

Seed dispersal functions in the Kenting FDP



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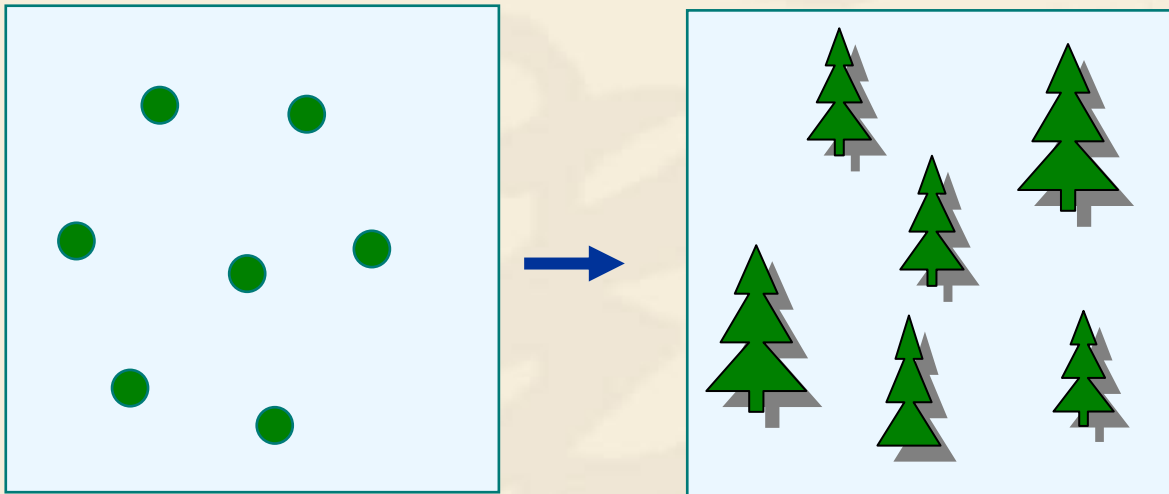
3 Forest Biology Division,
Taiwan Forestry Research Institute

Spatial patterns of seeds

- ❖ Spatial templates for tree populations
- ❖ Spatial relationships among individuals

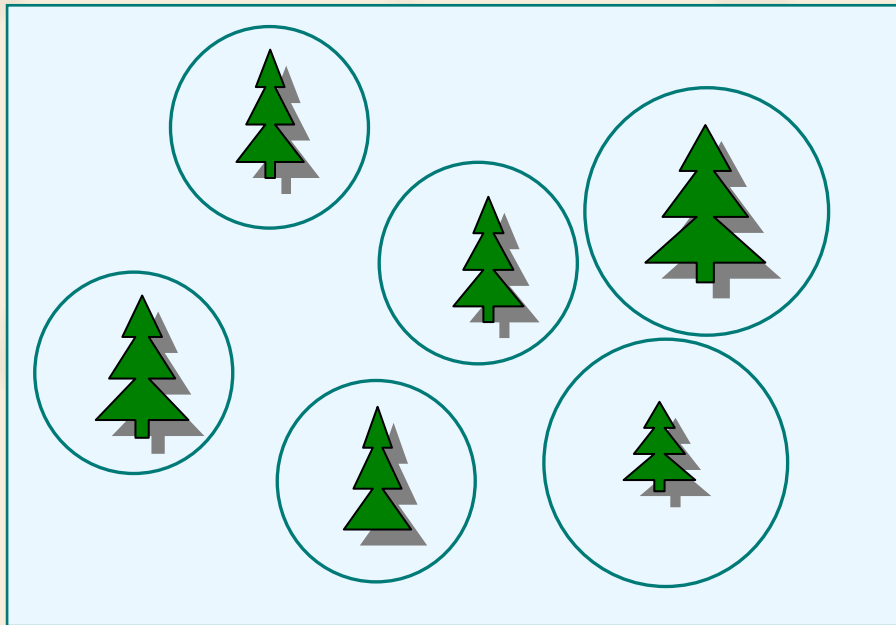
Species coexistence

Genetic structure

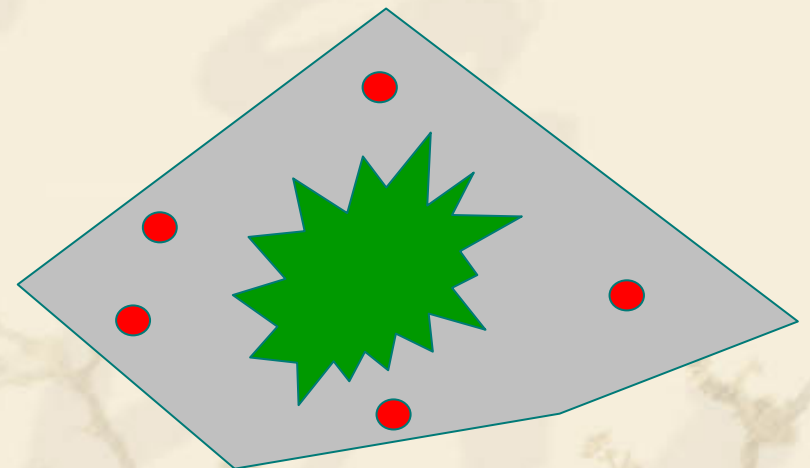
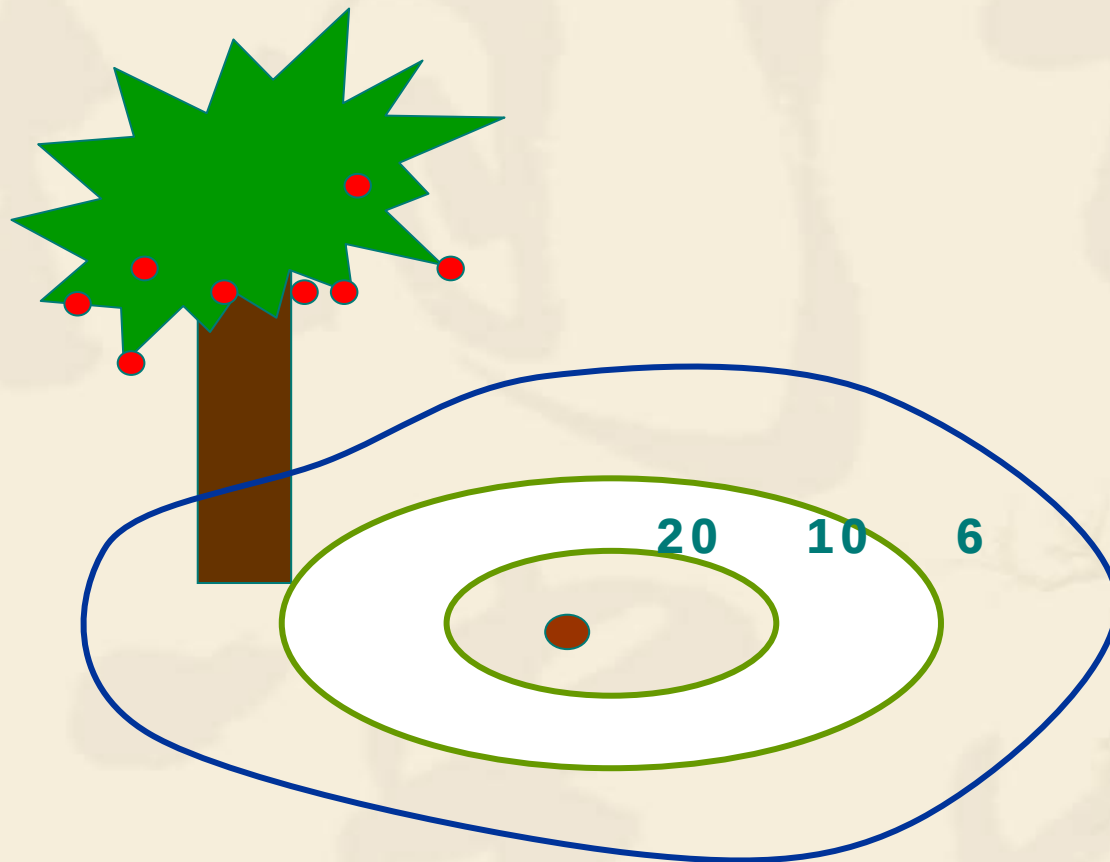


Seed dispersal

- ❖ Underlying processes
- ❖ Linkage to spatial patterns of two generations

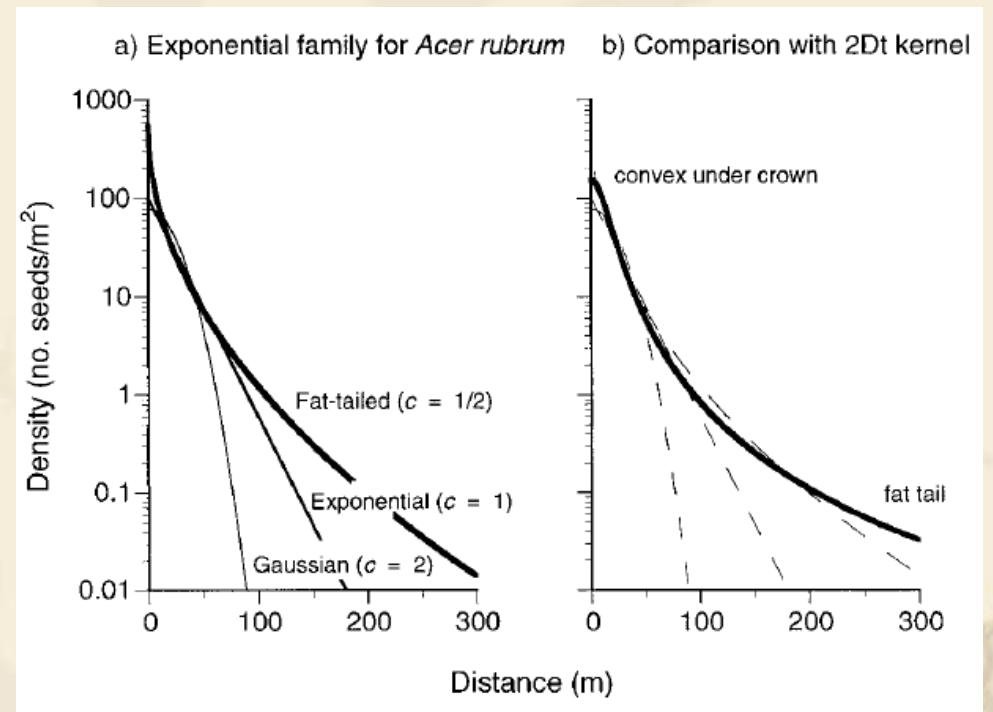


Seed shadow



Quantifying a seed shadow

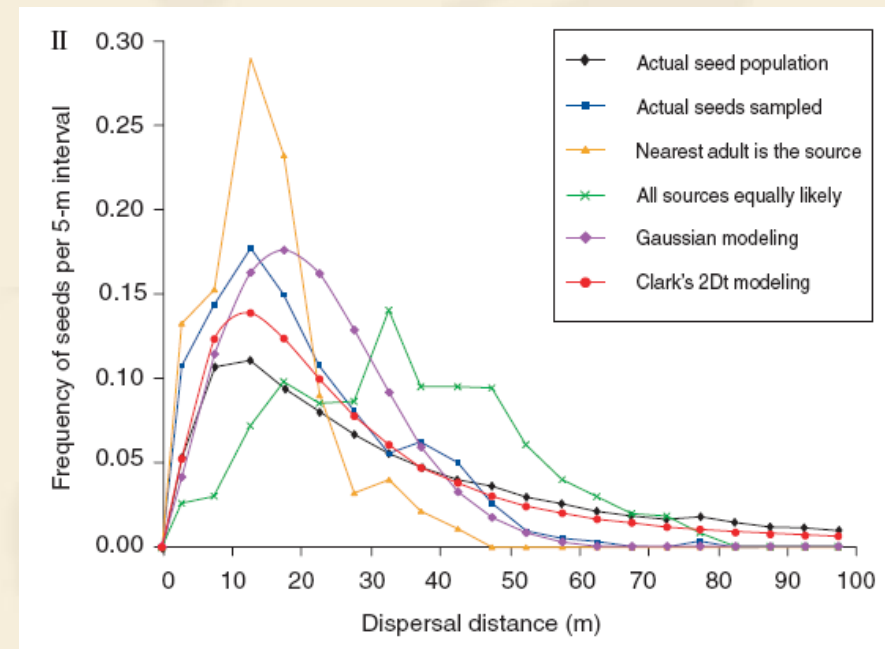
- ❖ Mathematical description
Seed shadow
= Fecundity x Dispersal kernel
- ❖ Fecundity
Seed production
- ❖ Dispersal kernel
Probability density function



Clark et al. 1999

A long standing debate

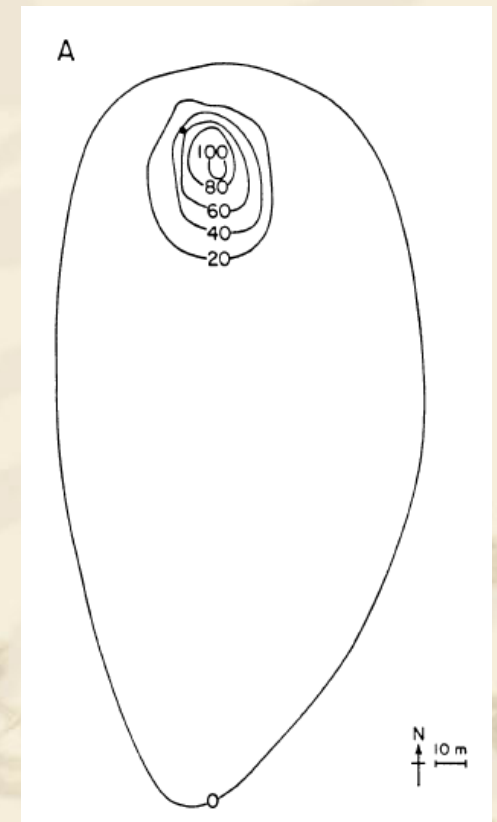
- ❖ What is the best descriptor of a seed shadow?
e. g. Negative exponential, Weibull, Lognormal,
Clark 2 DT..... Etc.



Nathan and Muller-Landau 2000

Seed shadows

- ❖ Intensively studied in the 1980s
Mapping seeds around
isolated parent trees
- ❖ Constrains
Small sample size
Unusual trees
*Large trees with high
seed production*



Kitaima and Augspurger 1989

Seed shadows

- ❖ Methodology advances in the past two decades

- ❖ Inverse modeling
 - Less labor intensive
 - Population level
 - Individual differences



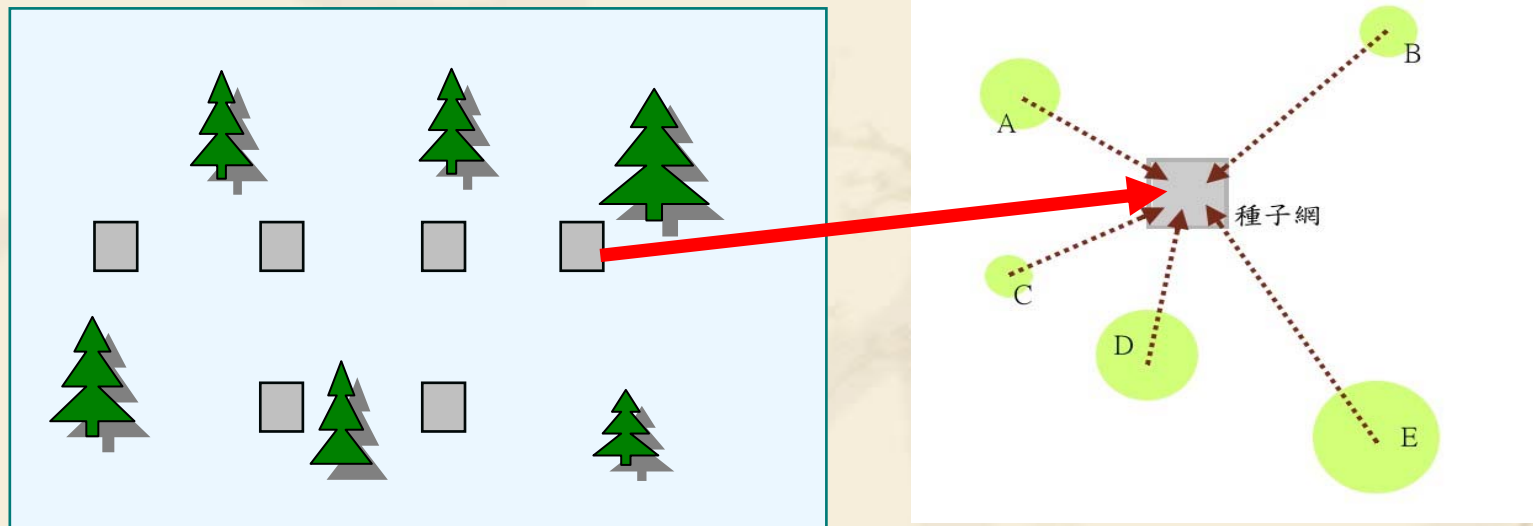
Inverse modeling

- ❖ A likelihood approach

- ❖ Data requirements

Locations of parent trees

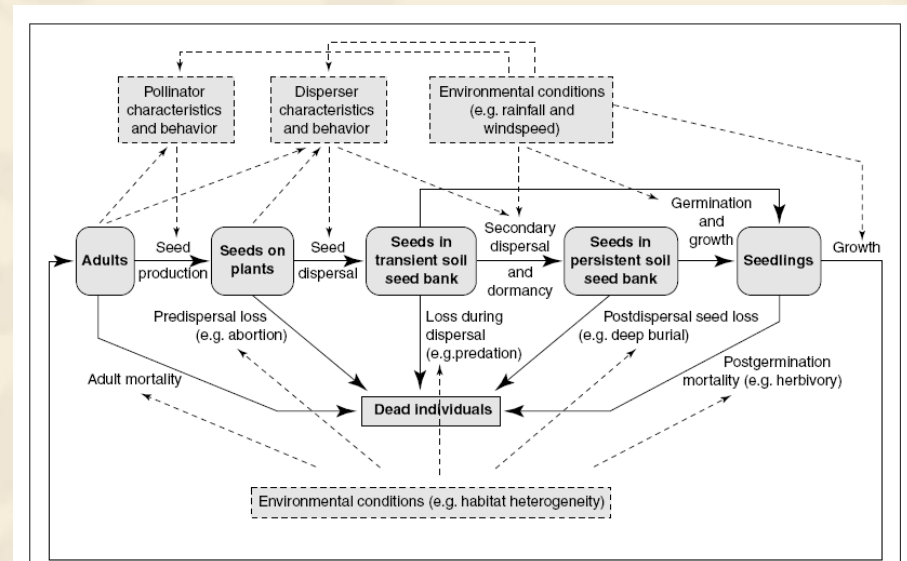
Locations of seed traps



Lin and Lin 2007

Seed shadows derived an inverse modeling approach

- ❖ Phenomenological
- ❖ Net results of multiple processes



Nathan and Muller-Landau 2000

Objectives

- ❖ **Applying an inverse modeling approach to characterize seed shadows in the Kenting FDP**
- ❖ **Identifying the best fit seed dispersal functions**
- ❖ **Comparing seed dispersal functions of wind- and animal-dispersed species**

Study site



KUCRNR

Liao et al. 2006

- ❖ Kengting Uplifted Coral Reef Nature Reserve

Kenting National Park

Hengchun Peninsula

138 ha (20°58'N, 120°48'E)

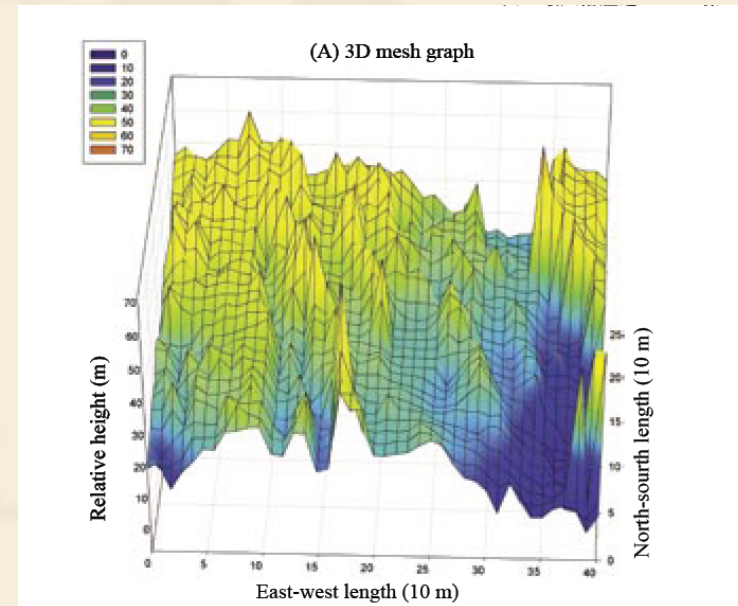
Elevated coral reef

Seasonal forest

Monsoon: October ~ April

- ❖ Ebenaceae and Euphorbiaceae
Coast persimmon
(*Diospyros maritime*)

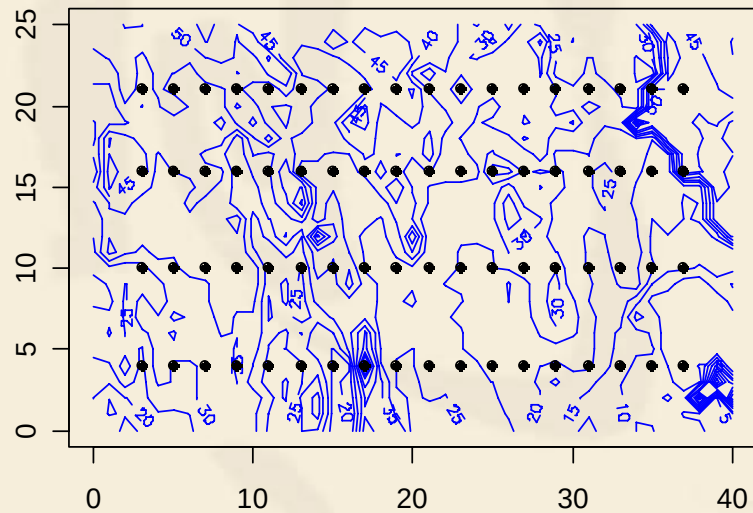
The Kenting forest dynamics plot



Wang et. al. 2004

- ❖ Dr. I-Fang Sun established in 1996
 - ❖ First forest census (1996~2002)
- Dr. I-Fang Sun: Tunghai University
Dr. Hsiang-Hua Wang: Taiwan Forestry Research Institute

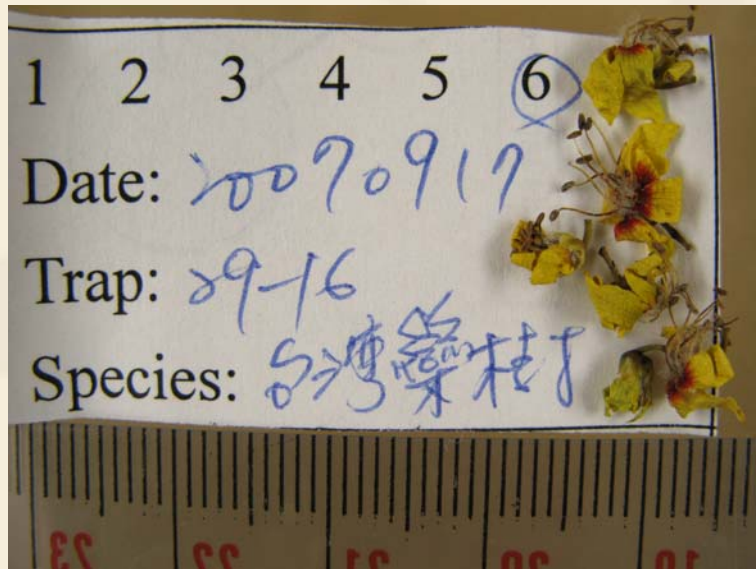
Methods



- ❖ **Four transects, 20 m intervals, 72 seed traps**
- ❖ **1-mm mesh, 0.5 m², 1 m above the ground**
- ❖ **Weekly collections since August 16, 2006**
- ❖ **Reproductive parts**

Methods

- ❖ Category
Flower, fruit, seed, capsule, fragment, immature flower&fruit
- ❖ Species identity and quantity of fruits and seeds
- ❖ Viability
- ❖ *Ficus* species are not counted



Target species

Species	Chinese name	Family
<i>Laportea pterostigma</i>	咬人狗	蕁麻科
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	茄苳	大戟科
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	大戟科
<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>	皮孫木	紫茉莉科
<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i>	粗糠柴	大戟科
<i>Radermachia sinica</i>	山菜豆	紫薇科
<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	九芎	千屈菜科
<i>Fraxinus formosana</i>	白雞油	木犀科

Species	Chinese name	Family
ANIMAL-DISPERSED SPECIES		
<i>Laportea pterostigma</i>	咬人狗	荨麻科
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	茄苳	大戟科
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	大戟科
<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>	皮孫木	紫茉莉科
<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i>	粗糠柴	大戟科
WIND-DISPERSED SPECIES		
<i>Radermachia sinica</i>	山菜豆	紫薇科
<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	九芎	千屈菜科
<i>Fraxinus formosana</i>	白雞油	木犀科

Animal-dispersed species



Animal-dispersed species

- ❖ **Damage**
- ❖ **Animal droppings**

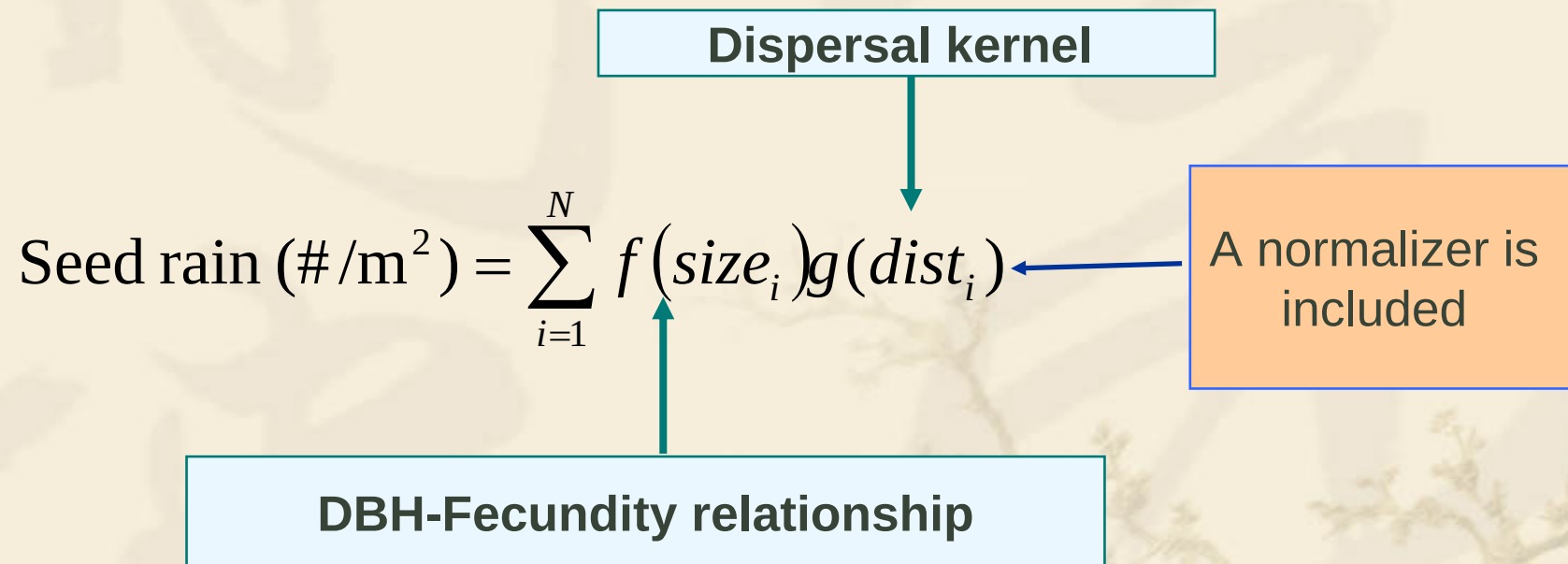


Wind-dispersed species



Data analysis

- ❖ Inverse modeling
- ❖ Seed shadow model



Inverse modeling

- ❖ **Step 1: Model specification**
- ❖ **Step 2: Error specification**
- ❖ **Step 3: Parameter estimation**

Maximum likelihood estimation

Optimization

- ❖ **Step 4: Model selection**

Model specification

- ❖ **Clark's 2 DT Model**
- ❖ **Lognormal Model**
- ❖ **Negative exponential Model**

- ❖ **Null model**
 - Uniform distribution**
 - Average number of seeds / quadrat**

Inverse modeling

- ❖ Error specification

Poisson, Negative binomial

- ❖ Model selection

Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC)

$$AIC = -2 \ln(L(\theta \mid y)) + 2K$$

Likelihood ratio test (Statistical significance)

Results

- ❖ 2006.8.16.~2007.9.24
- ❖ Parent trees (The Kenting First Census)
- ❖ Dioecious: *Bischofia javanica* (Excluding male trees)

Species	Chinese name	Seed	Parent
<i>Radermachia sinica</i>	山菜豆	2588	17
<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	九芎	466	11
<i>Fraxinus formosana</i>	白雞油	179	4
<i>Laportea pterostigma</i>	咬人狗	8189	1507
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	茄苳	3677	176
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	906	327
<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>	皮孫木	602	325
<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i>	粗糠柴	405	56

Model		<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	<i>Laportea pterostigma</i>	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	<i>Mallotus phillipinensis</i>	<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>
Seeds/ m2	Negative expontial	218.08	2284.14	3.35E+21	4787.07	1.58E+12
	Lognormal	218.33	995.67	1.81E+12	3669342.85	127.69
	2Dt	206.80	6.75E+09	1.02E+16	6.98E+07	735879.53
Dispersal parameter1	Negative expontial	4.86	95.05	81205145.79	14.75	1779409.56
	Lognormal	8.74	9.24	5.02E+22	2.70E-06	94.46
	2Dt	147.54	12198.59	3.96E+12	4.04E-17	2.15E+14
Dispersal parameter 2	Lognormal	0.62	0.30	7.01	6939.18	0.43
	2Dt	1.81	1.50E-07	198.09	8.15E-06	2271935.93

Model selection

Model		<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	<i>Laportea pterostigma</i>	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	<i>Mallotus phillipinensis</i>	<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>
Likelihood	Negative expontial	-930.46	-16821	-327.2	-74.64	-123.58
	Lognormal	-921.19	-774.23	-337.67	-76.48	-121.41
	2Dt	-917.91	-16361.01	-331.42	-77.43	-122.99
AIC	Negative expontial	1798.11	32387.49	657.39	142.66	234.59
	Lognormal	1779.65	1492.87	666.60	132.67	228.18
	2Dt	1774.62	31559.54	676.95	133.87	241.66
<i>P</i>	Negative expontial	<0.001	<0.001	0.99	0.22	0.43
	Lognormal	<0.001	<0.001	0.30	0.04	0.36
	2Dt	<0.001	<0.001	0.96	0.02	0.5

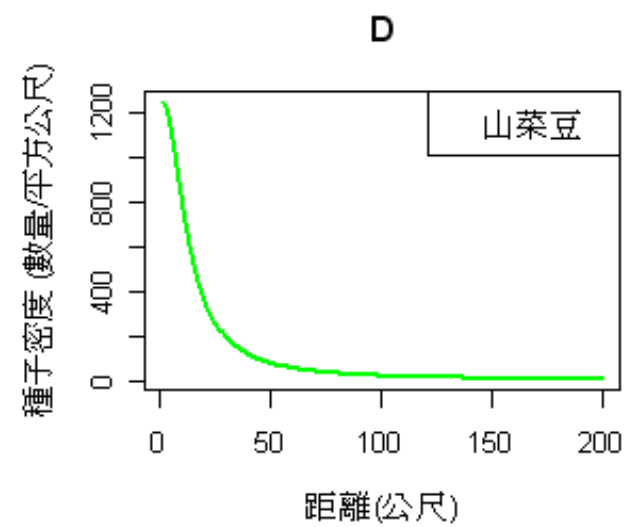
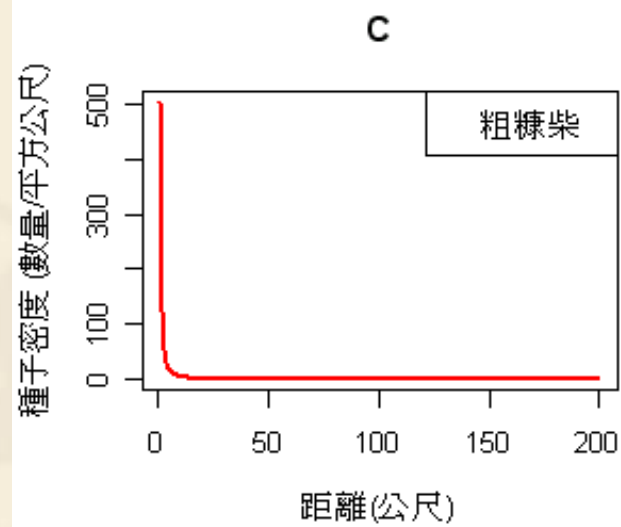
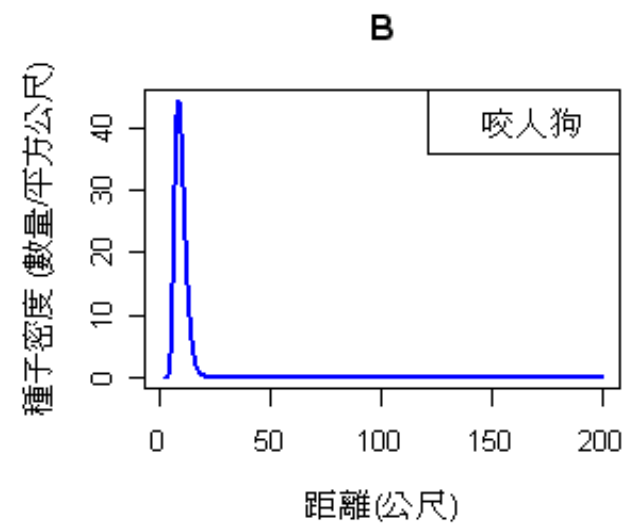
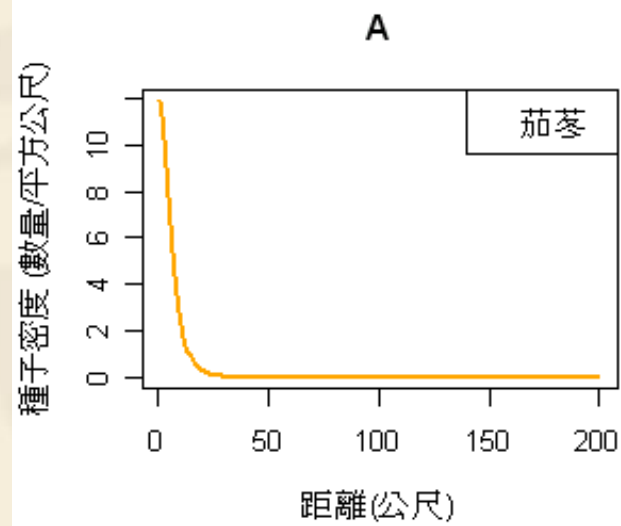
Model		<i>Radermachia sinica</i>	<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	<i>Fraxinus formosana</i>
Seeds/ m2	Negative expontial	3837.73	115470616	493.36
	Lognormal	407493.81	1.68E+61	6592.59
	2Dt	2.30E+08	3.65E+10	3.21E+09
Dispersal parameter1	Negative expontial	35.25	18507.47	38.98
	Lognormal	86665509.14	1.62E-47	229.45
	2Dt	160.58	5.26	35302662
Dispersal parameter 2	Lognormal	177.11	7.57	14.49
	2Dt	0.0002	0.0005	11512.58

Model selection

Model		<i>Radermachia sinica</i>	<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	<i>Fraxinus formosana</i>
Likelihood	Negative expontial	-810.16	-253.79	-105.33
	Lognormal	-804.33	-256.01	-104.81
	2Dt	-800.91	-255.22	-103.71
AIC	Negative expontial	1537.36	497.1	203.74
	Lognormal	1507.37	487.76	205.57
	2Dt	1494.97	491.81	214.38
<i>P</i>	Negative expontial	<0.001	0.99	0.23
	Lognormal	<0.001	0.99	0.38
	2Dt	<0.001	0.99	0.37

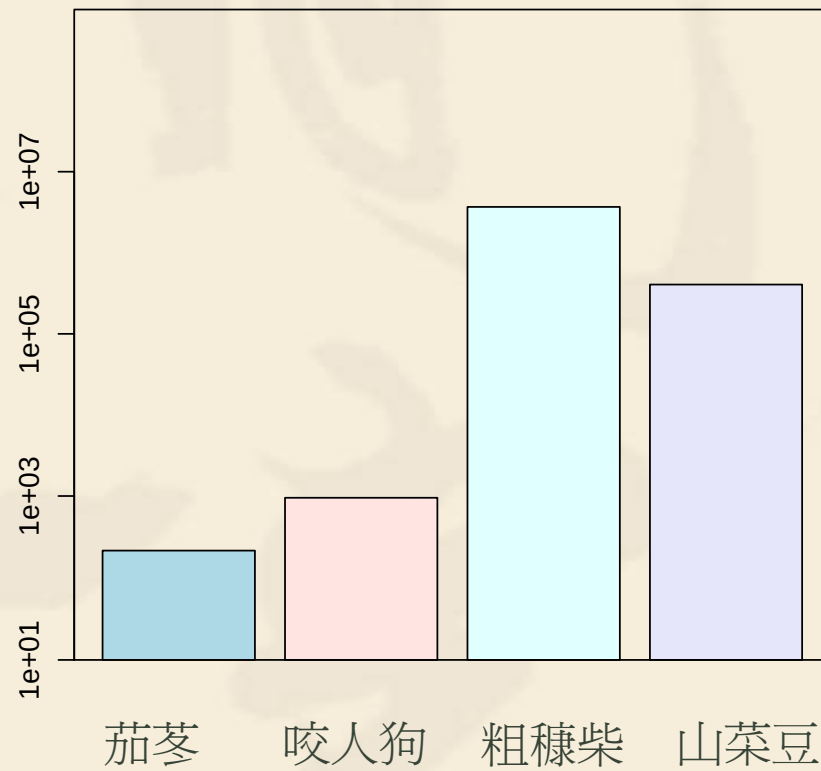
Best model

Species	Chinese name	AIC	Likelihood Ratio
<i>Laportea pterostigma</i>	咬人狗	2Dt	*
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	茄苳	Lognormal	*
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	血桐	Negative expontial	NS
<i>Pisonia umbellifera</i>	皮孫木	Lognormal	NS
<i>Mallotus phillipinensis</i>	粗糠柴	Lognormal	*
<i>Radermachia sinica</i>	山菜豆	2Dt	*
<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	九芎	Lognormal	NS
<i>Fraxinus formosana</i>	白雞油	Negative expontial	NS

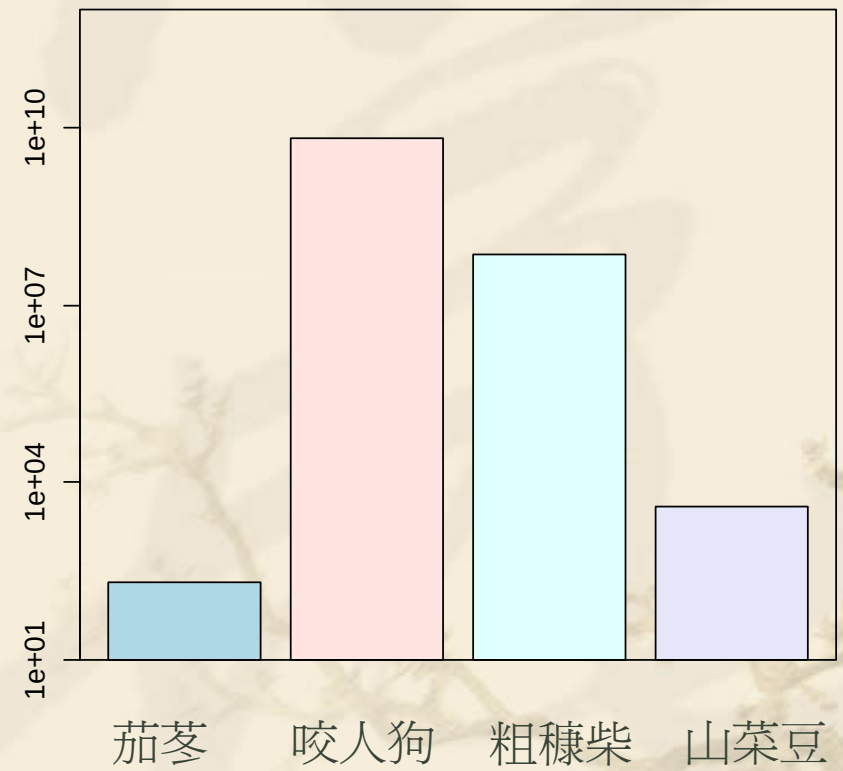


Fecundity

Lognormal model



2DT model



Discussion

- ❖ **Seed dispersal functions:
2DT and Lognormal
models**
- ❖ **Wind-dispersed species
are dispersed farther**
- ❖ **High variability in fecundity**



Discussion

- ❖ Wind-dispersed species

- ❖ Field observations

 - Dioecious species

 - Seed dispersers

- ❖ Future work

 - Plot-wide estimation

 - Seedling census



Acknowledgements

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Plot census

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Thank you for your attention