Ipomopsis aggregata

(syn. *Gilia aggregata*)
Scarlet Gilia, Skyrocket


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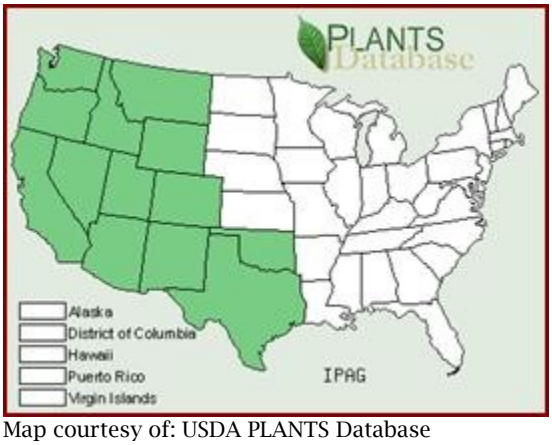
Range

Grows in most of the western United States, from British Columbia south to California and Texas. (1,2)



Map courtesy of: USDA PLANTS Database

Climate, elevation

Grows at high elevations south of southern Washington and at most elevations east of the Cascades. Prefers warm, dry climate. (3, 4)

Local occurrence

Very common and widespread east of the Cascades. (2, 3)

Habitat preferences

Dry, rocky slopes; lightly wooded areas; grasslands, and open forests. (1,3,4)

Plant strategy type/successional stage

Often follows disturbance; mid-seral species.

Associated species

Eastern Cascades: common gaillardia (*Gaillardia aristata*), white sweet-clover (*Melilotus alba*), least bladdery milk-vetch (*Astragalus microcystis*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

May be collected as
Seed only, collect in summer. (1)

Collection restrictions or guidelines
No collection restrictions.

Seed germination
Requires no treatment. (1)

Seed life
No information available

Recommended seed storage conditions
No information available

Propagation recommendations
Propagate by seed into flats, covering the seeds lightly with soil. Seeds will germinate best if flats are kept at 70°F. Keep the soil moist until plants are well established. (1,7)

Soil or medium requirements
Will grow in a range of soil textures, but prefers well-drained medium; pH range of 7.0 to 8.5. (2)

Installation form
Direct seeding highly recommended; may also be installed as transplants. Must be grown in full or part sun. (6)

Recommended planting density
10,000 to 25,000 plants per acre (2)

Care requirements after installed
Whether direct seeding or transplanting, water regularly until plants become established. (1)

Normal rate of growth or spread; lifespan
Rapidly growing biennial or short-lived perennial; up to one meter tall and 0.3 meters wide. Scarlet gilia usually dies after flowering. (2,3,5,6)

Sources cited
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Data compiled by
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