



enaR: Ecosystem Network Analysis with R

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Abstract

Ecosystem Network Analysis (ENA) provides a framework for investigating the structure, function and dynamics of ecological systems, primarily ecosystem models with physically conserved units. Here, we present the *enaR* package, which provides a broad representation of many of the core tools developed by the ENA community, detailing how to use the primary functions of the package for the analysis of single models or simultaneous, synthetic analysis of multiple ecosystem models.

Keywords: ecology, ENA, ecosystems, species interactions, networks, R.

1. Ecosystem Network Analysis

This package is a collection of functions to implement Ecological Network Analysis (ENA), which is a family of algorithms for investigating the structure and function of ecosystems modeled as networks of thermodynamically conserved energy–matter exchanges. The package brings together multiple ENA algorithms from several approaches into one common software framework that is readily available and extensible. The package builds on the *network* data structure for developed by Butts (2008a). In addition to being able to perform several types of ENA with a single package, users can also make use of network analysis tools built into the *network* package, the *sna* (social network analysis) package (Butts, 2008b), and other components of what is now called *statnet* (Handcock, Hunter, Butts, Goodreau, and Morris, 2008).

This vignette illustrates how to use the *enaR* package to perform ENA. It is not meant to be a detailed guide to ENA, but we provide some references to the primary literature for those wishing to learn more about the techniques.

The ENA methodology is an application and extension of economic Input–Output Analysis (Leontief, 1936, 1966) that was first introduced into ecology by Hannon (1973). Two major

Table 1: Primary Ecological Network Analysis algorithms in *enaR*.

| Analysis | Function Name | School |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Structure | <code>enaStructure</code> | foundational, Patten |
| Flow | <code>enaFlow</code> | foundational, Patten |
| Ascendency | <code>enaAscendency</code> | Ulanowicz |
| Storage | <code>enaStorage</code> | Patten |
| Utility | <code>enaUtility</code> | Patten |
| Mixed Trophic Impacts | <code>enaMTI</code> | Ulanowicz |
| Control | <code>enaControl</code> | Patten |
| Environ | <code>enaEnviron</code> | Patten |

schools have developed in ENA. The first is based on Dr. Robert E. Ulanowicz’s work with a strong focus on trophic dynamics and a use of information theory (Ulanowicz, 1986, 1997, 2004). The second school has an environment focus and is built on the environ concept introduced by Dr. Bernard C. Patten (Patten, Bosserman, Finn, and Cale, 1976; Patten, 1978; Fath and Patten, 1999). Patten’s approach has been collectively referred to separately as *Network Environ Analysis*. At the core the two approaches are very similar; however, they make some different starting assumptions and follow independent yet braided development tracks. One example difference that has historically inhibited collaboration and applications is that the two schools orient their analytical matrices in different ways. The Ulanowicz school orients their matrices as flows from rows-to-columns, which is the most common orientation in the broader field of network science (e.g., Brandes and Erlebach, 2005). In contrast, the Patten School has historically oriented their matrices from column-to-row. Recent research has started to bring the work of the two schools back together (e.g., Scharler and Fath, 2009); we hope this software contributes to this. Borrett, Christian, and Ulanowicz (2012) provides an entry level overview of the field.

Disparate software packages have been created to support ENA. Ulanowicz first developed and distributed the DOS based NETWRK4 code, which is still available. Recently some of these algorithms were reimplemented in an Microsoft Excel based WAND package (Allesina and Bondavalli, 2004). Some of these methods have also been encoded in the popular Ecopath with Ecosim software that assists with model construction (Christensen and Walters, 2004). Fath and Borrett (2006) published NEA.m, a MATLAB®function that collected the Patten School’s algorithms together into one set of code. One objective for this package is to begin to bring together these different algorithms into a single accessible and extensible package. The primary ENA algorithms included in this package are summarized in Table 1 and a plot of the network of functions for the package can be found in Figure 1.

2. Data Input: General

In this section we describe the data necessary for the Ecological Network Analysis and show how to build the central network data object in that contains the model data for subsequent analysis. To start, we assume you have installed the *enaR* package, and then loaded the library as follows:

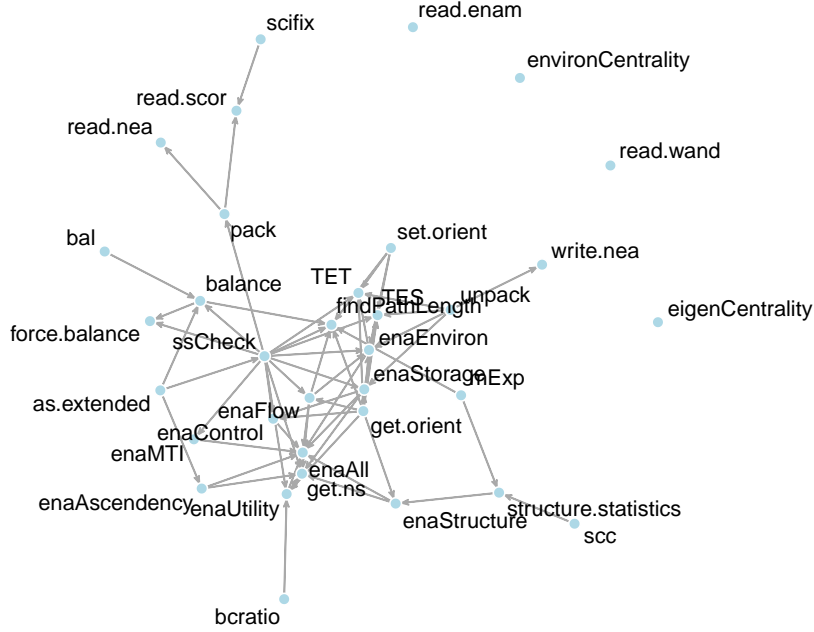


Figure 1: A plot of the *enaR* function relationships. Edges point *from* a function that provides information *to* the function that receives that information.

```
> library(enaR)
```

2.1. Model Data

ENA is applied to a network model of energy–matter exchanges among system components. The system is modeled as a set of n compartments or nodes that represent species, species-complexes (i.e., trophic guilds or functional groups), or non-living components of the system in which energy–matter is stored. Nodes are connected by L observed fluxes, termed directed edges or links. This analysis requires an estimate of the energy–matter flowing from node i to j over a given period, $\mathbf{F}_{n \times n} = [f_{ij}]$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. These fluxes can be generated by any process such as feeding (like a food web), excretion, and death. As ecosystems are thermodynamically open, there must also be energy–matter inputs into the system $\mathbf{z}_{1 \times n} = [z_i]$, and output losses from the system $\mathbf{y}_{1 \times n} = [y_i]$. While the Patten School treats all outputs the same, the Ulanowicz School typically partitions outputs into respiration $\mathbf{r}_{1 \times n} = [r_i]$ and export $\mathbf{e}_{1 \times n} = [e_i]$ to account for differences in energetic quality. Note that $y_i = r_i + e_i, \forall i$. Some analyses also require the amount of energy–matter stored in each node (e.g., biomass), $\mathbf{X}_{1 \times n} = [x_i]$. The final required information is a categorization of each node as living or not, which is essential for algorithms from the Ulanowicz School. For our implementation, we have created a logical vector $\mathbf{Living}_{1 \times n}$ that indicates whether the i^{th} node is living (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Together, the model data \mathcal{M} can be summarized as $\mathcal{M} = \{\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Living}\}$.

Notice the row-to-column orientation of \mathbf{F} . This is consistent with the Ulanowicz School of network analysis, as well as the orientation commonly used in Social Network Analysis and used in the *statnet* packages. However, this is the opposite orientation typically used in the Patten School of analysis that conceptually builds from a system of differential equations and thus uses the column-to-row orientation common in this area of mathematics. Even though

the difference is only a matrix transpose, this single difference may be the source of much confusion in the literature and frustration on the part of users. We have selected to use row-to-column orientation for our primary data structure, as it is the dominant form across network analytics as evidenced by its use in the *statnet* packages. The package algorithms also return the results in the row-to-column orientation by default; however, we have built in functionality with the functions `get.orient` and `set.orient` that allows users to return output in the Patten School row-to-column orientation (see Section 5.10 for details).

2.2. Network Data Class

The *enaR* package stores the model data in the **network** class defined in the *network* package (see Butts, 2008a, for details). Again, the primary network object components are:

- F = flow matrix oriented row-to-column
- z = inputs
- r = respiration
- e = exports
- y = respiration+exports
- X = biomass or storage values
- Living = logical vector indicating if the node is living (TRUE) or non-living (FALSE)

2.3. Building a Network Object

Users can assemble the necessary data elements described in Section 2.1 and then use the `pack` function to create the network data object. Here is an example of doing this with hypothetical data.

```
> # generate the flow matrix
> flow.mat <- array(abs(rnorm(100,4,2))*sample(c(0,1),100,replace=TRUE),
+                  dim=c(4,4))
> # name the nodes
> rownames(flow.mat) <- colnames(flow.mat) <- paste('node',(1:nrow(flow.mat)),sep='')
> # generate the inputs
> inputs <- runif(nrow(flow.mat),0,4)
> # generate the exports
> exports <- inputs
> # pack
> fake.model <- pack(flow=flow.mat,
+                   input=inputs,
+                   export=exports,
+                   living=TRUE)

[1] "respiration" "storage"
```

```
> # model
> fake.model
```

```
Network attributes:
```

```
vertices = 4
directed = TRUE
hyper = FALSE
loops = TRUE
multiple = FALSE
bipartite = FALSE
flow:
  node1          node2          node3          node4
Min.   :0.0000   Min.   :0.000   Min.   :0.000   Min.   :0.000
1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:0.000   1st Qu.:0.000   1st Qu.:0.000
Median :0.0000   Median :0.000   Median :0.000   Median :0.000
Mean   :0.9452   Mean   :1.261   Mean   :1.174   Mean   :1.404
3rd Qu.:0.9452   3rd Qu.:1.261   3rd Qu.:1.174   3rd Qu.:1.404
Max.   :3.7809   Max.   :5.045   Max.   :4.698   Max.   :5.614
balanced = FALSE
total edges= 4
  missing edges= 0
  non-missing edges= 4
```

```
Vertex attribute names:
```

```
export input living output respiration storage vertex.names
```

```
Edge attribute names:
```

```
flow
```

Unfortunately, the `attributes()` function does not clearly identify the network data objects we are using.

```
> attributes(fake.model)
```

```
$names
```

```
[1] "mel" "gal" "val" "iel" "oel"
```

```
$class
```

```
[1] "network"
```

However, individual components can be extracted from the data object using the form specified in the *network* package. For example, we can pull out node of vertex attributes as follows:

```
> fake.model%v%'output'
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA
```

```
> fake.model%v%'input'
[1] 2.1754167 0.5102669 1.4552315 1.1031887

> fake.model%v%'living'
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

For convenience, we have defined the flow matrix as a network based characteristic and it can be extracted as:

```
> fake.model%n%'flow'

      node1    node2    node3    node4
node1 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
node2 3.780938 0.000000 4.697668 5.614359
node3 0.000000 5.044795 0.000000 0.000000
node4 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
```

There are times that it is useful to extract all of the ecosystem model data elements from the network data object. This can be accomplished using the `unpack` function. The `unpack` output is as follows:

```
> unpack(fake.model)

$F
      node1    node2    node3    node4
node1 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
node2 3.780938 0.000000 4.697668 5.614359
node3 0.000000 5.044795 0.000000 0.000000
node4 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000

$z
[1] 2.1754167 0.5102669 1.4552315 1.1031887

$r
[1] 0 0 0 0

$e
[1] 2.1754167 0.5102669 1.4552315 1.1031887

$y
[1] NA NA NA NA

$X
[1] NA NA NA NA

$Living
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

Note that we did not specify the storage values. In these instances `pack` produces NA values. Although the package is designed to help users navigate missing data issues be sure to check that you are providing the appropriate input for a given function. For more information, see the help file for the function in question.

2.4. Balancing for Steady-State

Many of the ENA functions assume that the network model is at steady-state (node inputs equal node outputs). Thus, this package has functions for (1) checking to see if the assumption is met and (2) automatically balancing the model so that input equal outputs.

To determine if the model is balanced and then balance it if necessary:

```
> ## --- Check to see if the model is balanced ---#
> ssCheck(fake.model)
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> ## --- To BALANCE a model if needed --- #
> fake.model <- balance(fake.model,method="AVG2")
```

```
[1] AVG2
```

```
> ## --- To FORCE BALANCE a model if needed --- #
> fake.model <- force.balance(fake.model)
```

The automated balancing routines are based on those presented in [Allesina and Bondavalli \(2003\)](#). These authors compare alternative balancing algorithms and further discuss the implications of using automated procedures. Caution is warranted when using these techniques, as they indiscriminately alter the model flow rates.

3. Data Input: Reading Common Data File Formats

Several software packages exist in the literature for running ENA. For convenience, we have written functions to read in a few of the more common data formats used by these software.

SCOR

The `read.scor` function reads in data stored in the SCOR format specified by [Ulanowicz and Kay \(1991\)](#) that is the input to the NETWRK4 programs. This function can be run as follows.

```
> scor.model <- readLines('http://people.uncw.edu/borretts/data/oyster.dat')
> m <- read.scor(scor.model,from.file=FALSE)
```

This constructs the network data object from the SCOR file that stores the ecosystem model data for an oyster reef model ([Dame and Patten, 1981](#)). The individual model elements are

```
> unpack(m)
```

```
$F
```

| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna | Deposit Feeders |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Microbiota | 0 | 0.0000 | 1.2060 | 1.2060 |
| Meiofauna | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.6609 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Predators | 0 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0 | 8.1721 | 7.2745 | 0.6431 |

| | Predators | Deposited Detritus |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0.5135 | 15.7910 |
| Microbiota | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Meiofauna | 0.0000 | 4.2403 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0.1721 | 1.9076 |
| Predators | 0.0000 | 0.3262 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |

```
$z
```

```
[1] 41.47 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
```

```
$r
```

```
[1] 25.1650 5.7600 3.5794 0.4303 0.3594 6.1759
```

```
$e
```

```
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
$y
```

```
[1] 25.1650 5.7600 3.5794 0.4303 0.3594 6.1759
```

```
$X
```

```
[1] 2000.0000 2.4121 24.1210 16.2740 69.2370 1000.0000
```

```
$Living
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE
```

This same data is stored as a network data object that is distributed with this package, which can be accessed as:

```
> data(oyster)
```

```
> m <- oyster
```

WAND

In part to make ENA more accessible to biologists, [Allesina and Bondavalli \(2004\)](#) recoded some of Ulanowicz's NETWRK4 algorithms into a Microsoft Excel based tool called WAND. For this tool, the model data is stored as a separate Excel file with two worksheets. The first

contains many of the node attributes and the second contains the flow matrix. The `read.wand` function will create an network data object from a WAND model file. An example WAND file can be found at http://people.uncw.edu/borretts/data/MDmar02_WAND.xls.

```
> m <- read.wand('./MDmar02_WAND.xls')
```

This code creates a network data object for *enaR* from the WAND formatted Mdloti ecosystem model data (Scharler, 2012). This data is courtesy of U.M. Scharler.

ENAM

Another commonly used data format stores the necessary model data in a csv or Excel formatted file. We include an example Excel file of the Mdloti estuary stored in this form (“MDMAR02.xlsx”, courtesy of U. M. Scharler). This format has not been described technically in the literature nor has it been named. We refer to it as ENAM as it is the ENA model data stored primarily as a square matrix with several preliminary rows that include meta-data, the number of nodes, and number of living nodes (similar to SCOR). The data format is generally similar in concept, if not exact form, to the data system matrix used as the input to the NEA.m function (Fath and Borrett, 2006). However, the ENAM format includes information on whether nodes are living and partitions output into respiration and exports.

Using an example data file, <http://people.uncw.edu/borretts/data/MDMAR02.xlsx>, this data format can be read into the *enaR* package as:

```
> m <- read.enam('./MDMAR02.xlsx')
```

The current `read.enam` function assumes the data are stored on the first worksheet of an Excel file. In the future, we expect to expand this function’s capabilities to read the data from a CSV file.

NEA

For their Matlab function to perform network environ analysis (Patten School), Fath and Borrett (2006) packaged the model flows, inputs, outputs, and storage values into what they

called a system matrix $S = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F} & \vec{z} & \vec{X} \\ \vec{y} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(n+1) \times (n+2)}$. Flows in the system matrix are oriented

from column to row.

The *enaR* function `read.nea` reads in data with this format stored as a comma separated value file. The function `write.nea()` will write any network model to a CSV file with this format.

While convenient, this data format does not enable inclusion of the full range of model information included in the *enaR* network data object. This format does not partition outputs into exports and respiration values, nor does it identify the node labels are their living status. This missing information will prevent the use of some *enaR* functions.

Here is an example of using these functions:

```
> data(oyster)
> # write oyster reef model to a csv file
```

```

> write.nea(oyster, file.name="oyster.csv")
> # read in oyster reef model data from NEA.m formatted CSV file
> m <- read.nea("oyster.csv")
>
> # Again, this model object does NOT contain all
> # of the information in the "oyster" data object.

```

4. Network Visualization

The *enaR* package uses the *network* package plot tools. Here is one example of how to plot a network model. The figure scaling may need to be adjusted depending on computer and devices. Also note that the graph only shows internal system flows.

Figure 2 (left) is a very simple example of to plot a graph of the oyster reef model accomplished with default settings.

```

> data(oyster) # load data
> m <- oyster
> set.seed(2)  # set random seed to control plot
> plot(m)      # plot network data object (uses plot.network)

```

We can use the excellent graphics capabilities of *plot.network* to make fancier plot of the same data (Fig. 2(right)).

```

> # set colors to use
> my.col=c("red","yellow",
+   rgb(204,204,153,maxColorValue=255),
+   "grey22")
> F=m%n%'flow' # extract flow information for later use.
> f=which(F!=0, arr.ind=T) # get indices of positive flows
> opar <- par(las=1,bg=my.col[4],xpd=TRUE,mai=c(1.02, 0.62, 0.82, 0.42))
> set.seed(2) # each time the plot is called, the
> # layout orientation changes. setting
> # the seed ensures a consistent
> # orientation each time the plot
> # function is called.
> plot(m,
+   vertex.cex=log(m%v%'storage'), # scale nodes with storage
+   label= m%v%'vertex.names',    # add node labels
+   boxed.labels=FALSE,
+   label.cex=0.65,
+   vertex.sides=45, # to make rounded
+   edge.lwd=log10(abs(F[f])),    # scale arrows to flow magnitude
+   edge.col=my.col[3],
+   vertex.col=my.col[1],
+   label.col="white",

```

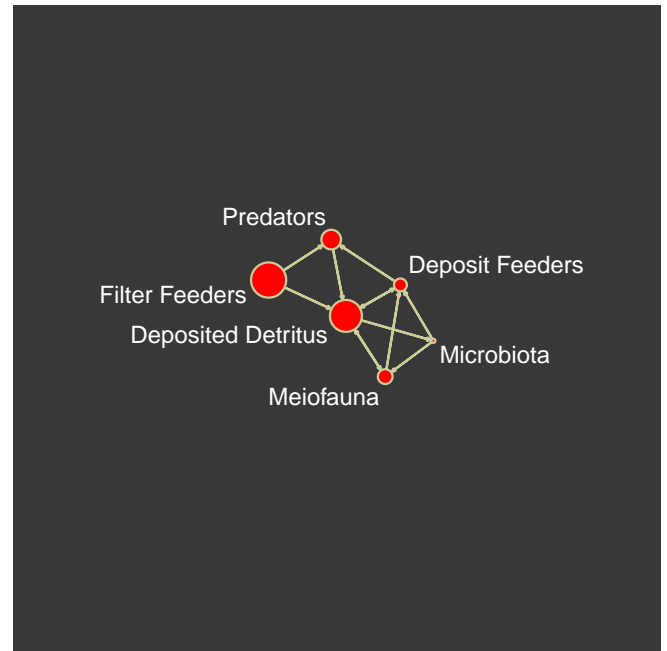
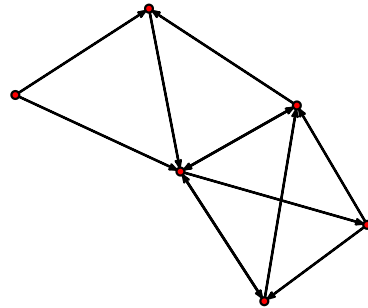


Figure 2: Simple (left) and fancy (right) plot of the Oyster network model (Dame and Patten 1981).

```
+      vertex.border = my.col[3],
+      vertex.lty = 1,
+      xlim=c(-4,1),ylim=c(-2,-2))
> rm(opar)           # remove changes to the plotting parameters
```

5. Single Model Analysis

In practice, ENA is applied to a single model. Here, we walk through an example of applying multiple ENA algorithms to the oyster reef model (Dame and Patten, 1981). The main ENA algorithms encoded in *enaR* are summarized in Table 1.

Again, in this package results are reported in the row-to-column orientation by default – including the algorithms from the Patten school. Please see Section 5.10 for how to change this default if needed.

5.1. Structural Network Analysis

Structural network analysis is common to many types of network analysis. The structural analyses applied here are based on those presented in NEA.m (Fath and Borrett, 2006) following the Patten School. Output of the *enaStructure* function is summarized in Table 2

```
> St <- enaStructure(m)
> attributes(St)
```

Table 2: Resultant matrices and network statistics returned by the `enaStructure` function in *enaR*.

| Label | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Matrices</i> | |
| A | $n \times n$ adjacency matrix |
| <i>Network statistics</i> | |
| n | number of nodes |
| L | number of directed edges |
| C | connectance ($C = L/n^2$); the proportion of possible directed edges connected. |
| LD | Link Density (L/n) |
| ppr | estimated rate of pathway proliferation (Borrett and Patten, 2003) |
| lam1A | dominant eigenvalue of A ($\lambda_1(\mathbf{A})$), which is the asymptotic rate of pathway proliferation (Borrett, Fath, and Patten, 2007) |
| mlam1A | multiplicity of the dominant eigenvalue (number of times repeated) |
| rho | damping ratio, an indicator of how quickly $[a_{ij}]^{(m)}/[a_{ij}]^{(m-1)}$ goes to $\lambda_1(\mathbf{A})$ (Caswell, 2001, , p. 95) |
| R | distance of $\lambda_1(\mathbf{A})$ from the bulk of the eigen spectrum (Farkas, Derenyi, Barabasi, and Vicsek, 2001) |
| d | difference between dominant eigenvalue and link density (expected value for random graph) |
| no.scc | number of strongly connected components (SCC) |
| no.scc.big | number of SCC with more than one node |
| pscc | fraction of network nodes included in a big SCC |

```
$names
```

```
[1] "A" "ns"
```

```
> St$ns
```

```

      n  L      C LD      ppr      lam1A mlam1A      rho      R
[1,] 6 12 0.3333333 2 2.147899 2.147899      1 2.147899 0.4655712
      d no.scc no.scc.big      pscc
[1,] 0.147899      2      1 0.8333333
```

The structural network statistics show that the oyster reef model has 6 nodes, a pathway proliferation rate of 2.14, and that the model is comprised of two strongly connected components but that only one has more than one node.

5.2. Flow Analysis

Flow analysis or throughflow analysis is one of the core ENA analyses for both the Ulanowicz and Patten Schools (Fath and Patten, 1999; Fath and Borrett, 2006; Schramski, Kazanci, and Tollner, 2011). The *enaR* implementation `enaFlow` mostly follows the NEA.m function, with small updates (e.g. calculating the ratio of indirect-to-direct flows Borrett and Freeze, 2011; Borrett, Freeze, and Salas, 2011). Results returned by `enaFlow` are summarized in Table 3.

Here, we extract the flow statistics and then isolate and remove the output-oriented direct flow intensity matrix \mathbf{G} matrix. Recall that ENA is partially derived from Input–Output analysis; the input and output orientations provide different information about the system. We also show the input-oriented integral flow matrix \mathbf{N}' .

Table 3: Matrices and network statistics returned by the `enaFlow` function in *enaR*.
enaR label **Description**

Matrices

| | |
|----|--|
| T | $n \times 1$ vector of node throughflows ($M L^{-2}$ or $-3 T^{-1}$) |
| G | output-oriented direct throughflow intensity matrix |
| GP | input-oriented direct throughflow intensity matrix |
| N | output-oriented integral throughflow intensity matrix |
| NP | input-oriented integral throughflow intensity matrix |

Network statistics

| | |
|---------|--|
| Input | Total input boundary flow |
| TST | Total System ThroughFLOW |
| TSTp | Total System ThroughPUT |
| APL | Average Path Length (Finn, 1976) |
| FCI | Finn Cycling Index (Finn, 1980) |
| BFI | Boundary Flow Intensity, <i>Boundary/TST</i> |
| DFI | Direct Flow Intensity, <i>Direct/TST</i> |
| IFI | Indirect Flow Intensity, <i>Indirect/TST</i> (Borrett, Whipple, Patten, and Christian, 2006) |
| ID.F | Ratio of Indirect to Direct Flow Borrett and Freeze (2011) ; Borrett et al. (2011) |
| ID.F.I | input oriented ratio of indirect to direct flow intensity (as in Fath and Borrett, 2006) |
| IF.F.O | output oriented ratio of indirect to direct flow intensity (as in Fath and Borrett, 2006) |
| HMG.F.I | input oriented network homogenization to direct flow intensity |
| HMG.F.O | output oriented network homogenization to direct flow intensity |
| AMP.F.I | input oriented network amplification |
| AMP.F.O | output oriented network amplification |
| mode0.F | Boundary Flow |
| mode1.F | Internal First Passage Flow |
| mode2.F | Cycled Flow |
| mode3.F | Dissipative Equivalent to mode1.F |
| mode4.F | Dissipative Equivalent to mode0.F |

```
> F <- enaFlow(m)
> attributes(F)

$names
[1] "T" "G" "GP" "N" "NP" "ns"

> F$ns

      Boundary      TST      TSTp      APL      FCI      BFI      DFI
[1,]    41.47 83.5833 125.0533 2.015512 0.1101686 0.4961517 0.1950689
      IFI      ID.F      ID.F.I      ID.F.O      HMG.I      HMG.O AMP.I AMP.O
[1,] 0.3087794 1.582925 1.716607 1.534181 2.051826 1.891638      3      1
      mode0.F mode1.F mode2.F mode3.F mode4.F
[1,]    41.47 32.90504 9.208256 32.90504    41.47

> G <- F$G # output-oriented direct flow matrix
> rm(G)
> F$NP      # input-oriented integral flow matrix
```

| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna | Deposit Feeders |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Filter Feeders | 1 | 1.0000000 | 1.0000000 | 1.0000000 |
| Microbiota | 0 | 1.1018630 | 0.2440716 | 0.6197856 |
| Meiofauna | 0 | 0.2971032 | 1.2971032 | 0.5604100 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0 | 0.1240688 | 0.1240688 | 1.1240688 |
| Predators | 0 | 0.0203426 | 0.0203426 | 0.0203426 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0 | 1.3885039 | 1.3885039 | 1.3885039 |

| | Predators | Deposited Detritus |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Filter Feeders | 1.0000000 | 1.0000000 |
| Microbiota | 0.1555792 | 0.1018630 |
| Meiofauna | 0.1406747 | 0.2971032 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0.2821649 | 0.1240688 |
| Predators | 1.0051064 | 0.0203426 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0.3485436 | 1.3885039 |

Note: you can use the `attach` function to have access to the objects nested within an object. Since some objects may conflict in name, it's best to detach an object once it's not in use.

```
> attach(F)
```

The following object is masked from `package:base`:

T

```
> G
```

| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna | Deposit Feeders |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Microbiota | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.1475753 | 0.14757529 |
| Meiofauna | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.07793173 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Predators | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0 | 0.3670363 | 0.3267221 | 0.02888377 |

| | Predators | Deposited Detritus |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0.01238245 | 0.3807813 |
| Microbiota | 0.00000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Meiofauna | 0.00000000 | 0.5000059 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0.06856574 | 0.7600000 |
| Predators | 0.00000000 | 0.4757876 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0.00000000 | 0.0000000 |

```
> detach(F)
```

Matrix powers – raising a matrix to a power is not a native operation in R. Thus, the *enaR* package includes a function `mExp` to facilitate this matrix operation commonly used in ENA.

```
> mExp(F$G, 2)
```

Table 4: Graph-level network statistics returned by the *enaR* `enaAscendency` function (see [Ulanowicz, 1986, 1997](#), for interpretations).

| Label | Description |
|---------|--|
| AMI | average mutual information (bits) |
| ASC | ascendency, $AMI \times TSTp$ |
| OH | overhead |
| CAP | capacity |
| ASC.CAP | ascendency-to-capacity ratio (dimensionless) |
| OH.CAP | overhead-to-capacity ratio (dimensionless) |

| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna | Deposit Feeders |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0 | 0.1397606 | 0.12440966 | 0.01099840 |
| Microbiota | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.01150080 |
| Meiofauna | 0 | 0.1835203 | 0.16336297 | 0.01444205 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0 | 0.2789476 | 0.24830879 | 0.02195166 |
| Predators | 0 | 0.1746313 | 0.15545033 | 0.01374254 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.05416549 | 0.07962750 |
| | Predators | Deposited Detritus | | |
| Filter Feeders | 0.000000000 | 0.005891414 | | |
| Microbiota | 0.010118608 | 0.185945731 | | |
| Meiofauna | 0.005343446 | 0.059228112 | | |
| Deposit Feeders | 0.000000000 | 0.032622730 | | |
| Predators | 0.000000000 | 0.000000000 | | |
| Deposited Detritus | 0.001980437 | 0.185314635 | | |

5.3. Ascendency

A key contribution of the Ulanowicz School to ENA is Ascendency concept and the development of several information based indices ([Ulanowicz, 1986, 1997](#)). This analysis is based on all of the flows in the system and does not assume the modeled system is at steady-state. The `enaAscendency` function returns several of these information based measures (Table 4). This is run as follows:

```
> enaAscendency(oyster)
```

```

      AMI      ASC      OH      CAP      ASC.CAP      OH.CAP robustness
[1,] 1.330211 166.3473 211.0979 377.4452 0.4407191 0.5592809 0.3611021
```

5.4. Storage Analysis

Storage ENA was developed in the Patten School. It is similar to flow ENA, but divides the flows by storage (e.g., biomass) instead of throughflow. See [Fath and Patten \(1999\)](#) and [Schramski et al. \(2011\)](#) for an overview of this method. Output of this function is summarized in Table 5, and this is an example of its implementation.

```

> S <- enaStorage(m)
> attributes(S)

$names
[1] "X"  "C"  "P"  "S"  "Q"  "CP" "PP" "SP" "QP" "dt" "ns"

> S$ns

          TSS          CIS          BSI          DSI          ISI          ID.S
[1,] 3112.044 0.9940252 0.003331412 0.003320932 0.9933477 299.1171
      ID.S.I  ID.S.O  HMG.S.O  HMG.S.I  NAS  NASP mode0.S  mode1.S
[1,] 454.227 294.1527 1.115985 1.464503 20   21 10.3675 8.226261
      mode2.S  mode3.S  mode4.S
[1,] 3093.45 8.226261 10.3675

```

5.5. Utility Analysis

Utility analysis describes the relationship between node pairs in the ecosystem model when considering both direct and indirect interactions. It developed in the Patten School ([Patten, 1991](#); [Fath and Patten, 1999](#)) and is similar to yet distinct from the Ulanowicz School mixed trophic impacts analysis ([Ulanowicz and Puccia, 1990](#)). Utility analysis can be conducted from both the flow and storage perspectives, so the “type” argument needs to be set to suit the users needs. This is again implemented as in NEA.m. Table 6 summarizes the function output for the flow and storage versions. These analyses are executed as:

```

> UF <- enaUtility(m,eigen.check=TRUE,type="flow")
> US <- enaUtility(m,eigen.check=TRUE,type="storage")
> attributes(UF)

$names
[1] "D"  "U"  "Y"  "ns"

```

Please note the function argument “eigen.check=TRUE”. For this analysis to work, the power series of the direct utility matrices must converge, which is only true if the dominant eigenvalue of the direct utility matrix is less than 1. The function default prevents the analysis from being performed if this condition is not met. Users that wish to perform the analysis anyway can set “eigen.check=FALSE”. Care should be used when doing this, as the meaning of the underlying mathematics is uncertain.

5.6. Environ Analysis

Environ Analysis finds the *n unit* input and output environs for the model ([Patten, 1978](#); [Fath and Patten, 1999](#)). These unit environs are returned by the *environ* function as in NEA.m. They indicate the flow activity in each subnetwork generated by pulling a unit out of a node (input environs) or pushing a unit into a node (output environ). These unit environs can be converted into “realized” environs by multiplying each by the relevant observed input or output ([Borrett and Freeze, 2011](#)).

Table 5: Matrices and graph-level network statistics returned by the *enaR* `enaStorage` function.

| Label | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Matrices</i> | |
| X | $n \times 1$ vector of storage values [M L ⁻²] |
| C | $n \times n$ donor-storage normalized output-oriented direct flow intensity matrix (T ⁻¹) |
| P | $n \times n$ storage-normalized output-oriented direct flow matrix (dimensionless) |
| S | $n \times n$ donor-storage normalized output-oriented integral flow intensity matrix (T ⁻¹) |
| Q | $n \times n$ output-oriented integral flow intensity matrix (dimensionless) |
| CP | $n \times n$ recipient-storage normalized input-oriented direct flow intensity matrix (T ⁻¹) |
| PP | $n \times n$ storage-normalized input-oriented direct flow matrix (dimensionless) |
| SP | $n \times n$ donor-storage normalized input-oriented integral flow intensity matrix (T ⁻¹) |
| QP | $n \times n$ input-oriented integral flow intensity matrix (dimensionless) |
| dt | discrete time step |
| <i>Network statistics</i> | |
| TSS | Total System Storage |
| CIS | Storage Cycling Index |
| BSI | Boundary Storage Intensity |
| DSI | Direct Storage Intensity |
| ISI | Indirect Storage Intensity |
| ID.S | Ratio of Indirect-to-Direct storage (realized) |
| ID.S.I | storage-based input-oriented indirect-to-direct ratio (as in Fath and Borrett, 2006) |
| ID.S.O | storage-based input-oriented indirect-to-direct ratio (as in Fath and Borrett, 2006) |
| HMG.S.I | input-oriented storage network homogenization |
| HMG.S.O | output-oriented storage network homogenization |
| AMP.S.I | input-oriented storage network amplification |
| AMP.S.O | output-oriented storage network amplification |
| mode0.S | Storage from Boundary Flow |
| mode1.S | Storage from Internal First Passage Flow |
| mode2.S | Storage from Cycled Flow |
| mode3.S | Dissipative Equivalent to mode1.S |
| mode4.S | Dissipative Equivalent to mode0.S |

Table 6: Matrices and graph-level network statistics returned by the *enaR* Utility function.

| Label | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Matrices</i> | |
| $D_{n \times n}$ | throughflow-normalized direct utility intensity (dimensionless) |
| $U_{n \times n}$ | integral flow utility (dimensionless) |
| $Y_{n \times n}$ | integral flow utility scaled by original throughflow ($M L^{-2}$ or $-3 T^{-1}$) |
| $DS_{n \times n}$ | storage-normalized direct utility intensity (dimensionless) |
| $US_{n \times n}$ | integral storage utility (dimensionless) |
| $YS_{n \times n}$ | integral storage utility scaled by original throughflow ($M L^{-2}$ or $-3 T^{-1}$) |
| <i>Network Statistics</i> | |
| lam1D | dominant eigenvalue of D |
| synergism.F | benefit-cost ratio or network synergism (flow) |
| mutualism.F | positive to negative interaction ratio or network mutualism (flow) |
| lam1DS | dominant eigenvalue of DS |
| synergism.S | benefit-cost ratio or network synergism (storage) |
| mutualism.S | positive to negative interaction ratio or network mutualism (storage) |

```
> E <- enaEnviron(m)
```

```
> attributes(E)
```

```
$names
```

```
[1] "input" "output"
```

```
> E$output[1]
```

```
$`Filter Feeders`
```

| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| Filter Feeders | -1 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Microbiota | 0 | -0.1970605 | 0.02908126 |
| Meiofauna | 0 | 0.0000000 | -0.20449723 |
| Deposit Feeders | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Predators | 0 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0 | 0.1970605 | 0.17541596 |
| z | 1 | 0.0000000 | 0.0000000 |

| | Deposit Feeders | Predators | Deposited Detritus |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0.00000000 | 0.012382445 | 0.380781288 |
| Microbiota | 0.02908126 | 0.000000000 | 0.000000000 |
| Meiofauna | 0.01593682 | 0.000000000 | 0.102249819 |
| Deposit Feeders | -0.06052568 | 0.004149988 | 0.045999518 |
| Predators | 0.00000000 | -0.016532433 | 0.007865927 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0.01550760 | 0.000000000 | -0.536896552 |
| z | 0.00000000 | 0.000000000 | 0.000000000 |

| | y |
|----------------|-------------|
| Filter Feeders | 0.606836267 |
| Microbiota | 0.138897999 |

```

Meiofauna      0.086310586
Deposit Feeders 0.010376176
Predators      0.008666506
Deposited Detritus 0.148912467
z              0.000000000

```

The TET function returns vectors of the unit and realized input and output total environ throughflow. The realized total environ throughflow is an environ based partition of the total system throughflow (TST).

```

> tet <- TET(m)
> show(tet)

```

```

$realized.input
[1] 25.165000 22.647638 14.582798 2.028052 1.053786 18.107007

```

```

$realized.output
[1] 83.5833 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000

```

```

$unit.input
[1] 1.000000 3.931882 4.074090 4.713111 2.932069 2.931882

```

```

$unit.output
[1] 2.015512 1.836089 2.540670 3.124836 2.234317 2.594261

```

The TES functions returns the both the realized and unit total environ storage for the input and output environs. Again, the realized TES is a partition of the total system storage (TSS).

```

> tes <- TES(m)
> show(tes)

```

```

$realized.input
  Filter Feeders      Microbiota      Meiofauna
      2000.00000         2.41209         24.12171
  Deposit Feeders      Predators Deposited Detritus
      16.27440         69.23803        1000.03118

```

```

$realized.output
[1] 3112.044 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000

```

```

$unit.input
  Filter Feeders      Microbiota      Meiofauna
      289.3658066         0.6561948         7.3735209
  Deposit Feeders      Predators Deposited Detritus
      11.5308112        109.7205293        265.1036470

```

```
$unit.output
      Filter Feeders      Microbiota      Meiofauna
           75.04326           16.06273           41.03146
      Deposit Feeders      Predators Deposited Detritus
           65.81279          132.44451           66.11575
```

5.7. Control Analysis

Control analysis is implemented as in the original NEA.m function. Recent updates to control analysis (e.g., [Schramski, Gattie, Patten, Borrett, Fath, Thomas, and Whipple, 2006](#); [Schramski, Gattie, Patten, Borrett, Fath, and Whipple, 2007](#)) still need to be included.

```
> C <- enaControl(m)
> attributes(C)

$names
[1] "CN" "CQ" "CR" "CD" "sc"
```

5.8. Mixed Trophic Impacts

Mixed Trophic Impacts is a popular analysis from the Ulanowicz School of ENA ([Ulanowicz and Puccia, 1990](#)). The `enaMTI` function generates comparable results to the calculations in [Ulanowicz and Puccia \(1990\)](#). These are implemented as follows; Table 7 summarizes the function output.

```
>                                     #conduct mixed trophic impacts
> mti <- enaMTI(oyster)
> attributes(mti)

$names
[1] "G"  "FP" "Q"  "M"

>                                     #shows the total impact matrix
> mti$M

[1] NA
```

In this case, the power series of the direct trophic impacts matrix does not converge (dominant eigenvalue is greater than one). Thus, the function returns the `mti$M = NA`. Like with Utility analysis, however, we can use the `eigen.check` argument to do the calculation despite the mathematical problem.

```
> mti <- enaMTI(oyster,eigen.check=FALSE)
> attributes(mti)
```

Table 7: Matrices returned by the *enaR* *enaMTI* function, which are based on (Ulanowicz and Puccia, 1990).

| Label | Description |
|------------------|--|
| <i>Matrices</i> | |
| $G_{n \times n}$ | positive effect of prey on its predator |
| $F_{n \times n}$ | negative impact of the predator on its prey |
| $Q_{n \times n}$ | direct net impact of one node on another |
| $M_{n \times n}$ | total impact of i on j (direct and indirect) |

```
$names
```

```
[1] "G" "FP" "Q" "M"
```

```
> mti$M # shows the total impact matrix
```

| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Filter Feeders | -0.0250635283 | 0.16956382 | 0.431493557 |
| Microbiota | -0.0015848556 | -0.30675078 | -0.182458391 |
| Meiofauna | -0.0001241781 | -0.47413204 | -0.070959618 |
| Deposit Feeders | -0.0069255188 | -0.26769125 | -0.007062628 |
| Predators | -0.0301817448 | 0.02000515 | -0.004028911 |
| Deposited Detritus | -0.0034657973 | 0.21795628 | 0.612654910 |
| | Deposit Feeders | Predators | Deposited Detritus |
| Filter Feeders | 0.26144106 | 0.795834137 | 0.516016759 |
| Microbiota | 0.20520368 | 0.050323410 | -0.295378609 |
| Meiofauna | 0.01607831 | 0.003942987 | -0.001592286 |
| Deposit Feeders | -0.10329881 | 0.219903765 | 0.177109591 |
| Predators | -0.07586335 | -0.041648786 | -0.019939324 |
| Deposited Detritus | 0.44874394 | 0.110048344 | -0.251366300 |

5.9. Other Analyses

There are a number of additional tools in the package. Here we highlight a couple of them.

A quick way to get a list of all of the global network statistics reported in Structure, Flow, Ascendency, Storage, and Utility analysis is to use the `get.ns` function.

```
> ns <- get.ns(m)
> str(ns) # examine the structure of ns
```

```
'data.frame':      1 obs. of  63 variables:
 $ n      : num 6
 $ L      : num 12
 $ C      : num 0.333
 $ LD     : num 2
 $ ppr    : num 2.15
```

```

$ lam1A      : num 2.15
$ mlam1A     : num 1
$ rho        : num 2.15
$ R          : num 0.466
$ d          : num 0.148
$ no.scc     : num 2
$ no.scc.big : num 1
$ pscc       : num 0.833
$ Boundary   : num 41.5
$ TST        : num 83.6
$ TSTp       : num 125
$ APL        : num 2.02
$ FCI        : num 0.11
$ BFI        : num 0.496
$ DFI        : num 0.195
$ IFI        : num 0.309
$ ID.F       : num 1.58
$ ID.F.I     : num 1.72
$ ID.F.O     : num 1.53
$ HMG.I      : num 2.05
$ HMG.O      : num 1.89
$ AMP.I      : num 3
$ AMP.O      : num 1
$ mode0.F    : num 41.5
$ mode1.F    : num 32.9
$ mode2.F    : num 9.21
$ mode3.F    : num 32.9
$ mode4.F    : num 41.5
$ AMI        : num 1.33
$ ASC        : num 166
$ OH         : num 211
$ CAP        : num 377
$ ASC.CAP    : num 0.441
$ OH.CAP     : num 0.559
$ robustness : num 0.361
$ TSS        : num 3112
$ CIS        : num 0.994
$ BSI        : num 0.00333
$ DSI        : num 0.00332
$ ISI        : num 0.993
$ ID.S       : num 299
$ ID.S.I     : num 454
$ ID.S.O     : num 294
$ HMG.S.O    : num 1.12
$ HMG.S.I    : num 1.46
$ NAS        : num 20
$ NASP       : num 21

```

```

$ mode0.S      : num 10.4
$ mode1.S      : num 8.23
$ mode2.S      : num 3093
$ mode3.S      : num 8.23
$ mode4.S      : num 10.4
$ lam1D        : num 0.899
$ synergism.F: num 4.92
$ mutualism.F: num 2.27
$ lam1DS       : num 0.302
$ synergism.S: num 13.1
$ mutualism.S: num 2.6

```

It is also possible to instantly return all of the main ENA output with `enaAll`:

```

> oyster.ena <- enaAll(oyster)
> names(oyster.ena)

[1] "ascendency" "control"      "environ"      "flow"         "mti"
[6] "storage"    "structure"    "utility"

```

Centrality analysis is a large topic in network science. [Fann and Borrett \(2012\)](#) introduced an environ based centrality and contrasted it with the more commonly used eigenvector centrality. Both of these centralities can be calculated in *enaR* as follows:

```

> F <- enaFlow(oyster)
> ec <- environCentrality(F$N)
> show(ec)

```

```

$ECin
      Filter Feeders      Microbiota      Meiofauna
      0.1404961      0.1279889      0.1771034
      Deposit Feeders      Predators Deposited Detritus
      0.2178241      0.1557484      0.1808391

```

```

$ECout
      Filter Feeders      Microbiota      Meiofauna
      0.06970737      0.19108709      0.20595483
      Deposit Feeders      Predators Deposited Detritus
      0.12350944      0.07903903      0.33070223

```

```

$AEC
      Filter Feeders      Microbiota      Meiofauna
      0.1051017      0.1595380      0.1915291
      Deposit Feeders      Predators Deposited Detritus
      0.1706668      0.1173937      0.2557707

```

```

> eigenCentrality(F$G)

```

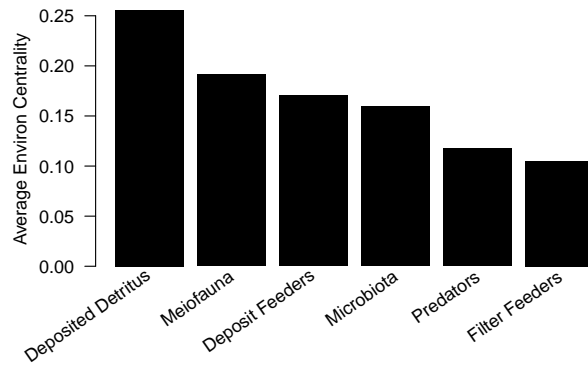


Figure 3: Bar plot of the Oyster Reef model Average Environ Centralities.

```
$EVCin
```

```
[1] 0.1207568 0.1093625 0.1876329 0.2518905 0.1470501 0.1833072
```

```
$EVCout
```

```
[1] 0.00000000 0.23325048 0.26566843 0.11130122 0.01286707 0.37691280
```

```
$AEVC
```

```
[1] 0.06037842 0.17130647 0.22665067 0.18159586 0.07995858 0.28011000
```

These centrality values have been normalized to sum to one.

Figure 4 shows one way to visualize the Average Environ Centralities.

```
> # set plotting parameters
> opar <- par(las=1,mar=c(7,5,1,1),xpd=TRUE,bg="white")
> # find centrality order
> o <- order(ec$AEC,decreasing=TRUE)
> bp <- barplot(ec$AEC[o], # create barplot
+             names.arg=NA,
+             ylab="Average Environ Centrality",
+             col="black",border=NA)
> text(bp,-0.008, # add labels
+      labels=names(ec$AEC)[o],
+      srt=35,adj=1,cex=1)
> rm(opar) # remove the plotting parameters
```

5.10. Output Orientation

To facilitate package use by the existing ENA community, some of which use the column-to-row orientation (e.g. the Patten School), we have created orientation functions that enable the user to set the expected output orientation for functions written in a particular “school”

of analysis. Thus, functions from either school will receive network models with the standard row-to-column, but will return output with flow matrices oriented in the column-to-row orientation when appropriate (i.e. Patten school functions) and return them in that same orientation.

Here is an example of how to use the model orientation functions to re-orient the output from `enaFlow`:

```
> ###Check the current orientation
> get.orient()

[1] "rc"

> ###enaFlow output in row-column
> flow.rc <- enaFlow(oyster)$G
> ###Set the global orientation to school
> set.orient('school')
> ###Check that it worked
> get.orient()

[1] "school"

> ###enaFlow output in column-row
> flow.cr <- enaFlow(oyster)$G
> ###Check. Outputs should be transposed from each other.
> all(flow.rc == flow.cr)

[1] FALSE

> all(flow.rc == t(flow.cr))

[1] TRUE

> ###Now change back to the default orientation ('rc')
> set.orient('rc')
>
```

6. Model Library

The *enaR* package includes a library of 100 empirically based ecosystem models. There are two general classes of ecosystem models. First, there are 58 of the models are trophically-based models with food webs at their core (Tables 8). Second, there are 42 models are focused on biogeochemical cycling in ecosystems (Table 9). Christian, Fores, Comin, Viaroli, Naldi, and Ferrari (1996), Baird, Asmus, and Asmus (2008), and Borrett, Whipple, and Patten (2010) have previously suggested this model class distinction. In summary, these models were originally published for a number of different types of ecosystems, though predominantly

aquatic, by a number of author teams. Models in the library range in size from 4 nodes to 125 nodes with connectance values ranging from 7% to 45%.

This collection of models overlaps with other data sets. For example, twenty-seven of the models (47%) are included in the set of models compiled and distributed by Dr. Ulanowicz (<http://www.cbl.umces.edu/ulan/ntwk/network.html>). All 50 of the models analyzed by Borrett and Salas (2010) and Salas and Borrett (2011) and the 45 models analyzed in Borrett (2013) are included in this model library.

The trophic models are grouped as the `troModels` object and the biogeochemically-based models are available as the `bgcModels` object. Both data objects return a list of the model network objects. To use these models simply use the R *base* `data` function. This will load the models into the working memory as a named list of network objects:

```
> ### Import the model sets
> data(bgcModels)
> data(troModels)
> ### Check the first few model names
> head(names(bgcModels))

[1] "Hubbard Brook (Ca)(Waide)"      "Hardwood Forest, NH (Ca)"
[3] "Duglas Fir Forest, WA (Ca)"      "Duglas Fir Forest, WA (K)"
[5] "Puerto Rican Rain Forest (Ca)" "Puerto Rican Rain Forest (K)"

> head(names(troModels))

[1] "Marine Coprophagy (oyster)" "Lake Findley "
[3] "Mirror Lake"               "Lake Wingra"
[5] "Marion Lake"               "Cone Springs"

> ### Isolate a single model
> x <- troModels[[1]]
> x <- troModels$"Marine Coprophagy (oyster)"
> ### Check out the model
> summary(x)
```

Network attributes:

```
vertices = 4
directed = TRUE
hyper = FALSE
loops = FALSE
multiple = FALSE
bipartite = FALSE
flow:
  SHRIMP  BENTHIC ORGANISMS  SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA
Min.   :0    Min.   : 0.00    Min.   : 0.000
1st Qu.:0    1st Qu.: 0.00    1st Qu.: 0.000
Median :0    Median : 7.65    Median : 0.000
```

```

Mean   :0   Mean   :17.05   Mean   : 5.475
3rd Qu.:0   3rd Qu.:24.70   3rd Qu.: 5.475
Max.   :0   Max.   :52.90   Max.   :21.900

```

BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA

```

Min.   : 0.0
1st Qu.: 0.0
Median : 0.0
Mean   :19.9
3rd Qu.:19.9
Max.   :79.6
  balanced = TRUE
total edges = 4
  missing edges = 0
  non-missing edges = 4
density = 0.3333333

```

Vertex attributes:

```

export:
  logical valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Mode    NA's
logical    4

```

```

input:
  numeric valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  0.00   0.00   62.05   94.90 157.00 255.50

```

```

living:
  logical valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Mode  FALSE  TRUE  NA's
logical    2    2    0

```

```

output:
  numeric valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  6.60  21.67   64.45   94.90 137.70 244.10

```

```

respiration:
  numeric valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  6.60  21.67   64.45   94.90 137.70 244.10

```

```

storage:
  numeric valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
      1      1      1      1      1      1
vertex.names:
  character valued attribute
  4 valid vertex names

```

Edge attributes:

```

flow:
  numeric valued attribute
  attribute summary:
    Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
      0      0      0      0      0      0

```

Network adjacency matrix:

```

                SHRIMP BENTHIC ORGANISMS
SHRIMP                0                0
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     0                0
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 0                1
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 0                1
                SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA
SHRIMP                1
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     0
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 0
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 0
                BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA
SHRIMP                0
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     1
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 0
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 0

```

7. Multi-Model Analyses (Batch Processing)

While many investigators analyze single models, much of ENA is used to compare ecosystem models (e.g., Baird *et al.*, 1991, 1995; Christian and Thomas, 2003; Whipple, Borrett, Patten, Gattie, Schramski, and Bata, 2007). Investigators have also analyzed large set of models to determine the generality of hypothesized ecosystem properties (e.g., Christensen, 1995; Borrett and Salas, 2010; Salas and Borrett, 2011). For both of these applications, investigators need to analyze multiple models. One advantage of the *enaR* package is that it simplifies this batch processing. Here we illustrate how to batch analyze a selection of models.

Our first step is to read in the model data for a set of trophic models:

```
> data(troModels)
```

Now that we have the raw data loaded, we can start to manipulate it. The first step is to balance the models and then we can run the flow analysis. We are using the `lapply` function to apply the analysis across the list of models stored in `model.list`.

```
> # balance models as necessary
> m.list <- lapply(troModels[1:10],balance)
```

```
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
[1] BALANCED
```

```
> # check that models are balanced
> unlist(lapply(m.list,ssCheck))
```

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Marine Coprophagy (oyster) | Lake Findley |
| TRUE | TRUE |
| Mirror Lake | Lake Wingra |
| TRUE | TRUE |
| Marion Lake | Cone Springs |
| TRUE | TRUE |
| Silver Springs | English Channel |
| TRUE | TRUE |
| Oyster Reef | Baie de Somme |
| TRUE | TRUE |

```
> # if balancing fails, you can use force.balance
> # to repeatedly apply the balancing procedure
> # although this is not the case with our model set
>
> m.list <- lapply(m.list,force.balance)
> ##Check that all the models are balanced
> all(unlist(lapply(m.list,ssCheck)))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> # Example Flow Analysis
> F.list <- lapply(m.list, enaFlow)
> # the full results of the flow analysis is now stored in the elements
> # of the F.list. To get the results for just the first model...
> F.list[[1]]
```

\$T

| | SHRIMP | BENTHIC ORGANISMS |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 124.1 | 323.7 |
| | SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA |
| | 21.9 | 79.6 |

\$G

| | SHRIMP | BENTHIC ORGANISMS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| SHRIMP | 0 | 0.0000000 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | 0 | 0.0000000 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | 0 | 0.6986301 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | 0 | 0.6645729 |
| | SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | |
| SHRIMP | | 0.1764706 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | | 0.0000000 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | | 0.0000000 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | | 0.0000000 |
| | BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | |
| SHRIMP | | 0.0000000 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | | 0.2459067 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | | 0.0000000 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | | 0.0000000 |

\$GP

| | SHRIMP | BENTHIC ORGANISMS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| SHRIMP | 0 | 0.00000000 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | 0 | 0.00000000 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | 0 | 0.04726599 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | 0 | 0.16342292 |
| | SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | |
| SHRIMP | | 1 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | | 0 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | | 0 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | | 0 |
| | BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | |
| SHRIMP | | 0 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | | 1 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | | 0 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | | 0 |

\$N

| | SHRIMP | BENTHIC ORGANISMS |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| SHRIMP | 1 | 0.1473716 |
| BENTHIC ORGANISMS | 0 | 1.1953471 |
| SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | 0 | 0.8351055 |
| BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA | 0 | 0.7943953 |
| | SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA | |

```

SHRIMP                0.1764706
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     0.0000000
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 1.0000000
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 0.0000000
                        BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA
SHRIMP                0.03623966
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     0.29394387
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 0.20535805
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 1.19534712

```

\$NP

```

                        SHRIMP BENTHIC ORGANISMS
SHRIMP                1          0.05649926
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     0          1.19534712
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 0          0.05649926
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 0          0.19534712
                        SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA
SHRIMP                1
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     0
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 1
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 0
                        BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA
SHRIMP                0.05649926
BENTHIC ORGANISMS     1.19534712
SHRIMP FECES & BACTERIA 0.05649926
BENTHIC FECES & BACTERIA 1.19534712

```

\$ns

```

      Boundary  TST  TSTp    APL    FCI    BFI    DFI
[1,]   379.6 549.3 928.9 1.44705 0.1199863 0.6910614 0.1542493
      IFI    ID.F  ID.F.I  ID.F.O  HMG.I  HMG.O AMP.I
[1,] 0.1546893 1.002852 0.3603839 0.6126851 2.014161 1.891504 1
      AMP.O mode0.F mode1.F mode2.F mode3.F mode4.F
[1,]    0   379.6 103.7915 65.90846 103.7915 379.6

```

>

We can use the same technique to extract specific information, like just the ratio of Indirect-to-Direct flow for each model.

```

> # Example of extracting just specific information - Indirect Effects Ratio
> IDs <- unlist(lapply(m.list, function(x) enaFlow(x)$ns[8]))
> #Look at the first few ID's
> head(IDs)

```

```

Marine Coprophagy (oyster)
0.1546893

```

```

Lake Findley
0.3669420

```

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Mirror Lake | Lake Wingra |
| 0.4334588 | 0.4452123 |
| Marion Lake | Cone Springs |
| 0.4391692 | 0.3105362 |

We can also collect the set of output-oriented integral flow matrices.

```
> # Here is a list containing only the output-oriented integral flow matrices
> N.list <- lapply(m.list,function(x) enaFlow(x)$N)
```

We can also apply the `get.ns` function to extract all of the network statistics for each model. We then use the `do.call` function to reshape the network statistics into a single data frame.

```
> # Collecting and combining all network statistics
> ns.list <- lapply(m.list,get.ns) # returns as list
> ns <- do.call(rbind,ns.list) # ns as a data.frame
> # Let's take a quick look at some of the output
> colnames(ns) # return network statistic names.
```

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| [1] | "n" | "L" | "C" | "LD" |
| [5] | "ppr" | "lam1A" | "mlam1A" | "rho" |
| [9] | "R" | "d" | "no.scc" | "no.scc.big" |
| [13] | "pscc" | "Boundary" | "TST" | "TSTp" |
| [17] | "APL" | "FCI" | "BFI" | "DFI" |
| [21] | "IFI" | "ID.F" | "ID.F.I" | "ID.F.O" |
| [25] | "HMG.I" | "HMG.O" | "AMP.I" | "AMP.O" |
| [29] | "mode0.F" | "mode1.F" | "mode2.F" | "mode3.F" |
| [33] | "mode4.F" | "AMI" | "ASC" | "OH" |
| [37] | "CAP" | "ASC.CAP" | "OH.CAP" | "robustness" |
| [41] | "TSS" | "CIS" | "BSI" | "DSI" |
| [45] | "ISI" | "ID.S" | "ID.S.I" | "ID.S.O" |
| [49] | "HMG.S.O" | "HMG.S.I" | "NAS" | "NASP" |
| [53] | "mode0.S" | "mode1.S" | "mode2.S" | "mode3.S" |
| [57] | "mode4.S" | "lam1D" | "synergism.F" | "mutualism.F" |
| [61] | "lam1DS" | "synergism.S" | "mutualism.S" | |

```
> dim(ns) # show dimensions of ns matrix
```

```
[1] 10 63
```

```
> ns[1:5,1:5] # show selected results
```

| | n | L | C | LD | ppr |
|----------------------------|---|----|-------|-----|----------|
| Marine Coprophagy (oyster) | 4 | 4 | 0.250 | 1.0 | 1.000000 |
| Lake Findley | 4 | 6 | 0.375 | 1.5 | 1.004975 |
| Mirror Lake | 5 | 9 | 0.360 | 1.8 | 1.324718 |
| Lake Wingra | 5 | 10 | 0.400 | 2.0 | 2.000000 |
| Marion Lake | 5 | 9 | 0.360 | 1.8 | 1.324718 |

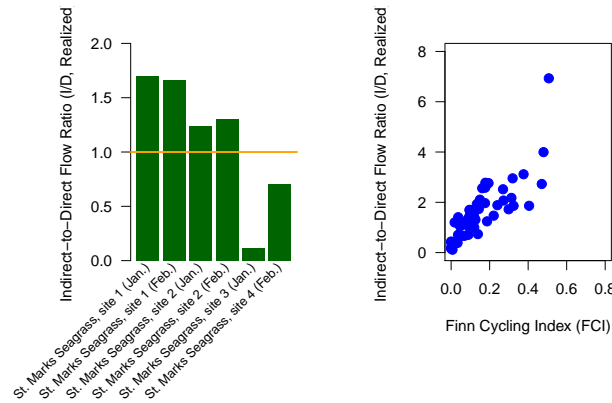


Figure 4: Ratio of Indirect-to-Direct Flow for six ecosystem models (left) and relationship between the Finn Cycling Index and the ratio of Indirect-to-Direct flow in the 56 trophic models.

Given this data frame of network statistics, we can construct interesting plots for further analysis. Here we focus on results of the St. Marks Seagrass ecosystem (Baird *et al.*, 1998).

```
> opar <- par(las=1,mar=c(9,7,2,1),xpd=TRUE,mfrow=c(1,2),oma=c(1,1,0,0))
> x=dim(ns)[1] # number of models
> m.select <- 40:45
> bp=barplot(ns$ID.F[m.select],ylab="Indirect-to-Direct Flow Ratio (I/D, Realized)",
+           col="darkgreen",border=NA,ylim=c(0,2))
> text(bp,-0.05, # add labels
+       labels=rownames(ns)[m.select],
+       srt=45,adj=1,cex=0.85)
> opar <- par(xpd=FALSE)
> abline(h=1,col="orange",lwd=2)
> #
> plot(ns$FCI,ns$ID.F,pch=20,col="blue",cex=2,
+       ylab="Indirect-to-Direct Flow Ratio (I/D, Realized)",
+       xlab="Finn Cycling Index (FCI)",
+       xlim=c(0,0.8),ylim=c(0,8))
> #
> rm(opar) # remove the plotting parameters
```

8. Connecting to Other Useful Packages

Another advantage of building the *enaR* package in `R` is that it lets ecologists take advantage of other types of network analysis and statistical tools that already exist in `R`. We highlight two examples here.

8.1. sna: Social Network Analysis

The *sna* package for Social Network Analysis is bundled in the *statnet* package and uses the same network data object defined in *network* that we selected to use for *enaR*. Thus, the design decision to use the network data object gives users direct access to *sna* tools.

Multiple measures of network centrality have been proposed, and the *sna* package provides a way of calculating several. Thus, ecologists can now use the *sna* algorithms to determine different types of centrality for their models.

```
> betweenness(oyster)
```

```
[1] 0.0 0.0 0.5 3.5 0.0 9.0
```

```
> closeness(oyster)
```

```
[1] 0.625 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
```

The *sna* package introduced new graphical capabilities as well. For example, it will create a target diagram of centralities.

```
> m <- troModels[[38]]
> b <- betweenness(m)          # calculate betweenness centrality
> nms <- m[v%"vertex.names"]  # get vertex names
> show(nms)
> nms[b<=(0.1*max(b))] <- NA  # exclude less central nodes
> set.seed(3)
> opar <- par(xpd=TRUE,mfrow=c(1,1))
> # create target plot
> gplot.target(m,b,#circ.lab=FALSE,
+             edge.col="grey",
+             label=nms) # show only labels of most central nodes
> #xlim=c(-1,4))
> rm(opar)
```

In addition to the node-level measures, *sna* includes graph-level indices.

```
> centralization(oyster, degree)
```

```
[1] 0.45
```

```
> centralization(oyster,closeness)
```

```
[1] 0.75
```

```
> centralization(oyster,betweenness)
```

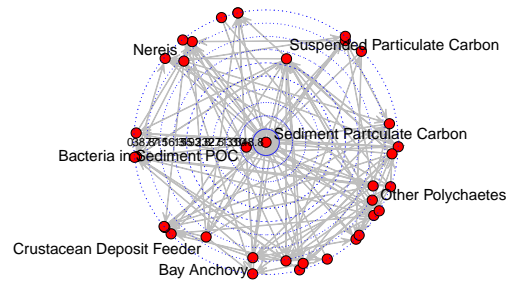


Figure 5: Target plot of node betweenness centrality for the Chesapeake Bay model (mesohaline, carbon, annual).

```
[1] 0.41
```

8.2. iGraph

The *iGraph* package can also be useful for analyzing network data. Here are a few examples of using the package. Note that some functions in *iGraph* conflict with other functions already defined, so care is required when using *iGraph*.

```
> library(igraph)
> ### The adjacency matrix
> A <- St$A
> ### creating an iGraph graph
> g <- graph.adjacency(A)
> plot(g) # uses iGraph plot tools
```

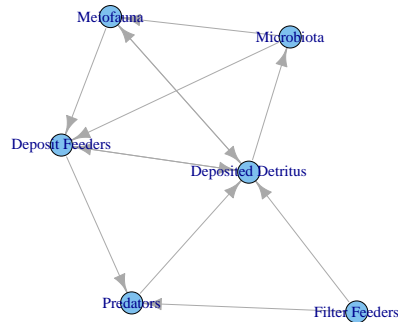
iGraph has a different set of visualization tools and generates a different looking graph (Fig. 6).

```
> # betweenness centrality (calculated by iGraph and sna)
> betweenness(g)
```

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Deposit Feeders | Predators Deposited Detritus | |
| 3.5 | 0.0 | 9.0 |

```
> # shortest path between any two nodes
> shortest.paths(g)
```

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Filter Feeders | Microbiota | Meiofauna | Deposit Feeders |
| Filter Feeders | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Figure 6: Plot of Oyster reef model using *iGraph*

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Microbiota | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Meiofauna | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Deposit Feeders | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Predators | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Deposited Detritus | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Predators Deposited Detritus | | | |
| Filter Feeders | 1 | | 1 | |
| Microbiota | 2 | | 1 | |
| Meiofauna | 2 | | 1 | |
| Deposit Feeders | 1 | | 1 | |
| Predators | 0 | | 1 | |
| Deposited Detritus | 1 | | 0 | |

```

> # average path length in the network (graph theory sense)
> average.path.length(g,directed=TRUE)

```

```
[1] 1.52
```

```

> diameter(g) # diameter of the graph

```

```
[1] 2
```

```

> vertex.connectivity(g) # connectivity of a graph (group cohesion)

```

```
[1] 0
```

```

> subcomponent(g,1,'in') # subcomponent reachable from 1 along inputs

```

```
[1] 1
```

```

> subcomponent(g,2,'in') # subcomponent reachable from 2 along inputs

```

```
[1] 2 6 1 3 4 5

> subcomponent(g,1,'out') # subcomponent reachable from 1 along outputs

[1] 1 5 6 2 3 4

> subcomponent(g,2,'out') # subcomponent reachable from 2 along output

[1] 2 3 4 6 5

> edge.connectivity(g)

[1] 0

> detach(package:igraph) # detach igraph package
```

There are other packages that have graph and network analysis tools, like Bioconductor, that might also be useful for ecologists

9. Summary and Future

This vignette shows how to use several of the key features of the *enaR* package that enables scientists to perform Ecological Network Analysis in R. The vision for this package is that it will provide access to ENA algorithms from both the Ulanowicz and Patten Schools. In its current form it replicates, updates, and extends the functionality of the *NEA.m* function (Fath and Borrett, 2006). It also includes both ascendancy calculations and mixed trophic impacts from the Ulanowicz school of ENA, but there remains many possibilities for future development. We hope to do this in collaboration with users. This vignette also illustrates how users can further analyze their data with other packages for graph and network analysis like *sna* and *iGraph*. In summary, we hope you find this package useful for your ENA needs.

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Table 8: Trophic ecosystem networks (58) included in the *enaR* model library.

| Models | Units | n^\dagger | C^\dagger | $Input^\dagger$ | TST^\dagger | FCI^\dagger |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Marine Coprophagy (oyster) | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.25 | 379 | 549 | 0.12 |
| Lake Findley | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.38 | 21 | 50 | 0.30 |
| Mirror Lake | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 5 | 0.36 | 72 | 217 | 0.32 |
| Lake Wingra | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 5 | 0.40 | 478 | 1517 | 0.40 |
| Marion Lake | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 5 | 0.36 | 87 | 242 | 0.31 |
| Cone Springs | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 5 | 0.32 | 11819 | 30626 | 0.09 |
| Silver Springs | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 5 | 0.28 | 21296 | 29175 | 0.00 |
| English Channel | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 6 | 0.25 | 1096 | 2280 | 0.00 |
| Oyster Reef | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 6 | 0.33 | 41 | 83 | 0.11 |
| Baie de Somme | mgC m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 9 | 0.30 | 876 | 2034 | 0.14 |
| Bothnian Bay | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 12 | 0.22 | 44 | 183 | 0.23 |
| Bothnian Sea | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 12 | 0.24 | 117 | 562 | 0.31 |
| Ythan Estuary | gC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 13 | 0.23 | 1258 | 4181 | 0.24 |
| Sundarban Mangrove (virgin) | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 14 | 0.22 | 111317 | 440931 | 0.19 |
| Sundarban Mangrove (reclaimed) | kcal m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 14 | 0.22 | 38484 | 103056 | 0.05 |
| Baltic Sea | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 15 | 0.17 | 603 | 1973 | 0.13 |
| Ems Estuary | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 15 | 0.19 | 282 | 1067 | 0.32 |
| Swartkops Estuary 15 | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 15 | 0.17 | 3544 | 13996 | 0.47 |
| Southern Benguela Upwelling | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 16 | 0.23 | 714 | 2545 | 0.31 |
| Peruvian Upwelling | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 16 | 0.22 | 14927 | 33491 | 0.04 |
| Crystal River (control) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 21 | 0.19 | 7357 | 15062 | 0.07 |
| Crystal River (thermal) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 21 | 0.14 | 6018 | 12032 | 0.09 |
| Charca de Maspalomas Lagoon | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 21 | 0.12 | 1486230 | 6010331 | 0.18 |
| Northern Benguela Upwelling | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 24 | 0.21 | 2282 | 6611 | 0.05 |
| Swartkops Estuary | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 25 | 0.17 | 2859 | 8949 | 0.27 |
| Sunday Estuary | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 25 | 0.16 | 4440 | 11937 | 0.22 |
| Kromme Estuary | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 25 | 0.16 | 2571 | 11087 | 0.38 |
| Okefenokee Swamp | g dw m ⁻² y ⁻¹ | 26 | 0.20 | 2533 | 12855 | 0.48 |
| Neuse Estuary (early summer 1997) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 30 | 0.09 | 4385 | 13827 | 0.12 |
| Neuse Estuary (late summer 1997) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 30 | 0.11 | 4639 | 13035 | 0.13 |
| Neuse Estuary (early summer 1998) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 30 | 0.09 | 4568 | 14025 | 0.12 |
| Neuse Estuary (late summer 1998) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 30 | 0.10 | 5641 | 15031 | 0.11 |
| Gulf of Maine | g ww m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 31 | 0.35 | 5053 | 18381 | 0.15 |
| Georges Bank | g ww m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 31 | 0.35 | 4380 | 16889 | 0.18 |
| Middle Atlantic Bight | g ww m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 32 | 0.37 | 4869 | 17916 | 0.18 |
| Narragansett Bay | mgC m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 32 | 0.15 | 693845 | 3917246 | 0.51 |
| Southern New England Bight | g ww m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 33 | 0.35 | 4717 | 17597 | 0.16 |
| Chesapeake Bay | mg C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.09 | 888791 | 3227453 | 0.19 |
| Mondego Estuary (<i>Zostera</i> sp. Meadows) | g AFDW m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 43 | 0.19 | 4030 | 6822 | 0.03 |
| St. Marks Seagrass, site 1 (Jan.) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 51 | 0.08 | 514 | 1315 | 0.13 |
| St. Marks Seagrass, site 1 (Feb.) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 51 | 0.08 | 601 | 1590 | 0.11 |
| St. Marks Seagrass, site 2 (Jan.) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 51 | 0.07 | 602 | 1383 | 0.09 |
| St. Marks Seagrass, site 2 (Feb.) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 51 | 0.08 | 800 | 1921 | 0.08 |
| St. Marks Seagrass, site 3 (Jan.) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 51 | 0.05 | 7809 | 12651 | 0.01 |
| St. Marks Seagrass, site 4 (Feb.) | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 51 | 0.08 | 1432 | 2865 | 0.04 |
| Sylt-Rømø Bight | mg C m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 59 | 0.08 | 683448 | 1781028 | 0.09 |
| Graminoids (wet) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 66 | 0.18 | 6272 | 13676 | 0.02 |
| Graminoids (dry) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 66 | 0.18 | 3472 | 7519 | 0.04 |
| Cypress (wet) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 68 | 0.12 | 1418 | 2571 | 0.04 |
| Cypress (dry) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 68 | 0.12 | 1035 | 1919 | 0.04 |
| Lake Oneida (pre-ZM) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 74 | 0.22 | 1034 | 1697 | 0.00 |
| Lake Oneida (post-ZM) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 76 | 0.22 | 810 | 1462 | 0.00 |
| Bay of Quinte (pre-ZM) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 74 | 0.21 | 984 | 1509 | 0.00 |
| Bay of Quinte (post-ZM) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 80 | 0.21 | 1129 | 2039 | 0.01 |
| Mangroves (wet) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 94 | 0.15 | 1531 | 3265 | 0.10 |
| Mangroves (dry) | g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 94 | 0.15 | 1531 | 3272 | 0.10 |
| Florida Bay (wet) | mg C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 125 | 0.12 | 738 | 2720 | 0.14 |
| Florida Bay (dry) | mg C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 125 | 0.13 | 547 | 1778 | 0.08 |

Link, Overholtz, O'Reilly, Green, Dow, Pa

† n is the number of nodes in the network model, $C = L/n^2$ is the model connectance when L is the number of direct links or energy–matter transfers, $Input = \sum z_i$ is the total amount of energy–matter flowing into the system, $TST = \sum \sum f_{ij} + \sum z_i$ is the total system throughflow, and FCI is the Finn Cycling Index (Finn, 1980). Flow based network statistics ($Input$, TST , and FCI) were calculated after models were balanced using the AVG2 algorithm.

Table 9: Biogeochemical ecosystem networks (42) included in the *enaR* model library.

| Model | Units | n^\dagger | C^\dagger | $Input^\dagger$ | TST^\dagger | FCI^\dagger | References |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Hubbard Brook (Waide) | kg Ca Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.25 | 11 | 168 | 0.76 | Waide, Krebs, Clarkson, and Setzler (1977) |
| Hardwood Forest, NH | kg Ca Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 11 | 200 | 0.80 | Jordan, Kline, and Sasscer (1977) |
| Douglas Fir Forest, WA | kg Ca Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 4 | 54 | 0.74 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Douglas Fir Forest, WA | kg K Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 0 | 45 | 0.97 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Ca Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 43 | 274 | 0.57 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg K Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 20 | 433 | 0.86 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Mg Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 10 | 70 | 0.58 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Cu Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 0 | 2 | 0.37 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Fe Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 0 | 7 | 0.95 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Mn Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.38 | 0 | 7 | 0.98 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Na Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 64 | 140 | 0.24 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Puerto Rican Rain Forest | kg Sr Ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ | 4 | 0.31 | 0 | 1 | 0.71 | Jordan <i>et al.</i> (1977) |
| Tropical Rain Forest | g N m ⁻² d ⁻¹ | 5 | 0.24 | 10 | 71 | 0.48 | Edmisten (1977) |
| Neuse River Estuary (AVG) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 795 | 41517 | 0.89 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Spring 1985) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 133 | 9120 | 0.91 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Summer 1985) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 119 | 20182 | 0.96 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary Fall 1985) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 181 | 8780 | 0.88 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary Winter 1986) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.43 | 187 | 6880 | 0.85 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Spring 1986) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 128 | 12915 | 0.94 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Summer 1986) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 165 | 11980 | 0.91 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Fall 1986) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 100 | 9863 | 0.94 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Winter 1987) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 691 | 7907 | 0.62 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Spring 1987) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 334 | 11533 | 0.84 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Summer 1987) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 90 | 15621 | 0.96 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Fall 1987) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 85 | 7325 | 0.93 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Winter 1988) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 171 | 8680 | 0.89 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Spring 1988) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 176 | 6898 | 0.85 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Summer 1988) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 132 | 16814 | 0.95 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Fall 1988) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 128 | 5732 | 0.87 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Neuse River Estuary (Winter 1989) | mmol N m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 7 | 0.45 | 291 | 5739 | 0.75 | Christian and Thomas (2000) |
| Cape Fear River Estuary (Oligohaline) | nmol N cm ⁻³ d ⁻¹ | 8 | 0.36 | 3802 | 7088 | 0.20 | Hines, Lisa, Song, Tobias, and Borrett (2011) |
| Cape Fear River Estuary (Polyhaline) | nmol N cm ⁻³ d ⁻¹ | 8 | 0.36 | 3068 | 5322 | 0.17 | unpublished |
| Lake Lanier (AVG) | mg P m ⁻² day ⁻¹ | 11 | 0.21 | 95 | 749 | 0.40 | Borrett and Osidele (2000) |
| Baltic Sea | mg N m ⁻³ day ⁻¹ | 16 | 0.15 | 2348 | 44510 | 0.67 | Hinrichsen and Wulff (1999) |
| Chesapeake Bay | mg N m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.12 | 73430 | 484325 | 0.33 | Baird, Ulanowicz, and Boynton (1999) |
| Chesapeake Bay | mg P m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.12 | 9402 | 101091 | 0.51 | Ulanowicz and Baird (1999) |
| Chesapeake Bay (Winter) | mg P m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.08 | 1009 | 11926 | 0.53 | Ulanowicz and Baird (1999) |
| Chesapeake Bay (Spring) | mg P m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.10 | 1932 | 27325 | 0.57 | Ulanowicz and Baird (1999) |
| Chesapeake Bay (Summer) | mg P m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.12 | 4184 | 42935 | 0.46 | Ulanowicz and Baird (1999) |
| Chesapeake Bay (Fall) | mg P m ⁻² season ⁻¹ | 36 | 0.10 | 2276 | 18904 | 0.40 | Ulanowicz and Baird (1999) |
| Sylt-Rømø Bight | mg N m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 59 | 0.09 | 99613 | 363693 | 0.23 | Baird <i>et al.</i> (2000) |
| Sylt-Rømø Bight | mg P m ⁻² yr ⁻¹ | 59 | 0.09 | 2508 | 57739 | 0.66 | Baird <i>et al.</i> (2000) |

† n is the number of nodes in the network model, $C = L/n^2$ is the model connectance when L is the number of direct links or energy-matter transfers, $Input = \sum z_i$ is the total amount of energy-matter flowing into the system, $TST = \sum \sum f_{ij} + \sum z_i$ is the total system throughflow, and FCI is the Finn Cycling Index (Finn, 1980). Flow based network statistics ($Input$, TST , and FCI) were calculated after models were balanced using the AVG2 algorithm.