Planting wapato (*Sagittaria lattifolia*) in the wild

With 16 years of observing and monitoring wapato and its growing process in various locations and environments, we have generated information that we would like to share with other groups that would like to plant wapato in their restoration sites.

**Below is the method we use for planting in the wild for restoration and enhancement projects:**

- Wapato grow in wetlands. They tend to do best if the root stock is always submerged in water. They will survive in wet muck but will not thrive as they do when they are submerged in water.

- The plants appear to do best when they have a sedge growing amongst them. It appears to create a protective barrier from natural elements, such as wind and sun.

- Be sure that you are planting the native wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), when planting in the wild, and that your provider is a trusting source.

- Plant the tubers in the late fall, winter, or very early spring when possible.
• Harvesting wapato enhances plant growth and will increase the number of plants at a particular location. Do not over harvest. It is best to harvest every second year in a single location, giving the plants a chance to produce without continued disturbance.

• Wapato plants can germinate from seeds, rhizomes, and tubers. Each plant may yield up to 20,000 viable seeds.

• The plants grow best in tidal or fluctuated water.

• When planting wapato in a tidal zone, remember to take into account the low tides. The plants do best when they are submerged in water at all times.

If you have any further question, please contact Roma at: knrinfo@kdlp.ca