

Online or in person

Behaviour & Evolution Seminars

Summer Semester 2025
On Wednesdays, *online* or in the room **W0-135**
12:15h

Zoom information for SoSe2025:
<https://uni-bielefeld.zoom-x.de/j/68076185866?pwd=RnZOYTE1Uit-vaGhseIB3bERRVEZMZz09>
Meeting ID: 680 7618 5866
Passcode: 127983

Date	Speaker	Online/ In-person	Title + Abstract
16.04	Speaker: Tim H. Parker (Whitman College, USA) (Host: Alfredo Sánchez-Tójar)	<i>Online</i> TIME: 14:15!!!	<p><u>Title:</u> Same data, different analysts: variation in effect sizes due to analytical decisions in ecology and evolutionary biology</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> We studied the effects of analytical choices on variability in statistical effects in ecology and evolutionary biology. In our study, when researchers analyzed the same data to answer the same biological question, we found substantial heterogeneity in statistical effects among the analyses. Because our results suggest that even well-designed analyses may often provide substantially different results from each other, we hope our work leads researchers to a debate about how we should conduct and interpret statistical analyses in ecology and evolutionary biology.</p>
23.04	Marvin Schäfer (Host:Caspers)		<p><u>Title:</u> TBA</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> TBA</p>
30.04	Name: Luis Giménez Institution: Bangor University, UK (Host: Meike Wittmann)	<i>In person</i>	<p><u>Title:</u> Incorporating intraspecific trait variation to the study of recruitment in open populations of marine organisms with complex life cycles</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> This seminar concerns the role of body size variation in driving recruitment dynamics of open population of benthic (=bottom dwell-ing) marine invertebrates. The life cycle of most benthic invertebrates (e.g. crabs, starfish, mussels) is complex and characterised by a pelagic larval phase. Marine larvae are highly dispersive and drift with currents thereby connecting local populations of (benthic) juveniles and adults. Hence, populations of many marine organisms are said to be</p>

			<p>“open”; their dynamics responds partly to regional scale processes driving larval transport and supply to each local population. Theory of open marine populations disregards intraspecific trait variation as a driver of the dynamics. Here, we use marine barnacles (<i>Austrominius modestus</i> and <i>Semibalanus balanoides</i>) as model systems to explore the role of body size in driving density dependent mortality and recruitment. Barnacles characterise benthic communities of intertidal rocky shores (i.e. ex-posed to air twice a day at low tide); adults are sessile and exposed to desiccation, extreme temperature (at low tide) as well as wave action; barnacles compete for space leading to density dependent growth and mortality.</p>
07.05	Name: Institution: (Host: Reinhold)		<p><u>Title:</u> TBA</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> TBA</p>
14.05	Jonathan Henshaw (Universität Freiburg) (Host: Moiron and Borger)	Online	<p><u>Title:</u> Who cares and why? The coevolution of parental care and mating competition</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> TBA</p>
21.05	Marcos Suárez Menéndez (Host: Joe Hofman)		<p><u>Title:</u> Wild μ: Mutation rate estimates, challenges and applications</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> Evolution is driven by the emergence of novel genotypes, primarily produced through de novo germline mutations and recombination. Knowing the frequency at which de novo germline mutations occur, the mutation rate (μ), is fundamental to population genetic studies, from estimating the divergence time between lineages to inferring effective population sizes. Wild species have been largely relegated to phylogenetic-based μ estimations, which are often prone to large uncertainties and assumptions. Direct estimations of mutation rates in wild populations present particular challenges and have so far been limited to a few wild populations. For my research, I've worked on addressing some of these challenges and directly estimated nuclear and mitochondrial μ in several baleen whale species. Our results show that it is feasible to estimate μ directly from pedigrees in natural populations, with wide-ranging implications for ecological and evolutionary research.</p>
28.05			<p><u>Title:</u> TBA</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> TBA</p>
04.06	(Host: Spangenberg)		<p><u>Title:</u> TBA</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u> TBA</p>

11.06	(Host: Maraci) Andrew Katsis Konrad Lorenz Research, Center University of Vienna	In-person	<u>Title:</u> TBA <u>Abstract:</u> TBA
18.06			<u>Title:</u> TBA <u>Abstract:</u> TBA
25.06	Isabel Smallegange , School of Natural and Environ- mental Sciences, Newcastle University (Host: Meuthen)	Online	<u>Title:</u> TBA <u>Abstract:</u> TBA
02.07	Pablo Salmón Institute of Avian Research "Vogelwarte Helgoland" (Host: Moiron and Maraci)	In person	<u>Title:</u> TBA <u>Abstract:</u> TBA
09.07	(Host:Barauh/Nabutanyi)		<u>Title:</u> TBA <u>Abstract:</u> TBA
16.07.	Name: Rachael Miller (Har- rison) Institution: University of Cam-bridge (Host: Kraus/Chakarov)	Online	<u>Title:</u> Ecological drivers of neophobia across the avian clade <u>Abstract:</u> tba

All interested are welcome!

Questions or comments?

Email: oncu.maraci@uni-bielefeld.de / peter.nabutanyi@uni-bielefeld.de