



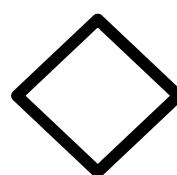
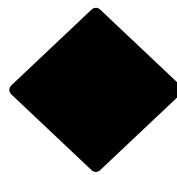
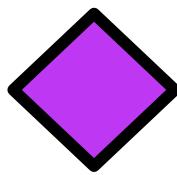
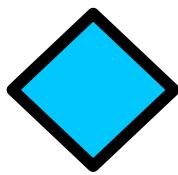
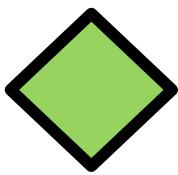
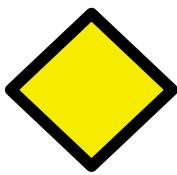
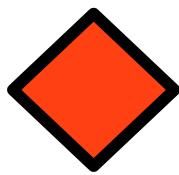
Facilitação e Mutualismo

Paulo R. Guimarães Jr (Miúdo)
www.guimaraes.bio.br

Competição interespecífica (-/-)



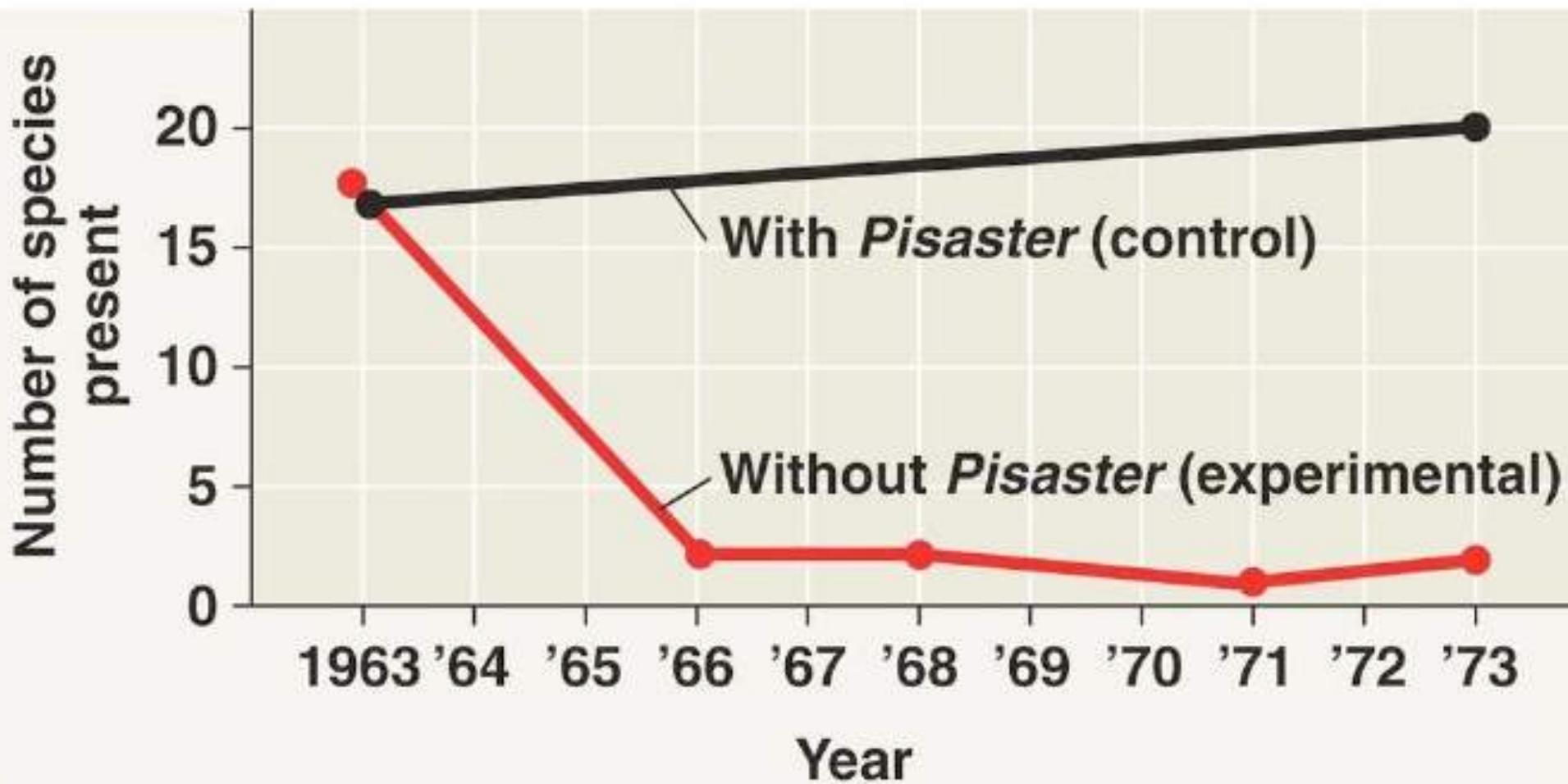
capacidade competitiva das presas

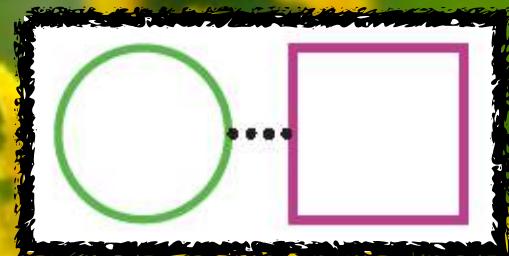


Antagonismo (+/-)



RESULTS





Facilitação e Mutualismo

1. Facilitação, comensalismo e mutualismo
2. Interações positivas modulando a diversidade
3. Interações positivas definindo a diversidade
4. Resumo
5. Para saber mais...

Ao final da aula, nós teremos aprendido:

- 1. a relação entre competição, antagonismos e interações positivas**
 - 2. como interações positivas estruturam a diversidade**
 - 3. um padrão invariante em interações ecológicas**
-

Facilitação e Mutualismo

1. **Facilitação, comensalismo e mutualismo**
2. Interações positivas modulando a diversidade
3. Interações positivas definindo a diversidade
4. Resumo
5. Para saber mais...

Os quatro processos fundamentais:

1. **Seleção**
2. Deriva ecológica
3. Dispersão
4. Especiação

Um exemplo de facilitação



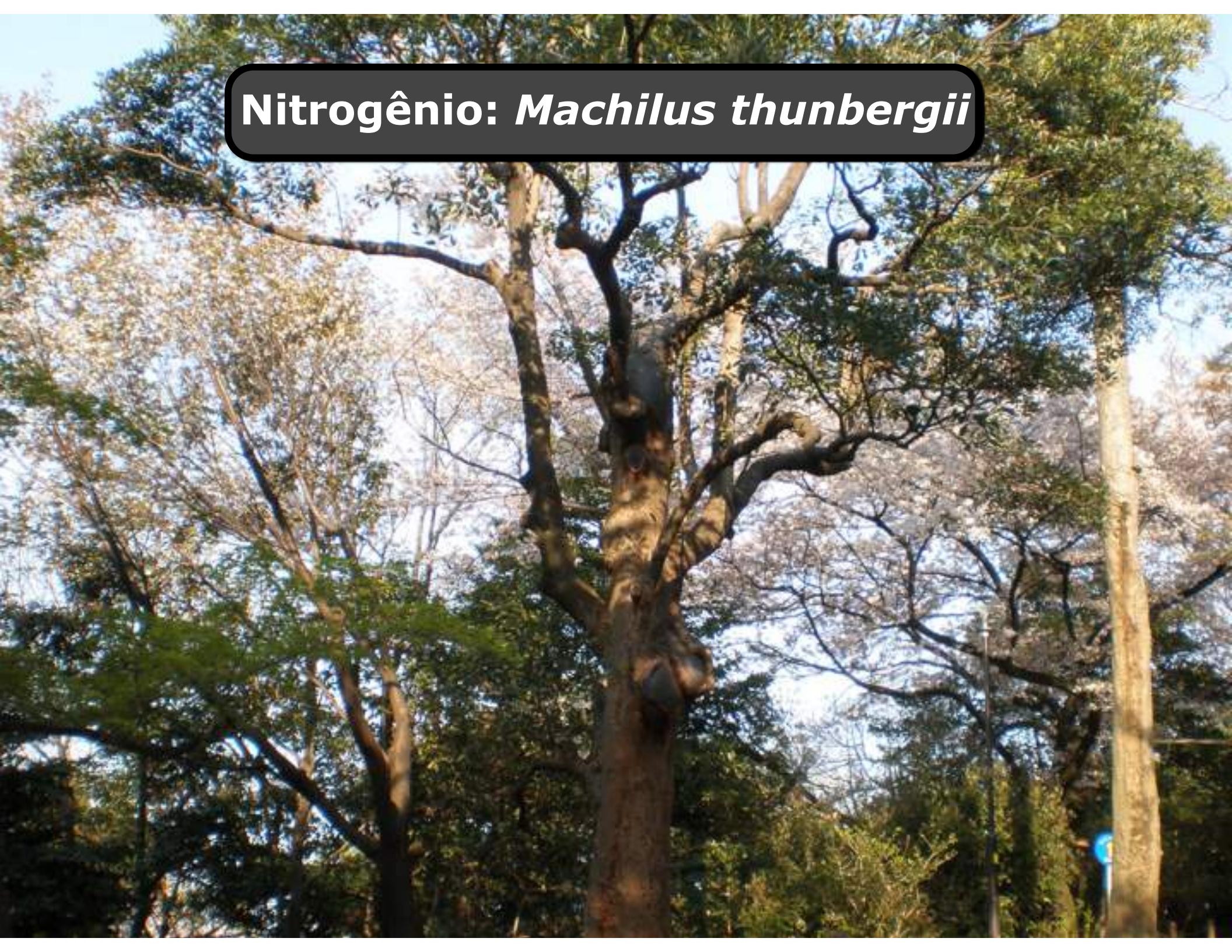




facilitadora *Alnus sieboldiana*

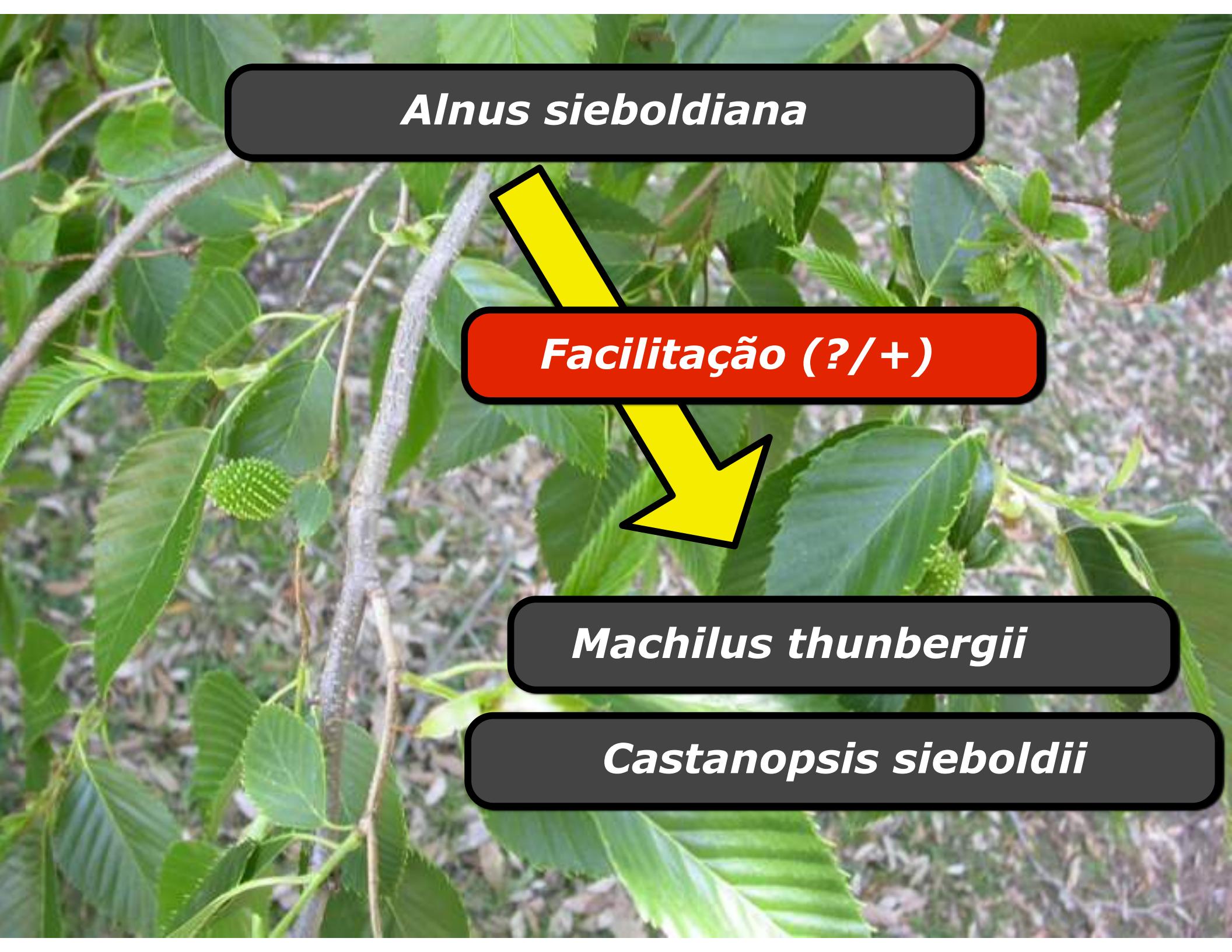


Nitrogênio: *Machilus thunbergii*



Castanopsis sieboldii





Alnus sieboldiana

Facilitação (?/+)



Machilus thunbergii

Castanopsis sieboldii

Facilitação (?/+) é:

uma interação entre indivíduos de espécies diferentes e que aumenta a aptidão de indivíduos de pelo menos uma das espécies



Restingas





Facilitação entre animais



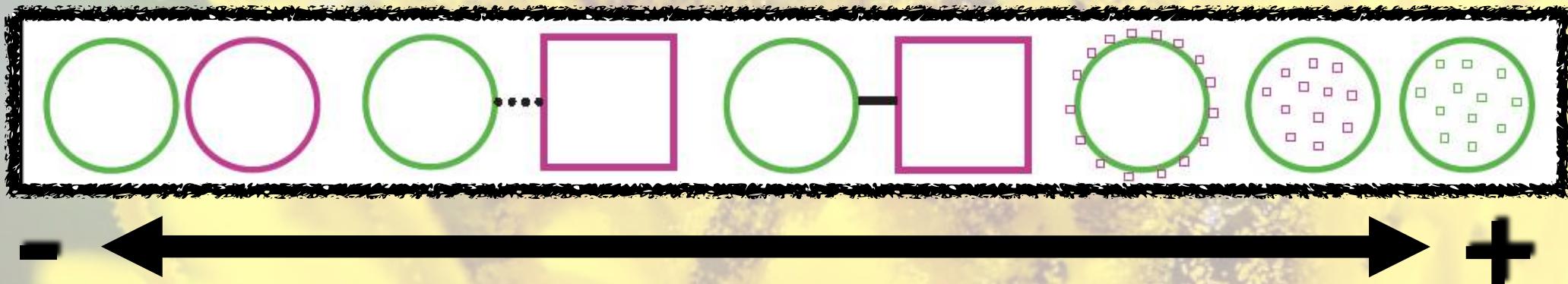
Comensalismo (0/+) é:
uma interação entre indivíduos de espécies diferentes e que aumenta a aptidão de **indivíduos** de **uma** das espécies e não influencia a aptidão do indivíduo da outra espécie.



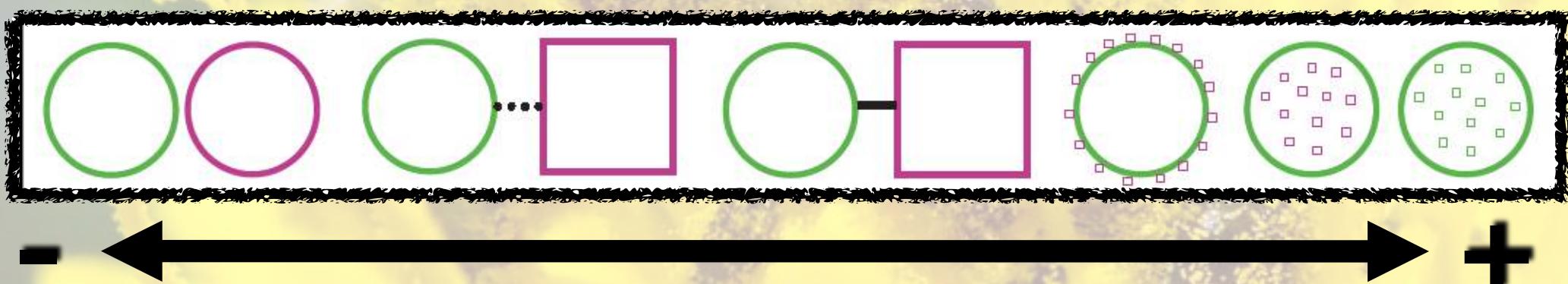


Mutualismo é:
uma interação que aumenta a aptidão dos indivíduos de espécies diferentes que interagem

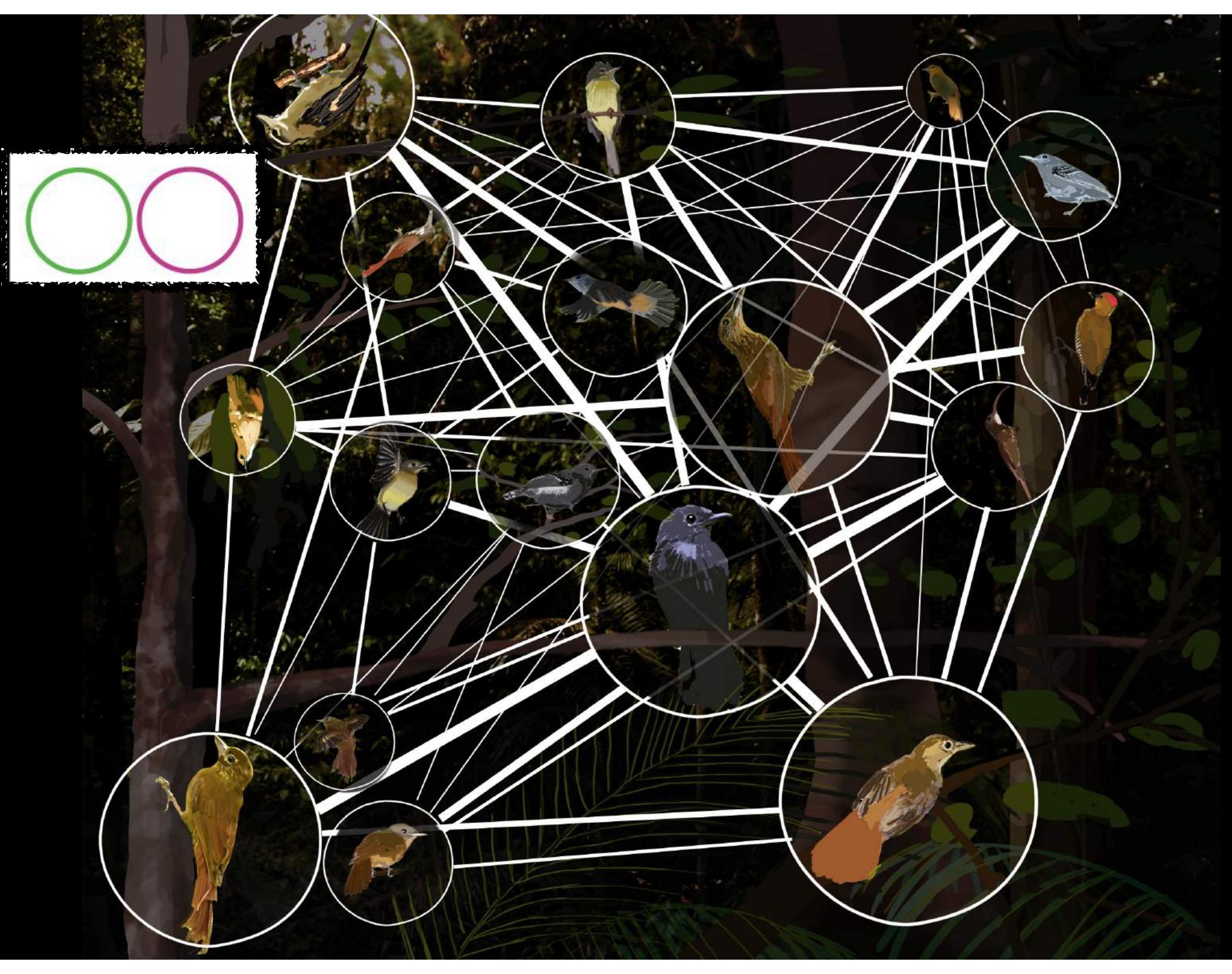




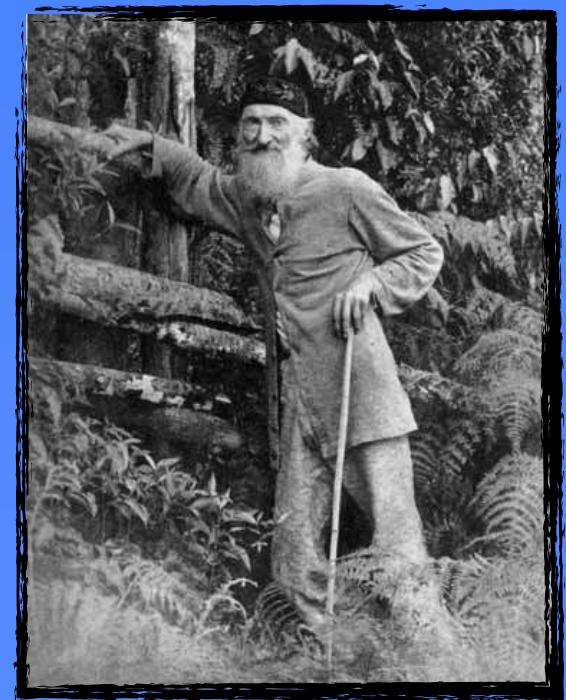
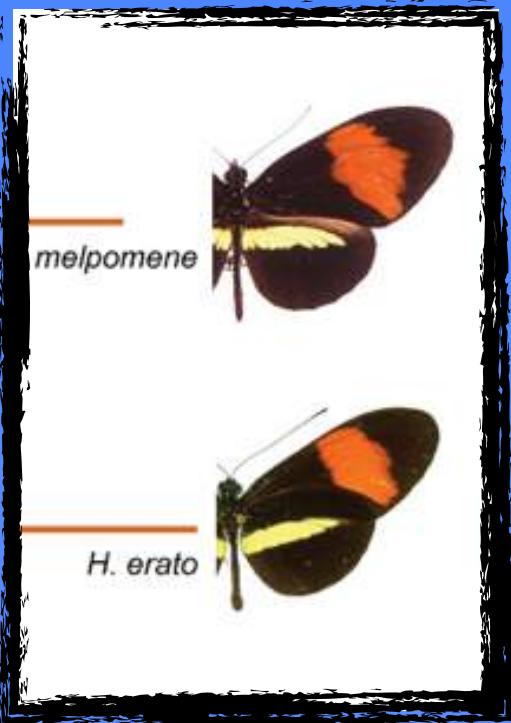
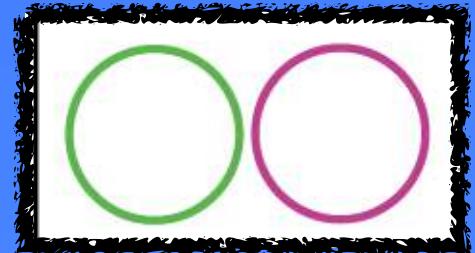
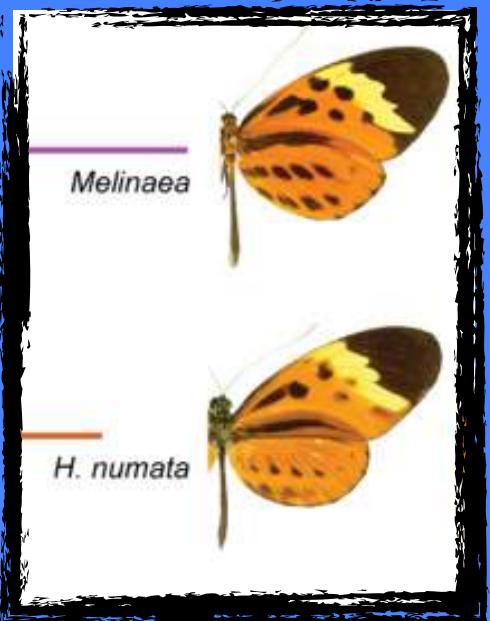
intimidade de interações

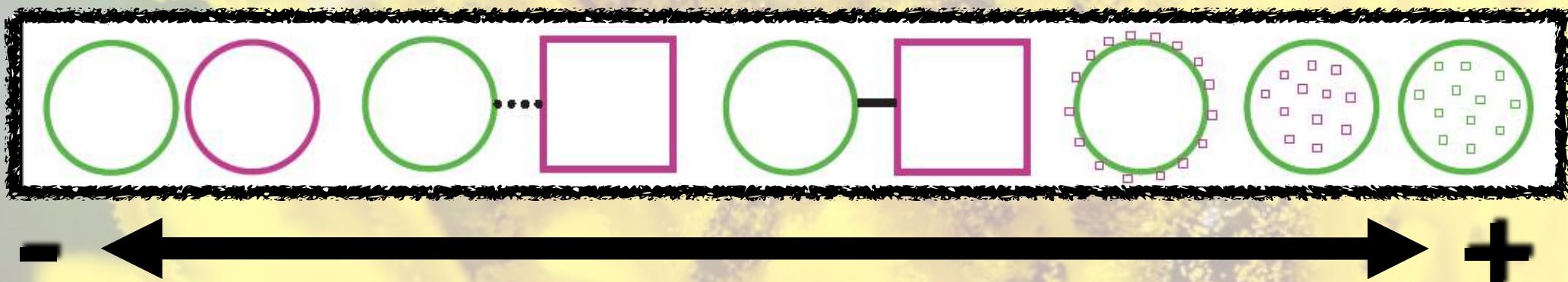


intimidade de interações

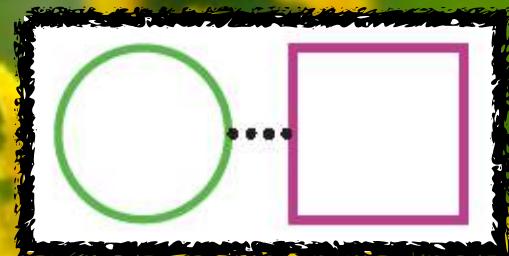


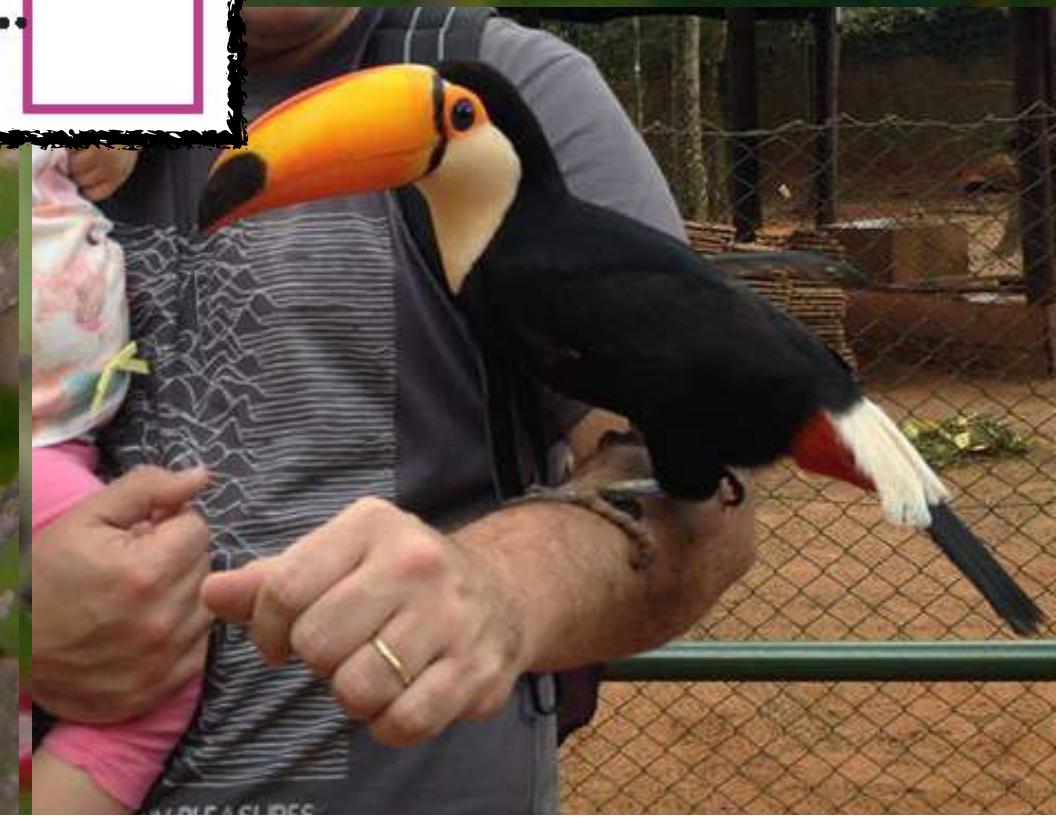
Mimetismo mülleriano





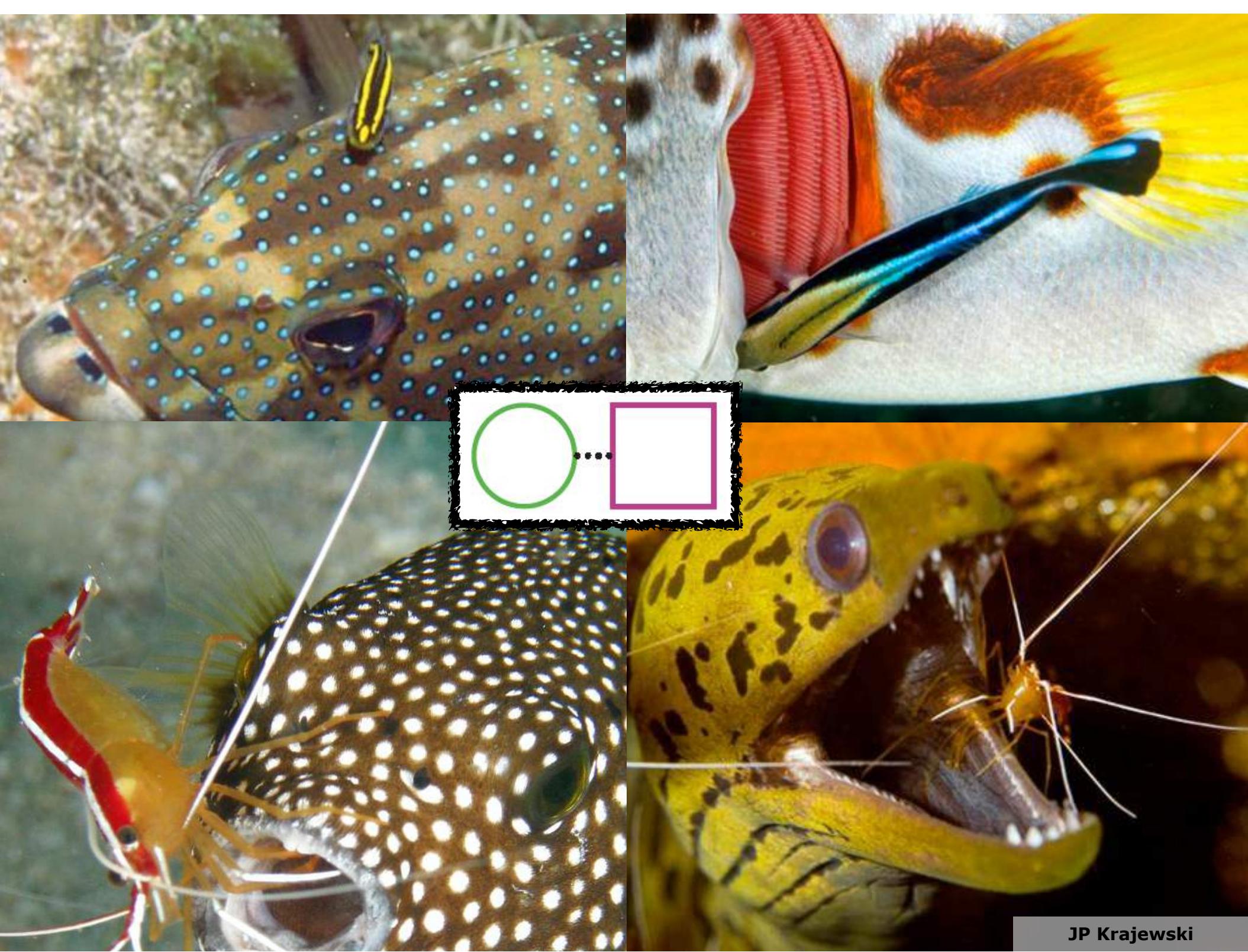
intimidade de interações



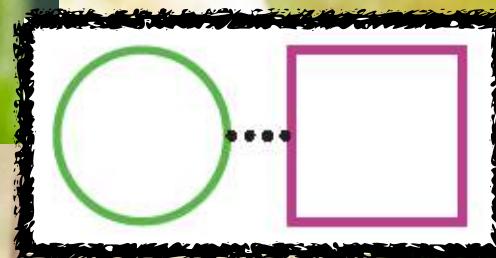
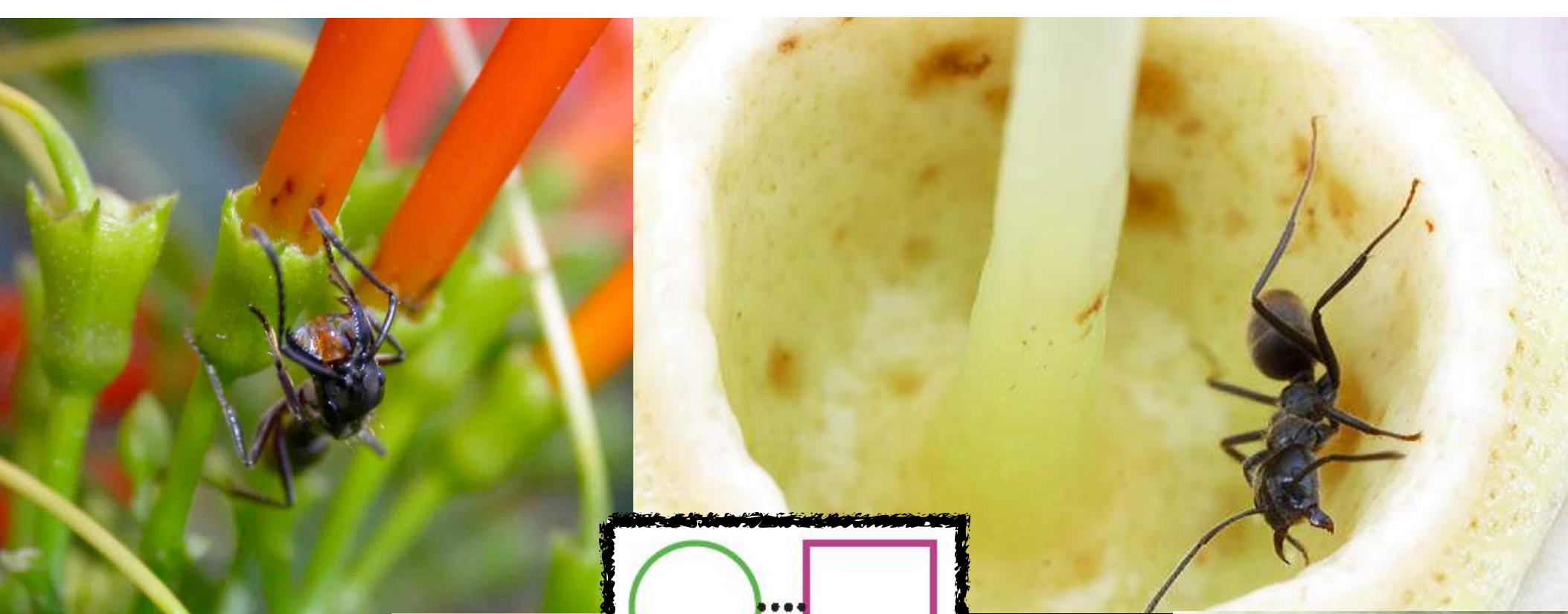


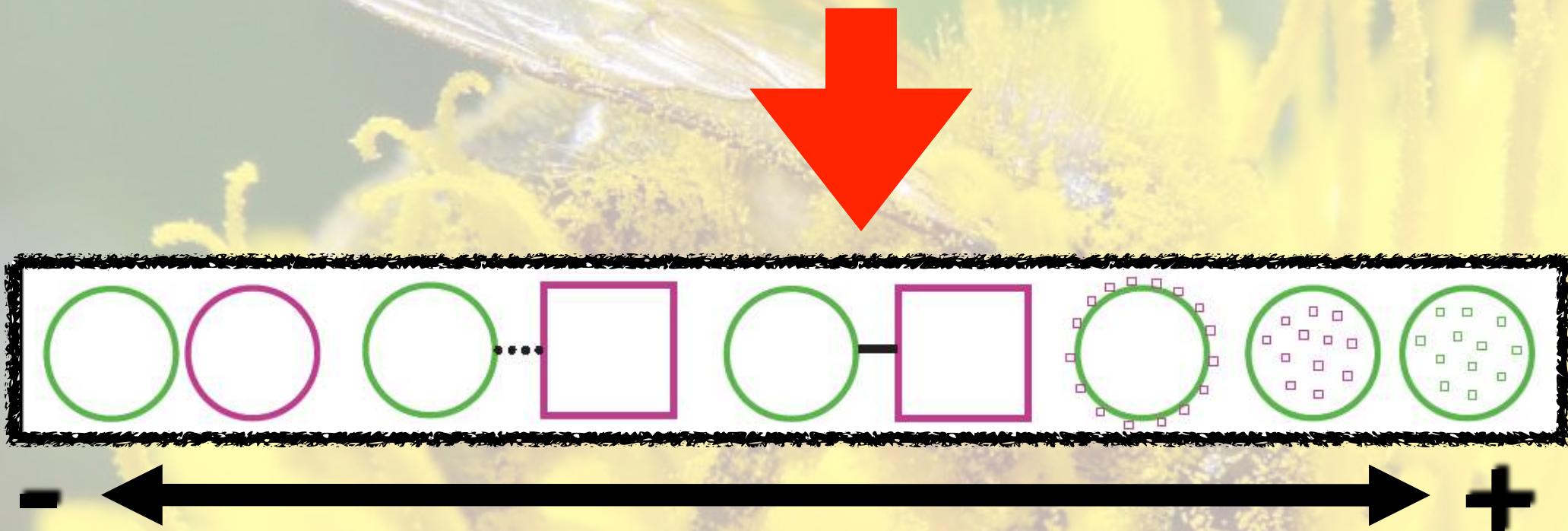






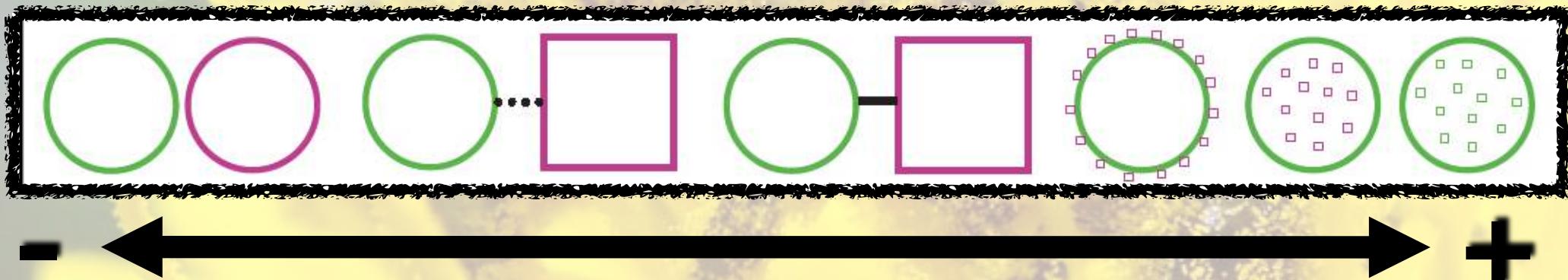
JP Krajewski





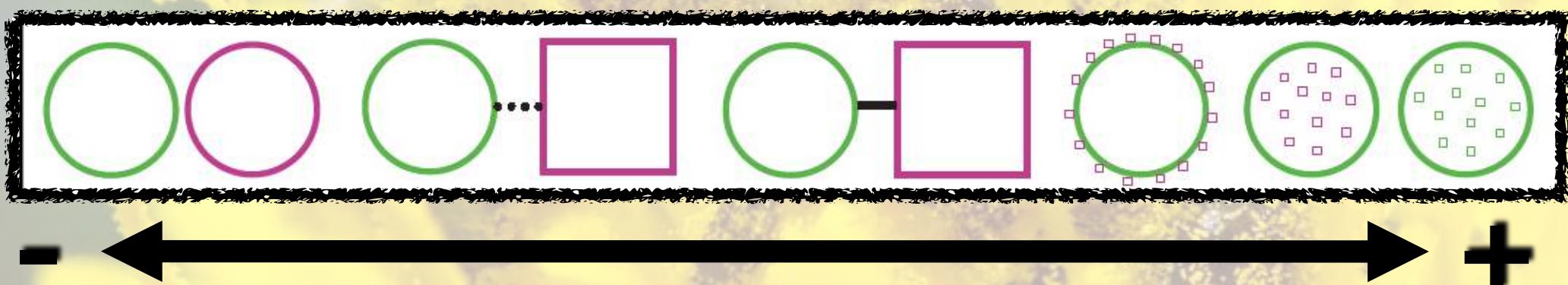
intimidade de interações





intimidade de interações

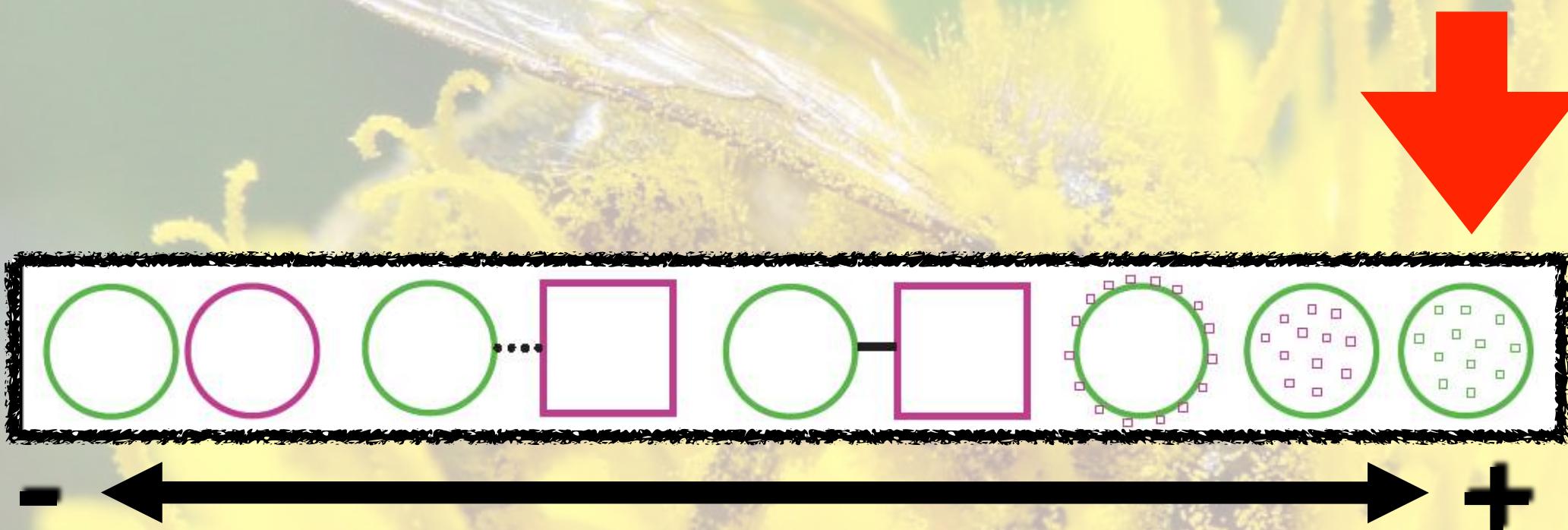




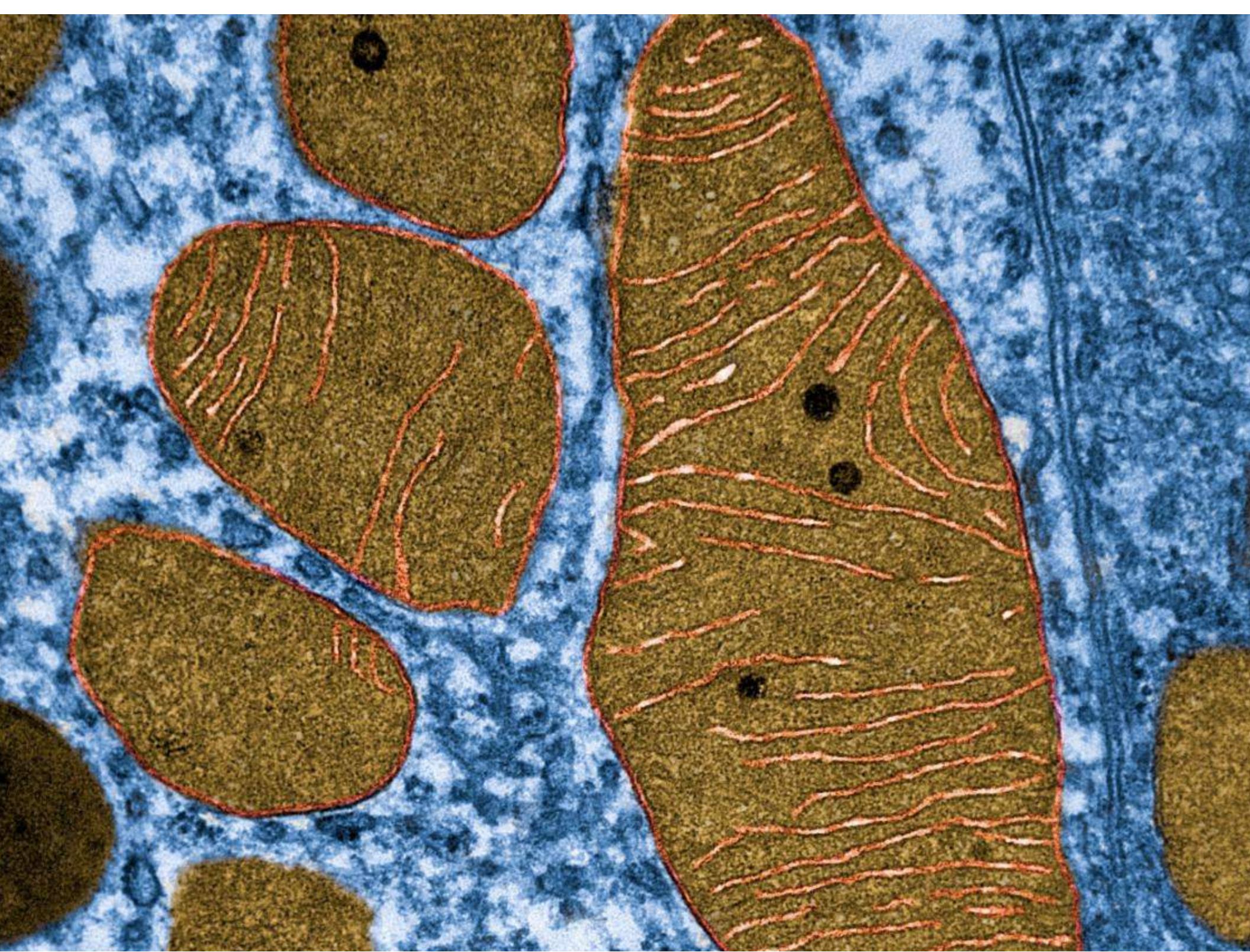
intimidade de interações

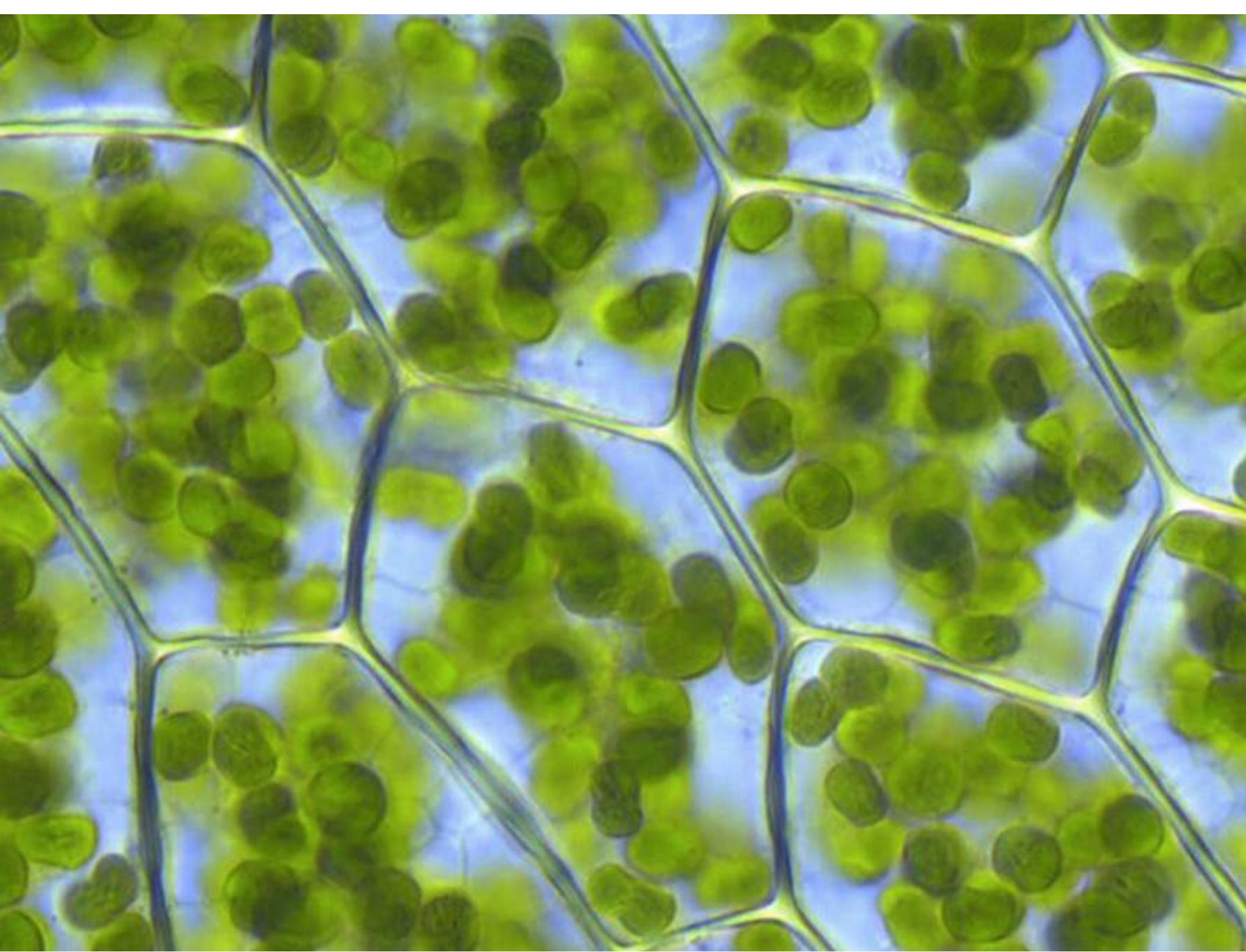
Zooxanthellae





intimidade de interações

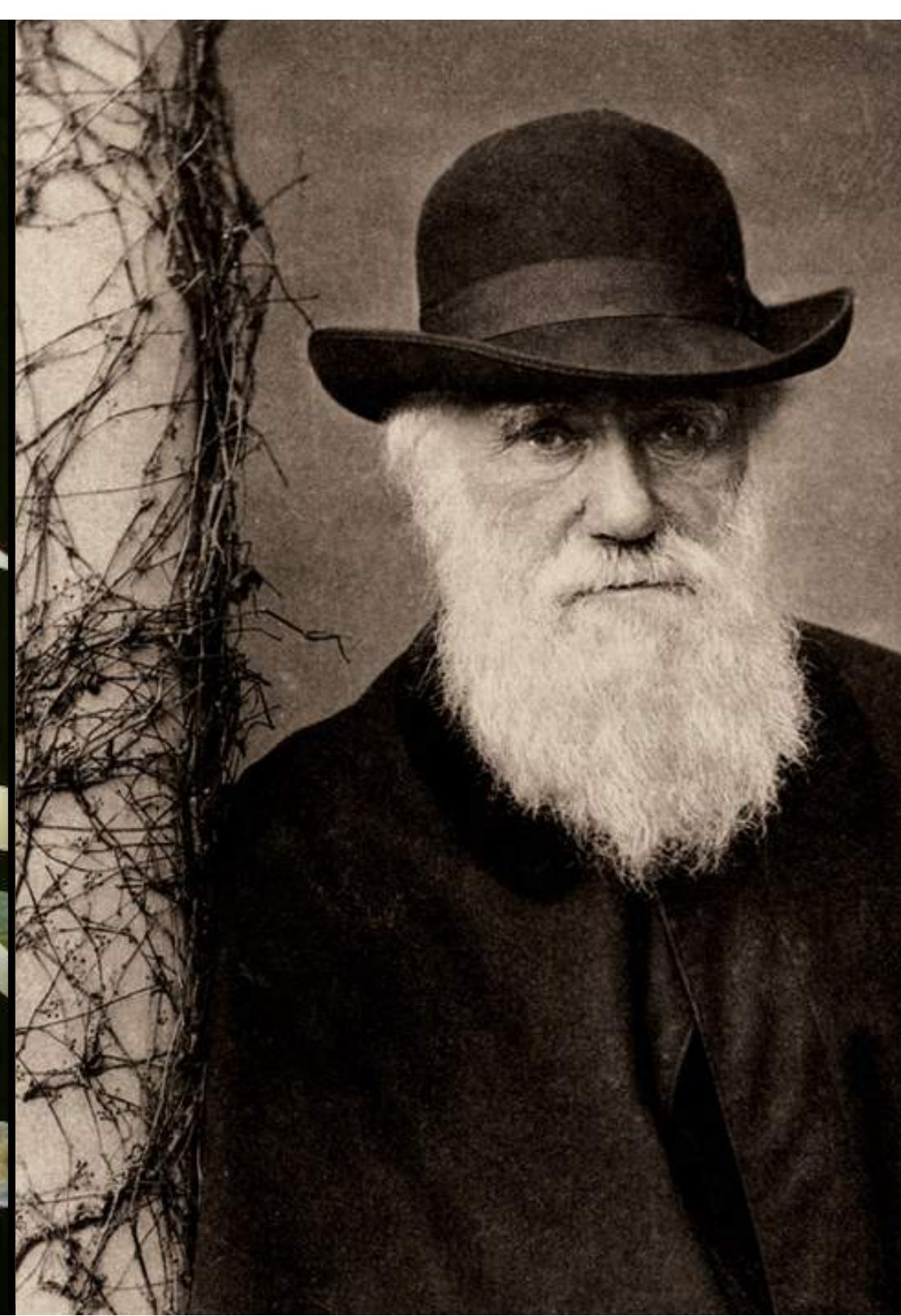






Lynn Margulis







8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32





1 *Schinus terebinthifolius*
Anacardiaceae



2 *Tapirira guianensis*
Anacardiaceae



3 *Guatteria australis*
Annonaceae



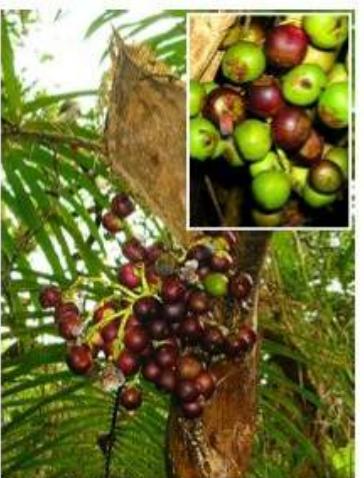
4 *Xylopia langsdorffiana*
Annonaceae



5 *Astrocaryum aculeatissimum*
Arecaceae



6 *Attalea dubia*
Arecaceae



7 *Bactris setosa*
Arecaceae



8 *Euterpe edulis*
Arecaceae



9 *Geonoma pauciflora*
Arecaceae



10 *Syagrus romanzoffiana*
Arecaceae



11 *Varronia curassavica*



12 *Calophyllum brasiliense*



13 *Maytenus robusta*



14 *Hedyosmum brasiliense*



15 *Doliocarpus glomeratus*





Mas e em ecologia?

(< 1990)



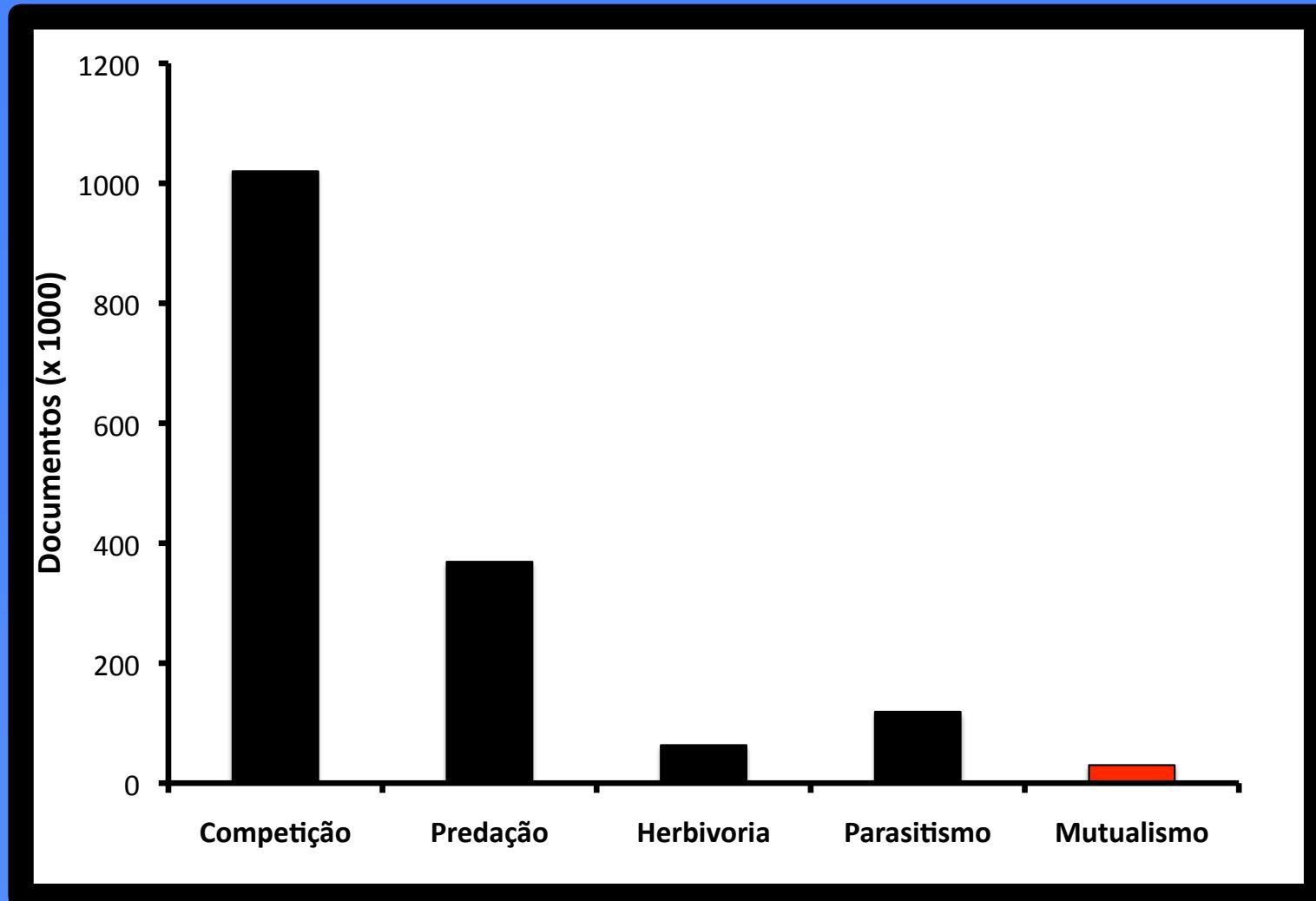
Table 1. The impressions given to students regarding the importance of the three major ecological interactions in the biosphere, as assessed by the number of pages on the topic referred to in the index of current textbooks on introductory ecology.

Textbook	Mutualism	Competition	Predation
Colinvaux (1986)	1	33	70
Collier et al. (1973)	0 (1)*	45	30
Hutchinson (1978)	0 (9)	59	6
Krebs (1978)	3	50	32
Lederer (1984)	5	21	4
McNaughton and Wolf (1979)	20	77	71
Odum (1983)	15	17	15
Pianka (1983)	3	74	41
Ricklefs (1979)	3	38	30
Ricklefs (1983)	2	11	14
Smith (1986)	2† (1)	19	24
Whittaker (1975)	5 (9)	18	22

* Number in brackets is symbiosis, which some authors appear to equate with mutualism.

† Mutualism not in index, but present in text.

2011

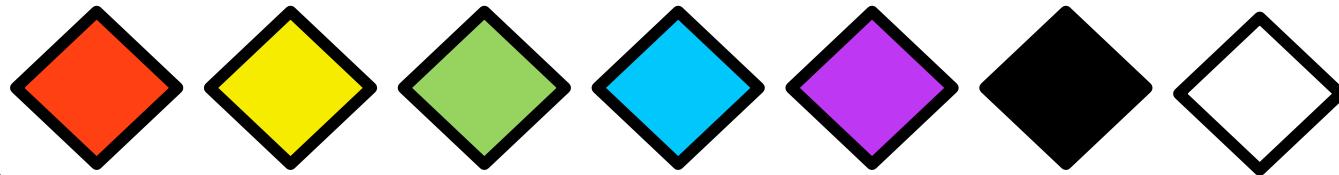


Facilitação e Mutualismo

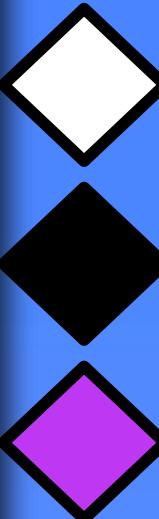
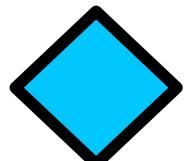
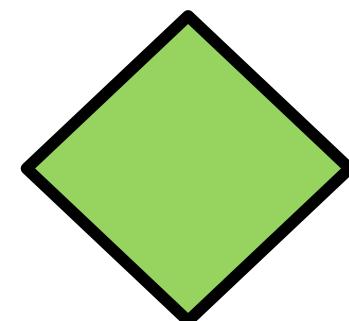
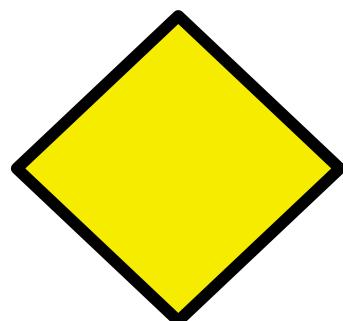
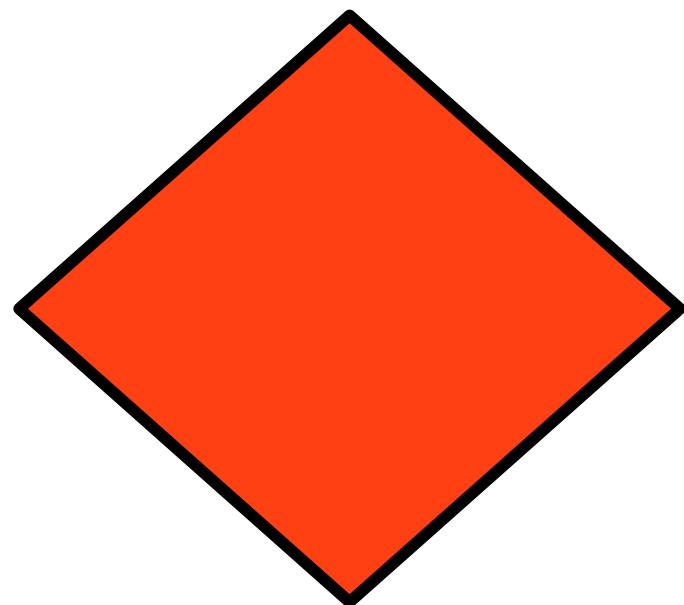
1. Facilitação, comensalismo e mutualismo
2. **Interações positivas modulando a diversidade**
3. Interações positivas definindo a diversidade
4. Resumo
5. Para saber mais...

Interações positivas podem diminuir a diversidade influenciando a competição

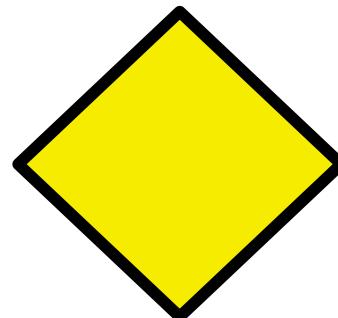
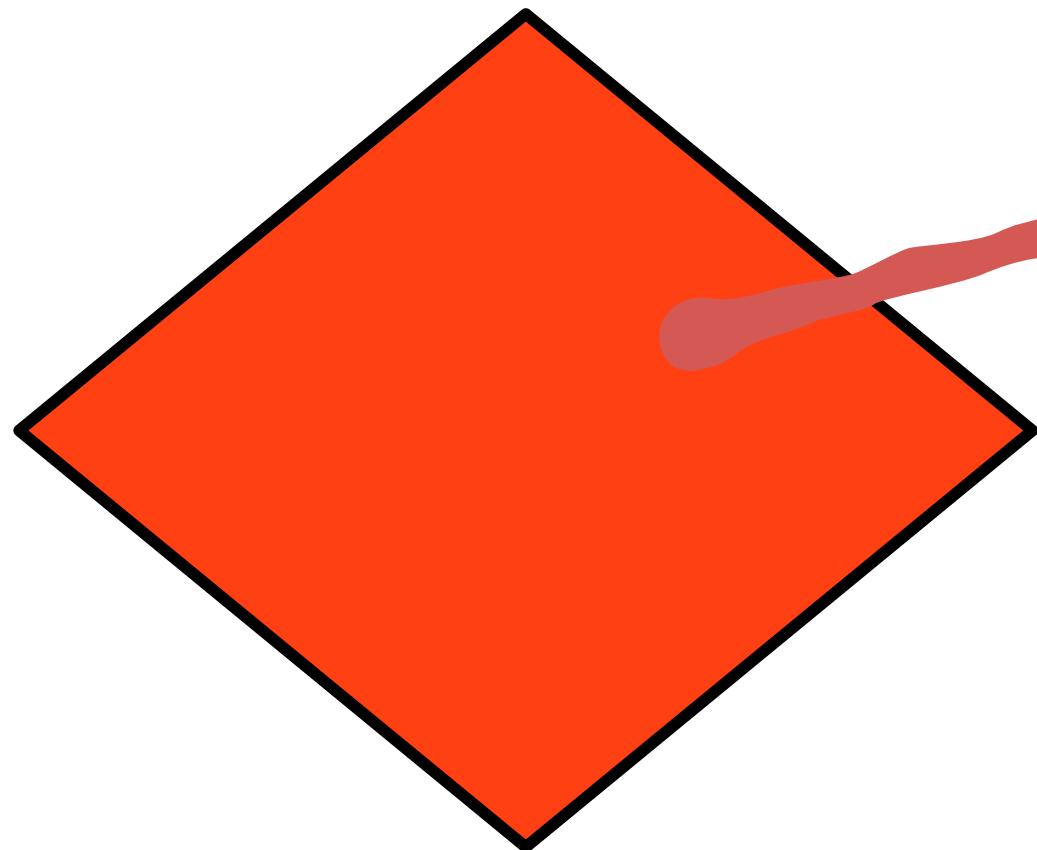
capacidade competitiva



Uma espécie dominante ...



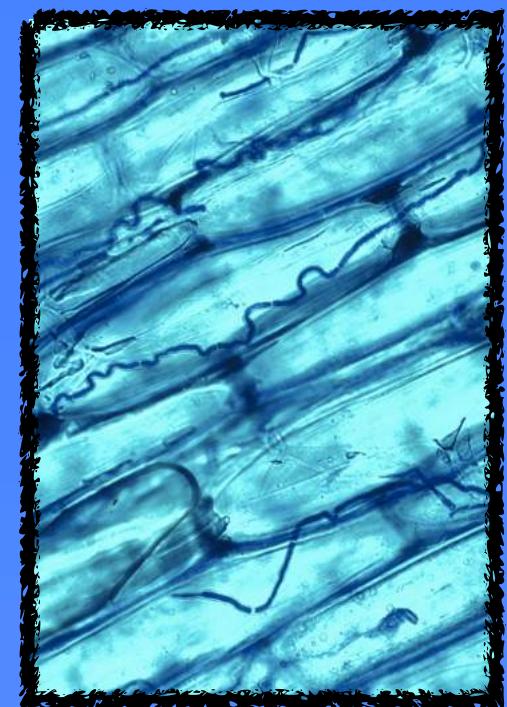
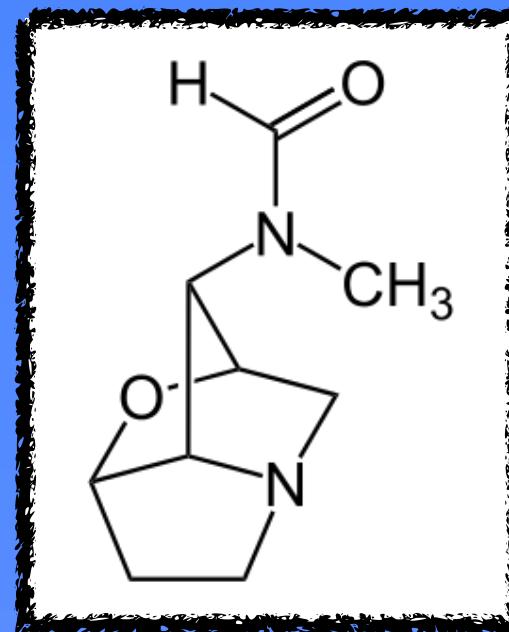
... é beneficiada por um mutualista



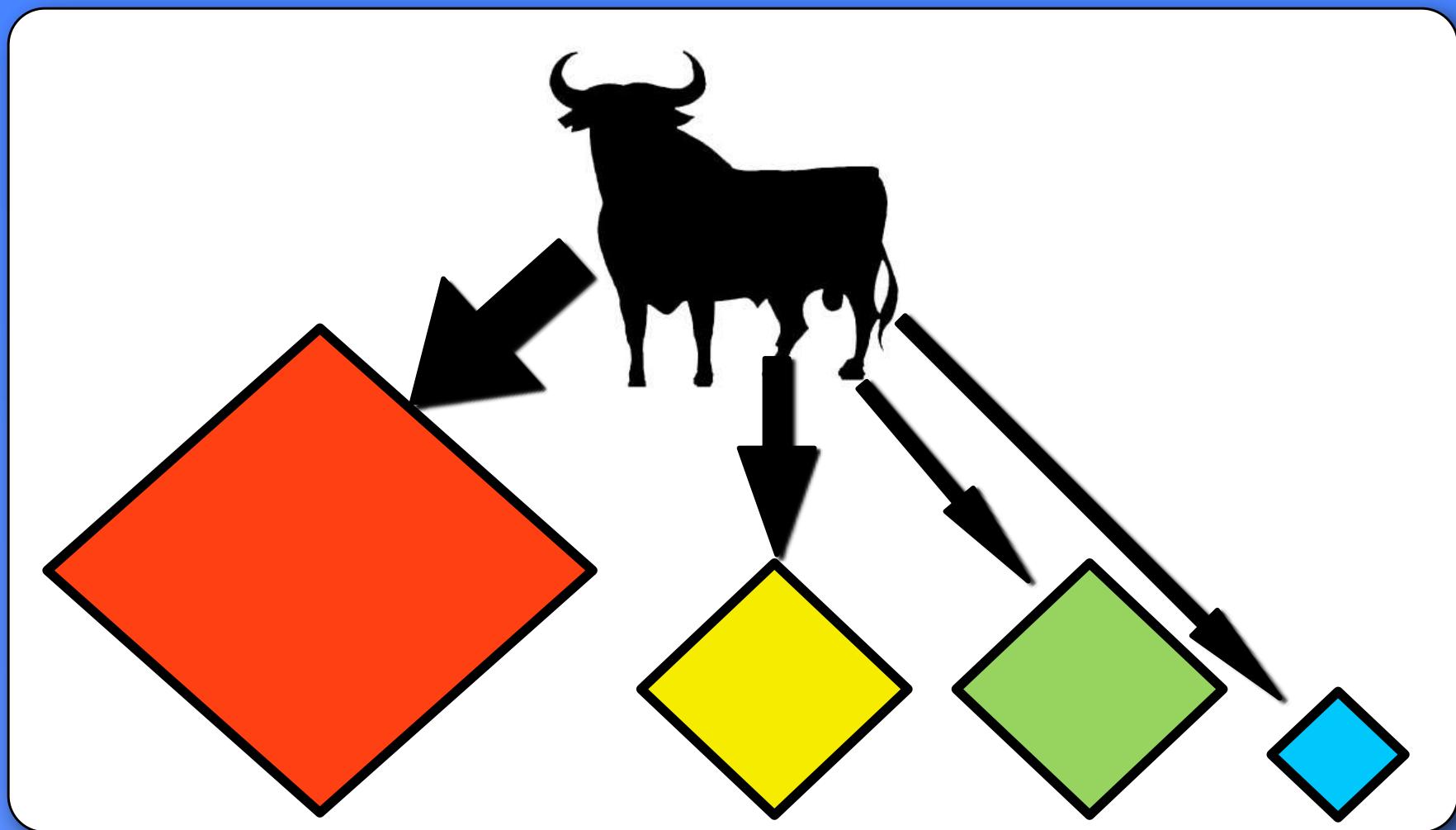
Lolium arundinaceum - Epichloë coenophiala



© NEAL S. RATZLAFF



Interações positivas podem diminuir a coexistência mediada por exploração



Elefantes atacam acácias



Formigas protegem as acácias



Aumentando a diversidade

1. Alterando condições abióticas



Parkinsonia microphylla



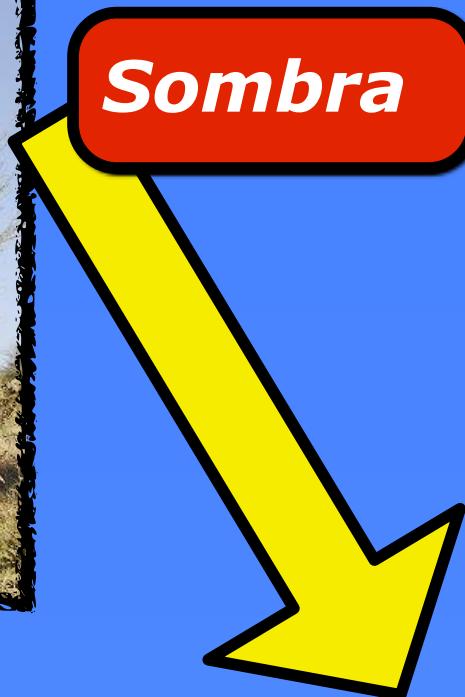
Sombra

Parkinsonia microphylla

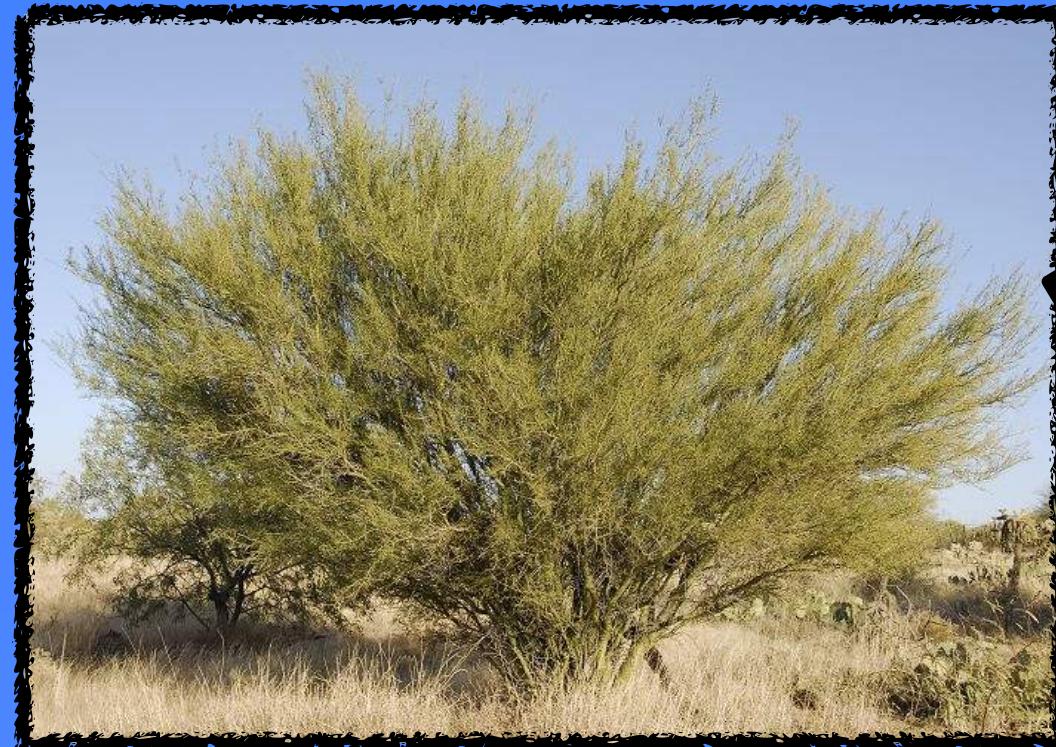


Parkinsonia microphylla

Sombra



Carnegiea gigantea



Parkinsonia microphylla

planta-berçário

Sombra



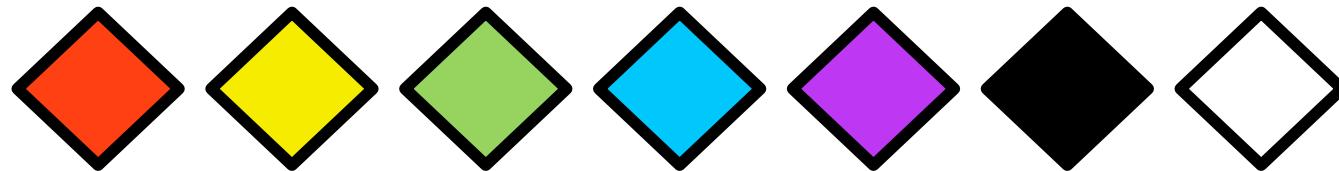
Carnegiea gigantea

Aumentando a diversidade

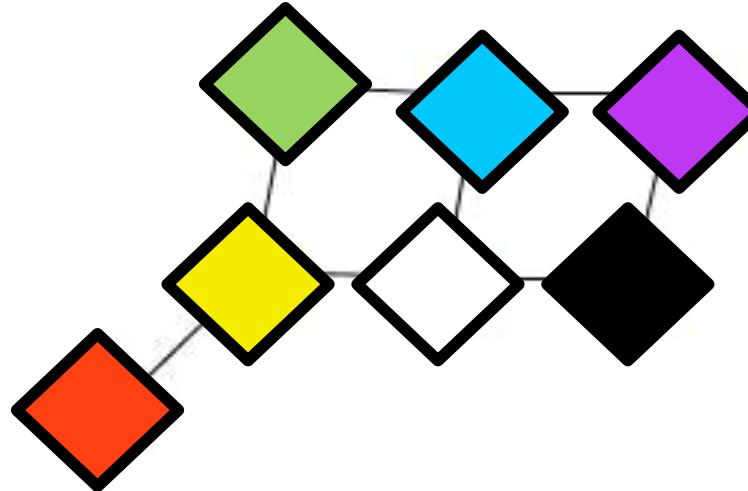
1. Alterando condições abióticas
2. **Competidores como facilitadores?**

**Interações competitivas não precisam
formar uma seqüência linear**

capacidade competitiva



**Interações competitivas não precisam
formar uma seqüência linear**





Experimento par-a-par

redução > 90%

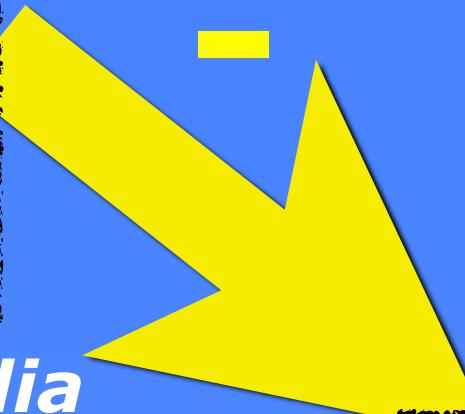
Ambrosia artemisiifolia



Chenopodium album



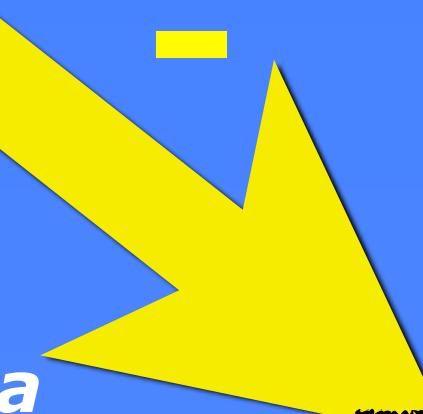
Ambrosia artemisiifolia



Chenopodium album



Ambrosia artemisiifolia



Outras espécies

Chenopodium album



*Experimento com
outras espécies
redução ~ 17%*

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

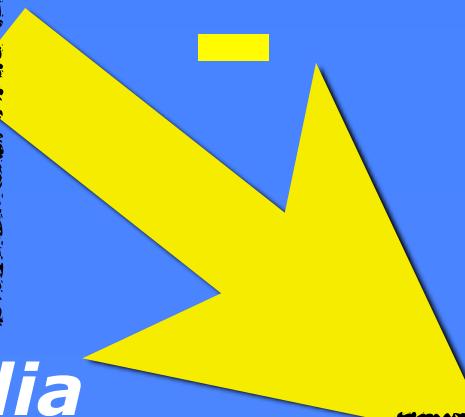
Outras espécies



Chenopodium album



Ambrosia artemisiifolia

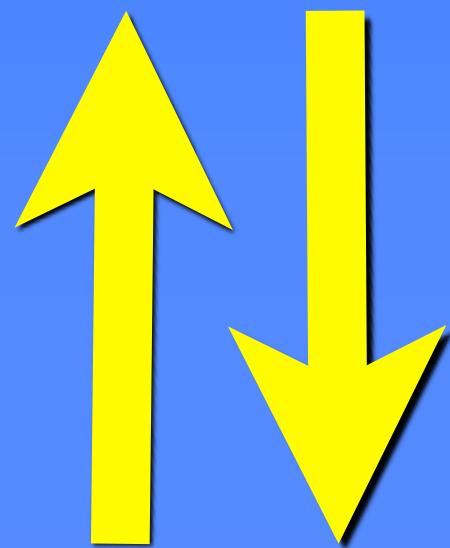


Outras espécies

Chenopodium album



Ambrosia artemisiifolia



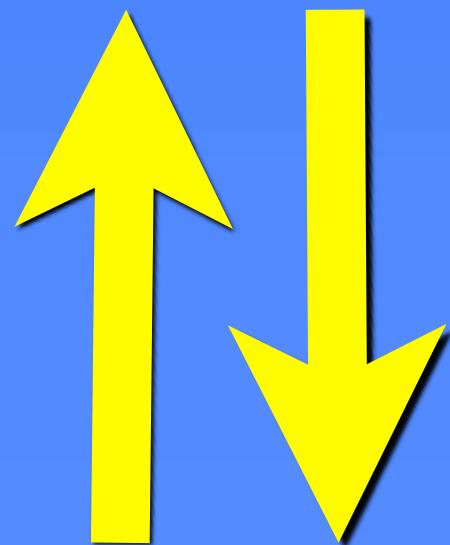
Outras espécies



Chenopodium album



Ambrosia artemisiifolia



Outras espécies



Chenopodium album

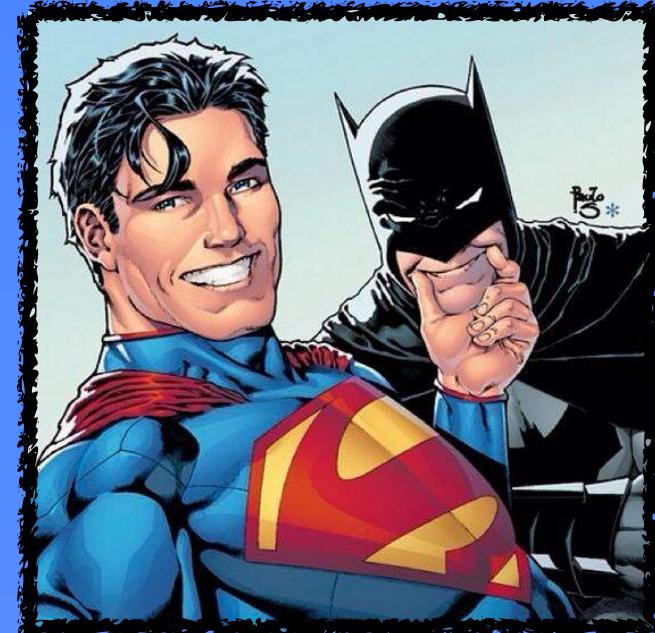
Aumentando a diversidade

1. Alterando condições abióticas
2. **Competidores como facilitadores?**



Aumentando a diversidade

1. Alterando condições abióticas
2. **Competidores como facilitadores?**
O inimigo do meu inimigo é meu amigo



frequência

competição

Interações positivas



aumento no estresse

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = r N_i$$

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i$$



© 2013 Thomas Strick and Marla Maher

www.hummingbirdpicture.net

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = r N_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j$$



$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j$$



$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j + \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\beta_{ik} N_k}{1 + \sum_{l=1}^S \beta_{il} N_l} N_i$$

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j + \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\beta_{ik} N_k}{1 + \sum_{l=1}^S \beta_{il} N_l} N_i$$



Hipótese do gradiente de estresse

frequência



aumento no estresse

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i$$



© 2013 Thomas Strick and Marla Maher

www.hummingbirdpicture.net



$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j$$

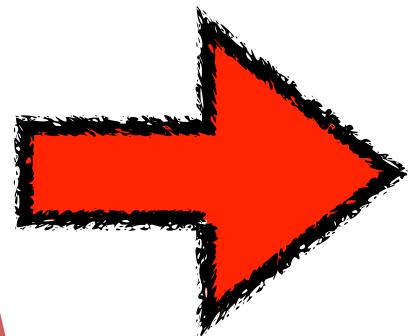


Hipótese do gradiente de estresse

frequência

competição

Interações positivas



aumento no estresse



$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j + \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\beta_{ik} N_k}{1 + \sum_{l=1}^S \beta_{il} N_l} N_i$$





$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j + \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\beta_{ik} N_k}{1 + \sum_{l=1}^S \beta_{il} N_l} N_i$$



$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j + \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\beta_{ik} N_k}{1 + \sum_{l=1}^S \beta_{il} N_l} N_i$$



$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = rN_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \alpha_{ij} N_i N_j + \sum_{k=1}^S \frac{\beta_{ik} N_k}{1 + \sum_{l=1}^S \beta_{il} N_l} N_i$$





facilitação em comunidades alpinas



Poucos recursos limitantes, mas muito rica



Poucos recursos limitantes, mas muito rica

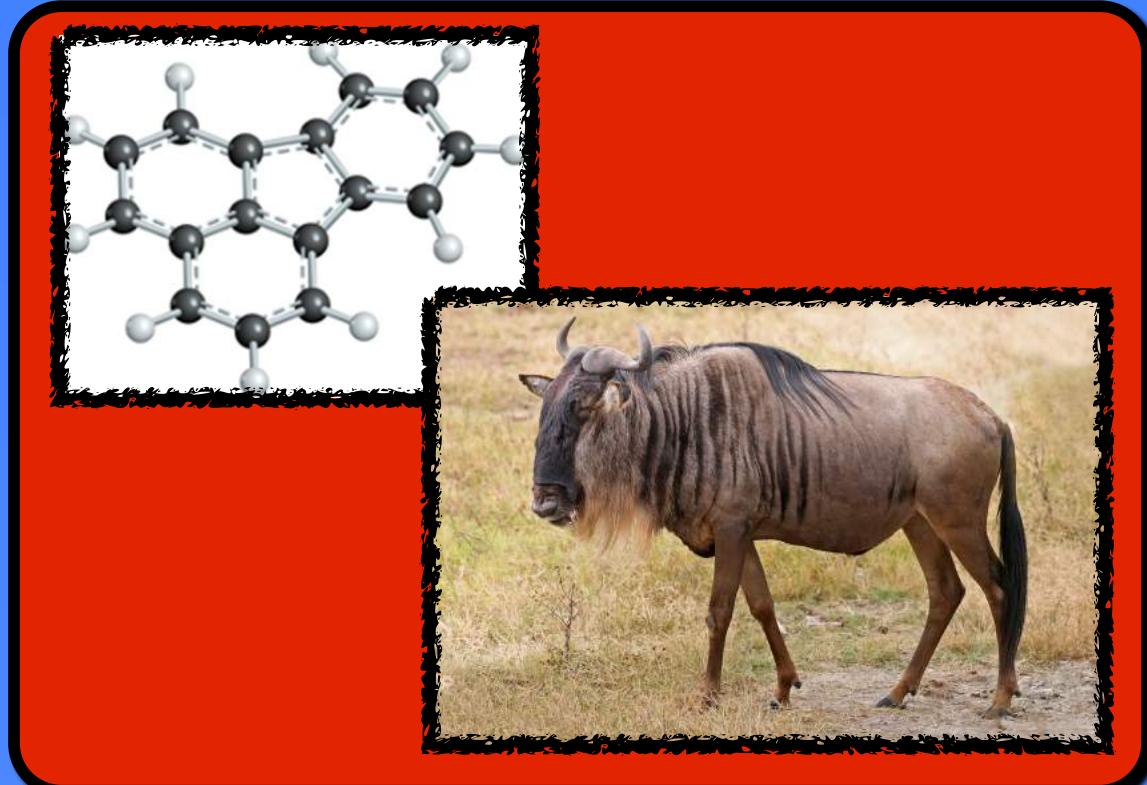


Aumentando a diversidade

1. Alterando condições abióticas
2. Competidores dos meus competidores são facilitadores?
3. **Minimizando o efeito de antagonistas**



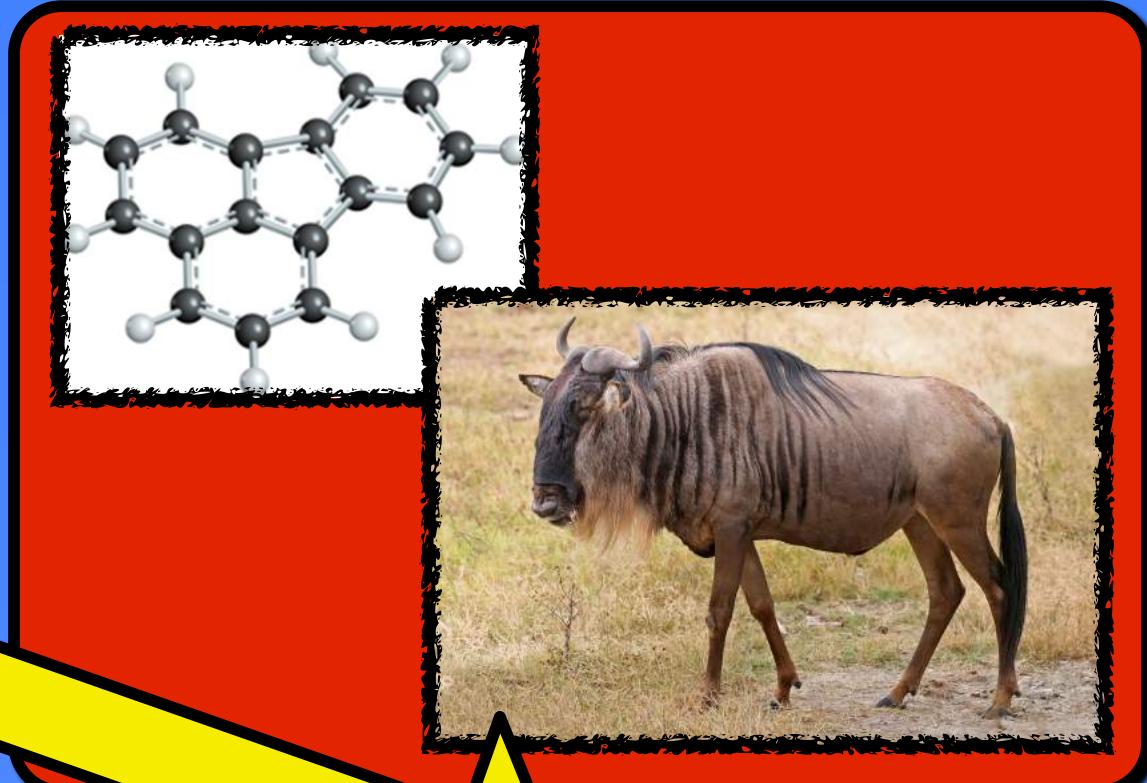
Cymbopogon excavatus



Cymbopogon excavatus



Cymbopogon excavatus



Themeda triandra



Mantendo a diversidade: redes mutualistas



8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

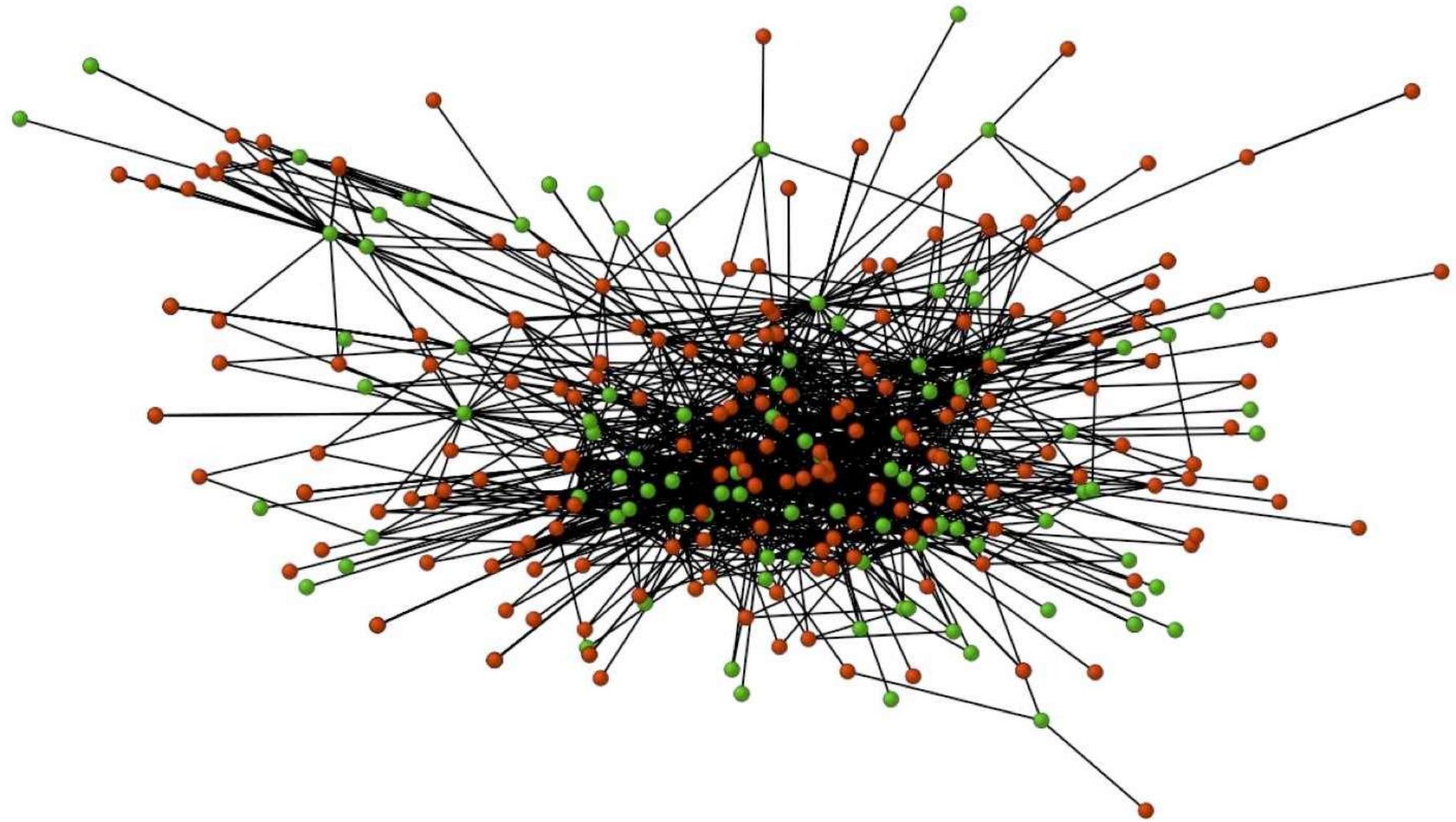




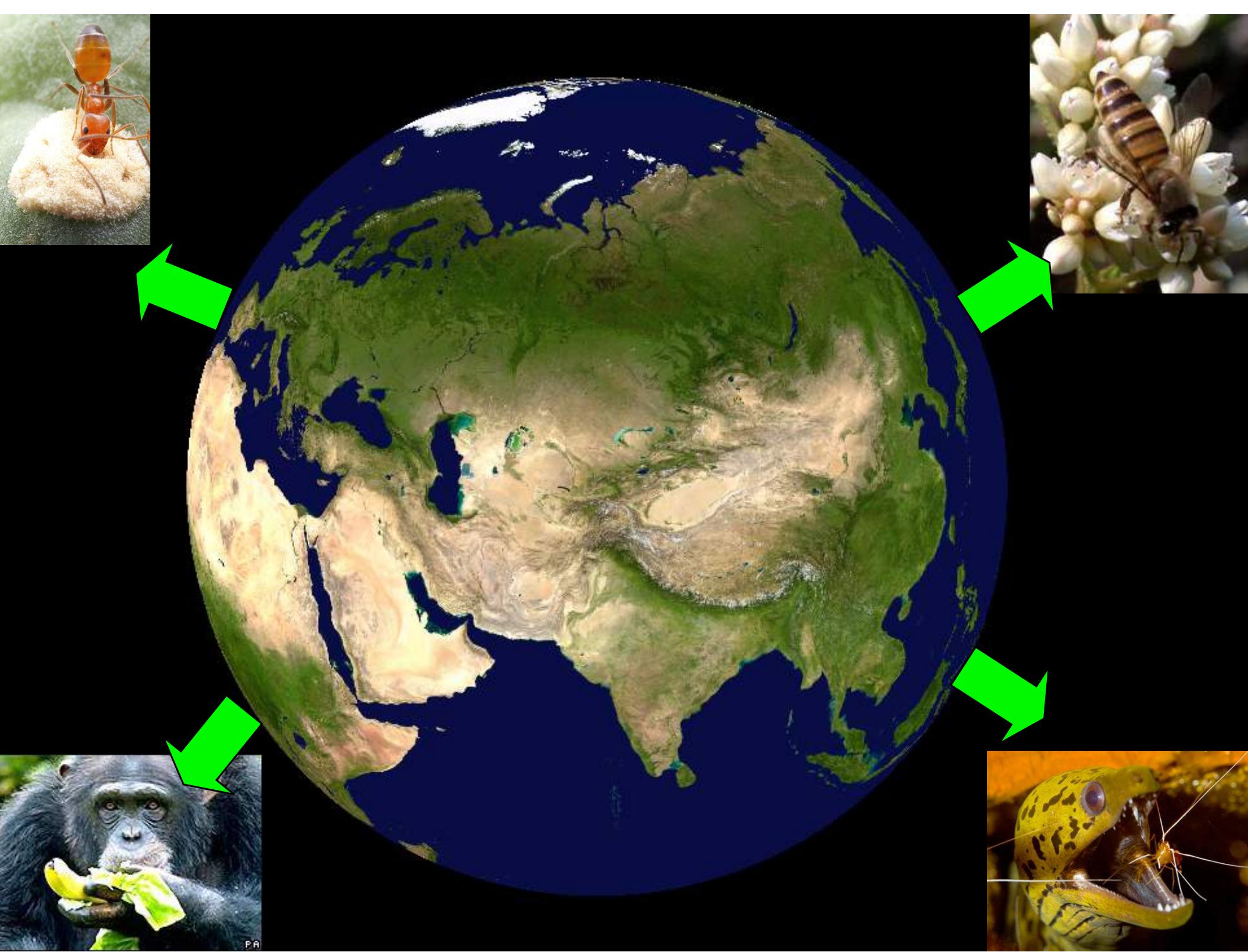


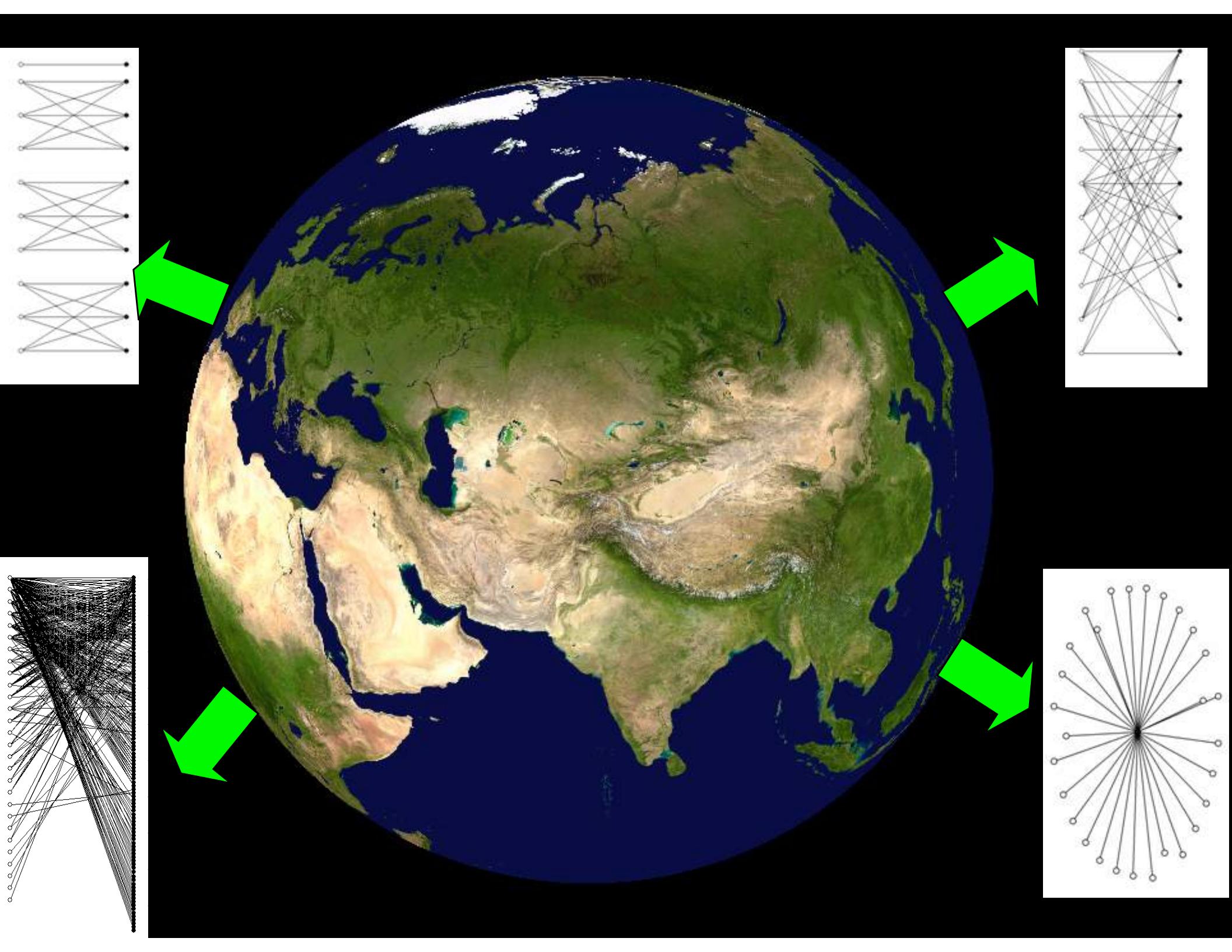


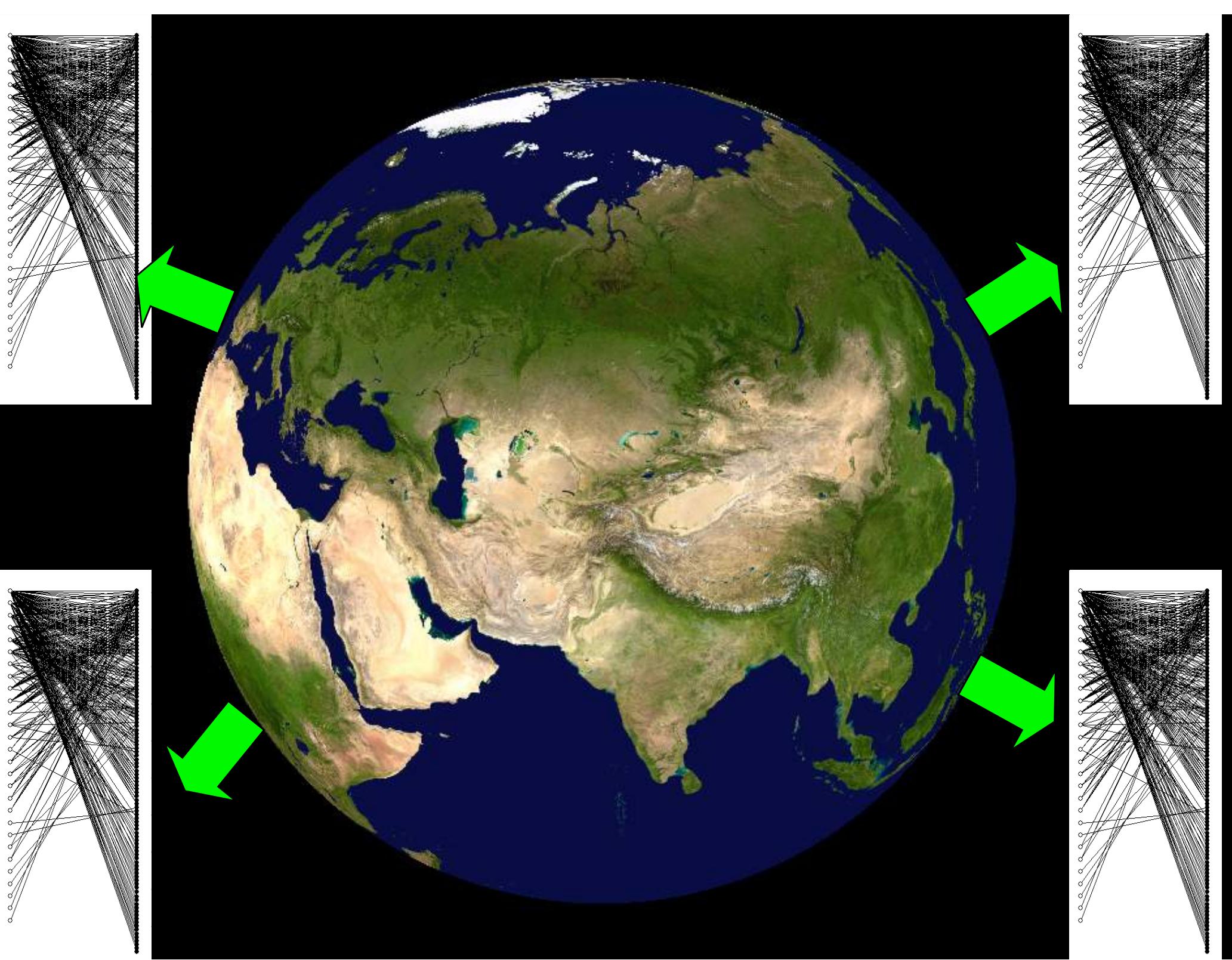
Edson Endrigo



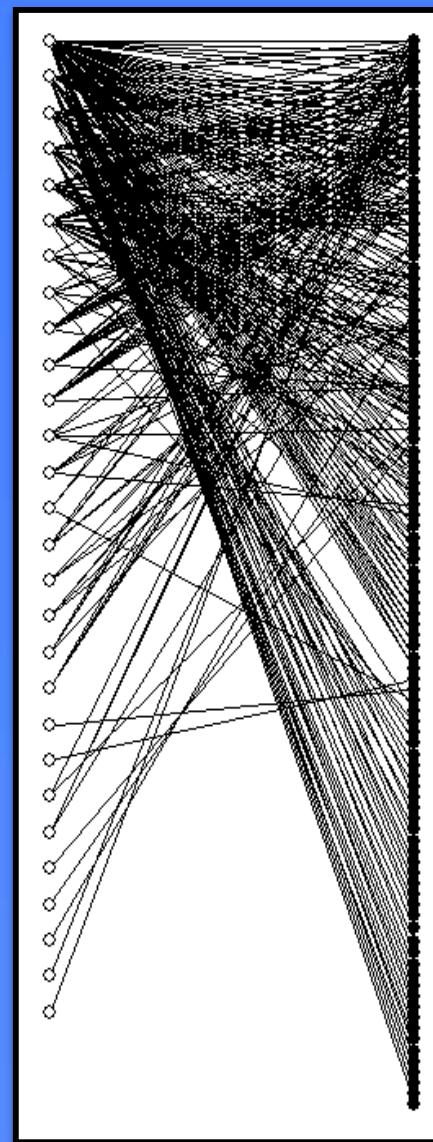
Redes mutualísticas



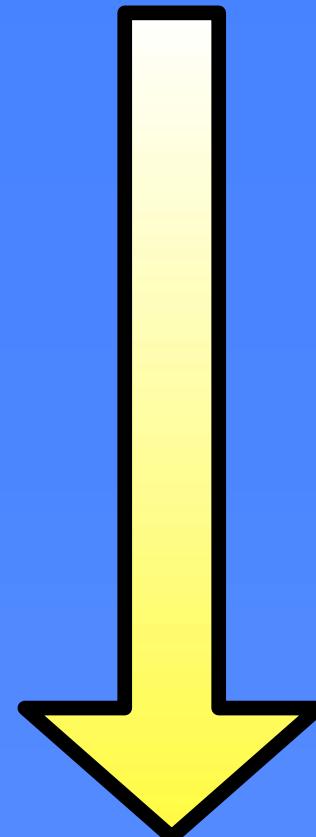




Aninhamento

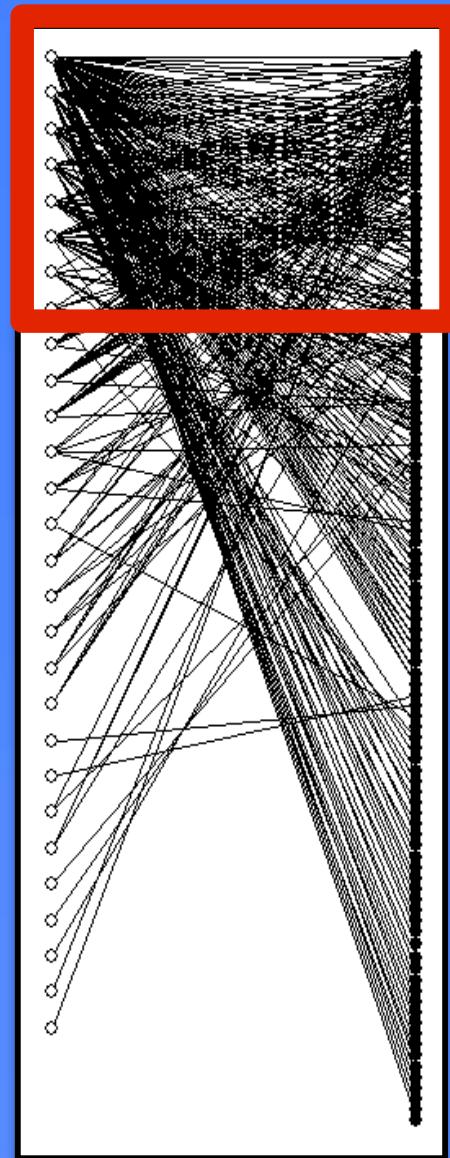


Generalistas



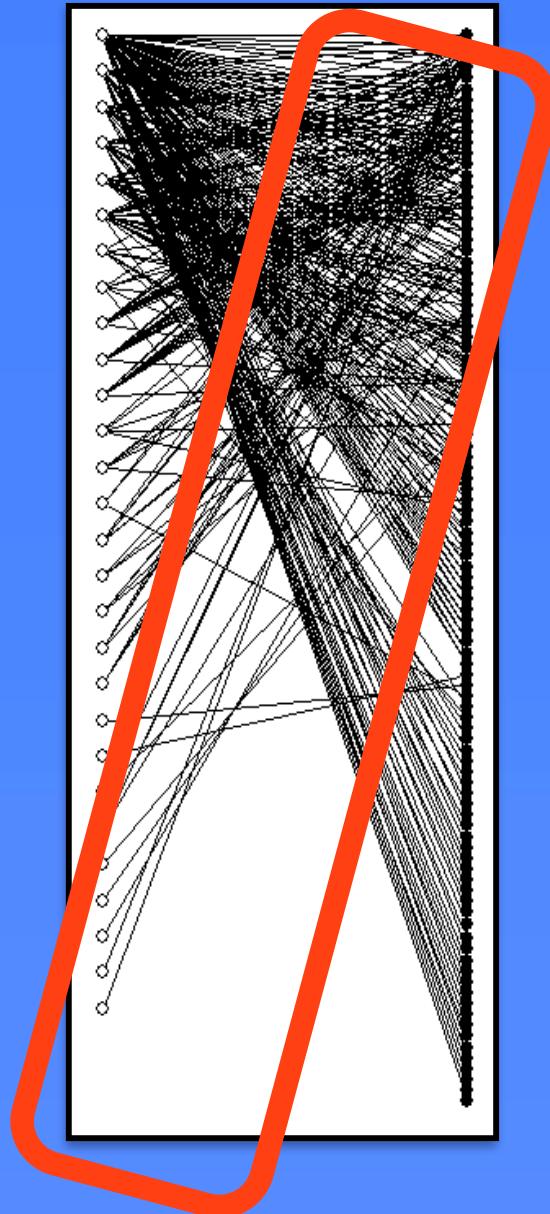
Especialistas

Aninhamento



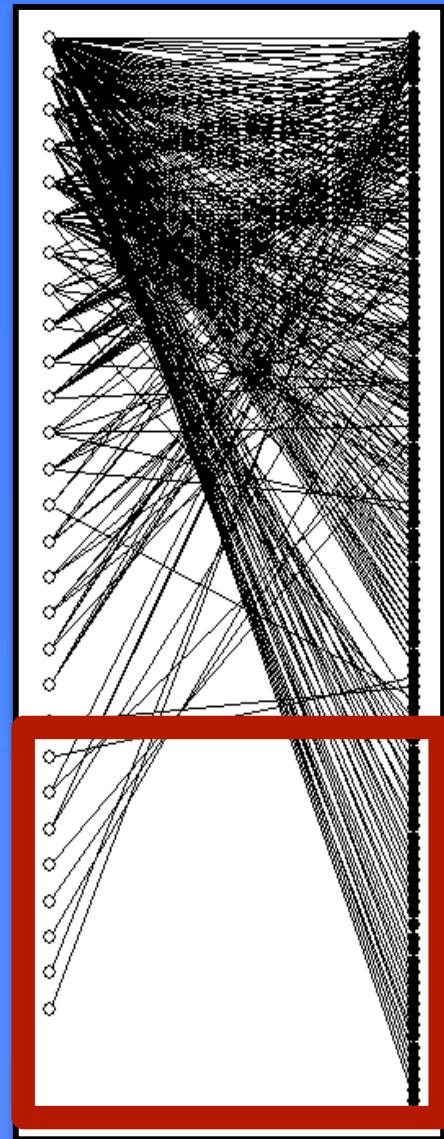
**Núcleo de
generalistas**

Aninhamento

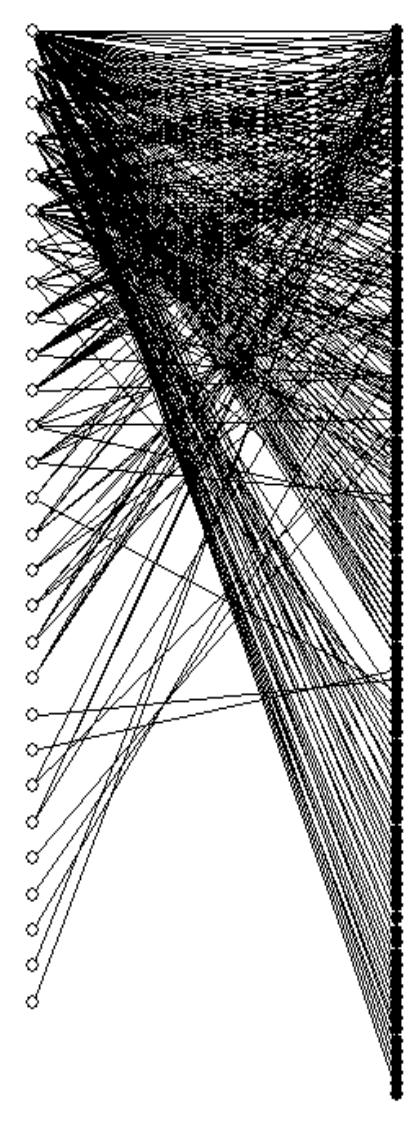


Assimetrias

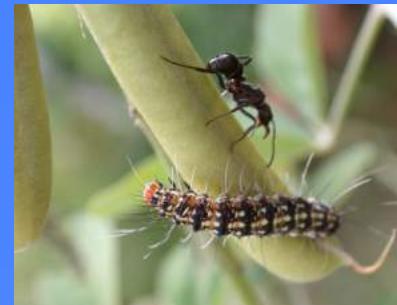
Aninhamento



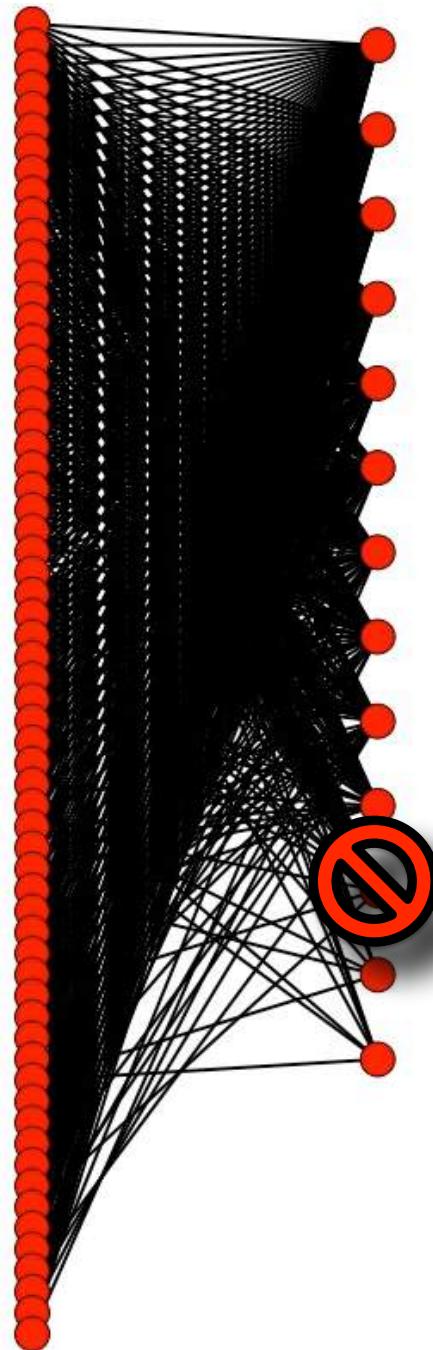
**Sem interação entre
especialistas**



Aninhamento

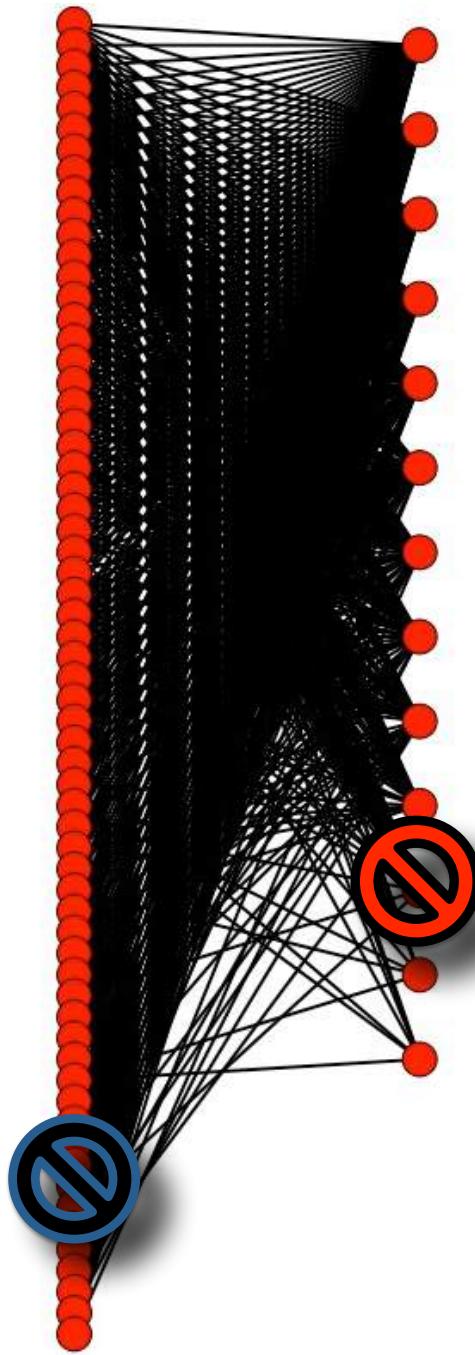


Robusta a extinções aleatórias

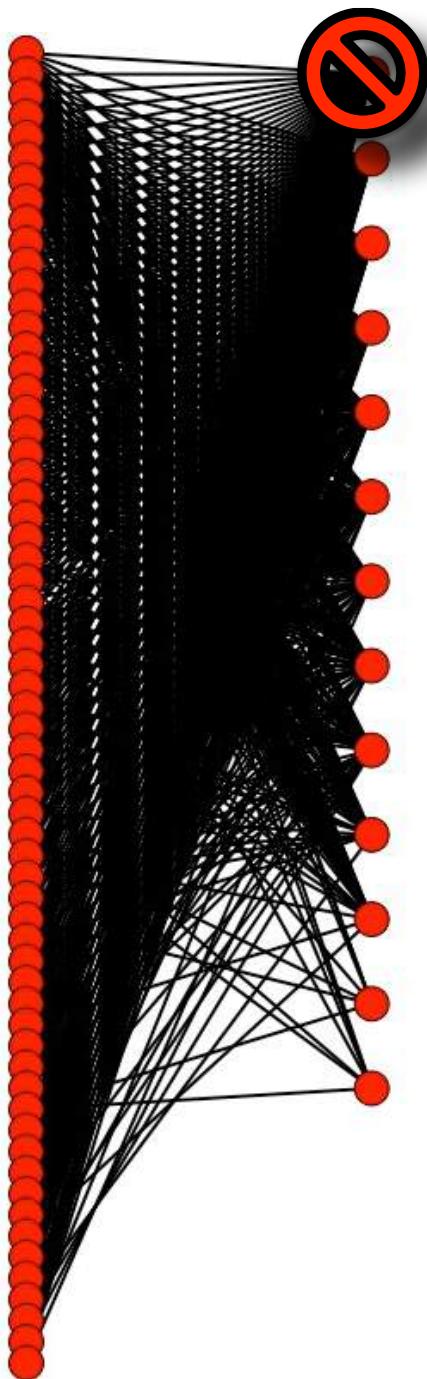


Jane Memmott

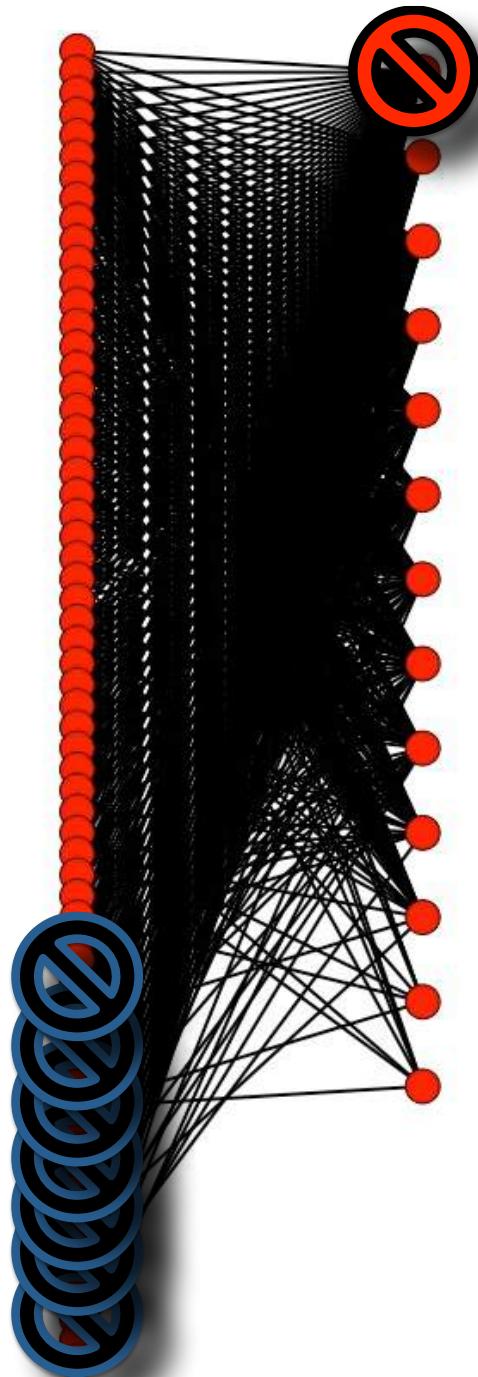
Robusta a extinções aleatórias



Frágil a extinções de espécies generalistas



Frágil a extinções de espécies generalistas



Facilitação e Mutualismo

1. Facilitação, comensalismo e mutualismo
2. Interações positivas modulam a diversidade
3. **Interações positivas definindo a diversidade**
4. Resumo
5. Para saber mais...



Lynn Margulis

Os quatro processos fundamentais:

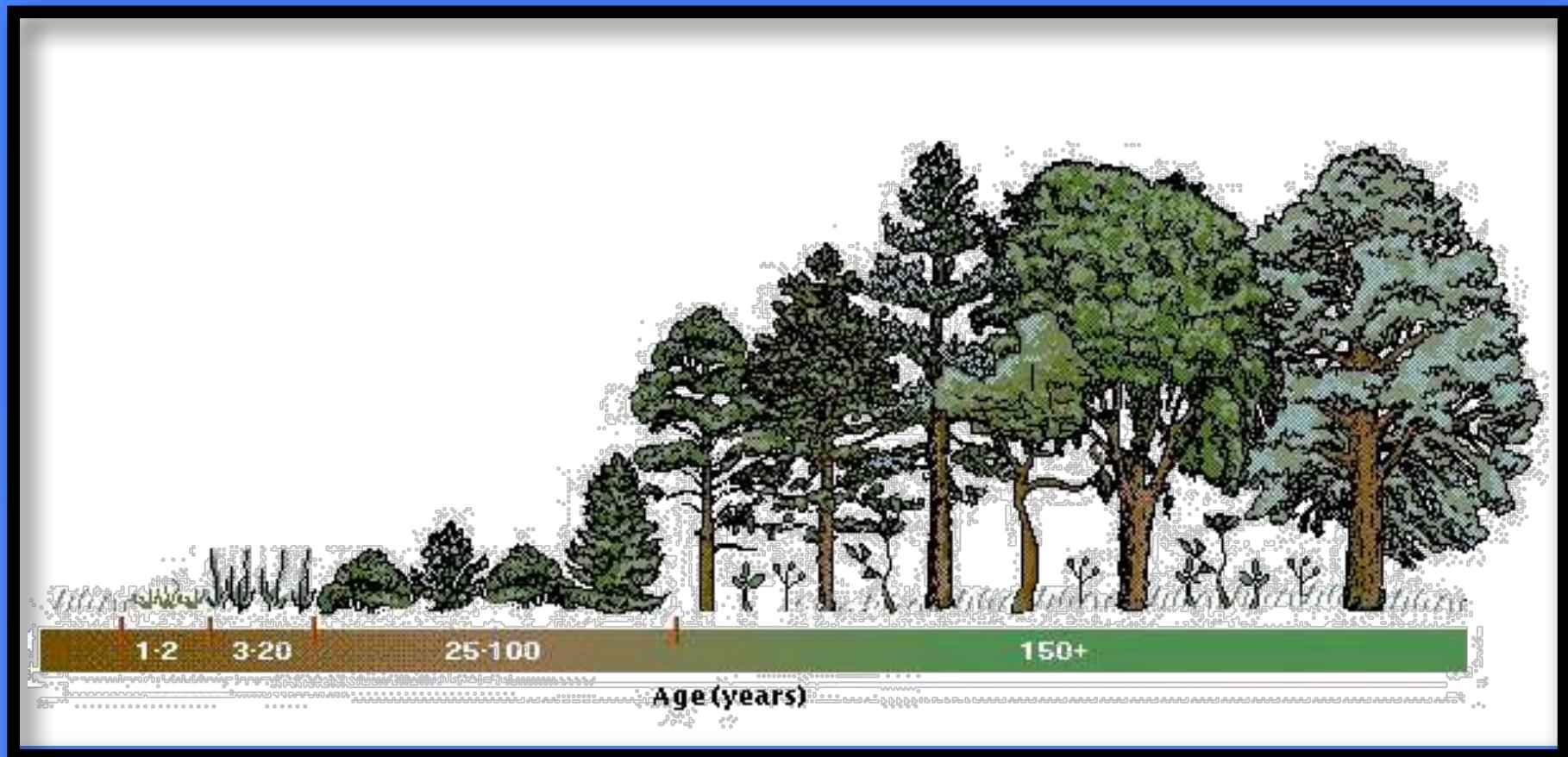
1. **Seleção**
2. Deriva ecológica
3. Dispersão
4. **Especiação**

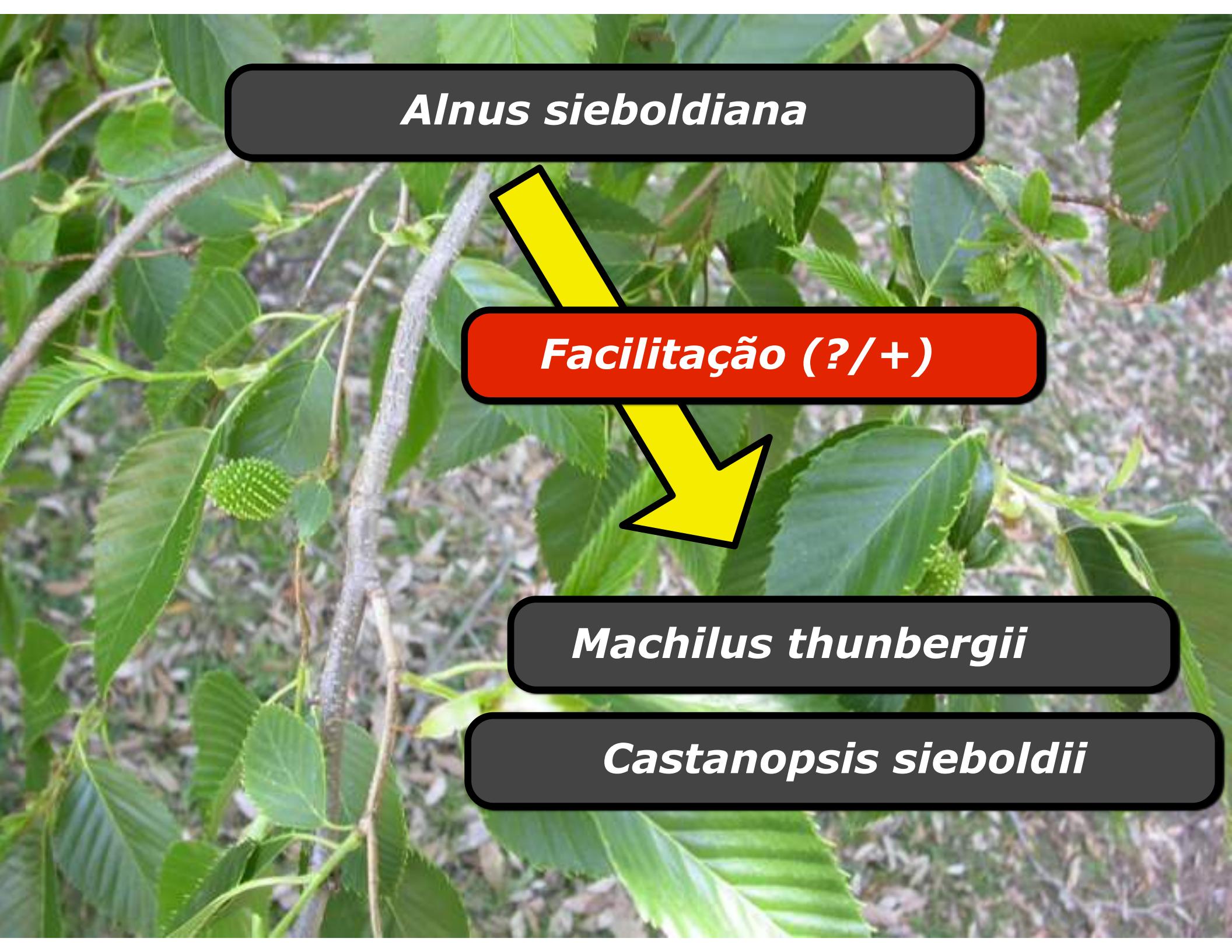
~ 90% das plantas



~ 95% das plantas - trópicos







Alnus sieboldiana

Facilitação (?/+)



Machilus thunbergii

Castanopsis sieboldii

dispersão



Os quatro processos fundamentais:

1. **Seleção**
2. Deriva ecológica
3. **Dispersão**
4. Especiação



líquen

Fixadores de nitrogênio



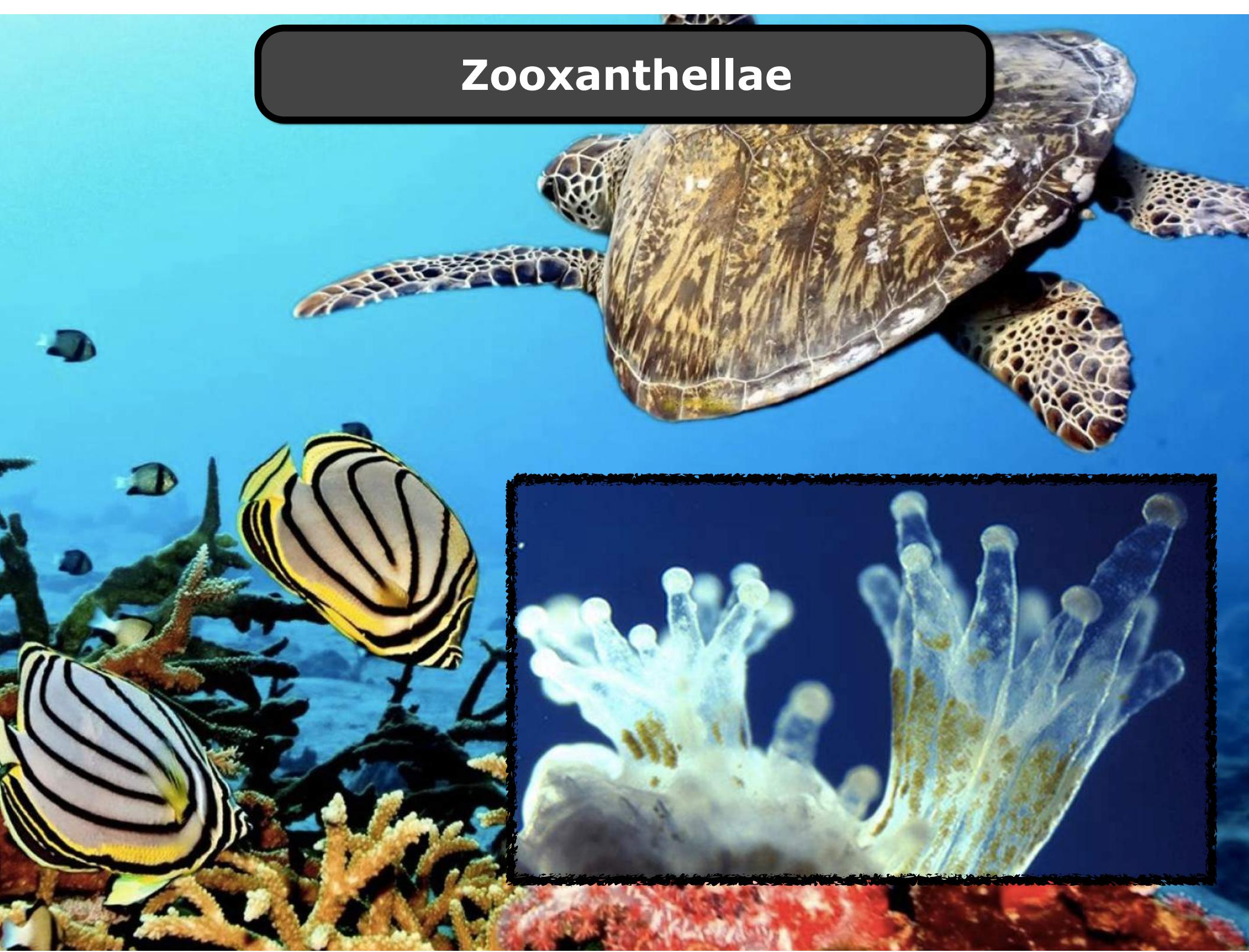
Mycorrhiza



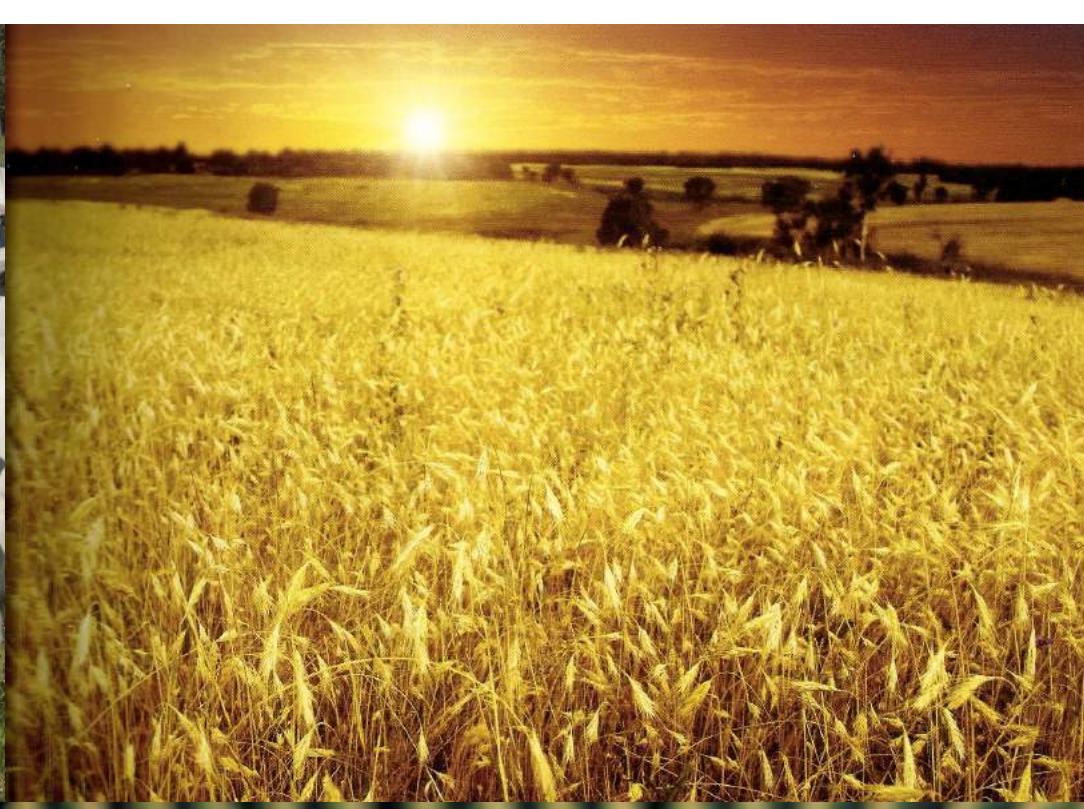
Suzanne Simard

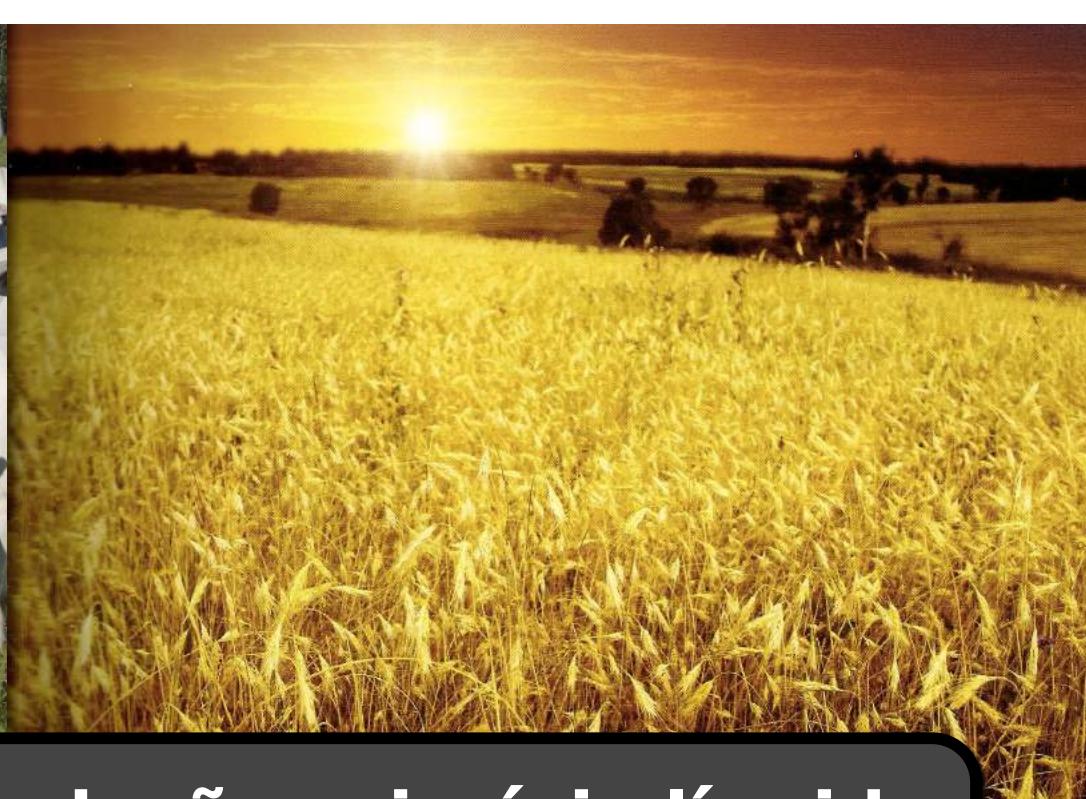


Zooxanthellae









20% - 40% da produção primária líquida

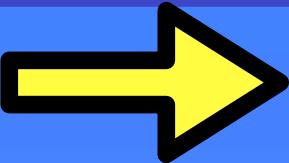


Facilitação e Mutualismo

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Interações positivas

Interações positivas



+ melhor competidor

Interações positivas

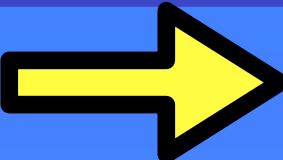


+ melhor competidor



- diversidade

Interações positivas



+ melhor competidor

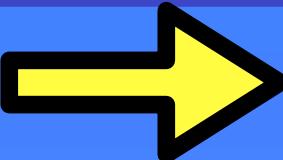


+ condições abióticas
- competição
- antagonismo

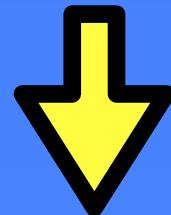
- diversidade

Redes aninhadas

Interações positivas

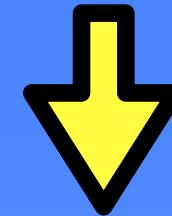


+ melhor competidor



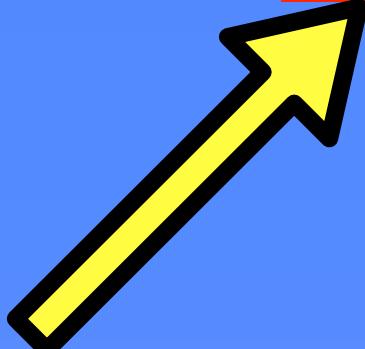
+ condições abióticas
- competição
- antagonismo

- diversidade



+ diversidade

Redes aninhadas



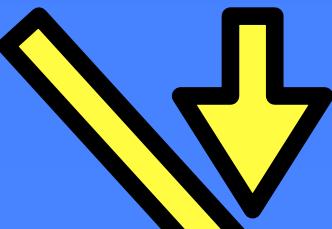
Interações positivas



+ melhor competidor



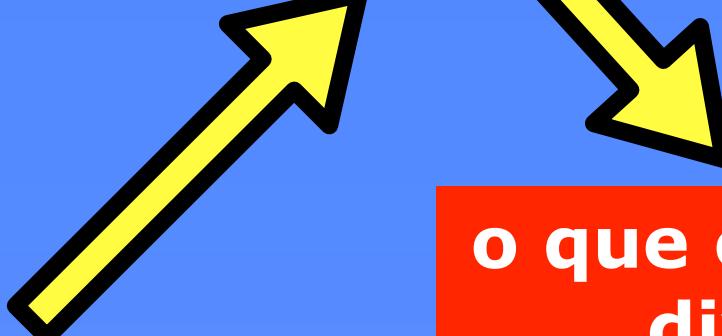
+ condições abióticas
- competição
- antagonismo



- diversidade

Redes aninhadas

+ diversidade



o que chamamos de
diversidade

Facilitação e Mutualismo

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mutualism

EDITED BY JUDITH L. BRONSTEIN



Ecology of Mutualisms

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Mutualisms are interactions among individuals of different species that benefit both sides and encompass a wide diversity of interspecific exchanges of resources or services. The effects of mutualisms pervade multiple levels of biological organisation. At the individual level, mutualisms provide fitness benefits for interacting partners, creating novel metabolic pathways and providing dispersal services, trophic rewards or defence against natural enemies. At the population level, the positive effects of mutualisms have the potential to increase population densities above the limits imposed by resource availability. At the community level, mutualisms form networks of interacting species that impact the persistence of local populations as well as their evolutionary and ecological dynamics. The broader implications of mutualisms to biodiversity are illustrated by the fact that mutualistic interactions are the backbone of species-rich ecological communities, such as tropical rainforests and coral reefs, and by how mutualisms fueled the spreading of humankind around the world.

individuals of different effects for both sides. This is sometimes referred to as a marine ecology literature sense adopted in this paper. Symbiosis denotes tight biological interactions (Leigh, 1980; Glas, 1994). See also Mutualism.