

DATA *Nugget*

Testing the tolerance of invasive plants

Featured scientist: Casey terHorst from California State University, Northridge

Research Background:

Casey is a biologist who grew up with dogs as pets. His dogs were all the same species and had some things in common – they all had a tail, ears, and fur. But, each dog also had its own unique appearance – tail length, ear shape, and fur color. These things are called **traits**. Casey became interested in how slight differences in traits make individuals unique.

As Casey observed in dogs, not all individuals in the same species are exactly alike. This is also true in plants. When we look closely at individual plants of the same species, we often see that each is slightly different from the next. Some grow faster. Some have more leaves than others. Some are better at defending themselves against **herbivores** that might eat them.



Casey out in the field.

People move species around the globe, and some of these species cause problems where they are introduced. These trouble-making species are called **invasive species**. Casey wanted to apply what he knew about trait differences to the environment around



Burr clover, an invasive species in the United States. This plant has some leaf area missing from herbivores eating it.

him, so he chose to study invasive plants and their traits. He wants to know what it is about invasive species that make them able to invade. Casey thought that maybe certain traits cause invasive species to be more troublesome than others. The individual plants that have invaded other parts of the world might have different traits that made them successful in that environment. Plants in their new invasive range might be slightly different than plants in the native range where they came from.

Along with other members of his lab, Casey is studying an invasive plant species called burr clover. The lab collected seeds of burr clover from all different parts of the world. Some of the seeds came from the native range around the Mediterranean Sea (e.g. Italy, France, and Morocco) and some came from areas where they are invasive (e.g. Japan, Brazil, and the United States). The plants from the invasive range have already proven that they can invade new areas. Studying traits in native and invasive ranges would allow Casey to learn more about how those individuals invaded in the first place. Because Casey thought trait differences might have caused certain individuals of burr clover to become invasive, he predicted that individuals from the invasive range would have different traits than those from the native range.

The lab decided to look at one trait in particular – how much an individual plant was affected by herbivores, which is called **tolerance**. The most tolerant individuals can still grow and produce fruits, even when herbivores eat a lot of their tissue. Casey thought that individuals from the invasive range would be more tolerant than individuals from the native range. One reason the invading individuals may have been successful is that they were more tolerant of herbivores in their new environment. The fruits contain seeds that make new plants, so plants that make more fruits can invade more easily. If individuals from the invasive range can make more fruits, even when herbivores are around, then they may reproduce and spread more quickly.

So, Casey and his lab collected seeds from 22 individual plants from the native range and 22 individual plants from the invasive range. Each plant produces many seeds, so they collected several seeds from each individual. They created 24 2x2-meter plots in a field in California. Into each plot they planted 2-4 seeds from each individual plant and the seeds were planted in a random order in each plot. In all, there were 3,349 plants! In half of the plots, they removed any insects that might eat the plants. To do this they randomly chose half of the plots and sprayed them with insecticide, which kills insects. They sprayed the other half of the plots with water as a control. They wanted to know how many fruits were made by plants under good conditions so they could compare to plants that are being eaten by herbivores. After the plants grew all spring, they measured how many small, spiky fruits each plant produced. They compared how many fruits each plant produced in the plots with insects and the plots without insects.

Scientific Question: Are burr clover individuals found in the invasive range more tolerant to herbivory compared to individuals from their native range?

What is the hypothesis? Find the hypothesis in the Research Background and underline it. A hypothesis is a proposed explanation for an observation, which can then be tested with experimentation or other types of studies.

Scientific Data:

Use the data below to answer the scientific question:

| Average number of fruits per plant | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Invasive range | Invasive range SE | Native range | Native range SE |
| No Insecticide | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.04 |
| Insecticide | 0.36 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.05 |

**Standard error (SE) tells us how confident we are in our estimate of the mean, and depends on the number of replicates in an experiment and the amount of variation in the data. A large SE means we are not very confident, while a small SE means we are more confident.*

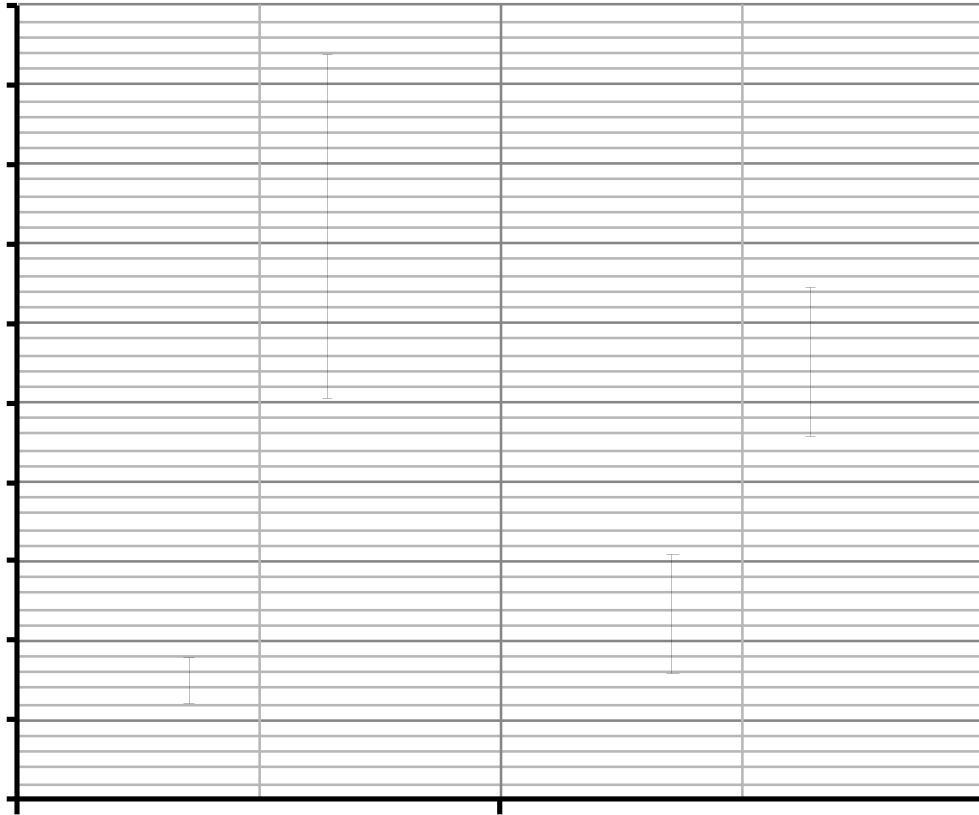
What data will you graph to answer the question?

Independent variable(s): _____

Dependent variable(s): _____

Name _____

Draw your graph below: Identify any changes, trends, or differences you see in your graph. Draw arrows pointing out what you see, and write one sentence describing what you see next to each arrow.



Interpret the data:

Make a claim that answers the scientific question.

Name _____

What evidence was used to write your claim? Reference specific parts of the table or graph.

Explain your reasoning and why the evidence supports your claim. Connect the data back to what you learned about an individual plant's tolerance to herbivory and how this might be related to invasiveness.

Did the data support Casey's hypothesis? Use evidence to explain why or why not. If you feel the data were inconclusive, explain why.

Name _____

Your next steps as a scientist: Science is an ongoing process. What new question(s) should be investigated to build on Casey's research? How do your questions build on the research that has already been done?