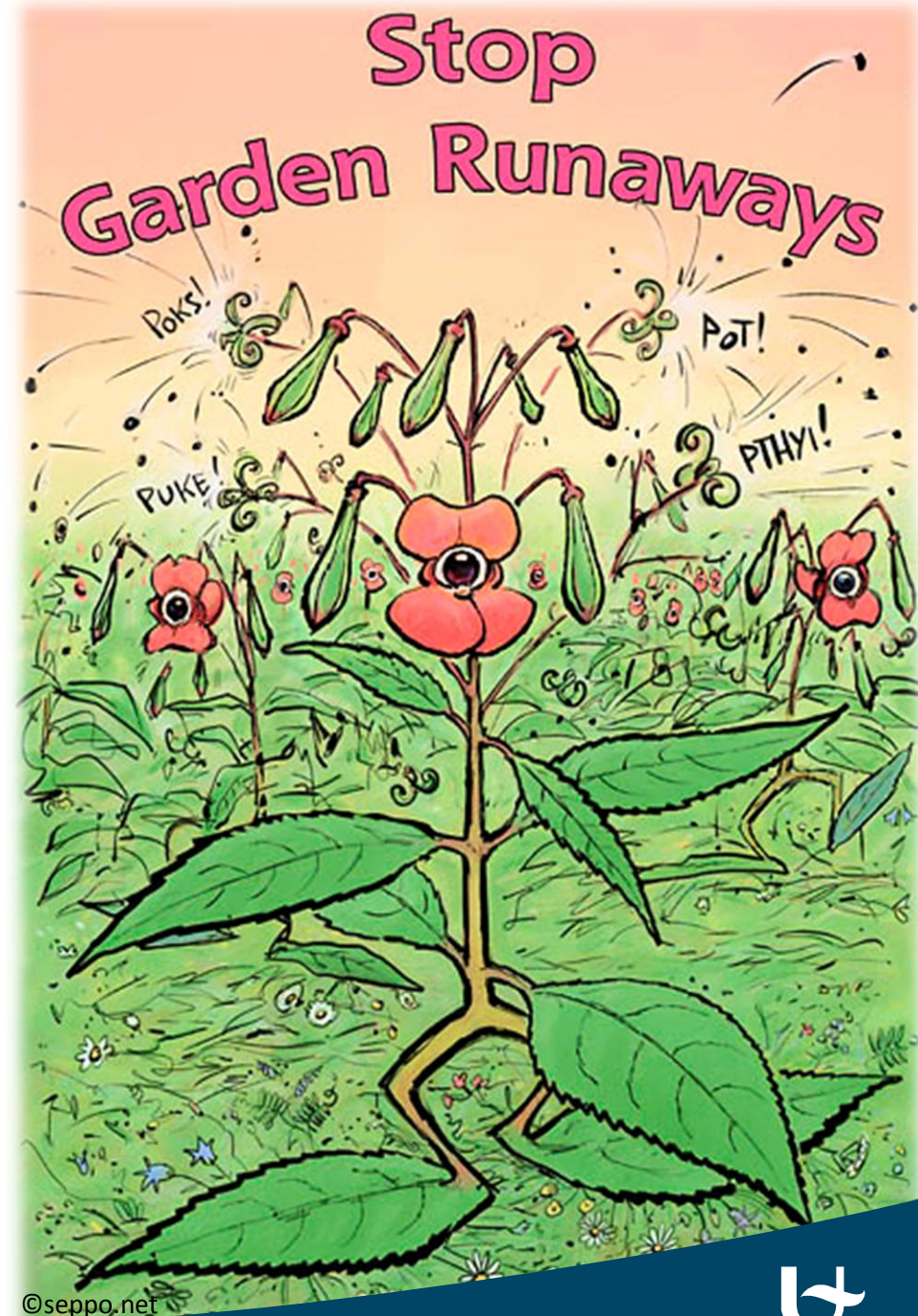
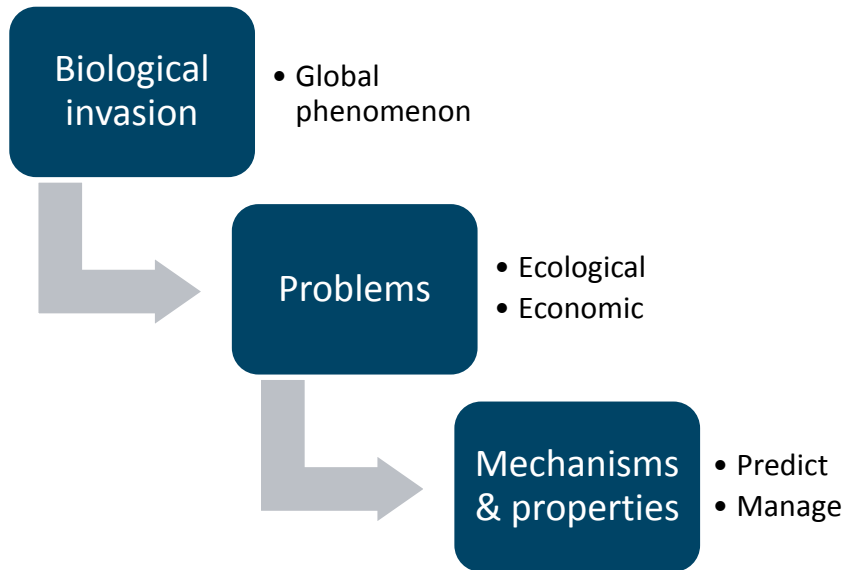


Are invasive populations more phenotypic plasticity than native ones?

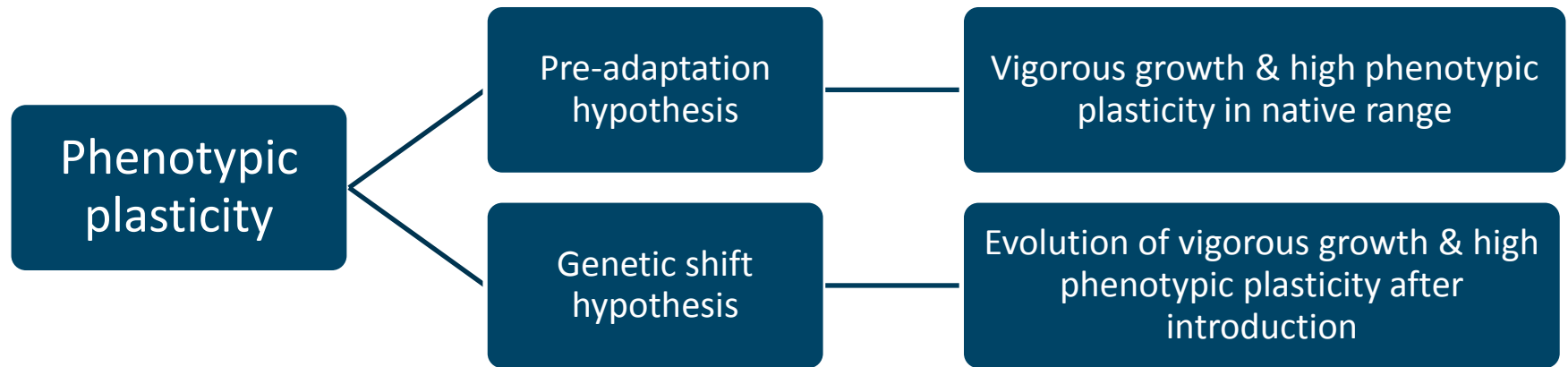
An experimental study on *Impatiens glandulifera*

Evelyne Elst, Kamal P. Acharya, Christophe Pélabon, Jarle Tufto, Ivan Nijs, Pervaiz A. Dar, Zafer A. Reshi, Bente J. Graae

Introduction



Hypotheses



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Methodology

Study species and populations

Impatiens glandulifera
= Himalayan balsam

Balsaminaceae

Annual

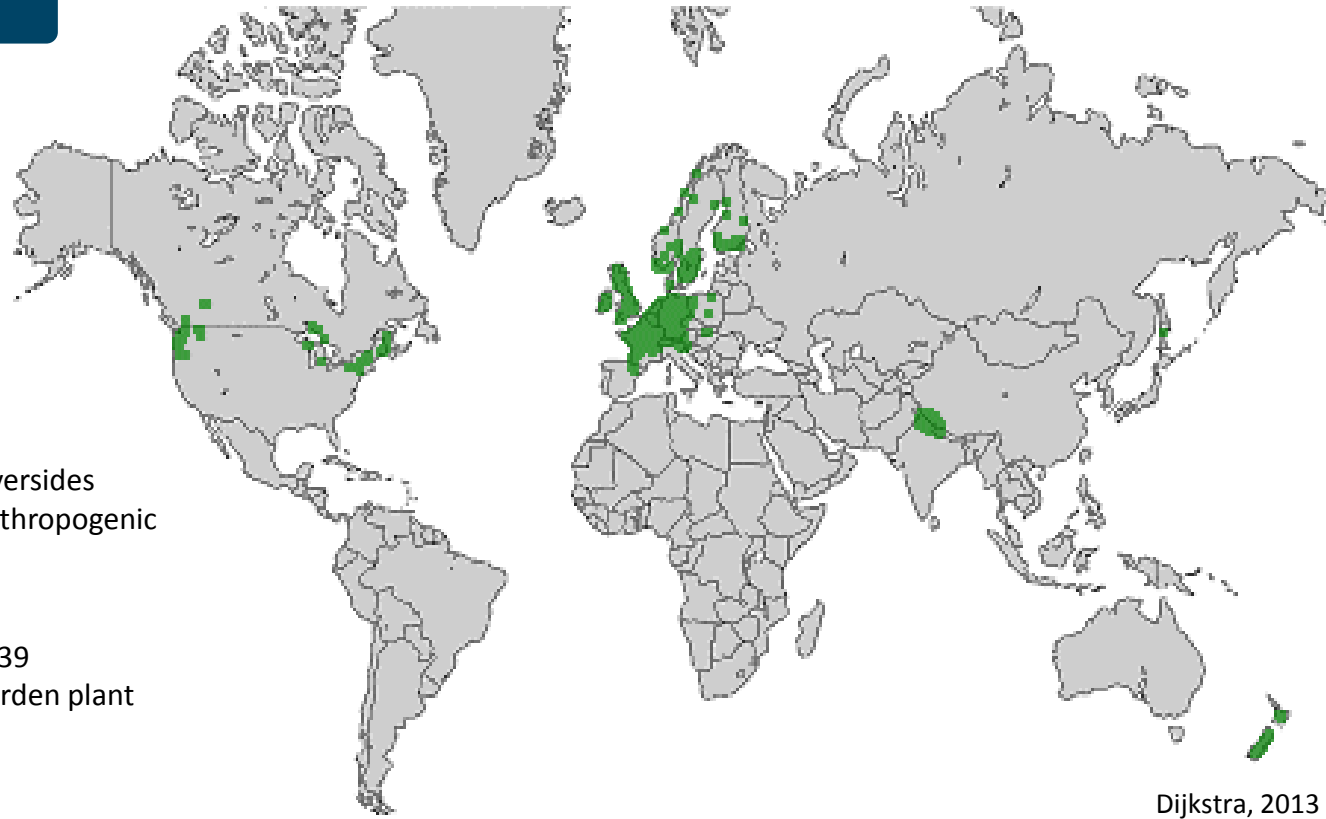
Nutrient rich &
wet habitats

India

Impact

- Riversides
- Anthropogenic

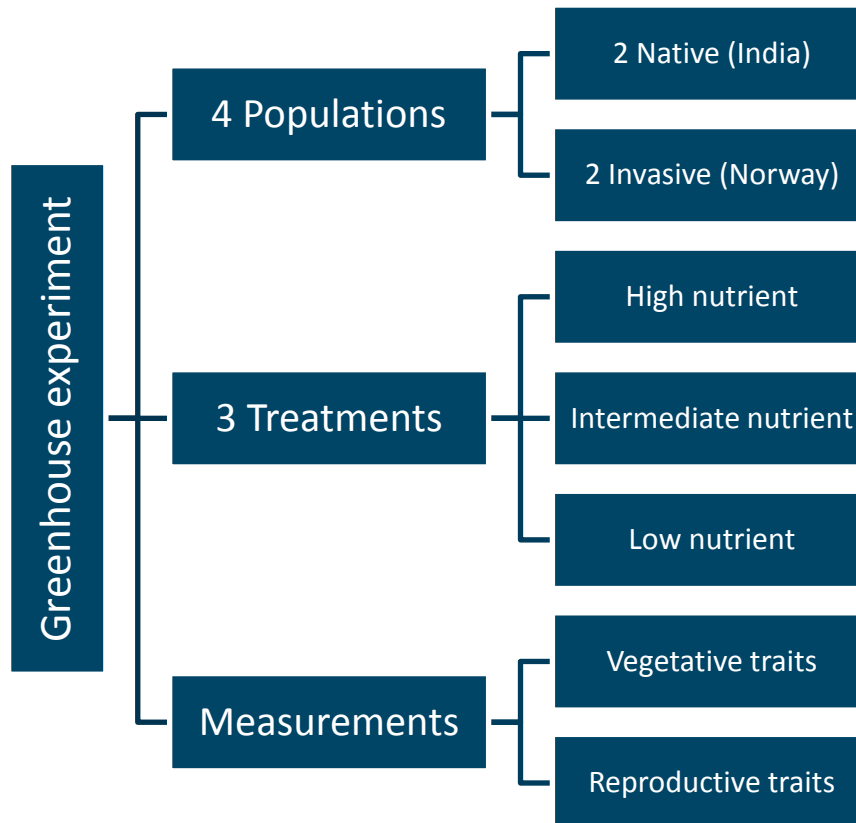
- 1839
- Garden plant



Dijkstra, 2013

Methodology

Experimental design & measurements



Methodology

Statistics

Non-linear Mixed-effect model

Fixed

Treatment * Population

Difference in phenotypic plasticity
between populations

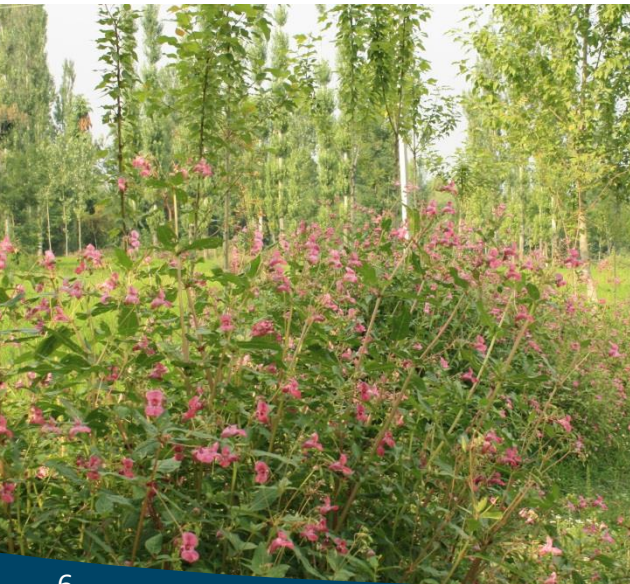
Random

Intercept: Maternal family

Genetic variation among family

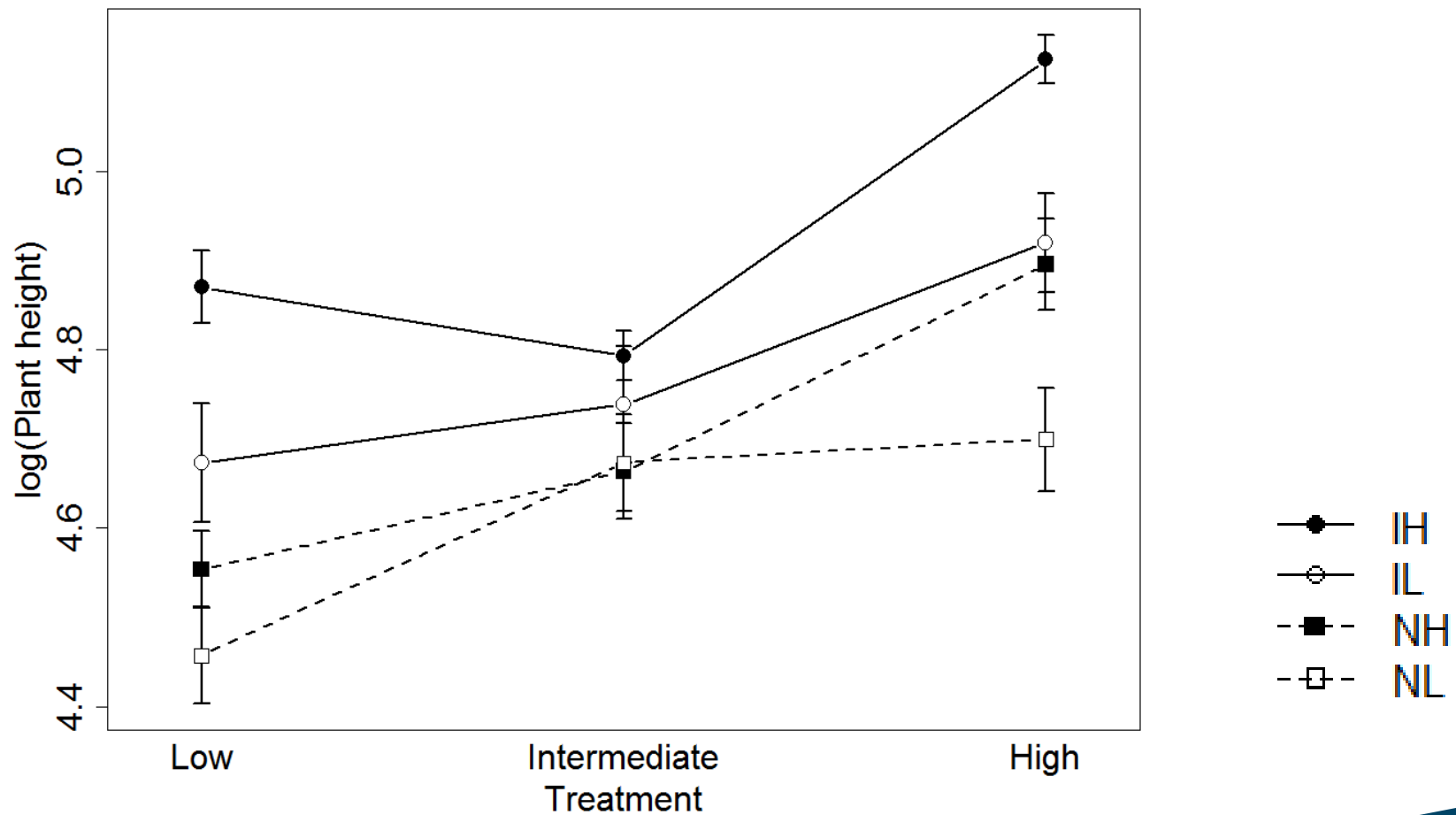
Slope: Treatment

Genetic variation in reaction norm



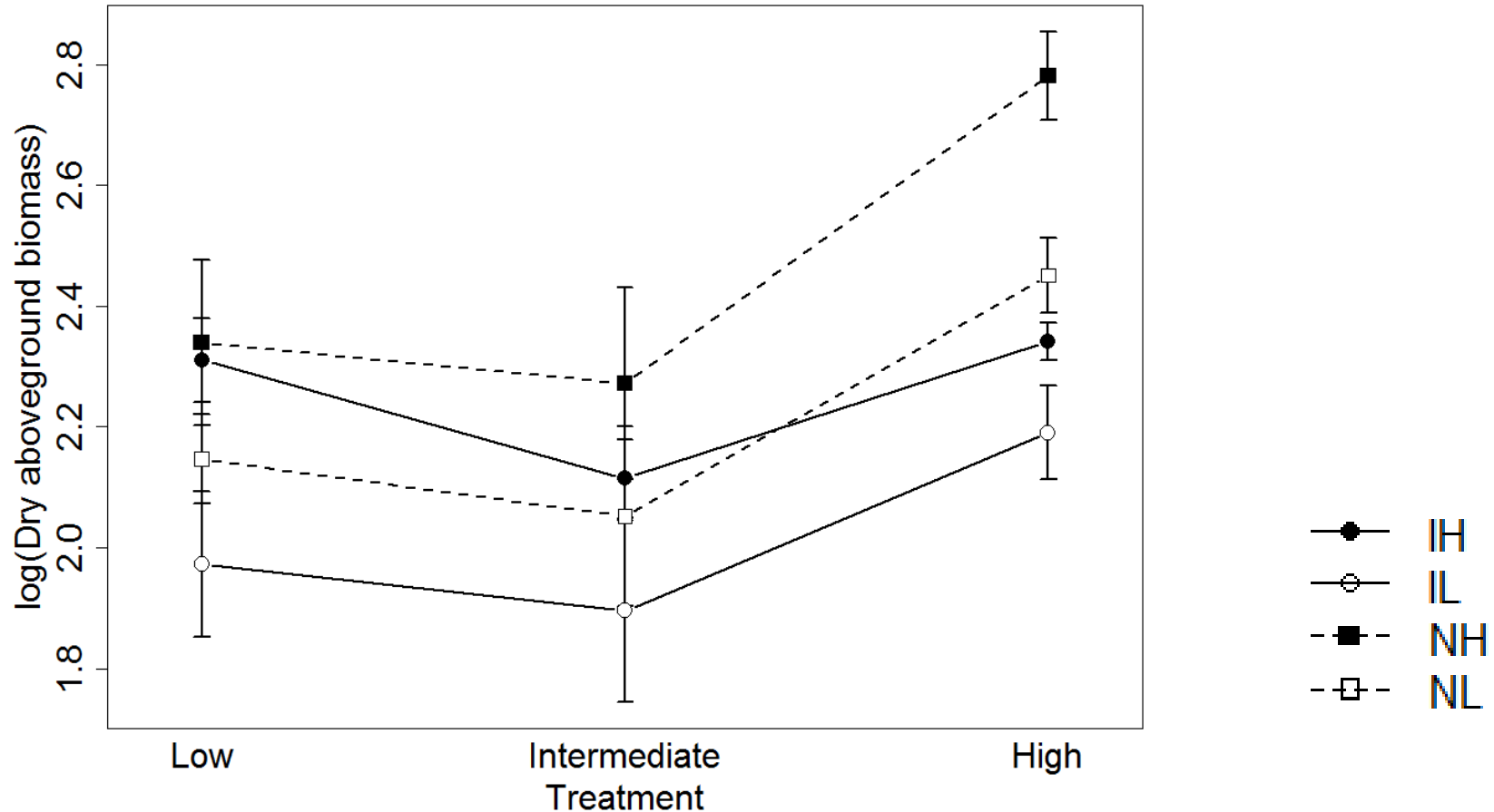
Results

Vegetative traits



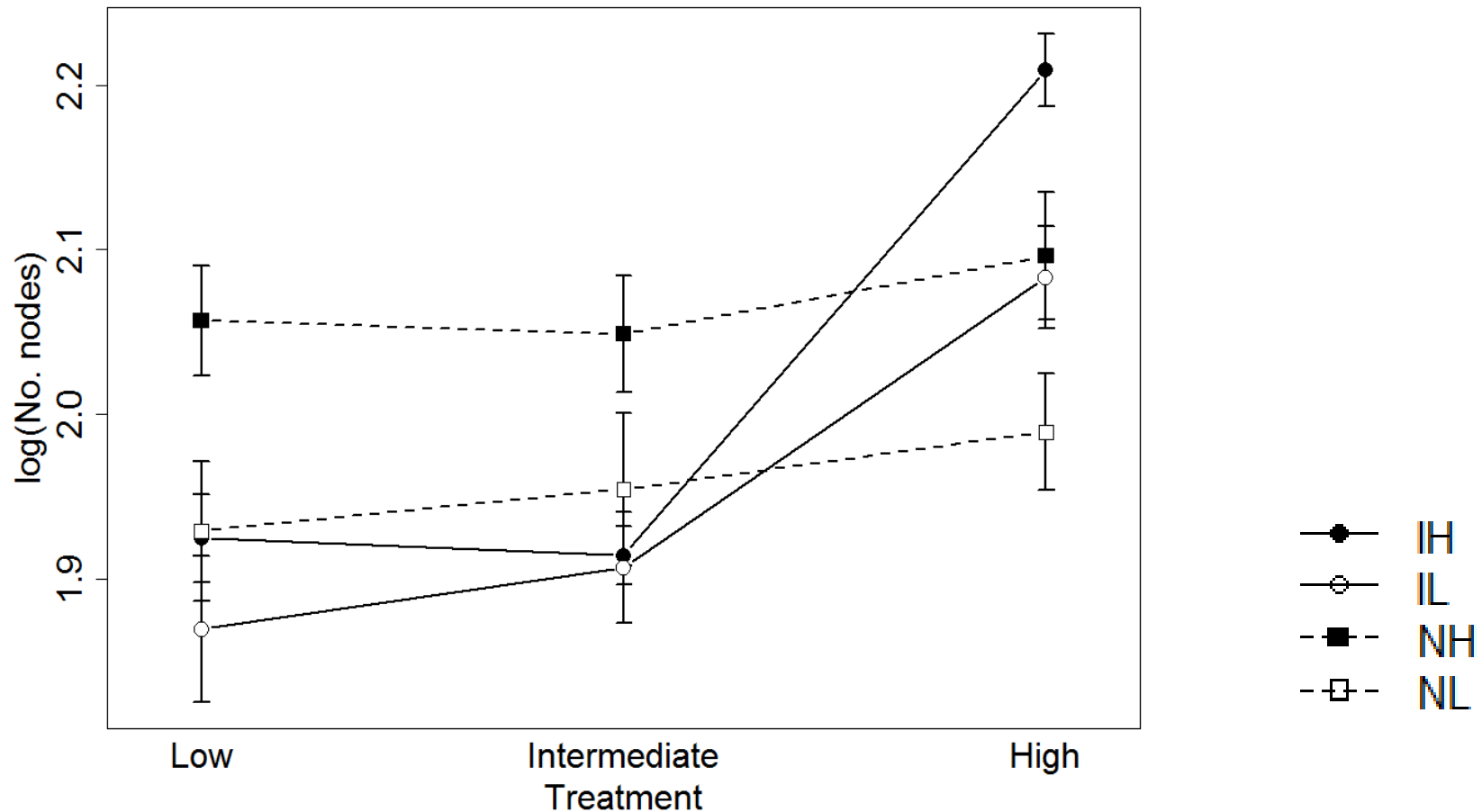
Results

Vegetative traits



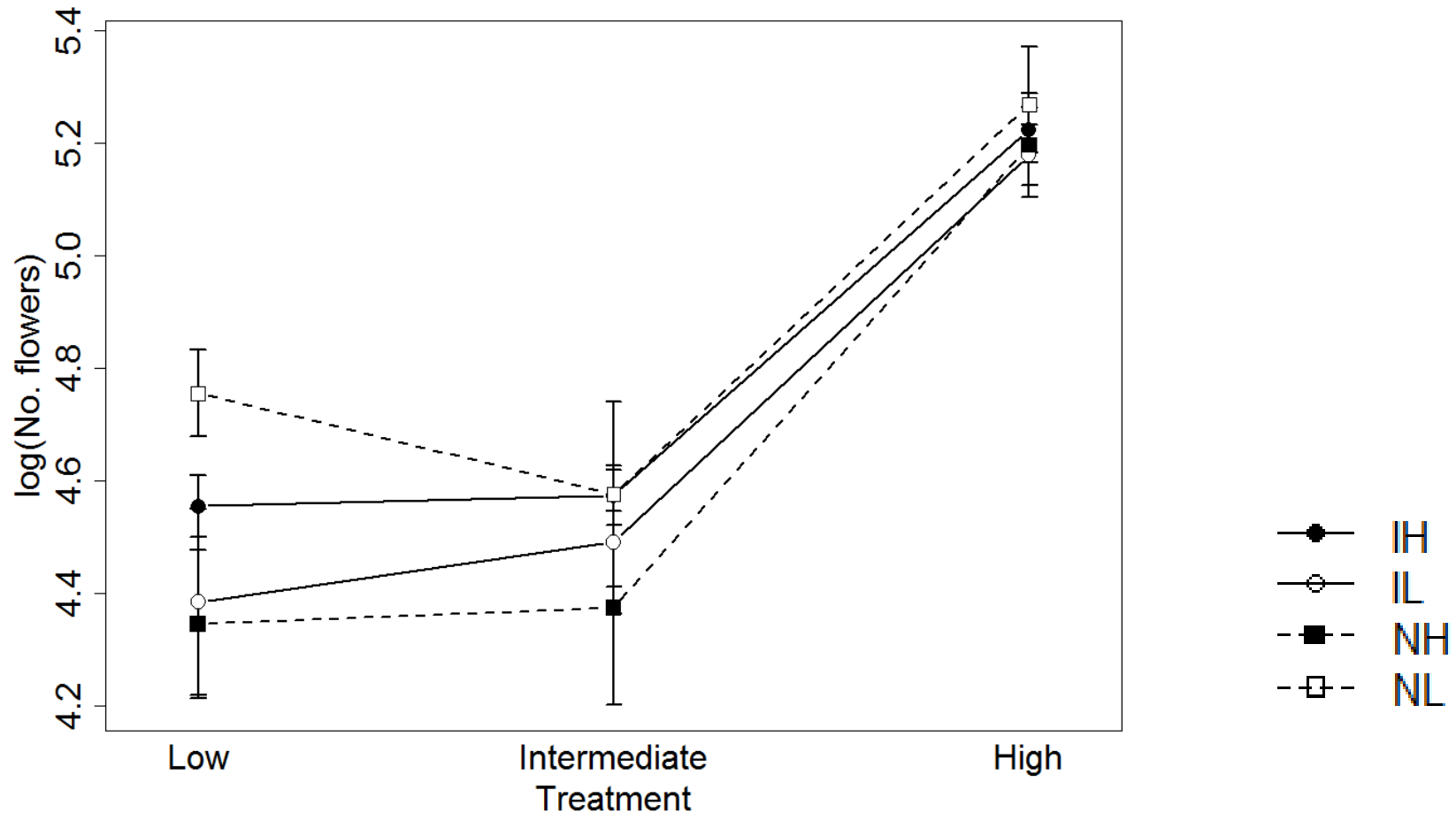
Results

Vegetative traits



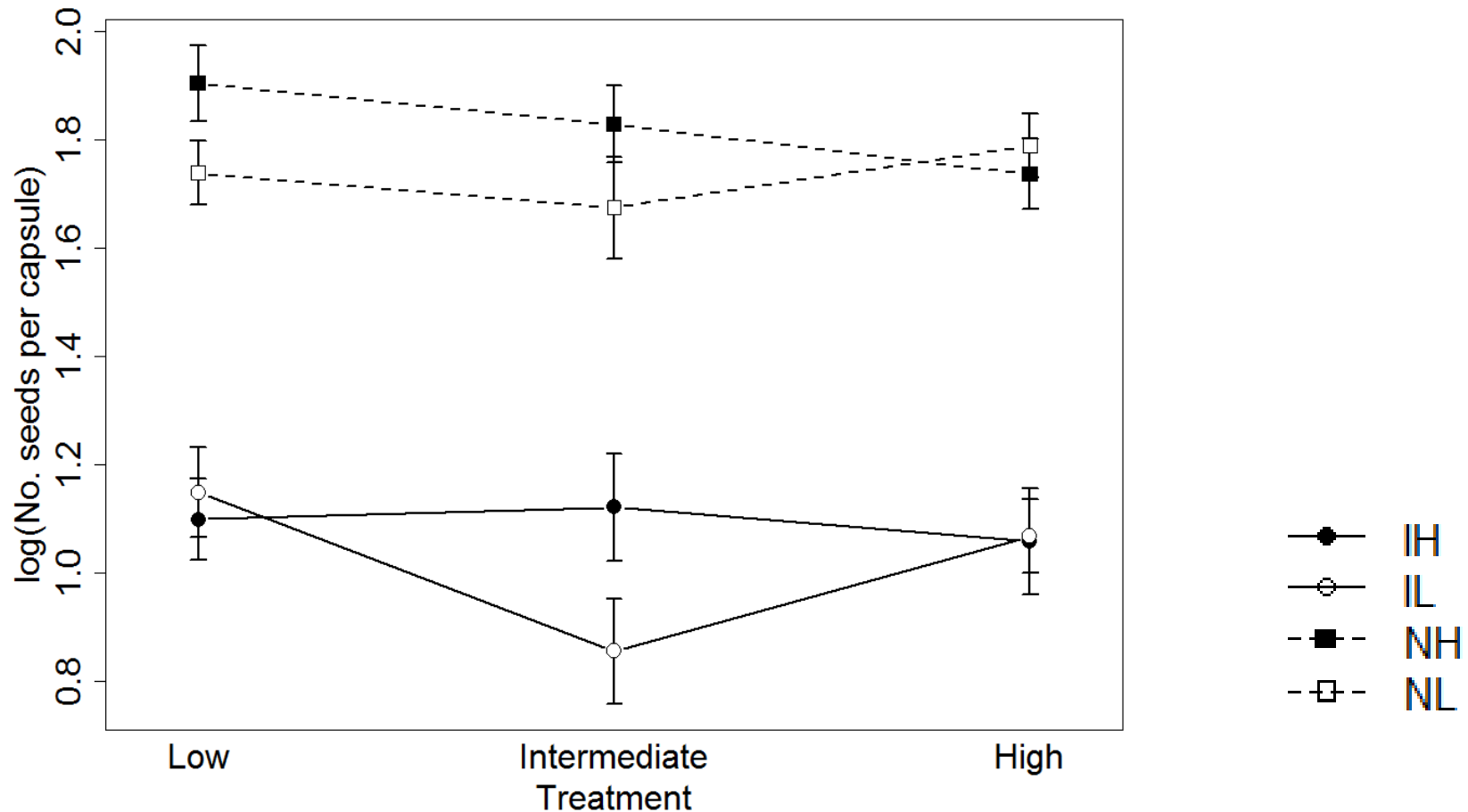
Results

Reproductive traits



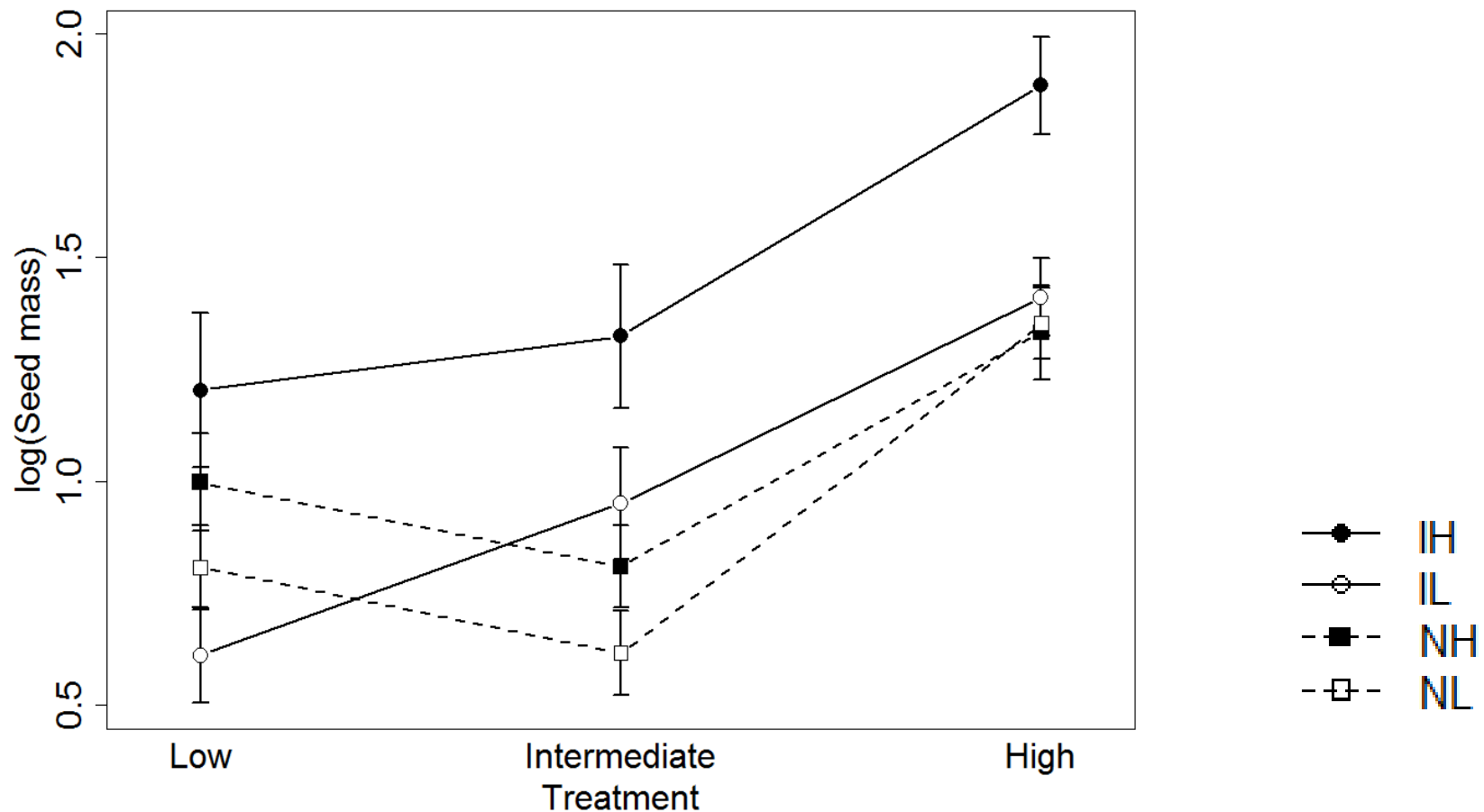
Results

Reproductive traits



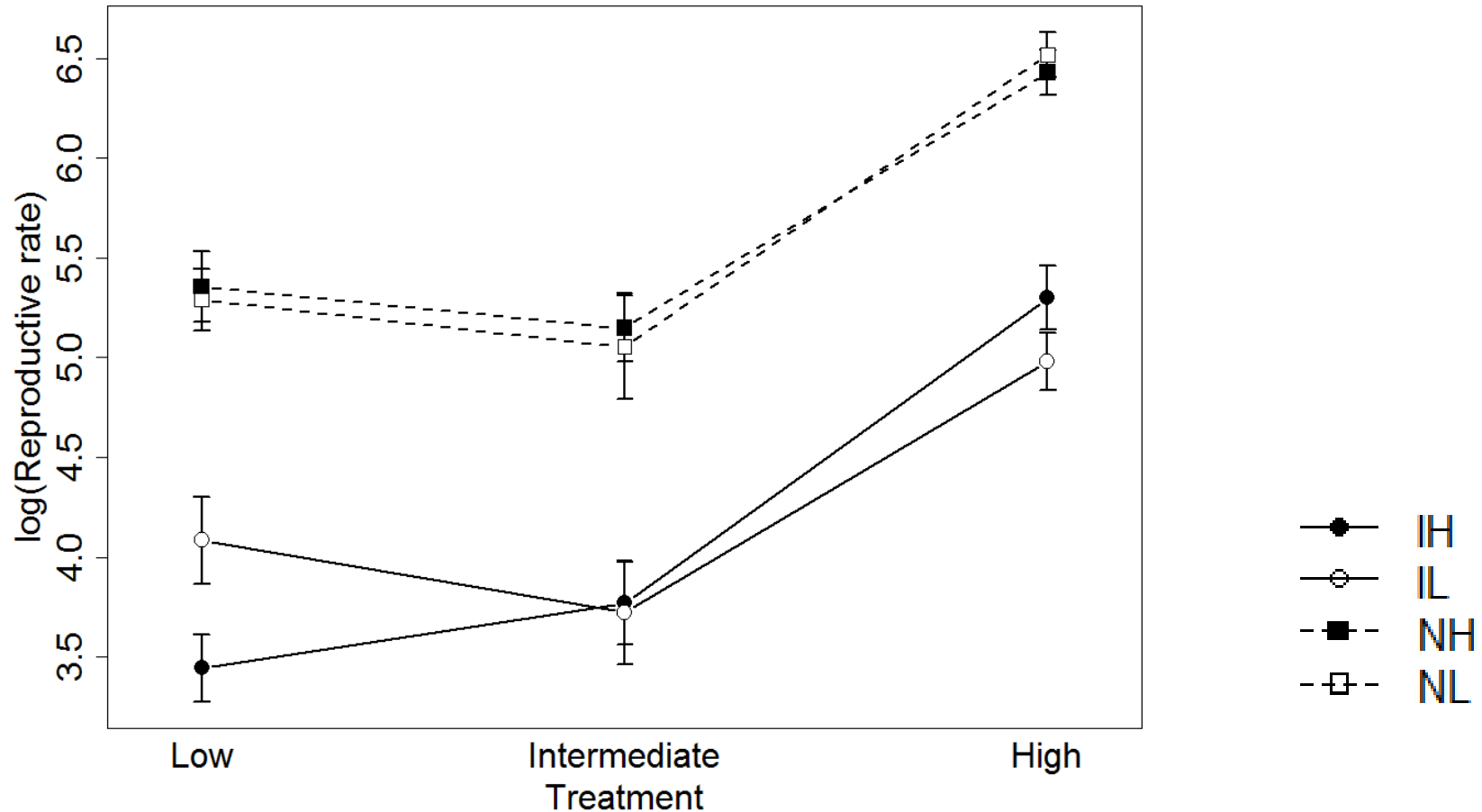
Results

Reproductive traits

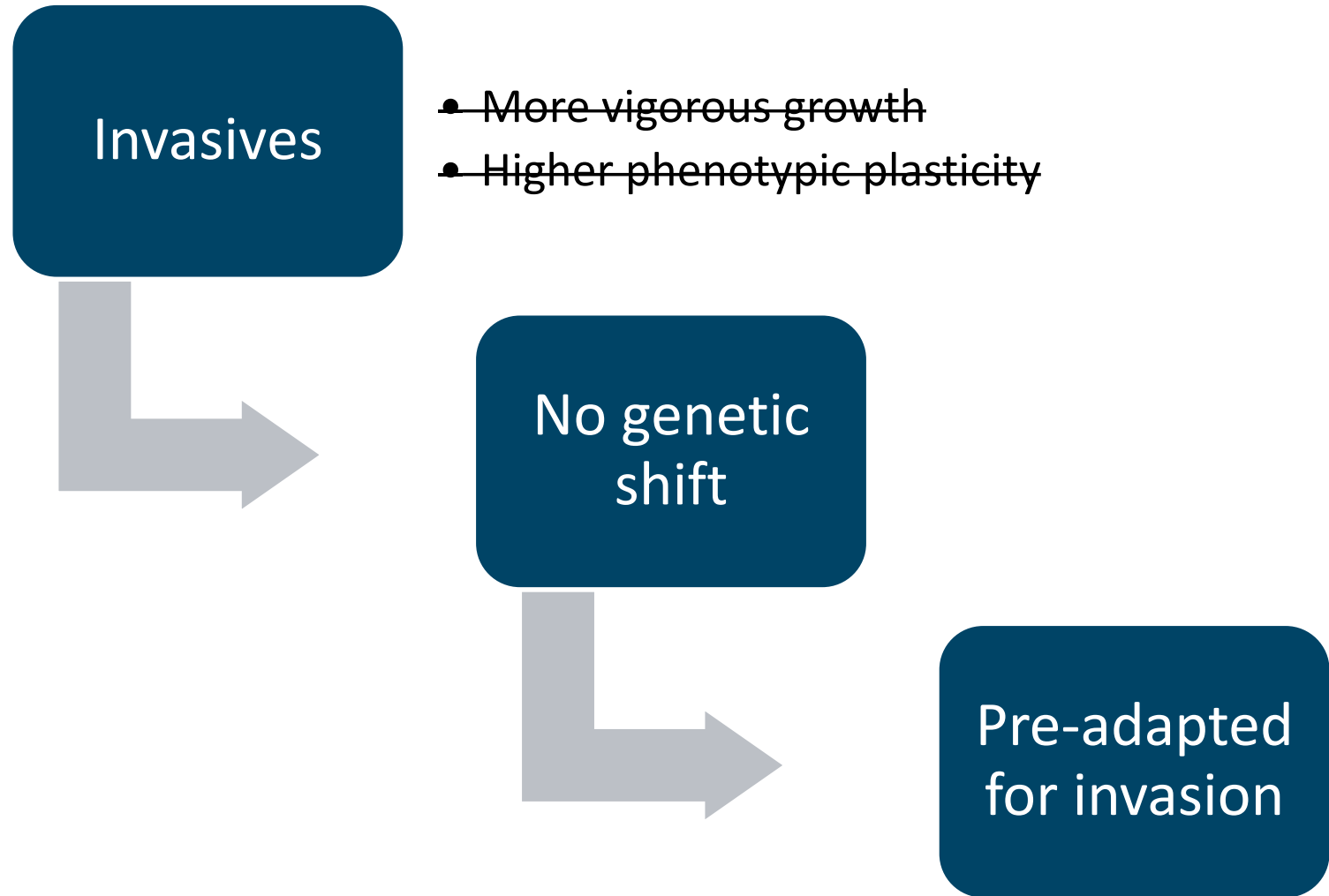


Results

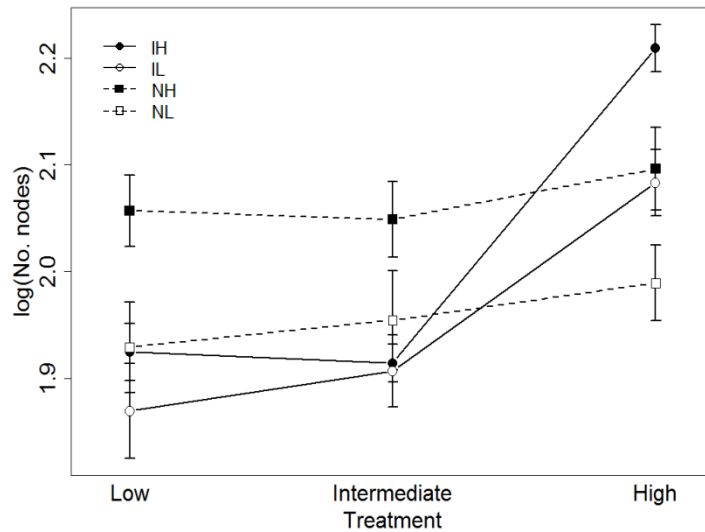
Reproductive traits



Discussion



Discussion

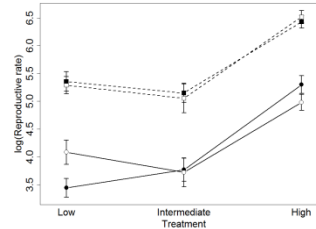
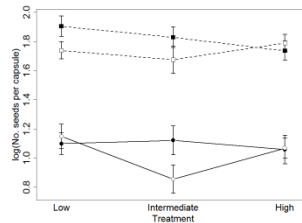


Number of nodes

- Invasives higher phenotypic plasticity
- Significant random intercept
 - Genetic variation among family
- Other traits:
 - Absence genetic variation of family and plasticity
 - Similar reaction norm?

Discussion

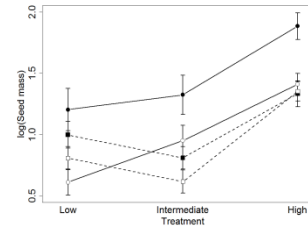
Invasives



Successful
invader



Seed
mass



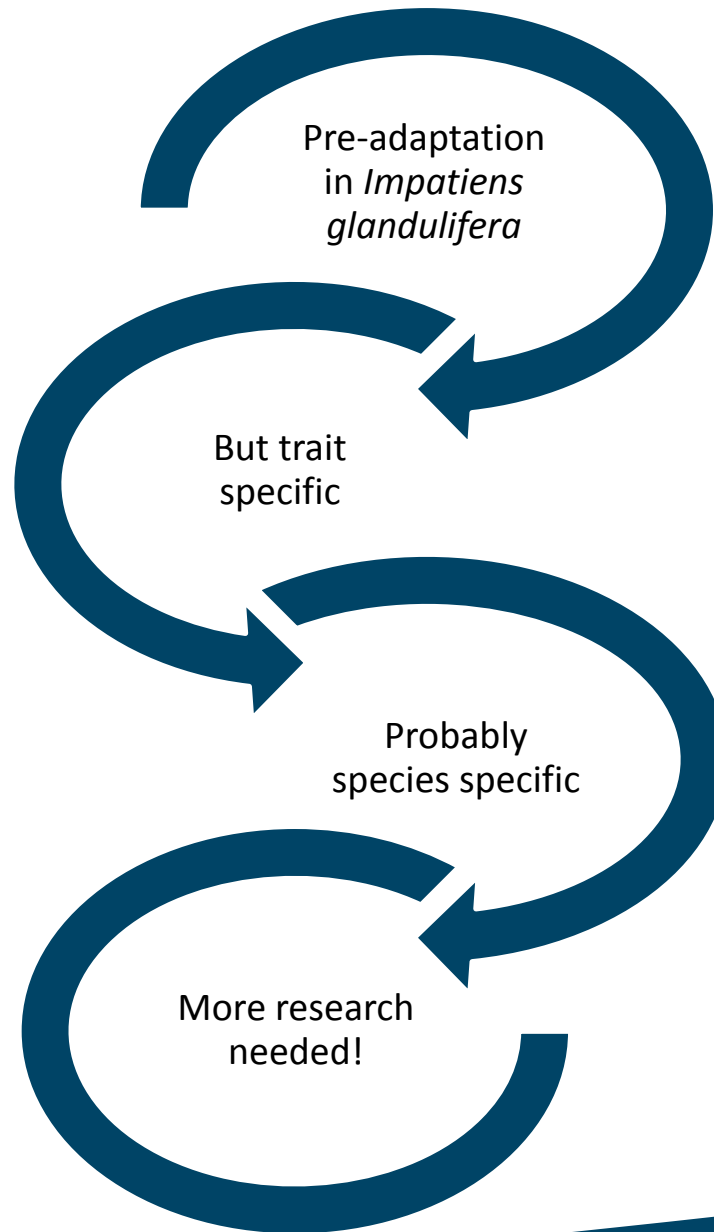
Nutrients!

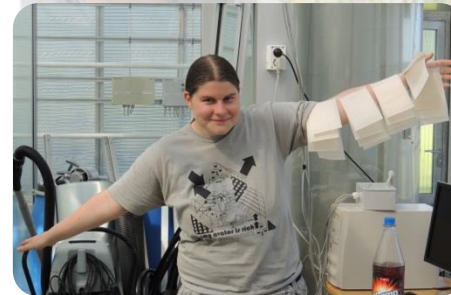
- Better in High treatment
- Field: invasive populations = high nutrients → seed mass

Habitat

- Disturbed
- Nutrient rich

Conclusion





Thank you for your attention!

