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STRUCTURE OF AN INSECT MODEL

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## ABSTRACT

This is a description of the structure of an insect model. The model simulates the population and energy dynamics of seven major groups of insects. The processes handled in the model are predation, non-predatory mortality, recruitment of individuals, food selection and feeding, excretion, and respiration. In addition to the state variable giving biomass (in g C/m<sup>2</sup>), density (in numbers/m<sup>2</sup>) and average weight (in g C/individual) are given for each category of insects. No simulation results are given.

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

The below- and aboveground macroarthropods are among the more important groups of consumers in the grassland ecosystem. The evaluation of their impact on the producers should therefore be of interest in any total ecosystem study of the grasslands.

A total ecosystem model for the grasslands, ELM, has been developed at the Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory (Innis 1975a, Innis and Gustafson 1975; Parton 1975; Sauer 1975; Anway 1975; Rodell 1975; Hunt 1975; Reuss and Innis 1975; Cole, Innis, and Stewart 1975; Steinhorst, Hunt, and Innis 1975; Innis 1975b; Woodmansee 1975). However, at present macroarthropods are only represented by grasshoppers. The model described here is an attempt to go a step further. It is a simulation model for several major groups of insects and spiders and takes care of both the number and energy dynamics of each group. Eventually, this model will be run either as an integrated submodel in ELM or in conjunction with ELM.

### Basic Approach

By reviewing the biomass data for macroarthropods it seemed that there were ten important groups to take into consideration: Araneida, Carabidae, Chrysomelidae-Curculionidae, Scarabaeidae, Tenebrionidae, aboveground Homoptera-Hemiptera, Margarodidae, Asilidae, Formicidae, and Orthoptera. (Margarodidae, Asilidae, and Formicidae have yet to be introduced into the model.)

Each of these groups is split up into 16 categories or life stages (eggs, larvae, diapausing individuals, adults, etc.). It is assumed that to represent each group by one particular life history is adequate

and realistic within the framework of the model (See Appendix A). For each of these groups and categories several processes are handled. Individuals die from predation and from non-predatory causes, and they are transferred from one life stage to the next. They respire, feed, excrete, and produce litter through their feeding activity. In addition, average individual weights are calculated (in g C) and compared to an expected or "normal" weight for that particular life stage. This is to arrive at effects of starvation on survival and egg laying rate. In addition, a few abiotic variables are computed from abiotic data supplied by ELM.

The driving variables are supplied by the abiotic, producer, and mammalian consumer submodels of ELM (for list of variables see Appendix B).

#### Current Status

At this time only seven of the aforementioned ten groups have been included in the model.

Furthermore, little attempt has been made to "tune" the model, and most of the parameters have little or no basis in actual data. Parameter values were largely subjectively chosen to allow a successful execution of the model, that is, to utilize all the different pathways in the model. Since time was limiting, it was seen as more important to develop the structure of the model than to obtain a good literature base for the parameter values.

### MODEL STRUCTURE

#### General Organization

The model is programmed in the simulation language SIMCOMP 3.0 (Gustafson and Innis 1973). Although SIMCOMP has its own basic structure,

virtually all the important calculations take place in SIMCOMP's subroutine CYCL1. The program can therefore be read much as an ordinary FORTRAN program. SIMCOMP's source program is only used to create the appropriate variables for interconnections with ELM.

The overall organization of the model is as follows. First comes a block of coding which is computed once at each time step. This includes computation of a few abiotic variables, relative density, preference and rank for the food selection mechanism for herbivores, and the number of degree-days per day that will be experienced at the surface and at 7.5 cm soil depth.

Then follows a block of coding which is computed once every time step for each stage for each group of insects. Here the expected or "normal" weight and the actual average weight of an individual are computed. This is followed by a block that pertains to the energy needs of predators, the preference of predators for different prey, and, finally, the actual number of prey taken.

The rest of CYCL1 is made up of a block of coding for each group of insects which has been included in the model. In each of these blocks the following are computed for each stage: The number dying from non-predatory causes, the number transferred from one stage to the next, the total respiration, feeding, and excretion by all the individuals in the stage.

In SIMCOMP's subroutine START the values at the beginning of the simulation are set for some variables. In addition to this a number of functions and subroutines are supplied for use in different calculations in CYCL1.

The life cycles which were chosen as representative for the different groups were subjectively determined from field data and information in the literature. The length of a particular stage can be changed by changing parameter values (ETIME(I,J), ETIM1(I,J), ETIM2(I,J)). However, the particular sequence of stages, the length of the total life cycle, etc., can only be changed by changing the structure of the model.

The following life stages are recognized in the model: Eggs, active immatures (larvae, nymphs, or spiderlings), pupae, mature adults, and diapausing immatures and adults. Although there is a difference between active and diapausing eggs or pupae, this has not been considered in the model for other processes than respiration.

For subscripted variables that do not pertain to food selection, the first index refers to the life stage and the second to the particular group of insects. A description of the different life cycles can be found in Appendix A.

#### Processes

Below follows a description of the different processes and their implementation in the model. Where the implementation differs somewhat for the different groups of insects, these differences will be treated briefly at the end of each paragraph discussing a particular process. Definition of variables can be found in Appendix C. The flows affecting a particular life stage are illustrated in Fig. 1.

#### Computation of Degree-Days

The number of degree-days per day is computed in CYCL1 by calling up the function EDGDS with input parameters of maximum and minimum

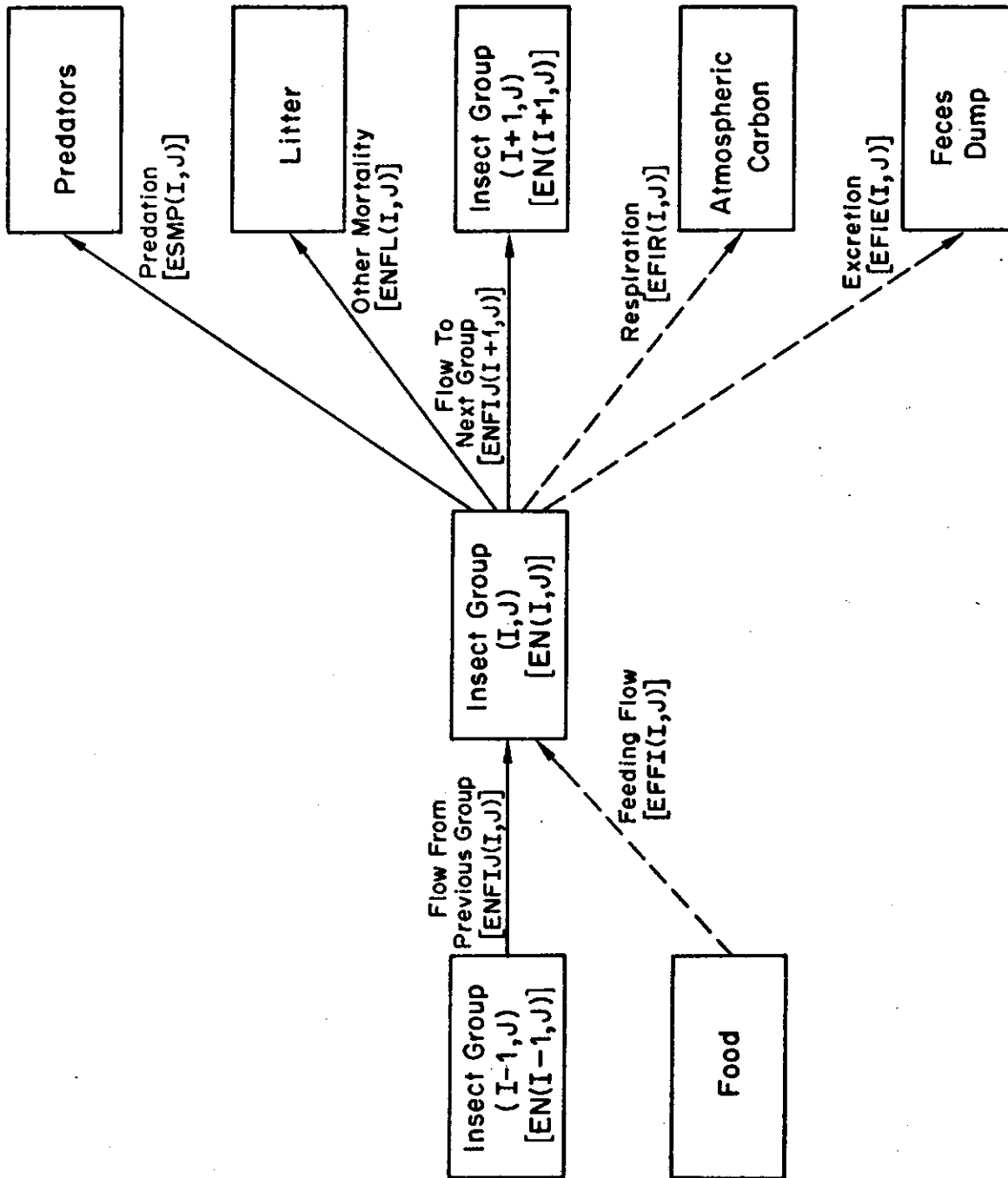


Fig. 1. Flows affecting a category (I,J) of insects. Flows of individuals occur along the solid lines and flows of carbon along both the solid and the stipled lines. (The symbols in brackets are the ones used in the coding; however, where flows of individuals occur, only the symbols pertaining to these flows are shown.)



temperature for the day and the developmental zero. The developmental zero is probably different from species to species and may be from life stage to life stage within one species. However, because of lack of information in the literature, no attempt has been made to distinguish between developmental zero values for the different groups. Instead, the number of degree-days is considered to be the same for all animals at the same level in the soil. Two values for degree-days are determined, one for animals at the surface and one for animals at a soil depth of approximately 7.5 cm.

The number of degree-days is used in the computation of several different variables. It is used in the function that computes the number of eggs laid per female (EPPF) and in the function for feeding of herbivores (EFOD). In addition the accumulated sum of degree-days is used in some of the transfers from one stage to another.

The function EDGDS simulates the temperature through the 24 hours by assuming that the maximum temperature occurs 8 hours after the minimum temperature, which occurs at zero hours, and that the temperature then drops off to the same minimum in the next 16 hours. The temperature between these points is described by part of a sine wave (Fig. 2). Note that it is unimportant for this purpose whether the minimum temperature actually occurs at midnight. The x-values for the intersection between the developmental zero and the temperature function (EX1 and EX2) is then determined by calling the function EASN. The appropriate number of degree-days is found by computing the area between the developmental zero and the temperature function.

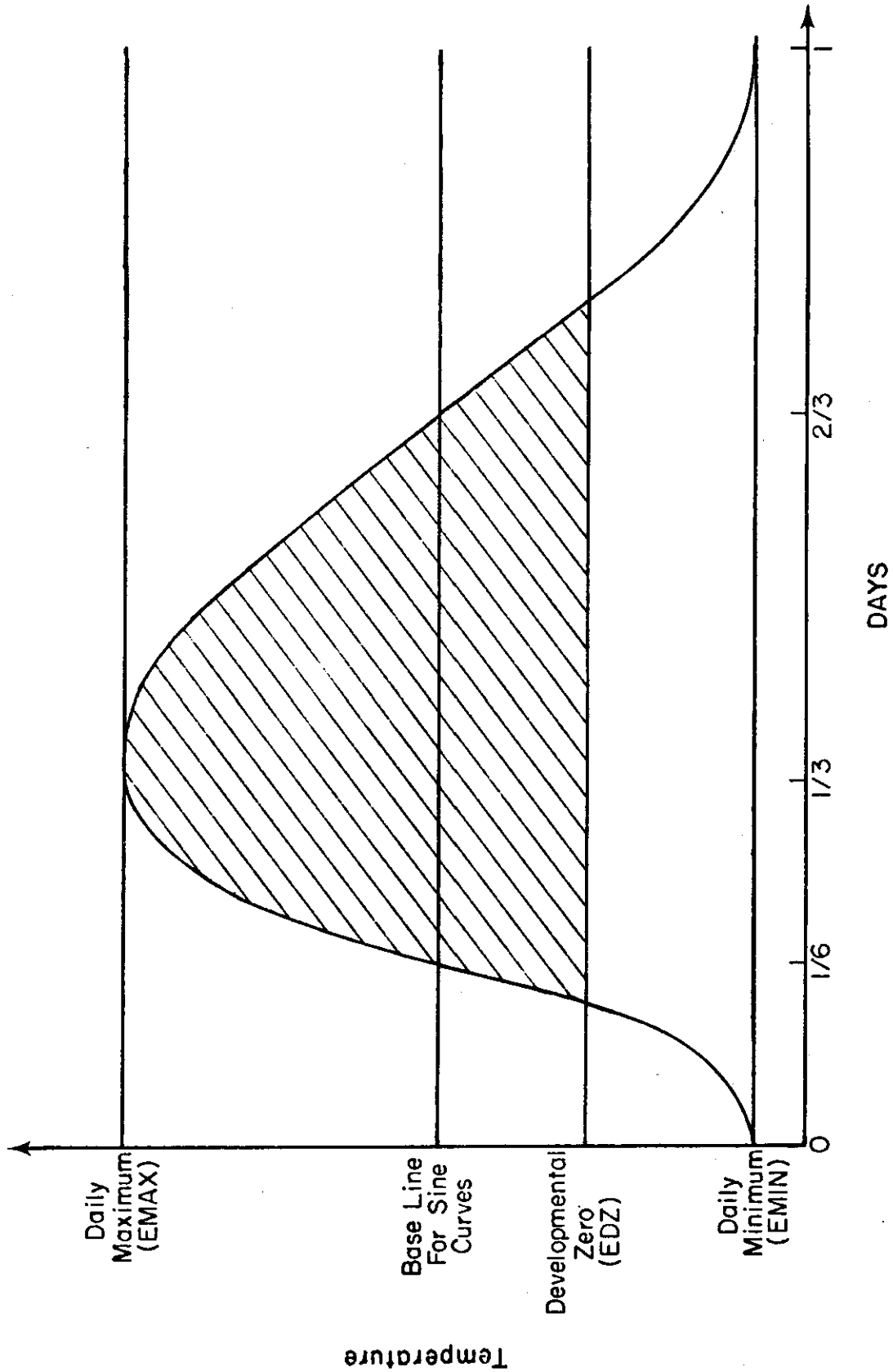


Fig. 2. The temperature curve over 24 hours as a function of time of day and daily maximum and minimum temperatures, simulated by two sine curves. Number of degree-days per day is equal to the barred area and is found by integration between the developmental zero line and the temperature curve. (The symbols in parentheses are the variable names used in the coding.)

## Food Selection

The mechanism for food selection for herbivores is based upon a conceptual model described by Ellis et al. (1975). The relative densities and ranks of different foods are established in the beginning of CYCL1. Determination of consumer food demand, selectivity, and actual amount eaten occurs in function EFOD which is called in the feeding part in the block of coding that is specific for each group.

Twenty different kinds of food, as given by the producer submodel in ELM, were considered. The relative densities of these foods were computed by normalizing the actual densities (in  $g\ C/m^2$ ) between 0 and 1.

In order to save computer space and time a different set of indices is used for the herbivore consumers than for the insect categories in general (Appendix D).

For every consumer a preference index was subjectively assigned to each food. This had the value 10.0 for maximum preference and the value 0.0 for minimum preference. From this a relative preference index was created by dividing the assigned index by the index for the appropriate phenological stage as supplied by the producer submodel, and normalizing the values between 0 and 1. Finally a ranking of the different foods was achieved by multiplying the relative density and the relative preference index and normalizing the result between 0 and 1.

In the function EFOD the selectivity of a consumer is considered a function of its satiation. The satiation is computed as the ratio between the actual average weight and the expected weight for an average individual in a category of consumers. If this ratio is less than 0.8,

the consumer is considered hungry and will eat according to availability rather than preference. If the ratio is greater than 1.0, the consumer is satiated and will eat completely according to preference. In between the selectivity follows an S-shaped curve.

Consumer food demand is a function of the difference between expected and actual weight, metabolic demand, and energy demand for reproduction. The consumer will tend to satisfy this demand by eating from each food category according to the ranking. However, this will be limited by the amount of food available and the time, measured as degree-days per day, available for feeding activity (see Fig. 3 and 4).

The food consumption by predators is handled rather differently. The predacious insect categories have been lumped into groups of predators (for a list of groups see Appendix D). For example, predator group 3 is Carabidae larvae and consists of EN(5,1) and EN(7,1). The total amount of food eaten by one predator group is computed by multiplying the number of prey taken by this group from an insect category by the prey's weight and summing over all insect categories. Food taken is then distributed among the insect groups in the particular predator group according to their weight. The computation of prey taken by each predator group is described in the part covering predation.

#### Excretion and Litter Production

Excretion is simply the amount of food ingested minus the amount assimilated by the insect. The amount assimilated is determined as the fraction EASK(I) of total food eaten.

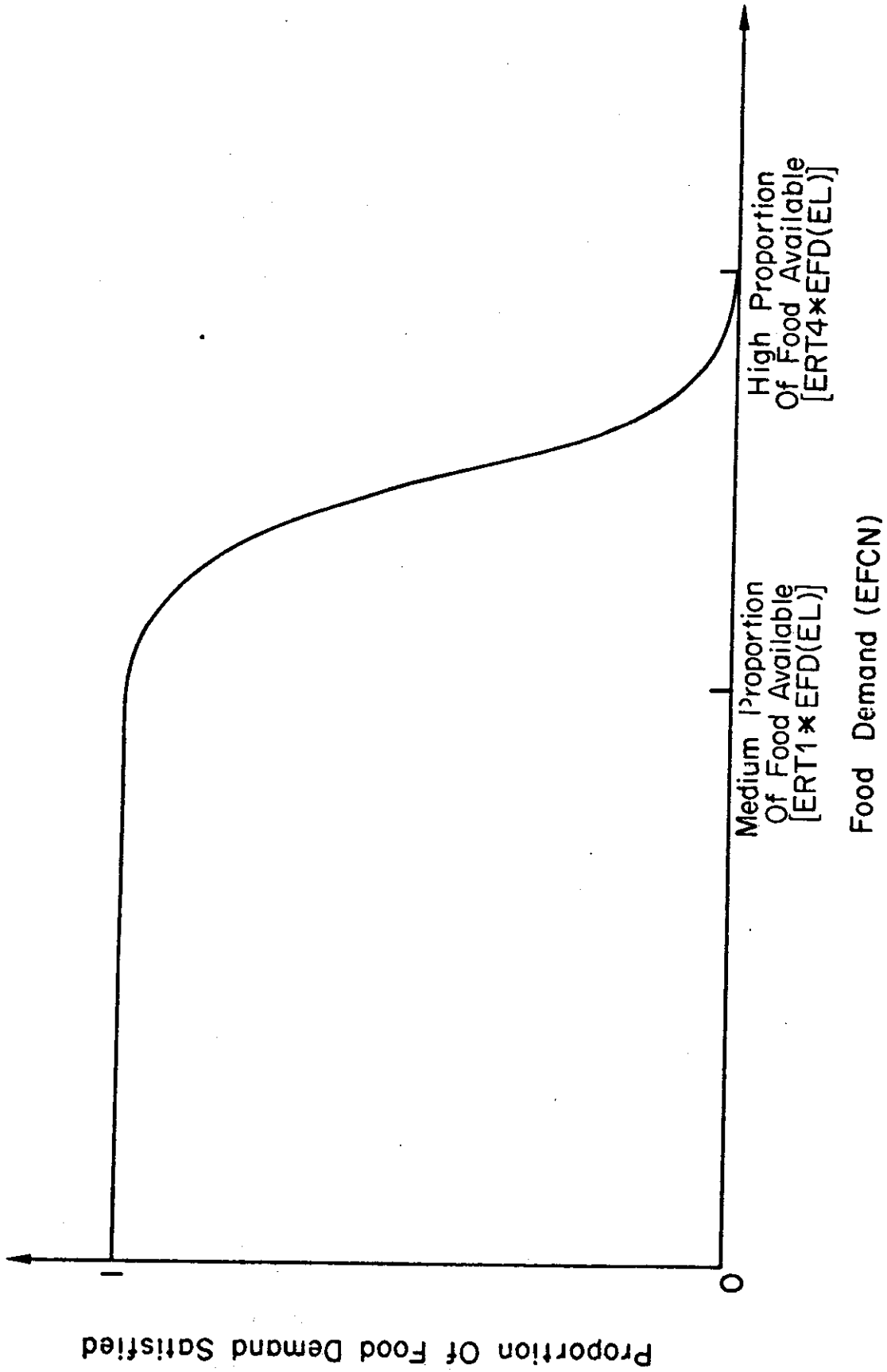


Fig. 3. Limitations on food consumption by amount of food available. When food demand exceeds a certain proportion of food available (ERT1), the actual proportion satisfied of the food demand is given by a sine function. When food demand exceeds the proportion ERT4 of food available, the actual food consumption will be zero.

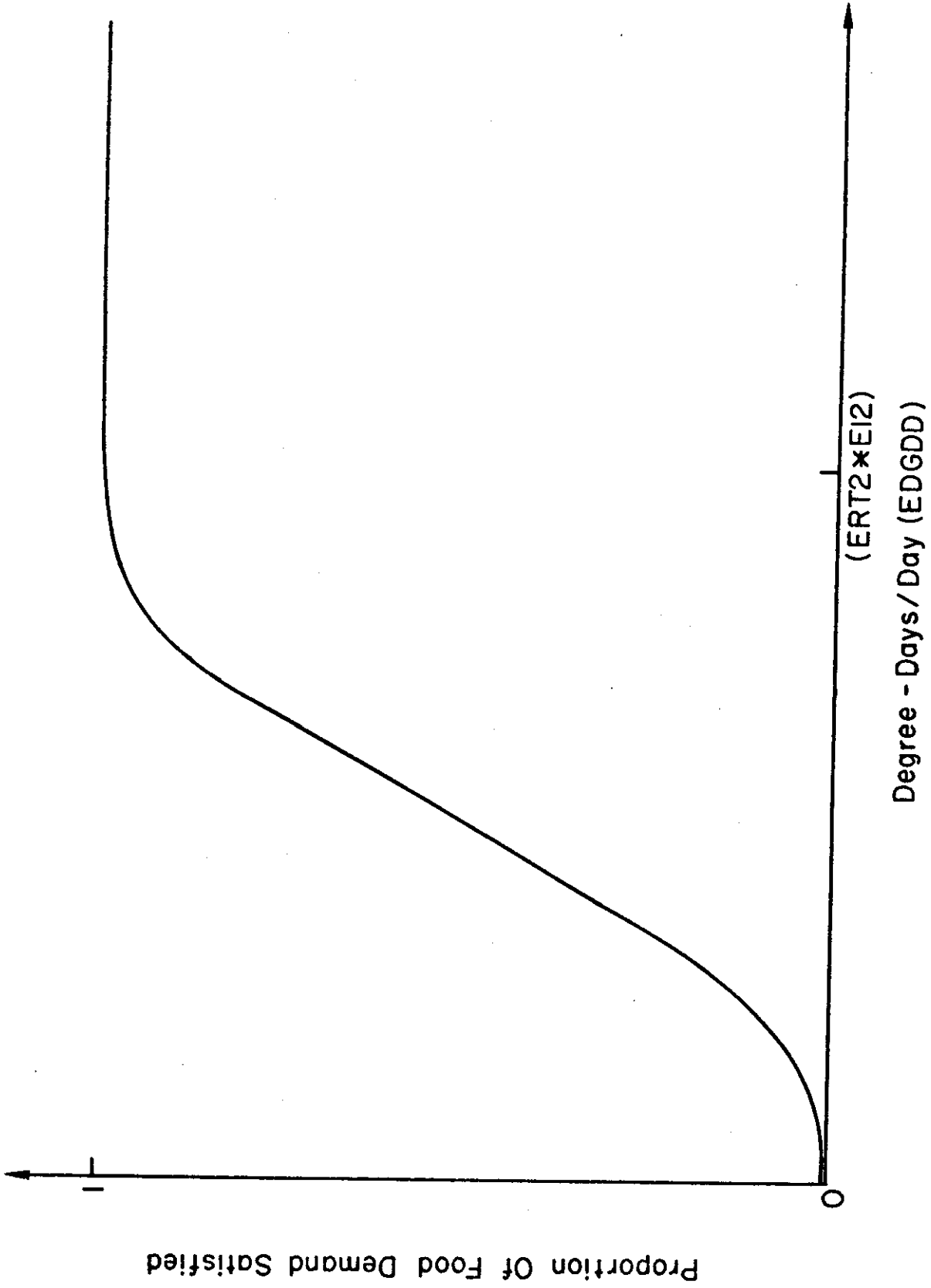


Fig. 4. Effect of degree-days on satisfaction of food demand. Degree-days is used to measure time available for feeding activity. Below a certain level ( $ERT2 * E12$ ) the food demand can no longer be fully satisfied. The fraction of the food demand satisfied up to this level is given by a sine function.

It is assumed that insects will waste a certain amount of food while eating in addition to the food actually eaten. This is computed as a factor ECUT(I) times the food eaten.

Both for excretion and litter production it is further assumed that the particular factor is the same for all life stages within an insect group I. Stages that do not feed will, of course, not excrete or produce litter.

#### Respiration

The basal respiration for a stage of insects is computed by calling up function ERSPR. This basal respiration is considered to be the actual respiration of the stage for non-diapausing, inactive individuals (pupae and most egg stages). For active stages (non-diapausing larvae and adults) the ERSPR value is multiplied by an activity factor EACF. For diapausing stages it is divided by an inactivity factor EIAF.

The function ERSPR computes respiration of the whole insect group (I,J) as a function of individual average weight, maximum and minimum temperatures, and number of individuals in the particular stage. The daily maximum and minimum temperatures are used to generate the temperature at 12 different points during the day, by assuming that the daily temperature oscillation between these extremes can be described by two sine waves.

At each of these 12 points the temperature ETEMP is used together with the average weight EW(I,J) in the formula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ERESP} &= \text{ERA} * (10000. * \text{EW}(\text{I},\text{J})) ** \text{ERB} \\ &* \text{EXP}(\text{EQ10} * (\text{ETEMP} - 20.0)) \end{aligned}$$

to compute the respiration per individual in ml  $O_2$ /hr. The formula itself is from Van Hook (1971), however, the parameters ERA and ERB are taken from Hemmingsen (1960). Since Hemmingsen's equation is based on mg wet weight and the EW(I,J) is in g carbon, the EW(I,J) is multiplied by 10000 to correct for this (assuming 1 mg dry weight equals 0.4 mg carbon (H. W. Hunt, personal communication) and that 1 mg dry weight corresponds to 4 mg wet weight). The effect of temperature on respiration is handled by the last part of the equation. EQ10 corresponds to  $Q_{10}$  commonly used in texts on metabolism ( $EXP(10 * EQ10) = Q_{10}$ ), and 20.0 is subtracted from ETEMP since the equation refers to a base temperature of 20°C.

The values of ERESP are summed up by ERSP for all the 12 points. This is then transformed into the total basal respiration for the stage (I,J), ERSPR, by multiplying by the number of individuals in the group (EN(I,J)) and the factor 0.00000067368. The last factor transforms the respiration from ml  $O_2$  consumed per 12 hours to g carbon produced per 24 hours. It is based on the following assumptions: 0.00048 cal/ml  $O_2$ , 5.7 cal/mg dry weight, and 0.0004 g C/mg dry weight.

#### Predation

In principle, predation is handled much the same way as feeding by herbivores. However, since the predators are lumped in seven groups and since most of the predators are not dynamically represented in the model, some additional computations are necessary to compute the energy requirements of these predators. The computations pertaining to predation follow immediately after the weight computation parts in the model.



In order to obtain the energy requirements of the predator groups, the total actual and normal weights of the predator groups are needed as input in the function EPRED. For group 3 (Carabidae larvae) and group 4 (spiders) these weights are simply the sum of the corresponding weights of all individuals in the group. The respiration of the whole predator group is similarly derived by summing the respiration for the insect groups that constitute a group of predators. For spiders the cost of reproduction is also computed. The variables mentioned above are not available for the rest of the predator groups and a different approach is therefore necessary.

Biomass data of all these groups, except group 7, are provided by the parameters EPRD1, EPRD2, EPRD5, and EPRD6 (the values are in  $\text{g C/m}^2$  and are loosely assessed from original data). For group 7 (small mammal) this information is provided by the consumer submodel in ELM. The part of the normal weight of these groups that has an impact on the insect populations is computed as the product of the biomass and the part of the diet which consists of arthropods (EPAD1, etc.). The actual weight of the groups are then constructed in such a way that function EPRED computes an energy requirement equal to what has been assessed for the particular groups based on their biomass (as given by EPRD1, etc.).

The calculations described above may seem rather redundant since the energy requirements could be derived more simply by multiplying the standing biomass of predators (EPRD1, etc.) by their corresponding energy requirement per day per unit biomass (EDU1, etc., in  $\text{g C/day/g C biomass}$ ). It is done in order to force the calculations into the form

described for groups 3 and 4. The reason for doing this is that eventually all the arthropod predators ought to be fully represented on the model, and then the approach described for groups 3 and 4 seems a reasonable one.

The next step in handling predation is to take care of the food selection of the predators. This corresponds closely to food selection for herbivores. The relative density of prey is computed from the biomass density (in g C/m<sup>2</sup>) of a group (I,J) of prey. Then an assigned preference index (EPPRF(I,J,K)) of predator group K for prey group (I,J) is used to devise the corresponding relative rank (ERRNK(I,J,K)).

Finally the actual number of prey taken from an insect group (I,J) by a predator K is computed by calling up function EPRED. The input parameters are total predator weight (EWT), normal weight (ENWT), respiration (ERSP), energy cost of reproduction (ERPR), and degree-days per day (EDGDD). If the predator's preference index (EPPRF(I,J,K)) for a particular prey is zero, no prey will be taken from this group even if the predator shows no selective behavior. Otherwise, the predator's food demand, selectivity, and actual consumption of prey corresponds directly to the computations for herbivores. Similarly, the amount eaten is limited by the amount available and the time available for feeding, measured in degree-days. The vertebrate predators (groups 6 and 7) are not limited by the number of degree-days. Finally, the number of prey taken by a predator group is computed by dividing amount eaten (in g C) by the average weight of the prey group (in g C/individual).

### Mortality Due to Non-predatory Causes

Apart from predation three causes of mortality are considered, mortality due to starvation, mortality due to unfavorable temperatures, and mortality due to unfavorable moisture conditions.

This is implemented in the model in the following way. The proportion of the population surviving starvation, ESFD, is computed from a comparison of the actual average weight of the stage to its normal or expected weight. When the average weight is below a factor EDW times the normal weight, at least some individuals in the group are starving. The fraction of the population in the group (I,J) surviving this is given by the equation below (see also Fig. 5).

$$ESFD = 1.0 - (EW(I,J) - EDW * ENW(I,J))^2 / (EDW * ENW(I,J))^2$$

The implementation is the same for all groups and life stages.

A similar survival factor is computed for the fraction of the population surviving temperature and moisture conditions (ESTMP and ESMST, respectively). Both these fractions are computed by linear interpolation between given points (see Fig. 6 and 7). For the computation of ESTMP four points are provided and for ESMST three points. The x-values of these points vary from life stage to life stage, assuming that inactive stages (eggs, pupae, diapause) are more resistant to extremes than active larvae and adults. The independent variable is different if the insect is below ground (assumed to be 7.5 cm below soil surface) or above ground. The variable for temperature above ground is mean soil temperature on the surface AVSTM(1), generated by the abiotic part of ELM. The variable below ground is the mean soil temperature at 7.5 cm soil depth, EAVTM, computed in the beginning of CYCL1. The variables

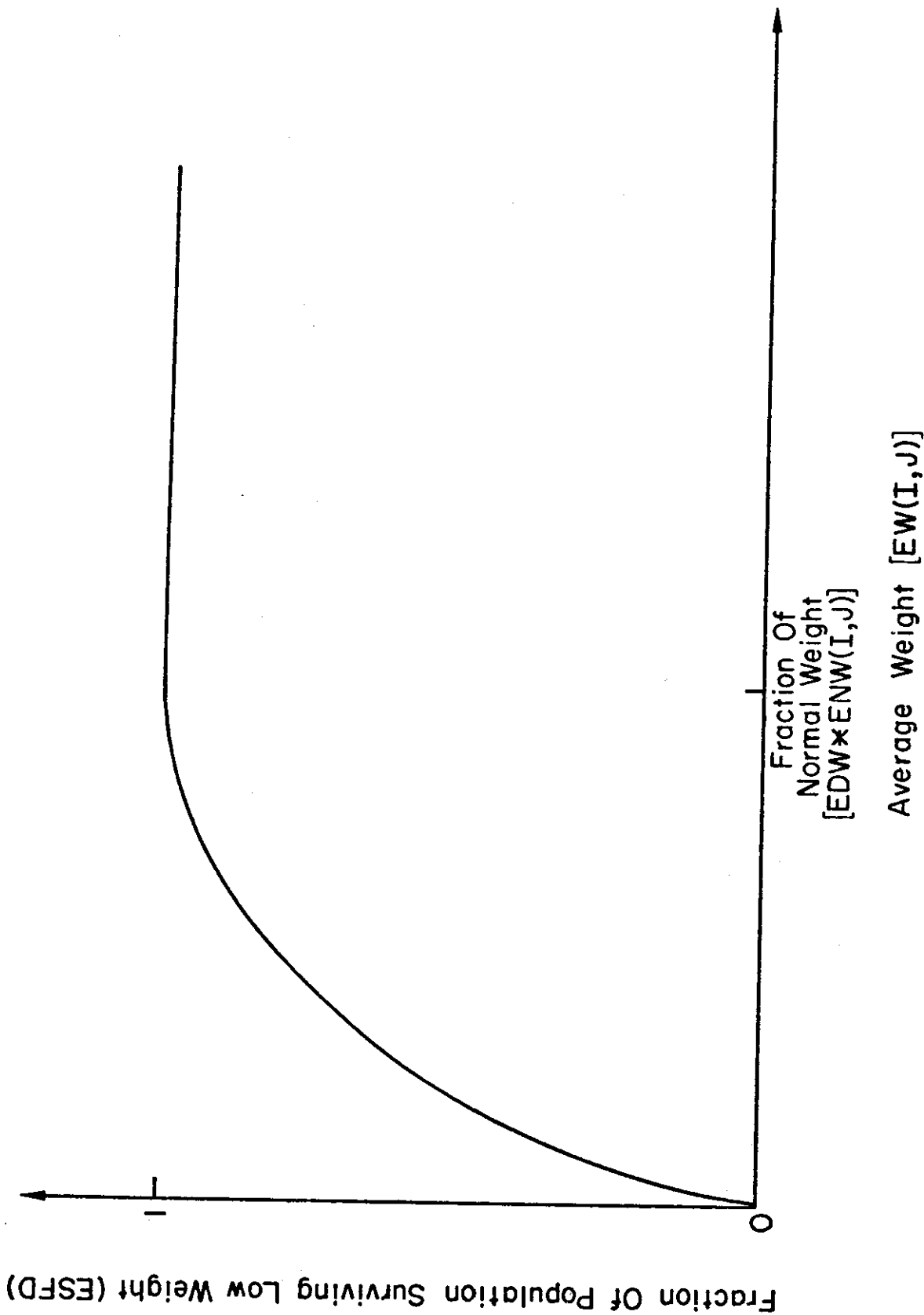


Fig. 5. Effect of starvation (measured as low average weight) on survival. Below a certain fraction of the normal weight (EDW) survival is affected by low average weight, implemented by a parabolic function.

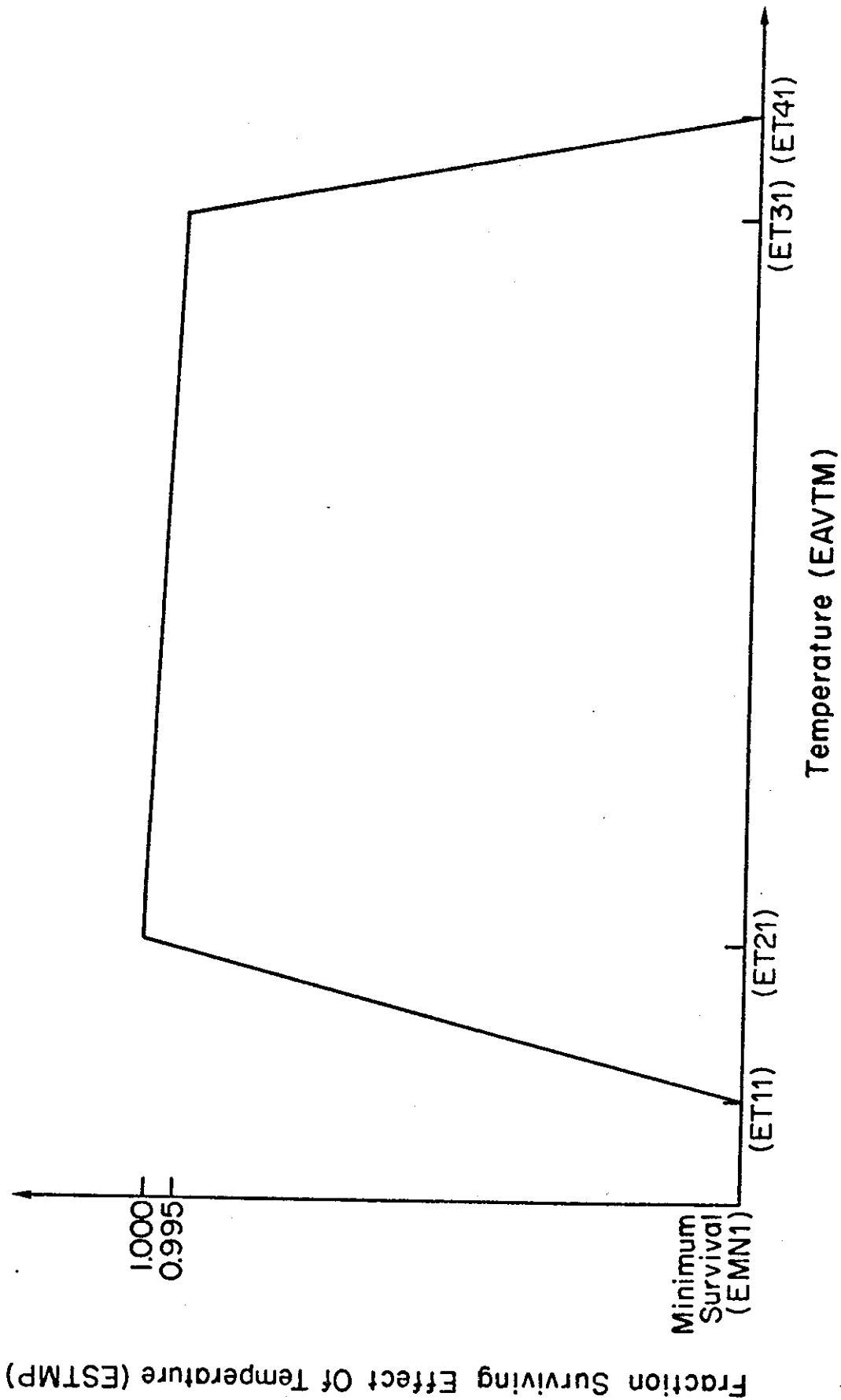


Fig. 6. Effect of temperature on survival. Both low and high temperatures are assumed to push the survival rate down to the minimum (EMN1). (The symbols shown are the ones used in the coding for inactive life stages below ground).

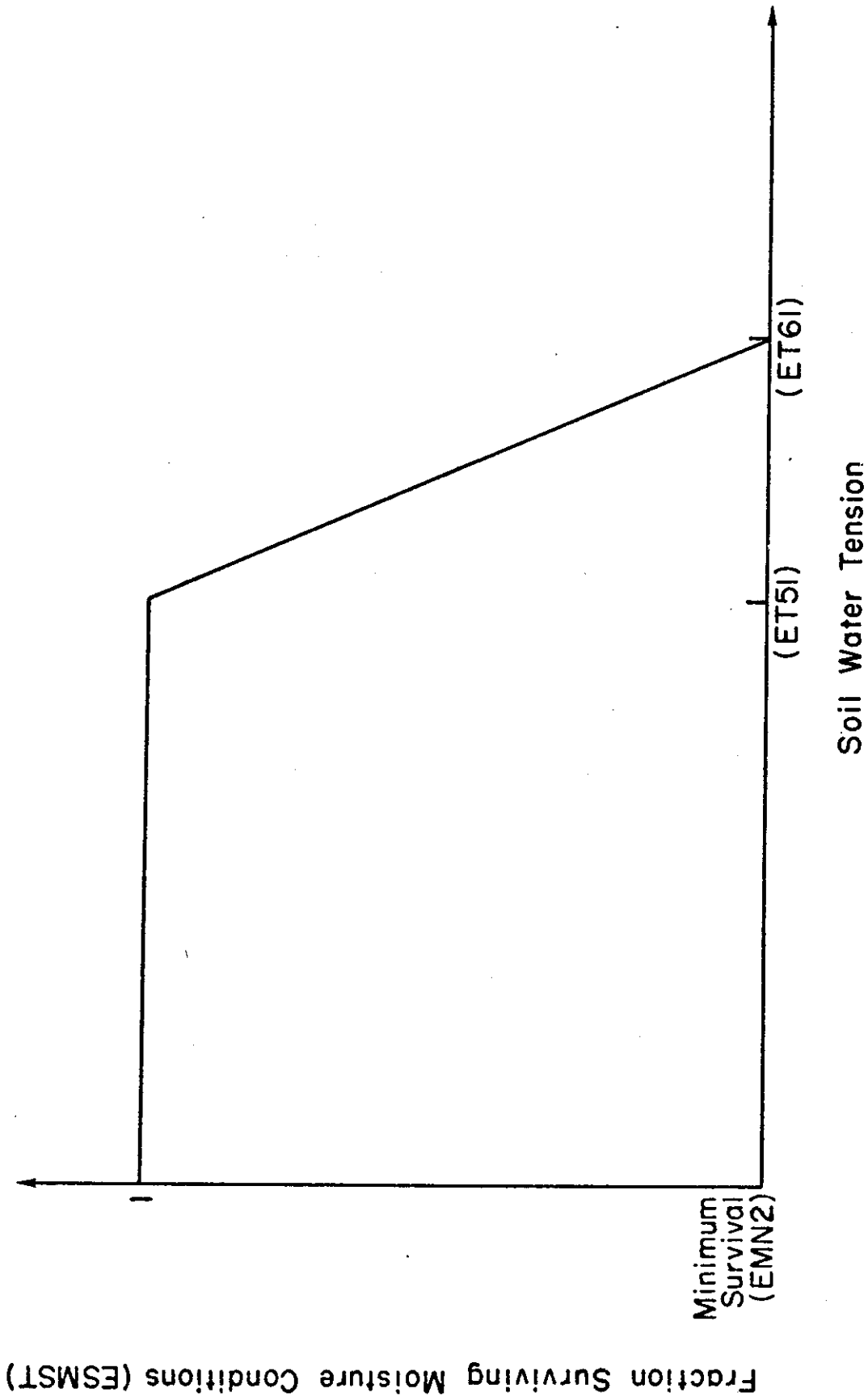


Fig. 7. Effect of moisture conditions on survival. Only dry conditions are assumed to be detrimental. (The symbols shown are the ones for inactive stages below ground. For stages above ground potential evapotranspiration is used instead of soil water tension as independent variable.)

for moisture conditions below and above ground are water tension between 4 and 15 cm, ATEN(3), and potential evapotranspiration, APEVA, both from the abiotic part of ELM.

The three survival factors are multiplied together and then subtracted from 1. This gives the non-predatory mortality rate of the population per day. To obtain the total non-predatory mortality of the insect group (I,J), ENFL(I,J), this factor is multiplied by the total number present in the group at the previous time step (EN(I,J)) and time step size (DT):

$$ENFL(I,J) = EN(I,J) * (1.0 - ESFD * ESMST * ESTMP) * DT$$

#### Recruitment of Individuals

The recruitment of insects into a group (I,J) is handled in three different ways in the model: (1) eggs produced by females, (2) transfer from inactive stages with rapid turnover (pupae and most egg stages), and (3) transfer from active stages (larvae and adults) and inactive stages with slow turnover (overwintering stages). The time when transfer can take place is limited between ETIM1(I,J) and ETIM2(I,J) for stage (I,J).

The recruitment into the first egg stage at each time step (ENFIJ(1,J)) is computed as the product of numbers of adults (EN(16,J)), proportion of females among adults of group I (EPPF(I)), egg production per female per day (EGGP), and time step size.

Egg production per female is computed in function EEPF as a maximum egg laying rate per female modified by temperature and nutrition of the female. The temperature is measured as degree-days, and the effect is expressed as the equation below (see also Fig. 8).

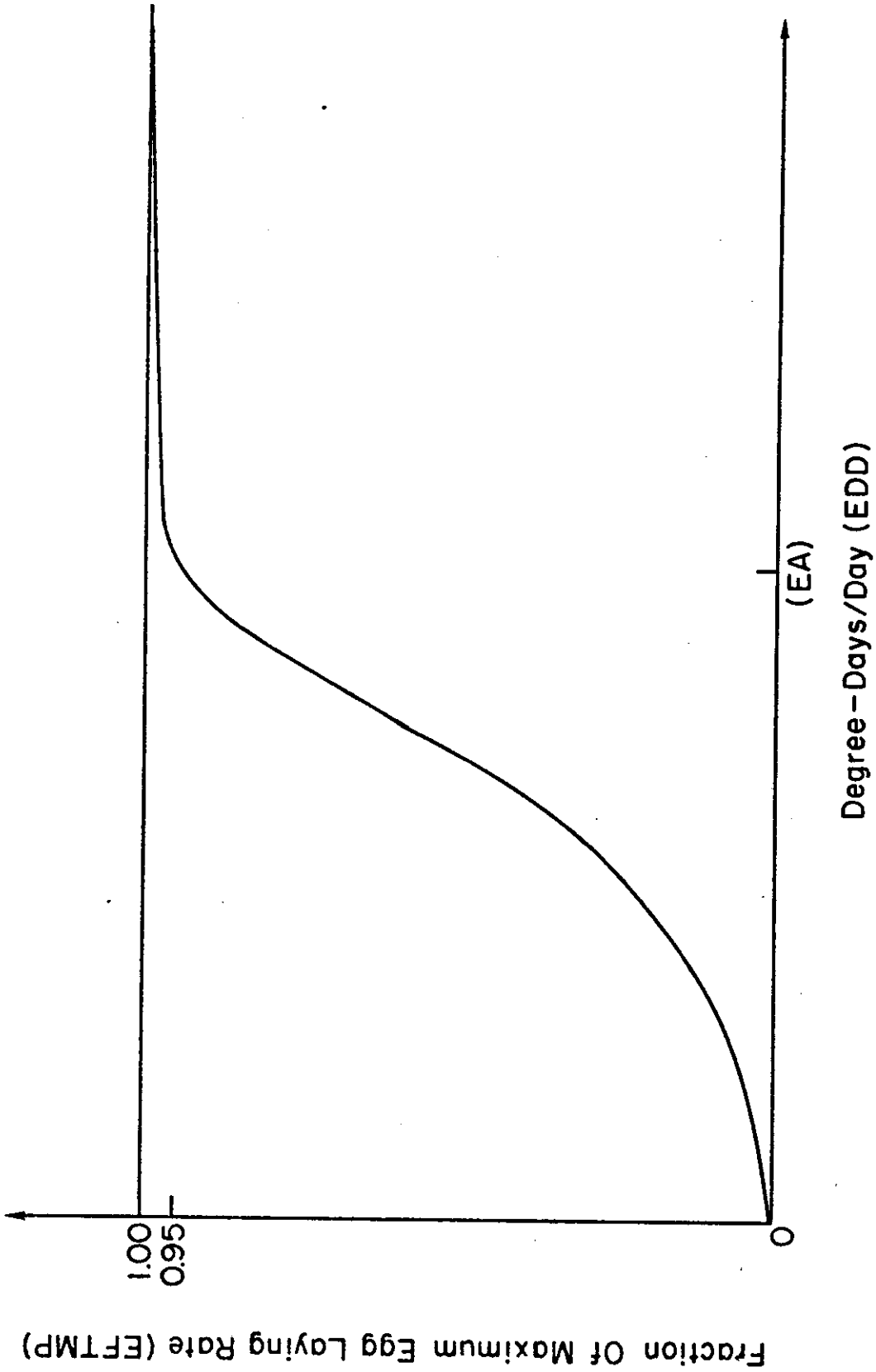


Fig. 8. Effect of temperature (measured as degree-days per day) on egg laying rate. When the number of degree-days is equal to a preset constant (EA) the egg laying rate is only 95% of the maximum possible rate. As the number of degree-days increases the rate approaches the maximum as an asymptote.



$$\text{EFTMP} = 1.0 - \text{EXP}(-2.99573 * \text{EDD}^2/\text{EA}^2)$$

where EFTMP is effect of temperature ( $\text{EFTMP} \in [0,1]$ ), EDD is the number of degree-days per day, and EA is a constant number of degree-days per day. The constant -2.99573 is actually a parameter determining the form of the curve in Fig. 8. The value was chosen so that  $\text{EFTMP}=0.95$  when  $\text{EDD}=\text{EA}$ .

In order to determine the effect of nutrition on egg production, the average weight of the females is compared to a preset minimum weight for egg production. An index of nutrition is computed as the difference between average and minimum weight divided by average weight ( $\text{EDV}=(\text{EWT}-\text{EEWT})/\text{EWT}$ ). EFNUT is then computed as the linear interpolation between the points (0.0, 0.0) and (0.2, 1.0) (see Fig. 9).

The transfer of individuals out of egg and pupal stages is mostly handled in an "all or nothing" manner. That is, until the previous stage has accumulated a certain number of degree-days ( $\text{EDG}(\text{I}-1,\text{J})$ ) no transfer into the stage  $\text{EN}(\text{I},\text{J})$  occurs. When the sum of accumulated degree-days ( $\text{ESUM}(\text{I}-1,\text{J})$ ) exceeds  $\text{EDG}(\text{I}-1,\text{J})$ , all the individuals in the stage  $(\text{I}-1,\text{J})$  are transferred to the stage  $(\text{I},\text{J})$ . Transfer out of first generation Hemiptera-Homoptera eggs and grasshopper eggs is handled as described below since these egg stages do not have the rapid dynamics characteristic of other egg and pupal stages in the model.

The transfer out of all other stages (i.e., active and diapause stages) is a gradual process as a function of degree-days per day. Some of these stages have to accumulate a certain number of degree-days before transfer out of this stage can occur. However, once this is achieved the transfer is handled in the same way as for the other stages. The stages, for which the accumulated degree-day mechanism was

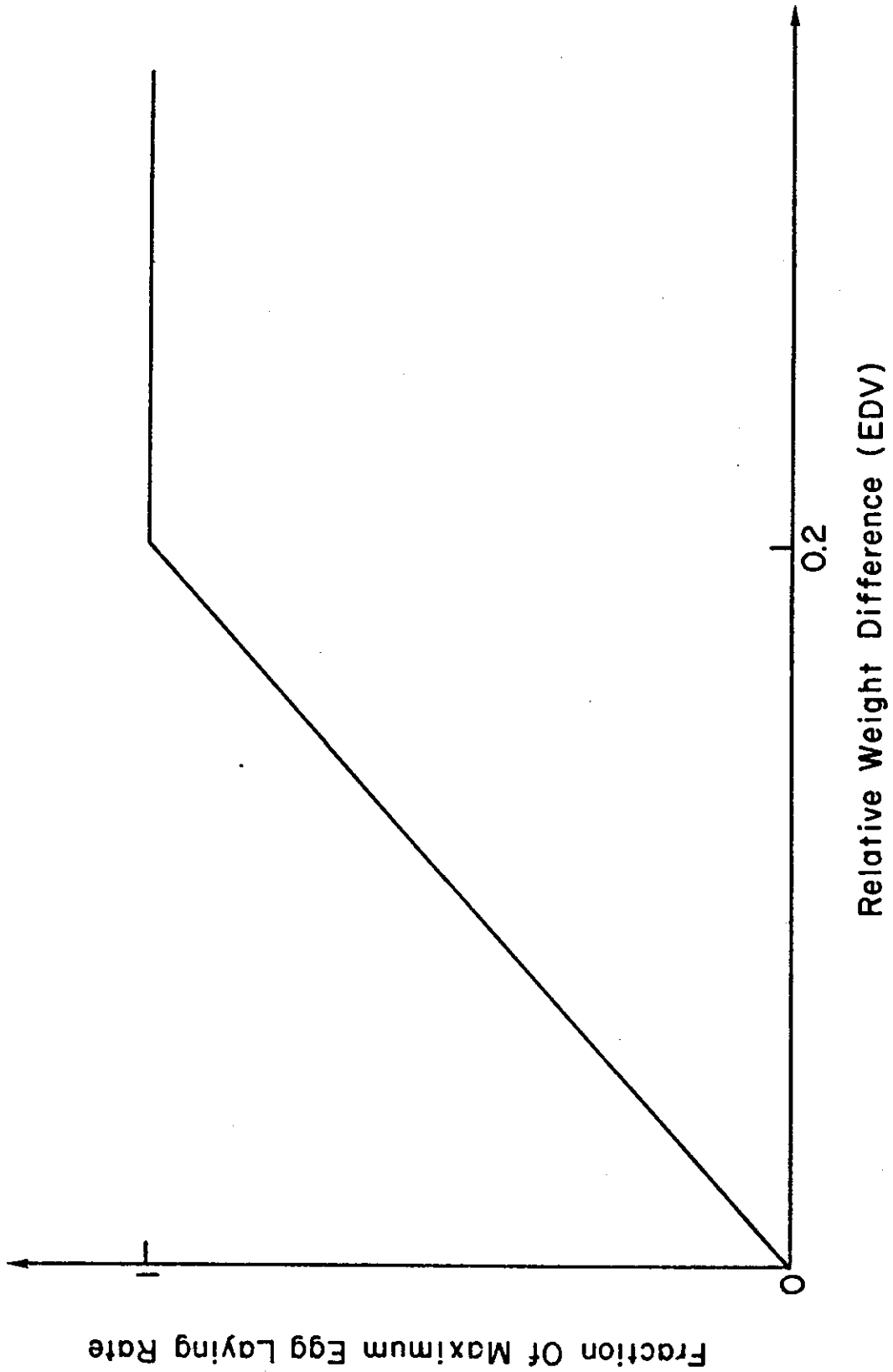


Fig. 9. Effect of nutrition (measured as average weight) on egg laying rate. The independent variable is the relative weight difference computed as the difference between the average weight and the minimum weight for reproduction divided by the average weight ( $EDV = (EWT - EEWT)/EWT$ ).

not seen as appropriate have transfer either into or out of a diapausing stage. For these stages it is assumed that the development necessary to initiate diapause is automatically achieved and that the necessary number of cold days during diapause for normal development is automatically realized. The transfer into diapause is then simply anti-proportional to the number of degree-days, and the transfer out of diapause is a function of degree-days. The actual fraction to be transferred from a category is computed by the function ALINT2 as an interpolation between two points.

Finally, in spiders and grasshoppers the insects are divided according to sex before they reach the adult stage. In spiders the transfer from stage 10 goes to stages 11 and 14 and in grasshoppers from stage 1 to stages 2 and 9. The proportion going to the two stages is the same as the sexual ratio in adults. Otherwise, the transfer is as described above.

#### Computing Weights and Updating the Numbers in Each Category

A very important part of the calculations in CYCL1 is computation of normal and actual individual weights and the updating of the numbers in each insect category.

In order to assess effects of too low weight for individuals the normal or expected weight of an individual is generated to give a base for comparison with the actual average weight. In the model it is assumed that a life stage (I,J) will have the weight ENW1(I,J) until a time ETM1(I,J). Then it will increase to the weight ENW2(I,J) during the time ETIME(I,J). This increase is a linear function of time computed by function ALINT2. The time ETM1(I,J) is determined as the time

when transfer into the stage (I,J) first takes place. Actually, only active larvae and adult female spiders show growth (i.e., weight increase), for the rest of the stages  $ENW2(I,J)=ENW1(I,J)$ .

The updating of the numbers in an insect category (I,J) is calculated by adding the incoming individuals and subtracting the outgoing ones:

$$EN(I,J)_{t+1} = EN(I,J)_t + ENFIJ(I,J)_t - ESMP(I,J)_t \\ - ENFL(I,J)_t - ENFIJ(I+1,J)_t$$

where  $EN(I,J)$  is the number of individuals in group (I,J)

$ENFIJ(I,J)$  is the number coming into group (I,J)

$ENFIJ(I+1,J)$  is the number going from group (I,J) into (I+1,J)

$ESMP(I,J)$  is the number taken by predators from group (I,J)

$ENFL(I,J)$  is the number in group (I,J) dying from other causes.

The subscript t refers to time t and t+1 to time t+1. There are a few exceptions to the equation above where the life cycles do not follow a simple pattern. For example, all adult categories have no outflow into a next life stage since eggs are new individuals and not simply old individuals pushed over into a new life stage. These categories are group (16,J) for all insects, group (13,2) for spiders, group (6,4) for Hemiptera-Homoptera, and group (8,7) for grasshoppers. In addition, a few categories will have two outflows to other life stages since they are split according to sex before the adult stage. Group (10,2) for spiders splits and goes to stages (11,2) and (14,2). Likewise for group (1,7) for grasshoppers which goes to (2,7) and (9,7).

Computing the new average weight for the individuals in a category (I,J) is very simple in principle. The new average weight for the individuals left in group (I,J) is equal to the old weight, plus what is

eaten per individual, and minus what is lost through respiration and excretion.

$$EW(I,J)_{t+1} = EW(I,J)_t + (EFFI(I,J)_t - EFIE(I,J)_t - EFIR(I,J)_t) / EN(I,J)_t$$

where  $EW(I,J)_{t+1}$  is the new average weight for the individuals left in group (I,J) at time t+1

$EW(I,J)_t$  is the old average weight for group (I,J)

$EFFI(I,J)_t$  is the amount eaten by group (I,J) at time t

$EFIE(I,J)_t$  is the amount excreted by group (I,J) at time t

$EFIR(I,J)_t$  is the amount respired by group (I,J) at time t

$EN(I,J)_t$  is the number of individuals in group (I,J) at time t

This new average weight will then have to be adjusted for the new individuals coming into the group (I,J). In the coding this is handled by first computing the new total weight of the group (I,J), then updating the numbers in the group, and finally computing the new average weight.

Total weight:

$$EW'(I,J)_{t+1} = ENFIJ(I,J)_t * EIW + (EN(I,J)_t - ENEG_t) * EW(I,J)_{t+1}$$

where  $EW'(I,J)_{t+1}$  is total weight of group (I,J) at time t+1

EIW is average weight of new individuals

$EW(I,J)_{t+1}$  is average weight of old individuals left in group

$ENFIJ(I,J)_t$  is number of individuals entering group (I,J)

$EN(I,J)_t$  is number of individuals in group at time t

$ENEG_t$  is number of individuals removed from group during time step

t.

New average weight for all the  $EN(I,J)_{t+1}$  individuals in group (I,J):

$$EW(I,J)_{t+1} = EW'(I,J)_{t+1} / EN(I,J)_{t+1}$$

In the program itself certain additional calculations have to be carried out in order to solve problems such as division by zero, which might otherwise occur when all individuals in a group either die or proceed to the next life stage.

#### Flows of Carbon Between State Variables

As mentioned in the beginning, the main purpose of the flow section in the coding is to compute the flows of carbon between the state variables in the model and the ones in ELM. However, at the very beginning of the FLOW part a block of coding was put in to insure that the flow of individuals out of an insect category does not exceed the number present in this category. These computations could also have been performed at the very end of CYCL1.

The state variables for the insect groups in the program have no indices which correspond directly to the notation used for the rest of the variables. The reason is that SIMCOMP assumes one dimensional state variables and that the choice of indices was restricted by the other parts of ELM. The state variables ( $g C/m^2$  in each insect category) are X(320-399) and X(520-551). For a definition of the variables see the end of Appendix C.

The flows of carbon within a main insect group (for example, Carabidae) and the appropriate compartments in ELM are depicted in Fig. 10. A detailed description follows below.

An insect category (I,J) will have two connections to other life stages in the same main group J. There will be a flow in from the

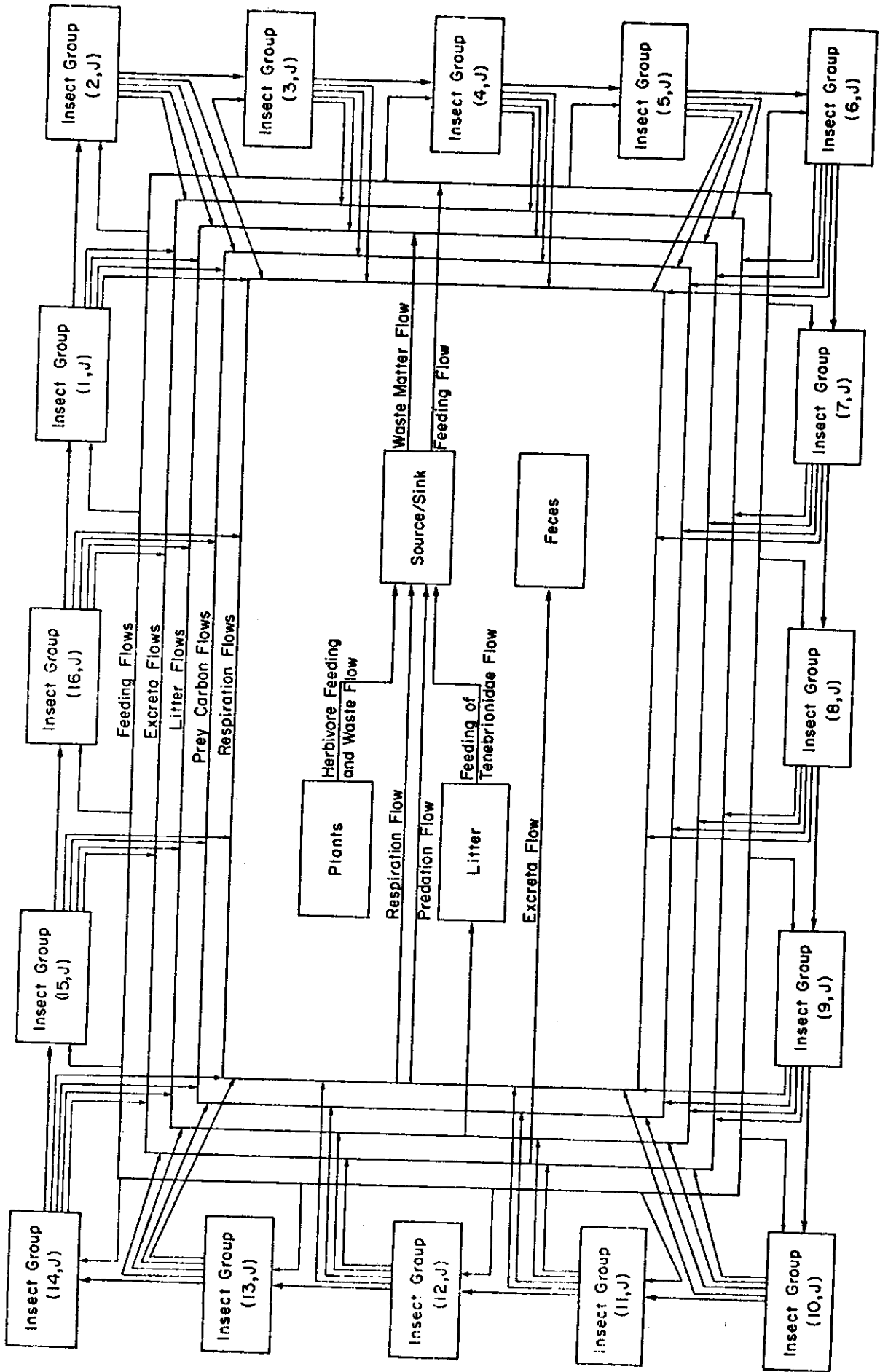


Fig. 10. Flow chart for flows of carbon from stage to stage within a main insect group and between these stages and the interactive compartments of ELM.

previous life stage computed as the number transferred times the average weight of these individuals (in the coding:  $ENFIJ(I,J) * EW(I-1,J)$ ). There will also be a similar flow out to the next life stage ( $ENFIJ(I+1,J) * EW(I,J)$ ). For adults this flow constitutes the flow of egg carbon to the first egg stage.

The losses suffered by the group (I,J) through predation are flowed to a source/sink rather than to the appropriate state variable for the predator. The reason is that the majority of the predators are not incorporated in the model, and, besides, this allows for the same representation of feeding flows for both predaceous and herbivorous insects. Sufficient detail in the predation process should still be achieved since the elements used to compute these flows are computed specifically for a predator-prey pair. The amount of carbon flowed from insect group (I,J) is computed as the number taken by all predators times their average weight (in the coding:  $ESMP(I,J) * EW(I,J)$ ). In addition to this the amount of carbon produced by respiration by group (I,J) is also flowed into the source/sink (i.e.,  $EFIR(I,J)$ ). Individuals dying from non-predatory causes are moved to the compartment for litter (in the coding:  $ENFL(I,J) * EW(I,J)$ ).

The flow of carbon into an insect group (I,J) through feeding ( $EFFI(I,J)$ ) is taken from the source/sink. Another flow from the source/sink going to litter consists of carbon wasted during the feeding of the insects. This is the sum of the amount wasted by plant feeders and the amount wasted by Carabidae larvae and spiders. For the other predators no waste factor has been computed.

To balance these two flows out of the source/sink other flows from the food material (plants or prey) go into the source/sink. They consist



of the amount actually ingested by the insect plus the amount wasted. For plants the amount flowed from a food category is the sum of the amount eaten and wasted by all consumers (in the coding:  $EFC(L,K)$  summed over all  $K$  for each  $L$ ). An additional flow goes from litter to the source/sink. This is to balance off the amount eaten by adult Tenebrionidae (category 16,6) which is considered to be a litter feeder.

Finally, grams carbon excreted by an insect group is flowed to the feces compartment in ELM.

Note:

A word of caution, the FLOW part of the coding has not been tested in computer runs, and structural weaknesses and errors may therefore exist.

Minor changes in the data and in subroutine START are necessary to provide the connections between the initialized  $X$  variables and the  $EN$  variables. As these parts of the model are at present, these connections must be provided explicitly by the user. The reason is that the model was previously run without the  $X$  variables.

In the flow constituting dead animals to litter the flow ends in compartments for surface litter. A better approach would be to send dead animals below ground to the belowground litter compartment and only the aboveground dead animals to the present compartments.

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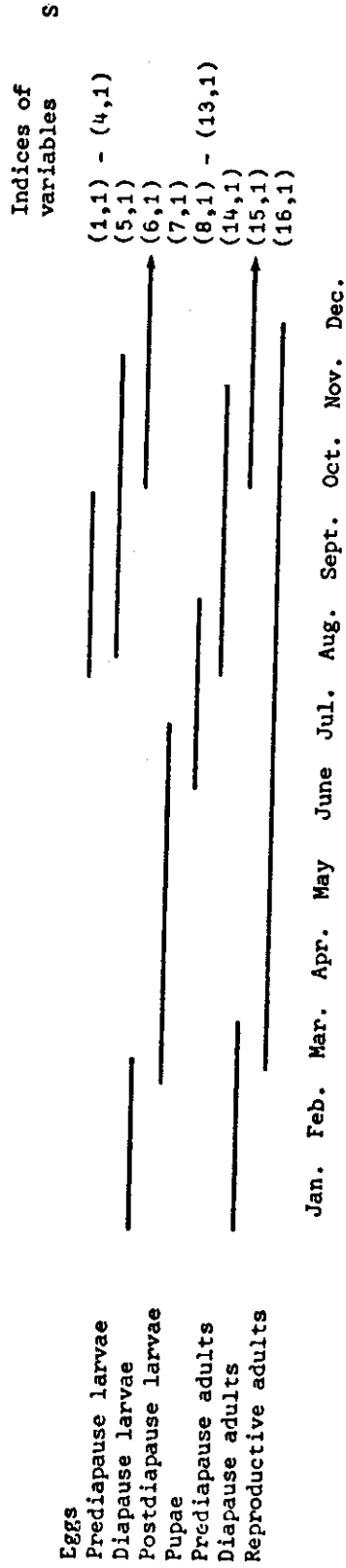
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APPENDIX A

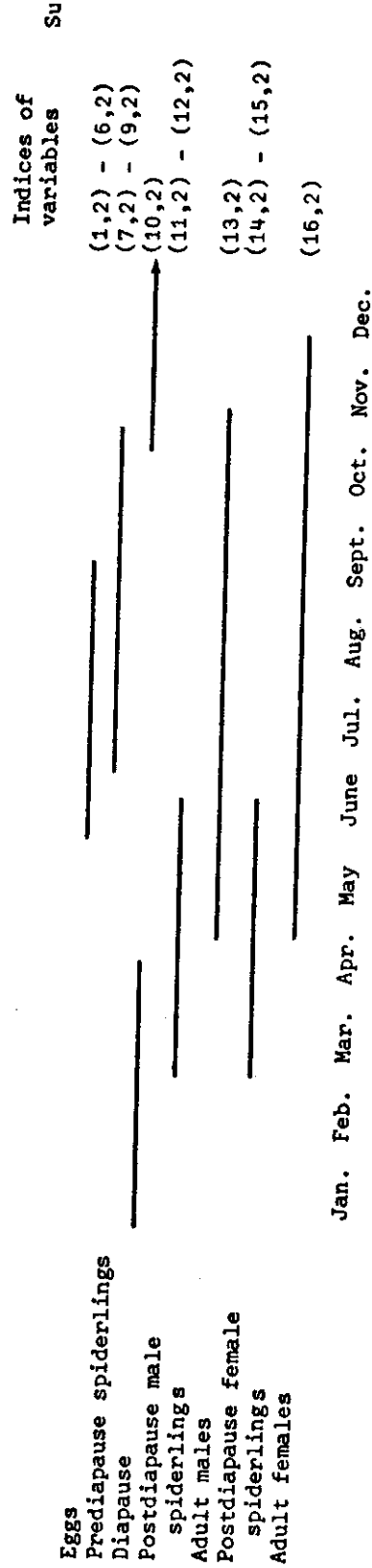
LIFE-STAGES AND APPROXIMATE TIMING OF LIFE-HISTORY EVENTS AS ASSUMED IN THE MODEL

Life cycle for the first group, Carabidae



2 years per generation, overwintering by larvae first winter and by adults second winter.

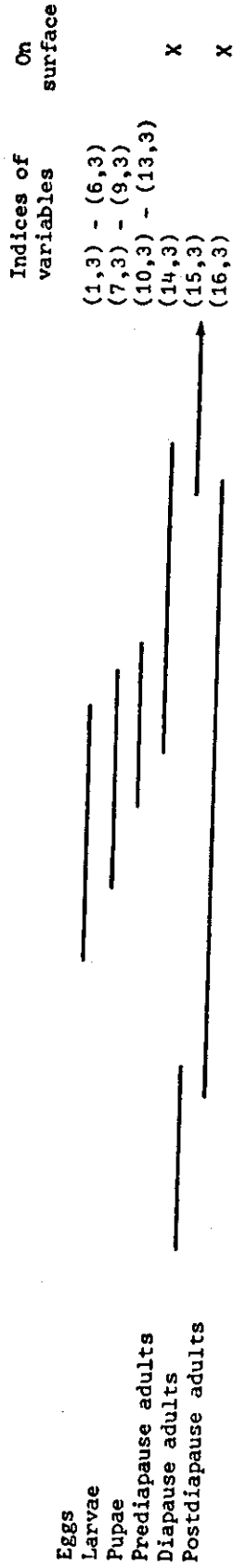
Life cycle for the second group, Araneida



1 year per generation, overwintering by third-fifth instar.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Life cycle for the third group, Chrysomelidae-Curculionidae



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

1 year per generation, overwintering by adults.

Life cycle for the fourth group, aboveground Hemiptera-Homoptera



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

2 generations per year, overwinter as first generation eggs.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Life cycle for the fifth group, Scarabaeidae

	Indices of variables	On surface
Eggs	(1,5) - (4,5)	
1 year larvae	(5,5)	
1 year diapause	(6,5)	
2 year larvae	(7,5)	
2 year diapause	(8,5)	
3 year larvae	(9,5)	
3 year diapause	(10,5)	
Postdiapause larvae	(11,5)	
Pupae	(12,5) - (15,5)	
Adults	(16,5)	X

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

3 years per generation, overwinter as larvae.

Life cycle for the sixth group, Tenebrionidae

	Indices of variables	On surface
Eggs	(1,6) - (4,6)	
1 year larvae	(5,6)	
1 year diapause	(6,6)	
2 year larvae	(7,6)	
2 year diapause	(8,6)	
Postdiapause larvae	(9,6)	
Pupae	(10,6) - (15,6)	
Adults	(16,6)	X

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

2 years per generation, overwinter as larvae.

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Life cycle for the seventh group, Orthoptera

	Indices of variables	On surface
Eggs	(1,7)	
Male nymphs	(2,7) - (7,7)	X
Male adults	(8,7)	X
Female nymphs	(9,7) - (15,7)	X
Female adults	(16,7)	X

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

1 year per generation, overwinter as eggs.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF DRIVING VARIABLES FOR THE MODEL

From the abiotic submodel of ELM:

- APEVA - Potential evapotranspiration rate (cm water/day)
- ATEN(3) - Water tension at 4-15 cm (negative bars)
- AVMN - Average minimum air temperature for time step DT ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 2 m)
- AVMX - Average maximum air temperature for time step DT ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 2 m)
- AVSTM(1-3) - Average daily soil-temperature for time step DT ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 0, 15, 30 cm depth)

From the producer submodel of ELM:

- PHEN (1-5) - Mean phenophase of producer 1-5 ( $\text{g C/m}^2/\text{day}$ )
- X(200-204) - Live shoot state variables ( $\text{g C/m}^2$ )
- X(210-214) - Crowns or storage state variables ( $\text{g C/m}^2$ )
- X(230-234) - Seed state variables ( $\text{g C/m}^2$ )
- X(240-244) - Live root state variables ( $\text{g C/m}^2$ )

From the mammalian consumer submodel of ELM:

- X(303-305) - State variables for small mammals ( $\text{g C/m}^2$ )



APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES AND PARAMETERS

The variables occurring in STORAGE or CYCL1 follow.

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
X(320-335)	Biomass in the different life stages of Carabidae	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
X(336-351)	Biomass in the different life stages of Araneida	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
X(352-367)	Biomass in the different life stages of Chrysomelidae/Curculionidae	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
X(368-383)	Biomass in the different life stages of Homoptera/Hemiptera	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
X(384-399)	Biomass in the different life stages of Scarabaeidae	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
X(520-535)	Biomass in the different life stages of Tenebrionidae	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
X(536-551)	Biomass in the different life stages of Orthoptera	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
E12	Constant	Degree-days (°C)
E22	Variable expressing temperature effect on ESEF(I,J)	Prey found/predator/day
EA	Return variable from subroutine ESTEP (EA also occurs in other subprograms with a different meaning, see the respective subprograms)	Nondimensional
EACF	Factor adjusting respiration for inactive insects	Nondimensional
EASK(I)	Assimilation coefficient for insect group I, fraction of food ingested	Nondimensional
EAVTM	Average daily temperature at 7.5 cm soil depth	°C
EAO	Half temperature amplitude at 2 m	°C
EA1	Half temperature amplitude at surface	°C

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EA2	Half temperature amplitude at 7.5 cm depth	°C
EA3	Half temperature amplitude at 15 cm depth	°C
EB	Return variable from subroutine ESTEP (EB also occurs in other subprograms with a different meaning, see the respective subprograms)	Degree-days (°C)
ECUT(I)	Factor for food wasted in feeding, as proportion of food ingested by insect group I	Nondimensional
EDG(I,J)	Accumulated degree-days necessary for development into next stage, for insect group (I,J)	Degree-days (°C)
EDGDD	Temporary variable for degree-days	Degree-days (°C)
EDGDS	Function, degree-days computed from daily maximum and minimum temperatures and developmental zero	Degree-days (°C)
EDGD1	Number of degree-days per day experienced by an insect at the surface	Degree-days (°C)
EDGD2	Number of degree-days per day experienced by an insect at 7.5 cm soil depth	Degree-days (°C)
EDTM1	Temperature amplitude at surface	°C
EDTM2	Temperature amplitude at 7.5 cm soil depth	°C
EDTM3	Temperature amplitude at 15 cm soil depth	°C
EDUI	Temporary variable	Nondimensional
EDU1	Energy demand per unit biomass for insect predators	Nondimensional
EDU6	Energy demand per unit biomass for birds	Nondimensional
EDU7	Energy demand per unit biomass for small mammals	Nondimensional
EDW	Fraction of normal weight below which actual weight affects survival	Nondimensional
EDZ1	Developmental zero for surface insects	°C

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EDZ2	Developmental zero for insects at 7.5 cm depth	°C
EEPF	Function, computes number of eggs laid per female per day	Individuals/female/day
EFC(L,K)	Consumption of food type L by consumer K	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EFD(L)	Density of food type L	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EFFI(I,J)	Food intake by insect group (I,J)	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EFIE(I,J)	Excretion by insect group (I,J)	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EFIR(I,J)	Respiration by insect group (I,J)	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EFLG	Integer, flag required by ALINT2	Nondimensional
EFOD	Function, food eaten by herbivore insect group (I,J)	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EFOOD	Summing variable, food eaten by predacious insect group (I,J)	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EGGP	Number of eggs produced per female per day	Individuals/female/day
EHAF	Proportion of present stage going to the next stage in Hemiptera-Homoptera and Orthoptera	Nondimensional
EI	Integer, counting variable and index	Nondimensional
EIAF	Correction factor for respiration of diapausing insects	Nondimensional
EIW	Weight of individual on entering a stage	g C/individual
EJ	Integer, counting variable, and index	Nondimensional
EK	Integer, counting variable, and index	Nondimensional
EL	Integer, counting variable, and index	Nondimensional
EM(I)	Integer array relating index for herbivore (I) to that of species group (EM(I))	Nondimensional
EMER(I)	Maximum egg-laying rate per female in group (I)	Individuals/female/day

## APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EMN1	Minimum fraction surviving effect of temperature	Nondimensional
EMN2	Minimum fraction surviving effect of moisture	Nondimensional
EMW(I)	Minimum weight for reproduction by female of group (I)	g C/individual
EN(I,J)	Density of insects in group (I,J)	Individuals/m <sup>2</sup>
ENEG	Number of insects at a stage (I,J) dying and proceeding to next stage	Individuals/m <sup>2</sup>
ENFIJ(I,J)	Numbers proceeding into stage (I,J)	Individuals/m <sup>2</sup>
ENFL(I,J)	Numbers dying from non-predatory causes	Individuals/m <sup>2</sup>
ENFP(I,J,K)	Number of prey from group (I,J) taken by predator K	Individuals/m <sup>2</sup>
ENW(I,J)	Expected or normal weight of an individual in group (I,J)	g C/individual
ENW1(I,J)	Expected average weight at start of existence of group (I,J)	g C/individual
ENW2(I,J)	Expected average weight at end of existence of group (I,J)	g C/individual
EPAD1	Proportion of arthropods in diet for <i>Onychomys ochrogaster</i>	Nondimensional
EPAD2	Proportion of arthropods in diet for <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Nondimensional
EPAD3	Proportion of arthropods in diet for <i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Nondimensional
EPAD5	Proportion of arthropods in diet for ants	Nondimensional
EPAD6	Proportion of arthropods in diet for birds	Nondimensional

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EPPF(I)	Proportion of productive females among adults in group (I)	Nondimensional
EPPRF(I,J,K)	Food preference of predator K for prey (I,J)	Nondimensional
EPRED	Function, number of prey taken by a predator group	Individuals
EPRD1	Biomass of Asilidae larvae	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EPRD2	Biomass of Asilidae adults	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EPRD5	Biomass of ants	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EPRD6	Biomass of birds	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EPRF(L,K)	Assigned preference index for food L, consumer K	Nondimensional
EQ10	Parameter representing Q <sub>10</sub> value	1/°C
ERA	Constant used in ERSR relating weight to respiration	μl O <sub>2</sub> /mg/hour
ERB	Constant used in ERSR relating weight to reproduction	Nondimensional
EREP	Energy cost of reproduction for reproductive stage	g C/m <sup>2</sup> /day
EREPI	Energy cost of reproduction for first generation Hemiptera-Homoptera	g C/m <sup>2</sup> /day
ERFD(L)	Relative density of food type L	Nondimensional
ERNK(L,K)	Relative rank of food L for consumer K	Nondimensional
ERPD(I,J)	Relative density of prey (I,J)	Nondimensional
ERPF(L,K)	Relative preference index for food L, consumer K	Nondimensional
ERPR	Energy cost of reproduction for group (I,J)	g C/m <sup>2</sup> /day
ERRNK(I,J,K)	Rank of prey (I,J) for predator K	Nondimensional

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
ERSPR	Function, respiration of group (I,J) (basal metabolism)	$g\ C/m^2/day$
ERSP1	Respiration for predator group 1	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERSP2	Respiration for predator group 2	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERSP3	Respiration for predator group 3	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERSP4	Respiration for predator group 4	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERSP5	Respiration for predator group 5	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERSP6	Respiration for predator group 6	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERSP7	Respiration for predator group 7	$g\ C/time\ step$
ERT1	Constant used in EFOD, fraction of food density	Nondimensional
ERT2	Constant used in EFOD, fraction of E12	Nondimensional
ERT4	Constant used in EFOD, fraction of food density	Nondimensional
ESFD	Fraction surviving below normal weight	Nondimensional
ESMF	Summing variable, density of all food types	$g\ C/m^2$
ESMP(I,J)	Total number taken by predators from group (I,J)	Individuals/ $m^2$
ESMPF(K)	Summing variable, all preference indices for consumer K	Nondimensional
ESMRK(K)	Summing variable, all ranks for consumer K	Nondimensional
ESMST	Fraction surviving moisture conditions	Nondimensional
ESTEP	Subroutine name	
ESTMP	Fraction surviving temperature conditions	Nondimensional
ESUM(I,J)	Number of degree-days accumulated by group (I,J)	Degree-days ( $^{\circ}C$ )

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
ETIME(I,J)	Approximate duration of stage (I,J) for determination of normal weight	Days
ETIM1(I,J)	Time after which transfer into stage (I,J) can occur	Days
ETIM2(I,J)	Time until which transfer into stage (I,J) can occur	Days
ETMN1	Minimum daily temperature at the soil surface	°C
ETMN2	Minimum daily temperature at the 7.5 cm soil depth	°C
ETMN3	Minimum daily temperature at the 15.0 cm soil depth	°C
ETMX1	Maximum daily temperature at the soil surface	°C
ETMX2	Maximum daily temperature at 7.5 cm soil depth	°C
ETMX3	Maximum daily temperature at 15.0 cm soil depth	°C
ETM1(I,J)	Time for start of existence of group (I,J)	Days
ETM2	Time for end of existence of group	Days
ET11	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for inactive stages	°C
ET12	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for active stages	°C
ET21	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for inactive stages	°C
ET22	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for active stages	°C
ET31	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for inactive stages	°C

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
ET32	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for active stages	°C
ET41	Point on x-axis to determine ESTMP for all stages	°C
ET51	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for inactive stages below ground	-bars water pressure
ET52	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for active stages below ground	-bars water pressure
ET53	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for active stages above ground	cm of water/day
ET54	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for inactive stages above ground	cm of water/day
ET61	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for inactive stages below ground	-bars water pressure
ET62	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for active stages below ground	-bars water pressure
ET63	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for active stages above ground	cm of water/day
ET64	Point on x-axis to determine ESMST for inactive stages above ground	cm of water/day
EW(I,J)	Average actual weight for insects in group (I,J)	g C/individual
EWT1	Expected or normal weight of all group 1 predators	g C/individual
EWT2	Expected or normal weight of all group 2 predators	g C/individual
EWT3	Expected or normal weight of all group 3 predators	g C/individual
EWT4	Expected or normal weight of all group 4 predators	g C/individual



APPENDIX C (cont.)

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Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EWT5	Expected or normal weight of all group 5 predators	g C/individual
EWT6	Expected or normal weight of all group 6 predators	g C/individual
EWT7	Expected or normal weight of all group 7 predators	g C/individual
EW1	Actual weight of all group 1 predators	g C/individual
EW2	Actual weight of all group 2 predators	g C/individual
EW3	Actual weight of all group 3 predators	g C/individual
EW4	Actual weight of all group 4 predators	g C/individual
EW5	Actual weight of all group 5 predators	g C/individual
EW6	Actual weight of all group 6 predators	g C/individual
EW7	Actual weight of all group 7 predators	g C/individual
EX1	Point on x-axis to determine rate of transfer into new stage	Degree-days (°C)
EX2	Point on x-axis to determine rate of transfer into new stage	Degree-days (°C)
EY1	Point on y-axis to determine rate of transfer into new stage	Nondimensional
EY2	Point on y-axis to determine rate of transfer into new stage	Nondimensional

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APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables only occurring in function EASN.

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Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EASN	General arc sine function	Nondimensional
EA	Half amplitude of sine wave	Nondimensional
EB	Wavelength of sine wave	Nondimensional
EC	Parameter moving sine wave on x-axis	Nondimensional
EE	Distance from x-axis to half amplitude line	Nondimensional
EY	y-value of point whose x-value is to be found	Nondimensional

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APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables only occurring in function EDGDS.

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Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EDGDS	Function computing number of degree-days	Degree-days (°C)
E1	Area between developmental zero line and sine wave 1	Degree-days (°C)
E2	Area between developmental zero line and sine wave 2	Degree-days (°C)
EA	Half the temperature amplitude	°C
EB1	Wave length of sine wave 1	Days
EB2	Wave length of sine wave 2	Days
EC1	Parameter moving sine wave 1 along x-axis	Days
EC2	Parameter moving sine wave 2 along x-axis	Days
ED	Distance from x-axis to developmental zero line	°C
EDZ	Developmental zero	°C
EE	Distance from x-axis to half amplitude line	°C
EMAX	Maximum daily temperature	°C
EMIN	Minimum daily temperature	°C
EX1	x-value for intersection between developmental zero line and sine wave 1	Days
EX2	x-value for intersection between developmental zero line and sine wave 2	Days

---

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables only occurring in function EEPF.

---

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EEPF	Function computing number of eggs laid per female	Individuals/female/day
EA	Constant, equals E12	Degree-days (°C)
EDD	Degree-days experienced by insect per day	Degree-days/day
EDV	Relative difference between actual weight and minimum weight for reproduction	Nondimensional
EEWT	Minimum weight for reproduction	g C/individual
EFNUT	Effect of nutrition on egg production	Nondimensional
EFTMP	Effect of temperature on egg production	Nondimensional
EMX	Maximum number of eggs laid per female	Individuals/female/day
EWT	Actual average weight of females	g C/individual

---

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables only occurring in function EFOD.

---

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EFOD	Total amount of food eaten by insect group (I,J)	$g C/m^2$
ECFD	Energy demand of insect group (I,J)	$g C/m^2$
EDGDD	Degree-days experienced by insect group (I,J)	Degree-days/day
EFCN	Food consumed by insect group (I,J) from food L	$g C/m^2$
ERAT	Ratio of actual to normal average weight	Nondimensional
ERPR	Energy cost of reproduction for group (I,J)	$g C/m^2$
ESEL	Selectivity index for consumer	Nondimensional

---

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables which only occur in function EPRED.

---

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
EPRED	Number of prey (I,J) taken by predator K	Individual/m <sup>2</sup>
ECFD	Consumer food demand	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EDGDD	Degree-days experienced by predator K	Degree-days/day
EFCN	Total consumption of prey (I,J) by predator K	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
ENWT	Total expected weight of predator group K	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
ERAT	Ratio of EWT to ENWT	Nondimensional
ERPR	Total reproductive cost of predator group K	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
ERSP	Total respiration of predator group K	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
ESEL	Selectivity of predator	Nondimensional
EWT	Total weight of predator group K	g C/m <sup>2</sup>

---

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables which only occur in function ERSR.

---

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
ERSPR	Respiration of group (I,J) (basal metabolism)	g C/m <sup>2</sup>
EEA	Half temperature amplitude	°C
EEB	Wave length of sine wave in temperature simulation	Days
EEC	Parameter moving sine wave along x-axis	Days
EEE	Distance from x-axis to half amplitude line	°C
EEX	Point on x-axis where ETEMP is to be computed	Days
ERESP	Respiration of individual at ETEMP	µl O <sub>2</sub> /hour
ERSP	Summing variable for respiration	µl O <sub>2</sub> /12 hours
ETEMP	Temperature generated from maximum and minimum temperatures by sine curves	°C
ETMN	Daily minimum temperature	°C
ETMX	Daily maximum temperature	°C

---

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Below are listed the variables only occurring in subroutine ESTEP.

---

Variable name	Definition	Dimension
ESTEP	Subroutine name, computes transfer to next stage	
EA	Return parameter (0 if no transfer, 1 if full transfer)	Nondimensional
EB	Return parameter, rest of accumulated degree-days	Degree-days (°C)
EDGG	Required accumulated degree-days for transfer	Degree-days (°C)
ESM	Accumulated degree-days	Degree-days (°C)

---



APPENDIX D

CATEGORIES OF HERBIVORES AND PREDATORS

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Number	Category of Herbivore
1	Carabidae, prediapause adult [(14,1)]
2	Carabidae, postdiapause adult [(16,1)]
3	Chrysomelidae-Curculionidae larvae [(7,3)-(9,3)]
4	Chrysomelidae-Curculionidae adults [(14,3),(16,3)]
5	Hemiptera-Homoptera [(2,4)-(6,4),(12,4)-(16,4)]
6	Scarabaeidae larvae [(5,5),(7,5),(9,5),(11,5)]
7	Scarabaeidae adults [(16,5)]
8	Tenebrionidae larvae [(5,6),(7,6),(9,6)]
9	Orthoptera [(2,7)-(16,7)]

---

The variables typically have the form Var(I,J) where I refers to the food category and J to the herbivore category.

APPENDIX D (cont.)

---

Number	Category of Predator
1	Asilidae larvae
2	Asilidae adults
3	Carabidae larvae [(5,1),(7,1)]
4	Aranea [(7,2)-(9,2),(11,2)-(16,2)]
5	Formicidae
6	Birds
7	Small mammals [X(303)-X(305)]

---

The variables typically have the form Var K(I,J) where K refers to the predator group and (I,J) refers to the insect category that is preyed upon.

APPENDIX E  
COMPUTER LISTING

Note:

The statements numbered ERIC 16 and 17 pertain to input variables from other submodels of ELM. Those numbered ERIC 18, 19, and 20 pertain to either temporary variables used to read input variables from a file or variables defined in other submodels used for interaction with these submodels.

The comment statements used to define variables are not entirely up to date, the reader should refer to Appendix C. The statements ERIC 448 to ERIC 471 were used to execute the model at 2-day time steps from input listed on file at 1-day time steps.

The list of parameters used is not entirely up to date and part of it is redundant.

C*****	ERIC	2	
C	ERIC	3	
C*****	ERIC	4	
STORAGE,EN(16, 7)	ERIC	5	
STORAGE,ESUM(16, 7),EDG(16, 7),EDZ1,EDZ2	ERIC	6	
STORAGE,ENFIJ(17, 7),ENFL(16, 7),EFFI(16, 7),EFIE(16, 7),EFIR(16, 7)	ERIC	7	
STORAGE,EW(16,7)	ERIC	8	
STORAGE,ETM1(16, 7),ETIME(16, 7),ENW(16, 7),ENW1(16, 7),ENW2(16, 7)	ERIC	9	
STORAGE,ENFP(16,7,7),ESMP(16,7),ERPU(16,7),EPPRF(16,7,7),ERRNK(16,7,7)	ERIC	10	
STORAGE,EPRD1,EPRD2,EPRD5,EPRD6,EDU1,EDU6,EDU7	ERIC	11	
STORAGE,EPAD1,EPAD2,EPAD3,EPAD5,EPAD6	ERIC	12	
STORAGE,ET11,ET12,ET21,ET22,ET31,ET32,ET41,ET51,ET52,ET53,ET61,ET62,ET63	ERIC	13	
STORAGE,EMN1,EMN2,ETS4,ET64	ERIC	14	
STORAGE,ETIM1(16, 7),ETIM2(16, 7),EDW,EPPF( 7),EMER( 7),EMW( 7)	ERIC	15	
STORAGE,EDAY,APEVA,ATEN(4),ARAIN,AVMX,AVMN,AVSTM(3),PGROS(5),PRES(5)	ERIC	16	
STORAGE,PHEN(5)	ERIC	17	
STORAGE,EDA1,EDA2,APEV1,APEV2,ATE1(4),ATE2(4),ARAI1,ARAI2,AVN1,AVN2,AVX1	ERIC	18	
STORAGE,AVX2,AVST1(3),AVST2(3),PGRO1(5),PGRO2(5),PRES1(5),PRES2(5)	ERIC	19	
STORAGE,PHI1(5),PHI2(5),Z1(28),Z2(28),DLABF,DLABG,DLABI,DLASE,DLART(1)	ERIC	20	
STORAGE,EFD(20),EFC(20),EHPF(20, 9),EHPF(20, 9),ESMPF( 9),ESMRK( 9)	ERIC	21	
STORAGE,EPRNK(20,9),EFC(20,9),ECUT(7),EASK(7)	ERIC	22	
STORAGE,EACF,EIAF,EQ10,ERA,ERR,ERT1,ERT2,ERT3,ERT4,ERT5,E12	ERIC	23	
INTEGER,EI,EJ,EK,EL,EM(9),EFLG	ERIC	24	
C***DEFINITION OF VARIABLES *****	ERIC	25	
C*** NOTE. NUMBER OF INSECTS REFERS TO NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PER SQUARE	ERIC	26	
C*** METER UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY STATED *****	ERIC	27	
C***VARIABLES USED IN SUBROUTINE CYCL1 *****	ERIC	28	
C*** FA	- RETURN VARIABLE FROM SUBROUTINE ESTEP (VALUES 1 OR	ERIC	29
C*** EACF	- FACTOR ADJUSTING RESPIRATION FOR ACTIVE INSECTS ***	ERIC	30
C*** EASK(I)	- ASSIMILATION COEFFICIENT FOR INSECT GROUP I, AS FRA	ERIC	31
C***	TOTAL FOOD INGESTED *****	ERIC	32
C*** EAVTM	- AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT 7.5CM DEPTH *****	ERIC	33
C*** EA0	- (AVMX-AVMN)/2.	ERIC	34
C*** EA1	- EDTM1/2.	ERIC	35
C*** EA2	- EDTM2/2.	ERIC	36
C*** EA3	- EDTM3/2.	ERIC	37
C*** EB	- RETURN VARIABLE FROM SUBROUTINE ESTEP, DEGREE-DAYS	ERIC	38
C*** ECUT(I)	- FRACTION OF FOOD EATEN THAT IS SIMULTANEOUSLY WASTE	ERIC	39
C***	INDIVIDUAL OF GROUP I ( IN GRAMS CARBON ) *****	ERIC	40
C*** FDG(I,J)	- NUMBER OF DEGREE-DAYS PER DAY NECESSARY FOR DEVELOP	ERIC	41
C***	INTO STAGE I+1.J *****	ERIC	42
C*** EDGD0	- DUMMY VARIABLE (EQUAL TO EDGD1 OR EDGD2) *****	ERIC	43
C*** EDGD5	- FUNCTION TO DETERMINE DEGREE-DAYS FROM MAX AND MIN	ERIC	44
C***	AND DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO *****	ERIC	45
C*** EDGD1	- NUMBER OF DEGREE-DAYS EXPERIENCED BY INSECTS AT SUR	ERIC	46
C*** EDGD2	- NUMBER OF DEGREE-DAYS EXPERIENCED BY INSECTS AT 7.5	ERIC	47
C*** EDTM1	- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAX AND MIN TEMPERATURE AT SURFA	ERIC	48
C*** EDTM2	- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAX AND MIN TEMP. AT 7.5CM DEPTH	ERIC	49
C*** EDTM3	- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAX AND MIN TEMP. AT 10CM DEPTH	ERIC	50
C*** EDU1	- ENERGY DEMAND PER UNIT BIOMASS FOR INSECT PREDATORS	ERIC	51
C*** EDU6	- ENERGY DEMAND PER UNIT BIOMASS (IN G CB) FOR BIRDS	ERIC	52
C*** EDU7	- ENERGY DEMAND PER UNIT BIOMASS FOR SMALL MAMMALS **	ERIC	53
C*** EDW	- FRACTION OF WEIGHT BELOW WHICH WEIGHT AFFECTS SURVI	ERIC	54
C*** EDZ1	- INPUT PARAMETER, DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO FOR SURFACE INS	ERIC	55
C*** EDZ2	- INPUT PARAMETER, DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO FOR INSECTS AT	ERIC	56
C*** EHPF	- FUNCTION TO COMPUTE NUMBER OF EGGS LAID PER FEMALE	ERIC	57
C***	PARAMETERS- EMER(1),E12,EDGD(1 OR 2),EW(16,I),EMW(1	ERIC	58
C*** EFC(L,K)	- CONSUMPTION OF FOOD L BY CONSUMER GROUP K (G CB) **	ERIC	59
C*** FFD(L)	- FOOD DENSITY AS GRAMS PLANT CARBON PER SQUARE METER	ERIC	60
C***	FOOD CATEGORY L *****	ERIC	61
C*** EFFI(I,J)	- FOOD INTAKE BY INSECT GROUP (I,J) IN GRAMS CARBON *	ERIC	62

C***	EFIE(I,J)	- EXCRETION BY GROUP (I,J) IN GRAMS CARBON *****	ERIC	63
C***	FFIR(I,J)	- RESPIRATION BY GROUP (I,J) IN GRAMS CARBON *****	ERIC	64
C***	EFLG	- FLAG, RETURN PARAMETER IN FUNCTION ALINT2 *****	ERIC	65
C***	EFOOD	- SUMMING VARIABLE FOR FOOD EATEN BY PREDATORS *****	ERIC	66
C***	EGGP	- NUMBER OF EGGS PRODUCED PER FEMALE PER TIME STEP **	ERIC	67
C***	FHAF	- DUMMY VARIABLE USED IN TRANSFER FOR HEMI-HOMO AND G	ERIC	68
C***	FI	- INTEGER, COUNTER *****	ERIC	69
C***	EIAF	- FACTOR ADJUSTING RESPIRATION FOR DIAPAUSING STAGES	ERIC	70
C***	EIW	- WEIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL ENTERING A STAGE *****	ERIC	71
C***	FJ	- INTEGER, COUNTER *****	ERIC	72
C***	FK	- INTEGER, COUNTER *****	ERIC	73
C***	FL	- INTEGER, COUNTER *****	ERIC	74
C***	EMER(I)	- MAXIMUM EGG-LAYING RATE PER FEMALE OF GROUP I PER T	ERIC	75
C***	FMN1	- MINIMUM FRACTION SURVIVING EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE **	ERIC	76
C***	FMN2	- MINIMUM FRACTION SURVIVING EFFECT OF MOISTURE OR EVA	ERIC	77
C***	FMW(I)	- MINIMUM WEIGHT FOR REPRODUCTION BY FEMALE OF GROUP	ERIC	78
C***	EN(I,J)	- NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN INSECT GROUP J AND CATEGOR	ERIC	79
C***	ENEG	- NUMBERS GOING OUT FROM EN(I,J) *****	ERIC	80
C***	ENFIJ(I,J)	- NUMBERS PER SQ.M FLOWING FROM EN(I-1,J) TO EN(I,J)	ERIC	81
C***	ENFL(I,J)	- NUMBER OF INSECTS IN GROUP J, CATEGORY I DYING FROM	ERIC	82
C***		PREDATORY CAUSES *****	ERIC	83
C***	ENFP(I,J,K)	- NUMBER OF PREY FROM GROUP I,J TAKEN BY PREDATOR K *	ERIC	84
C***	ENW(I,J)	- EXPECTED WEIGHT OF AN INDIVIDUAL IN I,J *****	ERIC	85
C***	ENW1(I,J)	- EXPECTED WEIGHT AT START OF EXISTENCE OF INDIVIDUAL	ERIC	86
C***	ENW2(I,J)	- EXPECTED WEIGHT AT END OF EXISTENCE OF INDIVIDUAL *	ERIC	87
C***	EPAD1	- PROPORTION ARTHROPODS IN DIET FOR ONYCHOMYS LEUCOGA	ERIC	88
C***	EPAD2	- PROPORTION ARTHROPODS IN DIET FOR PEROMYSCUS MANICU	ERIC	89
C***	EPAD3	- PROPORTION ARTHROPODS IN DIET FOR SPERMOPHILUS TRID	ERIC	90
C***	EPAD5	- PROPORTION ARTHROPODS IN DIET FOR ANTS *****	ERIC	91
C***	EPAD6	- PROPORTION ARTHROPODS IN DIET FOR BIRDS *****	ERIC	92
C***	EPPF(I)	- PROPORTION OF PRODUCTIVE FEMALES OF ADULT POPULATIO	ERIC	93
C***		INSECT GROUP I *****	ERIC	94
C***	EPPRF(I,J,K)	- FOOD PREFERENCE OF PREDATOR K FOR PREY I,J *****	ERIC	95
C***	EPRD1	- TOTAL BIOMASS OF PREDATOR 1 IN GRAMS CARBON PER SQ.	ERIC	96
C***	EPRD2	- TOTAL BIOMASS OF PREDATOR 2 IN GRAMS CARBON PER SQ.	ERIC	97
C***	EPRD5	- TOTAL BIOMASS OF PREDATOR 5 IN GRAMS CARBON PER SQ.	ERIC	98
C***	EPRD6	- TOTAL BIOMASS OF PREDATOR 6 IN GRAMS CARBON PER SQ.	ERIC	99
C***	EPRF(L,K)	- ASSIGNED PREFERENCE INDEX FOR FOOD L AND CONSUMER K	ERIC	100
C***	FRA	- CONSTANT USED IN FUNCTION EKSPH *****	ERIC	101
C***	FRB	- CONSTANT USED IN FUNCTION ERSPH *****	ERIC	102
C***	EREP	- ENERGY COST OF EGG PRODUCTION FOR REPRODUCTIVE STAG	ERIC	103
C***	EREPI	- SAME AS EREP BUT FOR HEMI-HOMOS FIRST GENERATION **	ERIC	104
C***	ERFD(L)	- RELATIVE FOOD DENSITY FOR FOOD CATEGORY L, NORMALIZ	ERIC	105
C***	ERNK(L,K)	- RELATIVE RANK OF FOOD L FOR CONSUMER K, NORMALIZED	ERIC	106
C***	ERPD(I,J)	- RELATIVE DENSITY OF PREY I,J *****	ERIC	107
C***	ERPF(L,K)	- RELATIVE PREFERENCE INDEX FOR FOOD L AND CONSUMER K	ERIC	108
C***	ERPR	- DUMMY VARIABLE (EQUAL TO EREP OR 0.) *****	ERIC	109
C***	ERPNK(I,J,K)	- RANK OF PREY I,J FOR PREDATOR K *****	ERIC	110
C***	ERT1	- CONSTANT USED IN FUNCTION EFOD *****	ERIC	111
C***	ERT2	- CONSTANT USED IN FUNCTION EFOD *****	ERIC	112
C***	ERT3	- PARAMETER USED IN EPRD *****	ERIC	113
C***	ESFD	- FRACTION SURVIVING LACK OF FOOD *****	ERIC	114
C***	FSMF	- SUMMING VARIABLE, SUM OF ALL FOOD CATEGORIES *****	ERIC	115
C***	FSMP(I,J)	- TOTAL NUMBERS TAKEN BY PREDATORS FROM GROUP J, CATE	ERIC	116
C***	FSMPF(K)	- SUM OF PREFERENCES FOR CONSUMER K *****	ERIC	117
C***	FSMRK(K)	- SUM OF RANKS FOR CONSUMER K *****	ERIC	118
C***	FSMST	- FRACTION SURVIVING MOISTURE CONDITIONS *****	ERIC	119
C***	FSPR1	- SUM OF WEIGHTS OF ALL POTENTIAL PREY *****	ERIC	120
C***	FSPR2	- SUM OF WEIGHTS OF ALL POTENTIAL PREY BELOW GROUND *	ERIC	121
C***	FSPR3	- SUM OF WEIGHTS OF ALL POTENTIAL PREY ABOVE GROUND *	ERIC	122
C***	FSTMP	- FRACTION SURVIVING TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS *****	ERIC	123
C***	ESUM(I,J)	- NUMBER OF DEGREE-DAYS ACCUMULATED BY GROUP J, CATEG	ERIC	124
C***	ETIME(I,J)	- LENGTH OF EXISTENCE OF INDIVIDUAL (ETM2(I,J)-ETM1(I	ERIC	125
C***	ETM1(I,J)	- TIME AFTER WHICH ENFIJ(I,J) FLOW CAN OCCUR *****	ERIC	126
C***	ETM2(I,J)	- TIME UNTIL WHICH ENFIJ(I,J) FLOW CAN OCCUR *****	ERIC	127
C***	ETMN1	- MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT THE SOIL SURFACE *****	ERIC	128
C***	ETMN2	- MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 7.5CM SOIL DEPTH *****	ERIC	129
C***	ETMN3	- MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 10CM SOIL DEPTH *****	ERIC	130
C***	ETMX1	- MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT THE SOIL SURFACE *****	ERIC	131
C***	ETMX2	- MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 7.5CM SOIL DEPTH *****	ERIC	132

C***	ETMX3	- MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 10CM SOIL DEPTH *****	ERIC	133	
C***	ETM1(I,J)	- TIME FOR START OF EXISTENCE OF GROUP J, CATEGORY I	ERIC	134	
C***	ETM2	- TIME FOR END OF EXISTENCE OF GROUP *****	ERIC	135	
C***	ET11	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE TEMPERATURE EFFE	ERIC	136	
C***		SURVIVAL FOR EGGS, PUPAE, AND DIAPAUSING INDIVIDUAL	ERIC	137	
C***	FT12	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF TEMPER	ERIC	138	
C***		SURVIVAL FOR ACTIVE LARVAE AND ADULTS *****	ERIC	139	
C***	ET21	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE TEMPERATURE EFF	ERIC	140	
C***		SURVIVAL OF EGGS, PUPAE, AND DIAPAUSING INDIVIDUALS	ERIC	141	
C***	ET22	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE TEMPERATURE EFF	ERIC	142	
C***		SURVIVAL OF ACTIVE LARVAE AND ADULTS *****	ERIC	143	
C***	ET31	- THIRD POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE TEMPERATURE EFFE	ERIC	144	
C***		SURVIVAL OF EGGS, PUPAE, AND DIAPAUSING INDIVIDUALS	ERIC	145	
C***	ET32	- THIRD POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE TEMPERATURE EFFE	ERIC	146	
C***		SURVIVAL OF ACTIVE LARVAE AND ADULTS *****	ERIC	147	
C***	ET41	- FOURTH POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE TEMPERATURE EFF	ERIC	148	
C***		ON SURVIVAL *****	ERIC	149	
C***	ET51	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF SOIL M	ERIC	150	
C***		ON SURVIVAL OF EGGS, PUPAE, AND DIAPAUSING INDIVIDU	ERIC	151	
C***	FT52	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF SOIL MU	ERIC	152	
C***		ON SURVIVAL OF ACTIVE LARVAE AND ADULTS *****	ERIC	153	
C***	ET53	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF POTENT	ERIC	154	
C***		EVAPOTRANSPIRATION ON SURVIVAL OF ACTIVE LARVAE AND	ERIC	155	
C***	FT54	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF POTENT	ERIC	156	
C***		EVAPOTRANSPIRATION ON SURVIVAL OF EGGS, PUPAE, AND D	ERIC	157	
C***	ET61	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF SOIL	ERIC	158	
C***		ON SURVIVAL OF EGGS, PUPAE, AND DIAPAUSING INDIVIDU	ERIC	159	
C***	ET62	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF SOIL	ERIC	160	
C***		ON SURVIVAL OF ACTIVE LARVAE AND ADULTS *****	ERIC	161	
C***	FT63	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF POTEN	ERIC	162	
C***		EVAPOTRANSPIRATION ON SURVIVAL OF ACTIVE LARVAE AND	ERIC	163	
C***	ET64	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF POTEN	ERIC	164	
C***		EVAPOTRANSPIRATION ON SURVIVAL OF EGGS, PUPAE AND D	ERIC	165	
C***	EW(I,J)	- WEIGHT IN GRAMS CARBON OF INDIVIDUAL IN GROUP J, CA	ERIC	166	
C***	EW1	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 1 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	167	
C***	EW2	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 2 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	168	
C***	EW3	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 3 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	169	
C***	EW4	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 4 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	170	
C***	EW5	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 5 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	171	
C***	EW6	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 6 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	172	
C***	EW7	- NORMAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 7 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	173	
C***	FW1	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 1 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	174	
C***	FW2	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 2 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	175	
C***	FW3	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 3 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	176	
C***	FW4	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 4 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	177	
C***	FW5	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 5 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	178	
C***	FW6	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 6 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	179	
C***	FW7	- ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL GROUP 7 PREDATORS *****	ERIC	180	
C***	EX1	- FIRST POINT ON X-AXIS IN ALINT2 TRANSFER FUNCTION *	ERIC	181	
C***	FX2	- SECOND POINT ON X-AXIS IN ALINT2 TRANSFER FUNCTION	ERIC	182	
C***	EY1	- FIRST POINT ON Y-AXIS IN ALINT2 TRANSFER FUNCTION *	ERIC	183	
C***	EY2	- SECOND POINT ON Y-AXIS IN ALINT2 TRANSFER FUNCTION	ERIC	184	
C***	E12	- CONSTANT * DEGREE-DAYS, USED IN RELATION TO EDGD **	ERIC	185	
C***	F22	- VARIABLE EXPRESSING TEMPERATURE EFFECT ON ESEF(I,J)	ERIC	186	
C***BELOW APE LISTED THE VARIABLES WHICH ONLY OCCUR IN SUBPROGRAMS ****				ERIC	187
C***VARIABLES IN FUNCTION EASN *****				ERIC	188
C***EASN GIVES THE X-VALUE FOR A POINT ON A SINE WAVE WHEN Y IS GIVEN **				ERIC	189
C***	EA	- FORMAL PARAMETER, HALF AMPLITUDE OF SINE WAVE ****	ERIC	190	
C***	EB	- FORMAL PARAMETER, WAVE LENGTH OF SINE WAVE *****	ERIC	191	
C***	EC	- FORMAL PARAMETER, PARAMETER FOR MOVING WAVE ALONG X	ERIC	192	
C***	EE	- FORMAL PARAMETER, DISTANCE FROM X-AXIS TO HALF AMPL	ERIC	193	
C***	FY	- FORMAL PARAMETER, Y-VALUE OF POINT ON SINE WAVE **	ERIC	194	
C***VARIABLES IN FUNCTION EDGDS *****				ERIC	195
C***	FA	- HALF THE TEMPERATURE AMPLITUDE *****	ERIC	196	
C***	FB1	- WAVE LENGTH OF SINE WAVE 1 *****	ERIC	197	
C***	FB2	- WAVE LENGTH OF SINE WAVE 2 *****	ERIC	198	
C***	EC1	- PARAMETER MOVING SINE WAVE 1 ALONG X-AXIS *****	ERIC	199	

C***	EC2	- PARAMETER MOVING SINE WAVE 2 ALONG X-AXIS *****	ERIC	200	
C***	FD	- DISTANCE FROM X-AXIS TO DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO LINE ***	ERIC	201	
C***	EDZ	- FORMAL PARAMETER, DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO *****	ERIC	202	
C***	EE	- DISTANCE FROM X-AXIS TO HALF AMPLITUDE LINE *****	ERIC	203	
C***	FMAX	- FORMAL PARAMETER, MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE DURING THE DA	ERIC	204	
C***	EMIN	- FORMAL PARAMETER, MINIMUM TEMPERATURE DURING THE DA	ERIC	205	
C***	EX1	- X-VALUE FOR INTERSECTION DEVELOP ZERO AND SINE WAVE	ERIC	206	
C***	FX2	- X-VALUE FOR INTERSECTION DEVELOP ZERO AND SINE WAVE	ERIC	207	
C***	F1	- AREA BETWEEN DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO LINE AND SINE WAVE	ERIC	208	
C***	F2	- AREA BETWEEN DEVELOPMENTAL ZERO LINE AND SINE WAVE	ERIC	209	
C***VARIABLES IN FUNCTION EEPF *****				ERIC	210
C***EEPF COMPUTES THE NUMBER OF EGGS PRODUCED PER FEMALE PER DAY *****				ERIC	211
C***	EA	- FORMAL PARAMETER, EQUALS E12 *****	ERIC	212	
C***	EDD	- FORMAL PARAMETER, DEGREE-DAYS PER DAY *****	ERIC	213	
C***	EDV	- RELATIVE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL AND MINIMUM WEIG	ERIC	214	
C***	EEWT	- FORMAL PARAMETER, MINIMUM WEIGHT FOR REPRODUCTION *	ERIC	215	
C***	EFNUT	- EFFECT OF NUTRITION ON EGG PRODUCTION *****	ERIC	216	
C***	EFTMP	- EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON EGG PRODUCTION *****	ERIC	217	
C***	EMX	- FORMAL PARAMETER, MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EGGS /FEMALE/DA	ERIC	218	
C***	EWT	- FORMAL PARAMETER, ACTUAL AVERAGE WEIGHT *****	ERIC	219	
C***VARIABLES IN FUNCTION EFOD *****				ERIC	220
C***EFOD GIVES THE AMOUNT EATEN BY HERBIVORE GROUP (I,J) (IN GRAMS CARBO				ERIC	221
C***	ECFD	- FOOD DEMAND OF CONSUMER (IN GRAMS CARBON) *****	ERIC	222	
C***	EDGDD	- FORMAL PARAMETER, DEGREE-DAYS PER DAY *****	ERIC	223	
C***	EFCN	- FOOD CONSUMED BY INSECT GROUP (I,J) FROM FOOD GROUP	ERIC	224	
C***	FRAT	- RATIO OF ACTUAL TO NORMAL WEIGHT *****	ERIC	225	
C***	ERPR	- FORMAL PARAMETER, ENERGY COST OF REPRODUCTION ****	ERIC	226	
C***	ESEL	- SELECTIVITY INDEX *****	ERIC	227	
C***VARIABLES IN FUNCTION EPRED *****				ERIC	228
C***EPRED COMPUTES THE NUMBER OF INSECTS IN GROUP (I,J) TAKEN BY PREDATO				ERIC	229
C***	ECFD	- ENERGY DEMAND OF PREDATOR IN GRAMS CARBON *****	ERIC	230	
C***	EDGDD	- DEGREE-DAYS PER DAY *****	ERIC	231	
C***	EFCN	- FOOD CONSUMPTION IN GRAMS CARBON *****	ERIC	232	
C***	FNWT	- FORMAL PARAMETER, NORMAL WEIGHT OF PREDATORS *****	ERIC	233	
C***	FRSP	- FORMAL PARAMETER, RESPIRATION OF PREDATORS *****	ERIC	234	
C***	EWT	- FORMAL PARAMETER, ACTUAL WEIGHT OF PREDATORS *****	ERIC	235	
C***	FRAT	- RATIO OF ACTUAL TO NORMAL WEIGHT *****	ERIC	236	
C***	ERPR	- ENERGY COST OF REPRODUCTION *****	ERIC	237	
C***	ESEL	- SELECTIVITY INDEX *****	ERIC	238	
C***VARIABLES IN FUNCTION ERSPR *****				ERIC	239
C***ERSPR COMPUTES THE RESPIRATION OF GROUP (I,J) AS FUNCTION OF WEIGHT ,				ERIC	240
C***	EEA	- HALF THE TEMPERATURE AMPLITUDE *****	ERIC	241	
C***	EEB	- WAVE LENGTH OF SINE WAVE *****	ERIC	242	
C***	EEC	- PARAMETER MOVING SINE WAVE ON X-AXIS *****	ERIC	243	
C***	EEE	- DISTANCE FROM X-AXIS TO HALF AMPLITUDE LINE *****	ERIC	244	
C***	EEX	- POINT ON X-AXIS WHERE ETEMP IS TO BE COMPUTED *****	ERIC	245	
C***	EQ10	- PARAMETER REPRESENTING Q10 VALUE *****	ERIC	246	
C***	ERA	- PARAMETER TO COMPUTE RESPIRATION AS FUNCTION OF WEI	ERIC	247	
C***	ERR	- PARAMETER TO COMPUTE RESPIRATION AS FUNCTION OF WEI	ERIC	248	
C***	ERESP	- RESPIRATION OF INDIVIDUAL AT ETEMP *****	ERIC	249	
C***	FRSP	- SUMMING VARIABLE FOR RESPIRATION *****	ERIC	250	
C***	ETEMP	- TEMPERATURE GENERATED FROM MAX AND MIN TEMPERATURES	ERIC	251	
C***	ETMN	- FORMAL PARAMETER, MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF THE DAY **	ERIC	252	
C***	ETMX	- FORMAL PARAMETER, MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE OF THE DAY **	ERIC	253	
C***VARIABLES IN SUBROUTINE ESTEP *****				ERIC	254
C***ESTEP DETERMINES WHETHER ALL OR NOTHING IS FLOWED IN TRANSFER *****				ERIC	255
C***	EA	- RETURN PARAMETER, (0 IF NO FLOW, 1 IF FULL FLOW) **	ERIC	256	
C***	FB	- RETURN PARAMETER, REST OF ACCUMULATED DEGREE-DAYS *	ERIC	257	
C***	EDGG	- FORMAL PARAMETER, REQUIRED ACCUMULATED DEGREE-DAYS*	ERIC	258	
C***	FSM	- FORMAL PARAMETER, ACCUMULATED DEGREE-DAYS *****	ERIC	259	
C*****				ERIC	260
C			ERIC	261	
C*****				ERIC	262

FUNCTION EDGDS(EMAX,EMIN,EDZ)	ERIC	263
C---THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES THE NUMBER OF DEGREE-DAYS PER DAY AS A FUNCTI	ERIC	264
C---MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND THE DEVELOPEMENTAL ZERO *****	ERIC	265
EDGDS=0.	ERIC	266
IF (EDZ.GE.EMAX) RETURN	ERIC	267
EA=(EMAX-EMIN)/2.	ERIC	268
ER1=2./3.	ERIC	269
ER2=4./3.	ERIC	270
EC1=1./6.	ERIC	271
EC2=0.	ERIC	272
EX1=0.	ERIC	273
EX2=1.	ERIC	274
IF (EDZ.LE.EMIN) GO TO 1	ERIC	275
EE=EA+EMIN	ERIC	276
EX1=EASN(EDZ,EA,EB1,EC1,EE)	ERIC	277
EX2=2./3.-EASN(EDZ,EA,EB2,EC2,EE)	ERIC	278
1 CONTINUE	ERIC	279
ED=EA+EMIN-EDZ	ERIC	280
E1=EA*EB1*(COS(6.2832*(EX1-EC1)/EB1)-COS(6.2832*(1./3.-EC1)/EB1))/	ERIC	281
/6.2832*ED*(1./3.-EX1)	ERIC	282
E2=EA*EB2*(COS(6.2832*(EX2-EC2)/EB2)-COS(6.2832*(EX2-EC2)/EB2))/	ERIC	283
/6.2832*ED*(EX2-1./3.)	ERIC	284
EDGDS=E1+E2	ERIC	285
RETURN	ERIC	286
END	ERIC	287
C*****	ERIC	288
C	ERIC	289
C*****	ERIC	290
FUNCTION EASN(EY,EA,EB,EC,EE)	ERIC	291
C---THIS FUNCTION GIVES THE X-VALUE FOR A SINE FUNCTION WHEN Y IS INPUT	ERIC	292
EASN=EB*ASIN((EY-EE)/EA)/6.2832*EC	ERIC	293
RETURN	ERIC	294
END	ERIC	295
C*****	ERIC	296
C	ERIC	297
C*****	ERIC	298
SUBROUTINE ESTEP(ESM,EDGG,EA,EB)	ERIC	299
C---THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES A STEP FUNCTION FOR USE IN CATEGORY TRANSFE	ERIC	300
EA=0.	ERIC	301
EB=ESM	ERIC	302
IF (ESM.LT.EDGG) RETURN	ERIC	303
EA=1.	ERIC	304
EB=ESM-EDGG	ERIC	305
IF (EB.LT.0.001) EB=0.	ERIC	306
RETURN	ERIC	307
END	ERIC	308
C*****	ERIC	309
C	ERIC	310
C*****	ERIC	311
FUNCTION EEPF(EMX,EA,EDD,EWT,EEWT)	ERIC	312
C---THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES THE NUMBER OF EGGS PRODUCED PER FEMALE PER DA	ERIC	313
EEPFB=0.	ERIC	314
IF (EDD.LE.0.) RETURN	ERIC	315
EDV=(EWT-EEWT)/EWT	ERIC	316
IF (EDV.LE.0.) RETURN	ERIC	317
EFTMP=1.-1./EXP(2.99573*EDD*EDD/(EA*EA))	ERIC	318
EFNUT=ALINT2(EDV,EFLG,0.,0.,0.2,1.)	ERIC	319
EEPFB=EMX*EFTMP*EFNUT	ERIC	320
RETURN	ERIC	321
END	ERIC	322
C*****	ERIC	323
C	ERIC	324
C*****	ERIC	325
FUNCTION ERSR(ETMX,ETMN)	ERIC	326



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C***THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES THE RESPIRATION AS A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT TEMP ERIC 327
C*** (FROM ETMX AND ETMN) AND WEIGHT (EW(EI,EJ)) ***** ERIC 328
C*** THE VALUE IS TRANSFORMED FROM MIKROLITER OXYGEN PER HOUR TO GRAMS CA ERIC 329
C*** PER 24 HOURS BY THE FACTOR 0.00000067368 ***** ERIC 330
    ERSP=0. ERIC 331
    EEA=(ETMX-ETMN)/2. ERIC 332
    EEE=EEA+ETMN ERIC 333
    DO 4034 EJ=1,12 ERIC 334
    EEX=(EJ-1)*2. ERIC 335
    EEB=16. ERIC 336
    EEC=4. ERIC 337
    IF (EJ.LE.5) GO TO 4030 ERIC 338
    EEB=32. ERIC 339
    EEC=0. ERIC 340
4030 CONTINUE ERIC 341
    ETEMP=EEA*SIN(6.2832*(EEX-EEC)/EEB)+EEE ERIC 342
    IF (ETEMP.NE.20.) GO TO 4031 ERIC 343
    ERESP=ERA*(10000.*EW(EI,EK))*ERB ERIC 344
    GO TO 4033 ERIC 345
4031 CONTINUE ERIC 346
    IF (ETEMP.LT.20.) GO TO 4032 ERIC 347
    ERESP=ERA*(10000.*EW(EI,EK))*ERB*EXP(EQ10 *(ETEMP-20.)) ERIC 348
    GO TO 4033 ERIC 349
4032 CONTINUE ERIC 350
    ERESP=ERA*(10000.*EW(EI,EK))*ERB/EXP(EQ10 *(20.-ETEMP)) ERIC 351
    IF (ETEMP.LE.-2.) ERESP=0. ERIC 352
4033 CONTINUE ERIC 353
    ERSP=ERSP+ERESP ERIC 354
4034 CONTINUE ERIC 355
    ERSPR=ERSP*EN(EI,EK)*0.00000067368 ERIC 356
    RETURN ERIC 357
    END ERIC 358
***** ERIC 359
C ERIC 360
***** ERIC 361
FUNCTION EFOD(ERPR,EDGDD) ERIC 362
C***THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES THE FOOD INTAKE BY HERBIVORES ***** ERIC 363
    EFOD=0. ERIC 364
C***SELECTIVITY OF CONSUMER AS FUNCTION OF SATIATION ***** ERIC 365
    ERAT=EW(EI,EK)/ENW(EI,EK) ERIC 366
    ESEL=0.5*SIN(3.14159*(ERAT-0.9)/0.2)+0.5 ERIC 367
    IF (ERAT.GE.1.) ESEL=1. ERIC 368
    IF (ERAT.LE.0.8) ESEL=0. ERIC 369
C***FOOD DEMAND OF CONSUMER ECFD ***** ERIC 370
    ECFD=(1.3*ENW(EI,EK)-EW(EI,EK))*EN(EI,EK)+EFIN(EI,EK)+ERPR ERIC 371
    IF (ECFD.LE.0.) ECFD=0. ERIC 372
C***TOTAL FOOD CONSUMPTION BY CONSUMER J FROM FOOD GROUP I ***** ERIC 373
    DO 4021 EL=1,20 ERIC 374
    IF (FPNK(EL,EJ).EQ.0.) GO TO 4021 ERIC 375
    EFCN=(ESEL*ECFD*ERNK(EL,EJ)+(1.-ESEL)*ECFD*ERFD(EL))*(1.+ECUT(EK)) ERIC 376
    IF (EFCN.GT.ERT1*EFD(EL)) EFCN=EFCN*(0.5*SIN(3.14159*(EFCN/EFD(EL)+ ERIC 377
    +0.5*ERT4-1.5*ERT1)/(ERT4-ERT1))+0.5) ERIC 378
    IF (EFCN.GT.ERT4*EFD(EL)) EFCN=0. ERIC 379
    IF (EDGDD.LT.ERT2*E12) EFCN=EFCN*(0.5*SIN(3.14159*(EDGDD-0.5*E12*ER ERIC 380
    RT2)/(ERT2*E12))+0.5) ERIC 381
    EFOD=EFOD+EFCN/(1.+ECUT(EK)) ERIC 382
    EFC(EL,EJ)=EFC(EL,EJ)+EFCN ERIC 383
4021 CONTINUE ERIC 384
    RETURN ERIC 385
    END ERIC 386
***** ERIC 387
C ERIC 388
***** ERIC 389
FUNCTION EPPRED(EWT,ENWT,ERSP,ERPR,EDGDD) ERIC 390
C***THIS FUNCTION COMPUTES FOOD DEMAND AND SELECTIVITY OF A PREDATOR GRO ERIC 391
C***RETURNS WITH THE NUMBER OF PREY TAKEN FROM A GROUP OF PREY ***** ERIC 392
    EPPRED=0. ERIC 393
    IF (EPPRF(EI,EJ,EK).LE.0.) RETURN ERIC 394
    IF (EWT.EQ.0.) RETURN ERIC 395
C***ENERGY DEMAND OF PREDATOR ***** ERIC 396
    ECFD=1.3*ENWT-EWT+ERSP+ERPR ERIC 397
    IF (ECFD.LT.0.) ECFD=0. ERIC 398
C***SELECTIVITY ***** ERIC 399

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ERAT=EWT/FNWT
ESEL=0.5*SIN(3.14159*(ERAT-0.7)/0.2)+0.5
C***TOTAL FOOD CONSUMPTION FROM PREY (I,J) ***** ERIC 400
EFCN=ESEL*ECFD*EKN(K(EI,EJ,EK)+(1.-ESEL)*ECFD*ENPD(EI,EJ) ERIC 401
C***MODIFICATIONS OF EFCN BY PREY AND FEEDING ACTIVITY AVAILABLE ***** ERIC 402
IF (FDGDD.LT.ERT2*E12) EFCN=EFCN*(0.5*SIN(3.14159*(EUGDD-0.5*E12*ER ERIC 403
RT2)/(ERT2*E12))+0.5) ERIC 404
C***NUMBER OF PREY TAKEN ***** ERIC 405
EPPED=EFCN/EW(EI,EJ) ERIC 406
RETURN ERIC 407
END ERIC 408
C***** ERIC 409
C ERIC 410
C***** ERIC 411
C***** ERIC 412
SUBROUTINE START ERIC 413
READ(7) DAY ERIC 414
PEAD(7) DAY ERIC 415
DO 4 EJ=1.7 ERIC 416
DO 4 EI=1.16 ERIC 417
ESUM(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 418
ESMP(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 419
ENFL(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 420
EFIP(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 421
EFFI(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 422
EFIE(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 423
ENFIJ(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 424
ENFIJ(17,EJ)=0. ERIC 425
EW(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 426
IF (EJ.LE.5) X(303+16*EJ+EI)=EN(EI,EJ)*ENW1(EI,EJ) ERIC 427
IF (EJ.GT.5) X(503+16*(EJ-5)+EI)=EN(EI,EJ)*ENW1(EI,EJ) ERIC 428
4 CONTINUE ERIC 429
EW(6.1)=ENW1(6.1) ERIC 430
EW(15.1)=ENW1(15.1) ERIC 431
EW(10.2)=ENW1(10.2) ERIC 432
EW(15.3)=ENW1(15.3) ERIC 433
EW(1.4)=ENW1(1.4) ERIC 434
EW(6.5)=ENW1(6.5) ERIC 435
EW(8.5)=ENW1(8.5) ERIC 436
EW(10.5)=ENW1(10.5) ERIC 437
EW(6.6)=ENW1(6.6) ERIC 438
EW(8.6)=ENW1(8.6) ERIC 439
EW(1.7)=ENW1(1.7) ERIC 440
RETURN ERIC 441
END ERIC 442
C***** ERIC 443
C ERIC 444
C***** ERIC 445
SUBROUTINE CYCL1 ERIC 446
READ(7) EDA1,APEV1,(ATE1(J),J=1,4),ARAI1,AVN1,AVX1,(AVST1(J),J=1,3 ERIC 447
), (PGH01(J),J=1,5), (PHE1(J),J=1,5), (PHE1(J),J=1,5), (Z1(J),J=1,28) ERIC 448
READ(7) EDA2,APEV2,(ATE2(J),J=1,4),ARAI2,AVN2,AVX2,(AVST2(J),J=1,3 ERIC 449
), (PGH02(J),J=1,5), (PRES2(J),J=1,5), (PHE2(J),J=1,5), (Z2(J),J=1,28) ERIC 450
EDAY=(EDA1+EDA2)/2. ERIC 451
APEVA=(APEV1+APEV2)/2. ERIC 452
DO 50 I=1.4 ERIC 453
ATEN(I)=(ATE1(I)+ATE2(I))/2. ERIC 454
50 CONTINUE ERIC 455
APAIN=(ARAI1+ARAI2)/2. ERIC 456
AVMN=(AVN1+AVN2)/2. ERIC 457
AVMX=(AVX1+AVX2)/2. ERIC 458
DO 51 I=1.3 ERIC 459
X(302+I)=(Z1(25+I)+Z2(25+I))/2. ERIC 460
AVSTM(I)=(AVST1(I)+AVST2(I))/2. ERIC 461
51 CONTINUE ERIC 462
DO 52 I=1.5 ERIC 463
PHEN(I)=(PHE1(I)+PHE2(I))/2. ERIC 464
X(199+I)=(Z1(I)+Z2(I))/2. ERIC 465
X(209+I)=(Z1(5+I)+Z2(5+I))/2. ERIC 466
X(219+I)=(Z1(10+I)+Z2(10+I))/2. ERIC 467
X(229+I)=(Z1(15+I)+Z2(15+I))/2. ERIC 468
ERIC 469

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      X(239+I)=(Z1(20+I)+Z2(20+I))/2.
52 CONTINUE
C***THIS PART GIVES THE APPROPRIATE TEMPERATURES FROM ABIOTIC INPUT **** ERIC 470
C***INPUT=MAX AND MIN TEMPERATURES AT 200 CM ABOVE GROUND AND AVERAGE ERIC 471
C***TEMPERATURES AT DEPTHS OF 0, 15, AND 30 CMS BELOW GROUND ***** ERIC 472
      EDTM1=(AVMX-AVMN)*1.5 ERIC 473
      EDTM2=EDTM1*0.527515 ERIC 474
      EDTM3=EDTM1*0.278272 ERIC 475
      EA0=(AVMX-AVMN)/2. ERIC 476
      EA1=EDTM1/2. ERIC 477
      EA2=EDTM2/2. ERIC 478
      EA3=EDTM3/2. ERIC 479
      EAVTM=0.3*AVSTM(1)+0.7*AVSTM(2) ERIC 480
      ETMN1=AVSTM(1)-EA1 ERIC 481
      ETMX1=AVSTM(1)+EA1 ERIC 482
      ETMN2=EAVTM-EA2 ERIC 483
      ETMX2=EAVTM+EA2 ERIC 484
      ETMN3=AVSTM(2)-EA3 ERIC 485
      ETMX3=AVSTM(2)+EA3 ERIC 486
C***** ERIC 487
C***** ERIC 488
C***** ERIC 489
C***THIS PART TAKES CARE OF COMPUTATIONS THAT ARE COMMON FOR ALL GROUPS ERIC 490
C***** ERIC 491
C***** ERIC 492
      EGGF=0. ERIC 493
      DO 420 EJ=1,9 ERIC 494
      DO 420 EI=1,20 ERIC 495
      EFC(EI,EJ)=0. ERIC 496
420 CONTINUE ERIC 497
C***THIS PART COMPUTES THE FOOD PREFERENCES OF THE PLANT FEEDERS ***** ERIC 498
C***ABSOLUTE FOOD DENSITY EFD(I) AND RELATIVE FOOD DENSITY ERFD(I) ***** ERIC 499
      DO 4011 EK=1,5 ERIC 500
      EFD(EK)=X(199+EK) ERIC 501
      EFD(EK+5)=X(209+EK) ERIC 502
      EFD(EK+10)=X(229+EK) ERIC 503
      EFD(EK+15)=X(234+EK) ERIC 504
4011 CONTINUE ERIC 505
      ESMF=EFD(1) ERIC 506
      DO 4012 EK=2,20 ERIC 507
      ESMF=ESMF+EFD(EK) ERIC 508
4012 CONTINUE ERIC 509
      DO 4013 EK=1,20 ERIC 510
      ERFD(EK)=EFD(EK)/ESMF ERIC 511
4013 CONTINUE ERIC 512
C***ASSIGNED PREFERENCE INDEX EPRF(I,J), ABSOLUTE PREFERENCE ERNK(I,J) A ERIC 513
C***RELATIVE PREFERENCE ERPF(I,J) FOR FOOD GROUP I AND CONSUMER J ***** ERIC 514
      DO 4017 EJ=1,9 ERIC 515
      DO 4014 EI=1,4 ERIC 516
      EL=5+EJ ERIC 517
      ERNK(EL-4,EJ)=EPRF(EL-4,EJ)/PHEN(1) ERIC 518
      ERNK(EL-3,EJ)=ERPF(EL-3,EJ)/PHEN(2) ERIC 519
      ERNK(EL-2,EJ)=ERPF(EL-2,EJ)/PHEN(3) ERIC 520
      ERNK(EL-1,EJ)=ERPF(EL-1,EJ)/PHEN(4) ERIC 521
      ERNK(EL,EJ)=ERPF(EL,EJ)/PHEN(5) ERIC 522
4014 CONTINUE ERIC 523
      ESMPF(EJ)=ERNK(1,EJ) ERIC 524
      DO 4015 EI=2,20 ERIC 525
      ESMPF(EJ)=ESMPF(EJ)+ERNK(EI,EJ) ERIC 526
4015 CONTINUE ERIC 527
      DO 4016 EI=1,20 ERIC 528
      ERPF(EI,EJ)=ERNK(EI,EJ)/ESMPF(EJ) ERIC 529
4016 CONTINUE ERIC 530
4017 CONTINUE ERIC 531
C***RANKING OF FOODS FOR A CONSUMER ***** ERIC 532
C***ERNK(I,J) WILL HEREAFTER STAND FOR THE RANK OF FOOD I WITH RESPECT T ERIC 533
C***CONSUMER J ***** ERIC 534
      DO 4020 EJ=1,9 ERIC 535
      ESMRK(EJ)=ERPF(1,EJ)*ERFD(1) ERIC 536
      DO 4018 EI=2,20 ERIC 537
      ESMRK(EJ)=ESMRK(EJ)+ERPF(EI,EJ)*ERFD(EI) ERIC 538
4018 CONTINUE ERIC 539
      DO 4019 EI=1,20 ERIC 540
      ERNK(EI,EJ)= ERPF(EI,EJ)*ERFD(EI)/ESMRK(EJ) ERIC 541
ERIC 542

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4019 CONTINUE
4020 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***THIS PART COMPUTES NUMBER OF DEGREE-DAYS PER DAY FOR EACH CATEGORY *
  EDGD1=EDGDS(ETMX1,ETMN1,EDZ1)
  EDGD2=EDGDS(ETMX2,ETMN2,EDZ2)
C*****
C
C*****
  DO 4005 EJ=1,7
  DO 4005 EI=1,16
C***THIS PART COMPUTES THE NORMAL WEIGHT ENW(I,J) OF THIS TIME STEP ***
  IF(ETM1(EI,EJ).LT.370.) GO TO 41
  IF(ENFIJ(EI,EJ).GT.0.) ETM1(EI,EJ)=TIME
  41 CONTINUE
  ETM2=ETM1(EI,EJ)+ETIME(EI,EJ)
  ENW(EI,EJ)=ENW1(EI,EJ)
  IF(ETM1(EI,EJ).GE.370.) GO TO 42
  ENW(EI,EJ)=ALINT2(TIME,EPLG,ETM1(EI,EJ),ENW1(EI,EJ),ETM2,ENW2(EI,E
  EJ))
  IF(TIME.GT.ETM2) ENW(EI,EJ)=ENW2(EI,EJ)
  42 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***THIS PART COMPUTES THE ACTUAL AVERAGE WEIGHT EW(I,J) OF EACH CATEGOR
  EIW=ENW1(1,EJ)
  IF(EI.NE.1) EIW=EW(EI-1,EJ)
  IF(EI.EQ.14.AND.EJ.EQ.2) EIW=EW(10,2)
  IF(EI.EQ.7.AND.EJ.EQ.4) EIW=ENW1(7,4)
  IF(EI.EQ.9.AND.EJ.EQ.7) EIW=EW(1,7)
  ENEG=ESMP(EI,EJ)+ENFL(EI,EJ)
  IF(EI.EQ.16) GO TO 440
  IF((EI.EQ.13.AND.EJ.EQ.2).OR.(EI.EQ.6.AND.EJ.EQ.4).OR.(EI.EQ.8.AND
  .EJ.EQ.7)) GO TO 440
  ENEG=ENEG+ENFIJ(EI+1,EJ)
  IF(EI.EQ.10.AND.EJ.EQ.2) ENEG=ENEG+ENFIJ(14,2)
  IF(EI.EQ.1.AND.EJ.EQ.7) ENEG=ENEG+ENFIJ(9,7)
  440 CONTINUE
  IF(ENEG.LT.0.000000001) ENEG=0.
  IF(EN(EI,EJ)+ENFIJ(EI,EJ).GT.1.000000001*ENEG) GO TO 4002
  EN(EI,EJ)=0.
  EW(EI,EJ)=0.
  GO TO 4002
4002 CONTINUE
  IF(EN(EI,EJ).GT.1.000000001*ENEG) GO TO 4003
  EN(EI,EJ)=ENFIJ(EI,EJ)-(ENEG-EN(EI,EJ))
  EW(EI,EJ)=EIW
  IF(EN(EI,EJ).GE.0.00001) GO TO 4008
  EN(EI,EJ)=0.
  EW(EI,EJ)=0.
  GO TO 4008
4003 CONTINUE
  EW(EI,EJ)=EW(EI,EJ)+(EFFI(EI,EJ)-EFIE(EI,EJ)-EFIR(EI,EJ))/EN(EI,EJ
  ))
  IF(EW(EI,EJ).LT.ENW(EI,EJ)) EW(EI,EJ)=EW(EI,EJ)+(ENW(EI,EJ)-EW(EI,
  EJ))*ENFL(EI,EJ)/EN(EI,EJ)
  EW(EI,EJ)=ENFIJ(EI,EJ)*EIW+(EN(EI,EJ)-ENEG)*EW(EI,EJ)
  EN(EI,EJ)=EN(EI,EJ)+ENFIJ(EI,EJ)-ENEG
  EW(EI,EJ)=EW(EI,EJ)/EN(EI,EJ)
4008 CONTINUE
  IF(EW(EI,EJ).NE.0.AND.EW(EI,EJ).LT.0.000008001) WRITE(6,40000) EW(
  EI,EJ),TIME,EI,EJ
40000 FORMAT(10X,F17.10,F8.2,2I4)
  IF(EW(EI,EJ).GT.0.) GO TO 4005
  EW(EI,EJ)=0.
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EN(EI,EJ)=0.
4005 CONTINUE
C*****
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C*****
C***VARIABLES TO COMPUTE FOOD REQUIREMENT OF PREDATORS *****
C***EW1, EW2, ETC. AND EWT1, EWT2, ETC. STAND FOR TOTAL ACTUAL AND NORMA
C***RESPECTIVELY FOR PREDATOR GROUPS 1, 2, ETC. *****
EPSP3=EFIR(5,1)+EFIR(7,1)
EW3=EW(5,1)*EN(5,1)+EW(7,1)*EN(7,1)
EWT3=ENW(5,1)*EN(5,1)+ENW(7,1)*EN(7,1)
EW4=0.
EWT4=0.
ERSP4=0.
DO 4000 EI=7,9
EPSP4=ERSP4+EFIR(EI,2)
EW4=EW4+EW(EI,2)*EN(EI,2)
EWT4=EWT4+ENW(EI,2)*EN(EI,2)
4000 CONTINUE
DO 4009 EI=11,16
ERSP4=ERSP4+EFIR(EI,2)
EW4=EW4+EW(EI,2)*EN(EI,2)
EWT4=EWT4+ENW(EI,2)*EN(EI,2)
4009 CONTINUE
ERSP1=ERSP2=ERSP5=ERSP6=ERSP7=0.
EWT1=EPRD1
EWT2=EPRD2
EWT5=EPRD5*EPAD5
EWT6=EPRD6*EPAD6
EWT7=X(303)*EPAD1+X(304)*EPAD2+X(305)*EPAD3
EDUI=EDU1
IF(TIME.GT.150.AND.TIME.LT.250.) EDUI=0.
EW1=EWT1*(1.3-EDUI)
EW2=EWT2*(1.3-EDUI)
EW5=EWT5*(1.3-EDUI)
EW6=EWT6*(1.3-EDUI)
EW7=EWT7*(1.3-EDUI)
C***THIS PART COMPUTES FOOD PREFERENCES FOR PREDATORS *****
C***COMPUTING RELATIVE PREY DENSITY (ERPD(I,J)) (BASED ON G CB/SQ.M) ***
ESMF=0.
DO 450 EJ=1,7
DO 450 EI=1,16
ESMF=ESMF+EN(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
450 CONTINUE
IF(ESMF.EQ.0.) GO TO 452
DO 451 EJ=1,7
DO 451 EI=1,16
ERPD(EI,EJ)=EN(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)/ESMF
451 CONTINUE
452 CONTINUE
C***COMPUTING RELATIVE RANK (ERRNK(I,J,K)) OF PREY (I,J) FOR PREDATOR K
C***EPPRF(I,J,K) IS THE ASSIGNED PREFERENCE INDEX *****
DO 456 EK=1,7
ESMPF(EK)=0.
DO 453 EJ=1,7
DO 453 EI=1,16
ESMPF(EK)=ESMPF(EK)+EPPRF(EI,EJ,EK)
453 CONTINUE
ESMRK(EK)=0.
DO 454 EJ=1,7
DO 454 EI=1,16
ESMRK(EK)=ESMRK(EK)+ERPD(EI,EJ)*EPPRF(EI,EJ,EK)/ESMPF(EK)

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454 CONTINUE
DO 455 EJ=1.7
DO 455 EI=1.16
ERHMK(EI,EJ,EK)=(ERPD(EI,EJ)*LPPRF(EI,EJ,EK)/ESMPF(EK))/ESMRK(EK)
455 CONTINUE
456 CONTINUE
C***THIS PART COMPUTES NUMBER OF PREY TAKEN FROM INSECT GROUP I,J BY PRE
C***NULLIFYING FNFP(I,J,K) *****
DO 457 EK=1.7
DO 457 EJ=1.7
DO 457 EI=1.16
ENFP(EI,EJ,EK)=0.
ESMP(EI,EJ)=0.
457 CONTINUE
C***COMPUTING PREY TAKEN *****
DO 461 EJ=1.7
DO 461 EI=1.16
ERPP=0.
IF(ENFP(EI,EJ).LE.0.) GO TO 460
EK=1
ENFP(EI,EJ,1)=EPRED(EW1,EWT1,ERSP1,ERPR,EDGD2)*DT
EK=2
ENFP(EI,EJ,2)=EPRED(EW2,EWT2,ERSP2,ERPR,EDGD1)*DT
EK=3
ENFP(EI,EJ,3)=EPRED(EW3,EWT3,ERSP3,ERPR,EDGD2)*(1.+ECUT(3))*DT
EK=4
ERPP=ENFIJ(1,2)*EW(1,2)
ENFP(EI,EJ,4)=EPRED(EW4,EWT4,ERSP4,ERPR,EDGD1)*(1.+ECUT(4))*DT
EK=5
ERPR=0.
ENFP(EI,EJ,5)=EPRED(EW5,EWT5,ERSP5,ERPR,EDGD2)*DT
EK=6
ENFP(EI,EJ,6)=EPRED(EW6,EWT6,ERSP6,ERPR,EI2)*DT
EK=7
ENFP(EI,EJ,7)=EPRED(EW7,EWT7,ERSP7,ERPR,EI2)*DT
C***SUMMING ALL PREY TAKEN FROM INSECT GROUP (I,J) *****
ESMP(EI,EJ)=0.
DO 458 EK=1.7
ESMP(EI,EJ)=ESMP(EI,EJ)+ENFP(EI,EJ,EK)
458 CONTINUE
IF(ESMP(EI,EJ).LE.ERT3*EN(EI,EJ)) GO TO 460
IF(ESMP(EI,EJ).LT.ERT5*EN(EI,EJ)) GO TO 462
ESMP(EI,EJ)=0.
DO 463 EK=1.7
ENFP(EI,EJ,EK)=0.
463 CONTINUE
GO TO 460
462 CONTINUE
ESMPR=ESMP(EI,EJ)*(0.5*SIN(3.14159*(ESMP(EI,EJ)/EN(EI,EJ)+0.5*ERT5
5-1.5*ERT3)/(ERT5-ERT3))+0.5)
DO 459 EK=1.7
ENFP(EI,EJ,EK)=ENFP(EI,EJ,EK)*ESMPR/ESMP(EI,EJ)
459 CONTINUE
ESMP(EI,EJ)=ESMPR
460 CONTINUE
461 CONTINUE
C*****
C*****
C***BEGINNING OF THE SPECIFIC COMPUTATIONS FOR CARABIDES *****
C*****
C*****
EREP=0.
DO 405 EI=1.16
ESUM(EI,1)=ESUM(EI,1)+EDGD2*DT
C***THIS PART COMPUTES THE NUMBER DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
ENFL(EI,1)=0.
IF(EN(EI,1).LE.0.) GO TO 402
IF(ESMP(EI,1).EQ.EN(EI,1)) GO TO 402
ESOIT=EAVTM
ESOIM=ATEN(3)
ESFD=1.
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IF (EW(EI,1).GT.EDW *ENW(EI,1)) GO TO 48 ERIC 744
ESFD=1.-(EW(EI,1)-EDW*ENW(EI,1))*(EW(EI,1)-EDW*ENW(EI,1))/(EDW*EDW ERIC 745
**ENW(EI,1)*ENW(EI,1)) ERIC 746
48 CONTINUE ERIC 747
IF (EI.EQ.5.OR.EI.EQ.7.OR.EI.EQ.14.OR.EI.EQ.16) GO TO 47 ERIC 748
ESTMP=ALINT2(ESQIT,EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1) ERIC 749
ESMST=ALINT2(ESQIM,EFLG,ET51,1.,ET61,EMN2) ERIC 750
GO TO 400 ERIC 751
47 CONTINUE ERIC 752
IF (EI.EQ.16) GO TO 49 ERIC 753
ESTMP=ALINT2(ESQIT,EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1) ERIC 754
ESMST=ALINT2(ESQIM,EFLG,ET52,1.,ET62,EMN2) ERIC 755
GO TO 400 ERIC 756
49 CONTINUE ERIC 757
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1) ERIC 758
ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2) ERIC 759
400 CONTINUE ERIC 760
ENFL(EI,1)=EN(EI,1)*(1.-ESTMP*ESMST*ESFD)*DT ERIC 761
IF (ENFL(EI,1).GT.EN(EI,1)-ESMP(EI,1)) ENFL(EI,1)=EN(EI,1)-ESMP(EI, ERIC 762
.1) ERIC 763
402 CONTINUE ERIC 764
C***** ERIC 765
C ERIC 766
C***** ERIC 767
C***THIS PART COMPUTES THE FLOW FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY TO THE PRESEN ERIC 768
EK=EI-1 ERIC 769
IF (EI.EQ.1) EK=16 ERIC 770
ENFIJ(EI,1)=0. ERIC 771
IF (EN(EK,1).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,1)=0. ERIC 772
IF (FN(EK,1).LE.0.) GO TO 405 ERIC 773
IF (TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,1).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,1)) GO TO 405 ERIC 774
IF (EI.NE.1) GO TO 403 ERIC 775
EGGP=EEPF(EMER(1),E12,EDGD1,EW(EK,1),EMW(1)) ERIC 776
ENFIJ(FI,1)=EN(EK,1)*EPPF(1)*EGGP*DT ERIC 777
EPEP=ENFIJ(EI,1)*EW(1,1) ERIC 778
GO TO 405 ERIC 779
403 CONTINUE ERIC 780
IF ((EI.GE.6.AND.EI.LE.8).OR.EI.GE.15) GO TO 404 ERIC 781
CALL ESTEP(ESUM(EK,1),EDG(EK,1),EA,EB) ERIC 782
ESUM(EK,1)=EB ERIC 783
ENFIJ(EI,1)=EN(EK,1)*EA ERIC 784
GO TO 4007 ERIC 785
404 CONTINUE ERIC 786
EX1=0. ERIC 787
EX2=E12 ERIC 788
EY1=0. ERIC 789
EY2=0.15 ERIC 790
IF (EI.NE.8) GO TO 4006 ERIC 791
IF (ESUM(7,1).LT.EDG(7,1)) GO TO 4007 ERIC 792
EX1=E12/2. ERIC 793
4006 CONTINUE ERIC 794
IF (EI.NE.6.AND.EI.NE.15) GO TO 4004 ERIC 795
EY1=0.2 ERIC 796
EY2=0. ERIC 797
4004 CONTINUE ERIC 798
ENFIJ(FI,1)=EN(EK,1)*ALINT2(EUGD2,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*DT ERIC 799
4007 CONTINUE ERIC 800
405 CONTINUE ERIC 801
C***** ERIC 802
C ERIC 803
C***** ERIC 804
DO 4039 EI=1,16 ERIC 805
C***THIS PART COMPUTES THE RESPIRATION AS A FUNCTION OF WEIGHT, AMBIENT ERIC 806
C***TEMPERATURE, AND ACTIVITY ***** ERIC 807
EFFI(EI,1)=0. ERIC 808
EFIR(EI,1)=0. ERIC 809
FK=1 ERIC 810
IF (EN(EI,1).LE.0.) GO TO 4024 ERIC 811
IF (EW(EI,1).LE.0.) GO TO 4024 ERIC 812
IF (EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4035 ERIC 813
EFIR(EI,1)=ENSPR(ETMX2,ETMN2)*DT ERIC 814
IF (EI.EQ.6.OR.EI.EQ.15) EFIR(EI,1)=EFIR(EI,1)/EIAF ERIC 815
IF (EI.EQ.5.OR.EI.EQ.7.OR.EI.EQ.14) EFIR(EI,1)=EFIR(EI,1)*EACF ERIC 816

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GO TO 403A
4035 CONTINUE
  EFIR(EI,1)=ERSPR(ETMX1,ETMN1)*EACF*DT
4036 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***FOOD CONSUMPTION BY PLANT FEEDERS *****
  IF(EI.NE.14.AND.EI.NE.16) GO TO 4022
  ERPH=EREP
  EK=1
  EJ=2
  EDGDD=FDGD1
  IF(EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4025
  EJ=1
  ERPR=0.
  EDGDD=FDGD2
4025 CONTINUE
  EFFI(EI,1)=EFOD(ERPH,EDGDD)*DI
4022 CONTINUE
  IF(EI.NE.5.AND.EI.NE.7) GO TO 4024
C***FOOD CONSUMPTION BY PREDATORS *****
  EFOOD=0.
  DO 4023 EK=1,16
  DO 4023 EJ=1,7
  EFOOD=EFOOD+ENFP(EK,EJ,3)/(1.+ECUT(3))*EW(EK,EJ)
4023 CONTINUE
  EFFI(EI,1)=EFOOD*EN(EI,1)*EW(EI,1)/(EN(5,1)*EW(5,1)+EN(7,1)*EW(7,1))
4024 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***EXCRETION COMPUTED AS A FRACTION OF FOOD INGESTED *****
  EFIE(EI,1)=EFFI(EI,1)*(1.-EASK(1))
4039 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***BEGINNING OF THE SPECIFIC COMPUTATIONS FOR SPIDERS *****
C*****
C*****
  ERFP=0.
  DO 4124 EI=1,16
  ESUM(EI,2)=ESUM(EI,2)+EDGD1*DT
C***NUMBER OF SPIDERS DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
  ENFL(EI,2)=0.
  IF(EN(EI,2).LE.0.) GO TO 4117
  IF(ESMP(EI,2).EQ.EN(EI,2)) GO TO 4117
  ESFD=1.
  IF(EW(EI,2).GT.EDW*ENW(EI,2)) GO TO 4113
  ESFD=1.-(FW(EI,2)-EDW*ENW(EI,2))*(EW(EI,2)-EDW*ENW(EI,2))/(EDW*EDW
    *ENW(EI,2)*ENW(EI,2))
4113 CONTINUE
  IF(EI.LE.6.OR.EI.EQ.10) GO TO 4114
  ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
  ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2)
  GO TO 4114
4114 CONTINUE
  IF(EI.EQ.10) GO TO 4115
  ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
  ESMST=1.
  GO TO 4114
4115 CONTINUE
  ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM,EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
  ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET51,1.,ET61,EMN2)
4116 CONTINUE
  ENFL(EI,2)=EN(EI,2)*(1.-ESFD*ESTMP*ESMST)*DT
  IF(ENFL(EI,2).GT.EN(EI,2)-ESMP(EI,2)) ENFL(EI,2)=EN(EI,2)-ESMP(EI,
    2)
4117 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***TRANSFER FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY OF SPIDERS TO THE PRESENT *****

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EK=EI-1
IF (EI.EQ.1) EK=16
IF (EI.EQ.14) EK=10
ENFIJ(EI,2)=0.
IF (EN(EK,2).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,2)=0.
IF (EN(EK,2).LE.0.) GO TO 4124
IF (TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,2).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,2)) GO TO 4124
IF (EI.NE.1) GO TO 4118
EGGP=EEPF(EMER(2),E12,EDGD1,EW(EK,2),EMW(2))
ENFIJ(EI,2)=EN(EK,2)*EGGP*DT
GO TO 4124
4118 CONTINUE
IF (EI.GE.8) GO TO 4119
CALL FSTEP(ESUM(EK,2),EDG(EK,2),EA,EB)
ESUM(EK,2)=EM
ENFIJ(EI,2)=EN(EK,2)*EA
GO TO 4123
4119 CONTINUE
EDGDD=EDGD1
EHAF=1.
IF (EI.NE.11.AND.EI.NE.14) GO TO 4120
EHAF=.5
EDGDD=EDGD2
4120 CONTINUE
EX1=0.
EX2=E12
EY1=0.
EY2=0.15
IF (EI.NE.10) GO TO 4121
EY1=0.2
EY2=0.
4121 CONTINUE
IF (EI.EQ.10.OR.EI.EQ.11.OR.EI.EQ.14) GO TO 4122
IF (ESUM(EK,2).LT.EDG(EK,2)) GO TO 4123
4122 CONTINUE
ENFIJ(EI,2)=EN(EK,2)*ALINT2(EDGDD,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*DT*EHAF
4123 CONTINUE
4124 CONTINUE
C *****
C
C *****
DO 4130 EI=1,16
C ***SPIDER RESPIRATION AS FUNCTION OF WEIGHT, AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AND AC
EFFI(EI,2)=0.
EFIR(EI,2)=0.
EK=2
IF (EN(EI,2).LE.0.) GO TO 4126
IF (EW(EI,2).LE.0.) GO TO 4126
EFIR(EI,2)=ERSPR(ETMX1,ETMN1)*EACF*DT
IF (EI.LE.4) EFIR(EI,2)=EFIR(EI,2)/EACF
IF (EI.EQ.10) EFIR(EI,2)=ERSPR(ETMX2,ETMN2)/EIAF*DT
C *****
C
C *****
C ***FOOD CONSUMPTION SPIDERS *****
IF (EI.LE.4.OR.EI.EQ.10) GO TO 4126
EFOOD=0.
DO 4125 EK=1,16
DO 4125 EJ=1,7
EFOOD=EFOOD+ENFP(EK,EJ,4)/(1.+ECUT(4))*EW(EK,EJ)
4125 CONTINUE
EFFI(EI,2)=EFOOD*EN(EI,2)*EW(EI,2)/EW4
4126 CONTINUE
C *****
C
C *****
C ***SPIDERS EXCRETION ( AS FRACTION OF FOOD INGESTED ) *****
EFIE(EI,2)=EFFI(EI,2)*(1.-EASK(2))
4130 CONTINUE
C *****
C *****
C ***BEGINNING OF SPESIFIC COMPUTATIONS FOR CHRYS/CHUC *****
C *****
C *****

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EREP=0.
DO 4144 EI=1,16
ESUM(EI,3)=ESUM(EI,3)+EDGD2*DT
C***NUMBER OF CHRYS/CURC DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
ENFL(EI,3)=0.
IF (EN(EI,3).LE.0.) GO TO 4138
IF (EN(EI,3).EQ.ESMP(EI,3)) GO TO 4138
ESFD=1.
IF (EW(EI,3).GT.EDW*ENW(EI,3)) GO TO 4134
ESFD=1.-(EW(EI,3)-EDW*ENW(EI,3))*(EW(EI,3)-EDW*ENW(EI,3))/(EDW*EDW
**ENW(EI,3)*FNW(EI,3))
4134 CONTINUE
IF ((EI.GE.7.AND.EI.LE.9).OR.EI.EQ.14.OR.EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4135
ESTMP=ALINT2(EAVTM,EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET51,1.,ET61,EMN2)
GO TO 4137
4135 CONTINUE
IF (EI.EQ.14.OR.EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4136
ESTMP=ALINT2(EAVTM,EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET52,1.,ET62,EMN2)
GO TO 4137
4136 CONTINUE
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2)
4137 CONTINUE
ENFL(EI,3)=EN(EI,3)*(1.-ESFD*ESTMP*ESMST)*DT
IF (ENFL(EI,3).GT.EN(EI,3)-ESMP(EI,3)) ENFL(EI,3)=EN(EI,3)-ESMP(EI,
3)
4138 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***TRANSFER FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY OF CHRYS/CURC TO THE PRESENT
EK=EI-1
IF (EI.EQ.1) EK=16
ENFIJ(EI,3)=0.
IF (EN(EK,3).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,3)=0.
IF (EN(EK,3).LE.0.) GO TO 4144
IF (TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,3).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,3)) GO TO 4144
IF (EI.NE.1) GO TO 4139
EGGP=LEPF(EMER(EI,3),E12,EDGD1,EW(EK,3),EMW(3))
ENFIJ(EI,3)=EN(EK,3)*EPPF(3)*EGGP*DT
EREP=ENFIJ(EI,3)*EW(1,3)
GO TO 4144
4139 CONTINUE
IF ((EI.GE.8.AND.EI.LE.10).OR.EI.GE.15) GO TO 4140
CALL ESTEP(ESUM(EK,3),EDG(EK,3),EA,EB)
ESUM(EK,3)=EB
ENFIJ(EI,3)=EN(EK,3)*EA
GO TO 4143
4140 CONTINUE
EX1=0.
EX2=E12
EY1=0.
EY2=0.15
IF (EI.GE.15) GO TO 4141
IF (ESUM(EK,3).LT.EDG(EK,3)) GO TO 4143
4141 CONTINUE
IF (EI.NE.15) GO TO 4142
EY1=0.2
EY2=0.
4142 CONTINUE
ENFIJ(EI,3)=EN(EK,3)*ALINT2(EDGD2,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*DT
4143 CONTINUE
4144 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
DO 4147 EI=1,16
C***THIS PART COMPUTES RESPIRATION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CHRYS/CURC AS FUNCT
C***WEIGHT, AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AND ACTIVITY *****
EFIP(EI,3)=0.
EFFI(EI,3)=0.
EK=3
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IF (EN(EI,3).LE.0.) GO TO 4146
IF (EW(EI,3).LE.0.) GO TO 4146
EFIP(EI,3)=ERSPR(ETMX2,ETMN2)*DT
IF (EI.GE.7.AND.EI.LE.9) EFIR(EI,3)=EFIR(EI,3)*EACF
IF (EI.EQ.15) EFIR(EI,3)=EFIR(EI,3)/EIAF
IF (EI.EQ.14.OR.EI.EQ.16) EFIR(EI,3)=ERSPR(ETMX1,ETMN1)*EACF*DT
C*****
C
C*****
C***FOOD INTAKE BY CHRYS/CUHC *****
ERPR=0.
IF (EI.EQ.16) ERPR=EREP
EJ=4
EDGD=EDGD1
IF (EI.EQ.14.OR.EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4145
IF (EI.LT.7.OR.EI.GT.9) GO TO 4146
EJ=3
EDGD=EDGD2
4145 CONTINUE
EFFI(EI,3)=EFOD(ERPR,EDGD)*DT
4146 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***EXCRETION BY CHRYS/CURC *****
EFIE(EI,3)=EFFI(EI,3)*(1.-EASK(3))
4147 CONTINUE
C*****
C*****
C***BEGINNING OF THE SPECIFIC COMPUTATIONS FOR THE HEMIPTERA/HOMOPTERA G
C*****
C*****
EREP=0.
EREP1=0.
DO 4156 EI=1,16
C***NUMBER OF HEMI/HOMO DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
IF (EN(EI,4).LE.0.) GO TO 4152
IF (EN(EI,4).EQ.ESMP(EI,4)) GO TO 4152
ESFD=1.
IF (EW(EI,4).GT.EDW*ENW(EI,4)) GO TO 4149
ESFD=1.-(EW(EI,4)-EDW*ENW(EI,4))*(EW(EI,4)-EDW*ENW(EI,4))/(EDW*EDW
**ENW(EI,4)*ENW(EI,4))
4149 CONTINUE
IF (EI.EQ.1.OR.(EI.GE.7.AND.EI.LE.11)) GO TO 4150
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2)
GO TO 4151
4150 CONTINUE
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET54,1.,ET64,EMN2)
4151 CONTINUE
ENFL(EI,4)=EN(EI,4)*(1.-ESFD*ESTMP*ESMST)*DT
IF (ENFL(EI,4).GT.EN(EI,4)-ESMP(EI,4)) ENFL(EI,4)=EN(EI,4)-ESMP(EI,
.4)
4152 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***TRANSFER FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY OF HEMI/HOMO TO THE PRESENT ***
ENFIJ(EI,4)=0.
EK=EI-1
IF (EI.EQ.1) EK=16
IF (EN(EK,4).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,4)=0.
IF (EN(EK,4).LE.0.) GO TO 4156
IF (TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,4).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,4)) GO TO 4156
IF (EI.NE.1.AND.EI.NE.7) GO TO 4153
EGGP=EEPFF(EMER(4),E12,EDGD1,EW(EK,4),EMW(4))
ENFIJ(EI,4)=EN(EK,4)*EPPF(4)*EGGP*DT
EREP1=ENFIJ(EI,4)*EW(1,4)
IF (EI.EQ.7) EREP=ENFIJ(EI,4)*EW(7,4)
GO TO 4156

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4153 CONTINUE
IF (EI.LT.A.OR.EI.GT.12) GO TO 4154
CALL ESTEP(ESUM(EK,4),EUG(EK,4),EA,EB)
ESUM(EK,4)=EM
ENFIJ(EI,4)=EN(EK,4)*EA
GO TO 4155
4154 CONTINUE
EX1=0.
EX2=E12
EY1=0.
EY2=0.1
IF (ESUM(EK,4).LT.EDG(EK,4)) GO TO 4156
ENFIJ(EI,4)=EN(EK,4)*ALINT2(EUGD1,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*DT
4155 CONTINUE
4156 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
DO 4158 EI=1,16
C***HEMI/HOMO RESPIRATION AS FUNCTION OF WEIGHT, AMBIENT TEMPERATURE,
C*** AND ACTIVITY *****
EFIR(EI,4)=0.
EFFI(EI,4)=0.
EK=4
IF (EN(EI,4).LE.0.) GO TO 4157
IF (EW(EI,4).LE.0.) GO TO 4157
EFIR(EI,4)=EWSR(ETMX1,ETMN1)*DT
IF (EI.EQ.1) EFIR(EI,4)=EFIR(EI,4)/EIAF
IF ((EI.GE.2.AND.EI.LE.6).OR.EI.GE.12) EFIR(EI,4)=EFIR(EI,4)*EACF
C*****
C
C*****
C***FEEDING BY HEMI/HOMO *****
IF (EI.EQ.1.OR.(EI.GE.7.AND.EI.LE.11)) GO TO 4157
ERPR=EREP
EJ=5
EDGDD=FDGD1
IF (EI.EQ.16) ERPR=EREPI
IF (EI.NE.6.AND.EI.NE.16) ERPR=0.
EFFI(EI,4)=EFUD(ERPR,EDGDD)*DI
4157 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***EXCRETION BY HEMI/HOMO *****
EFIE(EI,4)=EFFI(EI,4)*(1.-EASK(4))
4158 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C***BEGINNING OF THE SPECIFIC COMPUTATIONS FOR SCARABAEIDAE *****
C*****
C*****
EREP=0.
DO 4171 EI=1,16
ESUM(EI,5)=ESUM(EI,5)+EDGD2*DT
C***NUMBER OF SCARABAEIDAE DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
IF (EN(EI,5).LE.0.) GO TO 4165
IF (EN(EI,5).EQ.ESMP(EI,5)) GO TO 4165
ESFD=1.
IF (EW(EI,5).GT.EDW*ENW(EI,5)) GO TO 4161
ESFD=1.-(FW(EI,5)-EDW*ENW(EI,5))*(EW(EI,5)-EDW*ENW(EI,5))/(EDW*EDW
*ENW(EI,5)*ENW(EI,5))
4161 CONTINUE
IF (EI.NE.16) GO TO 4162
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2)
GO TO 4164
4162 CONTINUE
IF (EI.EQ.5.OR.EI.EQ.7.OR.EI.EQ.9.OR.EI.EQ.11) GO TO 4163
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVTM,EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET51,1.,ET61,EMN2)

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ERIC 1178
ERIC 1179
ERIC 1180

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GO TO 4164
4163 CONTINUE
ESTMP=ALINT2(EAVTM,EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ETS2,1.,ET62,EMN2)
4164 CONTINUE
ENFL(EI,5)=EN(EI,5)*(1.-ESFU*ESTMP*ESMST)*DT
IF (ENFL(EI,5).GT.EN(EI,5)-ESMP(EI,5)) ENFL(EI,5)=EN(EI,5)-ESMP(EI,
,5)
4165 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***TRANSFER FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY OF SCARABAEIDAE TO THE PRESENT *
EK=EI-1
IF (EI.EQ.1) EK=16
ENFIJ(FI,5)=0.
IF (EN(EK,5).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,5)=0.
IF (EN(EK,5).LE.0.) GO TO 4171
IF (TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,5).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,5)) GO TO 4171
IF (EI.NE.1) GO TO 4166
EGGP=EPPF(EMEK(5),E12,EDGD1,EW(EK,5),EMW(5))
ENFIJ(FI,5)=EN(EK,5)*EPPF(5)*EGGP*DT
EREPE=ENFIJ(EI,5)*EW(1,5)
GO TO 4171
4166 CONTINUE
IF (FI.GE.6.AND.FI.LE.12) GO TO 4167
CALL FSTEP(FSUM(EK,5),EDG(EK,5),EA,EB)
ESUM(EK,5)=EB
ENFIJ(FI,5)=EN(EK,5)*EA
GO TO 4170
4167 CONTINUE
EX1=0.
EX2=E12
FY1=0.
EY2=0.15
IF (FI.NE.12) GO TO 4168
IF (ESUM(EK,5).LT.EDG(EK,5)) GO TO 4170
4168 CONTINUE
IF (EI.NE.6.AND.EI.NE.8.AND.EI.NE.10) GO TO 4169
EY1=0.2
EY2=0.
4169 CONTINUE
ENFIJ(EI,5)=EN(EK,5)*ALINT2(EDGD2,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*DT
4170 CONTINUE
4171 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
DO 4174 EI=1,16
C***COMPUTING RESPIRATION FOR SCARABAEIDAE AS FUNCTION OF WEIGHT, AMBIEN
C*** TEMPERATURE, AND ACTIVITY *****
EFFI(EI,5)=0.
EFIR(EI,5)=0.
EK=5
IF (EN(EI,5).LE.0.) GO TO 4173
IF (EW(EI,5).LE.0.) GO TO 4173
EFIR(EI,5)=ERSPH(ETMX2,ETMN2)*DT
IF (EI.EQ.6.OR.EI.EQ.8.OR.EI.EQ.10) EFIR(EI,5)=EFIR(EI,5)/EIAF
IF (EI.EQ.5.OR.EI.EQ.7.OR.EI.EQ.9.OR.EI.EQ.11) EFIR(EI,5)=EFIR(EI,5
)*EACF
IF (EI.EQ.16) EFIR(EI,5)=ERSPH(ETMX1,ETMN1)*EACF*DT
IF (FI.EQ.16) EFIR(EI,5)=ERSPH(ETMX1,ETMN1)*DT
C*****
C
C*****
C***FEEDING BY SCARABAEIDAE *****
IF (EI.NE.5.AND.EI.NE.7.AND.EI.NE.9.AND.EI.NE.11.AND.EI.NE.16) GO
*TO 4173
ERPP=EREPE
FJ=7
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ERIC 1182
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ERIC 1185
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ERIC 1188
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ERIC 1190
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ERIC 1198
ERIC 1199
ERIC 1200
ERIC 1201
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ERIC 1250

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EDGDD=FDG01
IF (EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4172
FJ=6
ERPR=0.
EDGDD=FDG02
4172 CONTINUE
EFFI(EI,5)=EFOU(ERPR,EDGDD)*DT
4173 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***EXCEPTION BY SCARABALIDAE *****
EFFI(EI,5)=EFFI(EI,5)*(1.-EASK(5))
4174 CONTINUE
C*****
C*****
C***BEGINNING OF SPECIFIC COMPUTATIONS FOR TENEBRIONIDAE *****
C*****
DO 4185 EI=1,16
ESUM(EI,6)=ESUM(EI,6)+EDGD2*DT
C***NUMBER OF TENEBRIONIDAE DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
IF (EN(EI,6).LE.0.) GO TO 4180
IF (EN(EI,6).LE.ESMP(EI,6)) GO TO 4180
FSFD=1.
IF (EW(EI,6).GT.EDW*ENW(EI,6)) GO TO 4177
ESFD=1.-(EW(EI,6)-EDW*ENW(EI,6))*(EW(EI,6)-EDW*ENW(EI,6))/(EDW*EDW
**ENW(EI,6)*ENW(EI,6))
4177 CONTINUE
IF (EI.EQ.5.OR.EI.EQ.7.OR.EI.EQ.9.OR.EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4178
ESTMP=ALINT2(EAVTM,EFLG,ET1,EMN1,ET2,1.,ET3,0.995,ET4,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET5,1.,ET6,EMN2)
GO TO 4179
4178 CONTINUE
IF (EI.EQ.16) GO TO 415
ESTMP=ALINT2(EAVTM,EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET4,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET52,1.,ET62,EMN2)
GO TO 4179
415 CONTINUE
ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET4,EMN1)
ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2)
4179 CONTINUE
ENFL(EI,6)=EN(EI,6)*(1.-ESFD*ESTMP*ESMST)*DT
IF (ENFL(EI,6).GT.EN(EI,6)-ESMP(EI,6)) ENFL(EI,6)=EN(EI,6)-ESMP(EI,
,6)
IF (EI.EQ.6.OR.EI.EQ.8.OR.EI.EQ.16) GO TO 4180
EK=EI-1
IF (TIME.GT.ETIM2(EK,6)) ENFL(EI,6)=EN(EI,6)-ESMP(EI,6)
4180 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***TRANSFER FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY OF TENEBRIONIDAE TO THE PRESENT
ENFIJ(EI,6)=0.
EK=EI-1
IF (EI.EQ.1) EK=16
IF (EN(EK,6).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,6)=0.
IF (EN(EK,6).LE.0.) GO TO 4185
IF (TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,6).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,6)) GO TO 4185
IF (EI.NE.1) GO TO 4181
EGGP=EPPF(EMER(6),E12,EDG01,EW(EK,6),EMW(6))
ENFIJ(EI,6)=EN(EK,6)*EPPF(6)*EGGP*DT
EREP=ENFIJ(EI,6)*EW(1,6)
GO TO 4185
4181 CONTINUE
IF (EI.GE.6.AND.EI.LE.10) GO TO 4182
CALL ESTEP(ESUM(EK,6),EDG(EK,6),EA,EB)
ESUM(EK,6)=EB
ENFIJ(EI,6)=EN(EK,6)*EA
GO TO 4185
ERIC 1251
ERIC 1252
ERIC 1253
ERIC 1254
ERIC 1255
ERIC 1256
ERIC 1257
ERIC 1258
ERIC 1259
ERIC 1260
ERIC 1261
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ERIC 1263
ERIC 1264
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4182 CONTINUE
  EX1=0.
  EX2=E12
  EY1=0.
  EY2=0.1
  IF (EI.NE.10) GO TO 4183
  IF (ESUM(EK,6).LT.EDG(EK,6)) GO TO 4185
4183 CONTINUE
  IF (EI.NE.6.AND.EI.NE.8) GO TO 4184
  EY1=0.2
  EY2=0.
4184 CONTINUE
  ENFIJ(EI,6)=EN(EK,6)*ALINT2(EDGD2,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*DT
4185 CONTINUE
C*****
C
DO 4188 EI=1,16
C***PESPIRATION OF TENEBRIONIDAE AS FUNCTION OF WEIGHT, AMBIENT TEMPERAT
C*** AND ACTIVITY *****
  EFFI(EI,6)=0.
  EFIR(EI,6)=0.
  EK=6
  IF (EN(EI,6).LE.0.) GO TO 4187
  IF (EW(EI,6).LE.0.) GO TO 4187
  FFIR(EI,6)=ERSPR(ETMX2,ETMN2)*DT
  IF (EI.EQ.6.OR.EI.EQ.8) EFIR(EI,6)=EFIR(EI,6)/EIAF
  IF (EI.EQ.5.OR.EI.EQ.7.OR.EI.EQ.9) EFIR(EI,6)=EFIR(EI,6)*EACF
  IF (EI.EQ.16) EFIR(EI,6)=ERSPR(ETMX1,ETMN1)*EACF*DT
C*****
C
C*****
C***FOOD CONSUMPTION BY TENEBRIONIDAE *****
  IF (EI.NE.5.AND.EI.NE.7.AND.EI.NE.9) GO TO 4186
  ERPR=0.
  EJ=8
  EFFI(EI,6)=EFOD(ERPR,EDGD2)*DT
4186 CONTINUE
  IF (EI.NE.16) GO TO 4187
  ERPR=EREP
  EFFI(16,6)=EN(16,6)*(1.3*ENW(16,6)-EW(16,6))*ERPR+EFIR(16,6)
  IF (EFFI(16,6).LT.0.) EFFI(16,6)=0.
4187 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***EXCRETION AS FRACTION OF FOOD INGESTED *****
  EFIE(EI,6)=EFFI(EI,6)*(1.-EASN(6))
4188 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C***BEGINNING OF THE SPECIFIC COMPUTIONS FOR GRASSHOPPERS *****
C*****
  EREP=0.
  DO 4197 EI=1,16
  ESUM(EI,7)=ESUM(EI,7)+EDGD1*DT
C***NUMBER OF GRASSHOPPERS DYING FROM NON-PREDATORY CAUSES *****
  IF (EN(EI,7).LE.0.) GO TO 4195
  IF (EN(EI,7).LE.ESMP(EI,7)) GO TO 4195
  ESFD=1.
  IF (EW(EI,7).GT.EDW*ENW(EI,7)) GO TO 4192
  ESFD=1.-((FW(EI,7)-EDW*ENW(EI,7))*(EW(EI,7)-EDW*ENW(EI,7)))/(EDW*EDW
  *ENW(EI,7)*ENW(EI,7))
4192 CONTINUE
  IF (EI.EQ.1) GO TO 4193
  ESTMP=ALINT2(AVSTM(1),EFLG,ET12,EMN1,ET22,1.,ET32,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
  ESMST=ALINT2(APEVA,EFLG,ET53,1.,ET63,EMN2)
  GO TO 4194
4193 CONTINUE
  ESTMP=ALINT2(AAVTM,EFLG,ET11,EMN1,ET21,1.,ET31,0.995,ET41,EMN1)
  ESMST=ALINT2(ATEN(3),EFLG,ET51,1.,ET61,EMN2)
4194 CONTINUE
  FNFL(EI,7)=EN(EI,7)*(1.-ESFD*ESTMP*ESMST)*DT

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ERIC 1321
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ERIC 1389
ERIC 1390
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ERIC 1394

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      IF (ENFL(EI,7).GT.EN(EI,7)-ESMP(EI,7)) ENFL(EI,7)=EN(EI,7)-ESMP(EI,7)
      4195 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***TRANSFER FROM THE PREVIOUS CATEGORY OF GRASSHOPPERS TO THE PRESENT *
      ENFIJ(EI,7)=0.
      EK=EI-1
      IF(EI.EQ.1) EK=16
      IF(EI.EQ.9) EK=1
      IF(EN(EK,7).LE.0.) ESUM(EK,7)=0.
      IF(EN(EK,7).LE.0.) GO TO 4197
      IF(TIME.LE.ETIM1(EI,7).OR.TIME.GE.ETIM2(EI,7)) GO TO 4197
      IF(EI.NE.1) GO TO 4196
      EGGP=EPF(EMEW(7),E12.EDGD1,Ew(EK,7),EMW(7))
      ENFIJ(EI,7)=EN(EK,7)*EGGP*DT
      EPEP=ENFIJ(EI,7)*Ew(1,7)
      GO TO 4197
4196 CONTINUE
      IF(ESUM(EK,7).LT.EUG(EK,7)) GO TO 4197
      EHA=1.
      IF(EI.EQ.9) EHA=EPPF(7)
      IF(EI.EQ.2) EHA=1.-EPPF(7)
      EX1=0.
      EX2=E12
      EY1=0.
      EY2=0.15
      ENFIJ(EI,7)=EN(EK,7)*ALINT2(EUGD2,EFLG,EX1,EY1,EX2,EY2)*EHA*DT
4197 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***RESPIRATION OF GRASSHOPPERS AS FUNCTION OF WEIGHT, AMBIENT TEMPERATU
C*** AND ACTIVITY *****
      D0 4199 EI=1.16
      EFIR(EI,7)=0.
      EFFI(EI,7)=0.
      EK=7
      IF(EN(EI,7).LE.0.) GO TO 4198
      IF(EW(EI,7).LE.0.) GO TO 4198
      EFIR(EI,7)=ENSPR(ETMX1,ETMN1)*EACF*DT
      IF(EI.EQ.1) EFIR(EI,7)=ERSPH(ETMX2,ETMN2)/EIAF*DT
C*****
C
C*****
C***FEEDING BY GRASSHOPPERS *****
      IF(EI.EQ.1) GO TO 4198
      EJ=9
      ERPR=0.
      IF(EI.EQ.16) ERPR=EKEP
      EFFI(EI,7)=EFCO(EKPH,EDGD1)*DT
4198 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
C***EXCRETION BY TENEBRIONIDAE *****
      EFIF(EI,7)=EFFI(EI,7)*(1.-EASK(7))
4199 CONTINUE
C*****
C
C*****
      RETURN
      END
C*****
C
C*****
C*****
C*****
C*****

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ERIC 1395
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ESM=ESM+ENFP(EI,EJ,3)*ECUT(3)/(1.+ECUT(3))+ENFP(EI,EJ,4)*ECUT(4)/(
(1.+FCUT(4))
ERIC 1536
4208 CONTINUE
ERIC 1537
C***FLOW OF PLANT MATTER *****
ERIC 1538
DO 4207 EK=1,9
ERIC 1539
DO 4207 EI=1,10
ERIC 1540
ESM1=ESM1+EFC(EI,EK)*ECUT(EM(EK))/(1.+ECUT(EM(EK)))
ERIC 1541
4207 CONTINUE
ERIC 1542
DO 4209 EK=1,9
ERIC 1543
DO 4209 EI=1,15
ERIC 1544
ESM2=ESM2+EFC(EI,EK)*ECUT(EM(EK))/(1.+ECUT(EM(EK)))
ERIC 1545
4209 CONTINUE
ERIC 1546
DO 4210 EK=1,9
ERIC 1547
DO 4210 EI=16,20
ERIC 1548
ESM3=ESM3+EFC(EI,EK)*ECUT(EM(EK))/(1.+ECUT(EM(EK)))
ERIC 1549
4210 CONTINUE
ERIC 1550
FLOW=(1.-DLABG)*ESM+(1.-DLABI)*ESM1+(1.-DLASE)*ESM2+(1.-DLART(1))*
ERIC 1551
*ESM3
ERIC 1552
(1-281).
ERIC 1553
FLOW=DLABG*ESM+DLABI*ESM1+DLASE*ESM2+DLART(1)*ESM3
ERIC 1554
C***FLOW OF EXCRETORY PRODUCTS FROM A GROUP (I,J) OF INSECTS TO FAECES D
ERIC 1555
(EK=320.399-499).
ERIC 1556
EJ=(EK-304)/16
ERIC 1557
EI=EK-303-EJ*16
ERIC 1558
FLOW=DLABF*EFIE(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1559
(EK=520.551-499).
ERIC 1560
EJ=(EK-42 )/16
ERIC 1561
EI=EK-423-EJ*16
ERIC 1562
FLOW=DLABF*EFIE(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1563
(EK=320.399-498).
ERIC 1564
EJ=(EK-304)/16
ERIC 1565
EI=EK-303-EJ*16
ERIC 1566
FLOW=(1.-DLABF)*EFIE(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1567
(EK=520.551-498).
ERIC 1568
EJ=(EK-424)/16
ERIC 1569
EI=EK-423-EJ*16
ERIC 1570
FLOW=(1.-DLABF)*EFIE(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1571
C***FLOW OF DEAD INSECT BIOMASS FROM GROUP (I,J) TO LITTER *****
ERIC 1572
(EK=320.399-280).
ERIC 1573
EJ=(EK-304)/16
ERIC 1574
EI=EK-303-EJ*16
ERIC 1575
FLOW=(1.-DLABG)*ENFL(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1576
(EK=320.399-281).
ERIC 1577
EJ=(EK-304)/16
ERIC 1578
EI=EK-303-EJ*16
ERIC 1579
FLOW=DLABG*ENFL(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1580
(EK=520.551-280).
ERIC 1581
EJ=(EK-424)/16
ERIC 1582
EI=EK-423-EJ*16
ERIC 1583
FLOW=(1.-DLABG)*ENFL(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1584
(EK=520.551-281).
ERIC 1585
EJ=(EK-424)/16
ERIC 1586
EI=EK-423-EJ*16
ERIC 1587
FLOW=DLABG*ENFL(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1588
C***FLOW OF INSECT BIOMASS EATEN BY PREDATORS AND GRAMS CARBON RESPIRED
ERIC 1589
C***GROUP (I,J) TO SOURCE/SINK *****
ERIC 1590
(EK=320.399-1).
ERIC 1591
EJ=(EK-304)/16
ERIC 1592
EI=EK-303-EJ*16
ERIC 1593
FLOW=EFIR(EI,EJ)+ESMP(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1594
(EK=520.551-1).
ERIC 1595
EJ=(EK-424)/16
ERIC 1596
EI=EK-423-EJ*16
ERIC 1597
FLOW=EFIR(EI,EJ)+ESMP(EI,EJ)*EW(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1598
C***FEEDING FLOW FROM SOURCE/SINK TO INSECT GROUP (I,J) *****
ERIC 1599
(1-EK=320.399).
ERIC 1600
EJ=(EK-304)/16
ERIC 1601
EI=EK-303-EJ*16
ERIC 1602
FLOW=EFFI(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1603
(1-EK=520.551).
ERIC 1604
EJ=(EK-424)/16
ERIC 1605
EI=EK-423-EJ*16
ERIC 1606
FLOW=EFFI(EI,EJ)
ERIC 1607
ERIC 1608

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C\*\*\*FLOW OF INSECT BIOMASS FROM GROUP (I-1,J) TO GROUP(I,J) \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1609  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR CARABIDAE \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1610  
(335-320). ERIC 1611  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,1)\*ENW1(1,1) ERIC 1612  
(EK=320,334-FL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1613  
EI=EL-319 ERIC 1614  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,1)\*EW(EI-1,1) ERIC 1615  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR ARANEIDA \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1616  
(351-336). ERIC 1617  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,2)\*ENW1(1,2) ERIC 1618  
(EK=336,347-EL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1619  
EI=FL-335 ERIC 1620  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,2)\*EW(EI-1,2) ERIC 1621  
(345-349). ERIC 1622  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,2)\*EW(10,2) ERIC 1623  
(EK=349,350-EL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1624  
EI=EL-335 ERIC 1625  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,2)\*EW(EI-1,2) ERIC 1626  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR CHRYSOMELIDAE/CURCULIONIDAE \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1627  
(367-352). ERIC 1628  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,3)\*ENW1(1,3) ERIC 1629  
(EK=352,366-FL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1630  
EI=EL-351 ERIC 1631  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,3)\*EW(EI-1,3) ERIC 1632  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR HEMIPTERA/HOMOPTERA \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1633  
(383-368). ERIC 1634  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,4)\*ENW1(1,4) ERIC 1635  
(EK=368,382-EL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1636  
EI=EL-367 ERIC 1637  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,4)\*EW(EI-1,4) ERIC 1638  
IF(EI.EQ.7) FLOW=ENFIJ(7,4)\*ENW1(7,4) ERIC 1639  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR SCAPHARIDAE \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1640  
(399-384). ERIC 1641  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,5)\*ENW1(1,5) ERIC 1642  
(EK=384,398-FL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1643  
EI=FL-383 ERIC 1644  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,5)\*EW(EI-1,5) ERIC 1645  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR TENEBRIONIDAE \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1646  
(535-520). ERIC 1647  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,6)\*ENW1(1,6) ERIC 1648  
(EK=520,534-FL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1649  
EI=EL-519 ERIC 1650  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,6)\*EW(EI-1,6) ERIC 1651  
C\*\*\*FLOW FOR ORTHOPTERA \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1652  
(551-536). ERIC 1653  
FLOW=ENFIJ(1,7)\*ENW1(1,7) ERIC 1654  
(EK=536,542-FL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1655  
EI=FL-535 ERIC 1656  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,7)\*EW(EI-1,7) ERIC 1657  
(536-544). ERIC 1658  
FLOW=ENFIJ(9,7)\*EW(1,7) ERIC 1659  
(EK=544,551-FL=1\*EK+1). ERIC 1660  
EI=EL-535 ERIC 1661  
FLOW=ENFIJ(EI,7)\*EW(EI-1,7) ERIC 1662  
C\*\*\*\*\* CG DET VAP DET \*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1663  
C\*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1664  
C\*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1665  
C\*\*\*\*\* ERIC 1666

APPENDIX F  
PARAMETER VALUES

TSTHT=1.5	DATA	2
TEND=364.5	DATA	3
DTFL=5.5	DATA	4
DT=2.5	DATA	5
DTPL=2.5	DATA	6
DTPK=40.5	DATA	7
X(1)=9990.5	DATA	8
X(1)=1600.5	DATA	9
X(6)=250.5	DATA	10
X(15)=240.5	DATA	11
X(17)=0.5	DATA	12
X(18)=0.5	DATA	13
EACF=3.5	DATA	14
FASK(1)=0.75	DATA	15
FASK(2)=0.45	DATA	16
FASK(3)=0.455	DATA	17
FASK(4)=0.455	DATA	18
FASK(5)=0.75	DATA	19
FASK(6)=0.655	DATA	20
FASK(7)=0.55	DATA	21
ECUT(1)=0.25	DATA	22
ECUT(2)=0.55	DATA	23
ECUT(3)=0.055	DATA	24
ECUT(4)=1.5	DATA	25
ECUT(5)=0.35	DATA	26
ECUT(6)=0.55	DATA	27
ECUT(7)=3.5	DATA	28
EDG(1.1)=4*60.5	DATA	29
EDG(5.1)=3*400.5	DATA	30
EDG(8.1)=6*105.5	DATA	31
EDG(14.1)=3*0.5	DATA	32
EDG(1.2)=6*50.5	DATA	33
EDG(7.2)=4*40.5	DATA	34
EDG(11.2)=6*120.5	DATA	35
EDG(1.3)=6*40.5	DATA	36
EDG(7.3)=3*110.5	DATA	37
EDG(14.3)=3*1000.5	DATA	38
EDG(1.4)=150.5	DATA	39
EDG(2.4)=15*120.5	DATA	40
EDG(7.4)=5*50.5	DATA	41
EDG(12.4)=5*100.5	DATA	42
EDG(1.5)=16*00.5	DATA	43
EDG(1.6)=8*50.5	DATA	44
EDG(9.6)=500.5	DATA	45
EDG(10.6)=7*60.5	DATA	46
EDG(1.7)=250.5	DATA	47
EDG(2.7)=14*150.5	DATA	48
EDG(16.7)=300.5	DATA	49
EDU1=0.45	DATA	50
EDU6=0.255	DATA	51
EDU7=0.155	DATA	52
EDW=0.75	DATA	53
EDZ1=10.5	DATA	54
EDZ2=7.5	DATA	55
EIAF=20.5	DATA	56
EM(1)=15	DATA	57
EM(2)=15	DATA	58
EM(3)=35	DATA	59
EM(4)=35	DATA	60
EM(5)=45	DATA	61
EM(6)=55	DATA	62
EM(7)=55	DATA	63
EM(8)=65	DATA	64
	DATA	65

EM(4)=7%  
EMF(1)=7\*2.%  
EMN1=0.40\$  
EMN2=0.95\$  
EMW(1)=0.003R4\$  
EMW(2)=0.001F\$  
EMW(3)=0.000336\$  
EMW(4)=0.00016\$  
EMW(5)=0.0004\$  
EMW(6)=0.00128\$  
EMW(7)=0.014\$  
EN(1.1)=16\*0.%  
EN(6.1)=5.%  
EN(15.1)=30.%  
EN(1.2)=16\*0.%  
EN(10.2)=2.%  
EN(1.3)=16\*0.%  
EN(15.3)=800.%  
EN(1.4)=2000.%  
EN(2.4)=15\*0.%  
EN(1.5)=16\*0.%  
EN(6.5)=800.%  
EN(8.5)=600.%  
EN(10.5)=400.%  
EN(1.6)=16\*0.%  
EN(6.6)=600.%  
EN(8.6)=400.%  
EN(1.7)=1000.%  
EN(2.7)=15\*0.%  
ENFIJ(1.17)=0.%  
ENW1(1.1)=5\*0.0005\$  
ENW1(6.1)=2\*0.002\$  
ENW1(8.1)=0.0056\$  
ENW1(9.1)=0.0054\$  
ENW1(10.1)=0.0042\$  
ENW1(11.1)=0.005\$  
ENW1(12.1)=0.0046\$  
ENW1(13.1)=0.0046\$  
ENW1(14.1)=0.004\$  
ENW1(15.1)=2\*0.0048\$  
ENW1(1.2)=7\*0.00002\$  
ENW1(8.2)=0.00015\$  
ENW1(9.2)=0.00028\$  
ENW1(10.2)=0.0004\$  
ENW1(11.2)=0.0003\$  
ENW1(12.2)=0.0008\$  
ENW1(13.2)=0.0013\$  
ENW1(14.2)=0.0003\$  
ENW1(15.2)=0.0011\$  
ENW1(16.2)=0.002\$  
ENW1(1.3)=7\*0.00002\$  
ENW1(8.3)=0.00005\$  
ENW1(9.3)=0.00014\$  
ENW1(10.3)=5\*0.0002\$  
ENW1(15.3)=2\*0.00042\$  
ENW1(1.4)=2\*0.00001\$  
ENW1(3.4)=0.00005\$  
ENW1(4.4)=0.0001\$  
ENW1(5.4)=0.00015\$  
ENW1(6.4)=0.0002\$  
ENW1(7.4)=6\*0.00001\$  
ENW1(13.4)=0.00005\$  
ENW1(14.4)=0.0001\$  
ENW1(15.4)=0.00015\$  
ENW1(16.4)=0.0002\$  
ENW1(1.5)=5\*0.00005\$  
ENW1(6.5)=2\*0.0002\$  
ENW1(8.5)=2\*0.0004\$  
ENW1(10.5)=2\*0.0007\$  
ENW1(12.5)=5\*0.001\$

DATA 66  
DATA 67  
DATA 68  
DATA 69  
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DATA 71  
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DATA 134  
DATA 135

FNW1(1.6)=5*0.0001\$	DATA	136
FNW1(6.6)=2*0.0006\$	DATA	137
FNW1(8.6)=2*0.0011\$	DATA	138
FNW1(10.6)=7*0.0016\$	DATA	139
FNW1(1.7)=2*0.0012\$	DATA	140
FNW1(3.7)=0.0032\$	DATA	141
FNW1(4.7)=0.0052\$	DATA	142
FNW1(5.7)=0.0074\$	DATA	143
FNW1(6.7)=0.0094\$	DATA	144
FNW1(7.7)=0.0118\$	DATA	145
FNW1(8.7)=0.014\$	DATA	146
FNW1(9.7)=0.0012\$	DATA	147
FNW1(10.7)=0.0042\$	DATA	148
FNW1(11.7)=0.0073\$	DATA	149
FNW1(12.7)=0.0105\$	DATA	150
FNW1(13.7)=0.0138\$	DATA	151
FNW1(14.7)=0.0171\$	DATA	152
FNW1(15.7)=0.0205\$	DATA	153
FNW1(16.7)=0.024\$	DATA	154
FNW2(1.1)=4*0.0005\$	DATA	155
FNW2(5.1)=2*0.002\$	DATA	156
FNW2(7.1)=0.0054\$	DATA	157
FNW2(8.1)=0.0054\$	DATA	158
FNW2(9.1)=0.0052\$	DATA	159
FNW2(10.1)=0.005\$	DATA	160
FNW2(11.1)=0.0048\$	DATA	161
FNW2(12.1)=0.0046\$	DATA	162
FNW2(13.1)=0.0044\$	DATA	163
FNW2(14.1)=3*0.0045\$	DATA	164
FNW2(1.2)=6*0.00002\$	DATA	165
FNW2(7.2)=0.00015\$	DATA	166
FNW2(8.2)=0.00028\$	DATA	167
FNW2(9.2)=0.0004\$	DATA	168
FNW2(10.2)=0.0003\$	DATA	169
FNW2(11.2)=0.0008\$	DATA	170
FNW2(12.2)=0.0013\$	DATA	171
FNW2(13.2)=0.0013\$	DATA	172
FNW2(14.2)=0.0011\$	DATA	173
FNW2(15.2)=0.002\$	DATA	174
FNW2(16.2)=0.0025\$	DATA	175
FNW2(1.3)=6*0.00002\$	DATA	176
FNW2(7.3)=0.00008\$	DATA	177
FNW2(8.3)=0.00014\$	DATA	178
FNW2(9.3)=5*0.0002\$	DATA	179
FNW2(14.3)=3*0.00042\$	DATA	180
FNW2(1.4)=0.00001\$	DATA	181
FNW2(2.4)=0.00005\$	DATA	182
FNW2(3.4)=0.0001\$	DATA	183
FNW2(4.4)=0.00015\$	DATA	184
FNW2(5.4)=2*0.0002\$	DATA	185
FNW2(7.4)=5*0.00001\$	DATA	186
FNW2(12.4)=0.00005\$	DATA	187
FNW2(13.4)=0.0001\$	DATA	188
FNW2(14.4)=0.00015\$	DATA	189
FNW2(15.4)=2*0.0002\$	DATA	190
FNW2(1.5)=4*0.00005\$	DATA	191
FNW2(5.5)=2*0.0002\$	DATA	192
FNW2(7.5)=2*0.0004\$	DATA	193
FNW2(9.5)=2*0.0007\$	DATA	194
FNW2(11.5)=5*0.001\$	DATA	195
FNW2(16.5)=0.0012\$	DATA	196
FNW2(1.6)=4*0.0001\$	DATA	197
FNW2(5.6)=2*0.0006\$	DATA	198
FNW2(7.6)=2*0.0011\$	DATA	199
FNW2(9.6)=4*0.0016\$	DATA	200

FNW2(1.7)=0.0012%	DATA	201
FNW2(2.7)=0.0032%	DATA	202
FNW2(3.7)=0.0053%	DATA	203
FNW2(4.7)=0.0074%	DATA	204
FNW2(5.7)=0.0094%	DATA	205
FNW2(6.7)=0.0114%	DATA	206
FNW2(7.7)=2*0.014%	DATA	207
FNW2(9.7)=0.0042%	DATA	208
FNW2(10.7)=0.0073%	DATA	209
FNW2(11.7)=0.0105%	DATA	210
FNW2(12.7)=0.0138%	DATA	211
FNW2(13.7)=0.0171%	DATA	212
FNW2(14.7)=0.0205%	DATA	213
FNW2(15.7)=2*0.024%	DATA	214
FPA1=1.5	DATA	215
FPA2=0.75	DATA	216
FPA3=0.45%	DATA	217
FPA4=0.25	DATA	218
FPA5=0.75	DATA	219
FPPF(1)=7*0.5%	DATA	220
FPPF(1.1.1)=4*0.5	DATA	221
FPPF(5.1.1)=1.5	DATA	222
FPPF(6.1.1)=10.5	DATA	223
FPPF(7.1.1)=1.5	DATA	224
FPPF(8.1.1)=8*10.5	DATA	225
FPPF(14.1.1)=4.5	DATA	226
FPPF(16.1.1)=1.5	DATA	227
FPPF(1.2.1)=16*0.5	DATA	228
FPPF(10.2.1)=10.5	DATA	229
FPPF(1.3.1)=6*0.5	DATA	230
FPPF(7.3.1)=3*10.5	DATA	231
FPPF(10.3.1)=6*0.5	DATA	232
FPPF(14.3.1)=0.5	DATA	233
FPPF(16.3.1)=0.5	DATA	234
FPPF(1.4.1)=16*0.5	DATA	235
FPPF(1.5.1)=4*0.5	DATA	236
FPPF(5.5.1)=4.5	DATA	237
FPPF(6.5.1)=10*10.5	DATA	238
FPPF(7.5.1)=4.5	DATA	239
FPPF(9.5.1)=4.5	DATA	240
FPPF(11.5.1)=4.5	DATA	241
FPPF(16.5.1)=1.5	DATA	242
FPPF(1.6.1)=4*0.5	DATA	243
FPPF(5.6.1)=4.5	DATA	244
FPPF(6.6.1)=10*10.5	DATA	245
FPPF(7.6.1)=4.5	DATA	246
FPPF(9.6.1)=4.5	DATA	247
FPPF(16.6.1)=1.5	DATA	248
FPPF(1.7.1)=10.5	DATA	249
FPPF(2.7.1)=15*0.5	DATA	250
FPPF(1.1.2)=15*0.5	DATA	251
FPPF(14.1.2)=6.5	DATA	252
FPPF(16.1.2)=6.5	DATA	253
FPPF(1.2.2)=6*1.5	DATA	254
FPPF(7.2.2)=3*4.5	DATA	255
FPPF(10.2.2)=0.5	DATA	256
FPPF(11.2.2)=6*2.5	DATA	257
FPPF(1.3.2)=15*0.5	DATA	258
FPPF(14.3.2)=8.5	DATA	259
FPPF(16.3.2)=8.5	DATA	260
FPPF(1.4.2)=0.5	DATA	261
FPPF(2.4.2)=15*0.5	DATA	262
FPPF(7.4.2)=5*0.5	DATA	263
FPPF(1.5.2)=15*0.5	DATA	264
FPPF(16.5.2)=7.5	DATA	265
FPPF(1.6.2)=15*0.5	DATA	266
FPPF(16.6.2)=7.5	DATA	267
FPPF(1.7.2)=0.5	DATA	268
FPPF(2.7.2)=15*10.5	DATA	269
FPPF(1.1.3)=4*0.5	DATA	270

FPPWF (5.1.3)=1.¢	DATA	271
FPPWF (6.1.3)=10.¢	DATA	272
FPPWF (7.1.3)=1.¢	DATA	273
FPPWF (8.1.3)=8¢10.¢	DATA	274
FPPWF (14.1.3)=4.¢	DATA	275
FPPWF (16.1.3)=1.¢	DATA	276
FPPWF (1.2.3)=16¢0.¢	DATA	277
FPPWF (10.2.3)=10.¢	DATA	278
FPPWF (1.3.3)=6¢4.¢	DATA	279
FPPWF (7.3.3)=3¢10.¢	DATA	280
FPPWF (10.3.3)=6¢9.¢	DATA	281
FPPWF (14.3.3)=0.¢	DATA	282
FPPWF (16.3.3)=0.¢	DATA	283
FPPWF (1.4.3)=16¢0.¢	DATA	284
FPPWF (1.5.3)=4¢4.¢	DATA	285
FPPWF (5.5.3)=4.¢	DATA	286
FPPWF (6.5.3)=10¢10.¢	DATA	287
FPPWF (7.5.3)=4.¢	DATA	288
FPPWF (9.5.3)=4.¢	DATA	289
FPPWF (11.5.3)=4.¢	DATA	290
FPPWF (16.5.3)=1.¢	DATA	291
FPPWF (1.6.3)=4¢4.¢	DATA	292
FPPWF (5.6.3)=4.¢	DATA	293
FPPWF (6.6.3)=10¢10.¢	DATA	294
FPPWF (7.6.3)=4.¢	DATA	295
FPPWF (9.6.3)=4.¢	DATA	296
FPPWF (16.6.3)=1.¢	DATA	297
FPPWF (1.7.3)=10.¢	DATA	298
FPPWF (2.7.3)=15¢0.¢	DATA	299
FPPWF (1.1.4)=15¢0.¢	DATA	300
FPPWF (14.1.4)=8.¢	DATA	301
FPPWF (16.1.4)=8.¢	DATA	302
FPPWF (1.2.4)=6¢1.¢	DATA	303
FPPWF (7.2.4)=3¢4.¢	DATA	304
FPPWF (10.2.4)=0.¢	DATA	305
FPPWF (11.2.4)=3¢3.¢	DATA	306
FPPWF (14.2.4)=3¢2.¢	DATA	307
FPPWF (1.3.4)=15¢0.¢	DATA	308
FPPWF (14.3.4)=10.¢	DATA	309
FPPWF (16.3.4)=10.¢	DATA	310
FPPWF (1.4.4)=1.¢	DATA	311
FPPWF (2.4.4)=15¢4.¢	DATA	312
FPPWF (7.4.4)=5¢1.¢	DATA	313
FPPWF (1.5.4)=15¢0.¢	DATA	314
FPPWF (16.5.4)=4.¢	DATA	315
FPPWF (1.6.4)=15¢0.¢	DATA	316
FPPWF (16.6.4)=4.¢	DATA	317
FPPWF (1.7.4)=0.¢	DATA	318
FPPWF (2.7.4)=15¢10.¢	DATA	319
FPPWF (1.1.5)=4¢10.¢	DATA	320
FPPWF (5.1.5)=0.¢	DATA	321
FPPWF (6.1.5)=8¢3.¢	DATA	322
FPPWF (7.1.5)=0.¢	DATA	323
FPPWF (14.1.5)=1.¢	DATA	324
FPPWF (16.1.5)=2.¢	DATA	325
FPPWF (16.1.5)=0.¢	DATA	326
FPPWF (1.2.5)=9¢1.¢	DATA	327
FPPWF (10.2.5)=3.¢	DATA	328
FPPWF (11.2.5)=6¢0.¢	DATA	329
FPPWF (1.3.5)=6¢10.¢	DATA	330
FPPWF (7.3.5)=3¢2.¢	DATA	331
FPPWF (10.3.5)=6¢4.¢	DATA	332
FPPWF (14.3.5)=1.¢	DATA	333
FPPWF (16.3.5)=1.¢	DATA	334
FPPWF (1.4.5)=3.¢	DATA	335
FPPWF (2.4.5)=15¢2.¢	DATA	336
FPPWF (7.4.5)=5¢3.¢	DATA	337
FPPWF (1.5.5)=4¢10.¢	DATA	338
FPPWF (5.5.5)=1.¢	DATA	339
FPPWF (6.5.5)=10¢3.¢	DATA	340



EPPWF (7.5.5)=1.9  
EPPWF (9.5.5)=1.9  
EPPWF (11.5.5)=1.9  
EPPWF (16.5.5)=0.9  
EPPWF (1.5.5)=4\*10.5  
EPPWF (5.6.5)=1.9  
EPPWF (6.6.5)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.6.5)=1.9  
EPPWF (9.6.5)=1.9  
EPPWF (16.6.5)=0.9  
EPPWF (1.7.5)=10.9  
EPPWF (2.7.5)=15\*0.5  
EPPWF (1.1.6)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (5.1.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (6.1.6)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.1.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (14.1.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (16.1.6)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.2.6)=16\*6.5  
EPPWF (1.3.6)=6\*1.5  
EPPWF (7.3.6)=3\*2.5  
EPPWF (10.3.6)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (14.3.6)=10.9  
EPPWF (15.3.6)=1.5  
EPPWF (16.3.6)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.4.6)=3.9  
EPPWF (2.4.6)=15\*10.5  
EPPWF (7.4.6)=5\*2.5  
EPPWF (1.5.6)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (5.5.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (6.5.6)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.5.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (9.5.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (11.5.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (16.5.6)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.6.6)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (5.6.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (6.6.6)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.6.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (9.6.6)=4.9  
EPPWF (16.6.6)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.7.6)=1.9  
EPPWF (2.7.6)=15\*10.5  
EPPWF (1.1.7)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (5.1.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (6.1.7)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.1.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (14.1.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (16.1.7)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.2.7)=16\*6.5  
EPPWF (1.3.7)=6\*1.5  
EPPWF (7.3.7)=3\*2.5  
EPPWF (10.3.7)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (14.3.7)=10.9  
EPPWF (15.3.7)=1.5  
EPPWF (16.3.7)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.4.7)=3.9  
EPPWF (2.4.7)=15\*10.5  
EPPWF (7.4.7)=5\*2.5  
EPPWF (1.5.7)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (5.5.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (6.5.7)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.5.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (9.5.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (11.5.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (16.5.7)=10.9  
EPPWF (1.6.7)=4\*1.5  
EPPWF (5.6.7)=4.9  
EPPWF (6.6.7)=10\*2.5  
EPPWF (7.6.7)=4.9

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FPPWF (9.6.7)=4.5  
FPPWF (16.6.7)=10.5  
FPPWF (1.7.7)=1.5  
FPPWF (2.7.7)=15\*10.5  
EPPU1=0.035  
EPPU2=0.00125  
EPPD5=0.0125  
EPPU6=0.00055  
EPPF (1.1)=3\*1.5  
EPPF (4.1)=12\*0.5  
EPPF (16.1)=3\*10.5  
EPPF (19.1)=5.5  
EPPF (20.1)=7.5  
EPPF (1.2)=10.5  
EPPF (2.2)=4.5  
EPPF (3.2)=4.5  
EPPF (4.2)=7.5  
EPPF (5.2)=1.5  
EPPF (6.2)=5.5  
EPPF (7.2)=4.5  
EPPF (8.2)=6.5  
EPPF (9.2)=7\*0.5  
EPPF (16.2)=3\*2.5  
EPPF (19.2)=0.5  
EPPF (20.2)=1.5  
EPPF (1.3)=15\*0.5  
EPPF (16.3)=10.5  
EPPF (17.3)=2\*9.5  
EPPF (19.3)=2\*5.5  
EPPF (1.4)=10.5  
EPPF (2.4)=2\*9.5  
EPPF (4.4)=2\*5.5  
EPPF (6.4)=3\*8.5  
EPPF (9.4)=2\*3.5  
EPPF (11.4)=10\*0.5  
EPPF (1.5)=7.5  
EPPF (2.5)=9.5  
EPPF (3.5)=10.5  
EPPF (4.5)=5.5  
EPPF (5.5)=6.5  
EPPF (6.5)=2\*8.5  
EPPF (8.5)=1.5  
EPPF (9.5)=12\*0.5  
EPPF (1.6)=15\*0.5  
EPPF (16.6)=4.5  
EPPF (17.6)=9.5  
EPPF (18.6)=10.5  
EPPF (19.6)=4.5  
EPPF (20.6)=5.5  
EPPF (1.7)=7.5  
EPPF (2.7)=4.5  
EPPF (3.7)=10.5  
EPPF (4.7)=8.5  
EPPF (5.7)=6\*3.5  
EPPF (11.7)=5\*0.5  
EPPF (16.7)=5\*4.5  
EPPF (1.8)=4\*3.5  
EPPF (5.8)=4\*1.5  
EPPF (9.8)=7\*0.5  
EPPF (16.8)=5\*8.5  
EPPF (1.9)=7.5  
EPPF (2.9)=4.5  
EPPF (3.9)=10.5  
EPPF (4.9)=9.5  
EPPF (5.9)=2.5  
EPPF (6.9)=4.5  
EPPF (7.9)=6.5  
EPPF (8.9)=4.5  
EPPF (9.9)=12\*0.5  
EQ10=0.083295  
FPA=0.85  
FPH=0.755  
FRT1=0.45

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DATA 483

FRT2=0.3\$  
FRT3=0.5\$  
FRT4=0.9\$  
FRT5=0.9\$  
ETIME(1.1)=4\*4.5  
ETIME(5.1)=70.5  
ETIME(6.1)=110.5  
ETIME(7.1)=90.5  
ETIME(8.1)=6\*5.5  
ETIME(14.1)=100.5  
ETIME(15.1)=110.5  
ETIME(16.1)=300.5  
ETIME(1.2)=6\*50.5  
ETIME(7.2)=3\*80.5  
ETIME(10.2)=200.5  
ETIME(11.2)=6\*40.5  
ETIME(13.2)=20.5  
ETIME(16.2)=20.5  
ETIME(1.3)=9\*10.5  
ETIME(10.3)=4\*6.5  
ETIME(14.3)=90.5  
ETIME(15.3)=120.5  
ETIME(16.3)=60.5  
ETIME(1.4)=60.5  
ETIME(2.4)=4\*12.5  
ETIME(6.4)=30.5  
ETIME(7.4)=5\*6.5  
ETIME(12.4)=4\*12.5  
ETIME(16.4)=30.5  
ETIME(1.5)=4\*7.5  
ETIME(5.5)=60.5  
ETIME(6.5)=5\*180.5  
ETIME(11.5)=70.5  
ETIME(12.5)=4\*5.5  
ETIME(15.5)=30.5  
ETIME(1.6)=4\*4.5  
ETIME(5.6)=40.5  
ETIME(6.6)=3\*120.5  
ETIME(9.6)=70.5  
ETIME(10.6)=7\*5.5  
ETIME(1.7)=8\*15.5  
ETIME(9.7)=8\*14.5  
FTIM1(1.1)=5\*225.5  
FTIM1(6.1)=290.5  
FTIM1(7.1)=50.5  
FTIM1(8.1)=4\*60.5  
FTIM1(15.1)=270.5  
FTIM1(1.2)=10\*135.5  
FTIM1(10.2)=250.5  
FTIM1(11.2)=6\*60.5  
FTIM1(13.2)=40.5  
FTIM1(16.2)=90.5  
FTIM1(1.3)=14\*105.5  
FTIM1(15.3)=365.5  
FTIM1(16.3)=50.5  
FTIM1(1.4)=16\*100.5  
FTIM1(1.5)=5\*180.5  
FTIM1(6.5)=5\*300.5  
FTIM1(7.5)=50.5  
FTIM1(9.5)=50.5  
FTIM1(11.5)=50.5  
FTIM1(12.5)=5\*100.5  
FTIM1(1.6)=5\*170.5  
FTIM1(6.6)=3\*300.5  
FTIM1(7.6)=50.5  
FTIM1(9.6)=50.5  
FTIM1(10.6)=7\*110.5  
FTIM1(1.7)=230.5  
FTIM1(2.7)=15\*70.5  
FTIM2(1.1)=270.5  
FTIM2(2.1)=288.5

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FTIM2(3.1)=249.5  
FTIM2(4.1)=290.5  
FTIM2(5.1)=2\*365.5  
FTIM2(7.1)=8\*275.5  
FTIM2(14.1)=310.5  
ETIM2(15.1)=365.5  
FTIM2(16.1)=200.5  
ETIM2(1.2)=6\*260.5  
ETIM2(1.2)=230.5  
ETIM2(7.2)=362.5  
FTIM2(8.2)=363.5  
FTIM2(9.2)=364.5  
FTIM2(10.2)=365.5  
FTIM2(11.2)=6\*160.5  
FTIM2(13.2)=200.5  
FTIM2(16.2)=200.5  
ETIM2(1.3)=14\*250.5  
FTIM2(1.3)=215.5  
FTIM2(15.3)=365.5  
ETIM2(16.3)=130.5  
FTIM2(1.4)=315.5  
FTIM2(2.4)=15\*240.5  
FTIM2(1.5)=5\*290.5  
FTIM2(1.5)=240.5  
FTIM2(6.5)=5\*365.5  
ETIM2(7.5)=120.5  
ETIM2(9.5)=120.5  
FTIM2(11.5)=120.5  
FTIM2(12.5)=5\*210.5  
FTIM2(1.6)=5\*280.5  
FTIM2(6.6)=3\*365.5  
FTIM2(7.6)=150.5  
FTIM2(9.6)=150.5  
FTIM2(10.6)=7\*240.5  
FTIM2(1.7)=330.5  
FTIM2(2.7)=180.5  
FTIM2(3.7)=14\*260.5  
FTIM2(9.7)=180.5  
FTM1(1.1)=112\*370.5  
FT11=-30.5  
FT12=-15.5  
FT21=-10.5  
FT22=10.5  
FT31=40.5  
FT32=35.5  
FT41=46.5  
FT51=45.5  
FT52=30.5  
FT53=0.625  
FT54=0.75  
FT61=65.5  
FT62=50.5  
FT63=0.85  
FT64=0.95  
F12=16.5

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