

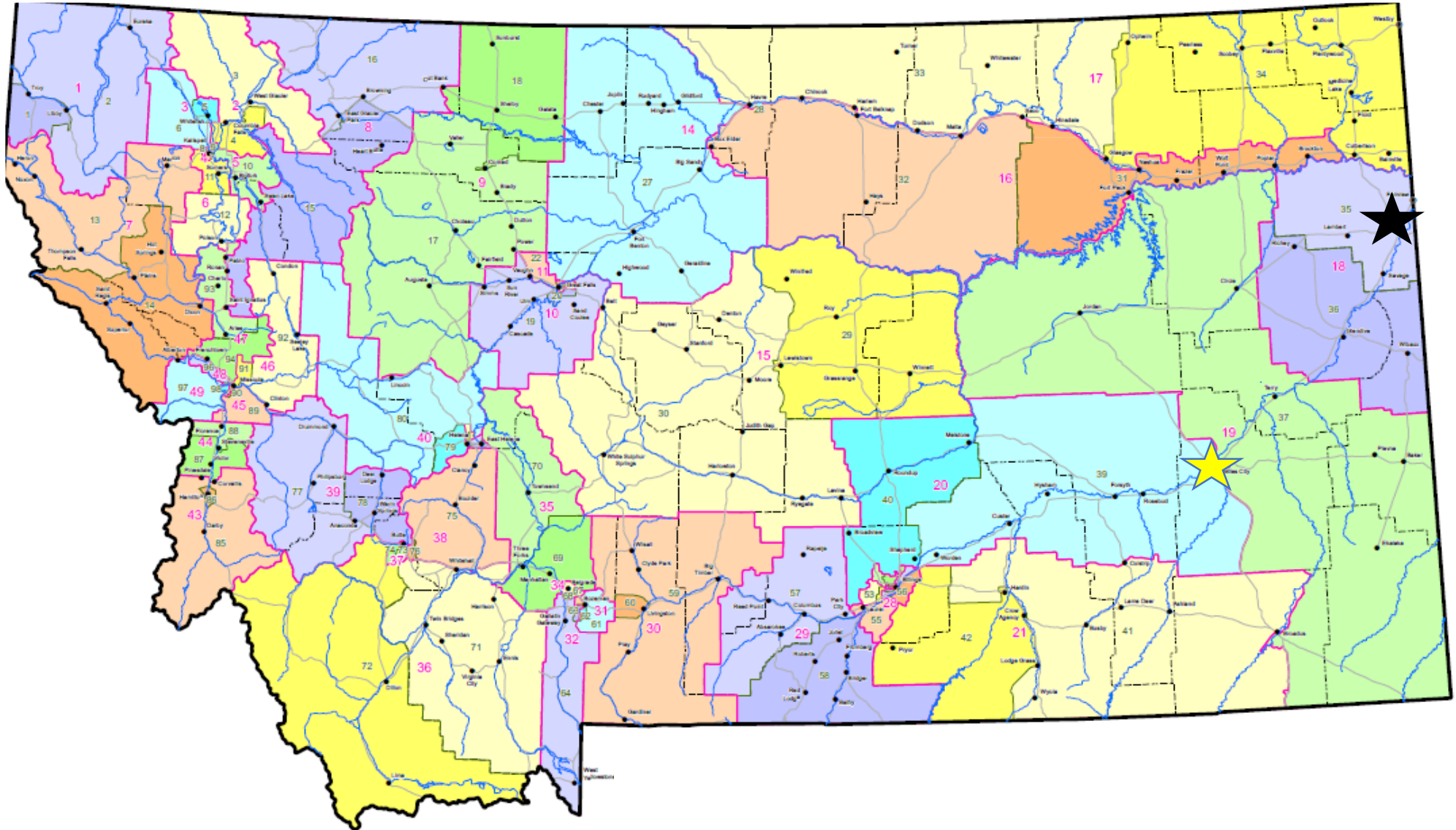
Arthropod Associations Shift in Response to Russian Olive Management

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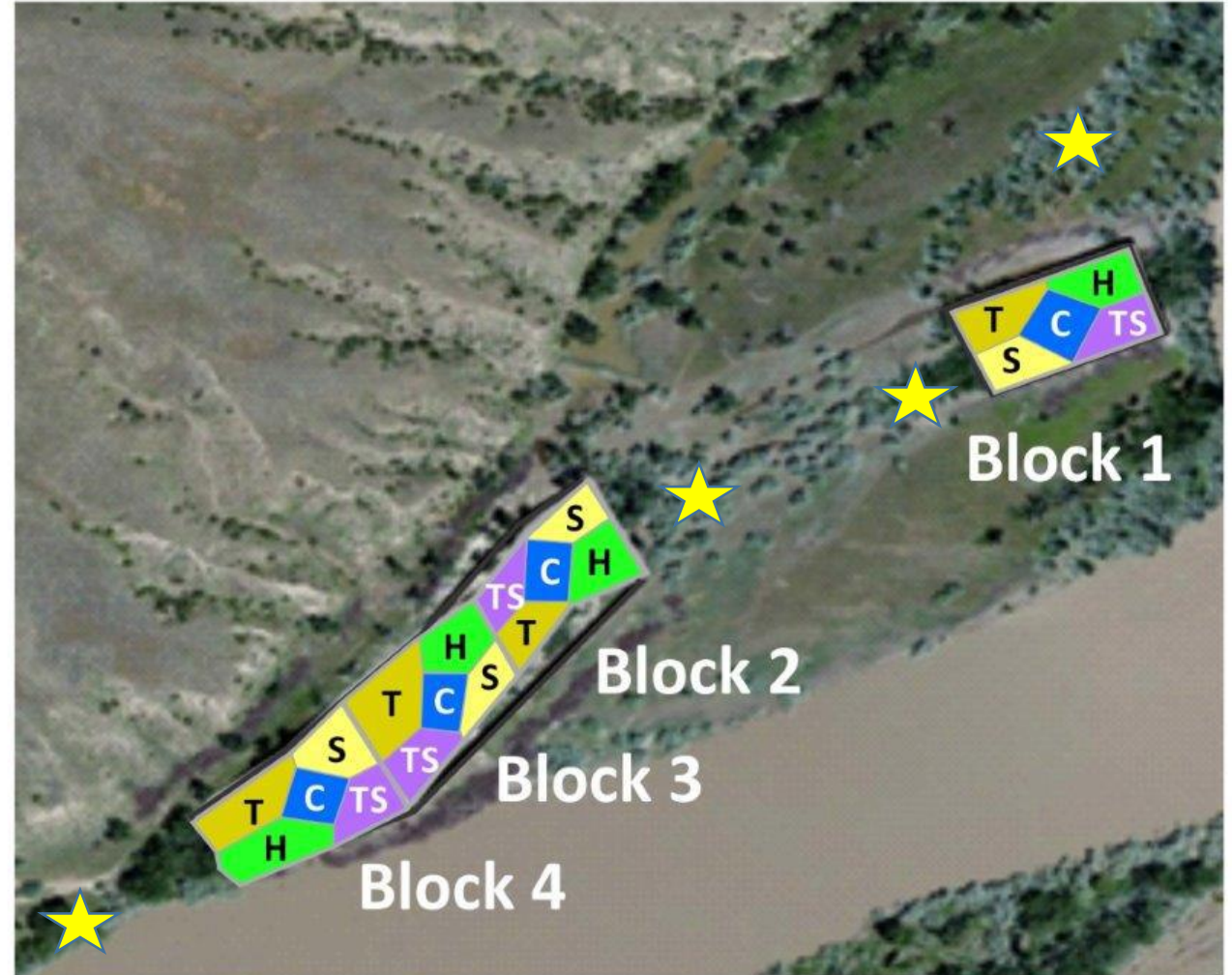
²USDA Agricultural Research Service, Livestock and Range Research Laboratory, Miles City, MT

Russian olive along the Yellowstone: variable but ever-present



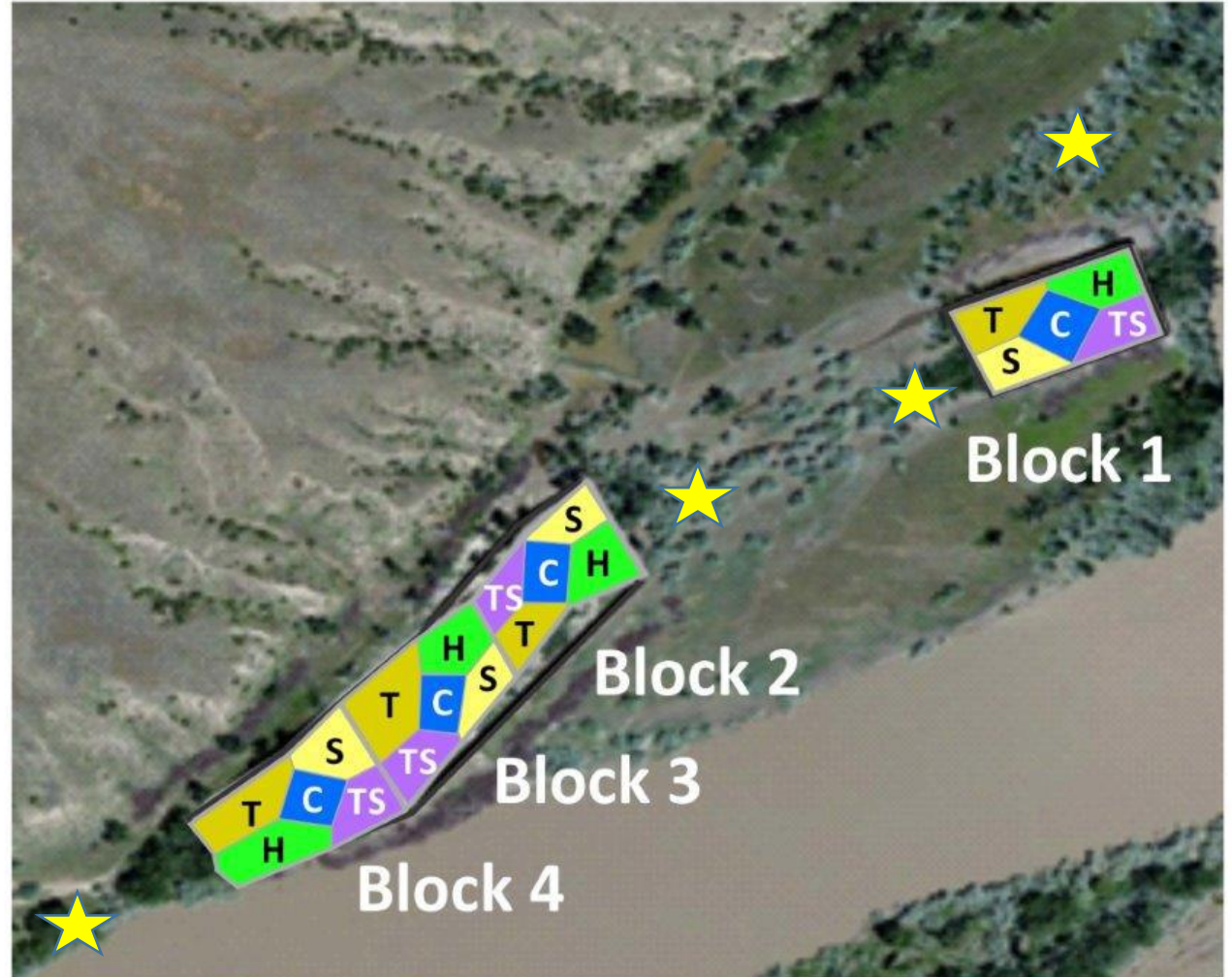
Ongoing research and demonstration project...

- Revegetation after removal
- Integrated management: fire, grazing for post-removal control
- Invasion dynamics: dispersal, seed longevity, regeneration niche, influence of flooding dynamics
- Impacts of invasion and vegetation change on associated trophic communities



Ongoing research and demonstration project...

- Revegetation after removal
- Integrated management: fire, grazing for post-removal control
- Invasion dynamics: dispersal, seed longevity, regeneration niche, influence of flooding dynamics
- **Impacts of invasion and vegetation change on associated trophic communities**



Recovery from the removal disturbance takes time; re- and secondary invasion are likely.

2012



2018



Weeds → Plant Community → and then...?

Impacts on other associated communities are harder to identify.



Overview

- Vegetation change as the backdrop
 - Changes in plant community composition over time
 - Russian olive re-invasions
- Insect communities after removal
 - Early transient effects
 - 5 year time point



Removal and Four Revegetation Treatments

1. Herbaceous
2. Herbaceous & Shrub
3. Herbaceous & Tree
4. Herbaceous & Shrub & Tree

and.....

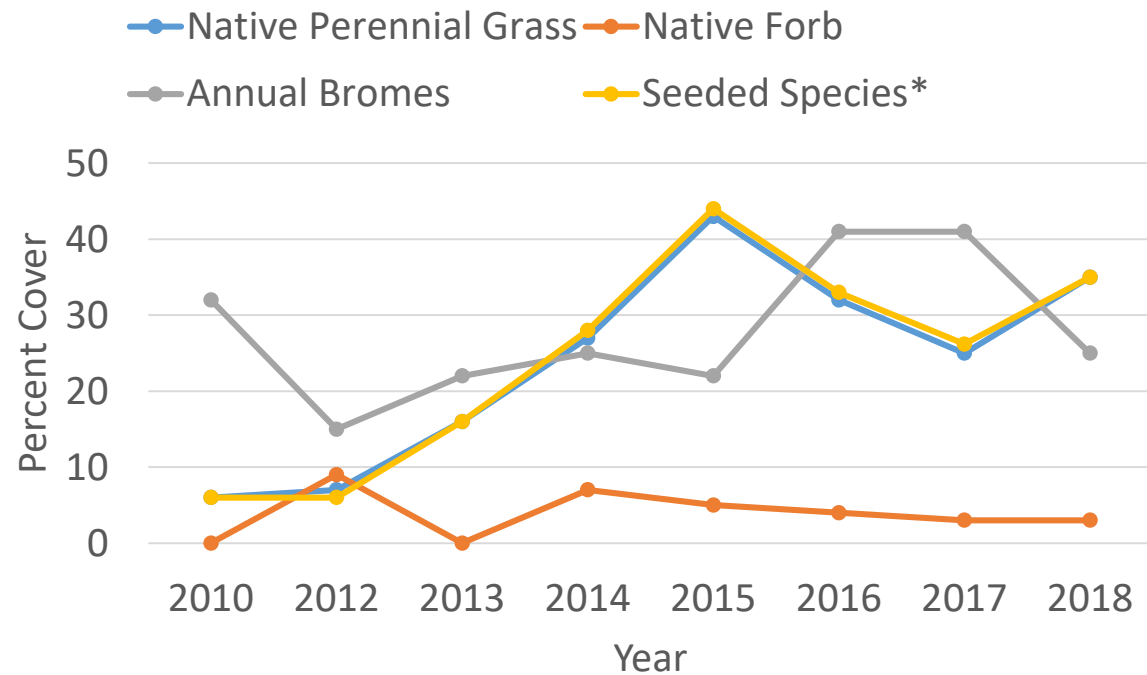
No revegetation (control)

Plots sprayed Roundup Fall

Herbaceous planting spring, woody planting 2012

Applied triclopyr, basal bark oil as needed





Revegetation Response

- 2 failed species establishments
- All increased initially; Forbs decreasing
- Annual bromes a problem; more in un-revegetated controls
 - Regional issue
 - 2019: Grazing

Tree/Shrub	Planted	Live in 2016	% survival
Green Ash	111	96	86
Buffaloberry	107	80	75
Boxelder	28	24	86
Cottonwood*	6	2	33
Chokecherry	80	58	73
Golden Currant	181	138	76
Rose	274	119	43

Year	RO Seedlings
2012	515
2013	238
2014	983
2015	5,383 *hand pulled
2016	618
2017	no count
2018	81 *9/14

Vegetation Summary

- Planting of cottonwoods was not necessary – germinating naturally with disturbance
- Plots need grazing treatment - high litter increased brome germination which reduced forb and native plant cover
- Control Russian olive re-sprouts/seedlings every year or every other year until ?????
- Revegetation vs. no revegetation – revegetation increased diversity and native plant cover, decent shrub survival
- Future Research – incorporate grazing treatment – will it help with control of weeds and Russian olive seedlings?

So what about the arthropods??

- Vegetation change as the backdrop
 - Changes in plant community composition over time
 - Russian olive re-invasions
- **Arthropod communities after removal**
 - Early transient effects
 - 5 year time point



Community Establishment: Year 1

August 2012



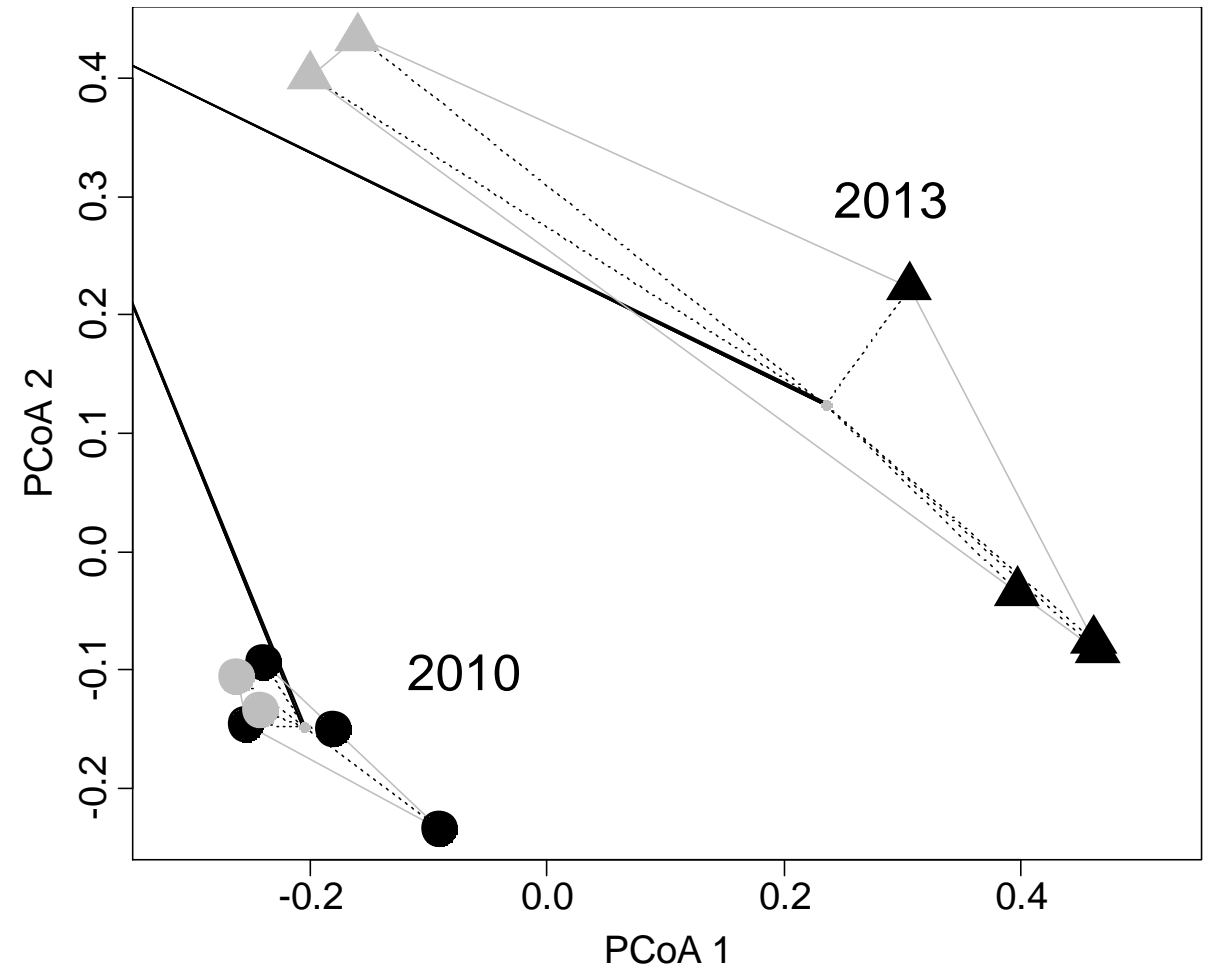
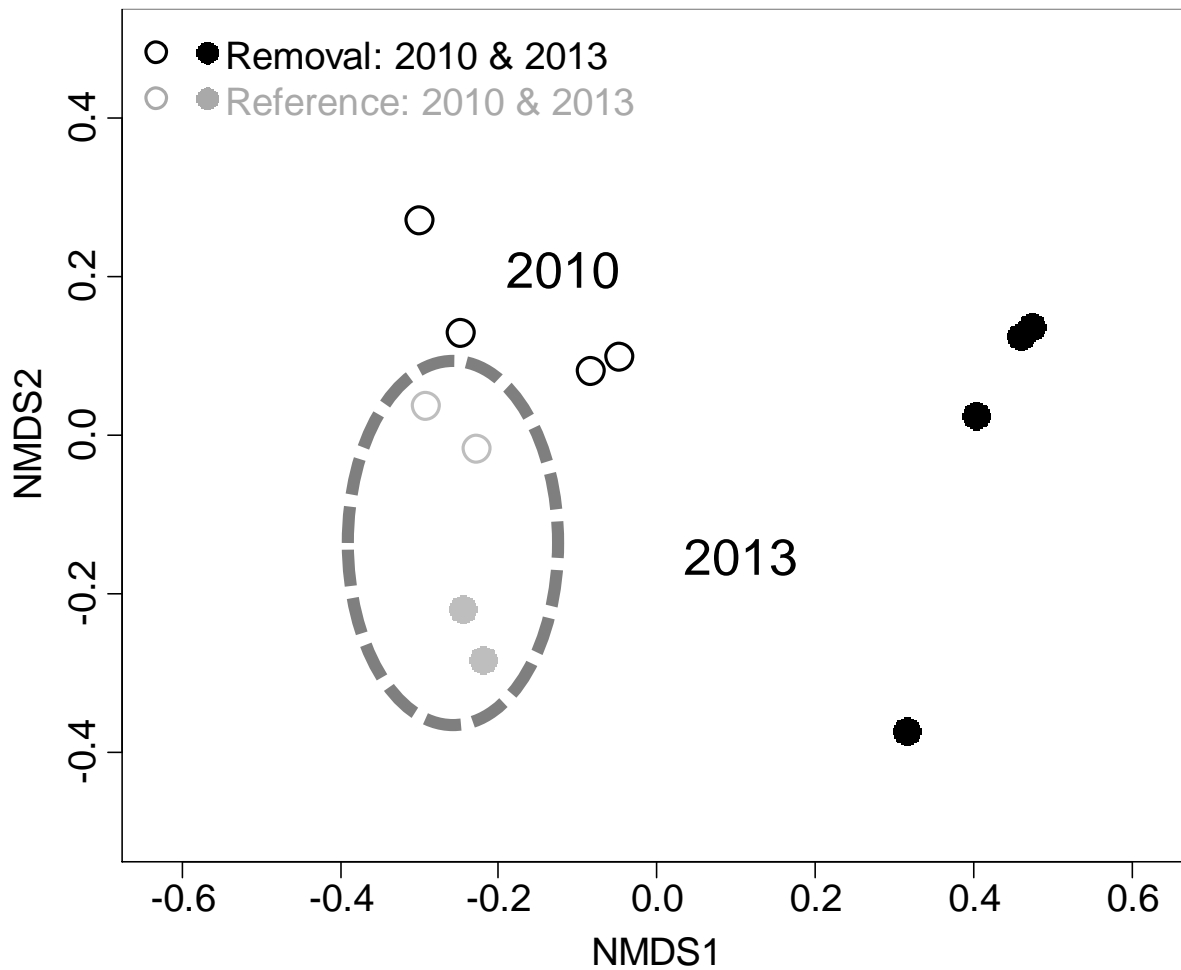
June 2013



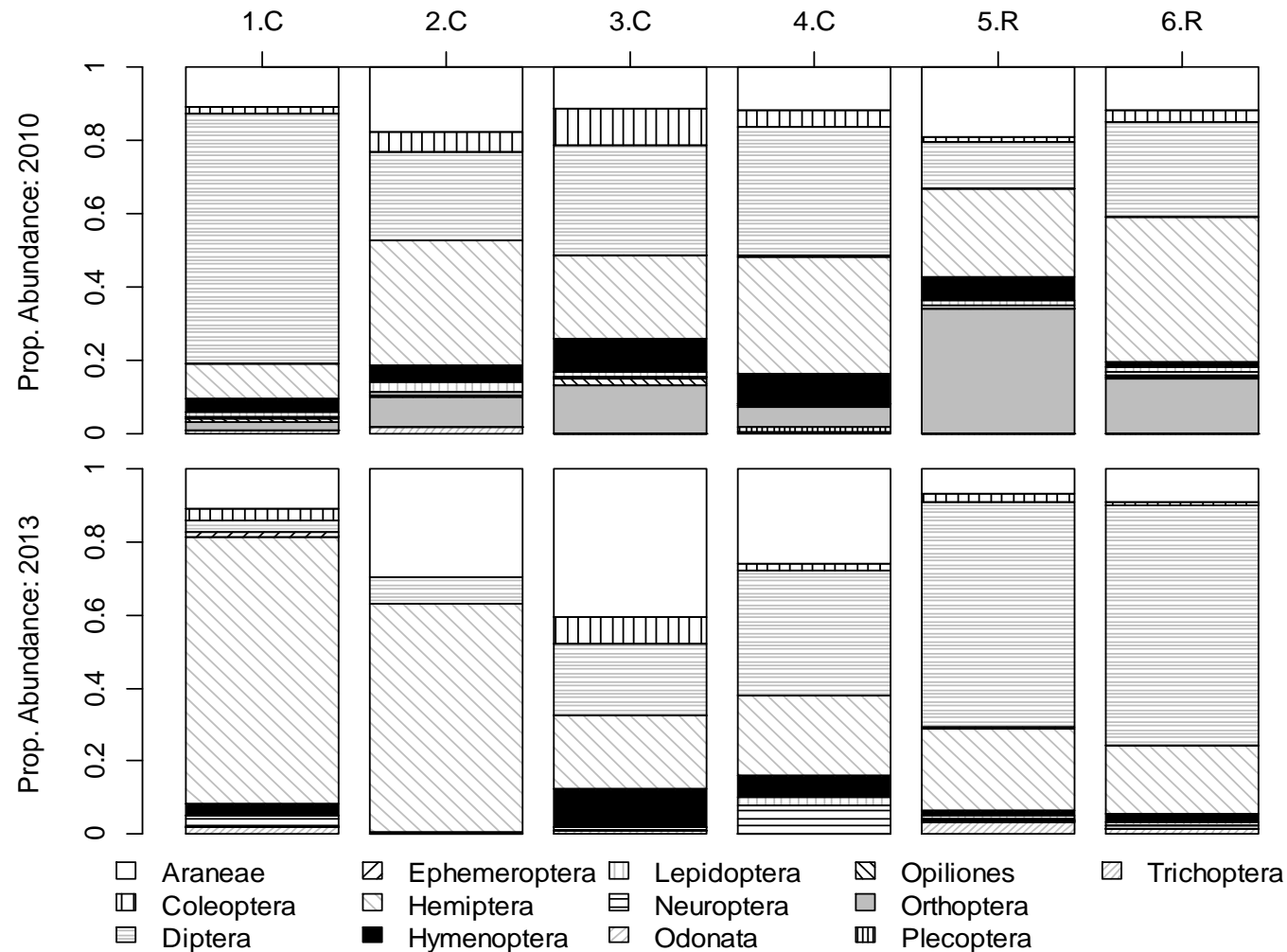
August 2013



Removal matters: Arthropod communities diverge

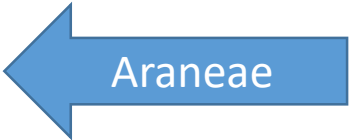


Change in Prevalence of Orders with Time and Removal



2010										2013					
Order		Treatment		REM				REF		REM				REF	
FG		Plot	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
Order Araneae															
P Dictynidae										2	2	1	2		
P Tetragnathidae			2				4								
Order Coleoptera															
H Chrysomelidae				4											
H,P,F,N,Py Coccinellidae											3				
Order Diptera															
H Agromyzidae				5	4										
H,P,S,Pa Anthomyiidae											1			1	1
H,P,S,Pa,N,Py Calliphoridae								5							
S Chironomidae		2				5									
H,P,S,Pa Chloropidae			5												
H,S,Pa,N Culicidae		1	3	3	2		4							5	5
P Dolichopodidae		5												3	2
H,S Drosophilidae														4	4
P,S Muscidae		3													
S Sepsidae													5		
H,P,S,N,Py Syrphidae											3				
Order Hemiptera															
H Aphididae										3					
H Cicadellidae		4	1		1		2	1			4			2	3
H Delphacidae							4	1							
H Lygaeidae										5	3				
H Miridae			2							3	4	2	3		
P Nabidae														5	
H Rhopalidae										1	1		5		
Order Hymenoptera															
H,P,S,F,N Formicidae							3					5			
H,P,Pa,N,Py Ichneumonidae													5		
Order Neuroptera															
H,P,N,Py Chrysopidae													4		
Order Orthoptera															
H Acrididae			4	1	3		1	3							

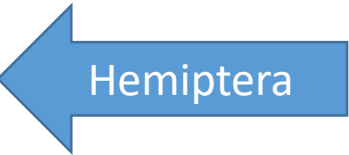
Changes in prevalence, not diversity or richness



Dictynidae (mesh webs)



Culicidae (mosquitoes)



Cicadeliidae (leafhoppers)



Removal (REM)

Reference (REF)

Community establishment after 5 years



August 2014

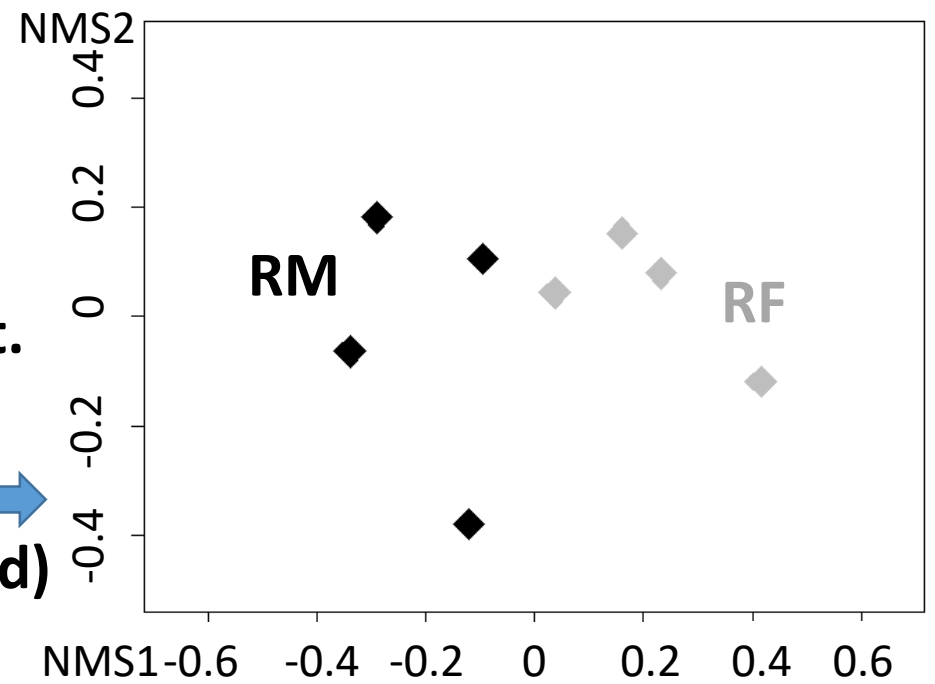
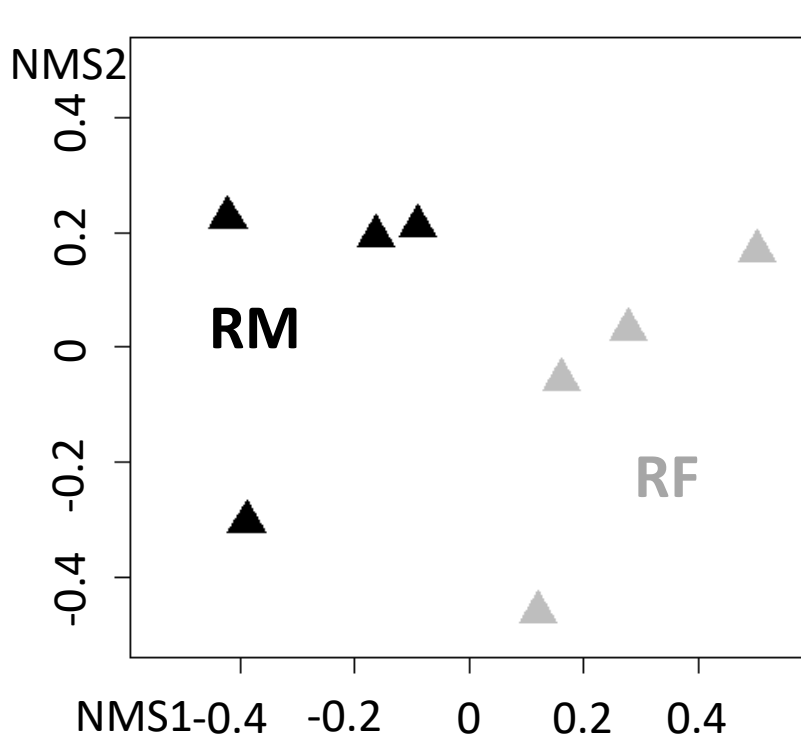


August 2015

August 2016: 5 years

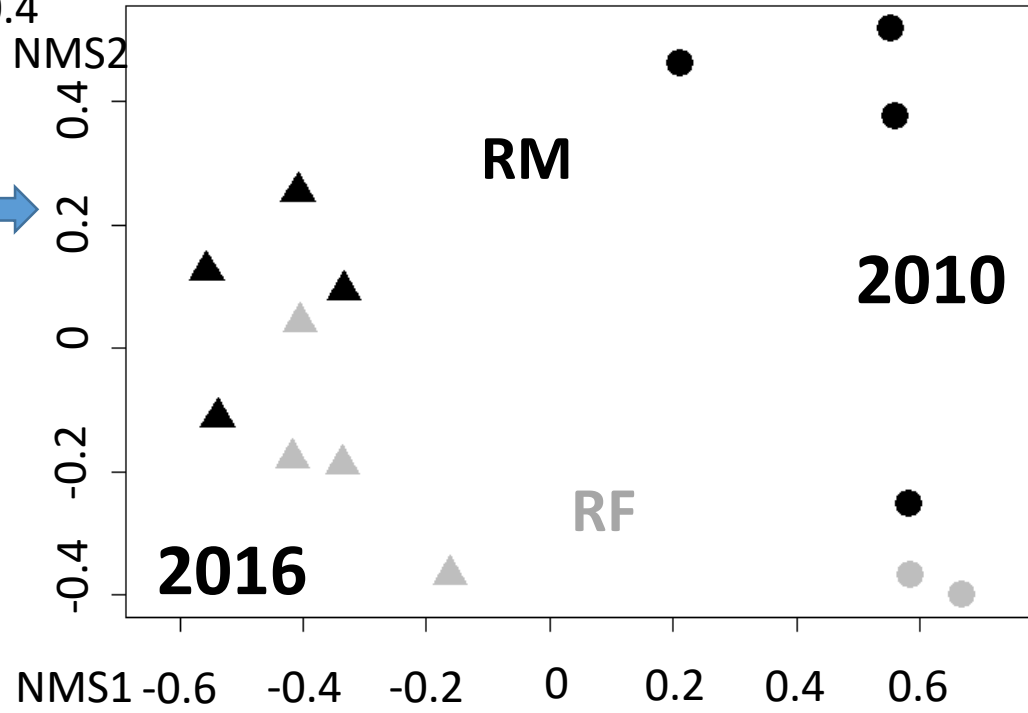


- Added additional reference plots
- Sampled multiple strata



Sweeps: 2010 v 2016

- Continued dissimilarity
- RM plots more different over time



Take Home:

- Compositional shifts, not richness or diversity
- Patterns more nuanced
 - More groups and individuals
- Treatments blurred into Controls
 - Still disentangling...

Summary

- Veg change continues...
- Removal does relate to shifts in arthropod community structure
 - Ranks change, richness not so much
 - Shifts in community subsets, functional implications?
- Changes in structure increase variability initially
 - May lessen over time
 - Disturbance versus composition?



5 Year Mark (2016)

- Removals differed from Reference
- No strong differences among Restoration treatments
- More variability within Removals

