

The Dynamics of Two Species of *Megabalanus* (Crustacea: Cirripedia: Balanidae) by a Cellular Automata Model



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M. coccopoma



Megabalanus coccopoma (Darwin, 1854)



Megabalanus coccopoma (Darwin, 1854)

M. tintinnabulum



Megabalanus tintinnabulum (Linnaeus, 1758)



Megabalanus tintinnabulum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Objectives

- 1) To develop and to apply the computational model of the Cellular Automata (CA) in the dynamic of the populations of two species of barnacles
- 2) To determine the parameters of the model that are important in the structure of the populations of two species of *Megabalanus*

The Logic of the Cellular Automata

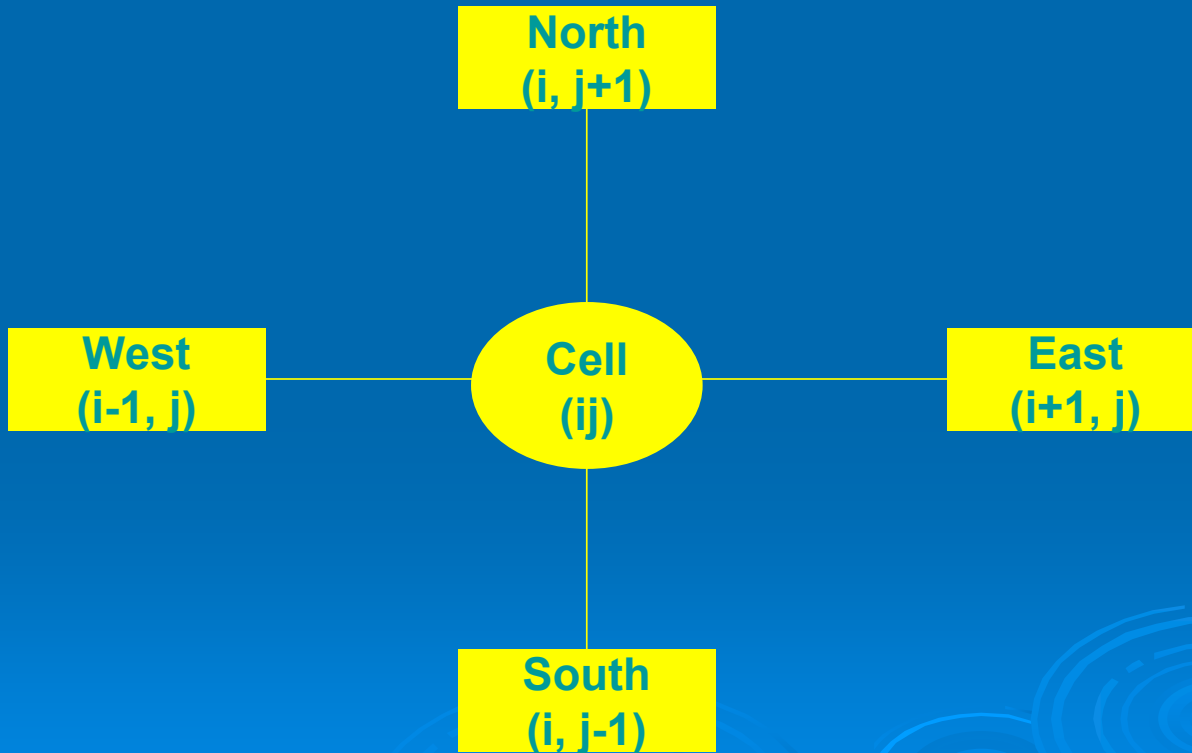
- A net in 3 dimensions, where each cell has three possible states, empty space (0), a specimen of the first specie (1) or a specimen of the second specie (2)

- The value taken for a cell in the time $t+1$ is determined by the values assumed in the time t for its four neighbors, and by the cell itself (height of the column), in accordance with the formula:

$$x^{t+1}_{ij} = f(x^t_{ij}, x^t_{i-1, j}, x^t_{i, j-1},$$

$$x^t_{i, j+1}, x^t_{i+1, j})$$

The neighborhood model developed by J. von Neumann

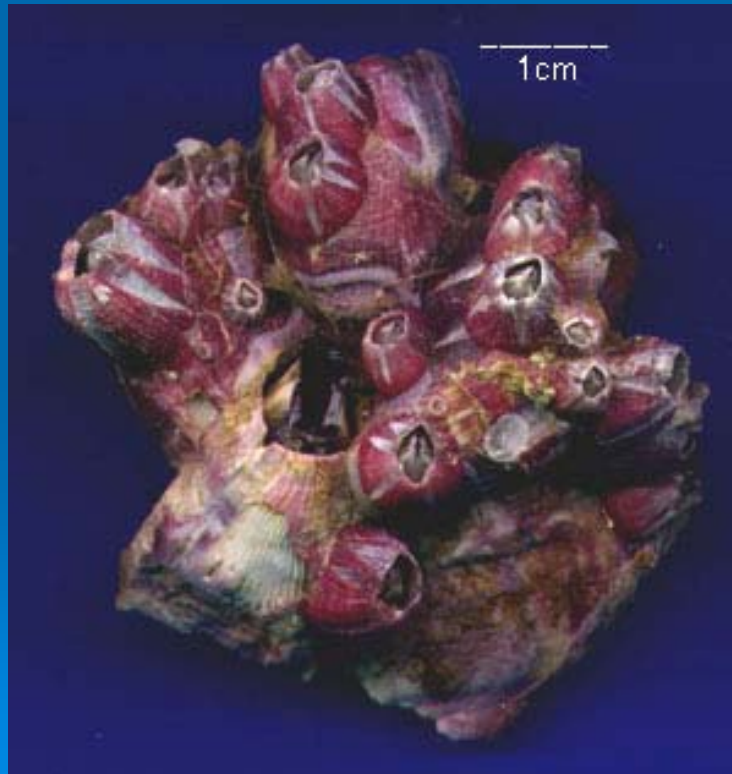


- When the column reaches a determined height, the whole column comes off of the substrate, forming an empty space (Kill Factor)
- The simulation begins with an empty net, following a routine of time (Steps of Monte Carlo)
- Initially there are only specimens of *M. tintinnabulum* and in a determined instant it takes place the invasion of *M. coccopoma*, and two species competing for space

Symbols used in the computational simulation, his biological meaning and his use in the model

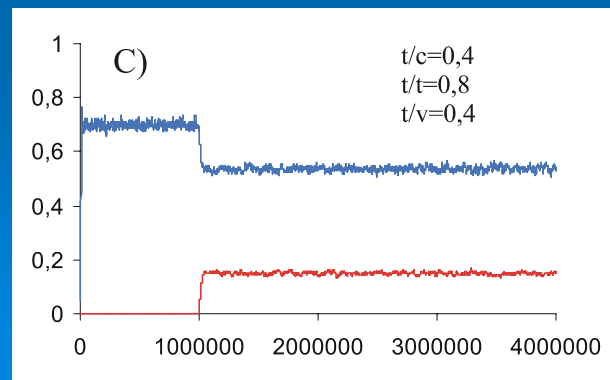
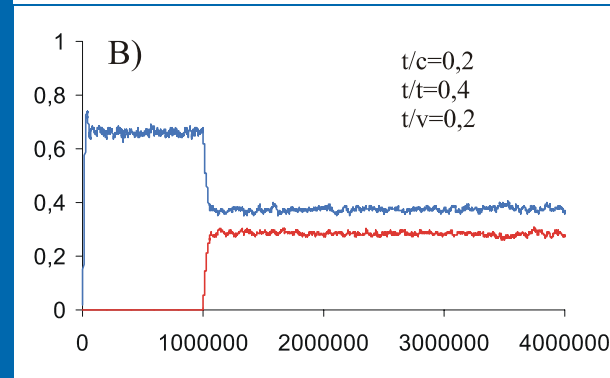
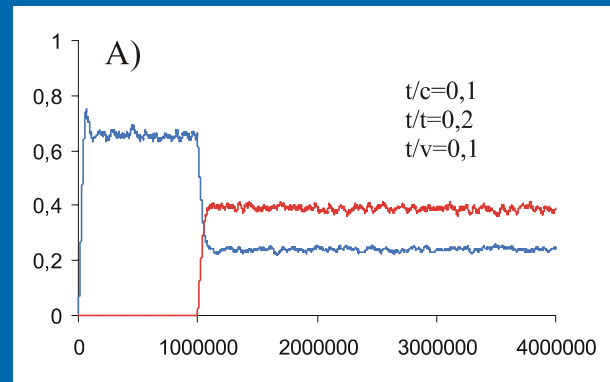
Simbols	Biological Meaning	Use
0	Empty Space	fixed
1 ou T	Space used by <i>M. tintinnabulum</i>	fixed
2 ou C	Space used by <i>M. coccopoma</i>	fixed
NxNy	Space of simulation of the model in 50x50 cells	fixed
Passos	Time in Monte Carlo Steps (4 Millions)	fixed
TsobreT	Recruitment of <i>M. tintinnabulum</i> over <i>M. tintinnabulum</i>	variable
TsobreC	Recruitment of <i>M. tintinnabulum</i> over <i>M. coccopoma</i>	variable
TsobreV	Recruitment of <i>M. tintinnabulum</i> over empty space	variable
CsobreT	Recruitment of <i>M. coccopoma</i> over <i>M. tintinnabulum</i>	variable
CsobreC	Recruitment of <i>M. coccopoma</i> over <i>M. coccopoma</i>	variable
CsobreV	Recruitment of <i>M. coccopoma</i> over empty space	variable
H	The very height of the column (kill factor)	variable

The complex structure in 3D formed by adults of *M. coccopoma*, represented in the model by height of the column



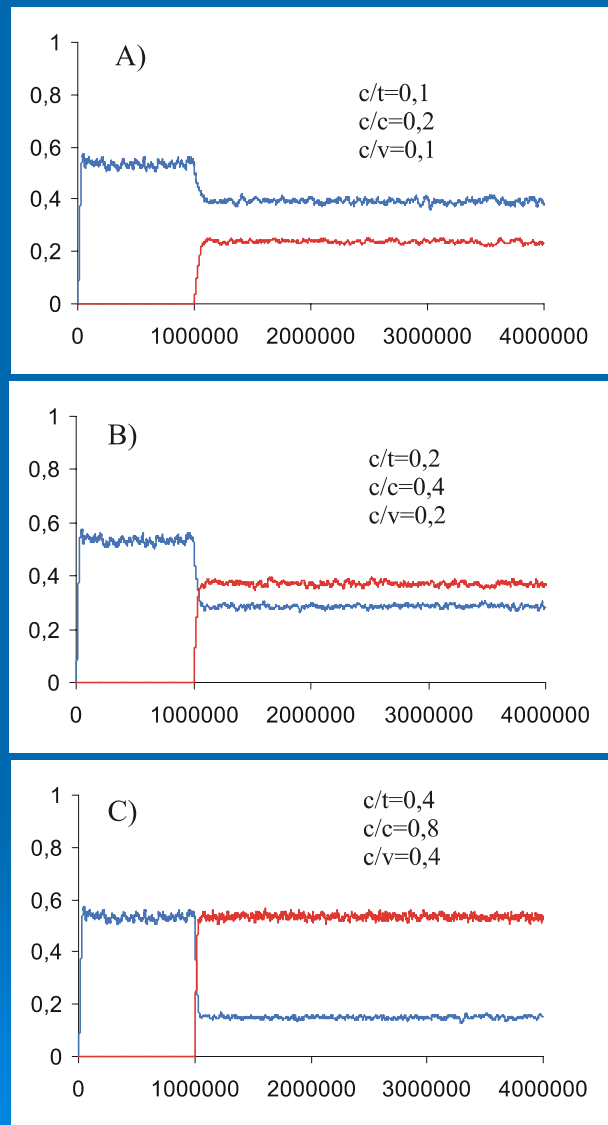
Fixed	Variables		
	1	2	3
$C/C = 0,4$			
$C/T = 0,2$	$T/T = 0,2$	$T/T = 0,4$	$T/T = 0,8$
$C/V = 0,1$	$T/C = 0,1$	$T/C = 0,2$	$T/C = 0,4$
$H = 4$	$T/V = 0,1$	$T/V = 0,2$	$T/V = 0,4$

Frequência



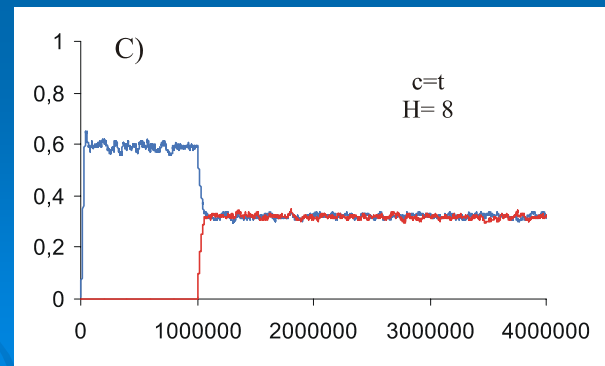
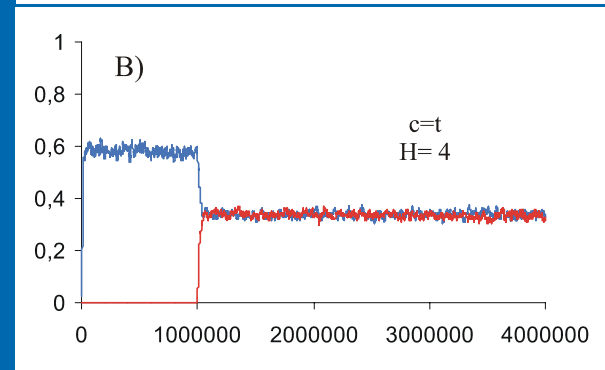
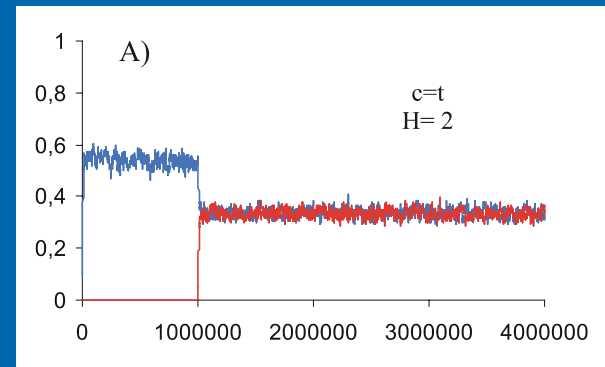
Fixed	Variables		
	1	2	3
$T/T = 0,4$			
$T/C = 0,2$	$C/C = 0,2$	$C/C = 0,4$	$C/C = 0,8$
$T/V = 0,1$	$C/T = 0,1$	$C/T = 0,2$	$C/T = 0,4$
$H = 4$	$C/V = 0,1$	$C/V = 0,2$	$C/V = 0,4$

Frequência



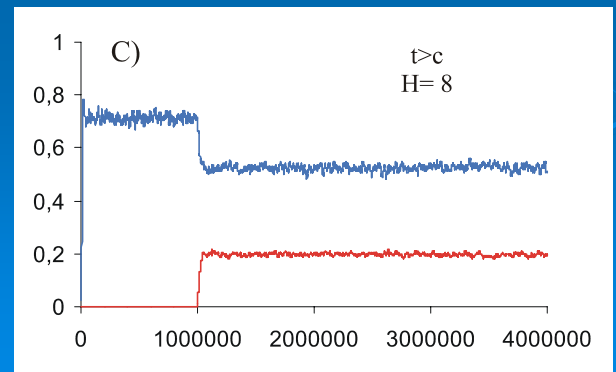
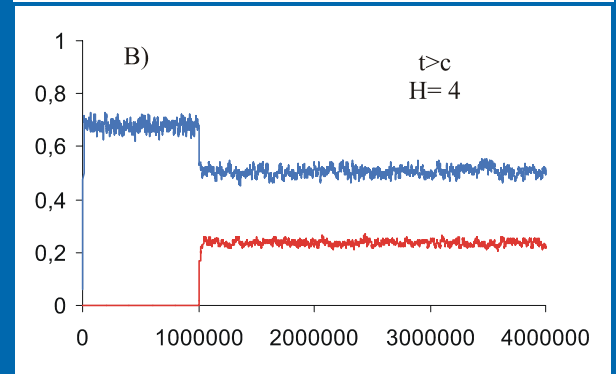
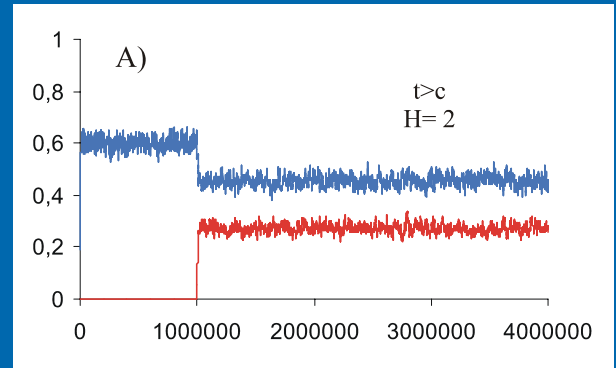
Fixed		Variables		
$C/C=0,4$	$T/T=0,4$	1	2	3
$C/T=0,2$	$T/C=0,2$	$H=2$	$H=4$	$H=8$
$C/V=0,1$	$T/V=0,1$			

Frequência



Fixed		Variables		
T/T= 0,8	C/C= 0,4	1	2	3
T/C= 0,4	C/T= 0,2	H= 2	H= 4	H= 8
T/V= 0,2	C/V= 0,1			

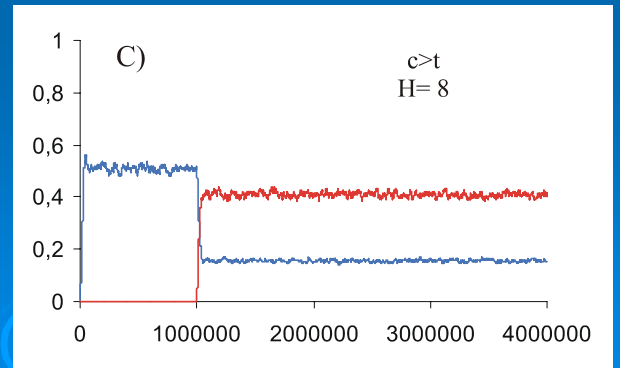
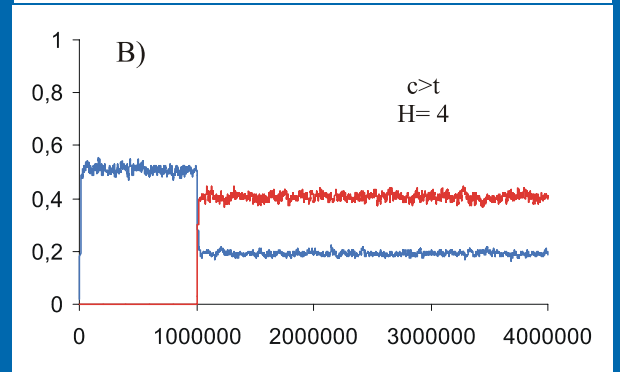
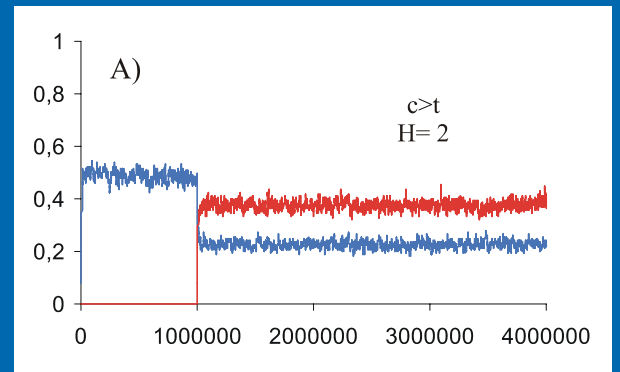
Frequência



Passos de Monte Carlo

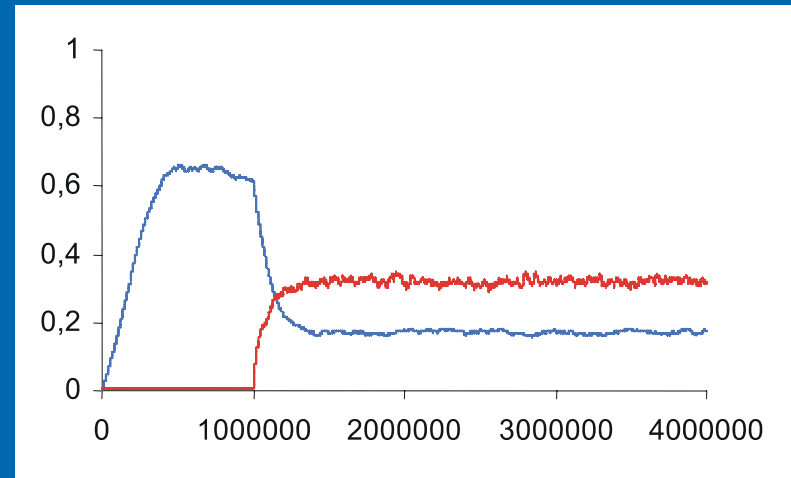
Fixed		Variables		
$C/C = 0,8$	$T/T = 0,4$	1	2	3
$C/T = 0,4$	$T/C = 0,2$	$H = 2$	$H = 4$	$H = 8$
$C/V = 0,2$	$T/V = 0,1$			

Frequência



Values of abundance, average, SD and percentage used in the computational simulation with data obtained in the field

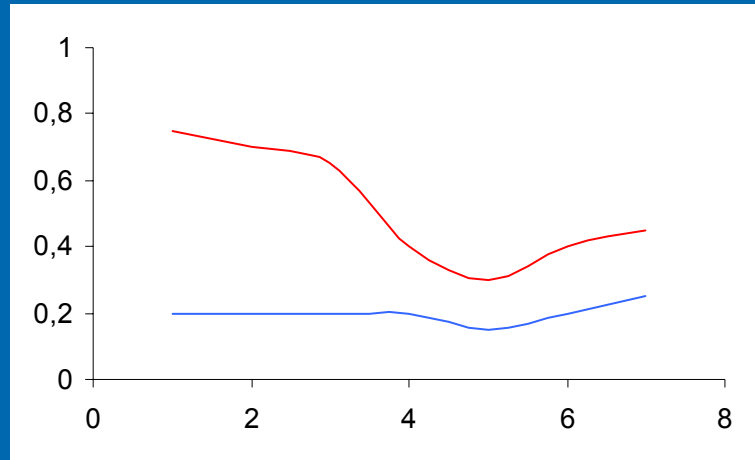
	Q1	Q2	Q3	\bar{X}	SD	%
<i>M. tintinnabulum</i> (t)	3	3	2	2,67	0,58	9
<i>M. coccopoma</i> (c)	28	26	24	26	2,00	90
t/t	0	0	2	0,67	1,15	2
t/c	3	3	0	2,00	1,73	6
t/v	0	0	0	0	0	1
c/t	2	2	0	1,33	1,15	44
c/c	23	21	22	22	1,00	77
c/v	3	3	2	2,67	0,58	9
H	6	5	4	5	1	4



Passos de Monte Carlo

Values of the variation total adults of the two species turned into relative frequency

	<i>M. coccopoma</i>	<i>M. tintinnabulum</i>	C/T
T1	0,75	0,20	3,75
T2	0,70	0,20	3,5
T3	0,65	0,20	3,25
T4	0,40	0,20	2
T5	0,30	0,15	2
T6	0,40	0,20	2
T7	0,45	0,25	1,8
T8	0,50	0,20	2,5
\bar{X}	0,52	0,20	2,6



Comparison between the results of simulations and field data.

The best simulations of the reality were those of number **1, 13, 14** and **15**.

Simulation	Condition	C	T	C/T
1	T<C, H=4	0,35	0,2	1,75
2	T=C, H=4	0,3	0,4	0,75
3	T>C, H=4	0,2	0,5	0,40
4	T>C, H=4	0,3	0,5	0,60
5	T=C, H=4	0,4	0,3	1,33
6	T<C, H=4	0,5	0,1	5,00
7	T=C, H=2	0,35	0,35	1,00
8	T=C, H=4	0,35	0,35	1,00
9	T=C, H=8	0,35	0,35	1,00
10	T>C, H=2	0,25	0,45	0,56
11	T>C, H=4	0,25	0,52	0,48
12	T>C, H=8	0,2	0,52	0,38
13	T<C, H=2	0,4	0,22	1,82
14	T<C, H=4	0,42	0,2	2,10
15	T<C, H=8	0,42	0,16	2,63
16	Field Data Simulation	0,35	0,15	2,33
17	Real Data	0,52	0,2	2,60

Conclusions

- 1) A useful model was developed for studies of interaction between two species or simulation of the behavior in the time and in the space of a specie alone
- 2) The recruitment is the most important factor for the domination of the invading specie over the criptogenic one

Final Conclusions

- *M. tintinnabulum* occurs in Brazilian waters since the beginning of the century XX
- *M. coccopoma* occurs in Brazilian waters since the decade of 1970
- At present, *M. coccopoma* is in bigger abundance of recruits and adults of *M. tintinnabulum*

Final Conclusions

- It was not predicted by the CA model competitive exclusion of *M. tintinnabulum*
- The recruits' constant arrival (open populations) makes the coexistence possible
- Formation of 3D columns amplifies the differences of abundance caused by the general recruitment of each species