



NO PERFORMANCE REDUCTION AT THE PRESENT NORTHERN EDGE OF AMBROSIA ARTEMISIIFOLIA L. INVASION RANGE

WILLIAM ORTMANS, BRUNO CHAUVEL, GRÉGORY MAHY, ARNAUD MONTY

4TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON WEEDS AND INVASIVE PLANTS May 18-23 2014 Montpellier, France

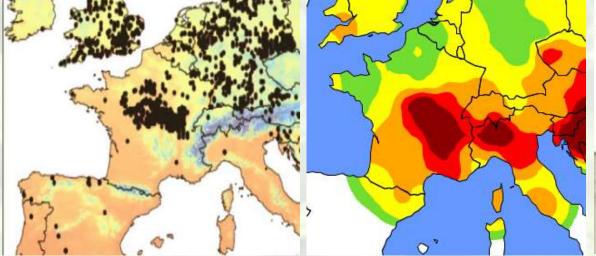
Objective

Methods

Results

Conclusion

A. artemisiifolia distribution in Western Europe



Global Biodiversity Information Database (GBIF) European Aeroallergen Network and European Pollen Information Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe (DAISIE)

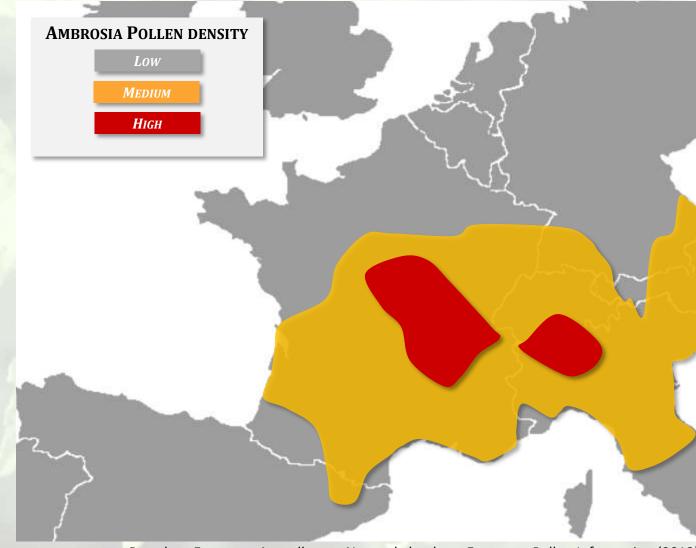
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Schema of the distribution in Western Europe



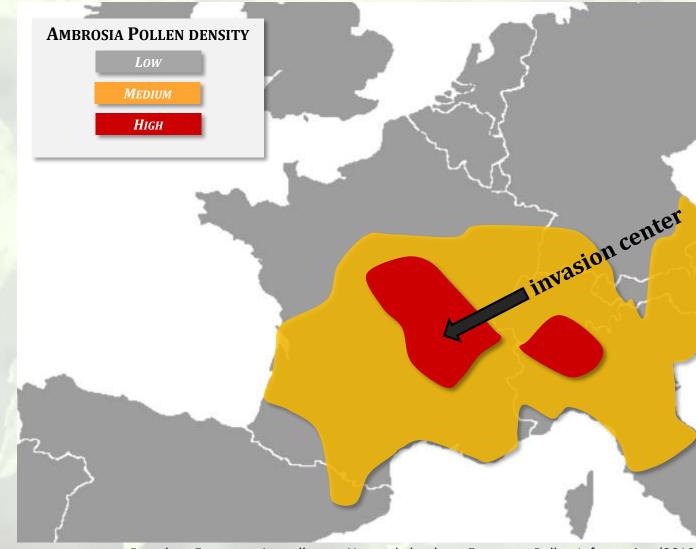
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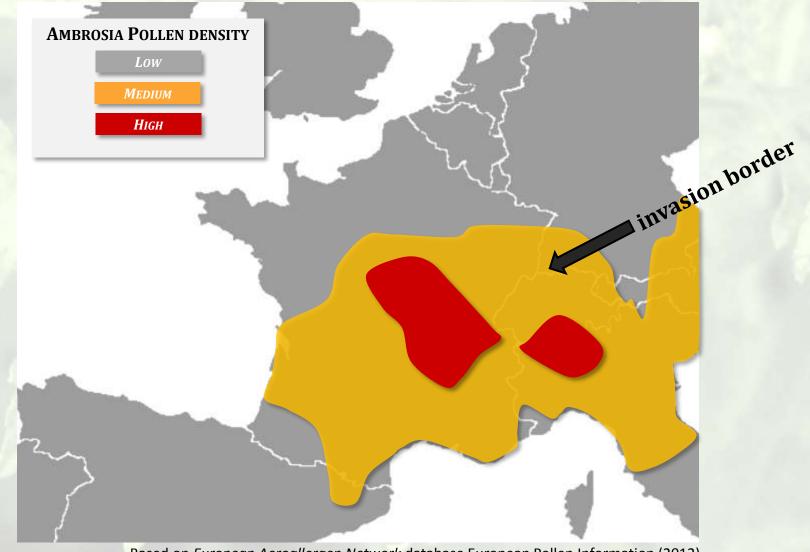
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Schema of the distribution in Western Europe

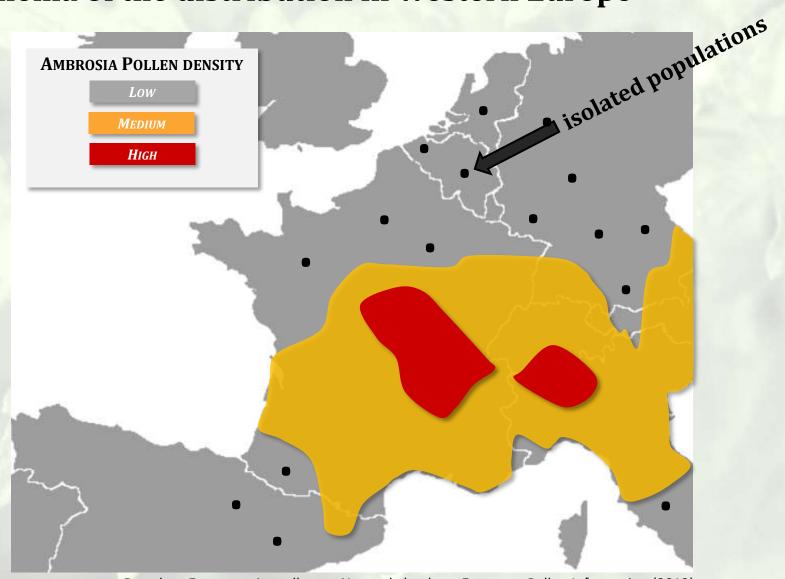


Objective

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Schema of the distribution in Western Europe



Results

• How the invasion will evolve?

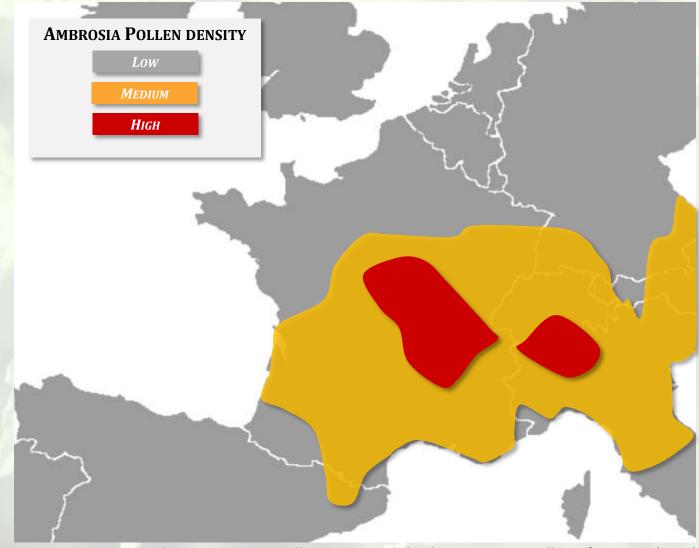
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• How the invasion will evolve?



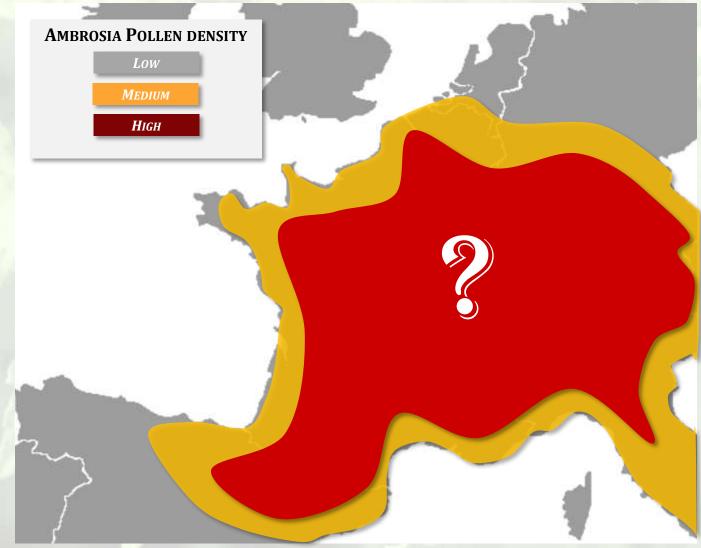
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• How the invasion will evolve?



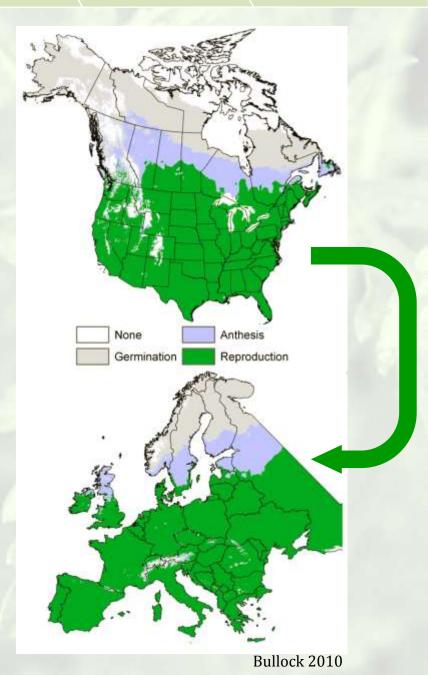
Objective

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- How the invasion will evolve?
 - 1) Climate modeling



Objective

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- How the invasion will evolve?
 - 1) Climate modeling
 - 2) Field study



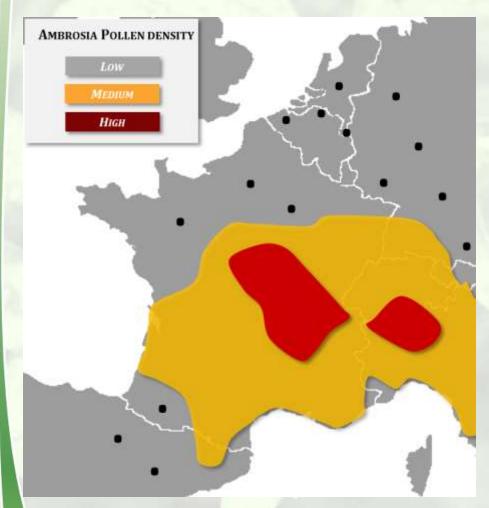
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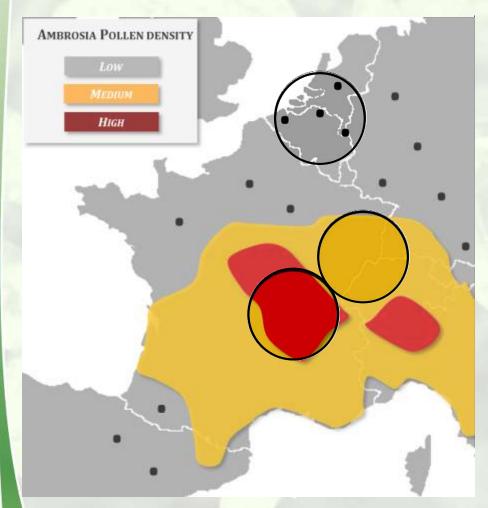


Objective

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• How the invasion will evolve?



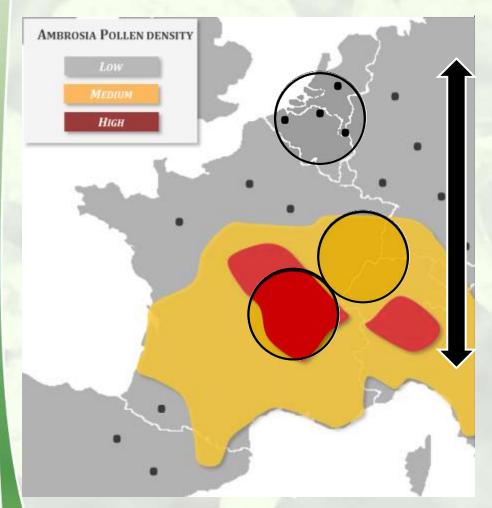
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• How the invasion will evolve?



Based on *European Aeroallergen Network* database European Pollen Information (2012)

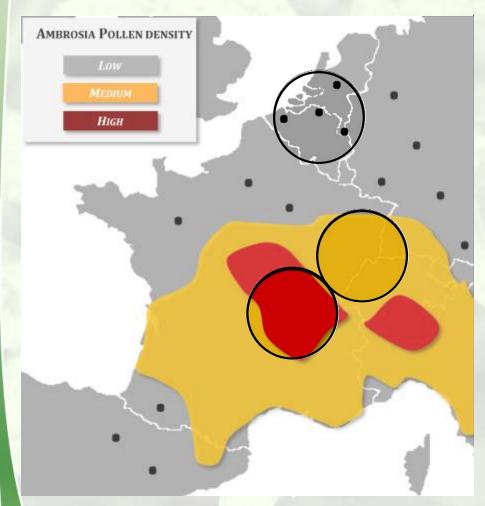
Performances comparisons

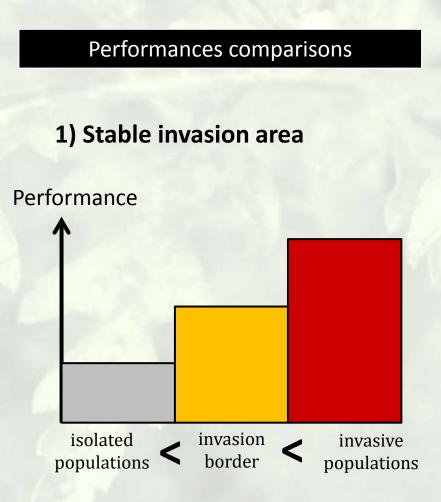
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• How the invasion will evolve?



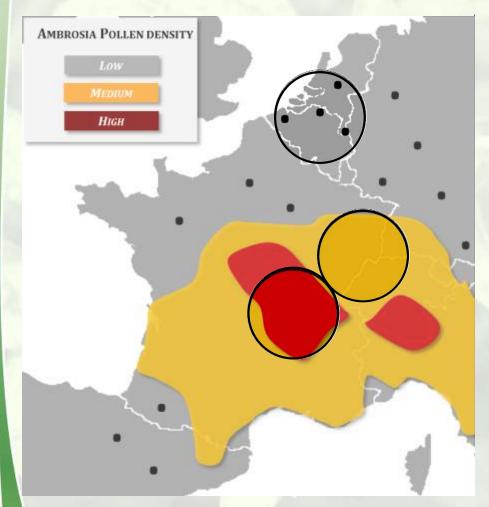


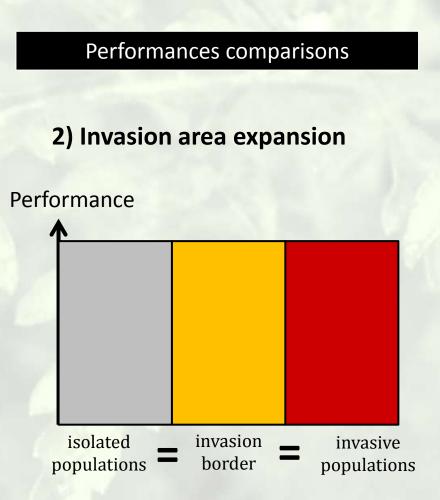
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• How the invasion will evolve?



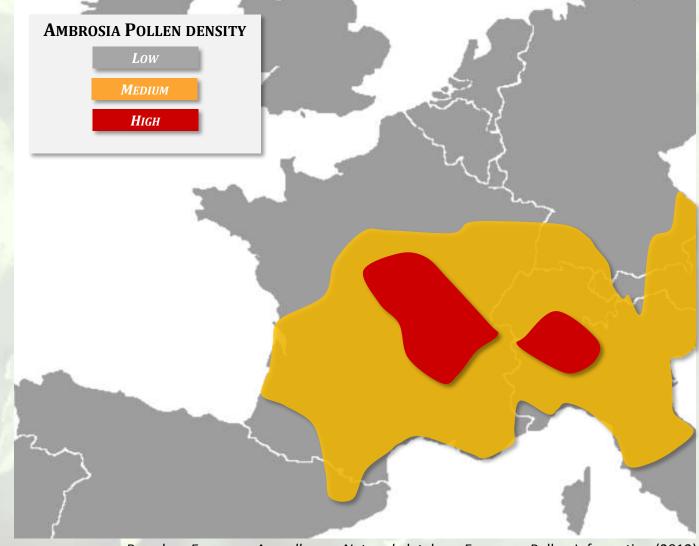


Compare performances of *A. artemisiifolia* populations, from different invasion zones, in Western Europe.

Methods

Results

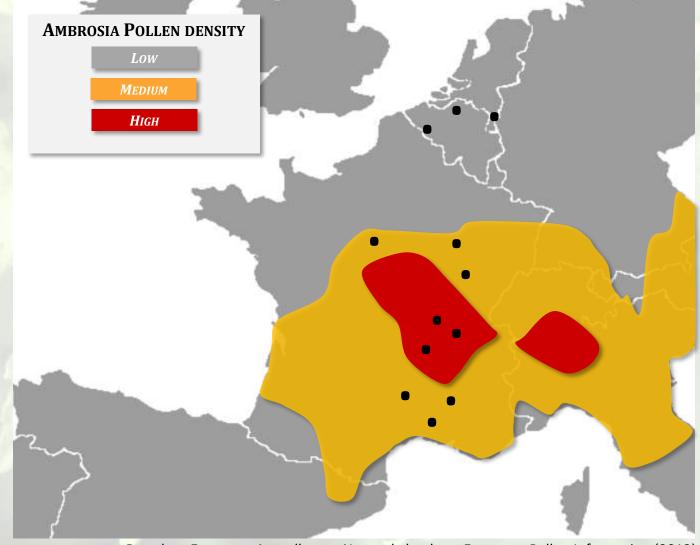
• Sampling Design

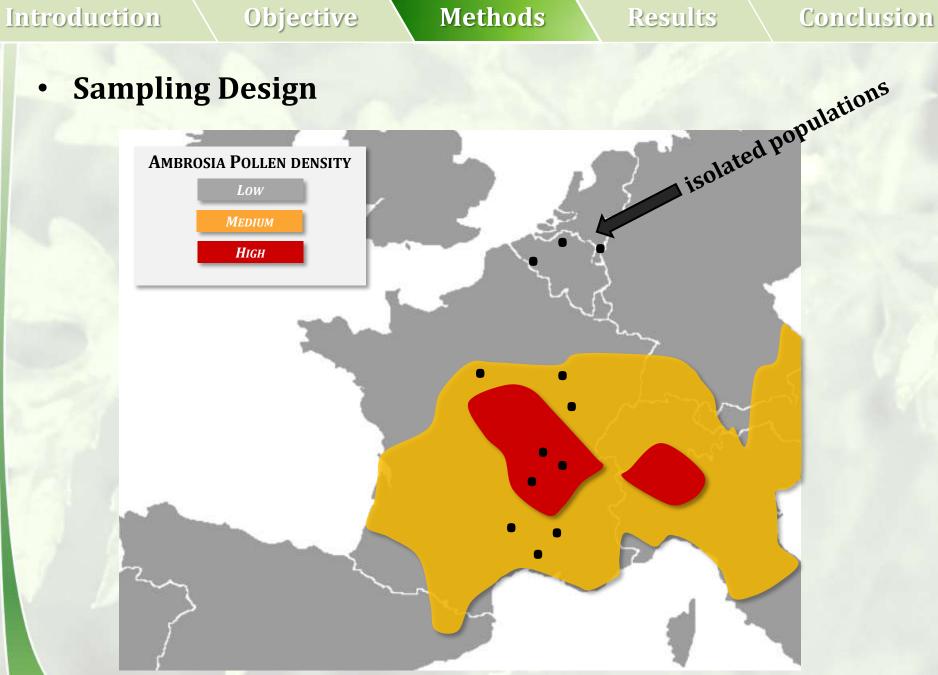


Methods

Results



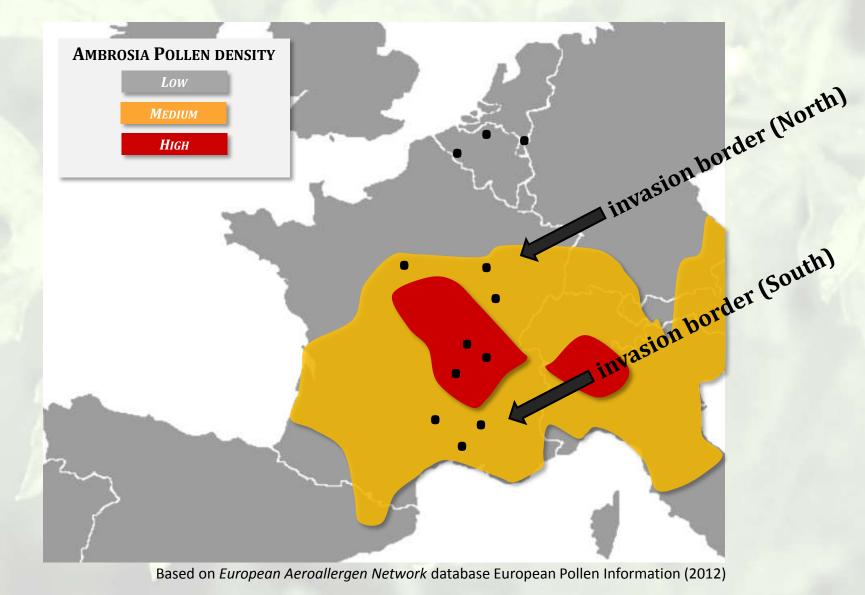




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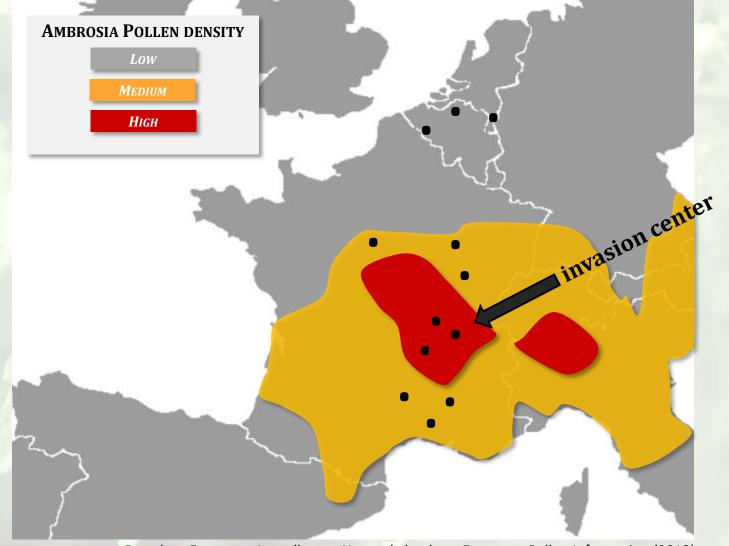




Methods

Results

• Sampling Design



- Sampling Design
 - Ruderal Habitats

- Sampling Design
 - Ruderal Habitats





Merksem (BE)

Ramière (FR)

• Sampling Design

Two measurement campaigns

Objective

Methods

Results

Sampling Design

Two measurement campaigns

Summer field Campaign





Objective

Methods

Results

Conclusion

Sampling Design

Two measurement campaigns

- Summer field Campaign
- Autumn field Campaign



Sampling Design

Summer Field Campaign

20 plants x 3 populations x 4 zones of invasion

Sampling Design

Summer Field Campaign

20 plants x 3 populations x 4 zones of invasion

✓ <u>Above ground biomass</u>

➔ Growth performance

- Sampling Design
 - Summer Field Campaign

✓ <u>Above ground biomass</u>



- Sampling Design
 - Summer Field Campaign

- ✓ <u>Above ground biomass</u>
- ✓ Specific Leaf Area

→ Response to environmental stress

- Sampling Design
 - Summer Field Campaign

- ✓ <u>Above ground biomass</u>
- ✓ Specific Leaf Area



- Sampling Design
 - Summer Field Campaign

- ✓ <u>Above ground biomass</u>
- ✓ Specific Leaf Area
- ✓ <u>Competition</u>

- Sampling Design
 - Summer Field Campaign

 $1m^2$

- ✓ <u>Above ground biomass</u>
- ✓ Specific Leaf Area
- ✓ <u>Competition</u>

 $1m^2$

Biovolume of native flora = (native flora cover) x (mean height)

Sampling Design

Autumn Field Campaign

25 plants x 3 populations x 4 zones of invasion

- Sampling Design
 - Autumn Field Campaign

- ✓ <u>Seed production</u>
- → Reproductive performance

- Sampling Design
 - Autumn Field Campaign

25 plants x 3 populations x 4 zones of invasion

✓ <u>Seed production</u>





- Sampling Design
 - Autumn Field Campaign

25 plants x 3 populations x 4 zones of invasion

- ✓ <u>Seed production</u>
- ✓ <u>% non-polinated seeds</u>

→ Pollen limitation?

- Sampling Design
 - Autumn Field Campaign

25 plants x 3 populations x 4 zones of invasion

- ✓ <u>Seed production</u>
- ✓ <u>% non-polinated seeds</u>
 - \rightarrow Subset of 30 seeds by plants

- Statistical analysis
 - Generalized linear model for each field campaign

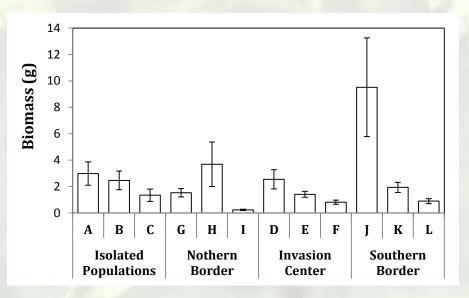
Model:

Factors	Туре	Levels
Zone	Fixed	4
Population (Zone)	Random	12

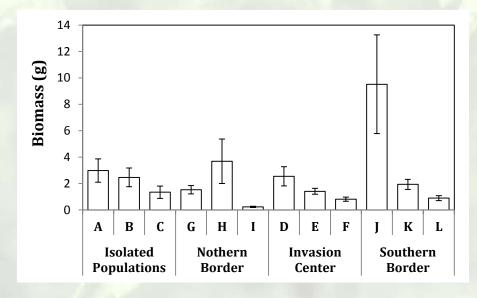
→ Competition as covariate (Summer data)

Results

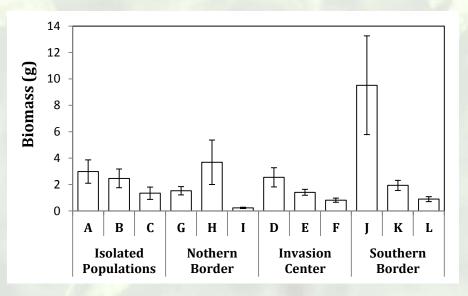
	Bior	nass	
Source of variation	df	F	р
Competition	1	0,36	0,550
Invasion Zone	3	0,77	0,541
Population (Invasion Zone)	8	5,41	<0,001
Error	221	-	-



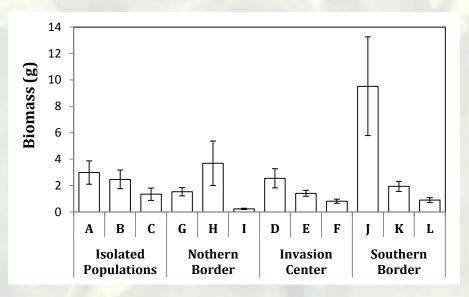
	Bior	nass		and the second se
Source of variation	df	F	р	
Competition	1	0,36	0,550	No significant difference between zones
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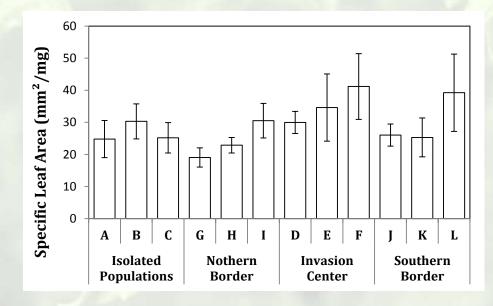
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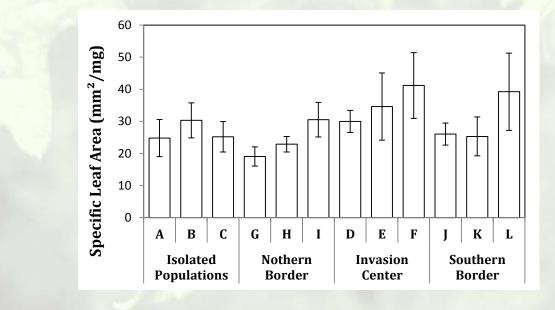
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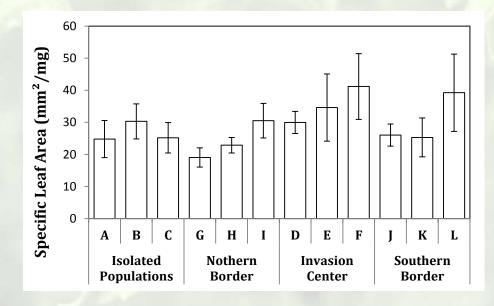
SLA							
Source of variation	df	F	р				
Competition	1	43,97	<0,001				
Invasion Zone	3	2,27	0,157				
Population (Invasion Zone)	8	20,60	<0,001				
Error	221	-	-				



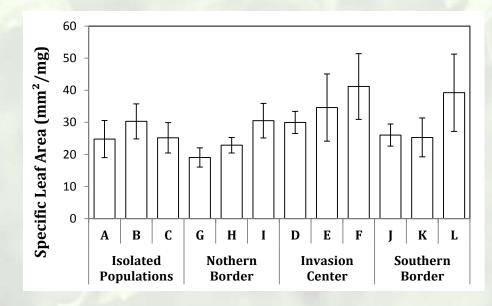
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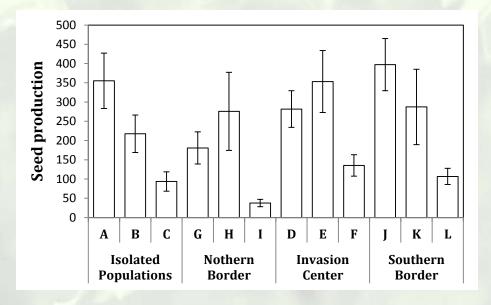
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Methods

Seed production

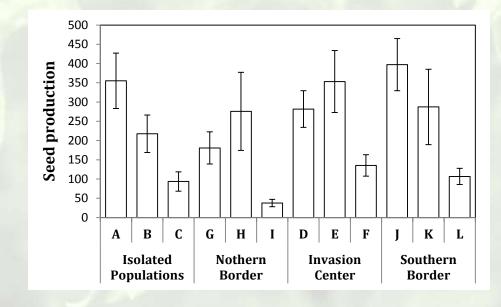
	Seed production			
Source of variation	df	F	р	
Invasion Zone	3	0,40	0,759	
Population (Invasion Zone)	8	9,68	<0,001	
Error	288	-	-	



Methods

Seed production

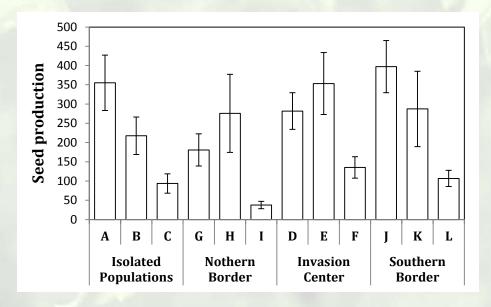
	Seed	l pro	duction	
Source of variation	df	F	р	No significant difference between zones
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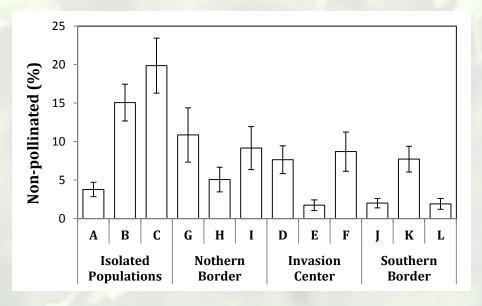
Methods

Seed production

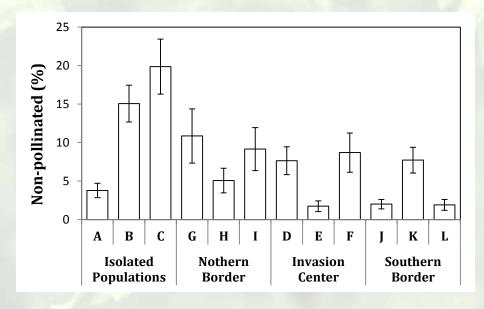
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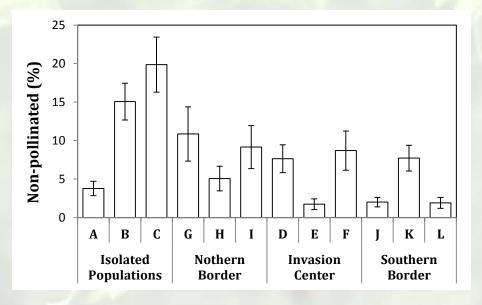
	Non-polinated seeds			
Source of variation	df	F	р	
Invasion Zone	3	1,02	0,434	
Population (Invasion Zone)	8	8,73	<0,001	
Error	288	-	-	



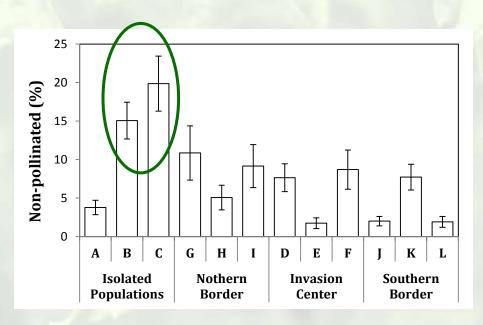
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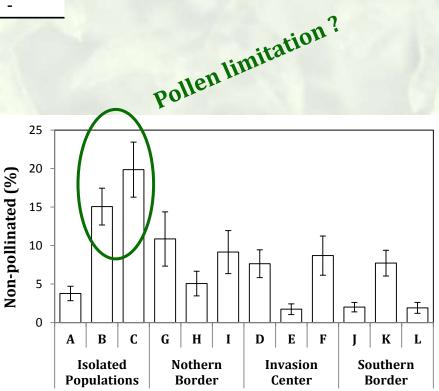
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Methods

Summary

1) Stable invasion area

Performances

Border

Northern Isolated populations

Invasion Southern Center Border

2) Invasion area expansion

Performances

Northern Invasion Isolated Border Center populations

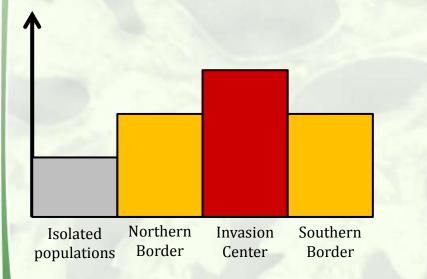
Southern Border

Methods

Summary

1) Stable invasion area

Performances



2) Invasion area expansion

Performances

Northern Invasion Isolated Border Center populations

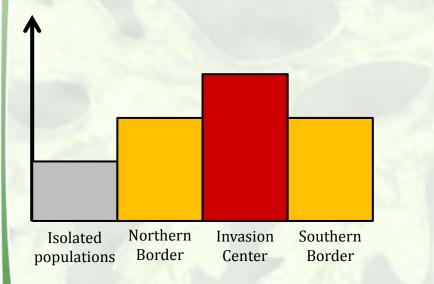
Southern Border

Methods

• Summary

1) Stable invasion area

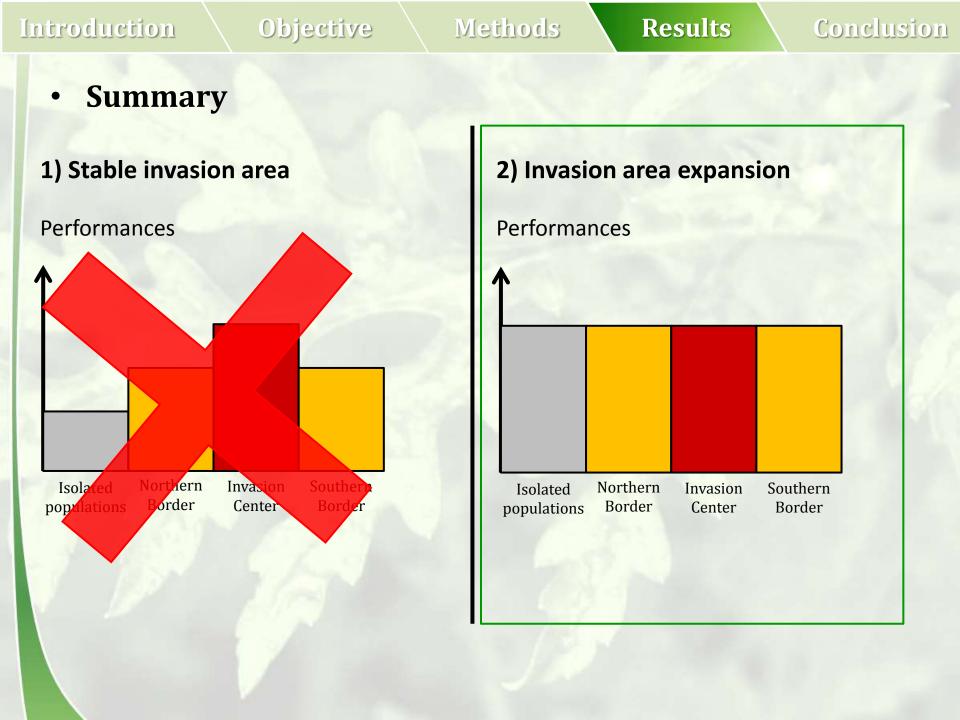
Performances



2) Invasion area expansion

Performances

Isolated Northern Invasion Southern populations Border Center Border



Conclusion

Methods

- No performance variation
 - Isolated populations have the same performance than others
 - \rightarrow No limitation by environmental conditions
 - \rightarrow Invasion potential in the North

Objective

Methods

Results

Conclusion

Small scale survey in 2007

> Only three populations were found in Belgium...



Objective

Methods

Results

Conclusion

Small scale survey in 2007

> Only three populations were found in Belgium...

 \rightarrow Inefficient detection ?



Objective

Methods

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Conclusion

Small scale survey in 2007

> Only three populations were found in Belgium...

 \rightarrow Inefficient detection ?

And/or

 \rightarrow Other limiting factors ?



Methods

- Early detection is the key !
 - > The species has to be monitored

Methods

- Early detection is the key !
 - The species has to be monitored
 - > Agricultural habitat cannot be neglected !

Objective

Methods

- Early detection is the key !
 - The species has to be monitored
 - Agricultural habitat cannot be neglected !
 - \rightarrow Risk linked to new cultivated species



Methods

Results

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

Methods

- Acknowledgements
 - COST SMARTER
 - Short Term Scientific Mission



Methods

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 - INRA Dijon UMR Agroécologie



Methods

- Acknowledgements
 - ➢ COST SMARTER
 - INRA Dijon UMR Agroécologie





Methods

- Acknowledgements
 - COST SMARTER
 - INRA Dijon UMR Agroécologie
 - The other authors







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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