DOES SEED SET VARY ACROSS PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER POPULATION?

Melisa Cambron December 13, 2013 Stuart Wagenius & Lydia English Chicago Botanic Garden Mini-Internship Project, Fall, 2013

Overview:

- Effects of habitat fragmentation on the fitness and population dynamics of plants located in tall grass prairies.
- Help further research to allow for a better understanding in regards to the biology, conservation, and restoration of prairie plants.

The Echinacea Project

- "investigating ecology and evolution in fragmented prairie habitat since 1995"
- Echinacea angustifolia (Narrow-leaved purple coneflower), Dalea purpurea (Purple prairie clover), Echinacea pallida (Pale purple coneflower), Echinacea purpurea (Purple coneflower), Heliopsis helianthoides (False sunflower)
- https://www.facebook.com/echinaceaproject

Mentors





Observed organism

 Purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*) around the area of Kensington, Minnesota



http://www.krischanphoto.c om/gardens/prairie/dalea/da lea%20purpurea.htm

Dalea purpurea

- Member of the Fabaceae (legume) family
- Pollinator is mostly the bee
- It is not self compatible with breeding and requires a wide range of genetic variability.

Phenology: June – August

 Florets start toward the bottom of the spike and then continue further up along the spike.



Study Site

- Rural western Minnesota, USA between the towns of Kensington and Hoffman
 45° 49' N, 95° 43' W
- Prairie plants now reside in a habitat dominated by hillsides that are surrounded by agricultural production and farm machinery, roads, and abandoned pasturelands

Locations (Six Populations) in Kensington, Minnesota



Woody



Rrx







ON27



LF

SPP

Hypothesis

- Seed set of purple prairie clover populations are affected by certain conditions such as location and pollinators; populations of purple prairie clover near roads and farmlands will have a lower seed set.
- Sites with the largest populations will have the largest seed sets

Tag Format

Methods

- Field Sampling
- Randomization
 - Take random samples of Dalea to x-ray and each sample should be around 30 seeds

Heads/Heads Heads/Tails Tails/Heads Tails/Tails

MaPla 2013 Site Name



DalPur

Heads

Tails

Methods continued

X Ray
 Faxitron

(4 seconds12 dosage)



Results



Discussion

- Highest Seed Set was found on sites ON27 and Woody
 - Both sites could have sufficient genetic variation in population
 - Dalea purpurea need wide availability of mates
 - Not self compatible
 - There was also no correlation between plants with an increased number of rosettes heads and and increase number of seed sets

Critics/Future Studies

- Phenology (did flowering time have en effect on seed set)
- Determination of seed set: ambiguous
- Pollinators

Citations

- Wagenius, S. 2013. Stuart Wagenius, Ph.D. Chicago Botanic Garden. <u>http://www.chicagobotanic.org/research/staff/wagenius</u>
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