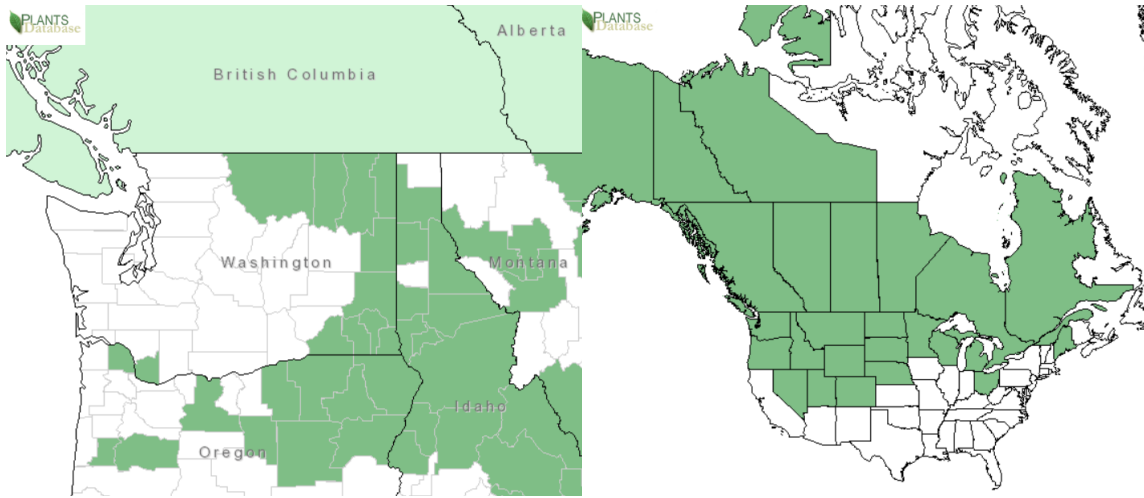


Plant Propagation Protocol for [*Ribes oxyacanthoides*]

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: [https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/\[RIOX.pdf\]](https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/[RIOX.pdf])




(10)

TAXONOMY

Plant Family	
Scientific Name	Grossulariaceae
Common Name	Gooseberry
Species Scientific Name	
Genus	<i>Ribes</i>
Species	<i>oxyacanthoides</i>
species authority	L. (8)
Varieties	
Sub-species	
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	<i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i> var. <i>cognatum</i> (Greene) Morin <i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i> var. <i>hendersonii</i> (C.L. Hitchc.) P.K. Holmgren <i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i> var. <i>irriguum</i> (Douglas) Jancz. <i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i> var. <i>oxyacanthoides</i> L. <i>Ribes oxyacanthoides</i> var. <i>setosum</i> (Lindl.) Dorn (10)(8)
Common Name(s)	Candian Gooseberry Northern Gooseberry (Minnesota Wild flower) umatilla gooseberry, stream currant, Henderson’s currant, Idaho gooseberry, inland gooseberry (10)(8)(2)
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	RIOX (10)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Geographical range	Canada, Alaska, and lower 48 states including: ID, MI, MN, MT, NE, NV, ND, OR, SD, UT, WA, WI, WY AB, BC, MB, NT, ON, SK, YT
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	(10)(2) see distribution maps above for native distribution (10)
Ecological distribution	Riparian areas, rocky shores, open areas, talus slopes, thickets (2)
Climate and elevation range	Cold temperate regions (5) On average between 3000-9000 feet mid to lower elevations with subspecies occurring at different elevations (2)
Local habitat and abundance	Found in riparian habitats, and is typically associated with conifers like ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and douglas fir. (2) Fairs best in loamy sandy and clay soils which are well drained with an acidic to neutral ph. (6)
Plant strategy type / successional stage	Most abundant in shrubland successional stage (2) Mildly shade tolerant, prefers woodlands or shrublands with mild shade and cannot survive if upperstory is too dense (6)
Plant characteristics	Shrub, woody perennial (7)(10) Grows up to 5 feet (9) Stems branch out and have long spines, young stems are green while older stems are brown with longer more abundant spines (2)(7) Leaves are an 1 ½ long and have 3-5 rounded lobes and both the upper and lower surface of the leaf along with leaf stems are covered in fine hairs (7)
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Flowers are small $\frac{1}{3}$ inch green tubes with 5 cream, green or purplish bell shaped petals and come in clusters of 1 to 3 (7)



Berries are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and are smooth generally appearing in green, or purple hues. (7) berries have a sweet mild flavor (6)

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(photos from 7)

It flowers from April-June and produces berries from June-August. In general *R. oxyacanthoides* seeds germinate in the spring, (2)

In general *Ribes* species have shallow root systems that radiate from a central crown (2)

The species is hermaphrodite (has both male and female organs) and is pollinated by Insects (9)(6)

Seeds are orthodox and hardy so they can be stored and are viable for many years (5)

Ribes oxyacanthoides can be distinguished amongst other *Ribes* species by the denseness of spines persisting on its stems, the heart shape of their leaves at the base, and how short the flowers are in comparison to other *Ribes* species (7)

PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Ecotype	
Propagation Goal	Plants (1)
Propagation Method	Vegetative (1)
Product Type	Layering(1)
Time to Grow	1 to 2 years (1)(4)
Target Specifications	Shoots 30 cms tall with individual root systems (1) After 2 years in the nursery the new shoots will bear fruit (3)
Propagule Collection Instructions	Bury the branches a 1 year old mother plant in the spring to early summer, May-June (4)(1)
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	Using the layering method all of the canes of a mother plant can be used to produce individual propagules within one growing season (4)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	To prepare the mother plant for layering, wait for it to harden off in the fall and cut all the canes down to about 5 cm. Wait for new growth in the spring until about 15 cm and create a mound of sawdust over the shoots leaving a few inches exposed. (1)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Mother plants should be prepared in stool beds(1) Organic compost like sawdust or cedar compost is ideal for mounding use so that removal of rooted sections is easier (1)(4)
Establishment Phase Details	Continue to add layers at 15 cm and then again at 30 cm of tightly packed sawdust leaving a few inches of the new shoots exposed. Growth occurs throughout the summer and the new propagules will harden in the fall and can be cut and stored until outplanting (1)
Length of Establishment Phase	May-June
Active Growth Phase	After a mound of sawdust has been added to initial shoots at 15 cms, wait for regrowth until about 30 cm, and again cover the shoots with a mound leaving a few inches exposed (1)
Length of Active Growth Phase	June-August
Hardening Phase	Once the new shoots have begun to enter their hardening phase in the fall, the rooted layers should be divided into individual plants for storage (1)
Length of Hardening Phase	August-October

Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	For optimal outplanting success its is recommended to store propagules in the nursery in partial sun for 1 year to prepare them for outplanting condition (3)
Length of Storage	October-August
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	<p>Plant in August, plants should be placed in loamy rocky soil that is well drained. They are mildly tolerant of shade, and can be planted in shade but will most likely not bear fruit. (6)</p> <p>Plants grown vegetatively will bear fruit in two years(3)</p> <p>During winter dormancy plants are required exposure to 32-45 degrees fahrenheit in order to complete their dormancy and begin regrowth next spring. (1)</p> <p>It is recommended individuals not be planted too close to pine trees, as they are susceptible to white pine blister rust (6)</p>
Other Comments	Both Umatilla gooseberry and Idaho gooseberry are listed as sensitive in washington state. (2)

INFORMATION SOURCES

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Other Sources Consulted	<p>“Ribes Oxyacanthoides.” <i>Wikipedia</i>, Wikimedia Foundation, 26 Dec. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribes_oxyacanthoides.</p>
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