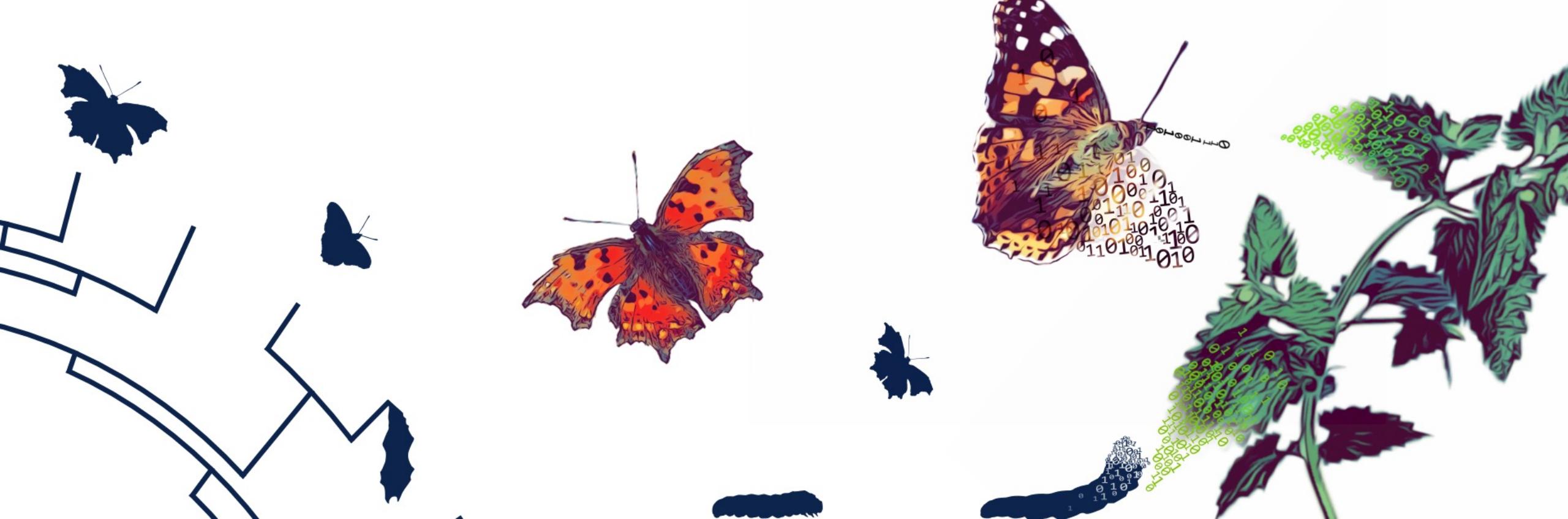


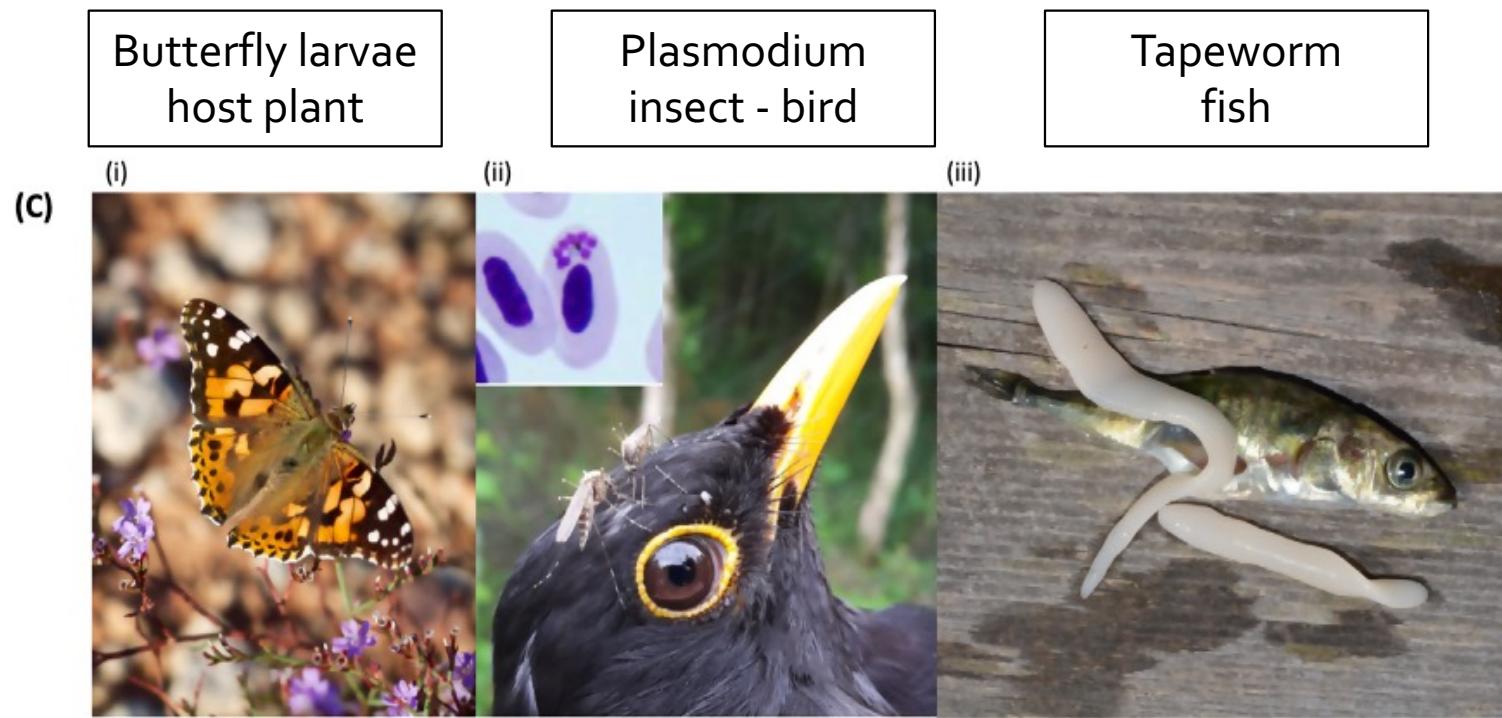
# Implementing a Complex Biological Model in TreePPL

Mariana P Braga

Associate Senior Lecturer  
SLU Uppsala



# Parasitic interactions



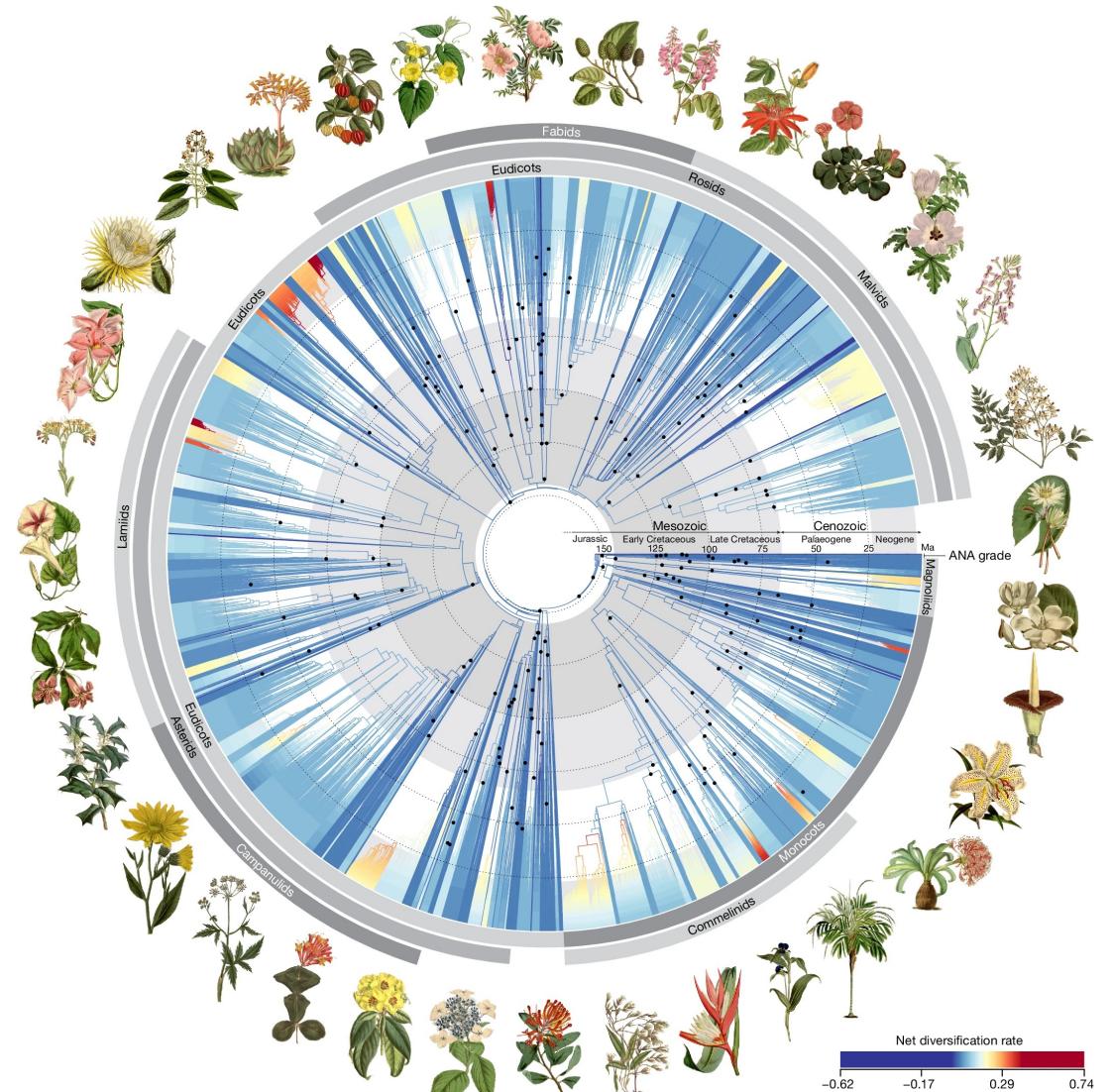
Trends in Ecology & Evolution

Figure 1. Examples of Strong Similarities between Ecological and Evolutionary Patterns Observed in Parasite–Host and Insect–Plant Systems.

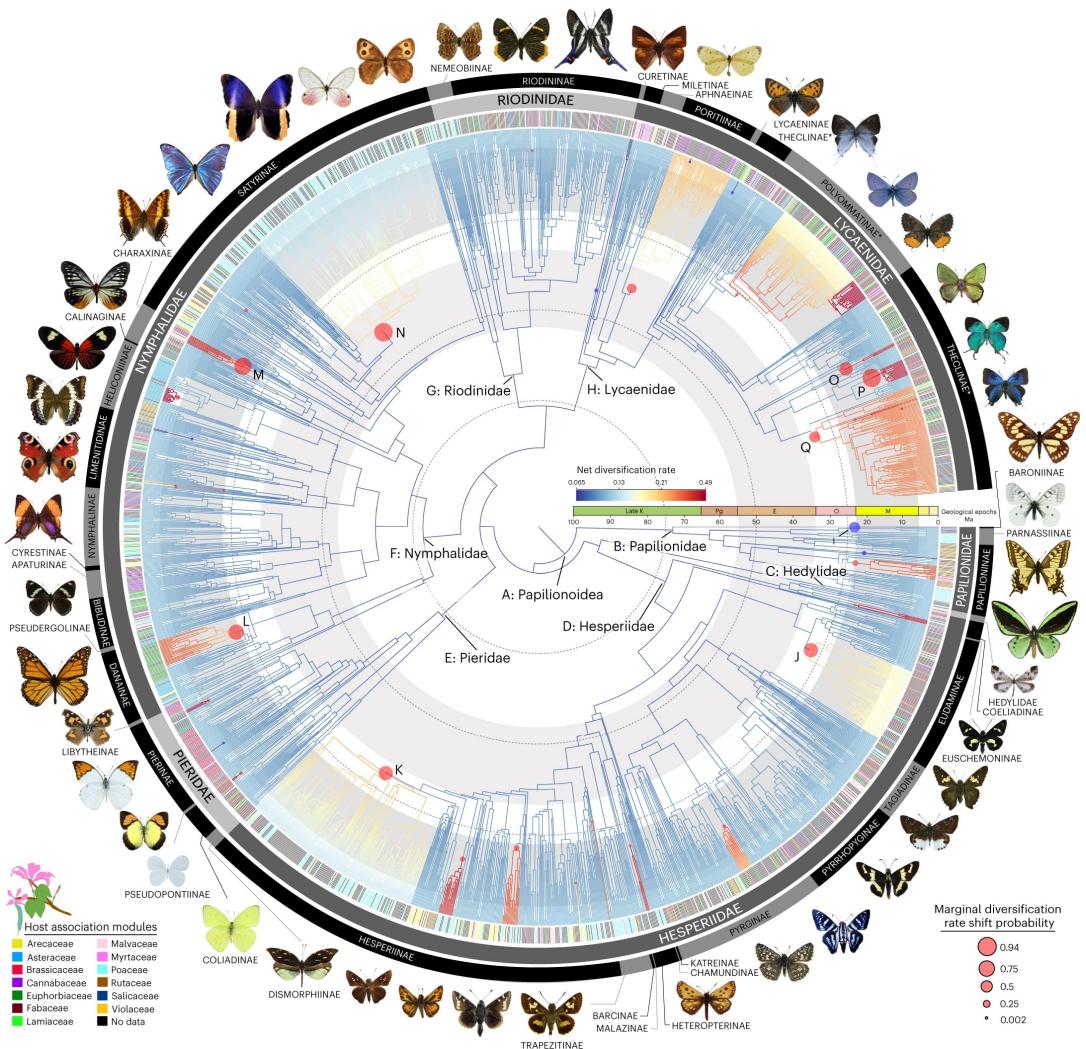
Yeah, caterpillars  
are parasites!

Nylin et al. (2018)  
Embracing colonizations:  
a new paradigm for  
species association  
dynamics. TREE

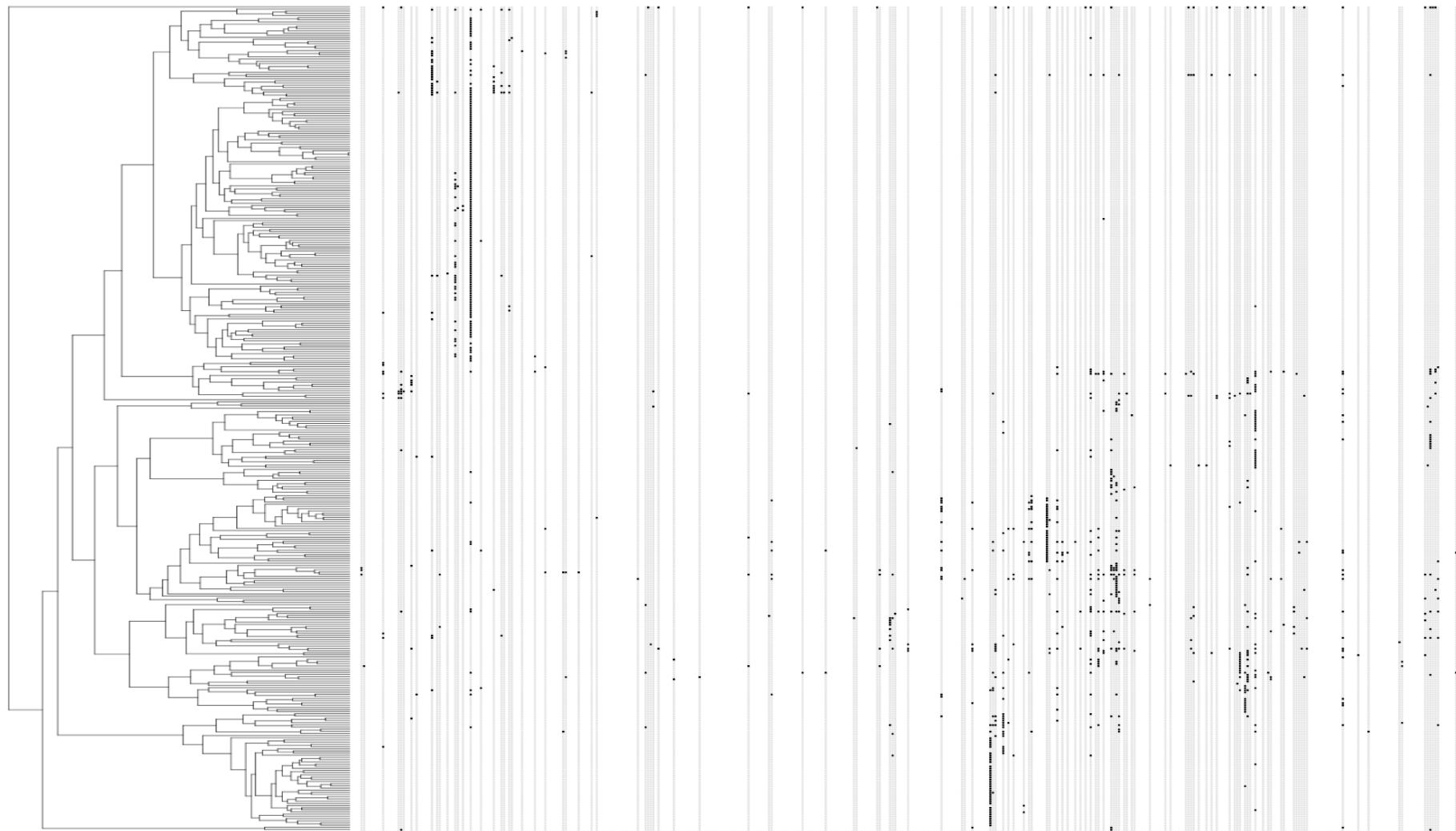
# flowering plants



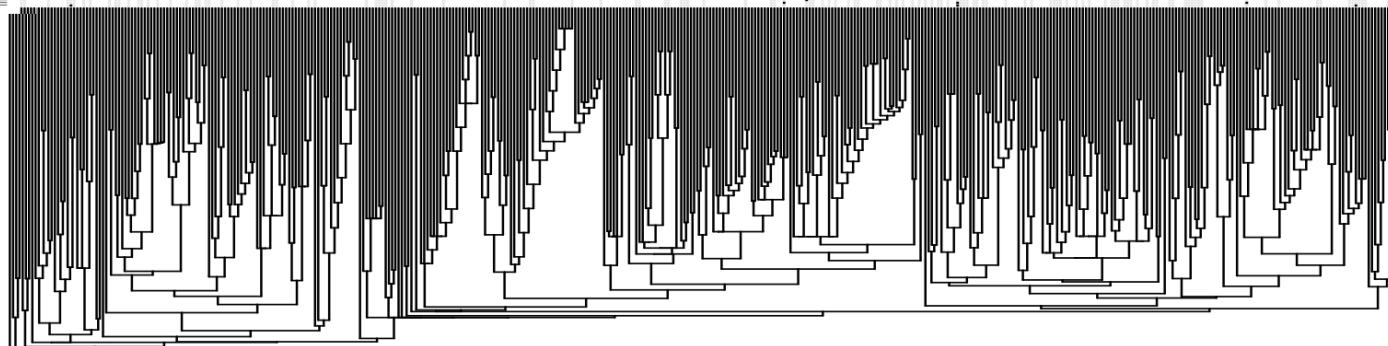
# butterflies



butterflies



flowering  
plants



# Variation in host repertoire

*Aglais urticae* (nässelfjäril)



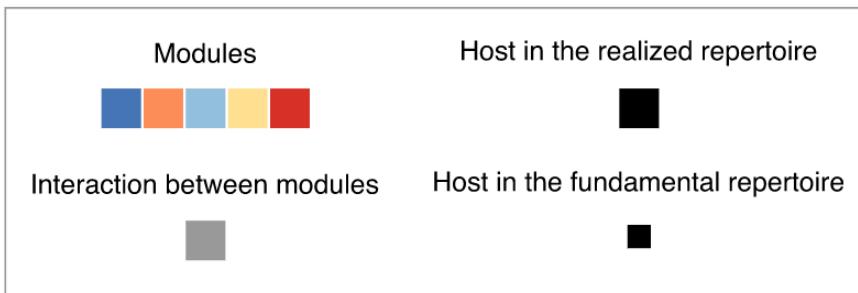
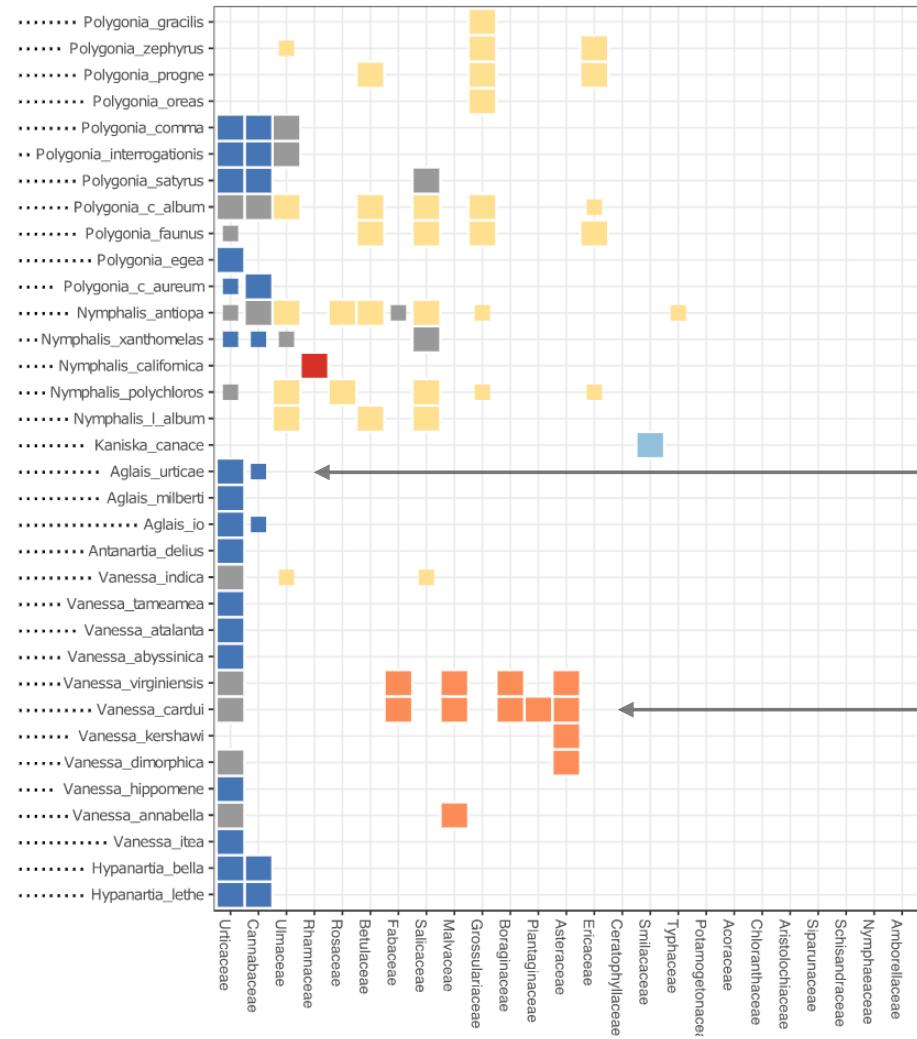
*Vanessa cardui* (tistelfjäril)

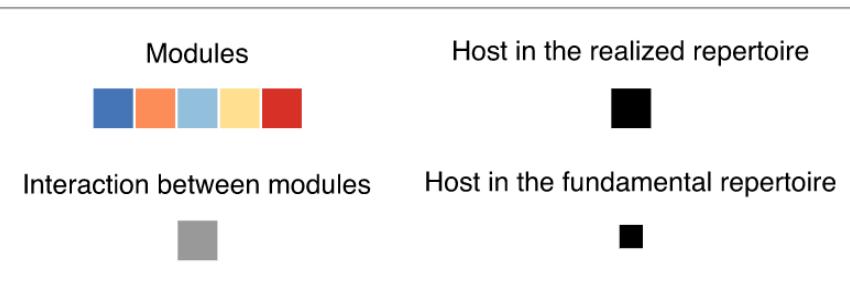
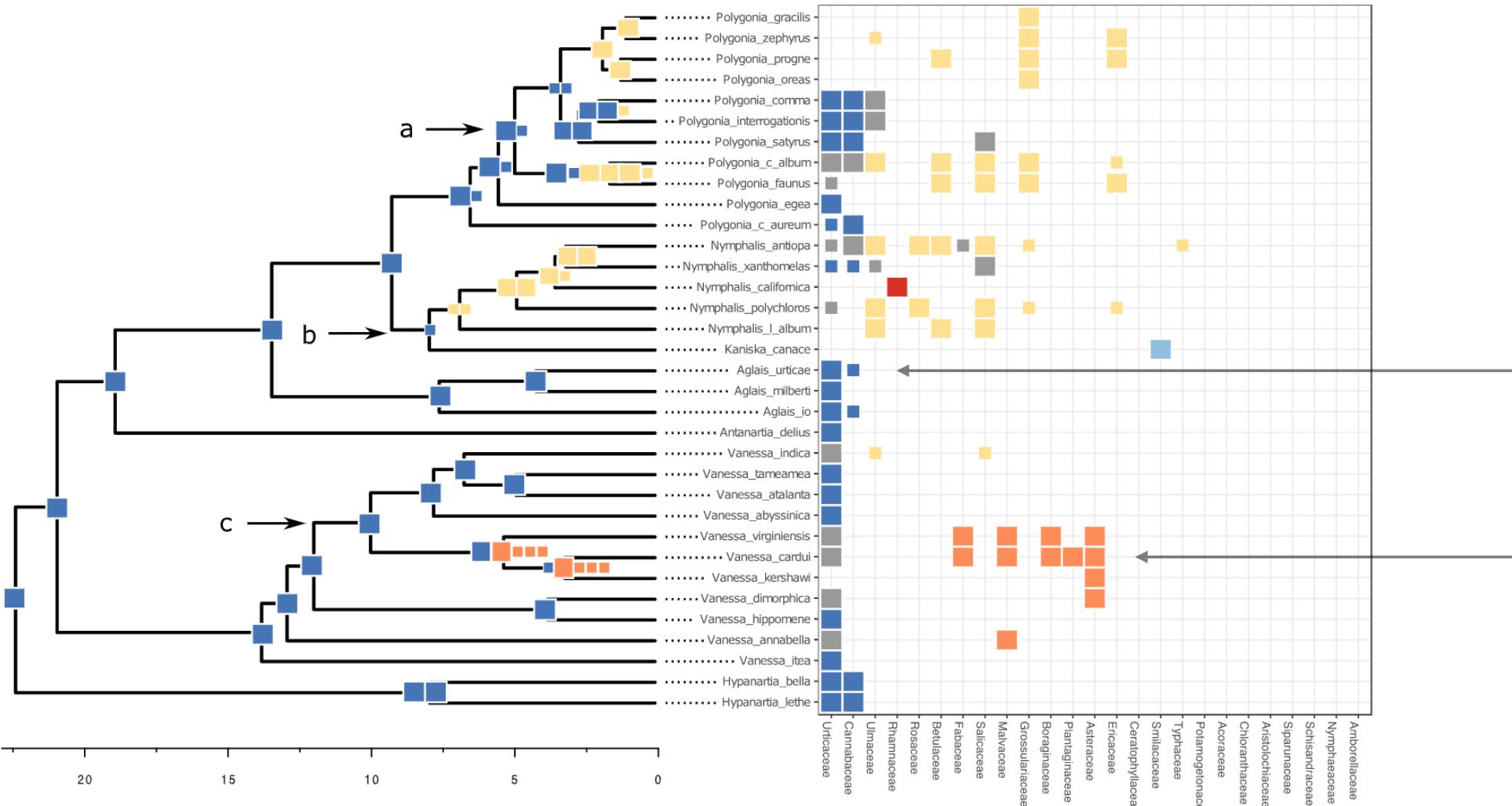


Urtica      Urticaceae      Rosales  
Humulus    Cannabaceae    Rosales  
Cannabis    Cannabaceae    Rosales

Urtica, Boehmeria, Girardinia, Laportea, Obetia, Soleirolia, Parietaria  
Alcea, Althaea, Malva, Sida, Sphaeralcea, Gossypium  
Carduus, Cirsium, Arctotheca, Arctotis, Artemisia, Berkheya, Dicoma, Dimorphotheca, Filago, Gazania,  
Gnaphalium, Helicrysum, Hircpicum, Madia, Pentzia, Venidium, Sonchus etc  
Anchusa, Borago, Cyanoglossum, Echium, Symphytum, Amsinckia, Nonea etc  
Eriodictyon, Phacelia  
Argyrolobium, Glycine, Lotononis, Lupinus, Phaseoulus, Medicago, Pisum, Trifolium  
Plantago  
Priva, Lantana  
Mentha, Salvia, Stachys  
Potentilla, Fragaria, Prunus  
Anthriscus, Heracleum, Eryngium  
Nicotiana, Petunia, Solanum

Urticaceae	Rosales
Malvaceae	Malvales
Asteraceae	Asterales
Boraginaceae	Boraginales
Hydrophyllaceae	Boraginales
Fabaceae	Fabales
Plantaginaceae	Lamiales
Verbenaceae	Lamiales
Lamiaceae	Lamiales
Rosaceae	Rosales
Apiaceae	Apiales
Solanaceae	Solanales

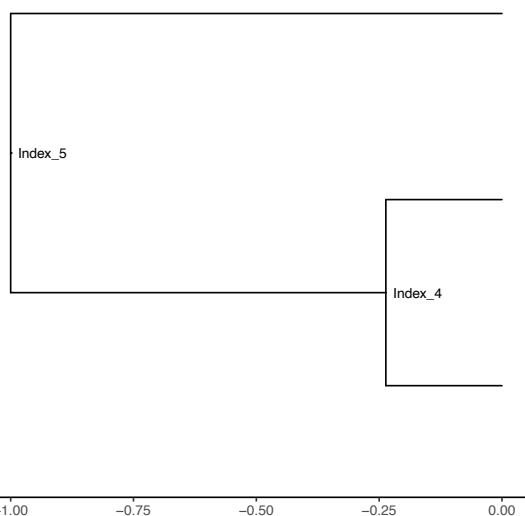




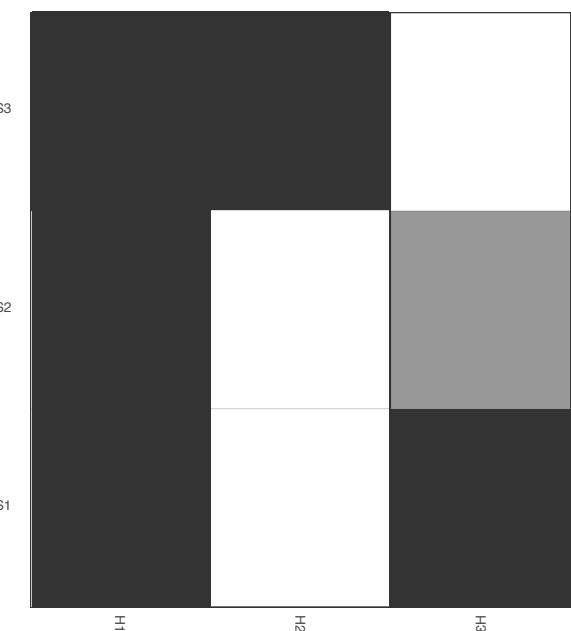
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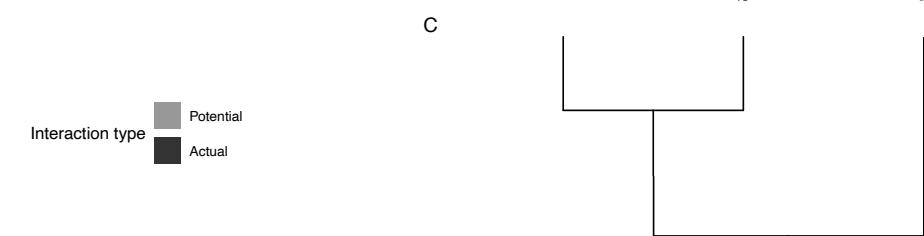
A



B



C



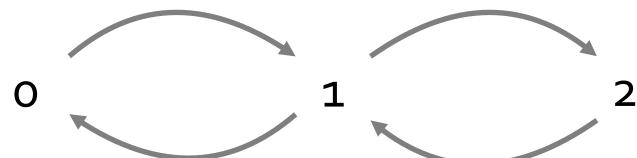
# Modeling the evolution of interactions

HOST REPERTOIRE  
HOW MANY HOSTS (RANGE) + WHICH HOSTS

(  $h_1$   $h_2$   $h_3$   $h_4$  ...  $h_n$  )

$$h_i = \{0,1,2\}$$

- 0 non-host
- 1 potential host (e.g. larvae is able to feed)
- 2 actual host (used in nature)



# Modeling the evolution of interactions

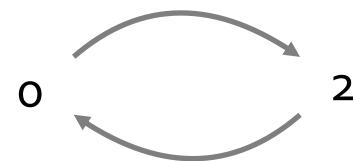
HOST REPERTOIRE  
HOW MANY HOSTS (RANGE) + WHICH HOSTS

(  $h_1$   $h_2$   $h_3$   $h_4$  ...  $h_n$  )

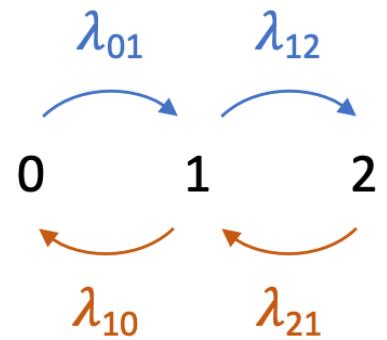
$$h_i = \{0, 2\}$$

0 non-host

2 actual host (used in nature)



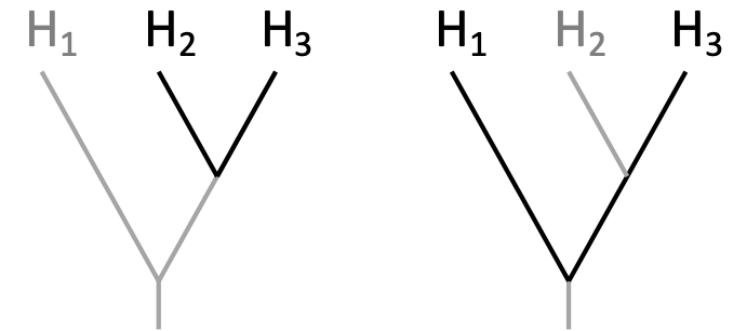
A



B

	[0,0,2]	[1,0,2]	[0,1,2]	[0,2,2]	...
[0,0,2]	-	$\lambda_{01}^*$	$\lambda_{01}^*$	0	
[1,0,2]	$\lambda_{10}$	-	0	0	
[0,1,2]	$\lambda_{10}$	0	-	$\lambda_{12}^*$	
[0,2,2]	0	0	$\lambda_{21}$	-	
...					

C

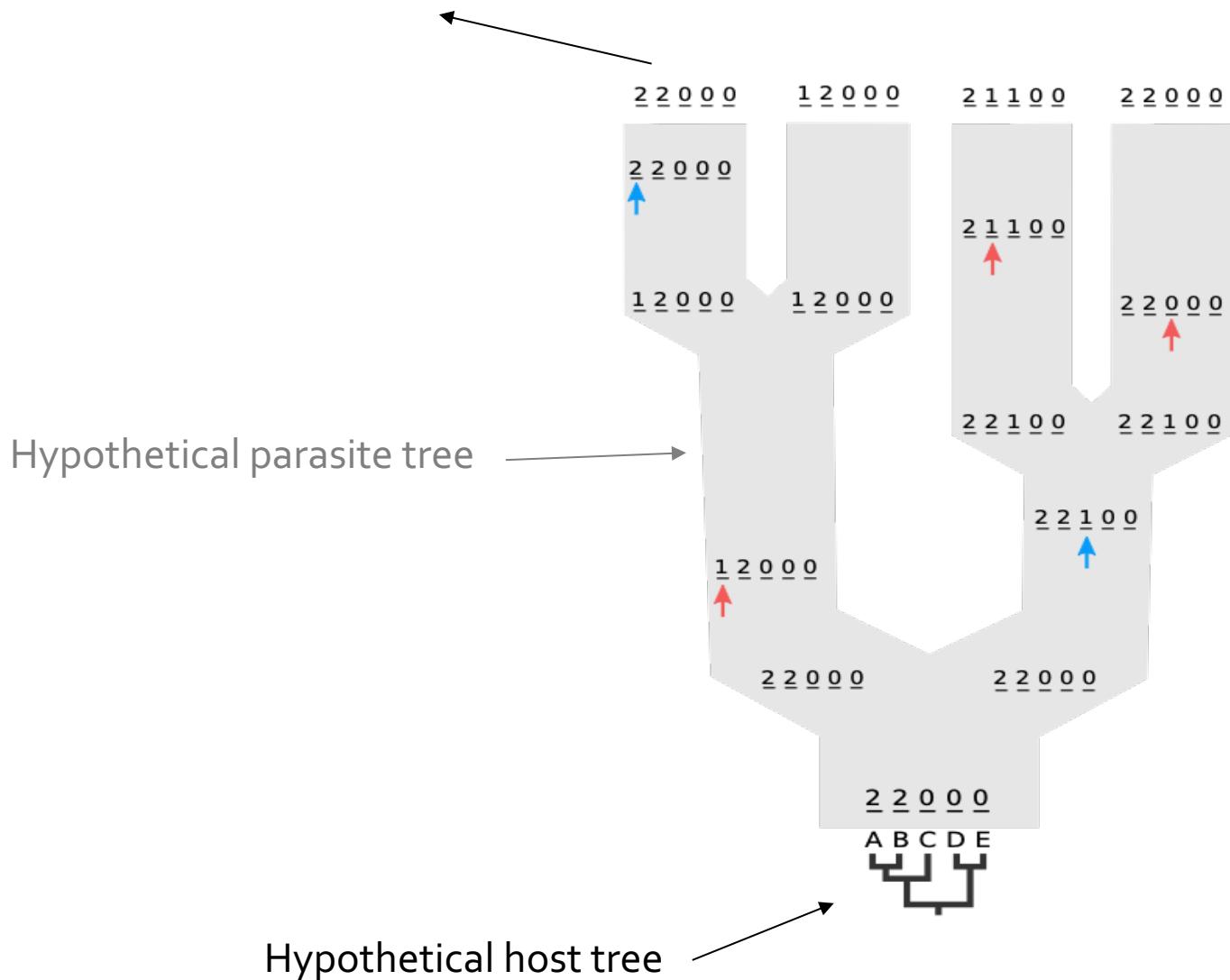


$$P(H_2 \text{ 0}\rightarrow 1 | H_3 = 2) > P(H_1 \text{ 0}\rightarrow 1 | H_3 = 2)$$

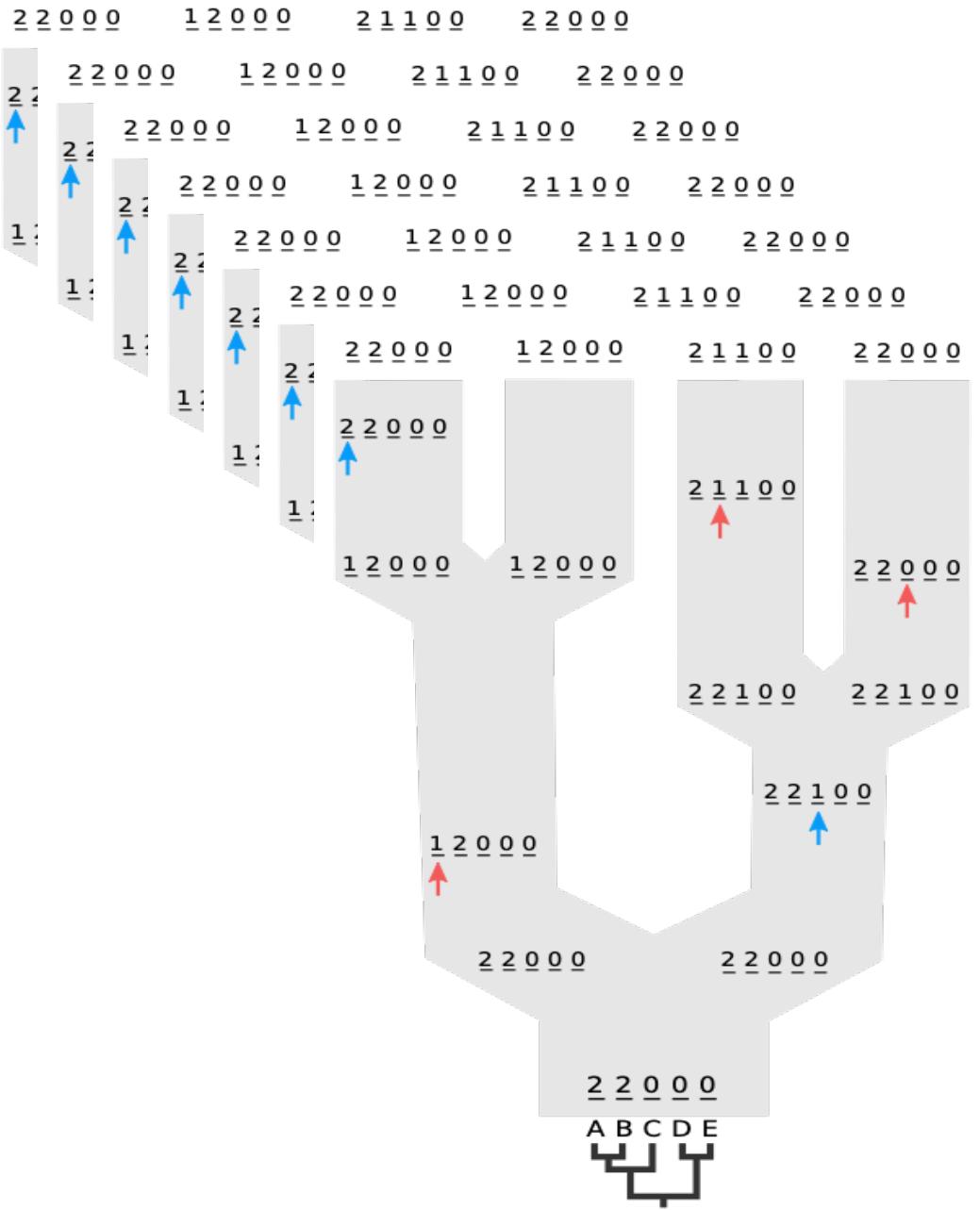
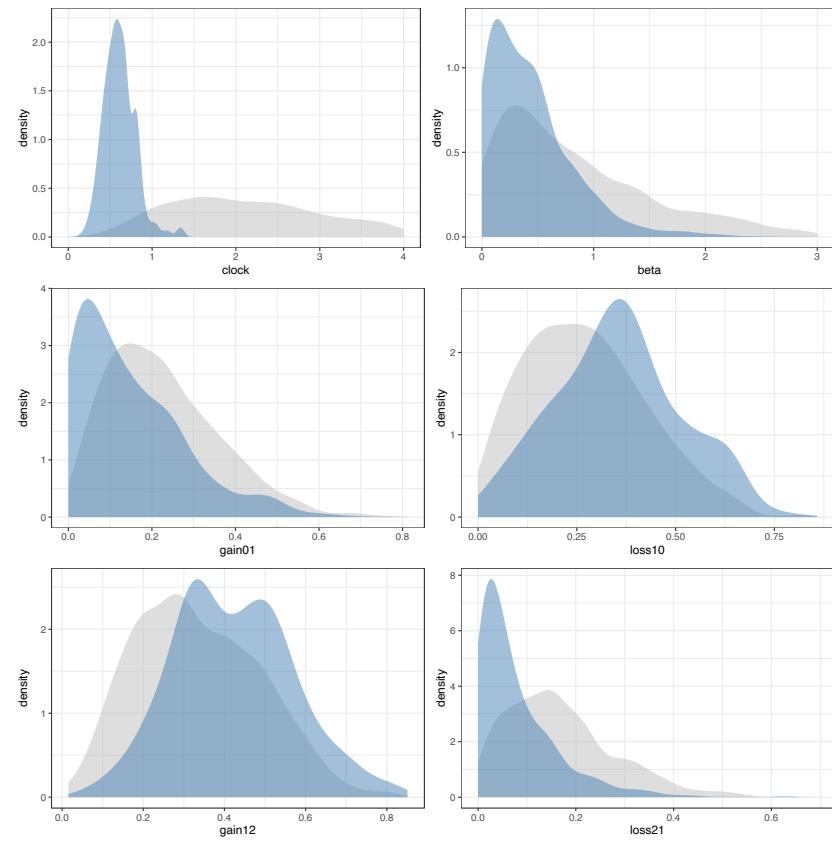
Number of allowed states =  $3^{N_{\text{hosts}}} - 2^{N_{\text{hosts}}}$

# Inference of historical interactions

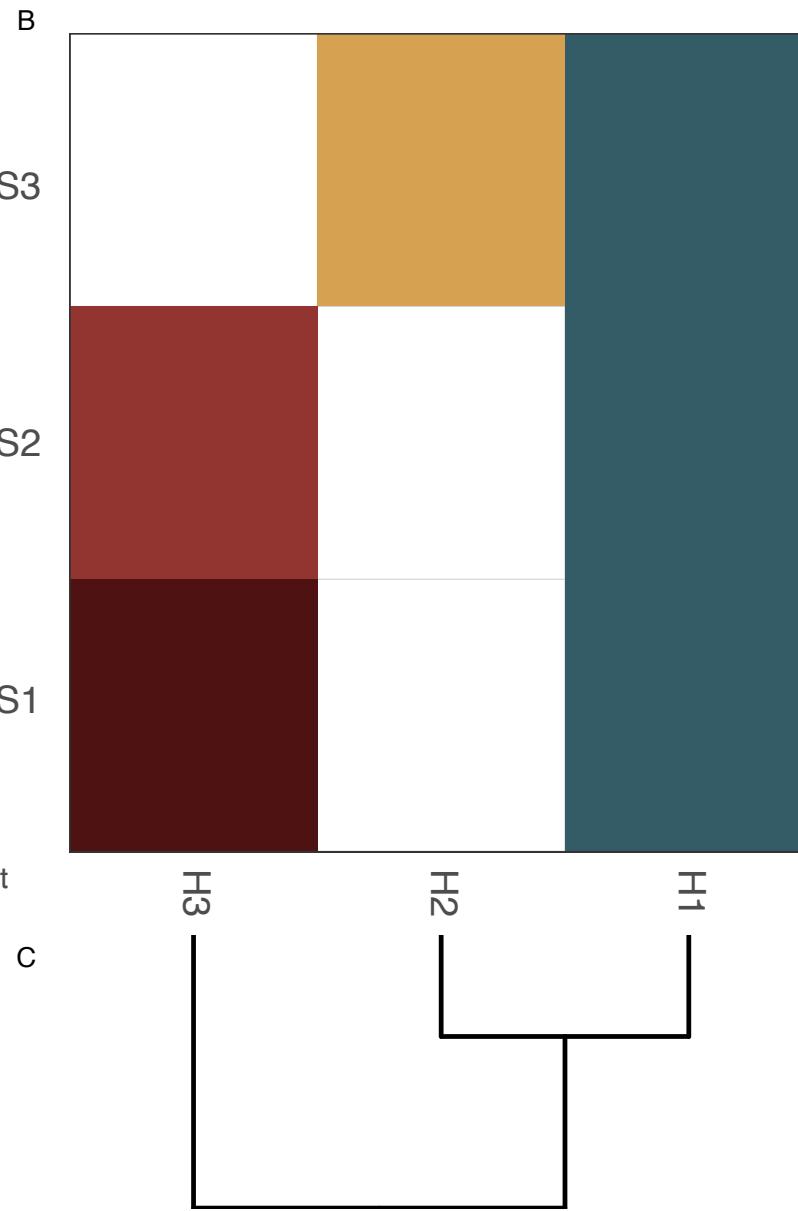
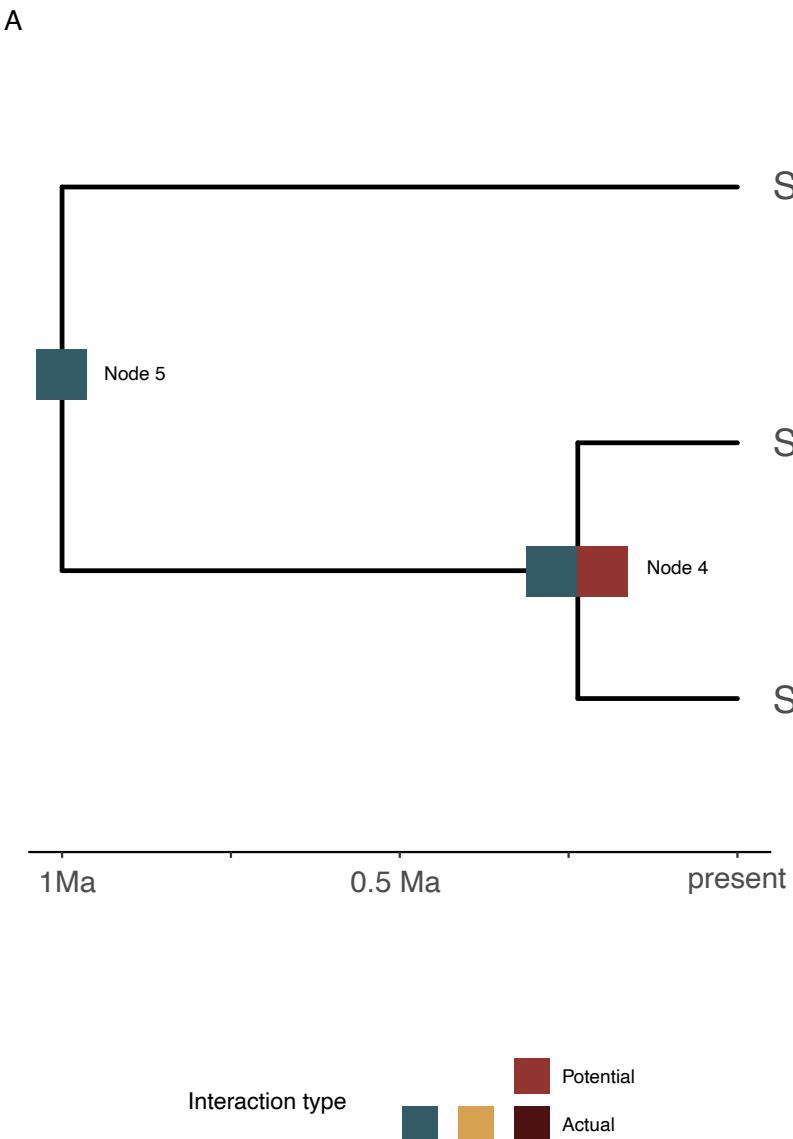
Hypothetical extant interactions



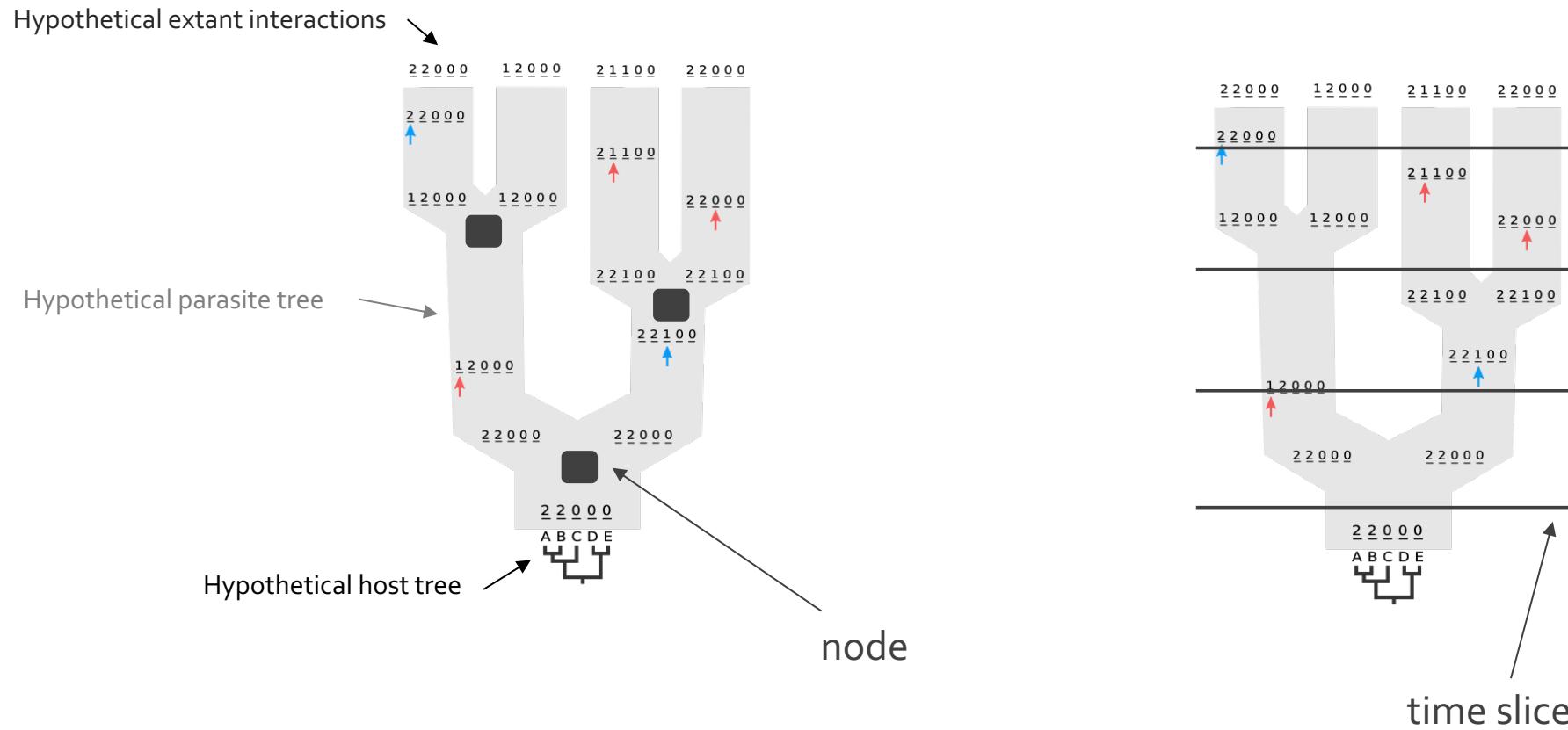
# Output: Posterior distributions



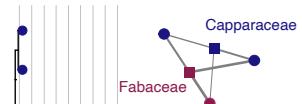
## Most likely evolutionary history



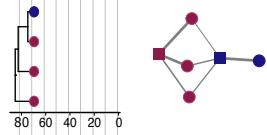
# Inference of historical interactions



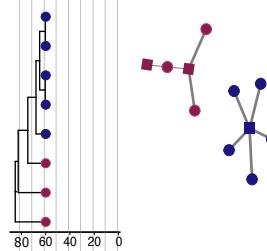
a) 80 Ma



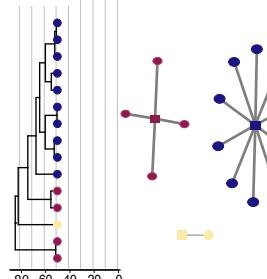
b) 70 Ma



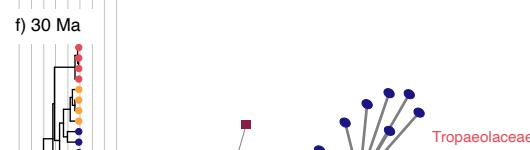
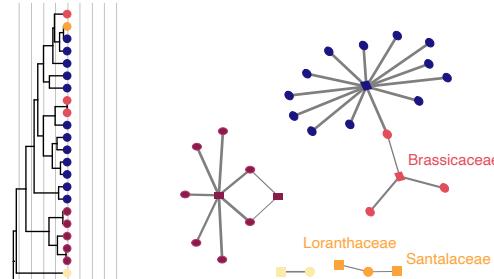
c) 60 Ma



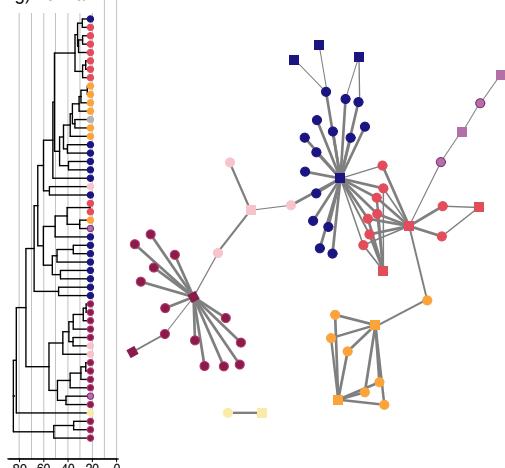
d) 50 Ma



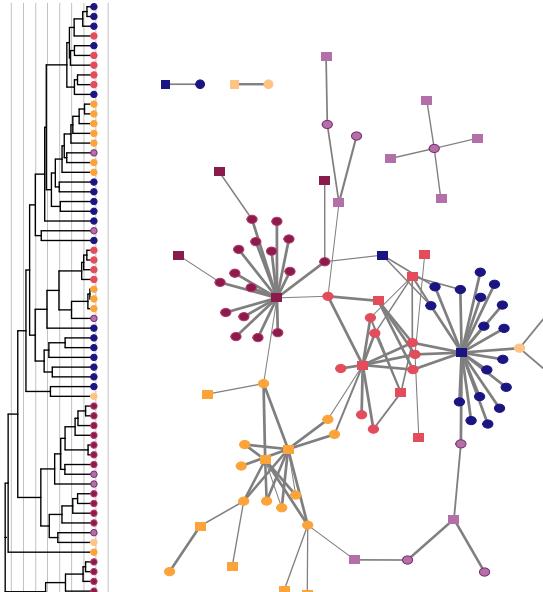
e) 40 Ma



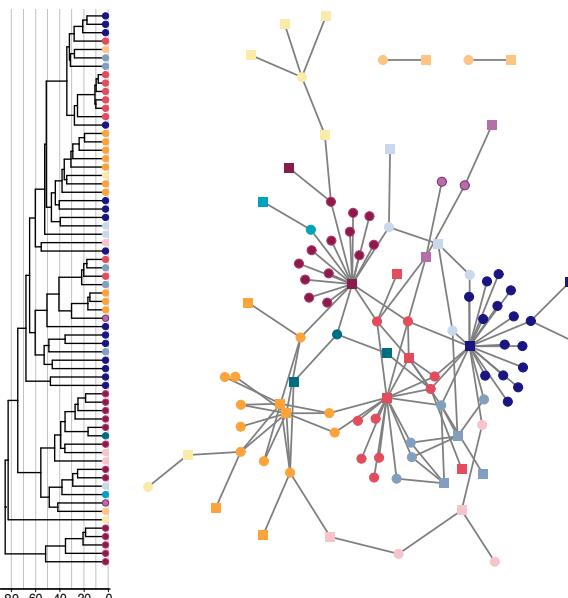
g) 20 Ma



h) 10 Ma



i) 0 Ma





# Thank you!



Swedish Research Council



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