

Plant Propagation Protocol for [Insert Species]
 ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production



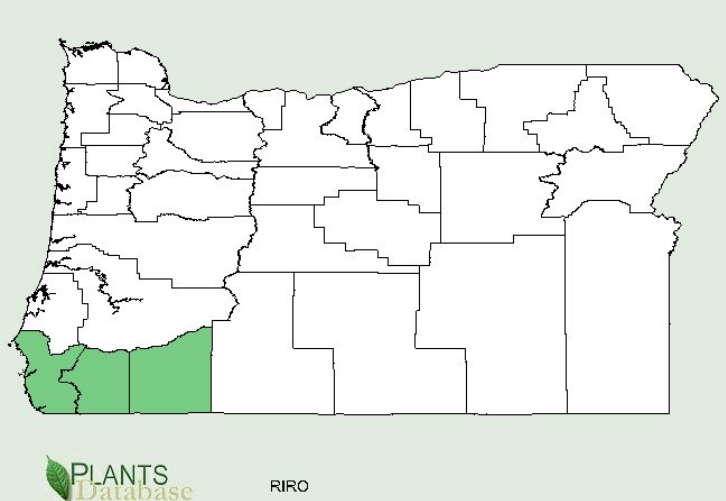
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TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	⁵ Grossulariaceae
Family Common Name:	⁵ Sierra gooseberry
Scientific Names	
Genus:	⁵ Ribes
Species:	⁵ <i>roezlii</i>
Species Authority:	No information found
Variety:	⁵ Ribes roezlii Regel var. amictum (Greene) Jeps. ⁵ Ribes roezlii Regel var. roezlii ⁸ Ribes roezlii Regel var. cruentum
Sub-species:	No information found
Cultivar:	No information found
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	No information found
Common Synonym(s):	⁵ GRRO3 Grossularia roezlii (Regel) Coville & Britton ⁵ RIAR Ribes aridum Greene ⁵ R. amictum. Grossularia roezlii. (Regel.) Cov.&Britt.

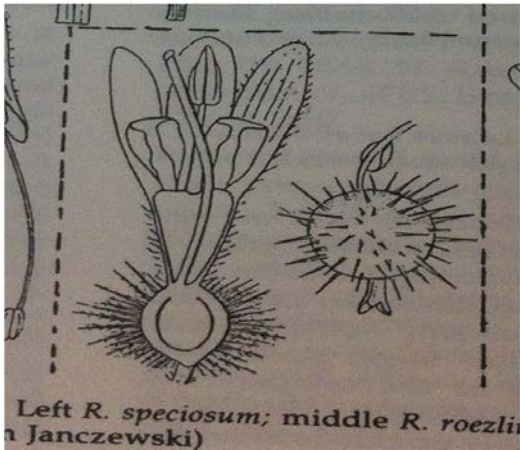
Common Name(s):	³ Sierra gooseberry ³ Sierra Nevada gooseberry ¹ Chaparral gooseberry ¹ Roezl's gooseberry ¹ Mountain gooseberry ¹ Sierra goosecurrant
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	³ RIRO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical range (distribution maps for North America and Washington state)



The above maps: USDA PLANTS Database

<p>Ecological distribution:</p>	<p>²Woodland Garden Sunny Edge. The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and requires well-drained soil. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. It requires dry or moist soil.</p>
<p>Climate and elevation range</p>	<p>¹Sierra gooseberry is a drought-resistant species. It grows primarily in mediterranean climates, characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. It can withstand a minimum temperature of -28 °F (-33 °C). Mean annual precipitation throughout Sierra gooseberry's range is 18 to 90 inches (46-229 cm). Found in NW US coastal regions, zone 7 (Dictionary of Gardening)</p>
<p>Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species</p>	<p>¹Sierra gooseberry is found growing on dry, open forest slopes and rock outcrops in Oregon white oak (<i>Quercus garryana</i>) woodlands. Sierra gooseberry attains its greatest abundance on severely disturbed sites following logging.</p>
<p>Plant strategy type / successional stage:</p>	<p>¹Sierra gooseberry tolerates open to partially closed canopies. Sierra gooseberry is a pioneer species, growing in primary-succession forests but most abundantly in secondary-succession forests. The passage of time following a disturbance decreases the density of Sierra gooseberry, probably due to decreased soil moisture and nutrients.</p>
<p>Plant characteristics (life form (shrub, grass, forb), longevity, key characteristics, etc)</p>	<p>⁷Thorny, deciduous shrub.</p> <p>⁶Shrub to 1.5m, branches spreading instead of twisted, downy only at first, thorny. Leaves to 1.5x1.5-2.5cm, orbicular, slender.</p>  <p>Left <i>R. speciosum</i>; middle <i>R. roezlii</i> n Janczewski)</p> <p>⁷ Image above: Flower parts</p>

PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	N/A
Propagation Goal:	² Plants
Propagation Method:	² Seed
Product Type:	² Containers- plug.
Stock Type:	No information found
Time to Grow:	No information found
Target Specifications:	No information found
Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	No information found
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	⁴ Seed yields from 100 lb of berries were about 4 lbs. ^{2,4} Seeds can maintain high viability for periods up to 17 years.
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	⁴ Pick fruits as soon as they ripen (dry fruits should be soaked in water before cleaning). To separate seeds from the pulp, use a blender for 15 to 45 seconds. Once the seeds are separated from the pulp, add more water to allow the sound seeds to settle. A funnel lined with filter paper may be used to washed seeds and let them dry on the filter paper.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	⁴ Recommended mineral soil with humus, especially in seedbeds.
Establishment Phase	No information found
Length of Establishment Phase:	No information found
Active Growth Phase:	No information found
Length of Active Growth Phase:	No information found
Hardening Phase:	No information found

Length of Hardening Phase:	No information found
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping (of seedlings):	No information found
Length of Storage:	² Stored seed requires 3 - 5 months cold stratification at about 0°C and should be sown as early in the year as possible.
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites:	No information found
Other Comments	⁴ <i>R. roezlii</i> was first cultivated in 1899, often with a height at maturity of 0.6-1.5 (m). Known for its growth habit of being a prickly shrub.

INFORMATION SOURCES

References (full citations):	<p>¹ Ulev, Elena 2006. “<i>Ribes roezlii</i>.” U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Accessed April 13th 2012. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/ribroe/all.html</p> <p>² Regel. “<i>Ribes roezlii</i>.” Plant For A Future. Database 1996-2010. Accessed April 14th 2012. Available: http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Ribes+roezlii</p> <p>³ Regel. “<i>Ribes roezlii</i> var. <i>roezlii</i>.” Integrated Taxonomic Information System (IT IS). IT IS Report. Database last updated: January 13th 2012. Accessed: April 16th 2012. Available: http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=530069</p> <p>⁴ D. Pfister, Robert and P. Sloan, John. “Woody plant seed manual-Ribes Sierra gooseberry.” USDA Forest Service – FEIS. Database last modified: April 9th 2012. Accessed: April 15th 2012. Available: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/wo_AgricHandbook727/wo_AgricHandbook727_961_968.pdf</p> <p>⁵ USDA- <i>Natural Resources Conservation Service</i>. Access on April 16th 2012. Available: http://www.plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=RIRO</p> <p>⁶ Huxley, Anthony (Chief Editor). <i>Dictionary of Gardening: The New Royal Horticultural Society</i>. New York: THE STOCKTON PRESS, 1992. Print.</p>
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	<p>⁷Krussmann, Gerd. <i>Manual of cultivated broad-leaved trees & shrubs</i>. Vol. III, (PRU-Z). Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 1978. Print.</p> <p>⁸Kozloff, Eugene N. <i>Plants of Western Oregon, Washington & British Columbia</i>. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 2005. Print.</p>
Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information) (full citations):	<p>Filbert. M, Richter A. and Robson K. <i>Encyclopedia of Northwest Native Plants for Gardens and Landscapes</i>. Timnber Press, Inc: 2008. Print.</p> <p>Hartmann and Kester. <i>Plant Propagation: principles and practices</i>. 8th edition. NJ: Pearson Education, Inc, 2011. Print.</p> <p>Hilliers & Sons. <i>Hilliers' Manual of Trees & Shrubs</i>. Great Britain, 1974. Print.</p> <p>Chachulsky, C., Haase, D., Rose R. <i>Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants</i>. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, 1998. Print.</p> <p>Dirr, Michael A. and Heuse, Charles W (JR). <i>The Reference Manual of Woody Plant Propagation: from Seed to Tissue Culture</i>. 2nd Edition. Cary, North Carolina: Varsity Press Inc, 2006. Print</p> <p>Bean, W.J. <i>Trees & Shrubs: hardy in the British Isles</i>. 8th edition, Vol. IV. Ri-Z. New York: St. Martin's Press, Inc, 1981. Print.</p>
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