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## The importance of the intensity and frequency of perturbations on the germination delay

Alfonso Garmendia a,\*, Luis Garmendia b, Adela Salvador c

a Department of Agro-forest Ecosystems, Mediterranean Agro-forest Institute,
Technical University of Valencia, E.T.S.M.R.E. (U.P.V.), Av. Blasco Ibáñez 21, 46010 Valencia, Spain
b Department of Programming and Computing Systems, Complutense University of Madrid,
Juan del Rosal 8, 28040 Madrid, Spain
c Department of Applied Mathematics, Technical University of Madrid, E.T.S.I. Caminos,
Ciudad Universitaria sln. 28040 Madrid, Spain

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## Abstract

An iterative model is developed to evaluate the reproductive strategies of plants in environments with different frequencies and intensities of disturbance. Two extreme reproductive strategies are compared: the "homocarpic" strategy, in which all the seeds germinate the following spring, without dormancy, and the "heterocarpic" strategy, whereby, each year, half of the existing seeds germinate. It is observed that this sort of heterocarpy is beneficial in environments with strong perturbations, in which a high percentage of the population dies. However, the frequency of such perturbations does not cause changes in the advantage of one strategy over the other. The results suggest that the intensity of the disturbance is much more important than the frequency.

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<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author. Tel.: +34 963879246; fax: +34 963879266.

E-mail addresses: algarsal@upvnet.upv.es (A. Garmendia), lgarmend@fdi.ucm.es (L. Garmendia), ma09@caminos.upm.es (A. Salvador).