

My Title

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4 *Keywords:* complex networks, mutualism, plant-animal interactions, frugivory, pollination,
5 seed dispersal, food webs

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7 **0.1 Summary**

8 1. .

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0.2 Introduction

MYTEXT.

A & B (2011).

Biodiversity assessment aims at sampling individuals in collections and determining the number of species represented. Given that, by definition, samples are incomplete, these collections enumerate a lower number of the species actually present. The ecological literature dealing with robust estimators of species richness and diversity in collections of individuals is immense, and a number of useful approaches have been used to obtain such estimates (Colwell, 2009; Gotelli & Colwell, 2011, 2001; Hortal, Borges & Gaspar, 2006; Magurran, 1988). Recent effort has been also focused at defining essential biodiversity variables (EBV) (Pereira *et al.*, 2013) that can be sampled and measured repeatedly to complement biodiversity estimates. Yet sampling species or taxa-specific EBVs is just probing a single component of biodiversity; interactions among species are another fundamental component, the one that supports the existence of species. For example, the extinction of interactions represents a dramatic loss of biodiversity because it entails the loss of fundamental ecological functions (Valiente-Banuet *et al.*, 2014). This missed component of biodiversity loss, the extinction of ecological interactions, very often accompanies, or even precedes, species disappearance. Interactions among species are a key component of biodiversity and here I aim to show that most problems associated to sampling interactions in natural communities have to do with problems associated to sampling species diversity. I consider pairwise interactions among species at the habitat level, in the context of alpha diversity and the estimation of local interaction richness from sampling data (Mao & Colwell, 2005). In the first part I provide a succinct overview of previous work addressing sampling issues for ecological interaction networks. In the second part I discuss specific rationales for sampling the biodiversity of ecological interactions.

41 0.3 Material and Methods

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44 0.4 Results

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47 0.5 Discussion

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50 0.6 Acknowledgements

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53 0.7 Data archiving

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55 0.8 Tables

56 Table 1.

Table 1: Table 1. Simple_table.

First Header	Second Header	Third Header
First row	Data	Very long data entry
Second row	Cell	<i>Cell</i>

57

58 Table 2.

Table 2: Table 2. Prototype table

Grouping		
First Header	Second Header	Third Header
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Content	Cell	Cell
New section	More	Data

59

60 **0.9 Figures**

61 Figure 1.

62 Figure 2.

63 Figure 3.

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65 **0.10 Supplementary Material**

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