Plant Propagation Protocol for *Sedum stenopetalum* ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/SEST2.pdf



TAXONOMY		
Plant Family		
Scientific Name	Sedum stenopetalum	
Common Name	Wormleaf stonecrop	
Species Scientific Name		
Scientific Name	Sedum stenopetalum Pursh	
Varieties	N/A	
Sub-species	Sedum stenopetalum Pursh ssp. monanthum (Suksd.) R.T. Clausen	
	Sedum stenopetalum Pursh ssp. stenopetalum	
Cultivar	N/A	
Common Synonym(s)	N/A	
Common Name(s)		
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	SEST2	
GENERAL INFORMATION		
Geographical range	In Washington, it occurs mostly east of the Cascades. Native to western North America from British Columbia and Alberta to northern California to Wyoming (1). S. stenopetalum is found in deserts, prairies and subalpin meadows; from British Columbia to California and east to western Montana (6).	
	Vide hin g ton testra	

Ecological distribution	West-Side Forest, East-Side Forest, Subalpine, Shrub-Steppe (3)
Climate and elevation range	Dry, high elevations with well drained soil (2)
Local habitat and abundance	Locally common in ecosystems stated above (3)
Plant strategy type /	Perennial stress tolerator, spreads by rhizomes. Early colonizer (3).
successional stage	Extremely drought tolerant (7)
Plant characteristics	Narrow leaves arranged on short, ascending stems (2)
	2-8 inches tall, leaves on short stalk attached at bottom of stem. 5
	yellow lance shaped petals per flower (3).
	Forb (7)
	PROPAGATION DETAILS
Ecotype	Not specified. Most likely somewhere in Kentucky.
Propagation Goal	Plants (6)
Propagation Method	Seed (6)
Product Type	Container (plug) (6)
Stock Type	N/A
Time to Grow	0 (6)
Target Specifications	N/A
Propagule Collection	N/A
Instructions	
Propagule	Seeds are non-dormant (6)
Processing/Propagule	
Characteristics	
Pre-Planting Propagule	Germination occurs at 25D/10N C alternating temperature cycle.
Treatments	Germination occurs equally well in light and dark. (6)
Growing Area Preparation /	N/A
Annual Practices for	
Perennial Crops	
Establishment Phase Details	N/A
Length of Establishment	N/A
Phase	
Active Growth Phase	N/A
Length of Active Growth	N/A
Phase	
Hardening Phase	N/A
Length of Hardening Phase	N/A
Harvesting, Storage and	N/A
Shipping	
Length of Storage	N/A N/A
Guidelines for Outplanting /	N/A
Performance on Typical	
Sites	N/A
Other Comments	

INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	INFORMATION SOURCES(1) Plants Profile for Sedum stenopetalum (wormleaf stonecrop).(2017). Plants.usda.gov. Retrieved 20 May 2017, fromhttps://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=SEST2(2) Sedum. (2017). Portlandnursery.com. Retrieved 20 May 2017, fromhttp://portlandnursery.com/plants/natives/sedum.shtml(3) Turner, M. (2017). Sedum stenopetalum, Wildflowers of the PacificNorthwest. Pnwflowers.com. Retrieved 20 May 2017, fromhttps://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/sedum-stenopetalum(4) Knoke, D., & Giblin, D. (2017). Sedum stenopetalum. VascularPlants. Retrieved 21 May 2017, fromhttp://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php?ID=4695(5) TWC Staff. (2017). Sedum stenopetalum. Lady Bird JohnsonWildflower Center. Retrieved 21 May 2017, fromhttp://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SEST2(6) Baskin, C., & Baskin, J. (2017). Native Plant Network -Propagation Protocol Database. Reforestation, Nurseries, and GeneticResources. Retrieved 22 May 2017, fromhttps://npn.rngr.net/renderNPNProtocolDetails?selectedProtocolIds=crassulaceae-sedum-1545&referer=wildflower(7) Narrow-leaf Stonecrop (Sedum stenopetalum). (2017). Blackfoot
	<i>Native Plants</i> . Retrieved 22 May 2017, from http://www.blackfootnativeplants.com/wormleaf-stonecrop-sedum- stenopetalum/blackfoot-native-plants/
Other sources consulted	N/A
Protocol Author	Stephen Keimach
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