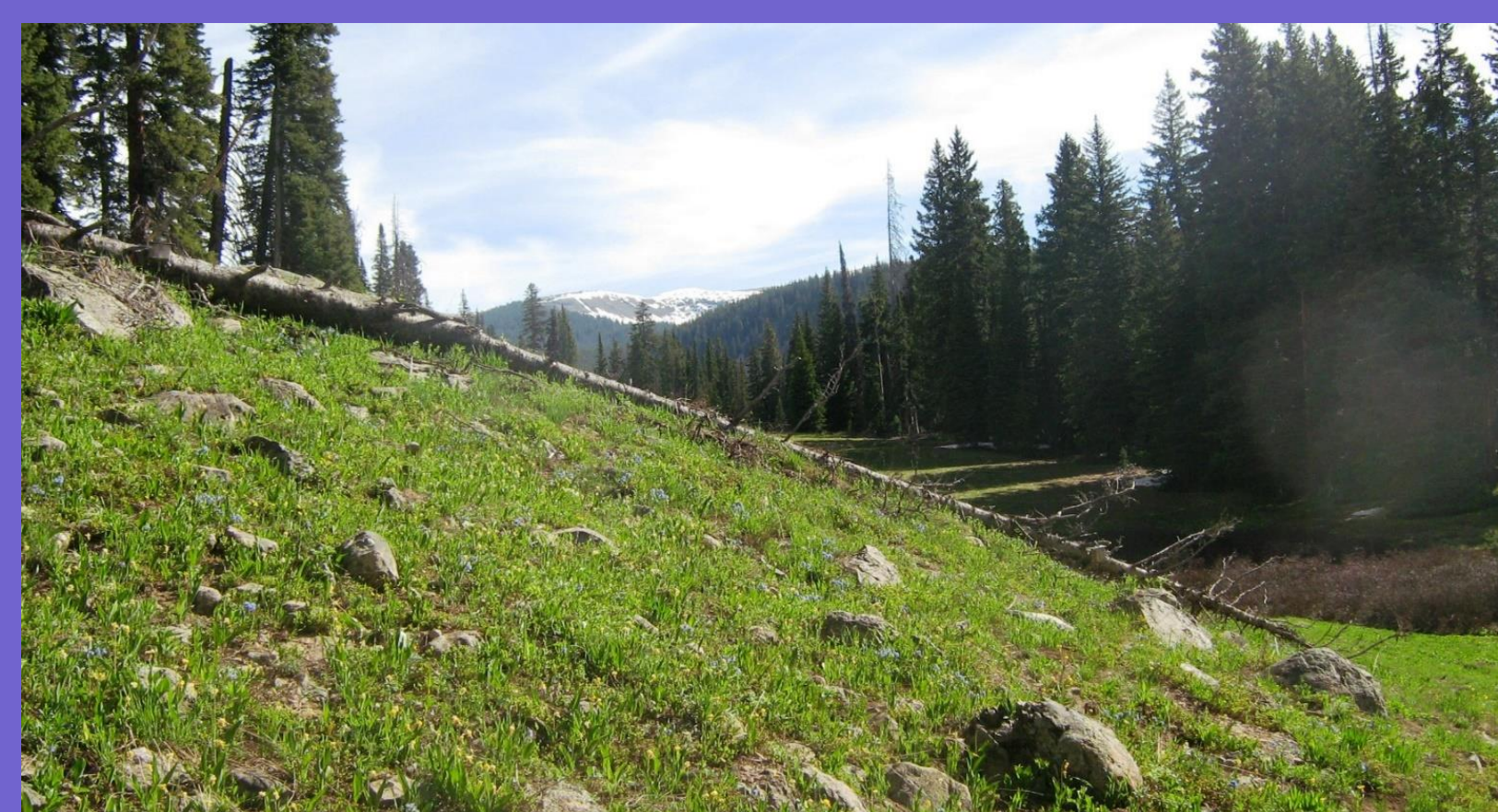


How are bees responding to an invasive plant species?

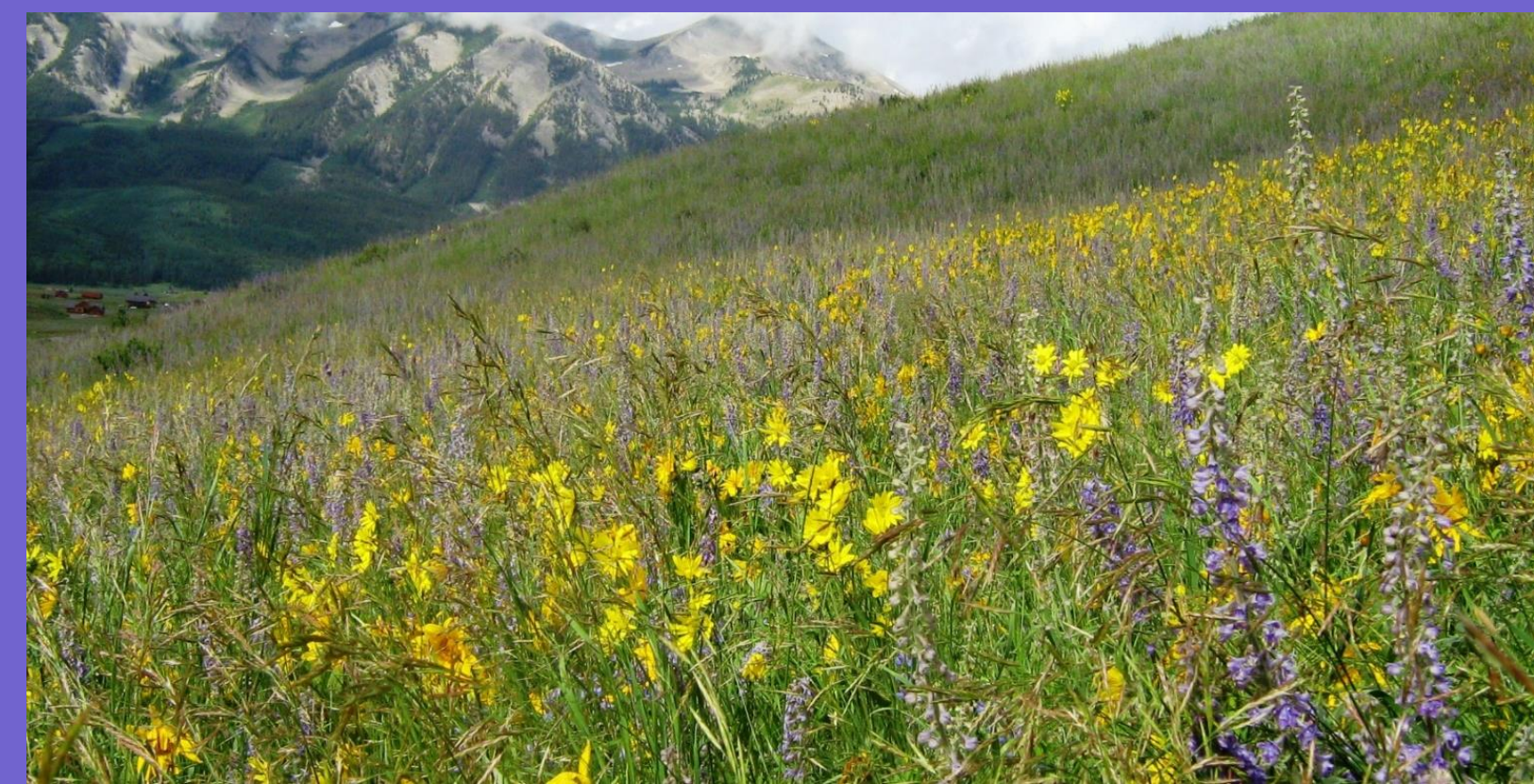
Charlotte Cahill, Dr. Jessica Forrest
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Introduction

- Many bee species are dietary specialists, and many specialists prefer pollen from the Daisy (Asteraceae) family
- Early nesting increases reproductive success
- Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), a member of the Asteraceae family that is non-native to North America, is available earlier in the season than other Asteraceae
- **This study explores whether the early availability of this invasive species gives a potential reproductive advantage to the bees that collect this type of pollen**



Kebler Pass site, Colorado, early June. Few Asteraceae available.



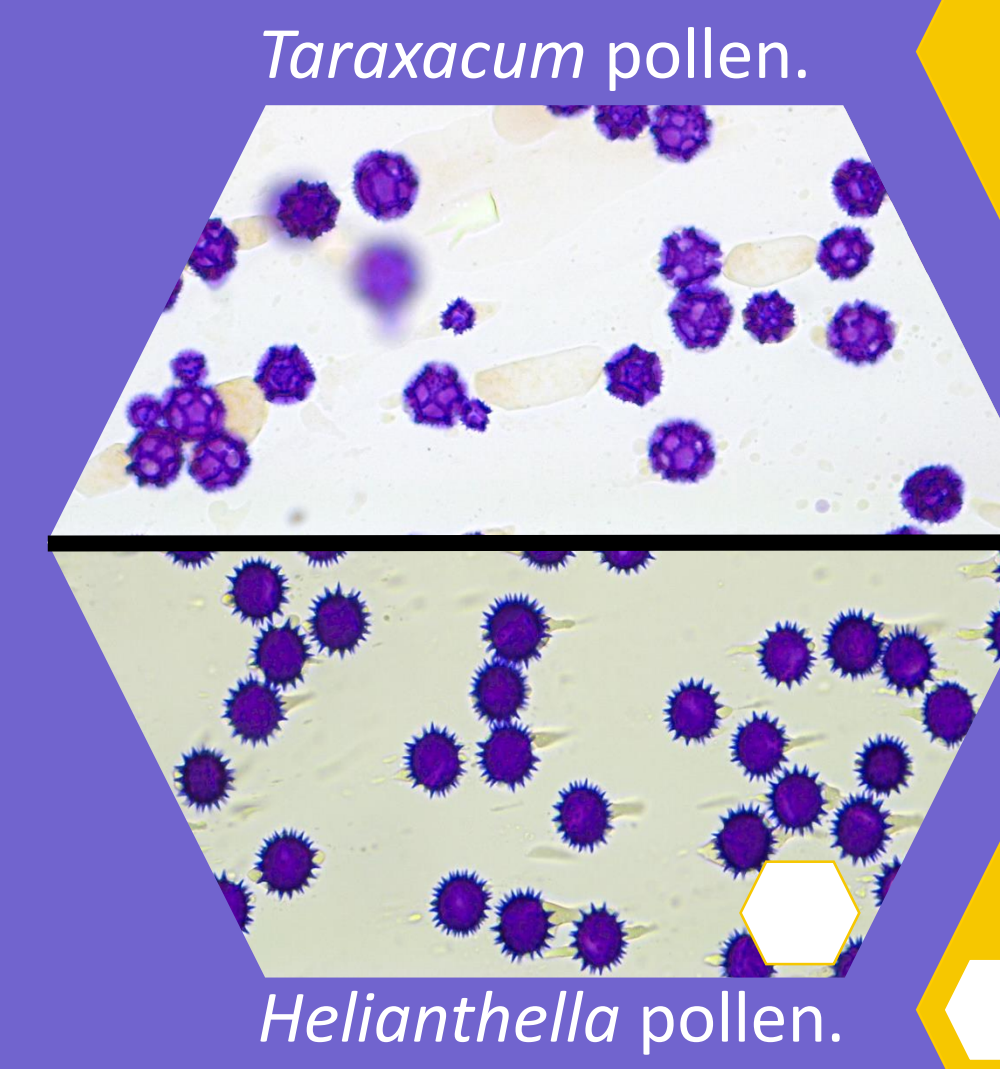
Brush Creek, Colorado. *Helianthella* (Asteraceae family) & *Delphinium* (Ranunculaceae family).

Methods

1. Take pre-stained pollen slides and select four random transects

2. Identify first 20 pollen grains as *Taraxacum*, other Asteraceae, or other

3. Compare *Taraxacum* usage with bee fitness data

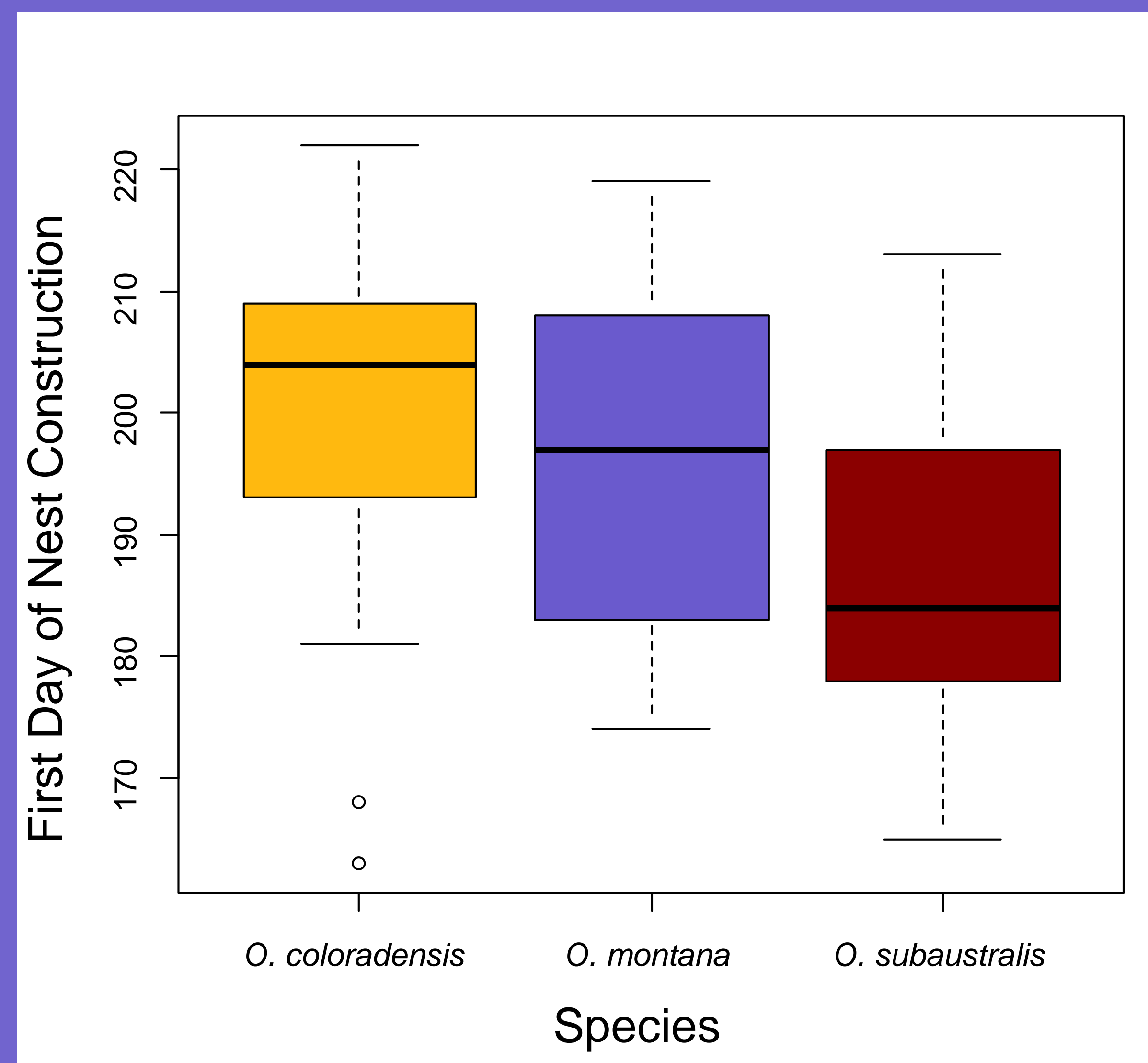


Taraxacum pollen.

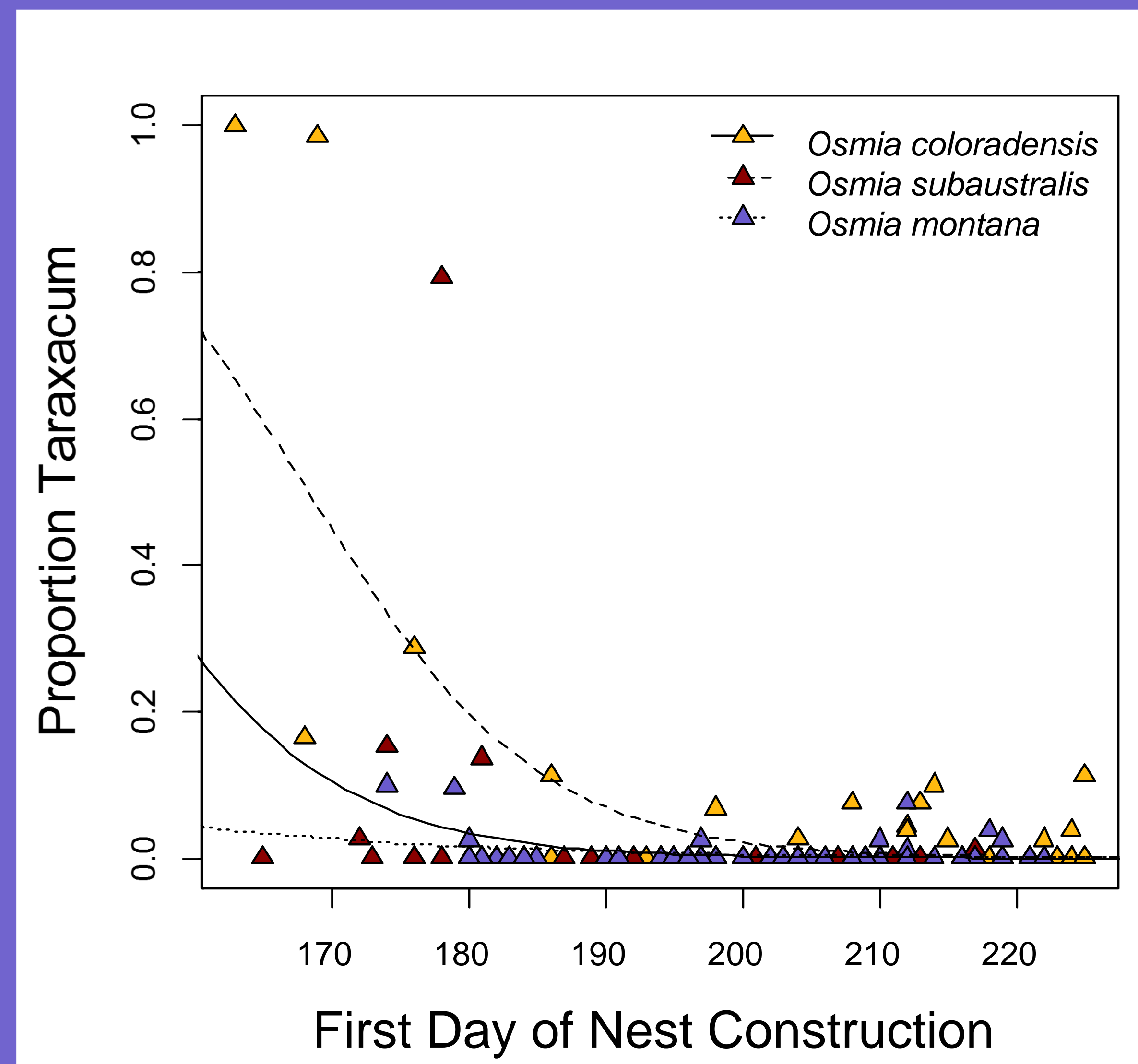
Helianthella pollen.



Results



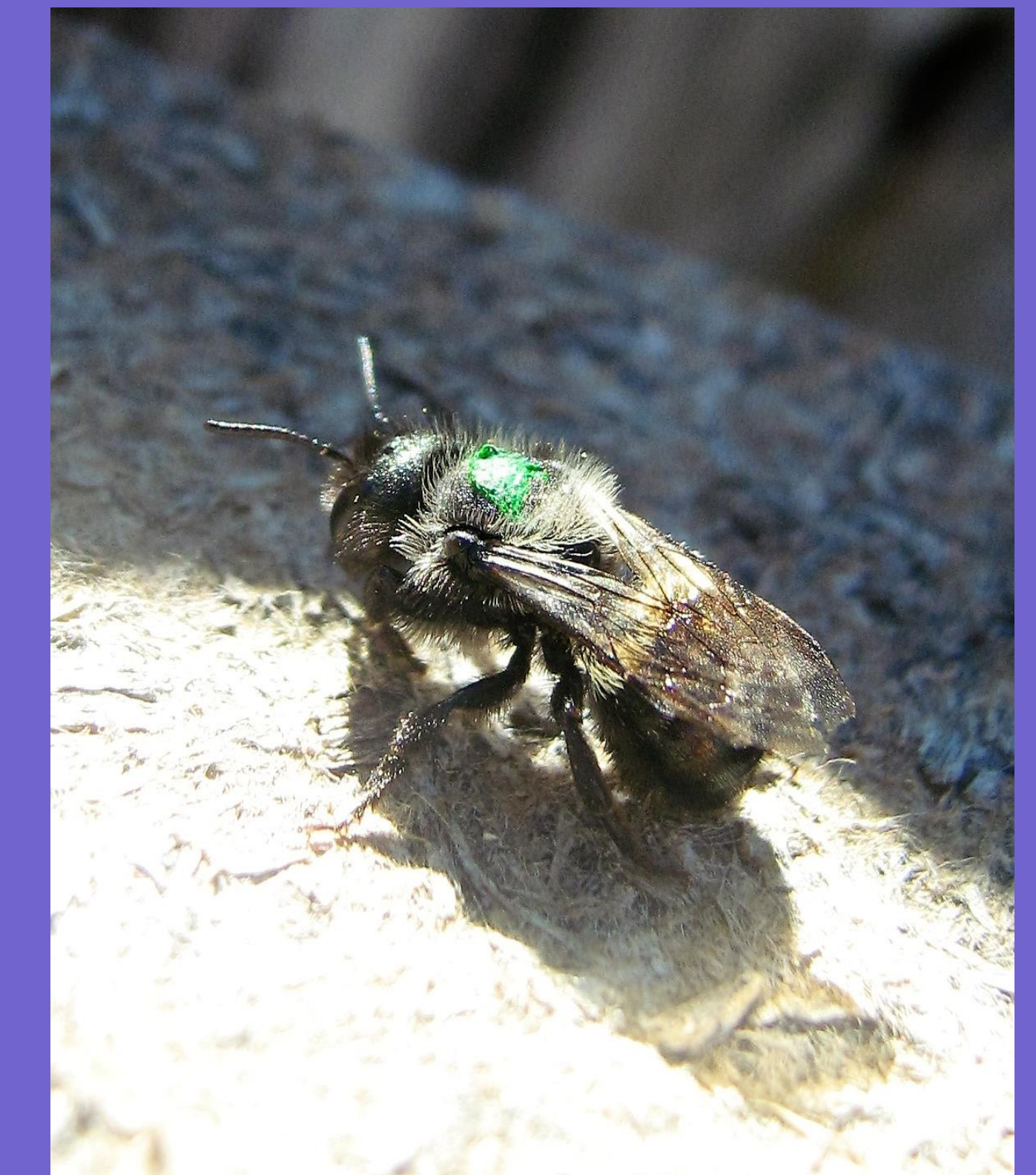
On average, *Osmia subaustralis* nests earliest, followed by *Osmia montana*, and then *Osmia coloradensis*.



Bees nesting earlier in the season use a greater amount of *Taraxacum* pollen.



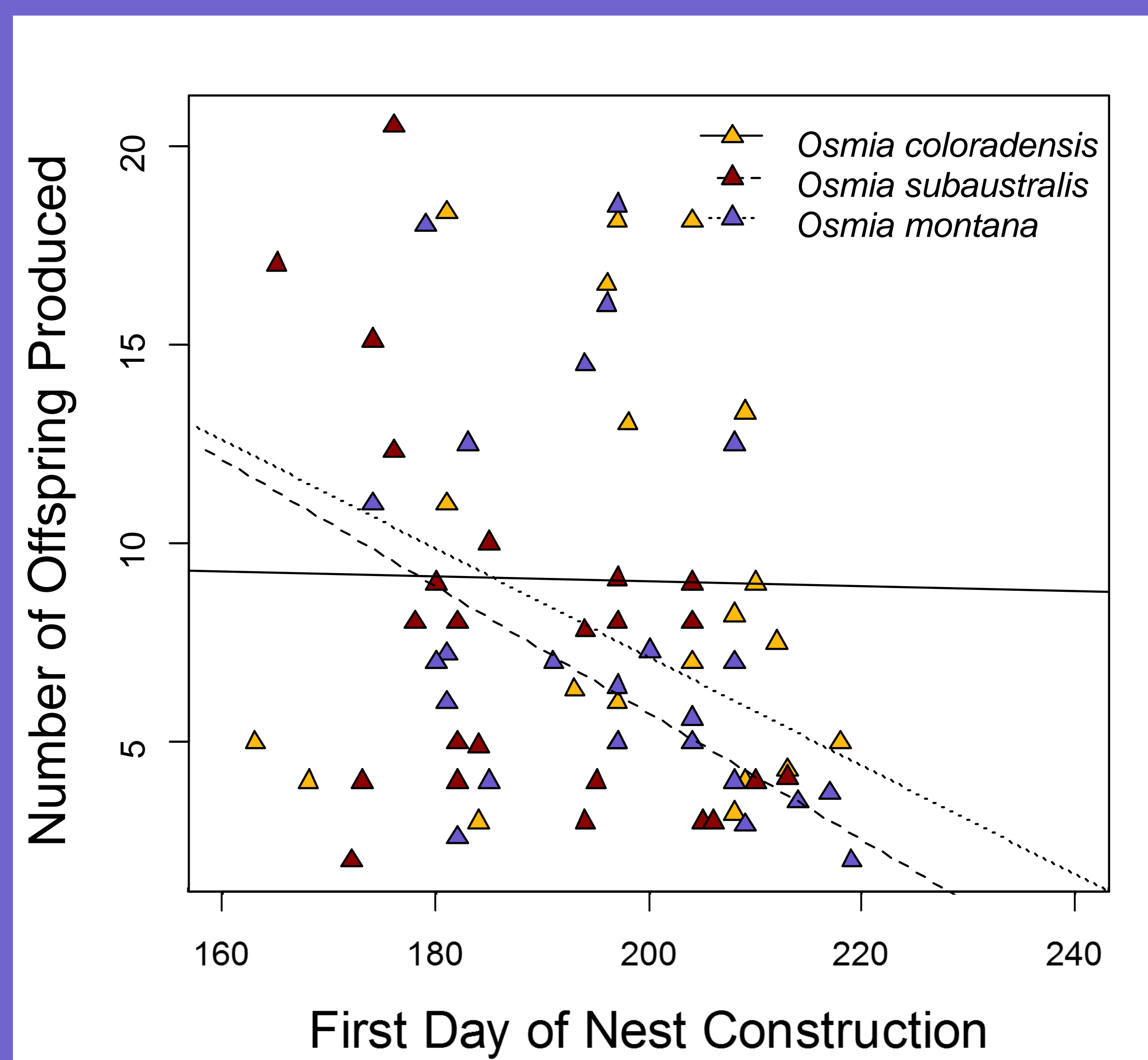
Rosy Point, Colorado. Trap-nest with *Erigeron* (Asteraceae family).



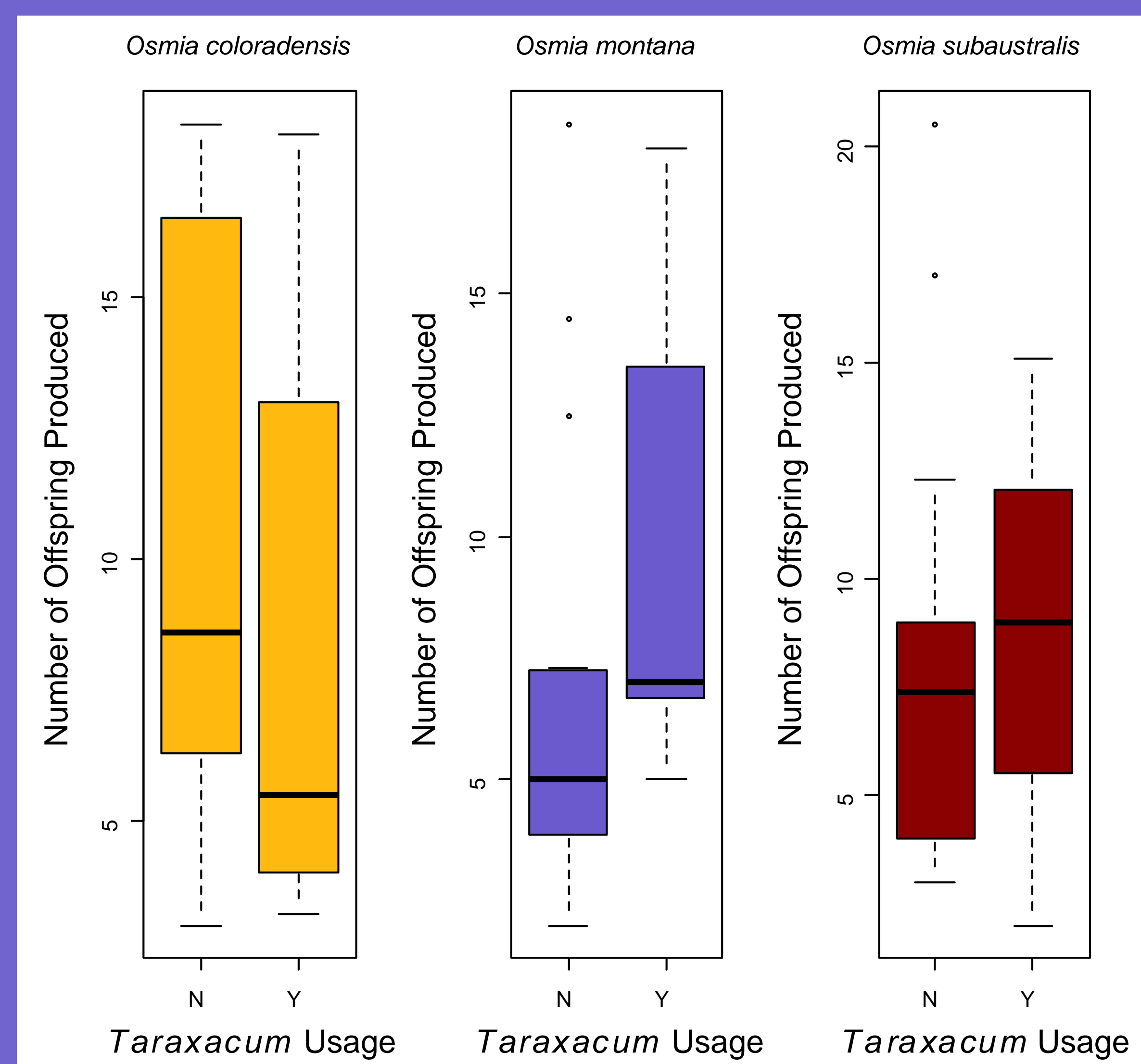
Osmia subaustralis "green".

Conclusion

- Earlier nesting leads to a greater number of offspring produced on average, and early nests contained more *Taraxacum* pollen
- *Taraxacum* usage may be linked to a greater offspring production in *Osmia montana*, but we cannot determine if the relationship is causal
- Comparing offspring production of bees at sites with varying amounts of *Taraxacum* might help test the relationship between *Taraxacum* usage and fitness



Bees nesting earlier in the season produce more offspring.



There is no consistent interaction between *Taraxacum* usage and number of offspring produced.

Acknowledgements

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