

Appendix 1.

Appendix 1

Table 1: Data sources

From column one to column six, the following information is included: (1) species name, (2) data source, (3) the number, type and duration of sampling, (4) the period of the study, (5) feeding location, and (6) the area of the study. Interrogant means that not explicit information is given in the original reference. *NI* are pollinators species identified to family level, with the exception of *NI13*, which is not identified to the family level. This table includes the mutualistic and antagonistic community with a total of 220 species (180 pollinators, 26 seed-dispersers, and 14 herbivores species) from which plant community data were obtained (170 plant species). *RBD* means Doñana Biological Reserve. The relative importance of each pollinator, seed-disperser and herbivore on each plant species was assessed in the following way: 1) plant-pollinator: the frequency of occurrence of pollinator species *j* visiting each plant species *i* [1], 2) plant-seed-disperser: the frequency of occurrence by the seeds of each plant species in the total number of faeces sampled in each bird species [2], and 3) plant-herbivore: the frequency of occurrence of each plant species in the number of stomach contents analyzed for each herbivore species [3].

Table 1

Species Name	Author	Methods	Period	Locality	Area
Heliotaurus ruficollis	[1]; [4]	plot weekly visited between 1982 and 1984	year round	RBD	4 ha.
Bruchidae (NI1)	"	"	"	"	"
Anthaxia parallela	"	"	"	"	"
A. Dimidiata	"	"	"	"	"
Acmaeodera sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Malthodes sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Cantharidae(NI2)	"	"	"	"	"
Nustera distigma	"	"	"	"	"
Delius sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Cerambycidae(NI3)	"	"	"	"	"
Palleira femorata	"	"	"	"	"
Tropinota squalida	"	"	"	"	"
Coptocephala unifasciata	"	"	"	"	"
C. scopolina	"	"	"	"	"
Tychius sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Curculionidae(NI4)	"	"	"	"	"
Lobonyx aeneus	"	"	"	"	"
Anthrenus sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Attagenus sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Cardiophorus bipunctatus	"	"	"	"	"
Helodidae(NI5)	"	"	"	"	"
Malachius sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Malachiidae(NI6)	"	"	"	"	"
Melilidae(NI7)	"	"	"	"	"
Mylabris sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Chasmatopterus sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Hymenoplia sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Mordellistena sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Nitidulidae(NI8)	"	"	"	"	"
Oedemeridae(NI9)	"	"	"	"	"
Bombylius argentifrons	"	"	"	"	"

Bombylius ater	"	"	"	"	"
Bombylius fulvescens	"	"	"	"	"
Bombylius torquatus	"	"	"	"	"
Dischistus senex	"	"	"	"	"
Conophorus fuminervis	"	"	"	"	"
Lomatia infernalis	"	"	"	"	"
Exoprosopa italica	"	"	"	"	"
Petrorossia sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Phthiria sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Calliphoridae(NI9)	"	"	"	"	"
Eristalis tenax	"	"	"	"	"
E. arbustorum	"	"	"	"	"
E. pratorum	"	"	"	"	"
Eristalodes taeniops	"	"	"	"	"
Episyrphus balteatus	"	"	"	"	"
E. auricollis	"	"	"	"	"
Chrysotoxum intermedium	"	"	"	"	"
Lathyrophthalmus aeneus	"	"	"	"	"
Lathyrophthalmus quinquelineatus	"	"	"	"	"
Melanostoma mellinum	"	"	"	"	"
Metasyrphus corollae	"	"	"	"	"
Sphaerophoria scripta	"	"	"	"	"
Sphaerophoria rueppelli	"	"	"	"	"
Syritta pipiens	"	"	"	"	"
Paragus tibialis	"	"	"	"	"
Volucella elegans	"	"	"	"	"
Tachinidae(NI10)	"	"	"	"	"
Andrena bicolor subsp. nigrosterne	"	"	"	"	"
Andrena bimaculata	"	"	"	"	"
Andrena assimilis subsp. gallica	"	"	"	"	"
Andrena hispania	"	"	"	"	"
A. nigroaenea	"	"	"	"	"
A. squalida	"	"	"	"	"
Andrena sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Panurgus sp.	"	"	"	"	"

Amegilla fasciata	"	"	"	"	"
Amegilla 4-fasciata	"	"	"	"	"
Anthophora acervorum	"	"	"	"	"
Anthophora dispar	"	"	"	"	"
Anthophora sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Epeolus fallax	"	"	"	"	"
Eucera hispaliensis	"	"	"	"	"
Ceratina cucurbitina	"	"	"	"	"
C. cyanea	"	"	"	"	"
C. mocsaryi	"	"	"	"	"
Nomada mutabilis	"	"	"	"	"
Tetralonia berlandi	"	"	"	"	"
Xylocopa cantabrita	"	"	"	"	"
Xylocopa violacea	"	"	"	"	"
Apis mellifera	"	"	"	"	"
Bombus lucorum	"	"	"	"	"
Colletes acutus	"	"	"	"	"
Colletes caspicus subsp. dusmeti	"	"	"	"	"
Colletes fodiens subsp. hispanicus	"	"	"	"	"
Colletes Succincta	"	"	"	"	"
Colletes sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum aegyptiellum	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum albocinctum	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum callizonium	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum immunitum	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum littorale	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum pallens	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum prasinum	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum punctatissimum	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum villosulum	"	"	"	"	"
Lasioglossum sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Halictus 4-cinctus	"	"	"	"	"
Halictus fulvipes	"	"	"	"	"
Halictus gemmeus	"	"	"	"	"
Halictus scabiosa	"	"	"	"	"

Halictus seladonia-smaragdulus	”	”	”	”	”
Sphecodes hirtellus	”	”	”	”	”
Sphecodes pellucidus	”	”	”	”	”
Anthidiellum strigatum	”	”	”	”	”
Stelis signata	”	”	”	”	”
Megachile maritima	”	”	”	”	”
Megachile leachella	”	”	”	”	”
Megachile pilidens	”	”	”	”	”
Heriades crenulatus	”	”	”	”	”
Osmia sp.	”	”	”	”	”
Dasypoda cingulata	”	”	”	”	”
Dasypoda iberica	”	”	”	”	”
Eumenes dubius	”	”	”	”	”
Odynerus sp.	”	”	”	”	”
Eumenidae (NI11)	”	”	”	”	”
Camponotus lateralis	”	”	”	”	”
Camponotus sicheli	”	”	”	”	”
Cataglyphis viatica	”	”	”	”	”
Crematogaster auberti	”	”	”	”	”
Lasius niger	”	”	”	”	”
Tapinoma erraticum	”	”	”	”	”
Tapinoma sp.	”	”	”	”	”
Pompilidae (NI12)	”	”	”	”	”
Elis villosa	”	”	”	”	”
Ammophila heydeni	”	”	”	”	”
Bembex flavescens	”	”	”	”	”
Bembex olivacea	”	”	”	”	”
Cerceris arenaria	”	”	”	”	”
Cerceris rybiensis	”	”	”	”	”
Diodontus insidiosus	”	”	”	”	”
Gorytes sp.	”	”	”	”	”
Lindenius luteiventris	”	”	”	”	”
Mellinus arvensis	”	”	”	”	”
Philanthus triangulum	”	”	”	”	”
Philanthus aff. venustus	”	”	”	”	”

Podalonia tydei senilis	"	"	"	"	"
Pryonix kirbii	"	"	"	"	"
Meria tripunctata	"	"	"	"	"
Meria sp.	"	"	"	"	"
Tiphia morio	"	"	"	"	"
Aricia agestis subsp. cramera	"	"	"	"	"
Laeosopis roboris	"	"	"	"	"
Lampides boeticus	"	"	"	"	"
Lycaena phlaeas	"	"	"	"	"
Plebejus argus subsp. hypochionus	"	"	"	"	"
Polyommatus icarus	"	"	"	"	"
Leptotes pirithous	"	"	"	"	"
Gegenes nostrodamus	"	"	"	"	"
Colias crocea	"	"	"	"	"
Gonepteryx cleopatra	"	"	"	"	"
Pieris brassicae	"	"	"	"	"
Artogeia rapae	"	"	"	"	"
Pontia daplidice	"	"	"	"	"
Pyronia cecilia	"	"	"	"	"
Macroglossum stellatarum	"	"	"	"	"
Eilema complana	"	"	"	"	"
Rhodometra sacraria	"	"	"	"	"
NI13	"	"	"	"	"
Hoplodrina ambigua	"	"	"	"	"
Agrotis puta	"	"	"	"	"
Mythimna vitellina	"	"	"	"	"
Metachrostis dardouinii	"	"	"	"	"
Metachrostis velox	"	"	"	"	"
Heliothis armigera	"	"	"	"	"
Heliothis nubigera	"	"	"	"	"
Heliothis peltigera	"	"	"	"	"
Cerocala scapulosa	"	"	"	"	"
Discestra sodae	"	"	"	"	"
Pechipogo plumigeralis	"	"	"	"	"
Autographa gamma	"	"	"	"	"

Spodoptera exigua	”	”	”	”	”
Acrobasis porphyrella	”	”	”	”	”
Pempeliella plumbella	”	”	”	”	”
Psorosa brephiella	”	”	”	”	”
Psorosa genistella	”	”	”	”	”
Evergestis politalis	”	”	”	”	”
Mecyna sp.	”	”	”	”	”
Palpita unionalis	”	”	”	”	”
Udaea martialis	”	”	”	”	”
Sylvia atricapilla	[2]	634 samples (1981-1983)	year round	Hato Ratón	2000 ha.
Sylvia borin	”	153 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Erithacus rubecula	”	289 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Sylvia melanocephala	”	195 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Turdus merula	”	65 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Turdus philomelos	”	11 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Sylvia communis	”	11 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Sylvia hortensis	”	5 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Sylvia cantillans	”	21 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Ficedula hypoleuca	”	48 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	”	14 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Sylvia undata	”	12 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Luscinia megarhynchos	”	46 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Muscicapa striata	”	15 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Sturnus sp.	”	3 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Cyanopica cyanus	”	2 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Carduelis chloris	”	80 samples (1981-1983)	”	”	”
Vulpes vulpes	[5]; [6]	293 fae. pell.(1993-1994)/436 fae./mth.(1982)	year round	Coto del rey	1000 ha.
Eliomys quercinus subsp. lusitanicus	[7]	27 stomach contents., 11 nested (1973)	”	RBD	??
Meles meles	[8]; [9]	250 fa. pell.(1977-1978)	”	”	??
Testudo graeca	[10]	170 faecal pellets (1983-1986)	Spr. & Autm.	”	56 ha.
Dama dama	[3]	484 dir. obs.,74 sto. cnt.(76/81),120 fa.(79/81)	year round	”	6800 ha.
Cervus elaphus	”	534 dir. obs,54 sto. cnt.(76/81),120 fa.(79/81)	”	”	”
Sus scrofa	”	138 dir. obs,65 sto. cnt.(74/81),120 fa.(79/81)	”	”	”
Oryctolagus cuniculus	[11]	130 fresh pellets (1977)	Summer	RBD(Mart.)	??
Lepus capensis	Soriguer (1982-1985), Unp. data.	2123 faecal pellets (1982-85)	year round	RBD	??

Procambarus clarkii	[12]	502 stomachs (1992)	Spring	RBD	??
Genetta genetta	[13]	246 faecal pellets (1985-1986)	year round	RBD	??
Porphyrio porphyrio	[14]	141 stomach contents (1968-1974)	year round	Closed RBD	??
Ardea purpurea	[15]	??(1977-1978)	Summer	PND(lo.Mari)	??
Gallinula chloropus	[16]	??	??	??	??
Anser anser	[17]; [18]	+250 fresh droppings (1981-82 to 1983-1984)	Winter	RBD	??
Burhinus oedicephalus	[19]	55 fresh droppings (1984)	Summer	PND(C.Gua.)	??
Cyphosoma lawsoniae	”	??	??	??	??
Anas acuta	[20]	44 fresh droppings (1998-1999)	Winter	V. la Palma	4567 ha.
Anas clypeata	”	38 fresh droppings (1998-1999)	”	”	”
Anas crecca	”	24 fresh droppings (1998-1999)	”	”	”
Anas platyrhynchos	”	87 fresh droppings (1998-1999)	”	”	”
Anas strepera	”	17 fresh droppings (1998-1999)	”	”	”
Fulica atra	”	146 fresh droppings (1998-1999)	”	”	”

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Table 2: Plant community

Table 2 represents the plant community ordered by decreasing number of total number of links (k_{out}). From column one to column six, the following information is included: (1) plant species name, (2) k_{out} , is the number of links, (3) k^+_{out} , is the number of mutualist links, (4) k^-_{out} , is the number of antagonist links, (5) T_M/T_A is the mutualist to antagonist ratio of each plant species, and (6) is the number of modules in which each plant species is embedded. *Genera sp.* means species identified to *genera* level. *Subsp.* means subspecies in the Doñana Biological Reserve. It is interesting to note that this table includes the mutualist and antagonist links for each one of the 170 plant species obtained from the 220 species (180 pollinators, 26 seed-dispersers, and 14 herbivores species) analyzed in the literature.

Table 2

Species Name	k_{out}	k_{out}^+	k_{out}^-	T_M/T_A	N°Modules
Daphne gnidium	93	93	0	94	0
Rubus ulmifolius	41	36	5	6.16	180
Cistus salvifolius	29	27	2	9.33	54
Cistus libanotis	29	29	0	30	0
Rosmarinus officinalis	25	21	4	4.4	84
Thymus mastichina	23	22	1	11.5	22
Halimium halimifolium	23	19	4	4	76
Calluna vulgaris	23	22	1	11.5	22
Smilax aspera	21	21	0	22	0
Asparagus aphyllus	21	21	0	22	0
Hypochaeris italicum subsp. serotinum	19	19	0	20	0
Armeria velutina	19	19	0	20	0
Pistacia lentiscus	18	16	2	5.6	32
Lavandula stoechas	18	17	1	9	17
Myrtus communis	16	14	2	5	28
Osyris quadripartita	15	15	0	16	0
Phillyrea angustifolia	14	13	1	7	13
Erica ciliaris	14	13	1	7	13
Rhamnus lycioides	13	13	0	14	0
Halimium calycinum	13	12	1	6.5	12
Scirpus maritimus	12	1	11	0.16	11
Olea europaea subsp. sylvestris	12	10	2	3.66	20
Lonicera periclymenum	10	10	0	11	0
Osyris alba	9	8	1	4.5	8
Chamaerops humilis	8	5	3	1.5	15
Ulex minor	7	6	1	3.5	6
Stauracanthus genistoides	6	4	2	1.66	8
Cynodon dactylon	6	1	5	0.33	5
Arthrocnemum sp.	6	6	0	7	0
Scirpoides holoschoenus	5	1	4	0.4	4
Rumex bucephalophorus	5	1	4	0.4	4
Leontodon taraxacoides	5	1	4	0.4	4
Crataegus monogyna	5	4	1	2.5	4
Anagallis arvensis	5	1	4	0.4	4
Ulex parviflorus	4	4	0	5	0
Tamus communis	4	4	0	5	0
Pyrus bourgaeana	4	2	2	1	4
Pteridium aquilinum	4	0	4	0.2	0
Panicum repens	4	1	3	0.5	3
Juncus maritimus	4	0	4	0.2	0
Typha angustifolia	3	0	3	0.25	0
Rubia peregrina	3	3	0	4	0
Quercus suber	3	0	3	0.25	0
Juncus effusus	3	0	3	0.25	0
Hordeum marinum	3	0	3	0.25	0

Halimium apeninnum subsp. stoechadifolium	3	3	0	4	0
Corema album	3	2	1	1.5	2
Chamaemelum mixtum	3	0	3	0.25	0
Carex divisa	3	1	2	0.66	2
Briza maxima	3	1	2	0.66	2
Asphodelus aestivus	3	0	3	0.25	0
Anthoxanthum ovatum	3	1	2	0.66	2
Agrostis stolonifera	3	0	3	0.25	0
Xolantha guttata	2	0	2	0.33	0
Vulpia sp.	2	1	1	1	1
Vulpia alopecurus	2	0	2	0.33	0
Typha sp.	2	1	1	1	1
Trifolium sp.	2	0	2	0.33	0
Senecio sp.	2	0	2	0.33	0
Scirpus setaceus	2	0	2	0.33	0
Scirpus litoralis	2	0	2	0.33	0
Sarcocornia perennis	2	0	2	0.33	0
Rumex sp.	2	0	2	0.33	0
Ranunculus sp.	2	1	1	1	1
Polypogon maritimus	2	1	1	1	1
Plantago coronopus	2	0	2	0.33	0
Phragmites australis	2	0	2	0.33	0
Paspalum sp.	2	1	1	1	1
Oryza sativa	2	0	2	0.33	0
Ononis sp.	2	1	1	1	1
Malva parviflora	2	0	2	0.33	0
Malcolmia lacera	2	1	1	1	1
Lotus sp.	2	1	1	1	1
Lolium sp.	2	0	2	0.33	0
Lepiota sp.	2	0	2	0.33	0
Juniperus phoenicea	2	2	0	3	0
Juncus heterophyllus	2	0	2	0.33	0
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	2	0	2	0.33	0
Cytisus grandiflorus	2	1	1	1	1
Cytinus hypocistis	2	0	2	0.33	0
Cyperus longus	2	0	2	0.33	0
Bromus sp.	2	0	2	0.33	0
Arbutus unedo	2	0	2	0.33	0
Urginea maritima	1	0	1	0.5	0
Ulex australis	1	0	1	0.5	0
Trifolium repens	1	0	1	0.5	0
Tolpis barbata	1	0	2	0.33	0
Teesdalia coronopifolia	1	0	1	0.5	0
Sporobolus sp.	1	1	0	2	0
Spergula arvensis	1	1	0	2	0
Sparganium erectum	1	1	0	2	0
Silene nocturna	1	1	0	2	0
Serapias lingua	1	0	2	0.33	0
Senecio jacobaea	1	0	1	0.5	0

Scirpus sp.	1	1	0	2	0
Scirpus lacustris subsp. lacustris	1	0	1	0.5	0
Scilla peruviana	1	0	1	0.5	0
Salix alba	1	0	1	0.5	0
Sagina apetala	1	0	1	0.5	0
Reseda media	1	1	0	2	0
Ranunculus sceleratus	1	1	0	2	0
Ranunculus sardous	1	1	0	2	0
Ranunculus peltatus subsp. baudotii	1	0	1	0.5	0
Ranunculus peltatus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Ranunculus bulbosus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Pseudoscabiosa diandra	1	0	1	0.5	0
Potamogeton polygonifolius	1	0	1	0.5	0
Poa trivialis	1	0	1	0.5	0
Poaceae	1	0	1	0.5	0
Poa annua	1	0	1	0.5	0
Plantago sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Pinus pinea	1	0	1	0.5	0
Phragmites sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Phalaris sp.	1	1	0	2	0
Paspalum vaginatum	1	0	1	0.5	0
Ornithopus sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Ornithopus sativus	1	1	0	2	0
Myriophyllum verticillatum	1	0	1	0.5	0
Malcolmia sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Lotus subbiflorus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Lotus hispidus	1	1	0	2	0
Loeflingia baetica	1	0	1	0.5	0
Linaria sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Leontodon maroccanus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Lemna minor	1	0	1	0.5	0
Lathyrus annuus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Lagurus ovatus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Juniperus oxycedrus subsp. macrocarpa	1	0	1	0.5	0
Juncus striatus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Juncus sp.	1	1	0	2	0
Hypochaeris glabra	1	0	1	0.5	0
Hypericum elodes	1	0	1	0.5	0
Holcus sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Glyceria sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Glyceria declinata	1	0	1	0.5	0
Genista triacanthos	1	0	1	0.5	0
Frankenia laevis	1	0	1	0.5	0
Foeniculum vulgare	1	1	0	2	0
Evax pygmaea	1	0	1	0.5	0
Erodium cicutarium	1	1	0	2	0
Erica sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Erica scoparia	1	0	1	0.5	0

Eleocharis palustris	1	0	1	0.5	0
Eleocharis multicaulis	1	0	1	0.5	0
Echium sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Crocus serotinus subsp. salzmännii	1	0	1	0.5	0
Cressa cretica	1	0	2	0.33	0
Corynephorus sp.	1	1	0	2	0
Chamaemelum fuscatum	1	1	0	2	0
Chaetopogon fasciculatus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Ceratophyllum demersum	1	0	1	0.5	0
Carex sp.	1	0	1	0.5	0
Carex distans	1	0	1	0.5	0
Carduus sp.	1	1	0	2	0
Carduus pycnocephalus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Carduus meoanthus	1	1	0	2	0
Callitriche platycarpa	1	0	1	0.5	0
Bromus matritensis	1	1	0	2	0
Bromus diandrus	1	0	1	0.5	0
Briza minor	1	1	0	2	0
Avena longiglumis	1	0	1	0.5	0
Astragalus pelecinus	1	1	0	2	0
Artemisia campestris	1	0	1	0.5	0
Armeria pungens	1	0	1	0.5	0
Armeria gaditana	1	0	1	0.5	0
Anthemis mixta	1	0	1	0.5	0
Anthemis cotula	1	0	1	0.5	0
Andryala arenaria	1	1	0	2	0
Ammophila arenaria	1	0	1	0.5	0
Agrostis sp.	1	1	0	2	0

Simulations

Our results in the main text were derived under the assumption that animal densities are fixed. Here we relax this assumption by considering population dynamics of plants (P_i), mutualists (M_i), and antagonists (A_i). The model reads:

$$\frac{dP_i}{dt} = \left((r_{P_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_M} m_{ij} M_j) (1 - \frac{P_i}{K_{P_i}}) - \sum_{j=1}^{N_A} a_{ij} A_j \right) P_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_P \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dM_i}{dt} = \left((r_{M_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_P} m_{ij} P_j) (1 - \frac{M_i}{K_{M_i}}) \right) M_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_M \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dA_i}{dt} = \left((r_{A_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_P} a_{ij} P_j) (1 - \frac{M_i}{K_{A_i}}) \right) A_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_A \quad (3)$$

N_P , N_M , and N_A represent the total number of plants, mutualists, and antagonists, respectively. Other parameters have the same meaning as those in the main text. In the main text we assumed that animal densities are relatively stable and we treat them as fixed parameters. The rationale for this was the observation that most pollinators, seed dispersers and antagonists in the Doñana Biological Reserve are highly mobile and they can use, besides local plants, resources from outside the reserve as well as other allochthonous resources. Thus, r_{M_i} and r_{A_i} for the mutualistic and herbivore community in the equations (2) and (3), respectively, mean that animals can have an intrinsic growth rate independent of the local interactions with the plant community. We remark that if there is no interaction between plant species i and mutualist (antagonist) species j then $m_{ij} = 0$ ($a_{ij} = 0$).

We have simulated a range of log-normal distributions for initial abundances and interaction strengths. Initial abundance is independent of the mutualist to antagonist ratio per plant. We let the system given by equations (1), (2) and (3) evolve in time until $T = 100$ (for which the dynamics are sufficiently close to an equilibrium point). The critical threshold for persistence is the same as that in the main text (number of plants with density in the equilibrium > 0.001). For simulations we used the Runge-Kutta method for the numerical integration of the ODEs, with absolute and relative error tolerances during the integration process of 10^{-15} . A threshold given by 10^{-9} is the one we have found to be good enough for both avoiding numerical artefacts in the results, and offering an acceptable speed of computation. We have explored several other threshold values and results, but the results remain qualitatively similar (see Fig. A1).

The main conclusion from this simulation is that the results in the case where the interaction strength is correlated with the mutualistic to antagonistic ratio remain

qualitatively similar to those obtained from the case when all species are ecologically equivalent (cp. left column of Figure 3 in the main text with the left column of Figure A1: (1) observed topology increases diversity and decreases the difference in persistence when networks are either topological or weighted; (2) the observed topological networks have very low persistence when they are obligate mutualistic networks (low values of r). Persistence in weighted networks is higher and more similar to the topological networks for large r values (i.e., compare b, c, and d in Fig. A1 with b, c and d in Fig. 3 of the main text).

Figure Legends

- [Fig. A1] This figure is analogous to Figure 3 in the main text except population dynamics of all species are considered. Simulation given here are based on population dynamics (1)-(3) with the same per capita population growth rates with $r = r_{Pi} = r_{Mi} = r_{Ai}$. a and b represent persistence values for the observed topology ($a = m = 0.0005$, solid circles represent the observed data averaged after 25 replicates) and for the correlated (a) and uncorrelated (b) scenarios (strong interactions according to a log-normal interaction strengths distribution with $\bar{m} = \bar{a} = 0.04 \pm 0.75$, open circles represent data averaged after 25 replicates). c and d represent persistence values for the randomized topology ($a = m = 0.0005$, solid circles represent the observed data averaged after 25 replicates) and for the correlated (a) and uncorrelated (b) scenarios (strong interactions according to a log-normal interaction strengths distribution with $\bar{m} = \bar{a} = 0.04 \pm 0.75$, open circles represent data averaged after 25 replicates).

Figure

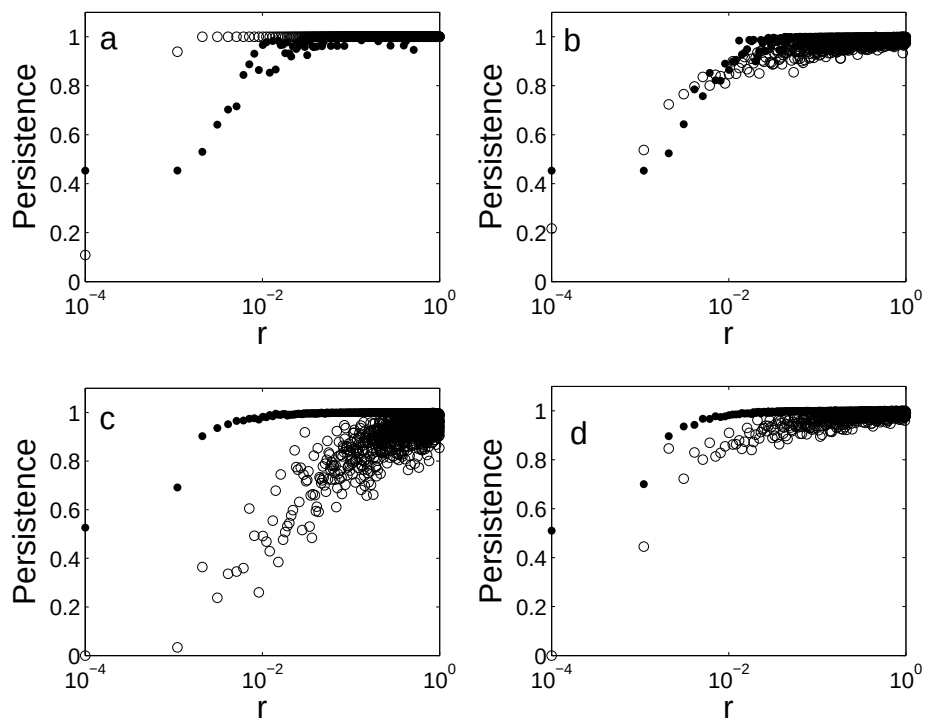


Fig. A1