

Este artículo puede ser usado únicamente para uso personal o académico. Cualquier otro uso requiere permiso del autor o editor.

El siguiente artículo fue publicado en *Botanical Sciences*, 94(2), 221-228 (2016); y lo puede consultar en <http://dx.doi.org/10.17129/botsci.457>



Effects of wetting and drying cycles on the germination of nine species of the Chihuahuan Desert

MARIANA DEL ROCÍO CONTRERAS-QUIROZ¹, MARISELA PANDO-MORENO^{1,3},
JOEL FLORES² AND ENRIQUE JURADO¹

Botanical Sciences
94 (2): 221-228, 2016

DOI: 10.17129/botsoci.457

Abstract

Plants from drylands have developed strategies to germinate even in places where available humidity is sporadic with large periods of drought. Previous works determined germination of cacti species as a response to discontinuous humidity events (“seed hydration memory”). This study is aimed at assessing whether species of the Chihuahuan Desert show a seed hydration memory. Our hypothesis is that seeds of desert species can tolerate periods of dehydration after single or multiple hydration events and subsequently germinate more and faster. We evaluated nine species: *Atriplex canescens*, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Lepidium virginicum*, *Lesquerella berlandieri*, *Nassella tenuissima*, *Sartwellia mexicana*, and *Yucca filifera*, using four treatments: T1 = 24 hours hydration/5 days dehydration (HD), T2 = Three consecutive cycles of 24 hours hydration/5 days dehydration, T3 = 72 hours hydration/5 d dehydration, and T4 = Control. *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *N. tenuissima*, *F. pilosus*, and *L. virginicum* showed higher germination with HD treatments than the control. *Ferocactus pilosus* and *L. virginicum* had the highest germination in T2, *N. tenuissima* in T3, *E. platyacanthus* in any HD treatment while *Yucca filifera* in the control and T2. *Yucca filifera* and *F. pilosus* had the lowest germination rate (t_{50}) in T2; *E. platyacanthus* in T1 and T2. The remaining species didn't show differences in t_{50} between treatments. These results indicate that at least some desert species germinate more and faster after single or multiple hydration-dehydration events showing the ability of those seeds to retain, during dehydration, the physiological changes produced from seed hydration.

Key words: desert plants, kinetics of water, seed hydration memory, t_{50} .

Efecto de los ciclos de hidratación y deshidratación en la germinación de nueve especies del Desierto Chihuahuense

Resumen

Las especies de zonas áridas han desarrollado estrategias para germinar con poca humedad disponible y prolongadas sequías. Se ha reportado que algunas cactáceas responden a eventos de humedad discontinuos (“memoria de hidratación”). Aquí se evaluó si semillas de especies del Desierto Chihuahuense presentan “memoria de hidratación”. Nuestra hipótesis es que las semillas de especies del desierto pueden tolerar periodos de deshidratación después de eventos de hidratación simples o múltiples y germinar más y más rápido. Se evaluaron nueve especies: *Atriplex canescens*, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Lepidium virginicum*, *Lesquerella berlandieri*, *Nassella tenuissima*, *Sartwellia mexicana*, y *Yucca filifera*, con los siguientes tratamientos: T1 = 24 horas hidratación/5 días deshidratación (HD), T2 = Tres ciclos consecutivos de 24 horas hidratación/5 días deshidratación, T3 = 72 h hidratación/5 días deshidratación y T4 = Testigo. *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *N. tenuissima*, *F. pilosus* y *L. virginicum* presentaron mayor germinación con HD que con el testigo. *Ferocactus pilosus* y *L. virginicum* tuvieron la mayor germinación con T2, *N. tenuissima* con T3, *E. platyacanthus* con cualquiera de los tratamientos de HD y *Y. filifera* con el testigo y T2. *Yucca filifera* y *F. pilosus* mostraron la menor tasa de germinación (t_{50}) en T2 y *E. platyacanthus* con T1 y T2. El resto de las especies no presentaron diferencias. Estos resultados indican que al menos algunas especies del desierto germinan más y más rápido después de eventos simples o múltiples de hidratación-deshidratación evidenciando su habilidad para mantener, durante la deshidratación, los cambios fisiológicos producidos por la hidratación.

Palabras clave: cinética del agua, memoria de hidratación de semilla, plantas desérticas, t_{50} .

¹ Facultad de Ciencias Forestales de la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. Linares, Nuevo León, Mexico

² Instituto Potosino de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica. San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico

³ Corresponding autor: mpando55@hotmail.com



Most environments vary in time; living species must be adapted to such environmental variations (Rees, 1994). Plant strategies to defer germination are expected to be more common in arid and semiarid environments with unpredictable suitable seasons for germination and seedling establishment in agreement with Jurado and Moles (2003). Gutterman (1993) says due to the short time span of suitable conditions for germination in arid zones, seeds must make the most of available moisture and germinate at high speed.

The uptake of water is triphasic with a rapid initial uptake (phase I, i.e. imbibition) followed by a plateau phase (phase II). A further increase in water uptake (phase III) occurs as the embryo axis elongates and breaks through the covering layers to complete germination (Finch-Savage and Leubner-Metzger, 2006). Imbibition is an essential process initiating seed germination. It is the first key event that moves the seed from a dry, quiescent, dormant organism to a resumption of embryo growth. Within the first 10 min of imbibition, the seed coat is wetted and adsorbed gases are released, immediately followed by an increase in respiratory activity; membrane reorganization, mitochondrial development, and associated increases in enzyme activity (McDonald, 1994). Upon imbibition, the quiescent dry seed rapidly resumes metabolic activity (phase II) (Bewley, 1997). Radicle extension through the structures surrounding the embryo is the event that terminates germination (phase III) and marks the commencement of seedling growth. This final phase has an increased water uptake driving cell expansion leading to the completion of germination. Induction of phase III can involve water channel proteins such as Intrinsic Proteins (PIPs) and Tonoplast Intrinsic Proteins (TIPs) that regulate the passage of water across membranes (Nonogaki *et al.*, 2010).

Seeds are likely to remain viable after dehydration during the first two phases (Taylor *et al.*, 1992). Some species have been detected to have more seed germination after a wetting and drying (HD) than after constant moisture in agreement with Vincent and Cavers (1978). For other species, germination percentage increases with increasing number of HD cycles, like in the study by Ren and Tao (2003) for *Calligonum junceum* and *C. leucocladum*, implying a cumulative effect of early imbibition (Hou *et al.*, 1999). Seeds of some species seem to have “hydration memory” or a capacity to retain some of the physiological changes, like the differential expression of proteins (López-Urrutia *et al.*, 2014), induced by imbibition even after temporary drying, having these seeds the same moisture content as the seeds that have never been hydrated (Dubrovsky, 1996).

For some species, seeds germinate faster after HD when compared to constant moisture (Idris and Aslam, 1975; Baskin and Baskin, 1982; Bradford *et al.*, 1993; Fujikura *et al.*, 1993). A fast germination can be advantageous in arid environments where the soil surface is unlikely to retain moisture for long periods (Meyer and Monsen, 1992; Flores and Jurado, 1998). However not all species have the same traits in similar environments (Budelsky and Galatowitsch, 1999). While the role of faster and higher seed germination after wet and dry cycles is likely to be a key factor in desert plant dynamics not many species have been tested (McDonough, 1964; Dubrovsky, 1996; 1998; Wilson and Witkowski, 1998; Huang and Gutterman, 2000; Tobe *et al.*, 2001; Ren and Tao, 2003; Sánchez-Soto *et al.*, 2005; Rito *et al.*, 2009; Santini and Martorell, 2013; López-Urrutia *et al.*, 2014). In here we determined if germination rate and germination percentage varied in relation with wet and dry cycles for nine Chihuahuan Desert species. We hypothesized that the seeds of desert species here studied can tolerate periods of dehydration after single or multiple hydration events and subsequently germinate more and faster.

Materials and methods

In September 2012, seeds from at least three mother plants for each species: *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt. (Chenopodiaceae), *Cucurbita foetidissima* Kunth (Cucurbitaceae), *Echinocactus platyacanthus* Link & Otto (Cactaceae), *Ferocactus pilosus* (Galeotti ex Salm-Dyck) Werderm (Cactaceae), *Lepidium virginicum* L. (Brassicaceae), *Lesquerella berlandieri* S.Watson (Brassicaceae), *Nassella tenuissima* (Trin.) Barkworth (Poaceae), *Sartwellia mexicana* A.Gray (Asteraceae), and *Yucca filifera* Chabaud (Asparagaceae), were collected in the South of the Chihuahuan Desert (23° 36' 43" - 25° 13' 51" N and 100° 02' 56" to 101° 17' 28" W) between 1,800 and 2,000 m above sea level. The collected seeds were kept at room temperature in dry

plastic jars for five months before the germination experiments. The vegetation in the region is a mixture of open low shrubland with abundant *Muhlenbergia villiflora* Hitchc. var. *villiflora*, *Scleropogon brevifolius* Phil., *Bouteloua dactyloides* (Nutt.) Columbus, *Dasyochloa pulchella* (Kunth) Willd. ex Rydb., *Frankenia gypsophila* I. M. Johnst., *Dalea radicans* S. Watson, *Dalea gypsophila* Barneby, *Machaeranthera heterophylla* L. R. Hartm., *Gaillardia comosa* A. Gray, *Machaeranthera crutchfieldii* B. L. Turner, *Dicranocarpus parviflorus* A. Gray, *Frankenia margaritae* Medrano, *Isocoma gypsophila* B. L. Turner, *Aster gypsophila* B. L. Turner, *Nama hispida* A. Gray var. *gypsicola* I. M. Johnst., *Sartwellia mexicana*, *Strotheria gypsophila* B. L. Turner, and *Thelesperma scabridulum* S. F. Blake (Estrada-Castillón *et al.*, 2010).

Hydration and dehydration measurements. A randomized sample of ten seeds from a lot of around 1,000 seeds taken from not less than 30 fruits and three mother plants per species was weighed dry, then seeds were set with 25 ml of distilled water in a Petri Dish and seeds were weighed hourly until constant weight which was considered the maximum imbibition or stage 2 of water kinetics in seed germination. Seeds were then set to dry at room temperature and were weighed hourly until the initial dry weight was obtained. Maximum imbibition and drying times of seeds were used to define HD cycles in order to prevent seeds germinating during treatments.

Treatments. Prior to germination, 50 seeds by species (5 Petri dishes \times 10 seeds each) were subjected to the following treatments of hydration/dehydration (HD): (1) One HD cycle (1 cycle = 24 h hydration and 5 d dehydration), (2) Three consecutive HD cycles, (3) A 72 h hydration and 5 d of drying, and (4) A control group to which no previous hydration was applied. Seed hydration, dehydration and germination were carried out in a Seedburo® seed germination chamber. Seed hydration-dehydration were carried out at 26 °C, the mean annual temperature from the study site in agreement with CONAGUA (2012), in open containers using 200 ml distilled water in January and February 2013.

Seeds were set to germinate inside Petri dishes using agar (16 %) as a constant moisture source at 30 °C with white led light for 12 h followed by a 12 h dark period at 16 °C from the 4th of February to the 4th of March 2013. For each species ten seeds were placed in each of five Petri dishes. Germination was measured daily for 30 d and was determined after protrusion of the radicle. Germination rate (t_{50}) was determined as the day in which at least 50 % of the germinated seeds was reached according to Jurado and Westoby (1992). Germination time was classified following Jurado and Westoby (1992) into: fast when 50 % of germinated seeds was reached by day 3, medium when 50 % germinated seeds was reached between days 4 and 6, and slow when 50 % of the germinated seeds was reached after day 6.

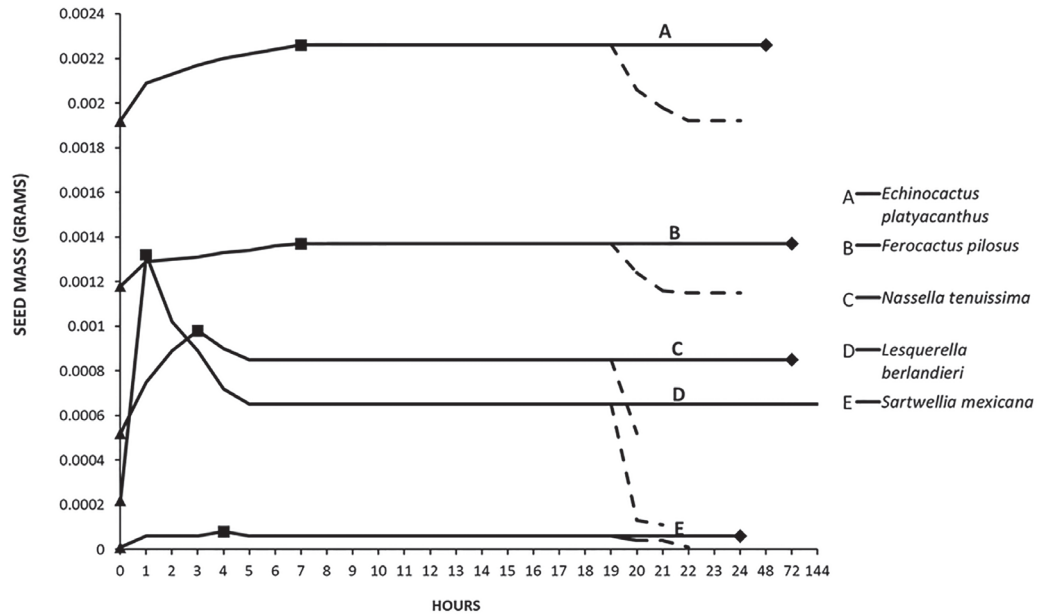
Statistical Analyses. When obtained data did not have a normal distribution these were transformed to arcsine in the case of percentage data (Sokal and Rohlf, 1995) and to the square root + 1 for t_{50} (Sokal and Rohlf 1995). A one way ANOVA ($P \leq 0.05$) and Tukey or Games-Howell tests were performed to find differences, using SPSS Statistics® 18. The factors to be analyzed were the four HD treatments and the dependent variables were germination percentage and germination rate (t_{50}).

Results

Imbibition and drying time. The kinetics of water uptake had a typical three phase profile (Figure 1 and Figure 2), due to scale differences in seed mass, two graphs were used, one for small-seeded species and one for large-seeded species. Smaller seeds averaging 0.001 g (\pm 0.0007 std) reached maximum imbibition (stage II) within 8 h. Stage 3 was reached within 72 h except for *Lesquerella berlandieri* that did not germinate. Dehydration occurred within 24 hours for all the small seeds (Figure 1).

Maximum imbibition for species with larger seeds (average weight = 0.029 g \pm 0.022 std) was similar to that of the smaller seeds (within 8 h) except for seeds of *Yucca filifera* that took 20 h (Figure 2). Dehydration occurred between 24 and 35 h.

Figure 1. Water absorption phases in seeds weighing $0.001 \text{ g} \pm 0.0007 \text{ std}$ average. Seed mass was determined by weighing ten dry seeds for each species. Initiation of: ▲ phase I, ■ phase II, ◆ phase III, Kinetics of water uptake (continuous line), dehydration (discontinuous line)



Germination percentage. From the nine species studied only *Lesquerella berlandieri* did not germinate. *Atriplex canescens*, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, and *Sartwellia mexicana* had similar germination across treatments. The highest germination percentages in *Ferocactus pilosus* ($F = 16.08$, d.f. = 3, $P = 4.3E-05$) and *Lepidium virginicum* ($F = 9.42$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.001$) were observed in the treatment of three cycles, for *Nassella tenuissima* ($F = 4.06$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.02$) the highest percentages were registered in the long cycle treatment. More seeds of *Echinocactus platyacanthus* ($F = 4.36$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.02$) germinated with any of the HD treatments than with

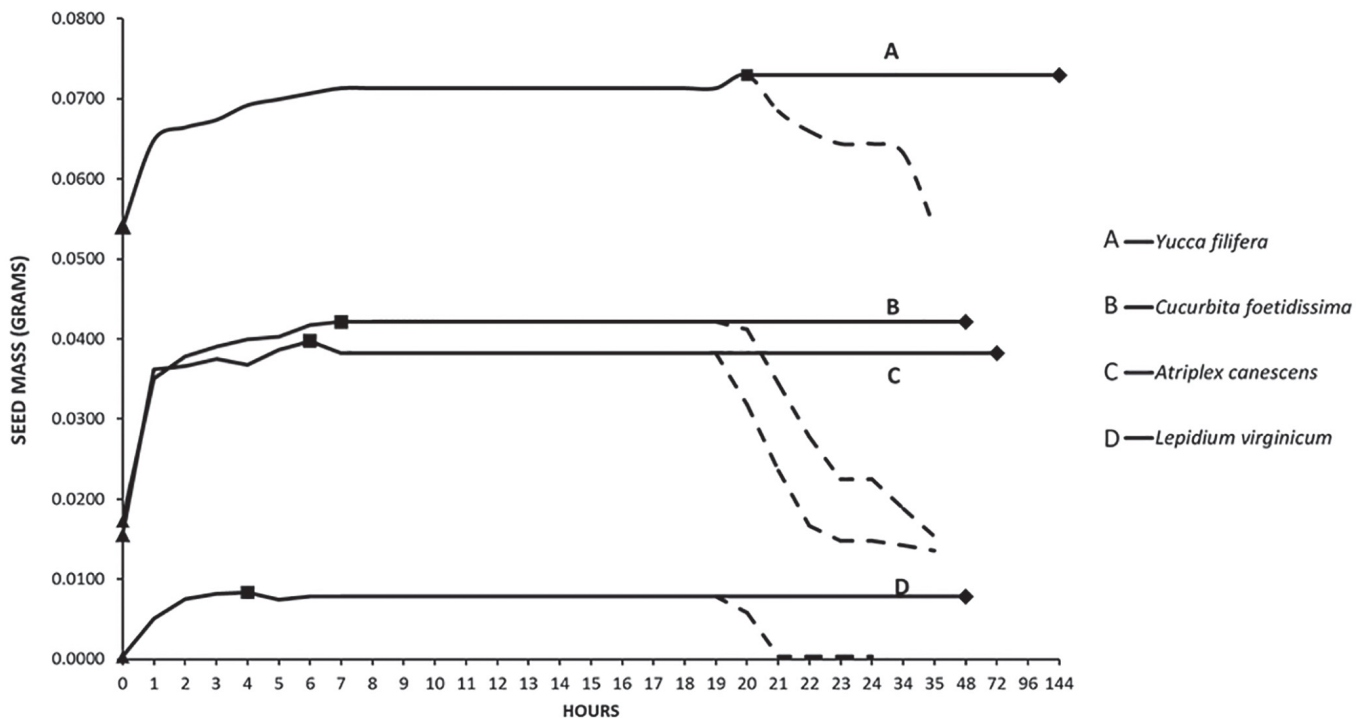


Figure 2. Water absorption phases in seeds weighing $0.029 \text{ g} \pm 0.022 \text{ std}$ average. Seed mass was determined by weighing ten dry seeds for each species. Initiation of: ▲ phase I, ■ phase II, ◆ phase III, Kinetics of water uptake (continuous line), dehydration (discontinuous line)

Table 1. Seed germination (%) \pm standard deviation of species from Southern Chihuahuan Desert after four treatments of hydration/ dehydration (HD): T1) One HD cycle (1 cycle = 24 h hydration and 5 d dehydration, T2) Three consecutive HD cycles, T3) A 72 h hydration and 5 d of drying, and T4) A control group to which no previous hydration was applied. Different letters between rows indicate significant differences.

SPECIES	Germination (%)				P
	T1	T2	T3	T4	
<i>Echinocactus platyacanthus</i>	84 \pm 11.40 ^a	80 \pm 21.21 ^{ab}	88 \pm 8.36 ^a	54 \pm 20.73 ^b	0.02
<i>Ferocactus pilosus</i>	52 \pm 17.88 ^{ab}	93.8 \pm 9 ^c	70 \pm 10 ^{bc}	38 \pm 14.83 ^a	4.34E-05
<i>Yucca filifera</i>	48 \pm 21.67 ^a	52 \pm 13.03 ^{ab}	50 \pm 14.14 ^a	82 \pm 19.23 ^b	0.02
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	36 \pm 8.9 ^a	48 \pm 8.36 ^a	38 \pm 17.88 ^a	32 \pm 21.67 ^a	0.42
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	4 \pm 5.47 ^a	22 \pm 14.83 ^{bc}	30 \pm 21.21 ^c	6 \pm 8.94 ^{ab}	0.02
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	0	24 \pm 11.40 ^b	6 \pm 8.9 ^a	4 \pm 5.4 ^a	0.0008

the control. *Yucca filifera* ($F = 4.27$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.02$) seeds germinated more with the three cycles treatment and with the control (Table 1).

Germination rate (t_{50}). This variable was only analyzed for species with germination in at least one treatment higher than 15 % (*Cucurbita foetidissima*, *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Lepidium virginicum*, *Nassella tenuissima*, and *Yucca filifera*) (Table 2). Treatments did not affect germination rate for *N. tenuissima*, *L. virginicum* and *C. foetidissima* ($F = 0.42$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.738$; $F = 1.19$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.343$; and $F = 0.47$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.703$). *Echinocactus platyacanthus* seeds germinated faster with one short cycle and the three-cycle treatment ($F = 6.92$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.003$). Seeds of *F. pilosus* and *Y. filifera* germinated faster with the three-cycle treatment ($F = 8.01$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.001$; $F = 3.9$, d.f. = 3, $P = 0.028$) (Table 2). Germination time was intermediate and slow for most species across treatments (Table 2).

Discussion

The three stages of water kinetic were clearly identified and this allowed us to determine the duration of the hydration/dehydration cycles for the species studied, such as has been determined for other cacti and legumes (Bewley and Black, 1985; Dubrovsky, 1996).

Water uptake by the seeds is influenced by permeability of the testa, environmental factors, seed shape and moisture content (Vertucci, 1989; Taylor *et al.*, 1992). In this study some seeds completed imbibition within an hour, while for others it took up to 20 h perhaps as a result

Table 2. Germination rate (t_{50}) \pm standard deviation of species from Southern Chihuahuan Desert after four treatments of hydration/dehydration (HD): T1) One HD cycle (1 cycle = 24 h hydration and 5 d dehydration, T2): three consecutive HD cycles, T3): A 72 h hydration and 5 d of drying, and T4): a control group to which no previous hydration was applied. Different letters between rows indicate significant differences.

Species / Germination rate (t_{50})	T1 (Days)	T2 (Days)	T3 (Days)	T4 (Days)	P
<i>Echinocactus platyacanthus</i> Ranked as	7.4 \pm 0.89 ^a Slow	7 \pm 2 ^a Slow	7.8 \pm 3.89 ^{ab} Slow	13.4 \pm 2.5 ^b Slow	0.003
<i>Ferocactus pilosus</i> Ranked as	12 \pm 3.87 ^{ab} Slow	5.8 \pm 0.44 ^b Medium	9.6 \pm 1.51 ^a Slow	11.8 \pm 1.78 ^a Slow	0.001
<i>Yucca filifera</i> Ranked as	17 \pm 4.12 ^a Slow	11.4 \pm 2.6 ^b Slow	17.2 \pm 3.49 ^a Slow	17.8 \pm 3.11 ^a Slow	0.028
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> Ranked as	4.6 \pm 2.88 ^a Medium	3 \pm 0 ^a Fast	5.4 \pm 6.5 ^a Medium	3.4 \pm 0.54 ^a Medium	0.703
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> Ranked as	4 \pm 6.51 ^a Medium	4.2 \pm 6.2 ^a Medium	5 \pm 8 ^a Medium	2.2 \pm 3.03 ^a Fast	0.738
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> Ranked as	0	3.8 \pm 1.64 ^a Fast	4.6 \pm 8.23 ^a Medium	9.6 \pm 13.81 ^a Slow	0.34

of differences in thickness of the seed coat or lower seed permeability. Imbibition times are likely to be longer in natural conditions depending on substrate and moisture availability (Tao *et al.*, 2000).

Seeds can tolerate desiccation during stages 1 and 2 of the three water kinetic stages, but are intolerant during stage 3, hence hydration/dehydration treatments should be completed before germination (Taylor *et al.*, 1992).

Zhu *et al.* (2014) say hydration/dehydration treatments can promote, inhibit or have no effect on seed germination. In our study only four species were affected by the treatments. From the eight species that had seeds germinating, four of them (*Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Lesquerella virginicum*, and *Nassella tenuissima*) showed higher germination percentages in one or more of the hydration/dehydration treatments than in the control group. The treatment of three cycles and the longer cycle treatment promoted the seed germination for four and two species, respectively, which is in agreement with Dubrovsky (1996) who found that repeated cycles of hydration/dehydration cause cumulative effect. It is possible that this process of hydration memory is related with the different protein expression as found for *Ferocactus peninsulae* (López-Urrutia *et al.*, 2014).

For *Yucca filifera* germination was similar or higher in the control group, suggesting that hydration/dehydration does not promote germination for the species; however, for this species, t_{50} was faster for seeds treated with the three-cycle treatment than for control.

Short rainfall may have accumulative physiological effects on seeds and this can be simulated using hydration/dehydration cycles to promote seed germination (Dubrovsky, 1996; Sánchez-Soto *et al.*, 2005; Rito *et al.*, 2009; Santini and Martorell, 2013; López-Urrutia *et al.*, 2014). For seeds of *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, and *Yucca filifera* the three hydration/dehydration treatment resulted in the shortest t_{50} (6 d less than the control group). This faster germination time has been shown elsewhere for the cacti *Carnegiea gigantea* (McDonough, 1964), *Stenocereus thurberi* (McDonough, 1964; Dubrovsky, 1996; Sánchez-Soto *et al.*, 2005), *S. gummosus* (Dubrovsky, 1998), *S. alamosensis* (Sánchez-Soto *et al.*, 2005), *Cereus jamacaru* (Rito *et al.*, 2009), *Mammillaria hernandezii* (Santini and Martorell, 2013), and *F. peninsulae* (Dubrovsky, 1996; 1998; López-Urrutia *et al.*, 2014). Seed germination in arid lands is likely to be fast due to the short periods that the soil retains moisture (Jurado and Westoby, 1992; Gutterman, 1993). For Central Australia for instance, Jurado and Westoby (1992) found more than half of 105 species studied to germinate within 3 days of contact with water. In our study, however only three species germinated within 3 days of contact with water, and this was similar across treatments.

Germination percentage was higher and faster for *Echinocactus platyacanthus*, *Ferocactus pilosus*, *Lepidium virginicum*, and *Nassella tenuissima*, with some of the hydration/dehydration treatments. *Atriplex canescens*, *Cucurbita foetidissima*, and *Sartwellia mexicana* had similar germination across treatments. The differences in germination abilities of the studied species with hydration/dehydration cycles, suggests *E. platyacanthus*, *F. pilosus*, *L. virginicum*, and *N. tenuissima* are better adapted for germination under limiting soil moisture conditions.

Hydration-dehydration-rehydration cycles are likely to be important in natural seed populations of some species by reducing the time lag between the occurrence of favorable germination conditions and actual germination (Dubrovsky, 1996). Incremental repair of damaged DNA during hydration phases, and the stability of repaired DNA during rehydration phases may effectively shorten the minimal time for germination when seeds eventually receive sufficient moisture to complete germination (Adams, 1999).

Results found here imply that four of the nine studied species respond to hydration/dehydration memory by having more seeds germinated and in at a higher rate. Thus, small precipitation events may have a cumulative effect on seeds, resulting in final germination after only one small rainfall event.

Acknowledgments

We thank the reviewers for their useful suggestions which greatly contributed to improve the manuscript. M. del R. Contreras-Quiroz was a recipient of a CONACYT Doctorate scholarship. Funding was provided by PAICYT UANL (CT306-10).

Literature cited

- Adams R. 1999. Germination of *Callitris* seeds in relation to temperature, water stress, priming, and hydration–dehydration cycles. *Journal of Arid Environments* **43**:437–448.
- Baskin J.M. and Baskin C.C. 1982. Effects of wetting and drying cycles on the germination of seeds of *Cyperus inflexus*. *Ecology* **63**:248–252.
- Bewley J.D. 1997. Seed germination and dormancy. *Plant Cell* **9**:1055–1066.
- Bewley J.D. and Black M. 1985. *Seeds: Physiology of Development and Germination*. Plenum Press, New York.
- Bradford K.J., Tarquis A.M. and Durán J.M. 1993. A population-based threshold model describing the relationship between germination rates and seed deterioration. *Journal of Experimental Botany* **44**:1225–1234.
- Budelsky R.A. and Galatowitsch S.M. 1999. Effects of moisture and temperature, and time on seed germination of five wetland Carices: implications for restoration. *Restoration Ecology* **7**:86–97.
- CONAGUA [Comisión Nacional del Agua]. 2012. Estaciones Meteorológicas San Rafael y Estación San José de Raíces. < http://smn.cna.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=42&Itemid=75> (Accessed 3 December 2012).
- Dubrovsky J.G. 1996. Seed hydration memory in Sonoran Desert cacti and its ecological implication. *American Journal of Botany* **83**:624–632.
- Dubrovsky J.G. 1998. Discontinuous hydration as a facultative requirement for seed germination in two cactus species of the Sonoran Desert. *Journal Torrey Botanical Society* **125**:33–39.
- Estrada-Castillón E., Scott-Morales L., Villarreal-Quintanilla J.A., Jurado-Ybarra E., Cotera-Correa M., Cantú-Ayala C. and García-Pérez J. 2010. Clasificación de los pastizales halófitos del noreste de México asociados con perrito de las praderas (*Cynomys mexicanus*): diversidad y endemismo de especies. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* **81**:401–416.
- Finch-Savage W.E., and Leubner-Metzger G. 2006. Seed dormancy and the control of germination. *New Phytologist* **171**:501–523.
- Flores J. and Jurado E. 1998. Germination and early growth traits of 14 plant species native to Northern Mexico. *The Southwestern Naturalist* **43**:40–46.
- Fujikura Y., Kraak H.L., Basra A.S. and Karssen C.M. 1993. Hydropriming, a simple and inexpensive priming method. *Seed Science and Technology* **21**:639–642.
- Gutterman Y. 1993. *Seed Germination in Desert Plants*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Heidelberg.
- Hou J.Q., Romo J.T., Bai Y. and Booth D.T. 1999. Responses of winterfat seeds and seedlings to desiccation. *Journal Range Management* **52**:387–393.
- Huang Z.-Y. and Gutterman Y. 2000. Comparisons of germination strategies of *Artemisia ordosica* with its two congeners from deserts of China and Israel. *Acta Botanica Sinica* **42**:71–80.
- Idris M. and Aslam M. 1975. The effect of soaking and drying seeds before planting on the germination and growth of *Triticum vulgare* under normal and saline conditions. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **53**:1382–1332.
- Jurado E. and Moles A. 2003. Germination deferment strategies. In: Nicolás G., Bradford K.J., Côme D., Curie M., Pritchard H.W. Eds. *The Biology of Seeds: Recent Research Advances*, pp. 381–388, CABI Publishing, Wallingford.
- Jurado E. and Westoby M. 1992. Germination biology of selected Central Australian plants. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **17**:341–348.
- López-Urrutia E., Martínez-García M., Monsalvo-Reyes A., Salazar-Rojas V., Montoya R. and Campos J.E. 2014. Differential RNA- and protein-expression profiles of cactus seeds capable of hydration memory. *Seed Science Research* **24**:91–99.
- McDonald M.B. 1994. Seed germination and seedling establishment. In: Boote K.J., Bennett J.M., Sinclair T.R. and Paulsen G.M. Eds. *Physiology and Determination of Crop Yield*, pp. 37–60, American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science Society of America, Soil Science Society of America, Madison.
- McDonough W.T. 1964. Germination responses of *Carnegiea gigantea* and *Lemaireocereus thurberi*. *Ecology* **45**:155–159.
- Meyer S.E. and Monsen S.B. 1992. Big sagebrush germination patterns: subspecies and population differences. *Journal Range Management* **45**:87–93.
- Nonogaki H., Bassel G.W., and Bewley J.D. 2010. Germination—still a mystery. *Plant Science* **179**:574–581.
- Rees M. 1994. Delayed germination of seeds: a look at the effects of adult longevity, the timing of reproduction and population age/stage structure. *The American Naturalist* **144**:43–64.
- Ren J. and Tao L. 2003. Effect of hydration-dehydration cycles on germination of seven *Calligonum* species. *Journal of Arid Environments* **55**:111–122.
- Rito K.F., Rocha E.A., Leal I.R. and Meiado M.V. 2009. As sementes de mandacaru têm memória hídrica?

Received:
November 22nd, 2014

Accepted:
January 31st, 2015

- Boletín de la Sociedad Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Cactáceas y Otras Suculentas* **6**:26-31.
- Sánchez-Soto B., García-Moya E., Terrazas T. and Reyes-Olivas A. 2005. Efecto de la hidratación discontinua sobre la germinación de tres cactáceas del desierto costero de Topolobampo, Ahome, Sinaloa. *Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas* **50**:4-14.
- Santini B.A. and Martorell C. 2013. Does retained-seed priming drive the evolution of serotiny in drylands? An assessment using the cactus *Mammillaria hernandezii*. *American Journal of Botany* **100**:365-373.
- Sokal R.R. and Rohlf F.J. 1995. *Biometry: The Principles and Practice of Statistics in Biological Research*. W.H. Freeman, New York.
- Tao L., Ren J. and Liu X.M. 2000. Study on the water-absorbing model of two *Calligonum* species seeds. *Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment* **14**:89-91.
- Taylor A.G., Prusinski J., Hill H.J. and Dickson M.D. 1992. Influence of seed hydration on seedling performance. *Horticulture Technology* **2**:336-344.
- Tobe K., Zhang L., Qiu G.Y., Shimizu H. and Omasa K. 2001. Characteristics of seed germination in five non-halopatyic Chinese desert shrub species. *Journal of Arid Environments* **47**:191-201.
- Vertucci C.W. 1989. The kinetics of seed imbibition: controlling factors and relevance to seedling vigor. In: Stanwood P.C. and McDonald M.B. Eds. *Seed Moisture*, pp. 93-115, Crop Science Society of America, Madison.
- Vincent E.M. and Cavers P.B. 1978. The effects of wetting and drying on the subsequent germination of *Rumex crispus*. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **56**:2207-2217.
- Wilson T.B. and Witkowski T.F. 1998. Water requirements for germination and early seedling establishment in four African savanna woody plant species. *Journal of Arid Environments* **38**:541-550.
- Zhu Y., Yang X., Baskin C.C., Baskin J.M., Dong M. and Huang Z. 2014. Effects of amount and frequency of precipitation and sand burial on seed germination, seedling emergence and survival of the dune grass *Leymus secalinus* in semiarid China. *Plant and Soil* **374**:399-409.