

# Early arrival of spring disrupts the mutualism between plants and pollinators

12 July 2019



A bumblebee visits *Corydalis ambigua* after overwintering. Photo taken by Yuimi Hirabayashi. Credit: Bihoro Museum

Early snowmelt increases the risk of phenological mismatch, in which the flowering of periodic plants and pollinators fall out of sync, compromising seed production.

Gaku Kudo of Hokkaido University and Elisabeth J. Cooper of the Arctic University of Norway have demonstrated that early snowmelt results in the spring ephemeral *Corydalis ambigua* flowering ahead of the emergence of its pollinator, the [bumblebee](#).

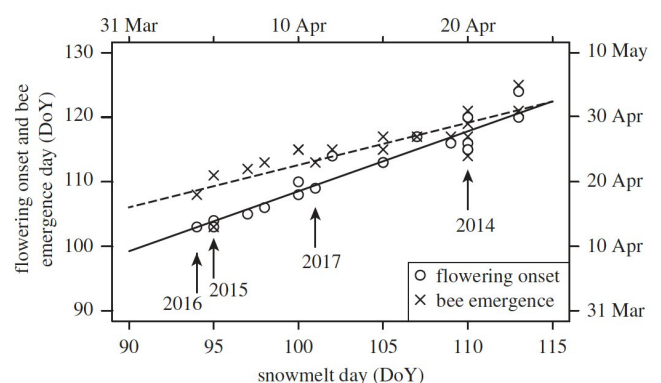
Global warming has affected the phenology of diverse organisms, such as the timing of plant flowering and leafing, animal hibernation and migration. This is particularly so in cold ecosystems, increasing the risk of disturbing mutual relationships between living organisms. It could also affect the relationship between [plants](#) and insects that carry pollen, but few studies have been conducted and the subject remains largely unknown.

The researchers examined *Corydalis ambigua*

growing in cold-temperature forests in Hokkaido in northern Japan, and bumblebees, which collect nectar from the flowers. Usually the bloom of the flowers and emergence of the bumblebees are in sync.

They monitored the plant and insect for 19 years in a natural forest of Hokkaido, recording the timing of snowmelt, flowering and emergence of bumblebees as well as the seed-set rate. In this way, they were able to observe how the snowmelt timing and [ambient temperatures](#) affect the local phenology.

Long-term monitoring revealed that snowmelt timing dictates when *Corydalis ambigua* flowers. The earlier the snowmelt, the earlier the flowering. The researchers also found that bumblebees, which hibernate underground during winter, become active when soil temperatures reach 6 C. When the [snowmelt](#) is early, flowering tends to occur before the bees emerge, creating a mismatch. The wider the mismatch, the lower the seed-set rate due to insufficient pollination.



The relationship between date of snowmelt (day of year), flowering onset of *Corydalis ambigua*, and bumblebee emergence. In years when snowmelt started early, flowering and bee emergence came early, but flowering occurred earlier than bee emergence, creating a mismatch. Credit: Kudo G. and Cooper EJ. Proceedings

of the Royal Society B. June 12, 2019

**More information:** Gaku Kudo et al. When spring ephemerals fail to meet pollinators: mechanism of phenological mismatch and its impact on plant reproduction, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* (2019). [DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2019.0573](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2019.0573)

Provided by Hokkaido University

APA citation: Early arrival of spring disrupts the mutualism between plants and pollinators (2019, July 12) retrieved 22 November 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-07-early-disrupts-mutualism-pollinators.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*