



In the Cascades, L. lyallii is found east of the Cascade Divide from the Wenstchee Mountains  $(47^\circ\,25^\circ\text{N})$  to about 21 km into British Columbia  $^{(2)}$ . In the Rockies, L. lyallii extends from the Salmon River Mountains of central Idaho (45° 28° N) northward to latitude 51° 36 in Canada  $\stackrel{(2)}{\cong}$ .

## Plant strategy type/successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/coloniser, seral, late successional)

# ection restrictions or guidelines

### Seed garmination (needs dormancy breaking?)

## Seed life (can be stored, short shalf-life, long shalf-life)

Store cold and sow in a cold frame in late winter

ow seeds late in winter in a cold frame of outdoor seedbed, and give seedlings light shade for the first year 🕮

### allation form (form, potential for successful outcomes, cost)

Needs full light and low temperatures  $\stackrel{(a)}{=}$ . Interestingly, height and diameter growth (NOT germ

### Recommended planting density

## ero requiremente after installed (water weekly, water case etc.)

ve effective weed excluding mulch and some winter protection at least one year after planting – if you cannot care for them through the winter, plant out in the summer of the following year 🕮

## (2) Burns, Russell M., and Barbara H. Honkala, tech. coords. 1990. Silvics of North America: Vol 1. Conifers. Agriculture Handbook 654. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, DC. 25, April 2005. Single-livew on 6, fed uniquifoxulorishiving manual and the conference of the confer

(4) "Larix lyallii" Garden Bed.com. Plants for a Future. 25 April, 2005. <a href="http://gar

(5) "Larix lyallir". The Gymnosperm database

Deta compiled by (student name and date)

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