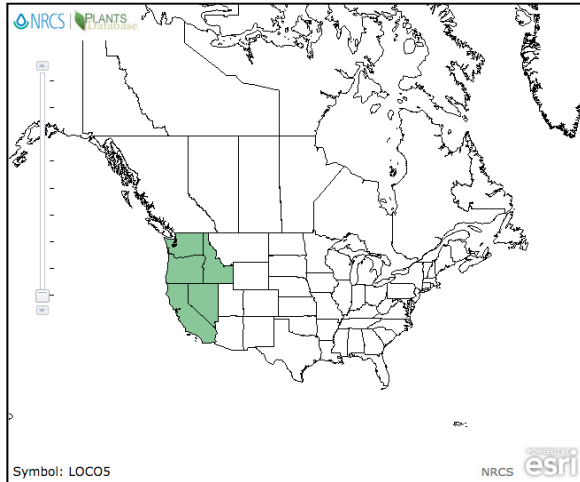


Plant Propagation Protocol for *Lonicera conjugialis*

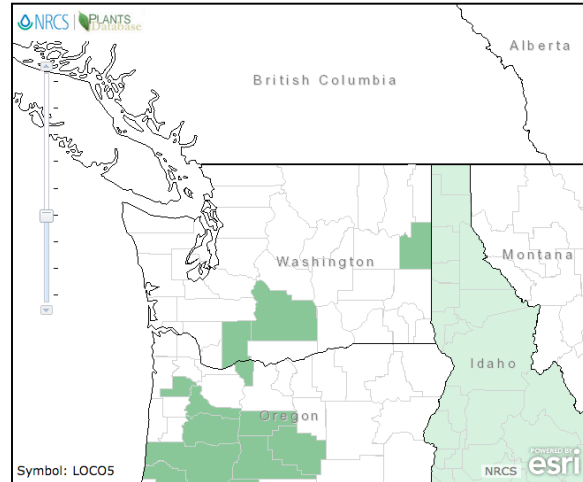
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: <https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/LOC05.pdf>

North American Distribution



Washington Distribution



Source: USDA PLANTS Database¹

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Caprifoliaceae
Common Name	Honeysuckle family
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Lonicera conjugialis</i> Kellogg
Varieties	
Sub-species	
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	
Common Name(s)	Purpleflower honeysuckle, double honeysuckle, mountain twinberry
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	LOC05
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	N. America – Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Nevada (See maps above). ¹ In Washington, occurs in Skamania, Yakima, and Spokane Counties. Found from Mt. Adams on the east side of the Cascade Mountains south through Oregon and the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. ²
Ecological distribution	Found on wet or moist slopes or streambanks in meadows and woods at mid-elevations. ^{2,3} Also found in open areas in rocky or talus slopes. ⁴

Climate and elevation range	Found at mid-elevations, 1400-3300 m. in California, and up to 10,000 ft. ^{4,5} Has been collected in Washington from 5,000-6,000 ft. ⁶
Local habitat and abundance	Considered uncommon in Washington. ³ In the Sierra Nevada, <i>L. conjugialis</i> is associated with Red Fir Forests. ⁷ It can also be associated with lodgepole forest, subalpine forest, and wetland-riparian habitats. ⁸ It is commonly found with <i>Equisetum arvense</i> , <i>Aquilegia formosa</i> , <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> var. <i>cyclosorum</i> , among many other species. ⁹
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Unknown
Plant characteristics	A perennial shrub 6-15 dm tall, with elliptic to widely ovate opposite leaves; leaves stiff, 2.5-7.5 cm long. Leaves have short petioles and fine hairs. Dark reddish-purple flowers grow in pairs. Flowers have a fused corolla that is hairy inside and five stamens with inconspicuous filaments. Flowers are two-lipped; the upper lip is erect and slightly four-lobed, while the lower lip is noticeably swollen and reflexed. <i>L. conjugialis</i> produces a small reddish-black berry approximately 1 cm. in diameter. Flowering occurs in early summer. ^{2,3,10,11}
PROPAGATION DETAILS - SEED PROPAGATION	
Ecotype	n/a
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container ¹²
Stock Type	Unknown
Time to Grow	Unknown
Target Specifications	Unknown
Propagule Collection Instructions	The fruit of <i>L. conjugialis</i> should be picked quickly after ripening, with fruit color generally serving as an indicator of ripeness. Fruits should be hand picked or otherwise removed from the branches. Because species are known to hybridize, seeds should be collected from isolated individuals or isolated groups of plants. ¹¹
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Seeds round and smooth, approximately 2.5-3.5mm in size. They are white to light brown in color. ¹³ While no information is currently available on the germination of <i>L. conjugialis</i> seeds specifically, germination tests undertaken for other <i>Lonicera</i> species indicate germination rates between 100 (<i>L. canadensis</i>) and 37 (<i>L. oblongifolia</i>) percent. ¹¹ Most <i>Lonicera</i> seeds appear to be orthodox, but germination decreases during storage for air-dried seeds. ¹¹

	Macerate moist berries under running water on a fine screen (#18 sieve). Berries should then be dried in a warm environment. Once dry, rub berries on screen to remove pulp and separate seeds. A blower can also be used to separate the dried pulp from the seeds. ¹³
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Many of the species in the honeysuckle family exhibit seed dormancy. Depending on the species, honeysuckles may exhibit no dormancy, physiological dormancy, physical dormancy, or both forms of dormancy. Differences in dormancy may even be found within the same species. ¹¹ When suspected, this dormancy can often be overcome by cold-moist stratification. ^{11,14} The dormancy of <i>L. conjugialis</i> is unknown.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	While no information is available for <i>L. conjugialis</i> specifically, suggestions for <i>Lonicera</i> species vary depending on dormancy. When seeds are sown, they should be mulched with 3-6 mm. of nursery soil and 5-7.5 cm. of mulch. ¹¹
Establishment Phase Details	Unknown
Length of Establishment Phase	Unknown
Active Growth Phase	Unknown
Length of Active Growth Phase	Unknown
Hardening Phase	Unknown
Length of Hardening Phase	Unknown
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Unknown
Length of Storage	Unknown
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	<i>L. conjugialis</i> must be placed in areas where roots remain wet when planted in climate zones 1, 2, 4, and 5. Should be planted in full or part shade in zones 6, 7, 15, and 16. ⁴ Many <i>Lonicera</i> species have better establishment when sown in the fall. ¹⁴
Other Comments	This species is considered a difficult cultivar that requires special or complex care. ⁴
PROPAGATION DETAILS - VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION	
Ecotype	n/a
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Vegetative
Product Type	Container ¹²
Stock Type	Unknown
Time to Grow	Unknown
Target Specifications	Unknown
Propagule Collection Instructions	While it unknown if <i>L. conjugialis</i> can specifically be propagated by vegetative cutting, most honeysuckles can be easily propagated using stem cuttings. ¹¹

Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Most <i>Lonicera</i> species can be propagated using hardwood, softwood, or semi-hardwood cuttings. ¹¹
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Unknown
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Unknown
Establishment Phase Details	n/a
Length of Establishment Phase	n/a
Active Growth Phase	Unknown
Length of Active Growth Phase	Unknown
Hardening Phase	Unknown
Length of Hardening Phase	Unknown
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Unknown
Length of Storage	Unknown
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	<i>L. conjugialis</i> must be placed in areas where roots remain wet when planted in climate zones 1, 2, 4, and 5. Should be planted in full or part shade in zones 6, 7, 15, and 16. ⁴
Other Comments	This species is considered a difficult cultivar that requires special or complex care. ⁴
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	See below
Other Sources Consulted	See below
Protocol Author	Kathryn Cerny-Chipman
Date Protocol Created or Updated	04/2015; updated 06/08/15

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