



PROPAGULE BANKS IN AQUATIC WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS: DISTURBANCES AS A KEY PROCESS

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Seed- and propagule- banks

- ✘ Dispersal in time (Poschlod et al 1998)
- ✘ Community resilience after disturbances (Brock et al 2003)



Disturbances

- ✘ Stochastic events that destroy biomass and disrupt ecosystem function (Grime, White & Pickett)
- ✘ In aquatic ecosystems :

Droughts



Inundating floods



scouring floods

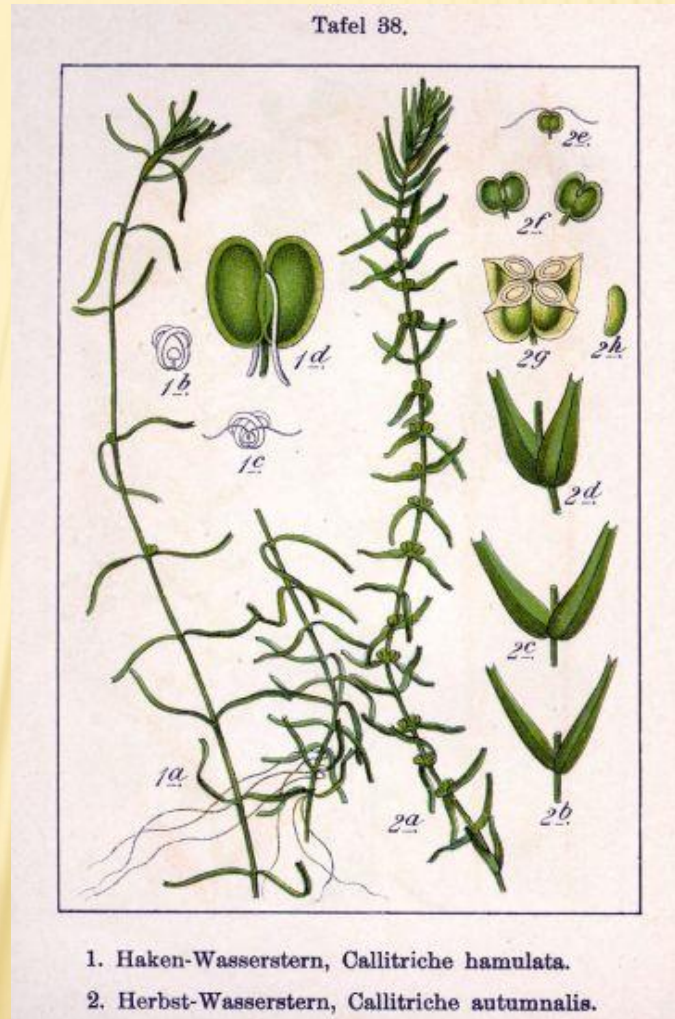


But also ploughing, digging...

Disturbances select for a ruderal strategy (Grime 2002)

Short life span

Light seeds



Abundant propagules

Aquatic plant propagules

- ✘ Seeds: potentially long life span, reserves
- ✘ Fragments: short life span, no reserves
- ✘ Seasonal propagules: short life span, reserves
 - + Dormant apices, bulbs, tubers
- ✘ Rhizomes, runners: > 1 year life span, reserve
 - + Clonal growth forms



What is the effect of disturbances on reproduction and multiplication ?



Disturbances



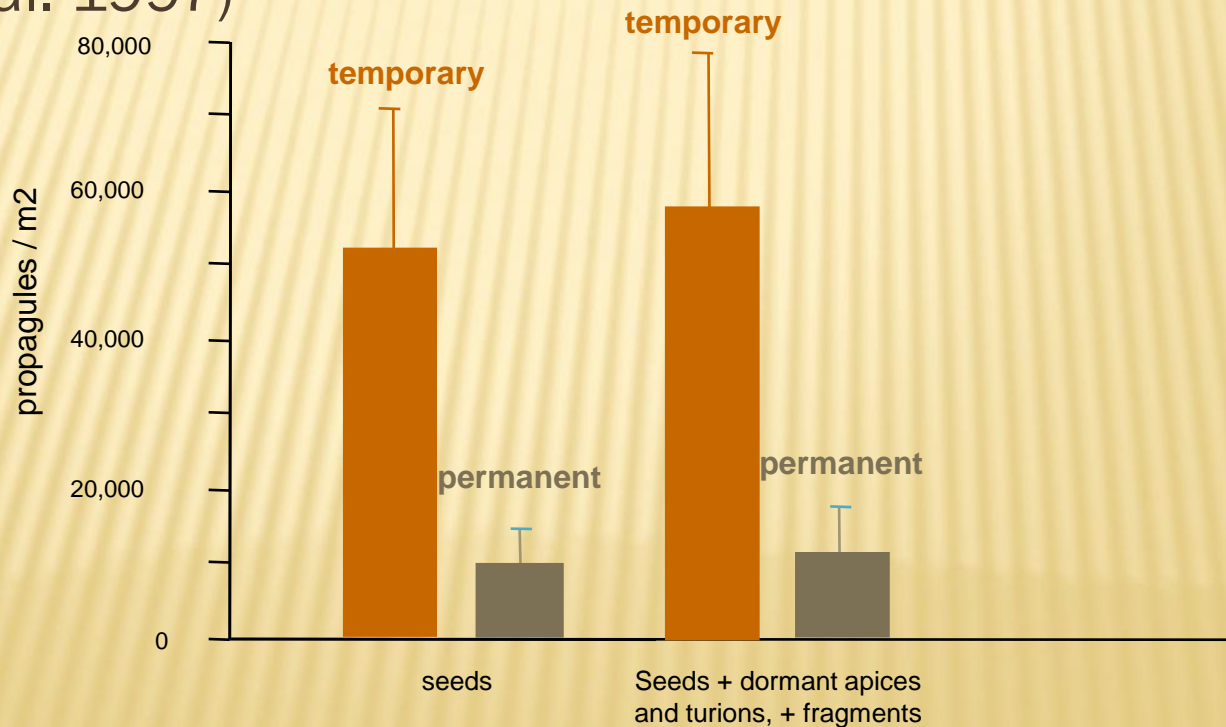
Reproduction
Multiplication



X ?

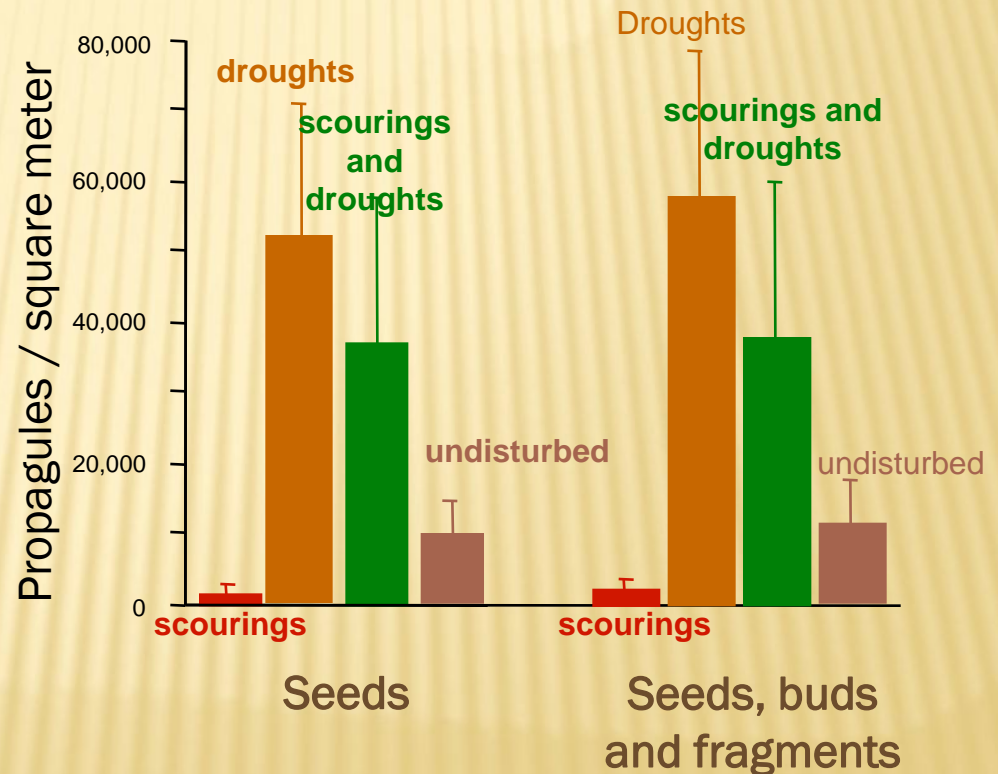
Drought are associated with higher propagule density in the bank

- + succession of ecophases (van der Valk, 2005)
- + drought allows flowering of amphiphytes
- + some hydrophytes may flower when dewatered (Volder et al. 1997)

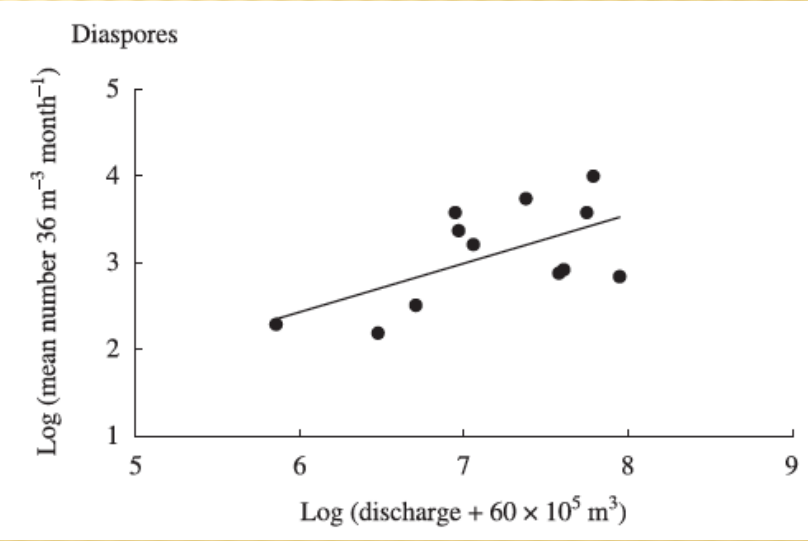


Scouring floods may impede reproduction of ruderals by decreasing flowering success

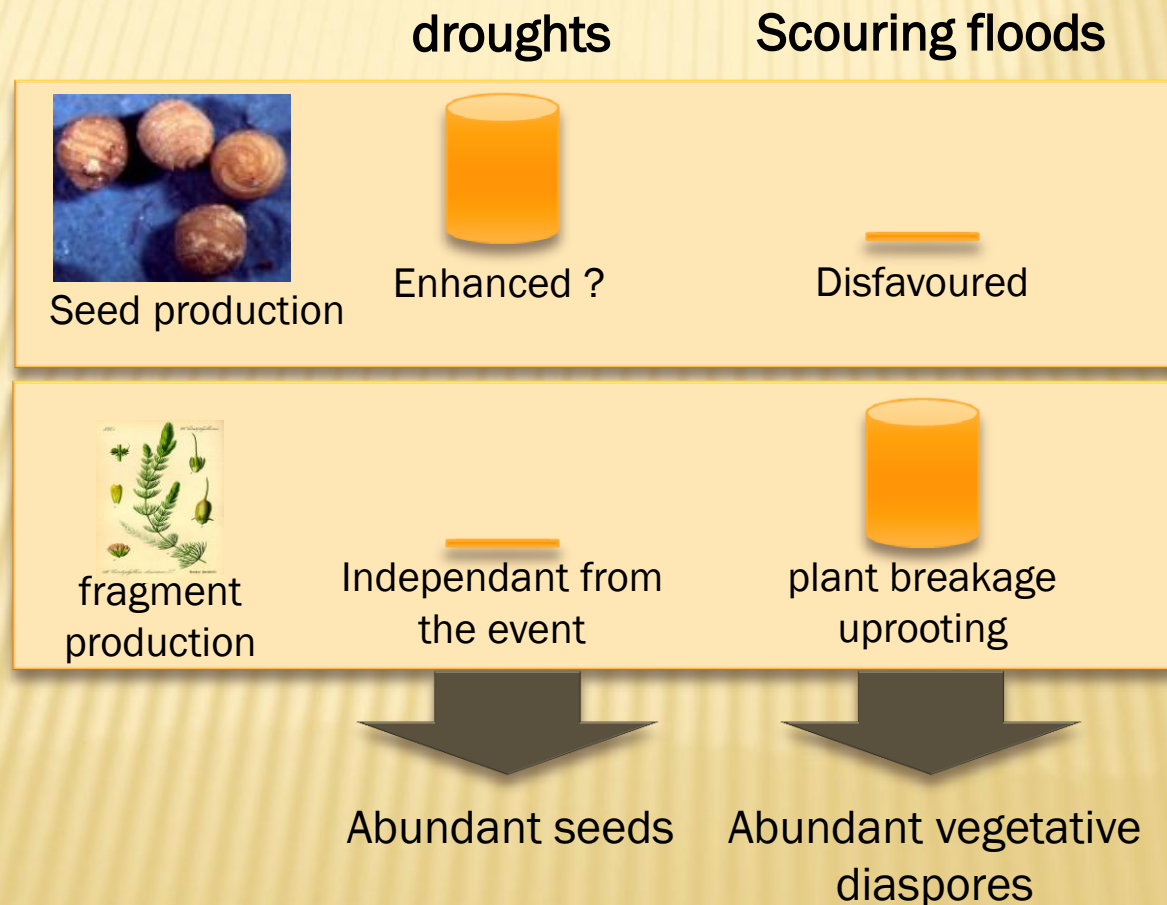
Average number of scouring floods during the flowering period : 1,12 to 3,2 depending on the species



Scouring floods also promote the production of vegetative propagules through plant fragmentation



Disturbances promote reproduction and vegetative multiplication



What is the effect of disturbances on dispersal?



Disturbances

Dispersal



X ?

Scouring floods promote dispersal

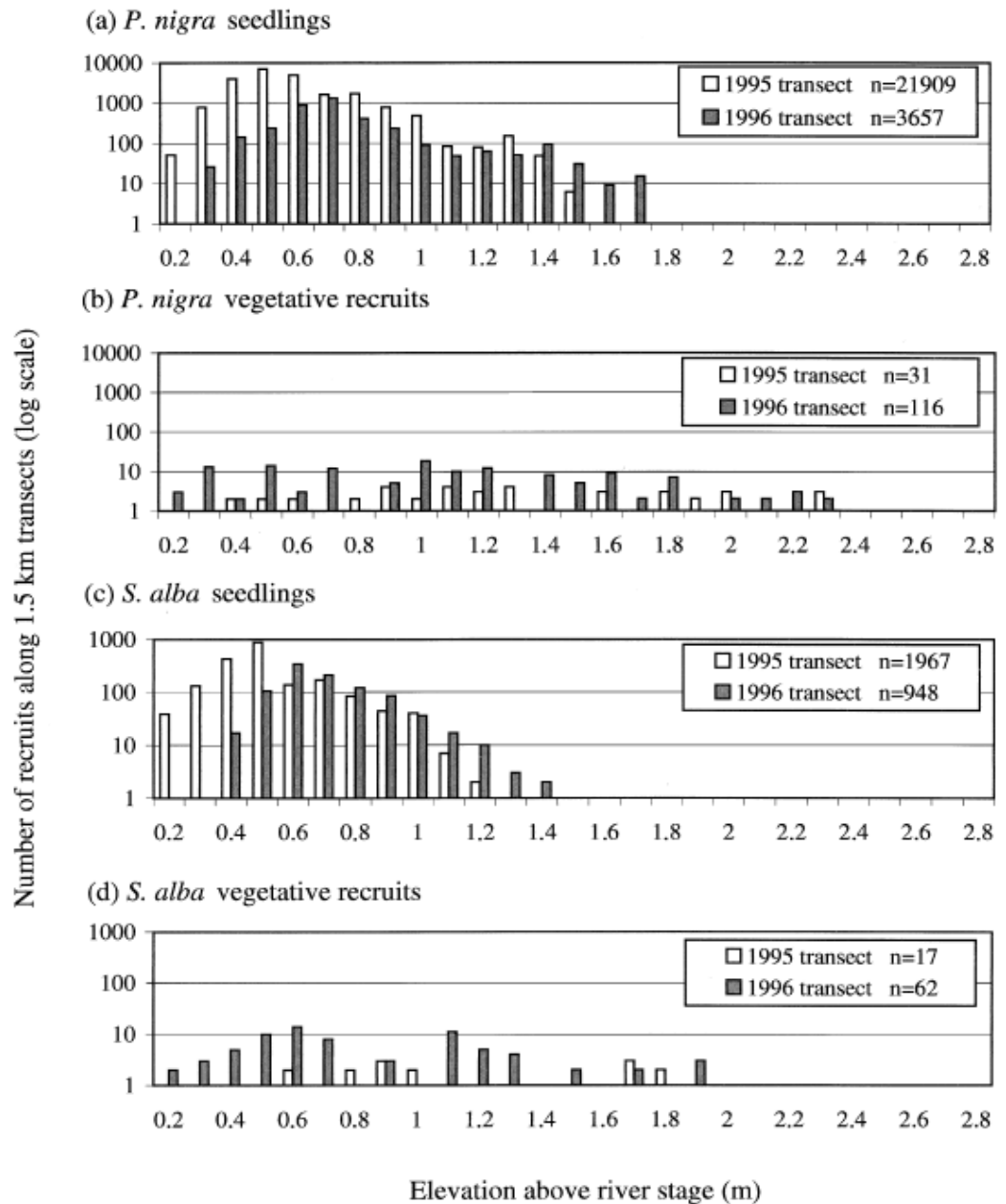
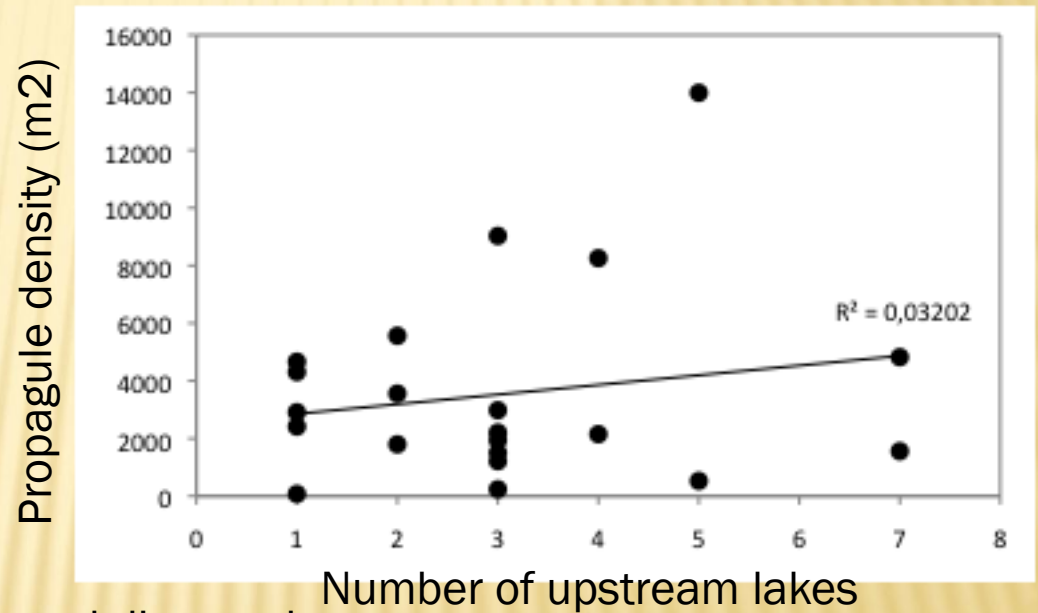


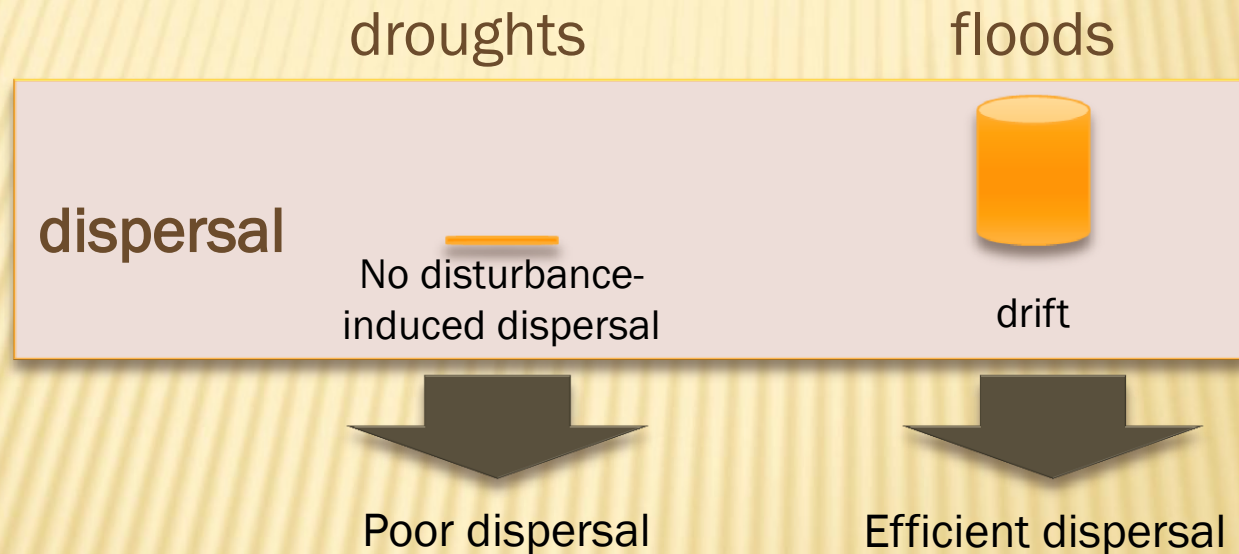
Figure 2. Total number of *P. nigra* and *S. alba* seedlings and vegetative recruits of the year found along 1.5 km transects in 1995 and 1996 against elevation above river stage.

Droughts have no effect on dispersal



No interaction between disturbance and dispersal :
increasing number of disturbed lakes upstream
does not increase seed density downstream
(hydrological connectivity homogeneous)

Floods promote dispersal of both sexual and vegetative diaspores



What is the effect of disturbances on regeneration niches ?



Disturbances

Spatial and
temporal niche
availability

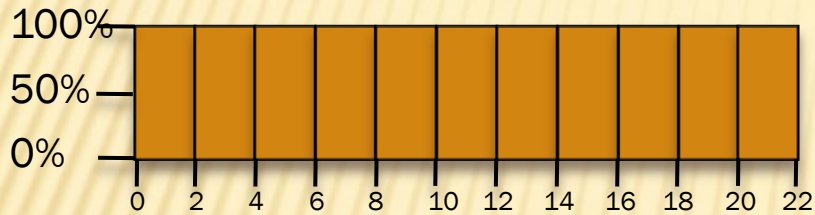


X ?

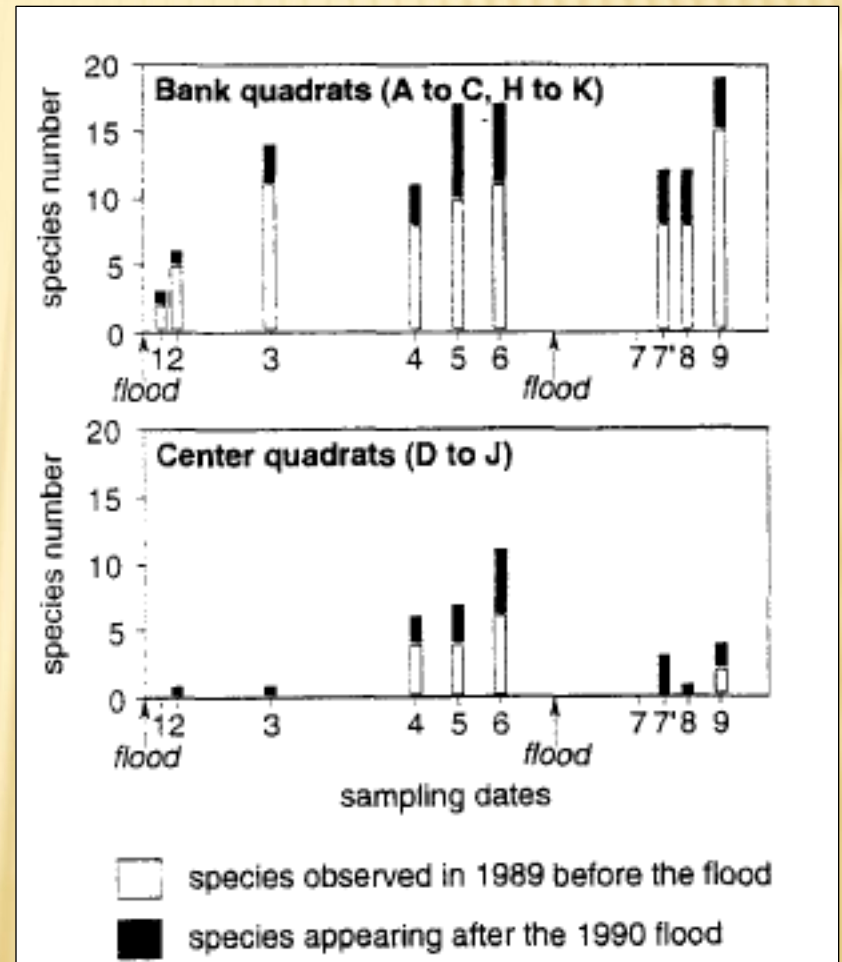
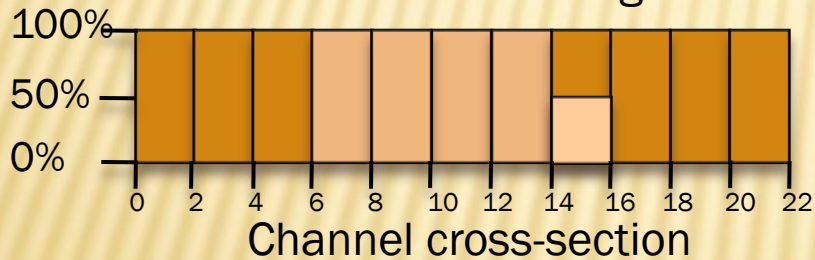
Abiotic niche

✘ Grain size

Before scouring

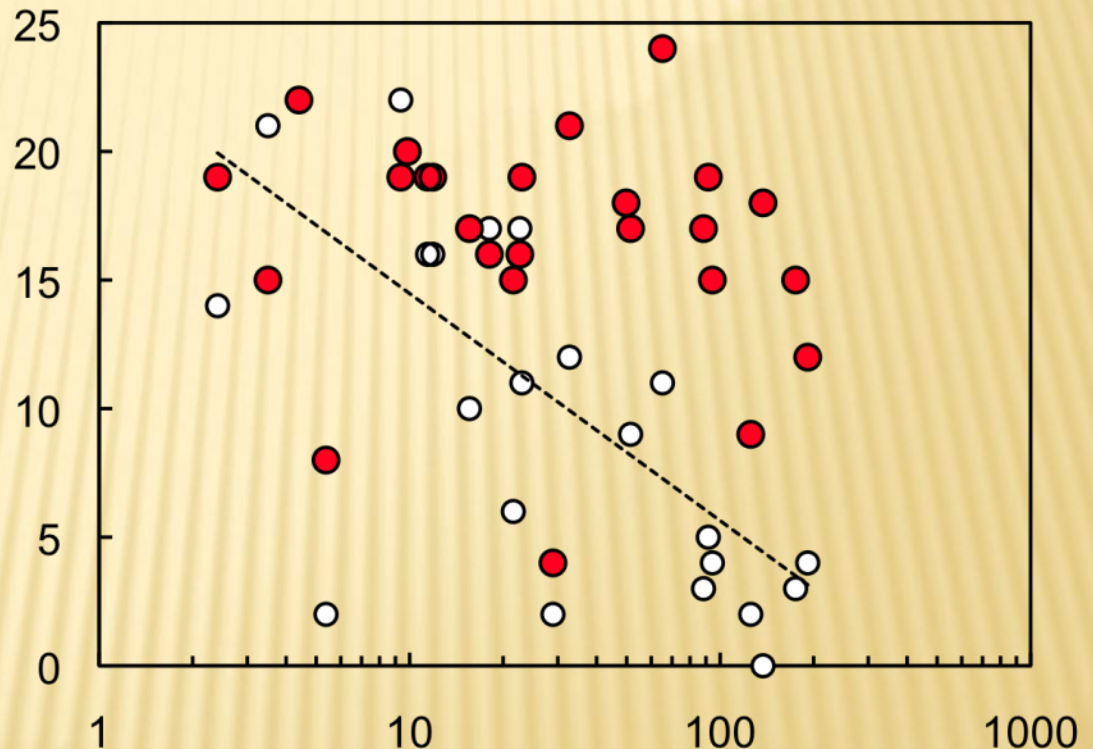


After scouring



Biotic niche : competition and recruitment

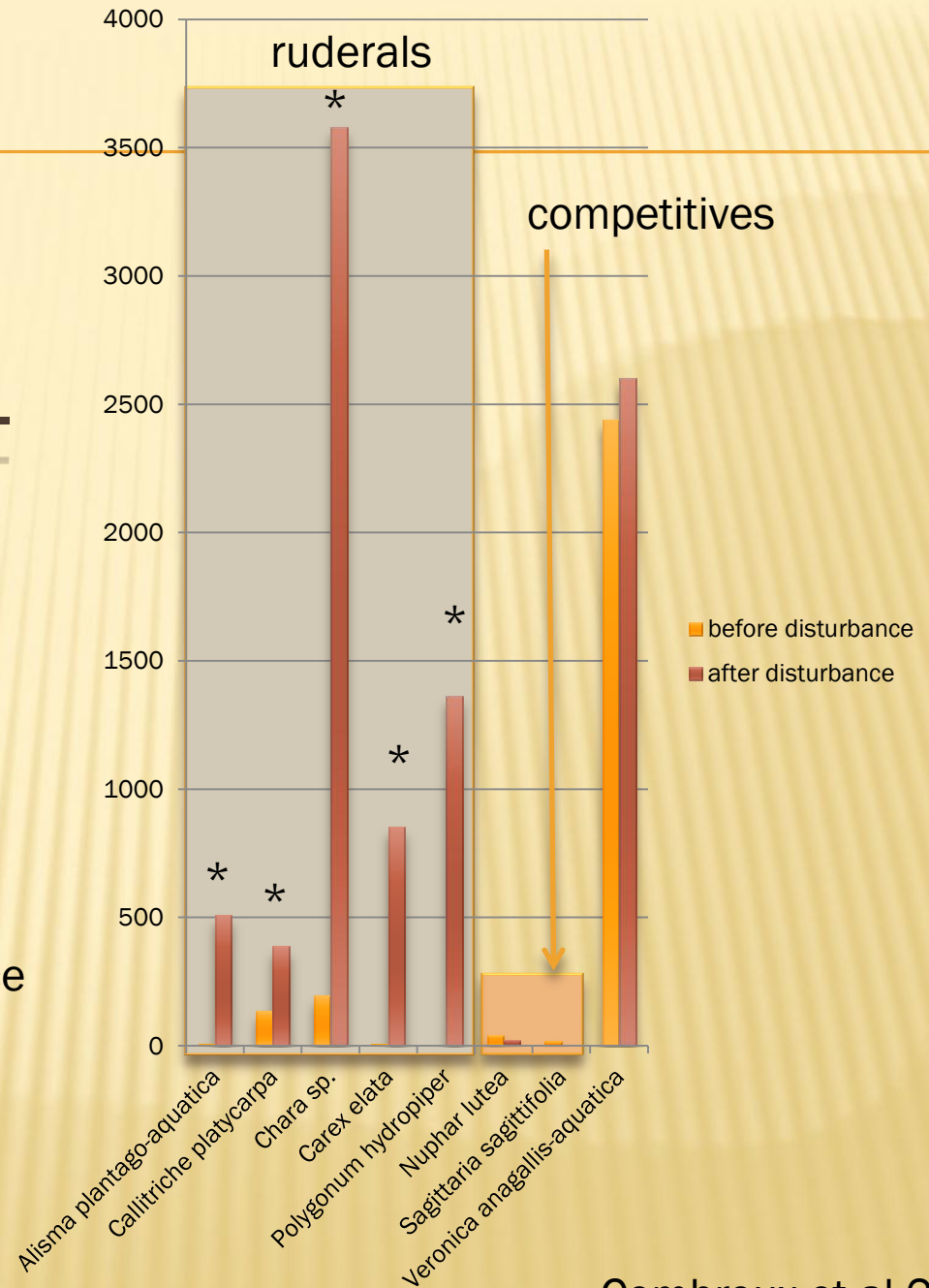
- established vegetation :
rho = -0.68 p=0.002
- propagule bank :
rho = -0.35 p= n.s.



Species richness in the propagule bank was not correlated to phytoplankton biomass.

Biotic niche: blooms of ruderals after major disturbance resplenish the seed bank

Effect of a restoration disturbance on seed bank (soil dredging)



Temporal stability during the recruitment phase

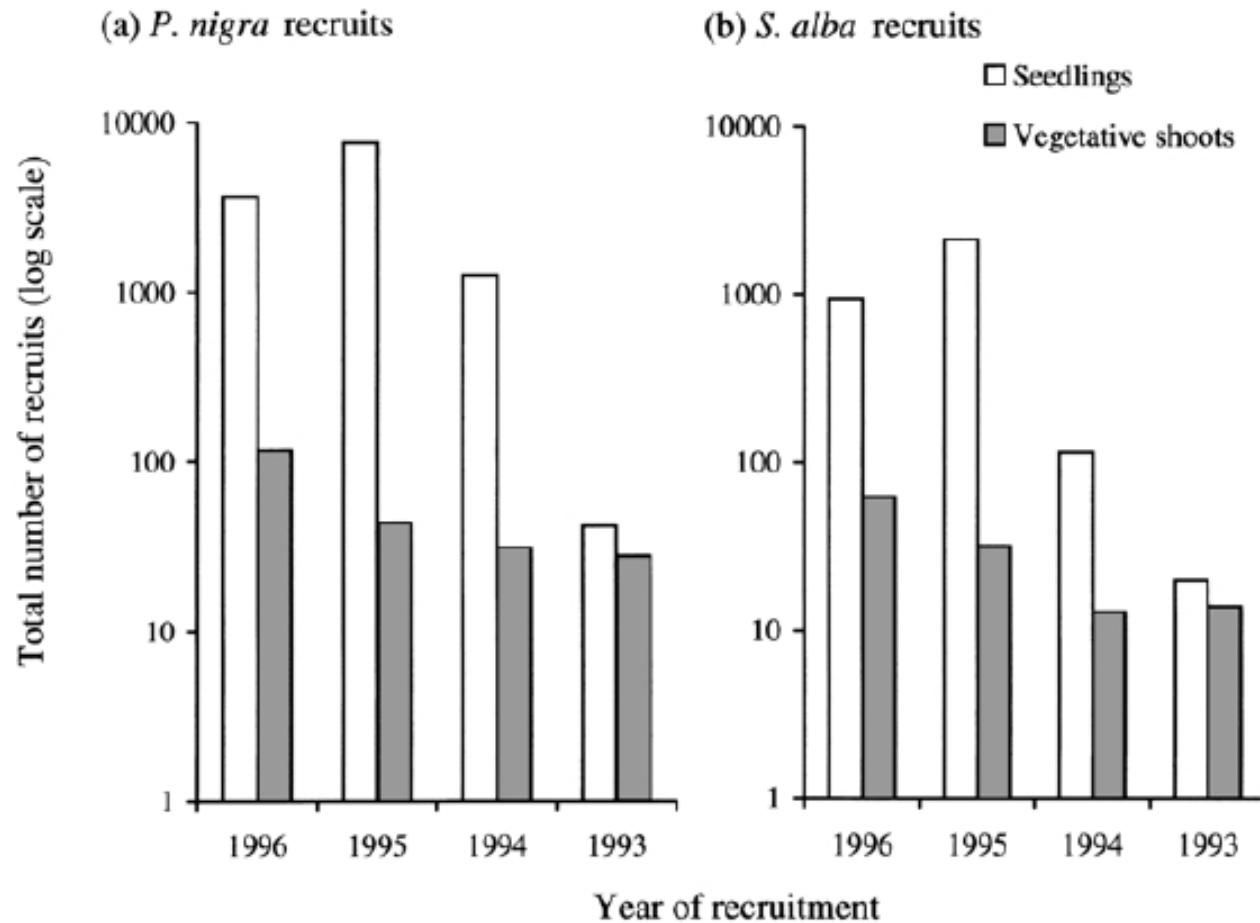
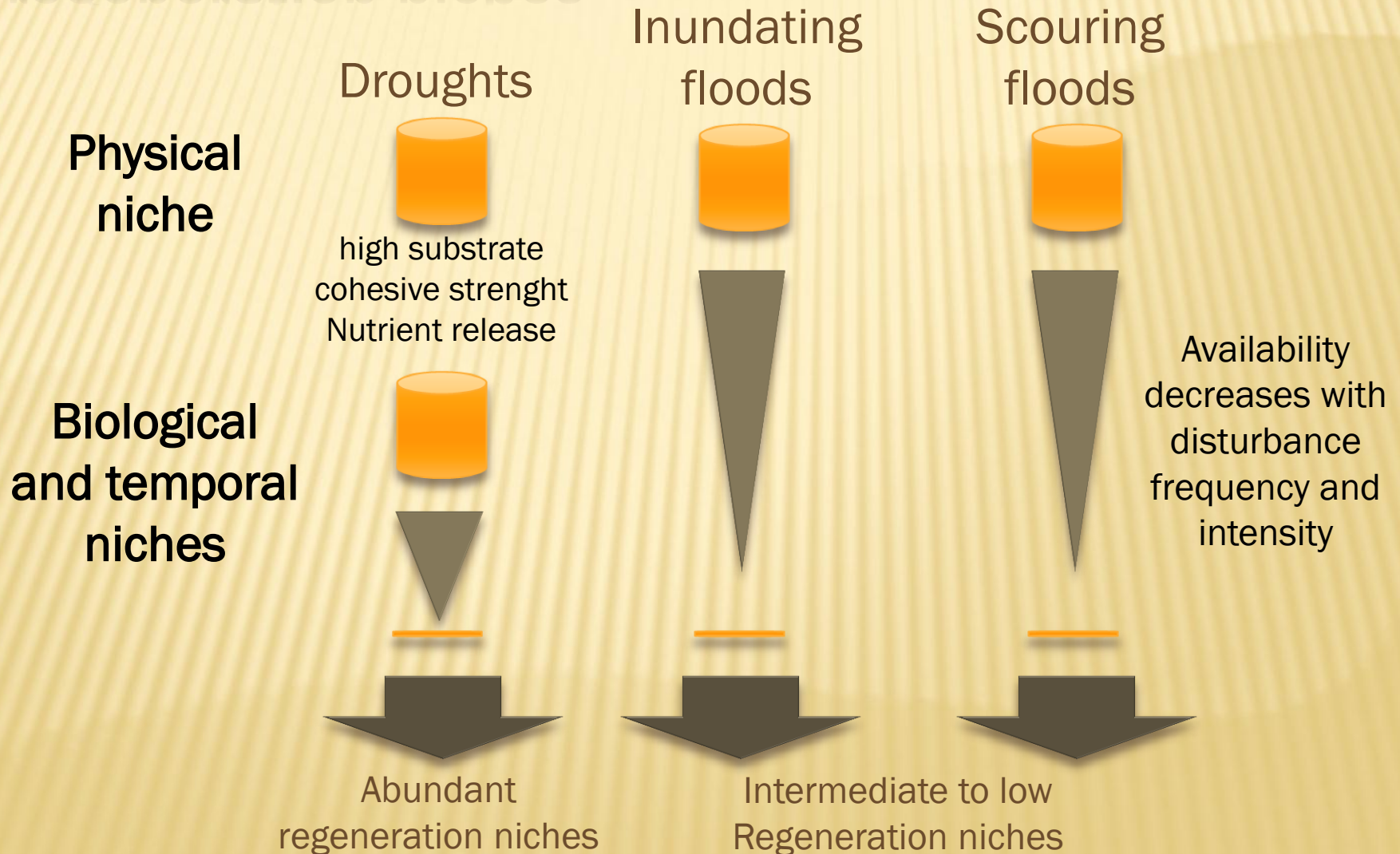
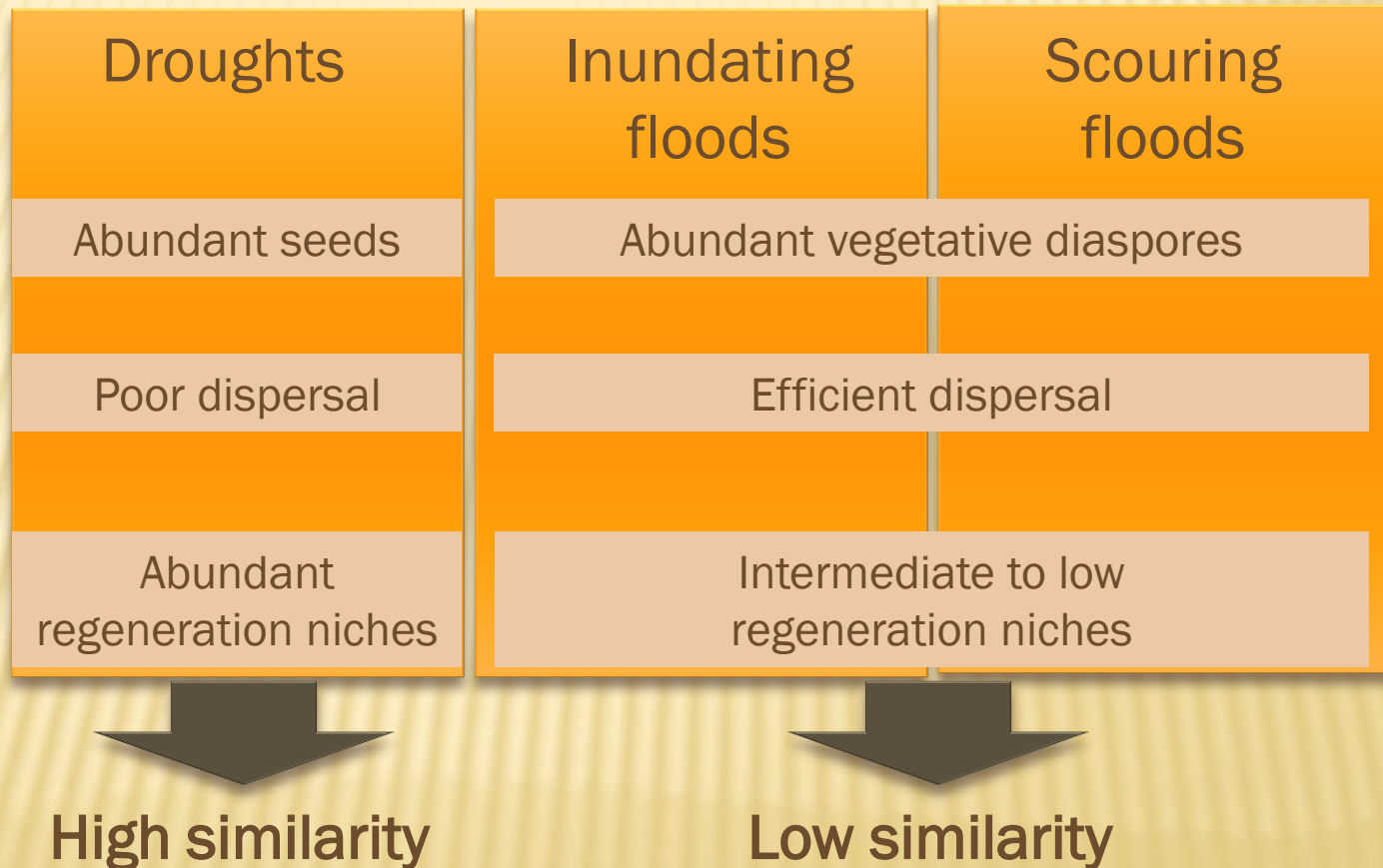


Figure 4. Number of *P. nigra* and *S. alba* sexual and asexual recruits encountered along 1996 transect from different years of establishment (1993–1996).

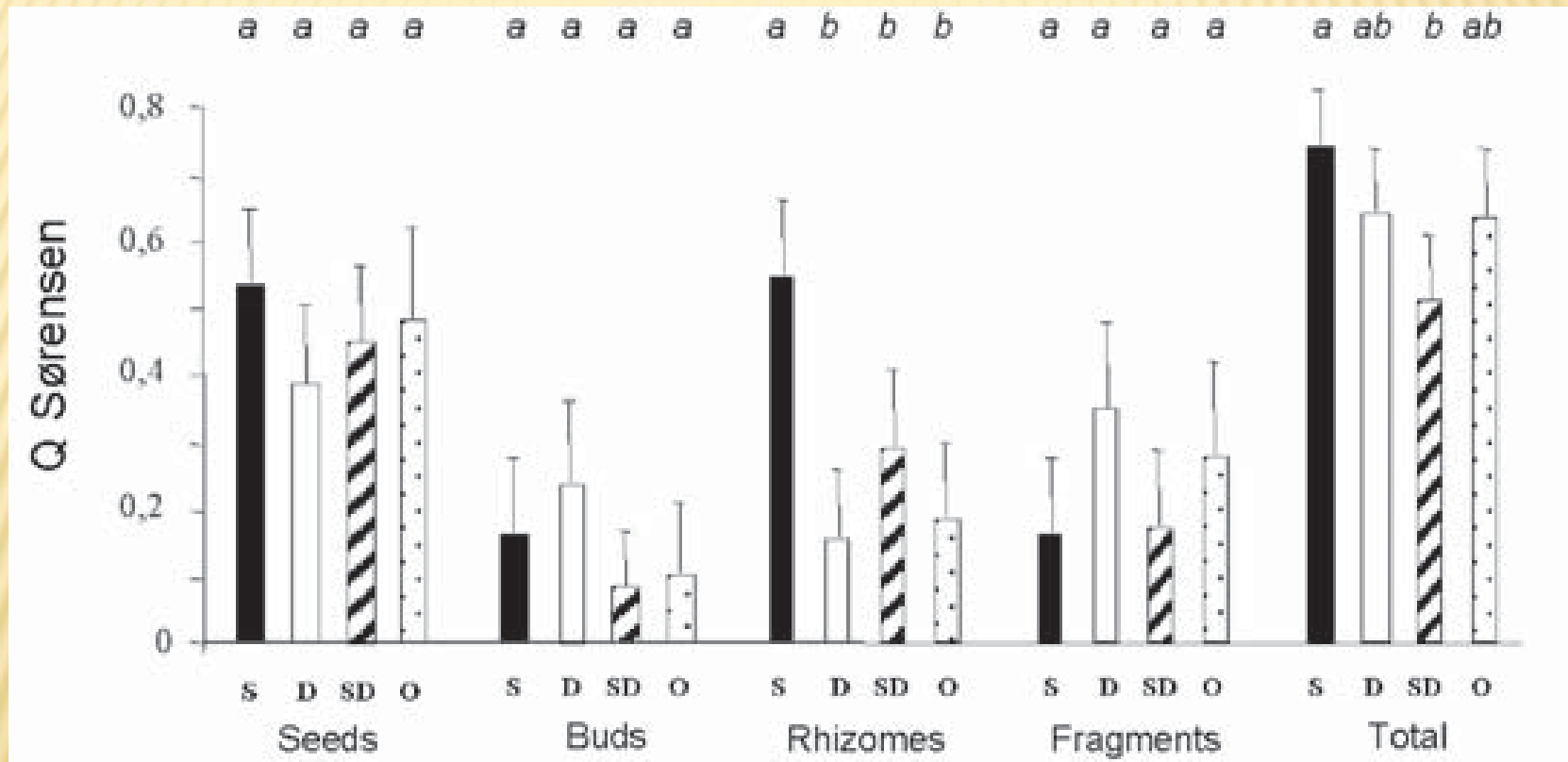
Only droughts increase the availability of regeneration niches



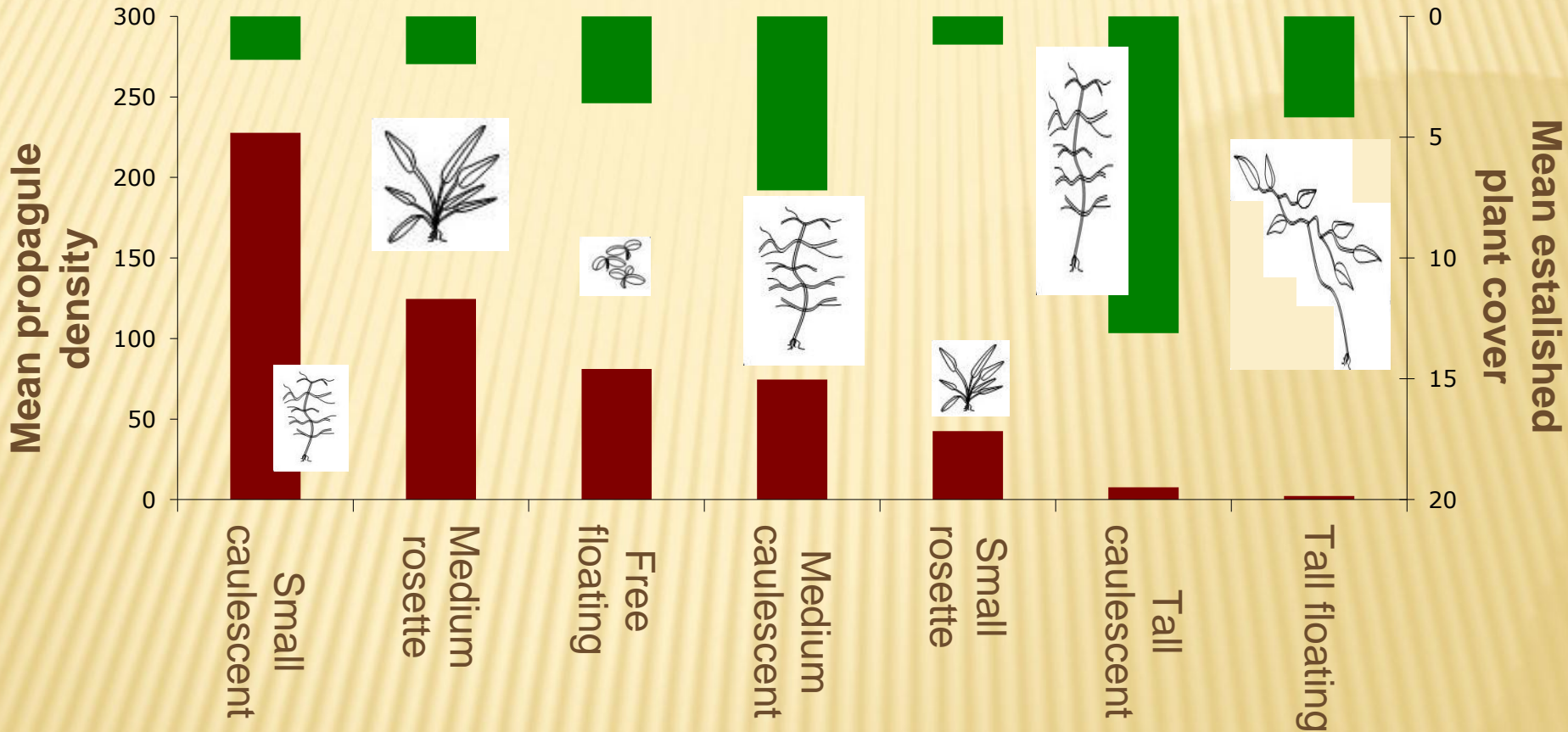
EXPECTED CONSEQUENCES FOR SIMILARITY ?



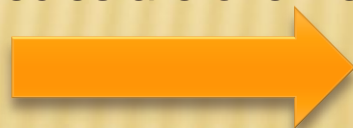
HAS STILL TO BEE TESTED, BUT....



We must integrate plant strategies and abundance



Small poorly competitive species are over-represented in the propagule bank
 Tall competitive species are over-represented in the established vegetation



Averaging effect ?

Thank you

