Genetic relatedness can limit reproduction in a wind-pollinated grass weed via pollen limitation. Jeffrey Firestone and Marie Jasieniuk

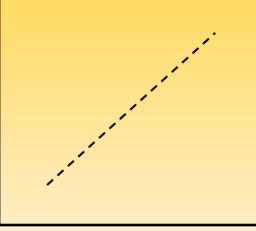
> Graduate Group in Ecology & Dept. of Plant Sciences Firestone@ucdavis.edu



Did he just say: "Small populations of weeds?"

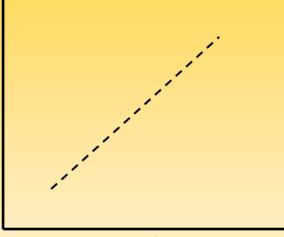
- New introductions
- Long-distance dispersal / founders
- Widespread introductions can be clumped as effectively small populations (e.g. ornamentals)
- Origin of herbicide resistance or failure of control methods

• More plants = more seed



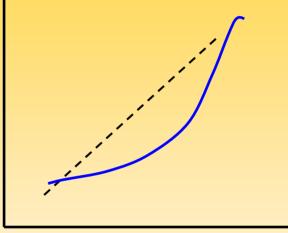
more plants

- More plants = more seed
- An "Allee Effect" can break that proportion



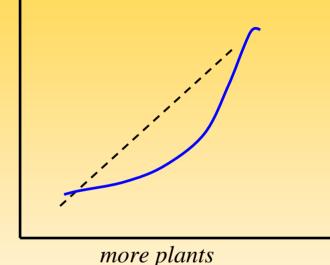
more plants

- More plants = more seed
- An "Allee Effect" can break that proportion
- Reproduction is depressed due to small population size



more plants

- More plants = more seed
- An "Allee Effect" can break that proportion
- Reproduction is depressed due to small population size



Each additional plant makes the rest of them effectively worth more. • Pollen Limitation

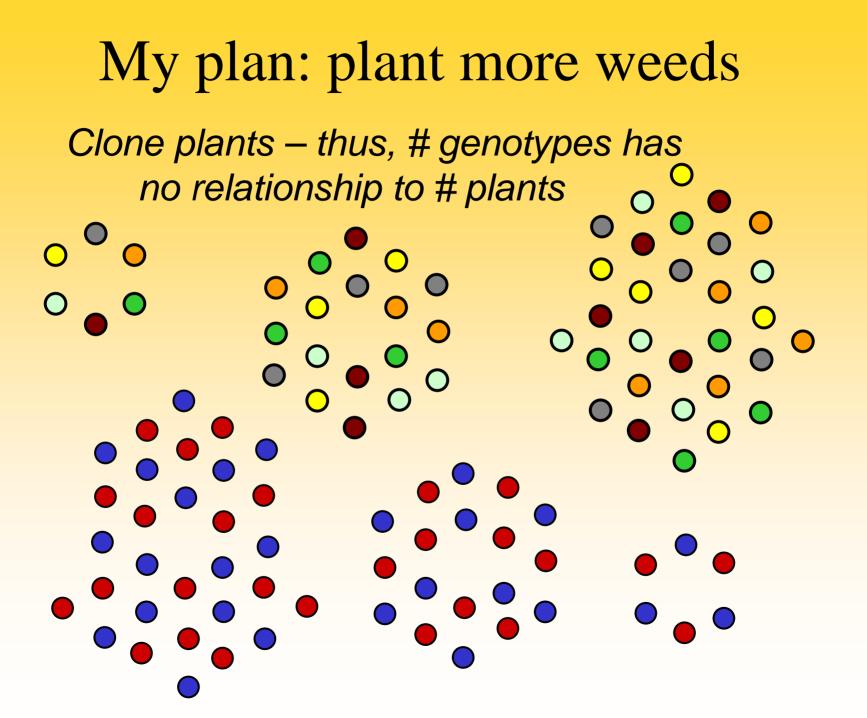
(not enough plants, so not enough pollen)

• Inbreeding / genetic limitations

(not many plants, so they cannot hold much genetic variation. May be related to each other)







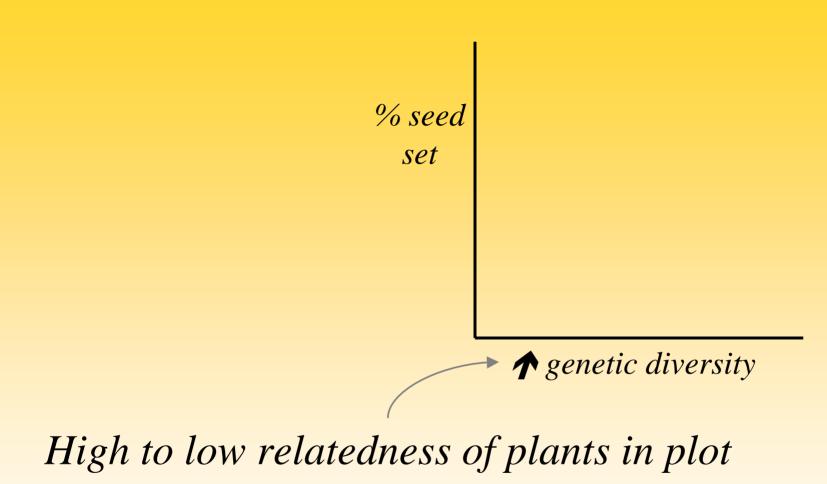
Missouriplants.com



% seed set

Percent of flowers maturing a seed





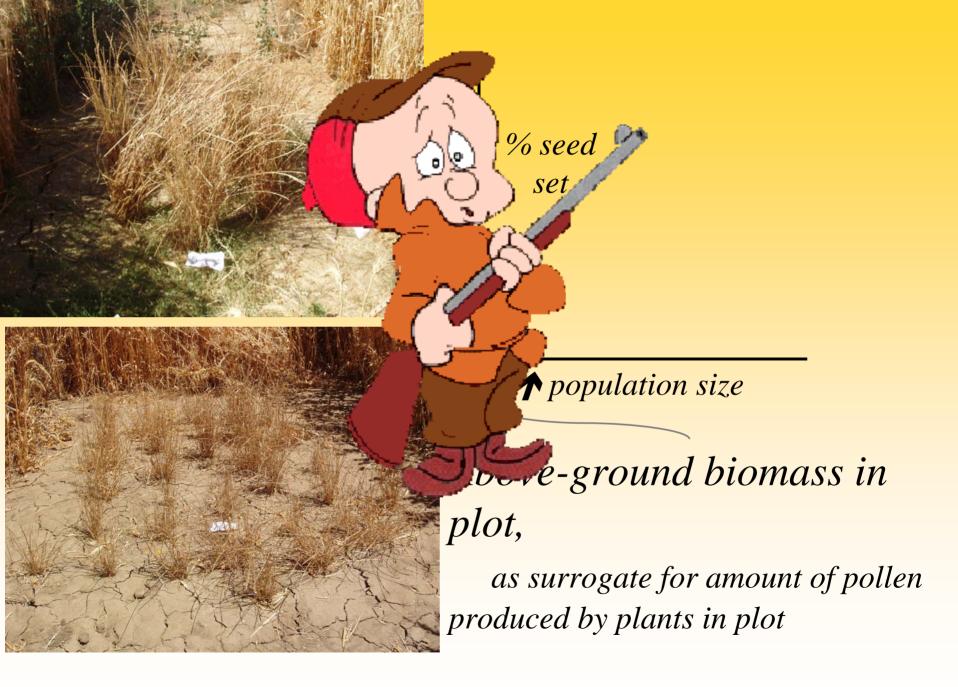


% seed set

population size

Above-ground biomass in plot,

as surrogate for amount of pollen produced by plants in plot

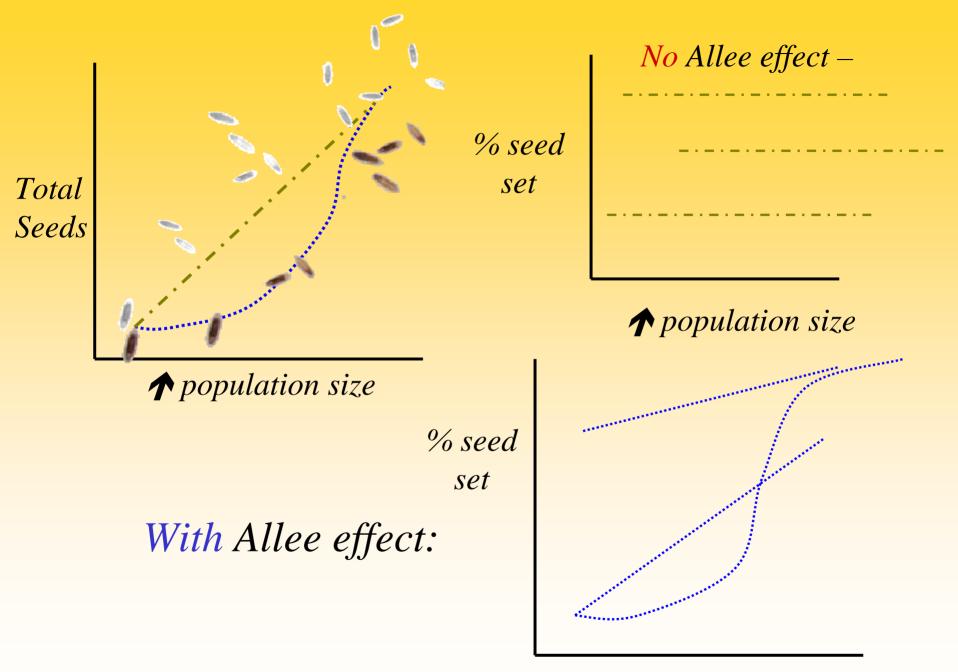




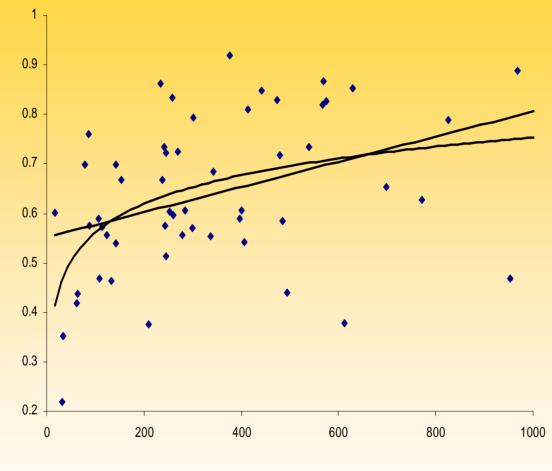
↑ population size

↑ population size

No Allee effect – population size has no effect on percent seed set -the contribution of each plant

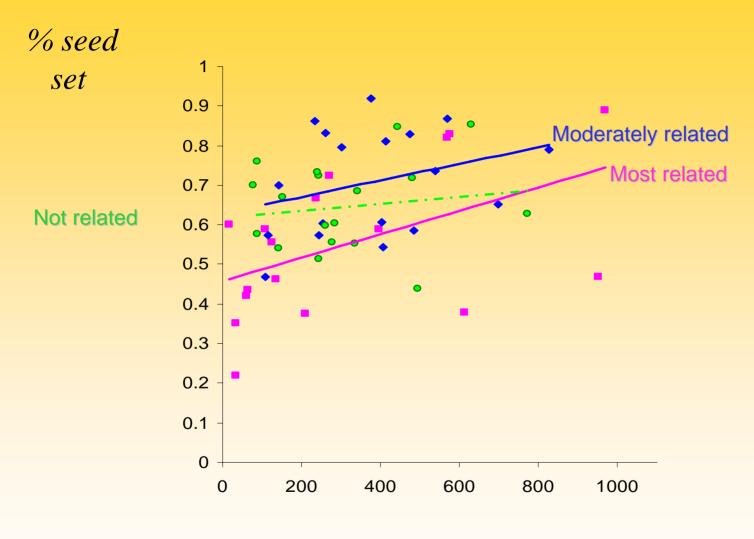


 \clubsuit population size

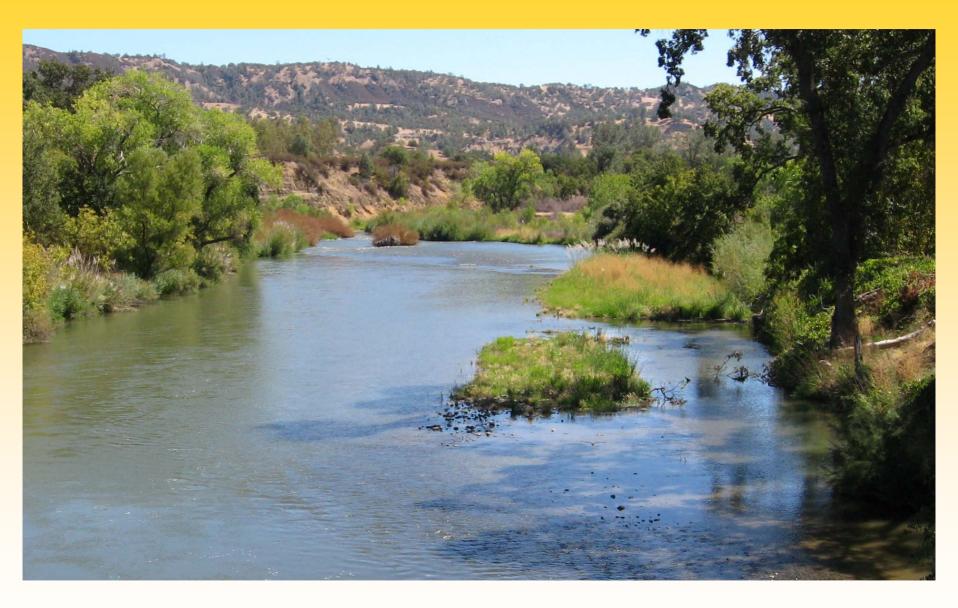


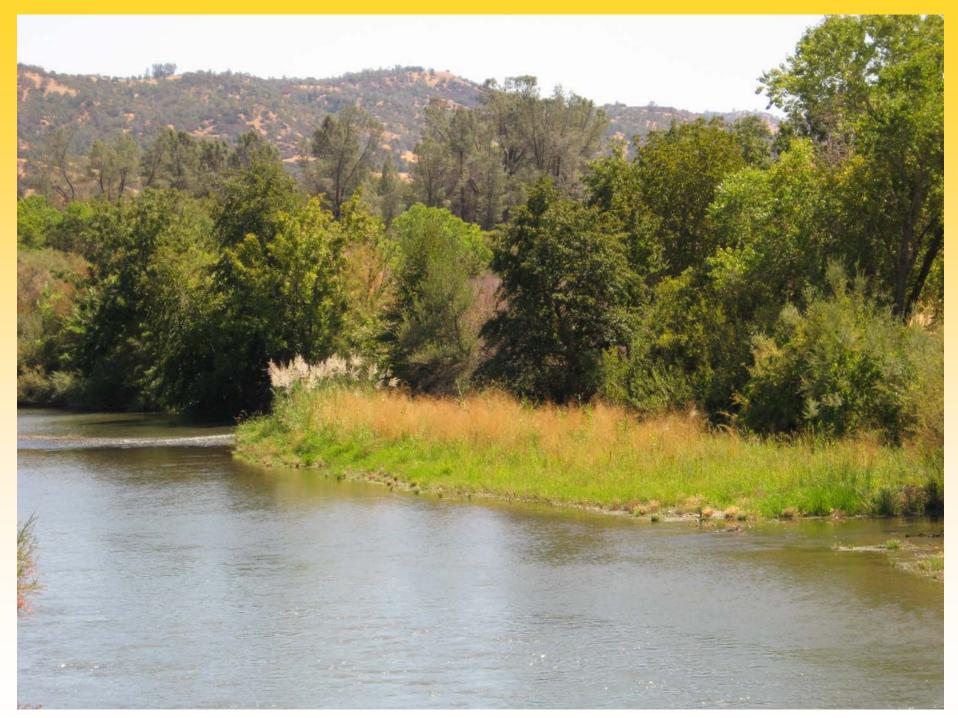
% seed set

Biomass



Biomass









Acknowledgements

Weed Science students at UCDavis and Guy Kyser Kevin Rice and his lab Jim Jackson and the Vegetable Crops field crew

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