

Ecological networks: delving into the architecture of biodiversity

Ruben Heleno, Cristina Garcia, Pedro Jordano, Anna Traveset, José Maria Gómez, Nico Blüthgen, Jane Memmott, Mari Moora, Jorge Cerdeira, Susana Rodríguez-Echeverría, Helena Freitas and Jens M. Olesen

Biol. Lett. 2014 **10**, 20131000, published 8 January 2014

References

[This article cites 4 articles, 1 of which can be accessed free](#)

<http://rsbl.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/10/1/20131000.full.html#ref-list-1>

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article - sign up in the box at the top right-hand corner of the article or click [here](#)



Meeting report

Cite this article: Heleno R *et al.* 2014

Ecological networks: delving into the architecture of biodiversity. *Biol. Lett.* **10**: 20131000.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2013.1000>

Received: 25 November 2013

Accepted: 11 December 2013

Subject Areas:

ecology, environmental science, plant science, systems biology, bioinformatics

Keywords:

community ecology, food webs, interaction matrix, interactome, spatio-temporal network dynamics

Author for correspondence:

Ruben Heleno

e-mail: rheleno@uc.pt

Community ecology

Ecological networks: delving into the architecture of biodiversity

Ruben Heleno¹, Cristina Garcia², Pedro Jordano³, Anna Traveset⁴, José Maria Gómez⁵, Nico Blüthgen⁶, Jane Memmott⁷, Mari Moora⁸, Jorge Cerdeira⁹, Susana Rodríguez-Echeverría¹, Helena Freitas¹ and Jens M. Olesen¹⁰

¹Department of Life Sciences, Centre for Functional Ecology, University of Coimbra, PO Box 3046, Coimbra 3001-455, Portugal

²Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos (CIBIO), Vairão, Portugal

³Estación Biológica de Doñana (EBD-CSIC), Sevilla, Spain

⁴Mediterranean Institute of Advanced Studies (UIB-CSIC), Mallorca, Balearic Islands

⁵Departamento de Ecología Funcional y Evolutiva, Estación Experimental de Zonas Áridas (EEZA-CSIC), Almería, Spain

⁶Department of Biology, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany

⁷School of Biological Sciences, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

⁸Department of Botany, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

⁹Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal

¹⁰Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

In recent years, the analysis of interaction networks has grown popular as a framework to explore ecological processes and the relationships between community structure and its functioning. The field has rapidly grown from its infancy to a vibrant youth, as reflected in the variety and quality of the discussions held at the first international symposium on Ecological Networks in Coimbra—Portugal (23–25 October 2013). The meeting gathered 170 scientists from 22 countries, who presented data from a broad geographical range, and covering all stages of network analyses, from sampling strategies to effective ways of communicating results, presenting new analytical tools, incorporation of temporal and spatial dynamics, new applications and visualization tools.¹ During the meeting it became evident that while many of the caveats diagnosed in early network studies are successfully being tackled, new challenges arise, attesting to the health of the discipline.

1. Introduction

'I am tempted to give one more instance showing how plants and animals, most remote in the scale of nature, are bound together by a web of complex relations' [1, p. 74]. This famous C. Darwin quote encapsulates the central tenet of ecology and clearly shows why network theory offers such a great potential for advancing our understanding of ecological processes. Networks are constructions of interlinked nodes, delimited by either link-poor space or other methodological decisions of the researcher. In nature, networks are spatio-temporally dynamic structures organized hierarchically, from interlinked atoms, molecules, cell organelles, organs, individuals, populations, species, communities, ecosystems and ultimately the biosphere. In the ecological realm, interactions play a determinant role in population dynamics, species coevolution and community structure, affecting the functions performed by ecosystems and the services they deliver to humans. Networks are particularly attractive to ecologists for providing a dynamic viewpoint from which scientists can simultaneously 'see the forest and the trees', i.e. evaluate emergent network-level properties and at the same time consider the behaviour and functional role of nodes.

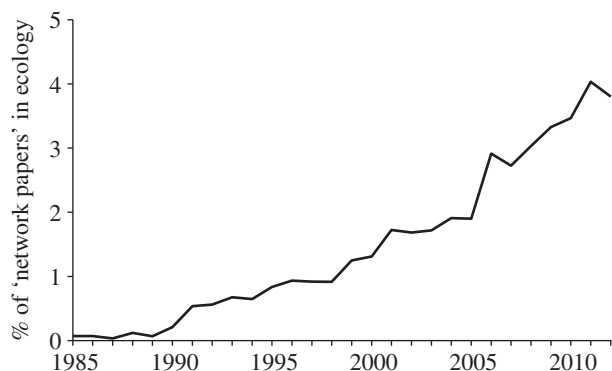


Figure 1. Proportion of the bulk of ecological papers published since 1985 that include the term 'network(s)' in their title, keywords or abstract. Data extracted from the Web of Science were accessed in October 2013. Search terms: Topic = (Network*) and Year Published = (1985–2012) and Category = (Ecology).

In other words, the 'network thinking' in ecology not only offers an expanded way to look at biodiversity but also a mechanistic approach for assessing the processes that underpin the complex patterns we observe in nature.

Since the 1970s, when networks were imported from physics and social sciences into ecology, they have grown increasingly popular among ecologists (figure 1). During the construction of the *status quo* of complex network analysis, promising avenues of research have been frequently listed as ways to advance the field [2,3]. It has been encouraging to see in this meeting that we are now making very significant progress into exploring many of these 'dark corners', such as moving from static to temporally dynamic networks, building networks of networks, mapping individual-based networks, identifying drivers of general link patterns, such as modularity, framing coevolution on a network context and increasingly using network science as a practical conservation tool.

2. Improving ecological networks

Regardless of the proclaimed potential of networks to advance ecological theory and practice, broader generalizations and practical applications of this approach are still relatively modest. During the symposium, we identified some general challenges that networks need to overcome in order to meet their full potential. We grouped these challenges into three broad categories, which we discuss below.

(a) Increasingly realistic

The accuracy of the insights gained from analysing interaction networks is primarily limited by the quality of the data. Networks are simplified representations of reality, which are necessary in order to extract the overall patterns from what seems an 'infinitely wonderful and complex world' [4]. However, the lower limits for this simplification have to be based on solid scientific criteria, such as taxa resolution, natural habitat borders and clearly delimited processes, and not by researchers' 'comfort zones'. Similarly, this 'simplification' cannot be a justification for poor sampling. In this regard, it has become evident that in the same way that ecologists have built a solid body of theory for sampling individuals and species, a theory for sampling interactions still needs to be developed, e.g. guidelines for defining minimum acceptable

effort or better ways to deal with incomplete datasets. Such a step will be important for addressing one of the most persistent problems in the field: the *a posteriori* comparison of networks assembled by different researchers for different ends, which vary greatly in their sampling protocols and effort [5].

The difficulty in quantifying the effectiveness of the processes being studied, e.g. pollination or seed dispersal, often leads researchers to focus on related processes and use these as proxies, e.g. flower visitation and frugivory as surrogates for pollination and seed-dispersal networks. While these proxies hold valuable information, it is important to be clear about the actual ecological process expressed by the data, i.e. what kind of 'information' flows through the links of the network and its ecological meaning. A correct quantification of the outcome and effectiveness of the real ecological process of interest will be invaluable in leading to relevant conclusions.

Ultimately, the realism of a network, i.e. how close it mirrors real phenomena, depends on the layers of information that it holds. For example, all nodes within a trophic level are frequently considered to be equal and each of these nodes formed by an assemblage of 'replicated' individuals (regardless of their age, sex, size, social status, etc.). An interesting avenue to explore the importance of the nature of the network building blocks is to explore whether species-based and individual-based networks offer complementary or diverging information.

(b) Increasingly informative

The first generation of ecological networks mapped observed links between nodes without trying to estimate their relative importance. These qualitative network studies are the foundation of the second generation of quantitative/weighted networks in which the weight of all observed links are scored in a common currency, e.g. interaction frequency or biomass. The incorporation of link weight into interaction matrices represents an enormous increase in informative value. Other, much less frequent sources of information are independent estimates of species abundance, node traits (discussed above), and spatially and temporally resolved network data.

As networks continue incorporating more detailed information (e.g. time and space data, type of interaction), classic graphical representations will most likely become less efficient at visualizing such information. The possibility of depicting the complexity of interactions into relatively simple and attractive diagrams has been one of the biggest advancements of network ecology. Therefore, we envisage that new visualization tools that incorporate new layers of information, for example detailed characterization of nodes and links, may require the development of new graphing routines, such as interactive interfaces, improved zooming capabilities and interaction with georeferenced visual tools (e.g. Google Earth, GIS).

As network ecology is pushed forward and increasingly used to explore community dynamics and mechanistic processes driving ecosystem functions, the choice of the most appropriate descriptors and indices of the behaviour of systems needs to be made carefully. Rather than using the myriad of metrics produced by specific software, it is important to carefully decide which network variables have the most heuristic value to a given study. While non-biological network literature will continue to have a great guidance potential for our choice of metrics, it is important to keep in mind the specificities of ecological data/problems. For example, null

models are important tools for dealing with incomplete datasets, however, there are no completely ‘fool-proof’ null models (e.g. for nestedness or modularity), and accepting certain assumptions will probably inflate either type-I or type-II error rates. Although network analysis is useful, it may not always, of course, be the best approach to a specific ecological question.

(c) Increasingly useful

The advantages of a network approach for conservation planning and as a monitoring tool are frequently listed but much less often translated into a significant contribution for conservation managers. This can be partly explained by the deficit of complete datasets that can provide a solid basis for conservation planning, and also by the frequent lack of communication between scientists and practitioners and the difficulty in establishing good and long-term mutualistic collaborations. Yet, such cooperation between scientists, practitioners and politicians is invaluable in order to make the analysis of network complexity useful for *in situ* conservation. In this regard, the most desirable output is the formulation of rules of thumb that can be easily communicated to broad audiences. Positive signs of a more applied role for networks were presented at the Coimbra meeting and include the implementation of network analysis as *a priori* planning tool in biological control, urban planning, control of invasive species and identification of priority areas for conservation.

3. Conclusion

During this meeting, it became evident that ‘webbers’ [4] still have much to gain from continuously scanning for advances on partially overlapping fields, such as evolutionary biology, landscape genetics, behavioural ecology and phylogeography, and also from other formal disciplines, including physics, social sciences and mathematics (particularly graph theory). For example, recent analyses and developments in the fields of statistical mechanics (physics) and socioeconomics may provide new tools for approaching problems related to highly dynamic networks in time or the fractal structure of

‘networks of networks’. Thus, we envision that cross disciplinary insights will continue to be extremely beneficial to the application of complex network tools in ecology.

Experimental studies are crucial to increase the predictive power of ecological networks, particularly for assessing community robustness and resilience. Given the logistic and ethical limitations of manipulating whole communities, this can be done either using a mesocosm approach or by taking advantage of large-scale ecological changes, e.g. intense fires, emergence of new islands, massive changes in land use. These data will be highly valuable to construct more realistic models, which incorporate the rewiring potential of interactions.

Network theory provides ecologists with an important tool for exploring nature’s complex web of interactions; however, the network tool-kit still needs to be improved in order to extract the most from this promising approach. While it is not always easy to distinguish patterns from noise when comparing community data, we have a renewed confidence that network analysis is a most valuable tool when trying to understand the complexity of nature’s entangled bank [1]. The first meeting nurtured the general feeling that we soon should get together again, and therefore a second symposium is planned to be hosted at the University of Bristol, UK in 2015.

‘Although many fads have come and gone in complexity, one thing is increasingly clear: interconnectivity is so fundamental to the behavior of complex systems that networks are here to stay’ [6, p. 413].

Acknowledgements. We thank the participants for making this a successful symposium through their engaging discussions. We are deeply grateful to Marta Correia, José Miguel Costa and Carolina Esteves for their support during the meeting. The symposium was organized by R.H., C.G., S.R.E. and H.F.

Funding statement. This work was financially supported by the Marie Curie Career Integration grant no. 2012-321794-SEEDS.

Endnote

¹Abstracts of all communications are available at www.networks.uc.pt.

References

1. Darwin C. 1859 *On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life*. London, UK: John Murray.
2. Bascompte J *et al.* 2010 Symposium 6: Mutualistic Networks. Reports from the ESA Annual Meeting. Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America **91**, 367–370. (doi:10.1890/0012-9623-91.3.367)
3. Olesen JM, Dupont YL, Hagen M, Trøjelsgaard K, Rasmussen C. 2011 *Structure and dynamics of pollination networks: the past, present and future*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
4. Lawton JH. 1995 Webbing and WIWACS. *Oikos* **72**, 305–306. (doi:10.2307/3546114)
5. Cohen JE *et al.* 1993 Improving food webs. *Ecology* **74**, 252–258. (doi:10.2307/1939520)
6. Barabási A-L. 2009 Scale-free networks: a decade and beyond. *Science* **325**, 412–413. (doi:10.1126/science.1173299)