I used a variable, p, to change one function into the other. When p = 0 the portrait is entirely of the first function. When p = 1 the portrait is entirely of the second function. You can see how the portrait shifts as one function changes to the other.

```matlab
warning off all
for p = 0:0.1:1
    f = @(t, x) [x(1)*(1 - x(1) + 0.5*x(2))*(1 - p) + x(1)*(1.125 - x(1) - x(1)) + x(1)*(p); x(2)*(2.5 - 1.5*x(2) + 0.25*x(1)) - (1 - p) + x(2)*(1 - p);
    figure; hold on
    for a = [0:8]
        for b = [0:0.5:5]
            [t, xa] = ode45(f, [0 5], [a b]);
            plot(xa(:,1), xa(:,2))
        end
    end
    axis([0 8 0 5])
    hold off
end
```