

Figures for: Catastrophes, connectivity, and Allee effects in the design of marine reserve networks

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Fig 2

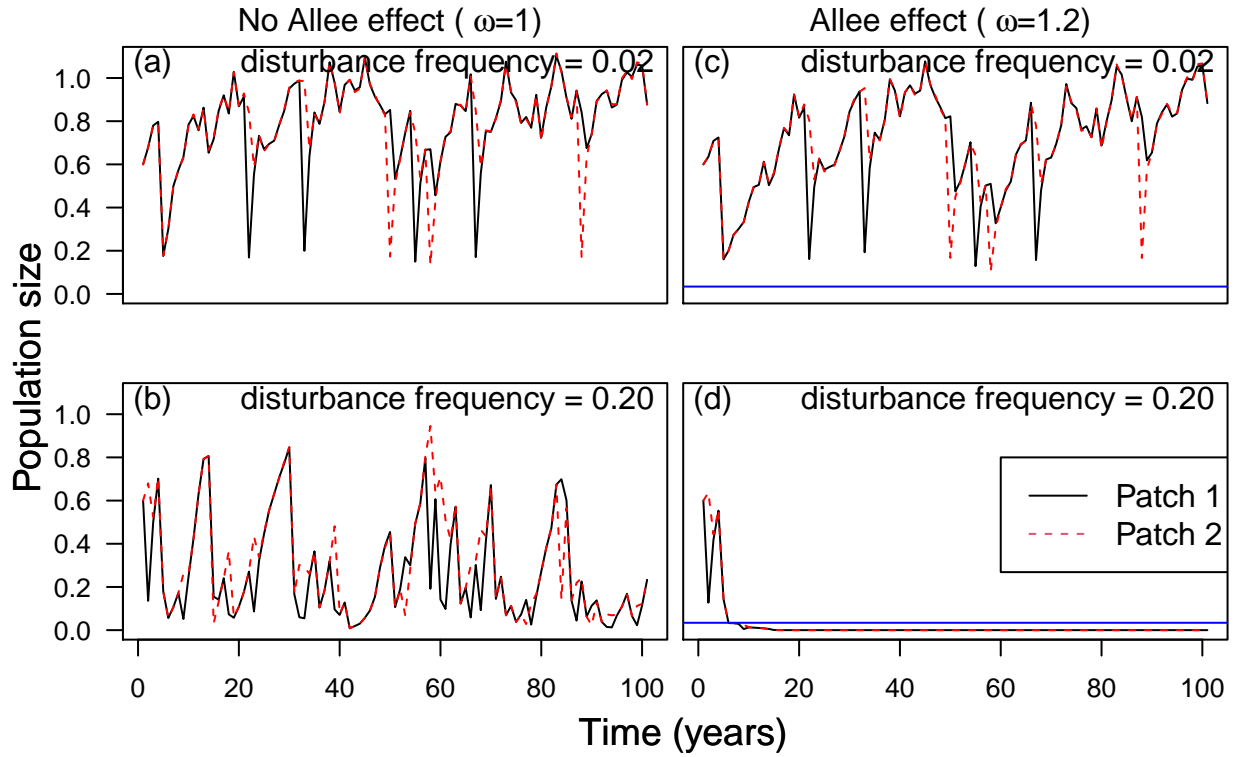


Figure 2: Example two-patch model simulation, each line denotes a different patch. The four panels represent different combinations of disturbance frequency and the presence ($\omega > 1$) or absence of an Allee effect. The horizontal line denotes the Allee threshold. The simulation is with the following model parameters: $r = 2.0$, $K = 1$, $\delta = 0.01$, $\epsilon = 0.5$, and distance between patches of 40.

Fig 3

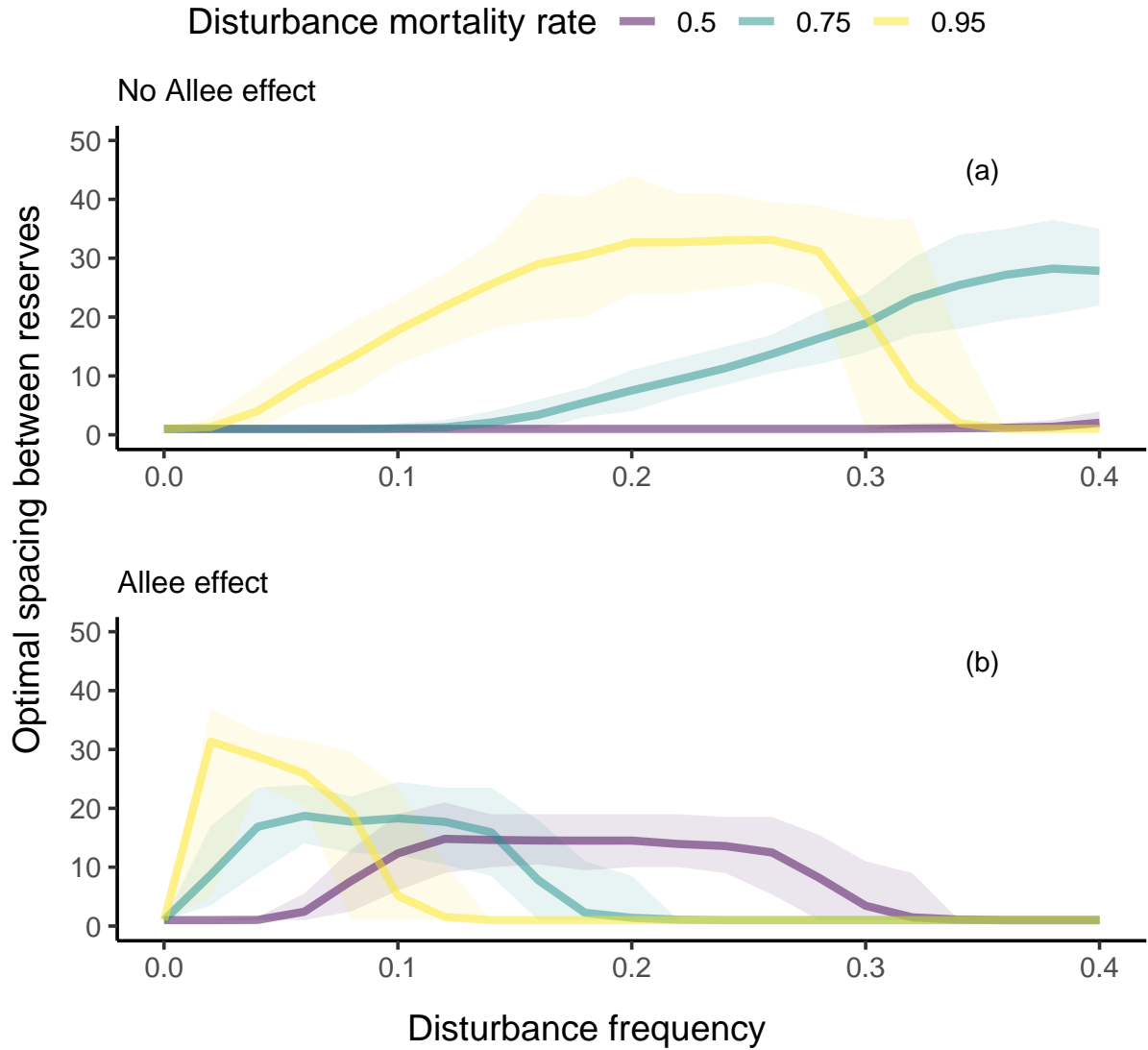


Figure 3: Optimal spacing for different disturbance frequencies and mortality rates. Optimal spacing for the Beverton-Holt model (a) without ($\omega = 1$) and (b) with an Allee effect ($\omega = 1.2$). Each line indicates a different disturbance mortality rate. The color of each point is the fraction of runs where the end population size was non-zero, a measure of persistence. These simulations are with the same model parameters as in Fig. 2.

Fig 4

Figure 5

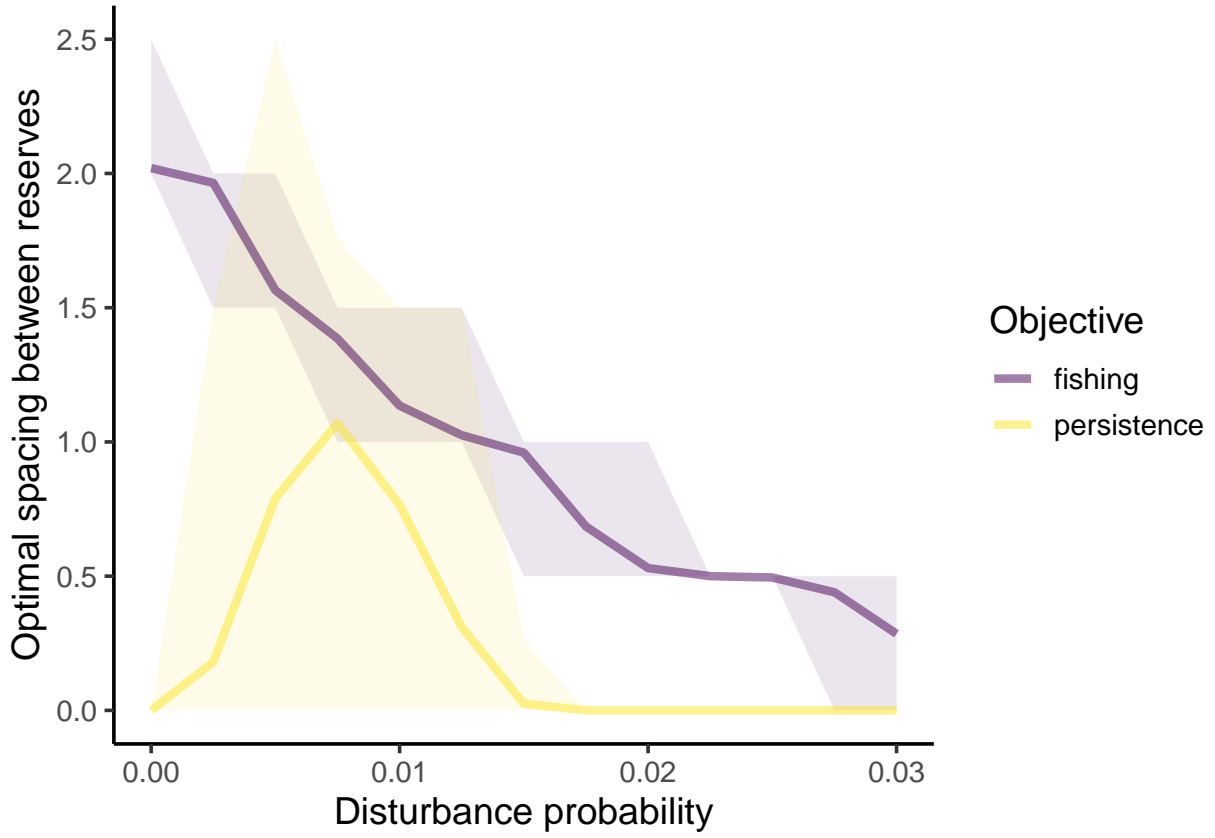


Figure 4: Optimal spacing between reserves (in an n -patch model) versus the probability of disturbance for three different objective functions. The parameter values used are: $\delta = 0.7$, $\omega = 1.2$, $r = 3$, and $\mu = 0.9$.

Figure 6

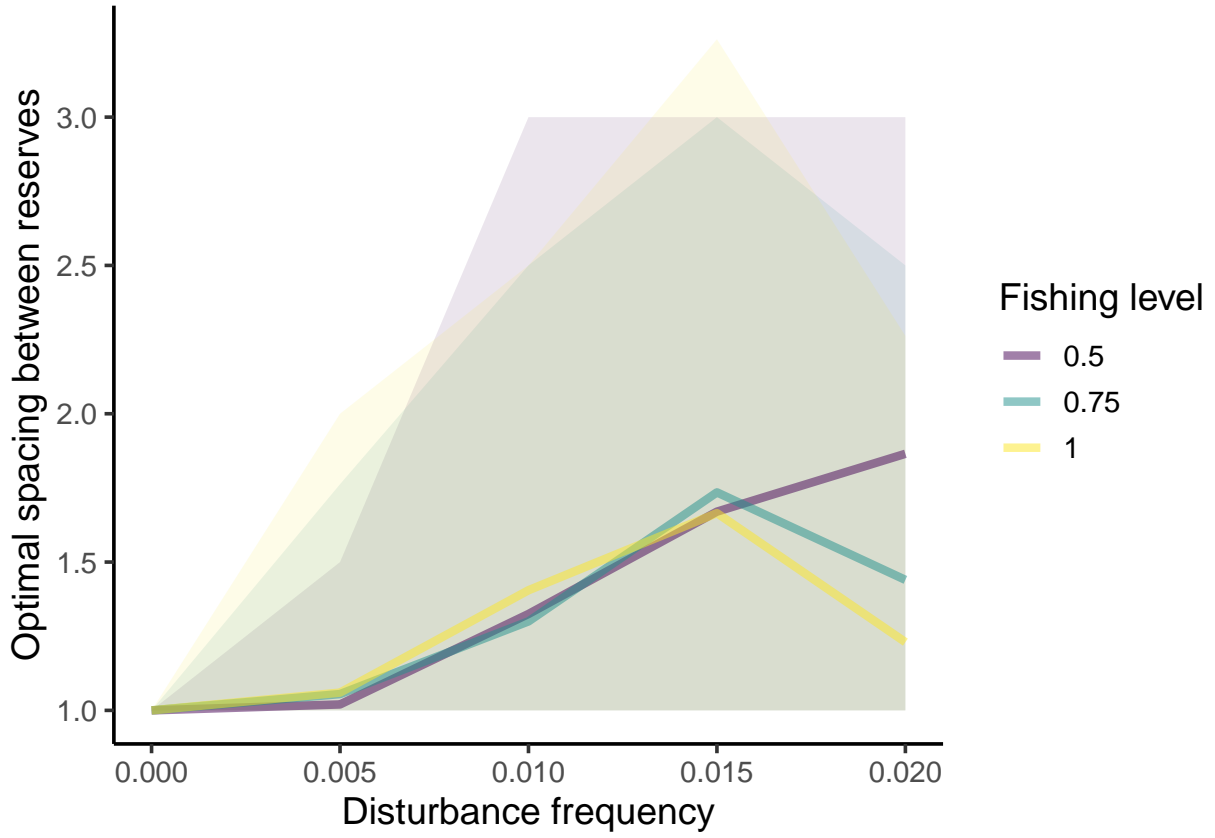


Figure 5: Optimal spacing between reserves (in an n -patch model) to maximize persistence for different disturbance frequencies and fishing levels outside of reserves (fraction of population harvested in each patch). The parameter values used here are: $\delta = 0.7$, $\omega = 1.2$, $r = 3$, and $\mu = 0.9$.

Figure 7

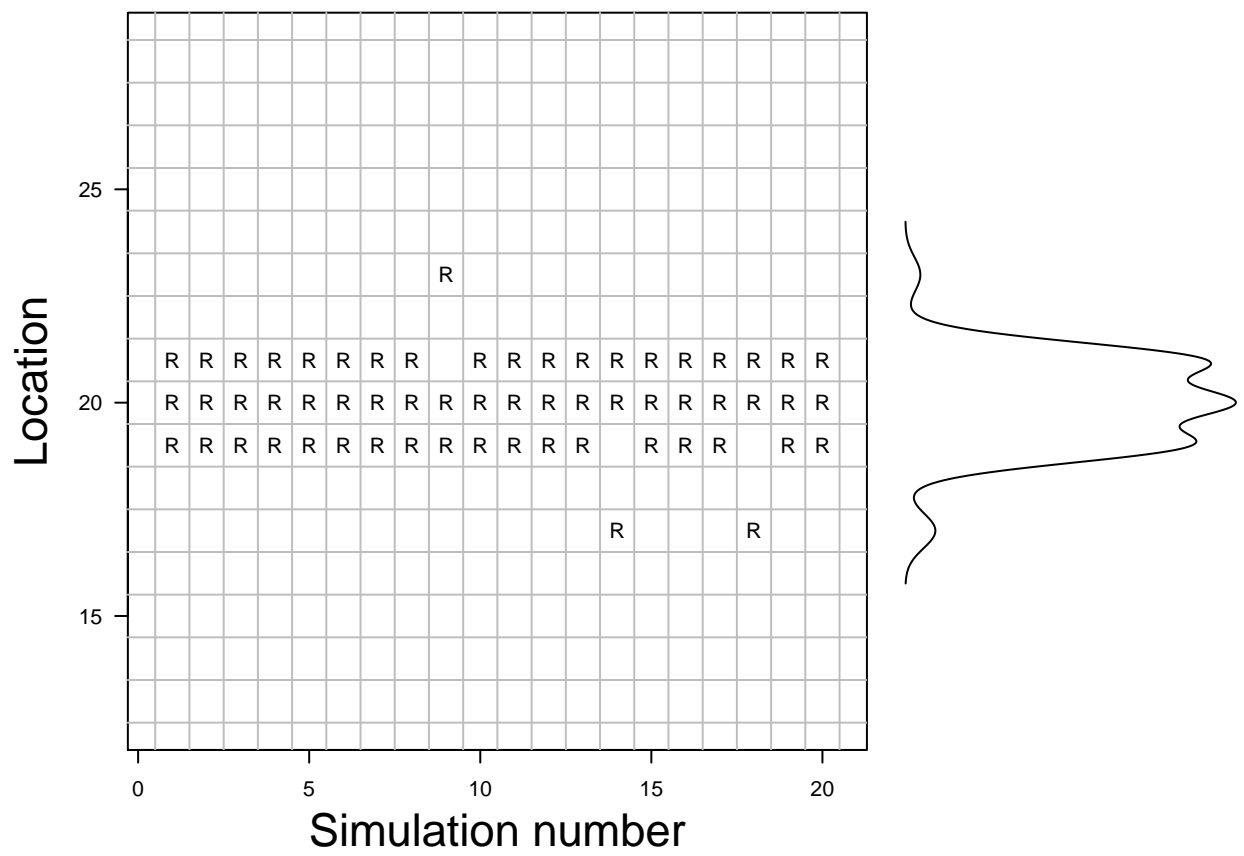


Figure 6: CAPTION HEREE.