

Synchronism in a Metapopulation Model

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During the past few years there has been a growing interest in studies of population dynamics in spatial models. In a recent paper, Solé and Gamarra (1998) obtained a very simple condition for the stability of the synchronized state (all local populations oscillate in synchrony) involving just two key parameters: the fraction of individuals that disperse to nearby patches per generation and the local exponential rate of separation between close orbits (Lyapunov exponent) of the uncoupled population dynamics. The main restriction to the above result is that it was established only for an ensemble of two local populations. The metapopulation size (number of subpopulations) can play a decisive role in the ensemble persistence. In fact, Commins et al. (1992) have shown by means of numerical simulations in a host-parasitoid metapopulation model that the probability of extinction of the ensemble decreases with the metapopulation size. Of course, this result is of great importance to conservation of species issues, since it relates extinction likelihood with the number of habitat fragments forming the whole population.

Given the importance of these results we propose in this paper to extend Solé and Gamarra's result to a more general metapopulation. We consider a spatially explicit metapopulation model with interaction among the two nearest neighbors to relate, with a simple mathematical expression, chaos in the local, uncoupled populations, the degree of interaction among patches, size of the metapopulation and the stability of the synchronized attractor. We have obtained a necessary condition for the stability of the synchronized state involving the same key parameters of Solé and Gamarra's introducing only the size of metapopulation n . Since synchronism is strongly correlated with extinction, our results can provide useful information on factors leading to population extinction.

References

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- Solé, R. V. and J. P. G. Gamarra (1998) Chaos, dispersal and extinction in coupled ecosystems. *J. Theor. Biol.* 193, 539-541.