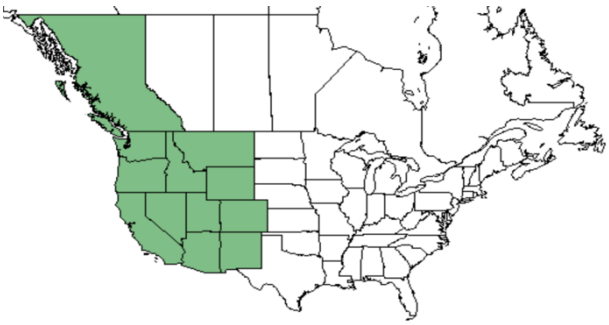
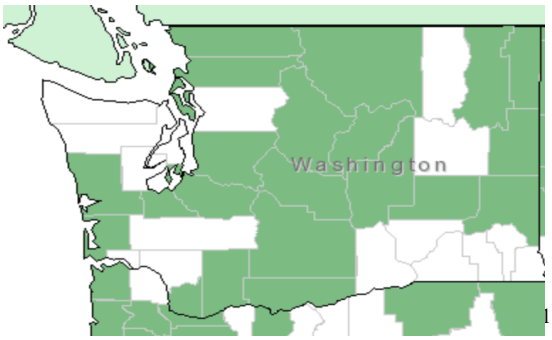
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Sisyrinchium idahoense*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/*SIID.pdf*





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TAXONOMY	
Plant Family.	
Scientific Name	Iridaceae[1]
Common Name	Iris[1]
Scientific Name	*Sisyrinchium idahoense* E.P. Bicknell[3]
Varieties	*idahoense, macounii, occidentale, segetum*[2]
Sub-species	
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	*Sisyrinchium idahoense* var. *macounii*[3] *Sisyrinchium segetum*[4] *Sisyrinchium macounii*[4] *Sisyrinchium bellum*[4]
Common Name(s)	Blue-eyed-grass[4] Idaho blue-eyed-grass[4]

[1] USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. (n.d.). Retrieved May, 1 2019, from hrrps://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?seymbol=SIID
[2] WTU Herbarium, Burke Museum, & University of Washington. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollectionnew/taxon.php?
[3]Beuthin, M. 2012. Plant guide for Idaho blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium idahoense).* USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Plant Material Center, Corvallis OR.

Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	SIID[1]
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	Coastal meadows, marshes, beaches, and cliff faces from southeast Alaska to Washington[4]
Ecological distribution	Moist to wet grassy meadows, vernal seepage areas, marshes, roadside ditches; at low to mid elevations[3]
Climate and elevation range	Sunset zones: 2-9, 14-24[5] USDA zones: 7-8[4] Heat zones: 8-7[4]
Local habitat and abundance	Washington: Pend Oreille, Douglas, Chelan, King, Whatcom, Skagit, Island, Grays Harbor, Pacific, Clark, Thurston, Pierce, Skamania, Klickitat, Yakima, Kittitas, Grant, Adams, Stevens, Spokane, Whitman[1]
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Perennial[4]
Plant characteristics	Forb, evergreen, small (5-6" tall) member of the *Iris* family, resembles a grass, small blue flowers[4] Mature plant grows to 5-6" in height. A simple stem with a terminal blue flower grows from a fibrous root with basal blade leaves[6]
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Field establishment[2]
Propagation Method	Direct seed sowing method[2]
Product Type	Established productive field[2]
Stock Type	Seeds[2]
Time to Grow	7 months[2]
Target Specifications	5-6" in height[5]
Propagule Collection Instructions	Plant maturity is reached when the seed capsule becomes dark brown and begins to split. Use weed fabric to catch shattering seeds while planting small plots that can be checked daily.[2]
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Average seed yield of 620 pounds per acre for a mature stand.[2]
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Stationary combine or thresher to separate seed from pods. Follow with air-screen machine to sort seed from chaff.[2]
Growing Area Preparation / Annual	Choose areas that are at least seasonally moist to swampy, or use irrigation[2]

[4] Pojar, J., MacKinnon, A., & Alaback, P.B. (2016). *Plants of the Pacific Northwest coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska.* Auburn, WA, USA: Lone Pine.
[5] Teashon, D. (n.d.). Sisyrinchium idahoense var. macounii. Retrieved from http://www.rainyside.com/plant_gallery/natives/Sisyrinchium_idahoense_var_macounii.html
[6] Klinkenberg, Brian. (Editor) 2017. *E-Flora BC: Electronic Atlas of the Plants of British Columbia* [eflora.ba.ca]. Lab for Advanced Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Practices for Perennial Crops	
Establishment Phase Details	Must experience warm fall temperatures followed by cold winter temperatures to overcome dormancy and germinate. [2]
Length of Establishment Phase	Early fall (September) to early spring (March)[2]
Active Growth Phase	
Length of Active Growth Phase	Early spring through July.[2]
Hardening Phase	
Length of Hardening Phase	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	60% germination was observed when propagating from seed using a cone-tainer.[7]
Other Comments	Propagation from direct seed sowing is not recommended if you want to establish a seed production field.[3]
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	In footnotes
Other Sources Consulted	(1) WTU Herbarium, Burke Museum, & University of Washington. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/waflora/checklist.php (2) WTU Herbarium, Burke Museum, & University of Washington. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.pnwherbaria.org/data/results.php?
Protocol Author	Jeffrey LaFrance
Date Protocol Created or Updated	06/13/19

[7] Bartow, Amy L. 2007. Propagation protocol for production of Container (plug) *Sisyrinchium idahoense* E. Bicknell. Plants USDA NRCS – Corvallis Plant Materials Center. Corvallis, Oregon. http://nativeplantnetwork.org