

# Native plant propagation for restoring rangelands

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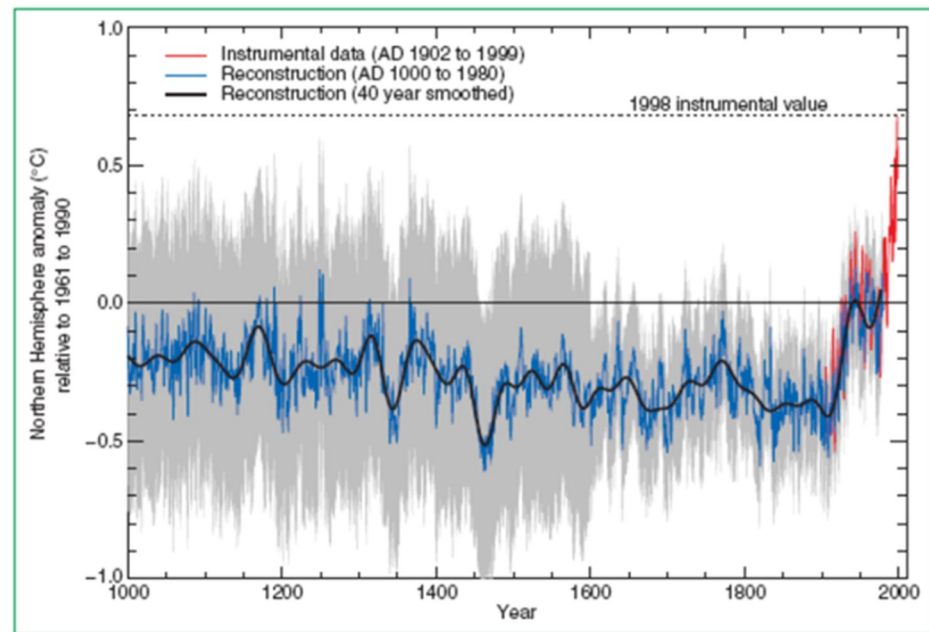
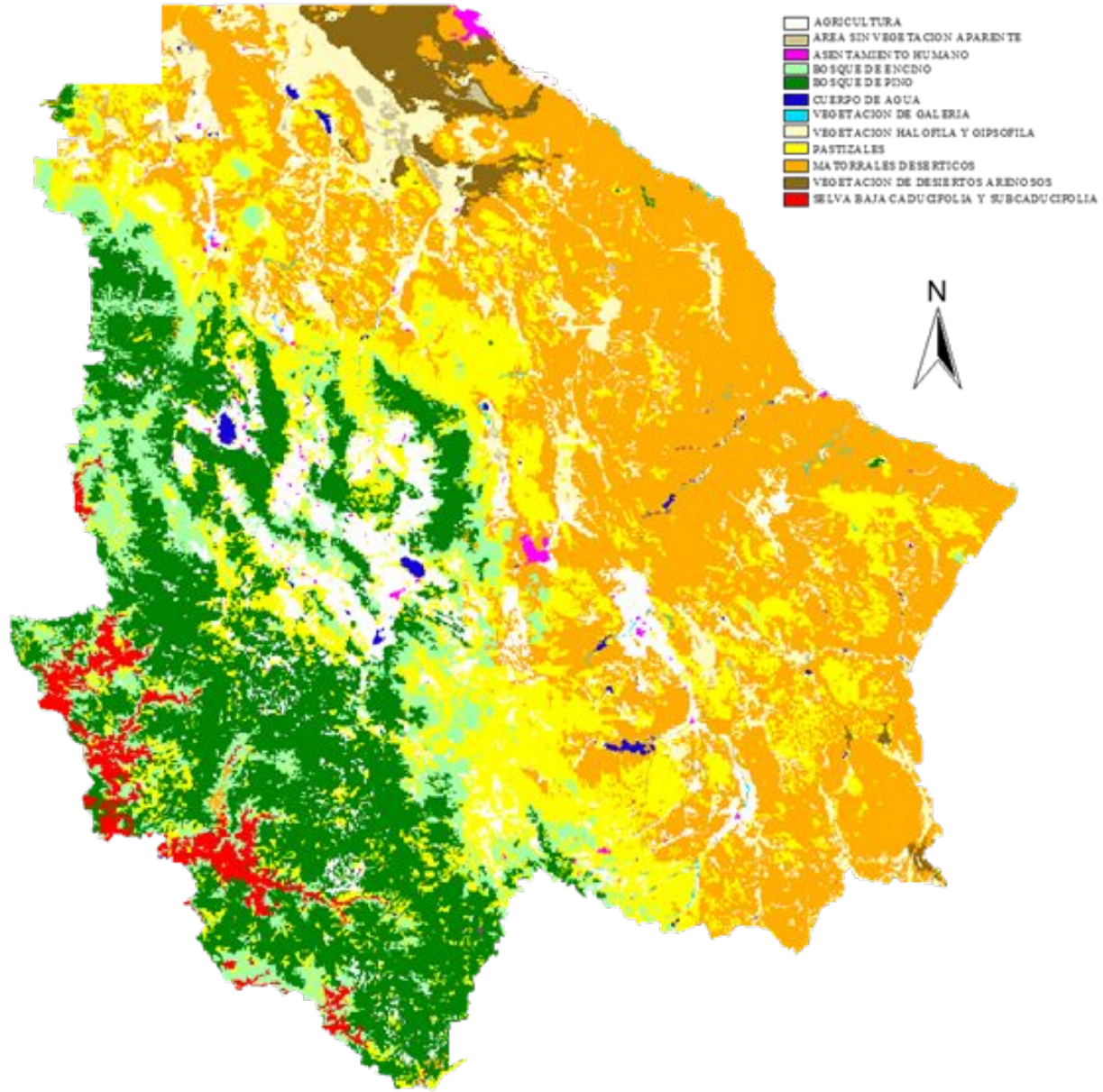


Figure 5: Millennial Northern Hemisphere (NH) temperature reconstruction (blue – tree rings, corals, ice cores, and historical records) and instrumental data (red) from AD 1000 to 1999. Smoother version of NH series (black), and two standard error limits (gray shaded) are shown. [Based on Figure 2.20]





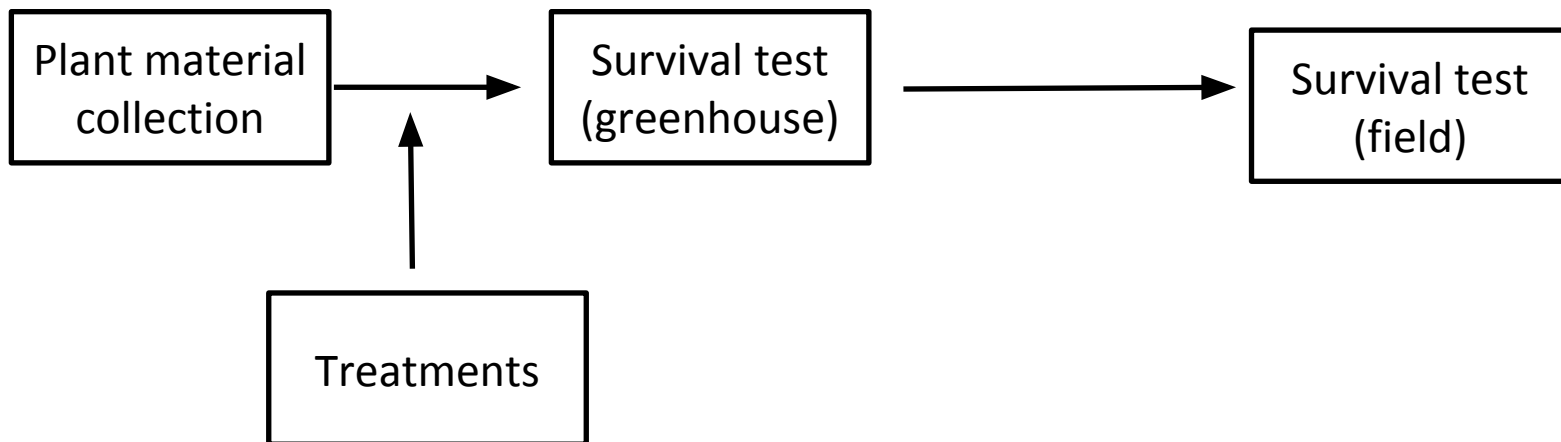
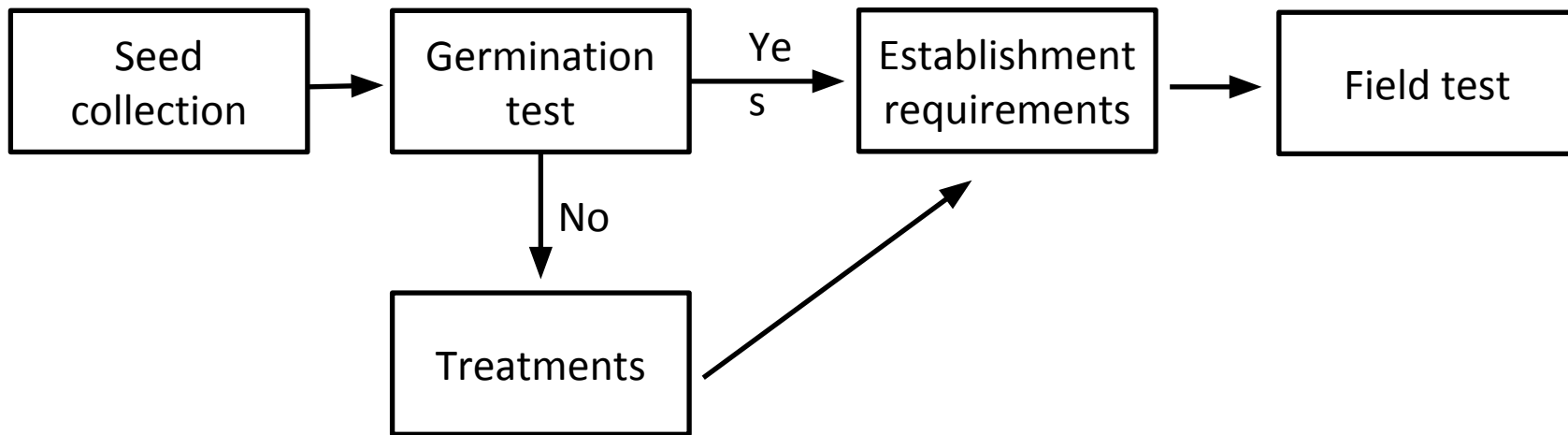
# VEGETATION TYPES OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO



87 86 84 83  
128 573  
182  
365 506

# **OBJECTIVE**

To generate information for the development of protocols on native plants propagation.





# NATIONAL CENTER FOR GENETIC RESOURCES

From INIFAP, Jalisco, Mexico, established in



CENARGEN, EMBRAPA (Brazil)

Millennium Seed Bank (United Kingdom)

NCGRP (USA-ARS)

National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (NIAS, Japan)

Svalbard Global Seed Vault),

CGIAR Consortium (CIMMYT, CIAT, ICRISAT, ICARDA, IRRI, World Fish Center)

INTA Argentina

# **ACCOMPLISHMENTS**





Firmar documento

# MANUAL PRÁCTICO PARA LA IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LAS PRINCIPALES PLANTAS EN LOS AGOSTADEROS DE CHIHUAHUA



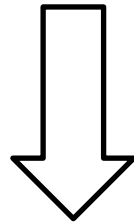
Unión Ganadera Regional de Chihuahua  
Fundación PRODUCE Chihuahua



## La biodiversidad en **Chihuahua** Estudio de Estado



- **2 projects about native plant propagation**
- **3 projects related to plant species evaluation**



**Over 700 collections**

Species	Germination (%)	Germination Veolocity	Root:shoot ratio
<b>N A T I V E</b>			
<i>Digitaria californica</i>	23.00	1.52	<b>2.04:1</b>
<i>Leptochloa dubia</i>	<b>68.75</b>	<b>9.06</b>	1.22:1
<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	<b>68.00</b>	3.22	0.92:1
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	35.00	3.18	0.72:1
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	<b>76.25</b>	6.23	0.63:1
<i>Pleuraphis mutica</i>	12.00	0.95	0.95:1
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	52.50	4.96	0.80:1
<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	14.00	<b>0.68</b>	1.80:1
<i>Muhlenbergia rigida</i>	51.67	3.62	<b>4.10:1</b>
<i>Muhlenbergia minutísima</i>	31.00	1.21	<b>1.75:1</b>
<b>E X O T I C</b>			
<i>Eragrostis lehmanniana</i>	3.75	<b>0.31</b>	1.06:1
<i>Eragrostis echinocloidea</i>	5.00	0.54	0.55:1
<i>Melinis repens</i>	15.71	1.82	<b>2.73:1</b>
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	<b>71.67</b>	<b>6.35</b>	1.10:1
<i>Eragrostis superba</i>	50.00	4.39	1.20:1
<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	55.00	3.07	0.98:1



# Advantages and disadvantages for rapid and slow germination



## MOIST REQUIREMENTS FOR GERMINATION

<b>WET YEARS</b>	<b>NORMAL YEARS</b>
<i>Agave lechuguilla</i>	<i>Agave americana</i>
<i>Menodora scabra</i>	<i>Acacia greggii</i>
<i>Plantago patagonica</i>	<i>Tecoma stans</i>
<i>Zinnia grandiflora</i>	<i>Viguiera decurrens</i>
	<i>Yucca elata</i>













:  
*Bouteloua curtipendula*  
*B. gracilis*  
*Digitaria californica*  
*Leptochloa dubia*  
*Setaria macrostachya*

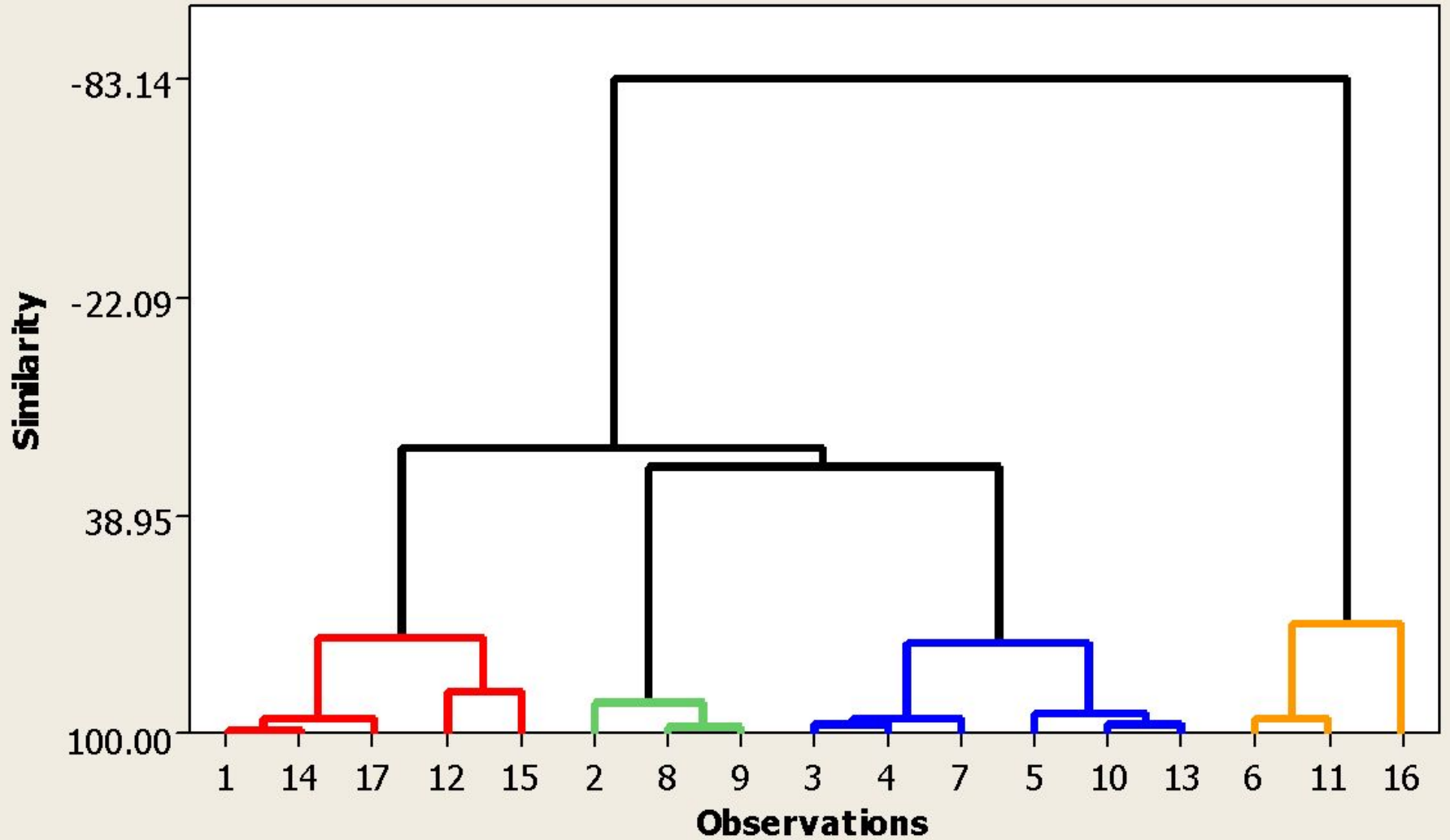


Transplanted in a common garden  
Two years latter there was an evaluation



# Dendrogram

Ward Linkage, Squared Pearson Distance





1. ***Acacia angustissima***
2. ***constricta***
3. ***A. neovernicosa***
4. ***Aloyssia gratissima***
5. ***writhii***
6. ***Buddleja marrubifolia***
7. ***B. scorioides***
8. ***Celtis reticulata***
9. ***C. ehrenbergiana***
10. ***Eysenhardtia spinosa***
11. ***Fouquieria spendens***
12. ***Leucophyllum frutescens***
13. ***Prosopis glandulosa***
14. ***Quercus emoryi***
15. ***Rhus microphylla***
16. ***R. vriens***







**Over 15 native plants can be used for mine reclamation**

# **CHALLENGES**



**Seed collection**



**Infrastructure and equipment**

**Cooperation: national e international organizations**

**Public politics**

**Seed commercial producers**









The preceding presentation was delivered at the

# **2017 National Native Seed Conference**

Washington, D.C. February 13-16, 2017

This and additional presentations available at <http://nativeseed.info>

