and their endangered status is made worse by their naturally low viability and exacting requirements.

When possible, seeds or cuttings are collected from at least 50 wild individuals to obtain a natural range of genetic variation within the population. However, plants of one population are not mixed with plants from another part of that species' range. Each group of cuttings or seeds is assigned a number indicating the date and site of collection, and the clone in the case of cuttings. The accession number documenting its origin stays with each plant throughout its life in the collection.

The 24 species in the collection so far include:

- Asimina tetramera
- Bonamia grandiflora
- Calamntha ashei
- Calamntha dentata
- Chionanthus pygmaeus
- Chrysopsis floridana
- Conradina breviloba
- Conradina glabra
- Conradina grandiflora
- Dicerandra cornutissima
- Dicerandra frutescens
- Dicerandra immaculata
- Eryngium cuneifolium
- Hypericum cumulico/a
- Justicia cooleyi
- Liatris chingerae
- Liatris provincialis
- Lupinus aridorum
- Nolina brittoniana
- Polygonella basiramia
- Polygonella macrophylla
- Prunus geniculata
- Warea amplexifo/ia
- Warea carteni.

**ENDANGERED PLANT CONFERENCE**

Recently Bok Tower Gardens hosted a conference of plant conservationists to explore rare plant management techniques and points of view. Several FNPS members were in attendance and addressed the conference, including President Dick Wunderlin and Science Committee Chair Jack Stout. There was a consensus on the critical need to preserve rare plants as a part of Florida's diverse biological heritage.

The following resolutions and recommendations were endorsed by the conference participants:

- That the State of Florida vigorously defend rare plant populations through land acquisition and management, growth management, information gathering, and strengthening and enforcement of plant protection laws.
- That preservation of existing wild populations of rare plants in their natural habitat *in situ* is the first priority.
- That off-site conservation collections be established for rare species, as a complement to *in situ* preservation.
- That the United States Fish & Wildlife Service establish a Florida plant recovery team.

One solution to the long-term preservation of these rare species is the establishment of new populations in the wild on secure sites where they were not known to have grown before. This may be particularly important for those species which are not on protected land. The long-term scientific implications of plant introductions to these rare species. The Gardens' first efforts have been tentative and experimental, mostly successful, with growing techniques evolving with experience.

**Techniques**

The plants are ordinarily grown in a commercial soil-less mix (Metro Mix 500) amended with Perlite for a clean, fast-draining medium. Seeds are sown in trays, then the seedlings are pricked into commercial cell-paks.

**Seedlings**

The nutritional needs and natural soil symbionts of scrub plants are not well understood. Under nursery conditions, nutritional problems show up early in young plants, possibly brought on by

- **Susan R. Wallace**

Seedlings of dry land species often have large root systems — much larger than the tiny tops would suggest — and require a 4" pot of their own. Cuttings are dipped in Rootone F hormone powder, struck directly in a 4" pot to avoid transplanting later on, and placed under intermittent mist until rooted.

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*· Susan R. Wallace*