

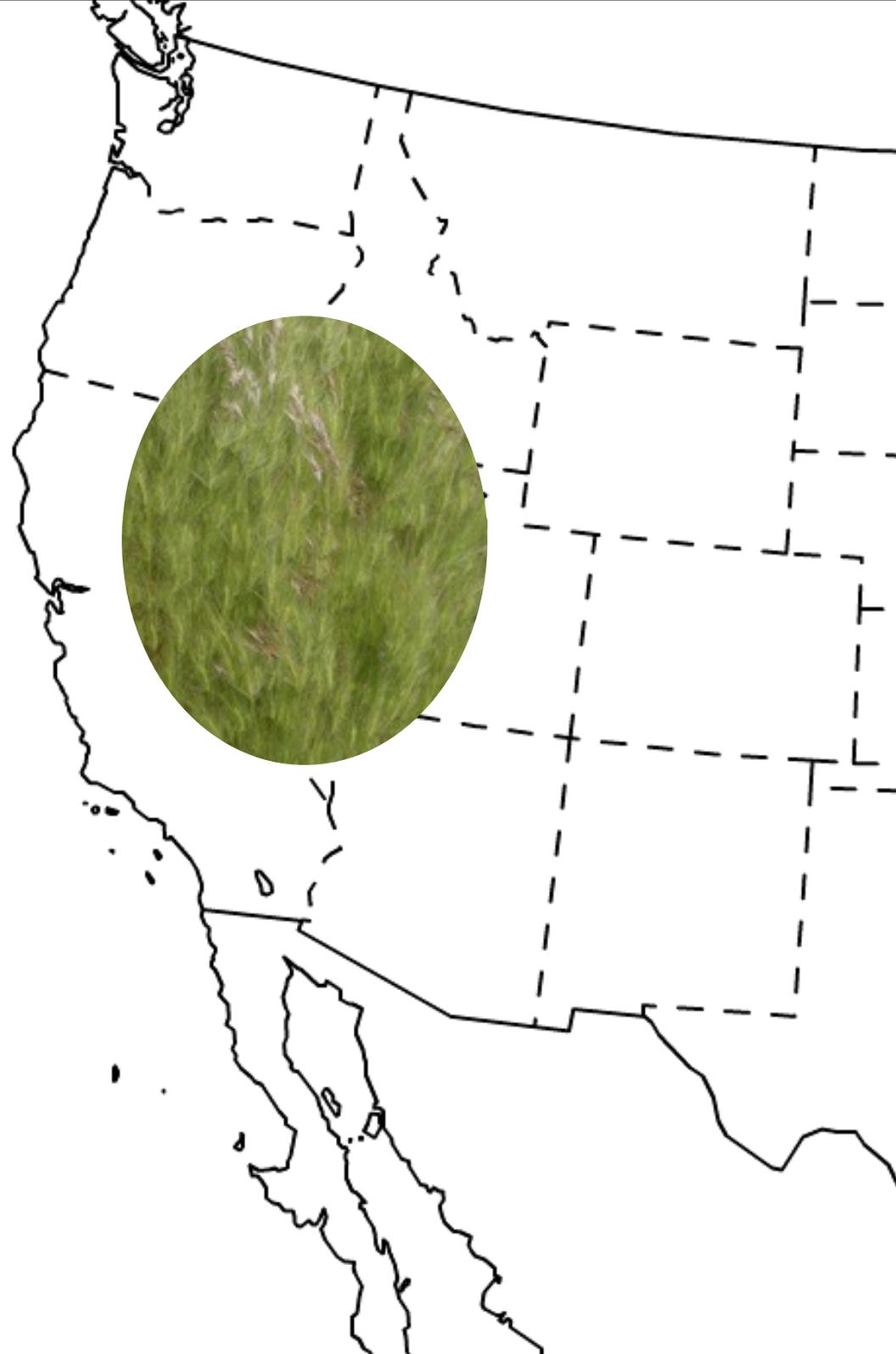
Ecology, Genetics, and Biological Control of Invasive Annual Grasses in the Great Basin

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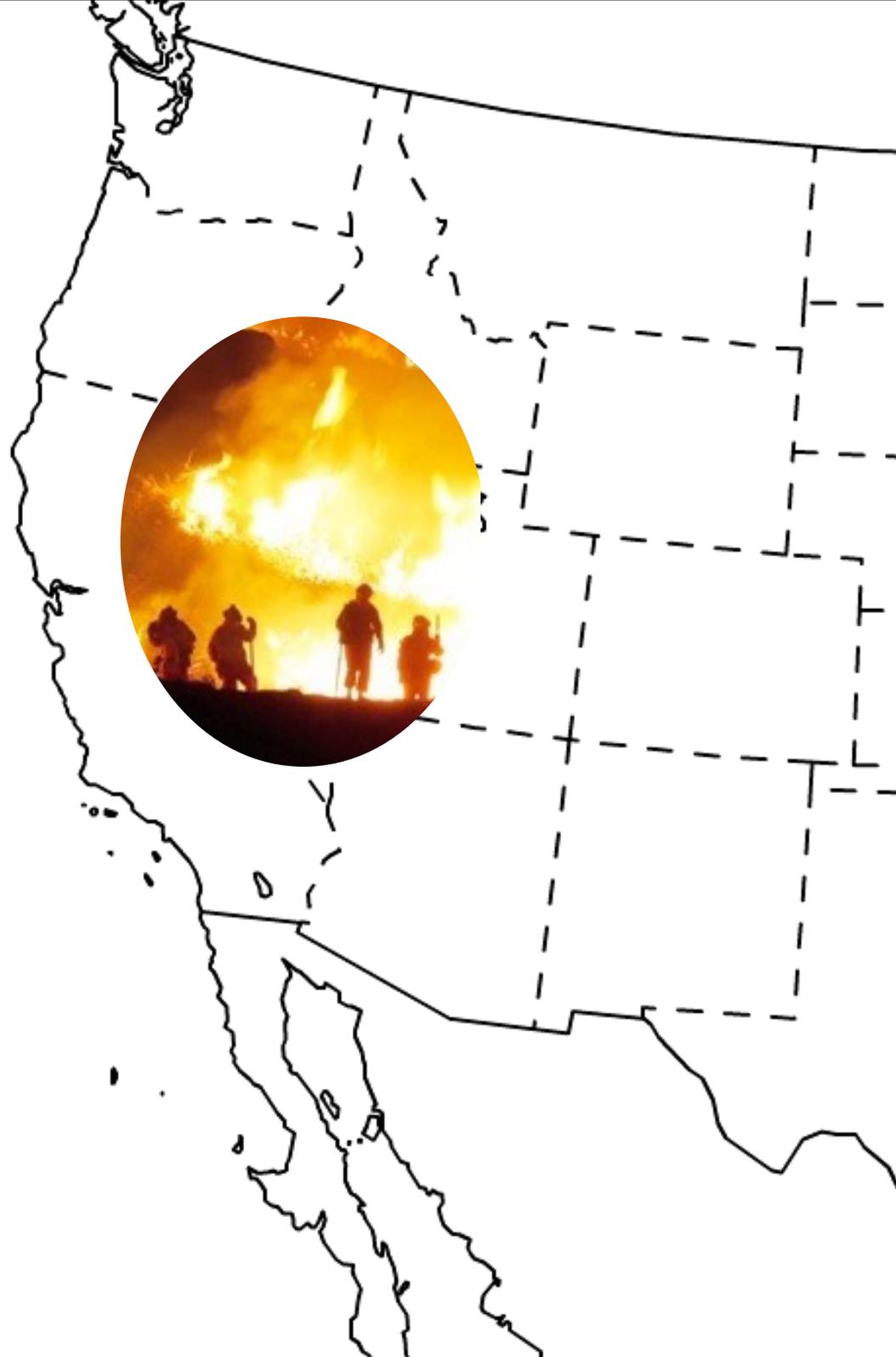
Invasive annual grasses in the Great Basin

- Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)
- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)
- Red brome (*Bromus rubens*)



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Objectives

- Genetics of invasive grass populations
- Invasive grass ecology
 - Impact
 - Proliferation / constraints
 - Control



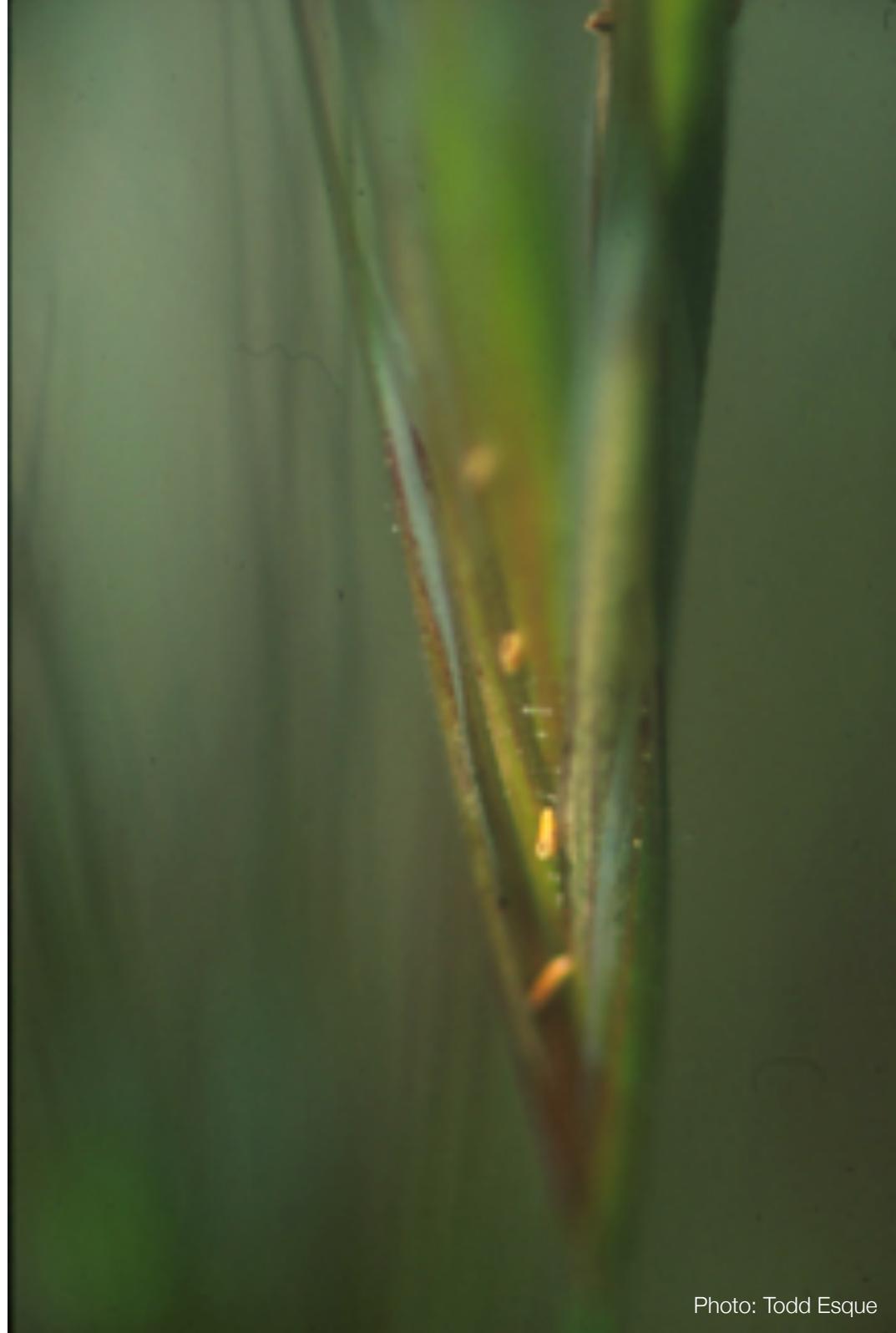
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Invasive annual grass genetics

- Self-pollinators but not self-incompatible
- Adaptation to new environments
 - Genetic diversity?
 - New introduction for each environment?
- Identify source populations
- Need for sequence-based genetic markers (SSRs)



Invasive annual grass genetics

- SSRs (simple sequence repeats)
 - Abundant
 - Sequence- & PCR-based
- Cheatgrass SSRs likely to also work in red brome
- SNPs (single-nucleotide polymorphisms)
- Study invasiveness traits



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Medusahead entomofaunal surveys

- Survey beetle and ant diversity within vs. adjacent to medusahead invasions
- Pitfall traps at six locations
- Effect of invasion?
- Several ant genera less abundant in medusahead (one more abundant)
- Two beetle genera less abundant in medusahead



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Medusahead endophytes

- Invasive weed associations with native fungal endophytes
- Cheatgrass, spotted knapweed
- Increased invasiveness
- Describe endophyte mycoflora of medusahead in native and invaded ranges
- *Beauveria* found in NV medusahead
- * Collaboration with ARS-Peoria



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Year-round natural enemy surveys

- Compare mortality factors between native and invaded ranges
- Seed bank (early Autumn)
- Post-germination (Autumn)
- Vegetative growth (Spring)
- Seed fill (late Spring)

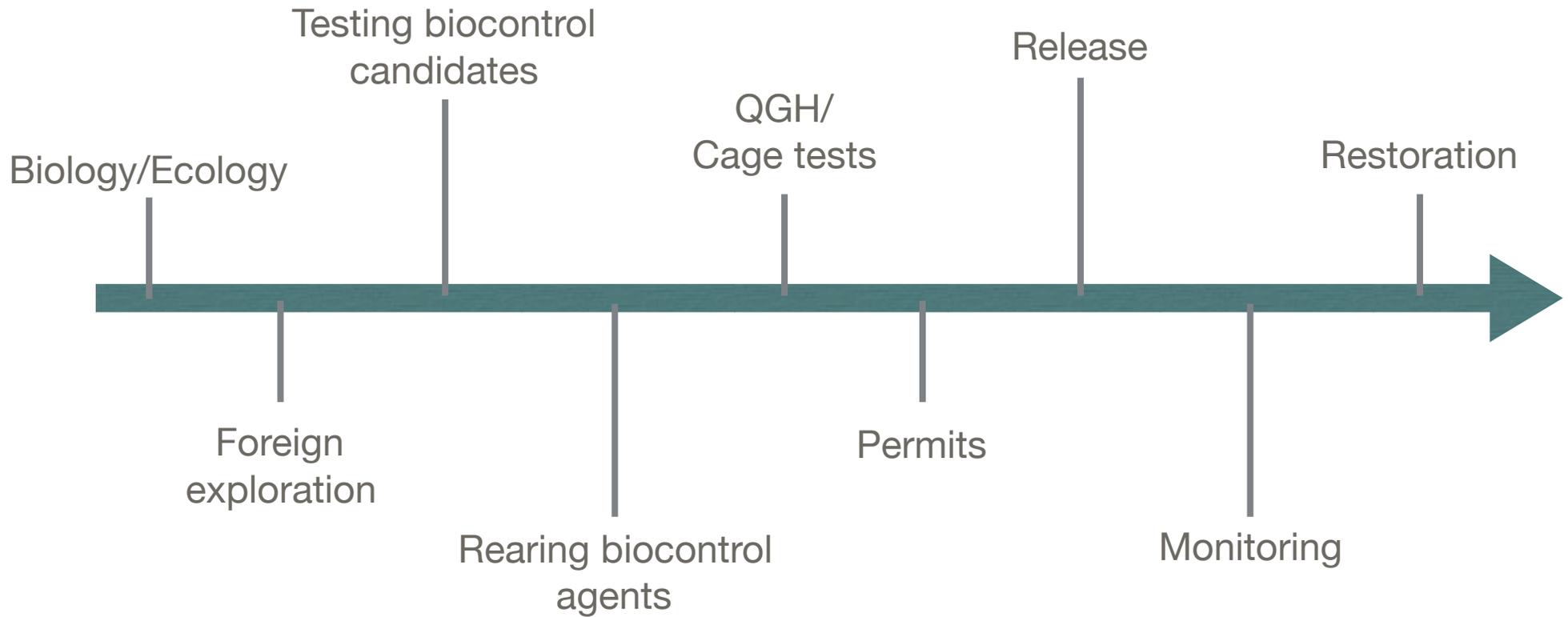


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Biological Control Timeline



Annual grass biological control

- Focus on eriophyid mites
 - High host-specificity
 - Rapid life cycle
 - High potential for impact
- * Collaboration with ARS-EBCL, BBCA (Rome), Serbian, Italian and Bulgarian universities

Rector & Petanovic (2012) *Zootaxa*,
Stoeva et al. (2011) *Exp. Appl. Acarol.*,
Pecinar et al. (2011) *Arth.-Pl. Interact.*

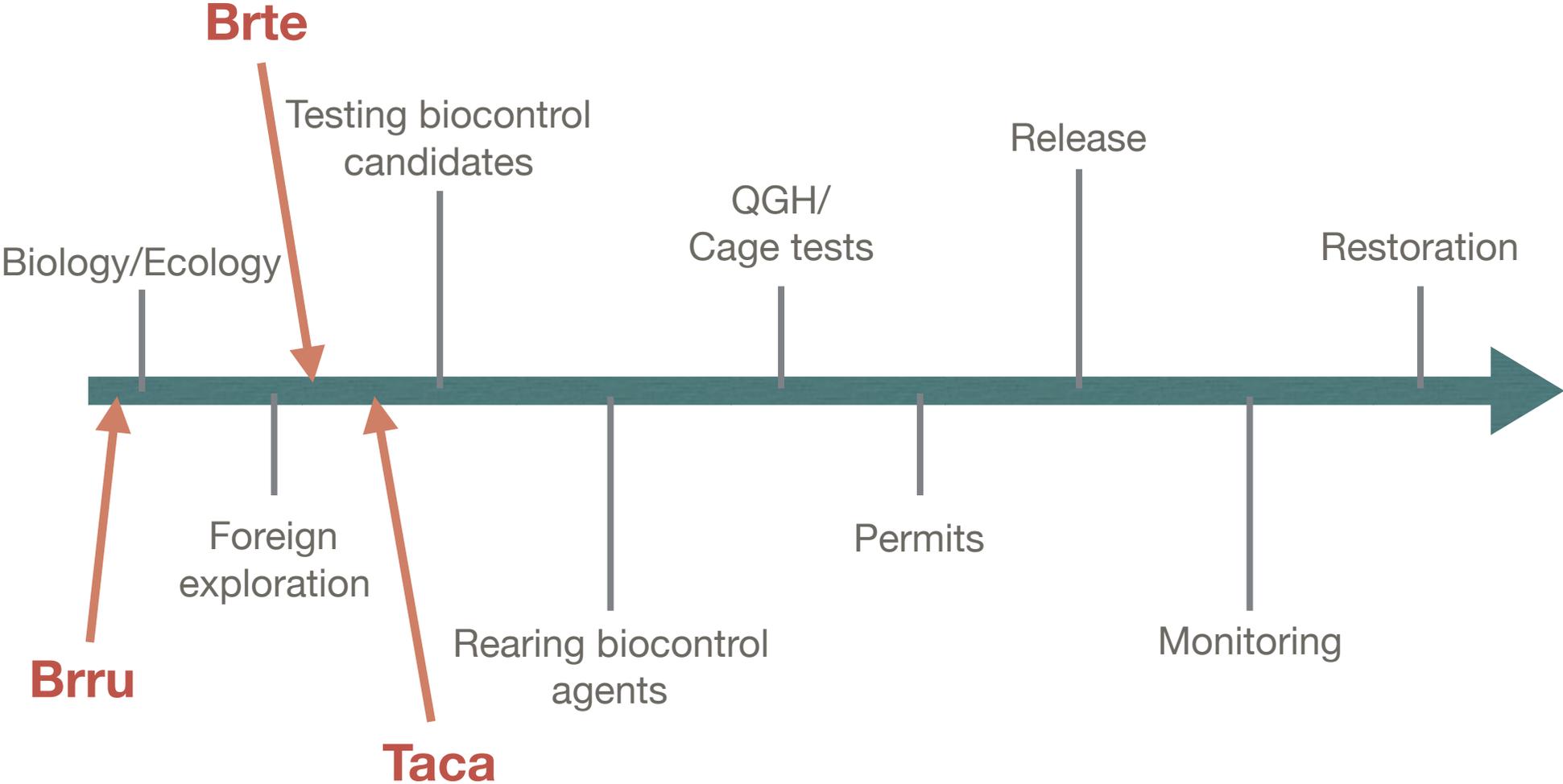


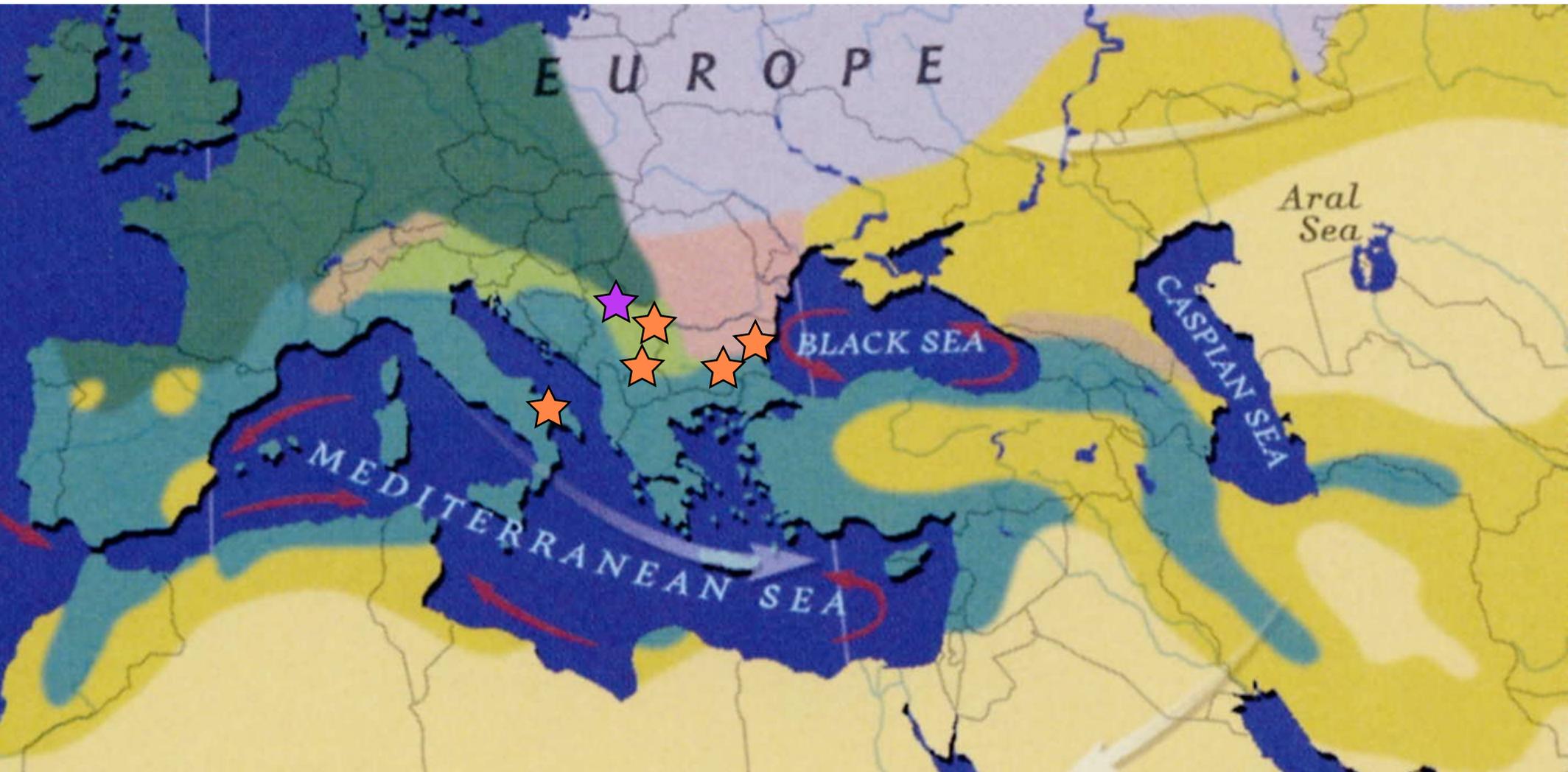
Annual grass biological control

- Foreign exploration -
2014, 2015
- Medusahead mites
found in Bulgaria,
Italy, Serbia
- Cheatgrass mites
found in Serbia
- * Travel funds from BLM
& ARS-EBCL



Biological Control Timeline





Cheatgrass & medusahead
native range surveys, 2014-15

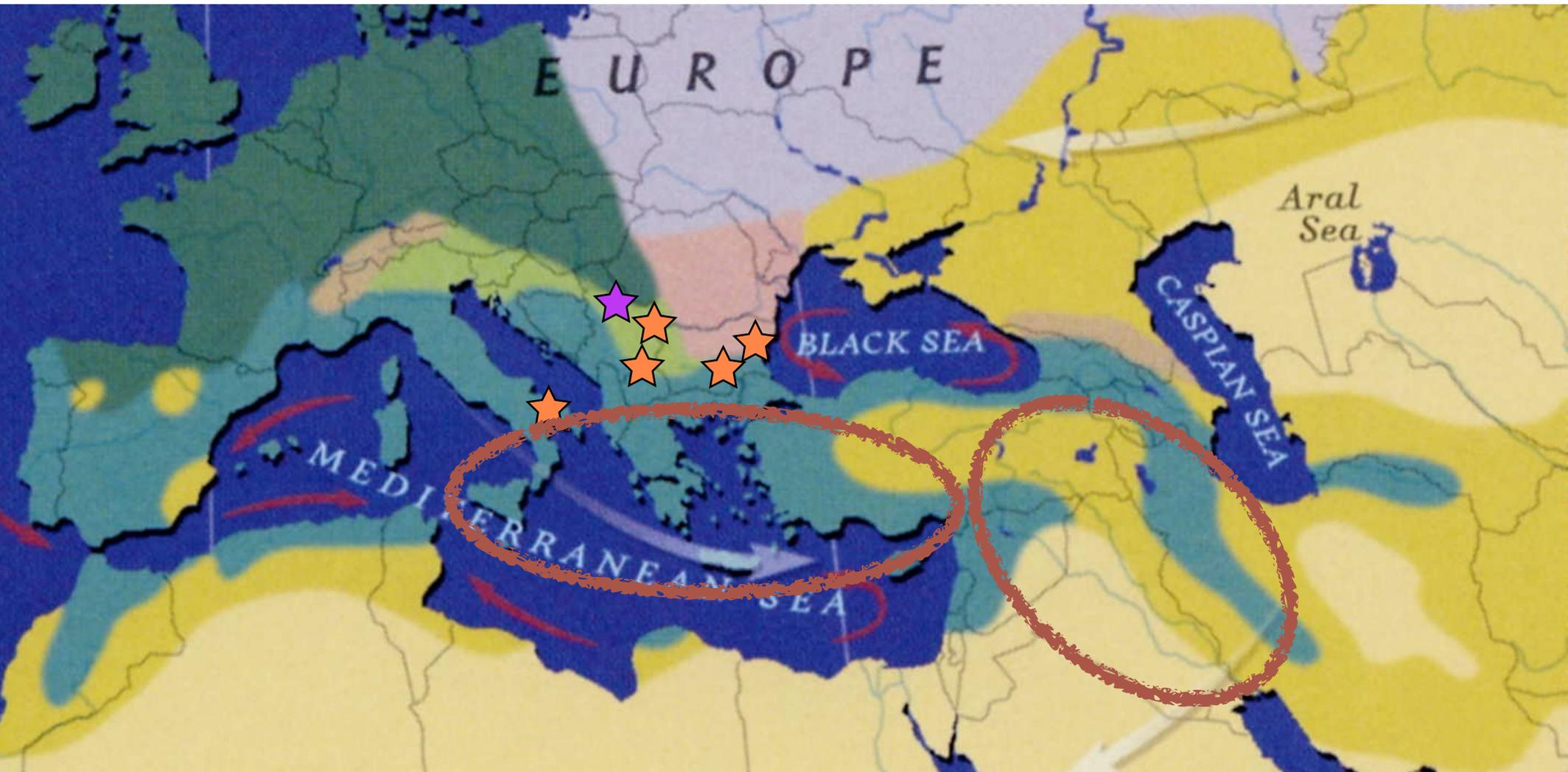
Cheatgrass mites = 
Medusahead mites = 





Invasive annual grass
native range surveys, 2016-20

Cheatgrass mites = 
Medusahead mites = 



Invasive annual grass
native range surveys, 2016-20

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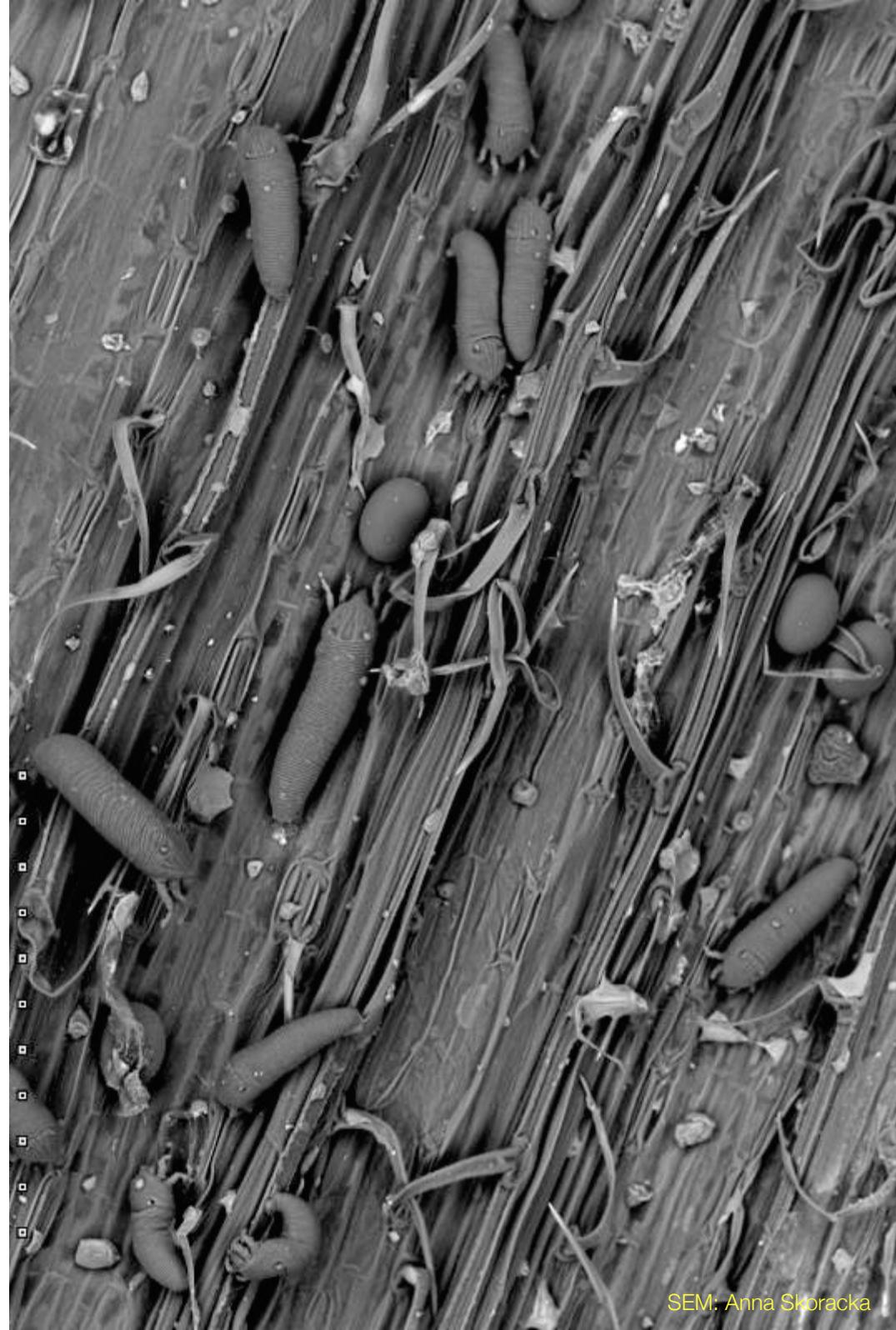
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Annual grass/mite interactions

- Model species *Aceria tosichella* (wheat curl mite)
- Cryptic species complex
- Genetic lineages with divergent host-ranges
- * Collaboration with Polish university



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Annual grass/mite interactions



Quackgrass
Elymus repens



Smooth brome
Bromus inermis



Bread wheat
Triticum aestivum



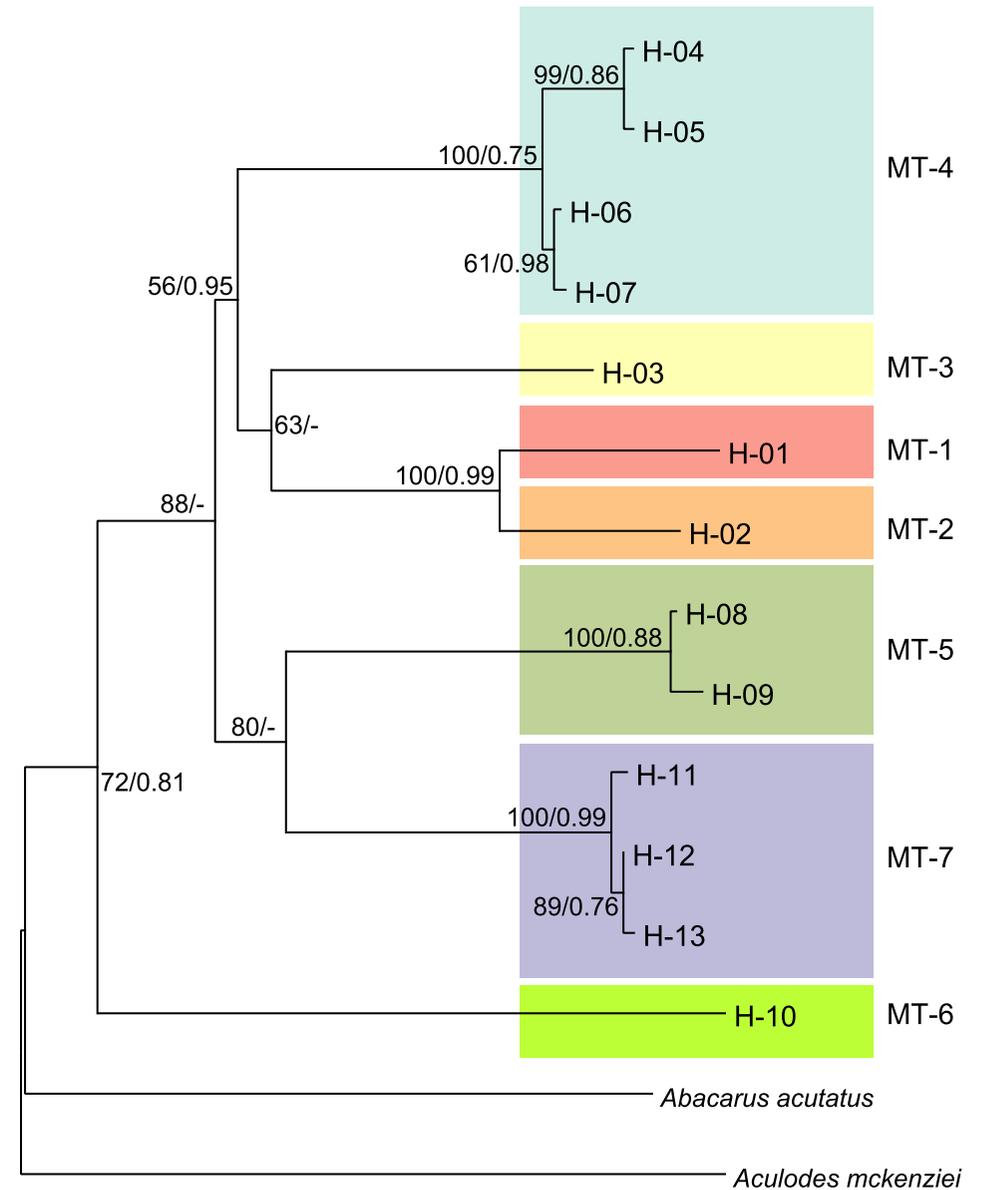
Tall oat-grass
Arrhenatherum elatius



Wall barley
Hordeum murinum

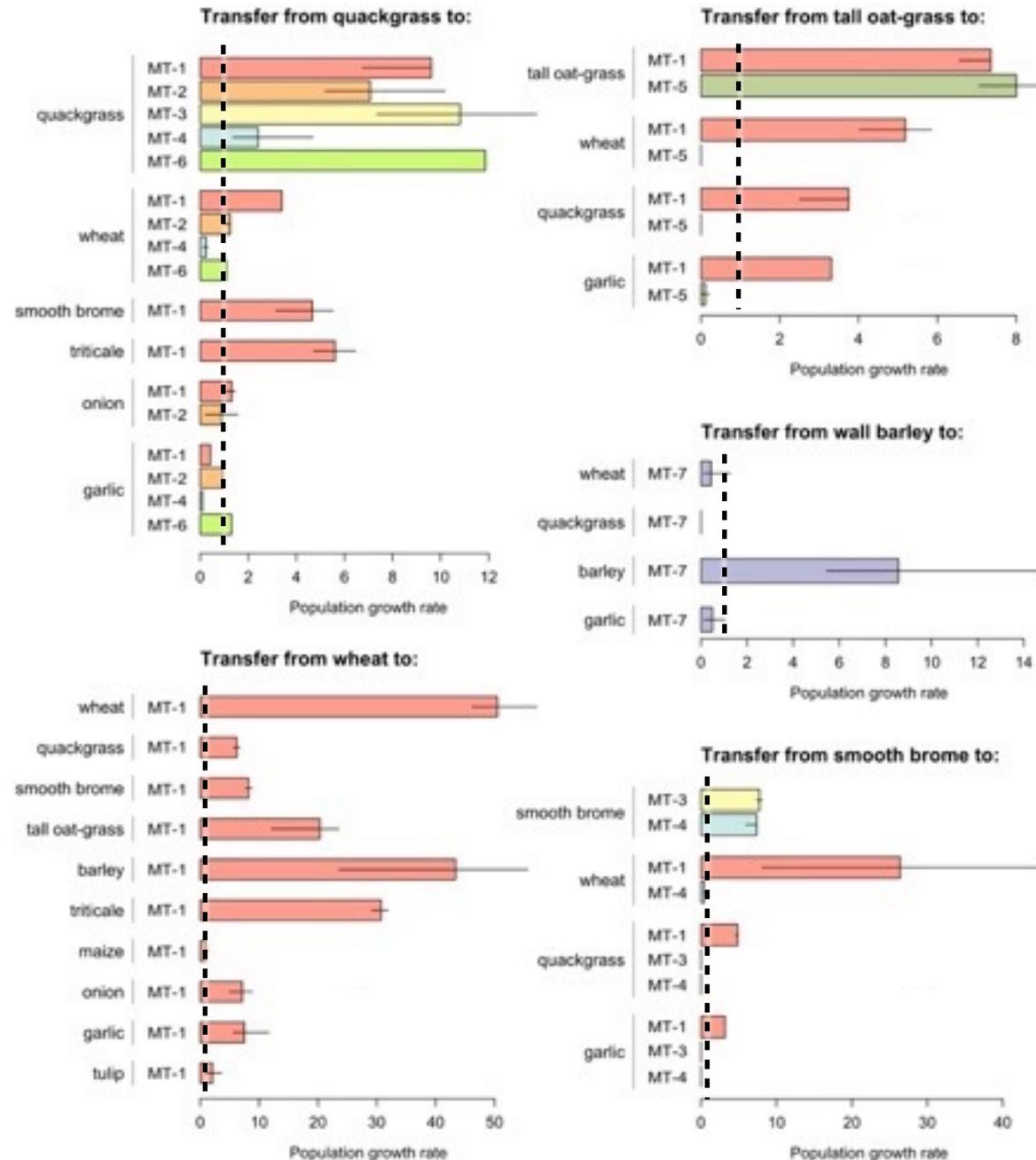
Annual grass/mite interactions

- MT-CO1 lineages
- *Aceria tosichella* s.l. is a cryptic species complex
- Different lineages from different host plants
- Reproductive isolation on sympatric plants



Annual grass/mite interactions

- Transfer experiments revealed variability in host-preference and specificity
- MT-1 colonized almost every tested host
- Only MT-1 colonized wheat
- Little or no colonization of non-source hosts by other lineages



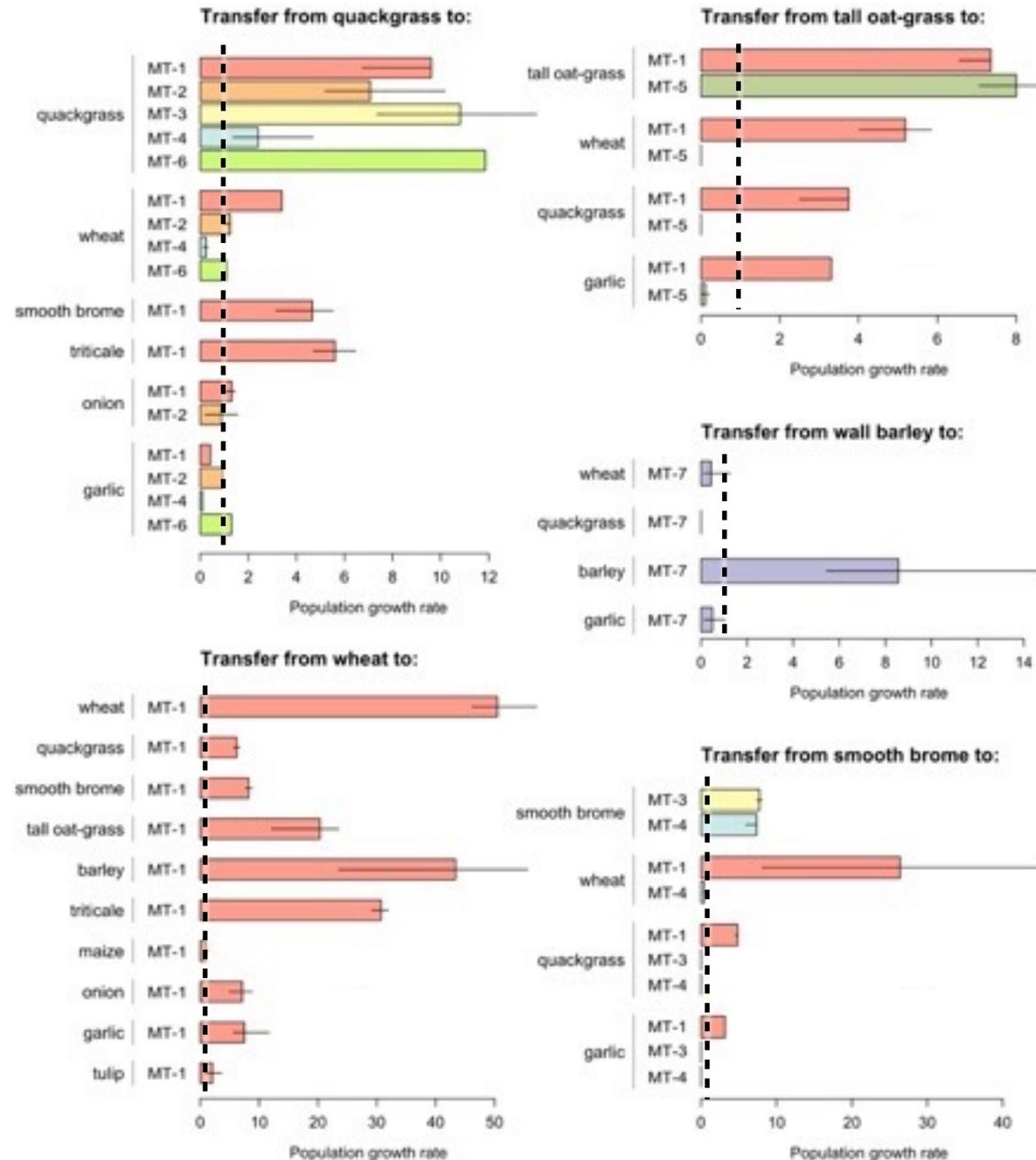
Annual grass/mite interactions

Synthesis:

- Very closely related eriophyids may have very different host ranges

- 6 of 7 MT lineages in this study showed some degree of host-specificity

- All tested on wheat



Annual grass/mite interactions

- Host-range diversity within WCM - model system
 - Cereals, wild grass hosts
- Can we predict host-range based on genotype?
 - Holy grail of modern biological control
- Genomics strategies



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