

A new coexistence result for competing contact processes

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Abstract

Neuhauser (1992) considered the two-type contact process and showed that on \mathbb{Z}^2 coexistence is not possible if the death rates are equal and the particles use the same dispersal neighborhood. Here, we show that it is possible for a species with a long, but finite, range dispersal kernel to coexist with a superior competitor with nearest neighbor dispersal in a model that includes deaths of blocks due to “forest fires.”

1 Introduction

In this paper we consider a two-type contact process in which the state of each site $x \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ is 0 = vacant, or 1 and 2 that indicate occupancy by two different species of trees. We formulate the evolution as follows:

- (i) Particles of type i die at rate δ_i , give birth at rate β_i .
- (ii) A 1 born at x is sent to a y chosen according to a truncated power-law distribution $p_1(x, y) = c_1 1_{\{\|y-x\|_\infty=1\}} + c_2 1_{\{1 < \|y-x\|_\infty \leq M\}} \|y-x\|_\infty^{-\rho}$, where $c_1, c_2 > 0$ and $\rho < 3$.
- (iii) A 2 born at x is sent to a y chosen at random from $\mathcal{N}_1 = \{y : \|x-y\|_\infty = 1\}$, i.e., for these y , $p_2(x, y) = 1/8$.
- (iv) If y is already occupied then the birth is suppressed.
- (v) For each x , death to $\{y : \|x-y\|_\infty \leq F/2\}$ occurs at rate δ_0 .

The rules above imply that each type of particle behaves individually like a contact process, but in addition there are deaths to blocks of size $F \times F$ due to forest fires.

Neuhauser (1992) studied the model with $\delta_0 = 0$ and in which both species have the same dispersal distribution. She proved that coexistence is impossible on \mathbb{Z}^2 if both species have the same death rate and conjectured that in general that the superior competitor (the species with the higher reproductive ratio β_i/δ_i) would win the competition. In this paper, we show that it is possible for two species to coexist in a model with forest fires if the weaker competitor has larger dispersal range.

This result is, in a sense, an application of ecology to mathematics since it is based on a phenomenon that is well-known to occur in forests, see Pacala et al. (1996). The

strongest competitors, which ultimately take over an undisturbed patch of forest, are those that need the least amount of light to grow. However, other species that are better at colonizing gaps in the forest created by disturbances can coexist with them.

Our new result is not a counterexample to Neuhauser's conjecture, nor should it cast doubt on it. The competitive exclusion principle, which has been proved in the setting of ordinary differential equation models by Levin (1970), states that the number of coexisting species cannot exceed the number of resources they compete for.¹ In Neuhauser's situation the two species compete for space, so there should only be one winner, even if different dispersal distributions are allowed. In our setting newly disturbed space is a second resource, so a species adapted to that niche can coexist with a superior competitor.

To produce our example we begin by fixing β_2 , δ_2 and the ratio β_1/δ_1 so that

$$\beta_2/(1 + \beta_1/\delta_1) > \delta_2\lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1) \quad \beta_1/\delta_1 > \lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1) \quad (1)$$

where $\lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$ is the critical value of β/δ for the contact process with neighborhood \mathcal{N}_1 .

Theorem 1. *Suppose (1). We can choose δ_1 , δ_0 , F , and M so that 1's and 2's coexist.*

The second condition in (1) implies that when $c_2 = 0$ particles of type 1 can survive in the absence of 2's. To explain the first condition, note that 1's die at rate δ_1 and are born at a site at rate $\leq \beta_1$ so the set of sites occupied by 1's is dominated by a product measure with density $\beta_1/(\delta_1 + \beta_1)$. In the limit as $\delta_1 \rightarrow \infty$ with β_1/δ_1 fixed, the environment seen by the 2's at different birth attempts are independent in the dominating process. Thus in the limit as $\delta_1 \rightarrow \infty$ the 2's dominate a contact process with birth rate $\beta_2\delta_1/(\beta_1 + \delta_1)$ and death rate δ_2 . Thus it suffices to have $\beta_2/(1 + \beta_1/\delta_1) > \delta_2\lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$ for the 2's to survive in the system with no fire. Once this is done it is easy to use known results for the contact process to show if $\delta_0 \leq c/F^2$ and c is small 2's also survive in the presence of fires.

Proposition 1. *Suppose (1). There are constants c and Δ so that for any $F > 0$, the 2's survive whenever $\delta_1 \geq \Delta$, and $\delta_0 \leq c/F^2$.*

The 1's survive by migrating from existing patches to newly created ones. By choosing the fire size F appropriately, the probability that a square contains a cleared area which remains open (free of 2's) for a long period of time is high. We choose δ_0 to produce enough such gaps, but also to not burn them again before we are ready.

Proposition 2. *Suppose (1). Fix $\delta_1 \geq \Delta$. If $\delta_0 = a/F^3$ with a sufficiently small, $F \geq F_0(a)$ and M is chosen appropriately then the 1's survive.*

Propositions 1 and 2 are proved by block constructions, so together they imply the existence of a stationary distribution in which both types are present with positive density. The remainder of the paper is devoted to proving the two propositions.

¹To be precise, Levin's result is for generic parameter values. In Neuhauser's model if $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ and $\delta_1 = \delta_2$ coexistence is possible in $d \geq 3$, but in this case we don't really have two species.

2 Preliminaries on contact processes

In this paper, unless stated otherwise, we denote a contact process on \mathbb{Z}^2 with neighborhood \mathcal{N}_1 and initial configuration A by A_t^A . We let ${}_L A_t^A$ be the corresponding process truncated to not allow births outside $[-L, L]^d$, and suppose that $A \subset [-L, L]^d$. Define $\tau^A = \min\{t : A_t^A = \emptyset\}$ to be the extinction time for A_t^A , and ${}_L \tau^A$ the extinction time for ${}_L A_t^A$. We now state two results for the contact process that will be used later on. First a survival condition, due to Bezuidenhout and Grimmett (1990), which we take from Theorems 2.12 and 2.23 of Liggett (1999).

Theorem 2. *A_t survives if and only if it satisfies the following condition:*

For every $\epsilon > 0$ there are choices of n, L, T so that

$$P \left\{ {}_{L+2n} A_{T+1}^{[-n, n]^d} \supset x + [-n, n]^d \text{ for some } x \in [0, L]^d \right\} > 1 - \epsilon$$

and

$$P \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {}_{L+2n} A_{t+1}^{[-n, n]^d} \supset x + [-n, n]^d \text{ for some } 0 \leq t < T, \\ \text{and for some } x \in \{L+n\} \times [0, L]^{d-1} \end{array} \right\} > 1 - \epsilon.$$

Note that in contrast to the usual block construction, one of the new copies of the completely filled square is on the side of the space time box.

The next theorem is a shape theorem proved by Durrett and Griffeath (1982), For the contact process they did this only for large enough birth rate. Given the results described in Chapter 2 of Liggett (1999), it is routine to extend this to all supercritical contact processes. Readers who do not want to take this leap of faith can replace $\lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$ by the critical value for the one dimensional nearest neighbor contact process.

Let η_t be a supercritical contact process, which includes the Richardson model (contact process with death rate 0) as a special case. Let ν be the upper invariant measure of η_t , which is the limit starting from all 1's, and let η_t^ν the stationary process starting from ν . Let $\tau = \min\{t : \eta_t^0 = \emptyset\}$ and $t(x) = \min\{t : x \in \eta_t^0\}$. The set of sites hit by time t is

$$H_t = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^d : \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \text{ with } \|x - y\|_\infty \leq 1/2 \text{ and } t(x) \leq t\},$$

The region where η_t^0 and η_t^ν are coupled is

$$K_t = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^d : \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \text{ with } \|x - y\|_\infty \leq 1/2 \text{ and } \eta_t^0(x) = \eta_t^\nu(x)\}.$$

Theorem 3. *Let η_t^0 be either a supercritical contact process or a Richardson process (contact process with death rate 0) starting from 0. There is a convex set $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that for any $\epsilon > 0$,*

$$(1 - \epsilon)\mathcal{S} \subset t^{-1}H_t \subset (1 + \epsilon)\mathcal{S} \quad \text{and}$$

$$(1 - \epsilon)\mathcal{S} \subset t^{-1}(H_t \cap K_t) \subset (1 + \epsilon)\mathcal{S}$$

for $t \geq T_0(\epsilon)$ a.s. on $\{\tau = \infty\}$, where $T_0(\epsilon) < \infty$ is a random time.

3 Proof of Proposition 1

We begin by constructing our process from a collection of Poisson processes. For $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $i = 1, 2$, let $\{T_n^{i,x,y} : n \geq 1\}$, $\{U_n^{i,x} : n \geq 1\}$ and $\{V_n^x : n \geq 1\}$ be the arrival times of Poisson processes with rates $\beta_i p_i(x, y)$, δ_i and δ_0 . At times $U_n^{i,x}$, we put a δ_i at x to kill the particle at x if it is of type i . At times $T_n^{i,x,y}$ we draw an arrow of type i from x to y to indicate that there is a birth from x to y if x is occupied by type i and y is empty. At time V_n^x we put a δ at all y such that $\|y - x\|_\infty \leq F/2$ to kill all the particles inside the square. Our process has finite range so it follows from a result of Harris (1972) that this gives a process well defined for all time.

We first show that the 2's survive when there are no forest fires, i.e., $\delta_0 = 0$. This is done by showing that the set of sites occupied by 2's can out compete a process that is stochastically larger than the sites occupied by 1's. Let $\tilde{\xi}_t^i$ be the set of sites occupied by i 's when $\delta_0 = 0$. Let $\tilde{\zeta}_t^i$ be the set of sites occupied by i 's when $\delta_0 = 0$ and each $x \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ not in state 2 flips from 0 to 1 at rate β_1 and 1 to 0 at rate δ_1 independent of all other sites.

Lemma 1. *Suppose $\tilde{\xi}_0 = \tilde{\zeta}_0$. Using \leq for stochastically smaller than, we have $\tilde{\xi}_t^1 \leq \tilde{\zeta}_t^1$.*

Proof. Since the death rate of 1's in $\tilde{\xi}_t$ is equal to that of $\tilde{\zeta}_t$ while the birth rate of 1's is smaller, this follows from Theorem 1.5 in Chapter 3 of Liggett (1985). \square

Lemma 2. *Suppose β_2 , δ_2 , and the ratio $r = \beta_1/\delta_1$ are given. Let $\gamma = \beta_2\delta_1/(\beta_1 + \delta_1)$ and let $A = \tilde{\zeta}_0^2$. Writing a second superscript to indicate the value of β_2 , given $\epsilon, \theta > 0$ there is a Δ such that there is a coupling with*

$$P\left({}_L A_t^{A, \gamma - \epsilon} \leq {}_L \tilde{\zeta}_t^2 \leq {}_L A_t^{A, \gamma + \epsilon} \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq T\right) > 1 - \theta$$

whenever $\delta_1 \geq \Delta$ and $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^2 \cap [-L, L]^2$.

Proof. In the graphical representation, each site x receives a type-2 arrow at rate β_2 . The arrivals in $[0, T]$ that touch some $x \in [-L, L]^2$ are a Poisson point process. Let $T_0 = 0 < T_1 < T_2 < \dots$ be the arrival times and $N(t)$ be the number of arrivals by time t . If N is large $P(N(t) \geq N) \leq \theta/3$. Having chosen this value of N , if α is small

$$P\left(\min_{1 \leq i \leq N} T_i - T_{i-1} < \alpha\right) \leq \theta/3$$

Since η_t is a Markov process, the effect of a type-2 arrow to y at time $t+h$ depends only on the state of the process at time t . The process that flips between 1 and 0 at rates δ_1 and β_1 is a two state Markov process, so if δ_1 is large and β_1/δ_1 is fixed the total variation distance between the process starting from 1 or 0 and product measure is smaller than $\theta/3N$ at all times $t \geq \alpha$. Since the process of 2-arrows is independent of the 1 flipping, and the latter has a stationary distribution $\beta_1/(\beta_1 + \delta_1)$, combining the last three estimates proves the result. \square

Note that this implies $\tilde{\zeta}_t^2 \Rightarrow A_t^{A, \gamma}$ for all finite sets A and $t < \infty$, where \Rightarrow denotes weak convergence. Also by construction one has $\tilde{\xi}_t^2 \geq \tilde{\zeta}_t^2$ for all $t \geq 0$. Therefore once

we show that $\tilde{\zeta}_t^A$ survives the forest fires, the proof is complete. But this is easy if we limit the frequency of our fires so that they are but small perturbations on the graphical representation.

Proof of Proposition 1. For any chosen ϵ , the idea is to choose δ_0 small enough so that the chance of a forest fire interfering with a given space-time block has probability $\leq \epsilon$ and hence can be neglected.

Let A_t be a contact process with birth rate $\gamma' = \beta_2 \delta_1 / (\beta_1 + \delta_1) - \epsilon'$ and death rate δ_2 . Since $\beta_2 \delta_1 / (\beta_1 + \delta_1) > \delta_2 \lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$, we can pick ϵ' small enough to have $\gamma' > \delta_2 \lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$. Then by Theorem 2, there are choices of n , L and T so that in the absence of fires

$$P \left\{ L+2n A_{T+1}^{[-n,n]^2} \supset x + [-n,n]^2 \text{ for some } x \in [0,L]^2 \right\} > 1 - \epsilon$$

and

$$P \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L+2n A_{t+1}^{[-n,n]^2} \supset x + [-n,n]^2 \text{ for some } 0 \leq t < T, \\ \text{and for some } x \in \{L+n\} \times [0,L] \end{array} \right\} > 1 - \epsilon.$$

Since a fire eliminates all the points within $[x - F/2, x + F/2]^2$, our space-time block $[-L - 2n, L + 2n]^2 \times [0, T + 1]$ is affected only if the center of a fire is inside $[-F/2 - L - 2n, F/2 + L + 2n]^2$. Let $\tau = (F + 2L + 4n + 1)^2(T + 1)$. The probability our space-time block is unaffected by fires is bounded below by

$$1 - \int_0^\tau \delta_0 e^{-\delta_0 t} dt = e^{-\delta_0 \tau} > 1 - \epsilon$$

if $\delta_0 \leq c/F^2$, where $c > 0$ is some constant. Lemma 2 states that $L+2n \tilde{\zeta}_t^{2,[-n,n]^2} \geq L+2n A_t^{[-n,n]^2}$ with probability $> 1 - \epsilon$ whenever $\delta_1 \geq \Delta$. Combining the estimates above we get

$$P \left\{ L+2n \zeta_{T+1}^{2,[-n,n]^2} \supset x + [-n,n]^2 \text{ for some } x \in [0,L]^2 \right\} > (1 - \epsilon)^3$$

and

$$P \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L+2n \zeta_{t+1}^{2,[-n,n]^2} \supset x + [-n,n]^2 \text{ for some } 0 \leq t < T, \\ \text{and for some } x \in \{L+n\} \times [0,L] \end{array} \right\} > (1 - \epsilon)^3.$$

Setting ϵ small enough, we have recreated the block events of Theorem 1. For reasons that are explained in detail in Liggett's (1999) book, ζ_t^2 dominates a supercritical k -dependent oriented percolation and therefore has a positive probability of survival. This completes the proof since by construction $\xi_t^2 \geq \zeta_t^2$ for all time. \square

4 Proof of Proposition 2

4.1 Size of a fire box

We first determine an appropriate size F for our fires. Recall that the 1's survive by colonizing the gaps created by forest fires. So we want a fire to create enough space for

the 1's to migrate from afar, and survive within the area for a long period of time. To accommodate these needs, we define three squares centered at 0, labeled B_1 , B_2 , and B_3 with sides of lengths $2L$, $2r_1L$ and $2r_2L = 2F$, where $1 < r_1 < r_2$. The innermost square B_1 provides the space for 1's to land, the square B_2 allows them room to grow and the perimeter area $B_3 - B_2$ serves as a buffer against the 2's. We want to show the following.

Proposition 3. *Suppose β_2, δ_2 are fixed and $c_1\beta_1 > \delta_1\lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$. Here c_1 is the coefficient for short-range births in the dispersal function $p_1(x, y)$, and $\lambda_c(\mathcal{N}_1)$ the critical value of β/δ for survival of the contact process with neighborhood \mathcal{N}_1 . Then there are choices of r_1, r_2 , and T so that in the absence of interference of other forest fires the following events happen with probability $\geq 1 - \theta$ for large L*

- (i) *if B_1 receives a type 1 particle whose descendent survive within B_2 for a period of T , then they will survive within B_2 for a period of $7T/2$.*
- (ii) *if B_3 does not contain any 2's at time 0, 2's do not reach B_2 by time $7T/2$.*

In the first lemma we prove (i). To grow the set of 1's we only use the short range edges, and hence have a version of the process A_t^x . Recall that $r_1L\tau$ is the extinction time of $r_1LA_t^x$. Let H_t^x and K_t^x , as in Theorem 3, be the set of sites hit and coupled for A_t^x . For simplicity let $C_t^x = H_t^x \cap K_t^x \subset H_t^x$. Let $D_R(y)$ be a square of side $2R$ centered at y and let $D_R = D_R(0)$. Since β and δ are fixed, there are $R_{1,2} > R_{1,1} > 0$ such that $D_{R_{1,1}} \subset \mathcal{S} \subset D_{R_{1,2}}$, where \mathcal{S} is the limiting shape of A_t^0 . Let

$$G_t^x = \left\{ (1 - \epsilon)D_{R_{1,1}} \subset t^{-1}(C_t^x - x), \right. \\ \left. t^{-1}(H_t^x - x) \subset (1 + \epsilon)D_{R_{1,2}} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Lemma 3. *Let A_t be a supercritical contact process with birth rate β and death rate δ . Let $T = 8L/7R_{1,1}$ and let $x \in [-L, L]^2$. For any $\theta > 0$, we can choose r_1 so that for large L*

$$P(A_t^x \subset B_2 \text{ for } t \leq 7T/2 \mid r_1L\tau^x \geq T) \geq 1 - \theta \\ \text{and } P(r_1L\tau^x \geq 7T/2 \mid r_1L\tau^x \geq T) \geq 1 - \theta$$

Proof. Let $\epsilon = 1/2$ in (2). Theorem 2 implies that there is a $t^* > 0$ such that $P(G_t^x \text{ for all } t \geq t^* \mid \tau^x = \infty) \geq 1 - \theta$. For $L \geq t^*R_{1,1}/4$, we have on $E = \cap_{t \geq t^*} G_t^x$,

$$C_{4L/R_{1,1}}^x \supset x + [-2L, 2L]^2 \supset [-L, L]^2$$

$$H_{4L/R_{1,1}}^x \subset x + [-K, K]^2 \quad \text{where } K = \frac{3}{2}R_{1,2}(4L/R_{1,1})$$

Letting $r_1 = 6R_{1,2}/R_{1,1} + 1$ we have on E ,

$$P([-L, L]^2 \subset C_{4L/R_{1,1}}^x \subset H_{4L/R_{1,1}}^x \subset D_{r_1L} \mid \tau^x = \infty) > 1 - \theta$$

Now $\{G_{7T/2}^x, \tau^x = \infty\} \subset \{G_{7T/2}^x, \tau^x \geq T\}$, so

$$P(G_{7T/2}^x \mid \tau^x \geq T) \geq P(G_{7T/2}^x \mid \tau^x = \infty) \frac{P(\tau^x = \infty)}{P(\tau^x \geq T)}.$$

The last fraction tends to 1 as $T \rightarrow \infty$. By the definitions of G_t^x and r_1 ,

$$\{\tau^x \geq T\} \cap G_{7T/2}^x = \{r_1 L \tau^x \geq T\} \cap G_{7T/2}^x$$

Since $P(r_1 L \tau^x \geq T) \leq P(\tau^x \geq T)$ we have (recall $7T/2 = 4L/R_{1,1}$)

$$\begin{aligned} P(G_{7T/2}^x \mid \tau^x \geq T) &\leq P(G_{7T/2}^x \mid r_1 L \tau^x \geq T) \\ &\leq P(r_1 L \tau^x \geq 7T/2 \mid r_1 L \tau^x \geq T) \end{aligned}$$

and the desired conclusions follow. \square

To prepare for the proof of Lemma 5 we observe that $P(G_{7T/2}^x \mid \tau^x = \infty) \rightarrow 1$ as $T \rightarrow \infty$ so working backwards through the last few calculations shows that for large L

$$P(r_1 L \tau^x \geq 7T/2) \geq (1 - \theta)P(\tau^x = \infty) \quad (3)$$

The next lemma proves (ii) in Proposition 3.

Lemma 4. *If r_2 is chosen large enough then, for large L , $A_0 \cap B_3 = \emptyset$ implies*

$$P(A_t \cap B_2 = \emptyset \text{ for all } t \leq 7T/2) \geq 1 - \theta$$

Proof. Fix $\epsilon = 1/2$. Let R_t^A be the Richardson process with neighborhood \mathcal{N}_1 and growth rate β_2 . Let \mathcal{S} be the convex set that is the limit in Theorem 3. Suppose $R_{2,2} > R_{2,1} > 0$ are two numbers such that $D_{R_{2,1}} \subset \mathcal{S} \subset D_{R_{2,2}}$. Let

$$G_t = \{(1 - \epsilon)D_{R_{2,1}} \subset t^{-1}R_t^0 \subset (1 + \epsilon)D_{R_{2,2}}\}.$$

There is a constant t^* such that $P(G_t \text{ for all } t \geq t^*) \geq 1 - \delta$.

Suppose $t_2 > t_1 \geq t^*$. Then

$$P(G_{t_1}) \geq P(G_{t_1}, t_2^{-1}R_{t_2}^0 \subset (1 + \epsilon)D_{R_{2,2}}) \geq 1 - \delta$$

Since R_t is a Markov process,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &> P(G_{t_1}, t_2^{-1}R_{t_2}^0 \not\subset (1 + \epsilon)D_{R_{2,2}}) \\ &\geq P(t_2^{-1}R_{t_2-t_1}^{(1-\epsilon)t_1 D_{R_{2,1}}} \not\subset (1 + \epsilon)D_{R_{2,2}}) P(G_{t_1}) \end{aligned}$$

Since $P(G_{t_1}) \geq 1 - \delta$, taking $t_2 = t_1 + t$ gives

$$P((t + t_1)^{-1}R_t^{(1-\epsilon)t_1 D_{R_{2,1}}} \not\subset (1 + \epsilon)D_{R_{2,2}}) \leq \delta/(1 - \delta).$$

Let $\theta = \delta/(1 - \delta)$. Let $m \geq r_1 L$ and $m \geq (1 - \epsilon)t^* R_{2,1}$. We can find $t_1 \geq t^*$ so that $m = (1 - \epsilon)t_1 R_{2,1}$ and as a result

$$P(R_{7T/2}^{[-m, m]^2} \subset (3/2)(7T/2 + t_1)D_{R_{2,2}}) \geq 1 - \theta$$

Let $r_2 = (3/2)(7T/2 + t_1)R_{2,2}/L$ and $U = D_{r_2 L}$. Since R_t is self-dual and $B_2 \subset [-m, m]^2$

$$P(R_{7T/2}^{U^c} \cap B_2 = \emptyset) = P(R_{7T/2}^{B_2} \cap U^c = \emptyset) = P(R_{7T/2}^{B_2} \subset U) \geq 1 - \theta.$$

\square

4.2 Block Construction

Like Proposition 1, Proposition 2 will also be shown by using a block construction. We will make use of the following notation. Let $\mathcal{L} = \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : m + n \text{ is even}\}$ and $e_1 = (1, 0)$. We have already defined $F = r_2 L$. Let $\alpha > 0$, $k = F^\alpha$, $W = F + F^{1+\alpha}$, and define

$$J_- = [-kW, 0]^2, \quad J_+ = (0, kW]^2 \quad J_{m, \pm} = 2mkWe_1 + J_{\pm}$$

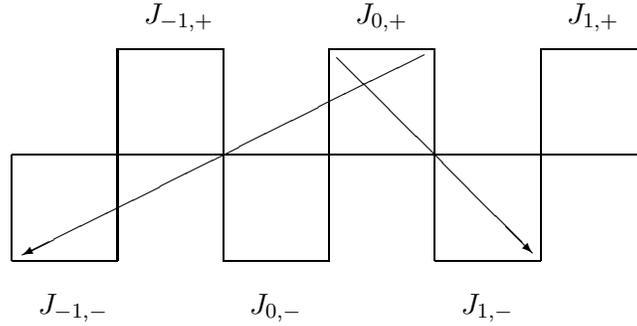


Figure 1. Boxes in the block construction.

We also define

$$\begin{aligned} B(i, j) &= [iW, (i+1)W] \times [jW, (j+1)W], \quad i, j \in \mathbb{Z} \\ B_2(x, y) &= [x - r_1 L, x + r_1 L] \times [y - r_1 L, y + r_1 L] \end{aligned}$$

We say there is a *source of 1's* at $B(i, j)$ at stage n if there is a block $B_2(x, y) \subset B(i, j)$ that is empty of 2's and contains at least one type 1 particle at all times between $2nT$ and $2(n+1)T$, where T will be chosen later. We say there is a *source of 1's* in $J_{m,+}$ at stage n if there is a source of 1's in one of the $B(i, j)$'s that make up $J_{m,+}$.

The next lemma is the key to proving Proposition 2.

Lemma 5. *Suppose we have a source of 1's at $J_{0,+}$ at stage 0. k and W can be chosen so that with probability $\geq 1 - \theta$, there are sources of 1's at $J_{-1,-}$ and $J_{1,-}$ at stage 1.*

We alternate between $+$ to $-$ for our sources to avoid possible interference. Once Lemma 5 is proven, we will choose the cutoff $M = 4kW$. The events described in Lemma 5 will have a finite range of dependence, so a standard argument, see e.g., Durrett (1995), implies that our process will dominate a supercritical oriented percolation on \mathcal{L} , and Proposition 2 follows.

Proof. There are three steps in creating a source in an adjacent box:

- fire clears an area in $[0, T/2]$ and no fire touches the clearing in $[T/2, 4T]$.

- dispersal brings a 1 to the box B_1 inside the clearing during $[T/2, T]$.
- the immigrant survives to time $4T$ without leaving B_2 , and without 2's coming into B_2

We will show that the intersection of these events has probability $\geq \eta > 0$ in a given $W \times W$ square in $J_{-1,-}$ and $J_{1,-}$. Since the J 's are a grid of k^2 such squares, if k is large success will have high probability. At this point the reader might worry about η becoming small as k gets large but this point will be addressed in the proof.

The probability of the first desired event happening in one specified $W \times W$ area is at least

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{(W-F)^2 T/2} \delta_0 e^{-\delta_0 t} dt \cdot \int_{(2F)^2 T/2}^{\infty} \delta_0 e^{-\delta_0 t} dt \\ &= (1 - e^{-\delta_0 (W-F)^2 T/2}) e^{-14\delta_0 F^2 T} \end{aligned}$$

If we choose $W = F + F^{1+\alpha}$, $\alpha > 0$, then to get

$$e^{-14\delta_0 F^2 T} \geq 1 - \theta \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - e^{-\delta_0 (W-F)^2 T/2} \geq 1 - \theta$$

we need

$$\delta_0 F^2 T \leq -\log(1 - \theta)/14 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_0 F^{2+2\alpha} T/2 \geq -\log(\theta)$$

The first is guaranteed by our assumption $\delta_0 \leq c/F^3$ for a suitable choice of c . Once we fix δ_0 the second will hold when L and hence F is large.

Suppose there is a source in $J_{0,+}$. It contains at least 1 particle for all times between $T/2$ and T . Then the maximum L^∞ distance between our source and an area cleared by a nice fire in $J_{1,-}$ or $J_{-1,-}$, see Figure 1, is $4kW$. Thus, the minimum rate at which our source spreads to the target B_1 within the cleared area is $u = c_2 \beta_1 |4kW|^{-\rho} L^2$. If we let $k = F^\alpha$, then there is a $c < \infty$ so that the probability of spread to the target area between $T/2$ and T is bounded below by

$$1 - \exp(-uT/2) \geq 1 - \exp(-c\beta_1 L^{3-(1+2\alpha)\rho})$$

To check this note that $W \leq 2F^{1+\alpha}$ and recall F and T are multiples of L . If $(1+2\alpha)\rho < 3$ then for large L the last quantity is $\geq 1 - \theta$.

Once a particle has landed on an empty area, the probability that its descendent will survive there till $t = 4T$ is bounded below by

$$P(r_{1L} A_{7T/2}^x \neq \emptyset) \geq (1 - \theta) P(\tau^x = \infty)$$

as shown in (3).

Combining the last three estimates, we see that the probability of producing a source in a given $W \times W$ area in $J_{1,-}$ of $J_{-1,-}$ is bounded below as $L \rightarrow \infty$. The number of independent opportunities, $k = F^\alpha$ tends to ∞ so the probability of success tends to 1 and the proof is complete. \square

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