

# UNIT 2 Non-linear population models

# Outline

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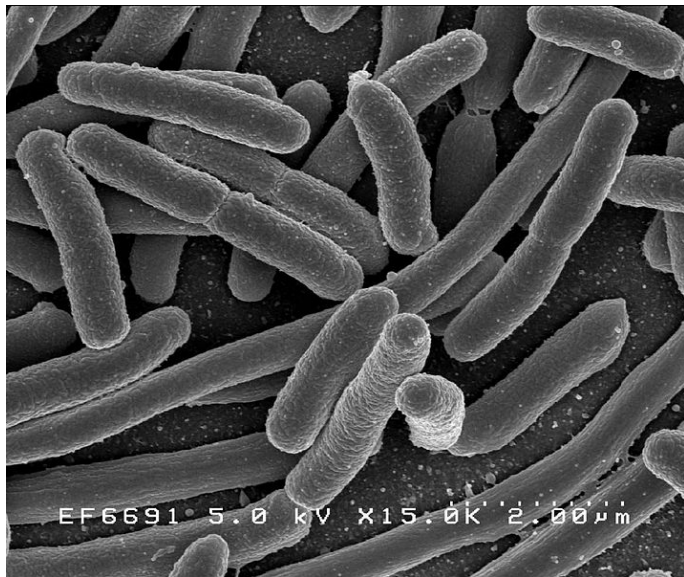
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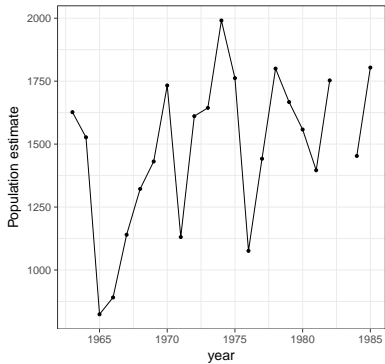
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## Subsection 1

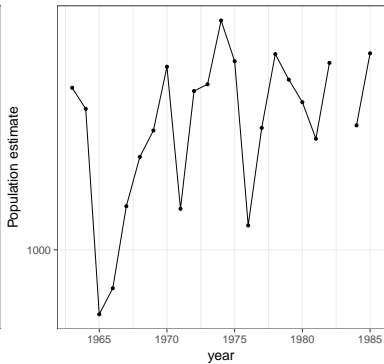
### Population Examples

# Elk

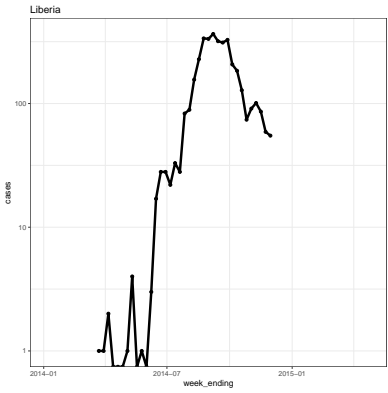
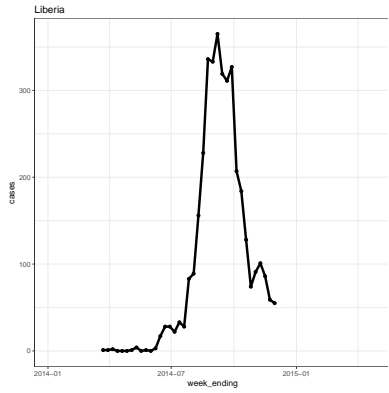
Elks in Grand Teton



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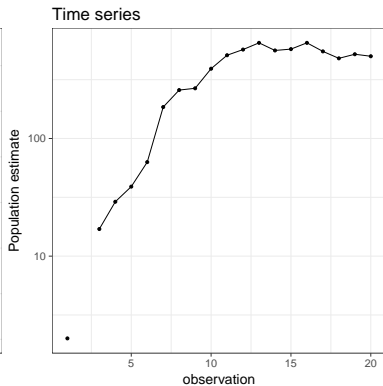
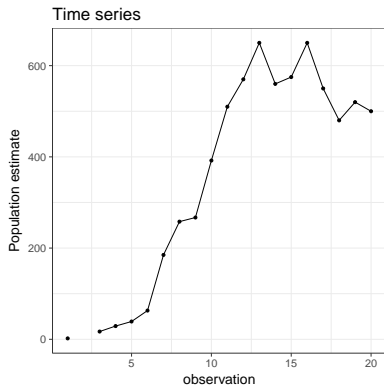


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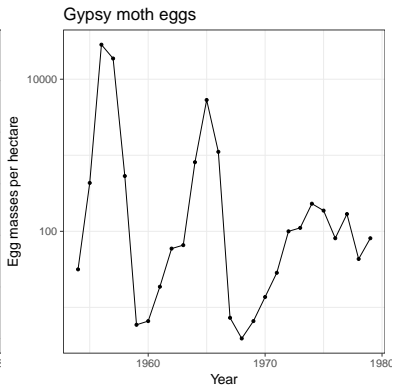
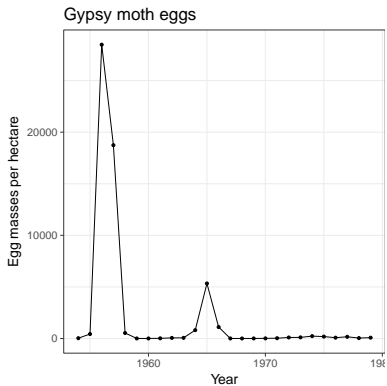




# Paramecia



# Gypsy moths



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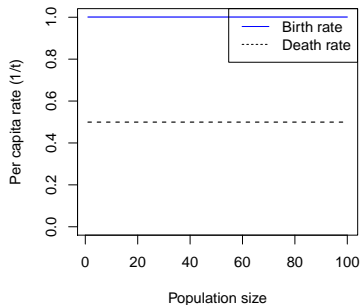
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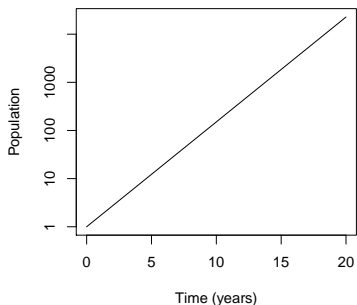
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# Individual perspective

Constant rates

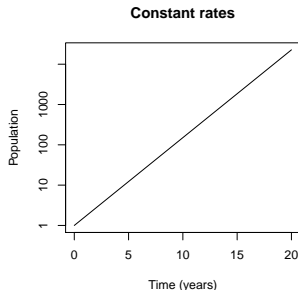
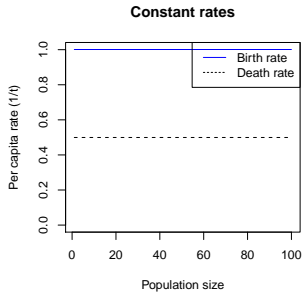


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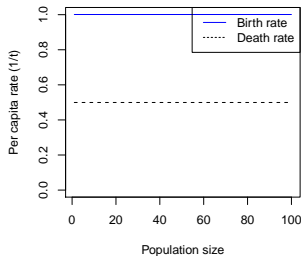
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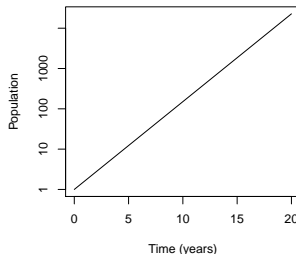
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- ▶ Per capita rate shows birth and death per individual
- ▶ Corresponds to the time plot showing growth on a log scale

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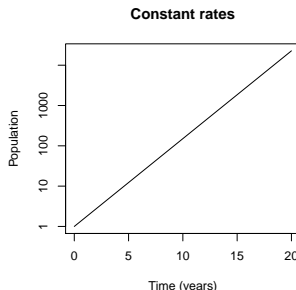
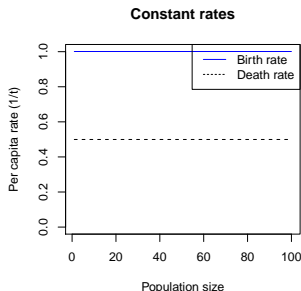
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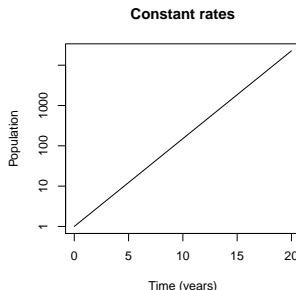
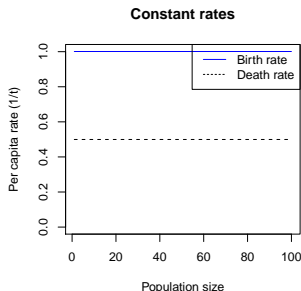
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- ▶ Per capita rate shows birth and death per individual
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  - ▶ On the log scale we see *multiplicative or proportional change*



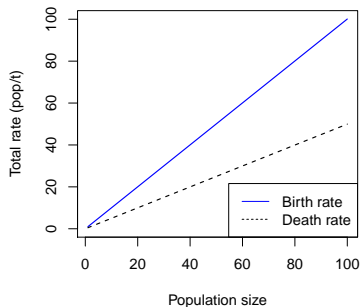
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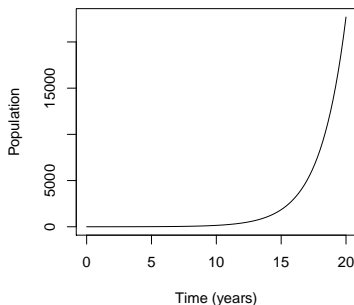


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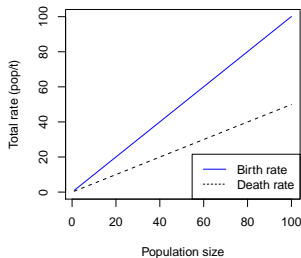
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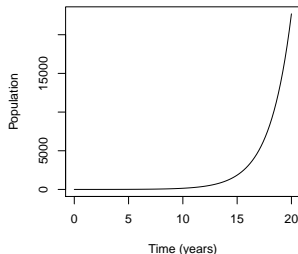
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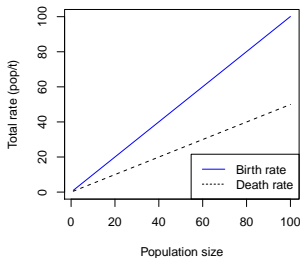
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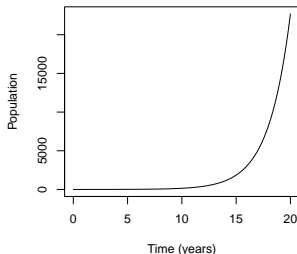
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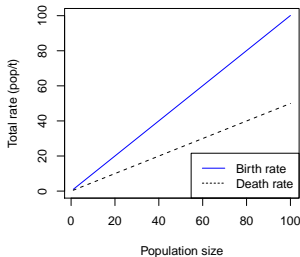
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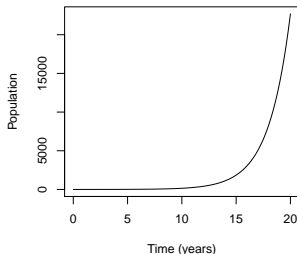
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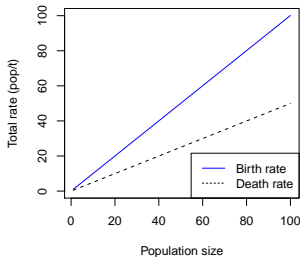
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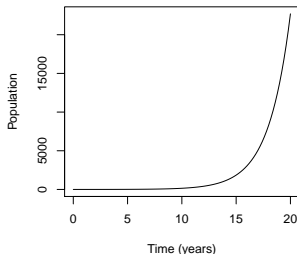
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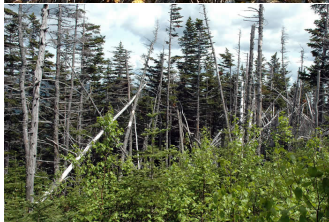
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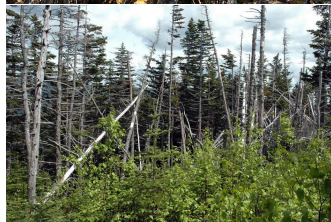
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## Subsection 1

A simple, continuous-time model

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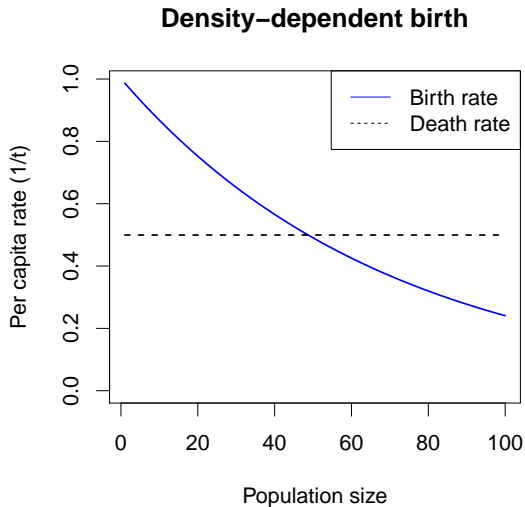
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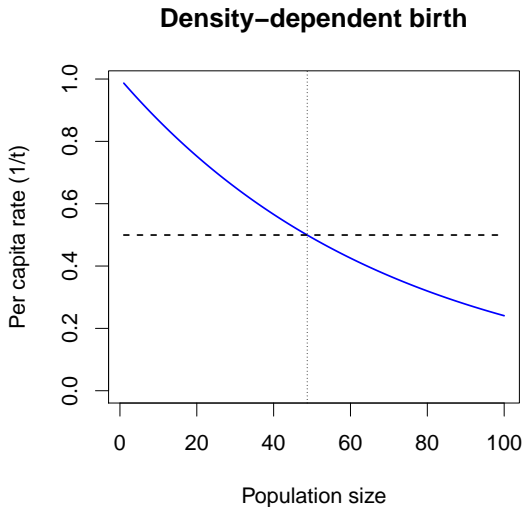
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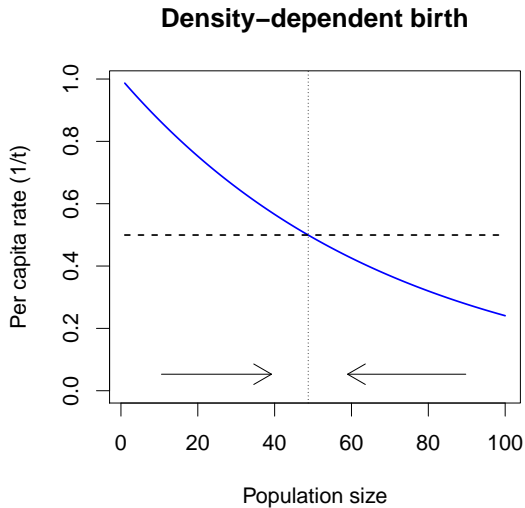
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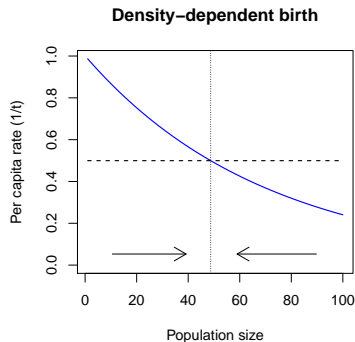
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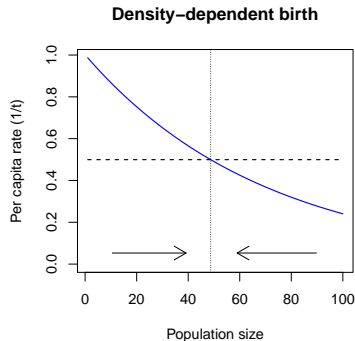


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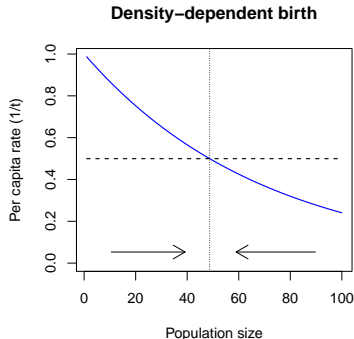
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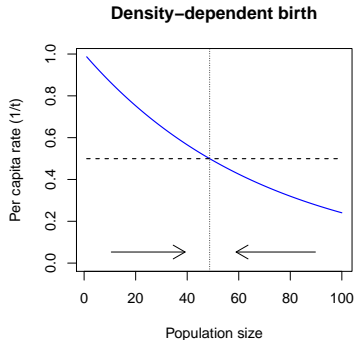
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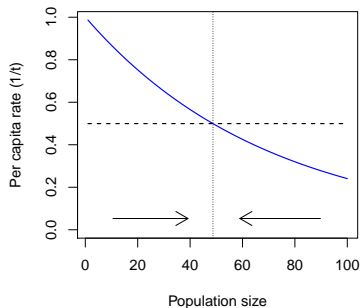
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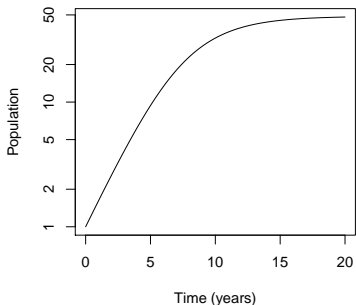
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## Low starting population example

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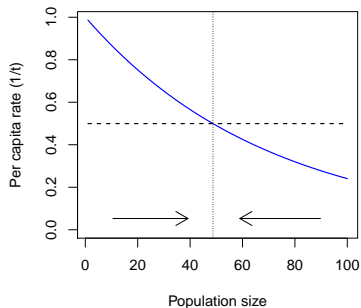


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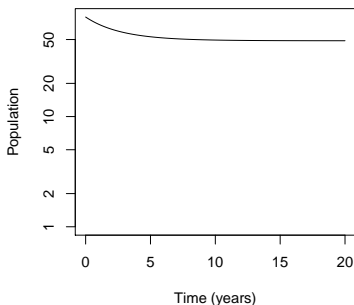


# High starting population example

Density-dependent birth

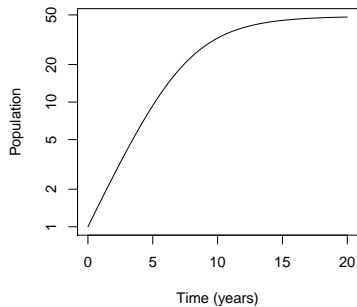


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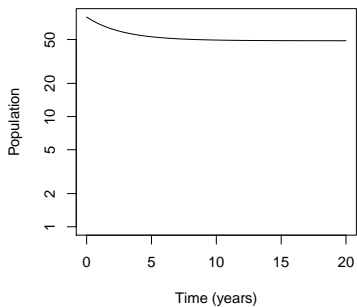


# Examples

**Density-dependent birth**



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## Subsection 2

### Simulating model behaviour

# Simulations

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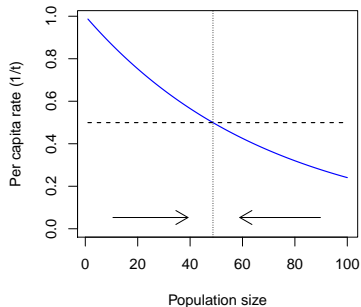
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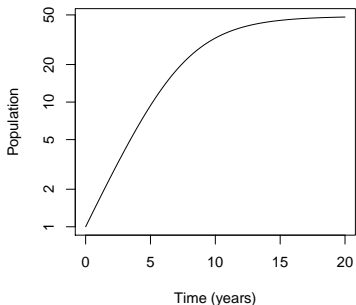
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# What will this model do?

Density-dependent birth



Density-dependent birth



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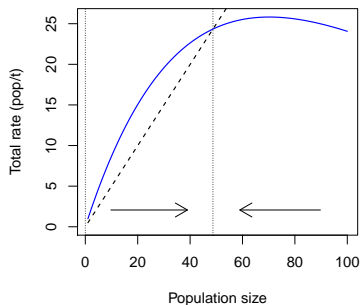
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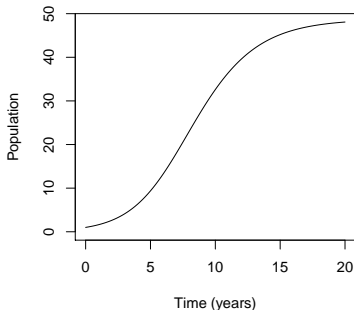
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# Population perspective picture

Density-dependent birth



Density-dependent birth



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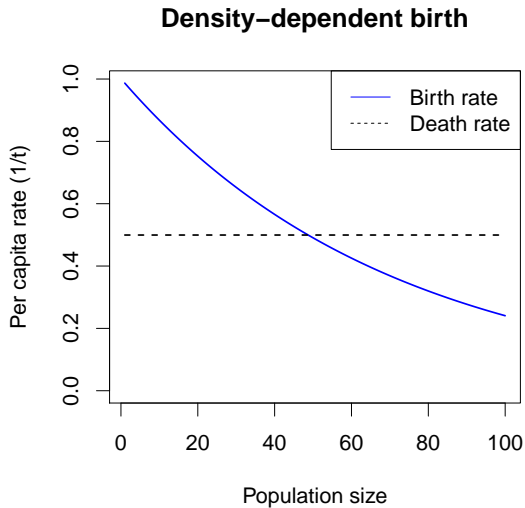


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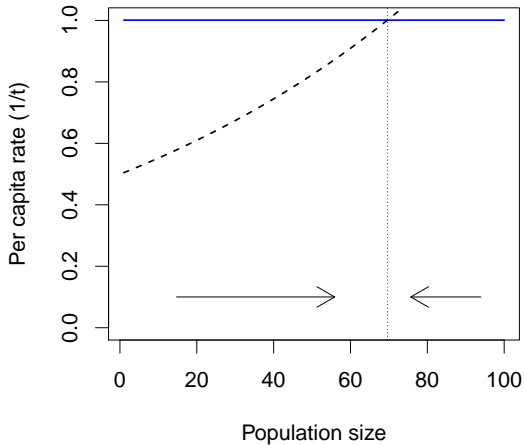


## Decreasing birth rates



## *Increasing death rates*

### Density-dependent death



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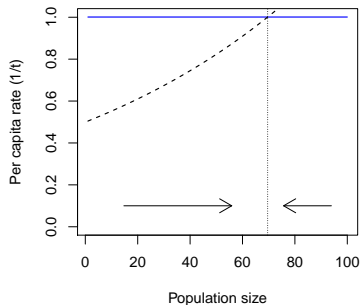
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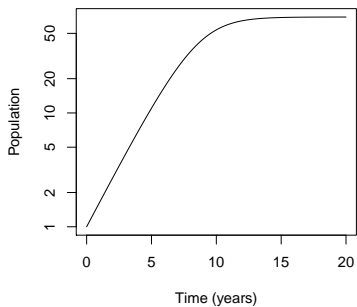


# Individual perspective

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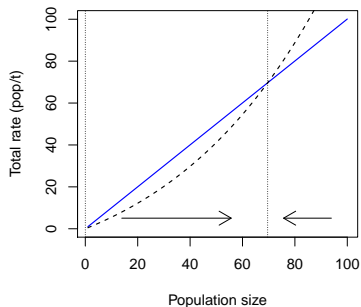
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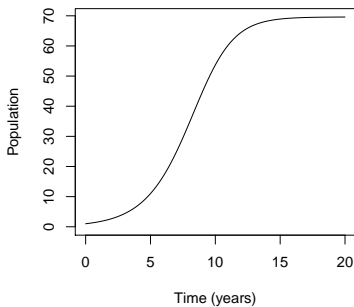


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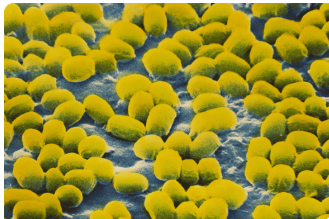
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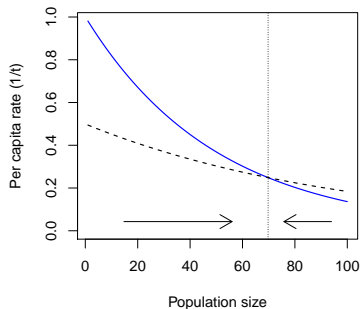
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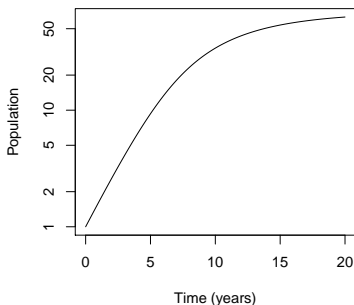


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Density dependence and slowing down

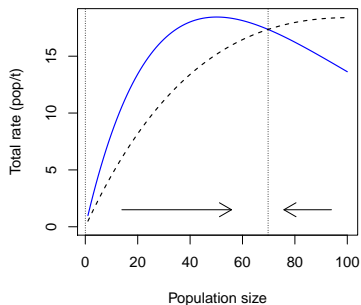


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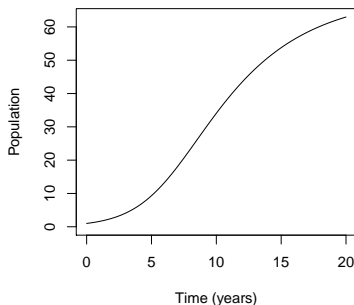


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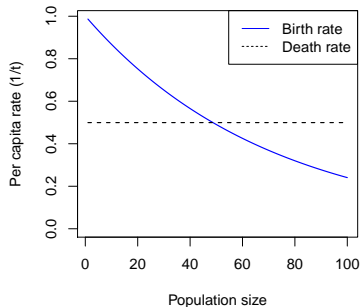
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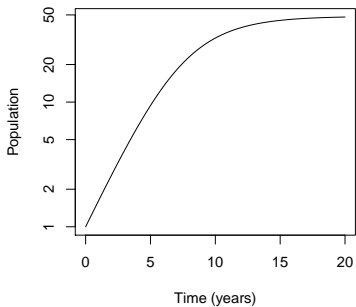
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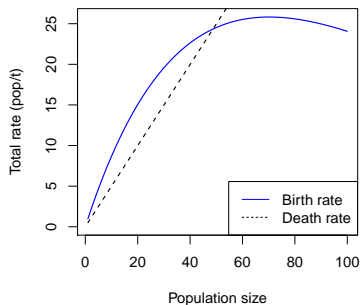


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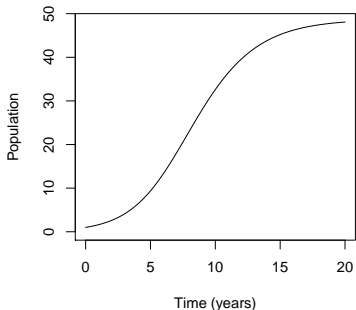


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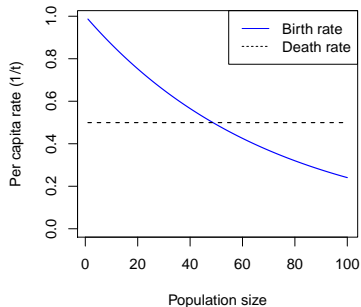
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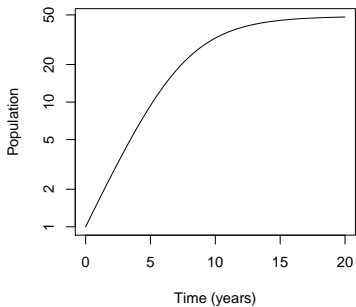
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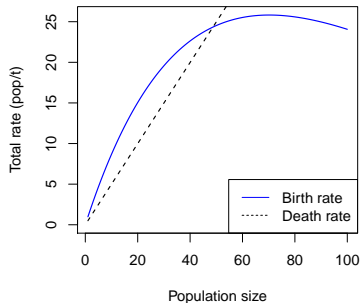
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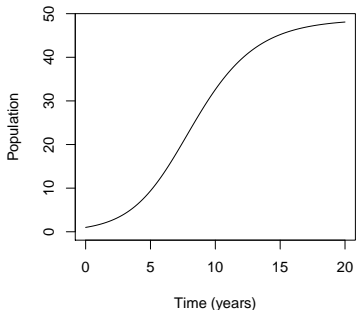


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## Subsection 3

### Equilibria and time scales

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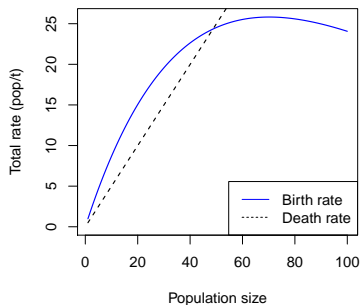
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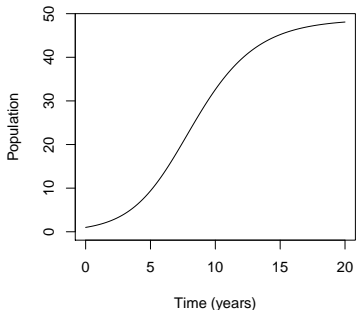


# Population perspective

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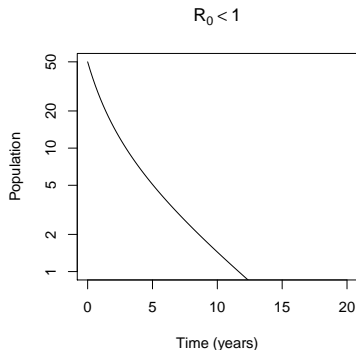
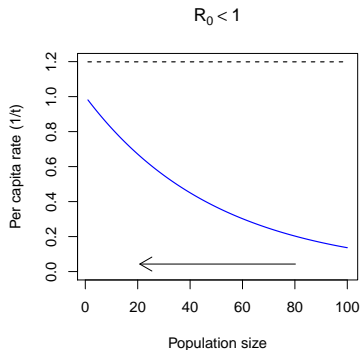
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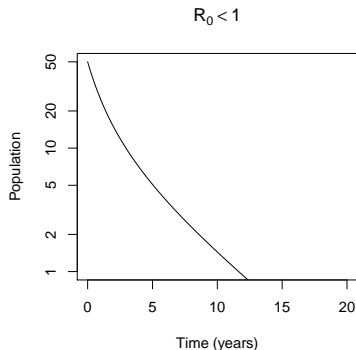
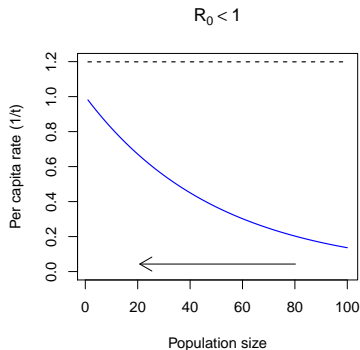
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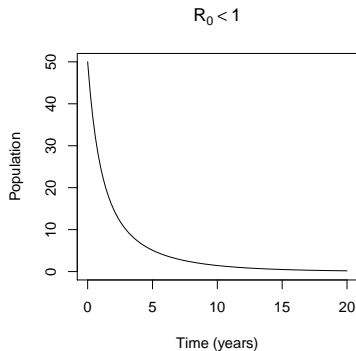
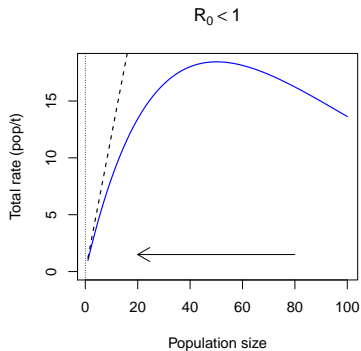
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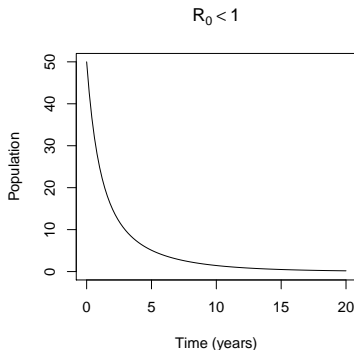
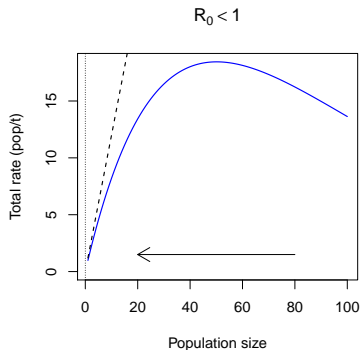
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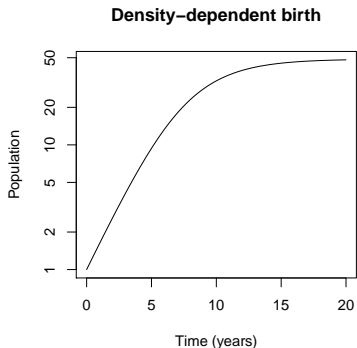
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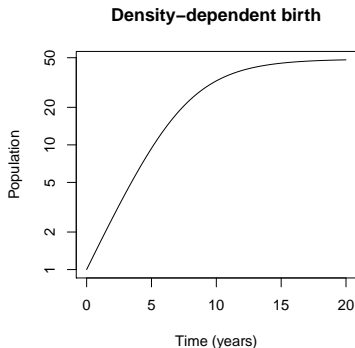
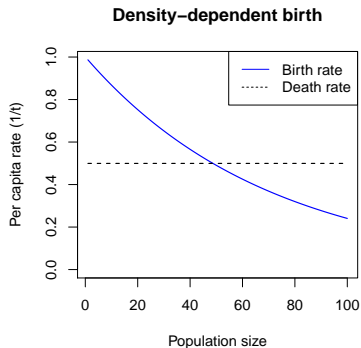
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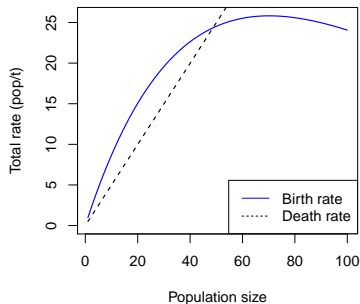


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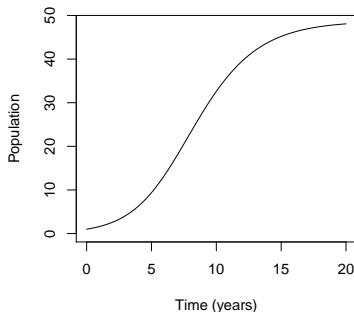


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Density-dependent birth



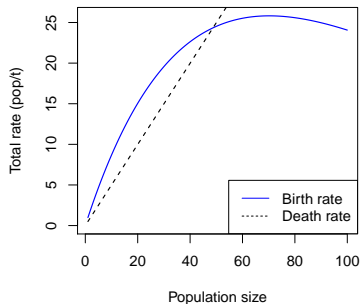
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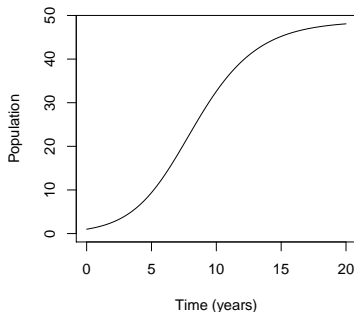
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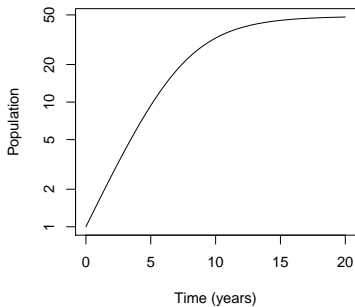
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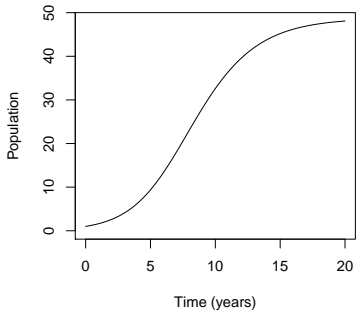
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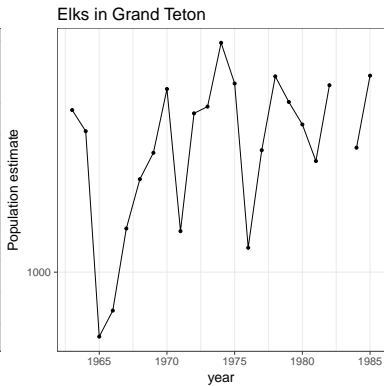
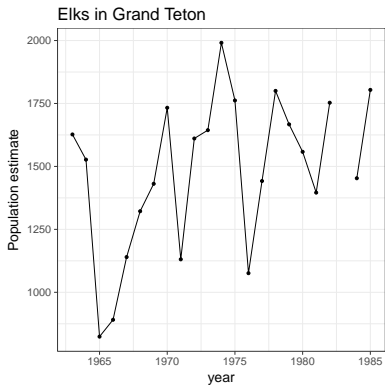
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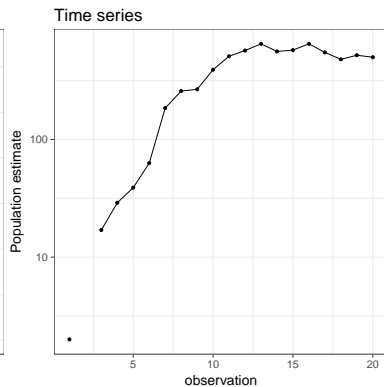
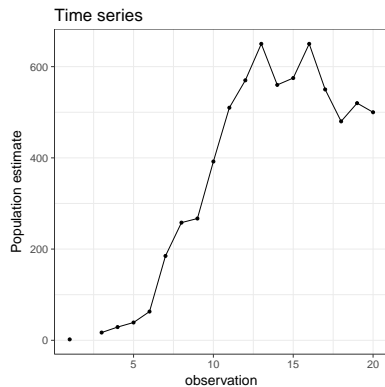
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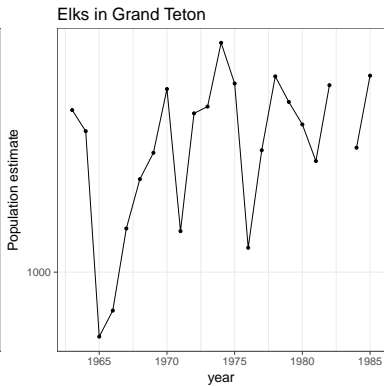
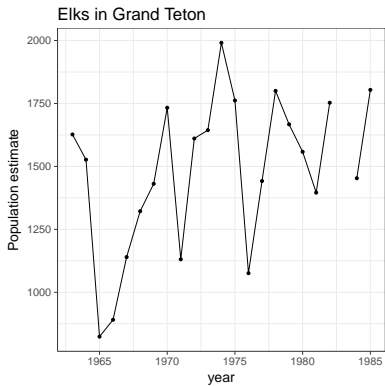
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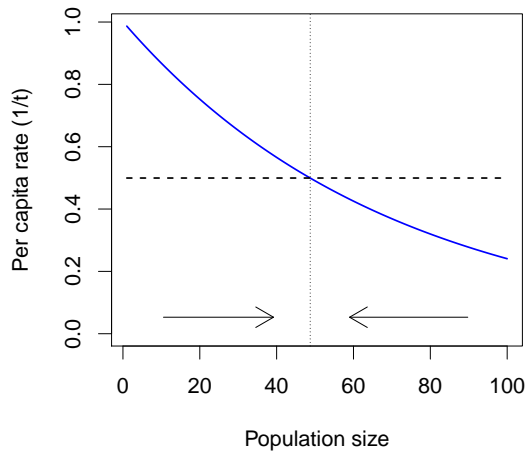


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## Arrows with time delay

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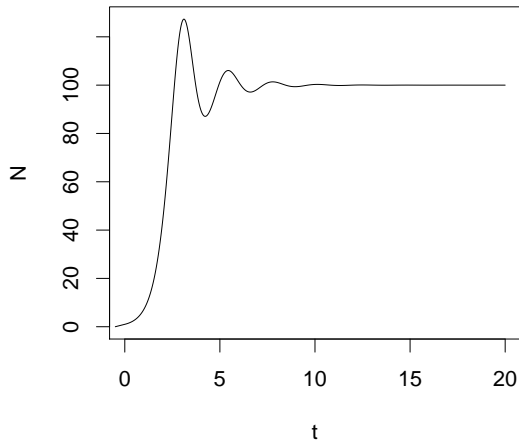


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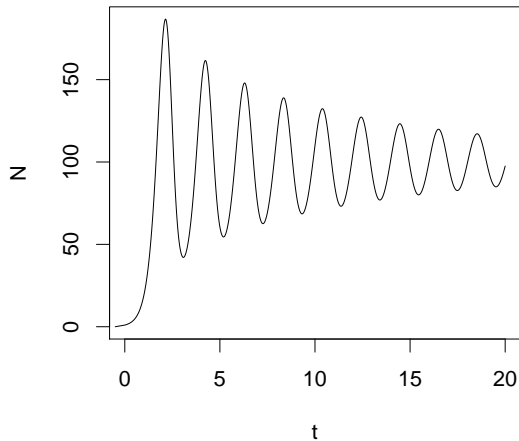
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**Unitless delay 1**

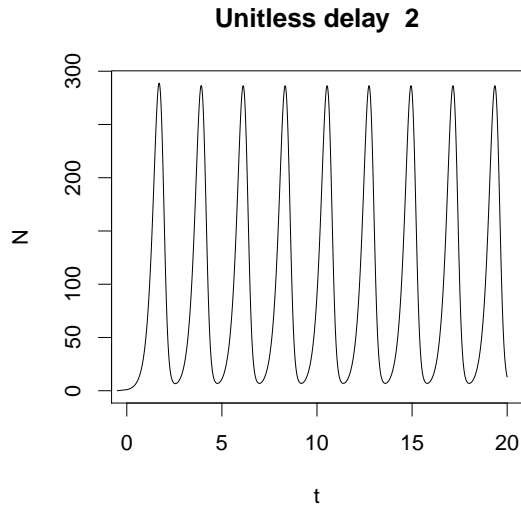


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# Outline

## Subsection 1

### A simple, discrete-time model

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## Subsection 2

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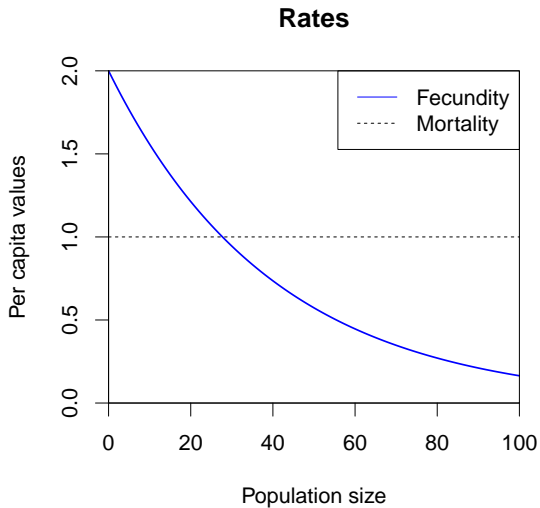
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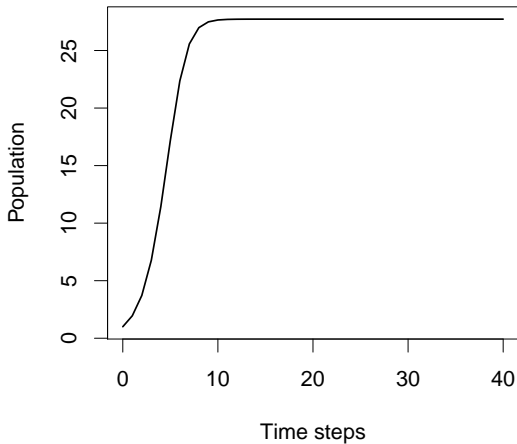
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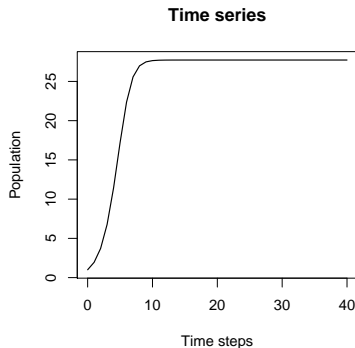
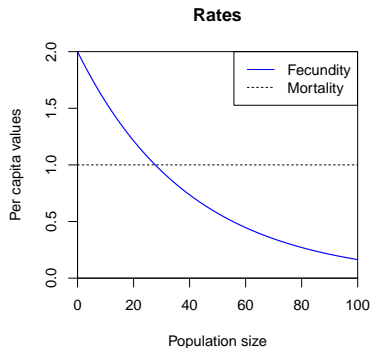
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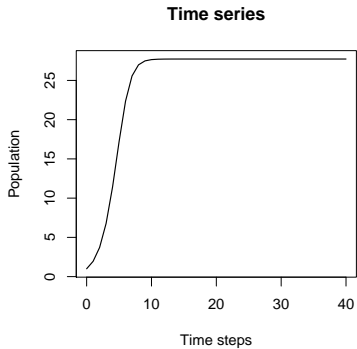
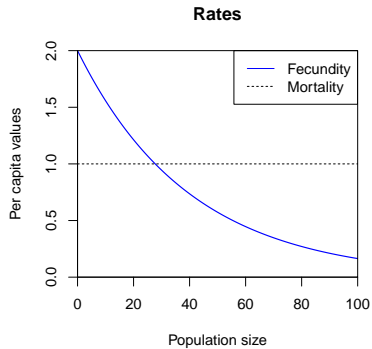


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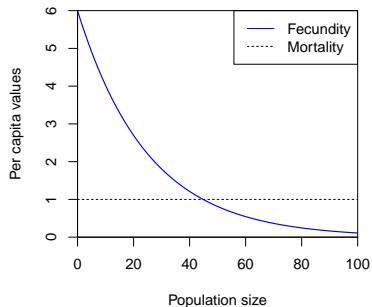
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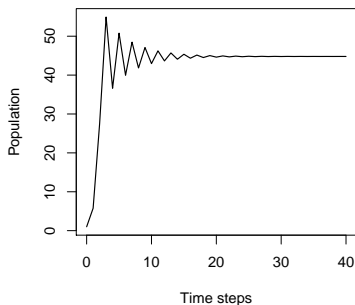


# Damped oscillations

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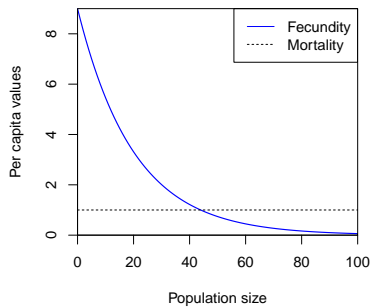


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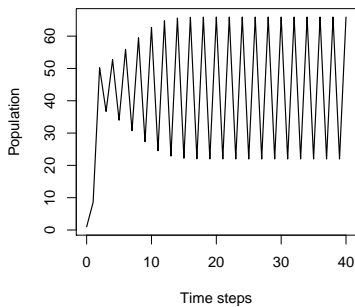


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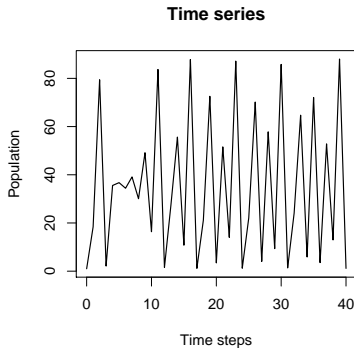
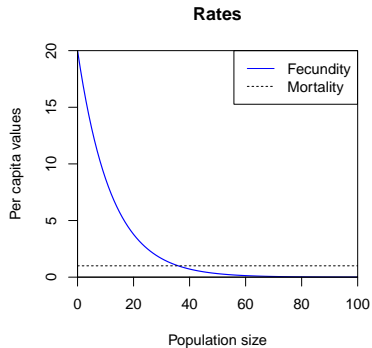
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# Lots of other behaviours

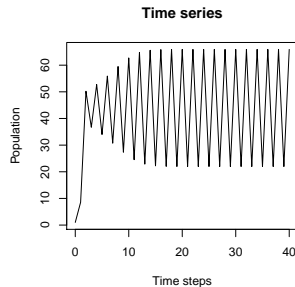
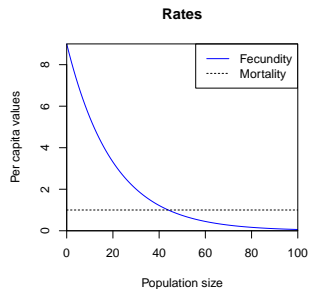


## Subsection 3

### Interpreting complex behaviour

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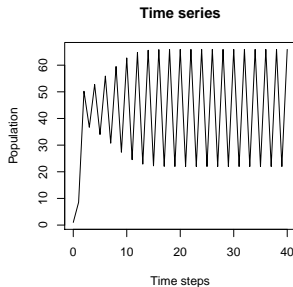
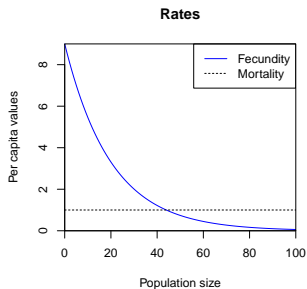
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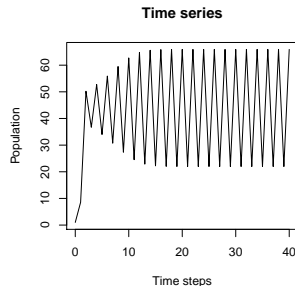
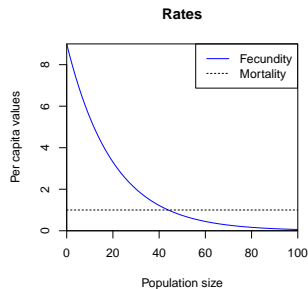
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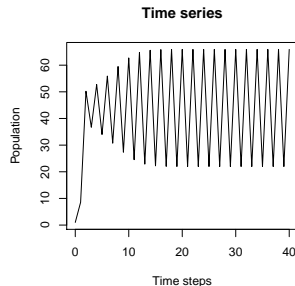
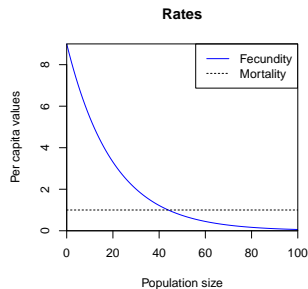
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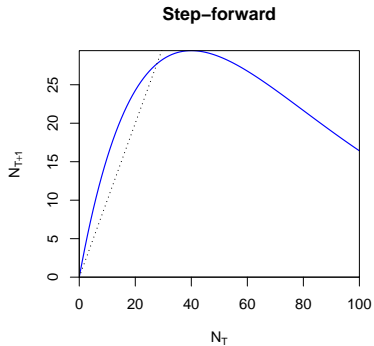
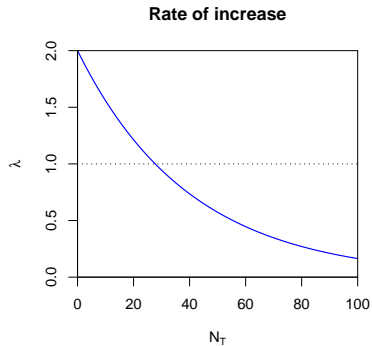
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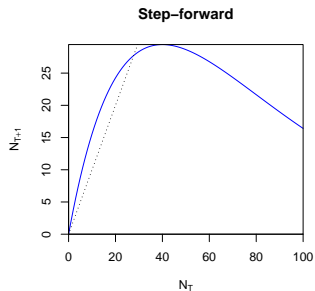
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# Turnover

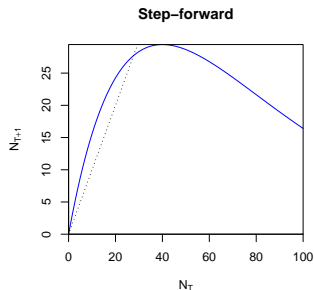
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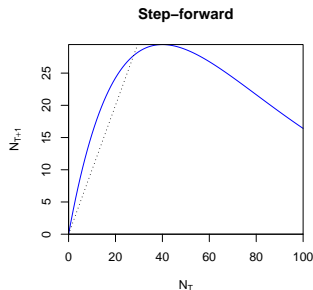
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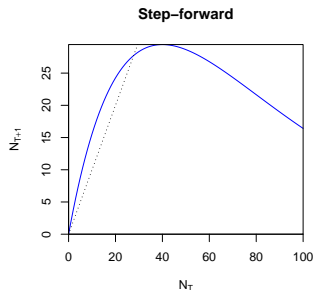
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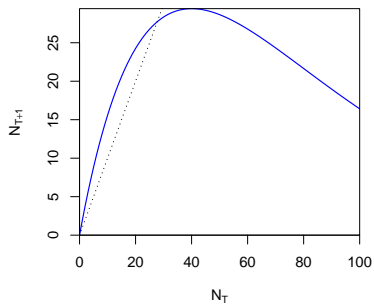
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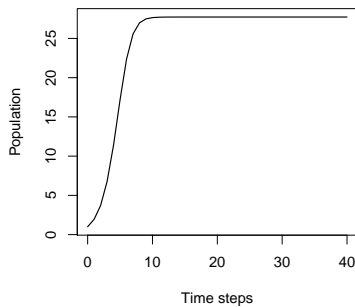


# Simple dynamics

**Step-forward**

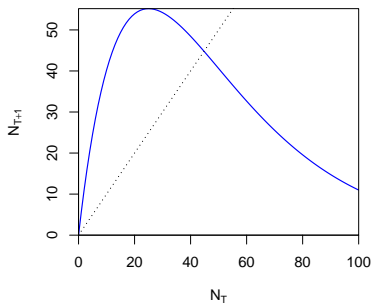


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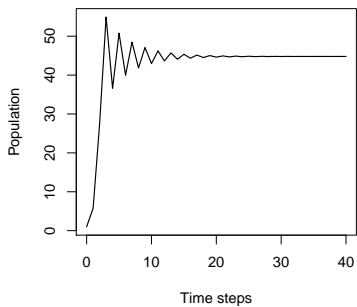


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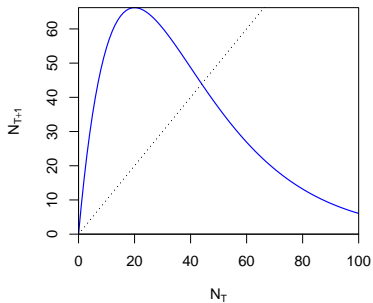


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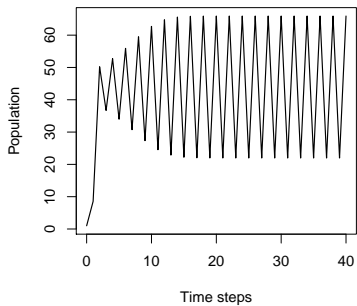


# Persistent oscillations

Step-forward



Time series



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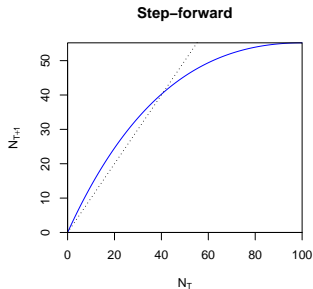
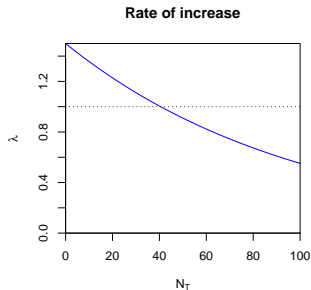
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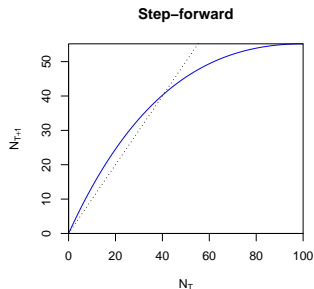
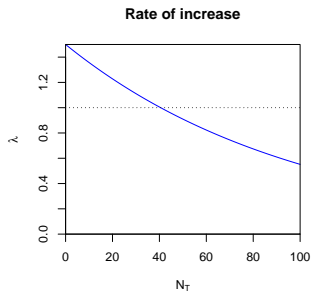
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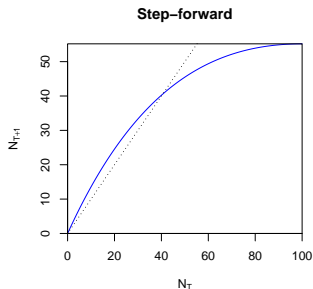
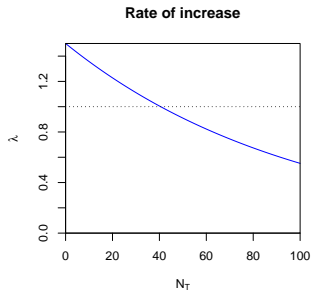
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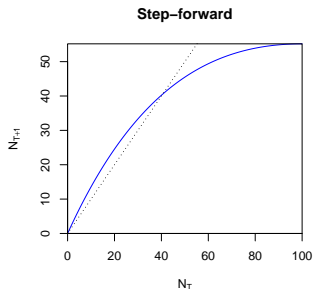
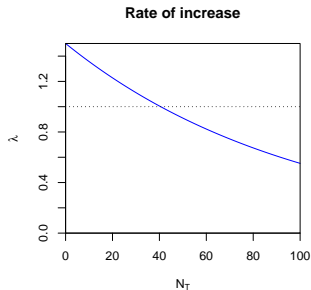
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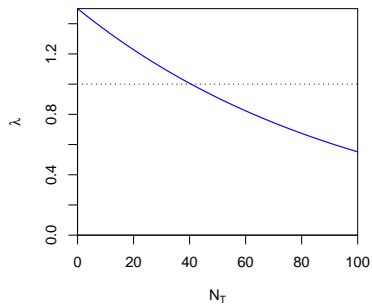
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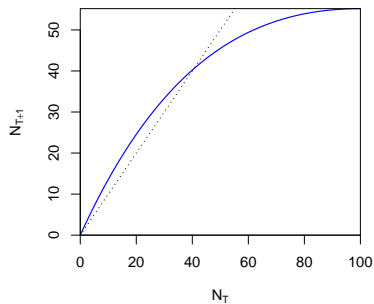


# Contest regulation

Rate of increase



Step-forward



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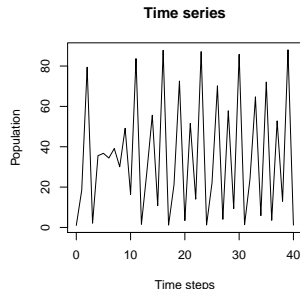
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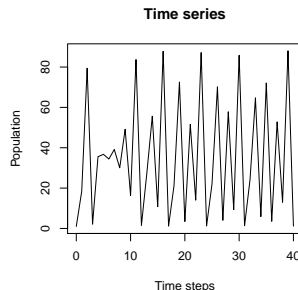
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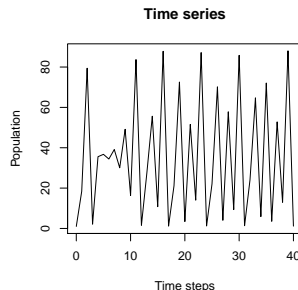
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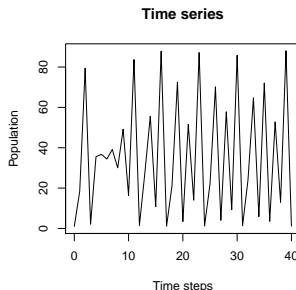
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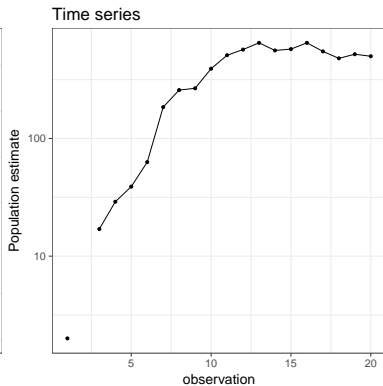
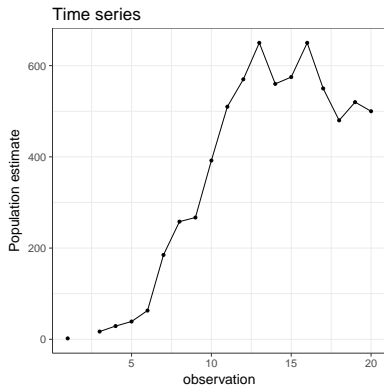
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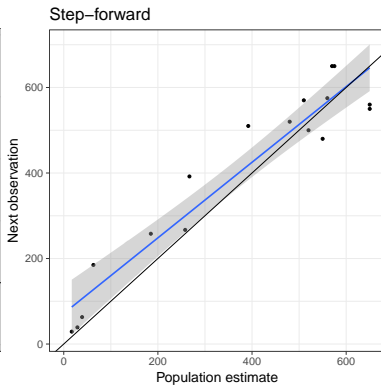
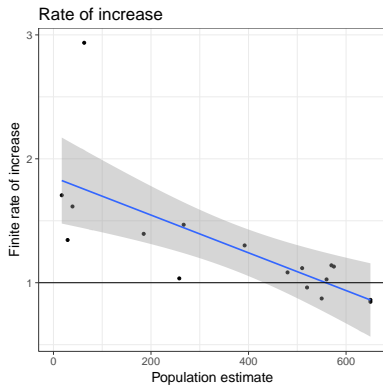
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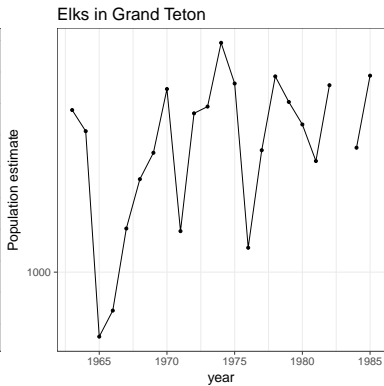
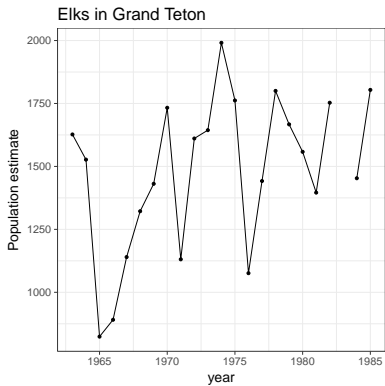
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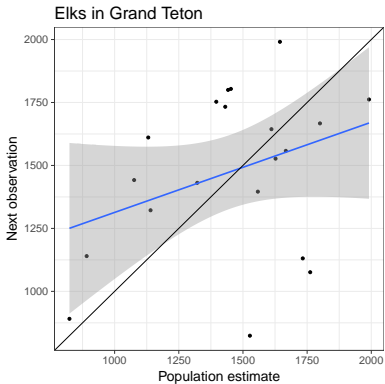
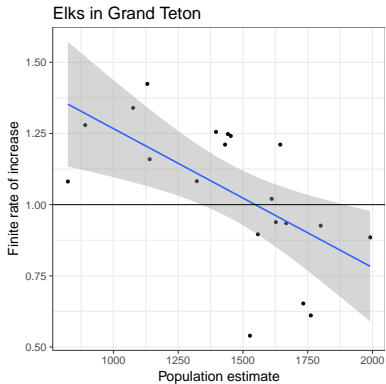
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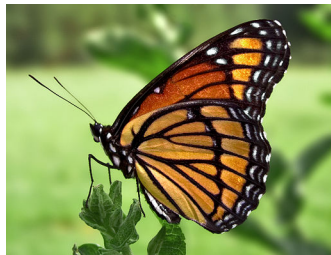
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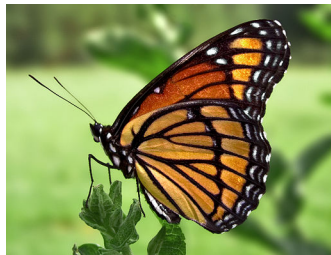
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## Subsection 1

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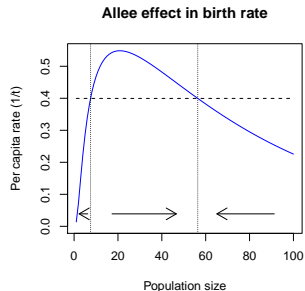
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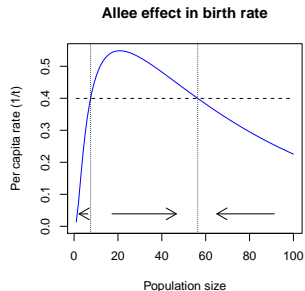
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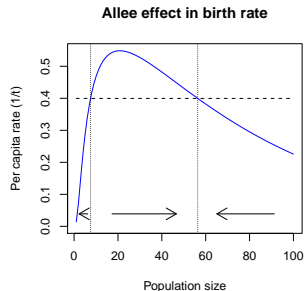
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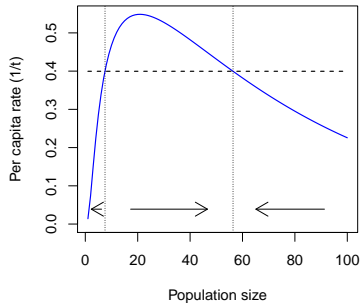
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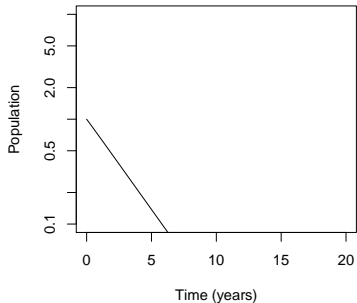


## Individual perspective

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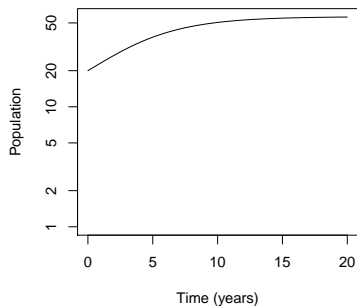


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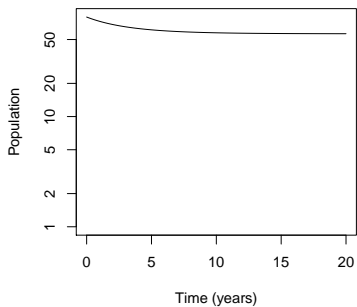


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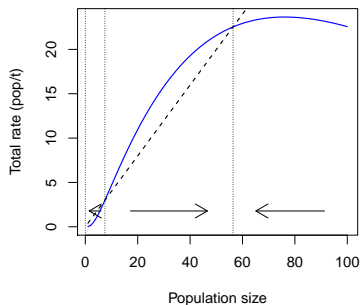


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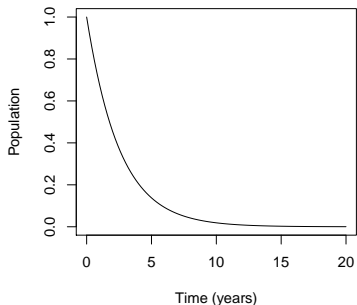


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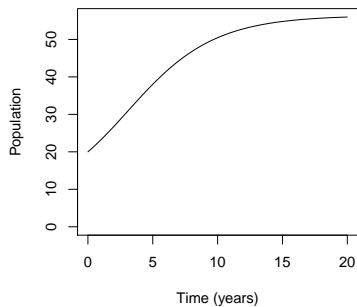


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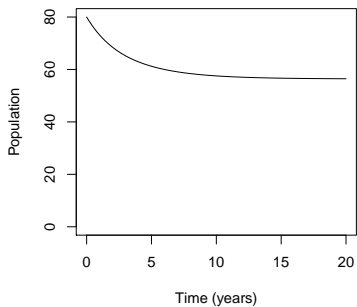


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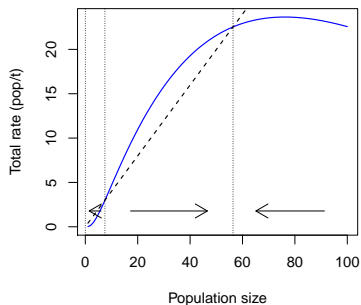


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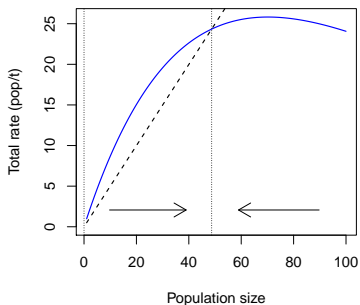


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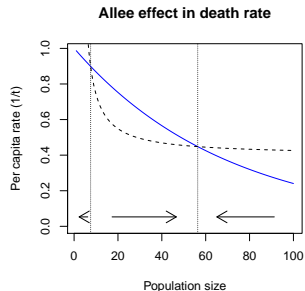


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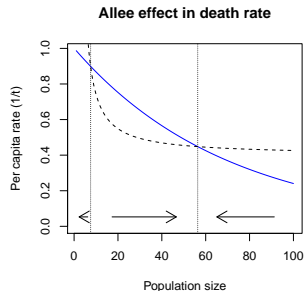
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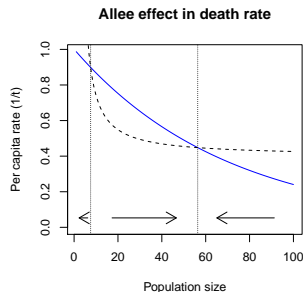
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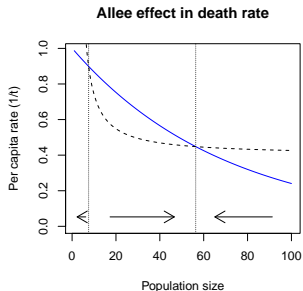
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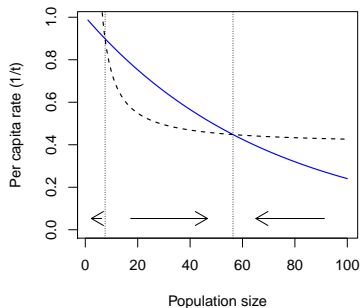
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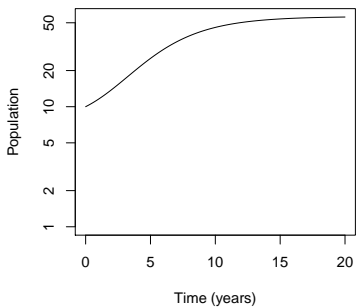


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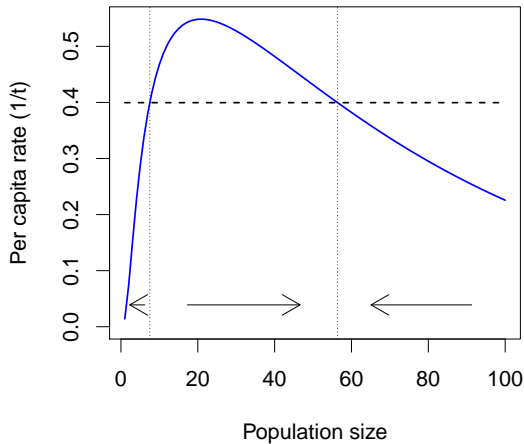
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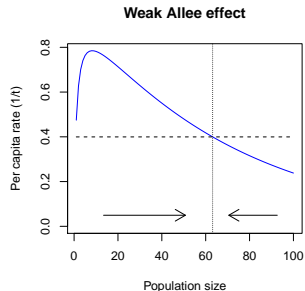
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### Allee effect in birth rate



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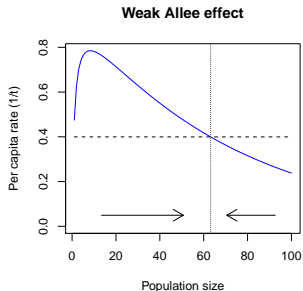
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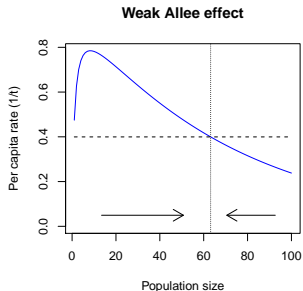
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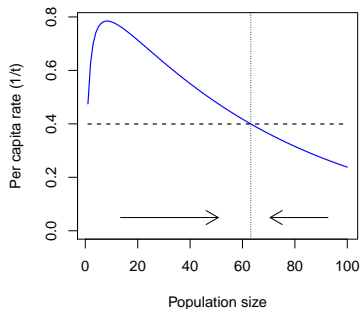
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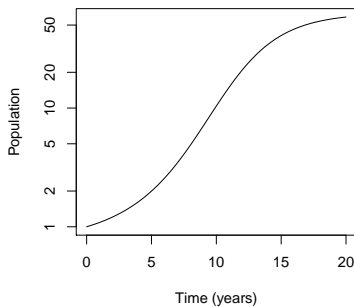


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## Subsection 2

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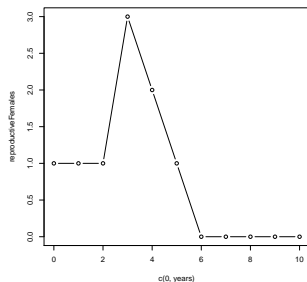
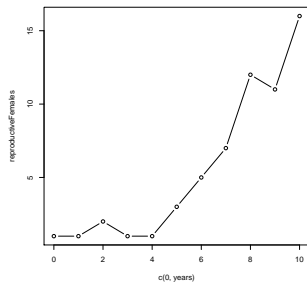
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- ▶ But small populations are the ones in danger of going extinct
  - ▶ \* Large populations can average out over *time*
  - ▶ \* If the “mean” value of  $R_0$  is greater than 1, large population should survive the ups and downs

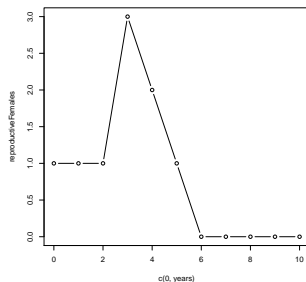
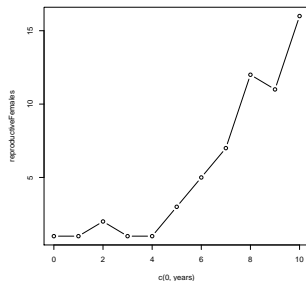
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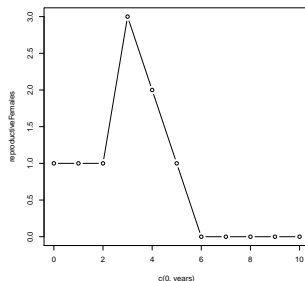
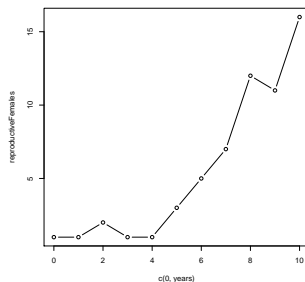
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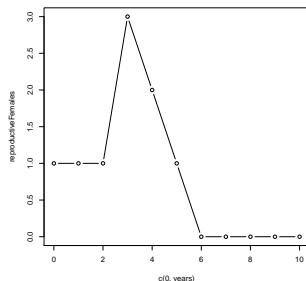
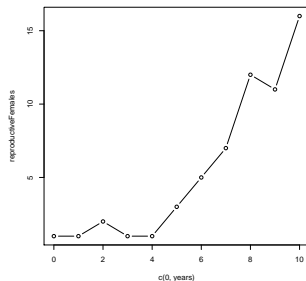
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