

Potentilla anserina spp. *pacifica*

a.k.a. *Potentilla pacifica*/ *Argentina egedii* (Wormsk.) Rydb. ssp. *egedii*/*Potentilla egedii*

Common name: Pacific silverweed



Source: <http://plants.usda.gov/>

Courtesy of: Joe F. Duft. USDA NRCS. 1992. *Western wetland flora: Field office guide to plant species*. West Region, Sacramento, CA. Courtesy of [USDA NRCS Wetland Science Institute](#). [Usage Guidelines](#).

Range

From Alaska to southern California, rarely far from the coast. (1)

It is less common in its northern range. (3)

Climate, elevation

Pacific silverweed grows in wet temperate climates

It tolerates:

- moderate rainfall
- common at mid to low elevations (3)

Local occurrence

It can commonly be found in coastal wetland areas.

Occasionally it can be found inland. (6)

Habitat preferences

The Pacific silverweed prefers sunny coastal dunes to marsh edges, sandy bluffs, wetland meadows and mudflats. (2,4)

Plant strategy type/successional stage

Tolerates shade and wetland conditions.

Pacific silverweed is a good competitor, and has a tendency to become weedy. (3)

Associated species

Juncus spp. (rushes), *Carex* spp. (sedges), *Scirpus* spp. (bulrushes), *Rosa nutkana* (Nootka rose), and *Populus balsamifera* (black cottonwood) (8)

May be collected as: (seed, layered, divisions, etc.)

The plant may be collected as seed or divisions.

Collection restrictions or guidelines

- seeds should be dried on the plant and then collected (7)
- rootball divisions should be made in the spring (6)

Seed germination

No dormancy breaking is necessary.

Seed life (can be stored, short shelf-life, long shelf-life)

May be stored short term. Information on long term storage was not found in the available literature.

Recommended seed storage conditions

Store cleaned in a dry location at room temperature. (5)

Propagation recommendations

Conflicting recommendations exist for what time of year seeds should be sown. One source recommends sowing in mid-winter (7), while another suggests early spring or autumn.

Seeds should be sown outdoors in a coldframe, covered containers or an unheated greenhouse.

When large enough, transplant into individual pots and move into a greenhouse for the winter. Plant in late winter or early spring, after the risk of freezing temperatures is past. (6,7)

Divisions may be planted right away if they are large enough. Smaller divisions should be potted up and grown in light shade in a cold frame until they are established. (6)

Soil or medium requirements

Requires moist well-drained soil.

Prefers alkaline but tolerates a slightly acidic soil. (6)

Installation form (form, potential for successful outcomes, cost)

Plants must be installed when fairly developed. Small plantlets and smaller divisions will likely fail.

Install after the last frost. (6)

Recommended planting density

Not in literature.

Care requirements after installed (water weekly, water once etc.)

Do not allow soil to dry out.

Normal rate of growth or spread; lifespan

Short lifespan, rapid growth (may become invasive) (3,7)

Sources cited

1. Hitchcock, C. Leo and Cronquist, Arthur. Flora of the Pacific Northwest. 1998. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.
2. http://www.wnps.org/plants/potentilla_anserina.html
3. Pojar, Jim, Mackinnon, Andy. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Canada: Lone Pine, 1994.
4. Kruckeberg, A.R. Gardening with Native Plants. University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 1982.
5. <http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/>
6. http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Potentilla+egedei&CAN=COMIND

7. <http://davesgarden.com/pf/go/2053/index.html>
8. [www.nws.usace.army.mil/publicmenu/ DOCUMENTS/Codiga_Baseline_Monitoring.pdf](http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/publicmenu/DOCUMENTS/Codiga_Baseline_Monitoring.pdf)

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