

Rare Plant Propagation Research (2021-USGS-2075A)



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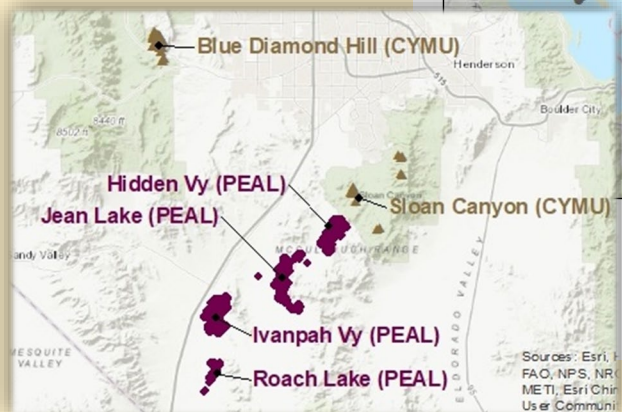
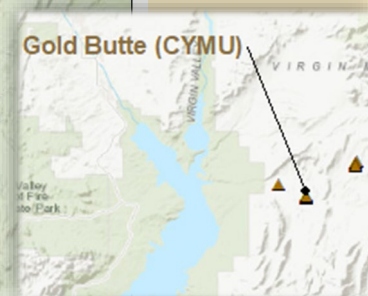
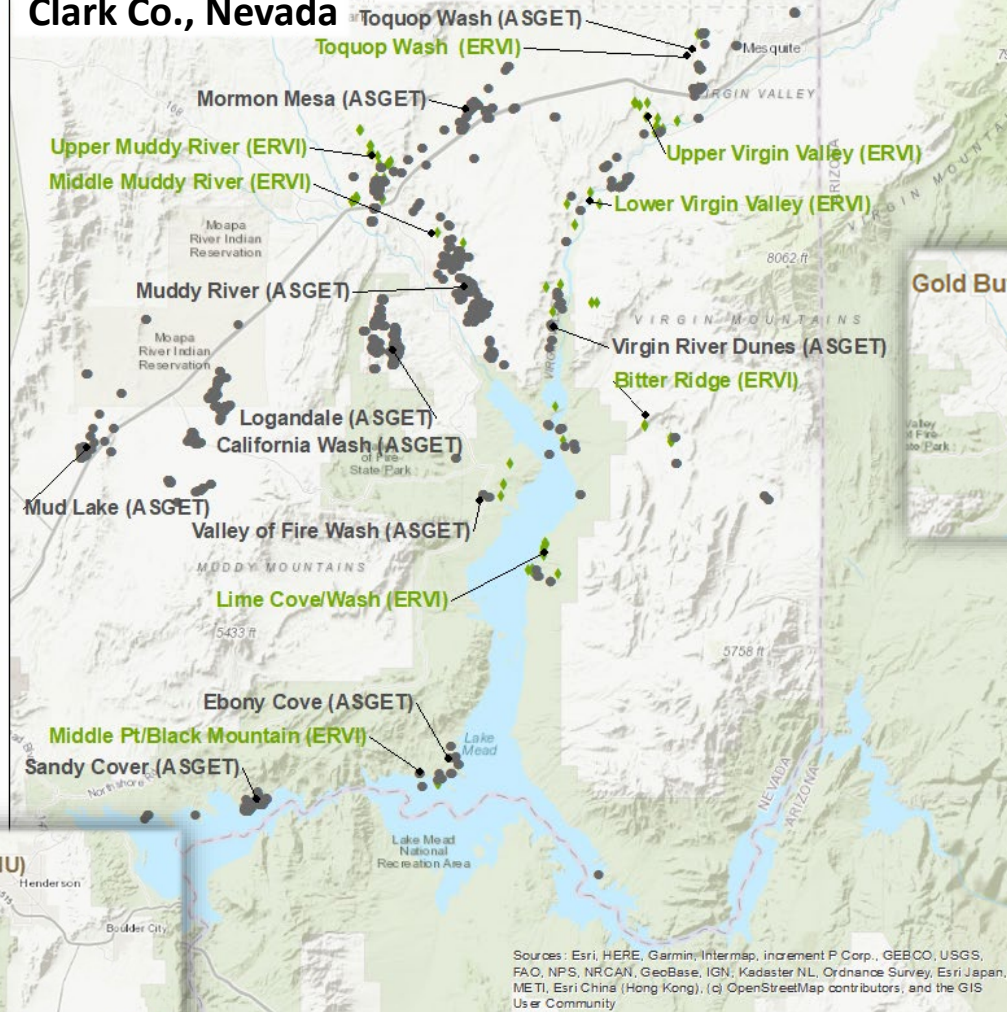
²Utah State University

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Rare Plant Populations in Clark Co., Nevada



Population unit names follow The Nature Conservancy (2007)

0 5 10 20 Miles





Sticky Buckwheat

(Eriogonum viscidulum)



Background

- Plant occurrence and abundance vary among populations and across years
- Seed collections increase capacity to adapt to future conditions (Center for Plant Conservation)

Approach

- Ensure genetic diversity is maintained by creating seed collections for conservation and research
 - Harvest seeds directly from plants growing in habitat (CPC guidelines)
 - Grow seed-bearing plants from soils collected from habitat (= soil seed bank)



Sticky Buckwheat

Collections from Habitat



“3,000 seeds/population from 50 matriline lines collected in multiple years”

Status	Year	Population	# Matriline lines	Total # Seeds	% Viability	Est # Viable Seeds
	2025	Toquop Wash	4	76	--	--
✓	2024	Middle Muddy River	45	3,002*	93.3	2,801
✓	2023	Upper Virgin Valley	42	3,204	98.7	3,162
	2023	Toquop Wash	18	8,550	98.7	8,439
	2023	Upper Muddy River	33	1,385	100.0	1,385
				* Additional seeds returned to habitat in 2024		

- No plants emerged at Upper Muddy River in 2025 (dry La Niña conditions)
- Four matriline lines were added to conservation collection for Toquop Wash
- One more year (2026) to round out conservation collections

Sticky Buckwheat

Propagation from Soil Seed Bank



- Three sticky buckwheat seedlings emerged and died
- Despite prior success for this species (2019-USGS-1990A), seed bank grow-out for a second year of trial has not had similar result

Three-corner Milkvetch

(Astragalus geyeri var. triquetrus)



Background

- Plants were scarce during 2020 – 2023 surveys (2017-IRONWOOD-1755A)
- No seeds were found in soil samples during 2020 – 2021 (2019-USGS-1990A)

Approach

- Create seed collections for conservation and research
 - Harvest seeds from plants in habitat (Irrigation)
 - Mud Lake, Mormon Mesa (2023/24)
 - Muddy River, California Wash (2025/26)*
 - Grow seed-bearing plants from soil seed bank
 - Mud Lake, Mormon Mesa



Photos: Lesley DeFalco, USGS

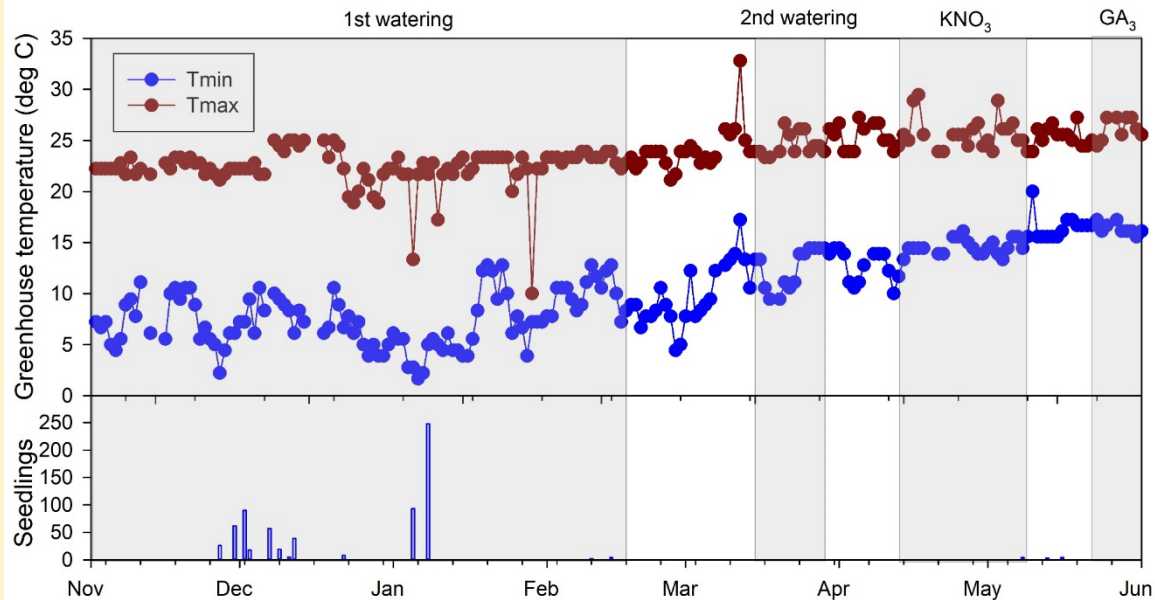
*Amendment request granted for extension

Three-corner Milkvetch

Propagation from Soil Seed Bank



- Mud Lake and Mormon Mesa (n=20 adults)
- Four watering–drying cycles in semi-controlled greenhouse
- 861 milkvetch seedlings emerged (1st watering cycle)



Three-corner Milkvetch

Propagation from Soil Seed Bank

Site	Freq of adults	# Seedlings	#Transplanted	# Survived
Mormon Mesa	14/20	861	399	146
Mud Lake	0/20	--	--	--



- 36.5% transplant survival; most fruits with filled seeds
- Limited seed crop at Mud Lake (small plant size)



Blue Diamond Cholla

(*Opuntia multigeniculata*)

Background

- Seed production is variable, but plants successfully propagated from joints (Scoles-Sciulla et al. 2023)
- Plants propagated from joint cuttings can help preserve genetic diversity



Approach

- Identify best practices for reintroducing joint-propagated plants into habitat
 - Season of planting (Spring vs. Fall)
 - Nurse plant association (Canopy vs. Open)
 - Supplemental watering (Frequent vs. Infrequent)
 - Herbivore protection (Cage vs Uncaged)



Blue Diamond Cholla

Re-introduction into Habitat

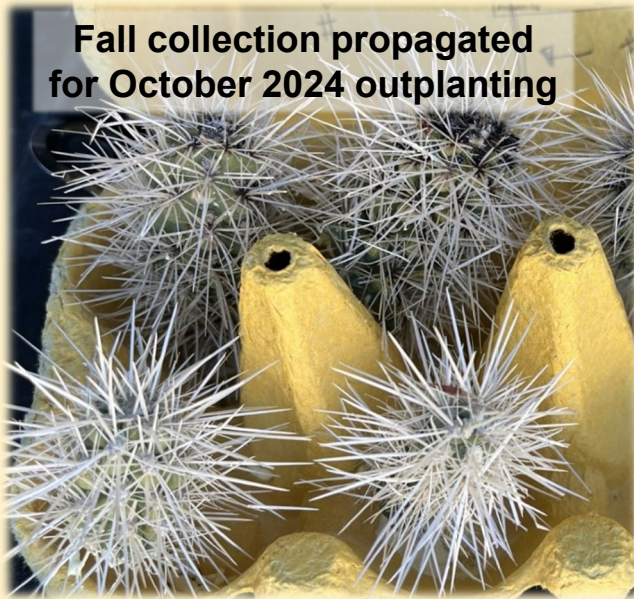
- Season of collection/planting: Spring 2023/2024; **Fall 2023/2024**
- Nurse plant: Outplant 1-year old plants beneath canopy or open
- Supplemental watering: 3.8 L @ 2, 4, 6 months (Freq) or @ 4 mo (Infreq)
- All caged



Photos: Sara Scoles-Sciulla, USGS

Blue Diamond Cholla

Re-introduction into Habitat



- Improved survival for Fall (100%) outplants: greater than Spring outplant survival at 2 months (85%)
- Buried cages (6" depth) deterred persistent herbivores
- Final assessment in Fall 2025: Blue Diamond outplanting in 2026 based on best practices

Las Vegas Bearpoppy

(*Arctomecon californica*)

Background

- Dormancy-breaking treatments have yielded low germination success (Meikle et al. 2006, Pereira et al. 2021, de Queiroz & Meyer 2023)
- Morphophysiological seed dormancy may impede propagation efforts

Approach

- Grow embryo and trigger germination in lab trials (after-ripening + cold stratification)
- Propagate plants from these germinated seeds (2 steps)
- Propagate plants from soil seed bank



Photo: Todd Esque, USGS

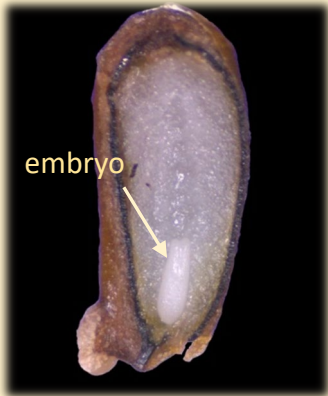
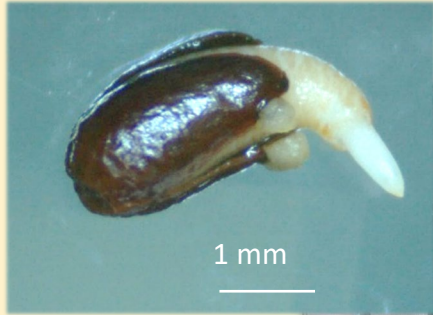


Photo: Mikaela Gaskill &
Bryce Usiak, USGS

Las Vegas Bearpoppy

Propagation from Germinated Seeds: Step 1



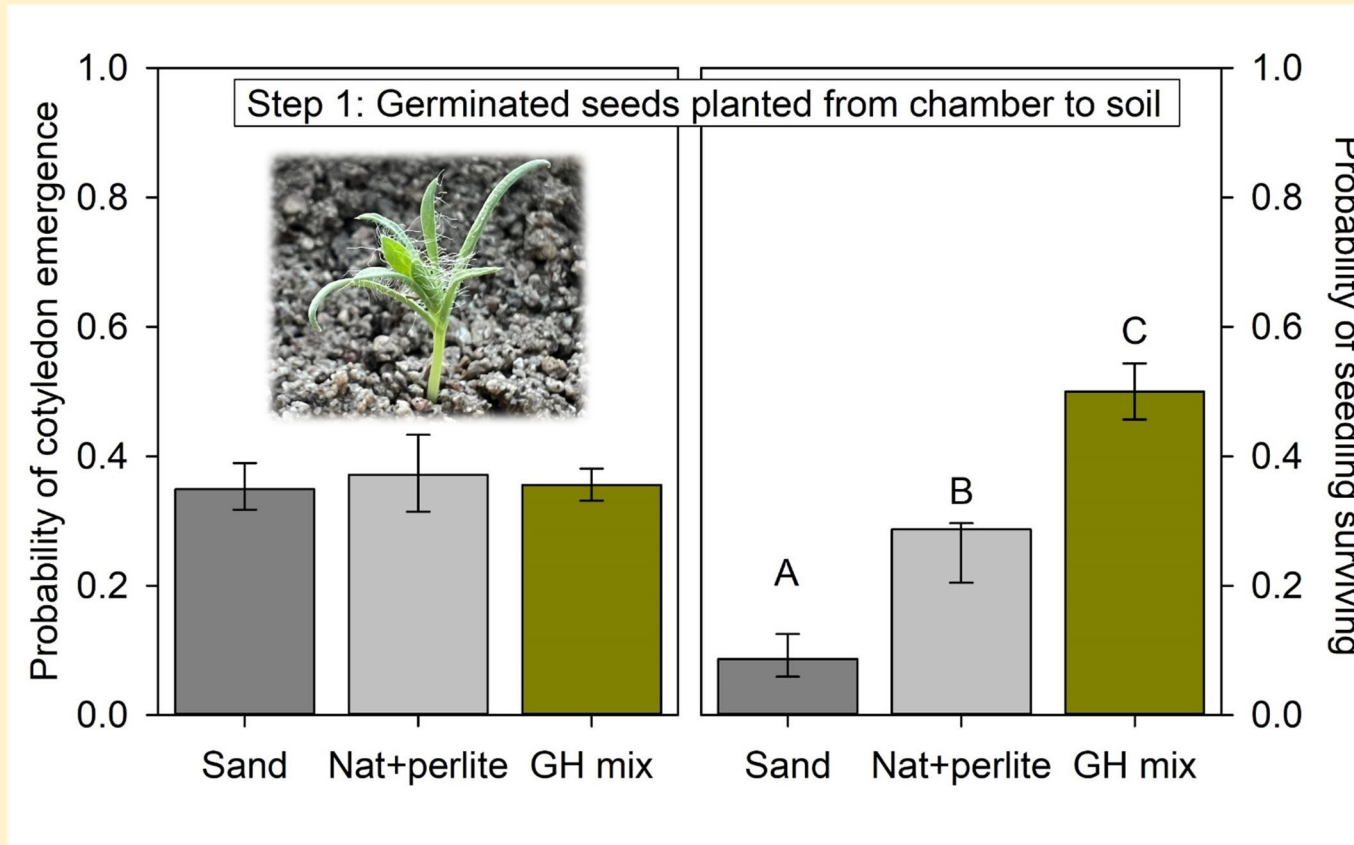
Thanks again to Kelsey Graham, USDA/ARS, for sharing bearpoppy seeds!



- 3 soil types in small pots: sand, native soil-perlite mix, and nursery soil mix
- > 2,500 germinated seeds transferred to pots (Feb – Aug)

Las Vegas Bearpoppy

Propagation from Germinated Seeds: Step 1



- Seedlings emerged equally among soil types, but seedling survival greatest in greenhouse soil mix

Las Vegas Bearpoppy

Propagation from Germination Seeds: Step 2



- 3 soil types in large pots: native, gypsum, and greenhouse
- On-going monitoring of growth and survival (Jan 2026)

Las Vegas Bearpoppy

Propagation from Soil Seed Bank

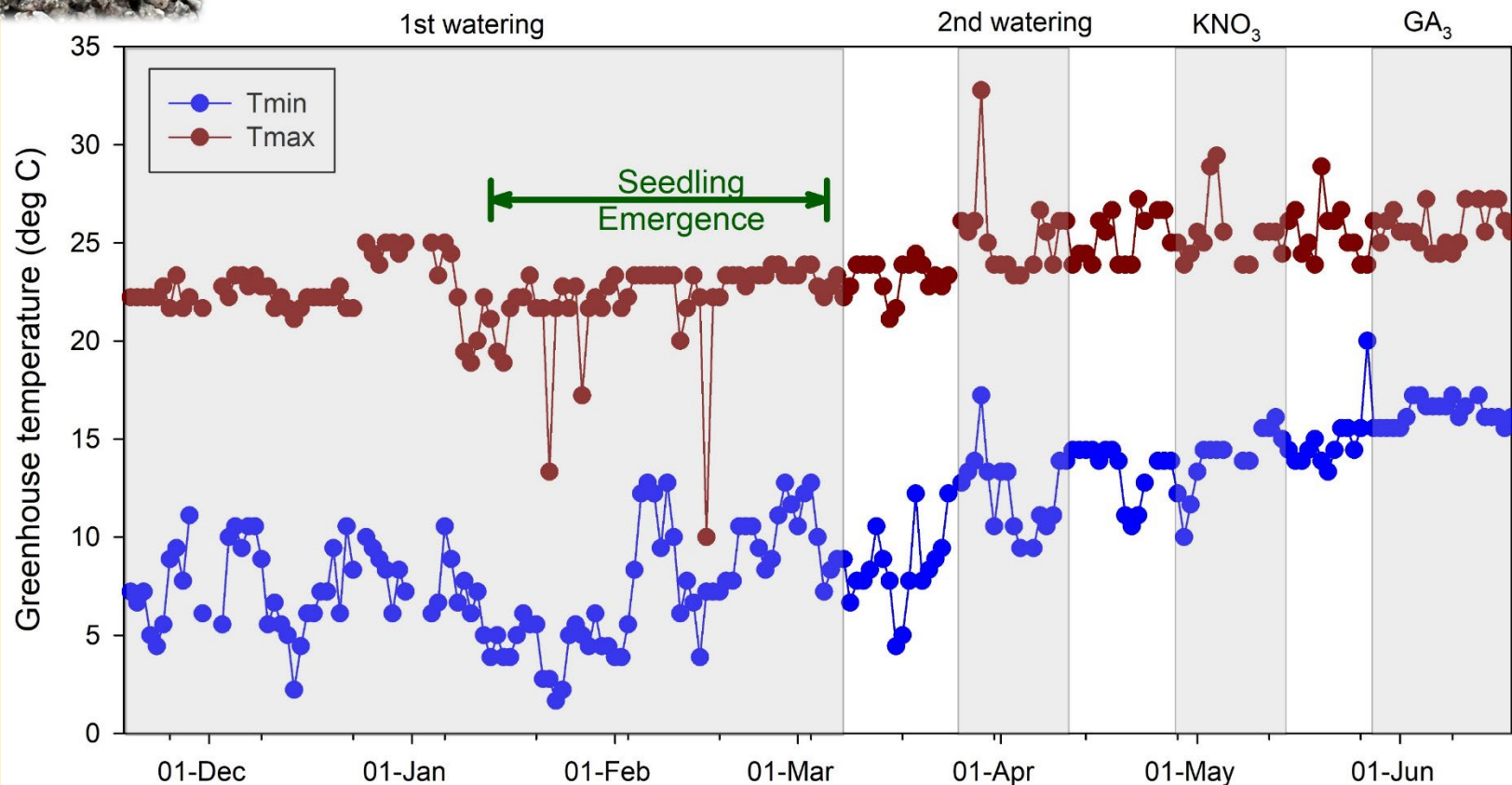


- Bitterspring Valley and Red Bluff Spring North populations
- Soils collected around dormant adult plants (n = 20 plants per pop)
- Grow-out in greenhouse using seedling emergence method



Las Vegas Bearpoppy

Propagation from Soil Seed Bank



Las Vegas Bearpoppy

Propagation from Soil Seed Bank

Site	Freq of adults	# Seedlings emerged	#Transplanted	# Surviving
Bittersprings Valley	6/20	10	6	2
Red Bluff Springs North	9/20	32	30	10



- Transfer directly into tall pots (30% transplant survival)
- Flowering in one transplant < 1 year old

White-margined Penstemon

(*Penstemon albomarginatus*)



Background

- Clark County subpopulations are vulnerable to development and changing climate (Miller 2021)
- Propagation from cuttings may preserve genetic diversity when seed collections are unavailable
- Reintroduction into protected habitats may be necessary

Approach (Stosich 2025 thesis, Utah State Univ)

- Evaluate how to produce robust stock from stem cuttings (Large, pre-reproductive terminal cuttings, 2023/24)
- Evaluate how to reintroduce propagated plants into protected habitats (Affinity for open microsites, 2024)



White-margined Penstemon

Re-introduction into Habitat



- Outplanted 90 penstemon plants in January 2025 at USGS common garden to evaluate microsites
- High survival after 1-month after outplanting ($\geq 78\%$)
- On-going monitoring for survival and growth for 1 year (Spring 2026)

Questions?

Thank you for support, assistance and insights...

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