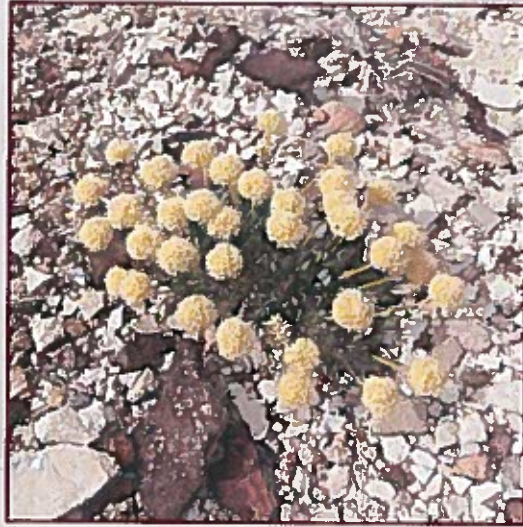


# TIEHM'S BUCKWHEAT

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FIELD RESEARCH &  
PROTECTION PLAN



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## 2018-2019 FIELD RESEARCH

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Summary of Results

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3

## ESTIMATE OF AREA OCCUPIED

Subpopulation	Area (Acres)	
	2008 / 2010	2019
1	4.71	4.81
2	1.17	1.56
3	0.62	0.63
4	0.58	1.04
5	0.03	0.05
6 (a, b)	1.64	1.88
7	n/a	0.007
8	n/a	(1 plant)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>9.98</b>

4





5

## POPULATION ESTIMATES

Subpopulation	Estimated Number of Plants		
	1994	2008 / 2010	2019
1	7,000+	15,300	9,243
2	3,000+	4,000	4,541
3	500+	4,000	1,060
4	500+	1,960	8,159
5	15	100	199*
4 (a, b)	6,000+	11,100	19,671
7	n/a	n/a	50*
8	n/a	n/a	1*
Total	17,015	36,540	43,921

6

## SEED BANKING

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- 300 plants in subpopulations 1-7.
- 2% of the entire population.
- Collected by Comstock Seed.
- Tested for viability by the Nevada Department of Agriculture. The TZ test showed 16% viability.
- Yield approx. 9,000 seeds.
- Stored at the Rae Selling Berry Seed Bank and Conservation Program.

7

## GENETIC ANALYSIS

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CUSHION BUCKWHEAT



SHOCKLEY'S BUCKWHEAT



8





## SALVAGE

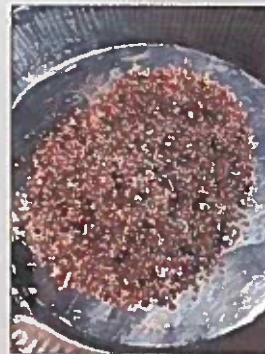
- Project activities would remove the plants in subpopulations 4, 5, 6
- Salvage of existing plants will be conducted wherever feasible and relocated into suitable habitat.
- Suitability factors:
  - Geologic Unit
  - Proximity
  - Soil chemistry and properties
  - Elevation
  - Level of protection



11

## SEEDING

- Seed plots will be established in the fall of 2020.
- Plots will be in habitat outside of the Project Area or area of proposed disturbance.
- Plots monitored over a period of years.
- Success determined by germination, establishment, reproductive maturity, viable seed.



12

## PROPAGATION AND TRANSPLANTING

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13

## PROPAGATION AND TRANSPLANTING

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- Results of the trial used to develop strategies for establishing self-sustaining populations under natural conditions.
- Work performed by Dr. Beth Leger's lab at the University of Nevada, Reno
- Seed collected in 2019 germinated in greenhouse, 30% germination rate
- 900 seedlings transplanted at 3 sites outside area of disturbance in three different soil types
- Monitoring for a minimum of 20 years
- 650 seedlings alive 2 months after planting

14

## LOSS FROM HERBIVORY

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- Coverings have been installed to protect remaining seedlings
- Demonstrates need to modify plot design to include small mammal exclosures
- Control group of seedlings remain in greenhouse



15

## DEMOGRAPHIC MONITORING AND POPULATION MODELING

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- The purpose of this study is to evaluate the stability of the populations.
- Work will be performed by Dr. Bob Shriver at UNR.
- Monitor trends in numbers, acres inhabited, size class distribution, and cover over five years.
- Special emphasis on number of flowers, seed viability, and new germinants.



16



## PLANT / SOIL RELATIONSHIP

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- Looking for soil preferences
- This work was started in 2020 by Dr. Leger's lab at UNR.
- Seed collected in 2019 was germinated in the greenhouse in various soil types found in the project area.
- Measuring difference in seed emergence and survival, plant biomass, and root:shoot allocation.



17

## POLLINATOR ASSESSMENT

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- This work was started in 2020 by Dr. Beth Leger's lab at UNR.
- Purpose is to:
  - Identify pollinators.
  - Specialists or generalists?
  - Determine ability for self-pollination.



18

## GENETIC ANALYSIS

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- The genetic make up of each subpopulation will be analyzed to determine:
  - Similarity or differences between subpopulations
  - Degree of variation within subpopulations
- Comparison to eight more species of buckwheat determined to be close phylogenetic relatives.
- Work will be performed by Dr. Paul Wolf's lab at the University of Alabama Huntsville.

19

## ADDITIONAL ONGOING FIELD WORK

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- Seed collection and banking
- Search for new populations in habitat identified by Habitat Suitability Model and reported observations
- Climate monitoring with installation of a weather station

20

## CONCLUSION

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- The project would have a major impact on the Tiehm's buckwheat population without the implementation of the Protection Plan.
- The field research funded by loneer will help develop effective protection measures as well as identify measures with little chance of success.
- The protection measures that will be implemented by loneer as part of the project design will increase the likelihood of the survival of the species in its natural habitat into the foreseeable future.

