



Plant Pollinator Interactions

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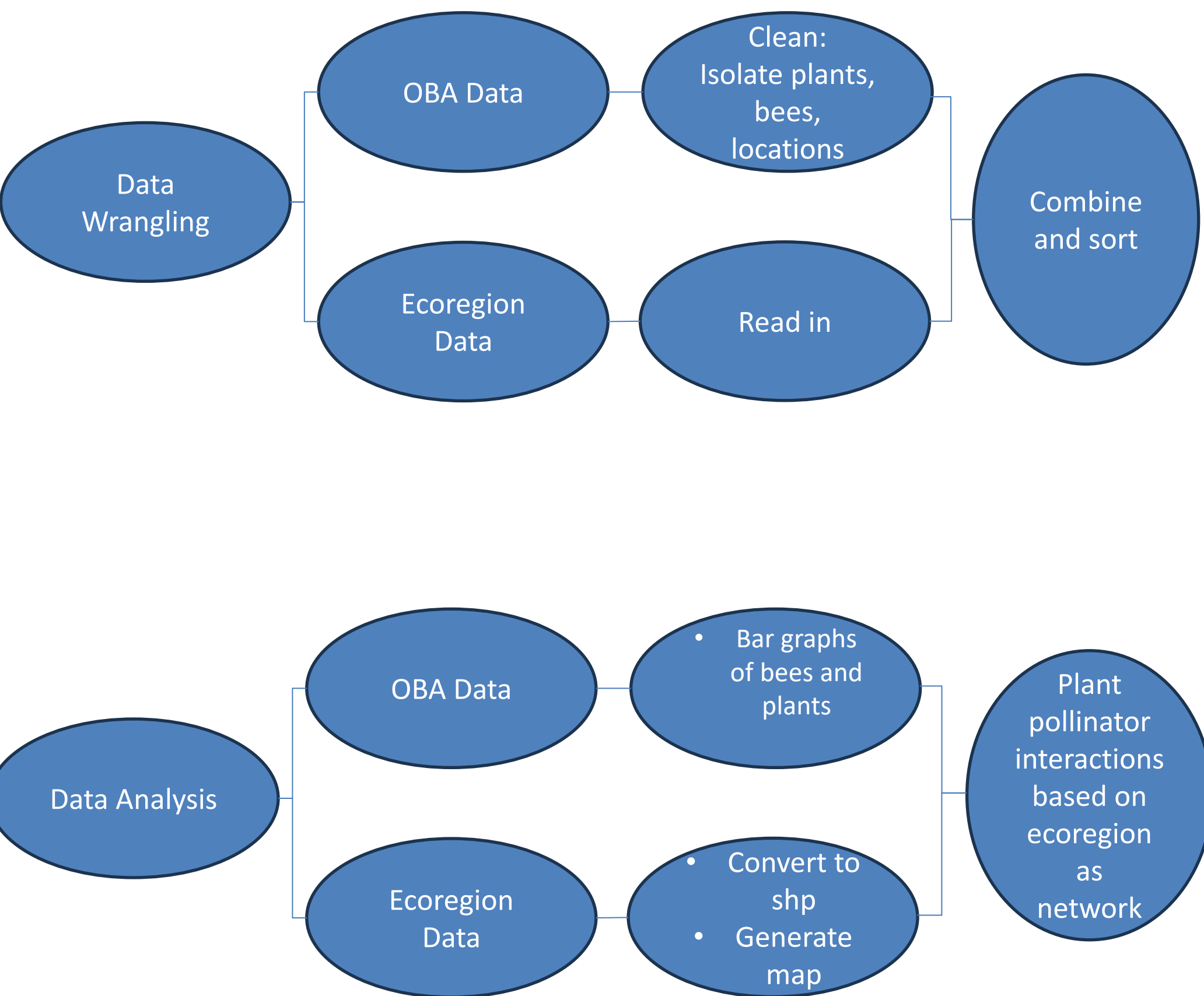
Introduction

- **Increasing Plant Diversity in Agricultural Setting:**
The addition of native plants in farm setting will increase the pollinator density and help to yield better and healthier crops(**Rao et al, 2010**)
- **Gap: what are the most beneficial plants that farmers could be planting.**
- **Reduction of invasive plants:**
If a particularly attractive invasive plant is introduced, it could increase the pollinator density, but they could potentially increase the spread of invasive plants(Mciver et al. 2009)
- Assessing the most commonly visited plants across multiple ecoregions and creating a way for farmers to access this data can help to increase biodiversity within farming communities and improve pollinator density.
- **Gap: Improper management of both forests and agricultural land can lead to a decline in the pollinator population.**

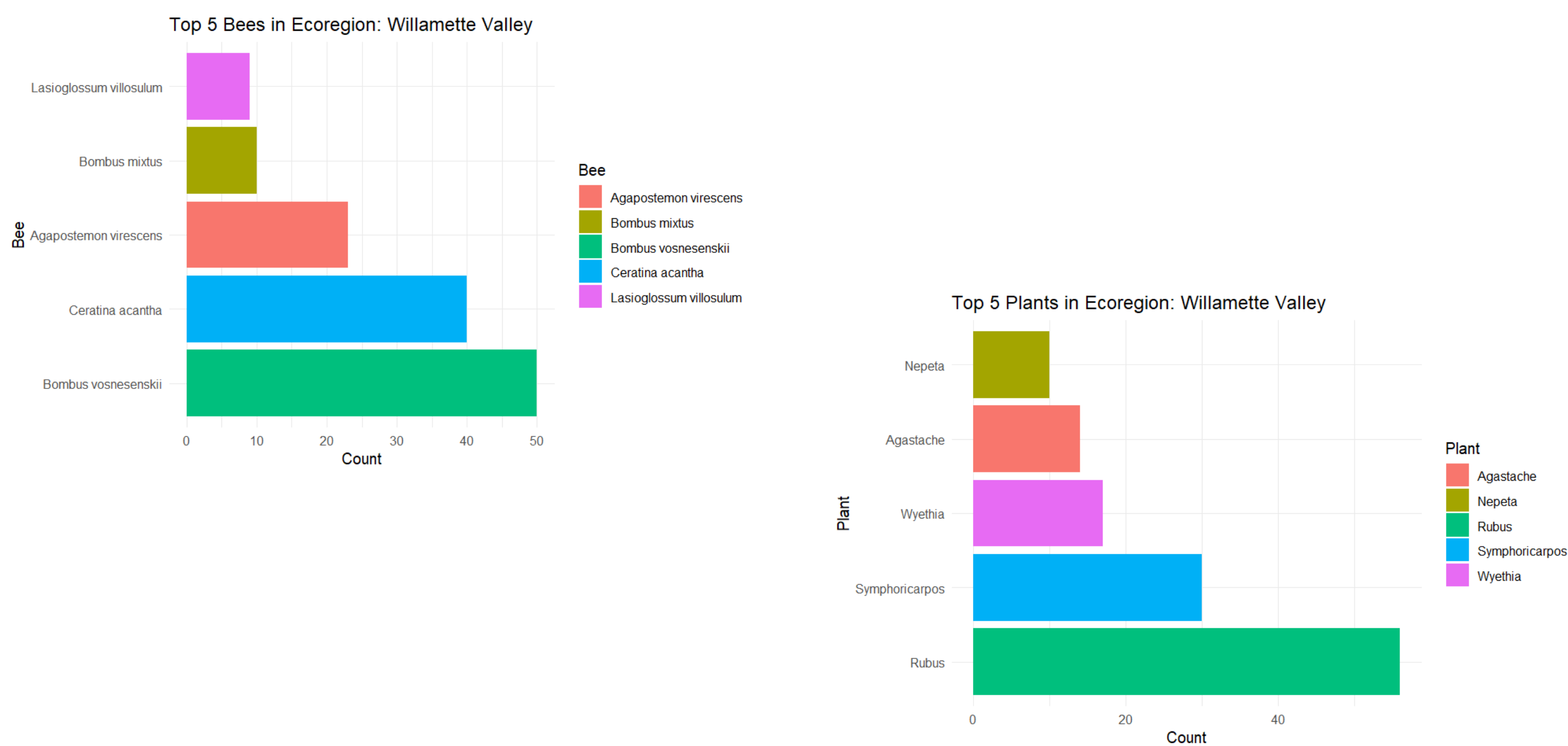
Research Question

- What are the most common native/non-native plants visited by pollinators across multiple ecoregions?
- How can the addition of these plants be helpful in agricultural settings?
- How can this data be made accessible to farmers?

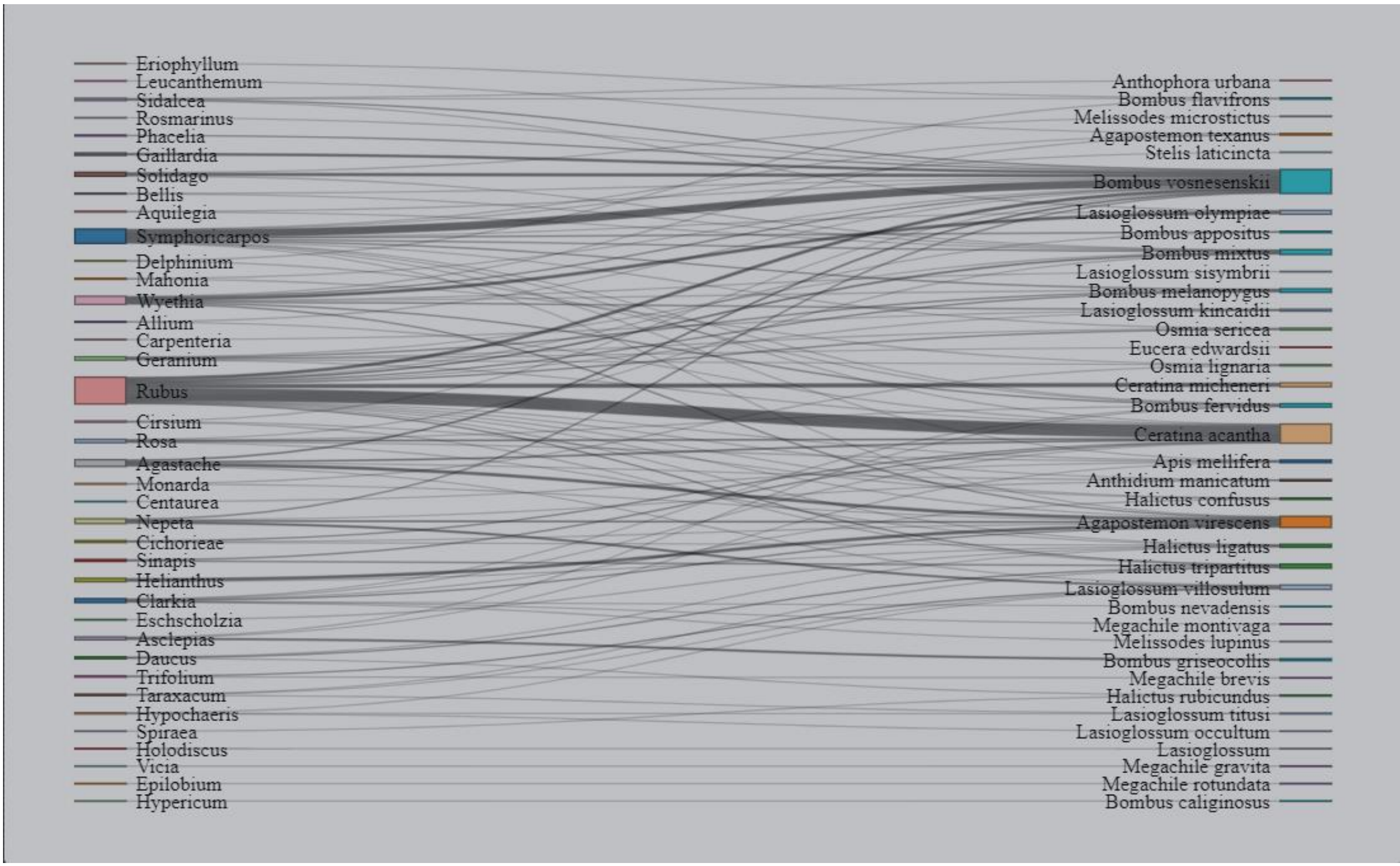
Methods



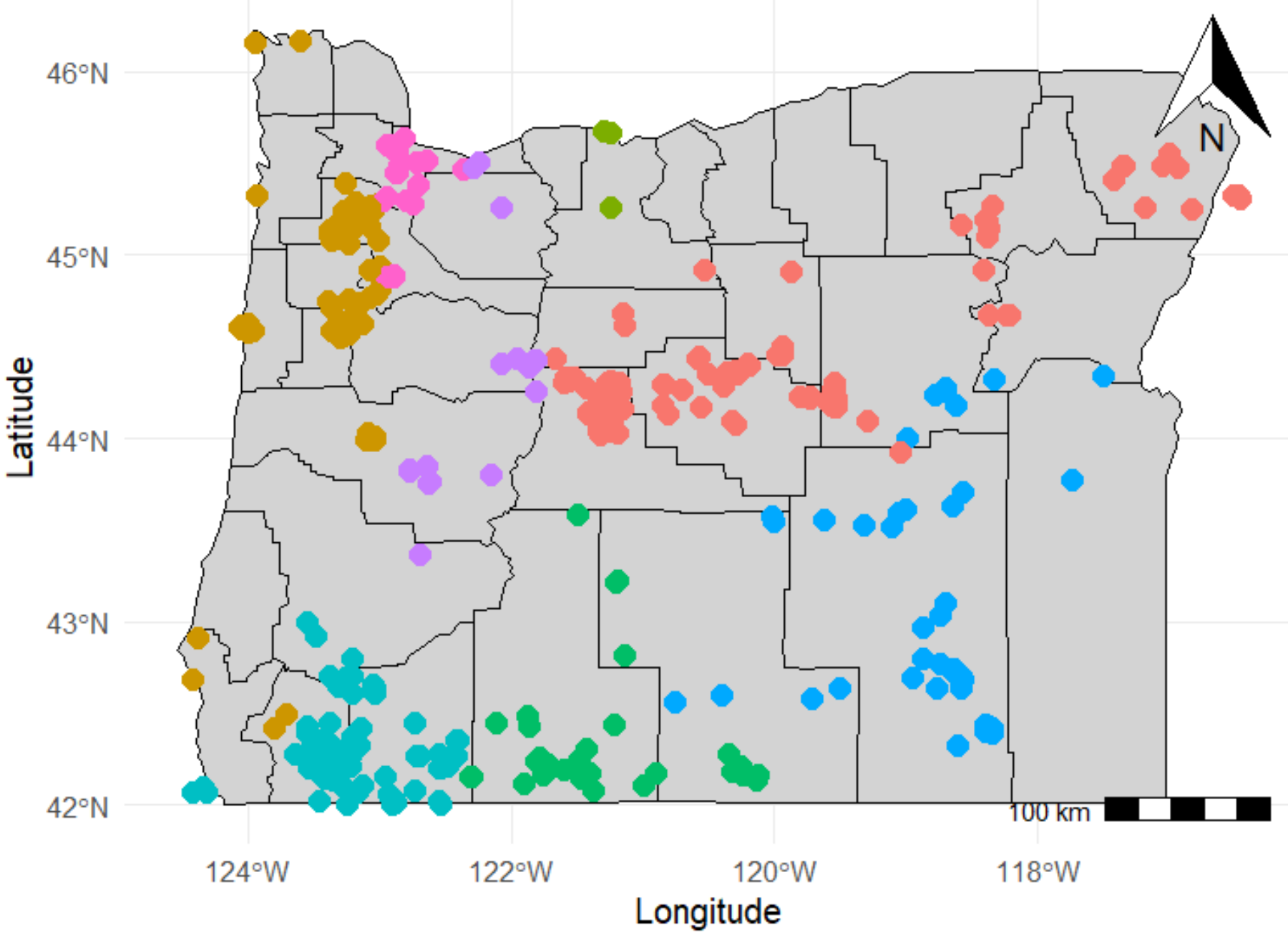
Result 1



Result 2



Bee Species by Ecoregions



Conclusions

- Top 10 most visited plants:**
 - Lupinus
 - Eriophyllum
 - Eschscholzia
 - Penstemon
 - Spiraea
 - Solidago
 - Phacelia
 - Ericameria
 - Rubus
- Top 10 most common bees:**
 - Halictus farinosus
 - Bombus bifarius
 - Anthophora urbana
 - Halictus rubicundus
 - Apis mellifera
 - Bombus mixus
 - Bombus vosnesenskii
 - Halictus tripartitus
 - Halictus ligatus
 - Ceratina acantha

Pollinator Density in relation to Plant composition

- Find correlation between pollinators and plants using networks to see which bees in each ecoregion visits which plants
- This can be used figure out what the best plant species are to plant in agricultural settings to increase pollinator density for the specific region.
- Knowing which bees are most common per different ecoregion allows farmers to appeal to them rather than guessing

Increasing Biodiversity

- By appealing to specific species, you can increase a regions biodiversity by planting abundant native plants that will bring in more pollinators.
- The increased biodiversity will bring other native pollinators like butterflies, birds and other animals that will strengthen the land

References

- Rao, S., & Stephen, W. P. (2010). Abundance and Diversity of Native Bumble Bees Associated with Agricultural Crops: The Willamette Valley Experience. Psyche: A Journal of Entomology, 2010, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2010/354072>
- Zitomer, R. A., Galbraith, S. M., Betts, M. G., Moldenke, A. R., Progar, R. A., & Rivers, J. W. (2023). Bee diversity decreases rapidly with time since harvest in intensively managed conifer forests. Ecological Applications, 33(5). <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.2855>
- MCIVER, J., THORP, R., & ERICKSON, K. (2009). Pollinators of the invasive plant, yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis), in north-eastern Oregon, USA. Weed Biology and Management, 9(2), 137–145. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1445-6664.2009.00331.x>

Acknowledgments