

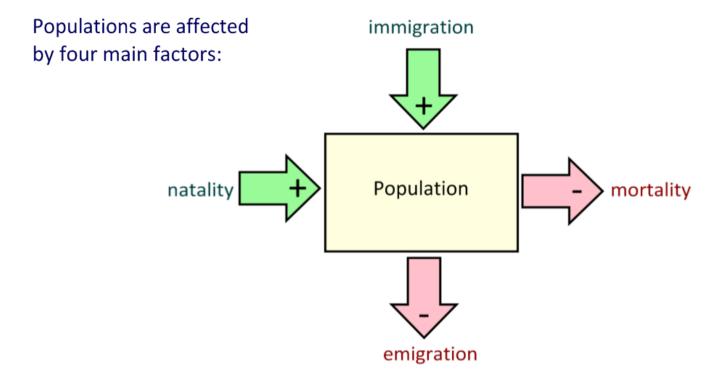
Populations

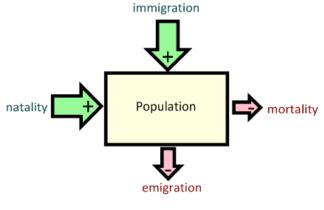
Population the total number of individuals of a species in a given area

Why study populations?

- Monitoring endangered species
- Monitoring environmental health
- Monitoring change in an area over time
- Making sensible policy decisions
- Estimating demand for natural resources

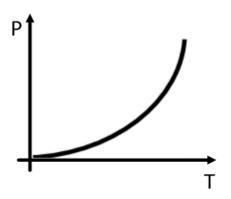
The driving force behind anthropogenic environmental damage is the increasing demand placed on the environment by the growing human population.

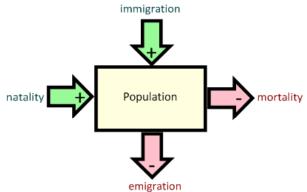




Population Growth:

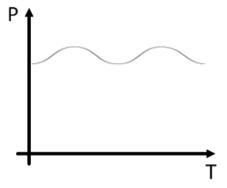
$$I + N > E + M$$

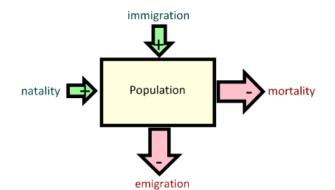




Population Stability:

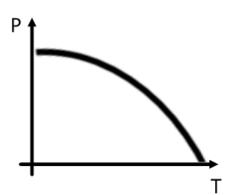
$$I + N = E + M$$





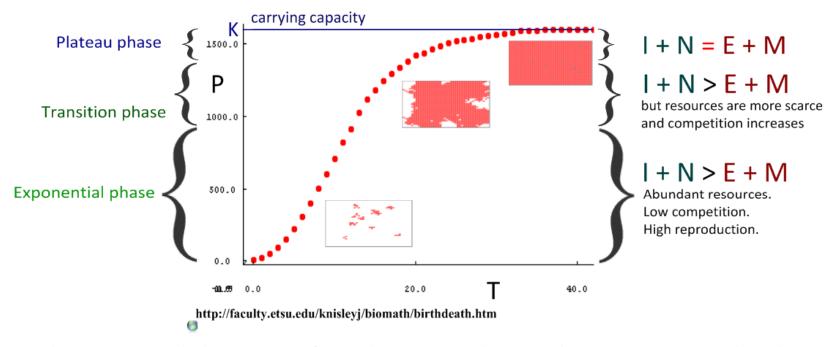
Population Decline:

$$I + N < E + M$$



Population growth follows a sigmoidal curve:

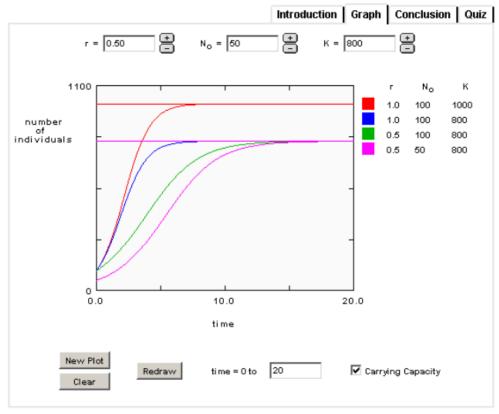
Population growth follows three stages: Exponential, Transition, Plateau



In the <u>exponential phase</u>, rate of population growth is rapid as resources are abundant and competition and mortality are low. As resources become more scarce, competition and mortality increase. The rate of growth slows, though the population continues to grow - the <u>transition phase</u>. When a population reaches its carrying capacity (K), the population remains stable as resources are scarce and competition is high: <u>plateau phase</u>.

What factors affect the rate of growth of a population?

Use the tutorial to manipulate the variables associateed with population growth and plot the curves. Can you explain the differences?



K = carrying capacity of environment

r = rate of reproduction

 N_0 = starting population

Higher K = higher population

Higher r = more rapid growth

Higher N_0 = less space for growth (reaches K more quickly)

http://bcs.whfreeman.com/thelifewire/content/chp54/5402002.html

Higher level students read ahead:

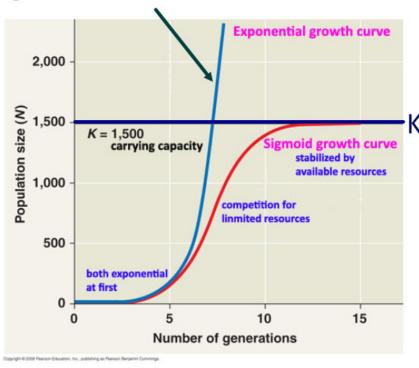
What is the difference between a r-strategist and an K-strategist in terms of reproductive strategies? (Topic G5: Population Ecology)

Which factors limit the population growth of a species?

All environments have a finite carrying capacity (K).

Beyond this limit, the population can no longer increase overall: | + N = E + M

growth without limitation



http://www.bio.miami.edu/~cmallery/150/handouts/c8.53x12.sigmoid.jpg

Limiting factors that contribute to K:

- food & water availability
- space for territories & nesting
- availability of mates
- disease
- predation
- environmental change

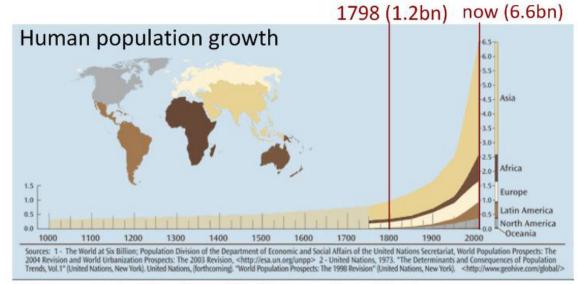
Malthus predicted the human population disaster:

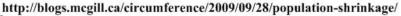
"The power of population is so superior to the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of depopulation. They are the precursors in the great army of destruction, and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence, and plague advance in terrific array, and sweep off their thousands and tens of thousands. Should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and with one mighty blow levels the population with the food of the world."

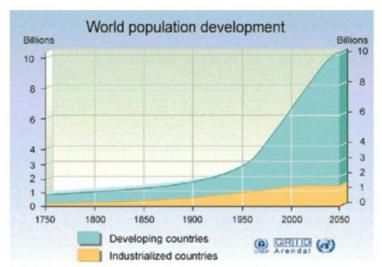
From Thomas Malthus's 1798
"An Essay on the Principles of Population"



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Thomas_Robert_Malthus

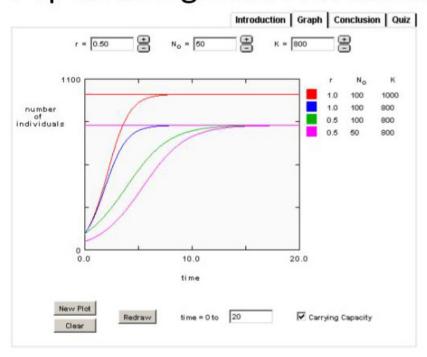






http://www.sustainablescale.org/AreasofConcern/Population/PopulationandScale/QuickFacts.aspx

Population growth tutorials:



http://bcs.whfreeman.com/thelifewire/content/chp54/5402002.html

The big picture

39 POPULATION ECOLOGY

Describing a Population

How Populations Grow

Life Histories

Human Populations

(Click to View Caption)

http://www.wadsworthmedia.com/biology/
0495119814 starr/big picture/ch39 bp.html

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http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/dhtml/Populatio n_change_over_time.htm?CFID=20801198&CFTOKEN= 20090335&jsessionid=b330dd515c6511194319