

Pollen transfer efficiency

as a function of pollen deposition and pollen removal

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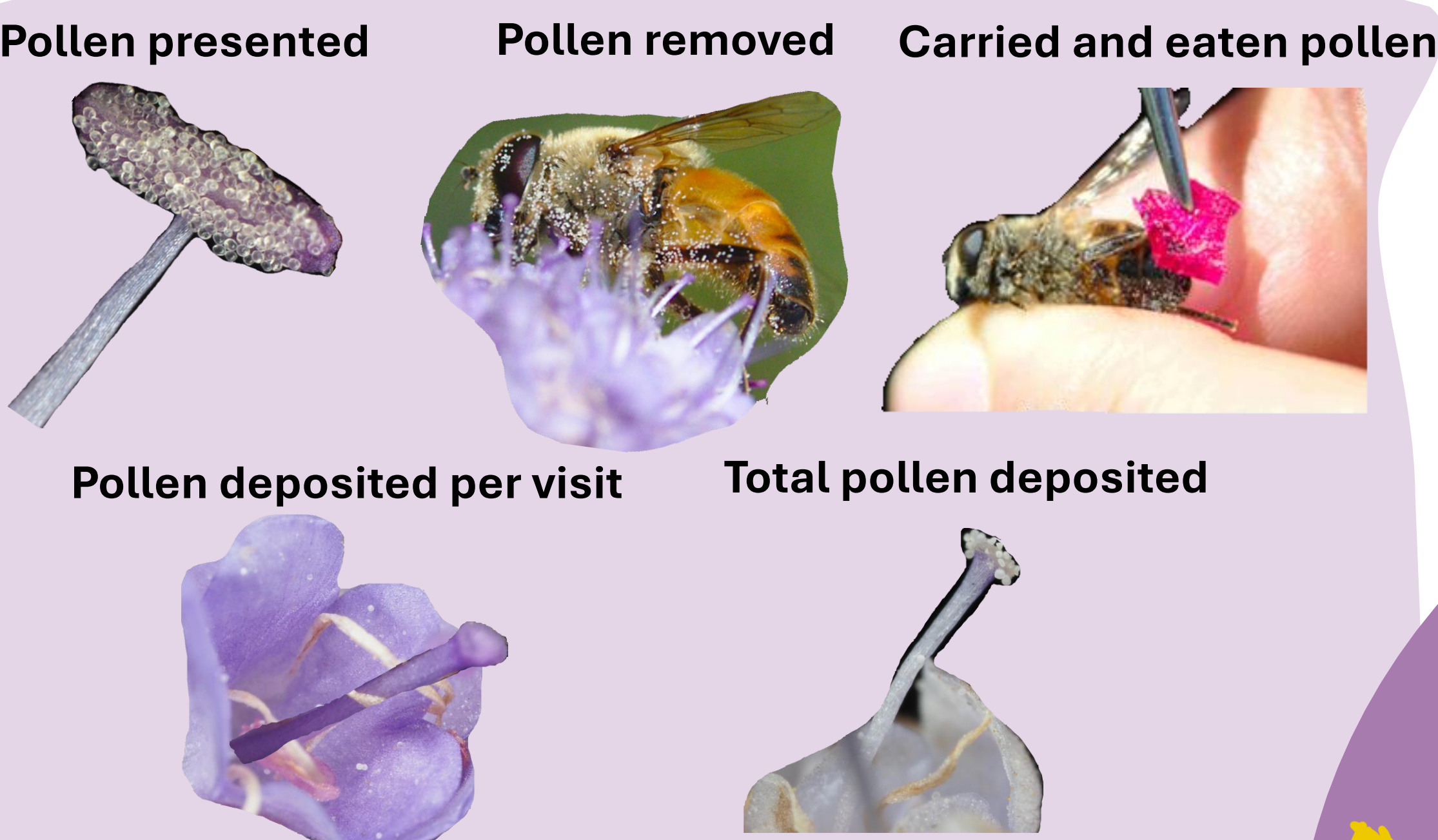
INTRODUCTION

Pollen grains have a long way to fulfill their goal. Firstly pollen is being **presented**, then it is **removed** and **carried** by a pollinator. In the end to be **lost/eaten** or **deposited**. But how many pollen grains are present in these steps and how many succeed?

AIMS

- How many pollen grains are present in every step of the pollination (**partly to do**)
- How many pollen grains are lost inbetween these steps (**to do**)
- How are these pollen count influenced by time and pollinators (**partly to do**)

COLLECTED DATA



POLLINATORS

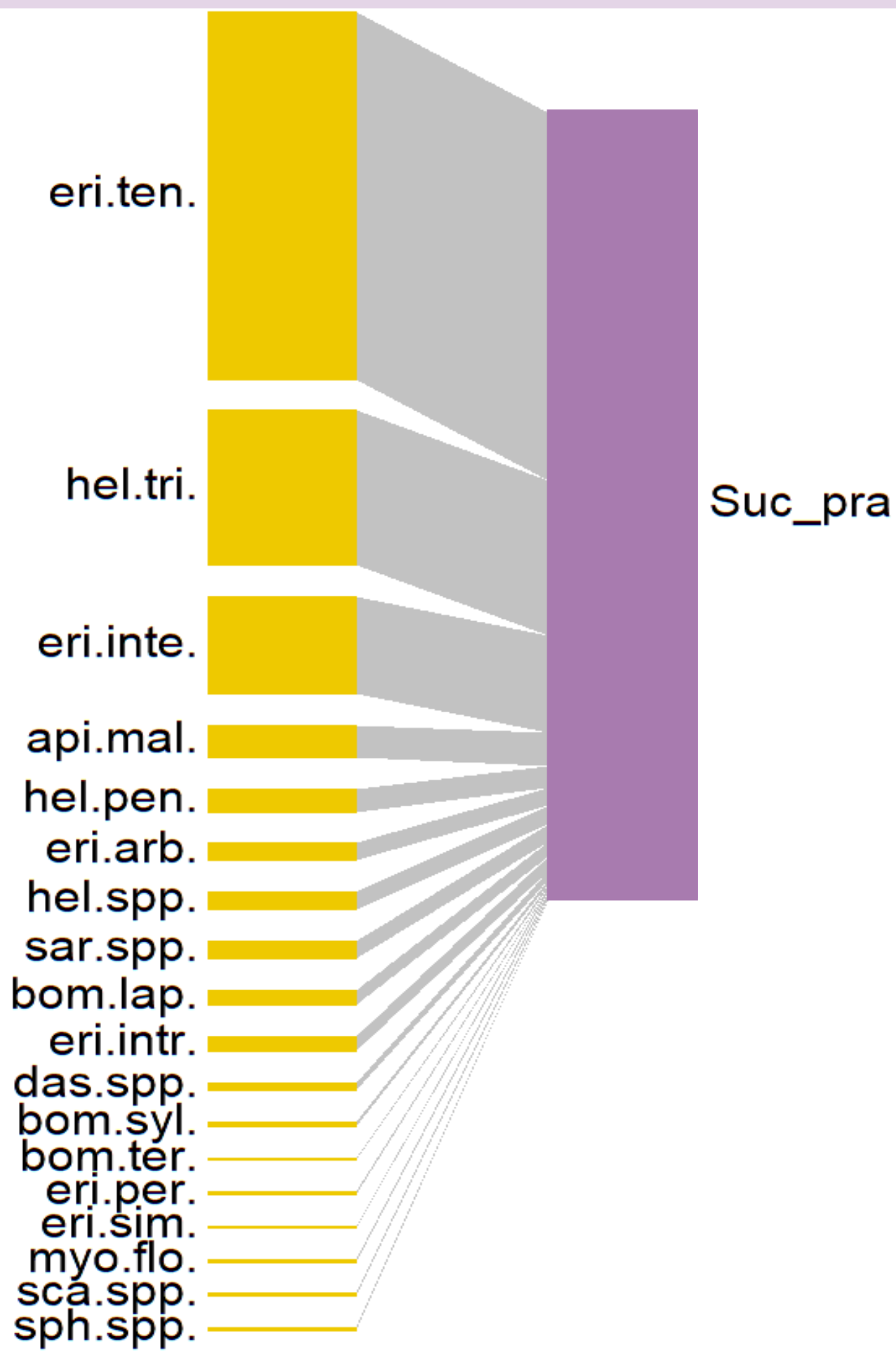


Fig. 1: Visitation spectrum of *Succisa pratensis*. Sampled from visits both for pollen removal and pollen deposition. Overall 18 species visited *Succisa*, but only top 3 species were sufficiently numerous for analysis.

POLLEN REMOVAL

Pollen removal	Median	Mean
Pollen presented	230	305
Pollen remaining after visit	180	242

Table 1: Pollinators remove about a fifth of all available pollen per visit. Sorry, still working on more interesting things about removal, but not ready yet ☹

POLLEN DEPOSITION

Was pollen deposited during a visit?

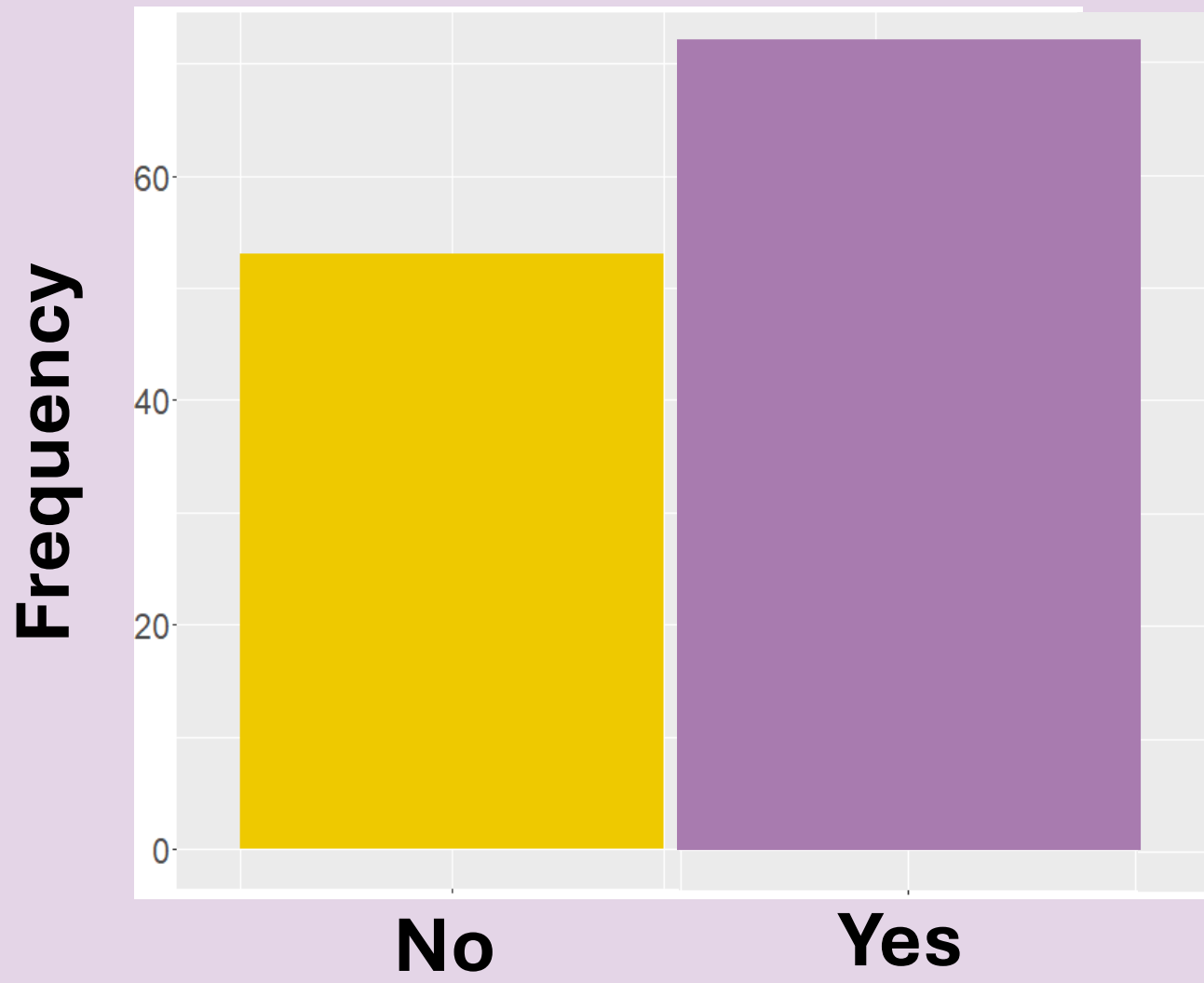
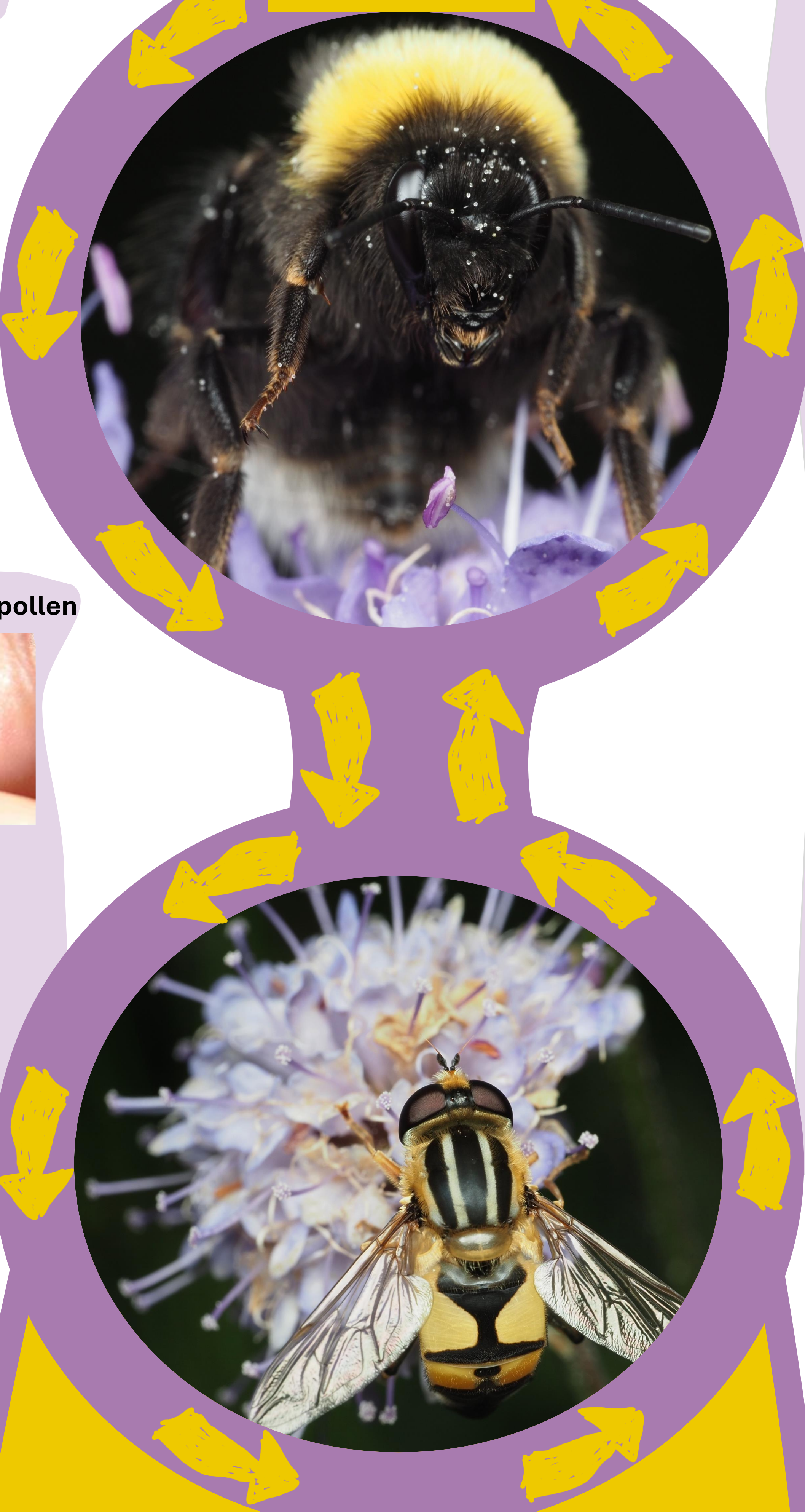


Fig 2: Barplot comparing number of time that visit brought zero pollen/any pollen. Surprisingly only 57% of visits ended up in pollen deposition.

READ THIS WAY



CONCLUSION

- **Pollinators** remove about 1/5 of presented pollen, which is not that much
- **They** also deposit a small amount of pollen and a lot of visits does not bring pollen at all
- **Therefore** succisa needs many visits to be saturated
- **Success** rate of deposition depends on the time of the day, quantity depends on pollinator species

Effect of pollinator species on deposition quantity

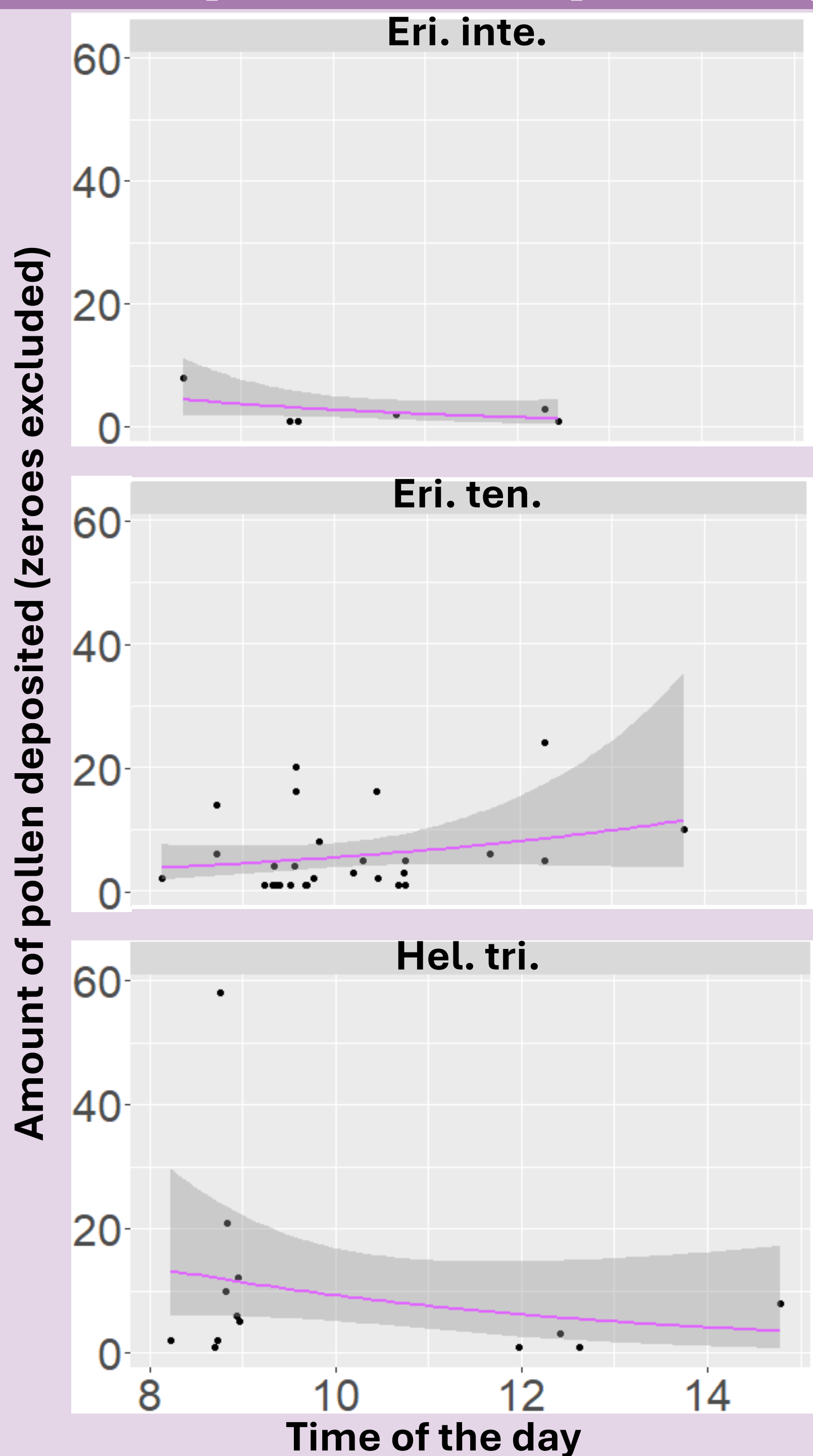


Fig 4: Visualization of hurdle model count part (truncated poisson with log link). P value for pollinator species at least $p < 0.01$ ($z = 2.77 - 4.6$). Time was not significant ($p = 0.055$). This tells us, that the quantitative part of the process depends on the pollinator species. But remember, the success rate depends on time (Fig 3).

Effect of time on the frequency of non-zero deposition

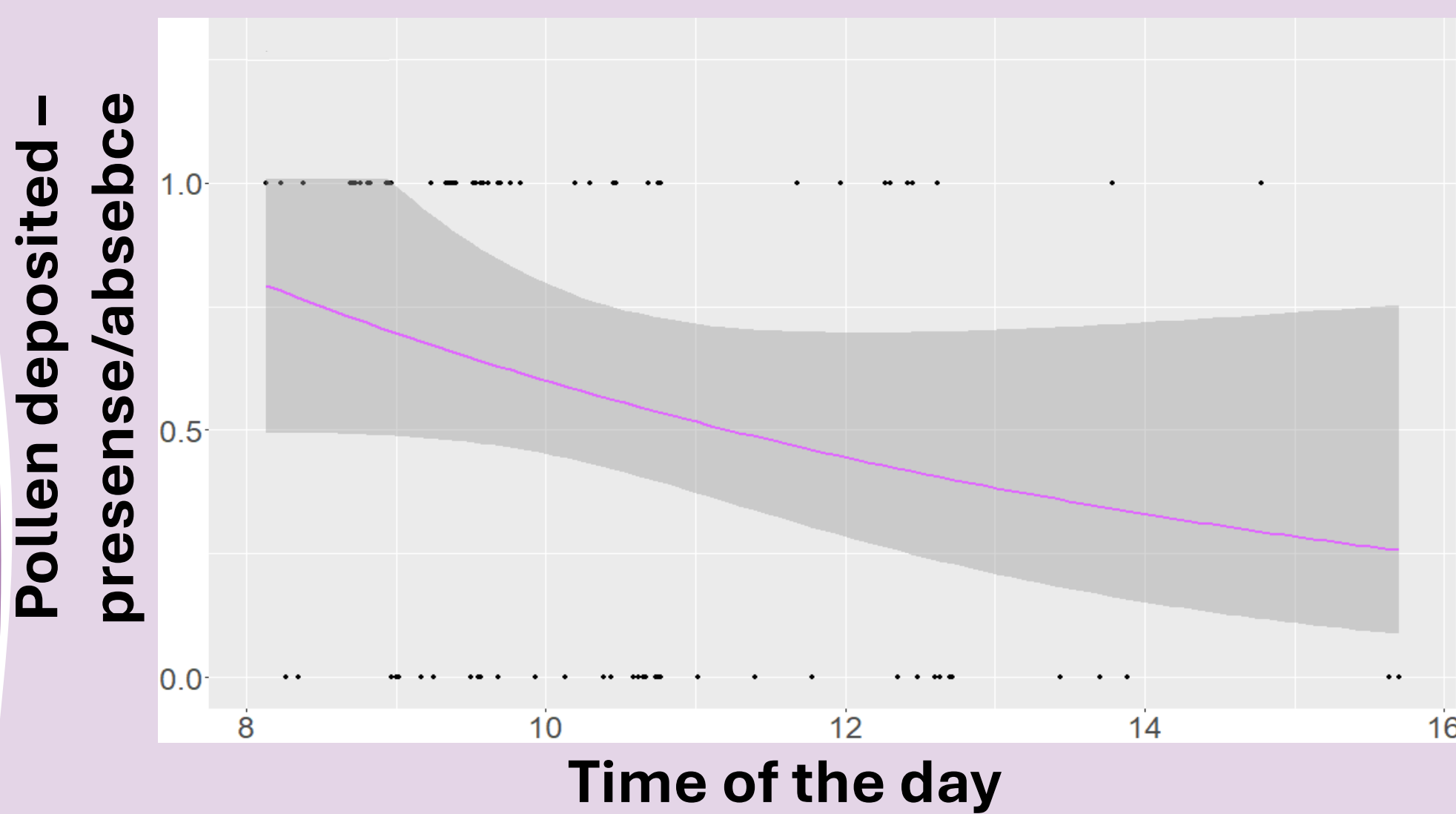


Fig 3: Visualization of hurdle model zero part (binomial with logit link). P value for Time = 0.02 ($z = -2.26$). Pollinators were not significant. This tells us, that the probability of deposition not being zero depends mainly on time, and not the pollinator species.

That's why Succisa needs many visits to obtain pollen

