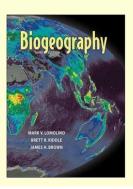
Geographic ecology

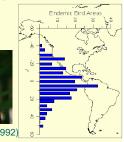


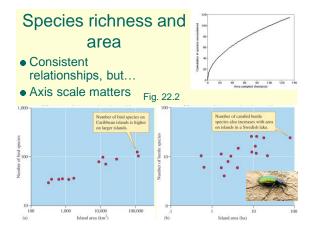
Alexander von Humboldt 1769 - 1859

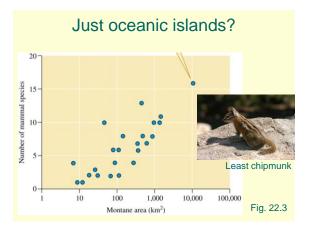


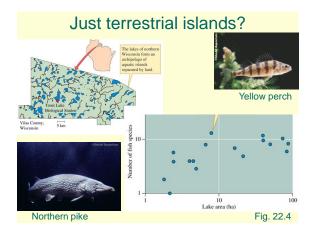
Lecture outline • Geographic patterns in species richness • Influence of area and isolation • Island biogeography theory • Latitudinal patterns • Underlying mechanisms

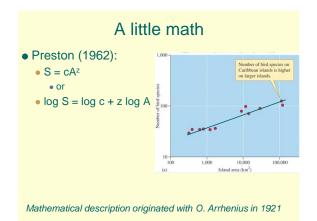


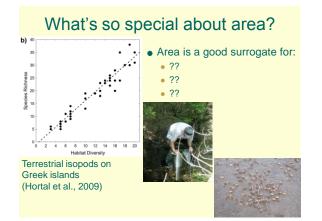


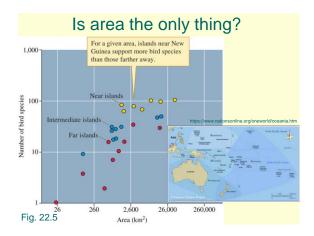






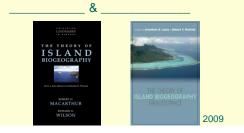


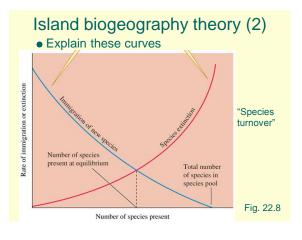


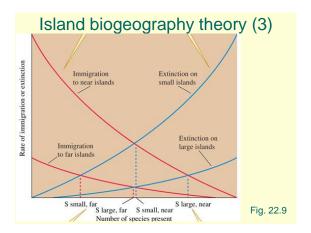


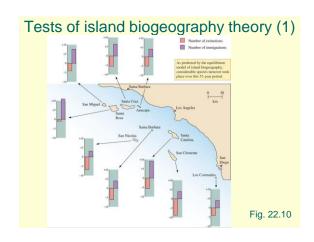
Island biogeography theory (1)

- MacArthur and Wilson (1963)
- Richness on an island represents a <u>dynamic</u> <u>equilibrium</u> between the rates of two important ecological processes:





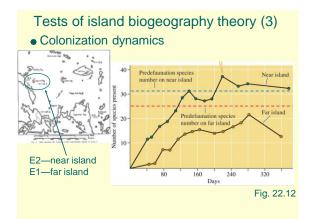


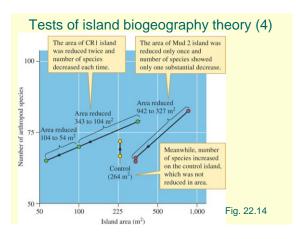


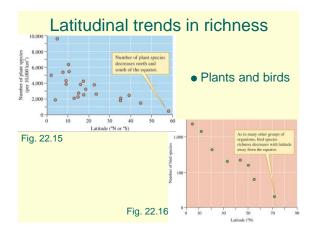
Tests of island biogeography theory (2)

• Mangrove islands; Simberloff and Wilson (1969, 1970)









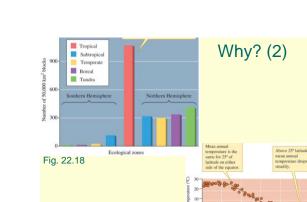


Fig. 22.19

Why? "Latitudinal Gradients in Species Diversity": Reflections on

Pianka's 1966 Article and a Look Forward 2017

- ouglas W. Schemske^{1,3,4} and Gary G. Mittelbach^{1,3}
- Pianka (1966)
 - Time
 - Spatial heterogeneity
 - Competition
 - Predation
 - Climatic stability
 - Productivity
- Ecology vs. Evolution



45

30

