

# Review1\_\_NewFigs

Sophie Wulfinf

2024-06-27

Table 1: (ref:defaultparamtable)

Parameter	Population 1	Population 2	Definition
r	0.16	0.16	Fish net growth
s	0.8	0.8	Supply and demand
h	0.25	0.25	Harvesting efficiency
k	0.17	0.17	Rate of sampling opinions or social interaction
$\omega$	1.44	1.44	Conservation cost
c	0.5	0.5	Rarity valuation
d	0.3	0.3	Strength of social influence (within population)
m	0.01	0.01	Fish movement (from opposite patch)
$\rho$	0.01	0.01	Strength of social influence (from opposite population)

## 1 NEW FIG

Figure 1 is going to be a new addition to the manuscript. This is basically showing that increases in rho delays decision making but a high increase will eventually lead to collapse. This can also relate to reviewers point about delayed decision making and timescales of conservation decisions

## 2 REPLACEMENT FIG

Make sure you change params on this document code

You could also possibly put the BothRhos document into appendix to show delayed decision making

Table 2: (ref:newparamtable)

Parameter	Population 1	Population 2	Definition
r	0.4	0.35	Fish net growth
s	0.8	0.8	Supply and demand
h	0.25	0.5	Harvesting efficiency
k	1.014	1.014	Rate of sampling opinions or social interaction
$\omega$	0.2	0.35	Conservation cost
c	1.5	1.5	Rarity valuation
d	0.5	0.5	Strength of social influence (within population)
m	0.2	0.2	Fish movement (from opposite patch)
$\rho$	0.5	0.1	Strength of social influence (from opposite population)

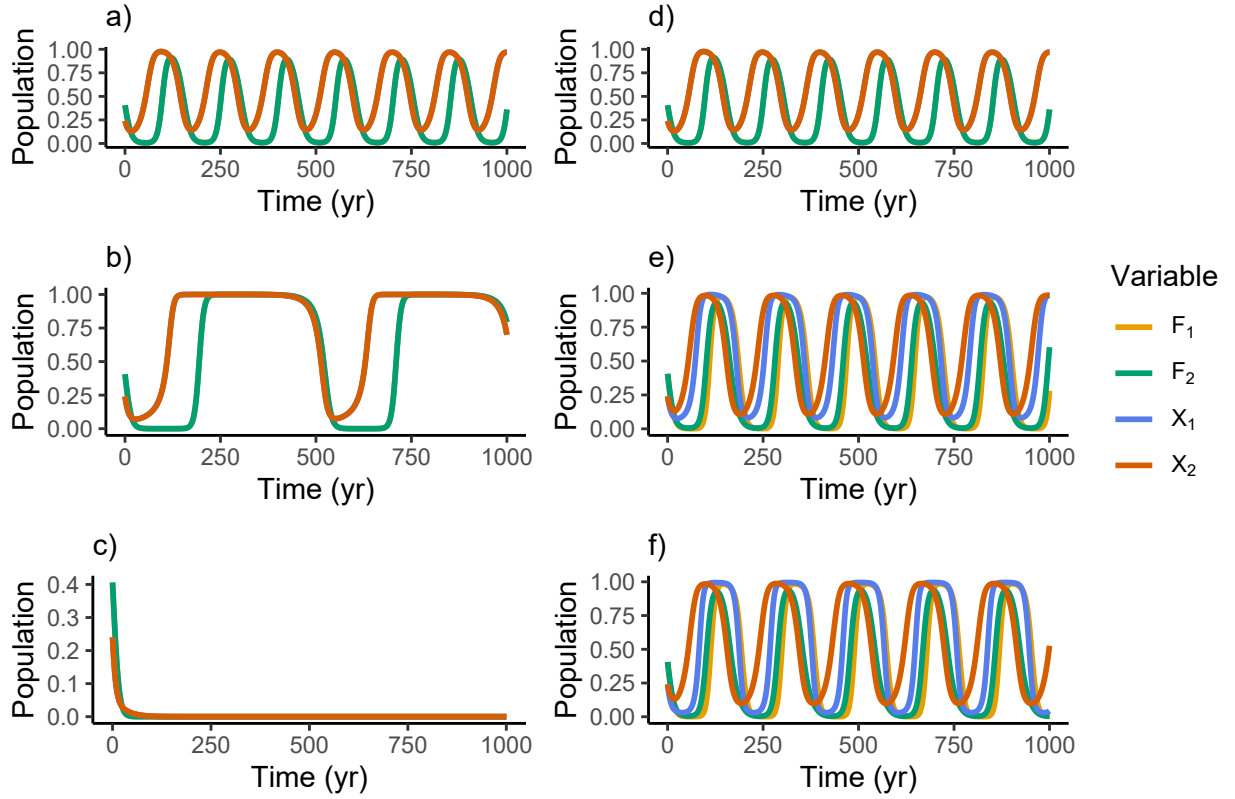


Figure 1: In graphs a), b), and c), both  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  were set to 0.01, 0.25, and 0.5, respectively. The corresponding graphs show the dynamics of these models with the new parameterizations. d), e), and f) show the changes in model dynamics when  $\rho_2$  is held at 0.01 and only  $\rho_1$ , the social influence of human population 1 onto human population 2 is increased by 0.01, 0.25, and 0.5, respectively.

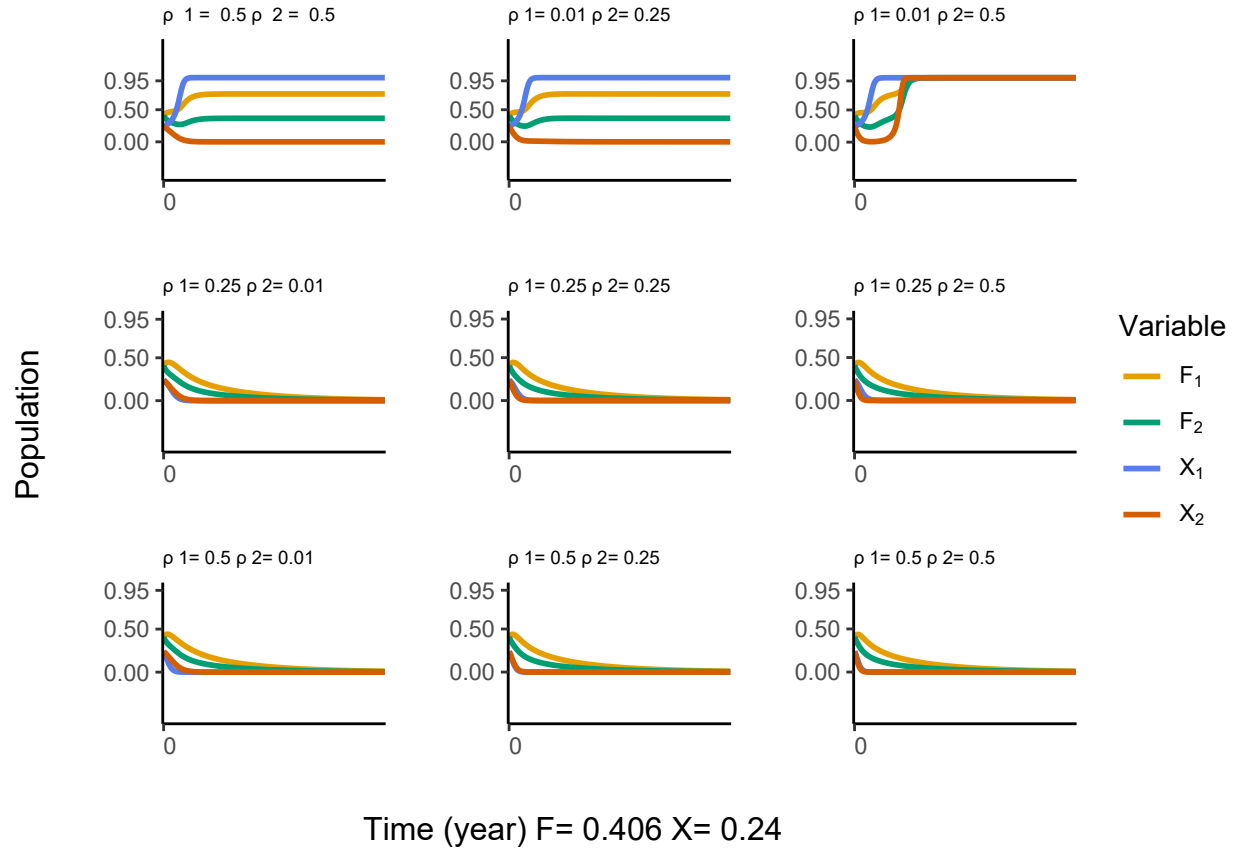


Figure 2: The difference in increasing outside social pressure on population 1 (the  $\rho_1$  parameter is increased down the columns of graphs) versus increasing social pressure from population 1 onto population 2 (the  $\rho_2$  parameter is increased across rows of graphs) which compares self-pressure to pressuring the other group.

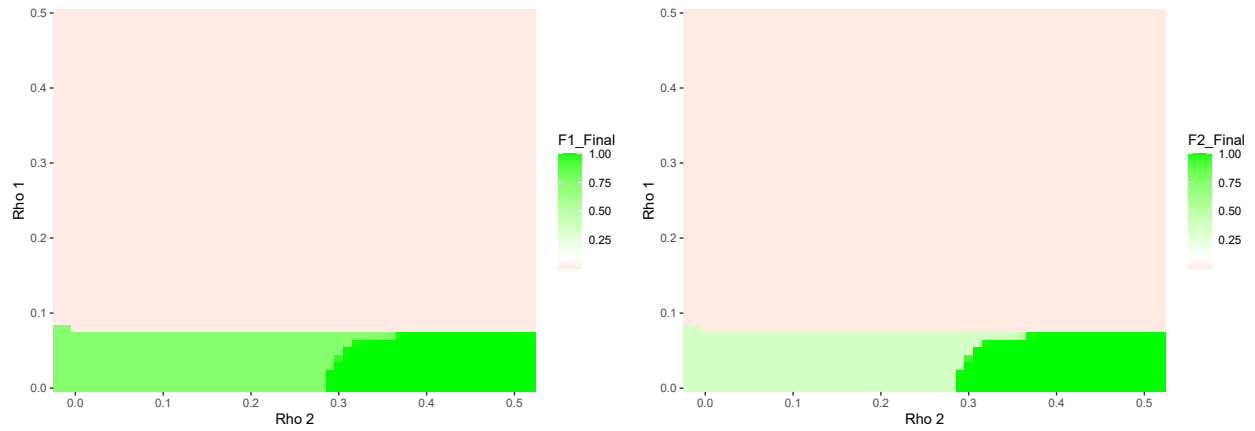


Figure 3: The effect of changing  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  on final dynamics of  $F_1$  (a) and  $F_2$  (b) using parameters from Table 2. Data was run for 200 years