

POLLEN DISPERSAL

PATTERNS OF POLLEN DISPERSAL

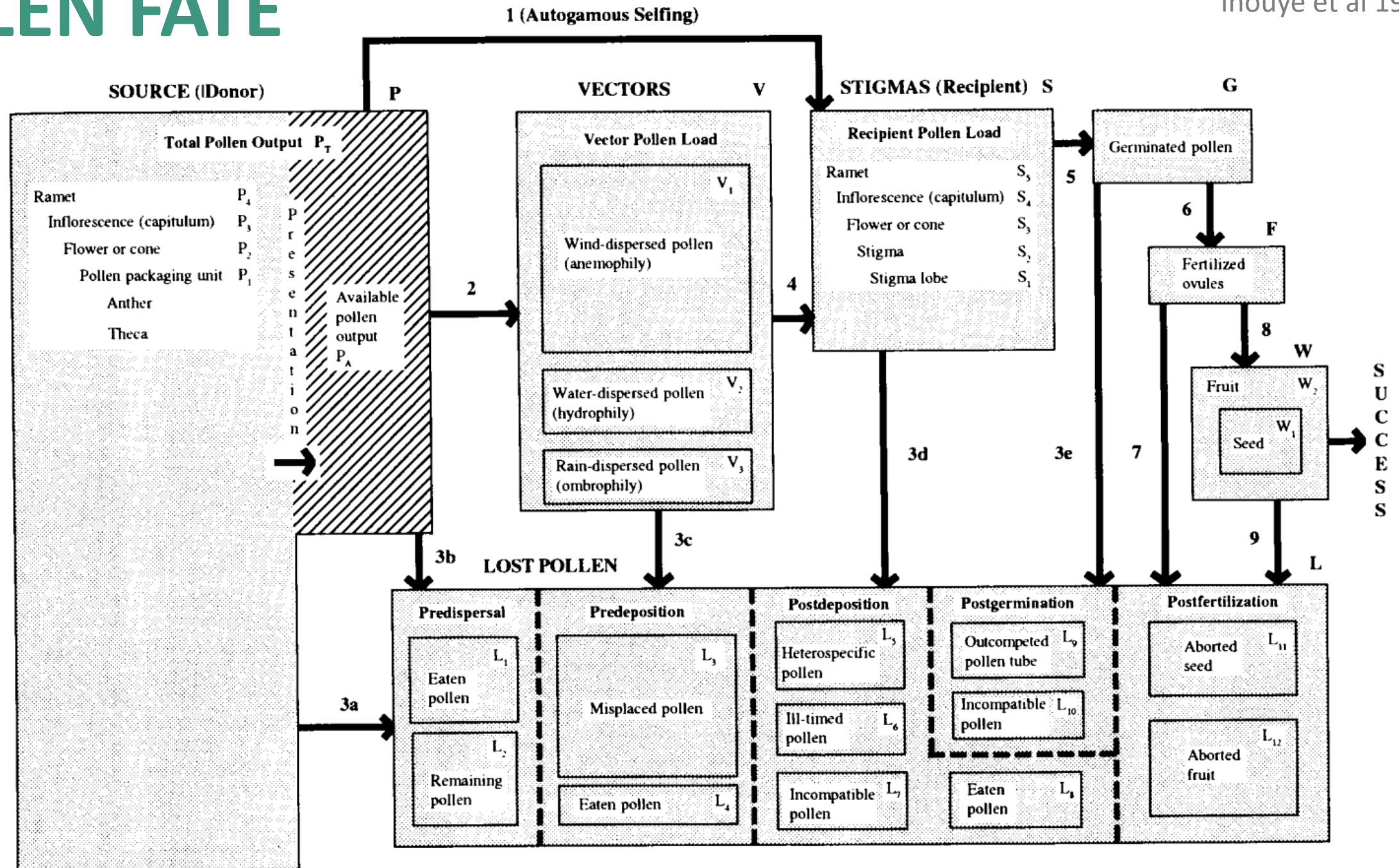
... HANDS-ON!

MALE versus FEMALE FITNESS

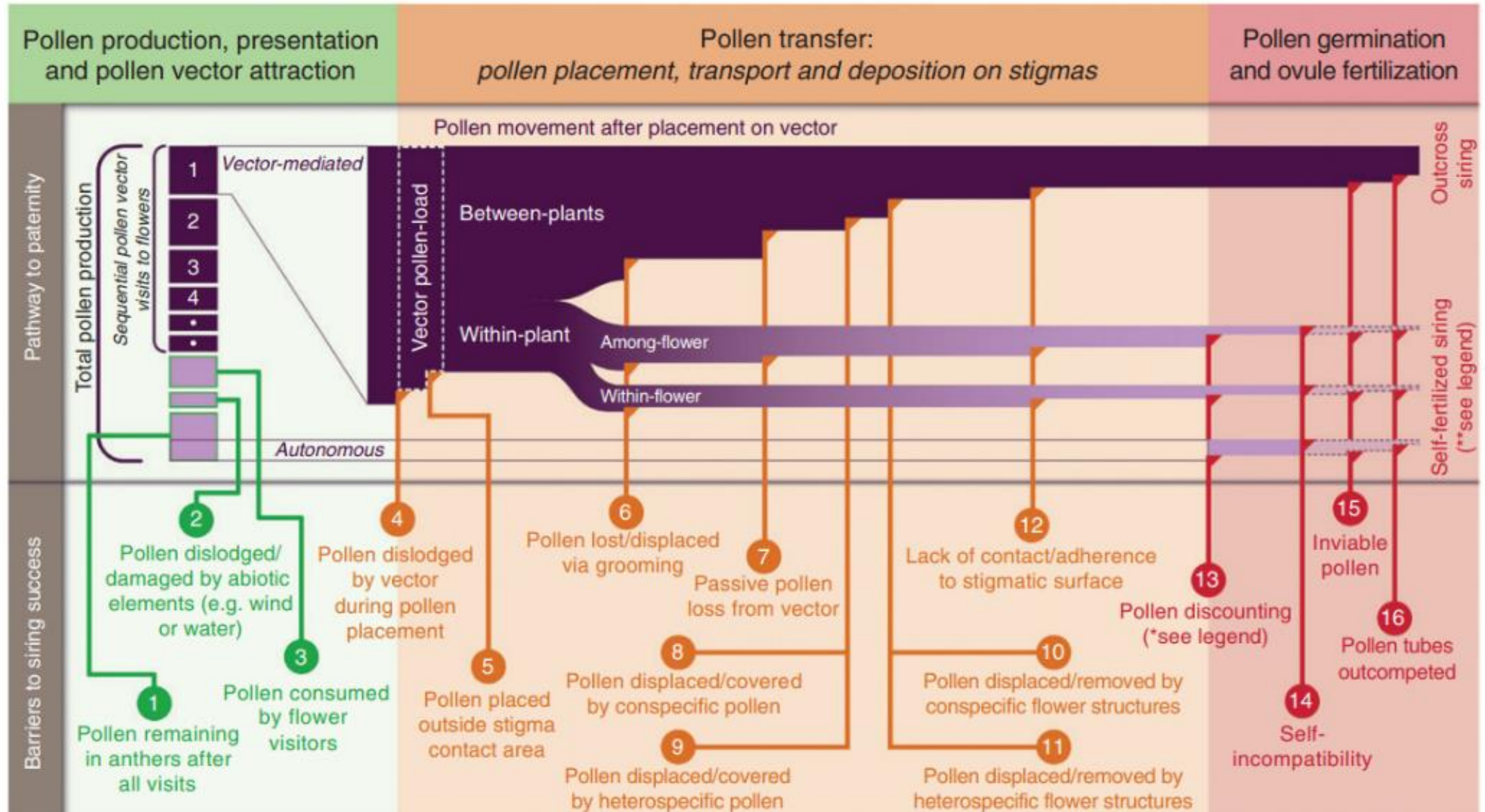


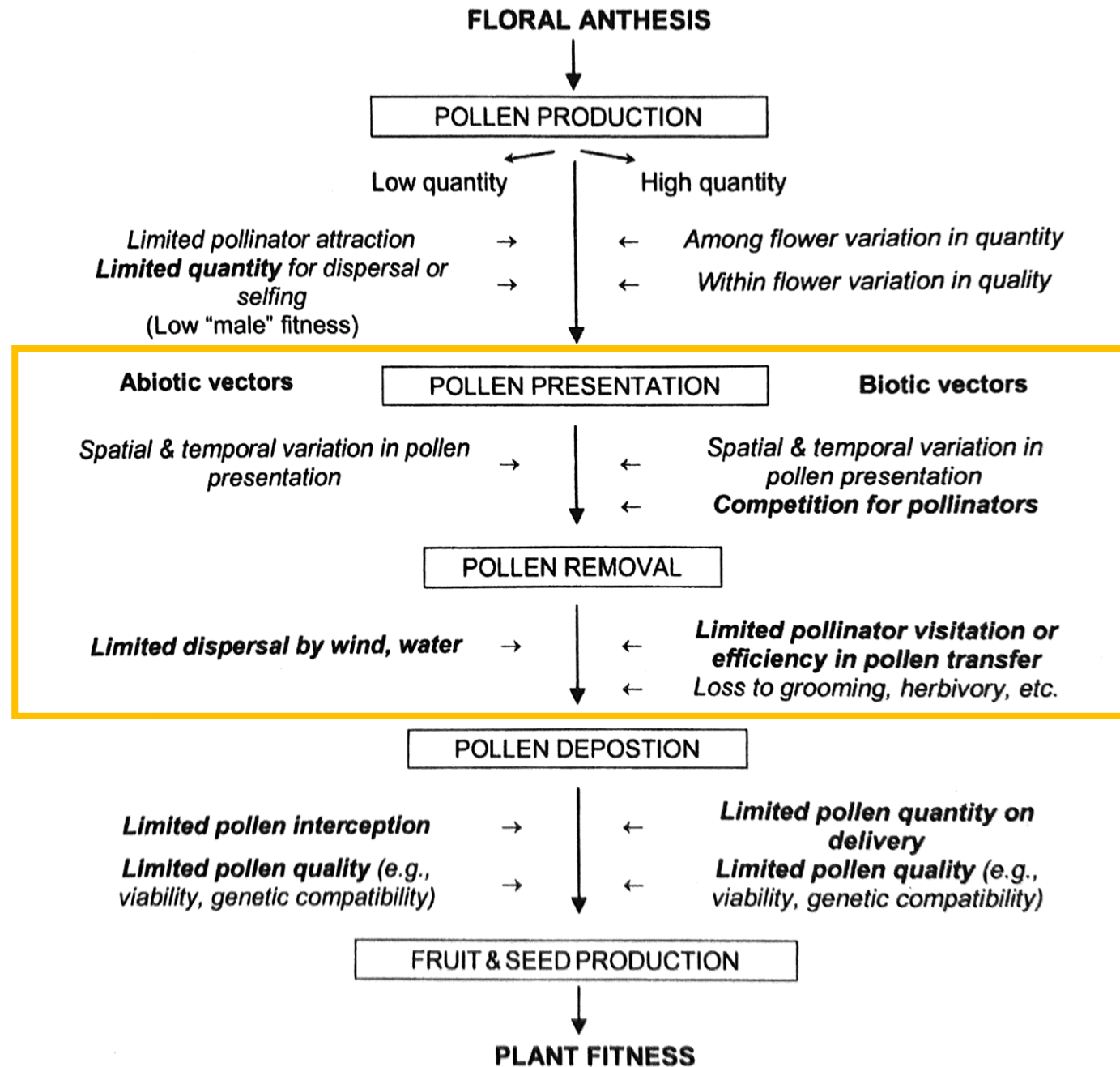
POLLEN FATE

Inouye et al 1994



POLLEN FATE





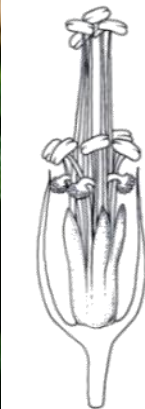
... HANDS-ON!

EXPERIMENT

Observation of floral morphs in field samples

OBSERVE FIELD SAMPLES

CHARACTERIZE FLORAL MORPHS from population
collected in the invaded range of the Mediterranean basin
in TRANSECTS across the population



Methods for pollen dispersal

Measuring pollen transfer among floral positions or between individual plants:

- **POLLEN ANALOGUES** – fluorescent powdered dyes (e.g., Black Ray©, Day Glo©, Radian Colour©) or ordinary dye powders (methylene blue, carmine acetate, neutral red, Evans blue, Bismarck brown) – replacement of the pollen by the powdered dyes
- **HISTOCHEMICAL STAINS** – 1-2 ul injected into each of the anther sacs to color-label the pollen (fast green 1%, gentian violet, neutral red 1%, Rhodamine B 0.2%) – staining the pollen grains

Methods for pollen dispersal

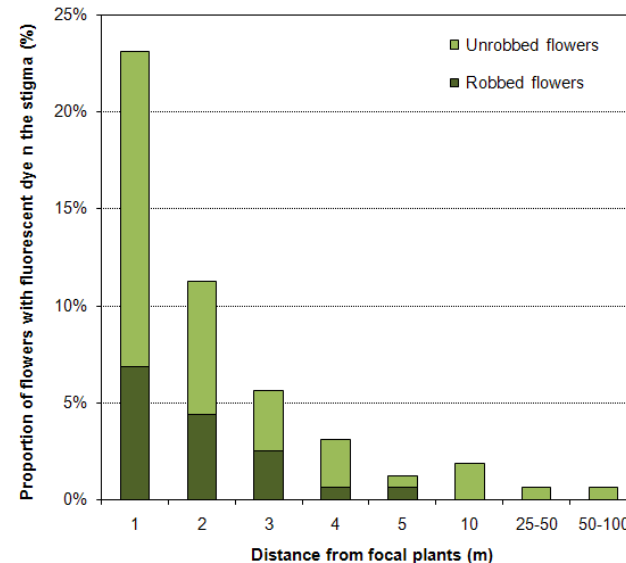
Impact of nectar robbing

Does the nectar robbing affect the reproductive outcome of this species?

Pollen analogues – fluorescent powdered dyes to assess male fitness



PLANT FITNESS



NECTAR AVAILABILITY

Table 4.3.1 Nectar available in robbed and non robbed flowers of *Polygala vayredae* in Colldecarrera population during spring of 2007.

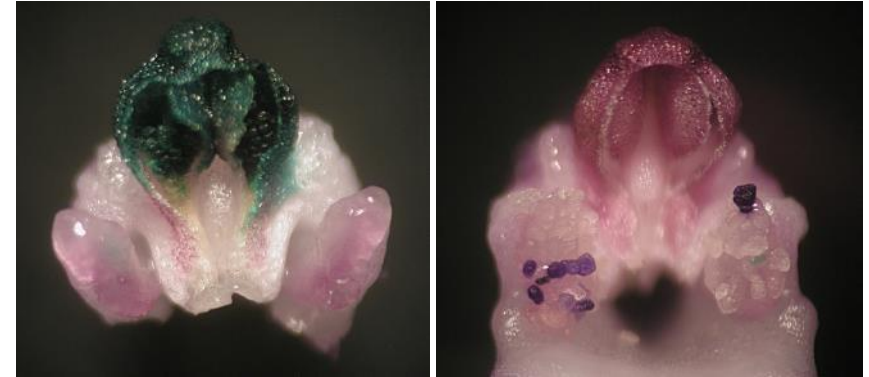
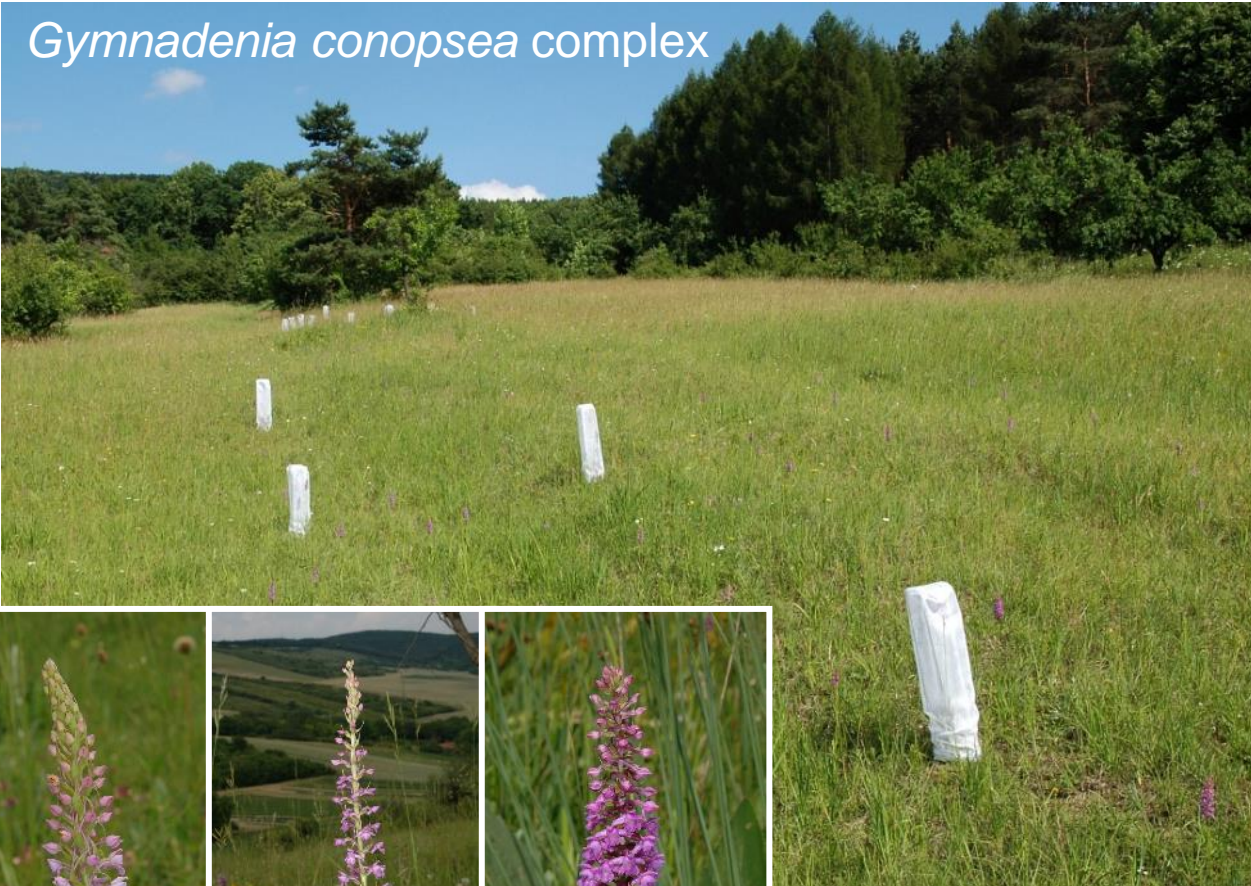
Treatment	n	Volume (μ l)	Nectar concentration (%)	Sugar amount (mg)	Proportion rewardless flowers (%)
Robbed flowers	95	0.34 ± 0.772	70.2 ± 19.99	0.15 ± 0.266	44.2
Non robbed flowers	20	0.67 ± 0.597	71.5 ± 23.41	0.33 ± 0.322	15.0
Comparison test		$T = 1,593.5^{***}$	$t = 0.24$ n.s.	$T = 1,552.0^{**}$	$z = 2.18^*$

Table 4.3.2 Fruit set, seed ovule ratio and seed weight in open pollinated flowers of *Polygala vayredae* subjected and not subjected to nectar robbing.

Treatment	n	Fruit set (%)	Seed ovule ratio (%)	Seed weight (mg)
Robbed flowers	200	15.5 ^a	12.3 ^a	8.23 ± 1.425
Non robbed flowers	200	25.0 ^b	18.8 ^b	7.86 ± 1.099
Control	100	26.0 ^b	17.5 ^b	8.27 ± 1.396
Comparison test		$\chi^2 = 6.94^*$	$\chi^2 = 23.39^{***}$	$F = 1.83$ n.s.

Methods for pollen dispersal

Gymnadenia conopsea complex

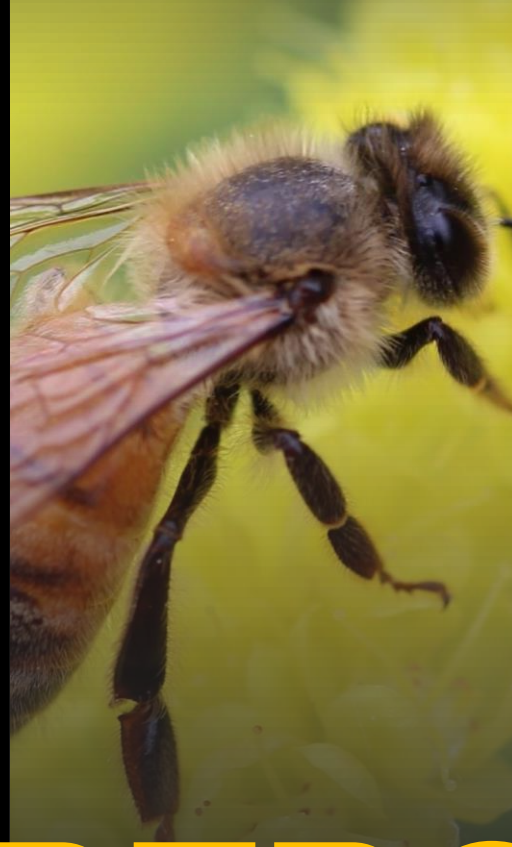


Pollen exchange (pollen labelling experiment)

CxC + DxD vs. CxD + DxC
minimum estimate of hexaploid production: 14%
(without selfing: 62%)



Histochemical stains – 1-2 ul injected into each pollinarium to color-label pollinia and track labeled masses of pollen

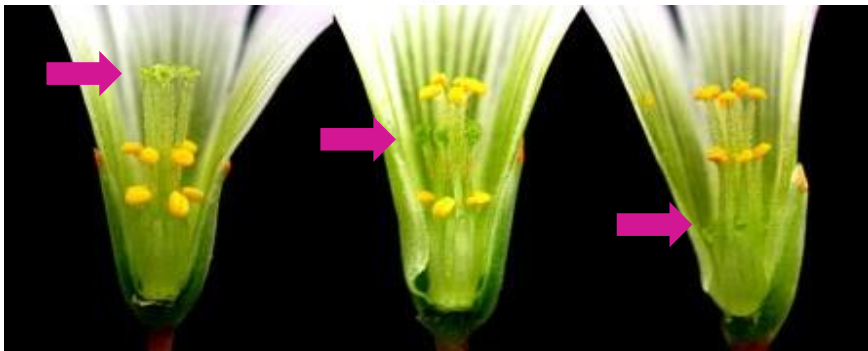
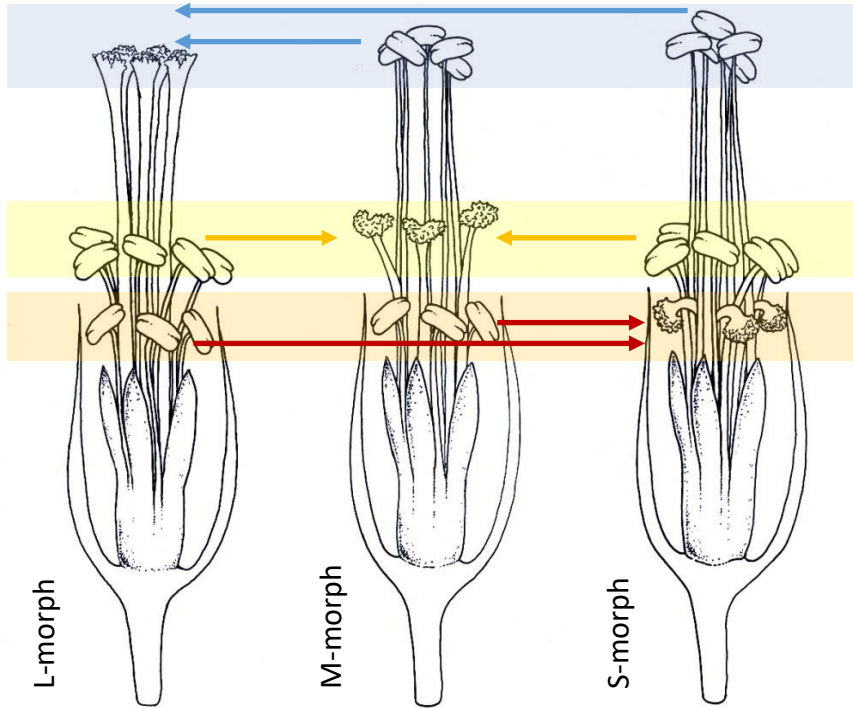


POLLEN DISPERSAL

EXPLORING PATTERNS OF POLLEN
DISPERSAL IN *Oxalis pes-caprae*

... HANDS-ON!

Oxalis pes-caprae L.



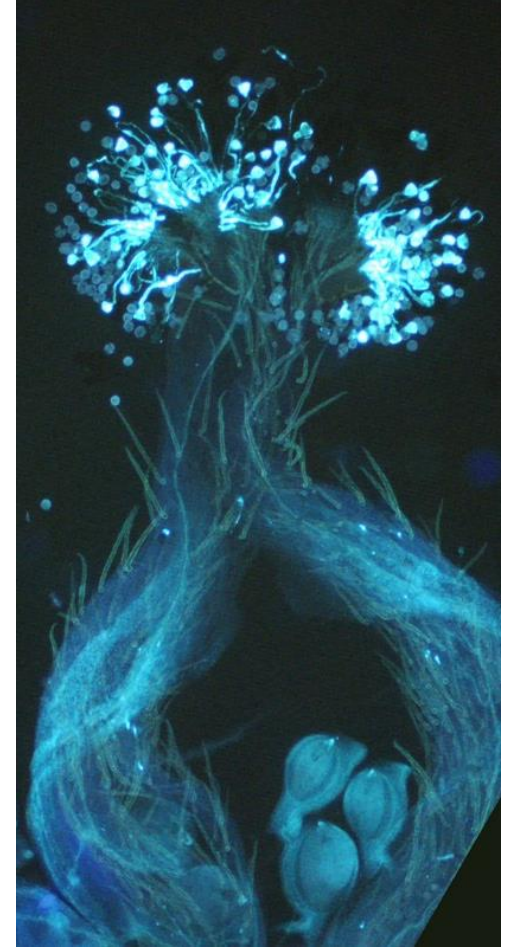
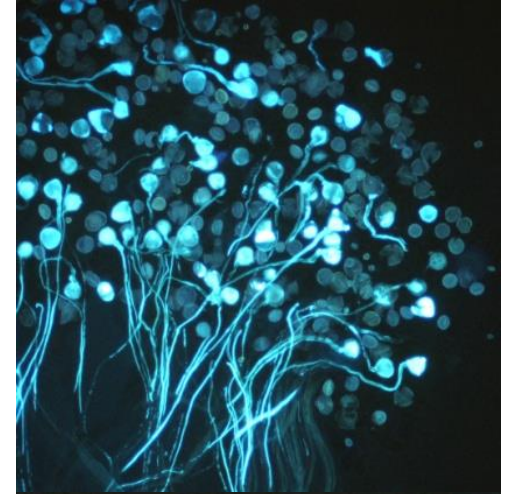
TRISTYLOUS SPECIES

Populations with three floral morphs: long-styled, mid-styled and short-styled in even proportions – frequency dependent selection

TRIMORPHIC INCOMPATIBILITY SYSTEM

Recognition and blocking of self and intra-morph pollen

Ornduff R. 1987. *Annals of Missouri Botanical Garden* 74:79-84.



Oxalis pes-caprae L.



South Africa

L-morph

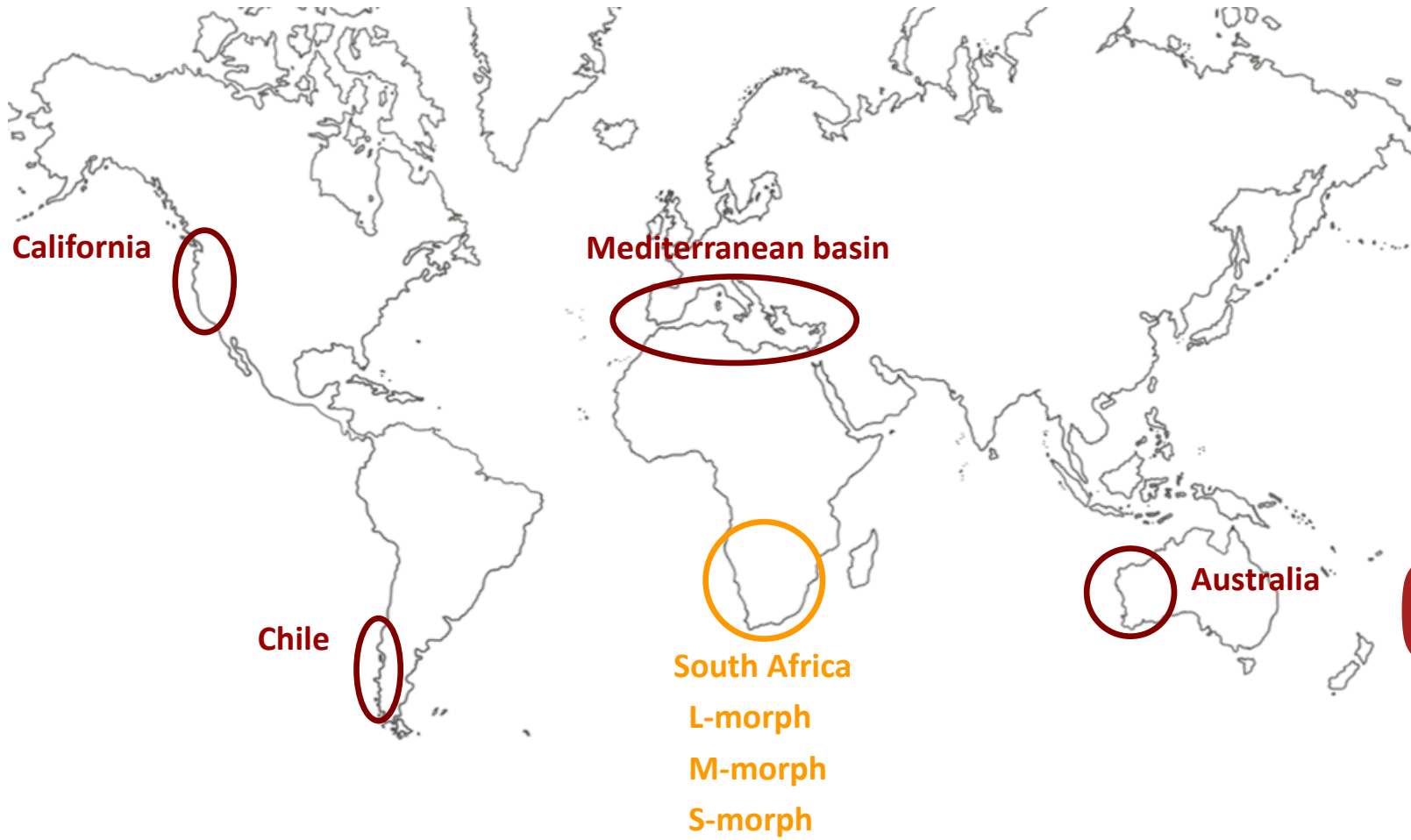
M-morph

S-morph



... HANDS-ON!

Oxalis pes-caprae L.



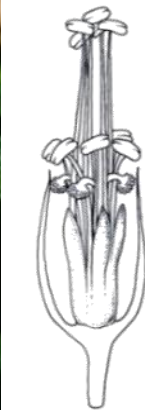
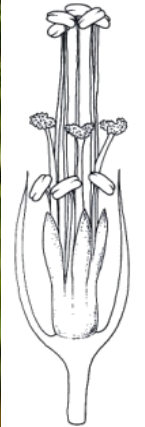
... HANDS-ON!

EXPERIMENT

Observation of floral morphs in field samples

OBSERVE FIELD SAMPLES

CHARACTERIZE FLORAL MORPHS from population
collected in the invaded range of the Mediterranean basin
in TRANSECTS across the population



EXPERIMENT

Observation of floral morphs in field samples

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE POPULATION

OBSERVATION AND DESCRIPTION of floral morphs in *Oxalis pes-caprae* invasive populations

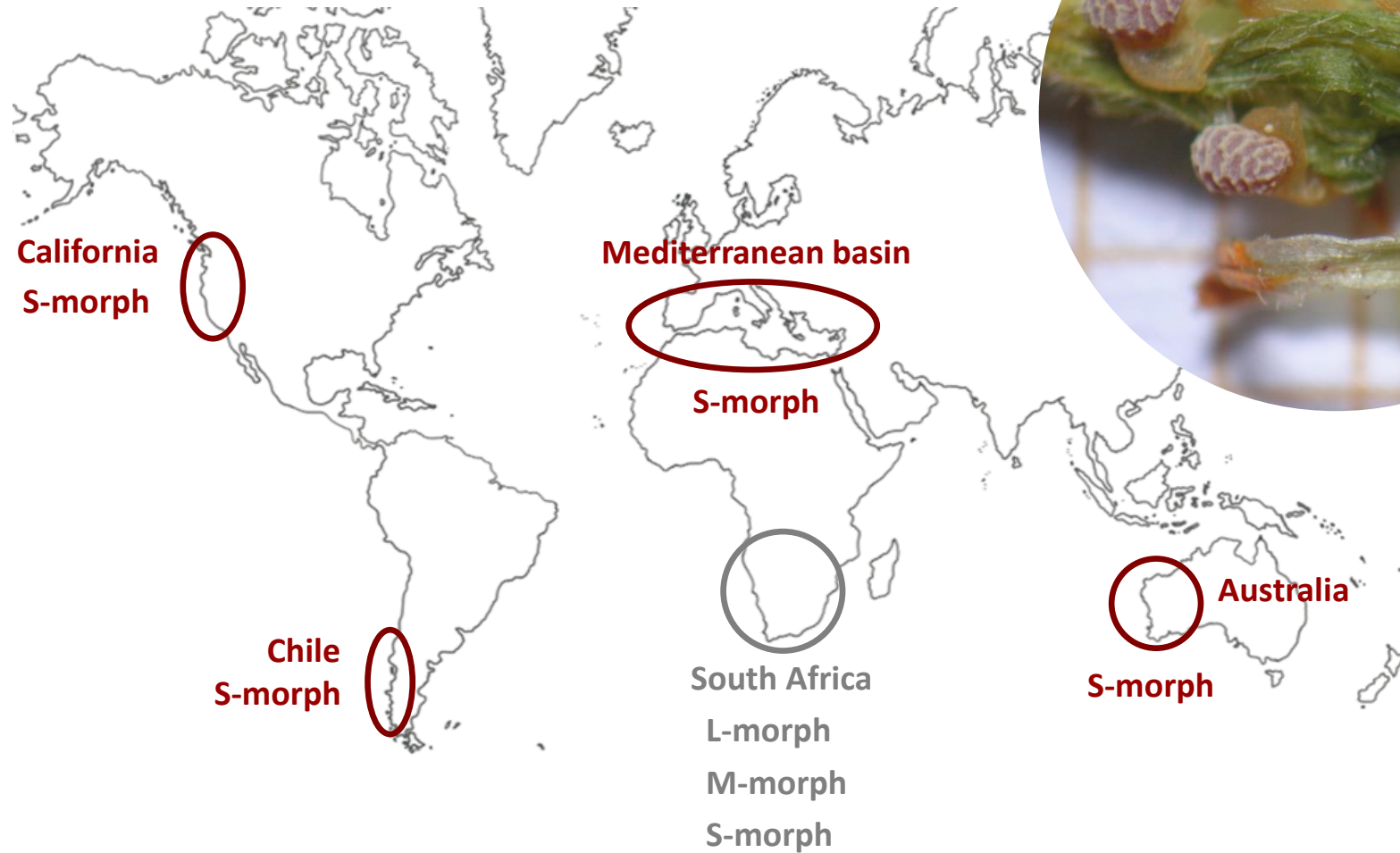
DETERMINATION of morph frequencies in the populations

CALCULATION of the percentage of each morph & test for deviations from 1:1 proportions



DOMINANCE OF SS MORPH and observation
of FRUIT AND SEED production

Oxalis pes-caprae L.



EXPERIMENT

Assess pollen flow
patterns from mid- and
long-anther levels



SS

Short-styled
floral morph



How efficient is each **ANTHER LEVEL** in
contribution to **POLLINATION** of SS morph?



EXPERIMENT

Assess pollen flow patterns from
mid- and long-anther levels



- Build **ARTIFICIAL ARRAYS** of inflorescences
- Pollen analogues – **FLUORESCENT POWDERED DYES**
- Two **DIFFERENT COLOURS** – one per anther level

... HANDS-ON!

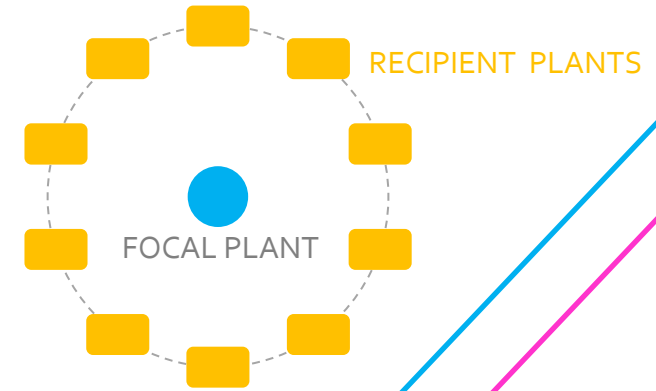
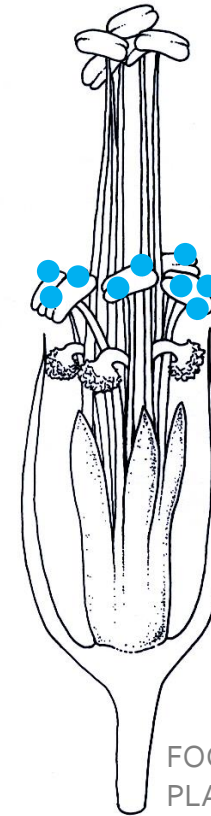
EXPERIMENT

Assess pollen flow patterns from
mid- and long-anther levels



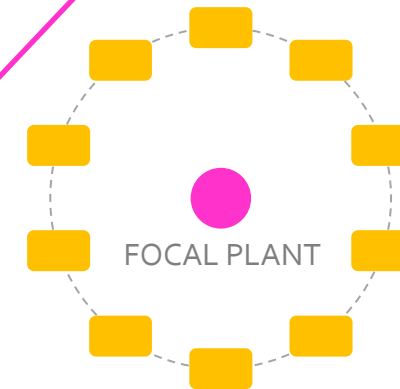
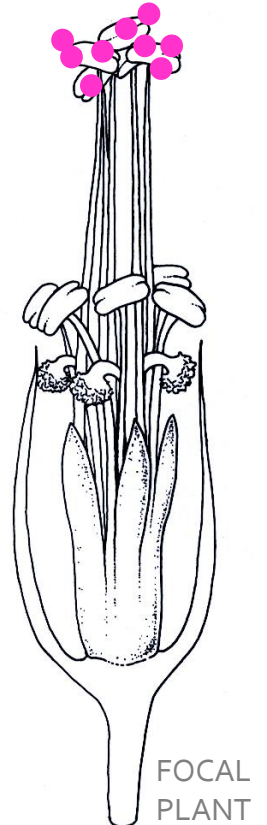
MID-ANTHER LEVEL

GROUPS 1, 2 & 3



GROUPS 4, 5 & 6

LONG-ANTHER LEVEL



... HANDS-ON!

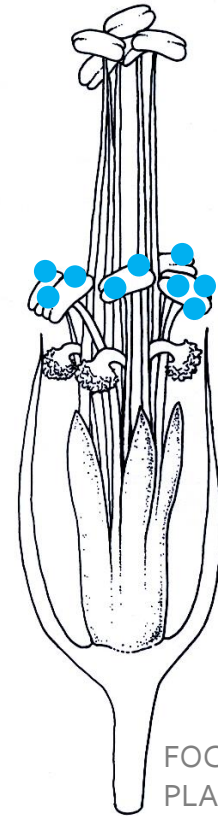
EXPERIMENT

Assess pollen flow patterns from mid- and long-anther levels

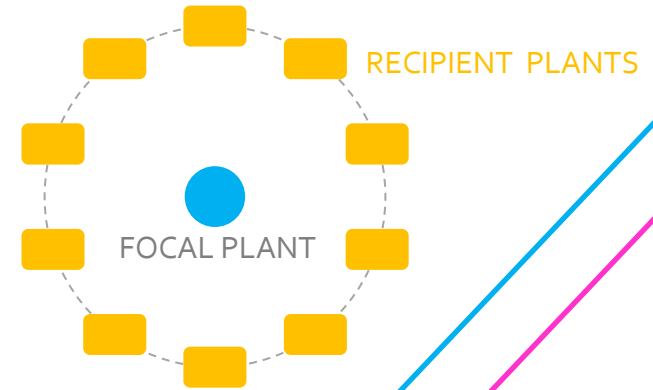
- Work in **GROUPS OF 3 OR 4** – total 6 groups, each with one replicate
- Prepare the **EXPERIMENT** – three replicates per anther level

MID-ANTHER LEVEL

GROUPS 1, 2 & 3



FOCAL PLANT

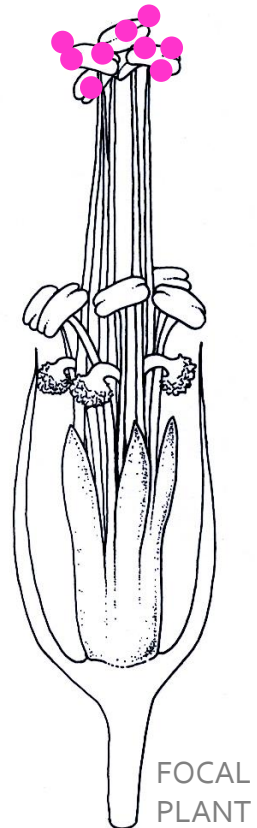


FOCAL PLANT

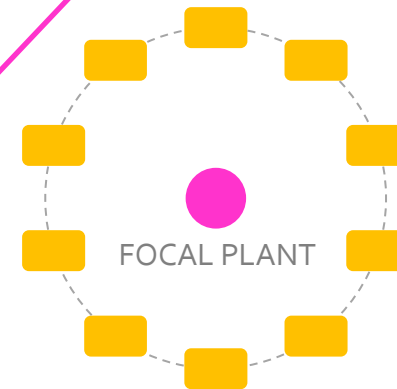
RECIPIENT PLANTS

GROUPS 4, 5 & 6

LONG-ANTHER LEVEL



FOCAL PLANT



FOCAL PLANT

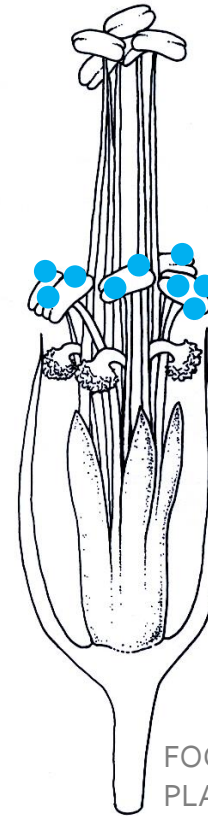
EXPERIMENT

Assess pollen flow patterns from mid- and long-anther levels

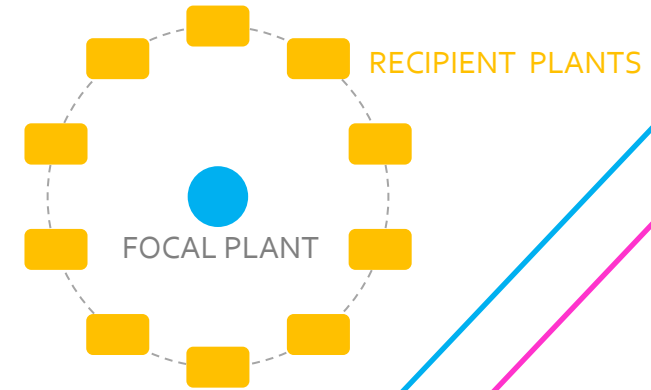
- Work in GROUPS OF 3 OR 4 – total 6 groups, each with one replicate
- Prepare the EXPERIMENT – three replicates per anther level
- The **ARTIFICIAL ARRAY** – 1 focal plant plus 10 recipient plants
- Expose to **POLLINATORS** for 24h & collect open flower for observation

MID-ANTHER LEVEL

GROUPS 1, 2 & 3

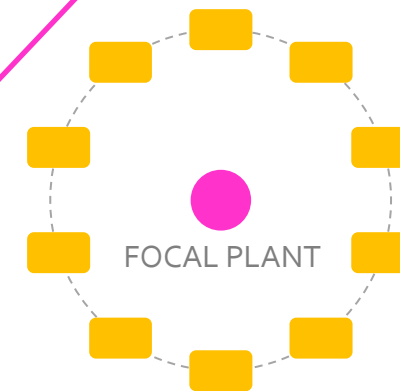


FOCAL PLANT



FOCAL PLANT

GROUPS 4, 5 & 6



LONG-ANTHER LEVEL

