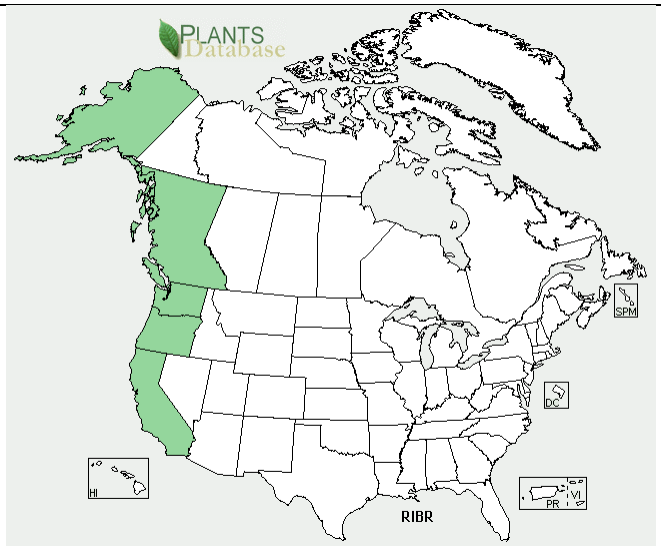
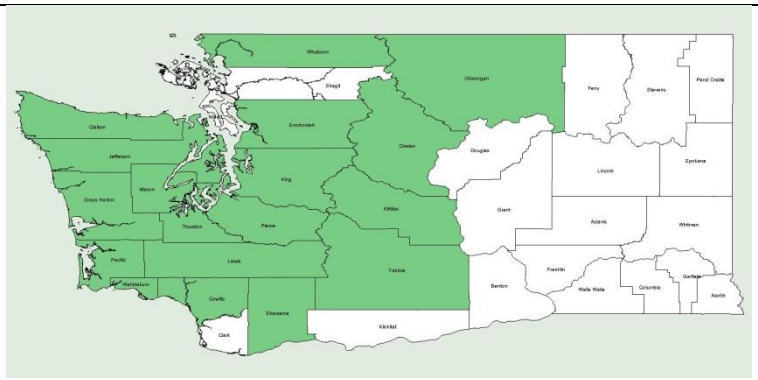
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Ribes bracteosum*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/RIBR.pdf

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	*Grossulariaceae* (1)
Common Name	Currant
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	*Ribes bracteosum* Douglas ex. Hook (1)
Varieties	None.
Sub-species	None.
Cultivar	None.
Common Synonym(s)	None.
Common Name(s)	Stink currant, California black currant, stinking black currant, skunk currant, blue currant (2)
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	RIBR
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	

	 Both maps (1)
Ecological distribution	Moist woods, shorelines, streambanks, avalanche tracks, floodplains (4)
Climate and elevation range	Moist to wet places, low to subalpine elevations (4)
Local habitat and abundance	Abundant (3). Associations: *Alnus rubra, Rubus spectabilis, Sambucus racemosa, Thuja plicata* (5)
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Pioneer species in newly disturbed sites due to long seed dormancy. (6) Important note: all references for (6) are for *R. sanguineum*.
Plant characteristics	Erect or straggly unarmed shrub, 1.5 – 3 m tall. (3)
PROPAGATION DETAILS:	
Seed Propagation from Garry Oak Recovery Team (for *Ribes sanguineum*) (6)	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Seeds
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Propagules
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	
Target Specifications	
Propagule Collection Instructions	Flowers in May, berries ripen July – September. (2) Collect fruit by hand when fully black. (6)
Propagule Processing/ Propagule Characteristics	Processing: Add water to seeds and macerate in a blender. Float off pulp and spread seeds to dry. Storage: Store dry seeds at low humidity in sealed containers. Seeds viable for long periods and do not appear to be affected by temperature. Fall sowing produces good results. Seeds per pound: 58,600. (0.45 oz. seeds/pound of berries) Viability: 60-65%
Pre-Planting Propagule	It is preferable to sow seeds in fall. Or cold-stratify at freezing (32F)

Treatments	for three months and sow in spring.		
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops			
Establishment Phase Details			
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			
Other Comments	Vegetative propagation table: (6)		
	Method	**Success Rate**	**Collection Time**
	Softwood cuttings	Excellent. 4” cuttings treated with 0.3-0.5% IBA and planted under a mist rooted in 4-6 weeks.	May-July.
	Hardwood	Good. 6” cuttings treated with 0.8% IBA	Late winter
	Root cuttings	Good	Spring-summer
	Suckers	Moderate	Spring
	Plant division	Good	Spring
Vegetative Propagation from Native Plant Network (for *Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum*) (7)			
Ecotype			
Propagation Goal	Plants		
Propagation Method	Vegetative		
Product Type	Container (plug)		
Stock Type	Deepot 16		
Time to Grow			
Target Specifications	Root system: Firm plug.		
Propagule Collection	Collect 3-4” long semi-hardwood cuttings mid-July to mid-August.		

Instructions	
Propagule Processing/ Propagule Characteristics	Keep cuttings moist and cool.
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Dip cuttings in mild bleach solution for 30 seconds. Treat cuttings with Hormex (1000 ppm IBA) rooting powder. Strike 1.5" deep in deep flats of 3:1 Perlite:Vermiculite.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Keep flats in a fully controlled greenhouse and water with an automatic mist system until roots are fully developed.
Establishment Phase Details	After 90 days, transplant cuttings to 2x7 Deepot 16 tubes containing standard potting mix (peat moss, fir bark, perlite, sand). Place cuttings in shade house.
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	
Other Comments	
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	(1) *Ribes bracteosum* Douglas ex. Hook, retrieved 2014-04-13 from http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=RIBR (2) Jacobson, A.L. "Wild Plants of Greater Seattle," 2008. Self-published, Seattle, WA. (3) Giblin, D., "Ribes Bracteosum." Retrieved 2014-04-15 from http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?ID=2119 (4) Pojar, J. and A. MacKinnon, "Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast," 2004 (2nd. Ed). Lone Pine Publishers, Auburn, WA (5) Kunze, L.M., "Preliminary Classification of Native, Low Elevation, Freshwater, Wetland Vegetation in Western Washington," 1994. WA Department of Natural Resources

	(6) Garry Oak Ecology Recovery Team, "Native Plant Propagation Guidelines: Ribes sanguineum (Red-flowering currant)." Downloaded 2014-04-18 from http://www.goert.ca/propagation_guidelines/shrubs/ribes_sanguineum (7) Young, Betty 2001. Propagation protocol for vegetative production of container *Ribes sanguineum* Pursh *glutinosum* (Benth.) Loud. plants (Deepot 16); San Francisco, CA. In: Native Plant Network. URL: http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org (accessed 23 April 2014). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.
Other Sources Consulted	Darris, D., "Ability of Pacific Northwest Native Shrubs to Root from Hardwood Cuttings (with Summary of Propagation Methods for 22 Species)," 2002. USDA NRCS Portland, OR Rose, R., C.E.C. Chachulski, D.L. Haase, "Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants," 1998. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR Strik, B.C. and A.D. Bratsch, "Growing Currants and Gooseberries in Your Home Garden," 1993. Oregon State University Extension Bulletin, EC 1361 UBC eFlora: http://www.geog.ubc.ca/biodiversity/eflora/ USDA FS Agriculture Handbook 727 – The Woody Plant Seed Manual. 2008.
Protocol Author	Luke McGuff
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Appendix: Previous Protocol

Stinky currant / *Ribes bracteosum*

Range

Alaska to California, mostly west Cascades but occasionally in the east Cascades (1)

Climate, Elevation

Moist to wet locations, low to subalpine elevations (2)

Local occurrence

Stream banks, floodplains, shorelines, thickets, avalanche tracks (3)

Habitat preferences

Moist forests (1)

Plant strategy type/successional stage

Seral stages, dappled shade

Associated species

Rubus spectablis, *Rubus parviflorus*, *Sambucus racemosa*, *Vaccinium* spp., *Alnus rubra*, *Acer macrophyllum*, *Tsuga heterophylla* and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

Collection restrictions or guidelines

Flowers in May (4), sown soon as it is ripe in the autumn in a cold frame (4)

Seed germination

3 months cold stratification at 2 – 5º C (4)

Vegetative regeneration

Cuttings (4)

Seed life

Under “normal” storage conditions, can be viable for 17 years or more (4)

Recommended seed storage conditions

Cold storage

Propagation recommendations

For seedlings, put seedlings into individual pots, grow in a cold frame for first winter, plant out in late spring of following year. For cuttings, 10-15 cm. of mature wood of current year’s growth, preferably with a heel of previous year’s growth, November to February in a cold frame or sheltered bed outdoors (4)

Soil or medium requirements

Sandy, loamy and clay soils, moist soil; prefers acidic soil (4)

Installation form

Containerized plants from seed or cuttings

Recommended planting density

Care requirements after installed (water weekly, water once etc.)

Should be planted in moist soil

Normal rate of growth or spread; lifespan

Sources cited

(1) Tuason, T. 2003. Central Washington Native Plants. *Ribes bracteosum*, Stink Currant. http://www.cwnp.org/photopgs/rdoc/ribracteosum.html

(2) Turner, S. 2001. Washington State Department of Transportation. Environmental Affairs, *Ribes bracteosum*. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/environmental/programs/culres/ethbot/q-s/Ribes.htm

(3) Pojar, J. and MacKinnon, A. 1994. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Lone Pine Publishing, Redmond, WA, USA.

(4) Fern, K. 1999. Plants for a Future. Ribes bracteosum. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/cgi-bin/pfaf/arr_html?Ribes+bracteosum&CAN=LATIND

Data compiled by: *Lizbeth Seebacher* June 5, 2003