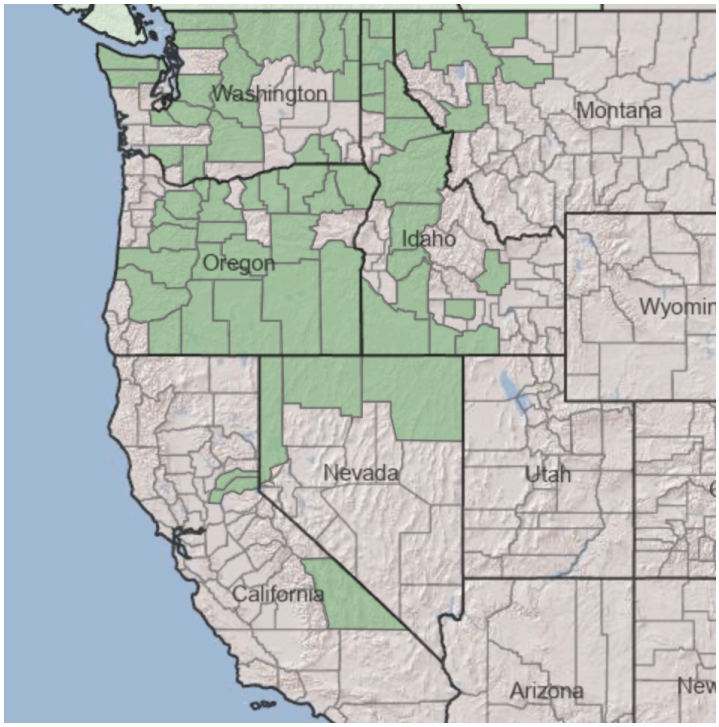
Plant Propagation Protocol for *[Insert Species]*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/*[year]*/*[USDASpeciesCode.pdf]*

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	*Arenaria capillaris*
Common Name	Slender Mountain Sandwort
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	*Arenaria capillaris* Poir.
Varieties	
Subspecies	*Arenaria capillaris* Poir. ssp. american Maguire (fescue sandwort) *Arenaria capillaris* Poir. ssp. *capillaris* (slender mountain sandwort)
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	Beautiful Sandwort
Common Name(s)	Slender Mountain Sandwort
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	ARCA7
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	 Present in Washington, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon counties

Ecological distribution	Alpine meadows, talus slopes, aspen forests, Rocky soil of grasslands, meadows, open forest, cliffs; valleys to alpine, mostly middle elevations. Sagebrush plains and rocky slopes in middle elevation mountains.
Climate and elevation range	Subalpine, Alpine, Shrub-Steppe
Local habitat and abundance	Most abundant in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Reported in a few counties in Nevada and California.
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Weedy/Colonizer
Plant characteristics	Growth Habit: Forb, Grows upright and tends to spread Plant Type: Perennial ground cover
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Cuttings
Propagation Method	Vegetative
Product Type	Open frame container or Plugs Well drained vessels
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	Generally 6-8 weeks for roots to establish
Target Specifications	A 4-6 inch cutting that grows roots established enough to be transferred to a permanent site and succeed
Propagule Collection Instructions	Snip a 4-6 inch section just below a node Spring or early fall is best for making the cuttings
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Cut the lower leaves off to avoid rot and to encourage the top leaves to photosynthesize Select healthy stems from a robust parent plant in good condition
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Rooting hormone can be used to boost the cuttings
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Grows best in sandy loam and well-drained soil. Perlite and vermiculite are adequate for appropriate drainage. Any container with solid drainage is a good candidate
Establishment Phase Details	Place cuttings in bright in-direct light Regular watering as the plants
Length of Establishment Phase	Seed germination occurs within 2-4 weeks Cuttings take around 6-8 weeks to establish a strong root system and be transplanted into a permanent growing location
Active Growth Phase	Monitor the plants for disease, pests and environmental stressors Keep plants regularly watered

Length of Active Growth Phase	New foliage, stems, leaves and flowers develop during this phase and can last through spring and summer
Hardening Phase	Reduce watering as temperatures cool and rainfall increases to prevent waterlogging Pruning and removed diseased foliage promotes airflow Monitor soil moisture during the hardening phase to ensure soil does not dry out entirely
Length of Hardening Phase	Can be several weeks to a few months leading up to the end of the growing season
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Outplanting sites should resemble rocky or sandy slopes with well-draining soil and partial sun exposure Outplantings should be spaced 6-12 inches apart Slender mountain sandwort is a low-growing perennial forb with a mat-forming growth habit. On average, a gradual spread and an average of 4-8 inches of vertical growth is observed
Other Comments	
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	Discover Life. (n.d.). Arenaria capillaris. Retrieved from https://www.discoverlife.org/20/q?search=Arenaria+capillaris USDA Plants Database. (n.d.). Arenaria capillaris L. Retrieved from https://plants.usda.gov/home/plantProfile?symbol=ARCA7 Montana Field Guide. (n.d.). Arenaria capillaris L. Retrieved from https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=PDCAR04040 Pavek, D. S., & Young, J. A. (1986). Germination Ecology of Cryptantha pterocarya var. purpusii and Other Cryptantha Species. Madroño, 33(4), 276–284. https://doi.org/10.2307/41423782 National Gardening Association. (n.d.). Arenaria capillaris. Retrieved from https://garden.org/frogs/view/18877/ Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. (n.d.). Arenaria capillaris L. Retrieved from https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARCA7

Other Sources Consulted	
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