

## Different levels of Ammensalism in a Mathematical Model with Harvesting at Variable Rate for Enmity Species

**K.V.L.N.Acharyulu**

Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics,  
Bapatla Engineering College, Bapatla-522101, India,  
Email: [kvlina@yahoo.com](mailto:kvlina@yahoo.com)

### ABSTRACT

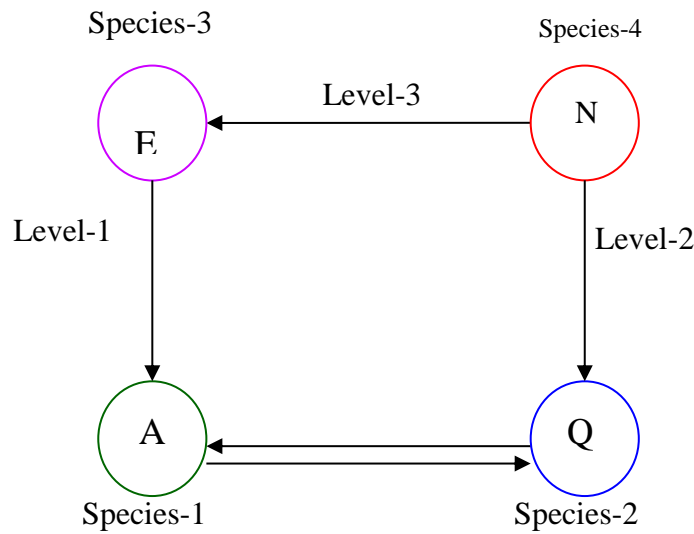
The purpose of this study is to explore an ecological Ammensal model with four species of Species-1 i.e Ammensal Prey ( $P_A$ ), Species-2 i.e Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ), Species-3 i.e Ammensal Enemy ( $E_A$ ), and Species-4 i.e Enmity ( $N$ ) with harvesting at variable rate ( $\chi$ ). The System mainly consists of an Ammensal Prey ( $P_A$ ), a Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ) that survives on an Ammensal –prey ( $P_A$ ), Ammensal Enemy ( $E_A$ ) and Enmity ( $N$ ) for which  $P_A$ ,  $Q_A$  are Ammensal, i.e.,  $E_A$  and  $N$  have an undesirable effect on  $P_A$  and  $Q_A$  without being affected in any way. Furthermore,  $E_A$  is enormous for  $N$ , and  $N$  is harmful to  $E_A$ . First level Ammensalism is represented by the pair  $P_A$  &  $E_A$ , the pair of second level Ammensalism is  $Q_A$  &  $N$  and third level Ammensalism by the pair  $E_A$  &  $N$ . The system's model equations form a set of four non-linear ordinary differential coupled equations of first order. There are sixteen equilibrium points found. The interactions between the four species are explored in light of different changes in various species' growth rate.

**Keywords:** Ammensal, Enemy, Enmity, Prey, Predator, Stable

### 1. Introduction:

The environment of ecosystems is deeply influenced by many physical and biotic factors. The physical environment, which includes abiotic components such as temperature, radiation, light, chemistry, climate, and geology, is external to the level of biological structure under consideration. Genes, cells, organisms, members of the same species, and other species that share a habitat make up the biotic environment. The distinction between exterior and internal environments is an abstraction that breaks down life and environment into discrete pieces or facts that are in reality interrelated. The environment and life are intertwined in terms of cause and effect. Lotka [10] and Volterra [12] pioneered ecosystem mathematical modelling in 1925 and 1931, respectively. Meyer [11], Kapur [8,9], and other authors have offered general modelling notions in their treatises. N.C. Srinivas [13] investigated two and three-species competitive ecosystems with limited and infinite resources. Acharyulu et al. [1-7] just published some fascinating findings "on the stability of an enemy-Ammensal species pair under a variety of situations."

In this paper, A set of four first order non-linear ordinary differential coupled equations compose the model equations. There are sixteen equilibrium points found. The interactions between the four species are explored in light of changes in Ammensal-Prey ( $P$ ) natural growth rate.



**Fig. 1 Four Species Eco- System**

**1.1 Notations:**

Here  $\mathbf{P}_A$  stands for Ammensal Prey i.e Prey for  $Q_A$  and Ammensal for  $E_A$ ,  $Q_A$  represents as Predator-Ammensal i.e Predator surviving upon  $P_A$  and Ammensal for  $N$ .  $E_A$  stands for Enemy-Ammensal i.e Enemy for the Prey Ammensal ( $P_A$ ) and Ammensal for  $N$ .  $N$  represents as Enmity of the Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ) and also having with harvesting at variable rate ( $\chi$ )

& Ammensal Enemy ( $E_A$ ).  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$  stand for The Population growth rates of  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$  at time  $t$ .  $a_i$  is Natural growth rates of  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$ , where  $i = a$  for  $\mathbf{P}_A$  for ,  $p$  for  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  ,  $e$  for  $\mathbf{E}_A$  &  $m$  for  $\mathbf{N}$  respectively.  $a_{ii}$  represents as Self-inhibition coefficient of  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$ ,  $i = a$  for  $\mathbf{P}_A$  for ,  $p$  for  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  ,  $e$  for  $\mathbf{E}_A$  &  $m$  for  $\mathbf{N}$  respectively.  $\psi_{ap}$  and  $\psi_{pa}$  represent as Interaction coefficients of  $\mathbf{P}_A$  due to  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  due to  $\mathbf{P}_A$ .  $\psi_{ae}, \psi_{pm}, \psi_{em}$  stand for Inhibition coefficients for  $\mathbf{P}_A$  due to the enemy  $\mathbf{E}_A$  ,  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  due to the malice  $\mathbf{N}$  ,  $\mathbf{E}_A$  due to malice  $\mathbf{N}$  .  $K_i = \frac{\psi_i}{\psi_{ii}}$  is Carrying capacities of  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$ ,  $i = a$  for  $\mathbf{P}_A$  for ,  $p$

for  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  ,  $e$  for  $\mathbf{E}_A$  &  $m$  for  $\mathbf{N}$ .  $\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\psi_{ij}}{\psi_{ii}}$  be Ammensal coefficient of  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$ ,  $i = a$  for  $\mathbf{P}_A$  for ,  $p$  for  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  ,  $e$  for  $\mathbf{E}_A$  &  $m$  for  $\mathbf{N}$  ( $i \neq j$ )

$\beta_{ab}, \beta_{ba}$  stand for Interaction (A-P) coefficients of  $\mathbf{P}_A$  due to  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_A$  due to  $\mathbf{P}_A$ . The variables  $\mathbf{P}_A, \mathbf{Q}_A, \mathbf{E}_A, \mathbf{N}$  are non-negative and the parameters  $\psi_a, \psi_p, \psi_e, \psi_m; \psi_{aa}, \psi_{pp}, \psi_{ee}, \psi_{mm}; \psi_{ap}, \psi_{pa}, \psi_{ae}, \psi_{pm}, \psi_{em}$  are considered as non-negative constants.

**2. Basic Equations:**

Different levels of Ammensalism in a Mathematical Model with Harvesting at Variable Rate for  
Enmity Species

The first order non-linear ordinary differential equations gives the present model equations for an ecological Ammensal model with considered four species in Syn Eco-System at three Ammensal levels.

The equations for the natural growth rates of  $P_A, Q_A, E_A, N$  are

$$(i) \quad \frac{dN}{dt} = \psi_{mm}((1-\chi)K_m N - N^2) \quad (1)$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{dP_A}{dt} = \psi_{aa}(K_a P_A - P_A^2 - \beta_{ap} P_A Q_A - \alpha_{ae} P_A E_A) \quad (2)$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{dQ_A}{dt} = \psi_{pp}(K_p Q_A - Q_A^2 + \beta_{pa} Q_A P_A - \alpha_{pm} Q_A N) \quad (3)$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{dE_A}{dt} = \psi_{ee}(K_e E_A - E_A^2 - \alpha_{em} E_A N) \quad (4)$$

### 3. Equilibrium States:

There are a maximum of sixteen possible equilibrium states for the system being studied and defined by

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 0, \text{ where } S = P_A, Q_A, E_A, N$$

#### 3A. State of Fully washed out :

$$(i) \quad \overline{P_A} = 0, \overline{Q_A} = 0, \overline{E_A} = 0, \overline{N} = 0$$

**3B. In three of the four states, the species have been washed away, but in the fourth, they have not:**

$$(ii) \quad \overline{P_A} = 0, \overline{Q_A} = 0, \overline{E_A} = 0, \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi)\psi_m}{\psi_{mm}} : \text{Only the } N \text{ of } Q_A \text{ and } E_A \text{ survives}$$

$$(iii) \quad \overline{P_A} = \frac{\psi_a}{\psi_{aa}}, \overline{Q_A} = 0, \overline{E_A} = 0, \overline{N} = 0 : \text{Only } P_A \text{ survives}$$

$$(iv) \quad \overline{P_A} = 0, \overline{Q_A} = \frac{\psi_p}{\psi_{pp}}, \overline{E_A} = 0, \overline{N} = 0 : \text{Only } Q_A \text{ endures}$$

$$(v) \quad \overline{P_A} = 0, \overline{Q_A} = 0, \overline{E_A} = \frac{a_e}{a_{ee}}, \overline{N} = 0 : \text{Only the } E_A \text{ of } P_A \text{ exists}$$

**3C. Only two of the four species have been washed away in these states**

$$(vi). \overline{P}_A = 0, \overline{Q}_A = 0, \overline{E} = \frac{\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em}}{\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm}}, \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi)\psi_m}{\psi_{mm}} : P_A \text{ and } Q_A \text{ washed out}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em} > 0$  is occurred

$$(vii). \overline{P}_A = 0, \overline{Q}_A = \frac{\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{pm}}{\psi_{pp} \psi_{mm}}, \overline{E}_A = 0, \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi)\psi_m}{\psi_{mm}} : P_A \text{ and } E_A \text{ washed out}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{pm} > 0$  is occurred

$$(viii). \overline{P}_A = 0, \overline{Q}_A = \frac{\psi_p}{\psi_{pp}}, \overline{E}_A = \frac{\psi_e}{\psi_{ee}}, \overline{N} = 0 : P_A \text{ and } N \text{ washed out}$$

$$(ix). \overline{P}_A = \frac{n_a}{n_{aa}}, \overline{Q}_A = 0, \overline{E}_A = 0, \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi)\psi_m}{\psi_{mm}} : P_A \text{ and } N \text{ washed out}$$

$$(x). \overline{P}_A = \frac{\psi_a \psi_{ee} - \psi_e \psi_{ae}}{\psi_{aa} \psi_{ee}}, \overline{Q}_A = 0, \overline{E}_A = \frac{\psi_e}{\psi_{ee}}, \overline{N} = 0 : Q_A \text{ and } N \text{ washed out}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_a \psi_{ee} - \psi_e \psi_{ae} > 0$  is occurred

$$(xi). \overline{P}_A = \frac{\psi_a \psi_{pp} - \psi_p \psi_{ap}}{\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa}}, \overline{Q}_A = \frac{\psi_a \psi_{pa} + \psi_p \psi_{aa}}{\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa}}, \overline{E}_A = 0, \overline{N} = 0 : P_A \text{ and } Q_A \text{ survive}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_a \psi_{pp} > \psi_p \psi_{ap}$  is occurred

**3D. A state in which only one of the four species is washed away:**

$$(xii). \overline{P}_A = 0, \overline{Q}_A = \frac{\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_{pm} \psi_m}{\psi_{pp} \psi_{mm}}, \overline{E}_A = \frac{\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em}}{\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm}},$$

$$\overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi)\psi_m}{\psi_{mm}} : \text{Only } P_A \text{ washed out}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_p \psi_{mm} > (1-\chi)\psi_{pm} \psi_m, \psi_e \psi_{mm} > (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em}$  is occurred .

$$(xiii). \overline{P}_A = \frac{\psi_a \psi_{ee} \psi_{mm} + \psi_{ae} (\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em})}{\psi_{aa} \psi_{ee} \psi_{mm}}, \overline{P}_A = 0 : \text{Only } P_A \text{ washed out}$$

$$\overline{E}_A = \frac{\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em}}{\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm}} \text{ and } \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi)\psi_m}{\psi_{mm}}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_e \psi_{mm} > (1-\chi)\psi_m \psi_{em}$  is occurred .

Different levels of Ammensalism in a Mathematical Model with Harvesting at Variable Rate for  
Enmity Species

$$(xiv). \overline{P}_A = \frac{\psi_a \psi_{pp} \psi_{mm} - \psi_{ap} (\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{pm})}{\psi_{mm} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})}, \overline{Q}_A = \frac{\psi_a \psi_{pa} \psi_{ee} + \psi_{aa} (\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{pm})}{\psi_{mm} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})},$$

$$\overline{E}_A = 0, \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi) \psi_m}{\psi_{mm}} : E_A \text{ washed out :}$$

when only  $\psi_a \psi_{pp} \psi_{mm} > \psi_{ap} (\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{pm})$

and  $\psi_a \psi_{pa} \psi_{ee} > \psi_{aa} (\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{pm})$

$$(xv). \overline{P}_A = \frac{\psi_{pp} (\psi_a \psi_{ee} - \psi_e \psi_{ae}) - \psi_p \psi_{ap} \psi_{ee}}{\psi_{ee} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})}, \overline{Q}_A = \frac{\psi_{pa} (\psi_a \psi_{ee} - \psi_e \psi_{ae}) + \psi_p \psi_{aa} \psi_{ee}}{\psi_{ee} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})},$$

$$\overline{E}_A = \frac{\psi_e}{\psi_{ee}}, \overline{N} = 0 : N \text{ washed out}$$

**3E. A state in which none of the four species have been washed out:**

(xvi) The state of coexistence:

$$\overline{P}_A = \psi_{pp} \frac{(\psi_a \psi_{ee} \psi_{mm} + \psi_{ae} (\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{em}))}{\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})} - \psi_{ap} \frac{(\psi_p \psi_{mm} + (1-\chi) \psi_{pm} \psi_m)}{\psi_{mm} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})},$$

$$\overline{Q}_A = \psi_{aa} \frac{(\psi_p \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_{pm} \psi_m)}{\psi_{mm} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})} + \psi_{pa} \frac{(\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm} - \psi_{ae} (\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{em}))}{\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm} (\psi_{aa} \psi_{pp} + \psi_{ap} \psi_{pa})},$$

$$\overline{EA} = \frac{\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{em}}{\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm}} \text{ and } \overline{N} = \frac{(1-\chi) \psi_m}{\psi_{mm}}$$

It should only exist if  $\psi_e \psi_{mm} > (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{em}, \psi_p \psi_{mm} > (1-\chi) \psi_{pm} \psi_m$ ,

and  $\psi_{ee} \psi_{mm} > \psi_{ae} (\psi_e \psi_{mm} - (1-\chi) \psi_m \psi_{em})$  are occurred

**4. The reversal times of  $t_{ap}^*, t_{ae}^*, t_{am}^*, t_{pe}^*, t_{pm}^*$  are affected by changes in the growth rate of  $P_A$ , which is regarded to be a finite interval:**

To maintain dominance over Ammensal Predator and Ammensal Enemy, Ammensal-Prey uses a sustainable growth rate to attack both of the aforementioned species. In addition, When the Ammensal Enemy-( $E_A$ ) attacks, the Ammensal Predator ( $Q_P$ ) grows rapidly to counter the threat ( $E_A$ ). One species dominates the others, Enmity ( $N$ ), with no change in behaviour.

Between Ammensal-Prey( $P_A$ ) and Ammensal Predator( $Q_A$ ), a shift in power takes place ( $Q_A$ ). After the time instinct ( $t_{ap}^*$ ), Ammensal-prey( $P_A$ ) overtakes Ammensal predator. As Ammensal-Predator ( $Q_A$ ) grows in power, Ammensal-Prey ( $P_A$ )prepares to attack the enemy with noteworthy durability.

For a short period of time, Ammensal-Prey ( $P_A$ ) grows at a steeper rate than the other three species ( $Q_A$ ,  $N$ , and  $E_A$ ), but then settles into a steady distance from them. Between the pairs ( $Q_A,N$ ) and ( $Q_A,E_A$ ), two dominance-reversal times,  $t_{pm}^*$  and  $t_{pe}^*$ , occur. In terms of equilibrium, enmity ( $N$ ) is a stable state. The decay rate of Ammensal Enemy ( $E_A$ ) decreases, bringing it closer to equilibrium.

There are three dominance reversal times between the pairs ( $P_A,N;Q_A,N;Q_A,E_A$ ):  $t_{am}^*$ ,  $t_{pm}^*$ , and  $t_{pe}^*$ . After the time instinct  $t_{am}^*$ , Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ) commands and keeps a constant distance from Enmity ( $N$ ). Ammensal-Prey ( $P_A$ ) and Enmity ( $N$ ) will no longer participate in the dominance reversal time  $t_{am}^*$ .

During the period of instinct  $t_{am}^*$ , Ammensal-Prey ( $P_A$ ) takes over Enmity ( $N$ ) and also other species ( $Q_A\&E_A$ ). Throughout the period, Ammensal Enemy ( $E_A$ ) declines and Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ) takes over. The time instincts  $t_{am}^*$  and  $t_{pe}^*$  have been shown to be declining over time. Anger ( $N$ ) and resentment ( $Q_A$ ) prepare to influence one another.

Between Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ) and Enemy ( $E_A$ ), there is only one dominance reversal time ( $N$ ). Prey( $P_A$ ) has a steady growth rate up to a certain point and then maintains an invariable distance from the equilibrium point. The growth rate of Enemy-Ammensal decreases step by step. Even though all four species have the same initial population strength, Ammensal-prey is found to be in the zenithal position and to be dominating all other species in the natural growth rate in this final case.

Enmity ( $N$ ) is the most dominant of the three species ( $Q_A$ ,  $E_A$  and  $N$ ) over the time period. Ammensal Predator ( $Q_A$ ) dominates only Ammensal-Prey( $P_A$ ), while the Ammensal Enemy ( $E_A$ ) rules over two species ( $Q_A\&N$ ) ( $A$ ). It has been observed that there has been no reversal of dominance between any two species over time. Only one of the four species ( $E_A$ ) grows exponentially, whereas the other three ( $Q_A$ ,  $E_A$ ,  $N$ ) all decline at an exponential rate.

### **5. Conclusions: When Ecologic Ammensalism with four species at 3 levels rises naturally as Ammensal-Prey( $A$ ) species grow:**

- (i).After a certain point,  $P_A$  stabilizes at a constant distance from each other.
- (ii). $E_A$  diminishes at an exponential rate.
- (iii). $P_A$  and  $E_A$  dominance time  $t_{ae}^*$  gradually decreases.
- (iv). $Q_A$  and  $E_A$  have dominance reversal time  $t_{pe}^*$  that decays stepwise.
- (v). $t_{am}^*$  between  $N$  and  $P_A$  is steadily decreasing.
- (vi). $P_A$ 's capacity increases.
- (vii). $P_A$  versus  $Q_A$  dominance reversal time  $t_{ap}^*$  shrinks over time.
- (viii). $Q_A$  and  $E_A$  dominance reversal time  $t_{pm}^*$  decreases over time.

Different levels of Ammensalism in a Mathematical Model with Harvesting at Variable Rate for  
Enmity Species

**6. References:**

1. K.V.L.N. Acharyulu & Rama Gopal.N.;“ Numerical Approach to A Mathematical Model of Three Species Ecological Ammensalism”, International Journal of Mathematical Archive,3(6),(2012) ,pp.2272-2282.
2. K.V.L.N.Acharyulu &Pattabhi Ramacharyulu. N.Ch.;“An Immigrated Ecological Ammensalism with Limited Resources”, International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology ,27(2),February (2011) ,pp.87-92.
3. K.V.L.N. Acharyulu &Pattabhi Ramacharyulu.N.Ch.; “Mortal Ammensal and an Enemy Ecological Model with Immigration for Ammensal Species at a Constant Rate”- International Journal of Bio-Science and Bio-Technology ,1(1), March (2011),pp.39-48.
4. K.V.L.N. Acharyulu & Pattabhi Ramacharyulu.N.Ch.; “Some Threshold Results for an Ammensal- Enemy Species Pair with Limited Resources”-International Journal of Scientific Computing, 4(1), Jan-June (2010), pp.33-36.
5. K.V.L.N. Acharyulu & Pattabhi Ramacharyulu.N.Ch.; "On an Ammensal-Enemy Ecological Model with Variable Ammensal Coefficient”- International Journal of Computational Cognition, 9(2), June (2011), pp.9-14.
6. K.V.L.N. Acharyulu & Pattabhi Ramacharyulu.N.Ch.; “In View Of The Reversal Time Of Dominance In An Enemy-Ammensal Species Pair With Unlimited And Limited Resources Respectively For Stability By Numerical Technique”- International journal of Mathematical Sciences and Engineering Applications, 4(2), June (2010), pp.109-131.
7. K.V.L.N. Acharyulu &Pattabhi Ramacharyulu.N.Ch.;“Liapunov’s Function For Global Stability Of Harvested Ammensal And Enemy Species Pair With Limited Resources”-International Review of pure and applied mathematics,6(2),July-Dec.(2010),pp.263-271.
8. Kapur J.N., Mathematical modeling in biology and Medicine, affiliated east west (1985).
9. Kapur J.N., Mathematical modeling, wiley, Easter (1985).
10. Lotka A.J., Elements of Physical Biology, Williams & Wilking, Baltimore, (1925).
11. Meyer W.J., Concepts of Mathematical Modeling Mc. Grawhill, (1985).
12. Volterra V., Leconsen La Theorie Mathematique De La Leitte Pou Lavie, Gauthier- Villars, Paris, (1931).
13. Srinivas N.C., “Some Mathematical aspects of modeling in Bio-medical sciences “Ph.D Thesis, Kakatiya University (1991).