# Scientific Name: *Draba nemorosa* L. Common Names: woodland draba

# Family: Brassicaceae

# **Plant Description**

Annual herb. Stems are mostly 3 to 35 cm tall with simple and forked hairs; leaves near-basal (bottom third of stem), 2 to 45 mm by 1 to 20 mm, ovatelanceolate to obovate, denticulate, simple with few long stalked bifid and trifid cruciform hairs above and mostly long-stalked cruciform hairs below; raceme open, flowers yellow, 10 to 15 per raceme; sepals 2 mm long, glabrous or with simple hairs; petals 2 to 4 mm long, yellow (Moss 1983). Fruit: 3 to 6 mm long (1 to 2 mm wide) elliptic glabrous or pubescent dehiscent silicle; seeds in two rows.



Draba nemorosa with some green silicles.

Seed: Seed are light brown, 0.5 mm long, 0.3 mm wide, ovoid (Moss 1983).

# Habitat and Distribution

Moist to dry open ground (Moss 1983). Rock outcrops, open wooded slopes, meadows and prairies, stream banks, roadsides, disturbed gravelly grounds, waste places (eFloras.org n.d.). Seral Stage: Early. Soil: Disturbed soils. Distribution: Throughout Alberta. More or less circumpolar. Southern Alaska, southern Yukon, southern District of Mackenzie to Hudson Bay, southwestern Quebec south to California, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota (Moss 1983).

# Phenology

Blooms in mid to late summer.

#### **Pollination**

Insect pollinated (Plants for a Future n.d.).

# Genetics

2n=16 (Moss 1983).

# **Symbiosis**

None known.

# Seed Processing

Collection: Seeds can be handpicked by snipping or breaking stems into bags. Allow pods to dry on plant; break open to collect seeds (Dave's Garden n.d.).

Seed Weight: 0.03 g/1,000 seeds (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2008).

Harvest Dates: Unknown, possibly August. Cleaning: Air-dry seeds in paper or Tyvek bags at 15 to 25°C. Crush material or remove large chaff and crush remaining material. Sieve to remove seeds from chaff using appropriate size screens. Storage: Store frozen in hermetically sealed containers after dry (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2008).

Storage Behaviour: Orthodox, seed can be dried to 3% to 7% relative humidity and stored at freezing temperatures (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2008). Longevity: Possibly long term with ultra-dry seed (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2008).

# Propagation

Natural Regeneration: Naturally regenerates from seeds.

Germination: 85% germination in 1% agar media in temperatures of 25°C for 8 hour day and 10°C 12 hour night with pre-treatments (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2008).

Pre-treatment: Seed was scarified by chipping with a scalpel (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew 2008). Stratification suggested for indoor seeding (Dave's Garden n.d.).

## **Aboriginal/Food Uses**

Food: No literature found. Medicinal: No literature found. Other: No literature found.

# Wildlife/Forage Usage

Wildlife: No literature found. Livestock: Poor forage for all *Draba sp.* (Tannas 2004). Grazing Response: Increaser (Tannas 2004).

#### **Commercial Resources**

Availability: No literature found. Cultivars: No literature found. Uses: No literature found.

#### **Reclamation Potential**

An early seral species, *Draba nemorosa* would likely be easy to establish on freshly disturbed sites. Suggested for xeriscaping (Dave's Garden n.d.).

#### Notes

Requires both the flowers and fruit for proper identification (Tannas 2004).

## Photo Credits

Photo 1: Dalgial. 2010. Wikimedia Commons.

### References

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