Do Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi help grasses in heatwaves?

Shae Jones



Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi

- Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi AMF
- Symbiotic fungi which colonise plant roots
- Benefits to both fungi and plant
- AMF improves plant tolerance to stress
- Common in grasses



Australian Grasslands

- Vegetation communities dominated by grasses
- Diverse flora and fauna
- Critically Endangered less than 1% of native grassland remains in good condition
- Major threats include Agricultural use, urban development and climate change
- Public concern focussed on other communities, i.e. rainforests, bushland, etc.

Threats climate change poses on Grasslands

- Limited tree coverage = higher level of direct heat
- Grasslands can exist in regions of already high temperatures and low rainfall = already at their ecological limits
- Wildfire risk greatest for grasslands
- Higher incidence of extreme climate heatwaves and droughts

Heatwaves and drought

- Combined heatwave and drought events present unique challenges for plants
- AMF may help plants use water more efficiently and could improve water scavenging capabilities



Project Aims

- Heat and water stress experiments
- Native grass species grown with and without AMF
- Understand how AMF may modify plant water use and uptake
- AMF may help plants use water more efficiently and could improve water scavenging capabilities
- Stable carbon isotope analysis Gives a measure of plant water use



Project Summary

- Australian grasslands are under appreciated and are critically endangered
- AMF could improve grassland survival during extreme stress
- Knowledge of how AMF facilitate grassland species during stress events can be used to predict changes in grassland ecosystems
- Informing grassland management, ecosystem restoration and having broad agricultural applications

Thank you for listening!





Grasslands





Australian The Roy Wildlife Society BOTANIC G Conserving Australia's Wildle Sydney



