UNIT 2 Non-linear population models

Outline

Introduction Population Examples

Continuous-time regulation

A simple, continuous-time model Simulating model behaviour Equilibria and time scales

Delayed regulation

Discrete-time regulation

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Small populations and stochasticity

Allee effects
Stochastic effects



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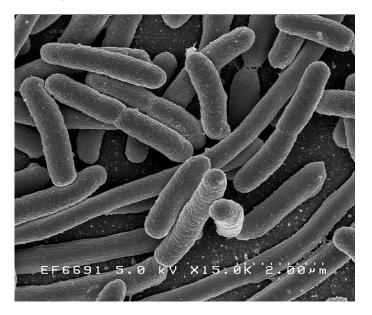
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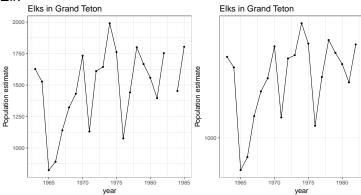
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Subsection 1

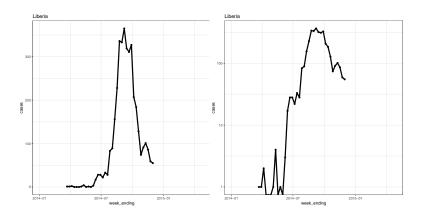
Population Examples

Elk

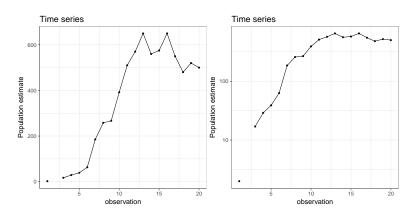


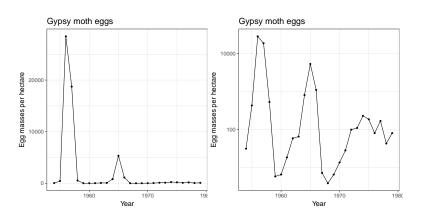
1985

Ebola



Paramecia





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Build on the linear model

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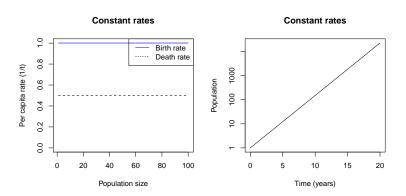
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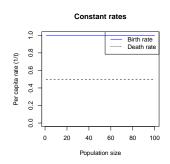
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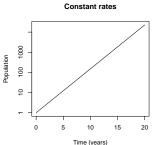
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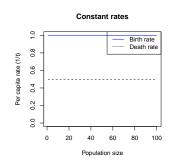
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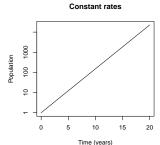






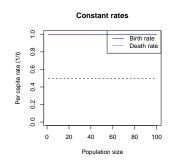
- Per capita rate shows birth and death per individual
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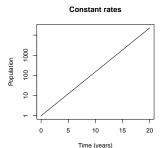






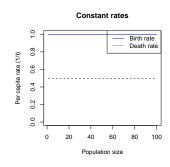
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 - On the log scale we see multiplicative or proportional change

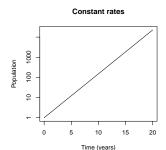




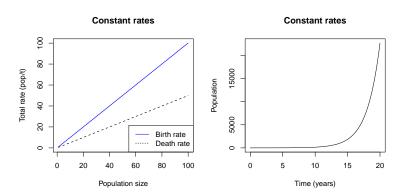


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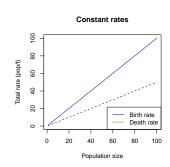


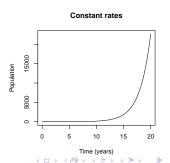




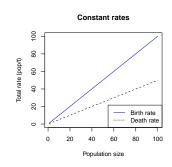


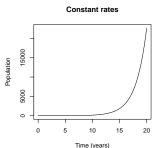
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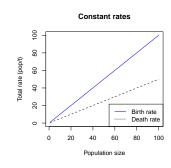
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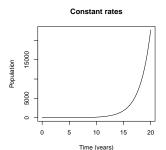






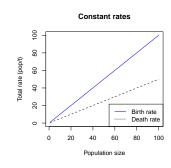
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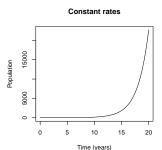






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Subsection 1

A simple, continuous-time model

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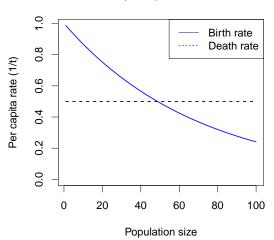
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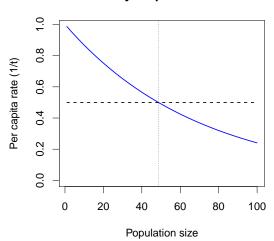
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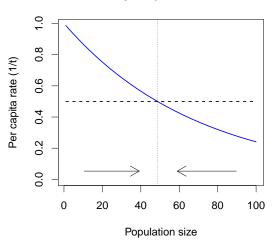
Density-dependent birth

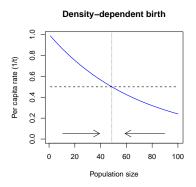


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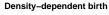


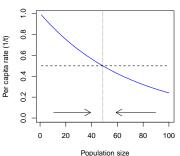
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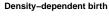


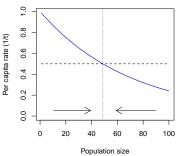
Increase when population is below equilibrium





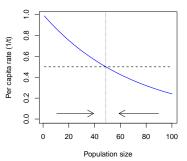
- Increase when population is below equilibrium
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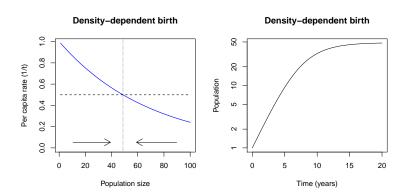
- Increase when population is below equilibrium
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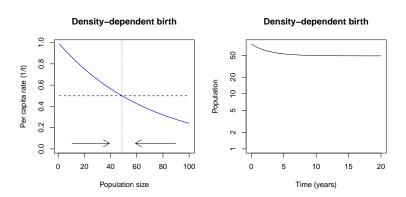


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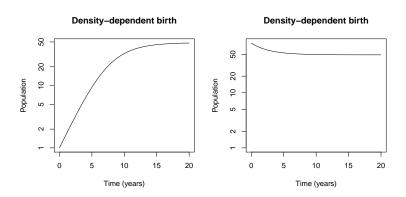
Low starting population example



High starting population example



Examples



Subsection 2

Simulating model behaviour

Simulations

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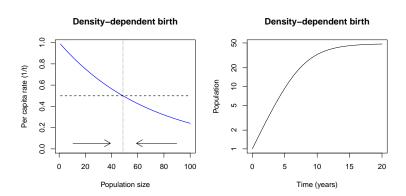
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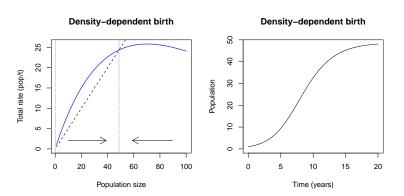
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Population perspective picture



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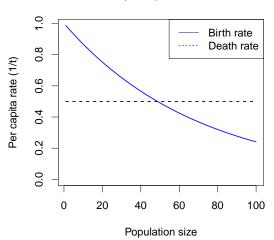
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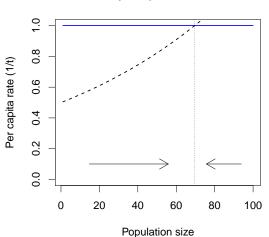
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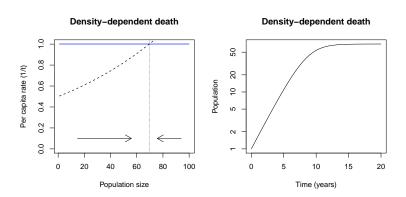
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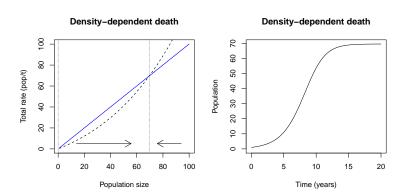
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Population perspective



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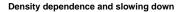
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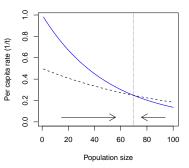


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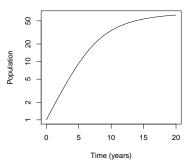


Individual perspective



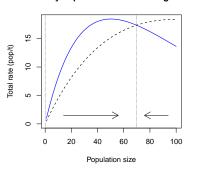


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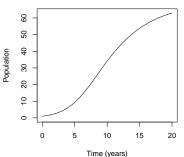


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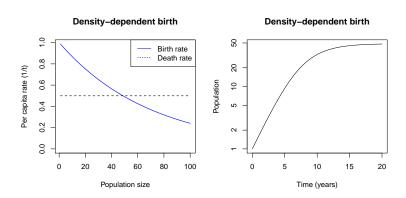
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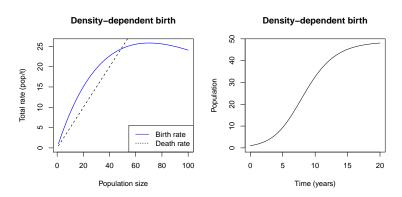
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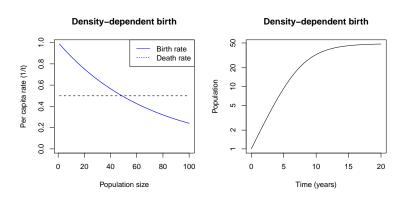
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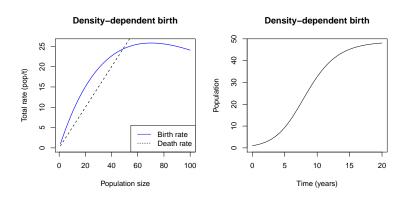
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Population perspective



Subsection 3

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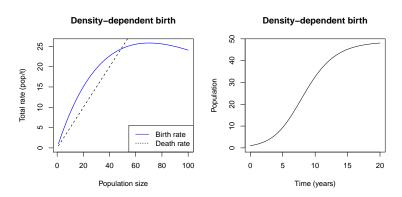
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Population perspective



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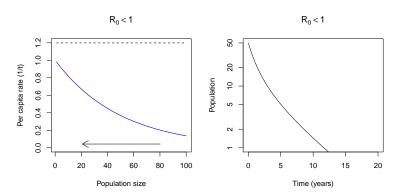
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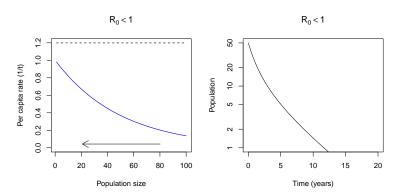
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Individual perspective



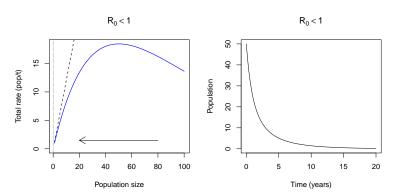
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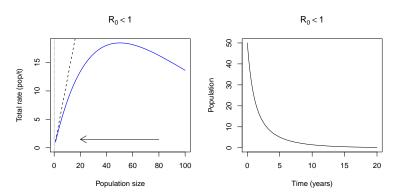
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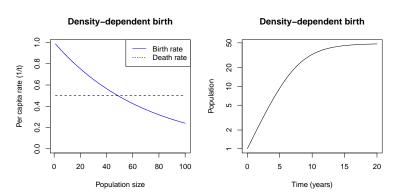
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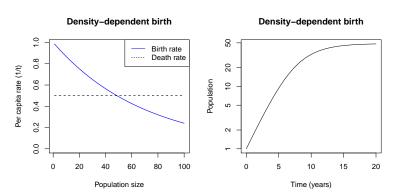


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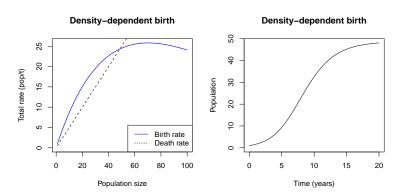
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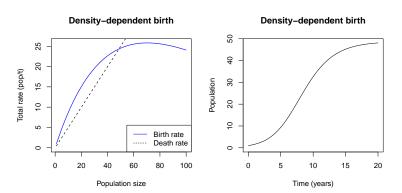
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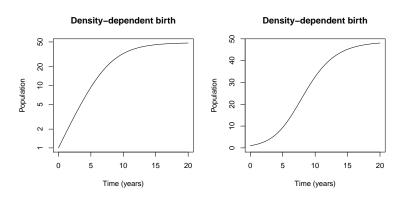
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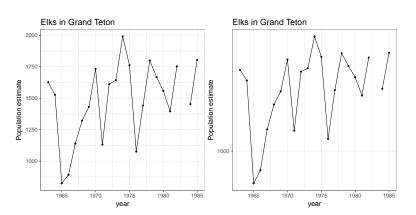
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Elk



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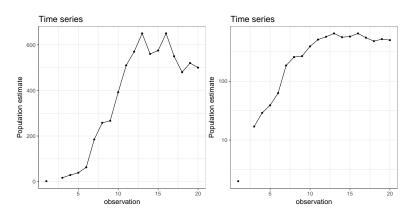
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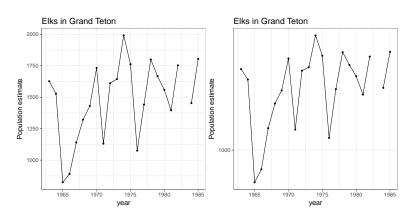
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Paramecia



Elk



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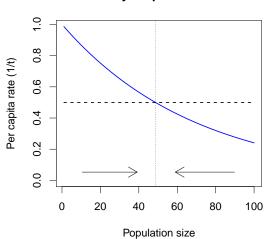
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Arrows with time delay

Density-dependent birth



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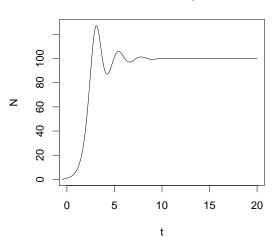
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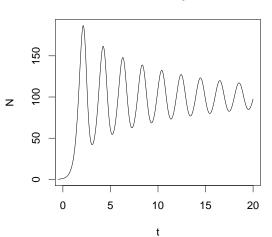
Time-delayed dynamics



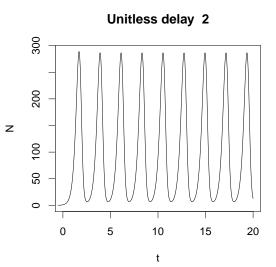


Time-delayed dynamics

Unitless delay 1.5



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Subsection 1

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Subsection 2

Simulating this system

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► This system can be simulated very easily by following the rule for N_{T+1} as a function of N_T

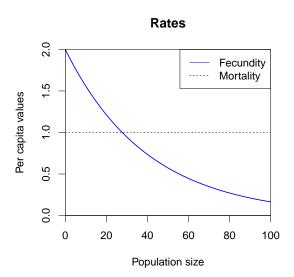
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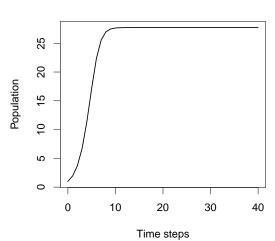
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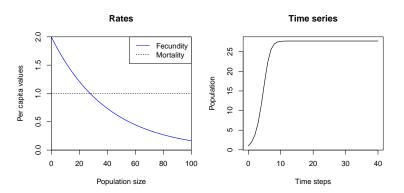


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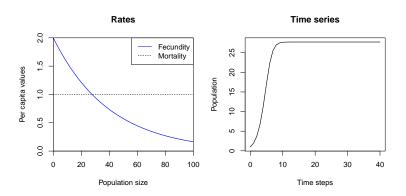


We expect simple dynamics

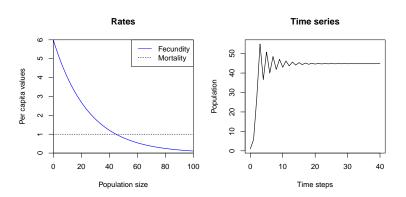


What dynamics do we get?

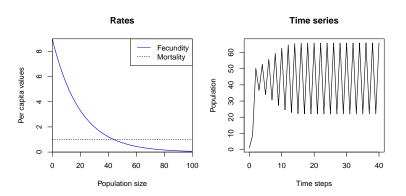
Simple dynamics



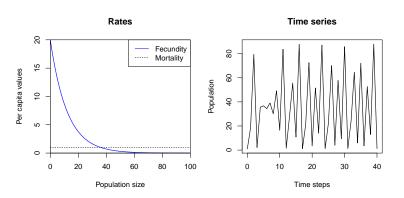
Damped oscillations



Persistent oscillations

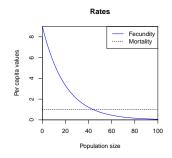


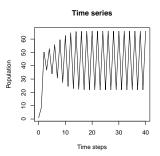
Lots of other behaviours



Subsection 3

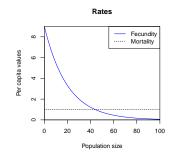
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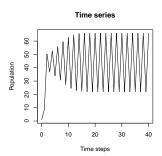






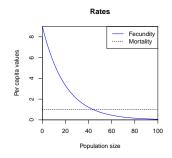
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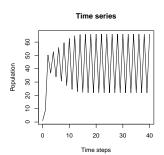






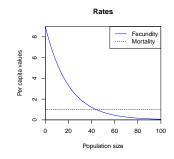
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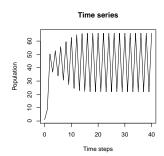






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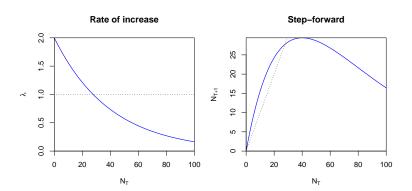
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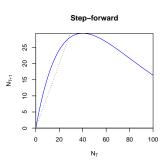
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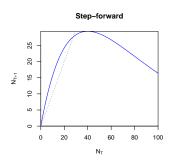
Response to population increase



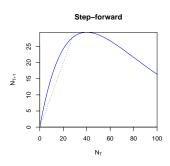
▶ When N_T is small, N_{T+1} increases with N.



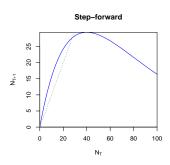
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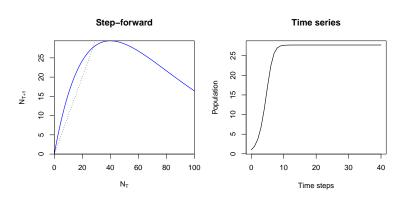
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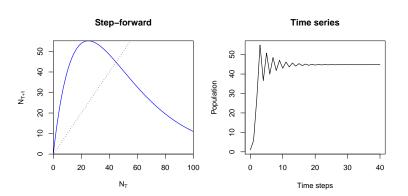
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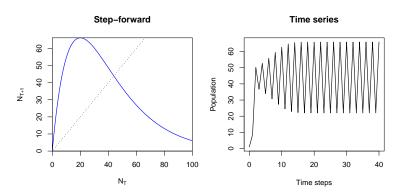
Simple dynamics



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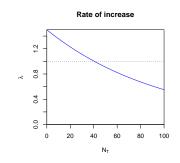
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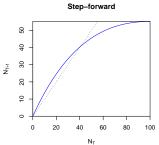
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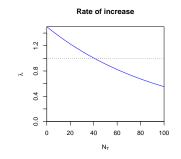
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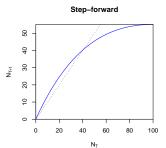






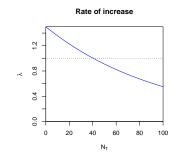
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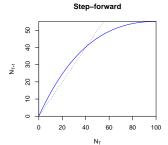






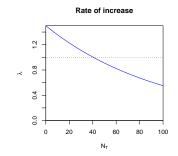
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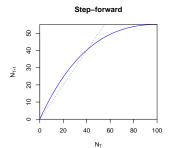






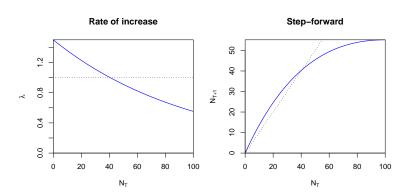
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Contest regulation



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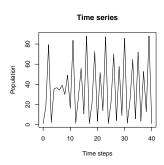


Plants

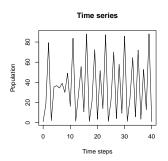
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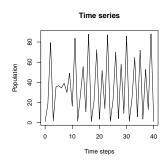
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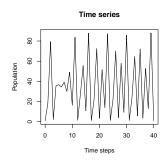
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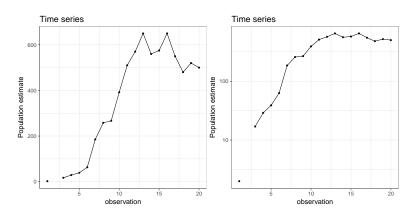
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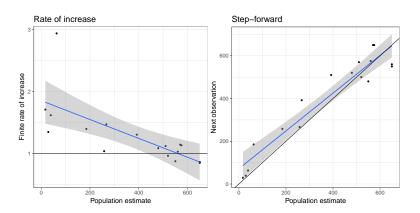
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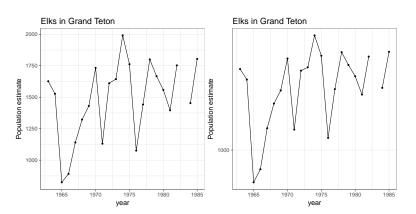
Paramecia



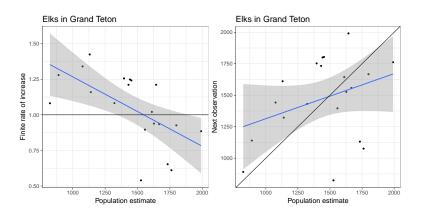
Paramecia



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Outline

Introduction

Population Examples

Continuous-time regulation

A simple, continuous-time model Simulating model behaviour Equilibria and time scales

Delayed regulation

Discrete-time regulation

A simple, discrete-time model Simulating this system Interpreting complex behaviour

Small populations and stochasticity

Allee effects

Stochastic effects



Example

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Subsection 1

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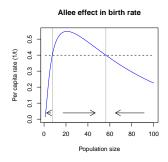
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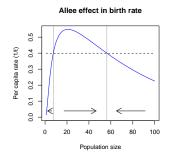
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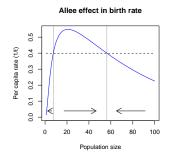
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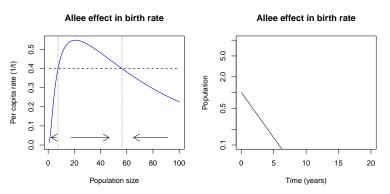


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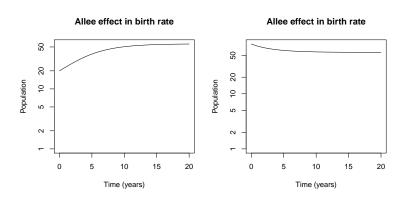
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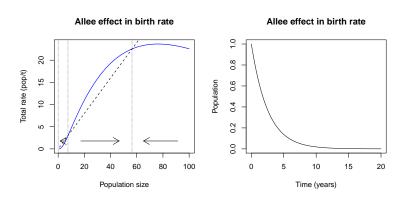
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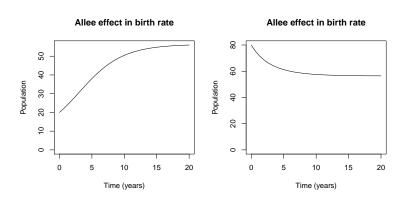
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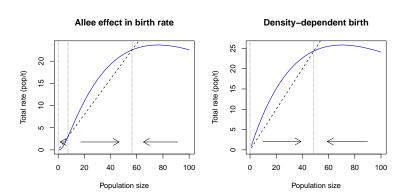
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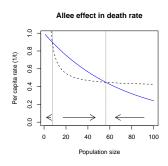
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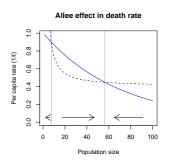
Population comparison



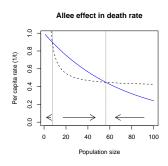
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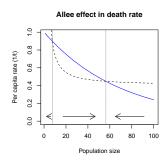
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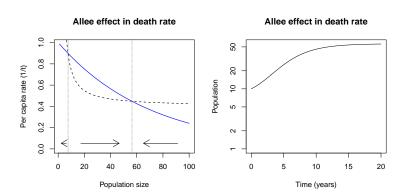
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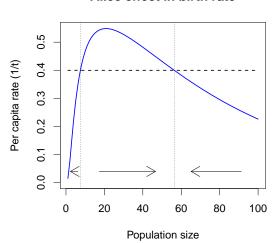
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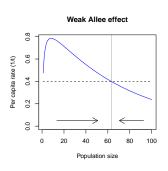
\mathcal{R}_0 and \mathcal{R}_{max}

Allee effect in birth rate



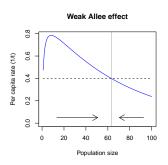
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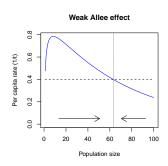
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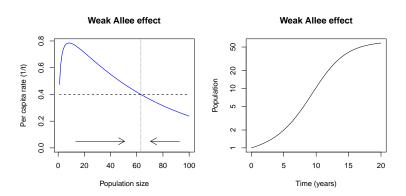


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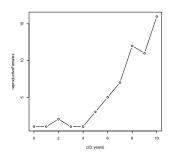
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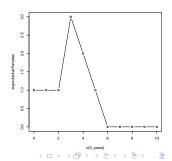
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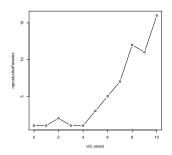
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- Environmental stochasticity can have large effects on any population
 - * A bad year is bad for everyone
- But small populations are the ones in danger of going extinct
 - * Large populations can average out over time
 - * If the "mean" value of R₀ is greater than 1, large population should survive the ups and downs

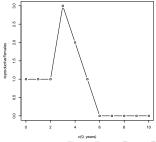
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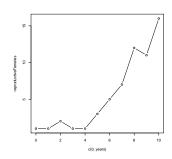
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- But if we do the same simulation twice, we can get different answers

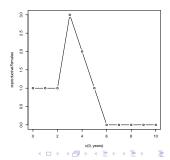




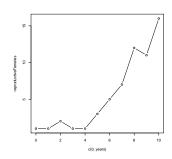


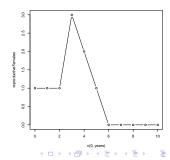
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