

# 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: **Rosaceae**

Family Common Name: **Rose**

Scientific Name: ***Holodiscus discolor* (Pursh) Maxim.**

Common Synonym: ***Holodiscus dumosus* (Nutt. ex Hook.) Heller var. *glabrescens* (Greenm.) C.L. Hitchc.**

Common Name: **oceanspray**

Species Code: **HODI**

Ecotype: **Crater Lake National Park, around 7,000 feet on rocky, gravelly ridges and hillsides around east rim.**

General Distribution: **Western and Rocky Mountain states; dry, rocky valleys and hillsides to mountains.**

Propagation Goal: **Plants**

Propagation Method: **Seed**

Product Type: **Container (plug)**

Stock Type: **1-gallon containers**

Time To Grow: **2 Years**

Target Specifications: **Well-developed fibrous root systems with well-branched tops.**

Propagule Collection: **Seed not plentiful but easily collected; fairly slow because of small size.**

Propagule Processing: **Well-dried seed hand rubbed and sieved; seeds are tiny (5,000,000 + / lb) and blow away easily.**

Pre-Planting Treatments: **24 weeks (or longer) cold-moist stratification in peat/sand medium.**

Growing Area Preparation/

Annual Practices for Perennial Crops: **Plants need excellent drainage, good air flow, and**

**sunlight. Seedlings started on greenhouse bench in full sun with light misting; leaves need to dry quickly after watering to prevent foliar disease buildup. Aphids could be a problem in spring growth and if found are treated with Safers' insecticidal soap.**

**Establishment Phase: Seedlings are tiny at first and can easily be overwatered if not careful; Kept in full-sun greenhouse to establish.**

**Length of Establishment Phase: 4 to 6 weeks until first transplant size.**

**Active Growth Phase: Seedlings first transplanted into 3" pots containing a light-textured, fast-draining media (Sunshine #4 Aggregate Plus) and kept in the poly greenhouse as long as possible into spring. Then moved outdoors to shadehouse over summer: ready for repotting to gallon pots by late summer or can be held over in unheated greenhouse (protected from heavy winter rains) and repotted early in the 2nd year. Light fertilization every other week with half-strength Peters Triple 20 NPK. Little top-pruning needed in first year; can be cut back to encourage more branching in the spring of 2nd year.**

**Length of Active Growth Phase: May to August**

**Hardening Phase: Fertilization ceased in July to encourage vegetative maturity.**

**Length of Hardening Phase: 4 to 6 weeks**

**Harvesting, Storage and Shipping: Plants were shipped in August of the 2nd year via refrigerated van to a holding facility at Crater Lake for a few weeks prior to outplanting.**

**Length of Storage: na**

**Outplanting performance on typical sites: Fibrous root ball should be scored prior to outplanting.**

**Other Comments: Literature commonly recommends 20 weeks stratification but we had much lower germination rates and slower, weaker plant establishment after 20 weeks. Anecdotal references have reported success with rooted cuttings but none of our treatments were successful with this species.**

**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: **Corvallis Plant Materials Center Technical Report: Plants for Woodland and Rangeland Reclamation and Erosion Control 1980 – 1997. (includes Annual Reports to Mount Rainier National Park from 1990 – 1996).**

**Kruckeberg, Arthur R. 1982. Gardening With Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Guide. Seattle: Univ. of Washington Press.**

**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.**

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

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

**Citation:**

Flessner, Theresa R.; Trindle, Joan DC. 2003. Propagation protocol for production of container *Holodiscus discolor* (Pursh) Maxim. 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.