



Introduction to networks

Network Analysis in Plant Pathology Research Workshop

Aaron I. **Plex** Sulá and the Garrett Lab



PLANT
PATHOLOGY



GLOBAL FOOD
SYSTEMS INSTITUTE



EMERGING PATHOGENS
INSTITUTE



Learning objectives for this presentation

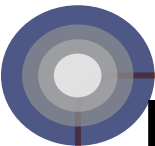
At the end of this lecture, we should be able to...



**Define what we mean
by network**



**Be familiar with networks
in plant pathology**



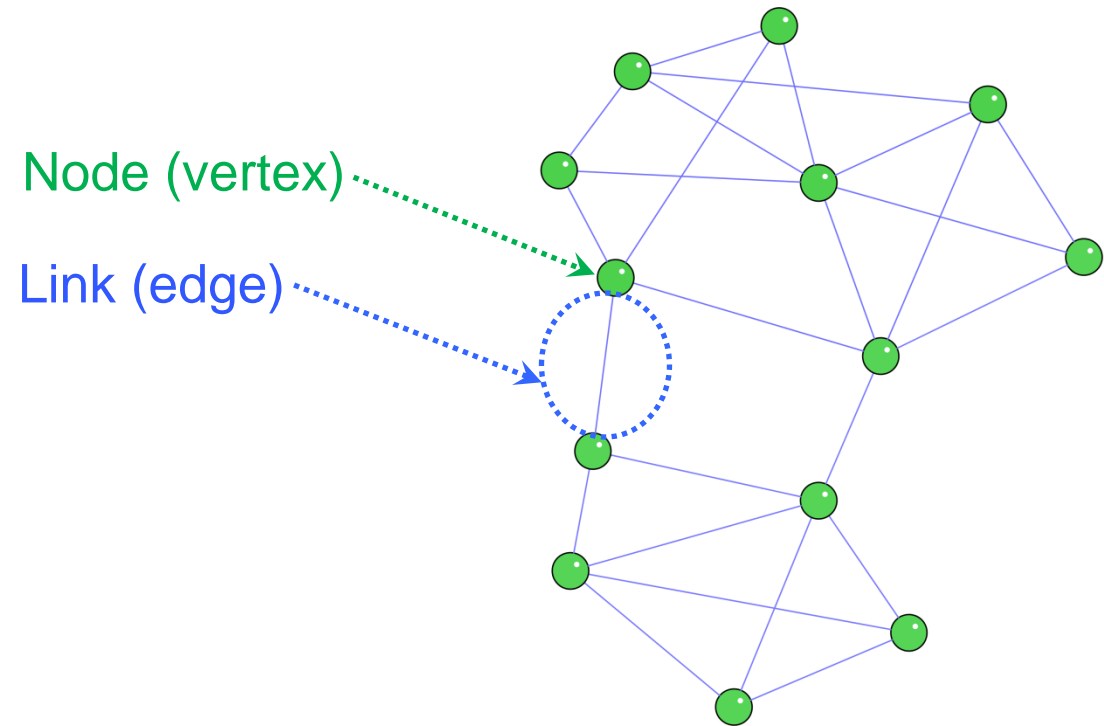
**Learn basic metrics in
network analysis**



**Define a network for your
pathosystem**

What is a network?

- ❖ **Link weight:** level of interaction between at least a pair of nodes.
- ❖ **Dynamic nature:** link weights change over space and time.



Infinite possibilities for network model structures



❖ Nodes could be









- ❖ Locations in spatial networks (counties, fields, plants, leaves, cells, organelles, microbes,...)
- ❖ Entities (individual people, species like in food webs or phytobiomes, genes or molecules)

❖ Links could be

- ❖ Strength or likelihood of influence, triggering, information flow, ...
- ❖ Dependent on environmental variables

For the system you work, what could nodes represent and what would links represent?

Translating Ethiopian potato seed networks: identifying strategic intervention points for managing bacterial wilt and other diseases

 Berea A. Etherton,  Aaron I. Plex Sulá,  Romaric A. Mouafo-Tchinda,  Rogers Kakuhenzire, Haileab A. Kassaye,  Frezer Asfaw, Vasilios S. Kosmakos, Richard W. McCoy,  Yanru Xing, Jiahe Yao,  Kalpana Sharma,  Karen A. Garrett

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.02.12.579952>

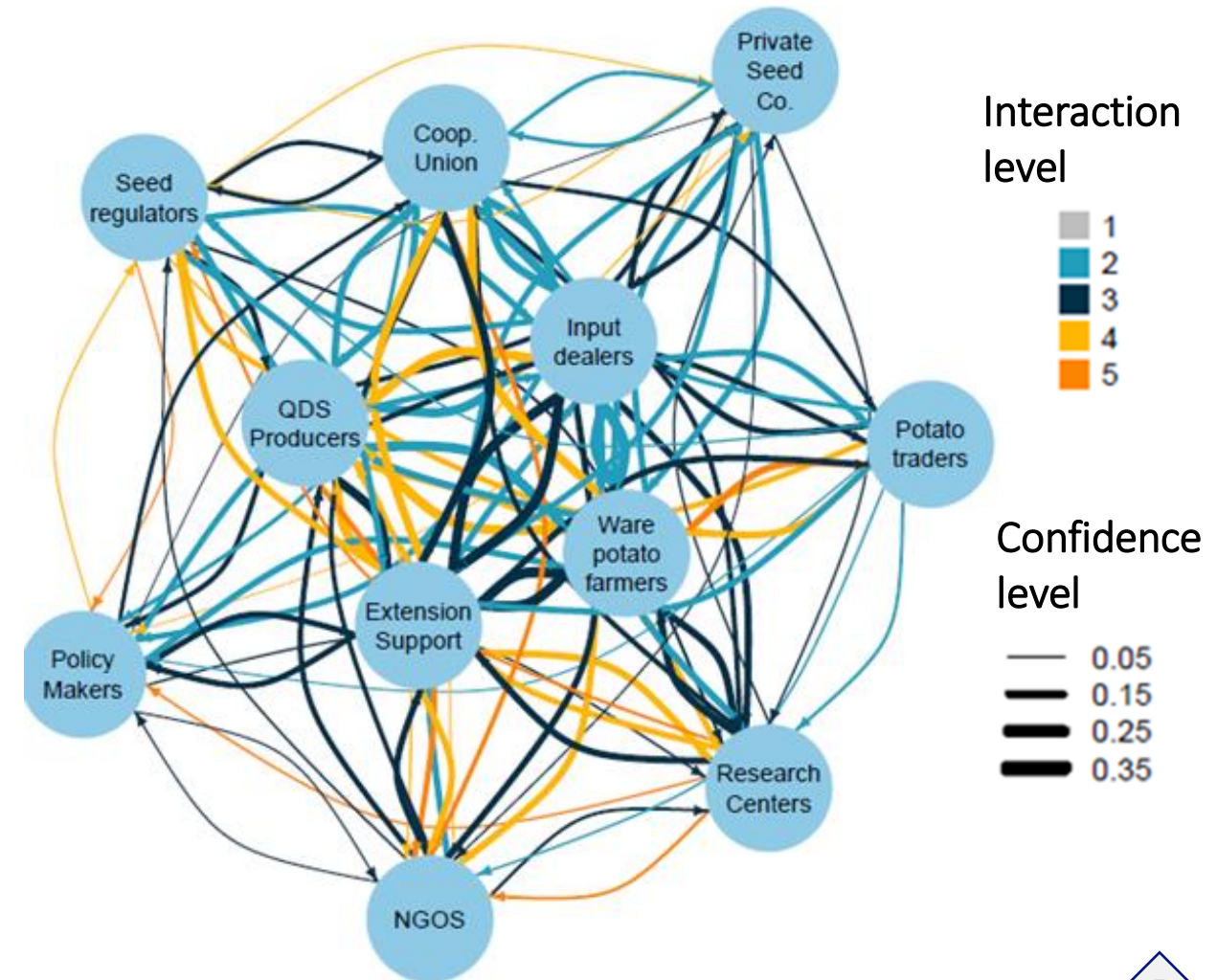
❖ Stakeholder interaction network

❖ Nodes

❖ Potato system stakeholders

❖ Links



❖ Interaction and communication level



Forecasting global spread of invasive pests and pathogens through international trade

ARTICLE

Emerging Technologies

Kellyn Montgomery^{1,2}  | Chelsey Walden-Schreiner¹ | Ariel Saffer¹ |
Chris Jones¹  | Benjamin J. Seliger¹ | Thom Worm¹ | Laura Tateosian¹ |
Makiko Shukunobe¹ | Sunil Kumar² | Ross K. Meentemeyer¹

❖ Simulated spotted lanternfly transmission network

❖ Nodes

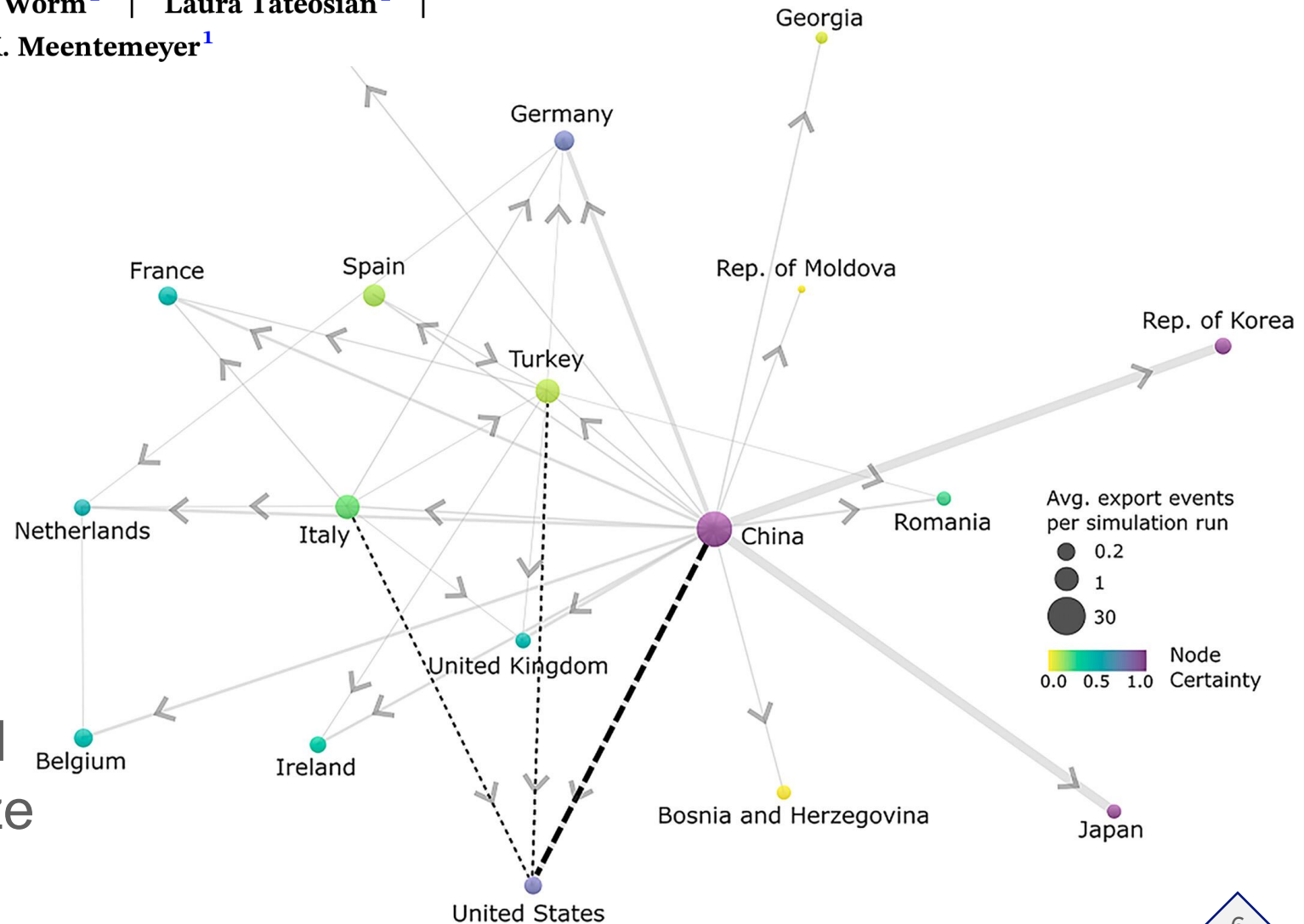
❖ Countries

❖ Link weights

❖ Directional

❖ Transmission likelihood

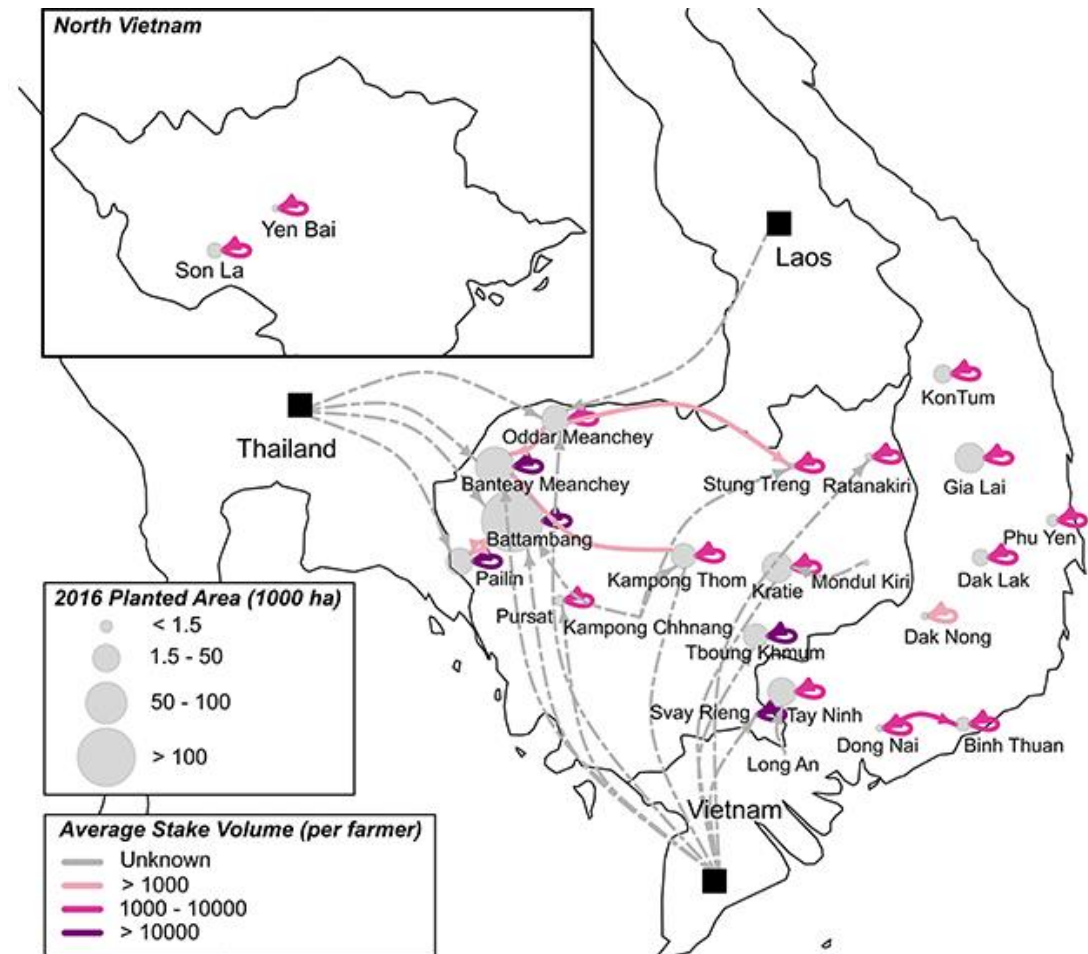
❖ Dashed lines emphasize links with the USA.



Raising the Stakes: Cassava Seed Networks at Multiple Scales in Cambodia and Vietnam

Erik Delaquis¹, Kelsey F. Andersen², Nami Minato¹, Thuy Thi Le Cu¹, Maria Eleanor Karssen³, Sophearith Sok¹, Kris A. G. Wyckhuys^{4,5,6}, Jonathan C. Newby¹, Dharani Dhar Burra¹, Pao Srean⁷, Iv Phirun⁸, Niem Duc Le⁹, Nhan Thi Pham¹⁰, Karen A. Garrett², Conny J. M. Almekinders³, Paul C. Struik¹¹ and Stef de Haan^{1*}

- ❖ Seed exchange network
- ❖ Nodes
 - ❖ Provinces (grey circles)
 - ❖ Countries (black squares)
- ❖ Link weights
 - ❖ Directional exchange of cassava stakes



Population Analyses Reveal Two Host-Adapted Clades of *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, the Causal Agent of Cucurbit Downy Mildew, on Commercial and Wild Cucurbits

E. C. Wallace, K. N. D'Arcangelo, and L. M. Quesada-Ocampo†

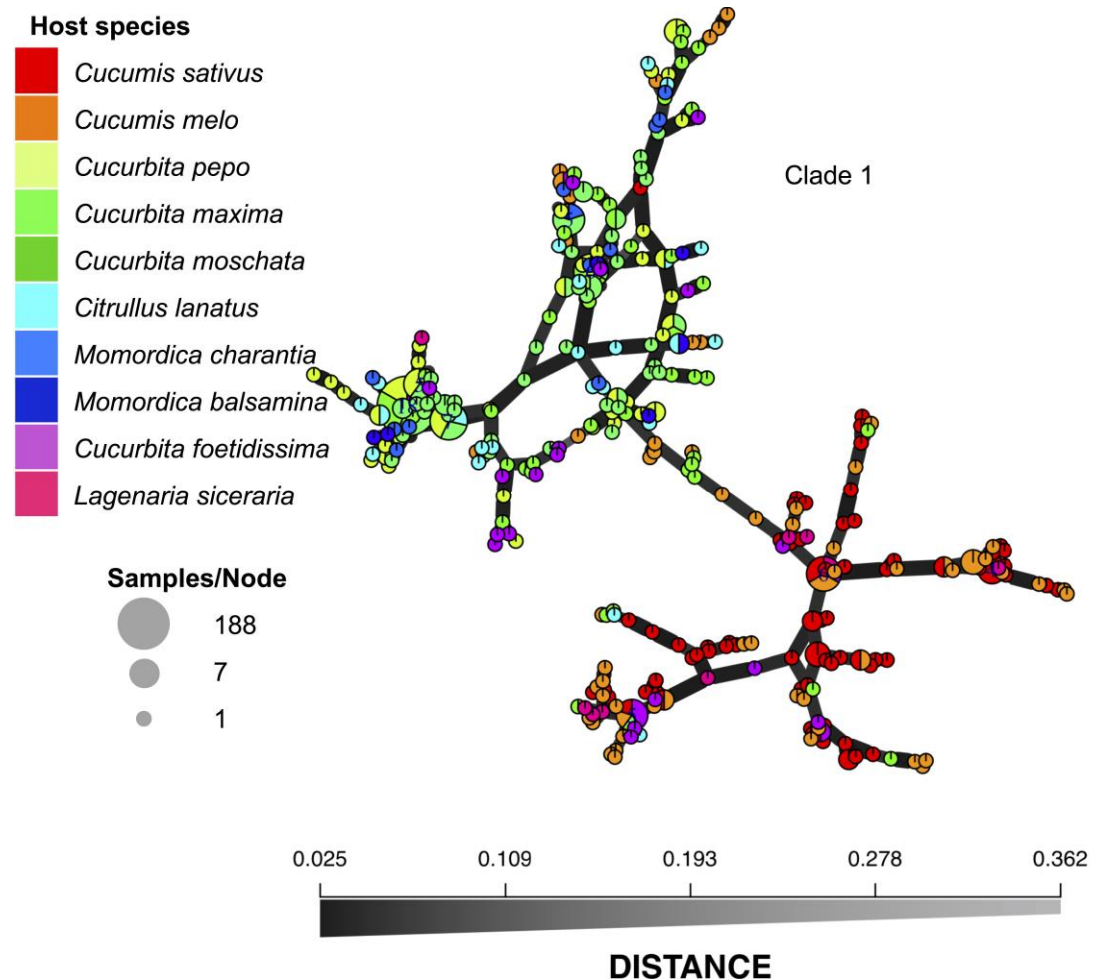
❖ Minimum spanning network

❖ Nodes

- ❖ Multilocus genotypes (MLGs)
- ❖ Frequency (size)
- ❖ Hosts (color)

❖ Link length and brightness

- ❖ Bruvo's genetic distance



A sugarcane smut fungus effector simulates the host endogenous elicitor peptide to suppress plant immunity

Hui Ling^{1,2*} , Xueqin Fu^{1*}, Ning Huang^{2*}, Zaofa Zhong¹, Weihua Su¹, Wenxiong Lin¹, Haitao Cui¹  and Youxiong Que¹ 

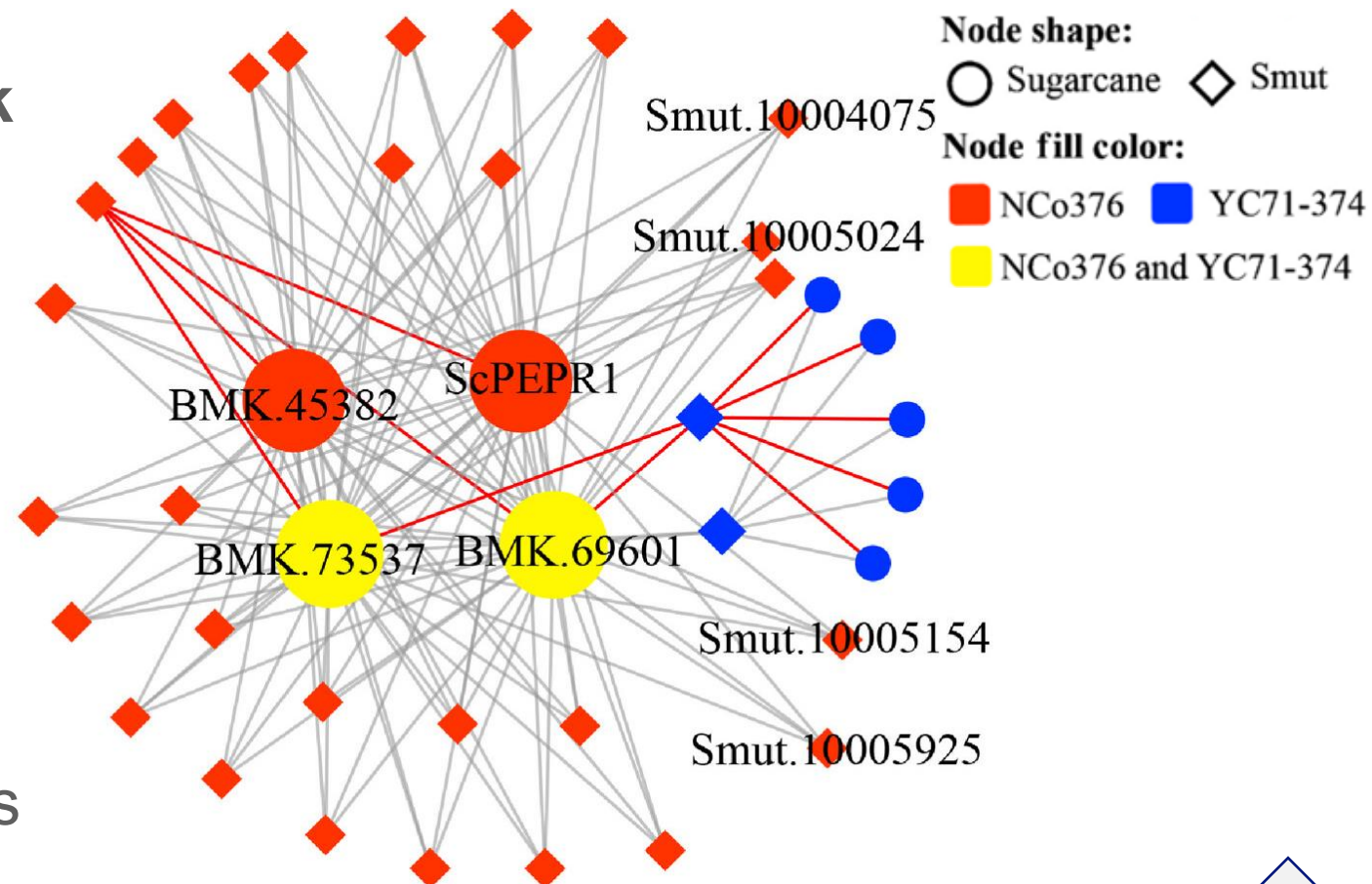
❖ Gene co-expression network

❖ Nodes

- ❖ Sugarcane kinase DEGs (differentially expressed genes)
- ❖ Smut secreted protein genes

❖ Link color

- ❖ Negative and **positive** correlations between genes



Analyzing quantifiable traits of networks

❖ Node-level traits

- ❖ Degree centrality
- ❖ Closeness centrality
- ❖ Betweenness centrality

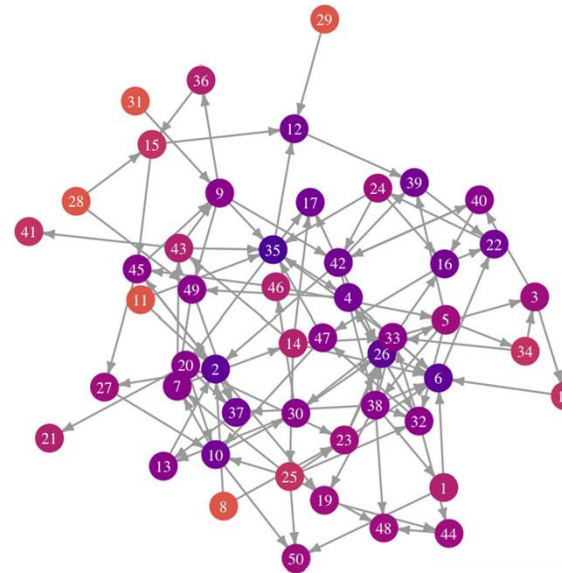
❖ Edge-level traits

- ❖ Weight, direction

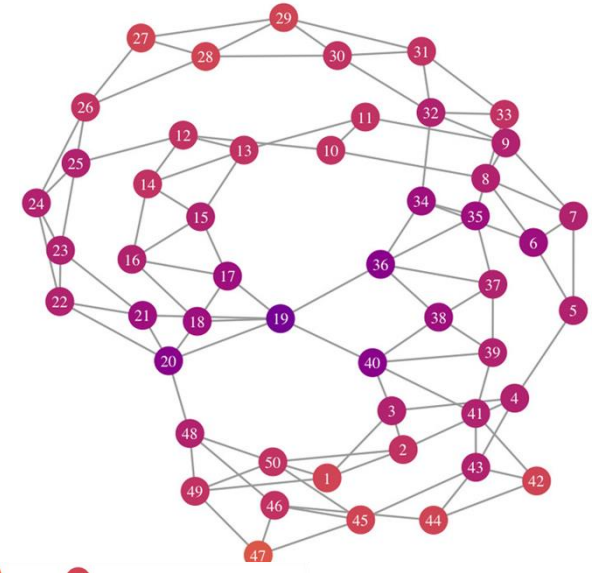
❖ Whole-network traits

- ❖ Network density
- ❖ Cluster identification
- ❖ Network types

Random network



Small world network



Scale-free network

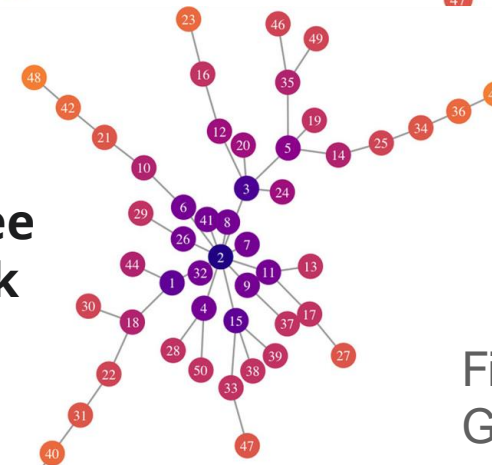


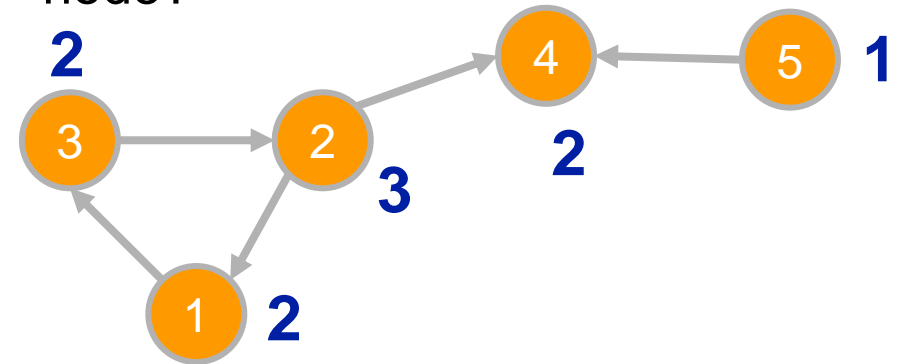
Figure credit:
Garrett (2021)

Analyzing traits of networks

❖ Node degree

- ❖ The number of links a node has to other nodes in the network
- ❖ Both incoming and outgoing links (in- & out-degree)

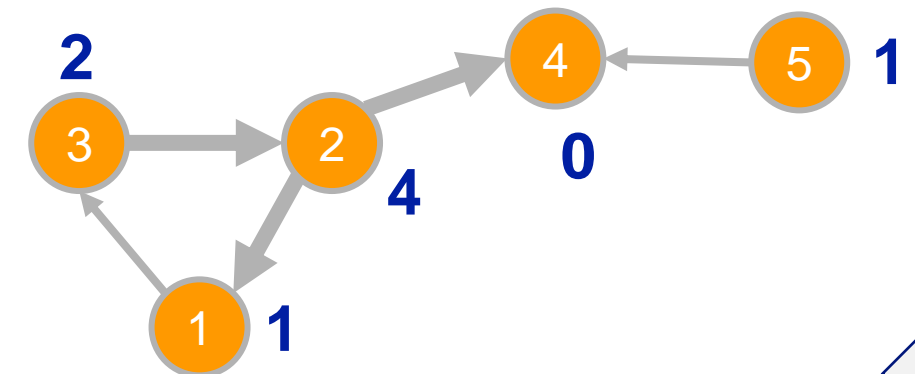
What is the **total degree** of each node?



❖ Node strength

- ❖ The sum of the weights of links a node has to other nodes in the network
- ❖ Node in- and out-strength

What is the **out-strength** of each node?

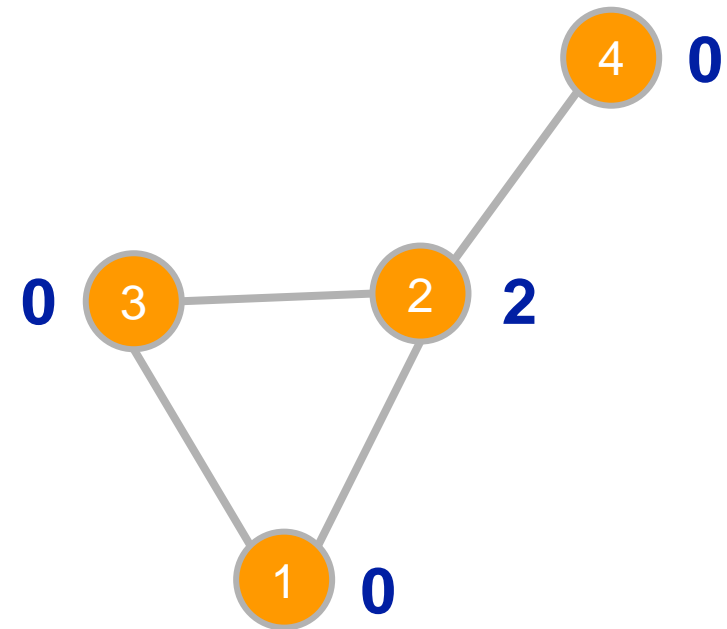


Analyzing traits of networks

❖ Node betweenness

- ❖ The number of shortest paths* through the network of which a node is a part

What is the **betweenness centrality** of each node?



❖ Node closeness

- ❖ The inverse of the average length of the shortest path to and from all the other nodes in the network (“accessibility”).

Quantifying airborne dispersal routes of pathogens over continents to safeguard global wheat supply

LETTERS

DOI: 10.1038/s41477-017-0017-5

nature
plants

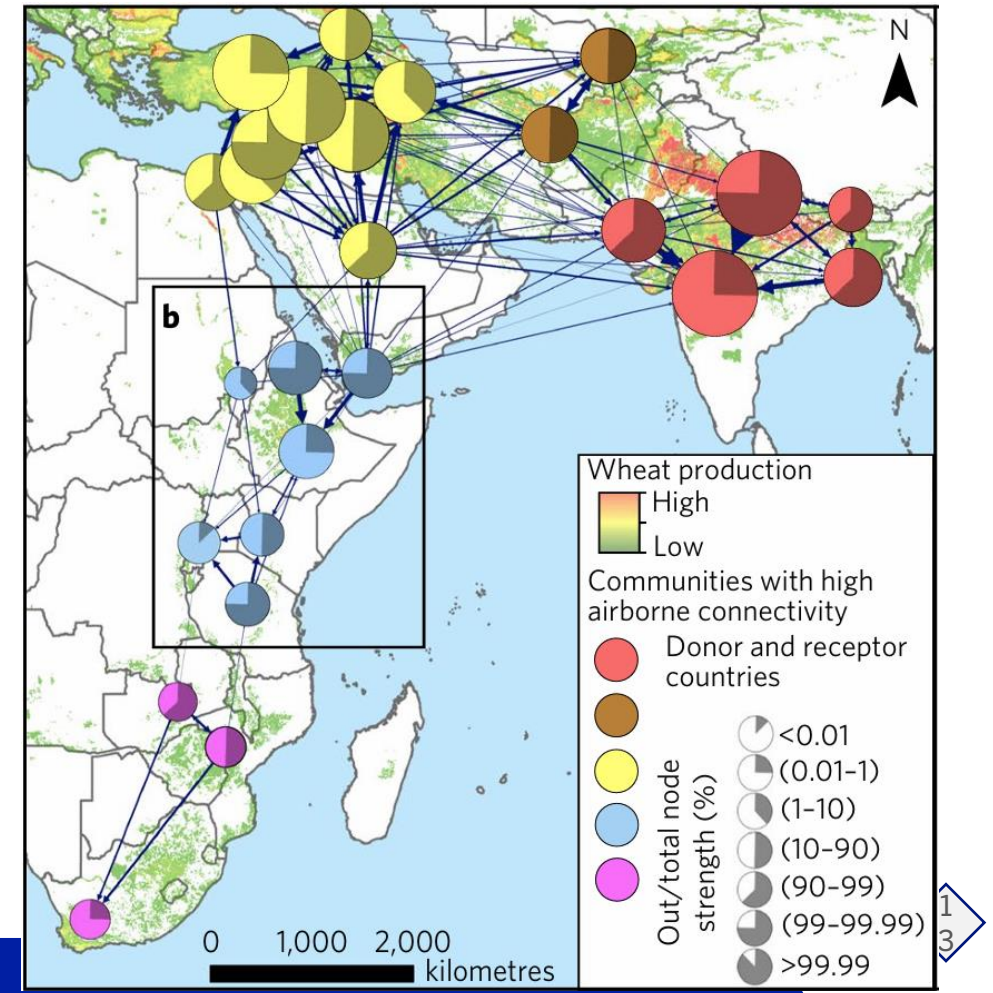
M. Meyer^{1*}, J. A. Cox¹, M. D. T. Hitchings¹, L. Burgin², M. C. Hort², D. P. Hodson³ and C. A. Gilligan^{1*}

❖ Clusters

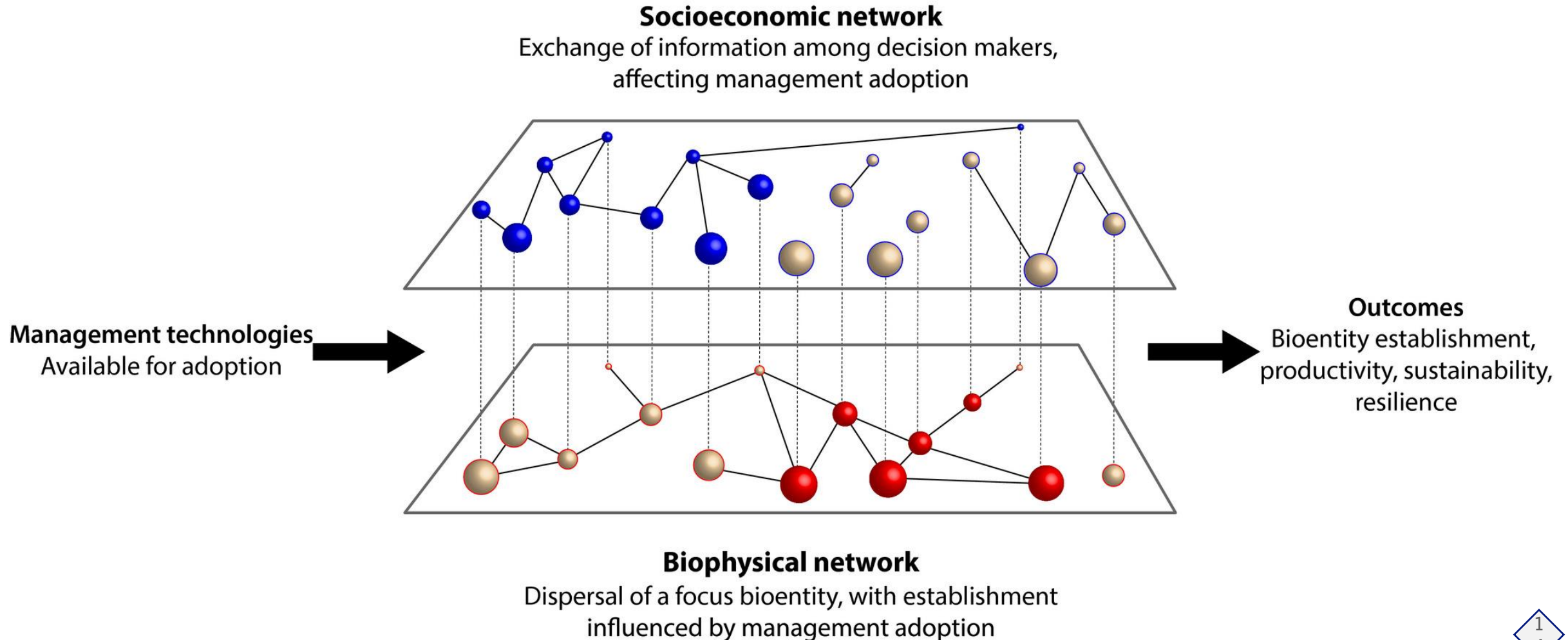
- ❖ A group of nodes that are more connected to each other than they are to the rest of the network.
- ❖ How many 'communities' are in the Pgt dispersal network?

❖ Others

- ❖ Network density, transitivity

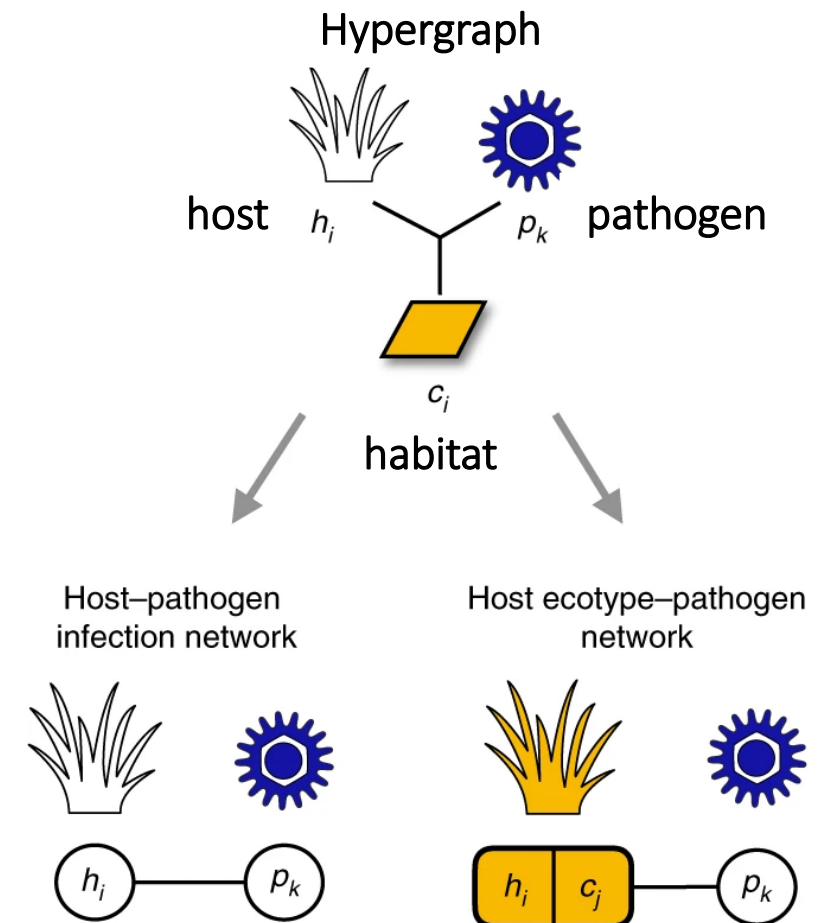
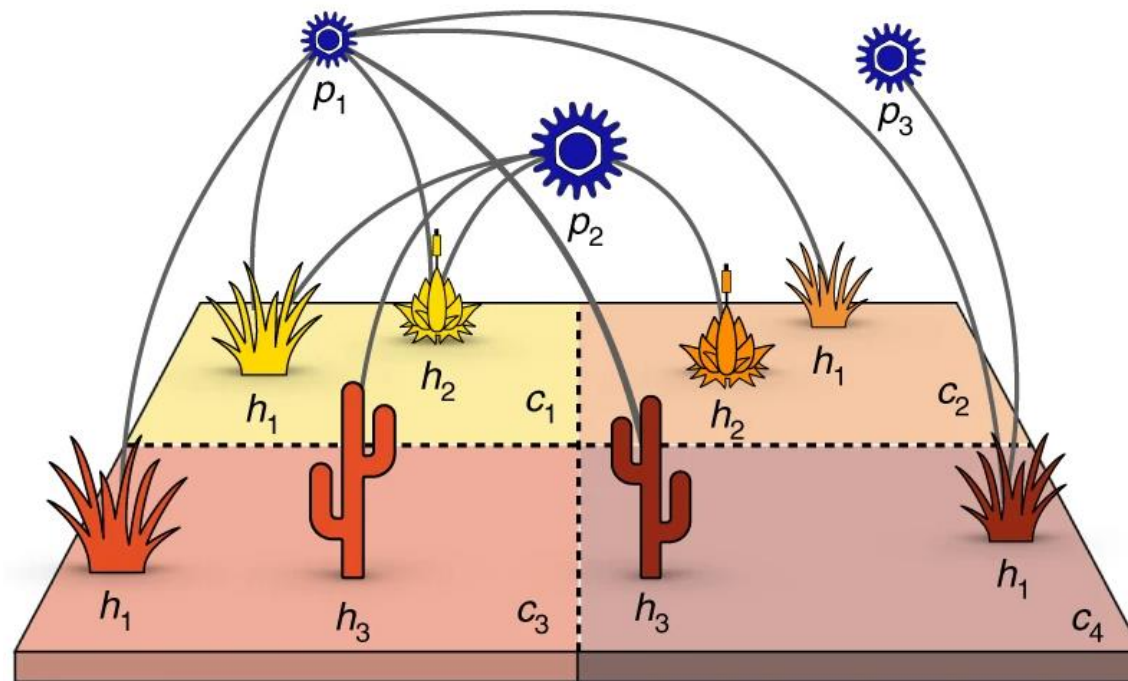


Impact network analysis and the `INA` R package: Decision support for regional management interventions



Coexistence of nestedness and modularity in host–pathogen infection networks

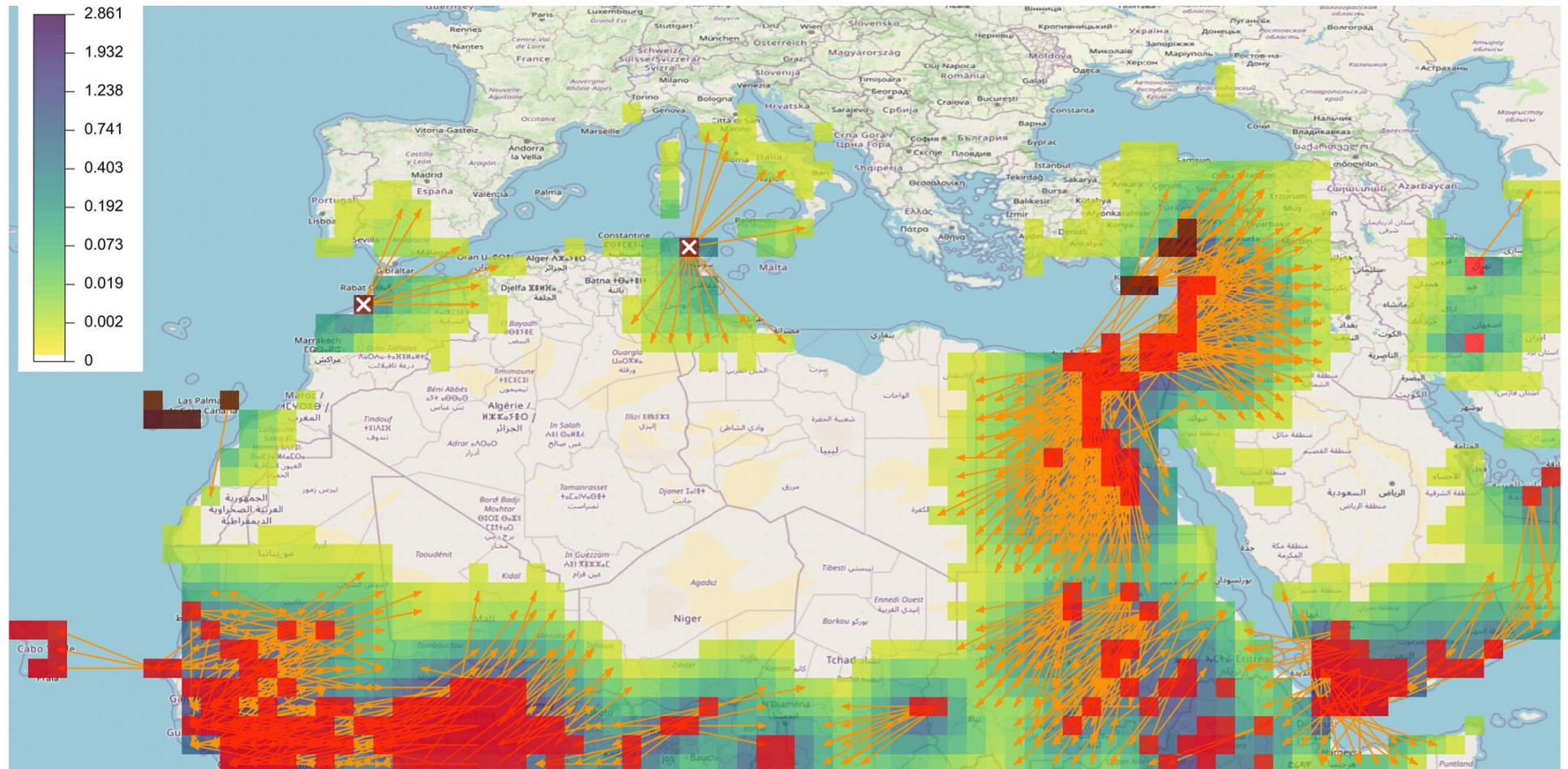
Sergi Valverde ^{1,2} , Blai Vidiella ³, Raúl Montañez³, Aurora Fraile⁴, Soledad Sacristán⁴ and Fernando García-Arenal ⁴ 






Key Points:

- The movement of air masses within the troposphere generate air highway

Fall
armyworm
presence
times wind
connectivity



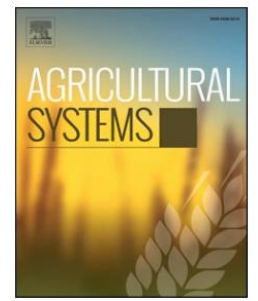
Computing Geographical Networks Generated by Air-Mass Movement

H. Richard¹, D. Martinetti¹, D. Lercier², Y. Fouillat³, B. Hadi⁴, M. Elkahky⁴ , J. Ding⁴, L. Michel⁵, C. E. Morris⁶, K. Berthier⁶ , F. Maupas⁷, and S. Soubeyrand¹ 

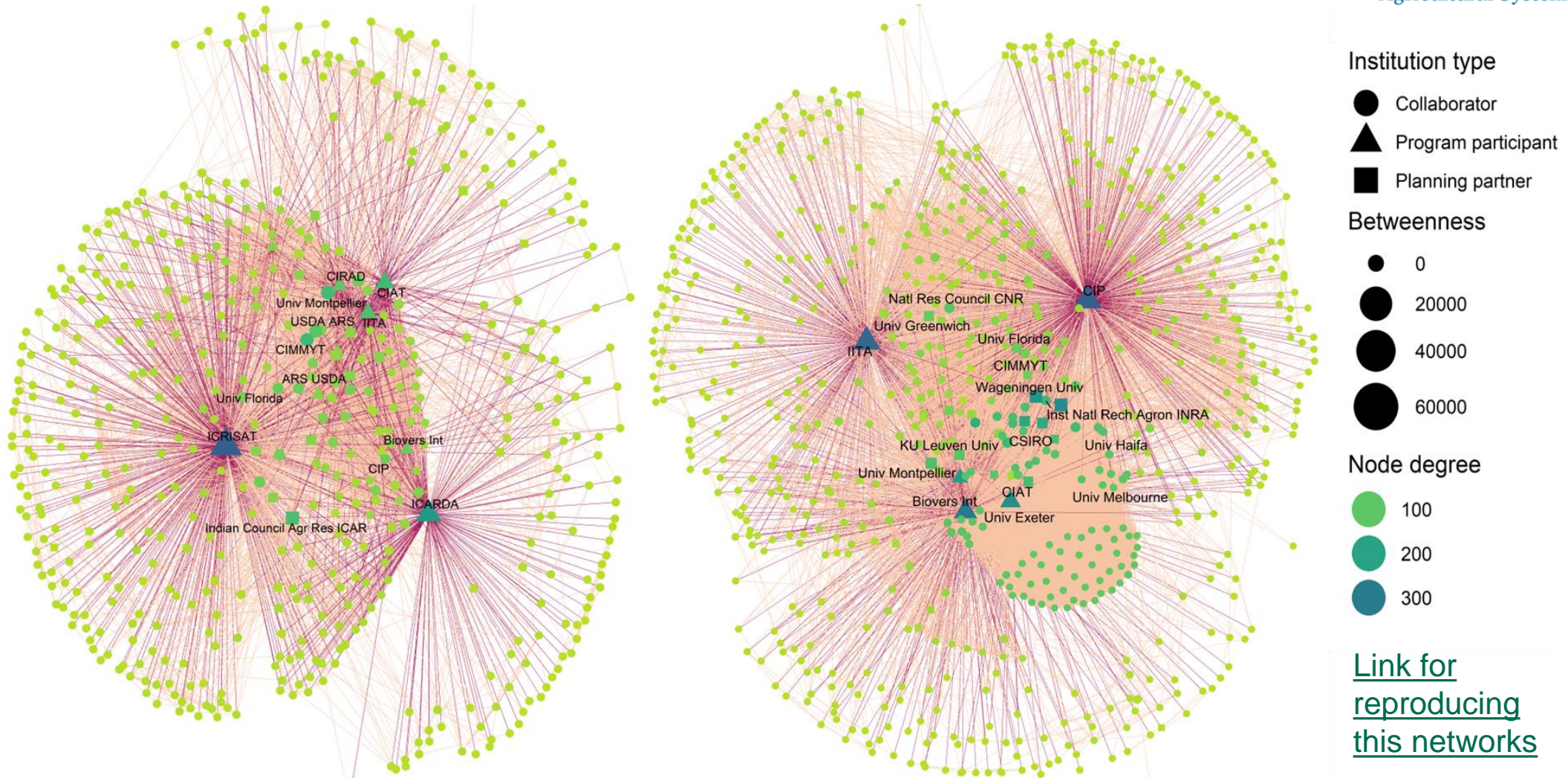
What traits of collaboration networks are associated with project success?

The case of two CGIAR agricultural research programs for development

Aaron I. Plex Sulá^{a,b,*}, Valentina De Col^c, Berea A. Etherton^{a,b}, Yanru Xing^{a,b},
Amogh Agarwal^{a,b}, Lejla Ramić^{a,b}, Enrico Bonaiuti^{c,d}, Michael Friedmann^d, Claudio Proietti^e,
Graham Thiele^d, Karen A. Garrett^{a,b,*}



Agricultural Systems 219 (2024) 104013





Package ‘geohabnet’

June 27, 2024

Title Geographical Risk Analysis Based on Habitat Connectivity

Version 2.1.3

Date 2024-06-26



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Repository CRAN



Likely roles of locations in habitat networks

Cropland (habitat) networks

- ❖ Geographic locations (nodes)
- ❖ Geographic connections (links)

Geographic priorities

- ❖ geohabnet

