

Plant Propagation Protocol for *Artemisia dracunculus*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: <https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/ARDR4.pdf>



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TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Asteraceae/Compositae
Common Name	Aster family
Species	
Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L.
Varieties	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L. var. <i>glauca</i> (Pall. ex Willd.) Besser ⁵
Sub-species	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L. subsp. <i>glauca</i> (Pall. ex Willd.) H.M. Hall & Clem. ⁵
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Artemisia dracunculoides</i> <i>Artemisia dracunculoides</i> Pursh var. <i>dracunculina</i> (S. Watson) S.F. Blake <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L. subsp. <i>glauca</i> (Pall. ex Willd.) H.M. Hall & Clem.

Artemisia dracunculus L. var. *glauca* (Pall. ex Willd.) Besser

Artemisia glauca Pall. ex Willd.

Artemisia glauca Pall. ex Willd. var. *dracunculina* (S. Watson) Fernald

Oligosporus dracunculus (L.) Poljakov

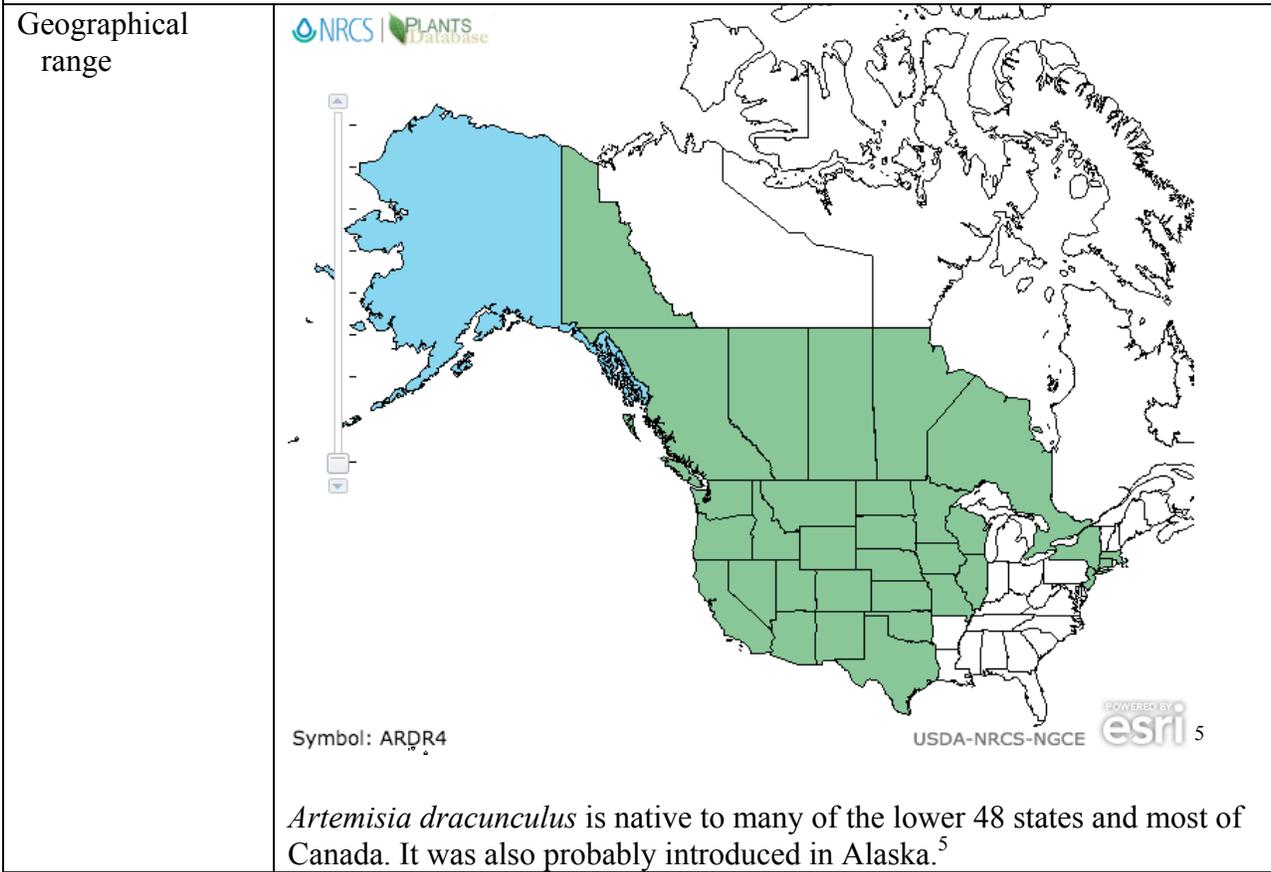
Oligosporus dracunculus (L.) Poljakov subsp. *dracunculinus* (S. Watson) W.A. Weber

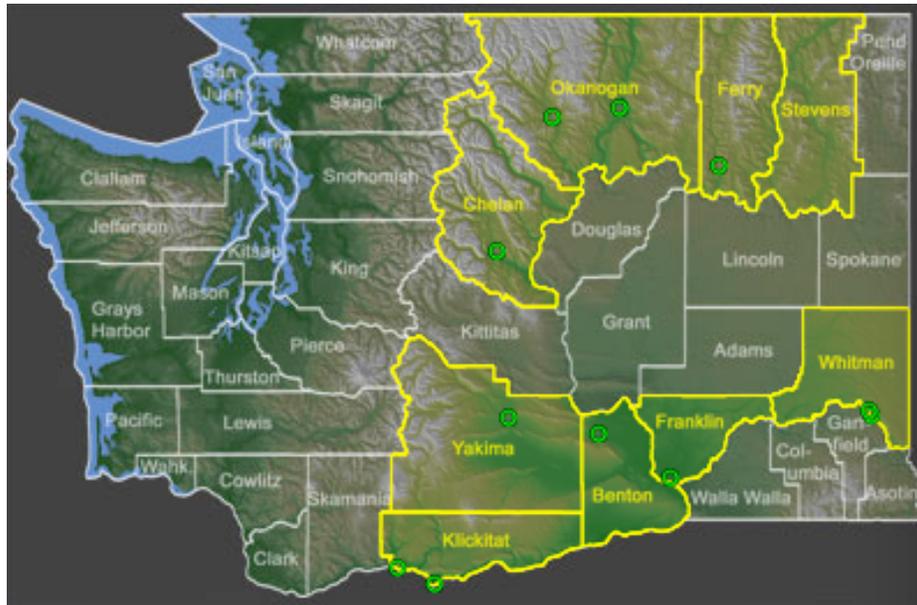
Oligosporus dracunculus (L.) Poljakov subsp. *glaucus* (Pall. ex Willd.) Á. Löve & D. Löve⁵

Common Name(s) False tarragon
Green sagewort
Silky wormwood
Tarragon⁵

Species Code (as per USDA Plants database) ARDR4

GENERAL INFORMATION





It is found east of the Cascade mountains, shown by circles in the above map. Counties where it has been found are also highlighted in yellow.¹

Ecological distribution	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> is found in dry open spaces and grows well in well drained fertile soil and in full sunlight. ⁶
Climate and elevation range	Tarragon is found in dry climates. Elevation range varies by location, but can range from 1,000 to 11,000 ft. Precipitation in these locations can also range from about 6 to 50 or more inches. ²
Local habitat and abundance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western ponderosa forest Eastern ponderosa forest Pine-Douglas-fir forest Arizona pine forest Juniper-pinyon woodland Juniper steppe woodland Great Basin sagebrush Desert: vegetation largely lacking Sagebrush steppe Wheatgrass-needlegrass shrubsteppe Wheatgrass-bluestem-needlegrass Interior ponderosa pine Western juniper Pinyon-juniper Sierra Nevada mixed conifer Pacific ponderosa pine Bluebunch wheatgrass Western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass Ponderosa pine shrubland

	<p>Ponderosa pine-grassland Bluebunch wheatgrass-blue grama Bluebunch wheatgrass-western wheatgrass Needle-and-thread-blue grama Big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass Big sagebrush-Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Other sagebrush types Juniper-pinyon woodland Salt desert shrub Juniper-pinyon pine woodland Palo verde-cactus Wheatgrass-grama-needlegrass Wheatgrass-grama Wheatgrass Blue grama-sideoats grama Sand bluestem-little bluestem (plains)²</p>
Plant strategy type / successional stage	It does well in areas of disturbance, where competition is decreased. It is also fire adapted and is top killed by low intensity fire but reestablishes quickly from surviving rhizomes. Terragon is drought tolerant. ⁶
Plant characteristics	Tarragon is a perennial shrub that can range from 16 to 60 inches tall. Its many stems rise from horizontal rhizomes growing in clusters. Leaves are alternate and 0.5 to 3 inches long and 0.04 to 0.2 inches wide. Flowers are yellow and numerous. Seeds are achenes and about 0.06 inches in length. ²
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	No information was found on ecotype.
Propagation Goal	Division.
Propagation Method	Vegetative.
Product Type	Bareroot (field grown).
Stock Type	A stock plant that is growing vigorously with succulent growth will maximize root growth. ⁷ Harvest young shoots that are 10 to 15 cm long. ³
Time to Grow	Divisions are successful when rooted well. ³ No information was found on the specific time to grow.
Target Specifications	Newly divided plants should be well rooted. ³
Propagule Collection Instructions	Spring of autumn is a good time for division. ⁴ Young shoots that are 10 to 15 cm long should be harvested and potted, or planted in a cold frame. ³
Propagule Processing/Propagule	No information was found on propagule processing and characteristics.

Characteristics	
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	No information was found on pre-planting propagule treatments.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Divided shoots should be potted in a lightly shaded place in a greenhouse or in a cold frame. ³
Establishment Phase Details	Tarragon divisions are established when they are rooted well in their pot or cold frame. ³
Length of Establishment Phase	The time it takes for roots to establish well. ³ No specific information was found on the length of establishment.
Active Growth Phase	No specific information was found on the active growth.
Length of Active Growth Phase	No specific information was found on the length of active growth.
Hardening Phase	Established plants can become root bound and run out of space. ⁴
Length of Hardening Phase	No specific information was found on the length of hardening.
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> produces very few viable seeds. They are hard to harvest and to store. Plant divisions are made from live, established plants. ⁷
Length of Storage	Planted <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> can last about 3 to 4 years before becoming root bound. ⁴
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	No information was found on guidelines for outplanting and performance.
Other Comments	No other comments.

INFORMATION SOURCES

References	<p>¹Burke Museum. WTU Herbarium Image Collection. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?Genus=Artemisia</p> <p>¹Groen, A. H. (2005). Species: <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/artdra/all.html</p> <p>³Plants For a Future. <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> Tarragon, French Tarragon PFAF Plant Database. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Artemisia dracunculus</p> <p>⁴The Herb Gardener. How to Grow Tarragon. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://theherbgardener.blogspot.com/2011/03/how-to-grow-</p>
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	<p>tarragon.html</p> <p>⁵USDA. Plants Profile for <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> (tarragon). Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ardr4</p> <p>⁶USDA. Plant Guide. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_ardr4.pdf</p> <p>⁷Voigt, C. E. Propagating and Growing French Tarragon <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> (L.) var. <i>sativa</i>. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://jhawkins54.typepad.com/files/french-tarragon-for-iha-page.pdf</p>
Other Sources Consulted	<p>Aggie Horticulture. The Three Tarragons: French, Russian and Mexican. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/newsletters/hortupdate/2009/jan09/Tarragon.html</p> <p>Botanical. Tarragon. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://www.botanical.com/botanical/mgmh/t/tarrag07.html</p> <p>Go Botany. <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> L. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/artemisia/dracunculus/</p> <p>Rousi, A. (1968, June 11). Cytogenetic Comparison Between Two Kinds of Cultivated Tarragon (<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>). Retrieved May 25, 2016, from http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1601-5223.1969.tb02229.x/abstract</p> <p>Southwest Colorado Wildflowers. <i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>. Retrieved May 24, 2016, from http://www.swcoloradowildflowers.com/Yellow Enlarged Photo Pages/artemisia dracunculus.htm</p>
Protocol Author	Carolyn Hartman
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