



 MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

# TESTING THE “ALLOPATRY-TO-SYMPATRY” HYPOTHESIS IN *ESCALLONIA*

MADALYN STOECKER<sup>1</sup>, FELIPE ZAPATA<sup>2</sup>, IVÁN JIMÉNEZ<sup>3</sup>

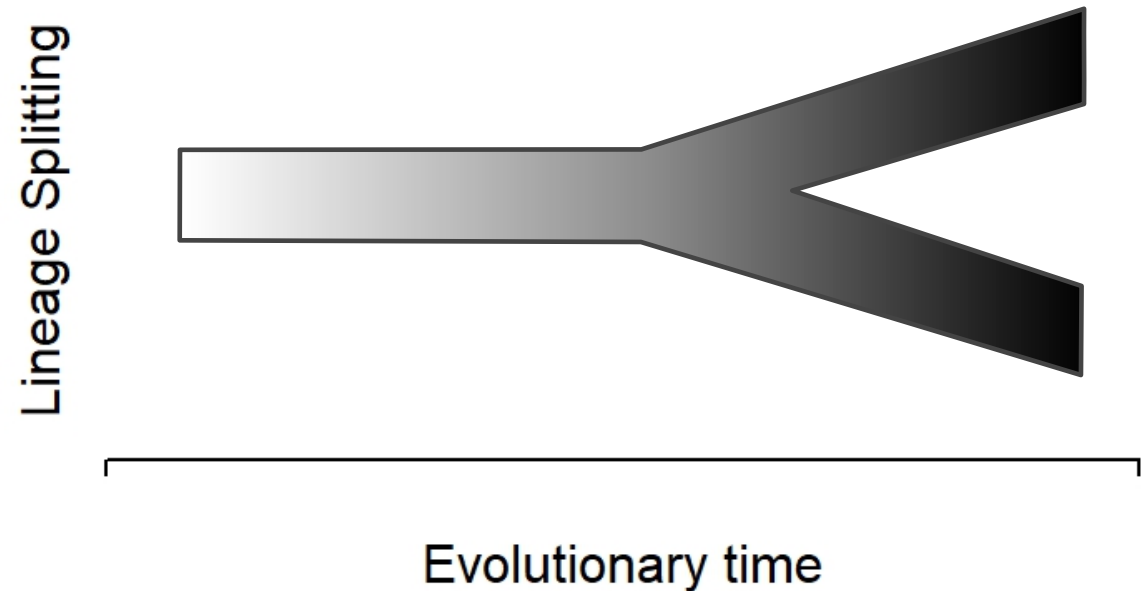
1. University of Missouri-Columbia

2. Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology; University of California, Los Angeles

3. Center for Conservation and Sustainable Development; Missouri Botanical Garden

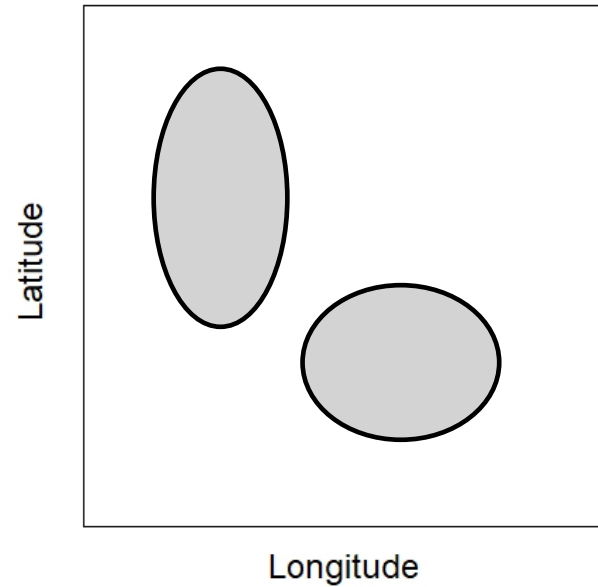
# SPECIATION

- Species: a segment of a metapopulation-level lineage (de Queiroz 1998)
- Speciation is the process by which one species splits into two
  - A continuous process

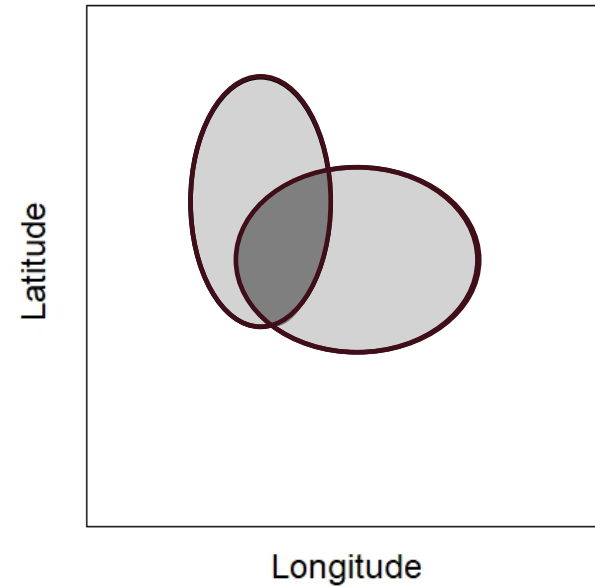


# GEOGRAPHY OF SPECIATION

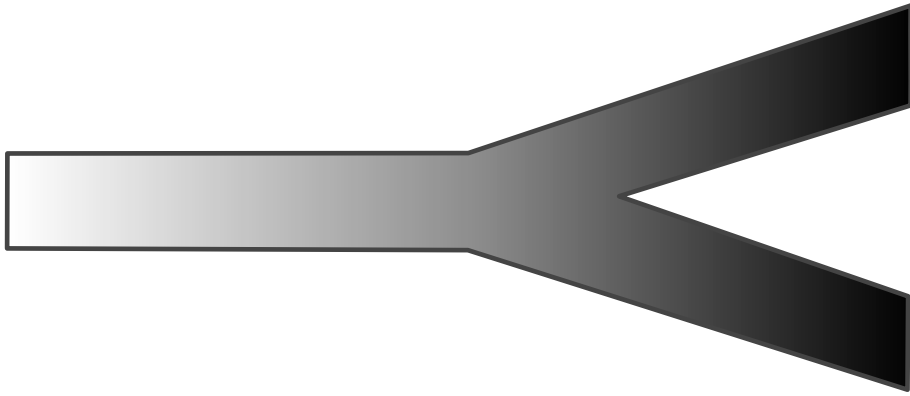
- Allopatry:  
geographically  
non-overlapping



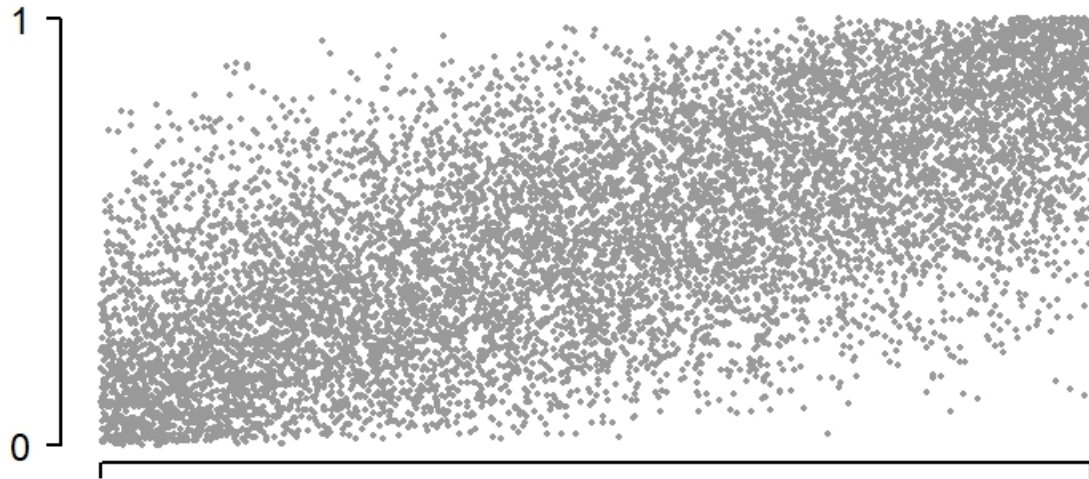
- Sympatry:  
geographically  
overlapping



Lineage Splitting



Sympatry



Evolutionary time

# “ALLOPATRY-TO-SYMPATRY” HYPOTHESIS

Mayr 1942

## Prediction

The closer related the species, generally less sympatry,  
The more diverged the species, generally more sympatry



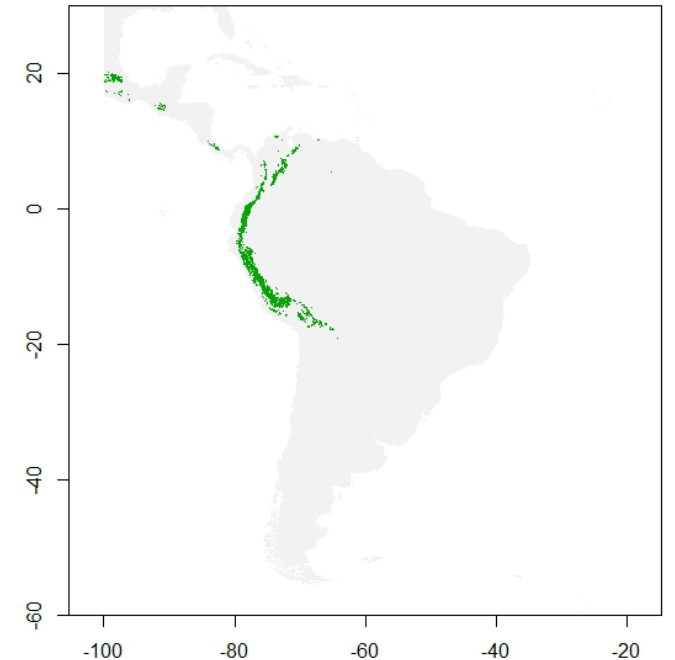
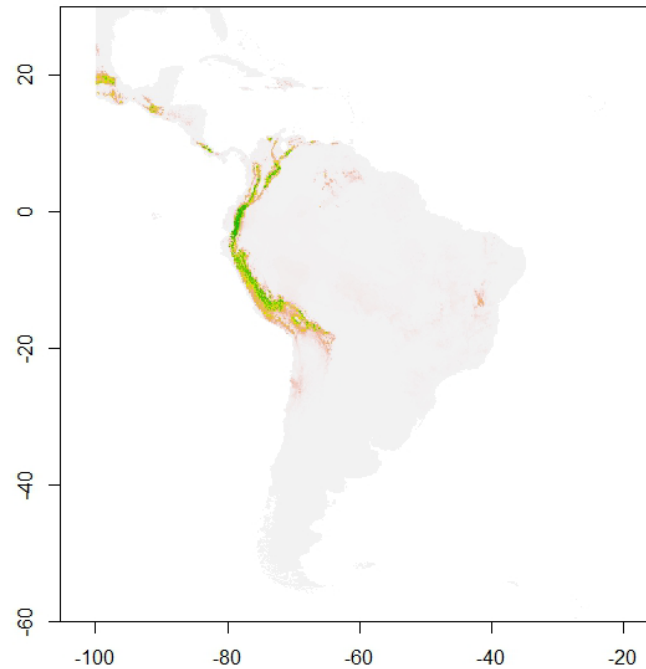
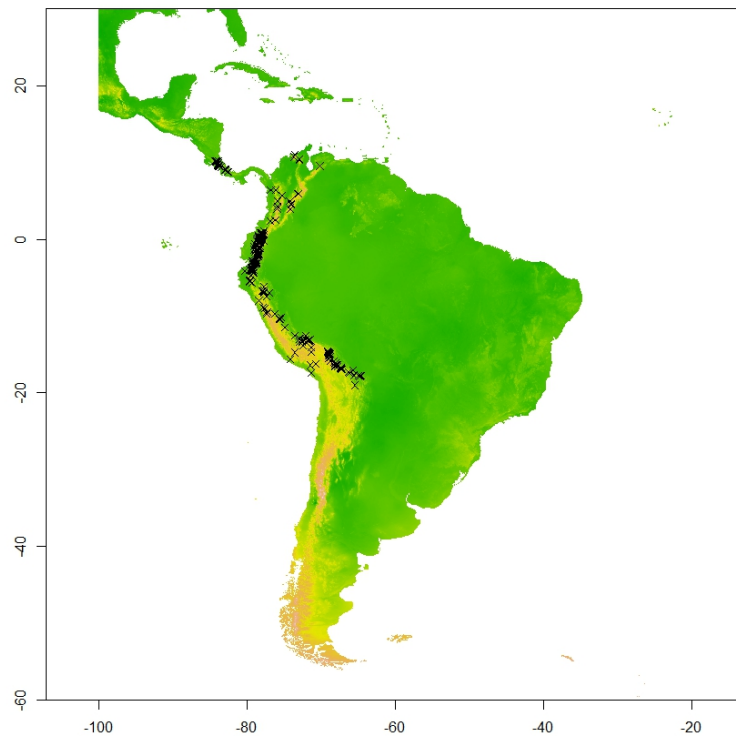
STUDY SYSTEM- *ESCALLONIA*





# SPECIES DISTRIBUTION MODELING

BioClim5 With *E. myrtilloides* presence

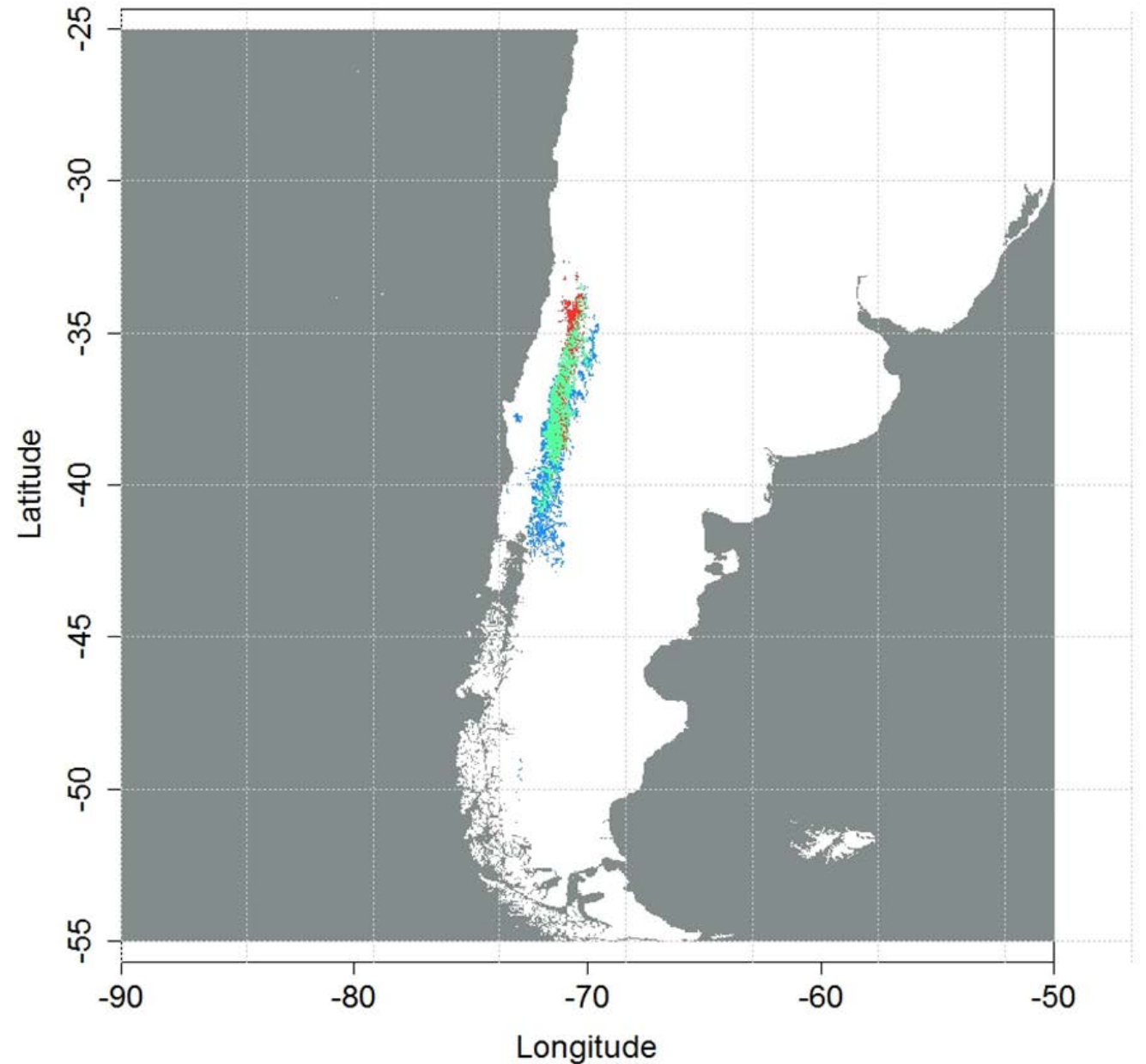


*E. myrtilloides* Probability and Range

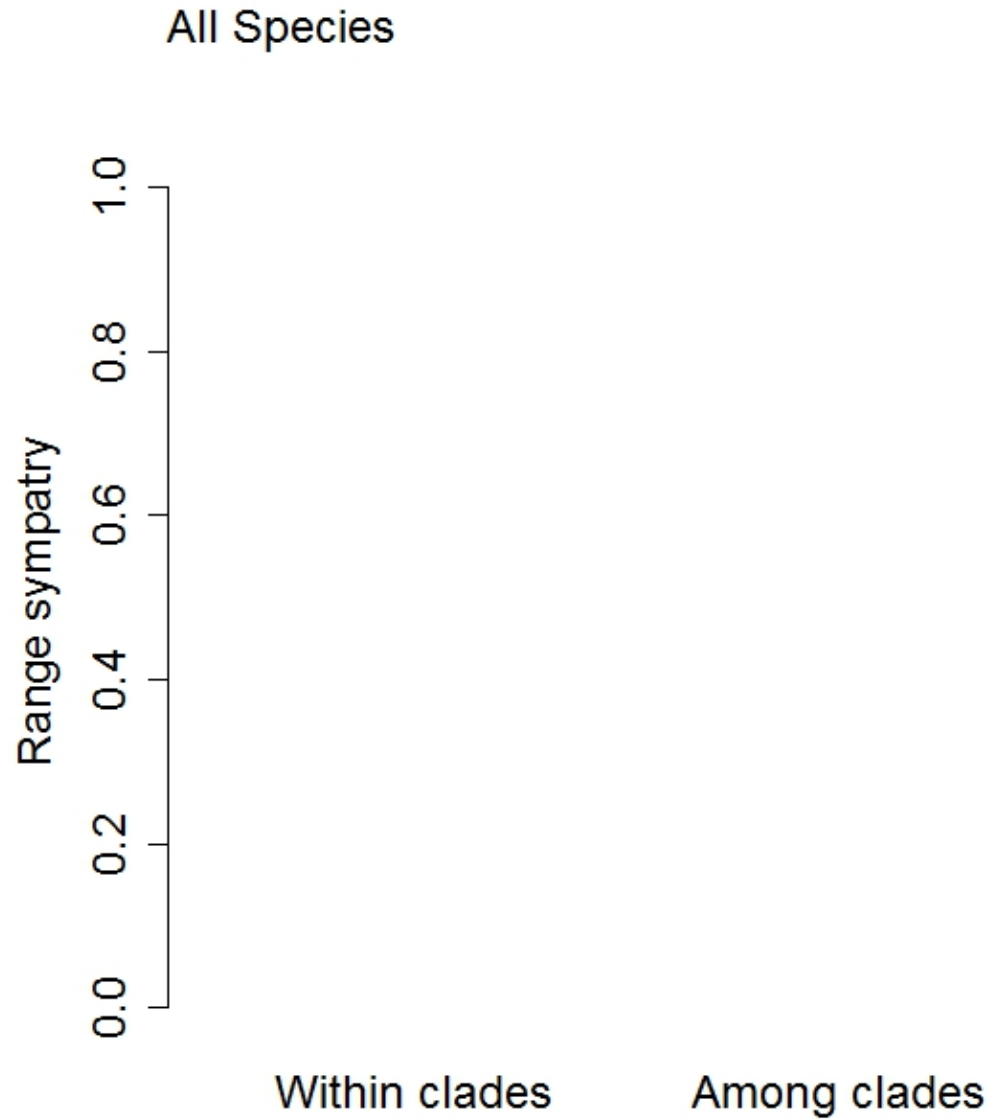
## ■ Degree of Sympatry=

Area of geographic range overlap /  
Area of geographic range of  
species with smaller range

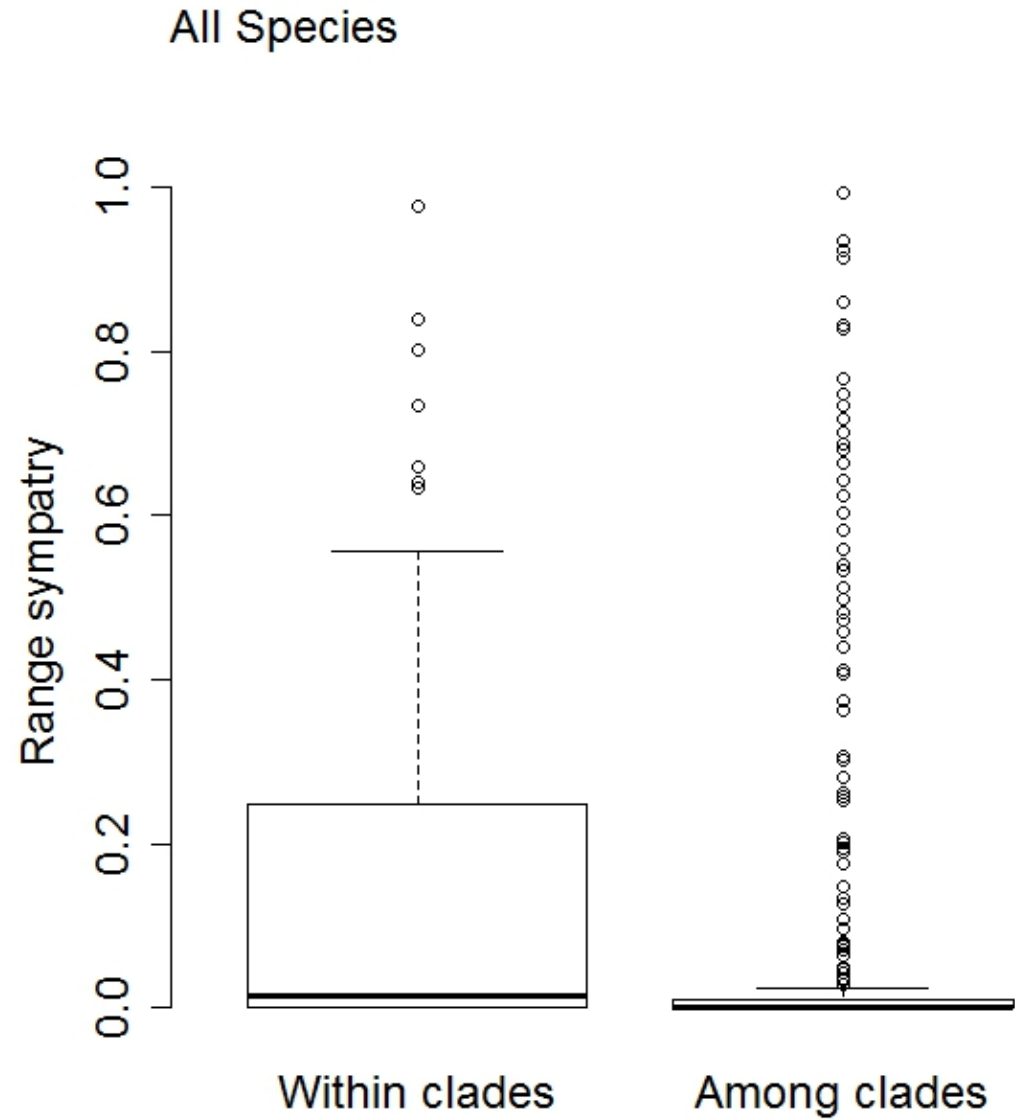
- *E. alpina*
- *E. virgata*
- Overlap





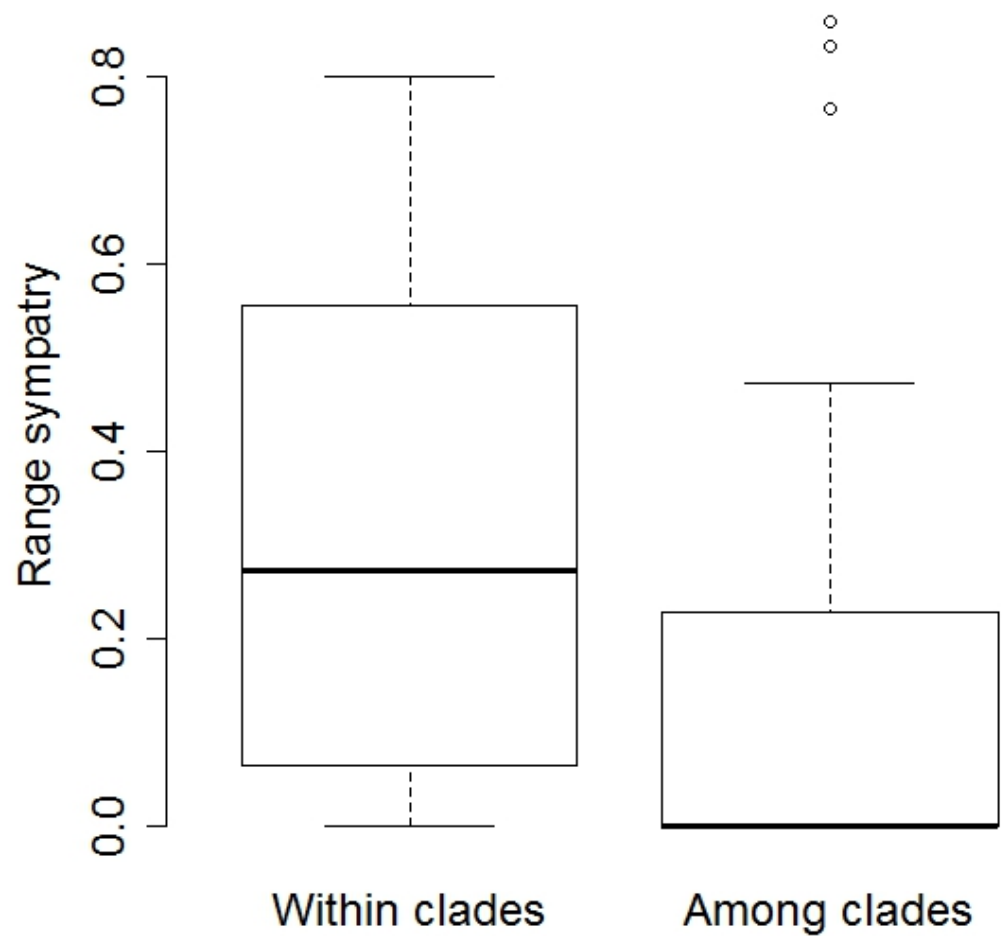


RESULTS



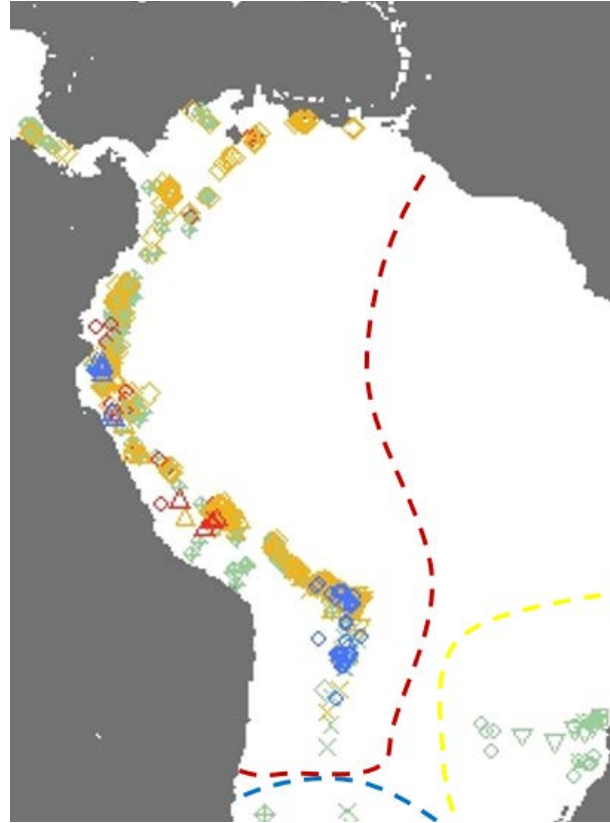
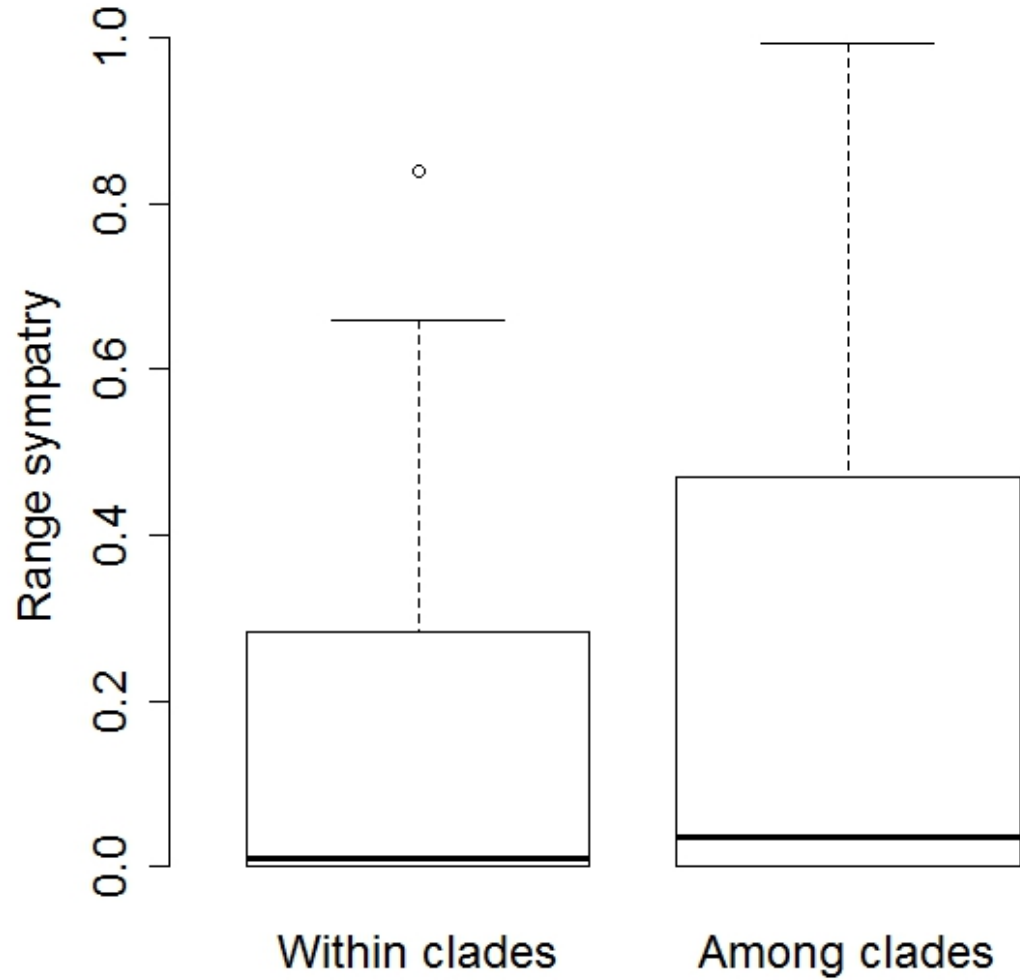
RESULTS

## Southern Andes



RESULTS

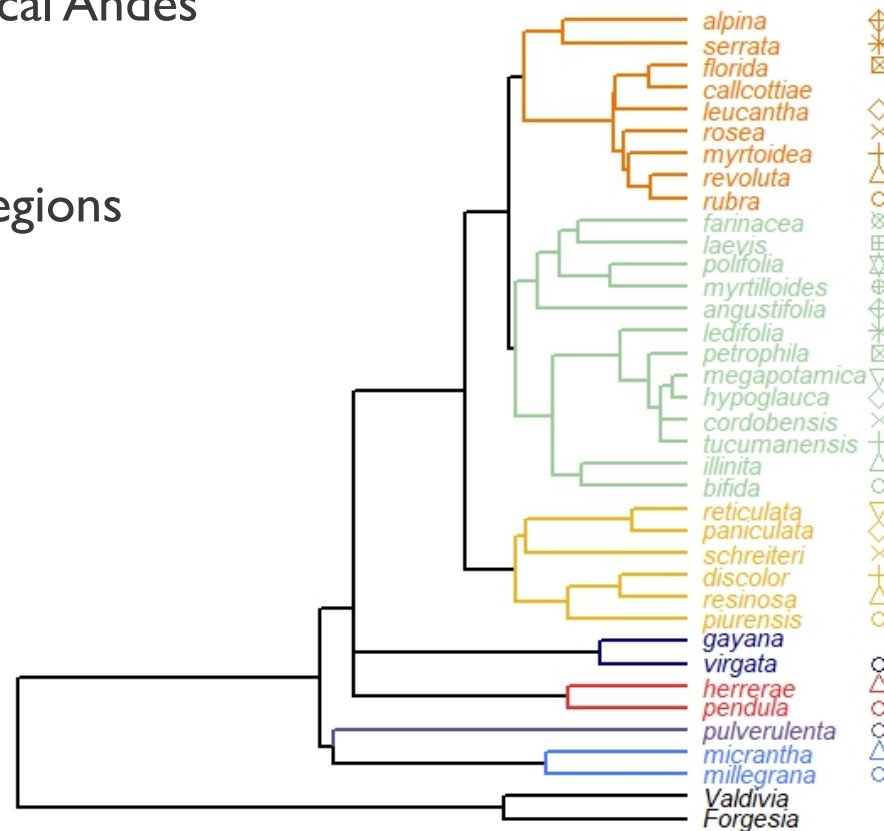
## Tropical Andes



RESULTS

# CONCLUSION

- Mixed support for the “Allopatry-to-Sympatry” hypothesis
  - Prediction only supported in Tropical Andes
- Dispersal ability of *Escallonia*?
  - Clades tend to correspond with regions
  - Not enough evolutionary time







## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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