

Project Title:

- Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Generation 1 (G1) Seed
- Propagation of Native Forbs
- Plant Display Nursery Evaluation
- Develop Technology to Improve the Diversity of Introduced Grass Stands

Location: NRCS Aberdeen, ID Plant Materials Center

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Project Description: Production of Certified Generation 1 (G1) seed of Anatone Germplasm bluebunch wheatgrass, Maple Grove Germplasm Lewis flax, Snake River Plains Germplasm fourwing saltbush and Northern Cold Desert Germplasm winterfat to facilitate commercial seed production. Propagation of native forbs for evaluation and seed increase. Evaluation of display nursery near Boise, ID. Assist in development of technology to improve the diversity of introduced grass stands by evaluating methods to introduce native species into established plant communities. Equipment and Strategies to enhance the post-wildfire establishment and persistence of Great Basin native plants.

Seed Production

Anatone Germplasm bluebunch wheatgrass – Currently 4.2 acres are in production. Estimated seed yield from 2008 seed crop is 478 pounds. Shipped 775 pounds of Generation 2 Certified seed to commercial growers in 2008.

Maple Grove Germplasm Lewis Flax – A 0.6 acre seed field was established in May 2008 with stock seed provided by the FS Rocky Mountain Research Station. Seed will be harvested from this field beginning in 2009.

Snake River Plains Germplasm fourwing saltbush – Estimated seed yield from 2008 crop is 15 pounds. No seed was requested by commercial growers in 2008.

Northern Cold Desert Germplasm winterfat – Estimated seed yield from 2008 crop is 8 pounds. No seed was requested by commercial growers in 2008.

Propagation of Native Forbs

The original project plan in 2005 was to propagate 8,000 plants total of *Lomatium dissectum* (LODI) fernleaf biscuitroot, *Lomatium grayii* (LOGR) Grays biscuitroot, *Lomatium triternatum* (LOTR) nineleaf biscuitroot, *Eriogonum umbellatum* (ERUM) sulphurflower buckwheat, *Penstemon deustus* (PEDE) hotrock penstemon, *Penstemon acuminatus* (PEAC) sharpleaf penstemon, and *Penstemon speciosus* (PESP) sagebrush penstemon in the greenhouse. Approximately 1000 plants each of ERUM and LOTR were to be transplanted into seed production plots at the PMC and remaining plants were to be made available to cooperators for transplanting at field sites. Due to no plant establishment of *Lomatium* species and minimal success with greenhouse propagation of *Penstemon* species, no plants were made available to cooperators. All plants that were successfully propagated in the PMC greenhouse were transplanted into seed production plots at the PMC during the 2005 growing season and direct dormant seeding of *Eriogonum*, *Lomatium* and *Penstemon* accessions were completed at the PMC in November 2005. Weed barrier fabric was installed to control weeds.

On May 15, 2008 the sulphurflower buckwheat plots were treated with a wick application of 100 percent Roundup to control weeds and on June 10-11 all plots were hand weeded. The following table shows harvest date and seed yield for the accessions that were harvested:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Harvest Date</u>	<u>Clean seed (pounds)</u>
ERUM	8/13	12.6
LODI	NA	NA
LOGR	NA	NA
LOTR	7/3	2.6
PEAC	NA	NA
PEDE	NA	NA
PESP	8/8	1.5

By early July, the *Lomatium* species were completely dormant. The only *Lomatium* to flower and set seed was LOTR. LODI and LOGR have yet to flower after 3 years of establishment. It is thought that most of their energy is still going to development of the tap root. In early November 2008 the dormant *Lomatium* plots were treated with a spray application of Roundup to control weeds that were still green. PEAC and PEDE (short-lived species) had died out to the point that no seed was harvested in 2008.

The Rocky Mountain Research Station in Boise, ID cleaned the seed that was harvested from the plots. Some of the seed was utilized for the seeding trial conducted at Snowville, UT for the Equipment and Strategies to Enhance the Post-wildfire Establishment and Persistence of Great Basin Native Plants study.

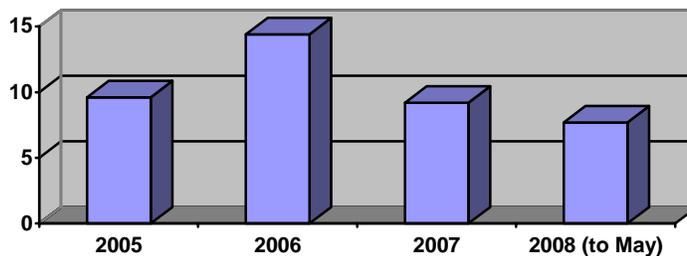
Orchard Display Nursery Evaluation Summary (2005-2008) Final Report

Introduction

The Orchard Display Nursery was planted on November 16, 2004 in cooperation with the Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project. The nursery includes 82 accessions of 27 native and introduced grass, forb and shrub species. Each accession was planted in 7 X 60 foot plots. The remaining area was planted to a cover crop mix of 50% Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass, 20% Bannock thickspike wheatgrass, 20% Magnar basin wildrye and 10% Snake River Plains fourwing saltbush.

The test site is located on a loamy 10-12 inch precipitation ecological site that historically supported a Wyoming big sagebrush - bluebunch wheatgrass – Thurber’s needlegrass plant community. Total precipitation at the Orchard Test Site for water year 2005 was 9.6 inches, 2006 was 14.4 inches and for 2007 was 9.2 inches. At the time of the 2008 evaluation on May 5, the Orchard range site had received 7.70 inches of precipitation for water year 2008 (USDA 2008).

Yearly cumulative precipitation, Orchard Range Site



The Orchard display nursery was evaluated from 2005 to 2008. This report summarizes the evaluations conducted at the site.

Materials and Methods

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) burned the site in the fall of 2002. The site was later sprayed by PMC staff in May 2003 and May 2004 with a Roundup/2, 4-D herbicide mix to create a weed free seedbed. Due to limited breakdown of dead grass clumps that would inhibit proper seed placement with a drill and to ensure a clean seedbed, the decision was made to cultivate the site with a roller harrow culti-packer just prior to seeding. During the first evaluation most plots contained high numbers of Russian thistle (*Salsola* sp.) and moderate amounts of bur buttercup (*Ranunculus testiculatus* Crantz) plants. Russian thistle plants were approximately two to three inches tall and the buttercup plants had already flowered. At the time of the second evaluation, there was a heavy infestation of tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum* L.). Plots were consequently sprayed again on June 9, 2005 with 16 oz. 2, 4-D and 8 oz. Clarity per acre to control the mustard.

The first evaluation of the plots for initial establishment was conducted on April 27, 2005 using a frequency grid. The grid measured approximately 40X41 inches, having four ten inch columns (to incorporate 1 drill row per column) and five rows, totaling 20 cells. The first grid was laid on the rows approximately two grid lengths (80 inches) into the plot. Counts were made of the cells that contained at least one plant. Grids were subsequently flipped and evaluated three more times giving a total of 80 evaluated cells. Total area for one grid is approximately 1m². Total area evaluated is therefore approximately 4m². A conservative estimate of plant density (plants/m²) is the total number of cells containing at least one plant divided by four. The second evaluation occurred on May 25, 2005. The 2006 evaluation was conducted on May 31, the 2007 evaluation took place on May 16 and the 2008 evaluation was completed on May 1. The methods followed in 2006 and 2007 were the same as described above; however, the frame was evaluated five times for a total of 100 cells or 5m². Total counts were then divided by five for approximate plants/m². Numbers for approximate plants/m² were then divided by 10.8 to calculate approximate plants/ft². It is important to note that because cells with plants were counted and not number of plants per cell, the best possible score is 100 hits per five frames which converts to 20 plants/m² or 1.85 plants/ft². Actual plant density may be higher than the numbers indicated below. All tables have been arranged with accessions ranked from highest plant density to the lowest at the time of the final evaluation in 2008. Data were not analyzed for significance.

Native Grasses

There were forty-seven accessions of native grasses planted. Overall the native grasses established well considering the limited amount of precipitation received over the winter and early spring of 2005. Especially good stands were observed in the bluebunch wheatgrass and Snake River wheatgrass plots during 2005. There was a marked decrease in plant density between the first and second evaluations with some notable exceptions. Seven of nine bluebunch wheatgrass accessions and three of four Snake River wheatgrass accessions increased in density from the first evaluation to the second. This is possibly due to receiving 2.5 inches of precipitation during that period and/or from a lack of pressure by black grass bugs (*Labops* sp.). Most of the native grasses decreased steadily in density from 2005 to 2007.

In 2005 the best performing Indian ricegrass accession was White River, having a plant density of 0.56 plants/ft² during the first evaluation and 0.17 plants/ft² during the second evaluation. In 2006 through 2008 there were no plants of any Indian ricegrass accessions observed in the evaluation grids and very few seen within their respective plots.

In 2005 the squirreltail plots had as high as 0.54 plants/ft² with Fish Creek. In 2006 all squirreltail accessions had decreased. Fish Creek maintained the best plant density with 0.26 plants/ft². Densities remained essentially the same in 2007. In 2008 Fish Creek increased in density from 0.22 to 0.67 plants/ft².

Bannock thickspike wheatgrass had a density of 1.04 plants/ft² and stayed essentially the same at the second evaluation of 2005. In 2006 Bannock had dropped to nearly half of the original density to 0.58 plants/ft². The 2007 evaluations showed small declines from

established plots. In 2008 Bannock decreased to 0.28 plants/ft² and Schwendimar fell in density to 0.17 plants/ft².

Revenue and San Luis slender wheatgrass both showed zero plants/ft² in 2006. Pryor slender wheatgrass similarly dropped in density but had 0.02 plants/ft². In 2007 and 2008 no slender wheatgrass plants could be found in any of the evaluated grids.

The western wheatgrass accessions had less dramatic declines in density from 2005 to 2006, but still showed poor stands with Rodan having the highest density of 0.13 plants/ft². In 2007 and 2008 all accessions had zero plants surviving.

The bluebunch wheatgrass accessions had the highest average densities of all the native grasses. All decreased slightly in density from 2005 to 2006, but still maintained good stands. P-12, Wahluke and Jim Creek all had densities over 1.00 plants/ft². Columbia, Anatone, P-7 and P-15 had densities between 0.50 and 1.00 plants/ft² while P-5 and Goldar both shared low densities. In 2007 densities were generally slightly lower, but still higher than all other species as a whole. The highest density recorded in 2007 was Jim Creek at 1.07 plants/ft². In 2008 Jim Creek, Wahluke, P-12 and P-7 had the best plant densities with 1.10, 1.10, 0.82 and 0.75 plants/ft² respectively.

Snake River wheatgrass accessions had good densities the establishment year with three accessions having densities greater than 1.00 plants/ft². Numbers declined slightly yet steadily over the next two years. In 2007 the best density was from SERDP with 0.70 plants/ft². In 2008 SERDP had risen in density to 0.80 plants/ft² making it the top performer of the group. Densities of other accessions remained essentially the same as 2007.

The basin wildrye accessions had fair to good stands in 2005, but decreased steadily from 2005 to 2008. U108-02 and Trailhead retained the highest densities in 2006 at 0.24 and 0.26 plants/ft² respectively. By 2007 the best density was achieved by Trailhead with 0.17 plants/ft². U108-02 and U100-01 had similar densities with 0.11 and 0.13 plants/ft² respectively. In 2008 basin wildrye had poor stands from all accessions, the best being 0.09 plants/ft² from U108-02.

Sheep fescue stands remained poor from 2005 to 2006 with Covar slightly increasing from 0.00 to 0.07 plants/ft². In 2007 Covar still had 0.07 plants/ft², and Initial Point had decreased to 0.00 plants/ft². In 2008 the fescues persisted with minimal stands.

Thurber's needlegrass had no plants in the evaluated grids for any year.

All five of the Sandberg bluegrass accessions increased in density from 2005 to 2006. The best stands were observed in the High Plains and Mountain Home plots with respective stands of 0.54 and 0.35 plants/ft². In 2007 all stands had been reduced to 0.0 plants/ft². In 2008 however, Hanford Source increased to 0.56 plants/ft² showing a stand that had been hidden under the dense weed canopy.

Native Grasses Species	Name or accession	4/27/05	5/25/05	5/30/06	5/16/07	5/1/08
		-----Plants/ft ² -----				
Indian ricegrass	Rimrock	0.37	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	White River	0.56	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Nezpar	0.42	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ribstone	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Paloma	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Squirreltail	Fish Creek	0.97	0.54	0.26	0.22	0.67
	Sand Hollow	0.37	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.24
	Toe Jam Creek	0.58	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Shaniko Plateau	0.81	0.52	0.06	0.09	0.00
	9019219	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thickspike wheatgrass	Bannock	1.04	1.07	0.58	0.43	0.28
	Schwendimar	0.69	0.52	0.39	0.24	0.17
	Critana	0.90	0.56	0.24	0.17	0.00
	Sodar	0.37	0.30	0.15	0.07	0.00
Slender wheatgrass	Revenue	1.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
	San Luis	0.60	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Pryor	0.30	0.30	0.02	0.00	0.00
Western wheatgrass	Rodan	0.28	0.35	0.13	0.00	0.00
	Rosana	0.05	0.20	0.04	0.00	0.00
	Arriba	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.00	0.00
Bluebunch wheatgrass	Jim Creek	0.83	1.02	1.02	1.07	1.10
	Wahluke	0.97	1.26	1.02	0.98	1.10
	P-12	1.34	1.59	1.04	0.89	0.82
	P-7	0.93	1.15	0.67	0.57	0.75
	Columbia	1.30	1.23	0.84	0.83	0.65
	Anatone	0.81	1.15	0.80	0.69	0.47
	P-15	0.60	0.93	0.54	0.50	0.41
	Goldar	0.51	0.37	0.33	0.19	0.24
	P-5	0.42	0.61	0.22	0.13	0.17
Snake River wheatgrass	SERDP	1.02	0.94	0.67	0.70	0.80
	Secar	1.00	1.11	0.76	0.56	0.54
	Expedition	1.27	1.44	0.54	0.41	0.34
	E-26	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.11
Basin wildrye	U108-02	0.56	0.57	0.24	0.11	0.09
	U100-01	0.53	0.41	0.11	0.13	0.06
	Trailhead	0.60	0.52	0.26	0.17	0.04
	Magnar	0.28	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.02
	U70-01	0.30	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Washoe	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.00
Sheep fescue	Covar	0.16	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.06
	Initial Point	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02
Thurber's needlegrass	Thurber's	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sandberg bluegrass	Hanford Source	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.56
	Mountain Home	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.03
	High Plains	0.25	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00
	Sherman	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
	Toole County, MT	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00

Introduced Grasses

Although many of the introduced grass accessions had fair emergence, an outbreak of black grass bugs at the time of the first evaluation in 2005 was noted. The infestation appeared limited to the introduced grass section of the nursery. Plants were covered with yellow spots making the plants appear yellow-green overall. Although most of the stands of the introduced grasses decreased from the first to the second evaluation, many stands had recovered and increased by 2006 indicating that many plants thought to be dead during the second evaluation in 2005 were still alive. However, the plants of crested wheatgrass were very small when compared to the other wheatgrasses in the nursery and still appeared to be recovering from black grass bug pressure. The 2007 and 2008 evaluations showed most established plots with reduced densities, many accessions dropping out completely.

In 2006 all of the crested wheatgrass accessions increased in density or remained approximately where they were in 2005. Ephraim rose from 0.28 to 1.23 plants/ft²; however, many of the plants were small in size due to the black grass bug infestation during the spring of 2005. In 2007 the best density was obtained from Nordan with 0.67 plants/ft². Ephraim had dropped from 1.23 to 0.02 plants/ft². In 2008 Nordan and Roadcrest had both increased in density to 0.88 and 0.71 plants/ft² respectively. The remaining crested wheatgrass plots had few remaining plants.

Both Siberian wheatgrass accessions similarly increased from 2005 to 2006, but decreased in 2007. In 2007 Vavilov was down to 0.26 plants/ft² and P-27 had 0.00 plants/ft². In 2008 Vavilov had rebounded to 0.54 plants/ft².

The three pubescent wheatgrass accessions decreased from 2005 to 2006 with the highest density in 2006 coming from Manska at 0.28 plants/ft². Manska continued to have the best density in 2007 with 0.13 plants/ft². Plant densities in 2008 remained low with Luna having the best stand with 0.22 plants/ft².

Rush intermediate wheatgrass, had 0.60 plants/ft² in 2005. Plant density decreased to 0.00 plants/ft² in 2006 and did not recover through 2008.

Prairieland and Eejay Altai wildrye had zero plants in 2006. Pearl Altai wildrye had 0.02 plants/ft². In 2007 Prairieland and Eejay again had 0.00 plants/ft² and Pearl increased slightly to 0.04 plants/ft². There were no live plants detected in 2008.

The Russian wildrye accessions all increased in density with the exception of Tetraeran which decreased slightly. The best stand was recorded in the Bozoisky Select plot with 0.58 plants/ft². Bozoisky Select had the best stand in 2007 with 0.35 plants/ft². Bozoisky II had the next best rating with 0.26 plants/ft². In 2008 the Russian wildrye plots had poor stands. The top performer was Bozoisky Select with 0.11 plants/ft².

Introduced Grasses Species	Name or accession	4/27/05	5/25/05	5/30/06	5/16/07	5/8/08
		-----Plants/ft ² -----				
Crested wheatgrass	Nordan	1.30	1.19	1.10	0.67	0.88
	Roadcrest	1.30	0.07	0.52	0.19	0.71
	Hycrest	0.39	0.24	0.15	0.07	0.04
	Ephraim	0.65	0.28	1.23	0.02	0.00
	CD-II	0.56	0.24	0.20	0.00	0.00
	Douglas	0.28	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.04
Siberian wheatgrass	Vavilov	0.65	0.20	0.61	0.26	0.54
	P-27	0.09	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.00
Pubescent wheatgrass	Luna	0.79	0.54	0.13	0.00	0.22
	Manska	0.69	0.65	0.28	0.13	0.09
	Greenleaf	0.60	0.59	0.15	0.09	0.02
Intermediate wheatgrass	Rush	0.60	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
Altai wildrye	Pearl	0.35	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.00
	Prairieland	0.56	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Eejay	0.16	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Russian wildrye	Bozoisky Select	0.72	0.54	0.58	0.35	0.11
	Syn-A (Bozoisky II)	0.21	0.13	0.24	0.26	0.09
	Mankota	0.46	0.28	0.32	0.19	0.02
	Tetracan	0.42	0.20	0.17	0.07	0.04

Forbs and Shrubs

Despite some good stands in 2005, all of the forb and shrub accessions except for Eagle western yarrow had zero plants during the 2006 evaluation. Eagle had 0.07 plants/ft² in the frequency grids along with a small stand of plants at one end of the seeded plot. In 2007 more plants of Eagle had either germinated from the original seeding, or seed had spread from established plants. Plant density for Eagle in 2007 was 0.24 plants/ft². Snake River Plains fourwing saltbush also had a single plant found in the plots, increasing its density from 0.00 to 0.02 plants/ft². In 2008 Eagle was the only forb or shrub accession with plants detected in the evaluation with a density of 0.21 plants/ft².

Native/Introduced Forbs and Shrubs		4/27/05	5/25/05	5/30/06	5/16/07	5/8/08
Species	Name or accession	-----Plants/ft ² -----				
Western yarrow	Eagle	0.51	0.50	0.07	0.24	0.21
	Great Northern	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utah sweetvetch	Timp	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Firecracker penstemon	Richfield Selection	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet globemallow		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lewis flax	Maple Grove	0.42	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Blue flax	Appar	0.90	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wyoming big sagebrush		0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fourwing saltbush	Snake River Plains	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Wytana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rincon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gardner's saltbush	9016134	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winterfat	Hatch	0.28	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Northern Cold Desert	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Open Range	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Immigrant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Cover Crop

The cover crop consisted of a four species mix which contained: 50% Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass, 20% Bannock thickspike wheatgrass, 20% Magnar basin wildrye and 10% Snake River Plains fourwing saltbush. Four grids were examined during the first evaluation in 2005, one on each side of the nursery, and five grids were evaluated at the time of the second evaluation in 2005 and the 2006 evaluation. Total plant density was estimated at 0.37 plants/ft² at the first evaluation and 0.57plants/ft² at the second evaluation. In 2006 the cover crop density was 0.13 plants/ft². Cover crop densities increased in 2007 up to 0.20 plants/ft². In 2008 the cover crop density was 0.04 plants/ft².

Discussion

Despite significant populations of Russian thistle, native and introduced grasses had fair to good emergence and plant density during the establishment year. Germination and emergence might have been better with more precipitation during March and April of 2005 but emergence was good with the rain that was received. The majority of the plots showed decreased stands from 2005 to 2006 and again into 2007. By 2008 densities had for the most part stabilized, those species not well adapted to the site had died out, while adapted accessions persisted. The low precipitation at the site, especially the lack of moisture in July and August every year seems to have eliminated many of the less drought tolerant accessions.

One concern is the effect of black grass bugs on the introduced grasses. Plants subjected to black grass bug are normally affected by decreased seed yield and a reduction in palatability. Infestations rarely result in the death of established plants, but in poor water years establishing seedlings may be under enough stress for bug damage to kill the plants.

The second evaluation in 2005 indicated a loss in plant densities; however it appears that many of the plants survived, although stunted (low vigor), through 2006. In 2007 many more plants had died resulting in poor or no stands in many plots. In 2008 most accessions continued to decrease in plant density; however, a few accessions that had earlier proven adapted to the site conditions had small gains.

Snake River and bluebunch wheatgrasses had consistently good stands from essentially all accessions. Nordan and Roadcrest crested wheatgrass also performed well after recovering from black grass bug damage.

Develop Technology to Improve the Diversity of Introduced Grass Stands

The PMC assisted Brigham Young University (BYU) Provo, UT and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Burns, OR in developing technology to improve the diversity of introduced grass stands by evaluating methods to introduce native species into established introduced plant communities. In 2005, the PMC modified a Truax Rough Rider range drill, mixed the seed and rice hull mixtures and completed the first year of seedings at sites in Utah and Oregon. In 2006, modified seed drop boots by the manufacturer were installed on the Truax drill and the second year of seeding was completed. In addition to these seedings, the PMC also seeded drill comparison trials near Elko, NV on recently burned rangeland to compare the Truax drill to the Kemmerer drill, the standard range drill used by BLM. The Truax drill is designed to both broadcast and drill seed in the same pass so species that require broadcasting or very shallow planting depth were broadcast and the deeper seeded species were drill seeded in alternating rows. No trials were established in 2007.

In 2008, seeding trials were planted near Elko, NV in cooperation with the University of Nevada Extension Service and near Aberdeen, Idaho in cooperation with the ARS Sheep Experiment Station. The following seed mixes were prepared and the sites planted in late October and early November.

South Fork, NV

Broadcast Mix

12.5 acres

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds PLS/ac</u>	<u>Pounds Bulk Seed/ac</u>
Mtn. Home Sandberg bluegrass	0.75	0.92
Appar blue flax	0.75	0.83
Eagle yarrow	0.20	0.45
Wyoming big sagebrush	0.20	1.31
Spiny hopsage	0.50	1.37
Rice Hulls		8.88

South Fork, NV

Drill Mix

12.5 acres

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds PLS/ac</u>	<u>Pounds Bulk Seed/ac</u>
Nezpar Indian ricegrass	2.00	2.03
Toe Jam Cr. squirreltail	2.00	2.26
Needleandthread	2.00	3.21
Magnar basin wildrye	2.00	2.10
Secar Snake River wheatgrass	1.00	1.08
Munro globemallow	0.50	0.76
Rice Hulls		2.32

Grandview, ID

Broadcast Mix

12.90 acres

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds PLS/ac</u>	<u>Pounds Bulk Seed/ac</u>
Maple Grove Lewis flax	0.40	0.43
Mtn. Home Sandberg bluegrass	0.20	0.24
Royal Penstemon	0.40	0.56
Wyoming big sagebrush	0.05	0.29
Rubber rabbitbrush	0.15	1.01
Rice Hulls		7.29

Grandview, ID

Drill Mix

12.90 acres

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds PLS/ac</u>	<u>Pounds Bulk Seed/ac</u>
Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass	3.20	3.60
Magnar basin wildrye	0.80	1.04
Bannock thickspike wheatgrass	0.60	0.74
Thurber's needlegrass	0.60	0.99
Rice Hulls		7.29

Equipment and Strategies to Enhance the Post-wildfire Establishment and Persistence of Great Basin Native Plants

The objectives of this project are to: examine seeding techniques for Wyoming big sagebrush; test seeding technology for native species, particularly native forbs; compare the ability of a modified rangeland drill and an experimental minimum-till drill to plant native seeds of diverse size and to reduce surface disturbance; apply and examine the use

of USGS proposed monitoring protocols for gauging seeding success for both the short and long term; and provide plantings for long-term examination of livestock on diversity in native seedings.

The minimum-till drill (Truax Rough Rider range drill) which has been modified by PMC personnel was provided by the FS Rocky Mountain Research Station. The PMC provided a trailer and tractor and the Utah Division of Wildlife provided an additional tractor. The modified rangeland drill (Kemmerer range drill) was provided by the BLM. In 2007, the PMC had made modifications to the Kemmerer drill by replacing the existing drop tubes with aluminum 3 inch diameter irrigation pipe to facilitate seed flow to the drill openers. The aluminum pipe provided a more slippery surface for the seed to flow. The drills were set up to both broadcast and drill seed in the same pass so species that require broadcasting or very shallow planting were broadcast and the deeper seeded species were drill seeded in alternating rows.

The PMC mixed the seed and rice hull mixtures and calibrated the drills prior to seeding. A wildfire site near Snowville, UT was seeded during the week of November 10, 2008. A total of approximately 52.13 acres were seeded in plots to the following mixes:

Snowville, UT (fall 2008)

Cover Crop Mix

12.13 acres

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds PLS/ac</u>	<u>Pounds Bulk Seed/ac</u>
Rimrock Indian ricegrass	4.50	4.61
Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass	4.00	4.50
Rice Hulls		6.32

Drill Mix

40.0 acres

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds PLS/ac</u>	<u>Pounds Bulk Seed/ac</u>
Rimrock Indian ricegrass	1.00	1.02
Munro globemallow	0.50	0.76
Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass	2.00	2.25
Toe Jam Cr. b. squirreltail	1.00	1.06
Sulphurflower buckwheat	0.24	0.48
Rice Hulls		1.59

10X Broadcast Mix

5 acres

Species	Pounds PLS/ac	Pounds Bulk Seed/ac
Wyoming big sagebrush	0.95	5.42
Rubber rabbitbrush	0.50	3.38
Eagle yarrow	0.15	0.17
Mtn. Home Sandberg bluegrass	0.40	0.49
Royal penstemon	0.09	0.13
Rice Hulls		4.17

5X Broadcast Mix

30 acres

Species	Pounds PLS/ac	Pounds Bulk Seed/ac
Wyoming big sagebrush	0.45	2.57
Rubber rabbitbrush	0.50	3.38
Eagle yarrow	0.15	0.17
Mtn. Home Sandberg bluegrass	0.40	0.49
Royal penstemon	0.09	0.13
Rice Hulls		7.03

This study will be repeated in the fall of 2009. Location of the study to be determined based on areas that burn during the 2009 fire season. PMC personnel also assisted in collection of monitoring data from the Mountain Home site which was planted in 2007.

Publications

(Available online at <http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/idpmc/publications.html>)

St. John, L., Cornforth, B., Simonson, B., Ogle, D. and D. Tilley. 2008. Technical Note 20: Calibrating the Truax Rough Rider Drill for Restoration Plantings. Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. Revised April, 2008. 14p.

St. John, L., D. Ogle, and N. Shaw. 2009. Hotrock Penstemon Plant Guide. Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. January 8, 2009. 3p.

St. John, L., D. Ogle, and N. Shaw. 2009. Sharpleaf Penstemon Plant Guide. Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. January 20, 2009. 3p.

St. John, L. Equipment Strategies to Enhance the Post-Wildfire Establishment and Persistence of Great Basin Native Plants. Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. October 2, 2008. 4p.

St. John, L., D. Tilley and D. Ogle. 2008. Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project - 2007 Annual Report. Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, Idaho. January 23, 2008. 14p.

Tilley, D.J. and L. St. John 2006. Orchard Display Nursery Evaluation Summary (2005-2008). Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. October 15, 2008. 9p.

Tilley, D.J., Ogle, D., St. John, L. and N. Shaw. 2008. Royal Penstemon Plant Guide. Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. October 6, 2008. 3p.

Tilley, D.J. 2008 Orchard Display Nursery Evaluation Summary (2005-2007). Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, Aberdeen, ID. January 15, 2008. 14p.

Presentations

Date: 2/13/2008

Title: Aberdeen PMC report of Activities 2007: Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase project

Presenter: Loren St. John

Location: Salt Lake City, UT

Management Applications

1. Certified seed stock of Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass, Snake River Plains fourwing saltbush, and Northern Cold Desert winterfat produced by the PMC is available through the University of Idaho Foundation Seed Program and Utah Crop Improvement Association.
2. Based on propagation studies at the PMC, sulphurflower buckwheat, hotrock, sagebrush and sharpleaf penstemon appear to be able to be commercially grown, at least with the use of weed barrier fabric. Lomatium species are taking a long time to mature to reproductive stage and may not be conducive to commercial production because of the long period to reach reproductive capability.
3. The Orchard Display Nursery has been established for 4 years. The best performing native accessions identified in 2008 are: Fish Creek germplasm bottlebrush squirreltail, 'Bannock' thickspike wheatgrass, Jim Creek germplasm bluebunch wheatgrass, SERDP Snake River wheatgrass, Hanford source Sandberg bluegrass and Eagle germplasm western yarrow.

Products

1. Certified seed stock of Anatone bluebunch wheatgrass, Snake River Plains fourwing saltbush, and Northern Cold Desert winterfat produced by the PMC is available through the University of Idaho Foundation Seed Program and Utah Crop Improvement Association
2. Seed of sulphurflower buckwheat and hotrock penstemon that were produced from the propagation studies were planted in the seed mixtures for the post-wildfire establishment study.
3. Technical Note 20: Calibrating the Truax Rough Rider Drill for Restoration Plantings was revised and should be a useful guide to calibrating the drill. Plant Guides were developed for Royal penstemon, Hotrock penstemon and Sharpleaf penstemon.