

Our Continuum of Native Plants

SEEDBANKS & DISPERSAL DURING ECOLOGICAL CHANGE AND RESTORATION

Prepared for the **RMSA Seed Summit** February 22, 2019, in Santa Fe, New Mexico by Sylvia Rains Dennis, WILDLANDANCE (Note: all photos by Sylvia Rains Dennis unless otherwise noted)

Native Plants in Gardens & Farms

- Pollinator plantings
- Shrubs and trees for structure and site protection
- ✤ Buffer and edge plantings
- Erosion and soil development
- Island plantings in cultivated areas
- Multistoried and landscape biodiversity
- Wild to farm habitat considerations



CELEBRATING BIODIVERSITY

WILDLANDS

- LANDSCAPE
- VERTICAL/STRUCTURAL
- **AGE/LIFE STAGE**
- LAND HISTORY
- CHANGE!

KEY CONCEPTS:

- ✤ ECOSYSTEMS, **HABITATS & SPECIES**
- * ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

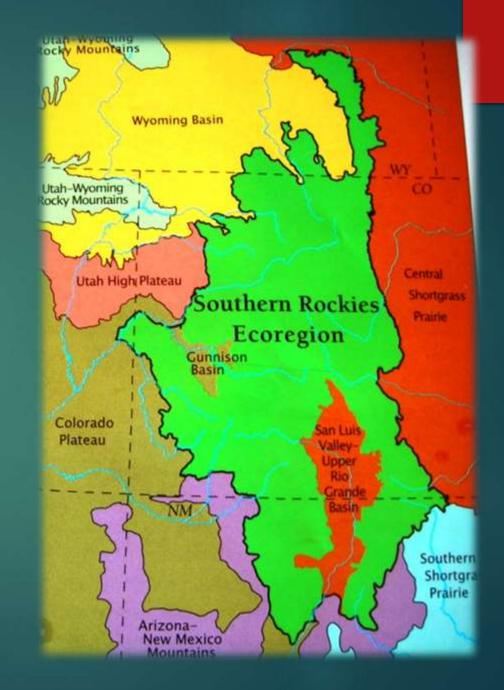
HOW TO CONSERVE: ON-FARM BIODIVERSITY ... GARDEN HABITATS ... ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILIT



Our Ecoregional Overlap

- Southern Rockies
- Colorado Plateau
- Upper Rio Grande Basin/ San Luis Valley
- Great Plains
- Upper Sonoran (AZ-NM mtns here)

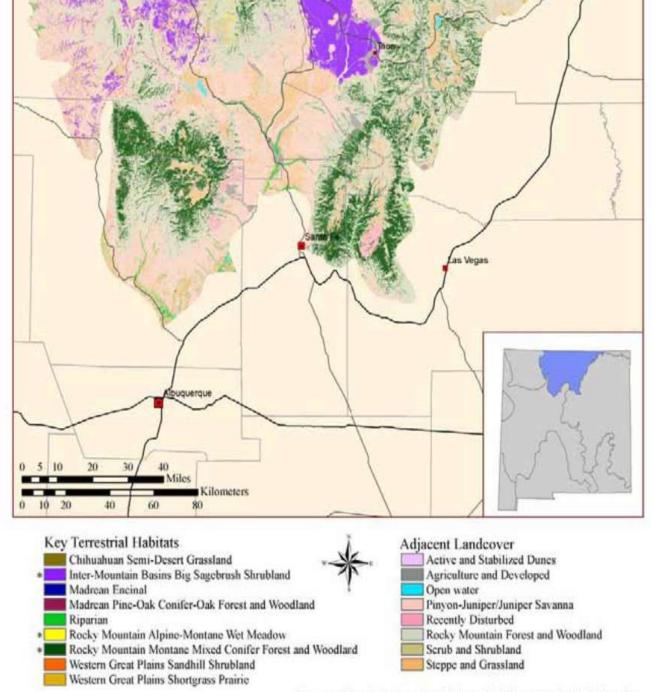
Source: Southern Rockies Ecosystem Project (updates available)



Where we live... getting to know your ecological context & land history

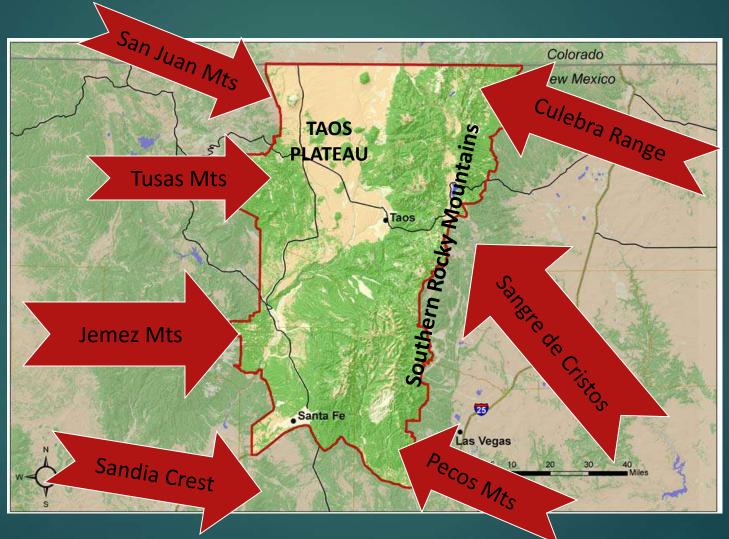


Photo by Mary Pickett



The source of data is the Southwest Regional Gap Analysis Project (SWReGAP). For information regarding methods, results, and data accuracy, refer to http://fws-nnicfwru.nnisu.edu/swregap/

Ringed by mountains



Source of basemap: ForestERA project, Northern Arizona University & Forest Guild, 2006

ECOLOGICAL SITE CHARACTERISTICS

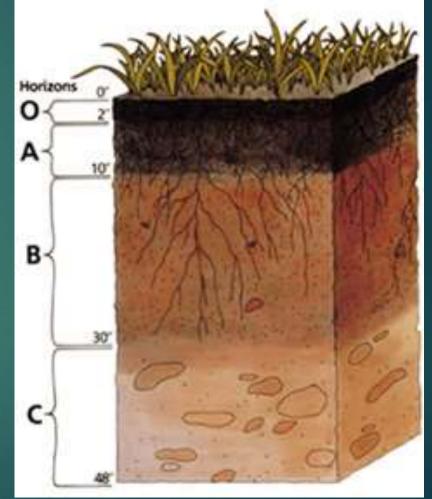
WILDLANDS CULTIVATED AREAS RESTORABLE LAND BUFFER & TRANSITION AREAS

SEEDBANKS AND SEEDS: biodiversity!

SEEDS that occur at the surface and in soil profile, exhibiting a wide range of characteristics:

- Viability, dormancy and germination requirements; may persist from several years to decades or more
- Susceptibility to loss from erosion, predation, other disturbances; e.g., dustdevils on the mesa
- Timing of arrival in the seedbank, including those shed by resident plants, dispersed seed, incubating from prior vegetation types/plant associations and habitats/communities; coevolving circumstances
- Annuals generally outnumber perennials in seedbank studies, indicating past and present plant populations AND ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS; consider envtl. change
- NATIVE vs. WEEDS and cultivated species; most seedbank studies look at invasives for agriculture, but should be considered in every land management practice, esp. restoration and prescribed burning

Q: What happens to your land plan if 25% of the seedbank = weeds?

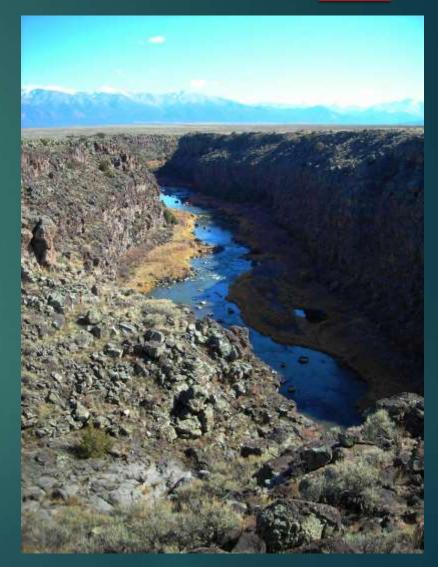


www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/edu

LANDSCAPES AND SEED DISPERSAL



Photo by Mary Pickett



Seed types and means of dispersal



Ecological diversity



What happens to seeds?

Consider: ripening to maturity, gathering, predation, weather effects, dispersal, burial onsite . .



Diversity in seeds



Plant storytime...



Pollinator plantings Biodiversity and Ecological Resilience: knowing our natural habitats & native biota



Consider various types of pollination occurring in your habitat: Wind, self-pollinated, insect & bird pollinated . . . What conditions ensure successful pollination?

Lifestages present in habitat; seed sources, bloom sequences, nectar production; altered floral characteristics; weather . .

How is this linked with reproductive fitness for species of plants?





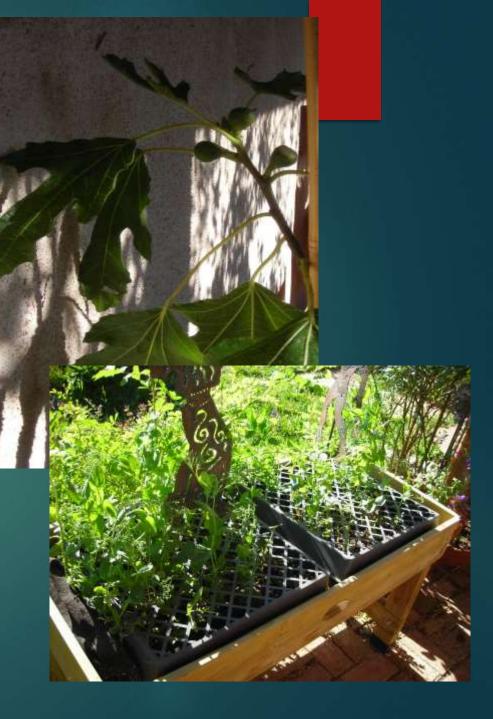


One morning...



Containing ecologically distinct farm and garden plantings





Herbs and edibles in a native landscape



Native shrub islands offer site stabilization; habitat improvement; hiding cover; nesting sites; protection from wind and predators; plant succession and ecosystem recovery; soil development; species diversity; and opportunities for infiltration or to capture runoff







farming within the larger ecological context

Consider: Native turf to outcompete weeds; Resilient meadow habitat; Grazing rotation; Isolation of impacts to trees, etc.; water tank; Health and safety; Buffer zones; Rescue & recovery Weed-free hay/supple ments



Site improvement features of native plantings in this example include:

- Intermittent & sheet flows
- Erosion control
- Habitat improvement
- Soil fertility & percolation/ infiltration
- Corridors
- Buffers to wild landscapes
- Refugia and reservoirs for biodiversity

Chickens in habitat



Landscape buffers and adjacent land use patterns

Habitat and farm/ranch needs continuing for centuries; overlapping ecoregions Discussion: please share some ideas about SUSTAINABILITY



Native fruit at the habitat transition:

Wild currant, Hawthorne, Elderberry, Wild raspberry, canyon grape, wild strawberry & more... with the full suite of grasses, herbs, and plant community diversity in every life-stage (from

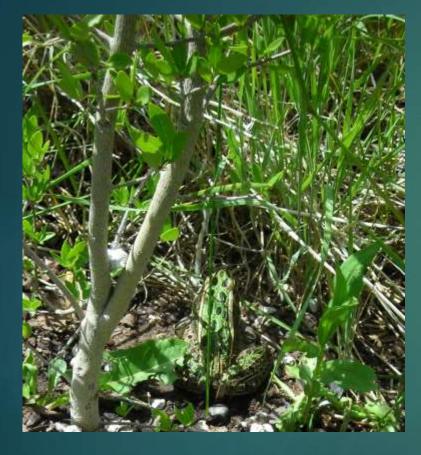


Wild fruits for all beings...

Small fruit cultivation: Black raspberries with natives



Garden habitats during drought

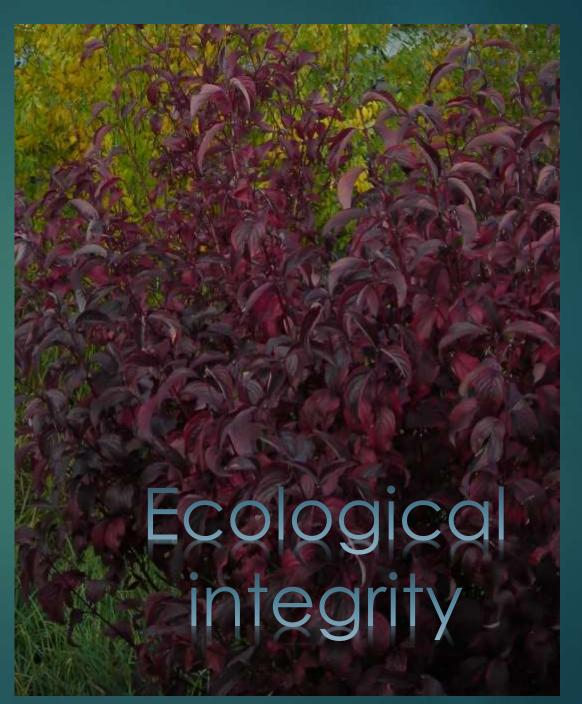


Eye spy: who's here?

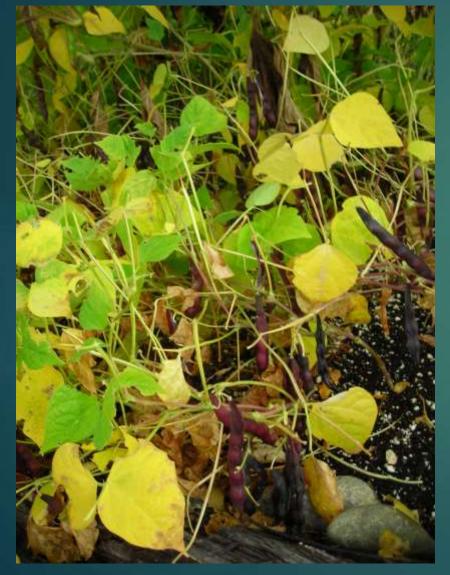


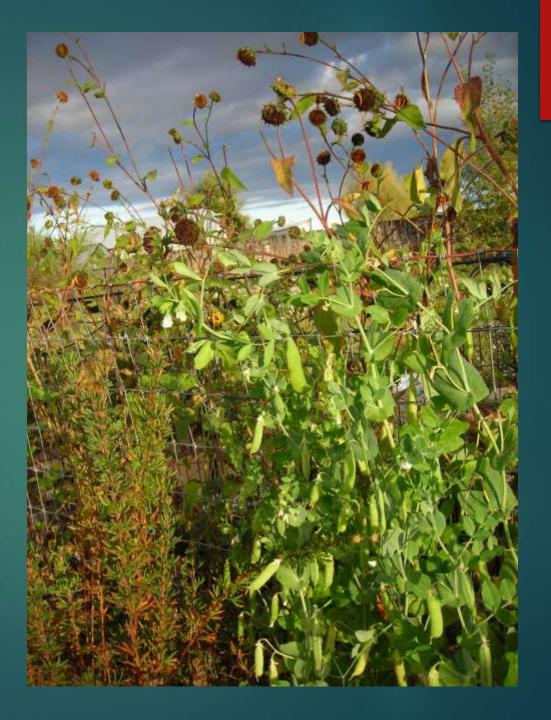


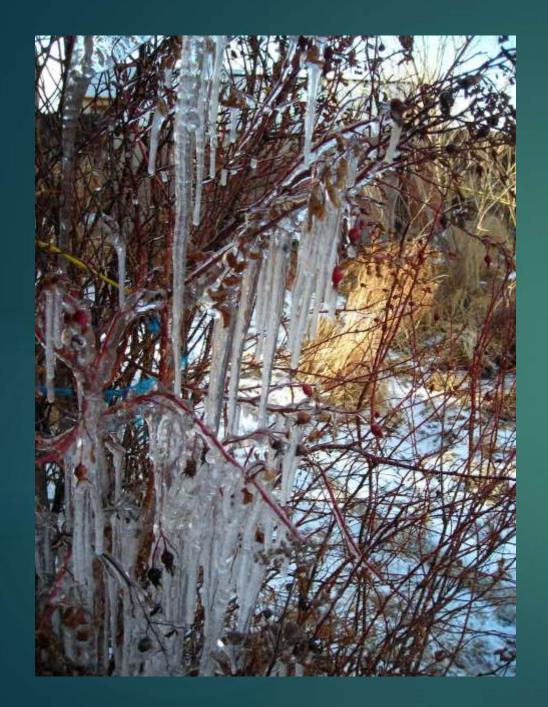
Native plant community example: Red-osier dogwood, peachleaf willow, and tufted hairgrass, all wet meadow and shrub complex natives



Wild farm edge effect: harvest time







Rosehips in winter (& fall fog)



Interconnected gifts of the land: fog at sunrise following severe drought & fire/heat/smoke afflicted growing season

Thank you for joining the Seed Summit and for making so many contributions to our mutual sustainability!

Feel free to contact Sylvia at rains@wildlandance.net