

BLM Native Seed Strategy in the Great Basin Desert

Alison Agneray, PhD April 11, 2023 Nevada Native Seed Forum



Benefits of restoration using native plants

- Foundations of food webs that sustain life
- Improve air quality, prevent erosion, and mitigate other natural hazards
- Culturally important species
- Put degraded ecosystems on trajectory for recovery



Great Basin plant program timeline

Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999

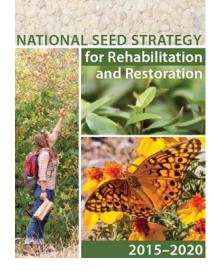
Invasive Species







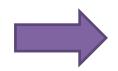




1990s

2000s

2015



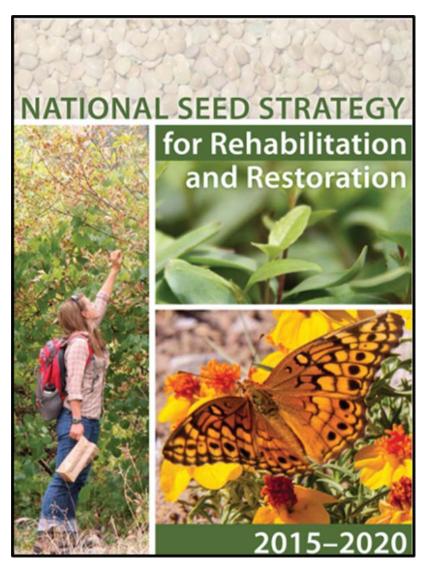


Today





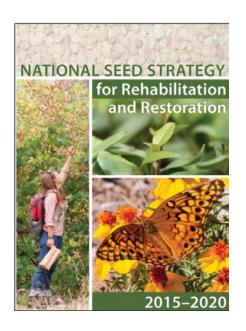
What is the National Seed Strategy?



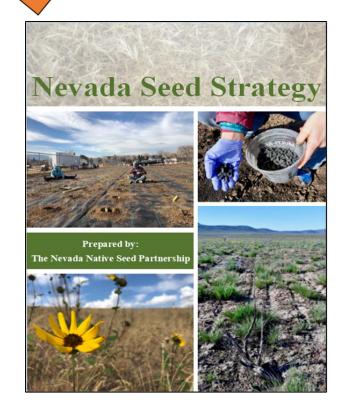
- Launched by plant conservation alliance in 2015
- Coordinated effort to stabilize, rehabilitate, and restore native ecosystems

- Four goals with specific objectives
 - Seed needs
 - Research
 - Decision making tools
 - Communication





Nevada was a trail-blazer for regional partnerships

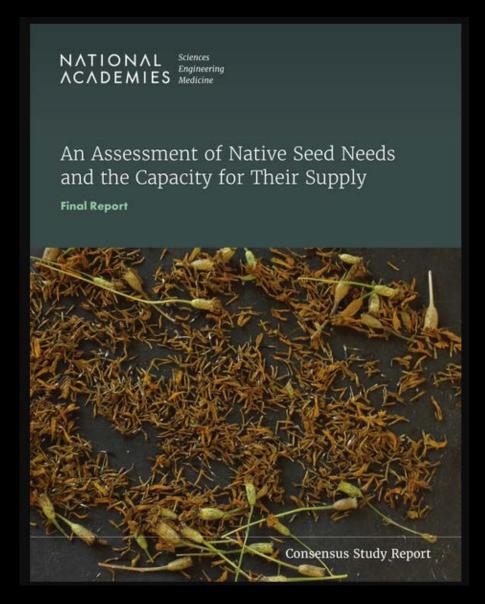




Founded 2016



New NASEM Report



Key recommendations relevant to growers:

- Reduce uncertainty, share risk, and increase predictability in purchases
- Provide suppliers with critical tools and info.
- Expand seed storage and cleaning infrastructure in a cooperative, costsharing framework



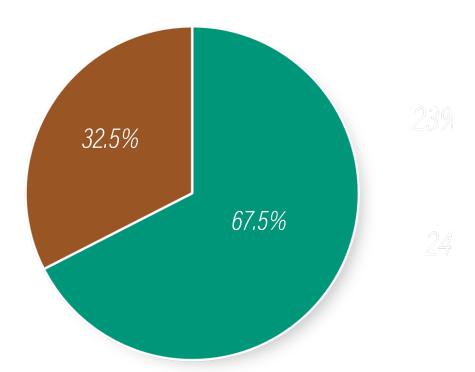


BLM Seed Warehouse Statistics

2015 - 2020 Native vs Introduced Purchases

PLS Lbs

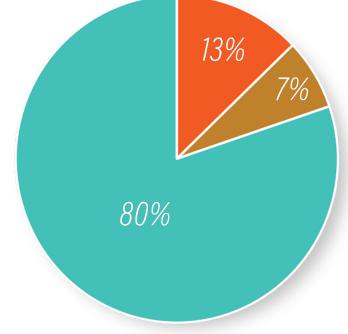
Average 1,633,862 PLS lbs annually



Purchases by Growth Habit



Average 1,633,862 PLS lbs annually







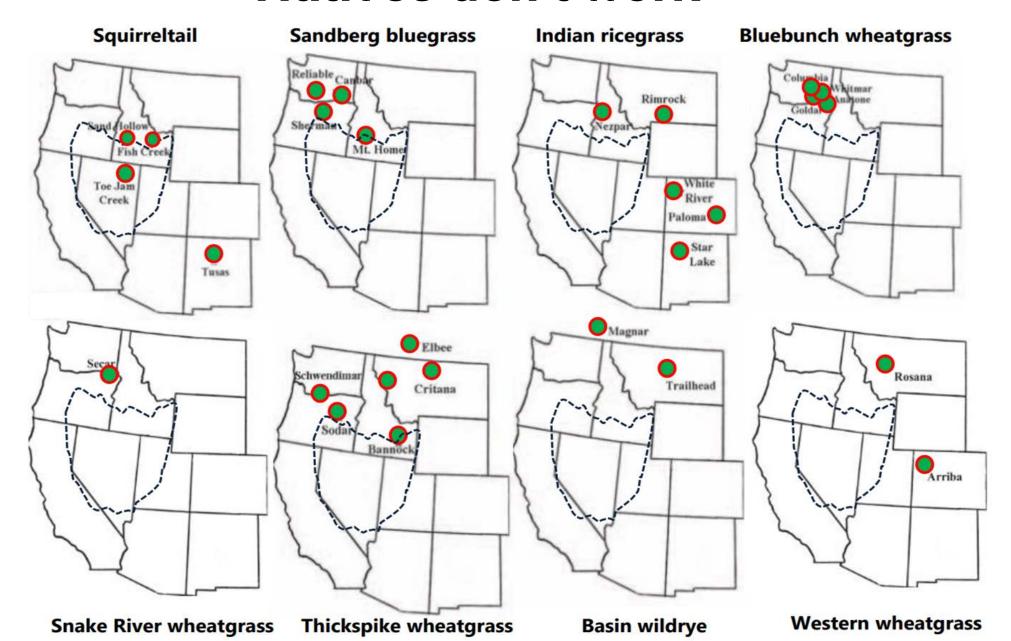




Grasses



"Natives don't work"

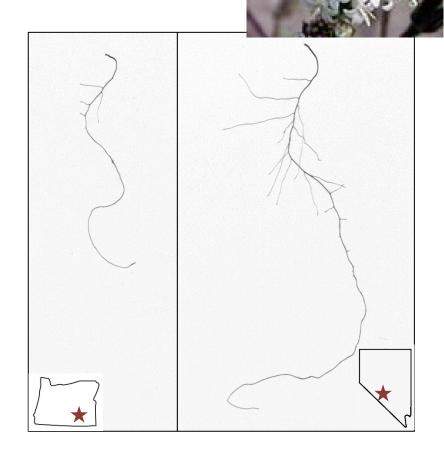


Where seed comes from matters A LOT!

As of 2018 in the Great Basin, there were 327 experiments on >3,200 plant populations

- Traits are correlated to environment of origin
- Local populations outperformed nonlocal 70% of the time
- ∘ Baughman et al. 2019, Ecol. Evol.





10-day old root length averages

Salt Lake City

Great Basin provisional seed zones Adapted from Bower et al. 2014, *Ecol. App.*

Shifting to seed zone-based sourcing

 Help practitioners select most appropriate sources and lower the risk of maladaptation

 Online maps on WWETAC

Steps to plant materials development

Vision:

The right seed in the right place at the right time

Mission:

To ensure the availability of genetically appropriate seed reserves to restore viable and productive plant communities and sustainable ecosystems



Seed collection

SOS Mission:

To collect wildland native seed for research, development, ecosystem restoration and germplasm conservation.

Great Basin's totals: 5,872 collections in

available library (>11k historical), total of 553 pounds, 218 unique species







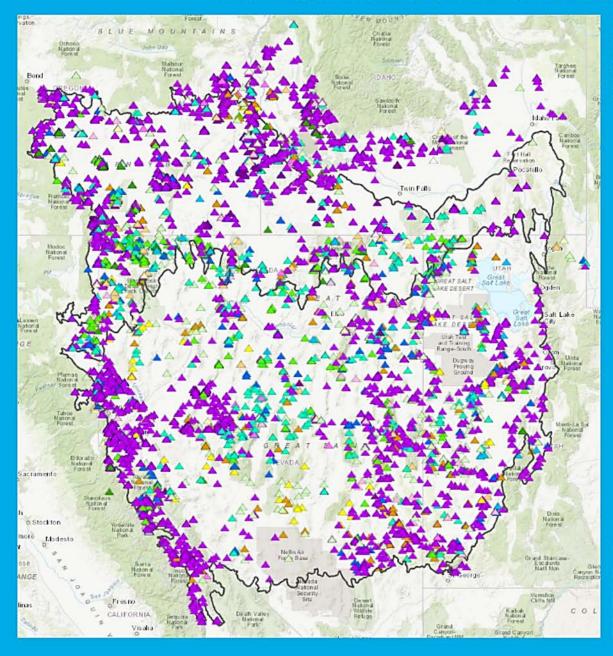






NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COLLECTED & SCOUTED SITES 2000-2022









- Indian Ricegrass
- ▲ Thurber's Needlegrass
- Arrowleaf Balsamroot
- Douglas's Dustymaidens
- Yellow Beeplant
- Tapertip Hawksbeard
- ▲ Bottlebrush Squirreltail
- Shaggy Fleabane
- Basin Wildrye
- Hoary Tansyaster
- △ Silverleaf Phacelia
- Sandberg's Bluegrass
- Bluebunch Wheatgrass
- ▲ Globemallow
- ▲ Other Species







Research & Development

- Landscape genetics for >10 species
- Tracking genetics during production
- Building and testing seed zones
- Testing seed mixes based on evolution and adaptive traits
- >200 published manuscripts, www.greatbasinnpp.org/



Agronomic seed production needed to produce large volumes



Increase field using wildcollected seed

Bulk-harvested native seed

Restoration seed storage

Great Basin PCRP production

- Since 2017, >200 lbs of wild-harvested seed from >100 populations sent to growers.
- -55,000 lbs of locally adapted, SI plant seed will be available in BLM Seed Warehouse via the IDIQ and purchase











