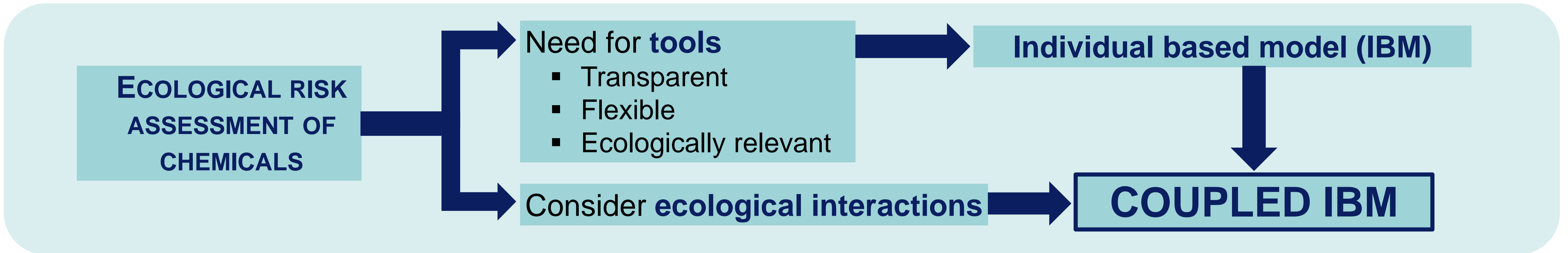


Introduction



Materials and Methods

Philosophy: simple + generic

Generic model parameters

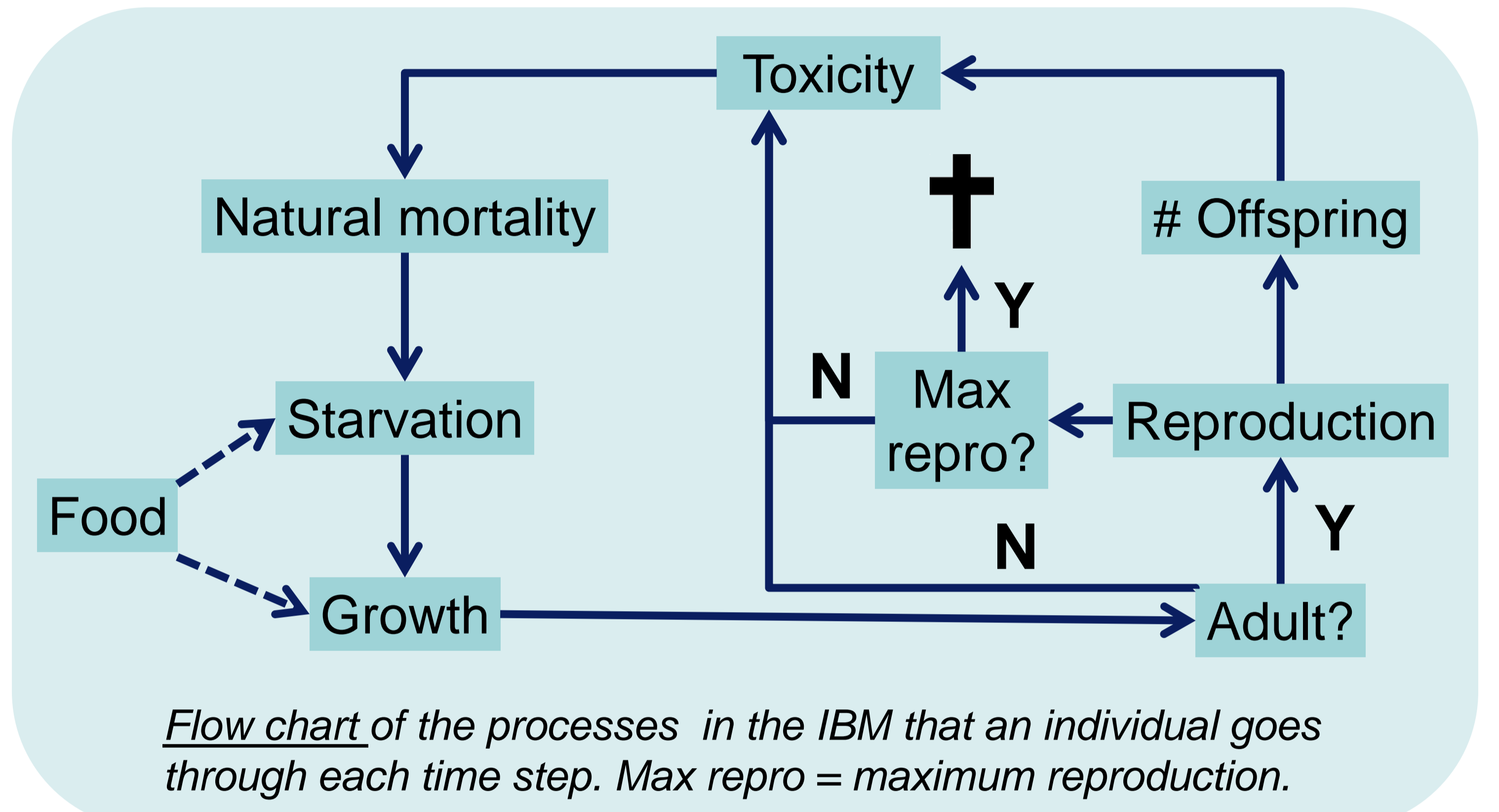
Initial size (m)	Age maturation
Maximum size (m)	Age first reproduction
Growth rate (d ⁻¹)	Maximum offspring
Background mortality	Reproduction events
Days until starved	

Modelling competition



Modelling toxicity

$$\text{Mortality} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\text{slope} * (\ln x - \ln LC_{50})}}$$



Flow chart of the processes in the IBM that an individual goes through each time step. Max repro = maximum reproduction.

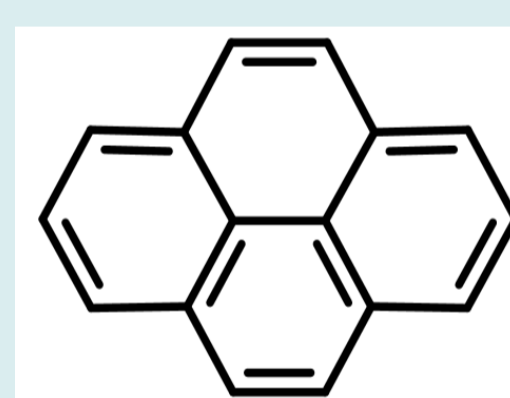


Results & Discussion

Current status Two coupled grazers

Example

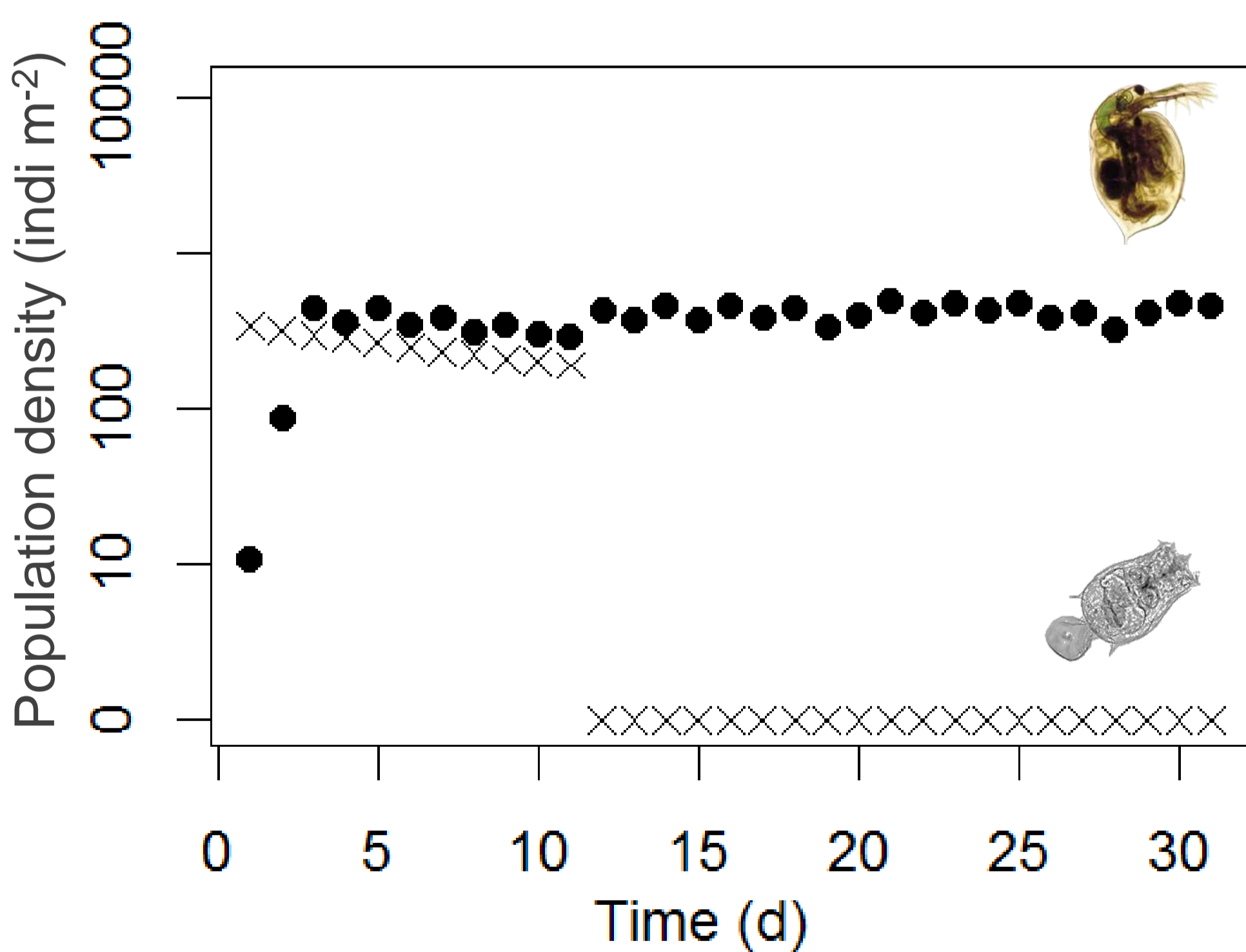
See poster WE055



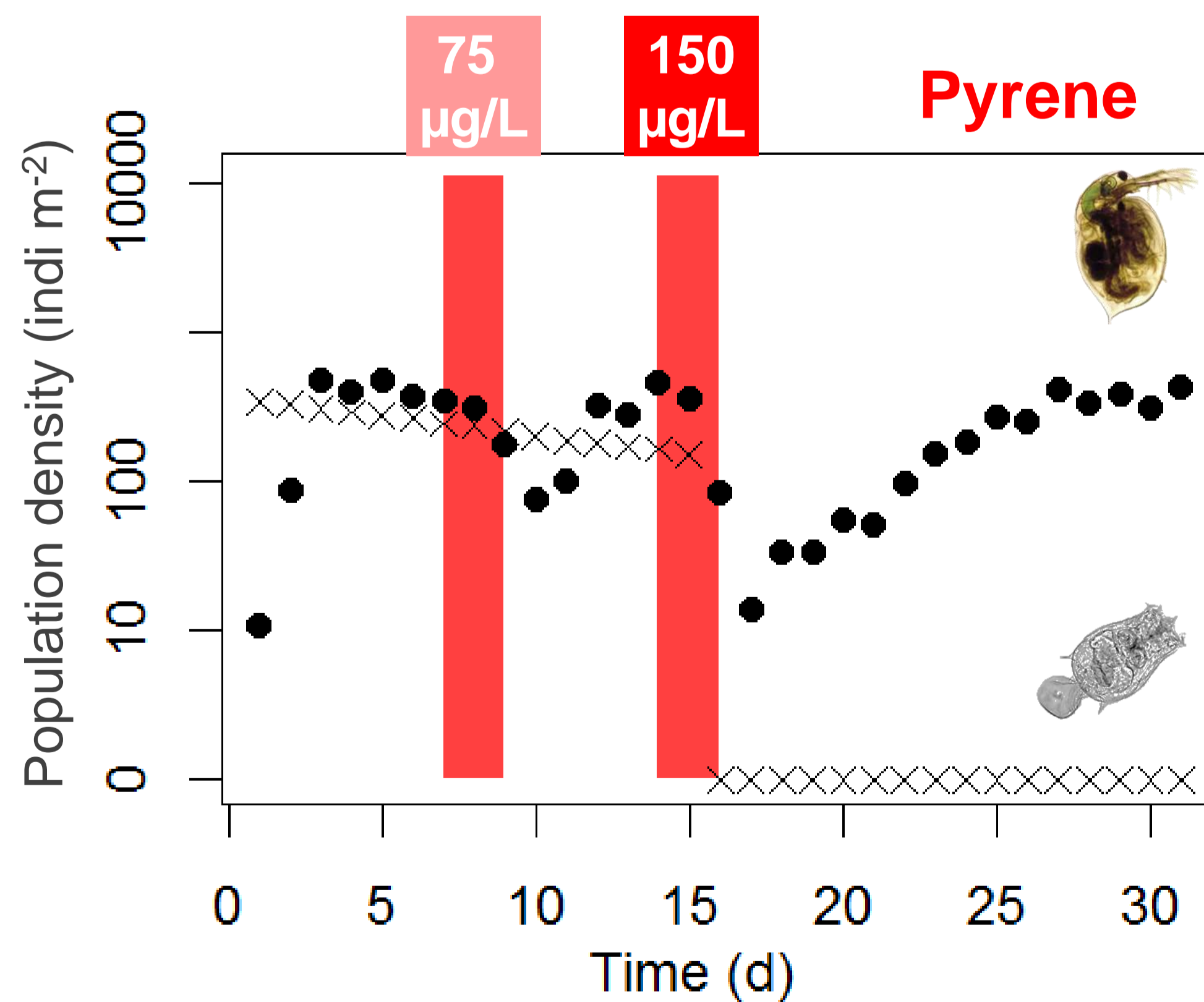
Pyrene

48h LC₅₀

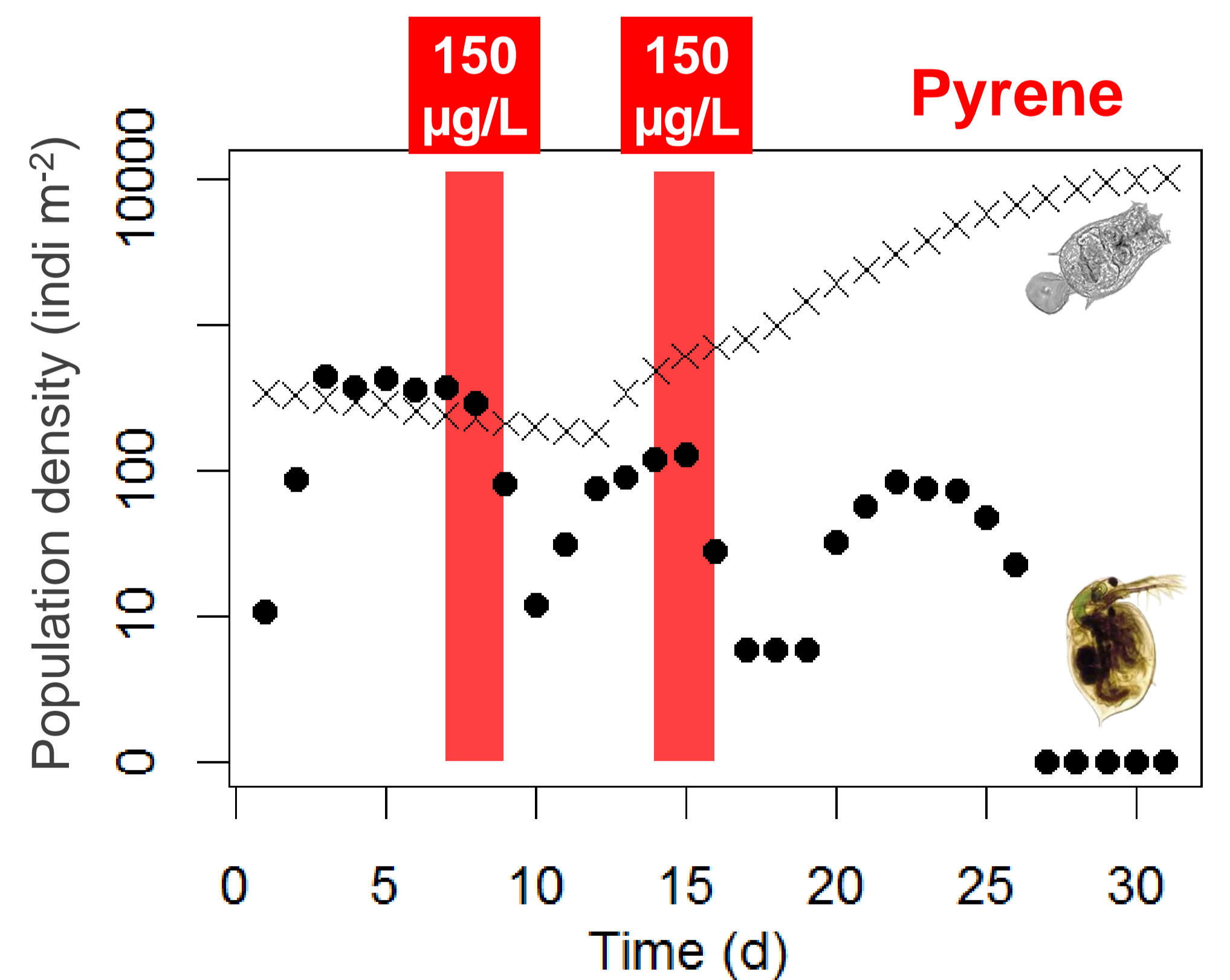
	140 µg/L
	2000 µg/L



➤ *D. magna*: superior competitor



➤ Extinction of *B. calyciflorus* is postponed in this scenario



➤ *B. calyciflorus* dominates
➤ *D. magna* outcompeted

Conclusions

Realistic dynamics (competition and chemical effect) can be modelled using generic model parameters

Concentration-response functions seem sufficient to model pyrene toxicity

Challenges: predator-prey relationships + coupling >2 species

