



#### University of Groningen

#### Coevolution of sex specific parental roles and the sex ratio

Long, Xiaoyan; Komdeur, Jan; Weissing, Franz

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date: 2019

Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database

Citation for published version (APA):

Long, X., Komdeur, J., & Weissing, F. (2019). Coevolution of sex specific parental roles and the sex ratio. Poster session presented at Netherlands Society for Evolutionary Biology Meeting 2019, Ede, Netherlands.

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverneamendment.

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): http://www.rug.nl/research/portal. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

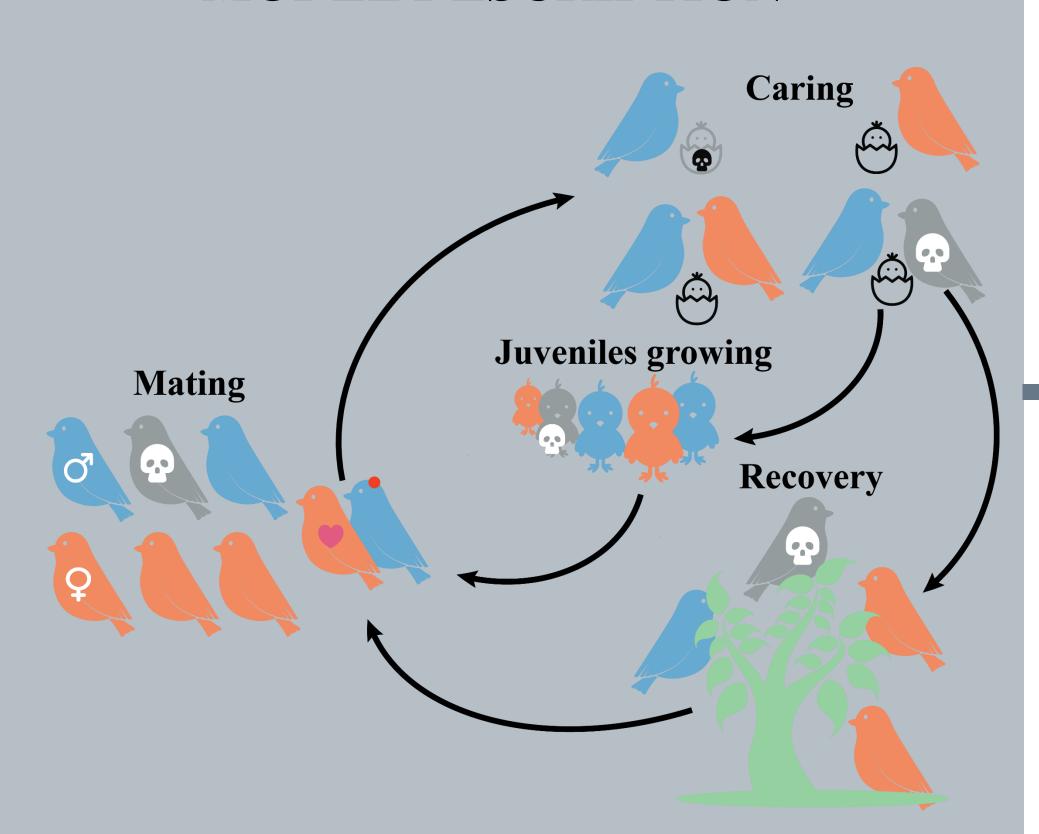
Download date: 26-12-2022

# Coevolution of sex-specific parental roles and the sex ratio

Xiaoyan Long, Jan Komdeur, Franjo Weissing

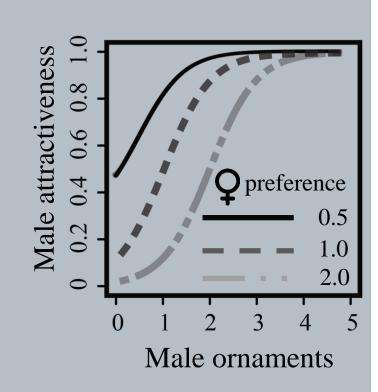


### MODEL DESCRIPTION



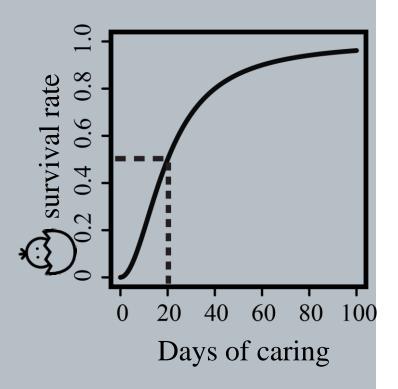
# Mating phase

Females evaluate males based on their ornaments. Male ornaments and female preferences are both heritable and, hence, evolvable properties. We assume that, due to ornamentation, mating is riskier for males than for females.



## **Caring phase**

Successfully mated individuals enter the caring stage. The time devoted to caring is a sex-specific heritable strategy and, hence, a heritable property. The survival of the nestlings is positively related to the total amount of care received.



#### **Recovery phase**

After the end of the caring phase, individuals enter a sexspecific recovery phase. The duration of this phase is a fixed parameter. After recovery, an individual enters the mating phase again.

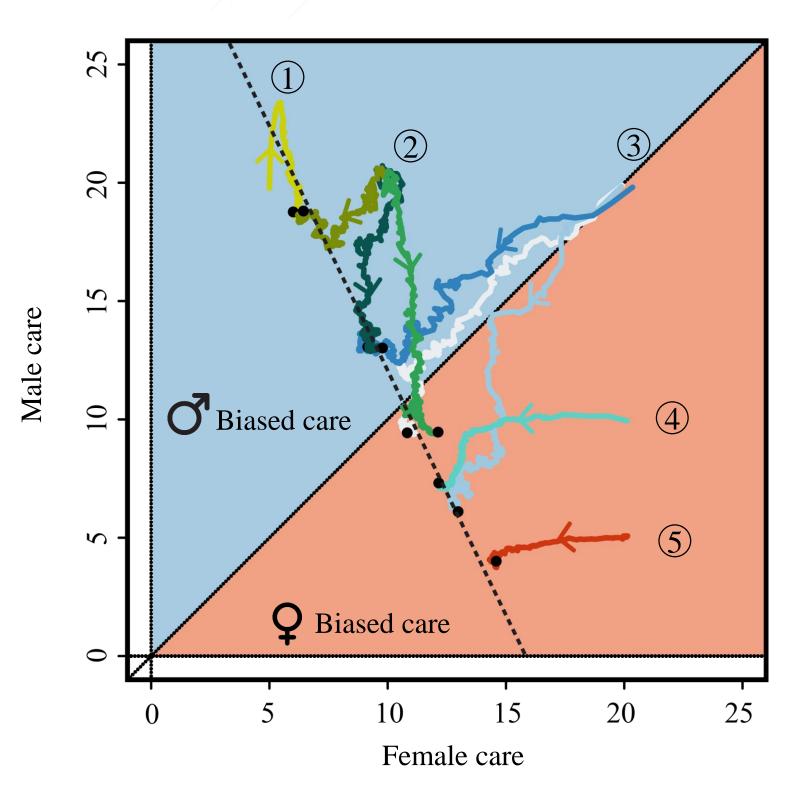
## Juvenile phase

After fledging, the juveniles enter the juvenile phase, where they have a fixed, sex-specific maturation rate. After maturation, the juveniles enter the mating phase.

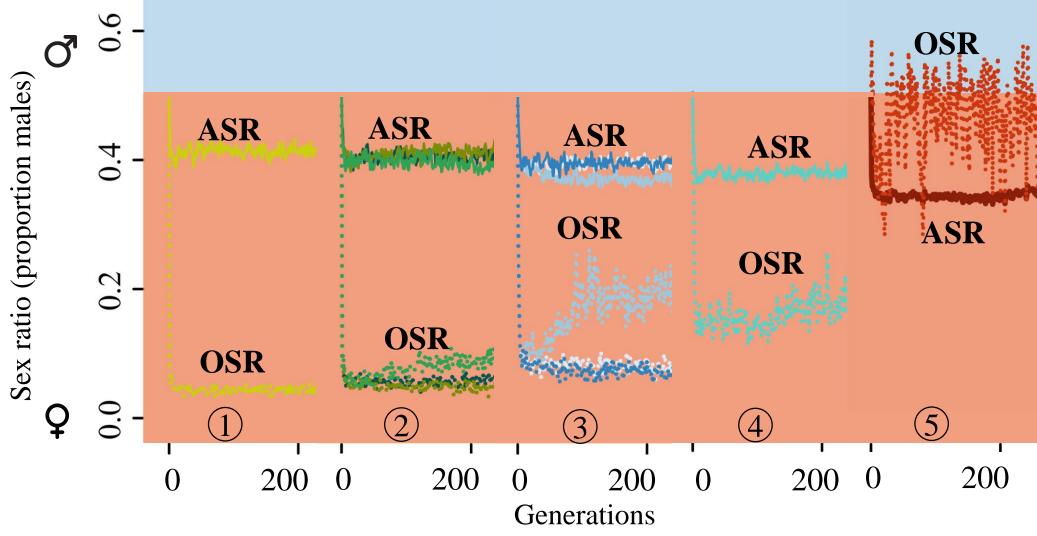
# **INTRODUCTION**

There is much debate in the literatures about whether and how the adult sex ratio (ASR) and the operational sex ratio (OSR) determine the evolution of parental roles. Actually, sex ratio and parental roles coevolve due to feedback loops. We investigate these feedbacks by means of individual-based evolutionary simulations.

# SIMULATION RESULTS



**Fig1**. Evolution of sex-biased care pattern for five initial conditions. The system converges to a line of equilibria, which differ strongly with respect to parental roles.



**Fig2**. For the simulations in Fig. 1, both sex ratios (ASR and OSR) co-evolve with sex-specific parental care. ASR is positively associated with paternal care, while OSR is negatively associated with male care.

#### CONCLUSION

- 1. Rather than being drivers of parental care bias, ASR and OSR co-evolve with the care bias.
- 2. Parental care bias can affect ASR and OSR in opposite ways.