

Plant Propagation Protocol for *Myrica gale*
ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: <https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/MYGA.pdf>



Source: thismia.com



Source: USDA Plant Database

Source: efloras.org

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Common Name	Sweet gale
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Myrica gale</i> Linnaeus
Varieties	<i>Myrica gale</i> (USDA)
Sub-species	<i>Myrica gale</i> (USDA)
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Gale palustris</i> A. Chev., <i>Myrica gale</i> L. var. <i>subarctica</i> J. Rousseau, <i>Myrica gale</i> L. var. <i>subglabra</i> (A. Chev) Fernald, <i>Myrica gale</i> L. var. <i>tomentosa</i> C. DC.
Common Name(s)	Sweet gale, Sweetgale, Bog myrtle, Meadowfern
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	MYGA
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	Found throughout northeast and northwest North America. Also native to many northern European countries and some parts of Northern Asia. (NGSWEB). See map above for North American/Washington Distribution.
Ecological distribution	Bogs, marshes, fens and wet heathland in acid soils but plants are occasionally found in calcareous fens. (PFAF)
Climate and elevation range	Normally found in wet, cooler climates. Usually found in an elevation of 0 to 680 meters. (efloras)
Local habitat and abundance	Commonly found in wet, nitrogen-poor soils as it can out compete other species in these areas. (PFAF)
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Stress tolerator, nitrogen fixer.
Plant characteristics	Shrub. Green, spirally shaped leaves with a waxy coating on the outside. Has fruits called drupes and flowers called catkins. (NGSWEB).
PROPAGATION DETAILS: William Skaradek production of Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.) <i>Myrica gale</i>	
Ecotype	Forested areas of Assateague Island, MD (Skaradek).
Propagation Goal	Seeds
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.)
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	0 (Skaradek)
Target Specifications	

Propagule Collection Instructions	Collect seeds during fall.
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	84,000 seeds per pound.
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Maximum stored viability is maintained if waxy coat remains and seed is refrigerated at less than 40°F. (Skaradek). Hand rub to remove waxy coat; follow with mechanically screening, using moderate air. (Skaradek)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Sandy loam
Establishment Phase Details	
Length of Establishment Phase	
Active Growth Phase	
Length of Active Growth Phase	
Hardening Phase	
Length of Hardening Phase	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Maximum stored viability is maintained if waxy coat remains and seed is refrigerated at less than 40°F. (Skaradek)
Length of Storage	
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	
Other Comments	Very minimal data nor information is available on this propagation method. This was the only propagation method I could find for <i>Myrica gale</i> .
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References (full citations)	Skaradek, William. "Myrica." RNRG. USDA Forest Service, 2001. Web. 27 May 2016. < http://nprn.rngr.net/renderNPNProtocolDetails?selectedProtocolIds=myricaceae-myrica-1315 >.

	<p>"Plants Profile for Myrica Gale (sweetgale)." Plants Profile for Myrica Gale (sweetgale). N.p., n.d. Web. 29 May 2016. <http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=MYGA>.</p> <p>"Myrica Gale." National Plant Germplasm. USNPGS, n.d. Web. 27 May 2016. <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?24842>.</p> <p>Past, Present and Future Utilisation of Myrica gale (Myricaceae) Michael J. A. Simpson, Donald F. MacIntosh, John B. Cloughley and Angus E. Stuart Economic Botany Vol. 50, No. 1 (Jan. - Mar., 1996), pp. 122-129</p>
<p>Other Sources Consulted (but that contained no pertinent information) (full citations)</p>	
<p>Protocol Author (First and last name)</p>	Carson Stewart
<p>Date Protocol Created or Updated (MM/DD/YY)</p>	5/27/2016