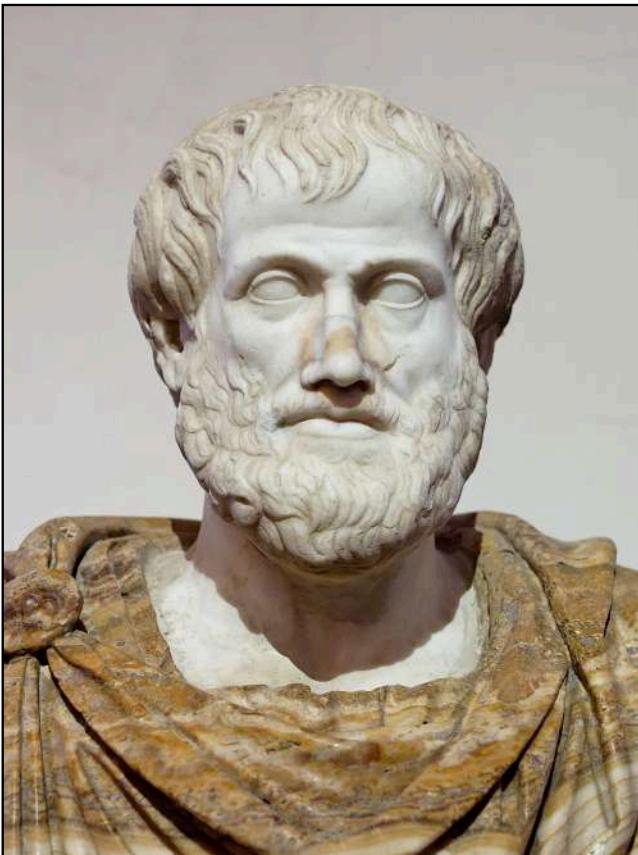




Descrição de padrões



None of the arts theorize about individual cases...

individual cases are so infinitely various that no systematic knowledge of them is possible.

Rhetoric, ~23 centuries ago

Padrões estruturais

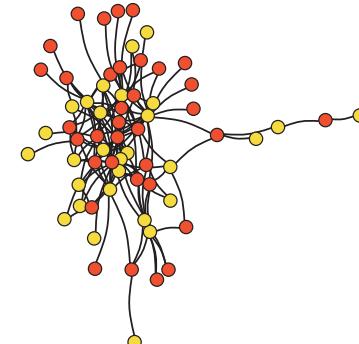
Possibilidades infinitas



JP Krajewski

31 espécies de plantas

21 espécies de vertebrados



Plants and frugivores

Padrões estruturais

Possibilidades infinitas

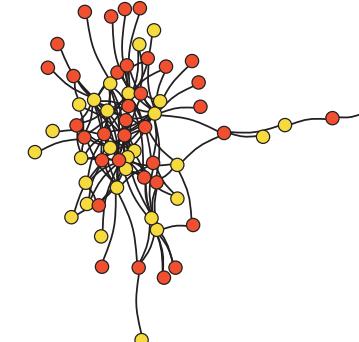


JP Krajewski

31 espécies de plantas

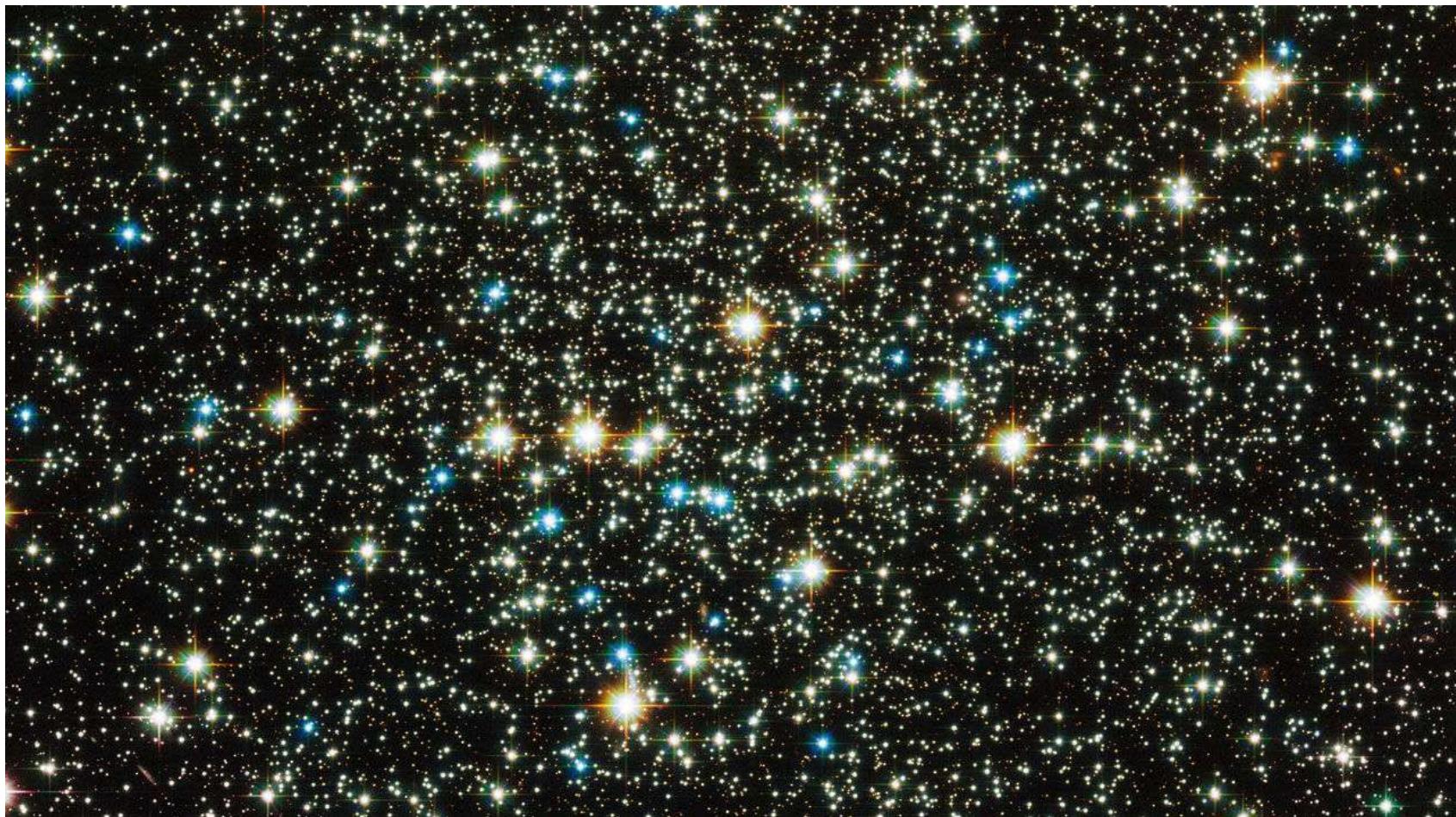
21 espécies de vertebrados

$2^{651} = 10^{196}$ possíveis interações



Plants and frugivores

10^{196} interações possíveis >>> 10^{79} elétrons no universo



Aula 2: Estrutura

- A trindade: conectividade, modularidade e distância
- Assimetrias e sobreposição
- Centralidade
- Resumo

Três princípios do estudo de redes (I)

Três aspectos fundamentais do estudo de redes ecológicas

1. Estrutura está sempre associada à inferências sobre dinâmica

Três princípios do estudo de redes (I)

Três aspectos fundamentais do estudo de redes ecológicas

1. Estrutura está sempre associada à inferências sobre dinâmica

- Inferências verbais e correlacionais sobre a dinâmica da rede**

Três princípios do estudo de redes (II)

Três aspectos fundamentais do estudo de redes ecológicas

1. Estrutura está sempre associada à inferências sobre dinâmica

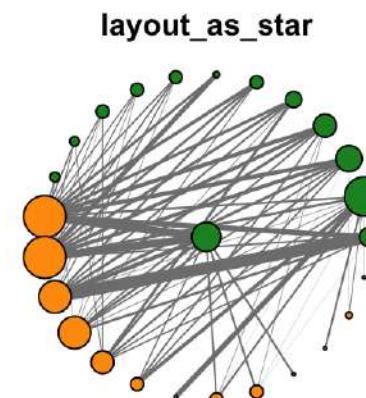
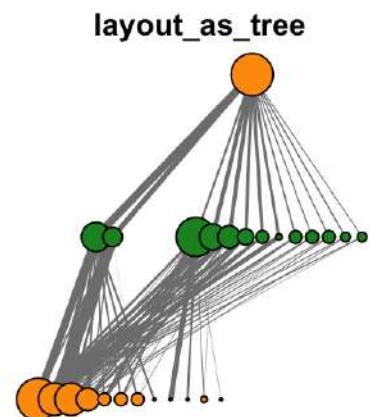
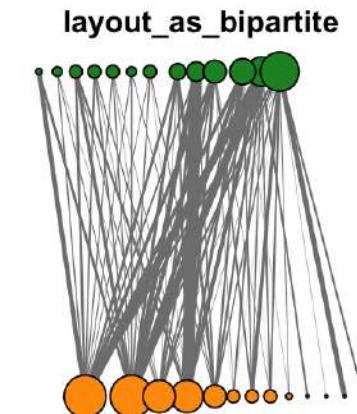
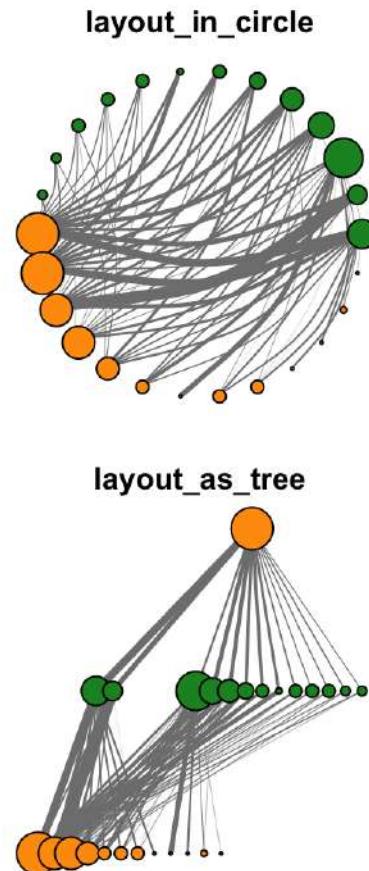
2. Visualização leva a criatividade

Visualização

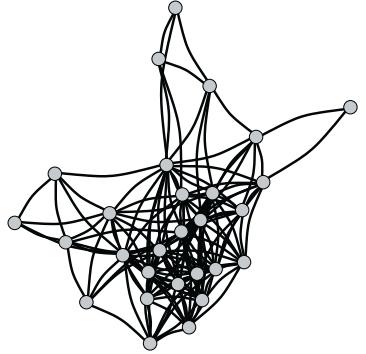
Tutorial disponível por Marília Gaiarsa (na nossa pasta)



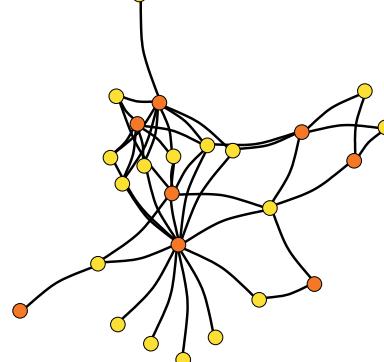
Marília Gaiarsa



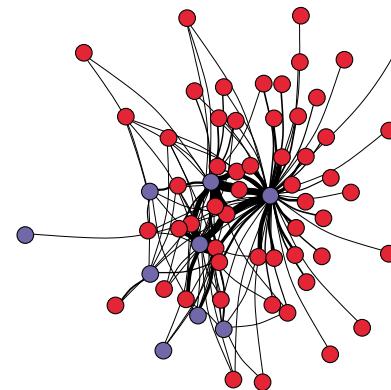
Exemplo: Tipos de grafos



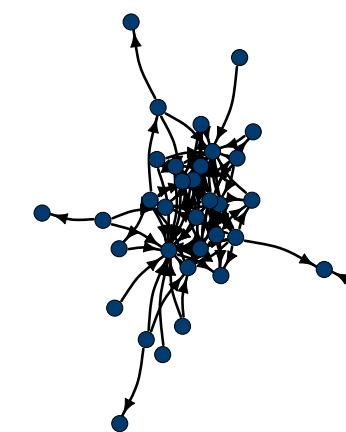
Grafo simples



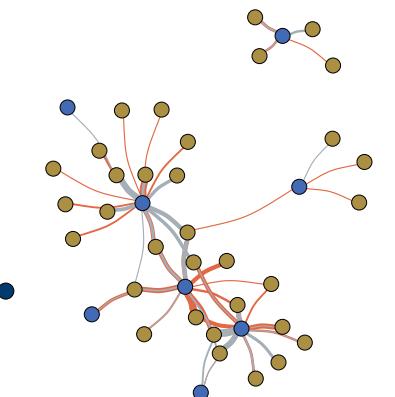
Grafo bipartido



Grafo com peso



Grafo direcionado



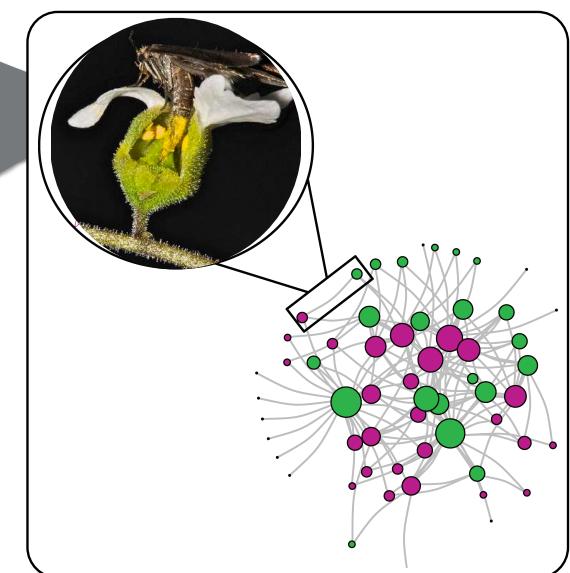
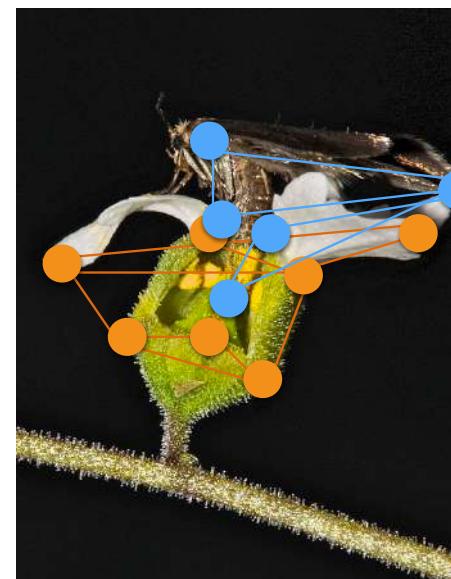
Grafo multicamadas

Combinando redes de diferentes tipos

Redes multi-camadas



Ana P. A. Assis



Assis et al. 2020

Três princípios do estudo de redes (III)

Três aspectos fundamentais do estudo de redes ecológicas

1. Estrutura está sempre associada à inferências sobre dinâmica

2. Visualização leva a criatividade

3. Há sempre uma métrica para o que quisermos medir (mas se não existir, inventamos!)

Alguns princípios

IV. Descritores individuais, locais e globais

- A maior parte das métricas de redes
 - Descritor individual ou local (na vizinhança de um ponto)
 - Descritor global (na escala da rede)
- Exceção: algumas métricas baseadas em álgebra linear

Aula 2: Estrutura

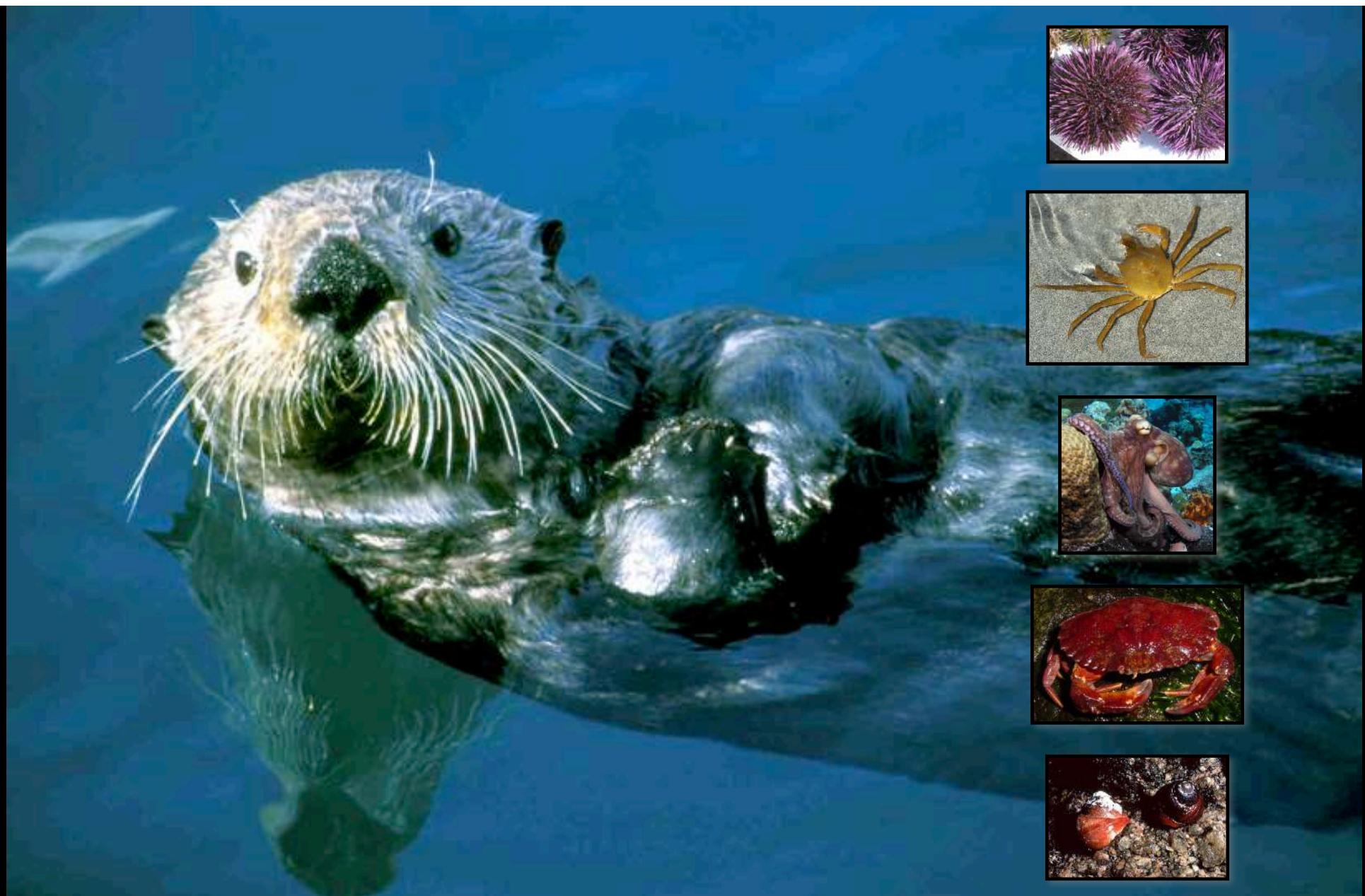
- A trindade: conectividade, modularidade e distância
 - Assimetrias e sobreposição
 - Centralidade
 - Resumo

A trindade

Os três conceitos mais importantes sobre a estrutura de redes

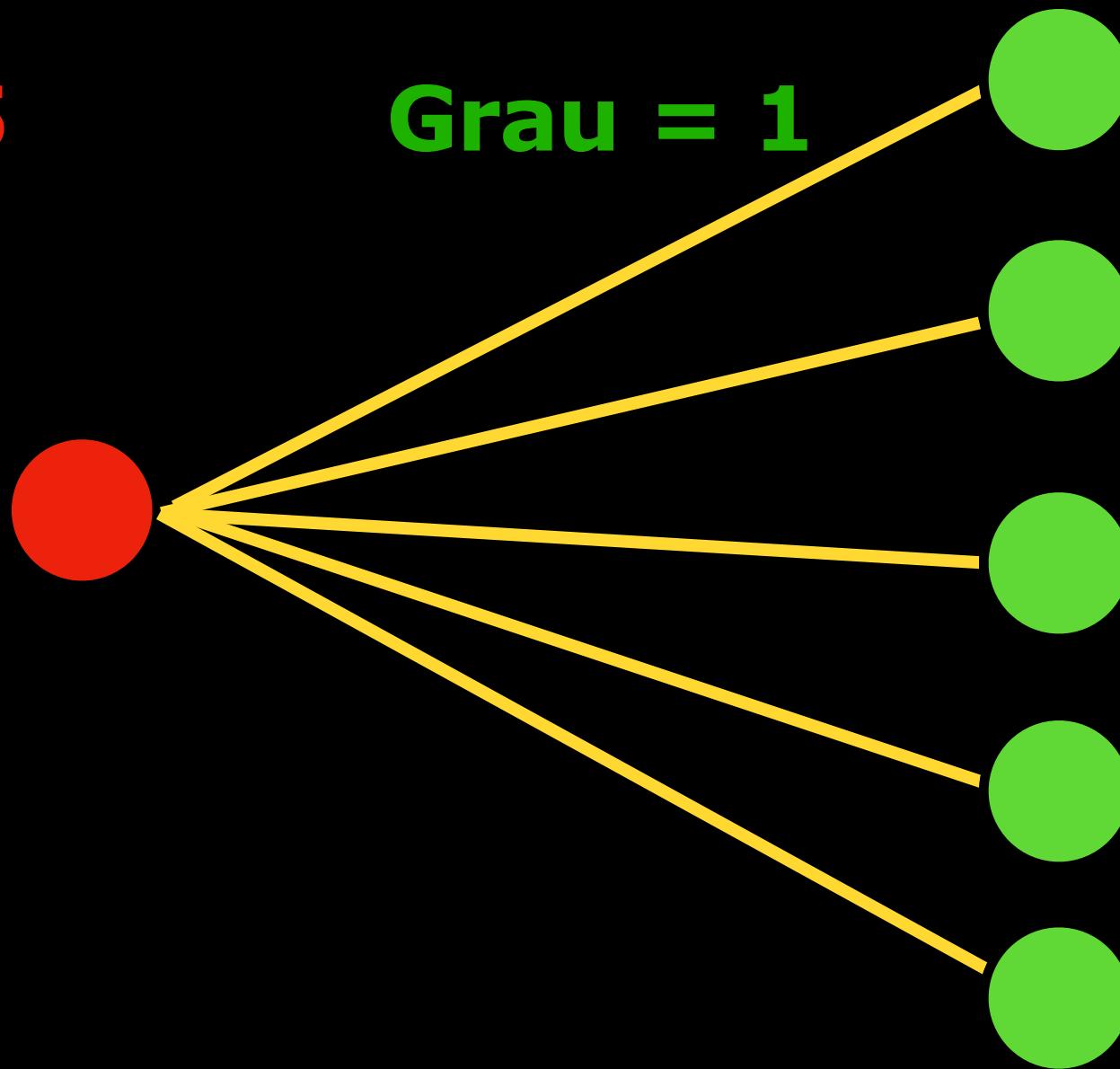
- **Conectividade**
- Modularidade
- Redes homogêneas

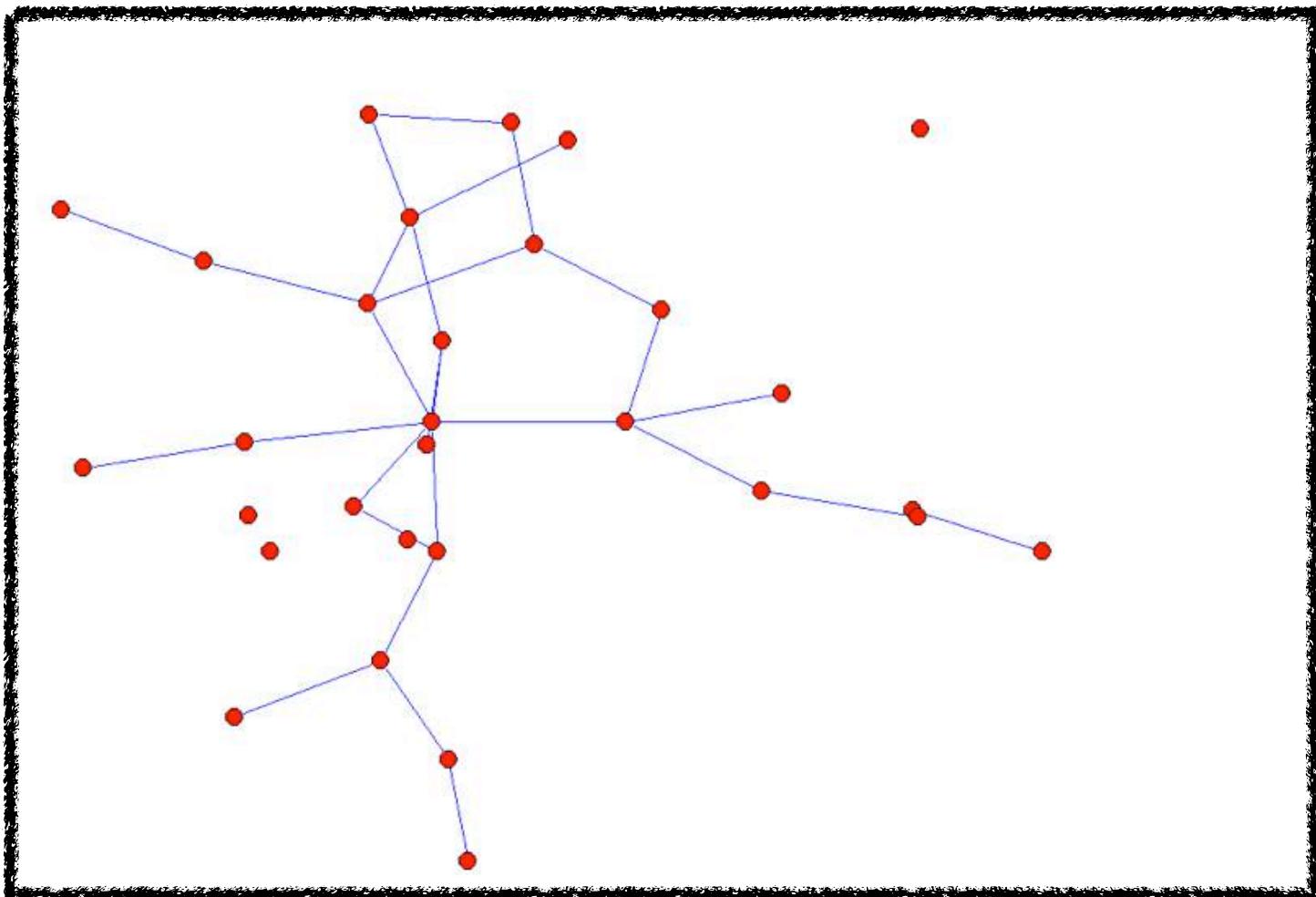


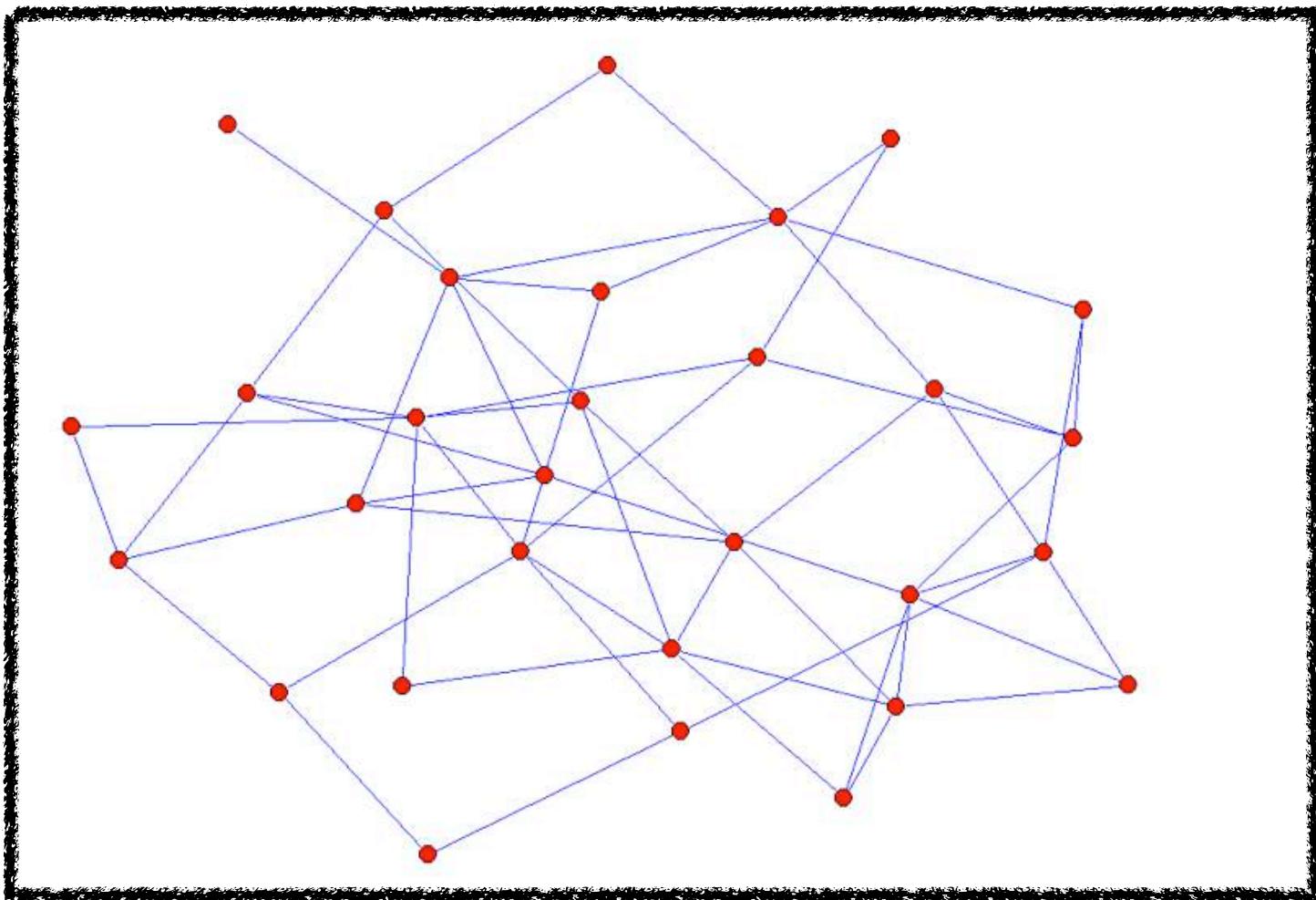


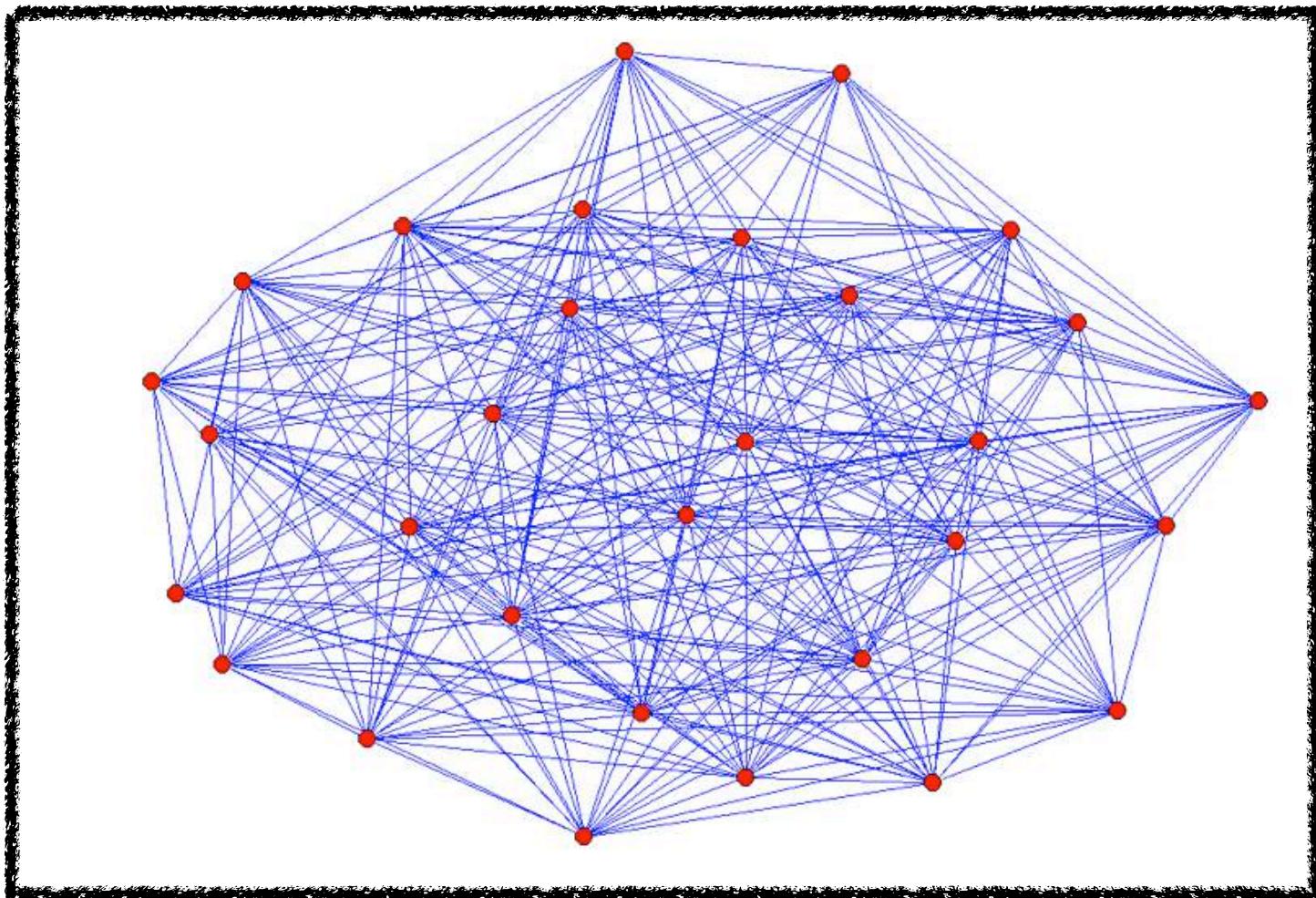
Grau = 5

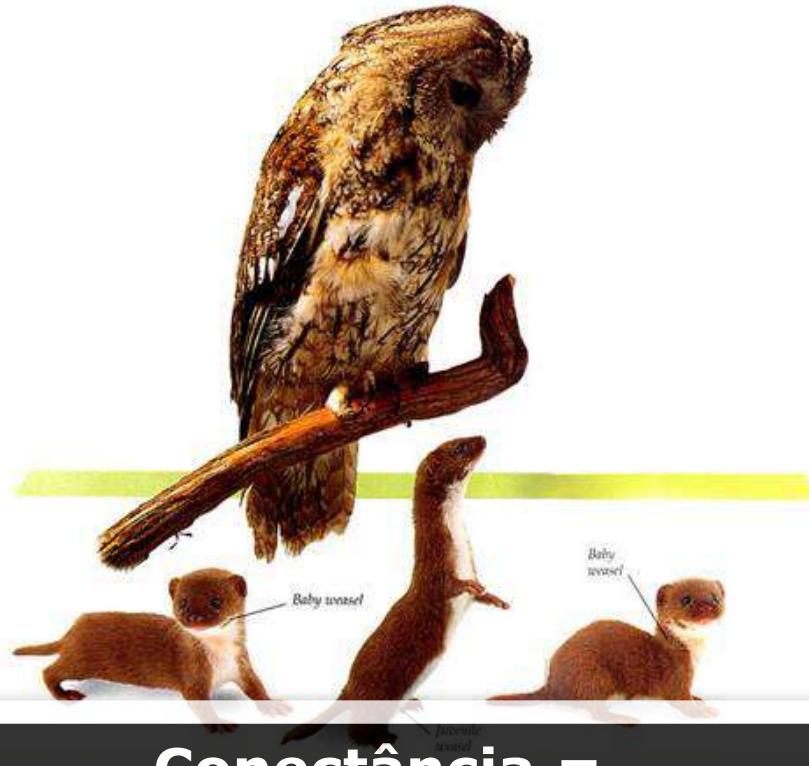
Grau = 1



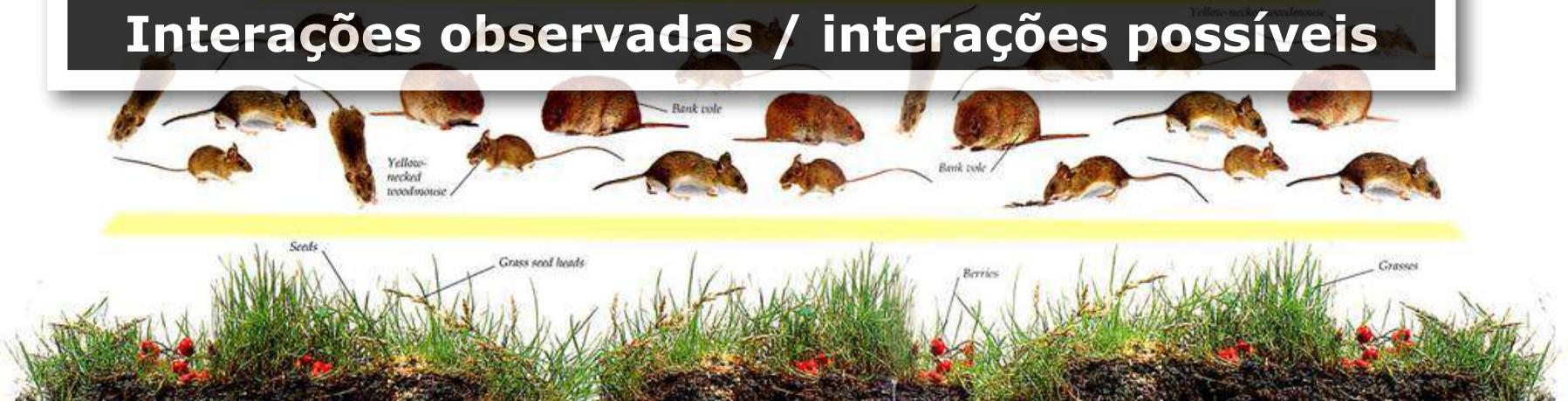








Conectância =
Interações observadas / interações possíveis



Conectividade

- Ponto (espécie):

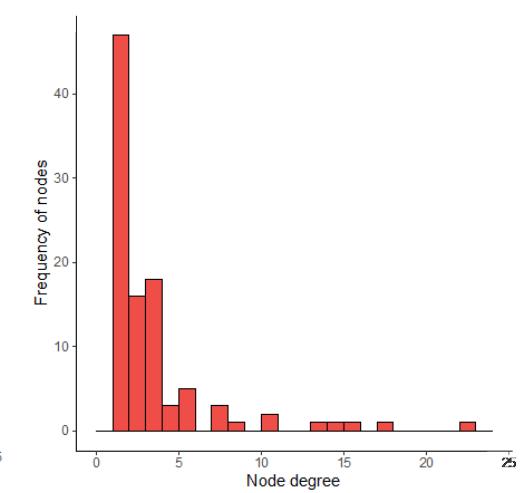
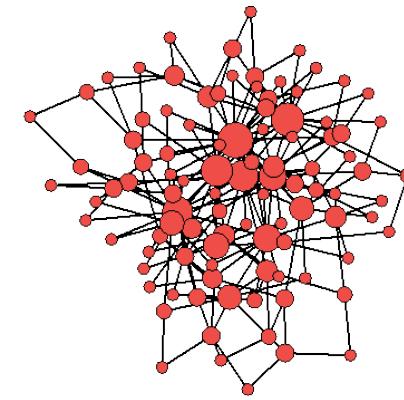
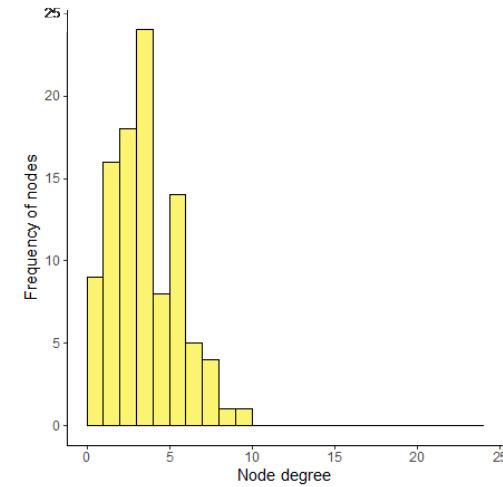
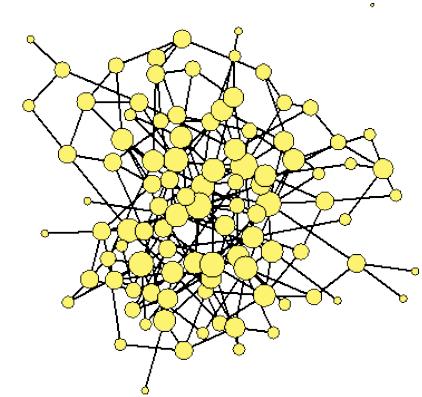
✓ Grau

- Rede

✓ Conectância

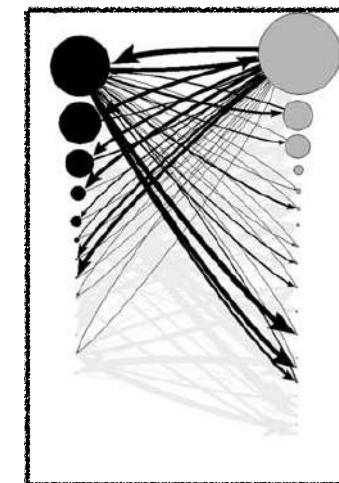
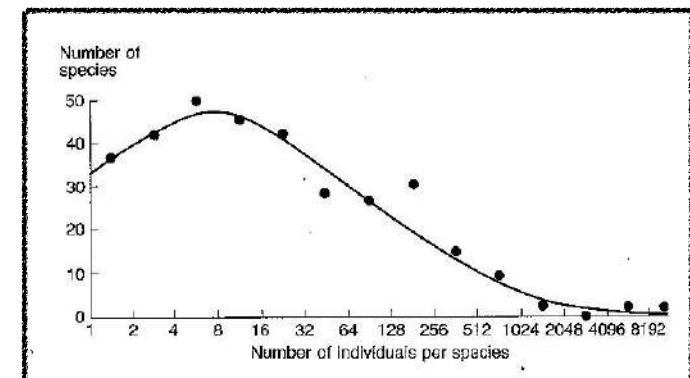
Conectividade

- Ponto (espécie):
 - ✓ Grau
- Rede
 - ✓ Conectância
 - ✓ Grau médio
 - ✓ Distribuição do grau



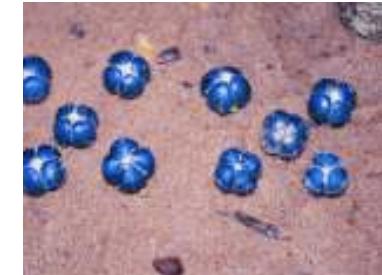
Abundância e a conectividade

- Lei de ação de massas no nível do indivíduo



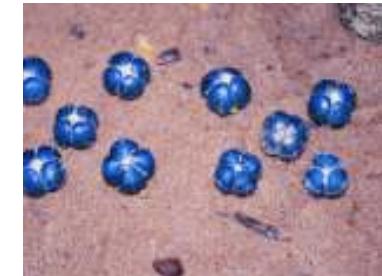
Vázquez et al. 2005





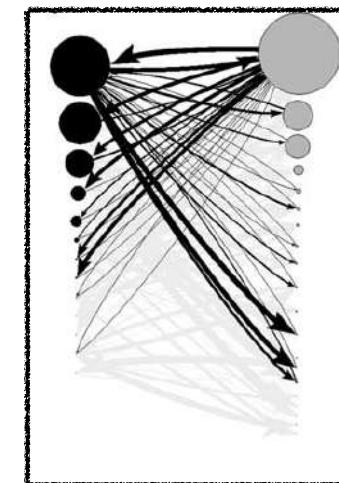
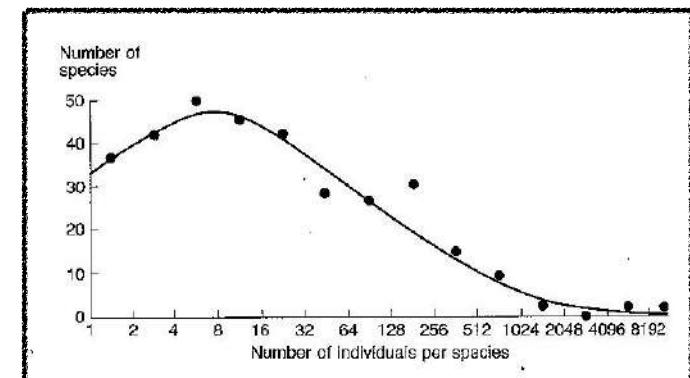






Abundância e a conectividade

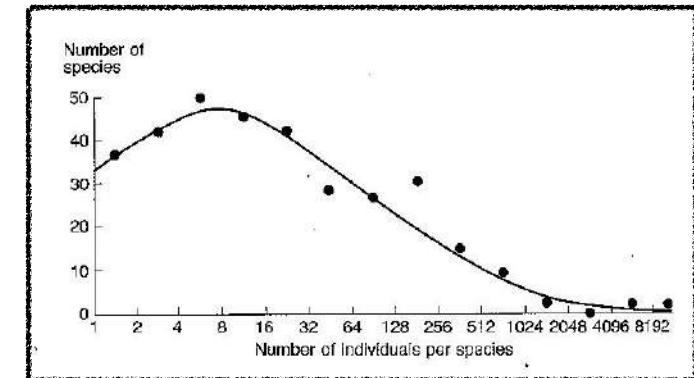
- Lei de ação de massas no nível do indivíduo



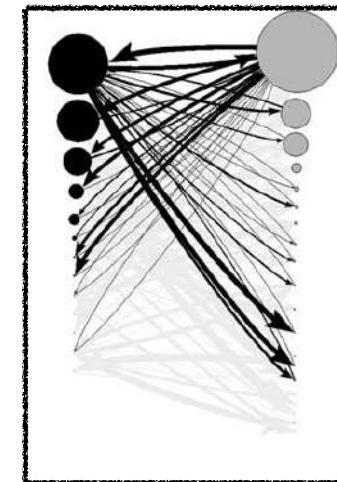
Vázquez et al. 2005

Abundância e a conectividade

- Lei de ação de massas no nível do indivíduo



Exceção fundamental

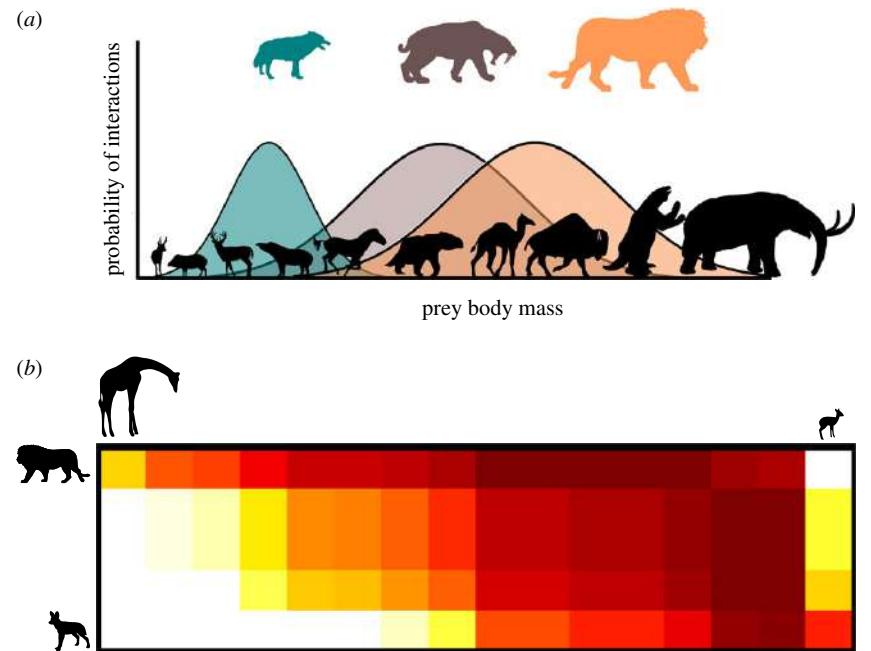
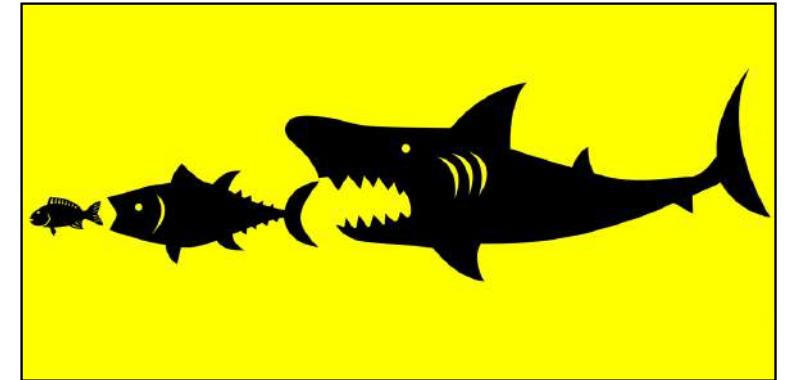


Vázquez et al. 2005

Tamanho corporal



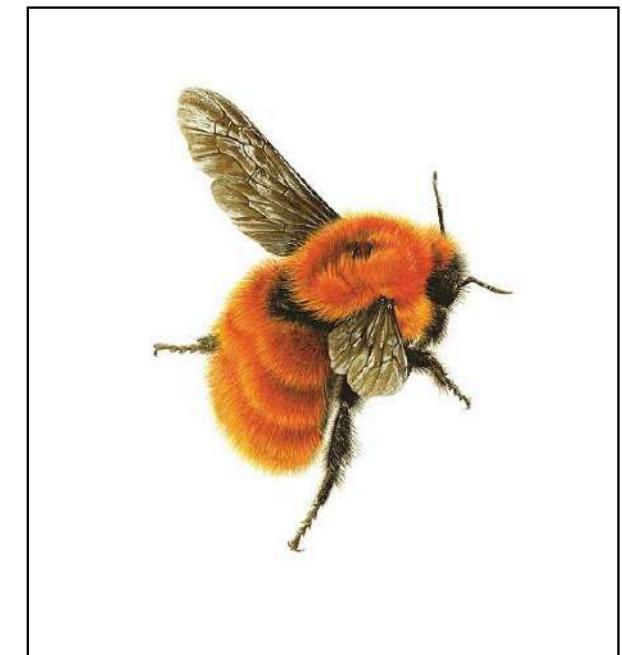
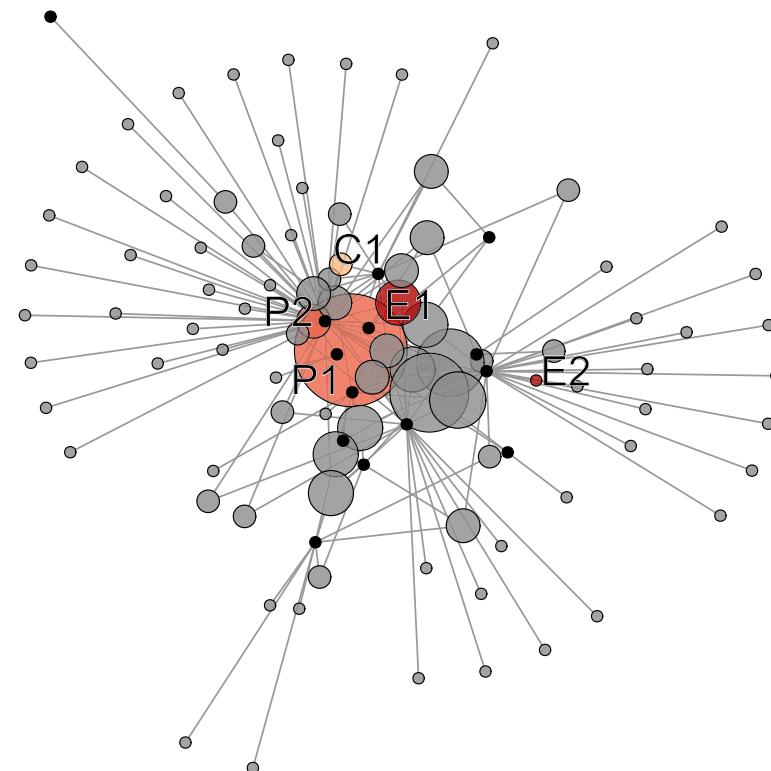
Mathias Pires



História natural

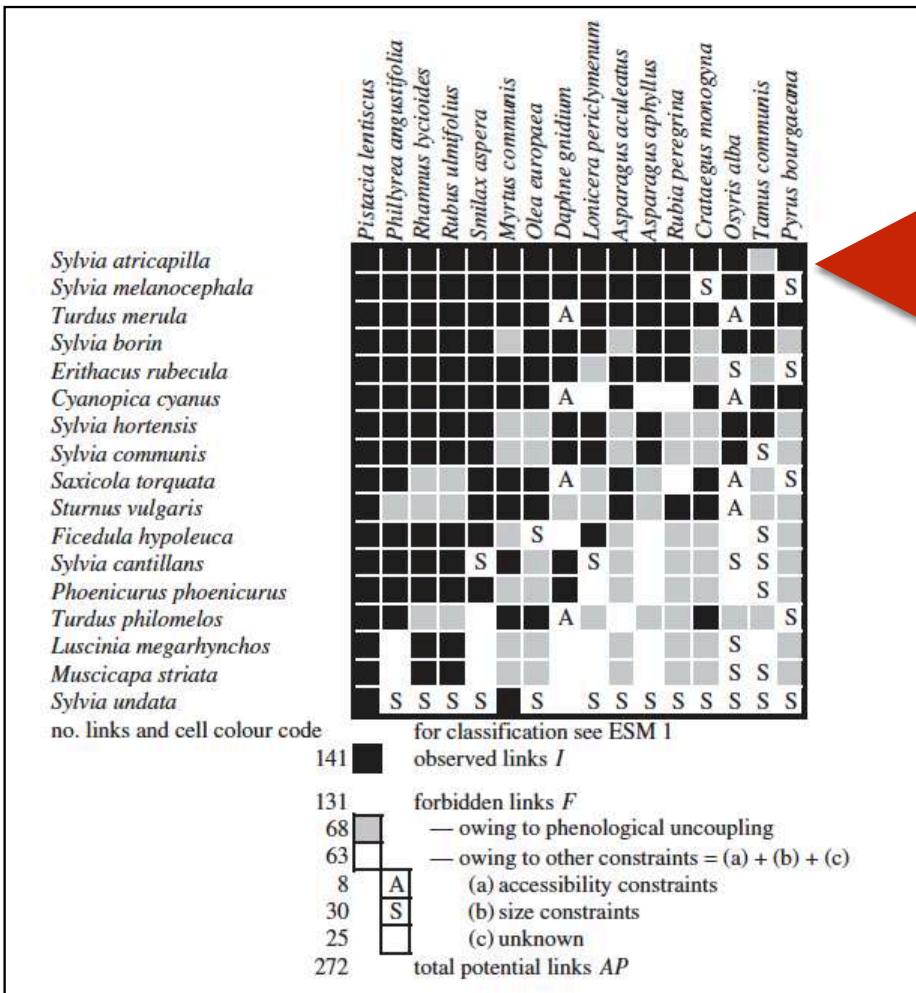


Kate Maia



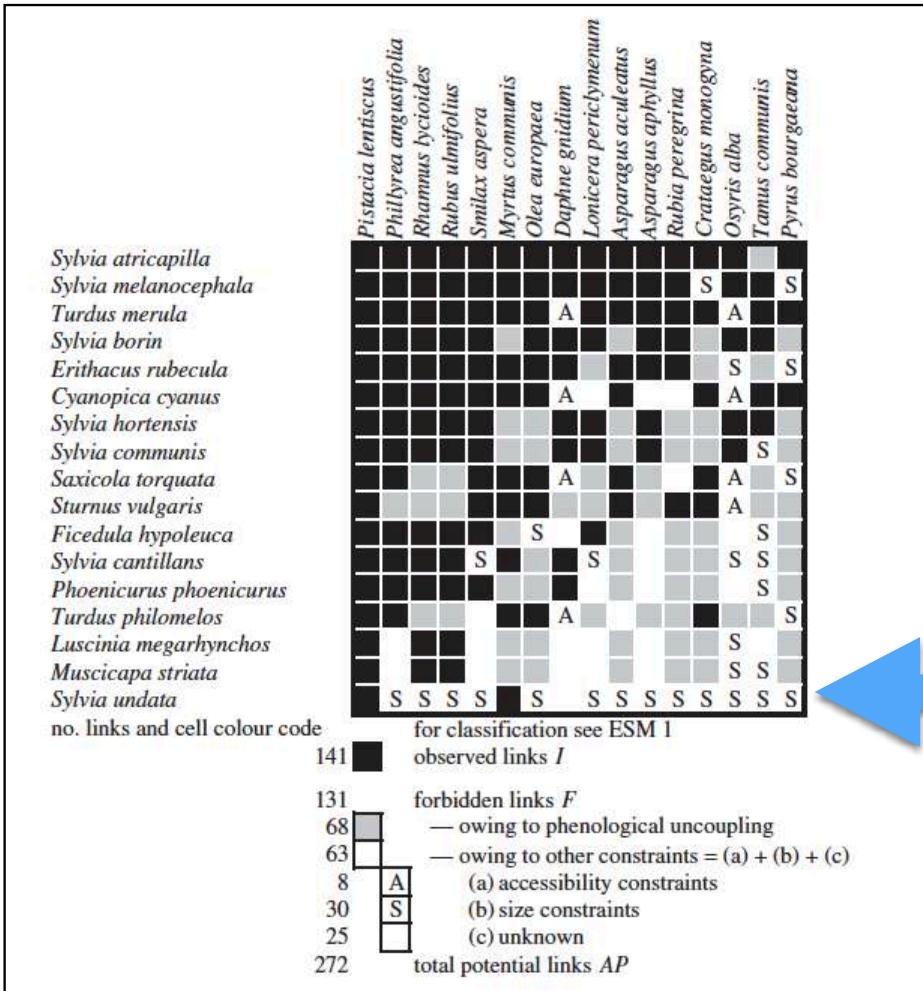
Maia et al. 2020

As ligações proibidas



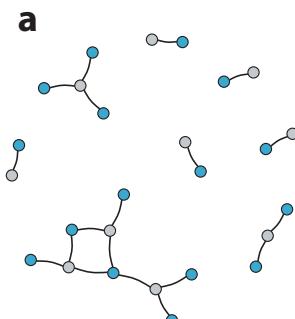
Olesen et al. 2011

As ligações proibidas

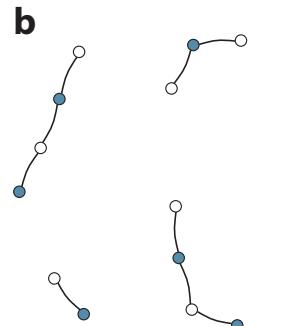


Olesen et al. 2011

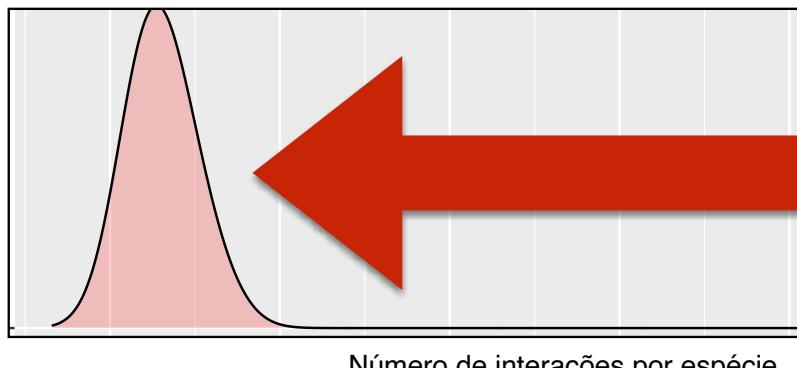
Seleção natural favorecendo especialização



Plants and galling insects

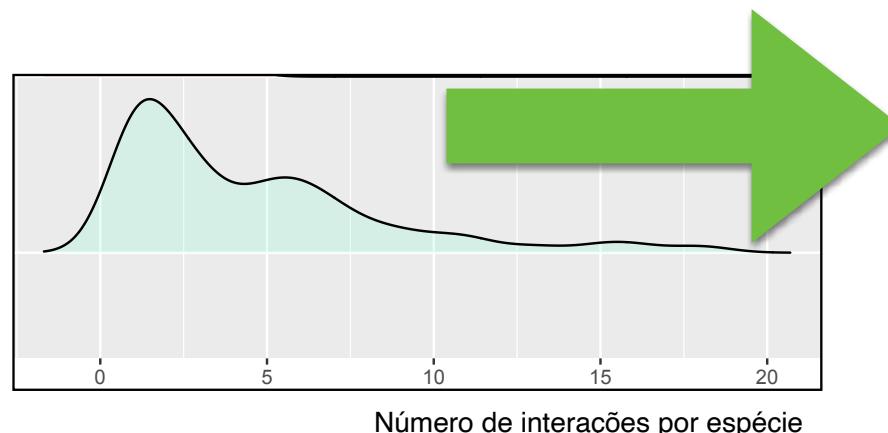
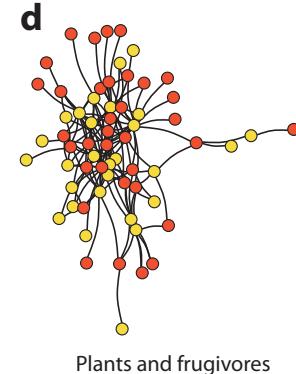
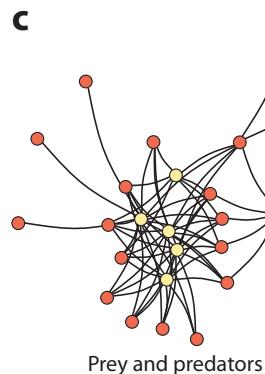


Myrmecophytes and ants



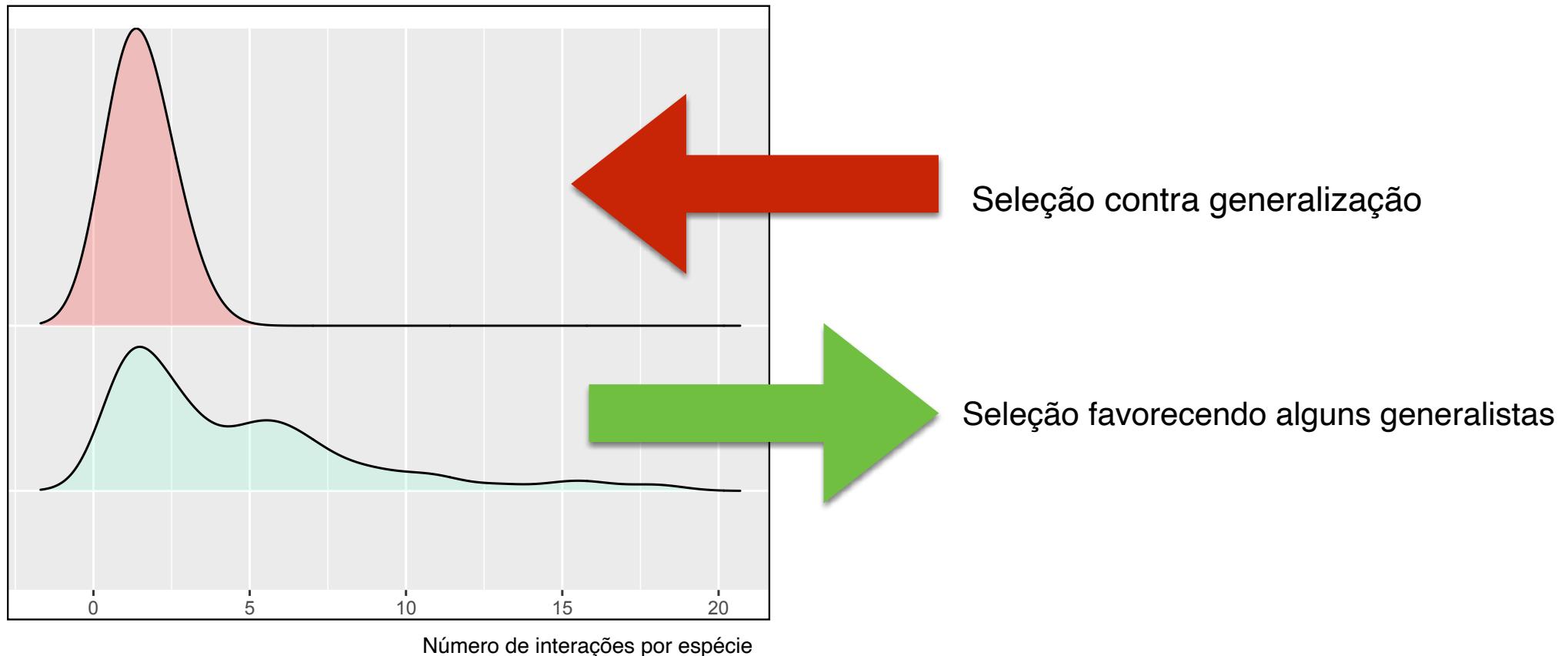
Seleção contra generalização
nas interações íntimas

Seleção natural favorecendo especialização

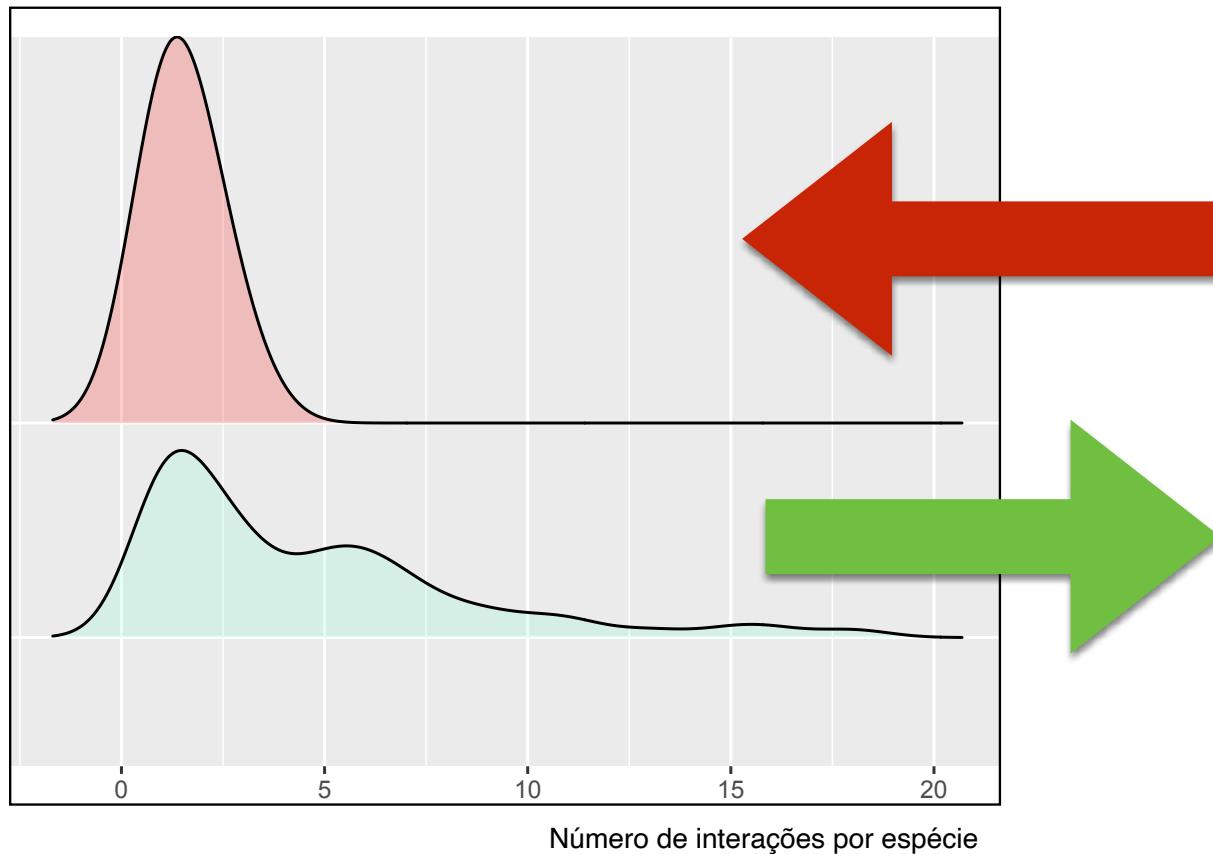


Seleção favorecendo modos de vida
super-conectados

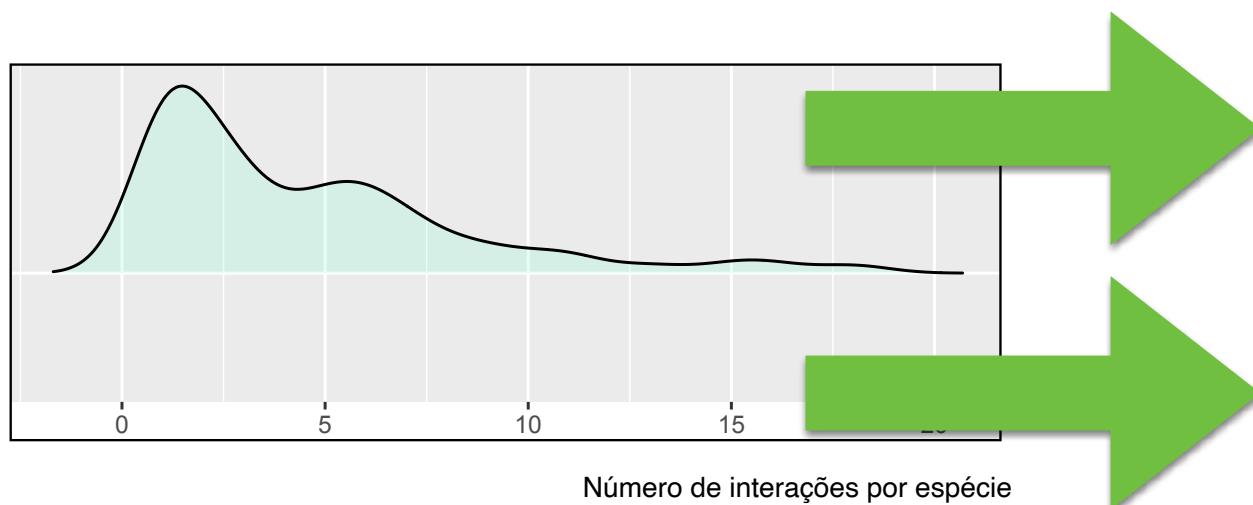
Seleção natural & especialização



Seleção natural & especialização



Quem disse que a especialização é em binômios latinos?



Guimarães 2020. AREES, Guimarães, in prep.

Super-generalistas: especialistas em redes



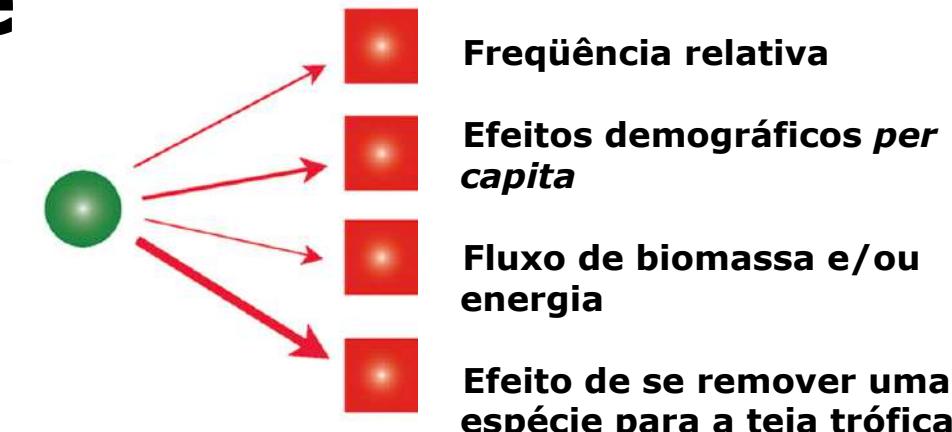
Jordano et al. 2003. Ecology Letters, Thompson 2005

Conectividade

- Ponto (espécie):

✓ Grau

✓ Força de interações

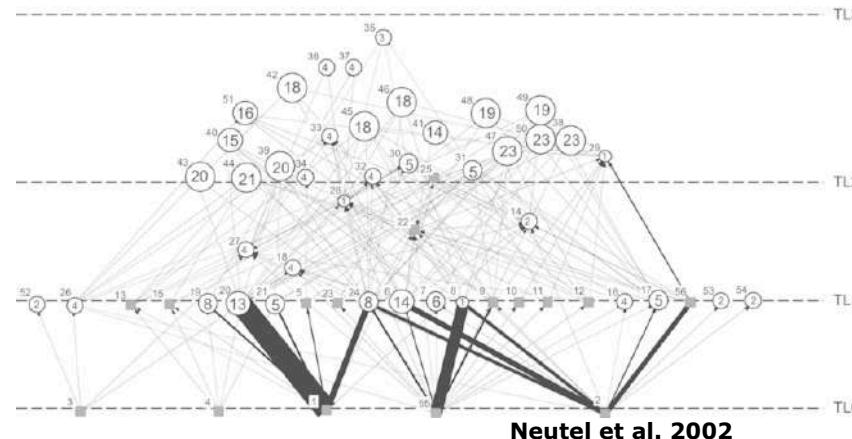


- Rede

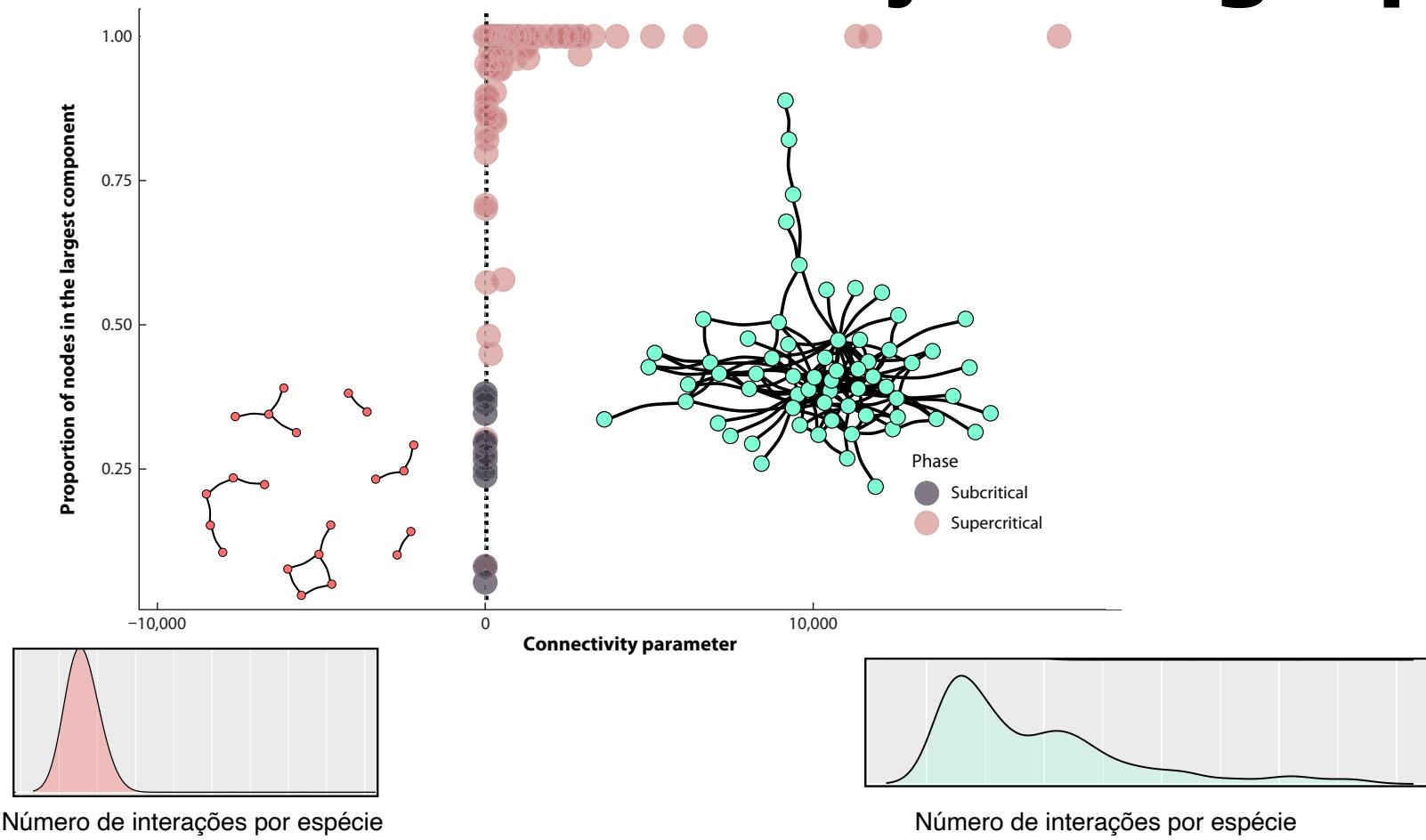
✓ Grau médio

✓ Conectância

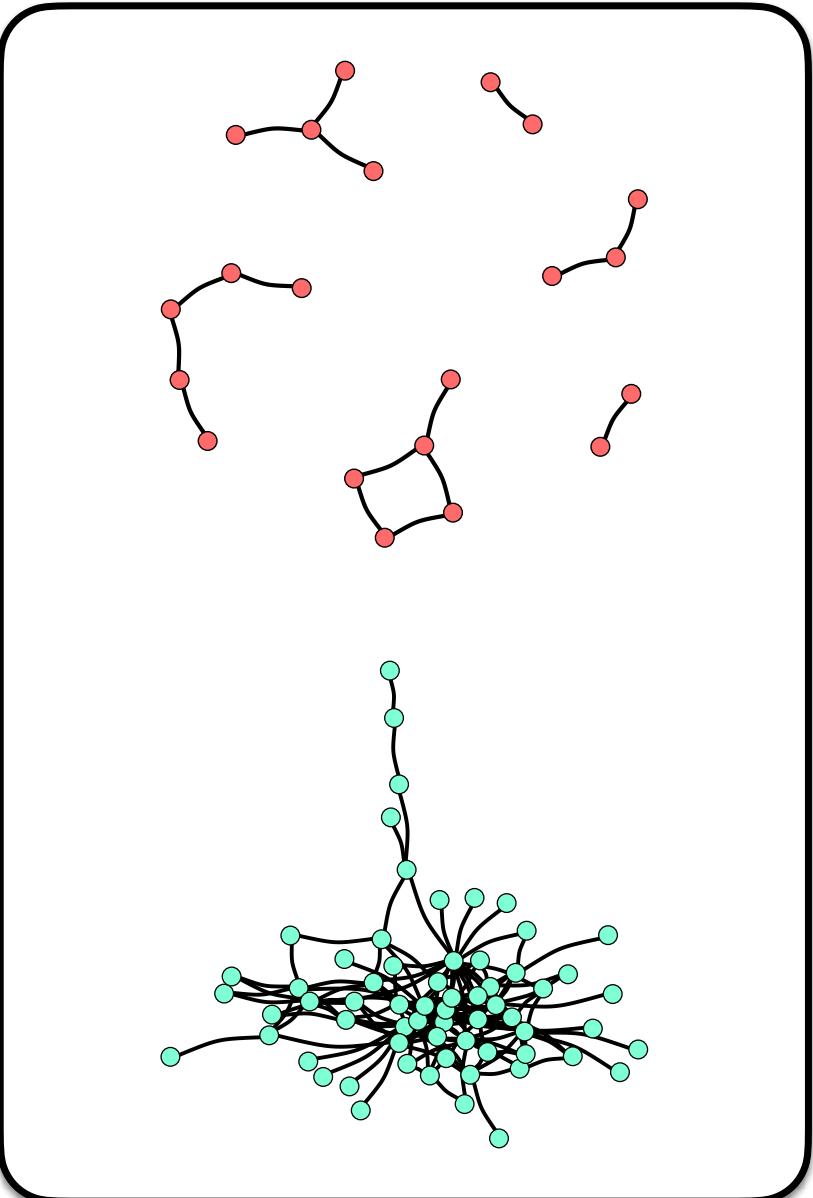
✓ Distribuição do grau



Conectividade e formação de grupos



Guimarães 2020. AREES

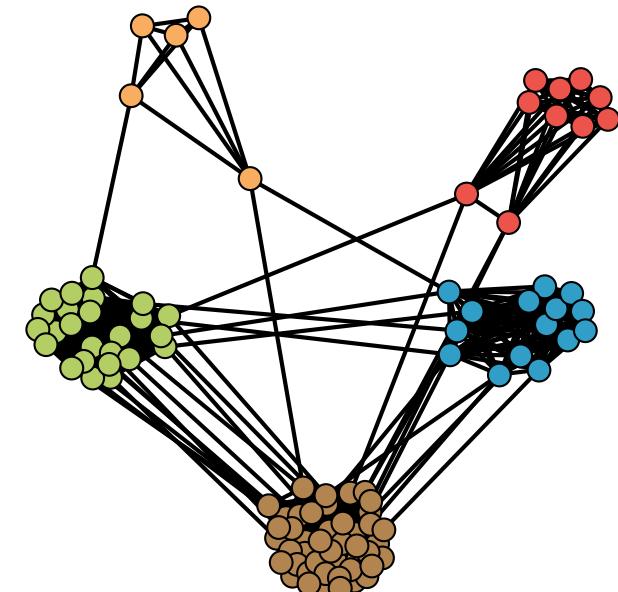


**Redes desconectadas
(componentes múltiplos)**

**Redes conectadas
(a componente gigante)**

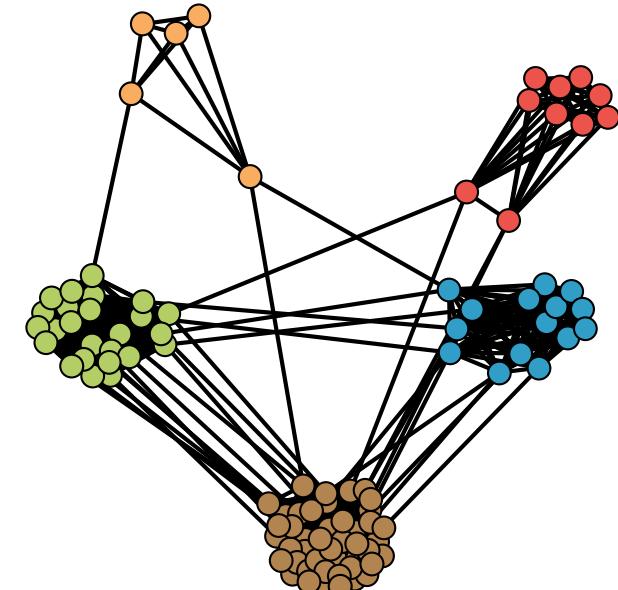
Módulos/Comunidades/Compartimentos

- Regiões densas em conexões (módulos)
- Regiões rarefeitas em conexões (entre os módulos)



Módulos/Comunidades/Compartimentos

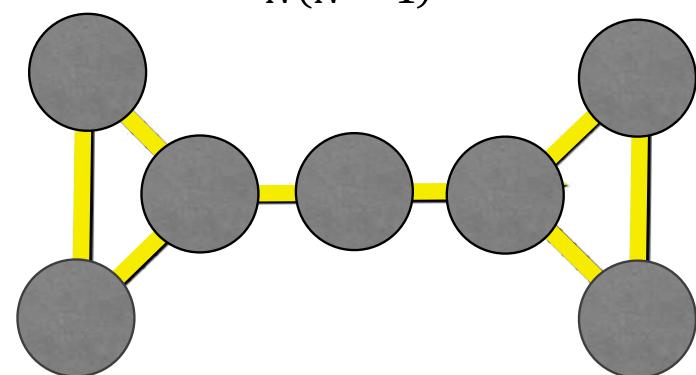
- Regiões densas em conexões (módulos)
- Regiões rarefeitas em conexões (entre os módulos)
- **Adensamentos sem identificar módulos**



Coeficiente de agregação

- Uma conectância ao redor do ponto
- O quanto meus amigos são amigos entre si?

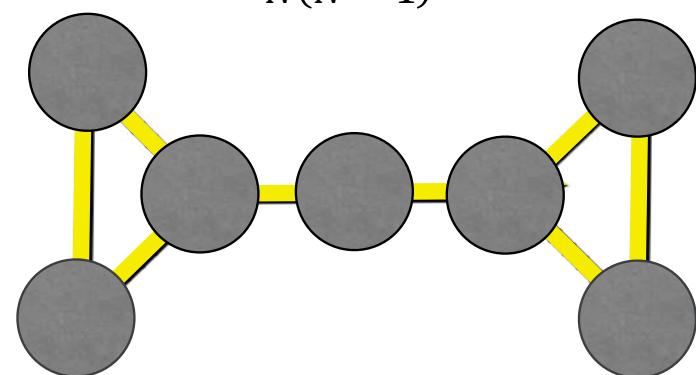
$$C = \frac{2E}{N(N - 1)} = 2 \times 8 / 42 = 0,38$$



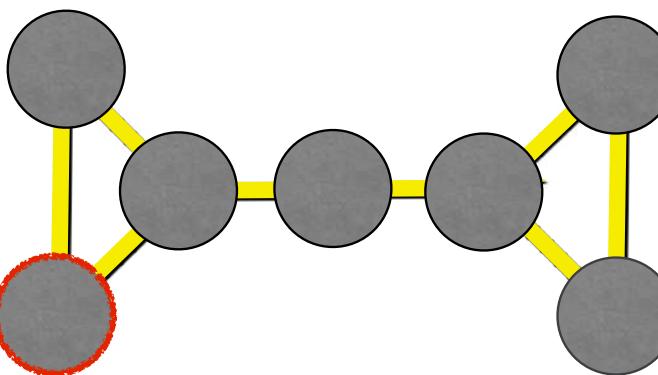
Coeficiente de agregação

- Uma conectância ao redor do ponto
- O quanto meus amigos são amigos entre si?

$$C = \frac{2E}{N(N - 1)} = 2 \times 8 / 42 = 0,38$$



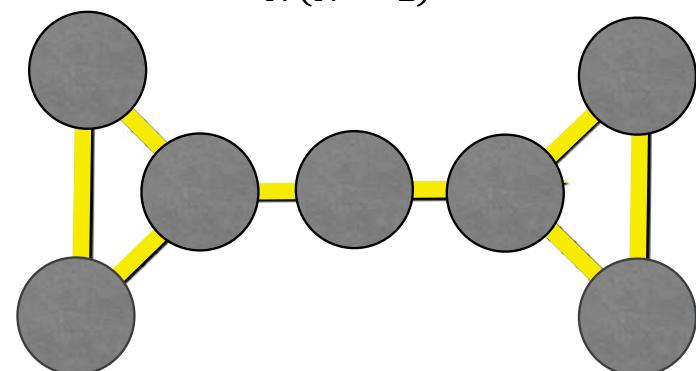
$$C_i = \frac{2E_i}{k_i(k_i - 1)}$$



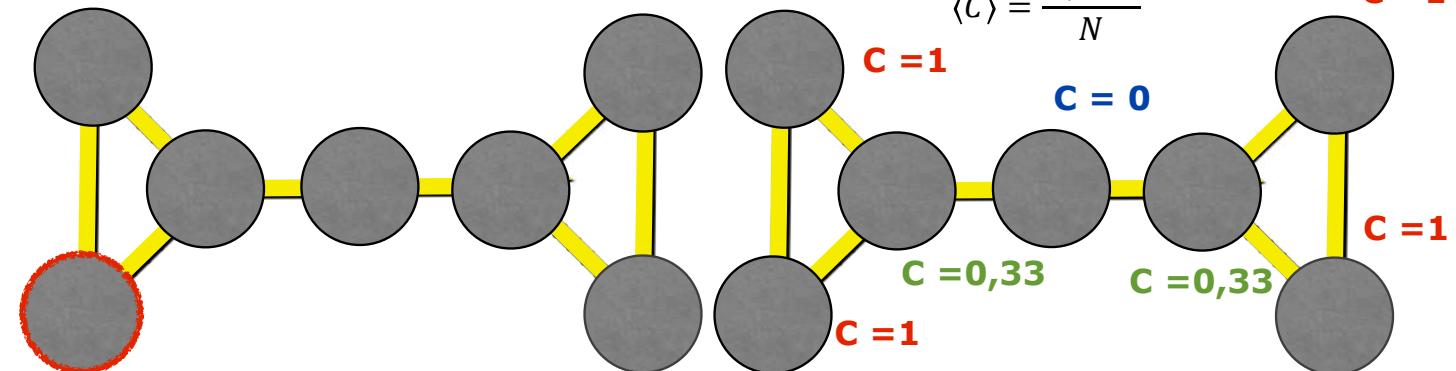
Coeficiente de agregação

- Uma conectância ao redor do ponto
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$$C = \frac{2E}{N(N - 1)} = 2 \times 8 / 42 = 0,38$$

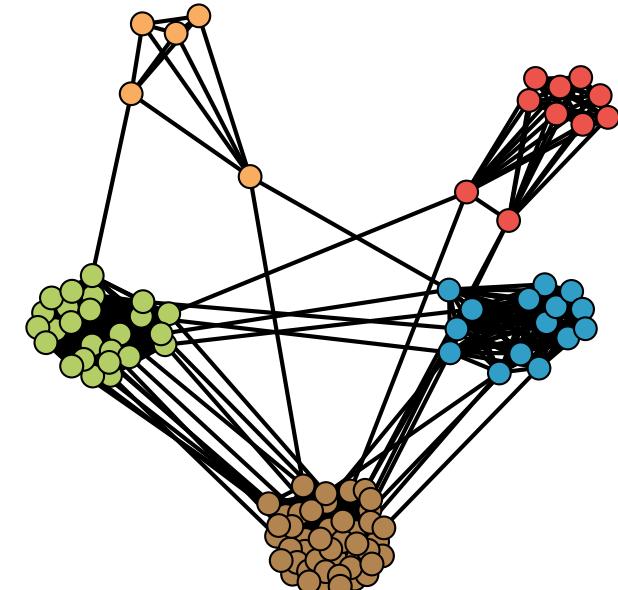


$$C_i = \frac{2E_i}{k_i(k_i - 1)}$$

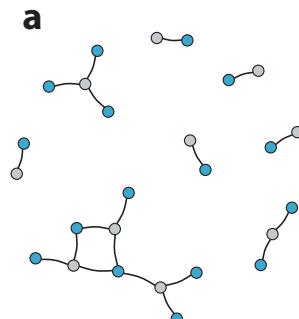


Módulos/Comunidades/Compartimentos

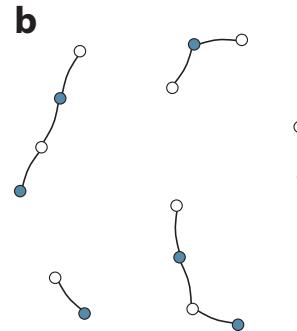
- Regiões densas em conexões (módulos)
- Regiões rarefeitas em conexões (entre os módulos)
- Adensamentos sem identificar módulos
- **Identificando módulos na rede**
 - **Métodos analíticos**



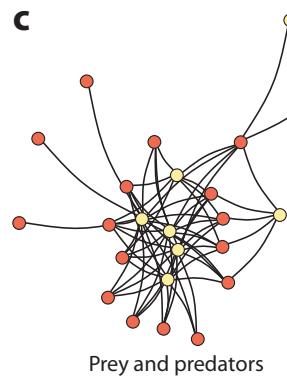
Módulos identificados analiticamente



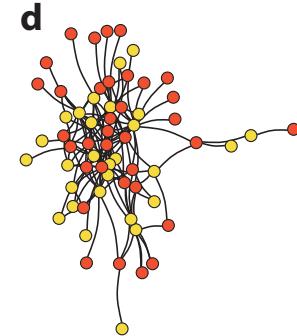
Plants and galling insects



Myrmecophytes and ants



Prey and predators



Plants and frugivores

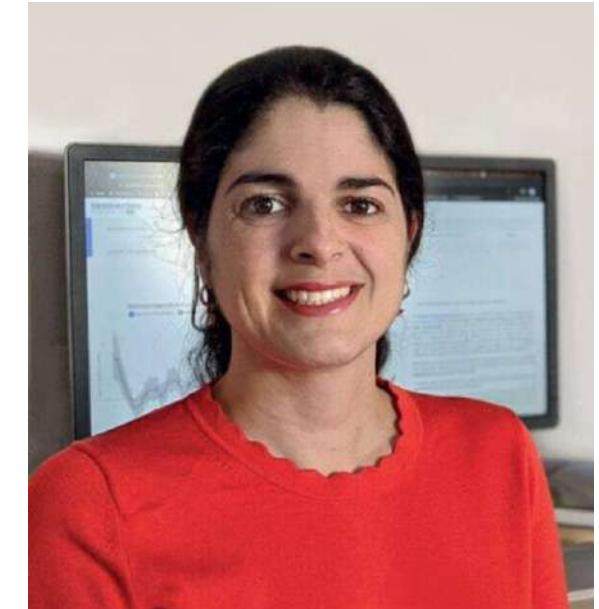
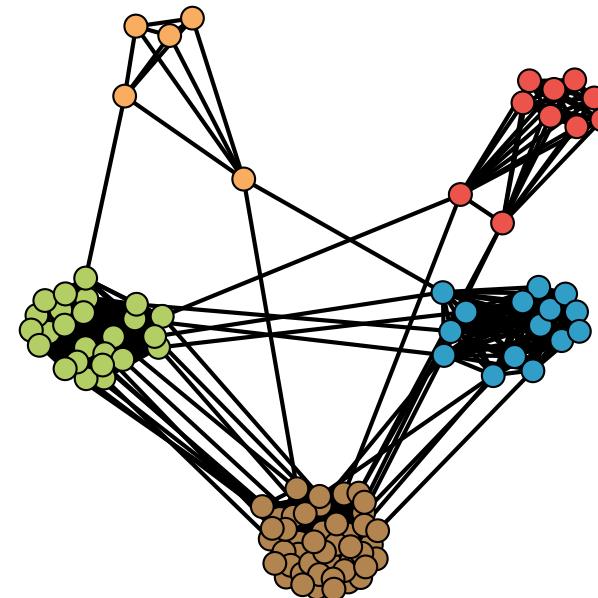


Foto: Motta Jr

Fontaine et al. 2011. Ecology letters, Pires & Guimarães 2013. Interface

Módulos identificados computacionalmente

- Número de possíveis módulos
- Quantos pontos estão em cada módulo?
- Qual ponto está em qual módulo?
- Qual arranjo:
 - Concentração maior de conexões dentro dos módulos
 - Concentração menor de conexões entre módulos



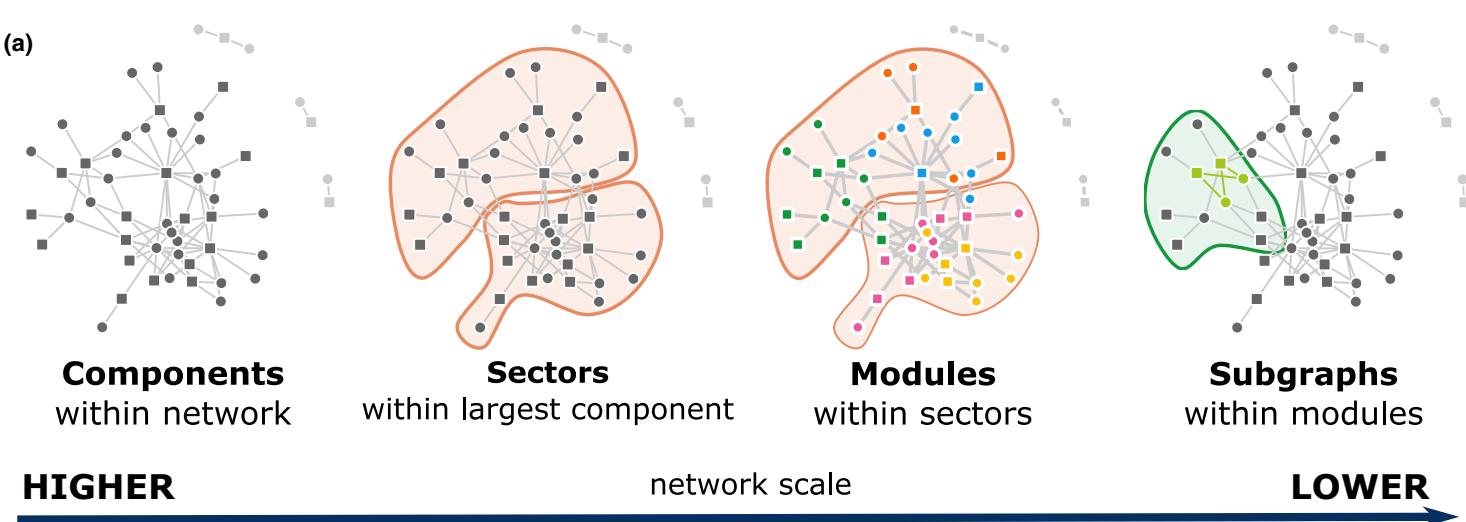
Flavia Marquitti

Marquitti et al. 2014

Organização hierárquica



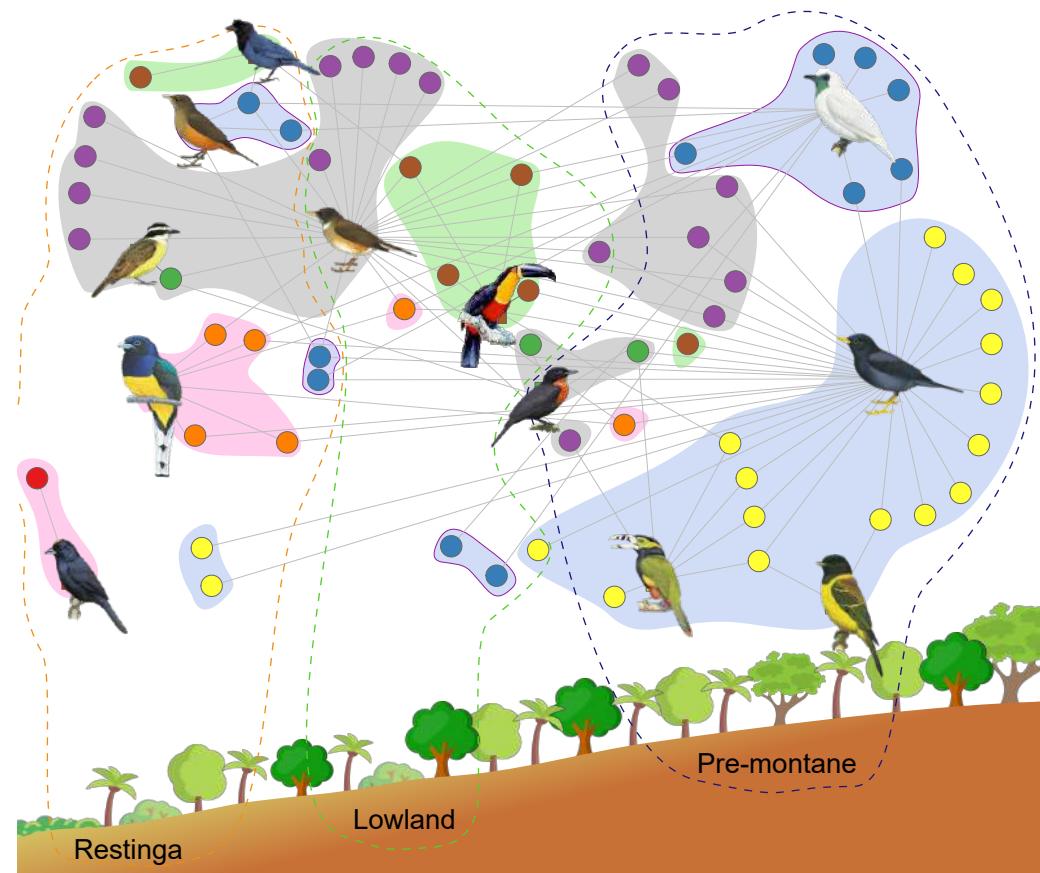
Kate Maia



Módulos estruturados no espaço



Pâmela Friedemann



Friedemann et al. 2023. Oikos



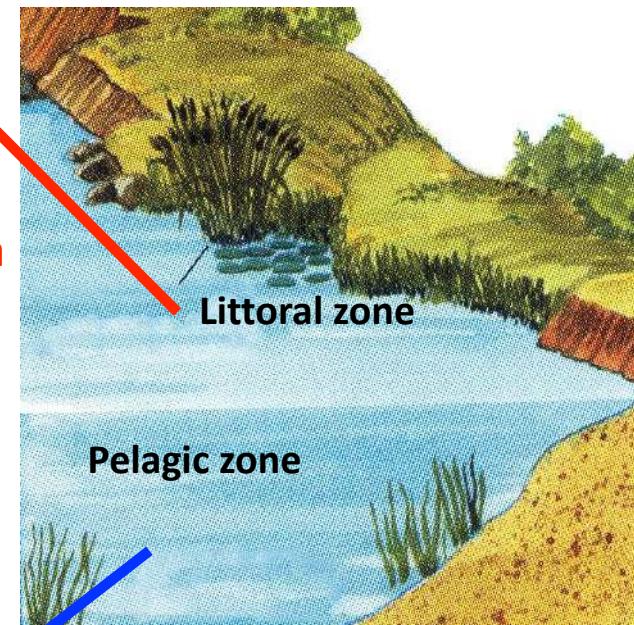
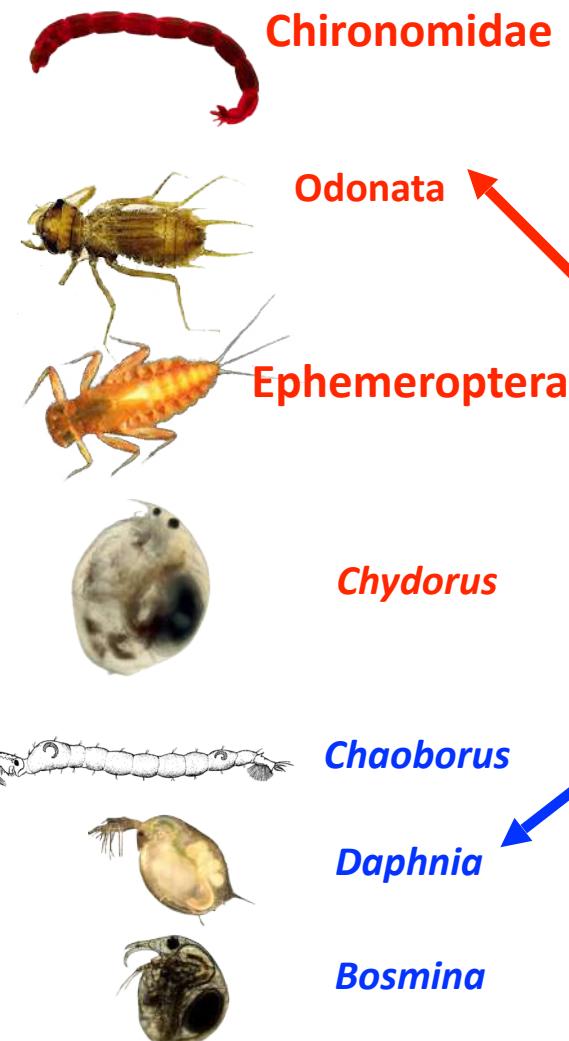
Módulos estruturados no espaço



Gasterosteus aculeatus



Márcio Araújo



Littoral zone

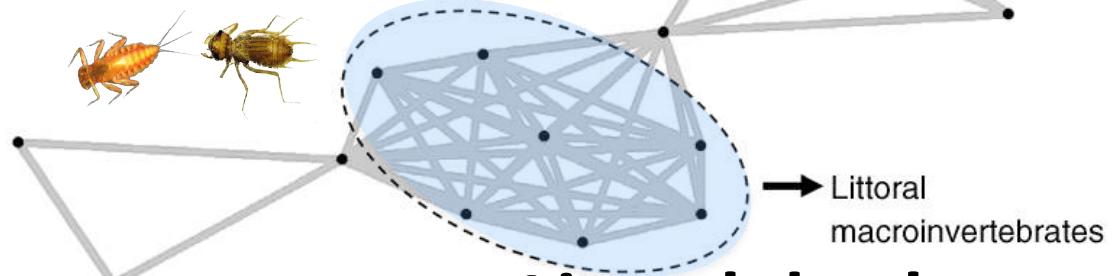
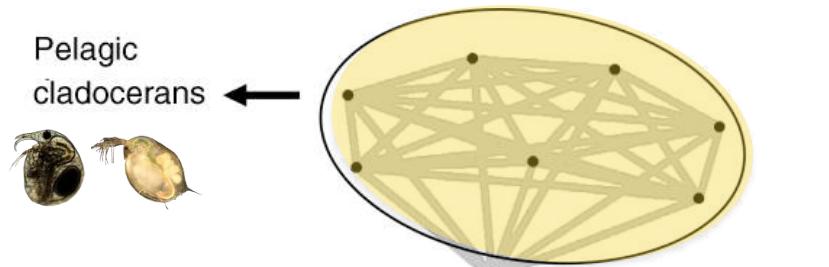
Pelagic zone

Módulos estruturados no espaço



Gasterosteus aculeatus

Zona pelágica dos lagos



Litoral dos lagos

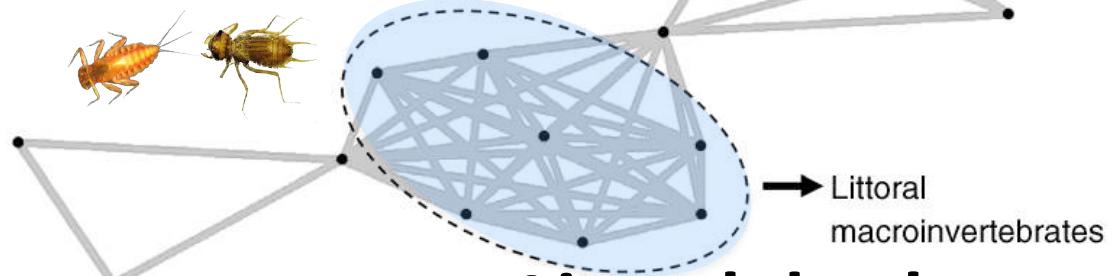
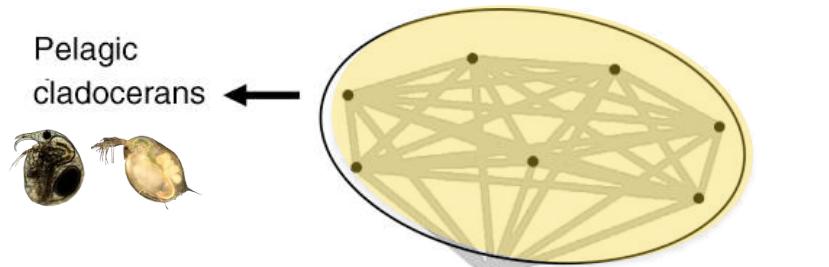
Araújo et al 2008. Ecology

Módulos estruturados no espaço



Gasterosteus aculeatus

Zona pelágica dos lagos



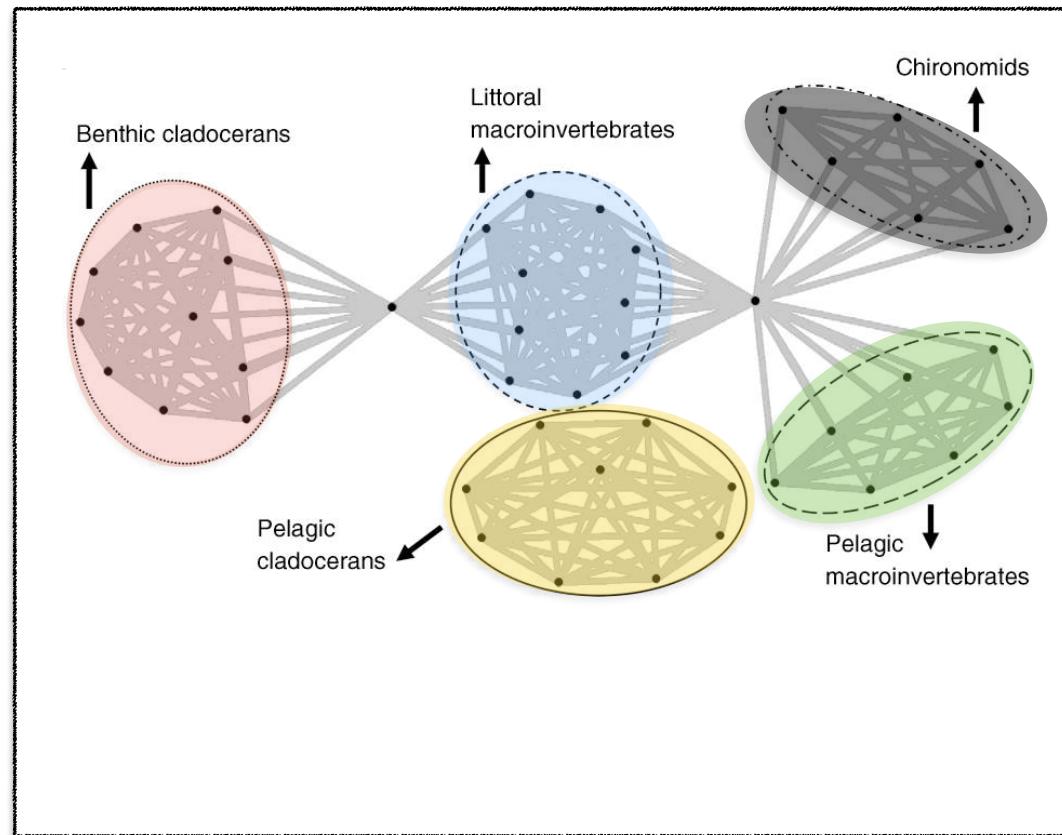
Litoral dos lagos

Araújo et al 2008. Ecology

E por competição



Gasterosteus aculeatus

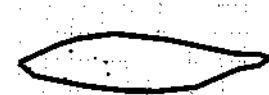
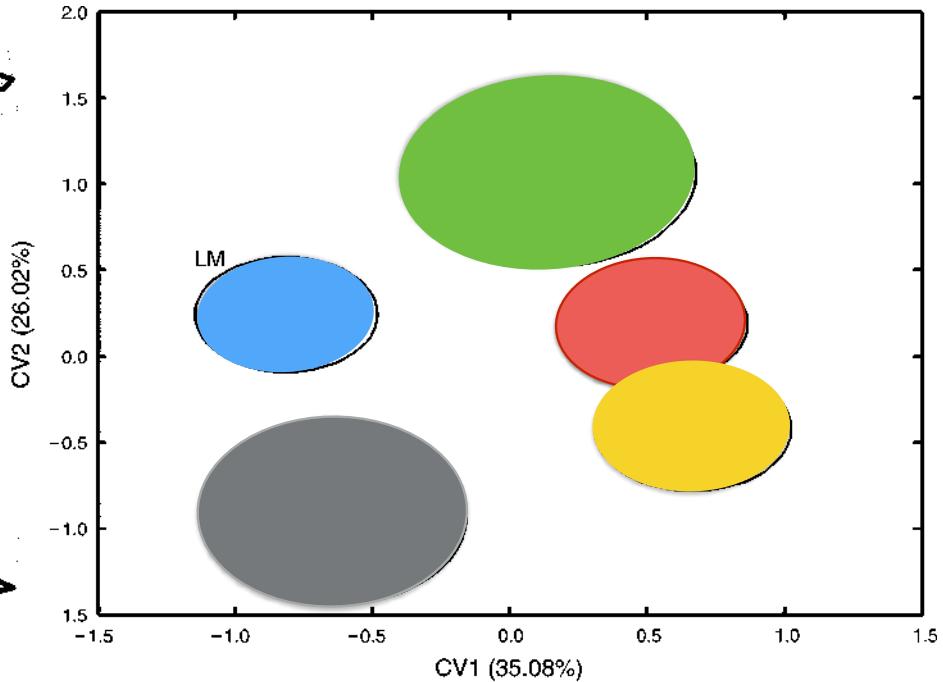
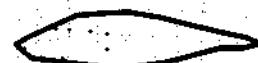


Araújo et al 2008. Ecology

E por características



Gasterosteus aculeatus



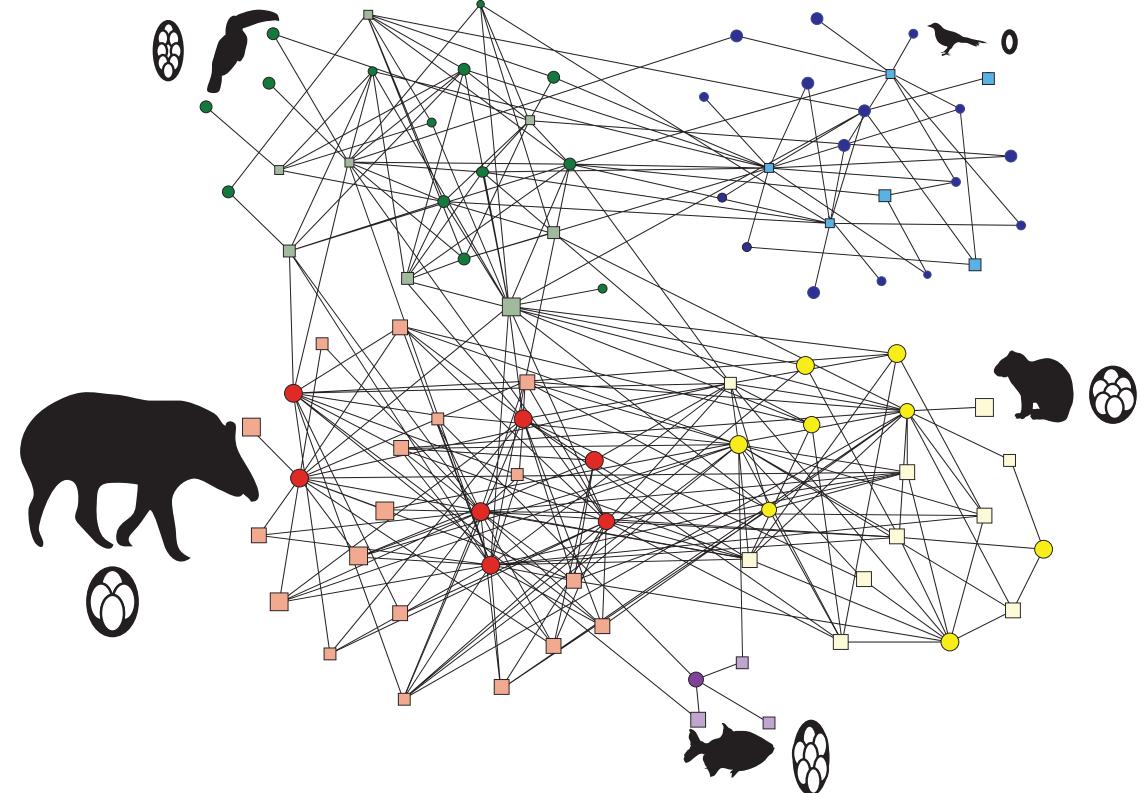
Araújo et al 2008. Ecology

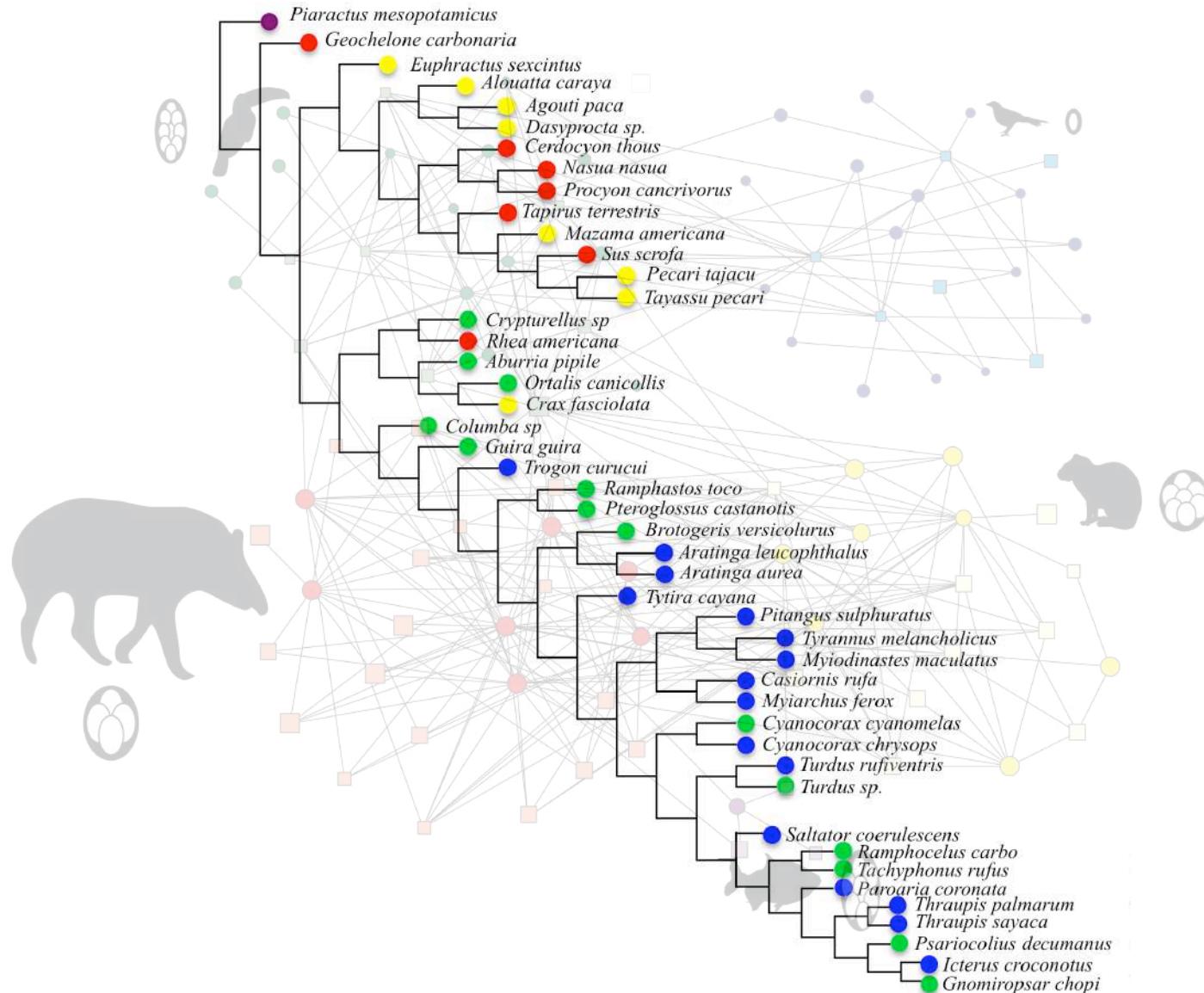
Modularidade

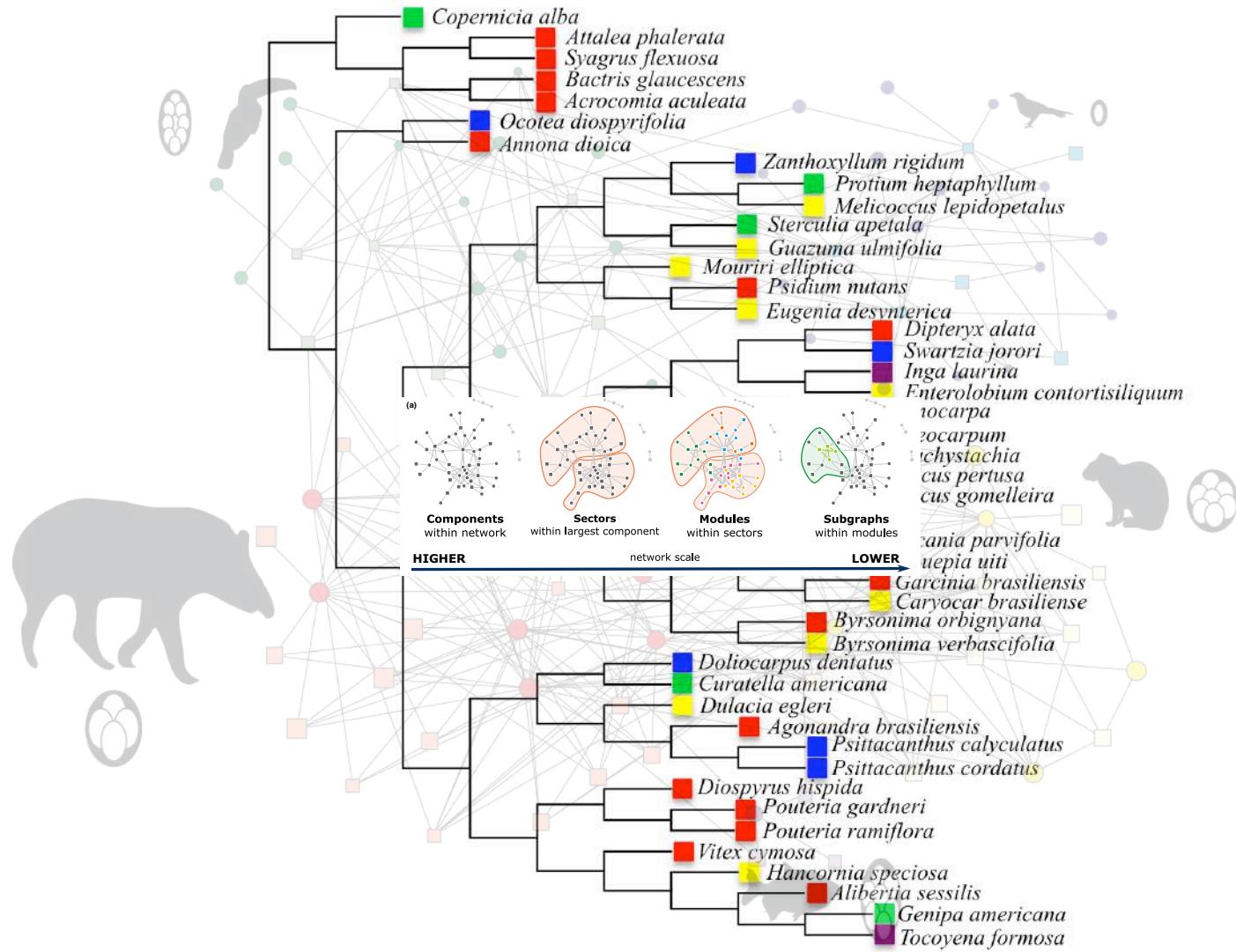
Traços & história evolutiva



Camila Donatti

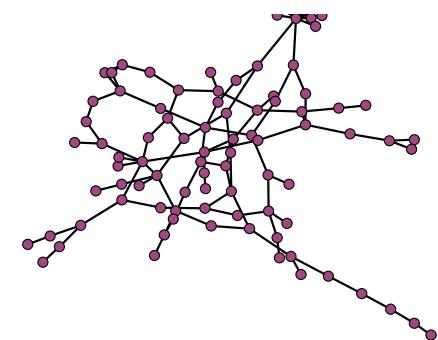
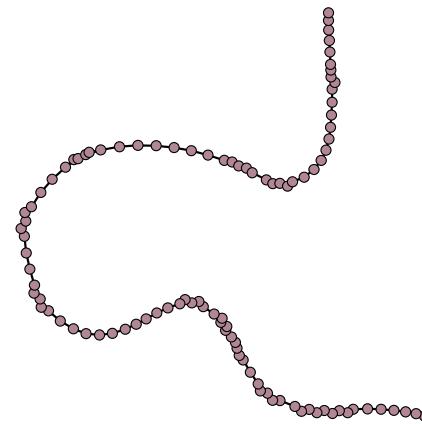






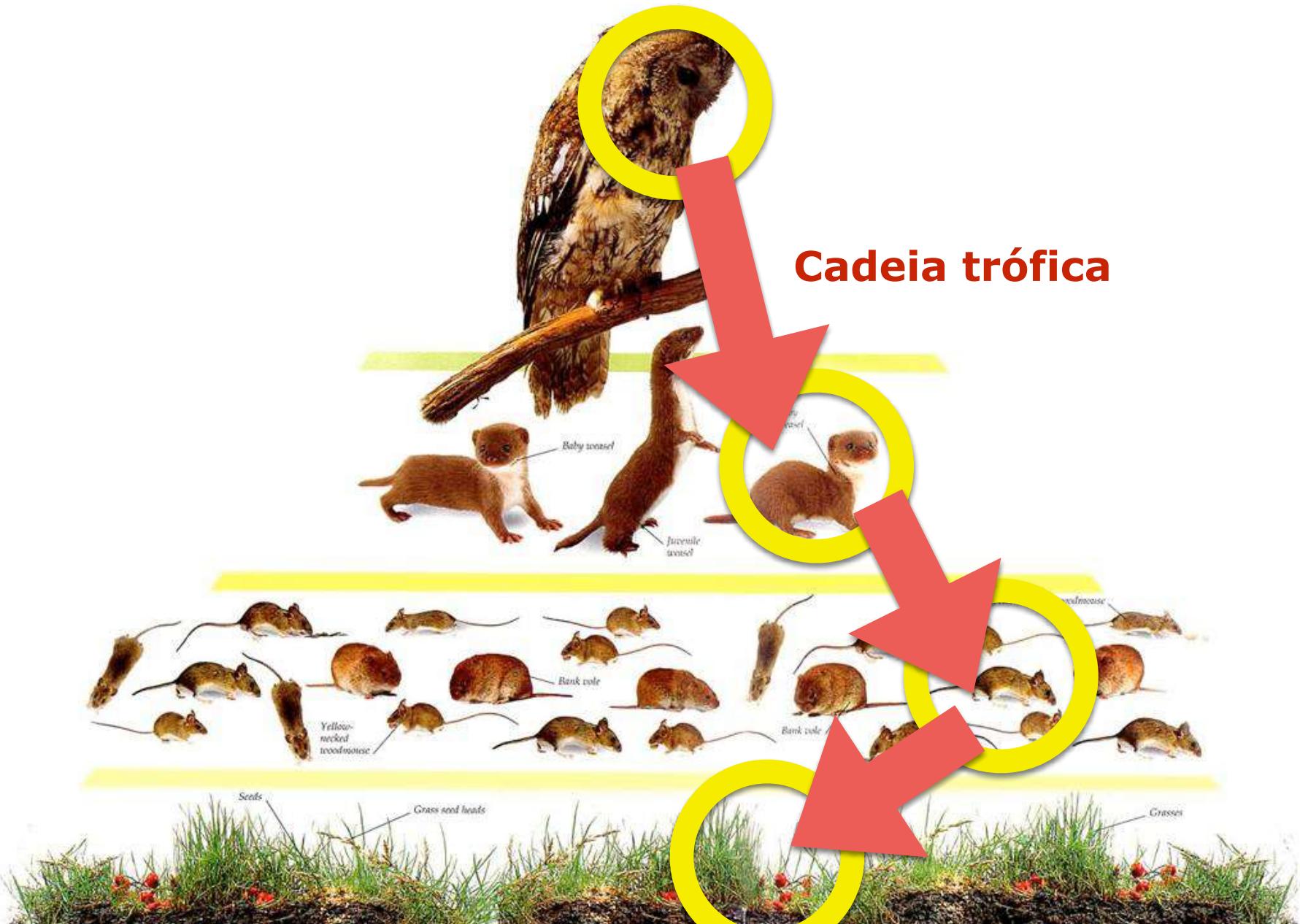
Distância

- Ponto (espécie):
 - ✓ Distância média por ponto
- Rede
 - ✓ Comprimento médio do caminho
 - ✓ Diâmetro

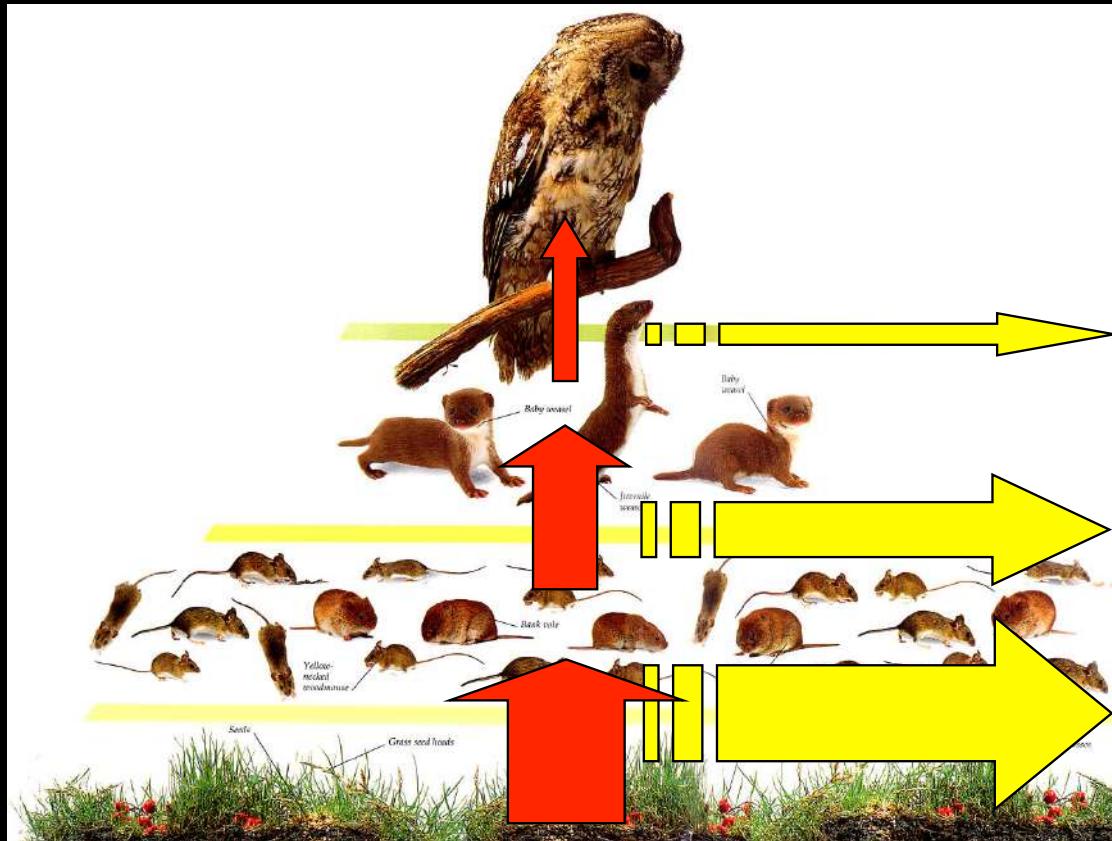


Supplemental Figure 11. Two theoretical graphs that have the same number of nodes (100 nodes) and the same number of links (114). On the left is a graph in which the distances between pairs of nodes in links are very large (average smallest path length, $\ell = 29.55$). On the right is a network in which short pathways connect pairs of nodes ($\ell = 5.97$).

Cadeia trófica



Não há energia disponível para muitos níveis tróficos

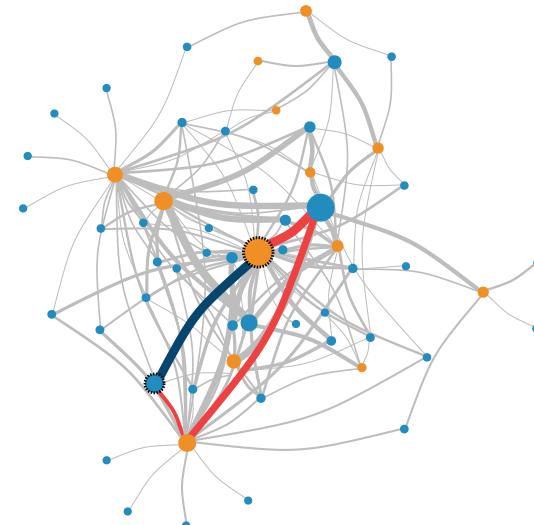
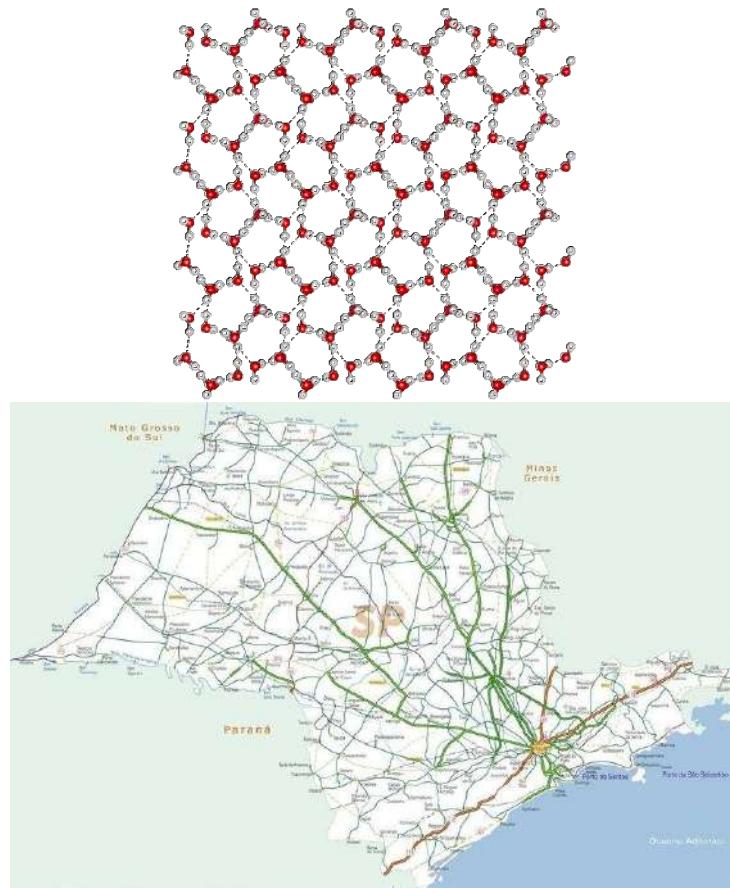


Dissipação de energia

Lindeman 1942

O efeito mundo pequeno

Caminhos curtos ligam pontos em redes ecológicas



SmallWorlds

Parque Nacional da Tijuca – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Uma floresta que estava vazia



1970s



2009



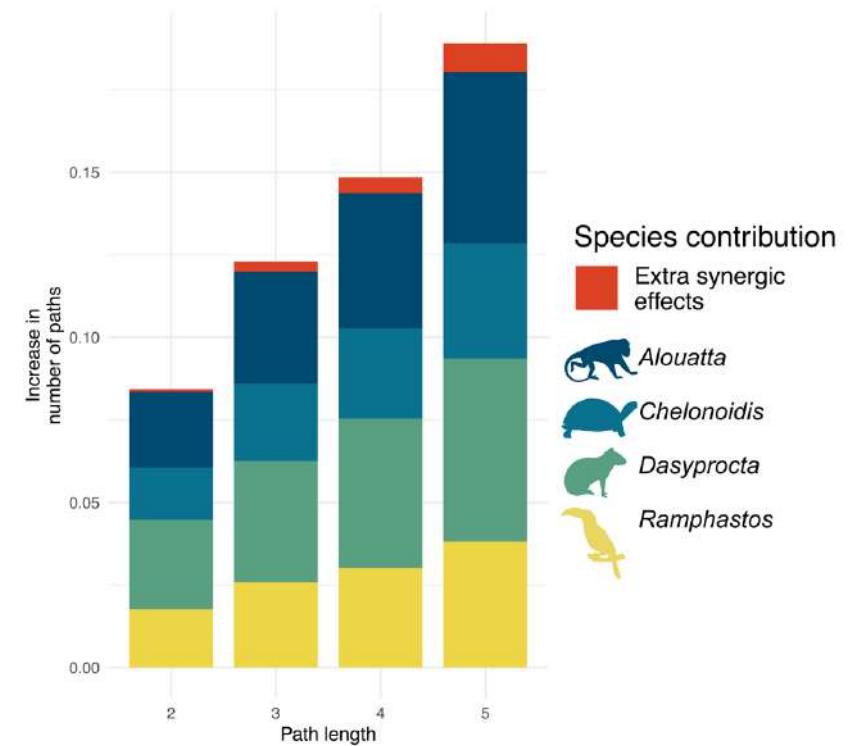
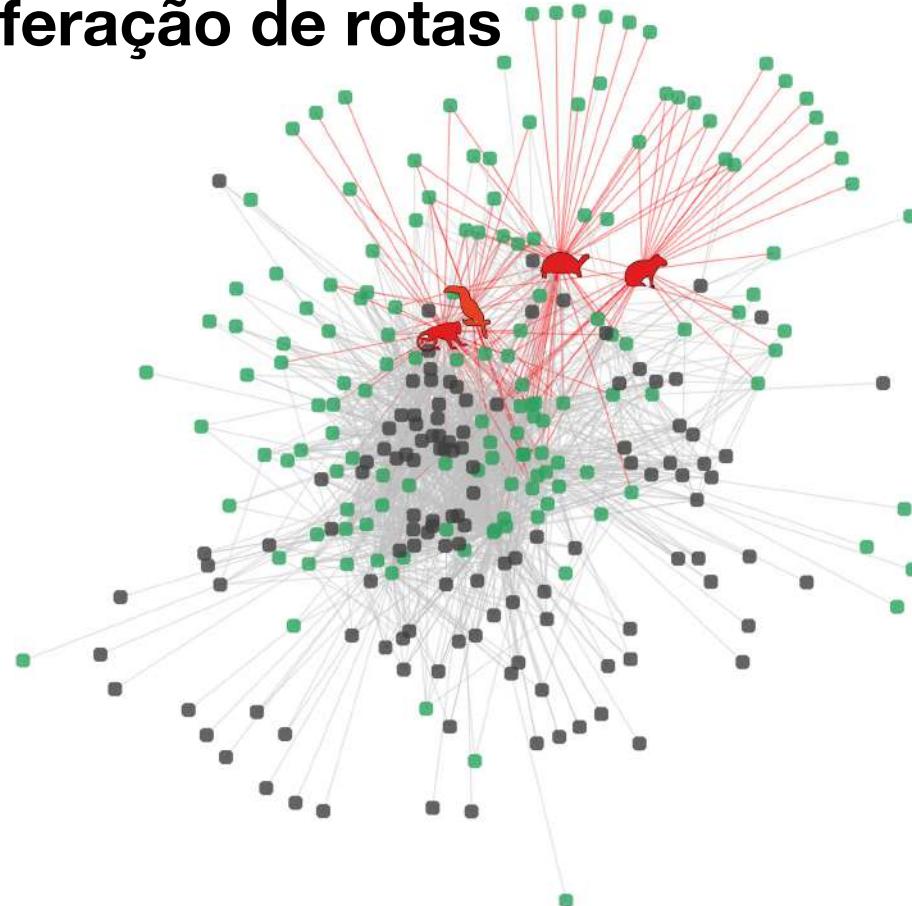
2015



2018

Caminhos indiretos

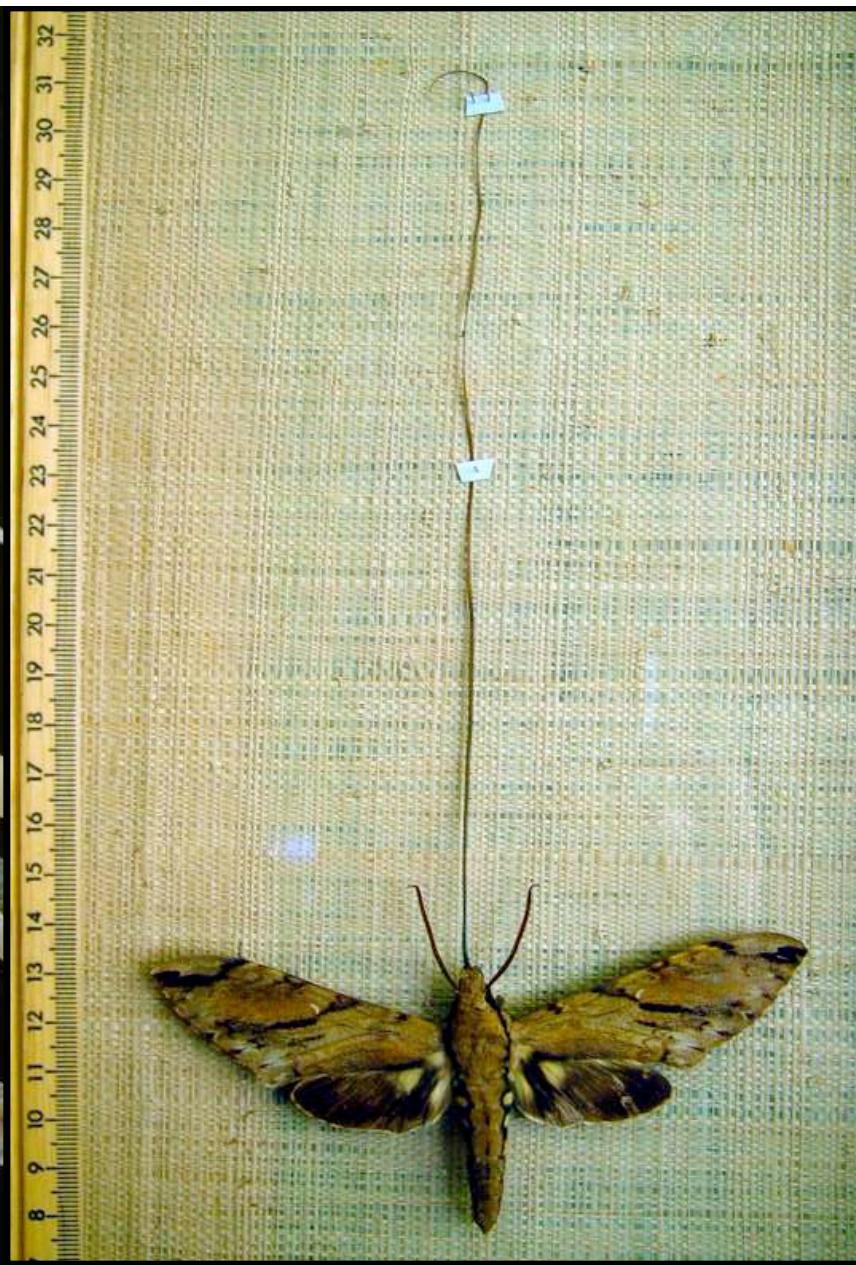
A proliferação de rotas



Mittelman et al. 2022. Oikos

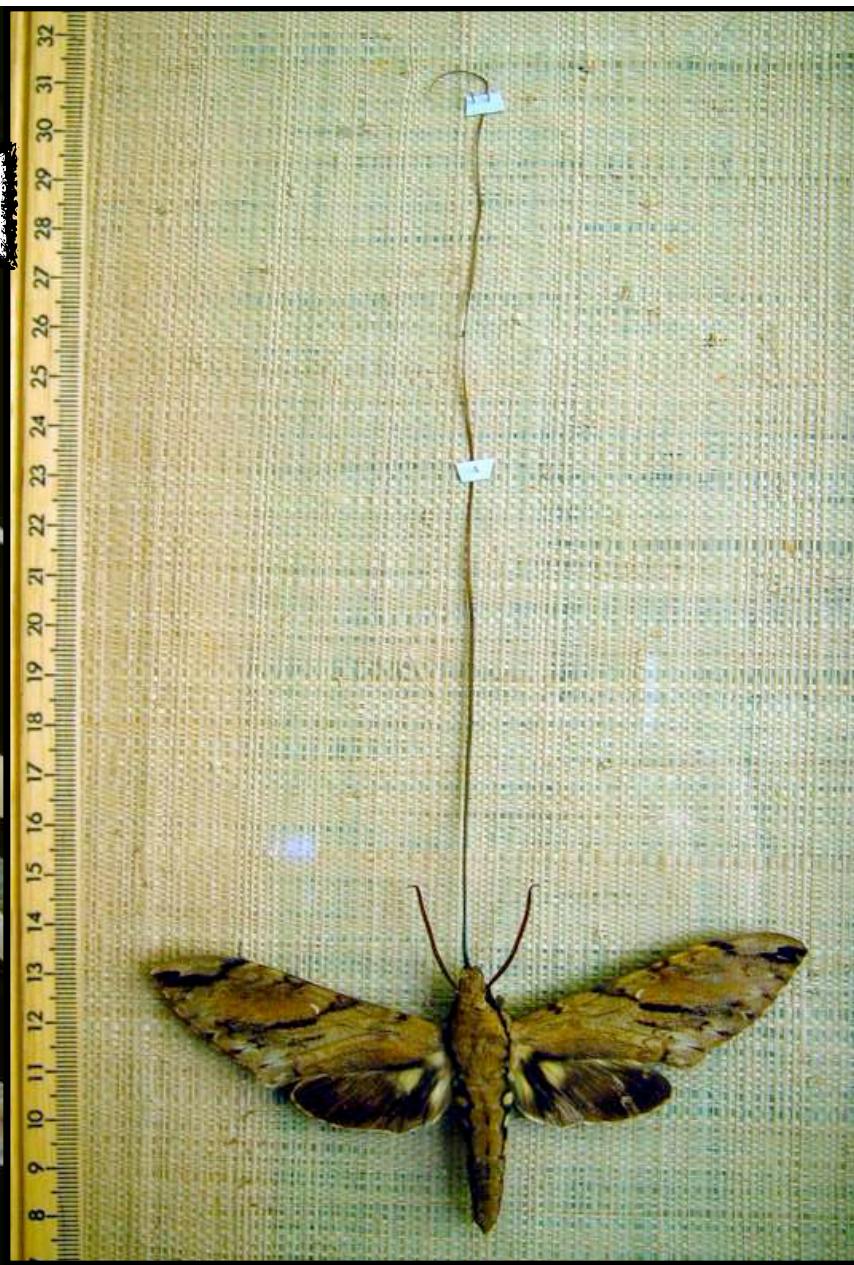
Aula 2: Estrutura

- A trindade: conectividade, modularidade e distância
- **Assimetrias e sobreposição**
- Centralidade
- Resumo



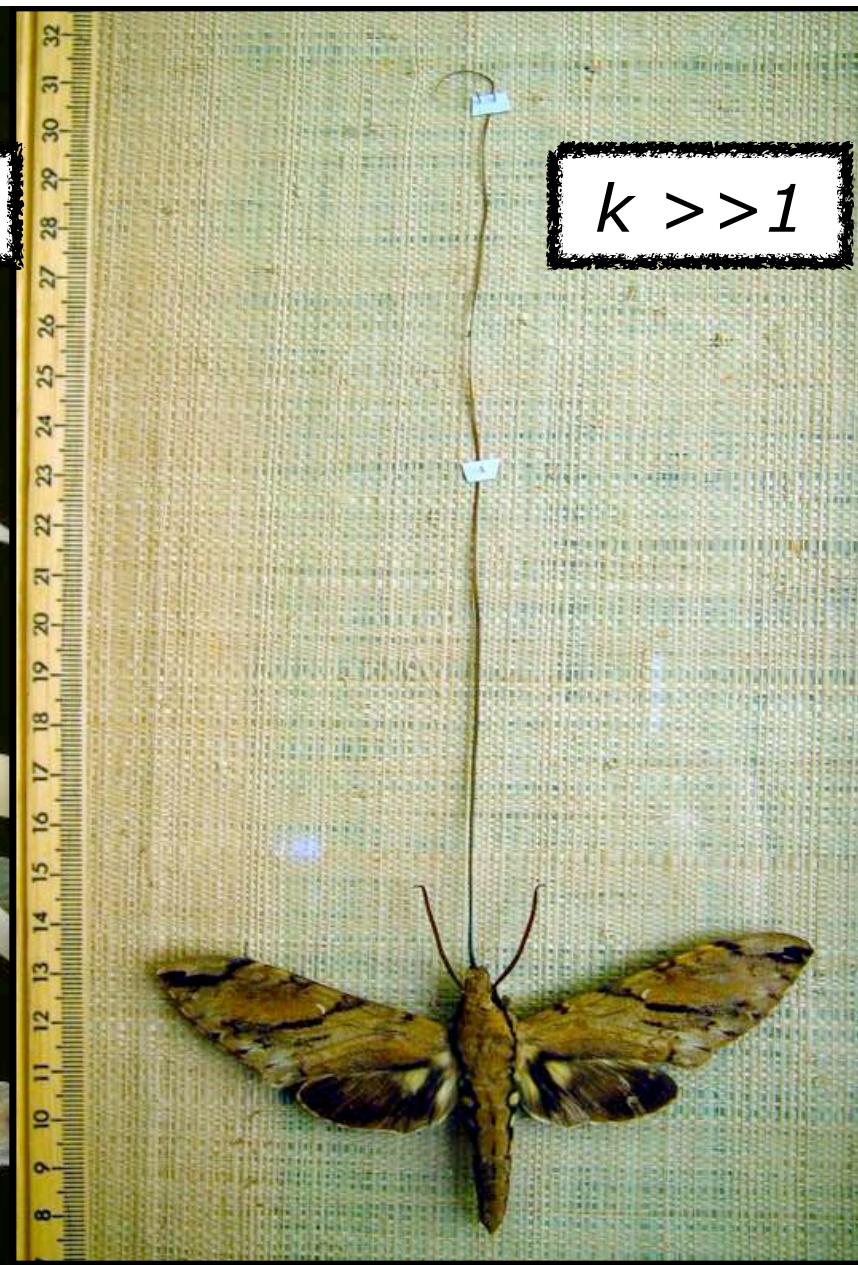


$k = 1$





$k = 1$



$k >> 1$

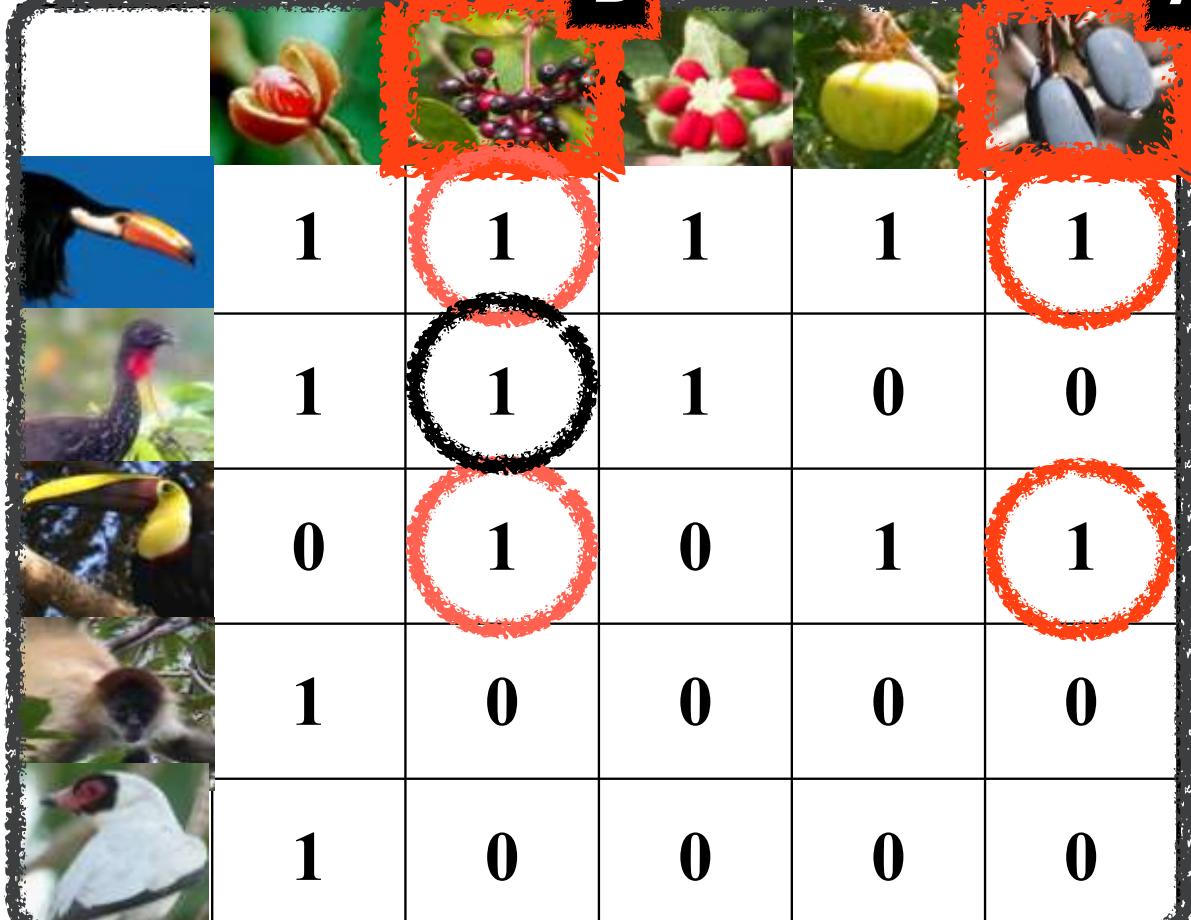


Assimetria do grau (de interações)

Sobreposição

- Pares de espécie
- ✓ Índice de Jaccard
- Rede
- ✓ Índice de Jaccard médio
- ✓ Assortatividade
- ✓ Modularidade (já falamos)

		B	C	D	A
B	1	1	1	1	1
C	1	1	1	0	0
D	0	1	0	1	1
A	1	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0



Aninhamento: combinando assimetria e sobreposição

- NODF: Índice de Jaccard assimétrico



Mario Almeida-Neto



Meu pai :)

		B	C	D	A
B	1	1	1	1	1
C	1	1	1	0	0
D	0	1	0	1	1
A	1	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0

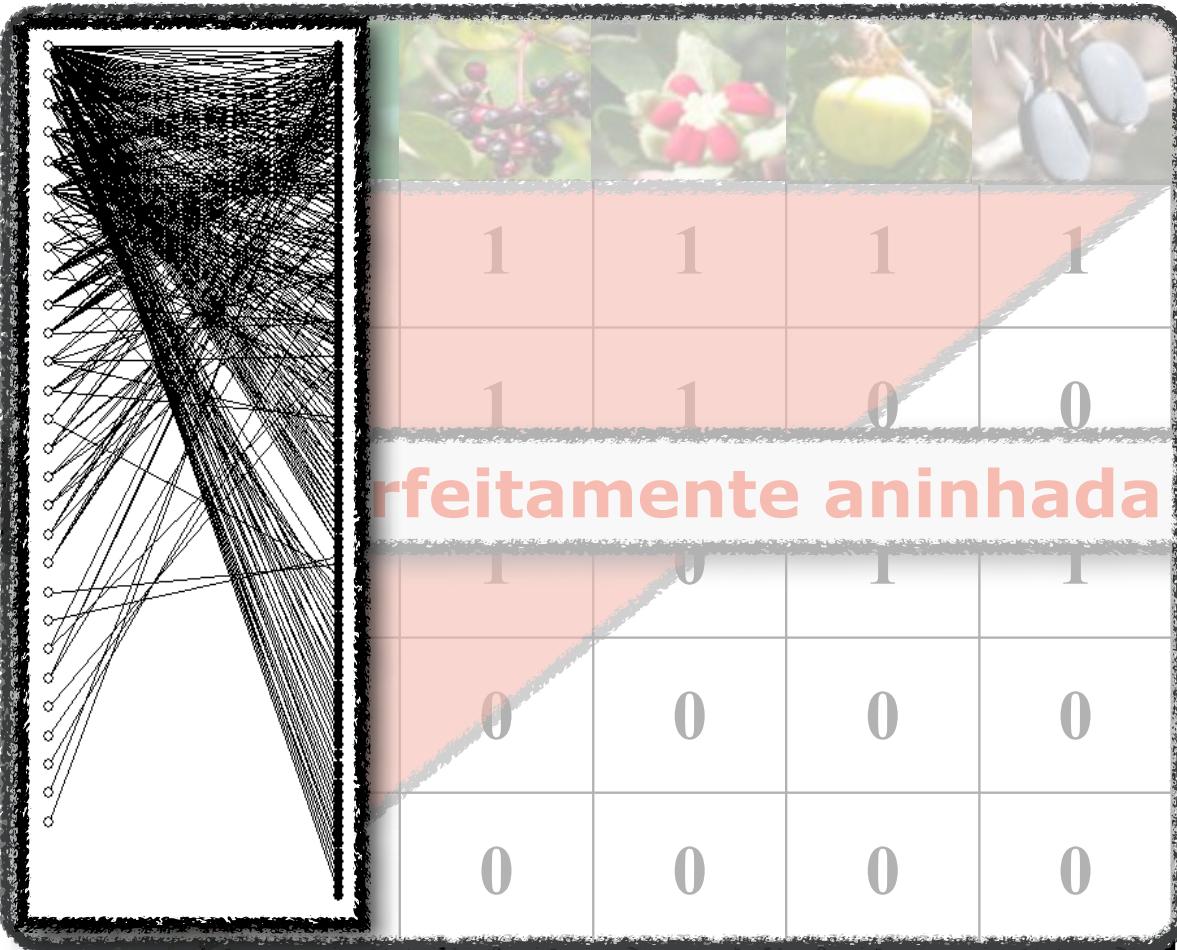
The table illustrates the asymmetric Jaccard index (NODF) between six images. The columns are labeled B, C, D, and A, while the rows are labeled with the same symbols. The values represent the presence (1) or absence (0) of shared features. Red circles highlight the diagonal elements (B-B, C-C, D-D, A-A), which are all 1, indicating perfect overlap. The off-diagonal elements show varying degrees of overlap: B-C=1, B-D=1, B-A=1; C-B=1, C-D=1, C-A=0; D-B=0, D-C=1, D-A=0; A-B=1, A-C=0, A-D=0.

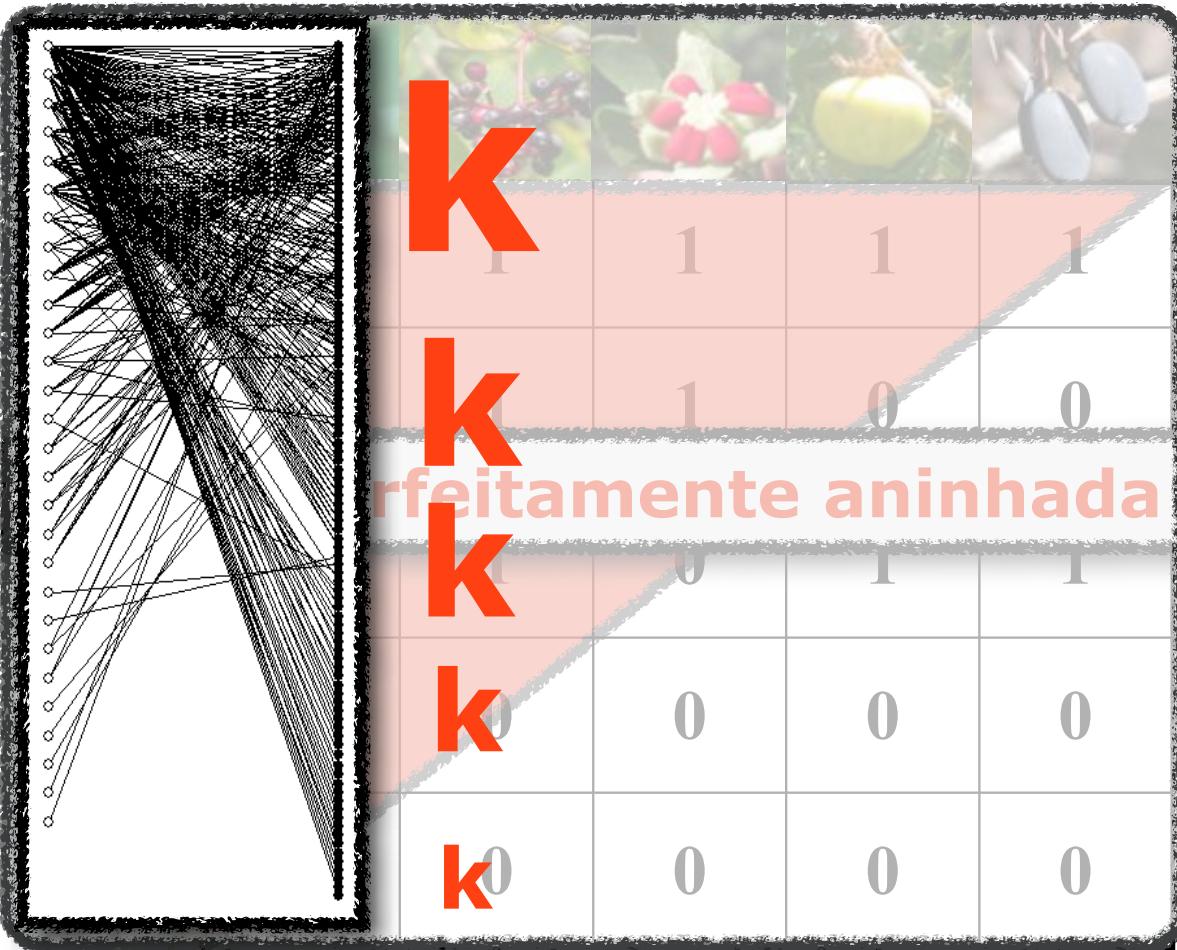
	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	0	0
	0	1	0	1	1
	1	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0

Matriz perfeitamente aninhada

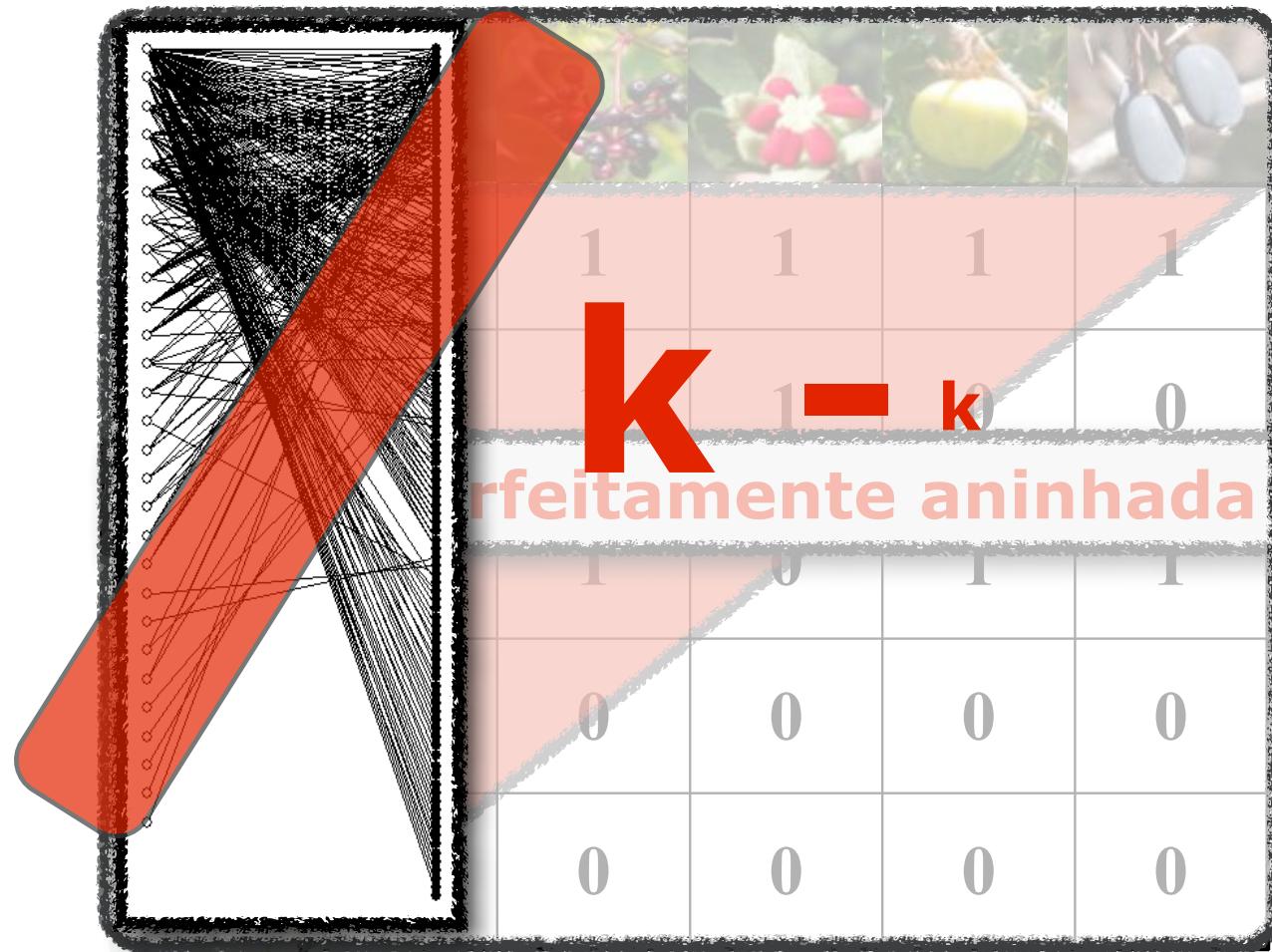
	Orange	Berry	Flower	Guava	Blueberry
Toucan	1	1	1	1	1
Hummingbird	1	1	1	0	0
Kingbird	0	1	0	1	1
Tropicbird	1	0	0	0	0

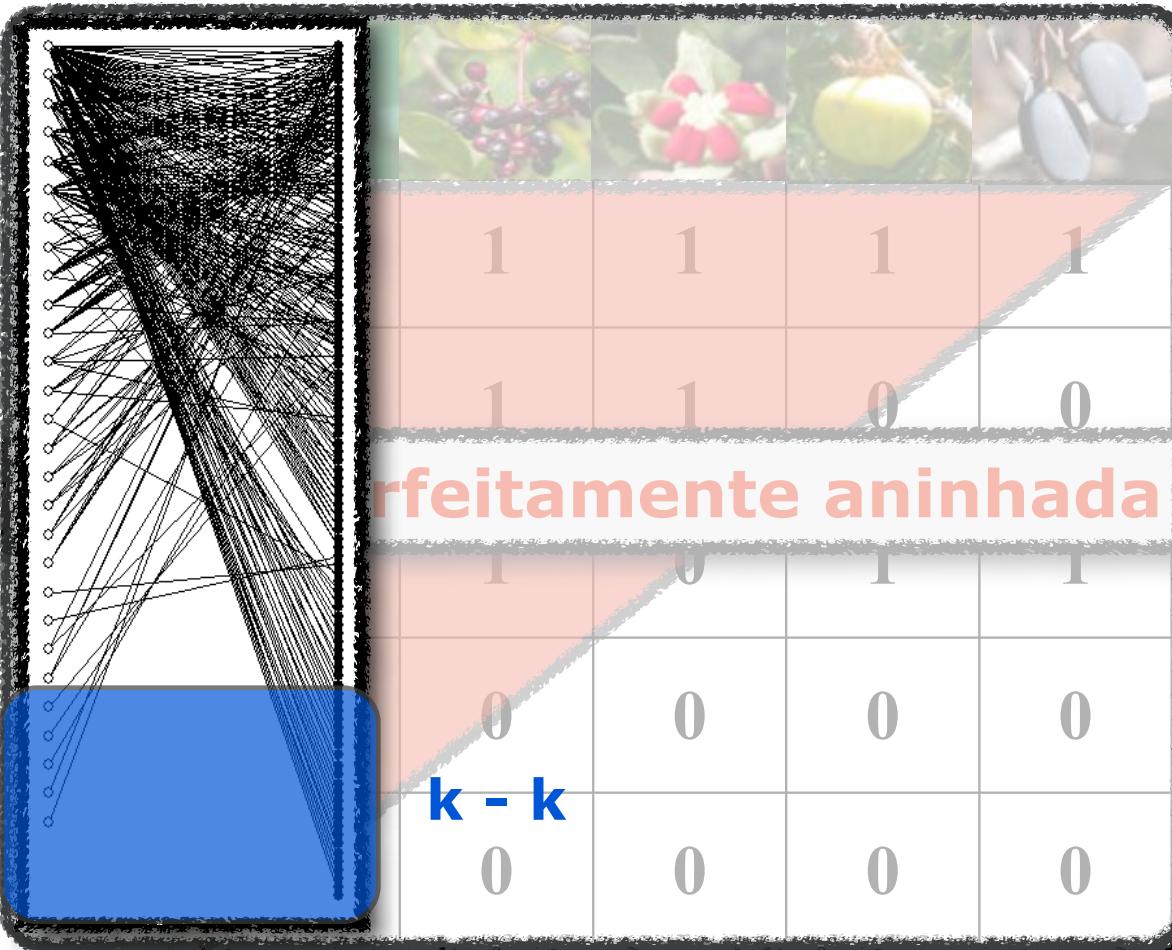
	Orange	Berry	Flower	Guava	Blueberry
Toucan	1	1	1	1	1
Hummingbird	1	1	1	0	0
Kingbird	0	1	0	1	1
Tropicbird	1	0	0	0	0



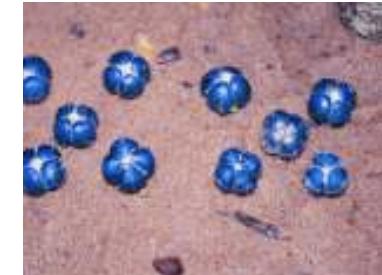


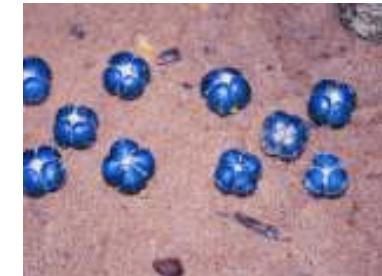




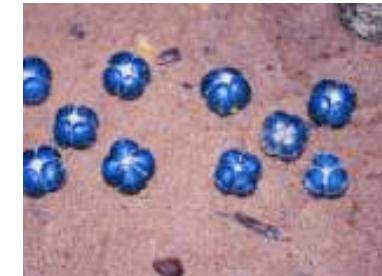










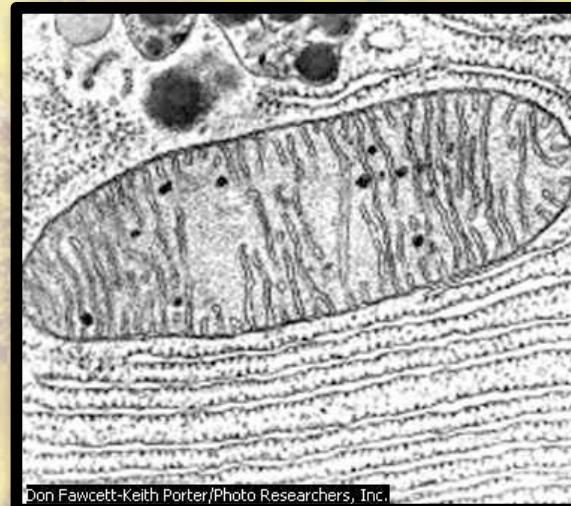






Atributos dos mutualismos

1. Dependência física



Don Fawcett-Keith Porter/Photo Researchers, Inc.



Atributos dos mutualismos

2. Dependência trófica



Atributos dos mutualismos

3. Integração fisiológica / dependência física



Intimidade de interação



Não - simbióticas

Simbióticas

Intimidade de interação

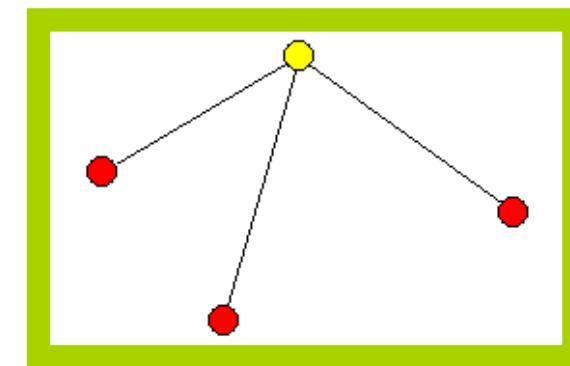
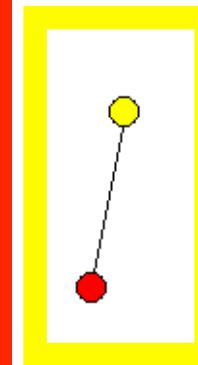
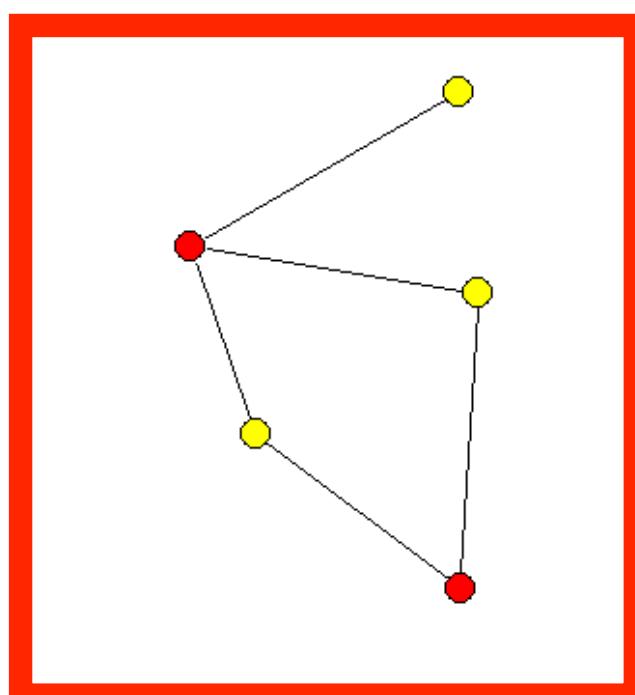
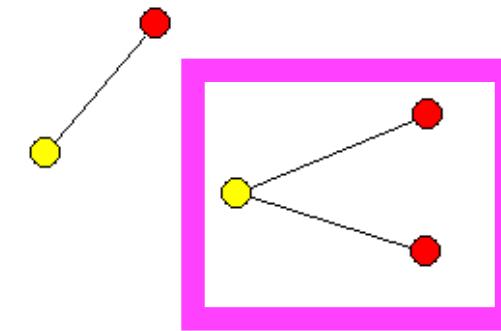
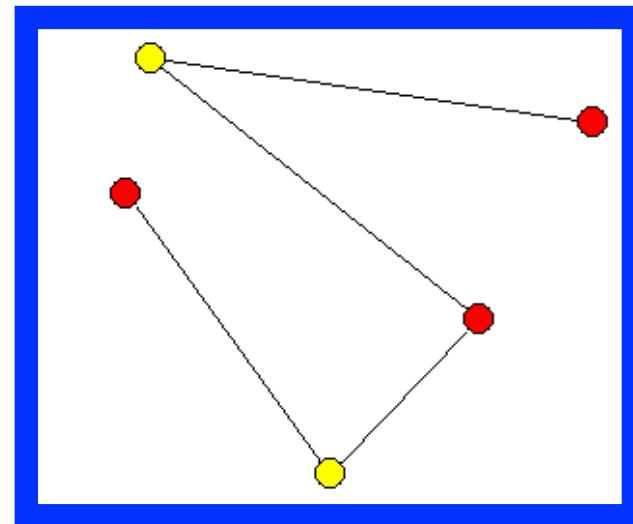


Não - simbióticas



Simbióticas





Similar aos antagonismos

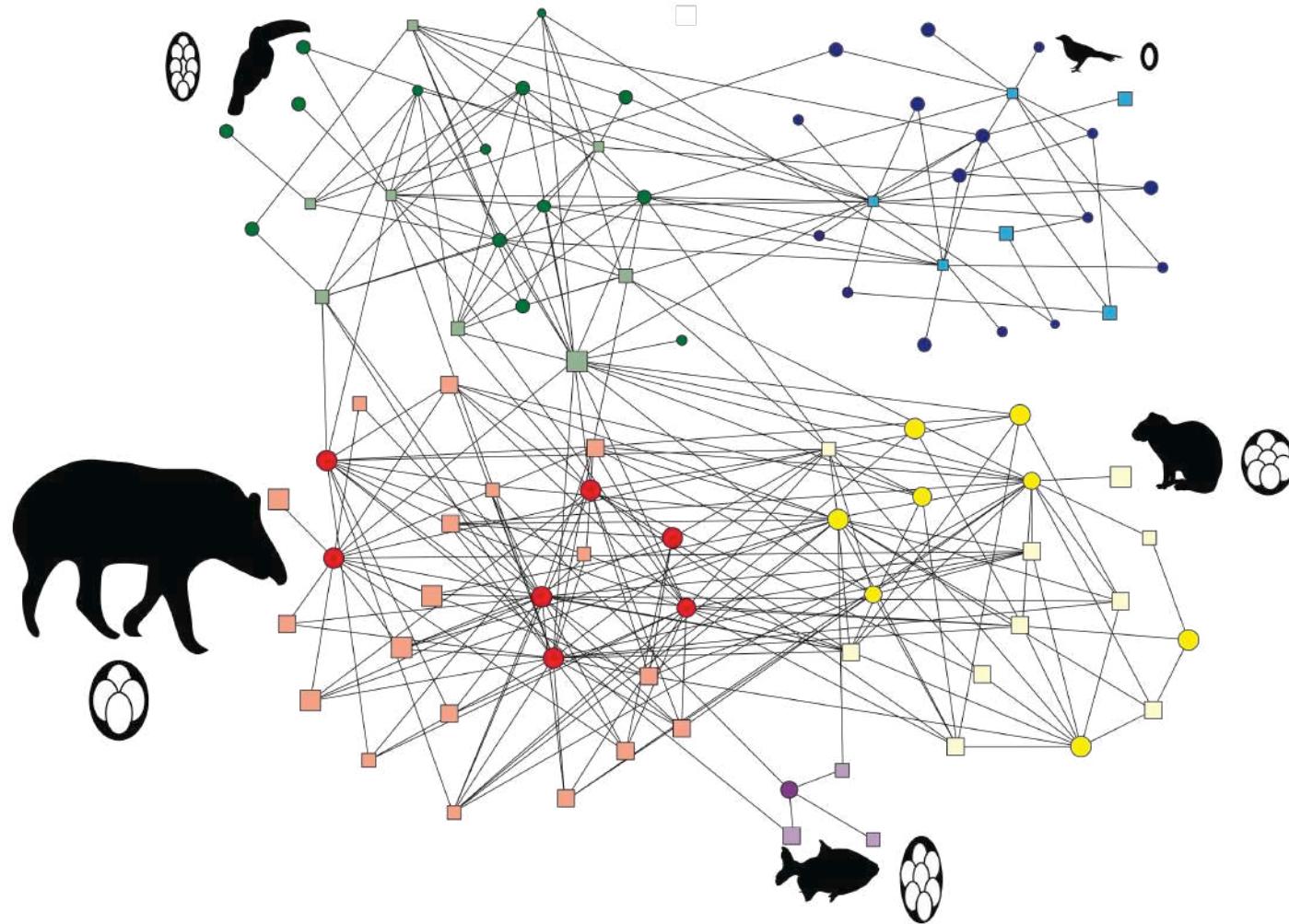


Intimidade de interação

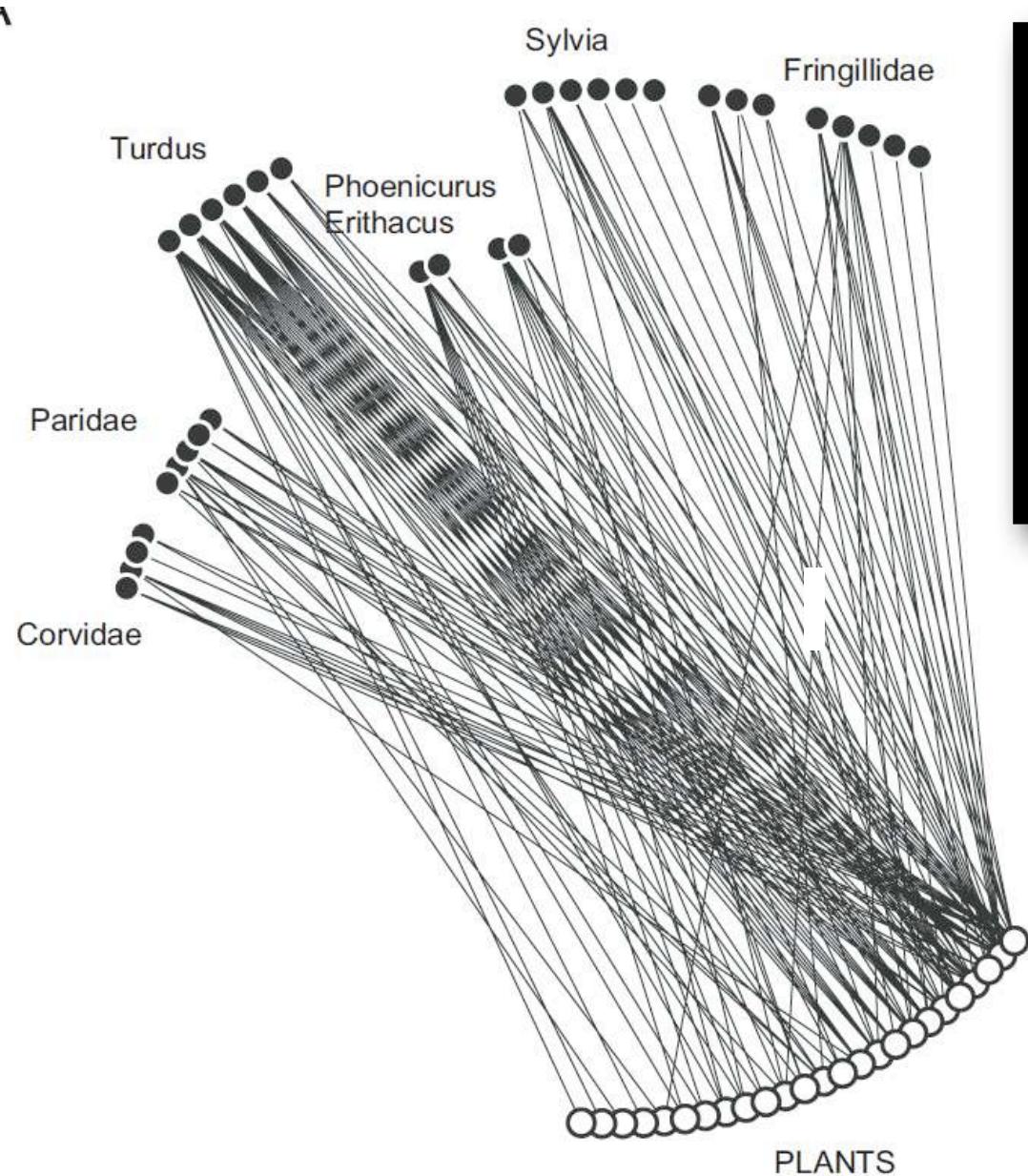


Não - simbióticas

Simbióticas

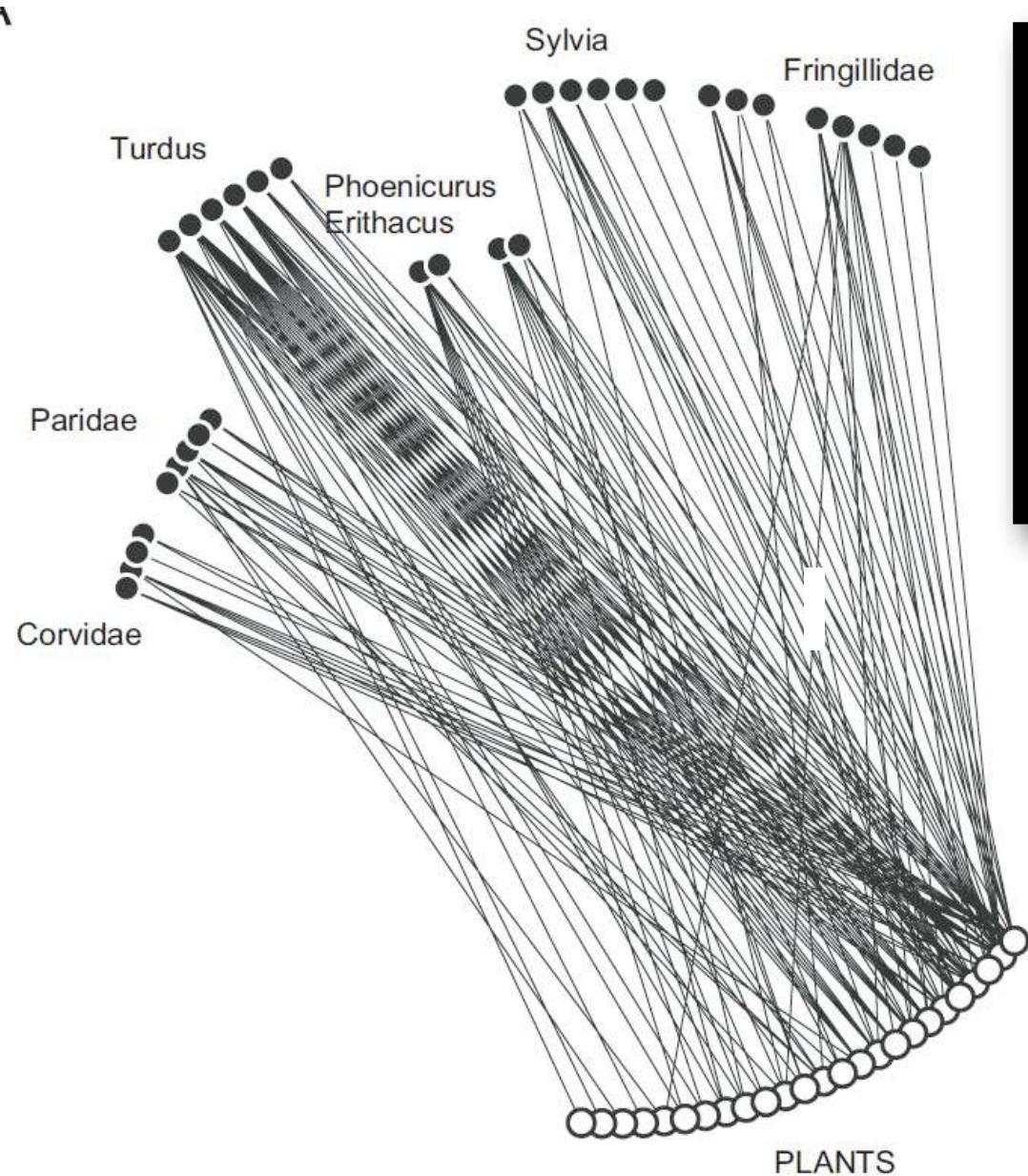


Donatti et al. 2011. *Ecology Letters*



Características

- Baixa modularidade



Características

- Baixa modularidade
- Aninhamento



JP Krajewski



Aula 2: Estrutura

- A trindade: conectividade, modularidade e distância
- Assimetrias e sobreposição
- **Centralidade**
- Resumo

Centralidade

- Ponto (espécie) - Centralidade:

✓ Grau (conectividade)

✓ Proximidade (distância curta)

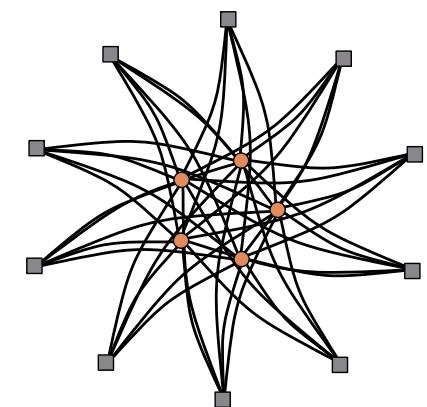
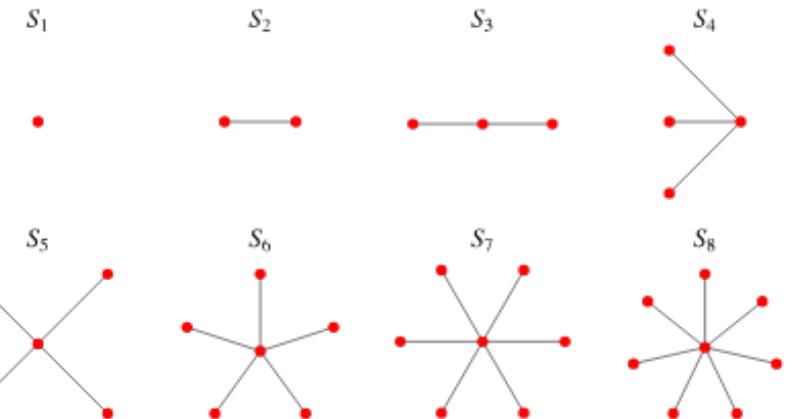
✓ Intermédio (no meio das distâncias curtas)

✓ Hubs da rede, Hubs de módulos e conectores de módulos (Modularidade)

- Rede - Centralização

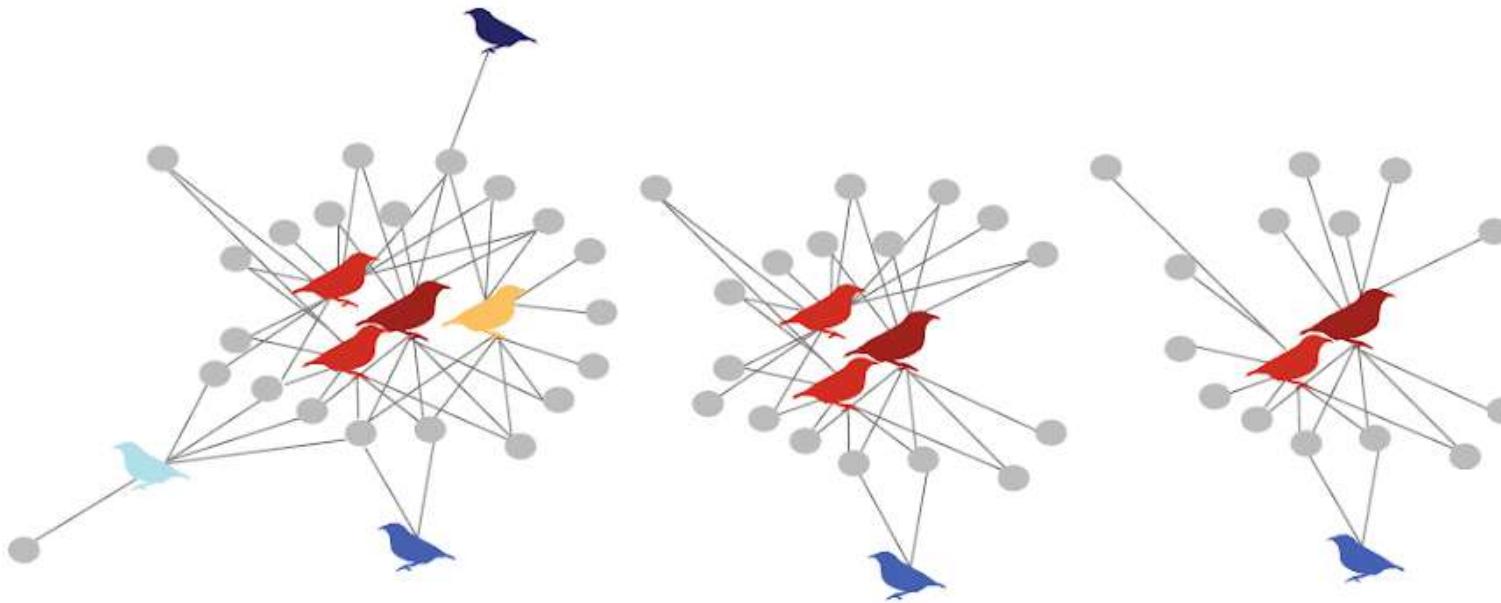
✓ Média das centralidades

✓ Amplitude das centralidades



Processos evolutivos e a centralidade

Network evolves over time



Gustavo Burin



Tiago Quental

Processos evolutivos e a centralidade

1. Baixas taxas de extinção



Gustavo Burin

2. Altas taxas de diversificação



Tiago Quental

Aula 2: Estrutura

- A trindade: conectividade, modularidade e distância
- Assimetrias e sobreposição
- Centralidade
- **Resumo**

Estrutura  **Muitas possibilidades**

