Methods for Reconstructing Paleo Food Webs

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Abstract

Food webs represent the feeding relationships between species and can help infer ecosystem-level processes. Alongside the development of food web theory, methods for constructing food webs have been developed to infer species interactions when empirical data is lacking. Food web construction methods are diverse, each utilising different approaches to infer species interactions —such as the use of traits to infer mechanistic relationships vs using gut content as a proxy for species diets. These methods have distinct theories, mechanisms, and data requirements. In paleoecology, where direct evidence of feeding interactions are rare, food web construction methods are especially valuable and affords us the opportunity to make inferences about paleo communities beyond simply a record of species composition. However, the limitations of paleontological data (e.g., information of species traits is limited to that which can be preserved) restrict which methods can reliably be used. By considering both ecological theory and the constraints of what can be derived from the fossil record, we identify the methods best suited for the construction of paleo food webs. Specifically, we focus on how these methods differ in the networks they produce and what these networks can reveal about species interactions. In doing so we hope to clarify the ecological nuances of network prediction and help prevent the accidental misuse or misinterpretation of paleo food webs.

# 1. Why build paleo food webs?

* Because its interesting? Point to works that showcase how we can learn form the past and inform on the current but possibly also the future
* Value in using hindcasting to aid in forecasting. *e.g.,* the Toarcian ms [1] shows how we can use these paleo communities to understand trophic-level responses to extinctions.
* Close out with the inherit challenge that we cannot observe paleo feeding interactions (barring rare instances, and often only for a limited subset of species) and so we are often using expert knowledge/mechanistic assumptions to infer links between species [\*e.g.,\* 2,3].

# 2. How do we build paleo food webs?

* There is an evolving body of work that focuses on developing tools specifically for the task of predicting food webs.
* There are a handful that have been developed specifically in the context of paleo settings [3,\*e.g.,\* 4,5] but we can also talk about those that might have been developed/tested in contemporary settings but still have applicability in paleo ones.
* Different underlying theory though
  + Focus here on the idea of different ‘currencies’ but also aggregations - energy vs compatibility.
* Insert brief overview of the different methods as they pertain to approach (so the T4T triangle)
* Challenges we face (even in contemporary settings)?
  + keep high level - I think the argument here should fall more in the data trade offs…

# 3. Understanding how networks are different

It is important to be aware that networks can be configured in different ways depending on how the interactions are defined (Strydom, in prep). Basically we have metawebs (which represent *potential* interactions), realised networks (which represent the subset of potential that are realised as a result of community and environmental context), and structural networks (species agnostic networks that are structurally informative). Here also talk about the implications of these different networks types - different uses and capturing different processes. Speciifcally link this to models - *i.e.,* different models have been developed to construct a *specific* network representation.

# 4. Challenges specific to building paleo communities/networks

Although there are a suite of tools and methods that have been developed to predict species interactions and networks they will not all be suitable for the prediction of paleo communities. Some of these include the fact that the fossil record is incomplete/preservation is biased [REF] which means that we have an incomplete picture of the entire community. Fossils are 2D and only represent specific ‘parts’ of an individual (hard and bone-y bits), this means we don’t have a complete picture of the physical traits of species *e.g.,* no body mass (but yes size), behaviours, or ability to construct well resolved phylogenetic trees the deeper we go back in time. Also owing to the patchy nature of fossils one often has to aggregate over large spatial scales, and also fossils are preserved in 2D so no *real* idea of spatial arrangements, compounded that fossils aren’t necessarily conserved/found ‘in situ’ but can be moved (*e.g.,* alluvial deposits). Methodologically speaking some tools that ‘learn’ from contemporary communities (*e.g.,* [6], [7]) will become ‘worse’ the further one goes back in time since species then look very different from now but can still be useful for ‘recent’ communities (*e.g.,* [5]). Something about the intersectionality of the data we don’t have for paleo communities and the data we need for some of the different modelling approaches.

# 5. Approaches to food web prediction

Here we should take the time to go in and just articulate that there are nuance and differences in terms of predicting interactions vs predicting networks. Once it is finally on a preprint server we can obviously link to the T4T stuff…

Here we present six different models ([Table 1](#tbl-models)) that can be used to construct food webs for both this specific community but are also broadly suited to paleo network prediction. These models span all facets of the network representation space (metaweb, realised, and structural network) and are suitable for an array of different paleo communities as the data requirements are ‘paleo friendly’.

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| Table 1: A summary of the different families of tools that can be used to generate paleo food webs.   | Model family | Assumptions | Data needs | ‘Limitation’ | Network type | Key reference | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | random | Links are randomly distributed within a network | richness, number of links | parameter assumptions, species agnostic | structural network | [8] | | niche | Networks are interval, species can be ordered on a ‘niche axis’ | richness, connectance | parameter assumptions, species agnostic | structural network | [9] | | allometric diet breadth model (ADBM) | Interactions are determined by energetic costs (foraging ecology) | body mass, biomass (abundance) | does not account for forbidden links in terms of trait compatibility, assumptions on body size and biomass (abundance) from fossil data | realised network | [10] | | l-matrix | Interactions inferred using allometric rules (ratio of body sizes between predator and prey), with links being constrained by a Ricker function | body mass, number of producer species | does not account for forbidden links in terms of trait compatibility, assumptions on body size from fossil data, assumptions as to the number of producer species | realised network | [11] | | paleo food web inference model (PFIM) | Interactions can be inferred by a mechanistic framework/relationships | feeding traits for taxa, mechanistic feeding rules | Assumption made as to the feeding mechanisms, need to elucidate traits from models (although this is a way smaller issue) | metaweb | [4] | | body size ratio model | Interactions inferred using allometric rules (ratio of body sizes between predator and prey). :ogit of the linking probability used to further constrain links to an ‘optimal size range’ for prey. | body mass | does not account for forbidden links in terms of evolutionary compatibility, assumptions on body size from fossil data | metaweb?? | [12] | |

## 5.1 Structural models

### 5.1.1 Random model

The Erdős–Rényi random graph model [8] uniformly at random assigns an number of links to an number of nodes (species richness). From an ecological perspective this model assumes that the interactions between species occurs regardless of the identity of the species (*i.e.,* species have no agency) and links are randomly distributed throughout the network. This creates a food web that is as free as possible from biological structuring while maintaining the expected richness *(*) and connectance ()

We could theoretically use the other ‘null models’ BUT I feel like in the context of constructing a network for a given community the Erdős–Rényi is the better choice than the other models that (IMO) are more suited to hypothesis testing e.g. do observed networks differ from the null network… Whereas Erdős–Rényi really is just a case of here is a truly random network with the specified number of links and nodes and anyway one of the Null models is a derivative of Erdős–Rényi if I remember correctly.

### 5.1.2 Niche model

The niche model [13] introduces the idea that species interactions are based on the ‘feeding niche’ of a species. Broadly, all species are randomly assigned a ‘feeding niche’ range and all species that fall in this range can be consumed by that species (thereby allowing for cannibalism). The niche of each species is randomly assigned and the range of each species’ niche is (in part) constrained by the specified connectance () of the network. The niche model has also been modified, although it appears that adding to the ‘complexity’ of the niche model does not improve on its ability to generate a more ecologically ‘correct’ network [9].

Each of species assigned a ‘niche value’ parameter drawn uniformly from the interval [0,1]. Species consumes all species falling in a range () that is placed by uniformly drawing the center of the range () from The size of is assigned by using a beta function to randomly draw values from [0,1] whose expected value is and then multiplying that value by to obtain the desired .

### 5.1.3 Allometric diet breadth model

The Allometric diet breadth model (ADBM; [10]) is rooted in feeding theory and allocates the links between species based on energetics, which predicts the diet of a consumer based on energy intake. This means that the model is focused on predicting not only the number of links in a network but also the arrangement of these links based on the diet breadth of a species, where the diet () is defined as follows:

where is the handling time, which is the product of the attack rate and resource density , is the energy content of the resource and is the ratio handling time, with the relationship being dependent on the ratio of predator and prey bodymass as follows:

or

Refer to [10] for more details as to how these different terms are parametrised.

### 5.1.4 L matrix

For now we can link to the ATNr package [14] until I can find a more suitable manuscript that breaks down this construction method. [11] Interactions are determined by allometric rules (ratio of consumer () and resource () body sizes) and a Ricker function as defined by and and returns The probability of a link () existing between a consumer and resource, and is defined as follows:

where

It is also possible to apply a threshold value to , whereby any probabilities below that threshold are set to zero.

## 5.2 Interaction predictions

### 5.2.1 Paleo food web inference model

The Paleo food web inference model (PFIM; [4]) uses a series of rules for a set of trait categories (such as habitat and body size) to determine if an interaction can feasibly occur between a species pair. If all conditions are met for the different rule classes then an interaction is deemed to be feasible. The original work put forward in [4] also includes a ‘downsampling’ step developed by [3] that uses a power law, defined by the link distribution, to ‘prune’ down some of the links. It is worth mentioning that this approach is similar to that developed by [15] with the exception that Shaw does not specifically bin species into guilds, and so we choose to use the method developed by Shaw since both methods should produce extremely similar networks as they are built on the same underlying philosophy.

### 5.2.2 Body size ratio model

The body size ratio model [12] determines feeding interactions using the ratio between consumer () and resource () body sizes - which supposedly stems from niche theory (still trying to reconcile that). The probability of a link existing between a consumer and resource (in its most basic form) is defined as follows:

where

The original latent-trait model developed by [12] also included an additional latent trait term however for simplicity we will use [Equation 1](#eq-bodymass) as per [16] . Based on [12] it is possible to estimate the parameters , , and using a GLM but we will use the parameters from [16], which was ‘trained’ on the Serengeti food web data and are as follows: = 1.41, = 3.75, and = 1.87.

# 6. Aims…

Here we do this because it lets us unpack the nuances of what the different network representation. Firstly we want ot identify the differences between models that predict interactions (and thus metawebs), and models that predict network structure. Specifically we want to look at 1) the structural difference between all models (*i.e.,* do we see a difference in the distribution of links between networks that have the same number of nodes?) and 2) the identity of pairwise links between species pairs (*i.e.,* do different models differ in which links are present (or absent) between species pairs?) Additionally we want to establish if using networks that are constructed using different models will change the the downstream inferences that are made by repeating the work done by [1].

# 7. Methods

## 7.1 Dataset Overview

### 7.1.1 Species occurrence

Here we use the fossil occurrence data over an interval extends from the upper Pliensbachian (~185 Ma) to the upper Toarcian (~175 Ma) of the Cleveland Basin [see 1 for a more comprehensive overview]. The data set consists of a subset of four broad time periods (pre-extinction, post-extinction, early recovery, and late recovery). The assemblages are treated as communities of interacting organisms. Something about the total number of taxa as well as numbers per a time period? Probbaly also make a comment that this is a ‘deep time’ community we are looking at.

### 7.1.2 Defining modes of life (traits)

We used the modes of life (traits) as identified in [1], who defined four traits: motility (fast, slow, facultative, non-motile), tiering (pelagic, erect, surficial, semi-infaunal, shallow infaunal, deep infaunal), feeding (predator, suspension feeder, deposit feeder, mining, grazer), and size: gigantic (>500 mm), very large (>300–500 mm), large (>100–300 mm), medium (>50–100 mm), small (>10–50 mm), tiny (≤10 mm), for each fossil species based on the ecological traits defined in the Bambach ecospace model [17].It would be very sexy if we could get a figure that looks something like this together…

## 7.2 Assessing structural differences

In terms of wanting to asses and compare across the different models it is beneficial to approach this task by thinking about the different aspects of the network as well as interactions that are being predicted by the different models. It is perhaps beneficial to think of these across different ‘scales’ of organisation within the network, namely macro (the entire network), meso (smaller interacting units within the network), and micro (species-level attributes). Although there are a myriad of possible ways to ‘measure’ and analyse ecological networks [18] we do still lack a clear set of guidelines for assessing how well models recover network structure [19] and it is beneficial to use a small subset of metrics that can clearly be tied to broader aspects of network function or capturing a ecological process.

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| Table 2: An informative caption about the different network properties   | Label | Definition | Scale | Reference (for maths), can make footnotes probs | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Connectance | , where is the number of species and the number of links | Macro |  | | GenSD | Normalized standard deviation of generality of a species standardized by | Micro | [13] | | LinkSD | Normalized standard deviation of links (number of consumers plus resources per taxon) | Micro |  | | Richness | Number of nodes in the network | Macro |  | | TL | Prey-weighted trophic level averaged across taxa | Macro | [20] | | VulSD | Normalized standard deviation of vulnerability of a species standardized by | Micro | [13] | | Diameter | Diameter can also be measured as the average of the distances between each pair of nodes in the network | Macro | [18] | |  | Spectral radius is a a conceptual analog to nestedness (and more appropriate for unipartite networks). It is defined as the absolute value of the largest real part of the eigenvalues of the *undirected* adjacency matrix | Macro | [21] | | Complexity | SVD complexity of a network, defined as the Pielou entropy of its singular values | Macro | [22] | | S1 | Number of linear chains | Meso | [23]; [24] | | S2 | Number of omnivory motifs | Meso | [23]; [24] | | S4 | Number of apparent competition motifs | Meso | [23]; [24] | | S5 | Number of direct competition motifs | Meso | [23]; [24] | |

### 7.2.1 Macro network properties

**Connectance** [25] has been shown to be the feature of networks that underpin a series of other properties and function [26] and so it is perhaps the most important structural attribute for a model to be able to retrieve correctly. Additionally we consider the **complexity** of networks by calculating their SVD entropy (this gives us an estimate of the physical as opposed to behavioural complexity of networks; [22]), we could also look at the rank/rank deficiency of networks which (theoretically) represents the number fo unique interaction strategies in the network [22], which may be specifically interesting in terms of looking at pre and post extinction but also as a way to unpack ‘functional redundancy’ that some models may introduce.

### 7.2.2 Meso network properties

Motifs represent smaller subset of interactions between three species, and are argued to capture dynamics that are likely to be ecologically relevant [23,24]. Here we specifically look at the number of **linear chains**, **omnivory**, **apparent competition**, and **direct competition** motifs. In the broader context the ability of a model in being able to capture these smaller motifs will inform as to its suitability of use understanding the more dynamic component of network ecology.

### 7.2.3 Micro network properties

The number of interactions established (**generality**) or received (**vulnerability**) by each species [27], are (broadly) indicative of consumer-resource relationships and diet breadth of species [ref]. Although this is usually determined at the species level the standard deviation of the generality and vulnerability of species is often used when benchmarking predicted networks [*e.g.,* 9,10].

The **specificity** of species in a network is measured as a function of the proportion of resources they effectively use [28]

## 7.3 Assessing pairwise interaction differences

**Interaction turnover** [28] tells us which interactions are ‘conserved’ (shared) across the networks from the same period but constructed using different models.

## 7.4 Assessing network inference

Here we will look at extinctions of the different paleo TSS [29]

### 7.4.1 Robustness

see [30]

## 7.5 Constructing networks

For each paleo community (time bin) we constructed **100** networks for each model (so 6 \* 100) networks. These networks were ‘simplified’ to removed any disconnected species. In total 2400 networks were constructed. When a quantitative measure of body size is needed (ADBM, bodymassratio, lmatrix) we drew a body mass for each species from a uniform distribution. The ranges were defined by the different size classes as discussed in insert cross ref to correct subsection here *e.g.,* a species classed as ‘very large’ would have a body mass drawn from . This was repeated for each run in order to add variation to the networks constructed, however the same body sizes were kept consistent for the relevant models (adbm, bodymassratio, l-matrix) *i.e.,* an ADBM and bodymassratio network from the same rep number would have used the same bodysizes. The PFIM networks were downsampled (see relevant section). For both the random and niche model the desired connectance was randomly selected between the range 0.07 - 0.15 for each repetition but kep consistent for both models. For each network we calculated the properties listed in [Table 2](#tbl-properties)

### 7.5.1 Simulating Extinctions

# 8. Results

## 8.1 Comparing predicted networks

### 8.1.1 Structure

Here we used a Multivariate ANOVA or Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (MANOVA) as it is able to capture model differences based on the combined information of the multiple structural network measures. Model defined as network structure values ~ model + time period and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) to determine if different models produced networks with differing structure.

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| Figure 1: stuff… |

### 8.1.2 Interaction/species turnover

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| Figure 2: stuff… % interaction shared is calculated as number shared interactions / ((number interactions left - shared interactions) + (number interactions right - shared interactions) + shared interactions). Additionally niche and random models are excluded as it is illogical since both of these models are fundamentally species agnostic |

## 8.2 Comparing inference

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| Figure 3: stuff… Recreation of the figure from Dunhill 2024. Note not 100% sold on the TSS and absolute mean calculations… |

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