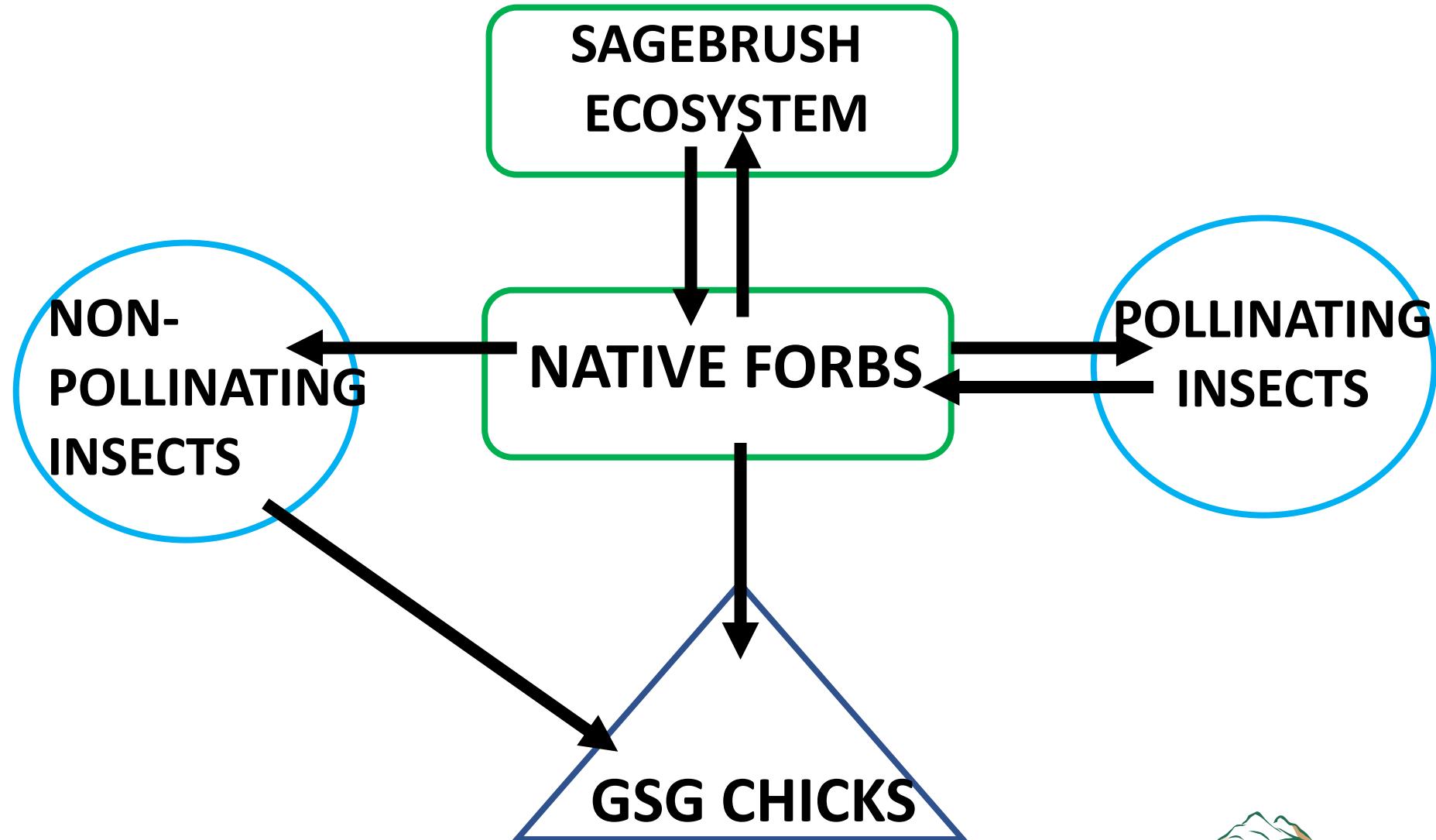


A Novel, Landscape Approach to Constructing Plant-Pollinator Networks Important for Greater Sage Grouse Conservation and Habitat Restoration

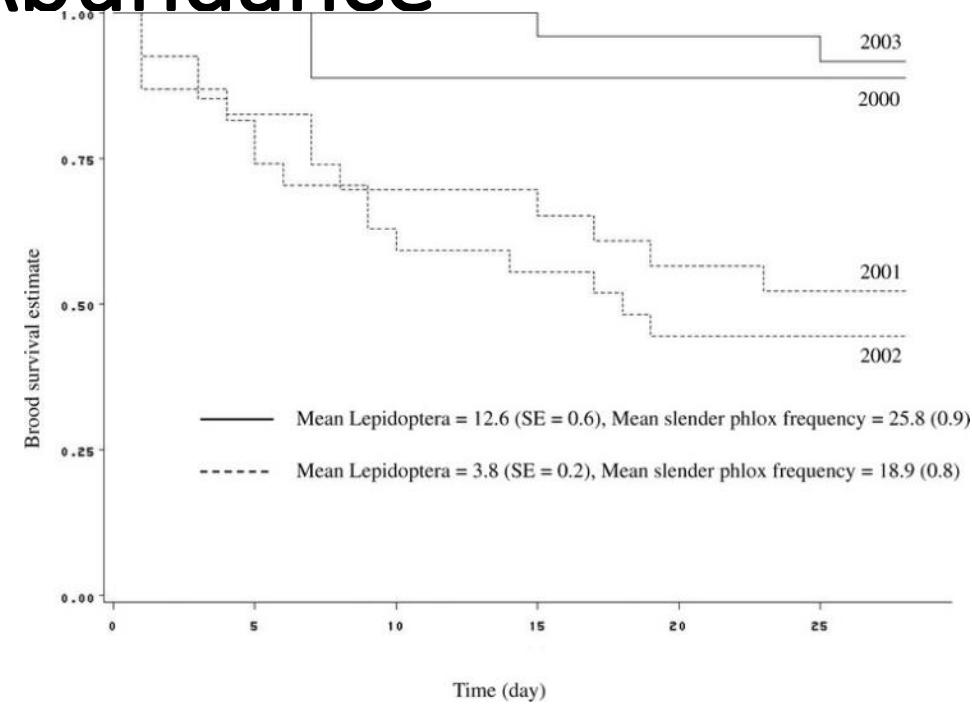
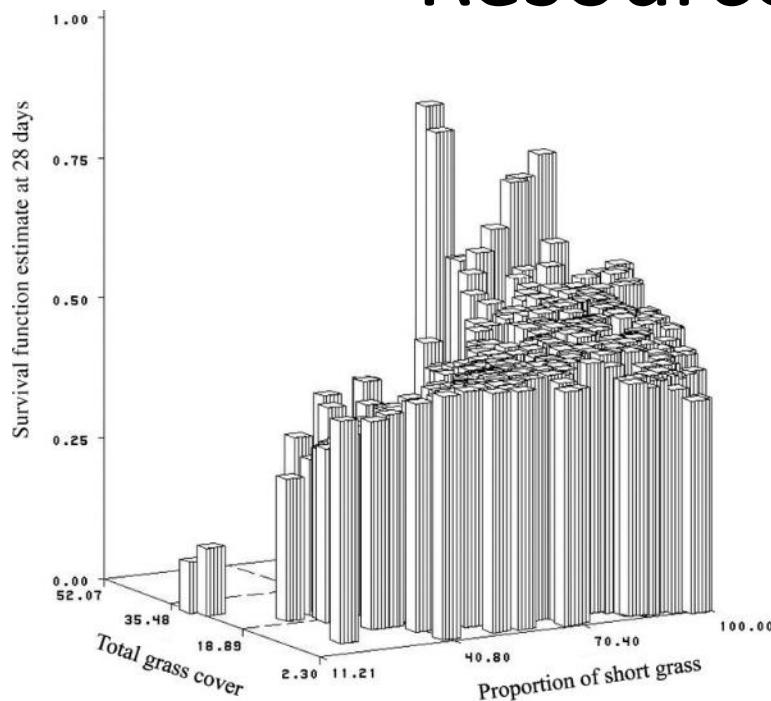
Sarah Barlow and Bruce Pavlik

Conservation Department
Red Butte Garden and Arboretum
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105





Chick Survivorship Linked to Vegetation Structure and Food Resource Abundance



Gregg and Crawford 2009 J. Wildlife Man. 73:904-913

Non-Pollinating Insects – GSG Chick Food



Hemileuca hera (Lepidoptera)
Strawberry Reservoir, Wasatch County, UT

Copyright © 2009 Glassman



Eleodes (Tenebrionidae)
Florida Canyon, Pima Co., AZ

Copyright © 2012 Mark H Brown



Polyphylla (Scarabaeidae)
Oldtown, Bonner County, ID

Copyright © 2013 Suzanne Endres



Chrysomela (Chrysomelidae)
Lyons, Boulder County, CO

Copyright © 2015 Lynn Monroe



Anabrus simplex (Orthoptera)
Austin, Lander County, NV

Copyright © 2013 Sam McNally



Hymenoptera
Big Gypsum Valley nr Utah border, San Miguel Co, CO

Copyright © 2012 Derek Uhey



Pogonomyrmex (Hymenoptera)
Boulder, Boulder County, CO

Copyright © 2015 Lynn Monroe

Native Forbs – Esp. Asteraceae and Fabaceae – GSG Chick Food



Microsteris gracilis_1776.JPG



Astragalus geyeri



Agoseris heterophylla

Bransford, W.D. & Dophia



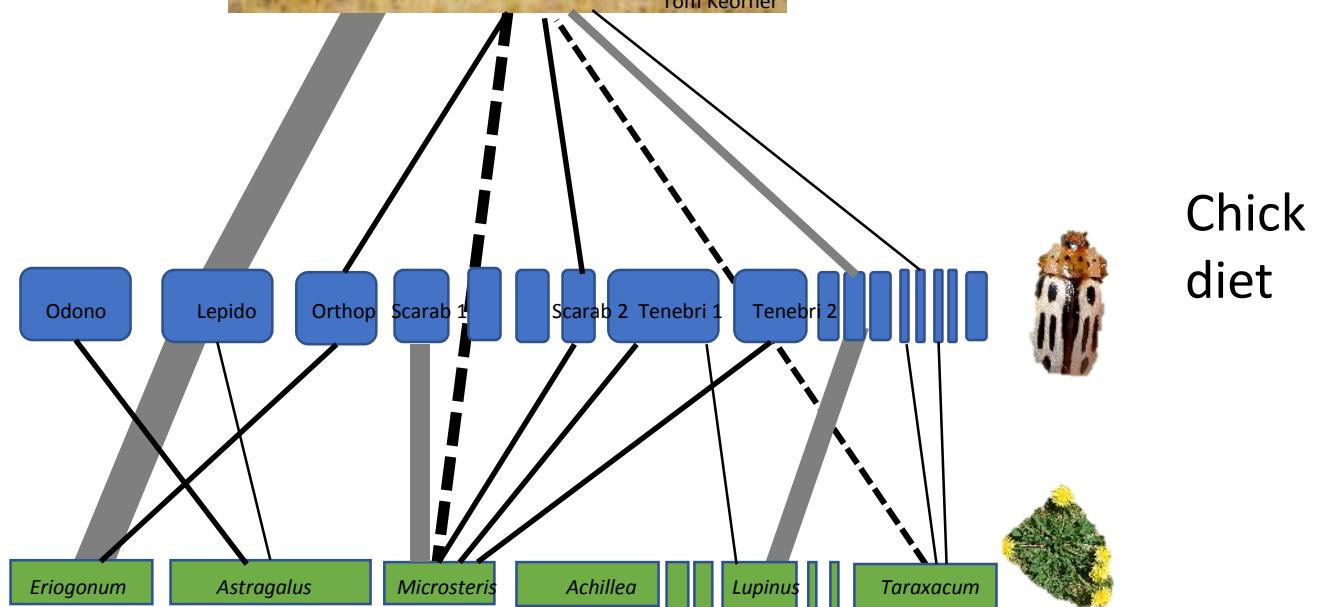
Achillea millefolium

<http://www.americansouthwest.net/>

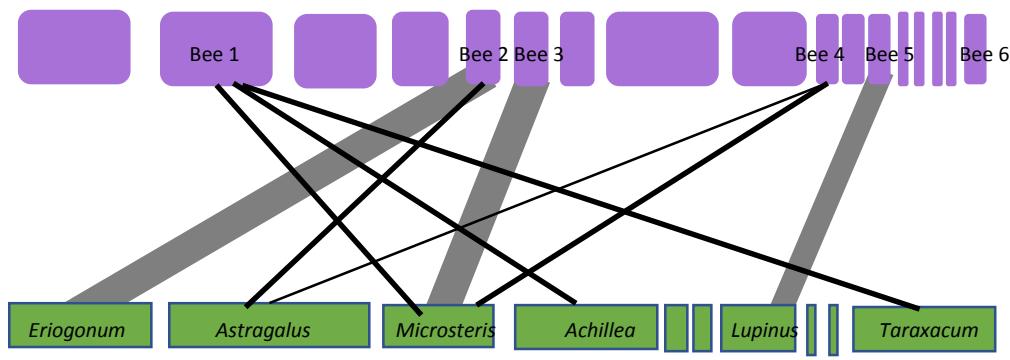


Taraxacum officinale

Tri-Trophic Networks



Plant-Pollinator Network



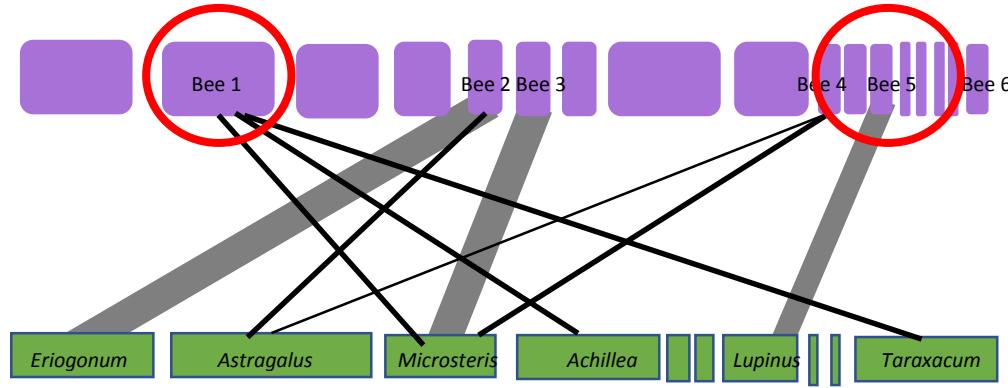
Forb
fecundity

Plant-Pollinator Network



Keystone Bee

Specialist Bee



Forb
fecundity

What are the vegetation characteristics associated w/ forb diversity and abundance in N. Utah?

Shrub/grass dominants – height, cover

GSG forbs – phenoseason variation

Landscape-level variation

What pollinators support GSG forb species critical to brood survivorship?

Apoidea/Diptera/Lepidoptera diversity

Visitation rates to GSG forb species

Landscape-level variation

What are the relationships between non-pollinating insects, forb diversity and vegetation characteristics?

How do pollinator identity and visitation rate affect forb fecundity?

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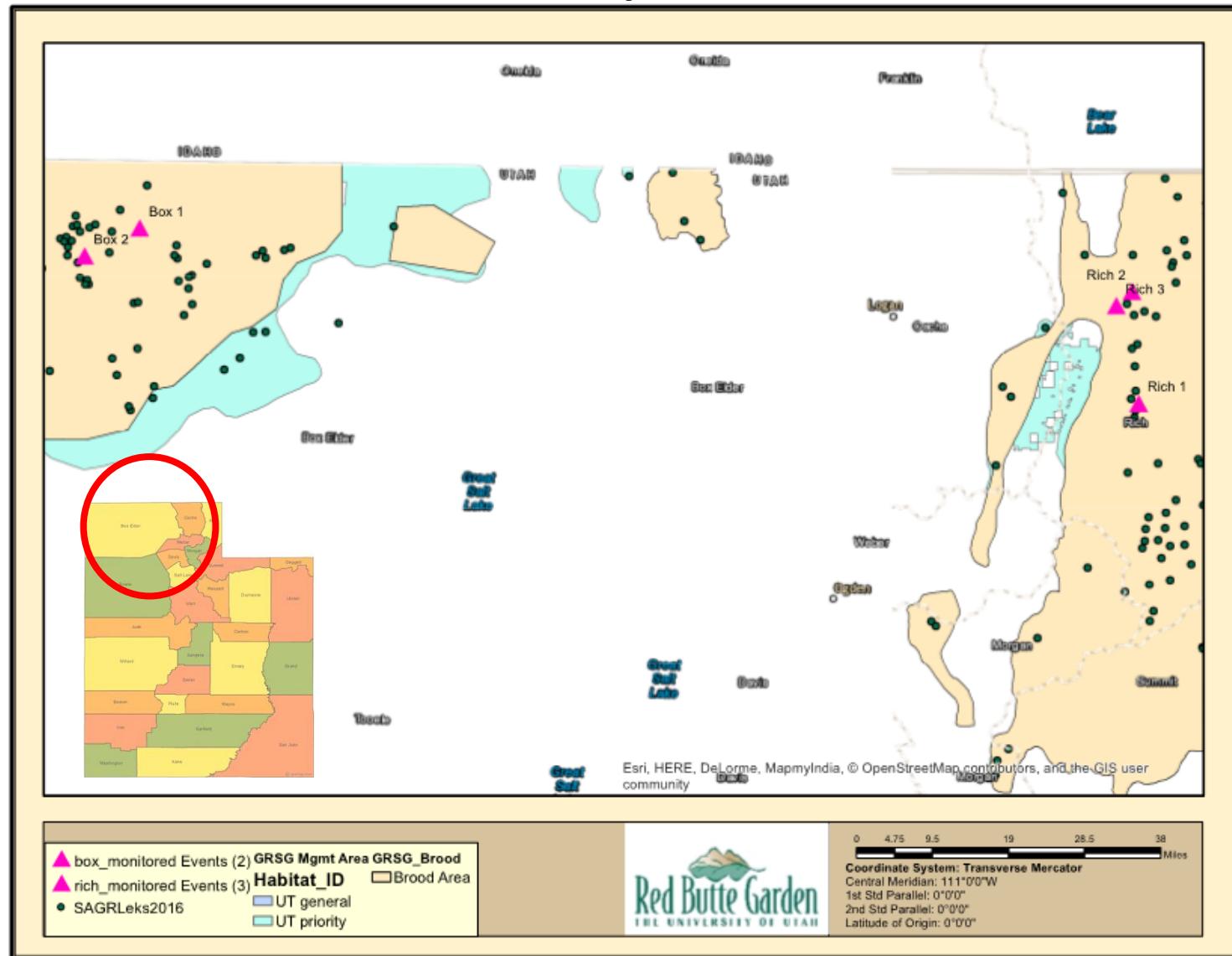
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- The same forb species attract different pollinators at different rates across the landscape

Study Sites



Study Sites



BOX1



BOX2



RICH1

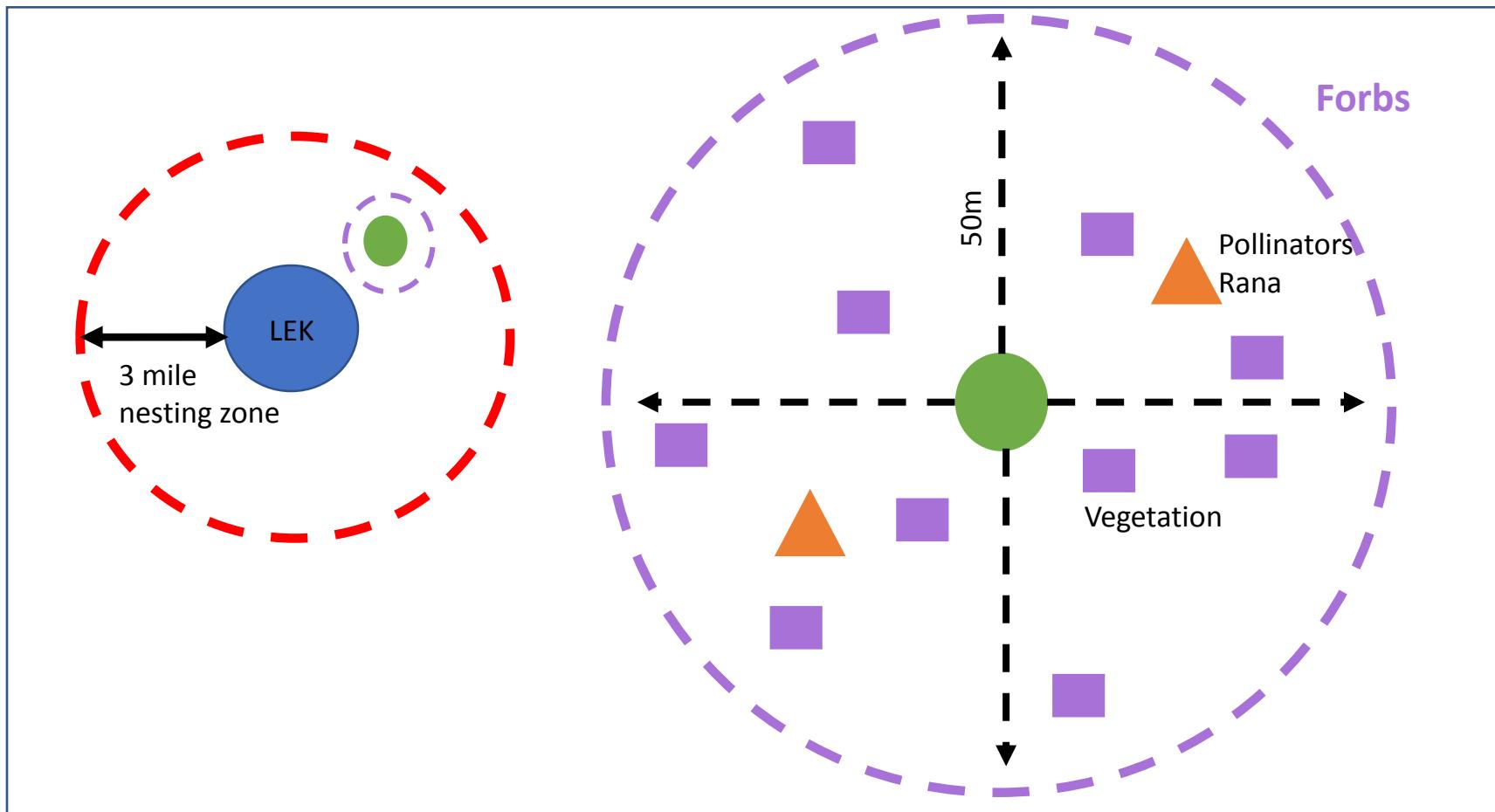


RICH2



RICH3 (VEG)

Monitoring Sites



1. Vegetation Description

- Linear cover (grasses and shrubs), *Artemisia* sp. height, and forb abundance and cover (x3 pheno)



Achillea millefolium



Microsteris gracilis (Phacelia gracilis)

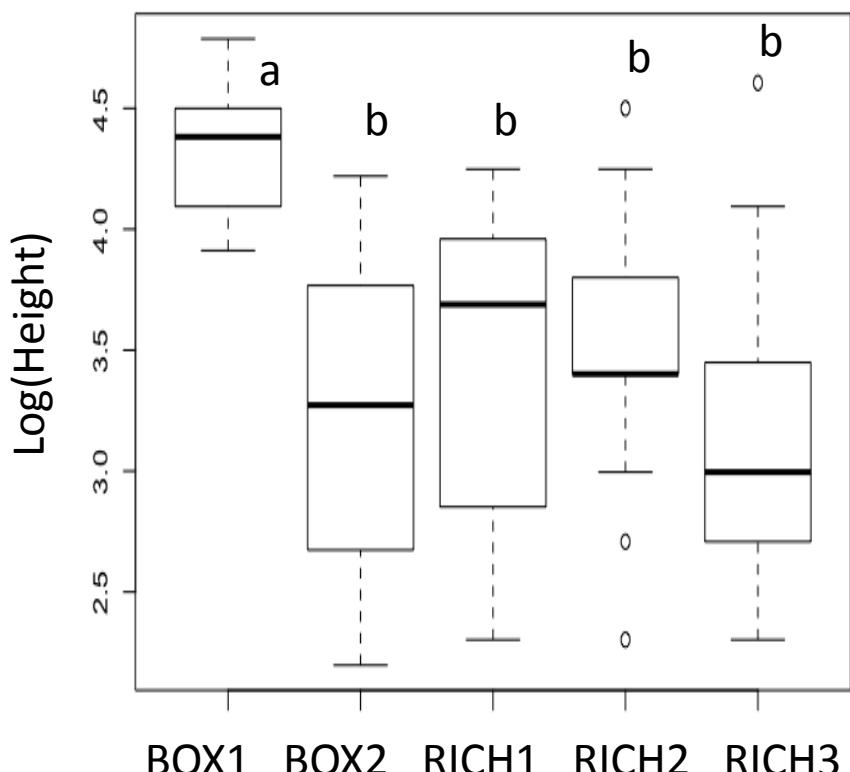


Agoseris heterophylla



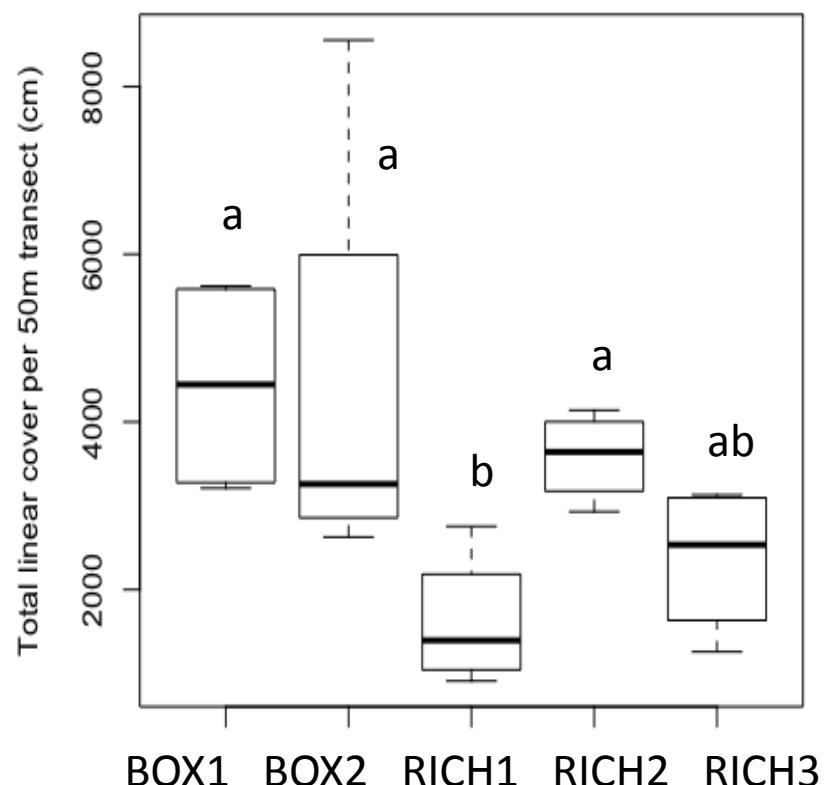
Astragalus geyeri

Artemisia height



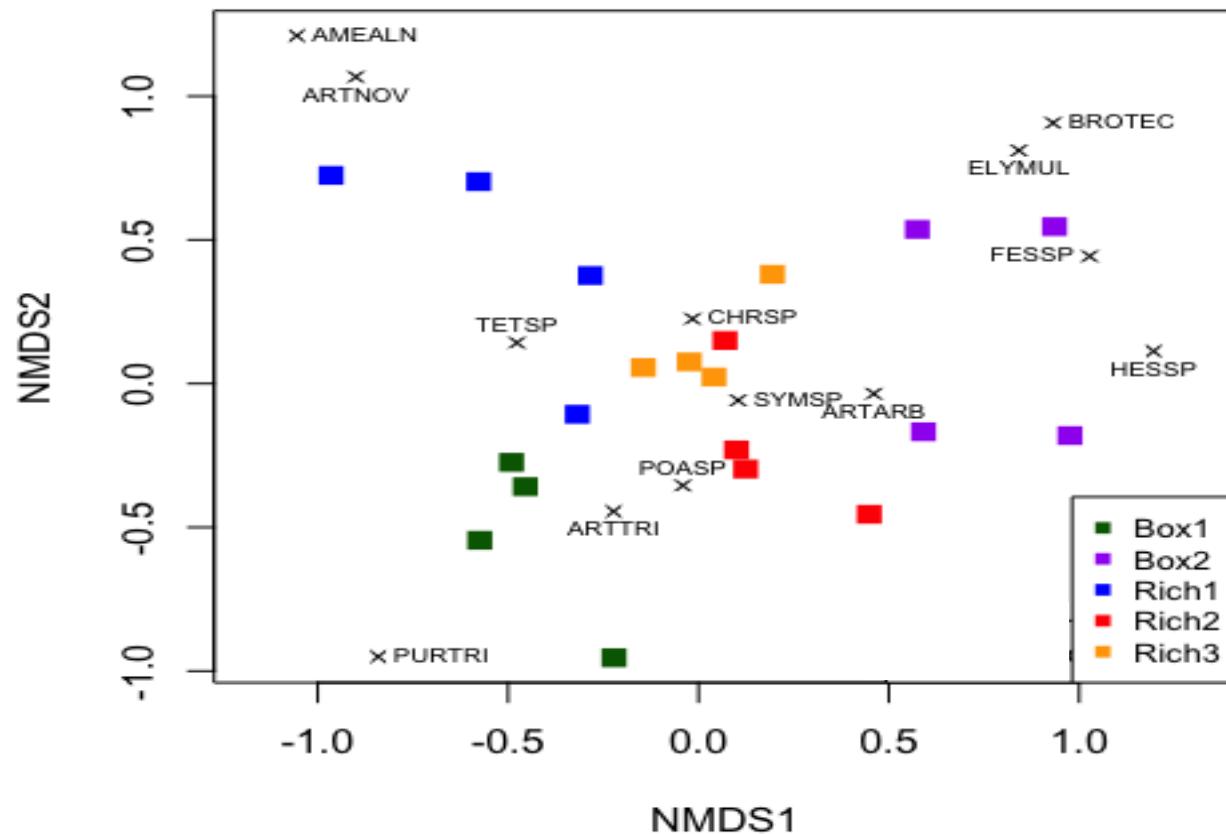
ANOVA, site, $F = 19.09$, $P < 0.001$,
species, $F = 11.40$, $P < 0.001$

Total linear cover (grasses and shrubs)



ANOVA, site, $F = 5.00$, $P < 0.01$

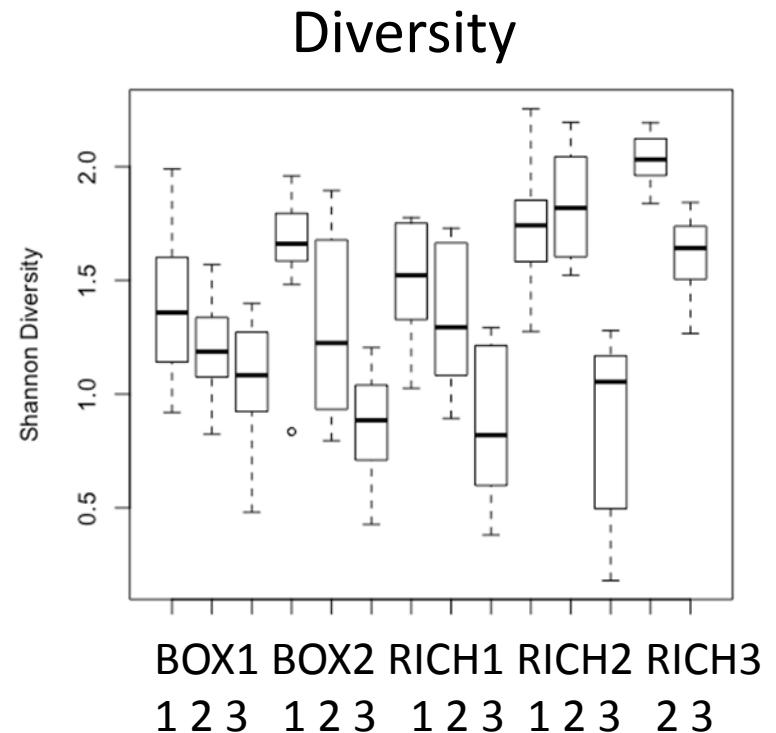
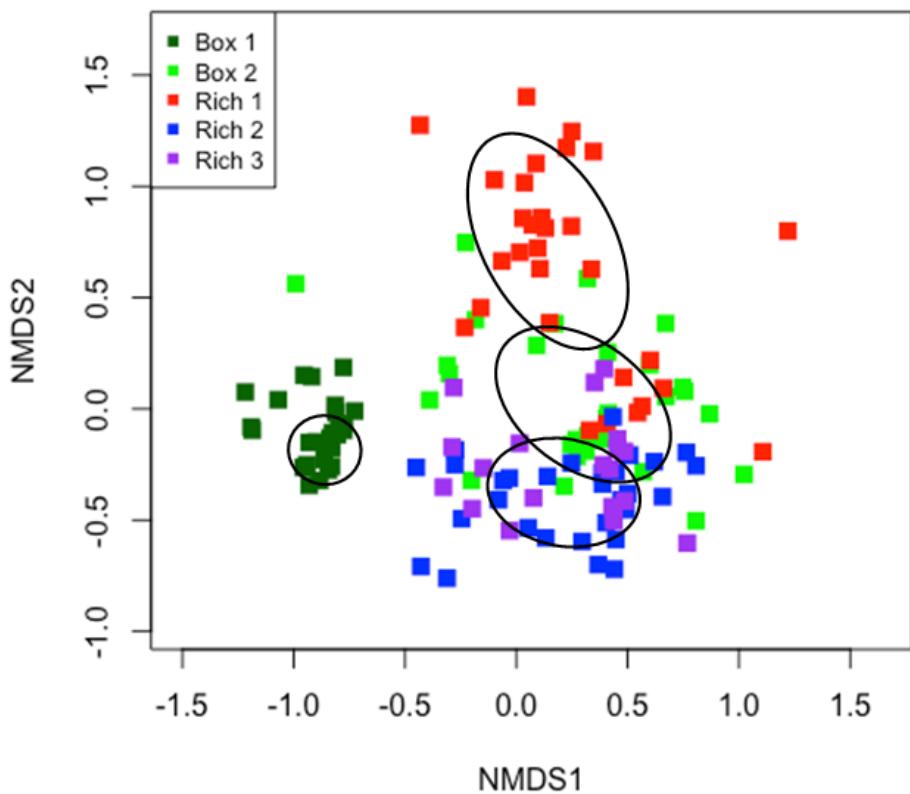
Linear Cover of Grasses and Shrubs



PERMANOVA, site, $F = 5.78$, $R^2 = 0.61$, $P < 0.001$

PERMDISP, site, $F = 4.40$, $P < 0.05$

Forb Abundance, Cover and Composition



1 = early summer
2 = mid summer
3 = late summer

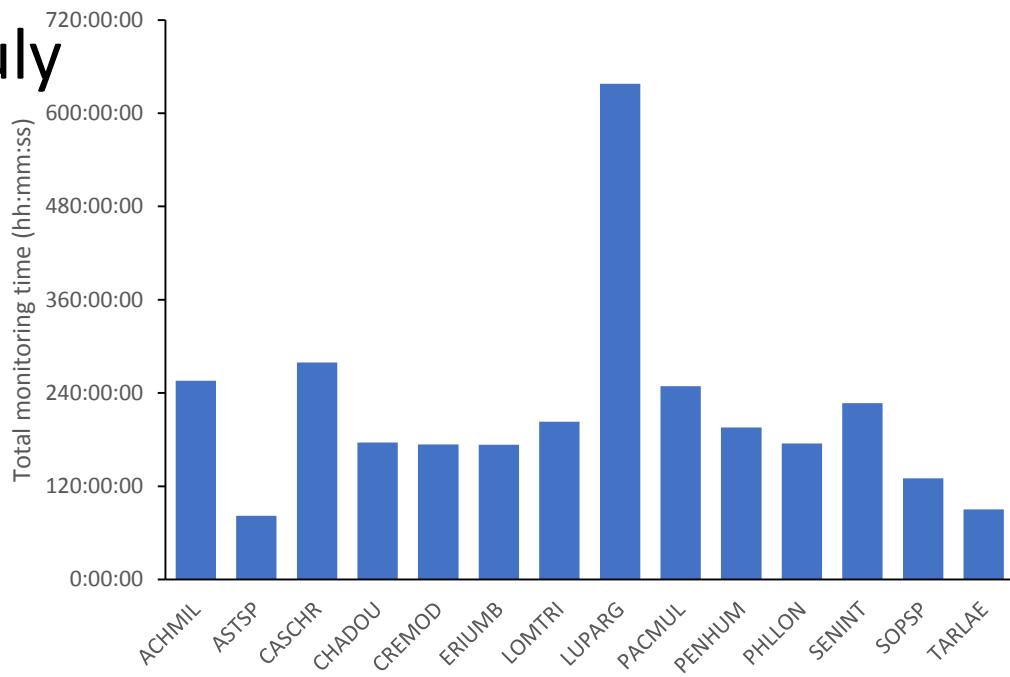
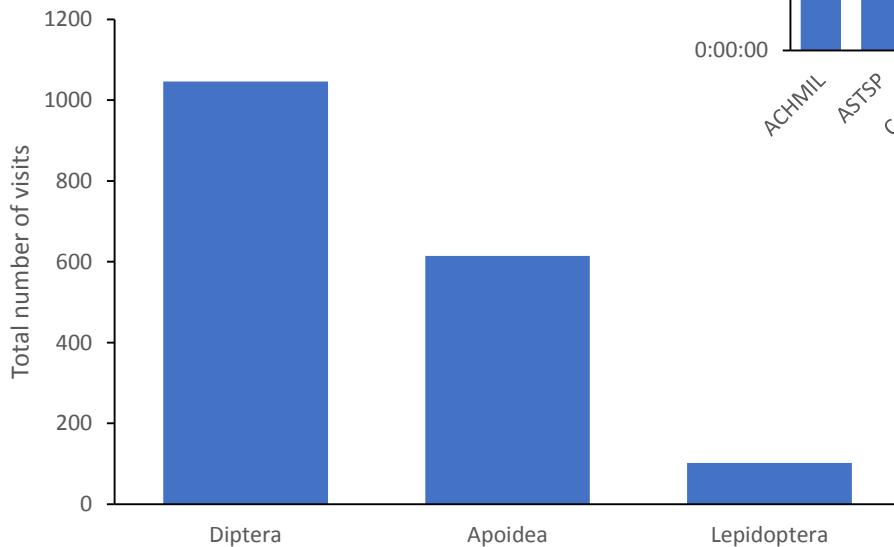
2. Using Rana to Document Plant-Insect Interactions

- Pollination – essential for self-maintaining forb populations
- Herbivory – attracting supporting non-pollinating insects



Rana Pollinator Monitoring

- 4 sites, late May-late July
- 14 forb species
- 75 individuals
- 3047 hrs observation
- 1762 foraging visits



Rana Pollinator Monitoring

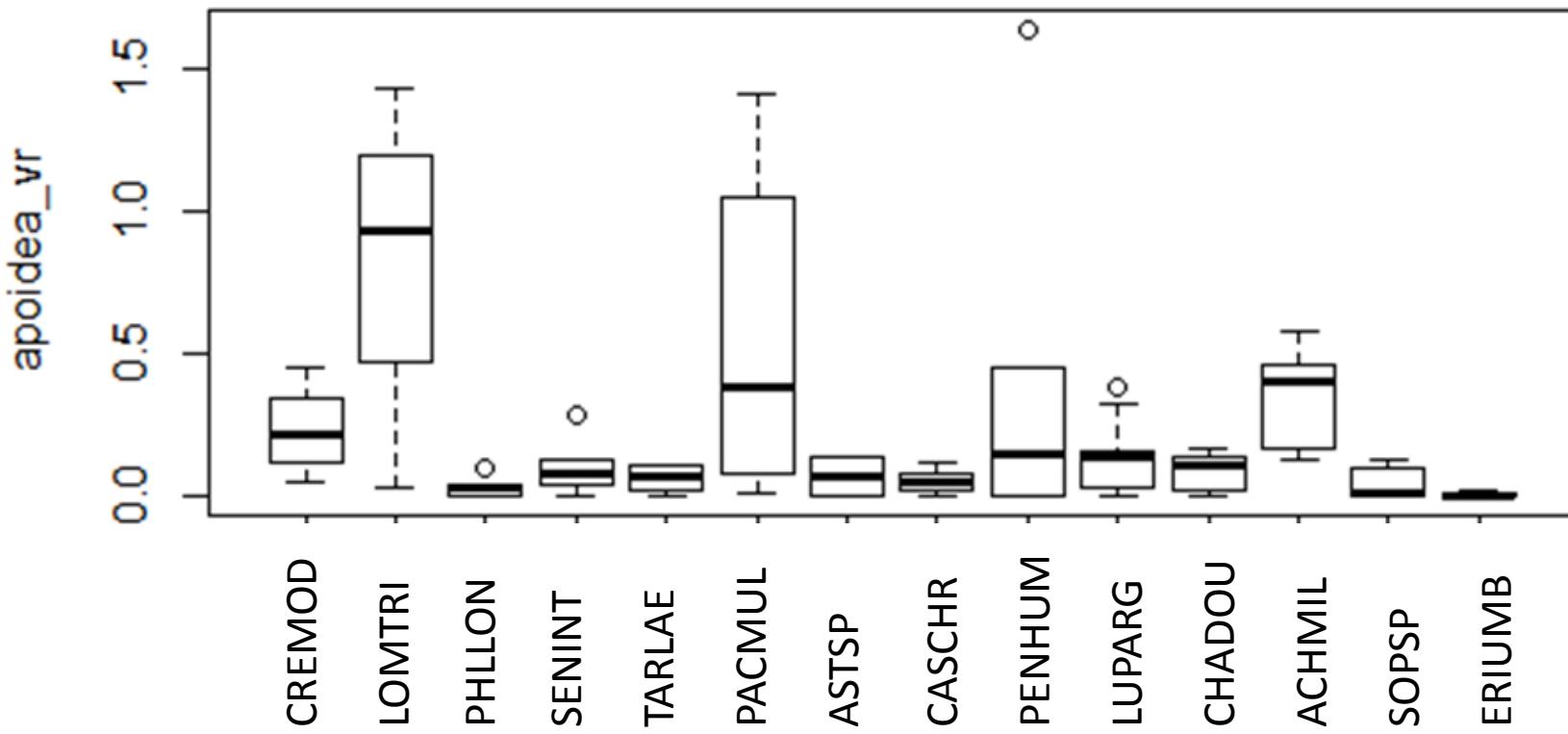


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anLmhcCvqb8>



Visitation Rates (VR)

resource abundance, pollen movement, pollinator abundance



e.g. Bees (Apoidea) do not visit plant species at the same rate

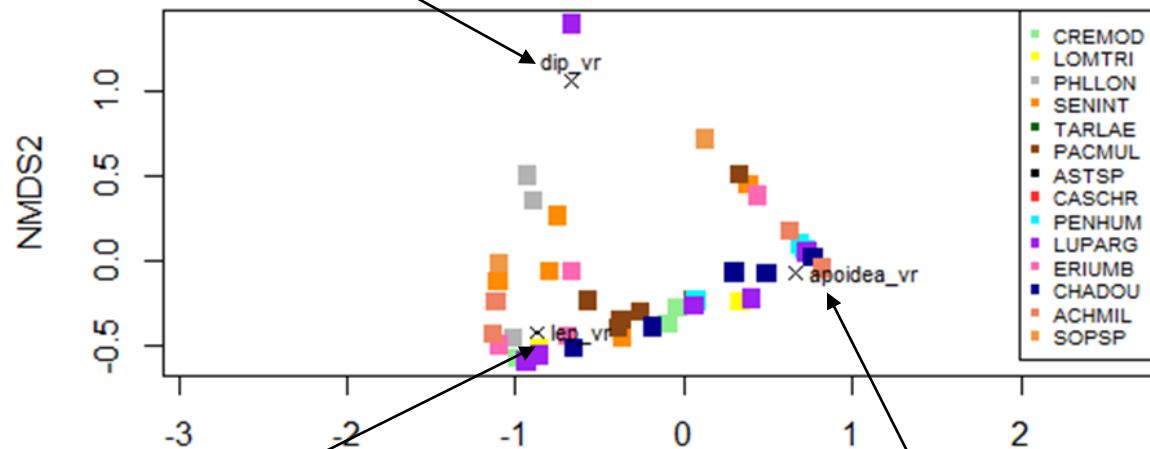
Kruskal-Wallis test, species, P<0.001

Visitation rates:

-species &
site-specific

flies

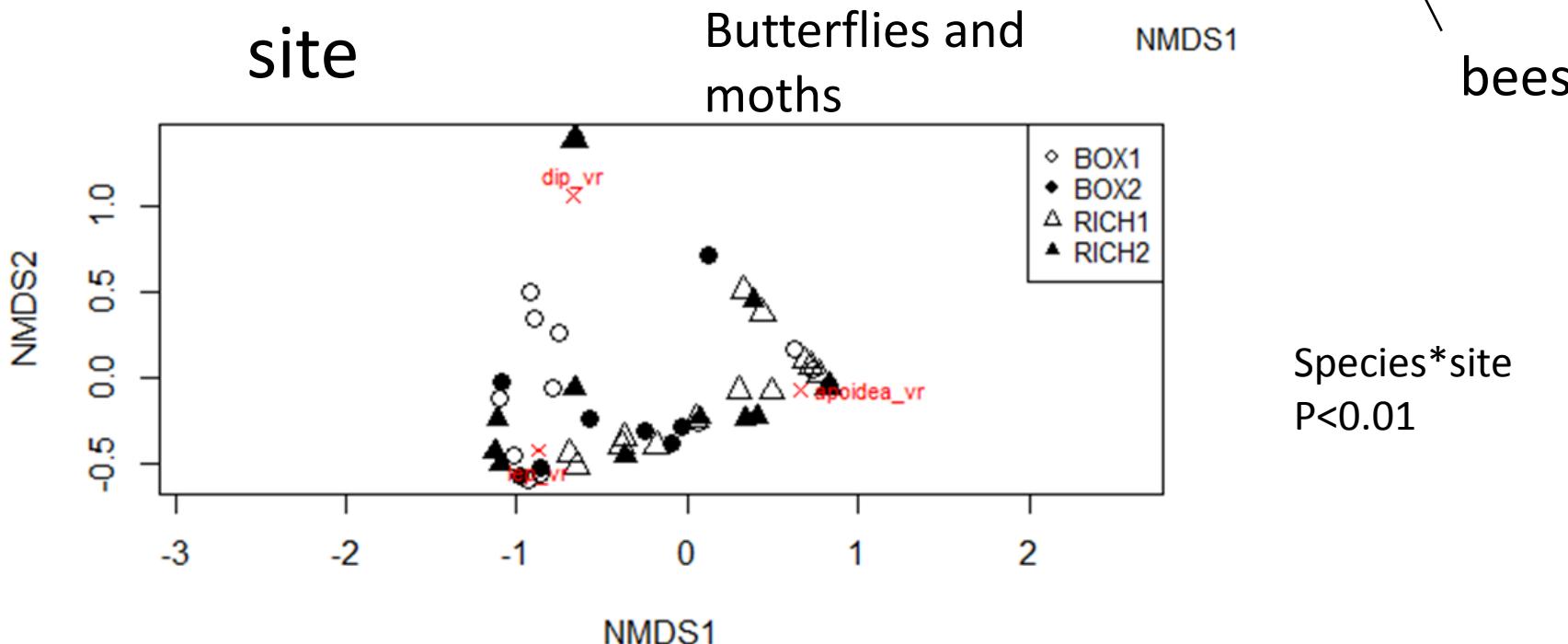
plant species



site

Butterflies and
moths

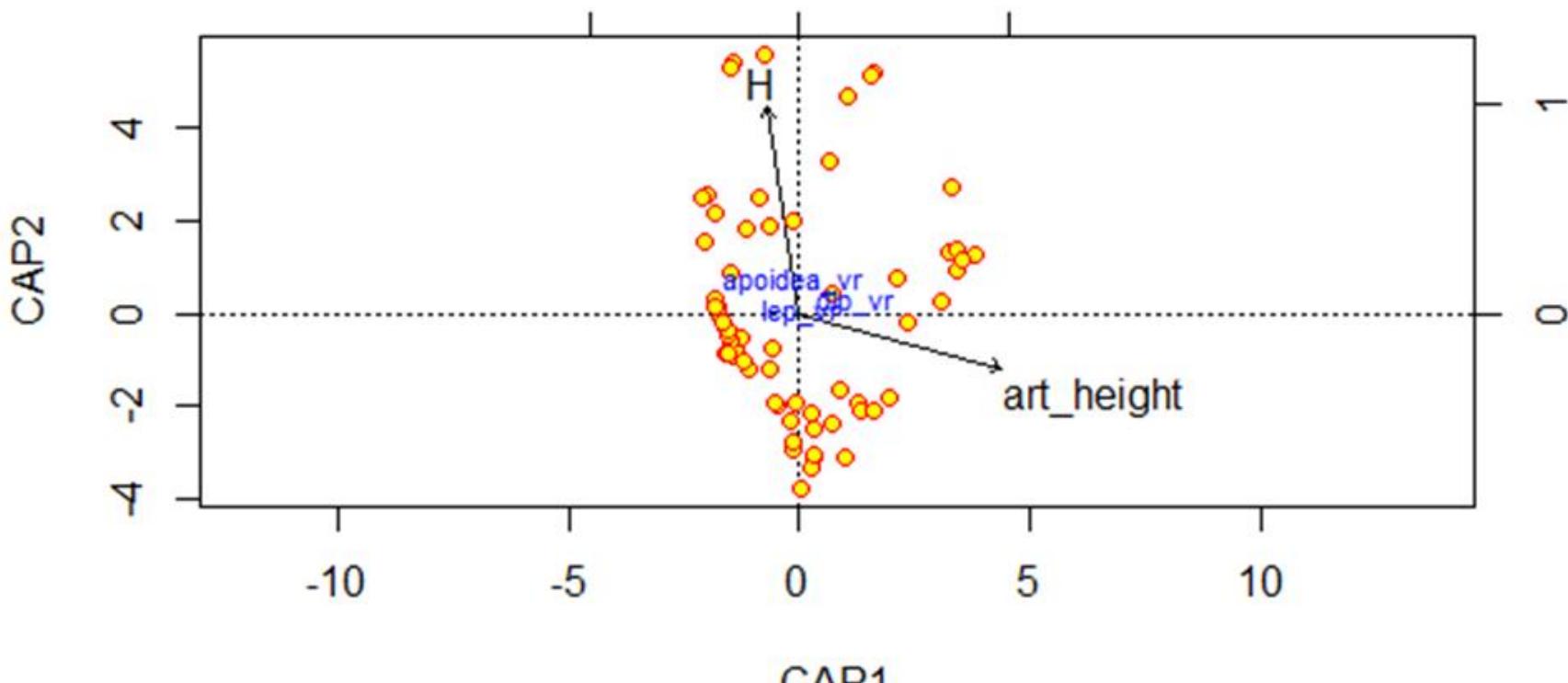
bees



Species*site
 $P < 0.01$

Why does pollinator V_R vary?

Positive correlation with forb diversity (H), negative with *Artemesia* ht



3. Forb Seed Collections for Restoration



3. Forb Seed Collections for Restoration



SOS Collections



| Plant Name | Common Name | # Plants Sampled | Seed Estimate | County |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| <i>Senecio integerrimus</i> | lamb-tongue ragwort | 87 | 1,150 | Rich |
| <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i> | arrow-leaf balsamroot | 110 | 1,000 | Box Elder |
| <i>Lupinus argenteus</i> | silver-stem lupine | 213 | 9,500 | Rich |
| <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> | sulphur flower buckwheat | 145 | 4,500 | Rich |
| <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> | sulphur flower buckwheat | 160 | 18,500 | Rich |
| <i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i> | parsnip-flower buckwheat | 50 | 18,000 | Box Elder |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | common yarrow | 150 | 1,000,000 | Wasatch |
| <i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i> | parsnip-flower buckwheat | 250 | 10,000 | Wasatch |
| <i>Potentilla gracilis</i> | graceful cinquefoil | 150 | 600,000 | Wasatch |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | common yarrow | 71 | 1,000,000 | Wasatch |

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Expected Outcomes

- Pollinator Support Evaluation
 - identify keystones, specialists and networks of N. Utah
- Comparison of Pollinator Support Indices
 - between forb species and sites (visitation rates + diversity)
- Native forb seed collections for pollinators
- Site-specific restoration? (target taxa, increase forb and insect diversity, pollinator support, seed zones)

Acknowledgements

DOI Bureau of Land Management

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Matt Preston

Brad Jessop

Tyler Nelson

Marcia Wineteer

} GSG expertise

Conservation, Red Butte Garden

Alyssa Chapman

Drew Potter

Avery Uslaner

} field assistance, video analysis

Insect ID

Dr. Vince Tepedino