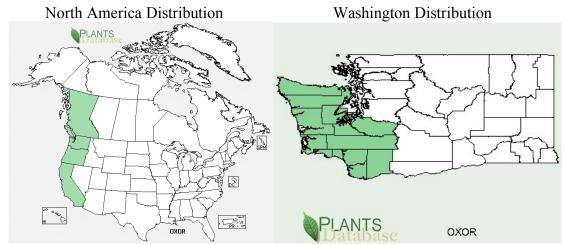
# Plant Propagation Protocol for *Oxalis oregana* ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Spring 2011



Source: USDA PLANTS Database (7)

TAXONOMY		
Family Names		
Family Scientific Name:	Oxalidaceae	
Family Common Name:	Wood Sorrel Family	
Scientific Names		
Genus:	Oxalis	
Species:	oregana	
Species Authority:	Nutt.	
Variety:		
Sub-species:		
Cultivar:		
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:		
Common Synonym(s) (include full	Oxalis acetosella L. ssp. oregana (Nutt.) D. Löve	
scientific names (e.g., Elymus	Oxalis oregana Nutt. var. smallii (R. Knuth) M. Peck	
glaucus Buckley), including variety		
or subspecies information)		
Common Name(s):	Redwood sorrel, Oregon oxalis, Oregon wood-sorrel	
Species Code (as per USDA Plants	OXOR	
database):		
GENERAL INFORMATION		
Geographical range (distribution	See above.	
maps for North America and		
Washington state)		
Ecological distribution (ecosystems it	Found preferentially in older forests with wide buffer	

occurs in, etc):	zone (6), moist forest (4, 5, 7), coastal redwood forests (3, 5), and near Douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> ) (8).	
Climate and elevation range	From lowland to mid-elevation (4, 5, 7).	
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	Productive sites with hugh precip and fertile soil (7), acid soils rich in OM (5), pH 4.5-6.5 (1).  Associated with coastal redwoods (3, 5), Douglas-fir (8), Maianthemum racemosum, and Trillium chloropetalum (1).	
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)	Shade tolerant (1, 3).	
Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc)	Perennial, rhizomatous, creates carpet on forest floor, "shamrock" leaves with 3 leaflets, rounded or shallowly lobed, on the end of a slender, red-green stalk, which is hairy. Small white to pink flowers with 5 petals are single per stalk in April-September and fruit is five-chambered oblong capsule that ruptures when ripe to disperse almond-shaped, corrugated seeds (2, 4, 5, 7). Fruits spring to early fall (1). Leaflets fold down in direct sunlight and at night to conserve moisture, and in heavy rainfall to reduce the impact of raindrops (4).	
PROPAGATION DETAILS		
Wildflow	Wildflower Gardener's Guide (1)	
Ecotype (this is meant primarily for experimentally derived protocols, and is a description of where the seed that was tested came from):  Propagation Goal (Options: Plants,		
Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):	Plants	
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Vegetative or seed	
Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))  Stock Type:	Container or bare root	

[mt	
Time to Grow (from seeding until	
plants are ready to be outplanted):	
Target Specifications (size or	
characteristics of target plants to be	
produced):	
Propagule Collection (how, when,	Division of mature rhizomes
etc):	
Propagule Processing/Propagule	
Characteristics (including seed	
density (# per pound), seed	
longevity, etc):	
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	No seed treatment
(cleaning, dormancy treatments,	
etc):	
Growing Area Preparation / Annual	Keep soil moist until seedlings are well established. If
Practices for Perennial Crops	direct seeding, just scratch seeds into soil.
(growing media, type and size of	
containers, etc):	
Establishment Phase (from seeding to	
germination):	
Length of Establishment Phase:	
Active Growth Phase (from	
germination until plants are no	
longer actively growing):	
Length of Active Growth Phase:	
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):	
Length of Hardening Phase:	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of	
seedlings):	
Length of Storage (of seedlings,	
between nursery and outplanting):	
Guidelines for Outplanting /	Plant in shady areas with moist soil, away from human
Performance on Typical Sites (eg,	foot traffic.
percent survival, height or diameter	
growth, elapsed time before	
flowering):	
Other Comments (including	
collection restrictions or guidelines,	
if available):	

Native Plant Network (8)		
Ecotype (this is meant primarily for	Propagules were from established nursery stock	
experimentally derived protocols,	originally collected in Muir Woods, CA.	
and is a description of where the		
seed that was tested came from):		
Propagation Goal (Options: Plants,	Plants	
Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic		
Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):		
Propagation Method (Options: Seed	Vegetative	
or Vegetative):		
Product Type (options: Container	Container (plug)	
(plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug		
+ (container-field grown hybrids,		
and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings,		
poles, etc.))		
Stock Type:	4 inch square pots	
Time to Grow (from seeding until		
plants are ready to be outplanted):		
Target Specifications (size or	Root system: firm plug in container	
characteristics of target plants to be		
produced):		
Propagule Collection (how, when,	From nursery stock, divisions made in mid-September	
etc):		
Propagule Processing/Propagule	None	
Characteristics (including seed		
density (# per pound), seed		
longevity, etc):		
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	None	
(cleaning, dormancy treatments,		
etc):		
Growing Area Preparation / Annual	Four inch pots filled with potting mix of peat moss, fir	
Practices for Perennial Crops	bark, perlite and sand. Plants divided into sections	
(growing media, type and size of	containing root/rhizome mass and a few leaves. Stored	
containers, etc):	in shadehouse with automatic irrigation system.	
Establishment Phase (from seeding to		
germination):		
Length of Establishment Phase:		
Active Growth Phase (from		
germination until plants are no		
longer actively growing):		
Length of Active Growth Phase:		
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):		

Length of Hardening Phase:	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of seedlings):	
Length of Storage (of seedlings, between nursery and outplanting):	
Guidelines for Outplanting /	Average 90% survival in transplanting.
Performance on Typical Sites (eg,	Water in well when outplanting.
percent survival, height or diameter	
growth, elapsed time before	
flowering):	
Other Comments (including	Divisions can be done on site by dividing plants in the
collection restrictions or guidelines,	field.
if available):	
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References (full citations):	See below.
Other Sources Consulted (but that	See below.
contained no pertinent information)	
(full citations):	
Protocol Author (First and last name):	Natalie Schmidt
Date Protocol Created or Updated	04/20/11
(MM/DD/YY):	

#### **References:**

- (1) Art, H. W. 1990. <u>The Wildflower Gardener's Guide</u>, Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountain, and Western Canada Edition. Storey Communications, Inc. Pownal, Vermont. Pgs 94-95.
- (2) Kruckeberg, A. R. 1982. <u>Gardening With Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest</u>. Second Edition. University of Washington Press. Seattle, Washington. Pg 203.
- (3)
  Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center Website. 2011. Native Plant Database Entry for *Oxalis oregana*. URL: <a href="http://www.wildflower.org">http://www.wildflower.org</a>/plants/result.php?id plant=OXOR
- (4) Pojar, J. and A. MacKinnon. 1994. <u>Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast</u>. Lone Pine Publishing. Vancouver, British Colombia, Canada. Pg 315.

- Rose, R., C. E. C. Chachulski and D. L. Haase. 1998. <u>Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants</u>. Oregon State University Press. Corvallis, Oregon. Pg 53.
- (6) Russel, W. 2009. The influence of timber harvest on the structure and composition of riparian forests in the Coastal Redwood region. Forest Ecology and Management. **257:5**. Pgs 1427-1433.
- (7)
  USDA Natural Resources and Conservation Service Website. Plant Profile for *Oxalis oregana*. URL: <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> (accessed 9 April 2011).
  <a href="http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=OXOR">http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=OXOR</a>
- Young, Betty 2001. Propagation protocol for vegetative production of container *Oxalis oregona* Nutt. plants (4 inch square pots); San Francisco, California. In: Native Plant Network. URL: http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org (accessed 4 April 2011). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery. http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/network/ViewProtocols.aspx?ProtocolID=655,656

# Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information):

Schmidt, M. G. 1980. <u>Growing California Native Plants</u>. University of California Press. Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Young, J. A. and C. G. Young. 1986. <u>Collecting, Processing and Germinating Seeds of Wildland Plants</u>. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon.

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

# Wood-sorrel Oxalis oregana

#### Range

Washington, Oregon and northern California, rare in alluvial forests of western Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands (4).

#### Climate, Elevation

Temperate climates at low to medium elevations (4).

#### **Local occurrence** (where, how common)

In deep shade of mature alluvial forests.

# Habitat preference

Productive forest sites with high precipitation and fertile soil (2, 4).

#### Plant strategy type/successional stage

Requiring moist conditions, it forms understory groundcover in late successional conifer forests (1).

# **Associated species**

Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), western trillium (*Trillium ovatum*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*). In northern California, coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) associated overstory conifer species (1).

#### May be collected as

Divisions in mid September (5).

#### **Collection restrictions or guidelines**

Remove all but one or two leaves from plant division. Each division must contain a root or rhizome mass. (5).

#### **Seed germination**

Seeds require no seed pretreatment. Other members of the *Oxalis* genus are weedy pests in greenhouse environments (6). Seeds planted in cold frame in late winter to early spring. Transplant seedlings into individual pots when large enough to handle and plant in late spring or early summer (3).

#### Seed life

Short shelf-life, best if sown as soon as ripe (3).

# **Propagation recommendations**

In restoration practices, propagation of divisions from vicinity of site is recommended. Seeding is also an option, but no success rates were found.

#### Soil or medium requirements

In field, moist humus. In nursery environment, standard potting mix of peat moss, fir bark, perlite, and sand (5).

#### **Installation form**

Transplanting divisions is cheap and survival averages 90% (5).

#### Care requirements after installed

Water transplanted divisions in well. No additional watering requirements specified (5).

# Normal rate of growth or spread; lifespan

Can be an aggressive groundcover in appropriate growth conditions (3).

#### Sources

- 1. Fire Effects Information System, USDA FS. www.feis.org
- 2. Gifford Pinchot National Forest, USDA FS. <u>www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/forest-research/ei/special/species/herbs/oxor.html</u>
- 3. Plants for a Future, University of Leeds. "Oxalis oregana" <a href="http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/cgi-bin/pfaf/arr">http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/cgi-bin/pfaf/arr</a> html?Oxalis+oregana&CAN=LATIND
- 4. Pojar, J. and A. MacKinnon. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast-Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska. B.C. Ministry of Forest and Lone Pine Publishing. 1994.
- 5. Young, Betty. Oxalis oregana protocol information. NPS, Golden Gate National Park.
  - http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/network/view.asp?protocol\_id=655,656
- 6. Young, J. and Cheryl G. Young. Collecting, Processing, and Germinating Seeds of Wildland Plants. Timber Press, Portland, Or: 1986.

Data compiled by Sacha Johnson, 4/21/04