**Plant Propagation Protocol for *[Insert Species]***

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/*[year]*/*[USDASpeciesCode.pdf]*

| TAXONOMY | |
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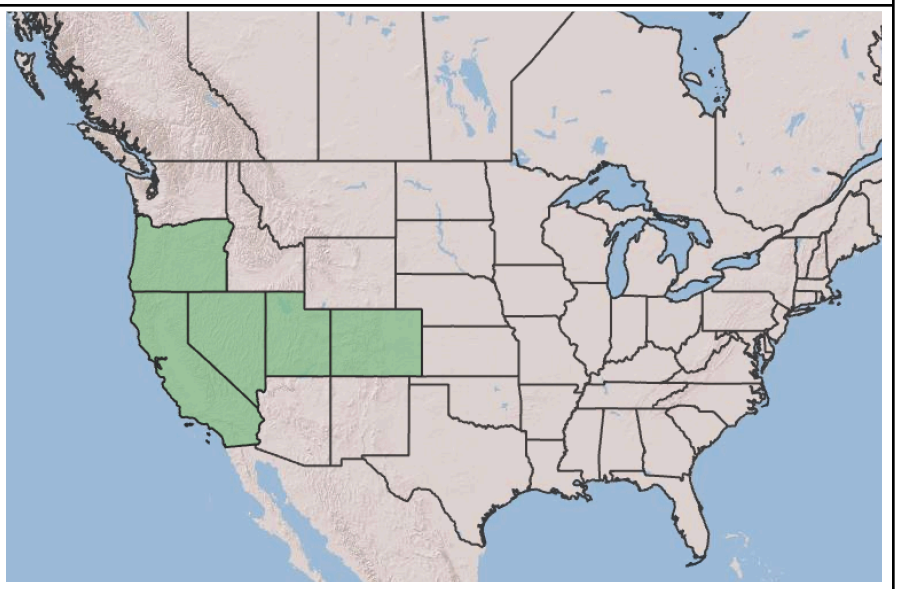
| Plant Family | Polemoniaceae |
| Scientific Name | *Aliciella micromeria* |
| Common Name | Dainty Gilia |
| Species Scientific Name | |
| Scientific Name | *Aliciella micromeria* (A. Gray) J.M. Porter [1] |
| Varieties | None |
| Sub-species | None |
| Cultivar | None |
| Common Synonym(s) | *Gilia micromeria* A. Gray.<br>*Gilia leptomeria* ssp. *micromeria*.<br>*Gilia leptomeria* var. *micromeria*<br>[2, 3] |
| Common Name(s) | Dainty gilia [1] |
| Species Code (as per USDA Plants database) | ALMI10 [1] |
| **GENERAL INFORMATION** | |
| Geographical range |  <br>Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colordo |

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| Ecological distribution | Great Basin sagebrush and desert shrub communities, more specifically found in dry rocky or sandy flats and slopes [2, 6]. |
| Climate and elevation range | No specific elevation data found for this species. From related species; found in low to mid level elevation, cold desert conditions (Great Basin) with low annual precipitation. |
| Local habitat and abundance | Found on dry, open and often disturbed or rocky ground [2, 6]. Typically scattered in open desert shrub communities. |
| Plant strategy type / successional stage | Annual; weedy/colonizer strategy. Occupies open, disturbed ground [2, 6]. |
| Plant characteristics | Small herb with a thin stem with branching. Grows up to 14 cm tall with thinly soft-hairy. Lobed leaves 1-6 cm long, stem leaves are smaller and unlobed. Flowers white to lavender, ~3 mm wide [2, 6]. |
| **PROPAGATION DETAILS: FROM SEED** | |
| Ecotype | No Data Collected |
| Propagation Goal | Plants/Seeds |
| Propagation Method | Seed |
| Product Type | Propagules and Container |
| Stock Type | No Data |
| Time to Grow | No species-specific production data available. But approximately one growing season since it is an annual plant. |
| Target Specifications | No Data |
| Propagule Collection Instructions | Collect seed capsules when dry and are beginning to open. As an annual, seeds mature and shatter quickly after flowering. Monitor the plants closely and collect before the capsule splits open [7]. |
| Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics | No species-specific seed data available. Clean by separating capsule material from seed. Store the seeds dry, if wet ensure they are dried before storage. Seed viability testable by tetrazolium staining [7]. |
| Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments | No species-specific data. Congener: For *Gilia capitata*, no stratification is required, though 2 weeks of cold stratification improves germination rates [8]. Congener: For *Ipomopsis aggregata*, alternating cold and then warm stratification over a 10-day period will significantly increase germination [9]. |

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| Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops | Grown best in full sun, well-drained and dry or rocky soil [2, 6]. As a Great Basin annual, avoid rich or wet growing media. For direct seeding, surface sow or cover lightly. *Gilia* seeds generally require light for germination [8, 10]. |
| Establishment Phase Details | Germination is expected in late winter/early spring following cold stratification [8, 9]. |
| Length of Establishment Phase | No data. Congener: *Gilia* species germinate within 14-21 days at around 20°C [8]. |
| Active Growth Phase | It completes its vegetative growth and flowers before summer drought occurs. |
| Length of Active Growth Phase | One season, they are annual plants and die at the end of the season [2]. |
| Hardening Phase | Not applicable since the species is annual. |
| Length of Hardening Phase | Not applicable |
| Harvesting, Storage and Shipping | Store seeds in dry and cool conditions. No species-specific storage data. General guidance for small-seeded annuals is to store in sealed containers at low humidity, 33-40°F [7]. |
| Length of Storage | No data |
| Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites | Plant seeds into open, dry, rocky or sandy sites within its natural range in south-central Oregon and Great Basin [1, 2]. Fall seeding is preferred for natural cold stratification. At sites receiving 325-485mm annual precipitation, 40% seedling survival was reached [9]. |
| **INFORMATION SOURCES** | |
| References | [1] USDA, NRCS. *Aliciella micromeria* (A. Gray) J.M. Porter. USDA PLANTS Database. https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ALMI10.<br><br>[2] Wikipedia contributors. *Aliciella micromeria*. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aliciella_micromeria.<br><br>[3] Calflora. *Aliciella micromeria* (A. Gray) J.M. Porter. https://www.calflora.org/app/taxon?crn=9531.<br><br>[4] Porter, J.M. 1998. Aliciella, a recircumscribed genus of Polemoniaceae. *Aliso* 17(1): 23–46. |

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| | [5] Porter, J.M. 1997. Phylogeny of Polemoniaceae based on nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer DNA sequences. *Aliso* 15(1): 57–77. https://scholarship.claremont.edu/aliso/vol15/iss1/6/<br><br>[6] Plants of the World Online (Kew). *Aliciella micromeria* (A. Gray) J.M. Porter. https://powo.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:1001837-1.<br><br>[7] USDA NRCS. 2004. Seed Moisture as an Indication of Harvest Readiness. Plant Materials Technical Note. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/plantmaterials/mtpmcsr13733.pdf.<br><br>[8] USU Center for Water Efficient Landscaping. Globe gilia (*Gilia capitata*) in the Landscape. https://cwelwnp.usu.edu/westernnativeplants/plantlist_view.php?id=92&name=giliacapitata.<br><br>[9] Tilley, D., T. Pickett, C. Bernau, and A. Fund. 2017. Plant guide for scarlet gilia (*Ipomopsis aggregata*). USDA-NRCS Idaho and Nevada Plant Materials Programs. Aberdeen, ID. https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/DocumentLibrary/plantguide/pdf/pg_ipag.pdf. *[Congener Ipomopsis aggregata, Polemoniaceae]*<br><br>[10] Grant, V. 1998. Primary classification and phylogeny of the Polemoniaceae, with comments on molecular cladistics. *American Journal of Botany* 85(6): 741–752. DOI: 10.2307/2446408. |
| Other Sources Consulted | Native Plant Network Protocol Database https://npn.rngr.net/propagation/protocol |
| Protocol Author | Eli Durand |
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