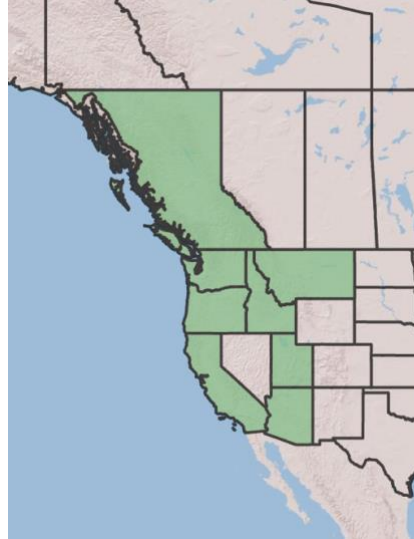


**Plant Propagation Protocol for *Lonicera ciliosa***  
 ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production  
 Spring 2023

Pacific Northwest Distribution



North America Distribution



Source: USDA PLANTS database

<b>TAXONOMY</b>	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>
Common Name	Honeysuckle family
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i> (Pursh) Poir. ex DC.
Varieties	
Sub-species	
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	
Common Name(s)	orange honeysuckle, western trumpet honeysuckle
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	LOCI3
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Geographical range	Native to forests of western North America. Grows from British Columbia to Northern California and east towards Montana. Isolated communities are found in Utah and Arizona. See above maps for distribution in North America and Pacific Northwest. <sup>3, 4</sup>
Ecological distribution	Open wood, dense forests, forest edges. Runs freely on the ground or climbs up trees. Able to grow in a variety of light conditions (sun, partial shade, shade). Requires well-drained soils. <sup>2, 5</sup>

Climate and elevation range	<p>Low to mid-elevations (700-1700m). Best in dry to moist, well-drained soils.<sup>5, 7</sup></p> <p>Washington: predominately found in west-side forests but can occur on either side of the Cascade crest.<sup>4, 9, 1</sup></p> <p>California: dry to moist dense forest, along north-facing slopes and stream edges.<sup>6</sup></p>
Local habitat and abundance	Open to dense forests. Commonly associated with conifers or deciduous trees such as: douglas-fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> ), western red cedar ( <i>Thuja plicata</i> ), big-leaf maple ( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> ), and western hemlock ( <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> ). <sup>8, 10</sup>
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Early to late-seral, as the honeysuckle family is fond of open woods and forest edges. <sup>11</sup>
Plant characteristics	Shrub (vine), perennial, and deciduous. <sup>10</sup> Develops reddish-orange flowers and berries. Grows along the ground or climbs trees, where it can reach up to 6 meters in height. <sup>9</sup>
<b>PROPAGATION DETAILS: CUTTINGS</b>	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Vegetative
Product Type	Container (plug)
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	Around 1 year.
Target Specifications	This vine will eventually reach up to 6 meters long. <sup>9</sup>
Propagule Collection Instructions	Hardwood cuttings should be taken in fall or winter. Softwood should be taken in late spring or early summer. Cut pieces at least 6 inches long. Hardwood cuttings should be taken near the bottom of the plant where the short stems are located. <sup>3, 6</sup>
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Cuttings require application of a rooting hormone. Remove leaves from the bottom of softwood cuttings. <sup>3</sup>
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Pot cuttings in 4-inch pots until sufficiently rooted. Pots should contain equal parts perlite and vermiculite. Potted hardwood cuttings can be kept outside, but they must be fully drained after rain. Softwood cuttings should be kept indoors with a source of bottom heat to enhance rooting. Plant softwood cuttings out in well-drained soils in full sun to partial shade. <sup>3</sup>
Establishment Phase Details	
Length of Establishment Phase	
Active Growth Phase	Late spring to beginning of fall

Length of Active Growth Phase	8-9 months
Hardening Phase	Fall to early winter
Length of Hardening Phase	Through its first winter dormancy.
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Softwood cuttings should be outplanted through first winter dormancy. <sup>3</sup>
Other Comments	
<b>PROPAGATION DETAILS: SEEDS</b>	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Propagules
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	One year
Target Specifications	This vine will eventually reach up to 6 meters long.
Propagule Collection Instructions	Collect seeds as soon as ripened in August to September. Fruits are hand-picked and seeds are extracted by maceration. <sup>10</sup>
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Seeds are contained within a fleshy fruit. Seeds must be extracted from fresh fruit and stored to maintain viability. <sup>13</sup>
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Stored seeds require cold stratification for two to three months. <sup>2, 10</sup>
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	If sown immediately after ripened and picked, fruits can be sowed with seeds enclosed. <sup>2</sup>
Establishment Phase Details	Stored seeds require cold stratification for two to three months. <sup>2, 10</sup> Place in a sandy mix and cover with 1 inch of mulch mixture.
Length of Establishment Phase	Seeds germination takes place over 15-30 days.
Active Growth Phase	Late spring to beginning of fall
Length of Active Growth Phase	
Hardening Phase	Fall to early winter
Length of Hardening Phase	Growth should be in a greenhouse through at least their first winter. <sup>4</sup>
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Storage should be in a cool and dry area. Seedlings can be harvested in May or June and transferred into a greenhouse or nursery. <sup>12</sup>
Length of Storage	If stored in the right conditions (cool), seeds can stay viable.
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	If not directly sown into the ground, slowly introduce individuals to outdoor conditions. Outplanting can be done the following spring. <sup>12</sup>

Other Comments	Make sure not to over water! The fruit of this species is popular among birds, so fruit/seed should be collected as soon as ripe. <sup>2</sup>
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>	
References	See below
Other Sources Consulted	
Protocol Author	Lindsey Austin
Date Protocol Created or Updated	05/03/2023

## References

<sup>1</sup>Knoke, D., & Giblin, D. (n.d.). *Lonicera ciliosa*. Burke Herbarium Image Collection. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from <https://burkeherbarium.org/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Lonicera%20ciliosa>

<sup>2</sup>Leigh, M. (2013). *Grow Your Own Native Landscape*. Washington State University.

<sup>3</sup>Bressette, D. (2017, January 16). Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera ciliosa*. *Native Plants PNW*.  
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/trumpet-honeysuckle-lonicera-ciliosa/>

<sup>4</sup>USDA Plants Database. (n.d.). Retrieved May 2, 2023, from  
<https://plants.usda.gov/home/plantProfile?symbol=LOCI3>

<sup>5</sup>Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D.V. Meidinger, and J. Pojar (Editors). 1998. *Illustrated Flora of British Columbia*, Volume 2: Dicotyledons (Balsaminaceae through Cuscutaceae). B.C. Min. Environ., Lands and Parks, and B.C. Min. For., Victoria, B.C. 401 pp.

<sup>6</sup>*Orange Honeysuckle, Lonicera ciliosa*. (n.d.). California Native Plant Society. Retrieved February 3, 2023, from [https://calscape.org/Lonicera-ciliosa-\(Orange-Honeysuckle\)](https://calscape.org/Lonicera-ciliosa-(Orange-Honeysuckle))

<sup>7</sup>*Lonicera ciliosa*. (n.d.). *SevenOaks Native Nursery*. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from  
<https://www.sevenoaksnativenursery.com/native-plants/shrubs/lonicera-ciliosa/>

<sup>8</sup>Meidinger, D. V., & Pojar, J. (Eds.). (1991). *Ecosystems of British Columbia*. Research Branch, Ministry of Forests.

<sup>9</sup>Stanley, G. (n.d.). *Lonicera ciliosa*. Washington Native Plant Society. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from  
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<sup>10</sup>TWC Staff. (2022, October 6). *Lonicera ciliosa* (Orange honeysuckle). UT Austin - Lady Bird

Johnson Wildflower Center. [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=loci3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=loci3)

<sup>11</sup>Hitchcock, C. L., Cronquist, A. *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*. 2018. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

<sup>12</sup>Messer, G. (2022, June 22). *How to grow honeysuckle from seeds*. Thumb Garden.

<https://www.thumbgarden.com/how-to-grow-honeysuckle/>

<sup>13</sup>Degnan, S. (n.d.). *How to Plant Honeysuckle Seeds*. SFGate. Retrieved May 2, 2023, from

<https://homeguides.sfgate.com/plant-honeysuckle-seeds-56191.html>