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|  |  | .navigate |  |  | \_\_conclude .conclusion concluding |  |  |
|  | [[home](http://docs.google.com/index.htm)]  [[abstract](http://docs.google.com/abs.htm)]  [[introduction](http://docs.google.com/intro.htm)]  [[hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypo.htm)]  [[experiment](http://docs.google.com/exp.htm)]  [[data](http://docs.google.com/data.htm)]  [[conclusion](http://docs.google.com/conc.htm)]  [[we recommend](http://docs.google.com/rec.htm)]  [[daily log](http://docs.google.com/log.htm)]  [[other](http://docs.google.com/other.htm)]  [[bibliography](http://docs.google.com/bib.htm)] |  |  | **Analysis:** The graphs clearly show that the population dynamics are relatively accurate.  Fluctuations in population sizes produce notable results in their predators and their prey's population.  However, they are nowhere near precise, as predicting the true population is not feasible.  One thing to note, however, is that the model is not perfect.  I do not think that the way the carnivores interacted with the herbivores is very accurate, as I failed to see the relationship seen in the herbivore:producer relationship mirrored in the carnivore:herbivore relationship.  This is perhaps because there were no species consuming the carnivores, or perhaps some other factor I overlooked.  My bad.    **Conclusion:** Based on the graphs of the data, I can say that the population dynamics can be predicted, however not very precisely.  The computer program only created a reasonable approximation of the population sizes of the producers, the herbivores, and the carnivores.  Perhaps, armed with more accurate equations and constants, a more reasonable approximation could have been made.  An inclusion of the abiotic factors would also benefit the simulation and ameliorate some of the earlier problems with stagnation of populations (equilibrium). |  |
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