



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

Minnesota State Office
Suite 600 375 Jackson St.
St. Paul, MN 55101-1854
Phone: (651)-602-7900
Fax: (651)-602-7914

Transmitted via Email

November 6, 2003

MINNESOTA BULLETIN NO. 190-4-1

SUBJECT: ECS - AVAILABLE PLANT MATERIALS FOR 2004

Purpose: To provide information on plant materials available in 2004.

Expiration Date: September 30, 2004.

ACTION REQUIRED BY: December 3, 2003

Please review the attached document titled "Plant Materials Available for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota - 2004".

Requests for available plants or seed should be made to your area plant materials contact person prior to November 28th, 2003. Completed SCS-PM-9 forms are required for field planting requests and are preferred for special planting requests.

Questions may be directed to Jim Ayres, Plant Materials Committee Chair at (218) 736-5445.

WILLIAM HUNT
State Conservationist

Attached

DIST:
MN.FO
AO.ARC

CC:
AO.ASTC
SO.ECS

Plant Materials Available for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota - 2004

I. Field Plantings

Plant Material	Purpose	Sites Needed	Plants per site	Preferred MLRA
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SHRUBS AND TREES

Gray Dogwood 9082738	Wildlife (WLDF) Windbreak, Multi-row (WBMR) Riparian Wildlife Habitat (CVWL)	six in each state	25 plants	statewide (ND, SD, MN)
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Gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) is a native, low-growing, attractive shrub that forms small thickets and tolerates many climatic conditions, including both wet and dry. It is a thickly branched and slow growing dogwood seldom more than 6 feet high at maturity. Its flowers, which bloom in June or July, are white and loosely clustered. The white fruit that appears in September and October is set off by bright red fruit-stalks. The smooth gray bark contrasts nicely with the burgundy fall leaf color. This seed source originates from a native site in Wisconsin. Evaluation is requested on a variety of soils. Suggested sites and plant spacing would be similar to what is recommended for redosier dogwood. Plants are 2-year old bareroot seedlings, 12-18 inches in height. Written documentation of plant performance is requested annually for five years. Data forms will be provided.

Amur Chokecherry 9082853	Wildlife (WLDF) Windbreak, Multi-row (WBMR)	six in each state	25 plants	statewide (ND, SD, MN)
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Amur chokecherry (*Prunus maackii*) is a non-suckering small tree introduced from China. Its most distinguishing trait is a glossy, reddish brown to bronze colored, sometimes exfoliating bark that is especially attractive during the winter months. Mature height is 15-25 ft. Leaves, flowers, and fruit are similar to common chokecherry, although fruit production is generally less. Fall leaf color is yellowish green. The seed source is from boulevard trees in Bismarck, North Dakota. This seed source/species has performed well in Field Evaluation Plantings in the three-state area. Evaluation is requested on a variety of soils. Suggested sites and plant spacing would be similar to what is recommended for common chokecherry. Plants are 2-year old bareroot seedlings topped at 18 inches. Written documentation of plant performance is requested annually for five years. Data forms will be provided.

GRASS-LIKE

Slough Sedge 9082679	Streambank Erosion Control (CVEC) Critical Area, Lakepond Waterline (RNFW)	six each state	50 rhizomes	statewide (ND, SD, MN)
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Slough sedge (*Carex atherodes*) is a strongly rhizomatous, native, cool-season species common in wetland meadows, shallow marshes, and along lake shores. It is one of the most frequently encountered sedges of prairie potholes in this region. The type of evaluation sites being requested are critical areas such as streambanks and lake shores where soil stabilization is an objective. Rhizomes should be hand-planted from 1 to 6 feet apart. Mulch may be used. Plants establish slowly at first, but with a minimum of weed competition, rhizomes will begin to spread the second season. Slough sedge is considered water tolerant and can be planted close to the permanent waterline, and even into the waterline. Accession 9082679 is a composite of 15 site collections from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Manitoba. Selection was based on diversity, size, vigor, and seed production. Stout hand-dug rhizomes will be provided for planting. Written documentation of plant performance is requested annually for three years. Data forms will be provided.

- Submit your plant materials requests through the area plant materials contact person on a form SCS-PM-9. Requests will be considered during the State Plant Materials Committee meeting.

II. Foundation Seed for Certified Seed Production - Year 2004

VARIETY	COMMON NAME
Native - Grasses	
Badlands ecotype	little bluestem
Itasca germplasm	little bluestem
Bad River ecotype	blue grama
Bismarck ecotype	buffalograss
Bison	big bluestem
Bonilla	big bluestem
Dacotah	switchgrass
Forestburg	switchgrass
Mandan	Canada wildrye
Pierre	sideoats grama
Red River germplasm	prairie cordgrass
Rodan	western wheatgrass
Tomahawk	Indiangrass
Lodorm	green needlegrass
Native - Forbs/Legumes	
Bismarck germplasm	purple prairieclover
Bismarck germplasm	stiff sunflower
Medicine Creek germplasm	Maximilian sunflower
Bismarck germplasm	narrow-leaved purple coneflower
Introduced - Grasses	
Mankota	Russian wildrye
Manska	pubescent/intermediate wheatgrass
Reliant	pubescent/intermediate wheatgrass
Nordan	crested wheatgrass

- All foundation seed is sold through the NDSU Foundation Seedstocks Program and payment must be received before the seed is shipped. Price adjustments are made in January of each year.
- PM-9s are no longer required for foundation seed requests. Seed growers or field office personnel should contact the Plant Materials Specialist directly.

III. Special Plantings - Year 2004

Small amounts of various seeds and plants will be provided for special purposes such as demonstration, promotion, and research. No data collection is required. A completed SCS-PM-9 form is preferred whenever possible. Requests for special plantings should be made through the area plant materials contact person, the Plant Materials Specialist, or Plant Materials Center staff. Call for species/variety availability. **It would be helpful to have your special planting order confirmed prior to March 1, 2004.**

Plant Material	Purpose	Plants or PLS# Available	Maximum per site	Preferred MLRA
GRASSES				
Sweetgrass 9063128	Culturally Significant (CUSI)	Per Committee recommendation	10 plants	statewide
<p>Sweetgrass (<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>) is an early cool-season grass that is characteristic of wet, sandy soil near riverbanks and lakeshores. Uses of sweetgrass are numerous. The source of sweetgrass's aroma, which smells like vanilla, is called coumarin. This plant compound has been used for hundreds of years as a plant extract for both fragrance and medicinal use. Native American cultures burn braided sweetgrass twists in traditional ceremonies, using the sweet scented smoke as a purifying incense. This accession of sweetgrass was originally collected along the Missouri River near Bismarck, ND. Plants should be spaced 1 to 3 feet apart. Sweetgrass spreads rapidly by underground rhizomes. Successful plantings may be used as propagation beds after establishment. Cooperators are limited to 10 plants each. Plants increase rapidly if weeds are controlled. It is not unusual for 10 plants to increase to hundreds of plants the second year, and thousands of plants the third year.</p>				