Rethinking the importance of ecological networks through the glass of environmental variations

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Abstract

A major quest in network and community ecology has been centered on understanding the importance of structural patterns in species interaction networks—the synthesis of who interacts with whom in a given location and time. In the past decades, much effort has been devoted on linking the importance of a particular structure to its capacity to tolerate random external perturbations. Here we advocate that such a perspective is inconsistent. We show that the importance of a network structure depends on the environmental conditions faced by a community at any given point in time. We discuss a research agenda to systematically investigate the importance of ecological networks under an environment-dependent framework. We hypothesize that only by linking network structure, community persistence, and environmental variations, we can be able to increase our understanding about both the existence of structural patterns in ecological networks and how communities may respond under future scenarios of climate change.

Key words: community structure, dynamics, environmental change, feasibility, persistence

"*Variation stands out as the only meaningful reality*"
Stephen J. Gould.

Introduction

Since the beginnings of modern network theory [27], studies have assessed the importance of particular network structures (e.g., exponential or scale-free networks) by their capacity to tolerate external perturbations (e.g., random or targeted sequential removals of nodes [1]). This has paved the way for a similar research agenda in network and community ecology [3, 29]. In particular, theoretical studies have been investigating the tolerance of ecological communities to environmental perturbations by quantifying the effects of network structure on community persistence [26]. To capture this potential association between network structure and community persistence, a typical approach has been centered on randomly removing species (or randomly perturbing model parameters) and comparing results across a gradient of network structure. A positive, negative, or lack of association has then been taken as evidence for a structure's advantage, disadvantage, or lack of any relative importance over other structural patterns, respectively [20, 37]. However, the large number of degrees of freedom involved in these analyses (e.g., parameter values, choice of perturbation) has been a central limitation. In fact, it is unclear the extent to which such conclusions can be generalized [15, 35]. Therefore, the question

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has become whether it is possible at all to infer the importance of a network structure through its capacity to tolerate random external perturbations [31].

In this manuscript, we demonstrate that the importance of a given network structure in a community can be better understood in relation to local environmental settings. Capitalizing on recently developed mathematical and conceptual methods [31, 34], we show that the tolerance to environmental perturbations of different network structures under the same dynamics can quickly change as a function of the type, direction, and magnitude of the perturbations. The importance of a network structure depends on the environmental conditions faced by a community at any given point in time [6, 10, 39]. Thus focusing on a specific set of external perturbations or environmental conditions, to infer the importance of a network structure is an inconsistent approach. Instead, it is necessary to integrate the variability of environmental conditions with the structure and dynamics of networks. We propose and discuss a research agenda to systematically investigate the importance of ecological networks under an environment-dependent framework. We strongly believe that this new synthesis can move the field of ecology towards a more systematic and predictive science [30].

Linking network structure and persistence

To investigate the tolerance of an ecological network to environmental perturbations, studies have been linking the structure of interaction networks with community persistence. Traditionally, this structure has been derived from the topology of species interaction networks, i.e., the binary representation of who interacts with whom in a given location and time [3, 29]. This topology can be represented by a binary matrix, whose elements denote the presence or absence of a direct interaction between two species. In order to talk about the structure of a network, it has also been necessary to talk about the lack of structure in a network [27]. In this context, random networks (or null models) have been the gold-standard benchmark of no structure. Generally, these random networks are simple ensembles of binary matrices with a given number of 1's and 0's randomly shuffled. Statistically significant deviations from these random networks have been taken as a sign of a structure in an observed interaction network [47].

This framework has revealed that many real-world networks exhibit a distribution of interactions that depart from null expectations [27]. For example, in network ecology, two of the structures that have captured most of the attention are modular and nested structures [3, 29]. Modular structures are those in which groups of species have many interactions among them, but few interactions with the rest of the species in the network. Nested structures are those where highly connected species interact with both highly connected and poorly connected species, while poorly connected species interact almost exclusively with highly connected species. Thus, many studies have been interested in understanding the existence and importance of such network structures through their potential links with community persistence.

Formally, community persistence corresponds to the capacity of a given community to sustain positive abundances for all its constituent species [16]. In many cases, this definition has been relaxed and taken as the fraction of species that can sustain positive abundances in a community when subject to some initial conditions or external perturbations [19, 29]. In the absence of empirical data, the challenge has been how to model the temporal evolution of species abundances and their response to external perturbations [31]. Therefore, some studies have analyzed community persistence by assuming a random or targeted sequential removal of species (or interactions) in an interaction network, and considered ex-

tinctions (i.e., when abundances go to zero) whenever a species is left without interactions [29]. Other studies have used population dynamics models to investigate the fraction of species that ends up with positive abundances at equilibrium under some random initial conditions (see Rohr et al. [31] for a discussion on the topic). Similarly, using population dynamics models, other studies have systematically investigated the range of parameter values (initial conditions) compatible with positive abundances of all species in a community [34]. Overall, regardless of the method employed, community persistence has been broadly defined as the capacity of a community to avoid species extinctions.

One can now link the two concepts above and ask, for example, to what extent modular or nested structures can increase the capacity of communities to avoid species extinctions under environmental perturbations. In fact, this has been a recurrent question in network and community ecology [3, 29, 37]. To address this question, studies have fixed a community size, changed the structure systematically by re-arranging the interactions of the networks, adopted a measure of community persistence, introduced some external perturbation or condition, and investigated how this measure of community persistence changes as a function of a network structure [4, 20, 31, 41, 44]. Importantly, these theoretical studies have shown significant associations between network structures and community persistence under random external perturbations.

However, the reading of these findings has many times led to a belief that a structure is either advantageous (important) or not for a community [37]. For example, modular and nested structures have been positively associated with community persistence in antagonistic and mutualistic communities, respectively [44]. Thus, changes of a presumed important network structure in a community across temporal or environmental gradients have been directly translated to changes in robustness [12, 43, 50]. Moreover, this view has led other studies to suggest that the absence of a given structural pattern in a community can be related to the lack of importance of such network structure overall [20, 42]. Yet, all these generalizations are derived from particular scenarios of external perturbations, and currently it is unknown whether these results are consistent under a more systematic analysis of environmental variations.

The inconsistency of generalizing the importance of network structure

To illustrate the inconsistency of generalizing the importance of the structure of interaction networks through their tolerance to random external perturbations, we follow a structural stability approach [31, 45]. This approach is particularly useful for our purposes as it allows us to focus on how the qualitative behavior of a dynamical system changes as a function of the parameters of the system itself. For example, the dynamics of the system can be approximated by a population dynamics model [7]. Then, the qualitative behavior of this dynamical system can be translated into a given measure of community persistence. In turn, the parameters of the system can be derived from both the structure of the interaction network and the environmental conditions acting on the community. Thus, one can investigate the extent to which different interaction networks can tolerate changes to environmental conditions (parameters) without pushing species towards extinction.

This approach can also be graphically represented. For example, for a 2-species community, the axes of Figure 1 represent the 2-dimensional parameter space of species vital rates. The colored regions correspond to the set of those vital rates compatible with positive species abundances (the necessary condition for community persistence). The size and shape of this region depend upon network structure. This region is typically

called the feasibility domain of a community [24, 31]. The open and colored symbols represent some observed initial and final (after a hypothetical perturbation) environmental conditions, respectively. Rows correspond to the same environmental perturbation under two different network structures. Columns correspond to the same network structure under two different environmental perturbations. Note that positive species abundances will be satisfied as long as the observed conditions fall inside the feasibility domain. If we were to focus on the first row only, we would conclude that structure 1 is more robust that structure 2. However, if we were to focus on the second row, then we would conclude the opposite. Similarly, if we were to focus on each column separately, we would arrive to contrasting conclusions. Moreover, this inconsistency can be repeated by moving the perturbation to almost any other direction. That is, there is no conceptual support to think of either a positive or negative association exclusively, especially not by focusing on a single type of perturbation.

More systematically, let us take the generalized Lotka-Volterra (GLV) dynamics $\dot{\vec{N}} = \vec{N}(\vec{r} - \mathcal{A}\vec{N})$ as a toy model. These dynamics are useful as one can directly associate the structure of the feasibility domain with the network structure [36]. In this model, the abundances of species are represented by the n-dimensional vector $\vec{N}$, where n corresponds to the community size. The temporal evolution of species abundances $\dot{\vec{N}}$ is a function of the abundances at any given point in time $\vec{N}$, the vector of intrinsic growth rates (vital rates) of species $\vec{r}$, and the interaction matrix $\mathcal{A}$ [7]. Note that the interaction matrix is a quantitative description of the interaction network, while the values of intrinsic growth rates are inherently linked to environmental conditions [10, 23, 33]. If we take our measure of community persistence as that in which there are no extinctions at equilibrium (i.e., $\vec{N}^* = \mathcal{A}^{-1}\vec{r} > 0$), then we can see that this condition will be satisfied as long as the vector of intrinsic growth rates $\vec{r}$ falls inside a feasibility domain constrained by the interaction matrix $\mathcal{A}$ [31, 34]. Formally, this domain is a convex cone in the parameter space of GLV and is defined by:

$$\mathrm{D}_F(\mathcal{A}) = \{\vec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^d | \exists \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_d, r_j = \sum_i^d \lambda_i \vec{v}_i\} \tag{1}$$

where $\lambda_i > 0 \, \forall i$ and $\vec{v}_i$ are the ith columns of the interaction matrix $\mathcal{A}$, i.e., the spanning vectors of the cone.

To quantitatively illustrate the inconsistency of generalizing the importance of the structure of interaction networks through their tolerance to random perturbations, we test the association of community persistence with modular and nested structures under GLV dynamics. We measure community persistence as the capacity of a network to avoid extinctions. Yet, we need to stress that our approach can be applied to any combination of structures, perturbations, and models. We build interaction networks on communities of 21 species (this number allows us to easily divide the network into modules, but different dimensions generate the same qualitative results). Interactions are distributed among the species so that there is a clear distinction between the two types of structures analyzed (see Figure 2 for a graphical representation). For comparison purposes, the elements of the interaction matrix $\mathcal{A}$ are taken from a normal distribution with parameters chosen such that the resulting interaction matrices for each structure have same mean and standard deviation. In the absence of an interaction between two species, the corresponding entry in the interaction matrix is zero. Communities (each with a different type of structure) are initialized inside the feasibility region by fixing a lognormal distribution of species abundances $\vec{N}^*$ [5], and then finding the corresponding vectors of intrinsic growth rates i.e., $\vec{r} = \mathcal{A}\vec{N}^*$ [32]. Once the communities (with the different structures) are initial-

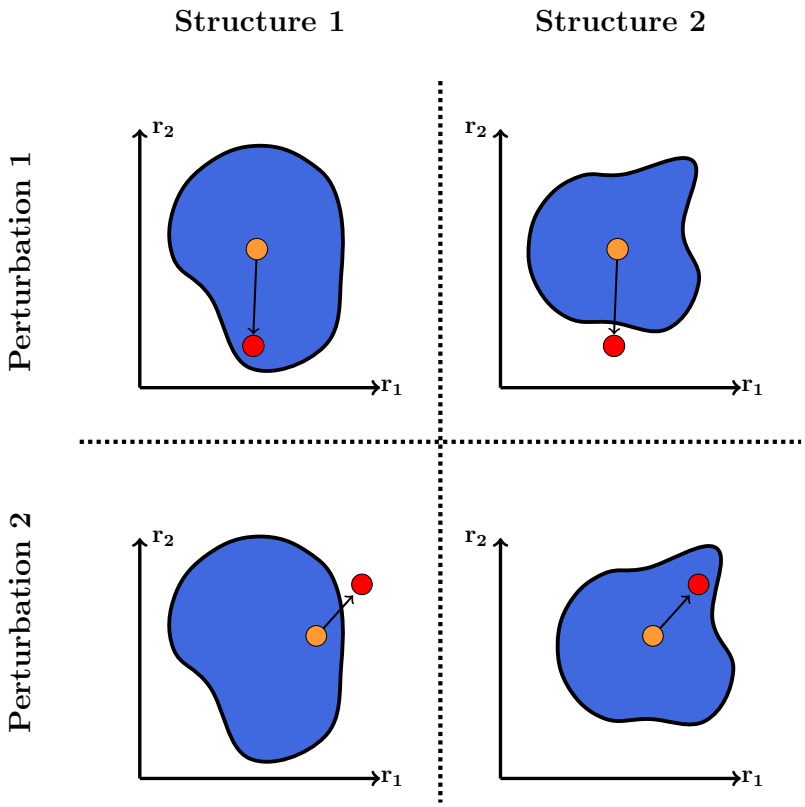

Figure 1: Linking environmental perturbations, network structures, and community persistence. The blue region represents the feasibility domain (parameter space compatible with community persistence) of a population dynamics model. The orange and red circles represent a vector of species intrinsic growth rates $\vec{r} = [r_1, r_2]$ before and after a hypothetical perturbation, respectively. The necessary condition for community persistence is to have a vector of intrinsic growth rates within the feasibility domain (as we show on the diagonal panels). The cartoon shows that not only the structure of an interaction network is important for community persistence, but also the direction of the perturbation. In fact, just by changing the direction of the perturbation, one may not observe community persistence under the same network structures (as we show on the off-diagonal panels). That is, structure *per se* says little about community persistence if not seen in the light of its local environment.

ized with all species present ($\vec{N}^* > 0$), we introduce random and directional perturbations on either the interaction matrix or the vector of intrinsic growth rates. While random perturbations act on all the elements of the interaction matrix or the vector of intrinsic growth rates, directional perturbations act on one single column or element. These changes are equivalent to random and targeted perturbations either on the interactions or nodes of a network [35, 36]. After the perturbations, we compute the new equilibrium solution with the changed parameters. Then, we record which community (network structure) avoids extinctions. We repeat this process 5000 times.

Figure 2 shows the estimated community persistence (number of times a given structure avoids extinctions) derived for each combination of structure and perturbation. The first row corresponds to the community persistence under random perturbations acting on either the interaction matrix (Panel A) or the vector of intrinsic growth rates (Panel B). The second row corresponds to the community persistence under directional perturbations acting on either the interaction matrix (Panels C and D target columns i and j, respectively) or on the vector of intrinsic growth rates (Panels E and F target species i and j, respectively). In the same line as in Figure 1, if we were to

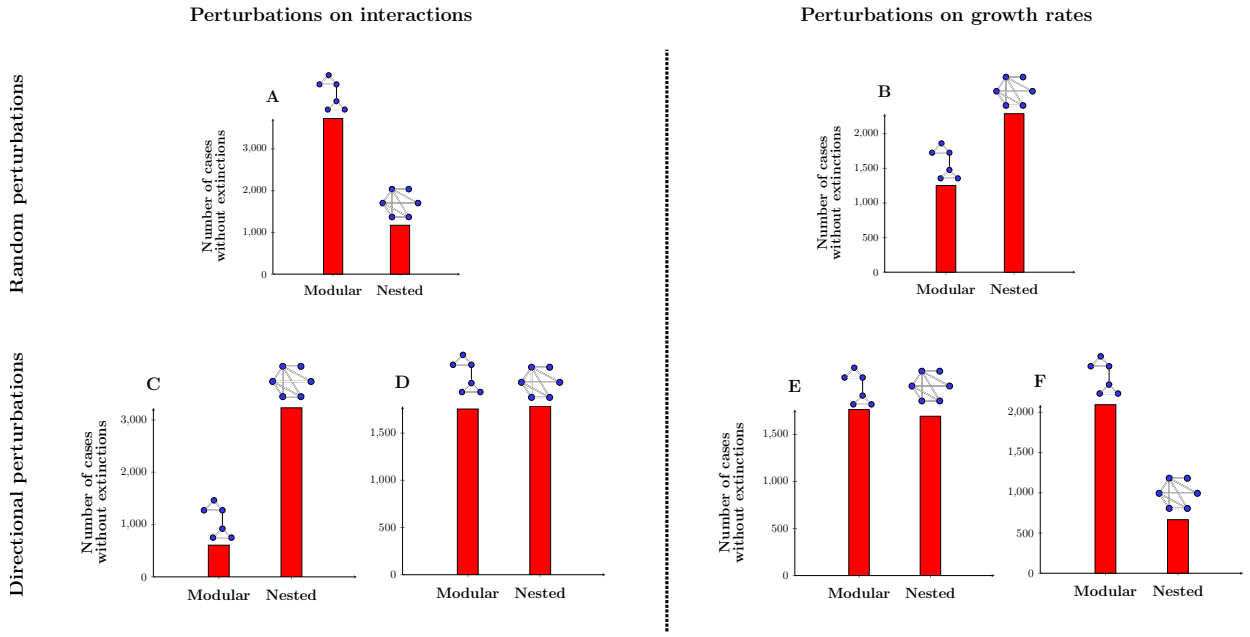

Figure 2: The inconsistency of generalizing the importance of network structures. We show the response of two different network structures (a modular and a nested structure) to different (random and directional) environmental perturbations (see text for details on the simulations performed using a Lotka-Volterra competition model). All communities are initialized inside the feasibility domain having the same species abundance distribution (see text for details). The y-axis corresponds to the number of times (out of 5000) that the community tolerated a perturbation (i.e., no species goes extinct). That is, the large the bar, the more tolerant the network structure. This figure shows the inconsistency of claiming a general association between community persistence and network structure. Indeed, this tolerance depends on the type, magnitude, and direction of perturbations.

focus on the first row only, we would conclude that modular and nested structures are more robust under perturbations acting on the interaction matrix and intrinsic growth rates, respectively. However, if we were to focus on the second row, then we would conclude the opposite (Panels C and F), or simply that there is no difference between the structures (Panels D and E). Similarly, if we were to focus on each network structure separately, we would arrive to contrasting conclusions as a function of the perturbations. Note that these inconsistencies are not exclusive to the perturbations here analyzed. Overall, these simple conceptual and quantitative analyses demonstrate that the association of a given network structure with community persistence completely depends on the type, direction, and magnitude of perturbations.

Assessing the importance of network structure under an environment dependent framework

As it is known, species interaction networks are the result of different evolutionary and ecological processes acting at the individual and the collective level [46]. Because these processes typically yield to adaptation to local environments [14, 48], it becomes natural to link the importance of a network structure with particular environmental conditions. That is, the importance of a network structure should be studied under an environment-dependent framework [6, 9]. This research agenda can be achieved by taking into account the environmental conditions compatible with the structure of interaction networks, the distribution of environmental conditions in a location, and their joint distribution. Below, we explain this environment-dependent framework in more detail.

The first step is to systematically study the set of environmental conditions tolerated by a community with a given network structure. That is, instead of studying the tolerance of a network structure as a function of random perturbations, we propose to study the set of perturbations compatible with the community. This set is what we have previously called the feasibility domain. Recall that this domain is completely linked to the particular dynamics and network structure of a community. Theoretically, this corresponds to a particular population dynamics model and its parameterization [31]. This implies that it is necessary to translate those environmental conditions into the corresponding parameters in a model. For example, it may be possible to use species vital rates as a proxy for environmental conditions; as factors such as temperature, humidity, and soil composition directly affect the fitness of individual species [10, 23, 33]. As an illustration, Figure 3A shows the feasibility domain (representing the intrinsic growth rates compatible with community persistence) of two different network structures under the same population dynamics. Importantly, in many cases, the size and shape of these feasibility domains can be analytically investigated using convex geometry and probability theory [34].

The second step involves characterizing the environmental conditions faced by a community in a given location and time [10, 30]. This characterization should be linked to measurable parameters in the community (e.g., vital rates), and could be represented by a probability distribution [6]. This distribution represents the variability of environmental conditions and their likelihood of acting on a community. As an illustration, Figure 3B shows, for a hypothetical location, a set of potentially realized environmental conditions represented by their impact on intrinsic growth rates of species. This characterization requires the use of weather models or climatic data, as well as knowledge of how individual species respond to those changes. While this task could be challenging, new studies are providing a good guideline towards this goal [2, 10, 11, 17, 18]. For example, for plant-pollinator networks, it has been shown that the variability of environmental conditions can be approximated by the temperature variance in a given location [39]. Overall, the task is to characterize a representative set of potential environmental conditions rather than an arbitrary set of random perturbations.

The third step corresponds to merging steps one and two. That is, it is necessary to study the extent to which the conditions compatible with a given network structure match the conditions faced by a community in a given location and time. Because it becomes virtually impossible to know the type, direction, and magnitude of perturbations acting on a community at every given point in time; it becomes ecologically relevant to study the proportion of the feasibility domain of a community that is inside the set of potential environmental conditions in a location (for a graphical example see Figure 3C). Formally, this proportion can be defined by the ratio of the following volumes: $\Gamma(D_F(\mathcal{A}_i) \cap \Xi_j) = \mathsf{vol}(D_F(\mathcal{A}_i) \cap \Xi_j)/\,\mathsf{vol}(\Xi_j)$, where $D_F(\mathcal{A}_i)$ corresponds to the feasibility domain of a community i (network structure) and Ξ_j corresponds to the set j of parameter values derived from the expected environmental variations. In other words, community persistence should always be measured relative to the environment [23]. This definition implies two other important concepts: (1) Under the same environmental variations Ξ_j, differences among structures ($\mathcal{A}_1$ and $\mathcal{A}_2$) can reflect differences among feasibility domains, and, in turn, differences among community persistence (Γ_{ij}). (2) Under different environmental conditions (Ξ_1 and Ξ_2), differences among feasibility domains do not directly reflect differences between community persistence. That is, a community with a small feasibility domain can have a much greater community persistence that a community with a large feasibility domain if the environmental conditions happen to match the

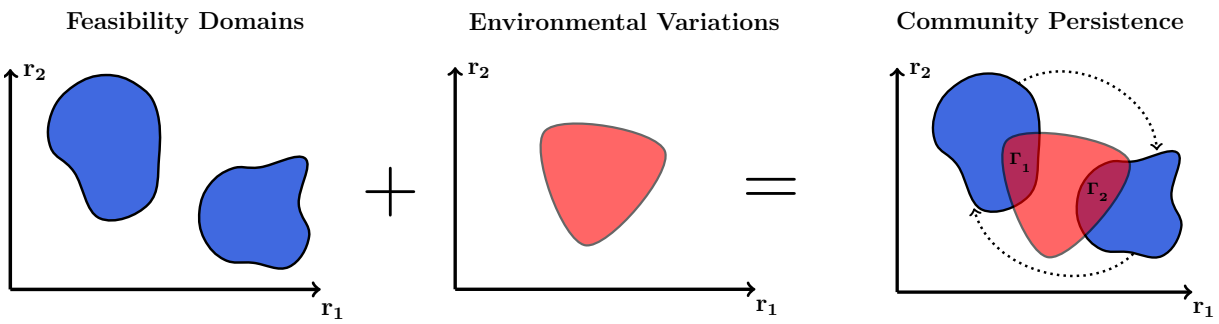

Figure 3: The importance of network structures under an environment-dependent framework. This cartoon illustrates the extent to which the importance of network structures depends on local environmental settings. The left panel shows two different feasibility domains (region of parameter space compatible with community persistence) of a hypothetical 2-dimensional system. These domains are generated by two different network structures and could correspond to species vital rates (e.g., intrinsic growth rates). The middle panel corresponds to how environmental variations map into the parameter space of the community. For example, local environmental settings can determine or constrained the vital rates of species. The right panel corresponds to the compatibility between environmental variations and network structures (i.e., community persistence). Each of the structures have different regions of compatibility. If environmental conditions fluctuate around these variations, a system can also fluctuate between different network structures to maintain community persistence.

domain of the small one (see Figure 3C for an illustration). In other words, the importance of a network structure is always relative to the local environmental settings.

Final thoughts

We believe that it is necessary to rethink the importance of ecological networks in light of environmental variations; otherwise, as we have shown, we may miss the forest for the trees. Because local adaptation is the *leitmotiv* of natural selection, a plausible hypothesis is that network structures are emergent responses of communities to their environment [8, 10, 22, 23, 25, 28, 48]. That is, there is no one better network structure than other in general. However, there can be one network structure more tolerant than other structure to a particular environment. This also implies that a change in network structure is neither advantageous nor detrimental *per se*. Changes in network structure can be the result of different factors, such as: external perturbations, ecological or evolutionary processes, invasions, and extinctions, among others. Similarly, these changes can be adaptive or non-adaptive, revealing that changes of a presumed important network structure in a community across temporal or environmental gradients cannot be directly translated to changes in robustness. In fact, studies have already shown contrasting effects of structural changes on adaptability [13, 21]. Thus, again, these analyses can only make sense within the context of environmental variations. Therefore, the lack of a structural pattern in one or several communities does not imply that such structure has no importance at all. It may only imply that such structure is not particularly advantageous under the present environmental conditions. Because it is virtually impossible to know *a priori* all the characteristics of future perturbations [38, 40, 49]; we need to abandon a dichotomous view, and systematically link network structure, community persistence, and environmental variations. While the approach we have outlined in this work is by no means the only possible one, we hope it can be used as a guideline towards a better understanding of both the existence of structural patterns in ecological networks and how communities may respond under future scenarios of climate change.

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