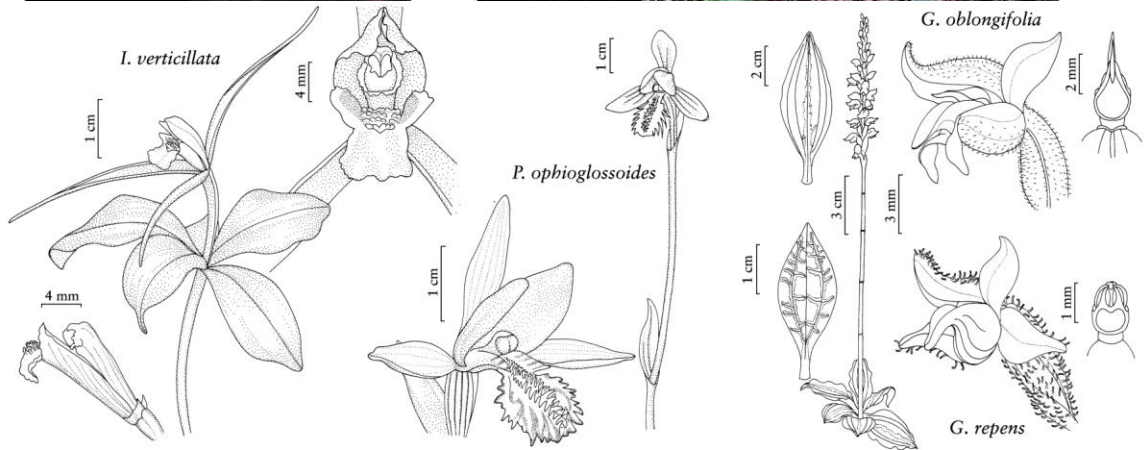


Goodyera Oblongifolia



ISOTRIA ° POGONIA ° GOODYERA

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Orchidaceae
Family Common Name:	Orchid Family
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<u>Goodyera</u>
Species:	oblongifolia
Species Authority:	Raf.
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	

Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s)	
Genus:	Goodyera
Species:	Decipiens
Species Authority:	(Hook.) F.T. Hubbard
Genus:	Peramium
Species:	Decipiens
Species Authority:	(Hook.) Piper
Genus:	Peramium
Species:	Menziessii
Species Authority:	Lindl.
Variety:	Reticulata
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	Boivin
Common Name(s):	Menzies's giant rattlesnake-plantain, giant rattlesnake-plantain, rattlesnake plantain, western rattlesnake plantain, green-leaf rattlesnake-plantain
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	GOOB2 (1)
GENERAL INFORMATION	
General Distribution	AK, AZ (Salvage restricted), CO, ID, ME (Endangered), MI, MT, NM, OR, SD, UT, WA, WI, WY (2)
Climate and elevation range	Dry to moist forests, sea level to mid-elevations in the mountains (3) common in decomposing leaf litter (4)
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	Found in a Douglas Fir Forest on Yellow Island, WA (5) several sites on the San Juan Islands , USA, Alaska: Tongass National Forest, Admiralty Island, Church Cove in Gambier Bay, west side of cove. Growing in the forest, about 50 feet from forest beach ecotone. (6) Semi open wooded area on top of cliffs in B.C. (7) Usually associated with Hylocomium splendens, Pleurozium schreberi, Rhytidiadelphus loreus, and Rhytidiopsis robusta (8)
Plant strategy type / successional stage:	
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal:	
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Seed, Rhizome division (9)

Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow:	Rhizome division should be done in the spring (10)
Target Specifications:	
Propagule Collection:	Flowering typically occurs in mid July to September (11)
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc):	Seeds is very small and contains little energy reserves. (12)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	<p>Success has occurred when the seed can utilize soil fungal for energy until it is able to utilize the soil. Consider sowing the seed near the species plant and later moving. (13)</p> <p>Typically grows best in a shady, cool site. Media should be well drained, with plenty of leaf mold, peat, sand. Shade, dappled sun/shade conditions. (14)</p> <p>Rhizome treatments: More propagating material can be obtained by cutting halfway through the rhizome during the previous growing season at the point where you wish to divide. This will stimulate the production of growth buds at the point of division. (15)</p>
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. www.plants.usda.gov. Accessed 3/23/07 2. http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/fieldguide/index.php Accessed 3/23/07 3. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center Native Plant information Network http://wildflower.utexas.edu/plants/result.php?id_plant=GOOB2 Accessed 3/23/07 4. Accession # 333122 WTU Herbarium Database, University of Washington. Accessed 3/23/07 5. Ibid. 6. Ibid. 7. Ibid. 8. <u>Indicator Plants of the Coast of British Columbia</u>, Klinka, K., Krajina, V.J., Ceska, A. and Scagel, A.M. 1989. Government of Canada. 9. Plants for a Future Online Database. www.pfaf.org Accessed 5/23/07. 10. Cribb. P. & Bailes. C. <u>Hardy Orchids. Orchids for the Garden and Frost-free Greenhouse</u>. Christopher Helm. London. 1989. 11. www.efloras.org Taxon ID # 242101640 Accessed 5/24/07. 12. Huxley. A. <u>The New RHS Dictionary of Gardening</u>. 1992. MacMillan Press . See also F. Chittendon. <u>RHS Dictionary of Plants plus Supplement</u>. 1956. Oxford University Press 1951. 13. Ibid. 14. Cribb. P. & Bailes. C. <u>Hardy Orchids. Orchids for the Garden and Frost-free Greenhouse</u>. Christopher Helm. London. 1989.

	15. Ibid.
Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information):	<u>Wildflowers of the Southern Interior of British Columbia and Adjacent Parts of Washington, Idaho and Montana.</u> Published 1989 University of British Columbia Press <u>Handbook of Northwestern Plants.</u> Revised Edition 2001 La Rea J. Dennis. Oregon State University Press
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