

# Hunting

## Hunting Assignment

```
library(sensitivity)
library(here)
library(tidyverse)
library(deSolve)
```

### Part 1

---

Include hunting in function:

```
source("R/hunting.R")
```

### Part 2

---

Try different hunting values: which ones give *stable* prey population?

**Stability:** We define stability as no fluctuations in the prey population after 1 year. Graphically, the prey population will flatten out. We compared the graphs from 6 different scenarios to determine which values for `min_pre_y_hunt` and `hunt_rate` created stability.

Initial conditions:

```
# note the use of with
# initial conditions
currpop <- c(pre_y = 1000, pred = 10)

# 2 years
years <- seq(from = 1, to = 2*365, by = 1)
```

Build function to test scenarios:

```
test_scenarios <- function(min_pre_y_hunt, hunt_rate) {
```

```

# set parameters for scenario 1
pars <- c(rprey = 0.95, alpha = 0.01, eff = 0.6, pmort = 0.4, K

# run the model
res <- ode(func = hunting, y = currpop, times = years, parms = 

# graph the results
head(res)

# rearrange for easy plotting
resl <- as.data.frame(res) %>% pivot_longer(-time, names_to = "a
plot <- ggplot(resl, aes(time, pop, col = animal)) +
  geom_line()

return(plot)

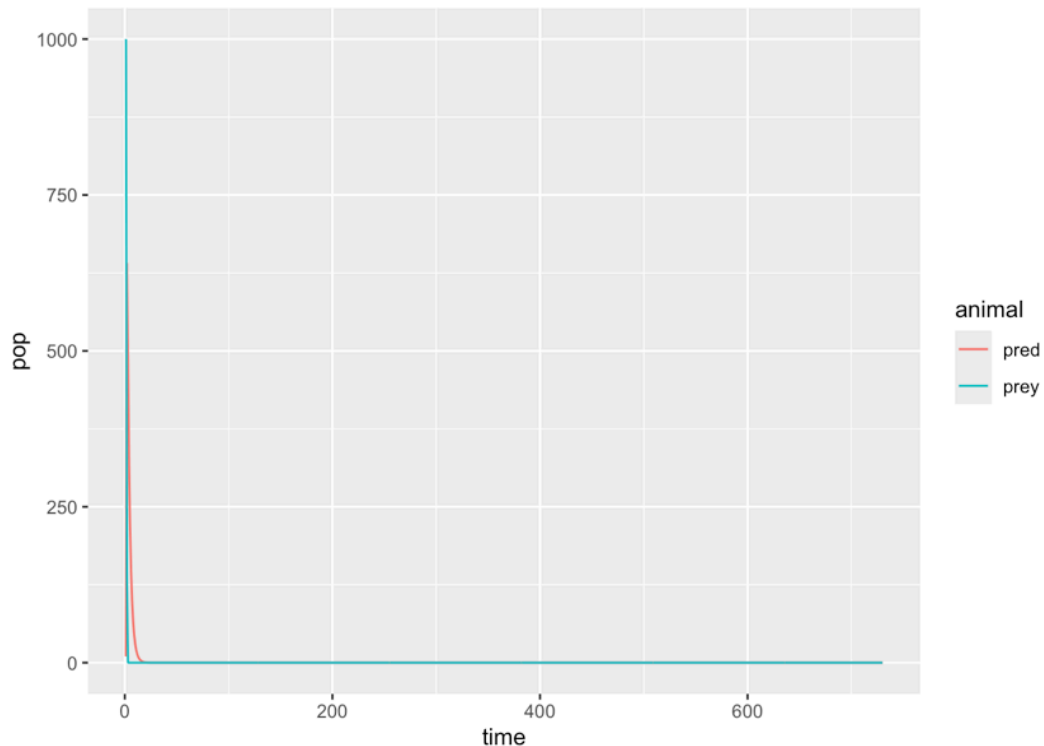
}

```

Scenario 1:

- min\_preys\_hunt: 0
- hunt\_rate: 50

```
test_scenarios(0, 50)
```



## Scenario 2:

- `min_prey_hunt`: 100
- `hunt_rate`: 50

```
test_scenarios(100, 50)
```

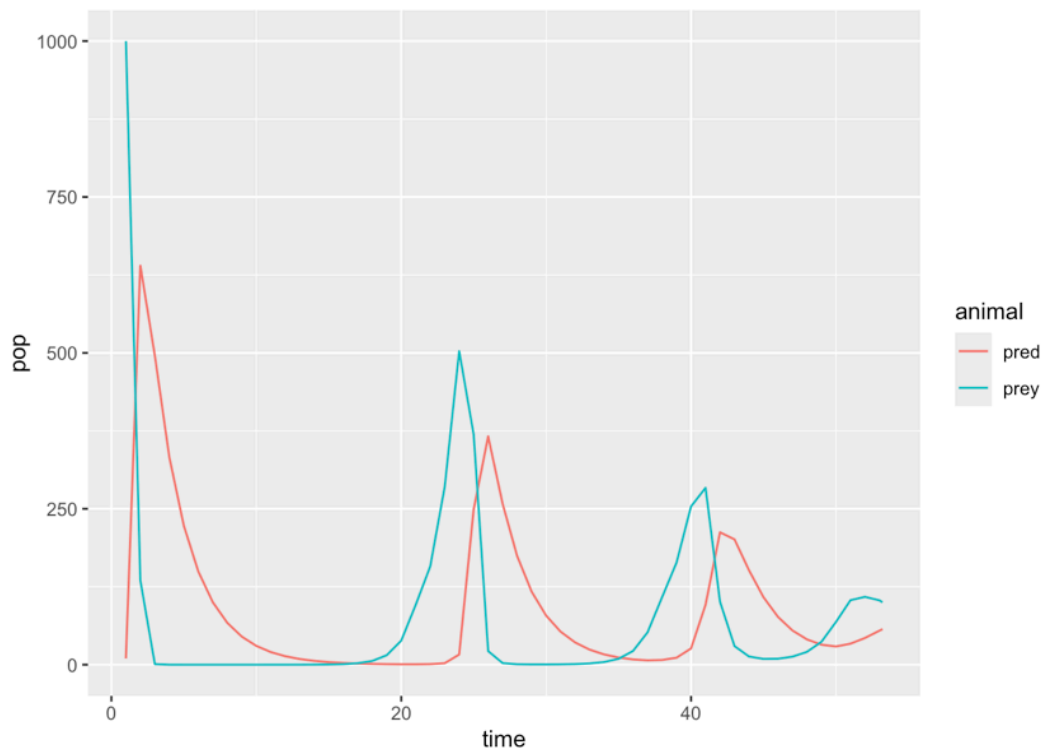
DLSODA- At current T (=R1), MXSTEP (=I1) steps  
taken on this call before reaching TOUT

In above message, I1 = 5000

In above message, R1 = 53.2125

Warning in `lsoda(y, times, func, parms, ...)`: an excessive  
amount of work (>  
`maxsteps` ) was done, but integration was not successful –  
increase `maxsteps`

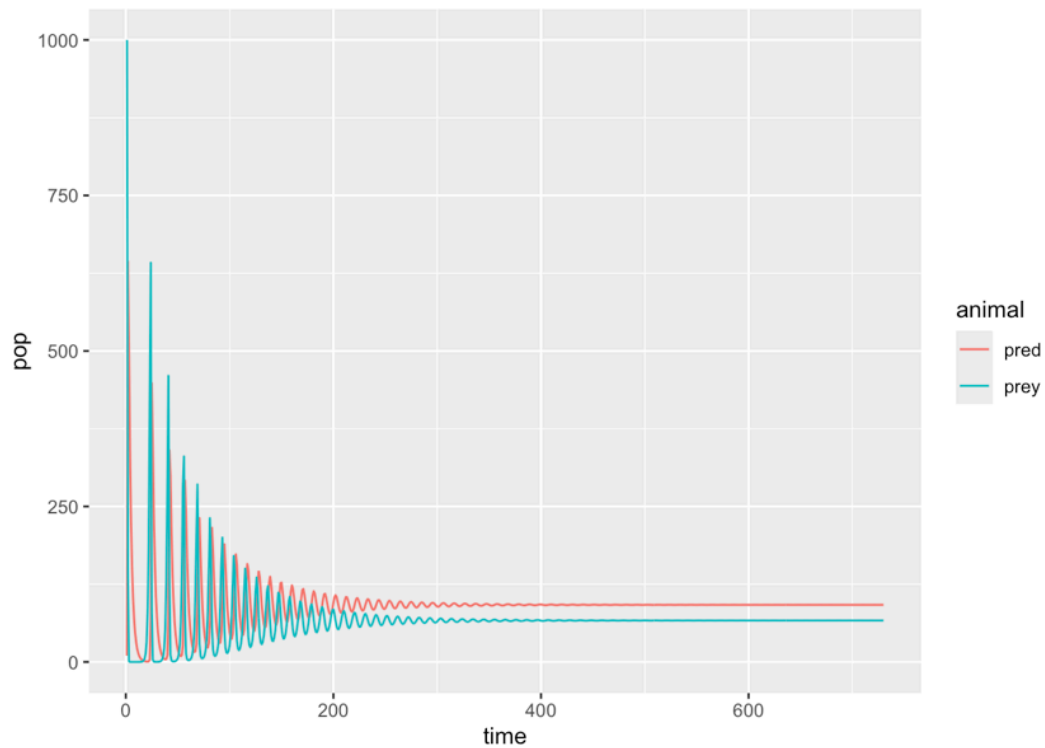
Warning in `lsoda(y, times, func, parms, ...)`: Returning early.  
Results are  
accurate, as far as they go



## Scenario 3:

- `min_prey_hunt`: 500
- `hunt_rate`: 50

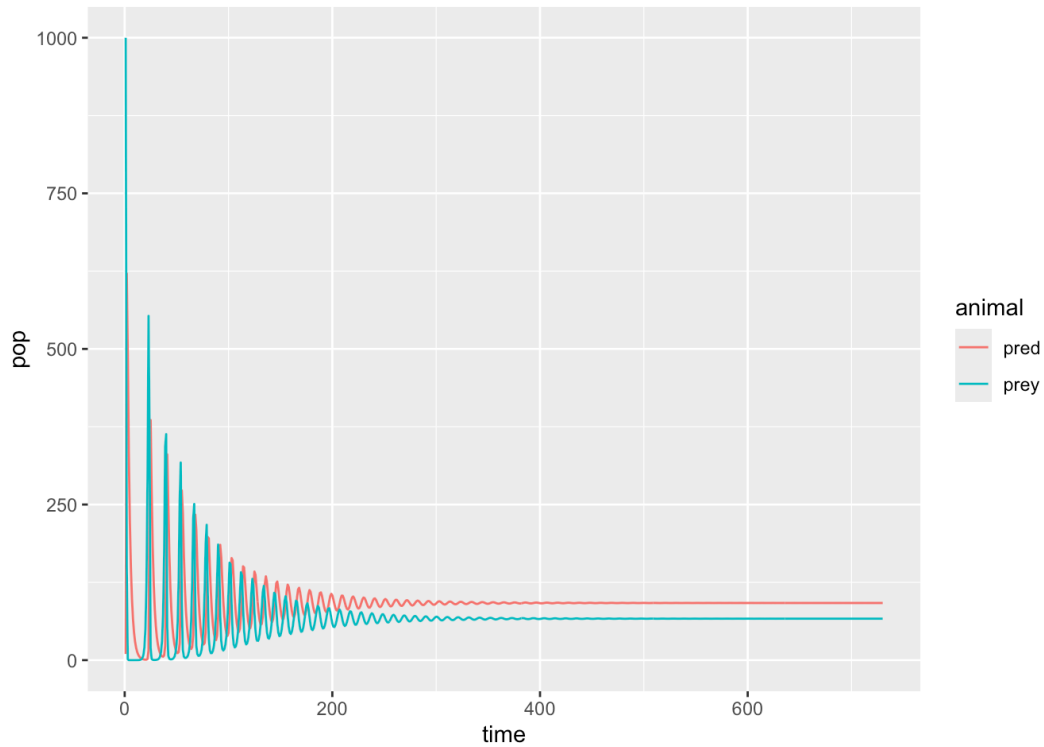
```
test_scenarios(500, 50)
```



## Scenario 4:

- `min_prey_hunt`: 500
- `hunt_rate`: 100

```
test_scenarios(500, 100)
```



#### Scenario 5:

- `min_prey_hunt`: 500
- `hunt_rate`: 500

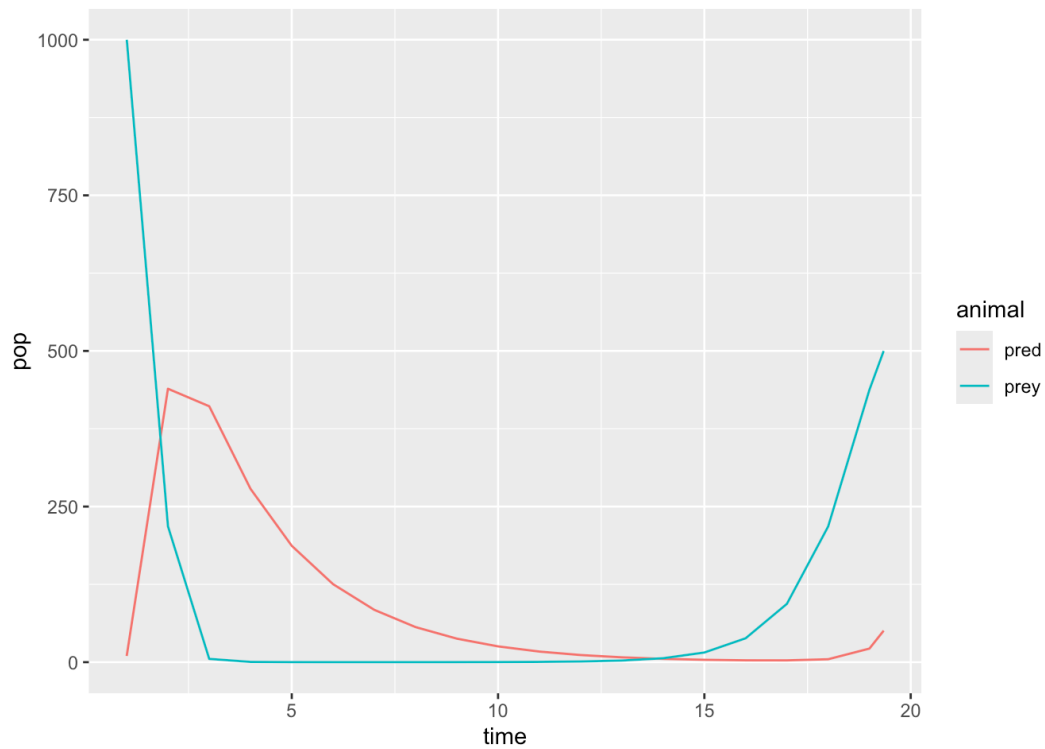
```
test_scenarios(500, 500)
```

DLSODA- At current T (=R1), MXSTEP (=I1) steps  
taken on this call before reaching TOUT  
In above message, I1 = 5000

In above message, R1 = 19.3453

Warning in `lsoda(y, times, func, parms, ...)`: an excessive  
amount of work (>  
`maxsteps` ) was done, but integration was not successful -  
increase `maxsteps`

Warning in `lsoda(y, times, func, parms, ...)`: Returning early.  
Results are  
accurate, as far as they go



Prey population *stabilizes* after about a year with Scenarios 3 and 4 (`min_prey_hunt` = 500, `hunt_rate` = 50 and `min_prey_hunt` = 500, `hunt_rate` = 100). This shows that `min_prey_hunt` performs best around 25% of carrying capacity, and `hunt_rate` performs well at 10-20% of `min_prey_hunt`.