

Plant Propagation Protocol for *Crassula connata* (Ruiz & Pavon) Berger
 ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
 Spring 2012



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TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Crassulaceae
Family Common Name:	Stonecrop family
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Crassula</i>
Species:	<i>connata</i>
Species Authority:	(Ruiz & Pav.) A. Berger
Variety:	
Sub-species:	
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s):	<i>Crassula connata</i> (Ruiz & Pavón) Berger var. <i>subsimplex</i> (S. Wats.) Bywater & Wickens <i>Crassula erecta</i> (Hooker & Arnott) A. Berger <i>Tillaea connata</i> Ruiz & Pavón <i>Tillaea erecta</i> Hooker & Arnott <i>Tillaea leptosepala</i> Bentham (1,8).
Common Name(s):	pygmyweed, sand pygmyweed, erect pygmy-weed
Species Code:	CRCO34
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	In North America, this species is found north from Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands south to

Washington, Oregon, California and west to Arizona. It also occurs in South America in Mexico and Chile. In Washington, *C. connata* is found exclusively in San Juan County. (6, 9, 10).



Northwest Distribution



Washington Distribution

Source: USDA PLANTS Database

Ecological distribution:	Wet to moist vernal pools on coastal bluffs in sandy and rocky soil (6). <i>C. connata</i> grows in dry areas that may be seasonally moist. (10).
Climate and elevation range	Low elevations from 15 to 100 ft (4½ to 30½ m) (10).
Local habitat and abundance	<i>C. connata</i> is rare on S Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands and San Juan Islands. It is considered state threatened in Washington. Associated species include racomitrium moss (<i>Racomitrium</i> spp.), springbeauty (<i>Montia</i> spp.), hairgrass (<i>Aira</i> spp.), and stork’s bill (<i>Erodium</i> spp.) (10).
Plant strategy type / successional stage	N/A
Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key	A weak annual herb that roots nodally. Stems are hairless, ascending or erect, freely branching and 2-

characteristics, etc)	6cm tall. Red when mature. (6) The leaves are opposite, entire, succulent, oblong egg-shaped, and 1.5-3 mm long. Inflorescence of flower clusters attached at leaf axils. Flowers are generally 4 parted, greenish and less than 2 mm but lengthening in fruit. Calyces are cup shaped. Sepals are erect, acute, and lanceolate. Petals are whitish, narrow, and no longer than sepals. The fruit are ascending purplish follicles that are < 2 mm long and contain 1-2 seeds. (3,4,6,8,10).
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype:	N/A
Propagation Goal:	Plants
Propagation Method:	Seed or Vegetative (2,5,7). Note: No specific propagation methods found for <i>C. connata</i> . Information here refers to <i>Crassula</i> genus in general.
Product Type	Seeds or cuttings (2,5,7). Note: No specific propagation methods found for <i>C. connata</i> . Information here refers to <i>Crassula</i> genus in general.
Stock Type:	N/A
Time to Grow:	N/A
Target Specifications :	N/A
Propagule Collection:	N/A
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics:	N/A
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments:	N/A
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	N/A
Establishment Phase:	N/A
Length of Establishment Phase:	N/A
Active Growth Phase:	N/A
Length of Active Growth Phase:	N/A
Hardening Phase:	N/A
Length of Hardening Phase:	N/A
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping:	N/A
Length of Storage :	N/A
Guidelines for Outplanting:	N/A
Other Comments:	In Washington, this species is threatened by habitat loss, trampling and invasion of Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>). (10)
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References:	See below
Other Sources Consulted:	See below
Protocol Author:	Ellen Sherck

References

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10. Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Washington Natural Heritage Program. 2012. Available: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/NaturalHeritage/Pages/amp_nh.aspx. (Accessed April 14, 2012).

Images

1. Calflora Database. Available: http://calphotos.berkeley.edu/cgi/img_query?where-genre=Plant&where-taxon=Crassula%20connata . (Accessed: April 17, 2012).
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Other Sources Consulted

1. CNPS - California Native Plant Society. 2012. Available: www.cnps.org. (Accessed: April 17, 2012)
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3. Klinka, K. (et al.) 1998. Indicator plants of coastal British Columbia. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, B.C. 1989.

4. Native Plant Network. Propagation Protocol Database. 2012. Available: <http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org/>. (Accessed: April 16, 2012).
5. Pojar, J. and MacKinnon, A. 1994. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska*. Lone Pine Publishing, Redmond, WA. 1994

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