



World Magnolia Adventures

Magnolia jaliscana: Population decline

EN

Endangered

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On March 20 and 21, 2019, 3 sites registered with populations of *Magnolia jaliscana* were visited in the Sierra de Manantlán Biosphere Reserve. The sites visited were Ayotitlán, the stream of Ayotitlán and “La Resolana”, in the first site a single individual was found growing near a stream, the other individuals registered within the town were not found, for the second site a stretch was traveled along the stream through a marked coordinate, however, no individual was found in that stream. Having found only one individual and had some extra time, it was decided to visit a third site, “The Resolana”, however, it was not possible to find the georeferenced point with the presence of magnolias.

In “La resolana”, upon returning to the town, speaking with some of its inhabitants, we were told that the presence of Magnolias had been observed on a site located above the georeferenced point.

Fruits were collected from the tree found and its seeds were extracted (300), which were subjected to different viability and germination analyzes, in which it was found that the viability of the seeds for this species is 76%, in addition to being effective in two pregerminative treatments, obtaining 16% germination with manual removal of aryl and 7% with cold stratification. Due to the predation by mice and failures in the irrigation system, there is currently a growing individual in the *Magnolia* ex situ collection of the University of Guadalajara-CUCBA.



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Magnolia jaliscana is a tree up to 18m tall and 45cm in DAP, leaves up to 28cm in length and flowers ca. 25 cm in diameter, white. Its fruit is a polypollicle with basal follicles decurrentes of up to 58 carpels. It is located between 700-1000 meters above sea level, distributed along the rivers in the Sierra de Manantlán Biosphere Reserve, Jalisco, reaching the border with Colima in sub-deciduous tropical forest and cloud forest.

The main threats to this species are the anthropic pressure and predation of its seeds, a possible reason why no natural regeneration was found. This species is currently in danger, however, although only one mature individual was found, since there are more locations where their presence is registered, it is not in a higher degree of protection like other magnolia species in Jalisco, however, a specific area of protection for forests of this species should be declared, preferably in collaboration with the indigenous community of Ayotitlán.

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