## **Plant Propagation Protocol for** *Aconitum columbianum* ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

TAXONOMY		
Family Names		
Family Scientific	Ranunculaceae	
Name:		
Family Common	Buttercup or crowfoot family (2)	
Name:		
Scientific Names		
Genus:	Aconitum L.	
Species:	Columbianum	
Species Authority:	Nutt	
Variety:		
Sub-species:		
Cultivar:		
Authority for		
Variety/Sub-		
species:		
Common	Aconitum columbianum var. bakeri (Greene) H. D. Harr.	
Synonym(s):	Aconitum noveboracense A. Gray ex Coville	
	Aconitum uncinatum subsp. noveboracense (A. Gray ex Coville) Hardin (8)	
Common Name(s):	Columbian Monkshood, Northern Monkshood	
Species Code (as per	ACCO4	
USDA Plants		
database):		
GENERAL INFORMATION		

Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state) ACCO4 ACCO4 Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, BC. In Washington it's found in Lewis, Yakima, Pierce, Kittitas, Chelan, Okanogan, Whatcom, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Asotin, Columbia, and Walla Walla counties. (1) Ecological Moist woods to sub-alpine meadows, mostly along streams. Spring-fed bogs, seep distribution: areas, and meadows. (3) Wet areas from 300-3,500 m. (3) Climate and

1 4	
elevation	
range	
Local habitat	Montane subalpine, wet soils (7)
and	
abundance;	
may include	
commonly	
associated	
species	
Plant strategy	Not Available
type /	
successional	
stage	
Plant	A. columbianum is an herbaceous perennial with bilaterally symmetric flowers that are
characteristic	blue/violet, sometimes white or cream-colored or blue tinged at sepal margins. It has 2
	petals that are distinct and concealed in the hood, they are long-clawed, and spurred at
	the apex. The upper sepal (the hood) is sac-like, arched, conic-hemispheric to crescent
	shaped, beaked, and 11-34 mm long from receptacle to the top of the hood. (10, 11)
	PROPAGATION DETAILS
Ecotype:	Not Available
Propagation	Plants
Goal:	
Propagation	Seeds
Method:	
Product Type:	Containers (plugs) (5)
Stock Type:	Individual pots in a cold frame (3)
Time to Grow:	Spring to late Spring Early Summer the following year (3)
Target	5 ft. in height (6)
Specifications	
:	
Propagule	Allow pods to dry on the plant and then break open to collect seeds. (10)
Collection:	
Propagule	240,000 seeds per lb. (7)
Processing/Pr	
opagule	
Characteristic	
s:	
Pre-Planting	30-90 day cool moist stratification or plant outside in the fall in moist soil. plant on
Propagule	soil
Treatments	surface and cover with a thin layer of sand (7)
(cleaning,	
dormancy	
treatments,	
etc):	
Growing Area	Individual pots filled with moist heavy clay soil (3)
Preparation /	

Annual	
Practices for	
Perennial	
Crops:	
Establishment	Plant outside in the fall on the surface of moist soil and cover with a thin layer of
Phase (from	sand. (7)
seeding to	
germination):	
Length of	Not Available
Establishment	
Phase:	
Active Growth	Grows well in heavy clay soils, prefers a calcareous soil as well as open, moist
Phase:	woodlands.
	(3,7)
Length of	Not Available
Active	
Growth Phase	
Hardening	Not Available
Phase:	TVOLTIVALIA
Length of	Not Available
Hardening	1 vot / I valiable
Phase:	
Harvesting,	Not Available
	Not Available
Storage and	
Shipping:	N. A. 21.11
Length of	Not Available
Storage:	
Guidelines for	Plant out in late Spring early Summer, division best done in spring but also can be
Outplanting /	done in
Performance	fall. (3)
on Typical	
Sites:	
Other	All parts are considered poisonous, especially roots and leaves. (9)
Comments:	
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d:	[http://www.botany.hawaii.edu/faculty/carr/ofp/aco_col.htm]. 15 May. 2011.
Protocol Author:	Austin Sawhill
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