A Demographic Model of the Endangered Florida Native *Tillandsia utriculata*

Zoe Brookover[1,*], Alexandra M. Campbell[1,*], Brian Christman[1,*], Sydney Davis [1,*], and Erin N. Bodine[1,*]

[1]*Department of Mathematics & Computer Science, Rhodes College, Memphis, TN 38112*

`bodinee@rhodes.edu`

The large, long-lived, epiphytic bromeliad *Tillandsia utriculata* is currently listed as endangered in Florida due to significant population reduction from predation by an invasive weevil, *Metamasius callizona*. We have developed a demographic model of a Florida population of *T. utriculata* using a stage-structured matrix model. Model analysis is used to determine the minimum germination rate required for population viability in the presence and absence of weevil predation, the sensitivity of the population's yearly growth rate to variation in the inflorescence induction rates, and the conditions under which a *T. utriculata* population diminished by weevil predation can rebound.