**Genetic variation in a foundation tree species creates ecological network structure in an associated community**

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Target: Ecology?

Abstract

* Ecological network structure contributes to community dynamics, and in particular, nestedness and modularity are two network structures that have been hypothesized to contribute to the stability of communities
* Although evolutionary forces, such as selection, have been proposed as a mechanism that creates these network structures and genetic variation within foundation species has been shown to contribute to community composition and shifts in species interactions, the effect of genetic variation on the structure of ecological interaction networks has not been examined
* Here we examine the impact that genetic variation has on the interaction networks structure of arthropod species associated with a foundation tree species and how a genetically based trait contributes to this variation in interaction networks structure:
* We found N main results:
  + Genetic effect on P. betae
  + Genetic effect on composition
  + Genetic effect on SES
  + Co-occurrence network structure
  + Nestedness for live and senesced

Introduction

Methods

Results

Genotype influences community composition in both live and senescing communities, but the senescing community is primarily driven by *P. betae*, as relativizing by species max makes the result non-significant.

Discussion

Acknowledgements

References

Tables

Figures

Appendix