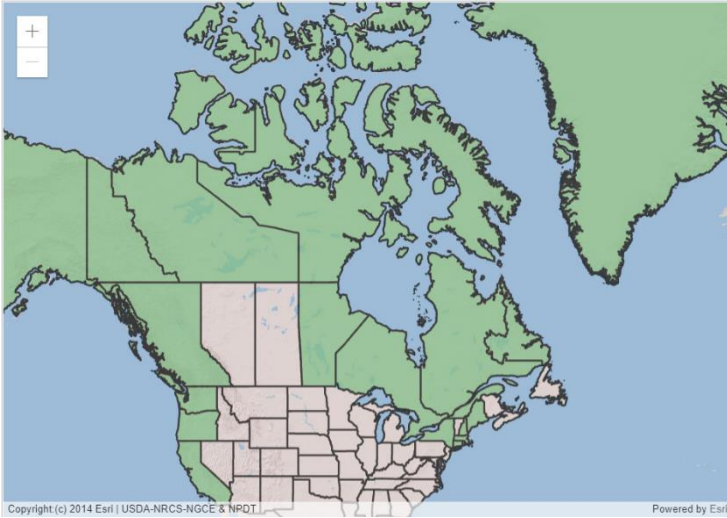


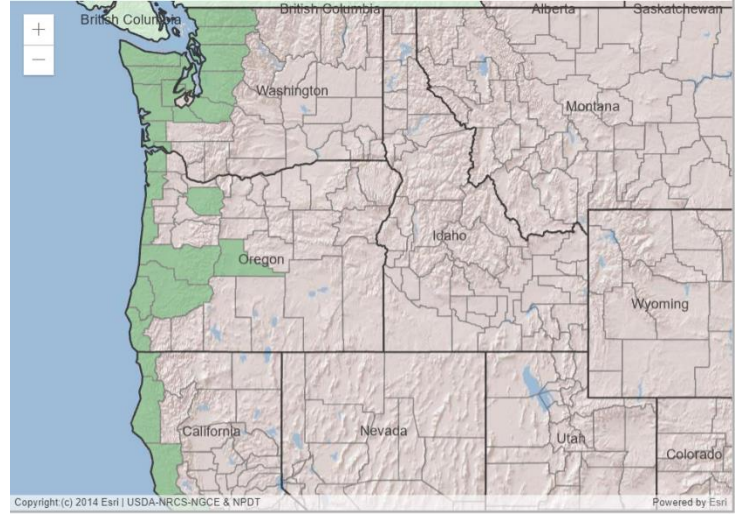
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Argentina egedii*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: <https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/2022/AREG>



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TAXONOMY

Plant Family	
Scientific Name	<i>Rosaceae</i>
Common Name	Roses
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Argentina egedii</i> (Wormsk.) Rydb.
Varieties	N/A
Sub-species	<i>Argentina egedii</i> (Wormsk.) Rydb. ssp. <i>egedii</i> <i>Argentina egedii</i> (Wormsk.) Rydb. ssp. <i>groenlandica</i> (Tratt.) Å. Löve
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Potentilla pacifica</i> <i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i> .
Common Name(s)	Pacific silverweed, Greenland silverweed
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	AREG

GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical range	See maps
Ecological distribution	Brackish or salt marshes and flats, coastal beaches (sea beaches), marshes ⁴
Climate and elevation range	It is found at elevations below 150 m throughout coastal North America and Asia. ³ Pacific silverweed grows in wet temperate climates It tolerates moderate rainfall ²

Local habitat and abundance	Pacific silverweed typically occurs in high tidal marshes, at or above the mean high water, where it is often associated with tufted hairgrass (<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>) and Lyngby sedge (<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>). It can also be found in nontidal freshwater meadows and marshes. In these situations, it is often associated with creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), several species of grasses and sedges, and the invasive reed canarygrass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>). ³
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Competitor
Plant characteristics	Forb, low-growing perennial (6") with pinnately compound green leaves with silvery undersides. It is a member of the species aggregate known as <i>Argentina anserina</i> or <i>Potentilla anserina</i> . The yellow, saucer-shaped flowers appear late spring through summer. Pacific silverweed spreads very quickly in moist areas. Preferring salt marshes, river estuaries and shorelines, they are often seen growing alongside springbank clover. They need sun and regular water. ⁵
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	N/A
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation	Seed
Product Type	Container (plug)
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	1-2 months
Target Specifications	Root System: Firm plug in container. ⁶
Propagule Collection Instructions	Seeds are collected between September 5th and September 19th. Mature inflorescences are brown. Seed is reddish brown at maturity. ⁶
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Seed Cleaning: Rub over sieve No. 14. Storage Conditions: Seeds are kept dry and stored at room temperature. ⁶
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	N/A
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Fully Controlled Greenhouse. ⁶
Establishment Phase Details	Seedlings are transplanted 15 days after germination to individual containers 2"x2"x5" tubes (Treeband #5) containing standard potting mix of peat moss, fir bark, perlite, and sand. ⁶
Length of Establishment Phase	Seeds germinate 15 days after sowing. ⁶
Active Growth Phase	After transplanting, seedlings are moved to the shadehouse ⁶

Length of Active Growth Phase	Bloom Time: May , Jun , Jul , Aug , Sep 5 months
Hardening Phase	The leaves dry out and become brown in the winter, but remain intact ³
Length of Hardening Phase	Growing season ends most commonly in September and the plant dies back for winter over the next 1-3 months
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Once seedlings have met target specifications they can be removed from their containers and planted in their permanent locations. Hopefully with a firm plug in the container the roots will be well enough developed to take hold at their permanent site.
Length of Storage	N/A
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Plant them out into their permanent positions in late spring or early summer, after the last expected frosts. Division in spring. Larger divisions can be planted out direct into their permanent positions. We have found that it is better to pot up the smaller divisions and grow them on in light shade in a cold frame until they are well established before planting them out in late spring or early summer. ⁸
Other Comments	N/A
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	
Other Sources Consulted	<p><i>Pacific Potentilla</i>, <i>Potentilla Anserina Ssp. Pacifica</i>. California Native Plant Society. (n.d.). Retrieved May 25, 2022, from https://calscape.org/Potentilla-anserina-ssp.-pacific-(Pacific-Potentilla)?srchcr=sc5819b477e8576</p> <p>Stanley, G. B. (n.d.). <i>Potentilla Anserina</i>. WNPS Home. Retrieved May 22, 2022, from https://www.wnps.org/native-plant-directory/204-potentilla-anserina</p> <p>Turner, N., & Kuhnlein, H. V. (1982). Two Important "Root" Foods of the Northwest Coast Indians: Springbank Clover (<i>Trifolium wormskioldii</i>) and Pacific Silverweed (<i>Potentilla anserina ssp. pacifica</i>). Bronx NY; Economic Botany.</p>
Protocol Author	Jackie Snowden
Date Protocol Created or Updated	05/25/22

References

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- 4 *Argentina egedii* - *pacific silverweed*. Native Plant Trust: Go Botany. (n.d.). Retrieved May 22, 2022, from <https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/argentina/egedii/>
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- 7 *Plant database*. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center - The University of Texas at Austin. (2014). Retrieved May 25, 2022, from https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=aran7
- 8 *Potentilla egedei* - *Wormsk*. Pfaf Plant Search. (n.d.). Retrieved May 26, 2022, from <https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Potentilla%2Begadei>
- 3 Stevens, M. (2022). Plant guide. Baton Rouge, Louisiana; USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center.
- 2 Walker, J. (2005). *Potentilla anserina* spp. *pacifica*. *Tolmiea menziesii*. Retrieved May 24, 2022, from <https://depts.washington.edu/propplnt/Plants/Potentilla%20anserina.htm>
- 6 Young, B. (2001). *Argentina (egedii)*. Propagation protocol for production of Container (plug) *Argentina egedii* (Wormsk.) Rydb. Retrieved 2022, from <https://npn.rngr.net/npn/renderNPNProtocolDetails?selectedProtocolIds=rosaceae-argentina-661&referer=wildflower>