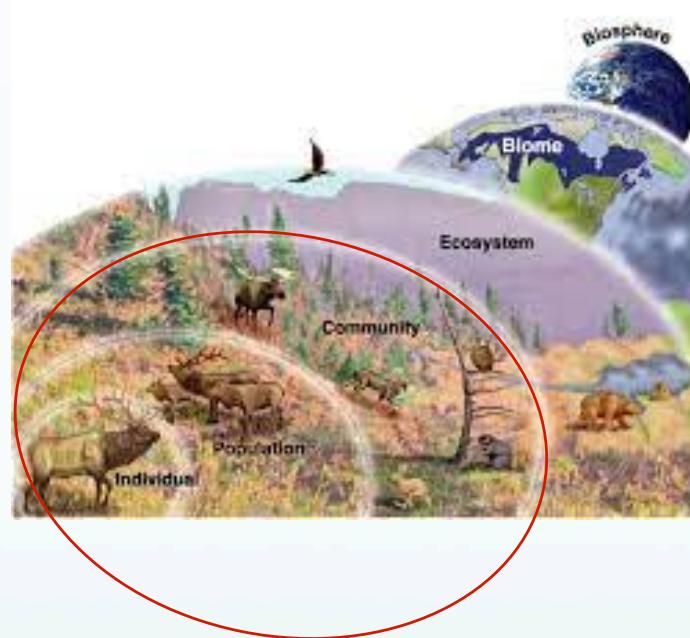


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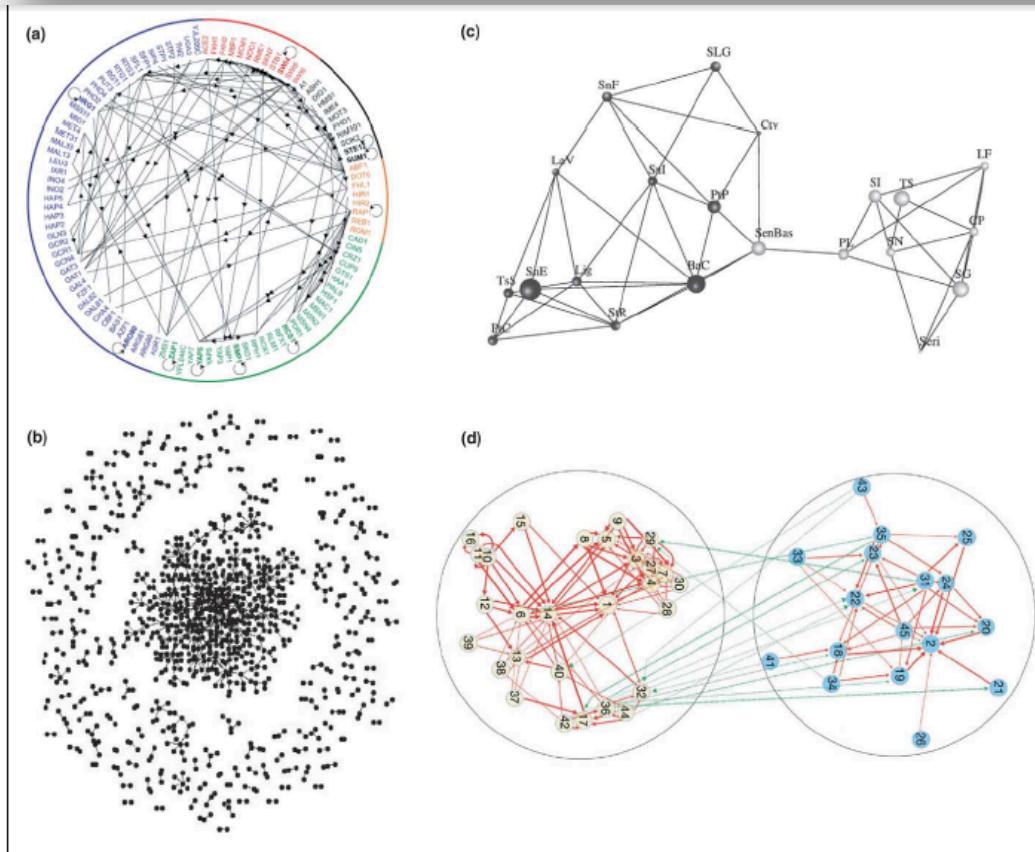
## Modelos de comunidades: Redes tróficas



Dra. Francesca Palmeira  
20/07/2021

# Network thinking in ecology and evolution

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**Figure 1.** The use of network concepts to explore the structure and function of a variety of biological systems from genes (a) and proteins (b) to individuals within a population (c) and species within an ecosystem (d). (a) The network of regulatory interactions in the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, where genes encoding transcription factors interact by binding the regulatory regions of other regulatory genes [16]. (b) The protein interaction network in which proteins that physically interact are connected by edges [17]. (c) The genetic relationship of populations of the cactus *Lophocereus schottii* [18]. In this graph, edge length represents the fraction of the total genetic variation explained by the connected populations. (d) Predator-prey interactions in the Chesapeake Bay food web [19]. Reproduced, with permission from [16] (a), [17] (b), [18] (c) and [19] (d).

# Spatial Guilds in the Serengeti Food Web Revealed by a Bayesian Group Model

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