

Background: seedling establishment

- The seedling establishment project (Sling) tracks seedlings that originated between 2007-2013 in prairie remnants in Douglas County, MN
- Overall goal: better understand the factors contributing to seedling establishment and fitness



Image: http://echinaceaproject.org/2017-update-seedling-establishment/

Seedling establishment and microhabitat

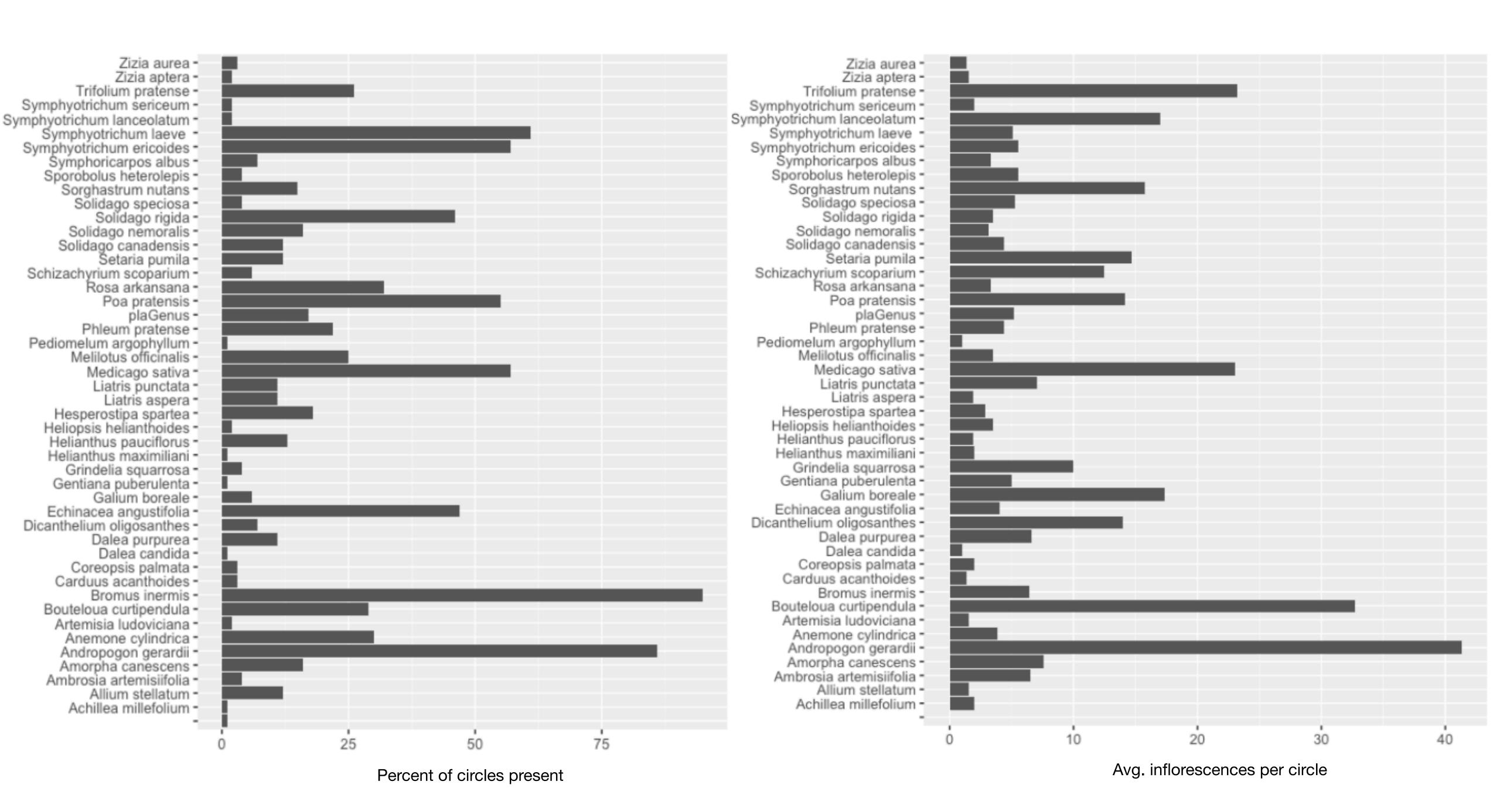
- Are there differences in microhabitat between living and dead seedlings?
- Data collected: litter depth, vegetation cover, slope, aspect, distance to roads and fields, community composition, and floral neighborhood¹
- Sites: EELR, ERI, ETH, KJ, LF, LC, NESS, NNWLF, NWLF, RNDT, RI, SGC, SAP, SPP



Descriptive statistics

- 899 observations of 48 total identified species plus a few miscellaneous grasses and weeds I was not sure about
- Most abundant flowering species was
 Andropogon gerardii with an average of 41 inflorescences per circle, while the rarest were Dalea candida and Pediomelum argophyllum which each had 1 flower at 1 circle
- Floral diversity ranged from 2 species at a living EELR circle to 18 species at a dead SPP circle



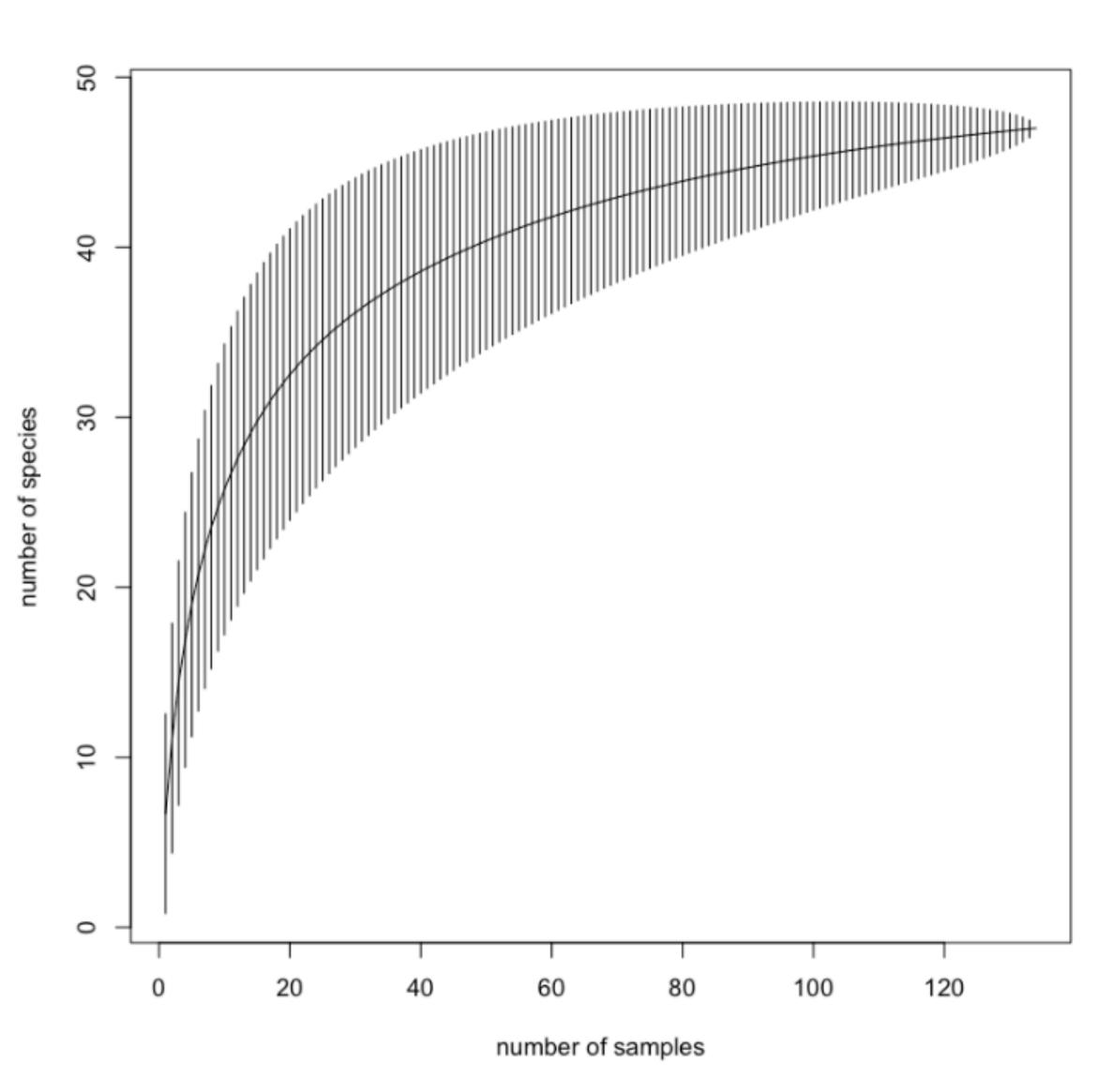




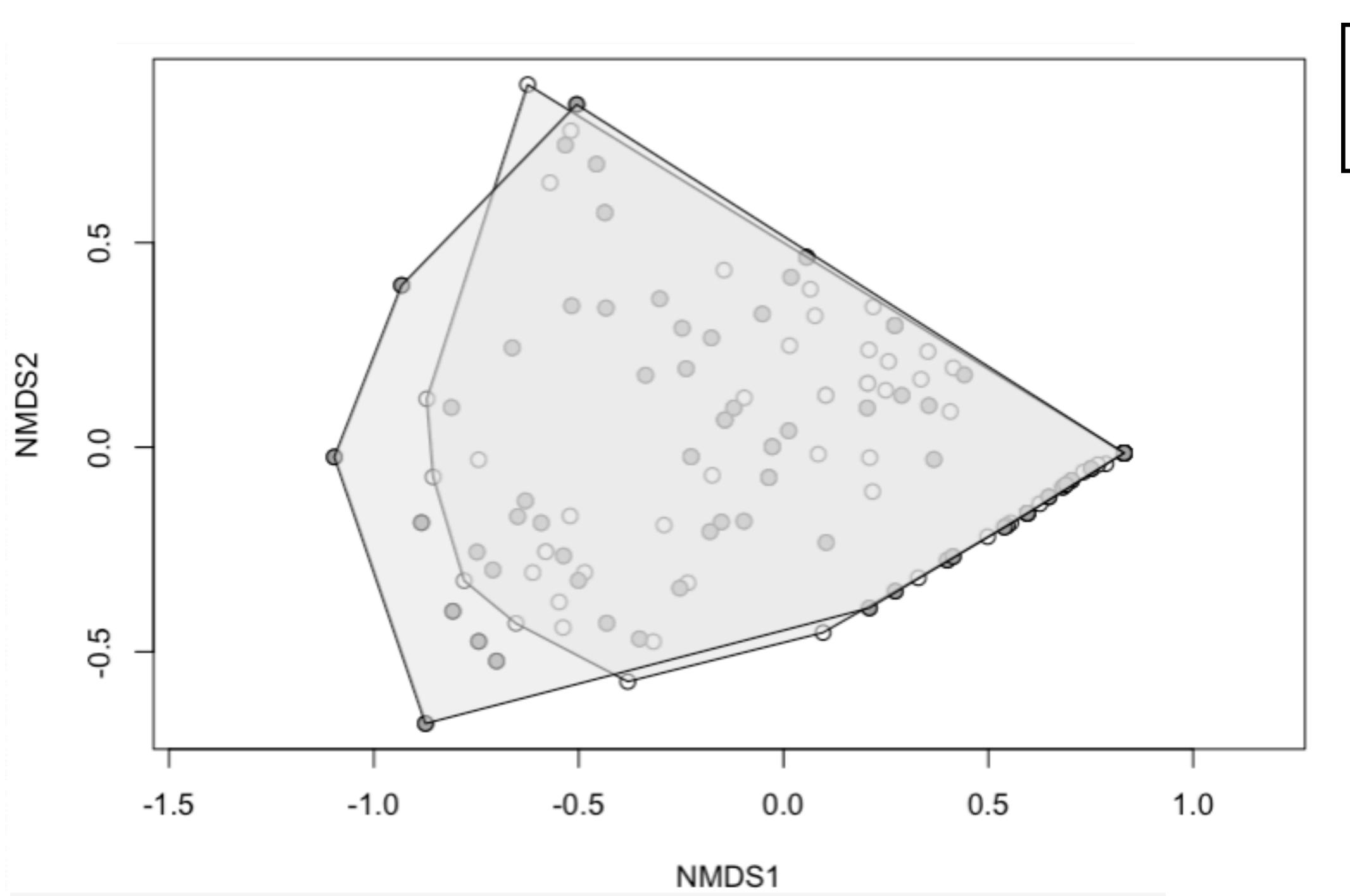
Surviving vs. dead circles

Variable	Surviving circles mean	Dead circles mean
Litter depth	1.109 cm	.985 cm
Vegetation cover	8.547 cm	11.410 cm
Slope	8.377°	7.152°
Distance to roads	10.633 m	9.891 m
Distance to fields	11.650 m	8.737 m
Number of species	6.203 per circle	7.091 per circle
Inflorescence count	11.73 per circle	12.02 per circle

Formal analyses

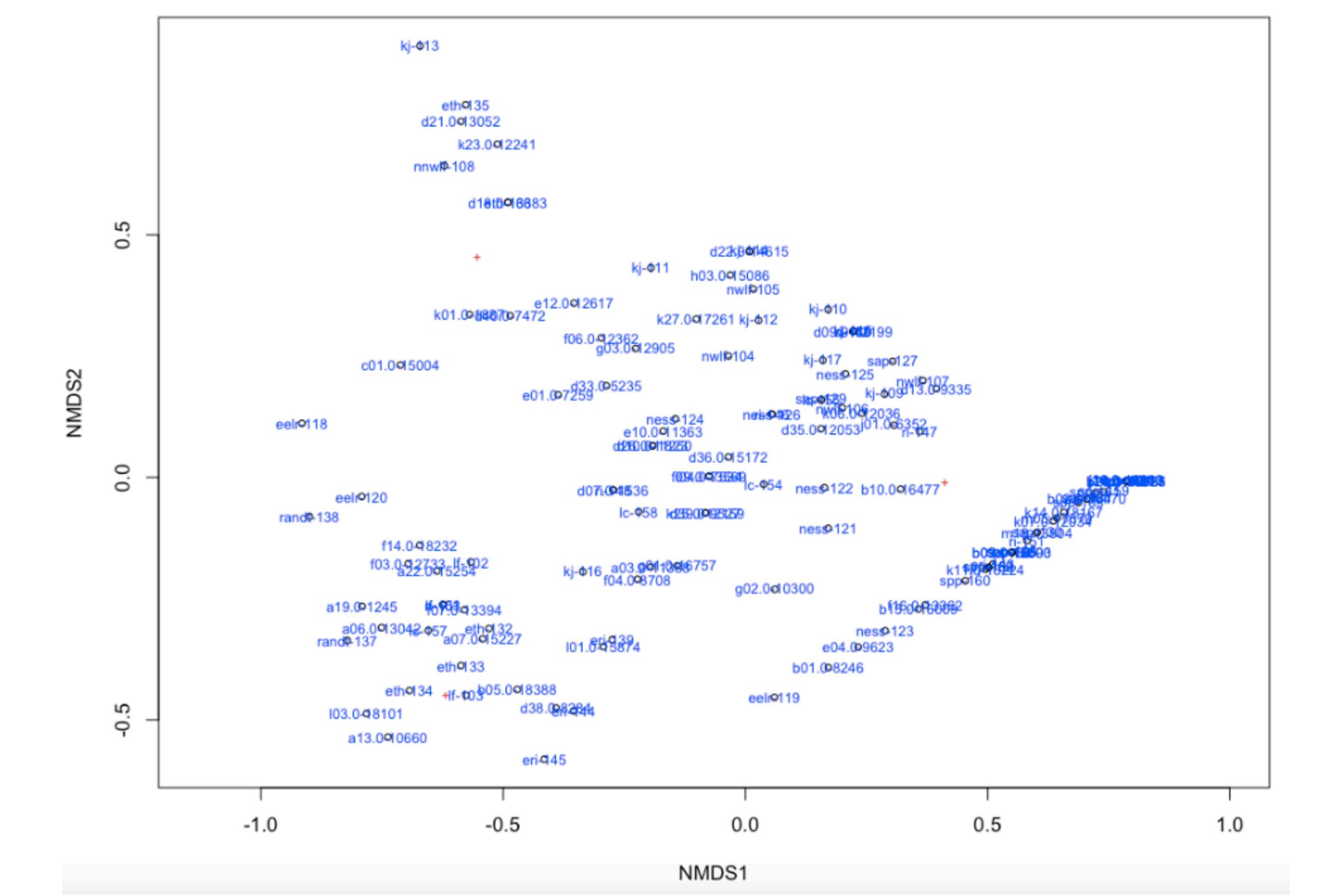


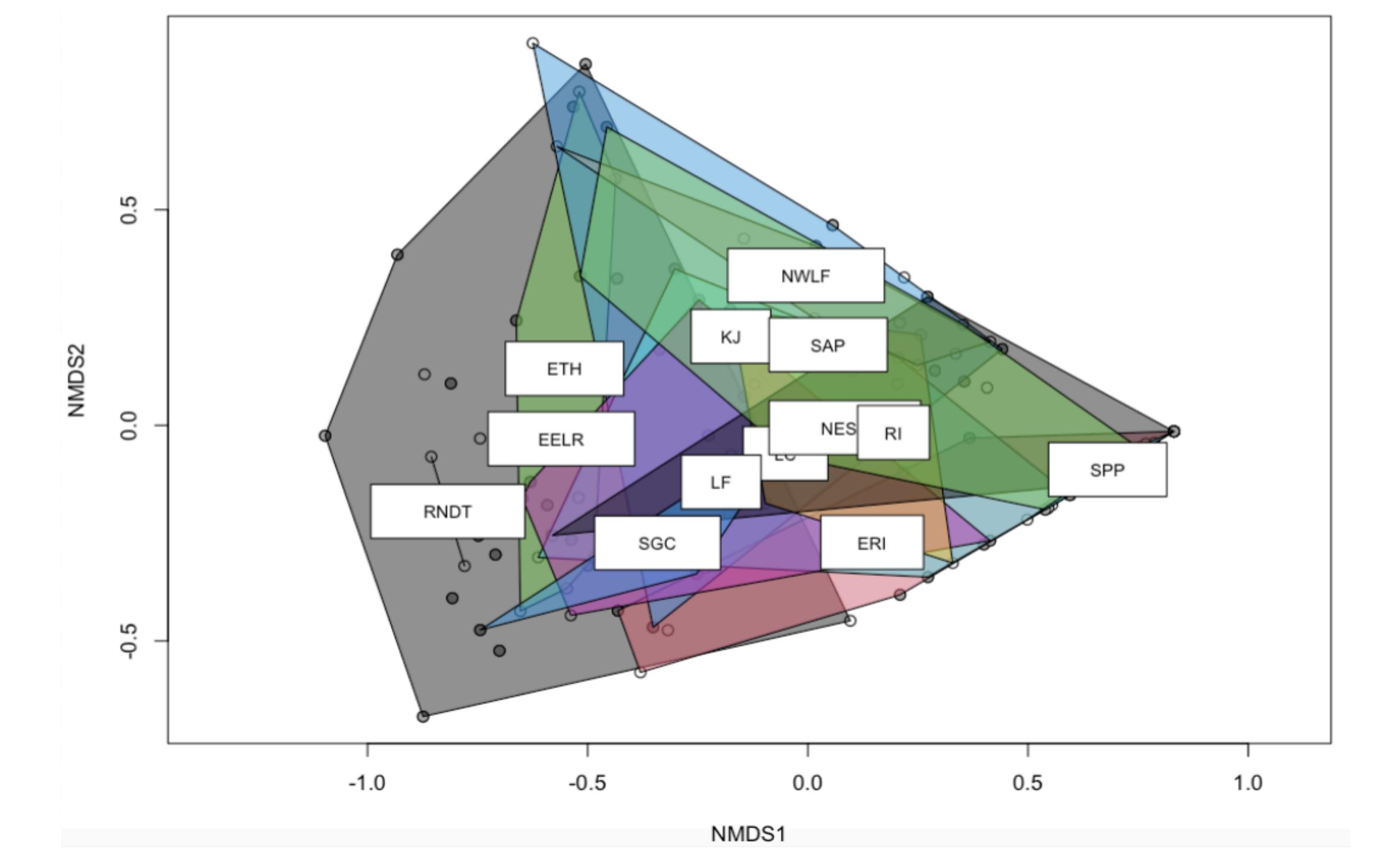
Diversity index	Surviving circles mean	Dead circles mean
Shannon's	1.178	1.371
Simpson's	0.560	0.641

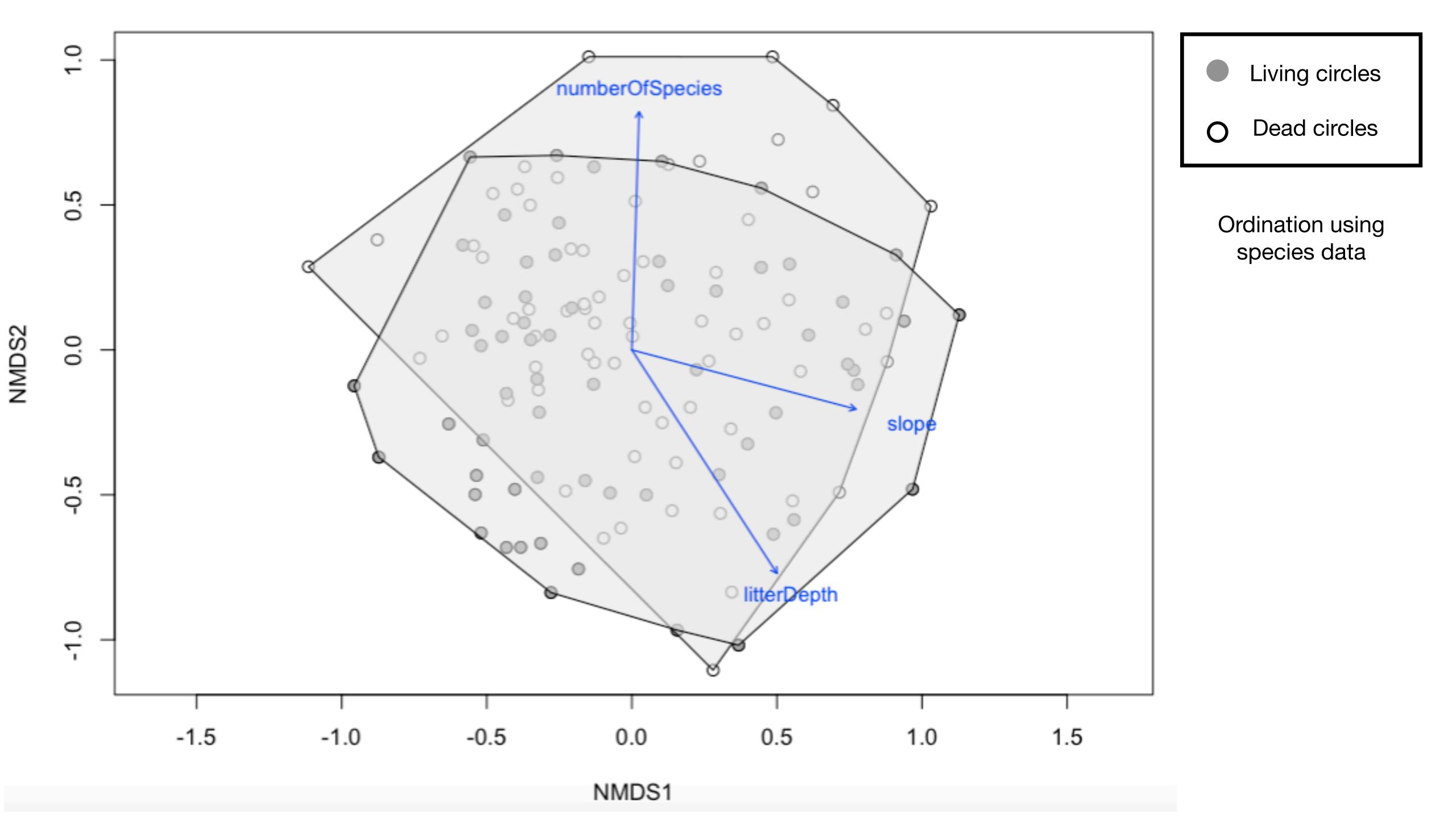


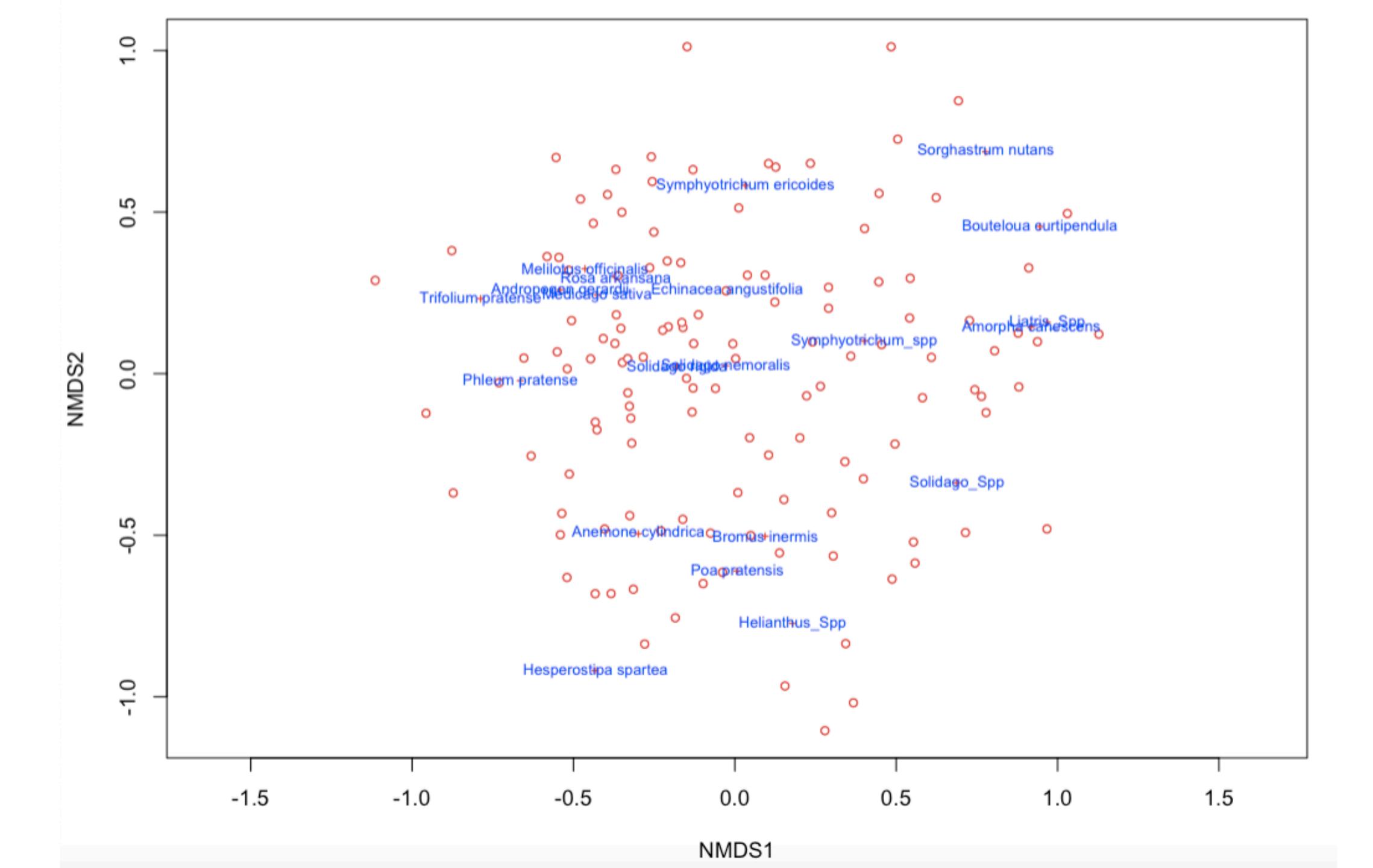
- Living circles
 - O Dead circles

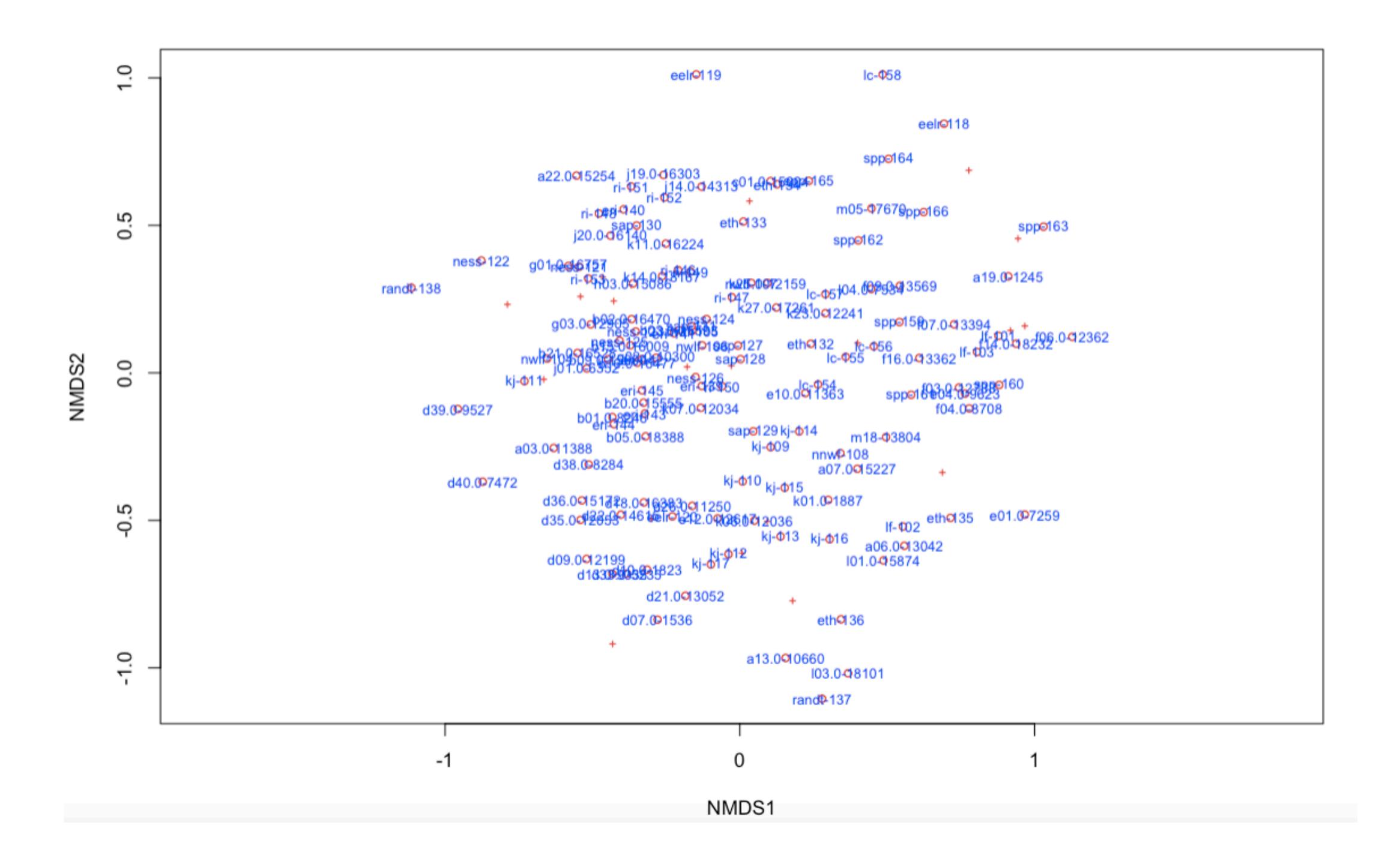
Ordination including litter depth, slope, and species richness

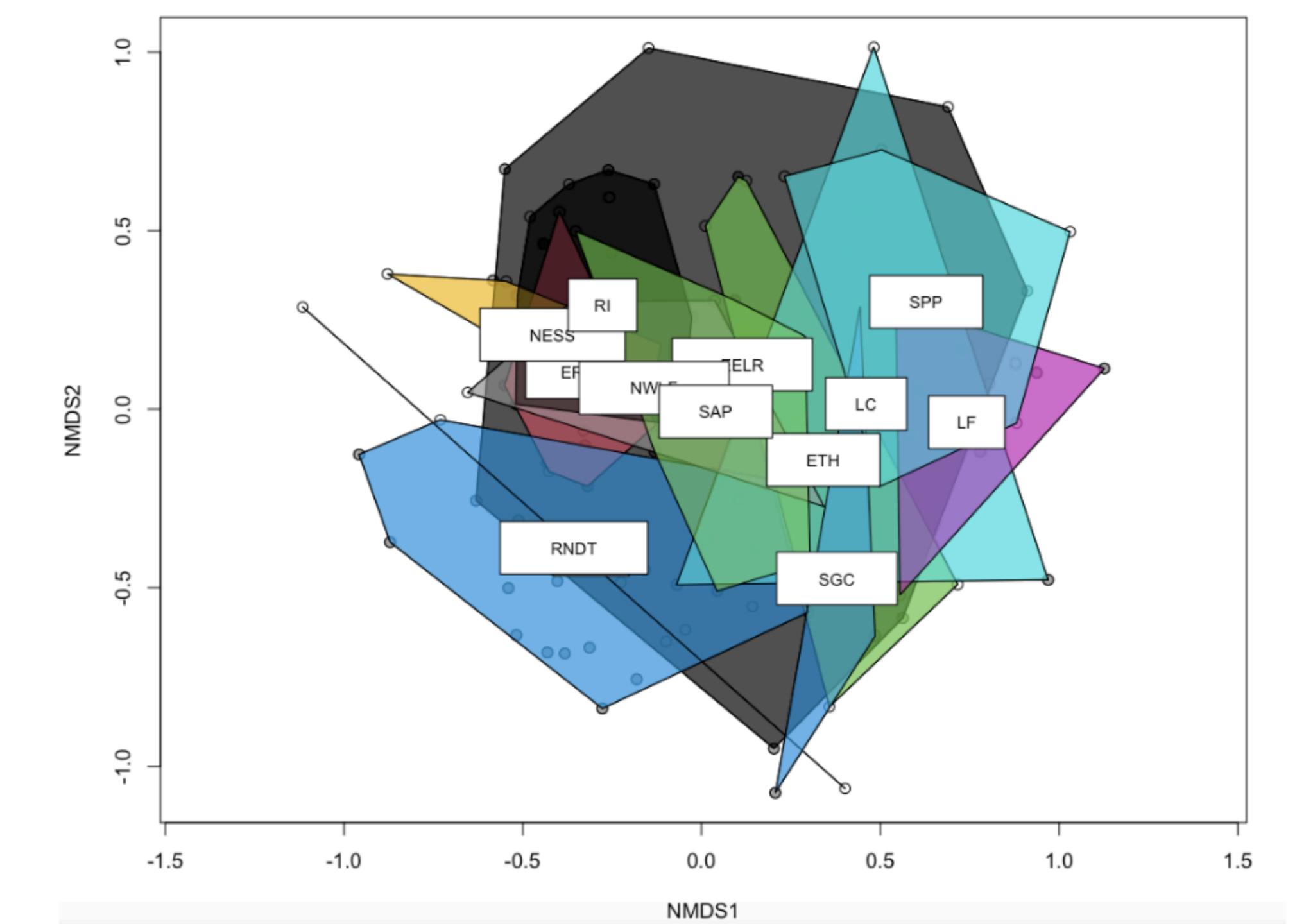












Discussion

- No evidence of microhabitat differences between living and dead sling circles
- No evidence of differences in seedling survival by site
- Other characteristics that may affect seedling survival—climate, soil moisture & nutrients, pesticide drift, light limitation, herbivory, genetic factors

