

Seed Dispersal Networks and Novel Ecosystem Functioning in Hawaii

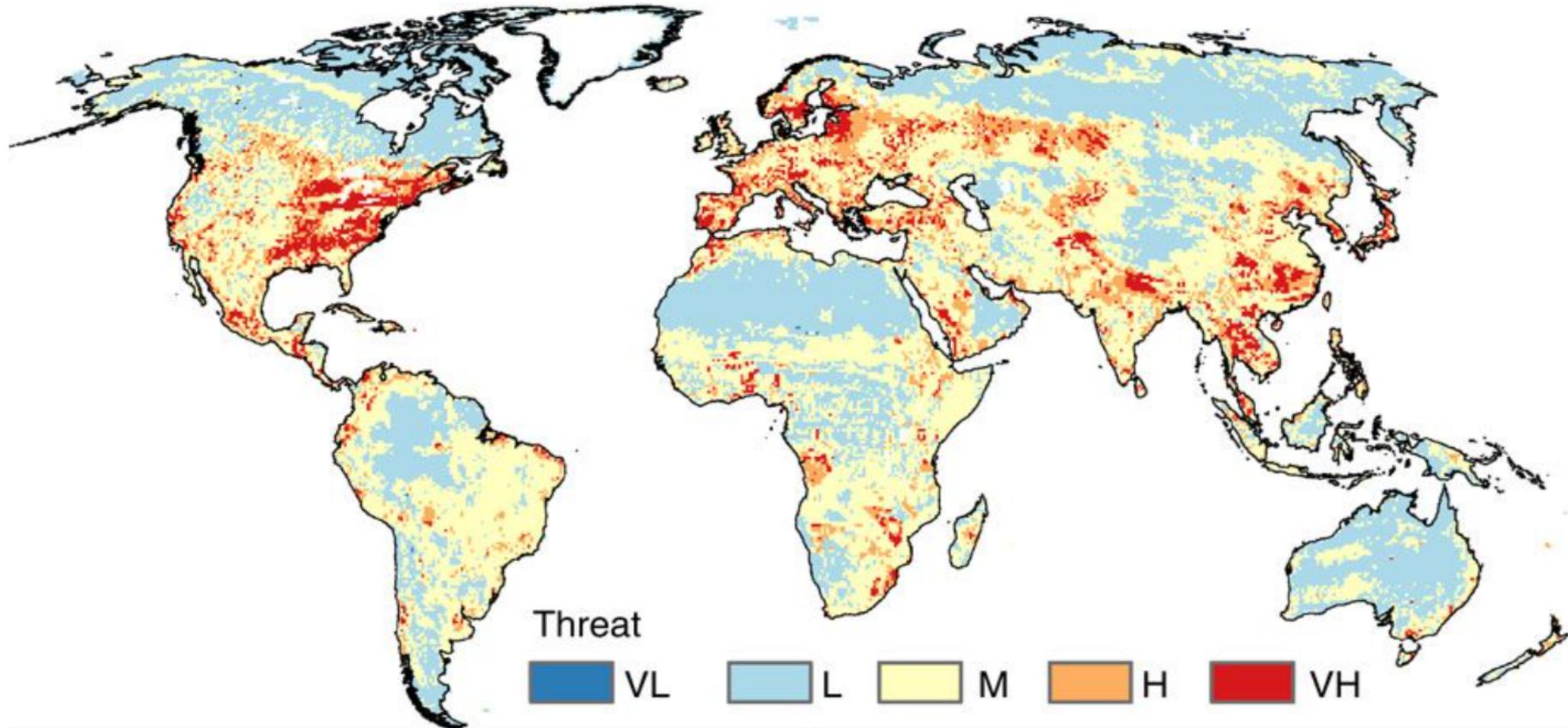
**Jinelle Sperry, US Army Corps of Engineers,
Engineer Research and Development Center**

Jeff Foster (University of Northern Arizona)

Corey Tarwater and Patrick Kelley (University of Wyoming)

Don Drake (University of Hawaii)

Global Movement and Spread of Species



Early et al. 2016; Nature Comm.

Hawaii Archipelago



Ardisia crenata



Clidemia hirta



Schinus terebinthifolius

Extinctions (in past 200 years)

Birds: ~28 species

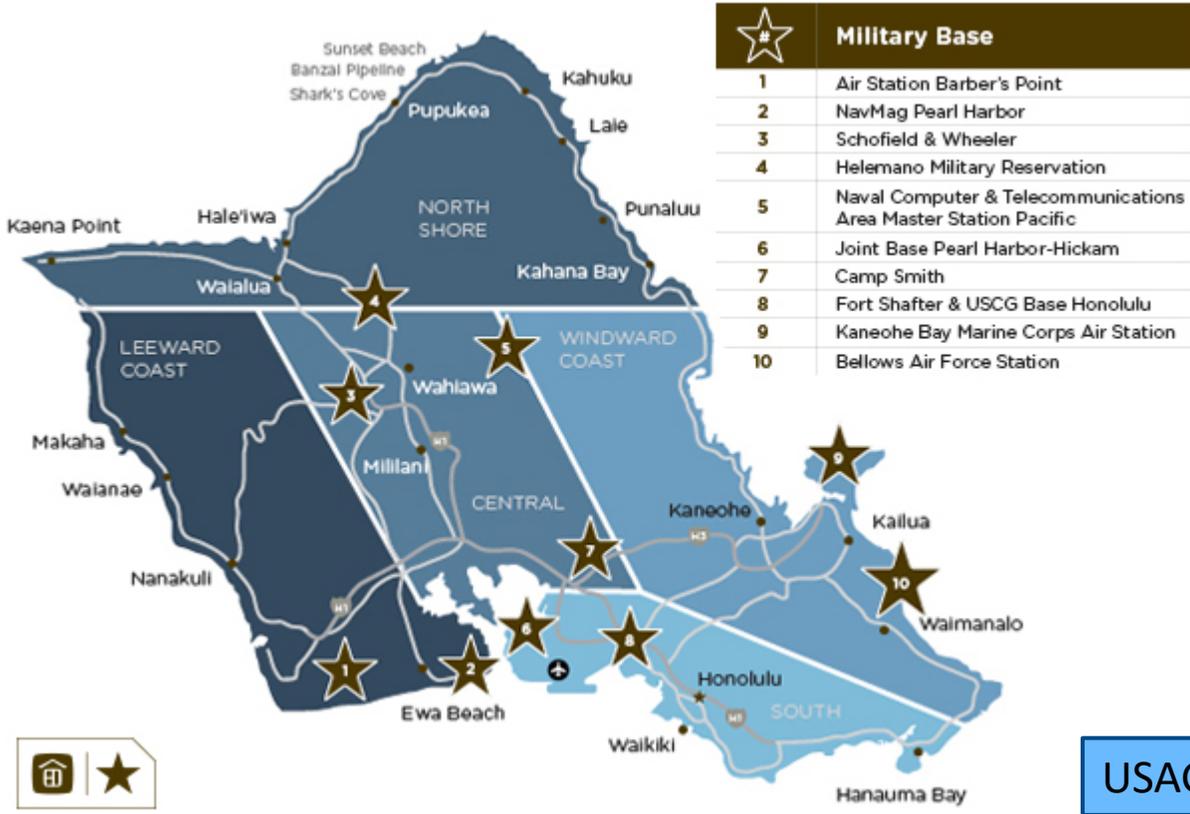
Plants: >100 taxa

Introductions

Birds: 55 species naturalized

Plants: >860 naturalized

US Army Garrison Hawaii



O'ahu
Army
Natural
Resources
Program



USAG-HI: 133 TESC Species

Native Plants Dependent on Birds



Native Extinctions and Non-native Introductions

Extinctions



Introductions



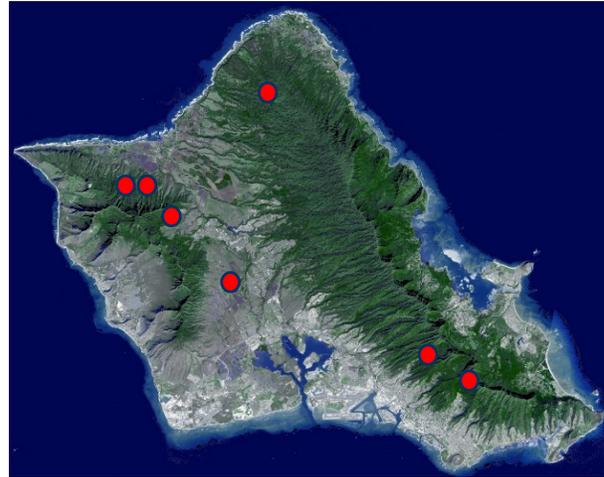
Are non-native frugivores replacing roles of extinct native seed dispersers?

Seed dispersal networks and effectiveness



Bird-plant interactions

- Identify partners
- Frequency



Landscape traits

- rainfall
- elevation
- vegetation characteristics



Disperser traits

- Local abundance
- Degree of frugivory
- Body size
- Bill size and shape



Plant traits (fruit & seed)

- abundance
- phenology
- nutrition

Seed Dispersal Networks: Field Methods



Bird-plant interactions

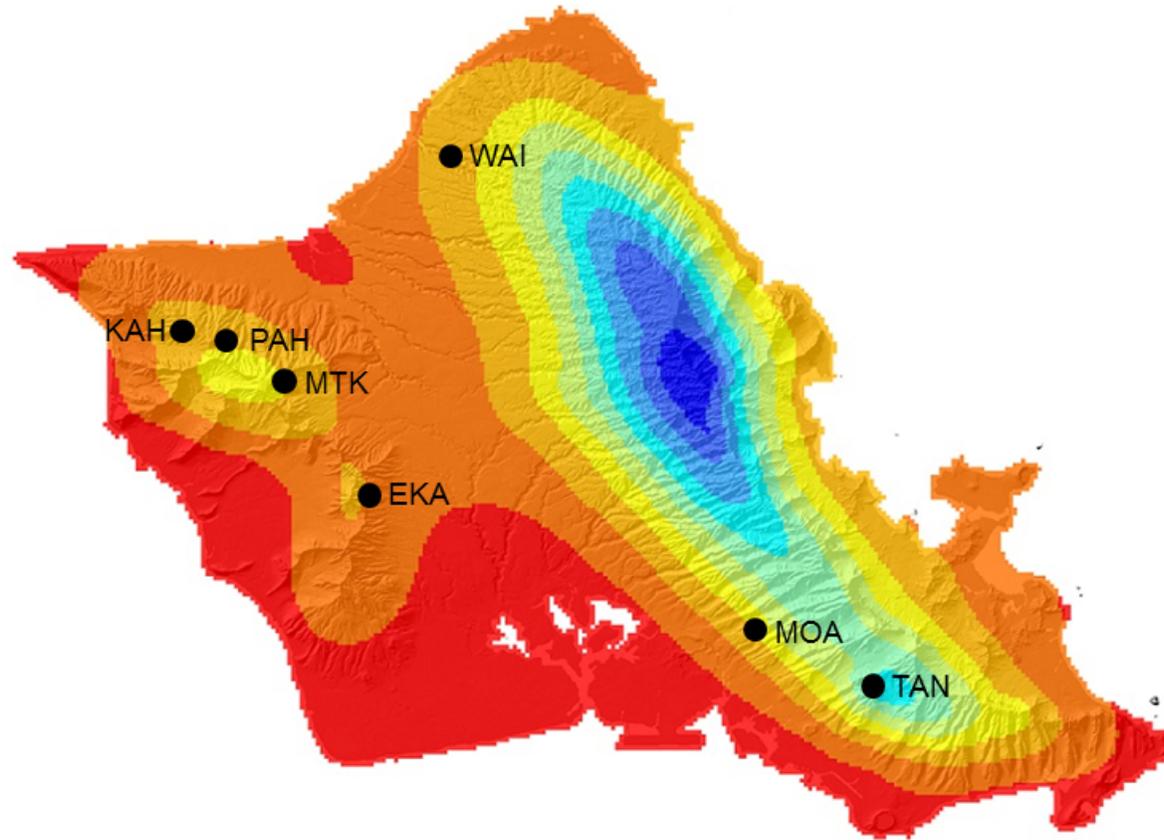
- Mist-netting (fecal)
- Game cameras



Plant and bird traits

- phenology (surveys and seed rain traps)
- abundance (point counts and transect surveys)
- morphology (bird and fruit)
- nutrition (lipid, carbs, protein)

7 Field Sites: Elevation & Rainfall Gradient



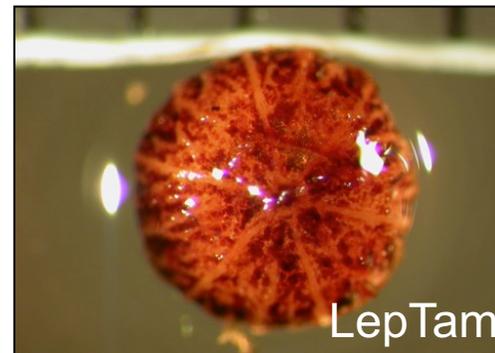
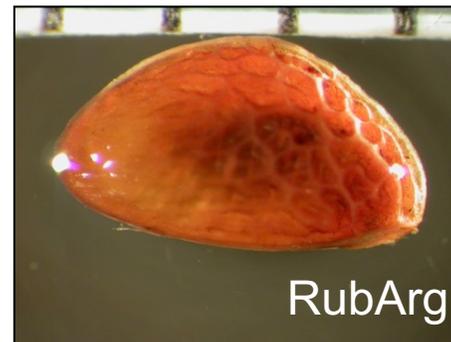
Site	Acronym	Elevation (m)	Rainfall (mm)
Ekahanui	EKA	467	1107.8
Kahanahaiki	KAH	667	1345.8
Moanalua	MOA	108	1884.4
Mount Ka'ala	MTK	1206	1953.7
Pahole	PAH	594	1533.5
Tantalus	TAN	549	3386.1
Waimea Valley	WAI	190	1732.9

Bird-Fruit Interactions: Fecal samples & Game Cameras

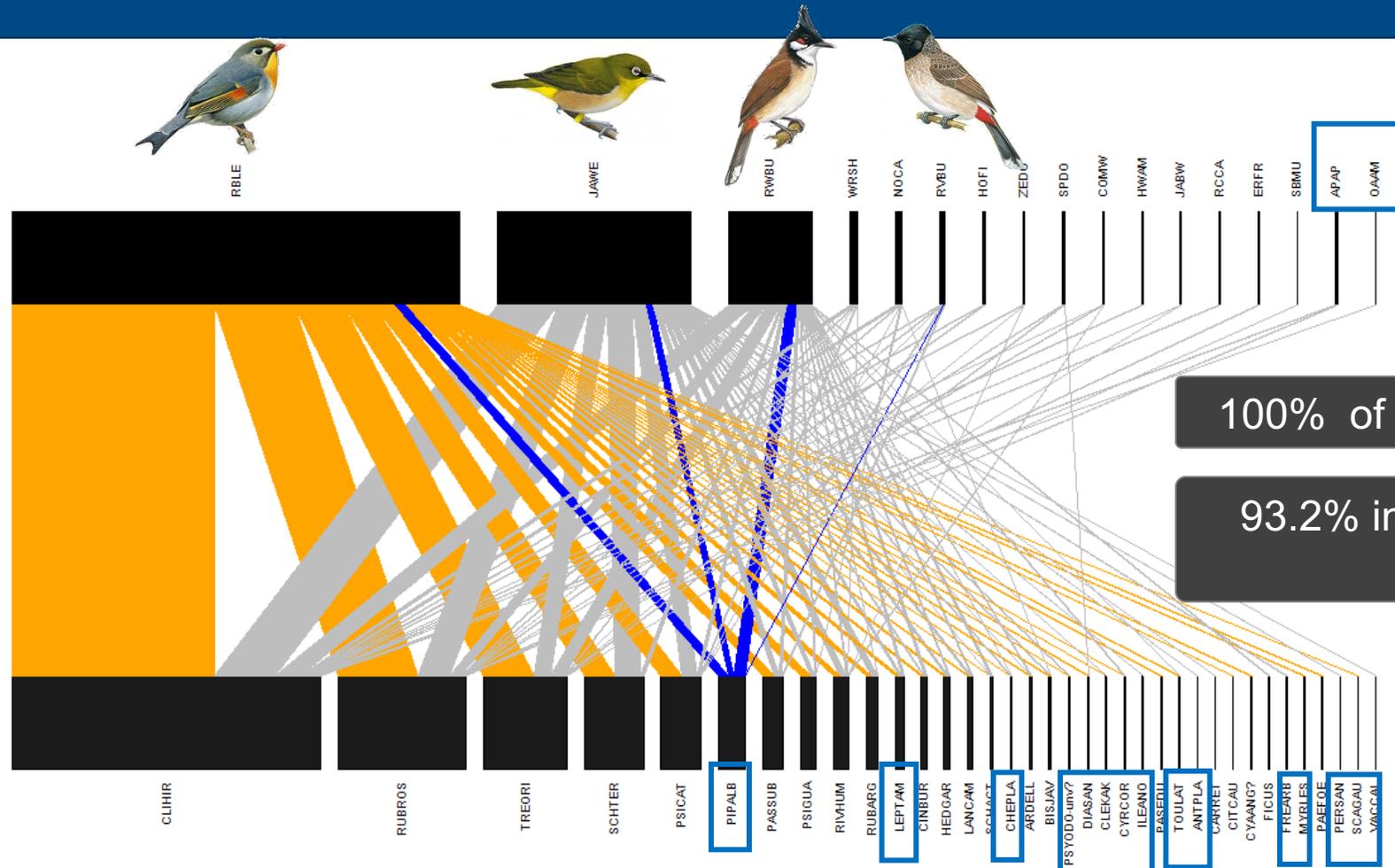
Sorted 3438 avian fecal samples (seeds in 43%)

27 bird species (18 carried seeds)

56 plant species (26 native)



Seed dispersal networks

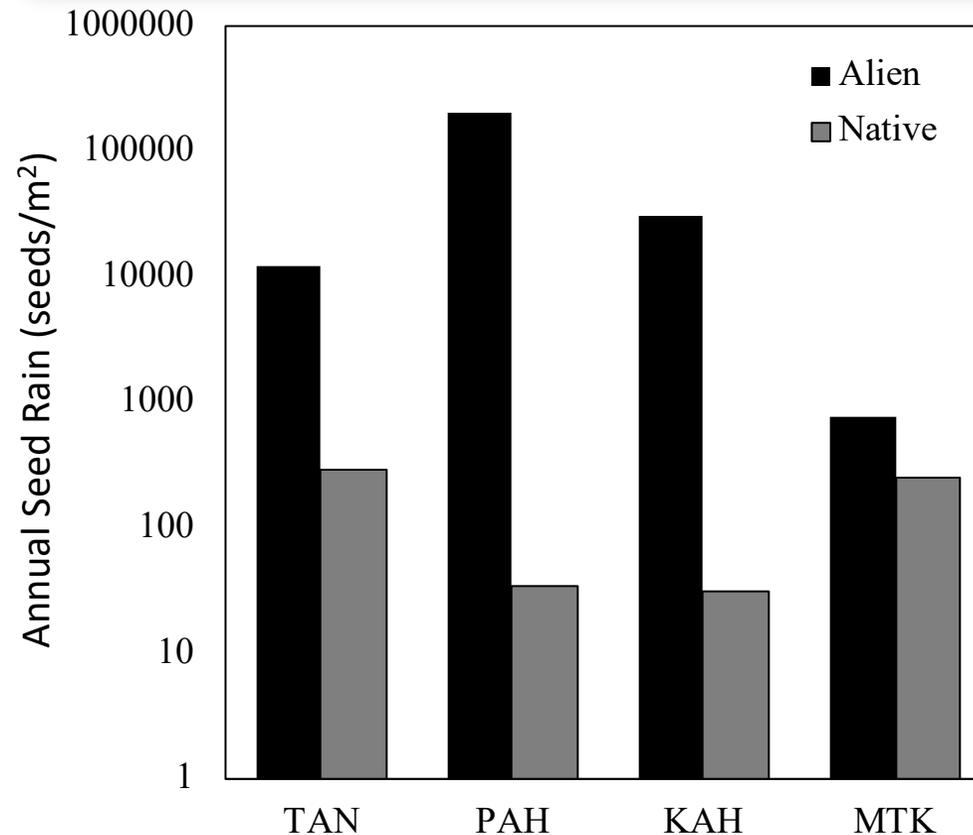


100% of interactions are novel

93.2% interactions with alien seeds

Dispersal of non-native plants by non-native birds

Majority of seeds in seed rain traps are non-native (1.6 million seeds counted)



Primary seed dispersers in network



Time since invasion



Red-billed leiothrix

(Leiothrix lutea)

- 1928 from SE Asia
- Experience pop. fluxes
- 84-96% fecal samp. w/ seeds

Japanese white-eye

(Zosterops japonicus)

- 1929 from East Asia
- Widespread & abundant
- 45-92% fecal samp. w/ seeds

Red-whiskered bulbul

(Pycnonotus jocosus)

- 1965 from SE Asia
- Expanding into highlands
- >90% fecal samp. w/ seeds

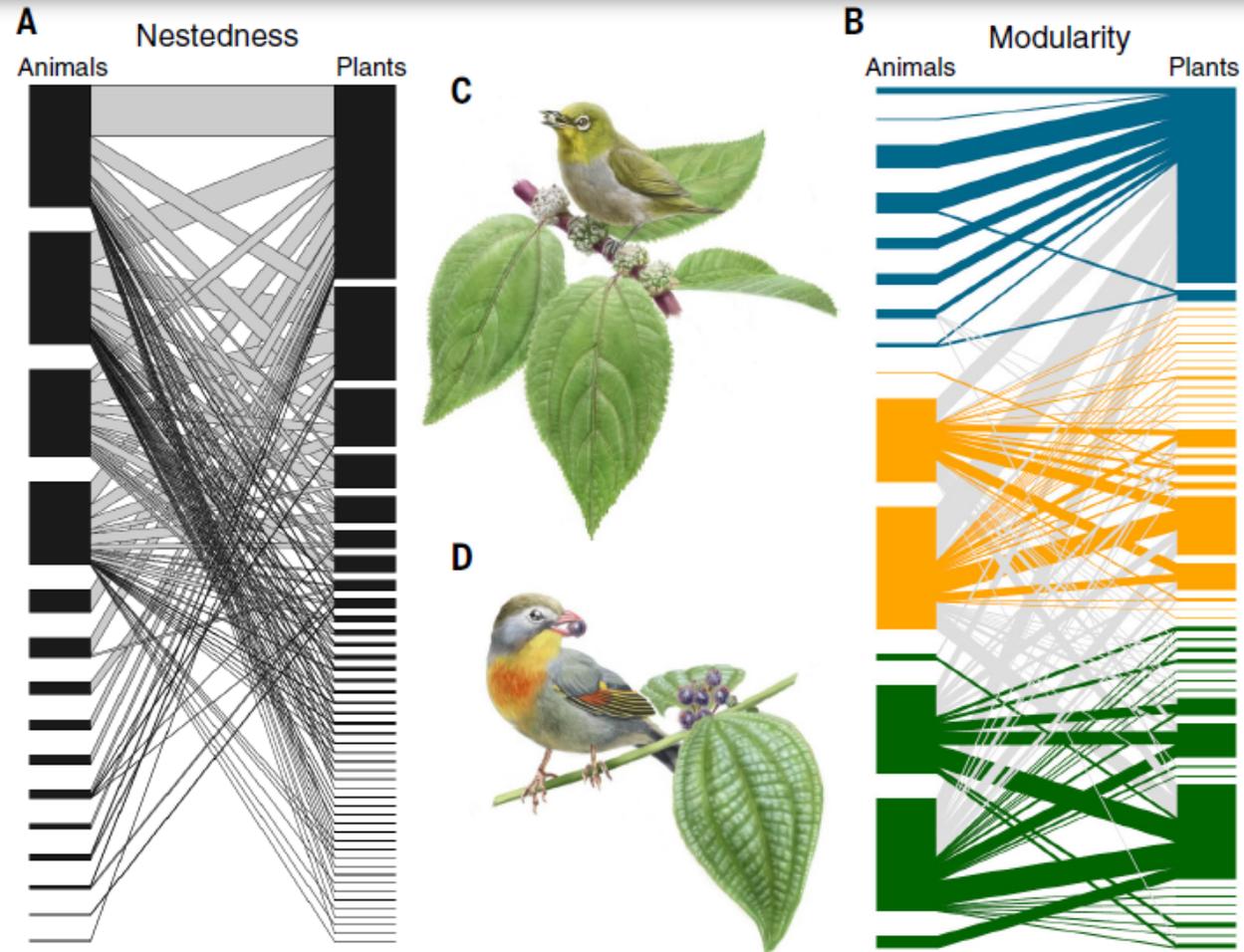
Red-vented bulbul

(Pycnonotus cafer)

- 1966 from India
- Established in lowlands
- >90% fecal samp. w/ seeds

Hawaii seed dispersal networks

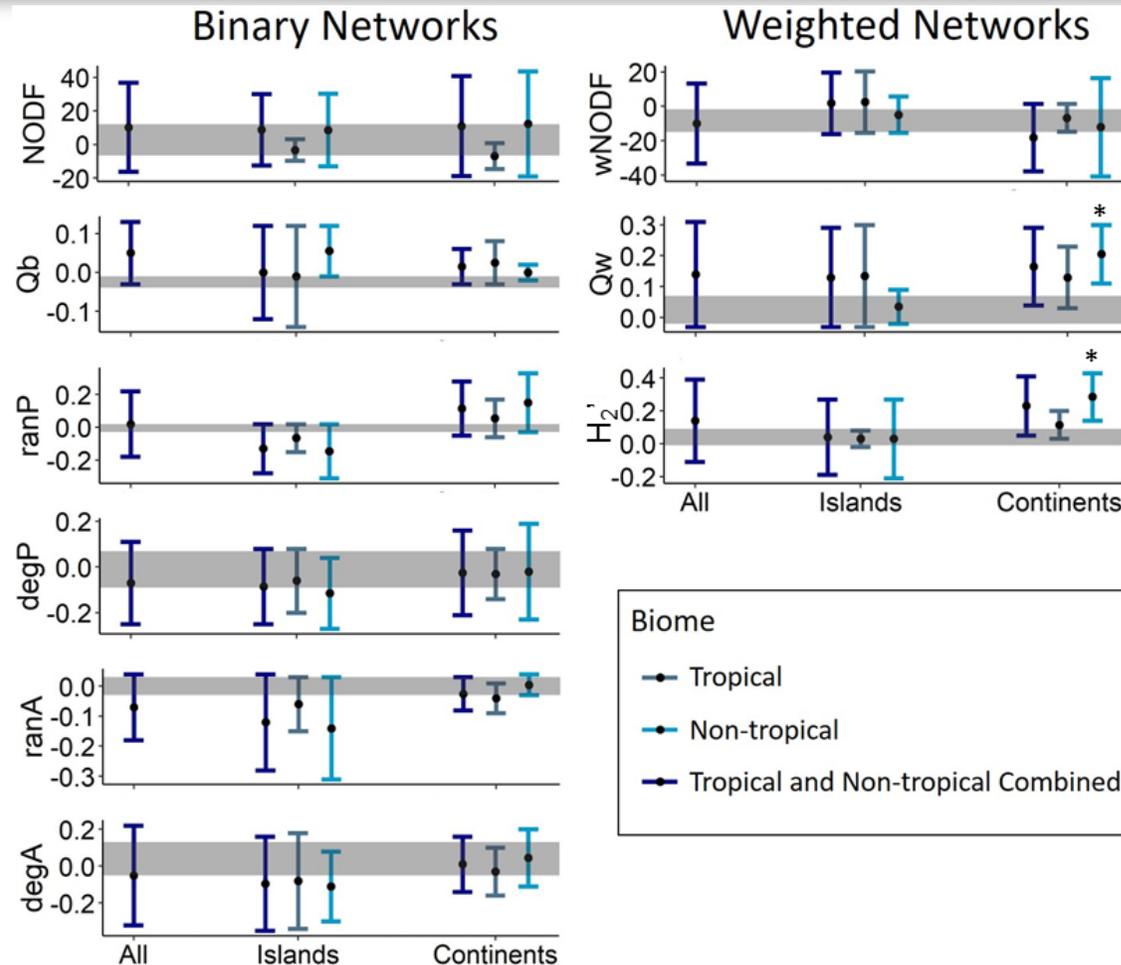
SDNs are complex and specialized despite there being no interactions between native species



Vizentin-Bugoni, Tarwater, Foster, Drake, Gleditsch, Hruska, Kelley and Sperry, 2019, *Science*

Hawaii seed dispersal networks

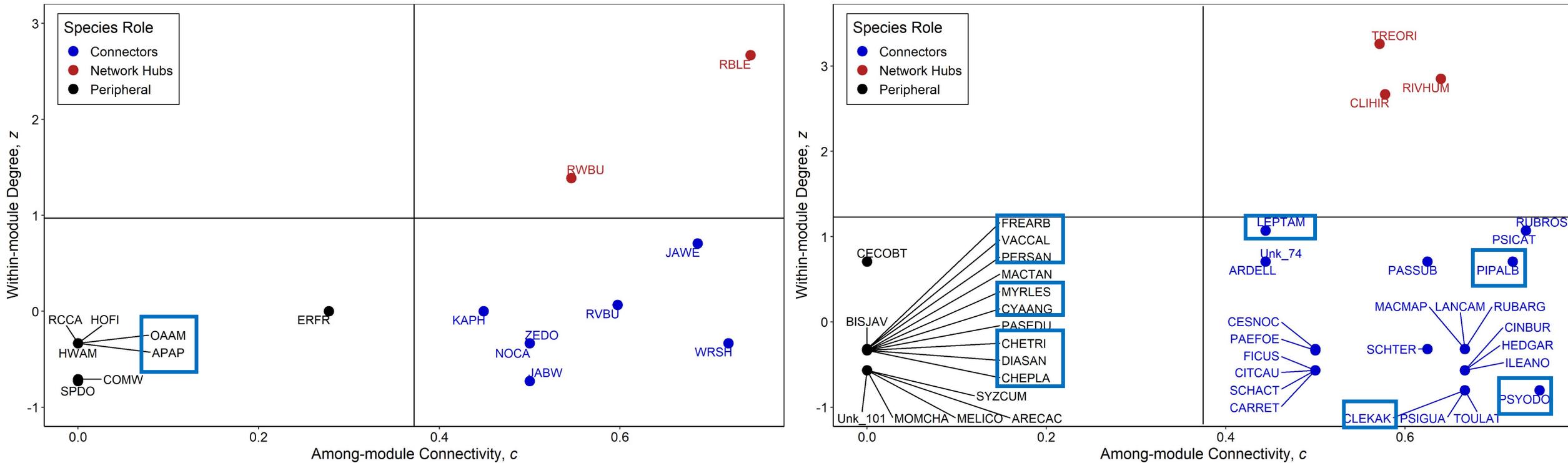
Novel SDNs structure and stability are similar to 42 native-dominated communities



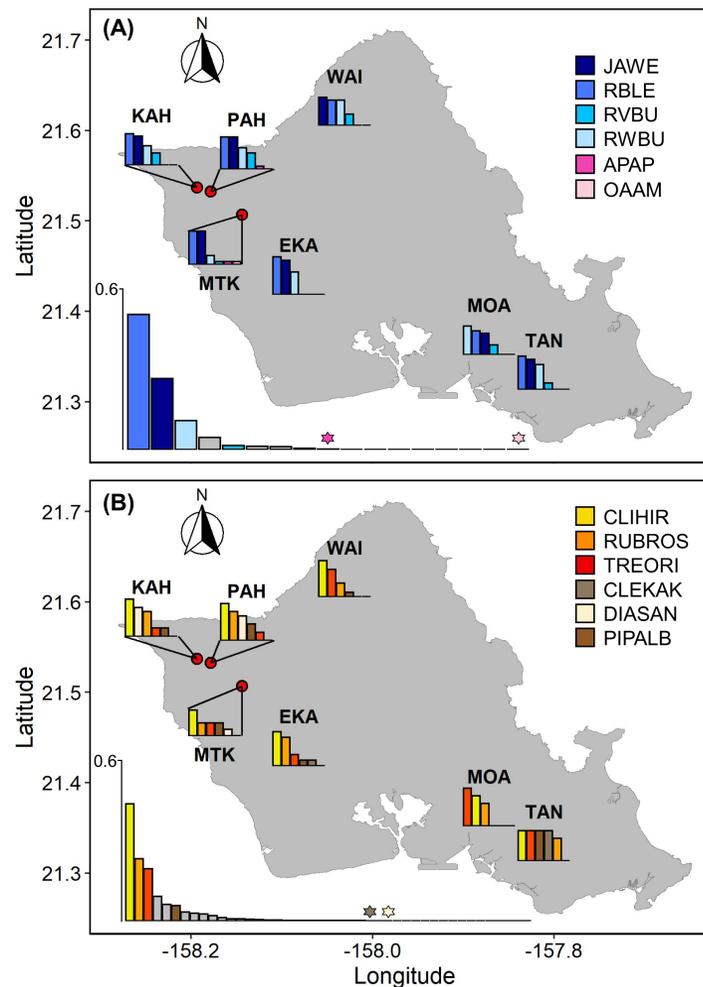
Vizentin-Bugoni, Tarwater, Foster, Drake, Gleditsch, Hruska, Kelley and Sperry, 2019, *Science*

Hawaii seed dispersal networks: Species Roles (regional scale)

Most important species (network hubs) are all non-native



Hawaii seed dispersal networks: Species Roles (local scale)



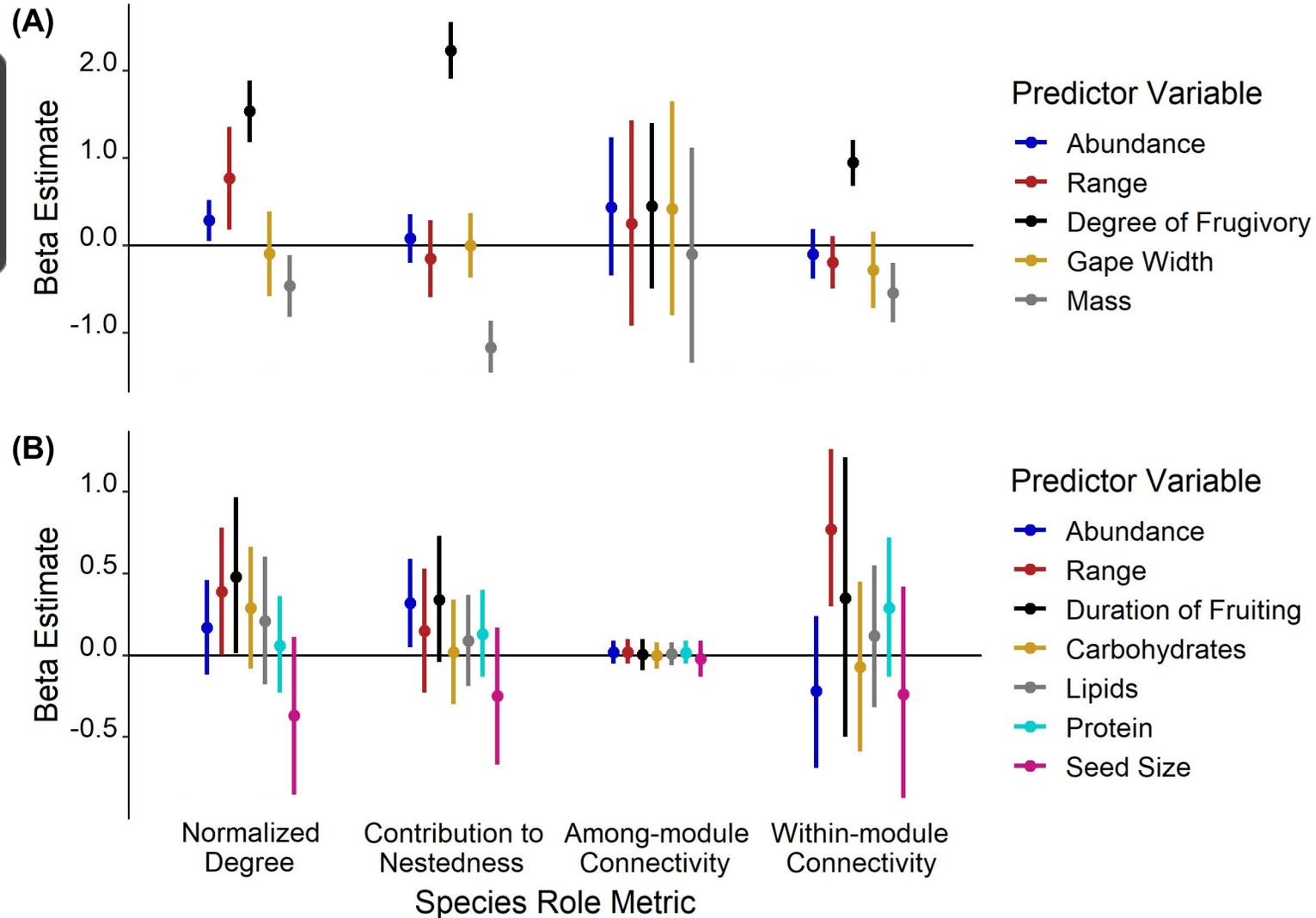
Non-native birds important throughout Oahu

Plant management can be effective at the site level

Seed dispersal networks: Drivers of species roles (regional)

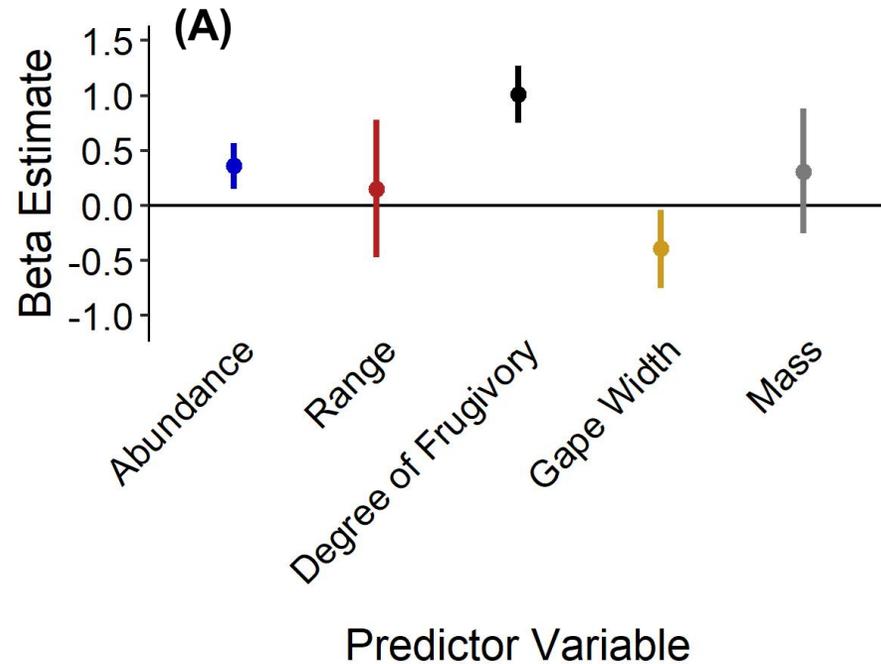
Birds that are more abundant and frugivorous are more important in network

Plants that have higher availability are more important in network

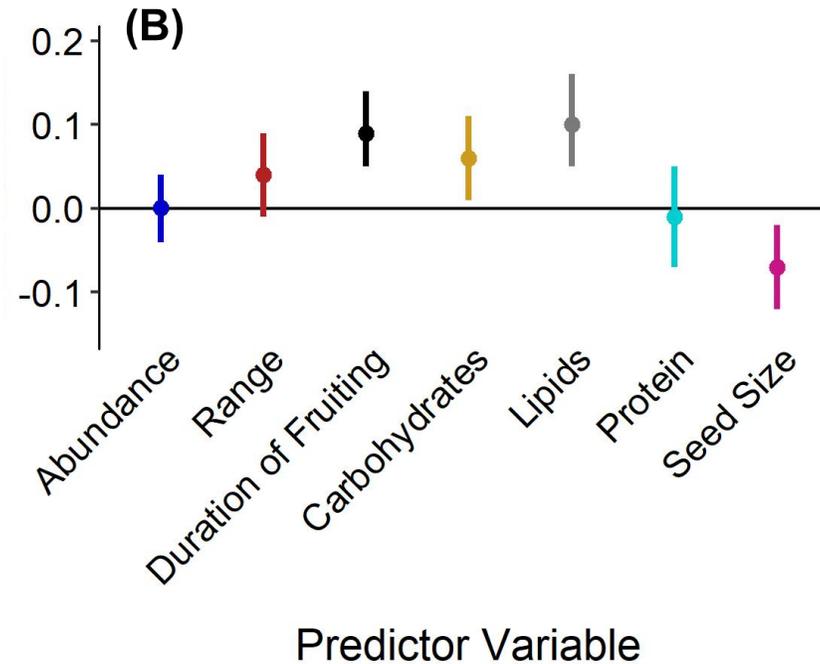


Seed dispersal networks: Drivers of species roles (local scale)

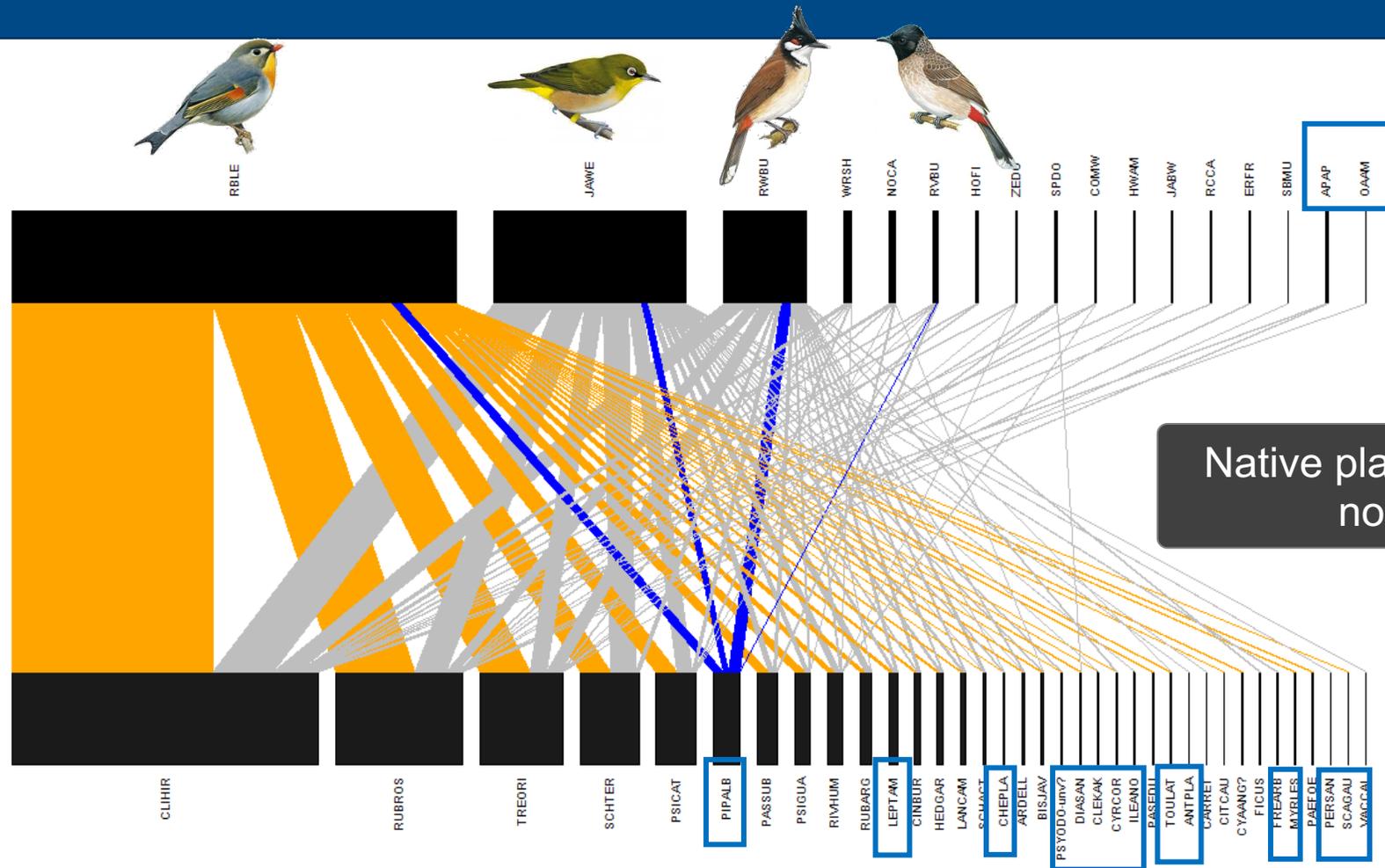
Birds that are more abundant and frugivorous are more important in network



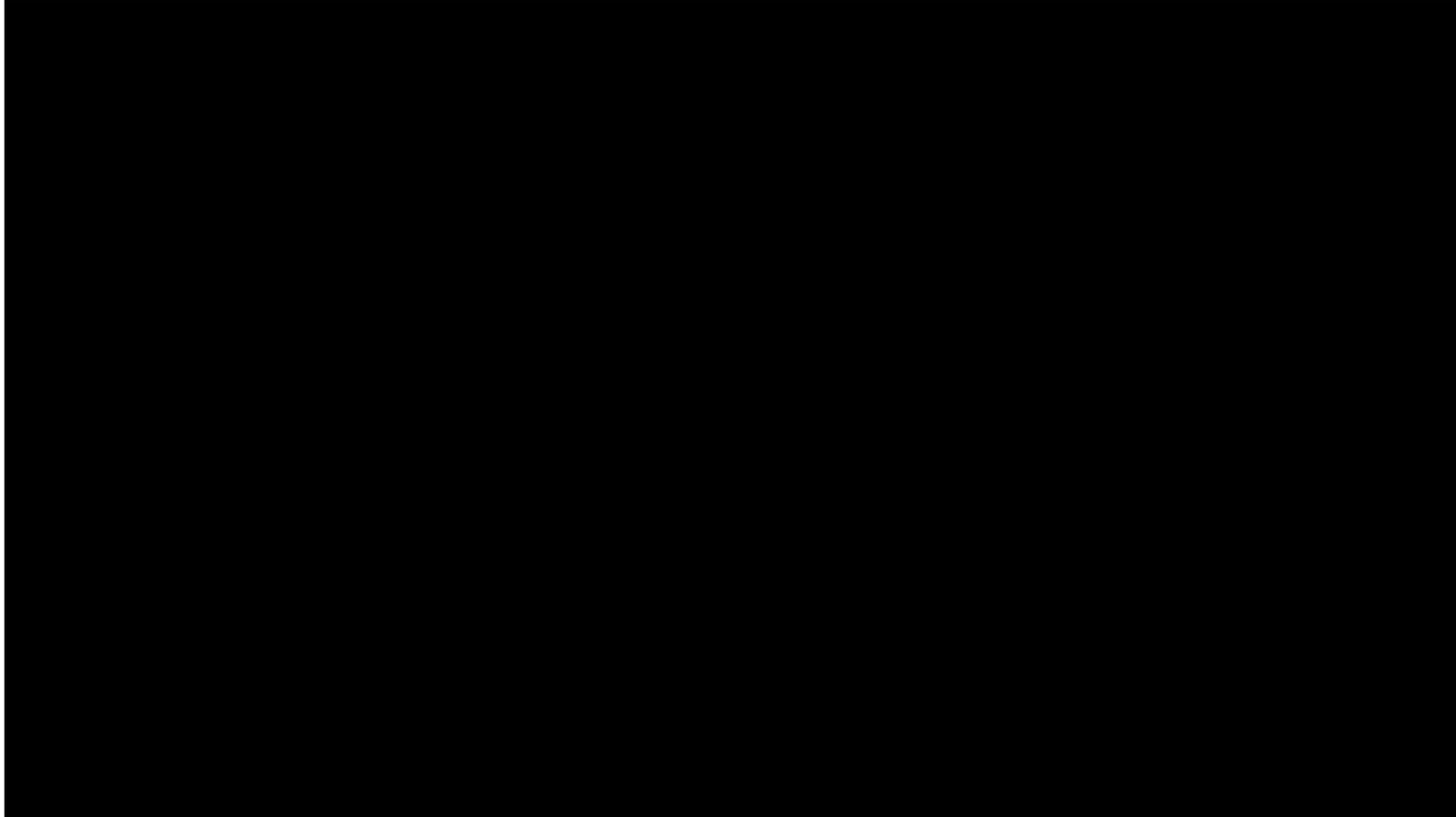
Plants that fruit longer, have higher nutrition and smaller seeds are more important in network



Seed dispersal networks



Interactions with native fruits



Manipulating social information to increase frugivory



Playback experiment

Control (1-hr)

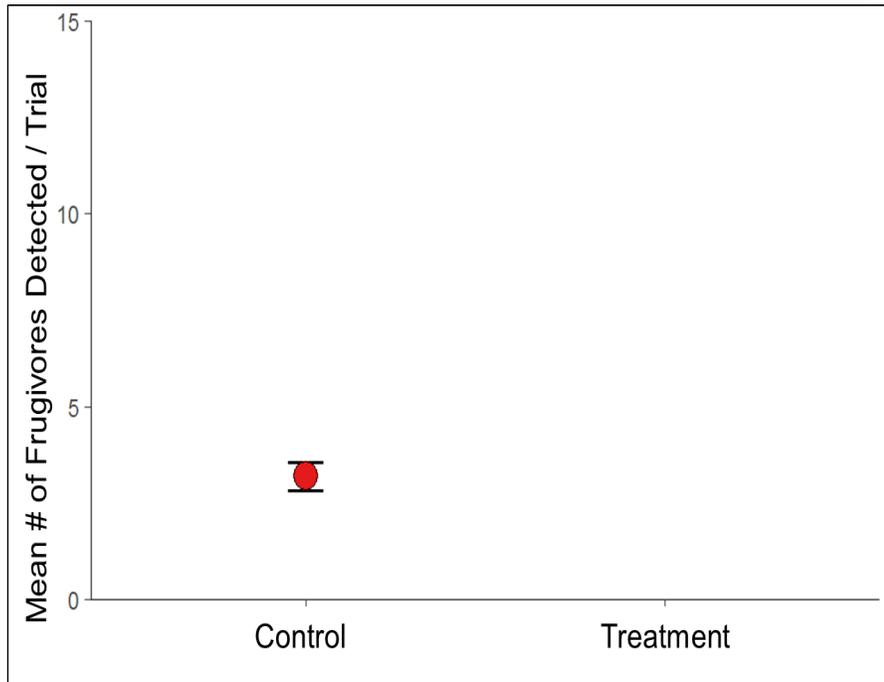
- Find mature fruiting plant
- Observe bird foraging activity within 10 m
- Establish a baseline of frugivory

Treatment (1-hr)

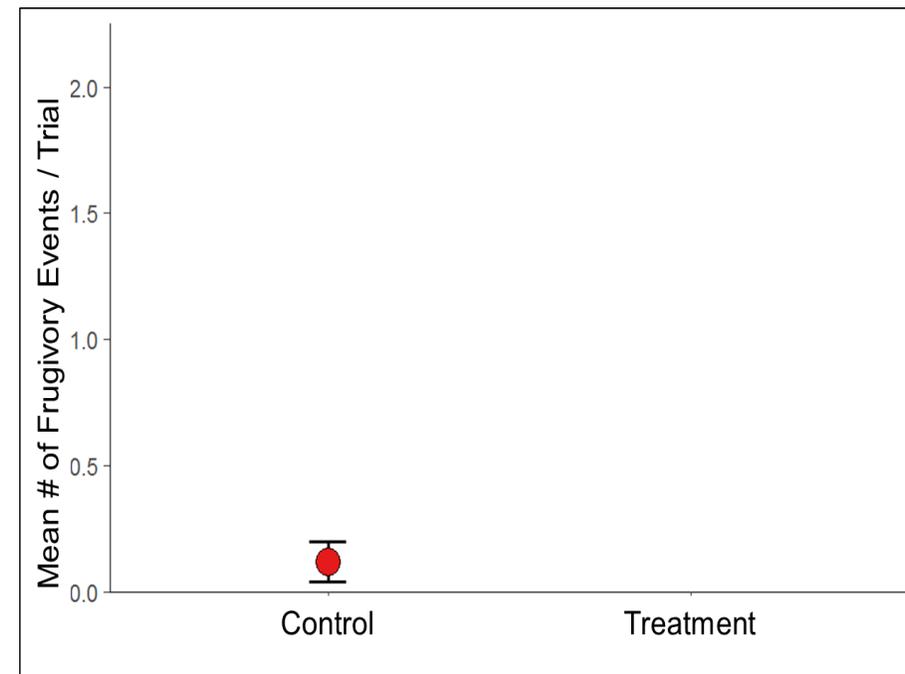
- Broadcast bird vocalizations
- Four, 15-min tracks
- Randomized sequence
- 7 exemplars / track

Manipulating social information to increase frugivory

Birds came to fruiting plants in response to playback



Increased fruit consumption during playback



Hawaii Seed Dispersal Networks: Conclusions

- 100% of interactions are novel
 - 93% involve non-native fruit
- Novel SDNs present complex structure and specialization
 - Similar to native dominated communities
 - Core network species, both bird and plant, are all non-native
- Non-native birds are only dispersers of native plants
 - Facilitated frugivory via social information
- Management dependent species
 - Effective Army management and restoration activities



Acknowledgements

Hawaii VINE Project

- Corey Tarwater
- J. Patrick Kelley
- Jeff Foster
- Don Drake
- Erika Dittmar

Funding

- DoD SERDP
- US Army ERDC



Graduate Students

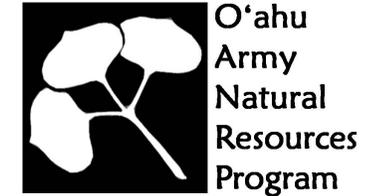
- Sean MacDonald
- Jason Gleditsch

Post-docs

- Valerie Buxton
- Jeferson Bugoni

Technicians

OARNP



Questions?

