

Spatiotemporal Patterns Behind Invasions in Reaction-Diffusion Equations

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Heriot-Watt University

ICMS, Edinburgh, 10 October 2014

This talk can be downloaded from www.ma.hw.ac.uk/~jas

This work is in collaboration with:

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Ltd., Cambridge)



Jens Rademacher

(Universität Bremen)



Outline

- 1 Ecological Motivation and Statement of the Problem
- 2 Periodic Cycles and Chaos after Invasion
- 3 Calculating the Wavetrain Band Width
- 4 Band Width Sensitivity and Ecological Implications

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- 4 Band Width Sensitivity and Ecological Implications

Cyclic Predator-Prey Systems

The interaction between a predator population and its prey can cause population cycles.

Example: vole – weasel interaction in Fennoscandia



vole



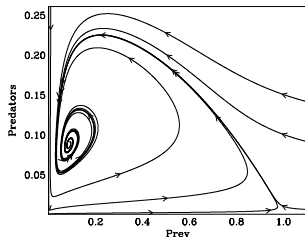
weasel



Cyclic Predator-Prey Systems

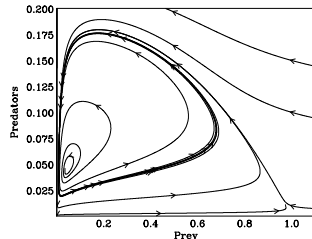
The interaction between a predator population and its prey can cause population cycles.

This has been modelled extensively using systems of two coupled ODEs



constant coexistence

change
→
parameters



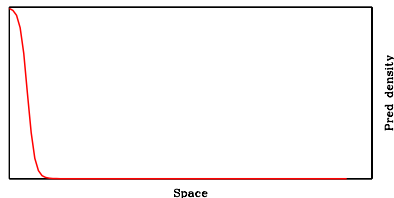
cycles

Predator-Prey Invasion

To model the invasion of a prey population by predators, one can add diffusion terms to represent dispersal.



Initially we set the prey to the prey-only equilibrium throughout the domain.



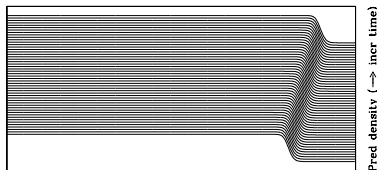
Initially we set the predators to zero except near the left hand boundary.

Predator-Prey Invasion

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Space

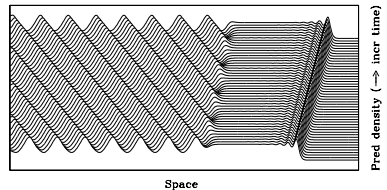
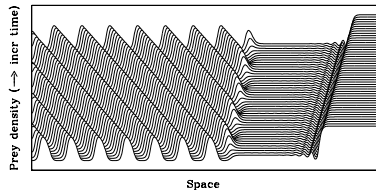


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Simple invasion front (local bhr: constant)

Predator-Prey Invasion

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Wavetrain behind an invasion front (local bhr: cycles)

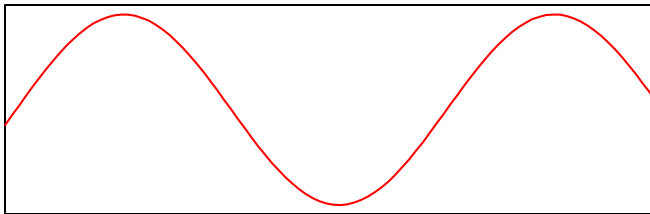
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A **wavetrain** is a soln of form $f(x \pm st)$, with $f(\cdot)$ periodic.

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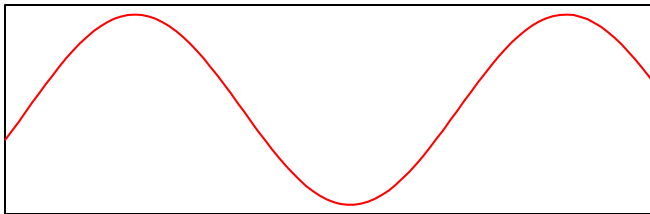


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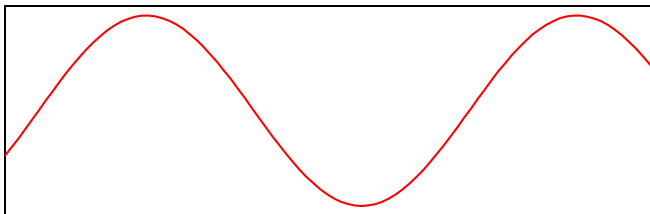


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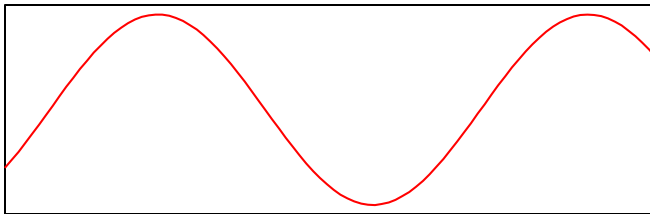


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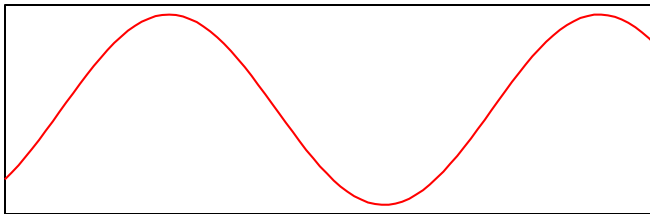


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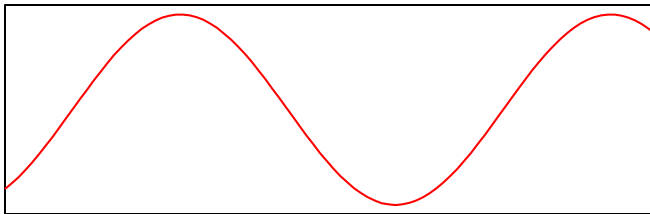


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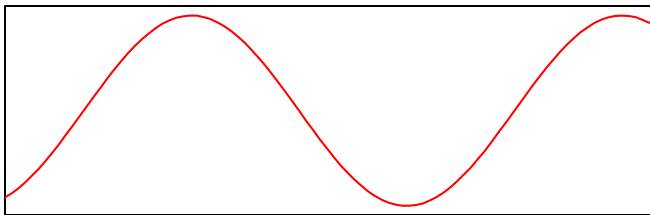


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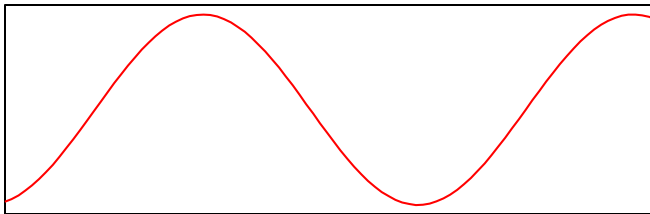


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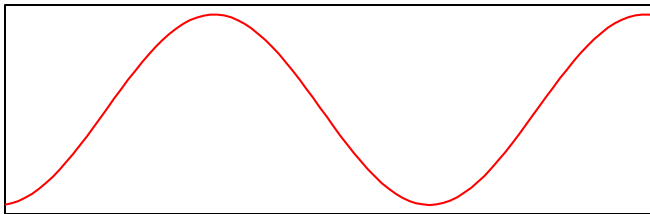


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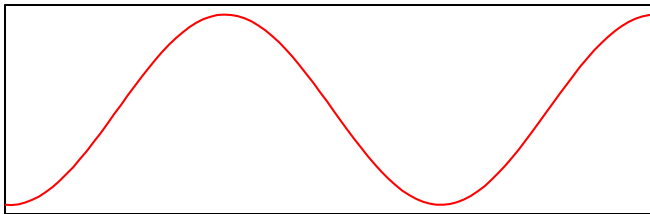


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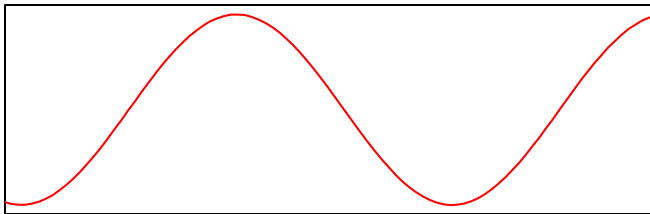


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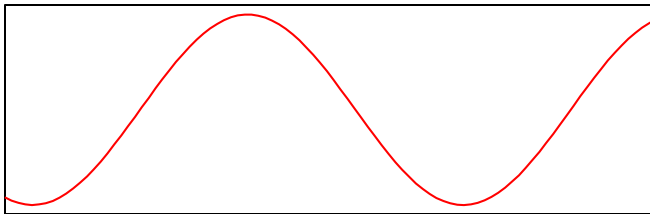


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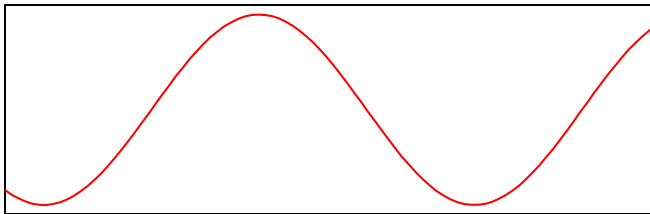


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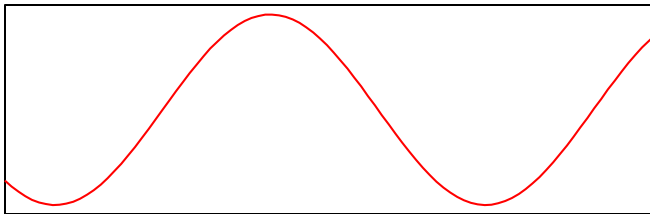


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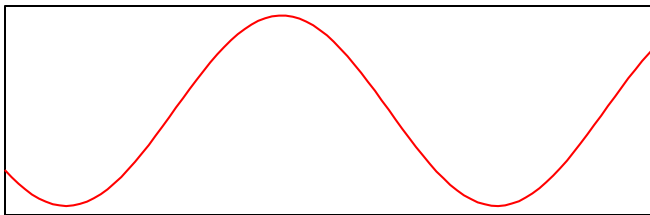


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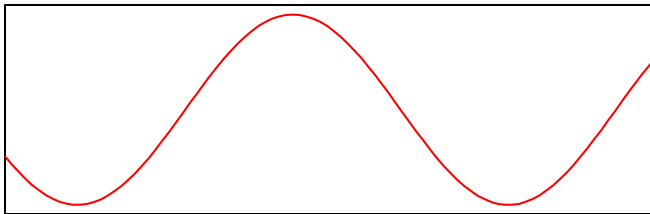


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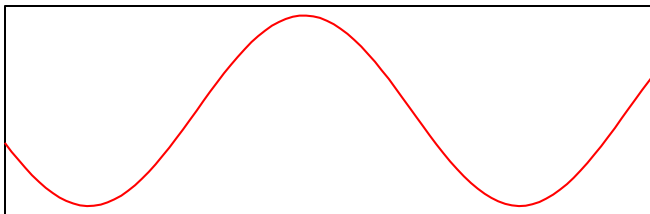


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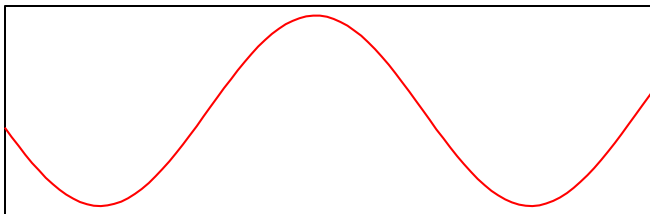


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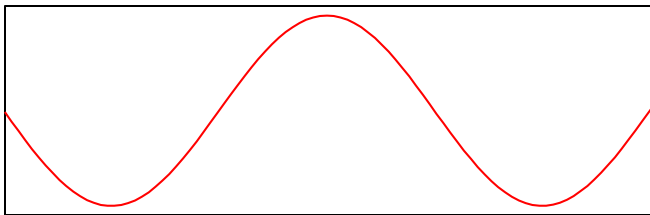


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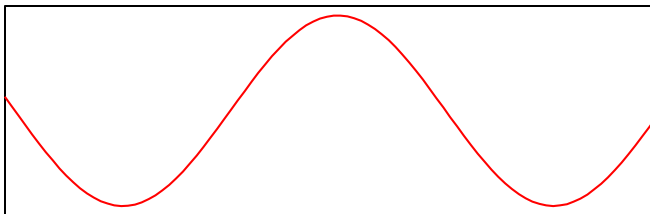


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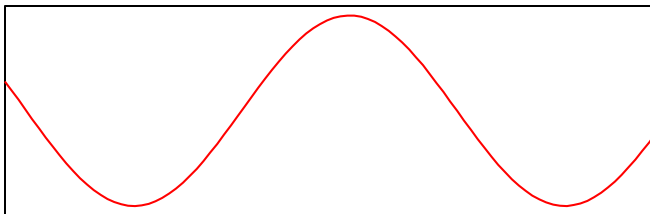


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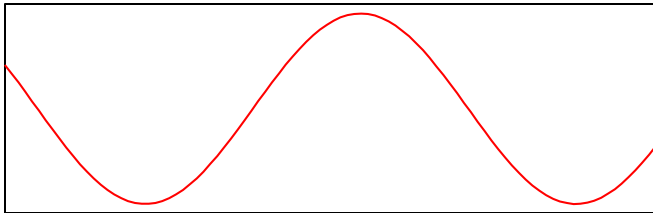


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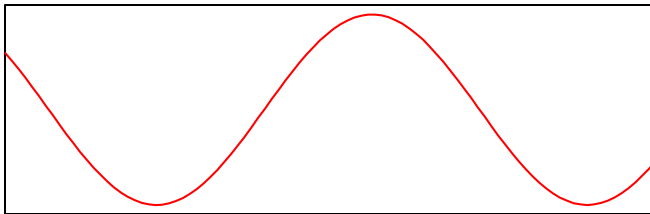


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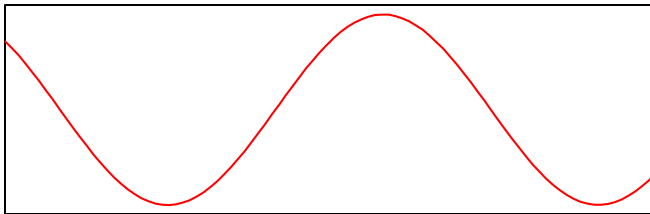


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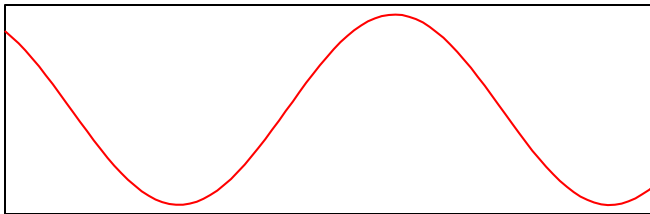


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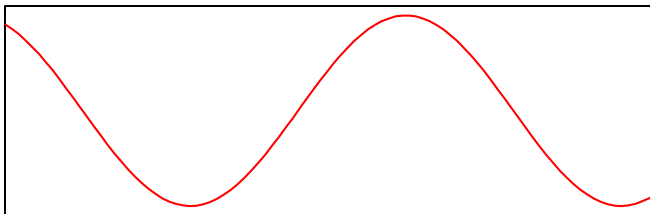


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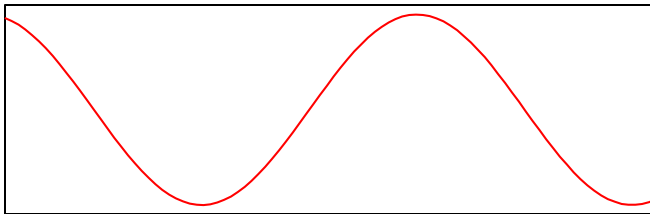


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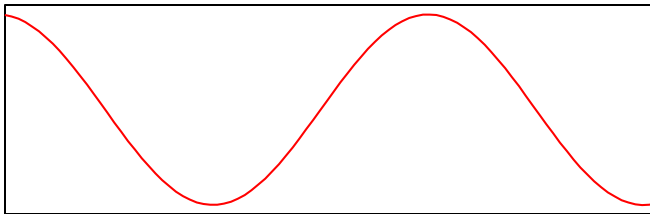


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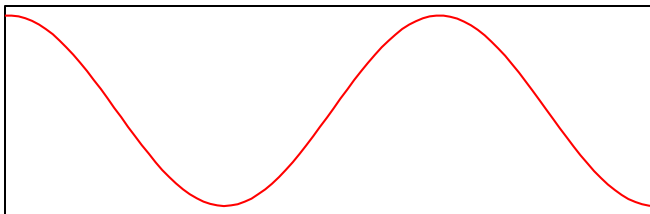


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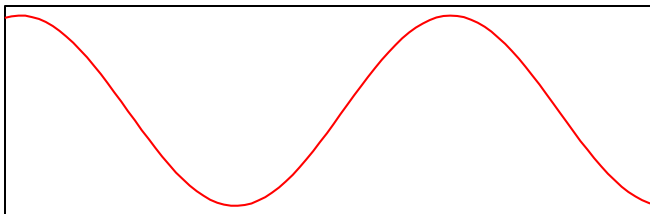


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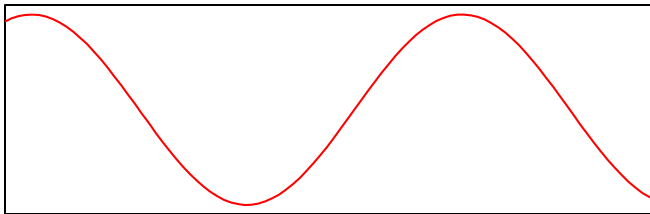


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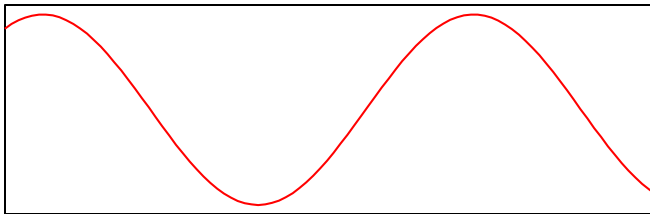


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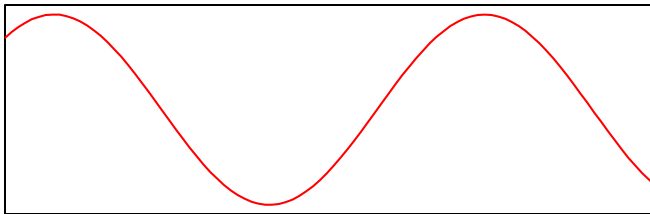


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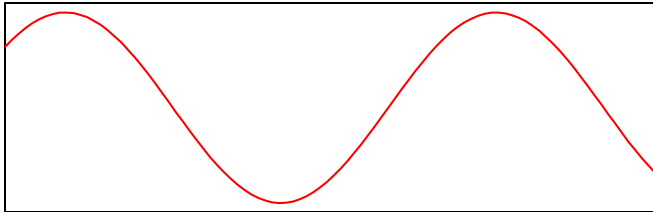


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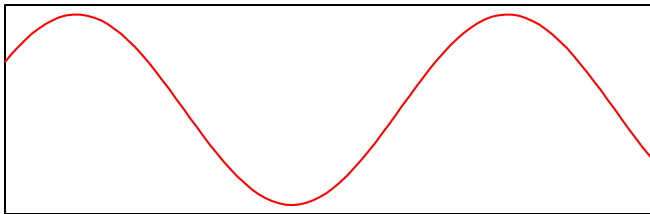


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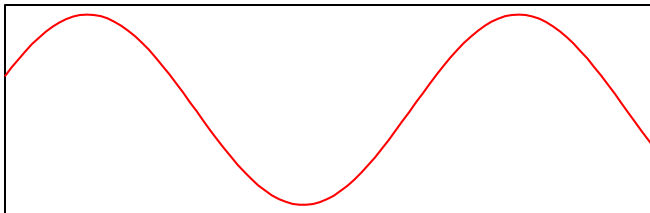


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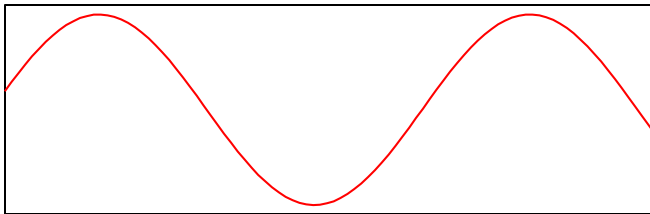


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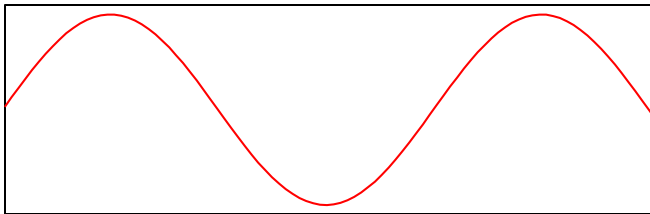


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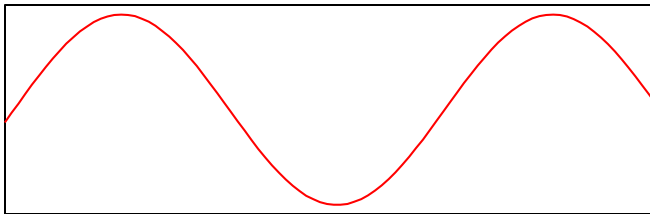


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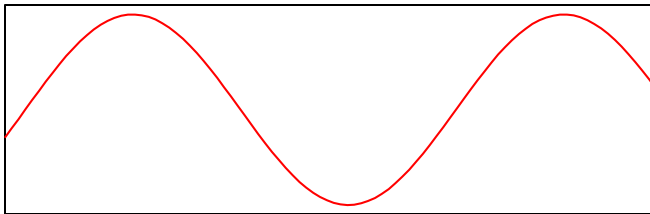


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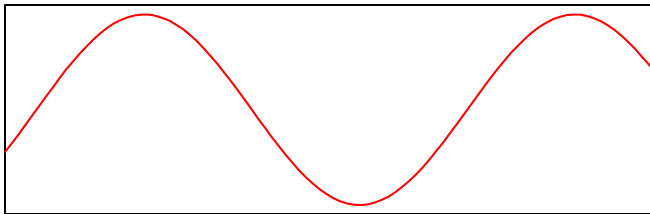


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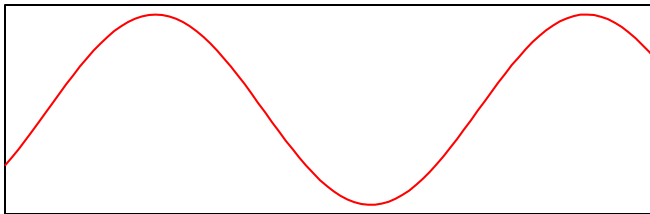


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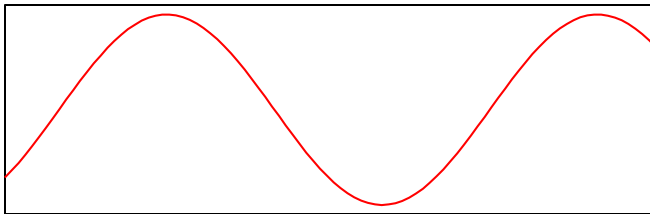


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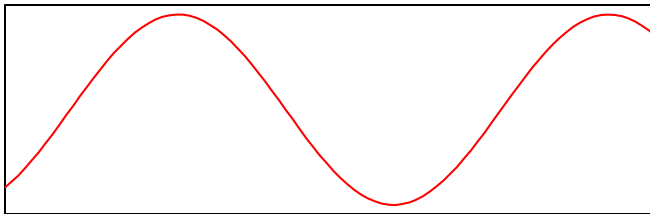


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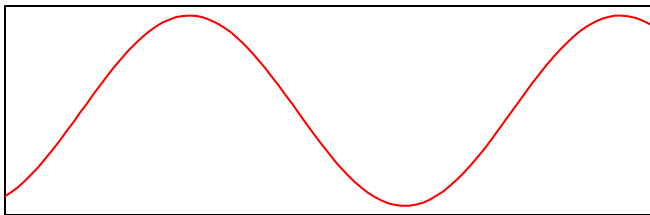


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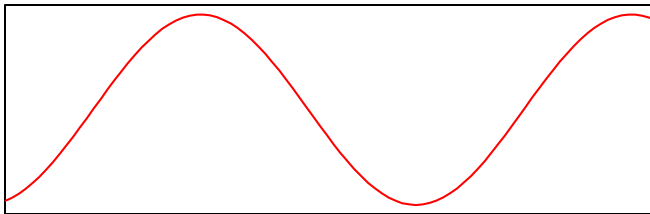


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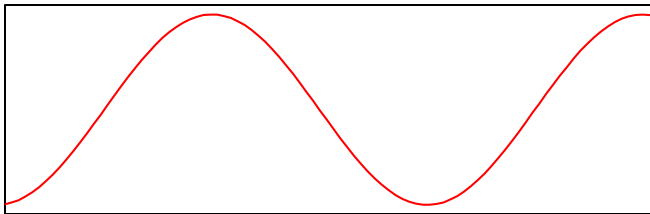


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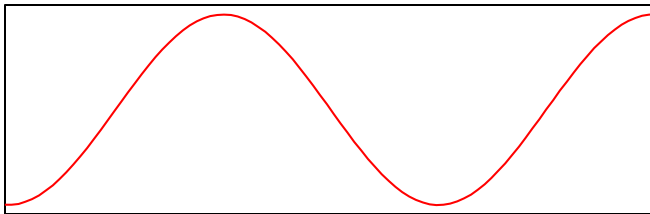


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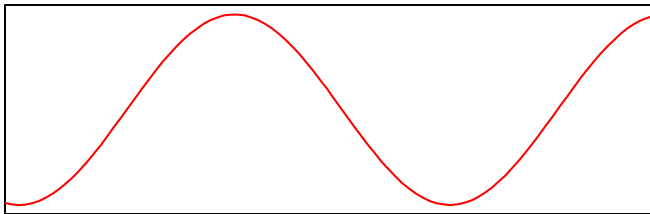


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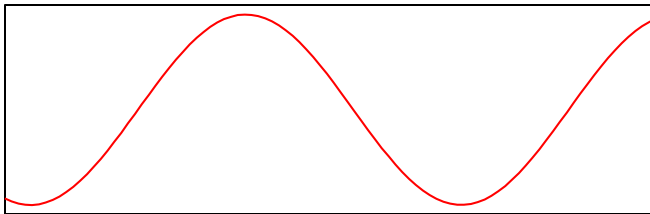


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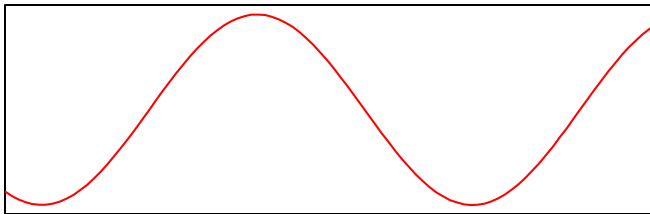


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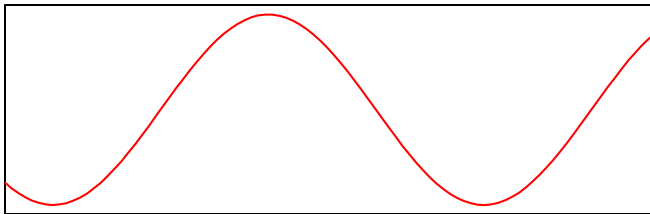


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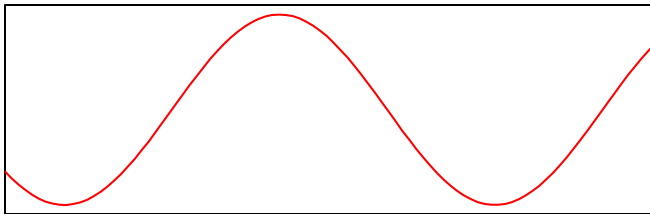


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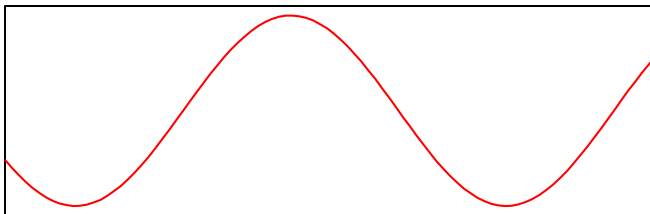


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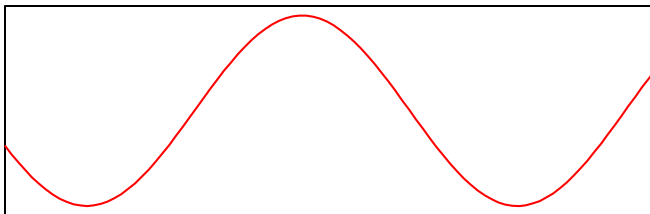


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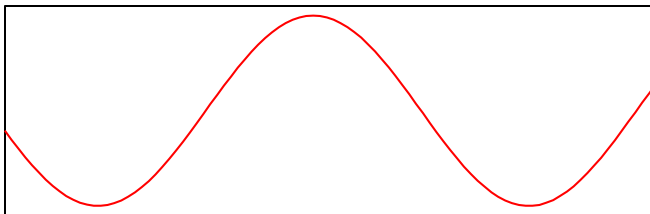


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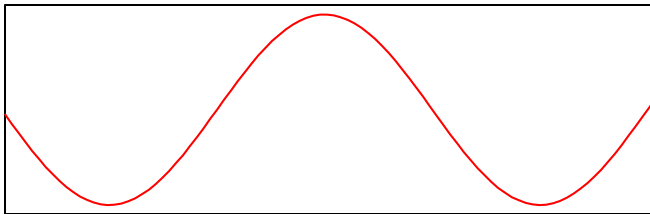


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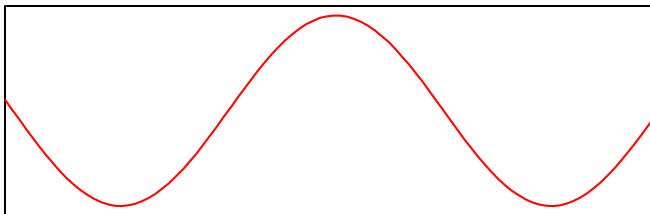


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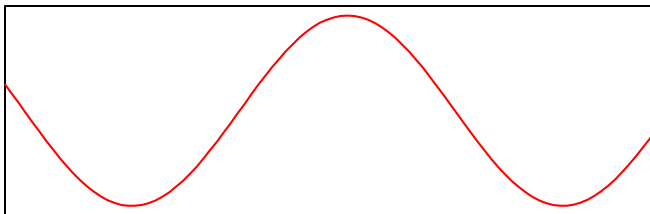


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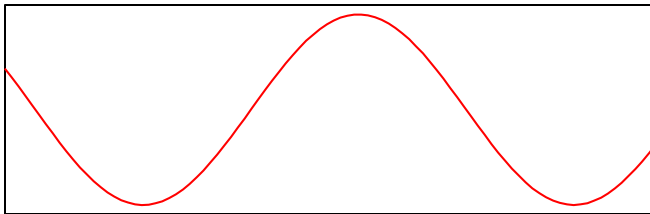


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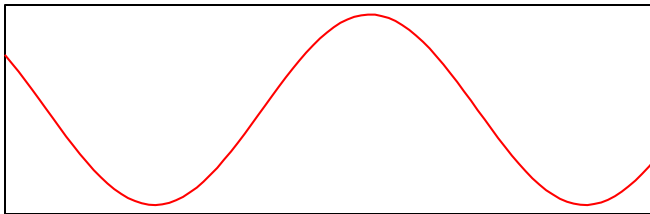


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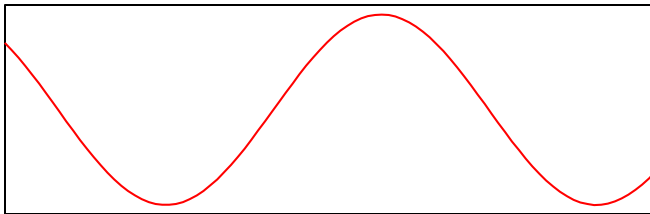


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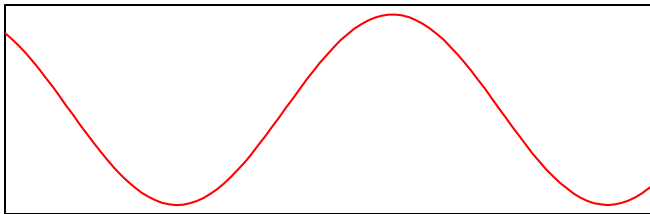


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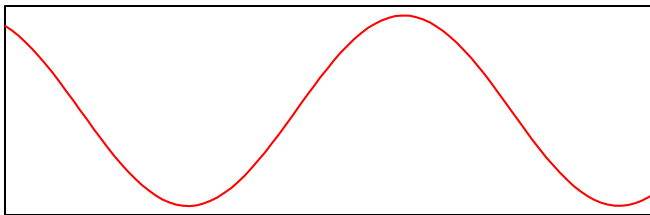


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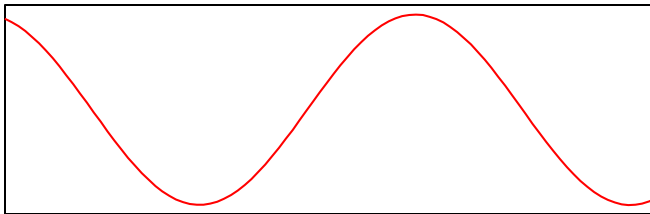


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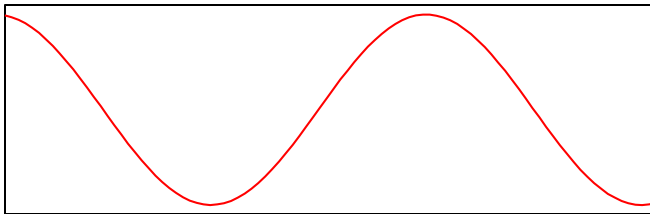


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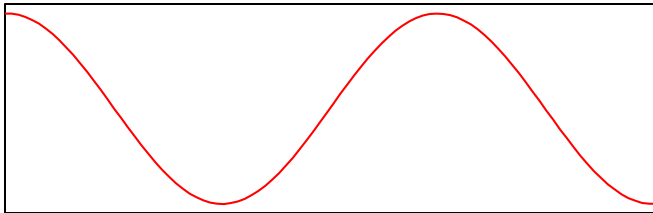


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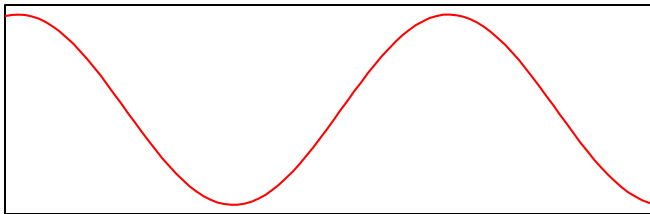


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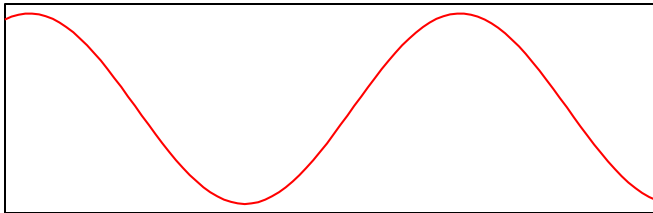


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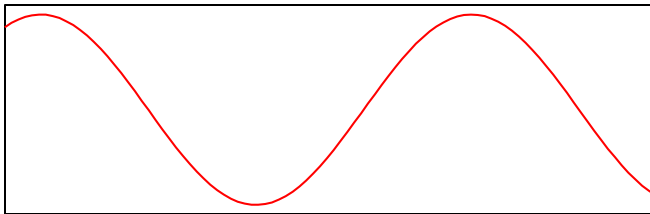


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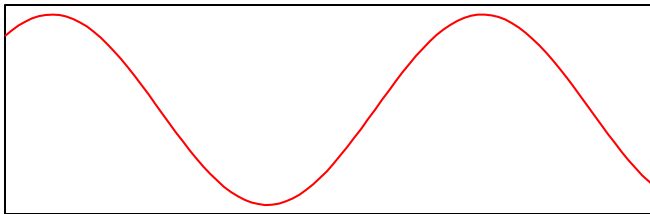


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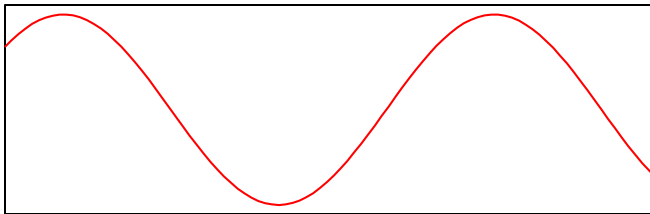


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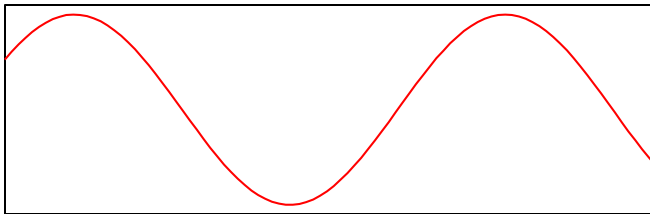


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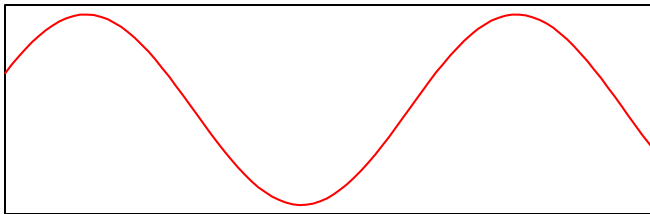


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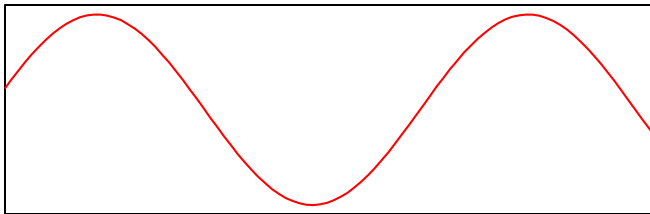


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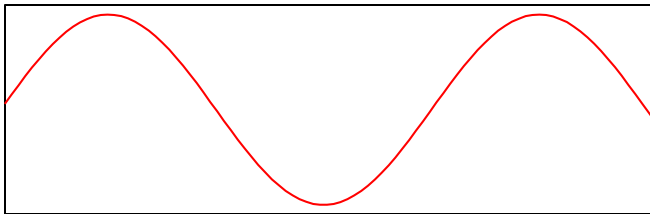


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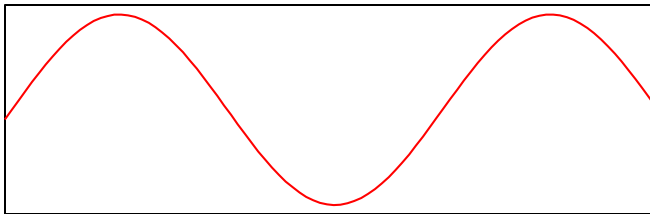


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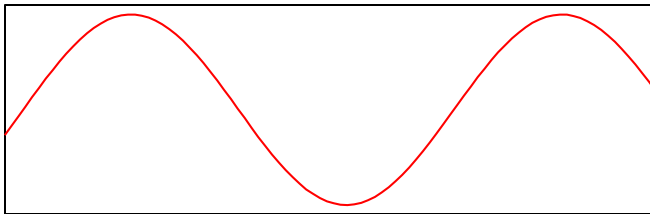


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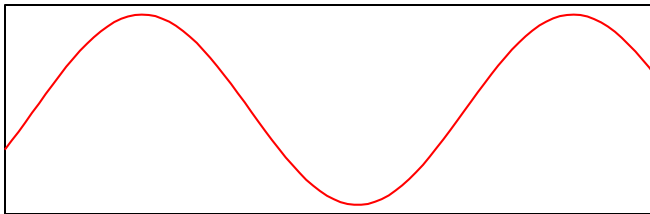


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What is a Wavetrain?

A wavetrain is a soln of form $f(x \pm st)$, with $f(\cdot)$ periodic.

There is an extensive literature on wavetrains
in oscillatory reaction-diffusion equations

$$\begin{aligned}\partial u / \partial t &= D_u \partial^2 u / \partial x^2 + f(u, v) \\ \partial v / \partial t &= D_v \partial^2 v / \partial x^2 + \underbrace{g(u, v)}_{\substack{\text{kinetics have} \\ \text{a stable} \\ \text{limit cycle}}}\end{aligned}$$

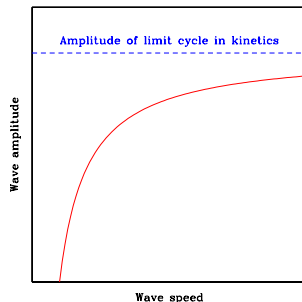
What is a Wavetrain?

A wavetrain is a soln of form $f(x \pm st)$, with $f(\cdot)$ periodic.

An oscillatory reaction-diffusion system has a one-parameter family of wavetrain solutions

(if the diffusion coefficients are sufficiently close to one another)

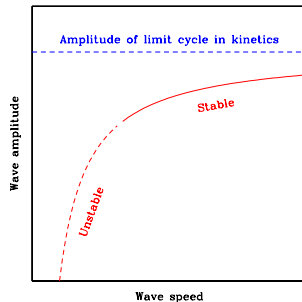
(Kopell, Howard (1973) *Stud Appl Math* 52:291)



What is a Wavetrain?

A wavetrain is a soln of form $f(x \pm st)$, with $f(\cdot)$ periodic.

Some members of the wavetrain family are stable as solutions of the partial differential equations, while others are unstable.

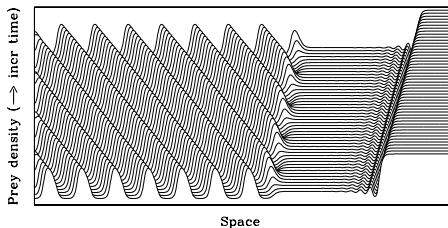


Outline

- 1 Ecological Motivation and Statement of the Problem
- 2 **Periodic Cycles and Chaos after Invasion**
- 3 Calculating the Wavetrain Band Width
- 4 Band Width Sensitivity and Ecological Implications

The Wavetrain Band

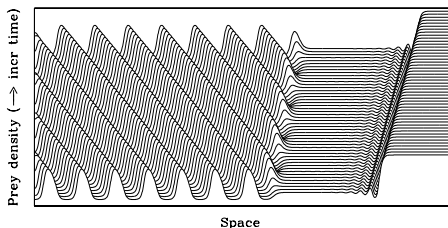
The invasion process selects a particular member of the wavetrain family (Sherratt (1998) *Physica D* 117:145).



The Wavetrain Band

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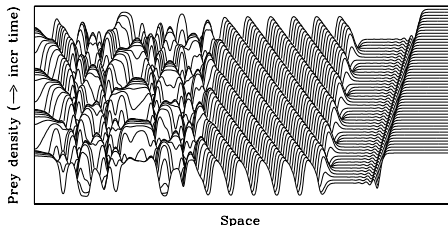
For these parameters,
the selected wavetrain
is stable.



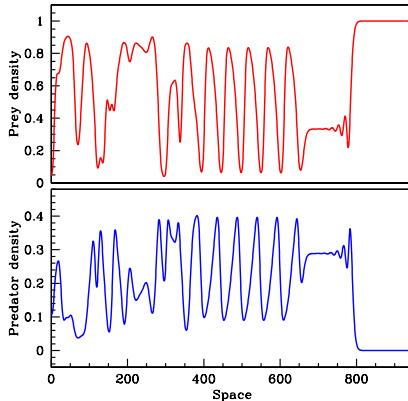
The Wavetrain Band

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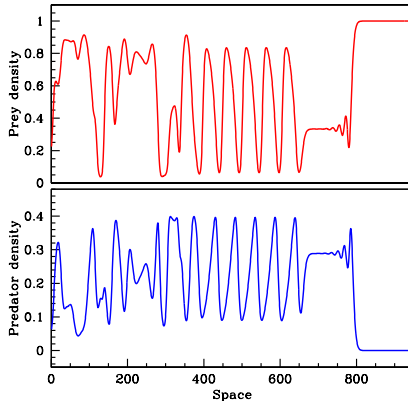
A “wavetrain band” occurs when the selected wavetrain is unstable.



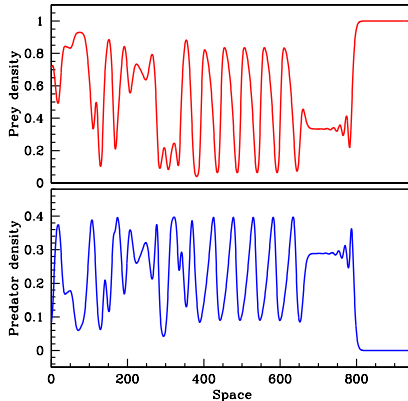
The Wavetrain Band: Animation



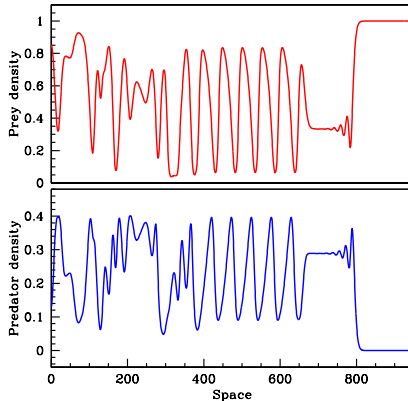
The Wavetrain Band: Animation



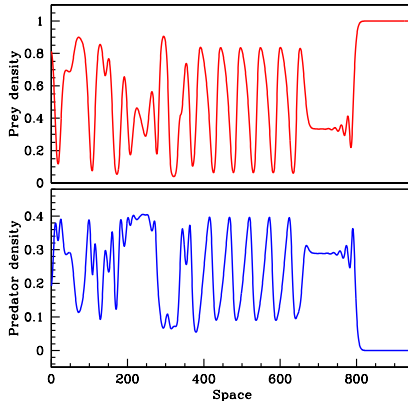
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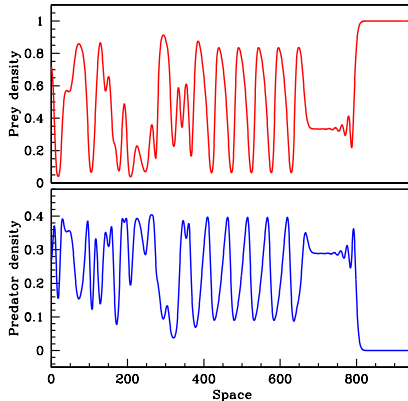
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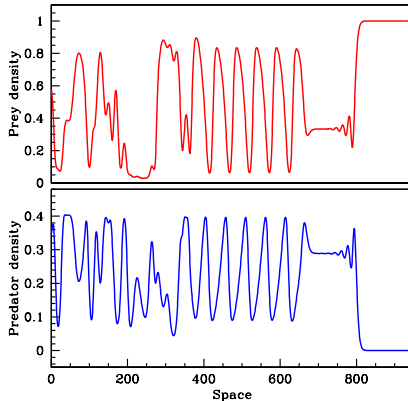
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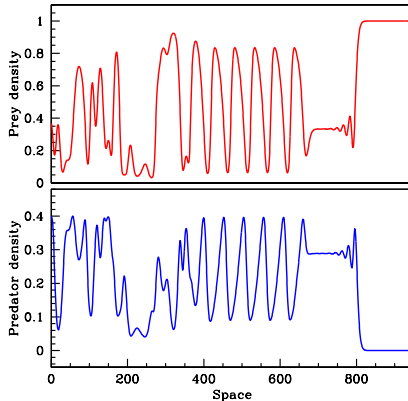
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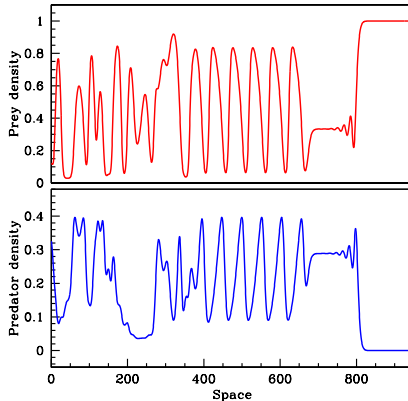
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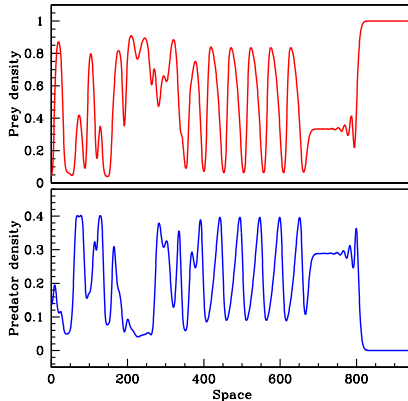
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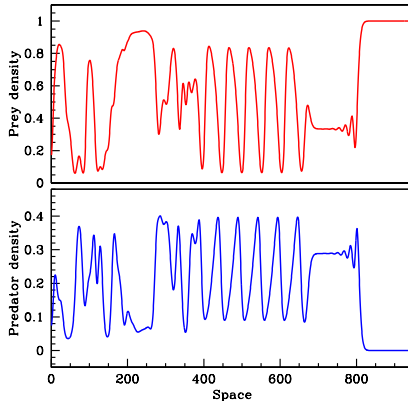
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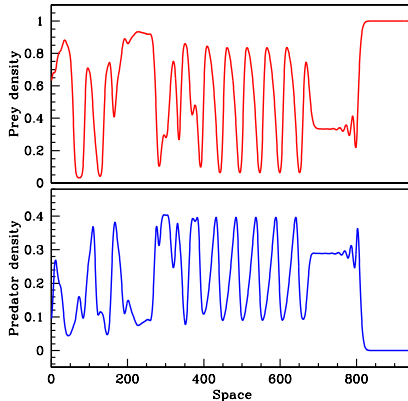
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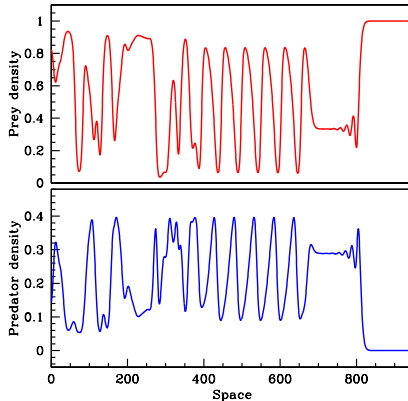
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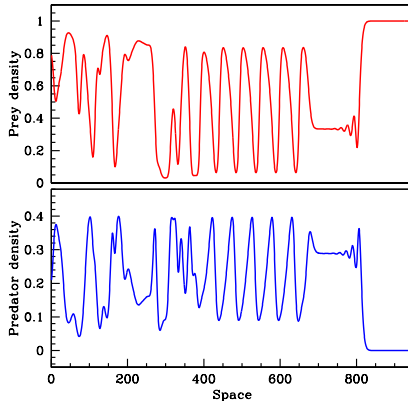
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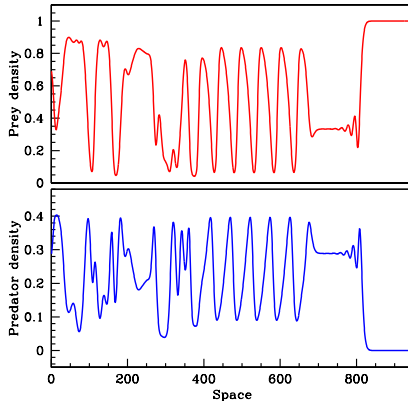
The Wavetrain Band: Animation



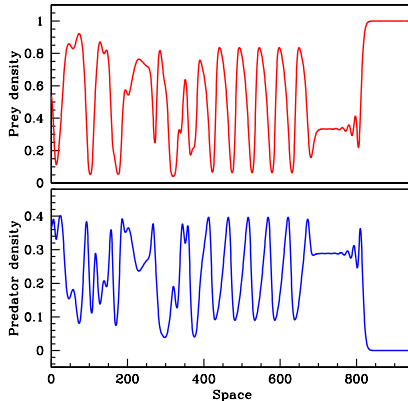
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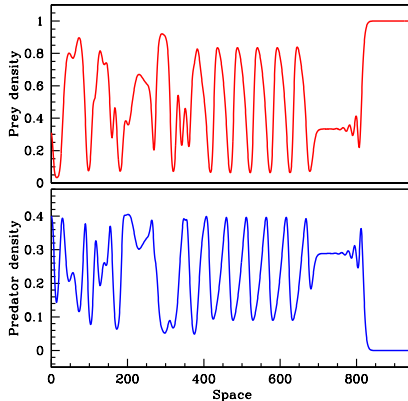
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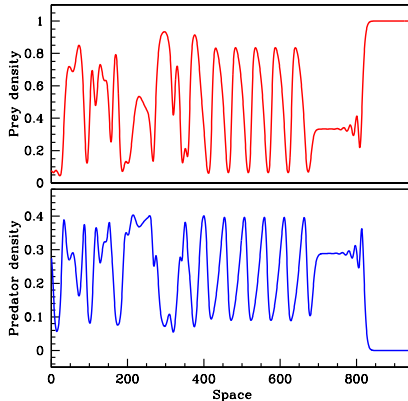
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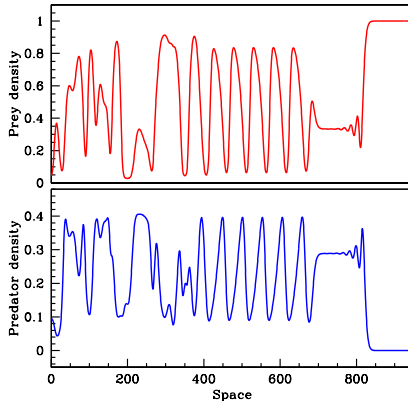
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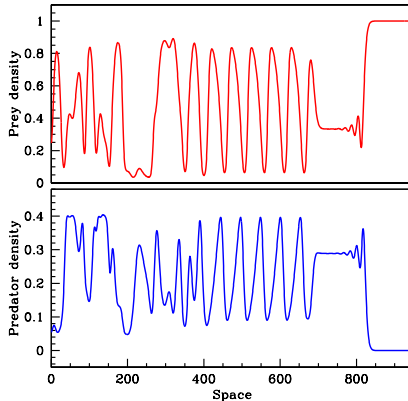
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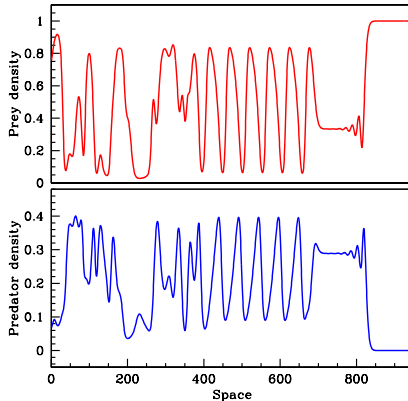
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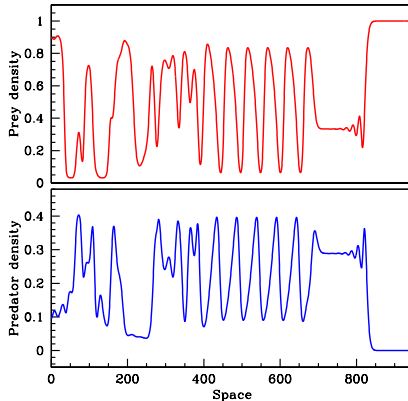
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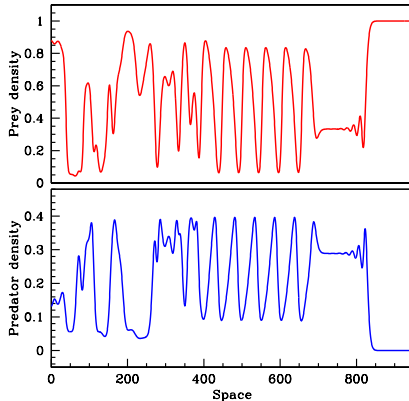
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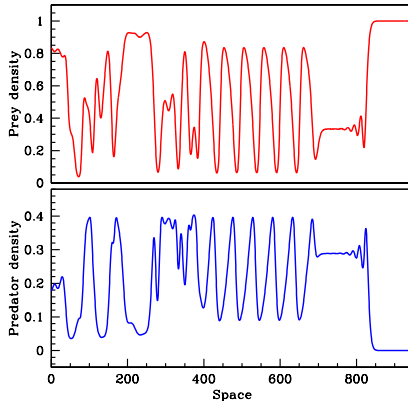
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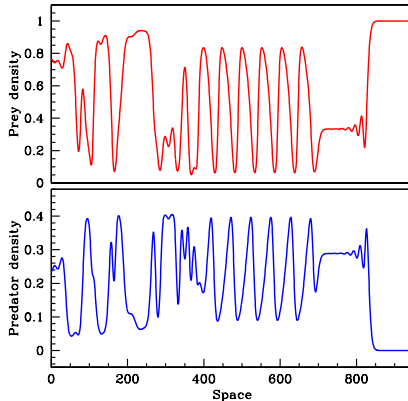
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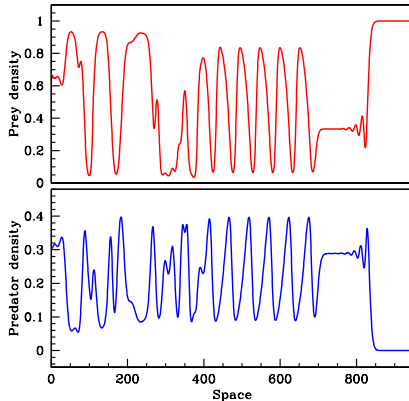
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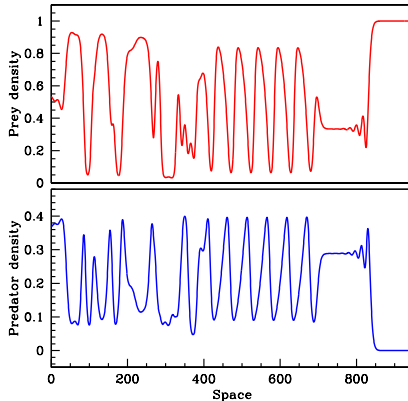
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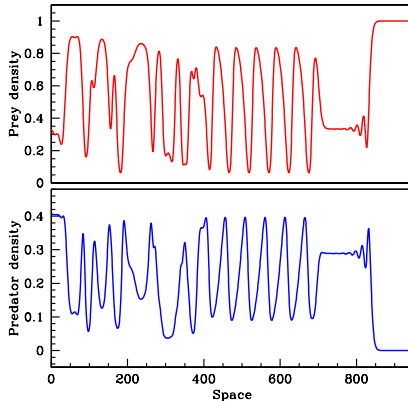
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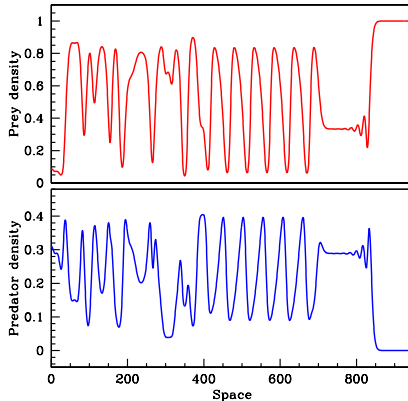
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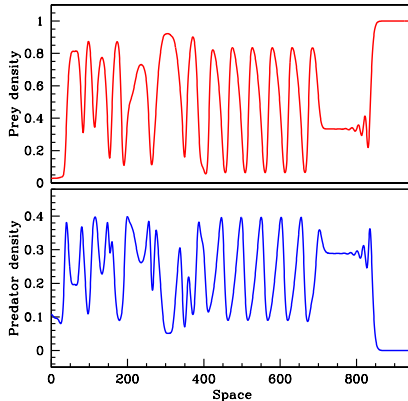
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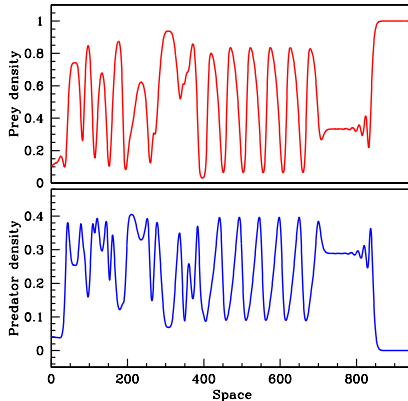
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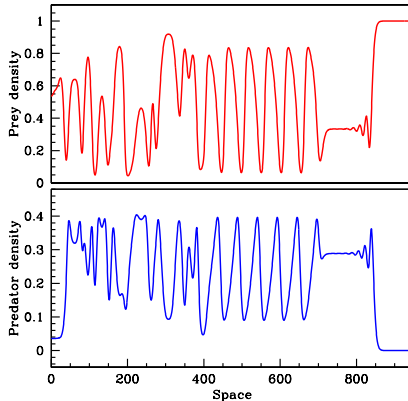
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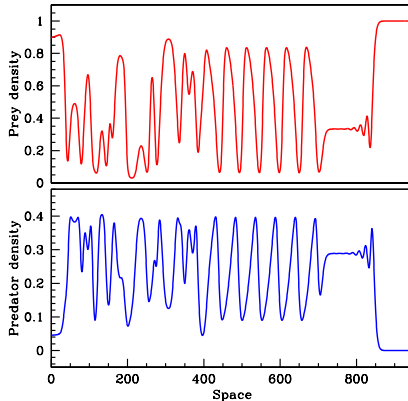
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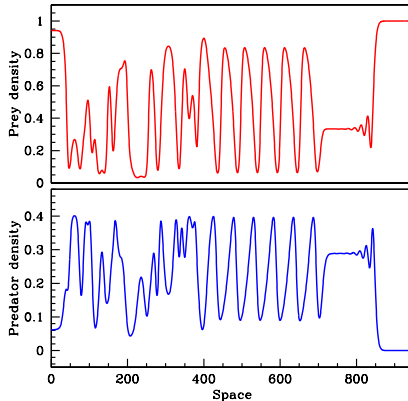
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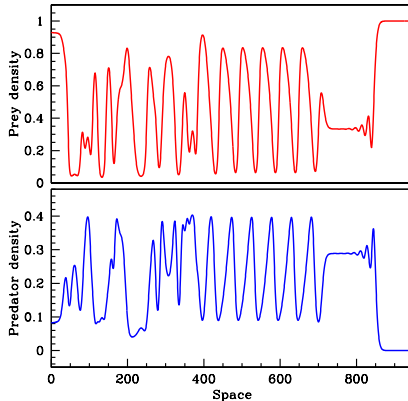
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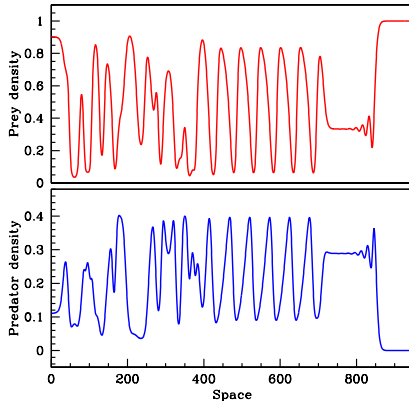
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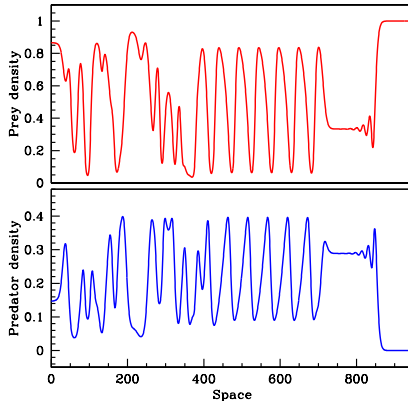
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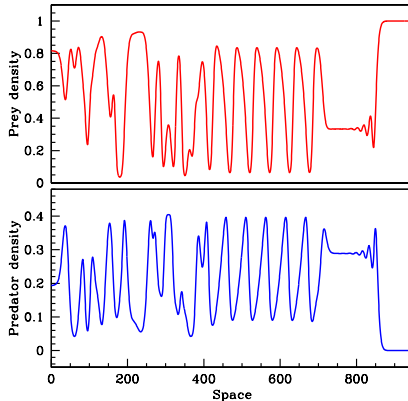
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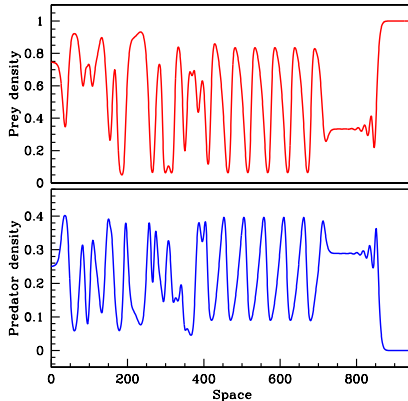
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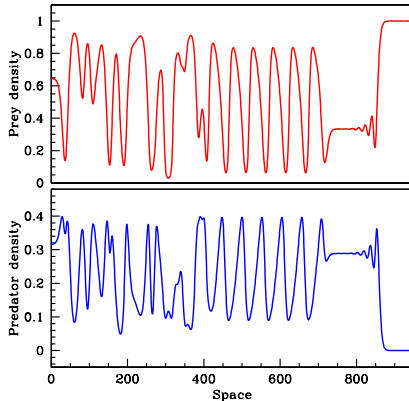
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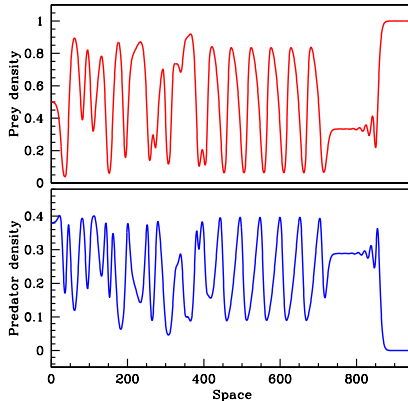
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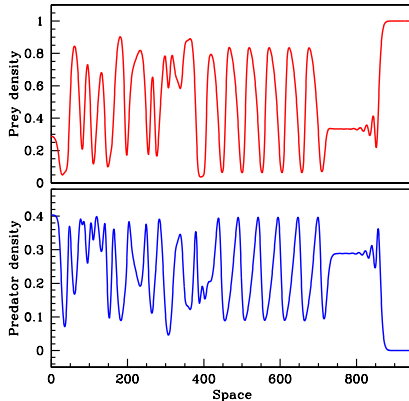
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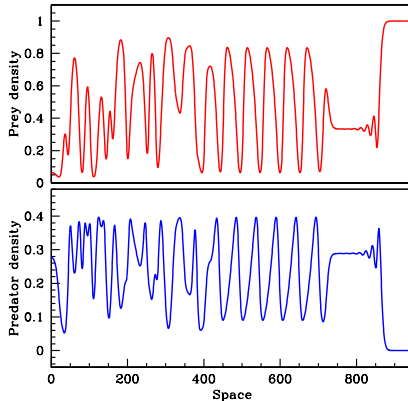
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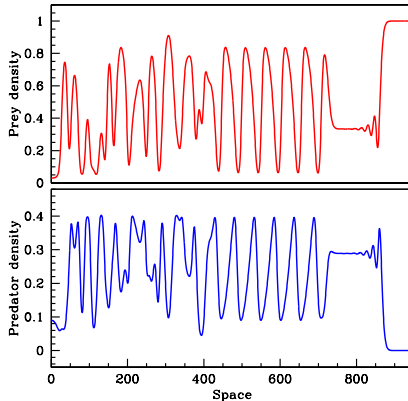
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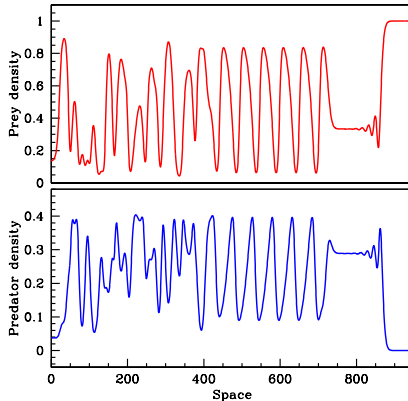
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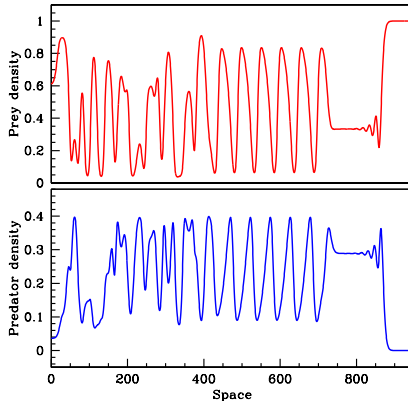
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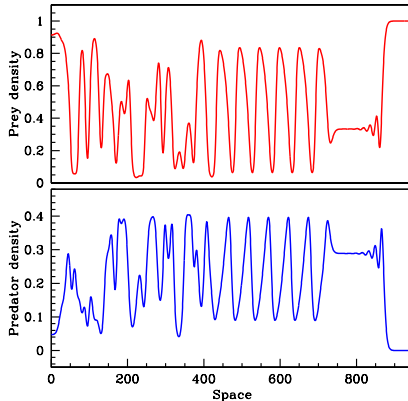
The Wavetrain Band: Animation



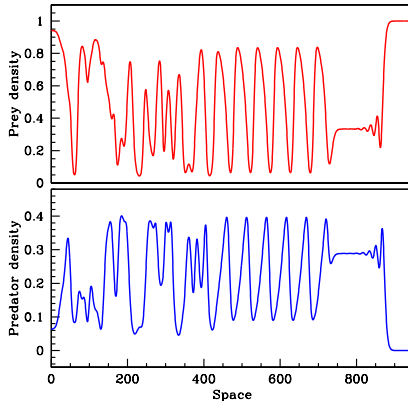
The Wavetrain Band: Animation



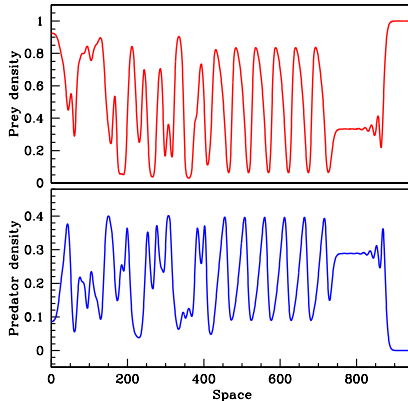
The Wavetrain Band: Animation



The Wavetrain Band: Animation

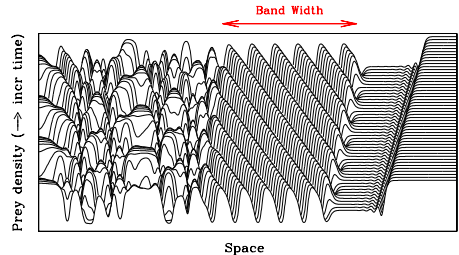


The Wavetrain Band: Animation



What is the Wavetrain Bandwidth?

Question: what is the wavetrain band width?

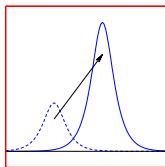


Outline

- 1 Ecological Motivation and Statement of the Problem
- 2 Periodic Cycles and Chaos after Invasion
- 3 Calculating the Wavetrain Band Width**
- 4 Band Width Sensitivity and Ecological Implications

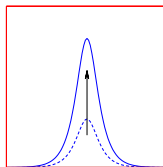
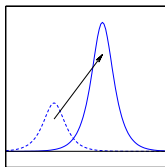
Convective and Absolute Stability

- In spatially extended systems, a solution can be unstable, but with any perturbation that grows also moving. This is “convective instability”.



Convective and Absolute Stability

- In spatially extended systems, a solution can be unstable, but with any perturbation that grows also moving. This is “convective instability”.
- Alternatively, a solution can be unstable with perturbations growing without moving. This is “**absolute instability**”.



Absolute Stability in a Moving Frame of Reference

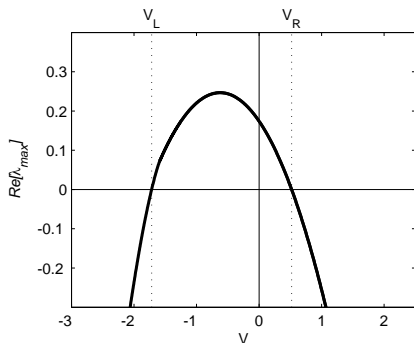
Absolute stability refers to the growth/decay of **stationary** perturbations.

We must consider the growth/decay of perturbations **moving** with a specified velocity V , i.e. absolute stability in a frame of reference moving with velocity V .

Define $\lambda_{max}(V)$ = temporal eigenvalue of the most unstable linear mode

$\nu_{max}(V)$ = the corresponding spatial eigenvalue

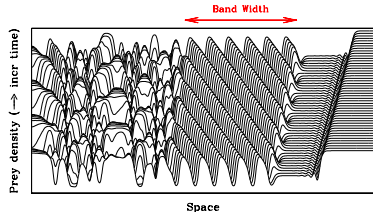
Absolute Stability in a Moving Frame of Reference



A tutorial guide to calculating absolute stability is freely available at

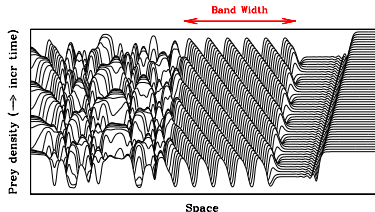
<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/loptw/tutorial.aspx>

Defining the Band Width



- We define the left-hand edge of the wavetrain band as where unstable linear modes first become amplified by a factor \mathcal{F} .

Defining the Band Width

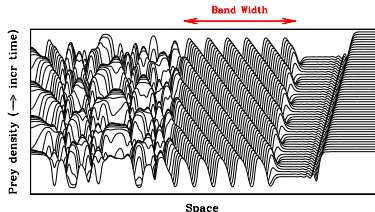


- We define the left-hand edge of the wavetrain band as where unstable linear modes first become amplified by a factor \mathcal{F} .

- Our calculations \Rightarrow band width = $\log(\mathcal{F}) \cdot \underbrace{W}_{\text{"band width coefficient"}}$

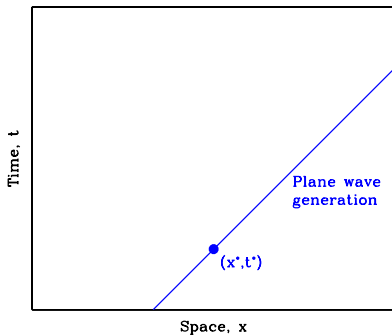
"band width
coefficient"

Defining the Band Width

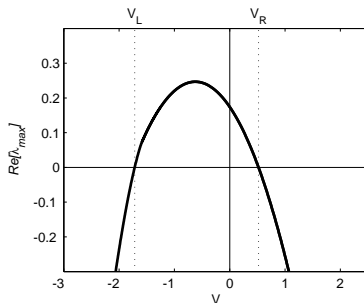
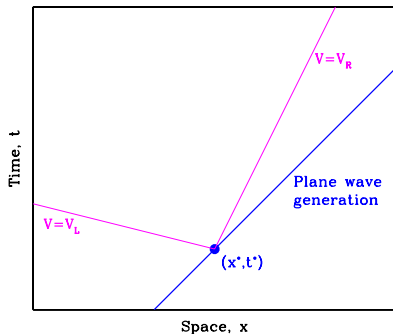


- We define the left-hand edge of the wavetrain band as where unstable linear modes first become amplified by a factor \mathcal{F} .
- Our calculations \Rightarrow band width = $\log(\mathcal{F}) \cdot \underbrace{W}_{\text{"band width coefficient"}}$
- The dependence on ecological parameters is via W .

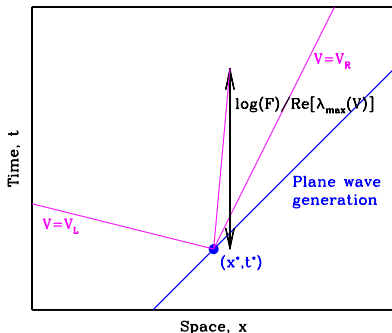
The Band Width Formula



The Band Width Formula



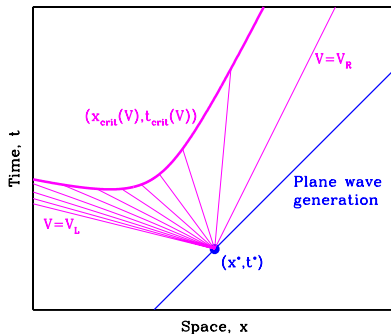
The Band Width Formula



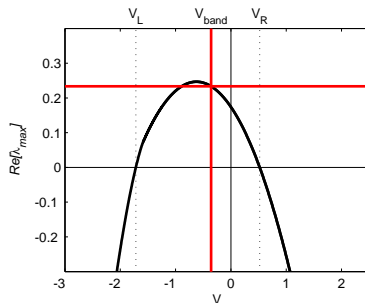
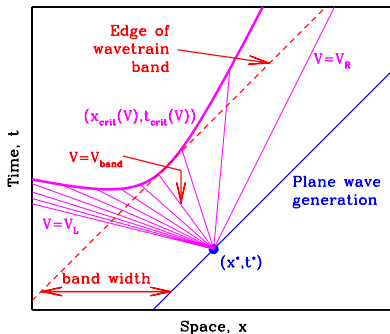
Perturbations moving
 with velocity V grow as
 $\exp[\text{Re}(\lambda_{\max}(V)) \cdot t]$

\Rightarrow amplified by the factor \mathcal{F} after
 time $\log(\mathcal{F})/\text{Re}(\lambda_{\max}(V))$

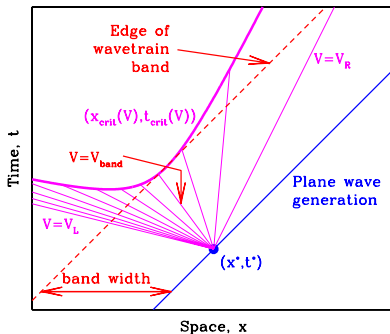
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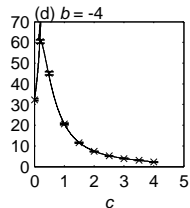
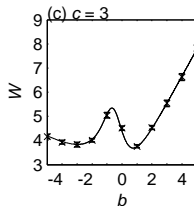
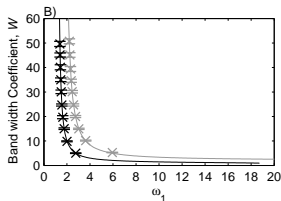
The Band Width Formula



$$\mathcal{W} = 1/\text{Re} [\nu_{\max}(V_{\text{band}})]$$

$$\text{where } (V_{\text{band}} - c_{\text{inv}})\text{Re} [\nu_{\max}(V_{\text{band}})] = \text{Re} [\lambda_{\max}(V_{\text{band}})]$$

The Form of W

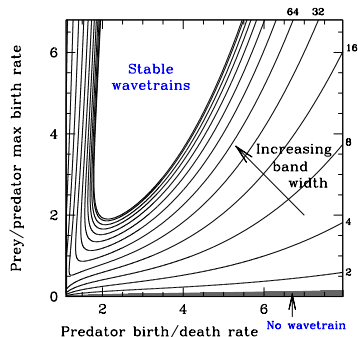


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Band Width Sensitivity

Our formula gives band width vs ecological parameters.



Band Width Sensitivity

Our formula gives band width vs ecological parameters.

Example: vole – weasel interaction in Fennoscandia



vole

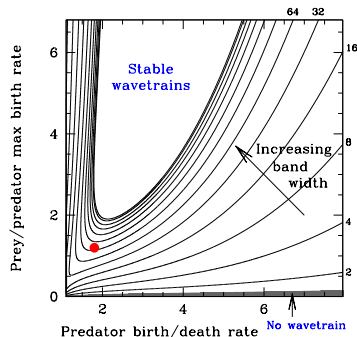


weasel



Band Width Sensitivity

Our formula gives band width vs ecological parameters.



● = weasel-vole parameters.

5%↑ in vole birth rate
 \Rightarrow 22%↑ in band width.

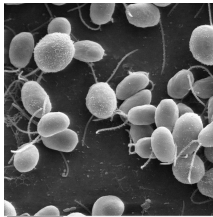
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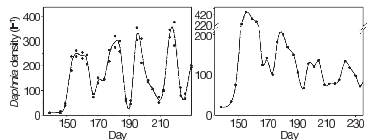
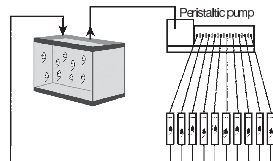
Example: *Daphnia pulex*–*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* interaction



Daphnia pulex



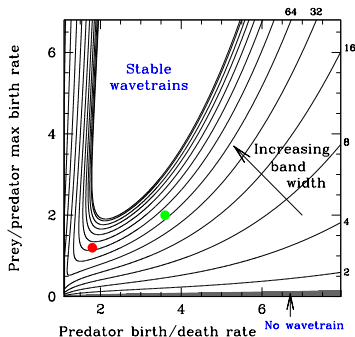
*Chlamydomonas
reinhardtii*



(from McCauley *et al* (2008), *Nature* 455:1240, 2008)

Band Width Sensitivity

Our formula gives band width vs ecological parameters.



● = plankton parameters
 (*Daphnia pulex*–*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*).

5.2%↓ in *Daphnia*
 birth rate
 ⇒ doubling of band width.

Ecological Implications

- Climate change \Rightarrow more frequent invasions.
- It is known that climate change is significantly affecting the parameters of oscillatory ecological systems (e.g. Ims *et al* (2008) *TREE* 23:79).
- We have shown that band width depends sensitively on ecological parameters.

Ecological Implications

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- It is known that climate change is significantly affecting the parameters of oscillatory ecological systems (e.g. Ims *et al* (2008) *TREE* 23:79).
- We have shown that band width depends sensitively on ecological parameters.
- This suggests that the implications of climate change for *spatio*temporal dynamics may be even more dramatic than for purely temporal behaviour.

References

[J.A. Sherratt, M.J. Smith](#): Periodic travelling waves in cyclic populations: field studies and reaction-diffusion models. *J. R. Soc. Interface* 5, 483-505 (2008).

[J.A. Sherratt, M.J. Smith, J.D.M. Rademacher](#): Locating the transition from periodic oscillations to spatiotemporal chaos in the wake of invasion. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 106, 10890-10895 (2009).

[M.J. Smith, J.A. Sherratt](#): Propagating fronts in the complex Ginzburg-Landau equation generate fixed-width bands of plane waves. *Phys. Rev. E* 80, art. no. 046209 (2009).

[A.S. Dagbovie, J.A. Sherratt](#): Absolute stability and dynamical stabilisation in predator-prey systems. *J. Math. Biol.* 68, 1403-1421 (2014).

List of Frames

1 Ecological Motivation and Statement of the Problem

- Cyclic Predator-Prey Systems
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- The Wavetrain Band
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- Convective and Absolute Stability
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- The Band Width Formula
- The Form of W

4 Band Width Sensitivity and Ecological Implications

- Band Width Sensitivity
- Ecological Implications
- References

The Form of V_{band}

