King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod

Solidago multiradiata

Selected Class Release "Natural"

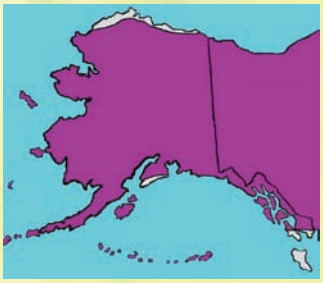
Uses: Revegetation and Landscape Throughout Alaska

Background Information

King Salmon is a perennial forb, with a short or rarely elongate branching stem base. The stems are usually solitary becoming hairy towards the flowers (Pojar, 1994).

It grows in meadows and rocky soil, from lowlands to the lower alpine regions (Hultén, 1968). It reaches a maximum height of two feet. The roots can reach a depth of twelve feet or more depending on the plant.

King Salmon is mature after it reaches one foot, having an active growth period in the spring and summer and blooming in late summer. *Solidago multiradata* seeds spread rapidly from year to year (USDA, 2008).



Map from Hultén, 1968.
Used with the permission of Stanford University Press.

King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod seed is maintained by the Alaska Plant Materials Center for commercial production.

Distribution

Solidago multiradiata can be found in open woods, meadows, and slopes; almost throughout Alaska and Yukon; east to Newfoundland and south to California and New Mexico. It is also present in Asia (Stanley, 1974).

King Salmon Germplasm

Plant Identification Number: 9097636

King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod was collected in a heath meadow near King Salmon east of Naknek on the Aleutian Peninsula by Nancy Moore in 2003.

This forb is a Selected Class Release by the Alaska Plant Materials Center (PMC). This means it has been grown and harvested at the PMC and continues to exhibit excellent performance.

King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod is recommended for use in landscaping because it is a colorful forb that is easy to grow. In revegetation projects King Salmon is able to spread quickly due to its vigorous seedlings.

Interesting Note

Goldenrod and yarrow are two herbs dubbed 'woundwort' that were popular during the Crusades for dressing battle wounds (Schofield, 1993).

Alaska Plant Materials Center

Serving Alaska's needs in production of Alaska native plants.

August 13, 2008

King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod

King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod
for Alaska Revegetation Purposes

Solidago multiradiata is a perennial that is adapted to coarse textured soils and prefers full sun, ideal for roadsides. The U.S. Department of Transportation (Federal Highway Administration, Alaska, 1998) lists northern goldenrod as a dominate forb that can be used for roadside revegetation projects.

Northern goldenrod has vigorous seedlings and spreads rapidly. It has been found that northern goldenrod colonizes disturbed areas and is an early colonizer of oil spill sites (Aiken et al, 1999).

***Solidago multiradiata* seed**
~ 903,586 seeds per pound
0.2-0.4 mm long

To Produce King Salmon Germplasm northern goldenrod

King Salmon grows readily from seed. Plant seeds approximately 1/4 inches deep 10 inches apart in a dry, sunny place. Maintain weed free rows, fertilize, and irrigate for a better crop.

Harvest seed when the seed head easily comes off of the plant. As a composite, the seed head will look like a dandelion head.

Dry seed and then clean the fluff off before storage in a cool place.

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Hay Fever

Solidago has been wrongly accused of causing hay fever. Hay fever is an allergic reaction to wind born pollen from other plants such as ragweed. The pollen of a *Solidago* plant is much too large and heavy to become wind born. It requires the aid of insects in order to become pollinated (Kemper, 2001).

References

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