

Sedum divergens -Pacific stonecrop [3]



(10)

Classification

Kingdom -*Plantae* – Plants
Subkingdom-*Tracheobionta* – Vascular plants
Super division -*Spermatophyta* – Seed plants
Division- *Magnoliophyta* – Flowering plants
Class -*Magnoliopsida* – Dicotyledons
Subclass -*Rosidae*
Order- *Rosales*
Family- *Crassulaceae* – Stonecrop family
Genus -*Sedum* L. – stonecrop
Species -"*Sedum divergens*" S. Watson – Pacific stonecrop[1]

Common names:

Pacific Stonecrop [3]spreading stonecrop[4]

Common synonyms:

Amerosedum divergens[3]*Amerosedum divergens* (S. Wats.) A.& D. L~ve [10]

Taxonomic Serial Number:

Sedum divergens S. Watson Taxonomic Serial Number 24113. [1]

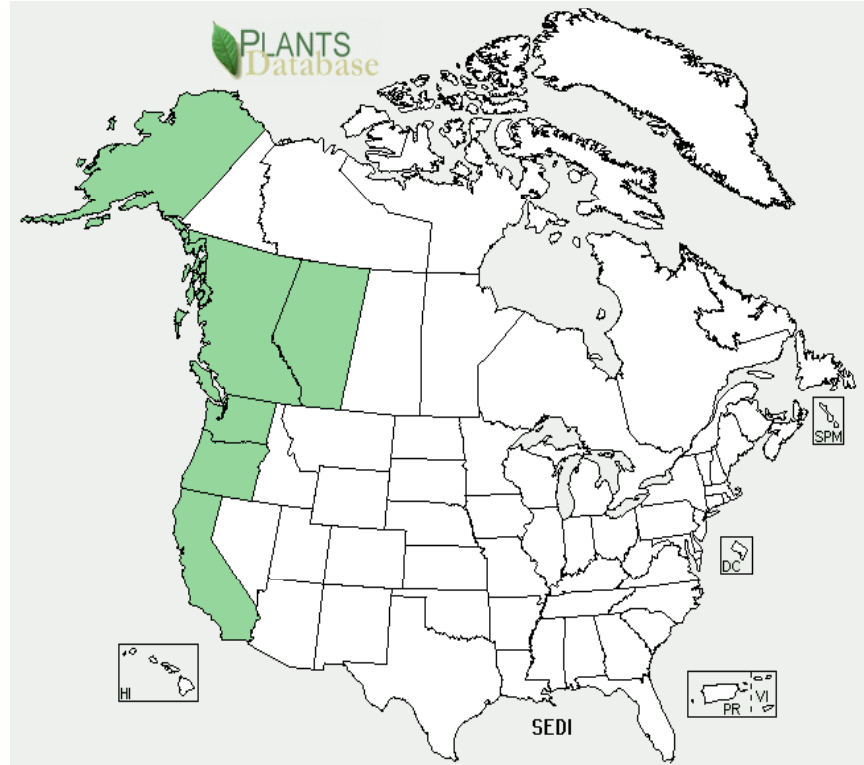
Description

Vascular plant without significant woody tissue above or at the ground...lack significant thickening by secondary woody growth and have perennating buds borne at or below the ground surface. [1]An evergreen perennial growing to 0.15m. It is hardy to zone 6. It is in leaf all year...[3]

Ecological distribution

The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and requires well-drained soil. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It requires dry or moist soil and can tolerate drought.[3]

Range



Present Absent

Climate/ Elevation	Alpine[1]
Associated species	Not found
Local occurrence	Rocky slopes in mountains, alpine to sub-alpine rocky ledges, ridges and talus slopes [3]
Plant strategy type/successional stage	Not found
Plant characteristics	Small alpine plant, perennial.[1-7]
Seed habit	Dicot [1]
Collected as	Cuttings

Propagation method	<p>Dividing -succulents is a relatively straight forward and fast way of obtaining new plants of a decent size. The technique is particularly useful for propagating hybrids, selected forms, and variegated plants which are unlikely to come true from seed. To divide scrape away soil around the parent plant to reveal the base of each offset, detach an offset by cutting straight across the joint with the parent, allow to callus. Plants may also be cut into smaller clumps with a sharp knife and then potted or replanted[5]Division is very easy and can be carried out at almost any time in the growing season, though is probably best done in spring or early summer. Larger divisions can be planted out direct into their permanent positions. We have found it best to pot up the smaller divisions and grow them on in a lightly shaded position in a cold frame, planting them out once they are well established in the summer.[3]</p> <p>Cuttings- Either stem, leaf-bud, or leaf They should be exposed to the open air or inserted into dry sand for a few days to allow callus to develop over the cut end.[6]</p> <p>Seed - surface sow in spring in well-drained soil in a sunny position in a greenhouse. Do not allow the soil to dry out. Prick out the seedlings into individual pots when they are large enough to handle. If sufficient growth is made, it is possible to plant them out during the summer, otherwise keep them in a cold-frame or greenhouse for their first winter and plant them out in early summer of the following year.[3]</p> <p>[3] Seed propagation is possible although young plants are often slow to develop and produce flowers. It is best to germinate seeds in doors and high day temperatures(85-95 degrees F) Seedlings are susceptible to damping off.[6]</p>
Growing time	Seed raised plants flower in 1-3 years, divisions should flower in one year.[5]
Collection and restrictions	Most propagation methods are by cutting
Seed life	No information found
Soil or medium requirements	For cuttings- in a 1:1 peat-perlite medium.[6] Natural habitat- they prefer not too fertile, well drained, neutral to slightly alkaline soil, in sun.[7]
Installation form	Installed directly into soil as cutting [6]
Recommended planting density	No Recommendations Found
Care requirements after installed (water weekly, water once, never water, etc.)	Plants in this genus seem to be immune to the predations of rabbits. Established plants are drought tolerant.[3] Some protection from drying is needed during rooting and seedlings are susceptible to damping off.[6]

**Normal rate of
growth or spread;**

From cutting- one year, from seed- 2-3 years [6]

References:

1. <http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=SEDI>
2. http://plants.usda.gov/growth_habits_def.html
3. http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Sedum+divergens
4. <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/pi/go-native/PlantDisplay.aspx?PlantID=131>
5. American Horticultural Society. *Plant Propagation*. DK Publishing , INC., New York, NY.
6. Hudson T. Hartmann, Dale E. Kester, Fred T. Davies, Jr. 1990. *Plant Propagation, Principles and Practices, 5th Edition*. Prentice Hall INC. Englewood Cliffs, NJ
7. Reed International Books Limited. 1997 *The Complete Book of Plant Propagation* The Tanton Press, Newtown, CT.
8. USDA Forest Service. 1948 *Woody-Plants Seed Manual*. Miscellaneous Publication 654. US Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. (No information)
9. Map-<http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=SEDI>
- 10 . Picture-
<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?Genus=Sedum&Species=divergens>

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