# Protocol Information

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United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Corvallis
Plant Materials Center
Corvallis, Oregon

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| Family Scientific Name: | **Caprifoliaceae** |
| Family Common Name: | **Honeysuckle** |
| Scientific Name: | ***Lonicera involucrata* Banks ex Spreng.** |
| Common Name: | **twinberry honeysuckle** |
| Species Code: | **LOIN5** |
| Ecotype: | **Crater Lake, around 6,500 feet near Vidae Falls; Park headquarters.** |
| General Distribution: | **Western US including Alaska; upper Midwest in Michigan and Wisconsin. Woodlands, moist to wet soils up to high elevations. At Crater lake, near creeks, streams and seeps.** |
| Propagation Goal: | **Plants** |
| Propagation Method: | **Seed** |
| Product Type: | **Container (plug)** |
| Stock Type: | **1-gallon containers** |
| Target Specifications: | **Well-branched roots and tops; free of foliar disease.** |
| Propagule Collection: | **Ripened berries picked in August / Sept.; berries scarce in some years. Summer softwood cuttings can be collected in July.** |
| Propagule Processing: | **Seeds processed by breaking up berries in blender with dulled blades (or covered blades with rubber tubing); pour off pulp, rinse, strain and dry seeds on paper toweling. Gently rub seed and hand-screen to remove any remaining chaff. Clean seed approximately 327,000 / lb.** |
| Pre-Planting Treatments: | **Seed germination of young lots cold-moist stratified for 90 days was up to 55%; a small comparison of** |

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| | **1-year-old vs. 3-year-old seeds showed slightly reduced germination and initially weaker seedling vigor; however these seedlings grew quite well after one season.** |
| Growing Area Preparation/ Annual Practices for Perennial Crops: | **Seedlings started in shallow propagation trays and transplanted directly into vertically ribbed, 1-gallon pots filled with a rich soil mix of Sunshine #`1 peat-based potting medium amended with low rates of Micromax trace elements. Plants should be closely monitored for aphids throughout spring and summer.** |
| Establishment Phase: | **Seedlings or cuttings sensitive to drying out; media should be kept moist during initial establishment. Intermittent mist especially important for summer softwood cuttings.** |
| Length of Establishment Phase: | **6 weeks (8 weeks for cuttings)** |
| Active Growth Phase: | **Whether established from seed or cuttings, established plants are held over summer in outdoor shadehouse (50% shade) with drip irrigation on elevated benches to provide air flow / air pruning to roots. Peters' Triple-20 NPK fertilizer at 50% strength applied at 2 week intervals in May to July. Shoot pruning often needed in June to head back tall leaders and encourage branching.** |
| Length of Active Growth Phase: | **May to July** |
| Hardening Phase: | **Fertilizer withheld in August; watering intervals lengthened to encourage vegetative maturity; shade cloth removed by the end of August. Shoot growth should not be pruned back at this time because it will cause lateral bud break and start a new growth cycle.** |
| Length of Hardening Phase: | **August - September** |
| Harvesting, Storage and Shipping: | **Plants overwintered in outdoor lathhouse at PMC; aphids on new growth were a problem in the second spring; treated with Safers' insecticidal soap at label rates. Otherwise plants shipped via refrigerated van in August to a holding facility at Crater Lake National Park to acclimate for outplanting in September.** |
| Length of Storage: | **Overwintering outdoors was ok; may need repotting / root and shoot pruning following spring.** |
| Outplanting performance on typical sites: | **Root ball should be scored prior to transplanting; survival around the lodge at Crater Lake NP was** |

**very good.**

Other Comments: **Watch for aphids.**

**Softwood cuttings rooted easily under mist in midsummer without hormone treatment; these cuttings were ready for transplant into 1-gallon containers in early fall.**

**Due to changing labels, laws, and regulations, the authors and USDA NRCS assume no liability for pesticide information. Any use of a pesticide contrary to current product label instructions is neither legal nor recommended.**

**The use of manufacturer and trade names in this document is for clarification only. No discrimination is intended and no endorsement is given by the USDA NRCS.**

References:

**Link, Ellen, ed. 1993. Native Plant Propagation Techniques for National Parks Interim Guide; Compiled by Rose Lake Plant Materials Center 7472 Stoll Road East Lansing, MI 48823.**

**Rose, Robin, C.E.C. Chachulski and D. Haase. Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants 1998. Oregon State Univ. Press, Corvallis, OR.**

**USDA, NRCS. 2001. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.1 (http://plants.usda.gov). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.**

**Young, James A. and Cheryl G. Young. 1986. Collecting, Processing, and Germinating Seeds of Wildland Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR.**

**Young, James A. and Cheryl G. Young. 1992. Seeds of Woody Plants in North America. Dioscorides Press, Portland, OR.**

**Citation:**

Trindle, Joan DC; Flessner, Theresa R. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of container *Lonicera involucrata* Banks ex Spreng. plants (1-gallon containers); USDA NRCS - Corvallis Plant Materials Center, Corvallis, Oregon. In: Native Plant Network. URL: http://www.nativeplantnetwork.org (accessed 6 January 2010). Moscow (ID): University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Forest Research Nursery.