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 Names	
Family Scientific	Bignoniaceae	
Name:		
Family Common	Trumpet-creeper	
Name:		
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. Grows extensively in the Southeastern United States as well.
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. Hummingbirds are important pollinators of

include	trumpet vine because the flowers produce so much nectar. 7,8 In the southern United
commonly	States, trumpet vine is a larval host for the moth, Plebian sphinx (<i>Paratrea plebeja</i>). 10
associated	
species	
Plant strategy type	Trumpet creeper is considered an invasive weed because of its hardiness and rapid
/ successional	growth. Without pruning, it will rapidly out-compete and suffocate other plants. It has
stage (stress-	earned the names Hellvine and Devils Shoestring because its rapid growth sometimes makes it a nuisance. ¹⁰
tolerator, competitor,	makes it a nuisance.
weedy/colonizer,	
seral, late	
successional)	
Plant	Trumpet creeper is a deciduous woody vine that grows upwards via small aerial
characteristics	rootlets. It can grow up to 12 m or about 40 feet in height. When the vine can no
(life form (shrub,	longer grow vertically, it begins to grow horizontally to find adequate light and space. ⁸
grass, forb),	Its opposite leaves have 7, 9, or 11 leaflets and are coarsely toothed. ² The flowers are
longevity, key	flashy and large, making them one of the key distinguishing characteristics of the vine.
characteristics,	They can be bright yellow-orange to red and up to 8 cm long and 4 cm wide. The bark
etc)	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	Collected in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky ⁵
meant primarily	
for	
experimentally	
derived	
protocols, and is	
a description of	
where the seed	
that was tested	
came from):	
Propagation Goal	Plants
(Options: Plants,	
Cuttings, Seeds,	
Bulbs, Somatic	
Embryos, and/or Other	
Propagules): Propagation	Seed
Method	SCC
(Options: Seed	
or Vegetative):	
Product Type	Container (plug)
(options:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.)) Stock Type: Container seedling Six months Six months Six months Mature vine Specifications (size or characteristics of target plants to be produced): Propagule Collection (how, when, etc): Propagule Processing/Propa gule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longovity, etc): Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc): Growing Area Ropak multipots or quarts with Pro-mix and Osmocote and Micromax or Nutricote. 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 source of the produced of the prevent and of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full source of the prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences.		-
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Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc): Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing humidity. Sand should be drenched with a fungicide to prevent mildew growth. ⁵ 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 order 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	longevity, etc):	
Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc): Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing	Pre-Planting	Seed should be stratified in a moist/cool regime in sand for 60 days at 40°F with 30%
(cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc): Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing Ropak multipots or quarts with Pro-mix and Osmocote and Micromax or Nutricote. Nutricote. Ropak multipots or quarts with Pro-mix and Osmocote and Micromax or Nutricote. Vines should be pruned to the ground every spring before new growth emerges in order to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. Campsis grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. Crops (growing	Propagule	humidity. Sand should be drenched with a fungicide to prevent mildew growth. ⁵
dormancy treatments, etc): Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing	Treatments	
dormancy treatments, etc): Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing	(cleaning,	
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing Ropak multipots or quarts with Pro-mix and Osmocote and Micromax or Nutricote. Vines should be pruned to the ground every spring before new growth emerges in order to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. <i>Campsis</i> grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. Ropak multipots or quarts with Pro-mix and Osmocote and Micromax or Nutricote. Vines should be pruned to the ground every spring before new growth emerges in order to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. <i>Campsis</i> grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils.		
Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing Vines should be pruned to the ground every spring before new growth emerges in order to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. <i>Campsis</i> grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. ⁴	treatments, etc):	
Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing Crops (growing to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. <i>Campsis</i> grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. ⁴	Growing Area	
Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing Crops (growing to prevent excessive spread to nearby plants and/or fences. <i>Campsis</i> grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. ⁴	Preparation /	
for Perennial sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. ⁴ Crops (growing	Annual Practices	
Crops (growing	for Perennial	
	Crops (growing	
media, type and	media, type and	
size of		
containers, etc):	containers, etc):	

Establishment	Seeds to be outplanted the following spring should be sown in the early fall. After
Phase (from	stratification, seeds were sown into Ropak multipots and put in greenhouse.
seeding to	structive and put in greenhouse.
germination):	
Length of	Two weeks
Establishment	1 WO WEEKS
Phase:	
Active Growth	Rapid growth after germination. Cut back as needed to prevent tangled foliage and
Phase (from	promote adequate root growth. ⁵
germination until	promote adequate root growth.
plants are no	
longer actively	
growing):	
Length of Active	Rapid growth occurs right after germination. Trumpet vine continues to grow until the
Growth Phase:	fall. Flowers emerge in the summer and are produced continuously until active growth
Olowiii Filasc.	ends. 6
Hardening Phase	Seeds need either reduced greenhouse temperatures, or, alternately, pots can be moved
(from end of	outside a few weeks prior to outplanting. ⁵
active growth	outside a few weeks prior to outplanting.
phase to end of	
growing season;	
primarily related	
to the	
development of	
cold-hardiness	
and preparation	
for winter):	
Length of	Several weeks
Hardening	Several weeks
Phase:	
Harvesting,	Outplant in March. Quart or gallon containers can be overwintered in cool storage. ⁵
Storage and	Outplant in March. Quart of ganon containers can be overwintered in cool storage.
Shipping (of	
seedlings):	
Length of Storage	3 to 4 months.
(of seedlings,	5 to 4 months.
between nursery	
and outplanting):	
Guidelines for	Campsis grows best in full sun in well-drained, loamy, sandy, or clay soils. ⁴
Outplanting /	Campsis grows best in run sun in wen-dramed, roamy, sandy, or clay sons.
Performance on	
Typical Sites (eg,	
percent survival,	
height or	
diameter growth,	
elapsed time	
ciapsed tille	

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Protocol Author	Hannah Morrison
(First and last	
name):	
Date Protocol	May 18, 2011
Created or	
Updated	
(MM/DD/YY):	

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