

# Rapid Evolution of Invasive California Poppies

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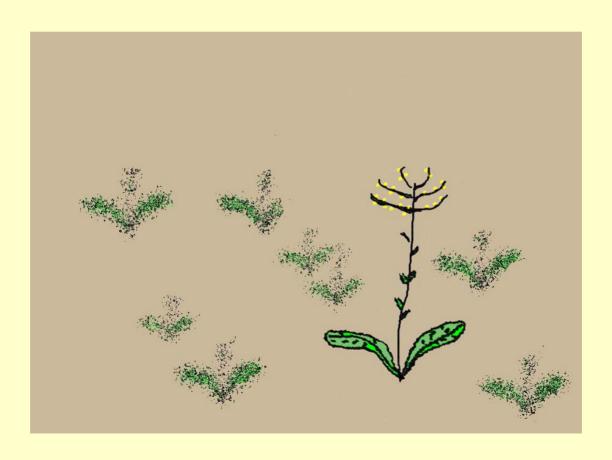
#### Rapid evolution

• e.g. herbicide resistance



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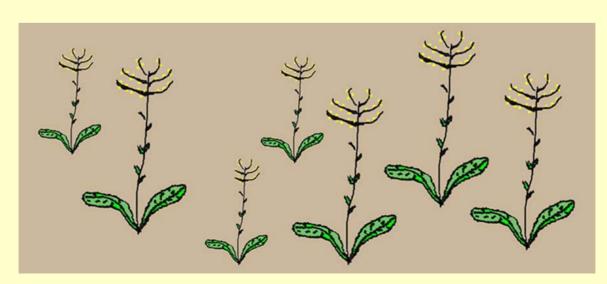


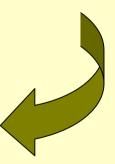
#### Rapid evolution?

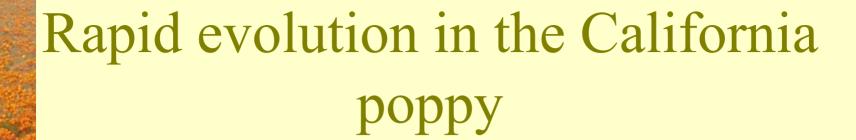
- climate
- disturbance regimes
- insect enemies

- pathogens
- soil biota
- interactions with new plants









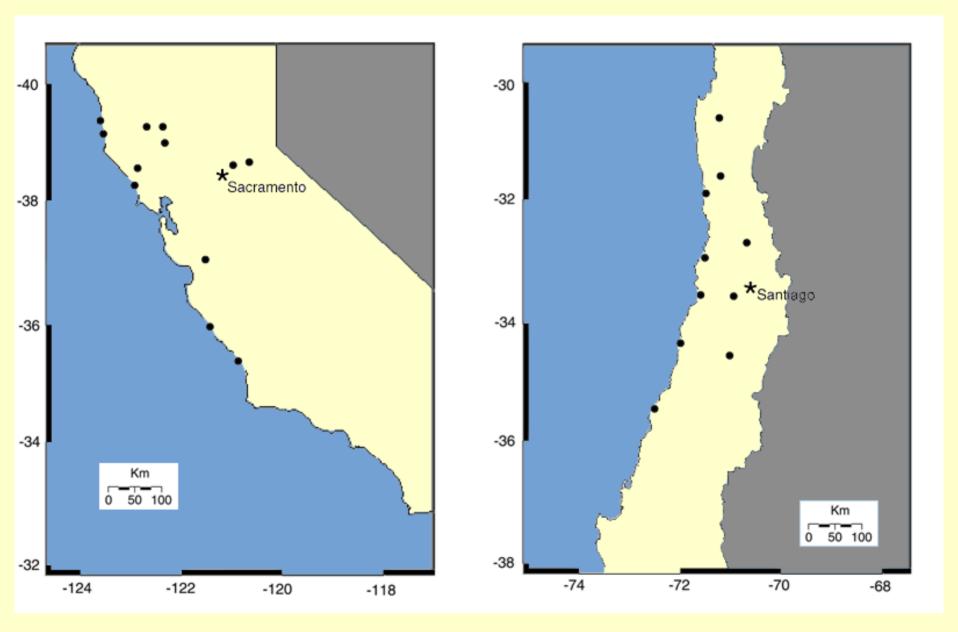
- Increases in size of invasive poppies
- Adaptation to local climate
- Changes in herbivore resistance

#### Natural and invasion history



- native to western
   North America
- invasive plants in areas with Mediterranean climates
- introduced into Chile around 1850

#### Collection sites



### Common gardens

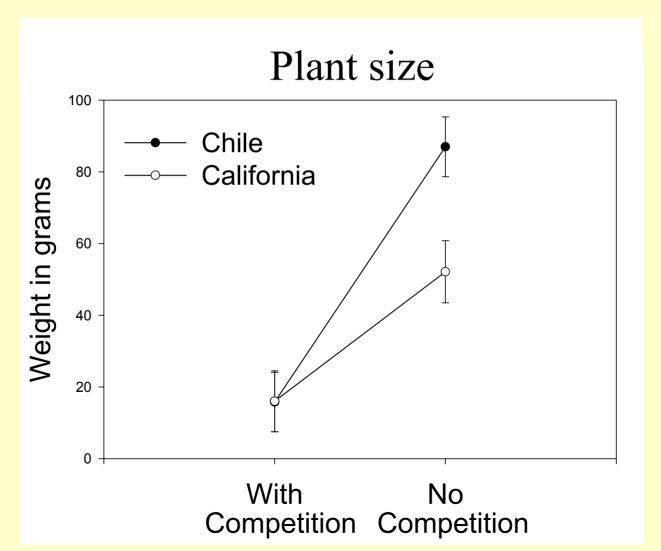


- 10 californian populations + 10 chilean populations
- Half with competition, half without



## Are invasive poppies larger and more fit than natives?

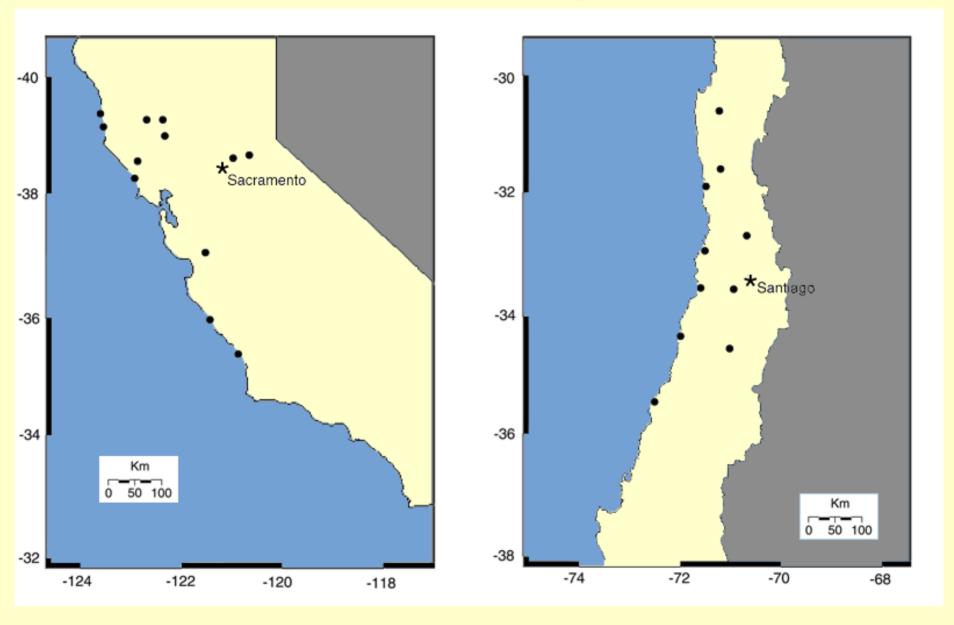
## Are invasive poppies larger and more fit than natives?





Do California poppies demonstrate similar clinal variation in their native and invasive ranges?

### Similar climatic gradients



#### Plant traits Environmental traits

- Plant size
- Plant fecundity
- Flower and seed characteristics
- Phenology

- Latitude, longitude
- Elevation
- Precipitation
- Temperature

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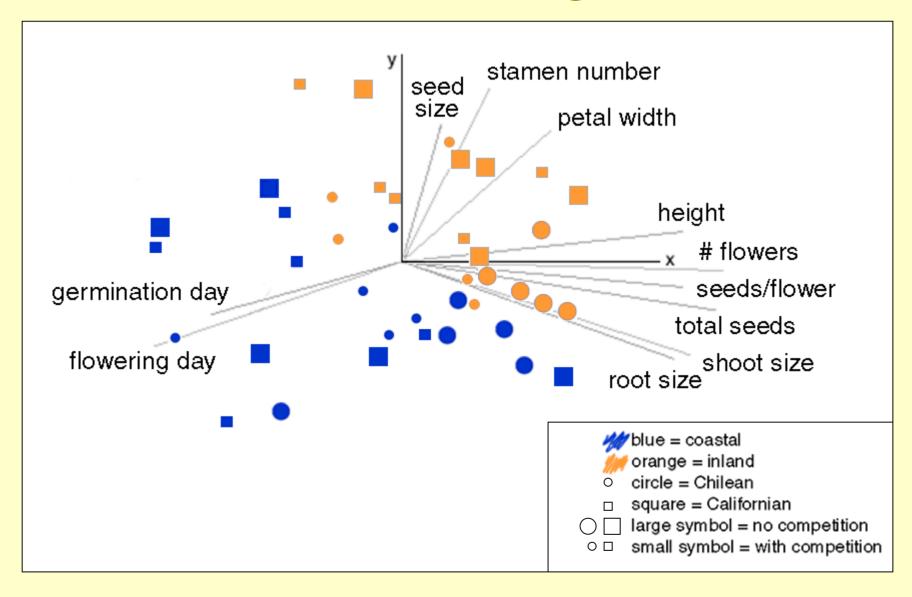
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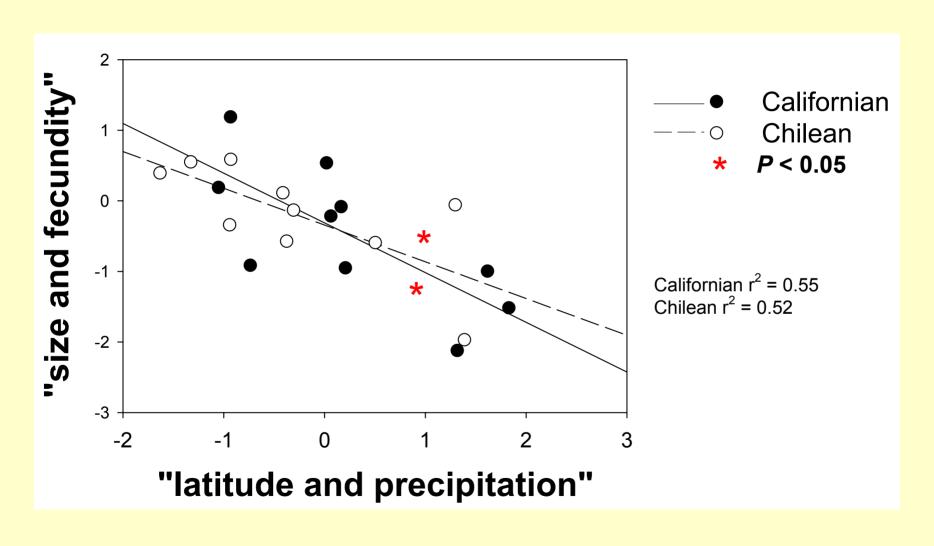


Principle components that represent correlated traits

#### Coastal and inland gradients



#### Similar latitudinal gradients





# Are invasive poppies less resistant to herbivores than natives?

#### The herbivores...



Cabbage looper, Trichoplusia ni

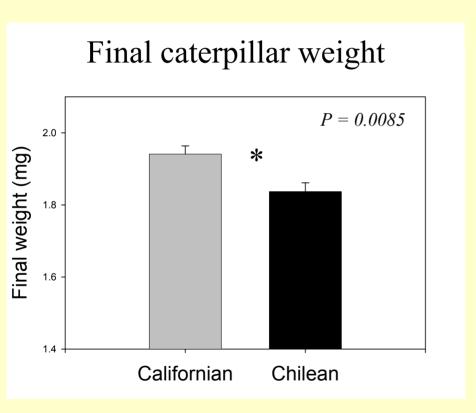


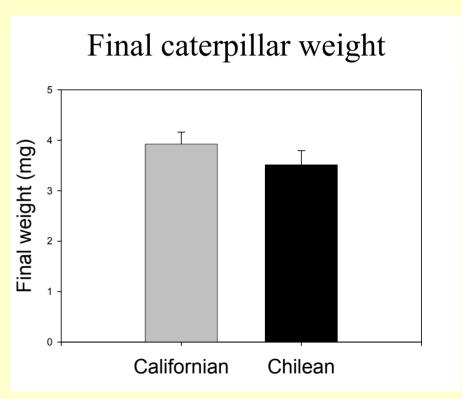


Tussock moth, Orgyia vetusta

• Native generalist

## Invasive poppies are more resistant to herbivores





cabbage looper, Trichoplusia ni

tussock moth, Orgyia vetusta

• Larger when grown with reduced competition



- Larger when grown with reduced competition
- Adapted to local climatic conditions



- Larger when grown with reduced competition
- Adapted to local climatic conditions
- More resistant to herbivores than are native plants



#### Acknowledgements

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