλες, ωε εξαμινε τωο εξπρεσσιονς φορ της ρατε, βοτη οφ ωηικη αρε ζερταινλφ σιμπλιφικατιονς (σεε, φορ εξαμπλε, Σμιτη ετ αλ. 2014). Ιν ονε, της σπεσιατιον ρατε ις προπορτιοναλ το της τοταλ νυμβερ οφ σπεσιες (Ραβοσκφ, 2013). Μοτιατιον φορ της ζομες φρομ της φοσσιλ ρεζορδ. Φολλωινγ μαθορ εξτινςτιον εεντς, ρεζοερφ οφ α διερσε βιοτα γενεραλλφ βεγινς σλοωλφ ανδ τηεν αςζελερατες (Κιρςηνερ & Ωειλ 1995). Της αςζελερατιον οφ διερσιφικατιον ατ σμαλλ Σ ις εξπεςτεδ ιφ της σπεσιατιον ρατε ις αππροξιματελφ προπορτιοναλ το σπεσιες ρικηνεσς. Ηενε ιν σπεσιατιον μοδελ 1 ωε ηαε

$$q_{\text{speciation}_1} = \sigma_1 \frac{K\Sigma}{K+S} (33)$$

ωηερε K ις α σατυρατιον τερμ.

Ιν αν αλτερνατιε σπεσιατιον μοδελ, εαση σπεσιες ωουλδ ηαε α σπεσιατιον ρατε τηατ ις προπορτιοναλ το ιτες ποπυλατιον σιζε διιδεδ βφ της τυρνοερ τιμε οφ ινδιιδυαλς ιν της σπεσιες (σεε, φορ εξαμπλε, Ωεισερ ετ αλ. 2018). Ιν οτηερ ωορδς, εαση βιρτη ηας αν εχυαλ ζηανζε οφ ρεσυλτινγ ιν α νεω σπεσιες, ανδ σο σπεσιες ωιτη λαργε ν ανδ σμαλλε, ανδ της ηιγηρερ βιρτη ρατε, ηαε της ηιγηρεστ σπεσιατιον ρατες:

$$q_{\text{speciation}_2} = \frac{\sigma_2 b_0 \nu \Sigma}{\varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}} (34)$$

Συμμαρφ οφ τρανσιτιον φυνςτιονς. Φρομ Εχς. 24-34, ωε ηαε

$$f(n, \varepsilon) = (b_0 - d_0 \frac{E}{E_c}) \frac{n}{\varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}} + m_0 \frac{n}{N}, (35)$$

$$h(n, \varepsilon) = w_0 \nu \varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{w_{10}}{\ln^{\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{1}{\beta})} \nu \varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}} - d_0 n \varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{E}{E_c} + \frac{m_0 n}{N}, (36)$$

$$q(n, \varepsilon) = m_0 e^{-\mu S - \gamma} + \frac{\sigma_1 K \Sigma}{K+S} + \frac{\sigma_2 b_0 \nu \Sigma}{\varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}} - S \delta_{n,1} \frac{d_0 \frac{E}{E_c}}{\varepsilon^{\frac{2}{3}}}. (37)$$

Ιν Εχ. 37, βοττ σπεςιατιον μλδελς ανδ ιμμιγρatiον αρε ινζλυδεδ φορ γενεραλιτψ. Ωιττ τησ τρανσιτιον φυνςτιονς σπεςιφιεδ, τησ ιτερατιον πρσδεδρε δεσςριβεδ βψ Εχς. 14-23 ζαν βε ζαρριεδ ουτ ανδ τησ τιμε τρανςεστοριες οφ τησ στατε αριαβλες, τησ στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον, ανδ τησ μετρικς οφ μακροεσολογψ τηατ δεριε φρομ τησ στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον ζαν βε ζαλςζυατεδ.

ΡΕΣΥΛΤΣ

Ωε φιστ δεριε πρδιδςτεδ στατε αριαβλε τρανςεστοριες ιν τιμε, ατ ανδ νεαρ στεαδψ στατε, φρομ α σετ οφ ζουπλεδ τιμε-διφφερεντιαλ εχυατιονς φορ τησ στατε αριαβλες τηατ ρεσυλτ φρομ α τρυςατιον, ατ στεπ 2 ιν Ταβλε 1, οφ τησ φυλλ ιτερατιον πρσδεδρε. Ιν της αππρξιματιον, τησ φορμ οφ τησ στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον ιν Εχ. 3 ις ρεταινεδ ($\lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5 = 0$) ανδ ωε δεριε α σετ οφ νον-λινεαρ τιμε-διφφερεντιαλ εχυατιονς οφ μοτιον (Εχς. 38-40) φορ τησ στατε αριαβλες τηατ ωιλλ δεπενδ υπον βοττ τησ στατε αριαβλες τηεμσελες ανδ τησ αλυες οφ τησ παραμετερς ιν τησ τρανσιτιον φυνςτιονς. Ωε εξπλορε ηερε βοττ τησ στεαδψ στατε πρπερτιες οφ τηεσε εχυατιονς ανδ τησ διψναμικς τηεψ πρδιδςτ νεαρ στεαδψ στατε. Τηεσε ρεσυλτς σηουλδ ονλψ βε γοοδ αππρξιματιονς το τησ αςτυαλ ΔψναΜΕΤΕ πρδιδςτιονς φορ σμαλλ δειατιονς φρομ στεαδψ στατε βεζαυσε τηεψ δεριε φρομ τησ στατικς στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον.

Τηεν, ιν α φιστ ιτερατιον οφ τησ φυλλ τηεορψ, ωε υσε Εχς. 14-23 το ζαλςζυατε λωεεστ-ορδερ εφφεκτς οφ αριους περτυρβατιονς ιν τησ τρανσιτιον φυνςτιον ρατε ζονςταντς ον τησ στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον. Φρομ τησ περτυρβεδ στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον ωε τηεν δεριε αλτερεδ σηαπες οφ τησ αβυνδανςε ανδ μεταβολικς ρατε διςτριβυτιονς. Ωε εμπηασιζε τηατ τηεσε ρεσυλτς μαψ διφφερ ζονςιδεραβλψ φρομ α φυλλψ-ιτερατεδ σολυτιον το ΔψναΜΕΤΕ.

Στατε Άριαβλες ατ ανδ Νεαρ Στεαδψ Στατε.

Υσιγγ Εχς. 21-23, ωιττ τησ τρανσιτιον φυνςτιονς σπεςιφιεδ ιν Εχς. 35-37 ανδ P γιεν βψ Εχ. 3, ωε οβταιν (σεε ΣΙ-^α φορ δεριατιονς):

$$\frac{\delta N}{\delta \tau} = \left[b_0 - d_0 \frac{E}{E_c} \right] \left[\frac{1.21 N^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) \left(1 + \frac{4N \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{3E} \right)}{E^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{3N^2 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{2E} \right] + m_0 \quad (38)$$

ανδ

$$\frac{\delta E}{\delta \tau} = \left[w_0 - d_0 \frac{E}{E_c} \right] \left[\frac{2.42 E^{\frac{2}{3}} N^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\ln^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)} - \frac{2.26 E^{\frac{2}{3}} S^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)} \right] - \frac{w_{10} E}{\left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)} + m_0. \quad (39)$$

Φορ τησ γενεραλ ζασε, ωιττ ιμμιγρatiον ανδ βοττ σπεςιατιον μεςηανισμς οπερατινγ, αλονγ ωιττ εξτινςτιον, ωε ηαε

$$\frac{\delta \Sigma}{\delta \tau} = m_0 e^{-\mu S - \gamma} + \sigma_1 \frac{K \Sigma}{K + S} + \sigma_2 b_0 \left(\frac{1.21 N^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) \left(1 + \frac{4N \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{3E} \right)}{E^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{1.5 N^2 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{E} \right) - \frac{1.35 d_0 S^{4/3} E^{2/3}}{E_c \ln(1/\beta)}. \quad (40)$$

Στεαδψ Στατες. Σεττινγ τησ τιμε δεριατικς ιν Εχς. 38-40 το ζερο, ωε οβταιν τησ φολλοωινγ ρελατιονσηικς αμονγ τησ στατικς αλυες οφ τησ στατε αριαβλες ανδ τησ παραμετερς τηατ δεσςριβε τησ διψναμικς. Φρομ Εχ. 38:

$$E = E_c \frac{b_0}{d_0} (1 + \delta_E) \quad (41)$$

ανδ φρομ Εχ. 39:

$$N = \left[\frac{0.41 w_{10} \left(\frac{E}{E_c} \right)}{w_0 - d_0 \frac{E}{E_c}} \right]^3 E (1 - \delta_N). \quad (42)$$

Τηε ζορρεςτιον τερμς, δ_E ανδ δ_N , αρε οφ ορδερ $\frac{(m_0)}{b_0 \left(\frac{E^{\frac{1}{3}}}{N^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right)}$ ανδ $(S/E)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, ρεσπεκτιελψ, ωηικη ωιλλ γενεραλλψ βε $<< 1$.

Φρομ Εχ. 40, φορ τησ ιμμιγρatiον-ονλψ ζασε ($\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0$), ωε ηαε

$$\Sigma e^{3\mu \frac{S}{4}} = \left[\frac{0.41 m_0 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{d_0 \left(\frac{E}{E_c} \right)} \right]^{\frac{3}{4}} E^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (43)$$

Φορ τηε ζασε $m_0 = \sigma_2 = 0$, ανδ $\Sigma >> K$,

Νορ δόες ιτ δεπενδ ον της φορμς οφ της τρανσιτιον φυνςτιονς ανδ της ρατε ζονσταντς, ωηςη ωιλλ διφφερ φρομ ηαβιτατ το ηαβιτατ.

Νοτινγ της διφφερεντ σκαλινγ εξπονεντς ιν της ζοντριβυτιον οφ βιομαςς ανδ σπεσιες ριςηνες το Π , ανδ τηατ λν(1/β) αριες αππροξίματελψ ας λν(N) - λν(Σ), της ινφλυενς οφ βιομαςς ον προδυστιψ ις ζονσιδεραβλψ στρονγερ τηαν τηατ οφ σπεσιες ριςηνες, ωηςη ιν τυρν ις στρονγερ τηαν τηατ οφ αβυνδανς, ωηςη ονλψ εντερς ια της λν(1/β) τερμ. Εμπιριςαλ συρεψς οφ της προδυστιψ-βιομαςς ρελατιονσηπ (Γηεδινι ετ αλ. 2018· Θεγκινς 2015· Νικλς 2007) αρε χυαλιτατελψ ζονσιςτεντ ωιτη τηςσε ρεσυλτς βυτ εξτενσιε αναλψςις ωιλλ βε ρεχυιρεδ το τεστ Εχ. 49.

Εχ. 49 ις αν 'ιδεαλ βιοδιερσιτψ λαω', αν αναλογ οφ της ιδεαλ γας λαω τηατ ρελατες τηερμοδψναμς στατε αριαβλες. Βεζαυσε της εκχυατιον ωας δεριεδ υσινγ της στεαδψ-στατε στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον ιν Εχ. 3, ιτ ωιλλ λικελψ νο λονγερ ηολδ υνδερ νον-στεαδψ-στατε ζονδιτιονς. Φολλωινγ διςτυρβανς, της φυλλ στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον (Εχ. 19) ις νεεδεδ το δεριε της προδυστιψ-βιομαςς-αβυνδανς-σπεσιες ριςηνες ρελατιονσηπ, ανδ ιτ ωιλλ τηεν δεπενδ ον της δεταιλς οφ της διςτυρβανς μεςηανισμ.

Στατε αριαβλε δψναμςς νεαρ στεαδψ στατε. Τιμε τρανςεστοριες οφ της στατε αριαβλες νεαρ στεαδψ στατε φολλω φρομ Εχς. 38-40, ωηςη ωερε δεριεδ φρομ της στατις στρυςτυρε φυνςτιον. Ωε εξαμινε βοτη της φιρστ ορδερ ρεσπονςες οφ της στατε αριαβλες το σεεραλ κινδς οφ διςτυρβανς, εξπρεσσεδ βψ αλτερεδ τρανσιτιον ρατε παραμετερς, ανδ της ρεζοερψ το στεαδψ στατε φρομ α δεπλετεδ στατε.

Φορ τηςσε δψναμςαλ σιμυλατιονς ωε νεεδ το σπεσιψ της τρανσιτιον ρατε παραμετερς. Ωε ζηοοσε α φορεστ τηατ ρεσεμβλες της 50 ηα ΒΊ τροπικςαλ φορεστ πλοτ (δνδιτ ετ αλ., 2000· δνδιτ, 1998· δνδιτ ετ αλ., 2019· Ηυββελλ ετ αλ., 1999). Αππροξίματε τρανσιτιον ρατε ζονσταντς φορ της σιτε αρε γιεν ιν Ταβλε 2 ανδ της ρατιοναλε φορ τηςσε αλυες ις γιεν ιν ΣΙ-Ε.

Φιγυρες 3α-3δ ιλλυστρατε ρεσπονςες οφ της στατε αριαβλες, οερ 100 ψεαρς, το διφφερεντ διςτυρβανςες ρε-πρεσεντεδ βψ ζηανγινγ της αλυες οφ της ρατε παραμετερς ιν της τρανσιτιον φυνςτιονς. Ινδεπενδεντ οφ της μαγνιτυδε οφ της ζηανγες ιν τηςσε παραμετερς, ζερταιν γενεραλ παττερνς εμεργε. Α δεζρεασε ιν της ιμμιγριατιον ρατε ζονσταντ, φορ εξαμινε υνδερ ηαβιτατ φραγμεντατιον τηατ ιςολατες αν εξοσψστεμ φρομ ιτς μετα-ζομμυνιτψ, ρεσυλτς ιν α λινεαρ δεζρεασε ιν Σ ατ σμαλλτ, ας ωελλ ας α ωεακ, δαμπεδ οςσιλλατορψ ρεσπονσε οφ N , ανδ νεαρλψ υνδετεςταβλε ζηανγε ιν E (Φιγ. 3α). Αν ινζρεασε ιν της δεατη ρατε (Φιγ. 3β) γενερατες α σλιγγητ δεζρεασε ιν Σ , αν ινιτιαλ λαργε δεζλινε ιν N ανδ α ωεακερ δεζλινε ιν E , φολλωεδ βψ δαμπεδ οςσιλλατορψ βεηαιορ. Α δεζρεασε ιν της οντογενις γρωωη ρατε (Φιγ. 3ς) γενερατες α νεαρλψ ινδισερνιβλε ινζρεασε ιν Σ , α λαργε δαμπεδ οςσιλλατορψ ινιτιαλ ριςε ιν N ανδ ωεακ δαμπεδ οςσιλλατορψ ινιτιαλ δεζρεασε ιν E .

Φιγς. 3δ σηοως της εφφεστ ον στατε αριαβλε τρανςεστοριες οφ ζομβινινγ περτυρβατιονς ιν μιγριατιον, δεατη ανδ γρωωη ρατες. Ωε δο νοτ αττεμπτ ηερε α δεταιλεδ ζομπαριςον το ρεαλ δατα βεζαυσε οφ της φιρστ ορδερ αππροξίματιον υσεδ το οβταιν τηςσε τηεορετικςαλ ζυρες, βυτ ιτ ις ενζουραγινγ τηατ της τιμε τρανςεστοριες οφ της ΒΊ στατε αριαβλες οερ της περιοδ 1985-2015 (ινσετ ιν Φιγ. 3δ) αλσο εξηιβιτ α στεαδψ δεζλινε ιν Σ , δεζλινε ανδ τηεν παρτιαλ ρεζοερψ ιν N , ανδ ωεακ αριαβιλιτψ ιν E .

Ιφ ωε φιζ της τρανσιτιον ρατε παραμετερς ατ τηειρ υνδιστυρβεδ αλυες (Ταβλε 2) ιν της ιμμιγριατιον-ονλψ μοδελ, ανδ ινιτιαλψ ρεδυσε της στατε αριαβλες 20% φρομ τηειρ στεαδψ στατε αλυες, τηειρ ρετυρν το στεαδψ στατε ις σηοων ιν Φιγ. 4. Νοτεωορτηψ ις της μονοτονις ρεζοερψ οφ Σ , της λαργε οερσηοοτ ανδ τηεν δεζλινε το στεαδψ στατε οφ N , ανδ α μυςη ωεακερ οερσηοοτ ανδ δεζλινε οφ E .

Ιφ σπεσιατιον ις της δριερ οφ διερσιφικατιον, της παττερν οφ ρεζοερψ οφ σπεσιες ριςηνες ις μαρχεδλψ διφφερεντ. Ιν της φιρστ σπεσιατιον μοδελ, ωιτη $K \gg \Sigma$, ρεζοερψ οφ Σ ις σιγμοιδαλ ανδ εξτρεμελψ σλοω, ωιτη 90% ρεζοερψ τακινγ αππροξίματελψ 10^4 ψεαρς. Ιν της σεζονδ σπεσιατιον μοδελ, ανδ ιν της φιρστ ωιτη $K \ll \Sigma$, Σ ρεζοερς το 90% οφ στεαδψ στατε ιν αππροξίματελψ 4000 ψεαρς, ανδ ατ αν εερ-σλοωινγ, ρατηερ τηαν σιγμοιδαλ, ρατε. Τηε ρεζοερψ τρανςεστοριες οφ N ανδ E αρε νεαρλψ της σαμε ιν βοτη σπεσιατιον μοδελς ανδ ερψ σιμιλαρ το τηατ ιν της ιμμιγριατιον-ονλψ ζασε (Φιγ. 4).

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Step	Known	Derived from known
Before the perturbation	Before the perturbation	Before the perturbation
1. In the steady state past, the static structure function is derived from static state variables; this step generates Eq. 3.	$\{X_{\text{past}}\}; \left\{\frac{dX_{\text{past}}}{dt}\right\} = 0;$ $\lambda_{j,\text{past}} = 0 \ (j = 3, 4, 5)$	$\lambda_{1,\text{past}}; \lambda_{2,\text{past}}; R_{\text{past}}$
Initializing the system right after the perturbation is imposed at t = 0	Initializing the system right after the perturbation is imposed at t = 0	Initializing the system right after the perturbation is imposed at t = 0
2. A perturbation is now imposed, expressed by a change in one or more of the parameters, $\{c\}$, in the transition functions, $k(\{X\}, \{c\})$. The initial time derivatives of the state variables are calculated from Eqs. 21-23.	$\{X_0\} = \{X_{\text{past}}\}; \lambda_{j,0} = \lambda_{j,\text{past}};$ $R_0 = R_{\text{past}};$ perturbed transition functions	$\left\{\frac{dX_0}{dt}\right\} \neq 0$
After the system is initialized to the Perturbation	After the system is initialized to the Perturbation	After the system is initialized to the Perturbation
3. The state variables are updated using their time derivatives using Eq. 20.	$\{X_0\}; \left\{\frac{dX_0}{dt}\right\}$	$\{X_1\}$
4. The transition functions are updated by substituting updated state variables.	$\{k(\{X_0\}, \{c_0\})\}$	$\{k(\{X_1\}, \{c_1\})\}$
5. The time derivatives of the state variables are up-dated using Eqs. 21-23.	$\{k(\{X_1\}, \{c_1\})\}; R_0$	$\left\{\frac{dX_1}{dt}\right\}$
6. The structure function is updated from the constraints derived above using Eqs. 14-18.	$\{X_1\}; \left\{\frac{dX_1}{dt}\right\}; \{k(\{X_1\}, \{c_1\})\}$	$\lambda_{1,1}, \dots, \lambda_{5,1}, R_1$

Step	Known	Derived from known
Subsequent steps repeat steps 3-6. With each update of the structure function, the updated effects of the perturbation on abundance and metabolic rate distributions can be derived.	Subsequent steps repeat steps 3-6. With each update of the structure function, the updated effects of the perturbation on abundance and metabolic rate distributions can be derived.	Subsequent steps repeat steps 3-6. With each update of the structure function, the updated effects of the perturbation on abundance and metabolic rate distributions can be derived.

Table 1. Inference dynamics. An iterative process for solving the dynamic state variable equations. Time is labeled with the subscript i . The notation $\{X_i\}$, is shorthand for the set of state variables, S_i, N_i , and E_i ; $\{dX_i/dt\}$ is shorthand for the set of their time derivatives; and $\{k(\{X_i\}, \{c_i\})\}$ is shorthand for the set of dynamic transition functions, f , h , and q .

E

Parameter	Value
b_0	0.2
d_0	0.2
m_0	500
w_0	1.0
w_{10}	0.4096
E_c	2×10^7
$\mu = S_{\text{meta}}^{-1} \ln(\frac{1}{\beta_{\text{meta}}})$	0.0219
State Variables	
S	320
N	230,000
E	2.04×10^7

Table 2. Parameter values for the transition functions and state-variables in a BCI-like forest ecosystem in which diversification is driven solely by immigration. The rationale for the parameter values is given in SI-E.

	$m_0 = 5000$	$d_0 = 0.20.25$	$w_0 = 1.00.95$	$\mu = 0.02190.024$ $m_0 = 500200$ $d_0 = 0.20.235$ $w_0 = 1.00.99$
Figure	5a, 5b	5c, 5d	5e, 5f	5g, 5h
State variables and their rates of change used for constraints	State variables and their rates of change used for constraints	State variables and their rates of change used for constraints	State variables and their rates of change used for constraints	State variables and their rates of change used for constraints
S	314.2	319.6	320.8	314.9
N	217962	144430	262537	166984
E	2.0380×10^7	1.7331×10^7	1.8280×10^7	1.7822×10^7
dS/dt	-0.242	-0.009	0.0246	-0.196
dN/dt	-418	-1052	2350	-758
dE/dt	-4349	-112262	-48162	-88709

	$m_0 = 5000$	$d_0 = 0.20.25$	$w_0 = 1.00.95$	$\mu = 0.02190.024$ $m_0 = 500200$ $d_0 = 0.20.235$ $w_0 = 1.00.99$
Lagrange multipliers	Lagrange multipliers	Lagrange multipliers	Lagrange multipliers	Lagrange multipliers
λ_1	0.00047481	0.0026949	-0.0059150	0.0015918
λ_2	0.000014104	7.8932×10^{-6}	0.000047504	0.000011608
λ_3	0.10275	0.19247	0.46754	0.18211
λ_4	-0.000028926	-0.00023261	0.00040369	-0.00013171
λ_5	0.0025553	-0.0091482	-0.22996	-0.0032439

Table 3. Perturbations, constraints, and resulting Lagrange Multipliers used to generate Figures 5a-5h. The text describes how the constraints are derived.

Figure Captions.

Figure 1. The architecture of DynaMETE. A. Selected mechanisms are incorporated into transition functions. B. The time derivatives of state variables update the state variables. C. The transition functions, which depend upon the state variables are updated. D. Updated state variables and transition functions are averaged over the prior (time t) structure function to update the time derivatives of the state variables. E. Under updated constraints and transition functions (dashed box), MaxEnt updates the structure function. F. The macroecological metrics are updated from the updated structure function. G. Steps B-F are iterated.

Figure 2. Comparison of up- and down-scaled species richness using METE and DynaMETE, starting with identical species richness and abundance at the middle scale shown. The values of N , a proxy for area, span a scale range of 2^7 . Transition function parameters and S and N values for the middle scale are from Table 2; at larger or smaller scales E_c and m_0 are assumed to scale linearly with area and the other parameters are held constant.

Figure 3. Responses of state variables to perturbations simulated from Eqs. 38-40: a. reduction of immigration rate, m_0 ; b. increase in death rate, d_0 ; c. reduction in growth rate, ω_0 ; d. increase in the death rate and reduction in the immigration and ontogenic growth rates. The inset in 3d shows the state variable trajectories from 1985-2015 in the BCI 50 ha tropical forest plot. The censuses include trees with dbh > 1 cm. Data from Condit (2019); Hubbell et al., (2005). The inset assumes that the metabolic rate of individuals scales linearly with basal area.

Figure 4. Predicted recovery of state variables to their steady state values in Table 1, as predicted from Eqs. 38-40, with steady state parameters and each initial state variable equal to 80% of its steady state value. The monotonic rise in S to steady state, along with the sizeable overshoot and then damped oscillation in N , and the smaller overshoot and then damped oscillation in E occur for a wide range of initially depleted state variables, steady state state variables, and parameter choices.

Figure 5. The effect of perturbations on the species abundance distribution (SAD) and the distribution of metabolic rates over individuals (MRDI). The relevant perturbation is in each plot's title. Insets in Figs. 5g and 5h show BCI data (see caption to Fig. 3).

Figure 1.

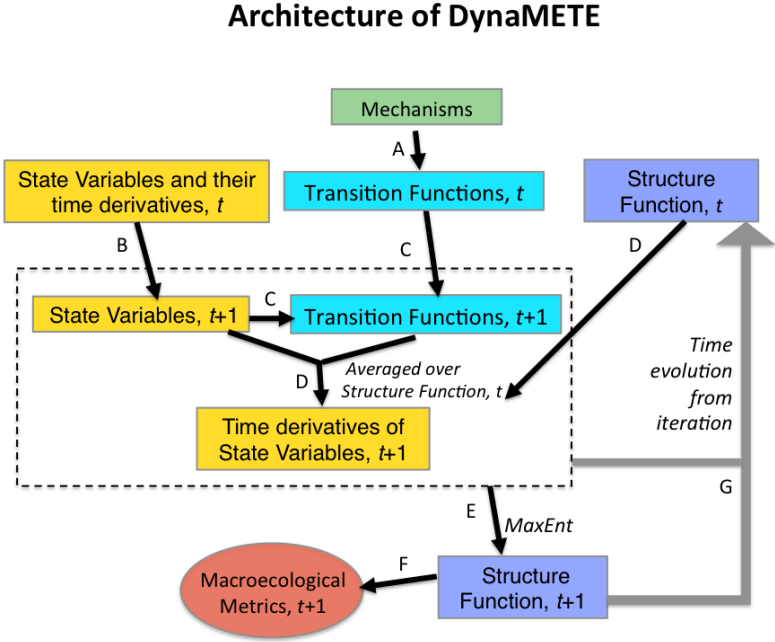


Figure 2.

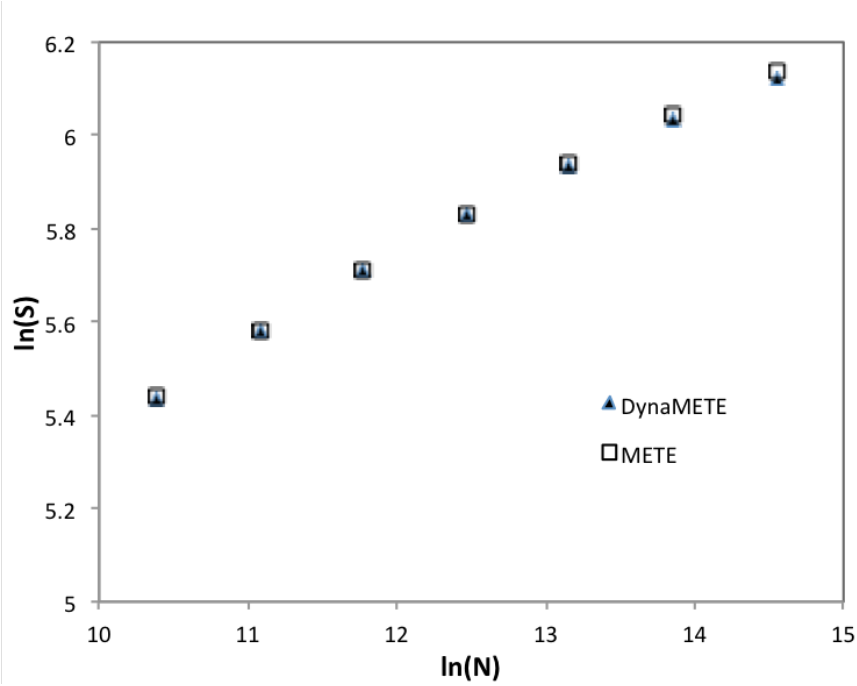


Figure 3a.

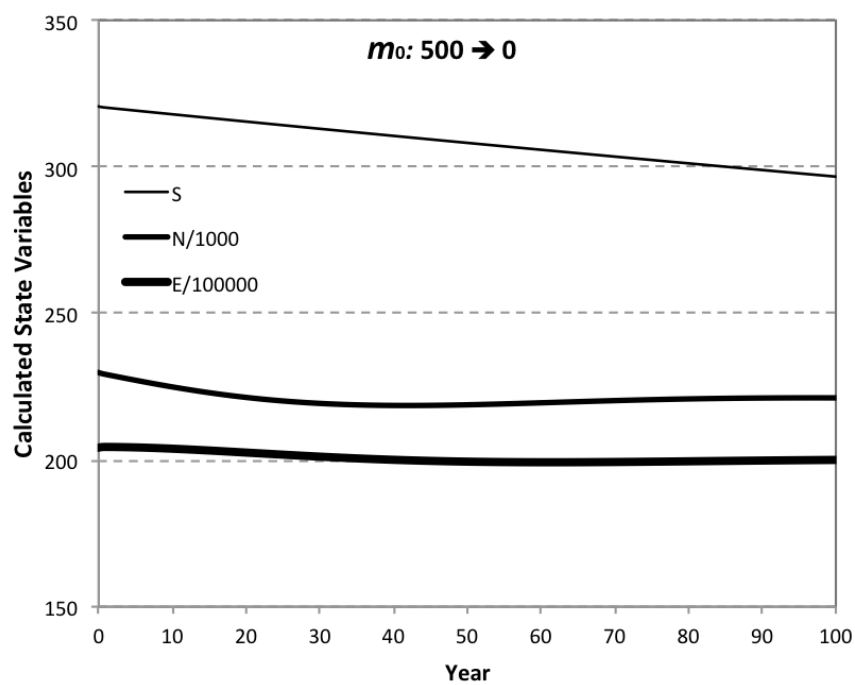


Figure 3b.

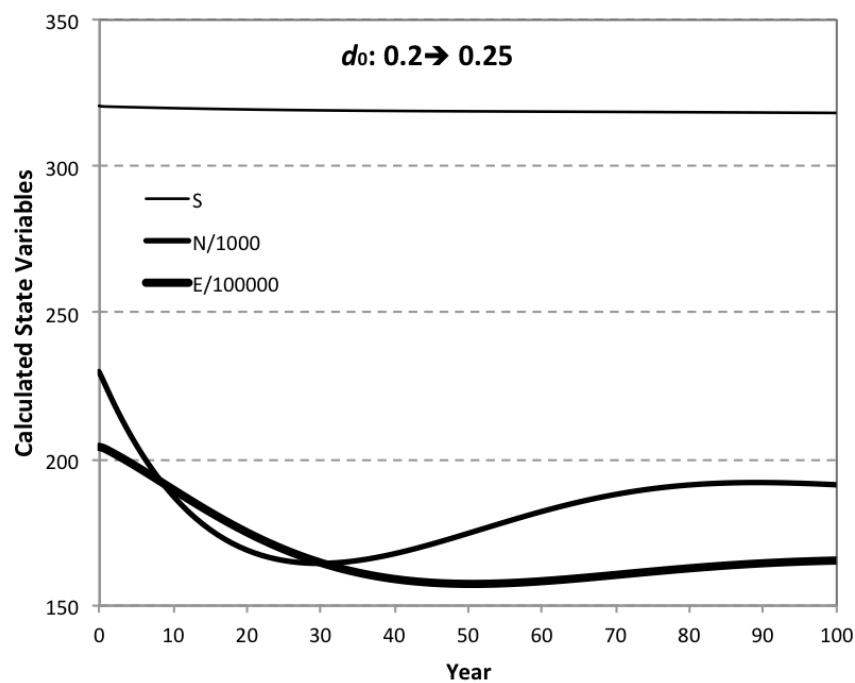


Figure 3c.

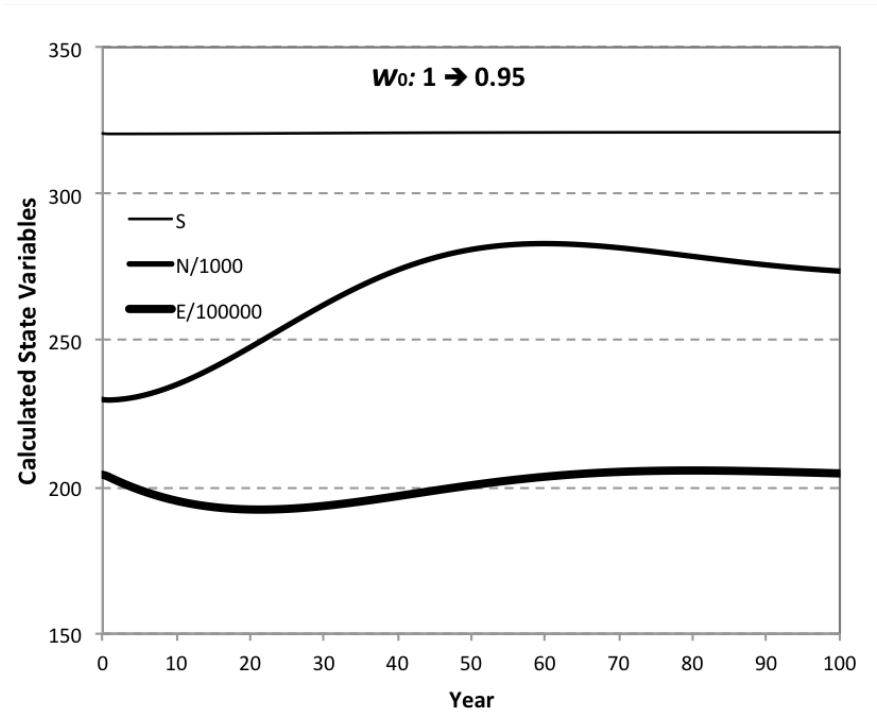


Figure 3d.

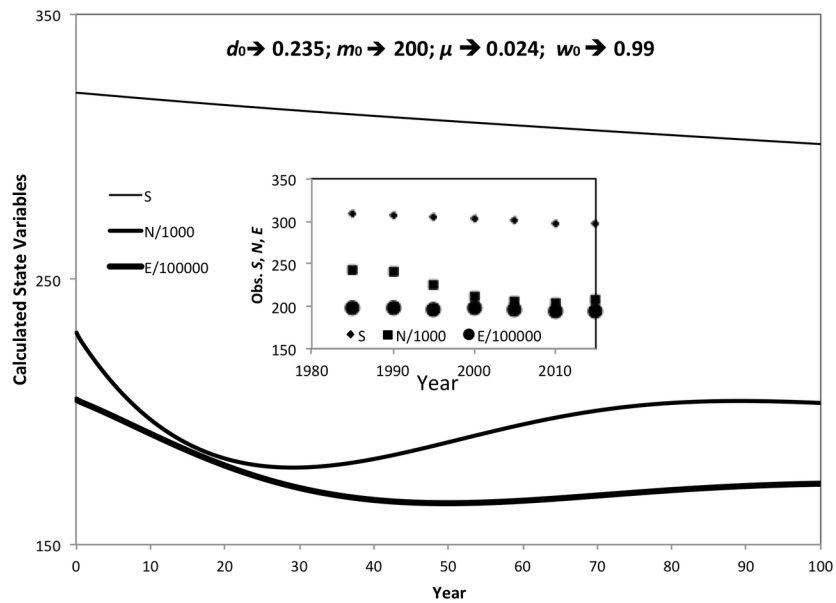


Figure 4.

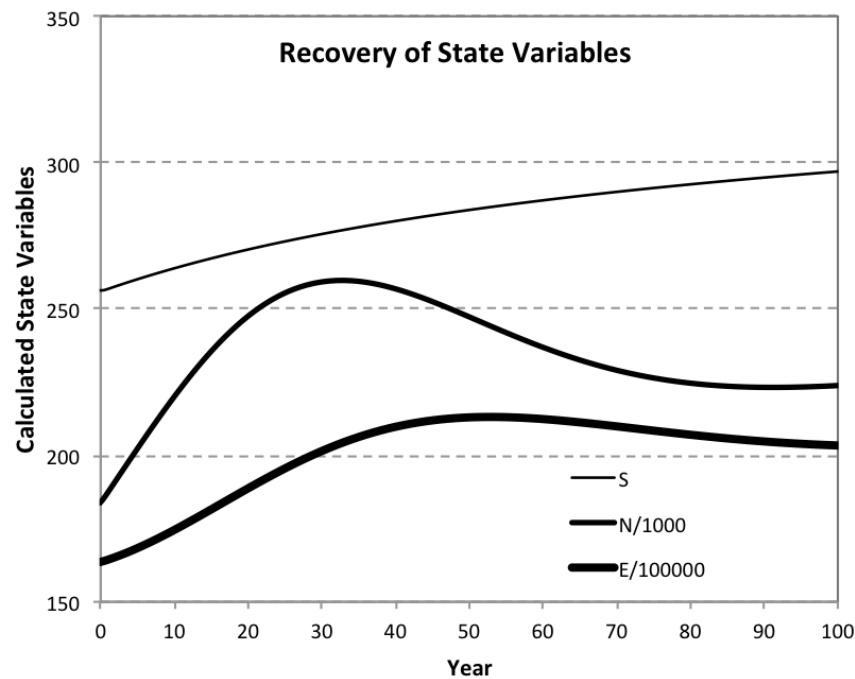


Figure 5a.

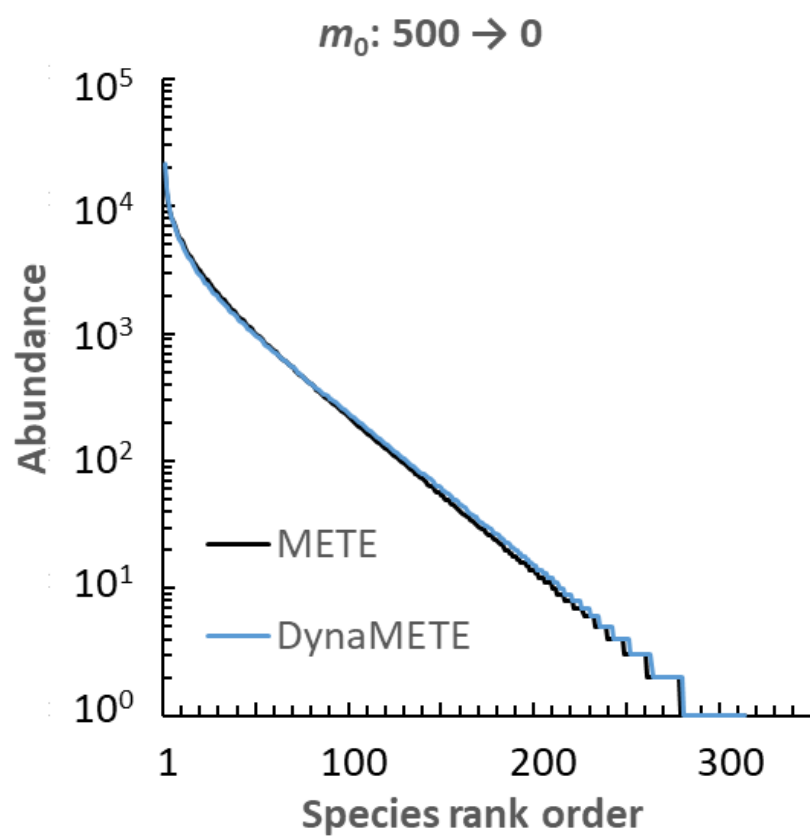


Figure 5b

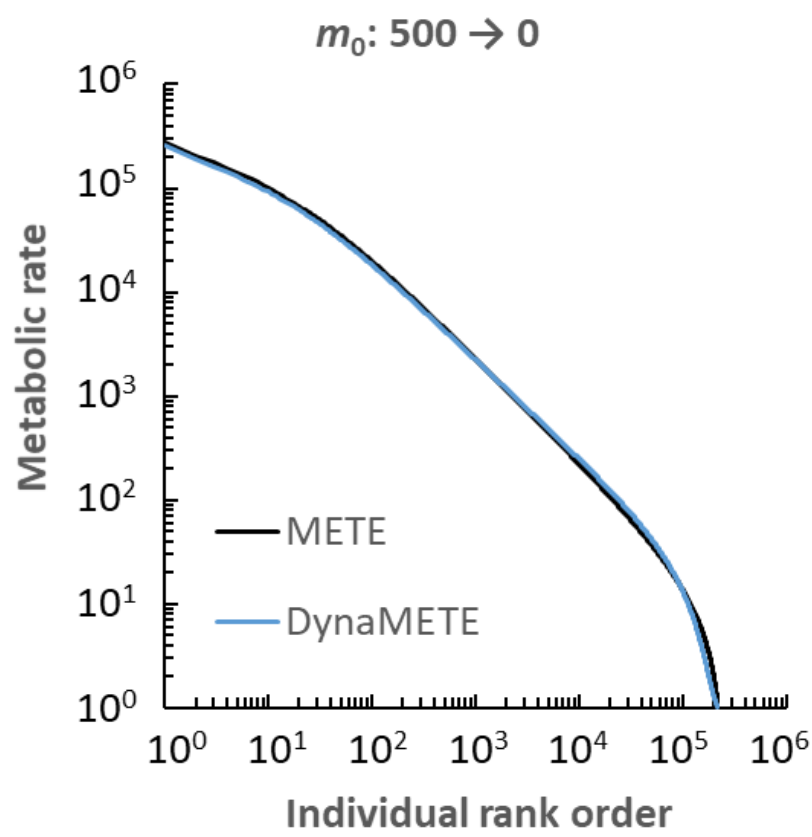


Figure 5c.

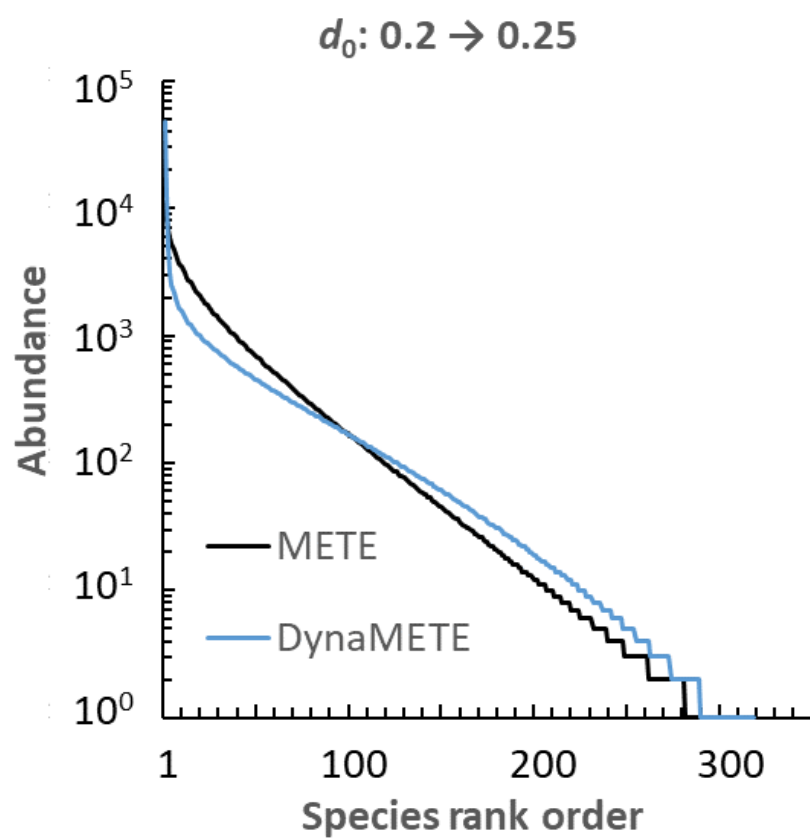


Figure 5d.

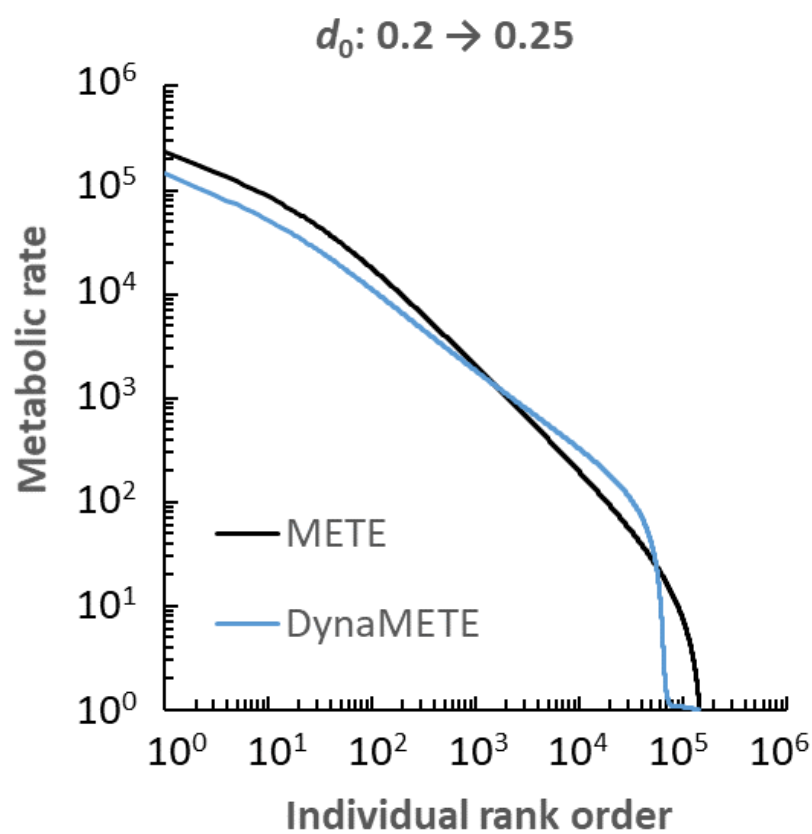


Figure 5e.

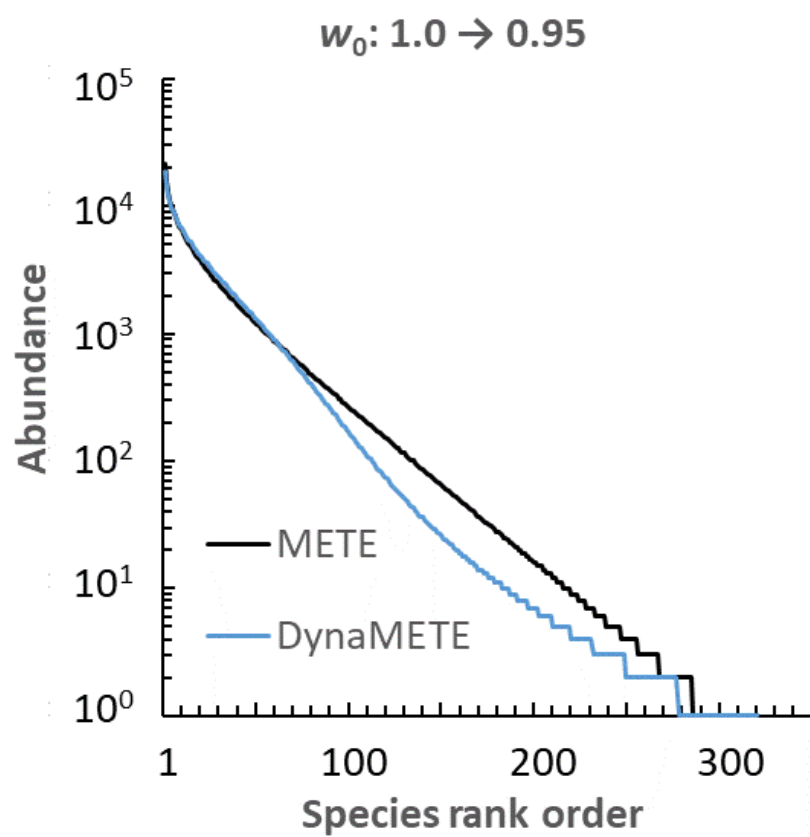


Figure 5f.

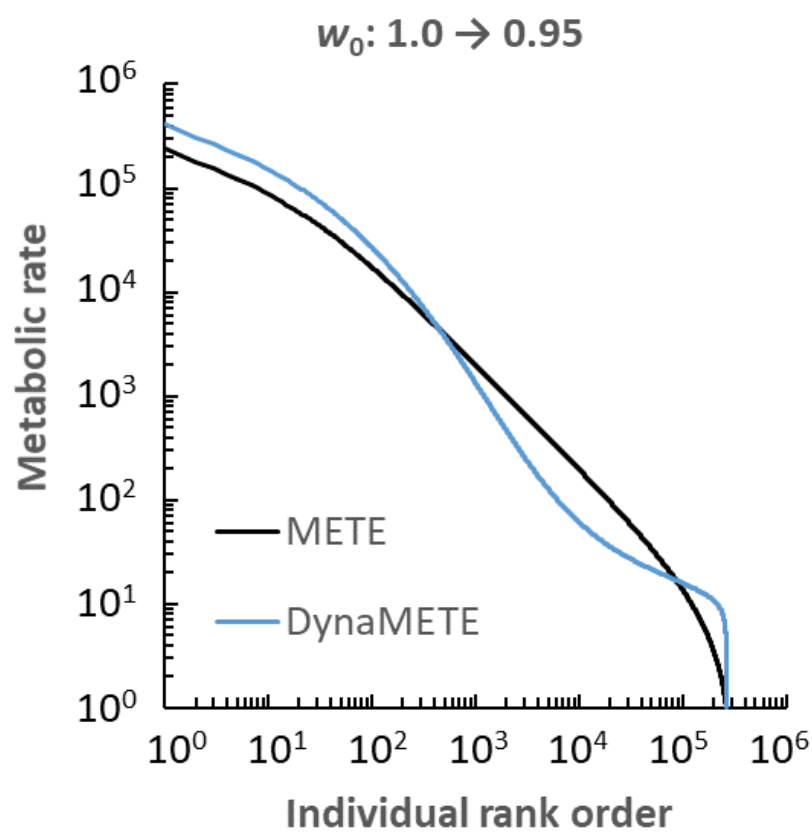


Figure 5g.

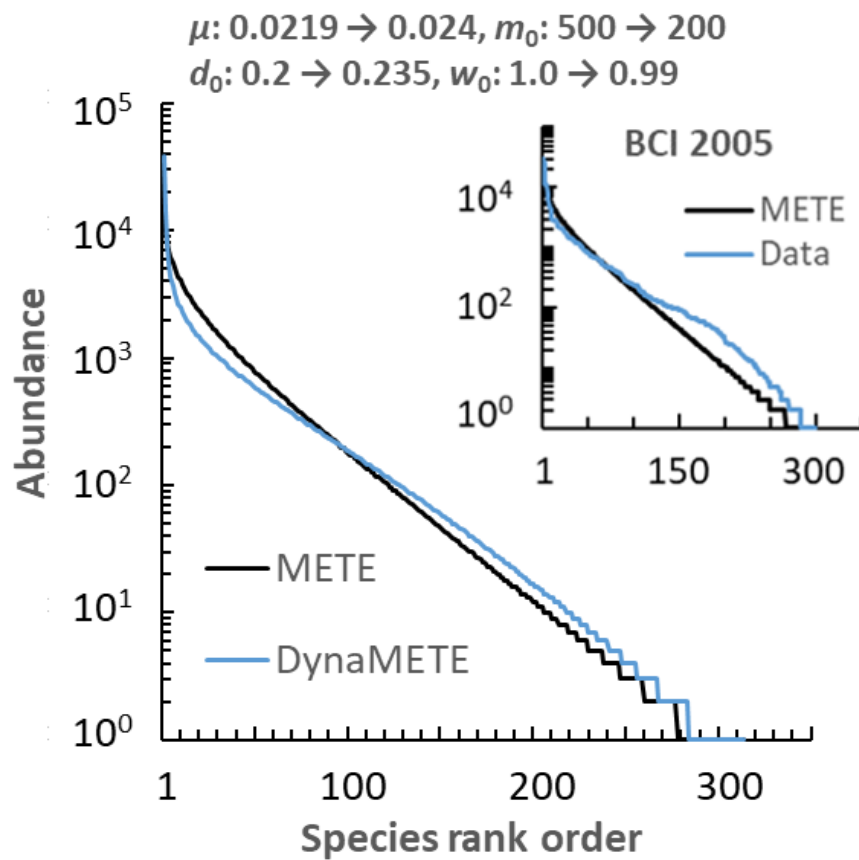
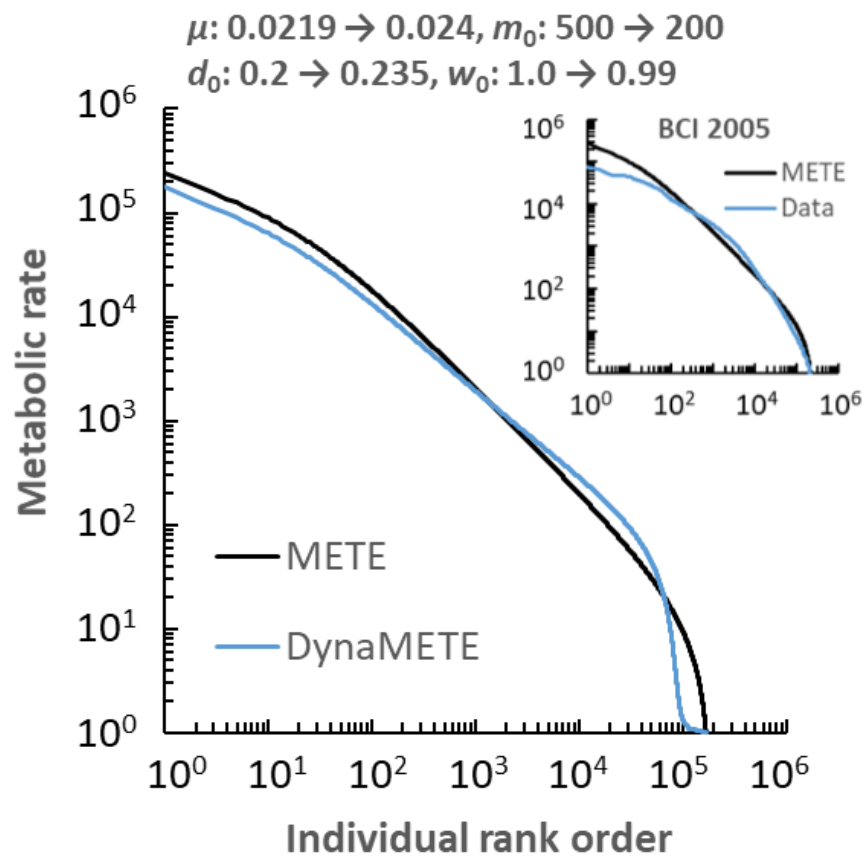


Figure 5h.



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