**Notes for introduction**

Ovaskinen et al 2016: biotic interactions play a key role in shaping communities e.g. Morin 2011.

Looks at this from a spatial perspective and therefore means that can only get associations.

Cértain et al 2018: MAR models are increasingly popular for inferring interaction strengths in a community and predicting responses to environmental change.

Typically, one time lag. Evaluate how reliable estimates of interaction strength, rank, or sign and accuracy of forecasts are from MAR model. Found sign was recovered 90-95% of the time but net effect was not.

MAR(1) is basically a multispecies Gompertz dynamics model (Dennis and Taper 1994; Ives et al 2003).

Gompertz dynamics is partly population because it is linear on the log scale. Looks at influence of interactions on growth rates.

Vázquez et al 2015 – call for more work on plant-animal mutualist relationships.

Porzig et al 2015 – found interspecific interactions were leads important driver in their system. Much less than intraspecific. Did so for land birds (basically all same trophic level and taxonomic group. Maybe won’t be the most important interactions. Cannot just assume competition. Did use priors with mean = 0. Despite looking presumably for effects in a certain direction. Used Mutshinda method.

Climate changes are likely to influence interactions (Bennett et al 2015). Looked at birds (single taxonomic group again). Found assemblage did change.

Mutshinda et al 2011: macro-moth community data (would not know interaction directions). Found weak interaction effects relative to environmental drivers.

Mutshinda et al 2009: decompose temporal fluctuations into contributions from environmental stochasticity, intra/interspecific interactions.

*Still hard to tease apart interaction from shared effects.*