

Drottler, Lisa (1988). "Dormancy Requirement of Four Temperate Dune Species: *Cakile edentula*, *Salsola kali*, *Myrica pensylvanica*, and *Pastinaca sativa*".

This study attempted to duplicate dormancy breaking mechanisms on two dune annuals (*Cakile edentula* and *Salsola kali*), a monocarpic perennial (*Pastinaca sativa*), and a long-lived woody shrub (*Myrica pensylvanica*). Annuals were expected to break dormancy when subjected to cold, moist stratification, as they germinate in the summer. The conditionally induced dormant seeds of *P. sativa* were not expected to germinate after 30 days of exposure to the cold treatment, as they are a species that has a decrease in minimum temperature for germination. No hypothesis for *M. pensylvanica* was produced, as there was insufficient literature on the subject. Both of the summer annuals, *C. edentula* and *Salsola kali*, germinated after 30 days of cold treatment. This substantiates the role of this mechanism as a way to avoid cold temperatures. However, neither *P. sativa* nor *M. pensylvanica* showed any signs of inhibition or germination in response to the cold treatment. It is suggested that the latter results are due to a lack of combined environmental cues that lead to germination, rather than just temperature itself.

(summary)