Unveiling the Complexity of Food Webs: A Comprehensive Overview of Definitions, Scales, and Mechanisms

Tanya Strydom

Jennifer A. Dunne

Timothée Poisot

Andrew P. Beckerman

2024-09-13

Abstract

Food webs are a useful abstraction and representation of the feeding links between species in a community and are used to infer many ecosystem level processes. However, the different theories, mechanisms, and criteria that underpin how a food web is defined and, ultimately, constructed means that not all food webs are representing the same ecological process. Here we present a synthesis of the different assumptions, scales and mechanisms that are used to define different ecological networks ranging from metawebs (an inventory of all potential interactions) to fully realised networks (interactions that occur within a given community over a certain timescale). Illuminating the assumptions, scales, and mechanisms of network inference allows a formal categorisation of how to use networks to answer key ecological and conservation questions and defines guidelines to prevent unintentional misuse or misinterpretation.

At the heart of modern biodiversity science are a set of concepts and theories about biodiversity, stability and function. These relate to the abundance, distribution and services that biodiversity provides, and how biodiversity – as an interconnected set of species – responds to multiple stressors. The interaction between species (or individuals) is one of the fundamental building blocks of ecological communities provide a powerful abstraction that can help quantify, conceptualise, and understand biodiversity dynamics, and ultimately, one hopes, make prediction, mitigate change and manage services [ref]. Such network representations of biodiversity (including within species diversity) are increasingly argued to be an asset to predictive ecology, climate change mitigation and resource management. Here, it is argued that characterising biodiversity in a network will allow deeper capacity to understand and predict the abundance, distribution, dynamics and services provided by multiple species facing multiple stressors.

However, the way that a network is constructed (encoded) defines an epistemology of the network concept which, we argue, can influence the resulting observations and conclusions about pattern and mechanisms that are made [1,2]. This process of constructing networks has two major pillars: the data and theory, the latter representing an expression of mechanism and process giving rise to patterns that emerge from collating interactions among species. Each of these pillars carries with it a set of practical, semantic and conceptual constraints that not only influence progress in making network ecology more valuable and potentially predictive, but help define the spatial, temporal and evolutionary scale of assumptions we make and predictions we might generate from the networks.

With respect to data, it is extremely challenging to actually record species interactions in the field [3,4]. Despite notable herculean efforts (**Woodward? Benguela?** [5]), actual coverage of ‘real world’ interaction data remains sparse [6]. Against this practical challenge, there is additionally high variance in the terminology we use to define networks. Finally, the mathematical and statistical tools we use to construct, conceptualise, analyse and predict with these networks are also highly variable.

1. what are the underlying assumptions about nodes, edges, scale and process that are made when we attempt to delimit and describe a food webs;
2. are there families of commonly used tools that map onto assumptions about scales and processes;

The provision of this detail ultimately leads to a set of insights and conclusions about whether, when and under what conditions network representations of biodiversity can contribute to the advancement of ecological theory and generate value in predictive ecology. Specifically, we finish this perspective with an overview of fundamental questions in ecology that we think can benefit from network thinking and a proposal that such thinking can accelerate our capacity to predict the impact of multiple stressors on biodiverse communities.

# 1. Setting the Scene: The Not So Basics of Nodes and Edges

Defining a food web seems simple; it is the representation of the interactions (edges) between species (nodes), however the definition of ‘edges’ and ‘nodes’, as well as the scale at which they are aggregated can take many forms [7]. Networks can be constructed at the population (the links among individuals), community (the links between species), or metacommunity (changes between locations) level. Even if one were to limit their scope to thinking of interaction networks only in terms of food webs at the community-level there are still many ways to define the various components of the network [Panel A of 1](#fig-anatomy), one needs to understand the different intentions/assumptions that are made when a food web is constructed. Although the main goal of constructing a food web is to capture and represent the feeding links between species there are many ways to define the nodes (*e.g.,* species or taxonomic group), edges (*e.g.,* *potential* or *realised* feeding links), the magnitude of the edges (*e.g.,* binary vs probabilistic), and even how the network itself is delimited (does it represent an aggregation of interactions over time?).

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 1: The many ways in which a food web can be defined and described at the node, edge, and even network level. |

### 1.0.1 How do we define a node?

Although this may seem an elementary question in the context of food webs — a node *should* represent a (taxonomic) species, the reality is that nodes can often represent an aggregation of different species - so called ‘trophic species’ or segregation of species by life stages. Representing nodes as non-taxonomic species can be useful in certain contexts [8,9] and in cases where the adult and larval stages of a species have different diets it may make ecological sense [10] meaning that it is not uncommon that networks often have nodes that have different definitions of a ‘species’ *e.g.* consisting of both taxonomic and trophic species. Practical implications of how we are aggregating the nodes is that the resolution may not always be ‘pixel perfect’ *i.e.,* we may be unable to assess the co-extinction risk of a species pair, however there is value in having nodes that represent an aggregation of species, as these convey a much more general overview of how the links are distributed within the community.

### 1.0.2 What is meant by an edge?

At its core, links within food webs can be thought of as a representation of either feeding links between species - be that realised [11] or potential [12], or representative of fluxes within the community/system *e.g.,* energy transfer or material flow [13]. How we specify links will influence the resulting structure of the network - and the inferences we will make thereof. For example taking a food web that consists of links representing all *potential* feeding links for a community (*i.e.,* a metaweb) will be meaningless if one is interested in understanding the flow of energy through the network as the links within a metaweb do not represent environmental/energetic constraints. In addition to the various ways of defining the links between species pairs there are also a myriad of ways in which the links themselves can be quantified. Links between species are often treated as being present or absent (*i.e.,* binary) but it is also possible to use probabilities [which quantifies how likely an interaction is to occur, 14,15] or continuous measurements [which quantifies the strength of of an interaction, 16].

### 1.0.3 Putting the parts together

The ingredients one uses to construct networks generates a unique representation of the mechanisms (see [Section 2](#sec-mechanisms)) that allow inference and reasoning about the structure, aspects of dynamics (*e.g.,* stability), and potentially the function of communities (*e.g.,* flux). It is thus important to keep in mind that different networks are going to be representing different processes and that can only be used for inference of some but not all aspects of the community at large. Here it may be meaningful to contextualise the different ‘types’ of food webs within the larger research programmes (or even practical needs) that have been driving the construction of them.

Before thinking about the ways in which we can predict networks it is perhaps meaningful to take a step back and think about the different criteria that must be met in order for an interaction to be able to occur between two species, specifically thinking of this in terms of distinguishing between the feasibility versus realisation of an interaction and how these are determined (and defined by) different ‘rules’/mechanisms. If we look at this feasibility-reality continuum ([Figure 2](#fig-feasibility)) it is clear how the different predictive approaches (methods) tend to fall within one of the broader categories identified (distinguished) in the triangle. This is not to say that this shortcoming should be viewed as a ‘bug’ but rather a ‘feature’ of the field as it allows one to engage with, as well as construct networks at different scales, which is particularly valuable if one takes into consideration the considerable ‘data cost’ of predicting well resolved, realised networks in comparison to constructing high-level metawebs. However, it is important that there is an awareness and acknowledgement of where within this feasibility-reality one is working at and how this will impact and limit the contexts in which the resulting network can be used and applied within.

# 2. From Nodes and Edges to Scales, Context, and Processes

Armed with these basics, it is now possible to review the scales and assumptions that are made by a wide range of tools to assist in constructing networks against poor data with the hope of capturing important processes that underpin accurate prediction. Our thesis centres on a four-tier conceptualization of networks: co-occurrence, feasibility, mass effects and energetics. In the following sections we review each of these and then provide a synthesis among them.

## 2.1 Understanding the processes that determine species interactions

Processes that are all-or-nothing (possibility) vs processes that are context dependent (likelihood). Processes form the underlying logic of models (and arguably even empirical data capture). Processes influence how we define the network (its anatomy). Ultimately when we put this all together it will influence how we can and should use the resulting network.

Important goal here is to introduce the idea that there are multiple facets as to what determines the interaction between species and that there is some sort of ‘scale of organisation’ [Figure 2](#fig-feasibility). We can then introduce these different scales/theories and I think some key points to highlights are the features, limits, and descriptions of these different scales (by that I mean what rules them, what finds them, and what binds them - sorry not sorry). I think it is also worth either in this section or in the one where we talk about model families to discuss the idea of ‘moving between’ different levels - e.g. downsampling but also feasibility - can we actually do that? Another interesting discussion here (or maybe actually something that can make its way into the concluding remarks) is thinking about what determines interactions vs what determines structure…

* These different theories are shown in [Figure 2](#fig-feasibility) and we can see there is some element of scaling (species - population - individual)

|  |
| --- |
| Figure 2: TODO. |

**Evolutionary compatibility**

There is compelling evidence that the possibility of an interaction occurring between two species is the result of their shared (co)evolutionary history [17,18]. In the more proximal sense this is manifested as the ‘trait complementarity’ between two species, whereby one species (the predator) has the ‘correct’ set of traits that allow it to chase, capture, kill, and consume the other species (the prey). For species pairs where this condition is not met the link is deemed to be forbidden [4]; *i.e.,* not physically possible and will always be absent within the network. In the context of trying to determine the feasibility (*i.e.,* the *possibility*) of an interaction, phylogeny is an excellent predictor [19,20] and allows one to construct what can be considered to be a metaweb. In terms of thinking about the anatomy of an ‘feasibility network’ one should be aware that it is possible to represent interactions as either binary (feasible/forbidden; *i.e.,* the traditional definition of a metaweb [12]) or as a probability [15], where the probability represents how likely that the interaction between to species is feasible (what is the possibility of this interaction occurring?).

**(Co)occurrence**

Although the outright assumption that because two species are co-occurring it must mean that they are interacting is inherently flawed [21], it is of course impossible for two species to interact (at least in terms of feeding links) if they are not co-occurring in time and space. Thus co-occurrence data alone is insufficient to build an accurate and ecologically meaningful representation of a food web having information on the co-occurrence of species can further aid us in refining metawebs by allowing us to downsample the network based on the species found in a specific location, or even add additional uncertainty based in how likely species are to co-occur [22]. Additionally the interplay between the interaction between a species pair and their co-occurrence is meaningful when one is operating in the space of trying to determine the distribution of a species [23], and forms a key component of some of the next generation species distribution models *e.g.,* joint SDMs [24].

**Abundance**

The abundance of the different species within the community can influence the likelihood of an interaction occurring in a myriad of ways. There is the argument that networks (and the interactions that make them up) are driven by only the abundance of the different species and not the characteristics (traits), *sensu* neutral processes and have been formalised with the neutral model [25], as well as statistical tools [26]. Alternatively the abundance of species in a community can influence which interactions are ultimately realised [15,27].

**Predator choice (energetic cost)**

Ultimately, predator choice is underpinned by the energetic cost-benefit of trying to catch, kill, and consume prey, and is well described within optimal foraging theory [ref] and rests on the idea that the prey a predator chooses to target is one that will have the greatest return on energy with the lowest energetic cost. There are additional bodies of work that attempt to include the cost of movement that the environment imposes on an individual [28] as well as 2D/3D search space [29]. In terms of formalising these processes in the context of predicting networks using diet models [30,31] that have predator choice determined by the handling time, energy content, prey density, and predator attack rate. [32] developed a model that moves the energy of the system into different modules related to the process of the predator acquiring energy from the prey *i.e.,* compartmentation in food webs [33].

**Indirect interactions**

The realisation (presence/absence) or strength of trophic interactions themselves can also be modified by other, indirect (non-trophic), interactions [34,35], this can be either ‘directly’ through *e.g.,* competition or ‘indirectly’ *e.g.,* mutualistic/facilitative interactions will alter the fine-scale distribution and abundance of some species [36,37].

It should be self evident that the different processes discussed above are all ultimately going to influence the realisation of interactions as well as the structure of a network, however they are acting at different scales of organisation. Both the **co-occurrence** and the **evolutionary compatibility** are valid at the scale of the species pair of interest, that is the *possibility* of an interaction being present/absent is assessed at the pairwise level and one is left with a ‘list’ of interactions that are present/absent. Although it is possible to build a network (*i.e.,* metaweb) from this information it is important to be aware that the structure of this network is not constrained by real-world dynamics or conditions, just becuase species are able to interact does not mean that they will [27]. In order to construct a network who’s structure is a closer approximation of reality (localised interactions) one needs to take into consideration properties of the community as a whole and not just the two species of interest.

**downsampling paragraph??**

# 3. Network prediction is nuanced

The different models that are used to either predict or construct networks have an underlying philosophy that often only captures one or a few of the processes discussed in [Section 2.1](#sec-process), has implications for how the resulting network is defined [Section 1](#sec-anatomy), which will ultimately delimit and define what inferences can be made from the resulting network. Selecting a model for the task of network prediction should come down to two things; what *aspect* of a food web one is interested in predicting, and what data are available, necessary, and sufficient, and what is the purpose of wanting to predict a network? It is important that a researcher is aware of this to ensure that the appropriate model is selected. Broadly researchers will be interested in predicting/constructing two different types of networks; *metawebs*, which is essentially a list of all interactions that are *possible* for a specific community (*i.e.,* at the scale of the species pairs), or being able to predict location specific, *realised*, networks for the community (*i.e.,* at the scale of the community). The nature of metawebs means that they are unable to capture the structural metrics of realised/‘real-world’ networks [38]. The researcher is also constrained by the data needs of both the model as well as the network type; for example in order to predict a realised network one needs additional data (*e.g.,* abundance), making metawebs a more feasible choice in data-poor contexts (*e.g.,* [39] construct a metaweb using a species list and a phylogenetic tree). The final question is assessing the purpose of predicting a network - is it to create a series of simulated, species agnostic but still ecologically plausible, networks [*e.g.,*] or to predict a network for a specific community at a specific location. It is these three points that will ultimately dictate which model is going to best allow one to predict the appropriate network.

Although the ability to predict ‘real-world’ interactions (and the resulting food webs) can have more intuitive ‘real world’ applications *e.g.,* being able to ‘recover’ food webs that have since gone extinct [40,41], using pairwise interactions to understand species distributions [24] or even co-extinction risk [42], a more structural approach to network construction affords one an opportunity to interrogate some of the more high-level mechanisms that are structuring networks.

## 3.1 Models that predict structure

Although we identify mechanisms that determine species interactions in [Section 2.1](#sec-process) not all models that are used to predict networks operate at this ‘mechanistic’ level, but rather represent the *structure* of a network based on a series of *a priori* assumptions of network connectance (*e.g.,* the niche model [9]; although see [43] for a parameter-free model) or other structural features of a *realised* network (*e.g.,* stochastic block model, [44]). Importantly these structural models do not make species specific predictions (they are species agnostic and usually treat nodes as trophic species) and so cannot be used to determine if an interaction is either possible *or* realised between two species (*i.e.,*one cannot use these models to determine if species eats species ). Although this means this suite of models are unsuitable as tools for predicting interactions, they have been shown to be sufficient tools to predict the structure of networks [45].

## 3.2 How do we predict food webs?

There as many ways to predict networks as what there is to define them and along with taking into consideration the points raised in the previous section it is also beneficial to think about the context in which the different models were developed - and how this will influence the networks that they produce… Also it is not feasibly possible to list every single approach that has been developed to predict networks and so we will present what we believe to be the broad families that represent the different approaches to predicting networks, particularly how these relate to the processes identified in [Section 2.1](#sec-process), as well as models that predict network structure (see [Section 3.1](#sec-network-build)).

In order for a model to formalise a ‘complete’ food web it is necessary to formalise two aspects of the network, ‘who eats whom’ (to determine the links between nodes) as well as the structure of the network (to limit the distribution of links), however most models are inclined to focus on one of the two aspects. As there are many food web models to choose from it is perhaps useful to think about the models in terms of model families, a summary of these families is presented in [Table 1](#tbl-families) highlights the differences and similarities of the philosophies and assumptions that determine a network. A more extensive overview of the different models that fall with in the different model families can be found in [SuppMat 1](https://beckslab.github.io/ms_t_is_for_topology/notebooks/model_descriptions-preview.html) and for a more detailed breakdown of the different ‘traits’ of the model families refer to [SuppMat 2](https://beckslab.github.io/ms_t_is_for_topology/notebooks/model_qualitative-preview.html).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 1: A summary of the different families of tools that can be used to generate food webs.   | Model family | Assumptions | Data/process | ‘Limitation’ | Network type | Key reference | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | null | Links are randomly distributed within a network |  | parameter assumptions, species agnostic | structural network |  | | neutral | Network structure is random, but species abundance determines links between nodes | abundance | parameter assumptions | structural network | [25] | | resource | Networks are interval, species can be ordered on a ‘niche axis’ |  | parameter assumptions, species agnostic | structural network | [45] | | generative | Networks are determined by their structural features |  | need real world networks | structural network |  | | energetic | Interactions are determined by energetic costs | abundance + energy | does not account for forbidden links in terms of evolutionary compatibility | ‘energy’ network |  | | graph embedding | Interactions can be predicted from the latent traits of networks | evolutionary compatibility | need real world networks | metaweb | [39] | | trait matching | Interactions can be inferred by a mechanistic framework/relationships | evolutionary compatibility | well studied species/communities | metaweb | [46] | | binary classifiers | Interactions can be predicted by learning the relationship between interactions and ecologically relevant predictors | evolutionary compatibility | need real world networks | metaweb | [47] | | expert knowledge | ‘Boots on the ground’ ecological knowledge and observations | evolutionary compatibility | well studied species/communities | metaweb |  | | data scavenging | Webscraping to create networks from online databases |  | need real world networks | metaweb | [48] (if you squint?) | | co-occurrence | co-occurrence patterns arise from interactions so we can use these patterns to reverse engineer the interactions | co-occurrence | does not account for forbidden links in terms of evolutionary compatibility or account for energy constraints | co-occurrence network |  | |

# 4. Making Progress with Networks

There is a bit of a ‘point of conflict’ between those calling for ‘pixel perfect’, regional scale data [11,49] and for the means to generate networks that are ecologically plausible *representations* (*sensu* structural networks). This represents two challenges; one is that models that represent generalisations often lack the ability to retrieve any species/community specificity which limits their utility for real world, species-driven scenarios *e.g.,* species driven conservation efforts, however networks that are constructed through either empirical observations or through predictive means are fundamentally going to represent metawebs, *i.e.,* lack constrained links.

In this section I want to highlight that we don’t actually have any clear guidelines as to how we can ‘use’ networks - which probably stems from both the fact that when I am talking about a network and when someone else is talking about a network we may actually be talking about two very different conceptualisations of ‘a network’ (this should actually be a selling point in the intro - may have just found my *raison d’etre*) as well as that a lot of the ideas that we have about networks are not really tied to any sort of tangible function (i.e. Tim’s GeoBon ms thing-y). However we can maybe at least try to present some guidelines - but I think specifically within the sort of Petchey dilemma space and clearly tied to the ideas we discuss in the ms. This includes: understanding the limits of how a network is defined and how the underlying theory impacts the use as well as data?? IDK we need to shoehorn data in here somehow… We can also use this as a gap identifying space and I think the framing can still rest under the limits concept particularly time, space, and boundaries - which will all probably fall under some aspect of biological scale… We can also raise the idea of trust - as in which methods have more support/trust than others. Also what even a ‘real’ network entails (and this links again back to Tim’s stuff) as well as a subtle jab at Pringles notion that the most critical issue in the world of food webs is being able to identify every. single. link. even though there is no real discussion as to what is an ‘opportunistic’ link vs a link that represents a sustainable energy source for a population (or would it be an individual)…

We need to be aware of the parameter space that is possible given a specific definition of a network and operate within those parameters.

# 5. Concluding remarks

I think the idea of time and how we are aggregating networks across that should be a prominent feature here…

* In certain situations structure is ‘enough’ but there may be use cases where we are really interested in the node-level interactions *i.e.,* species identity is a thing we care about and need to be able to retrieve specific interactions at specific nodes correctly.
* Why do interaction models do so badly at predicting structure? Nuance of metaweb vs realisation but also time? At the core of it interaction models are trained on existing interaction data; this is data that are most likely closer to a metaweb than a local realisation even if they are being inventoried at a small scale…
  + We can briefly shoehorn downsampling here maybe??
* It will be interesting to bring up the idea that if a model is missing a specific pairwise link but doing well overall then when does it matter?
  + The fact that *some* people are concerned about the taxonomic resolution and cascading effects those might have on our understanding of network structure [11,49], but that puts us in a place where we are at risk of losing our ability to distinguish the wood from the tree - are we not (at least at times) concerned more with understanding ecosystem level processes than with needing to understand things *perfectly* at the species level.
  + I don’t think these ‘rare’/nuanced links (e.g. carnivorous hippos) are going to rock the boat when we think about networks at the structural level.

“The resolution of food-web data is demonic because it can radically change network topology and associated biological inferences in ways that are unknowable in the absence of better data.” - [49] The counter to this is that structural models are often not working at the species level and thus the structure remains ‘unchanged’ when you increase the resolution - I don’t think that people are that concerned with the structure of real world networks barring connectance and since that scales with species richness anyway your final proportion will probably still remain the same…

* I think a big take home will (hopefully) be how different approaches do better in different situations and so you as an end user need to take this into consideration and pick accordingly. I think [50] might have (and share) some thoughts on this. I feel like I need to look at [51] but maybe not exactly in this context but vaguely adjacent.
  + I think this is sort of the crux of the argument presented in [52] as well.

*“we highlight an interesting paradox: the models with the best performance measures are not necessarily the models with the closest reconstructed network structure.”* - [53]

* Do we need network models to predict interactions and interaction models to predict structure?
  + “Another argument for the joint prediction of networks and interactions is to reduce circularity and biases in the predictions. As an example, models like linear filtering generate probabilities of non-observed interactions existing, but do so based on measured network properties.” - [54]
  + Aligning (dove-tailing) with this the idea of ensemble modelling as presented by [55]
* Close out with a call to action that we have models that predict networks very well and models that predict interactions very well but nothing that is doing well at predicting both - this is where we should be focusing our attention when it comes to furthering model development…
* Do we expect there to be differences when thinking about unipartite vs bipartite networks? Is there underlying ecology/theory that would assume that different mechanisms (and thus models) are relevant in these two ‘systems’.
  + The [56] paper looks at some methods but is specifically looking at a bipartite world…

do we bring this up? this could be a box… if we have the ‘finances’ for it… otherwise it should go to the outstanding questions fur sure

“That being said, there is a compelling argument for the need to ‘combine’ these smaller functional units with larger spatial networks [57] and that we should also start thinking about the interplay of time and space [58]. Although deciding exactly what measure might actually be driving differences between local networks and the regional metaweb might not be that simple [59].”

## 5.1 Time

Look at [60] and in a way [61]

We lack a clear agenda (and conceptualisation) as to what the appropriate level of aggregation is for a ‘network’. Realistically most empirical networks are more aligned with ‘feasibility networks’ as opposed to ‘realised networks’ as they are often the result of some sort of aggregation of observations across time. This ‘problem’ is two-fold. Firstly we need to think about how this affects any sort of development of theory that sits closer to the ‘realised network’ side of the spectrum - how often are we trying to ask and answer questions about realised networks using feasible networks? The second is that this lack of ‘direction’ as to how we should define a network is (actually) probably one of the biggest barriers that is affecting the use of networks in applied settings…

Another time perspective question is when do we determine a link to be ‘real’… In the context of feasible networks this is perhaps clearer - all things equal would the predator be bale to consume the prey. However in the realised space there is also the question of the long term ‘energetic feasibility’ of an interaction - just because an interaction is possible in the now is it able to sustain a population in the long term. And what is the scale for that long term - are we thinking at the generational scale? Because ultimately when we are constructing a network we are aggregating not only across space but also across time.

# Outstanding questions

* non-consumptive effects
* how do we define the spatial and temporal ‘boundaries’ of a network?
* how do we define a ‘real’ network?

# References

1. Proulx, S.R. *et al.* (2005) [Network thinking in ecology and evolution](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2005.04.004). *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 20, 345–353

2. Brimacombe, C. *et al.* (2023) [Shortcomings of reusing species interaction networks created by different sets of researchers](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3002068). *PLOS Biology* 21, e3002068

3. Jordano, P. (2016) [Chasing Ecological Interactions](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002559). *PLOS Biology* 14, e1002559

4. Jordano, P. (2016) Sampling networks of ecological interactions. *Functional Ecology* DOI: [10.1111/1365-2435.12763](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2435.12763)

5. Maiorano, L. *et al.* (2020) [TETRA-EU 1.0: A species-level trophic metaweb of European tetrapods](https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.13138). *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 29, 1452–1457

6. Poisot, T. *et al.* (2021) [Global knowledge gaps in species interaction networks data](https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.14127). *Journal of Biogeography* 48, 1552–1563

7. Poisot, T. *et al.* (2016) [Describe, understand and predict: Why do we need networks in ecology?](https://www.jstor.org/stable/48582345) *Functional Ecology* 30, 1878–1882

8. Yodzis, P. (1982) [The Compartmentation of Real and Assembled Ecosystems](https://doi.org/10.1086/284013). *The American Naturalist* 120, 551–570

9. Williams, R.J. and Martinez, N.D. (2000) [Simple rules yield complex food webs](https://doi.org/10.1038/35004572). *Nature* 404, 180–183

10. Clegg, T. *et al.* (2018) [The impact of intraspecific variation on food web structure](https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.2523). *Ecology* 99, 2712–2720

11. Pringle, R.M. (2020) [Untangling Food Webs](https://doi.org/10.1515/9780691195322-020). In *Unsolved Problems in Ecology*, pp. 225–238, Princeton University Press

12. Dunne, J.A. (2006) The Network Structure of Food Webs. In *Ecological networks: Linking structure and dynamics* (Dunne, J. A. and Pascual, M., eds), pp. 27–86, Oxford University Press

13. Lindeman, R.L. (1942) [The Trophic-Dynamic Aspect of Ecology](https://doi.org/10.2307/1930126). *Ecology* 23, 399–417

14. Poisot, T. *et al.* (2016) [The structure of probabilistic networks](https://doi.org/10). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 7, 303–312

15. Banville, F. *et al.* (2024) [Deciphering probabilistic species interaction networks](https://doi.org/10.32942/X28G8Z)EcoEvoRxiv

16. Berlow, E.L. *et al.* (2004) [Interaction strengths in food webs: Issues and opportunities](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0021-8790.2004.00833.x). *Journal of Animal Ecology* 73, 585–598

17. Gómez, J.M. *et al.* (2010) [Ecological interactions are evolutionarily conserved across the entire tree of life](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09113). *Nature* 465, 918–921

18. Dalla Riva, G.V. and Stouffer, D.B. (2016) [Exploring the evolutionary signature of food webs’ backbones using functional traits](https://doi.org/10.1111/oik.02305). *Oikos* 125, 446–456

19. Strydom, T. *et al.* (2022) [Food web reconstruction through phylogenetic transfer of low-rank network representation](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13835). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 13, 2838–2849

20. Fricke, E.C. *et al.* (2022) [Collapse of terrestrial mammal food webs since the Late Pleistocene](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abn4012). *Science* 377, 1008–1011

21. Blanchet, F.G. *et al.* (2020) [Co-occurrence is not evidence of ecological interactions](https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.13525). *Ecology Letters* 23, 1050–1063

22. Dansereau, G. *et al.* (2023) Spatially explicit predictions of food web structure from regional level data

23. Higino, G.T. *et al.* (2023) [Mismatch between IUCN range maps and species interactions data illustrated using the Serengeti food web](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.14620). *PeerJ* 11, e14620

24. Pollock, L.J. *et al.* (2014) [Understanding co-occurrence by modelling species simultaneously with a Joint Species Distribution Model (JSDM)](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12180). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 5, 397–406

25. Canard, E. *et al.* (2012) [Emergence of Structural Patterns in Neutral Trophic Networks](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0038295). *PLOS ONE* 7, e38295

26. Momal, R. *et al.* (2020) [Tree-based inference of species interaction networks from abundance data](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13380). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 11, 621–632

27. Poisot, T. *et al.* (2015) [Beyond species: Why ecological interaction networks vary through space and time](https://doi.org/10.1111/oik.01719). *Oikos* 124, 243–251

28. Cherif, M. *et al.* (2024) [The environment to the rescue: Can physics help predict predator–prey interactions?](https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.13105) *Biological Reviews* n/a

29. Pawar, S. *et al.* (2012) [Dimensionality of consumer search space drives trophic interaction strengths](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11131). *Nature* 486, 485–489

30. Beckerman, A.P. *et al.* (2006) [Foraging biology predicts food web complexity](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0603039103). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 103, 13745–13749

31. Petchey, O.L. *et al.* (2008) [Size, foraging, and food web structure](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0710672105). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105, 4191–4196

32. Wootton, K.L. *et al.* (2023) [Towards a modular theory of trophic interactions](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2435.13954). *Functional Ecology* 37, 26–43

33. Krause, A.E. *et al.* (2003) [Compartments revealed in food-web structure](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature02115). *Nature* 426, 282–285

34. Golubski, A.J. and Abrams, P.A. (2011) [Modifying modifiers: What happens when interspecific interactions interact?](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2656.2011.01852.x) *Journal of Animal Ecology* 80, 1097–1108

35. Pilosof, S. *et al.* (2017) [The multilayer nature of ecological networks](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0101). *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 1, 101

36. Kéfi, S. *et al.* (2012) [More than a meal… integrating non-feeding interactions into food webs: More than a meal …](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1461-0248.2011.01732.x). *Ecology Letters* 15, 291–300

37. Kéfi, S. *et al.* (2015) [Network structure beyond food webs: Mapping non-trophic and trophic interactions on Chilean rocky shores](https://doi.org/10.1890/13-1424.1). *Ecology* 96, 291–303

38. Caron, D. *et al.* (2024) [Trait-matching models predict pairwise interactions across regions, not food web properties](https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.13807). *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 33, e13807

39. Strydom, T. *et al.* (2023) [Graph embedding and transfer learning can help predict potential species interaction networks despite data limitations](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.14228). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 14, 2917–2930

40. Dunne, J.A. *et al.* (2008) [Compilation and Network Analyses of Cambrian Food Webs](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0060102). *PLOS Biology* 6, e102

41. Yeakel, J.D. *et al.* (2014) [Collapse of an ecological network in Ancient Egypt](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1408471111). *PNAS* 111, 14472–14477

42. Dunn, R.R. *et al.* (2009) [The sixth mass coextinction: Are most endangered species parasites and mutualists?](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2009.0413) *Proceedings. Biological Sciences* 276, 3037–3045

43. Allesina, S. and Pascual, M. (2009) [Food web models: A plea for groups](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1461-0248.2009.01321.x). *Ecology Letters* 12, 652–662

44. Xie, J.-R. *et al.* (2017) [Completeness of Community Structure in Networks](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-05585-6). *Scientific Reports* 7, 5269

45. Williams, R.J. and Martinez, N.D. (2008) [Success and its limits among structural models of complex food webs](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2656.2008.01362.x). *Journal of Animal Ecology* 77, 512–519

46. Morales-Castilla, I. *et al.* (2015) [Inferring biotic interactions from proxies](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2015.03.014). *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 30, 347–356

47. Pichler, M. *et al.* (2020) [Machine learning algorithms to infer trait-matching and predict species interactions in ecological networks](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13329). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 11, 281–293

48. Poisot, T. *et al.* (2016) [Synthetic datasets and community tools for the rapid testing of ecological hypotheses](https://doi.org/10.1111/ecog.01941). *Ecography* 39, 402–408

49. Pringle, R.M. and Hutchinson, M.C. (2020) [Resolving Food-Web Structure](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-ecolsys-110218-024908). *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 51, 55–80

50. Petchey, O.L. *et al.* (2011) [Fit, efficiency, and biology: Some thoughts on judging food web models](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtbi.2011.03.019). *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 279, 169–171

51. Berlow, E.L. *et al.* (2008) [The “Goldilocks factor” in food webs](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0800967105). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105, 4079–4080

52. Brimacombe, C. *et al.* (2024) [Applying a method before its proof-of-concept: A cautionary tale using inferred food webs](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.22076.65927)

53. Poisot, T. (2023) [Guidelines for the prediction of species interactions through binary classification](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.14071). *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 14, 1333–1345

54. Strydom, T. *et al.* (2021) [A roadmap towards predicting species interaction networks (across space and time)](https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2021.0063). *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 376, 20210063

55. Becker, D.J. *et al.* (2022) [Optimising predictive models to prioritise viral discovery in zoonotic reservoirs](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247(21)00245-7). *The Lancet Microbe* 3, e625–e637

56. Terry, J.C.D. and Lewis, O.T. (2020) [Finding missing links in interaction networks](https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.3047). *Ecology* 101, e03047

57. Fortin, M.-J. *et al.* (2021) [Network ecology in dynamic landscapes](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2020.1889). *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 288, rspb.2020.1889, 20201889

58. Estay, S.A. *et al.* (2023) Editorial: Patterns and processes in ecological networks over space. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution* 11

59. Saravia, L.A. *et al.* (2022) [Ecological network assembly: How the regional metaweb influences local food webs](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2656.13652). *Journal of Animal Ecology* 91, 630–642

60. Hutchinson, M.C. *et al.* (2019) [Seeing the forest for the trees: Putting multilayer networks to work for community ecology](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2435.13237). *Functional Ecology* 33, 206–217

61. Rooney, N. *et al.* (2008) [A landscape theory for food web architecture](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1461-0248.2008.01193.x). *Ecology Letters* 11, 867–881