

Restoration successional trajectories, seed zones, and seed production

Francis Kilkenny

USDA FS Rocky Mountain Research
Station, Boise, ID



The Great Basin and the sagebrush steppe

Great Basin Native Plant Project (GBNPP)

THE GREAT BASIN NATIVE PLANT PROJECT

[HOME](#) [ABOUT US](#) [COLLABORATORS](#) [WEBINARS](#) [+ PUBLICATIONS](#) [UPCOMING EVENTS](#) [CONTACT US](#)



Providing knowledge, technology, and availability of native plant materials across the Great Basin.

www.greatbasinnpp.org



Native plant material restoration cycle



Native Seed Collection



Evaluation and Development



Initial Seed Increase

Restore Native Plant Communities

- Ecological diversity
- Functional diversity
- Genetic diversity

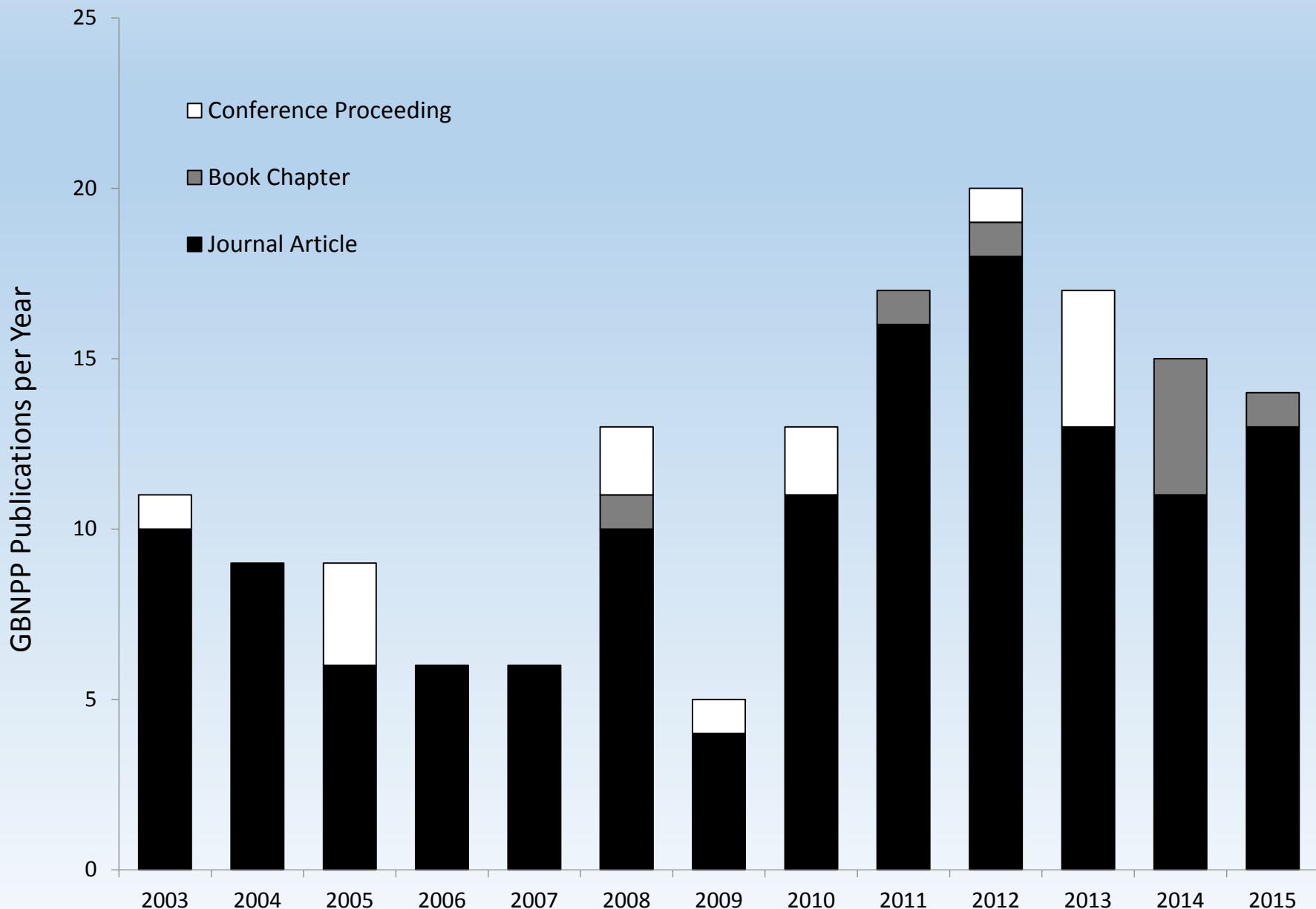


Seed Storage



Seed Production

Great Basin Native Plant Project Publications



Genus	Taxa	Type	Genus	Taxa	Type
<i>Achillea</i> L. Asteraceae	2	F	<i>Heterotheca</i> Cass. Asteraceae	1	F
<i>Achnatherum</i> P. Beauvois Poaceae	4	G	<i>Illamna</i> Greene Malvaceae	1	F
<i>Agastache</i> Clayton ex Griseb. Lamiaceae	1	F	<i>Ipomopsis</i> Michx. Polemoniaceae	2	F
<i>Agoseris</i> Raf. Asteraceae	4	F	<i>Koeleria</i> Pers. Poaceae	1	G
<i>Allium</i> L. Liliaceae	1	F	<i>Krascheninnikovia</i> Guldenstaedt Chenopodiaceae	1	S
<i>Amsinckia</i> Lehm. Boraginaceae	3	F	<i>Lappula</i> Moench Boraginaceae	1	F
<i>Aquilegia</i> L. Ranunculaceae	1	F	<i>Lathyrus</i> L. Fabaceae	1	F
<i>Arenaria</i> L. Caryophyllaceae	1	F	<i>Lepidium</i> L. Brassicaceae	1	F
<i>Argemone</i> L. Papaveraceae	1	F	<i>Leymus</i> Hochst. Poaceae	3	G
<i>Aristida</i> L. Poaceae	1	G	<i>Ligusticum</i> L. Apiaceae	2	F
<i>Artemisia</i> L. Asteraceae	13	S	<i>Linum</i> L. Linaceae	5	F
<i>Astragalus</i> L. Fabaceae	5	F	<i>Lomatium</i> Raf. Apiaceae	12	F
<i>Atriplex</i> L. Chenopodiaceae	3	S	<i>Lotus</i> L. Fabaceae	1	F
<i>Balsamorhiza</i> Nutt. Asteraceae	3	F	<i>Lupinus</i> L. Fabaceae	8	F
<i>Blepharipappus</i> Hook. Asteraceae	1	F	<i>Machaeranthera</i> Nees Asteraceae	1	F
<i>Bromus</i> L. Poaceae	2	G	<i>Mentzelia</i> L. Loasaceae	3	F
<i>Castilleja</i> Mutis ex Lf. Scrophulariaceae	1	F	<i>Microseris</i> gracilis (Hook) Greene Polemoniaceae	1	F
<i>Chenopodium</i> D.C. Asteraceae	3	F	<i>Muhlenbergia</i> Schreb. Poaceae	1	G
<i>Chamerion</i> Raf. ex Holub Onagraceae	1	F	<i>Nanophyllum</i> Nutt. Hydrophyllaceae	1	F
<i>Chenopodium</i> L. Chenopodiaceae	1	F	<i>Nicotiana</i> L. Solanaceae	1	F
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> Nutt. Asteraceae	3	S	<i>Oenothera</i> L. Onagraceae	1	F
<i>Clarkia</i> Pursh Onagraceae	1	F	<i>Packera</i> Å. Löve & D. Löve Asteraceae	1	F
<i>Cleome</i> L. Capparaceae	2	F	<i>Pascopyrum</i> Å. Löve Poaceae	1	G
<i>Collomia</i> Nutt. Scrophulariaceae	2	F	<i>Penstemon</i> Schmidel Scrophulariaceae ²	26	F
<i>Crepis</i> L. Asteraceae	3	F	<i>Perideria</i> Rchb. Apiaceae	1	F
<i>Cryptantha</i> Lehm. ex G. Don Boraginaceae	2	F	<i>Phacelia</i> Juss. Hydrophyllaceae	7	F
<i>Cymopterus</i> Raf. Apiaceae	2	F	<i>Phlox</i> L. Polemoniaceae	1	F
<i>Dalea</i> L. Fabaceae	3	F	<i>Plagiodontia</i> Fisch. & C.A. Mey. Boraginaceae	1	F
<i>Delphinium</i> L. Ranunculaceae	2	F	<i>Poa</i> L. Poaceae	2	G
<i>Descurainia</i> Webb & Bethel Brassicaceae	1	F	<i>Potentilla</i> L. Rosaceae	2	F
<i>Elymus</i> L. Poaceae	8	G	<i>Pseudoroegneria</i> (Nevski) Å. Löve Poaceae	1	G
<i>Enceliopsis</i> (A. Gray) A. Nelson Asteraceae	1	F	<i>Psoralidium</i> Rydb. Fabaceae	1	F
<i>Epilobium</i> L. Onagraceae	1	F	<i>Purshia</i> DC. ex Polir. Rosaceae	4	S
<i>Eriogaster</i> Wooton & Standl. Polemoniaceae	1	F	<i>Rudbeckia</i> L. Asteraceae	1	F
<i>Ericameria</i> Nutt. Asteraceae	1	F	<i>Scrophularia</i> L. Scrophulariaceae ²	1	F
<i>Erigeron</i> L. Asteraceae	3	F	<i>Shepherdia</i> Nutt. Elaeagnaceae	2	S
<i>Eriogonum</i> Michx. Polygonaceae	9	F	<i>Sphaeralcea</i> A. St.-Hil. Malvaceae	5	F
<i>Eriophyllum</i> Lag. Asteraceae	1	F	<i>Sporobolus</i> R. Br. Poaceae	1	G
<i>Festuca</i> L. Poaceae	1	G	<i>Stanleya</i> Nutt. Brassicaceae	2	F
<i>Frasera</i> Walter Gentianaceae	1	F	<i>Stenotus</i> Nutt. Asteraceae	1	F
<i>Gaillardia</i> Foug. Asteraceae	1	F	<i>Thelypodium</i> Endl. Brassicaceae	1	F
<i>Gilia</i> Ruiz & Pav. Polemoniaceae	2	F	<i>Townsendia</i> Hook. Asteraceae	1	F
<i>Grayia</i> Hook. & Arn. Chenopodiaceae	1	F	<i>Veratrum</i> L. Liliaceae	1	F
<i>Hedysarum</i> L. Fabaceae	2	F	<i>Vicia</i> L. Fabaceae	1	F
<i>Heliotropis</i> Nutt. Asteraceae	3	F	<i>Vulpia</i> C.C. Gmel. Poaceae	1	G
<i>Hesperostipa</i> (Ellis) Barkworth Poaceae	1	G	<i>Wyethia</i> Nutt. Asteraceae	1	F

2001-2014, the Great Basin
Native Plant Project
evaluated:

- 92 genera of native plant
- 225 taxa
- 80% are forbs

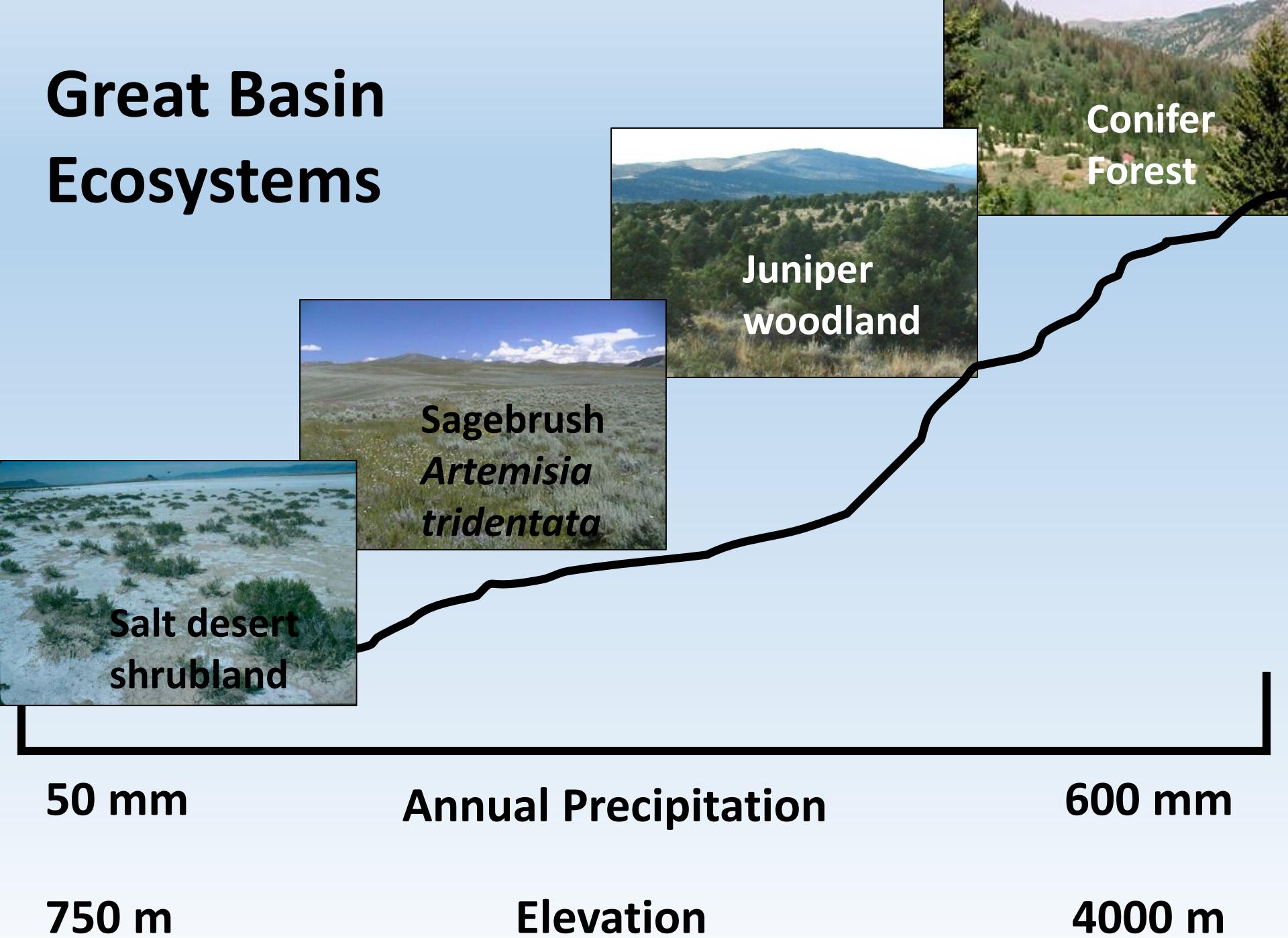
The Great Basin

Total Area: 550,000 km²

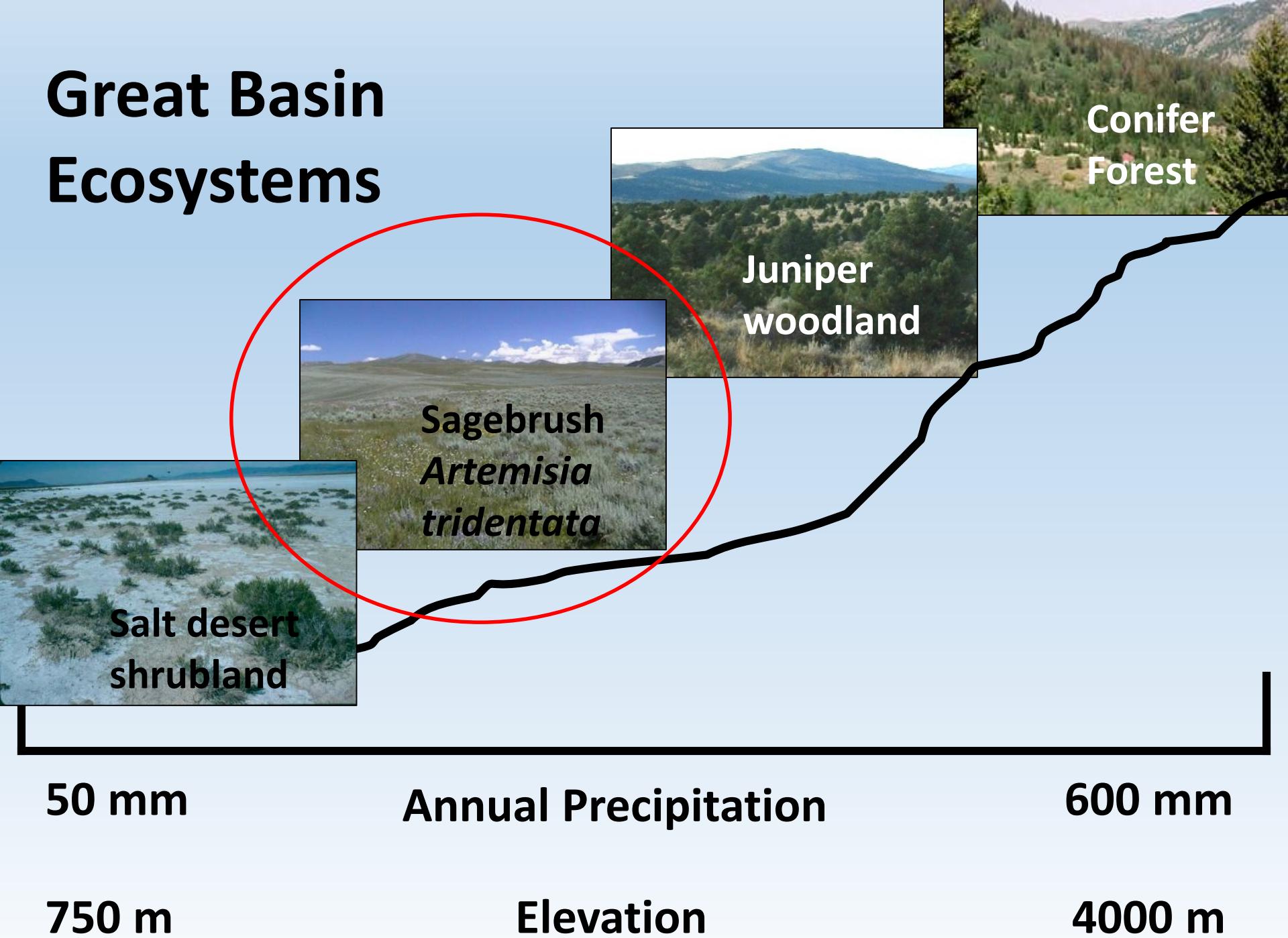
Public Lands: 410,000 km²

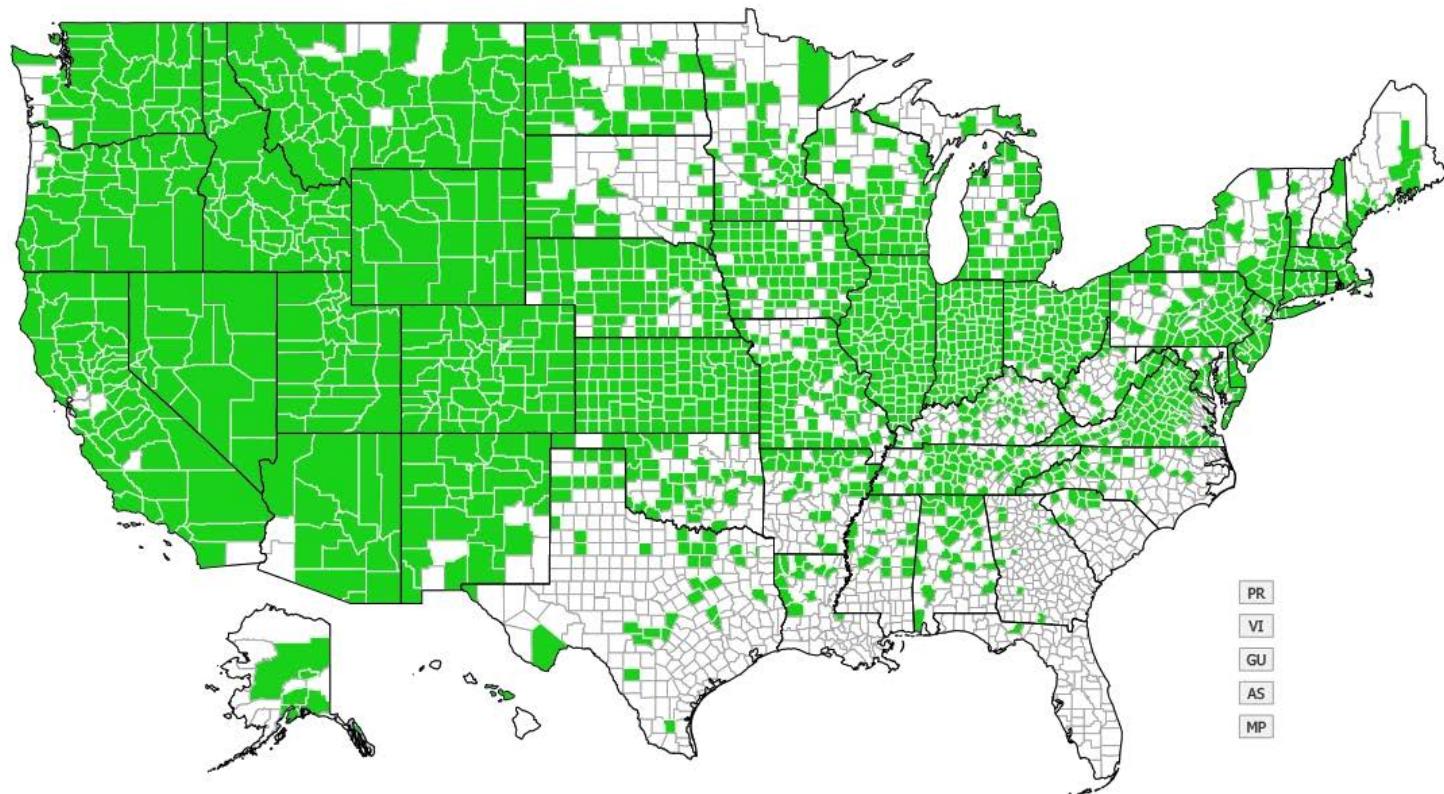


Great Basin Ecosystems



Great Basin Ecosystems





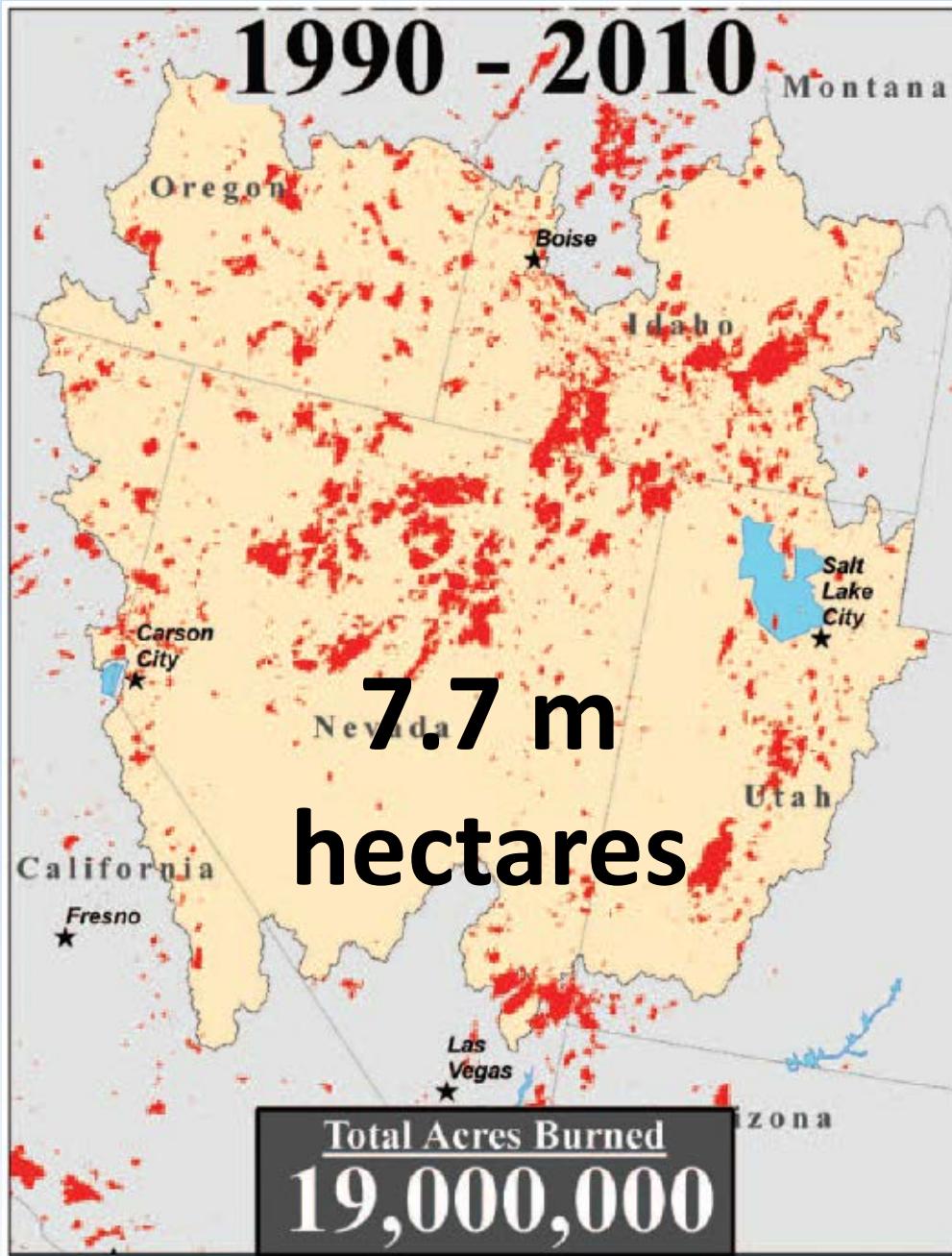
Last observation: January 22, 2014 - Map generated: March 12, 2014

EDDMapS
Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System

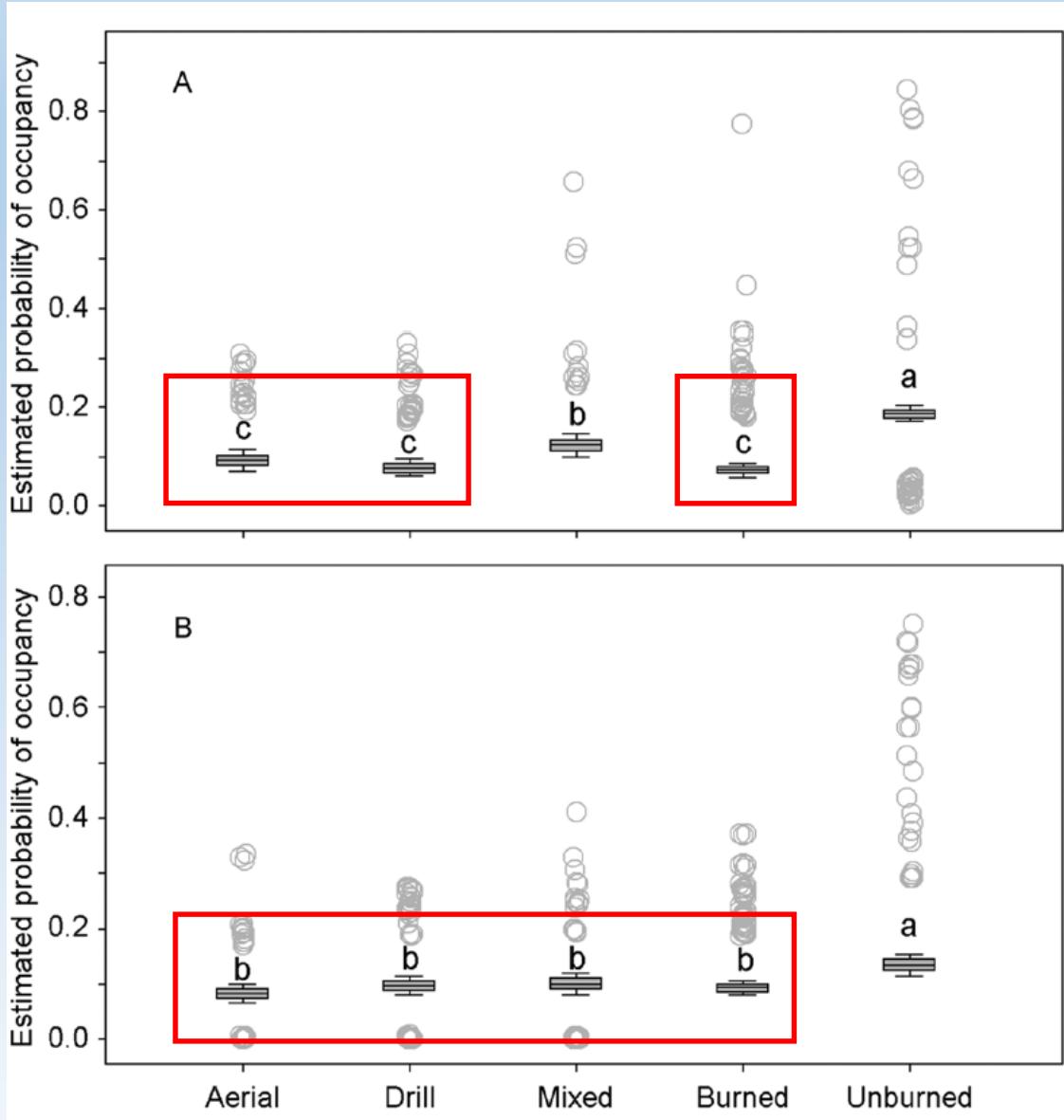
Invasive and non-native species Cheatgrass!

Photo by: Famartin

1990 - 2010

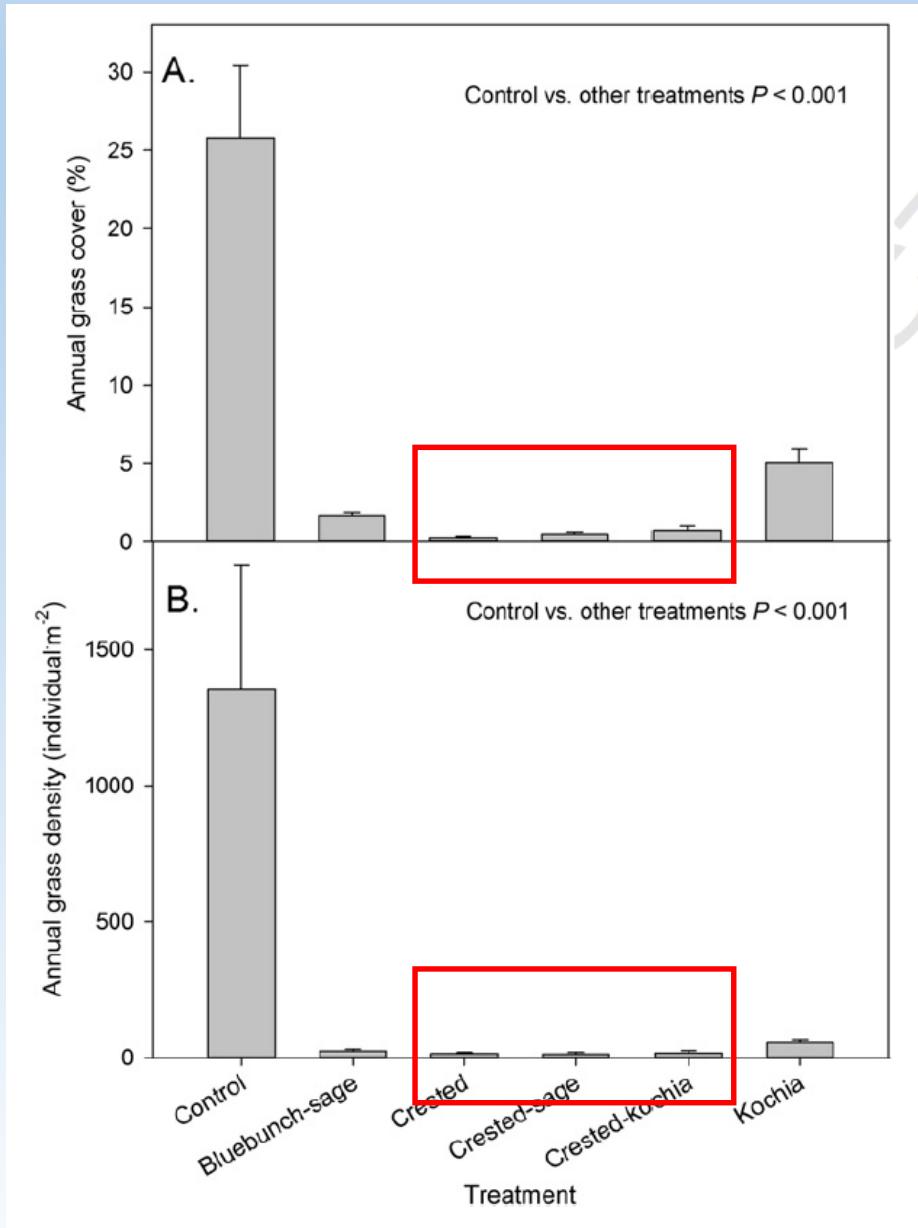


Habitat restoration is lagging



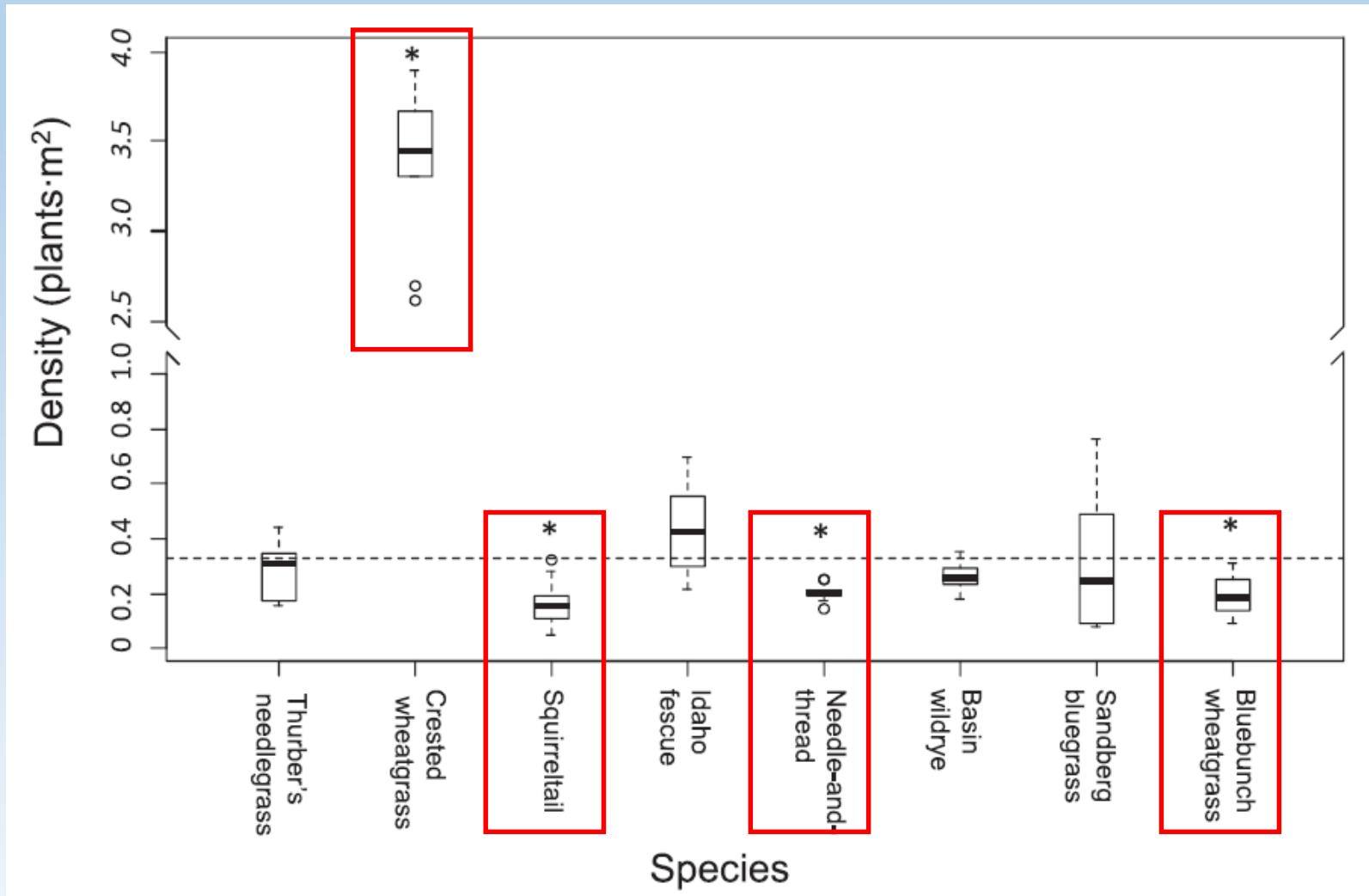
Successional trajectories in restoration

Introduced perennial bunchgrasses suppresses annual exotics...

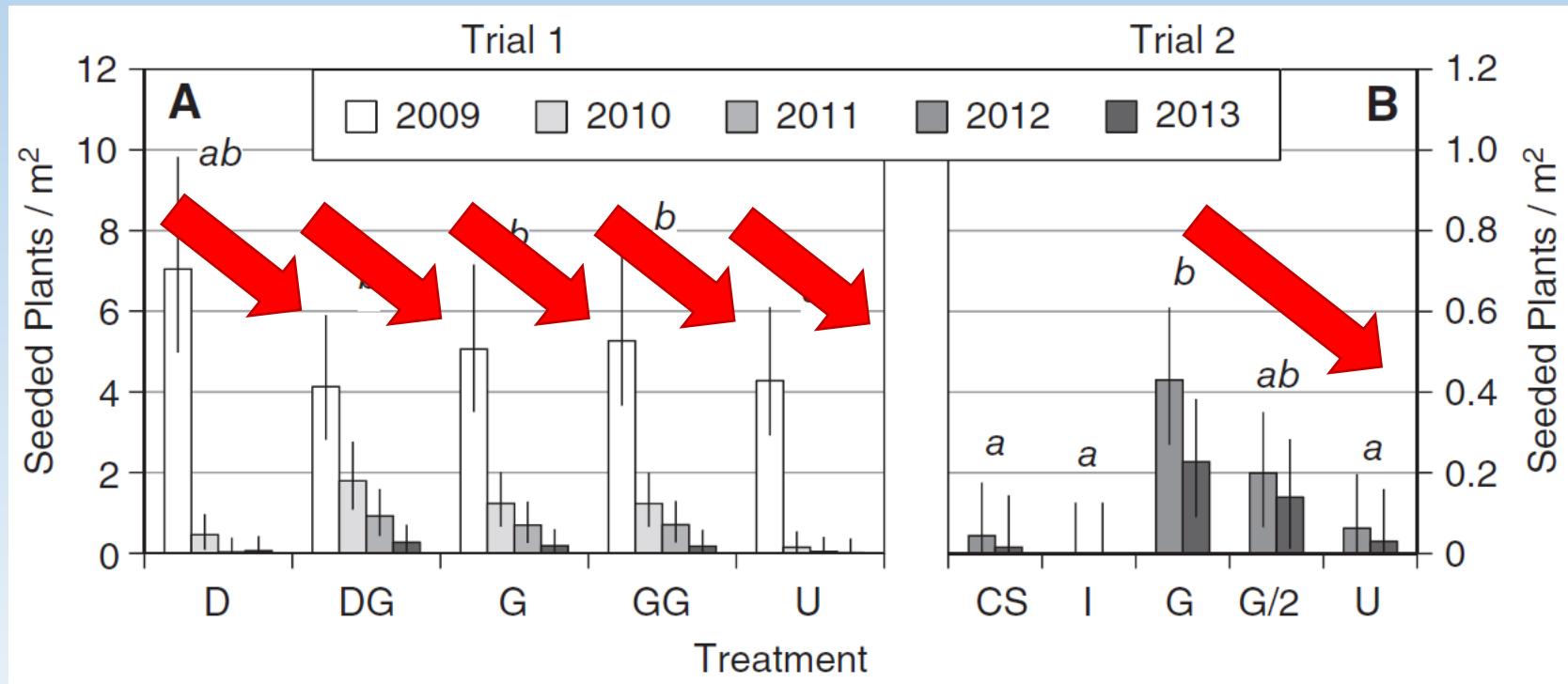


Davies et al. 2017,
Rangeland Ecology and
Management

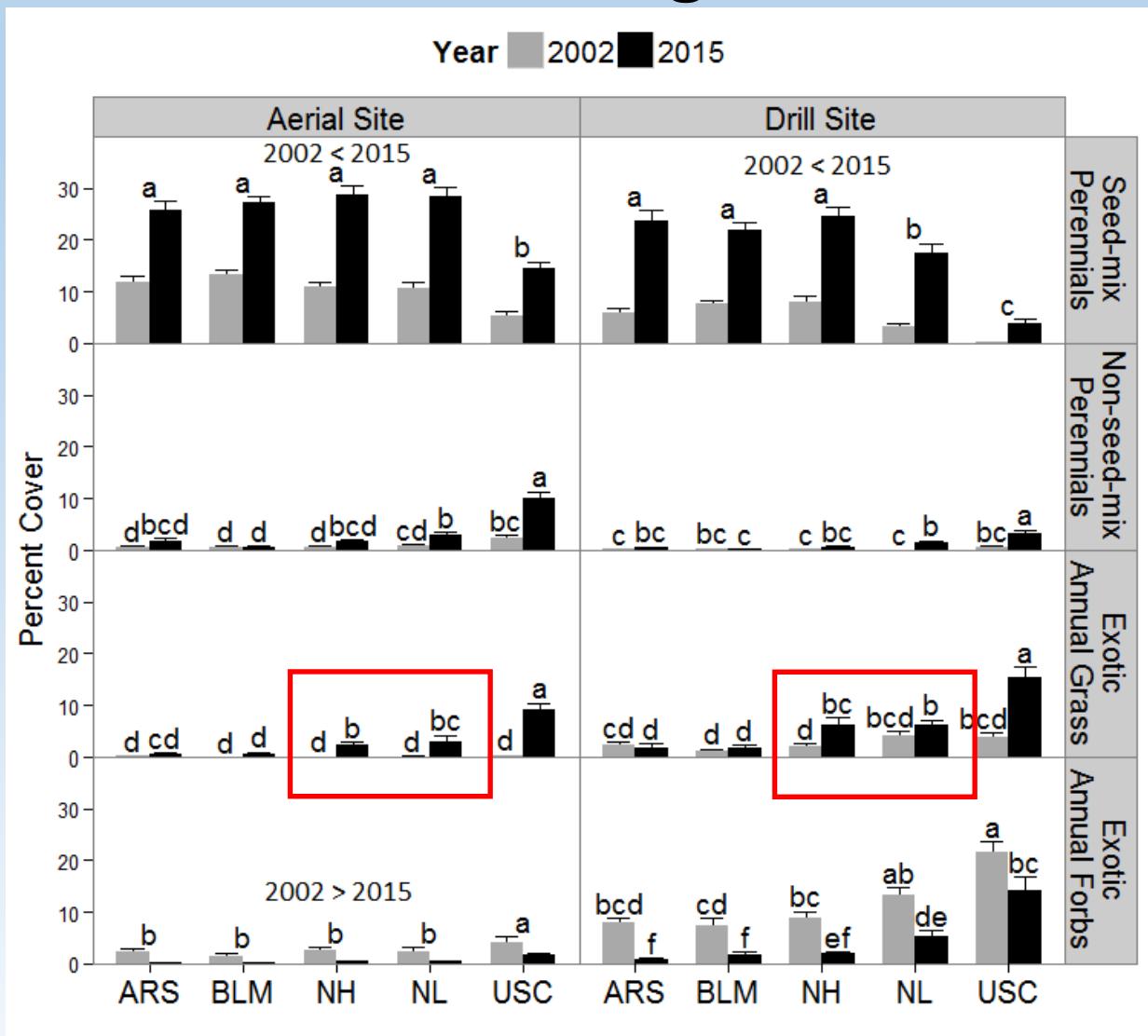
...But introduced perennial bunchgrasses can suppress desirable native grasses...



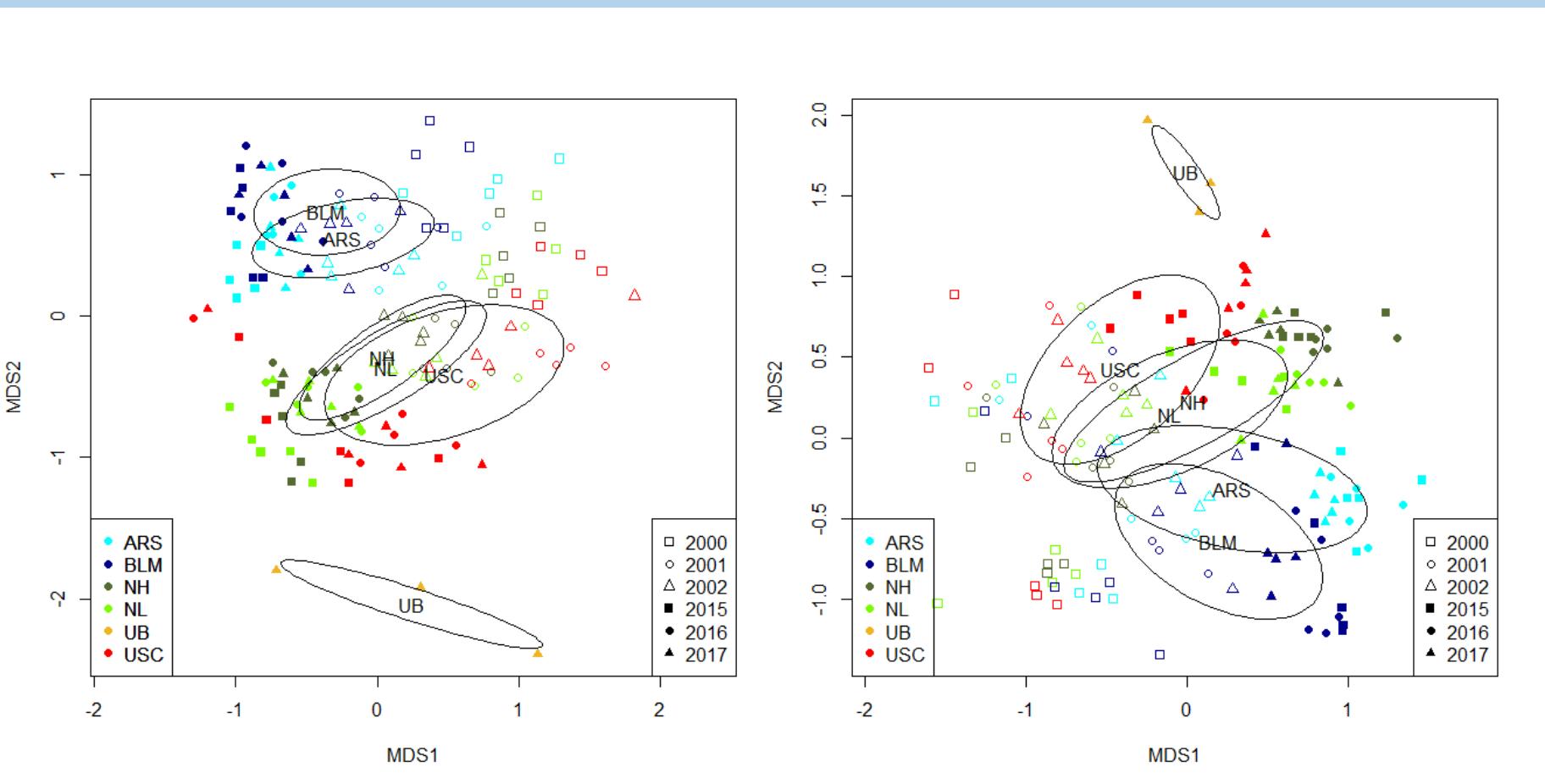
**...And introduced perennial bunchgrass stands
are hard to diversify after the fact...**



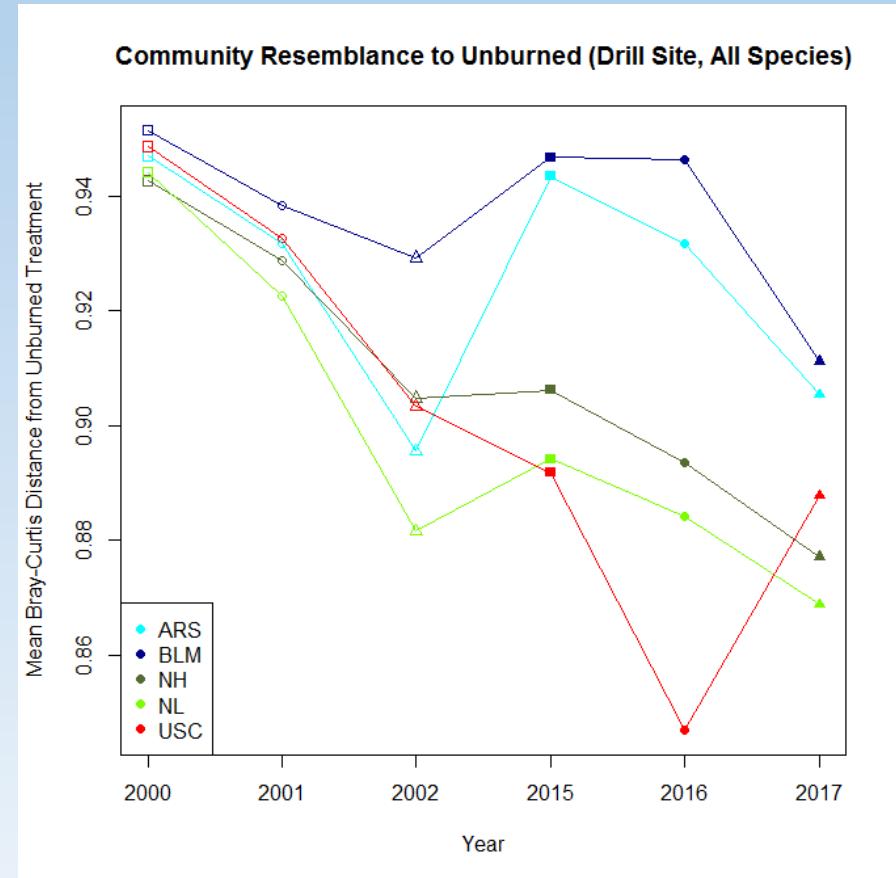
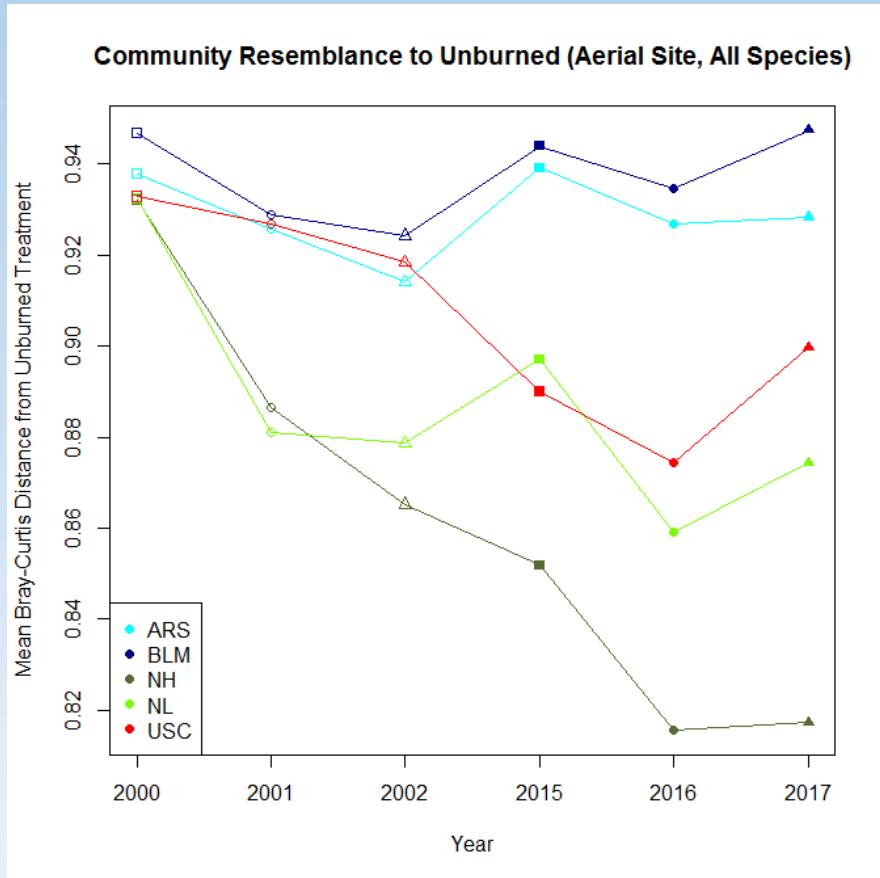
...But native perennials can also suppress annual exotic grasses...



...And native seedings are more likely to approach desired habitat conditions...

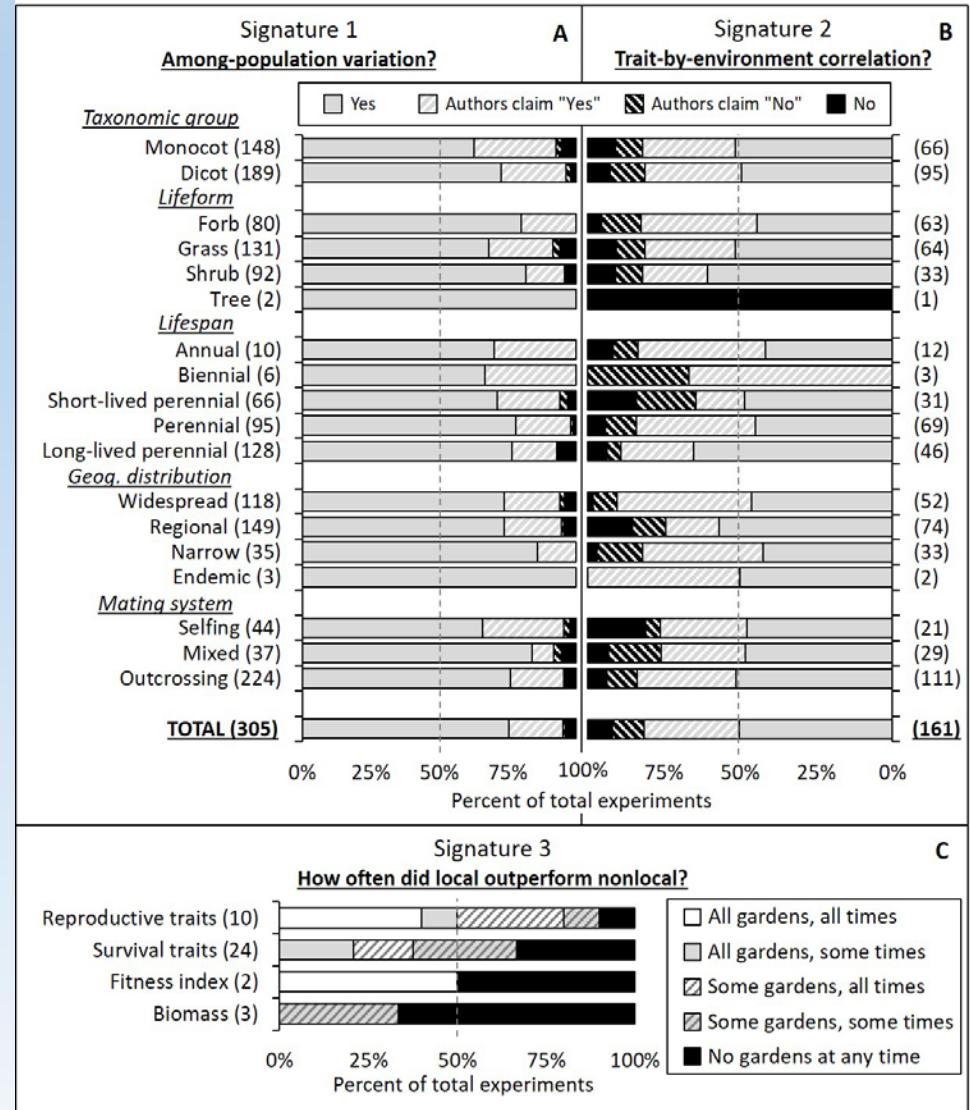
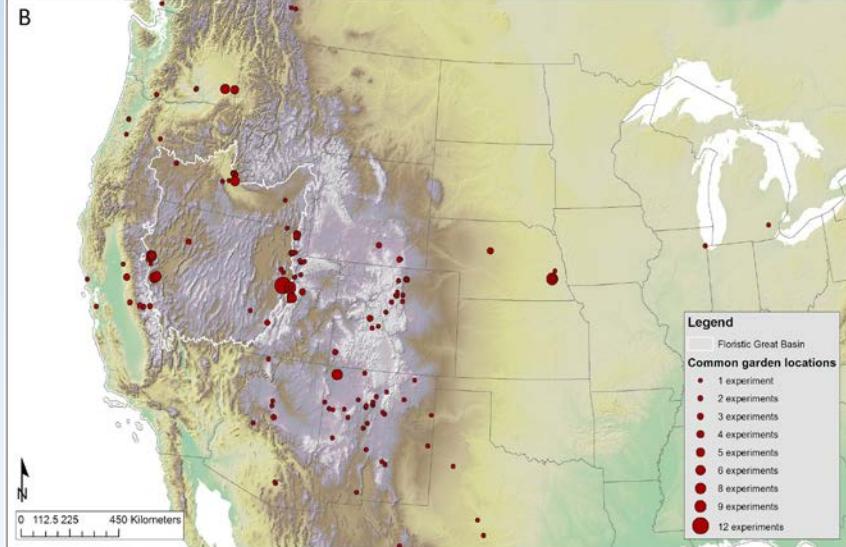
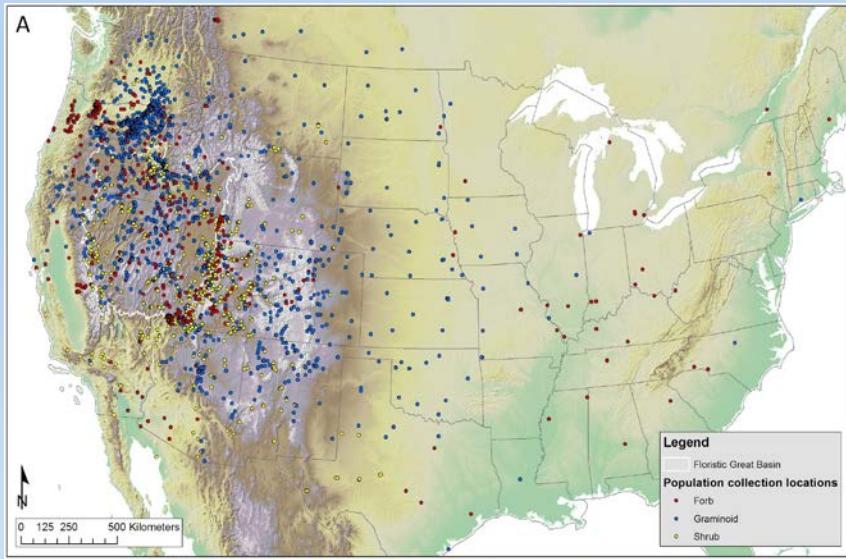


...And native seedings are more likely to approach desired habitat conditions...

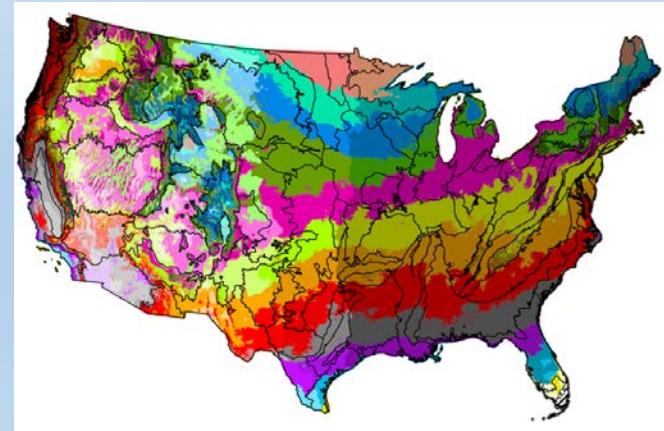
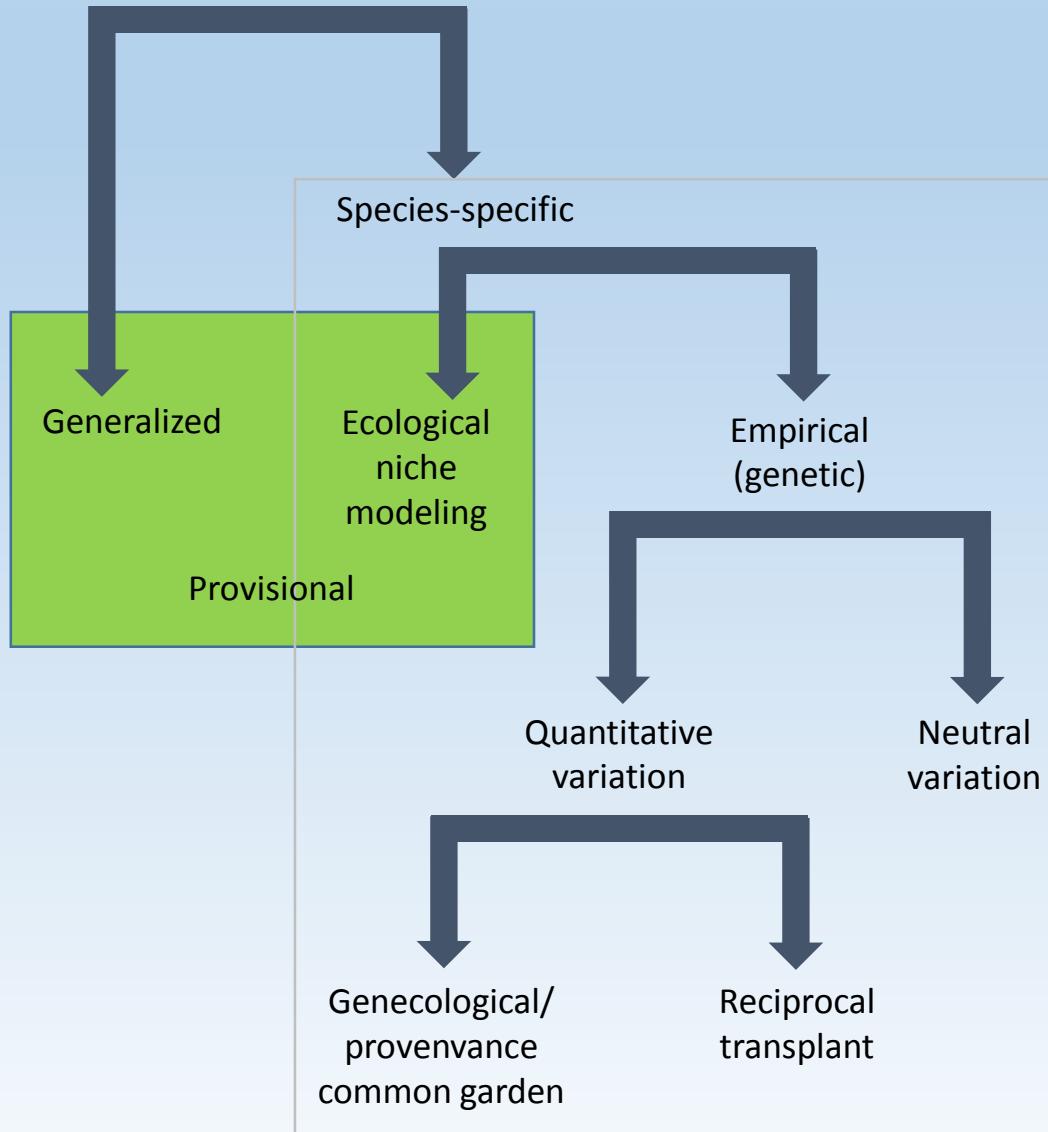


Seed zones

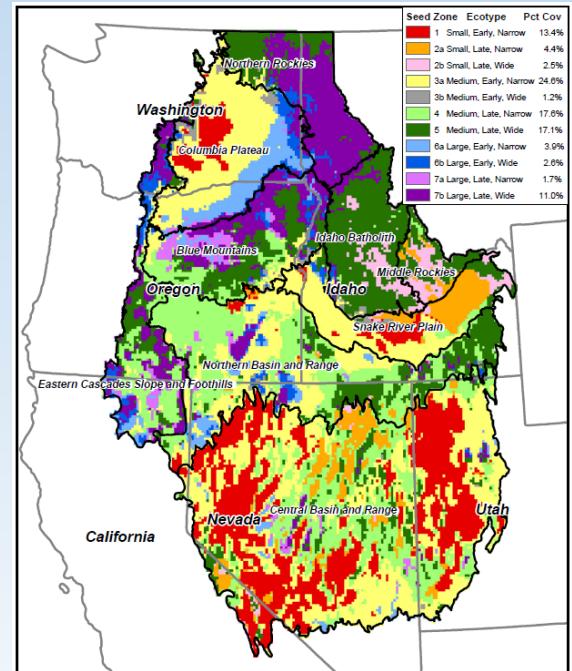
Local adaptation is common in the Great Basin



Seed transfer guidelines



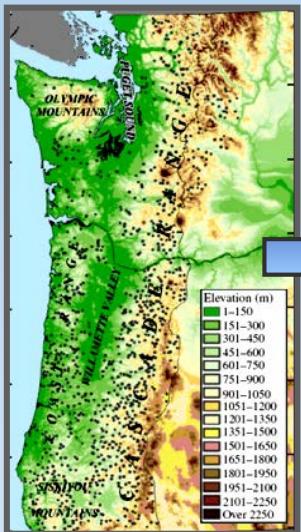
Bower et al. 2014. *Ecological Applications*, 24: 913–919



St. Clair et al. 2013. *Evolutionary Applications*, 6: 933–948

Empirical seed zones are constructed using data from common garden studies

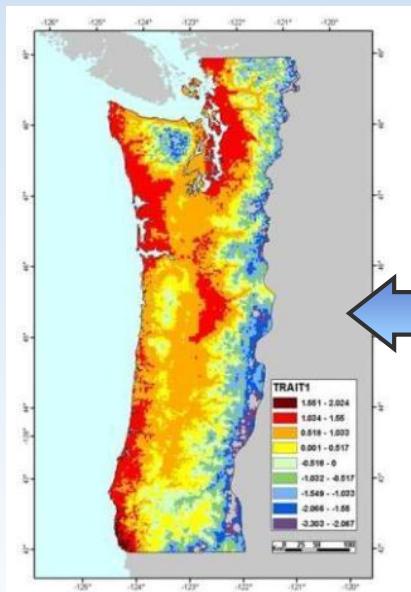
Collect seed from many sources



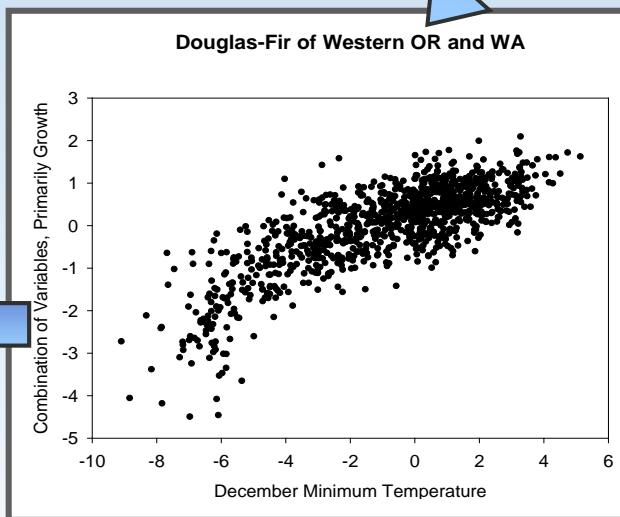
Grow families in a common environment



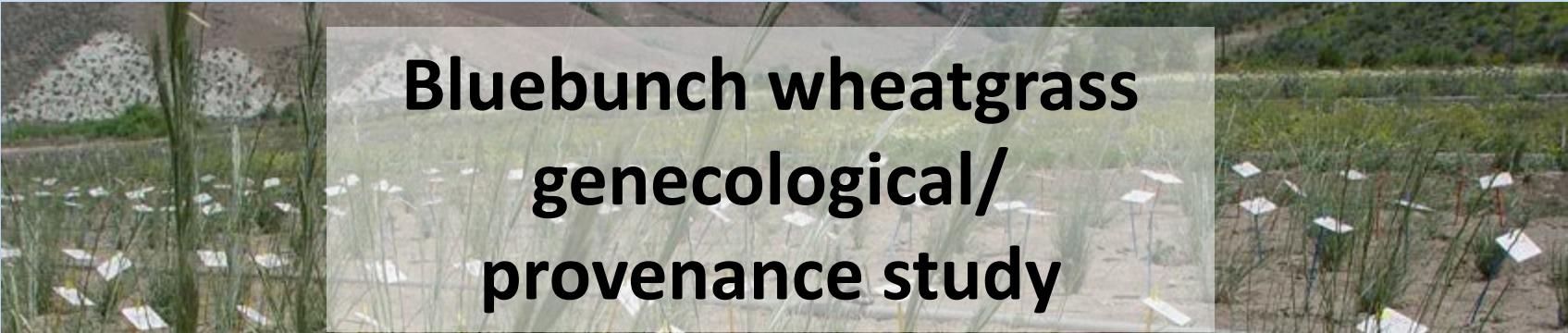
Measure many adaptive traits



GIS



Traits vs source environment

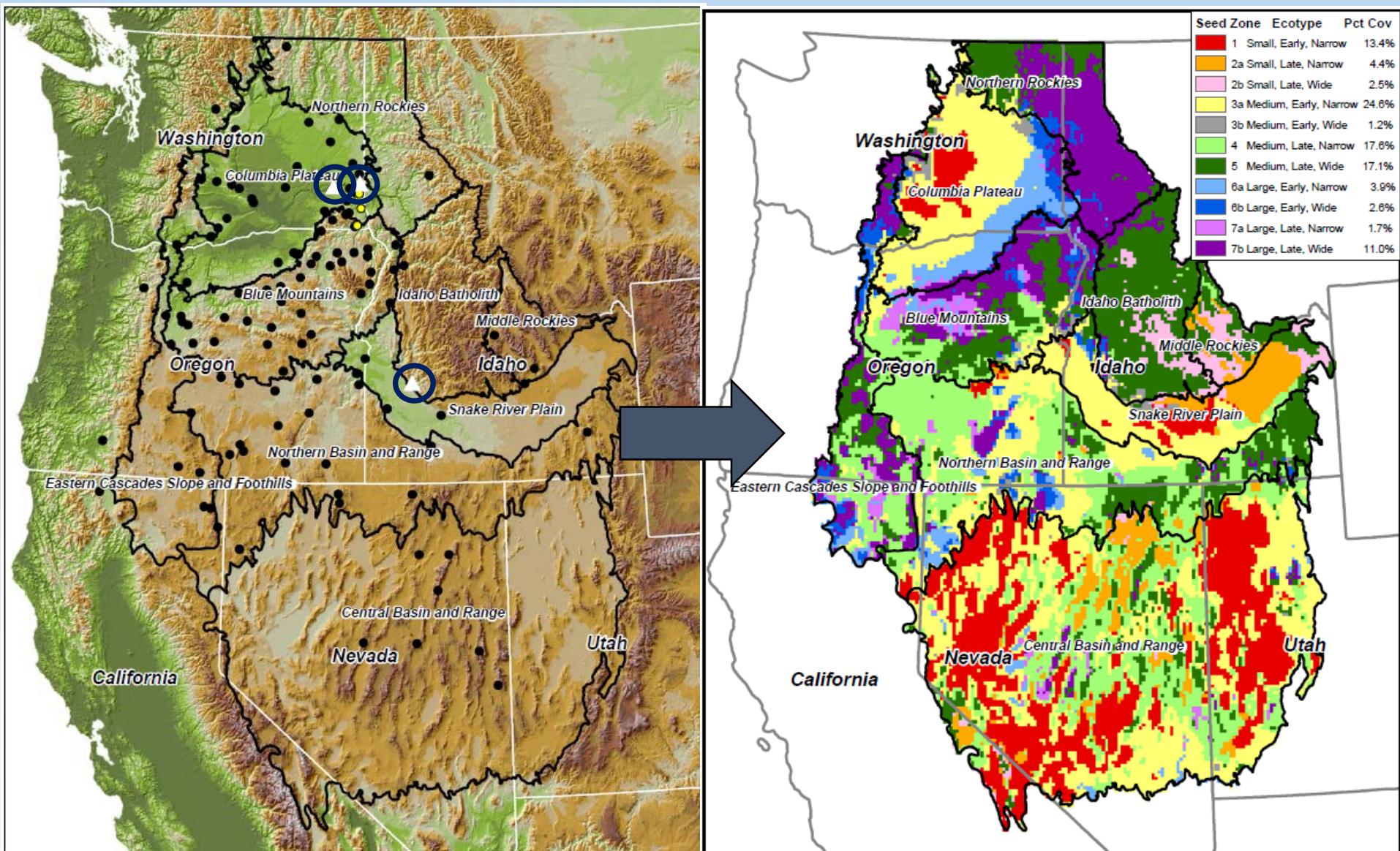


Bluebunch wheatgrass genecological/ provenance study

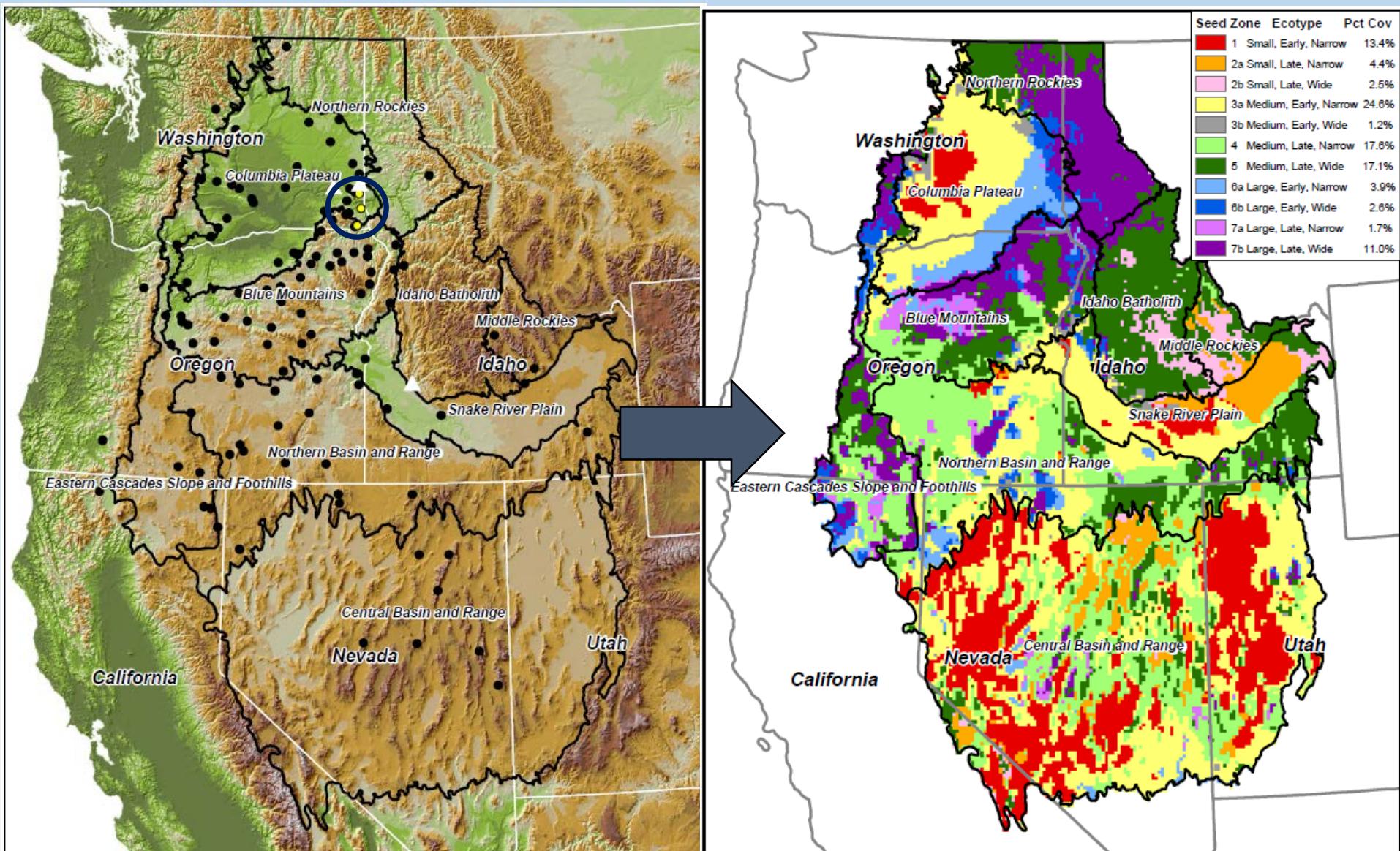


USFS-RMRS-GSD, Matt Fisk

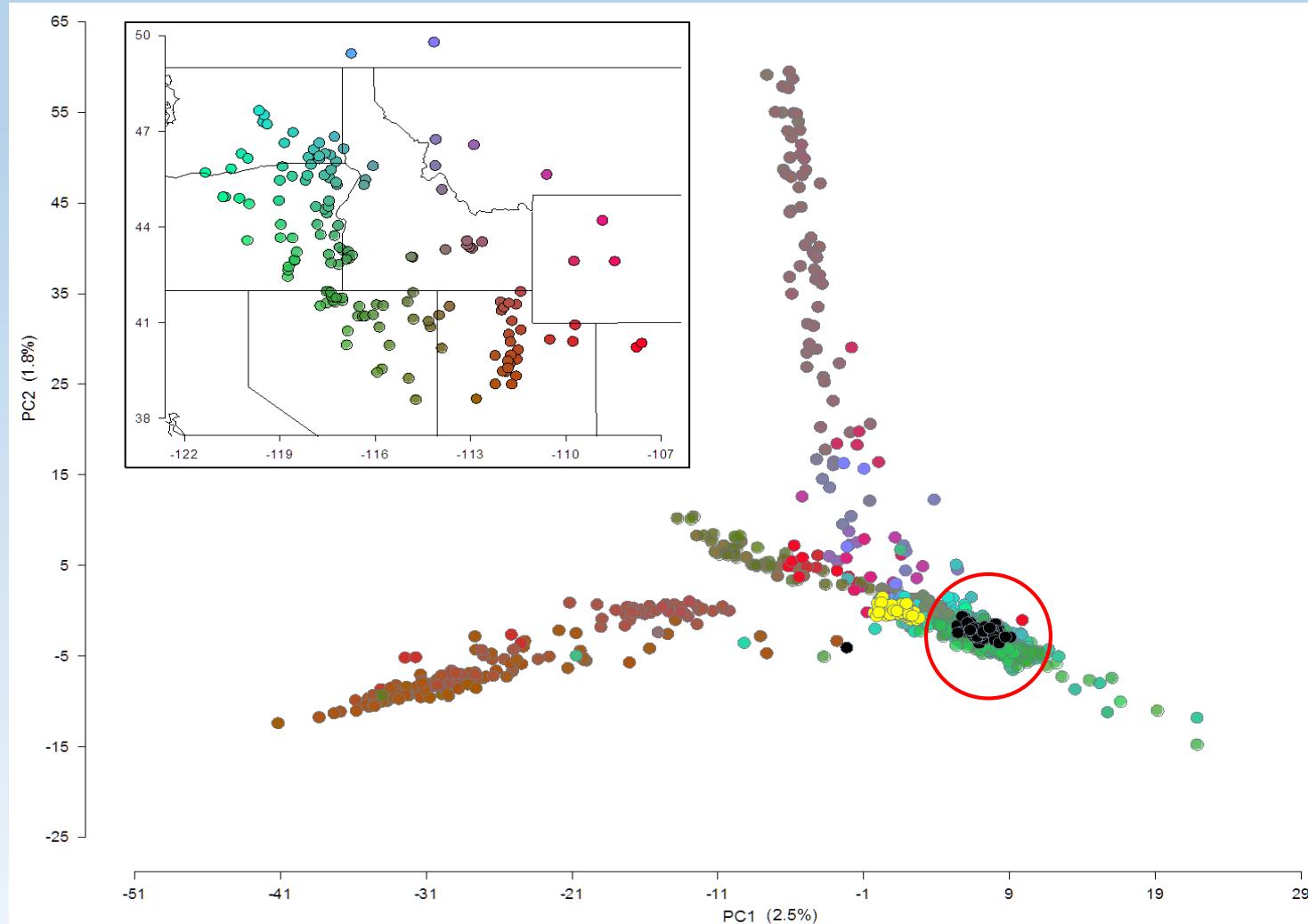
Bluebunch wheatgrass genecology/provenance study



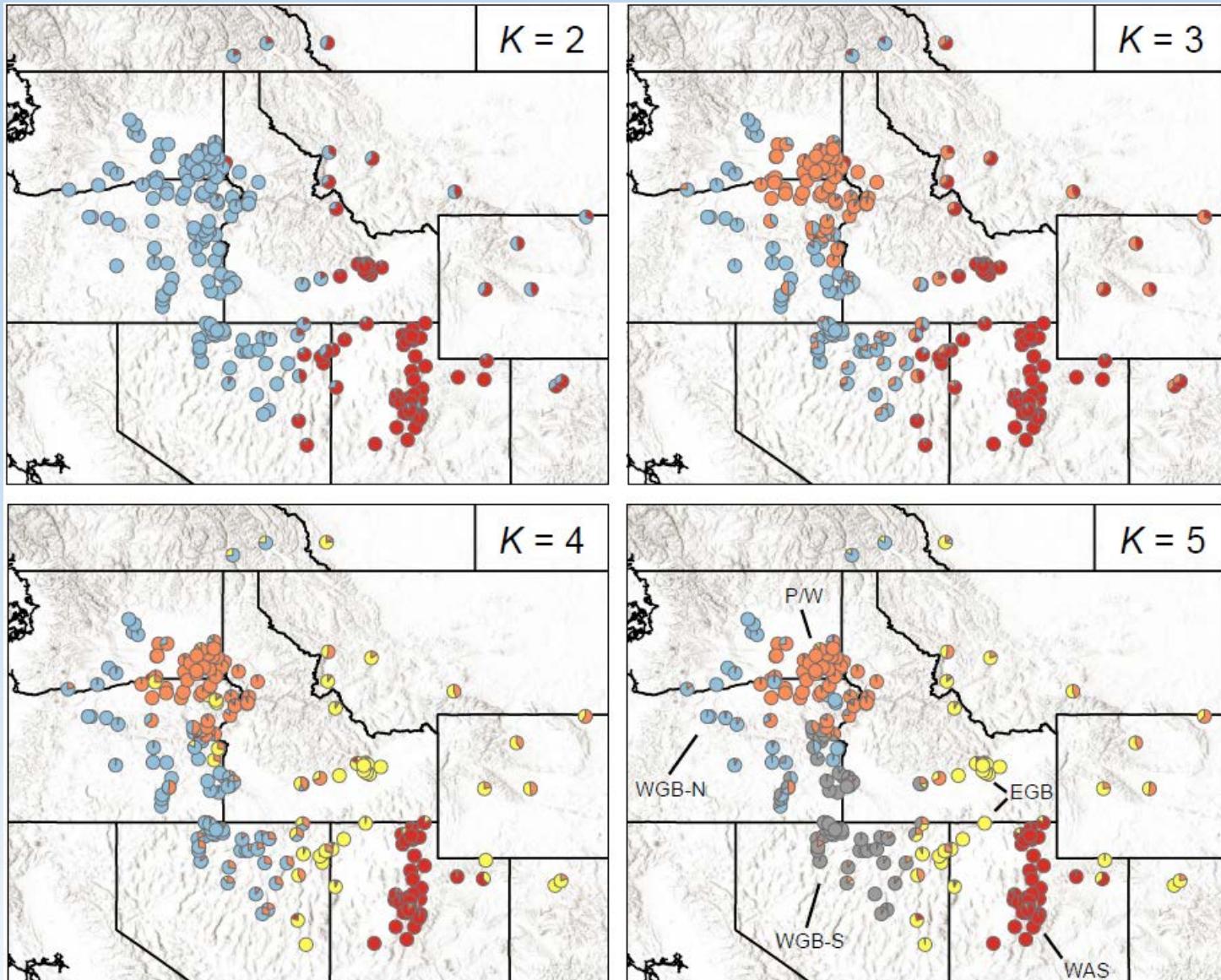
Bluebunch wheatgrass genecology/provenance study



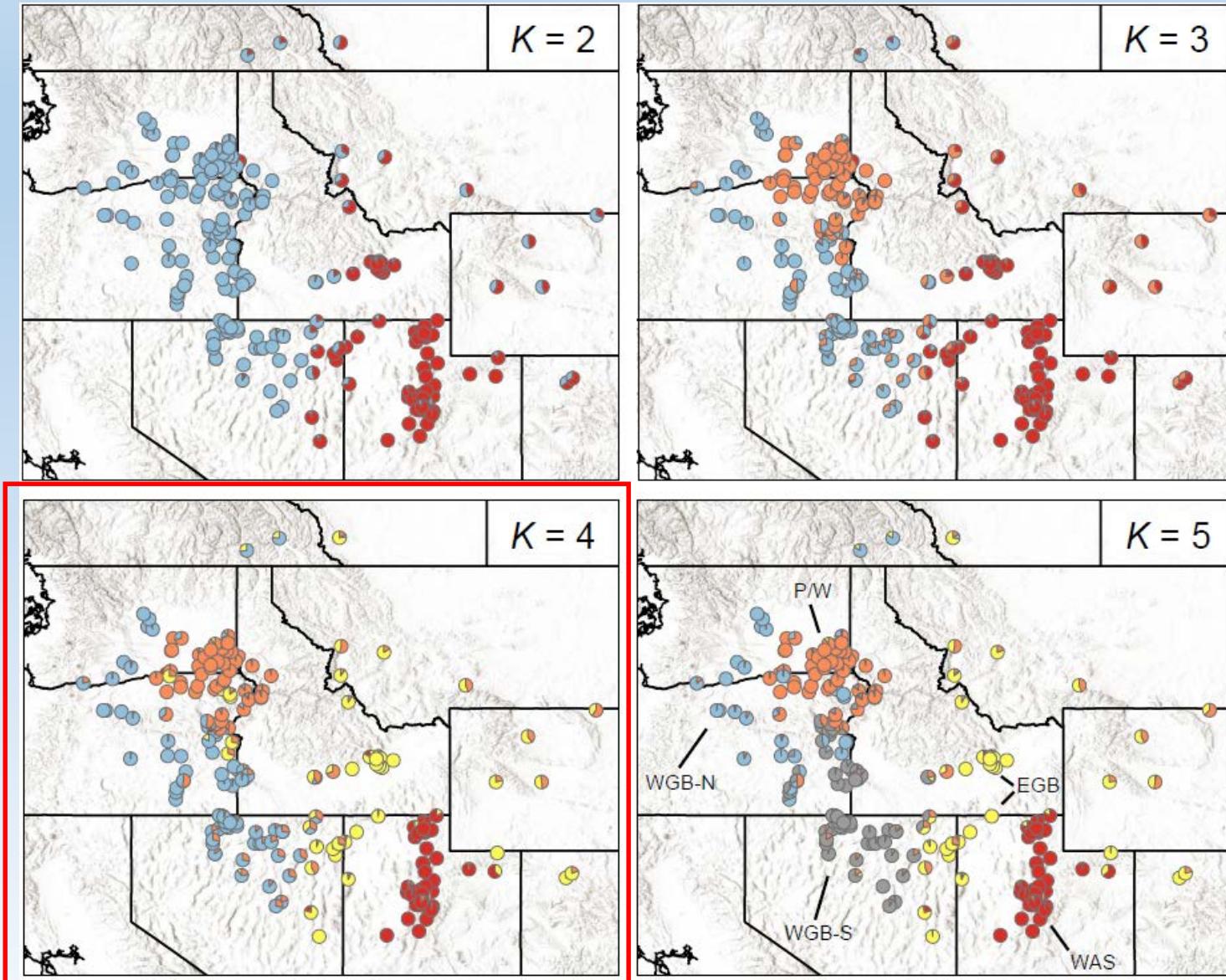
Genetic diversity of native and source-identified populations



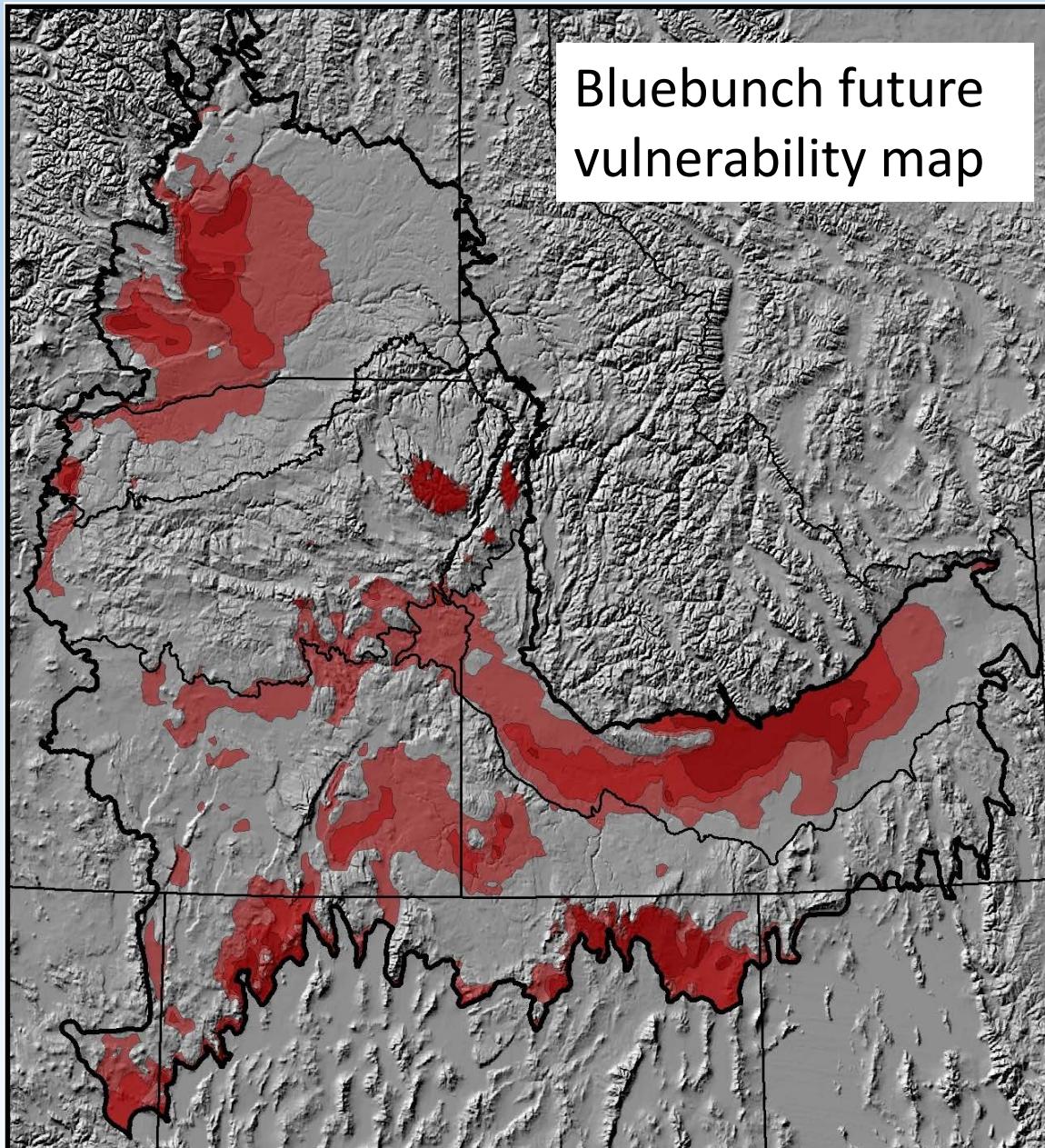
Genetic structure of native populations



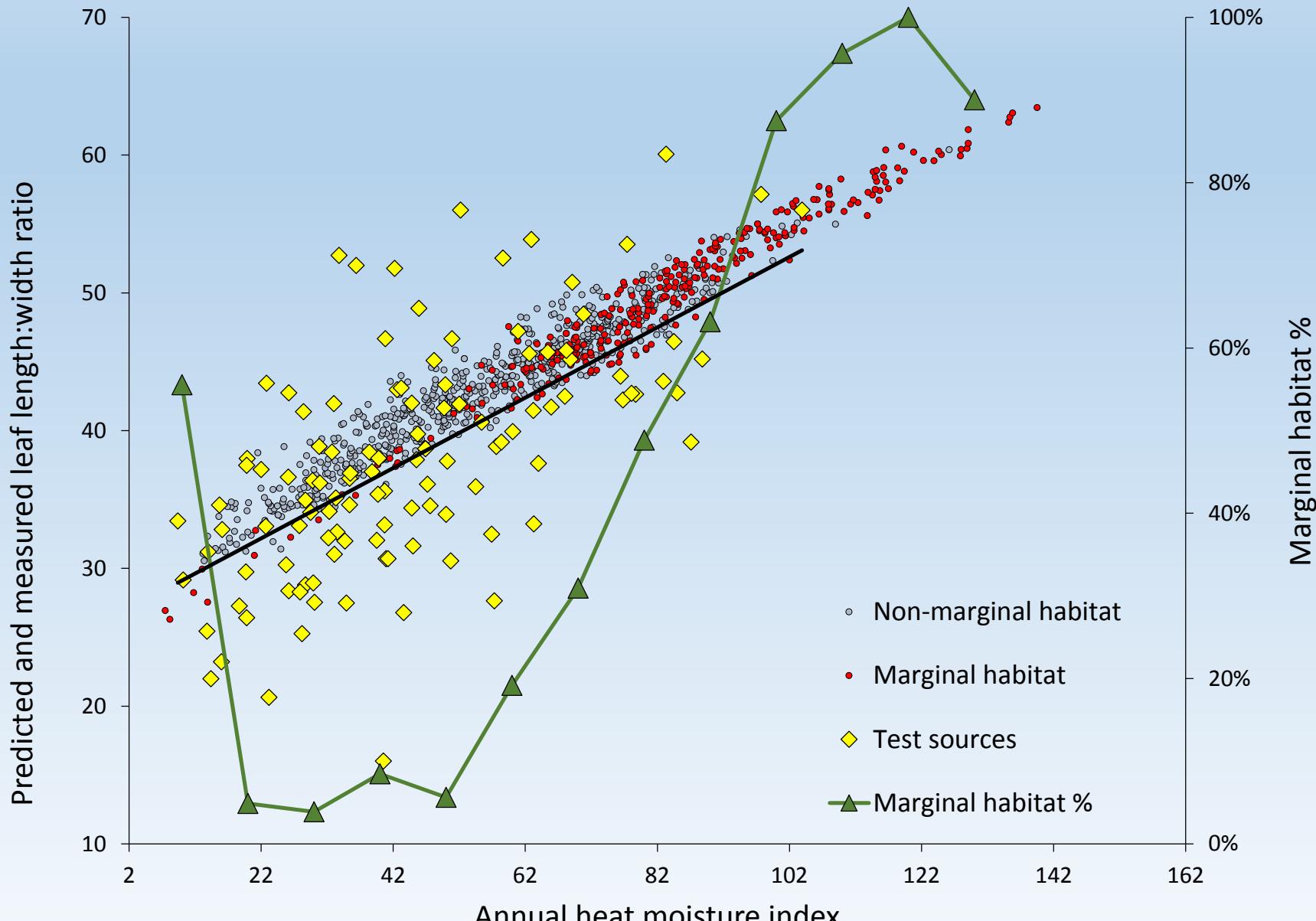
Genetic structure of native populations



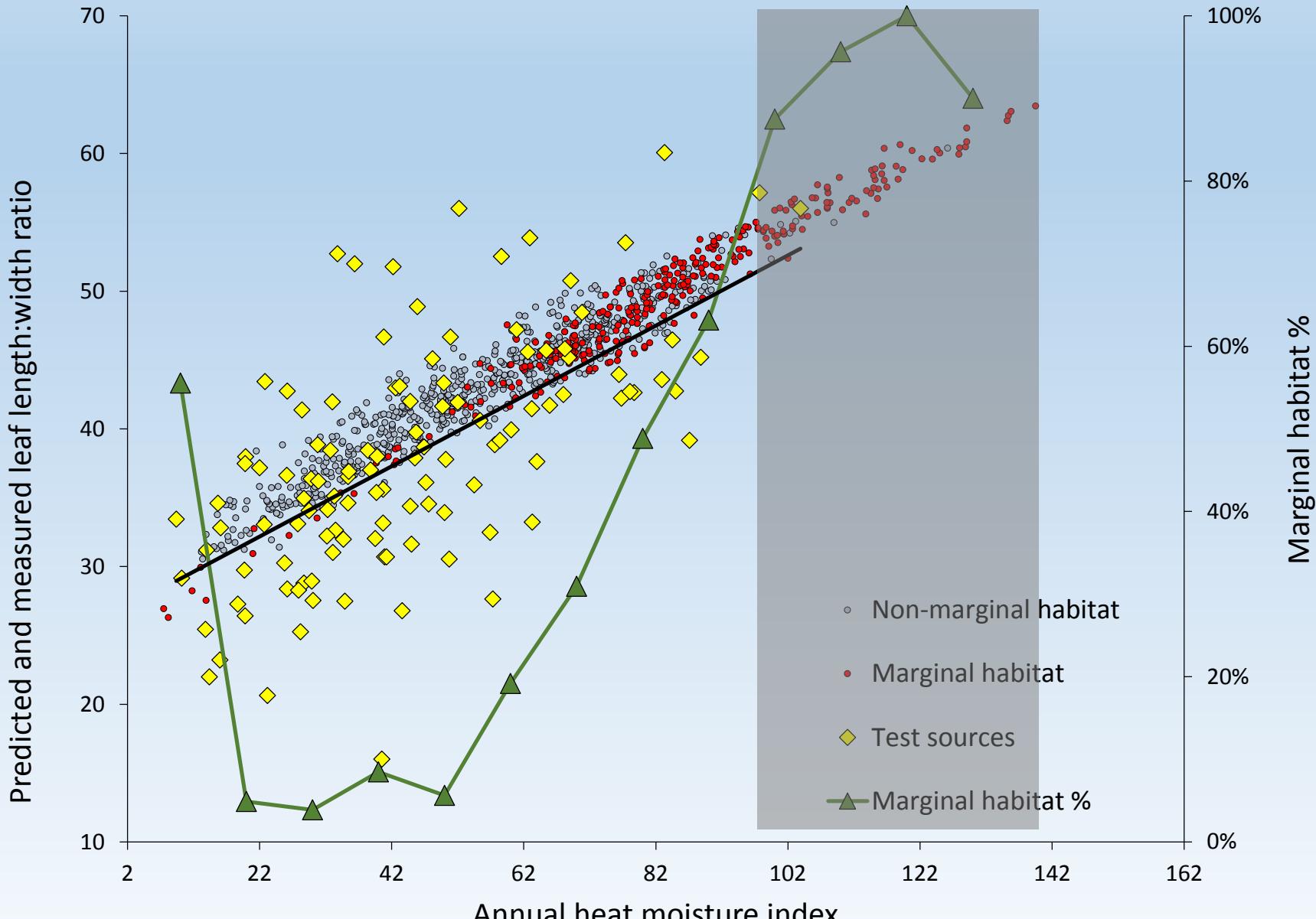
Predict future pressures on existing and restored populations



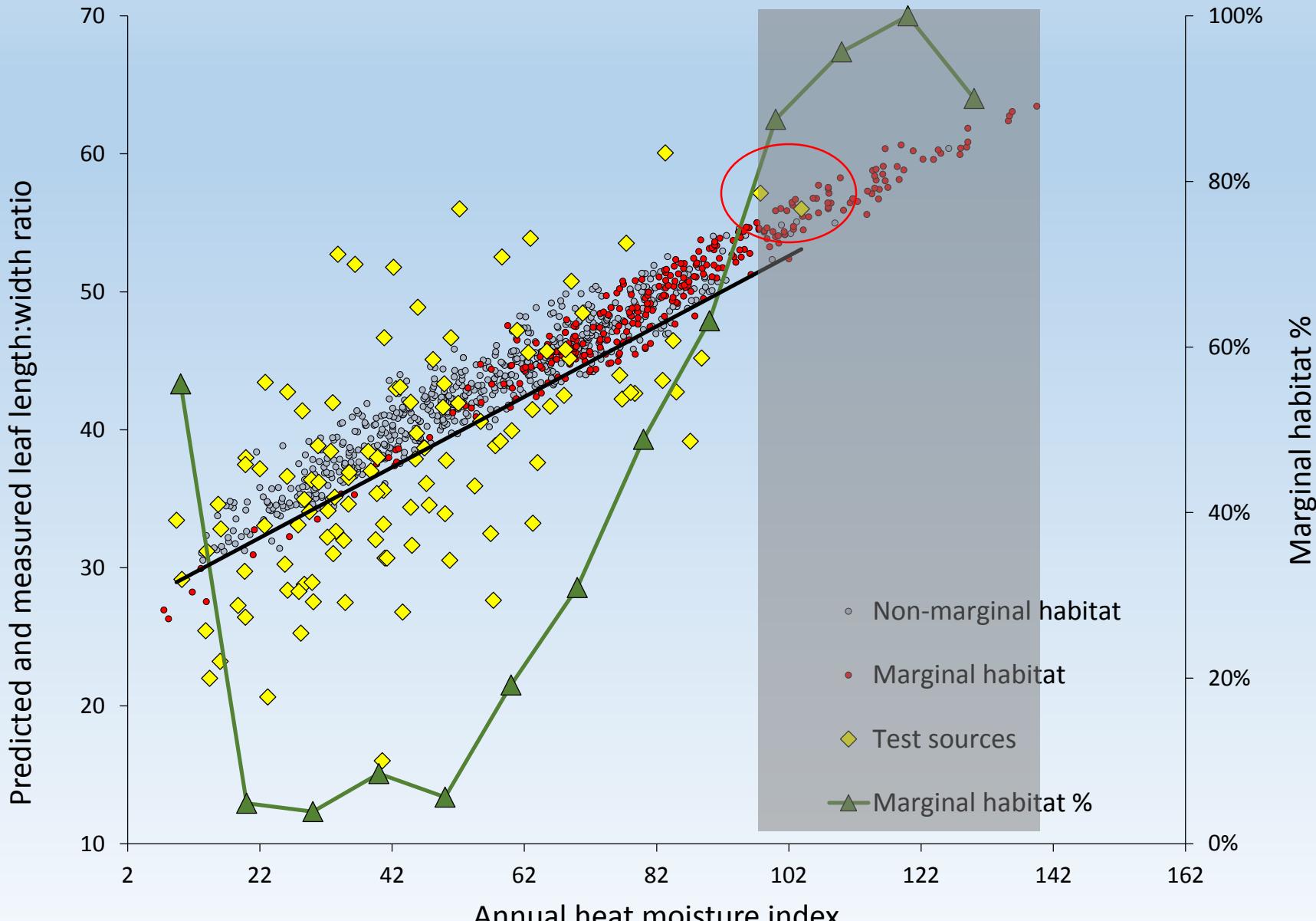
Select appropriate sources for adaptation to future climates



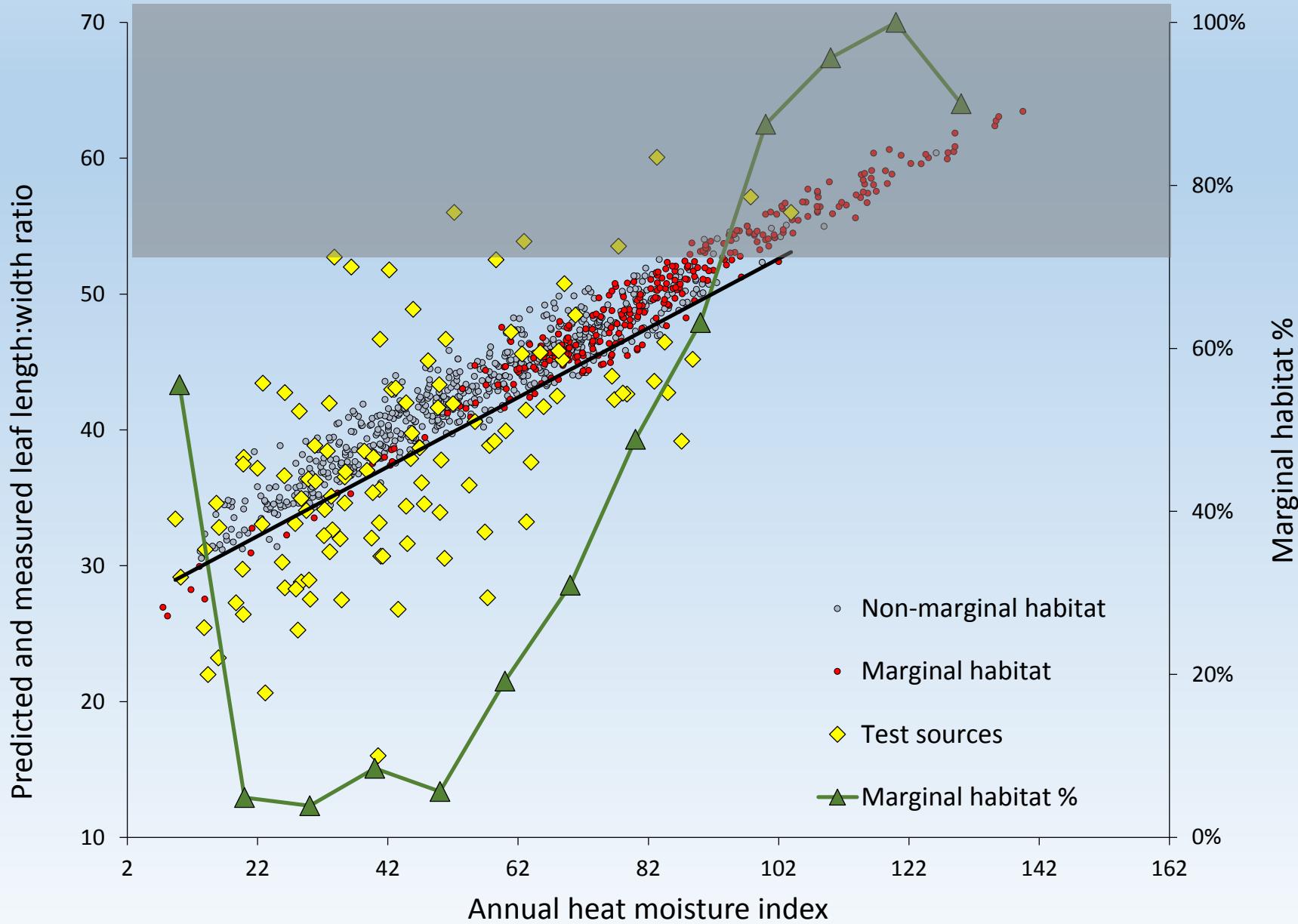
Select appropriate sources for adaptation to future climates



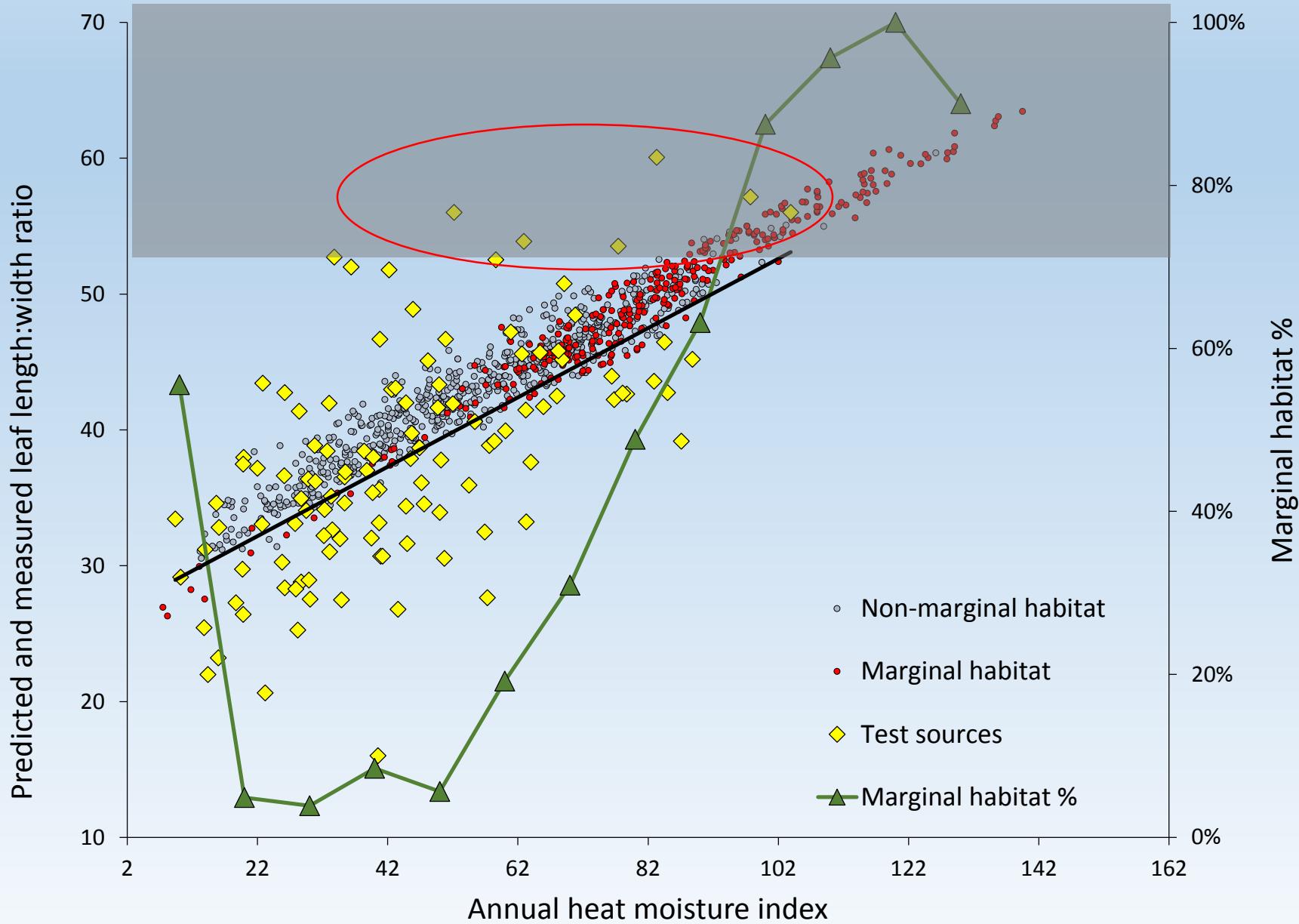
Select appropriate sources for adaptation to future climates



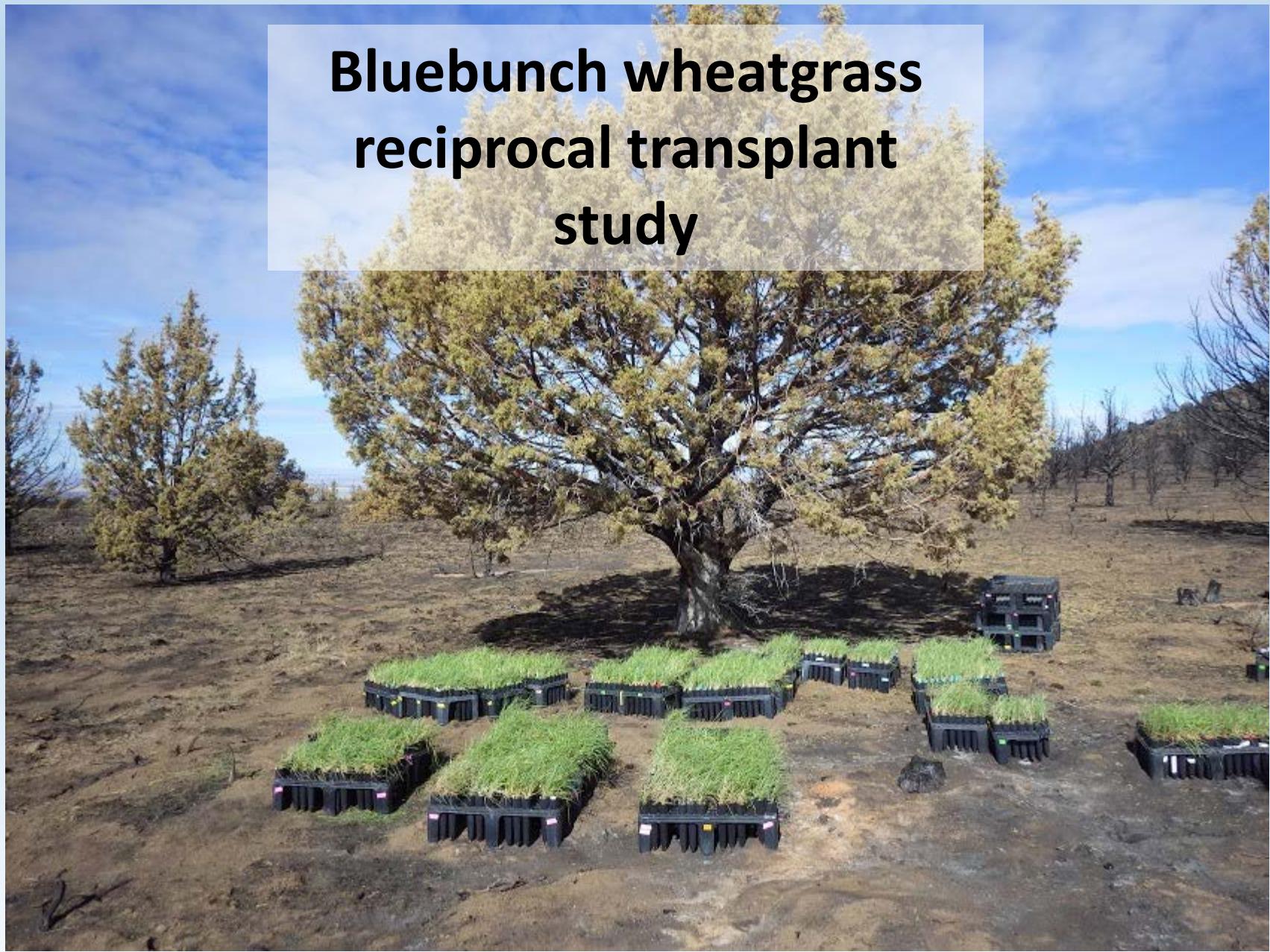
Select appropriate sources for adaptation to future climates

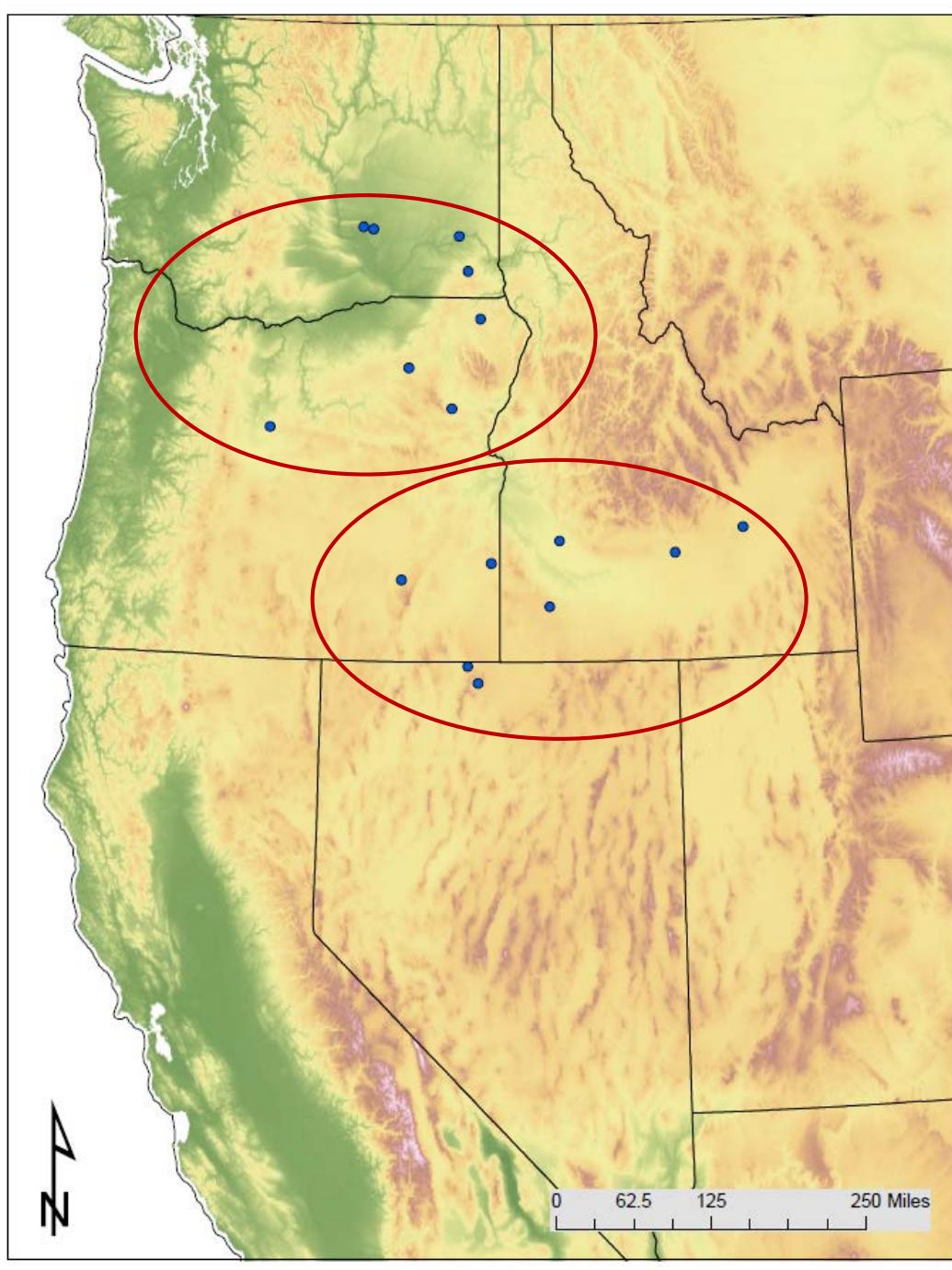


Select appropriate sources for adaptation to future climates

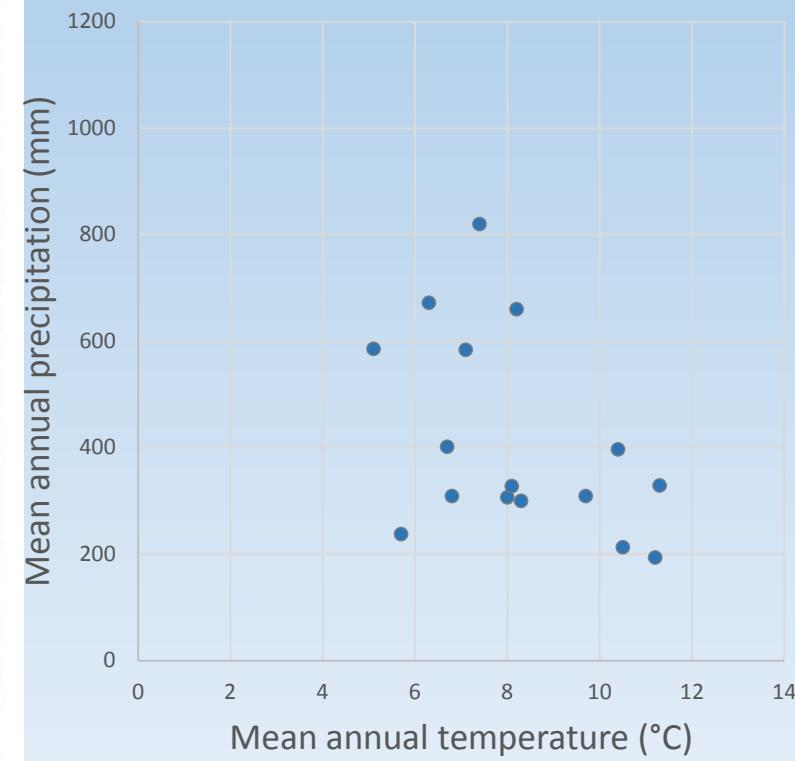


Bluebunch wheatgrass reciprocal transplant study

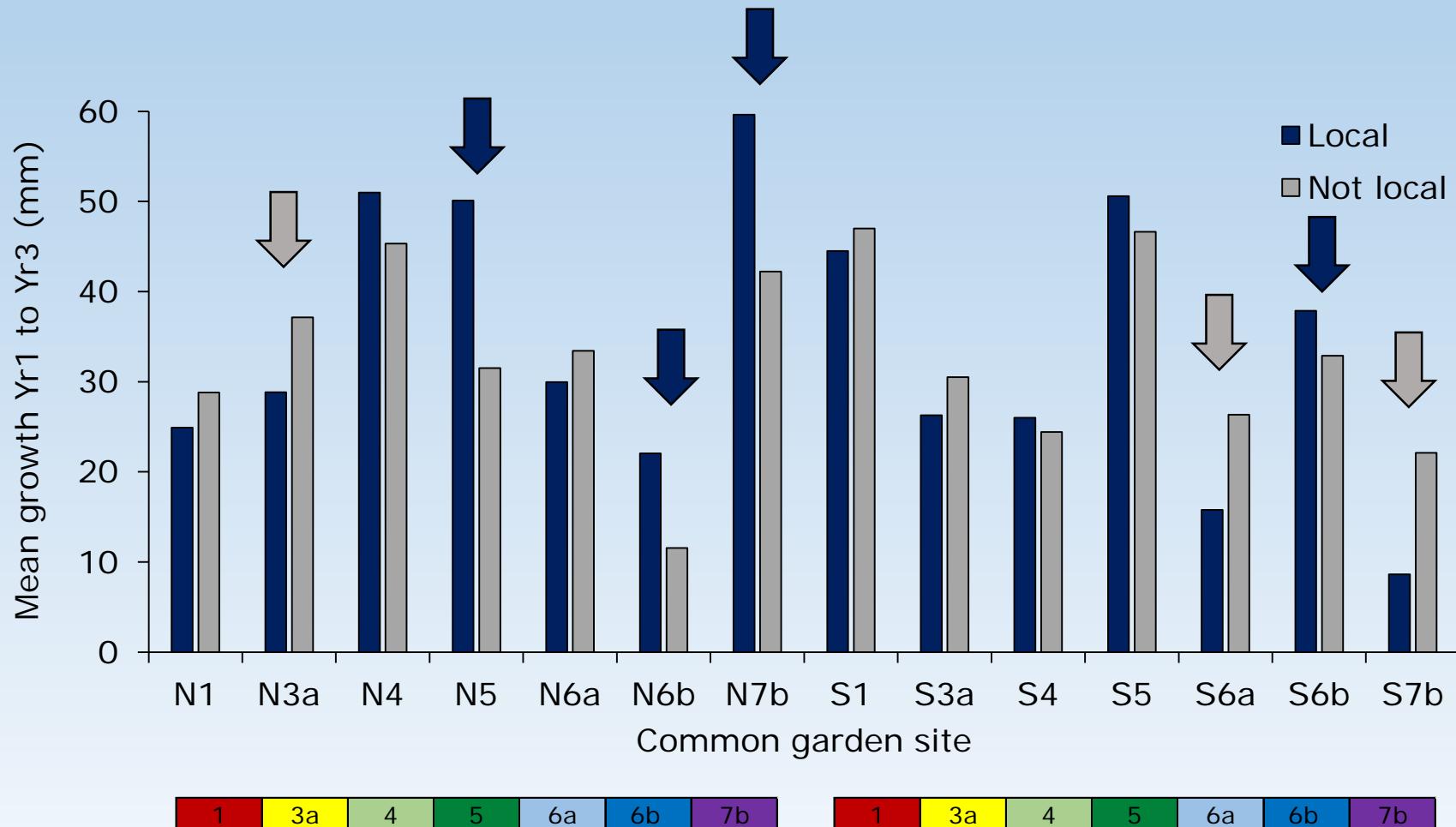




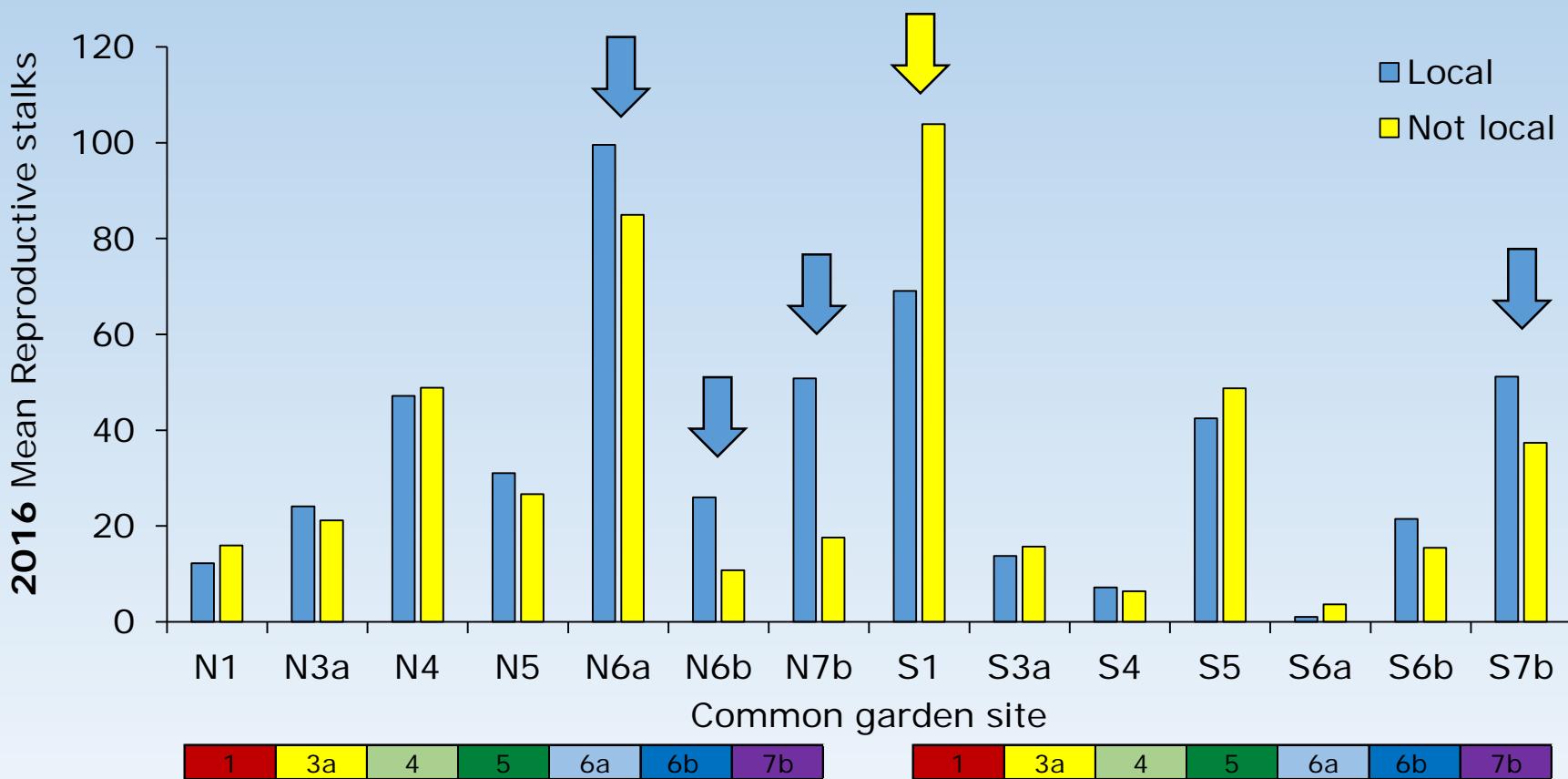
Bluebunch reciprocal transplant study sites



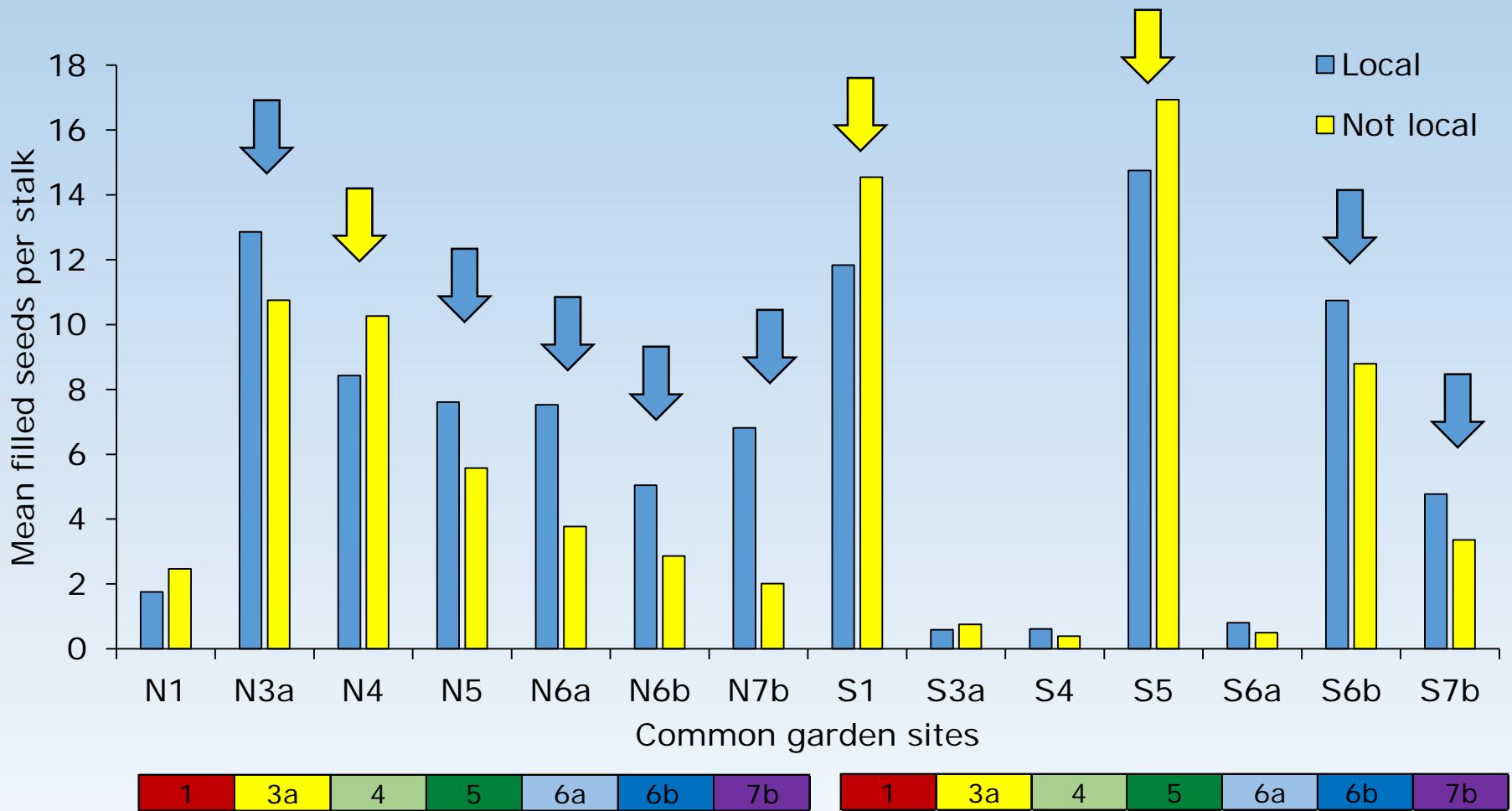
Growth shows evidence of local adaptation



Reproductive stalks shows evidence of local adaptation



Seed production shows evidence of local adaptation

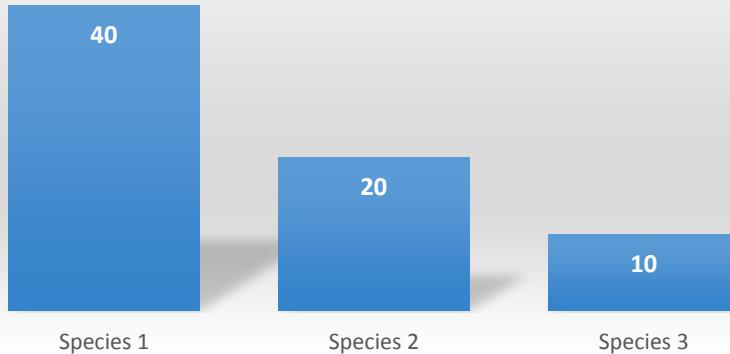


A wide-angle photograph of a large industrial greenhouse. The structure is made of a complex steel frame with a translucent roof. The interior is filled with rows of tall, green grass-like plants growing in black trays. In the background, there are various pieces of equipment, pipes, and a small workbench. A yellow sign with a black symbol is visible on the right side.

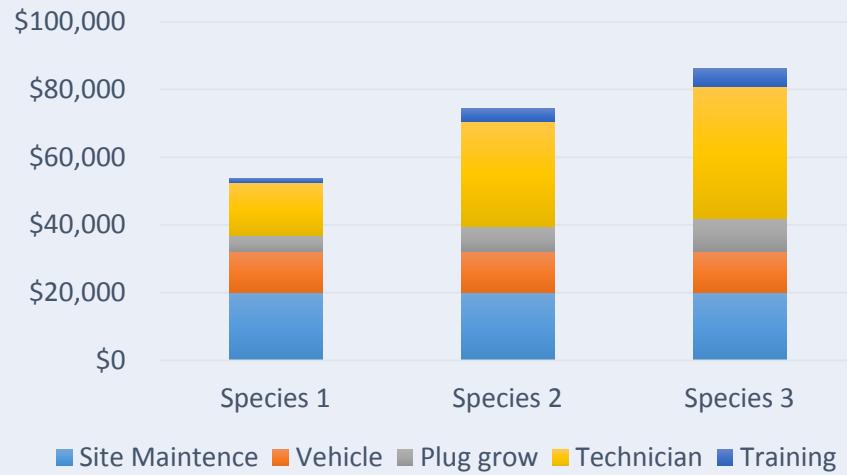
Intermountain Common Garden Network

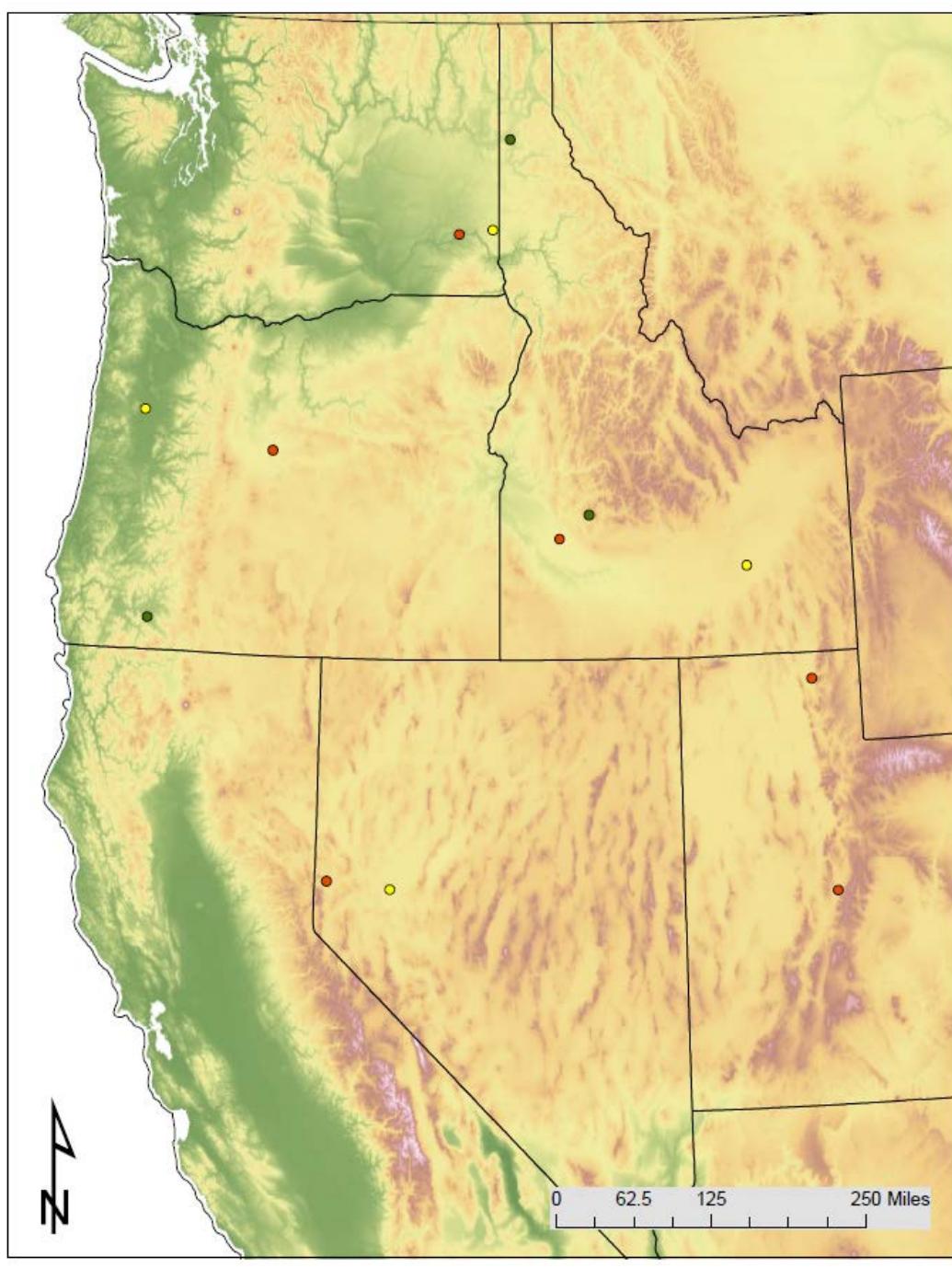
Costs of common garden studies

Hypothetical Training Hours per Technician

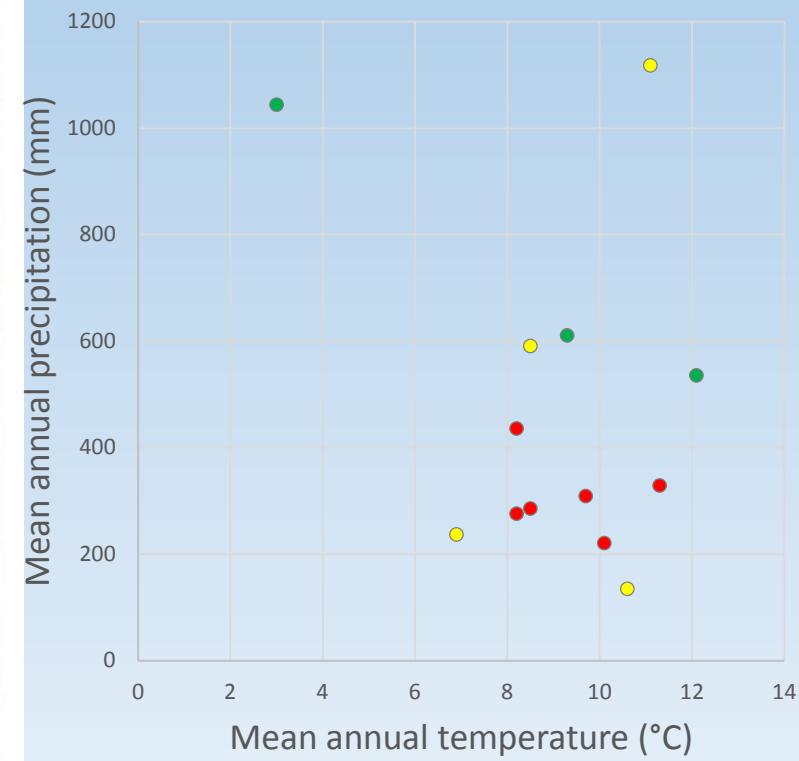


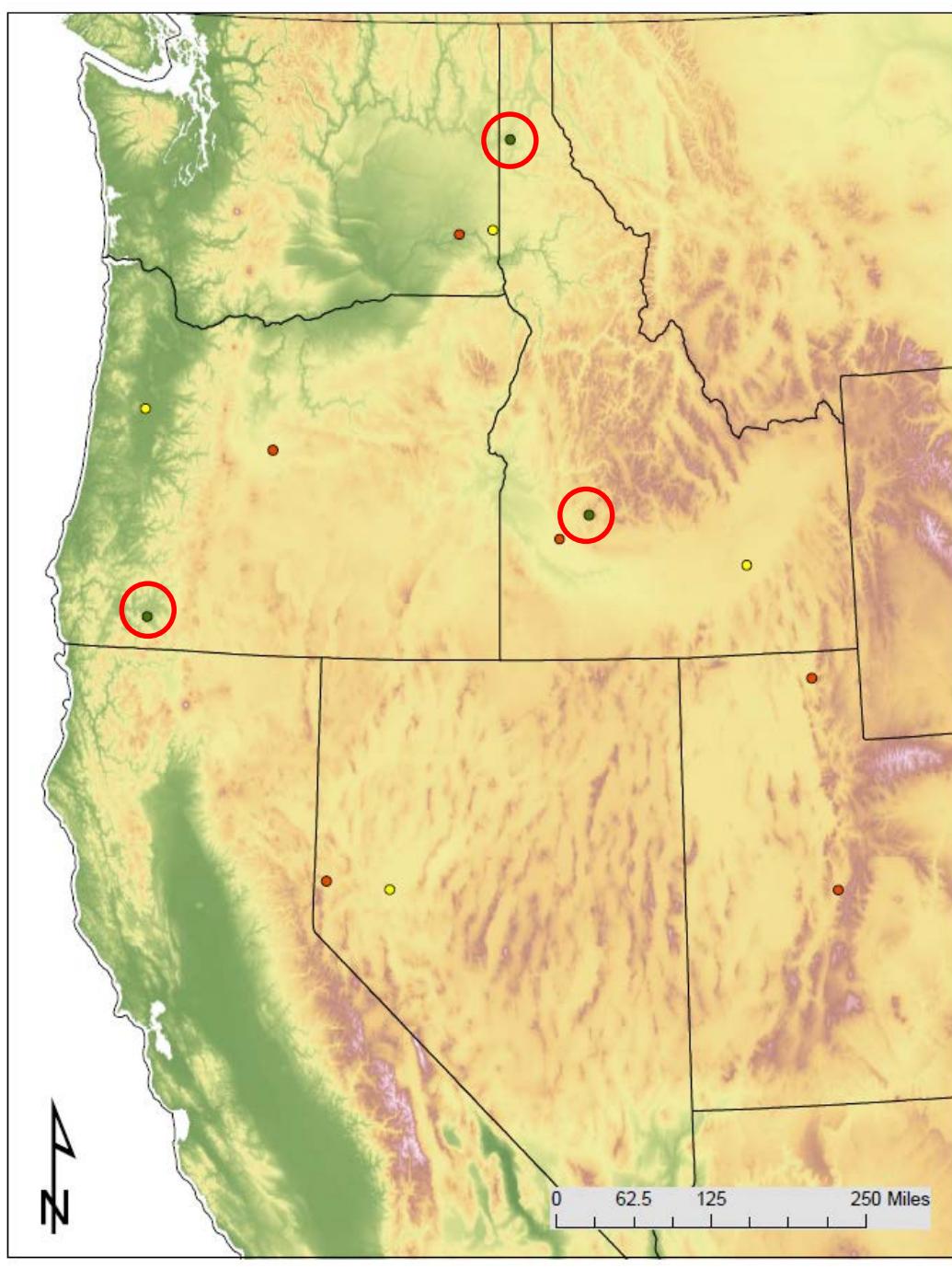
Cumulative Field Season Cost



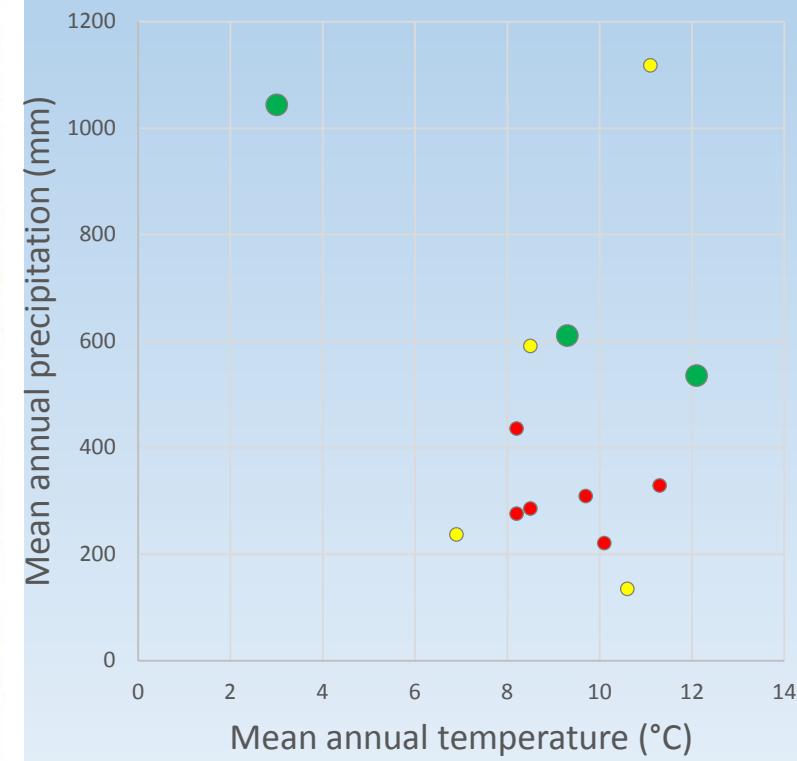


Sites with staff/personnel

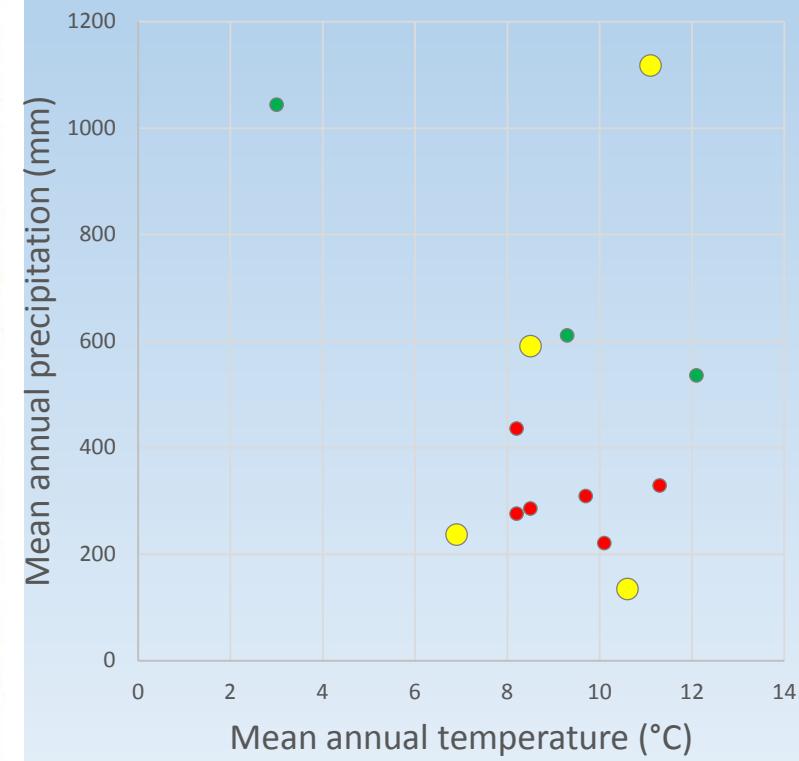
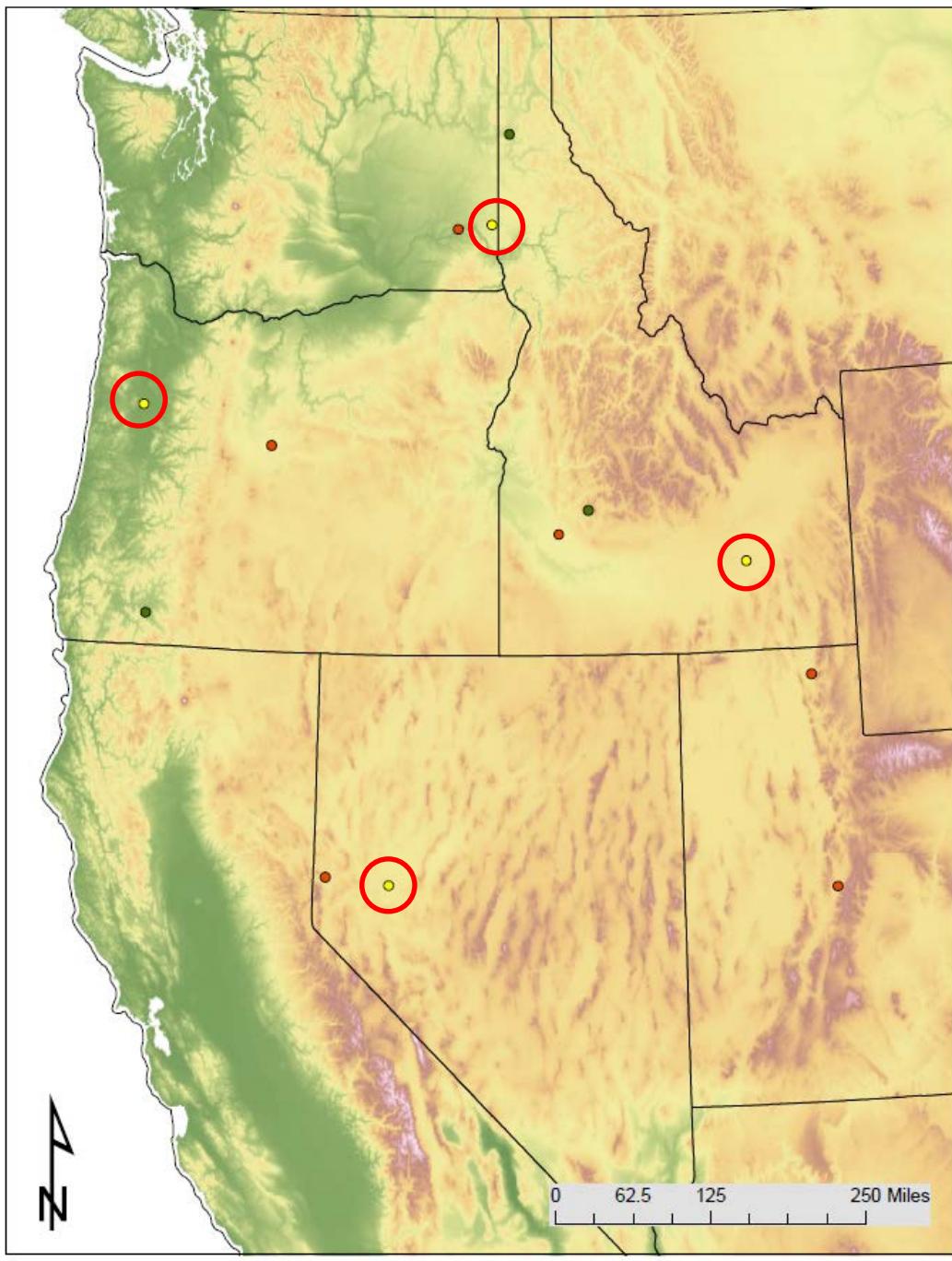


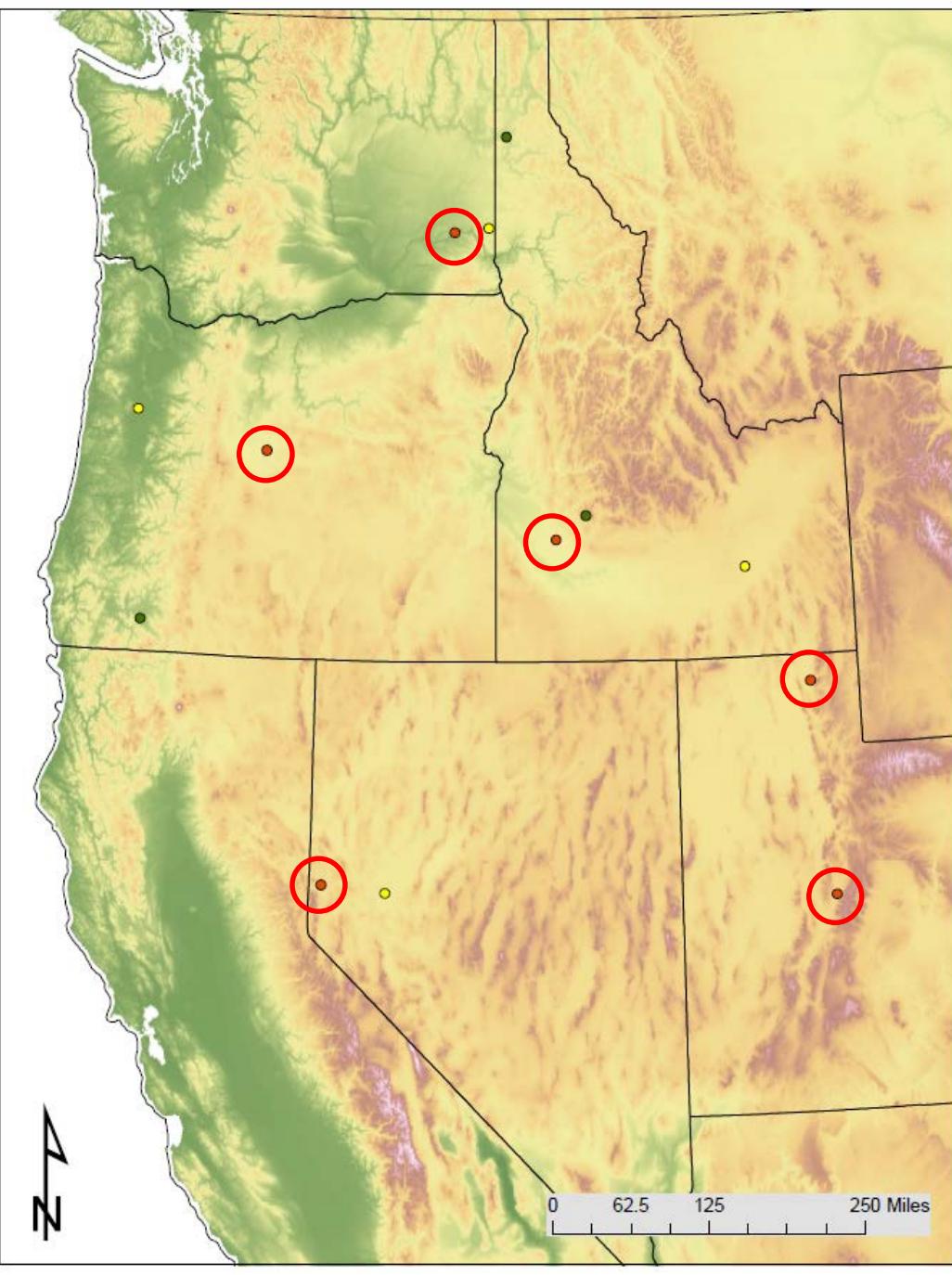


Forest Service nurseries

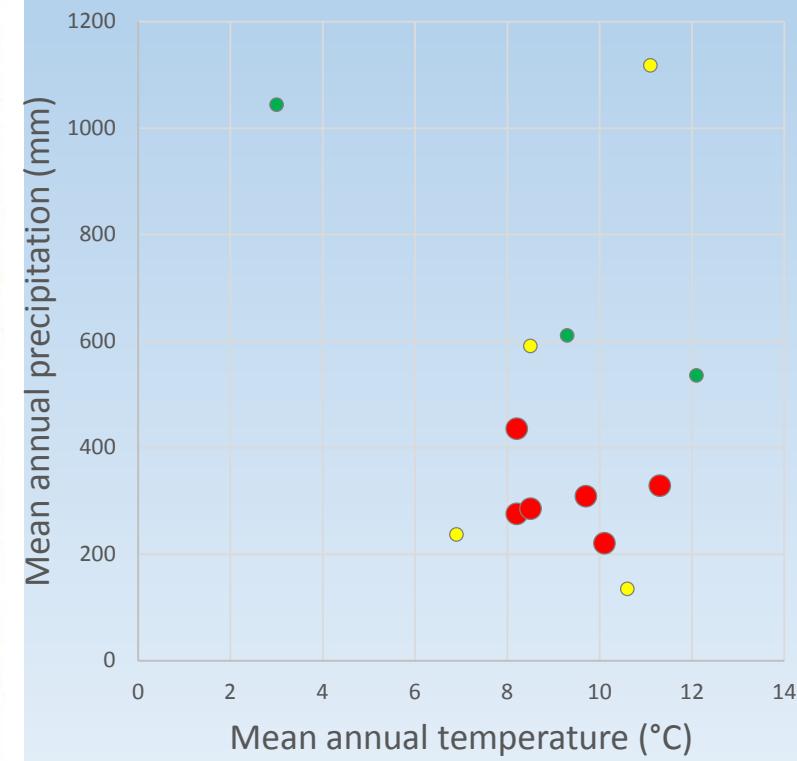


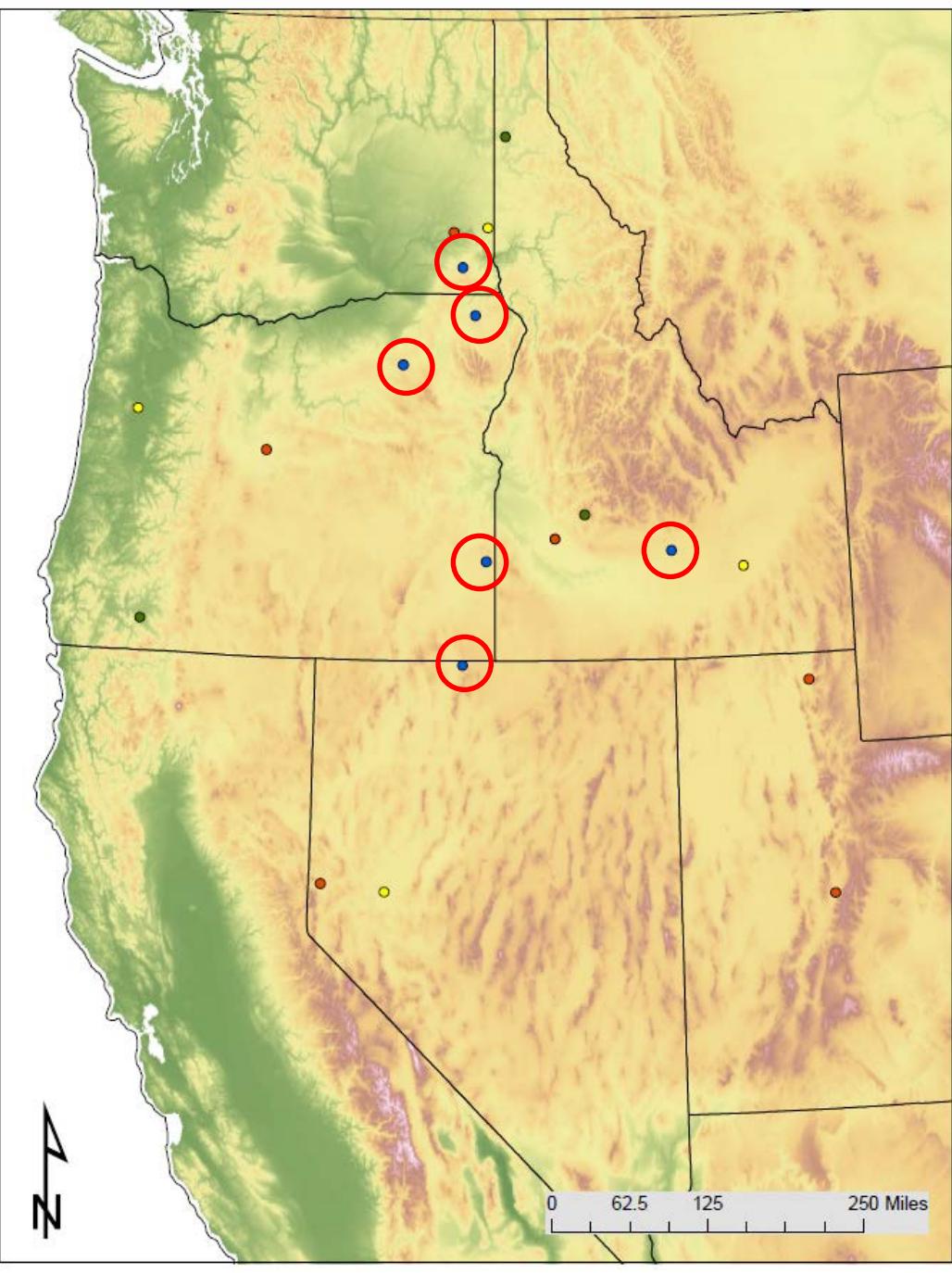
NRCS Plant Materials Centers



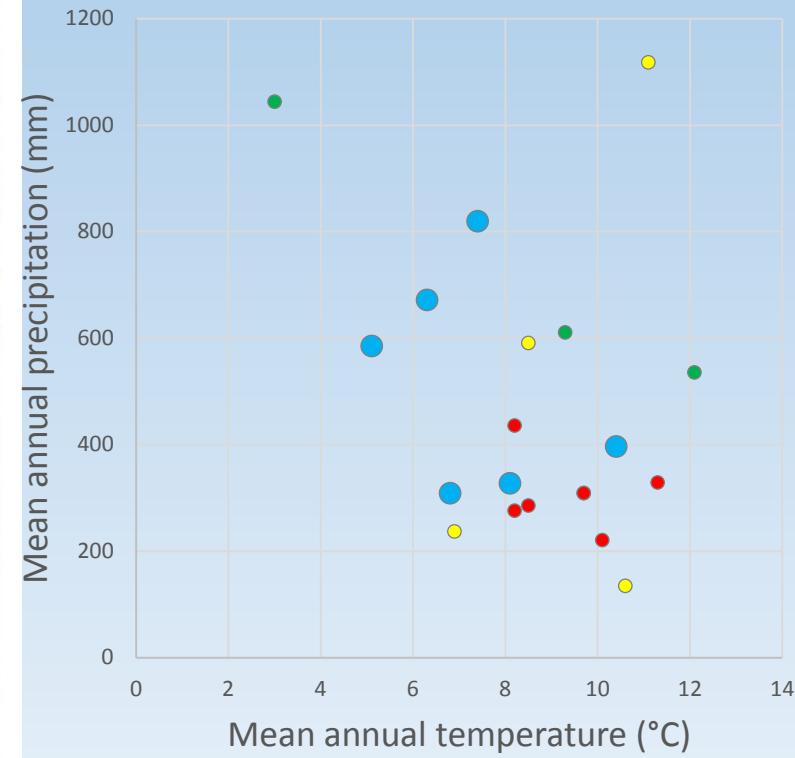


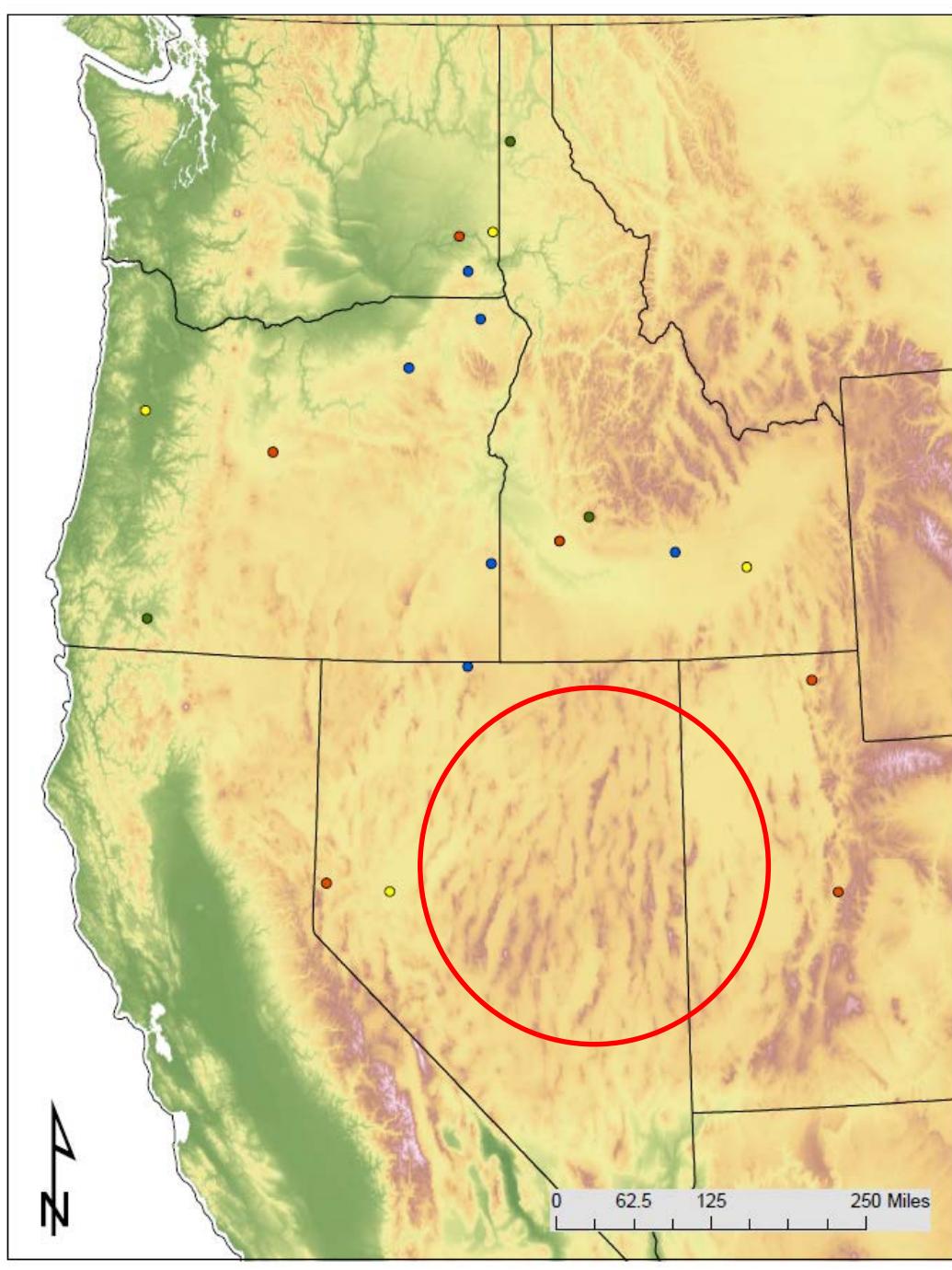
Various long-term
research sites, universities
and federal



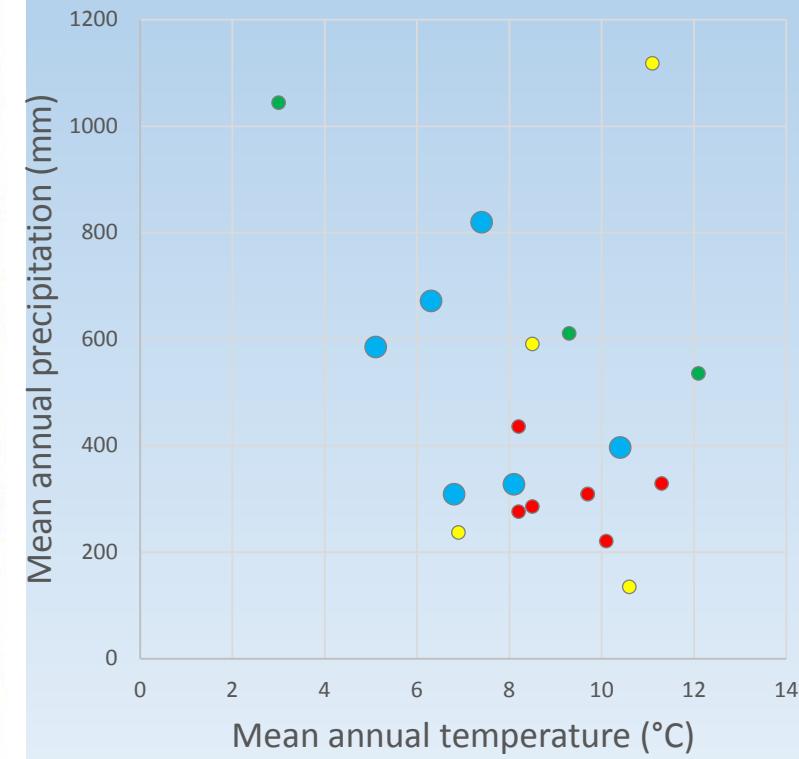


Bluebunch reciprocal transplant sites with extra infrastructure (fences)





Developing more sites in Nevada





Showy goldeneye
(*Heliomeris multiflora*)



Thickleaf penstemon
(*Penstemon pachyphyllus*)



Douglas' dustymaiden
(*Chaenactis douglasii*)



Hoary tansyaster
(*M. canescens*)



Nettleleaf horsemint
(*A. urticifolia*)



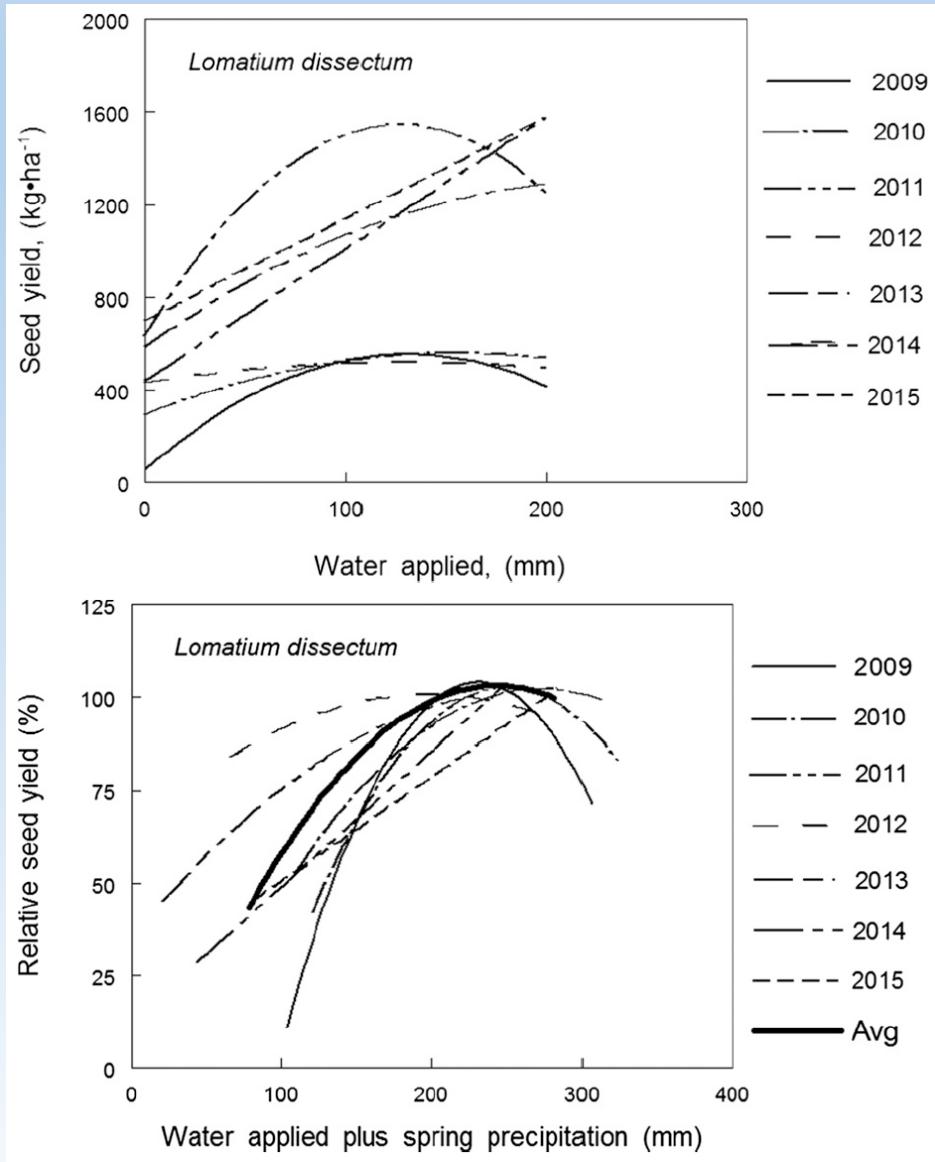
Yellow beeplant
(*Cleome lutea*)



Globemallow
(*S. grossulariifolia*)

Seed production

The importance of proper irrigation



The importance of proper irrigation

Species	Common name	Precipitation Seasons	Respond to irrigation?	Optimal total water (mm)	Irrigation over long-term average (mm)	Average optimized yield (kg/ha)
<i>Astragalus filipes</i>	basalt milkvetch	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	47
<i>Dalea ornata</i>	Blue Mountain prairie clover	Fall, Winter, Spring	Yes	393	163	396
<i>Dalea searlsiae</i>	Searls' prairie clover	Fall, Winter, Spring	Yes	412	182	412
<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>	parsnipflower or Wyeth buckwheat	None	Yes	126	126	353
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	sulphur-flower buckwheat	Spring	Yes	209	142	260
<i>Lomatium dissectum</i>	fernleaf biscuitroot	Spring	Yes	243	176	1097
<i>Lomatium grayi</i>	Gray's biscuitroot	Fall, Winter, Spring	Yes	358	128	950
<i>Lomatium nudicaule</i>	barestem biscuitroot	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	505
<i>Lomatium suksdorffii</i>	Suksdorf's desertparsley	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	1086
<i>Lomatium triternatum</i>	nineleaf biscuitroot	Spring	Yes	282	215	1529



Malheur Experiment Station

Sustainable Agricultural Techniques

OSU | College of Agricultural Sciences | Oregon AES | Mid-Snake River Watershed Vegetation Database

Home

Crops

Best Practices

Weeds

Weather

Irrigation

Publications

Events

About

Vegetation Database

Access the Mid-Snake River Watershed Vegetation Database.



Vegetation Database

Grower Resources

2017 Annual Report

Extension Publications

Dealing with Drought

Sustainability Guides

The Malheur Experiment Station, located in Ontario, OR, is a branch of Oregon State University's College of Agricultural Sciences. Directed by Clint Shock, the station conducts several crop trials every year and publishes the trials and results in an Annual Report. These trials have led to many discoveries and innovations in sustainable agricultural techniques that have greatly improved agriculture in Malheur County.

Watershed Practices

Annual Reports

Publications

Photo Galleries

Grower Resources

Microirrigation

Malhuer Experiment Station: www.cropinfo.net

Thank you!

Collaborators

Brad St. Clair, USFS

Holly Prendeville, USFS

Jeff Ott, USFS

Rob Massatti, USGS

Bryce Richardson, USFS

Steve Larson, ARS

Owen Baughman, TNC

Beth Leger, UNR

John Proctor, USFS

Fred Edwards, BLM

Sarah Kulpa, USFWS

Danny Summers, UDWR

Tyler Thompson, UDWR

Steve Petersen, BYU

Clint Shock, OSU

Funding

USFS, BLM, GBNPP, NFP, JFSP,
USFWS, GBLCC

