## Plant Propagation Protocol for Cardamine bellifolia

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production Spring 2019



Figure 1 Photo by Jason Matthias Mills from CalPhotos Web. 25 May 2019



Figure 2"Corallorhiza bellifolia." Plants Database. USDA, n.d. Web. 23 May 2019



Figure 3"Corallorhiza bellifolia." Plants Database. USDA, n.d. Web. 23 May 2019

Plant Family	
Family Scientific	Brassicaceae
Name	
Family Common	Mustard
Name	
Species Scientific Na	me
Genus	Cardamine
Species	bellifolia
Authority	L.
Varieties	Cardamine bellidifolia var.bellidifolia
variotios	Cardamine bellidifolia var.pachyphylla
Sub-Species	1 11 1
Cultivar	
Common	
Synonym(s)	
Common Name(s)	Alpine bitter-cress
	(Plants Database USDA)
Species Code (as per	CABE
USDA Plants	(Plants Database USDA)
database)	
GENERAL INFORM	MATION
Geographical range	N. America. See above map from USDA Plants Database for N.
	America and Washington State
Ecological	Moist gravelly and rocky sites in the subalpine and alpine zones.
distribution	(Pojar)
Climate and	X < 10,000ft (Ihsan)
elevation range	
Local habitat and	Alaska, arid west, Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast,
abundance	northcentral and north east (Pojar)
Plant strategy type /	Shade tolerant (Turner)
successional stage	
Plant characteristics	Smooth, tufted, dwarf (10cm tall) perennial alpine herb from a taproot.
	The oval toothed leaves are 3cm long and form a basal rosette. The
	leaf stalks are 3 times as long as the leaves. The flowers are white with
	four 5mm long petals and are clustered on the top of the stem. The
	fruits are 3.5cm erect siliques. (Pojar)(Ihsan)(Turner)
PROPAGATION DE	
(NAME OF PROPA	
Ecotype	Moist gravelly and rocky sites in high elevations (Consortium of
	California Herbaria)(Ihsan)
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed:
	Siliques are mature in June/July when the fruits turn a dark brown,
	become stiff and fall from the plant.

Product Type	Plug container (Bartow)(Baskin)(Young)	
Stock Type	N/A	
Time to Grow	June/July (Turner)	
Target Specifications	Root System is established and roots fill container. (Young)	
Propagule Collection Instructions	Collect siliques when they are stiff and dark brown and place in	
Instructions	sterilized cheesecloth sac. Pick 3-5 siliques from a single mother plant	
	leaving the rest for natural germination. Only pick from one plant out	
	of 4 species in the collection zone. Siliques are easily split in half	
Duonoculo	revealing seeds. (Young)	
Propagule	Seeds are rubbed over an air screen machine to remove chaff. (Young)	
Processing/Propagule	Seeds should be kept dry and stored in a refrigerator at 2 C.	
Due Dieudies	(Bartow)(Young)	
Pre-Planting	Brassicaceae seeds commonly have physiological dormancy. Seeds	
Propagule	need to be warm and cold stratified for a month between 6 C and 2 C.	
Treatments	(Baskin)	
Growing Area	In early August, sow 1.4 grams of seeds per flat in 5" deep of potting	
Preparation /Annual	mix of peat moss, fir bark, perlite, and sand. Cover seeds lightly with	
Practices for	medium. (Young)	
Perennial Crops		
Establishment Phase	Transplant seeds 30 days after germination to 2"x7" tubes (Deepot 16)	
Details	in a potting mix of peat moss, fir bark, perlite, and sand. (Young)	
Length of	2 months (Young)	
Establishment Phase		
Active Growth Phase	After seedlings are established, move them to shade house for	
	continued growth. (Young)	
Length of Active	N/A	
Growth Phase	77/4	
Hardening Phase	N/A	
Length of Hardening	N/A	
Phase		
Harvesting, Storage	Seeds should be kept dry and stored in a refrigerator.	
and Shipping	Keep plants in shade house after establishment.	
	(Bartow)(Baskin)(Young)	
Length of Storage	N/A	
Guidelines for	N/A	
Outplanting /		
Performance on		
Typical Sites		
Other Comments	L COMPA	
INFORMATION SOURCES		
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Protocol Author	Kaitlyn Sweeney
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or Updated	