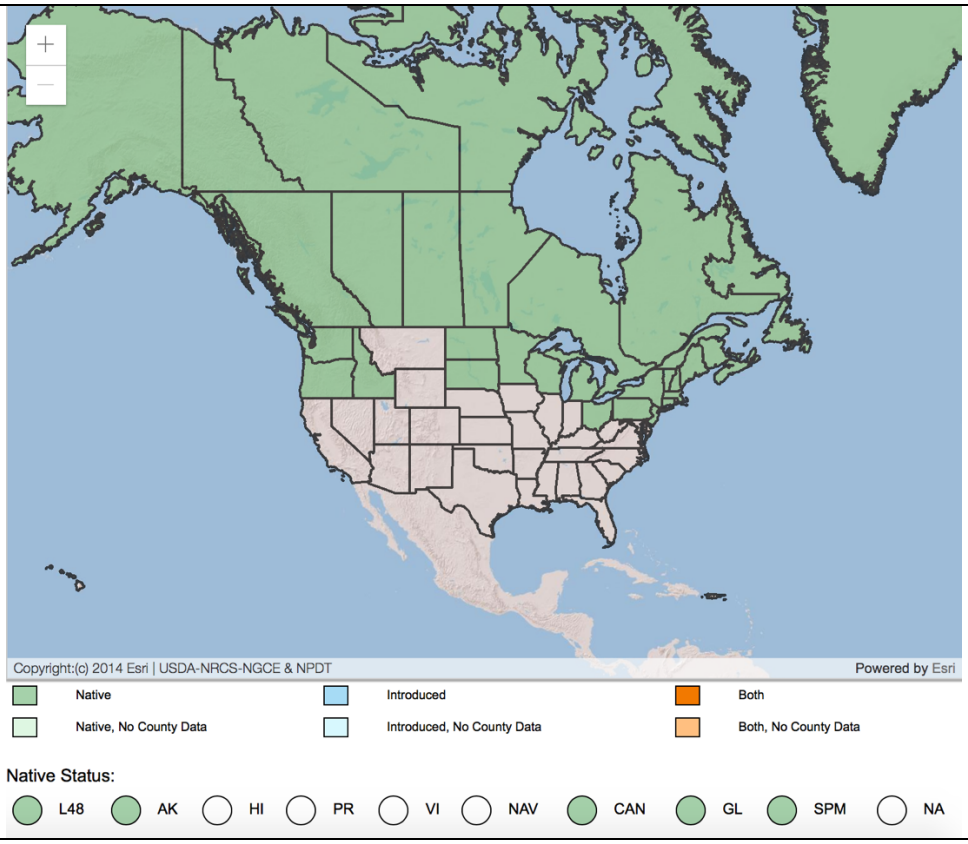
Plant Propagation Protocol for *[Ledom Groenlandicium]*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/*[year]*/*[USDASpeciesCode.pdf]*

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Ericaceae
Common Name	Heath
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	*Ledum Groenlandicium* O.
Varieties	
Sub-species	*groenlandicum*
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	*Ledum palustre* H., Rhododendron Groenlandicum
Common Name(s)	Bog Labrador tea, Labrador Tea
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	LEGR
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	

Ecological distribution	Acid bogs and conifer swamps, interdunal swales, in mossy conifer woods, on shaded sandy buffs.
Climate and elevation range	*Ledum Groenlandicium* grows both on bog mats at low elevations, in mountain conifer forests and on high-elevation alpine summits
Local habitat and abundance	*Ledum Groenlandicium* demands acid soil. Occasional anthracnose is the only disease or pest problem. It is a very flood tolerant plant.
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Evergreen and can tolerate and resprout readily after fires of low severity. *Ledum groenlnadicum* is a fire adapted chamaephyte. Takes preference to acidic soil. It likely colonizes disturbed sites and is part of mid-stage primary succession communities in bogs and late primary succession communities on floodplains.
Plant characteristics	Low, approximately 3ft evergreen shrub, with small white aromatic flower clusters. Leaves are aromatic with gloss green tops and wooly brown undersides. Entire plant is somewhat poisonous, though it has traditionally been used to make tea.
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	N/A
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container (plug)
Stock Type	N/A
Time to Grow	Unpredictable germination
Target Specifications	N/A
Propagule Collection Instructions	*Ledum Groenlandicium* Flowers from May to mid-June. Later blooms along Lake Superior till July. Seed is an eliptic capsule (fleshy fruit) and is harvested June through August.
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Collect seeds when ripe, separate pulp from seeds by stripping pulp with a sieve and letting pulp float from seed in water or separate by hand, then dry. Can be stored for up to three years.
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	None
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Propagation Environment: Greenhouse film is made of Standard U.V. 3 HL Clear 6 mil (J.R. Johnson's Greenhouse Supply Inc.) Fans run continuously to circulate the air. Vents open during the summer months to allow for cooling. Container Type: grows best in 24 cell (2"diameter) 14"x8.5"x4" deep flats, and other flats with 2" diameter or more and depths of 4" or more. Sowing Media: Scotts Redi-earth Plug and Seedling Mix. Contains vermiculite, and sphagnum peat moss. Soil is sterile. Thoroughly moisten the soil with water, mixing in the water with a trowel. Cover the holes in the bottom/sides of the plug tray cells with newspaper so that the soil does not fall out. Fill cells wiht damp soil and press soil down with a spoon. Refill the cells plugs with soil to the top, this time not pressing it down. Water the soil in the plug cells again. Sow the seeds by hand at a rate of about 1 seed in

	each small cell and 2 seeds in each cell with a diameter greater than 2.5". Cover the seeds with a thin layer of soil or gently press the seeds into the dirt. Sow year-round due to unpredictable germination. (Schultz, 2001)
Establishment Phase Details	From Jan. until Aug. the greenhouse thermostat is set at 65 degrees F both day and night. Ambient greenhouse temperatures may reach 100 degrees F during the day in the summer. From Sept. through Dec. the thermostat is set at 55 degrees F. During this season ambient greenhouse temperatures may reach 75 degrees F during the day. The greenhouse holds plants at all stages of growth so the temperature setting stays the same for all plants at all stages of growth. Soil is kept consistently damp during germination. Water using a fine mist or light hose setting only. Newly planted trays are placed on the south side of the greenhouse. No artificial light is used. (Schultz, 2001)
Length of Establishment Phase	Varies
Active Growth Phase	The soil does not need to be consistently moist. Move trays to cooler north greenhouse tables. No fertilizers are used. (Schultz, 2001)
Length of Active Growth Phase	Varies
Hardening Phase	In early-late, mature plants can be moved into a cold frame with a cover of material that diffuses sunlight to prevent scorching of the plants. When danger of frost has passes leave plants outside. Water less frequently. (Schultz, 2001)
Length of Hardening Phase	Varies
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	The soil does not need to be consistently moist. Move trays to cooler north greenhouse tables. No fertilizers are used. (Schultz, 2001)
Length of Storage	3 years
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	N/A
Other Comments	Attracts Butterflies

	 https://www.ayurtimes.com/bog-labrador-tea-rhododendron-groenlandicum/

INFORMATION SOURCES

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