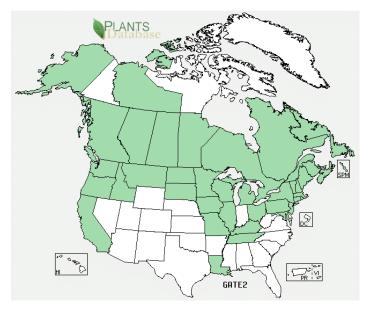
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Galeopsis tetrahit* ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

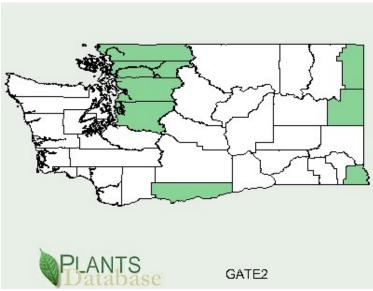


source: www.missouriplants.com (see reference below)

North America Distribution

Washington State Distribution





Source: USDA PLANTS Database

	TAXONOMY	
Family Names		
Family Scientific Name:	Lamiaceae	
Family Common Name:	Mint family	
Scientific Names		
Genus:	Galeopsis	

Species:	tetrahit
Species Authority:	Linnaeus
Variety:	Varieties: tetrahit; arvensis
Sub-species:	varieties, tetramit, ar venous
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym:	None
Common Name:	common hempnettle, brittlestem hempnettle
Species Code:	GATE2
•	RAL INFORMATION
Geographical range:	Northern continental United States and Canada
	(Sagebud), Europe and temperate regions of Asia
	(O'Donovan and Sharma). See distribution maps
	above.
Ecological distribution:	Prefers well-watered, nutrient-rich soils, doing
_	especially well in cultivated fields as a weed
	(O'Donovan and Sharma).
Climate and elevation range:	Grows over a wide temperature range, but requires
	constant moisture (O'Donovan and Sharma).
Local habitat and abundance; may	Frequently found in association with <i>Polygonum</i>
include commonly associated	convolvulus L., Polygonum lapathifolium L., Thlaspia
species	arvense L., Stellaria media (L.) Vill., Capsella bursa-
	pastoris (L.) Medic., Fagopyrum tataricum (L.)
	Gaertn., Chenopodium album L., Taraxacum officinale
	Weber, Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. and Avena fatua L.
D1	(O'Donovan and Sharma).
Plant strategy type / successional	Weedy/colonizer (PLANTS).
stage: Plant characteristics:	Forh annual Langely self fortilizing (O'Deneyron and
Plant characteristics:	Forb, annual. Largely self-fertilizing (O'Donovan and Sharma).
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	PAGATION DETAILS Seeds
Propagation Goal: Propagation Method:	By seed; vegetative propagation of <i>Galeopsis</i> not
Propagation Method.	possible (Andreasen <i>et al.</i>)
Product Type:	Seeds
Stock Type:	Not found
Time to Grow:	Not found
Target Specifications:	Mature plants are 20-80 cm in height (UAA).
Propagule Collection (how, when,	Seeds at maturity should be collected, manually or
etc):	mechanically, from plants before wind causes seed
- Cioj.	dispersal (O'Donovan and Sharma).
Propagule Processing/Propagule	Averages 387 seeds per plant when grown at 23/15°C
Characteristics (including seed	day/night temperatures with a 16-hr photoperiod
density (# per pound), seed	(O'Donovan and Sharma). Seeds remain viable <5
longevity, etc):	years (Conn et al.)
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Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	Removal of seed coat and endosperm stimulates germination; seeds germinate more readily at lower temperatures, with an optimum temperature of 13°C (O'Donovan and Sharma).
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	Not found
Establishment Phase (from seeding to germination):	Not found
Length of Establishment Phase:	Not found
Active Growth Phase (from germination until plants are no longer actively growing):	Not found; flowers June to September in most regions (ct-botanical-society.org)
Length of Active Growth Phase:	Not found
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):	Not found
Length of Hardening Phase:	Not found
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping:	Seed dispersal naturally occurs by wind or water, so care should be taken in harvesting seeds not to lose seeds.
Length of Storage (of seedlings, between nursery and outplanting):	<5 years maximum storage of seeds (Conn <i>et al.</i>)
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time before flowering):	Not found
Other Comments:	Considered a noxious weed in 46 states (PLANTS).
	MATION SOURCES
References:	O'Donovan JT and Sharma MP (1987) The biology of Canadian weeds. 78. <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L.
	Connecticut Botanical Society (2005) Hemp-nettle (<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>). (http://www.ct-botanical-society.org/galleries/galeopsistetr.html.
	Andreasen C, Hansen CH, Møller C, Kjær-Pedersen N (2002) Regrowth of Weed Species after Cutting. <i>Weed Technology</i> 16:4 873-9. http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1614/0890-037X%282002%29016%5B0873%3AROWSAC%5D2.0.CO%3B2
	Conn JS, Beattie KL, Blanchard A (2006) Seed

viability and dormancy of 17 weed species after 19.7 years of burial in Alaska. <i>Weed Science</i> 54:3 464-70. http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1614/WS-05-161F PLANTS Profile: <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L. United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.
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Sagebud: A Directory of Plants: "Brittlestem
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UAA Alaska Natural Heritage Program (2011)
"Splitlip hempnettle (Galeopsis bifida Boenn.),
brittlestem hempnettle (Galeopsis tetrahit L.)."
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Type=species_bio&usdaCode=GABI3
Other Sources Consulted: http://www.missouriplants.com/Whiteopp/
Galeopsis_tetrahit_page.html
http://www.plant-identification.co.uk/skye/labiatae/
galeopsis-tetrahit.htm
Protocol Author: Zachary McCauley
Date Protocol Created or Updated: 05/18/2011

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