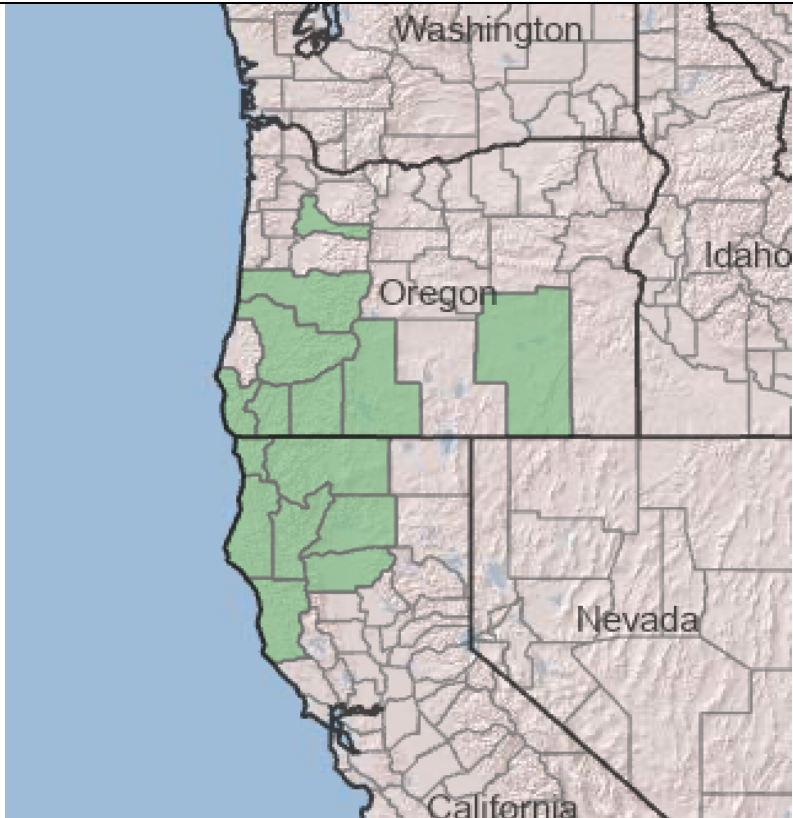



**Plant Propagation Protocol for *Viola hallii* – Oregon Violet**

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: [https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/\[year\]/\[USDA Species Code.pdf\]](https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/[year]/[USDA Species Code.pdf])

<b>TAXONOMY</b>	
<b>Plant Family</b>	
Scientific Name	Violaceae Batsch
Common Name	Violet
<b>Species</b>	
Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Viola hallii</i>
Varieties	No information
Sub-species	None
Cultivar	No information
Common Synonym(s)	None
Common Name(s)	Oregon Violet, Wild Pansy, Hall's Violet
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	VIHA
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>	
Geographical range	

	[8]
Ecological distribution	Mixed evergreen forests, riparian wetlands, and yellow pine forests. [1] It occurs in the arid western mountains, valleys, and coast [8].
Climate and elevation range	Elevation: 150-2100m [7] Climate: Temperature Range of 38-61F or 3-16C. Annual precipitation of 56-123 inches with a wet season of 7-10 months [4].
Local habitat and abundance	Occurs in open areas in forests and chaparral of the coastal mountain ranges on gravelly soils, usually of serpentine origin. [4]
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Can tolerate gravelly soils, which tend to be nutrient-poor. They can also tolerate relatively cold temperatures down to -5F [6].
Plant characteristics	<p><i>Viola hallii</i> can be identified by its flowers with 3 white petals and 1 or 2 purple petals. The leaves are sharp and narrow leaflets. The plant grows up to 2-9 inches tall and is a perennial herb. [1]</p>  <p>[9]</p>
<b>PROPAGATION DETAILS: SEED</b>	
Ecotype	n/a
Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container
Stock Type	Plug
Time to Grow	Weeks [11]
Target Specifications	Well-developed crowns, roots and rhizomes filling soil profile in the container [11].
Propagule Collection Instructions	<i>Viola</i> seed capsules are explosive, making the seed hard to collect. Seeds can be collected by hand from plants from August to October [5].

Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Seeds should be dried for 1-2 weeks in open paper bags or open bins, shaking and turning seed heads. The seed does not need to be cleaned [5].
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	For stratification, mix the seeds with an equal amount of moist perlite or vermiculite. Then put the mixture into a sealable container such as a Ziploc bag. The container should be sealed and undergo moist, cold stratification for at least 3 months in a cool, dry place such as a refrigerator or garage. [5]
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Growing Media: <i>Viola hallii</i> naturally grows in gravelly soils, so this should be mimicked with the propagation media [6]. The soil should be a pH of 4.9 to 6.8 [6]. Container type/size: 24 cell with a 2 inch diameter [5] Seeds should be sown by hand at a rate of approximately 2 seeds per cell. Cover the seeds with a thin layer of soil [5].
Establishment Phase Details	Seeds should be planted a minimum of 2 inches deep [6]. The soil and air temperatures should be at approximately 60 degrees F for best germination and growth [3]
Length of Establishment Phase	Approximately 14 days, but can take up to 50 days [2][10]
Active Growth Phase	The soil does not need to be consistently moist, plant trays should be kept cool. [5]
Length of Active Growth Phase	Plants grow for 3-5 months [6].
Hardening Phase	Once weather reaches desired temperature of 38-64 degrees F [4], harden the violas by putting the pots outside for 4 hours the first day. Increase the amount of time outside the following days. 10 days after hardening the plants off they can be planted outdoors. [2]
Length of Hardening Phase	10 days [2]
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Violas are transplanted to the field or garden from late may to early October. Unplanted flats can remain in the greenhouse for a second season. [5]
Length of Storage	N/A
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Violas should be planted 6-9 inches apart
Other Comments	Species specific propagation techniques do not exist for this plant, so the propagation techniques were derived from <i>Viola canadensis</i> and <i>Viola praemorsa</i> , as well as general viola planting techniques. Please note that these violas only grow in specific areas of the west coast, while other species grow nation-wide.[5][11]

## INFORMATION SOURCES

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Other Sources Consulted	<p><i>Viola hallii</i> (<i>hall's violet</i>). The California Species Project. (n.d.). <a href="https://californiaspecies.com/species/viola-hallii">https://californiaspecies.com/species/viola-hallii</a></p> <p><i>Viola hallii</i>. NatureServe Explorer 2.0. (n.d.). <a href="https://explorer.natureserve.org/Taxon/ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.149251/Viola_hallii">https://explorer.natureserve.org/Taxon/ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.149251/Viola_hallii</a></p>
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