# Champignons mycorhiziens et alliaire officinale

Les pièces manquantes du puzzle dans cette histoire de chats et chiens

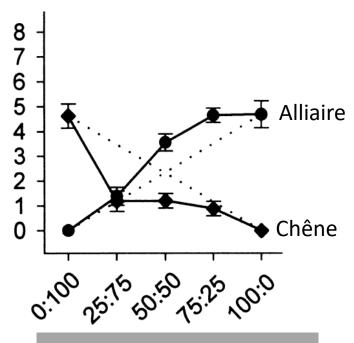
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# Woodland invasion by Alliaria petiolata

- Reduces understory richness
- Hampers hardwood seedling regeneration





Meekins & McCarthy 1999 Int J Plant Sci

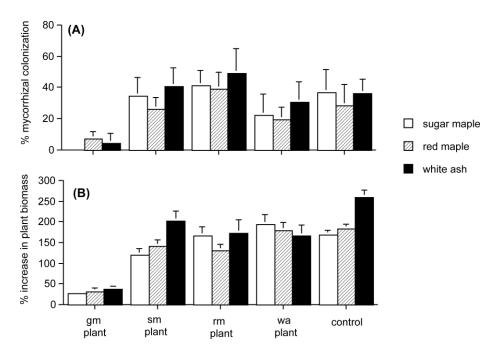
Alliaria: chêne

### Alliaria and mycorrhizal fungi

 Alliaria produces sulfur-based compounds acting as fungicides in the soil

Alliaria extracts shown to harm mycorrhizal

fungi



# Woodlands are thus « under pressure »

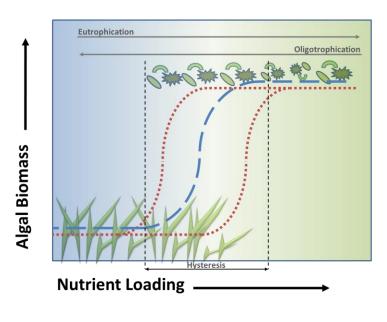


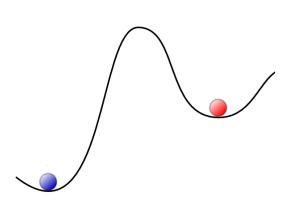


But we often see *Alliaria* invasion as a result rather than an ongoing process, with black and white conclusions!

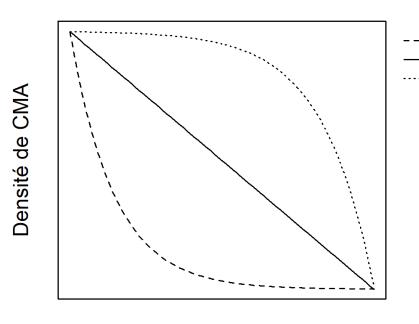
# Non linear responses of ecosystems to external pressures

- Ecosystems rarely show linear responses to external pressures
- Hysteresis is frequent in ecosystems, which often have alternative stable states





### What is the response of woodlands to Alliaria like?



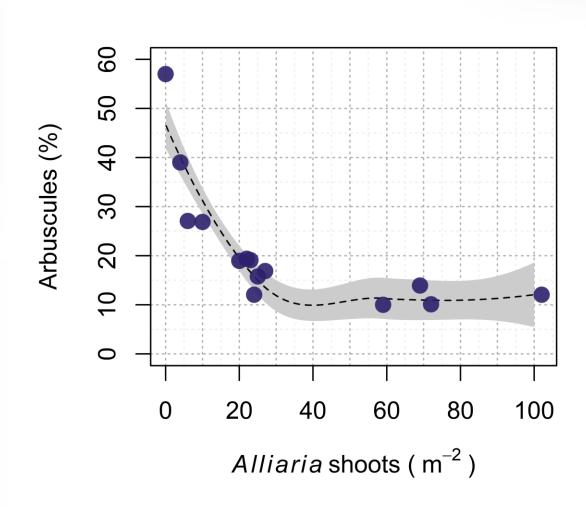
Effet rapide Effet linéaire

Résistance initiale

Densité d'alliaire officinale



## No early warnings for *Alliaria* impacts on AMF!





- Correlation is not causation!
  - What if *Alliaria* selected invasion sites with a priori low AM fungal density?
- How to prime revegetation after Alliaria removal?
  - Restore native AM fungal populations?



#### Starting project in Indiana

- Collaboration with Mike Jenkins
- Emerging questions:



- What soil biota drive plant-soil feedbacks between Lonicera and native hardwoods?
- How does Lonicera integrate in the microbesharing network? Pathogens, mycorrhizas, endophytes?
- Where is living soil goodness maximal for Lonicera? Could we map site susceptibility to invasion?



### Ackowledgements











**CCN NCC** 

Fonds de recherche Nature et technologies









