

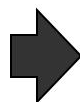
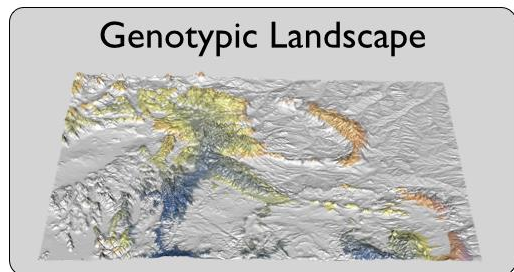
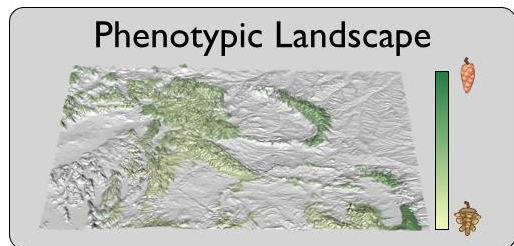
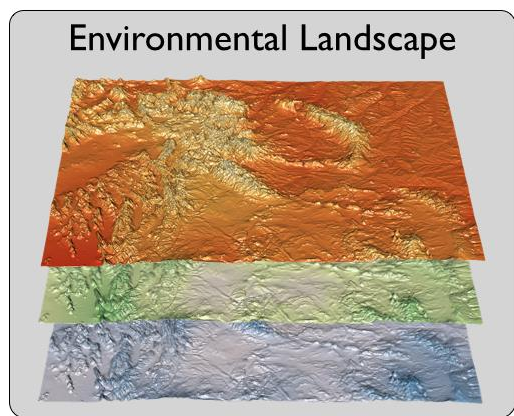
Network Theory & Urban Design



Uncovering genetic connectivity using pollination networks

Rodney J. Dyer, Center for Environmental Studies, Virginia Commonwealth University

Mediated Through
Gene Flow



Outline



Biology

Pollination
Networks

Consequences



Importance of Backyard Habitat in a Comprehensive Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: A Connectivity Analysis of Urban Green Space

Hillary Rudd¹
 Jamie Vala¹
 Valentin Schaefer^{1,2}

of way found in a city. Strengthening such networks

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biology
letters
 Community ecology

Biol. Lett. (2007) 3, 390–394
 doi:10.1098/rsbl.2007.0149
 Published online 15 May 2007

Psychological benefits of greenspace increase with biodiversity

Richard A. Fuller^{1,*}, Katherine N. Irvine²,
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The world's human population is becoming concentrated into cities, giving rise to concerns that

for benefits to human the psychological benefits increase with levels of those visitors to urban differences in the species richness of the higher taxa.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

(a) **Study areas**
 Research was conducted in the Office for National Statistics transect from the city centre (13 km²), incorporated a high-density city centre de yielded 15 greenspaces.

(b) **Species richness**

During summer 2005, plots in each greenspace. Using (i) field surveys, land parcels (amenity planting, mown grass, land, water and impervious randomly located within the herbaceous plants were identified.



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Landscape and Urban Planning 84 (2008) 219–229

LANDSCAPE
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How do habitat variability and management regime shape the heterogeneity of birds within a large Mediterranean urban

Assaf Shwartz, Susan Shirley, Salit Kark *

The Biodiversity Research Group, Department of Evolution, Systematics and Ecology, The Silberman Institute of Life Sciences, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91904, Israel

Received 21 September 2006; received in revised form 2 July 2007; accepted 7 August 2007

Available online 27 September 2007

Abstract

Large urban parks can support a diverse bird community. However, the effects of variability among habitats and of park assemblages are poorly understood. We studied bird communities within the Yarkon Park, Tel Aviv, the largest urban park species richness, abundance and community composition across 20 locations that differ in levels of park management to be responsible for variation in bird richness and composition. Of 91 recorded bird species, 13 were aliens (14%), 4 were at were urban adapters (60%) and 20 were migrants (22%). Management had a significant effect on native bird richness and varied among areas with different management regimes. Species richness of all the above species groups was lowest in low Areas with intermediate levels of management had higher or equal richness compared to unmanaged areas. The majority of

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Landscape and Urban Planning 84 (2008) 219–229

LANDSCAPE
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www.elsevier.com/locate/landurbplan

Pattern and divergence of tree communities in Taipei's main urban green spaces

C.Y. Jim^{a,*}, Wendy Y. Chen

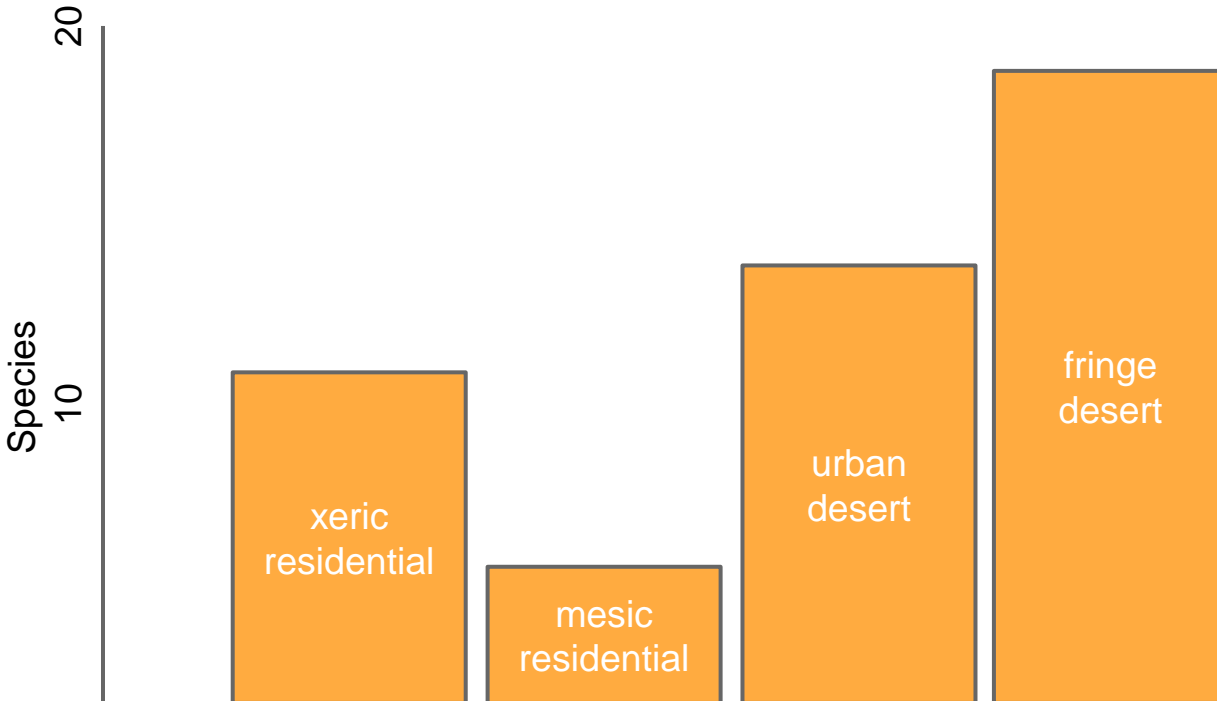
^aDepartment of Geography, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, China

Received 2 February 2007; received in revised form 7 August 2007; accepted 7 September 2007

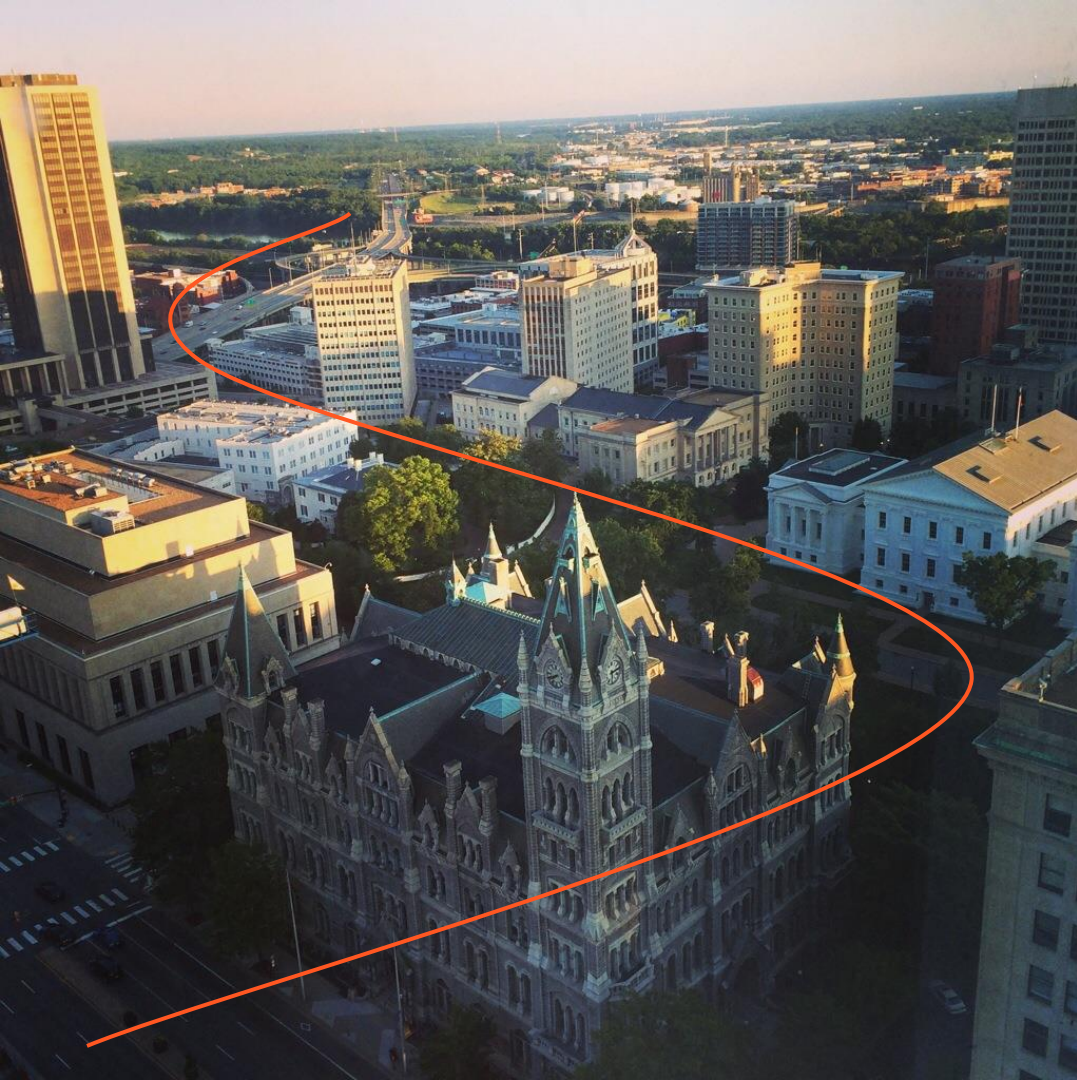
Available online 24 October 2007

Abstract

Transport Agents Change



Gene flow requires functioning pollinator assemblies for landscape connectivity



Separating Populations

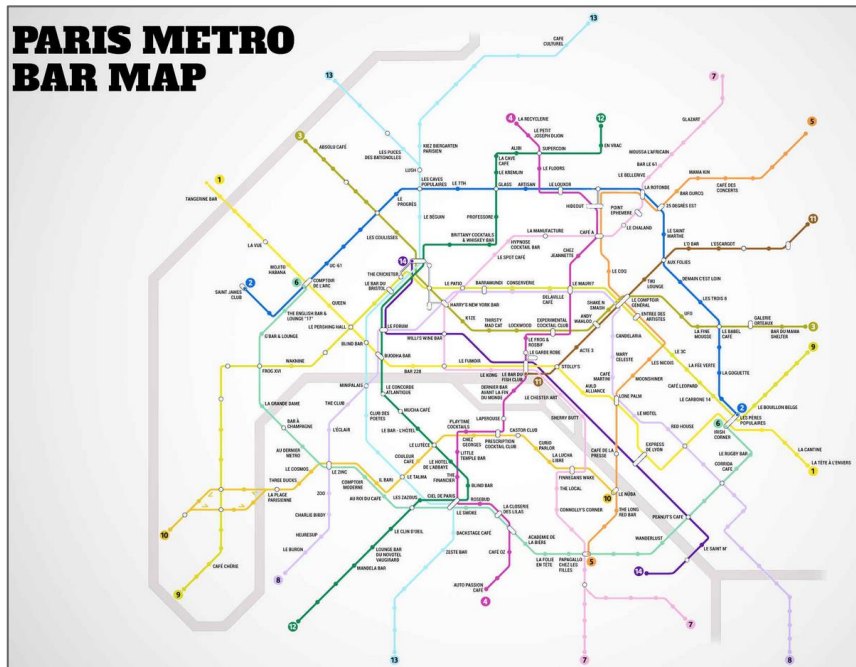
Physical barriers

Differential permeability

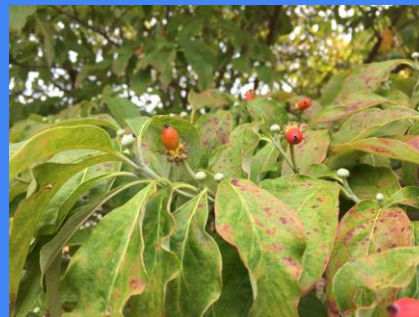
Transportation

Pollination

Unknown (unknowable?) networks

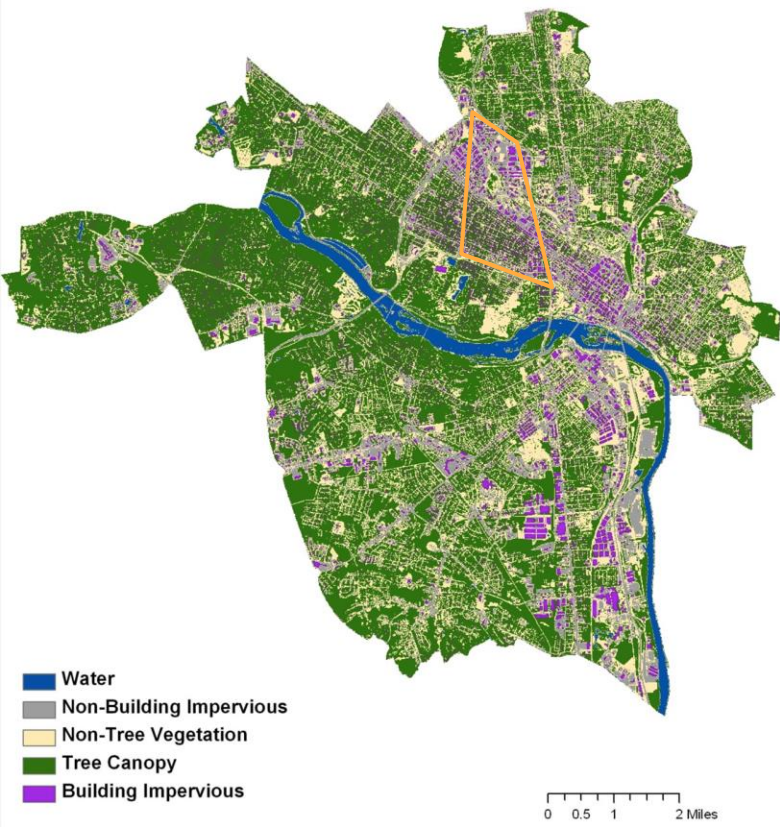


Map by Thrillist.com



ACTCGGCATCAGTA
TGAGCCGTAGTCAT

Richmond Virginia





Richmond Virginia

Feature	Area
 Tree Canopy	15%
 Building Impervious	25%
 Non-Tree Vegetation	13%
 Non-Building Impervious	46

Relative Attractiveness

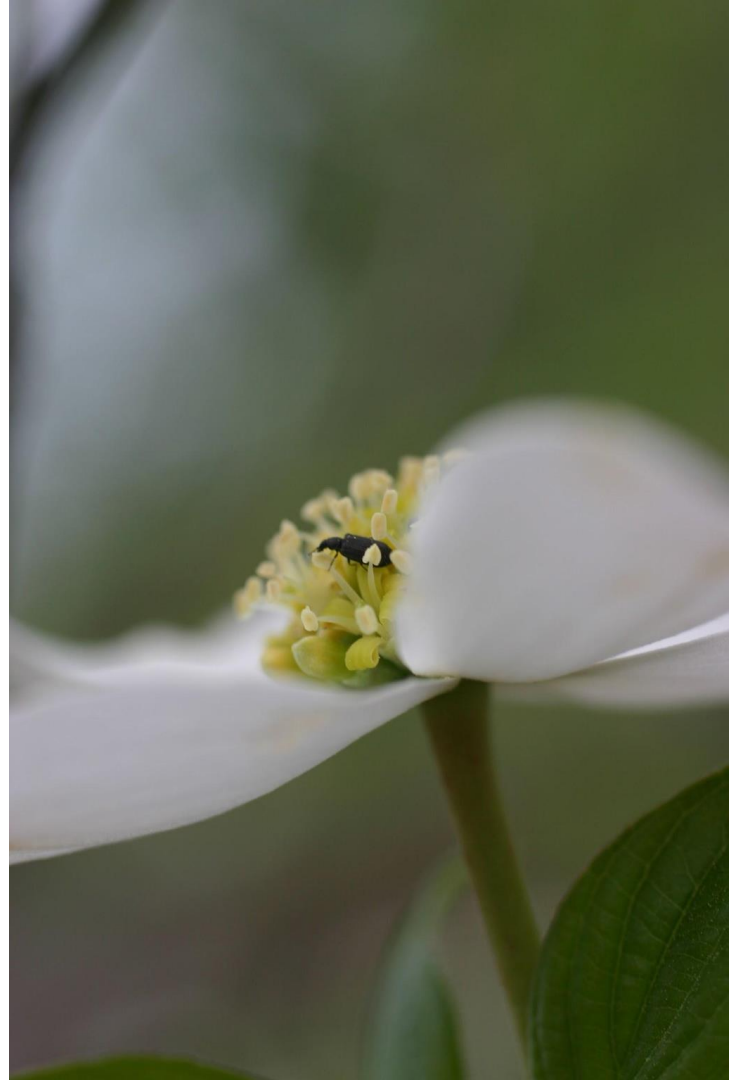
Heterogeneity in suitability.





Dogwood

Common urban cultivar and tree species native to eastern North America



Recruitment

55%

seed germination



Native

38%

seed germination



Performance

8.2

mMol cm⁻¹



6.4

mMol cm⁻¹



Native

Survival

76%

seedling survival



Native

16%

seedling survival



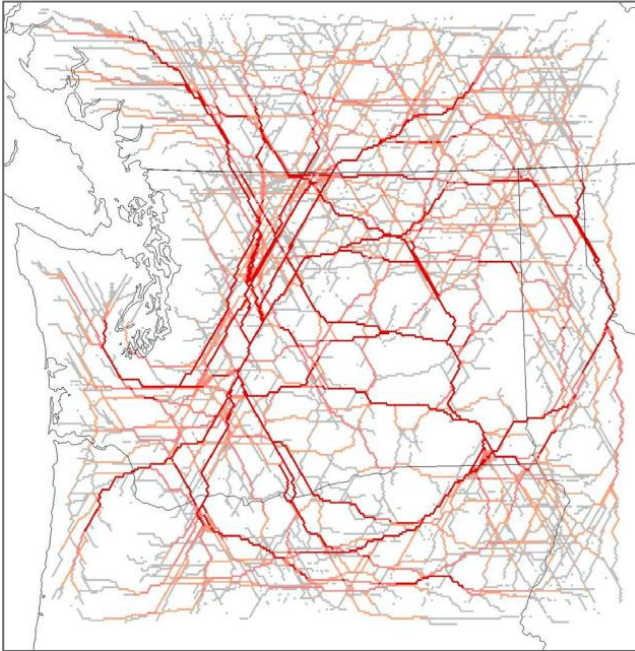
Question: Features & Permeability

What **features** are important in predicting genetic connectivity?

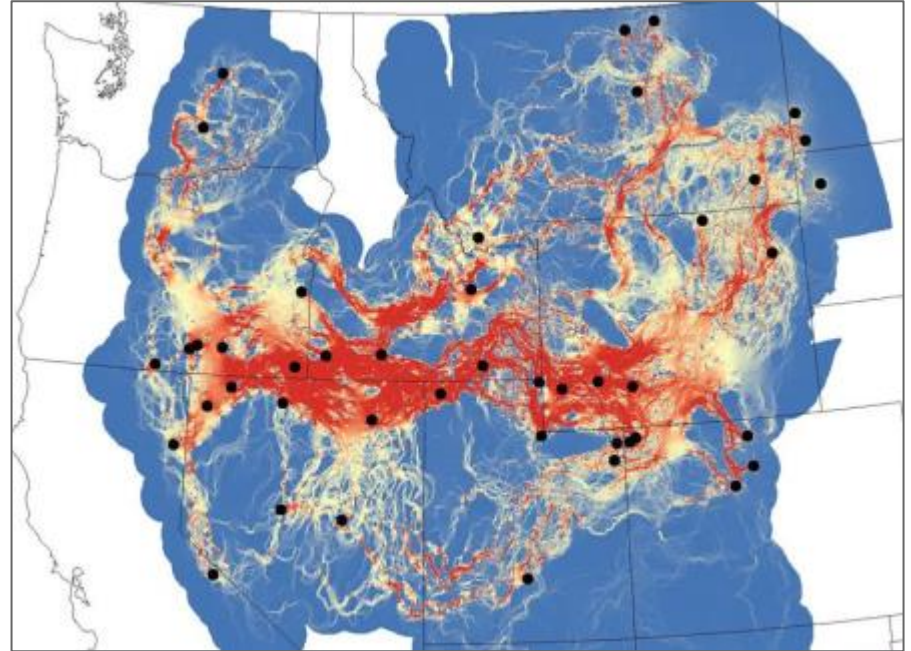
At what strength does each influence landscape **permeability**?

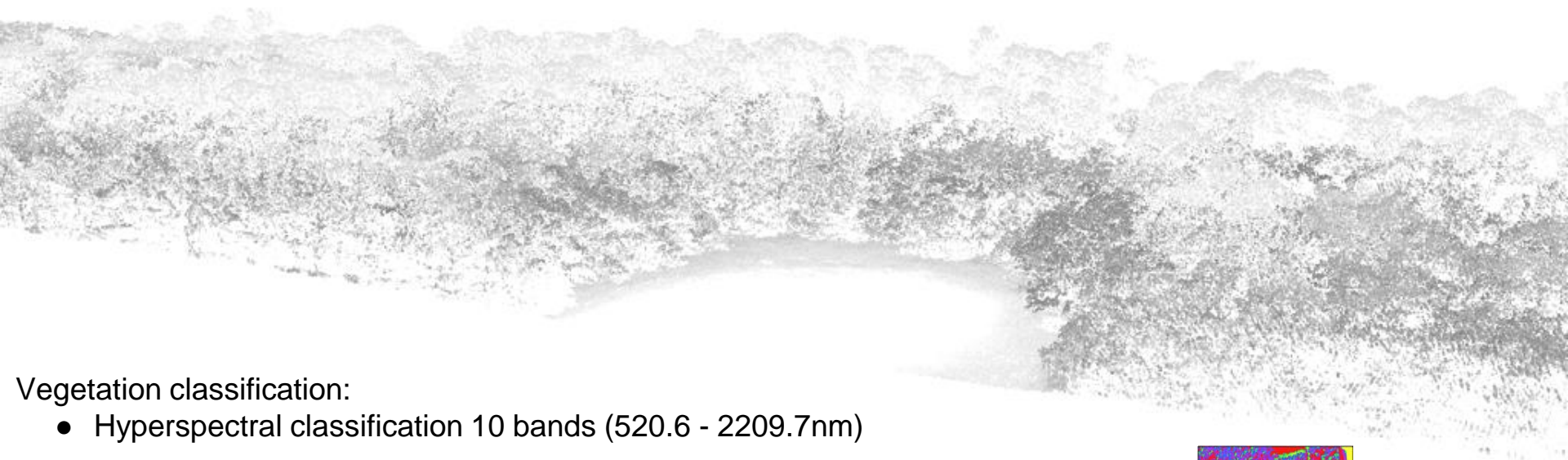
Distance Algorithms

Shortest paths



Random paths





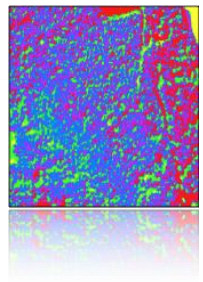
Vegetation classification:

- Hyperspectral classification 10 bands (520.6 - 2209.7nm)

Unsupervised clustering

- Canopy types:
- Understory & green vegetation

LiDAR



Reproductive Connectivity



Estimated connectivity from
reproductive output



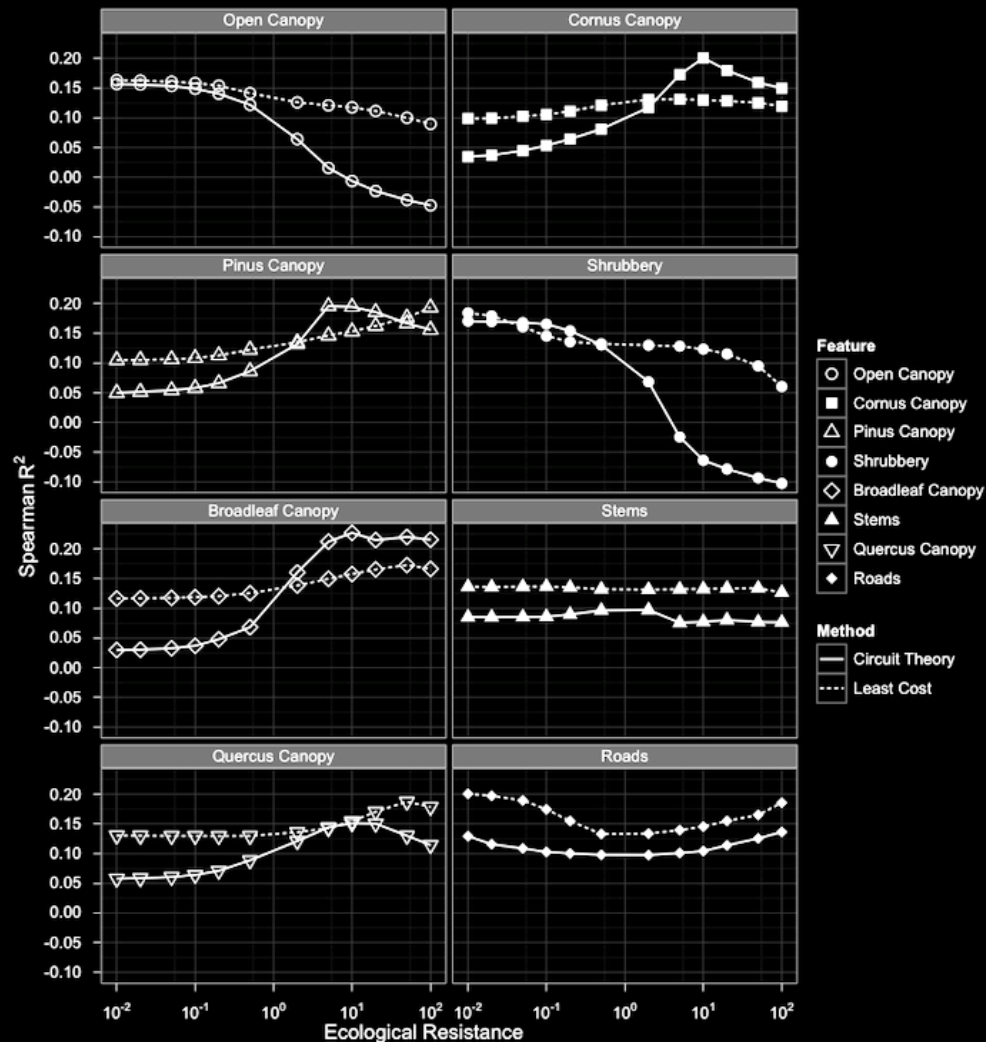
Gene Flow Permeability

Ecological resistance influenced by:

Methodology

Feature

Strength of resistance



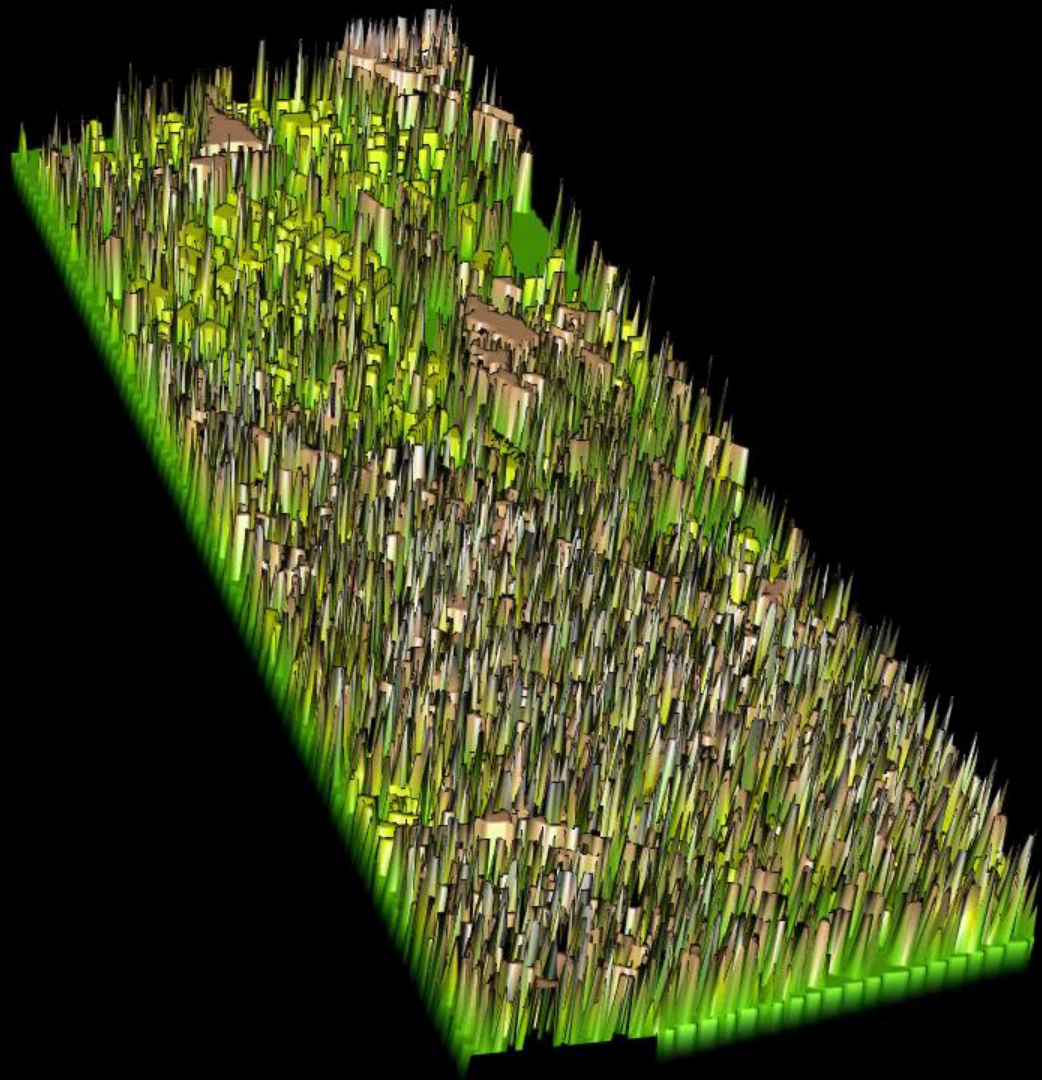
Pollen Network

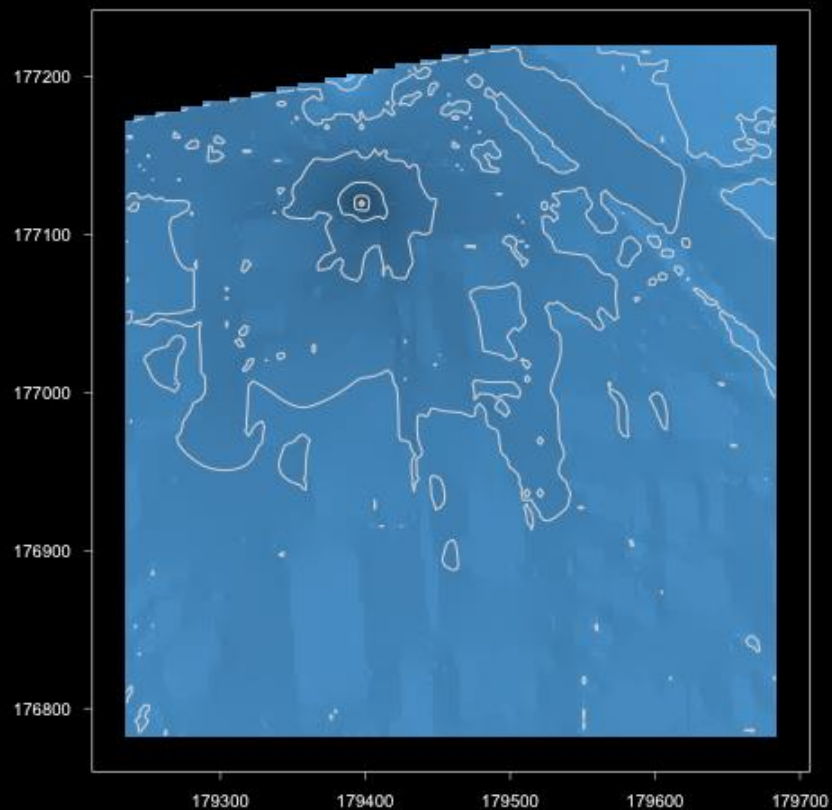
Dispersal route based on genetic connectivity.

Integrates both physical features
(roads, buildings, etc)

And biotic landscape features

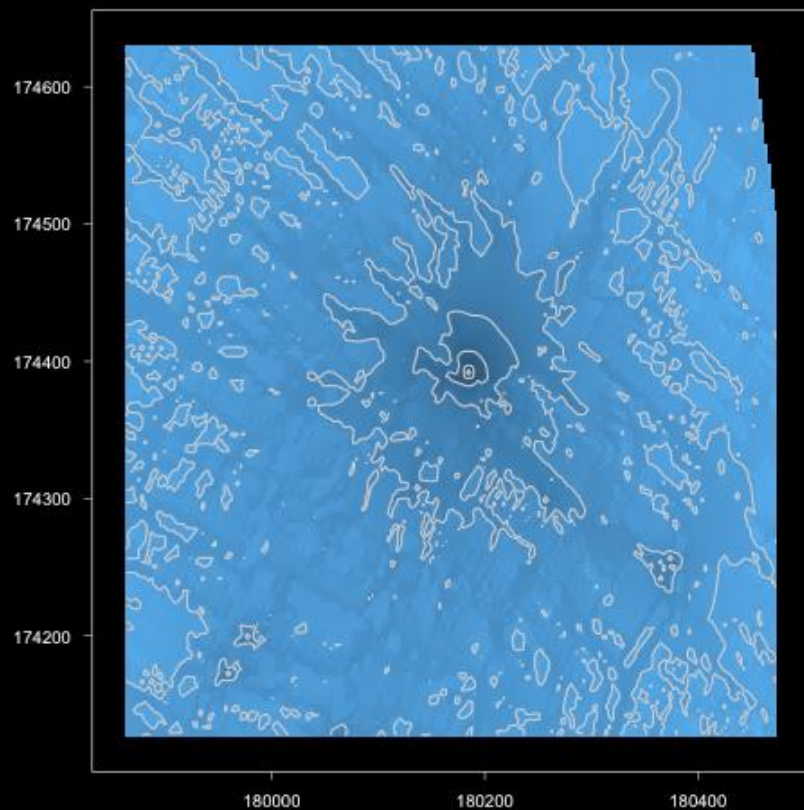






118300 118400 118200 118000 118100

118800



180000 180500 180400

Take Home Messages

1. Genetic connectivity influence by **physical matrix**
2. **Not** all 'greenspace' species are equal for functional connectivity
3. Genetic 'neighborhoods' are a **heterogeneous functional** unit



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