



<http://www.cwnp.org/lgphoto/alg/anaphalismargaritacea.jpg>

## TAXONOMY

<b>Family Names</b>	
Family Scientific Name:	Asteraceae
Family Common Name:	Aster family
<b>Scientific Names</b>	
Genus:	<i>Anaphalis</i>
Species:	<i>margaritacea</i>
Species Authority:	(L.) Benth
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
<b>Common Synonym(s)</b>	
Family:	Compositae
Genus:	
Species:	
Species Authority:	
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Name(s):	Pearly everlasting, cudweed, Indian tobacco
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	ANMA

<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
General Distribution (geographical range (states it occurs in), ecosystems, etc):	Northern North America (Potash et al. 1997)
Climate and elevation range	Low to subalpine elevations (Potash et al. 1997)
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	Coarse, gravelly soils in open slopes and meadows. Well drained sunny locales. (Potash et al. 1997; Woods 1992)
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)	Weedy colonizer, pioneer (USDA FS 1988)
<b>PROPAGATION DETAILS</b>	
Ecotype (this is meant primarily for experimentally derived protocols, and is a description of where the seed that was tested came from):	
Propagation Goal (Options: Plants, Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):	Plants
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Seed
Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	Container (plug)
Stock Type:	160ml containers
Time to Grow (from seeding until plants are ready to be outplanted):	12 weeks (Scianna 2003; Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004; Young 2001)
Target Specifications (size or characteristics of target plants to be produced):	Firm plug Height 10-12 cm, Crown buds (Scianna 2003; Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004; Young 2001)
Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	Collect seeds July – September. Seeds ripe when fall freely from dry plant when shaken. (Potash et al. 1997; Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004; Young 2001)
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc):	Easy to grow from seed. 8-11million / pound Purity and germination variable. Can store 2-3 years. (Potash et al. 1997; Trindle 2003; Young 2001)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	No stratification necessary. (Potash et al. 1997)

Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc):	Direct seed in spring, into peat-lite mix, with 1 gram Osmocote 3-month release NPK and traceMicromax fertilizer. Do not seed too deep, <1/4 in. Can mix with fine sand to avoid seeding too heavy. (Potash 1997; Scianna 2003; Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004; Young 2001)
Establishment Phase (from seeding to germination):	Keep soil surface slightly moist during germination. Greenhouse or nursery at 65 - 85 F day and 50 - 65 F night, with 14 hr photoperiod. Germination in 1-2 weeks. Thin to 5 or 6 stems per container during this stage. (Scianna 2003; Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004; Young 2001)
Length of Establishment Phase:	2-4 weeks
Active Growth Phase (from germination until plants are no longer actively growing):	Plants grow rapidly after germination. Do not overhead water at this stage for risk of leaf and crown rot. Water completely, but container soil should be allowed to become fairly dry and light between waterings. (Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004)
Length of Active Growth Phase:	4-8 weeks
Hardening Phase (from end of active growth phase to end of growing season; primarily related to the development of cold-hardiness and preparation for winter):	Should note lateral bud formation. Plants should be allowed to see full sun during this stage. (Scianna 2003; Trindle et al. 2003; Wick et al. 2004)
Length of Hardening Phase:	2-4 weeks.
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of seedlings):	
Length of Storage (of seedlings, between nursery and outplanting):	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time before flowering):	
Other Comments:	
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>	
References:	<p>Potash, Laura L. and Carol A. Aubry. 1997. <u>Mt. Baker – Snoqualmie National Forest Native Plant Notebook: Second Edition</u>. North Cascades Institute: Sedro-Woolley. pp.83-88.</p> <p>Scianna, Joe. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of container <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> (L.) Benth. &amp; Hook. f. plants (10-cubic-inch conetainers.); Bridger Plant Materials Center, Bridger, Montana. In: Native Plant Network. URL: <a href="http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org">http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org</a></p>

	<p>(accessed 22 May 2007). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.</p> <p>Trindle, Joan D.C.; Flessner, Theresa R. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of container <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> (L.) Benth. plants (1-year plugs); Corvallis Plant Materials Center, Corvallis, Oregon. In: Native Plant Network. URL: <a href="http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org">http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org</a> (accessed 22 May 2007). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.</p> <p>USDA Forest Service. 1988. <i>Range plant handbook</i>. Reprint of 1937 report. Dover Publications, New York, NY.</p> <p>Wick, Dale; Evans, Jeff; Luna, Tara; Hosokawa, Joy. 2004. Propagation protocol for production of container <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> (L.) B &amp; H. plants (116 ml containers); Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana. In: Native Plant Network. URL: <a href="http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org">http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org</a> (accessed 22 May 2007). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.</p> <p>Woods, Christopher. 1992. <i>Encyclopedia of Perennials</i>. pp. 20</p> <p>Young, Betty. 2001. Propagation protocol for production of container <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> (L.) Benth. plants (Deepot 16); Golden Gate National Parks, San Francisco, California. In: Native Plant Network. URL: <a href="http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org">http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org</a> (accessed 22 May 2007). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.</p>
<p>Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information):</p>	<p>Franklin, J. F. and C. T. Dyrness. 1973. <u>Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington</u>. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis.</p> <p>Klinka, K., V.J. Krajina, A. Ceska, A.M. Scagel. 1989. <i>Indicator Plants of Coastal British Columbia</i>. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver.</p> <p>Kruckeberg, A.R. 1996. <i>Gardening with native plants of the Pacific Northwest</i>. University of</p>

	<p>Washington Press, Seattle, WA. pp. 65</p> <p><i>Native Plants Journal</i>. Spring 2006. Vol 7 issue 1. pp. 47-51.</p> <p>Pojar, J., A. Mackinnon. 1994. <i>Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast</i>. Lone Pine Publishing., Vancouver.</p> <p>Rose, Robin, Caryn E.C. Chachulski and Diane L. Haase. 1998. <u>Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants</u>. Oregon State University Press: Corvallis.</p>
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