

UNICAMP – IMECC
Departamento de Matemática

Seminário de Sistemas Dinâmicos e Estocásticos

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Título: Finslerian systems in forest succession

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Resumo. Use is made of F. E. Clements classification scheme for forests to model succession. We apply an approximation procedure which allows concentration on dominant and codominant species in the model forest. Use is made of Volterra-Hamilton systems (a special sort of 2nd order ode system) to model the dynamics of modular populations after J. L. Harper who conceived of a plant as a collection of populations of various modular units (leaves, roots, flower parts, etc.). The climax arises as a result of transformations along a sere. These carry one ecoscene into another. The main result is that there are 8 types of climax ecoscenes our model allows for dominant/codominant forestry. Each conserves its primary production cost functional. All are Jacobi stable and steady-states are linearly stable.

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