Plant Propagation Protocol for [Agoseris retrorsa]

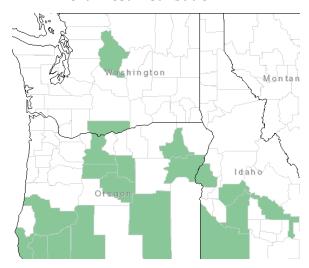
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/[USDASpeciesCode.pdf]

North American Distribution

Symbol: AGRE NRCS | PLANTS & CONTROL | PLANTS & CO

Northwest Distribution



Source of Map Images: USDA PLANTS Database (1)

TAXONOMY		
Plant Family		
Scientific Name	Asteraceae / Compositae	
Common Name	Aster family	
Species Scientific Name		
Scientific Name	Agoseris retrorsa	
Varieties	N/A	
Sub-species	N/A	
Cultivar	N/A	
Common Synonym(s)	Macrorhynchus retrorsus	
	Microrhynchus angustifolius	
	Troximon retrorsum (4)	
Common Name(s)	Spearleaved agoseris	
	Spearleaf agoseris (2)	
	Spear-leaved mountain dandelion (6), (7)	
Species Code (as per USDA Plants	AGRE	
database)		
GENERAL INFORMATION		
Geographical range	Agoseris retrorsa is a perennial herb that is	
	dominant and native to the western portion of the	

	United States. Specifically, it is native to California, Nevada, Idaho, Orgeon, Utah, and Washington (3). See map above.
Ecological distribution	Establishes in ecosystems such as scrub, chaparral and coniferous forest (3).
Climate and elevation range	Ability to grow in dry habitat at low to high elevations (2). Specific elevation ideal for growth located at 400 to 2300m (4).
Local habitat and abundance (Agoseris retrorsa can be found in a range of habitats that contain slopes and ridges, and dry open woods. In Washington they are found along the eastern edges of the Cascade Mts. near Chelan County (2).
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Weedy/ Colonizer
Plant characteristics	Spearleaf agoseris is a forb. It is perennial wildflower herb, which has a base of leaves about several of erect, thick, wool-coated inflorescences up to 2½ feet in height (2).
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	Information not available for specific plant
Propagation Goal	Plants Seed in spring, light soil cover no more than 1/8 inch (4)
Propagation Method	Seed (4)
Product Type	Container (plug) (4)
Stock Type	5.5 cu. in. root trainers.
Time to Grow	Usually takes little more that 1-month before out planting can occur (4). 6 to 8 weeks in a green house.
Target Specifications	15cm to 65cm tall with roots stable enough to handle transplanting (4). Transplant should occur when first true leaves appear, transplant into larger containers. Harden off and transplant out after last frost.
Propagule Collection Instructions	Divisions in spring. Cuttings in late summer. (4) Collect early summer.
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Optimum plant spacing about 1 square foot apart. (4)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Rub floral material on a rubber mat with a padded wood block to remove cottony pappus bristles. Then shake material through #6 and #30 sieves to rid of

	large and dusty cotton like chaff. After that use blower at 1.25. Finally rub achenes between hand or mat and repeat blower. (5)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Soft deep, soil with accentuated drainage to satisfy adaptions to drought tolerated conditions. (9). Full sun exposure for best results.
Establishment Phase Details	After collection cold store through summer. Baggy 35F (89%G, 15 days to 22 days).
Length of Establishment Phase	Very fast growth rate, specified length is currently unavailable.
Active Growth Phase	Information not available for specific plant
Length of Active Growth Phase	1 month or less
Hardening Phase	Information not available for specific plant
Length of Hardening Phase	Approximately 2 months
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Information not available for specific plant
Length of Storage	Information not available for specific plant
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Plant in non-shaded areas, full sun exposure, during spring. Diameter growth is 1 foot. Flowers naturally during spring.
Other Comments	Limited access to propagation information considering <i>Agoseris retrorsa</i> is not a widely used nursery or restoration species.
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	See Below
Other Sources Consulted	See Below
Protocol Author	Don Rollolazo
Date Protocol Created or Updated	Created 4/23/15

References:

- (1) Plants Database. USDA Natural Resources Conversation Service, 21 April. 2015. Web. 23 April 2015.
- (2) Paul Slichter. Flora and Fauna Northwest. Np, 21 June. 2012. Web. 23 April 2015.
- (3) Agoseris retrorsa. Wikipedia. Np, Nd. Web. 23 Aril 2015.
- (4) Slaby, Pavel. Version 7.0. Rock garden plants, 1990. Web. 23 April 2015.
- (5) Wall, M. and J. Macdonald. 2009. Processing Seeds of California Native Plants for Conservation, Storage, and Restoration. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Occasional Publication, Number 10, Claremont, CA. 216 pages.
- (6) http://tchester.org/sd/plants/guides/palomar/weir_loop.html

- (7) *Robs plants*. 25 June. 2010. Web. 23 April 2015.
- (8) Sierra Nevada Wildflowers. Falcon Publishing. 2000. Web. 23 April 2015.
- (9) *Global Plants*. JSTOR. 2000-2015. Web. 23 April 2015.
- (10) Seedaholic. 2015. Web. 23 April 2015.