

Plant of the day



Victoria amazonica (Nymphaeaceae)

Leaves up to 3 m in diameter (can support up to 70 pounds)

Flowers up to 40 cm (soccer ball size)

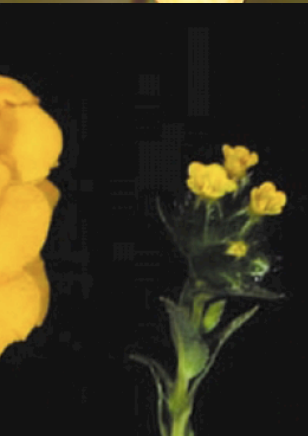
Shallow waters in the Amazon River basin



Beetle pollinated (traps pollinators and colour changes once pollinated)

Thermogenic flowers (attraction and energy reward)

The evolution and maintenance of plant sexual diversity





Big questions

Why sex?

Why are there two sexes?

Why is there so much sexual diversity in plants versus animals?

Why do not all plants (and animals) have a mixed mating system with delayed selfing?



sexual systems

Sexual system: the particular deployment of sexual structures within and among plants and the physiological mechanisms governing mating

Sexual interference: conflict in maternal and paternal functions resulting in gamete wastage and reduced fitness

-physical interference (position of female and male sexual organs may interfere with efficient pollination)

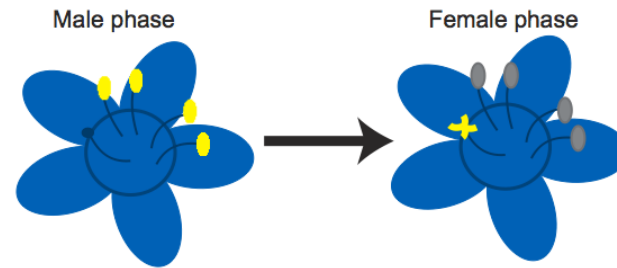
-pollen clogging of stigmas by self pollen



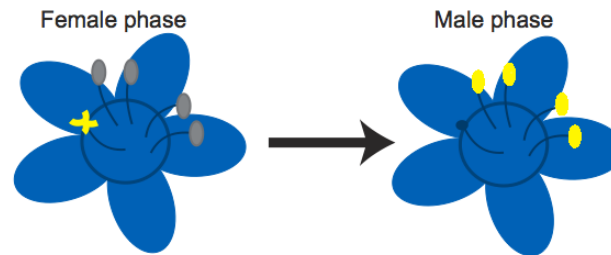
Examples of plant sexual systems

Dichogamy: differences in the timing of pollen dispersal from anthers and stigma receptivity of flowers.

- protandry: male phase comes before the female phase



- protogyny: female phase comes before the male phase



Which type of dichogamy is the better anti selfing mechanism?

-protogyny

-it guarantees a period of stigma receptivity free from self-pollen

-more protandrous species are self incompatible than protogynous species



Examples of plant sexual systems

Many dichogamous species are also self incompatible. Why?

-may serve to reduce interference between maternal and paternal functions rather than just preventing selfing and inbreeding depression

Examples of plant sexual systems



Why are larger floral displays beneficial?
Increased pollinator attractiveness

Why are larger floral displays costly?
Geitenogamy (pollen discounting and selfing)

How do plants resolve this conflict?
Synchronized protandry is one way



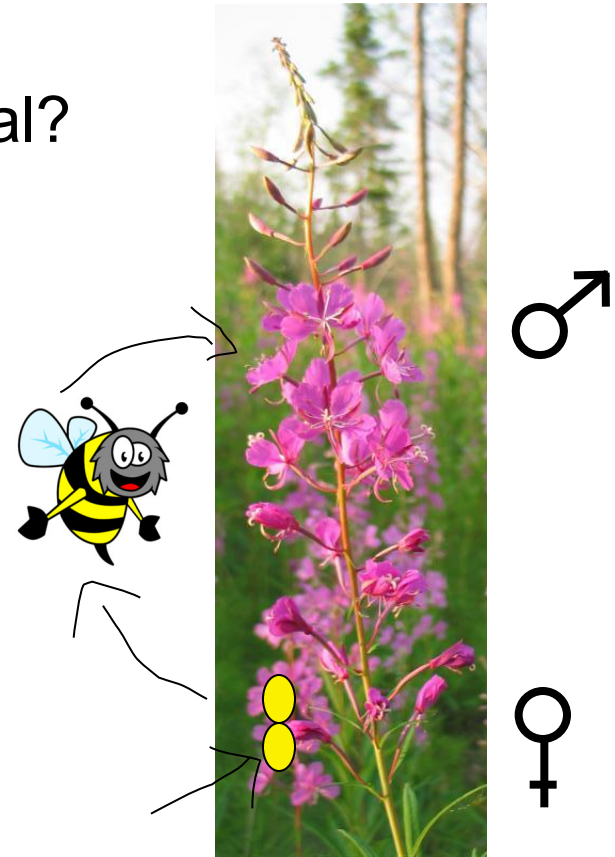


Examples of plant sexual systems

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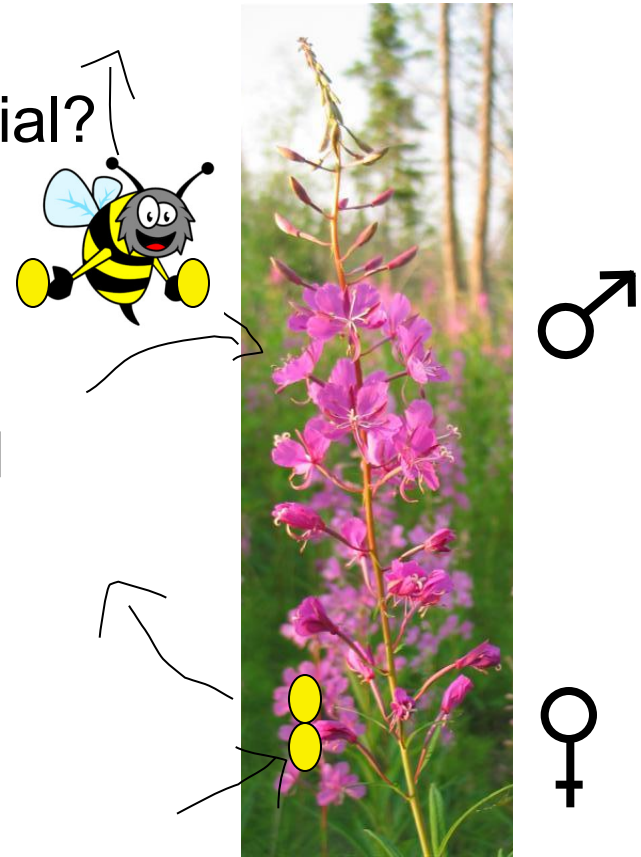


Examples of plant sexual systems

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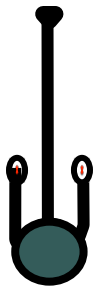
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Examples of plant sexual systems



Herkogamy: the spatial separation of the anthers and stigmas within a flower.



Approach herkogamy:
stigmas are above the anthers



Reverse herkogamy:
stigmas are below the anthers



Which type of herkogamy would typically be better at preventing self pollination?

Approach herkogamy - less pollinator mediated intrafloral self pollination



Examples of plant sexual systems

Many herkogamous species are also self incompatible. Why?

-herkogamy may serve to reduce interference between maternal and paternal functions rather than just preventing selfing and inbreeding depression



polymorphic sexual systems

The co-occurrence within a population of morphologically distinct mating groups distinguished by differences in their sexual organs



Dioecy
(separate sexes)



Enantiostyly
(mirror image flowers)



Heterostyly

Why study plant polymorphic sexual systems?



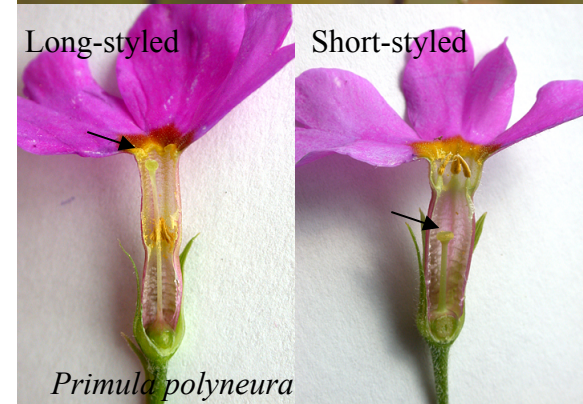
- simple inheritance
- sexual morphs easily identified in the field
- under strong frequency-dependent selection
- theoretical models provide predictions
- manipulative experiments possible



Sagittaria latifolia



Cyanella alba



Primula polyneura



The evolution of separate sexes

~ 1/2 of flowering plant families have species with separate sexes

~6% of species have separate sexes

How do separate sexes evolve from cosexuality?



The evolution of separate sexes

- Gender: is the relative contributions that plants make to the next generation as a male and female parent (quantitative measure)
- Monomorphism - continuous variation in gender
- Dimorphism - two distinct sexual morphs that function primarily as a male or female parent

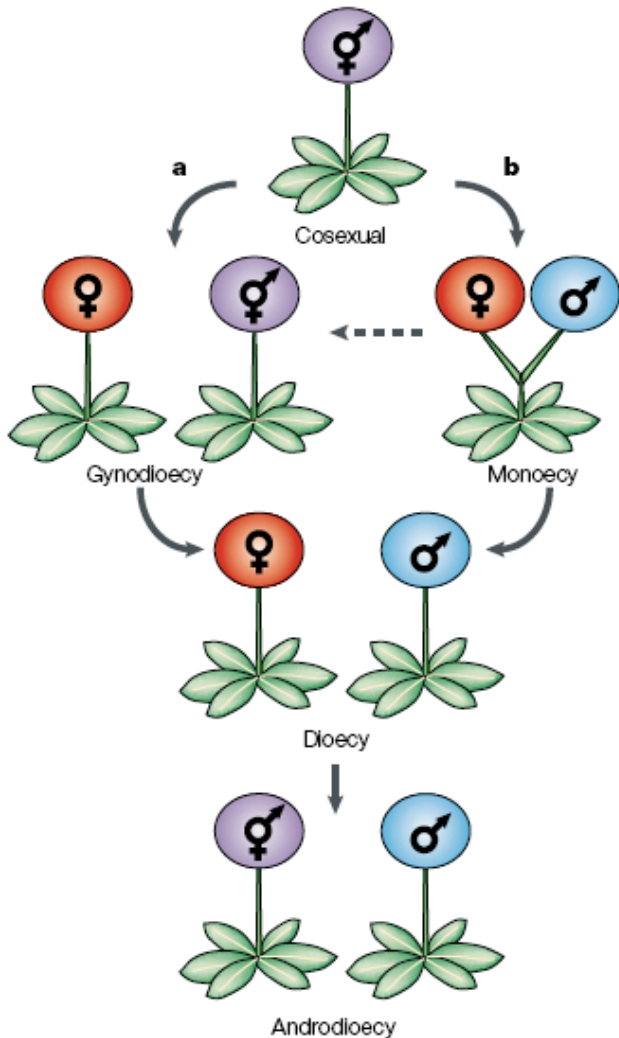
Dioecy



Gynodioecy



Evolutionary pathways to gender dimorphism



- Gynodioecy pathway
- Monoecy pathway



Selective mechanisms and the evolution of separate sexes

The evolution of dioecy from gynodioecy

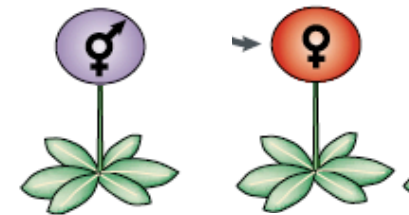
Nuclear inheritance of male sterility (female)

Females spread if they produce at least two times as many seeds as hermaphrodites

How might females produce more seeds than hermaphrodites?

- $s \cdot \delta > 0.5$ (more than 1/2 the offspring of hermaphrodites die due to inbreeding depression)

- resource reallocation from male function to female function (females produce >2x as many ovules)



w for invasion

Pollen	1	0
Seed	1	>2

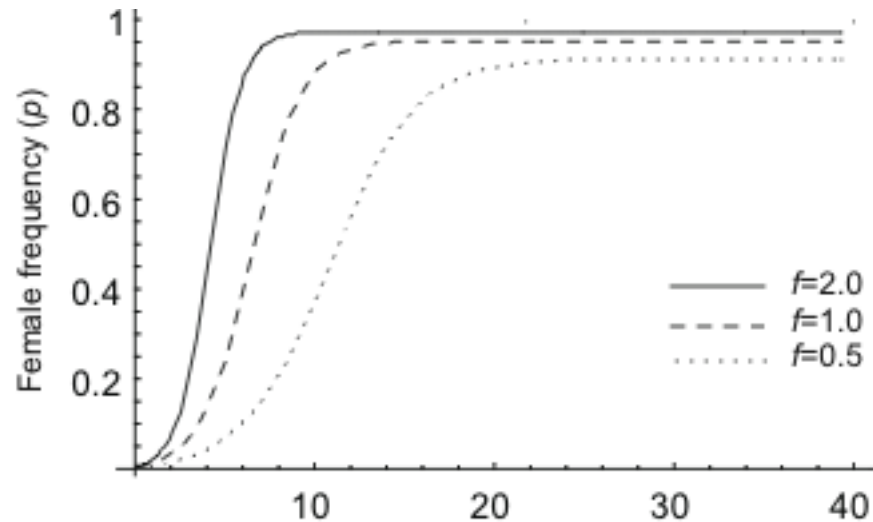
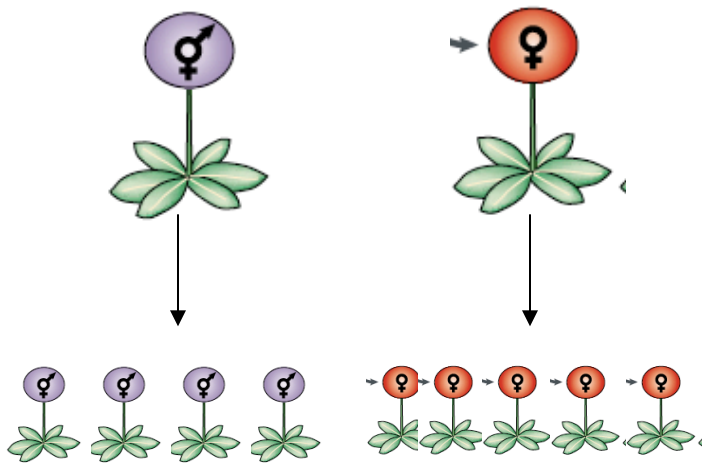


Cyto-nuclear control of gender dimorphism

What would happen if the female sterility mutation was in a mitochondrial gene?

All offspring of the male sterile mutant will be female

Females can spread with only a slight female fertility advantage



Cytoplasmic male sterility in plants is relatively common in nature



The next step to dioecy

In a gynodioecious population hermaphrodites pass on most of their genes through pollen

Selection for enhanced male function in hermaphrodites can lead to separate sexes



Selective mechanisms and the evolution of separate sexes

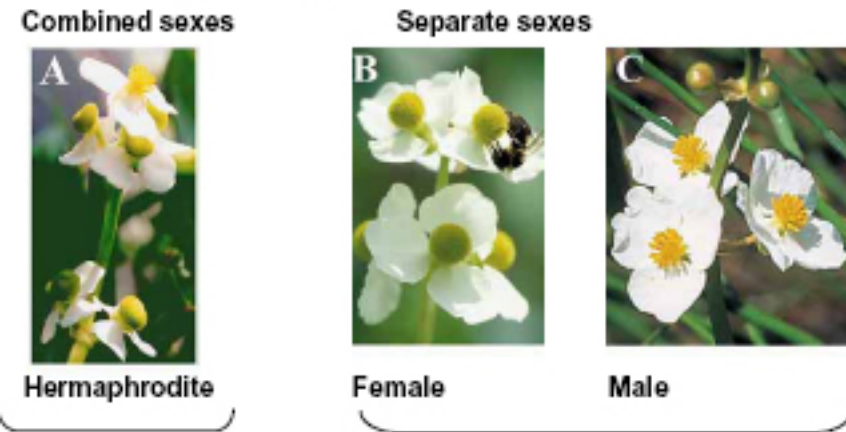
What factors could lead to increased selfing and the evolution of dioecy?



Selective mechanisms and the evolution of separate sexes

Large plant size (e.g. clonal) → higher selfing rates
Geitonogamy (transfer of self pollen between flowers)

Three sex phenotypes



Sagittaria latifolia

Dioecious = large clones
Monecious (hermaphrodites) = smaller plants

$s^* \delta > 0.5$ in some monecious populations



Selective mechanisms

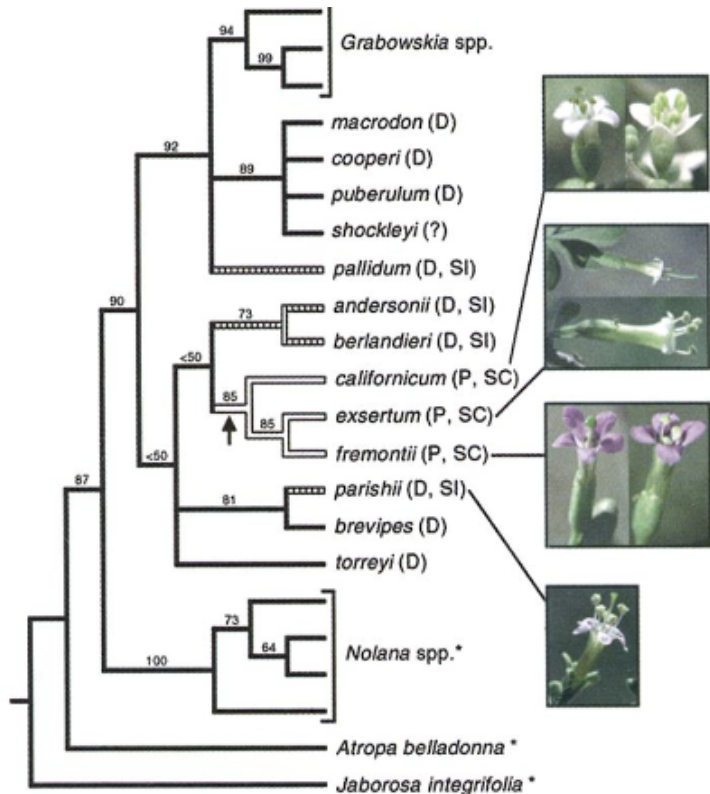
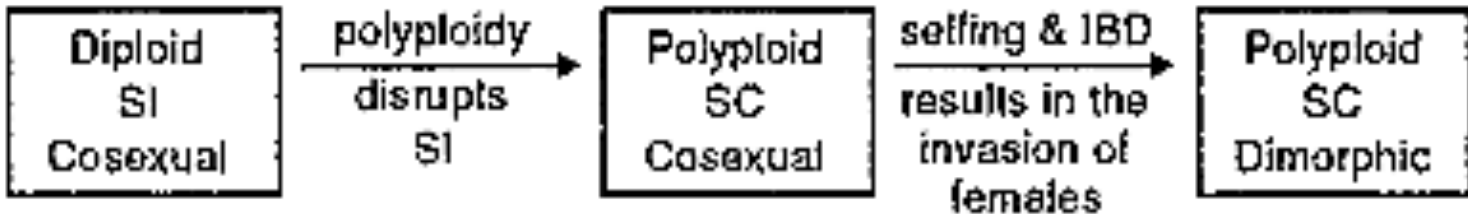
Resource allocation:

- resource poor environments hermaphrodites unable to maintain both sex functions
 - e.g. *Wurmbea dioica*
 - gynodioecy in good environments
 - dioecy in poor environments





Selective mechanisms and the evolution of separate sexes



Lycium - self incompatibility lost with chromosome doubling

Polyploids are gender dimorphic (independent evolution in NA and south Africa)

Association between polyploidy and dimorphism also found in 12 unrelated genera in other families



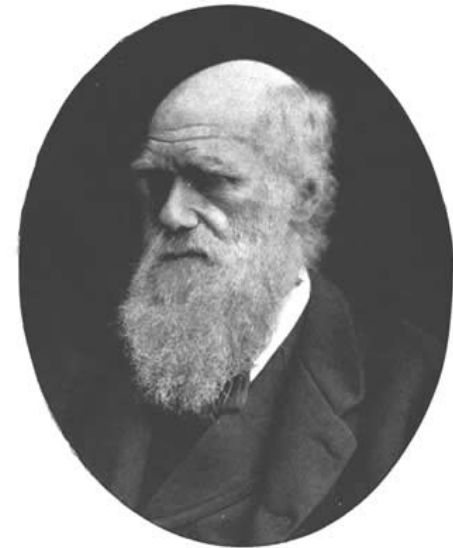
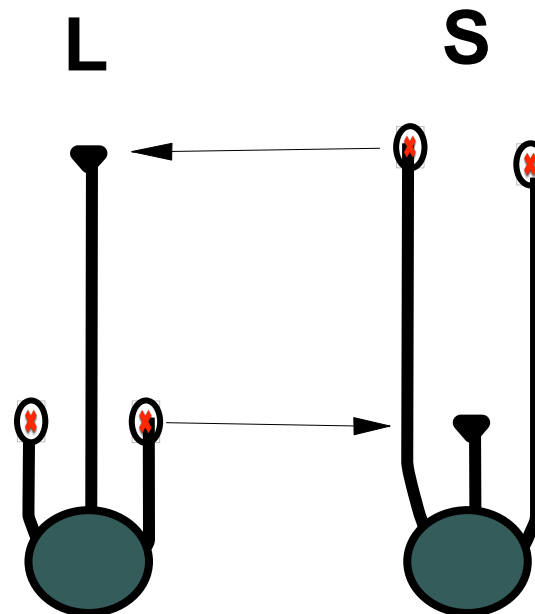
Floral design and pollen transfer: heterostyly

Heterostyly: two (distyly) or three (tristyly) style morphs differ in the reciprocal placement of anthers and stigmas.

- reciprocal sex-organ placement

- heteromorphic self-incompatibility (disassortative mating)

- genetic polymorphism

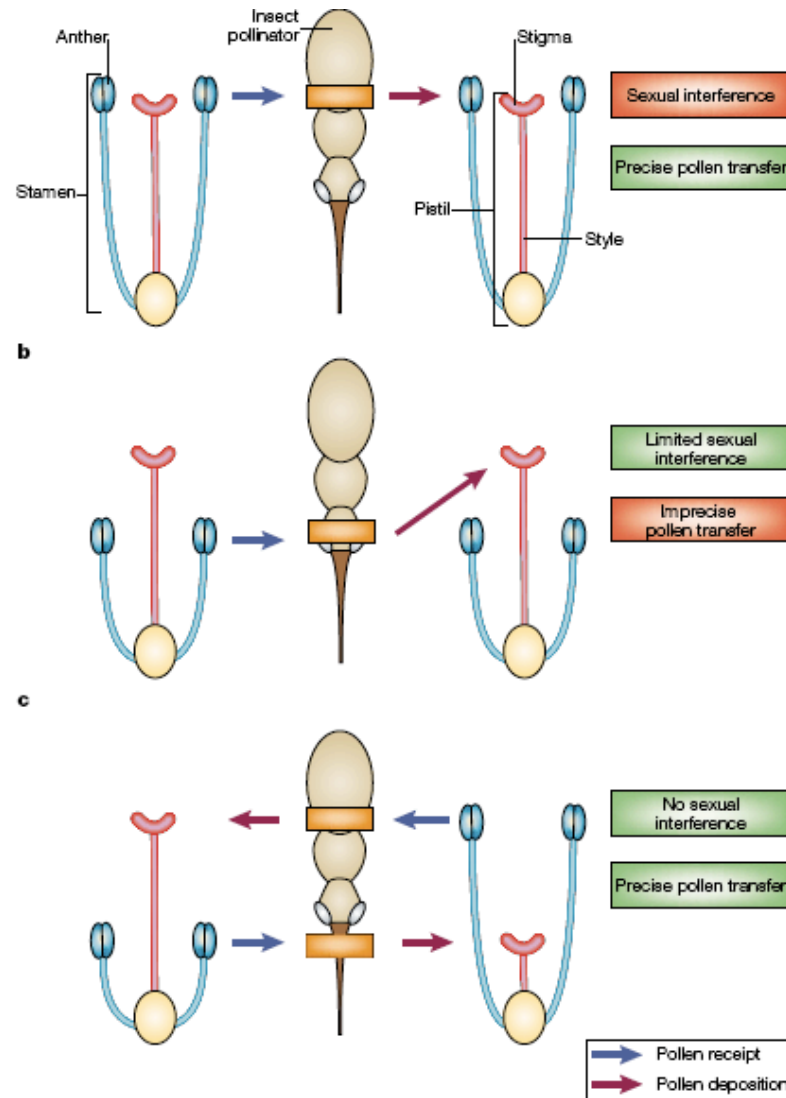




Floral design and pollen transfer: heterostyly

How does heterostyly evolve?

Floral design and pollen transfer



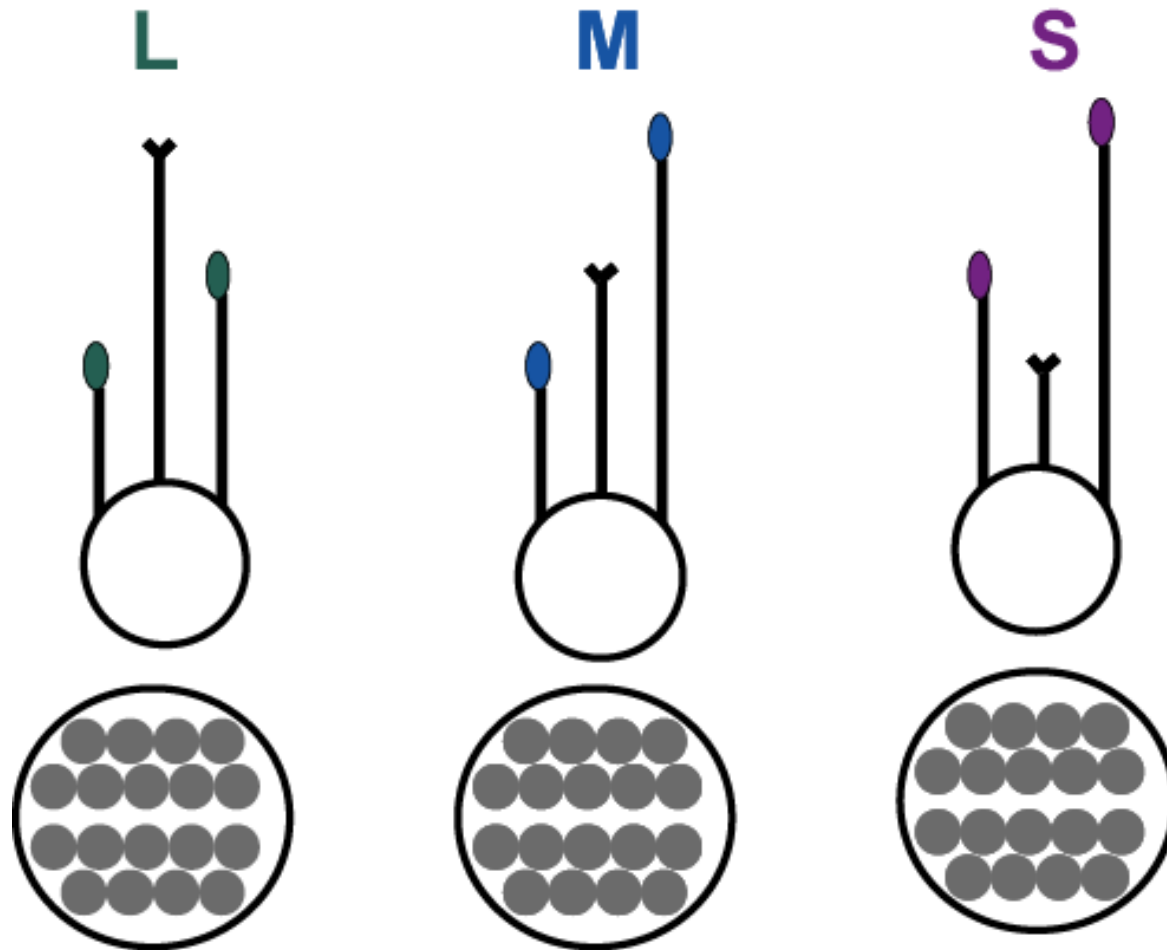


Floral design and pollen transfer: heterostyly

How is heterostyly maintained?

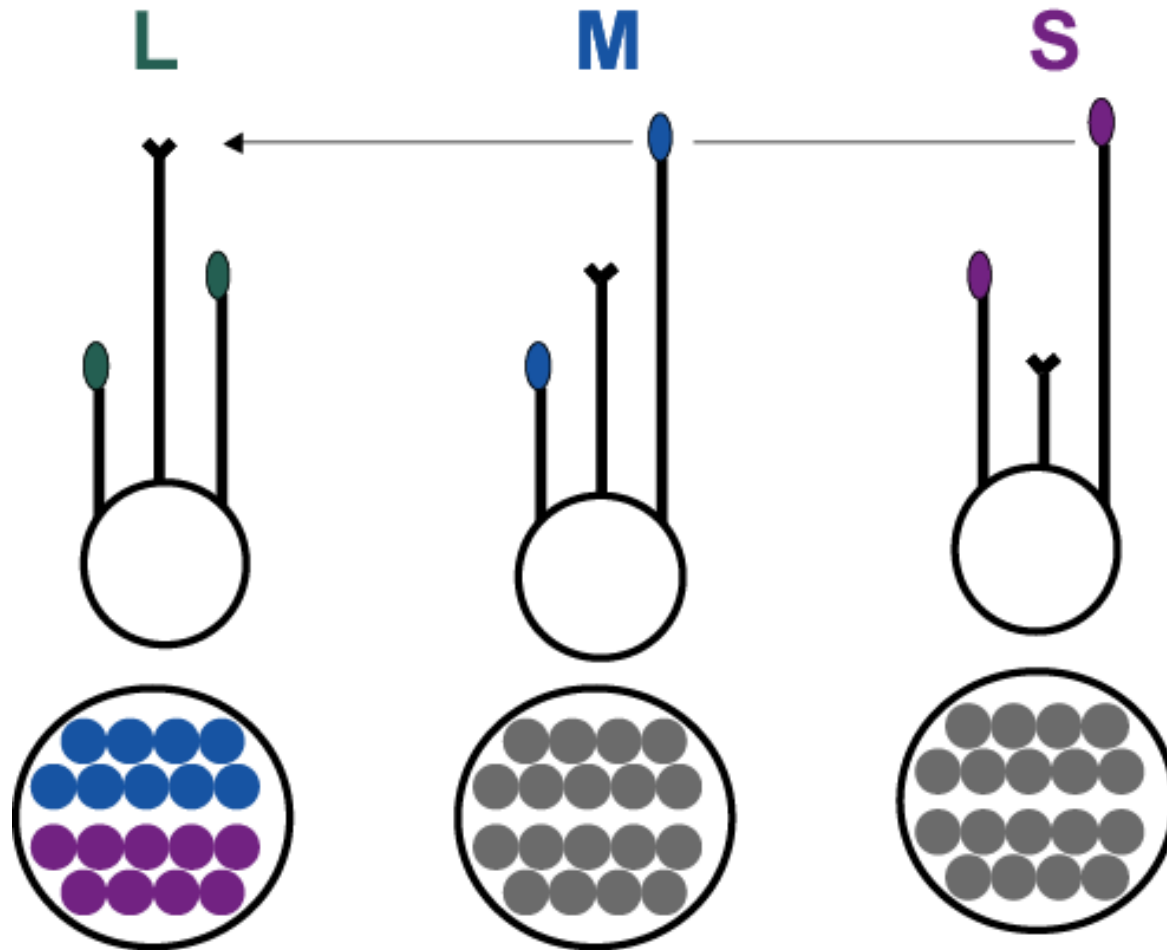


Pollen transfer and equilibrium morph ratios in typical tristylly



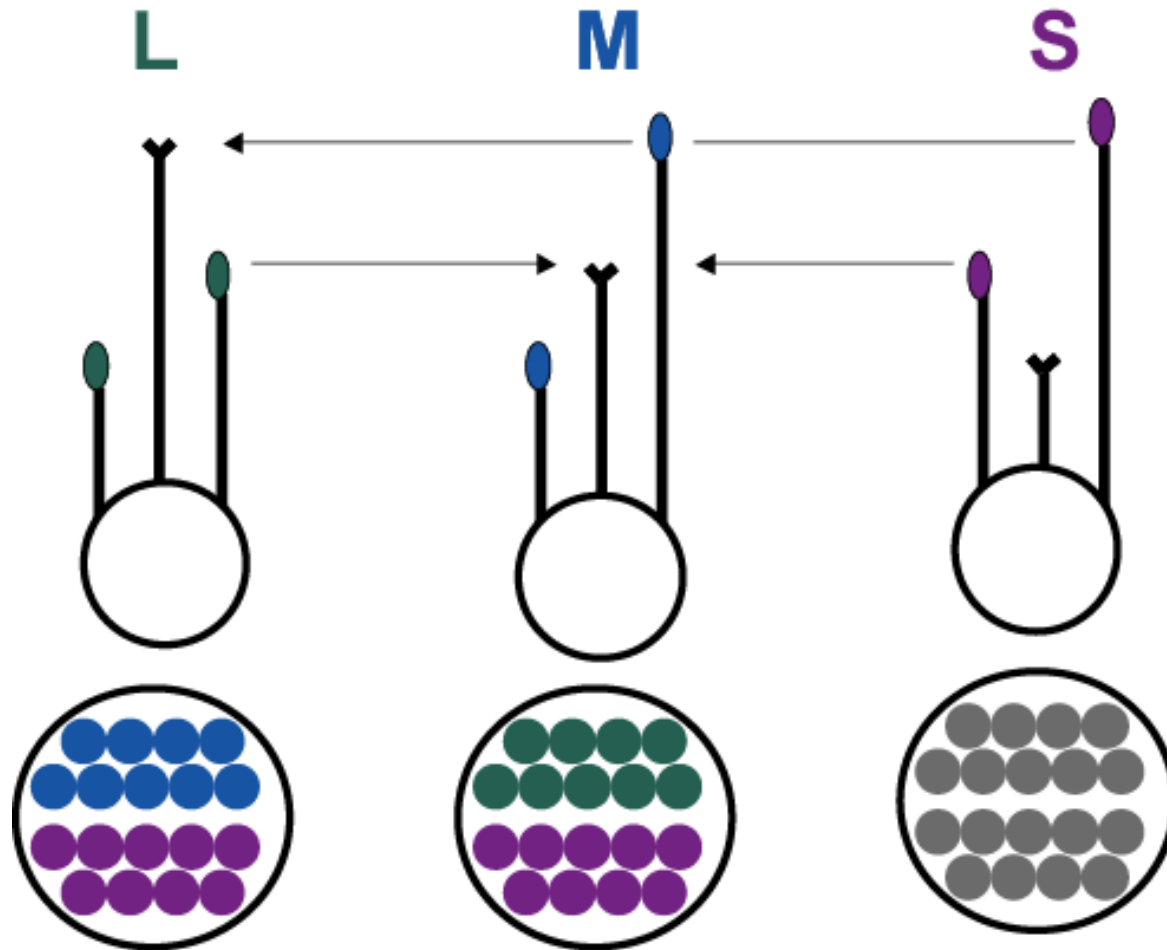


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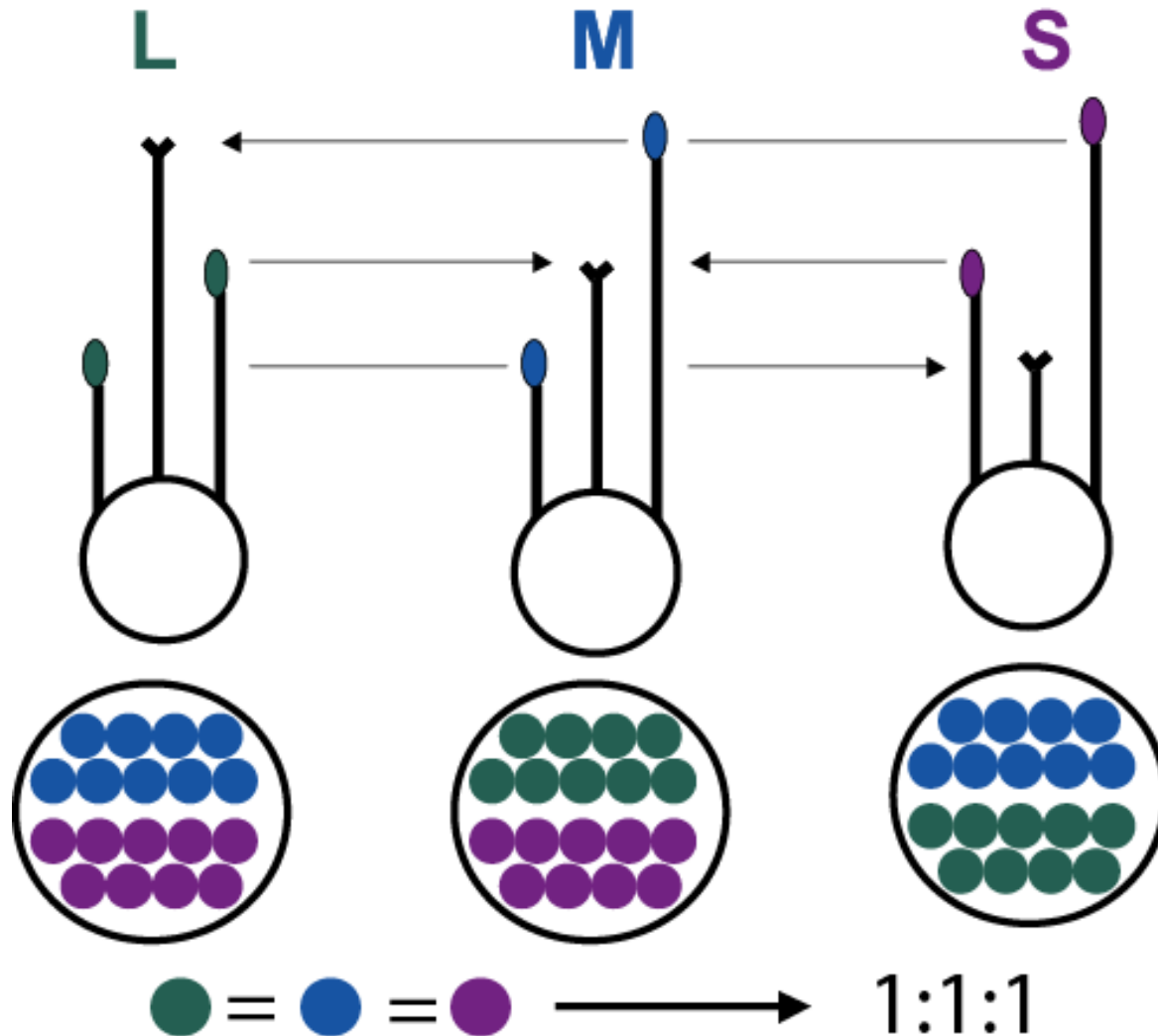


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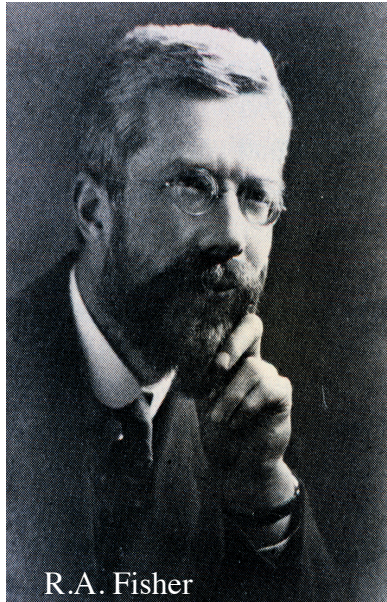


Pollen transfer and equilibrium morph ratios in typical tristylly





Equilibrium morph frequencies

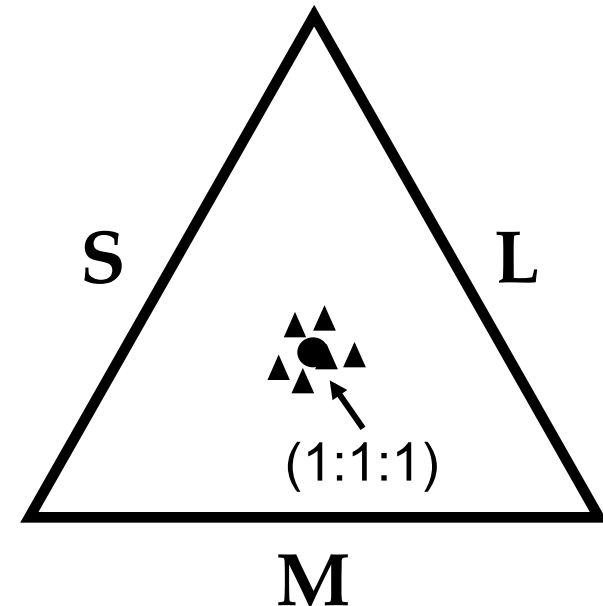


R.A. Fisher



Lythrum salicaria

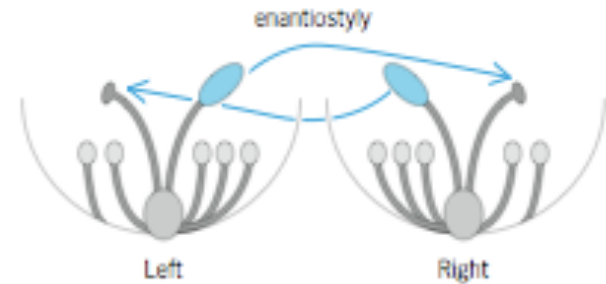
- Disassortative mating results in negative frequency-dependent selection
- Equal morph ratios are predicted
- 1:1:1 found in many tristylous populations



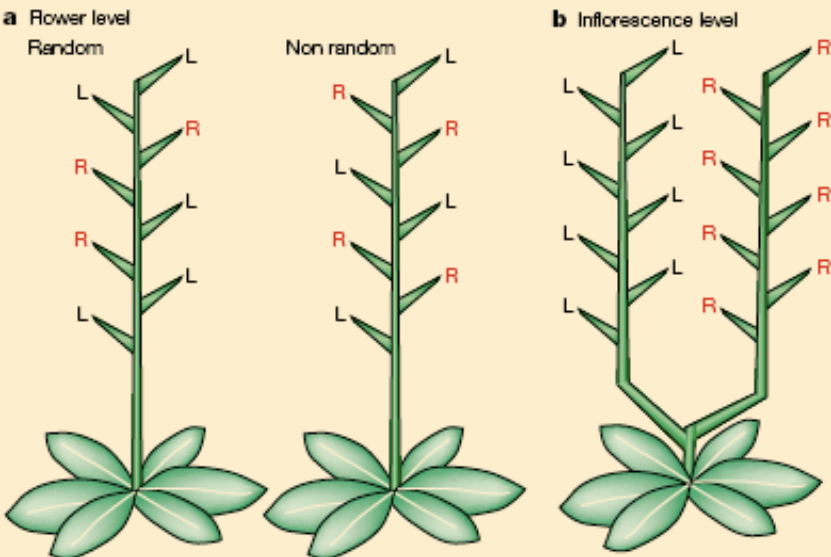


Floral design and pollen transfer: enantiostyly

Enantiostyly: mirror image flowers in which the style bends either to the left or the right side of the floral axis-deposits pollen on the left or right side of the bee.



Monomorphic enantiostyly

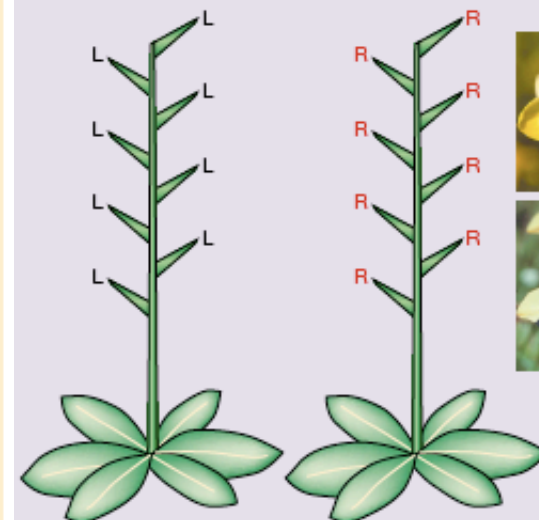


Monochoria australasica



Dimorphic enantiostyly

c Plant level



Cyanella alba



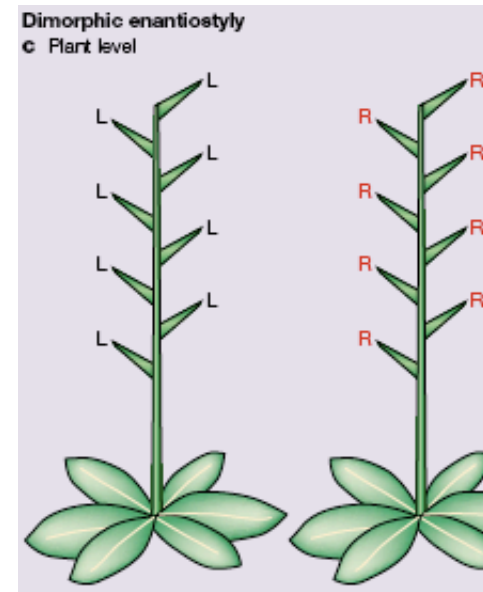
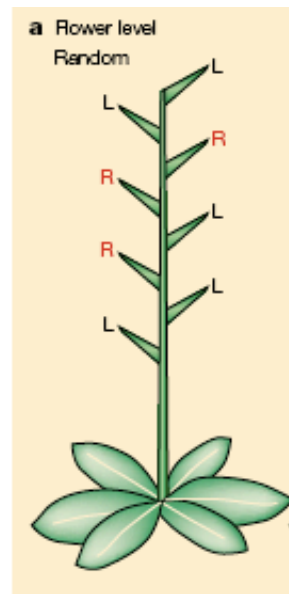
Wachendorfia paniculata



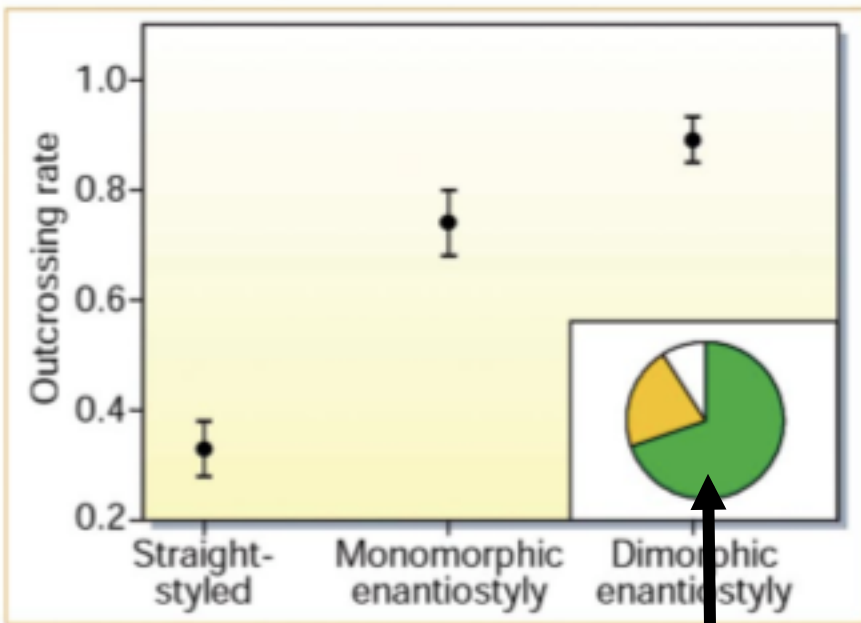
Floral design and pollen transfer: heterostyly

What is the function of monomorphic and dimorphic mirror image flowers?

Will self pollination be highest in monomorphic, dimorphic or straight styled populations?



Floral design and pollen transfer



- Created straight styled, monomorphic and dimorphic arrays from *Solanum rostratum* (monomorphic)

- Highest outcrossing rate in dimorphic arrays

- Most of the mating was intermorph in the dimorphic array (negative frequency dependent selection)

Jesson and Barrett 2002 Nature

Inter-morph mating



Floral design and pollen transfer

- Herkogamy reduces self pollination (and other forms of sexual interference)
- Separation reduces precision of cross pollination (lower male and female fitness-pollen wastage and pollen limitation)
- Reciprocal herkogamy improves pollen transfer efficiency
- Polymorphisms is generally maintained by disassortative mating at equal frequency



Unanswered Questions

- Why do dioecious plants have low diversification rates?
- Is the transition from cosexuals to dioecy unidirectional?
- What is the genetic basis of different floral designs such as heterostyly or enantiostyly? Are they controlled by supergenes? Is there evidence of balancing selection such as that found at SI loci?
- Why is SI often found in heterostylous plants but not in plants with enantiostyly or flexistyly?