

THE ROLE OF RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND HABITAT QUALITY IN
STRUCTURING PRAIRIE BEE COMMUNITIES

by

Bethany S. Teeters

A DISSERTATION

Presented to the Faculty of

The Graduate College at the University of Nebraska

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Major: Natural Resource Sciences

Under the Supervision of Professor Craig R. Allen

Lincoln, Nebraska

August, 2020

ProQuest Number:28087479

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent on the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



ProQuest 28087479

Published by ProQuest LLC (2020). Copyright of the Dissertation is held by the Author.

All Rights Reserved.

This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code
Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

ProQuest LLC
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 - 1346

THE ROLE OF RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND HABITAT QUALITY IN STRUCTURING PRAIRIE BEE COMMUNITIES

Bethany S. Teeters, Ph.D.

University of Nebraska, 2020

Advisors: Craig R. Allen

Wild bees are a rich natural resource. They help maintain ecological structure and function through pollination services, which promote gene flow among plant communities. As prairie landscapes are converted to cropland, the distribution of forage and the nesting resources that sustain viable bee populations changes. Furthermore, resource availability differs by species' natural history traits, and few studies examine bees' trait-based responses to changes in resource distribution across landscapes. In this dissertation, I examine how prairie bee assemblages, and their functional composition, are structured by floral resource availability, habitat quality, connectivity, and landscape composition. Results suggest that well-connected grasslands may currently serve as reservoirs of diverse suites of wild bees and robust pollination services, but they may be restricted to this landscape. Blooming forb abundance and diversity were the best predictors of bee abundance and diversity, respectively. Woodland cover was a stronger predictor of social species' abundances than solitary, as well as of wood- and cavity-nesting species than ground-nesting species. Habitat connectivity, particularly the betweenness centrality of a foraging site, was an important predictor of solitary bee abundance, whereas flux, the ability to disperse to or from a forage patch, was a better measure for social species. Bee distributions were mapped across the landscape as a proxy of pollination services, and those provided by social species were the most

continuous. However, services decline when landscape composition exceeds 17% crop cover or has less than 37% grassland cover. These are important thresholds for bee conservation strategies. Overall, results indicate that high-quality, well-connected landscapes, in their current condition, may serve as an oasis for wild bees, where pollination still functions at a high level in an otherwise highly fragmented ecosystem.

PREVIEW

DEDICATION

For Grandma

PREVIEW

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gratitude must be expressed for the guidance of my advisors, Craig Allen and Steve Danielson, and additional advice and aid from my advisory committee, Dave Wedin and Sabrina Russo. The project could not have started or progressed without the counsel of Chris Helzer with The Nature Conservancy and the specialty of Mike Arduser, recently retired from the Missouri Department of Conservation. Of course, the thousands of blooming stems and wild bees could not have been documented without the services of field technicians Kurt, Mike, Kat, and Chelsey, and my coworker Hannah. The expertise of Dr. Karl Reinhard, his graduate student Johnica, their 2014 Pollen Analysis students, as well as Christian Elowsky from UNL's Beadle Center were essential in the processing and analysis of pollen samples. Special thanks must also be given to Nelson Winkle and Anne Stein with The Nature Conservancy, Robert Grosse with Rainwater Basin Joint Venture, Krista Lang and Rachel Simpson with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's Natural Heritage Program. Land managers Scott Wessel, Bruce Sprague and Brian Teeter were helpful throughout the project by lending their knowledge on local land management practices. Finally, moms and spouses are always among the most valuable support systems in life and I must mention my immense gratitude for the patience and voices of reason that mine gave me throughout this project and everything it entailed.

GRANT INFORMATION

Financial support for this project was provided by the Nebraska Natural Legacy Project and Nebraska State Wildlife Grants Program of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and The Nature Conservancy. Support was also received through the National Science Foundation Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) on Resilience and Adaptive Governance of Stressed Watersheds at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (NSF # 0903469).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xxi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
LITERATURE CITED.....	8
CHAPTER 2: THE COMPOSITION OF WILD BEE COMMUNITIES IN FRAGMENTED PRAIRIE LANDSCAPES.....	11
ABSTRACT.....	11
INTRODUCTION.....	13
METHODS.....	14
Study locations and sites.....	14
Bee sampling and identification.....	16
Species richness, diversity estimates, and dominance.....	17
Shared species and community similarity estimates.....	19
Statistical analyses.....	20
RESULTS.....	22
COMMUNITY COMPOSITION BETWEEN STUDY LOCATIONS....	24
Species richness, diversity estimates and dominance.....	24
Shared species and community similarity.....	25

HABITAT SIMILARITIES WITHIN EACH LOCATION.....	28
Comparisons of habitat types within the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	28
Comparisons of planting types within the Holt CRP study location.....	31
Comparisons of remnants and restorations within the Platte Prairies.....	33
DISCUSSION.....	35
Conclusions.....	43
LITERATURE CITED.....	64
CHAPTER 3: FUNCTIONAL COMPOSITION OF WILD BEE ASSEMBLAGES AND THE RELATIONSHIP TO FLORAL RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION.....	68
ABSTRACT.....	68
INTRODUCTION.....	70
METHODS.....	73
Study area and sites.....	73
Bee sampling and identification.....	74
Characterization of the bee community using natural history traits.....	75
Community diversity measures.....	77
Functional guilds and diversity estimates.....	78
Floral resource availability and utilization.....	80

Statistical analyses.....	82
RESULTS.....	84
Community diversity measures.....	85
Functional guilds and diversity estimates.....	86
Floral resource availability and utilization.....	90
Resource use by bee community within and between habitat types.....	92
DISCUSSION.....	95
Conclusions.....	102
LITERATURE CITED.....	128
CHAPTER 4: HABITAT QUALITY AND RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AS	
PREDICTORS OF WILD BEE ABUNDANCE WITHIN A FRAGMENTED	
BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE.....	
ABSTRACT.....	135
INTRODUCTION.....	137
METHODS.....	139
Study Area and research sites.....	139
Bee sampling and identification.....	140
Characterization of the bee community using life history traits.....	141
Local and landscape parameters.....	142

Habitat connectivity and availability.....	144
Statistical analysis.....	147
RESULTS.....	148
Predictors of bee abundance, species richness, and diversity.....	148
Predictors of social and solitary bee abundances.....	149
Predictors of nest-building and cleptoparasitic bee abundances.....	150
Predictors of polylectic and oligolectic bee abundances.....	152
Predictors of abundance of bees with different foraging capacities.....	152
DISCUSSION.....	153
Predictors of wild bee abundance, species richness, and diversity.....	154
Predictors of social and solitary bee abundances.....	155
Predictors of nest-building and cleptoparasitic bee abundances.....	157
Predictors of polylectic and oligolectic bee abundance.....	160
Predictors of abundance of bees with different foraging capacities.....	161
Conclusion.....	164
LITERATURE CITED.....	179
CHAPTER 5: WILD BEE ABUNDANCE AND POLLINATION FUNCTION	
PREDICTED TO DECREASE WITH GREATER CROP COVER AND FEWER	
GRASSLANDS ACROSS A LANDSCAPE.....	188

ABSTRACT.....	188
INTRODUCTION.....	190
METHODS.....	193
Study area.....	193
Bee sampling and identification.....	194
Classification of bee species into functional guilds.....	195
Land cover and habitat suitability classification.....	197
Predicting bee abundance and pollination services.....	198
Correlation of predicted bee abundance to landscape composition.....	200
Thresholds of dominant land cover types.....	201
RESULTS.....	202
Distribution of bee abundance among functional guilds.....	202
Modeled distribution of social bees.....	204
Modeled distribution of solitary ground-nesting bees.....	204
Modeled distribution of solitary wood-nesting bees.....	205
Land cover composition for areas of high and low abundance indices...	206
Correlation of landscape composition to predicted bee abundance.....	208
Thresholds of dominant land cover types.....	210

DISCUSSION.....	211
Conclusion.....	222
LITERATURE CITED.....	239
CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS.....	247
LITERATURE CITED.....	255
APPENDIX A: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE AND THE LOCATION OF STUDY SITES WHERE WILD BEES WERE SAMPLED.....	257
APPENDIX B: AERIAL VIEW OF THE HOLT COUNTY CRP STUDY LOCATION SHOWING THE POSITION OF HIGH AND LOW DIVERSITY CRP PLANTINGS FROM WHICH WILD BEES WERE SAMPLED.....	258
APPENDIX C: AERIAL VIEW OF THE PLATTE PRAIRIES STUDY LOCATION SHOWING PAIRS OF REMNANT AND RESTORED PRAIRIE SITES FROM WHICH WILD BEES WERE SAMPLED.....	259
APPENDIX D: SPECIES AND ABUNDANCES OF WILD BEES COLLECTED FROM THREE HABITAT TYPES WITHIN THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE IN EARLY-, MID-, AND LATE- SEASON.....	260
APPENDIX E: SPECIES AND ABUNDANCES OF WILD BEES COLLECTED FROM HIGH AND LOW DIVERSITY CRP PLANTINGS FROM HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA IN EARLY-, MID-, AND LATE-SEASON.....	264

APPENDIX F: WILD BEE SPECIES AND ABUNDANCES FOR PRAIRIE REMNANTS AND PRAIRIE RESTORATIONS WITHIN THE PLATTE PRAIRIES IN EARLY-, MID-, AND LATE-SEASON.....	266
APPENDIX G: CLASSIFICATION OF WILD BEES FROM THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE INTO FUNCTIONAL GUILDS BY ASSIGNED FUNCTIONAL TRAITS.....	268
APPENDIX H. BLOOMING FORB ABUNDANCES FOR HAYMEADOW, GRAZED PASTURE, AND CRP STUDY SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE.....	273
APPENDIX I. POLLEN PROFILES OF WILD BEES COLLECTED FROM THREE HABITAT TYPES IN THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE.....	277
APPENDIX J: RANK ABUNDANCE CURVES FOR BEE AND FORB SPECIES USING CLUSTERS OF STUDY SITES GROUPED BY FORB COMMUNITY SIMILARITY.....	280
APPENDIX K: RESULTS OF INDICATOR SPECIES ANALYSIS ON BEES AND FORBS AFTER CLUSTERING STUDY SITES BY SIMILARITY IN SPECIES COMPOSITION.....	281
APPENDIX L: RESULTS OF SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION ANALYSIS ON SIGNIFICANT BEE AND FORB SPECIES.....	283

APPENDIX M: SEASONAL DIFFERENCES IN WILD BEE AND BLOOMING

FORB COMMUNITIES IN THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY

UNIQUE LANDSCAPE.....284

APPENDIX N: RESULTS OF INDICATOR SPECIES ANALYSES TO IDENTIFY

SEASONAL SPECIFICITY OF WILD BEES AND BLOOMING FORBS IN

THE SOUTHEAST PRAIRIES BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE LANDSCAPE...285

APPENDIX O: CORRELATION OF WOODLANDS AND POLLEN-BEARING

BEES.....286

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1. Observed species and estimated species richness, diversity, and effective number of species for wild bee assemblages from three study locations in Nebraska and the habitat or planting types within them.....	49
Table 2.2. Shared species and similarity of wild bee assemblages between and among the Southeast Prairies BUL, Holt CRP, and the Platte Prairies study locations.....	52
Table 2.3. Indicator species analyses for wild bees from three study locations.....	54
Table 2.4. Shared species and similarity of wild bee assemblages from different grassland habitats within three study locations in Nebraska.....	56
Table 2.5. Results of two-way repeated measures analysis of variance on wild bees collected with blue vane traps in three grassland habitat types of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape during early-, mid-, and late-season.....	58
Table 2.6. Results of one-way repeated measures analysis of variance and Friedman repeated measures analysis of variance on ranks for wild bee species richness, abundance,	

and diversity in high and low diversity plantings in the Holt CRP study location during early-, mid-, and late season.....	60
--	----

Table 2.7. Results of two-way repeated measures analysis of variance on wild bee species richness, abundance, and diversity in remnant prairies and restored prairies of the Platte Prairies study location during early-, mid-, and late season.....	62
---	----

Table 2.8. Indicator species analyses for wild bees from different grassland habitat types within three study locations in Nebraska.....	63
--	----

Table 3.1. Variables of functional composition used to characterize the wild bee assemblages of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape into functional guilds.....	104
--	-----

Table 3.2. Results of one-way analysis of variance and Holm-Sidak multiple comparisons on wild bee species richness, abundance, evenness, and diversity indices for three grassland habitat types of the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	105
--	-----

Table 3.3. Differences in the composition of bee species assemblages between three grassland types in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	107
---	-----

Table 3.4. Functional guilds of wild bees resulting from cluster analysis of species' modalities within five traits.....	109
Table 3.5. Results of one-way Analysis of Variance or Kruskal-Wallis H tests for ten functional guilds of wild bees collected from three habitat types in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	111
Table 3.6. Results of Kruskal-Wallis H test on functional guilds of CRP, grazed pasture, and remnant prairie habitats of the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	112
Table 3.7. Results of one-way ANOVA with Holm-Sidak contrasts and Kruskal-Wallis H test with Tukey contrasts on the blooming forb communities of three grassland habitat types of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	115
Table 3.8. Differences in the composition of blooming forbs between three grassland types in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	117
Table 3.9. Pollen-bearing bees of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	119

Table 3.10. Results of Kruskal-Wallis H test on the number of pollen-bearing bees within functional guilds of CRP, grazed pasture, and remnant prairie habitats of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	120
--	-----

Table 3.11. Community similarity for wild bees and blooming forbs from three grassland habitat types in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	121
---	-----

Table 3.12. Association between the wild bee and blooming forb communities in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	122
---	-----

Table 3.13. Correlations of floral resources to the wild bee community of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	123
---	-----

Table 3.14. Results of Monte Carlo test of significance on indicator values for wild bees, functional guilds, and trait modalities within three habitat types in the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	125
--	-----

Table 3.15. Results of Monte Carlo test of significance on indicator values of blooming forbs and pollen collected from wild bees within three habitat types in the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	126
---	-----

Table 4.1. Variables of habitat quality and landscape composition used in multi-model inference to predict bee abundance and diversity in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	166
Table 4.2. Results of model selection for bee abundance, species richness and Shannon diversity estimates.....	167
Table 4.3. Model-averaged coefficients and parameter importance for predictors of bee abundance, species richness, and Shannon diversity estimates.....	168
Table 4.4. Results of model selection for social and solitary bee abundance.....	169
Table 4.5. Model-averaged coefficients and importance of predictors of social and solitary bee abundance.....	170
Table 4.6. Results of model selection for cleptoparasitic and nest-building bees.....	171
Table 4.7. Model-averaged coefficients and importance for predictors of bee abundance for cleptoparasites and nest-building species.....	172

Table 4.8. Results of model selection for nest-building bees.....	173
Table 4.9. Model-averaged coefficients and importance of predictors of nest-building bee abundances.....	174
Table 4.10. Results of model selection for polylectic and oligolectic bees.....	175
Table 4.11. Model-averaged coefficients importance of predictors of polylectic and oligolectic bee abundances.....	176
Table 4.12. Results of model selection for bees with different foraging capacities.....	177
Table 4.13. Model-averaged coefficients and importance of predictors of bee abundances within foraging groups.....	178
Table 5.1. Classification of wild bees into guilds by body size, sociality, nesting strategy, and estimated foraging capacity.....	225

Table 5.2. Habitat suitability scores for land cover and land use classes within and surrounding the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	226
--	-----

Table 5.3. Abundance indices for nesting and foraging bees estimated with the InVEST pollination model for seven guilds of wild bees across the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	230
---	-----

Table 5.4. Results of correlations of relative bee abundances and the proportion of land area covered by seven broad classes of land cover types in the Southeast Prairies and surrounding landscape.....	236
---	-----

Table 5.5. Results of multiple response permutation procedures to compare bee abundances between areas of high and low abundance in the Southeast Prairies and surrounding landscape.....	237
---	-----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1. Three study locations in eastern Nebraska.....	45
Figure 2.2. A blue vane trap.....	46
Figure 2.3. Distribution of wild bees among genera for each of three study locations in eastern Nebraska.....	47
Figure 2.4. Sample-based rarefaction and extrapolation sampling curves for three study locations in eastern Nebraska.....	48
Figure 2.5. Rank abundance curves for wild bee assemblages showing a) the combined species assemblage from three study locations in Nebraska, b) the assemblage of the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape, c) that of the Holt CRP location, and d) that of the Platte Prairies.....	51
Figure 2.6. Nonmetric multidimensional scaling ordination of study sites overlaid on wild bee species assemblages for three study locations.....	53

Figure 2.7. Comparisons of species richness, abundance, community evenness, and Shannon entropy between three habitat types in the Southeast Prairies BUL.....	57
Figure 2.8. Comparison of species richness, abundance, community evenness, and Shannon entropy between low and high diversity plantings within the Holt CRP study location.....	59
Figure 2.9. Comparison of species richness, abundance, community evenness, and Shannon entropy between remnant prairie and prairie restorations within the Platte Prairies study location.....	61
Figure 3.1. Nonmetric multidimensional scaling ordination of wild bee communities from three habitat types in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	106
Figure 3.2. Results of cluster analysis on bee species using trait modalities to categorize species into functional guilds.....	108
Figure 3.3. Biplots of correspondence analyses used to explore the potential associations of bee functional guilds with a) study sites and b) habitat types in the Southeast Prairies Biologically Unique Landscape.....	110