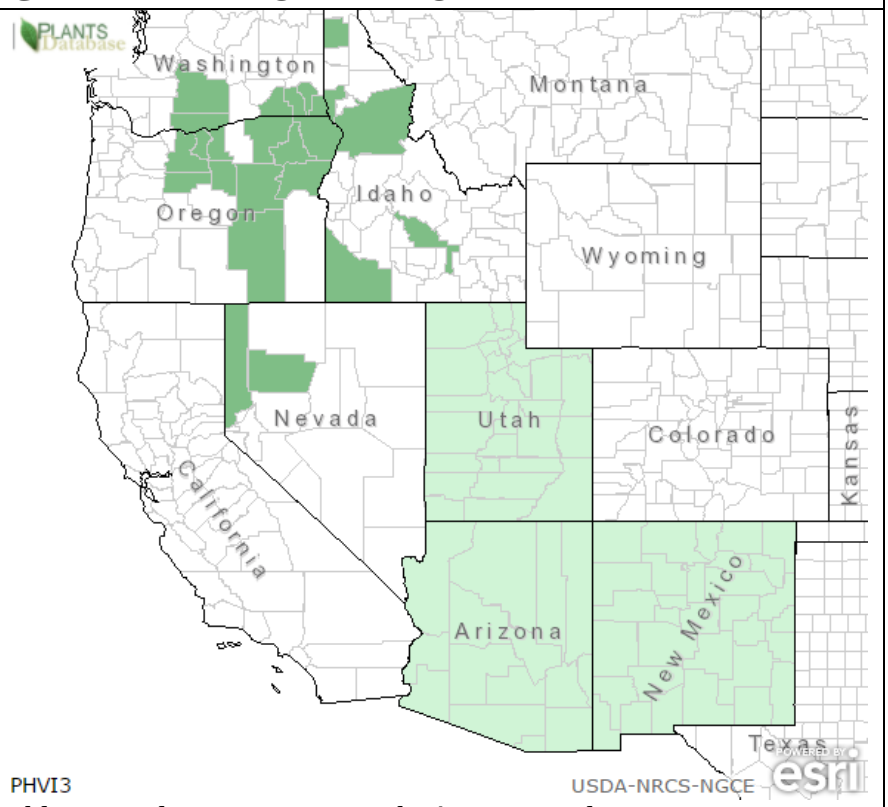
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Phlox Viscida*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/*PHVI3.pdf*

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Polemoniaceae
Common Name	Phlox
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	Phlox viscida E.E. Nelson
Varieties	
Sub-species	
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	
Common Name(s)	Sticky Phlox
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	PHVI3

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	 Phlox viscida is present in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico as relatively isolated colonies, but no county data is available. [1]
Ecological distribution	Meadows, Shrub-Steppe, open areas in grasslands and ponderosa pine forest. [2] [3]
Climate and elevation range	Phlox viscida is found in arid regions with low rainfall, and at elevations approximately between 500 to 2000 feet.
Local habitat and abundance	This relatively uncommon plant can be found in dry, open areas on rocky/gravelly soil.
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Phlox viscida grows by sending out runners. It is a short lived perennial, and the plant communities it is found on are often fire adapted.
Plant characteristics	Perennial shrub/herb that lives for at least 5 years, and grows to a height of 4 to 8 inches. From April to June the plant will bear pink, purple, or white flowers. This particular species of Phlox is covered in sticky glands, hence the name. [2] [3]

PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container (plug)
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	Approximately 4 to 5 months. [5]
Target Specifications	Plugs to be used for seed increase.
Propagule Collection Instructions	Plants do not all flower at once, and the small brown seeds can easily be lost after the pods open. Therefore collect regularly in from April to June, or use weed cloth to collect the seeds on. [5]
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Air screening seems to be the most efficient method of seed cleaning. Seeds are small, dark brown, and in cold storage can last at least four years. [5] [6]
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Cold stratification seems necessary for this species. For other species in the genus at least two weeks at 7°C was required, while 90 days in cold stratification had the highest germination rates among phlox species. Beware, it is possible this species may respond to cold temperatures by germinating in as little as one week. [4] [5] [6]
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Seeds can be sown into cone-tainers, with a layer of grit/vermiculite on top to prevent the seeds from being displaced during watering. Seeds can be sown and placed outside in October/November and moved into a greenhouse (or moderate temperatures) by January, or cold stratified in a refrigerator and sown in January. [5] [6]
Establishment Phase Details	Keep soil moist, water/mist frequently (every day if possible). [5] [6]
Length of Establishment Phase	2 weeks [5] [6]
Active Growth Phase	Plants can be watered every other day, or every third day. [5]
Length of Active Growth Phase	3-4 months [5]
Hardening Phase	Continue the same watering schedule.
Length of Hardening Phase	2-4 weeks [5]
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	If plants are being used for seed increase, then collect the seeds in the Spring as the capsules open using a weed cloth, and air screening to separate seed from chaff. Store seeds in cold storage.
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	
Other Comments	This propagation protocol was designed by comparing the similar species of phlox all collected from a similar region and climate as Phlox viscida (eastern Oregon and Washington).

INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	1. USDA NRCS National Plant Data Team. "Phlox viscida E.E. Nelson." *USDA Plants Database*. N.p., n.d. Web. <https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=PHVI3>. 2. Turner, Mark. "Phlox Viscida." *Turner Photographics*. N.p., n.d. Web. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/phlox-viscida>. 3. Giblin, David. "Phlox Viscida." WTU Herbarium. N.p., n.d. Web. <http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?ID=3370>. 4. Ridout, Mary E., and Robert R. Tripepi. "Improving Seed Germination of Native Perennial Phlox Longifolia." Native Plants Journal. University of Wisconsin Press, 23 July 2009. Web. <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/270191>. 5. Skinner, Dave. "Phlox (speciosa)." *Native Plant Network Propagation Protocol Database*. N.p., 2008. Web. <https://npn.rngr.net/renderNPNProtocolDetails?selectedProtocolIds=polemoniaceae-phlox-3495>. 6. Bartow, Amy. "Phlox (gracilis)." *Native Plant Network Propagation Protocol Database*. N.p., 2007. Web. <https://npn.rngr.net/renderNPNProtocolDetails?selectedProtocolIds=polemoniaceae-phlox-2808>.
Other Sources Consulted	
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Date Protocol Created or Updated	05/23/17