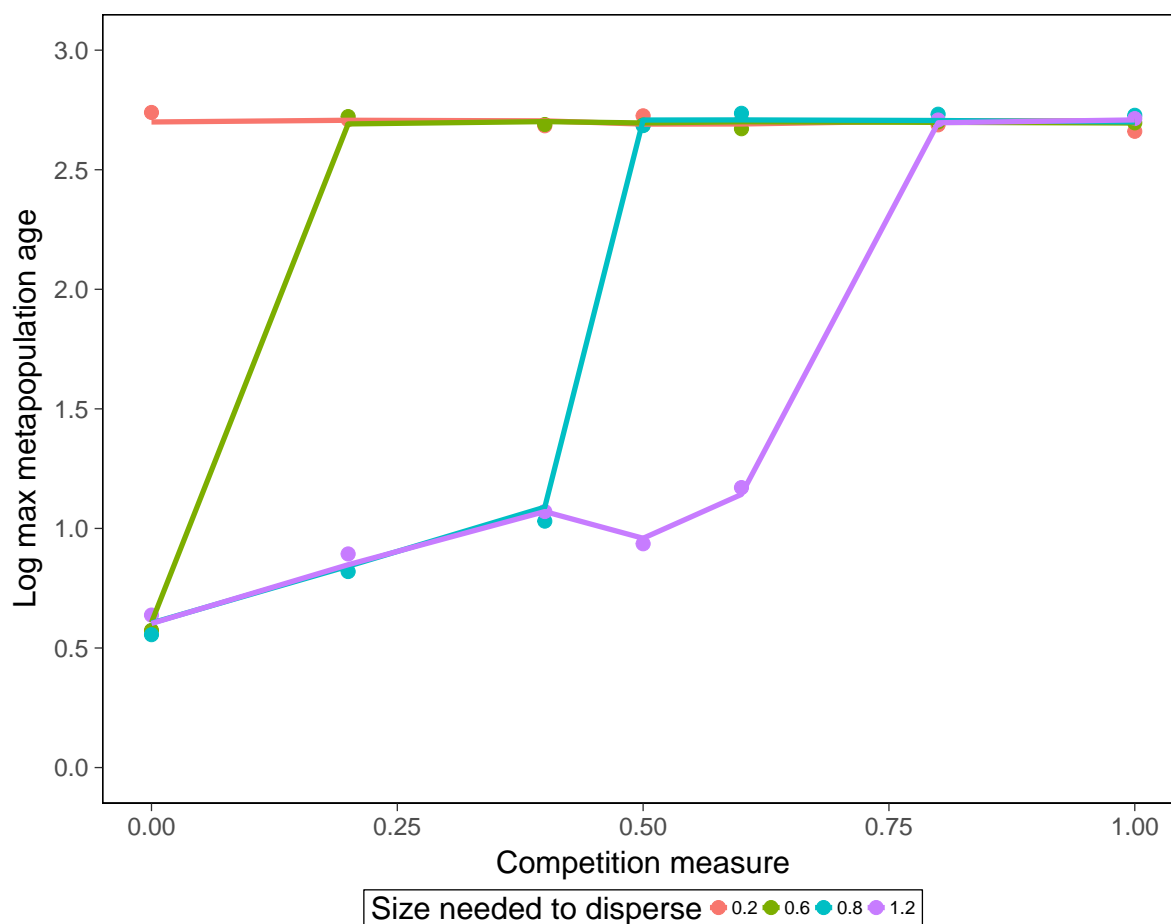


Dispersal Model Graphs

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Metapopulation Age Until Extinction



- (1) *Figure :Metapopulation survival against competition type, where competition type ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 being full scramble competition and 1 is full contest competition. Environmental variance is 0 and number of offspring set to 6. No generations removed*

As competition changes from scramble to contest competition the metapopulation age increases, but this interacts with the body size needed to disperse, unless the populations survive to 500 generations, in which cases obviously

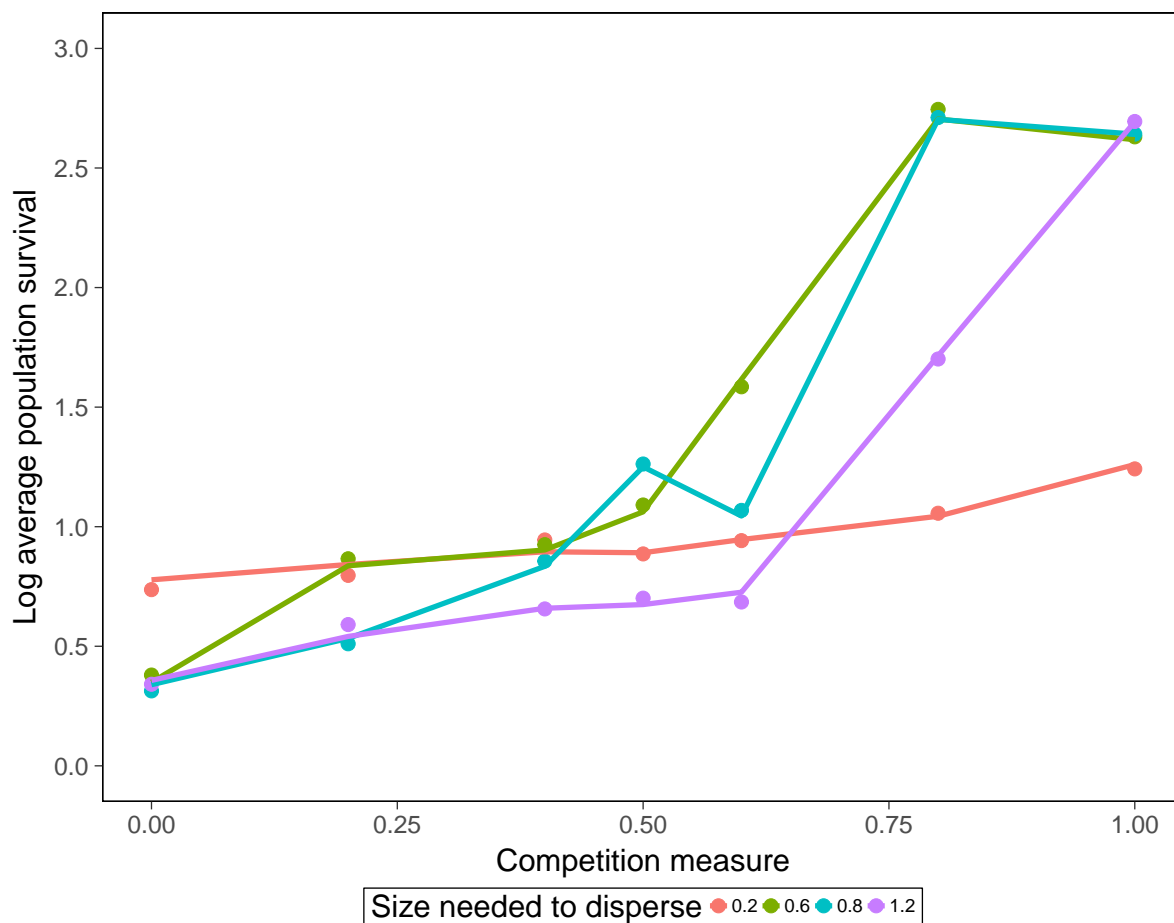
Why dispersal increases metapopulation survival?

The simulation only starts with x number of colonies, but there are 'spaces' for 200. More dispersal means that these spaces get filled up.

How does this interact with competition?

If food is shared via contest competition then normally some individuals will get enough food to disperse, even if individuals have to be large to disperse. However if food is shared via contest competition then this is not the case.

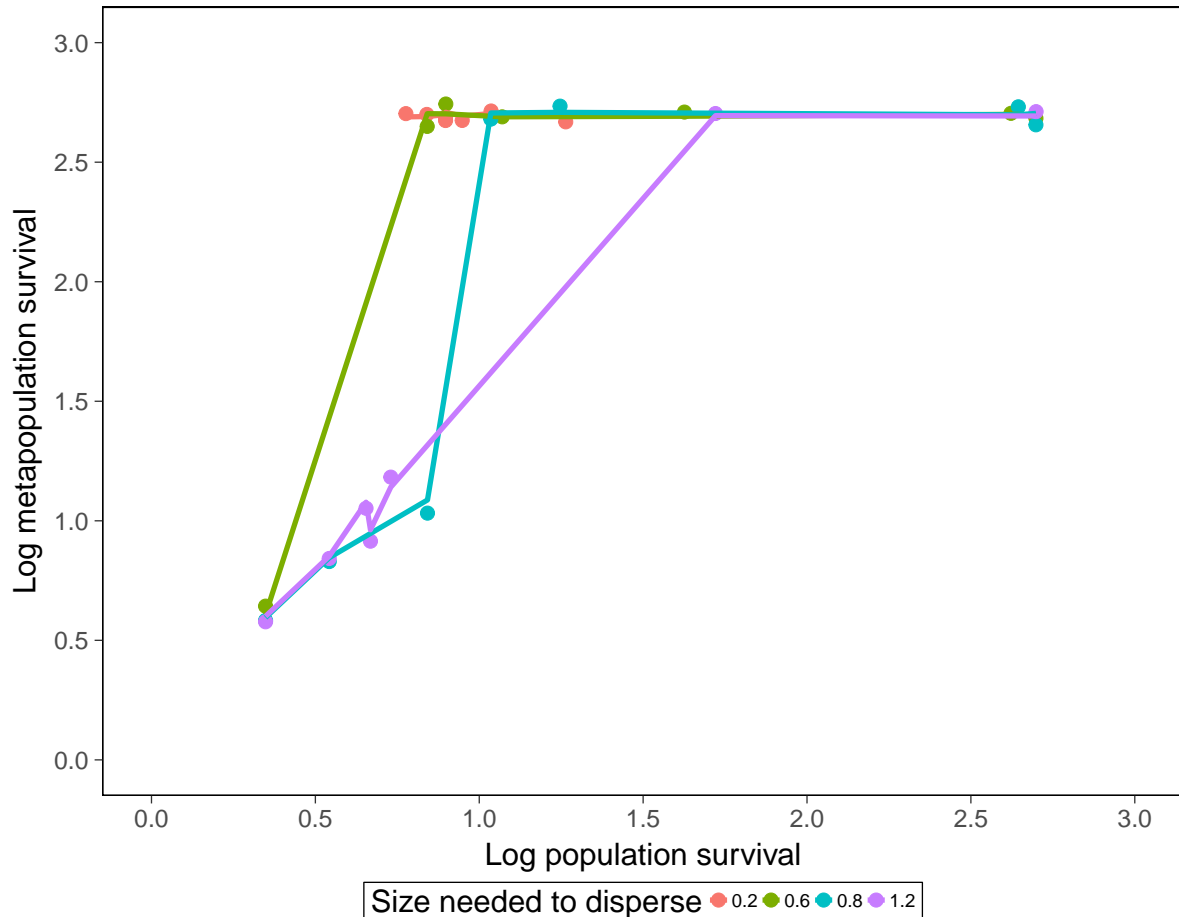
Population survival



(2) Figure :Population survival against competition type, where competition type ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 being full scramble competition and 1 is full contest competition. Environmental variance is 0 and number of offspring set to 6. All generations included. Survival calculated from survival function

As competition increases the population survival time increases. But the size needed to disperse surprisingly does not have a massive effect on population survival esp compared to competition.

Metapopulation survival against population survival



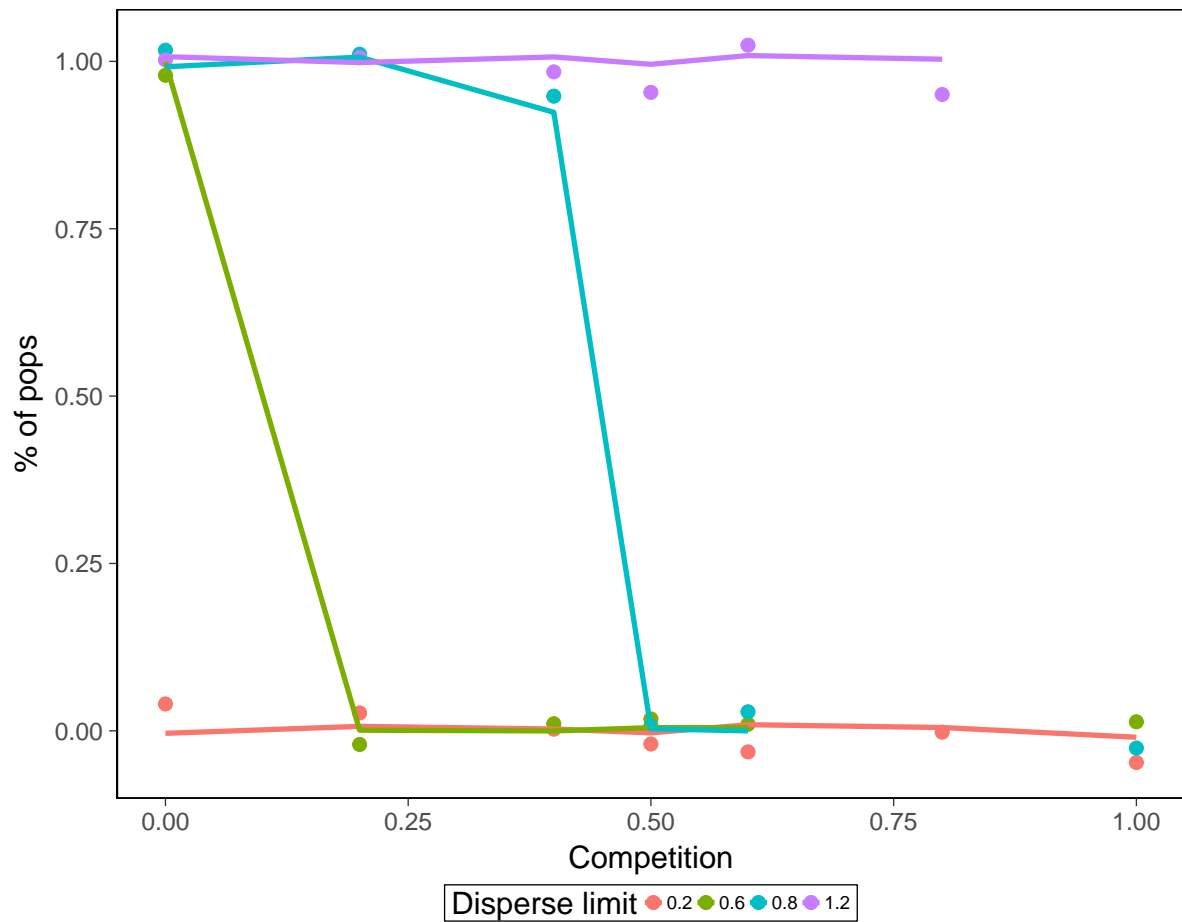
(3) Figure :Metapopulation against population survival. Environmental variance is 0 and number of offspring set to 6. All generations included. Survival calculated from survival function

From this graph we can see that dispersal affects whether populations survival affects metapopulation survival. When the size needed to disperse is 0.2 (i.e. low) then the metapopulation survives to 500 generations regardless of the survival of the populations. The higher the dispersal size is, the more the population survival affects the metapopulation survival.

Percentage of populations that go extinct without dispersing

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(@) Figure :Percentage of colonies that go extinct without dispersing

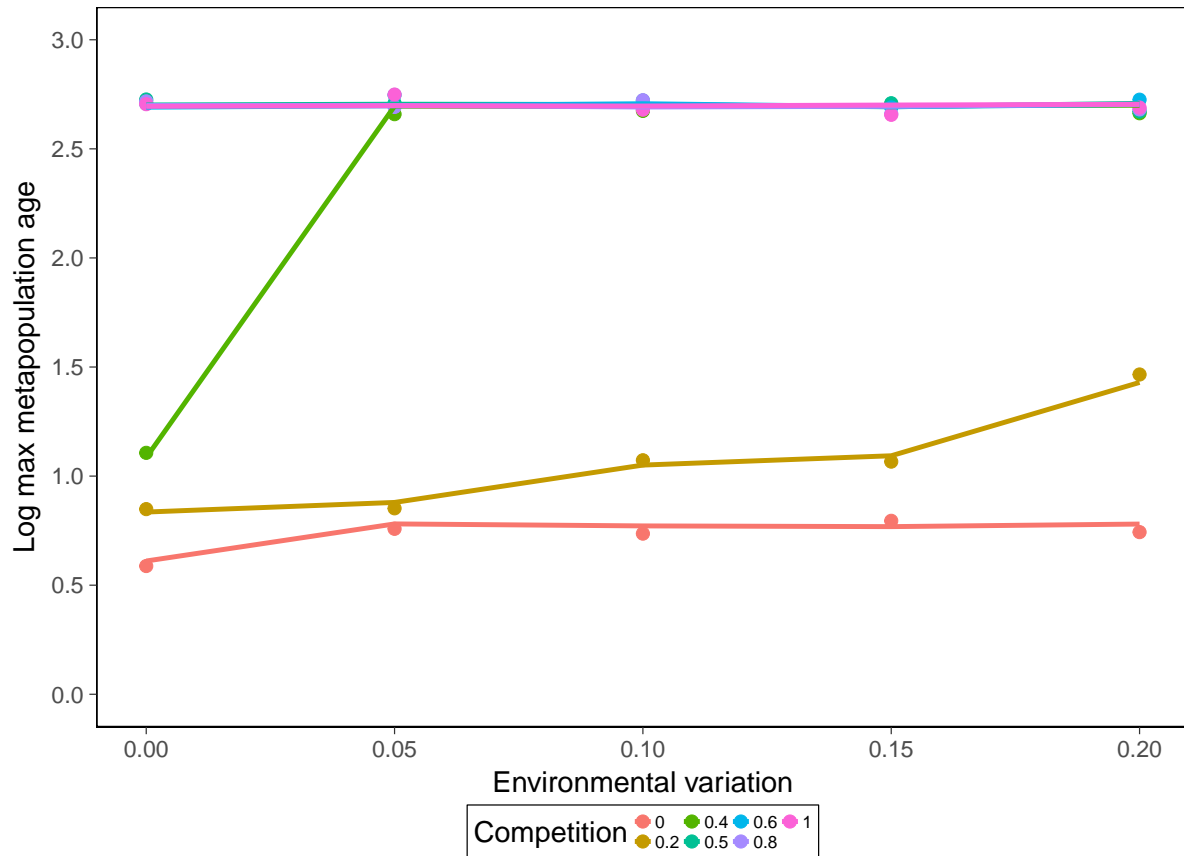
Conclusion

Competition affects population survival and therefore metapopulation survival, but low population survival is off-set by dispersal to increase metapopulation survival.

Metapopulation and population survival and environmental variance

TODO: could remove some layers of comp variables

Metapopulation Survival



(4) Figure :Metapopulation survival environmental variance. Adult dispersal limit is set to 0.8 and number of offspring set to 6. All generations included

Intermediate environmental variance increases metapopulation survival for some competition measures when dispersal is restricted.