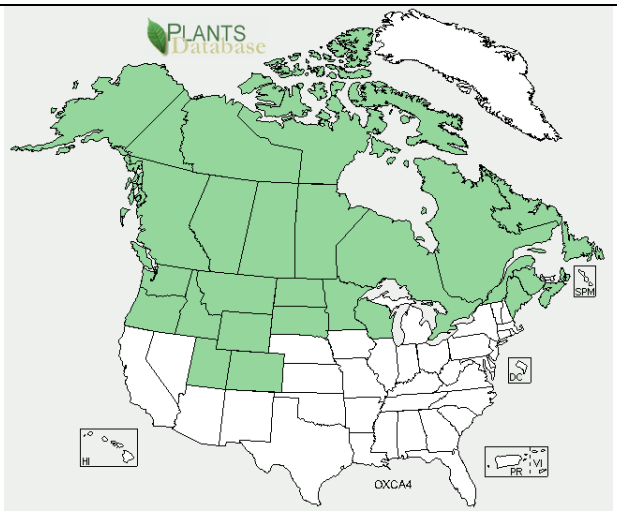
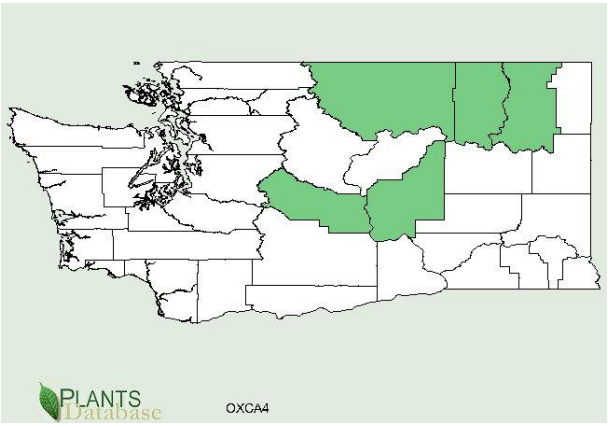
Plant Propagation Protocol for *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) DC
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
Spring 2012

Source: USDA PLANTS Database

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	Fabaceae
Family Common Name:	Pea family
Scientific Names	
Genus:	*Oxytropis*
Species:	*campestris*
Species Authority:	(L.) DC
Variety:	
Sub-species:	*Oxytropis campestris* var. *columbiana* *Oxytropis campestris* var. *cusickii* *Oxytropis campestris* var. *gracilis* *Oxytropis campestris* var. *wanapum*
Cultivar:	
Authority for Variety/Sub-species:	
Common Synonym(s):	*Oxytropis columbiana* St. John *columbiana*
Common Name(s):	field locoweed, slender crazyweed, field oxytrope
Species Code:	OXCA4
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	This species is found from British Columbia south to Montana, Idaho, and Washington (2).

	 North American Distribution  Washington Distribution Source: USDA PLANTS Database
Ecological distribution:	Commonly found on gravel bars, rocky outcrops, roadsides, grasslands, meadows, forest openings and rocky balds (2, 4, 5).
Climate and elevation range	Low to alpine elevations (2, 4).
Local habitat and abundance	Abundant; of no concern. Found on both sides of the Cascades in Washington (5).
Plant strategy type / successional stage	N/A
Plant characteristics	Taprooted perennial that grows 5-30 cm tall. Grayishgreen and hairy with many stems branching from the center of the plant. Leaves are basal, 3-20 cm long, and are pinnately arranged. Flowers 10-20 mm long, white to yellowish, clustered and pea-like. Fruit is a pod with black and white hairs and becomes papery when dry (2, 4). *Oxytropis campestris* is extremely variable due in part to inter-specific hybridization (8).
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype:	Central, South-Central Alaska; dry, sandy areas (3).

Propagation Goal:	Plants (1, 3).
Propagation Method:	Seed (1, 3, 9).
Product Type	Container (plug) (1, 3).
Stock Type:	N/A
Time to Grow:	N/A
Target Specifications :	Root trainer, 10.5 cu.in./cell. Multiple leaves, firm root plug (3).
Propagule Collection:	Done by hand when pods start opening. The seeds are ripe when brown and hard (3).
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics:	Seeds exhibit physical dormancy (1). Air dry. Approximately 500 seeds per gram. Clean seed with brush cleaner then use a hand screen. Store in freezer (3).
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments:	Germination occurs at 22° C (1). Germination occurred when seeds were planted into cells in the fall and subjected to ambient temperature fluctuations. In spring, seeds start germinating at approximately 50 degrees F. With a Tetrazolium test of 96%, eleven days after bringing cells into greenhouse, 92% of seeds had germinated (3). After scarification with fine sandpaper, 83% germination was attained. Mold can be a problem on the seeds so a surface disinfection is recommended (10% bleach soak for 15 min) (9). Note: Information above refers to *Oxytropis campestris* var. *wanapum*. (9).
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops:	Soil mix: upland well drained. Plant 2 seeds per cell. If planted in the fall, bring into greenhouse by end of March. If planted in the spring, propagate in the greenhouse initially (3).
Establishment Phase:	Plants moved to lathhouse to harden off after last frost. Fertilize minimally after true leaves appear (3).
Length of Establishment Phase:	Two months (3)
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:	N/A
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References:	See below

Other Sources Consulted:	See below
Protocol Author:	Ellen Sherck
Date Protocol Created or Updated:	05/16/12

References

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Images

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Other Sources Consulted

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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.
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