

Ecological distribution	Grows primarily in the temperate biome (Kew) and is native to Northwest California and Southwest Oregon, particularly in the Klamath Mountains (Locklear, 2011).
Climate and elevation range	At an elevation of 1400 - 7000 feet (Locklear, 2011) and a climate temperature range between 49 to 62 °F (Calflora).
Local habitat and abundance	<p><i>Phlox adsurgens</i> is commonly found in open, wooded areas and in montane, mixed evergreen conifer forests (Jepson eFlora).</p> <p>The soil of the habitat is dry to mesic, coarsely textured, and shallow, with bedrock at or near the surface (Locklear, 2011).</p>
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Shade tolerant understory species (Locklear, 2011).
Plant characteristics	<div data-bbox="597 701 1409 1310" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="597 1314 1024 1346">Image: Matt Berger, Calflora.org.</p> <p data-bbox="597 1392 1419 1581">Phlox adsurgens is a perennial forb that can grow up to 12 inches tall. Its flowers grow in clusters and are light pink, with a distinctly darker colored stripe running down along the center of its petals. Petals are white near the center of the flower and slightly notched.</p> <p data-bbox="597 1585 1289 1659">Has 5 sepals, petals, stamens, and its superior pistil is composed of 3 carpels. (Grant, 1965).</p> <p data-bbox="597 1663 1252 1694">Leaves are opposite, entire, and ovate to elliptical.</p> <p data-bbox="597 1698 1024 1730">Flowers in April to July (Calflora).</p>

PROPAGATION DETAILS: FROM SEED

Information directly from USDA Protocol of congener *Phlox speciosa* by David Skinner unless otherwise noted

Ecotype	Crater Lake National Park, 7,000 ft elevation on pumice flats and open gravelly slopes around Rim Village.
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container (plug)
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	Around 1 year for <i>Phlox speciosa</i> . Around 3 to 4 months for <i>Phlox adsurgens</i> (Calflora).
Target Specifications	Healthy, branched crown foliage with healthy central tap root
Propagule Collection Instructions	Seeds are slow and tedious to collect from these low-growing plants; not present at all in some collection years and sparse in most; tend to wither if collected at less than full ripeness, single seed per flower.
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Length of seed storage is not known. No processing needed other than perhaps blowing away chaff / light, empty seeds
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Germination significantly enhanced in trials with 17 weeks cold moist pre-chill
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Best grown in soil pH range of 5.7 to 7, loam to sandy loam soil, with a minimum depth of 10 inches (Calflora). Seeds sown into standard "1040" flats with a fine, soil-less potting mix (Fisons' Sunshine #3 seedling starter); topped with a thin layer of fine vermiculite; watered-in and placed in polyethylene bags in a walk-in cooler at 34 - 36 F for 17 weeks.
Establishment Phase Details	Flats with stratified seeds placed in warm greenhouse (approx 60 nights / 70 to 85 F days) and lightly watered as needed until germination was complete, in about 45 days: approximately 50 % of seeds germinated with this treatment. Good air circulation and drainage is crucial; these seedlings are highly susceptible to damping-off and other fungal attacks. Seedlings remained in these flats for another 4 to 6 weeks until large enough to transplant. 1 gram of seed produced 36 healthy container plants in this trial.
Length of Establishment Phase	Around 12 weeks
Active Growth Phase	When large enough to handle for transplant, seedlings are placed in a light, fast-draining potting medium (Fisons' Sunshine Aggregate 4 Plus) in 4" deep pots and moved outdoors to a lightly shaded area (placed at the outside northern edge of the shadehouse). Plants should be protected from overwatering and given plenty of room for air circulation. One light fertilization of Peters' started (9-45-15) given once

	after transplanting; excess fertilizer should be avoided on these slow-growing plants.
Length of Active Growth Phase	May to July
Hardening Phase	Plants can be allowed to become rather dry in August: pots should become quite light between waterings and then drained very quickly after watering.
Length of Hardening Phase	August - September
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Plants were shipped up to Crater Lake in late August via refrigerated van to a holding facility at the park; they can also be placed into a walk-in cooler with soil very lightly moistened for dormant storage over winter. Most important is for the plants not to be moved outside in early spring in Corvallis where they can become waterlogged and overwhelmed by foliar / fungal diseases.
Length of Storage	Plants can be held over winter but may need transplanting to deeper containers in the following spring
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	
Other Comments	

INFORMATION SOURCES

References	<p>Skinner, David M,. (2008). <i>Propagation protocol for production of Container (plug) Phlox speciosa Pursh plants 10 cu. in.</i>; USDA NRCS - Pullman Plant Materials Center Pullman, Washington. In: Native Plant Network. URL: https://NativePlantNetwork.org (accessed 2026/05/19). US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Center for Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources.</p> <p>Calflora Taxon Report. (2026). <i>The Calflora Database, a non-profit organization.</i> https://www.calflora.org/app/taxon?crn=6432 (accessed 2026/05/18).</p> <p>Carolyn J. Ferguson, Suzanne C Strakosh & Robert Patterson. (2012). <i>Phlox Adsurgens</i>. Jepson Flora Project (eds.). <i>Jepson eFlora</i>, https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display.php?tid=37777 (accessed 2026/05/18).</p> <p>Locklear, J. H. (2011). <i>Phlox: a natural history and gardener's guide.</i> (Page 59-61). Timber Press.</p>
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	<p>https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=L9KgyxXBmCQC&oi=fnd&pg=PA6&ots=L76FV_JUkE&sig=5iAu1gljeMadA1EKc0zYGeWpJ2A#v=onepage&q&f=false (accessed 2026/05/18).</p> <p><i>Phlox Adsurgens</i> Torr. ex. A.Gray. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. https://powo.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:193339-2 (accessed 2026/05/18).</p>
Other Sources Consulted	<p>Arboretum Foundation (Seattle, Wash.). (1936). <i>The Arboretum Bulletin</i> (Vol. 1). <i>Phlox Adsurgens</i> by Truax P. B. University of Washington. Page 3. https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/54473501#page/3/mode/1up (accessed 2026/05/18).</p> <p>Fraga, M., Alonso, M., & Borja, M. (2004). <i>Shoot regeneration rates of perennial Phlox are dependant on cultivar and explant type</i>. <i>HortScience</i>, 39(6), 1373-1377. https://journals.ashs.org/view/journals/hortsci/39/6/article-p1373.xml (accessed 2026/05/18).</p> <p>Grant, V. and K. A. Grant. (1965). <i>Flower Pollination in the Phlox Family</i>. New York. https://archive.org/details/flowerpollinatio0000gran/page/2/mode/2up?q=adsurgens (accessed 2026/05/19).</p> <p>Madeiras, A. M., Boyle, T. H., & Autio, W. R. (2007). <i>Germination of Phlox pilosa L. seeds is improved by gibberellic acid and light but not stratification, potassium nitrate, or surface disinfection</i>. <i>HortScience</i>, 42(5), 1263-1267. https://journals.ashs.org/view/journals/hortsci/42/5/article-p1263.xml (accessed 2026/05/18).</p> <p>Schnabelrauch, L. S., & Sink, K. C. (1979). <i>In Vitro Propagation of Phlox subulata and Phlox paniculata</i>. <i>HortScience</i>, 14(5), 607-608. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292588895_In_vitro_propagation_of_Phlox_subulata_and_Phlox_paniculata (accessed 2026/05/19).</p>
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