

Intake_Rate_OGM

July 5, 2019

1 Ontogenetic Growth Model - Intake Rate & Hyperallometric Fecundity

1.1 Derivation - Master Balance Equation (West *et al.*, 2001)

1.1.1 Growth from metabolic energy inflow

- B = incoming rate of energy flow, which is the average resting metabolic rate of the whole organism at time t
- B_c = the metabolic rate of a single cell
- E_c = the metabolic energy required to create a cell
- N_c = the total number of cells
- \sum_c = over all types of tissue, assuming a typical cell as the fundamental unit
- tells us that dedication to growth **AFTER** metabolism is a fundamental axiom of energy/mass conservation equation
- growth is equal to surplus energy because assumed that energy is optimally allocated to

growth after miscellaneous costs

$$\begin{aligned}
B &= \sum_c \left[N_c B_c + E_c \frac{dN_c}{dt} \right] \\
B &= N_c B_c + E_c \frac{dN_c}{dt} \\
\frac{dN_c}{dt} &= \frac{B - N_c B_c}{E_c} = \frac{\text{Surplus energy}}{\text{Cost of creating single cell}} \\
&= \text{multiply by mass of single cell} \\
\left(\frac{dN_c}{dt} \right) m_c &= \left(\frac{B - N_c B_c}{E_c} \right) m_c \\
\frac{dm}{dt} &= \left(\frac{B m_c}{E_c} \right) - \left(\frac{N_c m_c B_c}{E_c} \right) \\
\frac{dm}{dt} &= \left(\frac{B m_c}{E_c} \right) - \left(\frac{m_{tot} B_c}{E_c} \right) \\
\frac{dm}{dt} &= \left(\frac{m_c}{E_c} \right) B - \left(\frac{B_c}{E_c} \right) m_{tot} \\
\text{sub } B &= B_0 m^{3/4} \\
\frac{dm}{dt} &= \frac{m_c}{E_c} B_0 m^{3/4} - \frac{B_c}{E_c} m_{tot} \\
\text{sub } a &= \frac{m_c}{E_c} B_0 \\
b &= \frac{B_c}{E_c} \\
\frac{dm}{dt} &= a m^{3/4} - b m
\end{aligned}$$

1.1.2 Surplus is reduced by efficiency of use (ingestion versus energy flow into branching network)

- I = consumption rate ($\frac{mass}{time}$)
- t_I = "characteristic" time period for "sufficient" energy gain
- $t_I \ll t_{growth}$
- Need to tackle this time period, we know $t \propto \kappa m^\gamma$ i.e. bigger things can spend longer foraging, thus intake more (absolute not relative)
- But their digestion is then slower
- reasonable bounding of digestion times?
- Timescale at level of digestion is different to timescale of growth
- You may pass a threshold where you are digesting at maximum rate meaning that you are

limited to 3/4 exponent because limited by fractal dimension of capillary network

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{tot} &= \int_{t_{start}}^{t_{end}} I dt \\
 \frac{m_c}{E_c} B_0 m^{3/4} &= a m^{3/4} \\
 \frac{a m^{3/4}}{m} &= a m^{\frac{3}{4}-1} \\
 \frac{a m^{3/4}}{m} &= a m^{-\frac{1}{4}} \\
 I_{tot} \epsilon \left(a m^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

1.1.3 Can also introduce loss to reproduction

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = I_{tot} \epsilon \left(a m^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) - b m - c m^p$$

1.1.4 Objectives

- What data to we have?
 - intake rate
 - digestion rate
 - individual growth rate
- We want to plug into
 - intake rate data
- Fit across whole range of fish