

1. A population of 265 swans are introduced to Circle Lake. The population's birth rate is 0.341 swans/year, and the death rate is 0.296 swans/year. What is the rate of population growth, and is it increasing or decreasing?
2. There are 190 grey treefrogs in a swamp. If $r = -0.093$ frogs/year, predict the population size next year.
3. A population of 1,492 Baltimore Orioles is introduced to an area of Nerstrand woods. Over the next year, the Orioles show a death rate of 0.395 while the population drops to 1,134. What's the birth rate for this population? Is this proving to be a suitable habitat?
4. 780 turkeys live in Merriam township, which is 92 acres in size. The birth rate is 0.472 turkeys/year. The death rate is 0.331 turkeys/year.

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = 0.045 \uparrow$$

$$172 = 190 - [0.093 \cdot 190]$$

- a. What is the population density? $8.48 \text{ turkeys/acre}$
- b. What is dN/dt ? 0.141
- c. Predict N after one year, assuming dN/dt stays constant. 890 turkeys

18. One dandelion plant can produce many seeds leading to a high growth rate for dandelion populations. If a population of dandelions is currently 40 individuals and $r_{\max} = 0.2$ dandelions/month per capita, predict how many dandelions would be in this population after 4 months. Round to the nearest whole number.

19. Imagine the dandelion population of 40 (in #18) cannot continue to grow exponentially due to lack of space. The carrying capacity for their patch of lawn is 70 dandelions. What is their dN/dt in this logistic growth situation? Round to the nearest tenth.

$$3. \frac{dN}{dt} = B - D$$

$$-0.24 = B - (40 \cdot 0.395)$$

$$+0.395 \quad +0.395$$

$$0.155 = B$$

"new-old"
old

$$\frac{1134 - 1492}{1492}$$

18. 0 $40 \cdot 0.2 = 8$
- 1 $48 \cdot 0.2 = 9.6$
- 2 $57.6 \cdot 0.2 = 11.5$
- 3 $69.1 \cdot 0.2 = 13.8$
- 4 82.9

$$19. \frac{dN}{dt} = r_{\max} \cdot N \left(\frac{K-N}{K} \right)$$

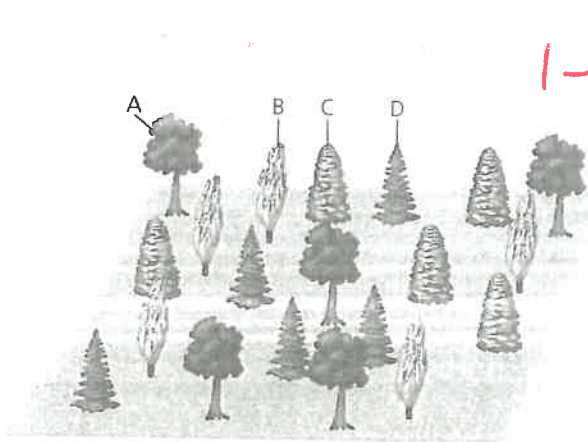
from #18...

$$= 0.2 \cdot 40 \left(\frac{70-40}{70} \right)$$

$$= 8 \left(\frac{70-40}{70} \right)$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = 3.4$$

2. Use the Simpson's diversity index to determine which of the communities pictured below is the most diverse.



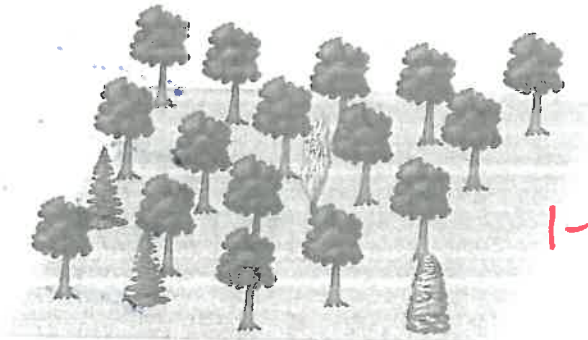
Community 1

A: 25% B: 25% C: 25% D: 25%

$$1 - \left[\left(\frac{25}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{25}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{25}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{25}{100} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$1 - [0.25]$$

$$0.75$$



Community 2

A: 80% B: 5% C: 5% D: 10%

$$1 - \left[\left(\frac{80}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{100} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{10}{100} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$1 - [0.655]$$

$$0.345$$

▲ **Figure 54.10 Which forest is more diverse?** Ecologists would say that community 1 has greater species diversity, a measure that includes both species richness and relative abundance.