- We model the ecosystem with a sequentially evolving graph. Each vertex denote a species.

- Edges are undirected and an edge between two vertices denote the predator-prey relation between the two vertices. The older vertex is a prey to the the newer vertex.

- Since a new predator wants to choose a not so popular prey, a new vertex would not want to choose from the top popular vertices to attach to.

- Unlike *preferential attachment model*, in this model, the *the rich gets richer* phenomena is restricted which in turn results in lower degree vertices.