Geographic variation in the growth responses of common milkweed to damage

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Acknowledgements



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Initiated: 2015

Description: Investigating clines and local adaptation in common milkweed.

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Latitudinal Herbivory-Defense Hypothesis



Trends in Ecology & Evolution

• Anstett et al. 2016

Common Milkweed

- Perennial weedy herb with wide geographic range
- Important food source for monarch butterflies
- Clines in growth and defense: northern populations more defended, more rootinvesting, and slower growing (Woods et al. 2012)



Hypotheses

- Greater compensation in the south, where growth rate is reported to be faster
- Greater compensation in the north, where root:shoot ratios are reported to be higher and phenology is earlier
- Greater compensation at range center, where herbivory is reported to be highest

Distribution of Sites





Range marked in red: Bhowmik 1994

Methods

Treatments x 14 sites x 8 blocks



Control 1 Control 2 Damage

Methods

Treatments x 14 sites x 8 blocks



Control 1 Control 2 Damage

Measurements

- Total mass
- Root:shoot ratio
- Relative leaf area growth rate
- Stem investment

Methods

Treatments x 14 sites x 8 blocks



Control 1 Control 2 Damage

Mass



Measurements

- Total mass
- Root:shoot ratio
- Relative leaf area growth rate
- Stem investment

RESPONSES to DAMAGE= mean (Dam) - mean (Control)











- Although all traits display site level variation, there are common responses to damage
- Regional differences exist for all traits except Relative Growth Rate
- No interactions between region and damage; no evidence for geographic patterns in compensatory or other growth responses to damage

Latitudinal Trends



 No evidence for latitudinal clines in compensation or any other responses to damage

Latitudinal Trends



- No evidence for latitudinal clines in compensation or any other responses to damage
- Evidence for a cline with greater stem investment in control plants from the south

Non-Linear Latitudinal Trends



- All driven by a single lowlatitude site
- No evidence that distance from range center predicts traits or responses

Soil Characteristics Predict Traits when Damaged

Site Traits Explored

- Cation Exchange Capacity
- Available Water Content
- Soil pH
- Soil Organic Matter
- Longitude
- Long Term Precipitation
- Elevation
- Frost Free Days
- Growing Degree Days in year prior to seed collection



Conclusions

- Common suite of growth responses to damage include increased growth rate, increased stem investment, and reduced root:shoot ratio.
- Latitude was not a linear predictor of traits when damaged. Patterns we observed did not align with previous reports.
- Soil characteristics were the strongest predictors of traits when damaged.

Next Steps

- Investigate geographic variation in herbivory
- Test for local adaptation, especially to soil conditions

Learn more or get involved with the Milkweed Adaptation Research and Education Network: *marenweb.com*



Thank You

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Questions?

Effect of Herbivory: 2016

