

Dynamics of different topological configurations in a three-patch metapopulation model

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Abstract. The possible dynamics of an ecosystem with three interconnected patches among which one population can migrate are investigated, paying attention to the consequences that possible disruption in the communicating paths can cause.

Introduction

Metapopulations are a tool for the theoretical investigation of fragmented landscapes, [14, 15]. Whether the fragmentation is due to human activity or natural causes like landslides, fires and so on, it might represent for the animal populations living in the interested ecosystem a possible danger. Basically, this framework consists in formulating models in which to the local population dynamics interpatch migrations are suitably added. Mathematical models are needed even by field ecologists, in view of the difficulty of gathering migration data. Persistence of wild populations in heterogeneous environments is of particular concern for conservationist biologists, [24, 25].

Metapopulation dynamics has been successfully applied to model for instance the mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), [6], or the spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*), [11].

The study of communities living in separate environments that are connected by possible migration paths has led to some counterintuitive results, such as the fact that the global population thrives, while locally in some patches becoming extinct, [5, 10, 13, 26]. In this setting, also recent works on the role of niches as safety refuges can be accounted for, [4, 7, 8, 9, 17].

More recently, [23], in the framework of modelling heterogeneous habitats, also the influence of diseases have been introduced. The effects of diseases on communities are a fact in nature and therefore also demographic models cannot ignore them. In fact, since a quarter of a century now, models accounting for interacting populations where also epidemics spread have been proposed and investigated, see Chapter 7 of [16] and the papers [12, 2, 18, 19, 3, 1, 20, 21, 22].

In general, the mathematical models that are introduced in this context can contain several patches and are usually analysed for the existence of the equilibria and possibly for their stability. In this paper we want to consider a rather simple system, composed of three patches that are joined together by connecting directed paths. Our aim is to investigate how its behavior changes once some of these connections are broken, whether accidentally or, as mentioned above, due to human artifacts that partly or entirely disrupt these communications between these habitats.

The paper is organized as follows. The general model with all possible connections between the three environments is presented and analysed in the next Section, finding its possible equilibria and studying their stability. Section contains the models in which some of the paths become unavailable for the animals interpatch movement. A final discussion of the ecological implications concludes the paper.

The general model

We consider here an environment made out of 3 patches that are interconnected for migrations of a population P , as depicted in the following diagram.



The size of each subpopulation in each patch k is denoted by P_k , $k = 1, 2, 3$. Assuming that migrations from each patch are possible in all directions toward both other patches, the model is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{P}_1 &= r_1 P_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1}\right) + m_{12} P_2 + m_{13} P_3 - m_{21} P_1 - m_{31} P_1 \\
 \dot{P}_2 &= r_2 P_2 \left(1 - \frac{P_2}{k_2}\right) - m_{32} P_2 - m_{12} P_2 + m_{21} P_1 + m_{23} P_3 \\
 \dot{P}_3 &= r_3 P_3 \left(1 - \frac{P_3}{k_3}\right) + m_{32} P_2 - m_{13} P_3 - m_{23} P_3 + m_{31} P_1
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

All the parameters are implicitly assumed to be nonnegative. Each equation describes the population dynamics in each patch. Each subpopulation reproduces logistically, with parameters that are environment-dependent, namely net reproduction rate r_i and carrying capacity k_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. In addition, denoting by m_{ij} the migration rates from patch j into patch i , we assume that movements in between different patches depend directly from the population level in the outgoing patch.

For later stability analysis purposes, it is convenient also to consider the Jacobian J of (2),

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 J_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\
 m_{21} & J_{22} & m_{23} \\
 m_{31} & m_{32} & J_{33}
 \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{11} &= r_1 - 2\frac{r_1}{k_1} P_1 - m_{21} - m_{31}, \\
 J_{22} &= r_2 - 2\frac{r_2}{k_2} P_2 - m_{12} - m_{32}, \\
 J_{33} &= r_3 - 2\frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3 - m_{13} - m_{23}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Feasible equilibria There are only two possible equilibria, the origin at which the ecosystem disappears, and possibly the coexistence equilibrium, in which all the patches are populated. We now prove its existence.

Solve for P_3 the first two equations of (2) obtaining two surfaces:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_3^{(1)} &= \frac{-1}{m_{13}} \left[r_1 P_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1}\right) + m_{12} P_2 - m_{21} P_1 - m_{31} P_1 \right] \\
 P_3^{(2)} &= \frac{-1}{m_{23}} \left[r_2 P_2 \left(1 - \frac{P_2}{k_2}\right) - m_{32} P_2 - m_{12} P_2 + m_{21} P_1 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

The restriction of $P_3^{(1)}$ to the $P_2 - P_3$ coordinate plane is a straight line with negative slope through the origin. Instead, the restriction of $P_3^{(1)}$ to the $P_1 - P_3$ coordinate plane is a convex parabola through the origin. This parabola has another zero at the point $P_1^{(0,1)} = k_1 r_1^{-1} [r_1 - (m_{21} + m_{31})]$. Hence a feasible branch emanates from this latter point, when $P_1^{(0,1)} \geq 0$, or from the origin in the opposite

case. A similar result holds for $P_3^{(2)}$, where in this case the root is $P_1^{(0,2)} = k_2 r_1^{-2} [r_2 - (m_{12} + m_{32})]$. Note that $P_1^{(0,1)} \geq 0$ and $P_1^{(0,2)} \geq 0$ hold when respectively the following conditions are satisfied

$$r_1 \geq m_{21} + m_{31} := M_1, \quad r_2 \geq m_{12} + m_{32} := M_2. \quad (4)$$

To better study the problem, however, we consider the intersections of these surfaces with the horizontal planes, $P_3 = h \geq 0$. Again, two parabolae are found,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_h : P_2 &= \frac{-1}{m_{12}} \left[r_1 P_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1} \right) - (m_{21} + m_{31}) P_1 + m_{13} h \right] \\ \rho_h : P_1 &= \frac{-1}{m_{21}} \left[r_2 P_2 \left(1 - \frac{P_2}{k_2} \right) - (m_{32} + m_{12}) P_2 + m_{23} h \right] \end{aligned}$$

with σ_h being a convex function of P_2 and ρ_h a convex function of P_1 . Both have nonpositive values at the origin, so that their two roots are of opposite signs. Hence a feasible branch emanates from the positive root, when $h > 0$, or from the origin where this root degenerates for $h = 0$.

Both parabolae have only one branch that lies in the feasible orthant. Hence, the two curves must meet at exactly one point Q_h , with nonnegative coordinates. In particular on the $P_3 = 0$ plane, i.e. for $h = 0$, Q_0 at worst could coincide with the origin in case (4) both do not hold. Since h is arbitrary, it follows that the two surfaces $P_3^{(1)}$ and $P_3^{(2)}$ meet along a line ℓ in the positive orthant:

$$\ell = \{Q_h \equiv \sigma_h \cap \rho_h : \forall h \geq 0\}.$$

We now consider the surfaces $\Sigma_{\pm} : P_3^{\pm} \equiv P_3^{\pm}(P_1, P_2)$ originating from the third equation of (2), given explicitly by

$$P_3^{\pm} = \frac{k_3}{2r_3} \left[r_3 - m_{13} - m_{23} \pm \sqrt{(r_3 - m_{13} - m_{23})^2 + 4 \frac{r_3}{k_3} (m_{32} P_2 + m_{31} P_1)} \right].$$

Since the term under the square root exceeds the one outside it, for every possible value of $P_1 \geq 0$ and $P_2 \geq 0$ the surface Σ_+ is always nonnegative, while Σ_- is always nonpositive. Hence the intersection of ℓ and Σ_+ in the first orthant is always guaranteed, which provides the unique feasible coexistence equilibrium.

In summary, we have shown the following result.

Theorem The coexistence equilibrium always exists.

Equilibria stability

The stability of the equilibria can be assessed rather simply by using Descartes' rule of signs on the characteristic equation. The latter is the cubic

$$\lambda^3 - \text{tr}(J)\lambda^2 + M_J\lambda - \det(J) = 0,$$

where M_J represents the sum of the principal minors of J of order 2. To have all negative roots, we need the conditions

$$\text{tr}(J) < 0, \quad M_J > 0, \quad \det(J) < 0.$$

Let

$$\Pi_i = r_i \left(1 - \frac{2}{k_i} P_i \right)$$

Explicitly, they become

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \Pi_i < m_{21} + m_{31} + m_{12} + m_{32} + m_{13} + m_{23} \tag{5}$$

for the trace,

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi_1 \Pi_2 + \Pi_1 \Pi_3 + \Pi_2 \Pi_3 + m_{31} m_{32} + m_{21} m_{32} + m_{13} m_{31} \\ & + m_{12} m_{23} + m_{31} m_{23} + m_{13} m_{21} + m_{21} m_{13} + m_{12} m_{23} + m_{32} m_{13} \\ & > \Pi_1 (m_{32} + m_{12} + m_{13} + m_{23}) + \Pi_2 (m_{31} + m_{21} + m_{13} + m_{23}) \\ & \quad + \Pi_3 (m_{21} + m_{31} + m_{12} + m_{32}) \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

for M_J and finally for the determinant we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi_1 \Pi_2 \Pi_3 + \Pi_1 (m_{12} m_{13} + m_{12} m_{23} + m_{32} m_{13}) \\ & + \Pi_2 (m_{21} m_{13} + m_{21} m_{23} + m_{13} m_{23}) + \Pi_3 (m_{21} m_{32} + m_{31} m_{12} + m_{31} m_{32}) \\ & < \Pi_1 \Pi_2 (m_{13} + m_{23}) + \Pi_1 \Pi_3 (m_{12} + m_{32}) + \Pi_2 \Pi_3 (m_{21} + m_{31}). \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

For the origin, note the simplification $\Pi_i = r_i$. For the coexistence equilibrium, the above stability conditions are more involved to assess. Numerical simulations however reveal its stability.

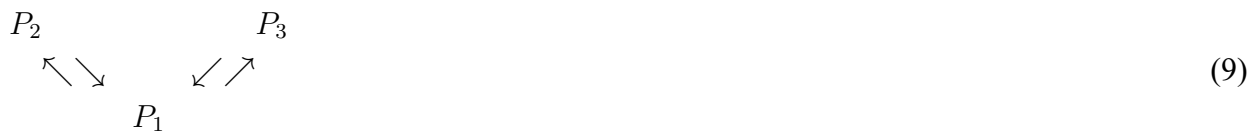
The models with some broken paths

There are several situations that can arise, when due to human artifacts or some natural catastrophic events some of the connecting paths become unavailable for the population migrations. We avoid to consider the situations in which one or all the patches become isolated. In this case indeed the isolated subpopulation would thrive independently of the others, due to the intrinsic resources represented by each logistic model in the formulation of (2), and the remaining configuration is simply given by two possibly connected patches, and therefore it is very easy to analyse. There are thus nine possible situations.

In fact, we can remove one (directed) path between any of the 3 patches in just one way. Combinatorically indeed it does not make any difference among which nodes we decide to break the connection and furthermore also the direction of the removed arc is immaterial, since by relabeling the nodes we would end up with the same situation. The result is represented in the picture below.



We can then remove two edges in several ways. From the same nodes, we get the following configuration



If they are removed from different connected nodes, there are three alternatives: either the node that is connected with both the other nodes by just one arc has the two edges one outgoing and one

incoming, or both outgoing, or both incoming. The pictures below will better illustrate these 3 situations.



Next, we can remove 3 edges. If we remove one edge from each pair of nodes, the only alternative is the way in which the orientation is considered. We can either remove all the edges in the same direction, but in such case which direction is immaterial, by a suitable relabeling of the nodes, or one edge is removed in one direction and the remaining two in the opposite one; again due to symmetries this leads to just one configuration. These alternatives are depicted below.



If we remove 2 edges connecting the same nodes and remove another one, apart from symmetries there are only two configurations possible, namely



Finally, we can remove 4 edges and no more, otherwise at least one node will be disconnected from the other ones. The possible system configurations are as follows:

$$P_1 \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_3 \tag{17}$$

$$P_1 \rightarrow P_2 \leftarrow P_3 \tag{18}$$

$$P_1 \leftarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_3 \tag{19}$$

For the analysis of all these models with broken paths, we must set some of the migration rates to zero. We will then investigate whether new equilibria arise, and, if possible, whether the stability of the origin and of coexistence are altered in the new configurations.

The models (8), (9), (10), (13) In general, in these three models, the only equilibria are those of the general model, as no other ones can arise. For (9) no changes are necessary in the proof of the coexistence equilibrium. In the other cases, the proof however requires some attention.

Specifically, consider first (8) where $m_{23} = 0$. Note that in this case the approach used to show the existence of the equilibrium fails. We can instead solve the first and third equilibrium equations for P_2 and intersect the corresponding surfaces $P_2^{(1)}(P_1, P_3)$ and $P_2^{(2)}(P_1, P_3)$ with the planes $P_2 = h$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_h : P_3 &= \frac{-1}{m_{13}} \left[r_1 P_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1} \right) - (m_{21} + m_{31}) P_1 + m_{12} h \right] \\ \beta_h : P_1 &= \frac{-1}{m_{31}} \left[r_3 P_3 \left(1 - \frac{P_3}{k_3} \right) - m_{13} P_3 + m_{32} h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

These parabolae are seen to intersect with each other along a line that itself intersects the remaining surface originating from the second equilibrium equation, as done in the proof of the Theorem.

For (10) instead we have $m_{31} = m_{12} = 0$, solving the first and second equilibrium equation as done in the Theorem, for $P_3^{(1)}$ we obtain a parabolic cylinder. Its intersection with $P_3 = h$ gives a straight line, and the latter always meets the parabola obtained intersecting $P_3^{(2)}$ with $P_3 = h$, as in the proof of the Theorem, and existence follows accordingly.

Finally for (13) in which $m_{31} = m_{12} = m_{23} = 0$, solving all equilibrium equations we obtain always parabolic cylinders, with each axis parallel to a different coordinate axis:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 : P_3 &= \frac{-1}{m_{13}} \left[r_1 P_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1} \right) - m_{21} P_1 \right], \\ \gamma_2 : P_1 &= \frac{-1}{m_{21}} \left[r_2 P_2 \left(1 - \frac{P_2}{k_2} \right) - m_{32} P_2 \right], \\ \gamma_3 : P_2 &= \frac{-1}{m_{32}} \left[r_3 P_3 \left(1 - \frac{P_3}{k_3} \right) - m_{13} P_3 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Intersecting γ_1 with the plane $P_3 = h$ gives a straight line L_1 parallel to the P_2 axis and $L_1 \cap \gamma_2$ gives a point, and therefore we get the line in space parametrized by $Q_{12}^h(k^h, \ell^h, h)$, which itself, as in the Theorem, must intersect the γ_3 surface, thereby providing the coexistence equilibrium.

Furthermore, the stability analysis hinges on the Jacobian (3), in which the above conditions make some simplifications. But even for the origin the stability conditions nevertheless remain quite involved. More specifically, for all these models we find that (5) becomes sharper, as the right hand side will become smaller. The left hand side contains only demographic parameters, and explicitly no migration rates. On the other hand it also contains the population levels at equilibrium, which in turn depend on the migration rates. Changes in the latter could in principle bring the equilibrium populations up or down and therefore influence stability as well. Similar considerations hold for (6) and (7).

Remark. It is thus hard to state whether the stability conditions will be easier or more difficult to be satisfied. These general considerations hold also for all the other models with some broken paths, unless we explicitly present some further remarks.

The model (15) Here we have $m_{12} = m_{21} = m_{32} = 0$. These simplifications do not harm the proof of the Theorem, so that the coexistence equilibrium is guaranteed to be feasible. In addition, however, they show that the origin is certainly unstable, as one eigenvalue for this equilibrium is $J_{22} = r_2 > 0$.

In addition, this model allows also the equilibrium $X = (0, k_2, 0)$, for which one eigenvalue is explicit, $-r_2 < 0$, and the remaining ones provide the stability conditions

$$\begin{aligned} m_{31} + m_{32} + m_{13} &> r_3 + r_1, \\ (m_{31} - r_1)(m_{32} + m_{13} - r_3) &> m_{13}m_{31}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

The models (11), (16)

For (11) we need to take $m_{21} = m_{23} = 0$. It follows immediately that

$$P_2^* = \frac{k_2}{r_2} (r_2 - m_{12} - m_{32}).$$

>From the remaining equilibrium equations we discover that the two parabolae

$$\begin{aligned} P_3 &= \frac{1}{m_{13}} \left[m_{31}P_1 - r_1P_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1} \right) - m_{12}P_2^* \right], \\ P_1 &= \frac{1}{m_{31}} \left[m_{13}P_3 - r_3P_3 \left(1 - \frac{P_3}{k_3} \right) - m_{32}P_2^* \right], \end{aligned}$$

are convex, with negative value at 0, so that they always meet in the first quadrant, thus providing the remaining components of the coexistence equilibrium.

Stability at coexistence comes just from the negativity of one explicit eigenvalue, providing

$$m_{12} + m_{32} + 2\frac{r_2}{k_2}P_2^* > r_2, \quad (21)$$

while the Routh-Hurwitz conditions on the remaining minor hold always true,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_1}{k_1}P_1^* + m_{12}\frac{P_2^*}{P_1^*} + m_{13}\frac{P_3^*}{P_1^*} + \frac{r_3}{k_3}P_3^* + m_{32}\frac{P_2^*}{P_3^*} + m_{31}\frac{P_1^*}{P_3^*} &> 0, \\ \left(\frac{r_1}{k_1}P_1^* + m_{12}\frac{P_2^*}{P_1^*} \right) \left(\frac{r_3}{k_3}P_3^* + m_{32}\frac{P_2^*}{P_3^*} \right) + m_{13}\frac{P_3^*}{P_1^*} \left(\frac{r_3}{k_3}P_3^* + m_{32}\frac{P_2^*}{P_3^*} \right) \\ + m_{31}\frac{P_1^*}{P_3^*} \left(\frac{r_1}{k_1}P_1^* + m_{12}\frac{P_2^*}{P_1^*} \right) &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

Stability at the origin is obtained by

$$m_{12} + m_{32} > r_2, \quad m_{13} + m_{31} > r_1 + r_3, \quad r_1r_3 > r_1m_{13} + r_3m_{31}. \quad (22)$$

Further, for the model (16) it is enough to set $m_{12} = 0$ and all the above considerations still carry on to this case.

In these models there is one more feasible equilibrium in addition to origin and coexistence, namely $Q_1 = (P_1^Q, 0, P_3^Q)$. To find it in both cases (11) and (16), we solve the first and third equilibrium equations of (2) to find

$$P_3 = \frac{P_1}{m_{13}} \left[m_{31} - r_1 \left(1 - \frac{P_1}{k_1} \right) \right], \tag{23}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{P_3}{m_{31}} \left[m_{13} - r_3 \left(1 - \frac{P_3}{k_3} \right) \right]. \tag{24}$$

These are two convex parabolae, with roots at the origin and respectively at the points $P_1^{(a)} = k_1 r_1^{-1} [r_1 - m_{31}]$ and $P_3^{(a)} = k_3 r_3^{-1} [r_3 - m_{13}]$. These points are nonnegative if the conditions $r_1 \geq m_{31}$ and $r_3 \geq m_{13}$ hold. When at least one of these conditions holds sharply, then an intersection between the parabolae is guaranteed in view of their convexity. If instead both are equalities, then the parabolae are both tangent to the axes at the origin, and therefore one intersection is the origin itself and another one exists also in this case. When instead both are not satisfied, we need to compare the parabolae slopes at the origin to determine whether an intersection between their feasible branches exists. We find

$$P_3'(P_1) = \frac{1}{m_{13}} \left(m_{31} - r_1 + 2 \frac{r_1}{k_1} P_1 \right),$$

$$P_1'(P_3) = \frac{1}{m_{31}} \left(m_{13} - r_3 + 2 \frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3 \right),$$

and we must impose that

$$P_3'(0) > (P_1^{-1})'(0),$$

in order to ensure that the branches meet in the first quadrant. This amounts to requiring

$$r_1(r_3 - m_{13}) - r_3 m_{31} > 0,$$

which is impossible, in view of the restrictions holding in this situation

$$r_1 < m_{31}, \quad r_3 < m_{13}. \tag{25}$$

Thus in this situation the point Q_1 is infeasible.

Q_1 is stable if the eigenvalue that is immediately found is negative, entailing

$$r_2 < m_{12} + m_{32}, \tag{26}$$

and for the model (16) this condition simplifies since $m_{12} = 0$. In fact, the remaining Routh-Hurwitz conditions stemming from a 2 by 2 reduced Jacobian \tilde{J} are satisfied,

$$-\text{tr} \tilde{J} = \frac{m_{13}}{P_1^Q} P_3^Q + \frac{r_1}{k_1} P_1^Q + \frac{m_{31}}{P_3^Q} P_1^Q + \frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3^Q > 0,$$

$$\det \tilde{J} = \frac{m_{13} r_3}{k_3 P_1^Q} (P_3^Q)^2 + \frac{m_{31} r_1}{k_1 P_3^Q} (P_1^Q)^2 + \frac{r_1 r_3}{k_1 k_3} P_1^Q P_3^Q > 0$$

Thus these models admit the origin, the patch-2-population-free point and coexistence as possible equilibria.

The model (12)

Here we set $m_{21} = m_{31} = 0$. For coexistence the approach of the general case still works, it only simplifies giving for $P_3^{(2)}$ a cylinder with axis parallel to the P_1 coordinate axis. Stability at coexistence is guaranteed by the explicit eigenvalue,

$$k_1 < 2P_1^*. \tag{27}$$

Remark. Note that this is an eigenvalue also for the origin, thereby providing its instability, in view of $k_1 < 0$.

The remaining Routh-Hurwitz conditions are always satisfied, since they reduce to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_{23}}{P_2^*} P_3^* + \frac{r_2}{k_2} P_2^* + \frac{m_{32}}{P_3^*} P_2^* + \frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3^* &> 0, \\ \frac{m_{23}r_3}{k_3 P_3^*} (P_3^*)^2 + \frac{m_{32}r_2}{k_2 P_3^*} (P_2^*)^2 + \frac{r_2 r_3}{k_2 k_3} P_2 P_3 &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

In addition to origin and coexistence, here we find also the equilibrium $M_2 = (k_1, 0, 0)$ which is clearly always feasible. For its stability, the Jacobian simplifies even further. The first eigenvalue is $-r_1 < 0$, the Routh-Hurwitz conditions on the remaining ones give the stability conditions

$$\begin{aligned} r_2 + r_3 &< m_{12} + m_{32} + m_{13} + m_{23}, \\ (r_2 - m_{12})(r_3 - m_{13}) &> (r_2 - m_{12})m_{23} + (r_3 - m_{13})m_{32}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

When the former condition becomes an equality, it gives rise to a Hopf bifurcation. Explicitly, this occurs for

$$r_2 = r_2^\dagger = m_{13} + m_{23} + m_{32} + m_{12} - r_3. \quad (29)$$

The model (14)

Set $m_{21} = m_{31} = m_{23} = 0$ in (2). Note that the origin in this model is unstable, since one eigenvalue is $J_{11} = r_1 > 0$.

Coexistence can be calculated explicitly, to give

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^* &= \frac{k_1}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{k_1 r_1} (m_{12} P_2^* + m_{13} P_3^*)} \right], & P_2^* &= \frac{k_2}{r_2} (r_2 - m_{32} - m_{12}), \\ P_3^* &= \frac{k_3}{2r_3} \left[r_3 - m_{13} + \sqrt{(r_3 - m_{13})^2 + \frac{4}{k_3} r_3 m_{32} P_2^*} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Feasibility of the coexistence equilibrium is ensured just by

$$r_2 > m_{12} + m_{32}. \quad (30)$$

The eigenvalues become

$$J_{11} = -\frac{1}{P_1^*} (m_{12} P_2^* + m_{13} P_3^*) < 0, \quad J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2} P_2^* < 0, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3^* - \frac{m_{32}}{P_3^*} P_2^* < 0,$$

showing that it is always stable, when feasible.

In this case the two new equilibrium points arise $I_2 = (k_1, 0, 0)$, $I_3 = (\alpha, 0, \beta)$, with

$$\alpha = \frac{k_1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4m_{13}k_3(r_3 - m_{13})}{r_1 r_3 k_1}} \right), \quad \beta = \frac{k_3}{r_3} (r_3 - m_{13}),$$

feasible for

$$r_3 > m_{13}. \quad (31)$$

At equilibrium I_2 we find the eigenvalues $J_{11} = -r_1 < 0$, $J_{22} = r_2 - m_{12} - m_{32}$, $J_{33} = r_3 - m_{13}$. Stability conditions are therefore

$$r_2 < m_{12} + m_{32}, \quad r_3 < m_{13}. \quad (32)$$

When I_2 is stable, the equilibria I_3 and coexistence are infeasible. Thus at $r_2^\dagger = m_{12} + m_{32}$ and $r_3^\dagger = m_{13}$ there are two transcritical bifurcations, the first one taking I_2 into coexistence, the second one taking it into I_3 .

At equilibrium I_3 , the eigenvalues are

$$J_{11} = -\frac{r_1}{k_1}\alpha - m_{13}\frac{\beta}{\alpha} < 0, \quad J_{22} = r_2 - m_{12} - m_{32}, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{r_3}{k_3}\beta < 0.$$

Stability is ensured by the first condition (32). Thus stability of I_3 also prevents feasibility of the coexistence equilibrium. We have thus another transcritical bifurcation at $r_2^\dagger = m_{32} + m_{12}$ taking I_3 into coexistence.

The model (17)

Here $m_{13} = m_{31} = m_{12} = m_{23} = 0$. This implies that at the origin one eigenvalue is $J_{33} = r_3 > 0$ so that this equilibrium is unstable.

Coexistence can be stably attained, in view of the eigenvalues

$$J_{11} = -\frac{r_1}{k_1}P_1^* < 0, \quad J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2}P_2^* - \frac{m_{21}}{P_2^*}P_1^* < 0, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{r_3}{k_3}P_3^* - \frac{m_{32}}{P_3^*}P_2^* < 0,$$

at the levels

$$P_1^* = \frac{k_1}{r_1}(r_1 - m_{21}), \quad P_2^* = \frac{k_2}{2r_2} \left[r_2 - m_{32} + \sqrt{(r_2 - m_{32})^2 + \frac{4}{k_2}r_2m_{21}P_1^*} \right],$$

$$P_3^* = \frac{k_3}{2r_3} \left[r_3 + \sqrt{r_3^2 + \frac{4}{k_3}r_3m_{32}P_2^*} \right].$$

In this case we find also the equilibrium $W_2 = (0, 0, k_3)$ and $W_3 = (0, P_2^+, P_3^+)$, with

$$P_2^+ = \frac{k_2}{r_2}(r_2 - m_{32}), \quad P_3^+ = \frac{k_3}{2r_3} \left[r_3 + \sqrt{r_3^2 + \frac{4}{k_3}r_3m_{32}P_2^+} \right].$$

At W_2 the eigenvalues are $J_{11} = r_1 - m_{21}$, $J_{22} = r_2 - m_{32}$, $J_{33} = -r_3 < 0$, providing stability when

$$r_1 < m_{21}, \quad r_2 < m_{32}. \tag{33}$$

At W_3 the eigenvalues are $J_{11} = r_1 - m_{21}$ and

$$J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2}P_2^+ < 0, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{m_{32}}{P_3^+}P_2^+ - \frac{r_3}{k_3}P_3^+ < 0,$$

giving stability when the first condition (33) holds.

The model (18) When $m_{13} = m_{31} = m_{12} = m_{32} = 0$, one eigenvalue at the origin is $J_{22} = r_2 > 0$, showing its instability. Coexistence is allowed at the population values

$$P_1^* = \frac{k_1}{r_1}(r_1 - m_{21}), \quad P_3^* = \frac{k_3}{r_3}(r_3 - m_{23}),$$

$$P_2^* = \frac{k_2}{2r_2} \left[r_2 + \sqrt{r_2^2 + \frac{4}{k_2}r_2(m_{21}P_1^* + m_{23}P_3^*)} \right].$$

This equilibrium is feasible for

$$r_1 > m_{21}, \quad r_3 > m_{23}. \tag{34}$$

The eigenvalues are always negative, so that it is always stable, when feasible:

$$J_{11} = -\frac{r_1}{k_1}P_1^* < 0, \quad J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2}P_2^* - \frac{m_{21}}{P_2^*}P_1^* - \frac{m_{23}}{P_2^*}P_3^* < 0, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{r_3}{k_3}P_3^* < 0.$$

We find also the equilibrium $X_1 = (0, k_2, 0)$, stable for

$$r_2 < m_{21}, \quad r_3 < m_{23}, \tag{35}$$

and more equilibria with either patch 1 or patch 3 empty, namely $X_2 = (P_1^X, P_2^X, 0)$, with $P_1^X = P_1^*$,

$$P_2^X = \frac{k_2}{2r_2} \left[r_2 + \sqrt{r_2^2 + \frac{4}{k_2} r_2 m_{21} P_1^X} \right].$$

and $Y_3 = (0, P_2^Y, P_3^Y)$, $P_3^Y = P_3^*$,

$$P_2^Y = \frac{k_2}{2r_2} \left[r_2 + \sqrt{r_2^2 + \frac{4}{k_2} r_2 m_{23} P_3^Y} \right].$$

The eigenvalues at X_2 are

$$J_{11} = -\frac{r_1}{k_1} P_1^X < 0, \quad J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2} P_2^X - \frac{m_{21}}{P_2^X} P_1^X < 0, \quad J_{33} = r_3 - m_{23},$$

giving stability for

$$r_3 < m_{23}. \quad (36)$$

At Y_3 we have instead

$$J_{11} = r_1 - m_{21}, \quad J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2} P_2^Y - \frac{m_{23}}{P_2^Y} P_3^Y < 0, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3^Y < 0$$

and consequently the stability conditions become

$$r_1 < m_{21}. \quad (37)$$

The model (19) Finally we consider $m_{13} = m_{31} = m_{21} = m_{23} = 0$, with the eigenvalue $J_{11} = r_1 > 0$ at the origin, giving instability.

For coexistence we find the population levels

$$P_2^* = \frac{k_2}{r_2} (r_2 - m_{12} - m_{32}),$$

$$P_1^* = \frac{k_1}{2r_1} \left[r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + \frac{4}{k_1} r_1 m_{12} P_2^*} \right],$$

$$P_3^* = \frac{k_3}{2r_3} \left[r_3 + \sqrt{r_3^2 + \frac{4}{k_3} r_3 m_{32} P_3^*} \right].$$

It is feasible for

$$r_2 > m_{32} + m_{12} \quad (38)$$

and when feasible it is always stable, since the eigenvalues are

$$J_{11} = -\frac{r_1}{k_1} P_1^* - \frac{m_{12}}{P_1^*} P_2^* < 0, \quad J_{22} = -\frac{r_2}{k_2} P_2^* < 0, \quad J_{33} = -\frac{r_3}{k_3} P_3^* - \frac{m_{32}}{P_3^*} P_2^* < 0.$$

In addition to the origin and coexistence, we find $Z_1 = (k_1, 0, 0)$, $Z_2 = (0, 0, k_3)$ and $Z_3 = (k_1, 0, k_3)$. The former two are unstable, one eigenvalue is positive, respectively $J_{11} = r_1 > 0$ and $J_{33} = r_3 > 0$. For the last equilibrium Z_3 , the eigenvalues are $J_{11} = -r_1 < 0$, $J_{22} = r_2 - m_{12} - m_{32}$, $J_{33} = -r_3 < 0$ giving stability for

$$r_2 < m_{12} + m_{32}. \quad (39)$$

Discussion

The original model The findings of this paper show that coexistence can be attained always, for the general model and for all the other models in which some interconnecting paths become unpracticable. When it is feasible, and when the local stability analysis can be performed, it appears that whenever feasible, the coexistence equilibrium is also locally asymptotically stable. We conjecture that in such case it is also globally asymptotically stable, in view of most of the other results, including the trans-critical bifurcations found in some of the reduced models.

Another good result from the conservationist point of view is that the ecosystem never disappears, in almost all the cases in which the stability conditions for the origin can be evaluated explicitly. In view of the logistic growth assumption for the populations in each patch, we conjecture that this result holds true also for the more interconnected models. A notable exception is given however by models (11) and (16), see conditions (22).

The broken paths models For the models (8), (10), (13) our results are again good from both the conservationist point of view as well as for the development of human artifacts, because it shows that in these cases some of the migration paths can be removed without harming too much the whole ecosystem behavior. Its equilibria indeed remain the same of the original model (2), namely the origin and coexistence. However some changes occur in the stability conditions of these equilibria. Therefore changes leading to the situations modeled by systems (8), (10), (13) should be treated with care. It is also interesting to note that these results hold for models where either one, two or three arcs are removed, therefore they really depend on the configuration of the system, rather than on the number of allowed connecting paths between patches.

Note that the common characteristic of these models, which is not shared by all the other ones, is that there is always the possibility of cycling between all the patches, i.e. starting from patch 1, say, to go to patch 2 and then 3 and finally returning to patch 1. Thus, when this cycle can be performed, no equilibria other than survival in all patches is allowed, except possibly ecosystem disappearance.

In general, in all other models the allowed stable system configurations, apart from origin and coexistence, are those of the patches with incoming paths. For instance in model (19) the population cannot survive only in patch 2, since it contains only outgoing paths.

Models (11) and (12) are also interesting. The two interconnected patches are a possible system configuration in the former but not in the latter. The reason, once more, is the fact that in model (11) the two patches have both incoming paths from the remaining patch, while in (12) they are sources for the paths leading to the remaining patch. This feature is also present in model (15), where the interconnected patches cannot be stably present in the equilibrium configurations because one of the interconnected patches is the origin of an outgoing path. Therefore just the presence of just one such outgoing path is enough to destabilize an interconnection. Conversely, in model (16) the interconnected patches are stable, because the remaining patch is a source of an outgoing flow.

The remaining models share another interesting property. In model (14) there are two additional possible stable configurations. The patch with both incoming paths, which is expected in view of the considerations holding for the previous situations, and the configuration with this patch together with the intermediate node. In other words only the patch from which both paths are outgoing cannot be present in the stable configurations. A similar result holds in model (17), where only the source patch cannot be stable, with either the end sink patch or both the intermediate and the sink patches give rise to stable configurations. Model (18) combines these results, as the sink or either one of the other two patches can be stable. Model (19) again excludes the only patch that is a source for both paths connecting it to the other two patches, while both these two patches can be stable at the same time.

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