

Plant Propagation Protocol for *Heuchera micrantha*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

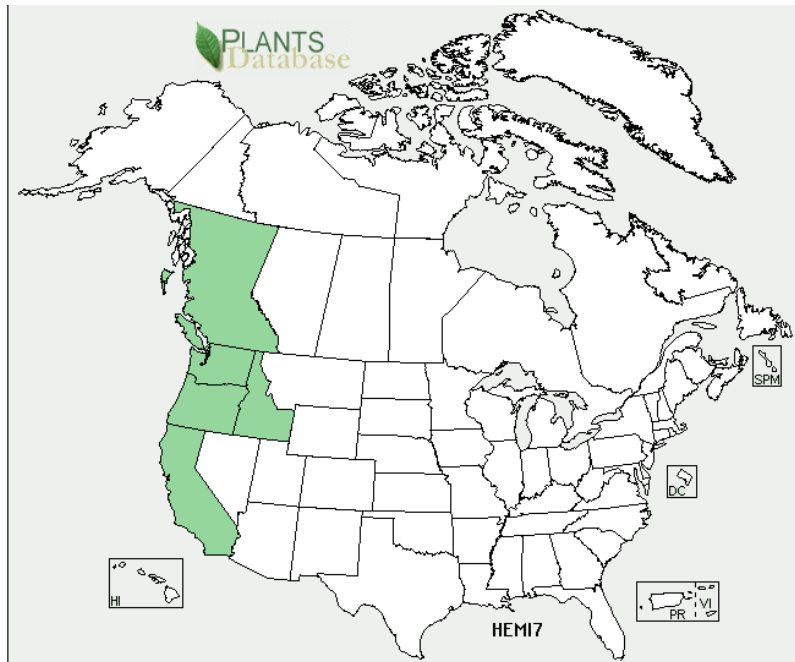


Fig.1 Species range

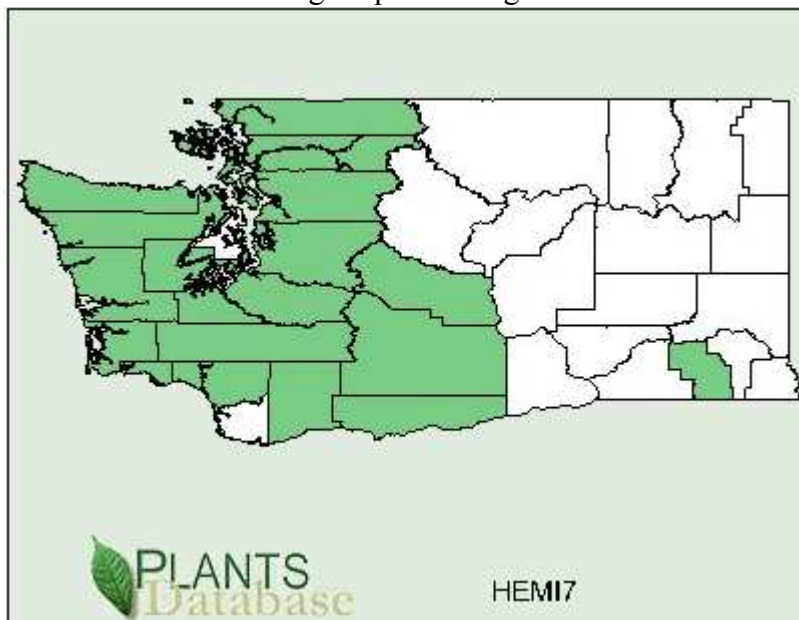


Fig. 2 Washington county distribution

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>
Family Common Name:	Saxifrage
Scientific Names	

Genus:	<i>Heuchera</i>
Species:	<i>micrantha</i>
Species Authority:	Lindl.
Variety:	<i>diversifolia</i> <i>pacifica</i> <i>erubescens</i> <i>hartwegii</i> <i>macropetala</i> <i>micrantha</i>
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	HEMID2 (Rydb.) Rosend., Butters & Lakela HEMIP Rosend., Butters & Lakela HEMIE2 (A. Braun & Bouché) Rosend. HEMIH (S. Watson ex Wheelock) Rosend. HEMIM4 B.G. Shipes & E.F. Wells HEMIM2 Lindl.
Common Synonym(s):	
Common Name(s):	Crevice alumroot
Species Code:	HEMI7
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range:	See Fig. 1 & 2 (9)
Ecological distribution:	Found in stream-banks, rocky meadows, moist rock crevices, and mossy talus. (3,7)
Climate and elevation range:	Low to subalpine elevation (3,5,7)
Local habitat and abundance:	King County, Washington, the Olympic Mountains, and the Cascades. (7,9)
Plant strategy type / successional stage:	Drought and shade tolerant (1)
Plant characteristics:	A perennial forb; grows to 9-12" with low rosettes of long-stalked leaves (ovate-cordate shape), which often have a mottled appearance. The flowers are small and diffuse, often white or pink on the end of 2' stems. (4) Usually evergreen, except in colder/drier climates. (7)
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype:	NA
Propagation Goal:	Plants and seeds. (7)
Propagation Method:	Seed, divisions of rhizomes, and cuttings. (2,7)
Product Type:	Flats or containers. (6,7)
Stock Type:	NA
Time to Grow:	As described for <i>Heuchera americana</i> : 8-9 weeks with fertilizer. Wait to outplant until all danger of frost has passed. (6)
Target Specifications:	NA
Propagule Collection:	Seeds should be planted soon after collection in late

	summer or fall. Divisions or cuttings can be made in the later spring and summer. (2,7) The seeds are small and can be washed away if sown in the garden. Propagating in flats or containers is recommended. (6)
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics:	**As described for <i>Heuchera americana</i> : Seeds should be turning ripe during the first two weeks of June. To test their ripeness, pinch open a seed capsule and inspect the small seeds (black means they are ripe). The entire seed stalk can be cut at the base and placed in a seed envelope for storage while it continues to dry. Seeds will be released readily from the capsules when ripe and dry, but more can be collected by crushing capsules and sieving out chaff. (6)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments:	Three months of cold stratification followed by warm temperatures; this can be accomplished by leaving the seeded flats outdoors. Seeds require light for germination (5, 7)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	Well-drained, moist soil is best. Applying organic mulch in the spring and summer works well. (5)
Establishment Phase:	**As described for <i>Heuchera americana</i> : about 10 days. (6)
Length of Establishment Phase:	** “ 4 weeks (6)
Active Growth Phase:	NA
Length of Active Growth Phase:	** “ 8-9 weeks (6)
Hardening Phase:	Na
Length of Hardening Phase:	NA
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping:	NA
Length of Storage:	NA
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites:	Ideal for planting among rocks near water, in wildflower meadows, or in butterfly gardens (7) Suffers root rot in heavy, wet soil and becomes thin and washed out in full sun light. (1)
Other Comments:	<i>Heuchera americana</i> contains a drug called heuchera, which is an astringent and antiseptic previously used by first nation peoples. (8)
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cullina, W. (2000). <i>The New England Wild Flower Society guide to growing and propagating wildflowers of the United States and Canada</i>. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 2. Kruckeberg, A. R. (1996). <i>Gardening with native plants of the Pacific Northwest</i>. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 3. MacKinnon, A., Pojar, J., & Alaback, P. B. (2004). <i>Plants of the Pacific Northwest coast: Washington,</i>

	<p><i>Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska</i>. Vancouver: Lone Pine Pub.</p> <p>4. Ottesen, C. (1995). <i>The native plant primer</i>. New York: Harmony Books.</p> <p>5. Pettinger, A., & Costanzo, B. (2003). <i>Native plants in the coastal garden: A guide for gardeners in the Pacific Northwest</i>. Portland, Or: Timber Press.</p> <p>6. Phillips, H. R., Gardner, R., Jones-Roe, C. A., Bell, C. R., & Moore, K. (1985). <i>Growing and propagating wild flowers</i>. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.</p> <p>7. Robson, K. A., Richter, A., & Filbert, M. (2008). <i>Encyclopedia of northwest native plants for gardens and landscapes</i>. Portland, Or: Timber Press.</p> <p>8. United States, Dayton, W. A., Lommasson, T., & Park, B. C. (1937). <i>Range plant handbook</i>. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off.</p> <p>9. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2010 April, 20th). Plants profile: <i>Anemone deltoidea</i> Hook. Columbian windflower. Retrieved from</p>
Other Sources Consulted:	
Protocol Author:	Matthew Flora-Tostado
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** Statements were not made specifically about *Heuchera micartha* and their comparison is not backed by reference.