


## Plant Propagation Protocol for *Salix Tracyi*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: [https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/2025/\[SATR.pdf\]](https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/2025/[SATR.pdf])

<b>TAXONOMY</b>	
<b>Plant Family</b>	
Scientific Name	<i>Salicaceae</i>
Common Name	Willow
<b>Species Scientific Name</b>	
Scientific Name	<i>Salix Tracyi</i>
Varieties	None
Sub-species	None
Cultivar	None
Common Synonym(s)	None
Common Name(s)	Tracys Willow
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	SATR
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Geographical range	<p>North America(California &amp; Oregon):</p>  <p>USDA. (n.d.)</p>
Ecological distribution	Shores, floodplains of rivers, creeks; sandy, gravelly, rocky, often serpentine (Jepson Herbaria. (2025, May 12))
Climate and elevation range	Elevation: 90--460 m ((Jepson Herbaria. (2025, May 12)); (Argus, G. W. (n.d.)))
Local habitat and abundance	The native range of this species is NW. to SW. U.S.A. It is a shrub or tree and grows primarily in the temperate biome. (Royal Botanic Garden Kew. (n.d.)) ; (Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. (2020, November 16))
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Thrives in disturbed, moist habitats (wetlands). It plays a serial role in <b>early to mid-successional stages</b> , quickly establishing after disturbance and helping stabilize soils. (Karrenberg, S., Edwards, P. J., & Kollman, J. (2002, April 3))

Plant characteristics	<i>Salix tracyi</i> is a shrub native to northern California and southern Oregon. It is a serpentine endemic with thin, less hairy leaves, reddish juvenile foliage, shorter catkins and styles, and longer stipes. Though similar to <i>S. lasiolepis</i> , it is considered a distinct species due to subtle but consistent differences and its localized range. ((SEINet. (n.d.)); (Diana Jerome (The Morton Arboretum, 4100 Illinois Route 53, & Larry Stritch (National Botanist, U. F. S. – W. (2018, May 7)))
<b>Propagation Goal</b>	
Propagation Goal	<b>Cuttings</b>
Propagation Method	Vegatative
Product Type	Plug + Propagules
Stock Type	Rooted cuttings in plug container, for restoration or conservation sites
Time to Grow	12–18 months from cutting to outplanting; seed propagation may take 18–24 months due to slower establishment and growth rates. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Target Specifications	30–60 cm tall with sturdy stems, healthy foliage, and a well-developed root system ready for outplanting. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Propagule Collection Instructions	Collect hardwood cuttings in late fall to winter during dormancy. Select healthy stems from mature plants. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Seeds are short-lived (viable <1 week) and must be sown fresh. Cuttings should be 15–20 cm long with multiple nodes, kept moist until planting. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	No treatments for cuttings; plant fresh.(RNGR. (n.d.))
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Use well-drained, moist growing media (e.g., peat-perlite mix). Start cuttings in small containers (e.g., 10–20 cubic inches), then upsize to larger containers (e.g., 1-gallon) as roots develop. Keep in full sun with regular watering. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Establishment Phase Details	Keep media moist and maintain high humidity to encourage rooting; root initiation typically occurs within 2–4 weeks. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Length of Establishment Phase	2 months (RNGR. (n.d.))

Active Growth Phase	Until they develop an adequate root system sufficient enough to allow them to be transplanted. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Length of Active Growth Phase	9 months (RNGR. (n.d.))
Hardening Phase	Shade house to allow hardening. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Length of Hardening Phase	1 month (RNGR. (n.d.))
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Plants with sufficient top growth and root development are shipped for transplanting. Trailers should be covered with tarps to prevent excessive wind burn. (RNGR. (n.d.))
Length of Storage	1 day (RNGR. (n.d.))
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Prefer moist soil and are commonly found along streams, rivers and in springy places. They perform best in full sunlight but can tolerate some shading. (RNGR. (n.d.)) ; (Greg. (n.d.))
Other Comments	N/A
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES</b>	
References	Find below
Other Sources Consulted	N/A
Protocol Author (First and last name)	Ashley Martinez
Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY)	5/22/2025

References:

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