

# Effects of short-term restoration on plant-pollinator communities in Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros

*January 2025*

**Data collection:** O. Aguado | **Analysis:** J. B. Lanuza and I. Bartomeus | **Coordination:** E. Nuñez

## Index

- Objectives
- Sampling method
- Comparative analysis
  - Species richness and interactions
  - Network structure
- Conclusions

## Objectives

The objective of this report is to describe the differences between two plant-pollinator communities located in Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros before and after restoration practices. In this report, we compare the two plant-pollinator communities using the following methods: 1) rarefaction analysis of the number of species and unique interactions, 2) computation of network descriptors, and 3) evaluation of general aspects of network structure.

All data manipulation and analyses were conducted in R version 4.1.2 (R Core Team 2021).

## Sampling method

Two distinct locations were monitored with different historical land-use and management in the region of Aragón (Spain): Cantavieja (40° 30' 44", N 0° 22' 59" W) at 1450m above sea level with a total of 30 plots and Ejea de los Caballeros (42° 01' 06" N, 1° 08' 53" W) at 350m. In each location, a total of 21 plots were monitored in 2021 and 2024. Plot size is 2m by 2m and they are randomly distributed within each location (see **Figure 1**). Importantly, since the start of the project vegetation has remained undisturbed without grazing or clearing.

Each plot was surveyed three times at the beginning of the season, at the peak of flowering and at the end of the season. In each occasion, all plant-pollinator interactions observed were documented. Pollinator specimens not identified in the field were captured and identified in the lab.

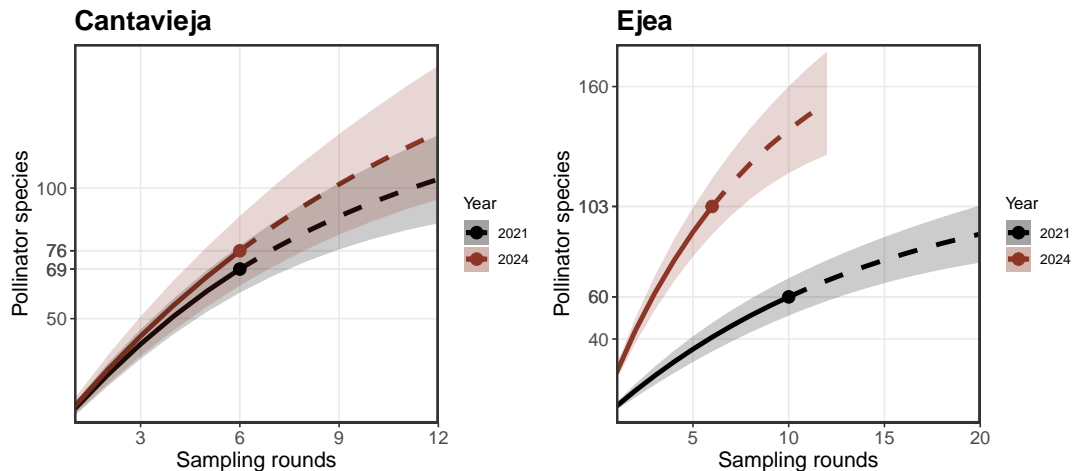


**Figure 1.** Cantavieja (left) and Ejea de los Caballeros (right) locations, with the different sampling plots indicated by an orange square along with the plot identifier. The positions of the bee hives are shown with a white cross in both locations.

## Comparative analysis

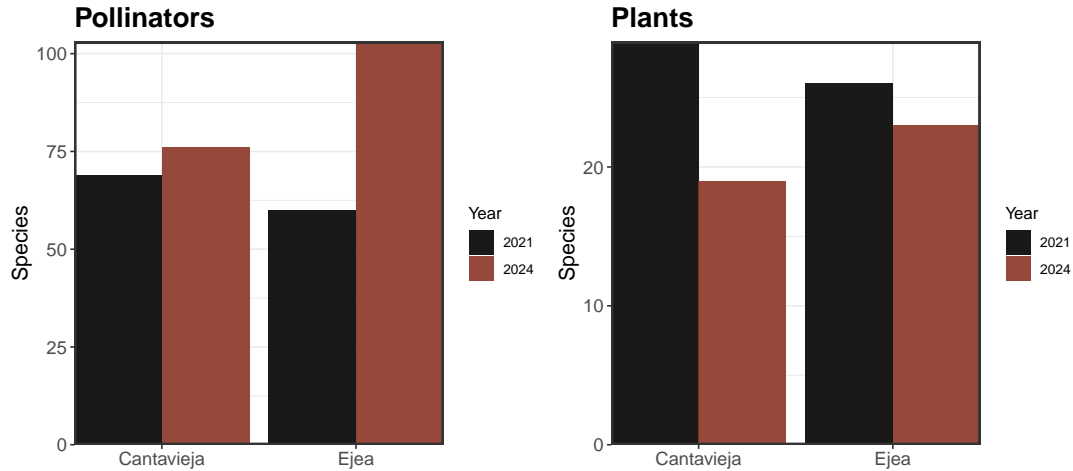
### 1. Species Richness and Interactions

In this section, we first described the species accumulation curves per location and year. For this, we used rarefaction analysis to compare the number of observed species at equal number of sampling rounds. Thus, several species accumulation curves are created by randomly selecting each sampling round, and then calculating the mean of all these curves. Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros showed a higher number of pollinator species in 2024. (**Figure 3**). However, the difference between years was only particularly pronounced for Ejea de los Caballeros.



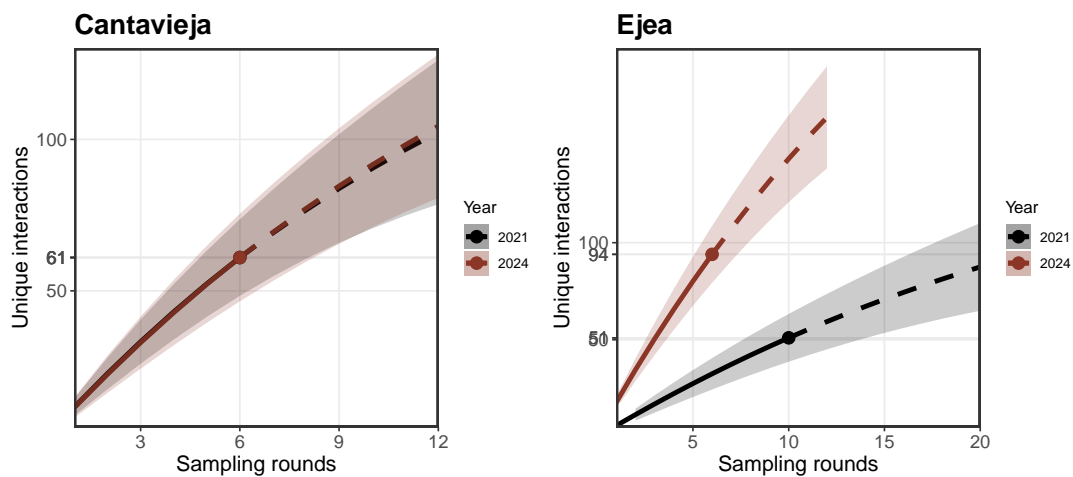
**Figure 2.** Rarefied species accumulation curves across sampling rounds in Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros. The solid line indicates the rarefied number of species per sampling round, the dot represents the observed number of species, and the dashed line shows the extrapolated number of species if additional rounds were conducted.

Second, we compared the number of observed pollinator and plant species per location and year. As showed in **Figure 3**, both Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros showed more pollinator species in the year 2024 (**Figure 4**). However, the number of observed plant species was higher in 2021 for both locations.



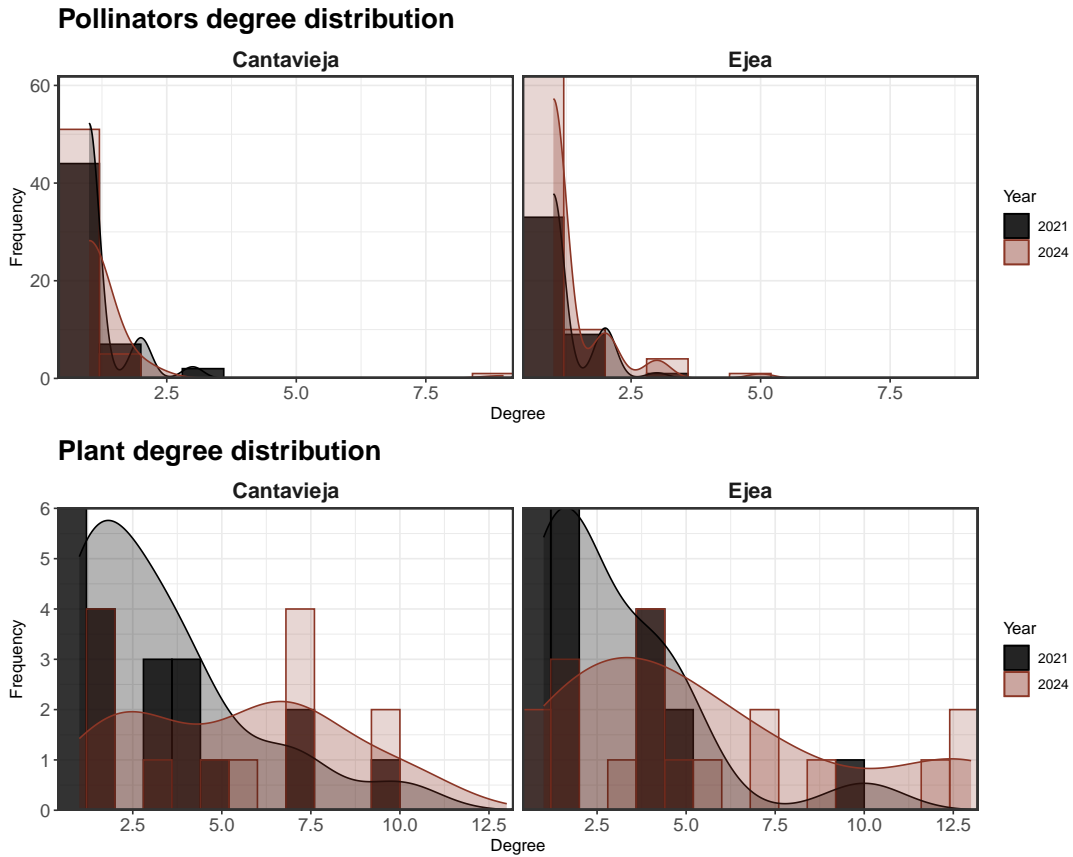
**Figure 3.** Pollinator and plant richness in Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros for the sampling periods 2021 and 2024.

Third, the rarefied accumulation curve of unique interactions was calculated for each location and year. Note that *Apis mellifera* was excluded, as their individuals do not directly respond to the applied restoration practices. An example of unique interaction is the visit of *Amegilla quadrifasciata* on *Eryngium campestre*, which was observed in both locations. Here, we observed similar patterns to the ones observed for the accumulation curve of pollinator species, where Cantavieja shows little differences between years but Ejea de los Caballeros shows notably more unique interactions for the year 2024.



**Figure 4.** Comparison of the rarefied number of unique interactions across years in Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros. Note that *Apis mellifera* were excluded from this analysis.

Fourth, we compared the degree distributions between the pollinator and plant communities of Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros across different years. Pollinators exhibited a classical decaying distribution for ecological networks (Jordano, Bascompte, and Ole- sen 2003), while plants had a more gradual decaying distribution. Pollinators did not show statistical differences between their distributions between years for both locations (Kruskal-Wallis  $P > 0.05$ ). However, plants had statistically different distributions for both locations (Kruskal-Wallis  $P < 0.05$ ).



**Figure 5.** Comparison of the pollinator and plant degree distributions for Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros between years.

## 2. Network structure

In this section, we describe the plant-pollinator networks by location and year by evaluating their levels of specialization ( $H2'$ ), connectance, nestedness, and robustness. Network specialization indicates how selective the species are at the network level, while connectance refers to the number of links compared to all possible links. Both metrics were calculated using the *bipartite* package (Dormann, Gruber, and Fründ 2008). Nestedness describes how well the interactions of specialist species are subsets of those of generalist species, while robustness indicates how fragile the networks are to the removal of plant species. Overall, these metrics summarize potentially relevant aspects of the structure of plant-pollinator networks.

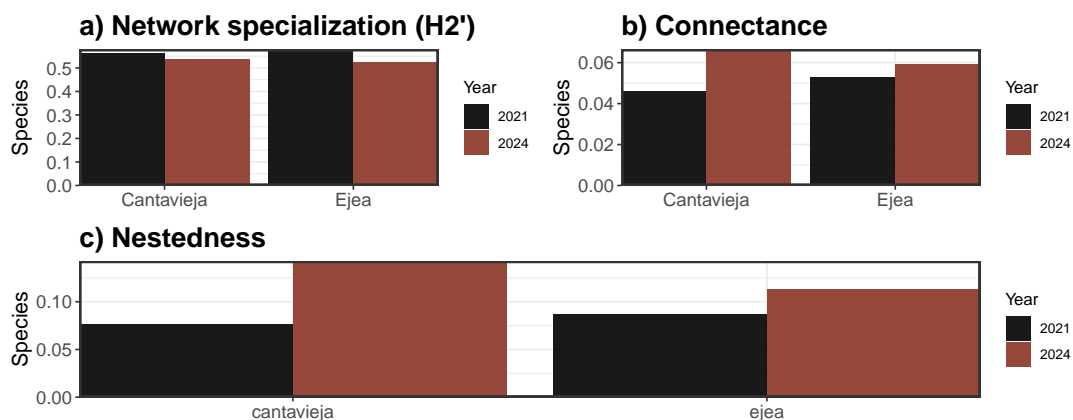
To be able to compare nestedness across networks, we used a normalised metric (NODF<sub>c</sub>) that is independent of network size (Song, Rohr, and Saavedra 2017). This was implemented using the *Maxnodf* package (Hoeppeke and Simmons 2021). Finally, we calculated robustness by using xxxx [REF].

## Cantavieja

Cantavieja had 65 pollinators and 20 plant species in 2021 and 71 pollinators and 13 plants in 2024. The total number of recorded interactions was 130 in 2021 and 247 in 2024. The level of network specialization was slightly higher in 2021 ( $H2' = 0.56$ ) than in 2024 ( $H2' = 0.54$ ), while connectance was notably higher in 2024 ( $C = 0.07$ ) than in 2021 ( $C = 0.05$ ).

## Ejea de los Caballeros

Ejea de los Caballeros had 53 pollinators and 20 plant species in 2021 and 18 pollinators and 18 plants in 2024. The total number of recorded interactions was 121 in 2021 and 187 in 2024. The level of network specialization was slightly higher in 2021 ( $H2' = 0.58$ ) than in 2024 ( $H2' = 0.52$ ), while connectance was also slightly higher in 2024 ( $C = 0.06$ ) than in 2021 ( $C = 0.05$ ).



**Figure 6.** Comparison of network specialization and connectance for Cantavieja and Ejea de los Caballeros across sampling years.

Graphs?

## Conclusions

## References

- Dormann, Carsten F, Bernd Gruber, and Jochen Fründ. 2008. "Introducing the Bipartite Package: Analysing Ecological Networks." *Interaction* 1 (0.2413793): 8–11.
- Hoeppeke, Christoph, and Benno I Simmons. 2021. "Maxnodf: An r Package for Fair and Fast Comparisons of Nestedness Between Networks." *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 12 (4): 580–85.
- Jordano, Pedro, Jordi Bascompte, and Jens M Olesen. 2003. "Invariant Properties in Coevolutionary Networks of Plant–Animal Interactions." *Ecology Letters* 6 (1): 69–81.

R Core Team. 2021. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.

Song, Chuliang, Rudolf P Rohr, and Serguei Saavedra. 2017. "Why Are Some Plant–Pollinator Networks More Nested Than Others?" *Journal of Animal Ecology* 86 (6): 1417–24.