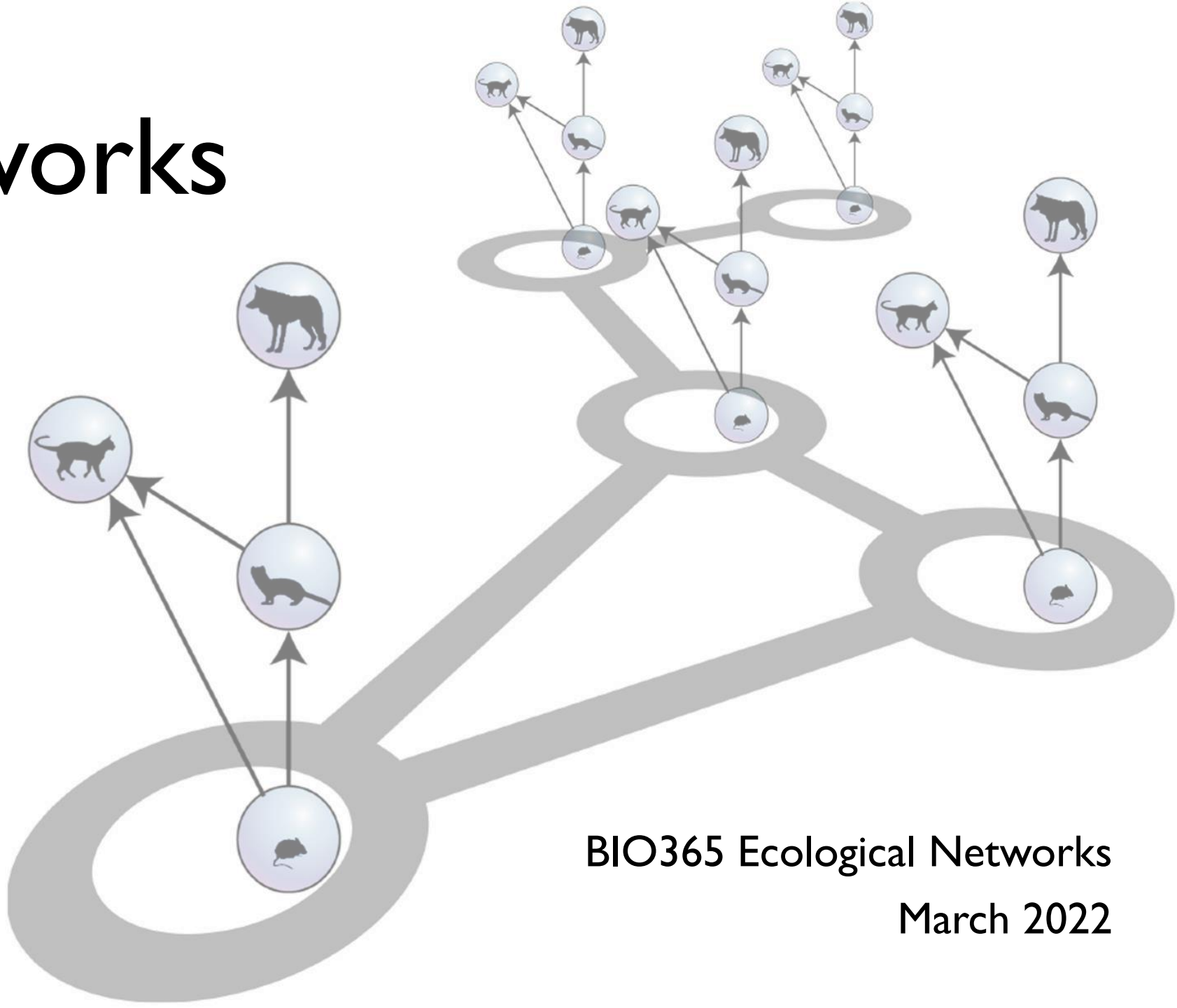
Spatial Networks



Klementyna Gawecka
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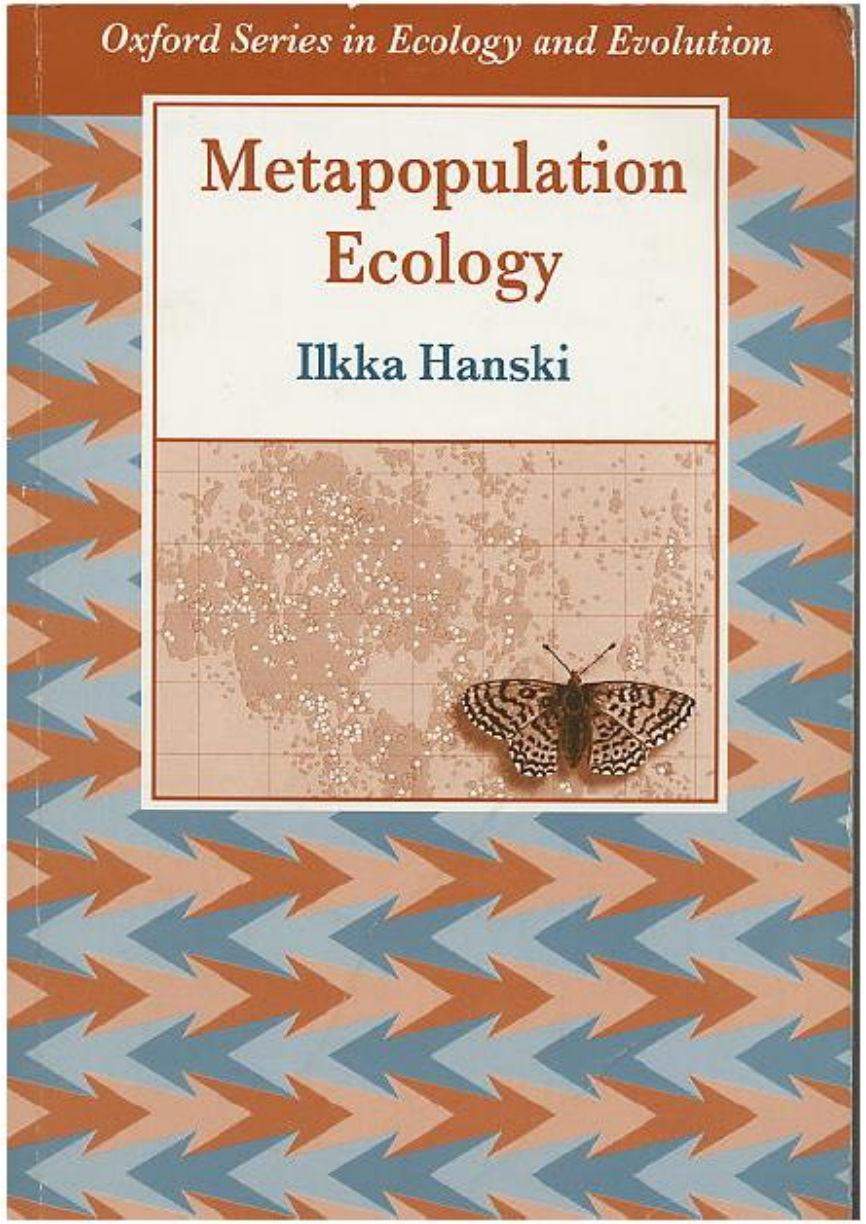
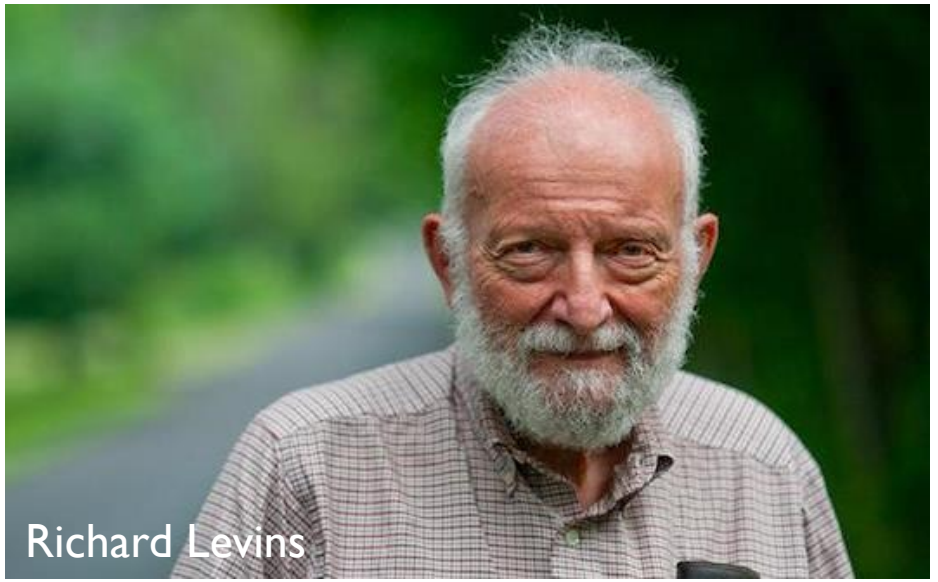
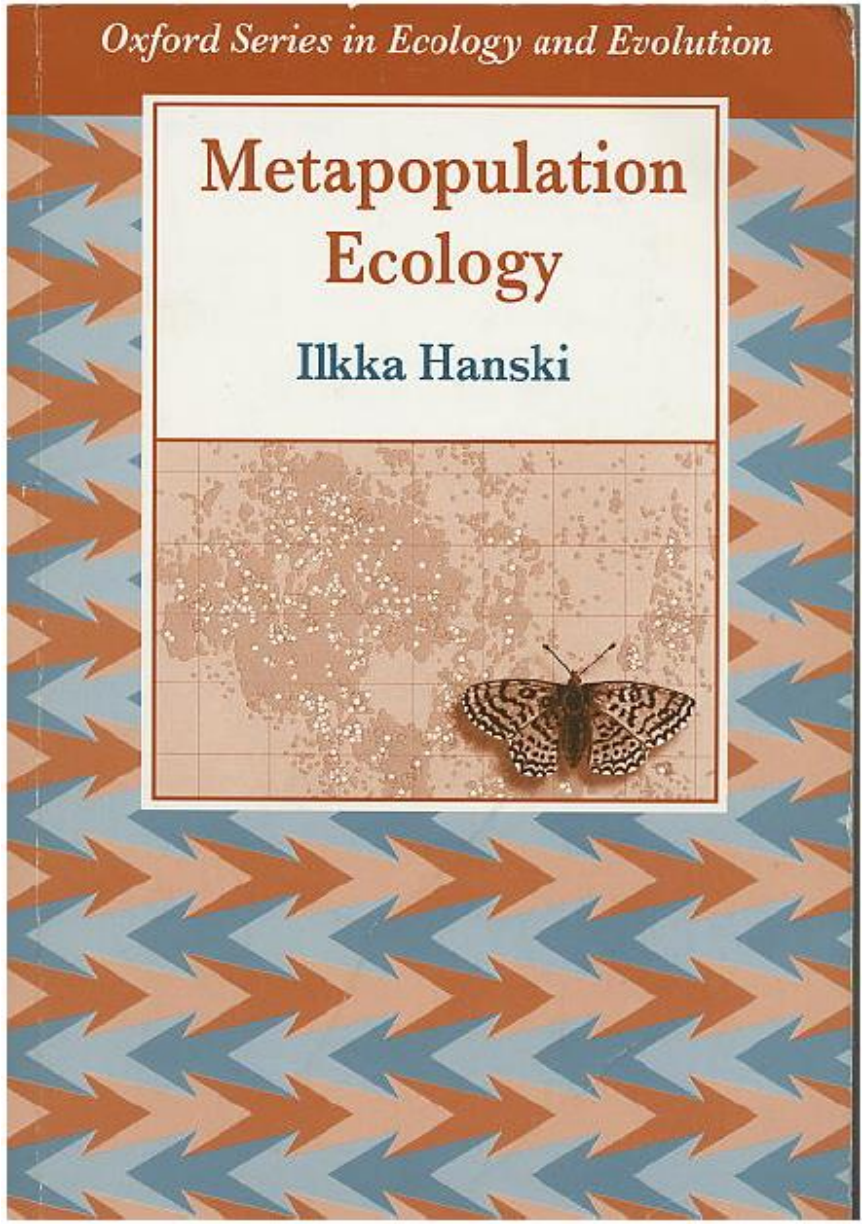
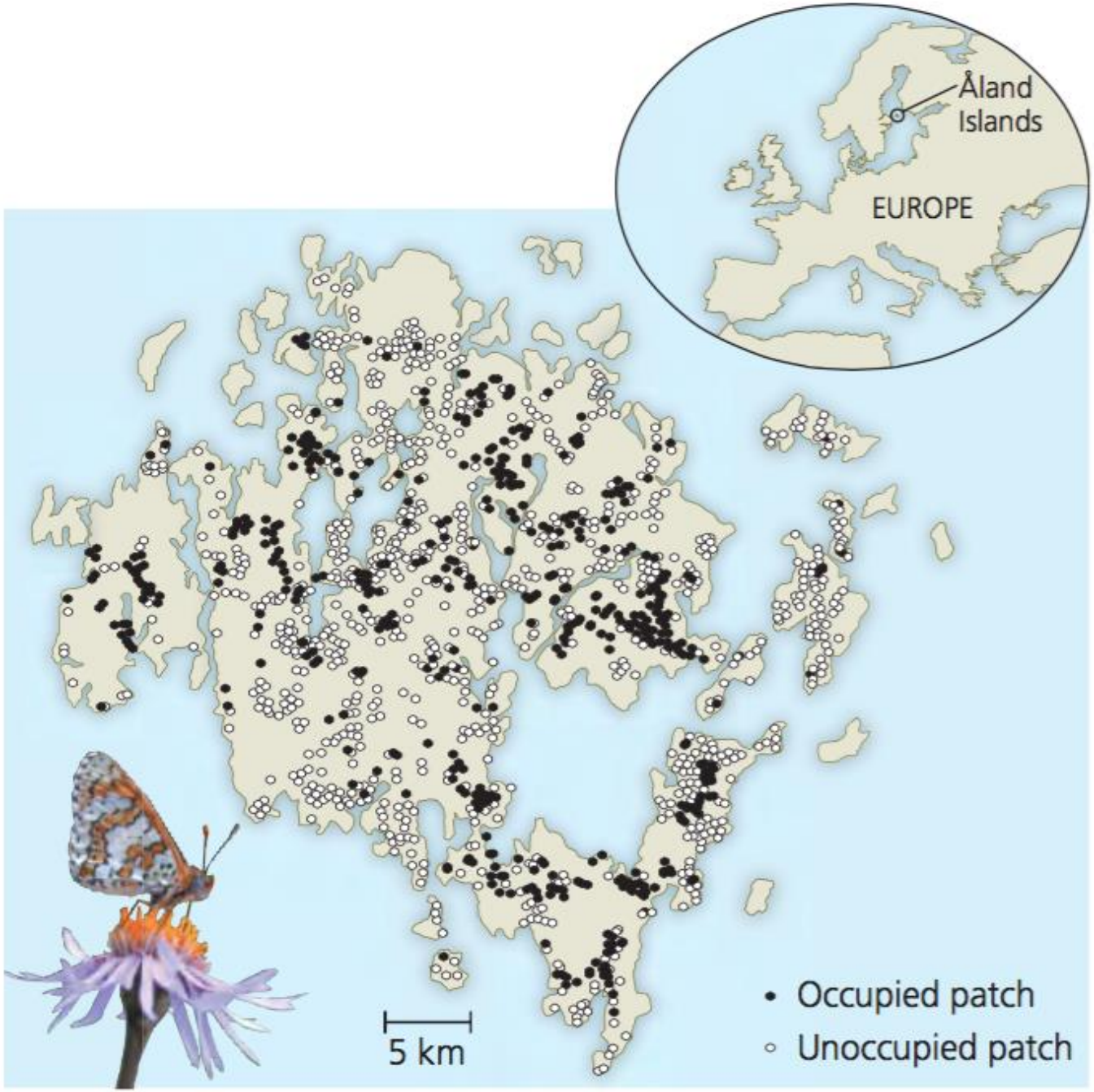
BIO365 Ecological Networks
March 2022


Oxford Series in Ecology and Evolution
Metapopulation Ecology
Ilkka Hanski


Richard Levins

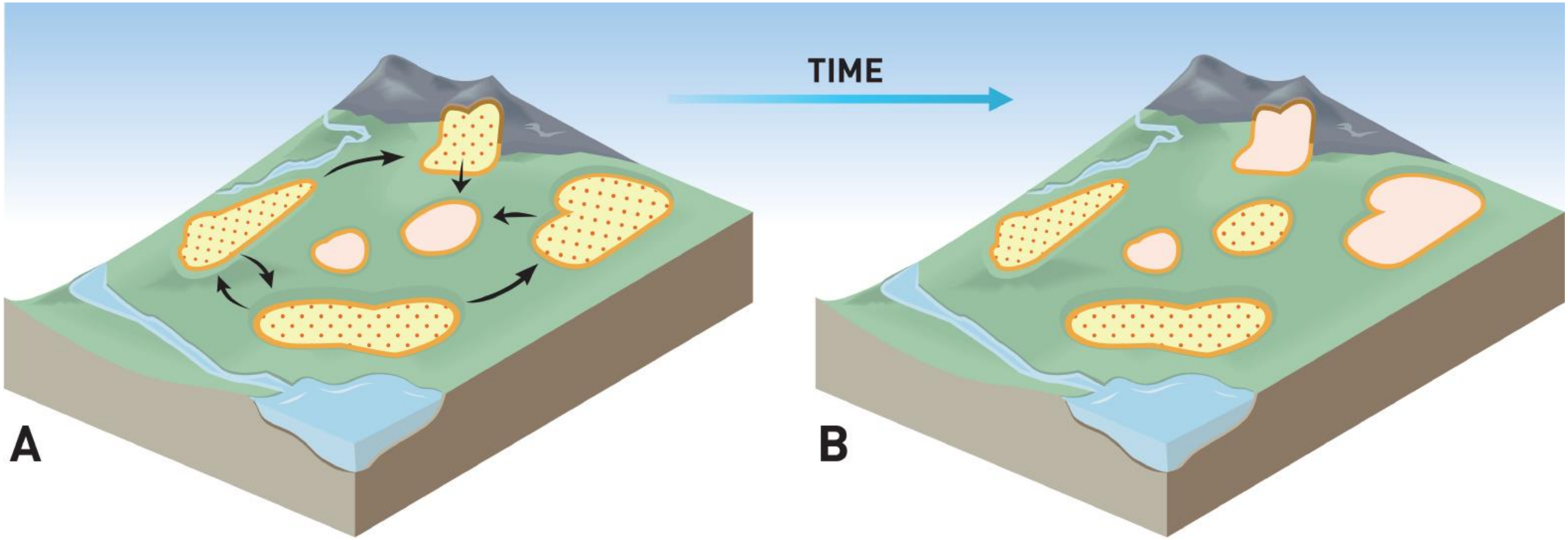
Ilkka Hanski

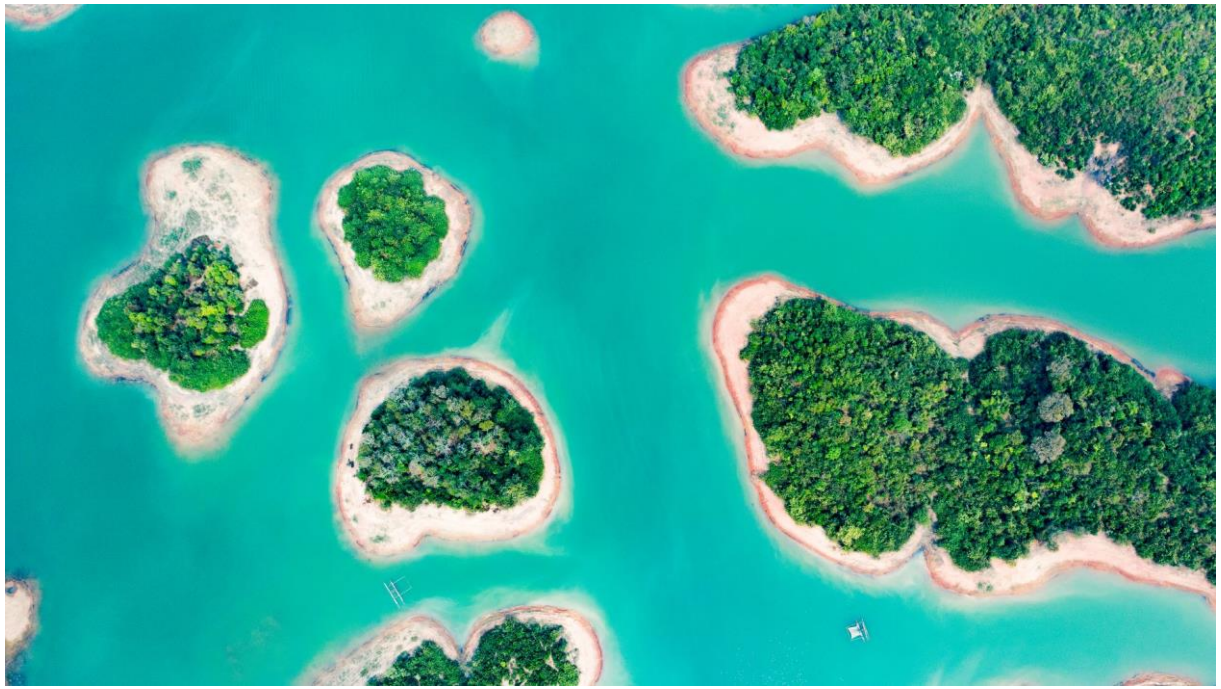




Glanville fritillary butterfly

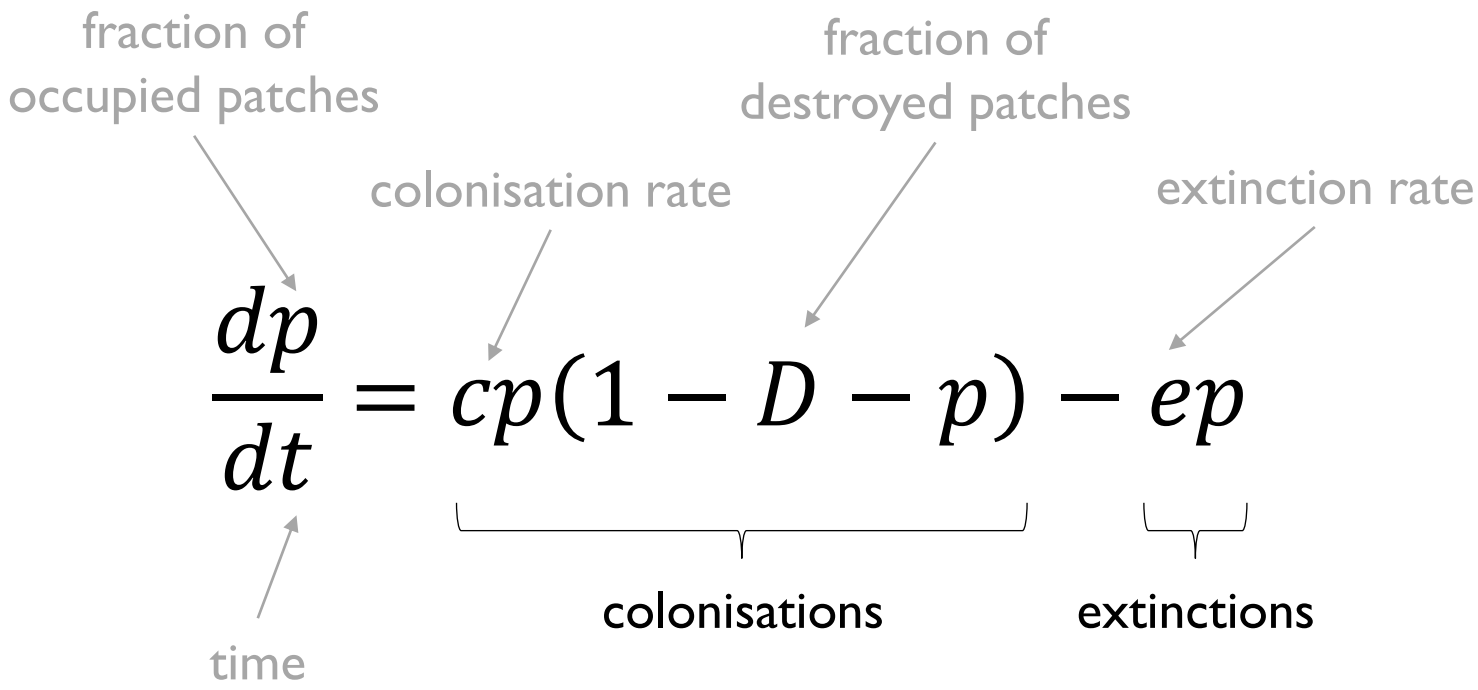
Metapopulation dynamics





Habitat loss and extinction thresholds

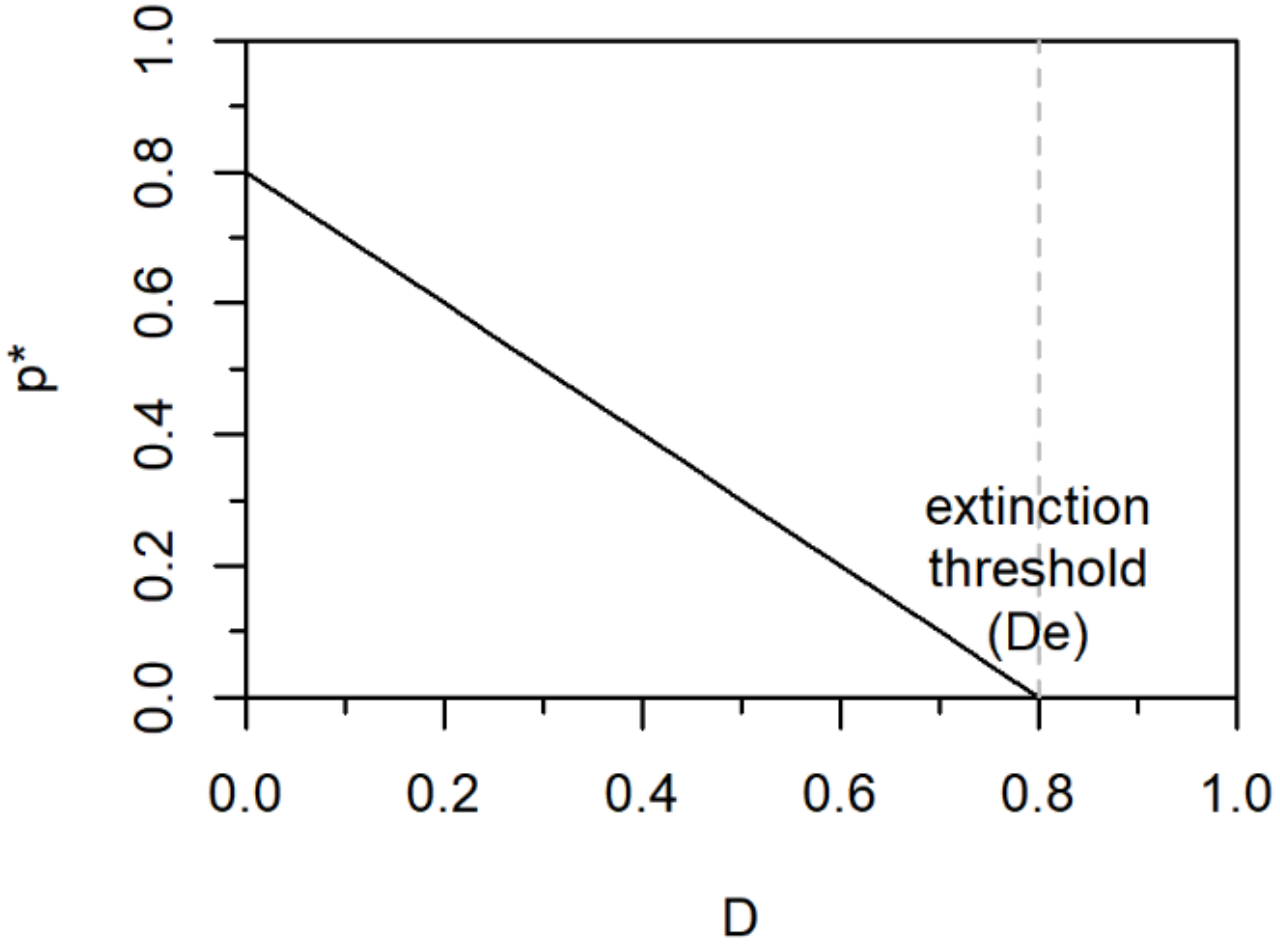
Levins' model:



Habitat loss and extinction thresholds

$$p^* = \begin{cases} 1 - D - {}^{e}/_{c} & if\ D < D_e \\ 0 & if\ D \geq D_e \end{cases}$$

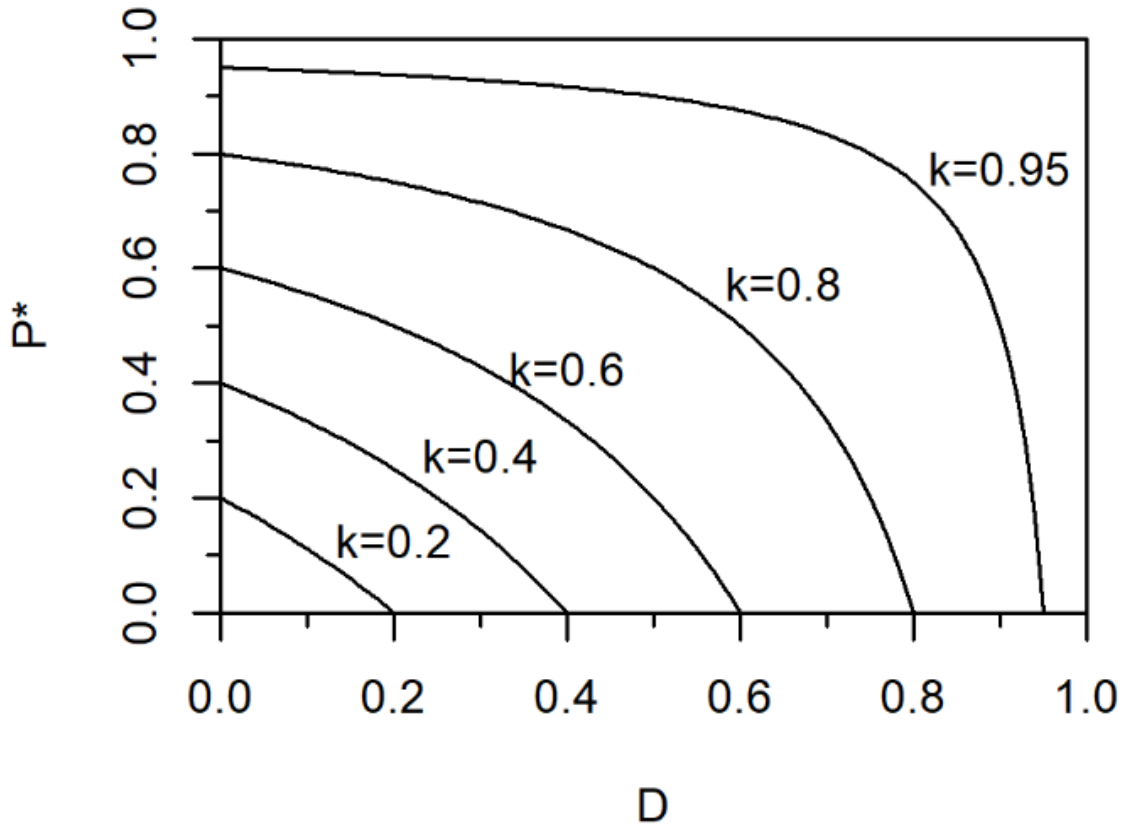
$$D_e = 1 - {}^{e}/_{c}$$



Vol. 130, No. 4 The American Naturalist October 1987

EXTINCTION THRESHOLDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC MODELS OF TERRITORIAL POPULATIONS

RUSSELL LANDE

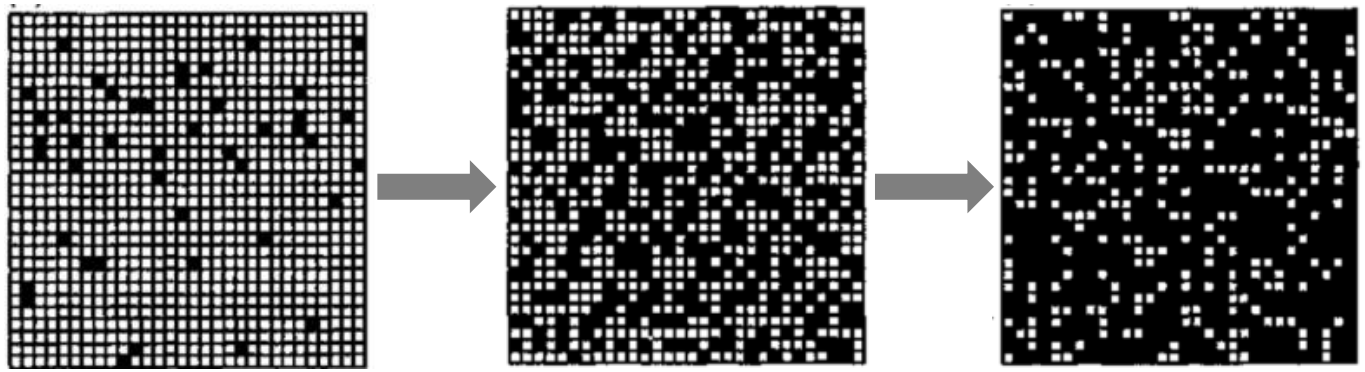


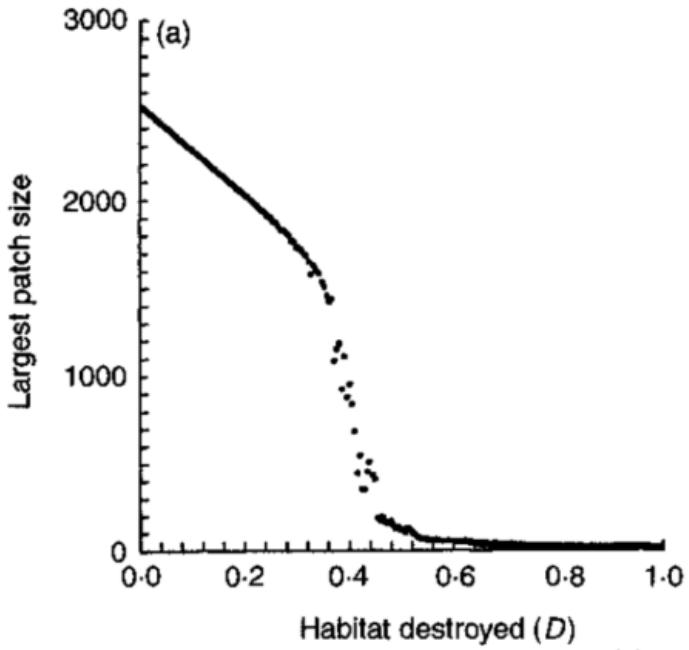
Northern spotted owl

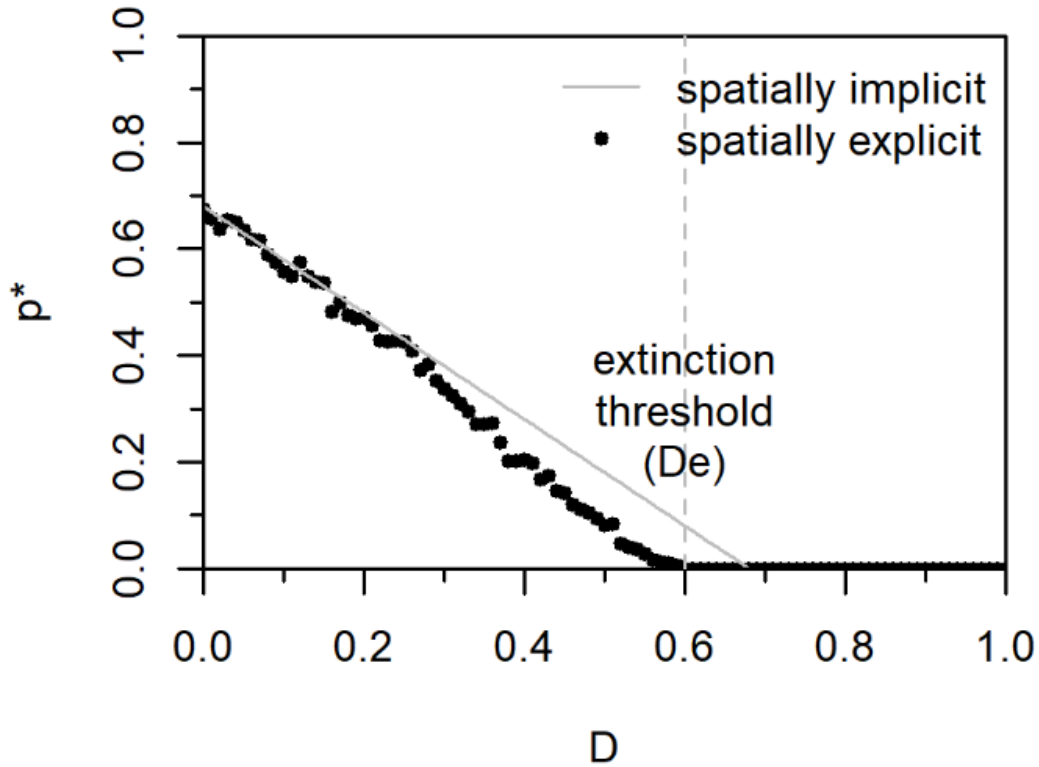
Journal of Animal Ecology 1996, **65**, 465–473

Habitat fragmentation and extinction thresholds in spatially explicit models

JORDI BASCOMPTE*‡ and RICARD V. SOLÉ†







Received: 14 October 2020 | Accepted: 16 February 2021

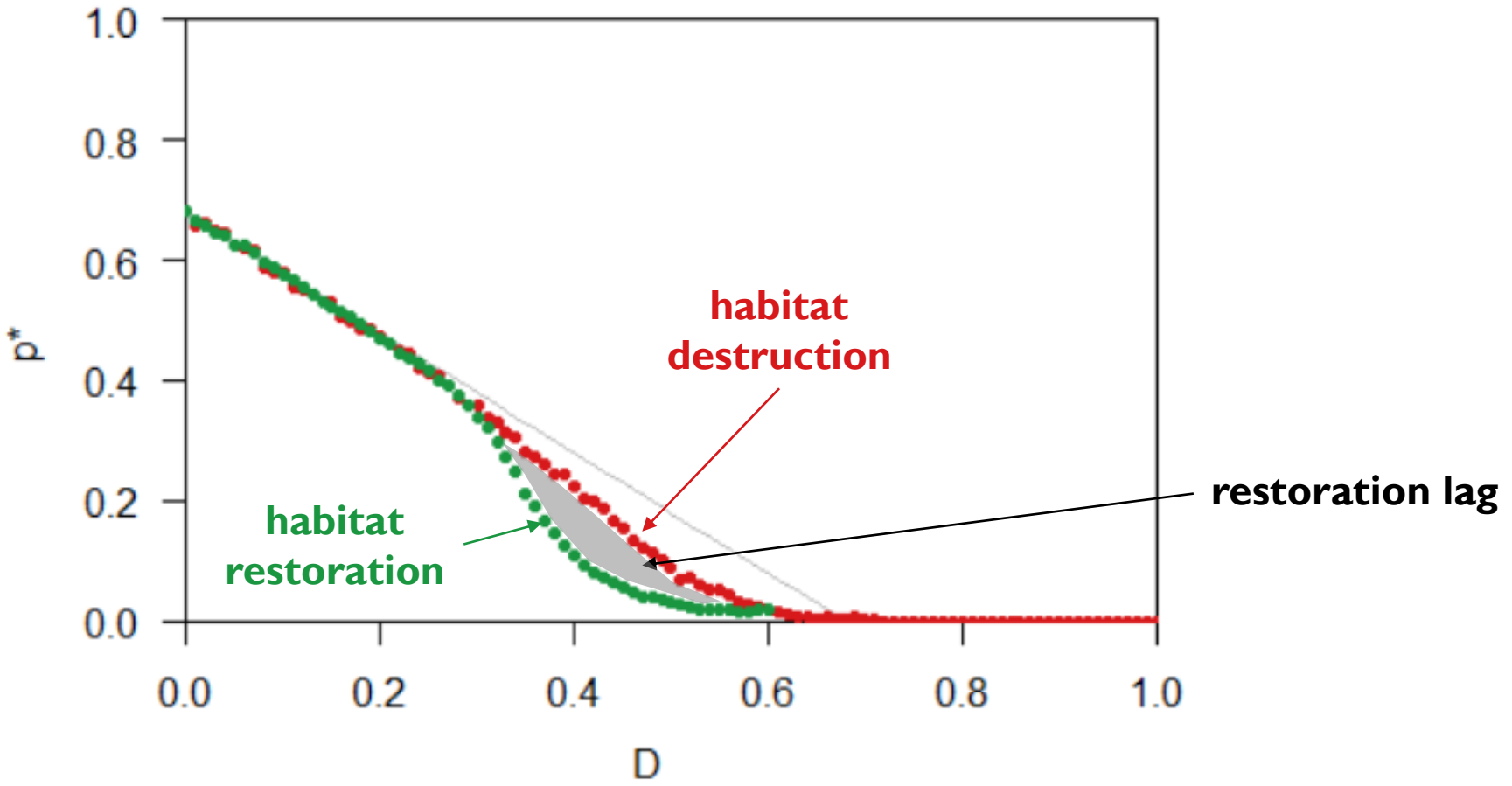
DOI: 10.1111/1365-2656.13450

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Journal of Animal Ecology | BRITISH ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Habitat restoration in spatially explicit metacommunity models

Klementyna A. Gawecka | Jordi Bascompte



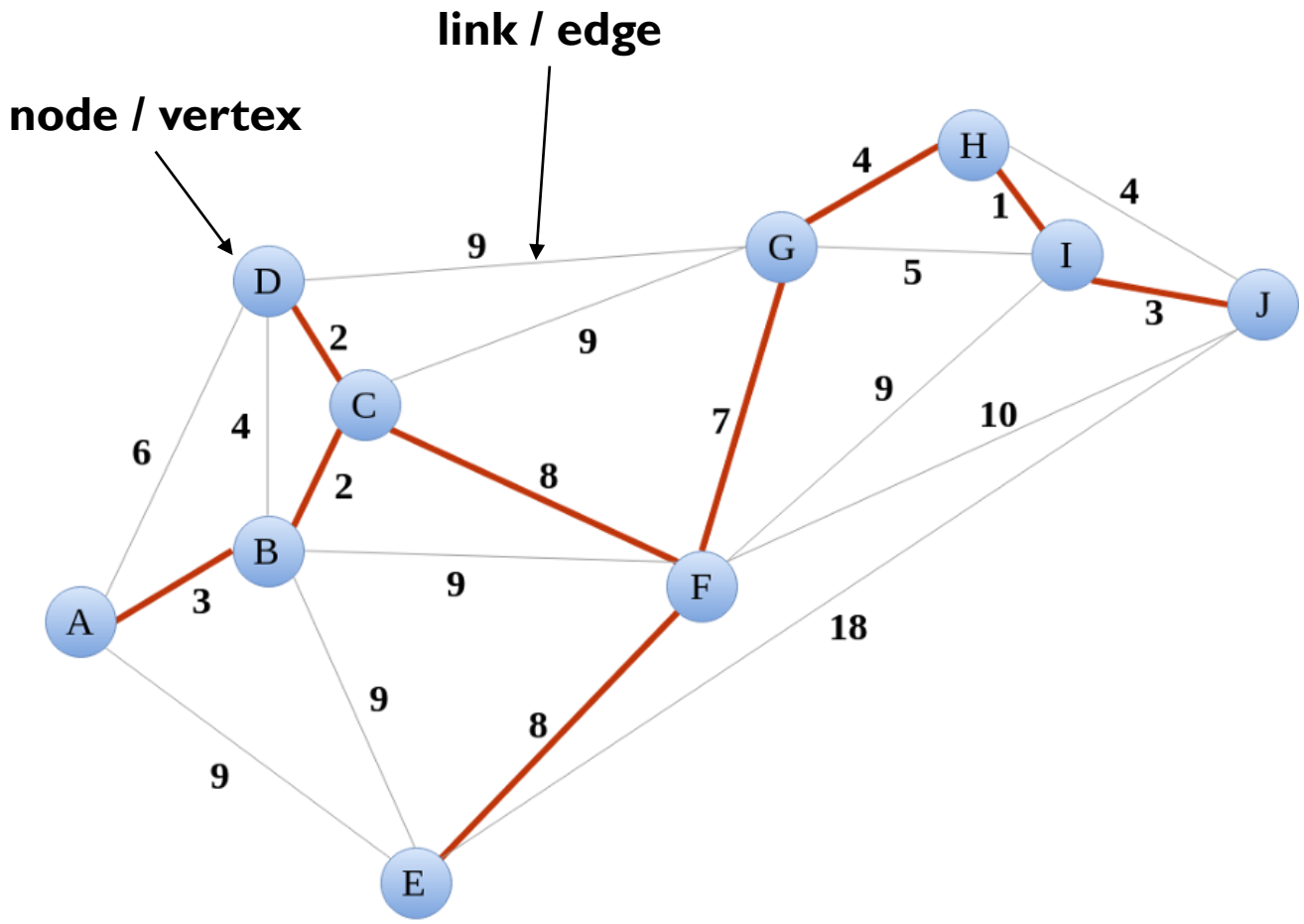
Spatial networks

path
sequence of nodes such that nodes are visited only once

spanning tree
path that includes every node only once

minimum spanning tree
spanning tree with the shortest length

connected graph
graph where a path between each pair of nodes exists



Spatial networks

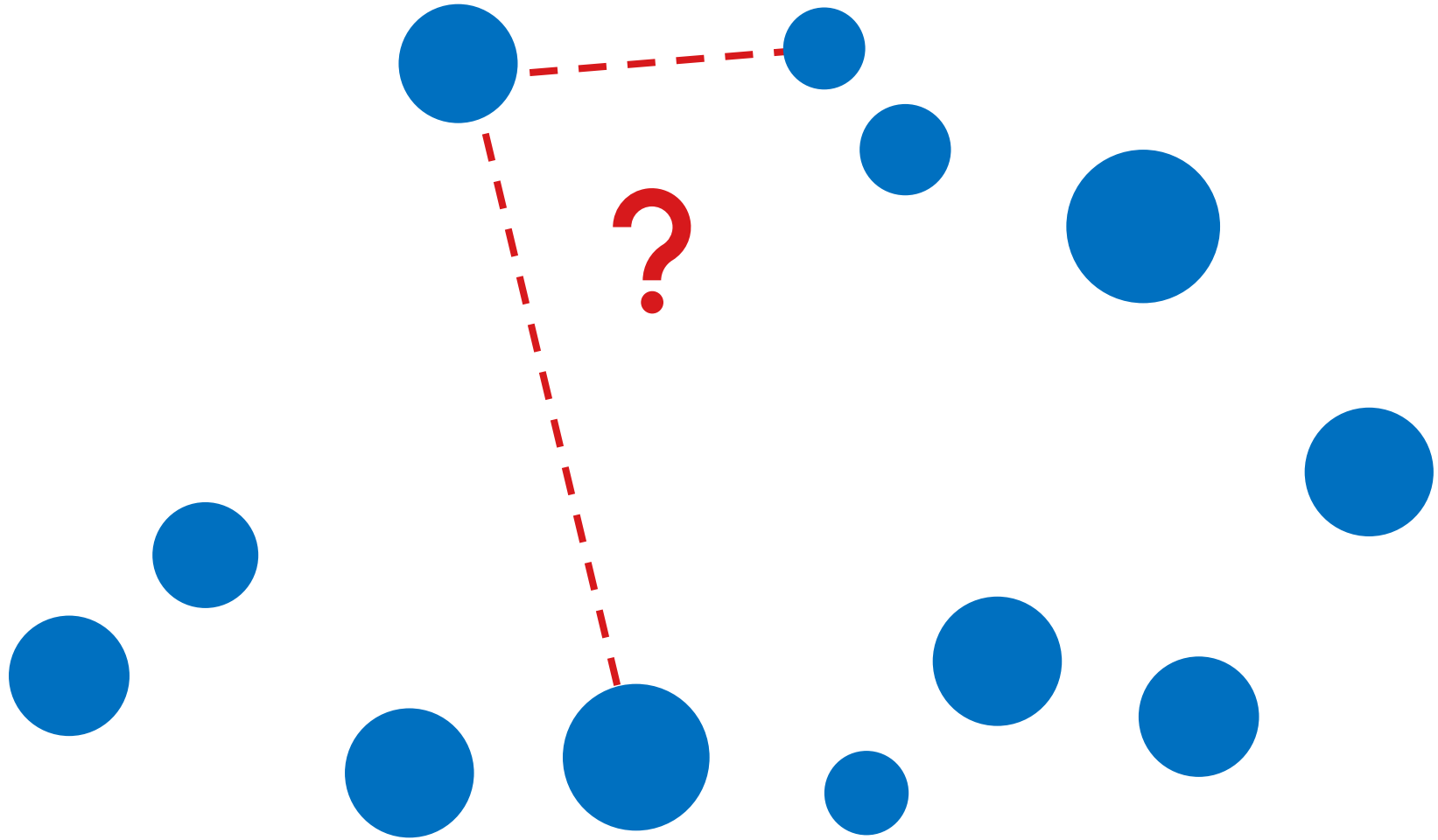
1. Identifying nodes

Spatial networks

2. Connecting nodes

- Nearest neighbours
- Minimum spanning tree
- Connected graph
- …

- Threshold distance
- Dispersal probabilities
- Least-cost paths
- …



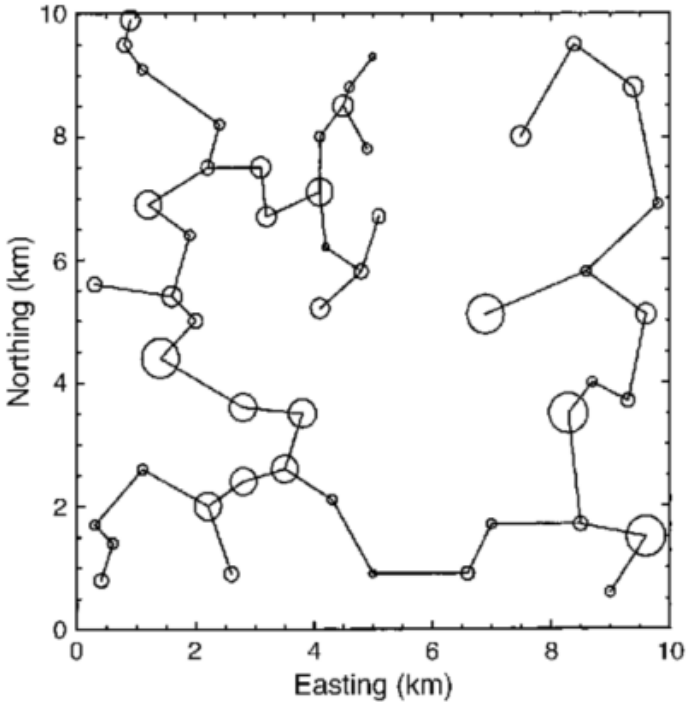
Spatial networks

2. Connecting nodes

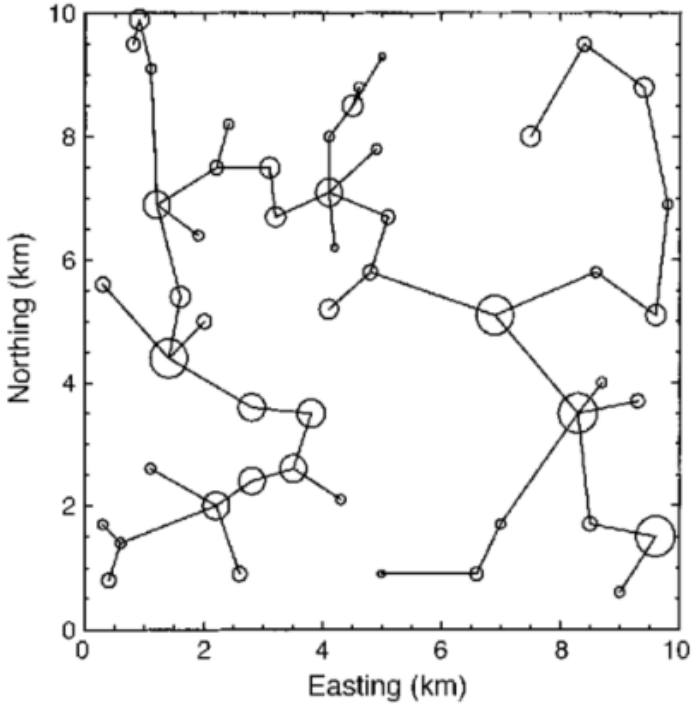
- Nearest neighbours
- Minimum spanning tree
- Connected graph
- …

- Threshold distance
- Dispersal probabilities
- Least-cost paths
- …

minimum spanning tree



area-weighted dispersal probabilities



Ecology, 82(5), 2001, pp. 1205–1218
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LANDSCAPE CONNECTIVITY: A GRAPH-THEORETIC PERSPECTIVE

DEAN URBAN[1,3] AND TIMOTHY KEITT[2,4]

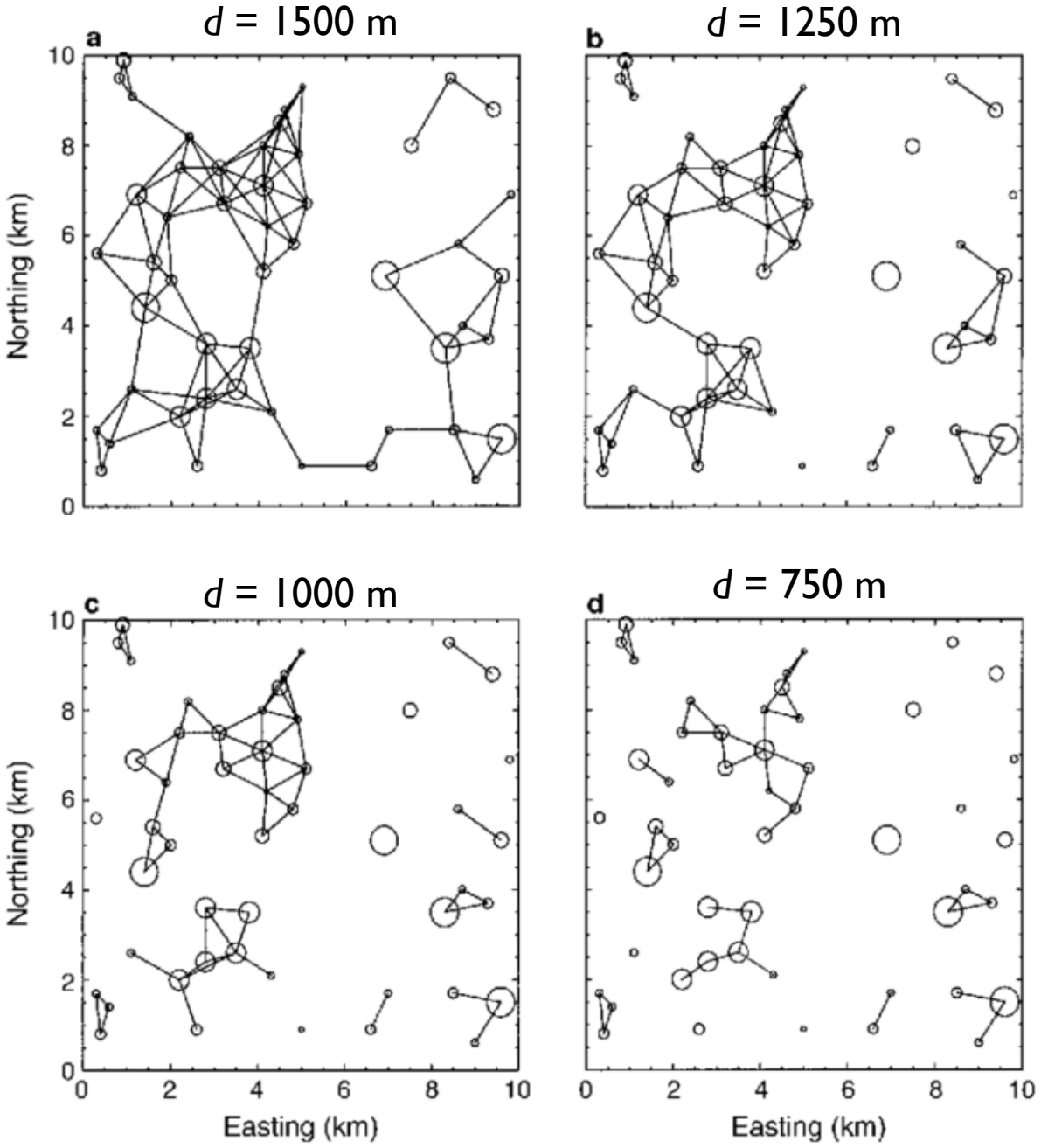
link removal

Is there a systematic relationship between the connectivity of a graph and the number of links removed?

How should corridors be preserved to maintain overall connectivity of the habitat mosaic?

At what threshold distance (*d*) does the graph become unconnected?

How does this distance compare to dispersal capabilities of species of concern?



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LANDSCAPE CONNECTIVITY: A GRAPH-THEORETIC PERSPECTIVE

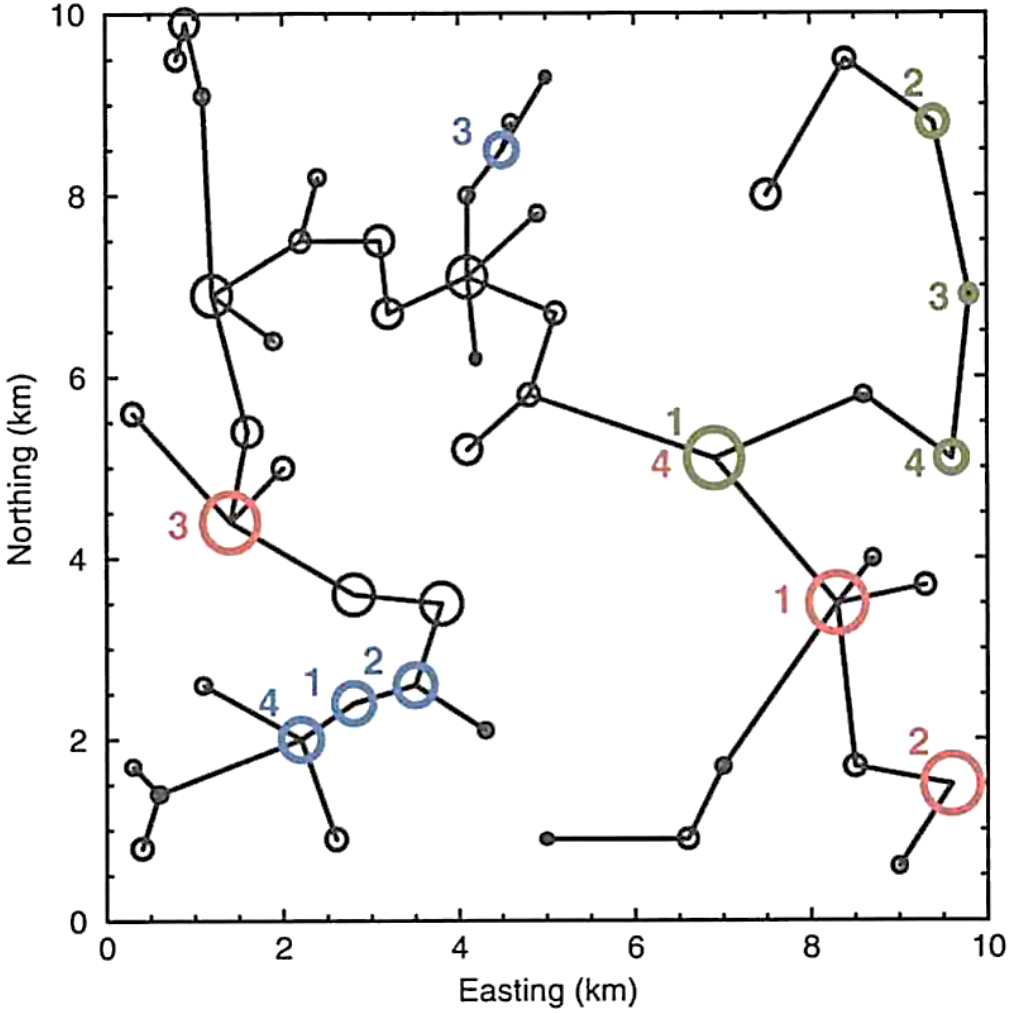
DEAN URBAN[1,3] AND TIMOTHY KEITT[2,4]

node removal

Which nodes are most important for preserving the graph's structure?

Which habitat patches have most influence on metapopulation processes within the landscape?

Which patches should be prioritised for monitoring / protection / restoration?



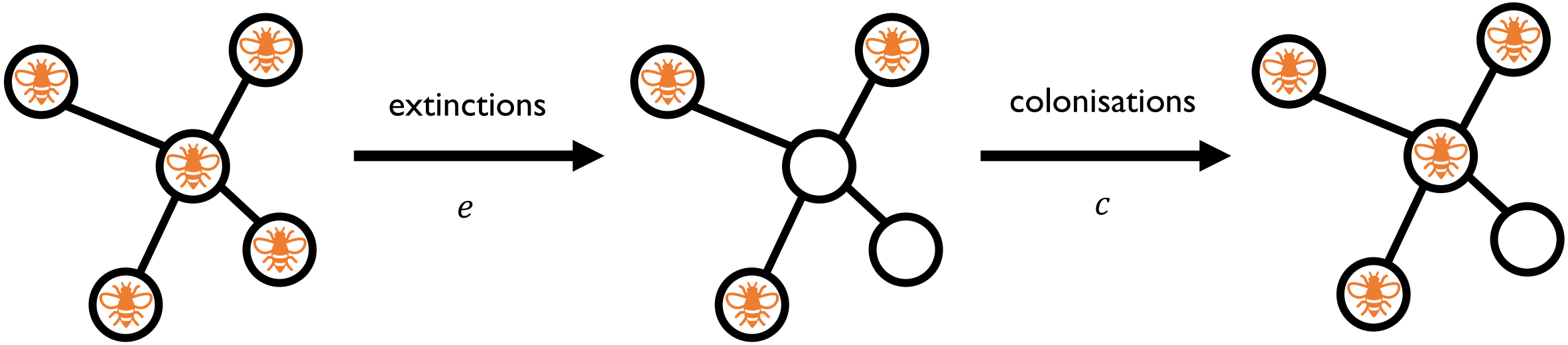
4 most important patches for:

recruitment potential

dispersal flux

traversability

Spatial networks and metapopulations



Journal of Theoretical Biology 297 (2012) 11–16

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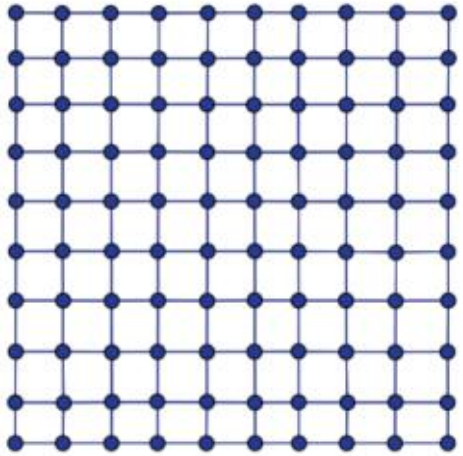
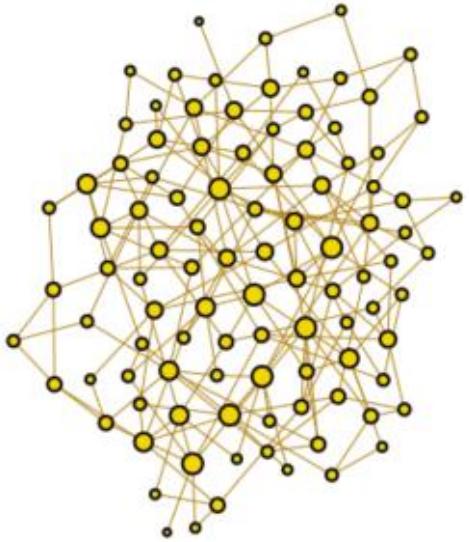
Spatial network structure and metapopulation persistence

Luis J. Gilarranz *, Jordi Bascompte

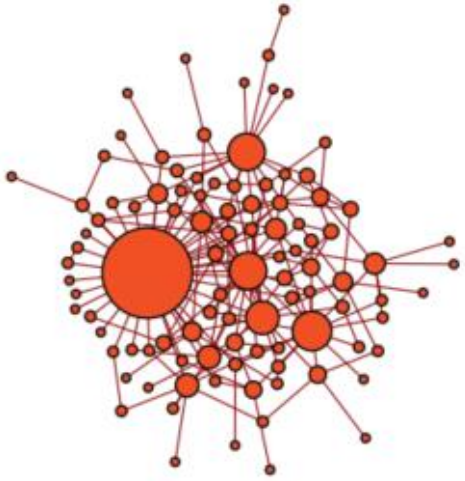


regular



random

exponential



scale-free

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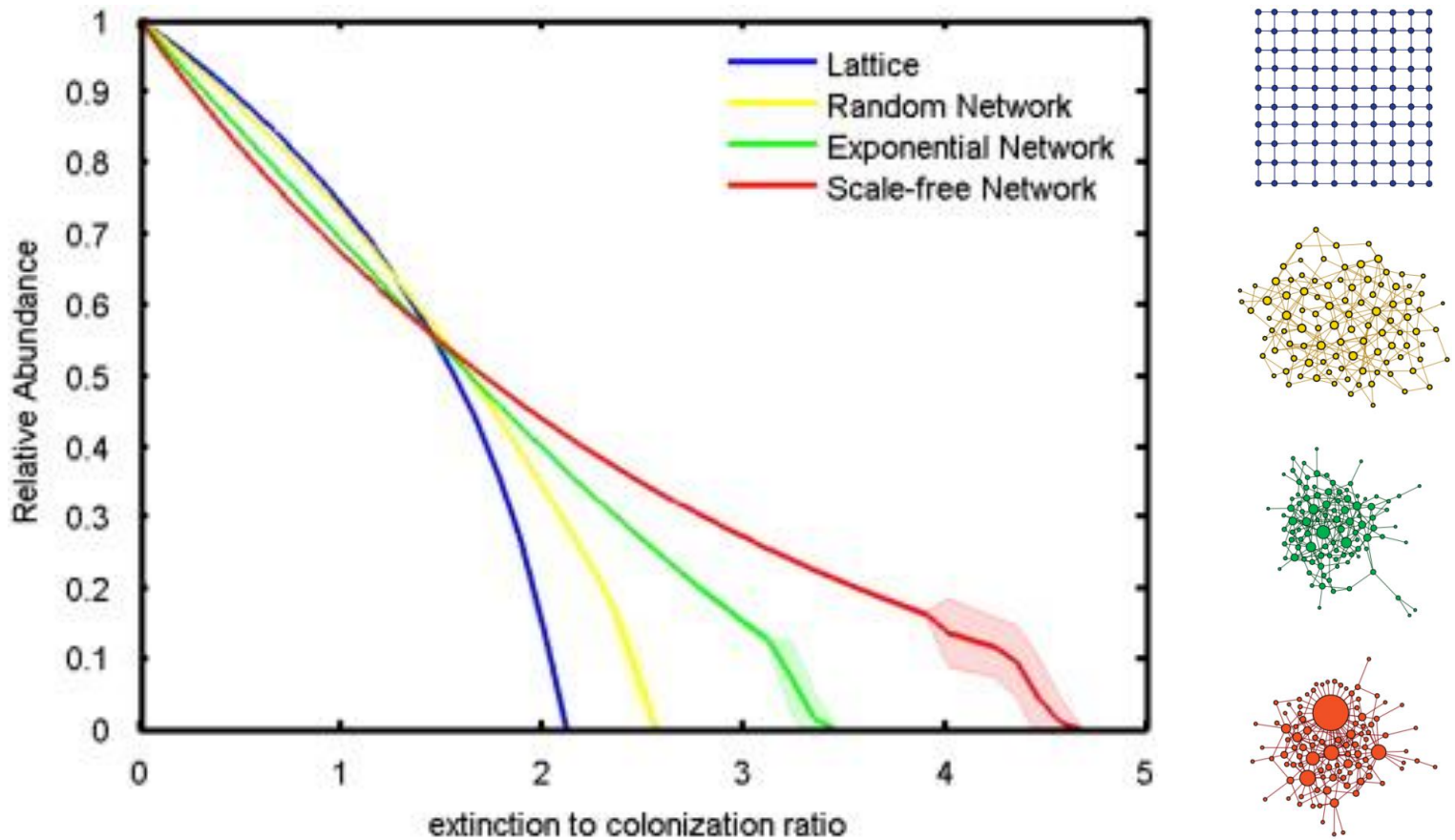
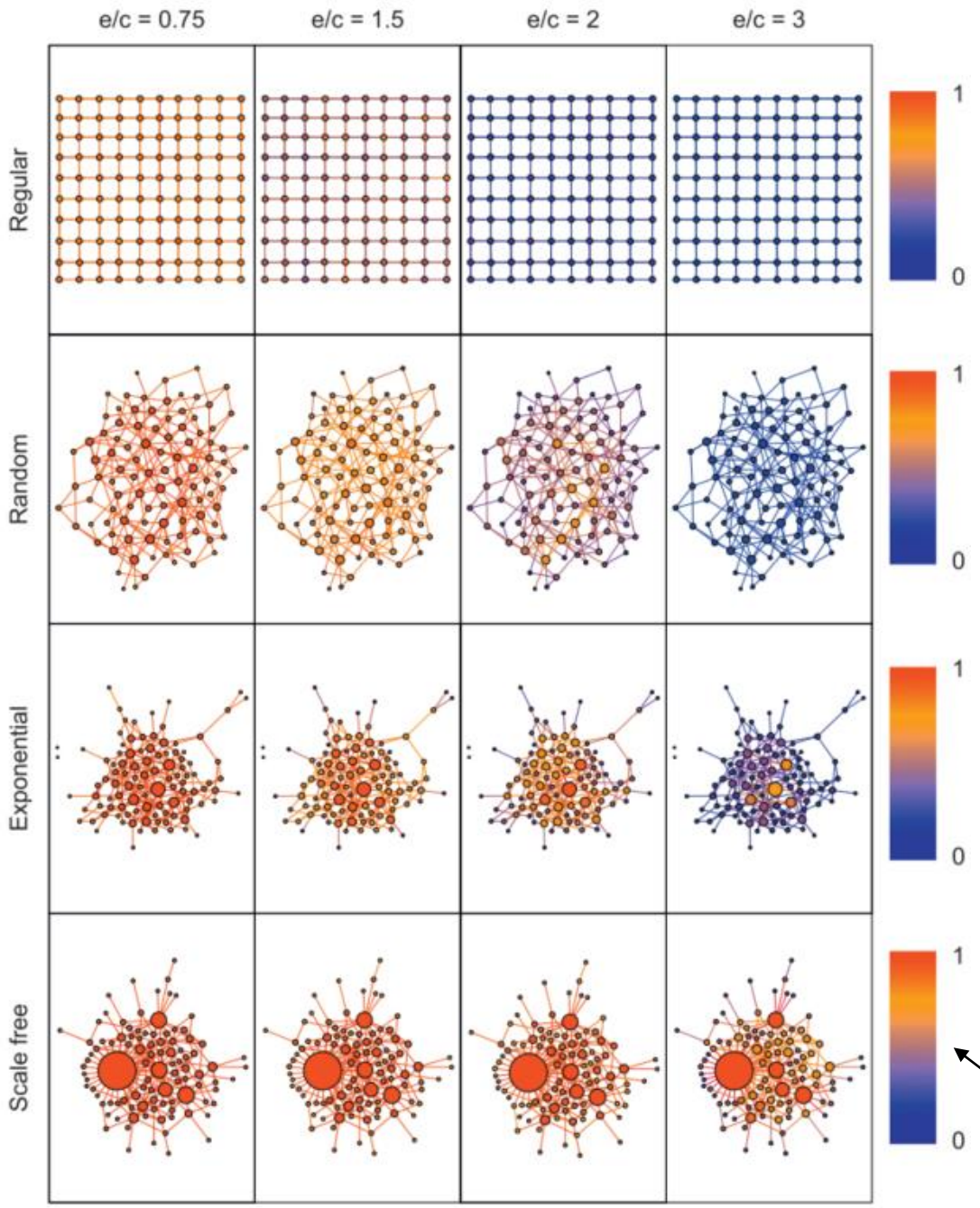
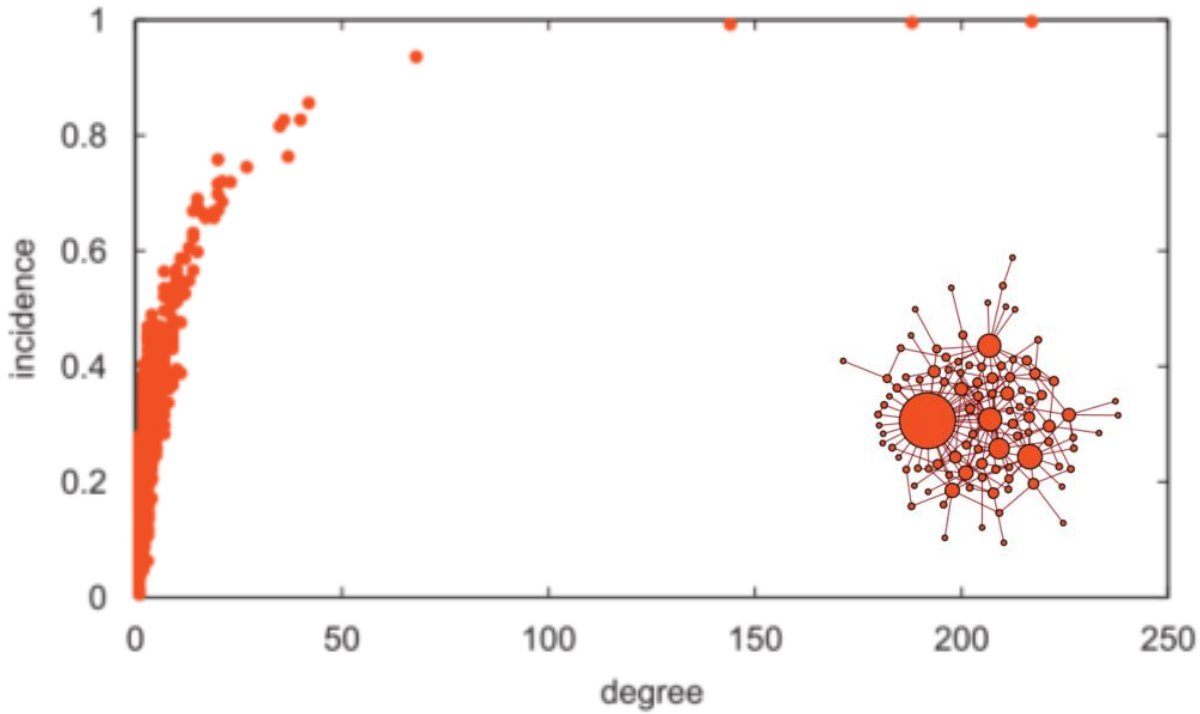
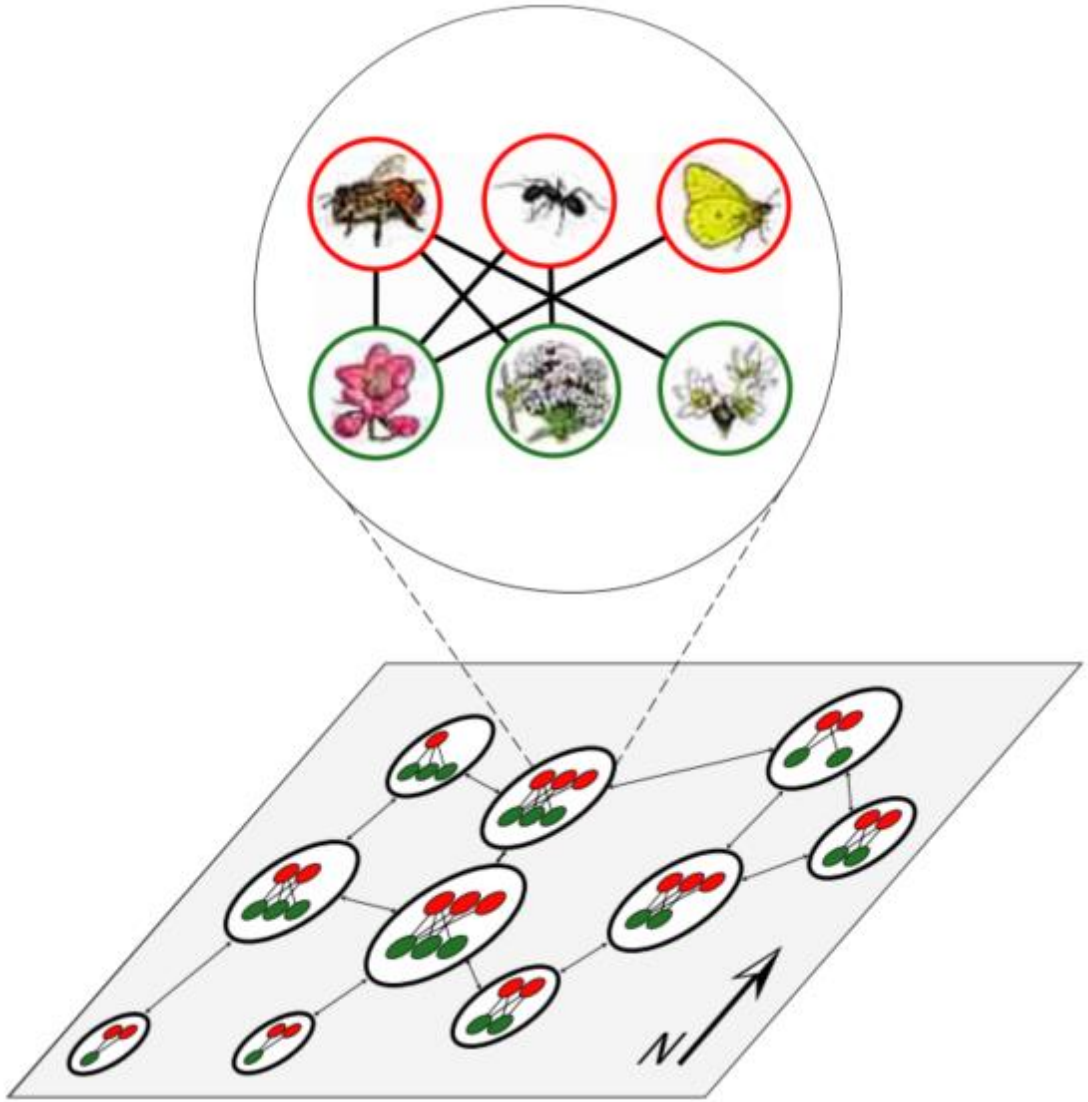






incidence – proportion of time steps a node is occupied

Spatial networks and metacommunities



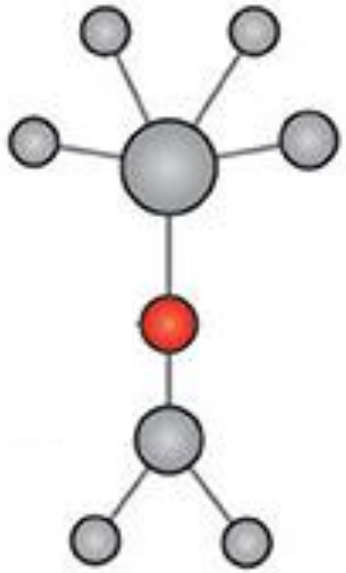
Journal of Animal Ecology

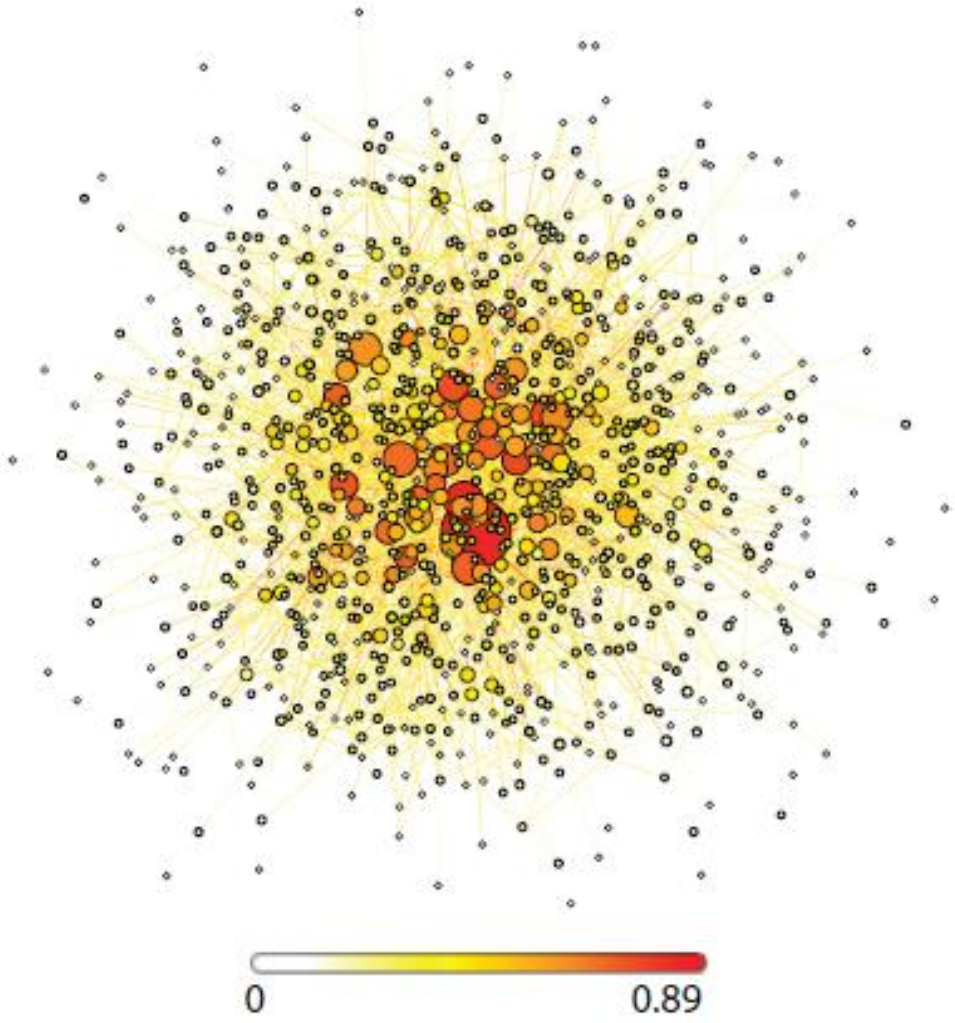
British Ecological Society

Journal of Animal Ecology 2015, **84,** 407–413 doi: 10.1111/1365-2656.12304

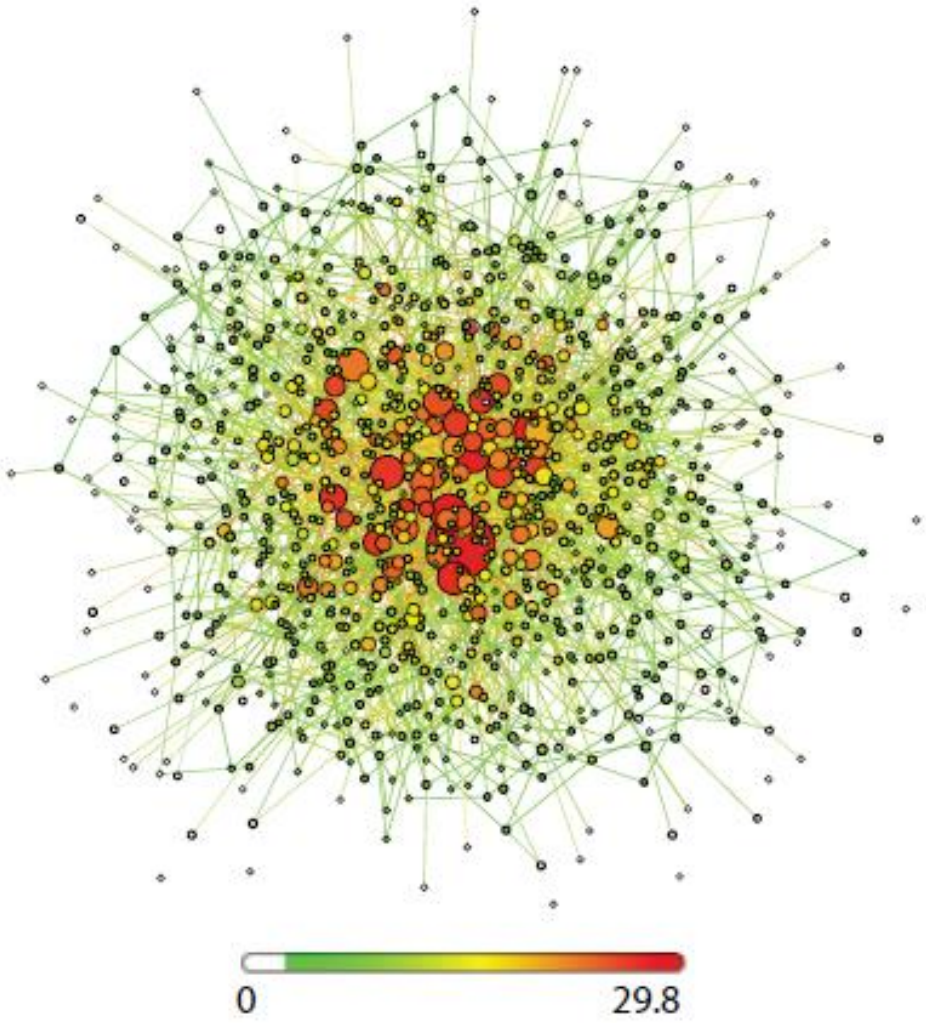
Hot spots of mutualistic networks

Luis J. Gilarranz[1,*], Malena Sabatino[2,3], Marcelo A. Aizen[2] and Jordi Bascompte[1]





number of interactions



nestedness

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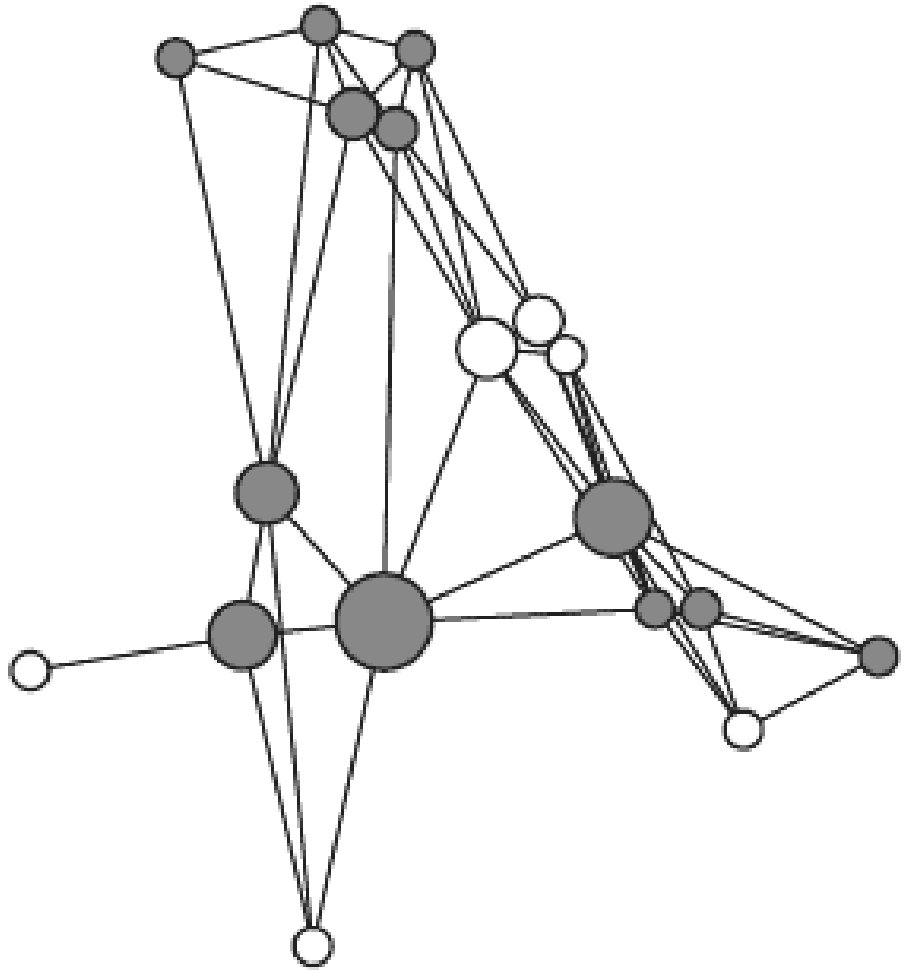
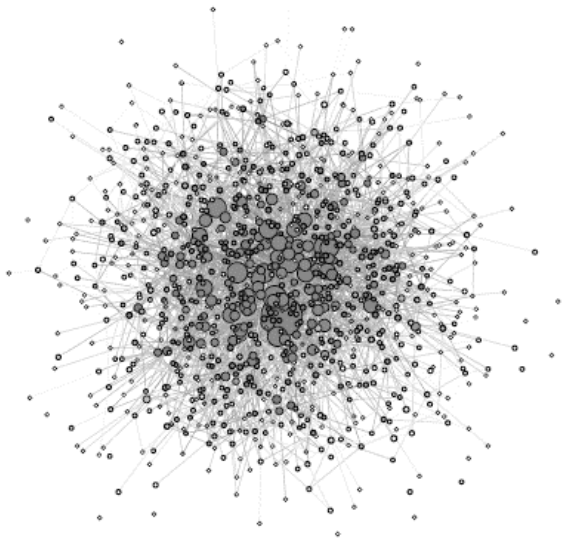
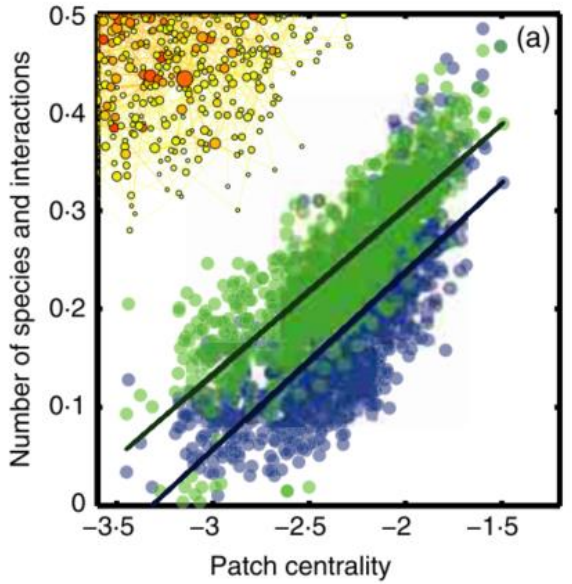
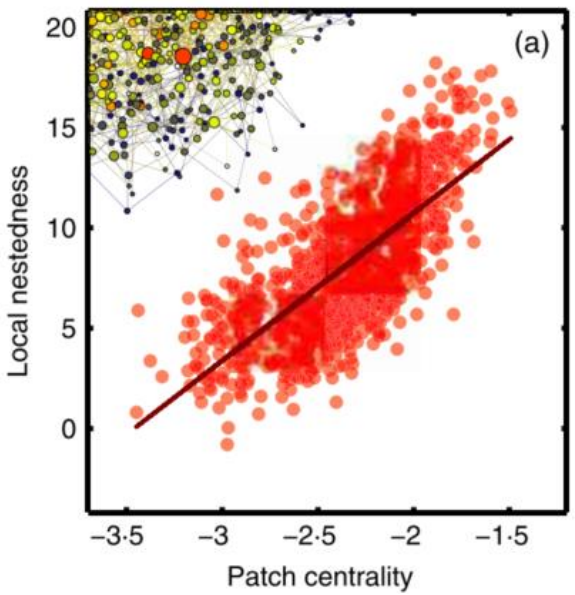




THEORY





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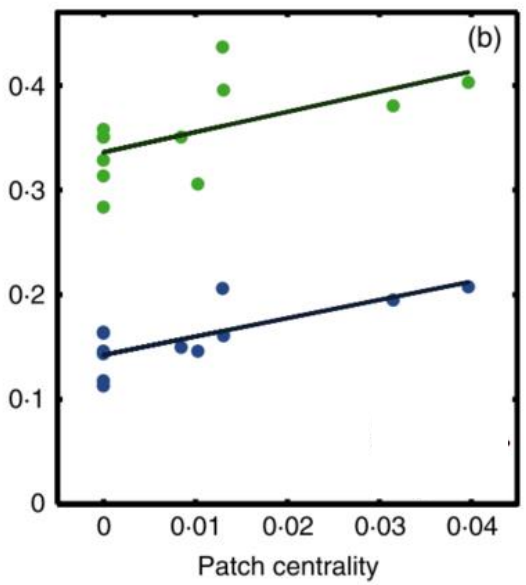

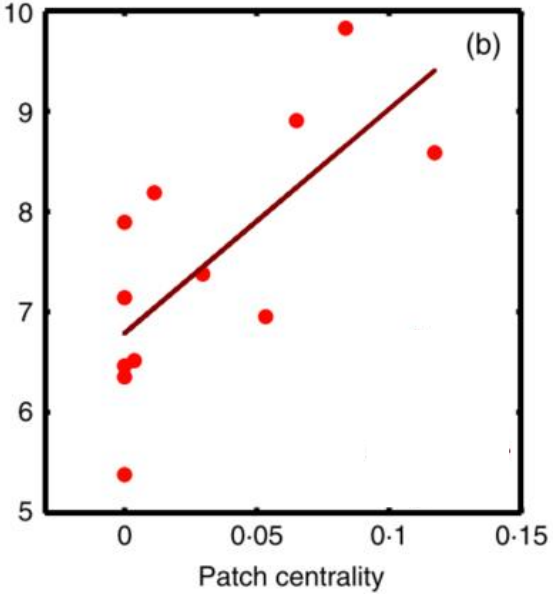

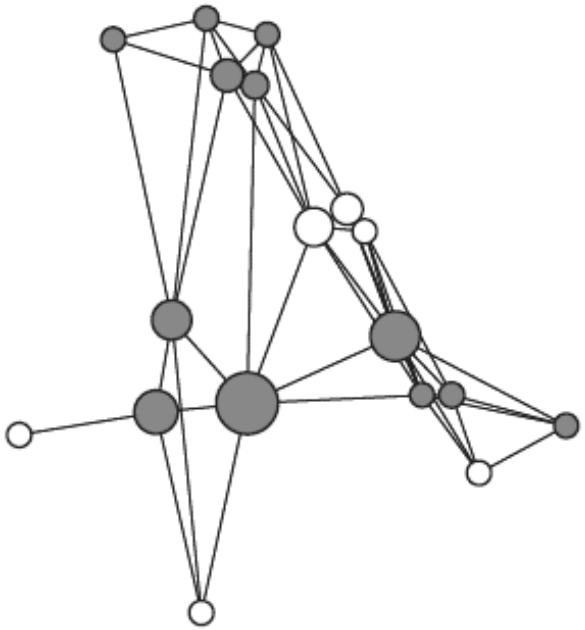

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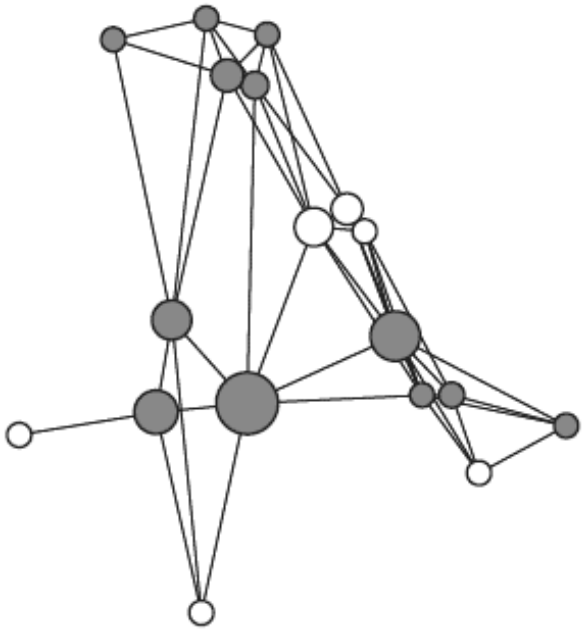
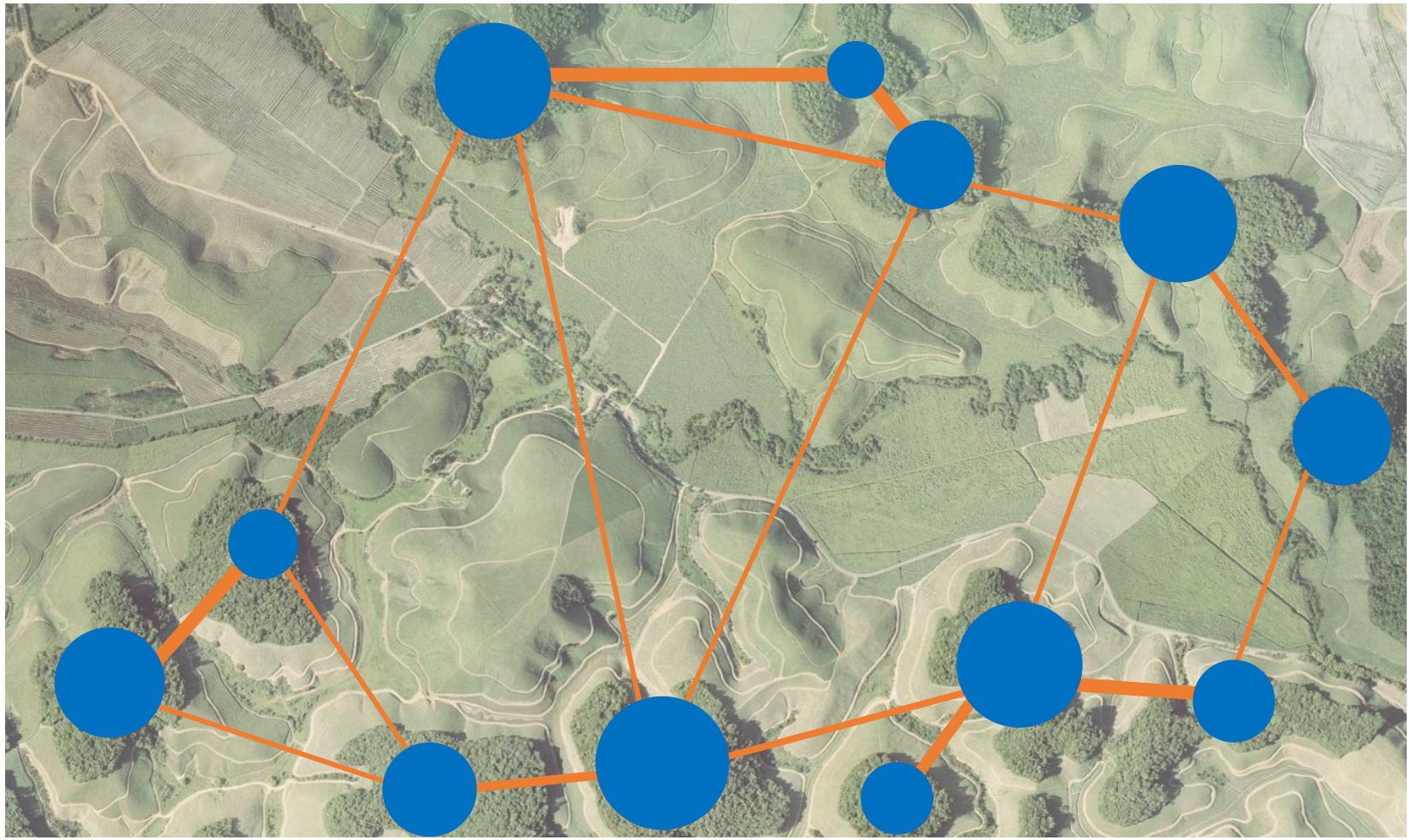
	number of species	number of interactions	nestedness
patch centrality	0.66	0.67	0.75
patch area	0.37	0.12	0.09



centrality is a better predictor than area

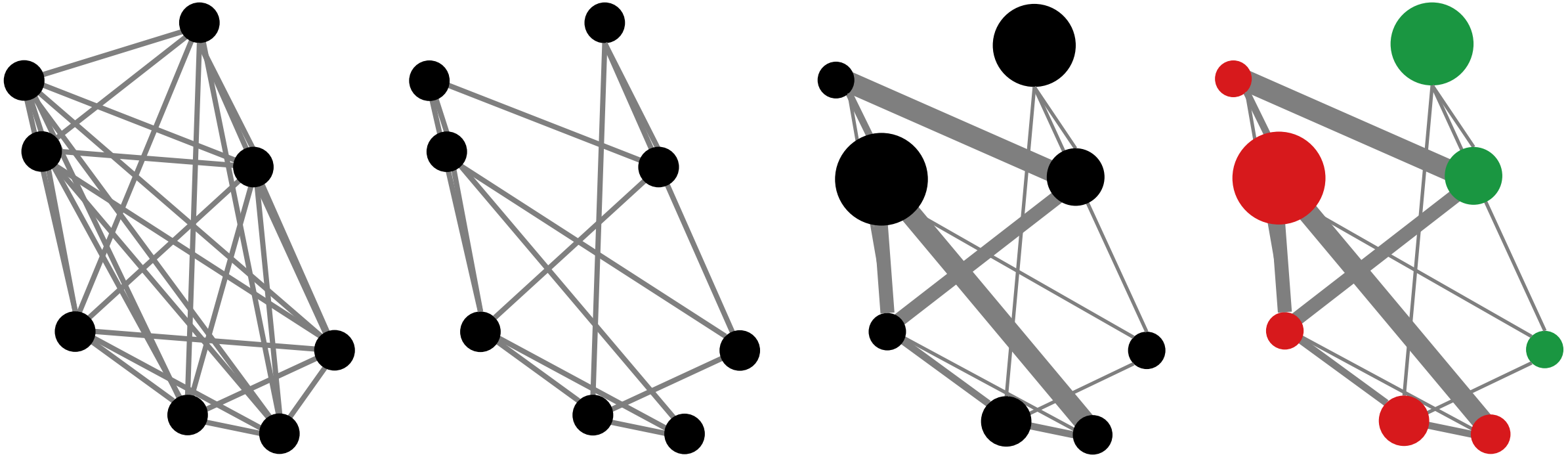
Networks of spatial genetic variation



Molecular Ecology (2004) 13, 1713–1727 doi: 10.1111/j.1365-294X.2004.02177.x

Population Graphs: the graph theoretic shape of genetic structure

RODNEY J. DYER and JOHN D. NASON

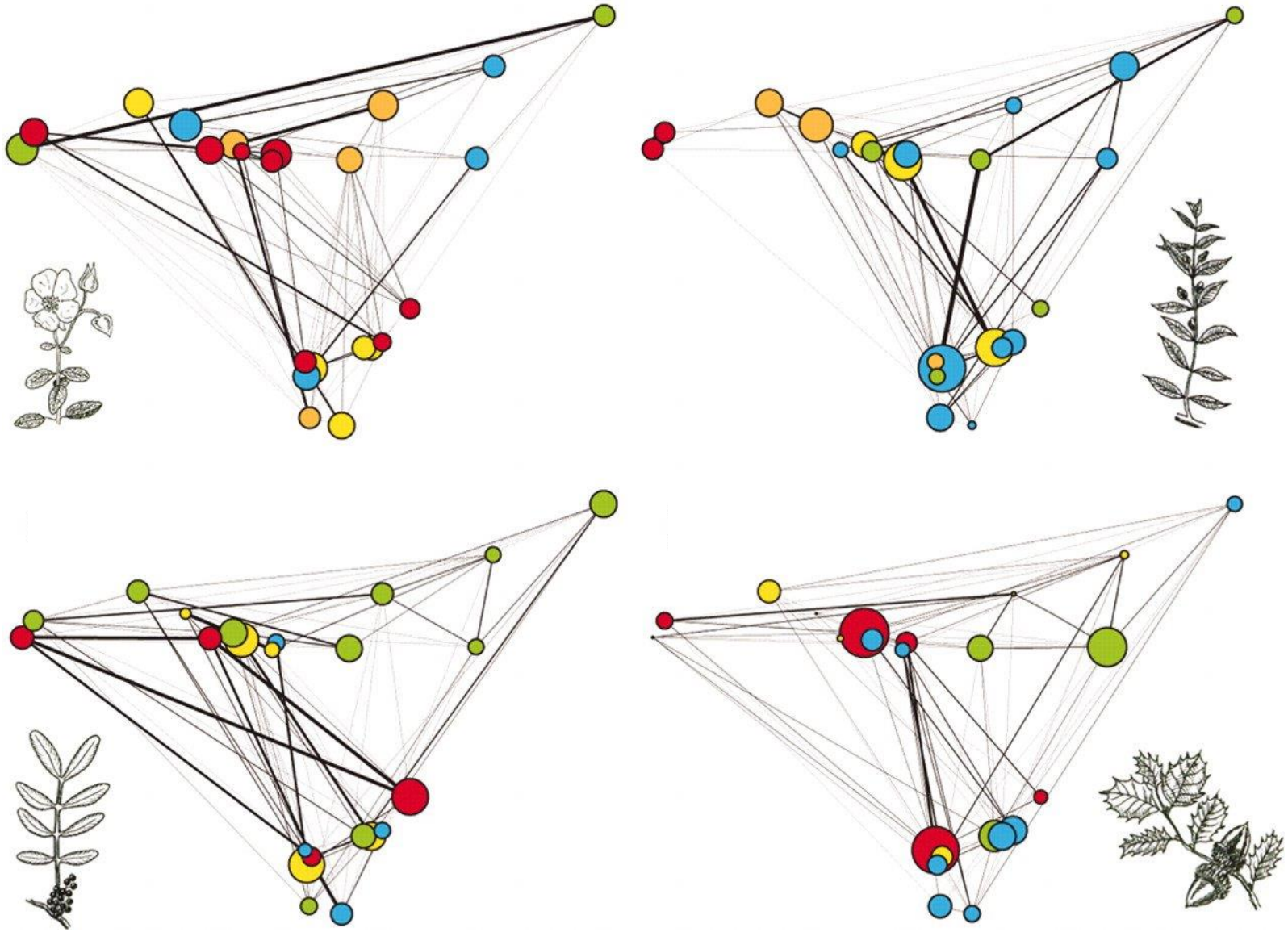


PNAS

Networks of spatial genetic variation across species

November 10, 2009 | vol. 106 | no. 45

Miguel A. Fortuna[a], Rafael G. Albaladejo[b], Laura Fernández[b], Abelardo Aparicio[b], and Jordi Bascompte[a,1]



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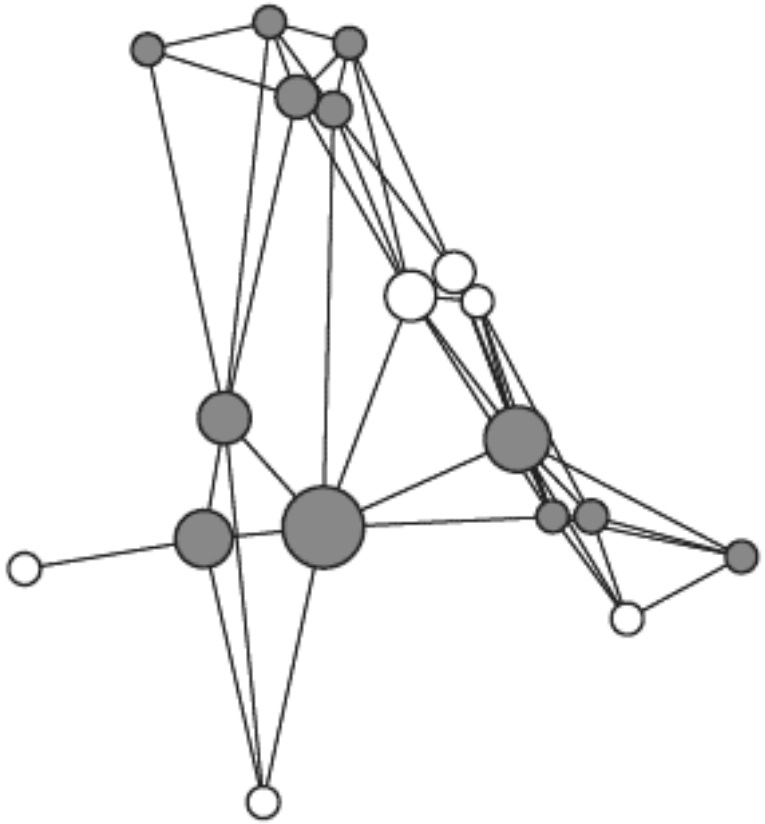
Afternoon

Comparing networks in space



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BIO365 Ecological Networks
March 2022