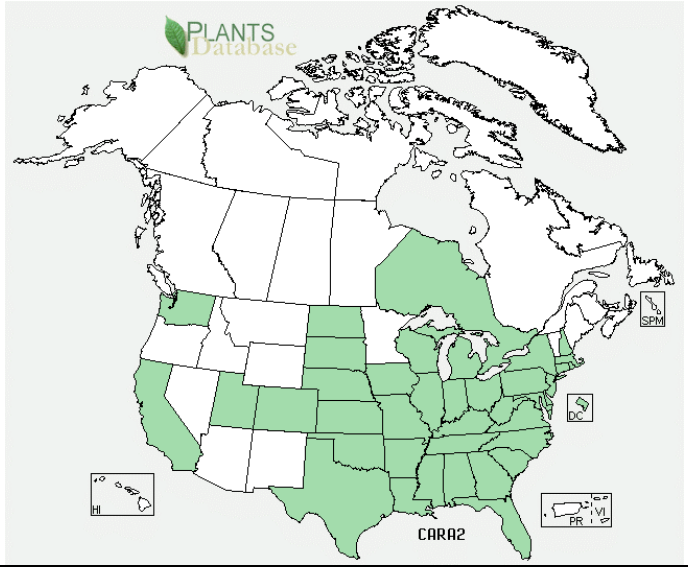
Plant Propagation Protocol for *[Campsis radicans* (L.) Seem. Ex Bureau*]*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

http://www.fcps.edu/islandcreekes/ecology/trumpet_creeper.htm

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Bignoniaceae
Family Common Name:	Trumpet-creeper
Scientific Names	
Genus:	*Campis*
Species:	*radicans*
Species Authority:	Seem. Ex Bureau
Variety:	
Sub-species:	

Cultivar:	Crimson trumpet (deep red), Flava (yellow), Madame Galen, and Variegata, Atropurpurea (scarlet), Minor (smaller; orange and scarlet), Praecox (scarlet), Speciosa (shrubbier; deep orange red).[3,7]
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s) (include full scientific names (e.g., *Elymus glaucus* Buckley), including variety or subspecies information)	*Bignonia radicans* L. *Tecoma radicans* L. Juss.
Common Name(s):	Trumpet creeper
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	CARA2
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state)	 United States distribution http://plants.usda.gov Map for Washington state distribution unavailable
Ecological distribution (ecosystems it occurs in, etc):	Grows in wooded areas, thickets, fields, and along streams.[9] Grows extensively in the Southeastern United States as well.[9]
Climate and elevation range	Tolerant of harsh weather conditions, including strong winds, heat and cold, and poor soil quality.[7,10]
Local habitat and abundance; may	Some associated species include Sweetgum, Virginia Pine, Poison Ivy, Wild Grape, Evergreen Blackberry, and Willow Oak.[1] Hummingbirds are important pollinators of

include commonly associated species	trumpet vine because the flowers produce so much nectar.[7,8] In the southern United States, trumpet vine is a larval host for the moth, Plebian sphinx (*Paratrea plebeja)*.[10]
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)	Trumpet creeper is considered an invasive weed because of its hardiness and rapid growth. Without pruning, it will rapidly out-compete and suffocate other plants.[2] It has earned the names Hellvine and Devils Shoestring because its rapid growth sometimes makes it a nuisance.[10]
Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc)	Trumpet creeper is a deciduous woody vine that grows upwards via small aerial rootlets. It can grow up to 12 m or about 40 feet in height.[1,2] When the vine can no longer grow vertically, it begins to grow horizontally to find adequate light and space.[8] Its opposite leaves have 7, 9, or 11 leaflets and are coarsely toothed.[2] The flowers are flashy and large, making them one of the key distinguishing characteristics of the vine. They can be bright yellow-orange to red and up to 8 cm long and 4 cm wide. The bark of the mature vine is flaky and light tan. Ingestion of trumpet creeper is not recommended, as it has shown to be slightly toxic. In addition, the leaves and flowers cause redness, rash, and itching in susceptible individuals.[2] Sometimes referred to as "Cow's Itch."[1]
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype (this is meant primarily for experimentally derived protocols, and is a description of where the seed that was tested came from):	Collected in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky[5]
Propagation Goal (Options: Plants, Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):	Plants
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Seed
Product Type (options:	Container (plug)

Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	
Stock Type:	Container seedling
Time to Grow (from seeding until plants are ready to be outplanted):	Six months
Target Specifications (size or characteristics of target plants to be produced):	Mature vine
Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	Seeds should be collected in the fall, around the middle of October[5]
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc):	207,000 seeds/kg[5]
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	Seed should be stratified in a moist/cool regime in sand for 60 days at 40°F with 30% humidity. Sand should be drenched with a fungicide to prevent mildew growth.[5]
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc):	Ropak multipots or quarts with Pro-mix and Osmocote and Micromax or Nutricote.[5] Vines should be pruned to the ground every spring before new growth emerges in orde to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. *Campsis* grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils.[4]

Establishment Phase (from seeding to germination):	Seeds to be outplanted the following spring should be sown in the early fall. After stratification, seeds were sown into Ropak multipots and put in greenhouse.
Length of Establishment Phase:	Two weeks
Active Growth Phase (from germination until plants are no longer actively growing):	Rapid growth after germination. Cut back as needed to prevent tangled foliage and promote adequate root growth.[5]
Length of Active Growth Phase:	Rapid growth occurs right after germination.[5] Trumpet vine continues to grow until the fall. Flowers emerge in the summer and are produced continuously until active growth ends.[6]
Hardening Phase (from end of active growth phase to end of growing season; primarily related to the development of cold-hardiness and preparation for winter):	Seeds need either reduced greenhouse temperatures, or, alternately, pots can be moved outside a few weeks prior to outplanting.[5]
Length of Hardening Phase:	Several weeks
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of seedlings):	Outplant in March. Quart or gallon containers can be overwintered in cool storage. [5]
Length of Storage (of seedlings, between nursery and outplanting):	3 to 4 months.
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time	*Campsis* grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils.[4]

before flowering):	
Other Comments (including collection restrictions or guidelines, if available):	

INFORMATION SOURCES

References (full citations):

[1] "Trumpet Creeper." *Study of Northern Virginia Ecology.* Fairfax County Public Schools. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://www.fcps.edu/islandcreekes/ecology/trumpet_creeper.htm>.

[2] USDA PLANTS database. <http://plants.usda.gov>.

[3] Brand, Mark H. "*Campsis radicans*." *UConn Plant Database*. University of Connecticut, 2001. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/c/camrad/camrad1.html>.

[4] "Trumpet Vine." Dayton Nurseries, 2009. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://www.daytonnursery.com/encyclopedia/vines/campsis.htm>.

[5] Davis, Kathy M. and Jennifer L. Kujawski. "Propagation Protocol for vegetative production of container *Campsis radicans* plants (Container Seedling)." Native Plants Journal. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services, 2001. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/network/ViewProtocols.aspx?ProtocolID=352>.

[6] D'Abreau, Marina. "Florida-Friendly Landscaping Ideas: Top 5 Drought-Resistant Vines." Hillsborough County Extension. University of Florida. Web. 17 May, 2011. <hillsborough.ifas.ufl.edu/.../PDFs/.../FFL_Ideas_Ground_Covers.pdf>.

[7] Evans, Erv. "*Campsis radicans*." Vines for the Southeast Plant Factsheets Consumer Horticulture. NC State University College of Agriculture & Life Sciences. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/vines/campsis_radicans.html

[8] Brun, Charles. "Trumpet Creeper." WSU Clark County Extension PNW Plants. WSU 2011. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://pnwplants.wsu.edu/PlantDisplay.aspx?PlantID=49>.

[9] "*Campsis radicans*." Kemper Center for Home Gardening. Missouri Botanical Garde 2011. Web. 18 May, 2011. <http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=B840>.

[10] "*Campsis radicans*." Native Plant Database at Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center. The University of Texas at Austin, 24 May, 2010. Web. 18 May, 2011. <http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CARA2>.

Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information) (full

"Trumpet creeper or Cow-Itch: *Campsis radicans*." Virginia Tech Weed Identification Guide. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://www.ppws.vt.edu/scott/weed_id/cmira.htm>.

Ferrer, Al. "Painted Trumpet Vine." Seminole Country Extension. Web. 17 May, 2011

citations):	<http://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/extensionservices/articles_cms.asp?articleID=523> "*Campsis radicans* f. *flava* AGM." Royal Horticultural Society. Web. 17 May, 2011. <http://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselector/plant?plantid=318>.
Protocol Author (First and last name):	Hannah Morrison
Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY):	May 18, 2011

Note: This template was modified by J.D. Bakker from that available at:
http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/network/SampleBlankForm.asp