

Package: econetwork (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Analyzing Ecological Networks

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Description A collection of advanced tools, methods and models specifically designed for analyzing different types of ecological networks - especially antagonistic (food webs, host-parasite), mutualistic (plant-pollinator, plant-fungus, etc) and competitive networks, as well as their variability in time and space. Statistical models are developed to describe and understand the mechanisms that determine species interactions, and to decipher the organization of these ecological networks (Ohlmann et al. (2019) <doi:10.1111/ele.13221>, Gonzalez et al. (2020) <doi:10.1101/2020.04.02.021691>, Miele et al. (2021) <doi:10.48550/arXiv.2103.10433>, Botella et al (2021) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.13738>).

Imports stats, igraph, rdiversity, blockmodels, bipartite, Rcpp

SystemRequirements GNU GSL

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppEigen, RcppGSL

License GPL-3

URL <https://plmlab.math.cnrs.fr/econetproject/econetwork>

NeedsCompilation yes

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econetwork-package	<i>Analyzing Ecological Networks</i>
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Description

A collection of advanced tools, methods and models specifically designed for analyzing different types of ecological networks.

Details

econetwork is designed for analyzing different types of ecological networks - especially antagonistic (food webs, host-parasite), mutualistic (plant-pollinator, plant-fungus, etc.) and competitive networks, as well as their variability in time and space. Statistical models are developed to describe and understand the mechanisms that determine species interactions, and to decipher the organization of these (multi-layer) ecological networks.

Author(s)

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References

Marc Ohlmann, Vincent Miele, Stephane Dray, Loic Chalmandrier, Louise O'Connor & Wilfried Thuiller, Diversity indices for ecological networks: a unifying framework using Hill numbers. *Ecology Letters* (2019) <doi:10.1111/ele.13221> Ana M. Martin Gonzalez, Diego P. Vazquez, Rodrigo Ramos-Jiliberto, Sang Hoon Lee & Vincent Miele, Core-periphery structure in mutualistic networks: an epitaph for nestedness? *BiorXiv* (2020) <doi:10.1101/2020.04.02.021691>

See Also

[igraph bipartite](#)

cpness *Core-peripheriness measure*

Description

Computation of the cpness measure for a bipartite graph/network

Usage

```
cpness(web, type=c("automatic", "binary", "integer", "float"), plot=TRUE, fastplot=FALSE)
```

Arguments

web	A matrix with elements of a set (e.g., plants) as rows, elements of a second set (e.g., pollinators) as columns and number of interactions as entries. Species names can be indicated in the row or column names.
type	Type of matrix. This should be (an unambiguous abbreviation of) one of <code>automatic</code> (default), <code>binary</code> , <code>integer</code> or <code>float</code> . With <code>automatic</code> (default), the type of matrix is automatically deduced inside the function. Using <code>binary</code> , the matrix is binarized in any case. See the "Details" section.
plot	Plot the matrix reordered according to the core-periphery partitioning. TRUE by default.
fastplot	If TRUE, the matrix plot is performed using the <code>fast_image</code> function instead of the <code>visweb</code> function from the <code>bipartite</code> package, without species names. Only for large matrices. FALSE by default.

Details

In a matrix displaying a core-periphery structure, there is a species ordering (i.e. an ordering in rows and columns) such that interactions are distributed in an L-shape. This L-shape is composed by four blocks of varying connectance: block C11 represents the core; blocks C12 and C21 include the interactions between core and periphery; block C22 includes the interactions that occur between peripheral species.

This fonction computes the core-peripheriness (CPness), as $CPness = (E_{11} + E_{12} + E_{21}) / E$, where E_{ij} is the number of interactions (edges) or the sum of weights for each block (E_{ij} for block ij) or for the entire network (E). Here, we rely on a stochastic block model (SBM) to detect the four groups/blocks C11, C12, C21 and C22 when they actually exist. However, the SBM can fail in finding these blocks: in these cases, there is no core-periphery partition and the CPness value is set to NA.

This function can deal with binary and weighted networks with the appropriate statistical distribution (Bernouilli for binary data, Poisson for integer weights, and Gaussian for float weights). Note that it is often advisable to log-transform float data before running the cpness function.

Value

cpness returns an object of class `list` with the following components:

<code>cpness</code>	The value of the core-peripheriness measure. NA when no core-periphery partition is found.
<code>rowmembership</code>	An integer vector indicating the group to which species in rows are belonging. Group 1 is core and group 2 is periphery, unless there is only a single group.
<code>colmembership</code>	Same as <code>rowmembership</code> for species in columns.

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References

Ana M. Martin Gonzalez, Diego P. Vazquez, Rodrigo Ramos-Jiliberto, Sang Hoon Lee & Vincent Miele, Core-periphery structure in mutualistic networks: an epitaph for nestedness? BiorXiv (2020) <doi:10.1101/2020.04.02.021691>

Examples

```
library(bipartite)
data(mosquin1967)
result <- cpness(mosquin1967, type="automatic", plot=TRUE)
print(result)

data(junker2013)
result <- cpness(junker2013, type="automatic", plot=TRUE, fastplot=TRUE)
print(result$cpness)
print(table(result$rowmembership))
print(table(result$colmembership))
```

<code>disPairwise</code>	<i>Computation of the dissimilarity matrix (pairwise beta-diversity) for a set of networks</i>
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Description

Computation of the dissimilarity matrix for a set of networks. Each value of the matrix is the pairwise beta-diversity, computed using Hill numbers. It measures the dissimilarity in terms of groups, links, or probability of links.

Usage

```
disPairwise(gList, groups=NULL, eta=1,
            type=c('P','L','Pi'), abTable=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>gList</code>	A list of graph objects of class <code>igraph</code> . The nodes must have a name.
<code>groups</code>	A named vector of class <code>character</code> indicating the group to which each node belongs to. The length of <code>groups</code> must correspond to the number of different nodes present in <code>gList</code> . The names <code>names(groups)</code> must correspond to the nodes names in <code>gList</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the groups are the initial nodes.
<code>eta</code>	A positive number that controls the weight given to abundant groups/links. Default value is 1.
<code>type</code>	The type of diversity used to measure dissimilarity. It can be groups diversity ('P'), links diversity ('L') or probability of links diversity ('Pi').
<code>abTable</code>	A matrix of size the number of nodes of the metanetwork times the number of networks. The rownames of this matrix must be the node names of metanetwork and the columns must be in an order corresponding to <code>gList</code> . The element (i,j) of this matrix is the abundance of species i in network j. Importantly, the non-null elements in each column of <code>abTable</code> must correspond to the nodes present in each element of <code>gList</code>

Value

Return a `dist` object whose elements are the pairwise dissimilarities.

Author(s)

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References

Marc Ohlmann, Vincent Miele, Stephane Dray, Loic Chalmandrier, Louise O'Connor & Wilfried Thuiller, Diversity indices for ecological networks: a unifying framework using Hill numbers. *Ecology Letters* (2019) <doi:10.1111/ele.13221>

Examples

```
# Generating a set of Erdos-Renyi graphs and give node names.
library(econetwork)
library(igraph)
nbGraph <- 3
gList <- c()
n <- 57 # number of nodes of each graph
C <- 0.1 # connectance of each graph
for(i in 1:nbGraph){
  graphLocal <- erdos.renyi.game(n, type='gnp', p.or.m=C, directed=TRUE)
  V(graphLocal)$name <- as.character(1:57)
  gList = c(gList,list(graphLocal))
}

# vector that gives the group of each node
groups <- c(rep("a",23),rep("b",34))
```

```

names(groups) <- as.character(1:57)
#generating random (non-nul) abundances data
abTable <- sapply(1:nbGraph,function(x) rpois(n,1)+1)
rownames(abTable) = unlist(unique(lapply(gList,function(g) V(g)$name)))

# Dissimilarity matrices based on links beta-diversity
# at a node level
disPairwise(gList, type = 'L')
# at a node level while taking into account node abundances
disPairwise(gList, type = 'L', abTable = abTable)
# at a group level
disPairwise(gList, groups, type = 'L')
# at a group level while taking into account node abundances
disPairwise(gList, groups, type = 'L', abTable = abTable)

```

divPartition

Partitionning network diversity in alpha, beta and gamma diversity

Description

This function computes alpha, beta and gamma diversity of a list of networks. It measures either group, links, or probability of links diversity.

Usage

```

divPartition(gList, groups, eta=1, framework=c('RLC','Chao'),
             type=c('P','L','Pi'), abTable=NULL)

```

Arguments

<code>gList</code>	A list of graph objects of class <code>igraph</code> .
<code>groups</code>	A named vector of class <code>character</code> indicating the group to which each node belongs to. The length of <code>groups</code> must correspond to the number of different nodes present in <code>gList</code> . The names <code>names(groups)</code> must correspond to the nodes names in <code>gList</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the groups are the initial nodes.
<code>eta</code>	A positive number that controls the weight given to abundant groups/links. Default value is 1.
<code>framework</code>	The framework used to partitionate diversity, either Reeve Leinster Cobbold ('RLC') or Chao ('Chao')
<code>type</code>	The type of diversity to measure and partitionate. It can be groups diversity ('P'), link diversity ('L') or probability of link diversity ('Pi').
<code>abTable</code>	A matrix of size the number of nodes of the metanetwork times the number of networks. The rownames of this matrix must be the node names of metanetwork and the columns must be in an order corresponding to <code>gList</code> . The element (i,j) of this matrix is the abundance of species i in network j. Importantly, the non-nul elements in each column of <code>abTable</code> must correspond to the nodes present in each element of <code>gList</code>

Value

Returns a list the following components:

mAlpha	The mean value of alpha-diversity across all networks.
Alphas	A vector of numeric containing the local alpha-diversities (i.e. the alpha-diversity value for each network).
Beta	The value of the overall beta-diversity
Gamma	The value of the gamma-diversity

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References

Marc Ohlmann, Vincent Miele, Stephane Dray, Loic Chalmandrier, Louise O'Connor & Wilfried Thuiller, Diversity indices for ecological networks: a unifying framework using Hill numbers. *Ecology Letters* (2019) <doi:10.1111/ele.13221>

Examples

```
# Generating a set of Erdos-Renyi graphs and give node names.
library(econetwork)
library(igraph)
nbGraph <- 3
gList <- c()
n <- 57 # number of nodes of each graph
C <- 0.1 # connectance of each graph
for(i in 1:nbGraph){
  graphLocal <- erdos.renyi.game(n, type='gnp', p.or.m=C, directed=TRUE)
  V(graphLocal)$name <- as.character(1:57)
  gList = c(gList,list(graphLocal))
}

# vector that gives the group of each node
groups <- c(rep("a",23),rep("b",34))
names(groups) <- as.character(1:57)
# generating random (non-nul) abundances data
abTable <- sapply(1:nbGraph,function(x) rpois(n,1)+1)
rownames(abTable) = unlist(unique(lapply(gList,function(g) V(g)$name)))

# Diversities in link abundances
# at a node level
divPartition(gList, framework='Chao', type = 'L')
# at a node level while taking into account node abundances
divPartition(gList, framework='Chao', type = 'L', abTable = abTable)
# at a group level
divPartition(gList, framework='Chao', groups, type = 'L')
# at a group level while taking into account node abundances
divPartition(gList, framework='Chao', groups, type = 'L', abTable = abTable)
```

elgrin	<i>Teasing apart the effects of environmental variations and biotic interactions on species distributions</i>
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Description

ELGRIN jointly models the presence and absence of all species in a given area in function of environmental covariates and the topological structure of the known metaweb

Usage

```
elgrin(presence, metaweb, environmentvar, ncores=1)
```

Arguments

presence	A matrix with presence/absence of species (rows) at different locations (columns), coded in 0/1 format (1 for presence).
metaweb	A matrix or a igraph object. This represents the metaweb/metanetwork of interactions as an adjacency matrix or as a graph respectively.
environmentvar	A matrix with environmental variables (columns) at different locations (rows).
ncores	The number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many threads will run simultaneously. Default is 1 (no parallelization).

Details

ELGRIN (in reference to Charles Elton and Joseph Grinnell) can handle the effects of both environmental factors and known ecological interactions (aka a metanetwork) on species distributions. We rely on Markov random fields, a family of flexible models that can handle dependencies between variables using a graph.

Value

elgrin returns an object of class list with the following components:

a	A vector of species intercepts.
a1	A vector of location intercepts.
b	A matrix of linear environmental parameters.
c	A matrix of quadratic environmental parameters.
betaPres	A vector of co-presence strength (or avoidance when <0) at each location.
betaAbs	A vector of co-absence strength (or avoidance when <0) at each location.
compat	A matrix with niche compatibility of species (rows) at different locations (columns), coded in 0/1 format (1 for compatibility)..

Author(s)

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References

Vincent Miele, Catherine Matias, Marc Ohlmann, Giovanni Poggiato, St ephane Dray and Wilfried Thuiller, Quantifying the overall effect of biotic interactions on species communities along environmental gradients, arXiv <doi:10.48550/arXiv.2103.10433>

Examples

```
data(virtualComCompetition)
vcom <- virtualComCompetition

result <- elgrin(vcom$presence, vcom$metaweb, vcom$environmentvar)
str(result)

plot(result$betaPres, result$betaAbs, xlab="Co-presence", ylab="Co-absence")
abline(h=0, col=2)
abline(v=0, col=2)
```

embedding

Graph embeddings for comparing trophic network architectures

Description

Computation of different embeddings from a list of directed graphs

Usage

```
embedding(gList, method="metric2vec", groups=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>gList</code>	A list of directed graph objects of class <code>igraph</code> . An edge must go from the predator to the prey.
<code>method</code>	Embedding method. This should be (an unambiguous abbreviation of) one of "metric2vec", "motif2vec", "group2vec" or "shortestpath2vec".
<code>groups</code>	A named vector of class <code>character</code> or <code>integer</code> indicating the group to which each node belongs to. The length of <code>groups</code> must correspond to the number of different nodes present in <code>gList</code> . The names <code>names(groups)</code> must correspond to the nodes names in <code>gList</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , the groups are not considered.

Details

This function computes a graph embedding from a list of graph.

Comparing the architecture of interaction networks in space or time is essential for understanding the assembly, trajectory, functioning and persistence of species communities. Graph embedding methods, which position networks into a vector space where nearby networks have similar architectures, could be ideal tools for this purposes.

Here, the proposed embedding methods are:

-*"metric2vec"*: each column is a network metric. *connectance*: network connectance, *modularity*: network modularity (undirected graph), *rangeTL*: trophic level range, (trophic level is computed as in Williams & Martinez, 2004), *meanTL*: mean trophic level, *SWTL*: shortest weighted trophic level, *meanOmni*: mean level of omnivory (standard deviation of the trophic levels of the prey), *propOmni*: proportion of omnivorous species, *propCanib*: proportion of cannibal species, *meanNbPrey*: mean number of prey, *sdNbPrey*: standard deviation of the number of prey, *skewNbPrey*: skewness of the number of prey, *meanNbPred*: mean number of predators, *sdNbPred*: standard deviation of the number of predators, *skewNbPred*: skewness of the number of predators, *propBasal*: proportion of basal species (which have no prey), *propTop*: proportion of top species (which have no predator), *propInter*: proportion of intermediate species (which have prey and predator), *sdVulnerability*: standard deviation of the vulnerability (i.e. in-degree), *sdGeneralism*: standard deviation of the generalism (i.e. out-degree), *transitivity*: network transitivity, *diameter*: network diameter, *meanSP*: mean shortest path, *assortativity*: network assortativity.

-*"motif2vec"*: Graph motifs are small connected subgraphs with a well-defined structure. Each column is the proportion of each of the 13 connected motifs as enumerated by the *'motifs'* function.

-*"group2vec"*: Groups proportion, where the groups are defined previously (e.g. taxonomic groups).

-*"shortestpath2vec"*: Computing the proportion of shortest path lengths. Can use the groups as well, path length proportion is decomposed per source and target group in this case.

Value

embedding returns an object of class *matrix* where rows corresponds to the different graphs and columns to the different dimensions in the embedding space.

Author(s)

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References

Christophe Botella, Stephane Dray, Catherine Matias, Vincent Miele & Wilfried Thuiller, An appraisal of graph embeddings for comparing trophic network architectures. *Methods in Ecology and evolution* (2021) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.13738>

Williams, Richard J., and Neo D. Martinez. "Limits to trophic levels and omnivory in complex food webs: theory and data." *The American Naturalist* 163.3 (2004)

Examples

```
library(igraph)
# Generating a set of graphs with 3 groups
groups = rep(-1,60)
groups[1:20] = 1
groups[21:40] = 2
groups[41:60] = 3
names(groups) = as.character(1:60)
```

```

# A first set with a few links between groups 1 and 3
gList = c()
for(i in 1:5){
  pm <- rbind( c(0, .5, 0.05), c(0, 0, 0.5), c(0,0,0) )
  graphLoc <- sample_sbm(60, pref.matrix=pm, block.sizes=c(20,20,20), directed=TRUE)
  V(graphLoc)$name = as.character(1:60)
  gList = c(gList,list(graphLoc))
}
# A second set with many links between groups 1 and 3
for(i in (6:10)){
  pm <- rbind( c(0, .5, .5), c(0, 0, 0.5), c(0,0,0) )
  graphLoc <- sample_sbm(60, pref.matrix=pm, block.sizes=c(20,20,20), directed=TRUE)
  V(graphLoc)$name = as.character(1:60)
  gList = c(gList,list(graphLoc))
}
names(gList) = LETTERS[1:10]

# Computing different embeddings and
usermfrow <- par()$mfrow
par(mfrow=c(2,2))

embd <- embedding(gList, method="metric2vec")
pca <- prcomp(embd, rank=2)$x
plot(pca, main="metric2vec")
text(x=pca[,1], y=pca[,2], labels=rownames(embd), pos=2, col=c(rep("blue",5),rep("red",5)))

embd <- embedding(gList, method="motif2vec")
pca <- prcomp(embd, rank=2)$x
plot(pca, main="motif2vec")
text(x=pca[,1], y=pca[,2], labels=rownames(embd), pos=2, col=c(rep("blue",5),rep("red",5)))

embd <- embedding(gList, method="shortestpath2vec")
pca <- prcomp(embd, rank=2)$x
plot(pca, main="shortestpath2vec")
text(x=pca[,1], y=pca[,2], labels=rownames(embd), pos=2, col=c(rep("blue",5),rep("red",5)))

embd <- embedding(gList, method="shortestpath2vec", groups)
pca <- prcomp(embd, rank=2)$x
plot(pca, main="shortestpath2vec_group")
text(x=pca[,1], y=pca[,2], labels=rownames(embd), pos=2, col=c(rep("blue",5),rep("red",5)))

par(mfrow=usermfrow)

```

getMetaweb

Get metaweb

Description

Computation of the binary metaweb from a list of graph

Usage

```
getMetaweb(gList)
```

Arguments

`gList` A list of graph objects of class `igraph`.

Details

This function computes the metaweb from a list of graph. It computes the union (in the sense of graph theory) of the set of graphs.

Value

`getMetaweb` returns an object of class `igraph`.

Author(s)

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References

Marc Ohlmann, Vincent Miele, Stephane Dray, Loic Chalmandrier, Louise O'Connor & Wilfried Thuiller, Diversity indices for ecological networks: a unifying framework using Hill numbers. *Ecology Letters* (2019) <doi:10.1111/ele.13221>

Examples

```
# Generating a set of Erdos-Renyi graphs
library(igraph)
gList <- c()
for(i in 1:4){
  graphLocal <- erdos.renyi.game(60, type = 'gnp', p.or.m=0.1, directed=TRUE)
  V(graphLocal)$name <- as.character(1:60)
  gList <- c(gList, list(graphLocal))
}
names(gList) <- c("A", "B", "C", "D")

## building the metaweb
graphMetaweb <- getMetaweb(gList)
```

virtualComCompetition *Dataset simulated with communities whose composition is driven simultaneously by biotic (competition) and abiotic environmental effects.*

Description

50 species in interaction in a metaweb, with presence/absence data for 400 locations and a single environmental variable.

Usage

```
data(virtualComCompetition)
```

Format

A list containing three objects presence, metaweb and environmentvar.

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