

***r*- selekce**  
***K*- selekce**



Ján Blažek



# Pojmy $r$ - a $K$ - selekce

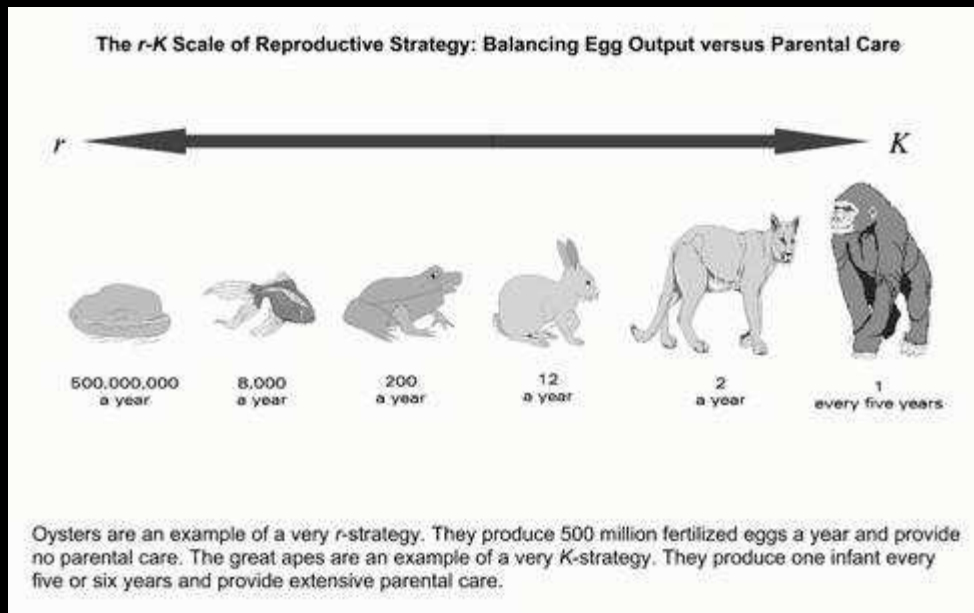
MacArthur & Wilson (1967)

Teorie ostrovní biogeografie

$r$ : vnitřní míra populačního růstu

$K$ : nosná kapacita prostředí

$r$ - $K$  kontinuální spektrum (Pianka, 1970)



# *r*- selekce

- prostředí s nízkou populační hustotou
- přizpůsobení na prostředí bez kompetice
- velké množství potomstva na úkor kvality (konkurenceschopnosti)
- rychlý vývoj, menší velikosti těla
- brzká pohlavní dospělost
- o potomstvo se nestarají



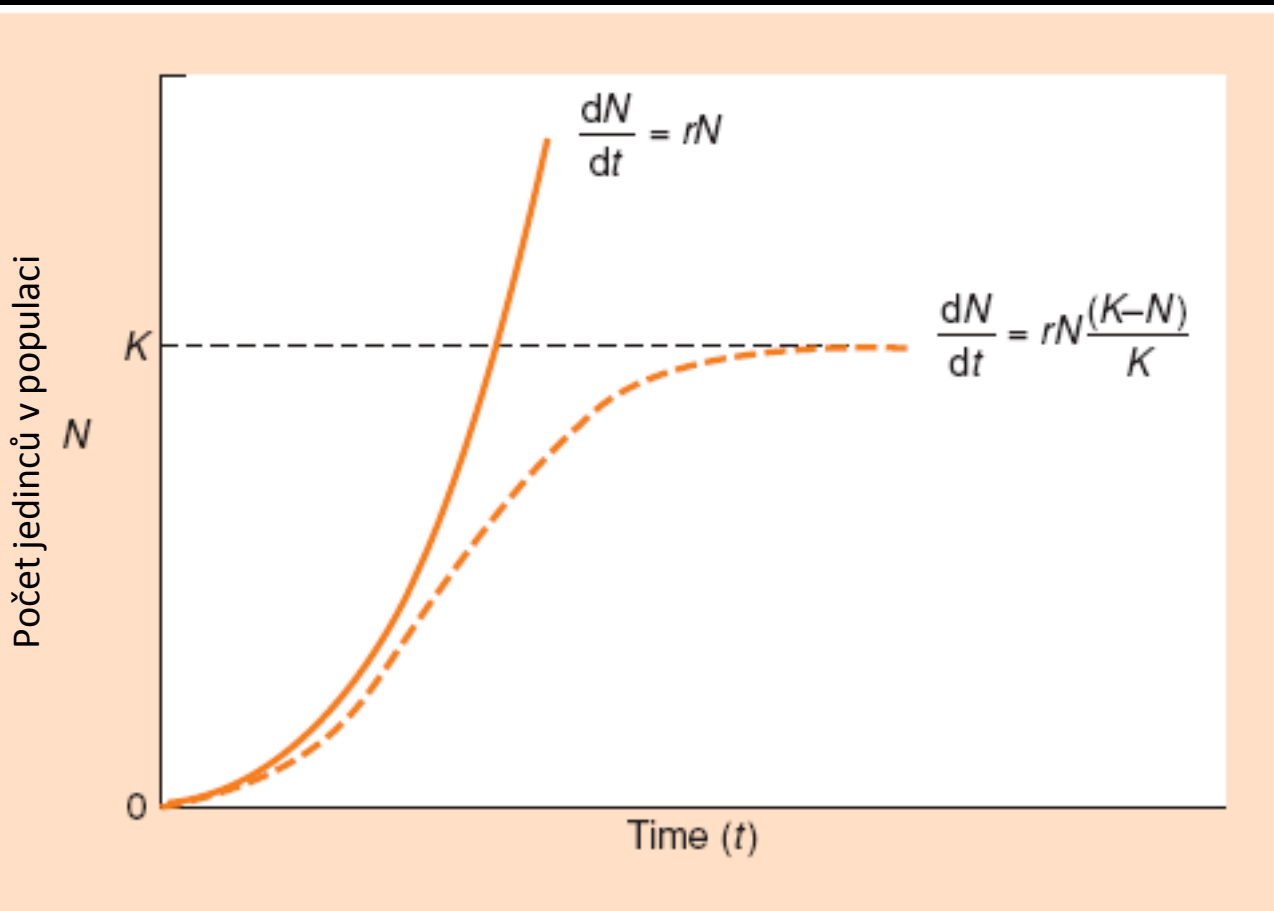
# K- selekce

- prostředí blízko nosné kapacity prostředí
- přizpůsobení na kompetici v prostředí
- malé množství potomstva ve prospěch kvality
- pomalý vývoj, větší velikosti těla
- pozdější pohlavní dospělost
- starost o mláďata





# Nosná kapacita prostředí



**Figure 5.23** Exponential (—) and sigmoidal (---) increase in density ( $N$ ) with time for models of continuous breeding. The equation giving sigmoidal increase is the logistic equation.

# Stabilní vs. často disturbované prostředí

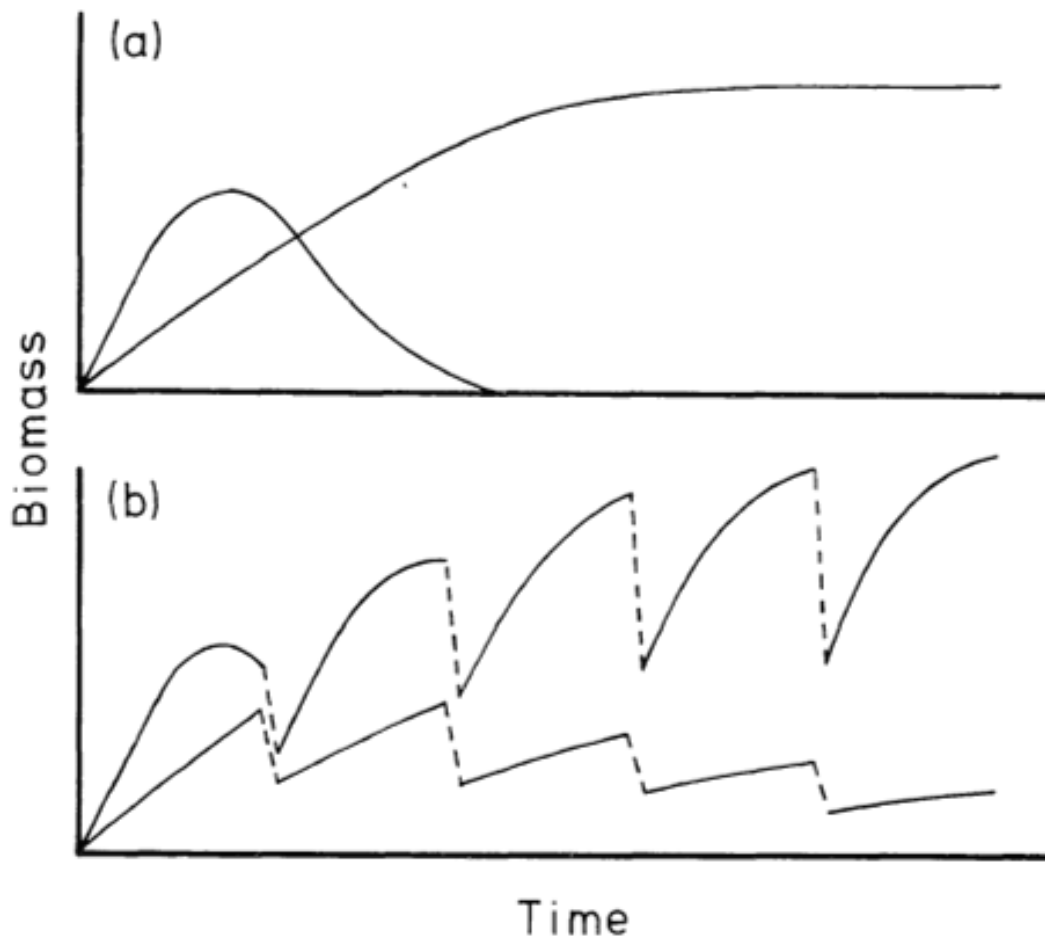
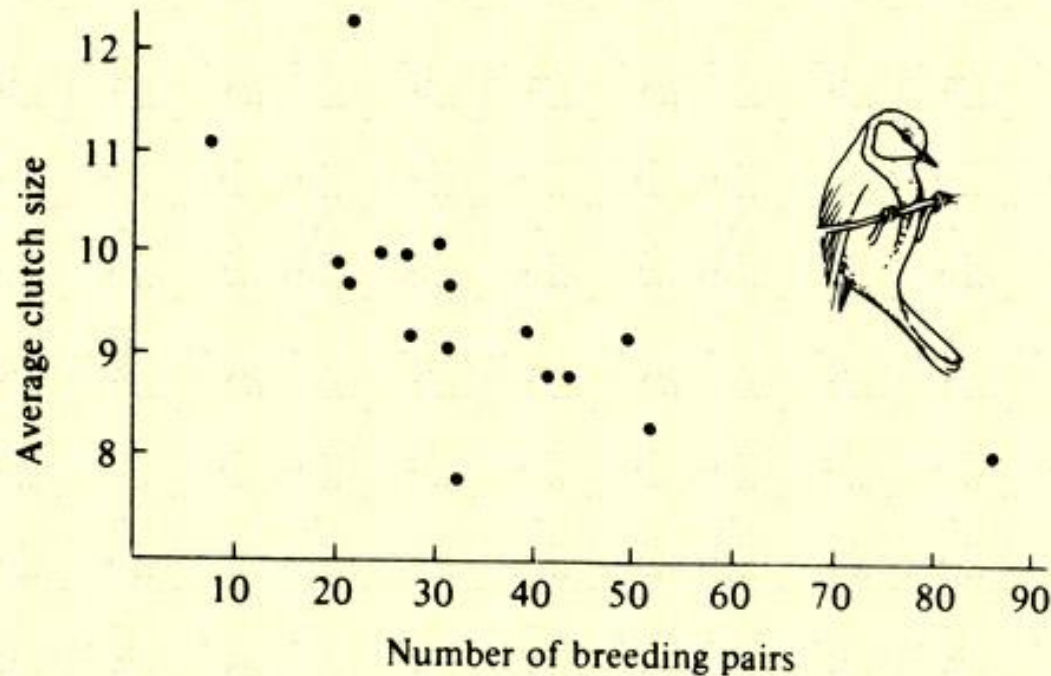


FIG. 2.—Effect of nonequilibrium conditions on the outcome of competition. (a) Simulation in which competitive equilibrium is reached, with survival of only the high  $K$  species. (b) Simulation in which competitive equilibrium is prevented by periodic density independent population reductions. Here the low  $K$ -high  $r$  species predominates and the high  $K$  species eventually becomes extinct.

# Závislost na hustotě populace

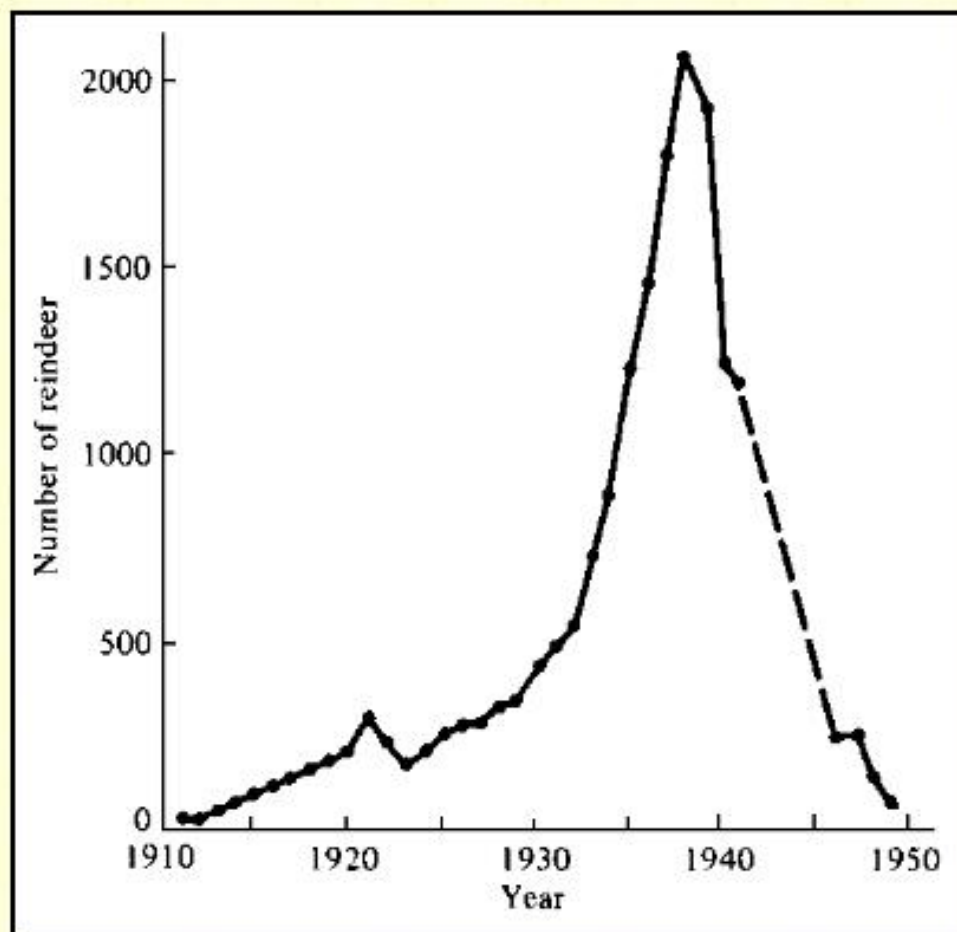


A plot of average clutch size against the density of breeding pairs of English great tits (birds) in a particular woods in a series of years over a 17-year period. At low population densities, clutch sizes are larger than they are at high densities [After Perrins (1965).]

r- selekce:  
růst populace  
je nezávislý  
na hustotě

k- selekce:  
růst populace  
je závislý na  
hustotě

# Příkladová studie

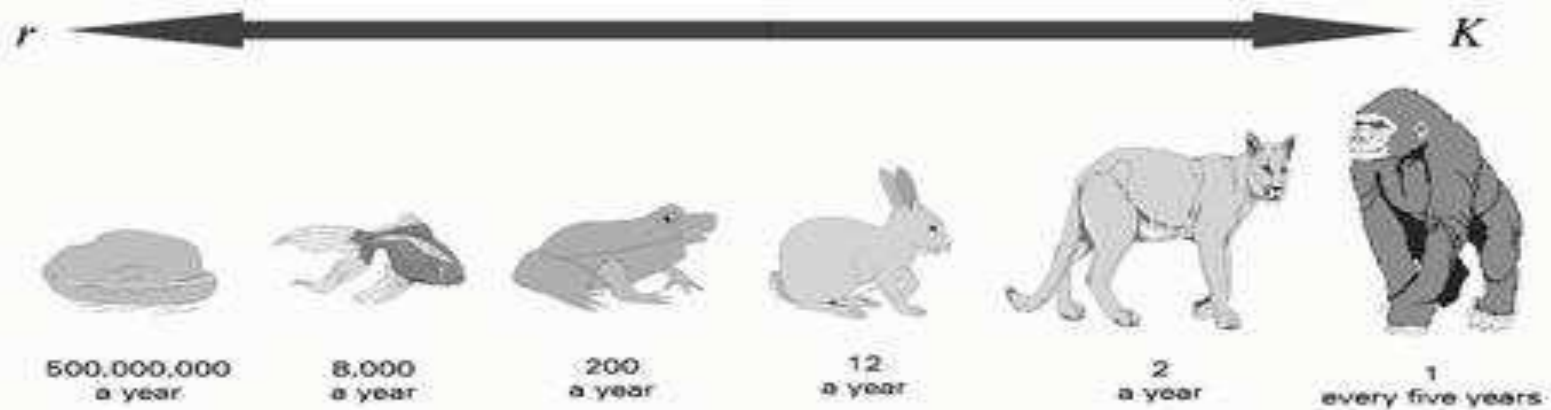


In 1911, 25 reindeer were introduced on Saint Paul Island in the Pribolofs off Alaska. The population grew rapidly and nearly exponentially until about 1938, when there were over 2000 animals on the 41-square-mile island. The reindeer badly overgrazed their food supply (primarily lichens) and the population “crashed.” Only eight animals could be found in 1950. A similar sequence of events occurred on Saint Matthew Island from 1944 through 1966. [After Krebs (1972) after V. B. Scheffer (1951). The Rise and Fall of a Reindeer Herd. *Science* 73: 356–362.]



# Děkuji za pozornost.

The *r*-*K* Scale of Reproductive Strategy: Balancing Egg Output versus Parental Care



Oysters are an example of a very *r*-strategy. They produce 500 million fertilized eggs a year and provide no parental care. The great apes are an example of a very *K*-strategy. They produce one infant every five or six years and provide extensive parental care.