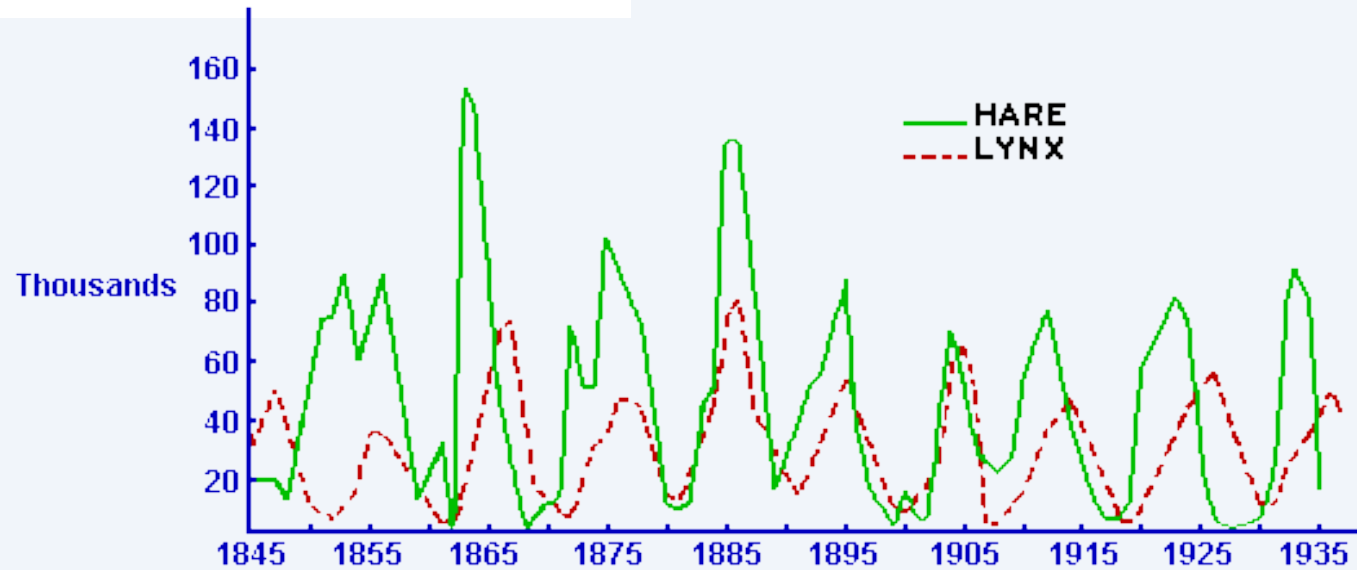
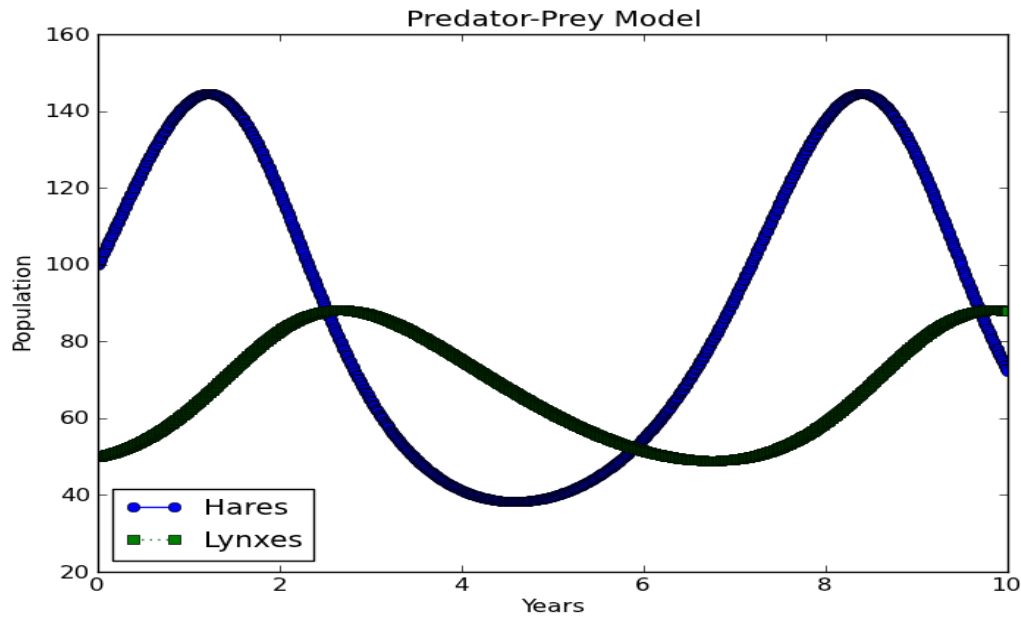


Predicting predator-prey populations



Desired results



Here's an approximation of reality:

The hare birth rate is constant, as their food supply is unlimited. Hares only die when eaten by a lynx, and the number of hares eaten is proportional to how often hares & lynxes meet, i.e., the chance of a lynx catching a hare.

The lynx birth rate is also proportional to how often hares & lynxes meet, i.e., the food available for each lynx family. Lynxes only die from natural causes, and their death rate is constant.



[Dr. Siemann](#), EEB

[Lotka & Volterra, 1926](#)

Computational Thinking

Abstraction

Automation

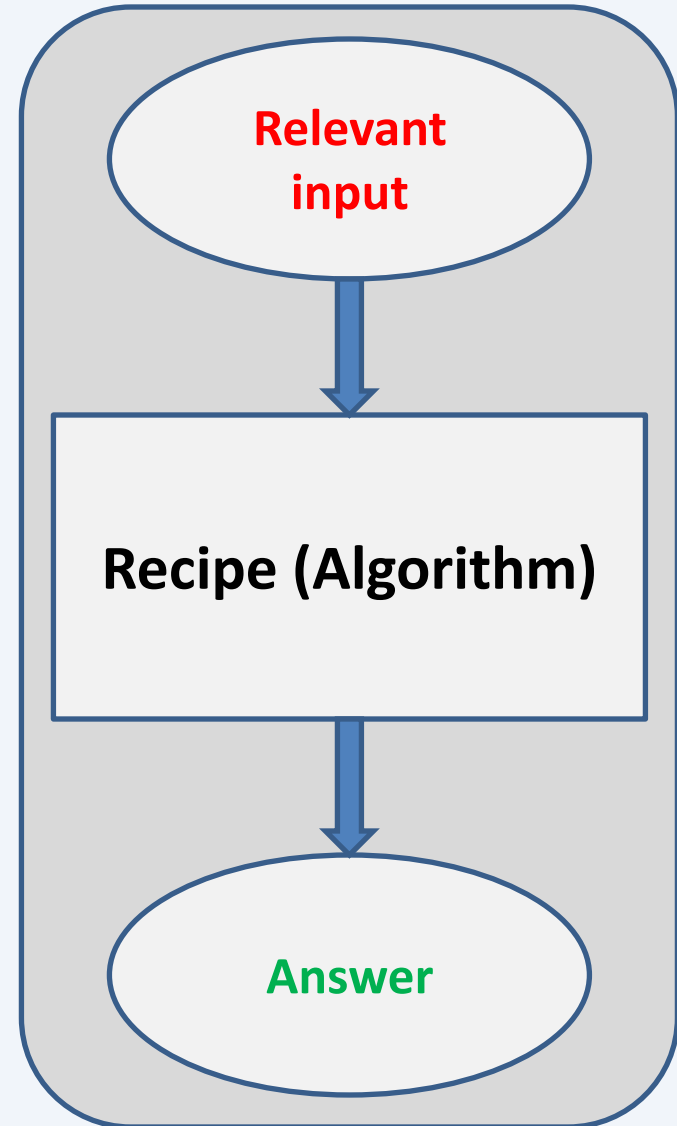
Problem description

Computational goal

Information extraction

Algorithm design

Algorithm implementation



Hares' & Lynxes' Populations

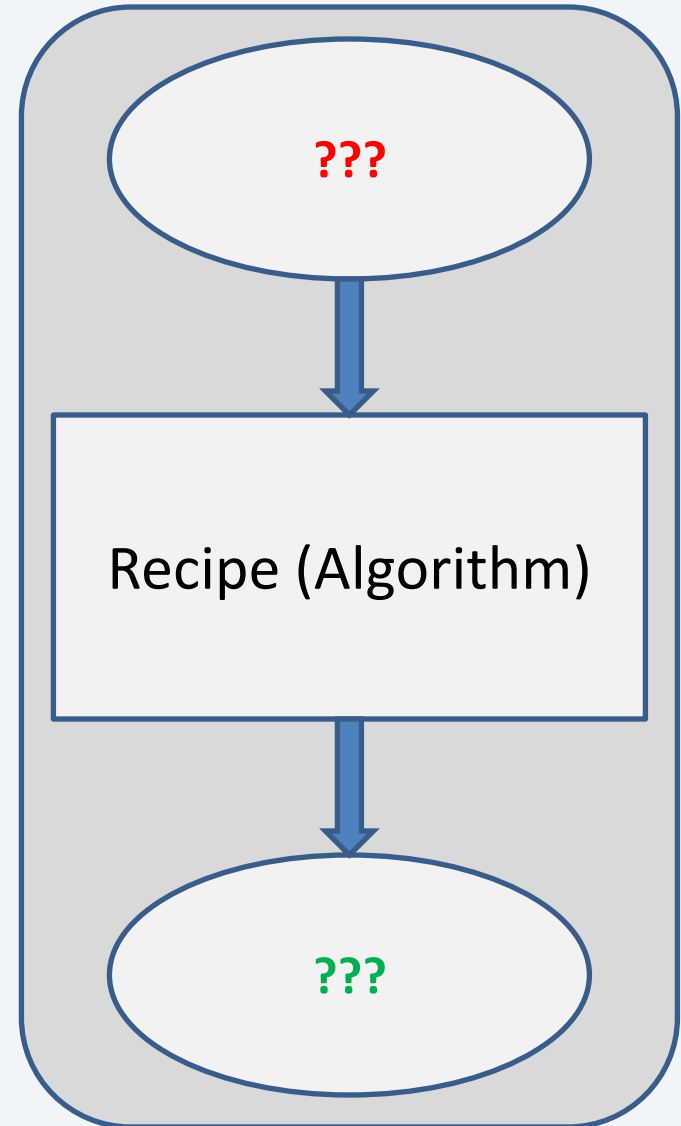
Problem description

Computational goal

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Algorithm implementation



Algorithm Decomposition

1. Generate population data.
 - a. Repeatedly, generate next population.
2. Display population data.

The hare birth rate is constant, as their food supply is unlimited. Hares only die when eaten by a lynx, and the number of hares eaten is proportional to how often hares & lynxes meet, i.e., the chance of a lynx catching a hare.

The lynx birth rate is also proportional to how often hares & lynxes meet, i.e., the food available for each lynx family. Lynxes only die from natural causes, and their death rate is constant.

$$\text{Hare annual pop. change} = h \cdot (\text{hareBirth} - \text{harePredation} \cdot l)$$

$$\text{Lynx annual pop. change} = l \cdot (\text{lynxBirth} \cdot h - \text{lynxDeath})$$

$$\text{Hare annual pop. change} = h \cdot (\text{hareBirth} - \text{harePredation} \cdot l)$$

.4
.003

$$\text{Lynx annual pop. change} = l \cdot (\text{lynxBirth} \cdot h - \text{lynxDeath})$$

.004
.2

	Initially (Year 0)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
# Hares	100	125	152	177
Hares born	+ 40	50	61	71
Hares eaten	- 15	23	36	58
# Lynxes	50	60	78	109
Lynxes die	- 10	12	16	22
Lynxes born	+ 20	30	47	77

1. Generate population data.
 - a. Repeatedly, generate next population.
2. Display population data.

Given $h_0, l_0, hareBirth, harePredation, lynxBirth, lynxDeath, years$.

Repeat these steps for $y = 0, \dots, years - 1$:

$$h_{y+1} = h_y + h_y \cdot (hareBirth - harePredation \cdot l_y)$$

$$l_{y+1} = l_y + l_y \cdot (lynxBirth \cdot h_y - lynxDeath)$$

Plot (y, h_y) for $y = 0, \dots, years$.

Plot (y, l_y) for $y = 0, \dots, years$.

Suggested Readings

- [Predator-prey models](#)
- [Lotka-Volterra equation](#)
- [Video of Canadian Lynx hunting Snowshoe Hare](#)
- [Wolves & Moose of Isle Royale](#)
 - Esp. the [Data](#) section
 - [A technical paper](#) about population cycles