

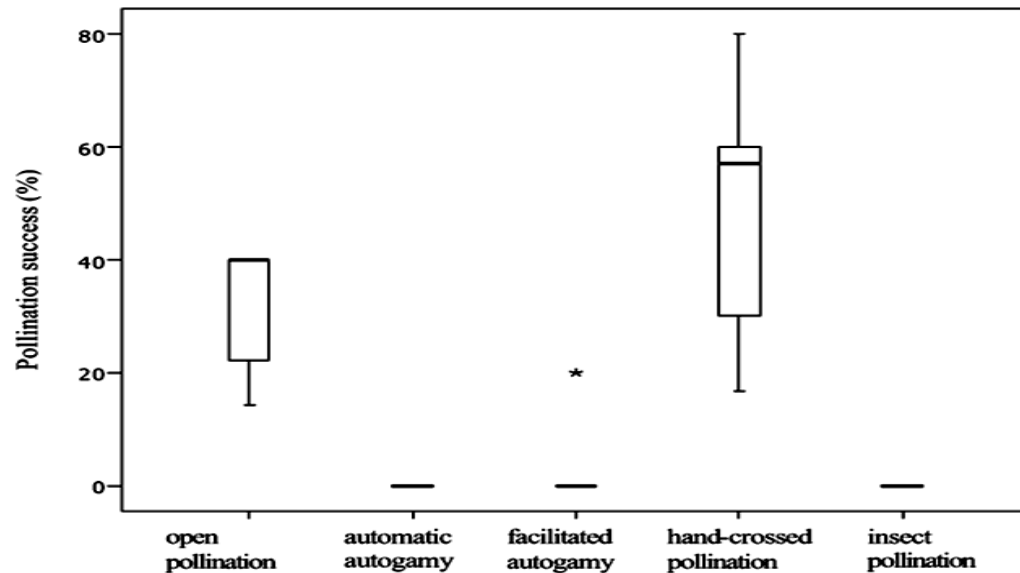
Bat pollinated plants

Family	Plant species	Benefits
Bignoniaceae	 <i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Leaves and flowers are food.-Bark, roots, seeds are used medicinally.




Photo by Sara Bumrungsri

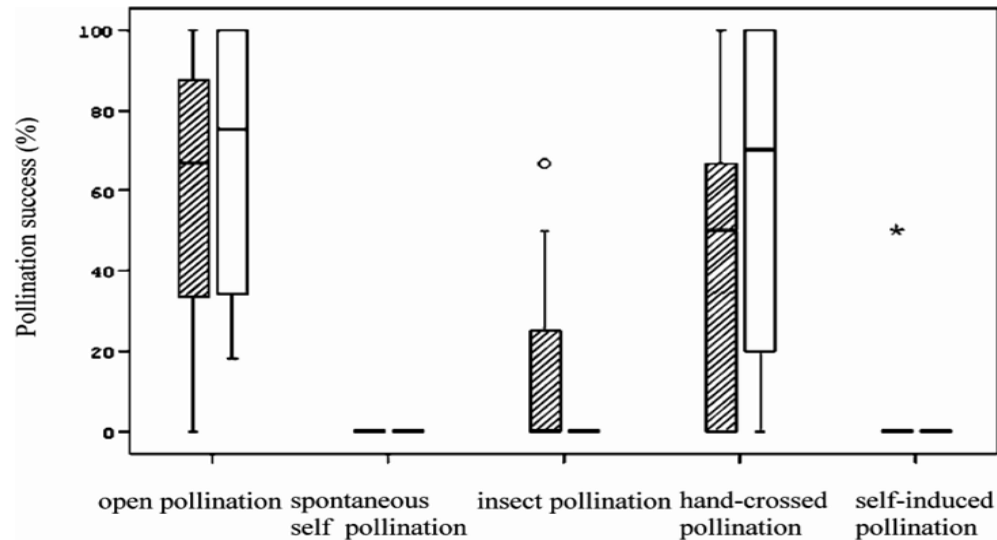
Eonycteris spelaea



(Sritongchuay et al., 2008)



Bat pollinated plants

Family	Plant species	Benefits
Fabaceae	 <p><i>Parkia sp.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pods are vegetable -\$ 25 million / year



(Bumrungsri et al., 2008)

Bat pollinated plants

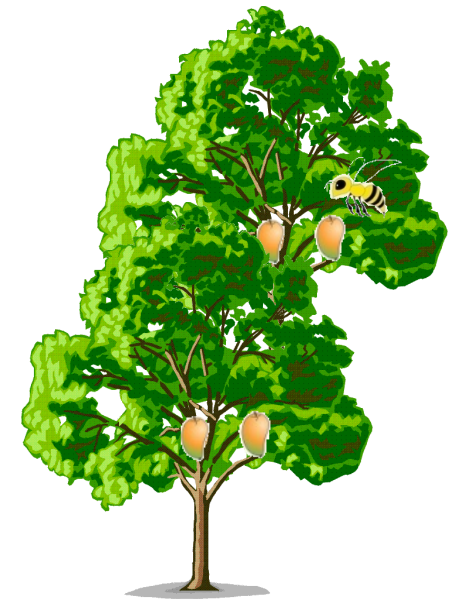
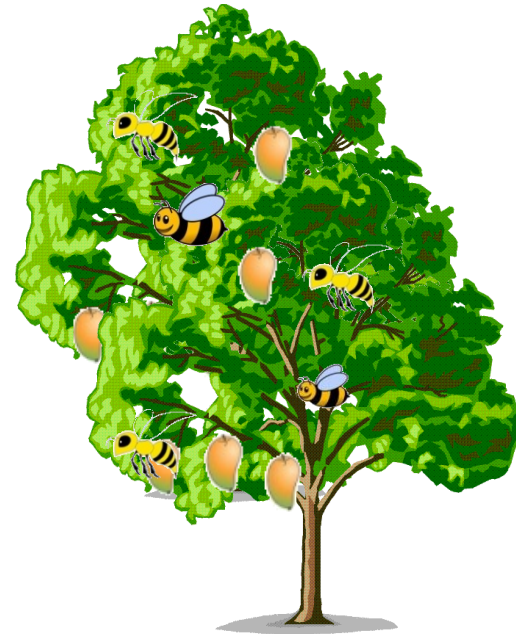
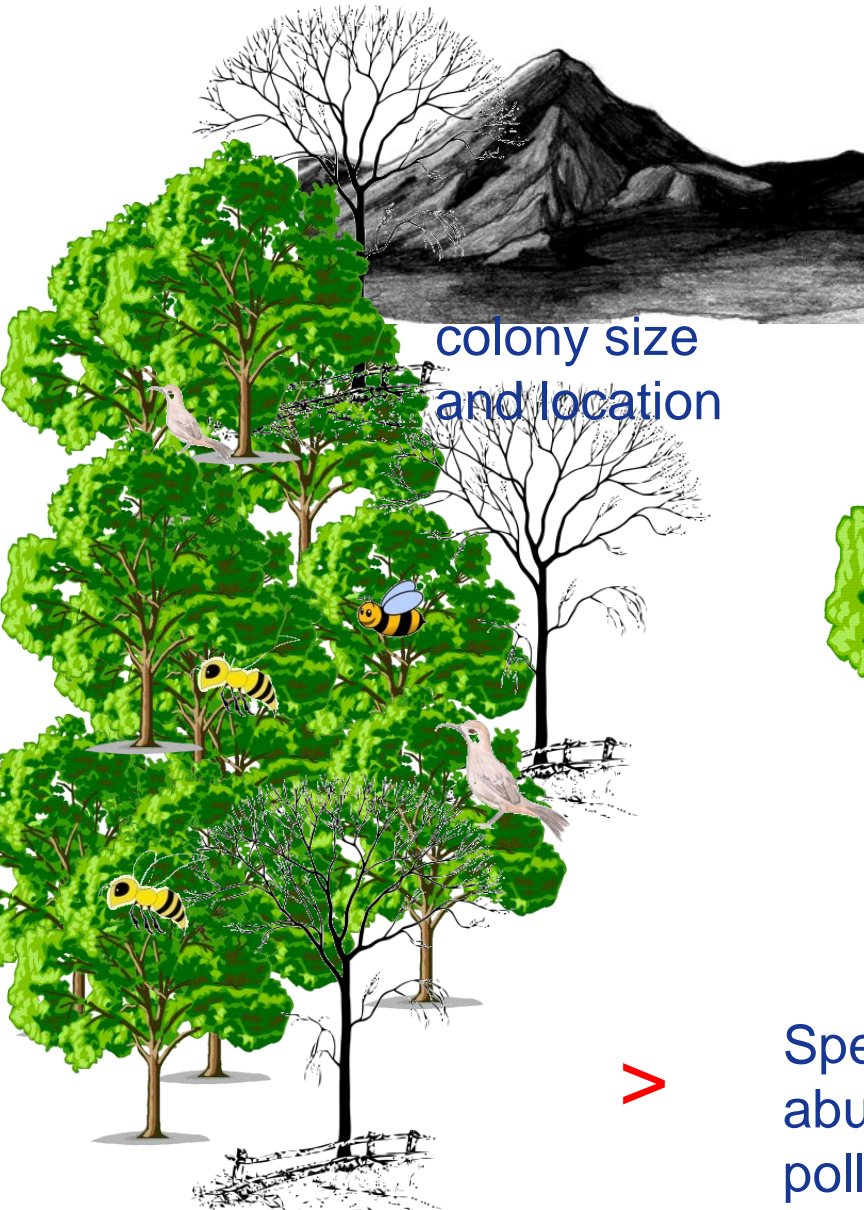
Family	Plant species	Benefits
Malvaceae	 <p data-bbox="755 686 1012 733"><i>Bombax sp.</i></p>	<ul data-bbox="1213 351 1676 508" style="list-style-type: none">-Fiber products-\$ 4.5 million per year (only in Indonesia)
	 <p data-bbox="819 1136 1012 1183"><i>Durio sp.</i></p>	<ul data-bbox="1213 769 1692 812" style="list-style-type: none">- \$300 million per year

Seed dispersal: Frugivorous bats

- ❖ Animals gain fruit pulp as the nutrient reward.
- ❖ Benefits of animal dispersal to fruiting plants

Location	Successional status (yrs post-disturbance)	Dominant family (Genus: # of spp.)	Source
New World			
Peru	Primary (~1)	Moraceae (<i>Cecropia</i> : 2)	Foster <i>et al.</i> (1986)
Venezuela	Secondary (2–5)	Moraceae (<i>Cecropia</i> : > 2) Clusiaceae (<i>Vismia</i> : 2)	Uhl & Jordan (1984)
Colombia	Secondary (9–14)	Clusiaceae (<i>Vismia</i> : 1)	Saldarriaga <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Bolivia	Secondary (1–5)	Moraceae (<i>Cecropia</i> : 2) Ulmaceae (<i>Trema</i> : 2) Piperaceae (<i>Piper</i> : 1)	Toledo & Salick (2006)
Brazil	Secondary (2–8)	Solanaceae (<i>Solanum</i> : 3)	Uhl <i>et al.</i> (1988)
Venezuela	Secondary (1–5)	Clusiaceae (<i>Vismia</i> : 2)	Uhl (1987)
Old World			
Krakatau	Primary (~110)	Moraceae (<i>Ficus</i> : 24)	Whittaker & Jones (1994)
Cameroon	Secondary (0–5)	Moraceae (3 genera)	Carriere <i>et al.</i> (2002a, b)
Uganda	Secondary (1–9)	Fabaceae (> 3 genera)	Lwanga (2003)
Tonga	Secondary (< 27)	Anacardiaceae (<i>Rhus</i> : 1)	Franklin <i>et al.</i> (1999)
Samoa	Secondary (5)	Euphorbiaceae (<i>Macaranga</i> : 1)	Hjerpe <i>et al.</i> (2001)
Borneo	Secondary (1–4)	Euphorbiaceae (<i>Macaranga</i> : 9)	Cleary & Priadjati (2005)
Borneo	Secondary (3)	Ulmaceae (<i>Trema</i> : 1)	Ohtsuka (1999)
Borneo	Secondary (8–13)	Euphorbiaceae (<i>Macaranga</i> : > 5)	Bischoff <i>et al.</i> (2005)
Australia	Secondary (10)	Sapindaceae (<i>Guioa</i> : 2)	White <i>et al.</i> (2004)

Effect of species and abundance of pollinator on reproductive success



Species richness,
abundance of
pollinators



Species richness,
abundance of
pollinators