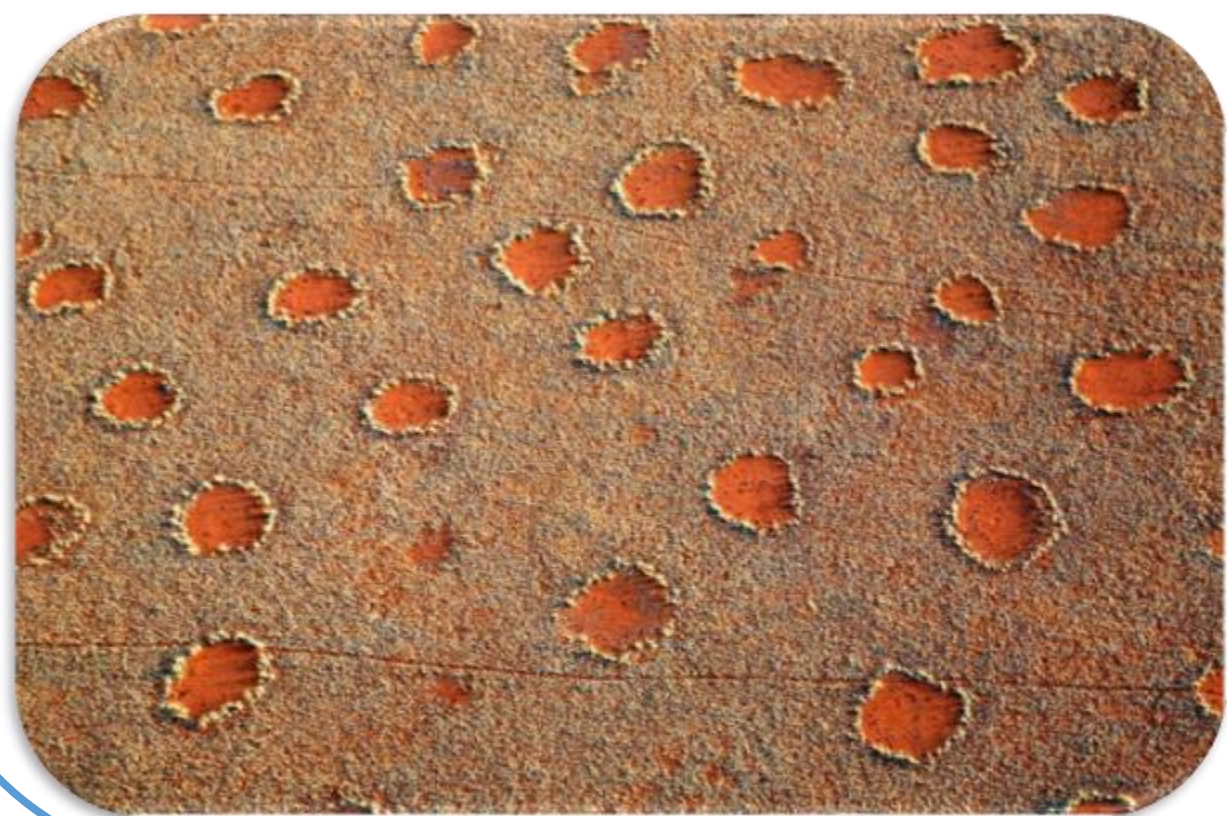


Network-mediated diffusion induces disordered self-organization in vegetation

Natural pattern formation



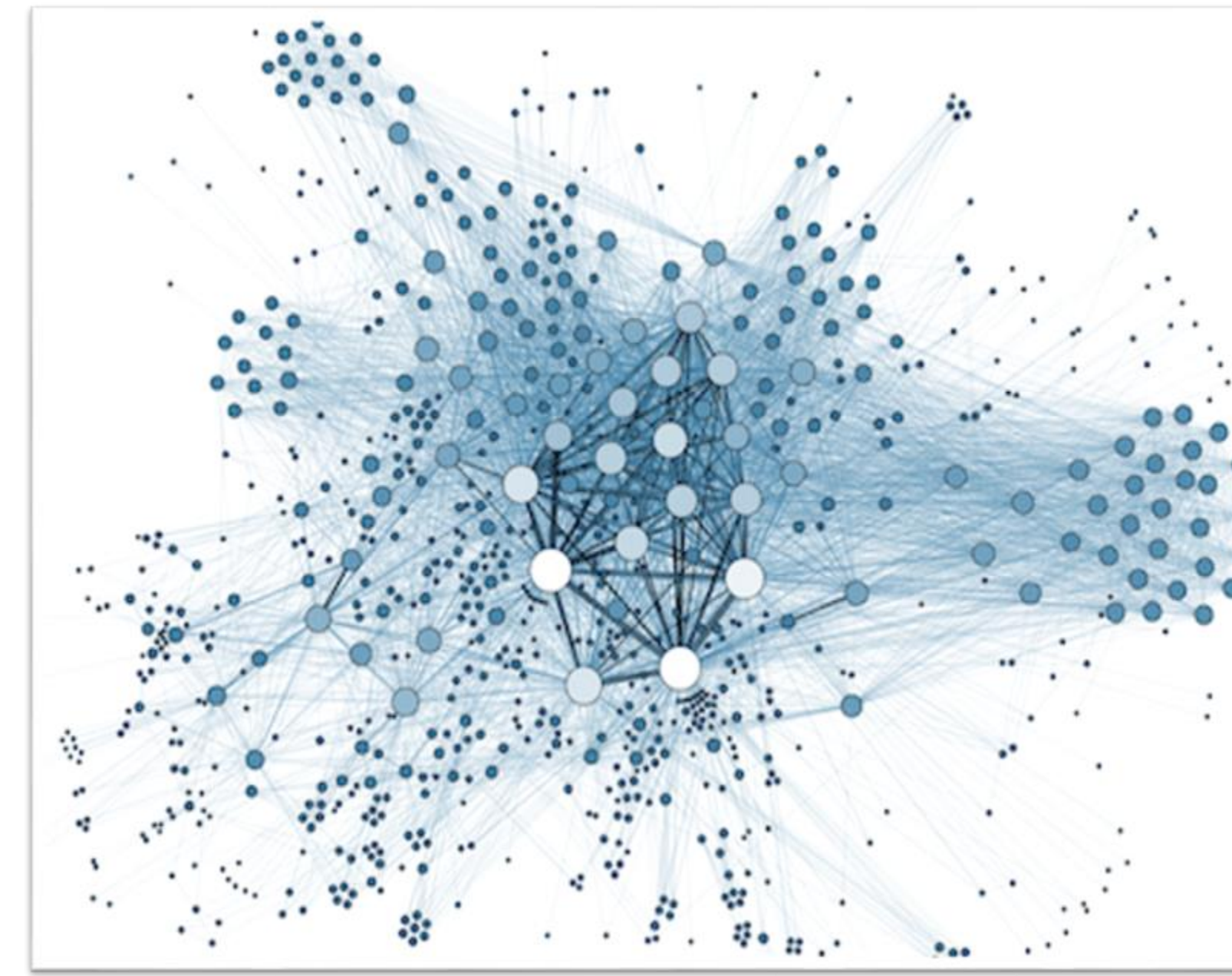
In drylands, the **interaction between short-range mutualism and long-range competition** for the limited resources leads to the emergence of vegetation patterns. They are a form of ecosystem self-organization to cope with water scarcity.



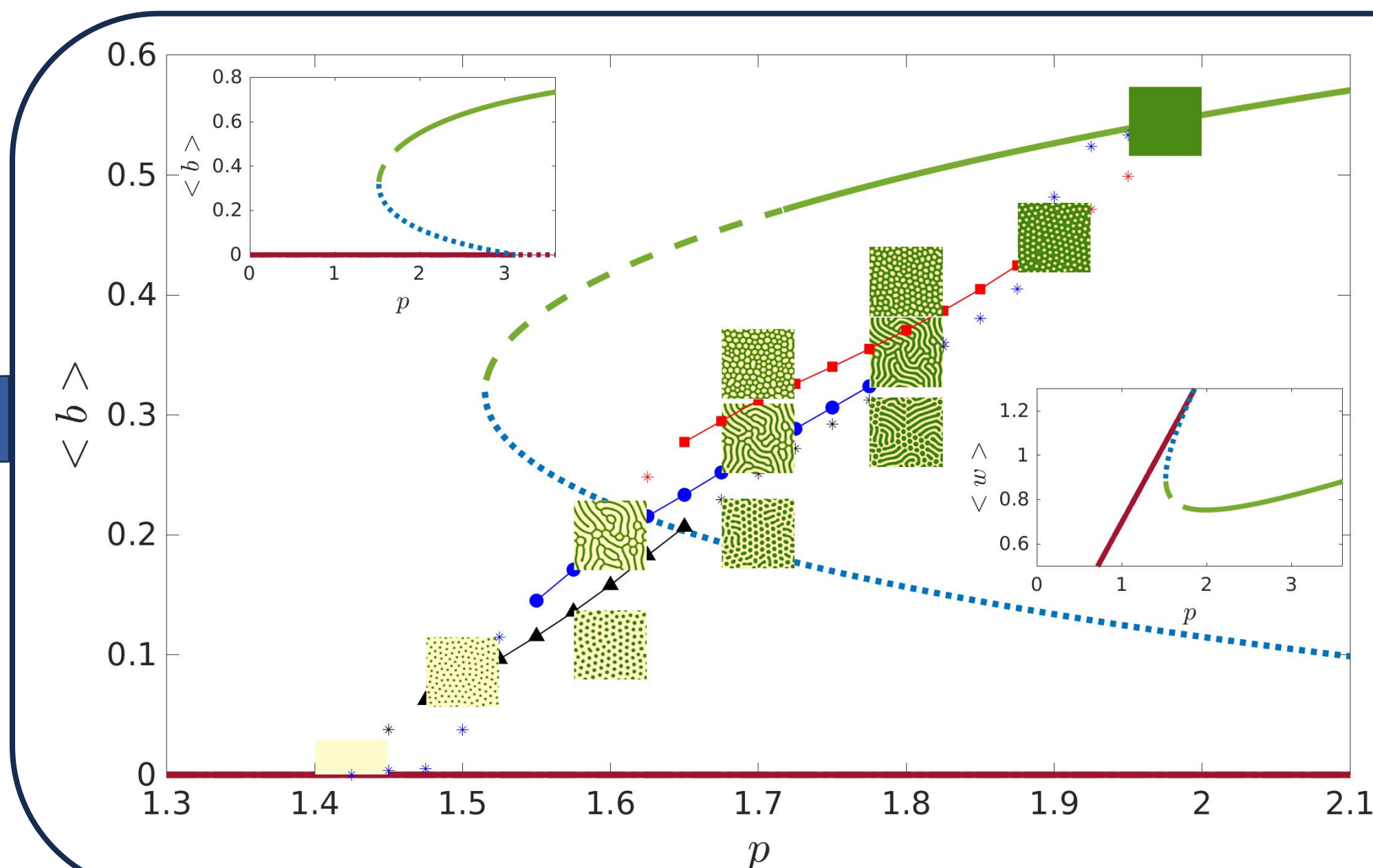
Positive feedback
Negative feedback



Patterns on networks



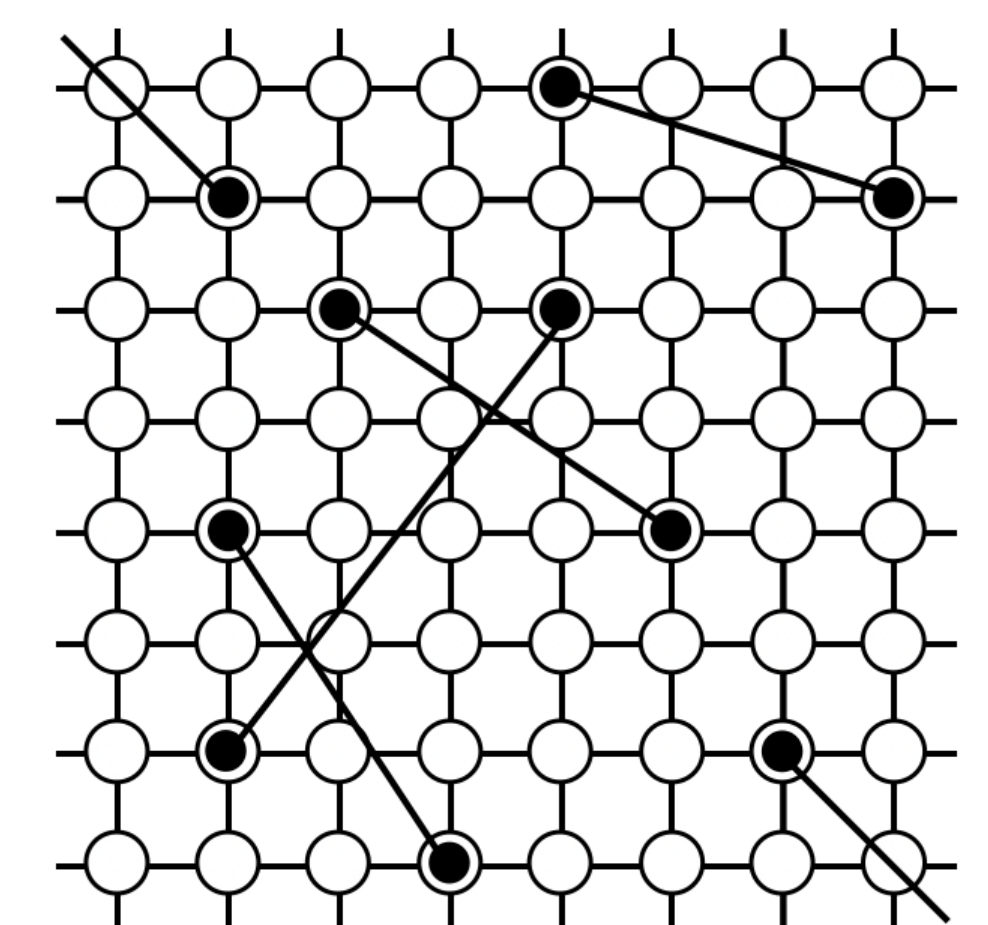
Recent studies have shown that similar mathematical models lead to **pattern formation over networks**. These studies have focused mostly on **large random network** with no connection to pattern formation in natural systems



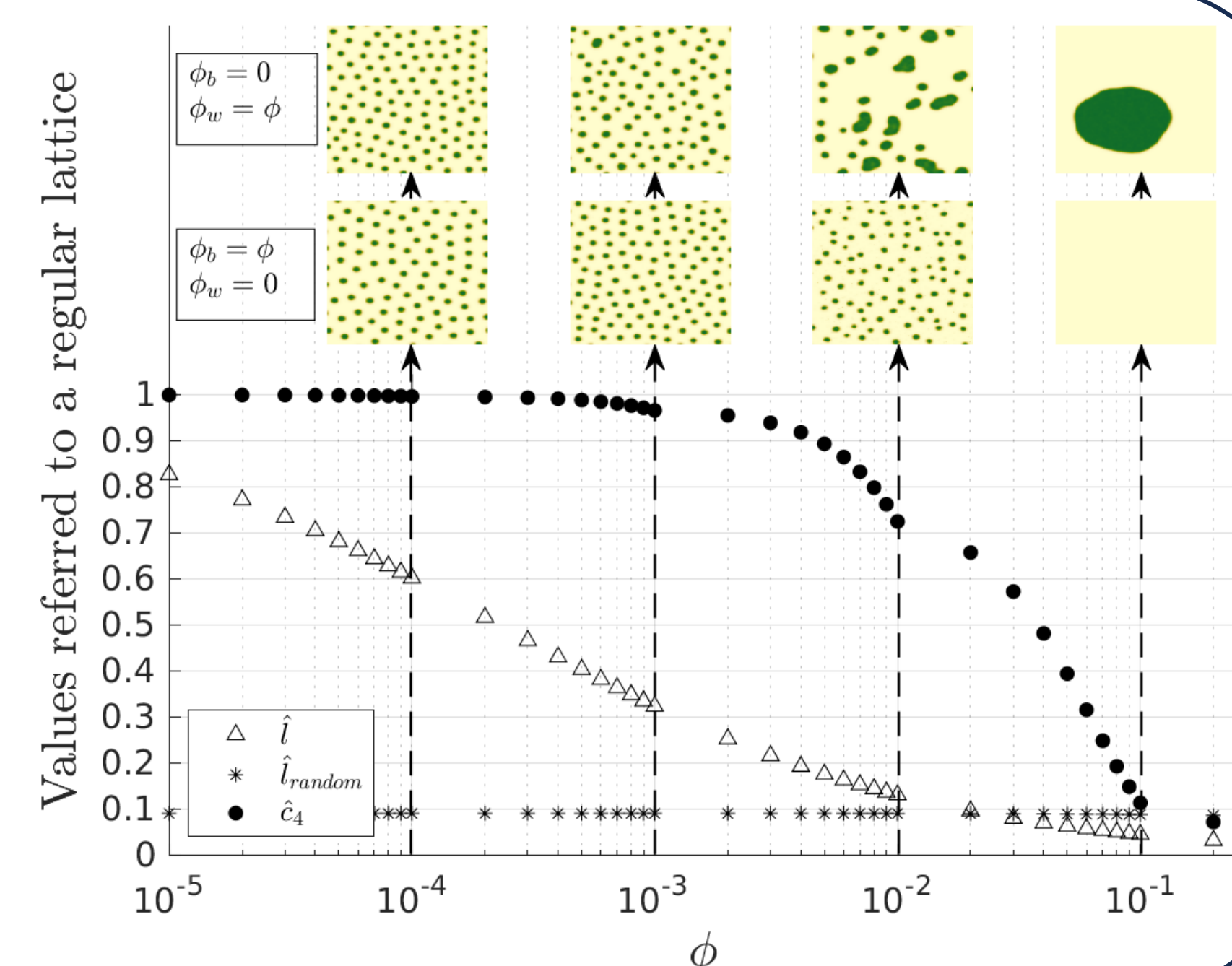
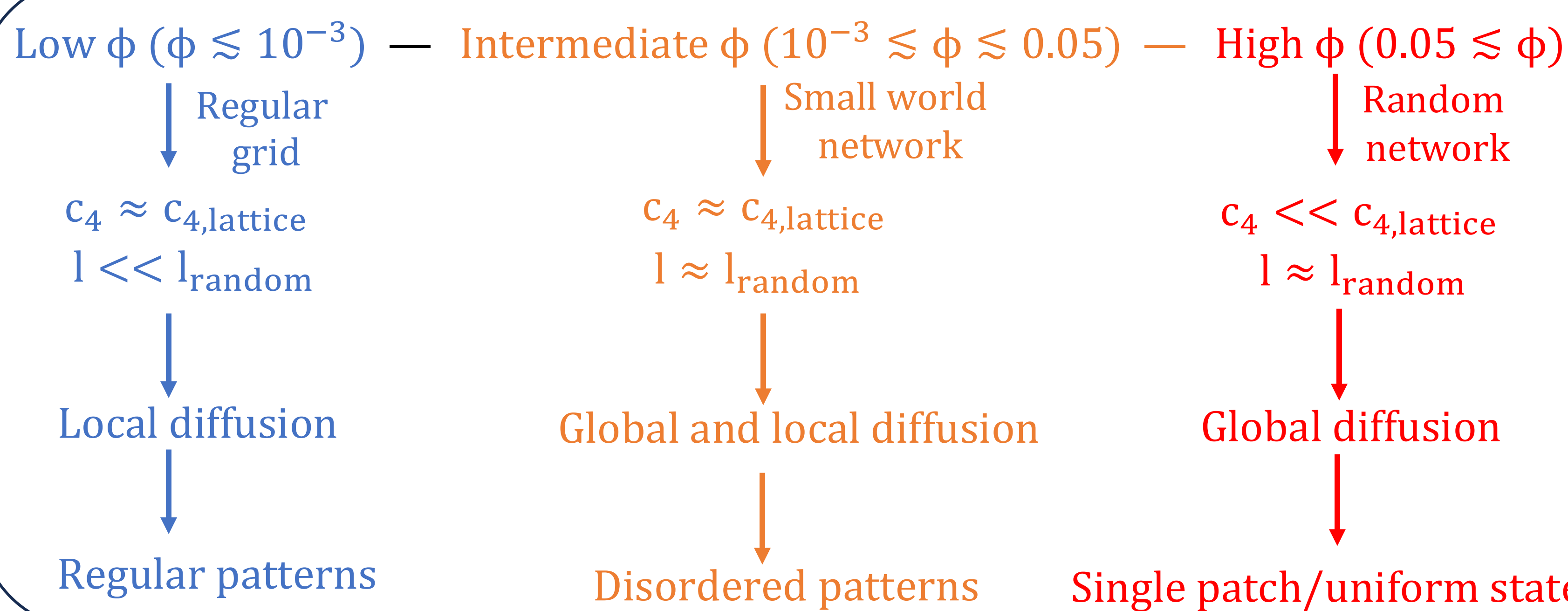
$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \gamma w b (1 - b) (1 + \eta b)^2 - b + \nabla^2 b$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = p - \frac{\nu w}{1 + \rho b} - \gamma w b (1 + \eta b)^2 + d_w \nabla^2 w$$

We start from a **reaction-diffusion vegetation model** producing regular vegetation patterns and allow the **diffusive terms** to operate over **increasingly complex network structures**. Simulating **heterogeneous, anisotropic diffusion** of either biomass or water.



$\phi = n^\circ$ of shortcuts
Watts-Strogatz small-world network model [3]



Two kinds of disordered self-organization with different implications for ecosystem resilience

Low-regularity patterns (intermediate ϕ_b)

Irregular, broad patch/gap size distribution patterns (intermediate ϕ_w)

