Dimensions of interaction betadiversity

The change in species occurrence with respect to phylogeny and morphology has been well covered elsewhere (Graham and Fine, Kraft), the remaining questions relate to the change in species interactions among co-occurring partners.

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|  |  | Traits | |
| Phylogeny |  | High | Low |
| High | Interactions are a function of species abundance, which has no phylogenetic signal. So called “Neutral interactions” | Strong trait-matching among plants and pollinators along with convergent evolution in morphology in response to environmental pressure, such as early season adaptations in plants. |
| Low | Competition among related plants leads to divergent morphologies. Many networks show asymmetrical specialization that could lead to a pollinator choosing related plants but without strong trait-matching. | Narrow niche breath and strong trait-matching due to weak trait-lability and strong phylogenetic coupling. |