UNIT 3: Structured populations

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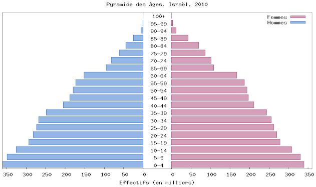

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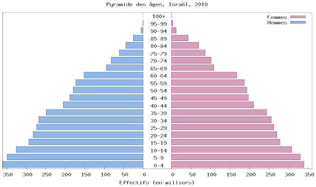

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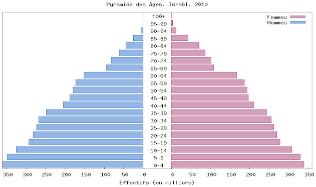

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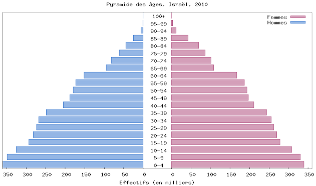

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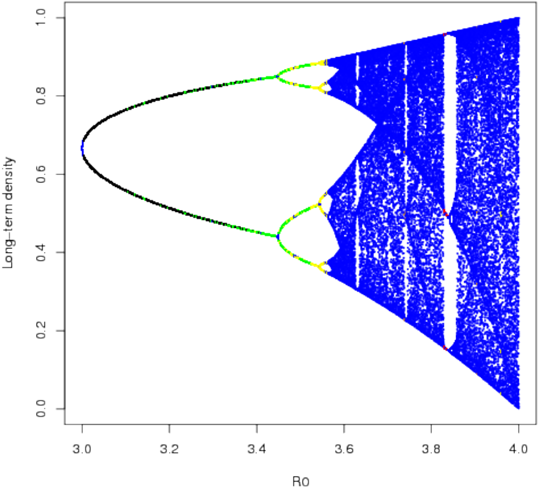

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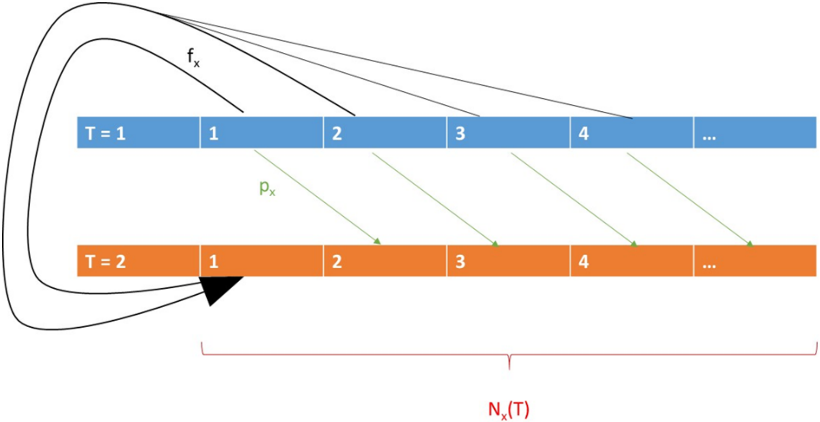

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x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1				
2				
R				

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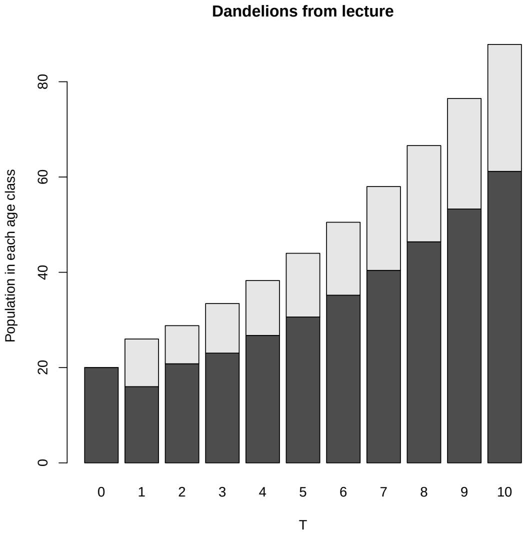
x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1	0.8	0.5		
2	0.8	0		
R				

Dandelion life table

x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1	0.8	0.5	1.000	0.800
2	0.8	0	0.500	0.400
R				1.200

Dandelion dynamics



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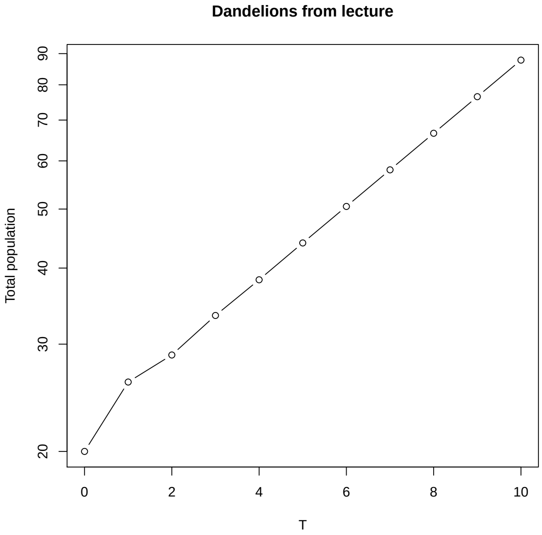

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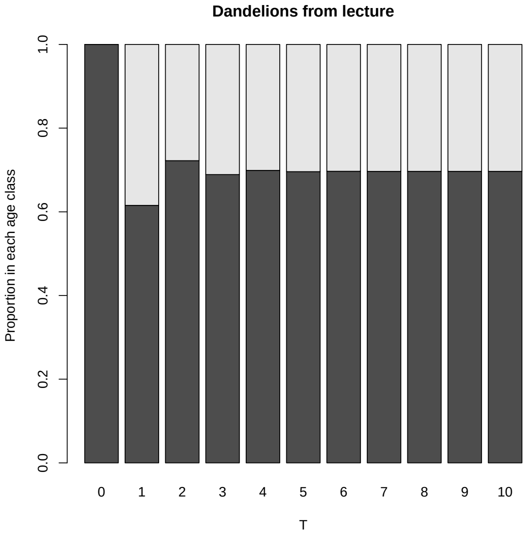

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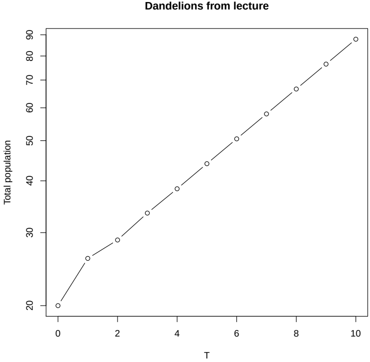

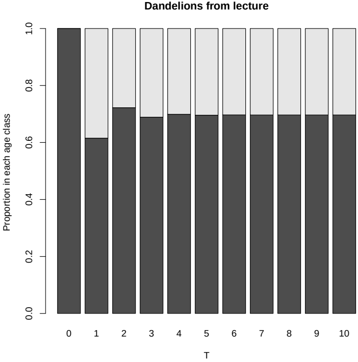

Squirrel example

Gray squirrel population example

x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1	0	0.25		
2	1.28	0.46		
3	2.28	0.77		
4	2.28	0.65		
5	2.28	0.67		
6	2.28	0.64		
7	2.28	0.88		
8	2.28	0.0		
R				

Squirrel observations

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2	1.28	0.46	0.250	0.320
3	2.28	0.77	0.115	0.262
4	2.28	0.65	0.089	0.202
5	2.28	0.67	0.058	0.131
6	2.28	0.64	0.039	0.088
7	2.28	0.88	0.025	0.056
8	2.28	0.0	0.022	0.050
R				1.109

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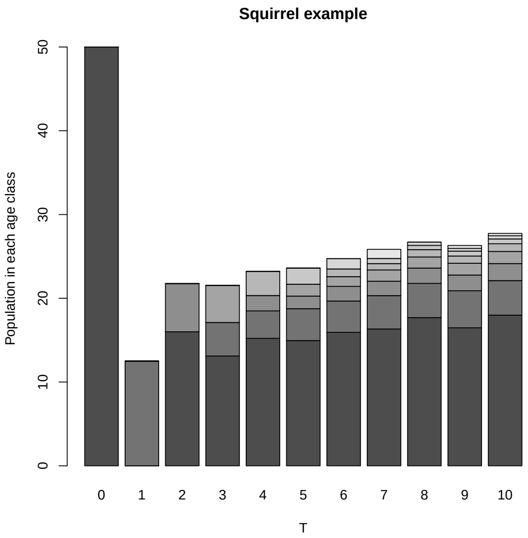

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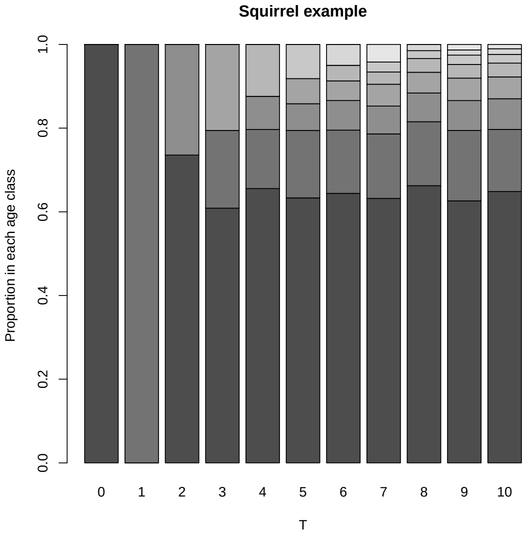

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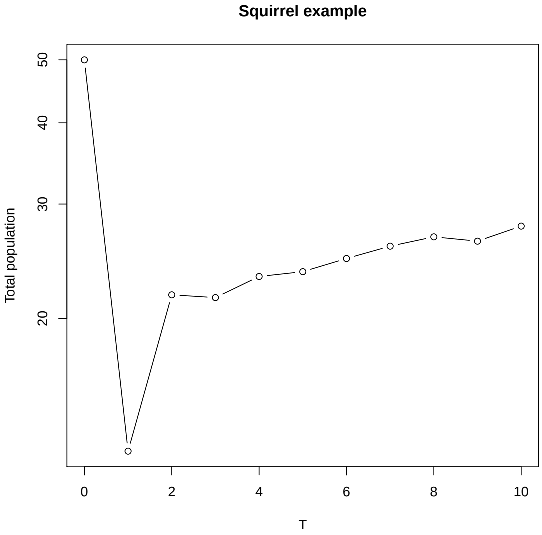

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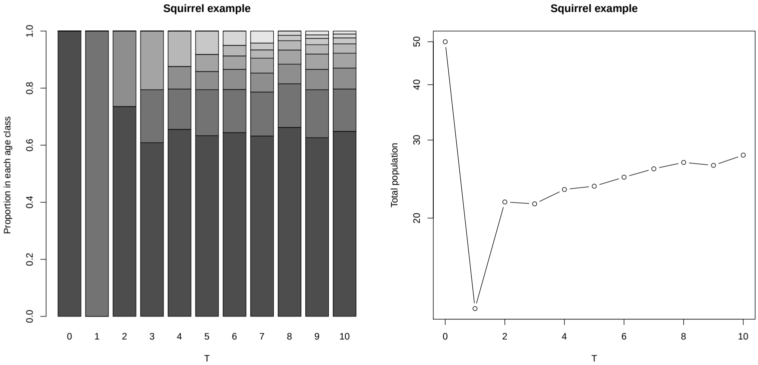
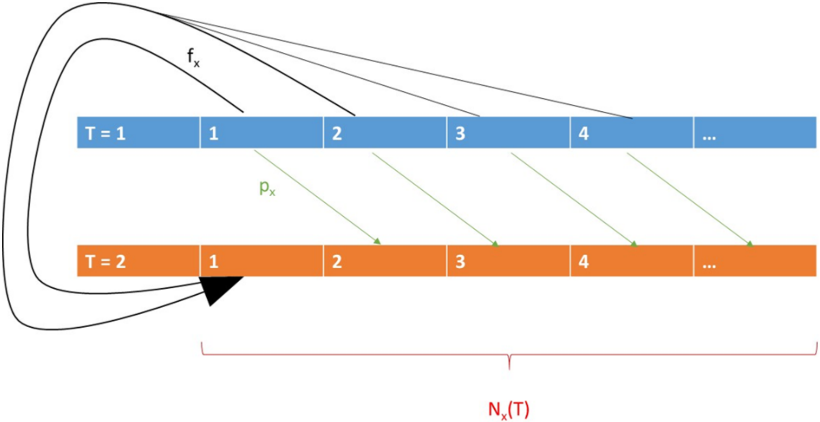


The structured model



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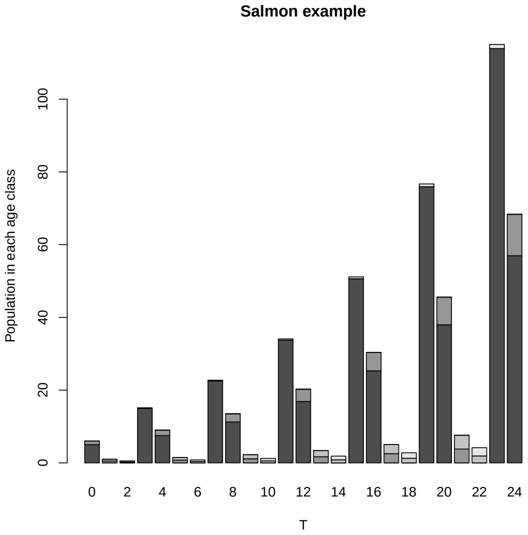
3	0	0.6		
4	50	0		
R				

Salmon example

x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1	0	0.1	1.000	0.000
2	0	0.5	0.100	0.000
3	0	0.6	0.050	0.000
4	50	0	0.030	1.500
R				1.500

Salmon example

Salmon dynamics



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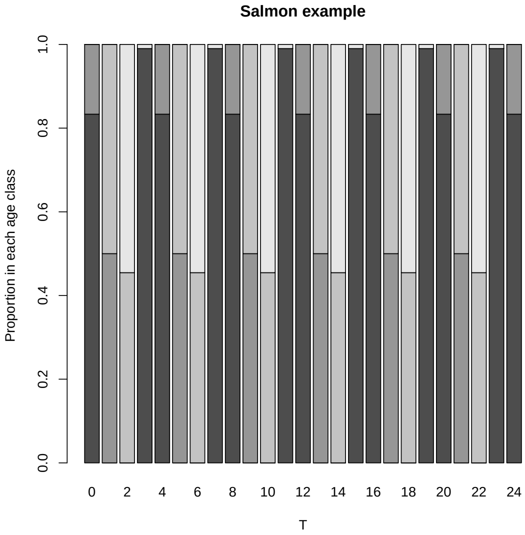

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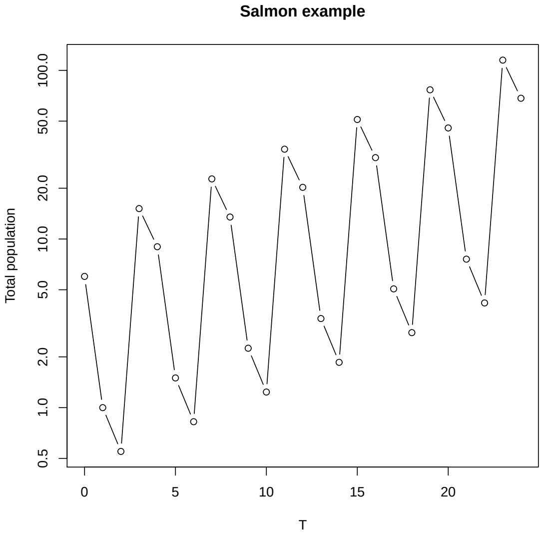

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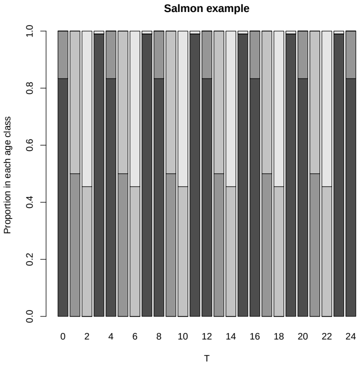

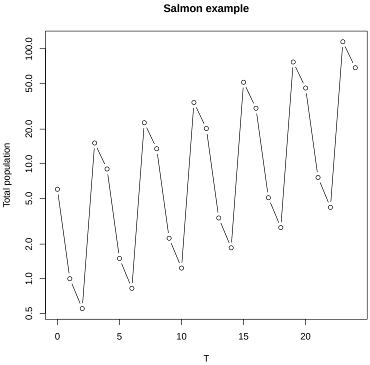

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Dandelion life table

x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1	0.8	0.5	1.000	0.800
2	0.8	0	0.500	0.400
R				1.200

Counting after reproduction

x	f_x	p_x	ℓ_x	$\ell_x f_x$
1	0.8	0.01	1.000	0.800
2	40	0	0.010	0.400
R				1.200

REMARK Explain two-line and three-line versions. Take your time

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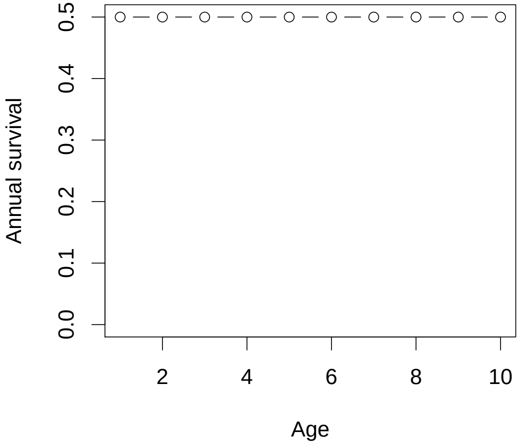

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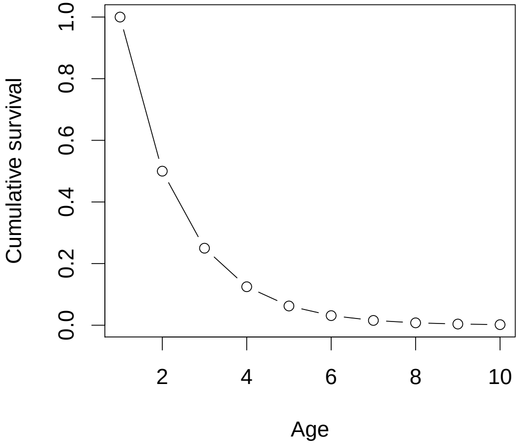

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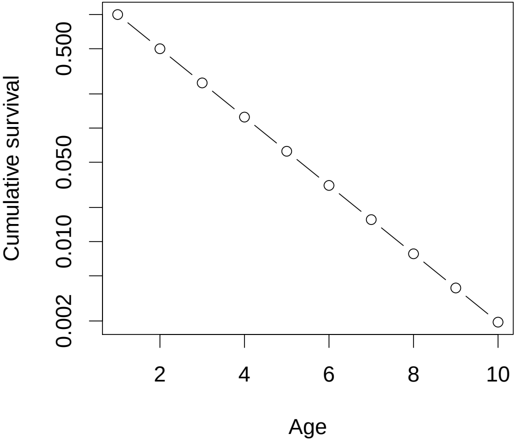

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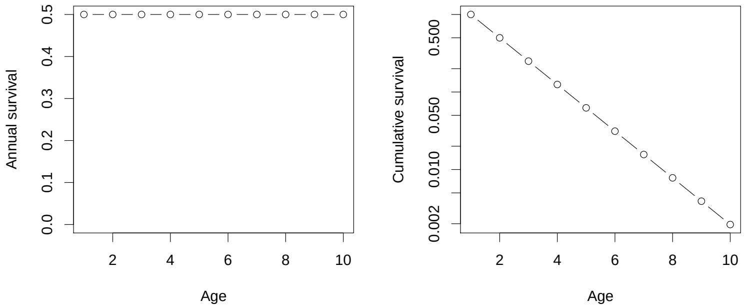

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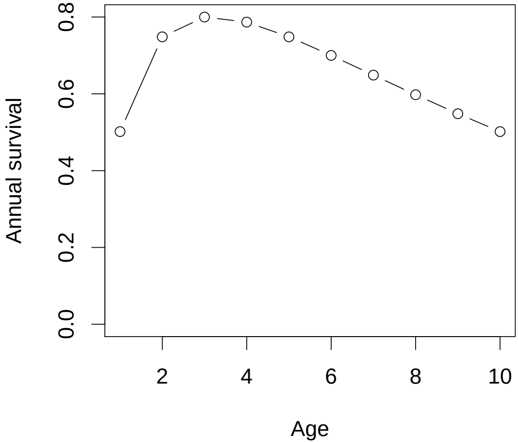

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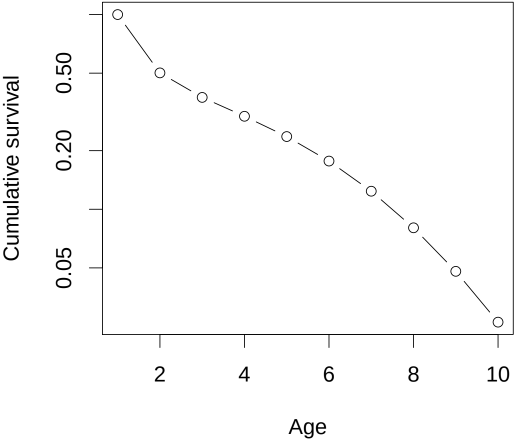

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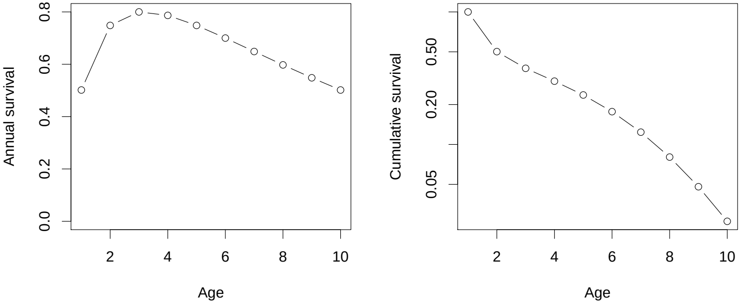

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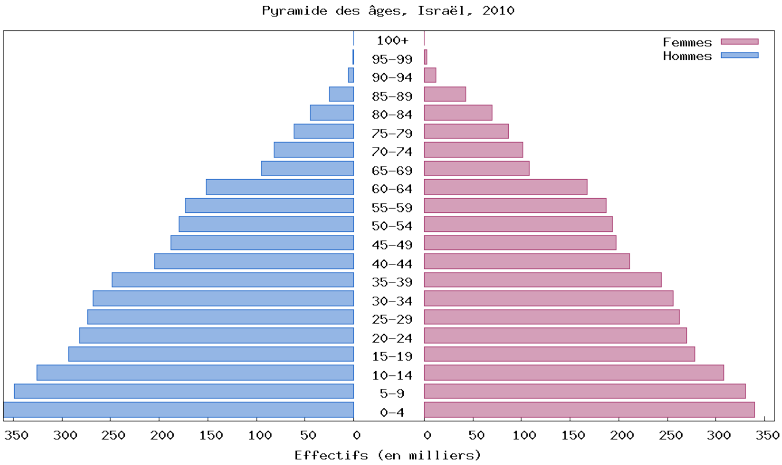

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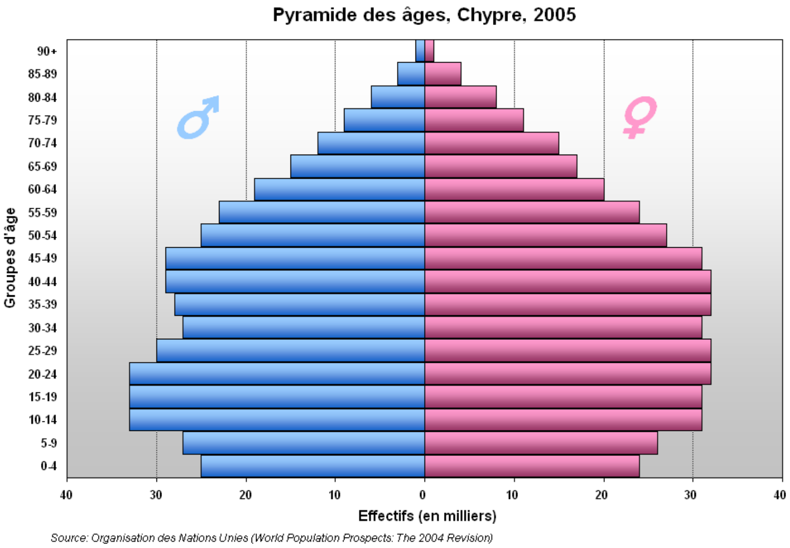

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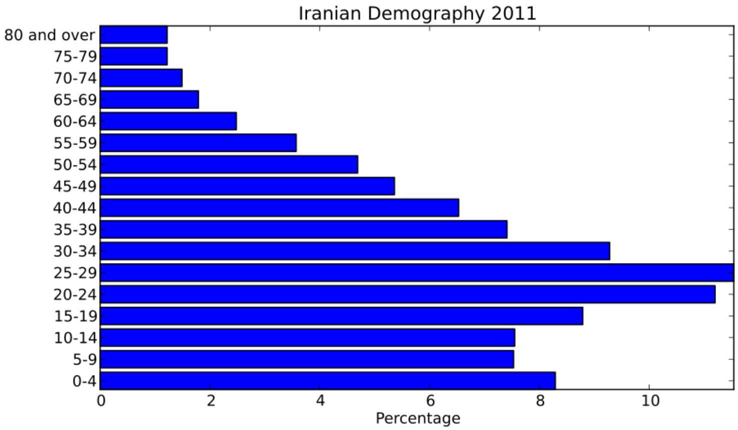

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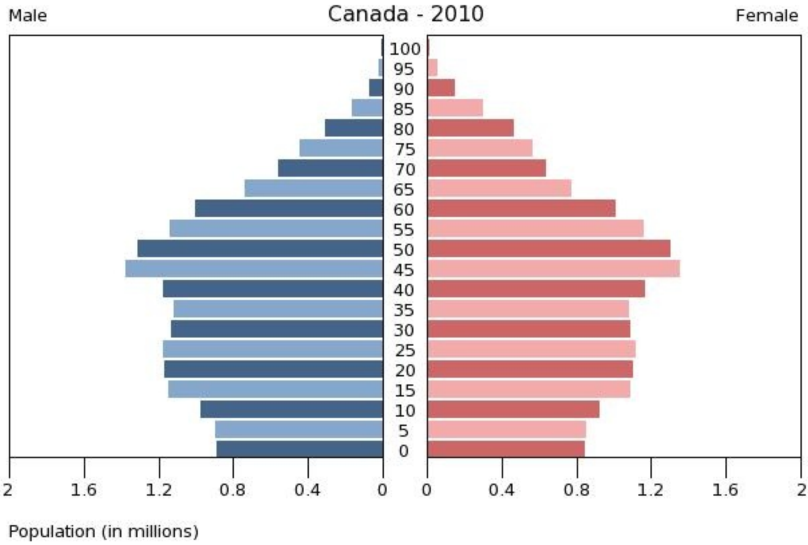

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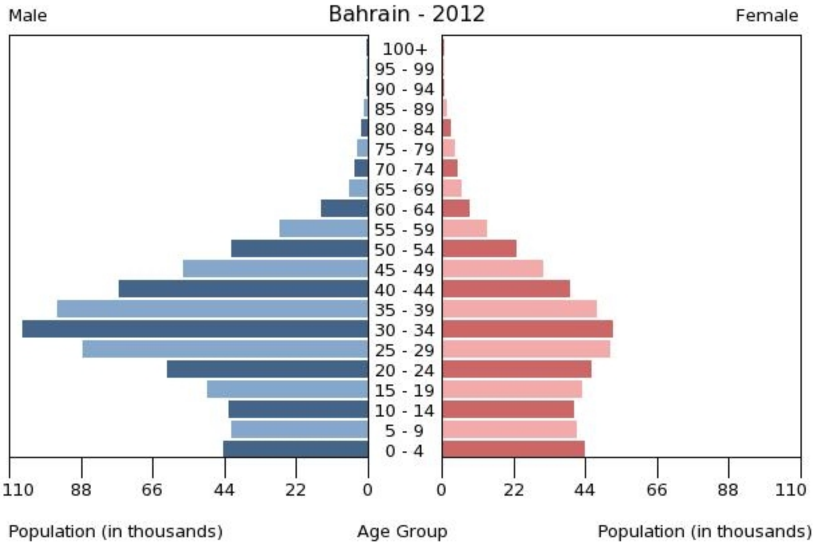

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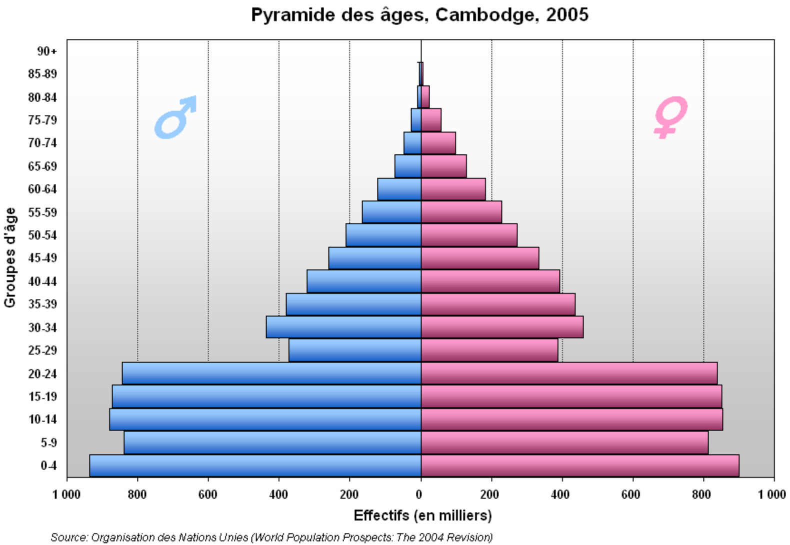

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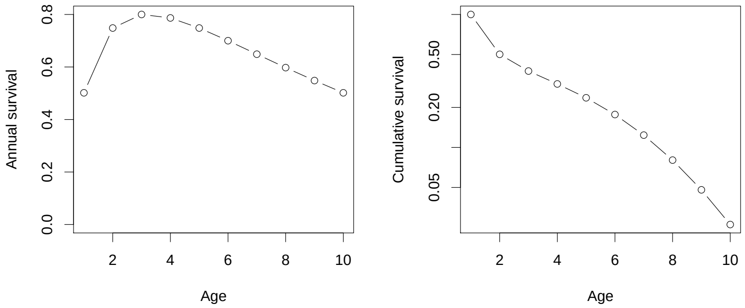
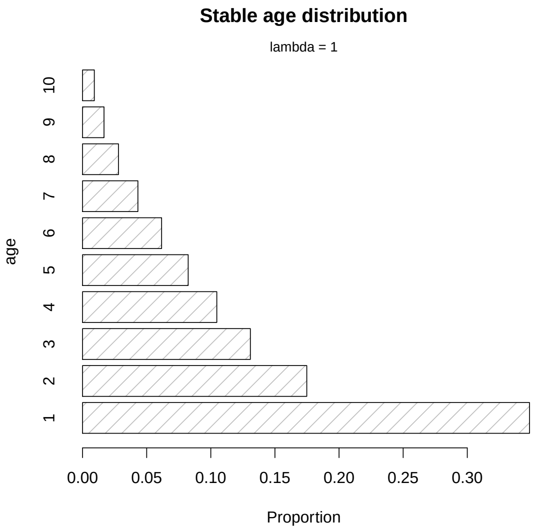
Changing survivorship



Age distributions



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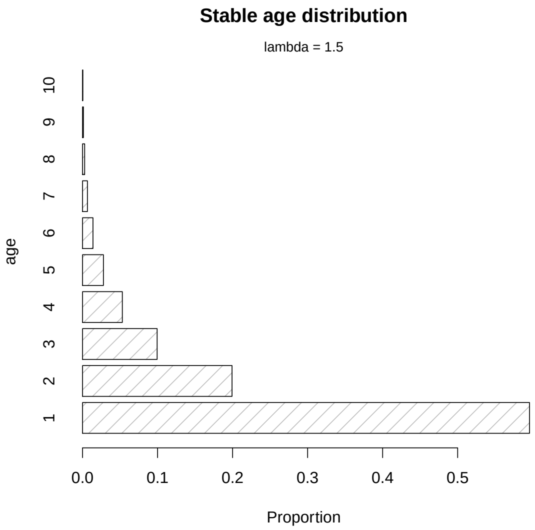

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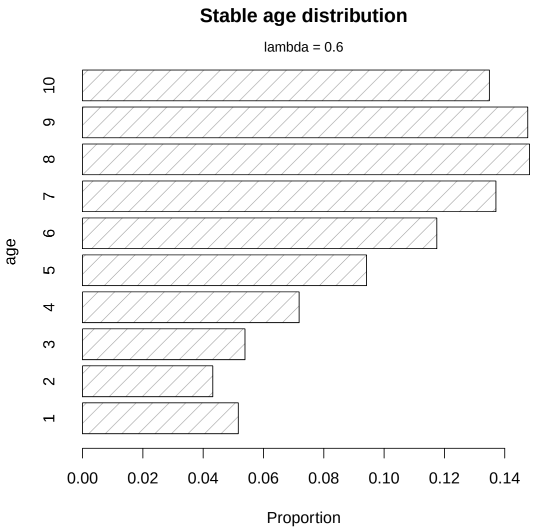

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Forest example

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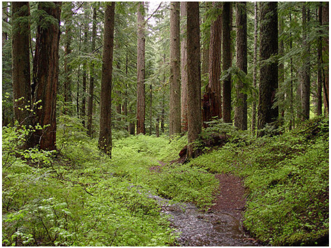

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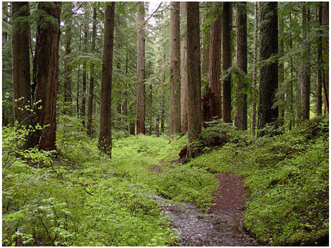

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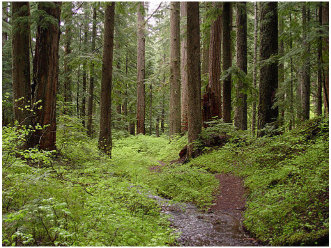

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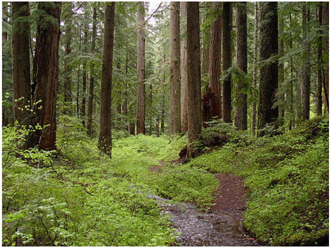

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