



Alpine lupin (*Lupinus lepidus*)

Arrived: 1981

This lupin has many adaptations that allow it to succeed on pumice when no other plant can!

- N-fixation
 - Phosphorus acquisition
 - Drought avoidance mechanisms
 - Self-fertile
-
- Compared other lupins: Better dispersed, less defended (tradeoffs!)



Lupins spread!

2002



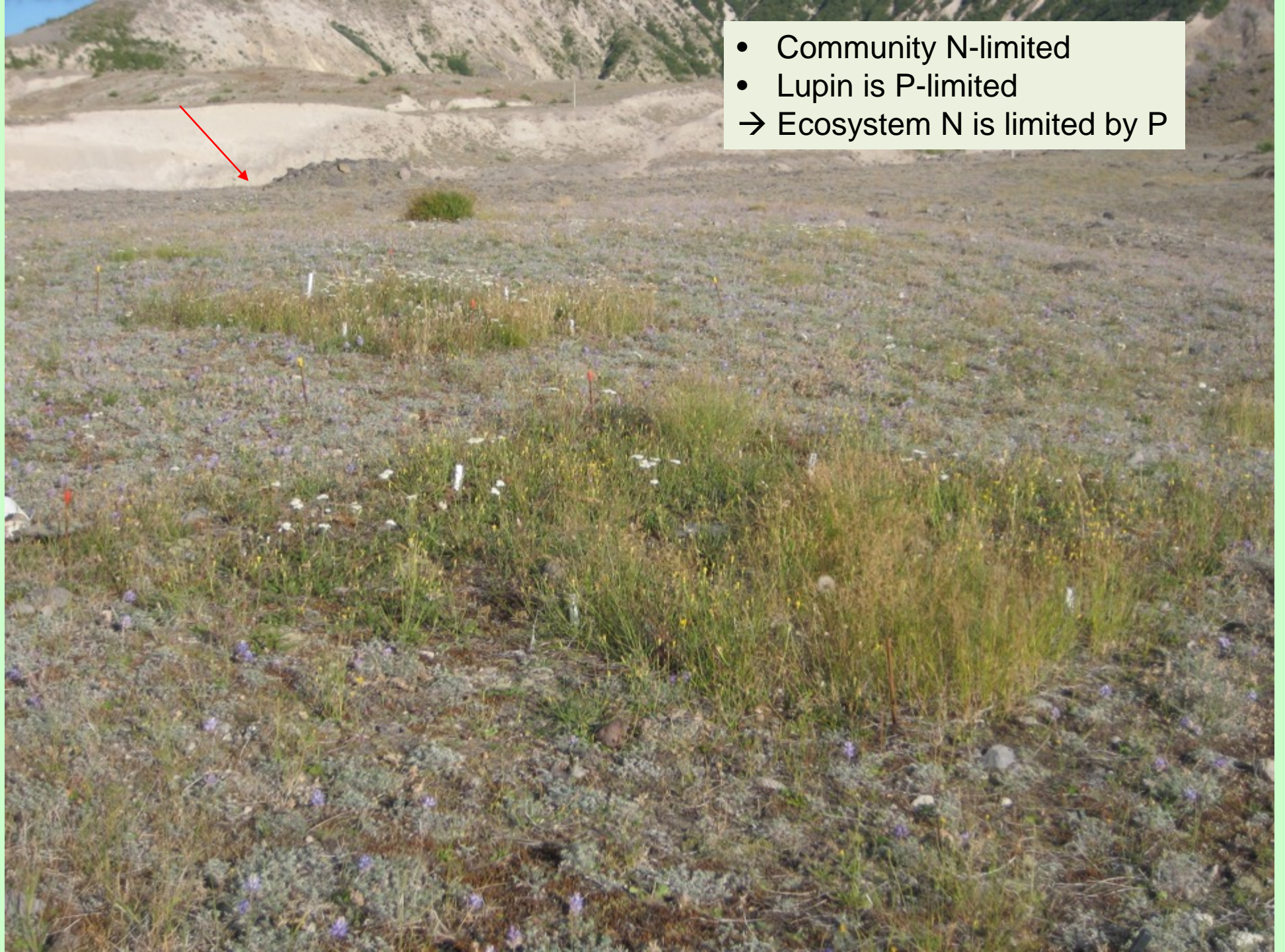


Is system nutrient
limited?

Experiment: add
nitrogen or phosphorus

(repeated 2002-2006)

- Community N-limited
- Lupin is P-limited
- Ecosystem N is limited by P



7 years after stopping
experiment – no visible
effect.

Undeveloped soils
cannot retain nutrients!

13 years later
+ 400 kg N/ha
+ 50 kg P/ha



Other plants
could only
grow in
dead lupins!





Sedum oreganum



Spiranthes romanzoffiana



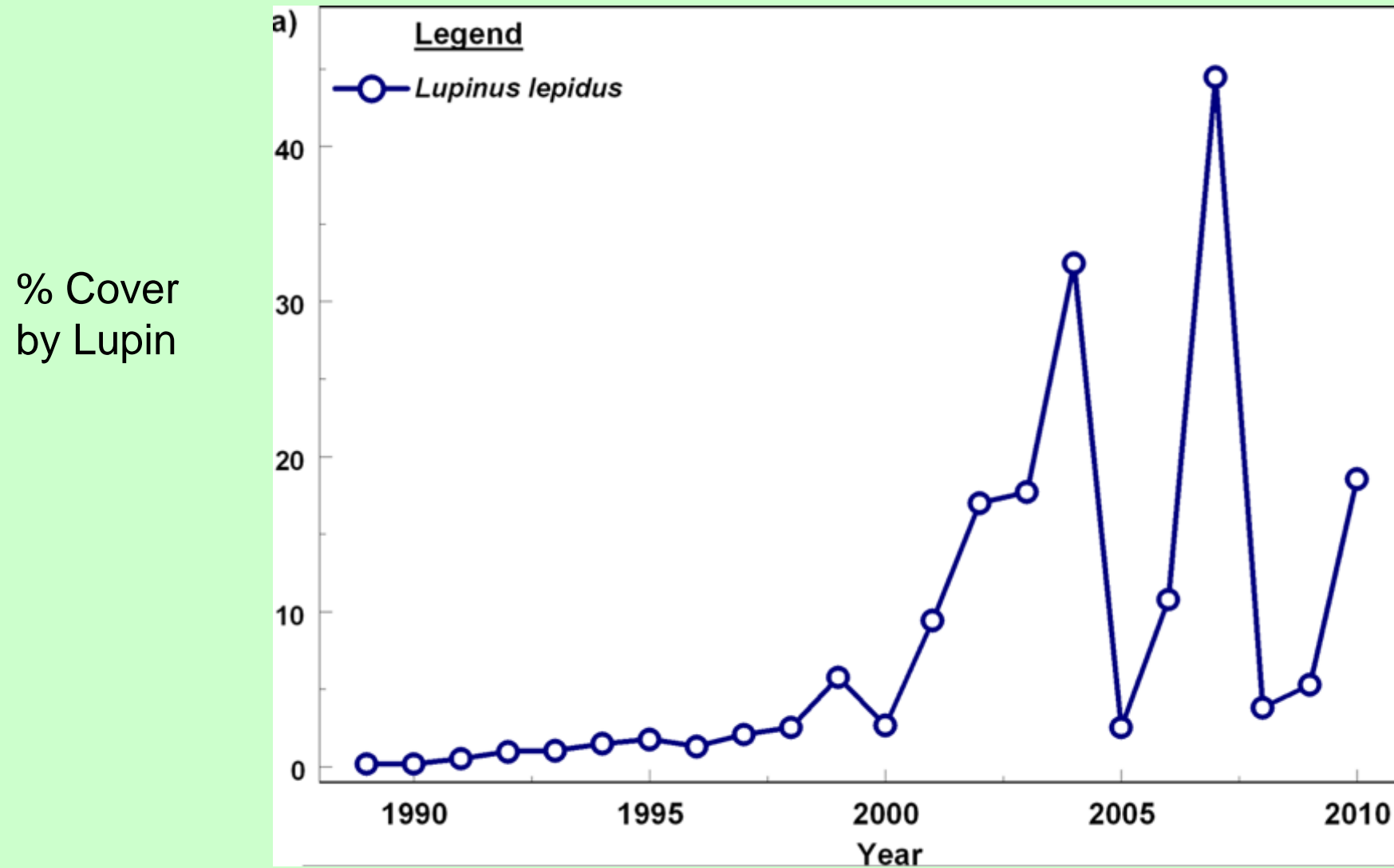
Western white pine

Lupins create soil that other species require to colonize

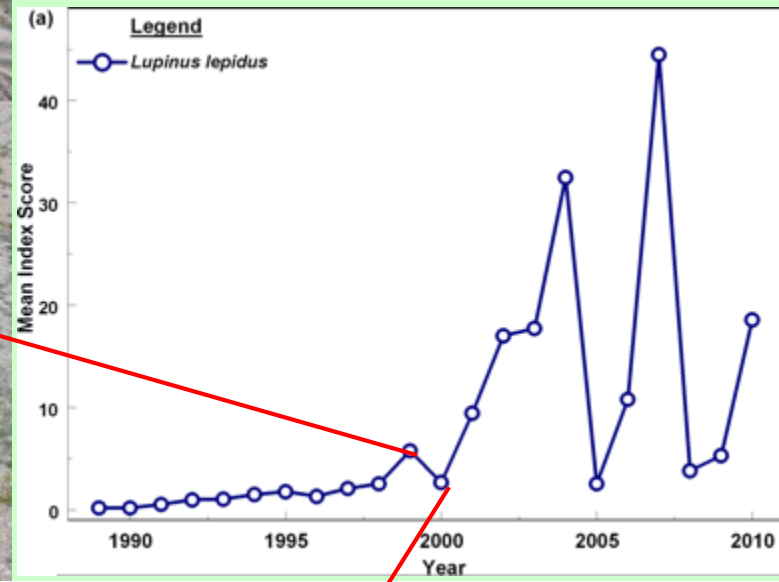




Lupinus lepidus population dynamics



Data from Roger del Moral, University of Washington





Specialist Root Boring Caterpillars

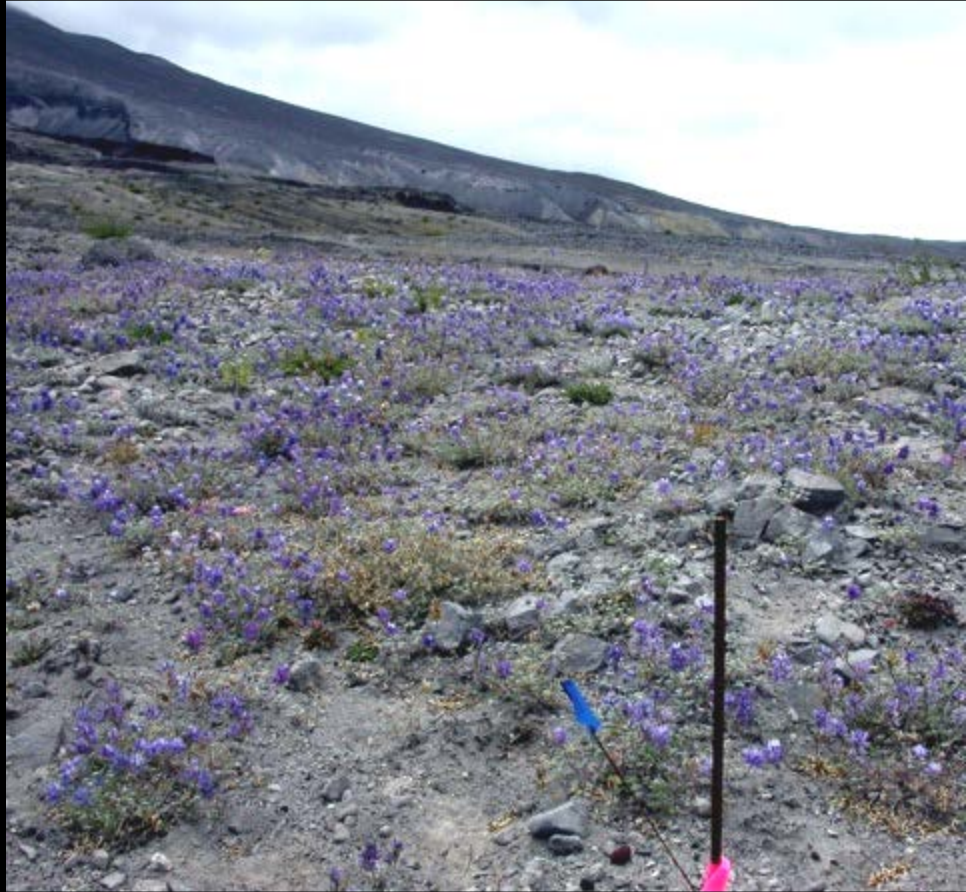


Hystricophora nr. *roessleri* (Tortricidae)

Grapholita *lana* (Tortricidae)

LEAF MINER REMOVAL → Density explosion

Removal: 3.3x increase yr⁻¹



Control: 0.36x decrease yr⁻¹



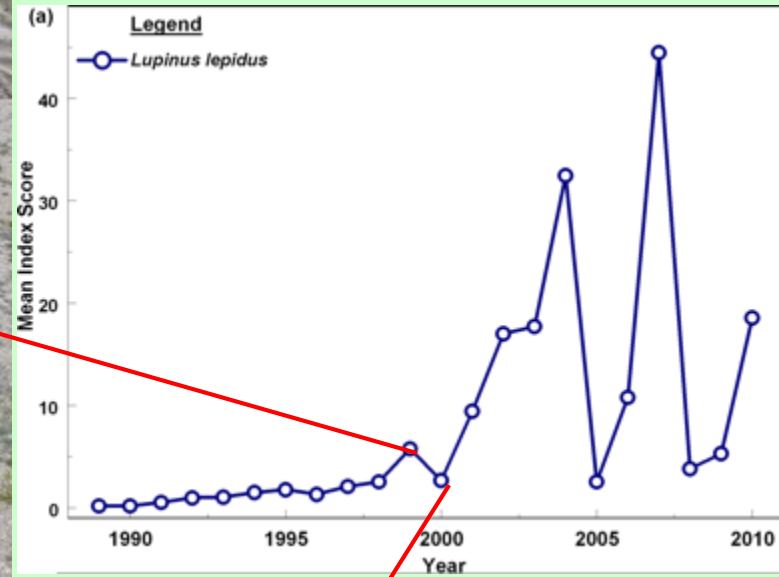
August 3, 2004

Fagan and Bishop 2000. *American Naturalist* 153: 238-251

Bishop 2002. *Ecology*. 83: 191-202

Bishop et al. 2005. in *Ecological Responses to the 1980 Eruptions of Mount St. Helens*

Fagan et al. 2005. *American Naturalist*. 166: 669-685



Our data show:

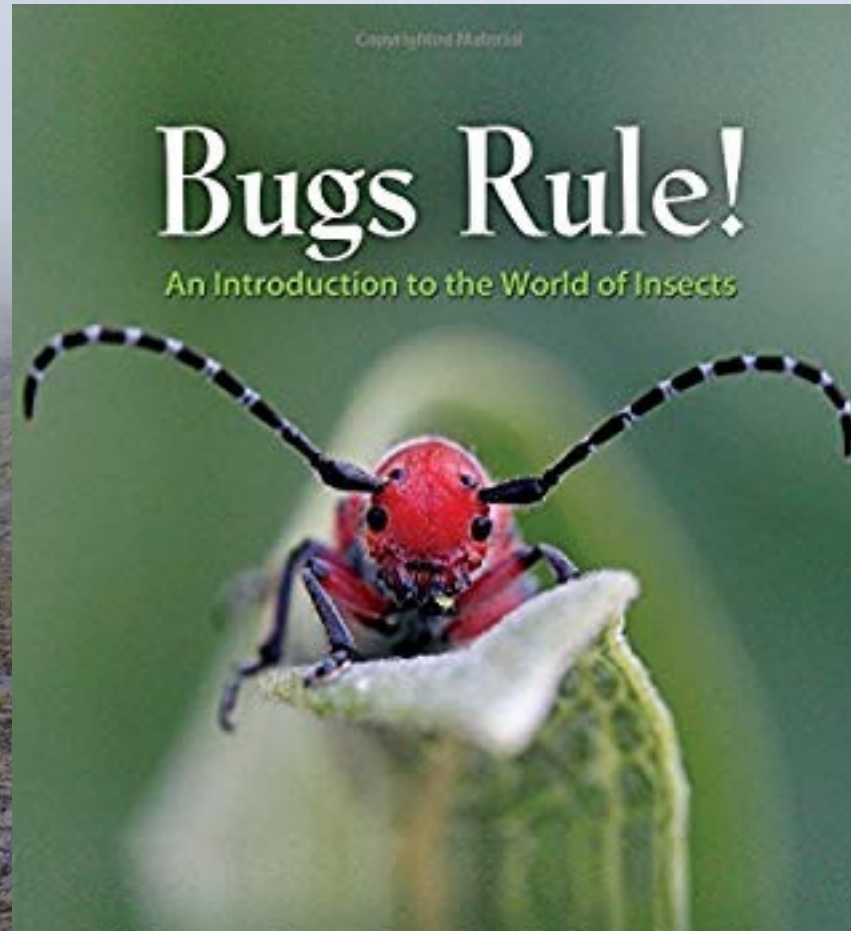
- Each crash caused by insects
- Crashes slowed spread across landscape
- Still occurring after 25 years! (but in smaller areas)



Conclusion:

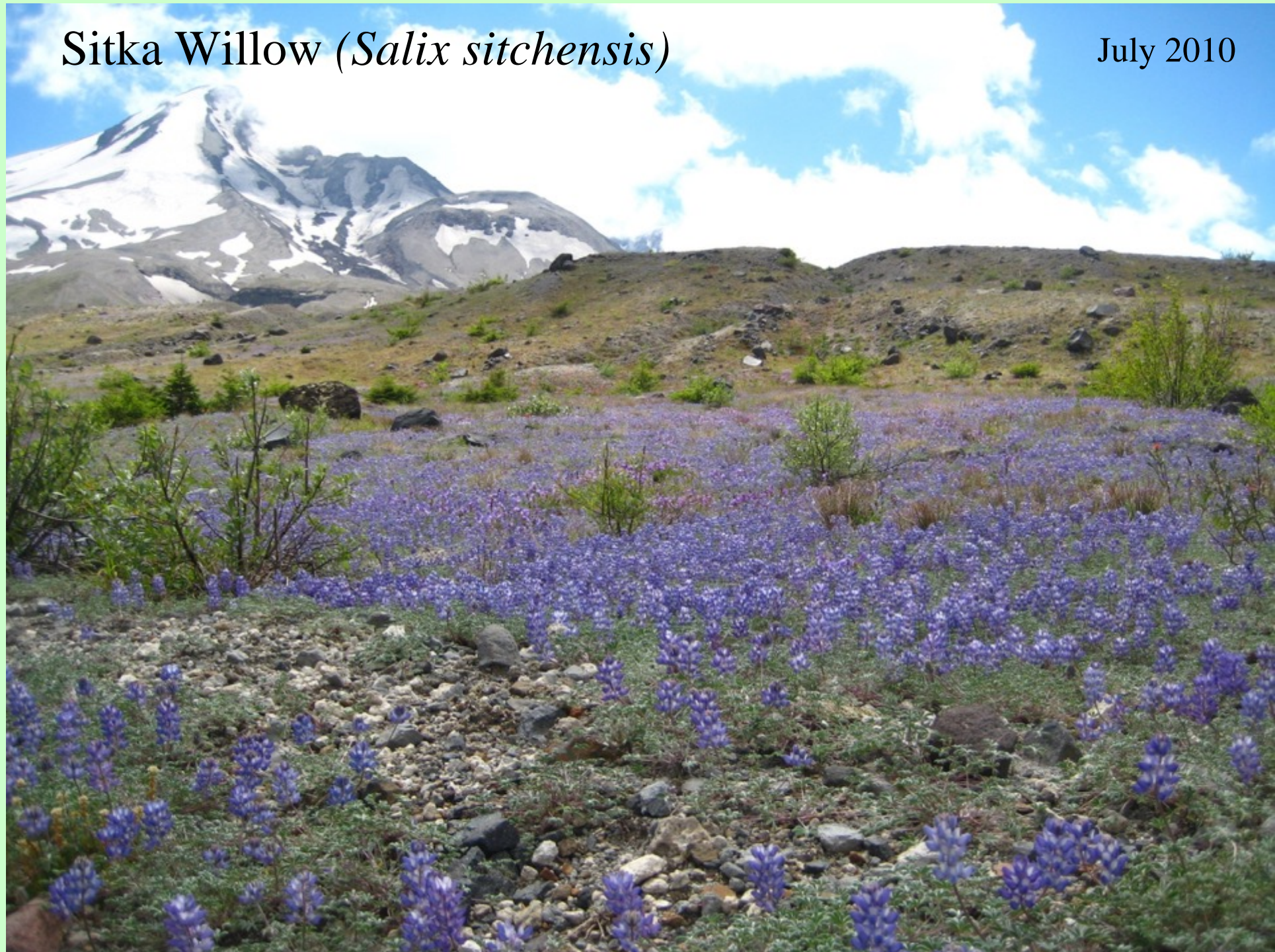


Conclusion:



Sitka Willow (*Salix sitchensis*)

July 2010







Cryptorhyncus lapathi
(Curculionidae)



Paranthrene robiniae (Sesiidae).



After 10 years of borer exclusion (2017)



Sprayed

Not
Sprayed



Control plot, 2014



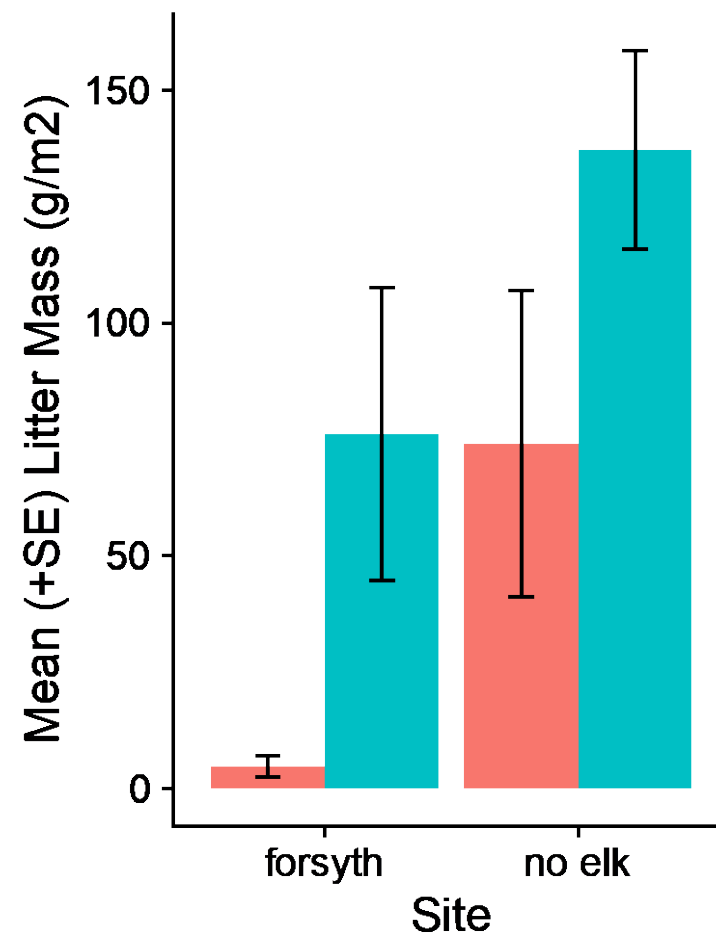
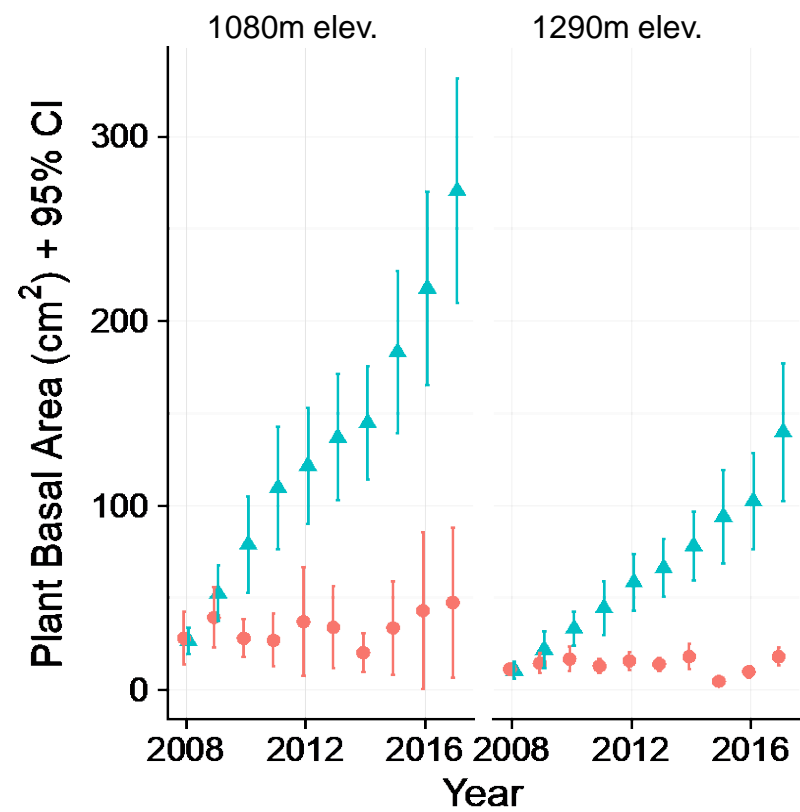
71 willows in 2008, 4 in 2016

Willow borer exclusion (2018, year 11)

Same plots in Google Earth →

Control plot in foreground, Protected plot in background





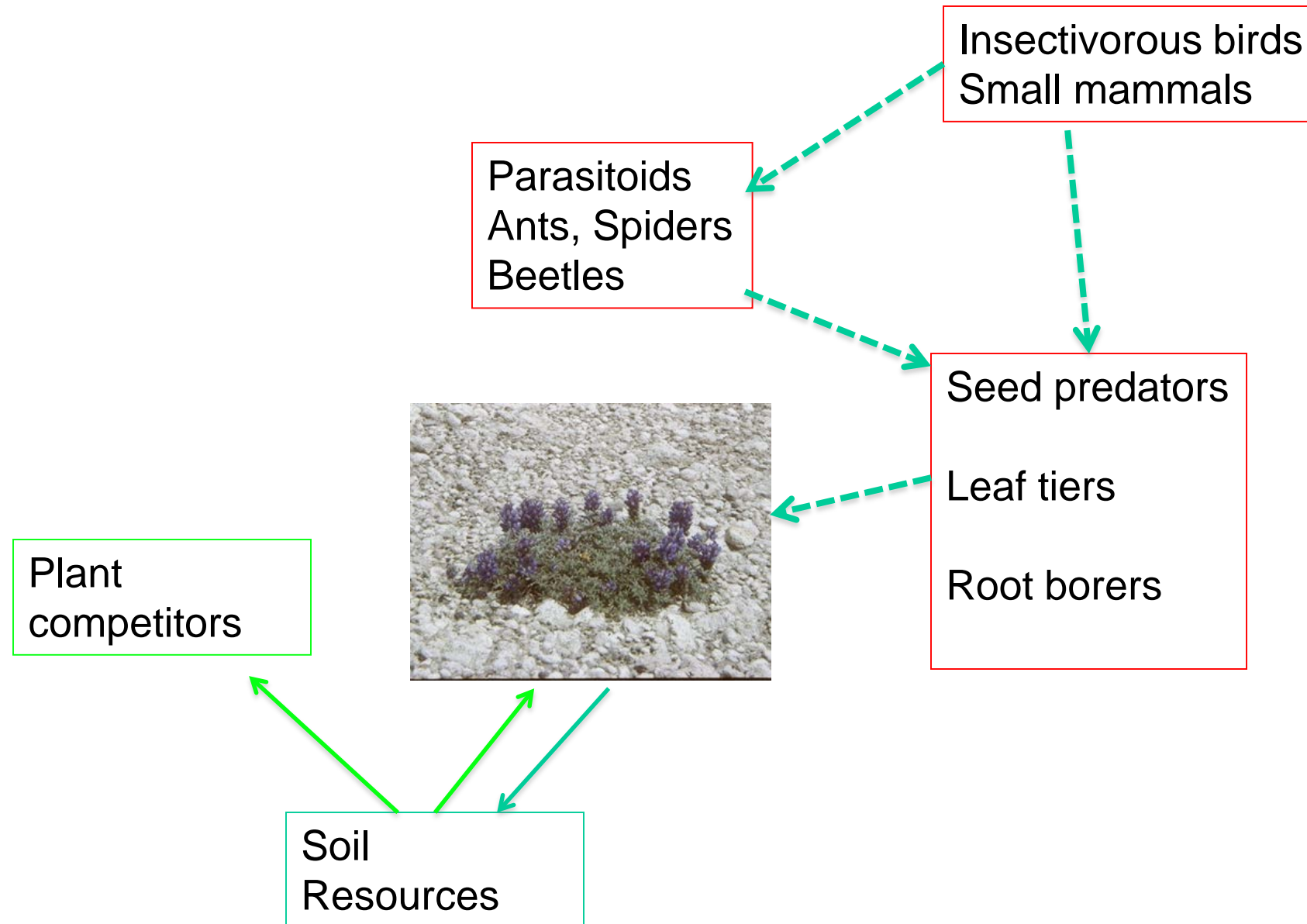
Year 11 Litter Layer in 400 cm² @ 0.5m from base

Typical control

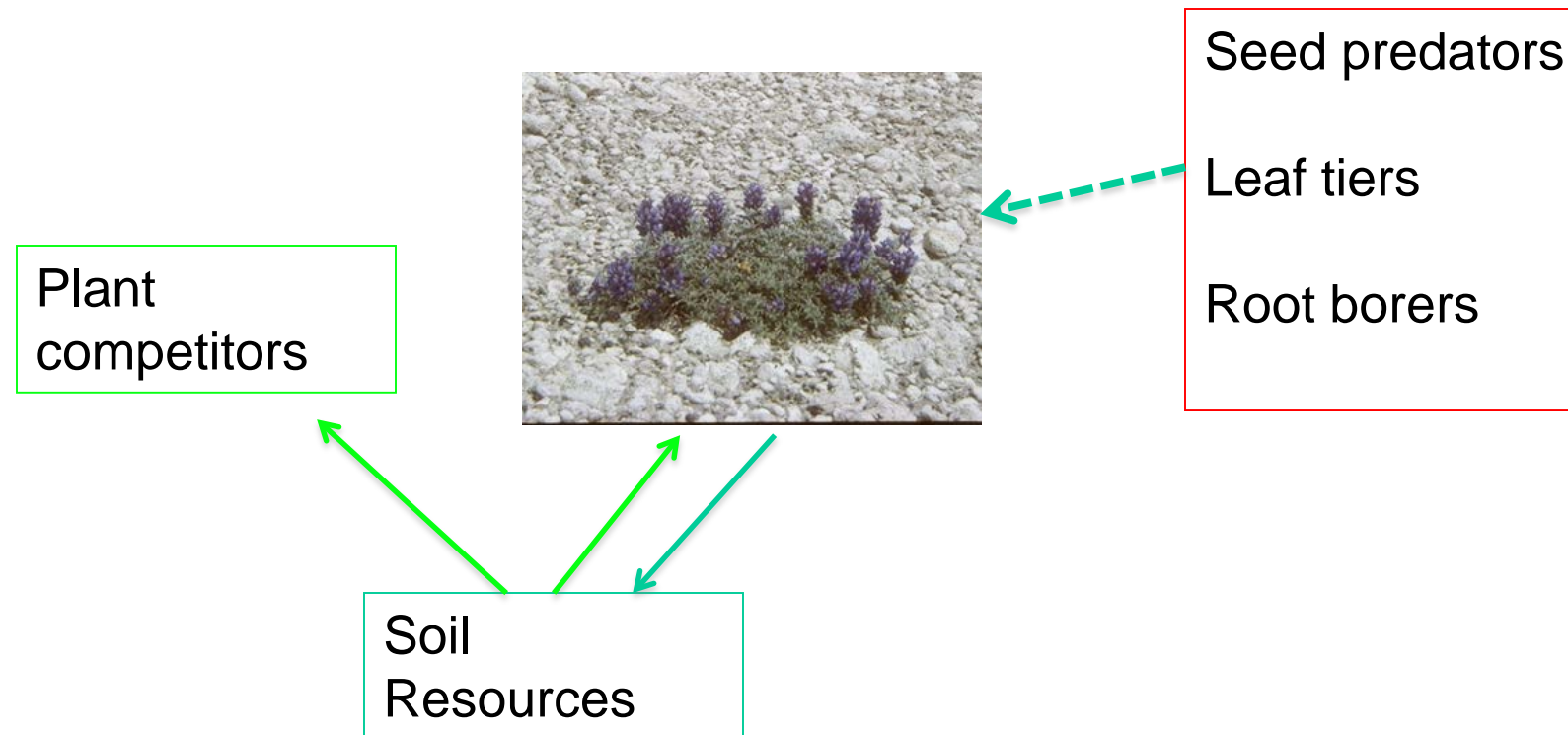
Typical sprayed plant



Do early successional interaction webs promote extreme dynamics?



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Hypothesis: Low community complexity in early succession promotes extreme interactions

If true →

- Extreme herbivore effects involving multiple hosts
- Effects should diminish with system maturity
- Less effect in secondary succession
- Should occur in other primary successions



Seed predators

Leaf tiers

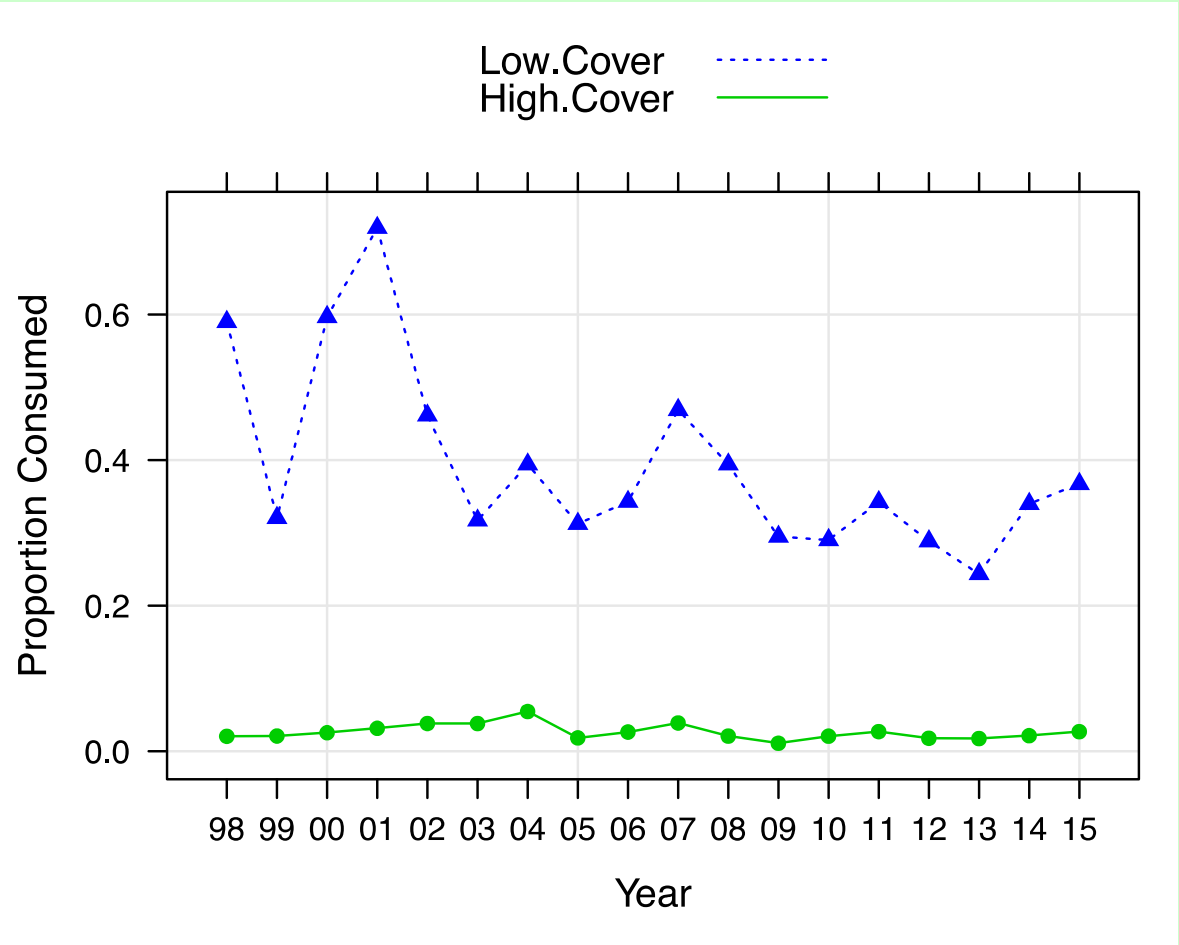
Root borers

Soil
Resources



Leaf Miner Damage

Surveys: ~160 sites/year for 17 years



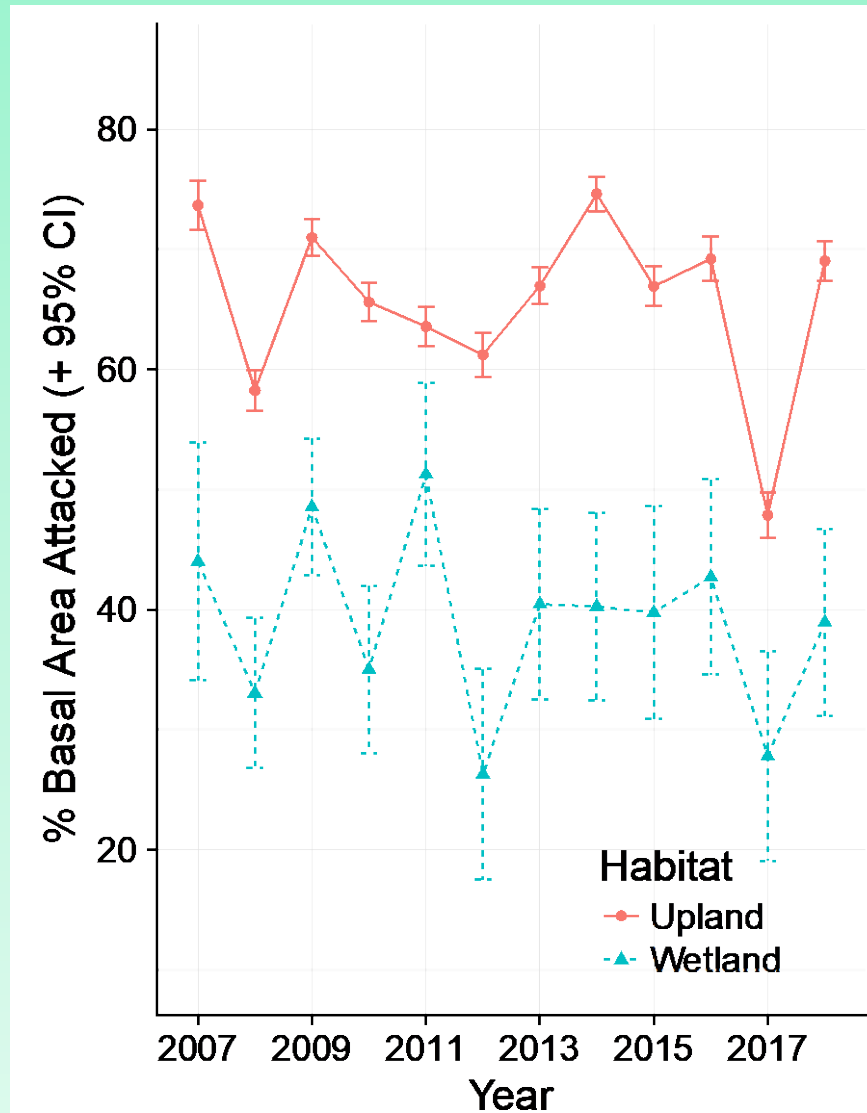
- High chronic damage
- High heterogeneity
- Diminished by community development

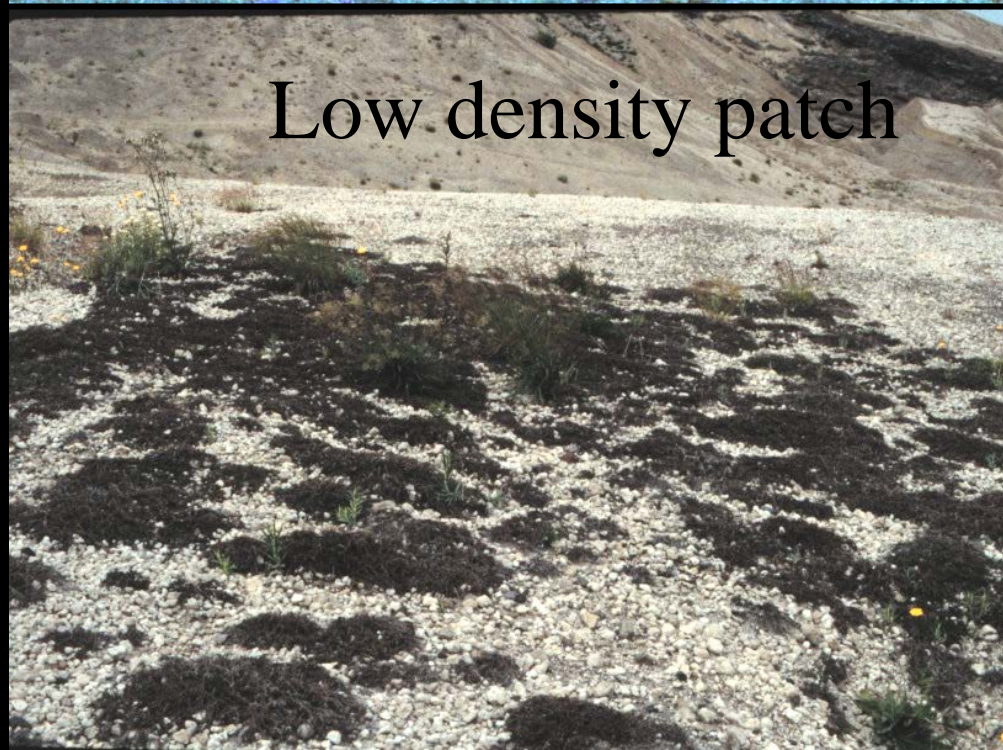
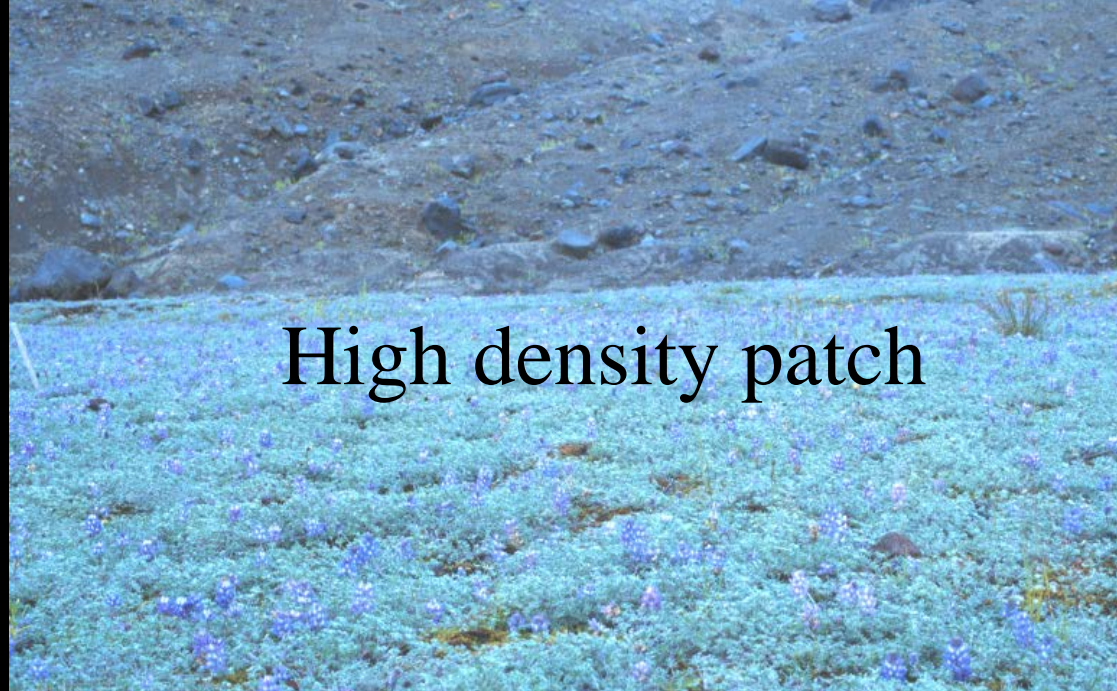


Weevil Damage Survey: 154 plots on 9km transects

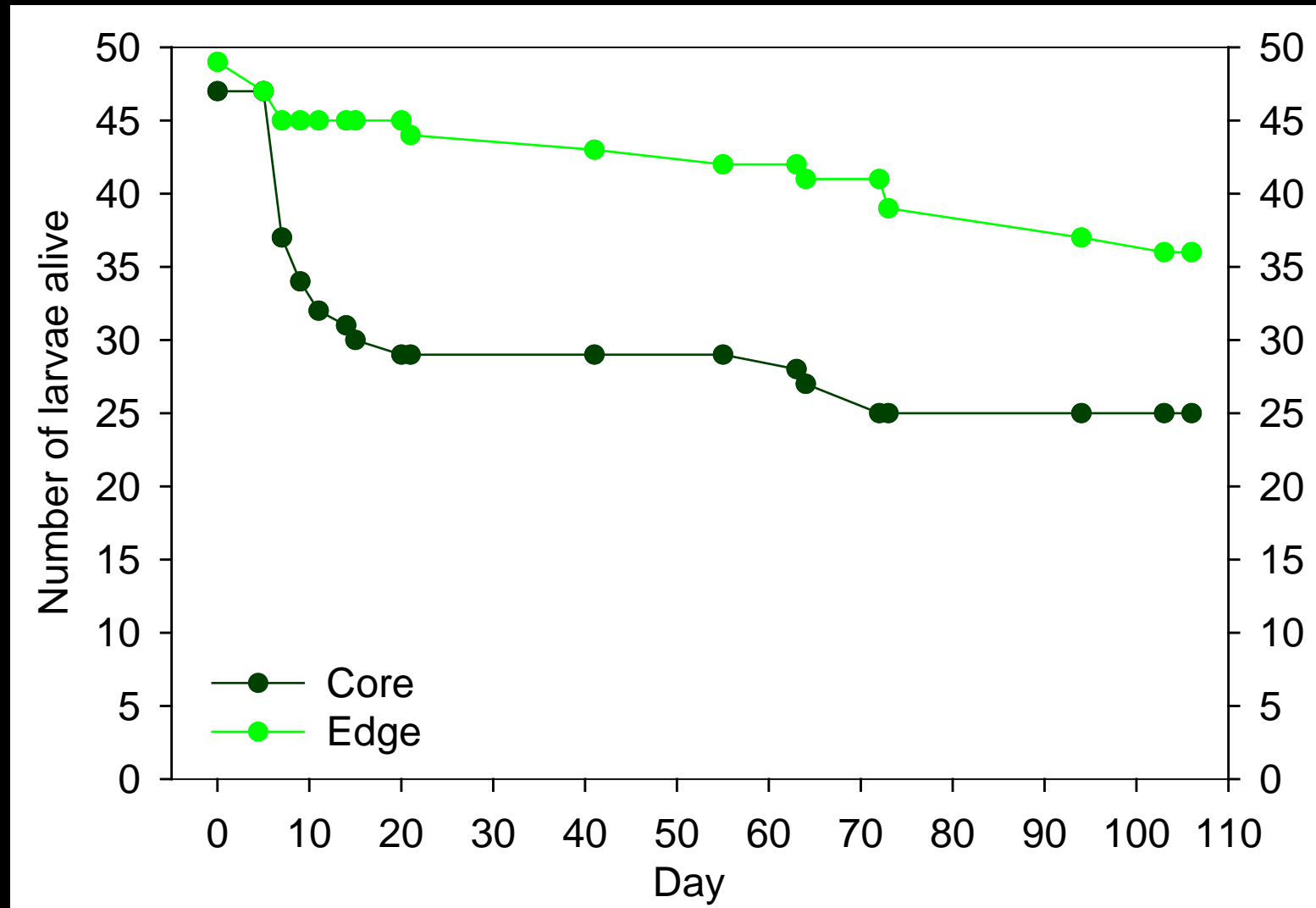
~620 plants/year

~64% of all stem area is attacked





Larval mortality



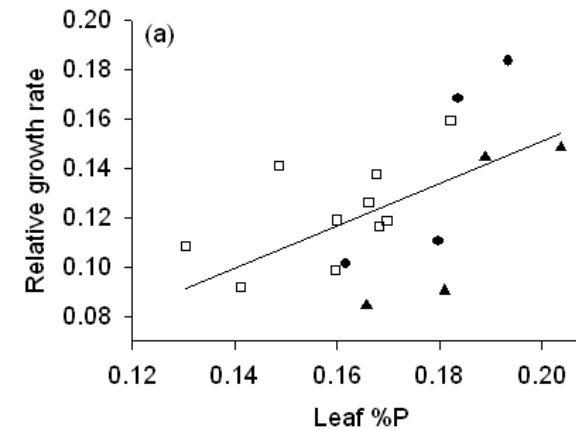
Tarone-Ware log-rank test:
 $\chi^2 = 4.888$, $p = 0.027$


Paradox of Enrichment: High Density compete for P! Have less P/g leaf

➤ Larvae are P limited



Figure 1

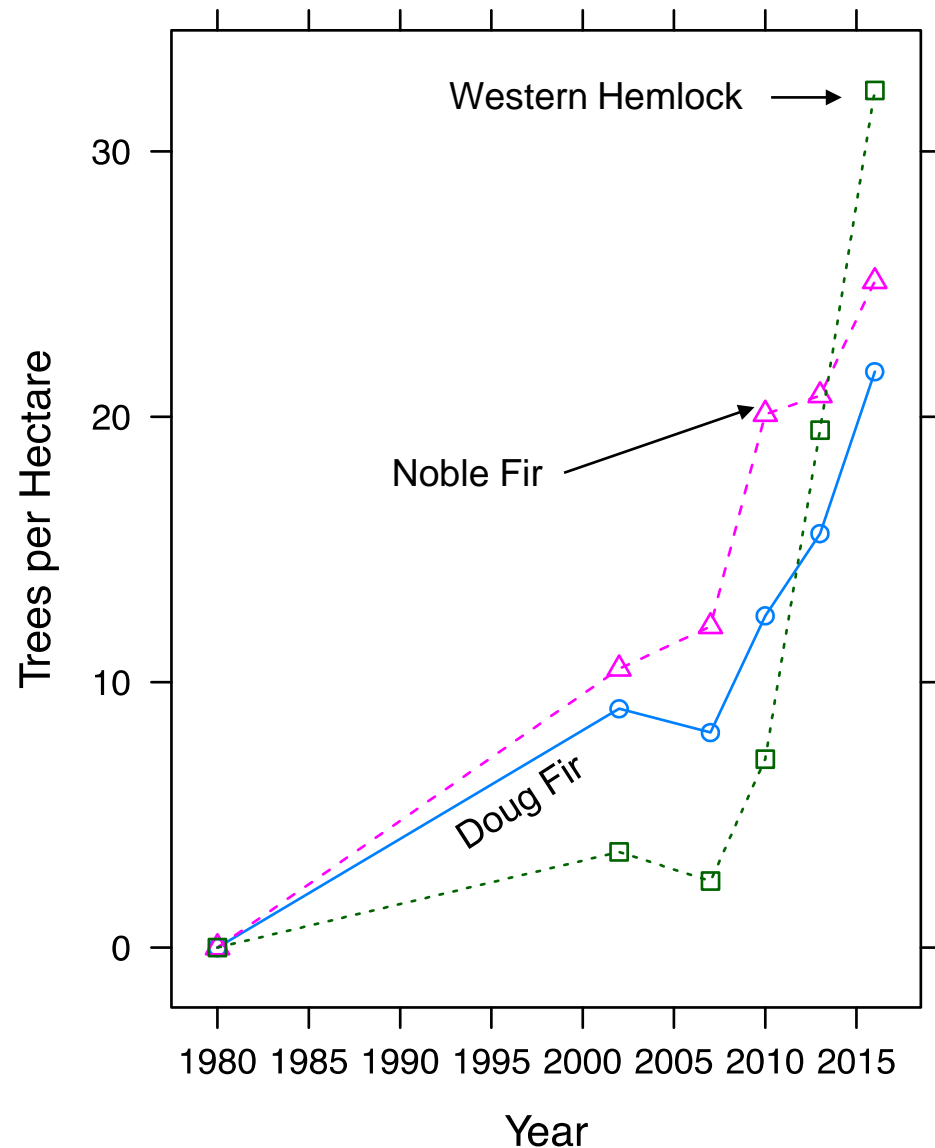




Summary of 151 un-disturbed sites	1980	2007	2010	2013	2016	2018 Exclusions
Cover	0%	40%	45%	48%	67%	>100%
# of Species	0	78	107	137	155	
Moss %	0%	13%	26%	27%	26%	40%
Lupin %	0%	24%	11%	4%	18%	20%
Willow %	0%	6%	4%	4%	5%	50%

What Controls Establishment of a New Conifer Forest?

Conifer colonization at 170 transect points



- Three factors controlling conifers (Titus & Bishop 2014, Birchfield & Bishop unpub., Wenke & Bishop unpublished)


Seed limitation: adding Doug fir seeds led to high density of doug fir.

Competition: Doug fir couldn't establish in thick lupins or under shrubs

Environmental conditions:

1) Fir trees more likely on steep north facing slopes (higher moisture availability)

2) Hemlock seeds have always blown in, but only started establishing in year 30! Typically in locations where soil is developing.



Monument Act (1983):

allow “the natural recovery of the volcanic landscape, to the benefit of public and scientific understanding”

“protect the geologic, ecologic, and cultural resources.”