

The Nicholson-Bailey equations of parasitoid-host interactions are as follows.

$$H(t+1) = b \cdot H(t) \cdot [e^{-a \cdot P(t)}] \text{ for hosts}$$

$$P(t+1) = c \cdot H(t) \cdot [1 - e^{-a \cdot P(t)}] \text{ for parasitoids}$$

$H(t+1)$ = number of hosts in the next generation ($t+1$)
 $P(t+1)$ = number of parasitoids in the next generation ($t+1$)
 a = search efficiency of the parasitoid
 c = number of parasitoid offspring resulting from an attack of a host
 b = per capita birth rate of hosts

1. If $H(t)$, $H(t+1)$, and $P(t+1)$ all have units of organisms per cm^2 of leaf in a particular tree, what must be the units of search efficiency a _____
 per capita birth rate of hosts b _____

2. Complete the following table.

$P(t)$	$H(t)$	a	b	$H(t+1)$
10	100	3%	2	_____
10	100	6%	2	_____
10	100	9%	2	_____

3. In words, what happens to the number of hosts in the next generation when parasitoid search efficiency doubles?

4. If t has units of days, what units will the quantity ΔH have ?

$$\Delta H = \frac{H(t+1) - H(t)}{t}$$

5. For a parasitoid on potato nematode hosts, which is more effective, doubling the parasitoid efficiency or halving the host rate of increase b ?