

Plant Propagation Protocol for *Arabis glabra*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: <https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/ARGL.pdf>



Picture sourced from Prairie Moon Nursery

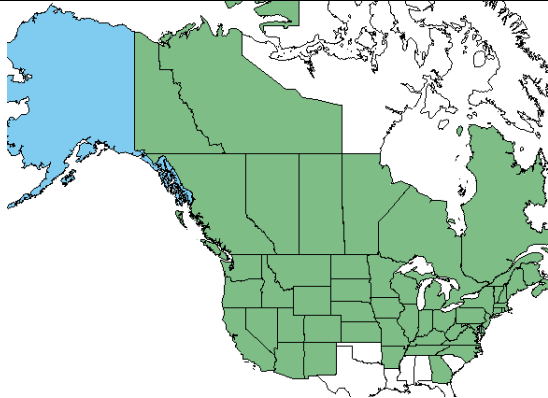
TAXONOMY

Plant Family	
Scientific Name	<u>Brassicaceae/Cruciferae</u>
Common Name	Mustard
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Arabis glabra</i> (L.) Bernh.
Varieties	<i>Arabis glabra</i> var. <i>furcatipilis</i> <i>Arabis glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> <i>Arabis glabra</i> (L.) Bernh. var. <i>furcatipilis</i> M. Hopkins

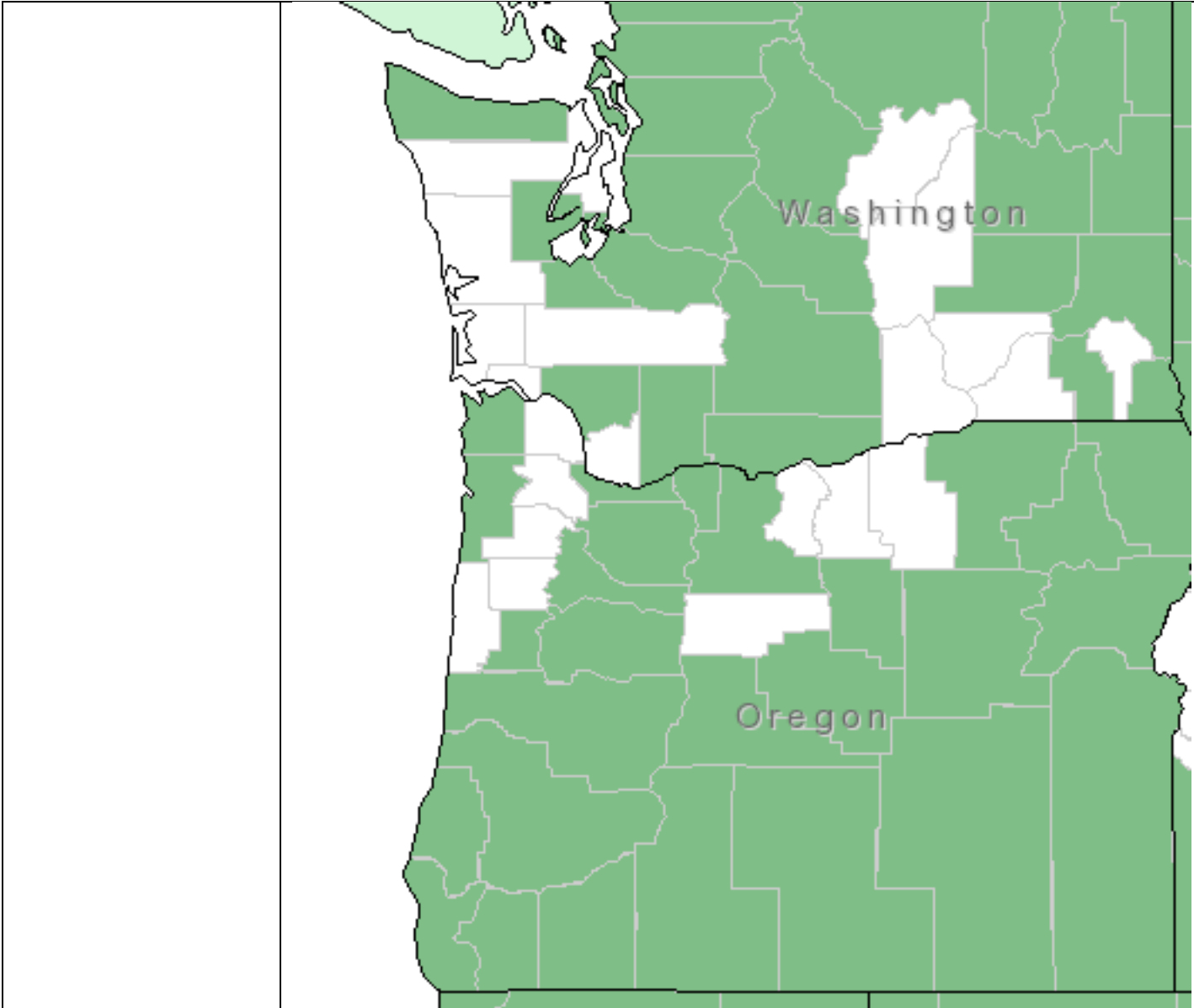
Sub-species	N/A
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Turritis glabra</i> L.
Common Name(s)	rock cress
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	ARGL

GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical range



Picture sourced from USDA.



Picture sourced from USDA

Ecological distribution	<i>Arabis glabra</i> is found in yellow pine forests, red fir forests, subalpine forests, valley grasslands, foothill woodlands, chaparral, and lodgepole forests (Calflora).
Climate and elevation range	(Due to limited information found, details found for <i>Arabis microphylla</i> Nutt.) Elevation range is from 270-1700m (Berkeley)
Local habitat and abundance	<i>Arabis glabra</i> is native to rocky, hilly banks and sloping meadows. It is found in shaded forest edges, road sides, rocky outcrops, waste grounds, and broad-leaved forests (Naturegate).
Plant strategy type / successional stage	<i>Arabis glabra</i> is sun and partial shade tolerant. It prefers clay-loam, loam, or rocky soil that is dry or moist (wildflower).
Plant characteristics	<i>Arabis glabra</i> is a biennial herb. It grows 50-120cm tall. The lower part of the stem is hairy and the upper part of the stem is glabrous. The flowers are yellowish white

	and the leaves are alternate and basal rosette on the stem. The fruits have many seeds with 1cm long stalk. Arabis has low growing habit and excellent rooting for planting into rock gardens or rock walls (Ball Red Book).
PROPAGATION DETAILS found for the genus Arabis due to limited information found for Arabis glabra	
Ecotype	Seeds were collected from Crater Lake National Park.
Propagation Goal	Plant (NPN.)
Propagation Method	Seed (NPN.)
Product Type	Container (plug) (NPN).
Stock Type	Information not found
Time to Grow	60 days of cold, moist stratification to germinate (Prairie Moon Nursery). Do not use this method if you are using a seed mix and cannot keep the site moist after planting. If seeds germinate while in stratification, plant immediately.
Target Specifications	Stem that grows from 20-48 inches (Nature Gate).
Propagule Collection Instructions	No information found
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Avoid rapid or frequent temperature changes and protect against rodents (Prairie Moon Nursery).
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	No information found
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	For seeds that are to be planted outside (in rows or containers), mix with equal amounts or slightly more damp sand, vermiculite, or other horticultural-use medium such as silica sand (Prairie Moon Nursery). For larger quantities, vermiculite is used.
Establishment Phase Details	Arabis should be sown out in the late autumn or early spring when a light frost is still possible (GardnersHQ).
Length of Establishment Phase	60 days. You do not need to stratify if you are fall-planting or using a seed drill (Prairie Moon Nursery).
Active Growth Phase	Arabis require vernalization process to flower (GardnersHQ).
Length of Active Growth Phase	No information found
Hardening Phase	No information found
Length of Hardening Phase	No information found
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	seed should be stored in either an airtight container under refrigeration (33–40°F) or in an open container in a cool, dry place (Prairie Moon Nursery).
Length of Storage	No information found
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Aphids are a common pest of Arabis (Cornell University).
Other Comments	

INFORMATION SOURCES

References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Native Plant Network.” <i>Reforestation, Nurseries and Genetics Resources</i>, USDA Forest Service, nnp.rngr.net/nnp. 2. “Arabis Glabra-L.” <i>Plants for a Future</i>, pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Arabis%2Bglabra. 3. “Prairie Moon Nursery.” <i>Prairie Moon Nursery</i>, Prairie Moon Nursery, www.prairiemoon.com/. 4. “USDA.” <i>USDA</i>, U.S Department of Agriculture, www.usda.gov/. 5. “Tower Mustard.” <i>NatureGate</i>, NatureGate, www.luontoportti.com/suomi/en/kukkakasvit/tower-mustard. 6. “Search for Plants.” <i>Calflora</i>, www.calflora.org/. 7. “Plant Database.” <i>Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center - The University of Texas at Austin</i>, University of Texas Austin, www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARGL. 8. Hilty, John. “Tower Mustard.” <i>Tower Mustard (Turritis Glabra)</i>, www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/tower_mustard.htm. 9. Ravenscroft, Dean. “Guide to Growing Rockcress and Wall Cress.” <i>Arabis Plant How to Grow Rockcress, Wall Cress</i>, Gardeners HQ, www.gardenershq.com/Arabis-Rock-Cress.php. 10. <i>The Ball Red Book</i>. Ball Inc., 1980.
Other Sources Consulted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Arabis Caucasica.” <i>Arabis Caucasica</i>, Missouri Botanical Garden, www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=278048&isprofile=0&. 2. Kahtz, Anthony W. <i>Perennials for Midwestern Gardens: Proven Plants for the Heartland</i>. Timber Press, 2008. 3. Emery, Dara E. <i>Seed Propagation of Native California Plants</i>. Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, 1988.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Buhler, D. D., et al. <i>Andersen's Guide to Practical Methods of Propagating Weeds & Other Plants</i>. Weed Science Society of America, 1999.5. Singer, Carolyn. <i>Deer in My Garden</i>. Garden Wisdom Press, 2006.
Protocol Author	Aron Yohannes
Date Protocol Created or Updated	06/12/19