

DEVIL'S CLAW

Proboscidea parviflora (Woot.)

Woot. & Standl

Plant Symbol = PRPA2

Contributed by: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center & UC Davis Arboretum



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Alternative Names

unicorn plant, doubleclaw, Arizona devil's claw, red devil's claw

Use

Ethnobotanic: The claws of the mature seedpods of devil's claw were collected in autumn, split and used to create black basketry designs by many tribes in southern California and the Southwest. These tribes include the Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Owens Valley Paiute, Tubatulabal, Havasupai, Papago, and Pima. Because the claws are durable, they were often used to construct the base of baskets among the Papago and Pima. The material is still gathered wild or plants are cultivated in home gardens by contemporary weavers. The Papago used the young pods as food, while the Pima cracked the seeds between the teeth and ate them like pine-nuts. To treat rheumatic pains, the Pima broke off a small piece of the claw and pressed it into the flesh, then lighted it and allowed it to burn.

Other Uses: basketry, medicine, food, wildlife

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's

current status, such as, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values.

Description

General: Martynia Family (Martyniaceae). This annual plant has broadly ovate-triangular leaf blades 5-15 cm wide that are entire to shallowly 3-7 lobed. The inflorescence is 4-10 flowered and ranges from white to pink. The throat of the corolla is mottled purple with two lines of purplish spots or not. The nectar guides are yellow. The fruits have beaks or claws and black seeds. The plants from the desert have white seeds with claws that are greater than 18 cm long and have been called var. *hohokamiana*.

Distribution

Found in disturbed dry places below 1000 m. in the deserts of southwestern California to Arizona, southern Nevada, to western Texas and northern Mexico. For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.



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Establishment

Start devil's claw by seed. The seeds should be soaked in warm water in a clean vessel for 8 hours prior to spring planting. After soaking, plant the seeds immediately in full sun in a well-drained soil and at a depth that is the width of the seeds. Water the seeds, keeping the area slightly moist. After seedlings have appeared, allow the surface of the soil to dry between watering. In areas with summer rainfall, only supplement watering if rain is sparse. In areas without summer rainfall, mimic this rainfall pattern by watering once every 2 to 3 weeks. Once the seedpods have started to ripen, stop watering.

Plant Materials <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html>>

National Plant Data Center <<http://npdc.usda.gov>>

When the seedpods mature, collect them and shake the seeds to get them out of the pods and let them air dry in partial shade in a screened-in porch or indoor. Keep the seeds in a container or paper bag on an open shelf at room temperature until the next planting cycle, the following spring. Devil's claw does not need protection from wildlife.

Management

Traditionally, tribes in the Southwest saved the seed from those pods with longer claws and planted them apart from the others. The longer claws were highly desirable for basketry design material. Today, this white seeded form with longer horns is different enough morphologically to be named as a special domesticated variety of *Proboscidea parviflora* var. *hohokamiana*.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

This species is somewhat available through native plant nurseries within its range. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading "Department of Agriculture."

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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