



Plant reproductive diversity Plant reproduction: Sexual reproduction (seeds) Asexual reproduction (apomixis, clonality)

Combining sex and clonality

- Most perennial plants combine sex and asexual reproduction
- Diversity of reproductive strategies



 $\bullet \quad \text{Measuring life-time fitness in perennial, clonal organisms is complicated} \\$

Fitness in hermaphrodites

- Even "simple" life histories such as annuals, pose challenges in estimating
- Most plants are hermaphrodites
 Fitness accrued via male and female functions
- Female fitness. Contribution via female gametes: seed production
- Male fitness. Contribution via male gametes (pollen): seed paternity
- Male fitness is difficult to estimate, particularly in field conditions



Aims of the Course

• To provide an introduction to the experimental and theoretical approaches available to study some of the less-known aspects of plant reproductive diversity

Main Topics

- 1. Experimental approaches to study buzz-pollination
- 2. What is fitness in clonal plants and how can we measure it?
- 3. How can we study male components of fitness?

Course Road Map	
 Day 1. Buzz pollination Introduction to buzz pollination Methods to study vibrations Collect buzzing data on campus Analysis of bee vibrations 	
Day 2. Plant clonality Plant clonality Fitness in clonal organisms Demographic approaches to measure fitness	
Day 3. Male fitness Fitness contribution via male function Paternity analysis	
Paper discussion	
• Day 1.	
Morgan T, PR Whitshorn, GC Lye and M Vallejo-Marín (2016) Floral sonication is an innate behaviour in bumblebees that can be fine-tuned with experience in manipulating flowers. <i>Journal of Insect Behavior</i> . 29: 233-241. doi: 10.1007/s10905-016-9553-5	
• Day 2.	
Pan JJ, & Price JS (2001). Fitness and evolution in clonal plants: the impact of clonal growth. Evolutionary Ecology, 15(4-6), 583-600.	
• Day 3.	
Jones, AG, Small C M, Paczolt KA, & Ratterman NL (2010). A practical guide to methods of parentage analysis. Molecular Ecology Resources, 10(1), 6-30.	