

Will weeds spread to higher elevations with a changing climate? The story for Dalmatian toadflax

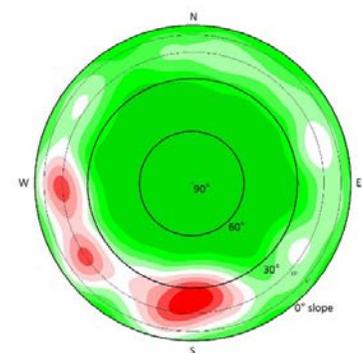
Whether we like it or not, our climate is changing: generally Montana is getting warmer and patterns of precipitation (amount, form -snow or rain, timing) have changed in various ways across the state. In addition, the human population continues to grow in many parts of Montana, and this has increased the frequency and intensity of road and trail use. Understanding how weeds respond to such changes and where new populations are likely to occur is helpful for planning weed management at the broader scale. Dalmatian toadflax, originally from Eurasia, has been present in southwest Montana since the early to mid-1900s and occurs in a range of areas including our more mountainous areas. Weeds respond to disturbance and are more abundant on bareground than in healthy growing vegetation, which is why they are abundant along roadsides. So what is stopping the spread of this and other species to higher elevations and away from roads and trails? Are seeds not getting there? Is the climate so inclement that seeds arriving at higher elevations cannot germinate or establish? Or, does the intact high-elevation vegetation stop the invasion?



Field study: Researchers from Montana State University established sites throughout the current elevation range (5250-7550') of Dalmatian toadflax in the Paradise Valley of Park County, MT, and into the northern range of Yellowstone National Park. We sampled along an elevation gradient to obtain different climate conditions: as a general rule a 300' increase in elevation equals a 1-2°F decrease in temperature. We monitored the abundance (density and cover) and seed production of Dalmatian toadflax as well as various characteristics of the surrounding vegetative community for five years.

Results: The presence of Dalmatian toadflax was influenced by elevation, with the greatest chance of populations establishing in the middle of the elevation range (5900') where the temperature was moderate and precipitation higher than at the lower sites (5250'). However, once a seedling became established at a site the resulting abundance of a population was not affected by elevation. In addition, the growth of populations (e.g. vegetative and flowering stem density, seed production) was similar along the elevation gradient, but the most successful populations were at sites with the highest bareground and lowest vegetation and litter cover, and tended to be in drier sites. The least successful populations were observed at sites with the lowest winter temperatures and more persistent soil moisture.

Management implications: Dalmatian toadflax is a broadly adapted species, and we have no conclusive evidence that established populations are climate-limited, nor that seed availability is limited at higher elevations. Therefore, established populations have the potential to spread, particularly on steeper south to west facing slopes where the soil is disturbed and other vegetation is sparse. However, we do have evidence that establishment of new populations from seed is rare and dependent on site and climate characteristics. Overall, a warmer climate could increase the establishment of new populations on disturbed sites, but the spread of such populations away from roadsides will be strongly influenced by the surrounding vegetation – with less success at sites with abundant vegetation.



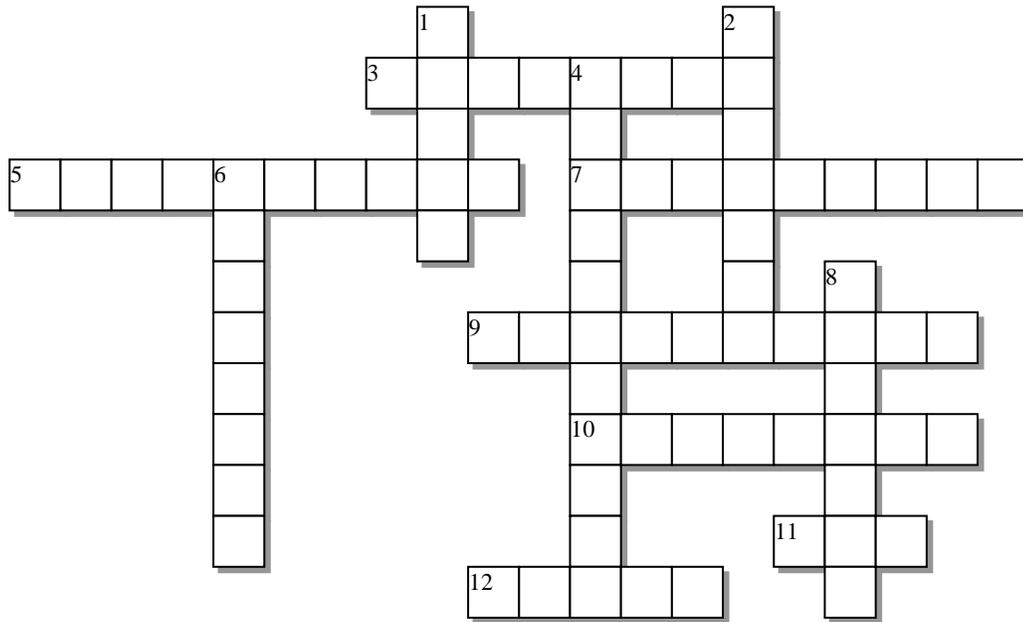
We found more Dalmatian toadflax on south through westerly aspects and on medium to steeper slopes. (Green = low occurrence; white to dark red = higher occurrence. Slopes over 60° were not assessed.)

Read the entire journal articles by clicking the links below:

Pollnac F and Rew LJ (2013) [Life after establishment: factors structuring a successful mountain invader away from disturbed roadsides.](#) *Biological Invasions*.

Pollnac F, Maxwell BD, Taper M and Rew LJ (2013) [The demography of native and non-native plant species in mountain systems: Examples in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.](#) *Population Ecology*.

Weed Post Puzzle: Test your knowledge of Dalmatian toadflax spread



Across:

- 3 - This valley is one area in Montana where the study occurred
- 5 - This native plant was also studied across an elevation gradient and is closely related to Dalmatian toadflax*
- 7 - Look to this aspect to possibly find Dalmatian toadflax
- 9 - Areas characterized by this resulted in the highest abundance of Dalmatian toadflax
- 10 - Once established, populations of Dalmatian toadflax can spread, but they are less successful when surrounding vegetation is _____
- 11 - Dalmatian toadflax is most likely to establish from seed at ____ elevations
- 12 - Dalmatian toadflax prefers this slope

Down:

- 1 - New populations frequently establish from seed: true or false?
- 2 - Inclement _____ is one of three things hypothesized to prevent invasion at high elevations
- 4 - Minimize this to reduce the spread of invasive plants like Dalmatian toadflax
- 6 - This non-native forb was used to test the question of invasibility across an elevation gradient (one word)
- 8 - Dalmatian toadflax is from this region of the world

*refer to publications for answer

Solutions are posted to the MSU Extension Invasive Rangeland Weed website:
<http://www.msuextension.org/invasiveplantsMangold/extensionsub.html>

