



Biological Control of Melaleuca: From rags to species richness

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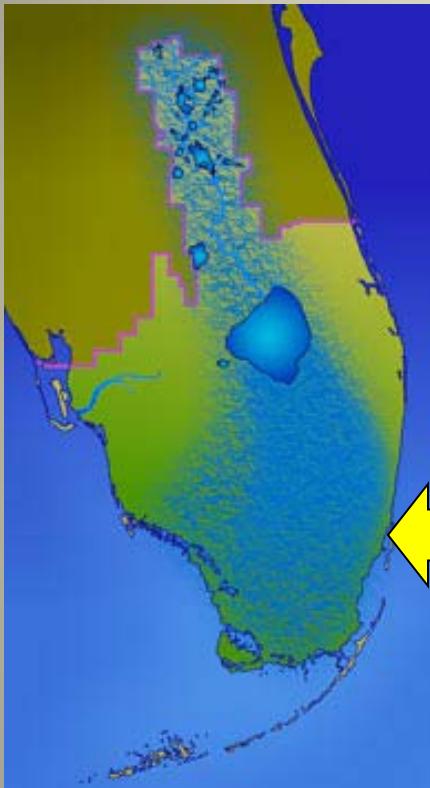


Invasive Plant Research Lab

Mission statement: To develop sustainable methods based primarily on biological and integrated control technologies to manage invasive plant species



The Everglades





Broad-leaved paperbark tree

Melaleuca quinquenervia





Melaleuca quinquenervia - "melaleuca"

Melaleuca quinquenervia



- Native to eastern Australia (New Caledonia)
- introduced in late 1800s
 - Ornamental
 - Forestry
 - Soil stabilization
 - “dry up the Everglades”

Melaleuca quinquenervia

- *Melaleuca*:
 - black and white
- *quinquenervia*:
 - five veins



Melaleuca quinquenervia

- Related to “tea tree oil” species, *M. alternifolia*
- Large tree up to 100' tall
- Large tap root
- Coppices readily
- Evergreen
 - 4 yr leaf life span
- White papery bark
- Paper bark tree, white bottle brush tree, punk tree, melaleuca



Melaleuca quinquenervia

- Can flower within 1 yr
- Flowers winter and summer
- White bottle brush flowers
- Capsular fruit
 - Arranged in clusters
 - Open when damaged
- Seeds
 - 200-300 seeds
 - 56 million seeds on adults
 - Most land 500' from parent
 - Hurricane: 11 miles





Species displacement



A photograph of a massive forest fire. The flames are intense and orange-red, engulfing a dense stand of tall, thin trees. Thick, dark smoke billows upwards from the fire, creating a dramatic contrast against the bright flames. The fire appears to be spreading rapidly through the forest. In the foreground, there is a grassy area with some small plants and a few small white markers, possibly indicating survey points or firebreaks.

Increased fire intensity



Melaleuca Management Plan

Strategy

Eliminate stands

Herbicultural Control
&
Mechanical Removal

Prevent Regrowth
& Recruitment

Biological
Control

Biological Control Agents



Melaleuca snout weevil
(*Oxyops vitiosa*)

Released 1997



Melaleuca psyllid
(*Boreioglycaspis melaleucae*)

Released 2002

Biological Control Agents



Melaleuca gall fly
(*Fergusonina turneri*)

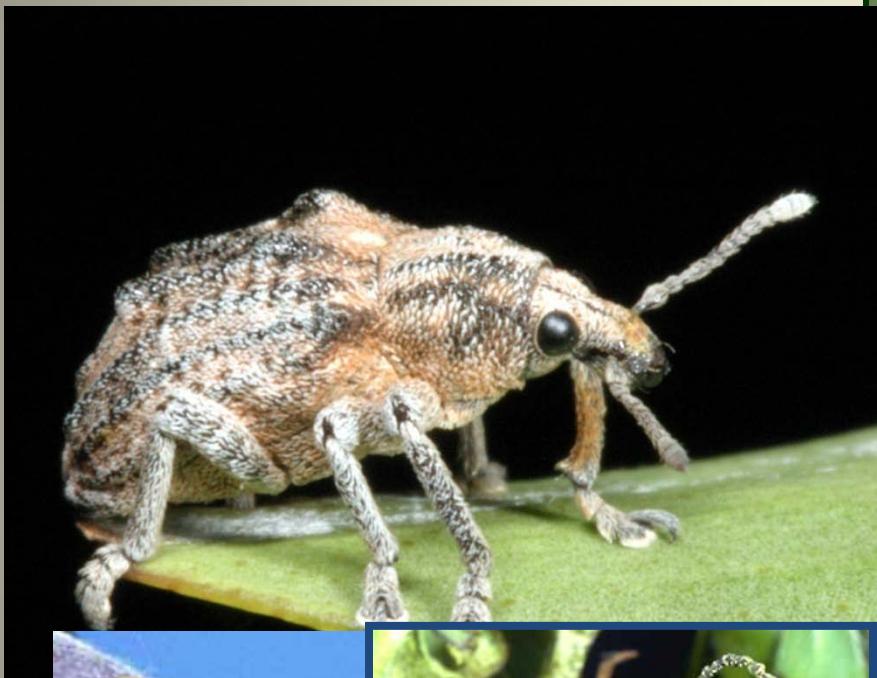
Released 2005



Melaleuca midge
(*Lophodiplosis trifida*)

Released 2008

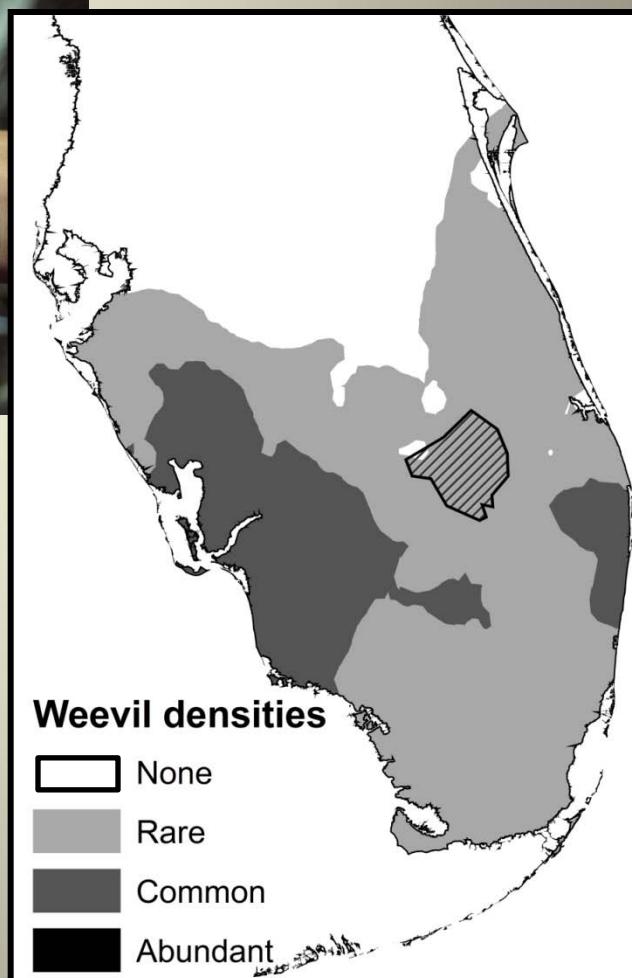
The Melaleuca weevil



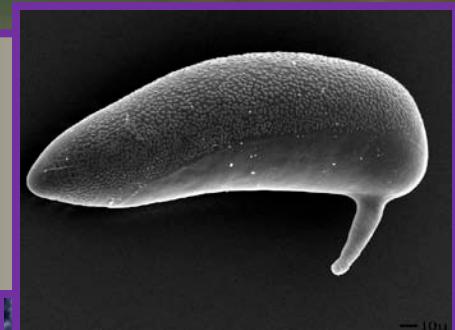
The *Melaleuca* weevil



- Spreading at 1 km/yr
- > 500K individuals released
- At >150 sites



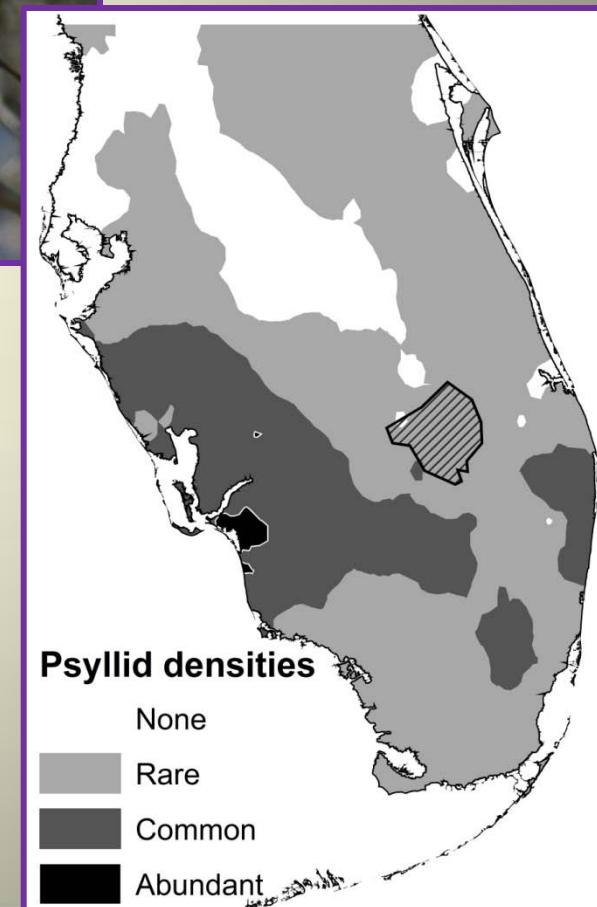
The Melaleuca Psyllid



The Melaleuca Psyllid



- Spreading at a rate of 7 km/yr
- > 3.3 million redistributed
- Now released at >95 sites

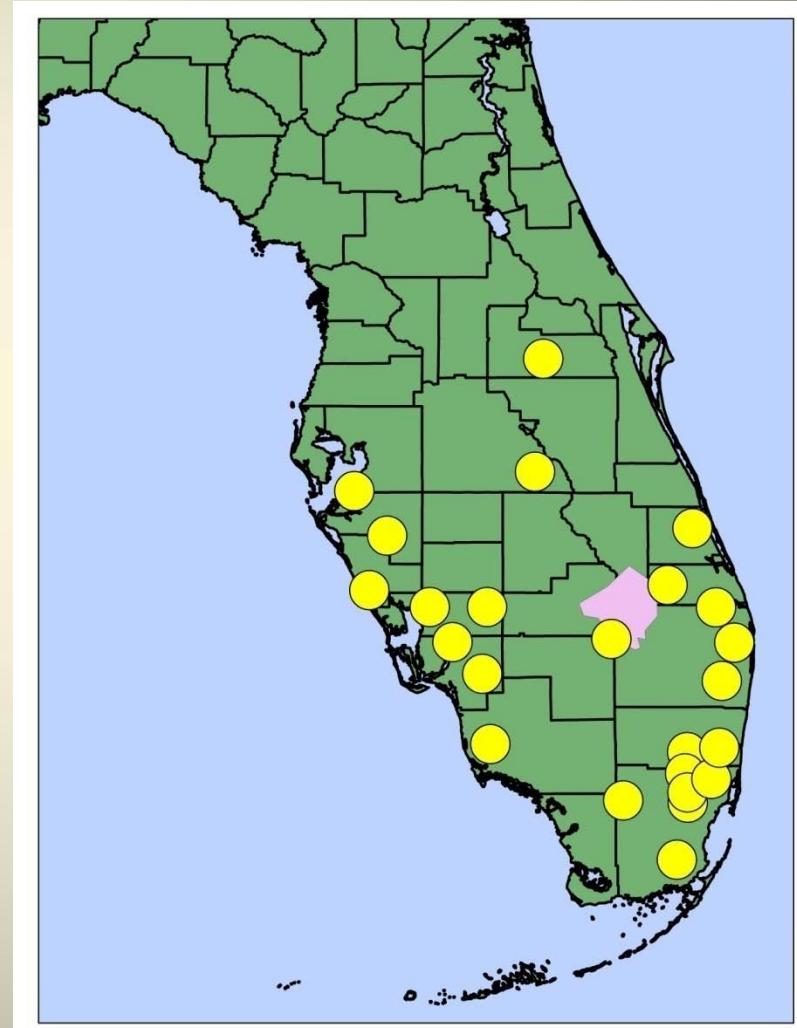


The Melaleuca Midge



The *Melaleuca* Midge

- Released at 24 sites
 - Variable founding pop. size
 - Variable stand size
- Uniform establishment initially
- Dispersing at 20 Km/yr



Do these introductions satisfy the goals of the Melaleuca Management Plan?

– Reduce regrowth and recruitment



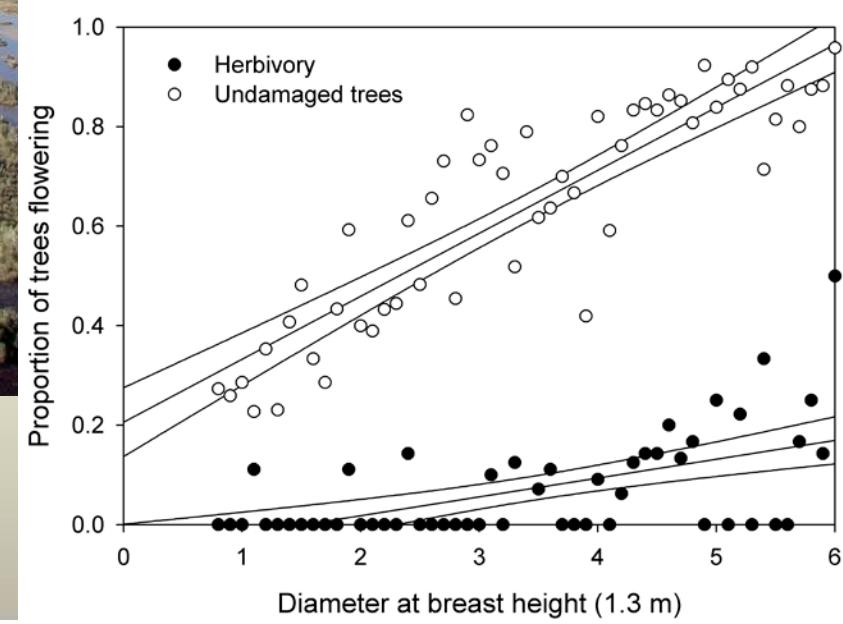
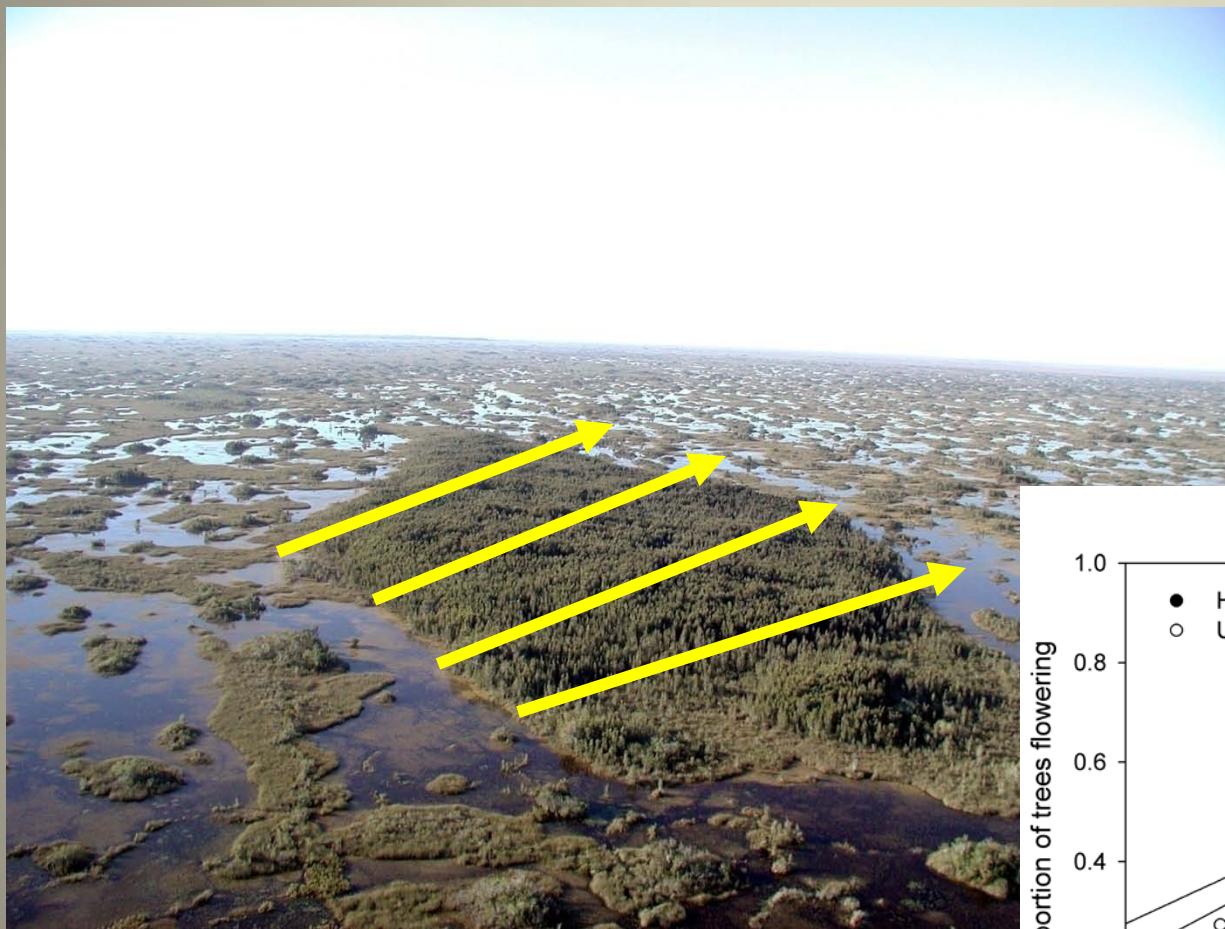
Herbivory reduces stump regrowth:

- Replicated insect exclusion studies:
 - 76% reduction in regrowth
 - 80% mortality of cut stumps



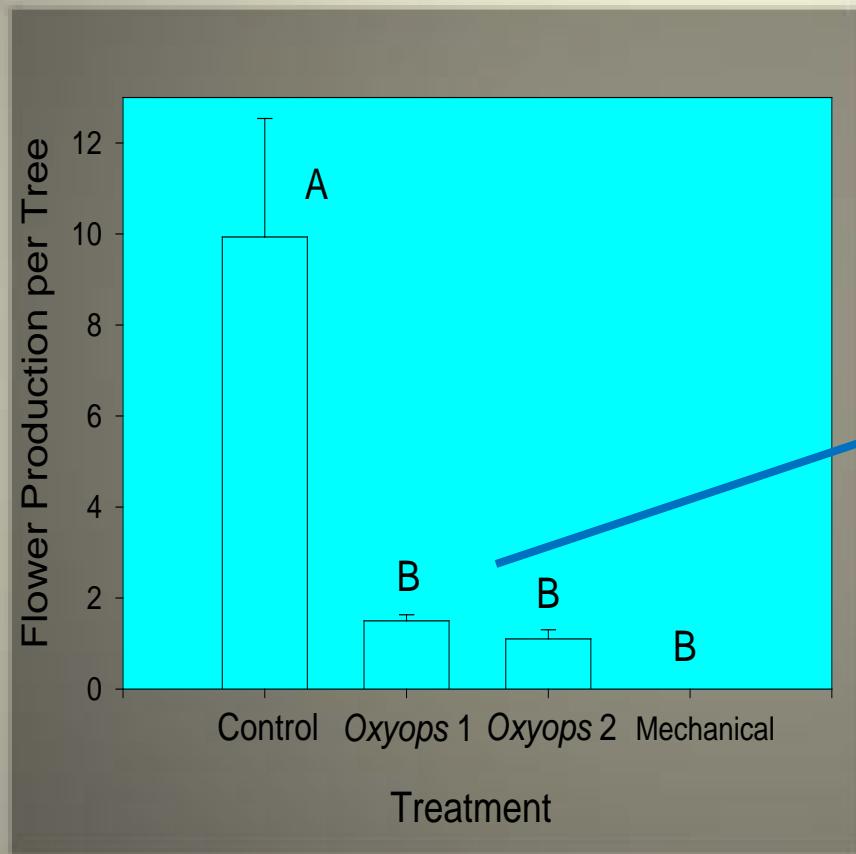
Rayamajhi et al. 2010. Biol. Contr. 53: 1-8

Herbivory decreases reproduction



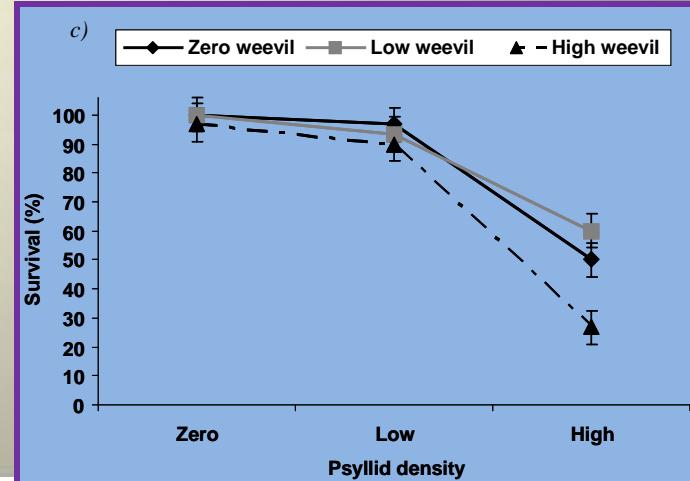
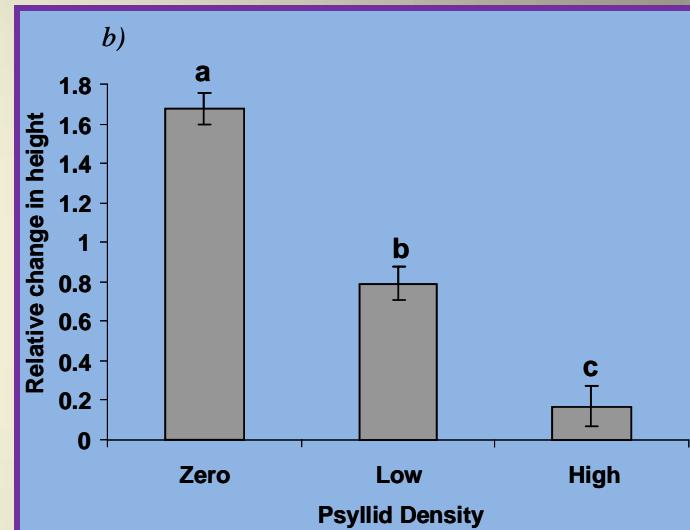
Pratt et al. 2005. *Ecol. Entomol.* 30: 316-326

Herbivory decreases reproduction

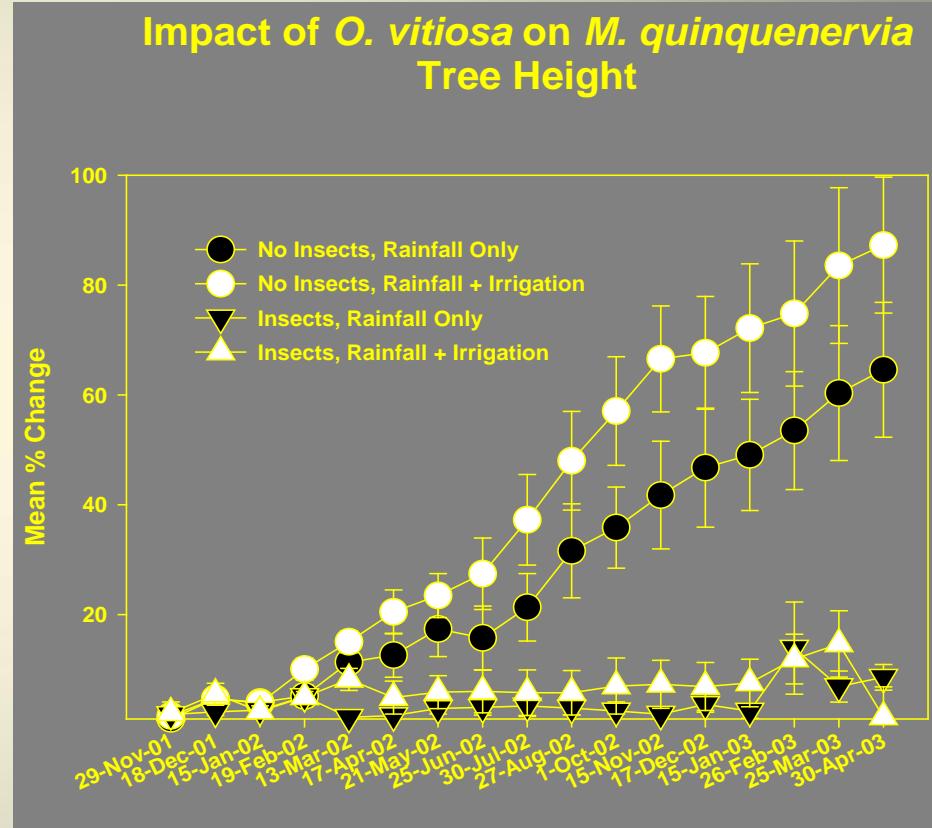


Herbivory decreases recruitment

- Insect exclusion studies of seedling survival:
- Density dependent
 - Growth: shrinking!
 - mortality: 40 to 80%

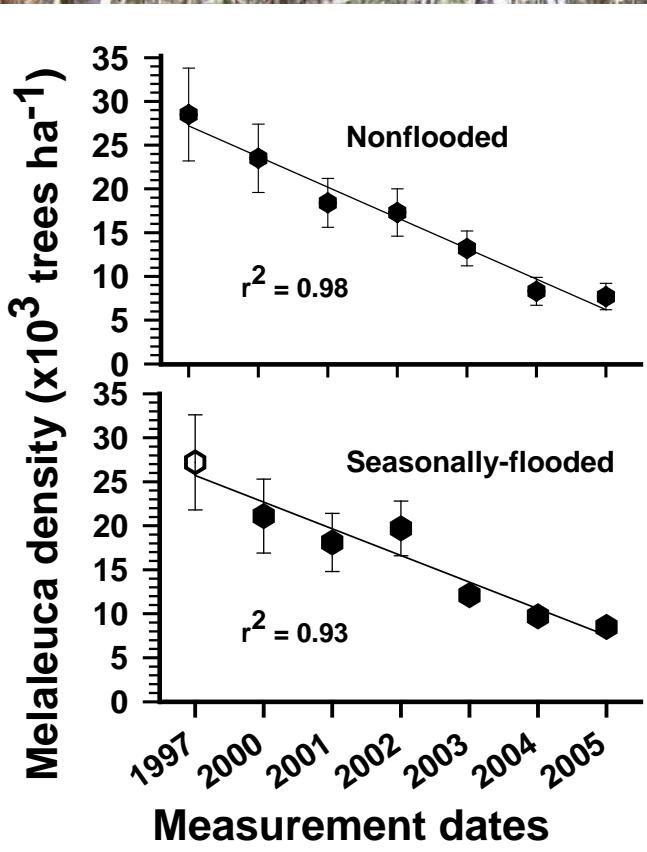


Herbivory reduces plant stature

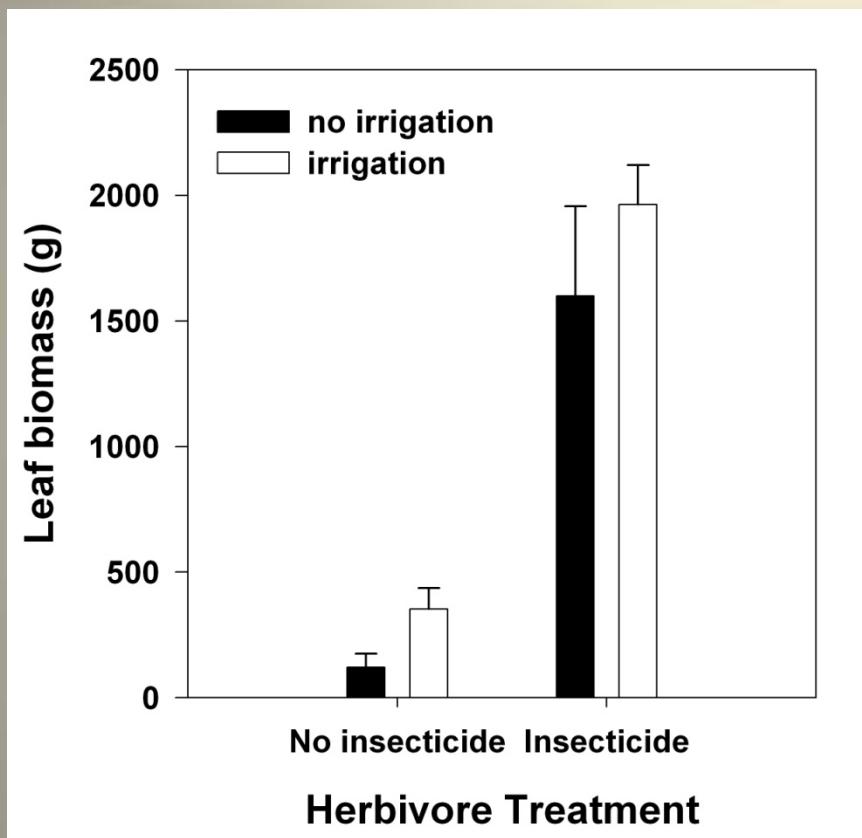


Tipping et al. 2008. Biol. Contr. 44: 235-241.

Herbivory reduces plant density



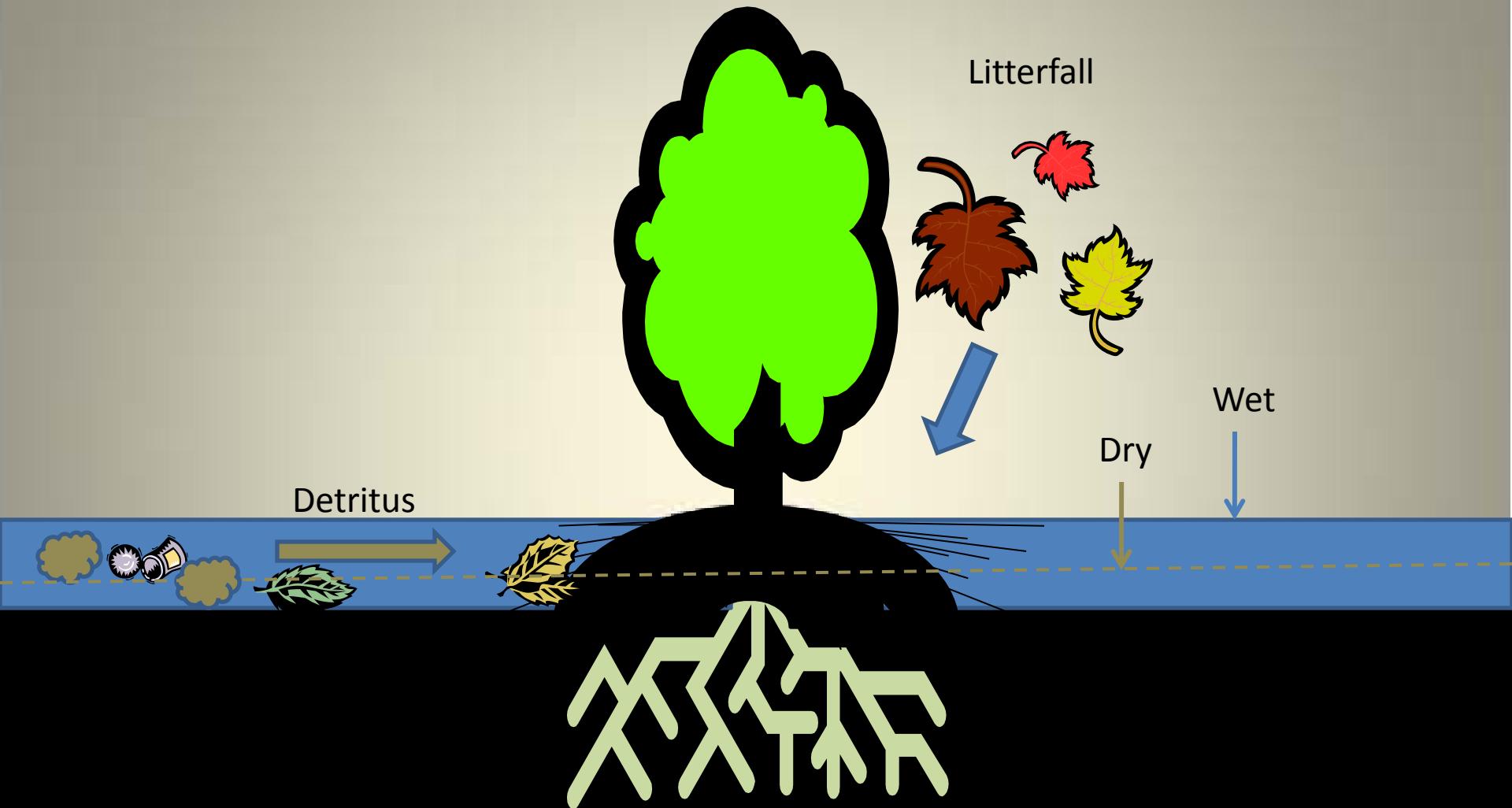
Herbivory reduces foliar biomass



Soil accretion

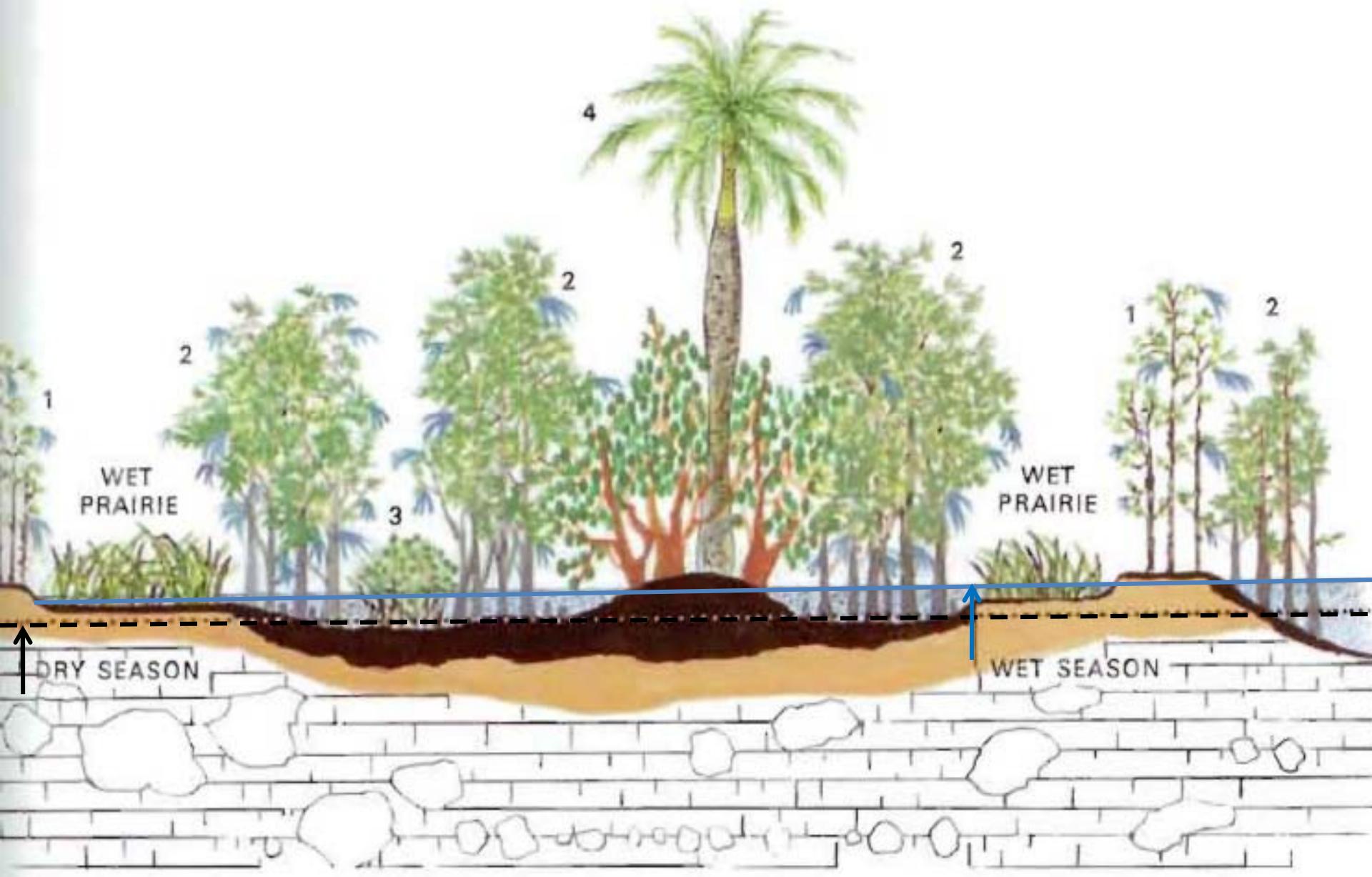


Legacy Effect: Soil Accretion



CYPRESS STRAND

TROPICAL HARDWOOD HAMMOCK



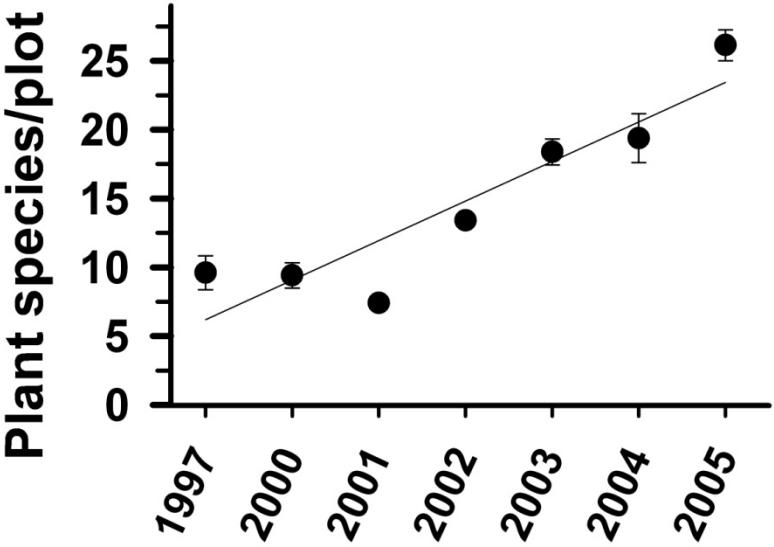


Legacy effect



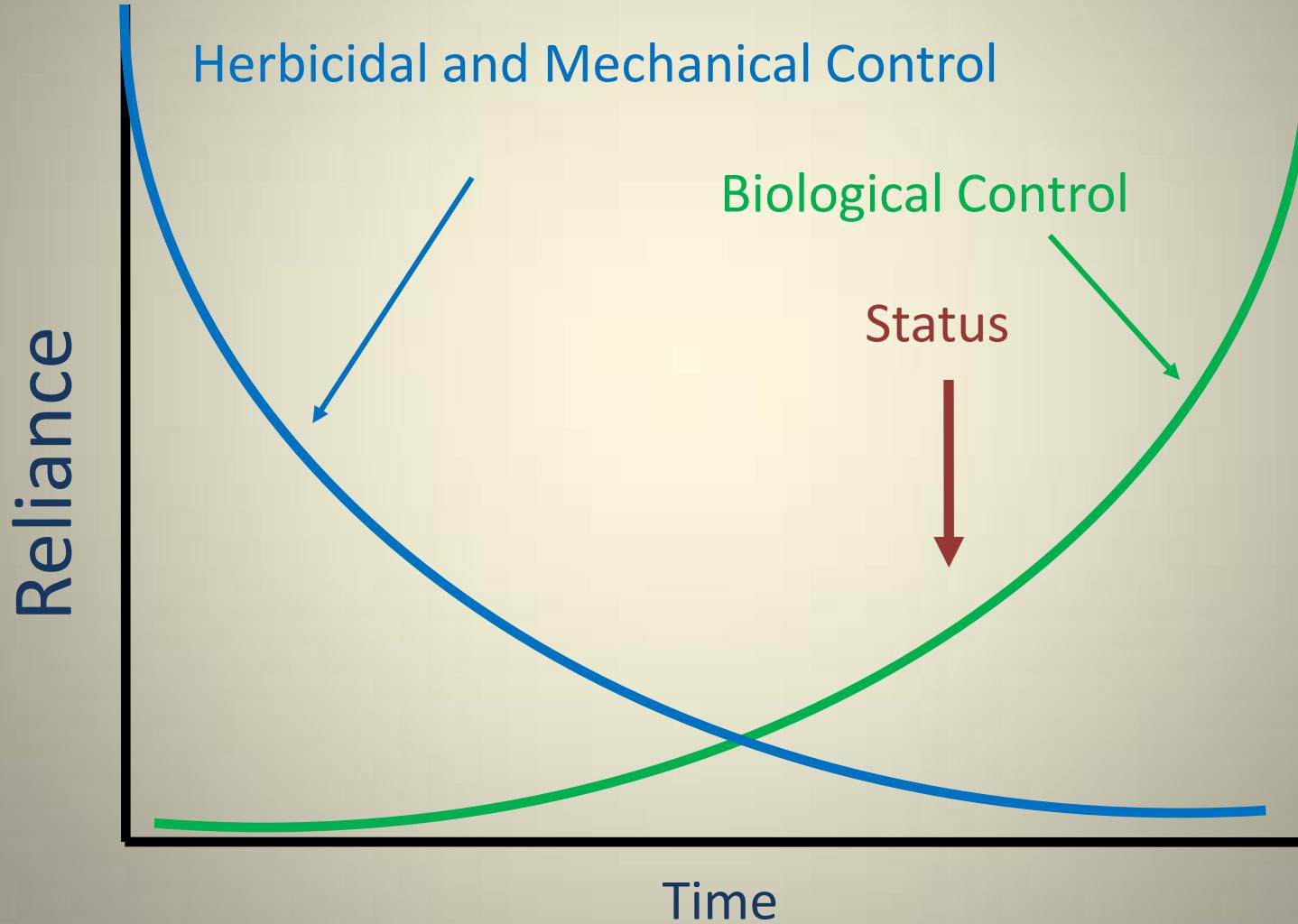
Increased elevation, reduced hydroperiod

Is one exotic replacing another? NO!!



Rayamajhi et al. 2009. *Wetlands Ecol. & Manage.* 17: 455-467.

Melaleuca on the ropes:



Brown is beautiful!



The Return of the Native(s)



Acknowledgements

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ABCL

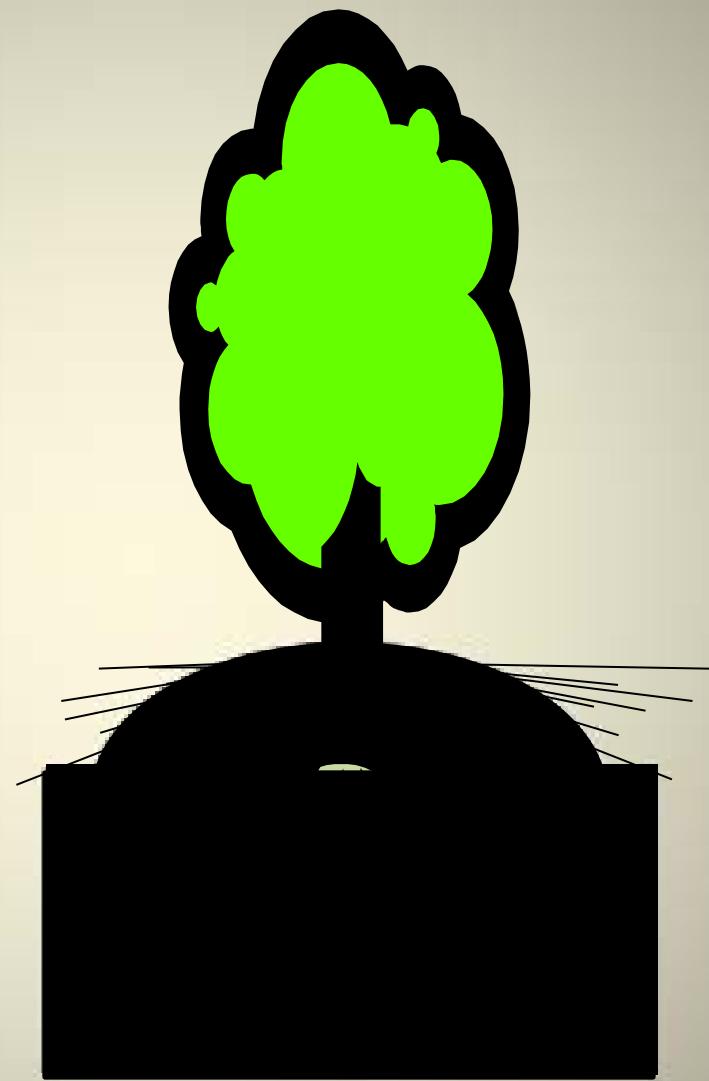
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Pond and slough

Wet prairie

Sawgrass marsh

Fresh-water swamp

Hardwood
hammock

Wet Prairie (marl) | Sawgrass Marsh sparse | Wet Prairie (peat) | Slough | Alligator Hole | Tree Is.

