

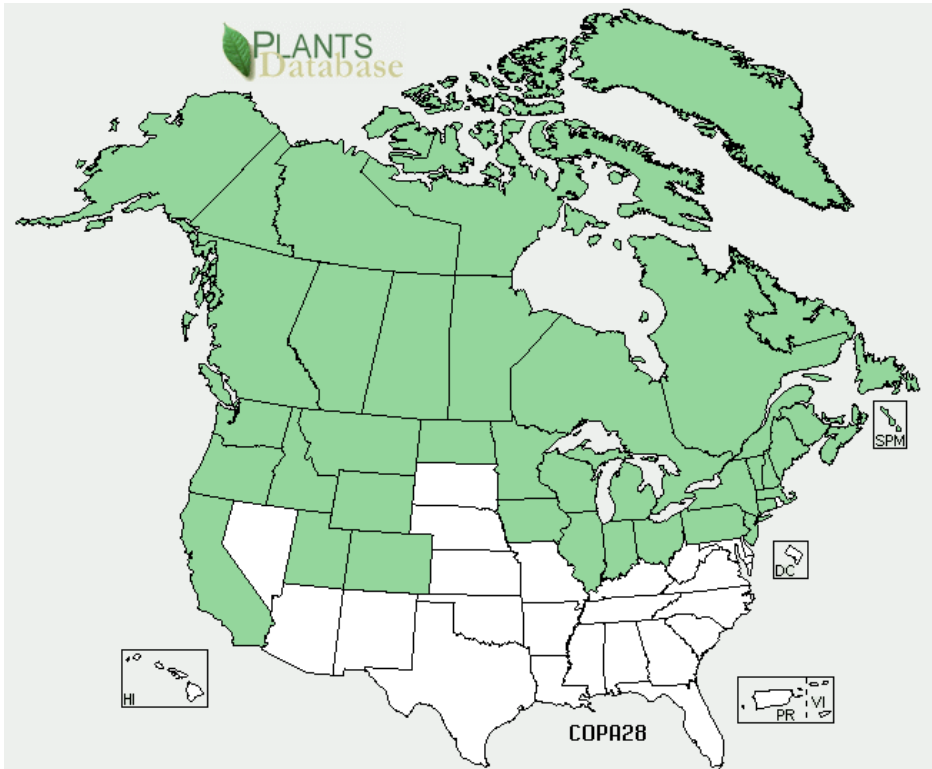
Plant Propagation Protocol for [*Comarum palustre*]
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

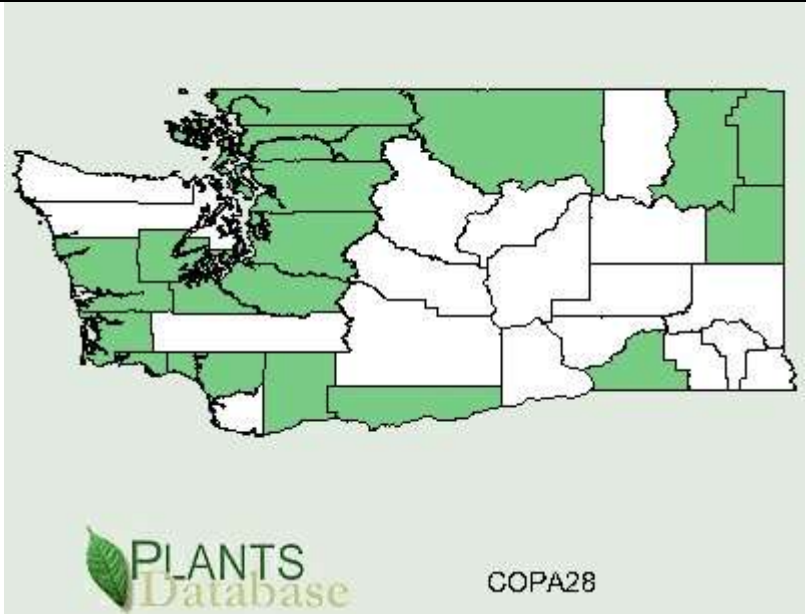


TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Rosaceae
Family Common Name:	Rose
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Comarum</i>
Species:	<i>palustre</i>
Species Authority:	L.
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	

Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Potentilla palustris</i> L. Scop. <i>Potentilla salesoviana</i> Steph.
Common Name(s):	Marsh Cinquefoil, Purple Marshlocks, Marsh Fivefinger, Marsh Tormentil
Species Code	COPA28

GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical range	<p>Alaska south along the coast to California, south to New Jersey, east to Labrador and Ohio.</p>  <p>The map displays the geographical range of <i>Potentilla palustris</i> across North America. The range is indicated by green shading, covering Alaska, most of Canada, and the northern United States, including the Great Lakes region and New England. The text 'Alaska south along the coast to California, south to New Jersey, east to Labrador and Ohio.' describes this range. The map includes insets for Hawaii (HI), Puerto Rico (PR), and the Virgin Islands (VI). The label 'COPA28' is positioned at the bottom right of the map area.</p>
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	 <p>http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=COPA28</p>
Ecological distribution	
Climate and elevation range	
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	<p>Common in older cranberry bogs, marshes, swamps, streambanks, drainage ditches, wet meadows, pond, and kettle-hole lake margins. (Emmitt, Kozloff, Rook)</p> <p>Found in a variety of wet habitats; in some habitat types, it grows individually, intermingled with other plants, whereas in others it forms large almost monospecific stands. It is mainly associated with vegetation of Scheuchzerio-Caricetea fuscae and Phragmiti-Magnocaricetea. (Macek)</p>
Plant strategy type / successional stage	<p>Overshading by woody species through succession. However, has good recovery potential; persistence in the weeding margins such as of disturbed kettle-hole lakes. (Emmitt)</p> <p>Appeared to be well adapted to transitional fens, but its vegetative growth was fastest in wet meadows and on highly organic humid soils. The species plays an important role in early successional stages in open water wetlands where it can form floating vegetation. (Macek)</p>
Plant characteristics	<p>A creeping deciduous, waterside shrub with long lignifying stolons, which often forms large monospecific stands with a dense overlaying stolon system. Leaves pinnate with 3-7 leaflets, sharply saw-toothed. Stem reddish brown, low sprawling, vine like. Roots are long rhizomes. Seeds are tiny, kidney or ear-shaped, may have visible veins or ribs. Purple or rose colored petals. (Farlow, Macek, Rook)</p>

	Slightly resembling a strawberry that has not developed normally. (Kozloff)
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	
Propagation Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed - Rhizome (Rook)
Product Type	
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow	
Target Specifications	
Propagule Collection	
Propagule Processing/Propagation Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect mature flowering or fruiting material. Collect above ground parts only; leave the rhizome in the ground. (Emmitt) - Detach the small plantlets that form along the stolons. (Robson)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	
Establishment Phase	Sow in early spring or autumn in a cold frame. Prick the seedlings out into pots and grow in the greenhouse for first winter. (Natural Medicinal Herbs)
Length of Establishment Phase:	
Active Growth Phase	
Length of Active Growth Phase:	
Hardening Phase	
Length of Hardening Phase:	
Harvesting,	

Storage and Shipping	
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant into their permanent position in late spring or early summer after the last expected frost. (Natural Medicinal Herbs) - Plant the plantlets just like strawberries. (Robson)
Other Comments	
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmitt, David P. <i>Potentilla Palustris</i> (L.(Scop.. , 1982. Web. 18 May 2011. http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Portals/3/Abstracts/Abstract_pdf/P/Potentilla_palustris.pdf . • Farlow, W.G. <i>Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club</i>. 38. New York: Torrey Botanical Club, 1911. Print. Page 356. • http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?ID=3813 • Ippolito, Pizzetti. <i>Flowers: A Guide for Your Garden</i>. 2. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1968. Print. • Macek, Petr, and Jan Leps. "Environmental correlates of growth traits of the stoloniferous plant <i>Potentilla palustris</i>." <i>Evolutionary Ecology</i> 22.3 (2008): 419-435. Web. 18 May 2011. <http://www.springerlink.com/content/d613847714124x54/>. • <i>Natural Medicinal Herbs</i>. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 May 2011. http://www.naturalmedicinalherbs.net/herbs/p/potentilla-palustris=marsh-cinquefoil.php . • Pojar, J., A. Mackinnon. 1994. <i>Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast</i>. Lone Pine Publishing. Page 339. • Robson, Kathleen, Alice Richter, and Marianne Filbert. <i>Encyclopedia of Northwest Native Plants for Gardens and Landscapes</i>. Timber Pr, 2008. Print. • Rook, Earl J.S. "Potentilla palustris." <i>Aquatic Plants of the North</i>. N.p., 36 Feb 2004. Web. 17 May 2011. http://www.rook.org/earl/bwca/nature/aquatics/potentillapal.html . • S.G. Aiken, M.J. Dallwitz, L.L. Consaul, C.L. McJannet, L.J. Gillespie, R.L. Boles, G.W. Argus, J.M. Gillett, P.J. Scott, R. Elven, M.C. LeBlanc, A.K. Brysting and H. Solstad. 1999 onwards. <i>Flora of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago: Descriptions, Illustrations, Identification, and Information Retrieval</i>. Version: 29th April 2003. http://www.mun.ca/biology/delta/arcticf/

Other Sources Consulted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Connecticut Wildflowers." <i>Connecticut Botanical Society</i>. Connecticut Botanical Society, 13 Nov 2005. Web. 17 May 2011. http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/galleries/comarumpalu.html . • Christy, John A. <i>Native Freshwater Wetland Plant Associations of Northwestern Oregon</i>. OR: Oregon Natural Information Center, 2004. Print. • House, Homer Doliver. <i>Wild Flowers of New York</i>. The University of the State of New York, 1918. Print. • Johns, Charles Alexander. <i>A Week at the Lizard, by the Author of 'Botanical Rambles'</i>. London: 1848. Print. • Meehan, Thomas. "Comarum Palustre." <i>Meehan's Monthly: A Magazine of Horticulture, Botany and Kindred Subjects</i>. 1893: Print. • Okruszko, Tomasz. <i>Wetlands: Monitoring, Modelling and Management</i>. Londkon, UK: Taylor & Francis Group, 2007. Print. • Qian, Hong, and K. Klinka. <i>Plants of British Columbia: Scientific and Common Names of Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens</i>. UBC Press, 1998. Print. • Robinson, Benjamin Lincoln. <i>Rhodora</i>. 16. New England Botanical Club, 1914. Print. • Rodwell, J.S. <i>British Columbia Communities: Aquatic Communities, Swamps and Tall-Herb Fens</i>. 4. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1998. Print. • Taylor, Norman. "Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening." 4th. Cambridge, MA: Houghton Mifflin, Print. •
Protocol Author	Bich Hong Nguyen
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