**APPENDIX**

Clay has completed collecting the data at six sites throughout the northern Rockies of Montana and Idaho: Yellowstone Club, Ulm Peak (Idaho/Montana border), Toboggan Ridge (Clearwater National Forest), Fairy Lake (Gallatin National Forest), Gold Pass (Lolo National Forest), and Thompson Peak (Lolo National Forest). Specifically, he has calculated germination rates by treatment at each site, survival rates by treatment at each site, and the fate of seeds that did not germinate. The results are presented as a set of figures below.

germ_boxplot.epsFigure 1: Germination percentages by treatment at six experimental sites

Clearly germination appears better following stratification. Clay will be testing this relationship with a formal ANOVA analysis in the near future.surv_boxplot.eps**Figure 2. Survival percentages by treatment at six experimental sites.**

Survival was better with stratification as well. As for germination, stratification over-compensates for the negative effects of scarification, achieving slightly higher values than for the control.

seeds.eps

Stratification results in the fewest seeds lost to rot or animals.

To date we have only looked closely at the treatments *versus* controls, without looking at consistencies in inter-site differences. Soon we will analyze the site temperature log data along with other potential site effects to better tease out the relative advantages of specific locations.