What are the effects of non-native mammals on frugivory dynamics?

"Non-native mammals negatively affect native frugivory in the Eastern Caribbean islands"

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Tianying Zhang, Mark Hulme, Christopher Kaiser Bunbury, Mauro Galetti, Benno Simmons, Bo
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in Review: Biological Invasions

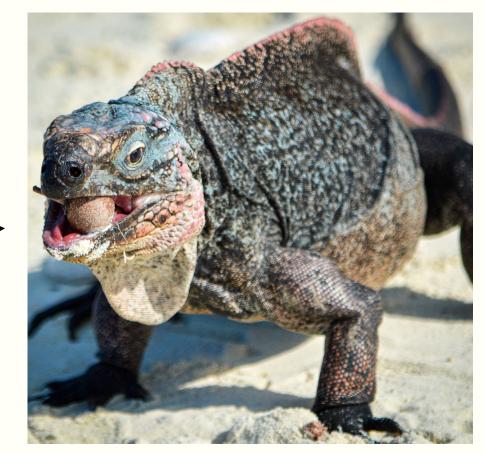




Seed dispersal



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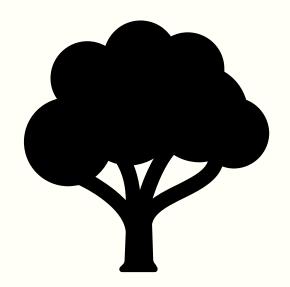


- Seed dispersal
- Benefits 90% of tropical woody plants (Onstein et al., 2017)

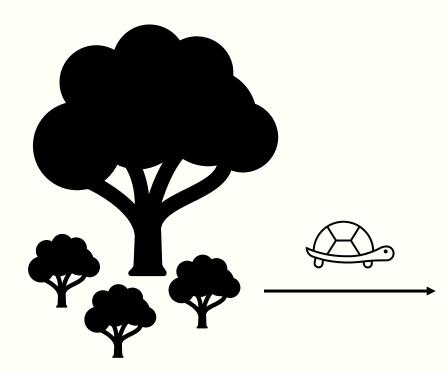


PC: Laís Lautenschlager

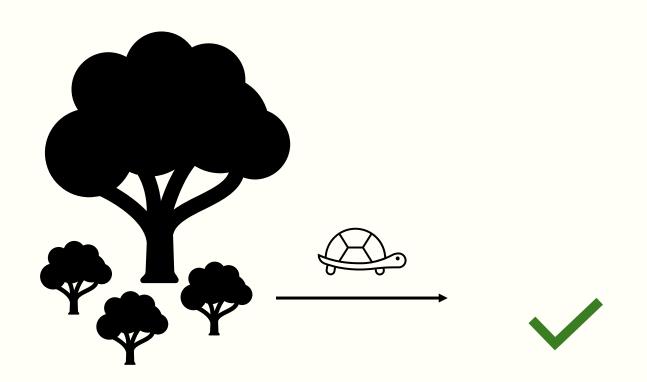
CENSORED



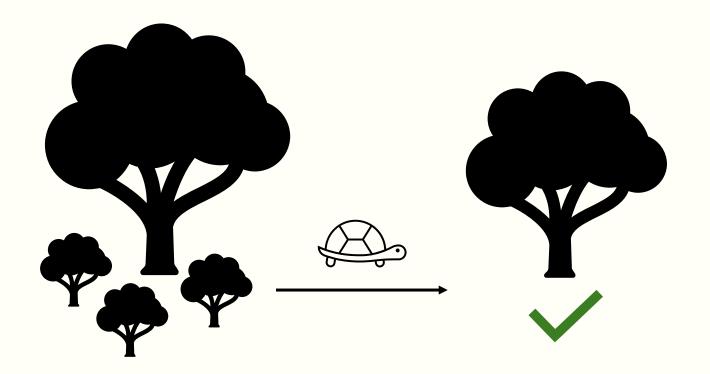
 Remove seeds away from high density area close to the parent plant



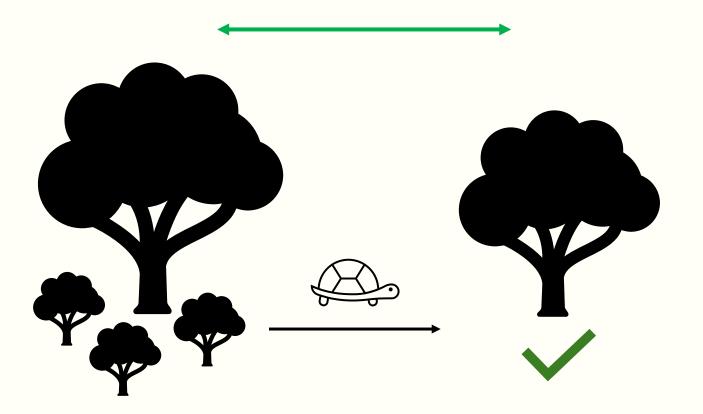
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- 2) Deposit seeds in favorable locations
- 3) Enhance germination rates
- 4) Promote gene flow



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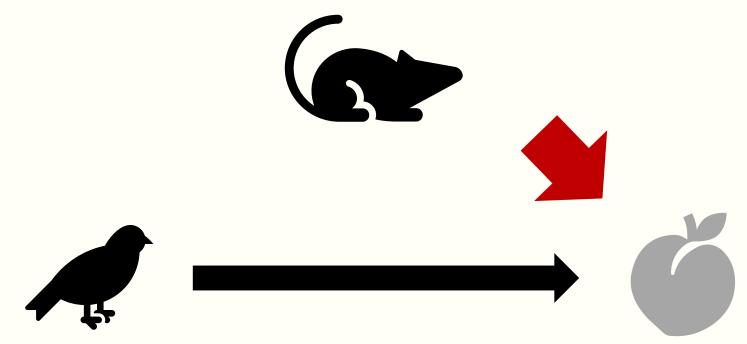


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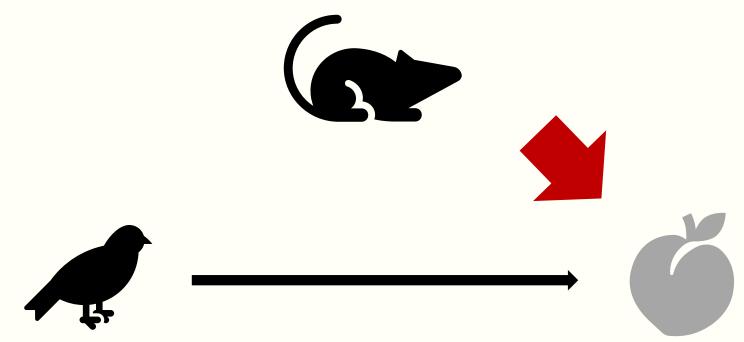




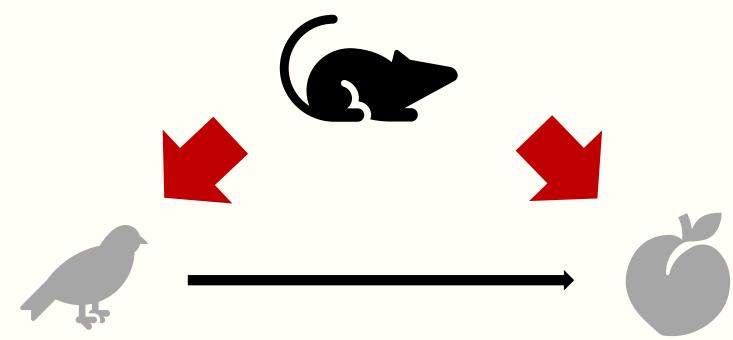
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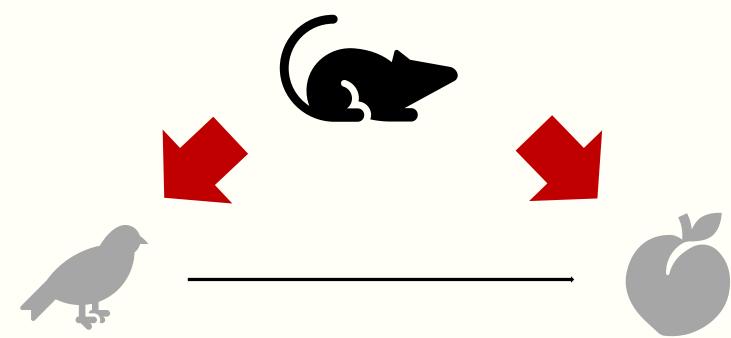
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Non-native mammals

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Non-native mammals (esp rats!)

- Directly harming plants
- Suppression of native frugivorous animals







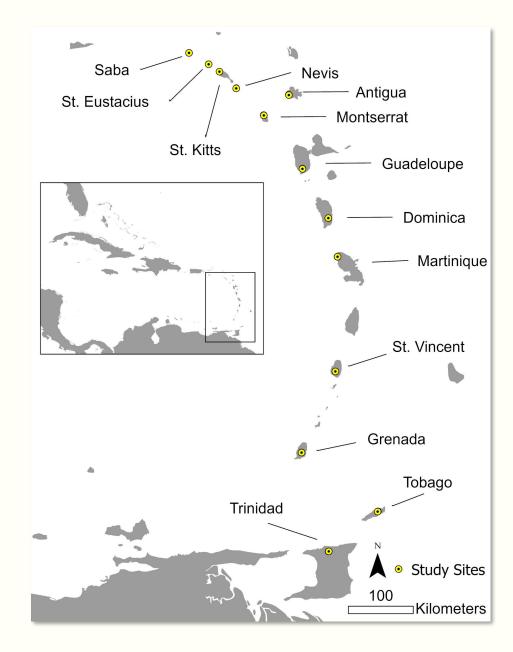
• Decreases in native frugivory rates



- Decreases in native frugivory rates
- Dominates local plant-frugivore interactions



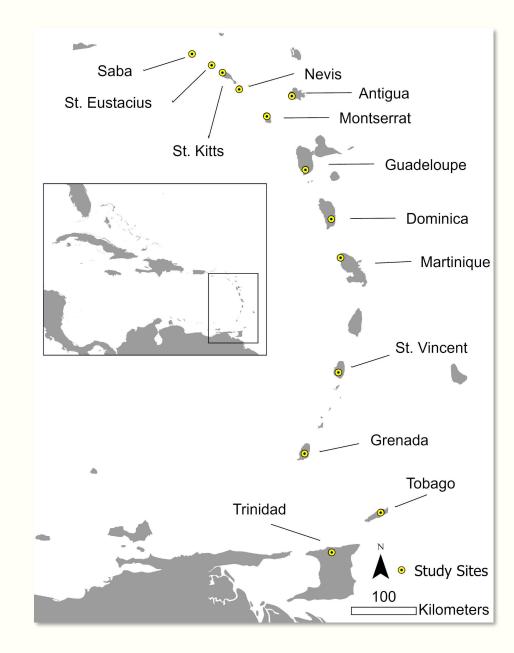
Eastern Caribbean



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Volcanic origin

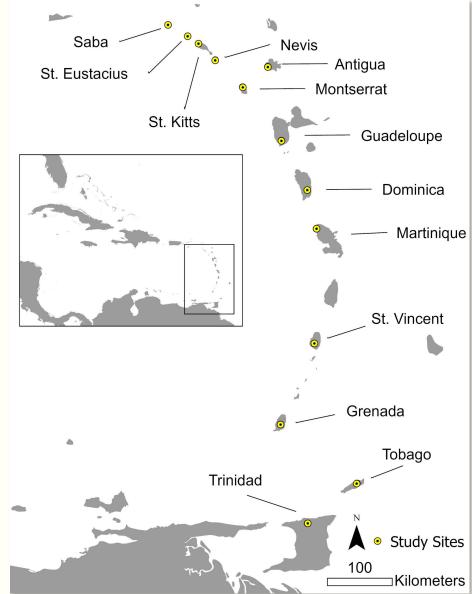




Eastern Caribbean

- Volcanic origin
- Highland (>500m) focus





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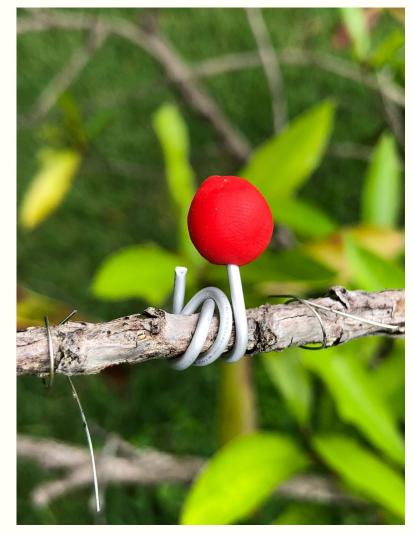


Methods – artificial fruits

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- Markings on the fruits identify partners



P.C.: Mauro Galetti and Rafael Souza



Methods – artificial fruits

- 15 artificial fruits x 12 plants
- Two 1-hectare plots (360 fruits per island)
- Checked after 72 hours



<u>Methods – camera traps</u>





• Two metrics: frugivory rates (plasticine fruits)

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- Do avian frugivory rates decrease with increases in nonnative mammal activity?
 - Linear mixed-effects regression
- What is the relative strength of non-native mammal activity in predicting total frugivory rates?
 - Model selection approach (Biotic, biogeographic, local, and socioeconomic characteristics)

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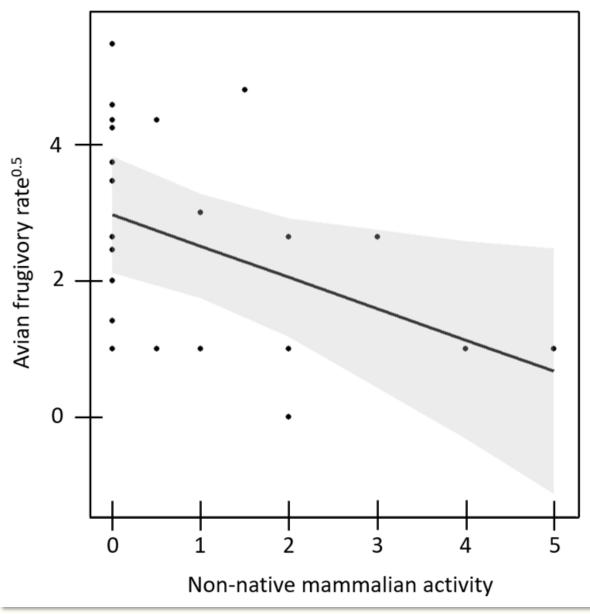
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- Other animals:
 - Thrashers
 - Antshrike
 - Puppy!



P=0.036, R²c = 0.77

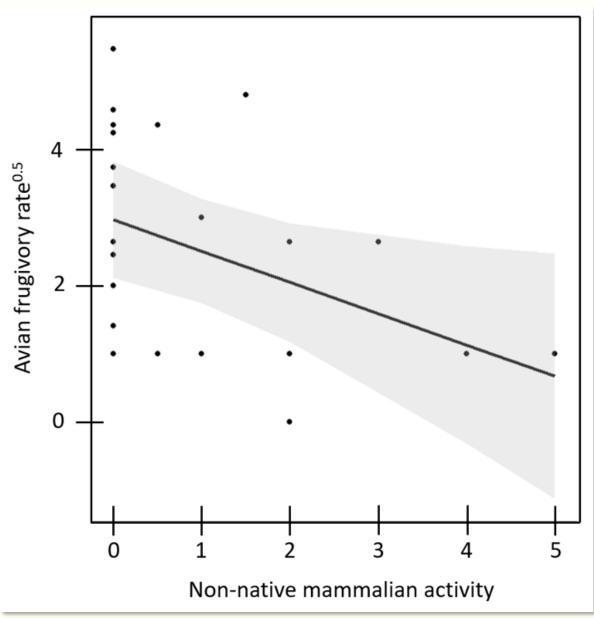
<u>Results</u>

 Increased non-native mammal activity leads to declines in native bird interactions

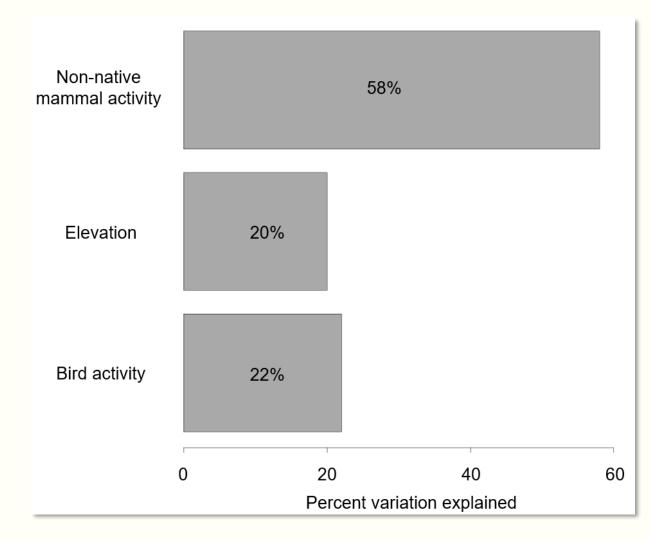


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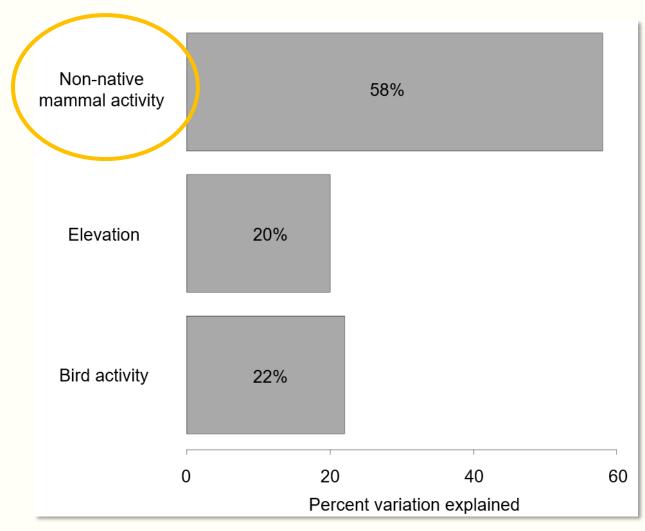
- Increased non-native mammal activity leads to declines in native bird interactions
- Non-native mammal activity best explains total frugivory rates.



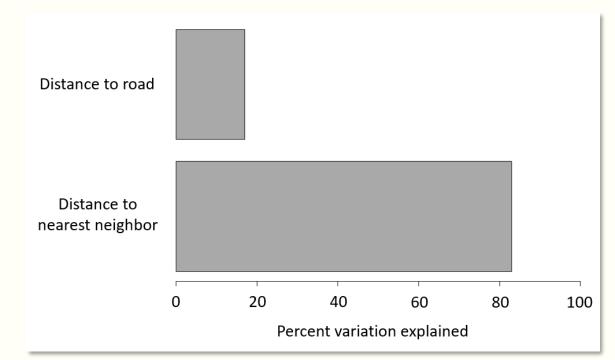
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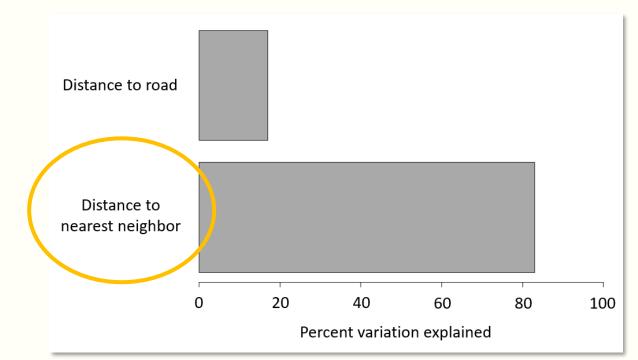
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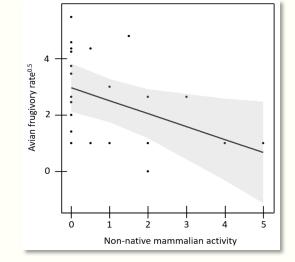




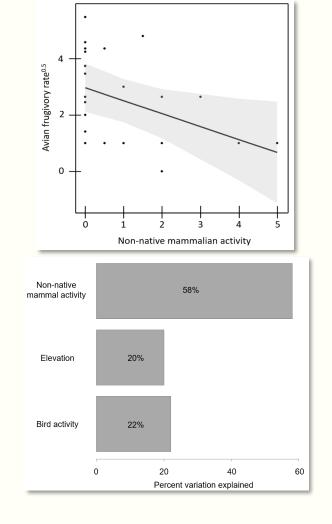


• Rats are everywhere

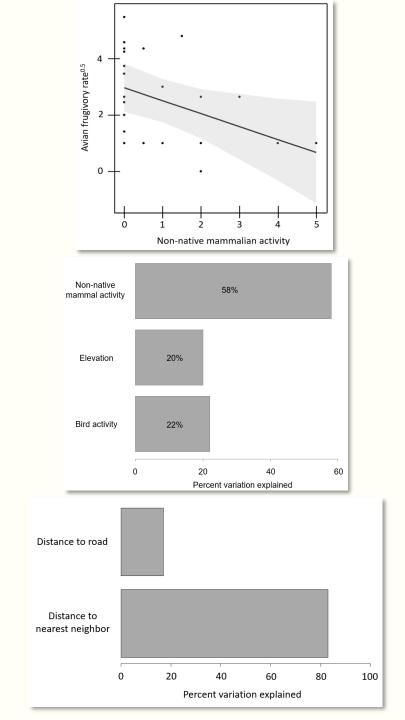
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- Non-native mammals are dominating frugivory dynamics of the region.
- Island connectivity is associated with non-native mammal activity

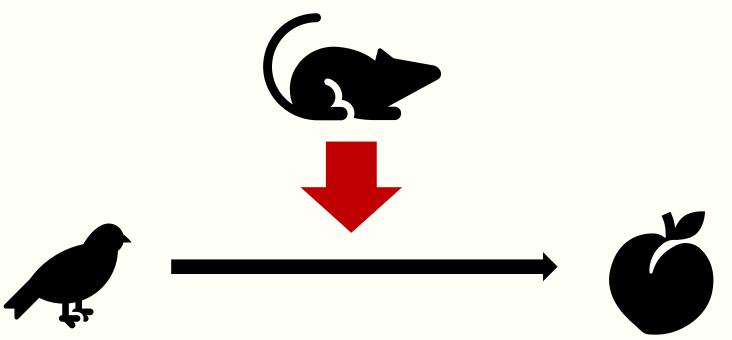




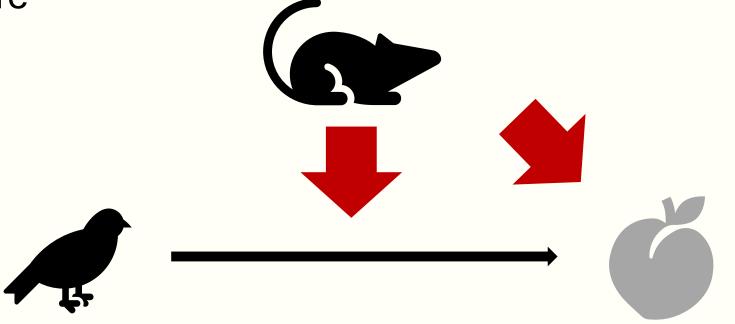
• Bodes poorly for the region



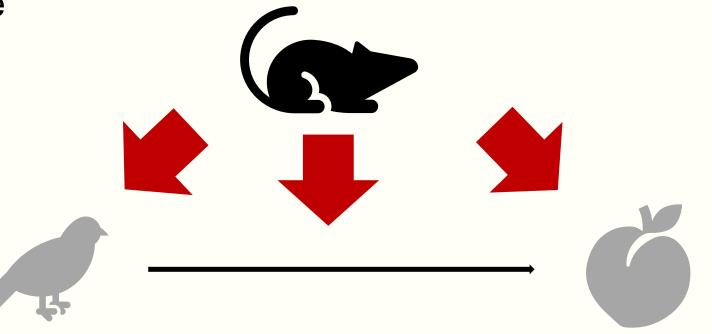
- Bodes poorly for the region
- Suppressing native frugivore interactions



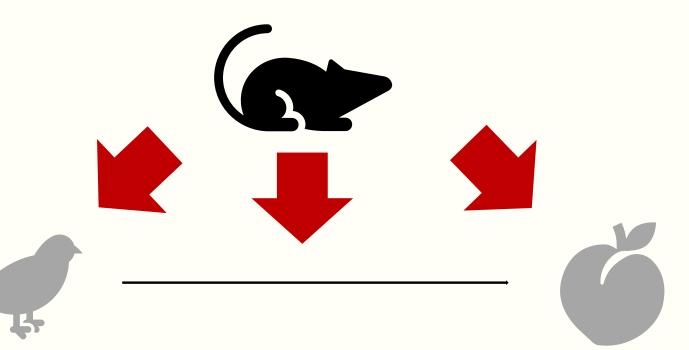
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- Suppressing native frugivore interactions
- Most common frugivore



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- Bodes poorly for the region
- Suppressing native frugivore interactions
- Most common frugivore
 - Seed predation



Thank you!

Co-authors

Fabio Tarazona-Tubens Max Vollstädt Fernando Gonçalves Emmeli Agerskov Claré Andreas Krogh Norrild Hanna Welzel Tianying Zhang Mark Hulme **Christopher Kaiser-Bunbury** Mauro Galetti **Benno Simmons** Bo Dalsgaard

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