

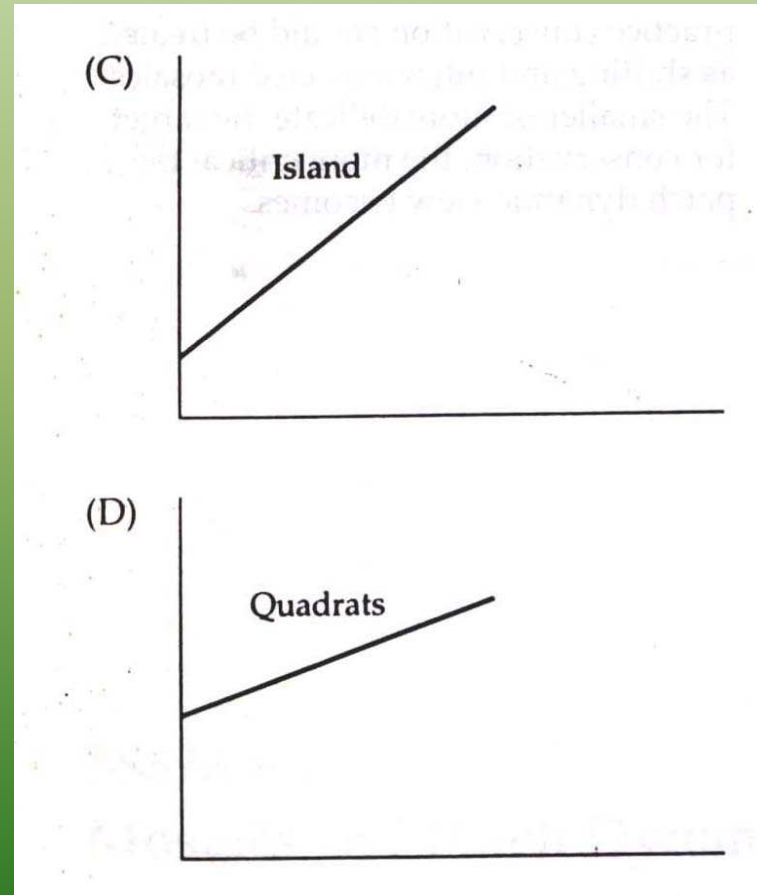
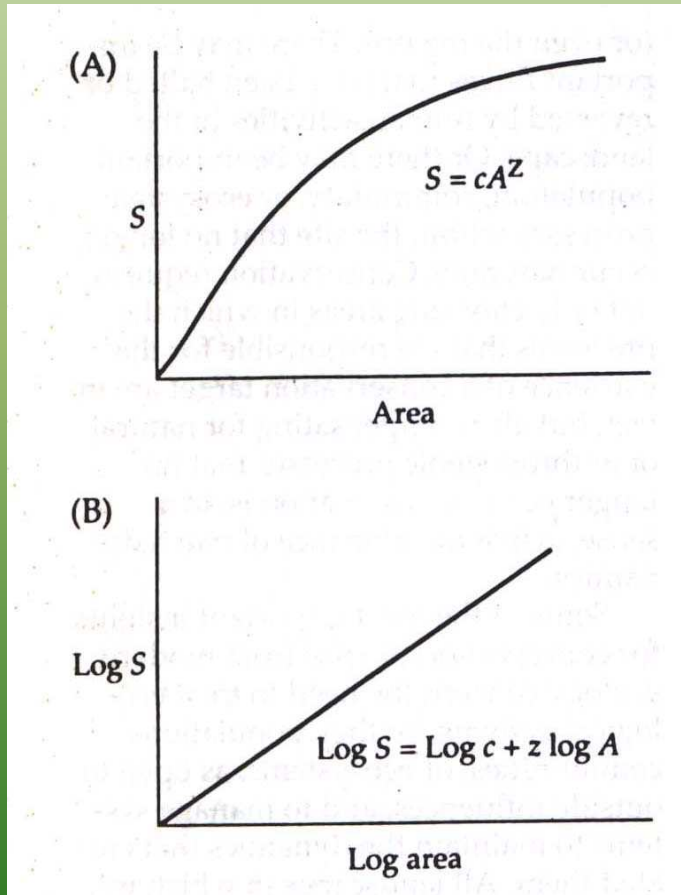
THEORY OF ISLAND BIOGEOGRAPHY AND PRIMATE CONSERVATION

ANI MARDIASTUTI

**DEPARTEMENT OF FOREST CONSERVATION
FACULTY OF FORESTRY
BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**

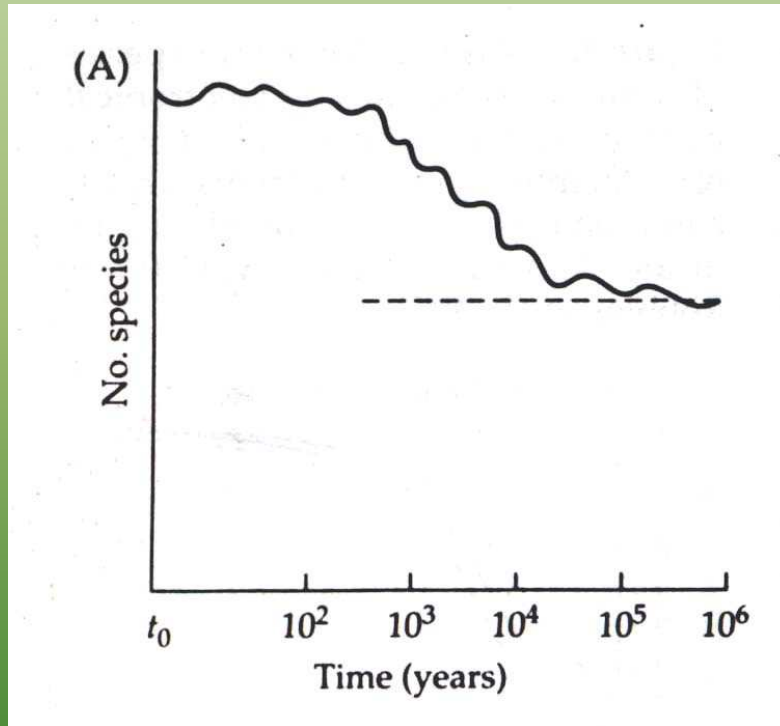


Species Area Relationship

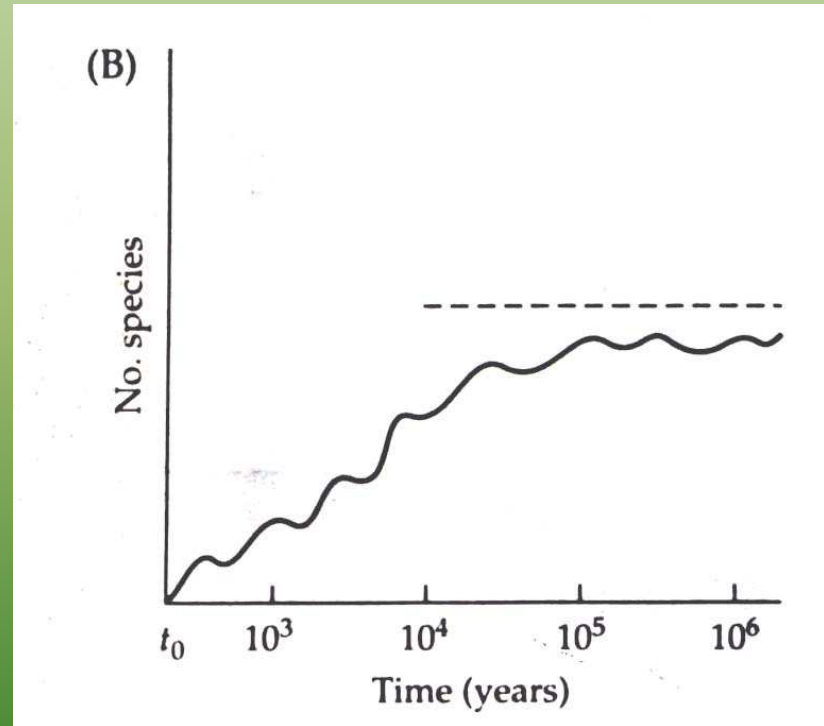


Species Richness Vs Island Type

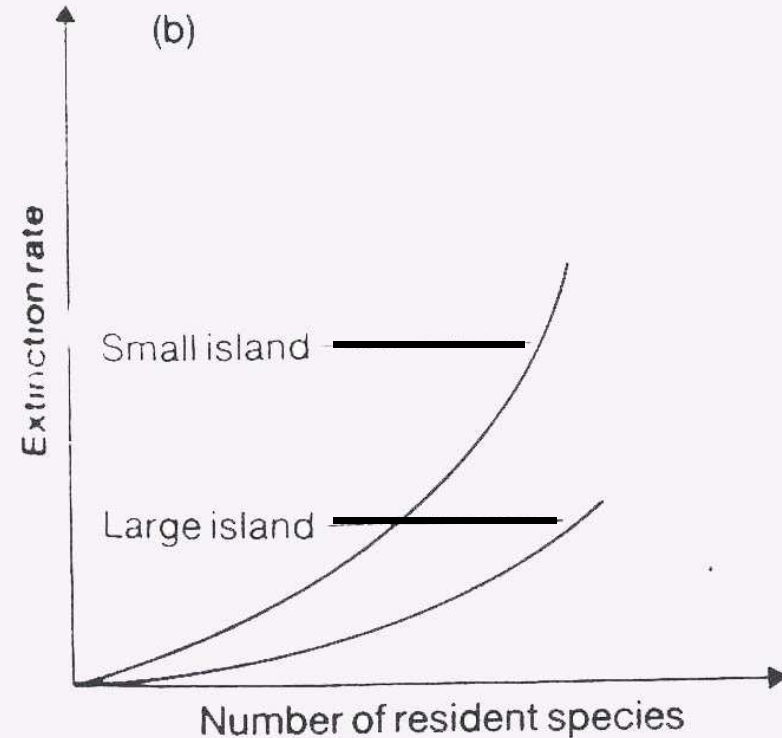
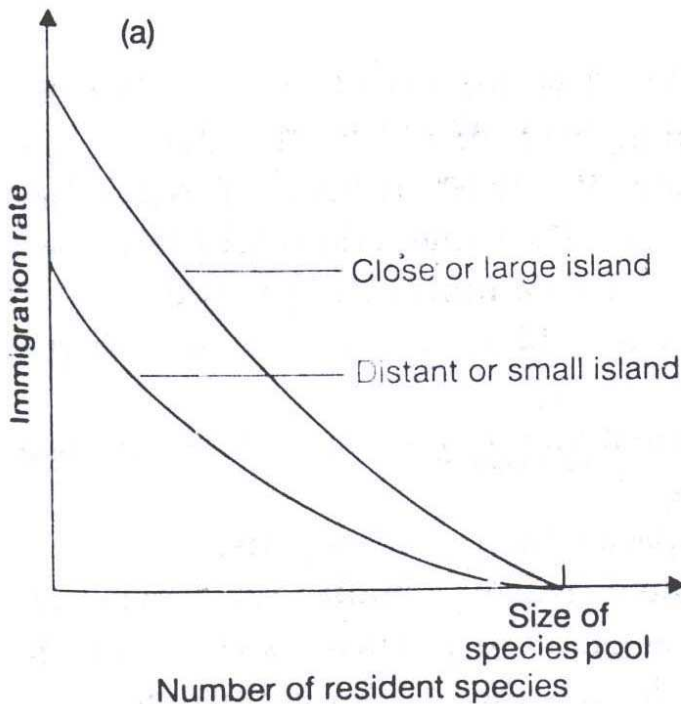
A. Continental Island



B. Oceanic Island



MacArthur & Wilson's Equilibrium

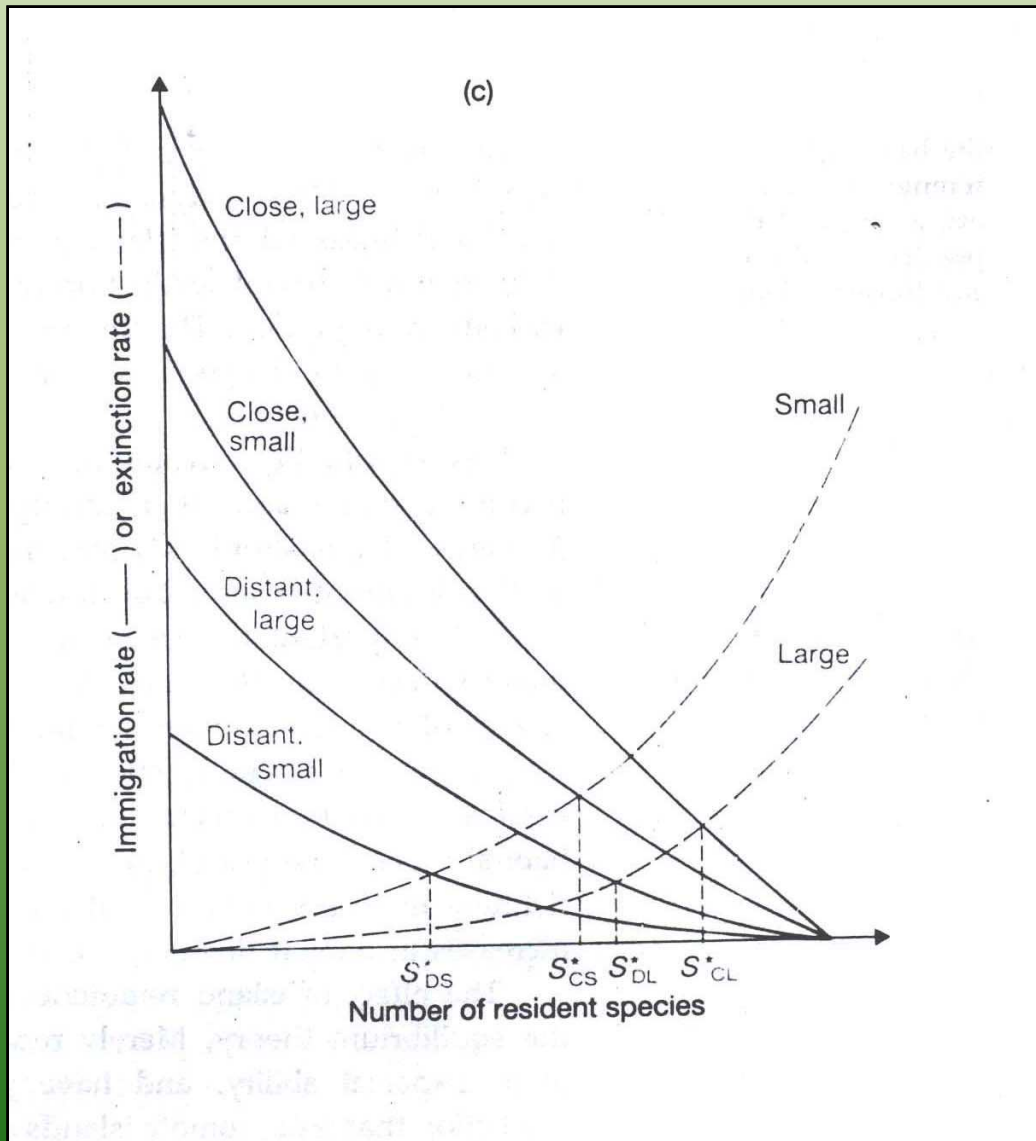


The rate of species immigration on to an island, plotted against the number of resident species on the island, for large and small island and for close and distance island

The rate of species extinction on an island, plotted against the number of resident species on the island, for large and small island



MacArthur & Wilson's Equilibrium



The balance between immigration and extinction on small and large and on close and distant island. In each case, S^* is the equilibrium species richness (S = small, L = large, D = distance, C = close)



Predictions From MacArthur & Wilson's Theory

1. The number of species on an island should eventually become roughly constant through time
2. This should be a result of a continual turnover of species, with some becoming extinct and others immigrating
3. Large islands should support more species than small islands
4. Species number should decline with increasing remoteness of an island

