

The paradox of dormancy: Why sleep when you can eat?

February 17 2020



Daphnia (zooplankton) carrying a resting egg. Credit: Dieter Ebert, reproduced from Wikimedia Commons under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license.

Why do predators sometimes lay dormant eggs, which are hardy, but take a long time to hatch and are expensive to produce? That is the question that researchers from Singapore University of Technology and

Design (SUTD) set out to answer in a recent paper published in *Advanced Science*.

The traditional answer is that these hardy eggs allow the population to survive harsh environmental conditions like winter or drought. However, this does not explain why they lay dormant eggs even in non-seasonal habitats, such as tropical lakes.

The researchers led by Assistant Professor Kang Hao Cheong from SUTD, in collaboration with Dr. Eugene V. Koonin, senior investigator at the National Institutes of Health, discovered an alternate explanation: Dormancy is a naturally occurring response to over-predation. In non-seasonal habitats, prey organisms, such as algae in a lake, grow to very large populations. This leads their predators, such as zooplankton, to consume them at a high rate and grow in population, as well. Eventually, this leads to over-consumption. As the algae population collapses, little food is left for the large amount of zooplankton, which then begin to starve and die.

It is during this period of food scarcity that dormancy makes a lot of sense. If a zooplankton had laid hardy, slow-hatching dormant eggs in advance, those eggs would likely hatch after the prey populations had recovered, allowing them to survive and reproduce. On the other hand, if the zooplankton had only laid regular fast-hatching eggs, those eggs would likely hatch in the middle of the famine, and would not aid much in the recovery of the zooplankton population. Eventually, only those [zooplankton](#) which lay dormant eggs would dominate the [population](#).

In discovering this explanation, the researchers were inspired by a phenomenon called Parrondo's paradox. The paradox states that it is possible to alternate between a pair of losing strategies, such as losing bets in a gamble, and still end up winning. When food is plenty, the researchers realized that dormancy is similarly paradoxical.

"Why spend extra energy laying dormant eggs, when your competitors are saving energy by laying regular eggs? And why invest in eggs that take longer to hatch, when your competitors are laying eggs that will hatch faster and grow quickly into adults? That was what we needed to explain," said Zhi-Xuan Tan, the lead author of the study. "Just like in Parrondo's paradox, we had a pair of losing strategies: the [strategy](#) of laying dormant eggs, and the strategy of remaining dormant as an egg instead of hatching."

As the researchers discovered, switching between these two losing strategies ensures survival against the food shortages created by over-predation.

The implications of this study could go beyond explaining why predators lay dormant [eggs](#). "One of the first applications of Parrondo's paradox was actually to explain a [biological process](#): how molecular motors in our muscles could produce sustained directional movement," observed Assistant Professor Kang Hao Cheong from SUTD, the principal investigator for this study. "We believe that the relevance of Parrondo's paradox to biology might be wider still."

For example, the researchers suggest that Parrondo's paradox might also explain why bacteria-infecting viruses often alternate between a dormant lysogenic phase, where viruses incorporate their DNA into the bacterial genome, and an active and infectious lytic phase, which kills bacteria.

"Going further, we might even be able to explain the evolution of multicellular life," said Assistant Professor Cheong. "How did [unicellular organisms](#) start co-operating enough to form [multicellular organisms](#), when cheating and taking advantage of other cells could often yield better results? As co-operation is a losing strategy in this context, we suspect that Parrondo's [paradox](#) might one day yield some answers."

More information: Zhi-Xuan Tan et al, Predator Dormancy is a Stable Adaptive Strategy due to Parrondo's Paradox, *Advanced Science* (2019).
[DOI: 10.1002/advs.201901559](https://doi.org/10.1002/advs.201901559)

Provided by Singapore University of Technology and Design

Citation: The paradox of dormancy: Why sleep when you can eat? (2020, February 17) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-02-paradox-dormancy.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.