



Sulphur flowered-buckwheat, *Eriogonum umbellatum*

## Range

Southern British Columbia south to California, and eastward to Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and New Mexico.[8](#), [9](#)

## Climate, elevation

Sea level to subalpine elevation, in dry areas with moderate to low rainfall.[8](#), [9](#)

## Local occurrence

Predominately east of the Cascades, but does occur in some counties west of the Cascades[2](#). Does not occur in King County[2](#).

## Habitat preferences

Dry open sites in valleys and on mountain slopes with rocky, sandy, and well drained soils.[8](#), [9](#)

## Plant strategy type/successional stage

Early primary succession in subalpine environments.[11](#)

## Associated species

*Arenaria*, *Artemisia*, *Juniperus*, *Lupinus*, *Antennaria*, *Castilleja*, *Cisanthe*, *Polygonum*, *Aster*, *Abies lasiocarpa*[2](#)

## May be collected as:

Seed and soft-wood cutting.<sup>[3](#)</sup>

## Collection restrictions or guidelines

Sulphur buckwheat flowers from June to August.<sup>[10](#)</sup> Seeds (achenes) mature uniformly in approximately 6 to 8 weeks (August-sept), when the perianth is paper-dry (in some cases it turns a rust color) and the hard, filled seeds dehisce readily.<sup>[4](#)</sup> Most of the flowers contain no fruits, but the fruits that are present are filled.<sup>[6](#)</sup>

## Seed germination

*E. umbellatum* occupies a wide range of elevations and habitats; chilling requirements have been shown to vary considerably from one collection site to another.<sup>[4](#)</sup> Schimdt found that it required no pretreatment and can be planted in the fall<sup>[1](#)</sup>. Seeds are imbibed in water for 10 minutes prior to a 60 to 90 day cold moist stratification.<sup>[4](#)</sup> Seeds are placed in fine mesh bags and buried in peat moss in ventilated containers under refrigeration at 3C.<sup>[4](#)</sup> Many seeds had radicle emergence at 60 days in cold stratification at 3C.<sup>[4](#)</sup>

## Seed life

Seed longevity is 5 to 7 years.<sup>[4](#)</sup>

## Recommended seed storage conditions

Sealed containers at 3 to 5C with low relative humidity.<sup>[4](#)</sup>

## Soil or medium requirements

Plant in a coarse soil medium<sup>[\[1\]](#)</sup> and add a thin layer of sand or gravel to reduce damping off which caused the majority of seedling mortalities.<sup>[5](#)</sup>

## Installation form

3" pots<sup>1</sup>

## Recommended planting density

Seed is hand sown at the rate of 2 seeds per cell in 160 ml (7 cu. inch) pots<sup>[4](#)</sup>

Planting density per acre when outplanted: 1200-4800.<sup>[7](#)</sup>

## Care requirements after installed

This species does not tolerate frequent irrigation<sup>[4](#)</sup> or shade.<sup>[7](#)</sup>

Low water use, needs good drainage, does not like humid climates.<sup>[3](#)</sup>

## Normal rate of growth or spread; lifespan

Mature height is 4-18 inches tall and 3 feet wide.<sup>[3](#)</sup> Life expectancy can exceed 20 years.<sup>[7](#)</sup>

## Sources cited

<sup>1</sup>Schmidt, M.G. 1980. Growing California Native Plants. Berkley, CA: University of California Press. 366p.

<sup>2</sup><http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php>

<sup>3</sup>[http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Polygonaceae/Eriogonum\\_umbellatum.html](http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Polygonaceae/Eriogonum_umbellatum.html)

<sup>4</sup>Corey, Susan; Luna, Tara. 2004. Propagation protocol for production of container *Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr. plants (116 ml conetainers); Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.

<sup>5</sup>Parkinson, Hilary; DeBolt, Ann. 2005. Propagation protocol for production of container *Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr. plants; USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Boise, Idaho.

<sup>6</sup><http://www.utahschoice.org/FactsheetLinkpage.htm#>

<sup>7</sup>[http://plants.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi\\_bin/plant\\_attribute.cgi?symbol=ERUM](http://plants.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_attribute.cgi?symbol=ERUM)

<sup>8</sup>Dayton, W.A. 1960. Notes on Western Range Forbs: Equisetaceae through Fumariaceae. USDA Forest Service Handbook No. 161 Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 71p.

<sup>9</sup>USDA Forest Service. 1988. Range Plant Handbook. New York: Dover Publications, Inc 816p.

<sup>10</sup>Stead, S., and R.L. Post. 1989. Sulfur flower, buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*). Plants for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Soil Conservation Service, Nevada Cooperative Extension. Fact Sheet 89-71.

<sup>11</sup>Wood, David M. and Roger del Moral. 1987. Mechanisms of Early Primary Succession in Subalpine Habitats on Mount *St. Helens*. Ecology: Vol. 68, No. 4, pp. 780–790.

Compiled by Scott Havill 4/12/2006

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