Social-ecological network dynamics

An analysis of a simple dynamical model of a consumer-resource system with network effects.

Setup

First load the necessary packages. deSolve for solving the diffeqs and phaseR for the phase plane analyses.

```
library(deSolve)
library(phaseR)
```

Second let's write a convenience function that calls on phaseR under the hood to generate the flow field, nullclines, and sample trajectories for a given system and parameterization.

Model 1: Simple consumer-resource system with network effects

First, we'll replicate the model of Muneepeerakul and Qubbaj (2012). It's a simple consumer resource system, with parameterized flows of population and resources (i.e. immigration and trade).

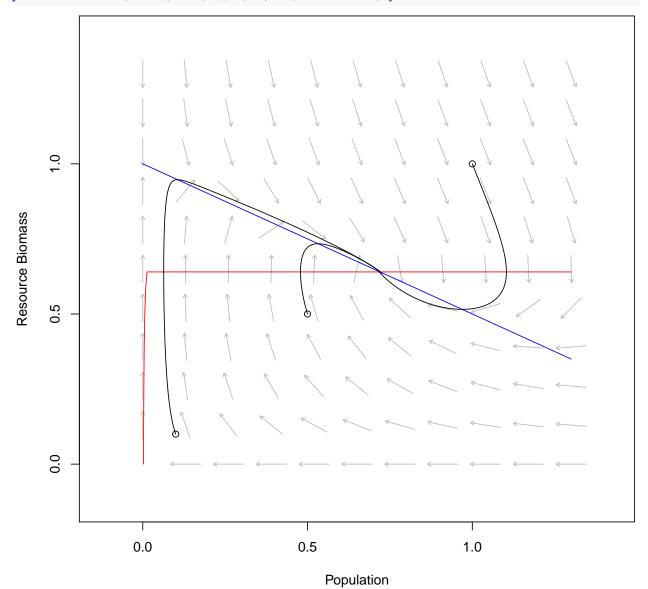
Setup the model.

```
netMod <- function(t, y, parameters){
    H <- parameters[1]
    M <- parameters[2]
    alpha <- parameters[3]
    beta <- parameters [4]
    mu <- parameters[5]
    xi <- parameters[6]

    dy <- numeric(2)
    dy[1] <- H * y[2] * y[1]^beta - M * y[1]^alpha + xi
    dy[2] <- y[2] * (1 - y[2]) - H * y[2] * y[1]^beta + mu
    list(dy)
}</pre>
```

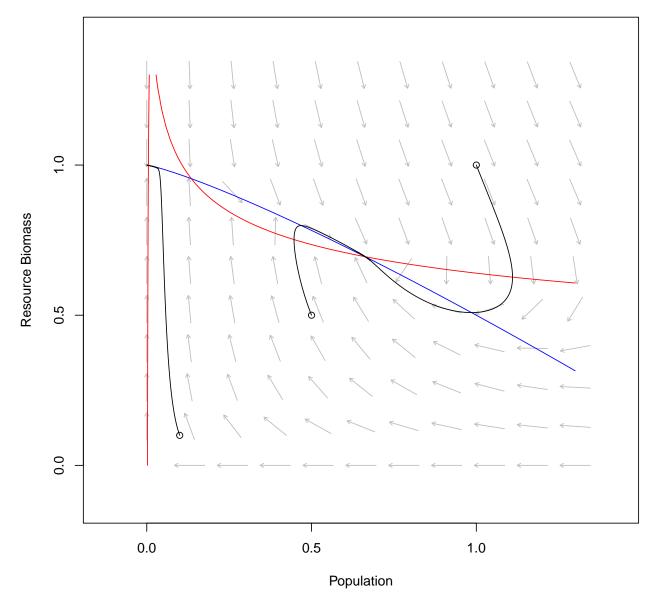
No scaling





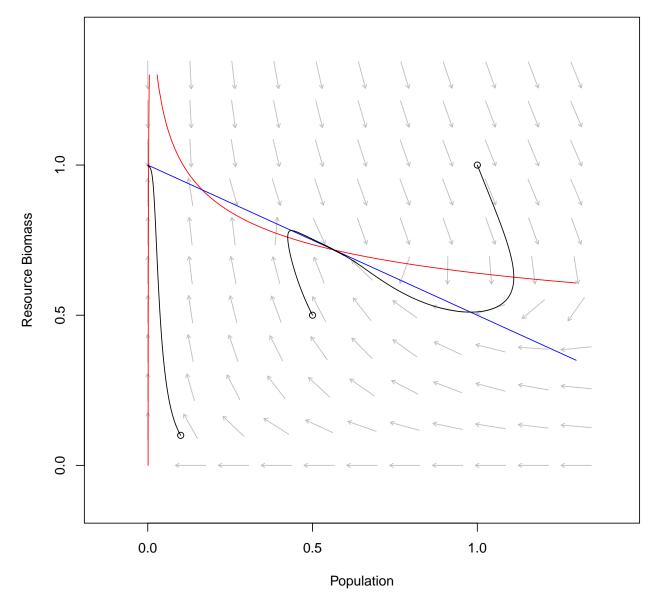
Superlinear scaling of harvest ability

phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, 1, 1.2, 0, 0), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)



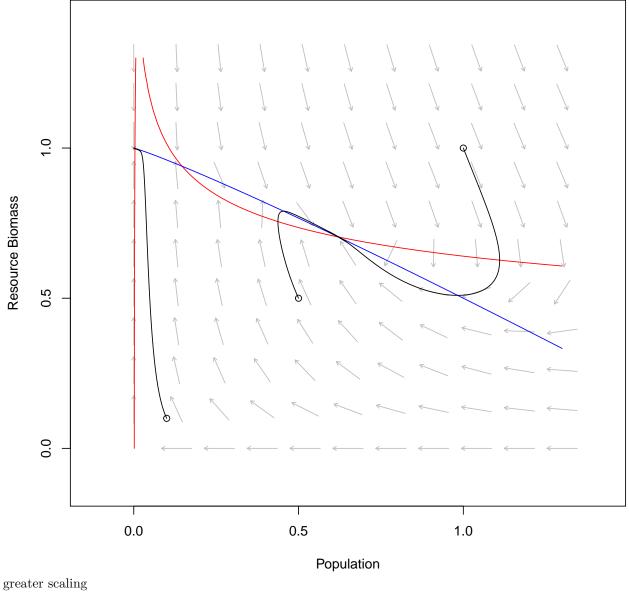
Sublinear scaling of resource conversion efficiency

```
phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .8, 1, 0, 0), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)
```

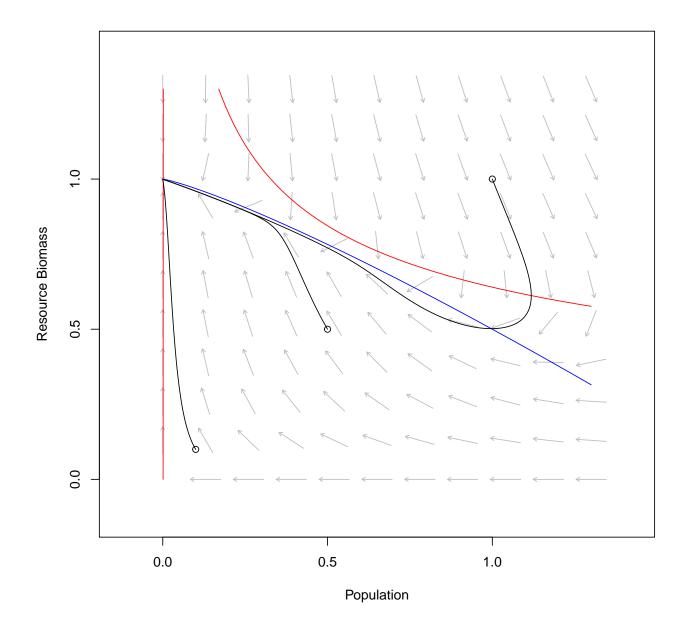


Both scaling processes. lesser scaling

phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .9, 1.1, 0, 0), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)

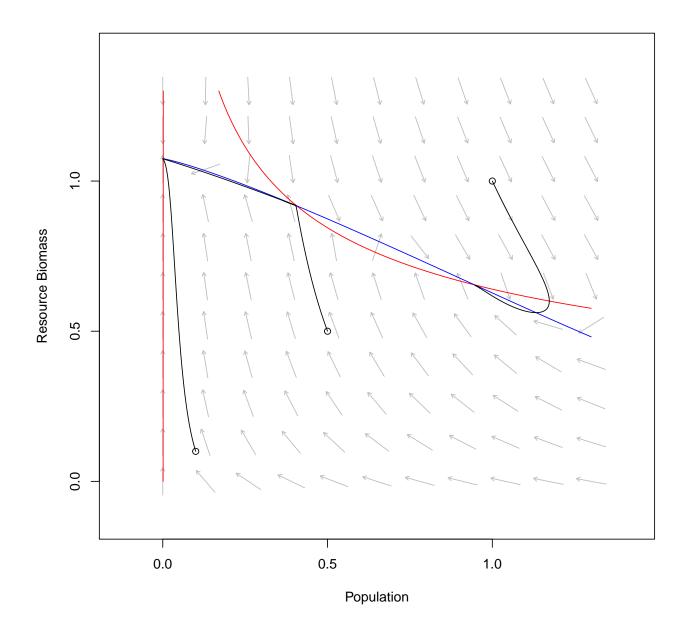


phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .8, 1.2, 0, 0), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)



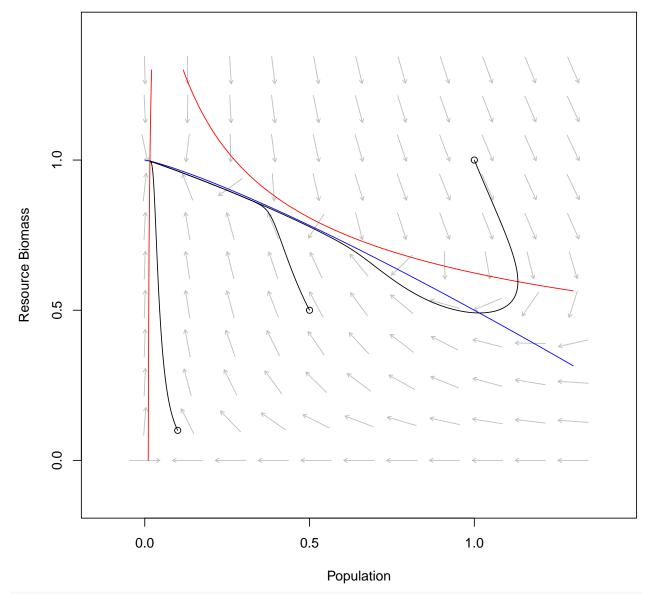
Trade

```
phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .8, 1.2, .08, 0), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)
```

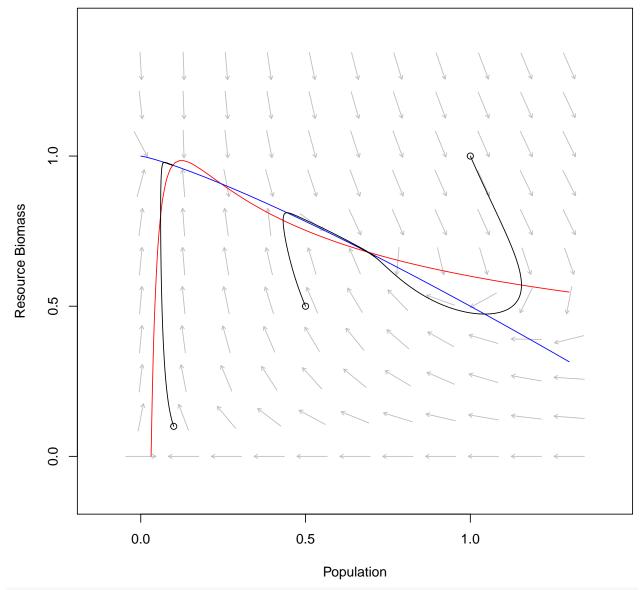


Immigration

```
phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .8, 1.2, 0, .008), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)
```



phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .8, 1.2, 0, .02), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)



phasePlot(netMod, c(.5, .32, .8, 1.2, 0, .03), xmax = 1.3, ymax = 1.3)

