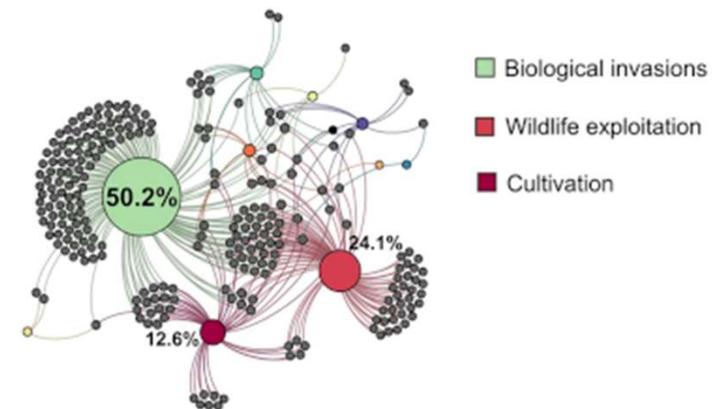


# Zoogeography

Lesson 13

# Biodiversity is Dynamic

- Genetic change resulting from mutation and recombination
- Evolution resulting from natural selection and genetic drift
- Interaction among biota
- Effects of a variable environment
- Effect of biota on the environment
- Relative rates of speciation and extinction



# How many species are there?



- biologists have made range between 3 and 500 million species!
- What they all agree upon is that only a **very small proportion** of the total is currently known to science and has been adequately described.
- Some parts of the world have been little studied
- Many very abundant species are extremely small, so they may have gone unnoticed in the past

## Counting species

A conservative estimate for the possible number of species on Earth is 12.5 million [5], but the tropical ecologist Terry L. Erwin [6] has proposed that the total is far greater than this, perhaps as high as 30 million for tropical insects alone. He came to this conclusion as a result of a study of beetles on a single tree species, *Luehea seemannii* (a tropical tree related to the lime tree of temperate regions) in Panama, which he sampled by 'fogging'. This is an efficient technique for stunning the insects in a canopy by smoking them with an insecticide. The dazed insects fall from the tree and are collected in trays placed beneath the canopy. Erwin examined just 19 individual trees of *L. seemannii* in the Panamanian forests and managed to obtain 1200 species of beetles alone from this analysis. This large number is not entirely surprising, since beetles are extraordinarily successful insects and may comprise as much as 25% of the total number of species of living organisms. But this study does illustrate the remarkable richness of beetles in the tropical forest.

From these data, Erwin made a number of assumptions about the numbers of beetle found

specifically on particular tree species, the numbers of tree species found and the proportions of different organisms in the forest in relation to one another. He extrapolated from the information gathered and came to the conclusion that, if this number of beetles is truly representative of the forest richness, then one might predict a total of 30 million species of insect on Earth. The uncertainty of many of his assumptions, however, should make us very cautious in accepting this figure uncritically. Other entomologists, such as Nigel Stork and Kevin Gaston [7], have checked Erwin's estimates using data from studies in the tropical forests of Borneo. Stork has generated estimates ranging from 10 million to 80 million for the arthropods (a group of invertebrate animals including the insects). Another independent estimate [8] supports the lower end of this scale, placing tropical arthropods at 6 to 9 million. The range of error in all estimates is still so wide that there is bound to be a great deal of discrepancy in the figures arrived at, but the world's wealth of species is likely to exceed 10 million.

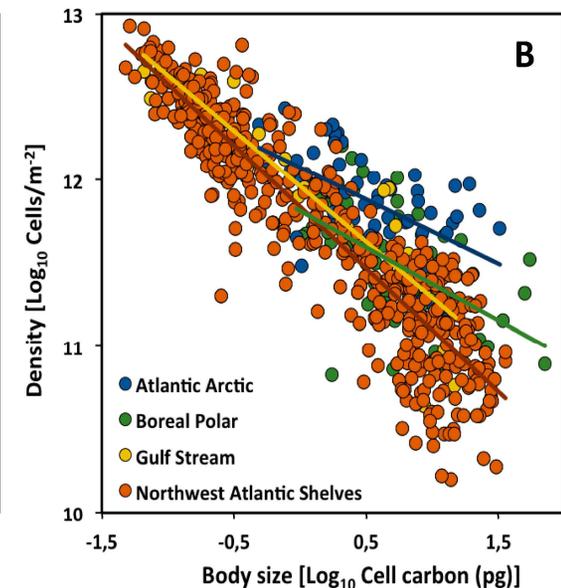
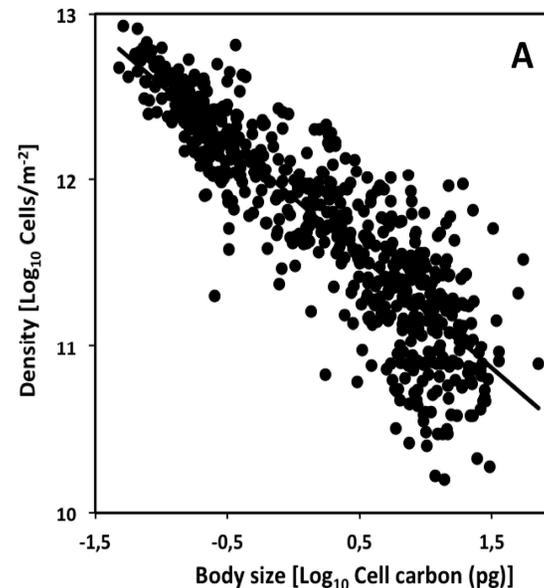
Concept  
Box  
4.1

**Table 4.1** The numbers of described species in selected groups of organisms, together with the likely total numbers on Earth, and the percentage of the group that is currently known. Data from Groombridge [15].

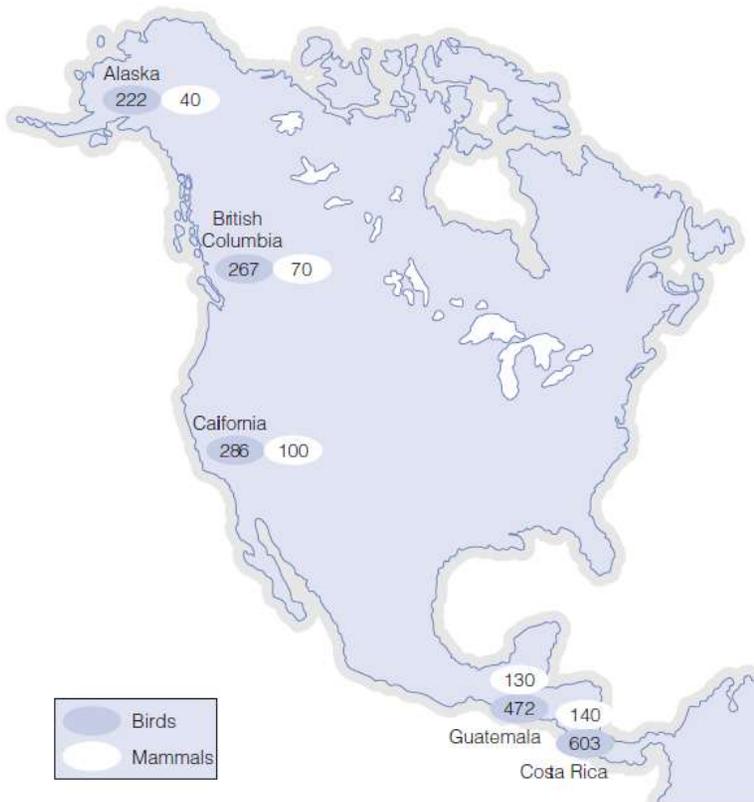
<b>Group</b>	<b>Number of described species</b>	<b>Likely total</b>	<b>%</b>
Insects	950 000	8 000 000	12
Fungi	70 000	1 000 000	7
Arachnids	75 000	750 000	10
Viruses	5000	500 000	5
Nematodes	15 000	500 000	3
Bacteria	4000	400 000	1
Vascular plants	250 000	300 000	83
Protozoans	40 000	200 000	20
Algae	40 000	200 000	20
Molluscs	70 000	200 000	35
Crustaceans	40 000	150 000	27
Vertebrates	45 000	50 000	90

# Counting the Biodiversity

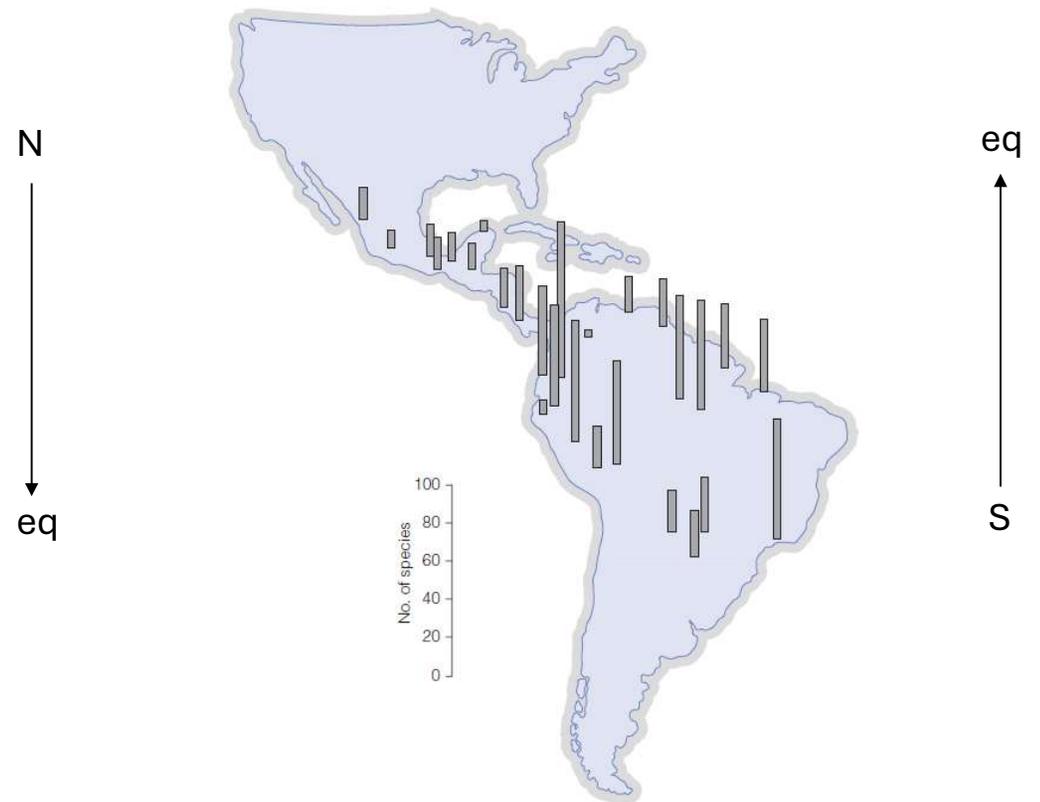
- The process of **listing all the species** present at a site
- An alternative approach is **to assess the richness of certain groups** of well-known organisms that are easily observed and identified (such as higher plants, mammals, birds or butterflies) and **to assume that they have a consistent proportional relationship to the less easily observed** and identified groups.
- Considering the **body size**. There are fewer large organisms than small ones (body-size–abundance relationship ).



# Latitudinal Gradients of Diversity



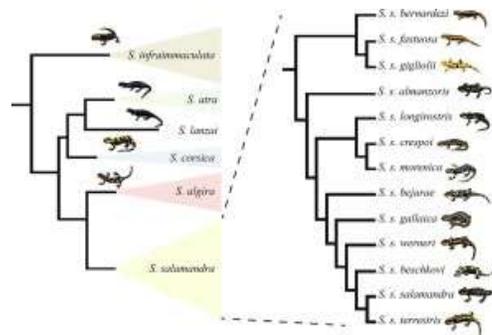
**Figure 4.3** Numbers of breeding birds and mammal species in different parts of Central and North America.



**Figure 4.4** Numbers of species of frog in different parts of Central and South America. Data from Groombridge [27].

# Species and subspecies

- Some species, for example, exist in a number of different forms that are sufficiently stable to be termed **subspecies** → often have different distribution patterns (termed **polytypic species**).
- less variable species that exists in just one form – called a **monotypic species**.
- Increasing use of genetic analyses highlights the complex relationships within species, and such complexity is reflected in distribution patterns.



# Hybridization

Organisms that have intermediate characteristics.



Mule



Hinny



Hebras



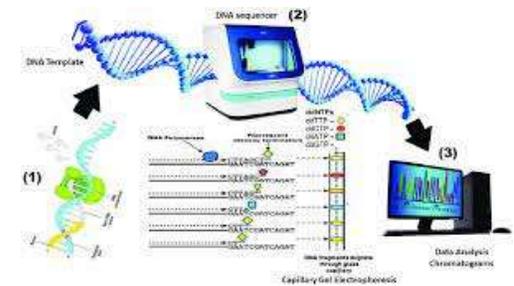
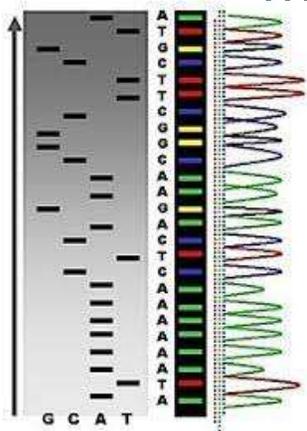
Zorse



Zonkey

	Horse ♀	Donkey ♀	Zebra ♀
Horse ♂	Horse ( <i>E. ferus</i> )	Hinny	Many terms incl. "hebra"
Donkey ♂	Mule	Donkey ( <i>E. africanus</i> )	Many terms incl. "donkra"
Zebra ♂	Many terms incl. "zorse"	Many terms incl. "zonkey"	Zebra (3 species)

- The development of techniques of analysis of the details of the **molecular structure** of their genes provided an enormous quantity of data on the molecular characteristics of the organisms.
- At the same time, as it became **easier and cheaper to obtain this data**, the number of organisms whose molecular characteristics had been analysed rapidly creased



## i.e. Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)

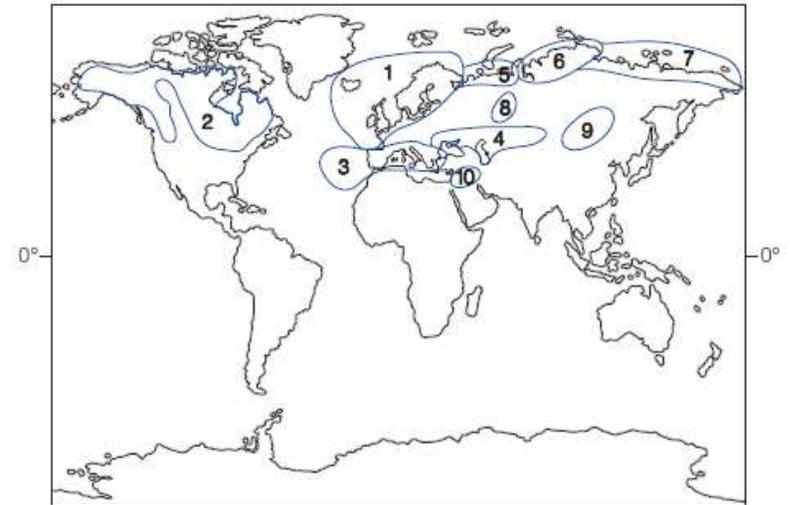


- Example of polytypic species, 12 subspecies spread around the entire Northern Hemisphere.
- Genetic studies revealed a complex relationships among subspecies

European herring gull, which was given the name *Larus argentatus argentatus* is almost indistinguishable in its plumage from the American herring gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*).



molecular studies on their DNA indicated that they were not as closely related as had been supposed.



**Figure 2.1** Approximate breeding distributions of various taxa within the herring gull complex [2,3]: (1) European herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); (2) American herring gull (*L. smithsonianus*); (3) yellow-legged gull (*L. michahellis*); (4) Caspian gull (*L. cachinnans*); (5) Heuglin's gull (*L. heuglini*); (6) Taymyr gull (*L. taimyrensis*); (7) Vega gull (*L. vegae*); (8) steppe gull (*L. barabensis*); (9) Mongolian gull (*L. mongolicus*); (10) Armenian gull (*L. armenicus*). There is still considerable dispute among taxonomists regarding the precise status of these taxa. 5, 6 and 7 may be subspecies of 1; and 8 and 9 may be subspecies of 4.]

Evolution is still occurring in this gull complex as an ancestral species is splitting into new and separate forms, and then sometimes merging once more



*Larus argentatus michahellis*

- Occuring around Mediterranean coasts
- **Yellow-legged gulls** are spreading northward along the west coast of Europe, and the **Caspian gull** is spreading north from the Black Sea area in eastern Europe and **meeting** up with the European herring gull **in Poland**.
- For the biogeographer, it means that mapping the distribution of organisms and explaining such patterns that emerge are far from simple tasks (impossible for gulls of Northern Russia, to date)



*Larus cachinnans*

# Ring species

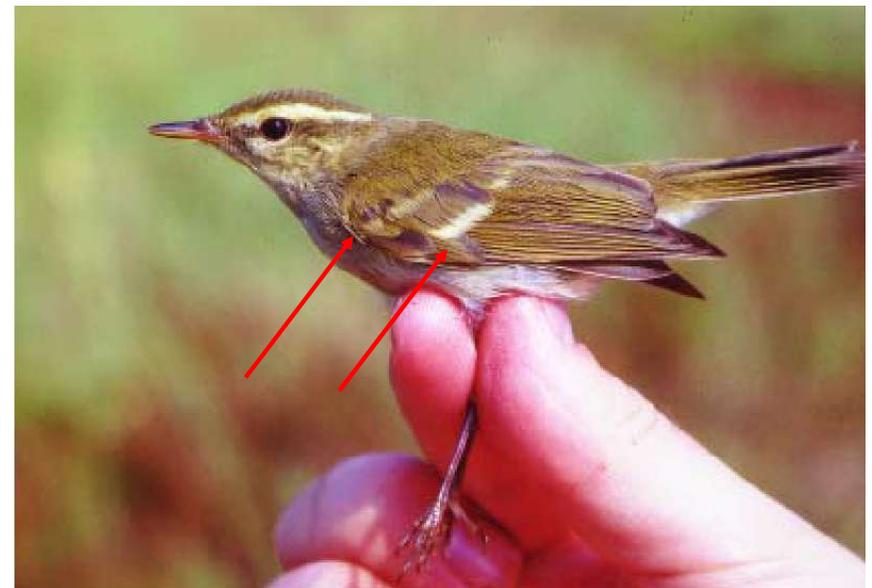
greenish warbler  
(*Phylloscopus trochilloides*)



- Sometimes a species may form a circle around a barrier

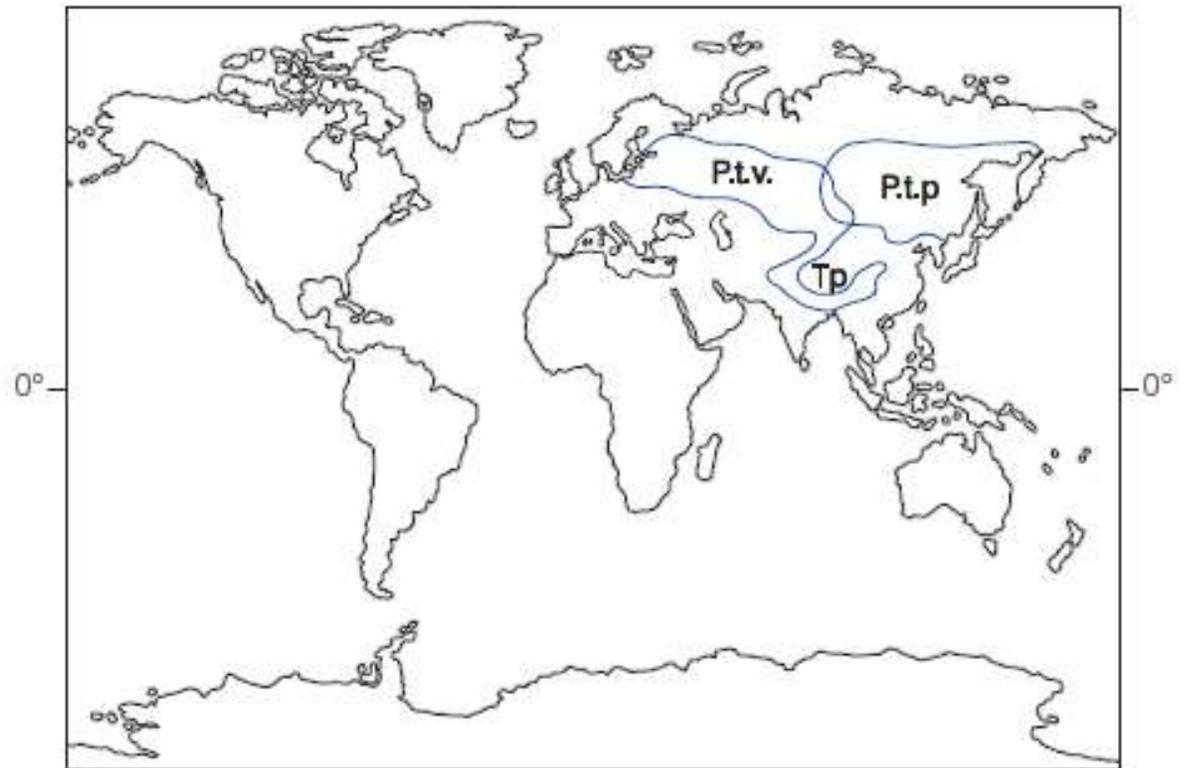


*Phylloscopus trochilloides viridanus*

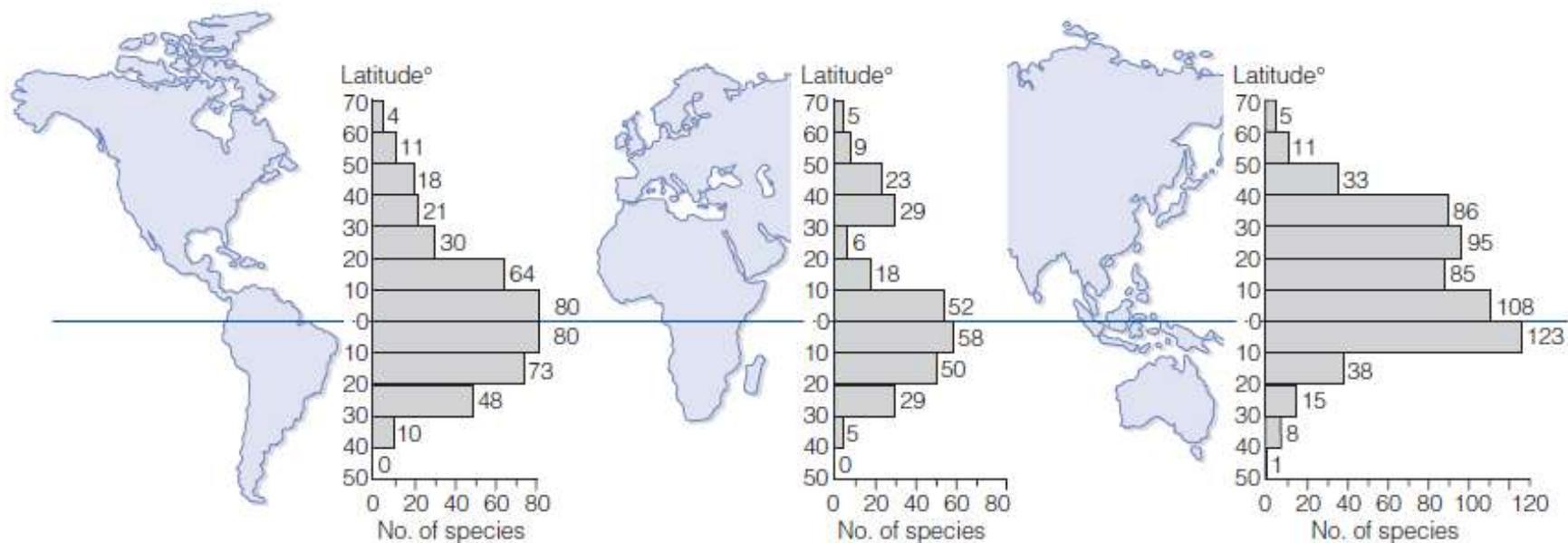


*Phylloscopus trochilloides plumbeitarsus*

Where the two subspecies overlap in their range, they fail to interbreed, so subspeciation has reached a point where the two are regarded by some taxonomists as separate species.

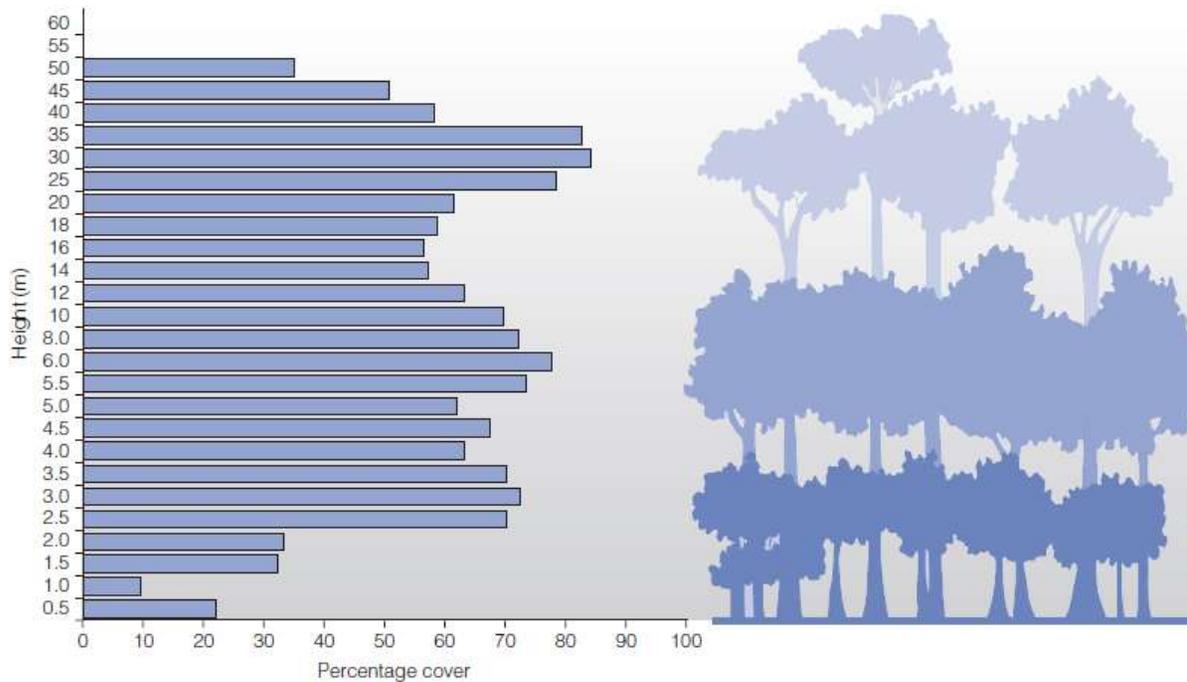


**Figure 2.3** Breeding distributions of the greenish warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilloides*) in Asia. P.t.p. is the two-barred form of the greenish warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilloides plumbeitarsus*. P.t.v. is the single-barred form of the greenish warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilloides viridanus*. Between them, they form a ring around the harsh environment of the Tibetan Plateau (Tp). This is a rare example of an avian ring species. A further example of this process is shown in Plate 3.

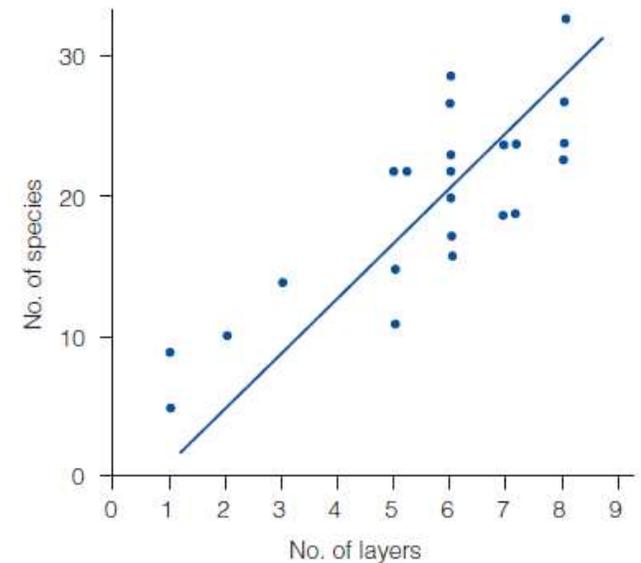


**Figure 4.5** Latitudinal gradients of species richness for swallowtail butterflies in three different parts of the world. Data from Collins and Morris [28].

# Importance of the structure of an environment



**Figure 4.10** Profile of a tropical rainforest with the percentage leaf canopy cover recorded at different heights above the ground. Note the stratification of the leaf cover into distinct layers. From Terborgh and Petren [34].

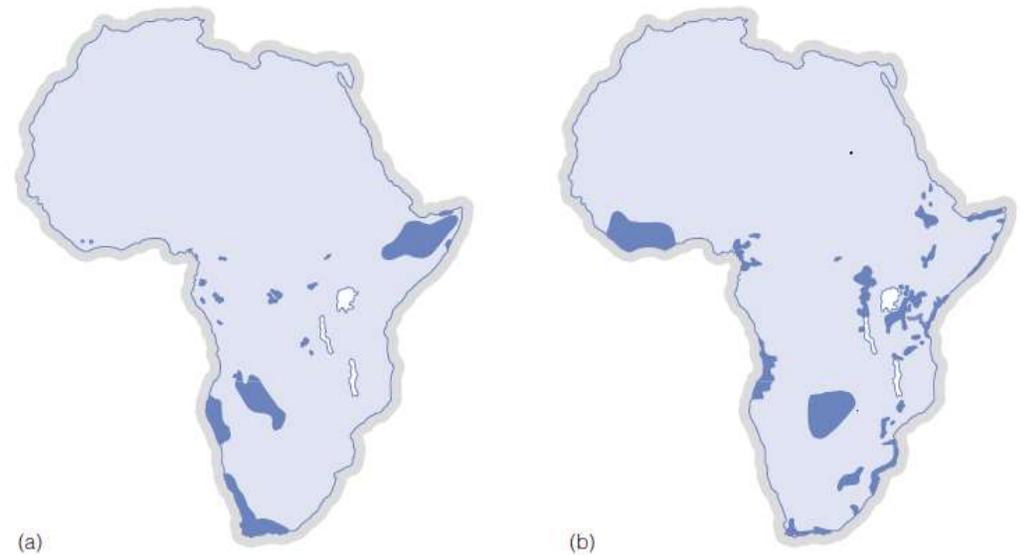
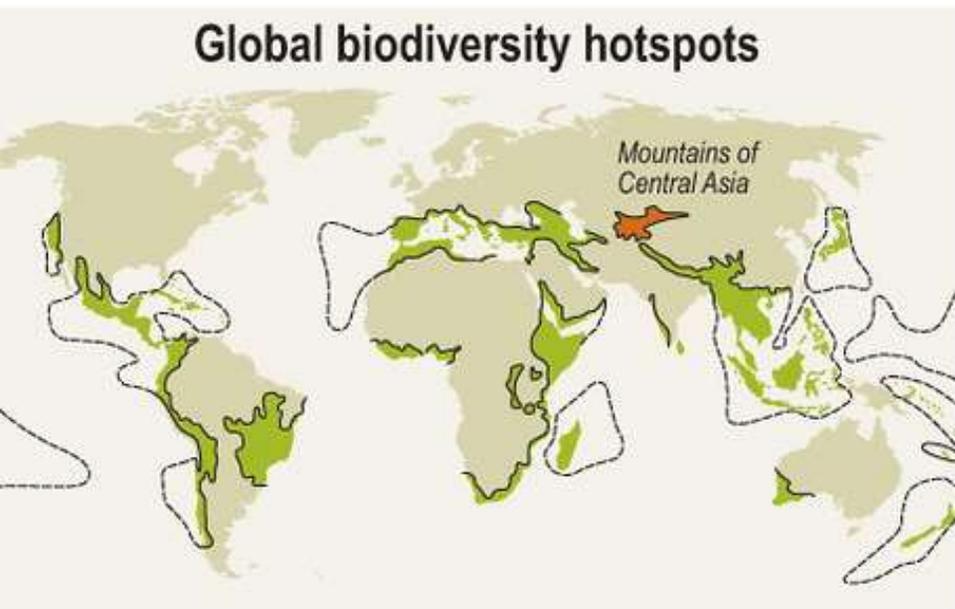


**Figure 4.12** Graph showing the relationship between the number of bird species and the number of layers in the vegetation stratification. Data from Blondell [35].

# Is Evolution faster in the Tropics?

- **Metabolic theory.** In an environment where energy is abundant and temperature is consistently high, such as the tropics, metabolic rates in organisms tend to be faster.
- Fecundity is greater, and generation times may be shorter.
- Consequently, genetic modification by mutation (see Chapter 6) is faster. Ultraviolet radiation is generally greater in the tropics, and this can increase mutation rates.
- so that species are constantly generating new variations.
- At the same time, there is a positive feedback in that the new varieties are in competition with one another, leading to an intense degree of selection for the most fit.

# Biodiversity Hotspots



**Figure 4.15** The areas of Africa that are particularly rich in (a) plant species, compared with those areas that are rich in (b) endemic birds. As can be seen, the two do not always correspond.

# Mediterranean region; high biodiversity accompanied by a very long history of human activity

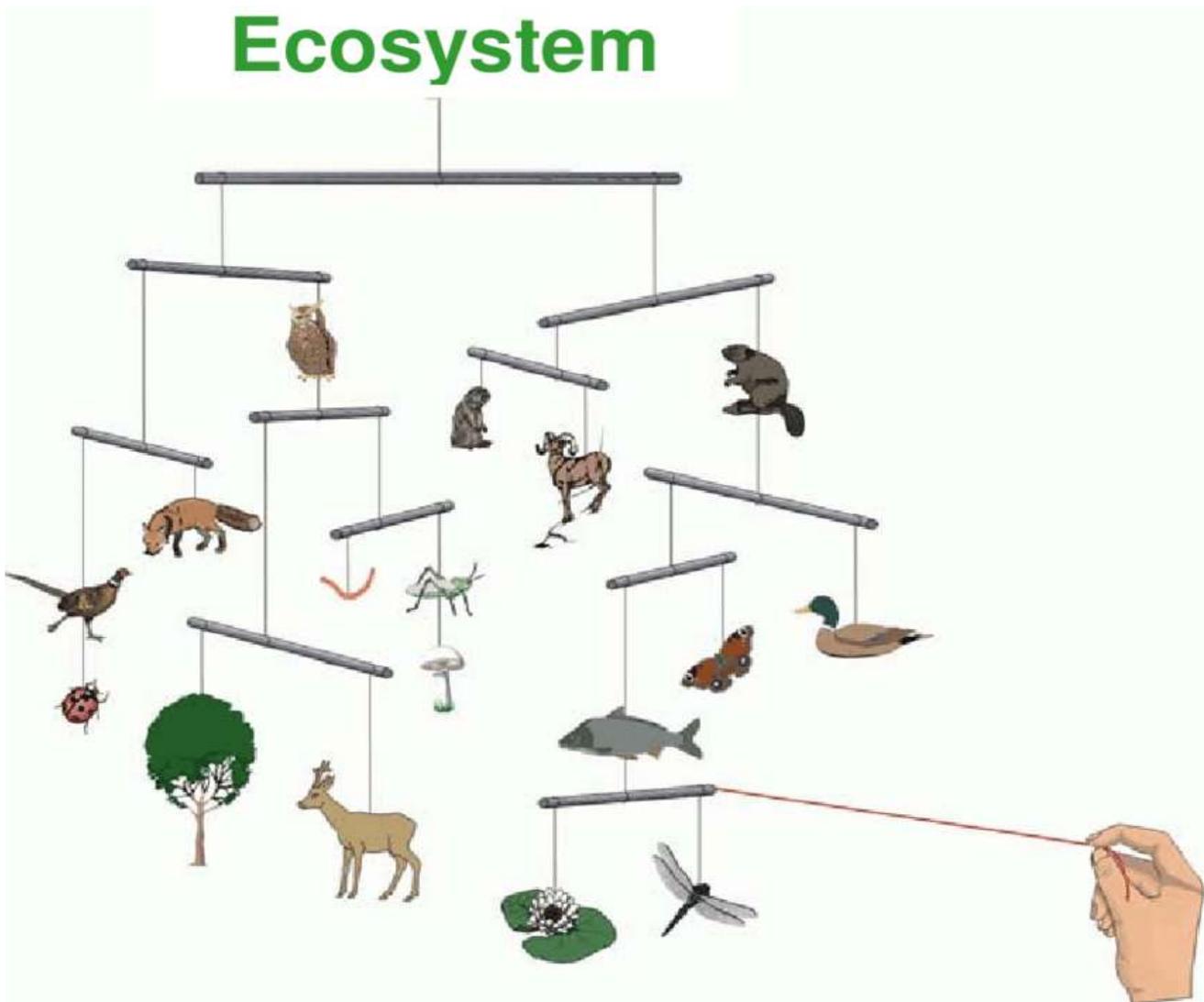
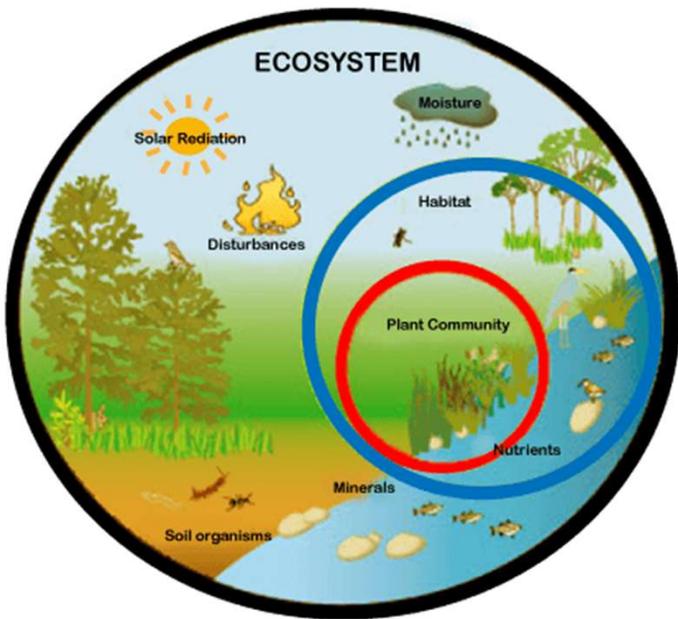
- The island of Crete is only 245 km long by 50 km wide and has been isolated as an island for about 5.5 million years.
- It has supported human populations since at least the arrival of Neolithic peoples about 8000 years ago.
- Since then, climatic changes have resulted in the development of very dry conditions in summer, and additional disturbance by earthquake and volcano activity has been experienced.
- The increase in human populations, their need for agricultural land and their intensive pastoralism have resulted in the stripping of much of the original vegetation.
- despite all this, Crete has 1650 species of plant, 10% of which are endemic to the island

It is possible that moderate human pressures can increase biodiversity as a result of diversifying habitats

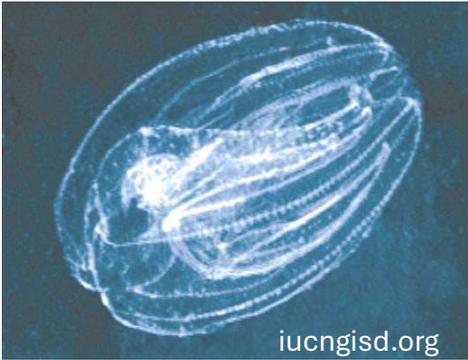


# Hotspots as center of endemisms

- using data from amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals showed some degree of correlation between diversity and endemism.
- the establishment of protection for those areas where endemic vertebrates are abundant also provides a safeguard for a wide range of other species and is good overall policy for biodiversity conservation.
- Work on marine fish diversity in the South Pacific also suggests that fish biodiversity hotspots **coincide** with centres of evolution and that diversity in surrounding areas is related to distance from such hotspots



# Wildlife



# «Direct» monitoring of wildlife



Electroshock



Observation



Thermal imaging cameras

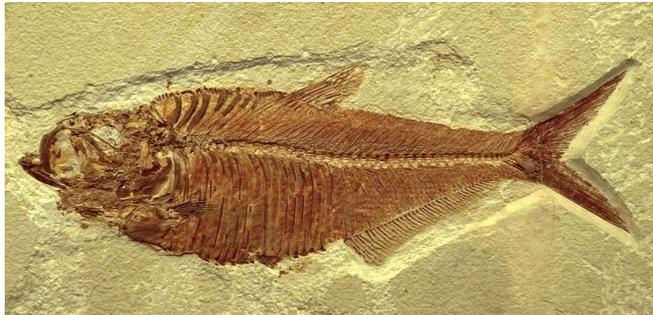
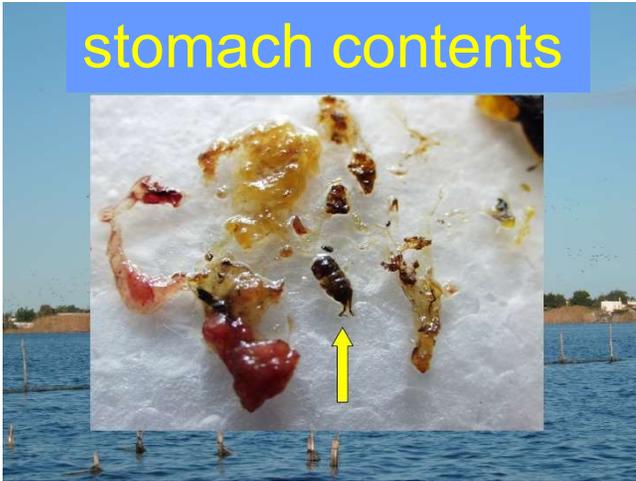


Catches



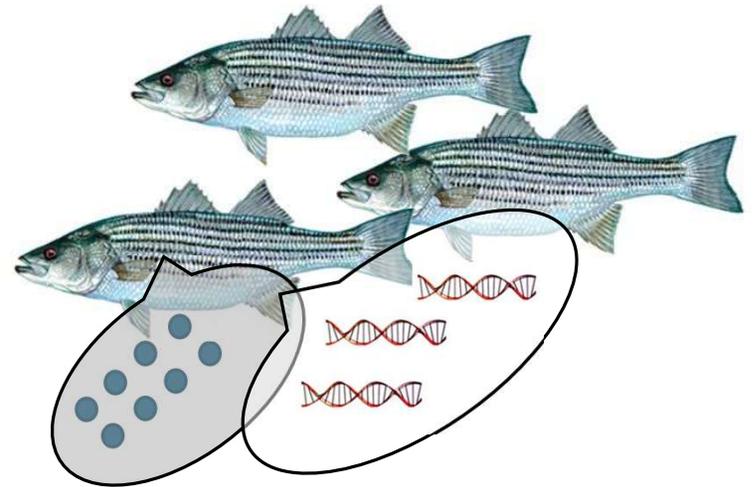
# «Indirect» monitoring of wildlife

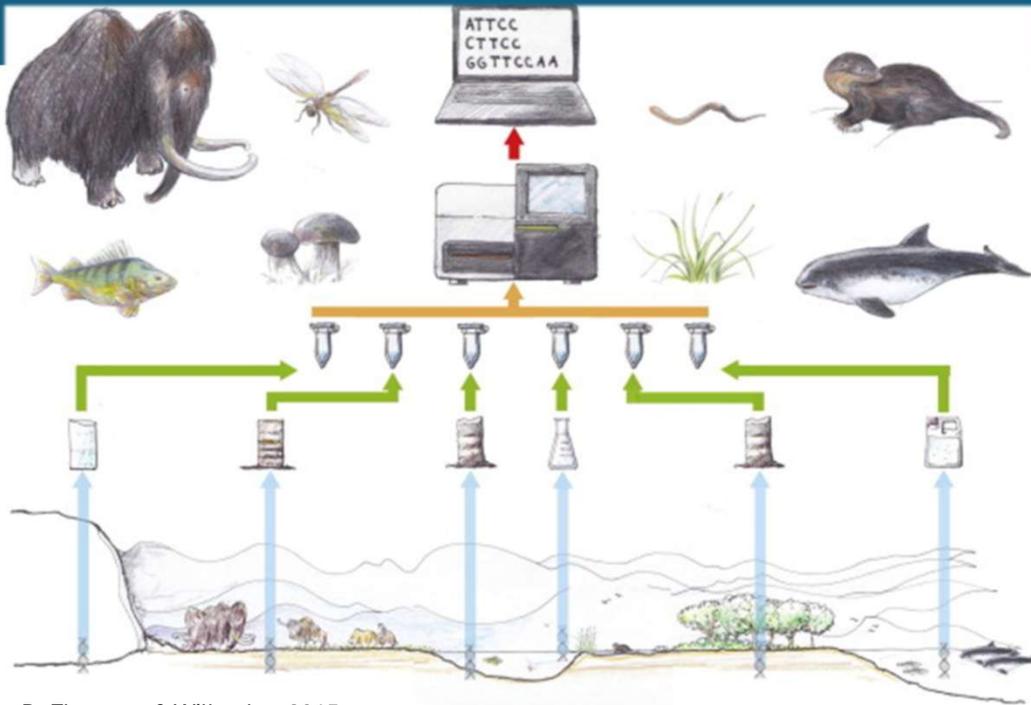
stomach contents



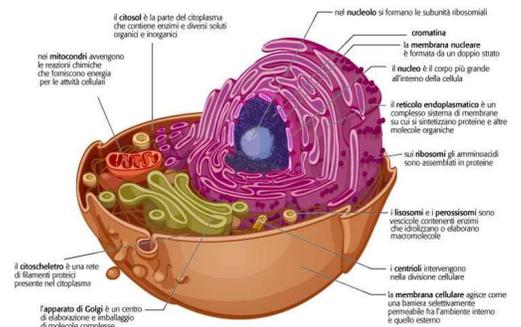
# What is the eDNA?

- All the living organisms have DNA
- The eDNA is released in the environment by an organism
- It comes from cells arising
  - Skin, hair, scales, etc.
  - Gut tract
  - Egg and sperms
  - Organic matter (carcasses)



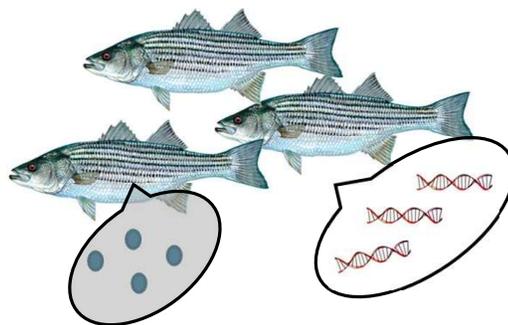


By Thomsen & Willerslev, 2015



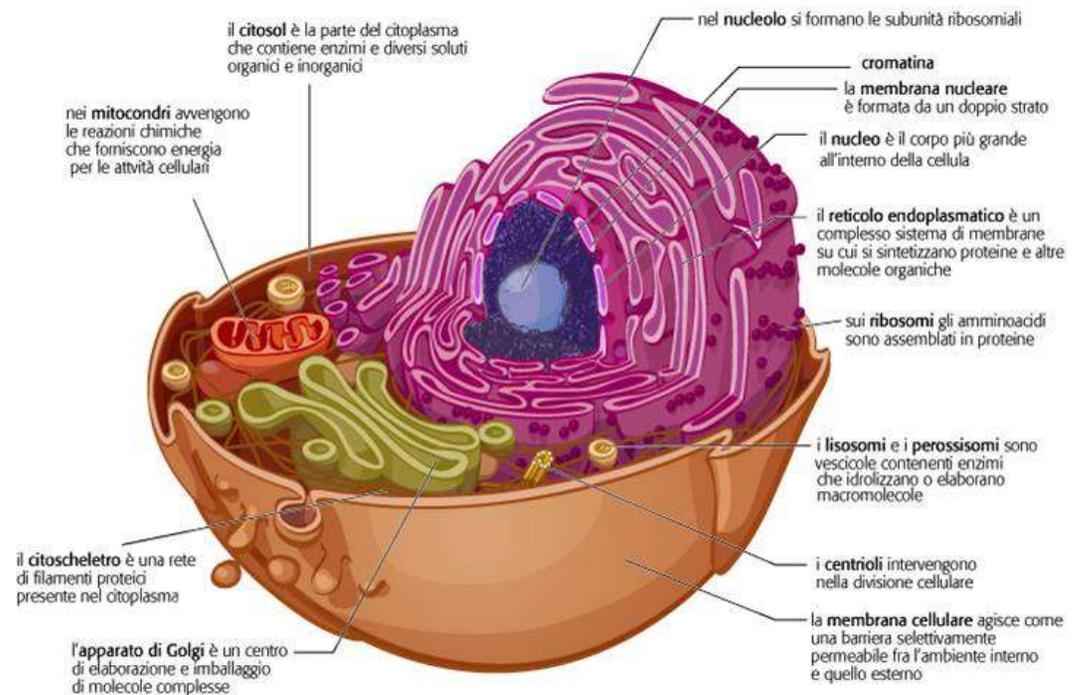
Defined as: genetic material obtained directly from environmental samples (soil, sediment, water, etc.) without any obvious signs of biological source material

What's eDNA?



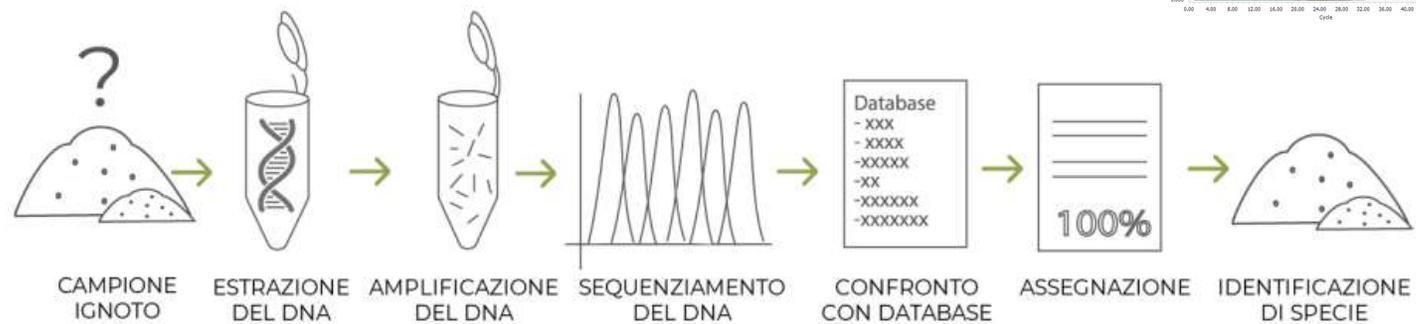
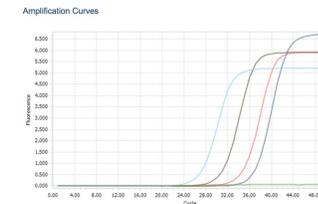
# What is the eDNA?

- Potentially uses nuclear DNA or RNA, but more frequently mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)
- In every cell there are many copies of it
- mitochondrial DNA is more stable in the environment
- The mitochondrial genome is short (average 16,000 bp), so mitochondrial sequences are available in many species



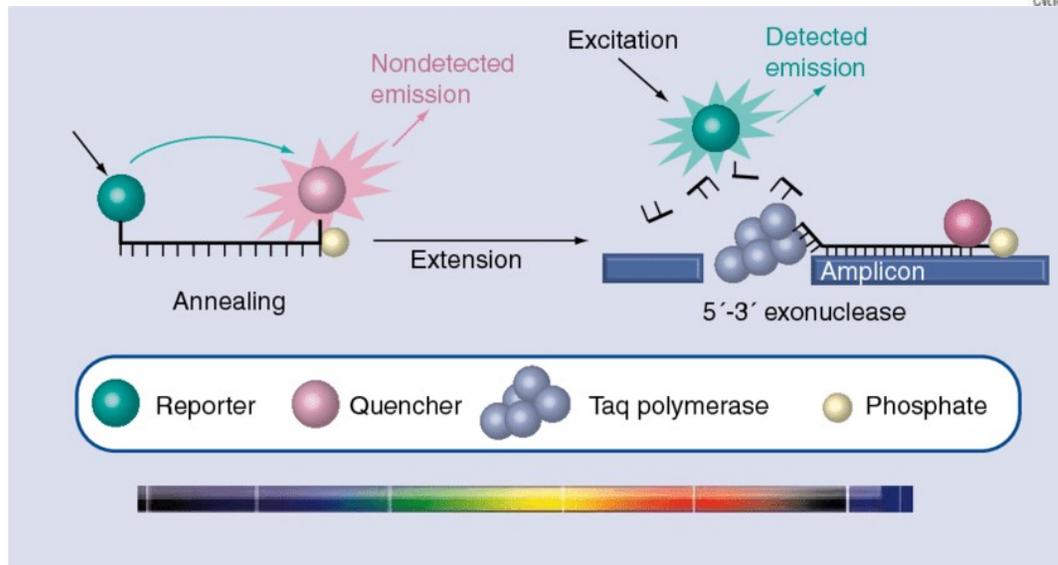
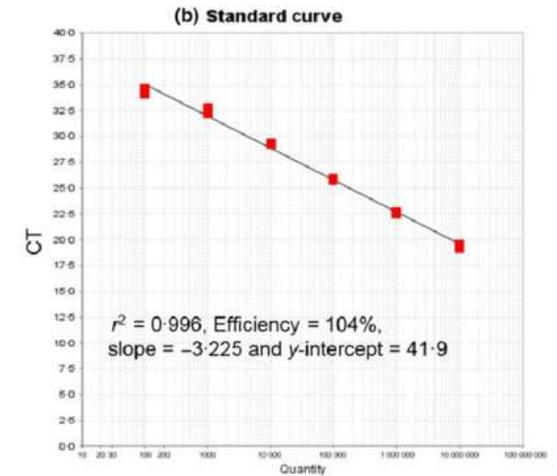
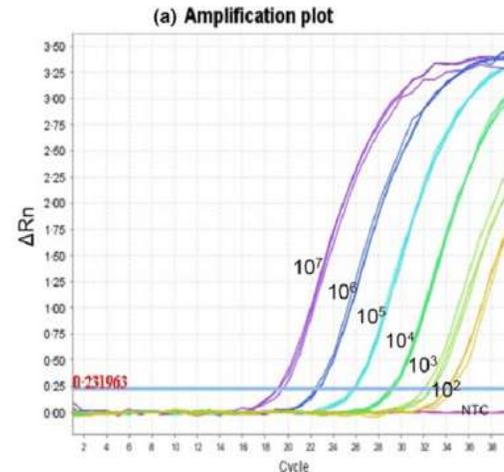
# The eDNA analysis

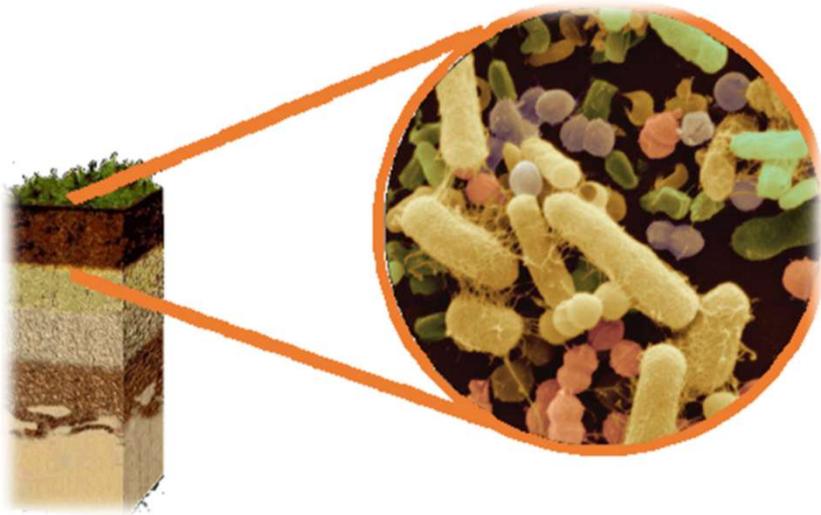
- Collection
- Concentration
- Extraction
- Amplification
- Detection



# How to detect target species and not the others?

## Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR)





In the 1990s, microbiologists were the first to use the eDNA technique to identify microbes in soil and water in order to:

- Identify toxic algae during algal bloom  
(Neilan et al., 1995; Oldach et al., 2000, ecc.)
- Detect faecal contaminations in the water network  
(Sinton et al., 1998; Meier et al., 1997, ecc.)
- Identify environmental pathogens  
(Barker et al., 1994; Baudart et al., 2000; Truyen et al., 1998)
- Microbiome characterisation  
(Koops et al., 1991; Troesch et al., 1999, ecc.)

