

Behavior of Interacting Species in Ecosystem Invaded by Bad Biomass: Case Study of Keta Ecosystem of Ghana

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Abstract In this paper we provide a model to describe the dynamics of the species of the ecosystem before and after it has been raided by a bad competing specie. The competing specie invades the native plants for nutrition, carbon dioxide and space. This affects the population of the native species of the ecosystem. We shall consider the effect of this invasion on the dynamics of the native species and the bird population. The essential mathematical features of the present model have been analyzed thoroughly for both local and global stability. We show that the dynamical outcomes of the interactions among the species are much sensitive to the system parameters and initial population densities. Numerical simulations are performed in order to validate the applicability of the model under consideration.

Keywords Ecological Modeling, Wetland Invasion, Invading Specie

1. Introduction

The ecosystem is one of the major source of salt production in the country providing source of employment and livelihood for majority of the inhabitants around the wetland. There are seasonal in-flows of sea water during high tides from the ocean and from rivers such as the Aka river from the north. This inflows helps to maintain water levels to support plants and fish growth. Population growth, human activities such as farming, cutting of wood for fuel and climate change has contributed to the reduction of volume of water retention in the lagoon. In addition, there is also the case of invasion by competing plant species which has displaced a substantial volume of native plants. The invasive species, *Spartina Alterniflora*, is also taking up which was covered by the mangroves which further enhances the depletion of the ecosystem.

This invasive species is not consumed by the birds and spreads at a faster rate compared to the growth of the mangroves due to it being monocotyledonous and shallow rooted. Extensive study of wetlands in Ghana done by [1] [6] has shown that both physical and natural activities have threatened the survival of wetlands in Ghana and therefore efforts to effectively and efficiently maintain the wetland

must be implemented to avoid a complete extinction of the wetland. Both traditional and scientific efforts have been employed to control the depletion of wetlands in Ghana [6]. A wetland consisting of a good biomass, bad biomass and bird population was considered by [11] with Keoladeo national park of India as a case study. In conclusion, they observed that parameter values had a role in determining the dynamics of the wetland. Rai [9] suggested that to ensure good health of the keoladeo national park of India, a constant removal of the bad biomass should be encouraged by allowing harvesting by surrounding communities. The invasive specie spread by first invading as a non-harmful plant, gradually spread and compete with the native plants and eventually displacing the native plants completely [4], [5]. When life of good biomass is affected negatively, so does the fish and bird population [8] [10]. A reduction in concentration of dissolved oxygen reduces fish and animal population as well as revenue through tourism, depletion of the wetland, drying up of surrounding water bodies amongst the list of associated problems. Ali and Vijayan [2] observed that if the invaded species is removed by any means and the area left to fallow, the species grows again after some time. They therefore suggested a continuous effort in eliminating the bad biomass.

In this paper, we study the interaction between species of the ecosystem using the Beddington- denAgelis functional response and the effect of the invasion on the native plants and by extension to the bird population. Equilibrium points are established and subsequently stability of these equilibrium points if any, examined both locally and globally.

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2. The Model Setup

We consider the Keta-Anlo wetland comprising of Prey density (good biomass) $G(t)$ and birds population (predator) $P(t)$. The good biomass consist of accumulation of vegetation, crawling and flying insects that can be consumed by the predator. The good biomass grows by the logistics equation whiles the bird population only grows as a result of the amount of the good biomass consumed as food. The predator feeds on the the prey by the Beddington-deAgeles functional response 3.

$$\frac{dG}{dt} = rG\left(1 - \frac{G}{k}\right) - \frac{aGP}{1+bG+cP} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -\alpha P + \frac{amGP}{1+bG+cP} \tag{2}$$

where $G(0) \geq 0, P(0) \geq 0$ for all $t > 0$. r is the growth rate of good biomass $G(t)$, k is the carrying capacity, a is the rate of capture of prey by predator, b is the handling time of predator, c is the rate of competition among predators, α is the natural death of predators and m measures the predator's efficiency to convert prey into fertility (reproductivity).

3. Existence and Boundedness of Model

The system has three ecologically feasible equilibrium points namely $E_0(0,0)$, $E_1(x,0)$ and $E_2(G,P)$. Obviously, E_0 and E_1 will always exist.

Existence of $E_2^*(G,P)$: At equilibrium we have from 1 and 2

$$r\left(1 - \frac{G}{k}\right) = \frac{aP}{1+bG+cP} \tag{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{amG}{1+bG+cP} \tag{4}$$

From 4, we obtain

$$P = \frac{(am - \alpha b)G - \alpha}{\alpha c} \tag{5}$$

Substituting 5 into 3 and solving for G gives

$$G^* = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$$

where $A = acmr$, $B = a^2mk - \alpha abk - acmk$ and $C = -\frac{ak}{c}$.

G^* is positive since $C < 0$.

Knowing the positive value of G^* , we calculate the positive value P^* from 5.

4. Stability Analysis

Local Stability

We examine the stability of the system by determining the Jacobian matrix of the system evaluated at each of the equilibrium points. The nature of the eigen values (real part of eigen values) of the Jacobian matrix defines the nature of the stability. The matrix associated with the system is

$$J(E) = \begin{pmatrix} r - \frac{2rG}{k} - \frac{a(1+cP)P}{(1+bG+cP)^2} & -\frac{a(1+bG)G}{(1+bG+cP)^2} \\ \frac{am(1+cP)P}{(1+bG+cP)^2} & -\alpha + \frac{am(1+bG)G}{(1+bG+cP)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$E_0(0,0)$: The eigen values at E_0 are $\lambda_1 = r$ and $\lambda_2 = -\alpha$, which is a saddle point and hence has an unstable manifold.

$E_1(G^*, 0)$: Suppose G^* is the equilibrium point of G for $E_1(G,0)$, then the characteristic equation is

$$\left(r - \frac{2rG^*}{k} - \lambda\right) \left(-\alpha + \frac{amG^*}{1+bG^*} - \lambda\right) = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$\lambda_1 = r - \frac{2rG^*}{k} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_2 = -\alpha + \frac{amG^*}{1+bG^*} .$$

We can therefore state the following theorem:

Theorem 1: The equilibrium point E_1^* is locally asymptotically stable if $\lambda_1 < 0$ ie if $k > 2G^*$ and $\lambda_2 < 0$ ie $\alpha > \frac{amG^*}{1+bG^*}$.

Theorem 2. The equilibrium point E_1^* is unstable if any of λ_1 and λ_2 is positive or both are positive.

Coexistence Equilibrium $E_2^*(G,P)$: Suppose the equilibrium point evaluated at $E_2(G,P)$ is $E_2^*(G^*,P^*)$ and using the trace-determinant approach of matrix solution to systems of equations, the characteristic equation of the Jacobian matrix evaluated at E_2^* is

$$\lambda^2 + A_1\lambda + B_1 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda^2 - \text{tr}(E^*) + \det(E^*) = 0 .$$

where

$$A_1 = -\text{tr}(E^*) = r - \frac{2rG^*}{k} - \frac{a(1+cP^*)P^*}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^2} - \alpha + \frac{am(1+bG^*)G^*}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^2}$$

$$B_1 = \det(E^*) = \left(r - \frac{2rG^*}{k} - \frac{a(1+cP^*)P^*}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^2}\right) \left(-\alpha + \frac{am(1+bG^*)G^*}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{a^2 m(1+cP^*)(1+bG^*)G^*P^*}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^4}$$

By the Routh-Hurwitz criterion, the eigen values of the system possess negative real parts if $A_1 > 0$ and $B_1 > 0$.

We therefore state the following propositions:

Proposition 1: The equilibrium point E_2^* is locally asymptotically stable if $A_1 > 0$ and $B_1 > 0$.

Proposition 2: The equilibrium point E_2^* is unstable if $A < 0$ and $B < 0$.

Proposition 3: The equilibrium point E_2^* is a saddle if either of $A < 0$ or $B < 0$.

5. Global Stability

$$E_1(G, 0):$$

Theorem 1: The equilibrium point $E_1(G^*, 0)$ is globally asymptotically stable if $r > 0$.

Proof: We define a continuously measurable Lyapunov function v_1 , on R_+^2 by the positive definite function:

$$v_1(G) = (G - G^* - G^* \ln(\frac{G}{G^*})).$$
 We need to show that

$$v_1(G^*) = 0 \text{ and by inspection, for } G^* = 0, v(0) = 0.$$

Next we show that $\frac{dv_1(G^*)}{dt} < 0$.

$$\frac{dG_1}{dt} = (1 - \frac{G^*}{G}) \frac{dG}{dt} = (G - G^*) \left(r(1 - \frac{G}{k}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv_1}{dt} = (G - G^*) \left(r(1 - \frac{G^*}{k}) - r(1 - \frac{G}{k}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{r}{k} (G - G^*) (-G^* + G)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv_1}{dt} = -\frac{r}{k} (G - G^*)^2 < 0. \text{ Hence } \frac{dv_1}{dt} \text{ is negative}$$

definite on condition that $r > 0$.

$E_2^*(G, P)$: We define a function

$$v_2 = (G - G^* - G^* \ln(\frac{G}{G^*})) + l(P - P^* - P^* \ln(\frac{P}{P^*}))$$
 where l

is a suitable positive constant. Differentiating v_2 with respect to t , along the solution set of 1 and 2

$$\frac{dv_2}{dt} = (\frac{G - G^*}{G}) (\frac{dG}{dt}) + l (\frac{P - P^*}{P}) (\frac{dP}{dt}).$$

$$\frac{dv_2}{dt} = (\frac{G - G^*}{G}) \left(rG(1 - \frac{G}{k}) - \frac{aGP}{1 + bG + cP} \right)$$

$$+ l \left(\frac{P - P^*}{P} \right) \left(-\alpha P + \frac{amGP}{1 + bP + cP} \right)$$

$$= (P - P^*) \left(r(1 - \frac{G}{k}) - \frac{aP}{1 + bG + cP} \right)$$

$$+ l(P - P^*) \left(-\alpha + \frac{amG}{1 + bG + cP} \right)$$

$$= (G - G^*) \left[-\frac{rG}{k} - \frac{aP}{1 + bG + cP} + \frac{rG^*}{k} + \frac{aP^*}{1 + bG^* + cP^*} \right]$$

$$+ l(P - P^*) \left[-\alpha + \frac{amG}{1 + bG + cP} + \alpha - \frac{amG^*}{1 + bG^* + cP^*} \right]$$

Simplifying,

$$\frac{dv_2}{dt} = (abP^* - \frac{r}{k})(G - G^*)^2$$

$$- \frac{am(l-1)}{(1 + bG + cP)(1 + bG^* + cP^*)} (G - G^*)(P - P^*)$$

$$- \frac{admlG^*}{(1 + bG + cP)(1 + bG^* + cP^*)} (P - P^*)^2$$

We see that $\frac{dv_2}{dt}$ is negative definite if $r > abk$.

6. Invasive Equation

$$\frac{dG}{dt} = rG(1 - \frac{G}{K}) - \frac{aGF}{1 + bG + cF} - \beta BG \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = -\alpha F + \frac{amGF}{1 + bG + cF} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = -\sigma B + r_1 B(1 - \frac{B}{K_1}) - \rho BF \quad (9)$$

7. Existence of Equilibrium

The feasible equilibrium points are $E_0(0, 0, 0)$, $E_1(G, 0, 0)$, $E_2(G, F, 0)$, $E_3(G, 0, B)$ and $E_4(G, F, B)$.

But E_1 and E_2 have been proven already and E_0 is an obvious equilibrium point. We therefore prove for E_3 and E_4 .

$E_3(G, 0, B)$: For the equilibrium point of $(G, 0, B)$, the system reduces to

$$\frac{dG}{dt} = rG(1 - \frac{G}{K}) - \beta BG \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = -\sigma B + r_1 B(1 - \frac{B}{K_1}) \quad (11)$$

Solving 10 and 11, we get $B^* = \frac{K_1}{r_1}(r_1 - \sigma)$ and $G^* = \frac{K}{r}(r - \frac{\beta K_1}{r_1}(r_1 - \sigma))$. B^* is positive if $r_1 > \sigma$, ie if the growth rate of the bad biomass is more than the death rate. Similarly, G^* is positive if $r > \beta K_1(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r_1})$. Thus $E(G^*, B^*)$ exist.

$$B = \frac{K_1}{r_1}(r_1 - \sigma - \rho P) \tag{12}$$

and from 8 we have

$$P = \frac{(am - \alpha b)G - \alpha}{\alpha c} \tag{13}$$

Substituting 12 and 13 into 7 and solving for G , we get $A_2x^2 + B_2x + C_2 = 0$ where

$E_4(G, P, B)$: We consider systems 7,8 and 9. From 9 we have

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 &= [(\alpha^2 \beta \rho k b^2 - b(2\beta \rho a k m + r r_1)\alpha + \beta \rho a^2 k m^2)c - \alpha(amr - \alpha b t)c^2 + \beta \rho a b k m], \\ B_2 &= [\alpha c r_1(b - \alpha c(bk - 1)) + \alpha a c k r_1(c m r - (am + \alpha b)) + \alpha \beta k k_1 c r_1(\alpha c - (ac + b)) - \\ &\alpha \beta a c k m(\sigma c - \rho - 1) + \beta \rho k(am - \alpha b^2) + \alpha \rho b k(\sigma c + 2\rho)(\alpha c - 1) - \alpha c r_1(r + ak)] \text{ and} \\ C_2 &= \alpha k(1 - \alpha c)[c r_1(r - k_1) - \beta] \text{ and so} \\ G^* &= \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} > 0 \quad \text{if } C < 0 \end{aligned}$$

If the positive value of G^* is known, then the positive values of B^* and P^* can be calculated from 12 and 13 respectively.

8. Stability Analysis

Local Stability: Suppose the equilibrium point of the system is $E^*(G^*, B^*, P^*)$. We construct the Jacobian matrix for the system at the equilibrium point as shown:

$$\begin{aligned} J(E)_{(3 \times 3)} &= \begin{pmatrix} r(1 - \frac{2G^*}{k}) - \frac{aP^*(1 + cP^*)}{(1 + bG^* + cP^*)^2} - \beta B^* & -\frac{aG^*(1 + bG^*)}{(1 + bG^* + cP^*)^2} & -\beta G \\ \frac{amP^*(1 + cP^*)}{(1 + bG^* + cP^*)^2} & -\alpha + \frac{amG^*(1 + bG^*)}{(1 + bG^* + cP^*)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\rho B^* & -\sigma + r_1(1 - \frac{2B^*}{k_1}) - \rho P^* \end{pmatrix} \tag{14} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} j_{11} & j_{12} & j_{13} \\ j_{21} & j_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & j_{32} & j_{33} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Stability of $E_3(G, 0, B)$: At this point we assume the only competing species are the good biomass and the bad biomass.

The eigen-values corresponding to this equilibrium point are 0 , $r(1 - \frac{2G^*}{k}) - \beta B^*$ and $-\sigma + r_1(1 - \frac{2B^*}{k_1})$. Hence

$E(G^*, 0, B^*)$ is a saddle (unstable) point.

Stability of $E(G^*, P^*, B^*)$: From 14, the Jacobian matrix $J(E^*)$ of the equilibrium point $E(G^*, P^*, B^*)$ of the system has components

$$J_{11} = r(1 - \frac{2G^*}{k}) - \frac{aP^*(1 + cP^*)}{(1 + bG^* + cP^*)^2} - \beta B^*, \quad J_{12} = -\frac{aG^*(1 + bG^*)}{(1 + bG^* + cP^*)^2},$$

$$J_{13} = -\beta G, \quad J_{21} = \frac{amP^*(1+cP^*)}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^2}, \quad J_{22} = -\alpha + \frac{amG^*(1+bG^*)}{(1+bG^*+cP^*)^2},$$

$$J_{23} = 0, \quad J_{31} = 0, \quad J_{32} = -\rho s^* \quad \text{and} \quad J_{33} = -\sigma + r_1\left(1 - \frac{2B^*}{k_1}\right) - \rho P^*.$$

The characteristic equation of the Jacobian matrix above, after simplification is given by $\lambda^3 + a_1\lambda^2 + a_2\lambda + a_3 = 0$ where $a_1 = -(J_{11} + J_{22} + J_{33})$, $a_2 = (J_{11}J_{22} + J_{11}J_{33} + J_{22}J_{33} - J_{21})$ and $a_3 = (J_{21}J_{33} - J_{11}J_{22}J_{33} - J_{21}J_{32})$.

Implementing the Routh-Hurwitz criteria for stability of equilibria, it follows that $E(G^*, P^*, B^*)$ has negative eigen values if the following conditions hold:

$a_1 > 0$, $a_3 > 0$ and $a_1a_2 - a_3 > 0$. These conditions can be verified with ease and so we conclude that all the eigen values of the Jacobian are negative and hence the system is locally asymptotically stable about the equilibrium point $E(G^*, P^*, B^*)$.

9. Global Stability

We study the global stability of the system by defining a suitable positive definite Lyapunov function on it.

Theorem 2: Let $\frac{r}{k} < \frac{abP^*}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)}$, then $E(G^*, P^*, B^*)$ is globally stable.

proof: We define a positive definite function about the equilibrium point $E(G^*, P^*, B^*)$ by

$$v_3 = (G - G^* - G^* \ln \frac{G}{G^*}) + l(P - P^* - P^* \ln \frac{P}{P^*}) + l_1(B - B^* - B^* \ln \frac{B}{B^*}).$$

which upon further simplification we obtain

$$\frac{dv_3}{dt} = \left(\frac{abP^*}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)} - \frac{r}{k} \right) (G - G^*)^2 - \left(\frac{a(1+bmlP^*)}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)} \right) (G - G^*)(P - P^*) -$$

$$\beta(G - G^*)(B - B^*) - \rho l_1(P - P^*)(B - B^*) + \left(\frac{aml}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)} \right) (P - P^*)^2 + \frac{r_1 l_1}{k_1} (B - B^*)^2$$

This expression can be written in the form $-G^T A G$ where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with entries}$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{abP^*}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)} - \frac{r}{K},$$

$$a_{12} = -\frac{a(1+bmlP^*)}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)}, \quad a_{13} = -\beta, \quad a_{21} = 0,$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{aml}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)}, \quad a_{23} = -\rho l_1,$$

$$a_{31} = 0, \quad a_{32} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad a_{33} = \frac{r_1 l_1}{K_1}$$

$\frac{dv_3}{dt}$ is negative definite if the following conditions hold:

$$a_{11} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{K} < \frac{abP^*}{(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)}$$

$$a_{12}^2 < a_{11}a_{22} \Rightarrow (a + abmlP^*)^2 < \frac{1}{K}(a^2 b k m l P^* - r)$$

$$a_{13}^2 < a_{11}a_{33} \Rightarrow \beta < \frac{r_1 l_1 (abP^* - \frac{r}{K})}{K_1(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)}$$

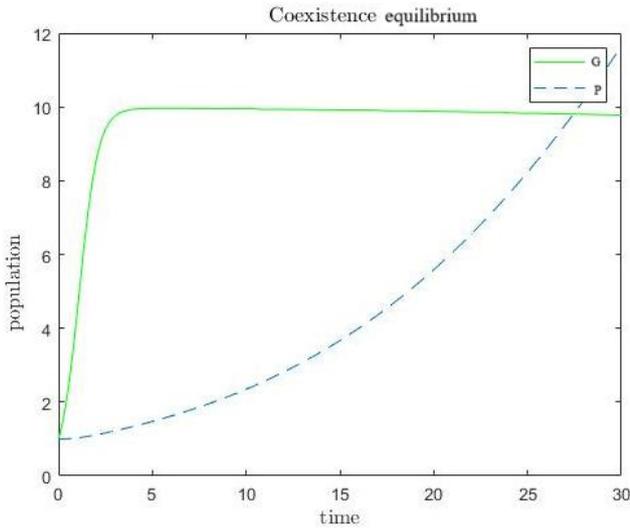
$$a_{23}^2 < a_{22}a_{33} \Rightarrow \rho l_1 < \frac{aml l_1 r_1}{K_1(1+bG+cP)(1+bG^*+cP^*)}.$$

In addition to the above conditions, we choose $l = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$

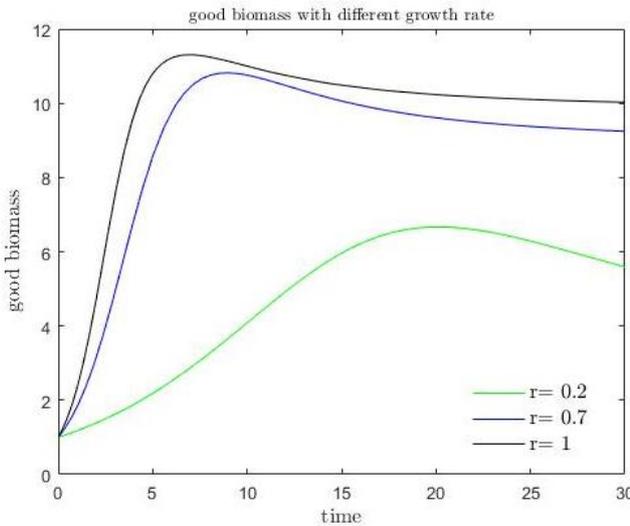
and $l_1 = \frac{r}{K}$. Hence the system is globally stable.

10. Numerical Simulations

In this section, simulations for systems 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 are carried out using both MATLAB R2018a and MAPLE 2018a to support the theoretical results obtained in the analytical analysis of the systems equations. With the parameter values below, the following deductions are made.



(a) Coexistence of good biomass and birds



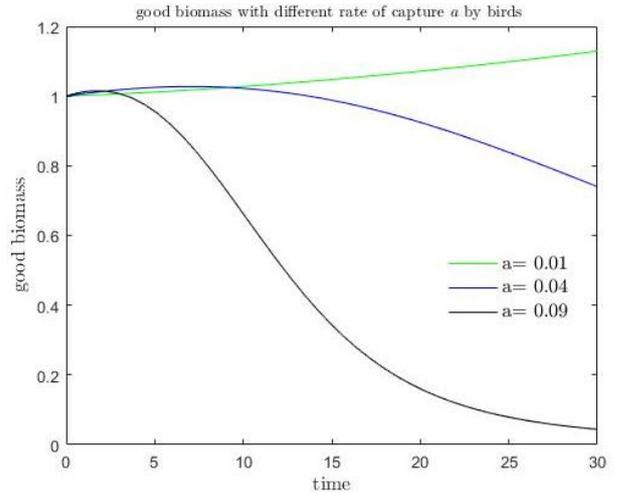
(b) Dynamics of good biomass with different bird death rate

Figure 1

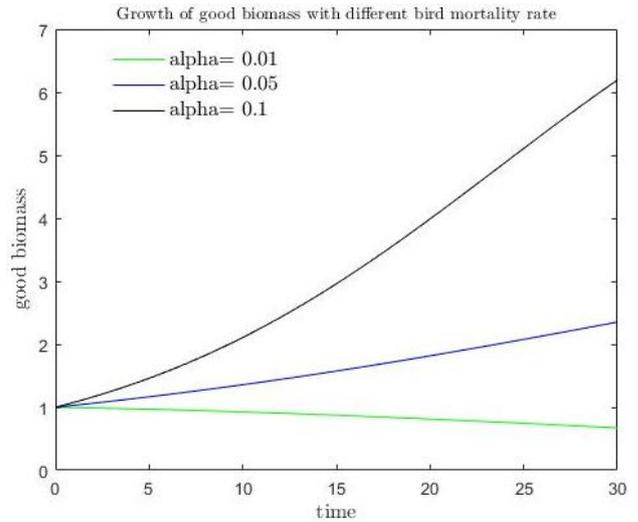
In figure (1a), it is observed that the growth of the good biomass is steady until it reaches the carrying capacity k of the ecosystem then becomes stable whereas the bird population grows exponentially. From figure (1b), the ecosystem is sustainable whenever the growth rate r of the good biomass is kept within a certain threshold. It is seen the the growth of good biomass dwindles or slows down when $r < 0.7$ and the growth rises when $r > 0.7$. At this point, the good biomass is likely to approach the carrying capacity faster.

It is also observed in figure (2a) that if the rate of

capture of the good biomass by the birds a is high, there is a decline in the growth of the good biomass owing to the fact that more good biomass is converted as food by the birds. As a consequence, the per capita growth of the good biomass must be greater than a . Similarly, if the death rate α of the birds is high, there is a decline in growth of the bad biomass and hence good biomass growth rises as shown in figure (2b).



(a) Good biomass and birds with different a



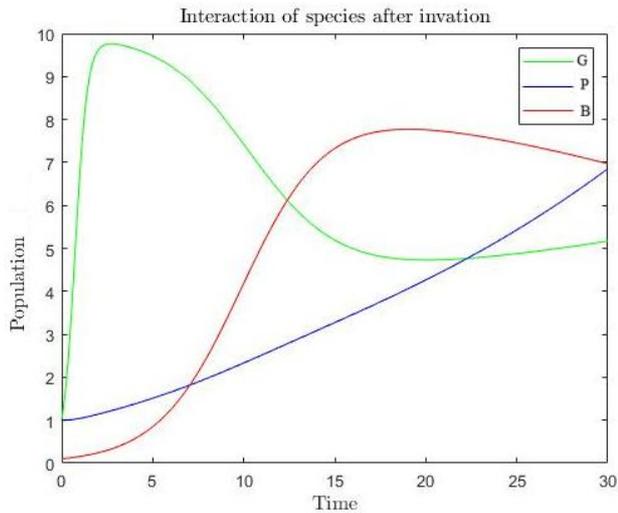
(b) Dynamics of good biomass with varying death of birds.

Figure 2

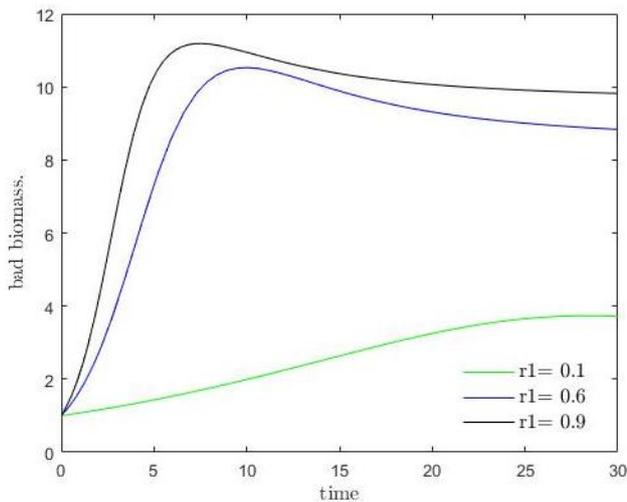
After the ecosystem is invaded, the whole dynamics of the ecosystem changes. At this point, the following is worth noting: *i*. The system is said to be in good state if both the good biomass G and bird population P maintains high densities above the invasive bad biomass B . *ii*. The system is said to be in bad state if the densities of either G or P or both is less compared to the bad biomass B .

For the values of parameters given above, the behavior of the system is indicated in figure (3a). The figure shows a growth in the good biomass experiencing a sharp decline in growth then attains a stable growth over a period of time.

The bad biomass initially shows a slow growth then subsequently increases growth exceeding the good biomass and maintains a steady growth for some time. The bird population on the other hand shows a slow exponential growth. This change in dynamics is due to competition for food, oxygen, space etc. between good and bad biomass, a reduction in the consumption of birds due to low capture rate a of good biomass. Figure (3b) shows the state of bad biomass with different growth rate r_1 . It is observed that the bad biomass density increases with increasing growth rate r_1 . A rise in the density of bad biomass is a reduction in the density of good biomass.



(a) State of the ecosystem after invasion.



(b) State of bad biomass with different growth rate r_1 .

Figure 3. State of ecosystem after invasion and with different growth rate of bad biomass

The growth is initially seen to be slow due to death as a result of interacting with bird population. To improve growth in good biomass, control on the quarantined areas from interacting with bird population and bad biomass must be improved.

11. Discussions and Conclusions

In this chapter, we propose a mathematical model to study an ecosystem which has been invaded by a competing specie. The dynamics of the species of an ecosystem is studied for both before and after invasion. The ecosystem comprises of primary producers (plants and other animals) collectively called good biomass G and birds population P .

The good biomass population is the source of primary food production for the bird population in the ecosystem. The good state of the good biomass means the growth and survival of the bird population. We assume that the good biomass grows logistically and bird population feeds on the good biomass by the Beddington deAngelis functional response. The continuous existence of the bird population is dependent on the continuous growth of the good biomass. It is observed that the bird population will continue to exist as long as the intrinsic growth rate of the good biomass is greater than the rate at which the bird population feed on the good biomass.

We showed that the positive equilibrium points are both locally and globally asymptotically stable under some desirable conditions. Due to the boundedness of the good biomass, the growth of the bird population is limited to the amount of good biomass present. To maintain a continues coexistence between the species, the growth rate of the good biomass must be kept within a certain range. From numerical simulation results, we observed that the system enjoyed a state of coexistence if the growth rate $r \geq 0.7$. This means that r should be maintain at or above the critical point 0.7. In a similar manner, we saw that the reproductive rate of birds be kept and maintained below the critical point. The ill state of the wetland was evident in the simulation results. The densities of the good biomass was greatly affected and in the long term affected the growth of birds. Upon an implementation of the control mechanisms, an improvement in the growth of both the good biomass and the bird population was observed. The control mechanism is through the effort of quarantine u_1 , treatment u_2 which could be physical approach, biological or the use of chemicals, and prevention of the spread u_3 .

In conclusion, the proposed model exposes us to the dynamics of the interacting species in the wetland ecosystem when parameters of the interacting species are varied. Conditions for feasible equilibrium are proposed as well as local and global stability examined for the equilibrium points obtained.

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