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





Rapid evolution in the California poppy

- 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

Eschscholzia californica

Collection sites



Common gardens



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

Are invasive poppies larger and more fit than natives?

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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
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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

• Cosmopolitan generalist



Tussock moth, Orgyia vetusta

• Native generalist

Invasive poppies are <u>more</u> resistant to herbivores



cabbage looper, Trichoplusia ni

tussock moth, Orgyia vetusta

• Larger when grown with reduced competition

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- Adapted to local climatic conditions

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

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