

Sexual conflict: A key to sustaining biodiversity

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Plants cannot migrate or move, and therefore must react with the environment accordingly. This makes them good models to study the effect of reproductive competition. Credit: Kyoto University/Kobayashi Lab

What factors sustain the diversity of life on our planet? This is the main question surrounding the study of biodiversity, but in spite of significant gains in our understanding of the field, many of the key factors defining it remain obscure.

In a [report](#) published in the *Journal of Ecology*, Kyoto University research has revealed a new mechanism sustaining coexistence between competitive species, referred to as "sexual conflict" or "harassment". In the context of the life sciences, this is defined as when one sex of an organism—usually male—attempts to increase its fertilization success rate at the expense of the fertility of mating partners.

Author Kazuya Kobayashi, from KyotoU's Field Science Education and Research Center, explains that stable coexistence among competitive species typically persists because of two factors: niche partitioning and natural enemies. His findings now show that a new, third factor—attributable to sexual conflict—also contributes.

When there is a high population density of the same species, strong competition for successful mating—fertilization—occurs, leading to the evolution of selfish [males](#) who attempt to mate even with unwilling females. As a result, the number of possible offspring is reduced due to the stress and pressure of such conflict. In contrast, with low density populations, both males and females have few candidates for mating, so more cooperation exists and the number of offspring increases.

Kobayashi constructed a [simulation model](#) incorporating the effect of this conflict on fecundity. The [model](#) demonstrates that hundreds of competitive species without differentiation in resource usage can stably coexist over 10,000 generations, indicating that an innate conflict in fertility plays a role in sustaining a population.

This research reveals the important role of intraspecific conflict in sustaining a complex ecosystem over a broad range of environments, and can be applied to efforts to rescue endangered [species](#) or to prevent overgrowth of invasive ones.

More information: Kazuya Kobayashi et al. Sexual harassment

sustains biodiversity via producing negative density-dependent population growth, *Journal of Ecology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1111/1365-2745.13088](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.13088)

Provided by Kyoto University

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