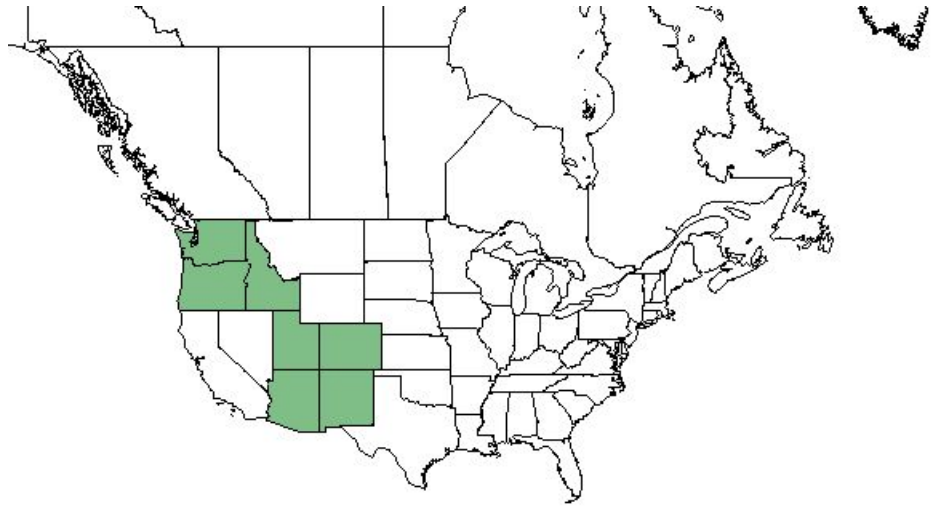
Ribes wolfii Rothr. (Wolf Currant)

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Grossulariaceae
Common Name	Currant family
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	*Ribes wolfii* Rothrock
Varieties	N/A
Sub-species	N/A
Cultivar	N/A
Common Synonym(s)	*Ribes mogollonicum*, Greene (USDA)
Common Name(s)	Wolf's Currant, Winaha currant, Rothrock currant
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	RIOW or RMIO3
GENERAL INFORMATION	

Geographical range	 
Ecological distribution	The wolf currant is found in damp coniferous and subalpine forests, riparian, and meadow climates. Many reported sightings noted in disturbed sites (e.g. roadsides), slopes, and river banks. Recorded sightings suggest that this species is both tolerant to full sun and partial shade. Reports also confirm that organic and fine, deep soils are prefered.[12]

Climate and elevation range	It has been found between 4,000 and 12,000 ft elevation but is most common between 9,000 and 11,000 ft elevation.[6]
Local habitat and abundance	Rare and scattered. Found in the two most south east counties of Washington state, the northeastern county of Oregon, and the large central county of Idaho which would include both the Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forests and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. More south, the Wolf Currant has been found scattered throughout Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. Sightings have been reported in the Abajo Range, North Canyon and the Gunnison National Forest.[12]
Plant strategy type / successional stage	**No species specific information available;**
Plant characteristics	Shrub, deciduous[6], spreading and erect stems[9]. Reports have claimed that this shrub species reaches anywhere between 5ft and 12ft (wiles & llyod/chambers) The whole plant is puberulent. Flowers bloom between May and August[9], and have been recorded as being pink, green, and/or white in color and growing in dense clusters. The flowers shape is cupped, with 5 petals forming a star-like shape[5] and bloom in summer. Berries grow to be about ⅛" -½" in diameter and are black, oval in shape, and glandular-pubescent.
PROPAGATION DETAILS (SEED)	
Ecotype	No species specific information available
Propagation Goal	Fruiting Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Bareroot
Stock Type	**n/a**
Time to Grow	**No species specific data available;**

Target Specifications	**No species specific data available;**
Propagule Collection Instructions	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes spp.* it is recommended that fruits be collected at time of ripening to prevent substantial losses to birds. Fruits that are not undergoing immediate seed extraction should be spread out to a shallow layer to prevent overheating. A combination of maceration and washing should be used to separate the seeds from pulp. If fruits are dried they should first be soaked in water.[8]
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes spp.* seeds are orthodox and can be stored in a sealed container with low moisture content to ensure long term viability.[8] Seeds stored at -4ºF can remain viable for many years,[2] but may still remain viable regardless of temperature for a long period of time. Relative to *Ribes wolfii* fruit size, *Ribes aureum* (golden currant) produces 1.8 kg of seeds to 45 kg. of fruit.[8]
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes spp.* Seeds should be surface sterilized with diluted sodium hypochlorite-based household bleach (2-3 fl oz : 1 qt water), recommended sterilization time of 5 min. Seeds should then be rinsed in a rotation of 2 to 3 15 min. baths of cool tap-water.[2] *Ribes spp.* Dry seeds should be stored in a low moisture space. For long term storage keep at temperatures of -4ºF.[2] *Ribes spp.* To break dormancy, stratify seeds at 35ºF for a duration of 8 - 12 weeks on moist sand or paper towel. For many species a second period of stratification is necessary for germination being that irregular dormancy is often observed as an adaptive trait.[2]
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for	**No species specific data available;** Recorded sightings examined plants growing in both organic soils and fine, deep soils. *Ribes spp.* Soil's heavy in hummus recommended.[8]

Perennial Crops	
Establishment Phase Details	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes spp.* Seeds should be dry when planted; those that have not been stratified should be sown during autumn season, stratified seeds should be sown in spring. The optimal rate of sow is 60 to 80 ft2. Seeds should be covered with ⅛-½ of growing medium. Germination is epigeal.[8]
Length of Establishment Phase	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes cereum* & *Ribes aureum.* 1 month after spring emergence for fall plantings.[13, 14]
Active Growth Phase	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes cereum* & *Ribes aureum.* Liquid nitrogen fertilizer applied (Morgro 21-0-0) the second week of every month within the growing season (April - August) unless foliage is wet; avoid fertilizers containing muriate of potash (potassium chloride).[1] 45 minute irrigation following fertilizer application. Both sulfur and phosphate amendments are applied mechanically. Root pruning begins when plant reaches 10” tall. Heavy irrigation for multiple days is required to ensure roots are saturated prior to pruning. Pruning blade should be set so seedlings can be slightly pulled off when being pruned. Pruning depth should be checked frequently and adjusted when needed. To allow soil to settle back around the roots, irrigate for at least 2 hours after pruning to ensure survival. Top prune to desired height.[13,14]
Length of Active Growth Phase	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes cereum* & *Ribes aureum.* 4 months.[13,14]
Hardening Phase	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes cereum* & *Ribes aureum.* Beginning the 3rd week of August application of fertilizer ceases and irrigation is only applied when needed.[13,14]
Length of Hardening Phase	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes cereum* & *Ribes aureum.* 2 months.[13,14]

Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	**No species specific data available;** *Ribes cereum* & *Ribes aureum.* Lifting window from early February - mid March during seedling dormancy. Seedlings can be hand lifted after an undercut of 8" depth has been applied using a lifter. They should then be stored in a cooler between 36 to 42ºF and 92-98% humidity and require good air circulation.[13,14]
Length of Storage	**No species specific data available;** **n/a**
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	**No species specific data available;** **n/a**
Other	
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References (full citations)	[1] Admin. "Currants and Gooseberries." *Center for Agriculture, Food and the Environment*, University of Massachusetts Amherst , 21 Feb. 2019, ag.umass.edu/fruit/ne-small-fruit-management-guide/currants-gooseberries. [2] Barney, Danny L., and Kim E. Hummer. "Propagation." *Currants, Gooseberries, and Jostaberries*, Food Products Press, 2005, pp. 45–51. Print [3] Burke Museum. "Ribes Wolfii Winaha Currant, Wolf's Currant." *Burke Herbarium Image Collection*, Burke Museum, biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Ribes wolfii. [4] Floye H. Wells, William K. Lauenroth, and John B. Bradford "Recreational Trails as Corridors for Alien Plants in the Rocky Mountains, USA," *Western North American Naturalist* 72(4), (1 December 2012).https://doi.org/10.3398/064.072.0408 [5] Lloyd, T. Abe, and Fiona Hamersley Chambers. *Wild Berries of Washington and Oregon*. Lone Pine Publishing, 2014. [6] Morin, Nancy R. "Ribes Wolfii Rothr." *SEINet Portal Network - Ribes Wolfii*, SEINet, swbiodiversity.org/seinet/taxa/index.php?taxon=3009#.

	[7] "Plants Profile for Ribes Wolfii Rothr." *United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service* , USDA, plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=RIWO. [8] Pfister, Robert D., and John P. Sloan. "Grossulariaceae—Currant Family Ribes L. Currant, Gooseberry." *Woody Plant Seed Manual*, USDA Forest Service, 2008, pp. 961–967. USDA FS Agriculture Handbook 727. PDF [9] "Ribes Wolfii ." *Flora of North America* , Efloras.org, www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&taxon_id=250065809 [10] "Ribes Wolfii ." *NatureServe Explorer* , NatureServe, explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?sourceTemplate=tabular_report.wmt&loadTemplate=species_RptComprehensive.wmt&selectedReport=RptComprehensive.wmt&summaryView=tabular_report.wmt&elKey=150680&paging=home&save=true&startIndex=1&nextStartIndex=1&reset=false&offPageSelectedElKey=150680&offPageSelectedElType=species&offPageYesNo=true&post_processes=&radiobutton=radiobutton&selectedIndexes=150680. [11] Wiles, Briana. "Wolf's Currant." *Mountain States Foraging*, Timber Press, 2016, pp. 310–311. Print [12] WTU Herbarium, et al. "Ribes Wolfii Search." *CPNWH Search Results*, CPNWH, www.pnwherbaria.org/data/results.php?DisplayAs=WebPage&ExcludeCultivated=Y&GroupBy=ungrouped&SortBy=Year&SortOrder=DESC&SearchAllHerbaria=Y&QueryCount=1&IncludeSynonyms1=Y&Genus1=ribes&Species1=wolfii&Family1=Grossulariaceae&Zoom=4&Lat=55&Lng=-135&PolygonCount=0. [13] Zeidler, Scott; Justin, John. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of Bareroot (field grown) *Ribes aureum* Pursh plants 1+0; Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Land - Lone Peak Nurse Draper, Utah. In: Native Plant Network. URL: http://NativePlantNetwork.org (accessed 2019/04/27). US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Center for Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources. [14] Zeidler, Scott; Justin, John. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of Bareroot (field grown) *Ribes cereum* Dougl. plants 1+0; Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Land - Lone Peak Nurse Draper, Utah. In: Native Plant Network. URL: http://NativePlantNetwork.org (accessed 2019/04/27). US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Center for Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources.
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