

Seedling traits of two promising native grasses at early developmental stages

Magda Garbowski, Cynthia Brown, Danielle Johnston
Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program Annual Meeting
February 6, 2018



Traits and ecological processes

Growth Rate	Specific Leaf Area	Leaf Dry Matter Content	Height
g/day	cm ² /g	Dry mass/saturated mass (g/g)	cm

Root Mass Fraction	Specific Root Length	Root Diameter	Total Root Length
Root mass /Total plant mass (g/g)	Length of roots / weight of roots (cm/g)	Average root diameter (mm)	Total root length (cm)

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- Positively associated with shade tolerance , negatively associated with drought tolerance (Suding 2003)	- High SLA has been linked to efficient carbon capture that leads to rapid growth and competitive ability - Low SLA has been linked to leaf longevity and stress tolerance	- High leaf dry matter content has been linked with nutrient conservation strategies (Bochet 2015)	- Competitive ability, growth strategies

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- High RMF has been linked to survival in invaded systems (Leger 2015, 2017) - High RMF has been linked to increased competitive ability	- High SRL has been linked to high above ground growth rates (Laughlin 2010) and competitive ability (Funk 2016)	- High root diameter has been related to stress tolerance (Bennett 2016)	- Higher total root length has been linked to greater competitive abilities (Ravenek 2016)

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Seedling traits

- Seed and seedling traits can greatly inform recruitment outcomes (Larson 2015)
- Traits at early stages of growth may influence resource preemption and longer-term competitive advantages (Pattison & Goldstein 1998, Hely & Roxburgh 2005)
- Competitive advantages based on growth rates may be gained in the first 2-3 weeks post-germination (Reichmann et al. 2016)




Among population variation may influence community structure and ecosystem function (Des Roches, 2017)

nature
ecology & evolution

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0402-5>

The ecological importance of intraspecific variation

Simone Des Roches ^{1*}, David M. Post², Nash E. Turley³, Joseph K. Bailey⁴, Andrew P. Hendry⁵, Michael T. Kinnison⁶, Jennifer A. Schweitzer⁴ and Eric P.alkovacs¹

Review

Cell
PRESS



Research Article

The return of the variance: intraspecific variability in community ecology

Cyrille Violle^{1,2}, Brian J. Enquist^{1,3}, Brian J. McGill⁴, Lin Jiang⁵, Cécile H. Albert^{6,7}, Catherine Hulshof¹, Vincent Jung^{8,9} and Julie Messier¹

Trait variation along elevation gradients in a dominant woody shrub is population-specific and driven by plasticity

Alix A. Pfennigwerth*, Joseph K. Bailey and Jennifer A. Schweitzer

Basic and Applied Ecology

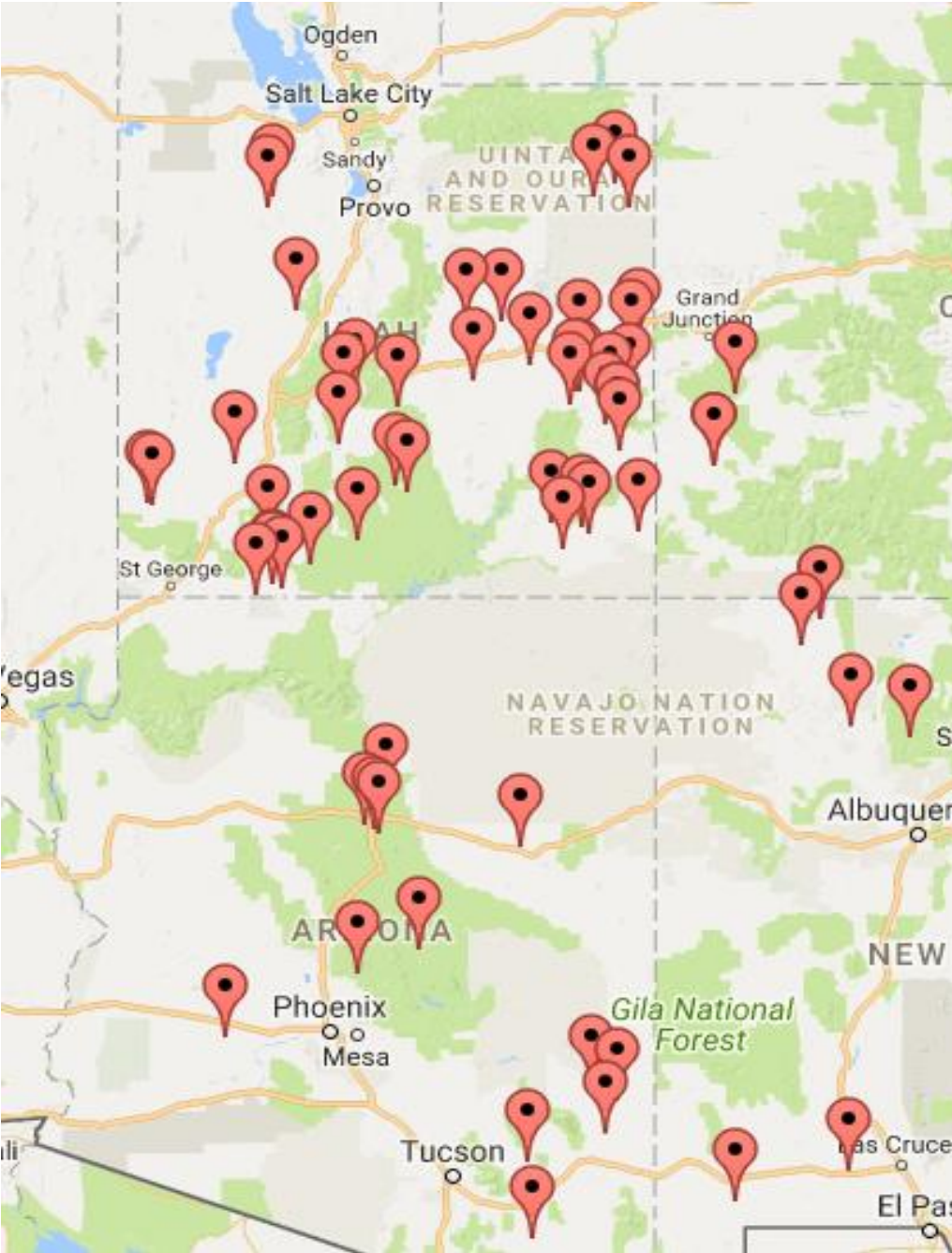
me 10, Issue 6, September 2009, Pages 535-543



Comparing intra- and inter-specific effects on litter decomposition in an old-field ecosystem

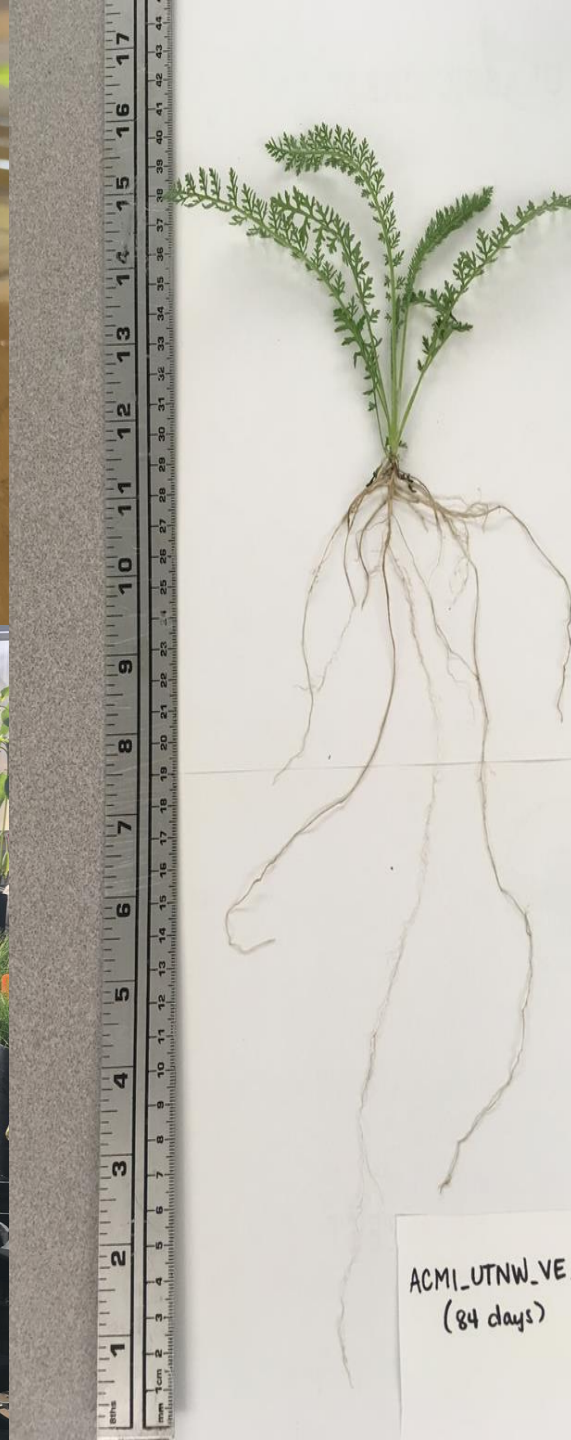
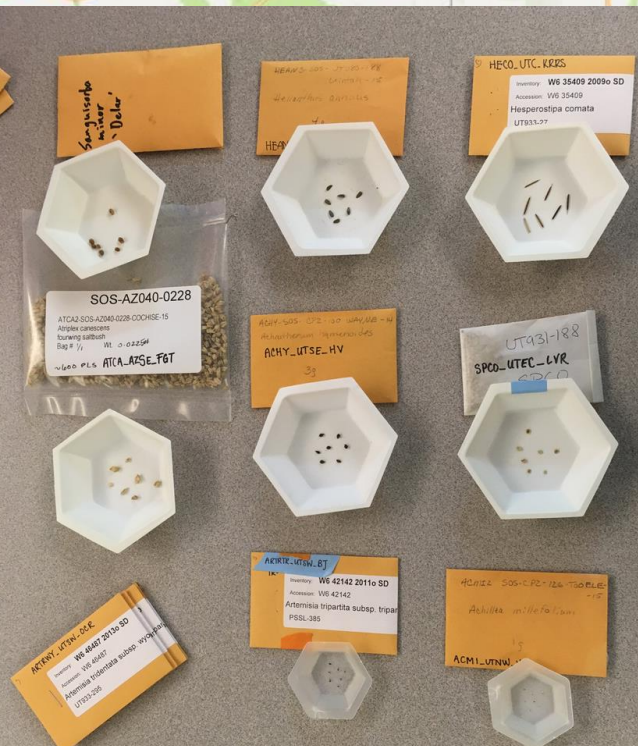
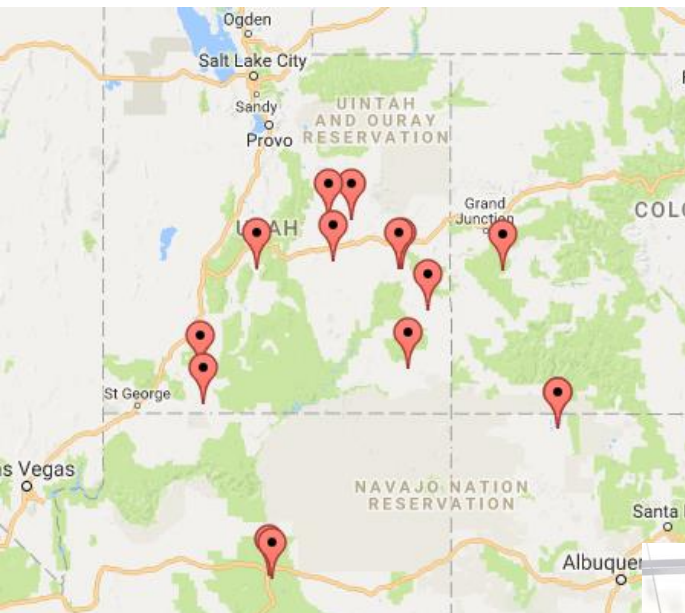
Gregory M. Crutsinger ^a  , Nathan J. Sanders ^a, Aimée T. Classen ^{a, b}

Species and populations



Species	Pops
Asters	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> (Yarrow)	3
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> (Sagebrush)	6
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Sunflower)	4
<i>Heterotheca villosa</i> (False Golden Aster)	4
<i>Dieteria canescens</i> (Tansy Aster)	5
<i>Packera multilobata</i> (Lobeleaf groundsel)	6
Grasses	
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> (Slender wheatgrass)	4
<i>Hesperostipa comata</i> (Needle and thread)	5
<i>Muhlenbergia porterii</i> (Bush Muhly)	3
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> (Six-week fescue)	5
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> (Cheatgrass)	5
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> (Crested wheatgrass)	5
Other	
<i>Plantago patagonica</i> (Plantago)	6

Methods

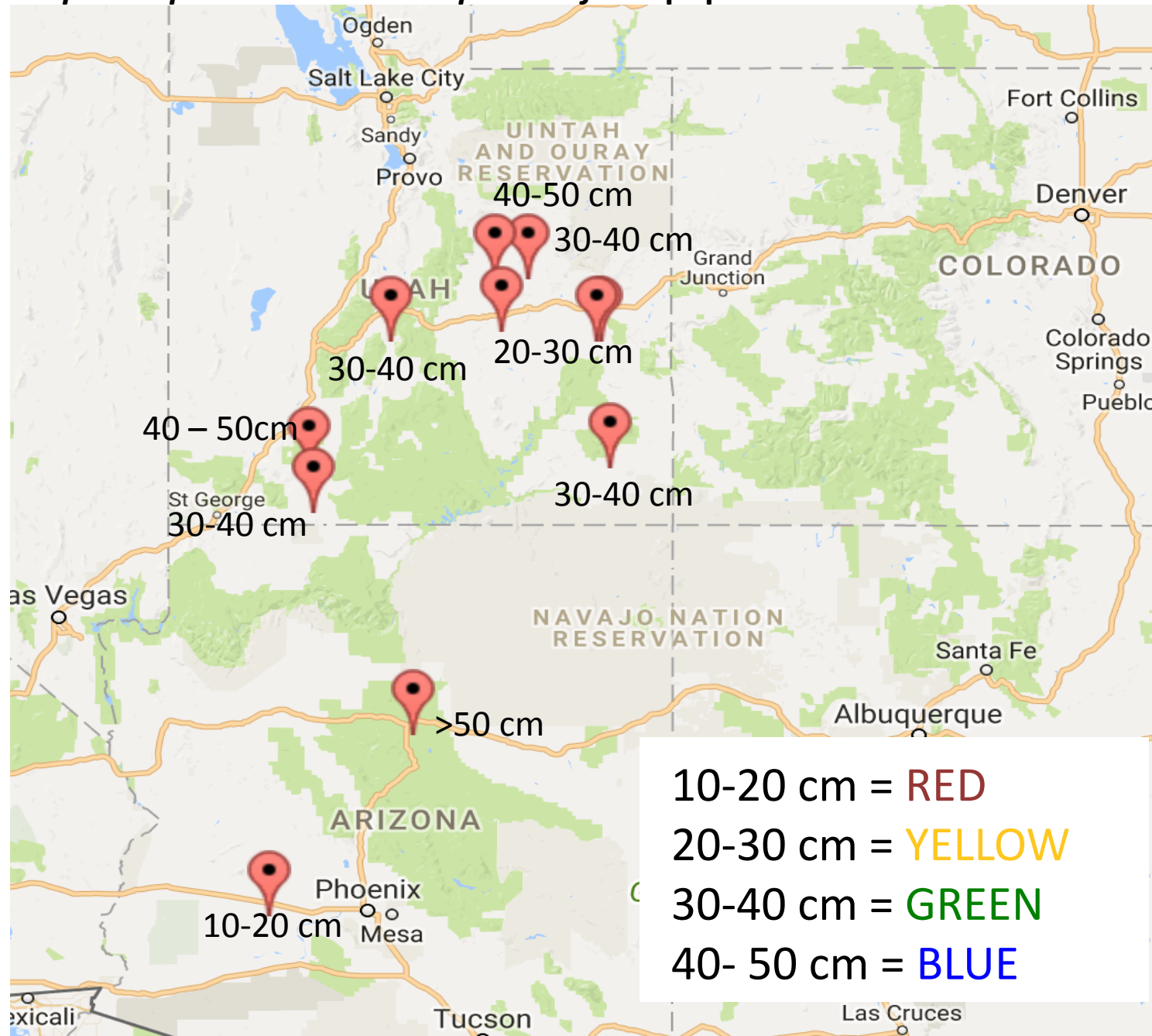


Hesperostipa comata and *Vulpia octoflora* populations

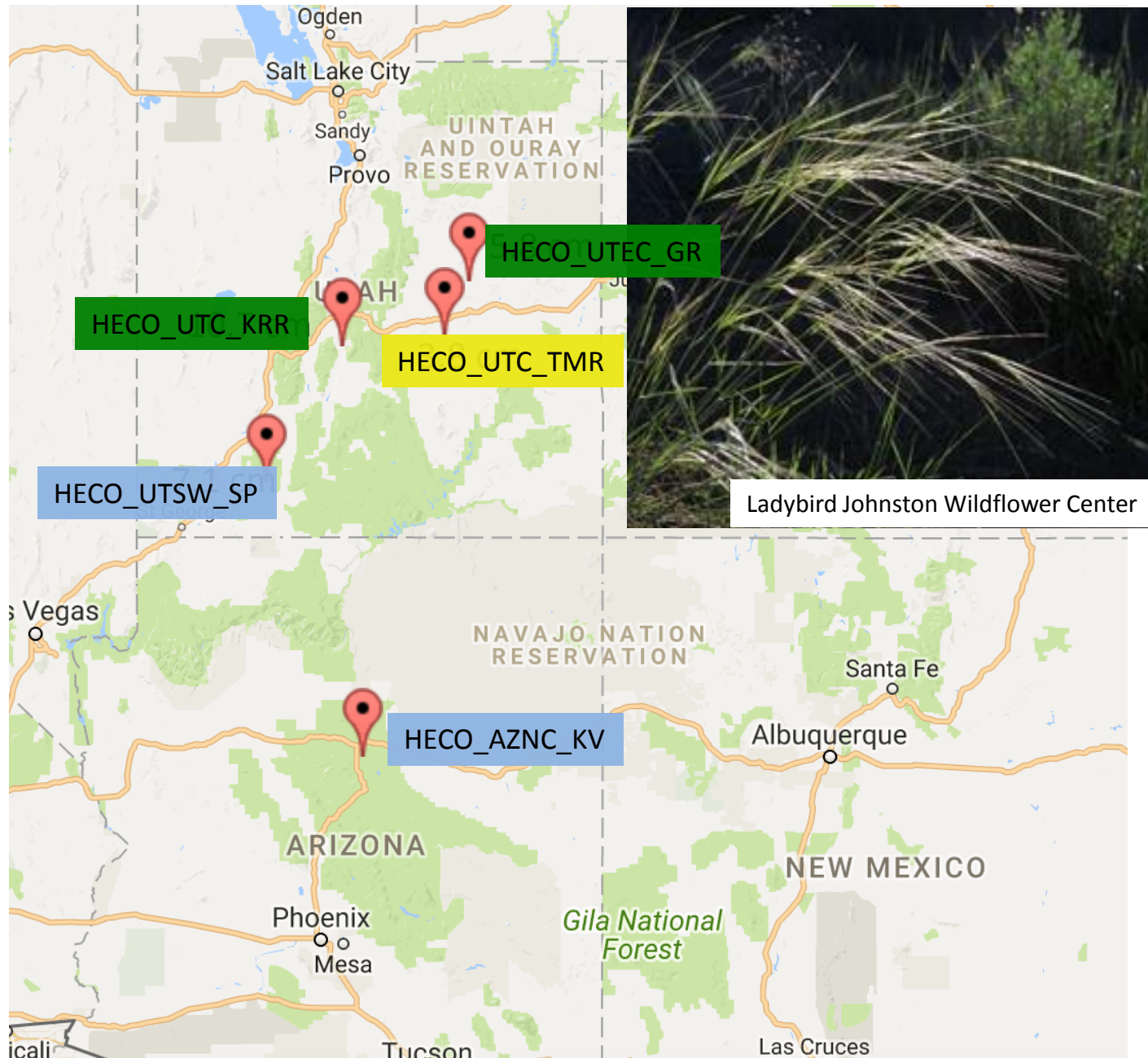


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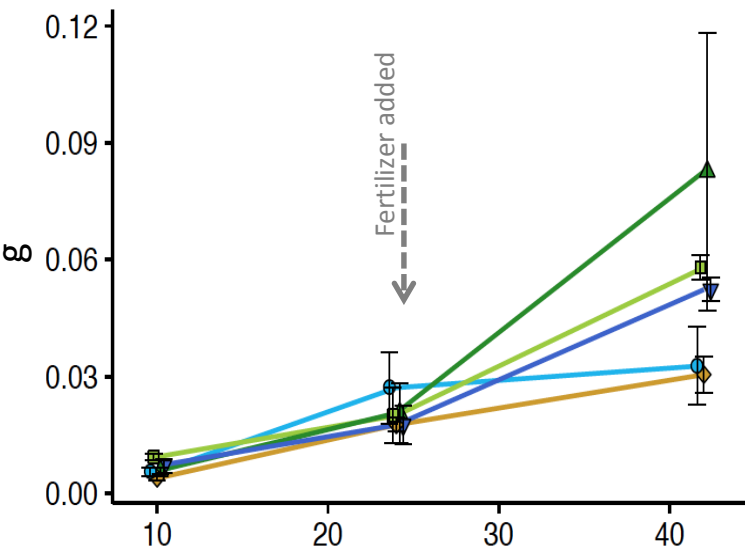


Hesperostipa comata – Needle and thread

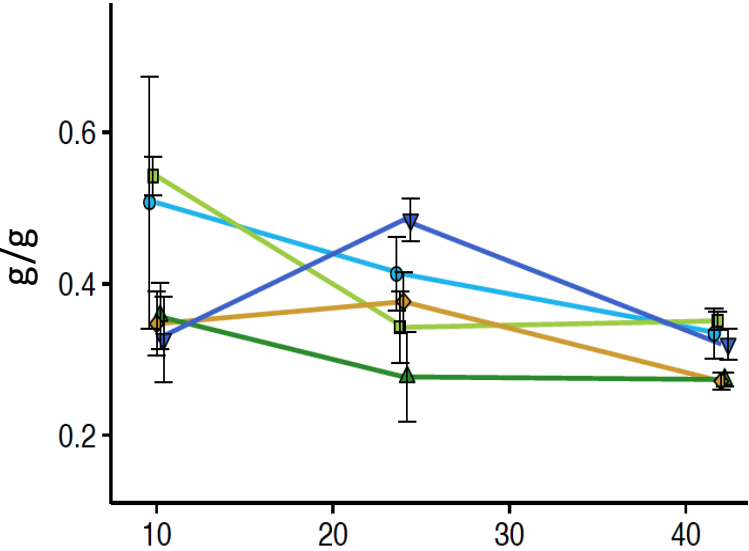


Hesperostipa comata – Needle and thread grass

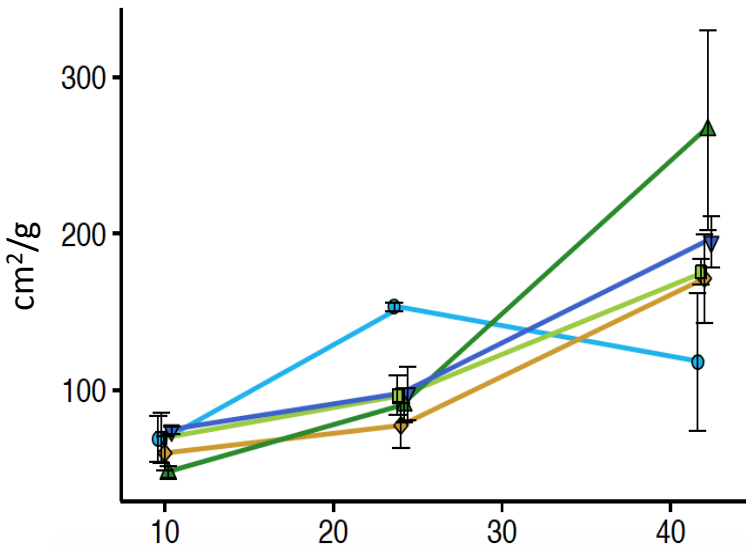
H. comata – Total Weight



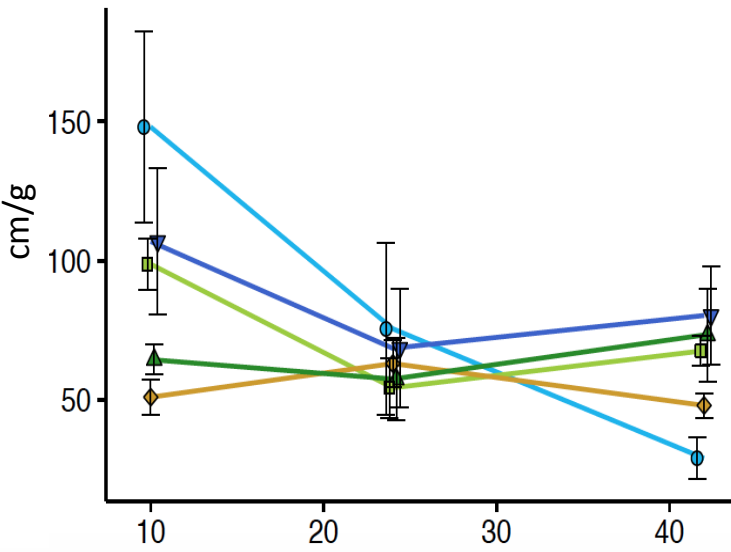
H. comata – Root Mass Ratio



H. comata – Specific leaf area



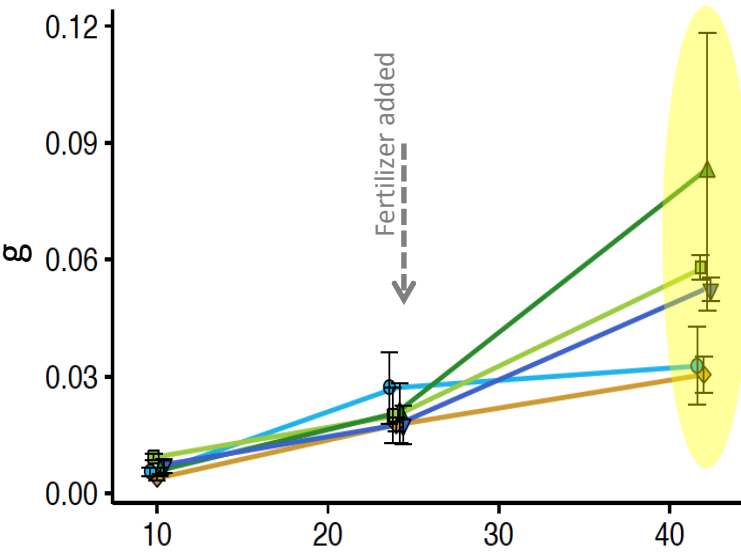
H. comata – Specific root length



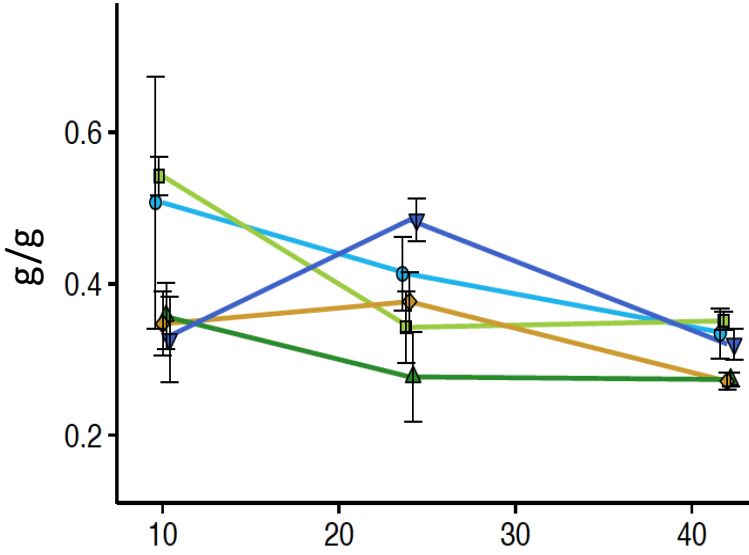
- Population
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- 20-30 cm = YELLOW
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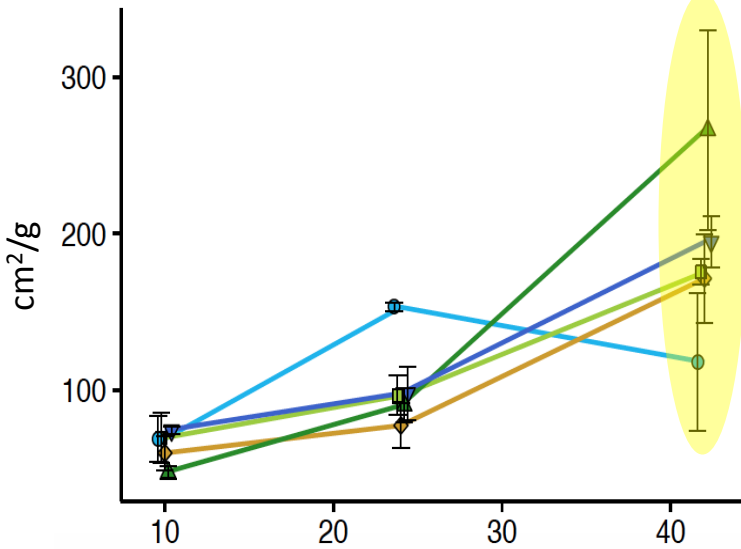
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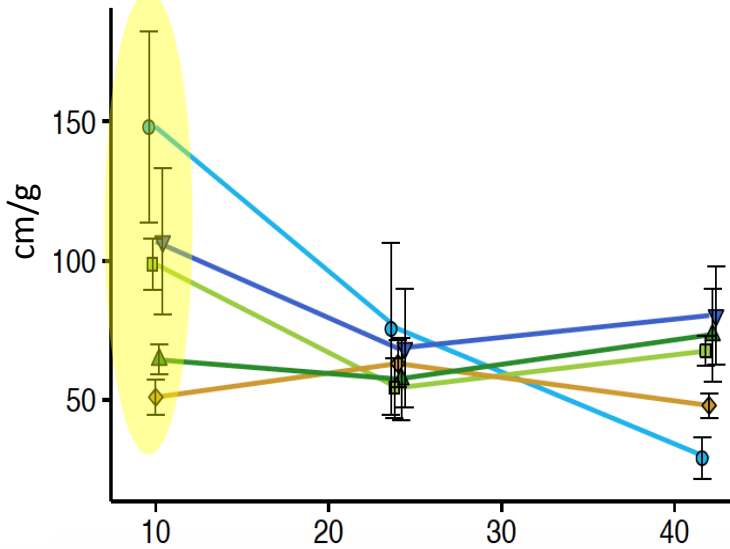
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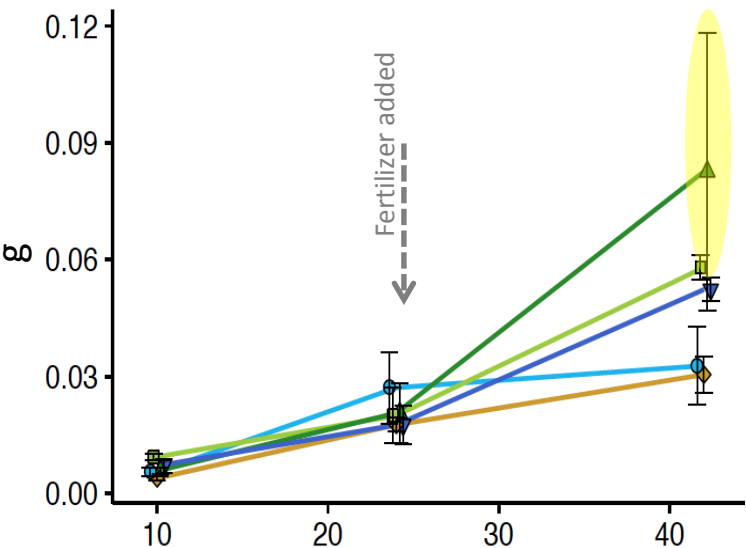
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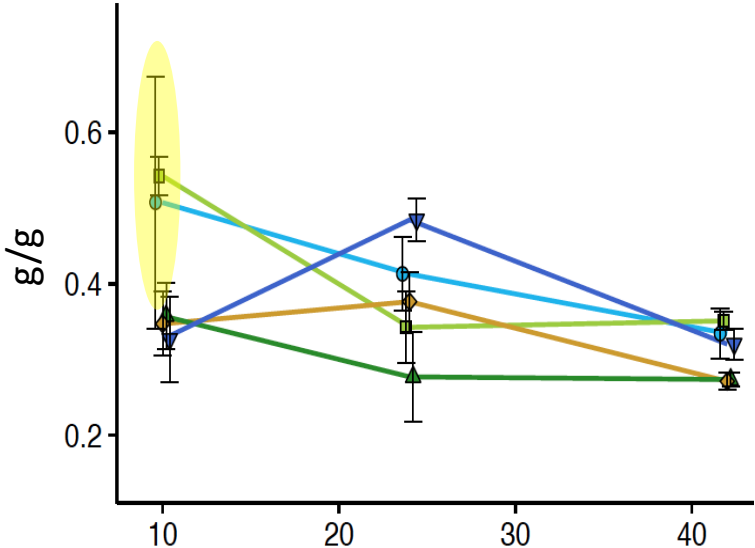
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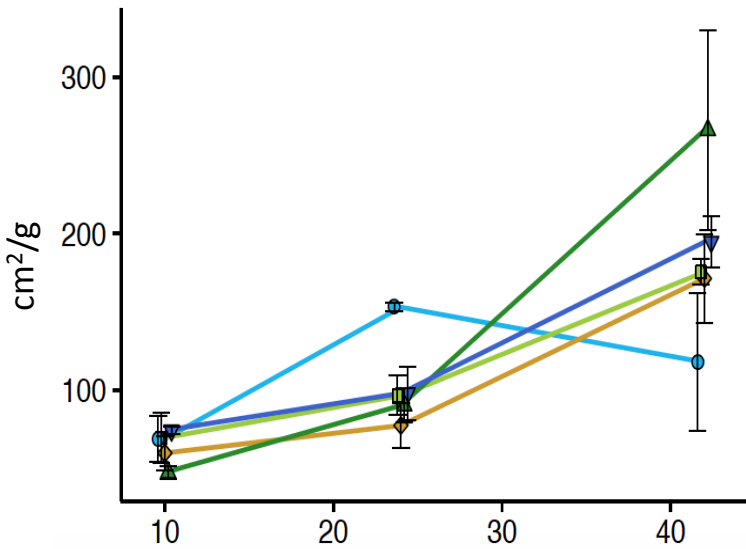
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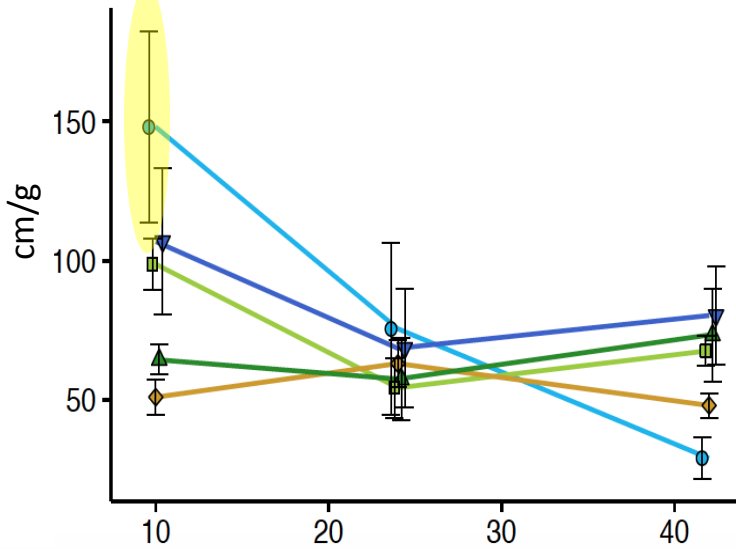
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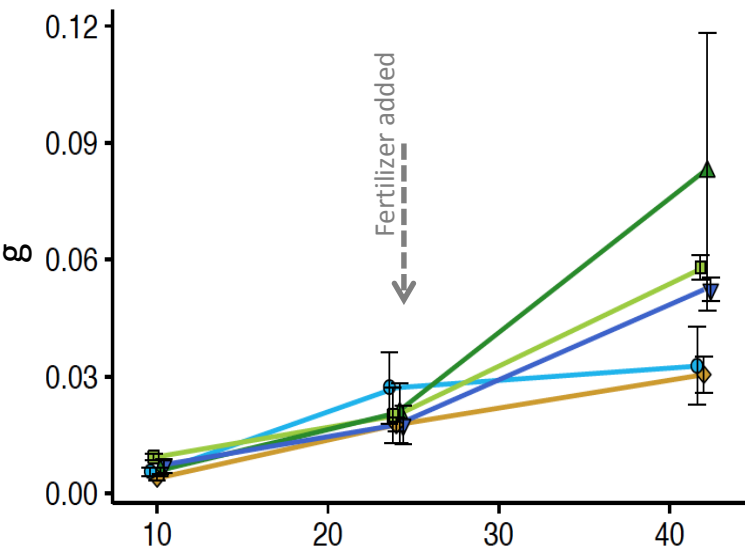
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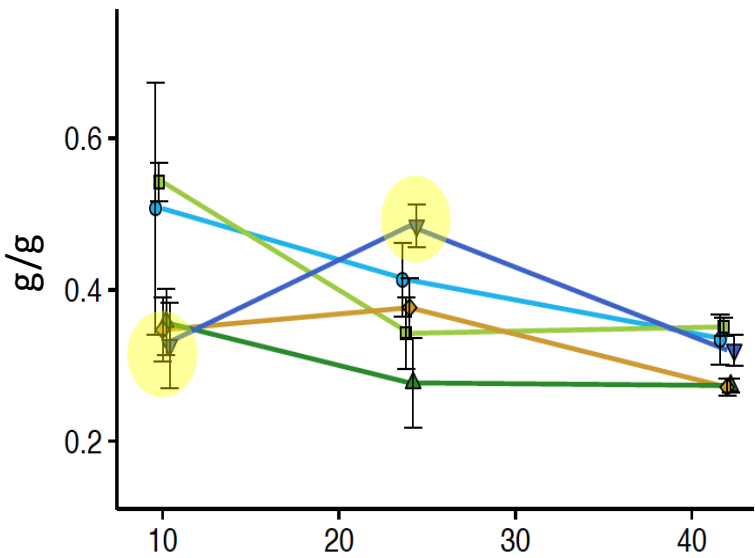
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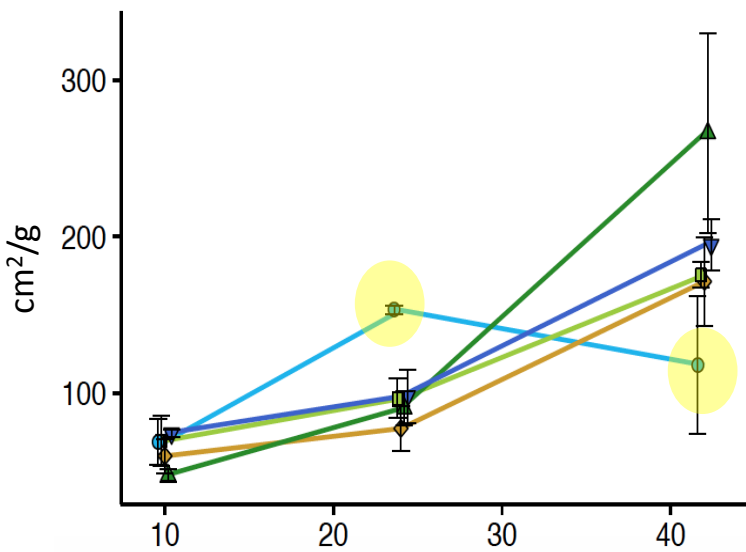
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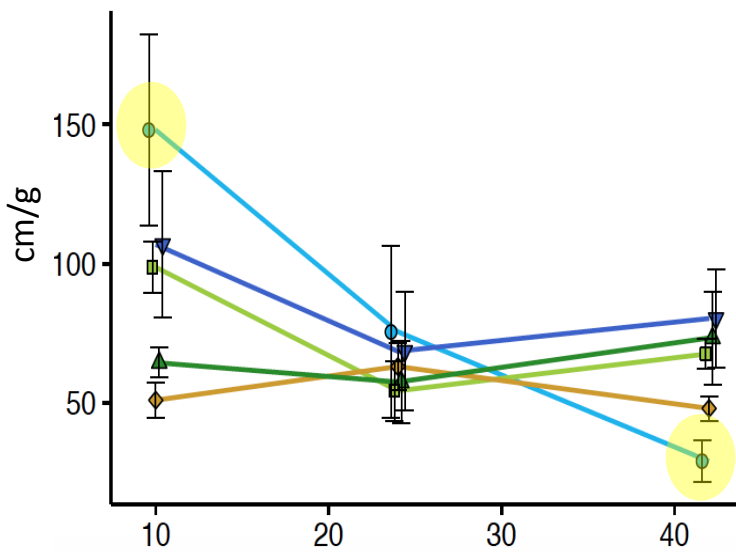
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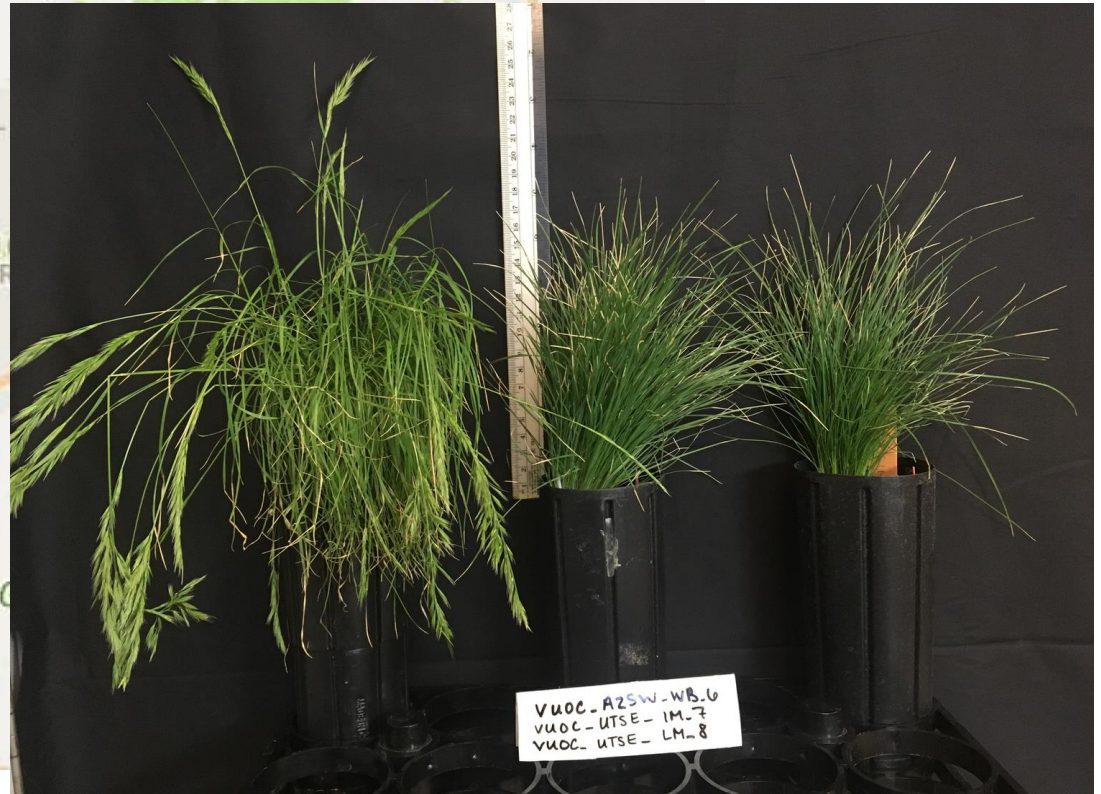
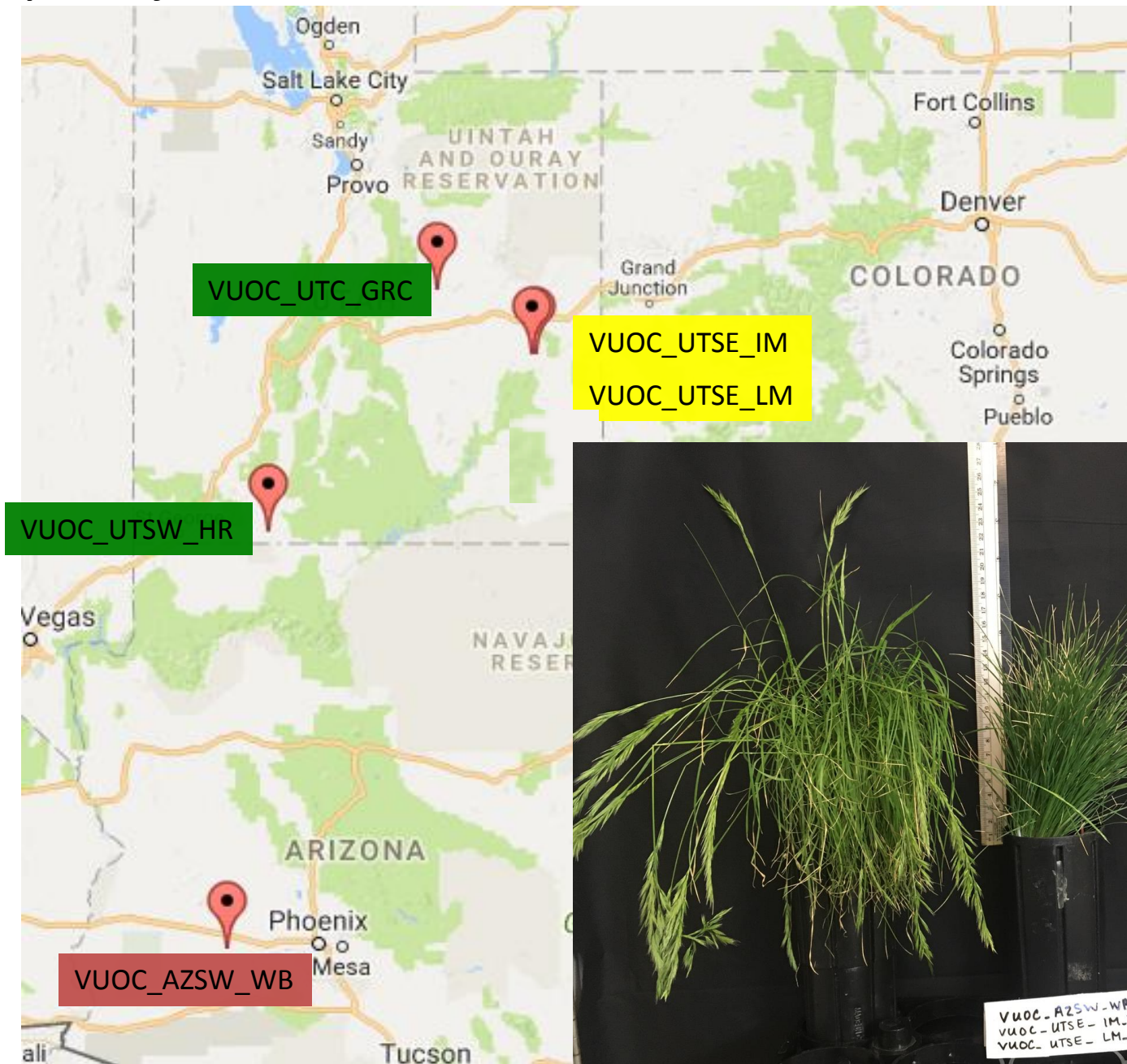


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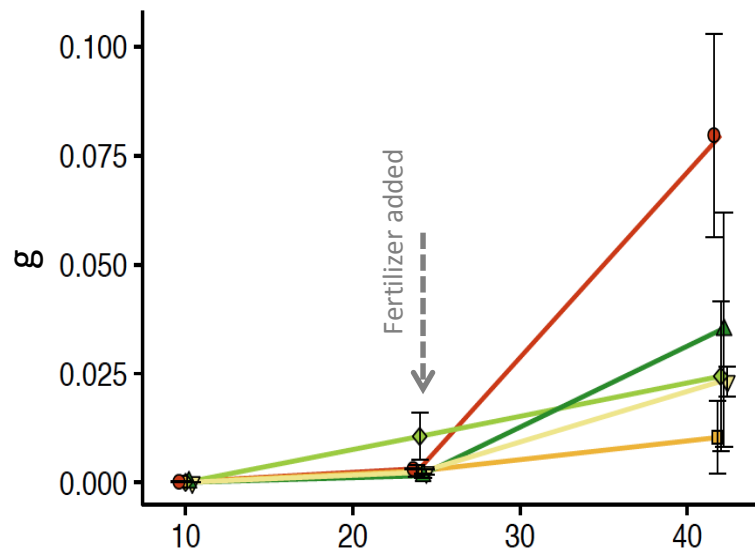
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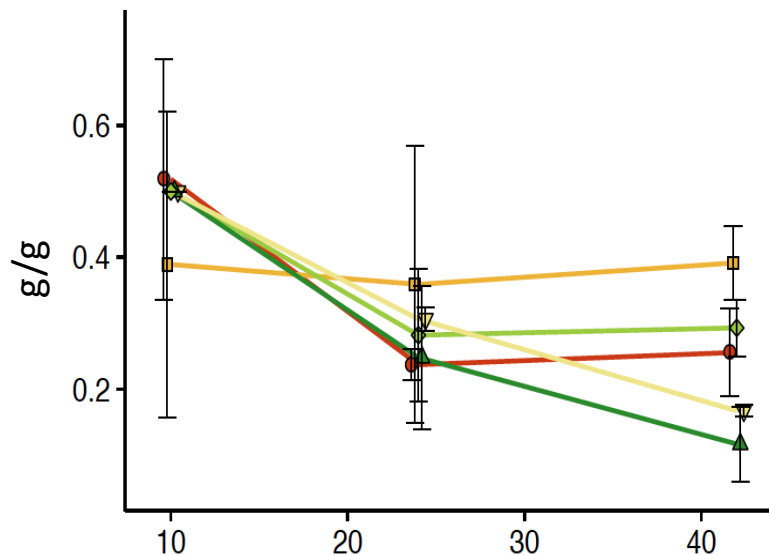


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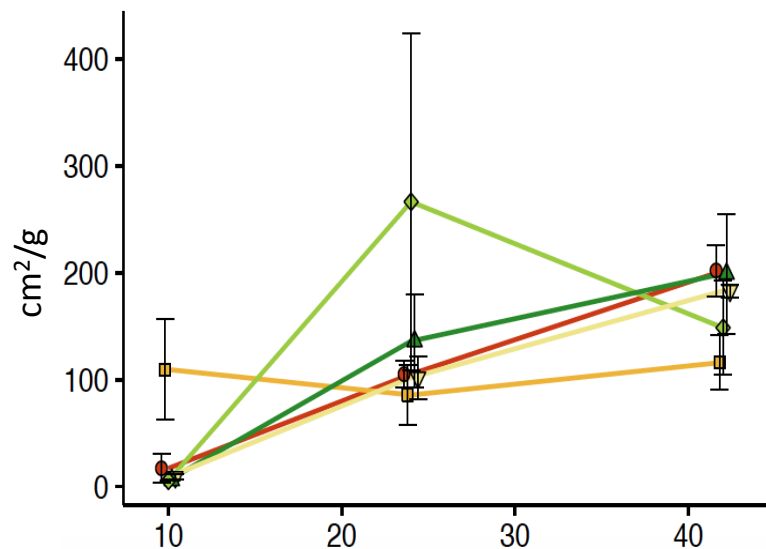
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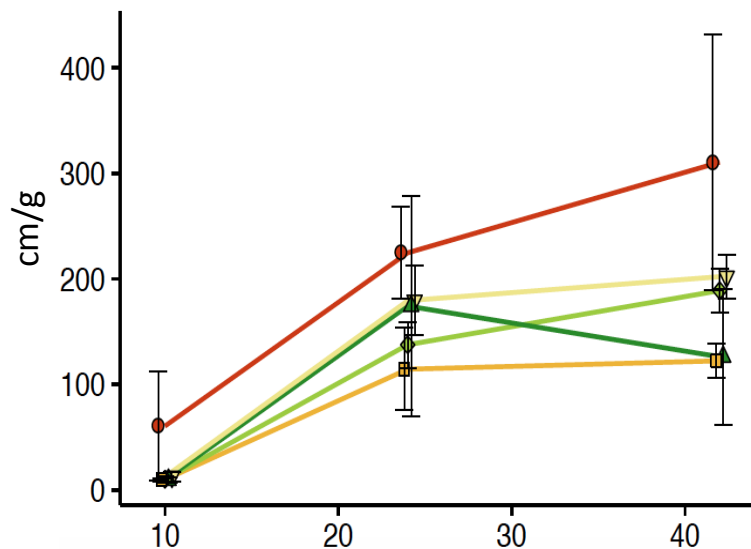
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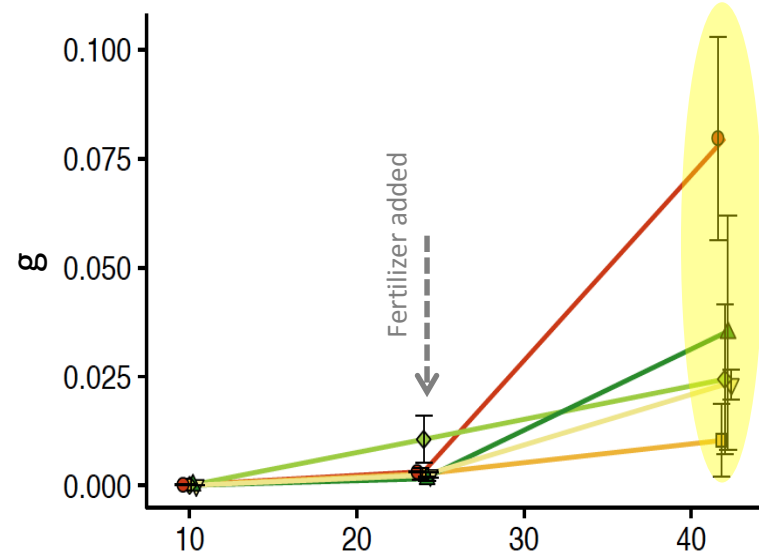
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Precipitation

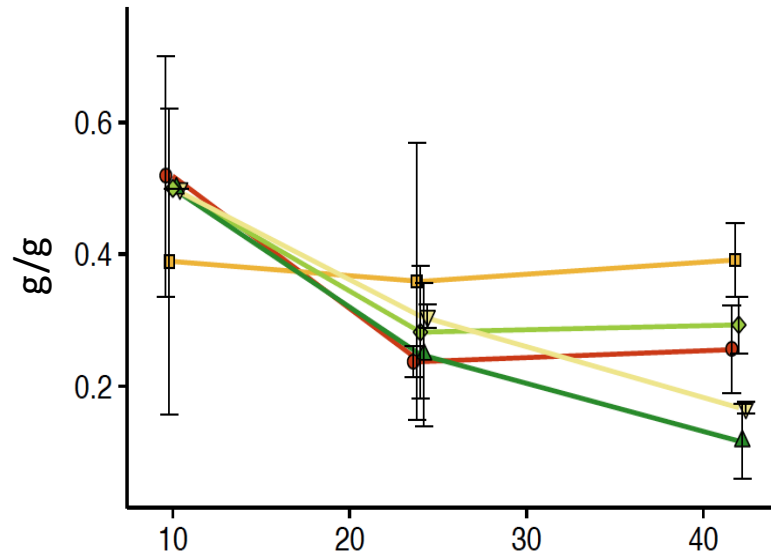
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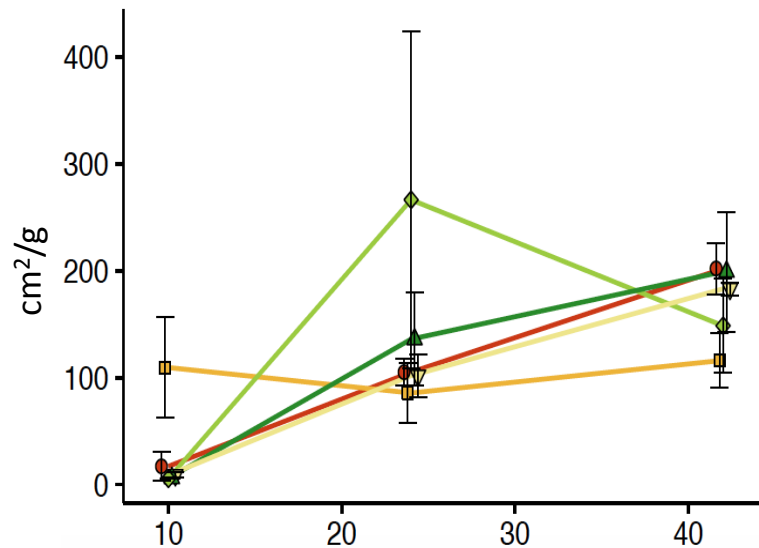
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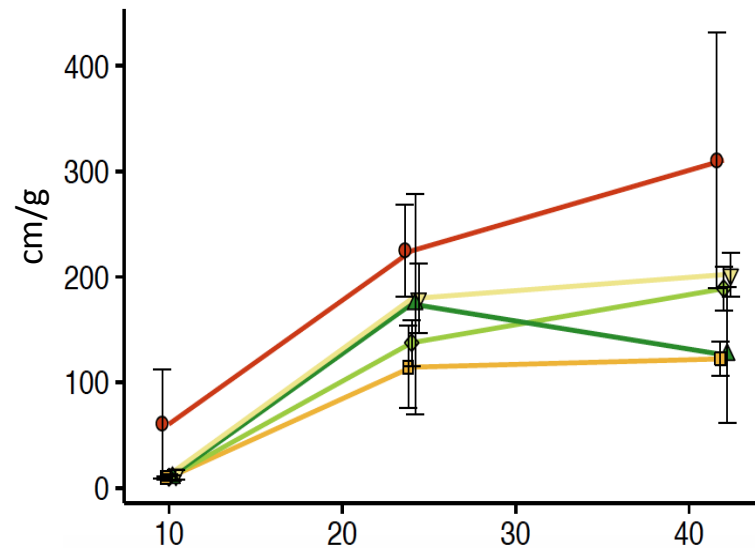
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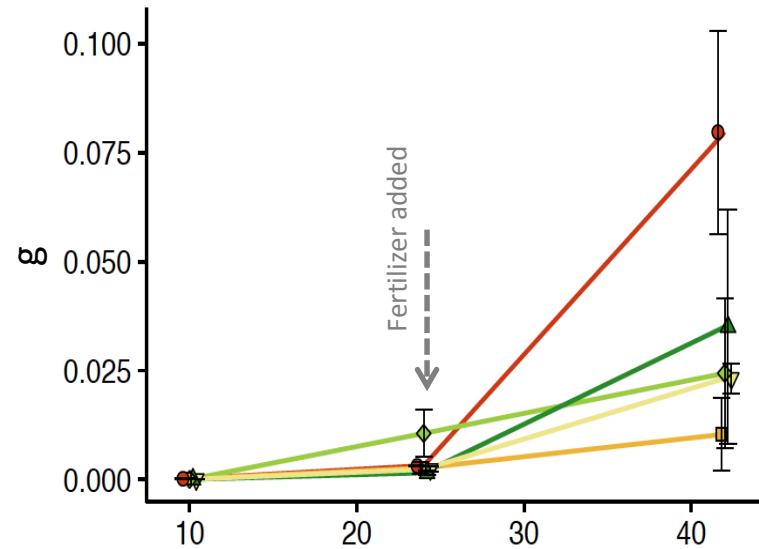
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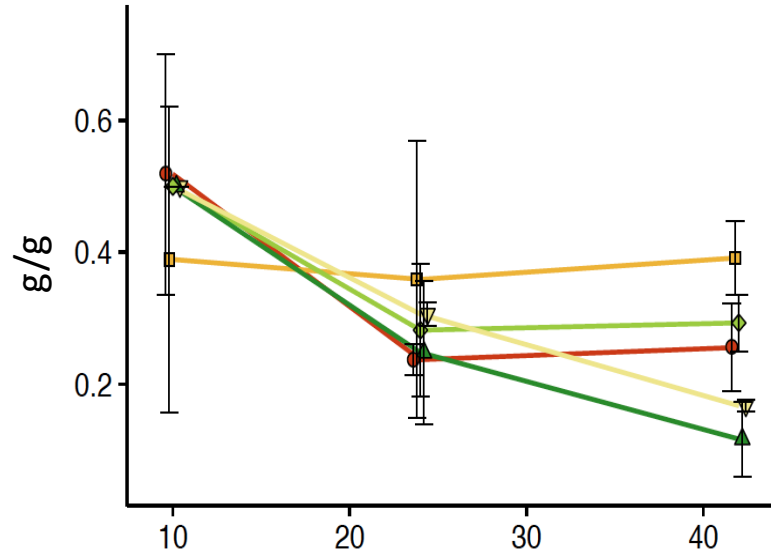
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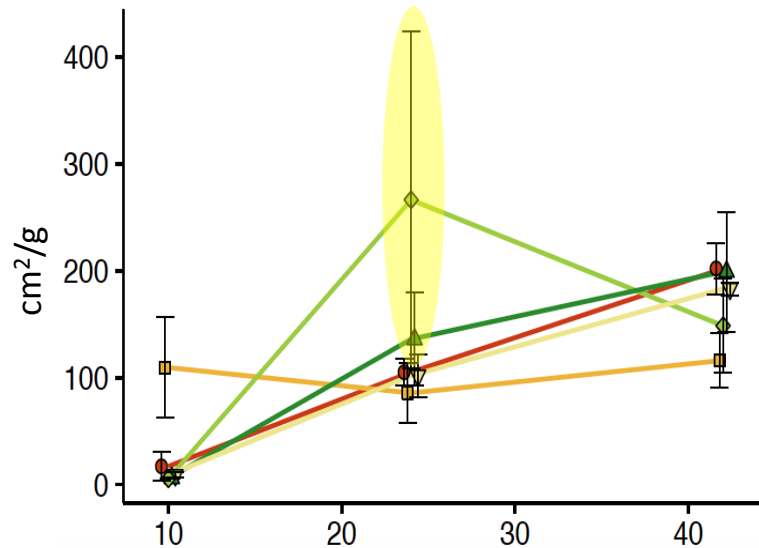
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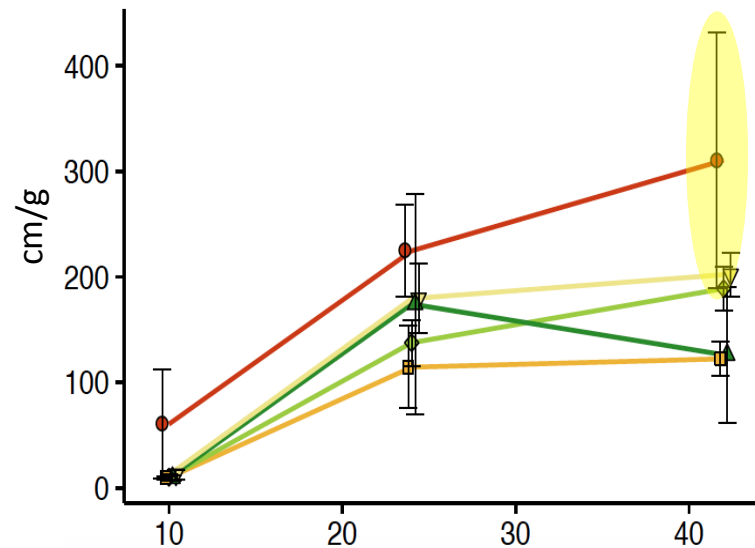
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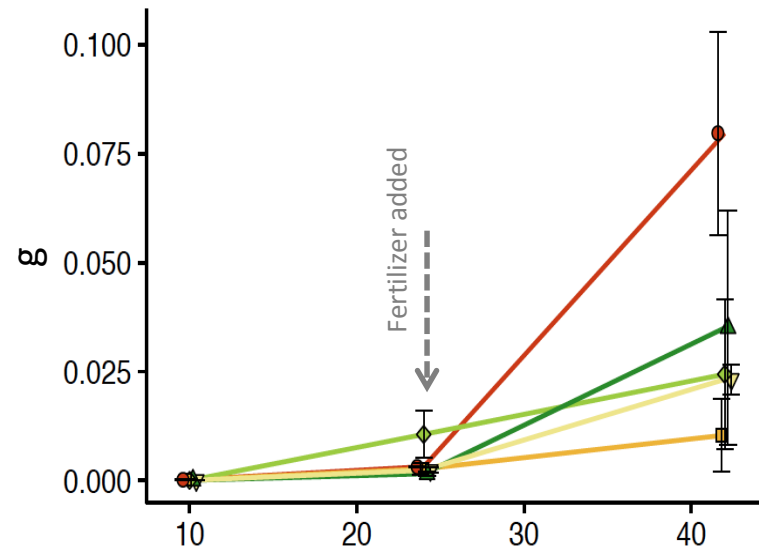
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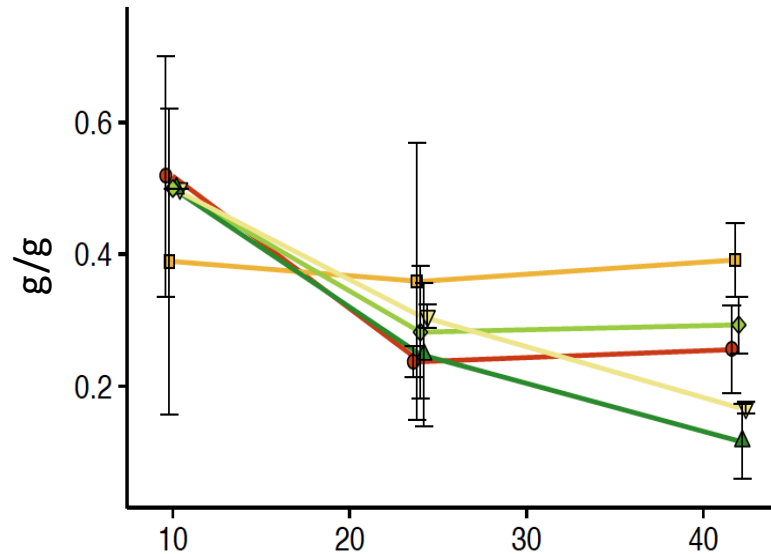
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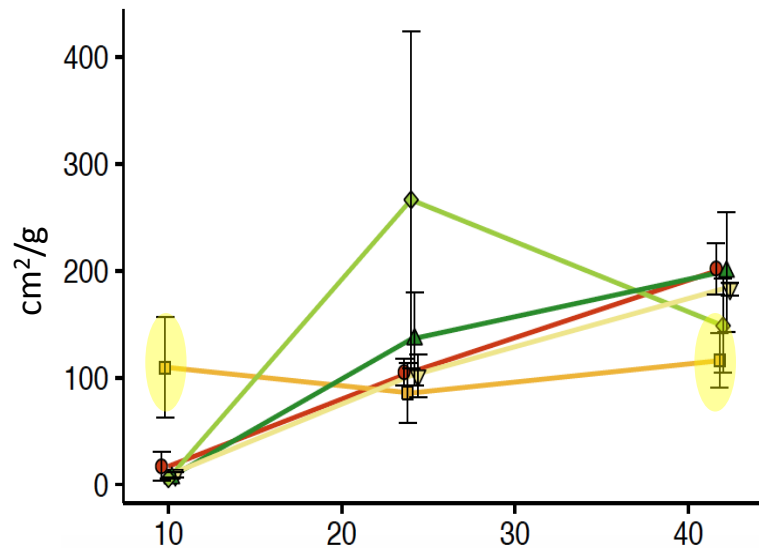
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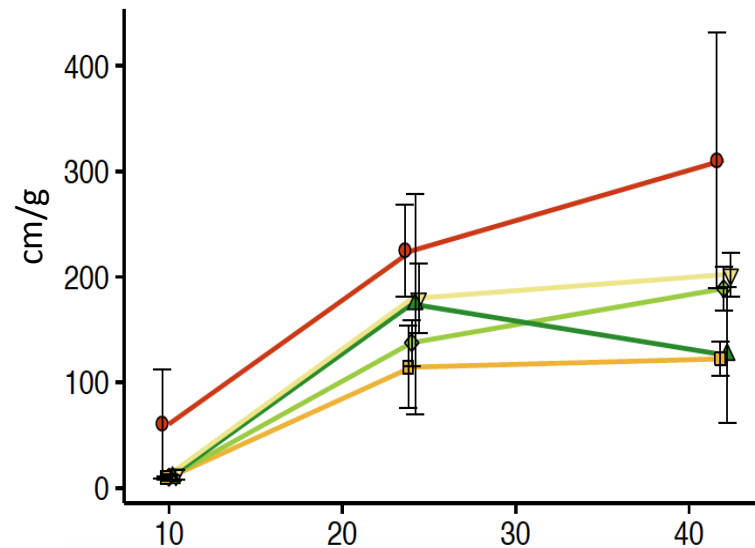
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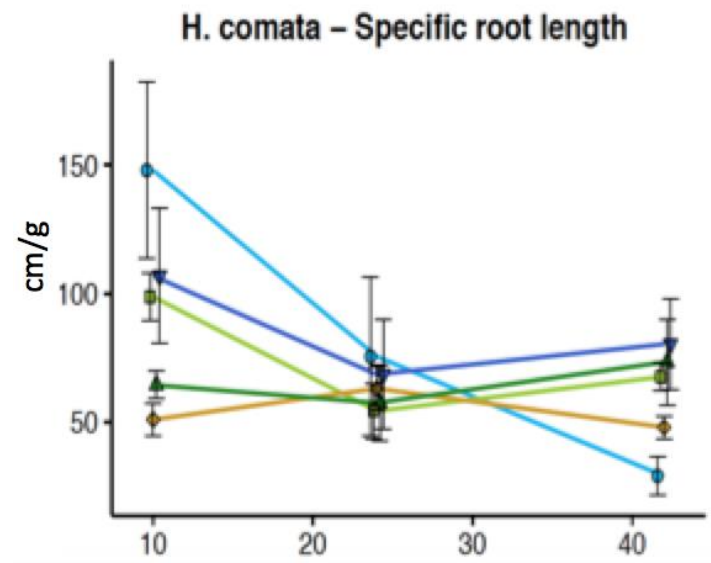
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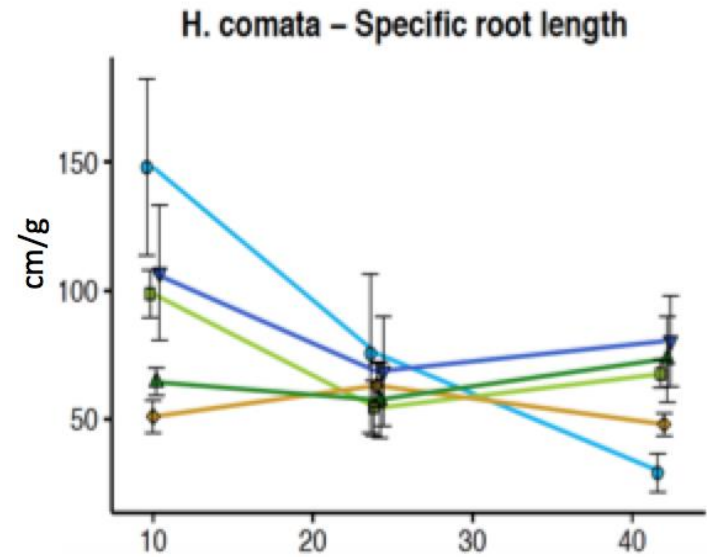
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Take home messages



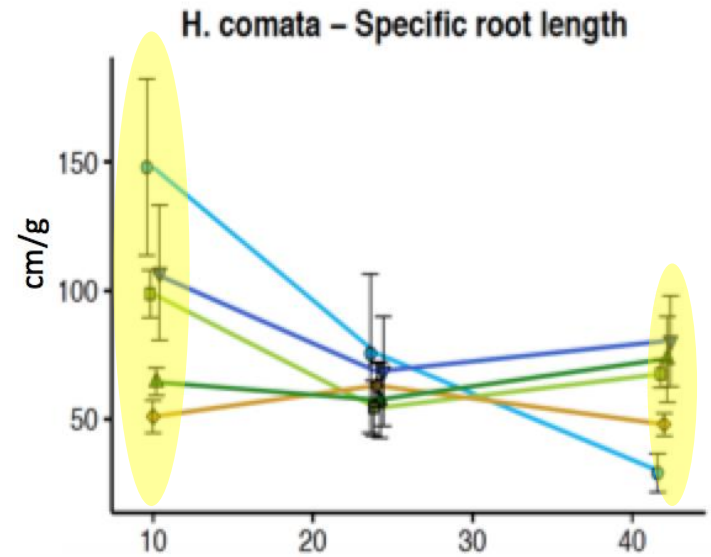
Take home messages

- **Variability among populations differs through time**
 - Some time points may be more informative about seedling success than others



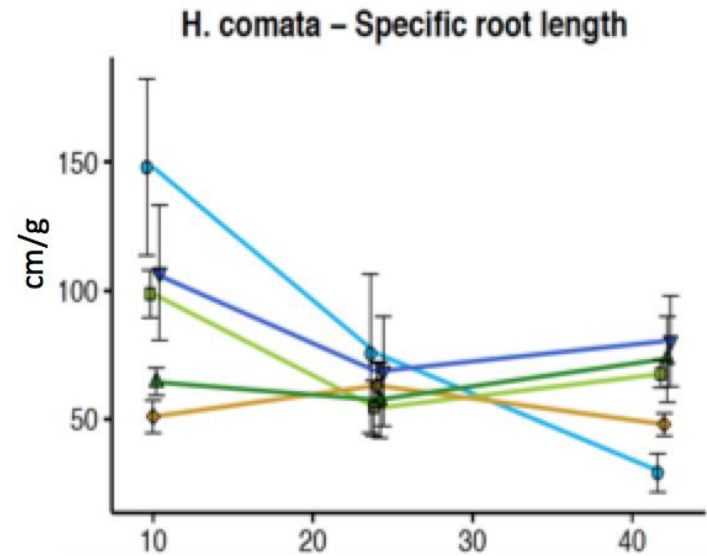
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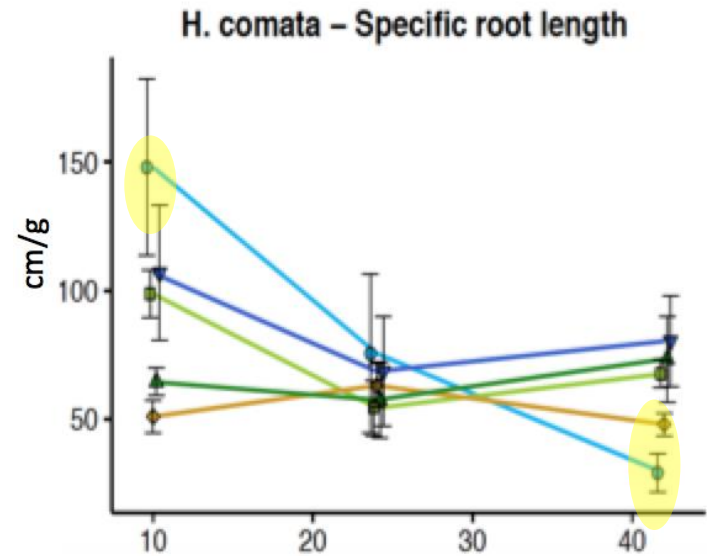
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 - Ranks of mean trait values depend on measurement timing



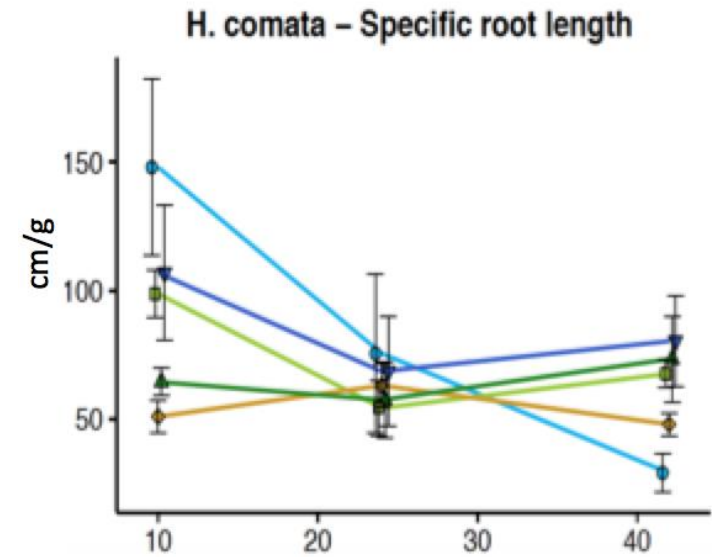
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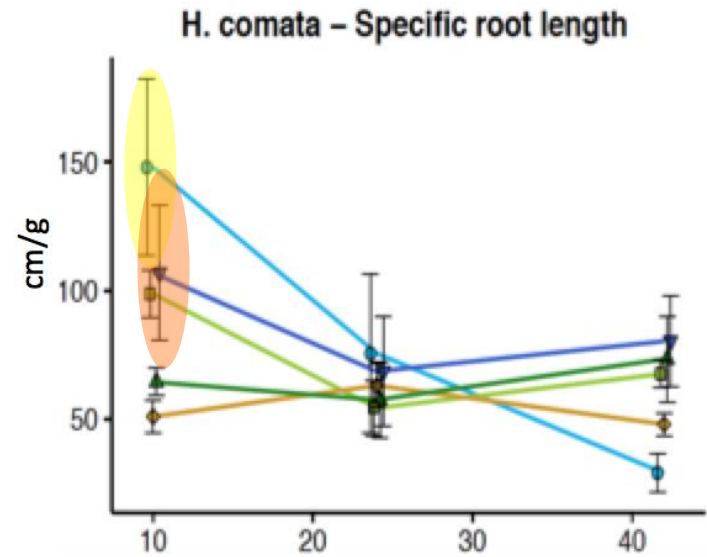
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- **Some populations have more within population variation than others and this can vary through time**
 - Is this pattern of variation adaptive?



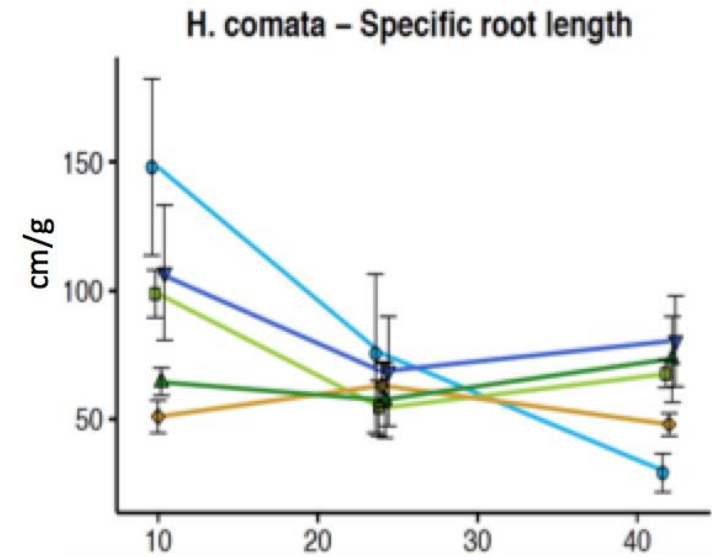
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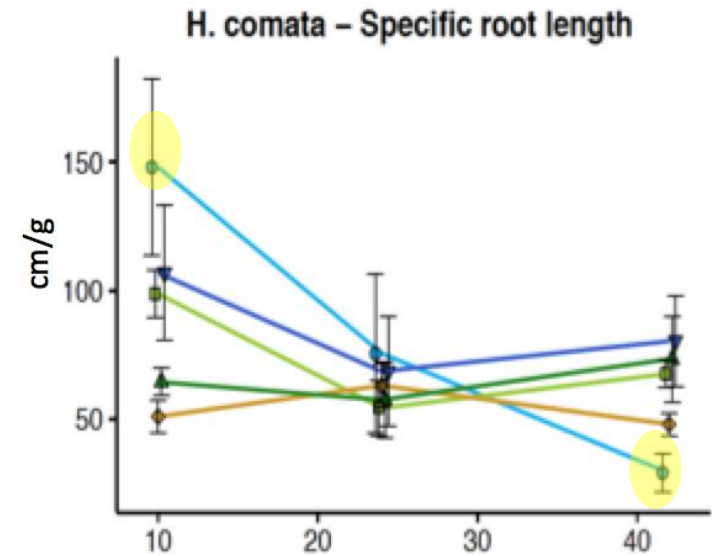
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- **Some populations appear to be more plastic**
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Thank you!

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