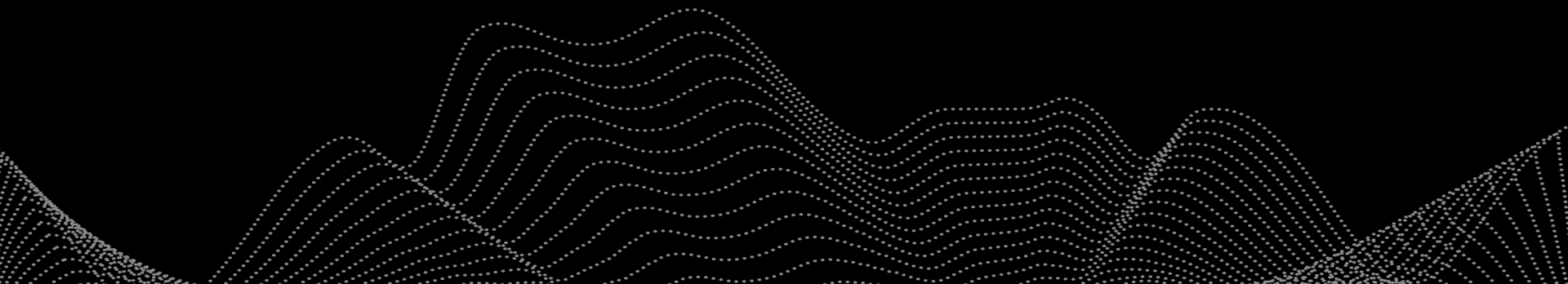




Manaaki Whenua  
Landcare Research

# Impact of Allee effects on the establishment of biocontrol agents

Hester Williams, Ecki Brockerhoff, Sandy Liebhold, Darren Ward



# Introduction



Crucial Step: Establishment

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## Factors influencing Establishment

- Biocontrol species characteristics
- Host plant characteristics
- Climate and Habitat
- Time of release
- Allee effects

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- Biocontrol species characteristics – Reduced Genetic diversity
- Host plant characteristics
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Crucial Step: Establishment

## Factors influencing Establishment

- Biocontrol species characteristics – Reduced Genetic diversity
- Host plant characteristics – Insufficient quality (low nitrogen)
- Climate and Habitat – Mismatch and variability
- Time of release
- Allee effects



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Crucial Step: Establishment

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- Biocontrol species characteristics – Reduced Genetic diversity
- Host plant characteristics – Insufficient quality
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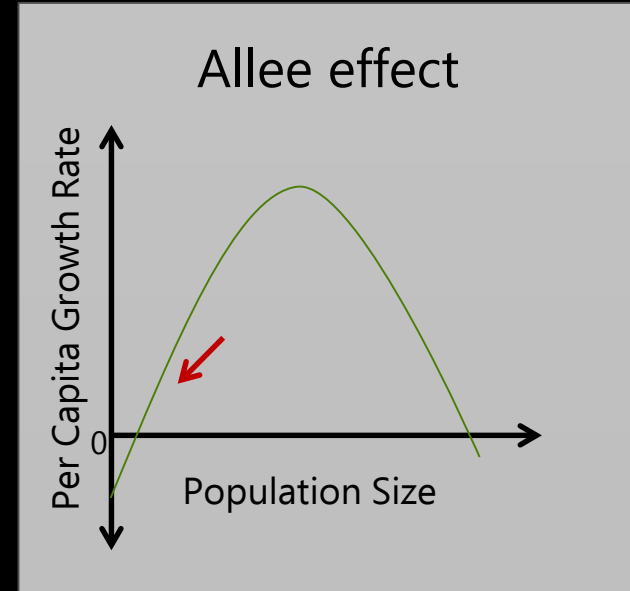




## Introduction: Allee Effects

### What is the Allee effect?

- Decrease in per capita growth rate with a decrease in population size





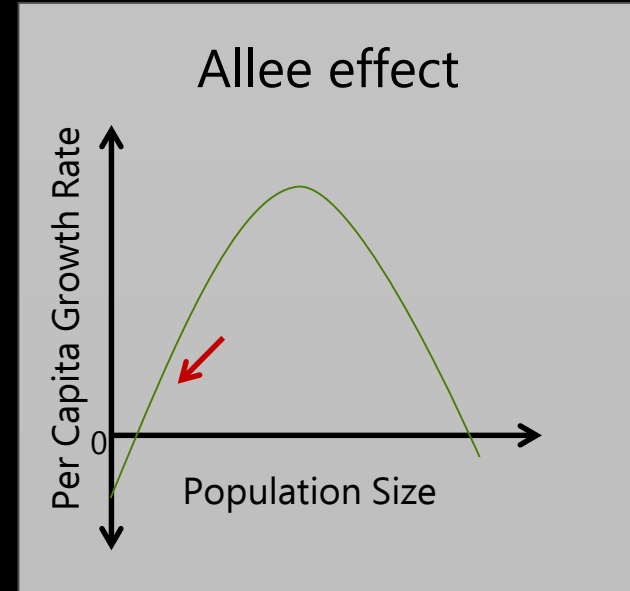
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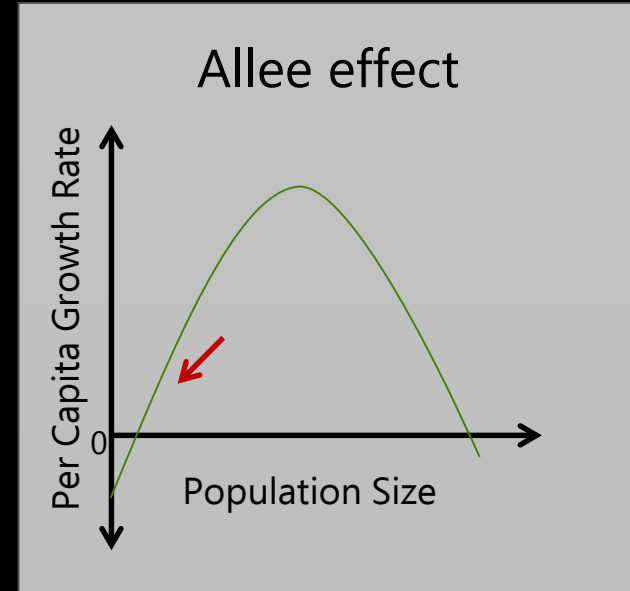
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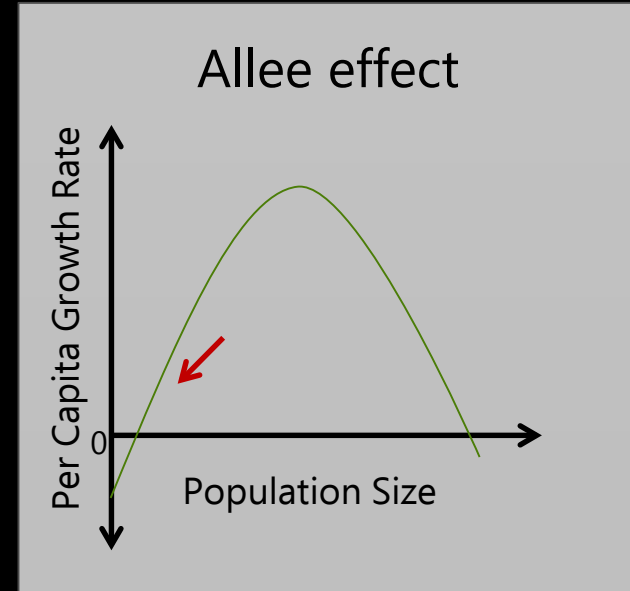
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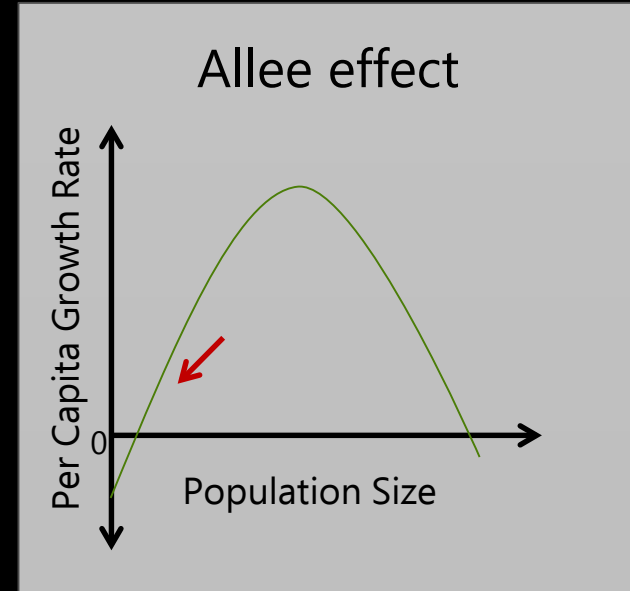
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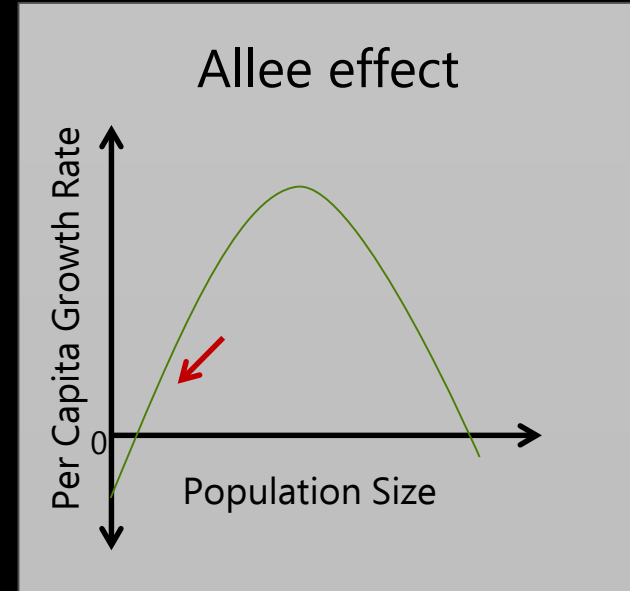
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## Typical signs:

- Reduced probability of Establishment at smaller population sizes





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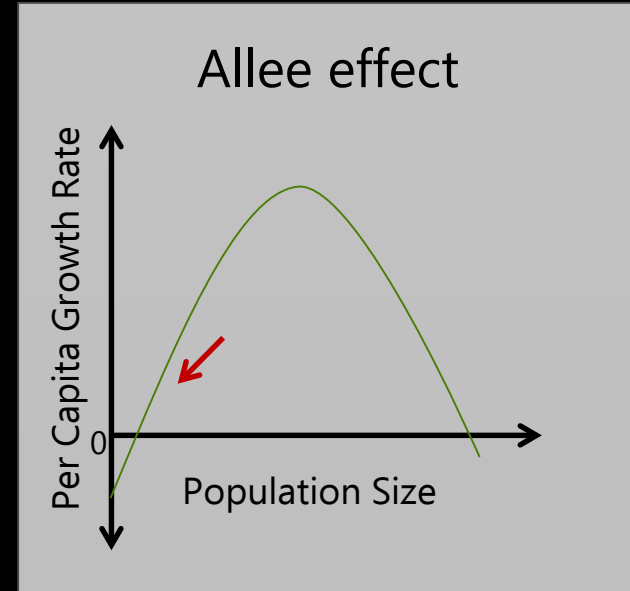
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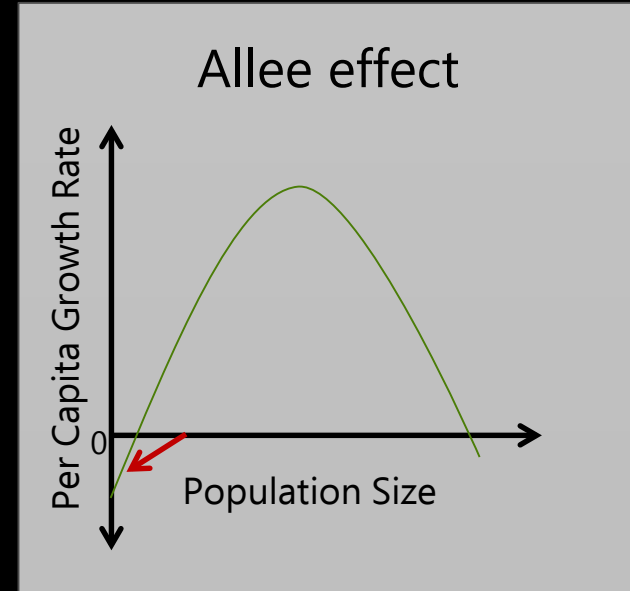
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- Failure to satiate predators
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## Typical signs:

- Reduced probability of Establishment at small population sizes
- Reduced per capita growth rate at small population sizes
- Threshold below which negative growth rate is experienced





## Objectives

- Theoretical population models indicate Allee effect to be a major factor
- Field evidence scarce



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Invasive Weed :

*Tradescantia fluminensis*



Biocontrol agent:

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## We asked:

- Allee effect present?



# Objectives

- Theoretical population models indicate Allee effect to be a major factor
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Invasive Weed :  
*Tradescantia fluminensis*

Biocontrol agent:  
*Neolema ogloblini*

## We asked:

- Allee effect present?
- Which driving mechanisms?







## Methods: Detecting Allee effect

- Made several small replicated releases
  - Release sizes: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
  - 5 replicates per release size







## Methods: Detecting Allee effect

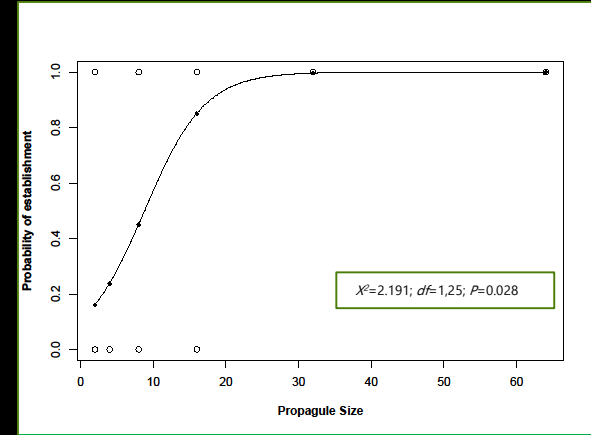
- Manipulate initial population size of replicated releases
  - Release sizes: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
  - 5 replicates per release size
- Evaluated impact of release size on:
  - Probability of establishment
  - Per capita population growth rate





## Results: Detecting Allee effect

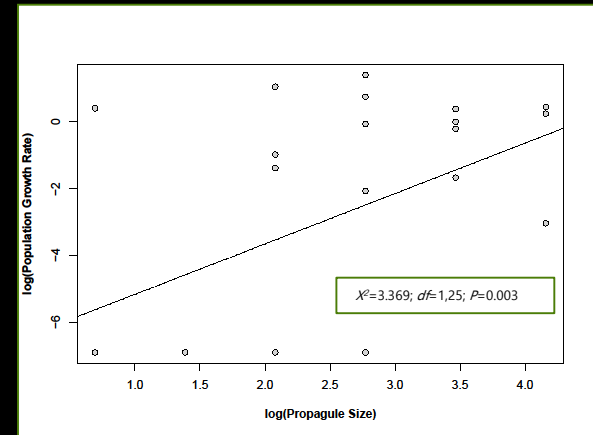
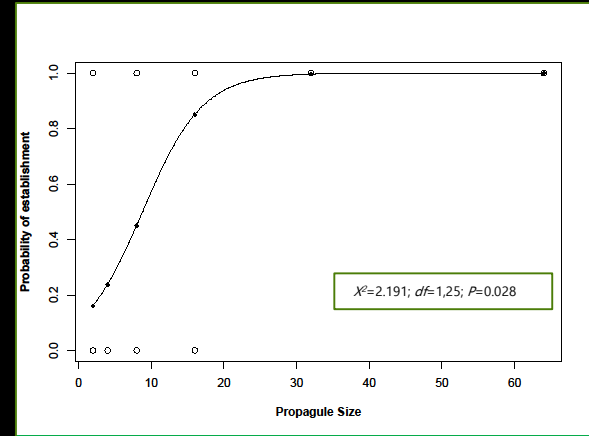
- Allee effect present
  - Probability of establishment increased with increasing release size





## Results: Detecting Allee effect

- Allee effect present
  - Probability of establishment increased with increasing release size
  - Per capita population growth rate increased with increasing release size

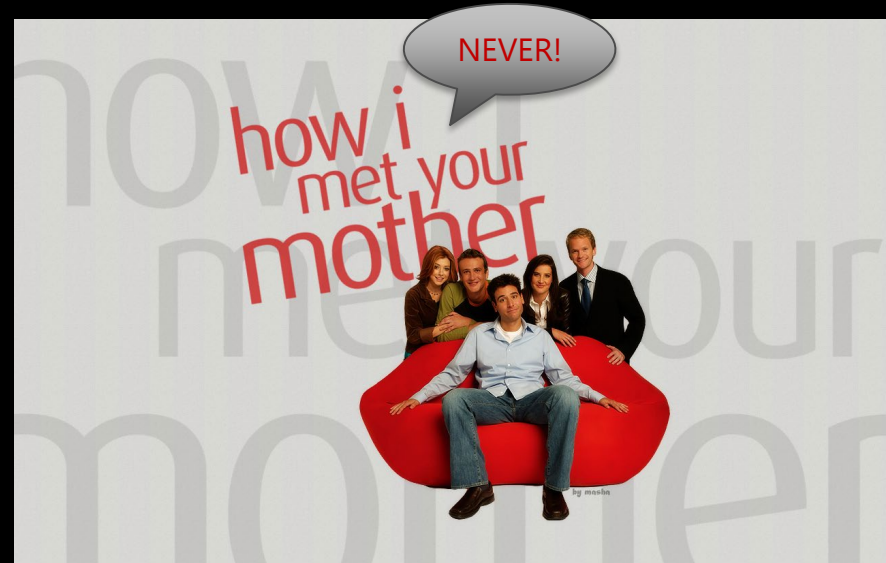
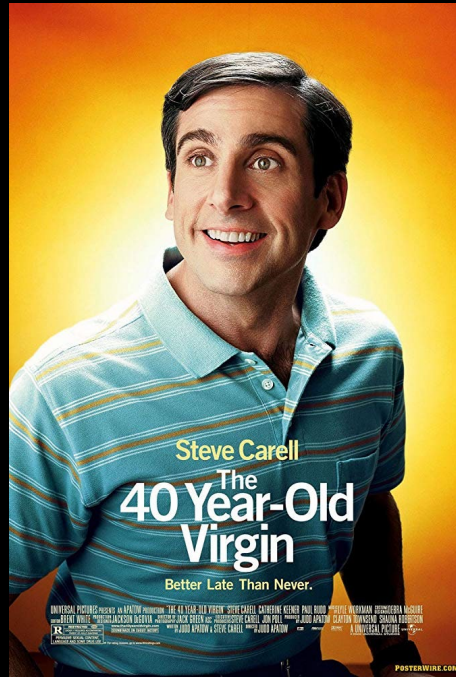




# Methods: Determining Driving Mechanism No 1

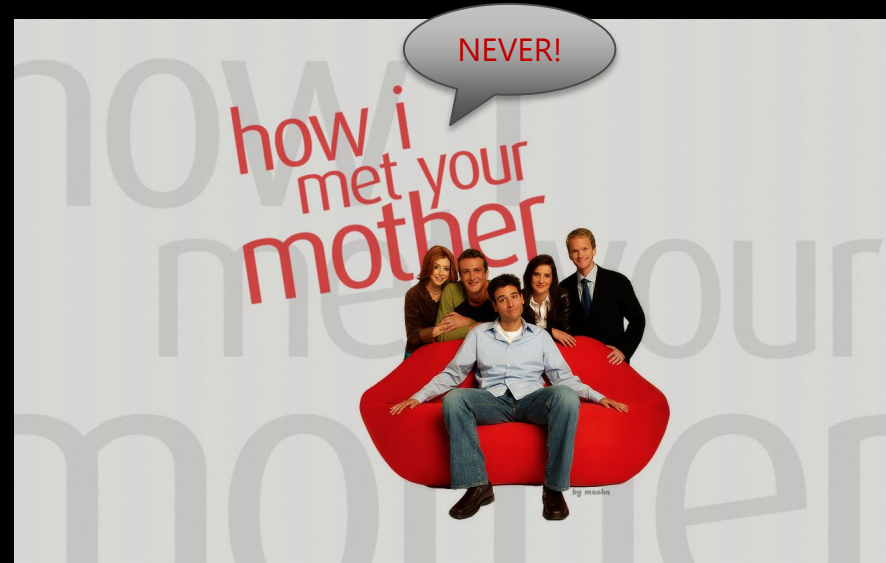
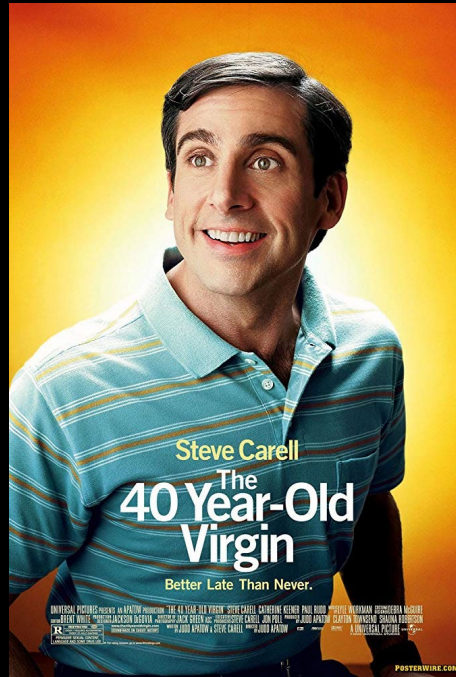


# Methods: Determining Driving Mechanism No 1





## Methods: Driving Mechanism No 1



Mate limitation?



# Methods: Driving Mechanisms

## 1) Mate limitation

- Made several small replicated releases
  - Release sizes: 2, 8, 16
  - 6 replicates per release size
  - Used new, unmated adults





# Methods: Driving Mechanisms

## 1) Mate limitation

- Made several small replicated releases
  - Release sizes: 2, 8, 16
  - 6 replicates per release size
  - Used new, unmated adults
- Evaluated impact of recovered male density on:
  - Mating status of recovered females



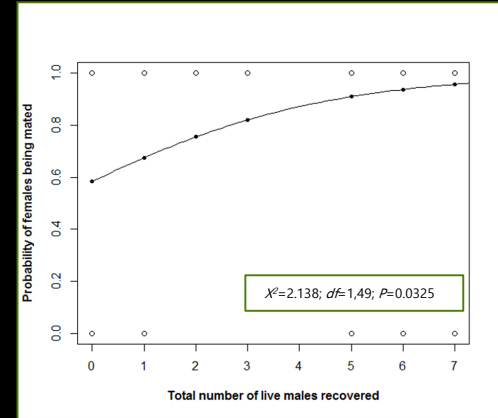




# Results: Driving Mechanisms

## 1) Mate limitation

Probability of being mated increased with increasing number of live males recovered

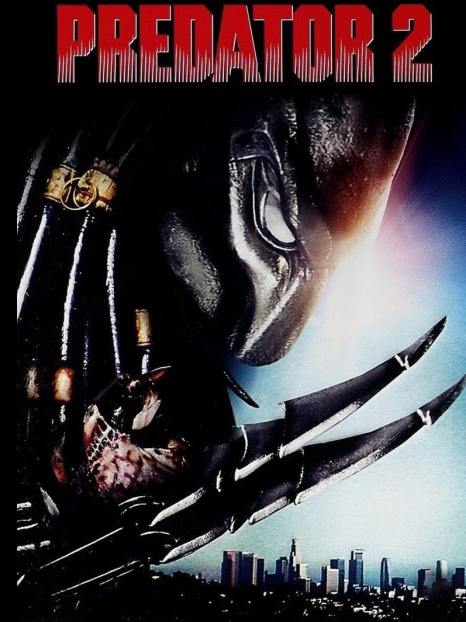




# Methods: Driving Mechanism No2

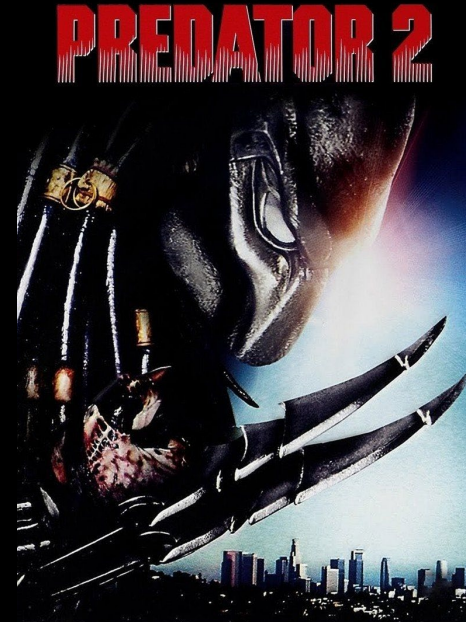


## Methods: Driving Mechanism No2





## Methods: Driving Mechanism No2



Generalist predation?



## Methods: Driving Mechanisms

### 2) Generalist predation

- Noted high levels of larval predation during release size field trials

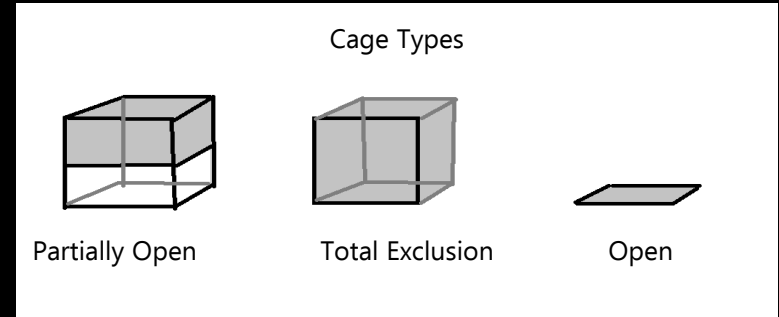




# Methods: Driving Mechanisms

## 2) Generalist predation

- Noted high levels of larval predation during release size field trials
- Predator exclusion field trials
  - Cages:
    - Total exclusion (Closed)
    - Partially open (Sham)
    - Open to predators (Open)
  - Two densities:
    - High (50 eggs)
    - Low (22 eggs)

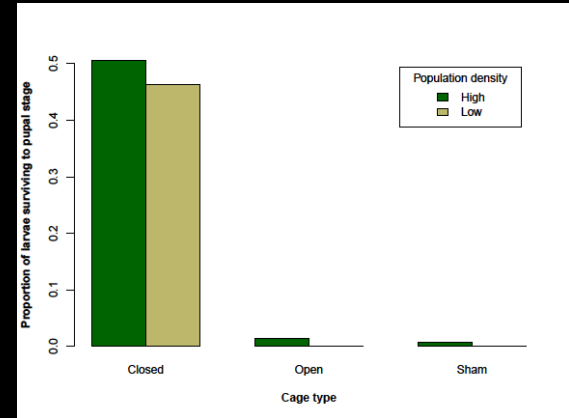




# Results: Driving Mechanisms

## 2) Generalist Predation

- Proportion of larvae surviving highest in total exclusion cage

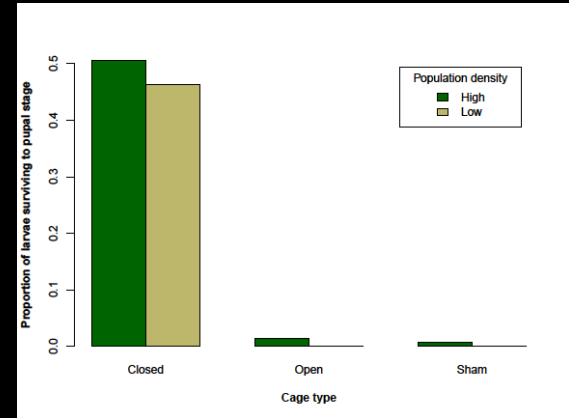




# Results: Driving Mechanisms

## 2) Generalist Predation

- Proportion of larvae surviving highest in total exclusion cage
- *Tested* larval densities had no significant influence on survival



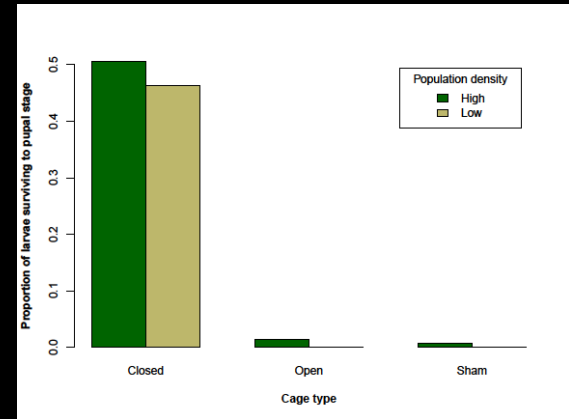




# Results: Driving Mechanisms

## 2) Generalist Predation

- Proportion of larvae surviving highest in total exclusion cage
- *Tested* larval densities had no significant influence on survival
- Additional testing with higher populations is needed





## Conclusions

- Establishment of small populations of *N. ogloblini* is affected by Allee effects.



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- Establishment of small populations of *N. ogloblini* is affected by Allee effects.
- Preliminary results indicating predation and mate limitation as driving mechanisms.



## Conclusions

- Establishment of small populations of *N. ogloblini* is affected by Allee effects.
- Preliminary results indicating predation and mate limitation as driving mechanisms.
- Allee effect potentially impacting establishment and spread of many biocontrol agents.



# Thank you

## Acknowledgements

- Auckland University
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