

Resurrection Plant

Species: *lepidophylla*
Genus: *Selaginella*
Family: Selaginellaceae
Order: Selaginellales
Class: Selaginellopsida
Phylum: Lycopodiophyta
Kingdom: Plantae



Conditions for Customer Ownership

We hold permits allowing us to transport these organisms. To access permit conditions, [click here](#).

Never purchase living specimens without having a disposition strategy in place.

There are currently no USDA permits required for this organism. In order to protect our environment, never release a live laboratory organism into the wild.

Primary Hazard Considerations

The resurrection plant does not pose any hazard considerations, although it is recommended to wash your hands after handling.

Availability

Resurrection plants can be obtained all year long. Our resurrection plants ship dormant and bare-root in a plastic bag.

Captive Care

Habitat:

- A shallow cup or bowl is necessary to start your plant arrangement. The resurrection plant comes as a single plant. A soil-filled pot can be used for a more permanent arrangement. Transferring the plant into soil should be done once the plant has revived and has opened up. Any [Potting Soil 20 W 8306](#) or top soil will suffice for the plant to grow and survive.

Care:

- Place just enough water in the cup or bowl so that the plant rests in the water but does not float. Change the water often to prevent mold or bacteria from growing in the plant's water.

Information

- Method of reproduction: Spores. Alternating generations characteristic of plants. Sporophyte (diploid, asexual reproduction) and gametophyte (haploid, sexual reproduction) generations. The macroscopic plant you receive is the diploid sporophyte.

Life Cycle

- This plant is in the club moss group (Lycopphyta) in the seedless, vascular plant group. Different male and female spores (heterosporous, haploid) form in the strobilus. Water is required to release sperm from the microspore and allow it to fertilize the egg in the archegonium. The young sporophyte develops roots, stems and leaves while attached to the megaspore wall then drops off and grows independently. Dried sporophytes have been known to remain dormant for 50 years and still come back to life.

