

Plant Propagation Protocol for *[Insert Species]*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

North America Distribution:

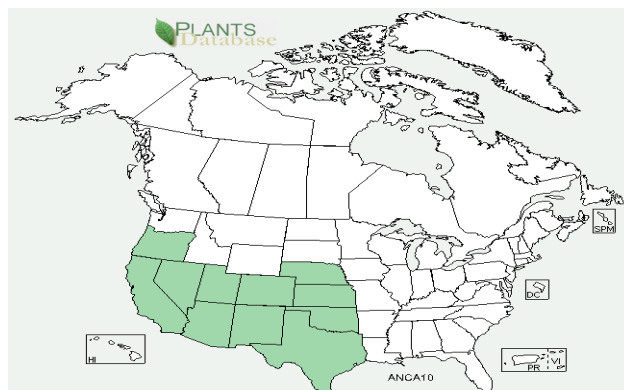


Image: USDA Plants Database.

| TAXONOMY | |
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| Family Names | |
| Family Scientific Name: | Saururaceae |
| Family Common Name: | Lizard's-tail family |
| Scientific Names | |
| Genus: | Anemopsis |
| Species: | californica |
| Species Authority: | (PFAF) Hook. & Arn. |
| Variety: | |
| Sub-species: | |
| Cultivar: | |
| Authority for Variety/Sub-species: | |
| Common Synonym(s) (include full scientific names (e.g., <i>Elymus glaucus</i> Buckley), including variety or subspecies information) | Houttuynia californica |
| Common Name(s): | Yerba Mansa |
| Species Code (as per USDA Plants database): | ANCA10 |
| GENERAL INFORMATION | |
| Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state) | South-western North America- California, Mexico (PFAF) Central America, and Asia (Buddell). |
| Ecological distribution (ecosystems it occurs in, etc): | Wet, especially somewhat alkaline or saline marshy places, below 2000 meters (PFAF) |
| Climate and elevation range | |
| Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species | Pond, Bog...Requires shallow water or a wet muddy site in a humus-rich alkaline medium (Huxley). Requires a warm position (Phillips). Plants are hardy to |

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| | <p>about -5 to -10°C, and are probably hardiest when the rootstock is submerged (Huxley). Another report says that they are hardy to about -15°C (Phillips).</p> <p>An.Ca. prefers sandy, loamy or clay soil with basic alkaline structures (PFAF). It requires semi-to-no shade and wet soil. Common in saline or alkaline soil (Baldwin).</p> |
| Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional) | Hardy to -10 degrees Celcius (PFAF) |
| Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc) | <p>Perennial herb (Buddell). A <i>californica</i> has a thick, woody rhizome. Stem: 8-80 cm, hollow glabrous or hairy. Leaf: Basal growth pattern, with several blade-like (elliptic to oblong, 3-20cm) Base cordate (or not). The petiole is usually between 2-40 cm, cauline < basal, 1-few, generally subsessile to clasping, subtending with 1-3 short petioles if existent. Inflorescence: 1-4cm, conical involucre bracts 4-9, up to 3.5 cm, petal-like, white tinged with red bracts. Aromatic (Baldwin).</p> <p>Flowers are hermaphroditic (PFAF)</p> <p><i>The New Royal Horticultural Society</i> says that it has a fleshy rhizome. It adds, that the leaves are a dark glossy green, petioles are dilated and membranous at side below, and that there are 2 carpels which are sessile and free and many ovules.</p> |
| PROPAGATION DETAILS | |
| Ecotype (this is meant primarily for experimentally derived protocols, and is a description of where the seed that was tested came from): | <p>Seed - best sown in a greenhouse as soon as it is ripe in the summer. Stand the pots in about 3cm of water and germination should take place in about 5 weeks (Diggs). Sow stored seed in a cold frame in the spring (Sanders). When large enough to handle, prick the seedlings out into individual pots and grow them on in the greenhouse for their first winter. Make sure you keep the compost wet to simulate natural habitat. Plant them out in late spring or early summer. Divide in the spring (PFAF).</p> <p>For outdoor planting, plant in damp, cool, leafy soils in a woodland area, or the drier reaches of a bog garden (RHS).</p> |
| Propagation Goal (Options: Plants, Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic) | Seeds |

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| Embryos, and/or Other Propagules): | |
| Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative): | seed |
| Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.)) | |
| Stock Type: | |
| Time to Grow (from seeding until plants are ready to be outplanted): | Time till adult not found. |
| Target Specifications (size or characteristics of target plants to be produced): | Grows to .5 m (PFAF) |
| Propagule Collection (how, when, etc): | |
| Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc): | |
| Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc): | |
| Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc): | Wet, muddy, alkaline rich medium such as light sand, medium loam or heavy clay (|
| Establishment Phase (from seeding to germination): | ~ 5 weeks to germinate (PFAF). |
| 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 / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, | For outdoor planting, plant in damp, cool, leafy soils in a woodland area, or the drier reaches of a bog garden. |

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| percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time before flowering): | Plant is hardy up to -15 degrees celcius (<i>RHS</i>). |
| Other Comments (including collection restrictions or guidelines, if available): | This plant was originally used by native people for medicinal purposes. While there is abundant information on its traditional medicinal properties, it is rarely used in modern herbalism (Coffey). |
| INFORMATION SOURCES | |
| References (full citations): | See Below |
| Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information) (full citations): | See Below |
| Protocol Author (First and last name): | Zarah Hitner |
| Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY): | 04/18/12 |

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Unhelpful:

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