

Perennial flax – *Linum spp.*

Key Cultivars:

- *Linum perenne* ‘Appar’
- *Linum lewisii* ‘Maple grove’

Climate Risk Notes:

Fluctuating winter temperatures are one of the biggest concerns for perennial flax. High winter temperatures can cause the grain to prematurely break dormancy, which can be fatal if temperatures drop again.

Drought tolerance is key for the survival of perennial flax. Currently in Wisconsin it can grow without irrigation, but as weather patterns change, supplemental irrigation may be needed

Diseases are spreading more rapidly do to changing climate factors. For perennial flax, rust is a fungal disease that has increased and will likely continue to increase as the environment continues to change.

	<i>Key Months for Crop Development and Thresholds</i>											
	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Stage of growth <i>(under current conditions)</i>	Dormant <small>c, e, k</small>	Dormant <small>c, e, k</small>	Dormant <small>c, e, k</small>	Planting, Vegetative growth <small>e, h, l</small>	Planting, Vegetative growth <small>e, h, l</small>	Flowering <small>c, e, l</small>	Flowering, Maturation <small>a, c, e, k, l</small>	Harvest <small>a, c,</small> <small>e, l</small>	Harvest, Maturation <small>a, c, e, l</small>	Harvest <small>a, h, j, k</small>	Harvest, Planting <small>a, e, h, l</small>	Planting, Dormant <small>a, c, e, k</small>
Min Temp (°F)	10 ^a	-40 ^a	20 ^a	32 ^a	55 ^a	60 ^a	60 ^a	60 ^a	60 ^a	55 ^a	32 ^a	32 ^a
Max Temp (°F)	35-40 ^a	35-40 ^a	35-40 ^a	45 ^a	65 ^a	75 ^a	105 ^a	105 ^a	105 ^a	75 ^a	65 ^a	45 ^a
Ideal Precipitation <i>(in/week)</i>					1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	1 ^a	

<i>Climate</i>									<i>Soil</i>						
Min Optimal Temp (°F)	Max Optimal Temp (°F)	Min Absolute Temp (°F)	Max Absolute Temp (°F)	Germination Soil Temp (°F)	Growing Degree Days (50°F base)	Chilling Hours (32-45°F)	Min Rainfall (in/year)	Max Rainfall (in/year)	Min pH	Max pH	Optimal Soil Texture	Absolute Soil Texture	Optimal Soil Drainage	Absolute Soil Drainage	Soil Depth (in)
60 <small>d, g, j</small>	80 <small>d, g, j</small>	-40 <small>d, f, i</small>	105 <small>a, c, f,</small> <small>g</small>	15-21 <small>a, d, h</small>	750- 1200 <small>a*</small>	NA ^a	10 <small>g, h, j</small>	60 <small>a, g, j</small>	6 <small>a, b,</small> <small>e, h</small>	8 <small>a,</small> <small>b, e, h</small>	Loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam <small>a, e, h, l</small>	Sand, clay, silt, silty clay, clay loam, loam, loamy sand, silt loam, silty clay loam <small>a, e, h, l</small>	Well drained <small>c,</small> <small>e, h</small>	Somewhat excessively drained, moderately well drained <small>c, e, h</small>	20 <small>f, g, j</small>

*Not much research has been done on growing degree days for perennial flax in Wisconsin. This range was found using a similar crop, alfalfa, as a reference

References

- ^a Anderson, N. (2024). *Wisconsin expert review interview*. Interviewed by Katherine Young and Catherine Wollmuth. 3 December, Madison.
- ^b Buranji, I., Varga, I., Lisjak, M., Iljkić, D., & Antunović, M. (2019). *Morphological characteristic of fiber flax seedlings regard to different pH water solution and temperature*. *Central European Agriculture*, 20(4): 1135-1142. <https://doi.org/10.5513/JCEA01/20.4.2484>
- ^c Cornell University. (2006). *Perennial flax*. Growing Guide. <http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scene12cf.html>
- ^d Gossweiler, A. D., Smart, B. C., & Hulke, B. S. (2024, June). *Survival analysis of freezing stress in the North American native perennial flax, *Linum lewisii**. *AoB Plants*, 16(3). [10.1093/aobpla/plae022](https://doi.org/10.1093/aobpla/plae022)
- ^e Ogle, D. (2002, February 5). *Plant fact sheet – blue flax*. USDA NRCS. https://plants.usda.gov/DocumentLibrary/factsheet/pdf/fs_lipe2.pdf
- ^f Pull, Z. A., Gramig, G., Hulke, B.S., Gossweiler, A., Johnson, B. (2023, August 14). *First steps toward developing Lewis flax as an agronomic crop*. *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*, 38: e38. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/renewable-agriculture-and-food-systems/article/first-steps-toward-developing-lewis-flax-linum-lewisii-pursh-as-an-agronomic-crop/84F519F7401F84924E510939282E1A7E>
- ^g Pull, Z. A. (2022, November). *Non-chemical weed management in annual and perennial organic cropping systems*. North Dakota State University. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2771484362?%20Theses&fromopenview=true&pq-origsite=gscholar&sourcetype=Dissertations%20>
- ^h Reeves, S. L. (2006). *Linum lewisii – fire effects information system*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/database/feis/plants/forb/linlew/all.html>
- ⁱ Tork, D. G. (2021, March). *A perennial flax (*Linum spp.*) breeding program using ideotype models to select for oilseed, garden, and cut flower cultivars*. University of Minnesota. <https://conservancy.umn.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/0d56cee1-8a5d-46c2-af68-70f35da152f4/content>
- ^j Tork, D. G., Anderson, N. O., Wyse, D. L., & Betts, K. J. (2022, January 10). *Perennial flax: a potential cut flower crop*. *HortScience*, 57(2): 221-230. <https://doi.org/10.21273/HORTSCI16098-21>
- ^k University of Minnesota. (2020). *Perennial flax – a new perennial oilseed for food, fiber and horticultural uses*. Forever Green Initiative. https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/files/2024/02/FG_Flax_2020_vFNL.pdf
- ^l Utah State University. (n.d.). *Range plants of Utah – Lewis flax*. USU Extension. <https://extension.usu.edu/rangeplants/forbs-herbaceous/lewis-flax>