

Dissimilarity of species interaction networks: quantifying the effect of turnover and rewiring

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Despite having established its usefulness in the last ten years, the decomposition of ecological networks in components allowing to measure their β -diversity retains some methodological ambiguities. Notably, how to quantify the relative effect of mechanisms tied to interaction rewiring vs. species turnover has been interpreted differently by different authors. In this contribution, I present mathematical arguments and numerical experiments that should (i) establish that the decomposition of networks as it is currently done is indeed fit for purpose, and (ii) provide guidelines to interpret the values of the components tied to turnover and rewiring.

1 Ecological networks are variable both in time and space (Poisot *et al.* 2015; Trøjelsgaard & Olesen 2016) -
2 this variability motivated the emergence of methodology to compare ecological networks, including in a
3 way that meshes with the core concept for the comparison of ecological communities, namely β -diversity
4 (Poisot *et al.* 2012). The need to understand network variability through partitioning in components
5 equivalent to α , β , and γ diversities is motivated by the prospect to further integrate the analysis of species
6 interactions to the analysis of species compositions. Because species that make up the networks do not
7 react to their environment in the same way, and because interactions are only expressed in subsets of the
8 environments in which species co-occur, the β -diversity of networks may behave in complex ways, and its
9 quantification is likely to be ecologically informative.

10 Poisot *et al.* (2012) and Canard *et al.* (2014) have suggested an approach to β -diversity for ecological
11 networks which is based on the comparison of the number of shared and unique links among species
12 within a pair of networks. Their approach differentiates this sharing of links between those established
13 between species occurring in both networks, and those established with at least one unique species. This
14 framework is expressed as the decomposition $\beta_{wn} = \beta_{os} + \beta_{st}$, namely the fact that network dissimilarity
15 (β_{wn}) has a component that can be calculated directly from the dissimilarity of interactions between
16 shared species (β_{os}), and a component that cannot (β_{st}). The β_{st} component differs slightly from the
17 others, in that it is a quantification of the *relative* rewiring to overall dissimilarity, and not an *absolute*
18 measure of interaction turnover. Presumably, the value of these components for a pair of networks can
19 generate insights about the mechanisms involved in dissimilarity, when interpreted within the context of
20 species turnover and differences in network connectance.

21 This approach has been widely adopted since its publication, with recent examples using it to understand
22 the effect of fire on pollination systems (Baronio *et al.* 2021); the impact of rewiring on spatio-temporal
23 network dynamics (Campos-Moreno *et al.* 2021); the effects of farming on rural and urban landscapes on
24 species interactions (Olsson *et al.* 2021); the impact of environment gradients on multi-trophic
25 metacommunities (Ohlmann *et al.* 2018); and as a tool to estimate the sampling completeness of networks
26 (Souza *et al.* 2021). It has, similarly, received a number of extensions, including the ability to account for
27 interaction strength (Magrath *et al.* 2017), the ability to handle probabilistic ecological networks (Poisot *et al.*
28 *et al.* 2016), and the integration into the Local Contribution to Beta Diversity (Legendre & De Cáceres 2013)
29 approach to understand how environment changes drive network dissimilarity (Poisot *et al.* 2017).

[Figure 1 about here.]

31 Yet, the precise meaning of β_{st} , namely the importance of species turnover in the overall dissimilarity, has
32 been difficult to capture, and a source of confusion for some practitioners. This is not particularly
33 surprising, as this component of the decomposition responds to unique species introducing their unique
34 interactions both between themselves, and with species that are common to both networks (fig. 1). For
35 this reason, it is important to come up with guidelines for the interpretation of this measure, and how to
36 use it to extract ecological insights.

37 Furthermore, much like the definition of β -diversity in all its forms is a contentious topic amongst
38 community ecologists (see *e.g.* Tuomisto 2010), the β -diversity of networks has been submitted to
39 methodological scrutiny over the years. A synthesis of some criticisms, related to the correct denominator
40 to use to express the proportion of different links, has recently been published (Fründ 2021). It argues that
41 the calculation of network dissimilarity terms as originally outlined by Poisot *et al.* (2012) is incorrect, as it
42 can lead to over-estimating the role of interactions between shared species in a network (“rewiring”), and
43 therefore underestimate the importance of species turnover across networks. As mist-understanding
44 either of these quantities can lead to biased inferences about the mechanisms generating network
45 dissimilarity, it is important to assess how the values (notably of β_{os} , and therefore of β_{st}) react to
46 methodological choices.

47 Here, I present a mathematical analysis of the Poisot *et al.* (2012) method, explain how information about
48 species turnover and link rewiring can be extracted from its decomposition, and conduct numerical
49 experiments to guide the interpretation of the β -diversity values thus obtained (with a specific focus on
50 β_{st}). These numerical experiments establish three core facts. First, the decomposition adequately captures
51 the relative roles of species turnover and interaction rewiring; second, the decomposition responds to
52 differences in network structure (like connectance) as expected; finally, the decomposition more
53 accurately captures rewiring than the proposed alternative using a different denominator put forth by
54 Fründ (2021).

55 **Partitioning network dissimilarity**

56 The approach to quantifying the difference between pairs of networks established in Poisot *et al.* (2012) is
57 a simple extension of the overall method by Koleff *et al.* (2003) for species dissimilarity based on

58 presence-absence data. The objects to compare, X_1 and X_2 , are partitioned into three values,
 59 $a = |X_1 \cup X_2|$, $b = |X_2 \setminus X_1|$, and $c = |X_1 \setminus X_2|$, where $|\cdot|$ is the cardinality of set \cdot (the number of
 60 elements it contains), and \setminus is the set subtraction operation. In the perspective of species composition
 61 comparison, X_1 and X_2 are the sets of species in either community, so that if $X_1 = \{x, y, z\}$ and
 62 $X_2 = \{v, w, x, y\}$, we have $X_1 \cup X_2 = \{v, w, x, y, z\}$, $X_1 \cap X_2 = \{x, y\}$, $X_2 \setminus X_1 = \{v, w\}$, and $X_1 \setminus X_2 = \{z\}$.
 63 The core message of Koleff *et al.* (2003) is that the overwhelming majority of measures of β -diversity can be
 64 re-expressed as functions that operate on the cardinality of these sets – this allows to focus on the number
 65 of unique and common elements, as outlined in fig. 1.

66 **Re-expressing networks as sets**

67 Applying this framework to networks requires a few additional definitions. Although ecologists tend to
 68 think of networks as their adjacency matrix (as is presented in fig. 1), this representation is not optimal to
 69 reach a robust understanding of which elements should be counted as part of which set when measuring
 70 network dissimilarity. For this reason, we need fall back on the definition of a graph as a pair of sets,
 71 wherein $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$. These two components V and E represent vertices (nodes, species) and edges
 72 (interactions), where V is specifically a set containing the vertices of \mathcal{G} , and E is a set of ordered pairs, in
 73 which every pair is composed of two elements of V ; an element $\{i, j\}$ in E indicates that there is an
 74 interaction *from* species i to species j in the network \mathcal{G} . The adjacency matrix \mathbf{A} of this network would
 75 therefore have a non-zero entry at A_{ij} .

76 In the context of networks comparison (assuming the networks to compare are \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N}), we can further
 77 decompose the contents of these sets as

$$\mathcal{M} = (V_c \cup V_m, E_c \cup E_{sm} \cup E_{um}),$$

78 and

$$\mathcal{N} = (V_c \cup V_n, E_c \cup E_{sn} \cup E_{un}),$$

79 where V_c is the set of common species, V_m and V_n are the species belonging only to network m and n
 80 (respectively), E_c are the common edges, and E_{sm} and E_{um} are the interactions unique to k involving,

81 respectively, only species in V_c , and at least one species from V_m (the same notation applies for the
 82 subscript n).

83 **Defining the partitions from networks as sets**

84 The metaweb (Dunne 2006), which is to say the entire regional species pool and their interaction, can be
 85 defined as $\mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{N}$ (this operation is commutative), which is to say

$$\mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{N} = (V_c \cup V_m \cup V_n, E_c \cup E_{sm} \cup E_{um} \cup E_{sn} \cup E_{un}).$$

86 This operation gives us an equivalent to γ -diversity for networks, in that the set of vertices contains *all*
 87 species from the two networks, and the set of edges contains *all* the interactions between these species. If,
 88 further, we make the usual assumption that only species with at least one interaction are present in the set
 89 of vertices, then all elements of the set of vertices are present at least once in the set of edges, and the set of
 90 vertices can be entire reconstructed from the set of edges. Although measures of network β -diversity
 91 operate on interactions (not species), this property is maintained at every decomposition we will describe
 92 next.

93 We can similarly define the intersection (also commutative) of two networks:

$$\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N} = (V_c, E_c).$$

94 The decomposition of β -diversity from Poisot *et al.* (2012) uses these components to measure β_{os}
 95 (“rewiring”), and β_{wn} (the overall dissimilarity including non-shared species). We can express the
 96 components a , b , and c of Koleff *et al.* (2003) as the cardinality of the following sets:

Component	a	b	c
β_{os}	E_c	E_{sn}	E_{sm}
β_{wn}	E_c	$E_{sn} \cup E_{un}$	$E_{sm} \cup E_{um}$

97 It is fundamental to note that these components can be measured entirely from the interactions, and that
 98 the number of species in either network are never directly involved.

99 In the following sections, I present a series of calculations aimed at expressing the values of β_{os} , β_{wn} , and
100 therefore β_{st} as a function of species sharing probability (as a proxy for mechanisms generating turnover),
101 and link rewiring probability (as a proxy for mechanisms generating differences in interactions among
102 shared species). These calculations are done using `Symbolics.jl` (Gowda *et al.* 2021), and subsequently
103 transformed in executable code for *Julia* (Bezanson *et al.* 2017), used to produce the figures.

104 **Quantifying the importance of species turnover**

105 The difference between β_{os} and β_{wn} stems from the species dissimilarity between \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} , and it is
106 easier to understand the effect of turnover by picking a dissimilarity measure to work as an exemplar. We
107 will use $\beta = (b + c)/(2a + b + c)$, which in the Koleff *et al.* (2003) framework is (Wilson & Shmida 1984).
108 This measure returns values in $[0, 1]$, with 0 meaning complete similarity, and 1 meaning complete
109 dissimilarity.

110 Based on a partition between three sets of cardinality a , b , and c ,

$$\beta_t = \frac{b + c}{2a + b + c}.$$

111 Note that this measure is written as β_t for consistency with Koleff *et al.* (2003). So as to simplify the
112 notation of the following section, I will introduce a series of new variables. Let $C = |E_c|$ be the number of
113 links that are identical between networks (as a mnemonic, C stands for “common”); $R = |E_{sn} \cup E_{sm}|$ be
114 the number of links that are not shared, but only involve shared species (*i.e.* links from $\mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{N}$ established
115 between species from $\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N}$; as a mnemonic, R stands for “rewired”); and $T = |E_{un} \cup E_{um}|$ the number of
116 links that are not shared, and involve at least one unique species (as a mnemonic, T stands for “turnover”).

117 There are two important points to note here. First, as mentioned earlier, the number or proportion of
118 species that are shared is not involved in the calculation. Second, the connectance of either network is not
119 involved in the calculation. That all links counted in *e.g.* T come from \mathcal{M} , or that they are evenly
120 distributed between \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} , has no impact on the result. This is a desirable property of the approach:
121 whatever quantitative value of the components of dissimilarity can be interpreted in the light of the
122 connectance and species turnover *without* any risk of circularity; indeed, I present a numerical experiment
123 where connectance varies independently later in this manuscript, reinforcing this point.

124 The final component of network dissimilarity in Poisot *et al.* (2012) is β_{st} , *i.e.* the part of β_{wn} that is not
 125 explained by changes in interactions between shared species (β_{os}), and therefore stems from species
 126 turnover. This fraction is defined as $\beta_{st} = \beta_{wn} - \beta_{os}$. The expression of β_{st} does not involve a partition into
 127 sets that can be plugged into the framework of Koleff *et al.* (2003), because the part of \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} that are
 128 composed of their unique species cannot, by definition, share interactions. One could, theoretically,
 129 express these as $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{N} = (V_m, E_{um})$ and $\mathcal{N} \setminus \mathcal{M} = (V_v, E_{vn})$ (note the non-commutativity here), but the
 130 dissimilarity between these networks is trivially maximal for the measures considered.

131 Using the β_t measure of dissimilarity, we can re-write (using the notation with R , C , and T)

$$\beta_{os} = \frac{R}{2C + R},$$

132 and

$$\beta_{wn} = \frac{R + T}{2C + R + T}.$$

133 Note that β_{os} has the form x/y with $x = S$ and $y = 2A + S$, and β_{wn} has the form $(x + k)/(y + k)$, with
 134 $k = U$. As long as $k \geq 0$, it is guaranteed that $\beta_{wn} \geq \beta_{os}$, and therefore that $0 \leq \beta_{st} \leq 1$; as C , T , and R are
 135 cardinalities of sets, they are necessarily satisfying this condition.

136 We can get an expression for β_{st} , by bringing β_{os} and β_{wn} to a common denominator and simplifying the
 137 numerator:

$$\beta_{st} = \frac{2CT}{(2C + R)(2C + R + T)}.$$

138 Note that this value varies in a non-monotonic way with regards to the number of interactions that are
 139 part of the common set of species – this is obvious when developing the denominator into
 140 $4C^2 + R^2 + 4CR + 2CT + RT$. As such, we expect that the value of β_{st} will vary in a hump-shaped way with
 141 the proportion of shared interactions. For this reason, Poisot *et al.* (2012) suggest that β_{st}/β_{wn} (alt.
 142 $1 - \beta_{os}/\beta_{wn}$) is a better indicator of the *relative* importance of turnover processes on network dissimilarity.
 143 This can be calculated as

$$\frac{\beta_{st}}{\beta_{wn}} = \frac{2CT}{(2C + S)(2C + R + T)} \times \frac{R + T}{2C + R + T},$$

144 which reduces to

$$\frac{\beta_{st}}{\beta_{wn}} = \frac{2CT}{(2C + R)(R + T)}.$$

145 The roots of this expression are $C = 0$ (the turnover of species has no contribution to the difference
 146 between β_{wn} and β_{os} if there are no shared species, and therefore no rewiring), and for $T = 0$ (the turnover
 147 of species has no contribution if all species are shared).

148 **Quantifying the response of network beta-diversity to sources of variation**

149 **The relative effect of species turnover and link rewiring**

150 As the decomposition of beta diversity into sets presented above reveals, the value of the components β_{os}
 151 and β_{st} will respond to two family of mechanisms: the probability of sharing a species between the two
 152 networks, noted p , which will impose bounds on the value of T ; and the probability of an interactions
 153 between shared species *not* being rewired, noted q , which will impose bounds on the value of C . These
 154 two probabilities represent, respectively, mechanisms involved in species turnover and link turnover, as
 155 per Poisot *et al.* (2015), and the aim of this numerical experiment is to describe how these families of
 156 processes drive network dissimilarity.

157 In order to simplify the calculations, I make the assumptions that the networks have equal species
 158 richness (noted S), so that $S_1 = S_2 = S$, and the same connectance (noted ρ), so that $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = \rho$. As a
 159 consequence, the two networks have the same number of links $L = \rho \times S_1^2 = \rho \times S_2^2$. The assumption of
 160 equal connectance will be relaxed in a subsequent numerical experiment. These simplifications allow to
 161 express the size of C , R , and T only as functions of p and q , as they would all be multiplied by L , which can
 162 therefore be dropped from the calculation.

163 [Figure 2 about here.]

164 The value of C is the proportion of shared species p^2 , as per fig. 1, times the proportion of shared links, q ,

165 giving $C = qp^2$. Each network has $r = p^2 - (qp^2)$ rewired links, which leads to $R = 2r = 2p^2(1 - q)$.
 166 Finally, we can get the number of unique links in each network t by subtracting $C + r$ from the total
 167 number of links (which, since we scale everything by L , is 1), yielding $t = 1 - qp^2 - p^2 + qp^2$, which is
 168 $t = 1 - p^2$. The total number of unique links due to turnover is $T = 2t = 2(1 - p^2)$. It is important to note
 169 that C and R , namely the number of links that are kept or rewired, depends on species sharing (p), as the
 170 possible size of the overlap between the two networks does, but the quantity of links that are different due
 171 to turnover does not depend on rewiring.

172 With the values of C , R , and T , we can write

$$\beta_{os} = \frac{2p^2(1 - q)}{2p^2q + 2p^2(1 - q)} = \frac{1 - q}{q + 1 - q} = (1 - q).$$

173 This is a first noteworthy result: the value of β_{os} , in the ideal scenario of equal links and richness, is the
 174 probability of link re-wiring. Because this is true regardless of the value of p (species turnover), this makes
 175 β_{os} a strongly ecologically informative component.

176 Similarly, we can write

$$\beta_{wn} = \frac{2p^2(1 - q) + 2(1 - p^2)}{2p^2q + 2p^2(1 - q) + 2(1 - p^2)} = \frac{p^2(1 - q) + (1 - p^2)}{p^2q + p^2(1 - q) + (1 - p^2)} = 1 - qp^2.$$

177 The overall dissimilarity responds to q (rewiring) linearly, and to p quadratically (which is expected
 178 assuming unipartite networks, in which species are present on both sides).

179 Expressing β_{os} and β_{wn} as functions of p and q trivializes the search for the expression of β_{st} , which is

$$\beta_{st} = 1 - p^2q - 1 + q = q \times (1 - p^2).$$

180 It is worth examining this solution in some detail. β_{st} scales linearly with the probability that a link will
 181 *not* be rewired – in other words, in a pair of networks for which rewiring is important (q goes to 0), species
 182 turnover is going to be a *relatively* less important mechanism to dissimilarity. β_{st} increases when turnover
 183 is important (p goes to 0), and therefore β_{st} represents a *balance* between species turnover and link
 184 rewiring. These three values, as well as β_{st}/β_{wn} , are represented in fig. 2.

185 Sensibility of the decomposition to differences in connectance

186 The results presented in fig. 2 include the strong assumption that the two networks have equal
187 connectance. Although the range of connectances in nature tends to be very strongly conserved within a
188 system, we can relax this assumption, by letting one network have more interactions than the other. Note
189 that for the sake of notation simplicity, I maintain the constraint that the two networks are equally species
190 rich. Therefore, the sole variation in this numerical experiment is that one network has $L_1 = \rho \times a \times S^2$,
191 and the other network has $L_2 = \rho \times S^2$; in other words, $L_1 = a \times L$ and $L_2 = L$. As one step of the
192 components calculations involves a min operation, I will add the constraint that $L_1 \leq L_2$, which is to say
193 $0 < a \leq 1$. The value of a is the *ratio* of connectances of the two networks, and the terms S^2 and ρ being
194 shared across all factors, they will be dropped from the calculations.

195 The maximal number of links that can be shared is ap^2 (*i.e.* $\min(p^2, ap^2)$), as we cannot share more links
196 than are in the sparsest of the two networks. Of these, q are not rewired, leading to $C = aqp^2$. The
197 number of links that are rewired in network 1 is the number of its links between shared species minus C ,
198 *i.e.* $r_1 = ap^2 - aqp^2 = ap^2(1 - q)$, and similarly $r_2 = p^2 - aqp^2 = p^2(1 - aq)$, leading to
199 $R = r_1 + r_2 = p^2 [a(1 - q) + 1]$. Using the same approach, we can get $t_1 = a(1 - p^2)$ and $t_2 = (1 - p^2)$,
200 leading to $T = t_1 + t_2 = (1 - p^2)(1 + a)$.

201 As in the previous section, we can use these values to write

$$\beta_{os} = 1 - 2 \frac{aq}{1 + a},$$

$$\beta_{wn} = 1 - 2 \frac{ap^2q}{1 + a},$$

202 and

$$\beta_{st} = 2aq \frac{(1 - p^2)(1 + a)}{a^2 + 2a + 1}.$$

203 [Figure 3 about here.]

204 The values of these components are visualized in fig. 3. The introduction of the connectance ratio makes
205 these expressions marginally more complex than in the case without differences in connectance, but the

206 noteworthy result remains that in the presence of differences of connectance, the value of β_{os} is still
 207 independent from species turnover. In fact, there is an important conclusion to be drawn from this
 208 expression. The shared species component is by definition square, meaning that from an actual
 209 measurement of β_{os} between two networks for which we know the connectance, noted \mathbf{b}_{os} , we can get the
 210 probability of rewiring by reorganizing the terms of $\mathbf{b}_{os} = 1 - 2aq/(1 + a)$ as

$$q \approx \frac{(1 - \mathbf{b}_{os})(a + 1)}{2a},$$

211 which gives the probability of rewiring as $1 - q$; note that this is an *approximation*, as it assumes that the
 212 connectances of the entire network and the connectances of the shared components are the same.

213 **Does the partition of network dissimilarity needs a new normalization?**

214 One of the arguments put forth in a recent paper by Fründ (2021) is that the decomposition outlined above
 215 will overestimate the effect of rewiring; I argue that this is based on a misunderstanding of what β_{st}
 216 achieves. It is paramount to clarify that β_{st} is not a direct measure of the importance of turnover: it is a
 217 quantification of the relative impact of rewiring to overall dissimilarity, which, all non-turnover
 218 mechanisms being accounted for in the decomposition, can be explained by turnover mechanisms. In this
 219 section, I present two numerical experiments showing (i) that the β_{os} component is in fact an accurate
 220 measure of rewiring, and (ii) that β_{st} captures the consequences of species turnover, and of the
 221 interactions brought by unique species.

222 **Illustrations on arbitrarily small networks are biased**

223 We can re-calculate the illustration of Fründ (2021), wherein a pair of networks with two shared
 224 interactions ($C = 2$) receive either an interaction in T , in R , or in both:

C	T	R	β_{os}	β_{wn}	β_{st}	β_{st}/β_{wn}
2	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	0	1/5	1/5	0	0
2	0	1	0	1/5	1/5	0

C	T	R	β_{os}	β_{wn}	β_{st}	β_{st}/β_{wn}
2	1	1	1/5	1/3	2/15	2/5

225 The over-estimation argument hinges on the fact that $\beta_{st} < \beta_{os}$ in the last situation (one interaction as
 226 rewiring, one as turnover). Reaching the conclusion of an overestimation from this is based on a
 227 mis-interpretation of what β_{st} means. The correct interpretation is that, out of the entire network
 228 dissimilarity, only three-fifths are explained by re-wiring. The fact that this fraction is not exactly one-half
 229 comes from the fact that the Wilson & Shmida (1984) measure counts shared interactions *twice* (*i.e.* it has
 230 a $2C$ term), which over-amplifies the effect of shared interactions as the network is really small. Running
 231 the same calculations with $C = 10$ gives a relative importance of the turnover processes of 47%, and β_{st}
 232 goes to $1/2$ as $C/(T + R)$ increases. As an additional caveat, the value of β_{st} will depend on the measure of
 233 beta-diversity used. Measures that do not count the shared interaction twice are not going to amplify the
 234 effect of rewiring.

235 Based on the arguments presented above, I do not think the suggestion of Fründ (2021) to change the
 236 denominator of β_{os} makes sense as a default; the strength of the original approach by Poisot *et al.* (2012) is
 237 indeed that the effect of turnover is based on a rigorous definition of networks as graphs (as opposed to
 238 networks as matrices), in which the induction of vertices from the edgelist being compared gives rise to
 239 biologically meaningful denominators. The advantage of this approach is that at no time does the turnover
 240 of species itself (or indeed, as shown in many places in this manuscript, the network richness), or the
 241 connectance of the network, enter into the calculation of the beta-diversity components. As such, it is
 242 possible to use β_{os} and β_{wn} in relationship to these terms, calculated externally (as was recently done by
 243 *e.g.* Higinio & Poisot 2021), without creating circularities.

244 Therefore the argument of Fründ (2021), whereby the β_{os} component should decrease with turnover, and
 245 be invariant to connectance, does not hold: the very point of the approach is to provide measures that can
 246 be interpreted in the light of connectance and species turnover. Adopting the perspective developed in the
 247 previous section, wherein networks are sets and the measures of β -diversity operates on these sets,
 248 highlights the conceptual issue in the Fründ (2021) alternative normalization: they are using components
 249 (namely, interactions) of the networks that are *not* directly part of the two networks being compared.

250 **Using an alternative normalization trivializes the results**

251 In this numerical experiment, we reproduce the results in fig. 2, but using the alternative normalization
252 described above. The results are presented in fig. 4. Producing the analytical solutions for the various
253 components, following the expressions for C , T , and R given for fig. 2, yields a similar value for β_{wn} (*i.e.*
254 the two approaches estimate the same value for total dissimilarity), but different values for β_{st} and β_{os} .
255 Specifically, β_{os} becomes $p^2(1 - q)$, which becomes dependent on species turnover. This, from an
256 ecological point of view, makes no sense: the quantification of how much shared species interact in a
257 similar way should not depend on how much species actually overlap. The opposite problem arises for β_{st} ,
258 which becomes $1 - p^2$. In short, the relative importance of species turnover is simply species turnover
259 itself, and has no information on interaction dissimilarity. Therefore the core issue of the Fründ (2021)
260 alternative is that, by attempting to fix a non-issue (namely the over-estimate of the importance of
261 re-wiring, which is only true in trivially small networks), it blurs the meaning of β_{os} , and renders β_{st}
262 useless as it is a re-expression of species beta-diversity.

263 [Figure 4 about here.]

264 **Measuring network beta-diversity: recommendations**

265 Based on the numerical experiments and the derivations presented in this paper, we can establish a
266 number of recommendations for the measurement and analysis of network dissimilarity. First, β_{os} allows
267 to estimate the rate of rewiring, which is an important ecological information to have; quantifying it
268 properly can give insights as to how networks differ. Second, β_{st} captures both turnover and rewiring
269 mechanisms, but its interpretation is easier to accomplish in the context of total network dissimilarity, and
270 therefore β_{st}/β_{wn} should be interpreted more thoroughly. Finally, because the alternative denominator
271 from Fründ (2021) removes the interesting property of β_{os} (independent estimate of rewiring rate), and
272 trivializes the meaning of β_{st} (by turning it into species dissimilarity), there seems to be no valid reason to
273 use it.

274 **Conflict of interest disclosure:** the authors of this article declare that they have no financial conflict of
275 interest with the content of this article; TP is one of the PCIEcology recommenders.

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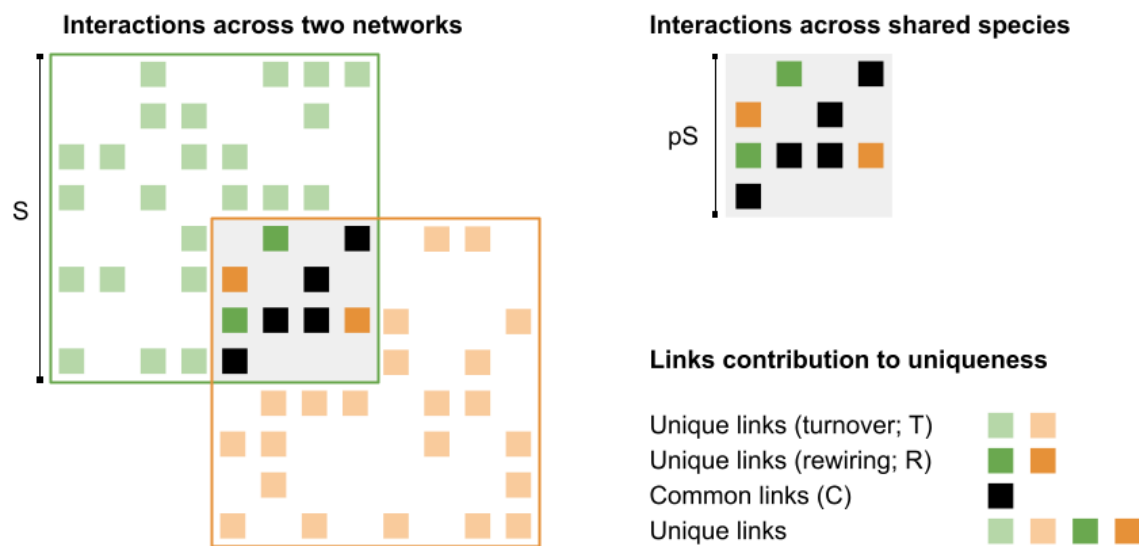


Figure 1: The dissimilarity of two networks (green and orange) of equal richness S (this also holds for unequal richness) depends on three families of interactions: those that are unique because of species turnover (in a pale color), those that are unique because of rewiring (in a saturated color), and those that are shared (in black). Assuming that the chance of sharing a species between the two networks is p , then there can be at most $p^2 \times S^2$ shared links – for this reason, overall network dissimilarity (β_{un}) will have a component tied to species turnover, which is β_{st} .

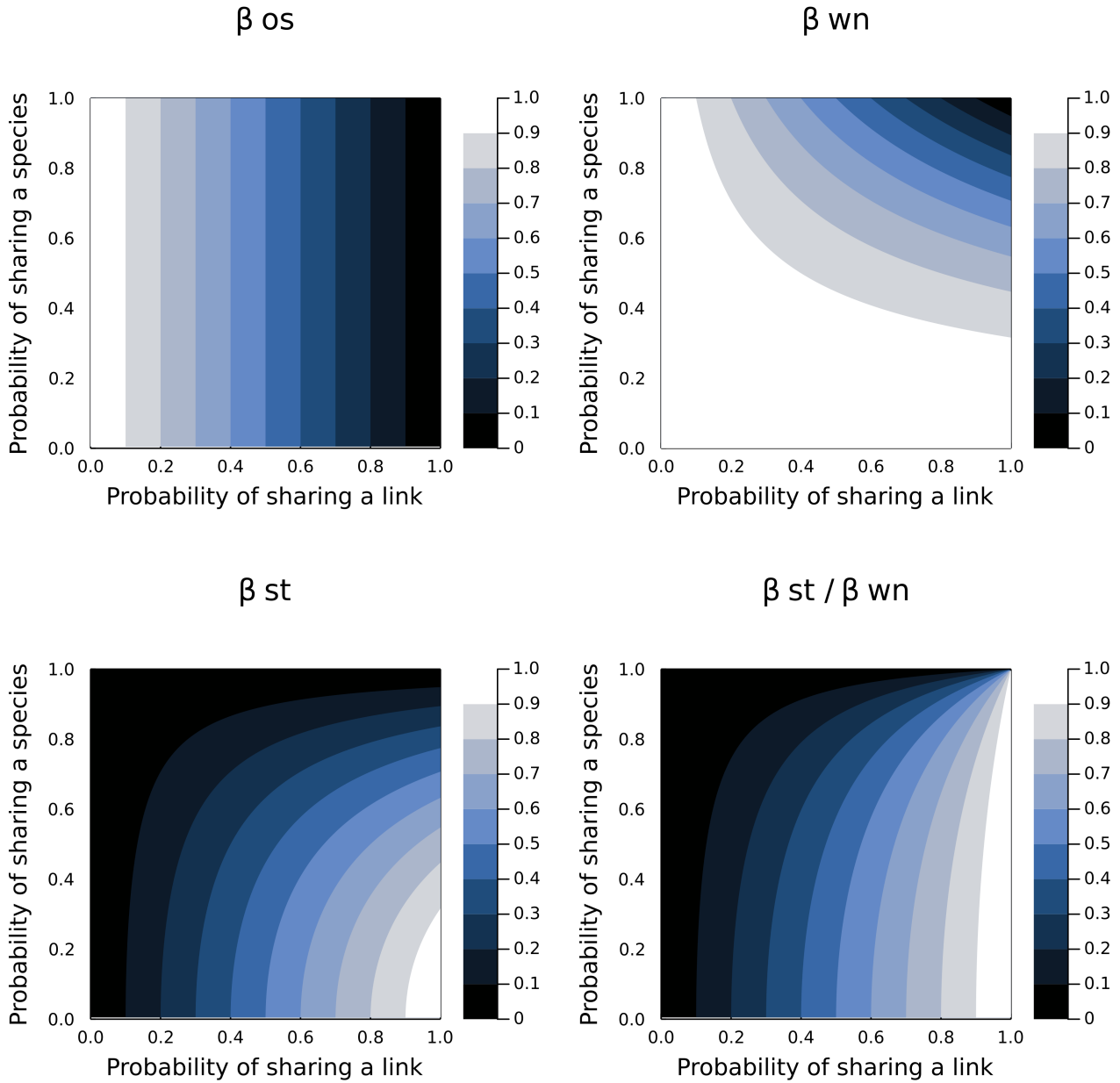


Figure 2: Values of β_{os} , β_{wn} , β_{st} , and β_{st}/β_{wn} as a function of the probability q or sharing a link (x-axis), and the probability p of sharing a species (y-axis). Larger values indicate *more* dissimilarity, such that for $p = q = 1$ the dissimilarity as measured by $\beta_{wn} = 0$, and for $p = q = 0$ the dissimilarity as measured by $\beta_{wn} = 1$. As expected, the relative importance of turnover (β_{st}) is maximal when there is no rewiring, and when turnover increases.

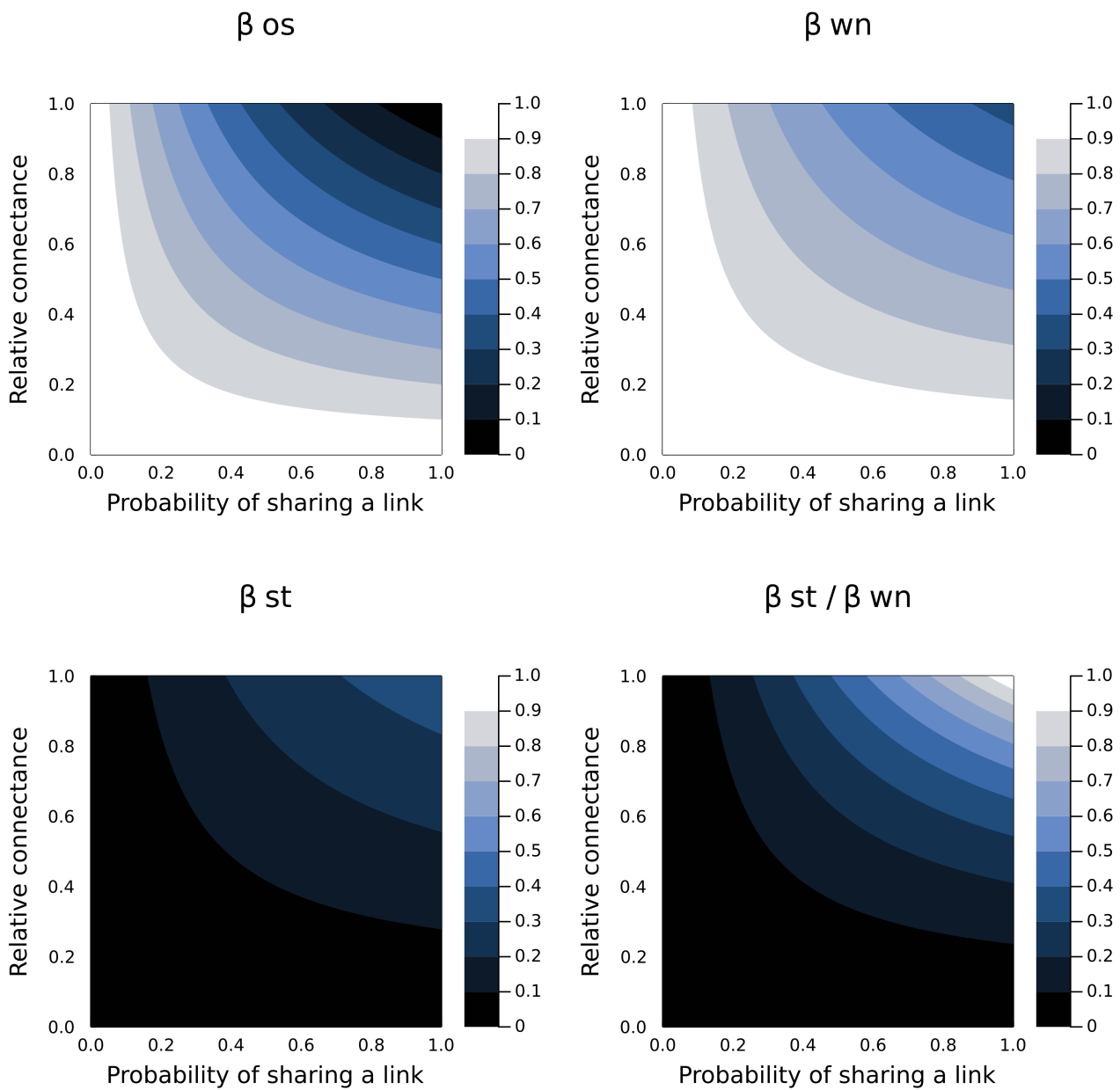


Figure 3: Consequences of changing the ratio of connectances between two equally species-rich networks on the decomposition of network beta-diversity, assuming $p = 0.8$. Networks with stronger differences in connectance will tend to be more similar, because the differences in number of links becomes extreme enough that the chances of all the links in the sparser network being in the denser network increases.

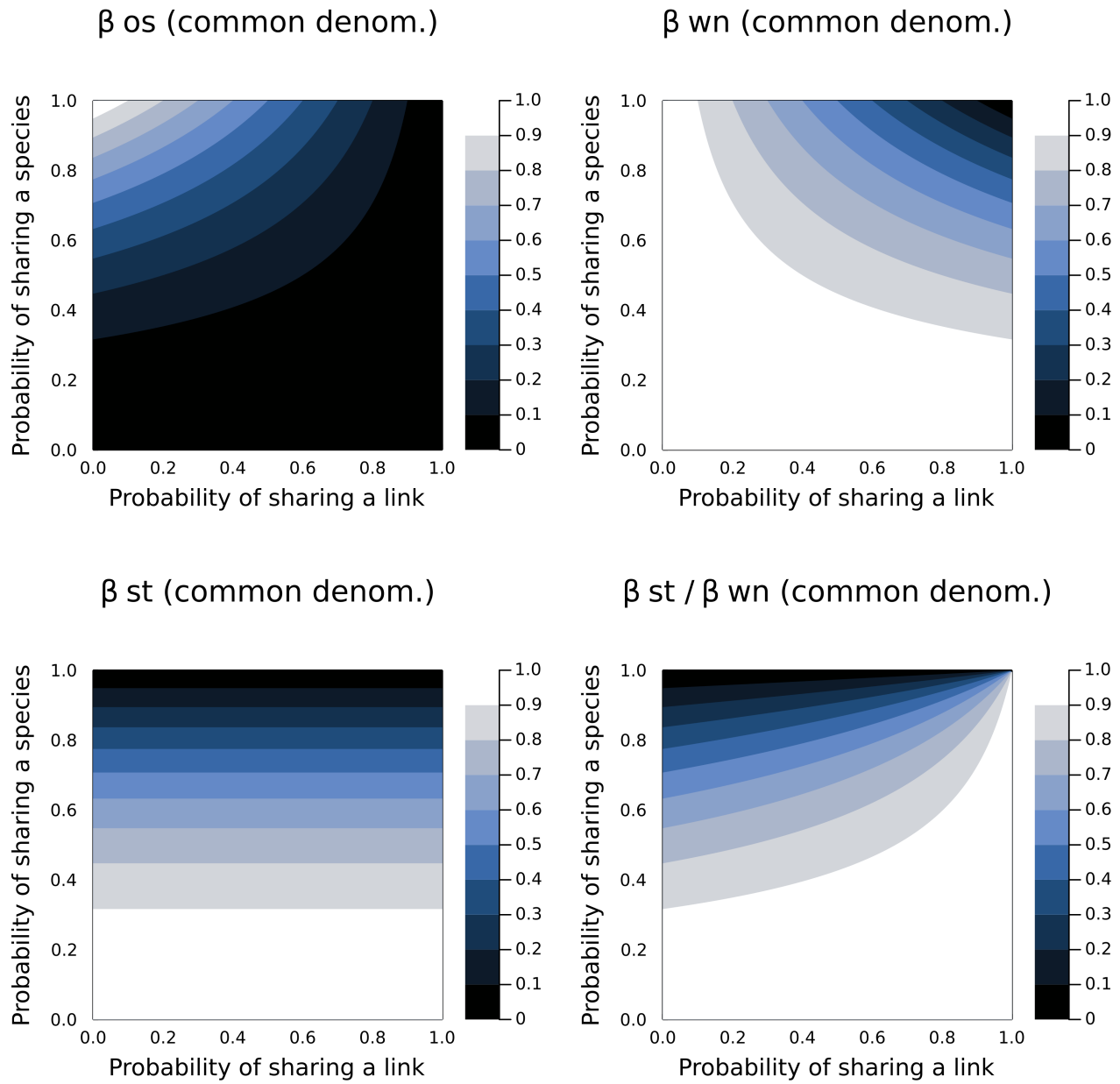


Figure 4: Reproduction of fig. 2 with the alternative denominators proposed by Fründ (2021).