# Competition

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Why neighboring?

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Not all abiotic and biotic drivers of plant fitness

Why these specifically?

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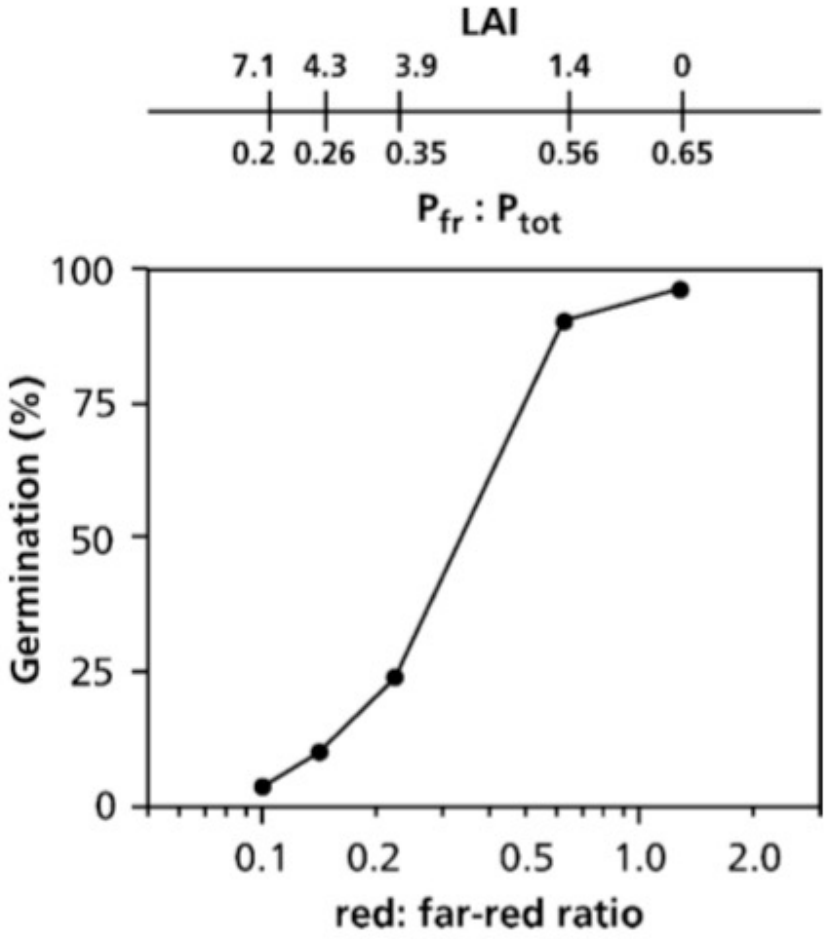
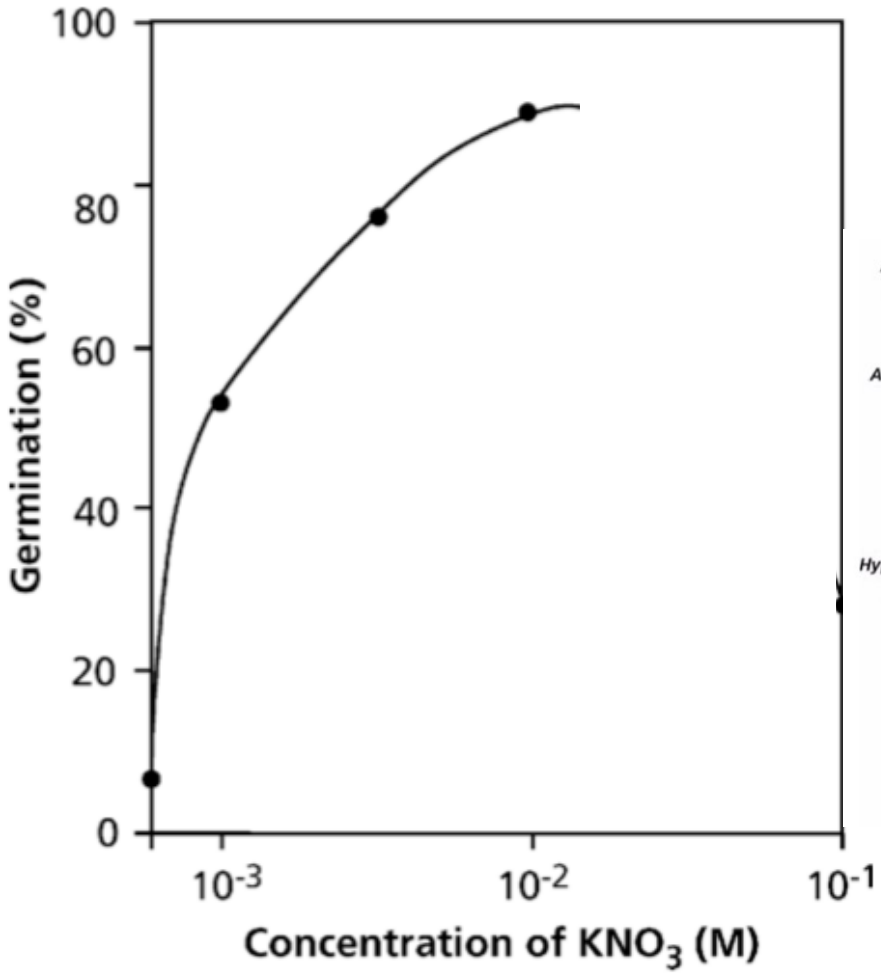
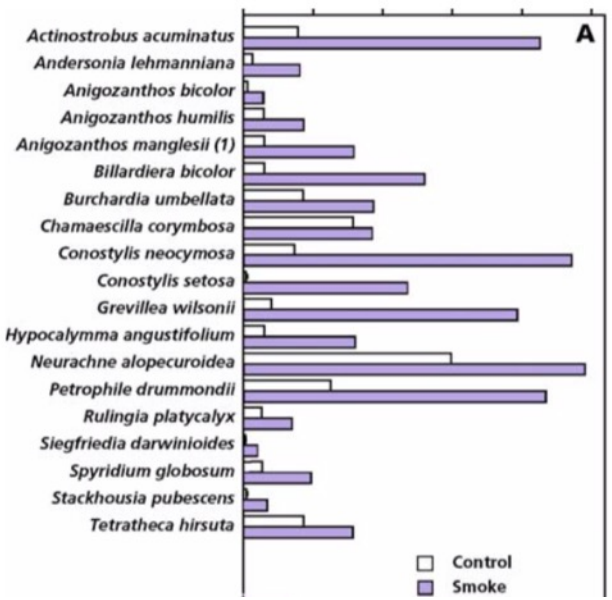
# Plant perception of competition

# Perception by seeds: recap

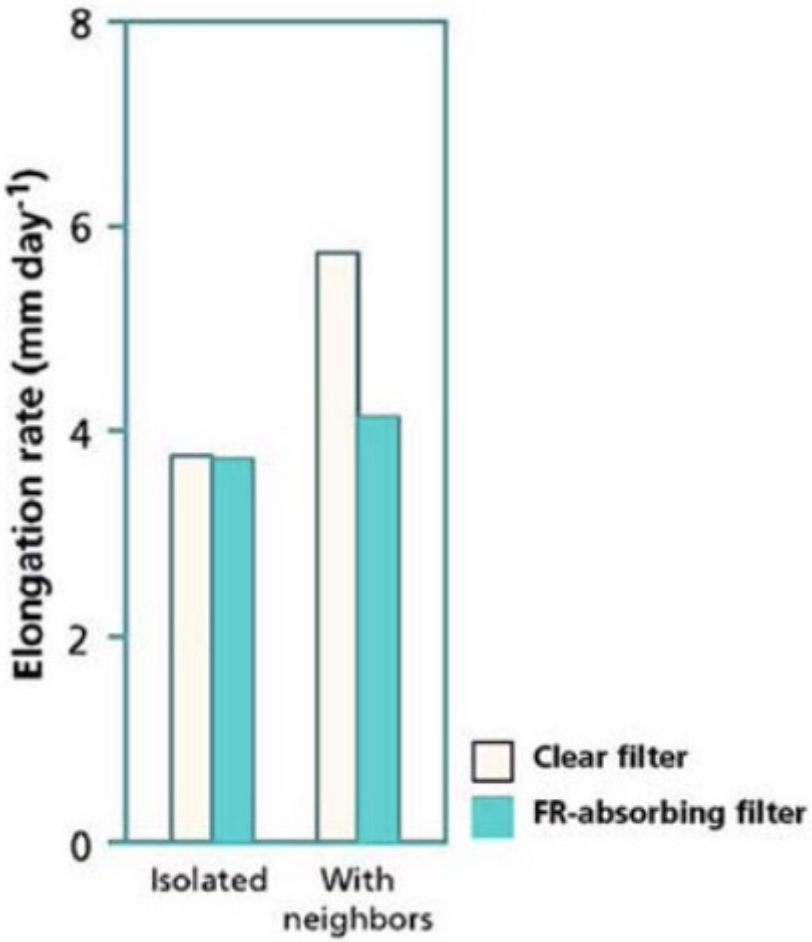



Germination

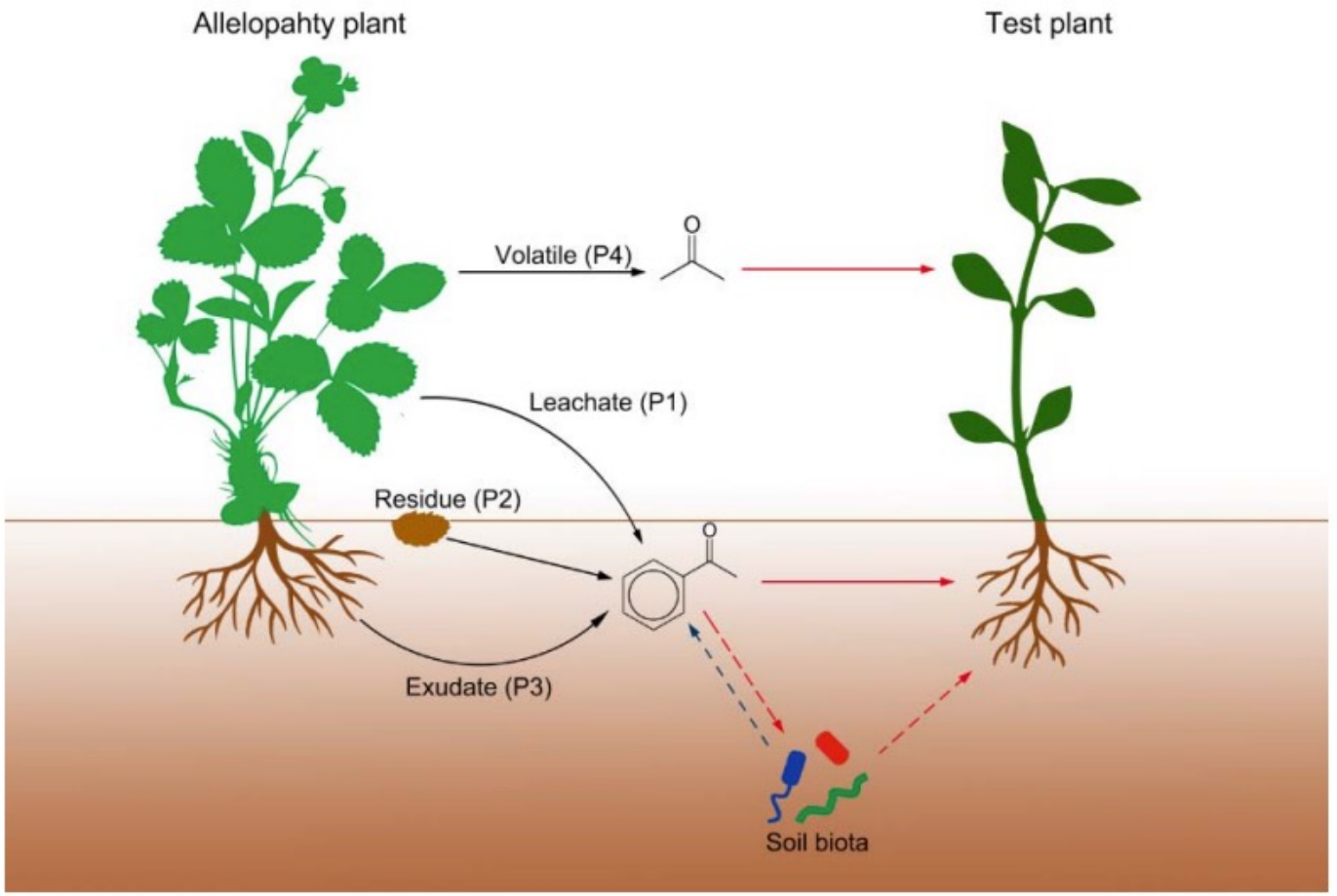


# Seedlings also perceive light from the canopy



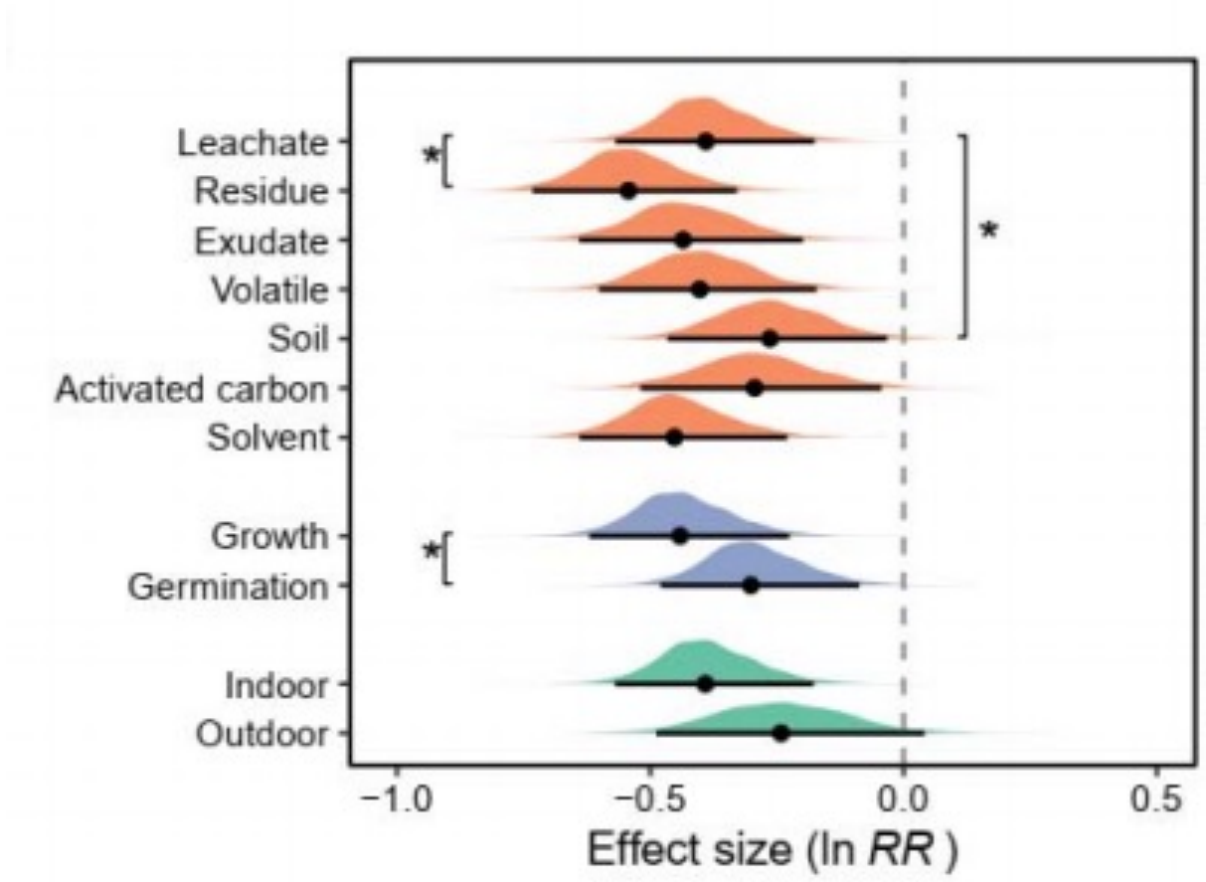

Stem elongation occurs when neighbors are present and reducing the ratio of red light to far red light. Plants are sensing they are under a canopy and elongating stems to access the limited light.

# Allelopathy: plant chemical sensing



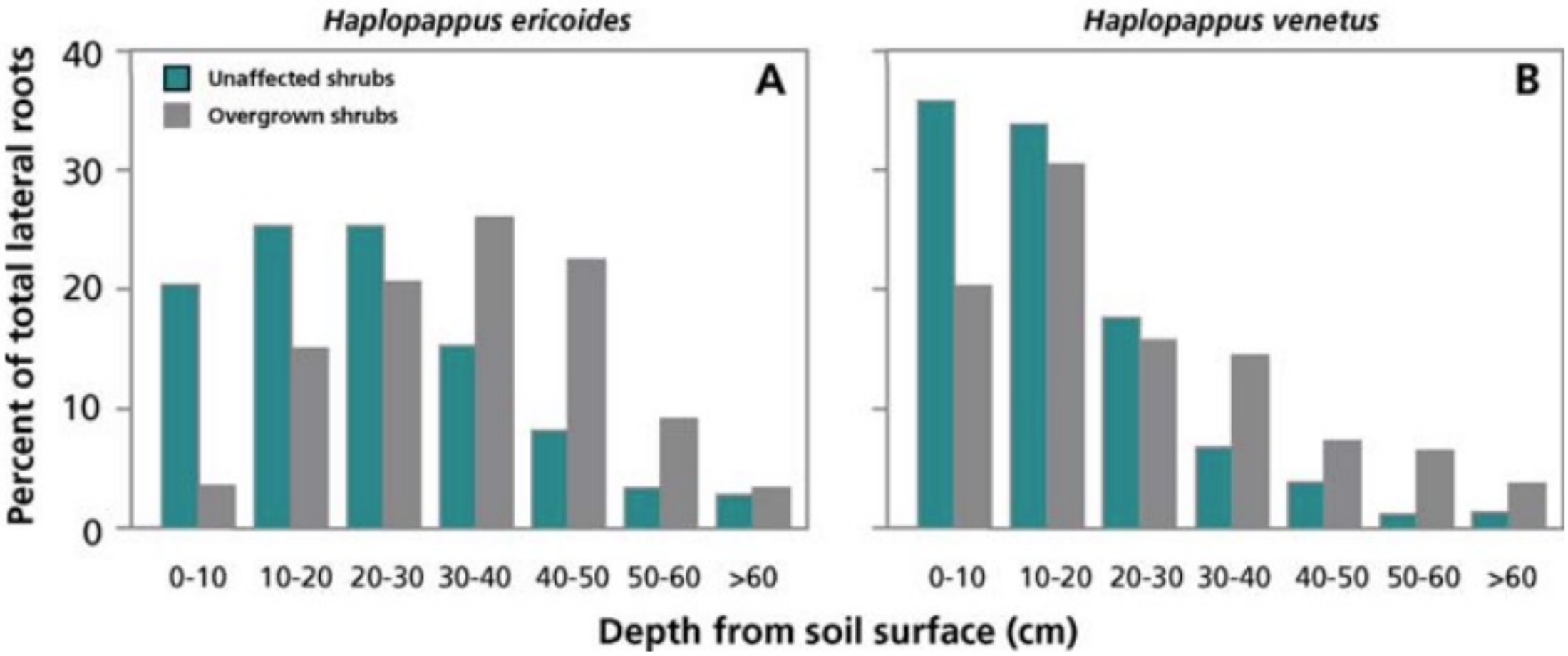

Zhang et al. (2020)

# Allelopathy tends to have negative impacts on plants




Zhang et al. (2020)

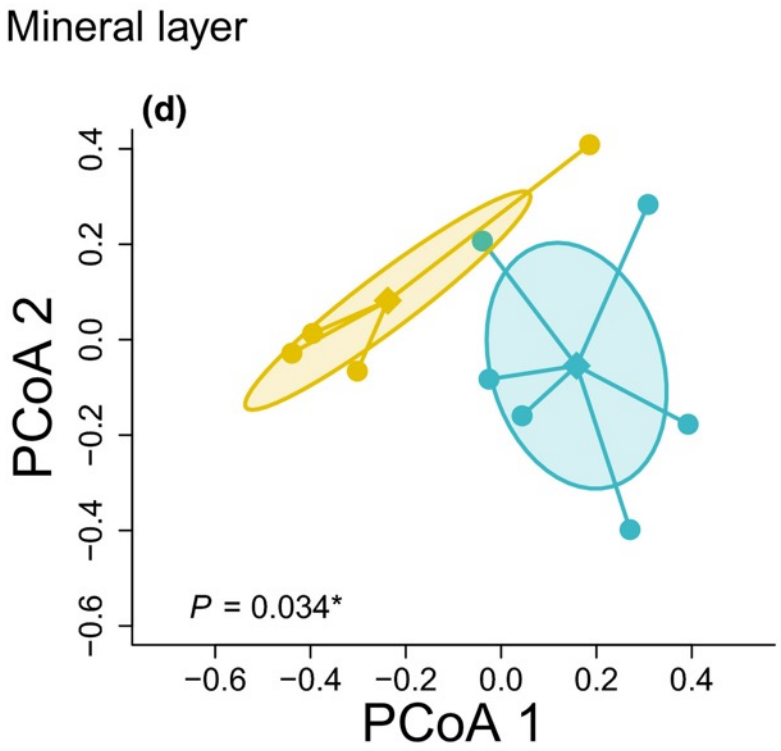
# Allelopathy can stimulate plastic responses




Increased belowground competition

# Allelopathy and invasion example

# Allelopathy and invasion

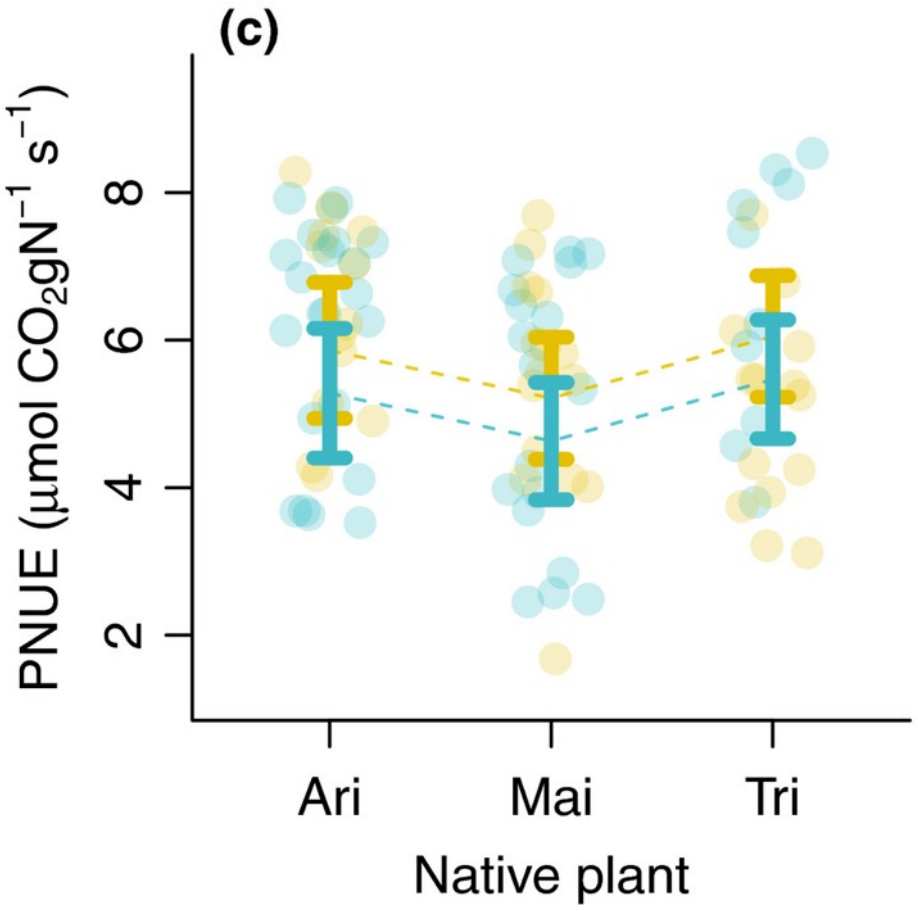



Gold: invader present
Blue: invader absent

Garlic mustard is an allelopathic invader that alters microbial communities …

Bialic-Murphy et al. (2020)

# Allelopathy and invasion

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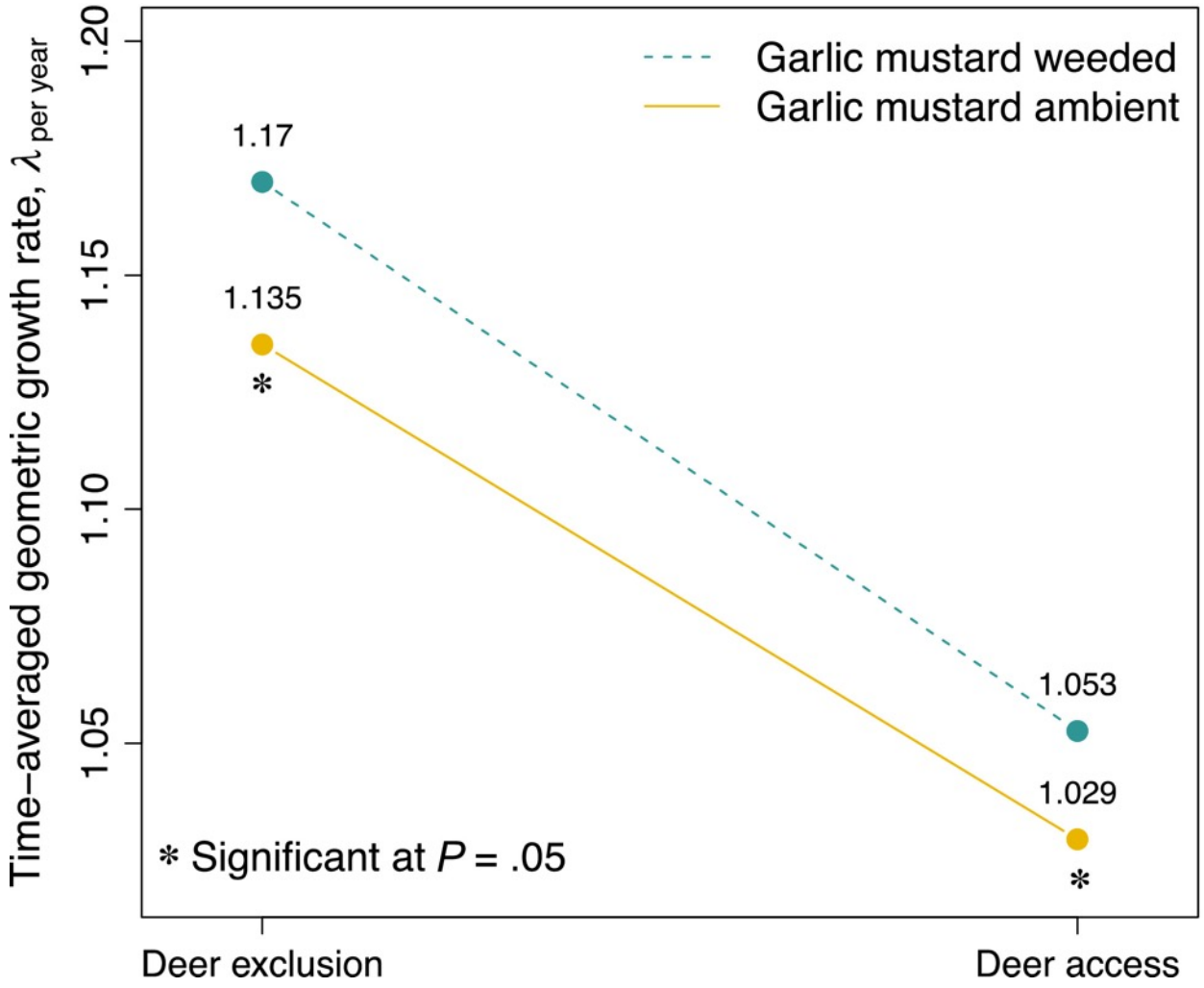
…which influences native plant traits …

Bialic-Murphy et al. (2020)

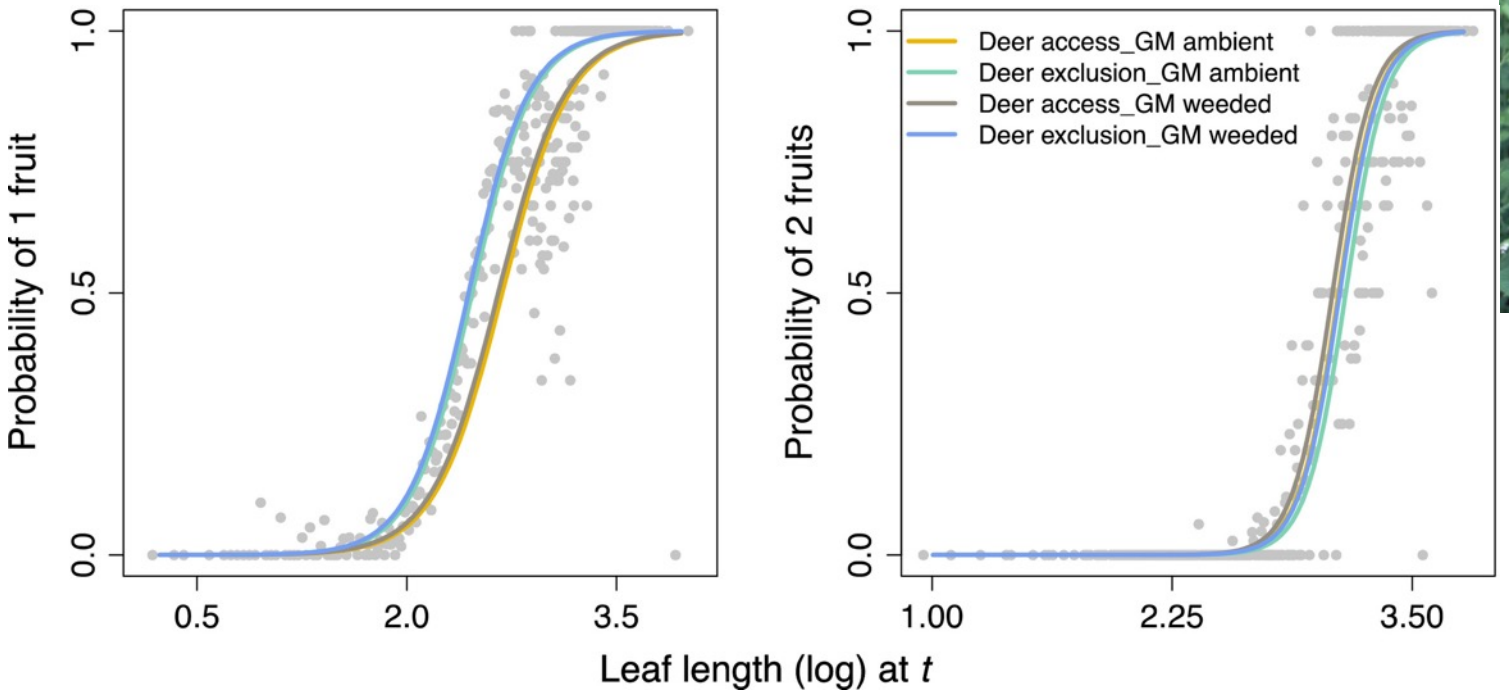
# Allelopathy and invasion




… and reduces native plant growth …

Bialic-Murphy et al. (2019)

# Allelopathy and invasion

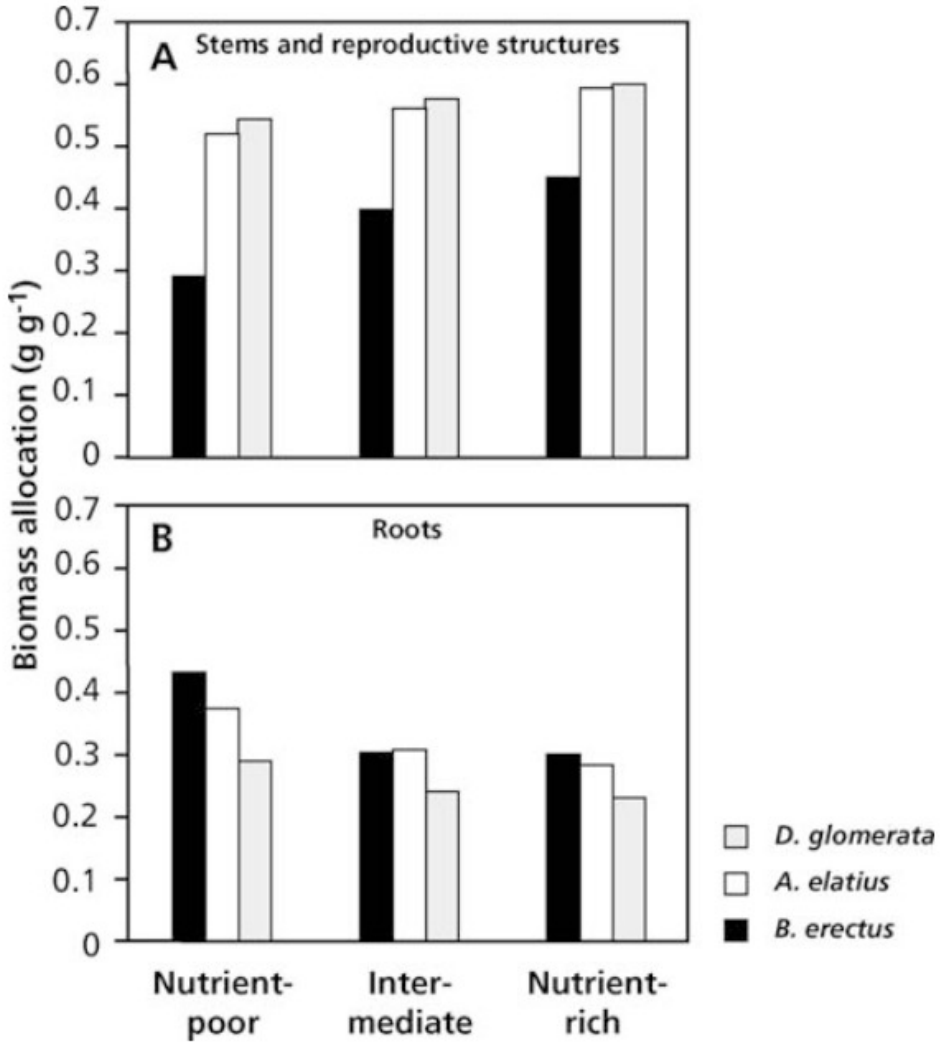



… and fitness!

Bialic-Murphy et al. (2019)

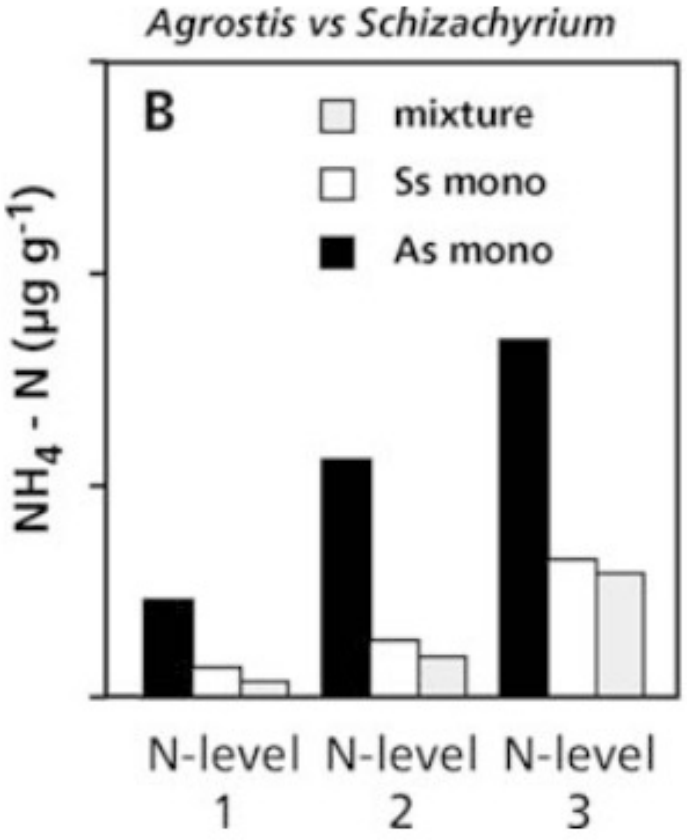
# Resource competition and traits

# Traits: nutrient competition




Nutrient stress promotes root competition,
increasing root biomass allocation

# Traits: nutrient competition




Presence of slow growing Schizachyrium (Ss) reduces nutrient availability (R* hypothesis), hampering growth of fast growing Agrostis (As)

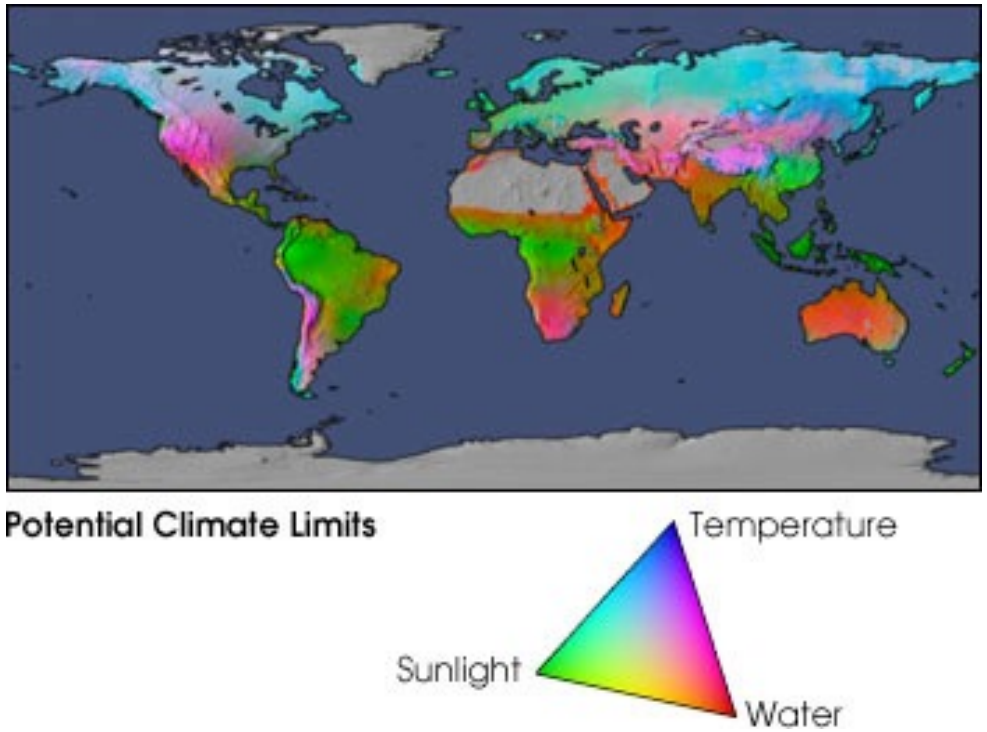
Nutrient stress promotes root competition,
favoring low growth rate species

# Traits: water competition

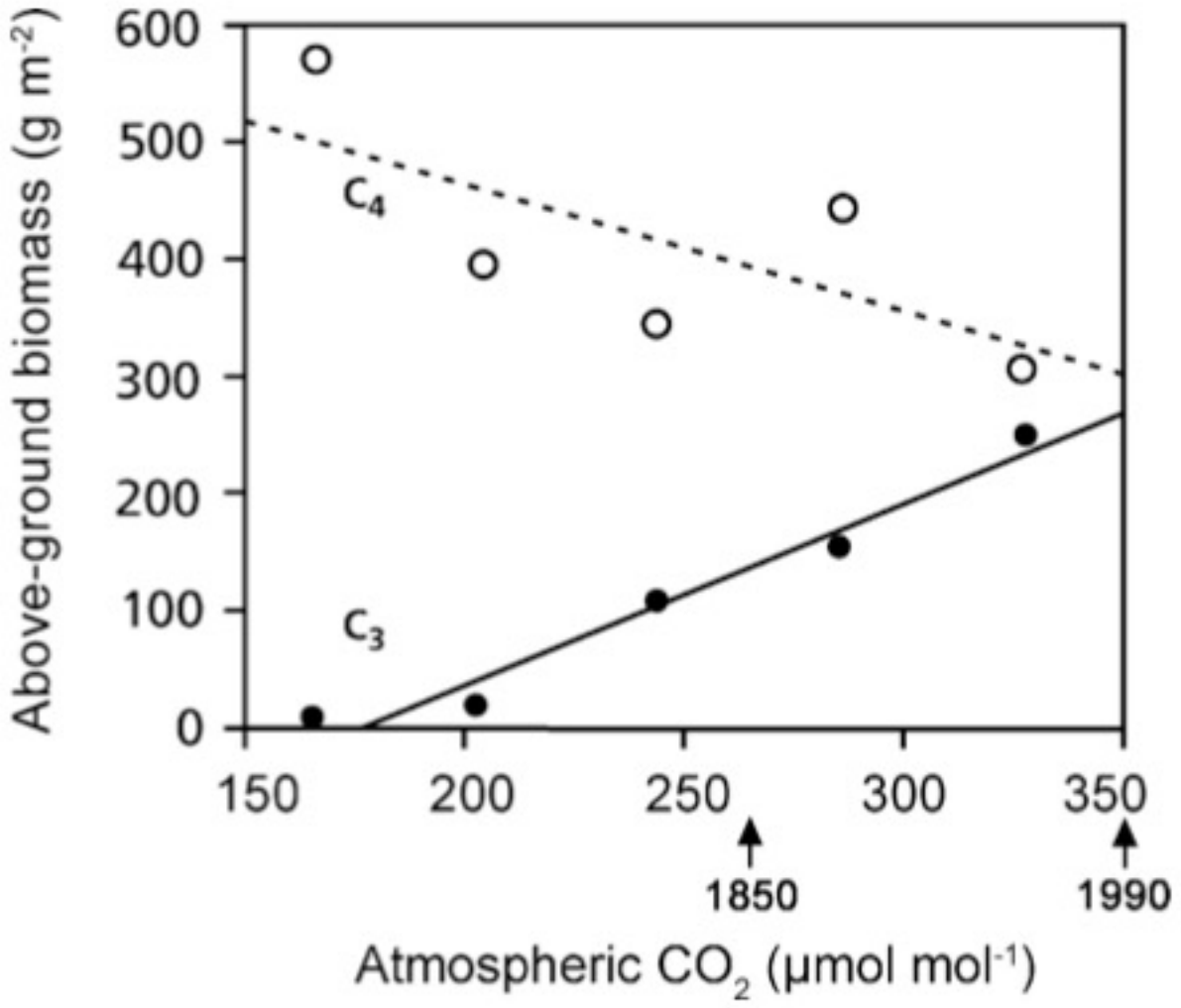
- Toleration of soil low water potential
  - Similar to R* for nutrients?
- Desiccation resistance
  - E.g., CAM and C4 photosynthesis
- Desiccation avoidance
  - Phenology

# Traits: light competition

- Light competition only occurs when belowground resources are plentiful



# Traits: $CO_2$ competition



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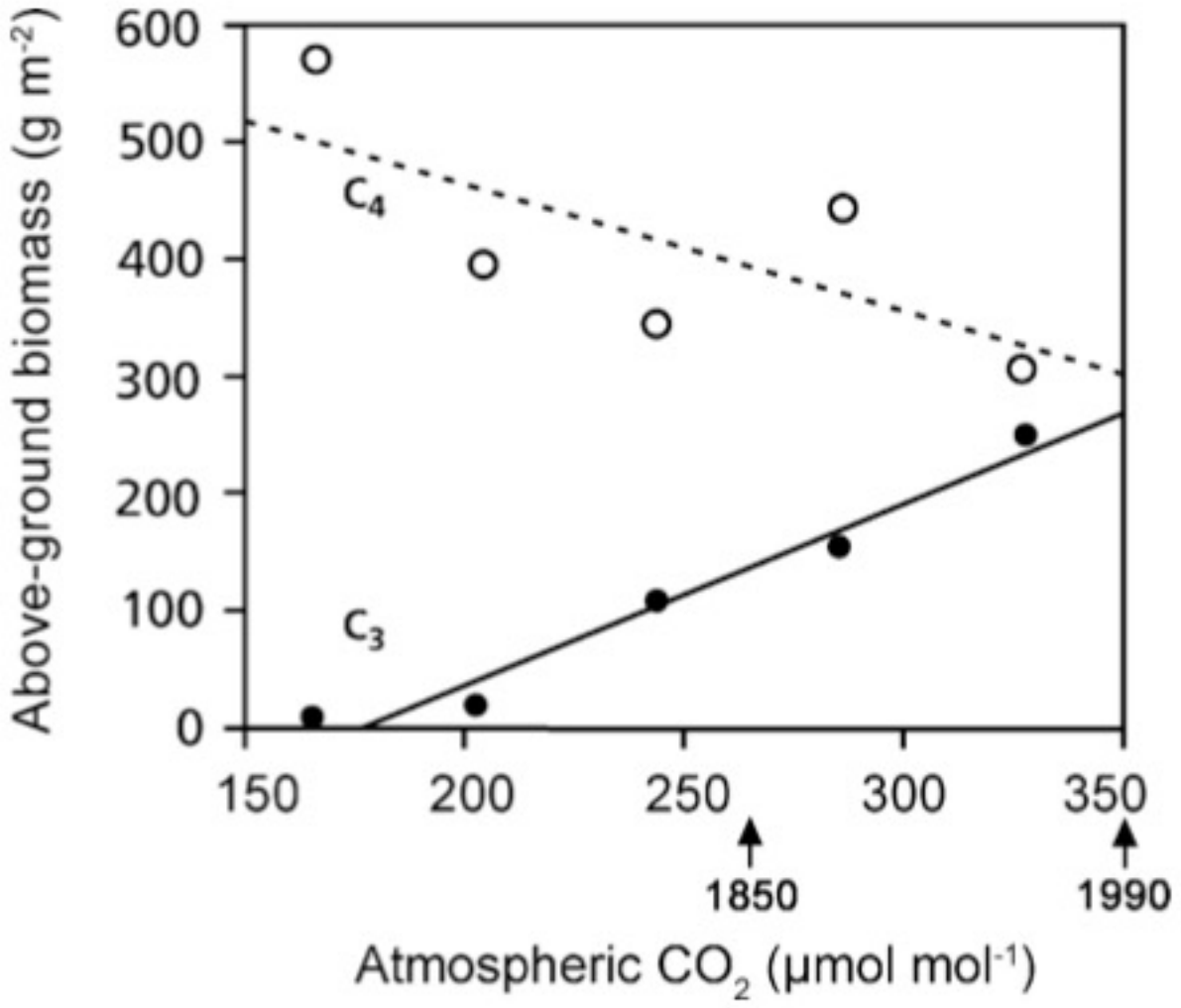



Are these competing according to Grime's definition?

# Competitive strategies

# r-K continuum

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN\left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right)$$

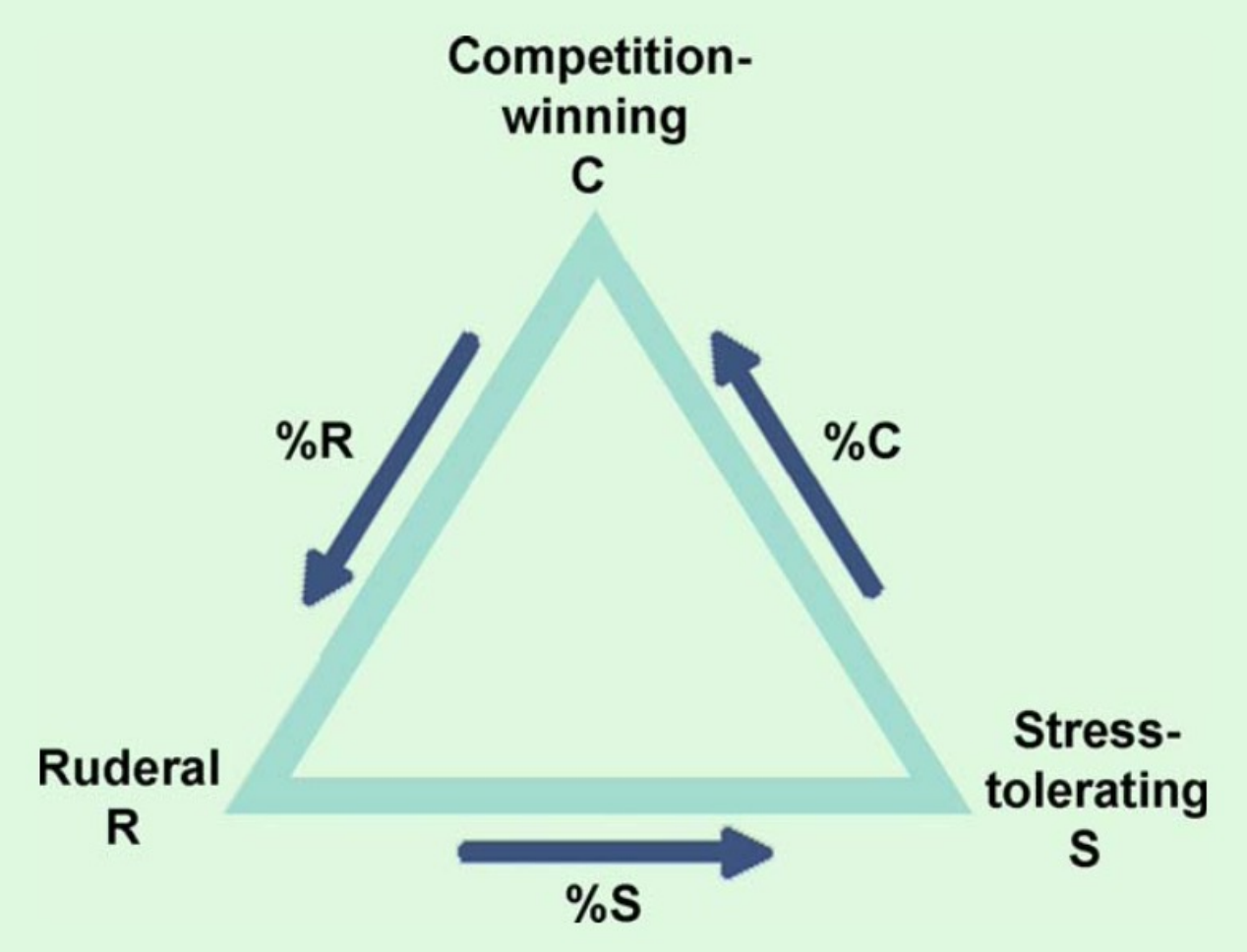
N = population size
t = time
r = population growth rate
K = carrying capacity

# r-K continuum

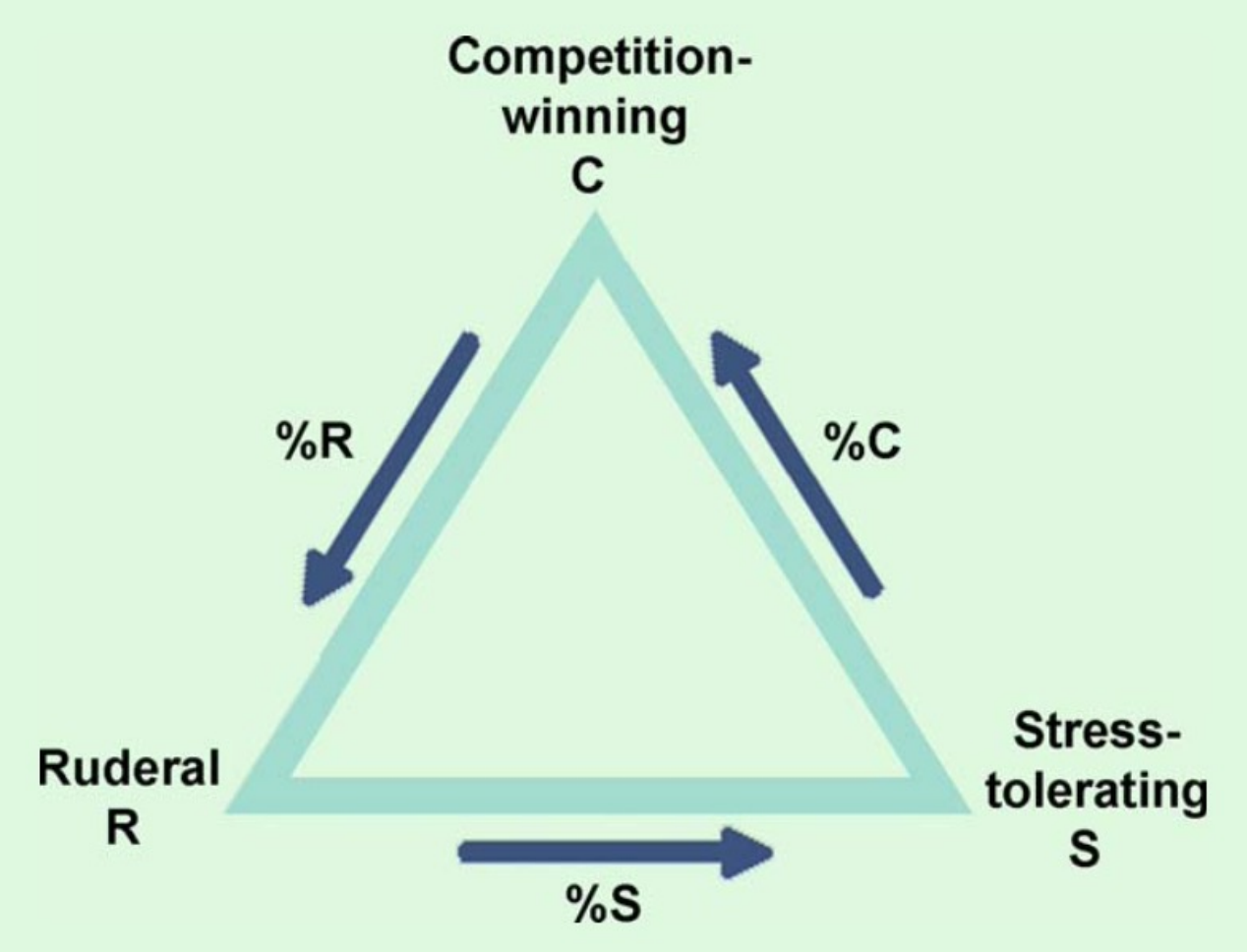
Where would r species dominate?

Where would K species dominate?

# Grime's (1977) triangle



# Grime's (1977) triangle




What is different from r-K?

# Grime's (1977) triangle

SUGGESTED BASIS FOR THE EVOLUTION OF THREE STRATEGIES IN VASCULAR PLANTS

| INTENSITY OF DISTURBANCE | INTENSITY OF STRESS | |
|---|---|---|
| | Low | High |
| Low | Competitive strategy | Stress-tolerant strategy |
| High | Ruderal strategy | No viable strategy |

TABLE 3

MORPHOGENETIC RESPONSES TO DESICCATION, SHADING, OR MINERAL NUTRIENT STRESS OF COMPETITIVE, STRESS-TOLERANT, AND RUDERAL PLANTS AND THEIR ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES IN THREE TYPES OF HABITAT

| STRATEGY | RESPONSE TO STRESS | CONSEQUENCES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Habitat 1* | Habitat 2† | Habitat 3‡ |
| Competitive . . . . . | Large and rapid changes in root: shoot ratio, leaf area, and root surface area | Tendency to sustain high rates of uptake of water and mineral nutrients to maintain dry-matter production under stress and to succeed in competition | Tendency to exhaust reserves of water and/or mineral nutrients both in rhizosphere and within the plant; etiolation in response to shade increases susceptibility to fungal attack | Failure rapidly to produce seeds reduces chance of rehabilitation after disturbance |
| Stress tolerant . . . | Changes in morphology slow and often small in magnitude | | Conservative utilization of water, mineral nutrients, and photosynthate allows survival over long periods in which little dry-matter production is possible | |
| Ruderal . . . . . | Rapid curtailment of vegetative growth and diversion of resources into seed production | Overgrown by competitors | Chronically low seed production fails to compensate for high rate of mortality | Rapid production of seeds ensures rehabilitation after disturbance |

* In the early successional stages of productive, undisturbed habitats (stresses mainly plant induced and coinciding with competition).

† In either continuously unproductive habitats (stresses more or less constant and due to unfavorable climate and/or soil) or in the late stages of succession in productive habitats.

‡ In severely disturbed, potentially productive habitats (stresses either a prelude to disturbance, e.g., moisture stress preceding drought fatalities, or plant induced, between periods of disturbance).

# Westoby (1998) Leaf-Height-Seed theory

- SLA describes the competition-stress tolerance tradeoff
- Plant height and seed mass reflect aspects of coping with disturbance

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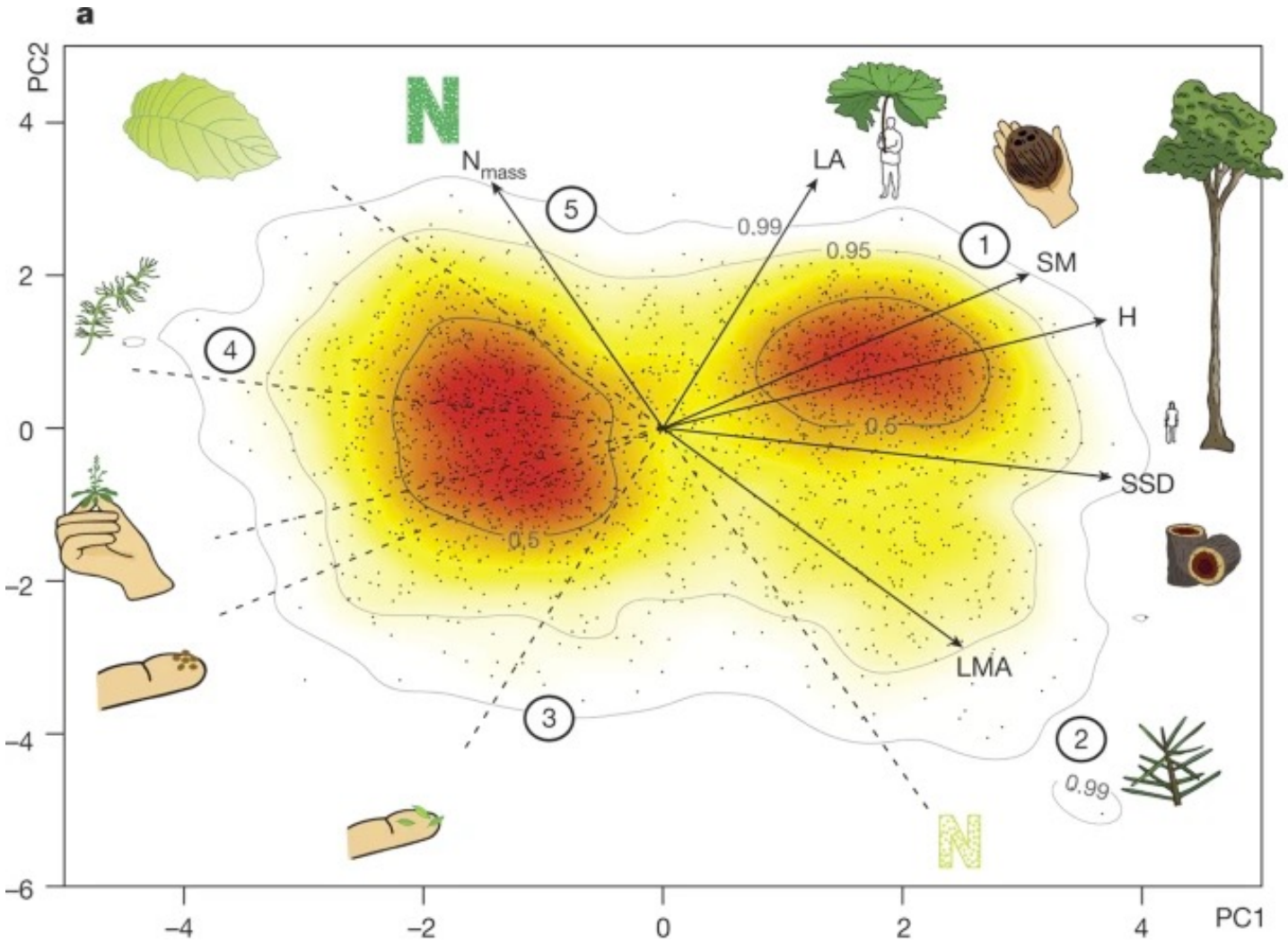


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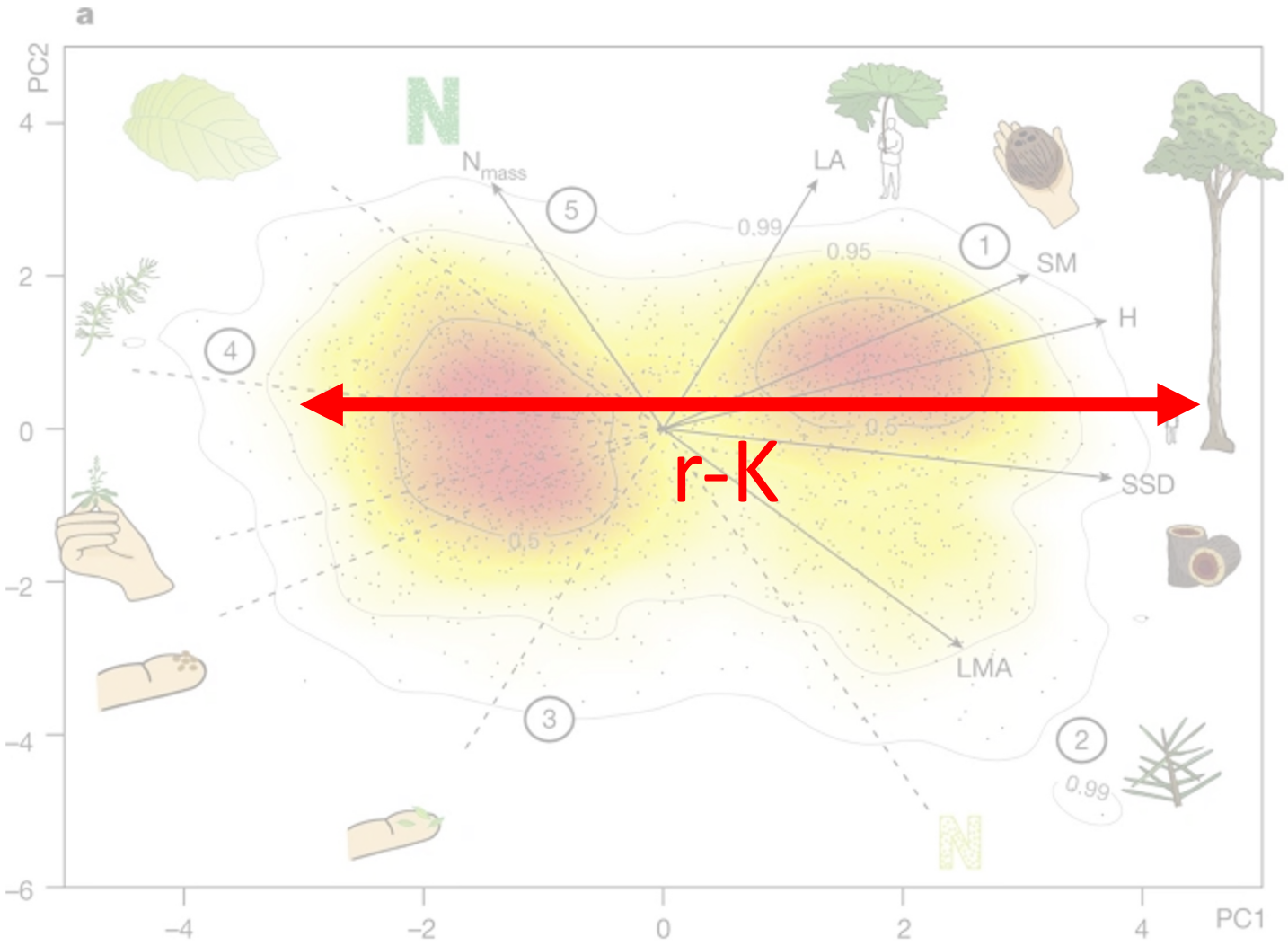


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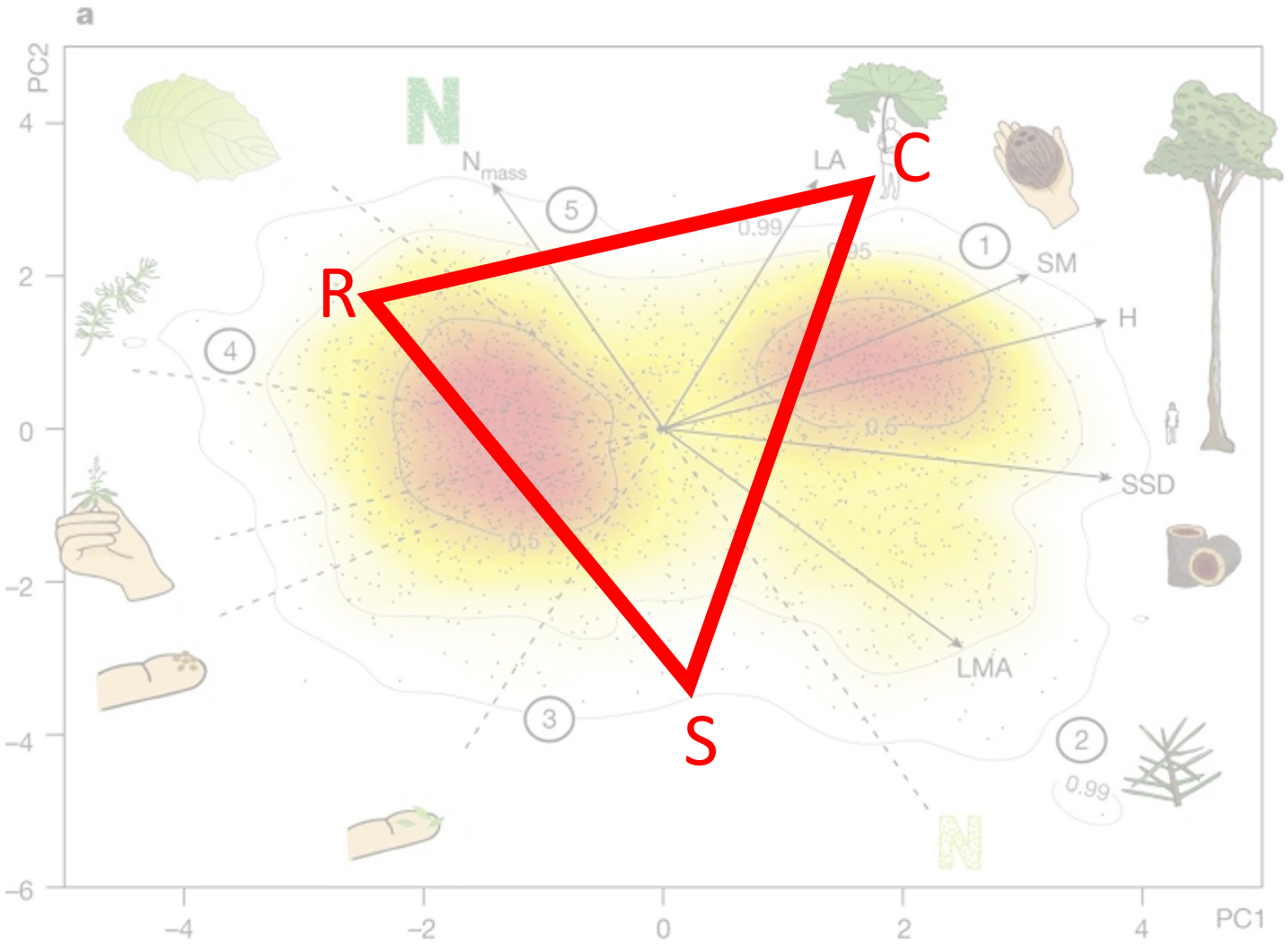


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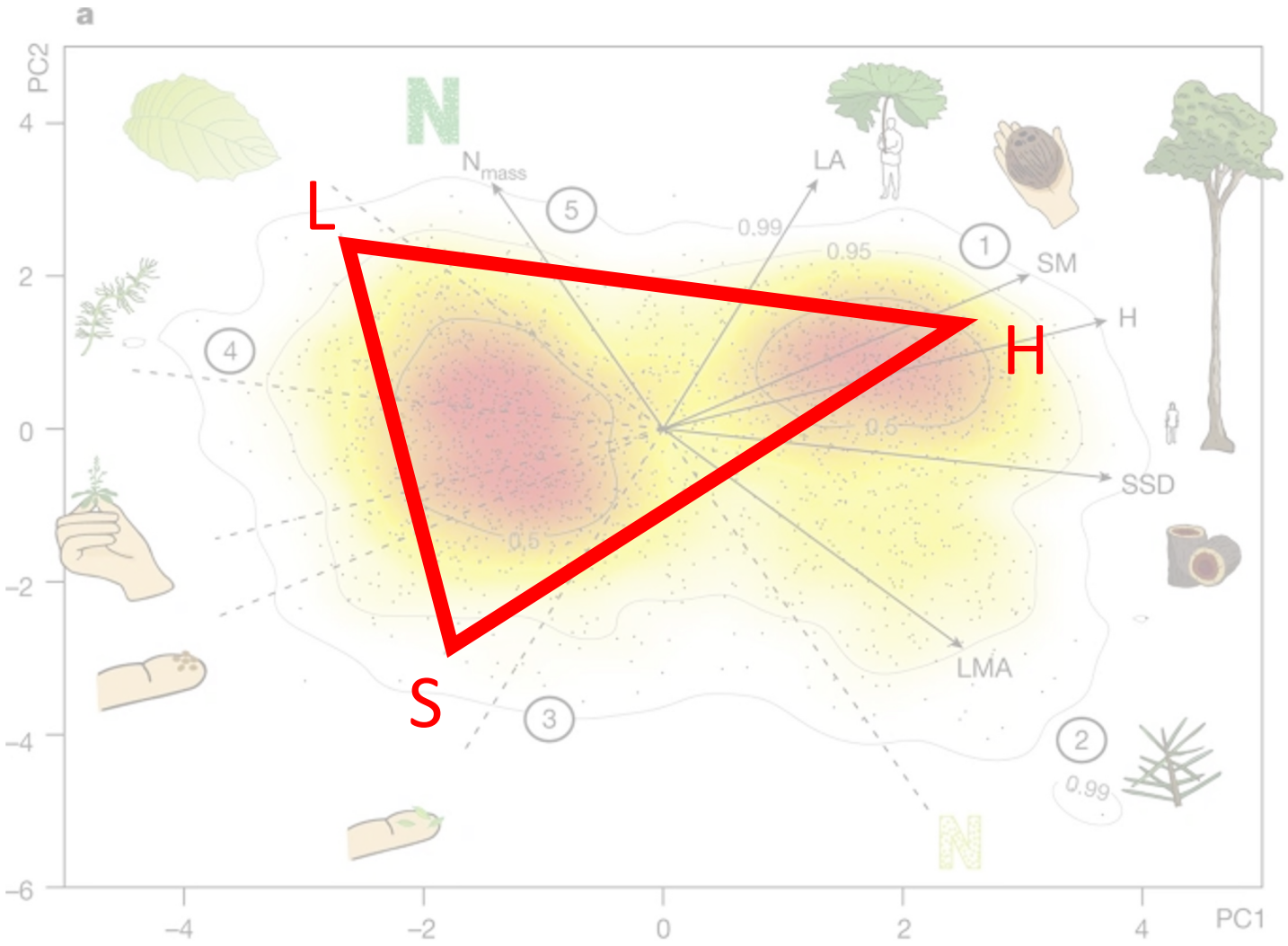


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