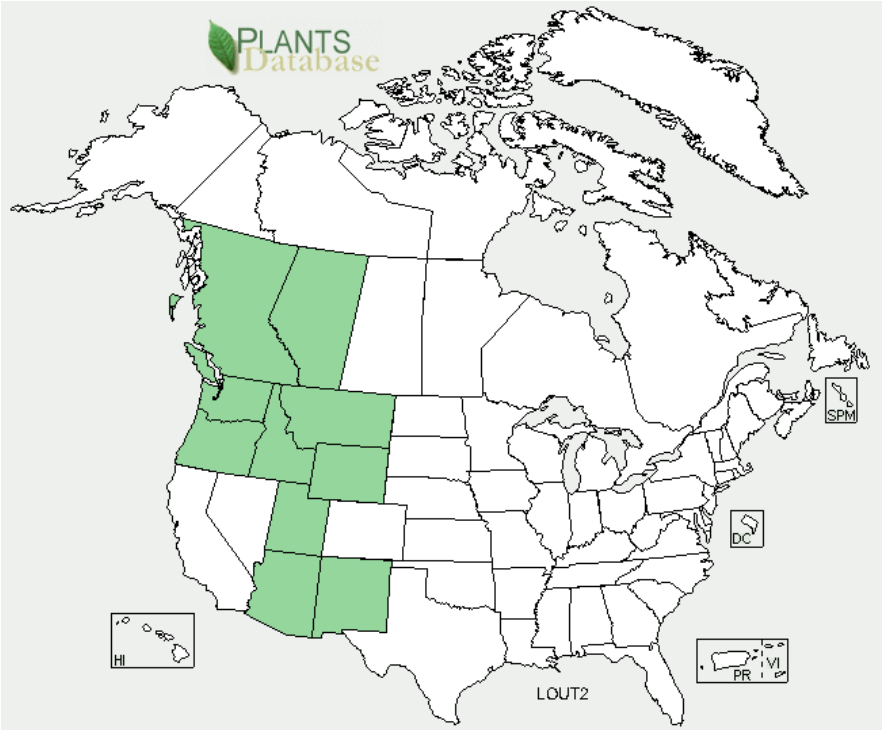
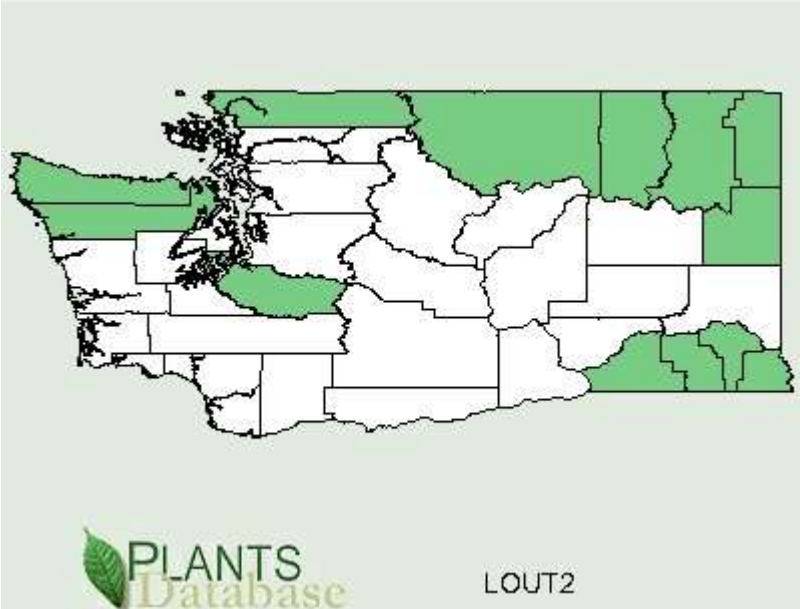


**Plant Propagation Protocol for [*Lonicera utahensis*]**  
**ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production**



[http://calphotos.berkeley.edu/cgi/img\\_query?enlarge=0000+0000+0809+2174](http://calphotos.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_query?enlarge=0000+0000+0809+2174)

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Caprifoliaceae
Family Common Name:	Honeysuckle
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Lonicera</i>
Species:	<i>utahensis</i>
Species Authority:	S. Watson
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i> Bartram ex Marsh. <i>Xylosteon utahense</i> (S. Watson) Howell <i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Herder <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> (Richardson) Banks ex

	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> A. Gray <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Common Name(s):	Utah Honeysuckle, Bush Honeysuckle, Red Twinberry
Species Code	LOUT2
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state)	<p>Has been found only in Siskiyou County, CA, near Yreka. In the Northwest, being found from BC to Alberta and southward through MN, WY, UT, WA, ID, OR (Union and Wallowa counties). (McMinn)</p>  

Ecological distribution	Moist to mesic forests and openings in the lowland, steppe vegetation and montane zones. <sup>1</sup>
Climate and elevation range	Occurs in a continental climate that is influenced by maritime air masses or semiarid. <sup>1</sup> Can be found at moderate to high elevations in the mountains, ranging from elevations of 2, 240 feet to 11, 000 feet. <sup>3</sup>
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It requires moist soil. <sup>1</sup> More common in forest edges or openings than in dense forest. Often along streams. <sup>3</sup> Often grown at timber line. (Standley)
Plant strategy type / successional stage	They are resistant to fire. <sup>5</sup>
Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc)	Erect or ascending deciduous shrub that grows up to 2 m/6 ft tall; twigs are slender, reddish gray. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, oval to elliptical-oblong, rounded at apex with entire margin, ciliate glabrous above, thinly hairy beneath and on petiole, blunt tips. The creamy-white monoecious flowers are trumpet/funnel-shaped, 5 equal lobed and appear in pairs on a single stalk from the leaf axils. Flowers bloom late April through July. A small spur extends from one side at the base of each flower. The fruits are red berries that are joined at the base. A pair of red berries containing 2-4 seeds. Fruits mature from June to September. (1, 4, Jennings, Brayshaw, Nelson, Phillips) The fruits have an insipid flavor; they vary greatly in size, and those of a pair are usually very unequal. (Standley)
<b>PROPAGATION DETAILS</b>	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	
Propagation Method	Seeds
Product Type	No information found
Stock Type:	No information found
Time to Grow	No information found
Target Specifications	No information found
Propagule Collection	No information found
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	No information found
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Stored seed requires 2 months cold stratification and should be sown as soon as possible in a cold frame. <sup>2</sup>

Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	No information found
Establishment Phase	No information found
Length of Establishment Phase:	No information found
Active Growth Phase	No information found
Length of Active Growth Phase:	No information found
Hardening Phase	No information found
Length of Hardening Phase:	No information found
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	No information found
Length of Storage	When they are large enough to handle, prick the seedlings out into individual pots and grow them on in the greenhouse for at least their first winter. <sup>2</sup>
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Plant them out into their permanent positions in late spring or early summer, after the last expected frosts. <sup>2</sup>
Other Comments	
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brayshaw, Christopher, and E.H. Garman. <i>Trees and Shrubs of British Columbia</i>. UBC Press , 1996. Print.</li> <li>• Jennings, Neil. <i>Coastal Beauty: Wildflowers and Flowering Shrubs of Coastal British Columbia and Vancouver Island</i>. Hong Kong: Rocky Mountain Books, 2008. Print.</li> <li>• McMinn, Howard. <i>An Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs</i>. Berkeley, CA: J.W. Stacey, Incorporated, 1939. Print.</li> <li>• Nelson, Aven. <i>Spring Flora of the Intermountain States</i>. Boston: Ginn and Company Proprietors, 1912. Print.</li> <li>• Phillips, Wayne. <i>Northern Rocky Mountain Wildflowers</i>. Korea: Globe Pequot, 2001. Print.</li> <li>• Standley, Paul Carpenter. <i>Flora of Glacier National Park, Montana</i>. IV. WA: Washington Government Printing Office, 1922. Print.</li> <li>• <sup>1</sup> "Rocky Mountain Honeysuckle." <i>Fort Hall Replica</i>. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://www.forthall.net/LC%20Flowers/rocky_mountain_honeysuc">http://www.forthall.net/LC%20Flowers/rocky_mountain_honeysuc</a></li> </ul>

	<p>kle_ionic.htm&gt;.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <sup>2</sup> "Lonicera utahensis - S.Watson. ." <i>Plants for a Future</i>. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Lonicera%20utahensis">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Lonicera%20utahensis</a>&gt;.</li> <li>• <sup>3</sup> "Northern Rockies Natural History Guide." <i>The University of Montana</i>. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://nhguide.dbs.umt.edu/index.php?c=plants&amp;m=desc&amp;id=209">http://nhguide.dbs.umt.edu/index.php?c=plants&amp;m=desc&amp;id=209</a>&gt;</li> <li>• <sup>4</sup> Seiler, John. "Virginia Tech." <i>Department of Forest Resources and Environmentla Conservation</i>. N.p., 2010. Web. 15 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus2/factsheet.cfm?ID=683">http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus2/factsheet.cfm?ID=683</a>&gt;.</li> <li>• <sup>5</sup> "Plant Database." N.p., n.d. Web. 15 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://plantdatabase.co.za/Lonicera_utahensis">http://plantdatabase.co.za/Lonicera_utahensis</a>&gt;.</li> </ul>
Other Sources Consulted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Vascular Plants of the Gila Wilderness." Association with the Western New Mexico University Department of Natural Sciences, n.d. Web. 16 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://www.wnmu.edu/academic/nspages/gilaflora/Lonicera_utahensis.html">http://www.wnmu.edu/academic/nspages/gilaflora/Lonicera_utahensis.html</a>&gt;.</li> <li>• Coulter, John Merle. <i>New Manual of Botany of the Central Rocky Mountains (Vascular Plants)</i>. New York: American Book Company, 1909. Print.</li> <li>• Douglas, George, Gerald Straley, and Del Meidinger. <i>Vascular Plants of British Columbia</i>. , 1989. Web. 15 May 2011. &lt;<a href="http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/Docs/Srs/Srs01/Srs01.pdf">http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/Docs/Srs/Srs01/Srs01.pdf</a>&gt;.</li> <li>• Kozloff, Eugene N. <i>Plants of Western Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia</i>. Portland, OR: Timber Press, 2005. Print.</li> <li>• McMinn, Howard, and Evelyn Maino. <i>An Illustrated Manual of Pacific Coast Trees</i>. 2nd. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1981. Print.</li> <li>• McMinn, Howard, and Fred Schumacher. <i>An Illustrated Manual of California Shrubs</i>. 4th Printing. Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press, 1939. Print.</li> <li>• Moerman, Daniel . <i>Native American Food Plants: An Ethnobotanical Dictionary</i>. Portland, OR: Timber Press, Inc., 2010. Print.</li> <li>• Piper, Charles Vancouver, and Rolla Kent Beattie. <i>Flora of the Northwest Coast</i>. Lancaster, PA: Press of the New Era Printing Company, 1915. Print.</li> <li>• Piper, Charles Vancouver. <i>Flora of the State of Washington</i>. XI. WA: Washington Government Printing Office, 1906. Print.</li> <li>• Shock, Clinton. "Mid-Snake River Watershed Vegetation Database." <i>Malheur Experiment Station</i> . Oregon State University, n.d. Web. 15 May 2011.</li> </ul>

	< <a href="http://www.malag.aes.oregonstate.edu/wildflowers/species.php/id-72">http://www.malag.aes.oregonstate.edu/wildflowers/species.php/id-72</a> >.
Protocol Author (First and last name):	Bich Hong Nguyen
Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY):	May 17, 2011

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