ing ecology and evolution in fragmented prairie habitat since 1995

Background:

• Only 0.1% of the tallgrass prairie is remaining¹.

echinacea

project

- In fragmented habitats native plants often experience reproductive failure².
- Seed production in plants can be pollen or resource limited.³
- Echinacea angustifolia, a common prairie perennial, has been shown to be pollen limited³.

Research question:

Does the number of pollen grains deposited predict seed set in *Echinacea angustifolia?*

Methods:

60 sets hand crosses, 9 crosses per set with varying amounts of pollen.





24 hours later:

3 styles removed

Pollen counted

on style using

microscope





Multi-logistic regression performed comparing row on inflorescence to the success fail ratio of making a seed.

Resources or Pollen? Which is Limiting: Examining Seed Set in a Common Prairie Perennial. Mia Stevens, Nate Scheerer, and Jennifer L. Ison

••



Figure 1: Pollen on styles after a hand cross was performed compared to seed set. A random slight effect was added to the points to aid in data visualization (n=60).



Figure 2: The position in floral architecture that a cross was performed on a head compared to seed set. A random slight effect was added to the points to aid in data visualization The flower head below is presenting anthers in the third row. (n = 60, n)

Florets with anthers presenting pollen in row 3

Echinacea angustifolia, a common perennial prairie plant (photo credit to Gretel Kiefer)

Discussion:

- (Figure 1).
- seed set (Figure 2).

- deposited and seed set.



Acknowledgements and References:

Special thanks to Team Echinacea 2019, especially Evan Jackson and Zeke Zelman. Also to the College of Wooster biology department.

1: Samson, F., & Knopf, F. (1994). Prairie conservation in North America. *BioScience*. 44(6):418-21. 2: Ison, J. L., Prescott, L. J., Nordstrom, S. W., Waananen, A., & Wagenius, S. (2018). Pollinator-mediated mechanisms for increased reproductive success in early flowering plants. *Oikos*, *O*(0), 1-13 3: Wagenius, S., & Lyon, S. P. (2010). Reproduction of Echinacea angustifolia in fragmented prairie is pollen-limited but not pollinatorlimited. *Ecology*, *91*(3), 733–742.

65(3), 210–214.



• The number of pollen grains on a style does not significantly predict seed set but placement within the inflorescence does

Floret row within flowering head does not significantly predict

Other studies have found that flower position within inflorescences is related to resource allocation.⁴

• Therefore, our results are more consistent with seed set being limited by resource availability rather than pollen availability. Future studies could more directly test if resource availability is affecting seed set in *Echinacea angustifolia*.

Interestingly even though this system can be pollen limited we could not find a relationship between amount of pollen

• This indicates that these fragmented *Echinacea angustifolia* populations may not be pollen limited if any conspecific pollen was moving between compatible plants.

4. Casper, B. B., & Niesenbaum, R. A. (1993). Pollen versus resource limitation of seed production: A reconsideration. Current Science,