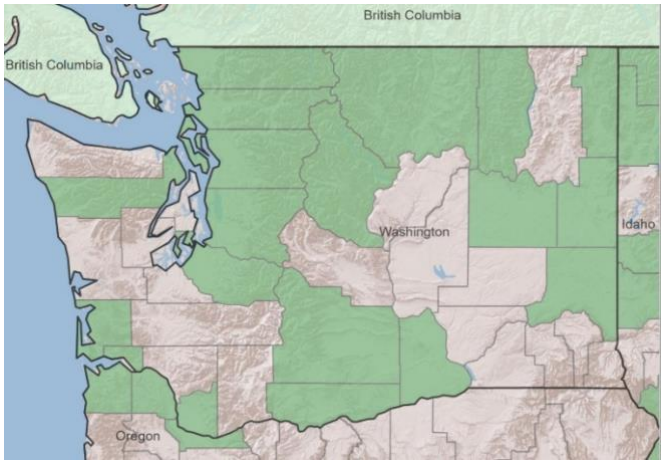
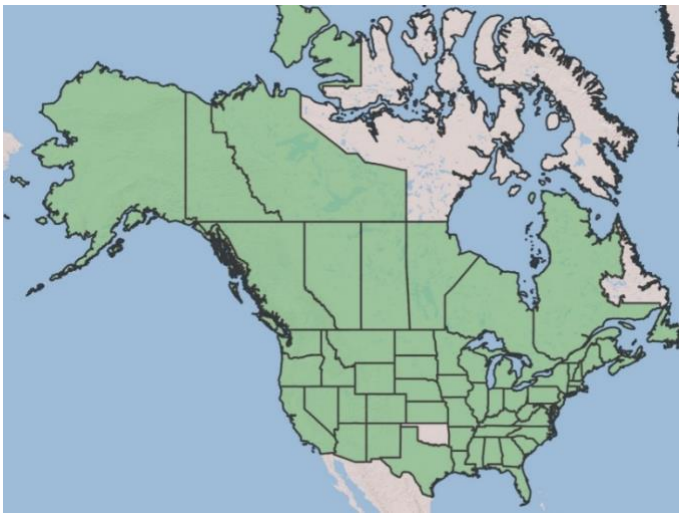
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Sium Suave*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/2023/SISU2.pdf



USDA Plants Database


USDA Plants Database

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	Carrot Family (Apiaceae)
Scientific Name	*Sium suave*
Common Name	hemlock waterparsnip
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	*Sium suave* Walter.[8]
Varieties	

Sub-species	
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	*Sium cicutifolium* Schrank *Sium floridanum* Small *Sium suave* Walter var. *floridanum* Small[8]
Common Name(s)	waterparsnip hemlock waterparsnip waterparsley wane-migions[5]
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	SISU2
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	Globally distributed throughout areas of Europe, Asia, and North America. Abundant in North America, widespread throughout the continent.[3] Geographic and Washington distribution shown on page 1.
Ecological distribution	Species can tolerate wide variety of ecosystems. Thrives in moist environments including wetlands, marshes, meadows, floodplains. Often occurs along riverbeds, streams, and ponds.[2]
Climate and elevation range	Found in temperate climates, reaching up into colder climates further north. Grows at low to mid elevations up to 2621 meters.[3]
Local habitat and abundance	Aquatic/wetland/riparian habitats commonly house an abundance of *Sium suave*, among many other adjacent species which are native to the PNW including *Typha latifolia, Sagittaria latifolia,* and *Schoenoplectus taberneamontani*.[1]
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Terrestrial to semiaquatic perennial. Inflorescence period between the months of July and September. Common and highly variable/tolerant species, USDA hardiness zone 4-8.[6]
Plant characteristics	Herbaceous species from the carrot family. Can grow to up to 1 meter in height. Flowers are small and white and grow in a dome shape around each flowering branch. Prominent long narrow leaves, once-divided into several opposite leaflets . Older plant roots can be toxic, while when young, the plant is edible. Similar characteristics to poisonous water hemlock (*Cicuta dougtlasii*).[4]

	 Photo by G. D. Carr [7]
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container with ability to retain high moisture content. [6]
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	Until summer or following spring from the time the seed was planted. [6]
Target Specifications	Visible new growth, healthy root system, sturdy stem.
Propagule Collection Instructions	Sow seed late winter to early spring. [6]
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Seeds are slow to germinate. [6]
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Seeds can be planted immediately after collection. Should be stored in cool temperatures. [6]

Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Larger plants to be transplanted to permanent locations, while smaller remain in container in shaded area till more established. [6]
Establishment Phase Details	Germinate in cool/moist environment. [6]
Length of Establishment Phase	
Active Growth Phase	
Length of Active Growth Phase	
Hardening Phase	
Length of Hardening Phase	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Outplanting should be done in wet/swampy area with low to partial light.[6]
Other Comments	Limited scientific research has been conducted for *Sium suave* propagation and protocols. Information not yet found has been left blank.
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	[1]Ignace, M., Ignace, R. E., & Leonard, B. (2017). *Secwépemc people, land, and laws yerí7 re stsq'ey's-kucw* (p. 148). McGill-Queen's University Press. [2]Lahring, H. (2003). *Water and wetland plants of the prairie provinces*. Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina. [3]Les, D. H. (2018). In *Aquatic Dicotyledons of North America: Ecology, life history, and Systematics*. essay, Taylor & Francis.

	[4]Pojar, J., & MacKinnon, A. (2016). In *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska* (p. 215). essay, Lone Pine Publishing. [5]Runkel, S. T. (2014). In *Wildflowers and other plants of Iowa Wetlands, 2nd edition* (p. 55). essay, University of Iowa Press. [6]*Sium suave - Walter.* Pfaf . (n.d.). https://pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Sium%2Bsuave [7]*Sium Suave*. Washinton Native Plant Society. (n.d.). https://www.wnps.org/native-plant-directory/426-sium-suave [8]USDA, NRCS. 2023. PLANTS Database (https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/, 05/01/2023). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.
Other Sources Consulted	DK Whaley, GL Piper (2013). *Western waterhemlock of the Pacific Northwest.* Washington State University. *Successful Growing of Wiichiikansh from seeds.* CERRI-Native Plant Propagation. (n.d.). Retrieved May 3, 2023, from https://www.cerri.ca/native-plant-propagation-pt-2
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