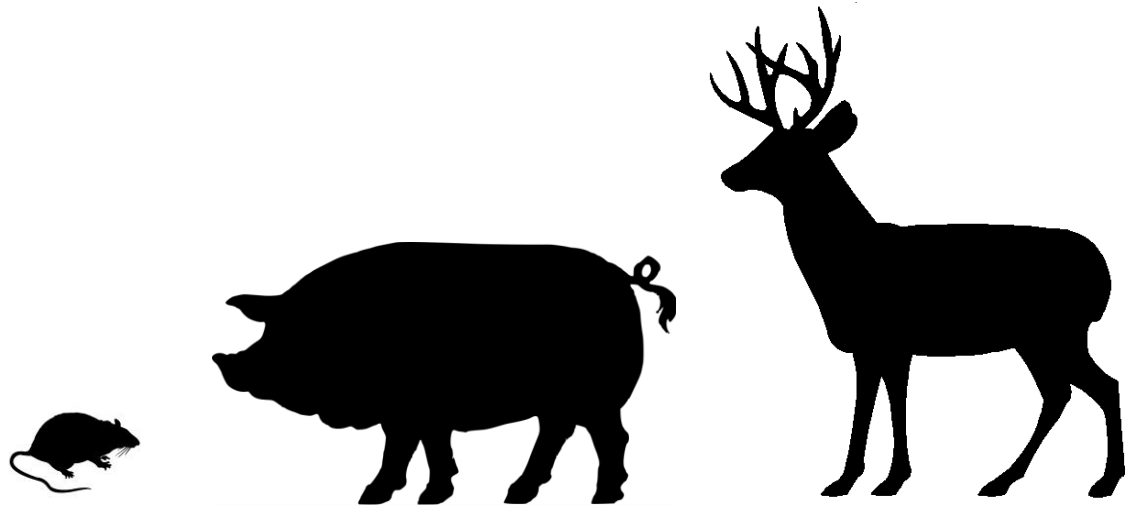




Non-native mammals: their varying roles in a novel ecosystem

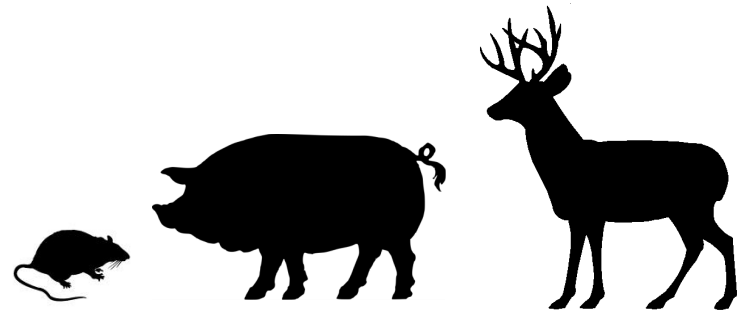
Ann Marie Gawel, Haldre Rogers, Evan Fricke,
Julie Savidge, Alex Kerr, Ross Miller



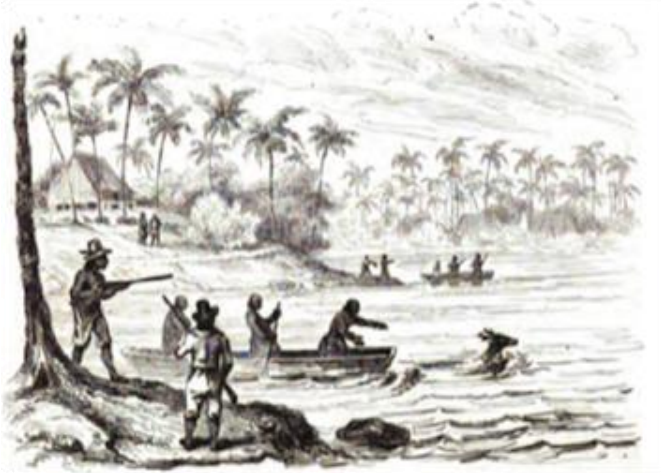


Novel ecosystems

- Systems with species assemblages historically unknown from that area
- Arise through species invasion, environmental change, or both – from anthropogenic causes
- Describes the majority of ecosystems in the world
- Describes Guam's bird-less habitats



Mammalian introductions to the Marianas

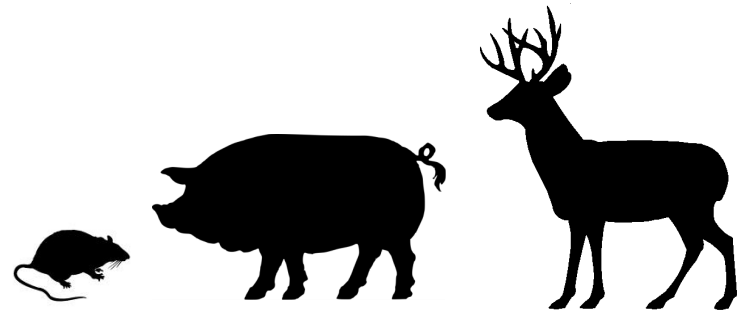


Woodprint D'urville expedition from Guampedia



Print Lutke expedition from Guampedia

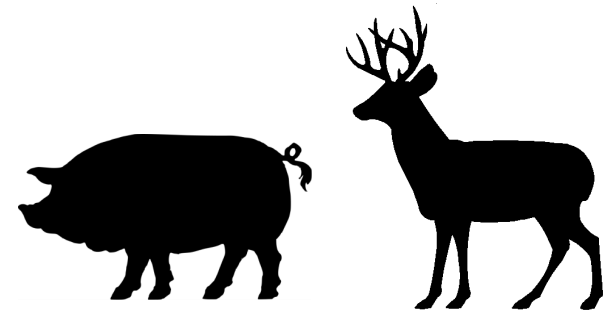
- Philippine deer (*Rusa marianna*) introduced to Guam 1770's
- Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) introduced to Guam 1660's
- Polynesian rat (*Rattus exulans*) no later than 1200-1000 AD, ship rat (*Rattus rattus*) with European explorers





Deer and pigs: ecology in Guam

- Do they kill seedlings?
- Do they disperse seeds?
- How do they affect different forest characteristics?



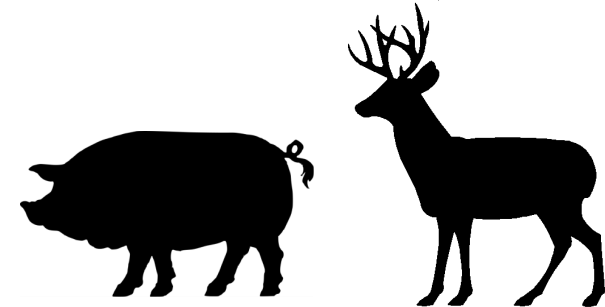
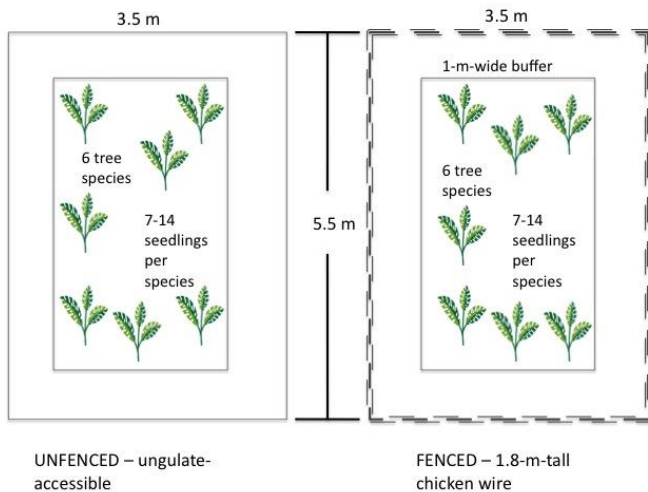




Do deer and pigs kill seedlings?

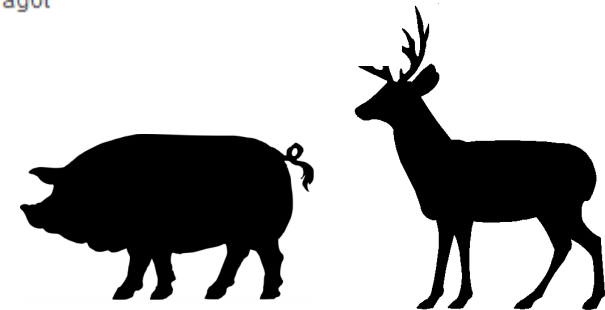
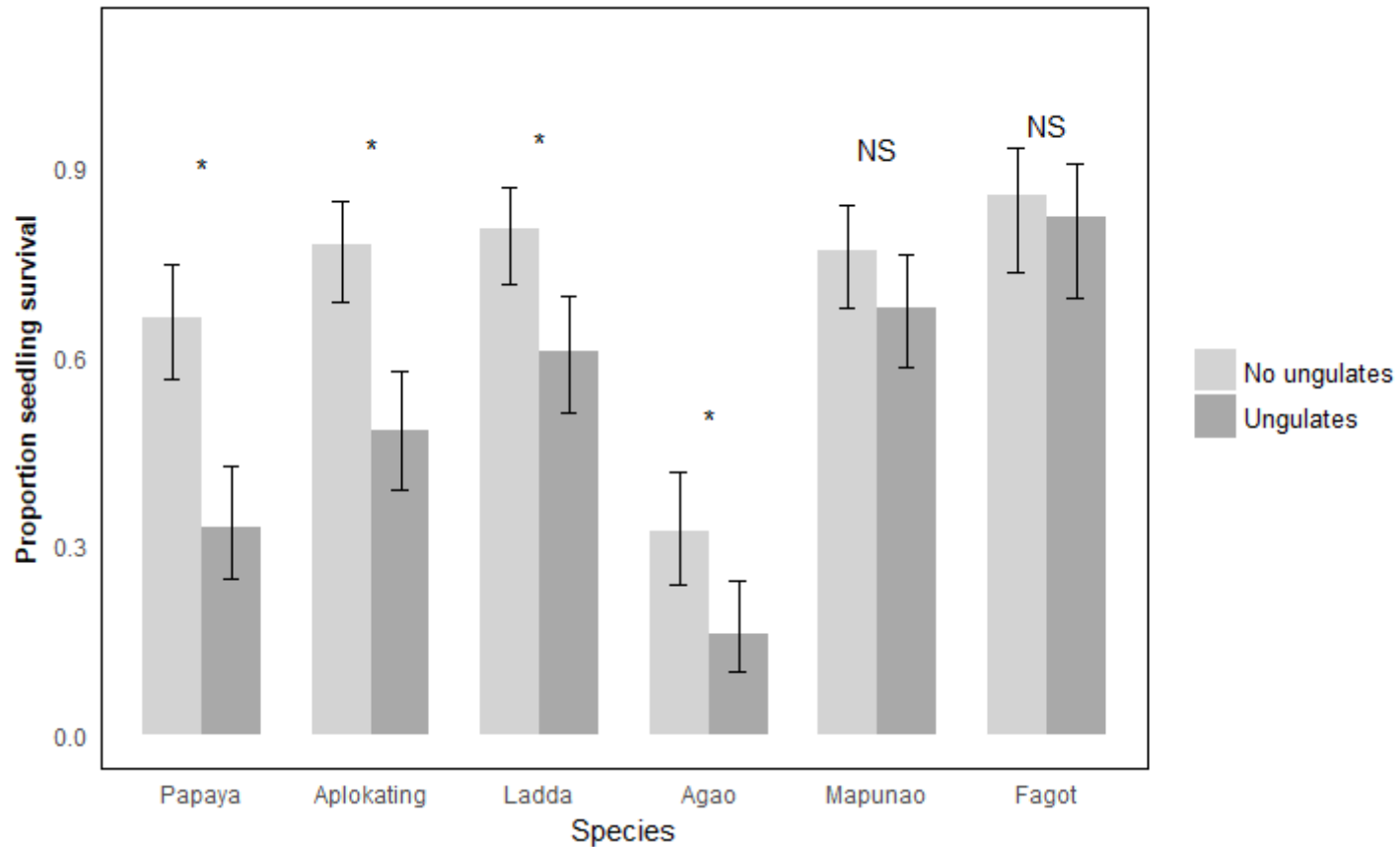


- Set up paired treatments:
 - Fenced
 - Unfenced
- Planted six common species:
 - Mapunao (*Aglaia mariannensis*)
 - Ladda (*Morinda citrifolia*)
 - Ågao (*Premna serratifolia*)
 - Fagot (*Ochrosia oppositifolia*)
 - Papåya (*Carica papaya*)
 - Aplokåting (*Psychotria mariana*)





Do deer and pigs kill seedlings?

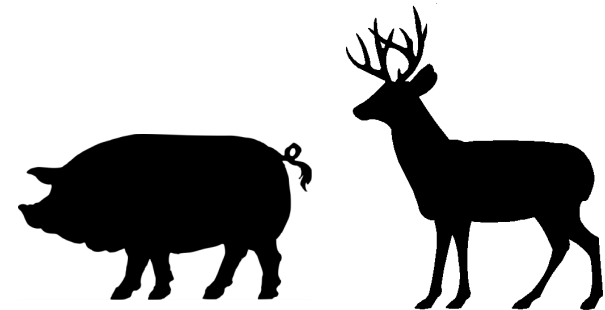




Do deer and pigs disperse seeds?

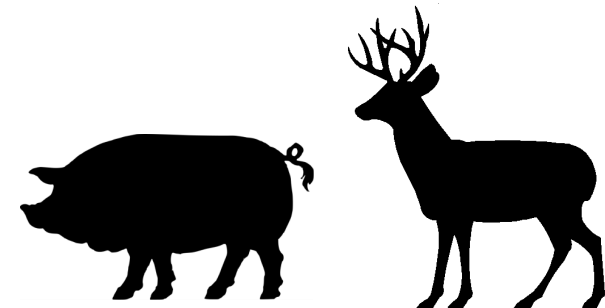


- Collected pig and deer scats
- “Planted” scats
- Identified germinants



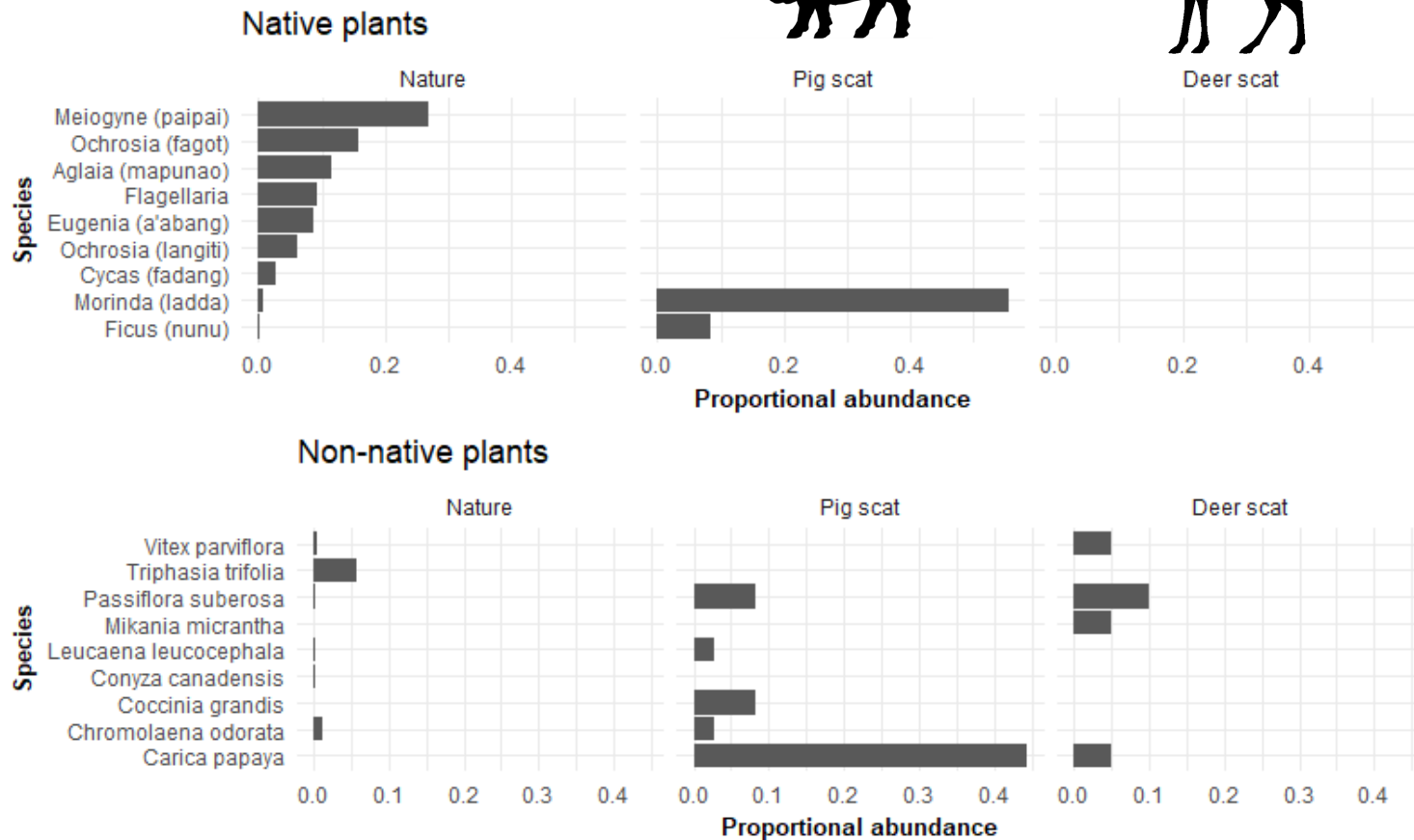
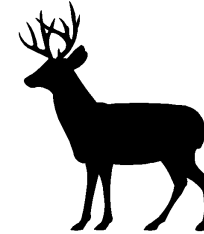
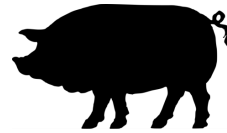
Do deer and pigs disperse seeds?

Species	Average seeds per fruit	Deer		Pig	
		No. of scats with this species	Average seedlings per scat	No. of scats with this species	Average seedlings per scat
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	164	0	na	20	55.95
<i>Ficus prolixa</i>	189	0	na	3	82.33
<i>Carica papaya</i>	721	1	1	16	16.63
<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	1-2*	1	1	0	na
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	26	1	8	3	4.33
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	achene	1	1	0	na
<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	126	0	na	3	1
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	achene	0	na	1	1
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	18*	0	na	1	1
unknown		1	0.1	4	2



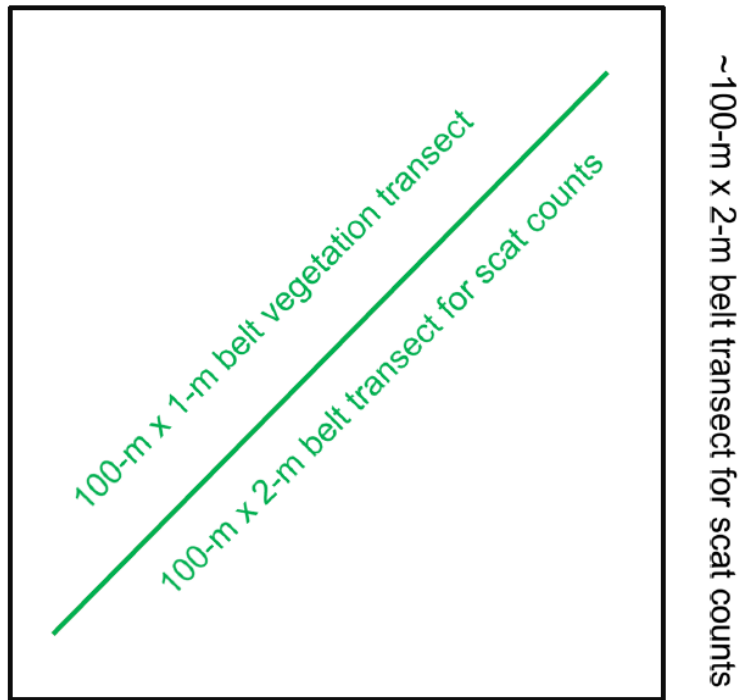


Do deer and pigs disperse seeds?



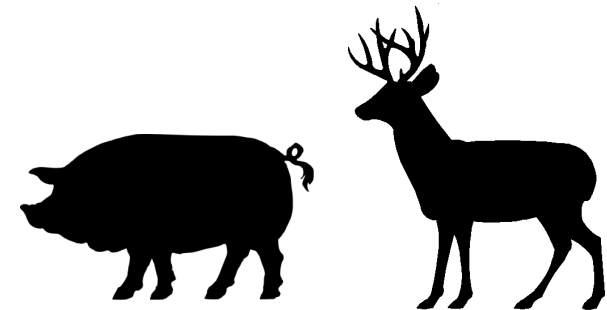


How do deer and pigs affect different forest characteristics?



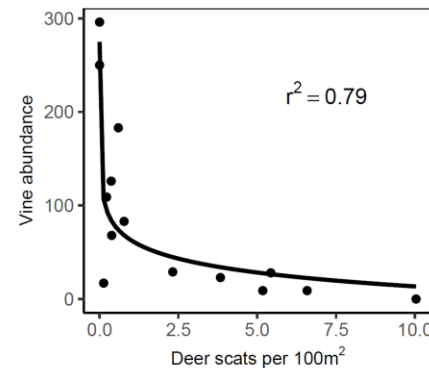
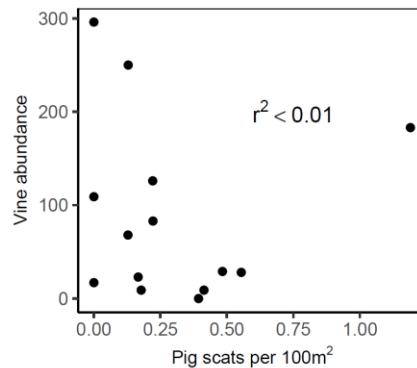
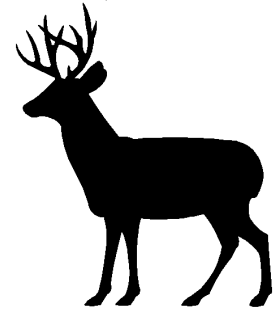
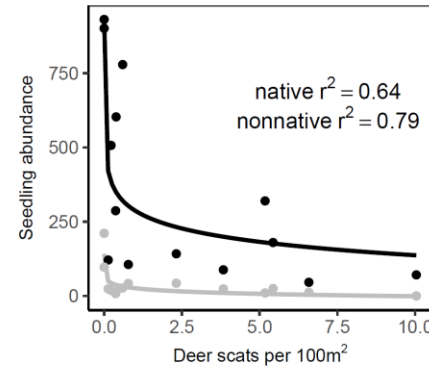
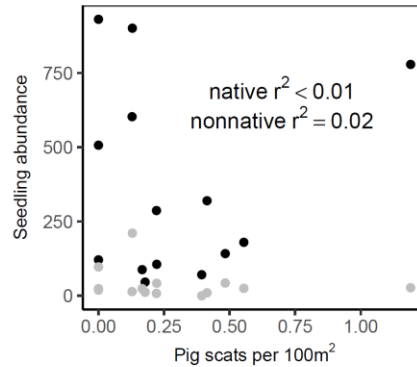
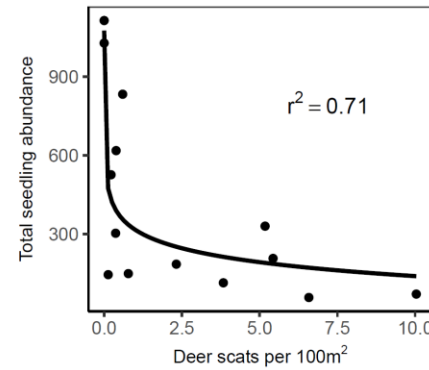
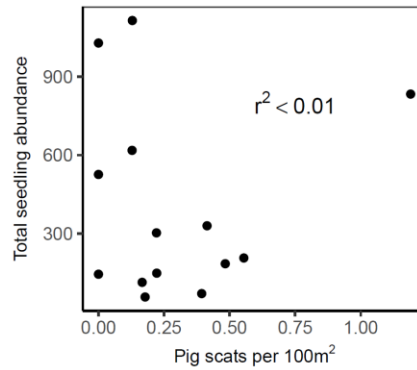
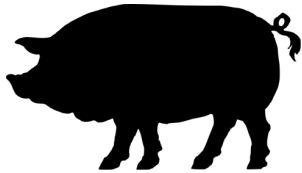
~100-m x 2-m belt transect for scat counts

- Belt transects were used to survey forest-community composition.
- Larger belt transects were used to count scat and estimate ungulate abundance.





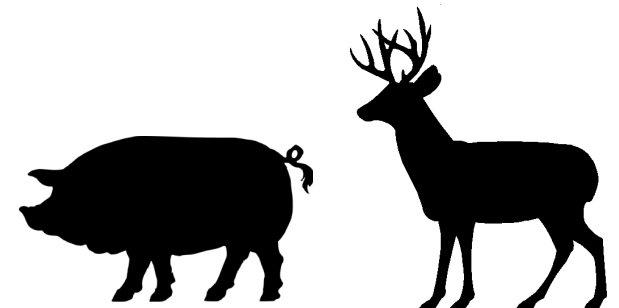
How do deer and pigs affect different forest characteristics?





Takeaways from deer and pig studies

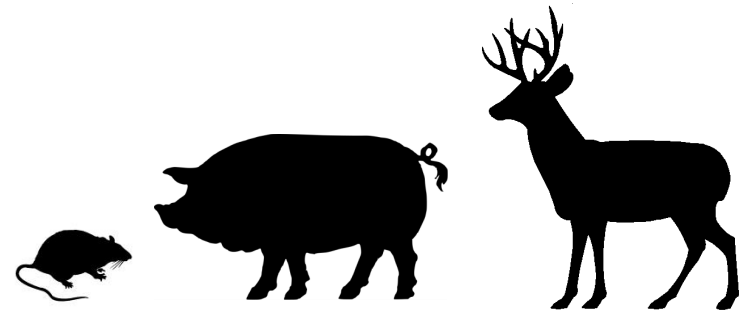
- Deer strongly linked to declines in seedling and vine abundance
- Pigs disperse seeds of both native and non-native plant species
- Deer appear to be more detrimental in limestone karst forest sites
- Important to make distinctions between species and habitats in consideration of novel ecosystems





What about rats?

- Known to be harmful
 - Direct predation on native wildlife
 - Out-compete native fauna
 - Spread disease
 - Destroy seeds
- Can they disperse seeds?
 - Evidence that some small seeds can survive gut passage

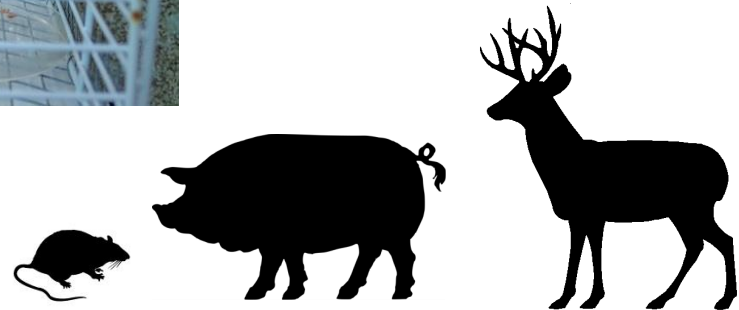




What about rats?

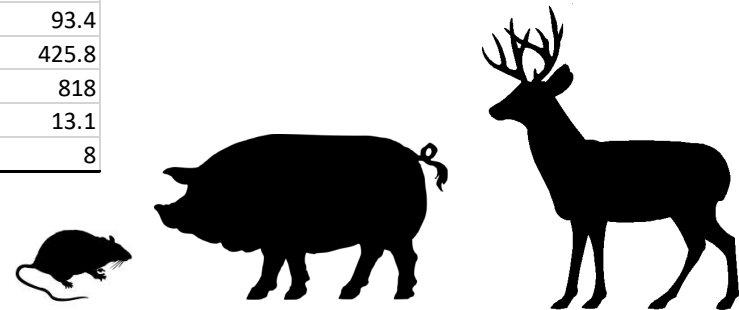
Feeding trials

- 1.) Trap wild rats (black rats or *Rattus rattus*)
- 2.) Collect fruits from limestone karst forest areas of Guam
- 3.) Feed rats collected fruits
- 4.) Recorded what happened to fruits and seeds



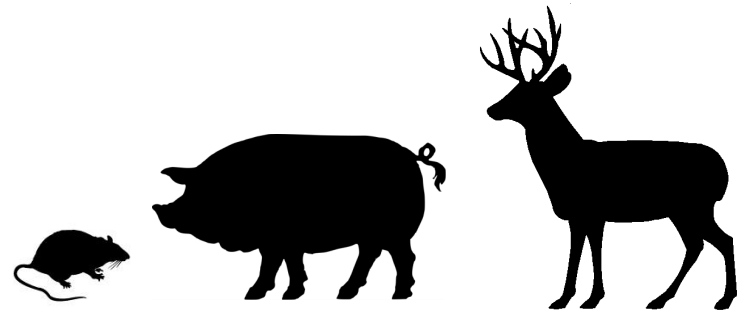
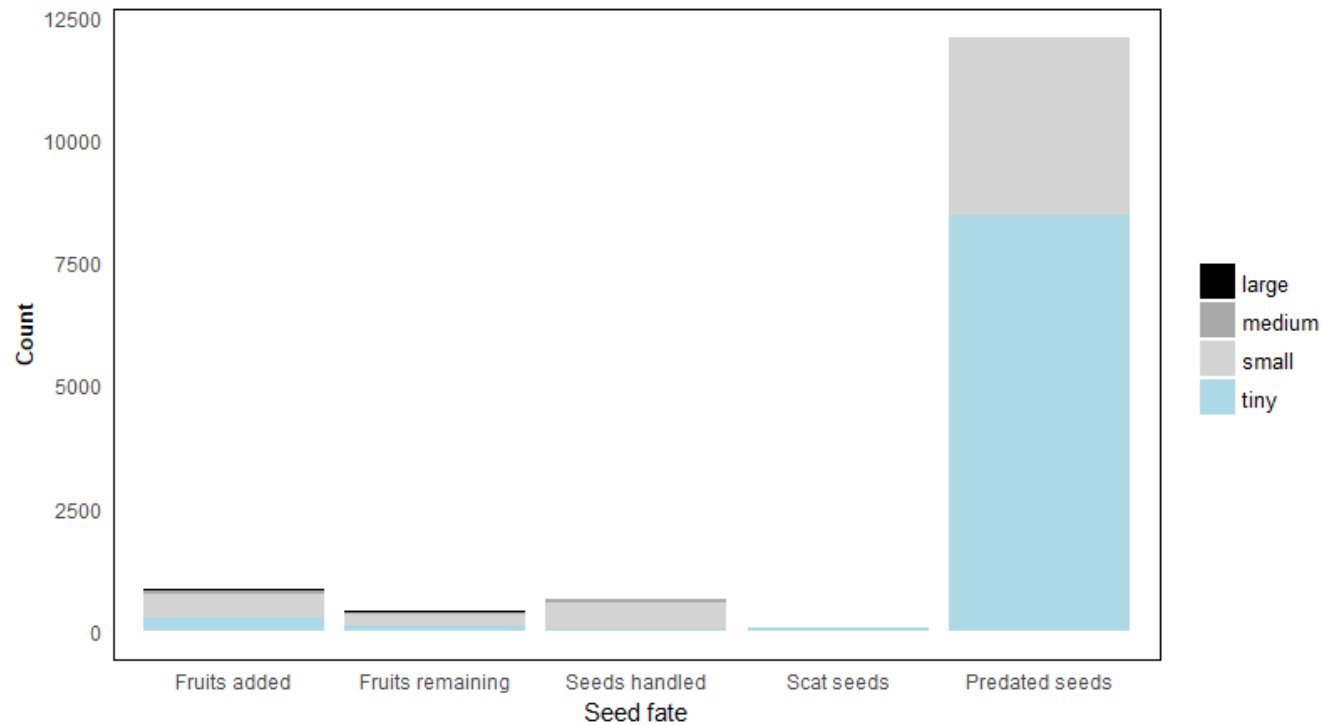
What about rats?

species	native?	#fruits added	#seeds handled	#fruits remaining	#seeds in scat	approx #seeds destroyed
aglaia	native	60	55	35.15	0	0
aidia	native	72	15	44.5	3	724.5
elaecarpus joga	native	5	0	5	0	0
eugenia palumbis	native	5	0	2	0	3
eugenia reinwardtiana	native	14	11	9.5	0	0
figus microcarpa	native	38	0.6	32	53	1146.4
figus prolixa	native	4	0	3	5	241
flagellaria	native	44	4	33	1	6
maytenus	native	23	6	16	0	4.5
melanolepis	native	100	18	89	0	9.5
morinda	native	6	76	1.8	1	611.8
neisosperma	native	15	5	14.9	0	0
ochrosia	native	16	2	16	0	0
pandanus	native	9	6	3	0	0
pipturus	native	149	0.6	8	0	6344.4
premna	native	159	1	57	0	407
psychotria	native	6	4	3	0	2
averrhoa	non-native	5	1	3.75	0	8.625
carica papaya	non-native	7	379	0.15	0	1210.2
leucaena	non-native	9	21	3.8	0	93.4
passiflora foetida	non-native	23	0	0	2	425.8
passiflora suberosa	non-native	32	0	0.5	1	818
triphasia	non-native	39	35	2	0	13.1
vitex	non-native	14	6	7	0	8





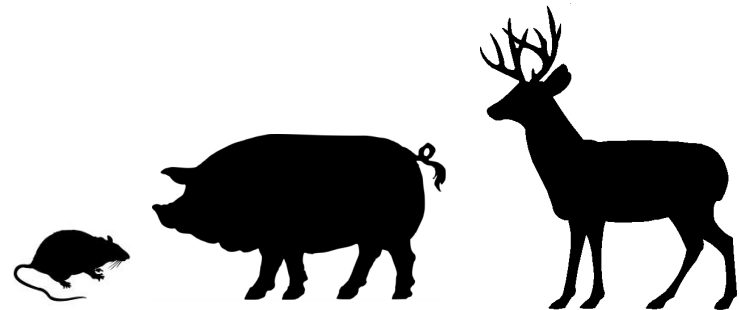
What about rats?





Future work

- Feeding trials
 - Continue with rats
 - Begin trials with pigs
 - Germination trials
- Estimation of environmental damage
- Forest trajectories for how to rebuild/restore functioning ecosystems in Guam
- Social science work





Si Yu'os Ma'ãse'

