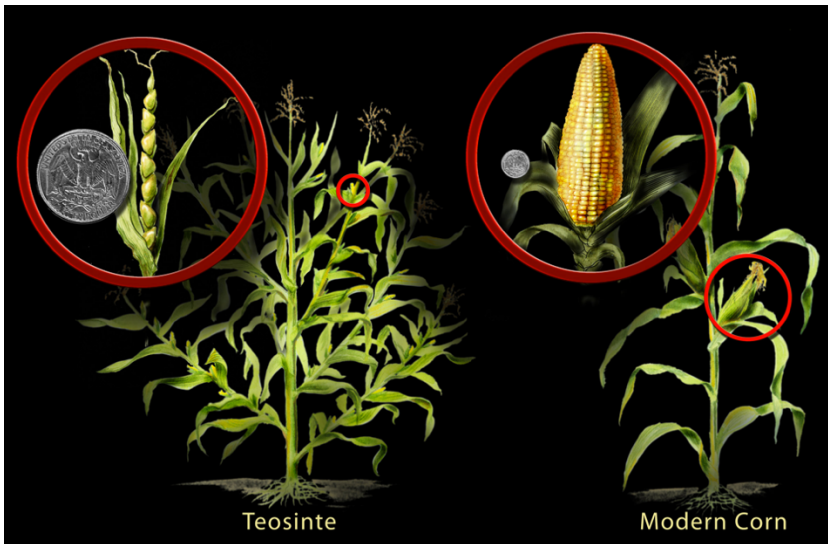


A close-up photograph of a sunflower head, showing the intricate pattern of the florets. A bumblebee is visible at the bottom center, partially obscured by the florets. The background is a soft, out-of-focus yellow, suggesting the petals of the sunflower.

Sunflower domestication – using Cross
Cutting Concepts to understand
evolution, history, and culture

Domestication – dramatic phenotypic evolution – Stability and change

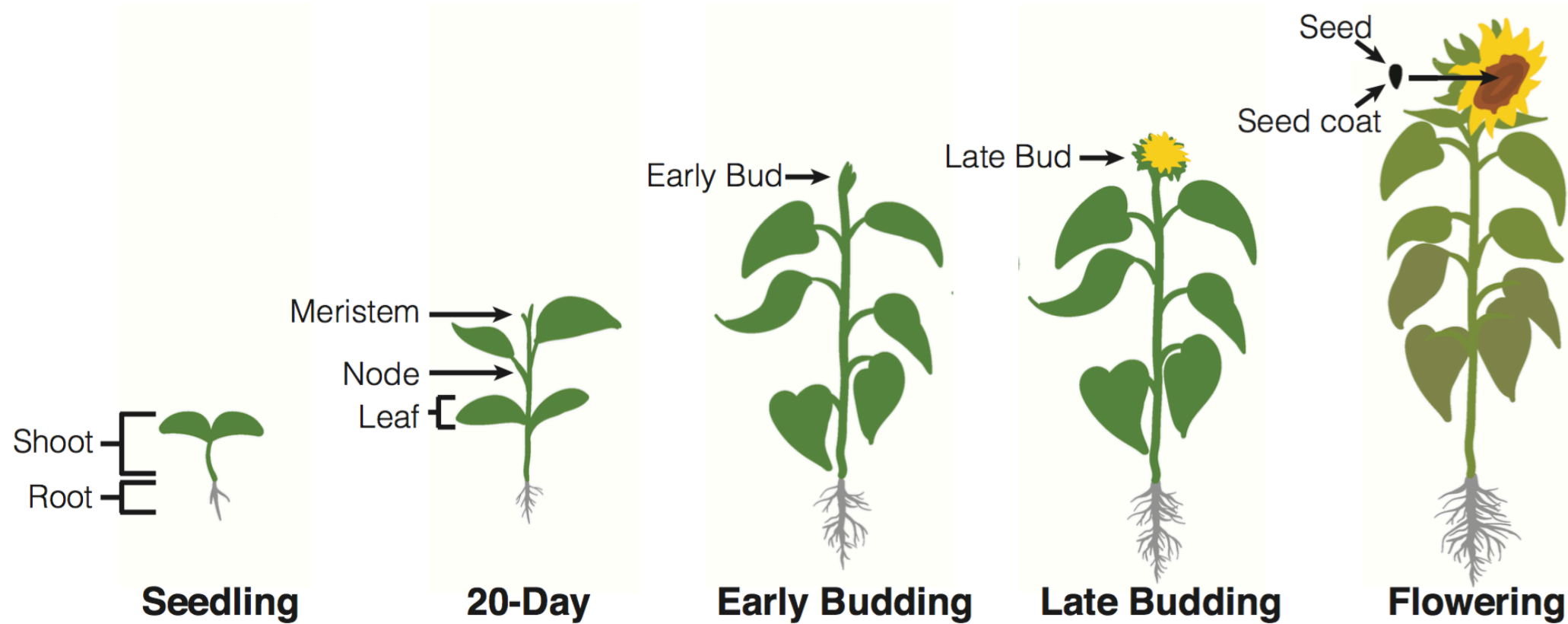


Sunflower domestication syndrome

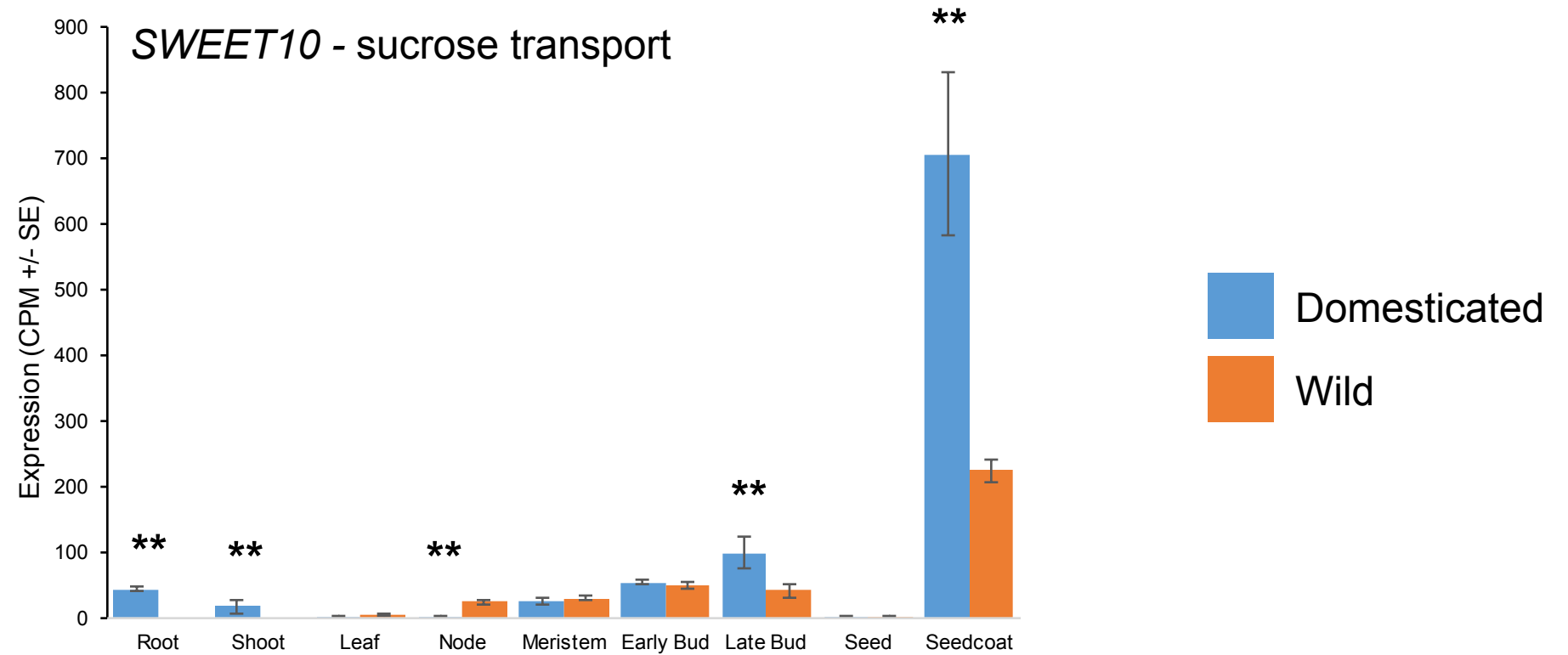


- Loss – seed shattering, seed dormancy, branching, self-incompatibility
- Gain – larger inflorescence and seeds, increased starch and oil content in seeds

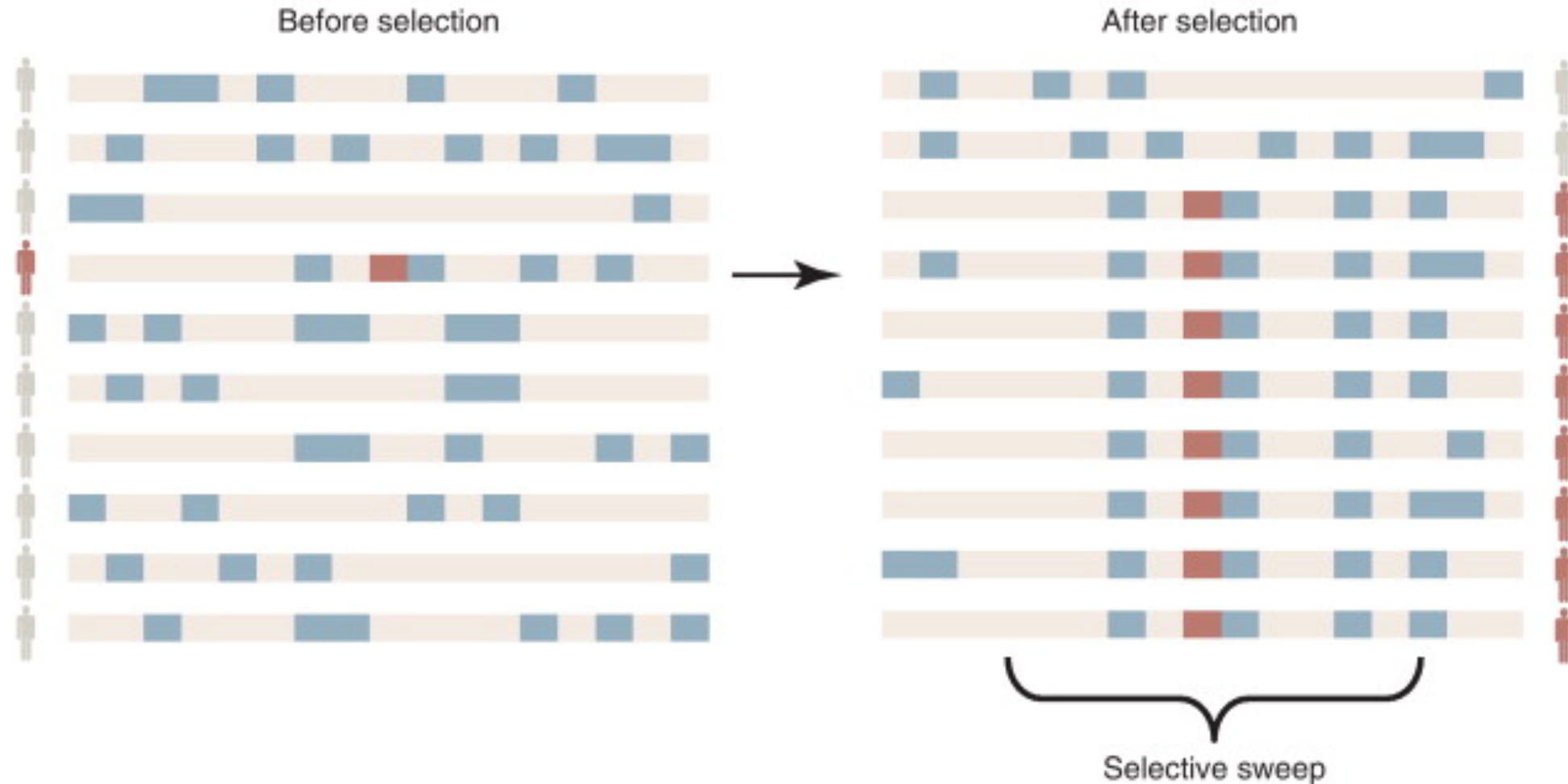
Using plant structures/functions to identify domestication genes



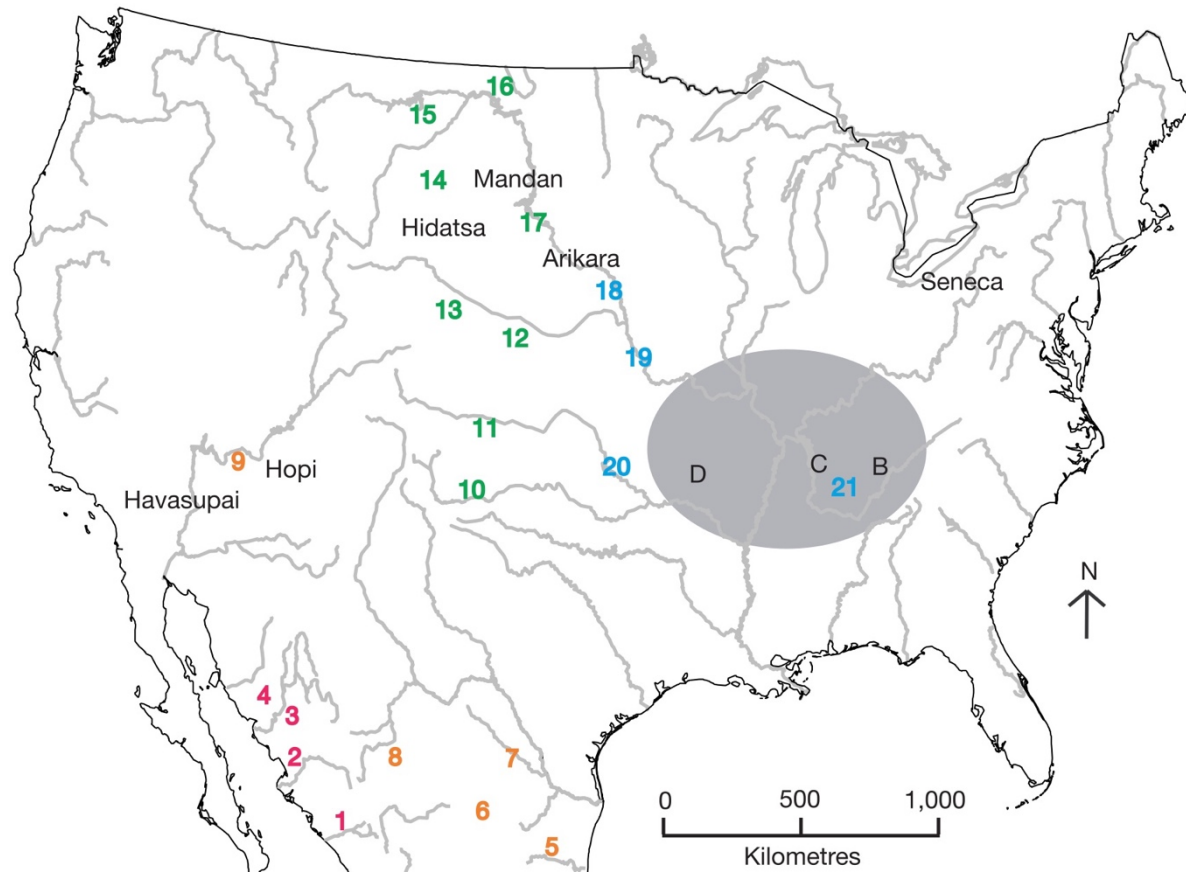
Structure and function helps identify key genes



Using patterns of variation in traits to study population dynamics



Early sunflower domestication



~5000 year ago

Archeologists, linguists, and educators



<https://archeology.uark.edu/ozarkbluffshelters/>

Sunflowers as a staple crop in North America

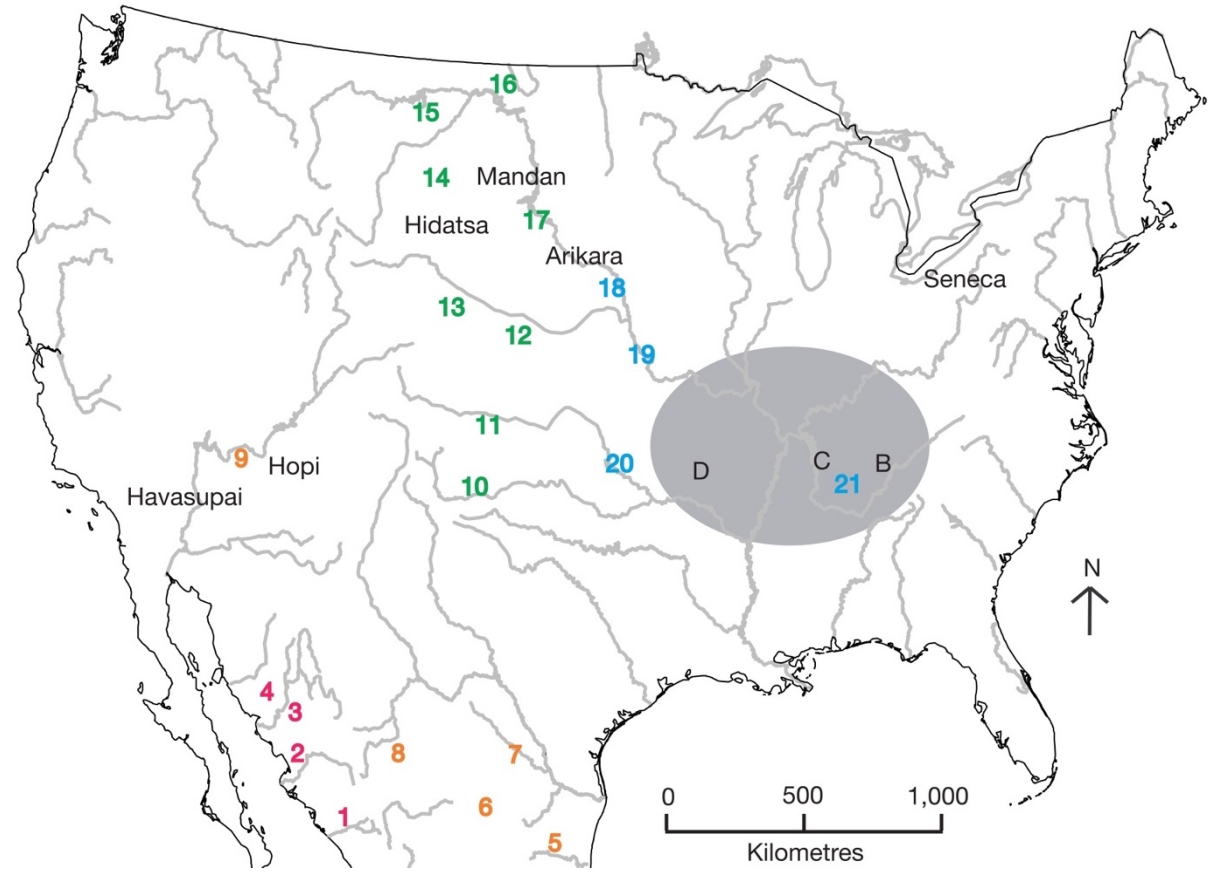


2000 BCE

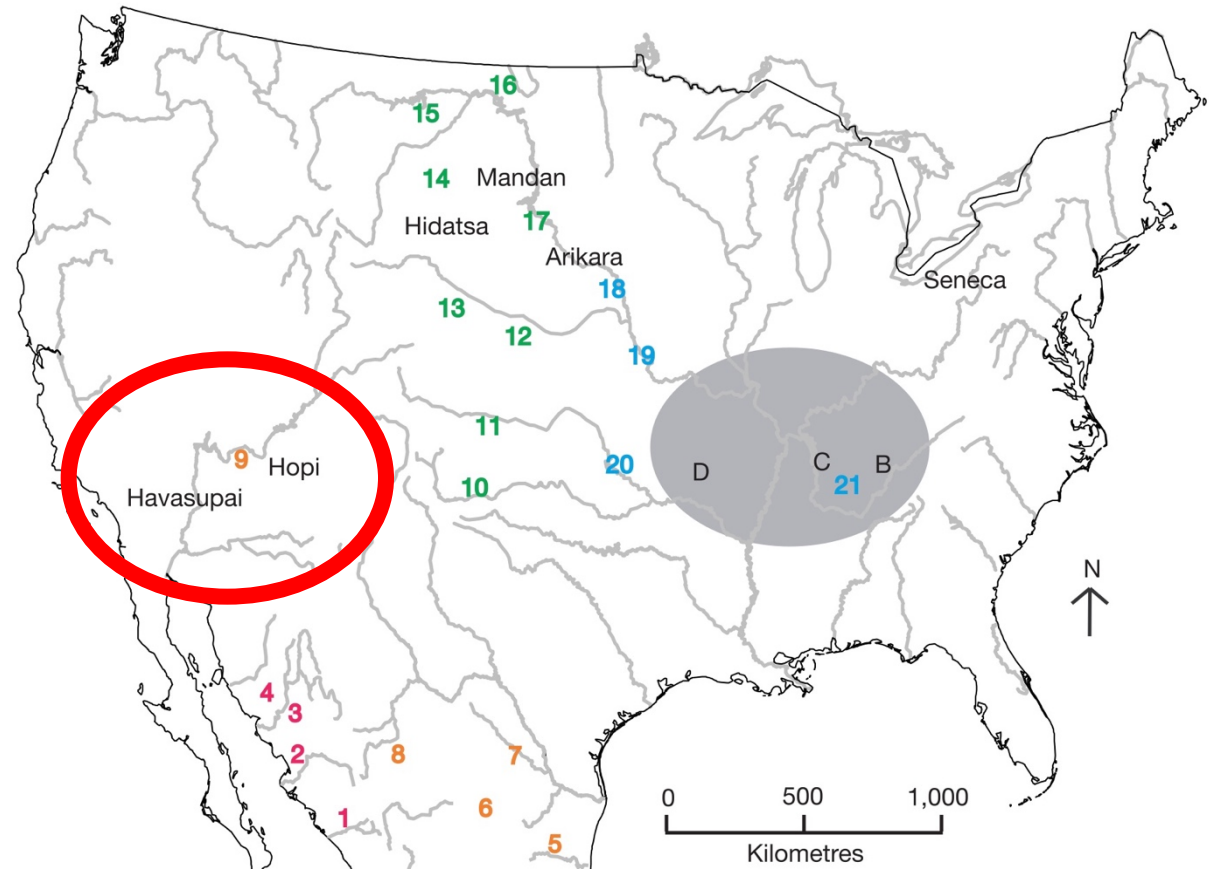
Uses of the sunflower among Native Americans



Hopi sunflower – selection in a different direction



Hopi sunflower – selection in a different direction



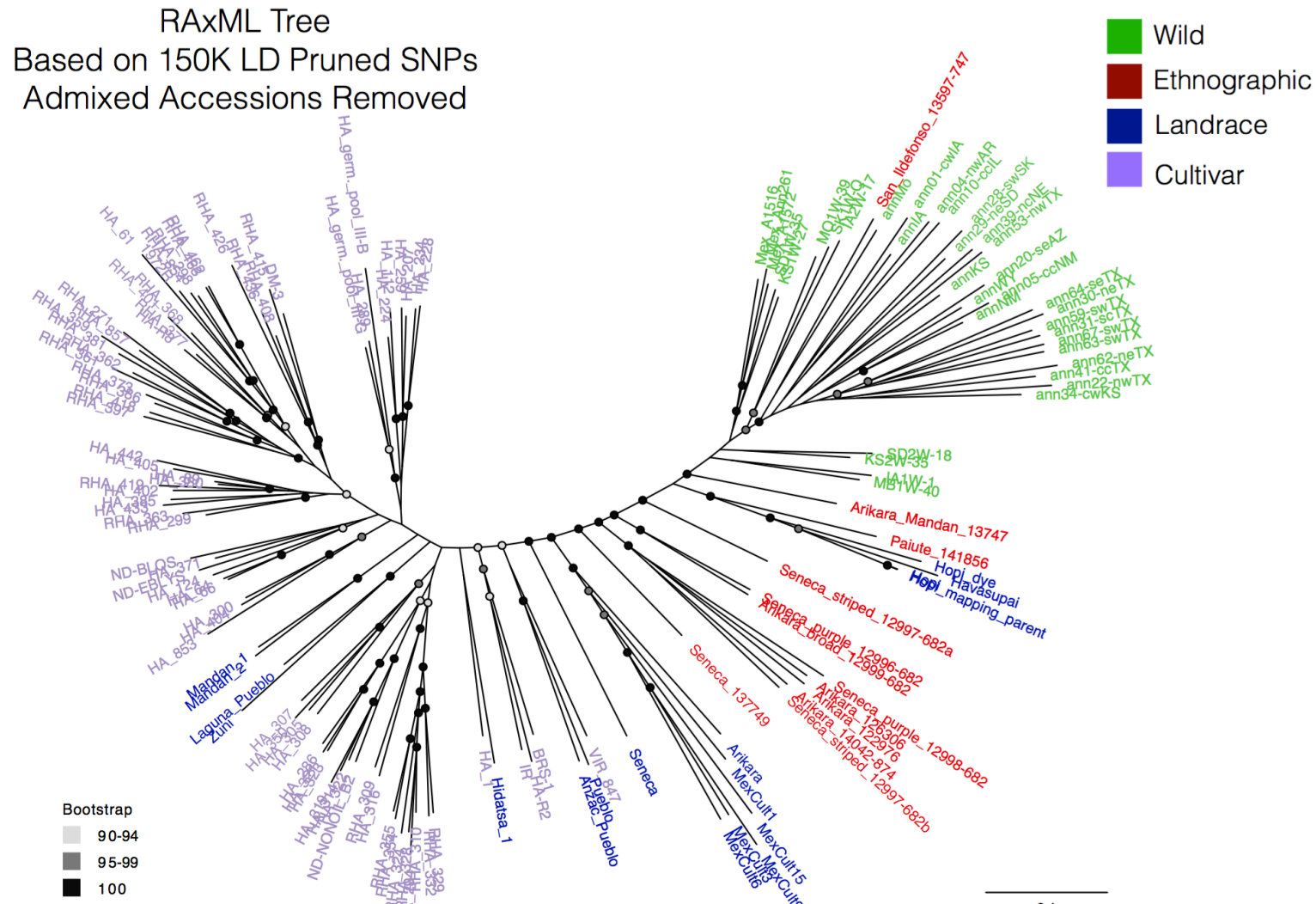
Hopi Sunflower Dye



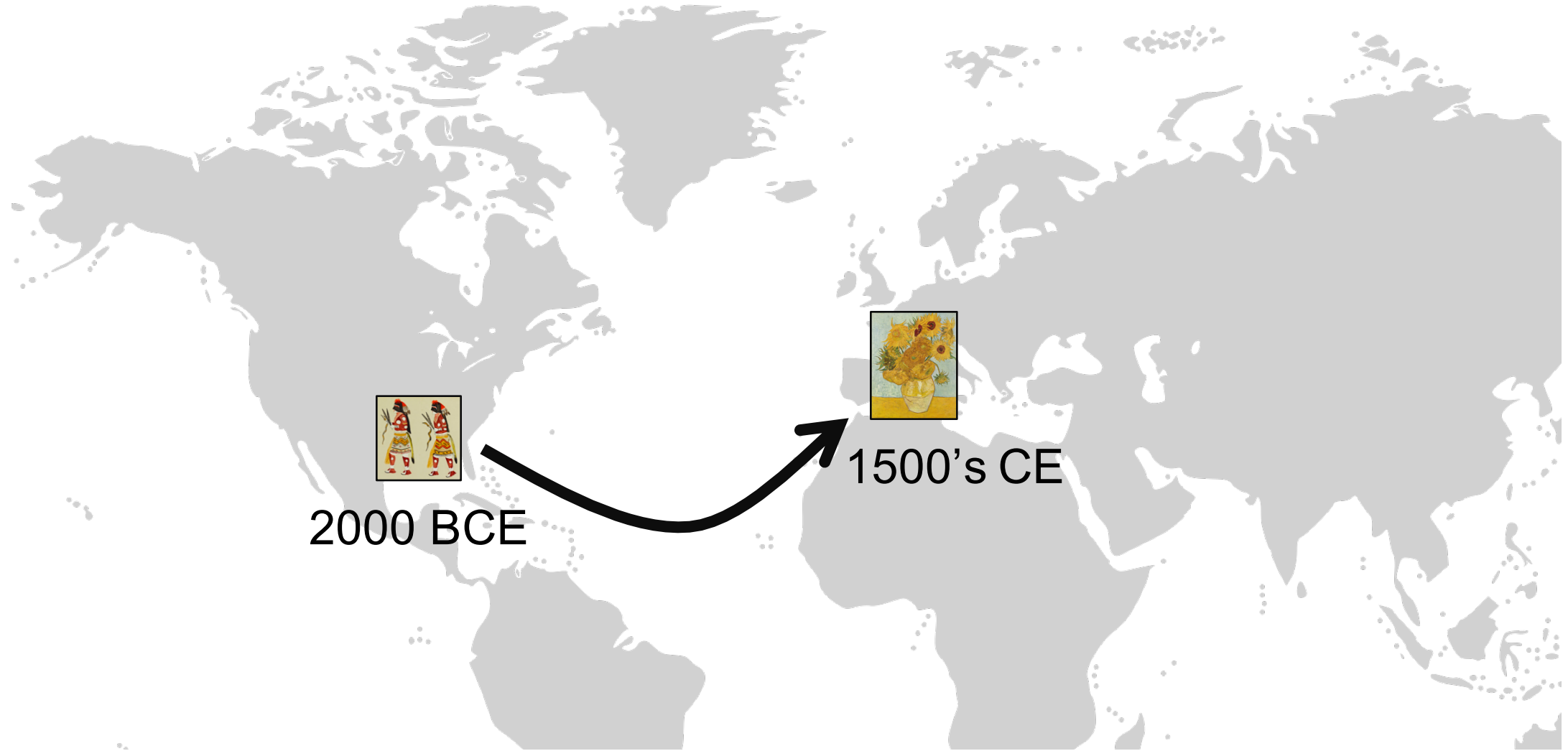
Hopi Sunflower Dye



Population Genomics – using sequence pattern to understand history



Sunflowers as an ornamental garden plant



2000 BCE



1500's CE

Sunflowers travel to Europe

Chrysanthemum Peruianum.



1568 – Rembet Dodoens

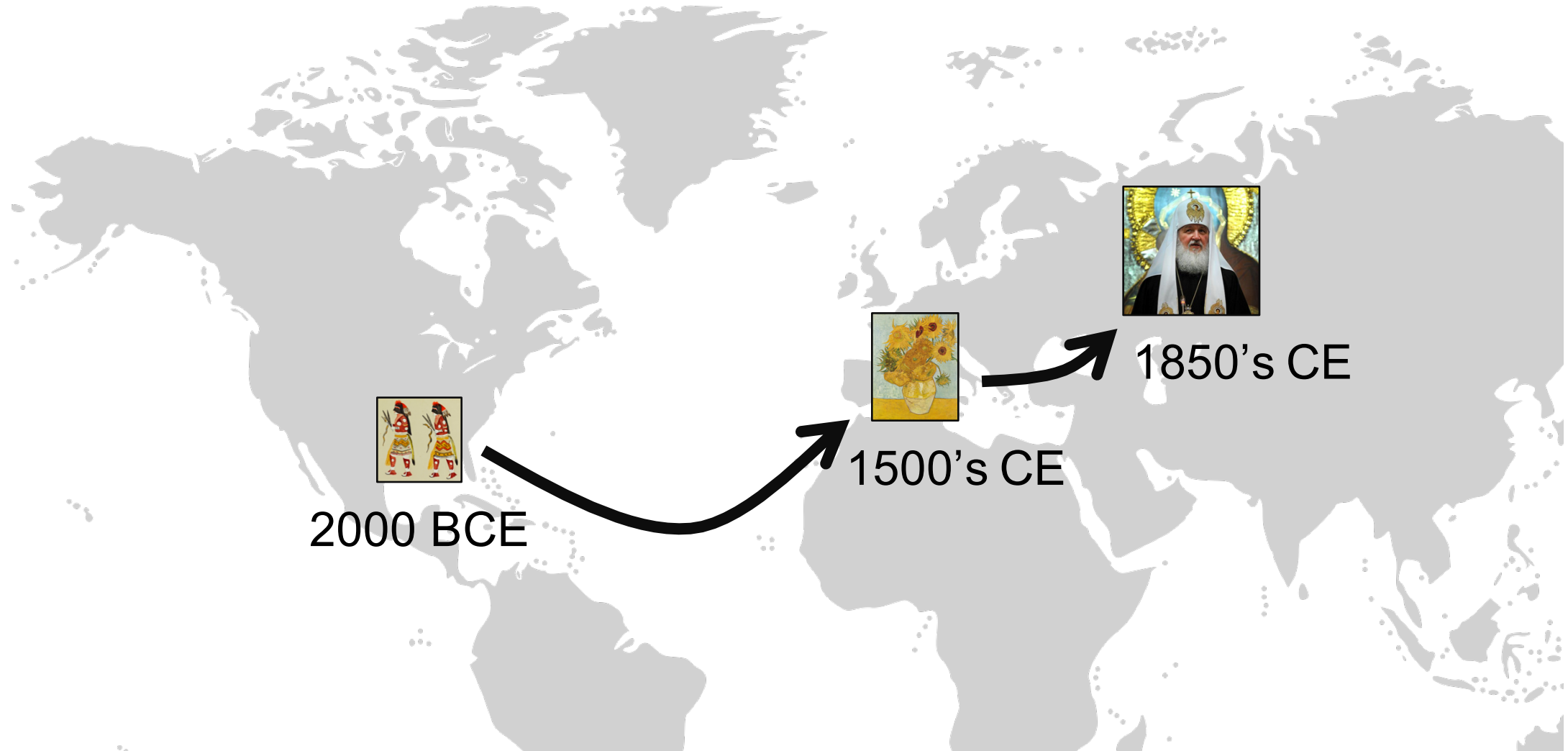


1888 - Van Gogh

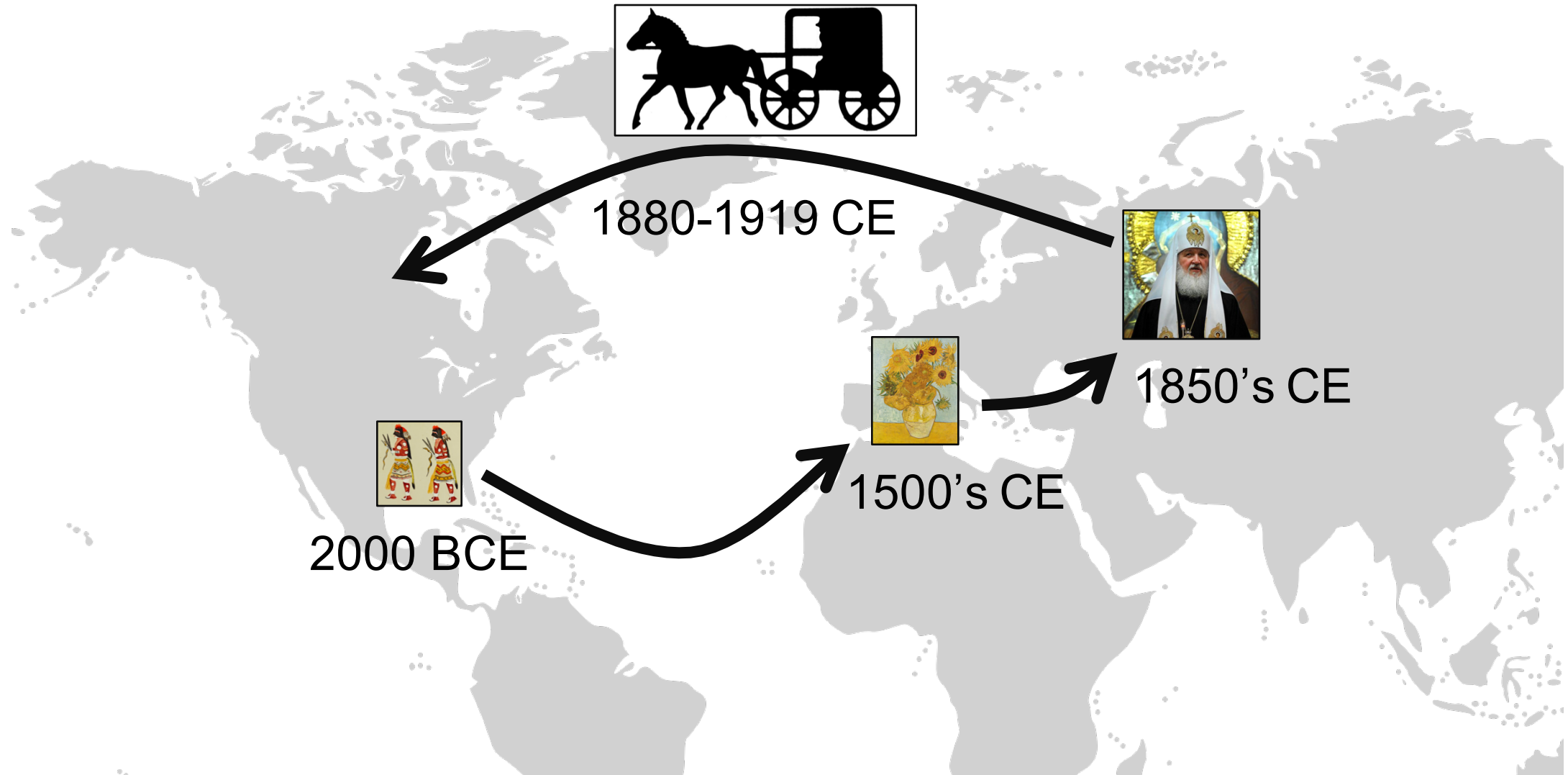


1881 - Monet

The Russian Orthodox Church and religious gerrymandering



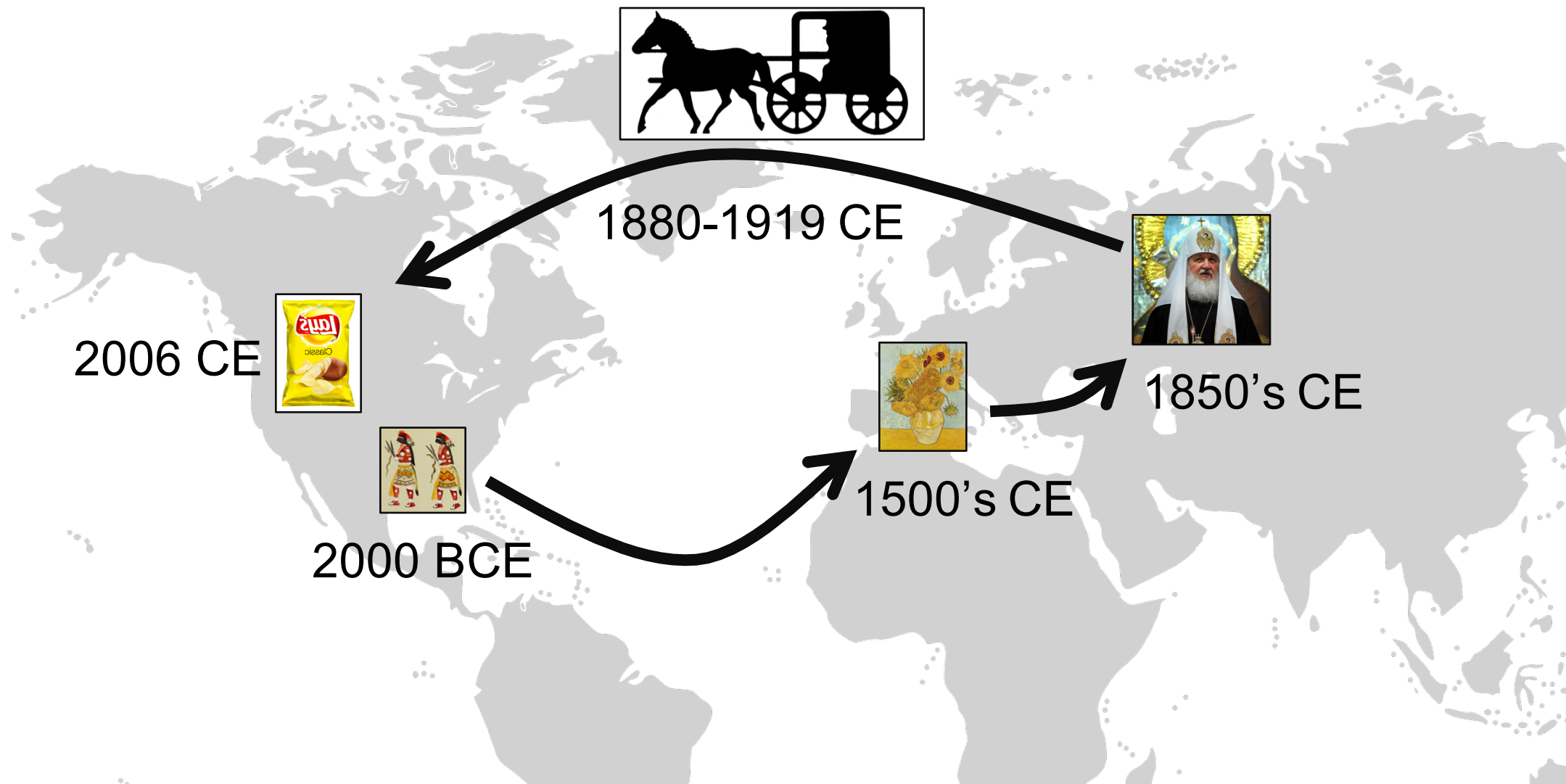
The rise of communism and religious persecution



Mennonite diaspora into Canada



Reduced fat potato chips and the rise of sunflower oil in the US



Lays Potato Chips – the rise of sunflowers in 2006

