We are unable to supply this entire article because the publisher requires payment of a copyright fee. You may be able to obtain a copy from your local library, or from various commercial document delivery services.

From Forest Nursery Notes, Summer 2013

10. © Boiled, tumbled, burned, and heated: seed scarification techniques for Munro's globemallow appropriate for large-scale application. Kildisheva, O. A., Dumroese, R. K., and Davis, A. S. Native Plants Journal 14(1):42-47. 2013.

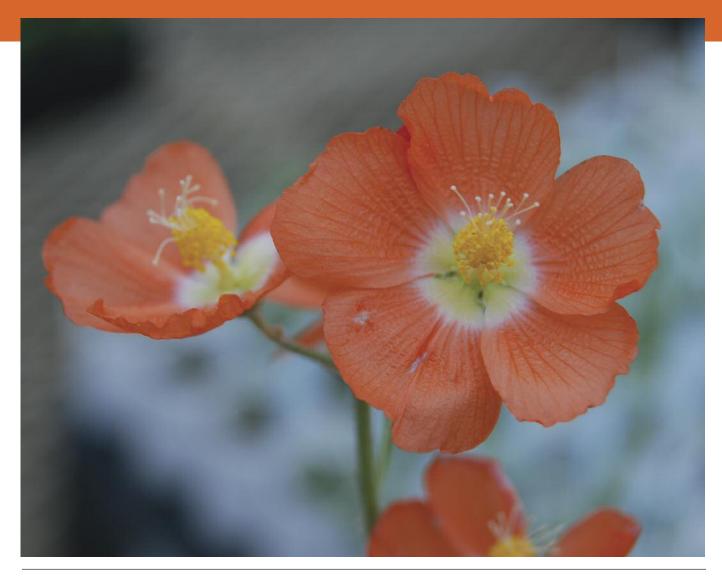


Figure 1. Inflorescence of Munro's globemallow (Sphaeralcea munroana). Photo by Olga A Kildisheva

Boiled, tumbled, burned, and heated: seed scarification techniques for Munro's globemallow appropriate for large-scale application

Olga A Kildisheva, R Kasten Dumroese, and Anthony S Davis

ABSTRACT

Physically dormant seeds of Munro's globemallow (*Sphaeralcea munroana* (Douglas) Spach [Malvaceae]) were scarified by boiling, tumbling, burning, dry-heating, and burning + heating treatments in an attempt to find an effective, operational, large-scale treatment for nurseries and restoration activities. Results indicate that out of the tested treatments, seed germination was highest following boiling water scarification (49%). All other treatments did not achieve significant improvements in germination compared to the control. Findings should improve the use of this cool-season perennial for restoration in the Great Basin, where its effectiveness in soil stabilization; its tolerance of disturbance, drought, and extreme temperatures; and its importance as a food source for animals make it a suitable candidate. In addition, the tested treatments should serve as a foundation for further method refinement.

Kildisheva OA, Dumroese RK, Davis AS. 2913. Boiled, tumbled, burned, and heated: seed scarification techniques for Munro's globemallow appropriate for large-scale application. Native Plants Journal 14(1):42–47.

KEY WORDS

Malvaceae, germination, physical dormancy, operational seed treatment, *Sphaeralcea munroana*

NOMENCLATURE

USDA NRCS (2011)