WILD HARVEST AND RESTORATION FUND

Planting your pipevine

This California pipevine (*Aristolochia californica*) was rescued from Strawberry Creek at UC Berkeley. It is the only plant the pipevine swallowtail can lay its eggs on, so the vine you plant is a nursery for the next generation.



Eggs

Laid in small orange clusters on new shoots.



Caterpillar

Black with orange spots, and it eats only pipevine.



Butterflies

Iridescent blue-black. They mate, then the female lays on pipevine and nowhere else.

How to plant it

> **Bring the soil right up to the leaves, with no bare stem showing.** It feels like you are hiding the plant. You are giving it what matters most: roots underground and time to settle in.

1. **Plant early in the rainy season.** This matters most. Getting it in the ground with the first rains gives it the whole wet season to root.
2. **Dig a hole deep enough** to bury the pot's soil and most of the stem.
3. **Fill soil up to the base of the leaves** so one or two leaves sit on the surface and no stem shows. Firm it gently.
4. **Build a little berm.** Push up a ring of soil around the plant so water pools there, then water it in.
5. **Watch those leaves.** They are your health check. Green and firm means the roots are taking hold.
6. **Be patient.** Pipevine puts its energy into roots first and emerges when it is ready, often in spring. Do not dig it up or uncover more leaves to check on it.
7. **Water it between rains.** A good soak into the berm during dry spells helps it along until it settles in.
8. **Put it on the map.** Tell us the date, where, and how many at **whrfund.org/pipevine-map**. A photo is enough: it fills in the place and the date.

Help us rescue more vines

Every plant was dug, rooted and potted by volunteers. A donation of any size keeps it going.

whrfund.org/support

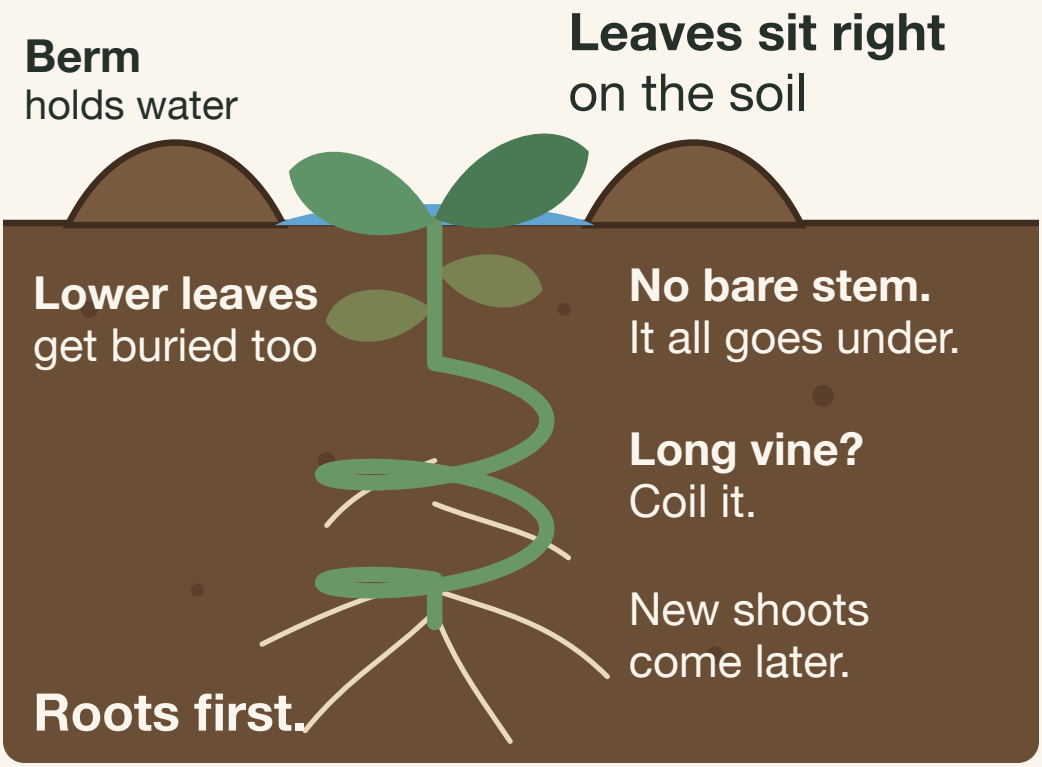
Questions, or saw a caterpillar? **hello@whrfund.org**

Turn over for a diagram

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What it should look like

A cut-away of a planted vine. Plant yours in the ground the same way.



1. **One or two leaves, sitting on the soil.** They are your health check.
2. **No bare stem.** Any stem above ground dries out. Cover it.
3. **A ring of soil around it.** The little berm catches rain and water right where the roots are.
4. **Everything else goes under,** lower leaves included. The buried stem is where new roots form.
5. **Long vine? Coil it.** Coil a long stem at the bottom of the hole, as many times as it takes to fit, and bury it all. More buried stem means more roots.
6. **Water between rains, then leave it alone.** It roots first and sends up new shoots when it is ready, often in spring.

Put your vine on the map

Planted it? Drop a pin with the date, where, and how many. A photo is enough: it fills in the place and the date by itself. Every pin shows how much habitat is back in the ground.

whrfund.org/pipevine-map