

Prairie Restoration Effects on Plant-pollinator Interactions

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- Prairie restoration has the potential to conserve biodiversity and promote ecosystem function and services, especially that of pollination
- Prairies are commonly restored by seed sowing, but it remains unclear whether differences in seed mixes affect aspects of restored prairie biodiversity and ecosystem functioning
- Question: (1) How do differences in initial seed sowing diversity and seed provenance affect the rate of pollination among sites?
- To address my question, I conducted a bagging experiment on three prairie forbs
- Future research: Plant-pollinator surveys to conduct interaction networks

