

Seed and pollen dispersion and invasion from round-up resistance horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*)

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Introduction

- Horseweed is a problematic weed.
- Native in north/central America.
- Wide spread Glyphosate-Resistant (GR) biotype (reported in 16 US states).
- No-till systems (cotton, corn, soybean).
- Prolific seed producer (at the order of ~100,000 seeds /plant).
- Light-weighted seed/pollen, wind disposal.



Horseweed field in UIUC, 2013

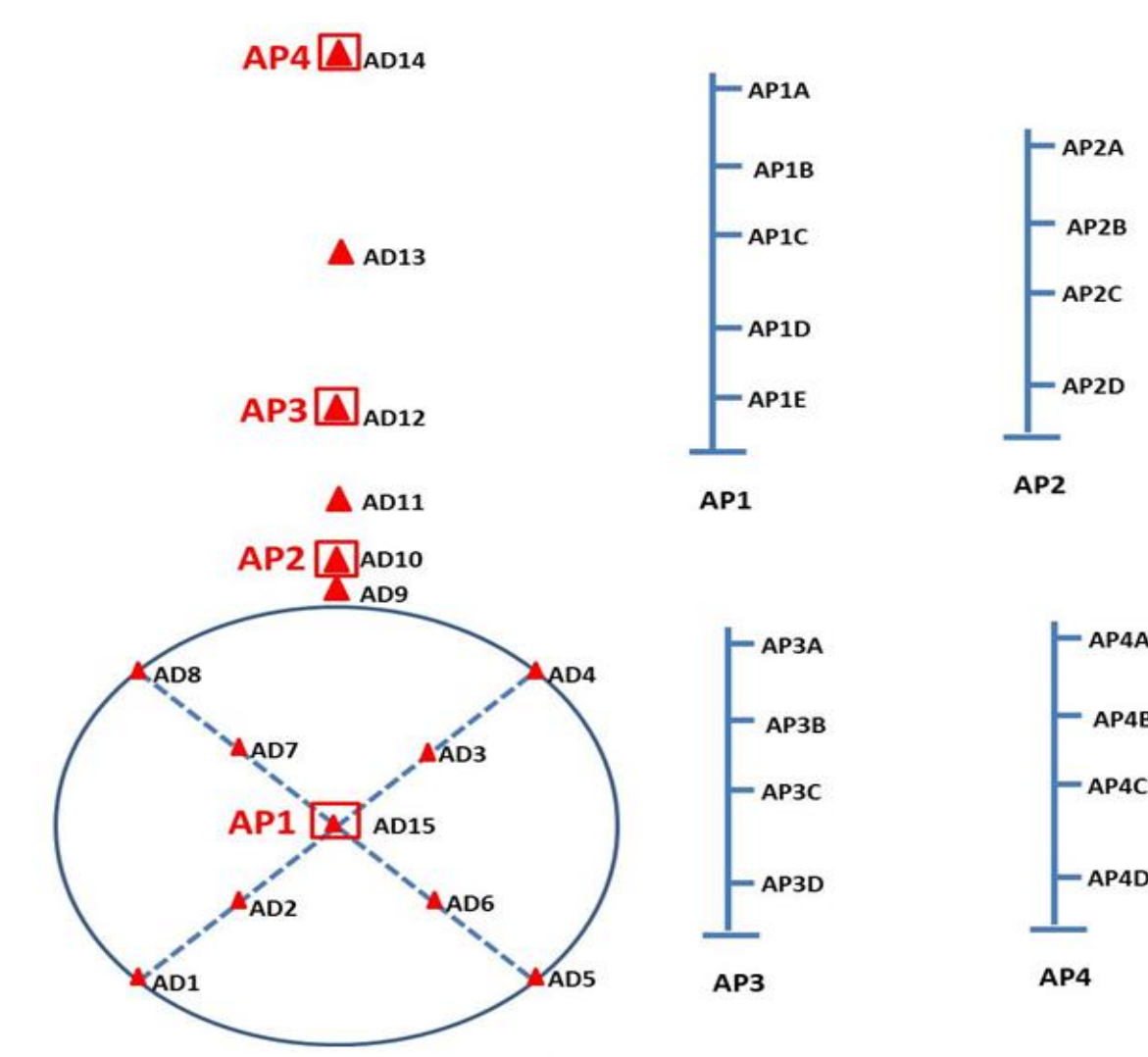
Experiment design

Four sites in UIUC (Aug 2013 – Oct 2013)

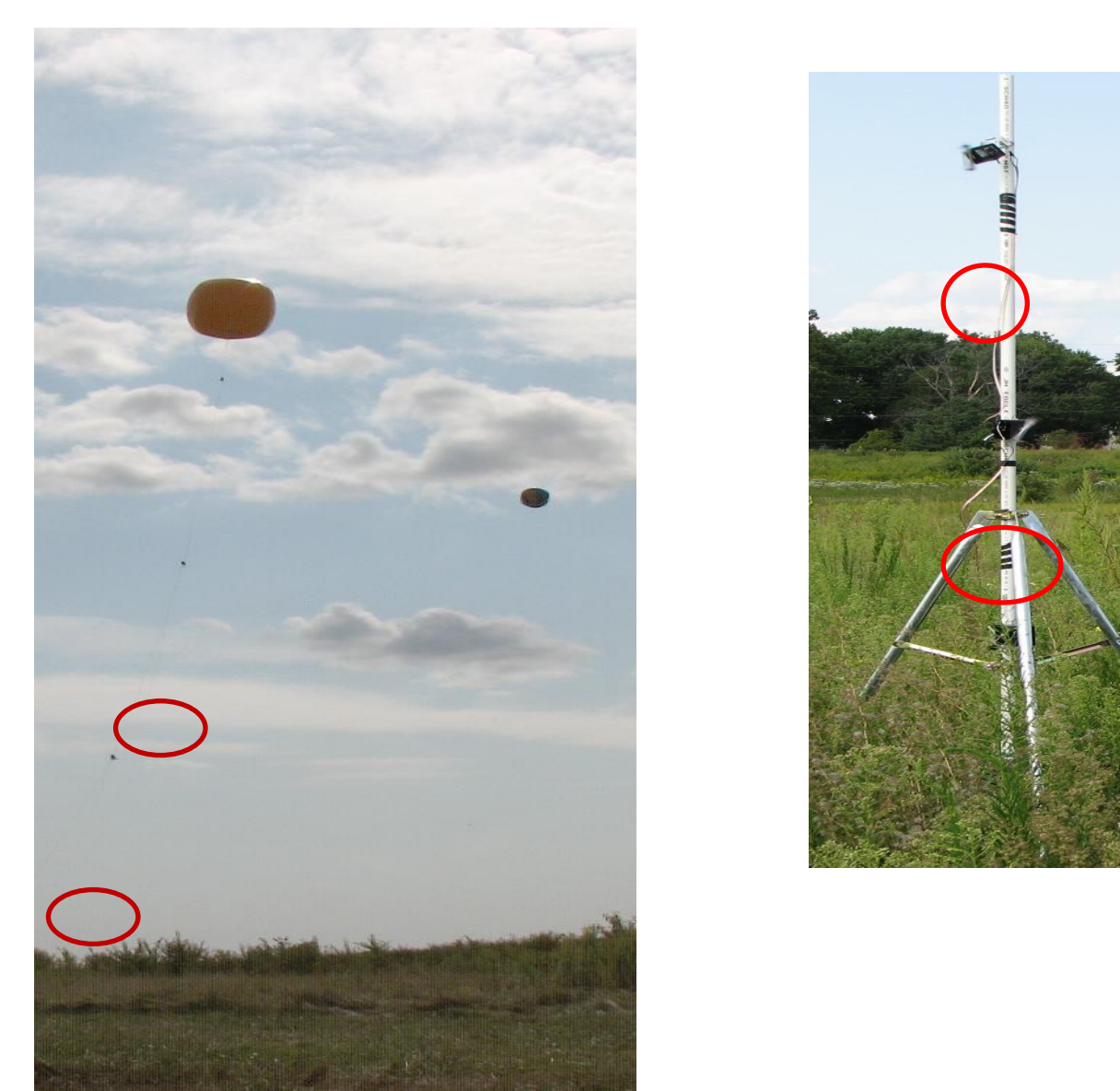
- Rotorod sampler and balloon
- Plant density: ~7-30 plants/m²
- Plant height: ~1m-2m

One site in University of Tennessee (Aug 2013 – Oct 2013)

- Rotorod sampler
- Plant density: ~6 plants/m²
- Plant height: ~1.3m



Schematic map for the field in TN



“Mystery balloons floating above city”

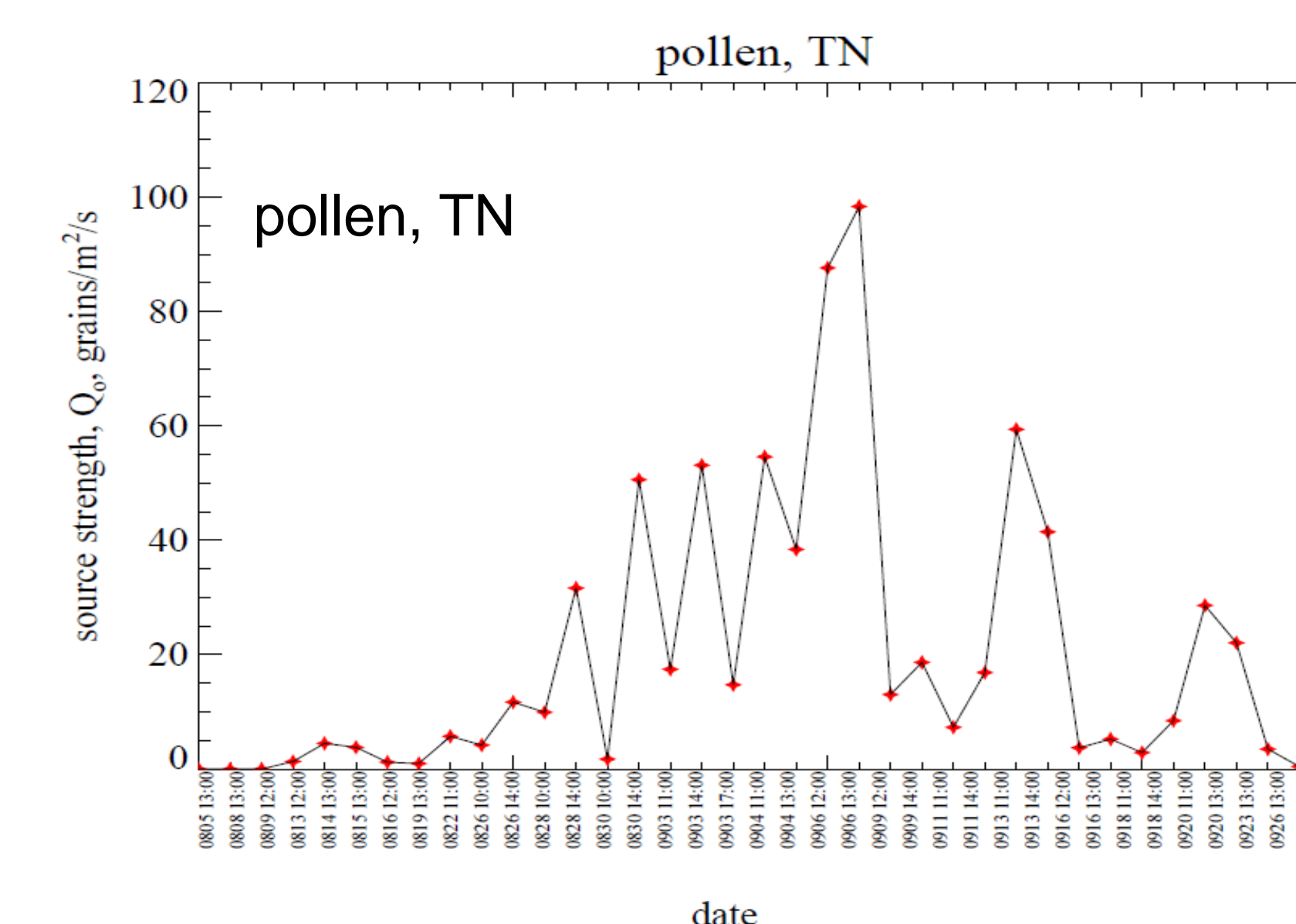
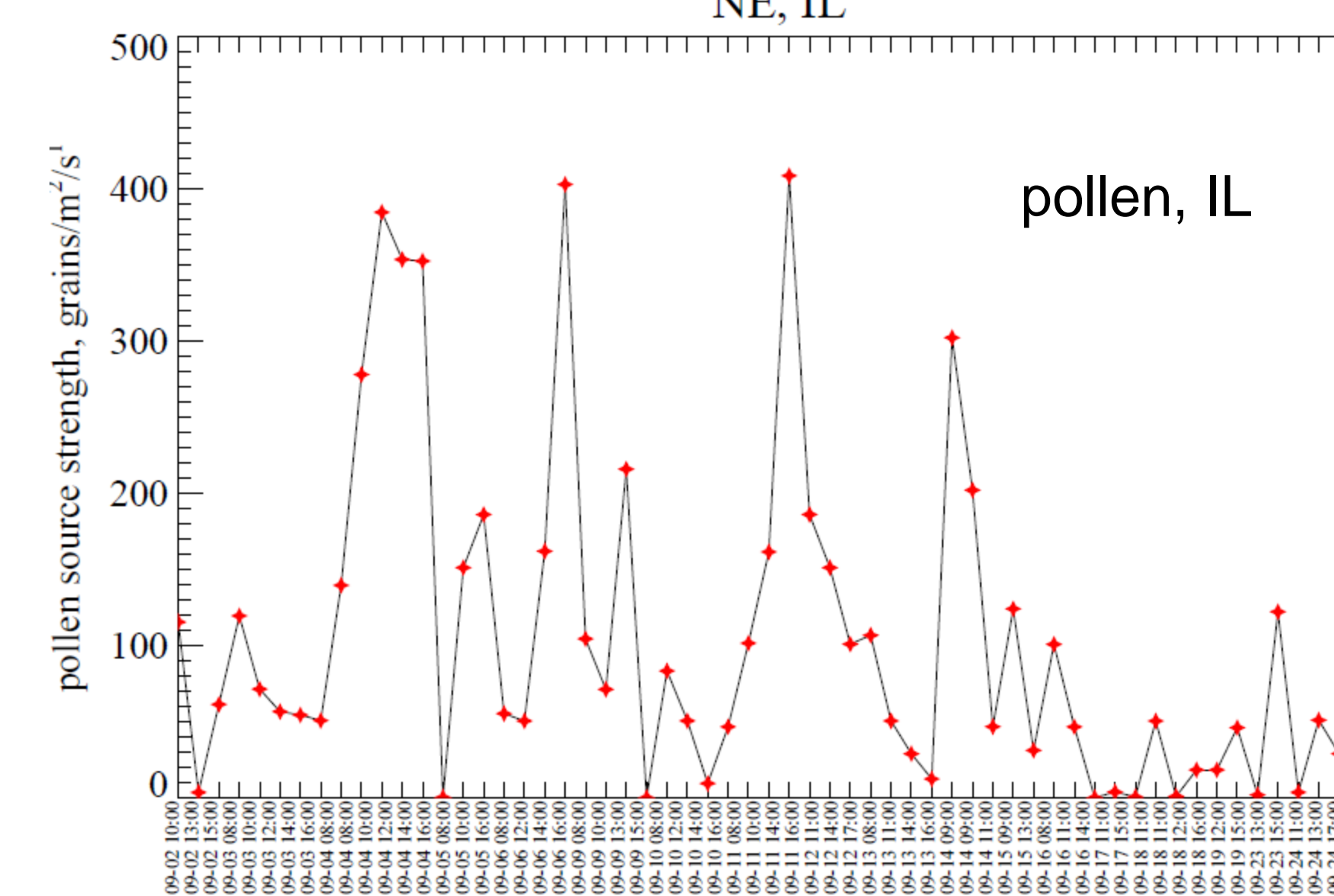
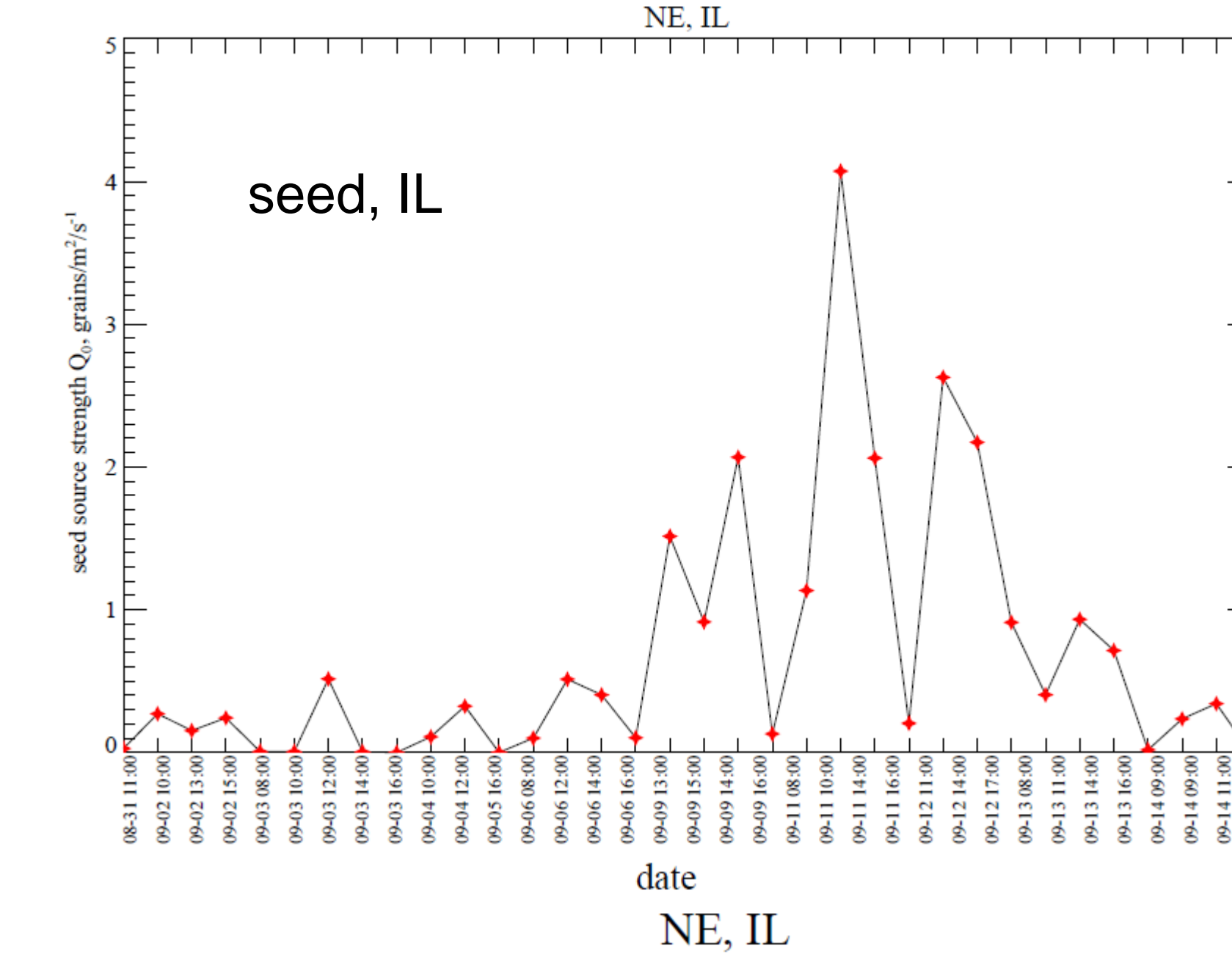
<http://www.illinoishomepage.net/story/mystery-balloons-floating-above-city/d/story/YrvhXFrX80CIDbQaTRn7kw>

Results

Source strength (release rate)

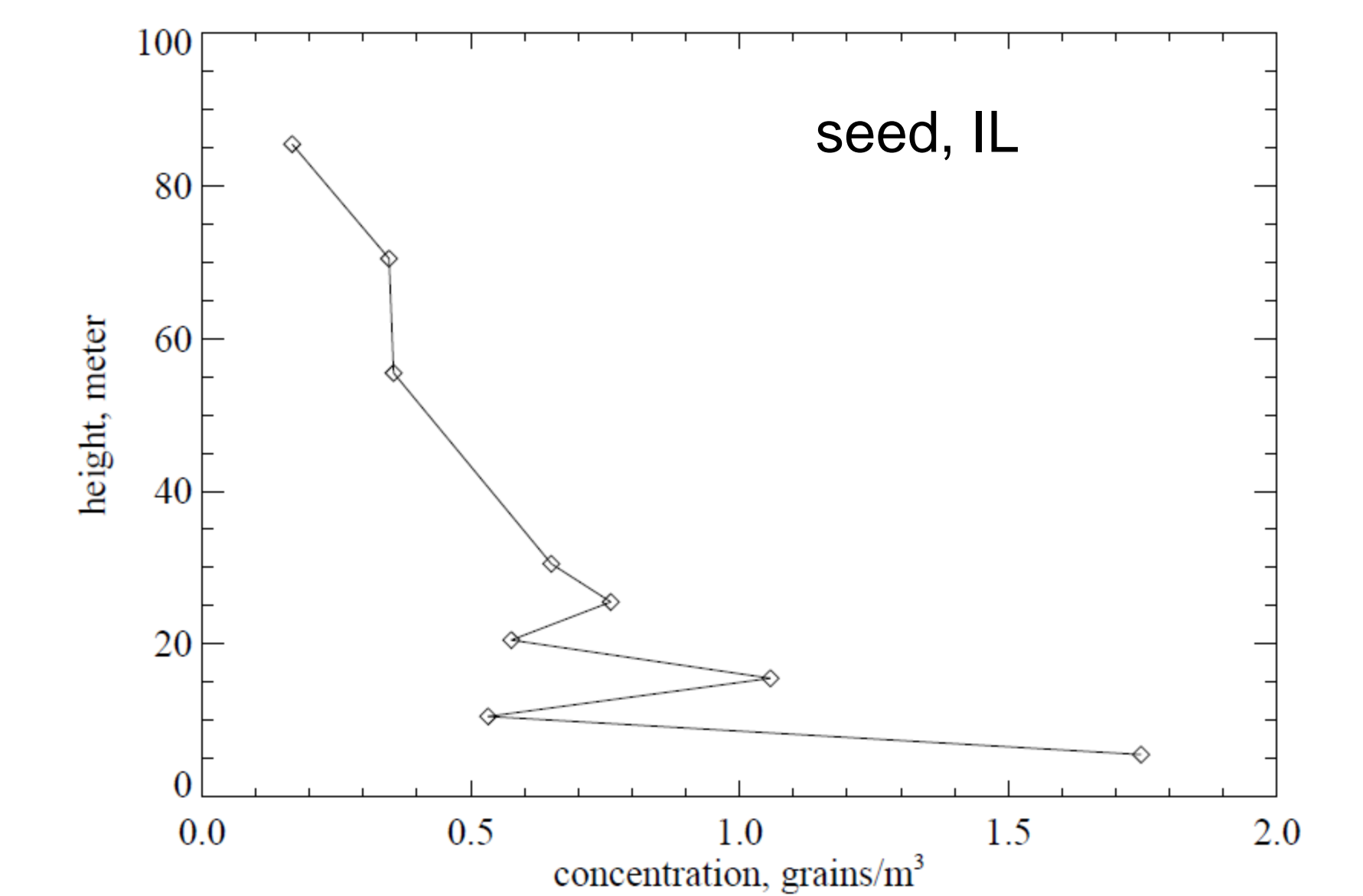
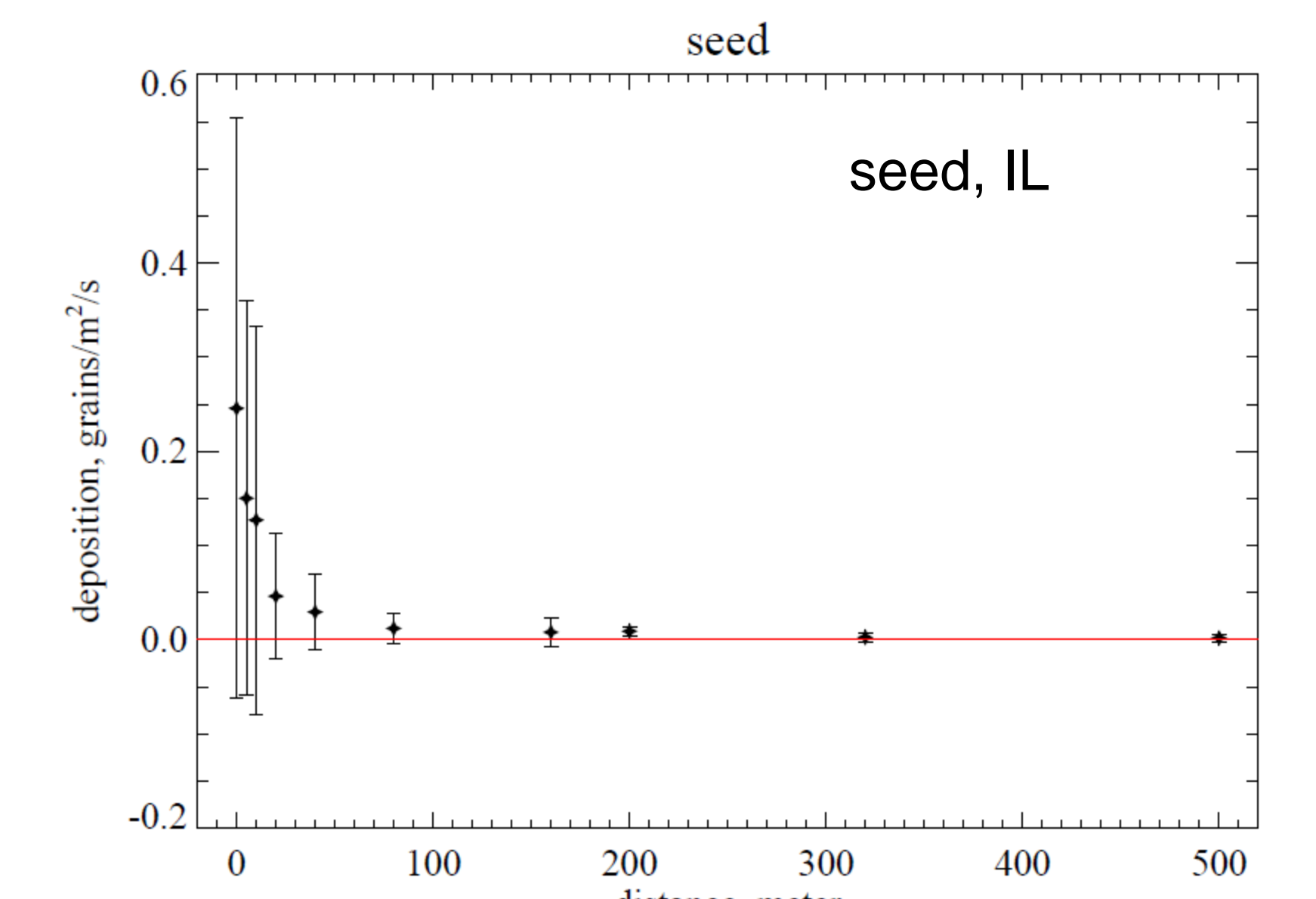
$$Q_0 = \underbrace{\int_0^R \frac{D(r)}{R} dr}_a + \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \frac{u(z)C(0,z)}{R} dz}_b$$

- Q_0 : source strength (release rate) (grains/m²/s)
- $D(r)$: deposition flux density (grains/m²/s)
- r : distance from the field center along the wind direction,
- $u(z)$ (m/s): wind speed at height z (m),
- R : maximum distance between the field edge to the center of field along the wind direction,
- $C(0, z)$ (grains/m³): concentration of pollen/seeds at the center of the field. Part a of Equation 2 represents deposition term.



Results (2)

Horizontal and vertical distributions



Concluding remarks

We carried out two field experiments to measure the seed/pollen release from horseweed in IL and TN.

Substantial seed/pollen release were observed. Most of the seeds released were deposited within about 300m, while pollen could travel longer. Very few of seeds could reach the height above 40m.

Acknowledgments

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Objectives of our project:

- Measure seed/pollen release in two experimental fields (IL and TN)
- Quantify seed/pollen dispersion distance
- Examine the relationships of seed/pollen release, dispersion with meteorological parameters.
- Apply the new findings into the existing atmospheric transport model and improve the performance of the model.
- Develop an online tool to predict the seed/pollen dispersal.