Ecosystems

Models of population dynamics

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Simple starting point for ecosystem modelling

Population modelling

Basis of all ecology

What controls and regulates population growth and size?

How can humans exploit populations of animals and plants sustainably?

What can go wrong?

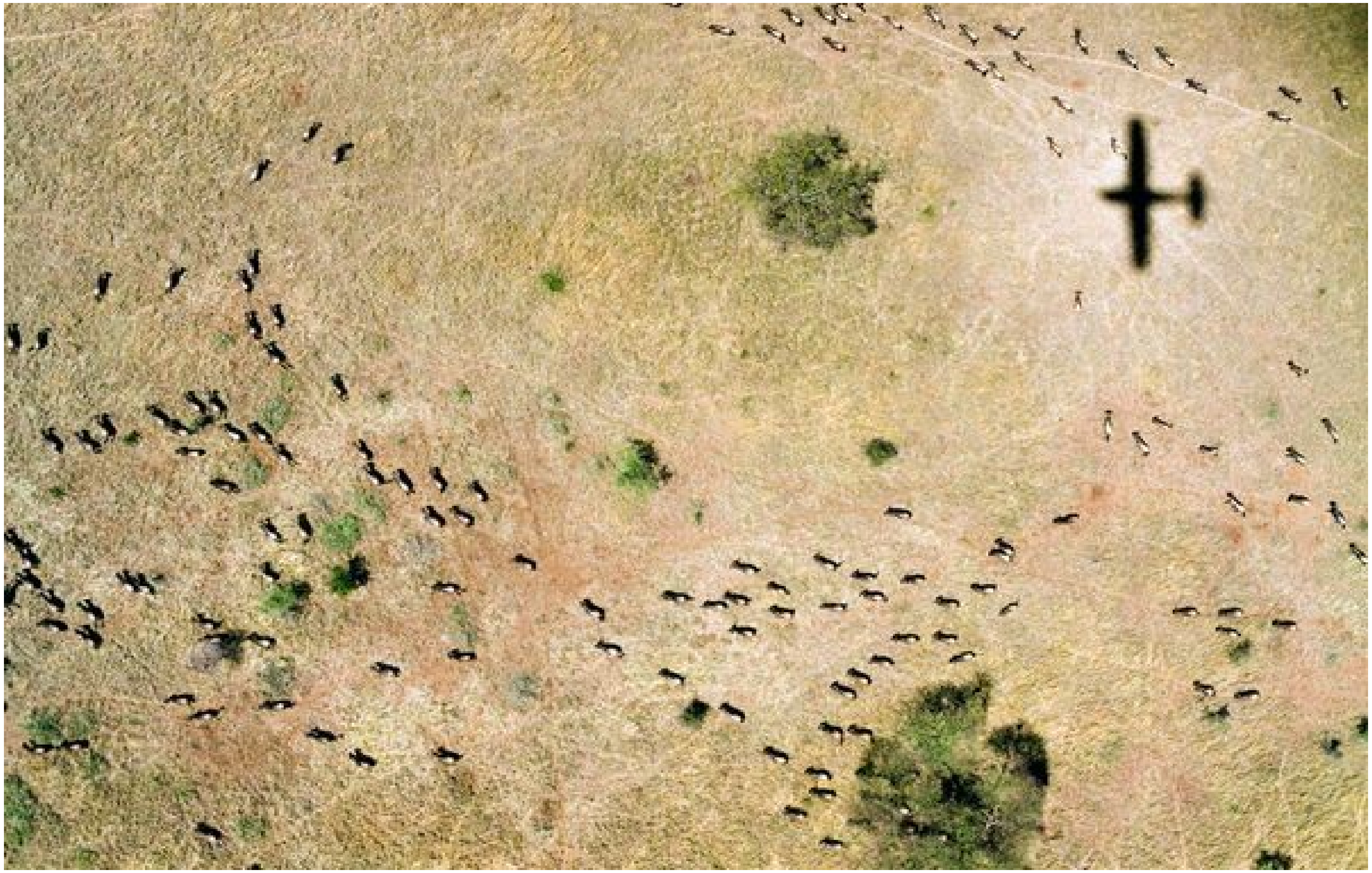
Human activities influence almost all natural populations

When we do not understand population dynamics we may observe unwanted

- Extinction
- Invasion and over population
- Non sustainable use
- Population imbalances (boom and bust)

How do we study populations?

Visible populations of conservation concern are continuously monitored.
For example, Wildebeest numbers in the Serengeti



How do we study populations?

Populations change through births, deaths and migration

How do we study populations?

Births deaths and migration are known quantities for some populations

How do we study populations?

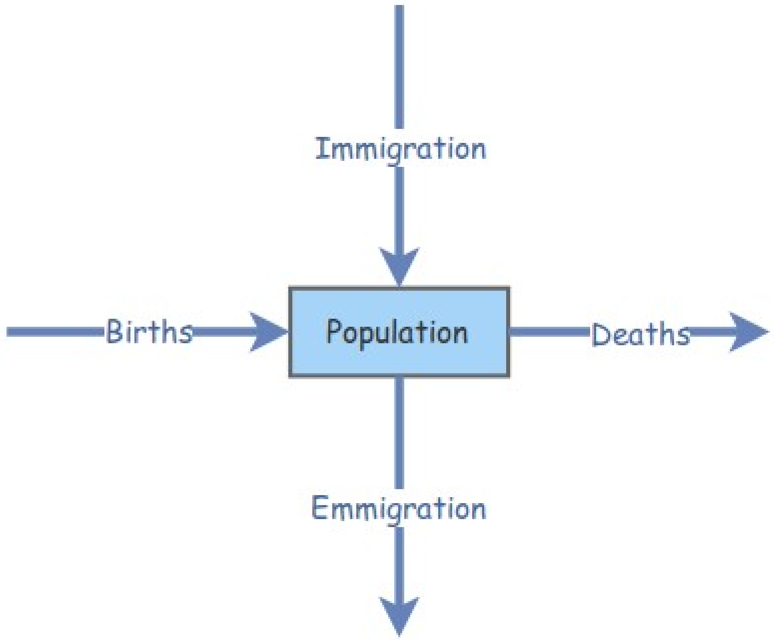
.The populations of most organisms cannot be precisely monitored
We usually have to infer population size and produce indirect estimates.
We also frequently need to make projections regarding population dynamics.

Mathematical modelling allows us to …..
1. Estimate unmeasurable population parameters
2. Predict population change over time
3. Understand processes responsible for change

Types of models

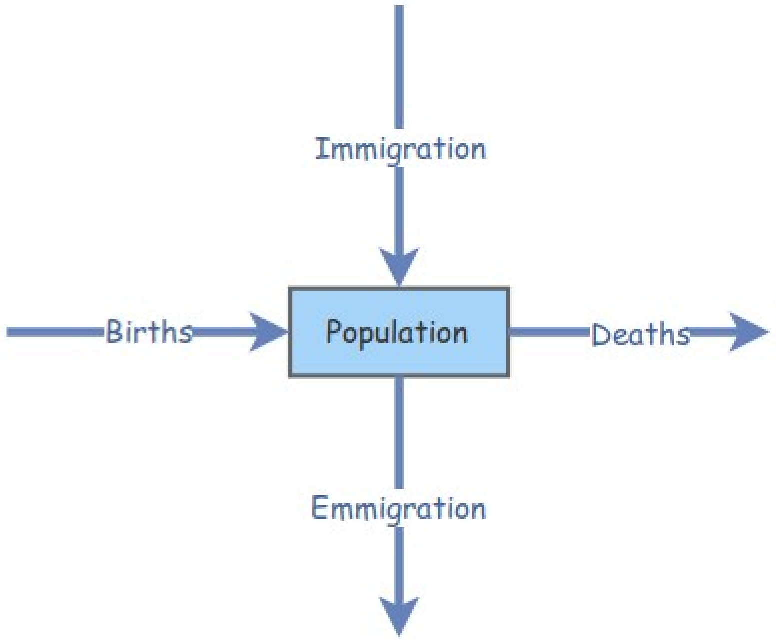
1) Aggregated population models using differential equations – make simple assumptions regarding births and deaths.
2) Disaggregated models (matrix models) - take into account population structure
3) Individual (agent) based models -take into account variability at the level of single organisms
4) Spatially explicit models – take into account effects of habitat patch size and connectivity
5) More complex simulation models - take into account interactions at the community level

Aggregated population model



$$N_{t+1} = N_t + Births_t + In_t - Deaths_t - Out_t$$

Differential equation



$$\frac{dN}{dt} = Births + In - Deaths - Out$$

“The population size is the integrated result of births, deaths and migration with respect to to time”

Ignoring migration

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = Births - Deaths$$

"The population size is the integrated result of births minus deaths with respect to to time"

Population stability

A population can only be stable if births exactly equal deaths.

This is highly unlikely.

In reality all populations undergo natural fluctuations in size

We therefore attempt to model and understand **population dynamics**

Building a simple model

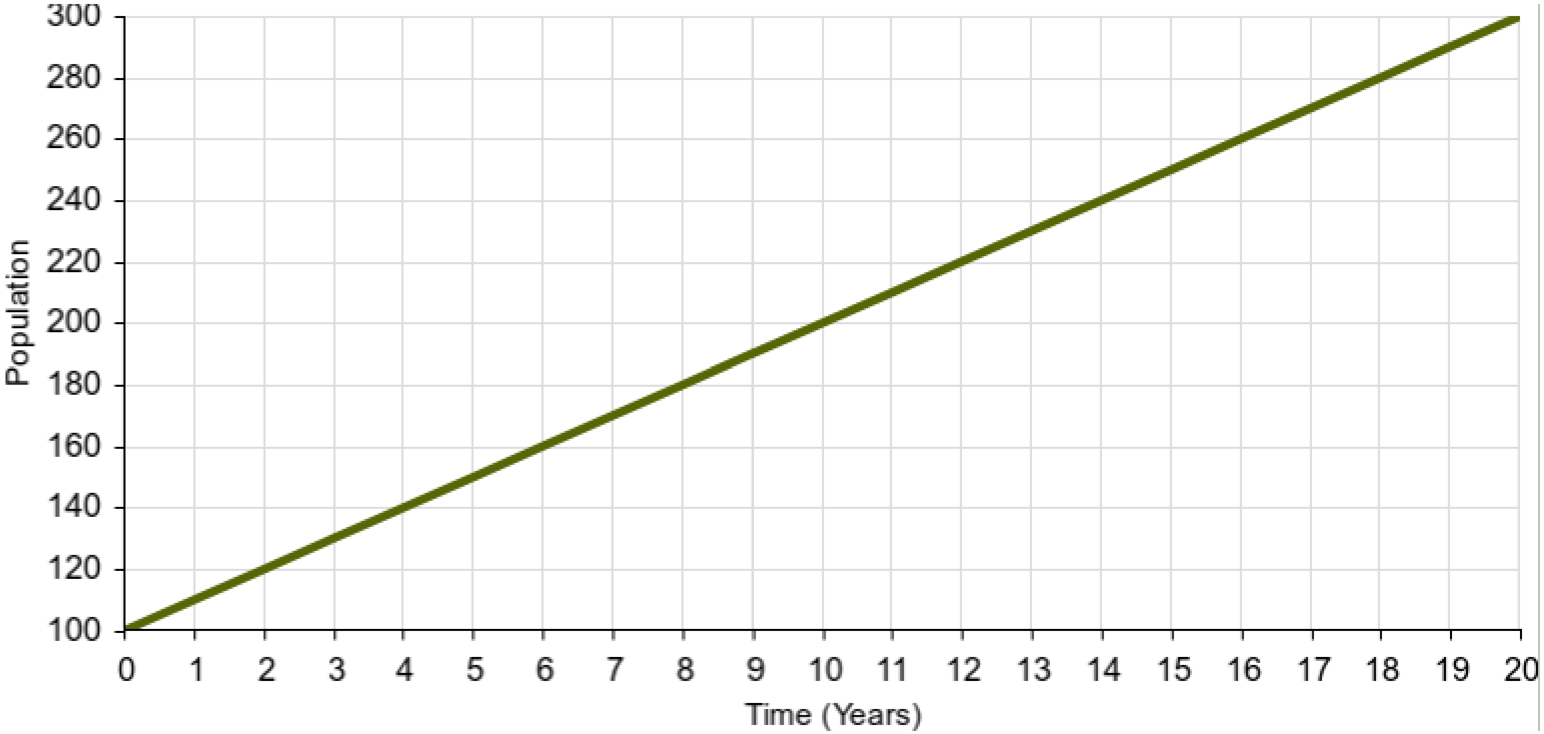
Let's first assume that a population (call them rabbits) consisting of 100 individuals has a fixed number of births each year (let's say 100).

Let's set a fixed number of deaths (say 90)

So after one year N_{t+1} = 100 + 100 -90 = 110

Building a simple model

- What happens if this continues year after year?



Building a simple model

What happens if number of deaths always are greater than births?

N_{t+1} = 90 - 89

Building a simple model

This is NOT a suitable model!

Births and deaths **cannot** be a constant number!

We need (at least) to think about birth and death rates.

$$r = BirthRate - DeathRate$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN$$

What does this imply?

Stability only occurs when r = 0

If is positive we get exponential growth.

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN$$

Exponential growth

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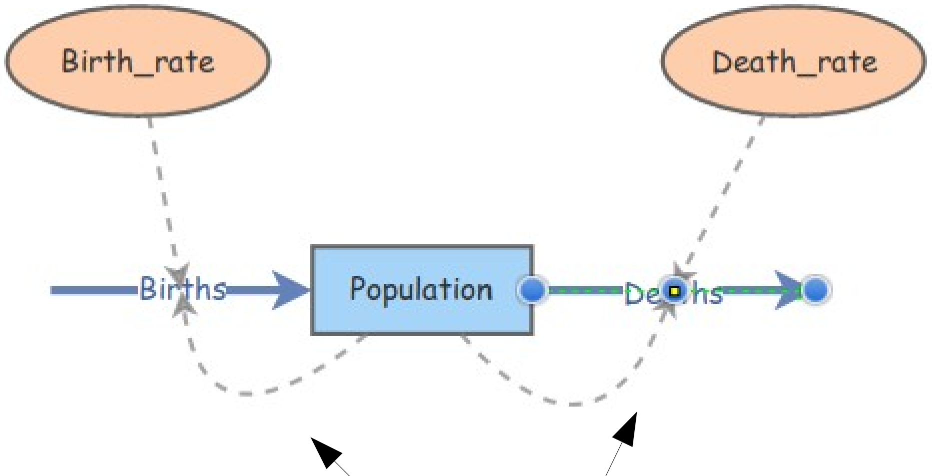
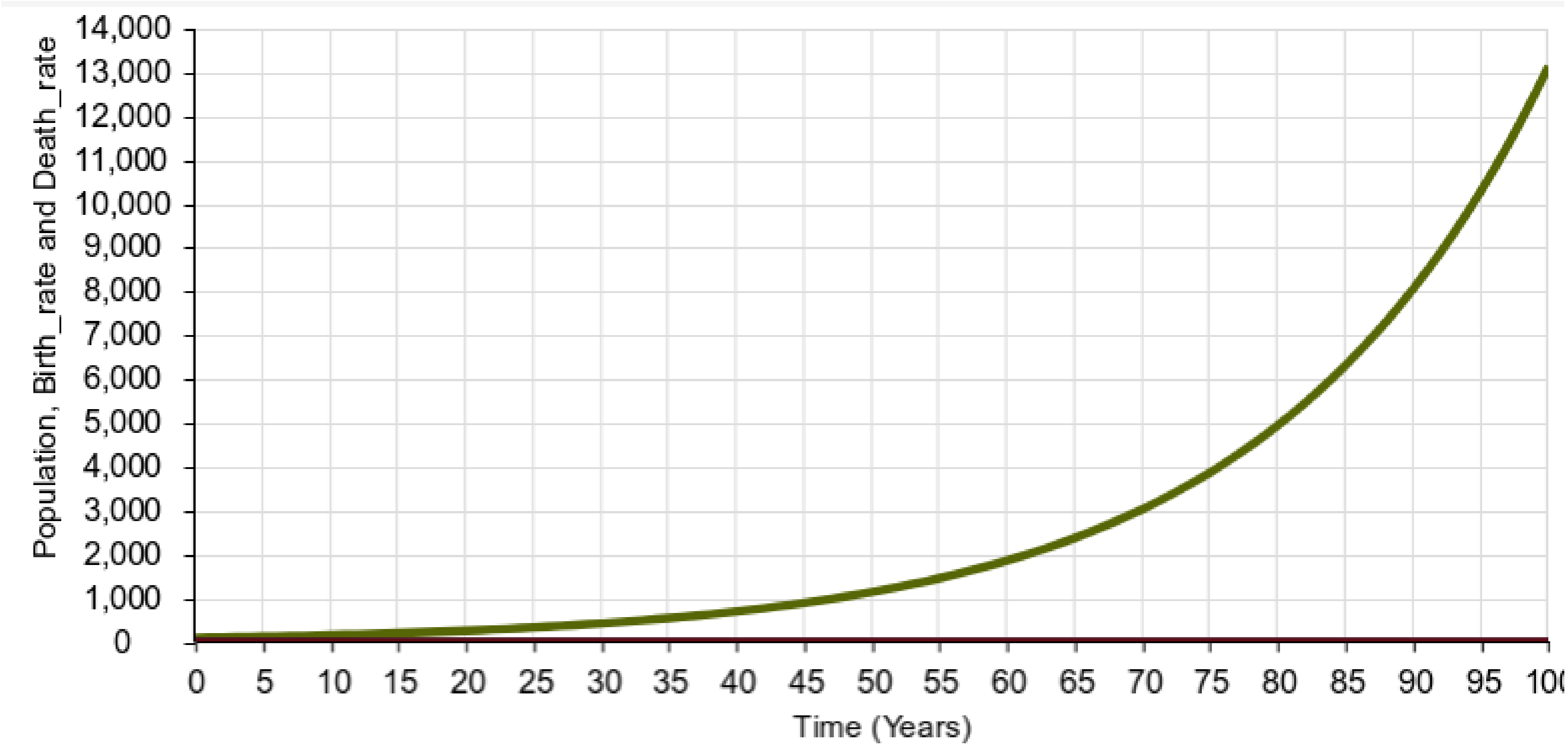


Positive feedback

Exponential growth



How do we avoid exponential growth?

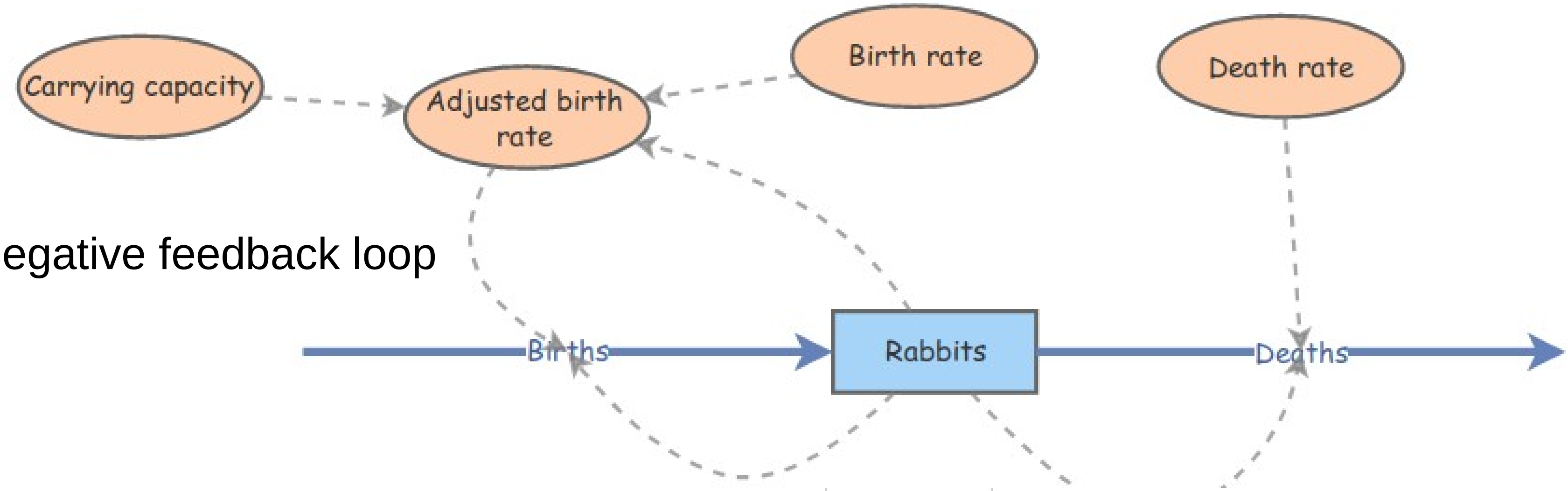
We need to include some measure of the carrying capacity in our mathematical model.

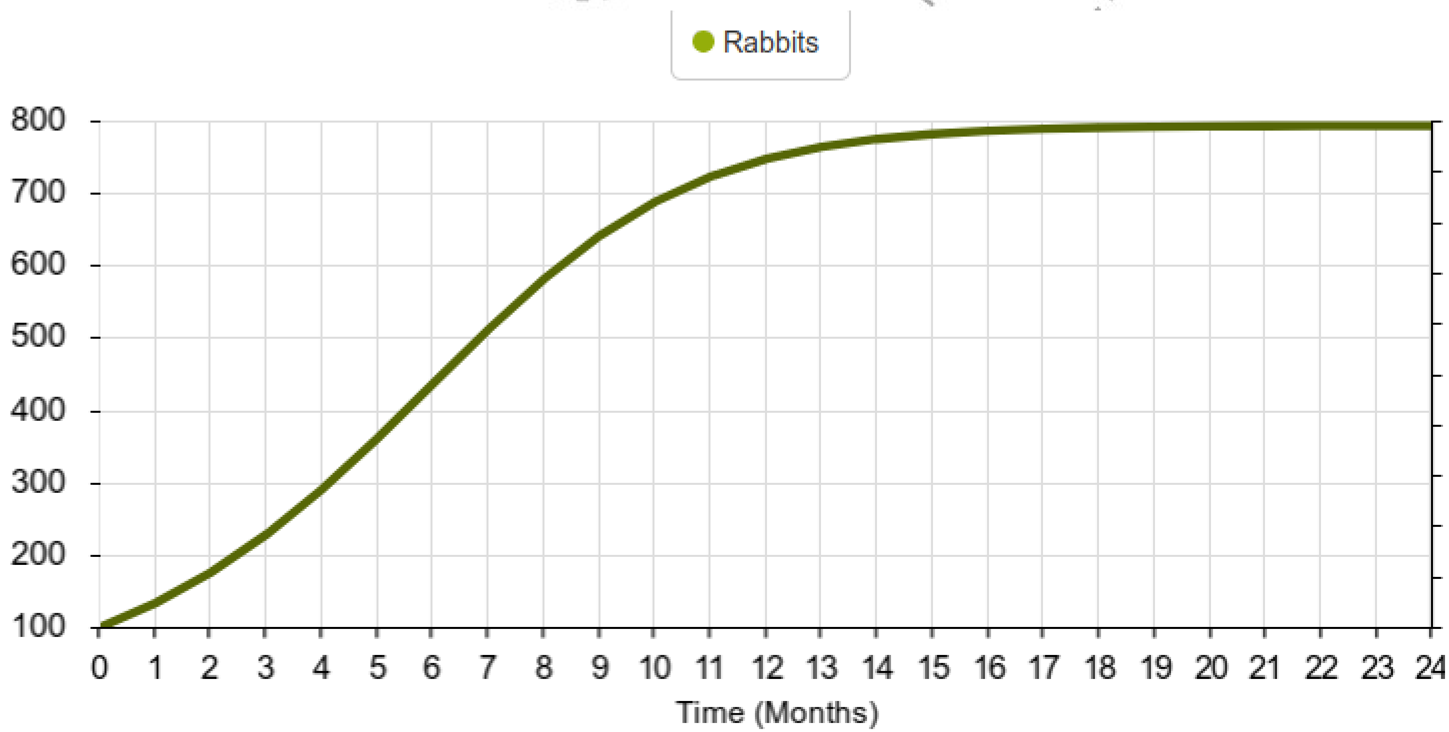
As the population approaches the carrying capacity growth should slow to zero.

If the population exceeds the carrying capacity (overshoots) it will decline (negative growth rate)

Adding carrying capacity

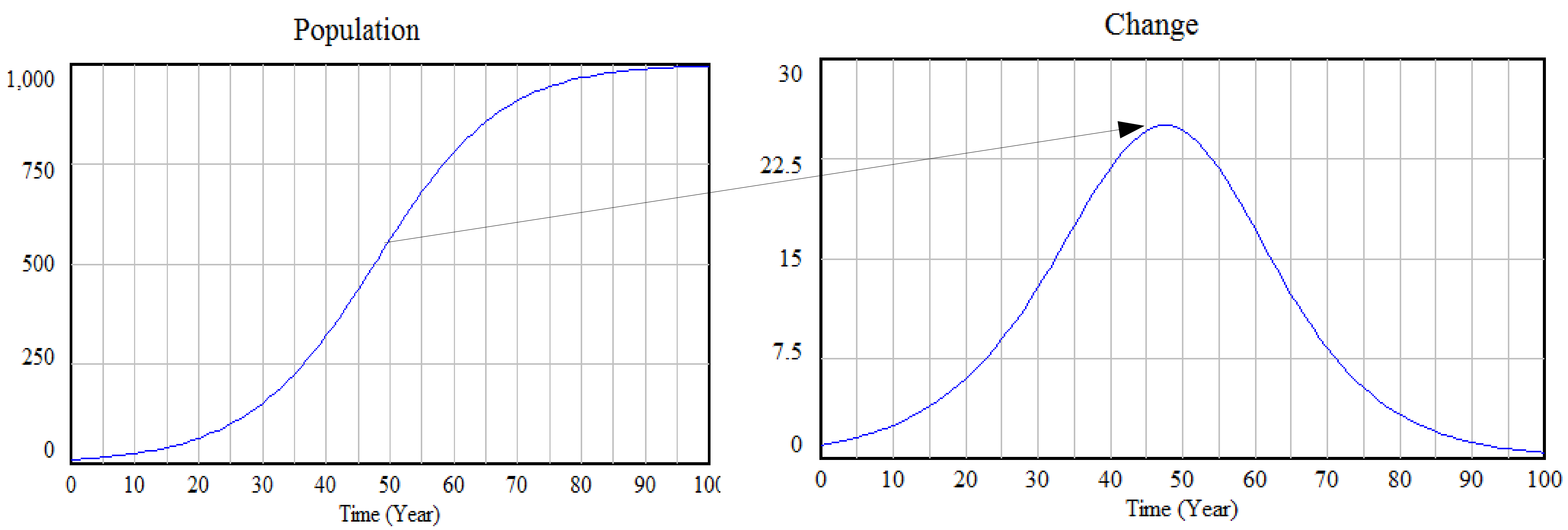
Negative feedback loop



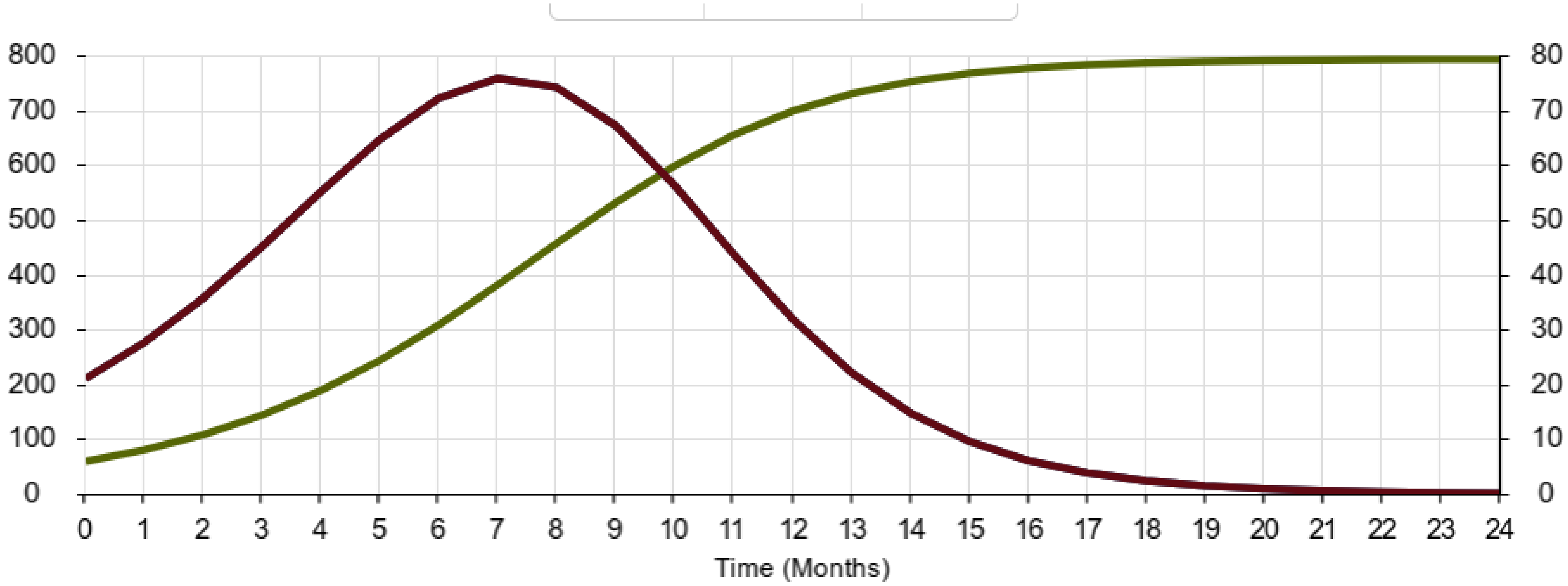


The logistic equation

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN * \left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right)$$



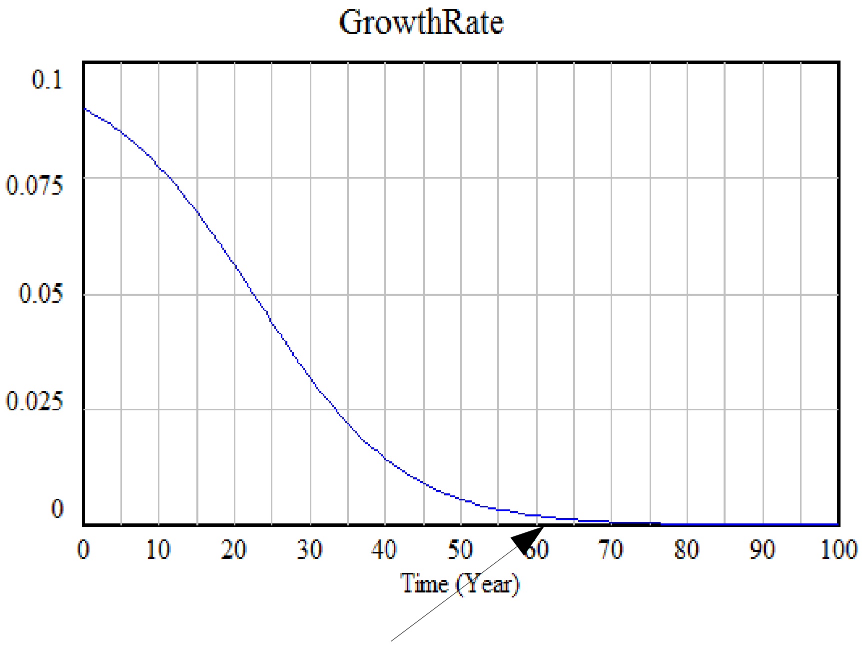
Logistic equation



How does this work?

Look at the second term in the equation

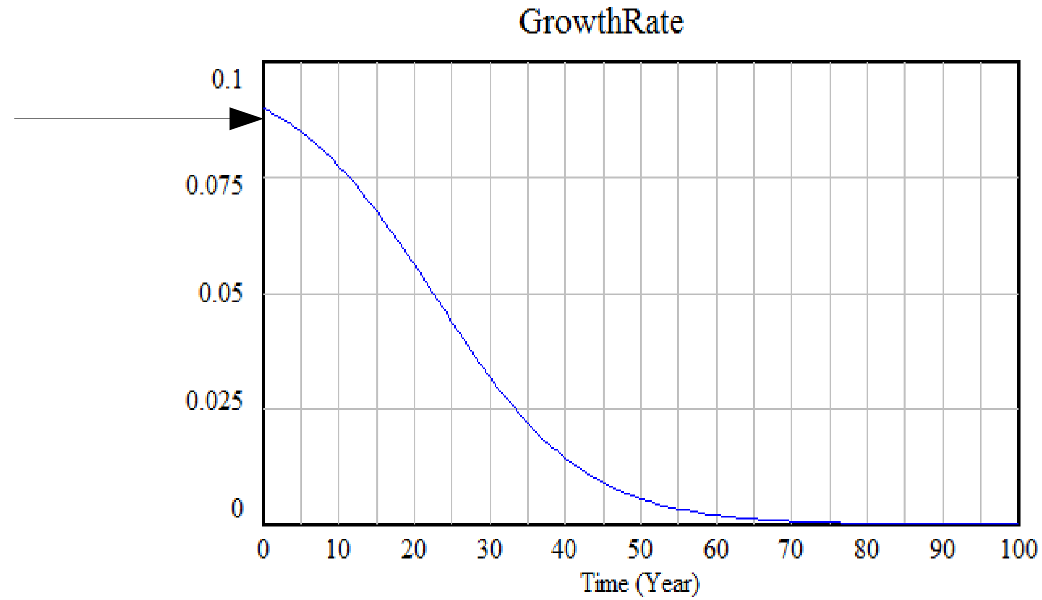
$$\left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right)$$



If N= K it becomes N/N
This is equal to one
So 1-1= zero
NO GROWTH at the carrying capacity

What if N is small?

$$\left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right)$$



If N is very small N/K tends to zero

So 1-0= 1

So the initial growth rate is not affected by the carrying capacity

What does this imply?

If we ignore genetic effects (which we shouldn't) populations increase more quickly when they are small.

This is because each individual has greater access to resources

When populations reach the carrying capacity they stop growing

If a population overshoots the carrying capacity it declines

If populations did not tend to “rebound” after declines extinctions would take place more frequently

What does this imply?

If we manage populations we may wish to hold their size below carrying capacity

"Maximum sustainable yield" may theoretically be obtained by keeping the population around half the carrying capacity.

R vs K selected species

Populations of large, long lived species may frequently reach and exceed carrying capacity

Natural selection may act on traits that allow survival when competition takes place for resources (K selection)

Small, short lived animals are subject to fluctuations in population size.

Natural selection may act on traits that allow rapid population growth (r selection)

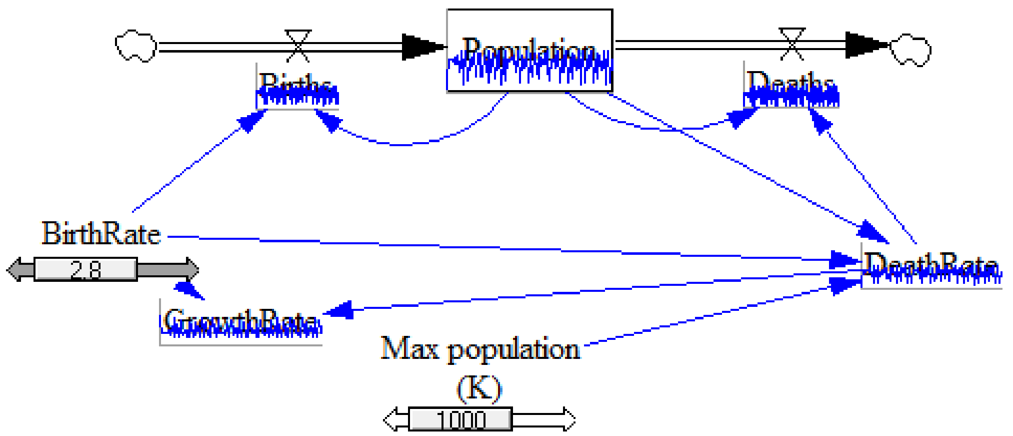
Cycles and chaos

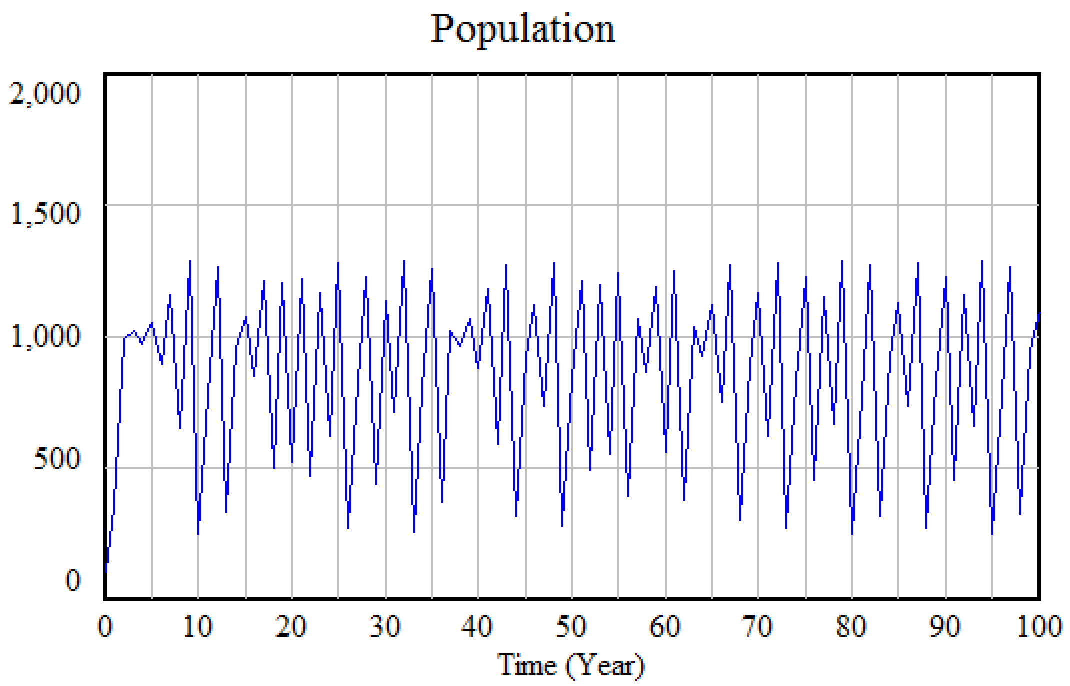
If populations “overshoot” the carrying capacity they will fall

In some circumstances this may produce “boom and bust” cycles

Organisms that are very short lived with high reproductive rates may show chaotic behaviour

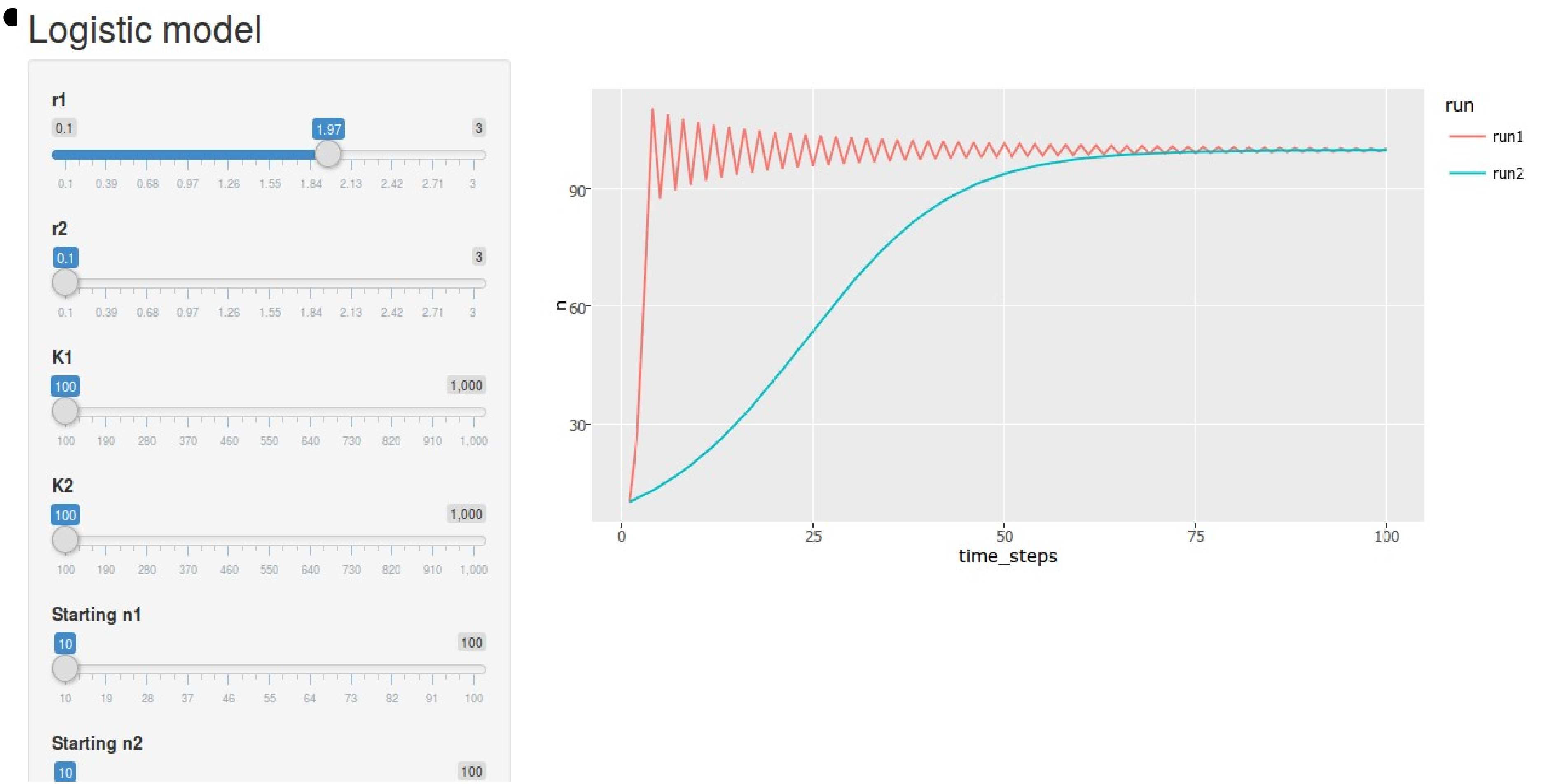
Chaotic dynamics





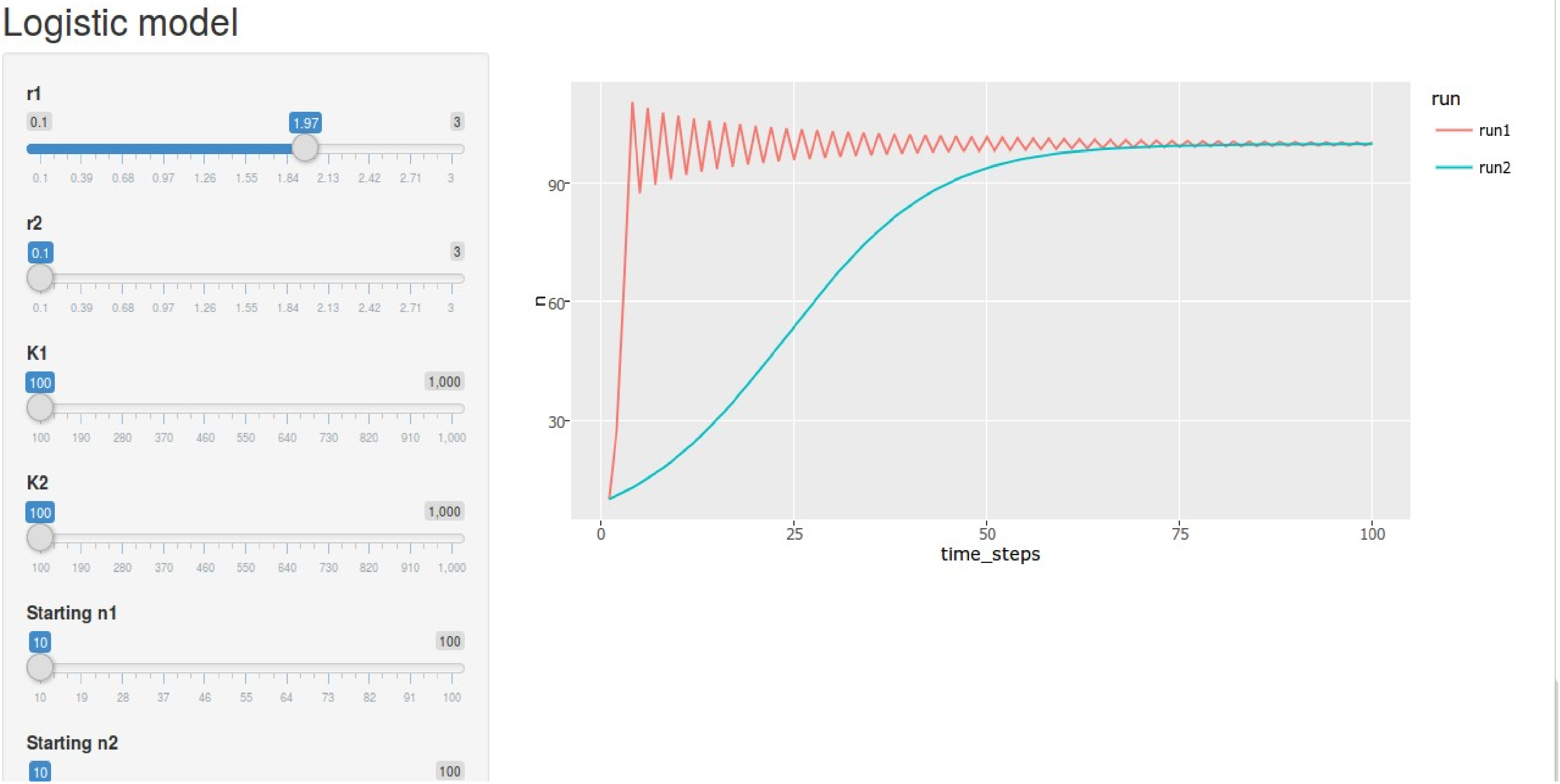
Test it yourself

https://dgolicher.shinyapps.io/Logistic_model

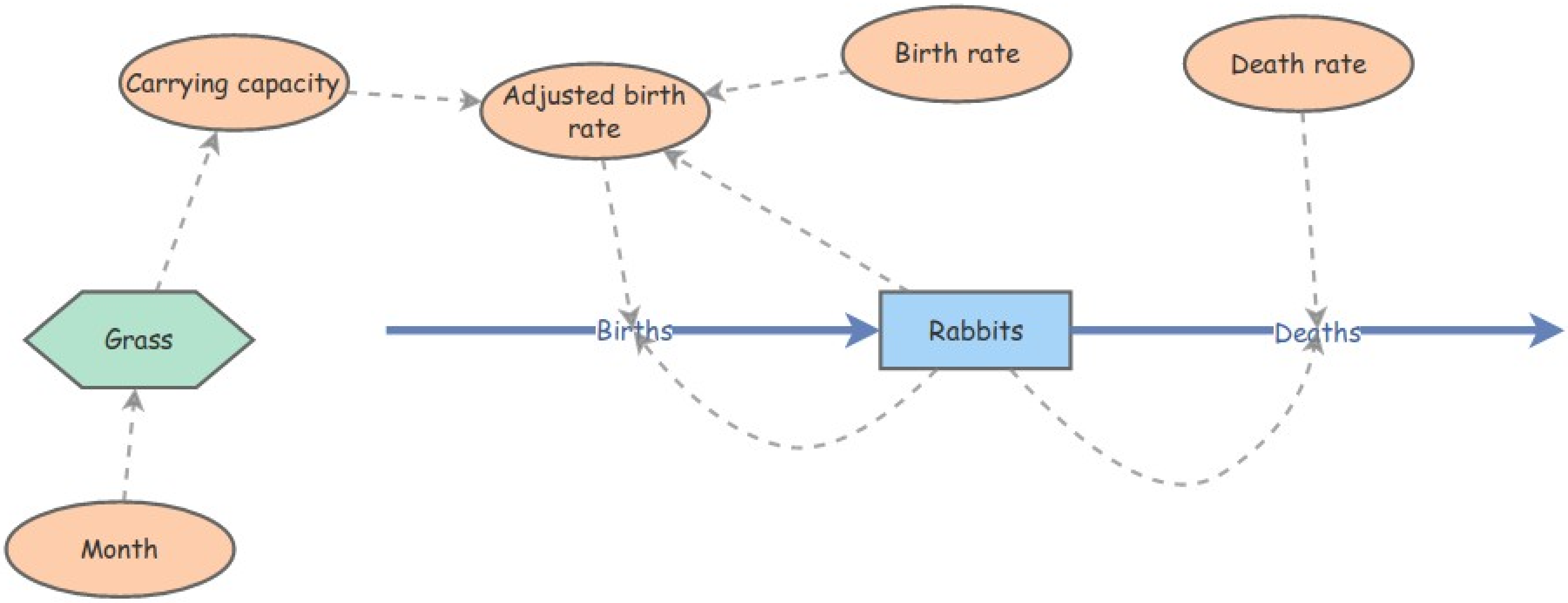


Alternative link

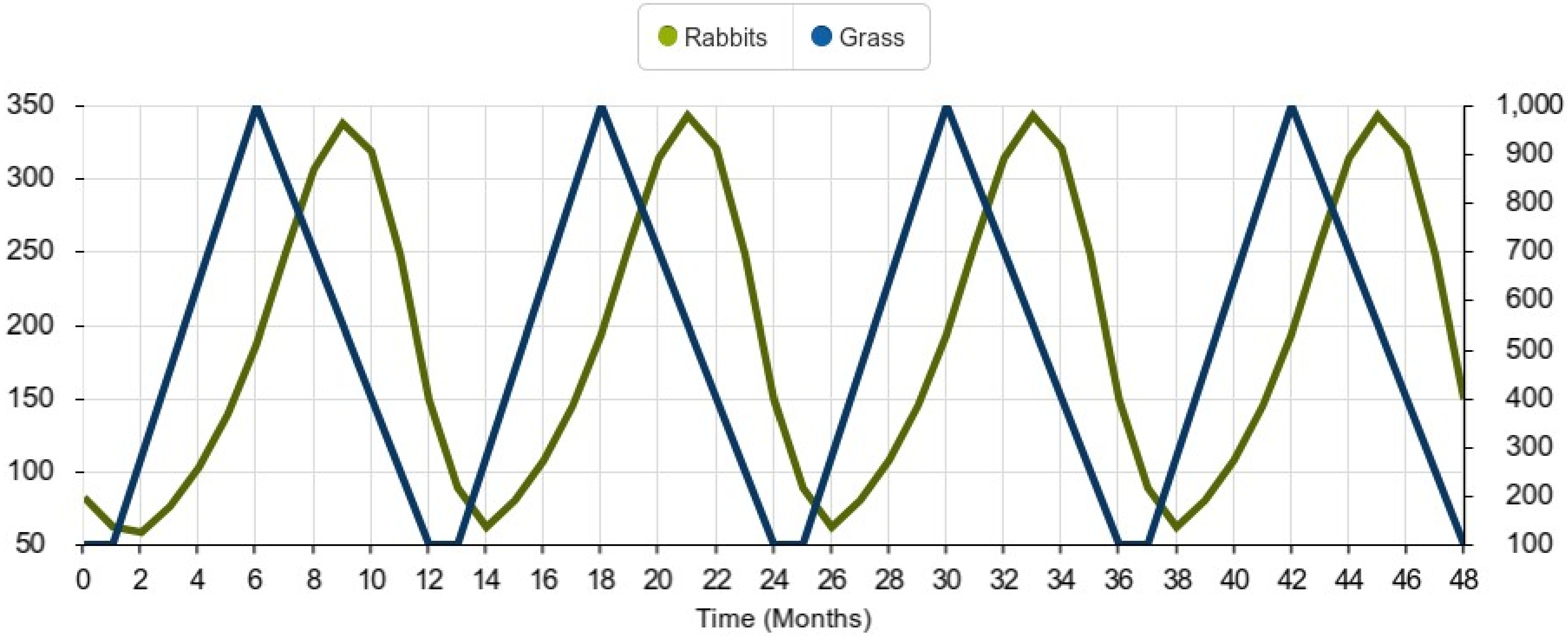
- http://r.bournemouth.ac.uk:3838/Ecosystems/Logistic/



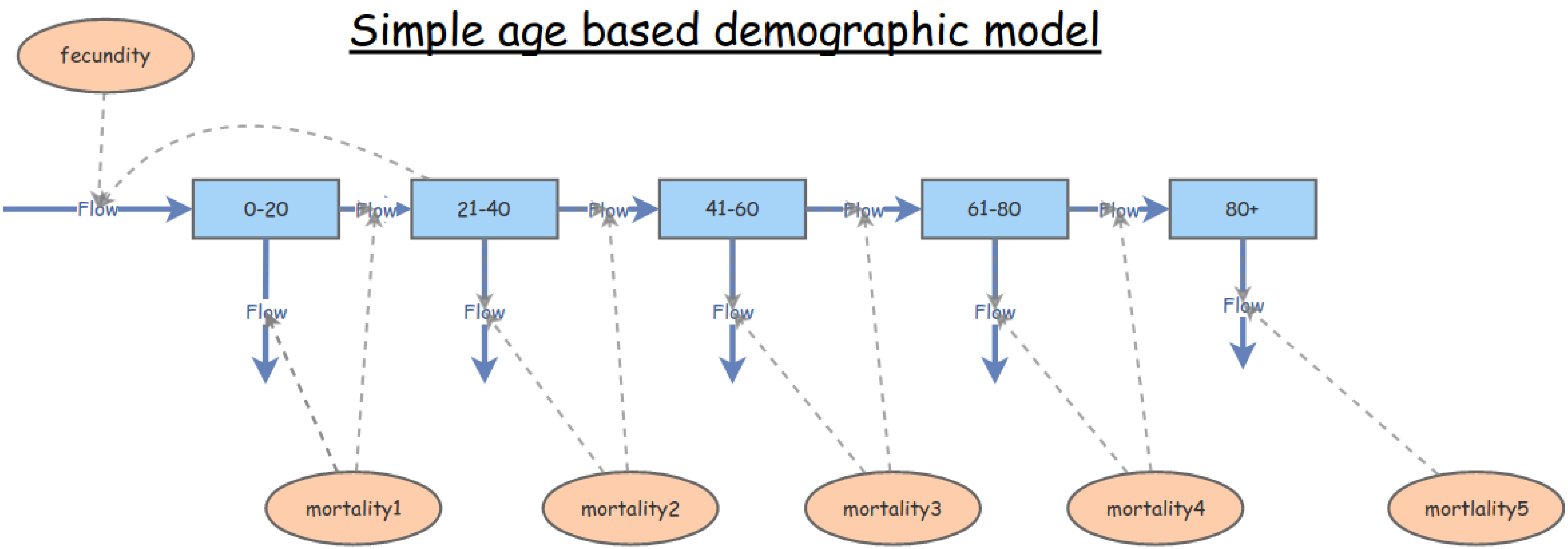
More realistic models



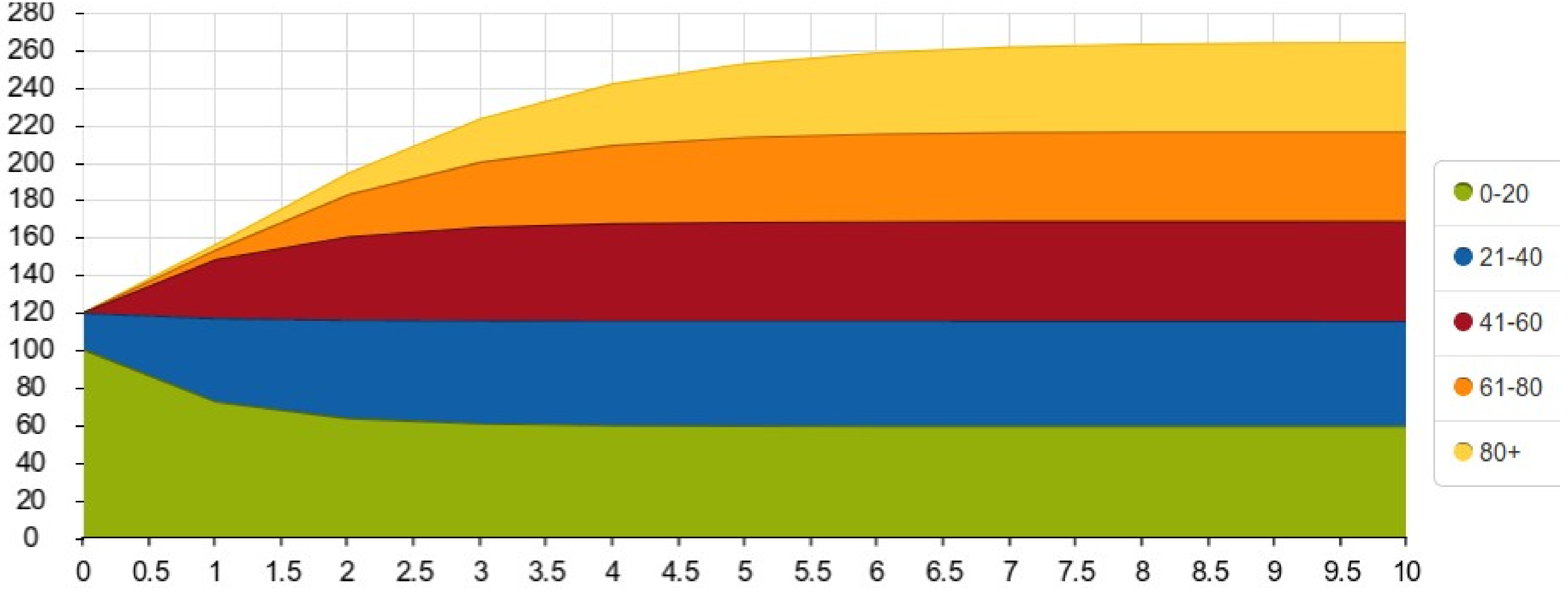
Carrying capacity varies over year



Age structured model



Stable age structure



Leslie matrix

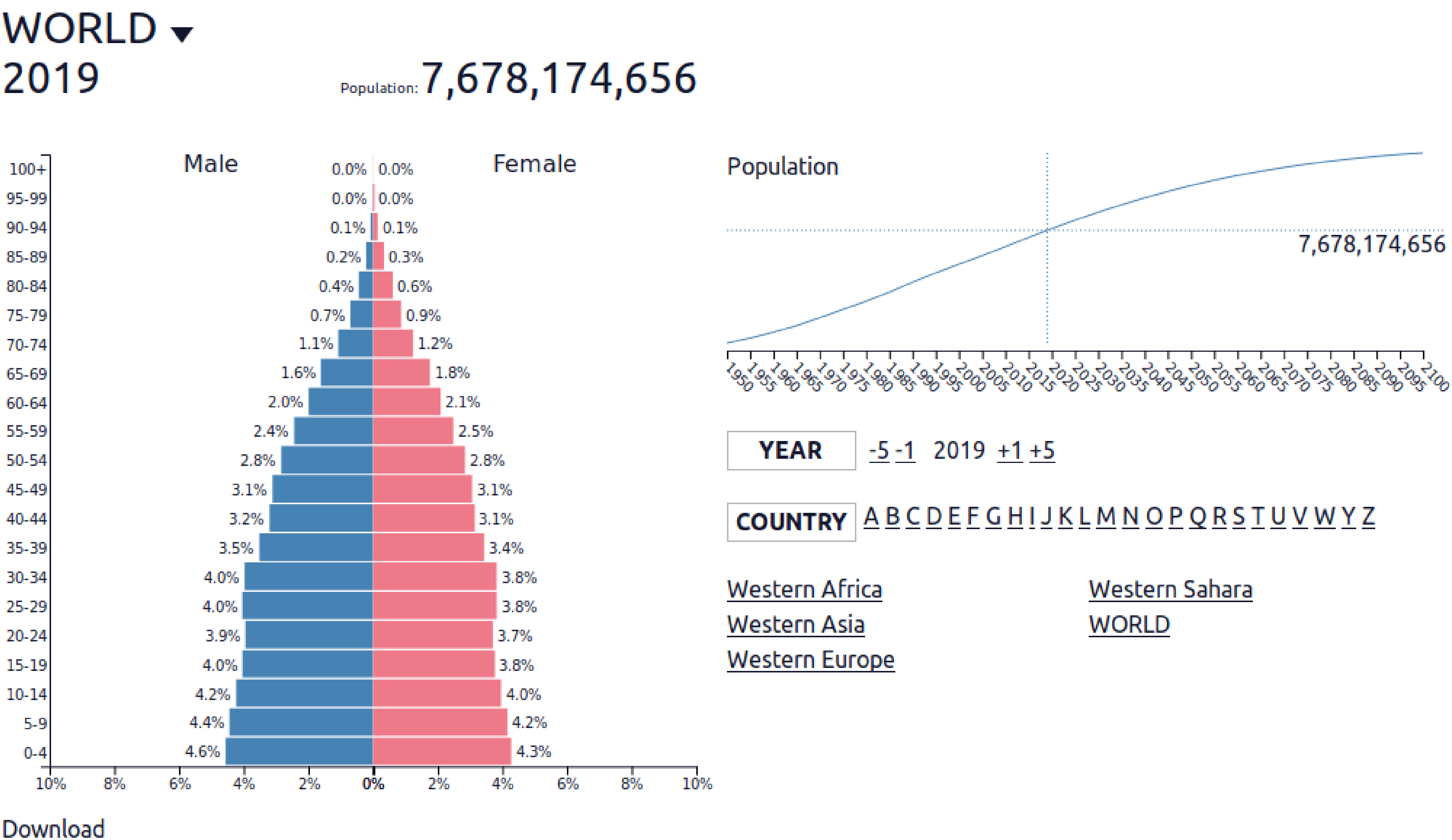
$$\begin{bmatrix} n_0 \\ n_1 \\ \vdots \\ n_{\omega-1} \end{bmatrix}_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} f_0 & f_1 & f_2 & \cdots & f_{\omega-2} & f_{\omega-1} \\ s_0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_1 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_2 & \ldots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & s_{\omega-2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_0 \\ n_1 \\ \vdots \\ n_{\omega-1} \end{bmatrix}_t$$

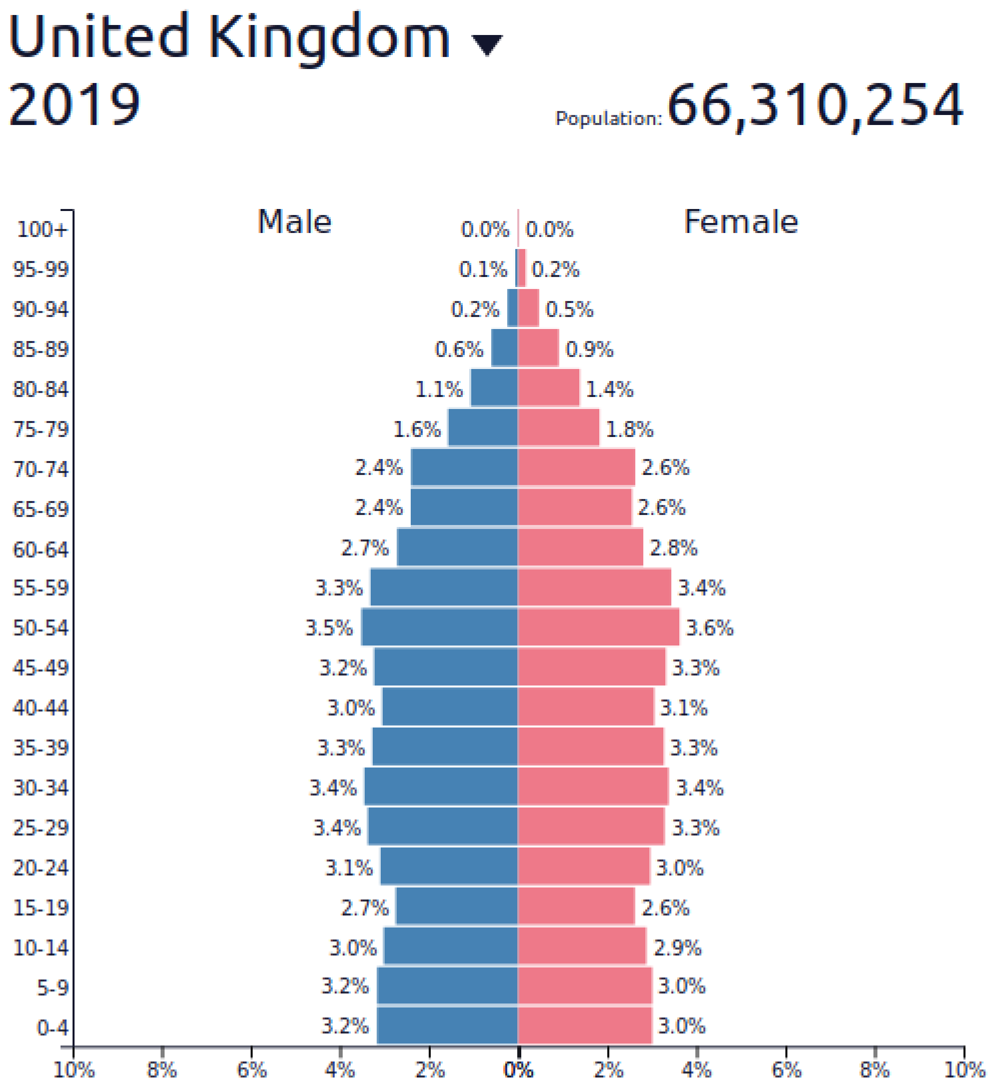
Eigen values

- Steady-state, or stable, age-structure and growth rate.
- Regardless of the initial state the model tends asymptotically to an age-structure and growth rate determined by the matrix
- A population with a high intrinsic growth rate or high mortality will have a “young” age structure (pyramid).
- A population with high survival and low growth will have an “old” age structure

Population pyramids

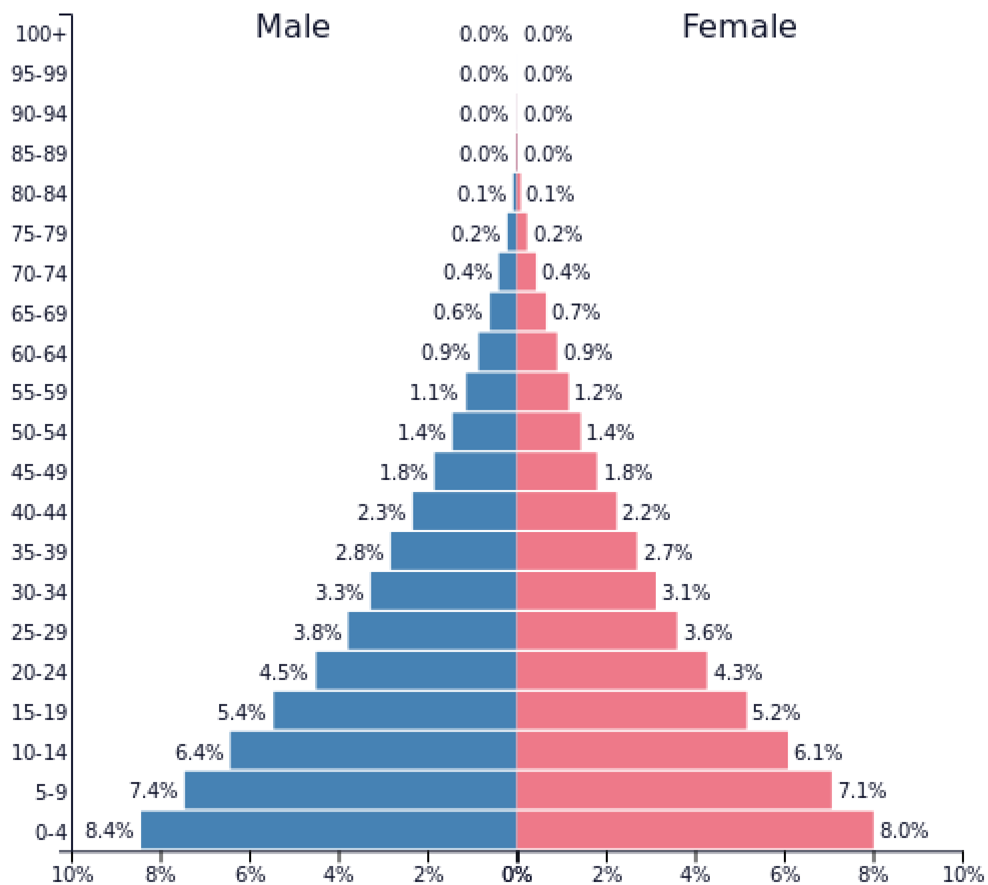
- https://www.populationpyramid.net/world/2019/




United Kingdom
2019
Population: 66,310,254
Male
Female
100+ 0.0% 0.0%
95-99 0.1% 0.2%
90-94 0.2% 0.5%
85-89 0.6% 0.9%
80-84 1.1% 1.4%
75-79 1.6% 1.8%
70-74 2.4% 2.6%
65-69 2.4% 2.6%
60-64 2.7% 2.8%
55-59 3.3% 3.4%
50-54 3.5% 3.6%
45-49 3.2% 3.3%
40-44 3.0% 3.1%
35-39 3.3% 3.3%
30-34 3.4% 3.4%
25-29 3.4% 3.3%
20-24 3.1% 3.0%
15-19 2.7% 2.6%
10-14 3.0% 2.9%
5-9 3.2% 3.0%
0-4 3.2% 3.0%
10% 8% 6% 4% 2% 0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10%

Nigeria
2019

Population: 201,748,560



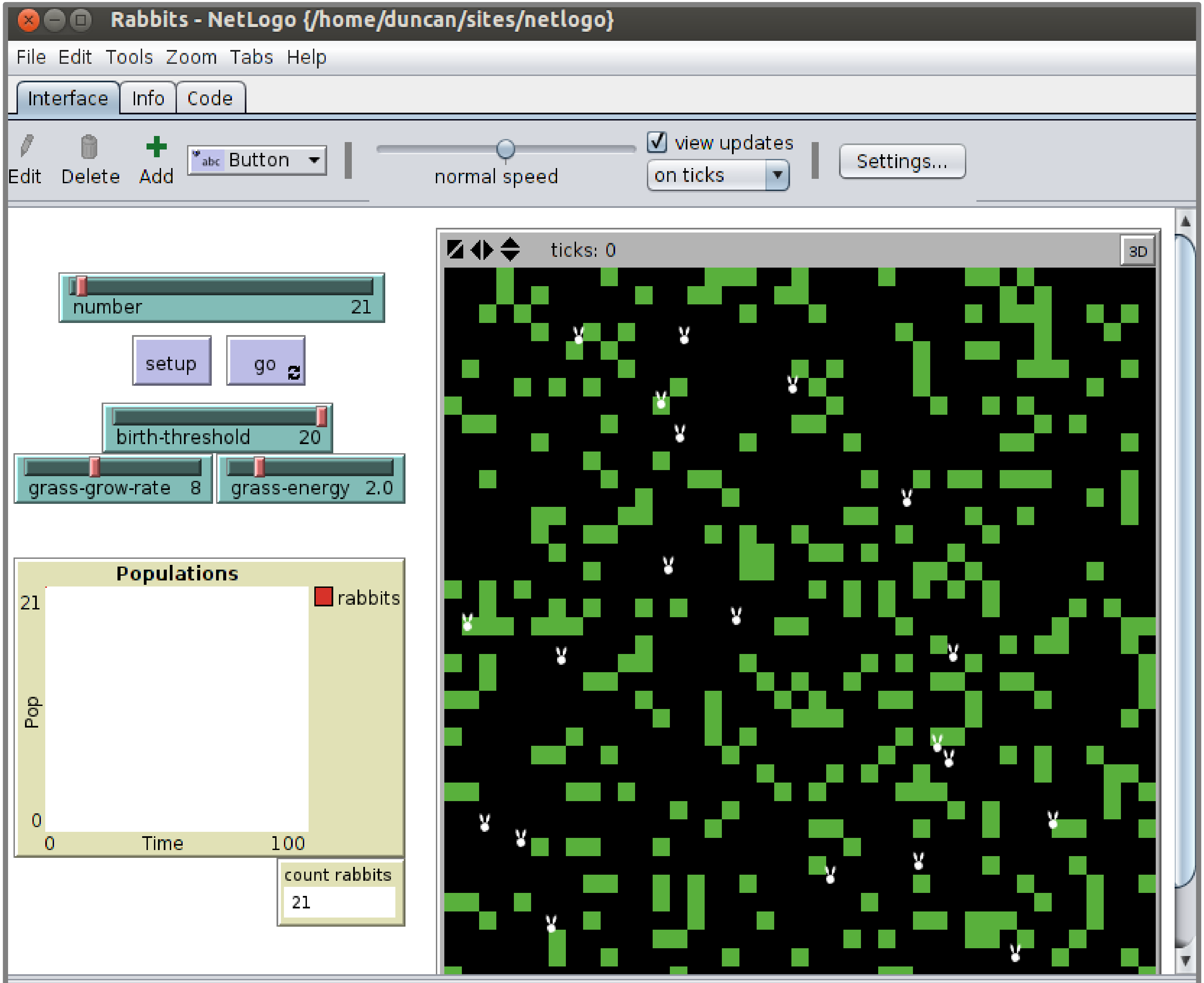
Individual based model simulation

Use simple rules to investigate system behaviour

Rabbits eat grass to gain energy.

When they obtain enough energy they may reproduce.

The total amount of energy depends on the nutritive value of the grass and the rate of growth after being eaten.


Rabbits - NetLogo {/home/duncan/sites/netlogo}
File Edit Tools Zoom Tabs Help
Interface Info Code
Edit Delete Add
Button
normal speed
view updates
on ticks
Settings...
ticks: 0
3D
number 21
setup
go
birth-threshold 20
grass-grow-rate 8
grass-energy 2.0
Populations
rabbits
21
Pop
0
0 Time 100
count rabbits
21

Link to the model

http://r.bournemouth.ac.uk:82/Ecosystems/Rabbits%20Grass%20Weeds.html

Conclusions

Key words and concepts to take from the last lectures

- Ecosystems. The study of complex, possibly self regulating systems
- System dynamics modelling: Interlinked sets of differential equations that represent complex systems with states that change over time.
- Homeostasis: The tendency of systems to return to a given state
- Positive feedback loops: Processes and linkages that reinforce and accelerate a given trajectory of change
- Negative feedback loops: Processes and linkages that slow down a given trajectory and tend to return a system to an equilibrium state

Conclusions

Deterministic chaos. Systems that are determined by definable rules but which produce dynamics that are highly sensitive to the initial state and are thus intrinsically unpredictable (butterflies' wing effect