



## NATIVE SEED HARVESTING DATES

The following dates were generously provided by NPSG member, Moralea Milne, who has extensive experience in propagating native plants from seed.

The dates provided reflect harvesting in the Metchosin area and are provided as a guide only. Dates will vary from year to year.

The attached code of ethics should be strictly followed for the harvesting of ANY native plant seed.

SEED SPECIES	COMMON NAME	DATE OF HARVEST
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Aug 19
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered agoseris	Jun 24 (in '06)
<i>Allium acuminatum</i>	Hooker's onion	Jul 11-31
<i>Allium amplexans</i> (coastal)	Slimleaf onion coastal var.	Jul 11-28
<i>Allium amplexans</i> (wh)	Slimleaf onion	Jun 24-Jul 21
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Nodding onion	Jul 16-23
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting	Oct 12
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Columbine	Jun 18-26
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Arbutus	Oct 23 (in '06)
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea-pink or thrift	Jul 21
<i>Aster</i> sp	Aster species	Sep 9
<i>Balsamorhiza deltoidea</i>	Deltoid balsamroot	Jun 10-26
<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	American winter cress	Jul 23
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i>	Harvest brodiaea	Aug 22
<i>Camassia leichtlinii</i>	Great camas	Jun 29 (in '05)
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common camas	Jun 9-19
<i>Carex inops</i>	Long-stoloned sedge	Jun 30 (in '06)
<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>	Golden paintbrush	Jun 28-Jul 26
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field chickweed	Jun 29
<i>Cirsium brevistylum</i>	Short-styled thistle	Jul 27-06
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Farewell-to-spring	Jul 11-23
<i>Danthonia californica</i>	California oatgrass	Jun 4-Aug 22
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	American wild carrot	Jul 16-Oct 17
<i>Delphinium menziesii</i>	Menzie's delphinium	Jun 8
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Bleeding heart	Jul 7-23
<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	Broad-leaved shootingstar	Jun 9-27
<i>Dodecatheon pulchellum</i>	Pretty shootingstar	Jun 9
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye	Jul 11-19
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Woolly sunflower	Aug 22
<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	Fawn lily	Jun 21-Jul 21
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	Pink fawn lily	Oct 13
<i>Festuca roemerii</i>	Roemer's fescue	Jun 29-Jul 15



SEED SPECIES	COMMON NAME	DATE OF HARVEST
<i>Fritillaria affinis</i>	Chocolate lily	Jul 11-16
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Jul 16-22
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Gumweed	Jul 23
<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow-parsnip	Sep 9
<i>Lilium columbianum</i>	Tiger lily	Aug 30 (in '06)
<i>Lomatium nudicaule</i>	Desert parsley	Jul 16
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	Springgold	Jun 19-Jul 15
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange honeysuckle	Sep 20(in '06)
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Many-flowered wood-rush	Jun 30(in '06)
<i>Madia</i> sp.	Tarweed sp	Jun 29
<i>Mahonia aquafolium</i>	Oregon grape	Jul 11
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Dull-leaved Oregon grape	Jul 16-Sep-14
<i>Mimulus</i> sp	Monkeyflower species	Jun 4-Jul 23
<i>Minuartia tenella</i>	Slender sandwort	Jun 9
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian pipe	Jun 7
<i>Nothochelone nemorosa</i>	Turtlehead	Aug 15
<i>Olsynium douglasii</i>	Satinflower	Jun 5 (in '06)
<i>Orobanche californica</i>	California broomrape	Jul 11
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	Broomrape	Jun 24 (in '06)
<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>	Coast penstemon	Sep 24
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i>	Yampah	Oct 12
<i>Plectris congesta</i>	Sea blush	Jun 9
<i>Plectris macrocera</i>	Long-spurred plectris	May23-Jul 16
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Sticky cinquefoil	Jun 9-Jul 16
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western buttercup	Jun 4-23
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle or rattlebox	Jul 8
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering currant	Aug 22
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed grass	Jul 21
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod	Sep 9-Oct 18
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	Fringecup	Jul 8
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Western trillium	Jul 10
<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	Fool's onion	Jul 9
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry	Jul 7- Oct 10
<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	Red huckleberry	Jul 11
<i>Zygadenus venenosus</i>	Death camas	Jul 11



## **GUIDELINES FOR WILDFLOWER PROPAGULE COLLECTION**

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### **Basic Guidelines:**

1. Positively identify the plants before collecting seeds or cuttings.
  - Know which taxa/flora are rare or endangered (locally or on a broader scale) and avoid their collection (see references below);
  - If you encounter a plant with which you are not familiar, assume it is rare and refrain from collecting, consult a botanist for correct identification.
2. Use caution when collecting seeds or taking cuttings of native plants in natural areas as any collection is potentially damaging to native plant communities and habitats.
  - avoid creating disturbance at the collection site;
  - ensure that understory plants are not trampled;
  - take precautions to minimize the spread of weeds and pathogens.
3. Collecting must never endanger a plant population.
  - collect seeds or cuttings, never whole plants;
  - whole plants should never be dug up from natural areas, except when salvage becomes a last resort;
  - remove only as much seed or plant material as required.
4. Collecting should be done as inconspicuously as possible to discourage indiscriminate collecting by other people (refer to guidelines for collecting below).
5. Keep accurate records of all collections (for more details see Collector's Guidelines, item 4, below).
6. Seeds or cuttings should be used to propagate native plants for sale (wholesale/retail), for restoration or for research purposes. The public should be encouraged to buy native plants only if they are obtained or grown according to these guidelines.
7. Nurseries growing plants for use in ecological restoration projects should keep accurate records of propagule sources and nursery performance of these sources to improve the reliability of their stock.

### **Collector's Guidelines - Collecting Seeds or Taking Cuttings**

1. Obtain written permission for collection of seeds and/or cuttings from landowners before beginning any collection. Note: It is illegal to collect in any national, provincial, regional or local park (except by permit).
2. Do not collect intensively from the same area year after year, and avoid collecting from small, isolated populations. Where possible, seeds should be collected at several times during the ripening season to ensure that maximal diversity for the site is captured. Collections should be spread over several years, but keep seeds/propagules separated by source and collection year.
3. To ensure sufficient parent plant materials are left in place to allow natural propagation, and to provide food and habitat for insects, birds and small mammals, collect no more than 5% of the fruit, seeds or cuttings from any one plant. To maintain genetic diversity, collect seeds and/or cuttings from many plants of large populations (e.g. from at least ten widely spaced plants).
4. At a minimum, keep records of collection date, precise location, number of parent plants collected from, and other plant species present. Ensure that collected materials are stored properly and labeled.



### **Gardening and Horticultural Landscaping**

1. Select plants that are native to your ecological zone (ecoregion, bioregion).
2. Choose plants that will be adapted to grow well in the different microclimates and soil conditions in your garden. This will preserve the natural heritage of your area and will also give a greater probability of successfully establishing your native plant garden.
3. When purchasing native plants from nurseries, ensure that the plants are nursery-propagated (not collected from the wild).
4. Select healthy plants that are vigorous, free of diseases and insect pests, and have good quality and colour of foliage (if still present).
5. In coastal regions, planting is best done when the fall rains have commenced in October, and planting may continue throughout the winter if the weather is mild, but should be completed by mid-March. Planting can continue until May if irrigation is available.
6. Once the soil has dried out to a depth of ~10 cm during the first growing season, the plantings should receive an occasional deep watering (once or twice per week or as required).