# Fremont Lower vs. Upper Foliage: Are there important differences in chemistry or arthropods?





Laura Hagenauer and Tom Whitham

Northern Arizona University

Flagstaff, AZ









Riparian habitats threatened (2% left, Goslee 2005)

Hotspots of biodiversity

#### WHY STUDY FREMONT COTTONWOODS?

Foundation species (Whitham et al. 2006)
Important to many species (YBCC)

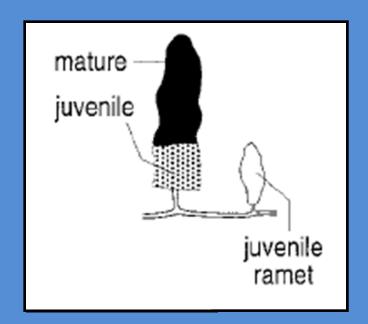
#### WHY STUDY ARTHROPODS?

Insects as biodiversity indicators (Duelli 1997)

Prey species

## Why are we talking about this?

Chemistry and arthropod communities vary within a tree in a sister species (*Populus angustifolia*)



Waltz and Whitham 1997

Known differences in chemistry and arthropods in adult and juvenile foliage (ontogenetic effects) in NARROWLEAF cottonwood, higher elev. species

Rehill et al. 2006, Keith et al. 2010, Holeski et al. 2010



#### What about Fremont cottonwoods?

In Fremonts, little to no measured chemistry variation

- Rehill et al. 2006
- Holeski 2010



#### A. Condensed tannins (wp %) Narrowleaf F1 Fremont Juvenile В. Mature glycosides (% dw) Total phenolic F1 Fremont Narrowleaf c. Nitrogen (% dw) F1 Fremont Narrowleaf

# Juvenile (lower) and Mature (upper) Foliage Chemistry

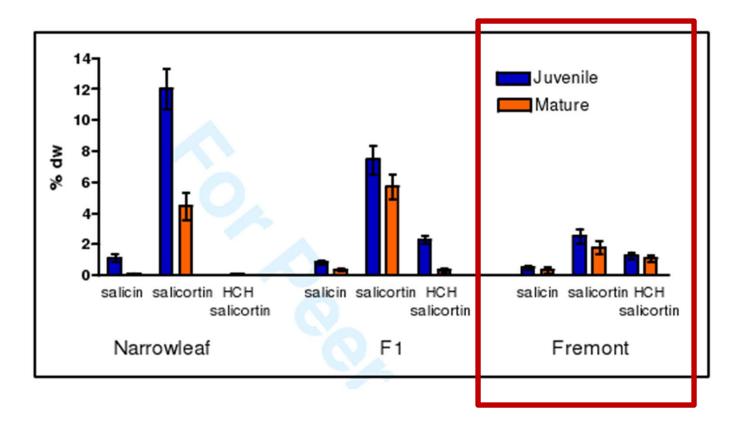
**Figure 2.** Constitutive levels of condensed tannins, total phenolic glycosides, and nitrogen (% dry weight) in cottonwood foliage.

Error bars represent +/- 1 standard error (SE) from the mean.

Holeski et al. 2010

### More Chemistry...

**Figure 1S.** Early season, constitutive phenolic glycosides (the sum of each of these component phenolic glycosides is our estimate of "total phenolic glycosides". Error bars represent +/- 1 SE from the mean.



Holeski et al. 2010

#### So what?

My community patterns are driven by leaf modifiers

Leaf modifiers don't respond to variation

- Wimp 2007, unpublished data
- Durben et al. 2009, unpublished data



All previous studies: on ladders, lower foliage



# Lower vs. Upper Foliage Arthropod Community Surveys

Aug 2010

Timed visual obs.

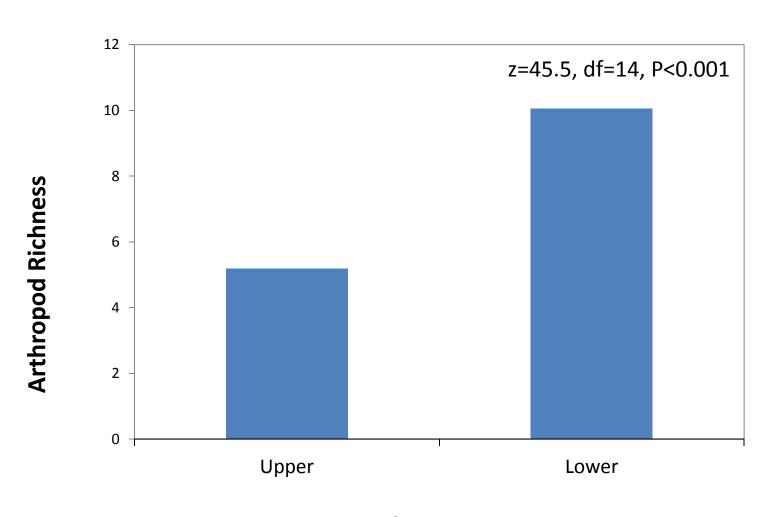
• N=15



 8 most abundant animals are leaf modifiers

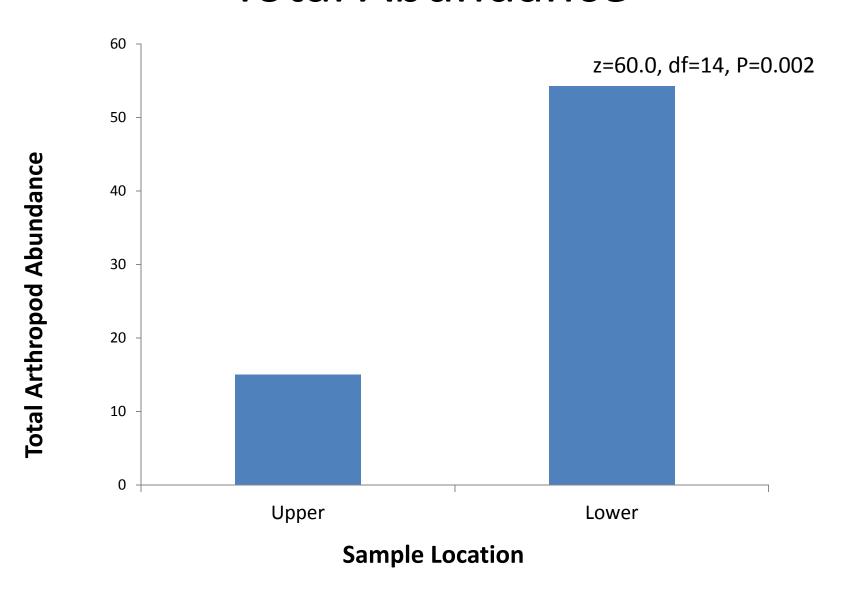


## **Arthropod Richness**



**Sample Location** 

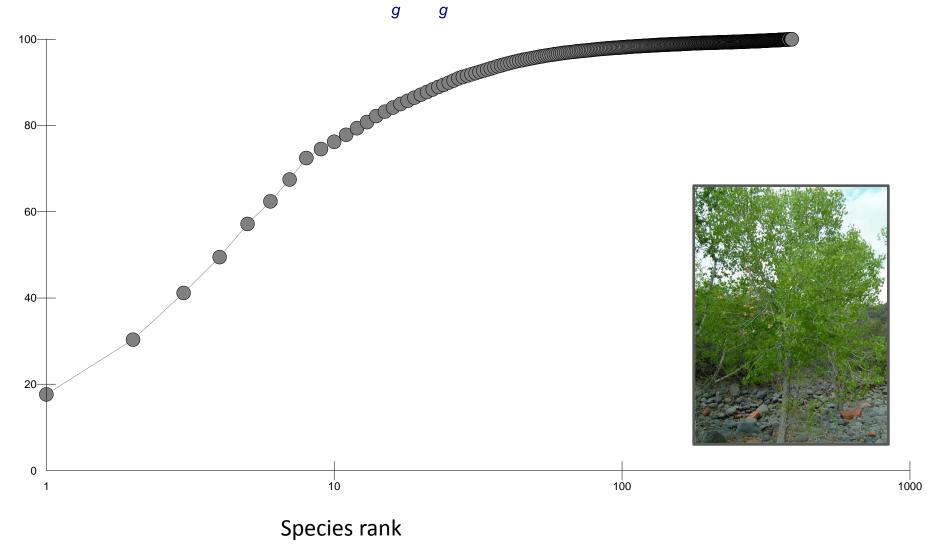
#### **Total Abundance**



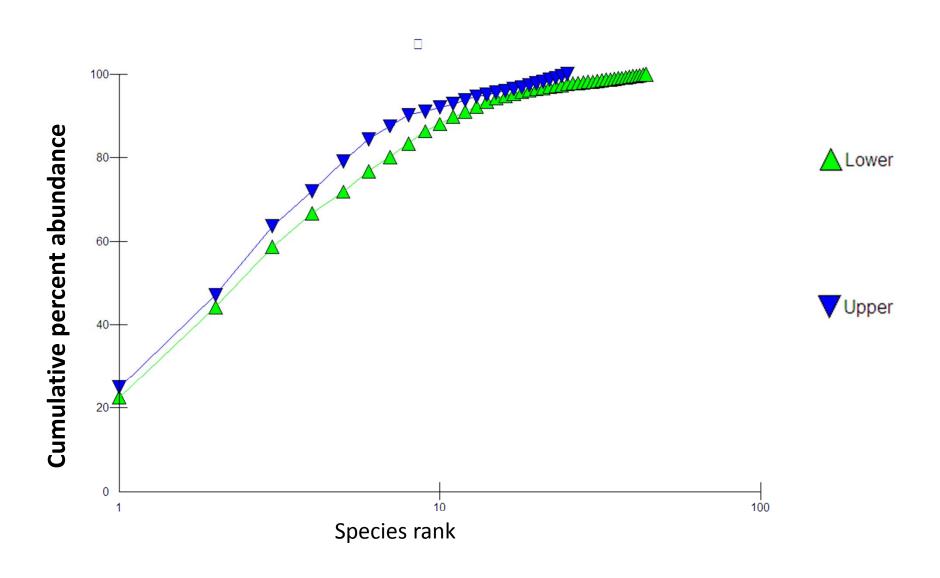
# Upper and Lower Canopy Arthropods-NMDS

Stress: 0.17 1**V**U <u>60</u>2 R = 0.35P = 0.012 1**.**U 50 80L 17U57 1**T**U 10L 10L Lower **67** 1<sub>OL</sub> 87 Upper 16L 1 1**T**U

# CNWR Arthropod Community percent abundance



#### **Dominance Plot**



### Other Arthropod Survey Results



#### **PVER**

November 2010

- N=20
- Modifiers only
- Same; Lower branches 1

Verde River

June 2008

- N=20
- Modifiers only
- No differences

#### Summary

- No chemistry differences, though leaves vary
- Differences in communities vary by study;
   2 for lower 1, 1 for no difference
- If lower branches have more, we may overestimate arthropods in studies



### Management Consideration...

By planting homogenous stands of trees close together, we may speed process of thinning lower branches and decrease prey species availability



## Acknowledgements

