Plant Propagation Protocol for Eriogonum microthecum Nutt.

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/2023/ERIM4



(Shebs)

TAXONOMY		
Plant Family		
Scientific Name	Polygonaceae	
Common Name	Knotweed, Smartweed-buckweed	
Species Scientific Name		
Scientific Name	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt.	
Varieties	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. crispum (L.O. Williams) S. Stokes Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. effusum (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. alpinum Reveal Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. ambiguum (M.E. Jones) Reveal Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. expansum S. Stokes Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. corymbosoides Reveal Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. johnstonii Reveal Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. lapidicola Reveal	

	F.:
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. laxiflorum Hook.
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. confertiflorum
	(Benth.) Torr. & A. Gray
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. microthecum
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. idahoense (Rydb.)
	S. Stokes
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. panamintense S.
	Stokes
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. simpsonii (Benth.)
	Reveal
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. foliosum (Torr. &
	A. Gray) Reveal
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. friscanum (M.E.
	Jones) S. Stokes
Sub-species	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. ssp. ambiguum (M.E.
	Jones) Munz
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. ssp. confertiflorum
	(Benth.) S. Stokes
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. ssp. laxiflorum (Hook.)
	S. Stokes
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. ssp. intermedium S.
	Stokes
	Eriogonum microthecum Nutt. var. macdougalii
	(Gandog.) S. Stokes
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	Eriogonum microtheca
Common Name(s)	Slender Buckwheat, Alpine slender buckwheat, San
	Bernardino buckwheats, Johnston's buckwheat,
	Panamin, sand buckwheat
Species Code (as per USDA Plants	ERMI4
database)	
GENER	RAL INFORMATION

C 1: 1	
Geographical range	Retitis Columbia British Columbia Alberta Saskatchewan Manitob Untaria Washington Montana Montana Minesota New Mexico California Okishoma New Mexico Native Native No County Data Introduced No County Data Residence of the County Data No County Data No County Data No County Data
	(USDA)
Ecological distribution	sandy desserts to lower mountain slopes (WTU
	Herbarium)
Climate and elevation range	Dry climate, 3,600-10,800 feet elevation (American
T 11 124 1 1	Southwest)
Local habitat and abundance	Found in sandy deserts to lower montane slopes (PFAF). Mainly found with sagebrush (WTU Herbarium).
Plant strategy type / successional	Perennial (WTU Herbarium). Drought resistant. Not
stage	weedy (PFAF).
Plant characteristics	Shrub (USDA). Evergreen, growing from 1ft to 3ft.
	Leaves are present all year, and flowers are from July
	to August. Hermaphrodite plant. (PFAF). Most have
	taproots, and one main stem (NM State).
PROI	PAGATION DETAILS
Ecotype	Malheur County, Oregon, 1411 m
Propagation Goal	plants
Propagation Method	seed
Product Type	container (plug)
Stock Type	
Time to Grow	0 (failed)
Target Specifications	Plant with leaves
Propagule Collection Instructions	Seed maturation occurs indeterminately over
	2-3months. an indicator of seed maturity of paper dry
	perianth and the seeds are hard. When mature, the
	seeds will easily dehisce. It is important to prevent
	premature collecting by checking for mature filled
	fruit. seed is collected by clipping the inflorescences or
	hand striping into containers.

Dronogula Processing/Dronogula	The good is dried and then pleased in a freeze for 10	
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	The seed is dried and then placed in a freezer for 48	
Characteristics	hours to remove pests. store seeds in a brown glass jar	
	at room temperature. Inflorescence is ground on a	
	rubbing board, larger debris removed, then materials	
	are sieved until just the seeds remain. seeds are then	
	hand examined with a microscope to remove insect	
	damaged seeds. 14% viability of seeds determined	
	after cleaning and evaluation. Insect damage found on	
D DI (; D I T)	5-10% of seeds.	
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Seeds put in germination containers with moist paper	
	towels. Place the container in the germination chamber.	
	The chamber environment has 12 hr light and 12hr	
	darkness, at a temperature of 22 degrees Celsius.	
	Germination occurs after two days.	
Growing Area Preparation / Annual	Upon germination, seeds are sown. They are sown into	
Practices for Perennial Crops	well irrigated styrofoam containers with 50% peet and	
	50% vermiculture mix. Greenhouse temperature is set	
	at 27 degrees celsius. Fertilizer is added in small	
E (11: 1	amounts periodically.	
Establishment Phase Details	True leaves began to establish after 16 days, however	
	upon planting in containers, the seedlings did not	
I (1 CF (11:1 (P)	survive.	
Length of Establishment Phase	16 days	
Active Growth Phase	N/A	
Length of Active Growth Phase	0	
Hardening Phase	N/A as germinants did not survive	
Length of Hardening Phase	0	
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	N/A	
Length of Storage	18 months	
Guidelines for Outplanting /	Preferred a sunny spot in loose lean gritty well-drained	
Performance on Typical Sites	soil, mostly dry. requires protection in small amounts	
	from the winter wet. Root disturbance is resented	
0.1	among established plants. (PFAF).	
Other Comments	Seed is best sown in autumn when the seed is ripe. The	
	optimal location would be a sandy compost located in	
	a greenhouse. If seed has been stored, you can sow it in	
	early spring in a warm greenhouse. ideal to grow	
	seedlings in a greenhouse for the first winter. Plant	
	after the last frost. plants are sensitive to root	
	disturbance, so when separating, be careful, and grow	
DIEGO	in dim light until the roots are established (PFAF).	
INFORMATION SOURCES		
References	see below	
Other Sources Consulted	none	
Protocol Author	Jacqueline (Jacquie) Stark	

References:

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