UNIT 5: Competition

Outline

Introduction

Population model with competition Balanced competition Unbalanced competition

Population-level interactions
Invasion theory

Niches and coexistence
The competitive exclusion principle

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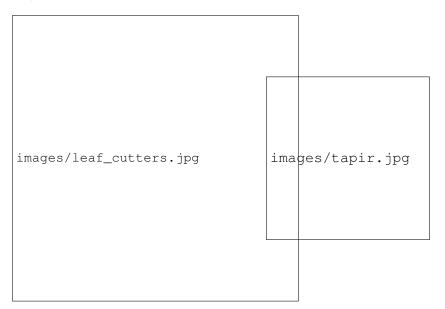
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images/larches.jpg



images/mussels_algae.jpg

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Outcomes of competition images/confusum.jpg

The confused flour beetle

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Subsection 1

Balanced competition

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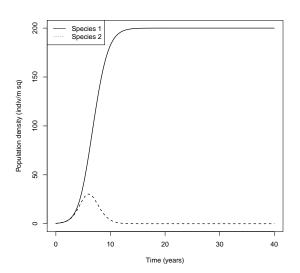
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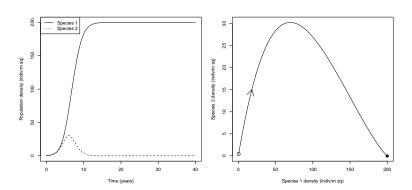
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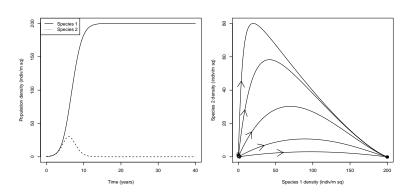
Dominance time plot



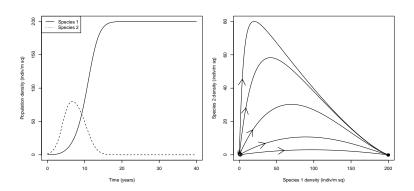
Dominance phase plot



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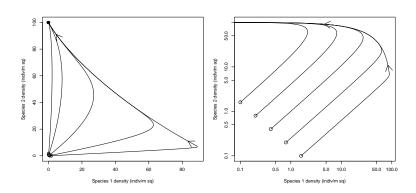
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- $\tilde{N}_1 = N_1 + \alpha_{21} N_2; \, \tilde{N}_2 = N_2 + \alpha_{12} N_1$
- α₂₁ measures the strength of the competitive effect of individuals of species 2 on the growth rate of species 1.
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Subsection 2

Unbalanced competition

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images/toe_balance.jpg
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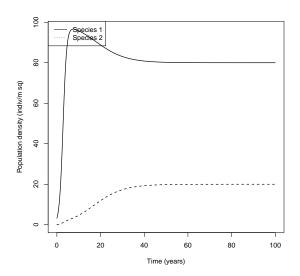
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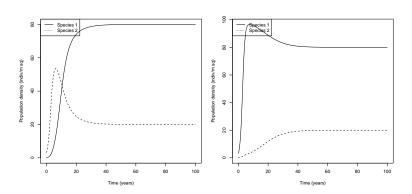
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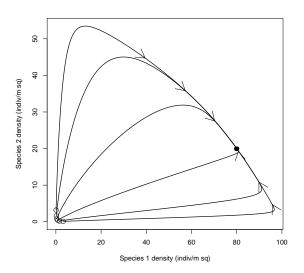
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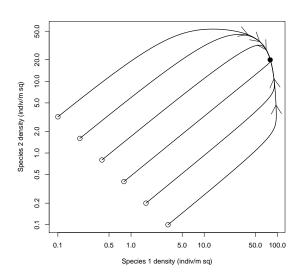




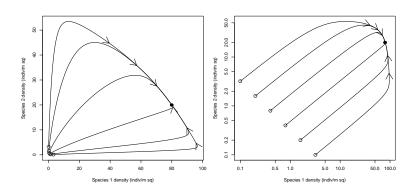
Coexistence phase plot



Coexistence phase plot (log scale)



Coexistence phase plots



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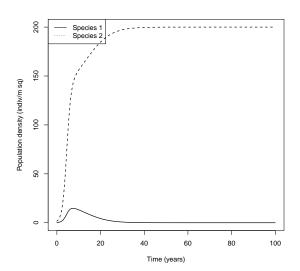
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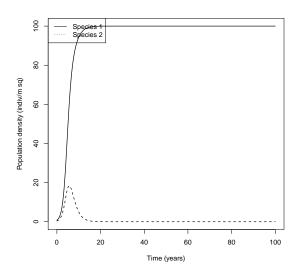
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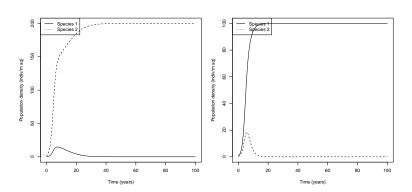
Co-operation

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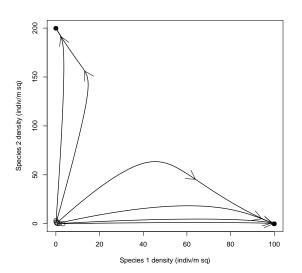
Changing the environment



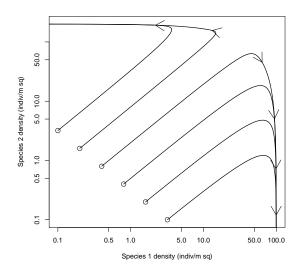




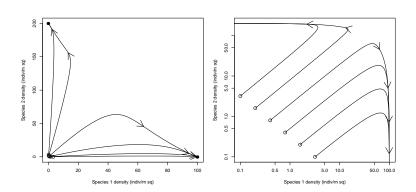
Founder control phase plot



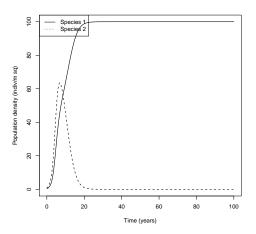
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Founder control phase plots



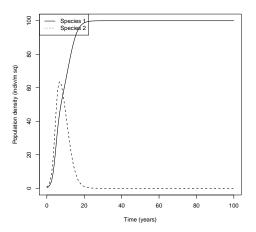
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Outline

Introduction

Population model with competition Balanced competition Unbalanced competition

Population-level interactions
Invasion theory
Colonization and co-existence

Niches and coexistence
The competitive exclusion principle

Subsection 1

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Competitive results

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- ▶ If one E is > 1, the large-E species can exclude the other
 - * We expect that species to always win: dominance

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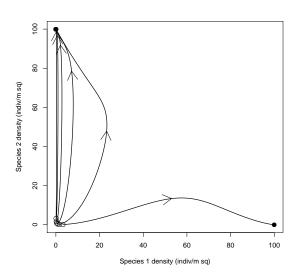
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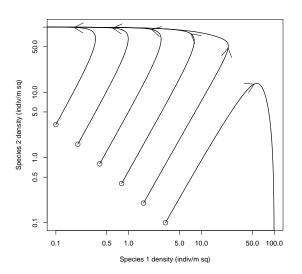
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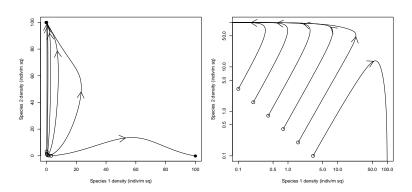
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Subsection 2

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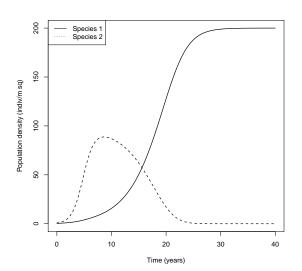
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Outline

Introduction

Population model with competition Balanced competition Unbalanced competition

Population-level interactions
Invasion theory
Colonization and co-existence

Niches and coexistence
The competitive exclusion principle

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images/spruce.jpg

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Example: chipmunks images/chipmunk.jpg

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