

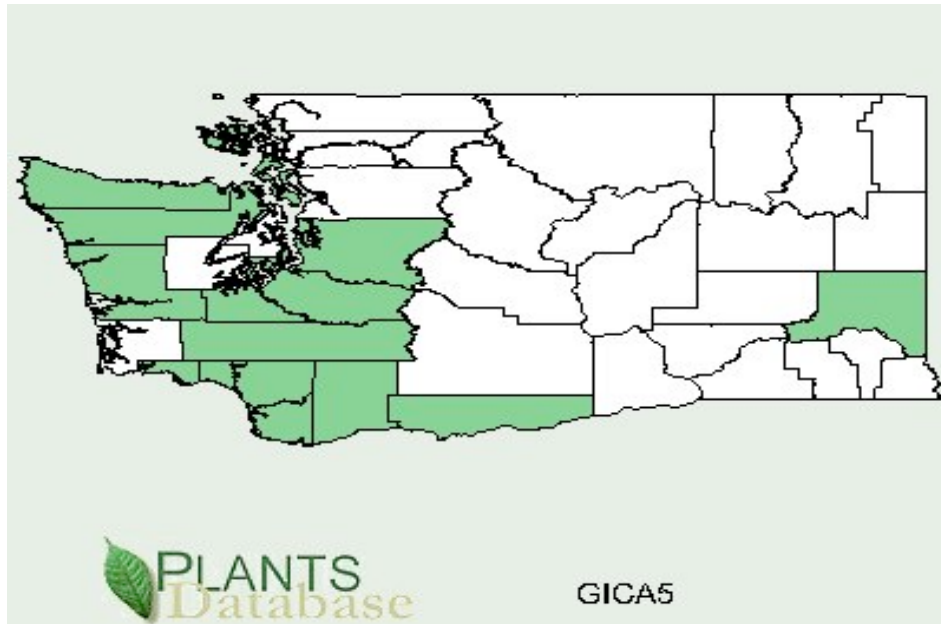
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Gilia capitata* Sims
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production



Source: meemelink.com

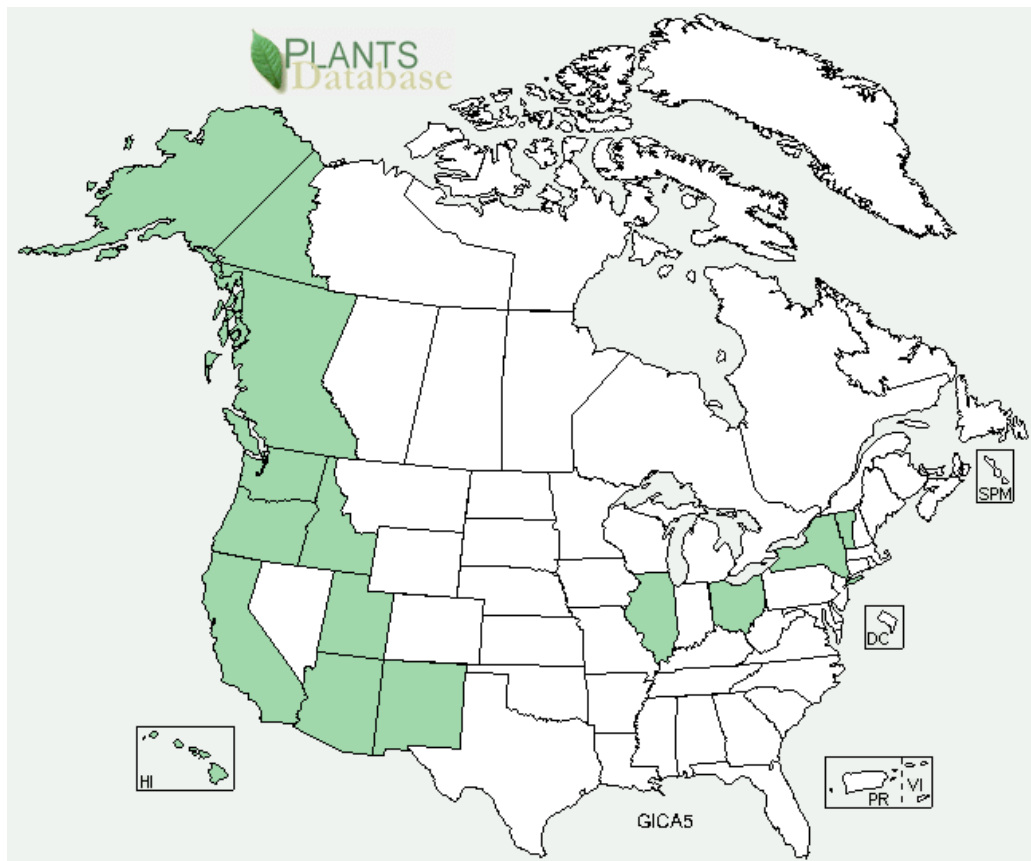


Source: beingplants.com



Washington State Distribution

Source: USDA Plants



North America Distribution

Source: USDA Plants

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Polemoniaceae
Family Common Name:	Phlox
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Gilia</i>
Species:	<i>capitata</i>
Species Authority:	
Variety:	
Sub-species:	<i>capitata</i> <i>abrontanifolia</i> <i>chamissonis</i> <i>mediomontana</i> <i>pacifica</i> <i>pedemontana</i> <i>staminea</i> <i>tomentosa</i>
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s) (include full scientific names (e.g., <i>Elymus glaucus</i> Buckley), including variety or subspecies information)	<i>Gilia capitata</i> var. <i>achilleifolia</i> (H. Mason) <i>Gilia capitata</i> var. <i>alba</i> Orcutt <i>Gilia capitata</i> var. <i>glandulifera</i> Brand <i>Gilia capitata</i> var. <i>regina</i> Jeps. <i>Gilia capitata</i> var. <i>trisperma</i> Brans <i>Gilia glandulifera</i> A. Heller <i>Gilia pallida</i> A. Heller <i>Navarretia capitata</i> (Sims) Kuntze
Common Name(s):	Bluehead gilia, bluefield gilia, ball gilia, dune gilia, foothill gilia, hairy blue fiel gilia, Pacific gilia, Pacific blue field gilia, Queen'anne's thimble, Blue thimble flower.
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	GICA5
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state)	Extends from as far west as Alaska running south into northern Texas. Its' presence on the eastern side is a result of introduced plants but is found natively as far as New Mexico. It then extends north into western British Columbia. See maps above for North America and Washington distributions.
Ecological distribution (ecosystems it occurs in, etc):	Found in open places below 7,000 ft. elevation. West-side forest, meadow, and east-side forest. Grows in open, sandy, or rocky soils, and grassy

	<p>hillsides. Coastal. Likes well-drained soils. Attracts butterflies and bees. Often grows well in rock gardens.</p>
Climate and elevation range	<p>Found in open places below 4,000 feet elevation. (Young) Likes full sun to partial shade and dry climates.</p>
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)	<p>Adaptable to soils even arid conditions. Drought-tolerant.</p>
Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc)	<p>Hardy annual. It is both a forb and an herb. Glabrous. Stem is erect, branched near the top of the plant and is leafy below the flowers. The flowers are formed in clusters and are often a blue or violet/lavender color. The leaves are divided into lobed like leaflets and it sometimes shows glandular hairs on the fleshy herbage. Has a skunk-like smell.</p>
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype (this is meant primarily for experimentally derived protocols, and is a description of where the seed that was tested came from):	<p>Presido, California.</p>
Propagation Goal (Options: Plants, Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):	<p>Plants</p>
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	<p>Seed</p>
Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	<p>Container (plug).</p>
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow (from seeding until plants are ready to be outplanted):	
Target Specifications (size or characteristics of target plants to be produced):	<p>For target plants: its root system should have a firm plug in container. For size it should be 12-15 inches tall. Sometimes as tall as 24 inches.</p>

Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	Collected mid July through spring. Propagate seed sown in situ.
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc):	There is approximately 3,850 seeds/gram. (Young).
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	Seeds germinate at 27/18 C. Seeds will germinate without pre-treatment or they will also display a stimulated response by the presence of charred wood or aqueous extracts of it: 75% increase in germination as compared to the controlled (Baskin).
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc):	Use the method of direct seeding. Seeds are sown per container containing regular potting mix. Seeds are surface sown.
Establishment Phase (from seeding to germination):	Seeds surface sown, planted at a depth of ¼ inch, spacing each plant 6-8 inches apart.
Length of Establishment Phase:	7-14 days
Active Growth Phase (from germination until plants are no longer actively growing):	Early summer and spring.
Length of Active Growth Phase:	
Hardening Phase (from end of active growth phase to end of growing season; primarily related to the development of cold-hardiness and preparation for winter):	N/A
Length of Hardening Phase:	N/A
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of seedlings):	Store seeds in any cool (but not freezing) dry place that is not subject to extreme temperature variations.
Length of Storage (of seedlings, between nursery and outplanting):	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time before flowering):	
Other Comments (including collection restrictions or guidelines, if available):	
INFORMATION SOURCES	

References (full citations):	See below.
Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information) (full citations):	
Protocol Author (First and last name):	Kelsey Gaynor Middleton
Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY):	5/19/11

References:

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