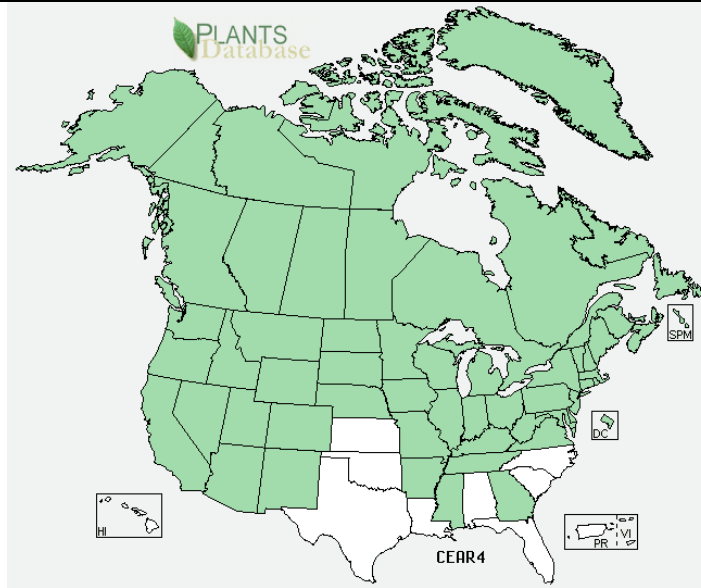


Plant Propagation Protocol for *Cerastium arvense*
 ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Caryophyllaceae
Family Common Name:	Pink family
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Cerastium</i>
Species:	<i>arvense</i>
Species Authority:	L.
Variety:	var. velutinum var. villosum
Sub-species:	ssp. arvense ssp. fuegianum ssp. maximum (occurs in Pacific Northwest, 6) ssp. strictum (occurs in Pacific Northwest, 6) ssp. velutinum
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	(Raf.) Britt. (Muhl. ex Darl.) Hollick & Britt. (Hook. f.) Ugborogho (Hollick & Britt.) Ugborogho (L.) Ugborogho (Raf.) Ugborogho
Common Synonym(s):	<i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. angustifolium <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. latifolium <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. purpurascens <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. viscidulum <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. bracteatum <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. oblongifolium <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. webbii <i>Cerastium arvense</i> L. var. villosissimum
Common Name(s):	<i>Common names from references It Is 2,3:</i> Field chickweed, field mouse-ear chickweed, starry chickweed, meadow chickweed, prairie mouse-ear chickweed, starry grasswort.
Species Code:	CEAR4

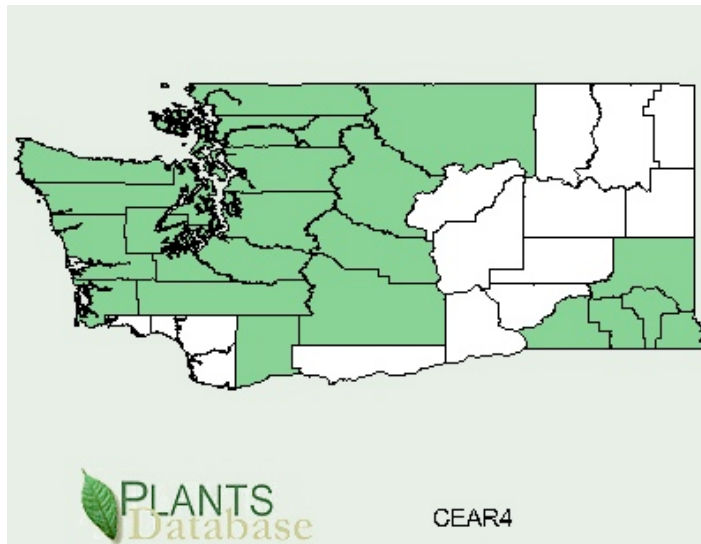
GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical range



<http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=CEAR4>

Grows from Alaska to California at high elevations and across most of North America (4). Circumpolar, N to AK, YT and NT, E to NF and S to NE, GA, NM and CA (5).



http://plants.usda.gov/java/county?state_name=Washington&statefips=53&symbol=CEAR4

Ecological distribution:

Moves in to or is used in regions as the first step at healing disturbed areas (8).

Climate and elevation range

Elevation is between 2-2562 meters, with an average of 1446 (5).

Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species

Associated species are *Adiantum viridimontanum* and *Silene scouleri* ssp. Grandis that occurs on steep cliffs and talus slopes (6, 7).

Grows well on rocky hillsides, cliffs, clearings, and in dry meadows (4).

	Creates a low perennial border in any dry, rocky area (4).
Plant strategy type / successional stage:	Weedy/colonizer (8).
Plant characteristics:	<i>Following from resources 4, 10,11,12:</i> The species is a weedy annual. The leaves are opposite and entire. They are linear to oblong and can be up to 3 cm long. They have fine hairs and smaller leaves develop in axils of the stems of larger leaves. The flowers develop in a flat top cluster from a stem that can grow up to 50 cm tall. The flowers have five sepals, five petals that are white, and bloom from early spring to late summer, depending on elevation. Fruits are round capsules that open at the tip with teeth and contain many brown colored seeds.
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype:	
Propagation Goal:	Plants (12).
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Seed (4,9). Cuttings (4).
Product Type:	Sow the seed in spring in a cold frame. At harvest time the seedlings can be put into individual pots or put in desired permanent position in the summer (9). Seed can be sown in containers or right in the ground in autumn or early spring (4). Basal cuttings can also be used to propagate species. They need to be made in the summer and near the branched crown on the plant (4).
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow:	4 weeks (12).
Target Specifications:	
Propagule Collection:	
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics:	
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments:	<i>The following is from reference 12:</i> No stratification or cold temperature needed to get high germination. The longer and colder the storage of the seeds the lower the germination percentage. Put in warm treatment in a greenhouse with 65-70°F night temperature and 70-85°F day temperatures.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial	The plants need full sun but can tolerate light shade. The soil media needs to drain well and can be rocky or sandy (4).

Crops:	Use sterile, inorganic soil mix that is kept cold (2-6°C) for 12 weeks (12).
Establishment Phase:	
Length of Establishment Phase:	
Active Growth Phase:	
Length of Active Growth Phase:	
Hardening Phase:	
Length of Hardening Phase:	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping:	
Length of Storage:	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites:	
Other Comments:	

INFORMATION SOURCES

References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) (accessed on May 3, 2009: http://plants.usda.gov/). 2. IT IS Report (accessed on May 3, 2009: http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=19947). 3. USDA: Germplasm Resources Information Network (accessed on May 3, 2009: http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?310771). 4. Robson, Kathleen A., Richter, Alice, Filbert, Marianne. 2008. Encyclopedia of Northwest Native Plants. Timber Press, Inc. Portland, Oregon. 5. E-Flora BC: Electronic Atlas of the Plants of British Columbia (accessed on May 3, 2009: http://linnet.geog.ubc.ca/Atlas/Atlas.aspx?sciname=Cerastium%20arvense). 6. <i>Silene scouleri</i> ssp. <i>Grandis</i>. 2008. Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team (accessed on May 12th 2009 goert.net/documents/Silene_scouleri_insert_sheet.pdf). 7. Ruesink, Ana. 2001. <i>Adiantum viridimontanum</i> Paris Green Mountain Maidenhair Fern. New England Wild Flower Society, Framingham, MA (accessed on May 12, 2009 www.newfs.org/docs/pdf/Adiantumviridimontanum.pdf).
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<p>Other Sources Consulted:</p>	<p>Leigh, M. 1999. <i>Grow your own native landscape: a guide to identifying, propagating and landscaping with western Washington native plants</i>. Native Plant Salvage Project, WSU Cooperative Extension, Thurston County, Olympia, WA.</p> <p>Young, J.A., and C.G. Young. 1986. <i>Collecting, processing, and germinating seeds of wildland plants</i>. Timber Press, Portland, OR.</p> <p>Kruckeberg, Arthur R. 1996. <i>Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest</i>. Greystone Books, Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.</p> <p>Kozloff, Eugene N. 2005. <i>Plants of Western Oregon, Washington & British Columbia</i>. Timber Press, Inc. Portland, Oregon.</p> <p>Rose, Robin, Chachulski, Caryn E.C., Haase, Diane L. 1998. <i>Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants</i>. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, Oregon.</p> <p>Native Plant Network. (Accessed 4/29/09 http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/).</p> <p>Arbury, Jim, Bird, Richard, Honour, Mike, Innes, Clive, Salmon, Mike. 1997. <i>The Complete Book of Plant Propagation</i>. The Taunton Press, Newtown, CT.</p>

	Hill, Lewis.1985. Secrets of Plant Propagation. Storey Communications Inc., Pownal, Vermont.
Protocol Author:	Victoria Burgess
Date Protocol Created:	May 12, 2009

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