

Uta Stansburiana Sillycon Desert

a Uta Stansburiana Rock-Paper-Scissor population model

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Outline

1. Introduction to the lizard species
2. Rock-Paper-Scissors Pattern
3. Using the Godot Engine
4. Modelling the morphs
5. Modelling behaviours
6. Conclusions



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Introduction to the lizard species

“Uta stansburiana” is a species of side-blotched lizards mainly known for the peculiar behaviour of the three different male morphs in acquiring mates.

- The morph is characterized by the color of their neck: Orange, Blue or Yellow
- They live in deserts near the western part of the United States or in Northern Mexico.



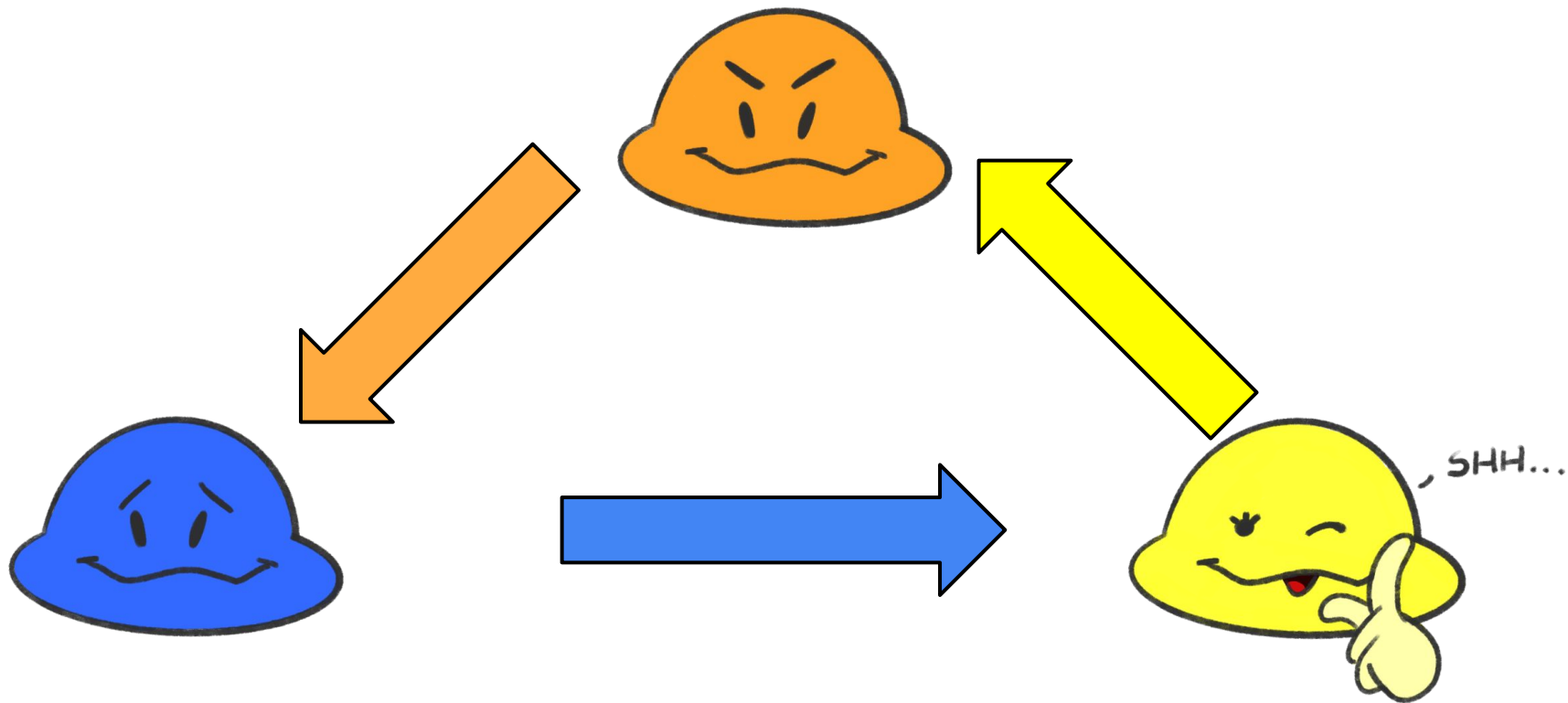


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Rock-Paper-Scissors Pattern





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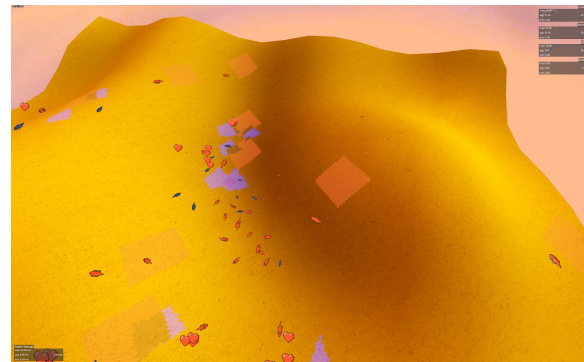
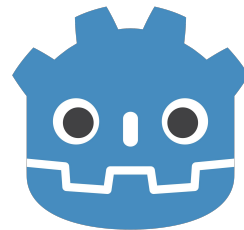
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Using the Godot Engine

We decided to use the Godot Engine instead of the more common NetLogo language because:

- Using a 3D engine we were able to have a better visualization of habitats, showing hills and slopes.
- The customizability of GDScript allowed us to better model the complex behaviour of the various morph and interactions between them.
- We were able to code more realistic and precise physics for our lizards.
- The desert is procedurally generated in each run.





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Modelling the lizards

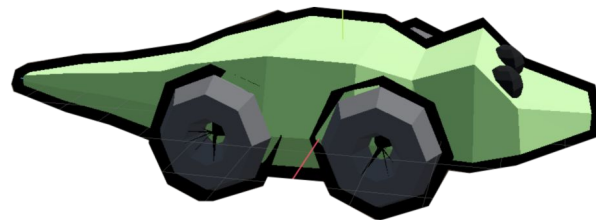
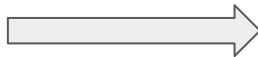
The lizards are independent agents who, based on their sex and morph, behave and interact differently. To model them, we decided to create a common class that shares the common parameters whose values vary depending on the specific lizard:

SEX:

Male || Female

MORPH:

- **Male:** Orange || Yellow || Blue
- **Female:** Orange || Yellow





Modelling the lizards

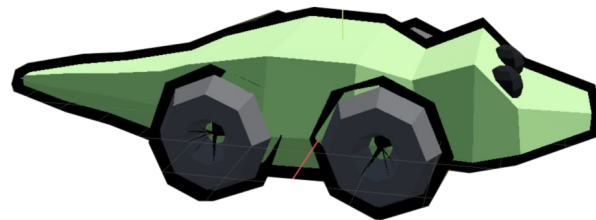
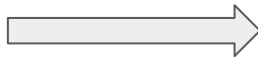
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SIZE:

- **baseSize** = [20...40]mm
- **size** = baseSize + (male ? 10 : 0) + (orange ? 10 : 0)

AGE:

Baby || Adult





Modelling the lizards

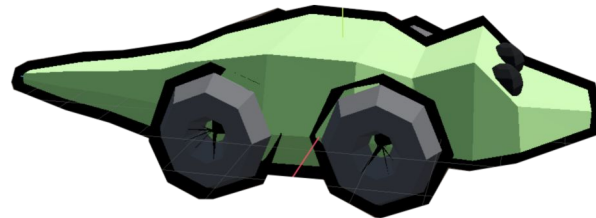
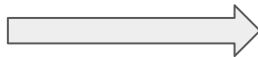
The lizards are independent agents who, based on their sex and morph, behave and interact differently. To model them, we decided to create a common class that shares the common parameters whose values vary depending on the specific lizard:

SPEED:

- **baseSpeed** = [2...3]m/h
- **speed** = baseSpeed + (male ? 1 : 0) + (orange ? 0.4 : 0)

LIFETIME:

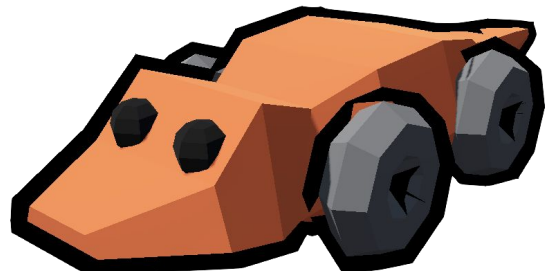
- **baseLife** = [1...3] years
- **lifetime** = baseLife + (male? -1 : 0) + (orange ? -0.5 : 0)





Modelling the Orange Morph

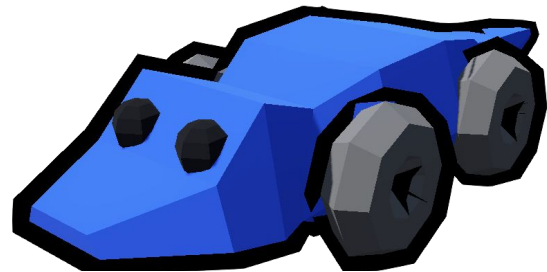
- They are the largest in size and most aggressive morph, winning most of their fights.
- Their territory extends up to 100 m² in which they keep a large number of females.
- They have a significantly reduced yearly survival rate compared to the other two morphs.
- They are adept at stealing territories from blue-throated individuals, but are vulnerable to the yellow morph.





Modelling the Blue Morph

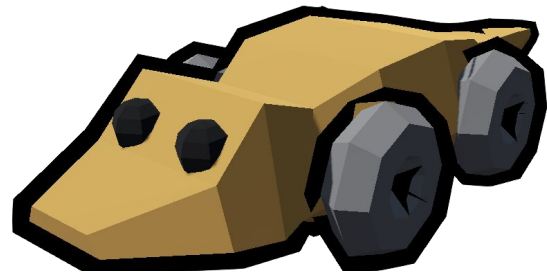
- They are of intermediate size and less aggressive than the orange lizards, losing most of the fights against them.
- Their territory is small, guarding only one female.
- They are better at catching yellow-throated sneakers, but are also susceptible to having their territory stolen by the more aggressive orange-throated males.





Modelling the Yellow Morph

- Their looks and behavior is similar to females, and they typically mimic female "rejection" displays when they encounter dominant orange- or blue-throated males.
- Unlike the other morphs, yellow-throated males do not hold territories.





Modelling the Yellow Morph - Bluecoming

If a blue dominant male dies in the proximity of a yellow-throated one, it occurs that the latter changes its morph, giving up its female mimicry and adopting the “dominant” blue morph’s behavior pattern.





Modelling the Females

- Females can either roam around the desert or stay in a male territory.
- They pick a territory owned by a male and stay on it until her or the owner dies.
- On average their lifespan is higher than the males.
- There exist no blue-throated female lizards.





Modelling the Children

- Children are ignored by adults regardless of their sex.
- Once maturity is reached, they are dismissed from the territory by the male and females.
- We assume that children do not die.





Alleles combinations



OY || OB || OO || BO || YO



BB



YB || YY || BY



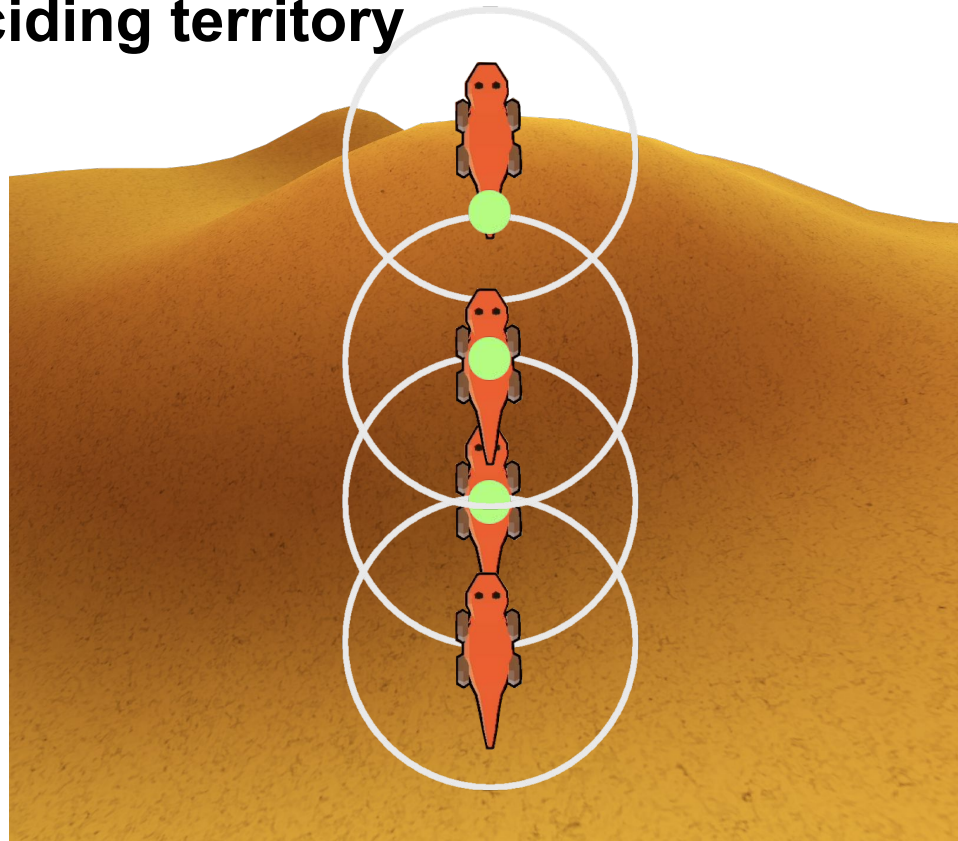
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Modelling behaviours: deciding territory

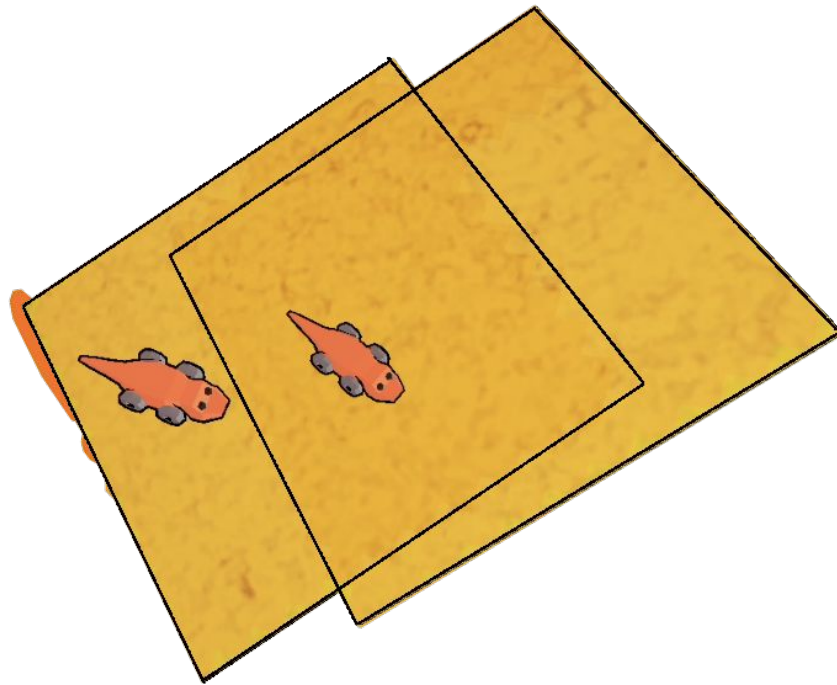
- A male will search the highest point in the area around him, reaching it and repeating the process.
- It will stop if it does not find a better point compared to where it stands or if it is tired of searching.
- What they find is not always the most strategic point in the whole desert, but the local maximum.





Modelling behaviours: managing a territory

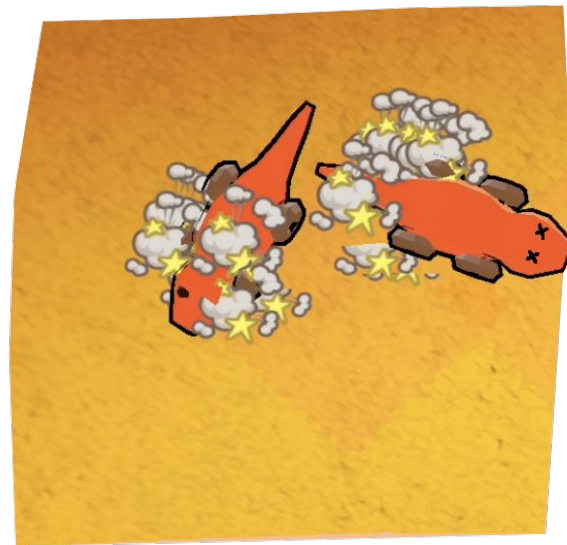
- When a male has a territory, it roams around it.
- When another male happens to create a territory overlapping another one, eventually a fight will ensue.
- The one who wins will keep its territory, while the other will die and lose its.





Modelling behaviours: fighting ground

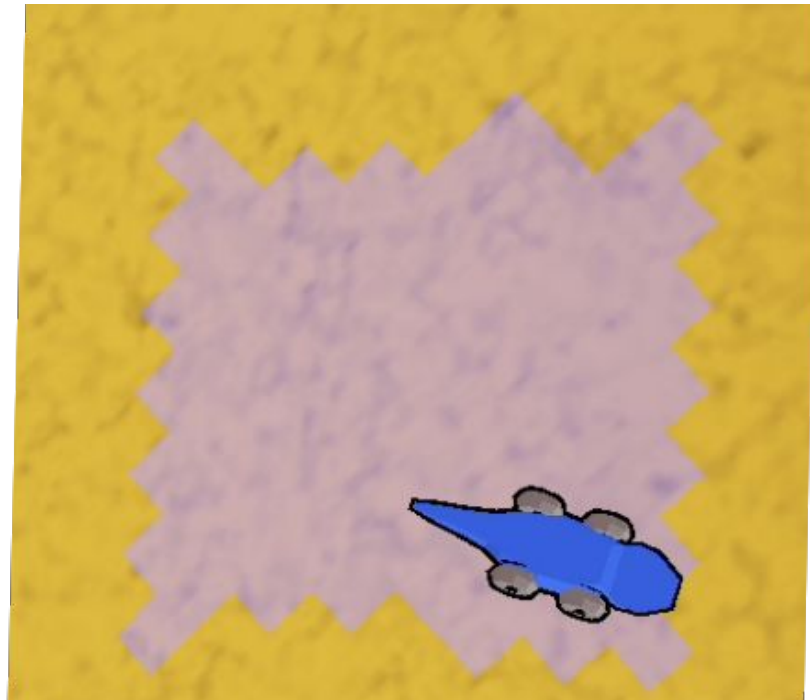
- Males will enter a fight when trying to steal the territory of each other or when a sneaker is found by the owner of the territory.
- The winner is decided by the size and morph of the lizard.
- Orange males are the most likely to win.
- The winner will return to its territory (if it has one), the loser will die.





Modelling behaviours: dying

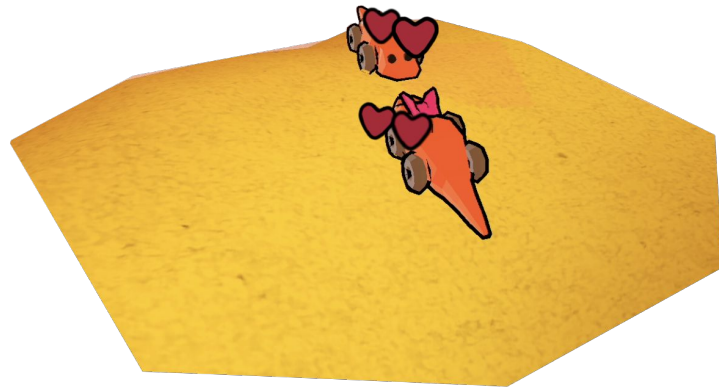
- When a male dies, the territory is erased, unless a yellow lizard takes the place of the owner (aka bluecoming).
- When a territory is erased, all females in that territory will search for a new one.





Modelling behaviours: the mysteries of love

- Females can meet males by entering a territory or, when already in one, by encountering the owner or a yellow male.
- They will decide to mate depending on the morph and size of the male.
- If the mating goes through, a child will be born shortly after. Otherwise, the female rejects the male, breaking its heart in the process.





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Conclusions

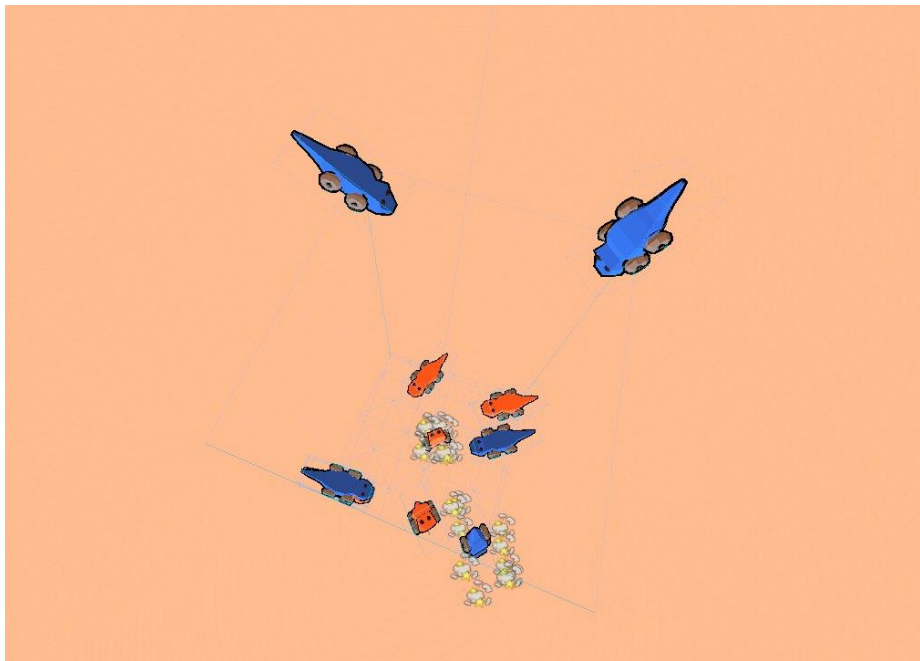
- We have modeled the rock-paper-scissors mating behavior of the peculiar “*Uta stansburiana*” lizard species.
- To implement our model we have used the Godot Engine which allowed us to model our population in a 3D environment.
- By observing simulations of our model we have seen the typical rock-paper-scissors population oscillating behavior between the various morphs.



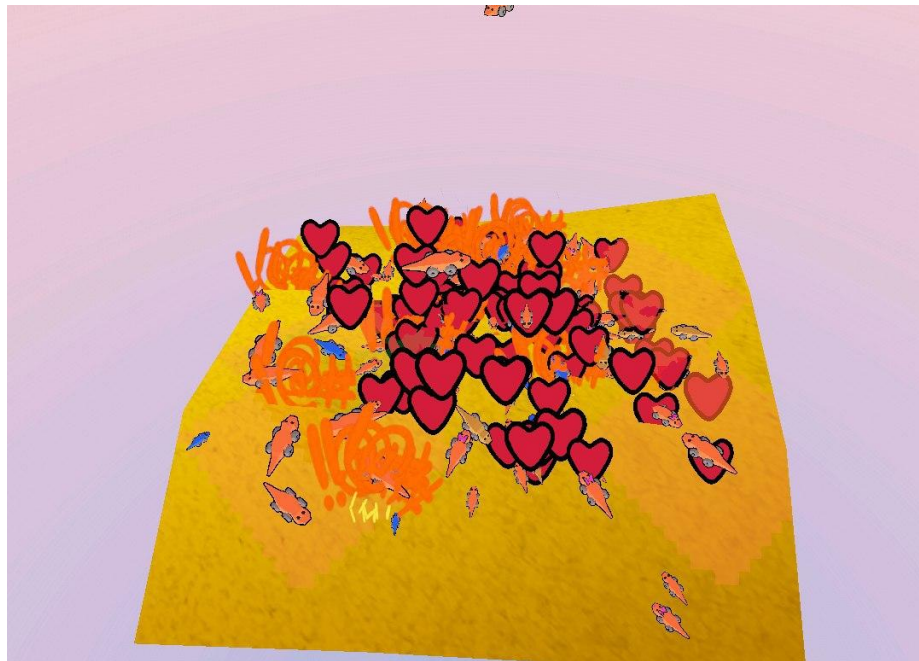
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attention!**



Bloopers



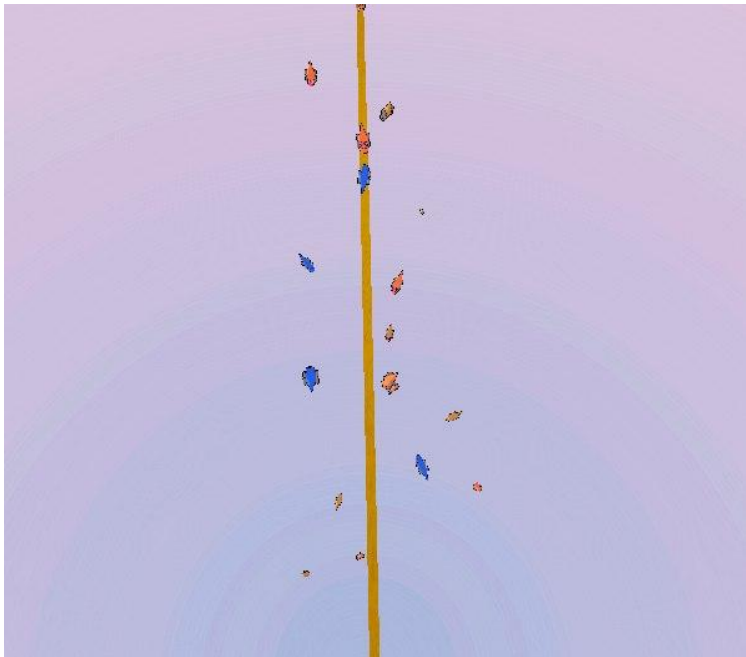
Fighting beyond boundaries



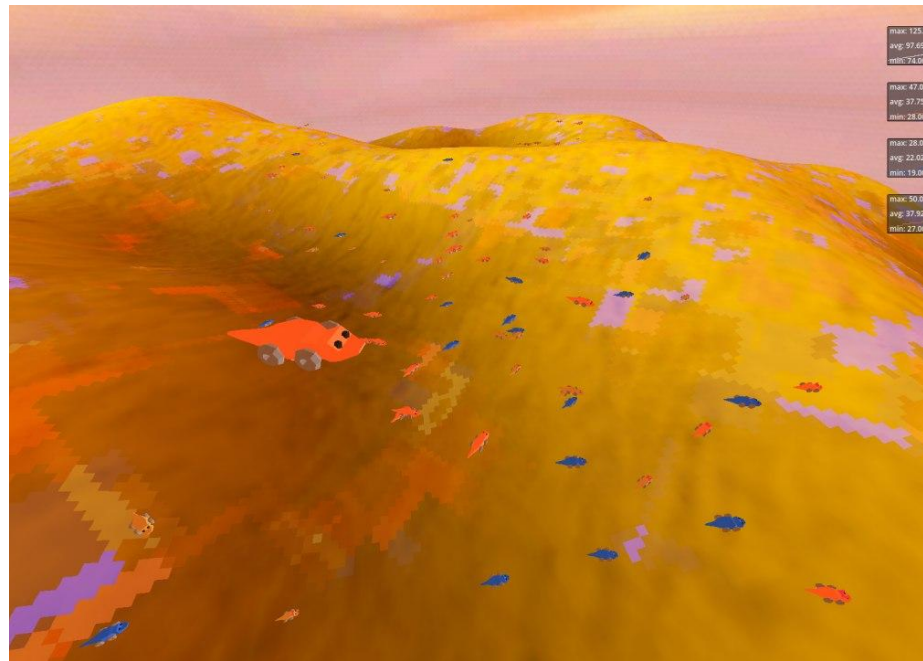
Love and War



Bloopers



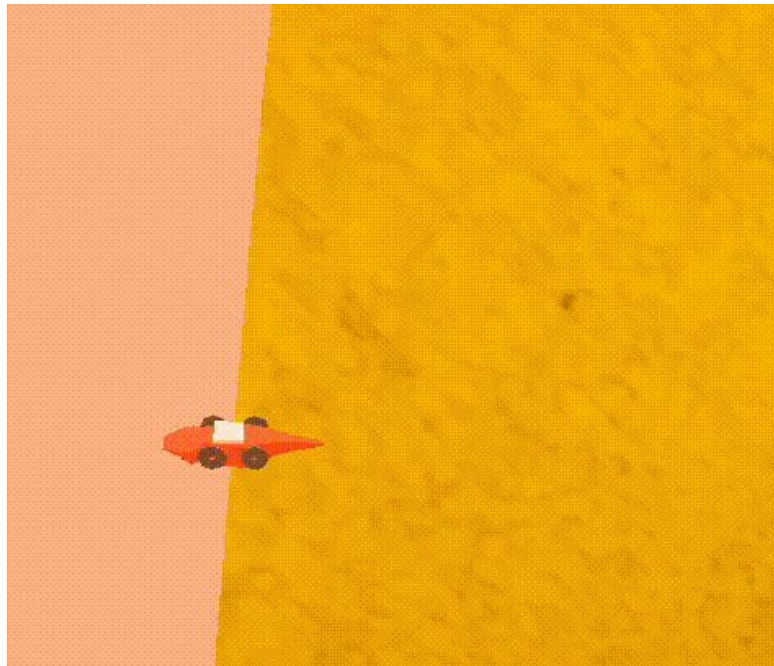
1D Desert



Attack of the giant lizard



Bloopers



You spin me round



Carnival in May