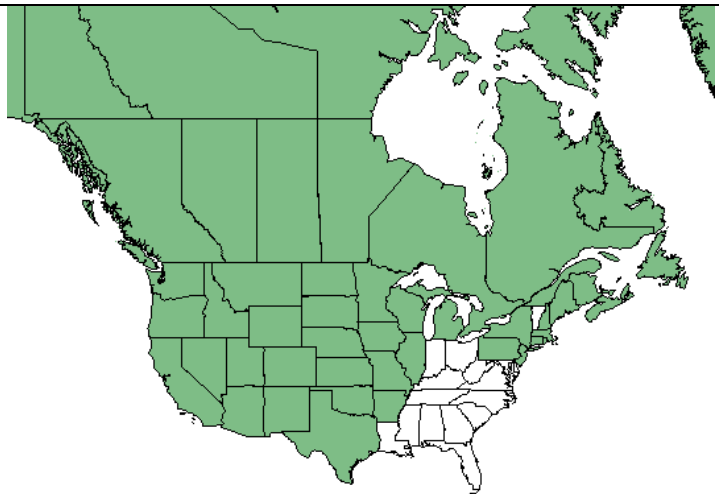
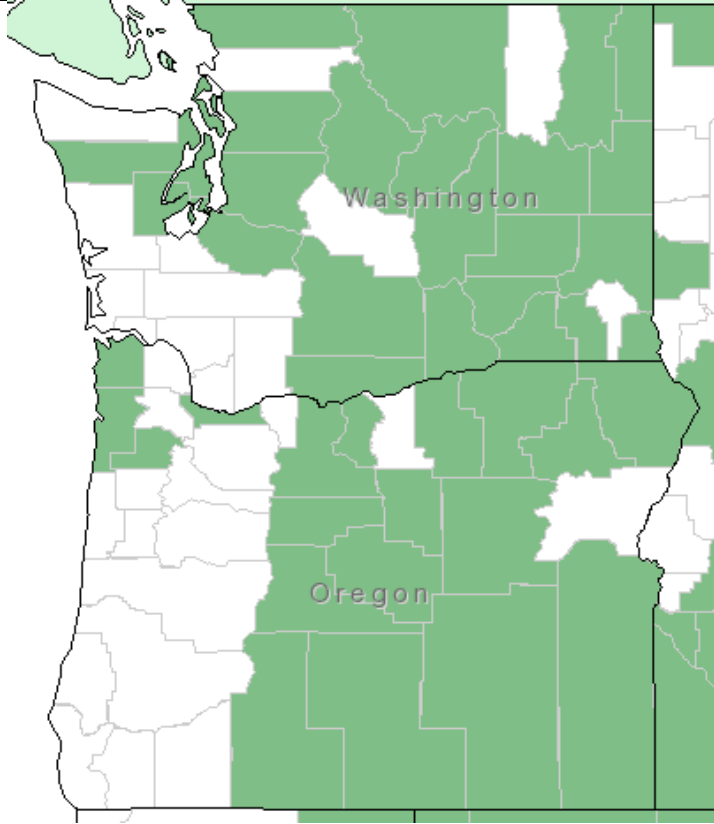


Plant Propagation Protocol for *Ranunculus cymbalaria*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

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

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Ranunculaceae ⁶
Common Name	Buttercup family ¹
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh ⁶
Varieties	None ⁶
Sub-species	None ⁶
Cultivar	None ⁶
Common Synonym(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cyrtorhyncha cymbalaria</i> (Pursh) Britton⁶ • <i>Cyrtorhyncha cymbalaria</i> (Pursh) Britton ssp. <i>alpina</i> (Hook.) Á. Löve & D. Löve⁶ • <i>Halerpestes cymbalaria</i> (Pursh) Greene⁶ • <i>Halerpestes cymbalaria</i> (Pursh) Greene ssp. <i>saximontana</i> (Fernald) Moldenke⁶ • <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh ssp. <i>saximontanus</i> (Fernald) Thorne⁶ • <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh var. <i>alpinus</i> Hook.⁶ • <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh var. <i>saximontanus</i> Fernald⁶ • <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh var. <i>typicus</i> L.D. Benson⁶
Common Name(s)	alkali buttercup, seashore buttercup ^{6,5}
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	RACY ⁶
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	

	 <p>6</p>
Ecological distribution	It prefers moist environments, often found along the shores of alkaline ponds where soil is saline, explaining its common name. It can be found in tidal flats and more rarely in sagebrush communities. ¹
Climate and elevation range	They do not have any strict climate restrictions as they are found in varying climates worldwide. They grow below 3200 meters. ¹
Local habitat and abundance	This species can be found outside of Seattle, usually surrounding salt marshes. ³
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Stress-tolerator ¹
Plant characteristics	This is a shrub. It is a perennial with receptacle bristly or glabrous yellow flowers; 5 sepals, spreading, and 2.5--6 mm long. The basal leaves are long-petioled and ovate, while the stem leaves are sessile and bract like. The plant can grow as tall as 30 cm tall. ³
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	N/A
Propagation Goal	Plants ⁴
Propagation Method	Vegetative ⁴
Product Type	Bareroot ⁴
Stock Type	N/A

Time to Grow	N/A
Target Specifications	Collect healthy target plants, ideally with well-developed root systems. ⁴
Propagule Collection Instructions	Collect in spring or autumn. ⁴
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	N/A
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Divide the plant into two separate ones carefully, as to not break off too much of the root system on damage to leafy areas. ⁴
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Mulch the growing area every year, the plants should be ready to be removed and divided again every three years. Plant 9-12 inches apart in groups. Area should be moist and shaded, or semi shade. ⁴
Establishment Phase Details	N/A
Length of Establishment Phase	N/A
Active Growth Phase	N/A
Length of Active Growth Phase	N/A
Hardening Phase	N/A
Length of Hardening Phase	N/A
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	N/A
Length of Storage	N/A
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Wait at least three years before moving or attempting to divide. Will spread via stolon naturally as well. ^{2,4}
Other Comments	This plant is mildly poisonous, wear gloves while working with it and avoid ingesting or prolonged contact with the skin. ⁵

INFORMATION SOURCES

References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Brayshaw, T. C. (1989). <i>Buttercups, waterlilies, and their relatives: (the order Ranales) in British Columbia</i>. Victoria: Royal British Columbia Museum. 2.Oregon State University. (2018, July 25). Rhizomes and Stolons. Retrieved May 29, 2019, from https://forages.oregonstate.edu/regrowth/how-does-grass-grow/developmental-phases/vegetative-phase/rhizomes-and-stolons 3.Robson, K. A., Richter, A., & Filbert, M. (2008). <i>Encyclopedia of northwest native plants for gardens and landscapes</i>. Portland, Or.: Timber Press. 4.Sudell, R. (n.d.). <i>Herbaceous borders and the waterside</i>. London: English Universities Press. 5.The University of Texas. (2010, March 10). <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>. Retrieved May 29, 2019, from https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RACY
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	6.USDA. (n.d.). <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh. Retrieved May 29, 2019, from https://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=RACY
Other Sources Consulted	Kellaway, D. (1994). <i>Clematis and the Ranunculaceae: A family of flowers</i> . North Pomfret, VT: Trafalgar Square Pub. <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> . (2018, February 08). Retrieved May 29, 2019, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranunculus_cymbalaria University of Washington. (n.d.). <i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> . Retrieved May 29, 2019, from http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?Genus=Ranunculus&Species=cymbalaria Wilken, D. H. (1993). RANUNCULACEAE. Retrieved May 29, 2019, from http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get_JM_treatment.pl?6434,6527,0,6542
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