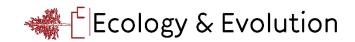


# Diversity and species composition of riparian plant communities at the local and regional scale

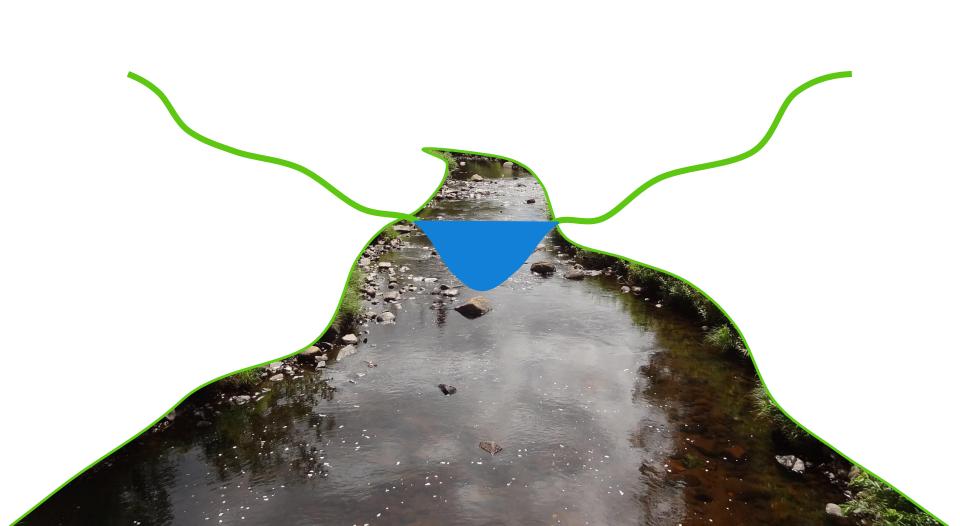
Emily Rollinson & Jessica Gurevitch

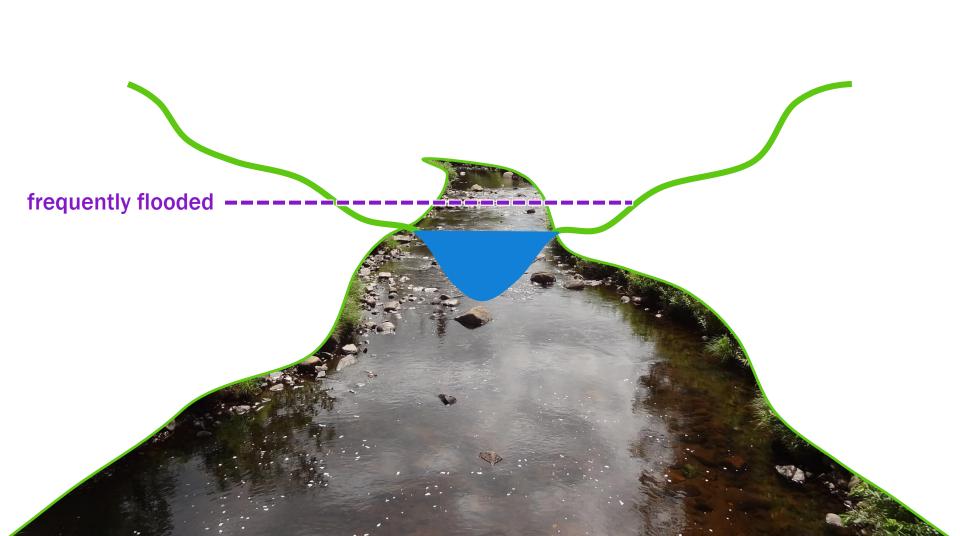
Stony Brook University, Department of Ecology & Evolution
Ecological Society of America Meeting, Aug. 12, 2014

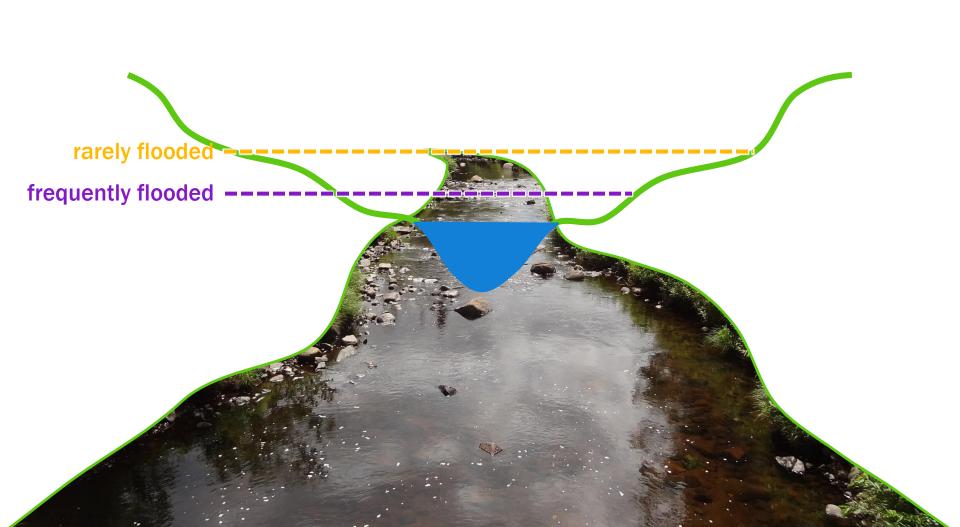


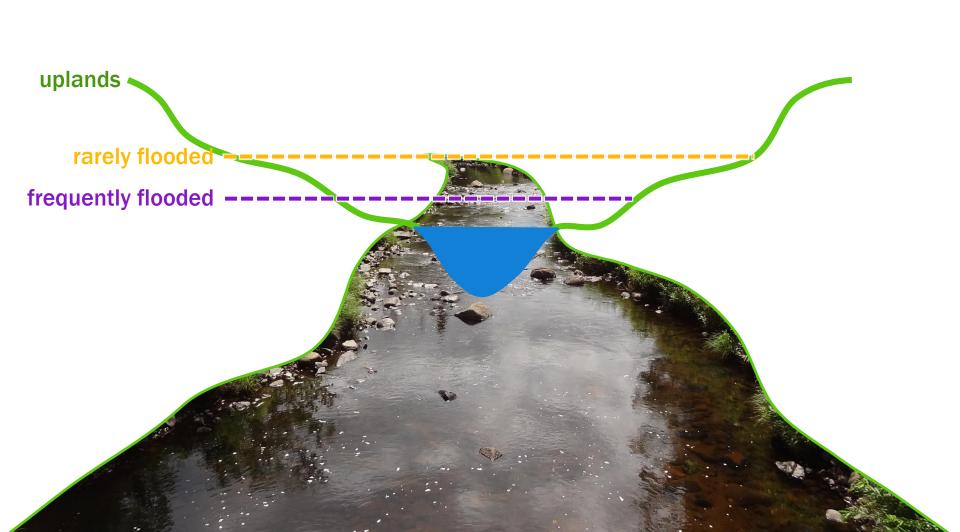


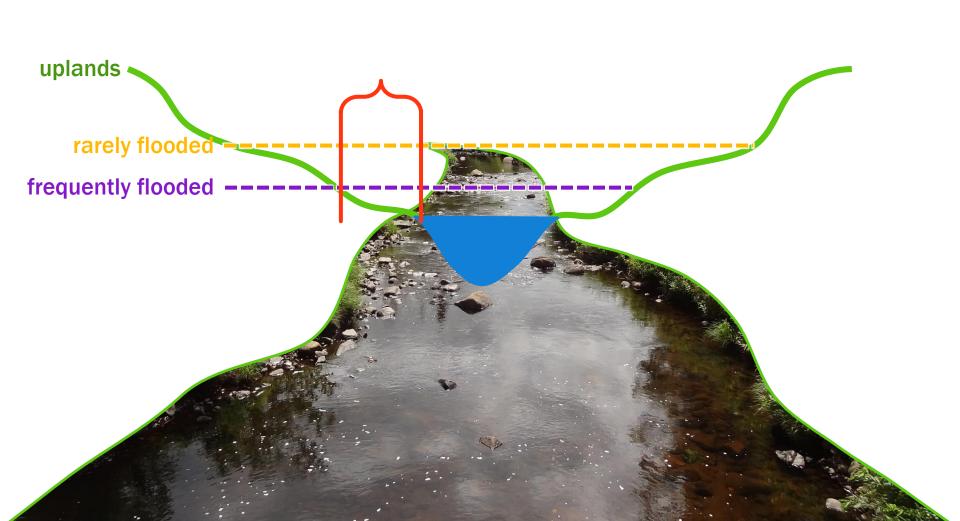




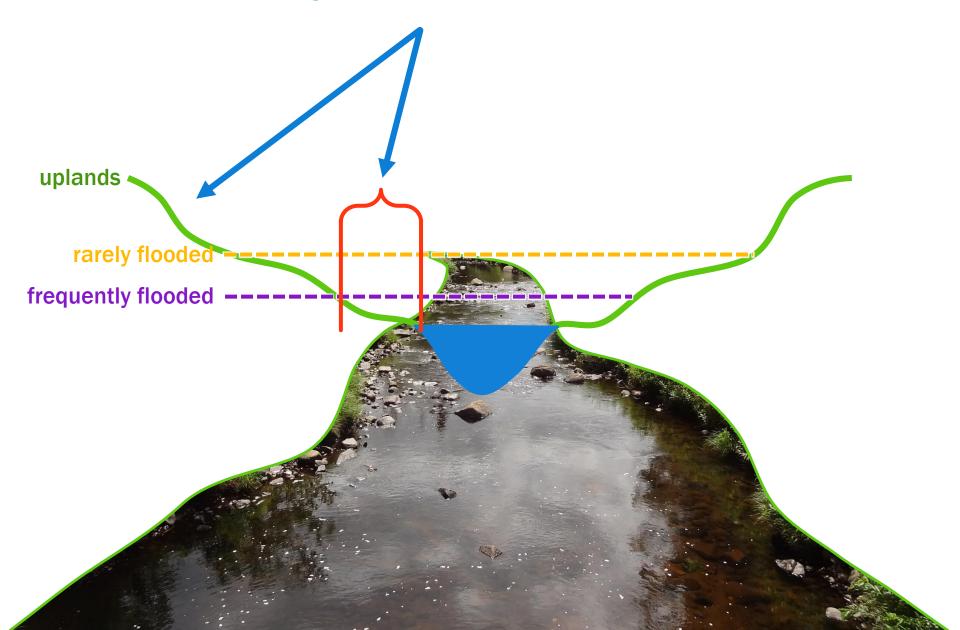




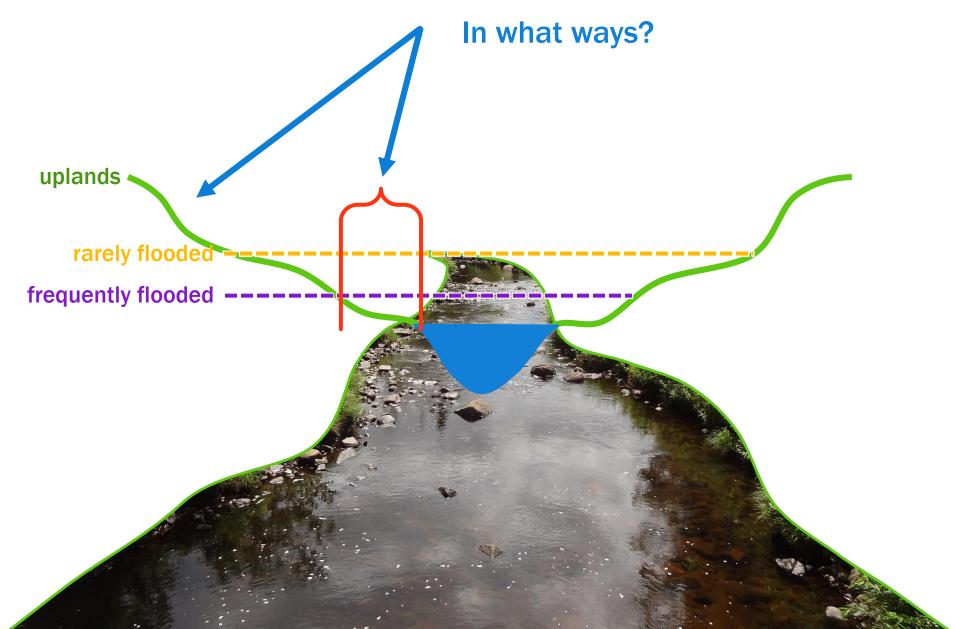




### Are these plant communities different?



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### Riparian plant communities are often very diverse.



One possibility is that **flood disturbances** help to maintain diversity.





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### Introduced species can be abundant in riparian zones.





Disturbance may also facilitate the establishment and success of introduced species.

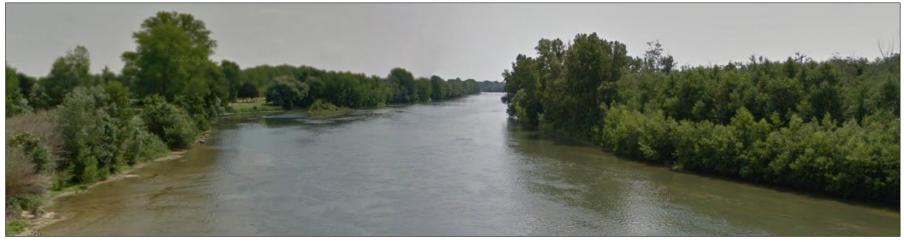
### What patterns occur along small streams?

The relationship between diversity and disturbance varies

The flood regime in small streams differs substantially from that of larger rivers

This might produce different patterns in community composition than have been observed elsewhere





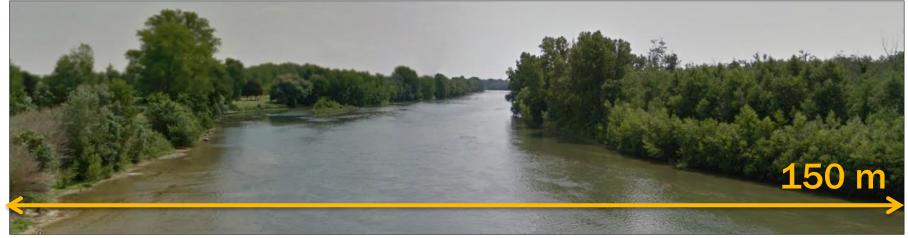
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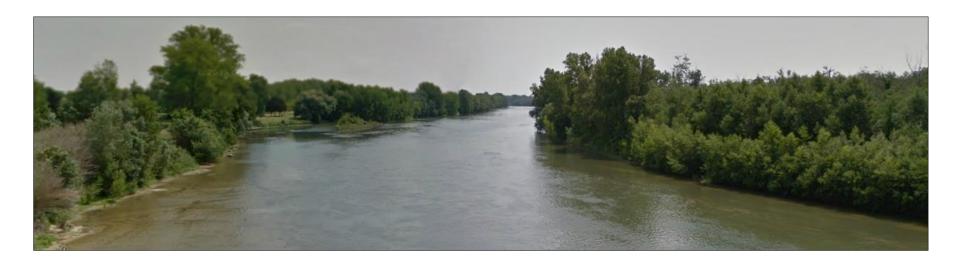


### What patterns occur along small streams?

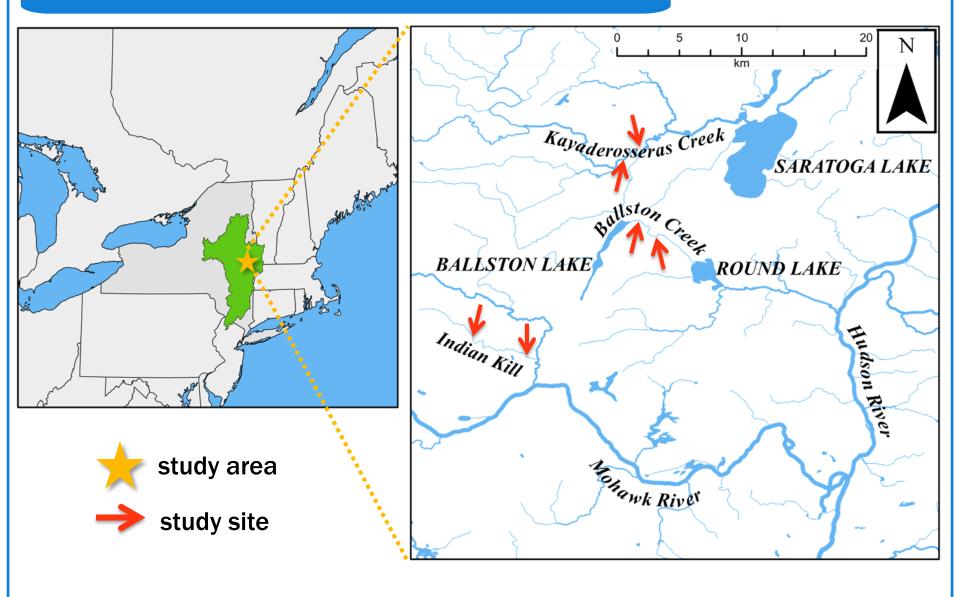
The relationship between diversity and disturbance varies

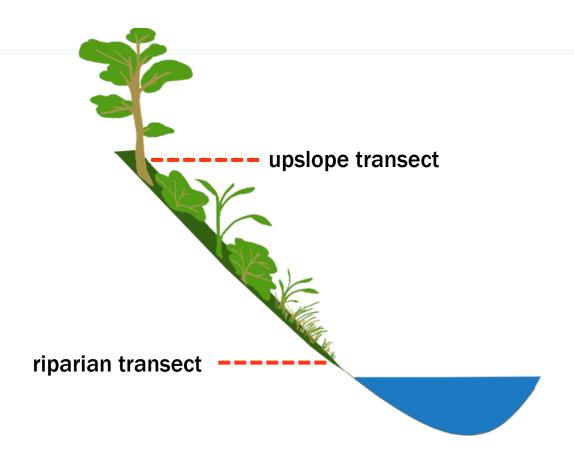
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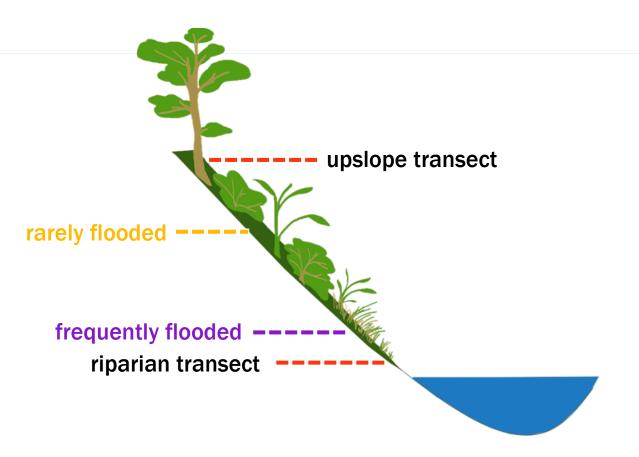
This might produce different patterns in community composition than have been observed elsewhere

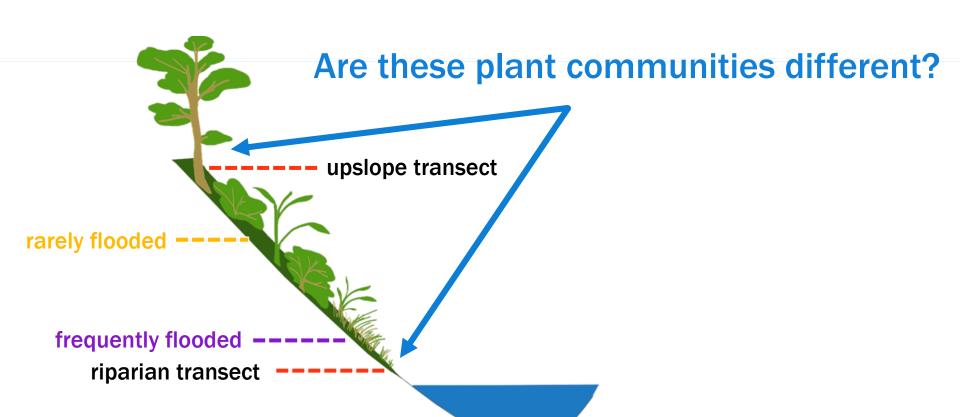


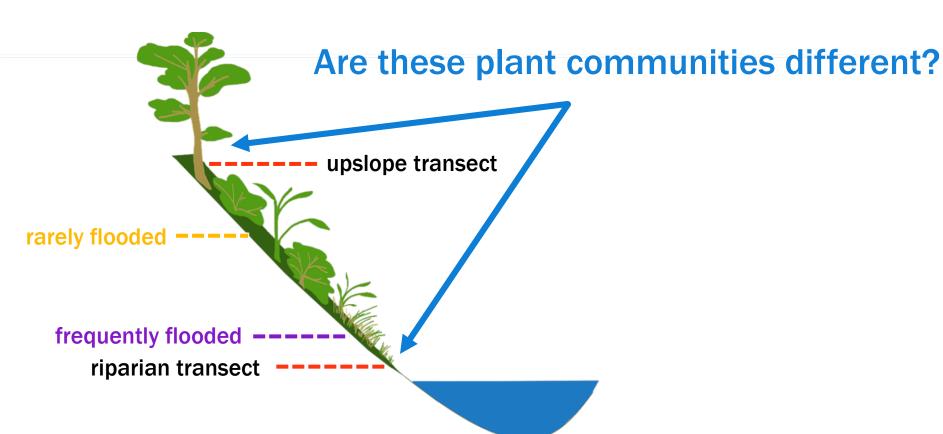
### The Upper Hudson watershed





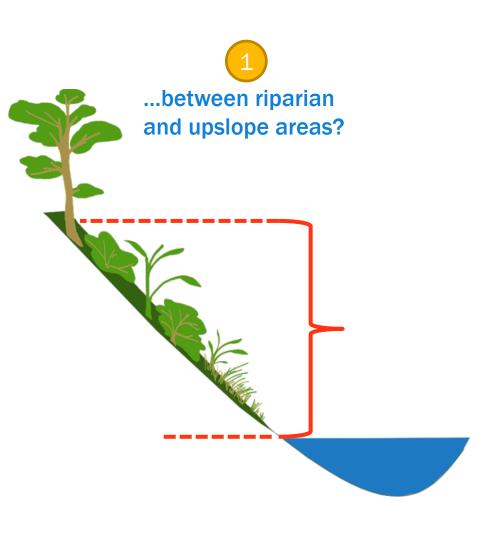


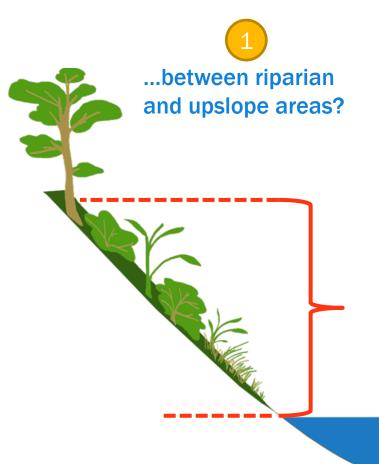


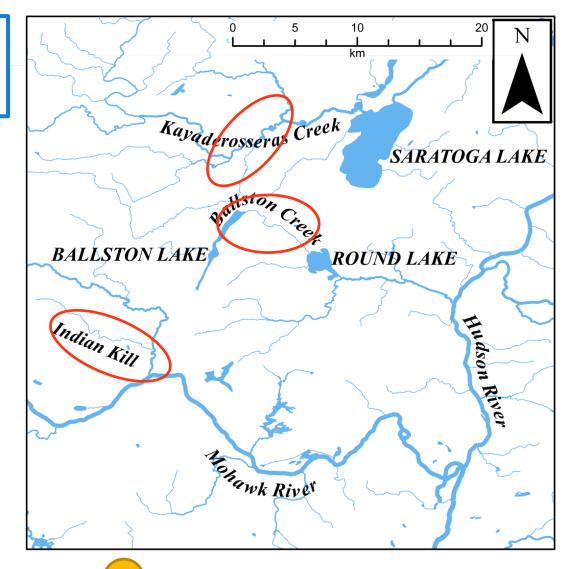


### Community composition measures

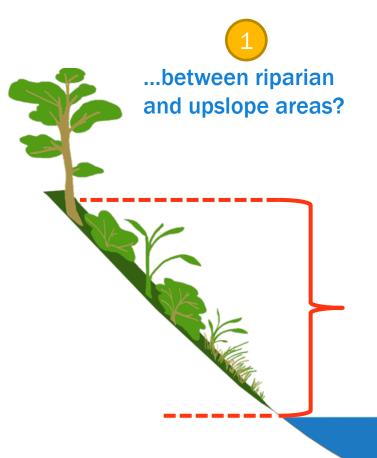
- Number of species (and identity of each)
- Number of individuals of each species
- Ground cover of each herbaceous species

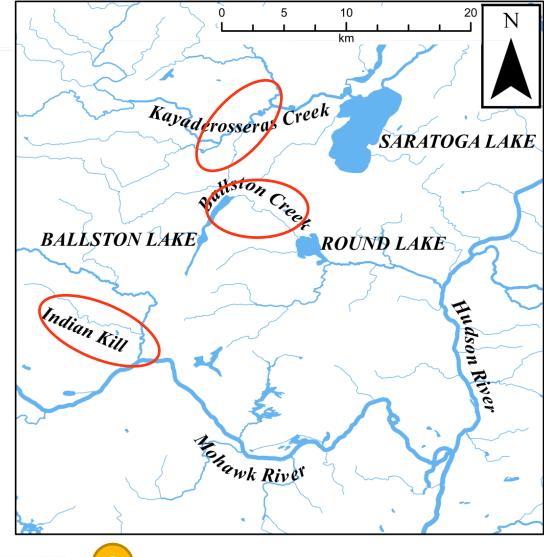






2 ...among the three streams?





2 ...among the three streams?

Are introduced species disproportionately common in the riparian zone?

- ...between riverbanks and upslope areas (locally)?
- ...among the three streams (regionally)?

### Abundance/diversity measures

- 1. Species richness
- 2. Number of individuals
- 3. Ground cover (herbaceous plants)
- 4. Shannon diversity

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#### **MANOVA**

|             | df | Wilks' Lambda | Approx. F | Num. df | Den. df | Р                         |
|-------------|----|---------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| (Intercept) | 1  | 0.017916      | 123.338   | 4       | 9       | 7.743e <sup>-08</sup> *** |
| Stream      | 2  | 0.236565      | 2.376     | 8       | 18      | 0.06070                   |
| Site        | 3  | 0.158279      | 2.023     | 12      | 24.103  | 0.06832                   |
| Bank        | 6  | 0.083724      | 1.407     | 24      | 32.607  | 0.17994                   |
| Residuals   | 12 |               |           |         |         |                           |

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Residuals 12

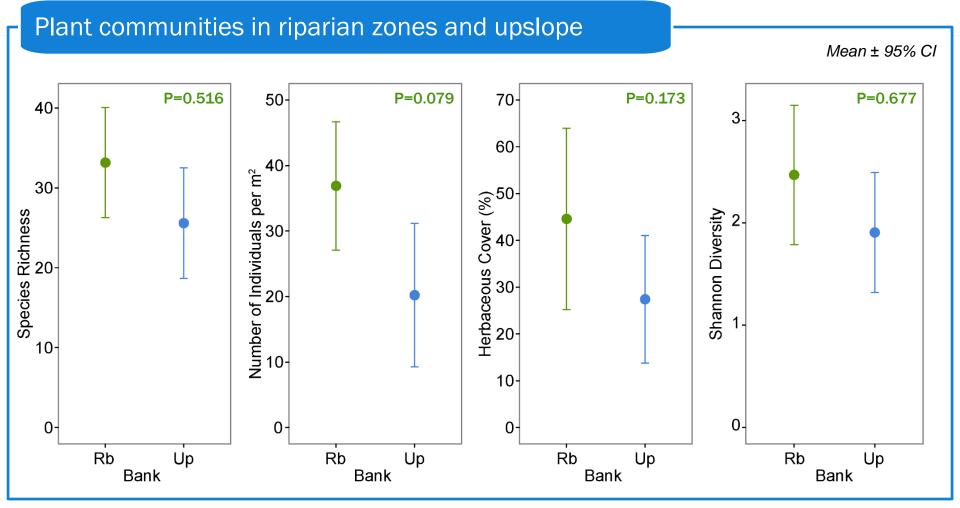
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### Abundance/diversity measures

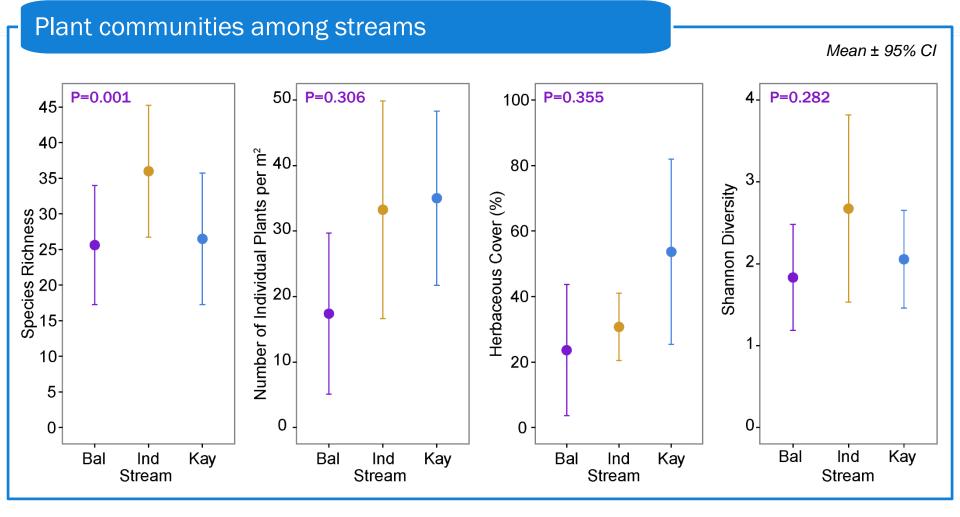
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#### **MANOVA**

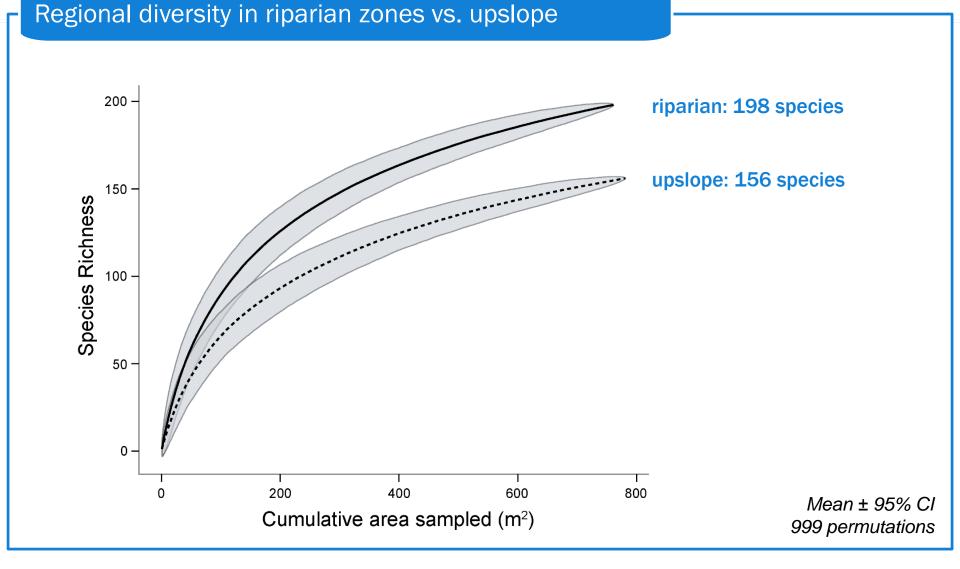
|   |             | df | Wilks' Lambda | Approx. F | Num. df | Den. df | Р                         |
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| 2 | Stream      | 2  | 0.236565      | 2.376     | 8       | 18      | 0.06070                   |
|   | Site        | 3  | 0.158279      | 2.023     | 12      | 24.103  | 0.06832                   |
| 1 | Bank        | 6  | 0.083724      | 1.407     | 24      | 32.607  | 0.17994                   |
|   | Residuals   | 12 |               |           |         |         |                           |



The data trend toward higher plant abundance & diversity in riparian zones, but this is not statistically significant.

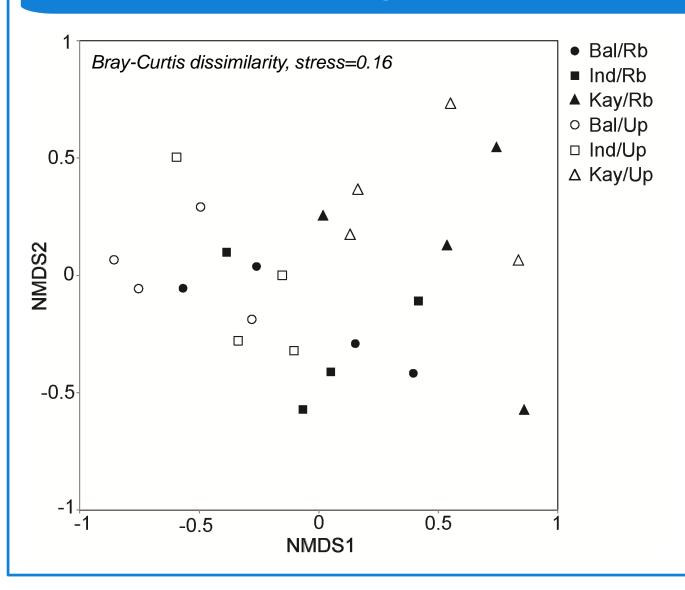


There are no consistent patterns in species abundance or diversity among the three streams.

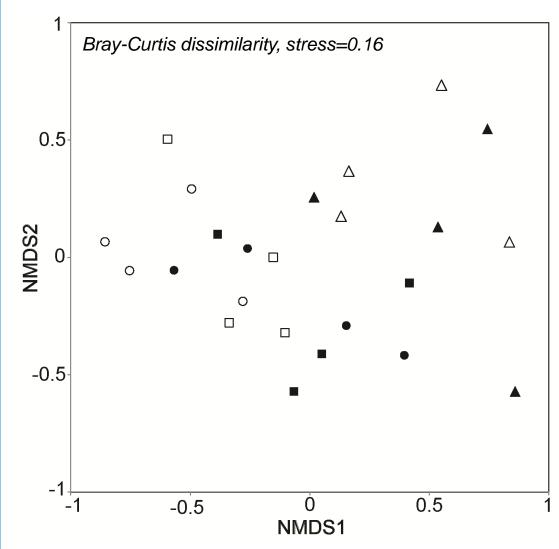


Cumulatively, there are more species in riparian communities.

### Species identity at local and regional scales



### Species identity at local and regional scales



- Bal/Rb
- Ind/Rb
- ▲ Kay/Rb
- Bal/Up
- □ Ind/Up
- △ Kay/Up

### **ANOSIM**

R P

Stream 0.365 0.001 \*\*

**Bank** 0.064 0.128



# Are introduced species disproportionately common in riparian zones?

Partitioned by species origin (native/introduced)

### Abundance/diversity measures

- 1. Species richness
- 2. Number of individuals
- 3. Ground cover (herbaceous plants)



# Are introduced species disproportionately common in riparian zones?

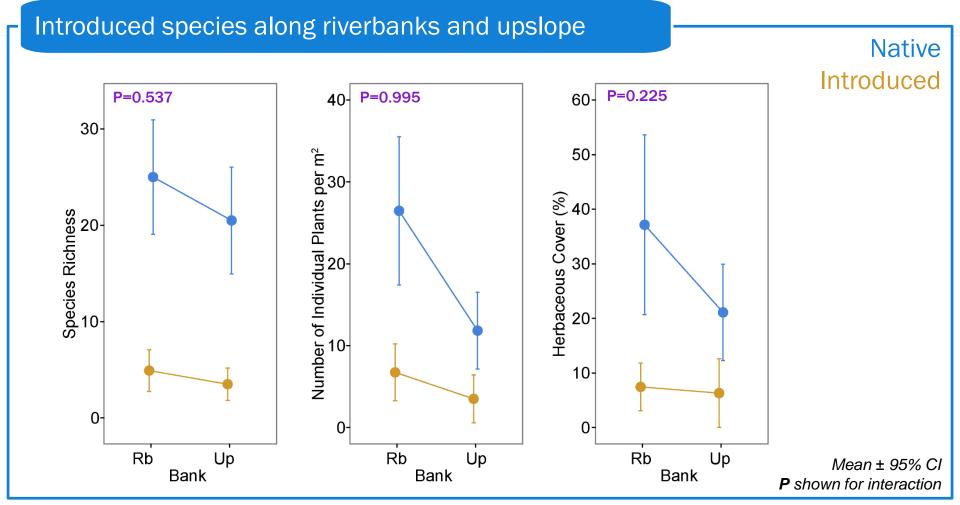
Partitioned by species origin (native/introduced)

### Abundance/diversity measures

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#### **MANOVA**

|                 | df V | Vilks' Lambda | Approx. F | Num. df | Den. df | Р                        |
|-----------------|------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| (Intercept)     | 1    | 0.0636        | 186.54    | 3       | 38      | <2.2e <sup>-16***</sup>  |
| Origin          | 1    | 0.2680        | 34.61     | 3       | 38      | 5.88e <sup>-11</sup> *** |
| Origin x Bank   | 1    | 0.9293        | 0.96      | 3       | 38      | 0.420                    |
| Origin x Stream | 2    | 0.7430        | 2.03      | 6       | 76      | 0.072                    |
| Residuals       | 12   |               |           |         |         |                          |

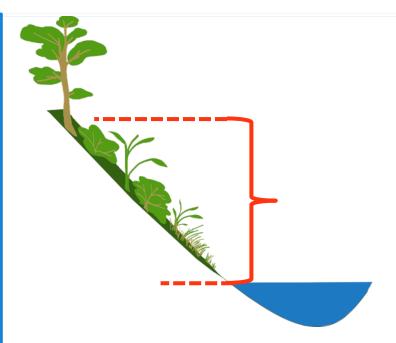


Introduced species are not disproportionately abundant along riverbanks.

### Conclusions

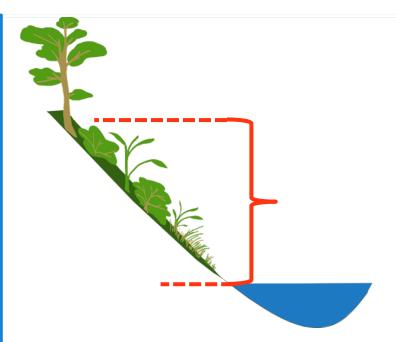
(How) do plant communities differ between riparian and upslope areas?

Species abundance & diversity
Species identity

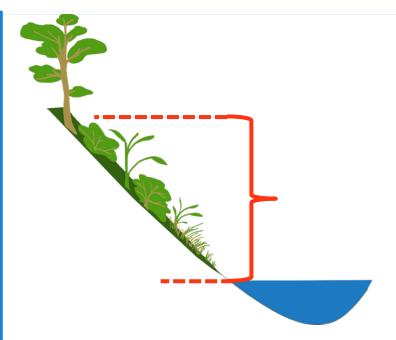


### Conclusions

- (How) do plant communities differ between riparian and upslope areas?
  - Species abundance & diversity
    Species identity

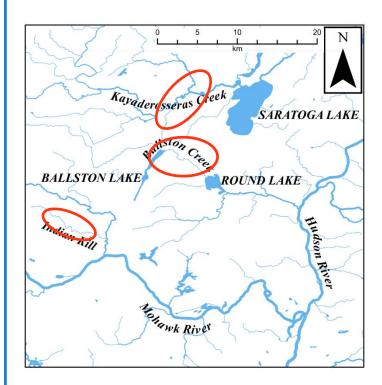


- (How) do plant communities differ between riparian and upslope areas?
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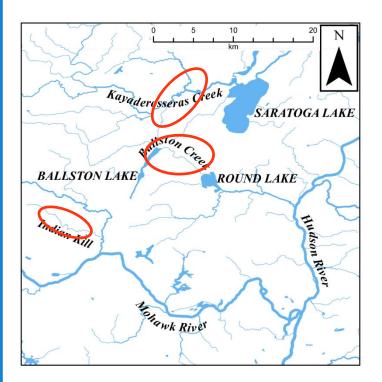


- (How) do plant communities differ between riparian and upslope areas?
  - Species abundance & diversity
  - Species identity
- (How) do plant communities differ among the three streams?

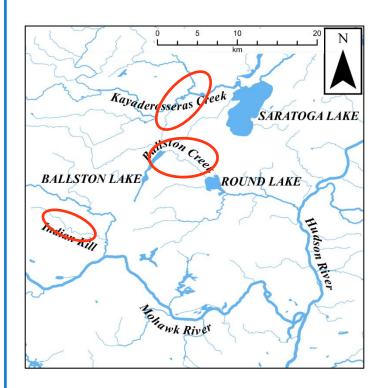
Species abundance & diversity
Species identity



- (How) do plant communities differ between riparian and upslope areas?
  - Species abundance & diversity
  - Species identity
- (How) do plant communities differ among the three streams?
  - Species abundance & diversity
    Species identity



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  - Species abundance & diversity
  - Species identity
- (How) do plant communities differ among the three streams?
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  - √ Species identity



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  - Species abundance & diversity
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- Are introduced species disproportionately common in the riparian zone?

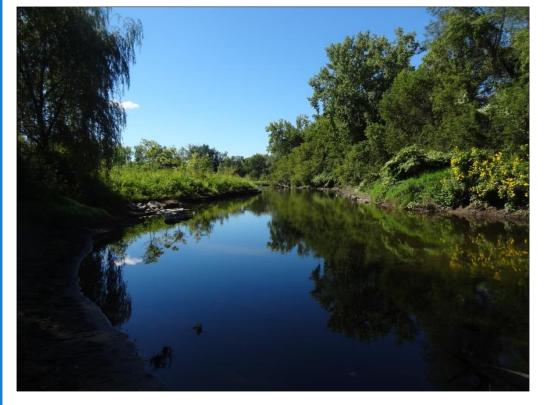
Riverbanks vs. upslope



- (How) do plant communities differ between riparian and upslope areas?
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  - Species identity
- (How) do plant communities differ among the three streams?
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  - √ Species identity
- Are introduced species disproportionately common in the riparian zone?
  - X Riverbanks vs. upslope



## Acknowledgements



My dissertation committee: Jessica Gurevitch (SBU), Dianna Padilla (SBU), Heather Lynch (SBU)

Undergraduate research assistant: Karen Lohman (SBU)

My most excellent hosts near my field sites: Josh Ness (Skidmore College), Cathy Gibson (Skidmore College), Linda Vincent, John Vincent

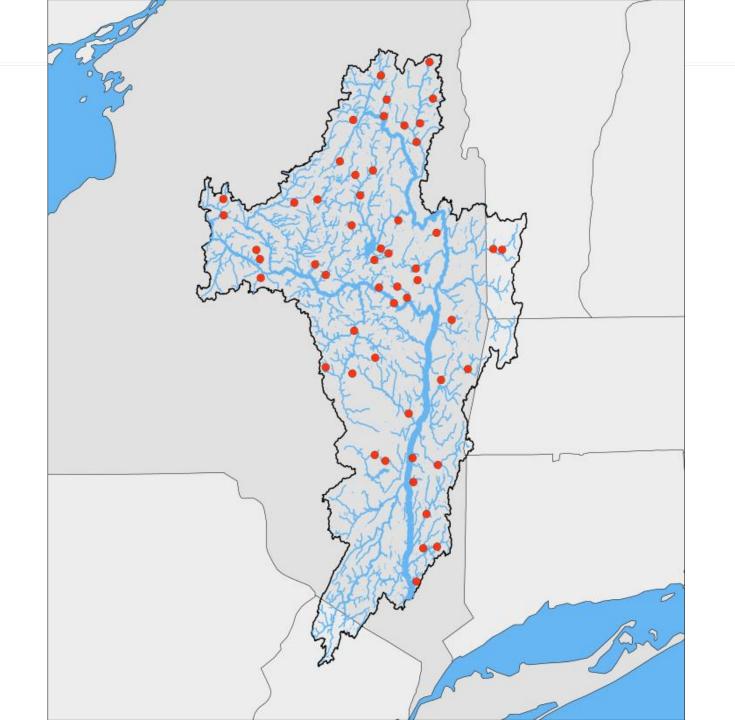
For comments on previous drafts of this talk: Dana Opulente (SBU), Mary Alldred (SBU), Susan Tsang (CUNY)

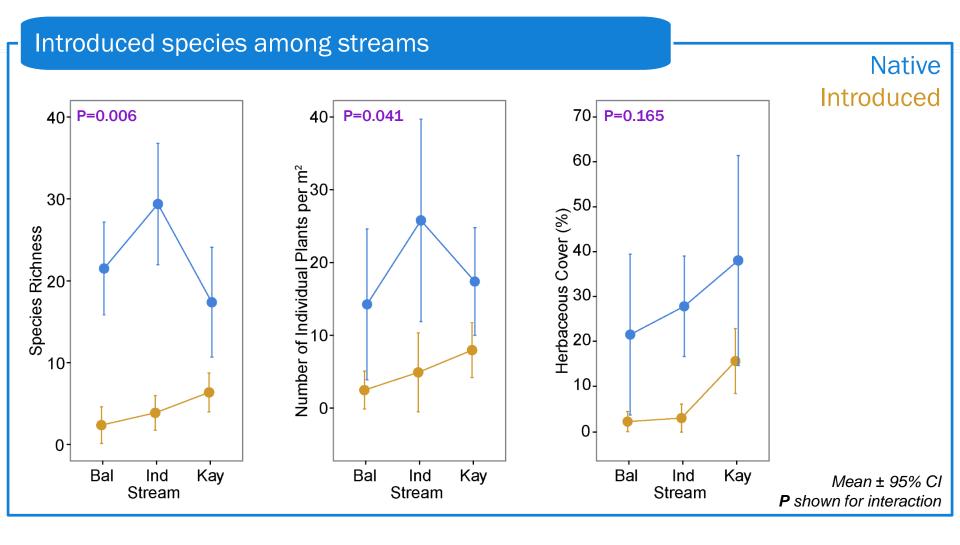
Funding: National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship; Stony Brook University Department of Ecology & Evolution





Ecology & Evolution





Introduced species abundance appears to vary among streams (but again, not statistically significant).

47
unique to upslope

89

unique to riverbank

109

found in both

