Joint analysis of series of life history traits and its application to multiyear records of *Echinacea angustifolia*

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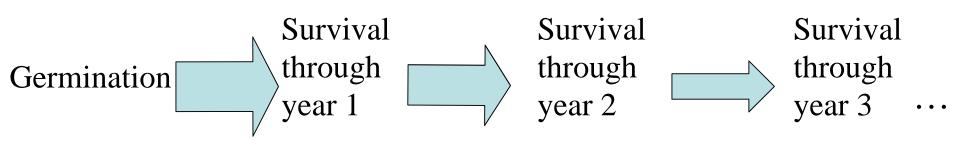
FITNESS W

Composite of outcomes at several stages of the life cycle,

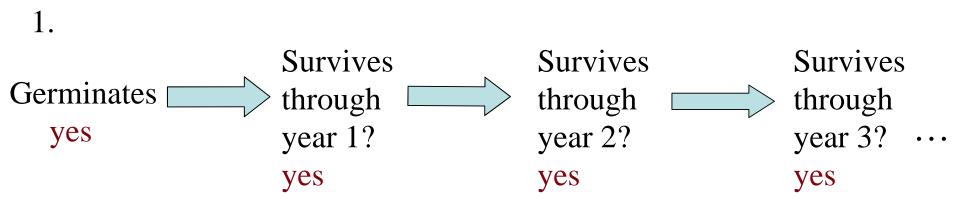
"components of fitness",

expressed sequentially

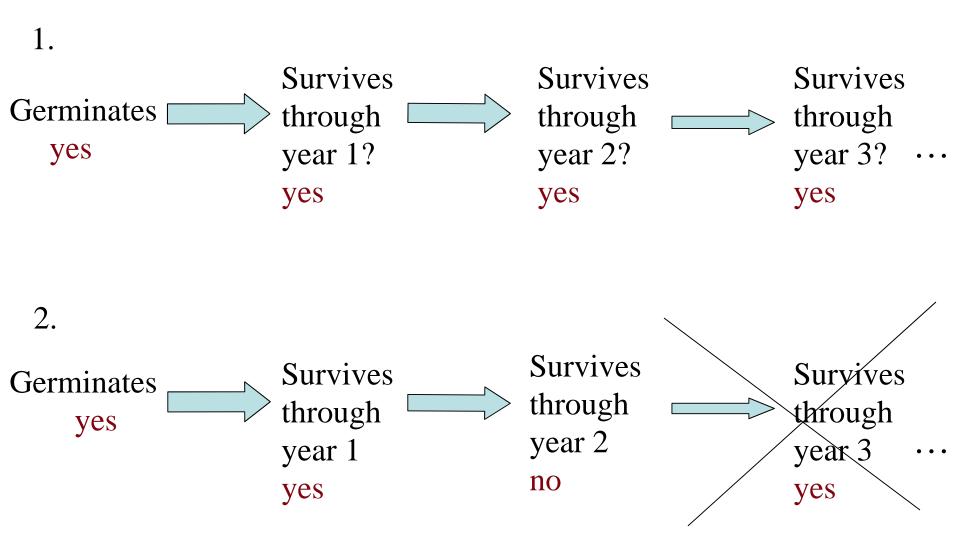
For example, for a perennial plant:



Example records for individuals:



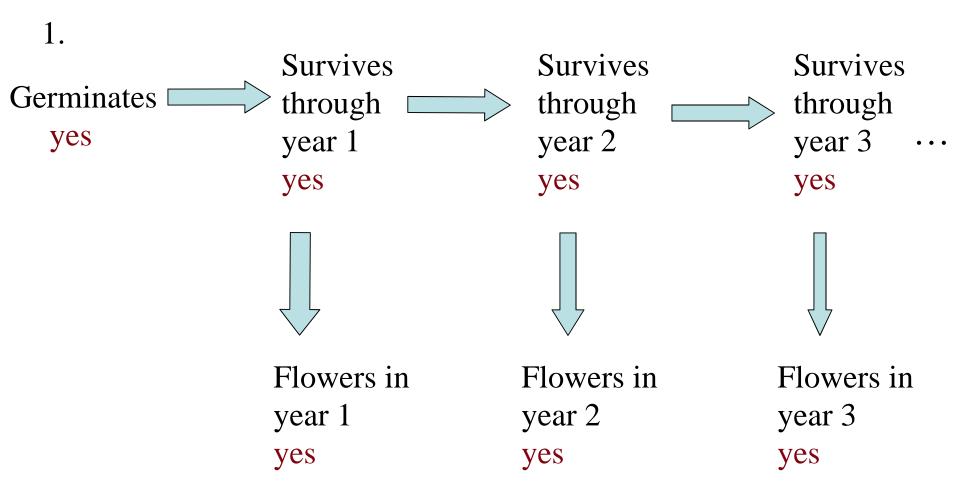
Example records for individuals:



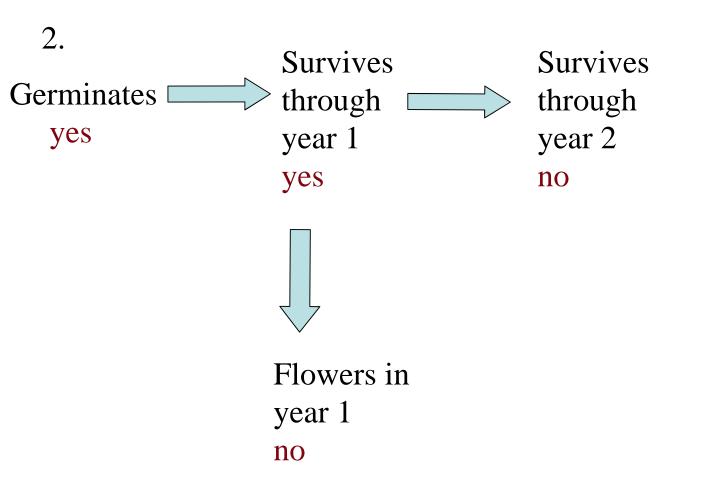
A problem:

• Observation of each fitness component for a given individual is conditional on the individual's state for an earlier component of fitness.

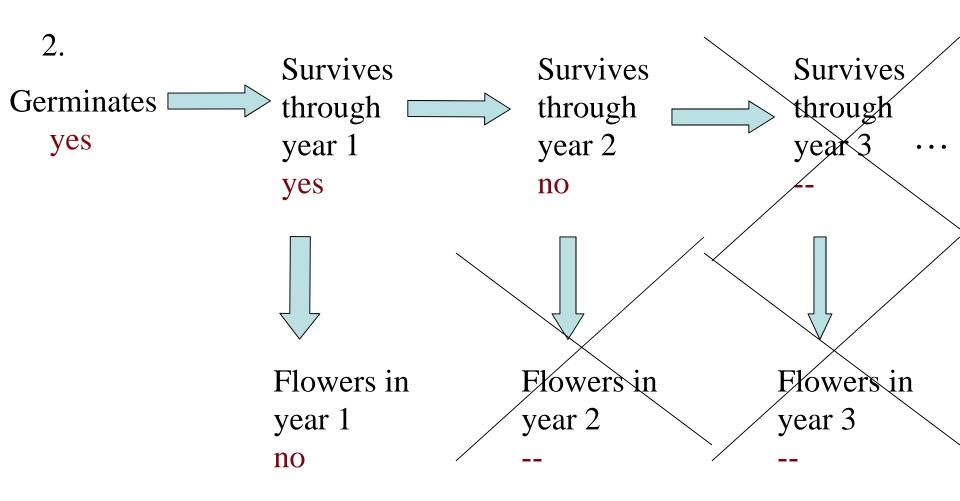
Extending the example of a perennial plant:

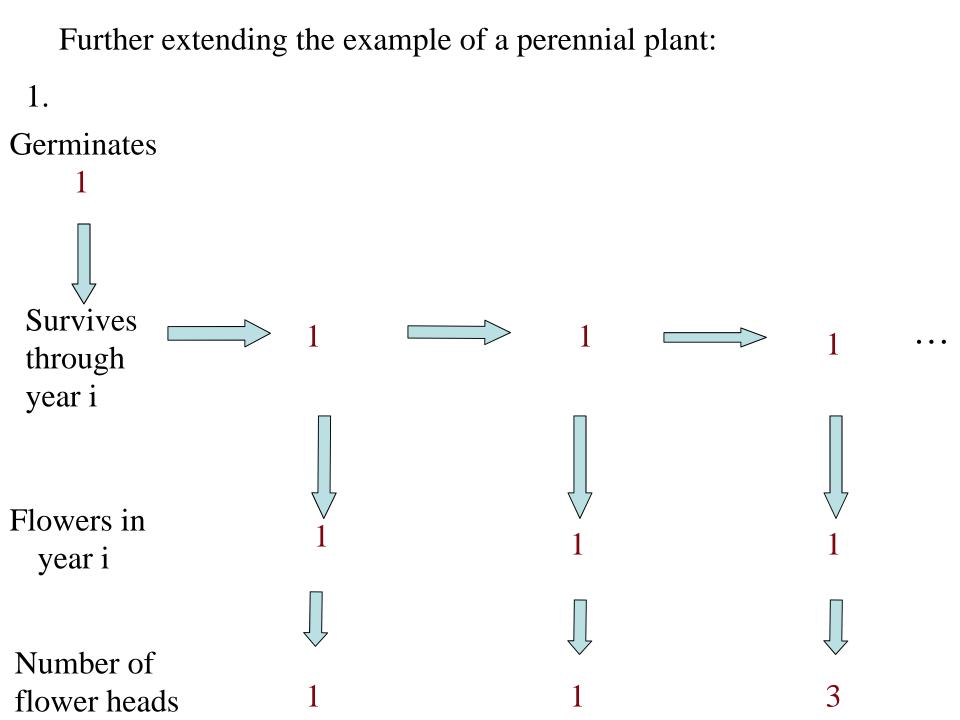


Extending the example of a perennial plant:

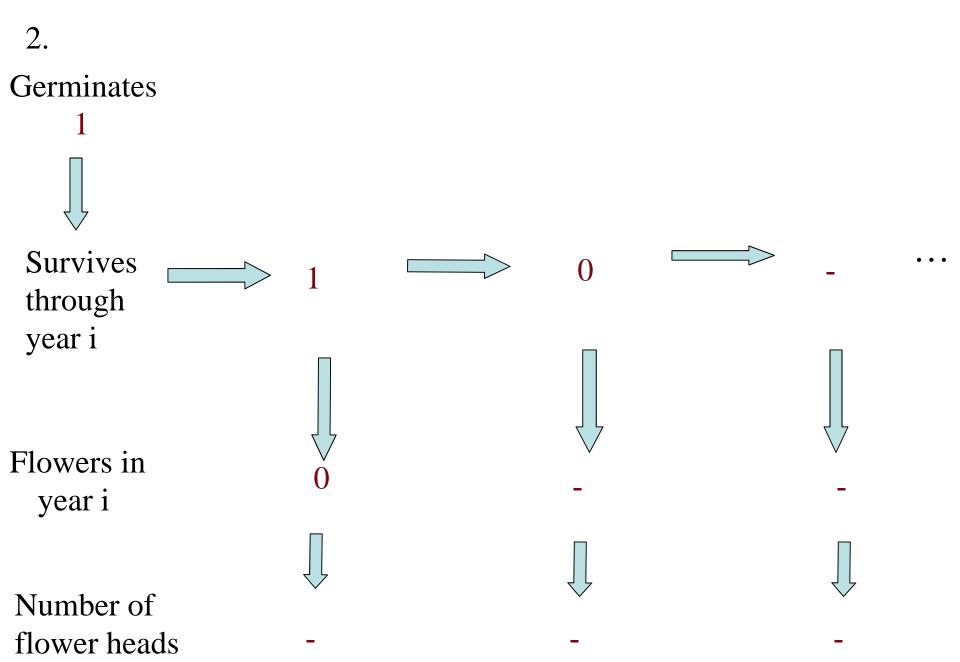


Extending the example of a perennial plant:





Further extending the example of a perennial plant:



Problems:

• Observation of each fitness component for a given individual is conditional on the individual's state for an earlier component of fitness.

• No single probability distribution is suitable for modeling all components of fitness.

Fitness: a multivariate response unsuited to analysis by standard multivariate methods

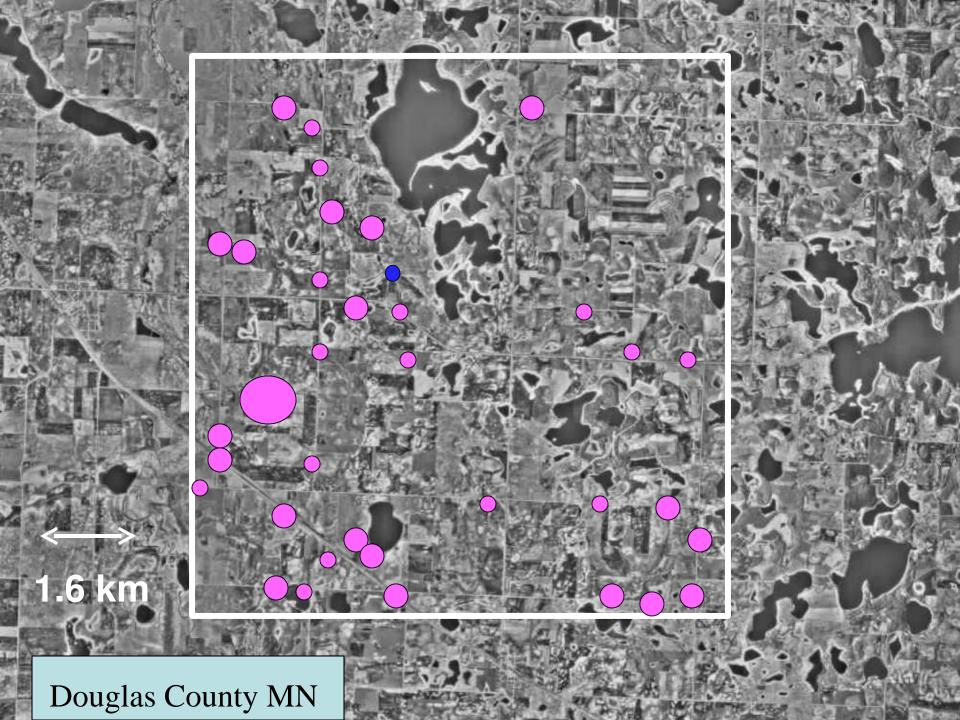
Solution

Maximum likelihood analysis of forest graph exponential family canonical statistic models

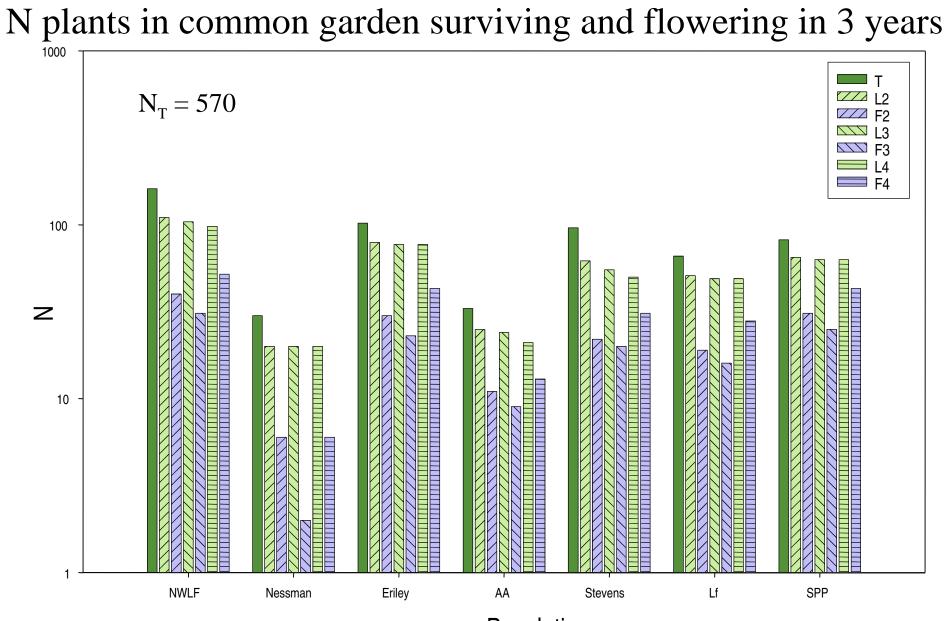
Sequential life-history analysis using conditional statistical models An example:

Comparison of fitness among remnant populations of *Echinacea angustifolia*









Population

Survives through year *i* modeled as Bernoulli Flowers in year *i* modeled as Bernoulli Number of flower heads modeled as Poisson

Model comparisons

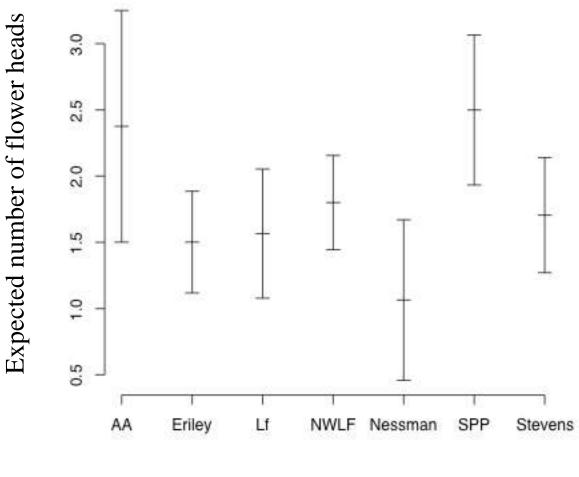
nparm LR df LRT P

Model 0:15-2728.7----Effects of position and year only

 Model 1:
 21
 -2712.5
 6 16.2
 0.0128

 Pop effect on total head count
 6
 16.2
 0.0128

Model 2: 33 -2674.7 12 37.8 0.0002 Pop effect on each component of W



Population

Conclusions

This joint analysis of components of fitness:

• yields comparisons that are comprehensive over lifespan.

• allows for flexible choice of distributions for modeling individual components of fitness.

• addresses an important cause of "poor"distributions of fitness.

• amenable to analysis of phenotypic selection on traits.

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