Population Ecology 3 Logistic Growth and Human Demographics

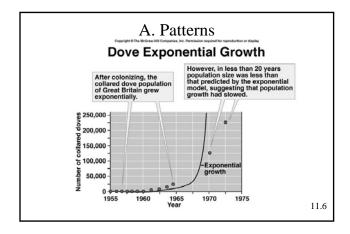
I. Logistic Growth (Chap. 11, continued) A. Patterns: Sigmoidal curve B. Equation C. What limits population growth? Density dependent factors Density independent factors

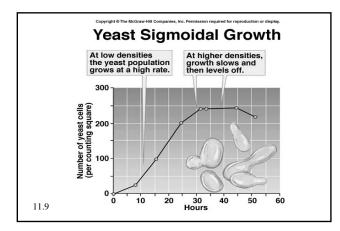
- II. Human demographics
- A. Distribution
- B. Growth rates and carrying capacity
- C. Age Structure

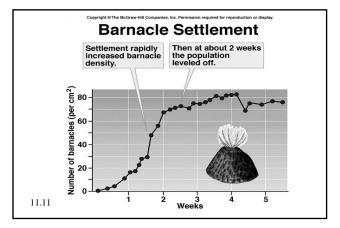
Bottom line of exponential growth:

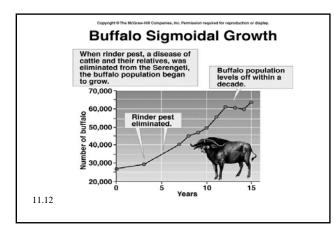
When there are no limits, populations grow faster, and FASTER and FASTER!

What happens if there are limits? (And eventually there ALWAYS are!) LOGISTIC POPULATION GROWTH



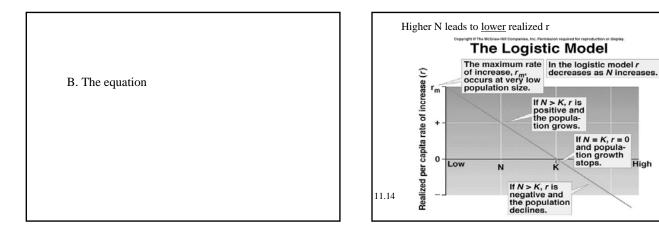


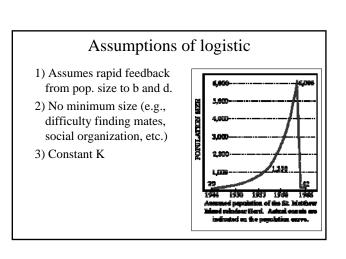




The sigmoidal curve defines the shape of logistic growth. Draw it.

What are the axes? What is r? Is it constant or changing? Where is r at its maximum? Where is dN/dt at it's maximum?





C. What limits population growth?

If N > K, r is positive and the popula-tion grows.

K

If N > K, r is negative and the population declines.

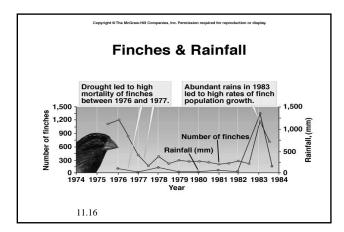
If N = K, r = 0and popula-tion growth stops.

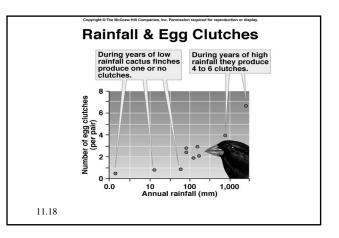
High

1. Density dependent factors

Ν

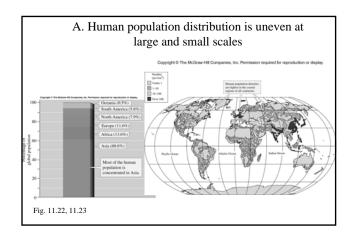
2. Density independent factors

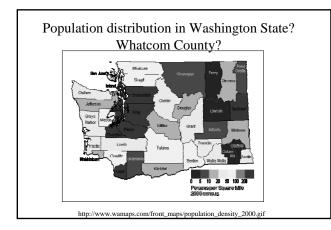


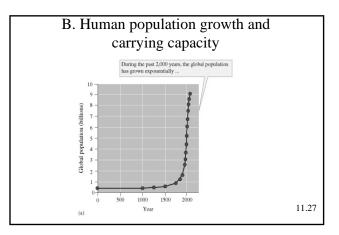


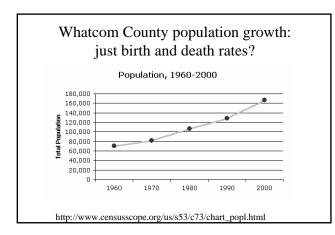
II. Human demographics

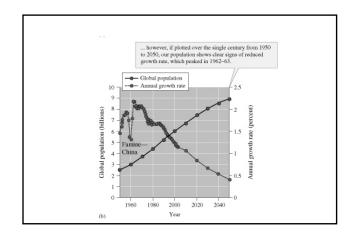
- A. Distribution
- B. Growth rates and carrying capacity
- C. Age structure

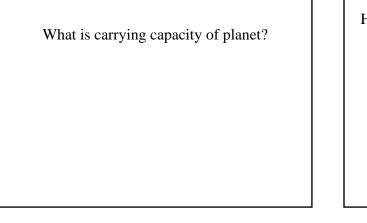


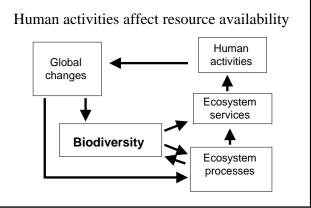










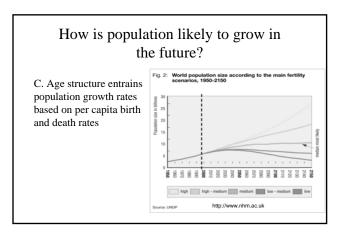


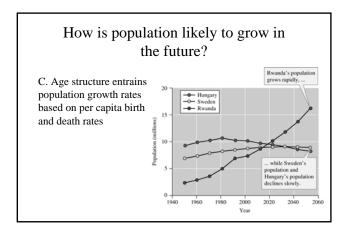
K depends on human impact

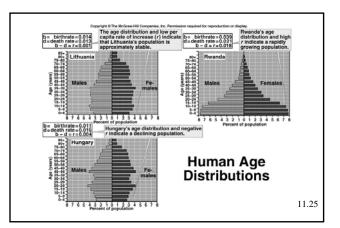
Depends on

Total human population Consumption by each individual Ecological impact of each unit of consumption

$$\begin{split} I &= PAT \quad (\text{Ehrlich and Ehrlich}) \\ P &= \text{population} \\ A &= affluence \\ T &= \text{technology} \end{split}$$







Summary

- 1. Logistic growth incorporates density-dependent population regulation.
- 2. Realized r is greatest at low population size, whereas dN/dt is greatest at K/2.
- 3. Human population distribution is uneven.
- 4. Human K is unknown.
- 5. Age structure influences future population growth rates.