







Complexity of Plant-Pollinator Networks Comprised of Native and Non-Native Plants and Pollinators in Relation to Land Cover

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Urban areas have a variety of flower and bee species. How do native and non native bee and flower species interact?

- Native bumble bees (genus Bombus) prefer native flora due to years of co-existence, thus I predicted higher visitation rates at native flowers
- Non-native honey bees (genus Apis) are generalists and may prefer non-native flowers due to low competition from native Bombus, thus I predicted higher visitation rates at non-native flowers
- Higher tree cover can indicate a more natural, unmanaged area, thus I predicted to observe higher native flower species richness in areas with moderate tree cover

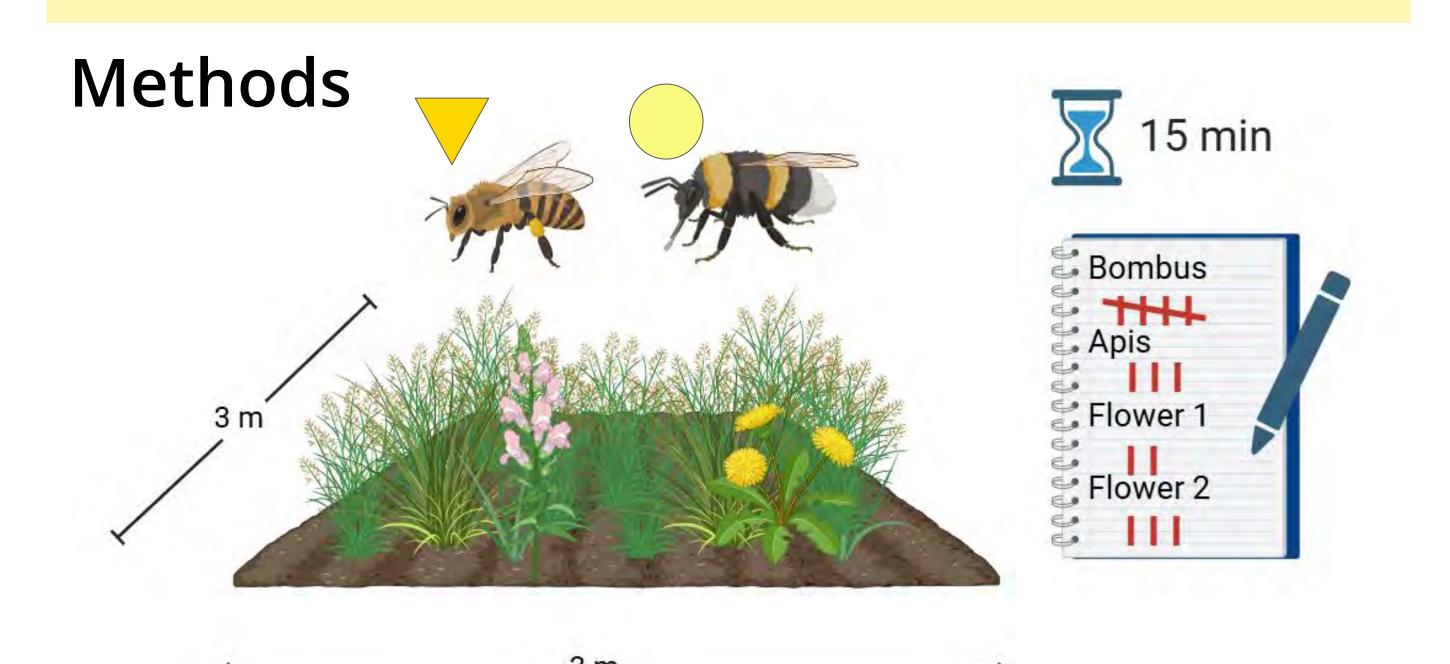


Figure 1: Method for sampling bee activity at 40 sites.

Key results

- No statistically significant difference in *Bombus* and *Apis* visitation to native or non-native flowers (χ2= 3.57, p=0.06)
- Open areas (measured by % forest), had greater bee activity
- For every 1% increase in grassland, there was an increase of 1.04 bees (p = <0.001)
- No significant difference (p=0.82) in Shannon diversity index between open and covered areas

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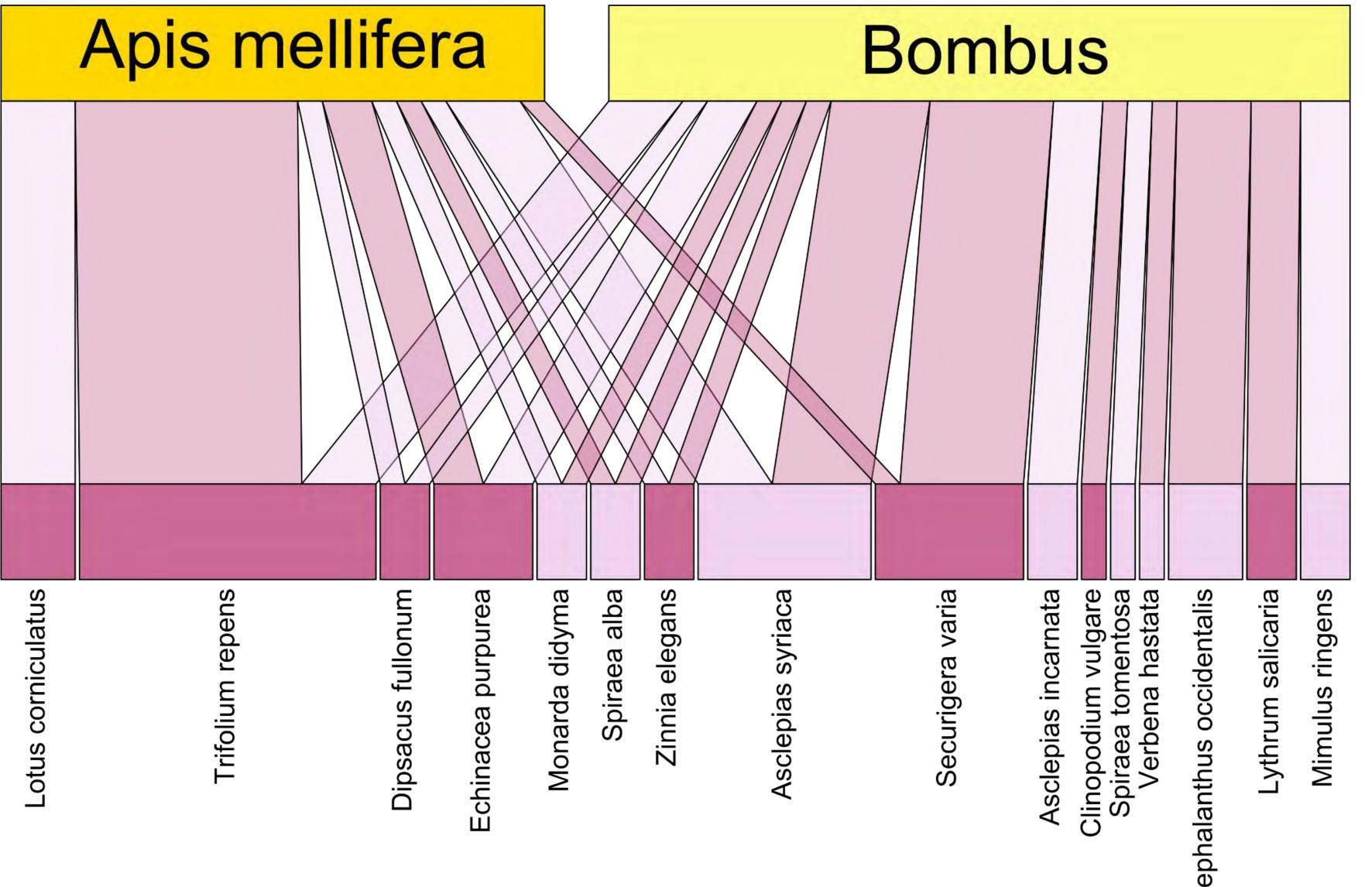


Figure 2. Network showing visitation of bees (top row) to flowering plants (bottom row). Plants are colored by native (light pink) vs non-native (dark pink) status.

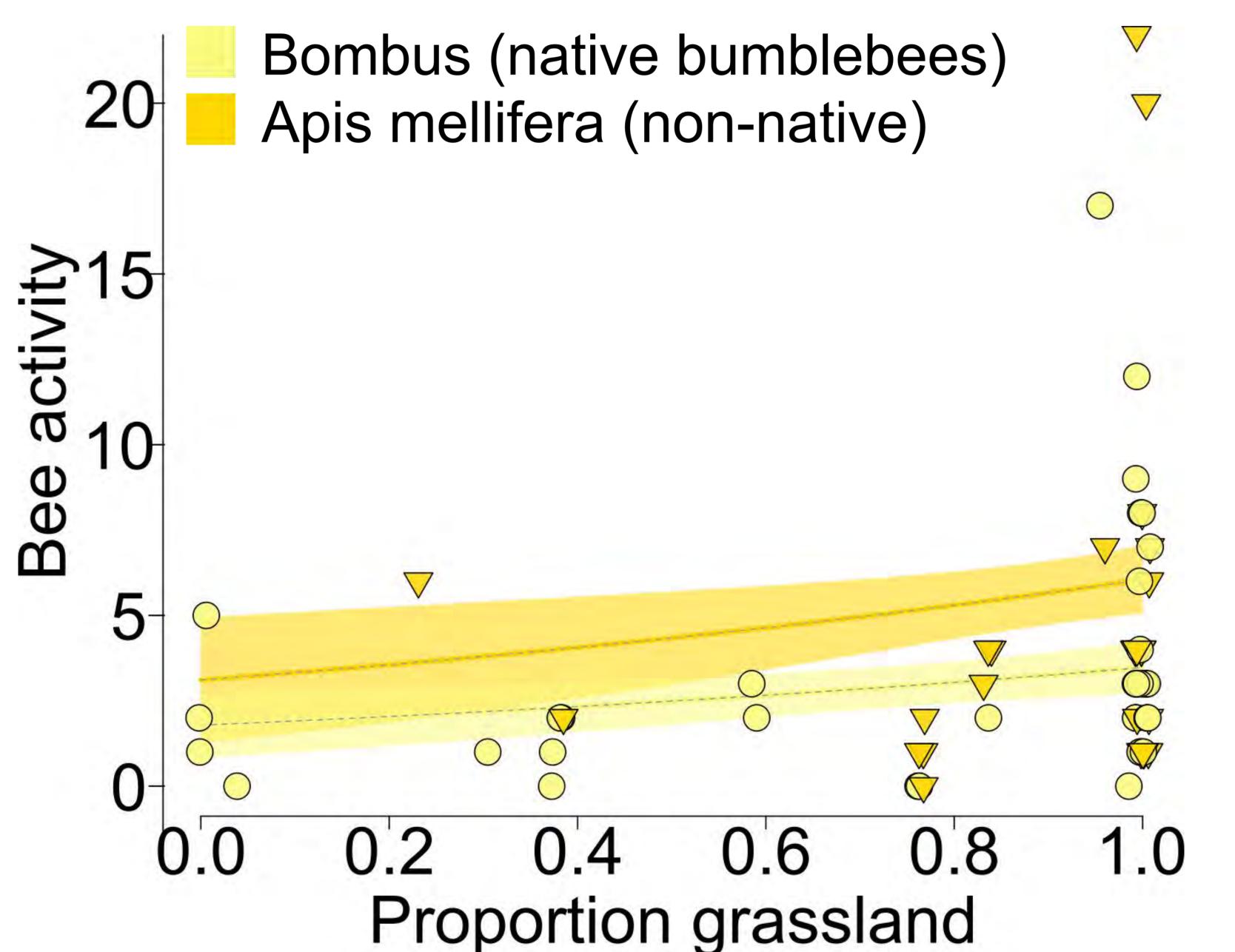


Figure 4. Relationship between habitat openness (measured as proportion of forest in a 5m radius circle) and bee activity (defined as bees flying through and landing in observation sites).

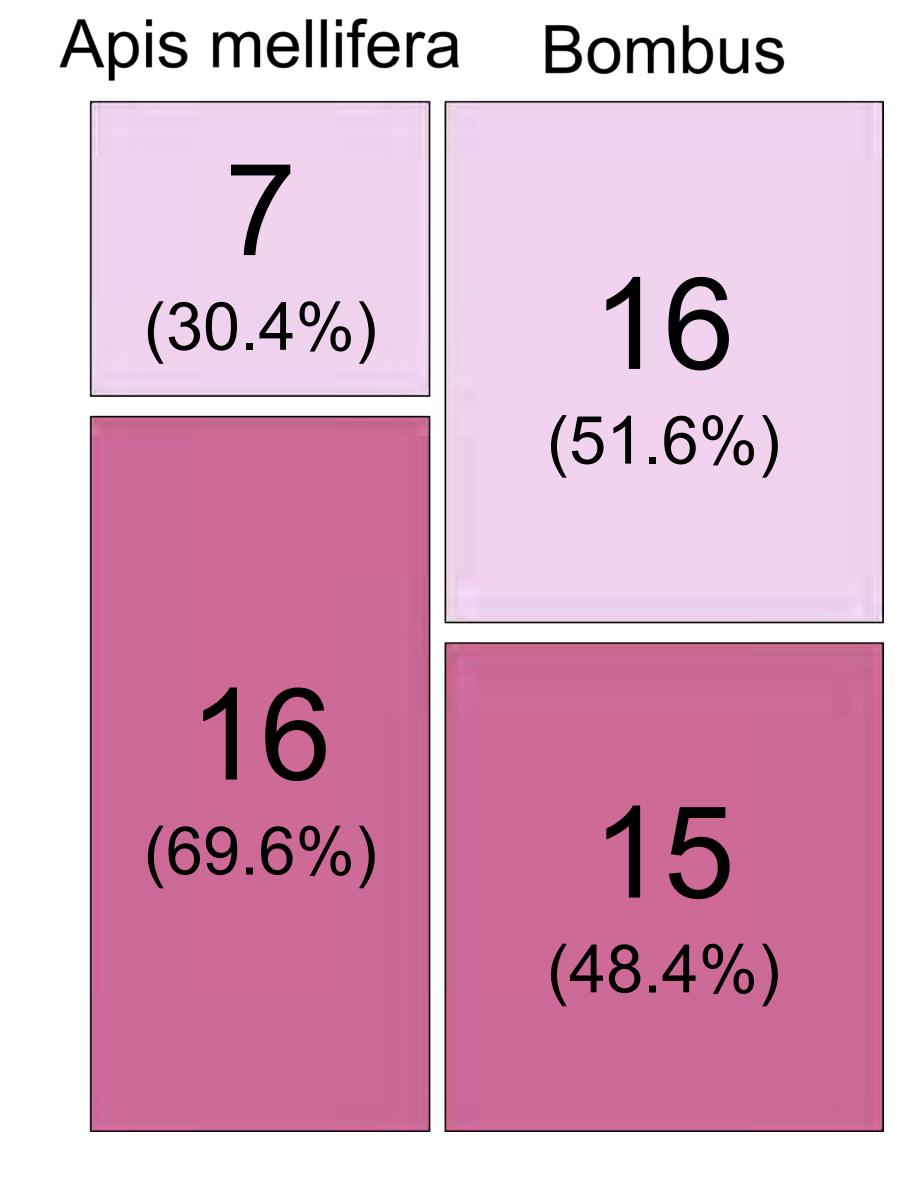


Figure 3. Proportion of native vs non-native plant species visited by native and non-native bees.

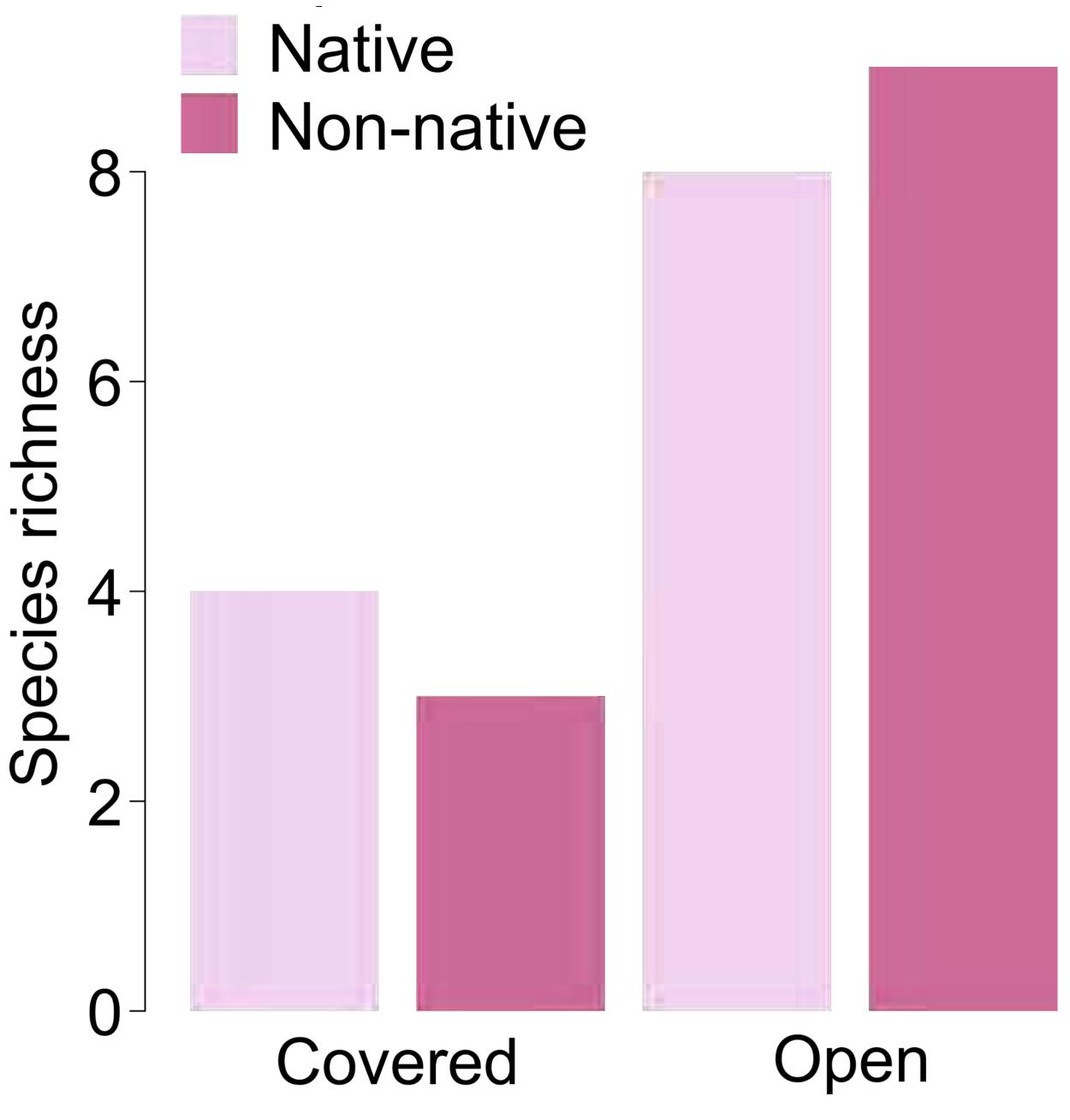


Figure 5. Comparison of native and non-native plant species richness in open vs covered microhabitats.