

# GMSE: an R package for generalised management strategy evaluation

## Supporting Information 1

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## Extended introduction to the genetic algorithm applied in GMSE

A genetic algorithm is called in the predefined GMSE manager and user models to simulate human decision making. As of GMSE version 0.3.1.9, this includes one independent call to the genetic algorithm for each decision-making agent in every GMSE time step. Therefore, one run of the genetic algorithm occurs to simulate the manager's policy-setting decisions in each time step (unless otherwise defined through non-default `manage_freq` values greater than 1), and one run occurs to simulate each individual user's action decisions in each time step (unless otherwise defined through non-default `group_think = TRUE`, in which case one user makes decisions that all other users copy). Each run of the genetic algorithm mimics the evolution by natural selection of a population of potential manager or user strategies over multiple generations, with the highest fitness strategy in the terminal generation being selected as the one that the manager or user decides to implement. For clarity, as in the main text, we use 'time step' to refer to a full GMSE cycle (in which multiple genetic algorithms may be run) and 'generation' to refer to a single, non-overlapping, generation of potential strategies that evolve within a genetic algorithm (see Figure 1 of the main text). Below, we explain the genetic algorithm in detail, as it occurs in GMSE v0.3.1.9 (future versions of GMSE might expand upon this framework, and we highlight some of these potential avenues for expansion). We first explain the key data structures used, then provide an overview of how a population of strategies is initialised, and the subsequent processes of crossover, mutation, cost constraint, fitness evaluation, tournament selection, and replacement. We then explain the fitness functions of managers and users in more detail.

## Key data structures used

The focal data structure used for tracking manager and user decisions is a three dimensional array, which we will call `ACTION` (also returned as `user_array` by `gmse_apply`). Rows of `ACTION` correspond to the entities affected by actions (resources, landscape properties, or potentially other agents), and columns correspond either to properties of the affected entities, or to the actions potentially allocated to them. Each layer of `ACTION` corresponds to a unique agent, the first of which is the manager; additional layers correspond to users. Below shows an `ACTION` array for a GMSE model with one manager and two users.

```
## , , Manager_Actions
##
##      Act Type_1 Type_2 Type_3      Util. U_land U_loc. Scare Cull
## Resource   -2      1      0      0 1000.0000      0      0      0      0
## Landscape  -1      1      0      0   0.0000      0      0      0      0
## Res_cost    1      1      0      0  229.0249      0      0     10    110
## U1_cost     2      1      0      0   0.0000      0      0      0      0
## U2_cost     3      1      0      0   0.0000      0      0      0      0
##
##      Castrate Feed Help_off None
## Resource          0      0      0      0
## Landscape          0      0      0      0
```

```

43 ## Res_cost      10  10      10  10
44 ## U1_cost       0   0       0   0
45 ## U2_cost       0   0       0   0
46 ##
47 ## , , User_1_Actions
48 ##
49 ##           Act Type_1 Type_2 Type_3 Util. U_land U_loc. Score Cull Castrate
50 ## Resource    -2     1     0     0  -1     0     0     0     9     0
51 ## Landscape   -1     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
52 ## Res_cost     1     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
53 ## U1_cost      2     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
54 ## U2_cost      3     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
55 ##           Feed Help_off None
56 ## Resource     0         0   1
57 ## Landscape     0         0   0
58 ## Res_cost     0         0   0
59 ## U1_cost       0         0   0
60 ## U2_cost       0         0   0
61 ##
62 ## , , User_2_Actions
63 ##
64 ##           Act Type_1 Type_2 Type_3 Util. U_land U_loc. Score Cull Castrate
65 ## Resource    -2     1     0     0  -1     0     0     0     9     0
66 ## Landscape   -1     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
67 ## Res_cost     1     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
68 ## U1_cost      2     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
69 ## U2_cost      3     1     0     0   0     0     0     0     0     0
70 ##           Feed Help_off None
71 ## Resource     0         0   0
72 ## Landscape     0         0   0
73 ## Res_cost     0         0   0
74 ## U1_cost       0         0   0
75 ## U2_cost       0         0   0

```

The above array holds all of the information on manager and user actions. The first seven columns contain information about which entities are affected, and how they are affected. The first column **Act** identifies the type of action being performed; a value of -2 defines a direct action to a resource (e.g., culling of the resource), and a value of -1 defines direct action to a landscape (e.g., increasing yield). Positive values are currently only meaningful for **Manager\_Actions**, where a value of 1 defines an action setting a uniform cost of users' direct actions on resources (i.e., costs where **Act** = -2 for **User\_1\_Actions** and **User\_2\_Actions**). All other values for **Act** are meaningless in GMSE 0.3.1.9, but might be expanded upon in future versions to allow for modification of specific user costs enacted by managers (i.e., managers having different policies for different users) or other users (e.g., users increasing the costs of other users' actions due to conflict or cooperation). For the rest of this supporting information, we will therefore focus only on rows 1-3 of **ACTION**.

Columns 2-4 refer to resource or landscape types, but only **Type\_1** = 1, **Type\_2** = 0, and **Type\_3** = 0 are allowed in predefined GMSE v0.3.1.9 manager and user sub-models (i.e., only one type of resource is permitted). Future versions might allow for different resource types (e.g., **Type\_1** might be used to designate species, and **Type\_2** and **Type\_3** could designate stage or sex). Column 5 **Util.** of **ACTION** defines the utility associated with the resource (where **Act** = -2) or landscape (where **Act** = -1). For managers, the target resource abundance set with the GMSE argument **manage\_target** is found in row 1 (1000 in **ACTION** above); for users, the value in row 1 identifies whether resources are preferred to increase (if positive) or decrease (if negative). Values of column 5 in row 2 similarly identify whether landscape cell output is preferred by users to increase or decrease (managers do not currently have preferences for landscape output). Of special note is row 3 for **Manager\_Actions**, which defines the *current* manager's utility for resources; that is, the adjustment

to resource abundance that the manager will attempt to make based on the `manage_target` and the most recent estimate of resource abundance produced by the observation model (in the case of the above, resource abundance is estimated at ca 770.98, so the manager will set policy in attempt to change the population size by ca 229.02 resources). Column 6 `U_land` defines whether or not the utility attached to the resource or landscape output depends on it being on a landscape cell that is owned by the acting user. Related, column 7 `U_loc.` defines whether or not actions can be performed only on a landscape cell that is owned by the acting user. Hence values of columns 6 and 7 are binary, and affected by the `land_ownership` argument in `gmse` and `gmse_apply`. Finally, columns 8-13 correspond to specific actions, either direct (where `Act < 0`) or indirect by setting policy (for row 3 of `Manager_Actions` where `Act = 1`). The last column 13 `None` corresponds with no actions. See GMSE documentation for details about the effects of each action.

Constraints on the values that elements in the `ACTION` array can take are defined by a `COST` array (also returned as `manager_array` by `gmse_apply`) of dimensions identical to `ACTION`. Elements of `COST` define how many units from the `manager_budget` or `user_budget` are needed to perform a single action; a `minimum_cost` for actions is defined as an argument in GMSE (10 by default). All values in `COST` columns 1-7 are set to 10001, one higher than the highest possible `manager_budget` or `user_budget`, so neither managers nor users can affect resource types or utilities. Columns 8-13 are also set to 10001, except where actions are allowed. Below shows the `COST` array that corresponds to the above `ACTION` array.

```
## , , Manager_Costs
##
##           Act Type_1 Type_2 Type_3 Util. U_land U_loc. Scare Cull
## Resource  10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## Landscape 10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## Res_cost   10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001  10
## U1_cost    10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## U2_cost    10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
##
##           Castrate  Feed Help_off  None
## Resource          10001 10001      10001  10
## Landscape          10001 10001      10001  10
## Res_cost           10001 10001      10001  10
## U1_cost            10001 10001      10001 10001
## U2_cost            10001 10001      10001 10001
##
## , , User_1_Costs
##
##           Act Type_1 Type_2 Type_3 Util. U_land U_loc. Scare Cull
## Resource  10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001  110
## Landscape 10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## Res_cost   10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## U1_cost    10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## U2_cost    10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
##
##           Castrate  Feed Help_off  None
## Resource          10001 10001      10001  10
## Landscape          10001 10001      10001  10
## Res_cost           10001 10001      10001 10001
## U1_cost            10001 10001      10001 10001
## U2_cost            10001 10001      10001 10001
##
## , , User_2_Costs
##
##           Act Type_1 Type_2 Type_3 Util. U_land U_loc. Scare Cull
## Resource  10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001  110
## Landscape 10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
## Res_cost   10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
```

```

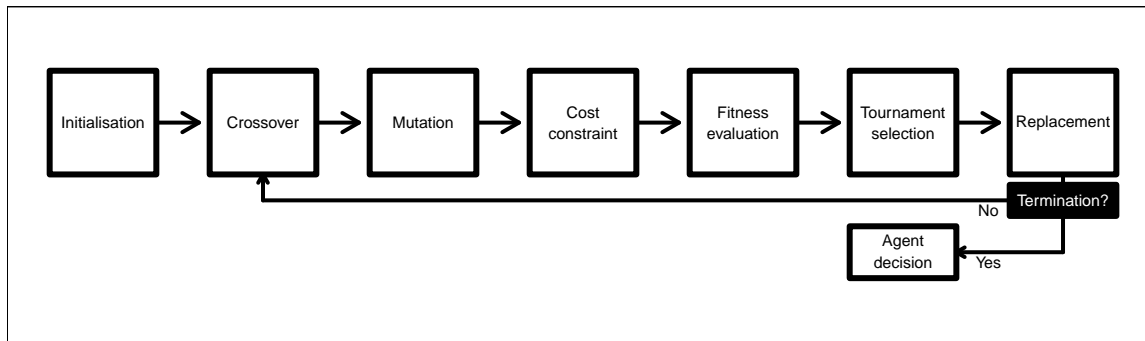
149 ## U1_cost      10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
150 ## U2_cost      10001  10001  10001  10001 10001  10001  10001 10001 10001
151 ##              Castrate  Feed Help_off  None
152 ## Resource      10001 10001      10001   10
153 ## Landscape      10001 10001      10001   10
154 ## Res_cost       10001 10001      10001 10001
155 ## U1_cost        10001 10001      10001 10001
156 ## U2_cost        10001 10001      10001 10001

```

Note that in default GMSE parameters, `culling = TRUE`, but all other actions are set to `FALSE`. Hence the Cull column 9 is the only column besides column 13 `None` in which cost is less than 10001. Manager's actions in `ACTION` directly affect the cost of users performing one of the five possible actions on resources (columns 8-12). This can be verified in `ACTION` where the manager has set the cost of culling to 110 (row 3), and the corresponding `COST` of resource culling is 110 for both users (row 1). The cost of the manager affecting the cost of user actions is always set to the `minimum_cost`; here the default 10 is used. This `minimum_cost` also defines cost values for `None`, in which the user or manager does nothing, as might occur if the manager wants to permit culling and therefore does not want to invest any of their `manager_budget` to increasing the cost of culling. Both `ACTION` and `COST` are updated in each time step unless `manage_freq > 1`, in which case `COST` and `Manager_Actions` in `ACTION` are updated at the frequency defined.

## General overview of key aspects of the genetic algorithm

The genetic algorithm updates a single layer of the `ACTION` array, which defines the decisions of a single agent (either the manager or a user). The corresponding layer of the `COST` array remains unchanged, and serves only to ensure that `ACTION` values do not exceed `manager_budget` or `user_budget` for managers and users, respectively. The genetic algorithm proceeds by first initialising a large (but temporary) population of new `ACTION` layers. In each generation, these layers crossover and mutate, generating variation in potential agent decisions; costs constrain this variation from exceeding a maximum budget, then the fitness of each layer is evaluated based on how the layer is predicted to affect resources or landscape output to which the agent has assigned some utility. A tournament is used to select high fitness layers, and these selected layers become the new generation of layers; generations continue until a minimum number of generations (`ga_mingen`) have passed and a convergence criteria is satisfied such that the increase in mean fitness from the previous generation is below the threshold `converge_crit` (Figure S1-1).



**Figure S1-1:** Conceptual overview of the GMSE genetic algorithm

## Initialisation

At the start of each genetic algorithm, a population of size `ga_popsiz` is initialised (hereafter the `POPULATION` array). This population is held in a 3D array of `ga_popsiz` layers. Each layer includes an identical number of rows and columns as in `ACTION`, and one layer defines a single 'individual' in the population. The first seven

columns of **ACTION** are replicated exactly for all individuals, and remain unchanged throughout the genetic algorithm thereby preserving the information about which entities are affected by actions in a given row. The remaining columns are either also replicated exactly as in **ACTION** (i.e., initialised to be the same decisions as in a previous time step), or randomly seeded with values given the constraints of **manager\_budget** or **user\_budget** (i.e., initialised to random decision making). The number of exact replicates initialised is set using **ga\_seedrep** (if  $\text{ga\_seedrep} \geq \text{ga\_popsize}$ , then all individuals are seeded as replicates). After the **POPULATION** of **ga\_popsize** individuals is initialised, a loop simulating the adaptive evolution of **POPULATION** in non-overlapping generations begins (see Figure S1-1 above).

## Crossover

A single generation of the genetic algorithm begins with a uniform crossover (Hamblin, 2013), by which actions of individuals in **POPULATION** are randomly swapped with some probability. To implement crossover, each individual selects a partner, then exchanges corresponding array elements affecting agent actions (columns 8-13) with their partner at a fixed probability of **ga\_crossover**.

## Mutation

Following crossover, **POPULATION** array elements affecting agent actions (columns 8-13) mutate at a fixed probability of **ga\_mutation**. For each array element, a random uniform number  $u \in [0, 1]$  is sampled. If  $u$  is greater than  $1 - (0.5 * \text{ga\_mutation})$ , then the value of the array element is increased by 1. If  $u$  is less than  $0.5 * \text{ga\_mutation}$ , then the value of the array element is decreased by 1; when this decrease results in a negative value, the mutated value is multiplied by -1 to equal 1.

## Cost constraint

Variation in manager or user actions generated by crossover and mutation might result in strategies that exceed **manager\_budget** or **user\_budget**, respectively. Left unchecked, this over-budgeting could lead to unacceptably high fitness strategies, so strategies that are over budget following crossover and mutation need to be brought back within budgetary constraints. To do this, the genetic algorithm first checks to see if an individual in **POPULATION** is over budget. If so, then an action is randomly selected and removed, and budget use is reassessed; this random removal of an action and subsequent budget reassessment continues until the individual does not exceed their budget.

## Fitness evaluation

Once all individuals in **POPULATION** are within budget, the fitness of each individual is assessed. Fitness assessment works differently for managers versus users because managers need to consider the consequences of their decisions on user actions, and how those actions will affect resource abundance. In contrast, user actions need to consider the consequences of their decisions on resource abundance or landscape output. Individual fitness is defined by a real number that increases with the degree to which an individual's actions are predicted to increase entities of positive utility and decrease entities of negative utility (recall that managers and users assign resources or landscape output a utility value). Details for how fitness is calculated are provided below.

## Tournament selection

After each individual in **POPULATION** is assigned a fitness, a tournament is used to select individuals. Tournament selection is an especially flexible, non-parametric method that samples a subset of individuals from the total population and chooses the fittest of the subset for replacement (Hamblin, 2013). In GMSE, tournament selection proceeds by randomly sampling **ga\_sampleK** individuals from the total **POPULATION**

with replacement. The fitnesses of the subset of `ga_sampleK` individuals are compared, and the `ga_chooseK` individuals of highest fitness are retained (if `ga_sampleK`  $\geq$  `ga_chooseK`, then all `ga_sampleK` are chosen, but this is not recommended). Tournaments selecting `ga_chooseK` individuals from random subsets of size `ga_sampleK` continue until a total of `ga_popsiz` individuals are retained.

## Replacement and termination

Once a new set of `ga_popsiz` individuals is retained through tournament selection, these individuals replace the previous `POPULATION` array. The genetic algorithm terminates if and only if a minimum number of generations has passed (`ga_mingen`) and a convergence criteria (`converge_crit`) is satisfied. The convergence criteria checks the difference between the mean fitness of individuals in the new generation versus the previous generation; if this difference is greater than `converge_crit`, then termination does not occur (this prevents termination from occurring while fitness is still increasing, though it is usually fine to use the default GMSE `converge_crit` = 100 and `ga_mingen` = 40, which nearly always terminates the genetic algorithm after 40 generations having identified adaptive manager or user strategies). Due to the way in which fitness is calculated (see below), in practice, `converge_crit` currently applies only to users. If termination conditions are not satisfied, then the `POPULATION` of individuals begins a new generation of crossover, mutation, cost constraint, fitness evaluation, and tournament selection (Figure S1-1).

## Detailed explanation of manager and user fitness functions

Here we explain how the fitnesses of candidate manager and user strategies in a `POPULATION` array (see above) are calculated. We emphasise that the fitness functions used in GMSE v0.3.1.9 are intended to be heuristic tools for identifying reasonable manager and user behaviours. In practice, our fitness functions identify behaviours that are well-aligned with manager and user interests for harvesting or crop yield, but they are not intended to identify *optimal* decisions. This practical, metaheuristic approach is consistent with the objectives of management strategy evaluation (Bunnefeld et al., 2011), and is well-suited for the use of genetic algorithms (Hamblin, 2013). Luke (2013) describes the metaheuristic approach more generally (original emphasis retained):

Metaheuristics are applied to *I know it when I see it* problems. They're algorithms used to find answers to problems when you have very little to help you: you don't know beforehand what the optimal solution looks like, you don't know how to go about finding it in a principled way, you have very little heuristic information to go on, and brute-force search is out of the question because the space is too large. *But* if you're given a candidate solution to your problem, you *can* test it and assess how good it is. That is, you know a good one when you see it.

Given the complexity of adaptive management and socio-ecological interactions, the above conditions for applying the metaheuristic approach are clearly satisfied for manager and user decisions. With this in mind, we now explain the details of manager and user fitness functions; that is, how GMSE assesses whether or not a strategy is a good one.

## Fitness function for managers

Individual fitness as calculated for managers ( $F_i^m$ ) is affected by a manager's utility for resources and the projected change in resource abundance caused by the individual's policy (i.e., the contents of their `POPULATION` layer, specifically row 3). Manager utility for a resource ( $U_{res}^m$ ) is defined as the difference between `manage_target` and the estimation of population abundance as produced by the GMSE observation model (see "Key data structures used" above). Manager utility can therefore change in each GMSE time step as estimated resource abundance changes; when the estimated resource abundance is greater than `manage_target`,  $U_{res}^m$  is negative, and when the estimated resource abundance is less than `manage_target`,  $U_{res}^m$  is positive. To get individual fitness, first the change in resource abundance predicted by the individual's

269 policy ( $\Delta A_i$ ) is calculated, then the squared difference between  $\Delta A_i$  and  $U_{res}^m$  is calculated to obtain a utility  
 270 deviation ( $D_i$ ) for the individual  $i$ ,

$$D_i = (\Delta A_i - U_{res}^m)^2.$$

271 The value of  $D_i$  increases as  $\Delta A_i$  gets further from  $U_{res}^m$ ; i.e,  $D_i$  is high when  $i$  sets a policy that is not  
 272 predicted to get closer to the `manage_target` abundance. Fitness is defined by first finding the maximum  $D_i$   
 273 value among all `ga_popsizes` individuals ( $D_{max}$ ), then subtracting  $D_i$  from this value for each individual,

$$F_i^m = D_{max} - D_i.$$

274 We have explained how  $U_{res}^m$  is calculated in the above section on key data structures. We now explain in  
 275 more detail how individuals in the genetic algorithm calculate how their actions will affect  $\Delta A_i$ .

276 To predict change in resource abundance as a consequence of policy, an individual first needs to know the  
 277 total number of actions of all types  $j$  (e.g., scaring, culling, etc.) performed by users in the previous time  
 278 step ( $X_{\bullet,j}$ ), and the cost of performing each action ( $C_{\bullet,j}$ ). This information is collected from `ACTION` and  
 279 `COST` arrays. The individual then needs to predict how their policy (i.e., the costs that they set for users  
 280 to perform an action) will affect the new total number of each action performed ( $X_{i,j}$ ). To do this, the  
 281 individual assumes that total user actions performed under their policy will change in proportion to that of  
 282 the old policy. The predicted total number of a particular action  $j$  performed under the policy of  $i$  is thereby  
 283 calculated as,

$$X_{i,j} = (X_{\bullet,j} + 1) \frac{C_{\bullet,j}}{C_{i,j}}.$$

284 The variable  $C_{i,j}$  defines the new cost set by the individual  $i$  for action  $j$ . A value of 1 is added to ( $X_{\bullet,j}$ ) to  
 285 model some degree of caution by the manager (this can be changed from the default 1 using `manage_caution`),  
 286 especially so that managers do not naïvely assume that users will not perform an action just because they  
 287 did not perform it in the previous time step. Otherwise, if  $X_{\bullet,j} = 0$ , then the manager would always assume  
 288 that a change in the cost of an action would have no effect on the number of times the action was performed  
 289 by users; a value of 1 assumes that at least one user will perform the action in the new time step.

290 The predicted consequences of  $X_{i,j}$  for resource abundance differ for each possible action. For each action, no  
 291 consequence is predicted if the policy is not allowed by a simulation of GMSE (e.g., `culling = FALSE`). For  
 292 allowed actions, the parameter `manager_sense` ( $\sigma$ ) modulates predicted consequences for abundance by some  
 293 factor; this is useful because not all actions attempted by users will be realised, and a value of  $\sigma = 1$  tends to  
 294 greatly overestimate how much the actions attempted by users will actually translate to a change in resource  
 295 abundance. In practice, the default  $\sigma = 0.1$  performs well. Allowed actions are predicted by managers to  
 296 have the following effects:

- 297 • `scaring` is assumed to be nonlethal and therefore have no effect on resource number.
- 298 • `culling` decreases resource number by  $\sigma(1 + \lambda)$ , where  $\lambda$  is the GMSE argument `lambda` that defines  
 299 the baseline population growth rate of resources.
- 300 • `castration` decreases resource number by  $\sigma\lambda$ .
- 301 • `feeding` increases resource number by  $\lambda$ .
- 302 • `help_offspring` increases resource number by  $\sigma$ .

303 These effects cannot be altered directly in `gmse` or `gmse_apply` (though parameter values can of course be  
 304 changed using `manager_sense` and `lambda` arguments), but future versions of GMSE might include different  
 305 predicted effects to increase precision or allow for multiple resource types or different actions. The summation  
 306 of  $X_{i,j}$  for all actions defines the predicted change in resource abundance caused by the policy of an individual  
 307  $i$ ,  $\Delta A_i$ .

## Fitness function for users

The previous section described the fitness function applied when individual's fitness was evaluated for managers; here we explain a separate fitness function that is applied when individuals are instead evaluated for users. Individual fitness as calculated for users ( $F_i^u$ ) is affected by a user's utility for resources ( $U_{res}^u$ ) and landscape output ( $U_{land}^u$ ), and the predicted change in each caused by the user's actions ( $\Delta A_i$  and  $\Delta L_i$  for predicted change in resource abundance and summed values of the landscape cells owned by  $i$ , respectively). Individual fitness is defined for users below,

$$F_i^u = \Delta A_i U_{res}^u + \Delta L_i U_{land}^u.$$

Note that  $F_i^u$  increases when  $\Delta A_i$  and  $\Delta L_i$  are of the same sign as  $U_{res}^u$  and  $U_{land}^u$ , respectively. Further, in GMSE v0.3.1.9, only one term of the equation is nonzero. When `land_ownership = FALSE` (default, modelling users that harvest resources),  $U_{res}^u = -1$  and  $U_{land}^u = 0$ , and when `land_ownership = TRUE`,  $U_{res}^u = 0$  and  $U_{land}^u = 100$  (modelling farmers trying to increase crop yield). Hence users only have a single objective of either decreasing resource abundance or increasing landscape output, though landscape output might be increased indirectly by decreasing resource abundance if `resource_consume` is greater than zero.

User actions are predicted to affect resources in the following way:

- `scaring` decreases resource number by 1.
- `culling` decreases resource number by  $1 + \lambda$ .
- `castration` decreases resource number by  $\lambda$ .
- `feeding` increases resource number by  $\lambda$ .
- `help_offspring` increases resource number by  $\sigma$ .

The number of each action performed is multiplied by its effect, and the sum of all these products is the predicted  $\Delta A_i$ ,

$$\Delta A_i = (\lambda)Feeds + Helps - Scares - (1 + \lambda)Culls - (\lambda)Castrations.$$

There are only two possible actions that users can take to directly affect landscape output, tending crops (`tend_crops`) and killing crops (`kill_crops`). The increase in landscape output is modulated by the parameter `tend_crop_yld` ( $\phi$ ). User actions are therefore predicted to have the following effects for one landscape cell:

- `tend_crops` will increase landscape output by  $\phi$ .
- `kill_crops` will decrease landscape output by 1 (since the output of a cell is 1 by default, this action removes all output on a landscape cell).

Actions on resources can also have indirect effects on  $\Delta L_i$  when resources consume output on the landscape; we define the value `res_consume` as  $r$ . The predicted  $\Delta L_i$  is then,

$$\Delta L_i = (\phi)Tends - Kills - r\Delta A_i.$$

That is, the change in landscape output equals the increase in output from tending crops, minus the number of crops destroyed, minus the change in resource abundance times the effect that resource abundance has on landscape output (note that if user actions decrease resource abundance, then this last term will be positive, increasing landscape output).

## Future development of fitness functions

The fitness functions defined above are useful heuristics for simulating manager and user decision-making in a way that produces realistic, *I know it when I see it*, strategies. Future versions of GMSE might improve



upon these heuristics to generate more accurate or more realistic models of human decision making. Such improvements could incorporate additional information such as memory of actions from multiple past time steps, or a continually updated estimate for how actions are predicted to affect resource abundance or landscape output in a simulation (e.g., through a dynamic `manager_sense`). Alternatively, future improvements could usefully incorporate knowledge of human decision making collected from empirical observation of human behaviour during conservation conflicts. While such possibilities could be useful for future GMSE modelling, repeated simulations demonstrate the ability of the current GMSE genetic algorithm to find adaptive strategies for managers attempting to keep resources at target abundance, and users attempting to maximise their harvests or crop yields. It is therefore useful as a tool for modelling manager and user decisions in a generalised management strategy evaluation framework.

## References

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