

Plant Propagation Protocol for *Lithophragma parviflorum*
 ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

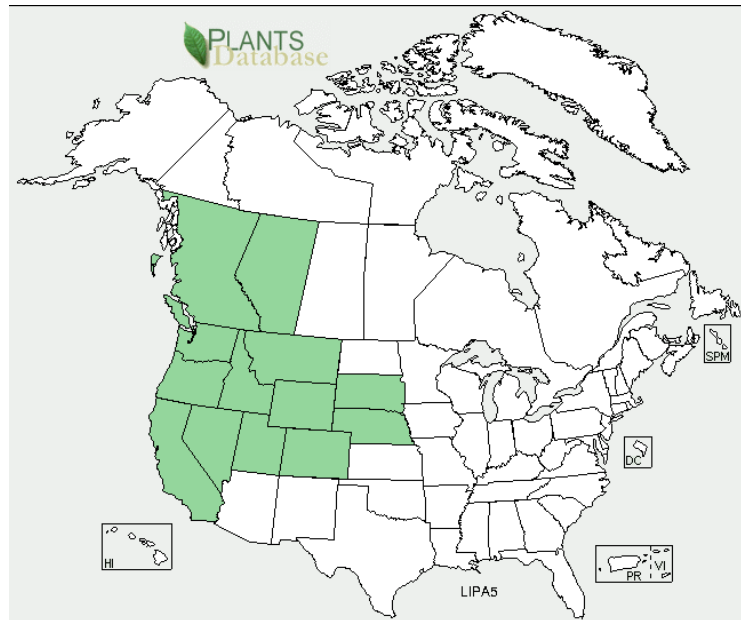


Fig.1 Species range.

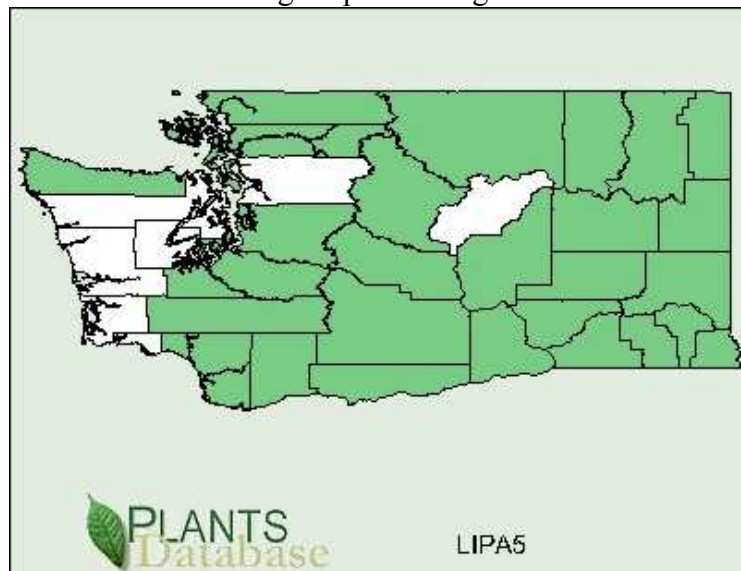


Fig. 2 Washington county distribution

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Saxifragaceae
Family Common Name:	Saxifrage
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Lithophragma</i>
Species:	<i>parviflorum</i>

Species Authority:	(Hook.) Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray
Variety:	<i>parviflorum</i> <i>trifoliatum</i>
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	LIPAP3 (Hook.) Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray LIPAT (Eastw.) Jeps.
Common Synonym(s):	<i>Lithophragma parviflora</i>
Common Name(s):	Small-flowered woodland-star, prairie star (5)
Species Code:	LIPA5
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range:	See Fig. 1 & 2 (6)
Ecological distribution:	Occurs in open meadows, dry grassy slopes, gravelly or rocky areas, dry oak woodland, open forest, and in shrub steppe. (4,5)
Climate and elevation range	Dry zones in low to mid elevation (5)
Local habitat and abundance:	Ranges the Cascades on both sides (5,6)
Plant strategy type / successional stage:	Partial shade adapted, colonizes forest edges (3,5)
Plant characteristics:	Perennial forb with tuber producing roots. Stem is 10-40cm tall with basal or bicular leaves of 1-3cm width growing alternately. Leaves are hairy and of a general circular shape, but are deeply lobed with five divisions, each are 3-cleft. Flower petals are 5-10cm long and white to light pink, which are 3-lobed at the tips. (2, 4)
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype:	NA
Propagation Goal:	Plants
Propagation Method:	Seed or bulblet. Seeds should collected late spring or early summer and sown in the late summer. Sprinkle seeds onto the surface of well-drained planting media. Flats or containers can be wintered outdoors. (5)
Product Type:	Containerized plants, bulblets, seeds. (1,5)
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow:	Two years to grow from seed to flowering. (5) There is no established outplanting schedule, so use your best judgment.
Target Specifications:	Full size plants are 10-40cm tall. (4,5) The target plant size for outplanting should be determined by intended use, health, climate conditions, etc. Bulbs and seeds can also be planted in the desired location instead of potting.
Propagule Collection:	Seeds will be released from their 3-chambered capsules when ripe from late spring onward. Shaking the seed stalks is all that is necessary to collect seeds. No

	processing required. Bulblets may also form on the stalk. (1,4,5)
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics:	Seeds and bulblets should be planting during late summer following their collection in late spring or early summer. Long term storage is not suggested. (1,5)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments:	No stratification, scarification, or dormancy associated with seeds found in any cited records.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	Can be grown in flats or directly in the desired location. Media should be well-drained, but moist. (5)
Establishment Phase:	NA
Length of Establishment Phase:	NA
Active Growth Phase:	NA
Length of Active Growth Phase:	NA
Hardening Phase:	NA Plants go dormant immediately after seeds ripen. Disappears from above ground by end of summer. (5)
Length of Hardening Phase:	NA
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping:	NA
Length of Storage:	NA
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites:	Two years to flowering. Commonly used under trees, along gravelly paths, shaded woodland gardens, or borders. (1,5)
Other Comments:	
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. Jelitto, L., Schacht, W., Epp, M. E., & Fessler, A. (1995). <i>Hardy herbaceous perennials</i>. Portland (Or.): Timber Press. 3. Kruckeberg, A. R. (1996). <i>Gardening with native plants of the Pacific Northwest</i>. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 4. MacKinnon, A., Pojar, J., & Alaback, P. B. (2004). <i>Plants of the Pacific Northwest coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska</i>. Vancouver: Lone Pine Pub. 5. Robson, K. A., Richter, A., & Filbert, M. (2008). <i>Encyclopedia of northwest native plants for gardens and landscapes</i>. Portland, Or: Timber Press. 6. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2010 June, 7th). Plants profile: <i>Lithophragma</i>

	<i>parviflorum</i> Hook. Woodland Star. Retrieved from: http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=LIPA5
Other Sources Consulted:	
Protocol Author:	Matthew Flora-Tostado
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