

# EcoNet

A web based software for ecological modeling

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**EcoNet is a web-based software for simulation and analysis of ecological network models.**

**What is EcoNet?**

How to use

EcoNet?

How to enter your  
model?

A Model Example

Special Characters

Flexibility

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Methods and  
Parameters

What is EcoNet  
made of?

What are the  
advantages of  
EcoNet?

**EcoNet is a web-based software for simulation and analysis of ecological network models.**

What does EcoNet do?

- Creates a graphical diagram of the model

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**EcoNet is a web-based software for simulation and analysis of ecological network models.**

What does EcoNet do?

- Creates a graphical diagram of the model
- Converts the model into mathematical equation

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- Converts the model into mathematical equation
- Solves the mathematical equations numerically

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- Performs network analysis based on the final state of the system.

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To use EcoNet for your own model:

- Enter your model in text format

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To use EcoNet for your own model:

- Enter your model in text format
- Choose a numerical solution method

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To try EcoNet, go to [eco.egr.uga.edu](http://eco.egr.uga.edu) and click on «Run Model!»

To use EcoNet for your own model:

- Enter your model in text format
- Choose a numerical solution method
- Change default parameters if needed
- Hit «Run Model» to see the results

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EcoNet uses a flexible text format to accept models.

Because, it is:

- Quick and easy to enter
- Human readable

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EcoNet needs three information in your model:

- The model as flows between compartments

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- The model as flows between compartments
- A coefficient for each flow

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EcoNet needs three information in your model:

- The model as flows between compartments
- A coefficient for each flow
- Initial condition of compartment values

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- Flows
- Flow coefficients
- Initial conditions
- Optional comments

```
# A very simple model
```

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1
```

```
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # Zooplankton consumption
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3 # output
```

```
Fish -> * c=.2 # input
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial values
```

- Environment «\*»
- Flow «->>
- Flow coefficient assignment «c=»
- Initial condition assignment «=»
- Comment «#»

```
# A very simple model
```

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1
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```
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
```

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Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial values
```

EcoNet ignores spaces and empty lines.

You can use these to make your system more readable.

```
# Enter your model here..
```

```
# Below is a simple model example
```

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

```
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
```

```
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

You can list initial conditions in the end:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

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You can list initial conditions in the end:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

or in the beginning:

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

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or you can list initial conditions in between:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1
```

```
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
```

```
Fish=5
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
```

```
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

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or you can list initial conditions in between:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1
```

```
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
```

```
Fish=5
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
```

```
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

Seperate them by commas, semi-colons, or newlines:

```
Phyto=10; Zoo=1 # initial stock values
```

```
Fish=5
```

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

```
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
```

```
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

You can write flow coefficients next to flows:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

```
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
```

```
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

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You can write flow coefficients next to flows:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1 # consumption of Phytoplankton
Zoo -> Fish c=.5 # consumption of Zooplankton
* -> Phyto c=3 # outputs
Fish -> * c=.2 # inputs
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

or all in one line:

```
Phyto -> Zoo # consumption of Phytoplankton
Zoo -> Fish # consumption of Zooplankton
* -> Phyto # outputs
Fish -> * # inputs
c=1 c=.5 c=3 c=.2
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

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Or you can write them anywhere:

`c=1`

```
Phyto -> Zoo # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

`c=.5, c=3`

```
Zoo -> Fish # consumption of Zooplankton
```

```
* -> Phyto # outputs
```

```
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```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
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`c=.2`

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Or you can write them anywhere:

`c=1`

```
Phyto -> Zoo # consumption of Phytoplankton
```

`c=.5, c=3`

```
Zoo -> Fish # consumption of Zooplankton
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```
* -> Phyto # outputs
```

```
Fish -> * # inputs
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5 # initial stock values
```

`c=.2`

Same is true for flows:

```
Phyto -> Zoo c=1, Zoo -> Fish c=.5
```

```
* -> Phyto c=3, Fish -> * c=.2
```

```
Phyto=10, Zoo=1, Fish=5
```

Even the following is accepted:

```
Phyto -> Zoo, Zoo -> Fish, * -> Phyto, Fish -> *  
c=1, c=.2; c=4, c=2; Phyto=10, Zoo=1; Fish=5
```

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Even the following is accepted:

```
Phyto -> Zoo, Zoo -> Fish, * -> Phyto, Fish -> *  
c=1, c=.2; c=4, c=2; Phyto=10, Zoo=1; Fish=5
```

and the following as well:

```
#parameters  
c=1, c=.2; c=4, c=2; Phyto=10, Zoo=1; Fish=5  
# flows  
Phyto -> Zoo, Zoo -> Fish, * -> Phyto, Fish -> *
```

# Methods and Parameters

- 4<sup>th</sup> order Runge-Kutta Method
  - ◆ Total time - Step Size - Output Resolution
- Adaptive Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg Algorithm
  - ◆ Maximum time - Sensitivity - Output Resolution
- Stochastic Solver (Langevin Equation derived from Fokker-Planck)
  - ◆ Total time - Step Size - Output Resolution
- Discrete Particle Method (Gillespie's algorithm)
  - ◆ Total time - (Step Size) - Output Resolution

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# What is EcoNet made of?

- A set of interacting codes based on:
  - ◆ **C++ codes:** Computing intensive processes (simulations)
  - ◆ **Linux/Unix shell scripts:** Interaction and communication among separate modules
  - ◆ **Awk, Sed and Grep:** Parsing of human input
  - ◆ **Graphviz:** Forming network graphs
  - ◆ **CGI:** Web interface (under development)

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# What are the advantages of EcoNet?

## EcoNet is:

- extremely modular and flexible.
- fast and efficient by design; combines the power of several software.
- web-based, no installation is necessary.
- easy to use.
- uses recent sophisticated numerical methods.
- brings the model and results closer together.
- forms an artificial experimental environment where deeper aspects of ecological networks can be identified and studied.

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# What are the advantages of EcoNet?

## EcoNet is:

- extremely modular and flexible.
- fast and efficient by design; combines the power of several software.
- web-based, no installation is necessary.
- easy to use.
- uses recent sophisticated numerical methods.
- brings the model and results closer together.
- forms an artificial experimental environment where deeper aspects of ecological networks can be identified and studied.

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