## Plant Propagation Protocol for Vaccinium macrocarpon

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

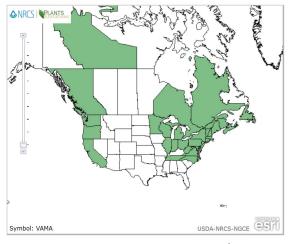
Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/VAMA.pdf







Photos<sup>1</sup>





North American Distribution<sup>1</sup>

Pacific Northwest Distribution<sup>1</sup>

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| TAXONOMY                                   |  |  |
| Plant Family                               |  |  |
| Scientific Name                            | Ericaceae  |  |
| Common Name                                | Heath or Heather family  |  |
| Species Scientific Name                    |  |  |
| Scientific Name                            | Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton  |  |
| Varieties                                  | N/A  |  |
| Sub-species                                | N/A  |  |
| Cultivar                                   | N/A  |  |
| Common Synonym(s)                          | Oxycoccus macrocarpus (Aiton) Pursh                                      |  |
| Common Name(s)                             | cranberry, large cranberry <sup>1</sup> , lowbush cranberry <sup>2</sup> |  |
| Species Code (as per USDA Plants database) | VAMA   |  |

| GENI  | ERAL INFORMATION   |
|---|--|
| Geographical range  Ecological distribution | Found on the East Coast of Canada and the US from Newfoundland to Long Island, inland to western Ontario and Minnesota. <sup>3</sup> On the West Coast, from British Columbia to California. In Washington, it is found in coastal counties: Grays Harbor and Pacific. See maps above <sup>1</sup> .  V. macrocarpon is an obligate wetland species found in   |
| Ecological distribution                     | moist bogs, swamps, and along lake shores <sup>5,8</sup> .   |
| Climate and elevation range                 | Latitude: 40-50 degrees North; Longitude: 70-80 degrees West <sup>3</sup> . Hardiness zones 3 to 7 <sup>10</sup> . Low elevation to about 900 meters <sup>11</sup> .   |
| Local habitat and abundance                 | Found in cool, moist typically coastal climates. <i>V. macrocarpon</i> requires acidic soils with a pH of about 4.0-5.5 <sup>3</sup> . Grows best in peaty soil with high humus/organic matter content which best supports its mycorrhizal association with the endophytic fungus <i>Phoma radicis</i> <sup>3</sup> .  |
| Plant strategy type / successional stage    | Mid-seral species that develops in bogs, swamps, and wetlands but typically after colonization by sedge species <sup>3</sup> .   |
| Plant characteristics                       | A low, trailing evergreen perennial shrub that forms a groundcover mat <sup>2,3</sup> . Grows approximately 8" (0.2m) high by 6 ft (2m) wide <sup>5</sup> . Small ½" to ½" (5 to 8 mm) oval, flat leaves that are round-tipped with rolled margins. Leaves are green above and pale, waxy underneath. Flowers are on short 2-3" (5 to 7.5cm) upright stems on slender 1 ½" (3 cm) pedicels <sup>5</sup> . Flowers are small 1.5cm width, have four thin white reflexed petals, and a central cone of 8-10 fused stamens <sup>8</sup> . Produces true berries with a shiny, waxy surface that range from pale pink to deep reddish purple <sup>5</sup> . <i>V. macrocarpon</i> can live 60-100 years <sup>6</sup> . |
|   | PAGATION DETAILS   |
| Ecotype                                     | N/A  |
| Propagation Goal                            | Plants   |
| Propagation Method                          | Vegetative   |
| Product Type Stock Type                     | Container Wild or Cultivated   |
| Stock Type                                  | Wild or Cultivated   |
| Time to Grow Target Specifications          | 18 months <sup>7</sup> Plants should have well-developed root system before outplanting.   |

| Propagule Collection Instructions                                  | Softwood cuttings collected in April and semi-hardwood cuttings collected in August root very easily, although hardwood cuttings from the fall and winter can also root <sup>4</sup> .  |
|--|---|
| Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics                     | Softwood cuttings should be shoots 15cm long <sup>6</sup> . Semi-hardwood cuttings may be 5-8 cm long with a heel <sup>7</sup> .  |
| Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments                                  | Treat cuttings with 1000 ppm IBA-talc to encourage rooting <sup>4</sup> .   |
| Growing Area Preparation / Annual<br>Practices for Perennial Crops | Strike treated cuttings into a peat moss: perlite or sand, peat moss, perlite media <sup>4,7</sup> in 1 or 2-gallon containers. <i>V. macrocarpon</i> does not tolerate root disturbance well; limit transplantings <sup>6</sup> .  |
| Establishment Phase Details  | Keep plants on a mist bench or under a poly/plastic covered frame to retain moisture. Water frequently to ensure a moist soil. Bottom heating may speed rooting process.  |
| Length of Establishment Phase                                      | 3-6 months  |
| Active Growth Phase  | Once cuttings have rooted, they may be moved from a mist bench so long as they remain well watered. Provide full sun or light exposure and shelter plants from strong winds <sup>6</sup> .  |
| Length of Active Growth Phase                                      | 3-6 months  |
| Hardening Phase  | Prepare seedlings for outplanting site conditions by imitating the anticipated microclimate including sunlight and water availability.  |
| Length of Hardening Phase  | 3-6 months  |
| Harvesting, Storage and Shipping                                   | Outplant at the beginning of the rainy season to allow maximum natural watering. May be shipped in containers, but consider covering soil to prevent moisture loss.   |
| Length of Storage  | After hardening off, outplant during next rainy season.   |
| Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites          | Outplant in acidic, moist soil with full sun. <i>V. macrocarpon</i> is often commercially cultivated in artifical bogs that are flooded in the winter <sup>6</sup> . To produce a groundcover, plant about 1m apart <sup>9</sup> . Thriving plants will spread quickly. When established, <i>V. macrocarpon</i> will have 3-4ft spread <sup>10</sup> . Although it may take about 5 years to produce full-bearing crop, a plant may produce for 60-100 years <sup>6</sup> . |
| Other Comments   | A popular species for the commercial cranberry industry <sup>2</sup> that is known for its medincal value in clearing and preventing UTIs, cancer prevention, and decreased blood pressure <sup>3</sup> .   |

## **INFORMATION SOURCES**

## References

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