

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 Winter 2013

49. © Propagation protocol for blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima* Torr. [Rosaceae]). Graham, J. Native Plants Journal 13(3):201-203. 2012.



Propagation protocol for blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima* Torr. [Rosaceae])

Jean Graham

ABSTRACT

Blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima* Torr. [Rosaceae]) is a major community type throughout the southern Great Basin, Colorado Plateau, and into the deserts of the southwestern US. This species does not readily regenerate following large fire events. At Joshua Tree National Park, we grow blackbrush from seeds for our restoration projects because it binds soil against erosion and provides shelter for understory vegetation, especially native annuals. Blackbrush is a dominant component of the vegetation in the northwestern portion of the park and is important to wildlife. Seeds are subjected to a brief stratification and germinants are planted individually into containers at the cotyledon stage. Seedlings are ready for outplanting in 9 to 12 mo.

Graham J. 2012. Propagation protocol for blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima* Torr. [Rosaceae]). *Native Plants Journal* 13(3):201–203.

KEY WORDS

seeds, fire restoration, stratification

NOMENCLATURE

USDA NRCS (2012)

Photos by Joshua Tree National Park staff

Figure 1. Blackbrush in flower in Joshua Tree National Monument.

201