

Plant Propagation Protocol for *[Insert Species]*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Rosaceae
Family Common Name:	Rose
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Physocarpus</i>
Species:	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>
Common Synonym(s) (include full scientific names (e.g., <i>Elymus glaucus</i> Buckley), including variety or subspecies information)	* <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> (L.), Maxim. Var. <i>tomentellus</i> (ser.) Boivin * <i>Spiraea capitatus</i> Kursh.
Common Name(s):	Pacific ninebark
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	PHCA11
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state)	USA (AK, CA, ID, OR, WA), CAN (AB, BC)
Ecological distribution (ecosystems it occurs in, etc):	Riparian areas, areas of moisture or with water nearby
Climate and elevation range	This “tough shrub” can tolerate warm, dry climates though it prefers moist areas (1)
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	Often found on steep northern slopes west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges towards the Pacific North West coast
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator,	

competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)	
Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc)	Deciduous shrub up to 20 ft tall with green palmately lobed, doubly serrated leaves that turn yellow/orange in the fall. There are star shaped hairs on the undersides of the leaves. Has terminal rounded clusters of white perfect flowers that are radially symmetric. The flowers have many stamens that radiate out from a yellow center, tipped with dark black/ purple anthers. The shrub has reddish exfoliating bark that peels off in strips (thus the name “ninebark”). The fruit is dry and dehiscent in fascicles.
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Propagation Goal	Cuttings for further plantings, stabilization of streambanks, provides excellent refuge for birds and small animals, Native Americans use it to induce defecation and vomiting (4)
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	vegetative
Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	Can be propagated via cuttings (2), bare root or seed (USDA) There are 700,000 seeds per pound
Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	The plants flower from April to July. After the flowers fall off, dry dehiscent fruits are left in fascicles. Small yellow seeds can be found inside the pinkish red bracts of the fascicles at this time. * NOTE: the word “capitatus” in <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> means “forming a dense head”, and refers to the cluster of fruits that form at the end of the branchlets. (2)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc):	Can be successful in course, medium, or fine grained soils that are slightly acidic (4)
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References (full citations):	1. Native Plant Guide 2008 King County. http://green.kingcounty.gov/gonative/Plant.aspx?Act=view&Pla

	ntID=27 2. http://oregonstate.edu/dept/Idplants/phcap.htm 3. Alabama A&M and Auburn Universitites. Alabama Cooperative Extension System. Air Pollution Damage to Plants. www.aces.edu 4. USDA Fact Sheet. plants.usda.gov/factsheet/doc/fs_phca11.doc
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Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY):	May 13, 2009

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