

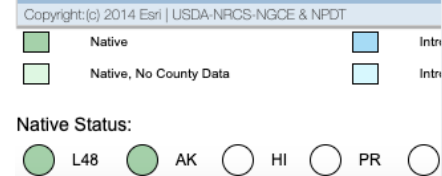
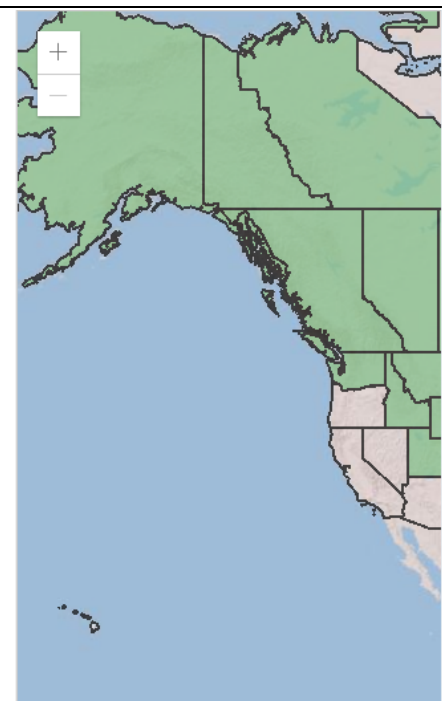
Plant Propagation Protocol for [*Erigeron Glabellus*]

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: [https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/\[2021\]/\[ERGL2.pdf\]](https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/[2021]/[ERGL2.pdf])

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	Asteraceae
Scientific Name	<i>Erigeron glabellus</i>
Common Name	Streamside Fleabane
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name ()	<i>Erigeron glabellus</i>
Varieties	<i>Erigeron Glabellus</i> Nutt. <i>Erigeron glabellus</i> Nutt. Var glab <i>Erigeron glabellus</i> Nutt. Var pub <i>Erigon Glabellus</i> Nutt. Var. yukon [6]
Sub-species	<i>Erigeron glabellus</i> Nutt. Ssp. typi <i>Erigeron glabellus</i> Nutt. Ssp. pub Cronquist [6]
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s) ()	
Common Name(s)	Streamside fleabane, smooth fleabane
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	ERGL2
GENERAL INFORMATION	

Geographical range



North into Alaska, British Columbia
United states (Idaho, Montana, Missouri, Washington)
South into New Mexico, Arizona

Ecological distribution

Streams, woodland, prairie/meadow, mountainous regions [5]

Climate and elevation range

Up to 8000 feet. [5]

Local habitat and abundance

Prefers streams and riparian areas well. [7]

Plant strategy type / successional stage

Seral strategy type. Grows low to still a perennial/biennial [1] [3]

Plant characteristics

Biennial/perennial. Goes dormant basal leaves and a stalk of individual

Grows from 4 inches to 2 feet tall

Very narrow rays, stalk with inflorescence hairs, flowers are blue, pink, purple

Rhizome spreading plant with fibrous

PROPAGATION DETAILS (Report one type of propagation in section; duplicate section multiple types of propagation)

Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Propagules
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	1-4 months [2]
Target Specifications	Root development, wait for roots [2]
Propagule Collection Instructions	<p>Collected from July to September (geographic region)</p> <p>(Flowers from May through August, collection post flower)</p> <p>Seed in late winter early spring, just break winter dormancy [2][4]</p>
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	<p>Unknown, most erigeron species germinate at room temperature, some have to be stratified</p> <p>Seeds are dark brown and hard at maturity. Mature inflorescence are a light brown</p>
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	<p>Seeds need to be removed from soil</p> <p>No other seed treatments necessary [2][4]</p>
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	<p>Manually sow in 4x8 flat, covering with 1/2" spread of germinating mix. Switch to 1/4" containers after germination</p> <p>Superfine growing media (perlite, bark, and sand) [2]</p>
Establishment Phase Details	<p>3-20 days, keep in flat. Thin seedlings when leaves show</p> <p>Keep in greenhouse at 65-70 degrees</p> <p>Keep soil moist [2]</p>
Length of Establishment Phase	3-8 weeks (?) [2]
Active Growth Phase	Well rounded liquid fertilizer applied every 2 weeks, (lower phosphorus concentration and K). Kept in warm outdoor greenhouse
Length of Active Growth Phase	1-2 months. (?) [2]
Hardening Phase	Can be overwintered outside in temperature cut while in nursery to permit greening (beheading) [2]
Length of Hardening Phase	unknown
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Water well before shipping [2]

Length of Storage	1-2 months (?) [2]
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	<p>Transplant directly to field, water planted. Plant in the fall</p> <p>Protect from herbivory if possible this has increased survival rates in [2][4]</p>
Other Comments	<p>Very little literature on <i>E. glabellus</i>, data presented in this protocol is from propagation protocols from many <i>Erigeron</i> species (shown by “?”). propagation protocol referred to as a part of the RNGR (Reforestation and Genetic Resources) website Asteraceae, genus <i>Erigeron</i>.</p> <p>Link here - https://npn.rngr.net/search?SearchTerm=erigeron</p>

INFORMATION SOURCES

<p>References</p> <p>[1] Brian, Klinkenberg. “E-Flora BC Atlas Page.” <i>No Atlas Page Present</i>, linnet.geog.ubc.ca/Atlas/Atlas.aspx?sciname=Erigeron%2Bglabellus.</p> <p>[2] Butler, Jennifer, and Christin Frieswyk. “Asteraceae (Erigeron).” <i>Reforestation, Nurseries and Genetics Resources</i>, npn.rngr.net/npn/propagation/protocols/asteraceae-erigeron-846/?searchterm=erigeron.</p> <p>[3] Cronquist, Arthur. “The North American Species of <i>Erigeron</i> Centering About <i>E. Speciosus</i> (Lindl.) DC. and <i>E. Glabellus</i> Nutt.” <i>Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club</i>, vol. 70, no. 3, 1943, pp. 265–274. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/2481436. Accessed 26 May 2021.</p> <p>[4] Debolt, Ann. “Asteraceae (Erigeron).” <i>Reforestation, Nurseries and Genetics Resources</i>, npn.rngr.net/npn/propagation/protocols/asteraceae-erigeron-1/?searchterm=erigeron.</p> <p>[5] “Plant Database.” <i>Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center - The University of Texas at Austin</i>, TWC Staff, www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ERGL2.</p> <p>[6] <i>Plants 3</i>, plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/home/plantProfile?symbol=ERGL2.</p>	
--	--

<p>[7] Sullivan, Steven K. “Erigeron Glabellus: Streamside Fleabane.” <i>Erigeron Glabellus</i> <i>Streamside Fleabane</i>, wildflowersearch.org/search?&tsn=35873.</p>	
<p>Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information) (full citations)</p>	<p>Frates, Tony. “Sego Lily Newsletter.” <i>Sego Lily Newsletter</i>, Plant Society.” <i>Sego2010Jan</i> www.unps.org/segolily/Sego</p> <p><i>The Plant List</i> (2013). Version 1.0. Available on the Internet; http://www.theplantlist.org/ (accessed 1st January).</p>
<p>Protocol Author (First and last name)</p>	<p>Seth Thomas</p>
<p>Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY)</p>	<p>05/26/21</p>