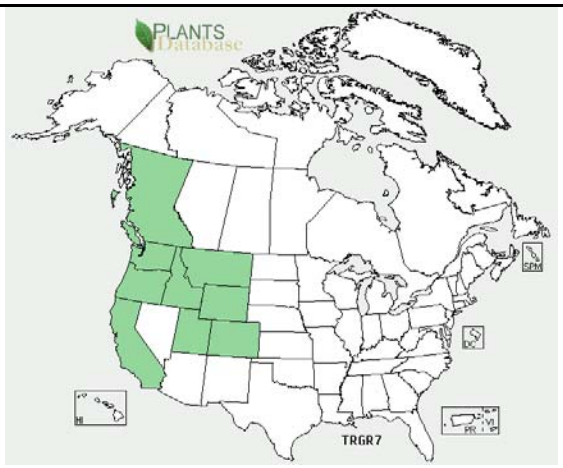
Propagation Protocol
Triteleia grandiflora

(4)

Taxonomy	
Family Scientific Name	Liliaceae
Family Common Name	Lily
Genus	*Triteleia*
Species	*Triteleia grandiflora*
Species Authority	Lindl.
Common Synonyms	*Brodiaea douglasii* Wats. (4)
Common Name	Largeflower triteleia
Species Code	TRGR7

General Information	
Geographical Range	 East of the cascades, British Columbia, Oregon to Northern California and east to Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana (7)
Ecological Distribution	Found in prairies and meadows, sagebrush habitats to open Ponderosa pine woods (5)
Plant Characteristics	Perennial herb(5), erect monocot with a blue flower that can grow to two feet at maturity. Medium drought and fire tolerance (4)

Propagation Details	
Propagation Goal	Bulbs (5)
Propagation Method	Seed (2)
Product Type	Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.) (5)
Time to Grow	3 years (5)
Target Specifications	Corms ¼ inch in diameter (5)
Propagule Collection	Seeds produced in capsules, when mature they are brown and will dry up, split open and reveal seeds. (6) Seeds produced in spring (4)
Propagule Processing	Seeds already removed from capsule require no further cleaning. Otherwise, if still in capsule, break open capsule and remove seed. Separate seed from capsule debris. (5)

Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Requires cold-moist stratification for 8 weeks at 3^{o}C. (2)
Growing Area Preparation	During late fall, sow seeds in flats containing a 3:1 mix of Sunshine #4 and sharp sand. Water deeply and place outside subject to winter conditions. (5)
Establishment Phase	Germination begins in spring. (4) Some seeds will germinate after a second winter. (5)
Length of Establishment Phase	1 Month
Active Growth Phase	Spring and Summer (1) Flats are moved to lath house in late May. Trays are left here with no protection except snow cover for the rest of winter. Water when needed, fertilize twice a year. (5)
Length of Active Growth Phase	3 Years
Hardening Phase	Not needed, plants are grown outside. (5)
Harvesting, Storage	After 3 years, plants have developed corms. Dump trays in fall of the third year and separate from the soil using screens. (5)
Outplanting	Plant corms 2 inches deep in October (5)
Comments	The corms are palatable to humans. (4) They were used by native people and early settlers for food. (1)

Information Sources	

References	**1.** Craighead, John J., Frank C. Craighead, and Ray J. Davis. 1963. A FEILD GUIDE TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN WILDFLOWERS. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston, MA 277 pp. **2.** Hartmann, Hudson T., Dale E. Kester, Fred T. Davies, and Robert L. Geneve. PLANT PROPAGATION: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES. 7th ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2001. **3.** Hitchcock, C. Leo, and Arthur Cronquist. 1097 FLORA OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. The University of Washington Press. Seattle, WA. **4.** "Triteleia Grandiflora Lindl." Plants Database. United States Department of Agriculture. 3 May 2008 http://plants.usda.gov. **5.** Skinner, David M. 2005. Propagation protocol for production of *Triteleia grand flora* Lindl. Bulbs; USDA NRCS - Pullman Plant Materials Center, Pullman, Washington. In: Native plant Network. **6.** Thompson, Peter. CREATIVE PROPAGATION: A GROWER'S GUIDE. Portland, OR: Timber Press, 1992. **7.** Young, James A. and Cheryl G. Young. COLLECTING, PROCESSING AND GERMINATING: SEEDS OF WILDLAND PLANTS. Portland, OR: Timber Press, 1986.
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