## Bayesian modeling of ecological systems using the 'Stan' software package

Greg Britten & J. Paul Mattern

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## Python:

```
import numpy as np
def npz(x,t,theta):
    x: model state
    t: current time (in days)
    theta: model parameters
    n = \max(0.0, x[0])
    p = max(0.0, x[1])
    z = max(0.0, x[2])
    light = 1.0 + 0.5*(theta['irr']*np.sin(
            np.pi*((t-81.25)/182.5))-theta['irr'])
    growth = theta['vmax']*n/(theta['nuthalfsat']+n)*light*p
    grazing = theta['graz'] * p*z
    ploss = theta['mort p'] * p
    zloss = theta['mort z'] * z*z
    return np.array((-growth+ploss+zloss,
                     growth-grazing-ploss,
                     grazing-zloss))
```

## Stan:

```
functions {
   real[] x, // state
              real[] theta, // parameters
              real[] x r, // fixed real data (empty)
              int[] x i) { // fixed integer data (empty)
   /* theta[1]: vmax, theta[2]: nuthalfsat, theta[3]: graz,
   theta[4]: mort p, theta[5]: mort z, theta[6]: irr */
   real n = fmax(0.0, x[1]);
   real p = fmax(0.0, x[2]);
   real z = fmax(0.0, x[3]);
   real light = 1.0 + 0.5*(theta[6]*sin(
                pi()*((t-81.25)/182.5))-theta[6]);
   real growth = theta[1] *n/(theta[2] +n) * light * p;
   real grazing = theta[3] * p*z;
   real ploss = theta[4] * p;
   real zloss = theta[5] * z*z;
   return {-growth+ploss+zloss.
           growth-grazing-ploss,
           grazing-zloss);
```