



Postdispersal weed seed predation ranged between 19 to 84% per week following a species preference rank

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Postdispersal weed seed predation ranged between 19 to 84% per week following a species preference rank

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Postdispersal seed predation may have strong impacts on the demography of annual plants^[1].

If this phenomenon is well-known in tropical and woody systems, there is no information about weed seed predation in French agroecosystems.

Material & Methods

To quantify seed loss due to predation, seeds of 7 contrasted weed species + plastic globules were glued on sandpaper cards^[2] and pinned on the soil surface of an organic winter wheat.

7 weed + 1 artificial species = 36 unique species pairs
* 15 reps. + 2 controls = 612 cards (2*25 seeds each)

Double **control** for accidental seed losses:

- 1) Seed cards placed under a narrow wire mesh
- 2) Presentation of dummy seeds (plastic globules)



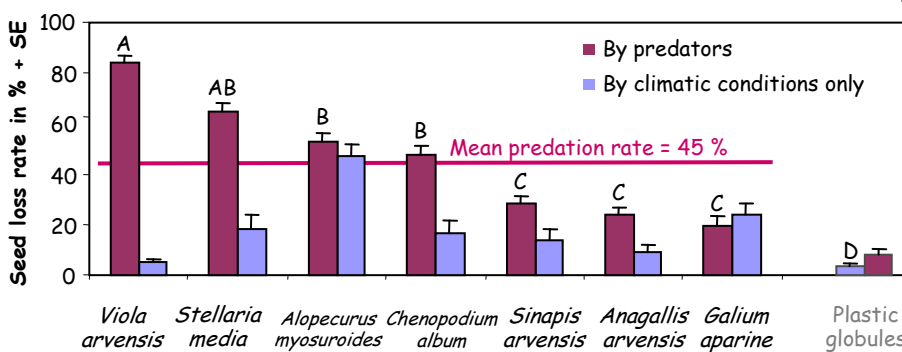
Seed cards



Wire mesh



Dummy seeds



- ✓ Seed predation was significantly higher than removals of plastic globules and seed losses under the wire mesh.
- ✓ Seed predation differed among the tested species (Wilcoxon $\chi^2 = 381$; $df = 7$; $p < 0.0001$). ("species preference rank", Figure)

- ✓ Seed characteristics like weight, color, lipid or protein content are not linearly correlated to the observed predation rate.
- ✓ Spatial and temporal variation could not directly be explained by climatic variables or field border distance.

High seeds removal rates (19-84%) suggest that:

- 1) Weed seeds may constitute an **important food resource** for animals in the agro-ecosystem.
- 2) Seed predation may be an important factor **shaping weed population dynamics** and **community composition** of arable weeds.

So, to make optimal use of seed predation for reducing weed infestation in arable farming, research should focus on the mechanisms causing variability in predation.

[1] Pullaro, et al. 2006. Effects of killed cover crop mulch on weeds, weeds seeds, and herbivores. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 115, 97-104.

[2] Westerman et al. 2003. Relative importance of vertebrates and invertebrates in epigeic weed seed predation in organic cereals fields. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 95, 417-425.