

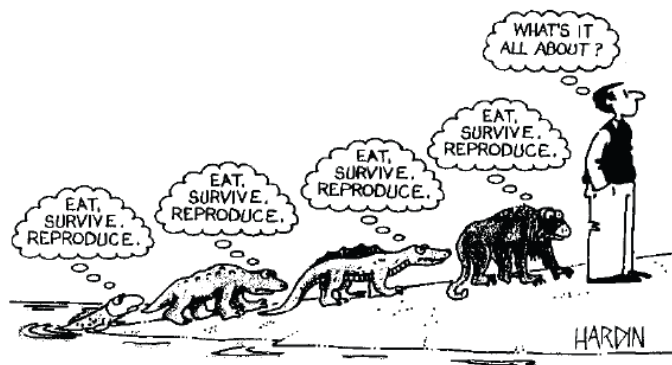


The Abdus Salam
International Centre for Theoretical Physics



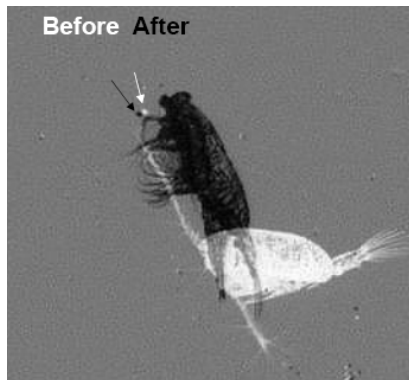
Advanced School on Complexity, Adaptation and Emergence in Marine Ecosystems

Concluding perspectives



Proprioception: Is the sensory system that supports body posture and movement also the root of our understanding of physical laws?

The body and vestibular organs as our major sense organs.



Making sense

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Victor Beninca and Franz Mechner
 Aristotle argued that human beings have five senses at their disposal. Although various other sense organs have come to light since then, this antique dogma still contains popular ingredients. The term 'fifth sense' resonates with instinct and intuition, implying that although the five 'regular' senses represent reality objectively, there is something else lurking in the subconscious. The search for the sensory system with which the brain guides these movements revealed that the body's sense of posture and movement relies on different



working, sitting or drifting. Learning a skill implies developing new patterns of movement/processing, coordinating and calibrating relevant information from the systems of signals supplied to the movement by the intensity of sensory systems. Motor neural programmes are executed, implemented by repetition and transferred to the more fundamental regions of the brain, from where they occur with less



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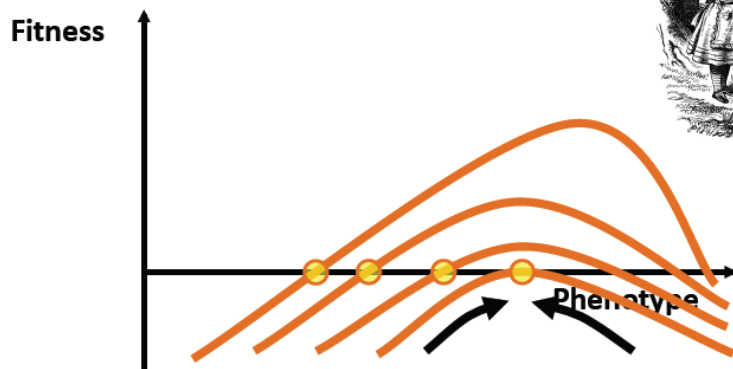
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Game theory

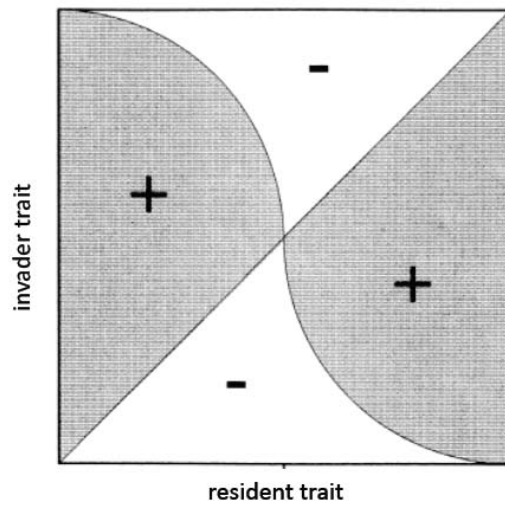


Fitness in a population



"It takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place"
The Red Queen – Alice in Wonderland

Evolutionary Stable Strategies

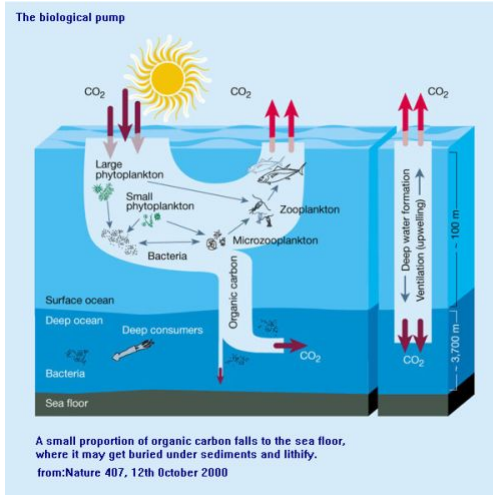


(Geritz et al. 1998, *Evol. Ecol*)

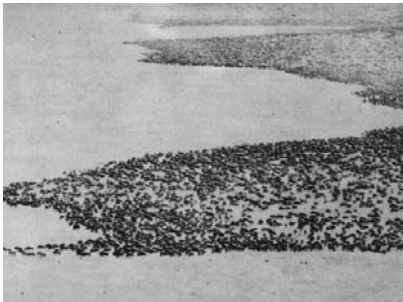
Megafauna shape the environment



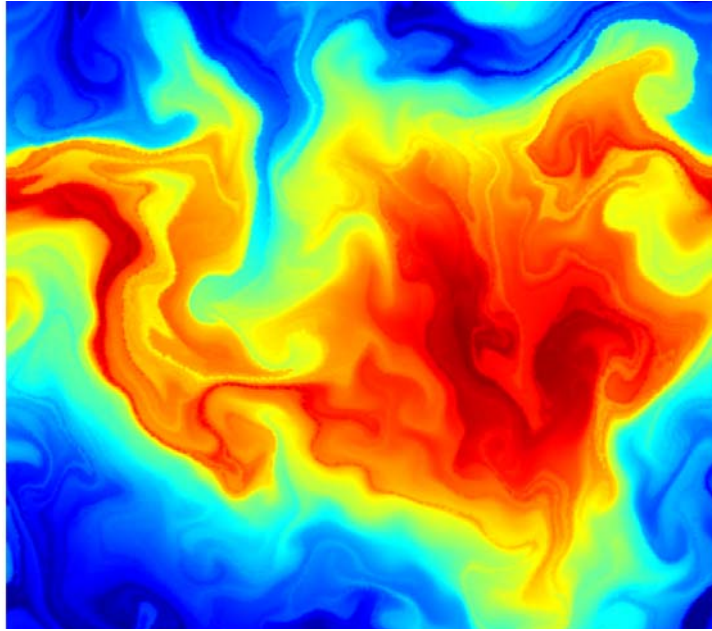
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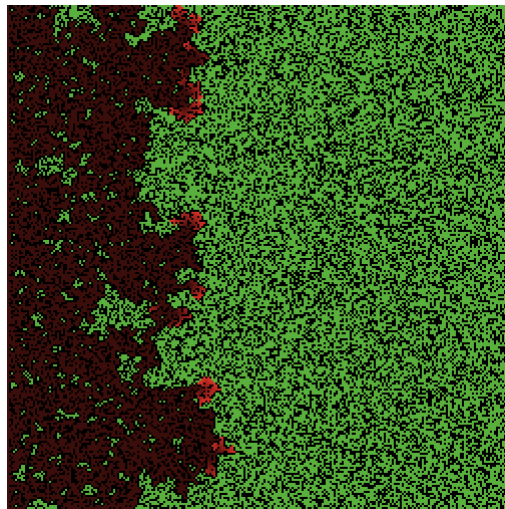
Herds, flocks, schools and ants



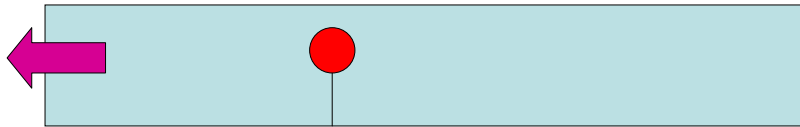
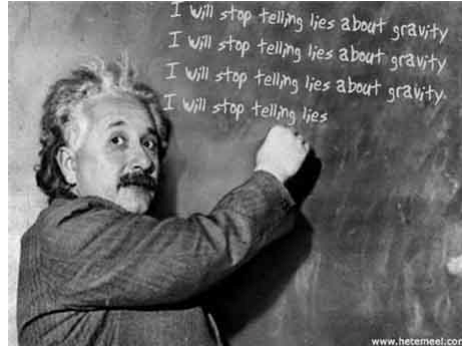
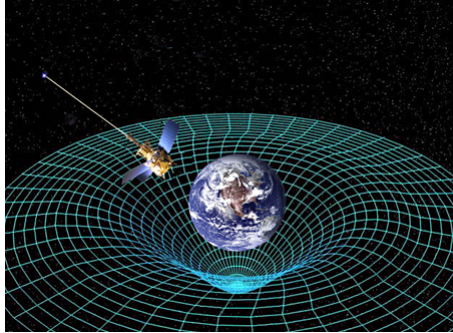
Patchiness



NetLogo

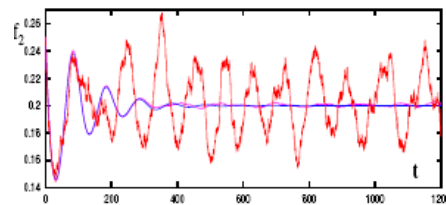
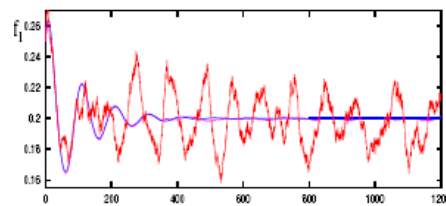
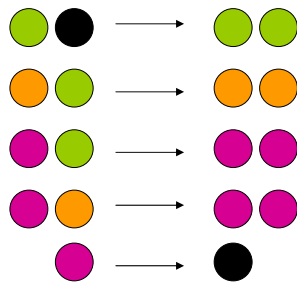


Going off the deep end?



The boy, the balloon and the accelerating aeroplane

Stochastic processes



Complex patterns emerge from simple rules



letters to nature

Nature 381, 413 - 415 (30 May 1996); doi:10.1038/381413a0

Lévy flight search patterns of wandering albatrosses

G. M. Viswanathan¹, V. Afanasyev², S. V. Buldyrev³, E. J. Murphy⁴, P. A. Prince⁵ & H. E. Stanley⁶

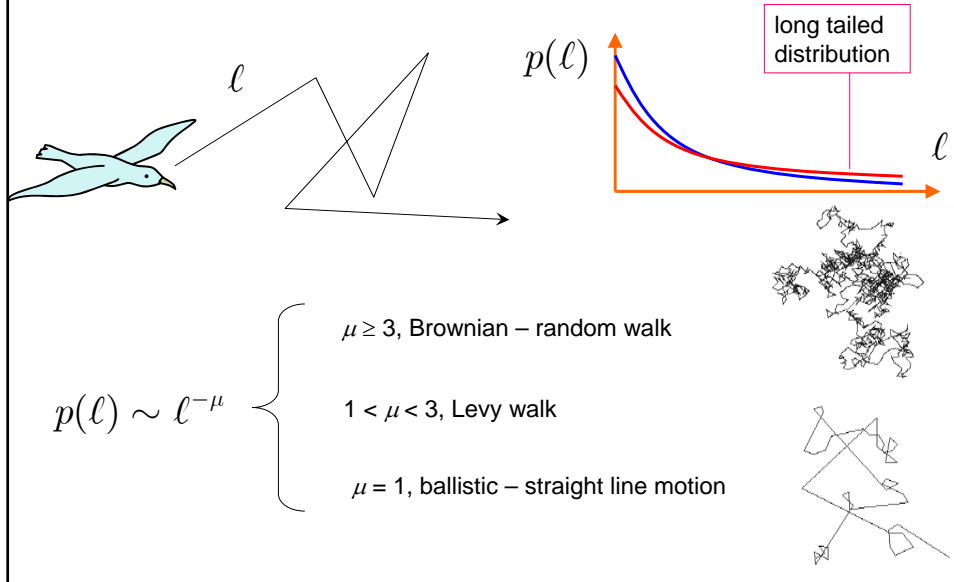
Measure the time distribution of foraging events

many short intervals interspersed with episodic long intervals

Lévy walk



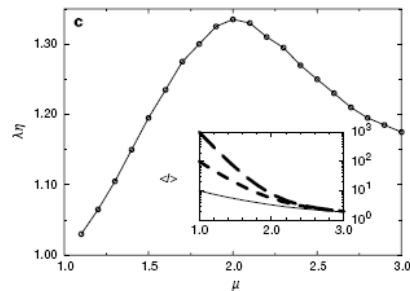
What is a Lévy walk?



letters to nature

Optimizing the success of random searches

G. M. Viswanathan^{†‡}, Sergey V. Buldyrev^{*}, Shlomo Havlin^{*§},
M. G. E. da Luz[¶], E. P. Raposo^{||} & H. Eugene Stanley^{*}



Theoretical analysis and numerical models \Rightarrow

$$\mu = 2$$

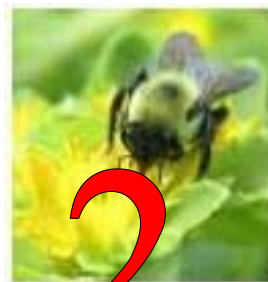
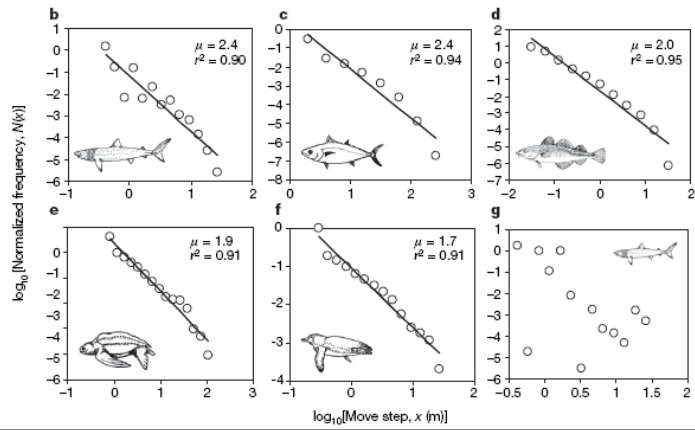
gives the most efficient search strategy¹

¹(under certain conditions)

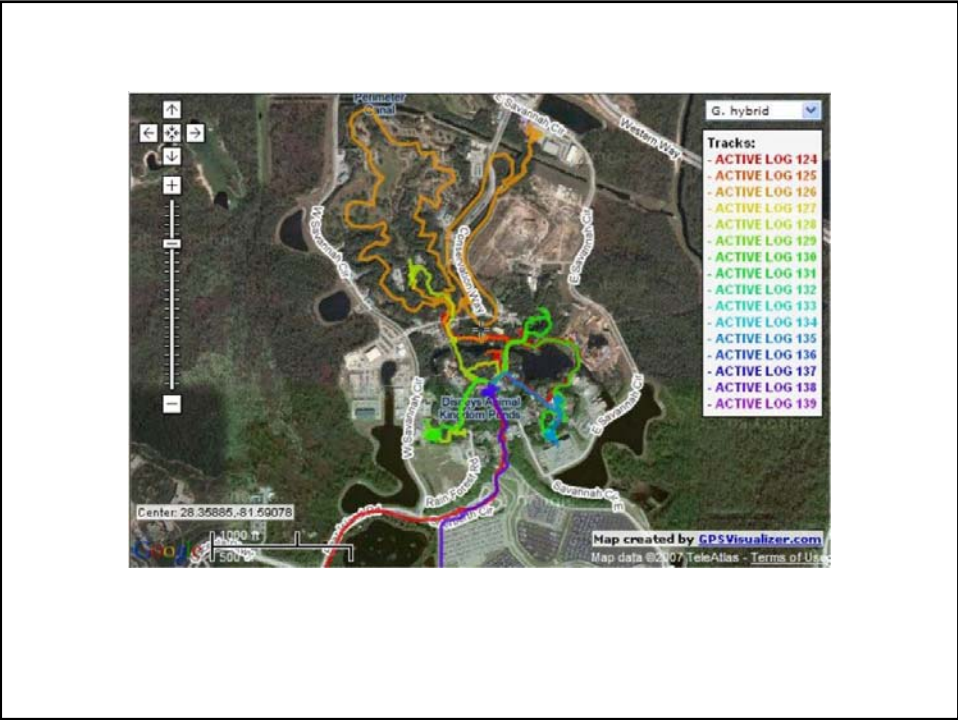
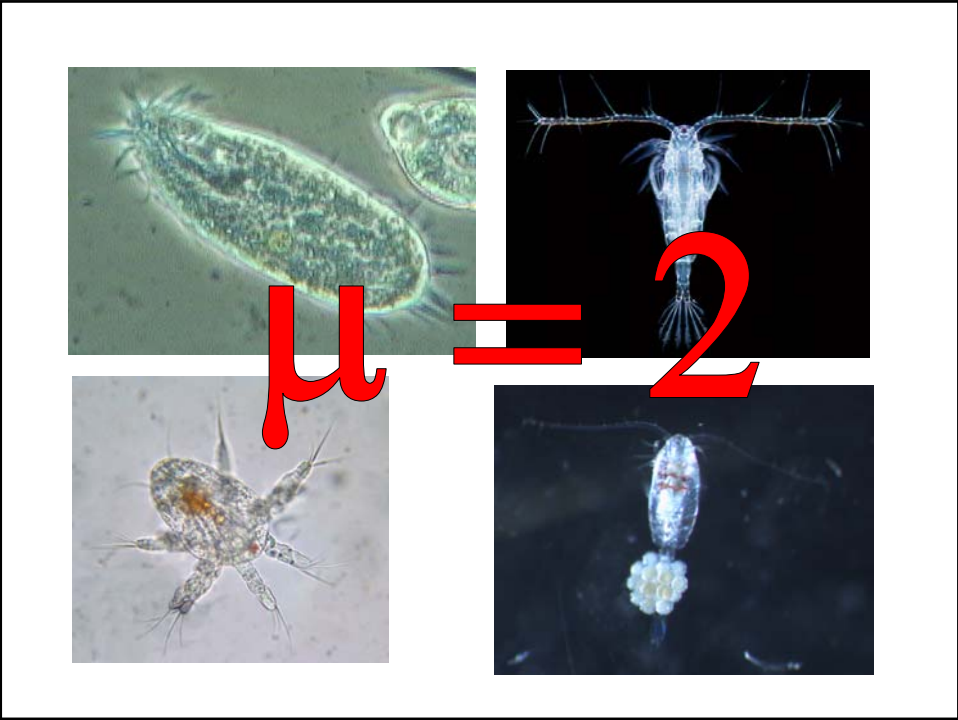
LETTERS

Scaling laws of marine predator search behaviour

David W. Sims^{1,2}, Emily J. Southall¹, Nicolas E. Humphries¹, Graeme C. Hays⁴, Corey J. A. Bradshaw^{3†}, Jonathan W. Pritchard⁶, Alex James^{6,7}, Mohammed Z. Ahmed², Andrew S. Brierley⁸, Mark A. Hindell⁹, David Morritt¹⁰, Michael K. Musyl¹¹, David Righton¹², Emily L. C. Shepard¹, Victoria J. Wearmouth¹, Rory P. Wilson⁴, Matthew J. Witt¹³ & Julian D. Metcalfe^{1,2}



$\mu = 2$



... but then cracks started to appear

■ ■ ■



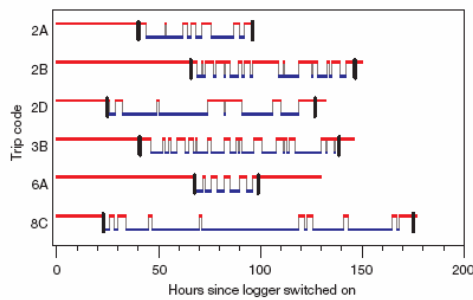
nature

Vol 449 | 25 October 2007 | doi:10.1038/nature06199

LETTERS

Revisiting Lévy flight search patterns of wandering albatrosses, bumblebees and deer

Andrew M. Edwards^{1†}, Richard A. Phillips¹, Nicholas W. Watkins¹, Mervyn P. Freeman¹, Eugene J. Murphy¹, Vsevolod Afanasyev¹, Sergey V. Buldyrev^{2,3}, M. G. E. da Luz⁴, E. P. Raposo⁵, H. Eugene Stanley² & Gandhimohan M. Viswanathan⁶



... and the certain conditions

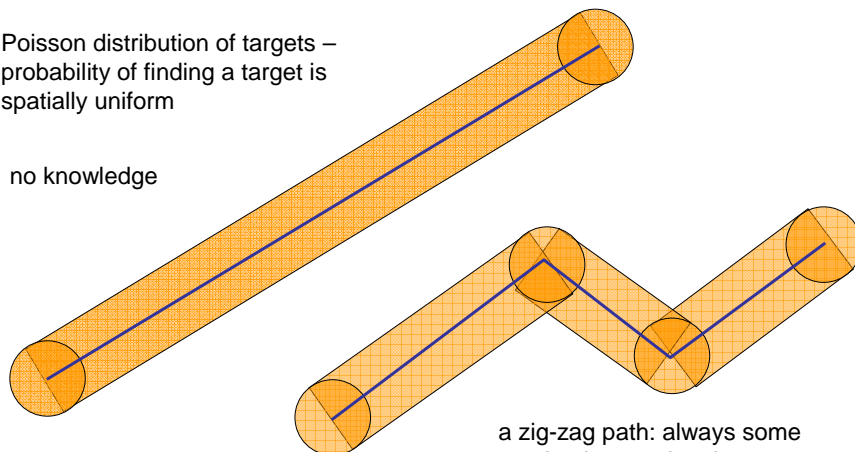
$\mu = 2$ gives the most efficient search strategy
for a nondestructive search!!

that is ...
forager can revisit the same target time after time



Poisson distribution of targets –
probability of finding a target is
spatially uniform

no knowledge



a zig-zag path: always some
overlap in search volume
irrespective of turning statistics

In a uniformly random target field, the optimal search
strategy is go in a straight line – i.e. ballistically.

Patchiness ?

Target distributions are clumpy

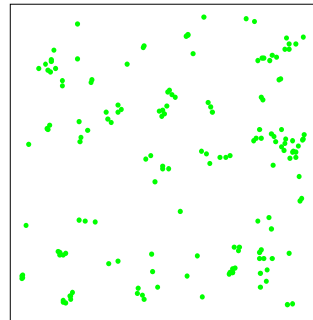
1 if forager has just found a target, there is a high likelihood of another one being close by

– concentrated search.

2 if forager has **not** found a target recently, it is **not** likely there is one close by

– don't waste time searching (go ballistic).

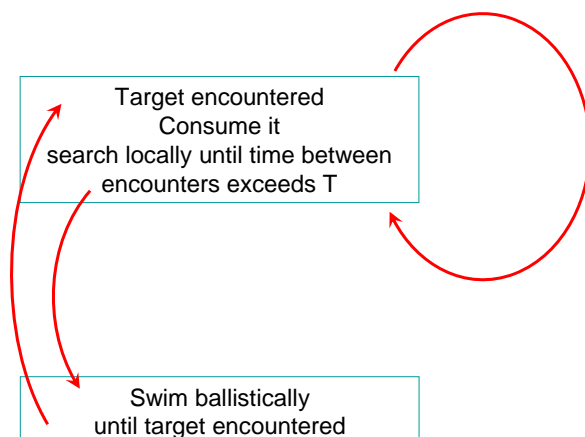
this gives some rudimentary knowledge of the prey distribution



A simple behavioural algorithm

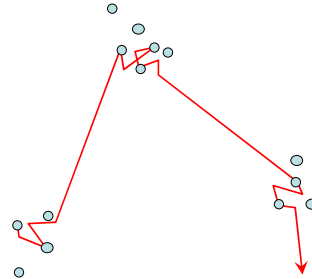
Target encountered
Consume it
search locally until time between encounters exceeds T

Swim ballistically
until target encountered

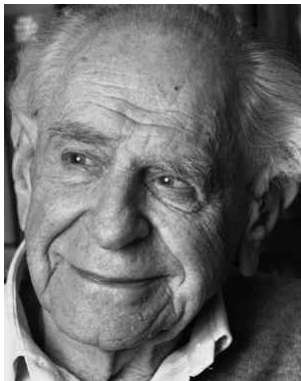


A simple behavioural algorithm

This behavioural algorithm will produce a pattern of movements that looks like a Lévy walk, even though the behaviour itself has no Lévy component



Observed Lévy search patterns are more likely to be the **imprint** of a **patchy distribution** of targets than determined by an inherent (*i.e.* evolutionarily determined) behavioural algorithm.



Karl Popper (1902 – 1994)

$$\mu = 2$$

"If we are uncritical we shall always find what we want: we shall look for, and find, confirmations, and we shall look away from, and not see, whatever might be dangerous to our pet theories."

The Poverty of Historicism (1957)



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Thanks