TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Rosaceae
Family Common Name:	Rose
Scientific Names	
Genus:	Pontentilla
Species:	Gracilis Dougl. ex Hook
Species Authority:	Douglas
Variety:	brunesscens
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	C.L.Hitchcock
Common Synonym(s)	
Genus:	
Species:	
Species Authority:	
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Name(s):	Slender cinquefoil
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	POGR9
GENERAL INFORMATION	
General Distribution (geographical range (states it occurs in), ecosystems, etc):	Alaska south to California, east to Saskatchewan and the Dakotas. Burke
Climate and elevation range	Where annual precipitation ranges from 20-80 inches.
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	Moderately saline soil, grasslands, moist areas in shrub-steppe, forested mountains and subalpine meadows. burke
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral,	

late successional)	
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype (this is meant primarily for experimentally derived protocols, and is a description of where the seed that was tested came from):	Paradise Creek drainage area near Pullman, WA
Propagation Goal (Options: Plants, Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):	Plants
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Seed
Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	Container(plug)
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow (from seeding until plants are ready to be outplanted):	4 months
Target Specifications (size or characteristics of target plants to be produced):	Tight root plug in container
Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	Seed collected in August when inflorescence is dry and seeds are brown. Seeds from wild plants can be shaken into envelope. Plants in seed increase plantings can be cut and dried under cover on tarps or in bags. Skinner
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc):	Small amounts are rubbed to free seed and cleaned with an air column separator. With large amounts are threshed with a hammermill, then cleaned with air screen equipment. Skinner determined 1,711,698 seeds/lb for ecotype; Paradise Creek drainage near Pullman, WA
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments,	30 days cool, moist stratification. No seed germination without pretreatment.

etc):	
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc):	10 cu. in. Ray Leach Super cell containers filled with Sunshine #4 and covered lightly. Thin layer of pea gravel is applied to prevent seed floating.
Establishment Phase (from seeding to germination):	Containers are moved to greenhouse in late January. Germination usually begins in 6 days and is complete in 15 days.
Length of Establishment Phase:	2 weeks
Active Growth Phase (from germination until plants are no longer actively growing):	Plants are watered deeply every other day and fertilized once per week with a complete, water souluble fertilizer containing micronutrients.
Length of Active Growth Phase:	3 months
Hardening Phase (from end of active growth phase to end of growing season; primarily related to the development of cold-hardiness and preparation for winter):	Move plants to cold frame in late March or early April, depending on weather conditions. Water every other day in cool weather and daily during hot, dry spells.
Length of Hardening Phase:	2-4 weeks
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of seedlings):	Direct transplanting.
Length of Storage (of seedlings, between nursery and outplanting):	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time before flowering):	Transplanting is done in early May by using an electric drill and portable generator to drill 1.5inch diameter holes at planting site.
Other Comments:	Survival in seed increase plantings without competing vegetation exceeds 95%. Flowering and seed production occurs 1 year after transplanting. No insect or disease problems have been noted.

INFORMATION SOURCES	
References:	http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php Skinner, David M. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of container *Potentilla gracilis* Dougl. Ex Hook plants; Pullman Plant Materials Center, Pullman Washington. In: Native Plant Network. URL: http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org (accessed 25 April 2007). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.
Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information):	
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Date Entered or Updated (MM/DD/YY):	04/25/2007