

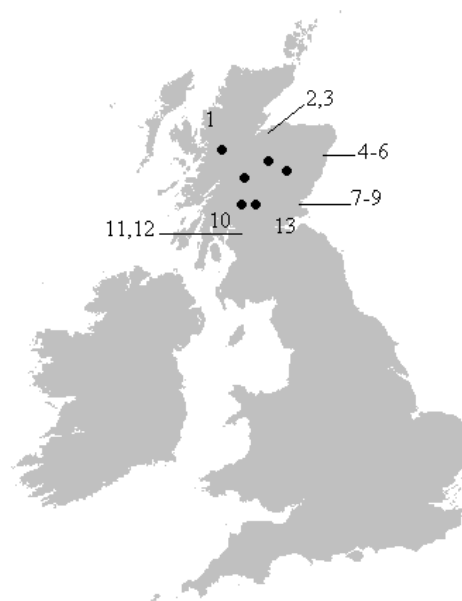
Salix lanata L.

Woolly Willow

Key:

Dots refer to the native sites of the species

Numbers refer to the nearby Botanical Collections



Family

Salicaceae

IUCN category (2001)

Vulnerable

Habit

Low shrub.

Habitat

Mountains on gravelly soil near burns and on damp ledges of calcareous rock.

Reasons for decline

Human disturbance; small / isolated population; increasing grazing pressure by deer and sheep.

Distribution in wild

Country	Locality & Vice County	Sites (10km ² occurrences)	Populations (plants)
Scotland	Perth, Angus, Easterness, Westerness	11	0-1,000/site

Ex situ Collections

Gardens close to the region of distribution of the species

- 1 Inverewe Garden
- 2 Cawdor Castle Gardens
- 3 Brodie Castle (NTS)
- 4 Pitmedden Garden (NTS)
- 5 Cruickshank Botanic Garden
- 6 Crathes Castle (NTS)
- 7 University of Dundee Botanic Garden
- 8 St Andrew's Botanic Garden
- 9 Branklyn Garden (NTS)
- 10 Younger Botanic Garden
- 11 Glasgow Botanic Gardens
- 12 Greenbank Garden (NTS)
- 13 RBG Edinburgh

Gardens of specialisation on genus *Salix*

Houghall College Station

Long Ashton Research Station

Ness Botanic Gardens

Westonbirt Arboretum

Potential to grow the species in ex situ Collections

From RBG Edinburgh, Garden nursery

- Propagation

Root easily from softwood or semi-ripe cuttings taken in mid- to late summer, in pot containing 1:1 coir/perlite. Keep humid at all times until rooted within 1 to 6 weeks. Rooted cuttings are planted in pots containing 1:1:1 loam/sand/gravel. Keep moist at all times.

Seed – difficult (viability doesn't exceed 24 hours). Seed are sown when ripen from spring to summer in pots containing 1:1 peat/sphagnum.

- Cultivation

Succeeds in most soils.

Disease: susceptible to rust.

From Plants For A Future

- Propagation

Seed - must be surface sown as soon as it is ripe in late spring. It has a very short viability, perhaps as little as a few days.

Cuttings of mature wood of the current year's growth, November to February in a sheltered outdoor bed or planted straight into their permanent position and given a good weed-suppressing mulch. Very easy. Plant into their permanent positions in the autumn.

Cuttings of half-ripe wood, June to August in a frame. Very easy.

- Cultivation

Succeeds in most soils, including wet, ill-drained or intermittently flooded soils, but prefers a damp, heavy soil in a cool position in semi-shade. Rarely thrives on chalk. Intolerant of dry soils. A very hardy species, tolerating temperatures down to at least -25°C. A very ornamental plant.

Hybridizes freely with other members of this genus. Although the flowers are produced in catkins early in the year, they are pollinated by bees and other insects rather than by the wind.

Plants in this genus are notably susceptible to honey fungus.

Dioecious. Male and female plants must be grown if seed is required.

Conservation information

Linkages to BAPs

A Species Action Plan has been produced for *S. lanata*, lead partner is Dr Richard Luxmoore, National Trust for Scotland Tel:0131 243 9461.

The following LBAPs are working on the species:

Highland LBAP

Stirling Council Area BAP

Habitat Management

Fencing against deer and sheep is being tried to arrest the decline in numbers of species, for instance at Coire Fee, Angus, one of the major site for the specie.

Conservation programmes

Unknown

Web References

- NBN Gateway database: <http://www.searchnbn.net>
- Plants For A Future Database: <http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Salix+lanata>
- UK Species Action Plan: <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=556>