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Editorial Office,
The American Naturalist

Dear Editorial Team,

We are submitting the manuscript entitled “The trade-offs of sharing pollinators: pollination service is determined by the community context” to be considered for publication in *The American Naturalist*.

The main goal of our study is to explore the balance between competition and facilitation in plants belonging to the same pollination community. It has been known for some time that plants that share pollinators can indirectly compete with or facilitate each other. Multiple studies show that some ecological factors like abundance, traits, visitation, and pollen transfer can shape these indirect interactions between plants because they provide ways to partition plants’ pollination niche. However, the generalisation of such findings to the scale of ecological communities has been elusive. This is mainly because the effect of these ecological factors has been studied chiefly within species pairs or, at most, for a handful of species. The few studies that have explored competition and facilitation at the community level have mainly focused on the patterns of pollen deposition or seed set, without taking into account the complex ways ecological factors may interact with pollen deposition. Here, we instead study the patterns of pollen deposition at the community level and incorporate measures of visitation, pollen transfer, floral abundance, phenology, and traits.

By studying all of these ecological factors together, we have two main results. First, at the community level, there is no such thing as a free lunch, and plants need to balance multiple trade-offs when optimising pollen deposition. On the one hand, factors that increase the quantity

of pollen deposited by animals may also decrease its purity (and vice-versa). On the other hand, factors that increase both the quantity and purity of pollen deposition may be beneficial in the short-term but risky in the long term. Second, we show that the strategies plant species use to optimise pollen deposition, are likely to be flexible. This emphasises the importance of the community context for pollen deposition, in particular, and competition for pollination, in general.

Our work provides fundamental understanding of plant reproductive biology, while also *calling for a shift in the way we think about pollination in community ecology*, particularly from a theoretical perspective. In contrast to the predominant literature, our study provides compelling evidence that animal-mediated pollination is a fluid dance between competition and facilitation. Some lessons might also apply to other biological complex systems where facilitation and competition might be at odds like plant-frugivore and plant-fungus interactions. Thus, we believe that this manuscript will be interesting to the readership of *The American Naturalist*.

Please note that the data used in this manuscript have been previously published by one of the co-authors.¹ However, the enclosed work represents a novel contribution from all involved. Lastly, we would like to bring to your attention that an earlier version of this manuscript has been published as a preprint.²

Thanks for your consideration.

Fernando Cagua

¹Hugo J. Marrero, Juan P. Torretta, and Diego Medan. “Effect of Land Use Intensification on Specialization in Plant-Floral Visitor Interaction Networks in the Pampas of Argentina”. In: *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 188 (Apr. 2014), pp. 63–71; Hugo J. Marrero et al. “Agricultural Land Management Negatively Affects Pollination Service in Pampean Agro-Ecosystems”. In: *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 218 (Feb. 2016), pp. 28–32; Hugo J. Marrero et al. “Exotic Plants Promote Pollination Niche Overlap in an Agroecosystem”. In: *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 239 (Feb. 2017), pp. 304–309.

²E. Fernando Cagua et al. “The Trade-Offs of Sharing Pollinators: Pollination Service Is Determined by the Community Context”. In: *bioRxiv* (Jan. 1, 2019), p. 865279.