

# ERIOGONUM SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 4 NO. 2 December 2012



*Eriogonum corymbosum* var. *nilesii*, Las Vegas buckwheat  
Springs Preserve, Las Vegas, Nevada (October, 2012)

Photo: Cheryl Beyer



# LAS VEGAS BUCKWHEAT

By Sue Wainscott<sup>1</sup>; Photos by Sarah Kulpa<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clark County Desert Conservation Program

<sup>2</sup>US Fish and Wildlife Service

I would like to introduce you to my favorite native plant – the Las Vegas Buckwheat, *Eriogonum corymbosum* Benth. var. *nilesii* Reveal (ERCONI). The plant is a perennial shrub-form *Eriogonum* with pale to shockingly vivid yellow flowers that appear in late summer to fall to the delight of many nectar-feeding insects and heat-weary gardeners. The silver-gray foliage contrasts nicely with the umbrella shaped inflorescences. In addition to the low-shrub form of the mature plant, a distinguishing feature of the taxon is a dense covering of wooly hairs on the top and sometimes the lower surfaces of the leaves.



Close up of yellow flowers at Gold Butte, Clark County, NV

ERCONI tends to grow in badland habitats with little competition and most often in gypsiferous soils. It often, but not consistently, grows in close proximity with known gypsophiles such as Las Vegas Bearpoppy (*Arctomecon californica*), Sticky Ringstem (*Anulocaulis leiosolenus*) or Parry Sandpaper Plant (*Petalonyx parryi*). Several recent studies have attempted to better clarify the soil and other habitat requirements for ERCONI (Drohan and Buck 1006, Drohan and Merkler 2009, and Buck, Collins, & Williams 2011), and the species does not appear to be a gypsophile (Drohan and Merkler), but is tolerant of soils with high gypsum content, and appears to prefer area with both high CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and low levels of nutrients such as P, N, Co, Cu, Zn and Mn (Buck, Collins & Williams). Despite these intriguing habitat characteristics, the taxon is surprisingly easy to propagate from seed and both seedlings and mature plants can be transplanted (personal communication, Russ Harrison, Las Vegas Springs Preserve). I have a seed-propagated plant purchased at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve annual plant sale growing in my front yard, and it is thriving with very little care.



**Close up of cream flowers at Gold Butte, Clark County, NV**

This taxon was only formally described and recognized in 2004. It is known only from the northeastern Mojave Desert. The USFWS is currently analyzing the status of ERCONI to determine if it continues to warrant listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). For the past two years the species has had candidate status under the ESA (Federal Register Volume 75, Number 217, Pages 69222 - 69294, November 10, 2010). The State of

Nevada has considered listing the taxon,

and declined to do so based upon a lack of imminent threats at that time. Previously thought to be part of *E. corymbosum* var. *glutinosum* (ERCOGL), ERCONI has experienced a recent update to its geographic delineation by Dr. James Reveal. Less than a year ago, the distribution of ERCONI was more broad, and at least one collection within Utah had been previously assigned by Dr. Reveal to ERCONI. With the recent revision of the Intermountain Flora volume 2A (Holmgren, N., Holmgren, P., Reveal and collaborators, 2012), however, Dr. Reveal has updated his delineation between the two varieties, and ERCONI now is described only within southern Nevada and northwestern Arizona. Depending upon your perspective, this taxonomic update is good, bad, or a fascinating example of the ongoing process that is taxonomy.

Several ERCONI occurrences are at the northern edge of development in the central portion of the Las



**Las Vegas buckwheat at Coyote Springs, Lincoln and Clark Counties, NV**



Vegas Valley. Sitting between a wave of suburbia and the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, atop a rich fossil deposit, protection of the taxon became part of the argument for a new conservation area. Disclosure – in my free time I’m a member of one of the advocacy groups working to protect this area, I live within that wave of suburbia, and I work for a local government agency in a program that works with the development community. Before the recession, these northern valley occurrences were part of a pitched battle between those who wished to develop more acres for human use, and those who wished to see the area preserved in its natural state. Arguably, for those in favor of less development, a more geographically-restricted definition of the taxon is a good thing. However, for developers with hopeful eyes on a recovering economy and the northern expansion of the Las Vegas Valley, the new description and the potential for more restrictive regulation of the taxon and its habitat are bad things. Several occurrences of ERCONI are on protected public lands. Others face potential development pressure from housing development, solar energy generation projects, and energy transmission projects. Occurrences of ERCOGL that were previously assigned to ERCONI face disturbances from construction and maintenance of water pipelines from Lake Powell. Most occurrences in Nevada and Arizona are also considered at risk from off-highway vehicle recreation.



**Buckwheat habitat at Toquop Wash, Lincoln County, NV**

What does this recent change in the definition of the taxon mean? This depends upon your perspective, and I have the pleasure of seeing many sides to this story. The regulated community (private landowners, developers, utility companies, and units of local government) craves certainty. Most people believe or were taught that species definitions should change very seldom, or never. They are thus suspicious of changes in taxon delineations and field biologists’ occasional uncertainty about what name to apply to a population or sample. Plant

varieties are even more difficult for the layman to understand, as they aren’t always intended to have sharp boundaries as a species or subspecies might. In fact, the boundaries among varieties can be better described as gray zones rather than sharp bright lines (Ertter, 1997). When the differences among taxa are detectable only thorough genetic tests, even some botanists may question the utility of splitting taxa into such units. Needless to say, those unfamiliar with the science of taxonomy may be suspicious of why the distribution of the taxon suddenly stops at the state line.

These gray zones among varieties are exciting from a scientific and natural history perspective, as this is where the processes of adaptation, natural selection, and incipient speciation may occur. How thrilling it is to witness the things we read about in class and in journal articles occurring right in our backyards! However, because of regulations we do need to sometimes draw a bright line around an entity that may have gray, fuzzy edges. The ESA clearly acknowledges the importance of varieties by allowing their listing. In fact, a recent check of the plant taxa listed under the ESA showed that 20 percent are varieties. However, the conservation and management actions that follow from regulation should acknowledge the grayness and provide some flexibility in management approaches. Ertter (1997) suggested that perhaps the management of each should focus not on protecting the full diversity within

each taxon, but instead focus on those populations within each that represent the extremes among closely related taxa. She also provides an example where so few occurrences remained of two closely related varieties that the entire complex was found to warrant protection. The latter does not appear to be the case with ERCONI and ERCOGL. Because ERCONI can be cultivated, and appears to be pollinated by a wide variety of insects, there may be options to restore, replace or expand key occurrences of the taxon.

The Nevada Native Plant Society currently tracks ERCONI on a list called “Critical Research Need”, which does not confer or recommend protected status by any agency, but highlights the need for further research on the plant’s habitat, threats, distribution, or taxonomy. The designation also highlights the importance of the taxon for field botanists that are conducting pre-disturbance project surveys within the region. Additionally, a USFWS-funded genetics study is underway to determine the degree of difference among several samples of occurrences previously suspected to be ERCONI from along the UT-AZ-NV border compared to samples from within the Las Vegas Valley. The genetics study outcomes and sampling design are likely to be heavily scrutinized by one or the other side of the political discussion over listing. It is unlikely that the status of the taxon will be settled within the next few years, yet I remain hopeful that additional protections can be instituted for occurrences already in conserved status. If the taxonomic description of ERCONI stabilizes as it is currently, my preference for efforts to restore or augment conserved occurrences would be to strongly consider Dr. Ertter’s advice and focus on establishing more occurrences of the more extreme examples of the genetic diversity represented by this variety within already protected areas. I also hope someone steps forward to sponsor ERCONI at the Center for Plant Conservation so that research may continue and the genetics of the taxon are secured.

Buck, B. J., C. R. Robins, and A. J. Williams. (2011 September). Final Project Report: Gypsum soils analysis technical conditions. Prepared for the Clark County Desert Conservation Program. 385 pp.

Drohan, P.J., and B.J. Buck. (2006 March 22). Final Report: Soil physical, chemical, and mineralogical properties and their effect on *Eriogonum corymbosum* var. *nilesii* and *Arctomecon californica* in North Las Vegas. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas District. 93 pp.

Drohan, P.J. and D. J. Merkler. (2009). How do we find a true gypsophile? *Geoderma* 150(1-2), 96-105.

Ertter, B. (1997). Taxonomic grays vs. black and white expectations: Implications for conservation management of diversity. pp. 11--13 In: T. N. Kaye, A. Liston, R. M. Love, D. L. Luoma, R. J. Meinke, & M. V. Wilson., eds. *Conservation and Management of Native Plants and Fungi*. Native Plant Society of Oregon, Corvallis, Oregon. [conference proceedings]

Holmgren, N. H., P. K. Holmgren, J. L. Reveal, and Collaborators. (2012). Intermountain Flora: Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West, U.S.A. Volume Two Part A: Subclasses Magnolidae - Caryophyllidae. New York Botanical Garden Press.

## Current Listing by US Fish and Wildlife Service (2010)<sup>1</sup>

*Eriogonum corymbosum* var. *nilesii* was added to the candidate list in December 2007 due to continued loss of habitat from development of over 95 percent of its core historical range and potential habitat. In addition, off- highway vehicle activity and other public-land uses (casual public use, mining, and illegal dumping) directly threaten over 95 percent of the remaining habitat. It was petitioned for listing in April 2008 and a warranted- but-precluded determination was made in December 2008. To date, regulatory mechanisms to protect *E. corymbosum* var. *nilesii* are inadequate. Its designation as a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) special status species has not provided adequate protection on lands managed by BLM.

*Eriogonum corymbosum* var. *nilesii* is not protected by the State of Nevada or any other regulatory



Intricate branching pattern of Las Vegas Buckwheat  
Photo by C. Beyer

mechanisms on other Federal lands. We have determined that candidate status is warranted for this variety as a result of threats to the remaining habitat and inadequate regulatory mechanisms.

Conservation measures are being developed that could reduce the risks to occupied habitat, but these measures are not sufficiently complete as to remove these threats. The magnitude of threats is high since the more significant threats (urban development and surface mining) would result in direct mortality of the plants in over

half of the known habitat. While both development and mining are very likely to occur in the future, they are not expected to happen in the immediate future, and thus, the threats are nonimminent. Accordingly, we assigned *E. corymbosum* var. *nilesii* an LPN of 6 (LPN = Listing Priority Number; for discussion, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listing\\_priority\\_number](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listing_priority_number)).

## LAS VEGAS WILD BUCKWHEAT on YouTube!

Russ Harrison, horticulture supervisor at the Springs Preserve, Las Vegas, is featured on a YouTube clip applauding the Las Vegas Wild Buckwheat: Fall is a great time in general to visit our Gardens and Trails (at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve). Blooms usually start mid- to late- September depending on temperatures, and can go on for a month or a month and a half, depending on when the temperature starts dropping down. Flower color is neon green – not yellow, not orange – really bright, and so it fits into the Las Vegas image, just as Las Vegas is bright! It is a fall bloomer, just when people are losing color in their garden. (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsLjS2weXMw>)

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<sup>1</sup> Excerpt from the Federal Register Vol. 75, No. 217, Pgs. 69222-69294, 11/10/2010. Additional information on Las Vegas buckwheat can be found at [www.natureserve.org](http://www.natureserve.org). Click on Nature Serve Explorer and search on *Eriogonum corymbosum* var. *nilesii*.

**INFORMATION ON THE ERIOGONUM SOCIETY 2012-2013 SEED EXCHANGE  
ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS**

December 12, 2012

Dear Members,

The Seed Exchange is pleased to offer 29 new and exciting selections for the 2012 seed exchange as well as 30 selections from 2011 and 2010. Many thanks to our donors for supplying these seeds, which are sure to make the 2012-2013 seed exchange a great one! Please be aware that the ordering procedure is different for Domestic and International members. You can email me at [plant\\_man@sbcglobal.net](mailto:plant_man@sbcglobal.net) if you have any questions or concerns. Also, email me if you need copies of seed lists from previous years.

Good Growing,  
Ray Fletcher

**2012-2013 ordering instructions for Domestic Members:**

1. Society Members will be allowed to purchase 10 selections at \$0.50 per packet. An additional 15 packets can be purchased for \$1.25 per packet.
2. Include payment for shipping and handling. The cost is \$3.00 for domestic first class delivery.
3. Use the order form below to place orders. Orders will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis after payment is received. However, 2012 donors will be given priority when filling orders.
4. 2012 donors will receive their first five selections free of charge.
5. The Seed Exchange will close on April 30th, 2013. Only one packet per selection may be ordered before April 1st, 2013. Between April 1st and April 30th, members can order unlimited amounts of seed. Second orders in April are welcome.
6. When ordering, make sure to include the Seed Selection ID# as well as the species name. Please include substitutions in case your selection is not available. If no substitutions are indicated, I will make substitutions for you.
7. Make checks payable to **Raymond Fletcher** (not the Eriogonum Society) in U.S. dollars. Send cash at your own risk. Remember to include shipping and handling.
8. Send order by mail to:  
Raymond Fletcher  
475 Missoula Court  
Reno, NV 89511
9. Make sure to provide a legible return address and email address.

**ERIOGONUM SOCIETY – 2012-2013 SEED EXCHANGE  
ORDER FORM**

Buyer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ email \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**\$0.50 per packet**

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**Substitutions**

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**\$1.25 per packet**

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**\$1.25 per packet**

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25. \_\_\_\_\_

Send order form to:

Raymond Fletcher

475 Missoula Court  
Reno, NV 89511

Shipping and Handling, domestic, is \$3.00

Shipping and Handling, international, is \$7.00



**ERIOGONUM SOCIETY**  
**2012-2013 SEED EXCHANGE**  
**ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS - INTERNATIONAL**

**2012-2013 ordering instructions for International Members:**

1. Society Members will be allowed to purchase 10 selections at \$.50 per packet. An additional 15 packets can be purchased for \$1.25 per packet.
2. The cost for International first class delivery is \$7.00.
3. Orders will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis after payment is received.
4. The Seed Exchange will close on April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Only one packet per selection may be ordered before April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013. Between April 1<sup>st</sup> and April 30<sup>th</sup>, members can order unlimited amounts of seed. Second orders in April are welcome.
5. When ordering, make sure to include the Seed Selection ID# as well as the species name. Please include substitutions in case your selection is not available. If no substitutions are indicated, I will make substitutions for you.
6. Email me a list of your selections at [plant\\_man@sbcglobal.net](mailto:plant_man@sbcglobal.net). I will then send you a PayPal payment request. I will ship your order after payment is received. Make sure to include your shipping address with your order.

**ERIOGONUM SOCIETY SEED LIST – 2012-2013**

<b>Seed Selection ID#</b>	<b>Seeds per Packet</b>	<b>Species / Common Name</b>	<b>Origin &amp; Collection Information</b>	<b>Donor / Collector</b>	<b>Description</b>
2012-100	50	<i>E. compositum</i> var. <i>leianthum</i> /Smooth arrow-leaf wild buckwheat	Wild-Eastern Cascades, Yakima Co., WA. Elev. 3975'. NNS 92612-8	Ron Ratko	Cream or yellow flowers. Plant 50cm tall. Growing on south-facing, open basalt boulder slopes. Openings in Ponderosa pine/Douglas fir woodland.
2012-101	50	<i>E. corymbosum</i> var. <i>aureum</i> /Golden wild buckwheat.	Garden- Ex Washington Co., UT. KJS-177	Kenton Seth	Yellow-flowered form of <i>E. corymbosum</i> . Growing in red sandstone crevices.
2012-102	15	<i>E. corymbosum</i> "Henrieville Yellow"/Crisp-leaf wild buckwheat.	Garden-Seeds harvested from the horticultural selection "Henrieville Yellow".	Mike Kintgen	Flowers should be yellow.
2012-103	15	<i>E. corymbosum</i> var. <i>corymbosum</i> /Crisp-leaf wild buckwheat	Garden-Ex Moffat Co., CO.	Mike Kintgen	Flowers should be white.
2012-104	50	<i>E. corymbosum</i> var. aff <i>corymbosum</i> /Crisp-leaf wild buckwheat.	Garden-Ex San Rafael Swale, UT. KJS-114	Kenton Seth	Pink/white flowers. Plants 2-3 ft. tall.
2012-105	75	<i>E. crocatum</i> /Saffron wild buckwheat.	Garden	Stella Yang	Gray tomentose foliage bears distinctive inflorescence with bright yellow flowers. Not very cold-hardy but makes a gorgeous container plant that can be moved to a protected site in the Winter.
2012-106	60	<i>E. douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> /Douglas's wild buckwheat.	Wild-Divide Ridge, Eastern Cascades, Yakima Co., WA. Elev. 5275'. NNS 92612-10	Ron Ratko	Cream/pink-red flowers. Plant 12-15 cm tall. Growing on exposed basalt flats in rocky clay soils. Ponderosa pine/Douglas fir woodland.
2012-107	60	<i>E. elatum</i> var. <i>elatum</i> /Tall wooly wild buckwheat.	Wild-Bethel Ridge, Eastern Cascades, Yakima Co., Wa. Elev. 2450'.	Ron Ratko	White flowers. Plant 75 cm tall. South-facing, open basalt boulder slopes. Steppe habitat.
2012-108	15	<i>E. hookeri</i> /hooker's wild buckwheat	Garden-Ex Moffat Co., CO.	Mike Kintgen	Annual with attractively branched inflorescence.
2012-109	25	<i>E. inflatum</i> /Desert trumpet	Wild- Near Walker River, Lyon co., NV.	Ray Fletcher and John Weiser	Unique desert wild buckwheat with inflated hollow stems. Yellow flowers.
2012-110	60	<i>E. lobbii</i> /Lobb's wild buckwheat	Wild-Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV.	John Weiser	From plants with straw/cream to rose flowers.

Seed Selection ID#	Seeds per Packet	Species / Common Name	Origin & Collection Information	Donor / Collector	Description
			Elev. 9,500'.		
2012-111	100	E. ochrocephalum/White-wooly wild buckwheat	Wild-Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000 ft. Seed collected in July 2010.	Ray Fletcher	Mats of gray leaves give rise to yellow poms. A picturesque rock garden plant.
2012-112	40	E. ovalifolium var. eximium/Slide Mountain wild buckwheat.	Wild-Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 9,500'	John Weiser	Dense gray mats form pulvinate mounds in age. Leaves have a distinctive brown margin. Cream flowers with some tinged pink.
2012-113	30	E. ovalifolium var. purpureum	Garden	John Weiser	Cream or white flowers.
2012-114	25	E. ovalifolium var. nivale/Sierran cushion wild buckwheat.	Wild-Mount Rose, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 8,000'.	John Weiser	Spreading gray mats with cream colored flowers. Growing in decomposed granite.
2012-115	75	E. pauciflorum/Few-flower wild buckwheat.	Wild- Carbon Co., MT. Elev. approx. 5,500'.	Brian Welzenbach	Compact mats with cream colored flowers often aging to brick red.
2012-116	50	E. robustum/Altered andesite wild buckwheat.	Wild-Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000'.	John Weiser	Unique species grows on acidic soils derived from altered andesite. Large felty oval leaves with nice clusters of cream flowers.
2012-117	25	E. shockleyi/Shockley's wild buckwheat	Garden-Ex Alplains collection. Millard Co., UT. Elev. 5,700'.	Ray Fletcher	Cream flowers aging to rusty pink.
2012-118	60	E. sphaerocephalum var. sphaerocephalum/Rock wild buckwheat.	Wild- Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000'. Seed collected in July 2010.	Ray Fletcher	Attractive subshrub has yellow flowers.
2012-119	60	E. strictum var. anserinum/Goose Lake wild buckwheat.	Wild- Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000'. Seed collected in July 2010.	Ray Fletcher	Easy to grow species forms loose mats of gray green leaves. Bright yellow flowers.
2012-120	50	E. strictum var. anserinum/Goose Lake wild buckwheat.	Garden-Ex Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000'.	John Weiser	Same as above.
2012-121	50	E. strictum var. proliferum/Proliferous wild buckwheat.	Garden-Ex Boise Foothills, ID. Elev. approx. 3,000'.	Diane Jones	Flowers are white to rose.



Seed Selection ID#	Seeds per Packet	Species / Common Name	Origin & Collection Information	Donor / Collector	Description
2012-122	30	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>aureum</i> "Shasta Sulphur"/Golden sulphur flower.	Garden-Seeds harvested from the horticultural selection "Shasta Sulphur".	Ray Fletcher	Plants should be variable.
2012-123	15	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>	Garden-Seeds harvested from a seedling of the horticultural selection "Kannah Creek".	Mike Kintgen	Very small leaves.
2012-124	80	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>majus</i> (Syn. <i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>subalpinum</i> )/Subalpine sulphur flower.	Wild- Abercrombie Mtn., Selkirk Mtns., Stevens Co., WA. Elev. 7000'. NNS 92912-5.	Ron Ratko	Pale yellow flowers. Plant 10-15 cm tall. Growing on South-facing boulder slopes on an exposed subalpine ridge crest. Stony clay soil derived from schist.
2012-125	100	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>nevadense</i> /Nevada sulphur flower.	Wild- Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000'. Seed collected in July 2010.	Ray Fletcher	Dark green foliage bears yellow-flowered umbels.
2012-126	40	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>nevadense</i> /Nevada sulphur flower.	Garden-Ex Washoe Co., NV.	John Weiser	Upright form with yellow flowers that age to copper. Plant 12"-18" tall and 24" across.
2012-127	75	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>nevadense</i> /Nevada sulphur flower.	Garden- Ex Washoe Co., NV.	John Weiser	Low form with flowers that age to golden yellow. Plant 8"-10" tall and 18"-24" across.
2012-128	25	<i>E. umbellatum</i> var. <i>sandbergii</i> /Sandberg's sulphur flower.	Wild-Entiat Ridge, Entiat Mtns., Cascade Range, Chelan Co., WA. Elev. 4750'. NNS 10212-6	Ron Ratko	Growing on South-facing, open, schistose boulder slopes. Recently recognized variety. Replaces most, if not all of what was var. <i>umbellatum</i> in the Cascades of WA and OR.
2011-105	25-50	<i>E. douglasii</i> var. <i>meridionale</i> /Southern wild buckwheat	Wild- Slopes of Peavine Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. Approx. 7,000'	John Weiser	Slow-growing tight mats of silver leaves. Covered with yellow poms in early Summer. Choice.
2011-106	25-50	<i>E. elatum</i> var. <i>elatum</i> /Tall wooly wild buckwheat.	Wild- Peavine Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. Approx. 6,000'	Ray and Rachel Fletcher.	White flowers are very attractive to pollinators.
2011-132	25-50	<i>E. giganteum</i> / St. Catherine's lace	Garden- Ex Santa Cruz Island, CA	Jean Struthers	Low growing form.
2011-107	25-50	<i>E. heermannii</i> var.	Wild- Hills east of	John Weiser	Intricately branched

Seed Selection ID#	Seeds per Packet	Species / Common Name	Origin & Collection Information	Donor / Collector	Description
		humilius/Heermann's Great Basin wild buckwheat.	Reno and south of I-80. Elev. Approx. 5,000'		leafless stems produce masses of white flowers in Summer. Superbly adapted to its arid environment.
2011-111	25-50	E. lobbii/Lobb's wild buckwheat.	Wild-Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 9,500'	John Weiser and Ray Fletcher.	From plants with straw/cream to rose flowers.
2011-112	25-50	E. lobbii/ Lobb's wild buckwheat.	Wild- Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 9,500'.	John Weiser and Ray Fletcher.	From plants with dark red flowers.
2011-113	25-50	E. marifolium/ Marum-leaf wild buckwheat	Wild-Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 8,000'.	John Weiser and Ray Fletcher.	Loose mats of olive green. Dioecious.
2011-114	25-50	E. microthecum/ Slender wild buckwheat.	Garden- Ex near City of Rocks, ID.	Stephen Love	Pink flowers.
2011-115	15	E. microthecum var. laxiflorum/ Great Basin wild buckwheat.	Wild- Peavine Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. Approx. 6,000'.	Ray and Rachel Fletcher.	Long-lived subshrub with white to pink flowers.
2011-117	25-50	E. ochrocephalum/White-woolly wild buckwheat.	Wild- Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV.	John Weiser	Mats of gray leaves give rise to yellow poms. A picturesque rock garden plant.
2011-119	25-50	E. ovalifolium var. eximium/ Slide Mountain wild buckwheat.	Wild- Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 9,500'.	John Weiser and Ray Fletcher.	Dense gray mats form pulvinate mounds in age. Leaves have a distinctive brown margin. Cream flowers with some tinged pink.
2011-120	25-50	E. robustum/ Altered andesite wild buckwheat	Wild- Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV. Elev. 5,000'.	John Weiser	Unique species grows on acidic soils derived from altered andesite. Large felty oval leaves with nice clusters of cream flowers.
2011-121	25-50	E. rosense var. rosense/ Mount Rose wild buckwheat.	Wild- Peavine Mountain, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 8,600'	John Weiser	Spreading alpine mats of gray green foliage covered with bright yellow poms in Summer. Superb rock garden plant.
2011-122	25-50	E. rosense var. rosense/ Mount Rose wild buckwheat.	Wild- Slide Mountain, Washoe Co., NV Elev. 9,600'	John Weiser and Ray Fletcher.	Same as above.
2011-131	25-50	E. strictum var proliferum/ Proliferous wild buckwheat	Garden- Ex Boise Foothills, ID. Elev. approx. 3,000'	Diane Jones	Flowers are white to rose.

Seed Selection ID#	Seeds per Packet	Species / Common Name	Origin & Collection Information	Donor / Collector	Description
2011-125	25-50	E. strictum var. strictum/ Strict wild buckwheat.	Garden- Ex Seven Devils Mountains, Custer Co., ID.	Stephen Love	Silver leaves. White flowers. Very floriferous.
2011-126	25-50	E. umbellatum var. dichrocephalum/ Bicolor sulphur flower.	Garden- Ex Pioneer Mountains, Custer Co., ID. Elev. 6,980'	Stephen Love	Compact. Fades red.
2011-127	25-50	E. umbellatum var. nevadense/ Nevada sulphur flower.	Garden-Ex Washoe Co., NV.	John Weiser	Upright "Standard Form" with green leaves. 12"X 35". This parent produces nice rusty colored ripe umbels.
2011-128	25-50	E. umbellatum var. nevadense/ Nevada sulphur flower.	Garden-Ex Washoe Co., NV.	John Weiser	Low and sprawling "Standard Form". 7"X30". Ripe umbels turn a golden yellow when dry.
2010-106	25-50	E. compositum/ Arrowleaf wild buckwheat.	Garden-Ex Mount Tahoma Nursery CO.	Mike Kintgen	Cream flowers.
2010-107	25-50	E. corymbosum/ Crisp-leaf wild buckwheat.	Garden	John Weiser	White flowers. 24"-30" tall and 36"-48" wide.
2010-108	25-50	E. corymbosum/ Crisp-leaf wild buckwheat.	Garden	John Weiser	White flowers. 18"-24" tall and 36"-48" wide.
2010-109	25-50	E. corymbosum/ Crisp-leaf wild buckwheat.	Garden-Ex. San Rafael Swell, I-70, UT.	Bob and Jeni Pennington	
2010-111	25-50	E. heermannii var. humilius/ Heermann's Great Basin wild buckwheat.	Wild- Churchill Narrows, Lyon Co., NV. Elev. 4,000'.	John Weiser	White flowers.
2010-101	25-50	E. aff jamesii/ James's wild buckwheat.	Wild- Westside of La Veta Pass, Costilla Co., CO. Elev. 8,000'.	Mike Kintgen	Cream flowers.
2010-119	25-50	E. ochrocephalum/ White-wooly wild buckwheat.	Wild-Near Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV.	John Weiser	Yellow flowers.
2010-136	25-50	E. sphaerocephalum/ Rock wild buckwheat.	Pelton Dam, OR.	N. Miller	
2010-128	25-50	E. umbellatum var. aureum/ Golden sulphur flower.	Garden-Ex. Jackson Co., CO.	Mike Kintgen	
2010-133	25-50	E. umbellatum var. nevadense/ Nevada sulphur flower.	Garden- Ex Carson Range, Washoe Co., NV. Elev. 6,000-7,000'.	John Weiser	Compact form.
2010-137	25-50	E. aff umbellatum/ Sulphur flower.	Wickiup Plain, OR.	N. Miller	



## Submissions to the newsletter

Do you have a favorite Eriogonum you would like to write about and submit to the **Eriogonum Society Newsletter**? Or would you like to write an essay on topic you'd like to share? Do you have corrections to a past newsletter, or have a letter to the editor you'd like published? Please send your article to the newsletter editor, whose email address is below.

### Eriogonum Society Contacts:

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**Articles for the Newsletter: If you are interested in writing or submitting an article to future newsletters, please notify one of the above contacts. Thank you!**

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## Membership Renewal

The Eriogonum Society has attracted over 100 people who love eriogonums and are interested in learning more about them. A number of our members had a great time at our first annual meeting in Reno, the second one in the White Mountains of California, and the third one at the Malheur Field Station. Our dues include qualification to register for our annual meetings, as well as an on-line newsletter, annual seed exchange and access to the members section of our website.

Dues run on a calendar basis, renewed at the first of each year.

Dues for all except students are \$10. Dues for students are \$5. Life Membership is \$150. In addition, members may pay two years in advance and receive the third year free. Please do not send cash.

You may pay either by check or by PayPal on our website at <http://erigonum.org>. Make checks payable to Eriogonum Society. Mail a completed form and check to:

Bob Pennington, Membership  
1409 Agua Fria, Santa Fe, NM 87505-0907

Please update any current info with new phone numbers or e-mail addresses. Thanks for your enthusiastic support of the Society

Name- \_\_\_\_\_

Address- \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #- \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail- \_\_\_\_\_

We do not sell, share or distribute member data in any manner.