**Acer campbelli CC6134** “Phirphire”


6–9”+ treelet 8+ years old $12.50 or 3 for $27

**Abies spectabilis CC7600** “Bunga Salla” “Himalayan Silver Fir”

Large upright tree to 100’. Gray deeply grooved bark. Flattened needles with pale green undersides. Upright cylindrical cones that turn dark purple. Manaslu Himal, Nepal, 9200’. The oil rich needles are used as an expectorant and carminative and made into an incense. The wood is utilized for construction. Cold stratify seed. Z5?

report, sold out

**Acacia colei**


Seed packet $3 / Treelet 1+ year old $10.50 or 2 for $18

**Acer caudatum CC6800**


6–9”+ treelet 8+ years old $12.50 or 3 for $27

**Abies pindrow**


6–10”+ treelet 7–8 years old $12.50

**Agapetes smithiana**

Epiphytic evergreen shrub to 2–3’+ with small densely arranged leaves. Forms caudiciform lignotubers wherever the stems touch the ground. White tubular flowers and pale purple berries with a sweet gelatinous flesh. A semi-epiphytic species from the mid elevation cloud forests of western China and northeastern India. Reported to have liver protective properties. Prefers part shade, well draining acidic soil. Exceedingly rare in cultivation. Z8b? 

Reported to exhibit anticancer properties. The plant contains triterpenes and steroidal compounds with antibacterial and antimalarial activity. Part shade and a fast draining acidic soil. Does well in hanging baskets. Surface sow seeds warm. Z8b/9a

Seed packet $4 / 6–10”+ plant $9.50

**Acorus calamus**

Araceae. Rhizomatic semi-aquatic perennial with iris-like leaves to 4’. Yellow green spadix to 4”. Native to North America and temperate Eurasia, our seed stock is from the northern US prairies, medicinally distinct from the Asian plants. A panacea, revered for its medicinal properties wherever it grows. The aromatic rhizome is a premier digestive aid, stimulant and all around tonic. Cold stratify seed. Z6a

10 seed $3

**Agapetes manii**

Shrub to 2’+ with small densely arranged leaves. Forms caudiciform lignotubers wherever the stems touch the ground. White tubular flowers and pale purple berries with a sweet gelatinous flesh. A semi-epiphytic species from the mid elevation cloud forests of western China and northeastern India.

Reported to have liver protective properties. Prefers part shade, well draining acidic soil. Exceedingly rare in cultivation. Z8b? 

Reported to exhibit anticancer properties. The plant contains triterpenes and steroidal compounds with antibacterial and antimalarial activity. Part shade and a fast draining acidic soil. Does well in hanging baskets. Surface sow seeds warm. Z8b/9a

Seed packet $4 / 6–10”+ plant $9.50

**Agapetes serpens**

‘Ludgvan’s Cross’ “Himalayan Huckleberry Hybrid”

A hybrid of *A. serpens* and *A. rugosa*. 2–3” pointed leaves and eventually forms a woody caudex. Pale-pink lantern flowers with deep rose chevron markings are borne in mass along the stems, a sight to see! Edible berries. Part shade well draining acid soil. Z8b

6–10”+ plant $9.50

**Agapetes hosseana** “Saphaolom” “Thai Huckleberry”

Ericaceae. A lovely blueberry relative that forms large woody caudiciform lignotubers. Arching branches to 3’+ with shiny, rounded-elliptic, evergreen leaves. Clusters of pendant, narrow tubular red flowers with green tips. Sweet edible berries, white to pale pink with lavender speckles. An epiphytic species native to the mountain forests of northern Thailand. The lignotubers are used in Thai medicine for nourishment after a fever. The tubers have exhibited anticaner implicities. The plant contains triterpenes and steroid compounds with antibiotic and antimalarial activity. Cold stratify seed. Z8b/9a

Surface sow seeds warm. Z8b/9a

Seed packet $4 / 5–10”+ plant 3+ years old $16.50

**Alepidea amatymbica** “Ikhathazo”

A Pale pink lantern flowers hang from the stems in clusters. Edible berries. Manaslu Himal, Nepal, 9200’. The leaves are used for fodder and the wood for making tools. Cold stratify seed. Z6a

10 seed $3

**Alepidea amatymbica** “Yellow Flowered Himalayan Huckleberry”

Epiphytic evergreen shrub to 2–3’+. Graceful arcing branches arising from a woody caudex to 18”+. Shocking rose-red lantern-like flowers dangle from the branches, a flamboyant display that appeals equally to hummingbirds and primates. Lavender colored sweet edible berries. Native to the Himalayan mid elevation cloud forests, up to about 9,000’. The caudex of some species is edible. Prefers part shade, well draining acid soil and regular moisture. Fruits best when cross pollinated with another clone. Rooted cuts. Z8b

Seed packet $4 / 6–10”+ plant $9.50

**Agapetes serpens**

‘Nepal Cream’ “Himalayan Lantern Huckleberry”

Epiphytic evergreen shrub to 3’+. Arching branches arising from a woody caudex to 18”. Unusual clone with creamy-white lantern flowers that dangle from the branches. Sweet edible berries. Himalayan cloud forests. Part shade, well draining, moist acid soil. Good pollinator for our regular clone. Z8b

6”+ plant $10.50 (limited)

**Agapetes smithiana v. major** “Yellow Flowered Himalayan Huckleberry”

Woody caudiciform lignotubers, long arching branches with rounded leaves. Dark yellow tubular flowers hang from the stems in clusters. Edible berries. An beautiful endangered native of the mid elevation cloud forests of the western Himalaya where it occurs primarily as an epiphyte. Well draining acidic soil, part shade. Rooted cuttings. Z8b/9a

6–10”+ plant $13.50

**Ikhathazo**

A Pale pink lantern flowers hang from the stems in clusters. Edible berries. Manaslu Himal, Nepal, 9200’. The leaves are used for fodder and the wood for making tools. Cold stratify seed. Z6a/7a

sold out
**Allium altaicum** ‘Baikal’ “Wild Onion” “Łuk Altuiskii”
Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Thick tubular leaves and rounded umbels of white flowers. Edible leaves/bulb with a delicious spicy flavor. Seed from the Baikal Lake region, southern Siberia, Russia. Wild populations are said to be endangered by overharvesting. This is the direct wild ancestor of the common culinary bunching onion. We should honor this great-grandmother by planting her in our gardens. Extremely cold hardy. Cold stratify seed. Z1

**Allium caeruleum** ‘Holubec’
Onion bulb with stalks to 2’, spherical umbels of sky blue flowers. Forms abundant bulbils amongst the flowers. Holubec collection, foothills of Zailiski Ala Tau, Kazakhstan, 4600’. One of the few truly blue flowered onions. The bulbils can be eaten or used for continual propagation. Does best with sun and a dry summer rest. Z4?

**Allium dregeanum** “African Leek”

**Allium jflae** “Wild Garlic”
Clustering, garlic-like bulb with blue-green flattened leaves to 12”+ long. Flower stalk to 18”+ tall with spherical heads of rose-violet blossoms. Native to the Caucasus and Crimea. The garlic flavored bulbs and leaves are eaten throughout its range. A worthy addition to the vegetable garden. May germinate best with cold treatment. Z6a

**Allium komarovii**
Awesome onion with 1–2 large, broad flattened leaves, frosted blue. The clusters of deep purple flowers are held 12” above the leaves. A rare endemic of the mountains of Tajikistan. Likes a bright sunny spot. Dies back to the bulb in Summer. Cold stratify seed. Z6b

**Allium lenkoranicum**
Interesting onion species with thread like leaves and flowers 12–18” tall. Long lasting, late summer blooms of delicate airy umbels of unequal pedicels bearing small bell flowers of unusual shades of grayish lilac to rose with darker maroon stripes. Known only from 6000’ in the Talysh mountains of Azerbaijan, near the port of Lenkoran on the Caspian Sea. The small bulbs are edible. Cold stratify seed. Z7?

**Allium macranthum** “Da Hua Jiu”
Unusual bulb with thick “tentacle” roots. Slender gray-green leaves to 10”. Nodding umbels of 3–8 large pale-purple flowers. Ex Pavelka seed collection, alpine meadows, Shaluli Shan, Sichuan, China, 13,000’. A rare and sought after onion species of refined nature. All parts are edible. Well draining soil and sun. Dormant late Summer to Spring. Cold stratify seed 30+ days. Z4–5?

**Allium tricoccum** “Ramps” “Wild Leek”
From a slender bulb 2 broad leaves arise in Spring. After these die back a 12” flowering stalk grows bearing a spherical head of white flowers. Understory plant of the deciduous eastern forests of North America. The celebrated ramps are one of the tastiest members of the onion clan, inspiring ephemeral culinary festivals throughout its range. Said to be one of the most promising and underutilized vegetables for shade and cold climates. Grows fine in northern California. Prefers shade and moist soil. Cold stratify seed. Z4a

For additional **Allium** species inquire and see our Californian offerings

**Amelanchier alnifolia** “Serviceberry” “Juneberry”
Rosaceae. Deciduous shrub to 4–16'+. In Spring the plant is a mass of white blossoms. Elliptic leaves and delicious blue fruits ripen June–July. Native to north-western North America. The fruits are a favorite of many indigenous tribes and were a prime ingredient of pemmican. A great addition to the forest garden, sun to partial shade. Cold stratify. Z4a

**Androstephium caeruleum** “Blue Funnel Lily” “Spring Stars”
Liliaceae. Perennial growing from round corms. Grass like leaves to 7”, beautiful pale blue to purple or white flowers with a faint fruity scent. A rarity native to the black soil short grass prairies of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The corms are edible and were once eaten by tribes within their range. Our collector had to risk chiggers and rattlesnakes just to collect the seed. The plant is increasingly rare in habitat as the prairie is converted by man’s insatiable need for strip malls and track housing. Slow from seed, this is a native food that demands and deserves our dedicated patience. Drought hardy. Seed may need cold stratification. Z7b

**Angelica ursina** “Bear’s Angelica”
Araliaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 4'+. Big pinnate leaves, green to purplish in color. Large airy umbels of small white flowers grow up then hang above the plant. Huge thick roots. Cape Mountains, southern Baja, near 5000'. The roots are used for diabetes, rheumatism, stomach and kidney ailments. Relative of the delicious “Arracacha” root that is farmed in the Andes, the edibility of this species is unexplored. Prefers part shade and moisture but can tolerate seasonal dryness. Z9a?

**Argemone glauca** “Puakula” “Hawaiian Prickly Poppy”
Papaveraceae. Perennial to 3–5’ with glaucus blue foliage covered in sharp spines. Large white flowers with yellow centers. Found growing on the dry leeward sides of the Hawaiian Islands. Claimed to be endemic, but this is questionable. The sap of this opium relative has been traditionally used as a narcotic and to treat toothache, ulcers and warts. Z10a

**Arracacia brandegeei** BK101106.2 “Chuchupate” “Cape Arracacha”
Amaranthaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 4+. Big pinnate leaves, green to purplish in color. Large airy umbels of small white flowers grow up then hang above the plant. Huge thick roots. Cape Mountains, southern Baja, near 5000’. The roots are used for diabetes, rheumatism, stomach and kidney ailments. Relative of the delicious “Arracacha” root that is farmed in the Andes, the edibility of this species is unexplored. Prefers part shade and moisture but can tolerate seasonal dryness. Z9a?
Artemisia absinthium “Wormwood” “Absinthe”

Artemisia afra “Umlhonyane” “Wildelaes” “African wormwood”
2–6’ perennial with feathery silver and green leaves. Small yellow flowers. South Africa to Ethiopia. One of the most important ethnomedicinal plants throughout its range. A bitter tonic used for coughs, colds, stomach ailments, fever, parasites, headache, malaria, diabetes, etc. Rich in antimicrobial, antioxidant and psychoactive oils and terpenoids. Easily grown, drought hardy. Dies back to roots in cold climates. Z7b Seed packet $3

Artemisia genipí “Genepí”
A dwarf groundcover of finely cut leaves with silky silver hairs, 2–4” tall. Spikes of tiny yellow flowers. Native to the high Alps, up to 12,500’. A liqueur made from the plant is also known as Genepí, famed plant collector R. Farrer called it “delicious and wholesome”. He raved about the plant; “a few of the leaves, bruised and nibbled, will bring back vigour to the most weary!”- making it sound similar to coca leaf! A tea of the flowers is a traditional panacea, made from the plant is also known as Genepí, famed plant collector R. Farrer called it “delicious and wholesome”. He raved about the plant; “a few of the leaves, bruised and nibbled, will bring back vigour to the most weary!”- making it sound similar to coca leaf! A tea of the flowers is a traditional panacea. Z4a

Arum concinnatum Arch195.073
Areeceae. Corm forming perennial with large arrow shaped leaves, green with silver mottleing. Yellow-green and purple spathe to 12”. Rarity from south Greece and south west Turkey. Easy to grow and naturalizes well. Part shade. Cold stratify seed. Z6b Seed packet $3

Atropa belladonna “Belladonna” “Deadly Nightshade”
Solanaceae. Multi branched perennial to 3–5’. Purplish inch long bell shaped flowers followed by enchanting, large, shiny, purple-black berries. Named for Atropos, the Greek god of death. This toxic psychoactive medicinal has been used since antiquity by many human cultures. An important ingredient of European witches’ brews and flying ointments, and in folk medicine for the treatment of allergies and asthma, as an anaesthetic, an aphrodisiac, sedative, etc. It is still a major source of tropane alkaloids for the pharmaceutical industry. Children should be thoroughly educated about the toxic nature of the berries, which can appear especially enticing. Exposure to cold or soaking in vinegar for 2–3 hours improves seed germination. Plants prefer rich, moist soil and little shade. Z5a

Atropa caucasica “Caucasus Belladonna”
Herbaceous perennial to 2’. Purplish flowers, black berries. Rare endemic of the Caucasus. Same properties as A. belladonna. Stratify seed. Z5a Seed packet $3.50

Atropa komarovi? “Russian Belladonna”
Herbaceous perennial to 2+. Yellow-purple bell flowers and shiny black berries. The plant does not perfectly fit the description for this species from central Asia, so the identity is in question. Toxic medicinal like other species. Z4/5 Seed packet $3.50

Asparagus racemosus “Shatavari”
Asparagusceae. Feathery leaved climbing shrub to 6’. White flowers with red stripes. Native from Africa to the Himalayas. Something of a panacea, all parts of the plant are traditionally used in Chinese and Ayurvedic Medicine as a general tonic and fertility enhancer. Seed from South African populations. Keep warm to sprout in 3–4 weeks. Z9a/b 5 seed $3

Asphodeline lutea “King’s Spear”
Lilieae. Clumping rosettes of stiff, grass like, gray-green leaves to 12", erect flower stalks to 2–4’ clothed in numerous bright yellow blossoms. Native to the Mediterranean and eastern Europe to the Caucasus. Esteemed by the ancients Greeks who roasted and ate the nutty flavored fleshy roots. The young shoots were cooked like asparagus. Blooms abundantly all summer and the edible flowers are good bee forage and a tasty addition to salads. An easy versatile perennial for the garden. Sun to part shade, drought tolerant. Give seed 30 days cold. Z7a Seed packet $3

Begonia grandis “Hardy Begonia”
Begoniaceae. Herbaceous tuber forming species makes clumps to 2’ with attractive cordate leaves and pendant clusters of pink flowers. Native to the forests of east Asia. The roots are used for blood circulation and as a painkiller. Light to heavy shade, rich moist soil. Naturalizes well and makes a stunning display when blooming. Z6a/b Plant 5+ years old $7.50 or 3 for $15.50

Berberis sp. CC5712 “Chutro” “Himalayan Barberry”
Berberidaceae. Spiny shrub. Bright green rounded to ovate leaves with reddish prickles along the margins and whitish undersides. Flowers not yet seen, likely yellow or orange. Red fruit. Til Jung Rai collection for Chadwell, Langtang, Nepal, near 11,000’. Throughout the region the tart barberry fruit are eaten fresh or pickled, the roots used as a yellow dye and the whole plant for a broad array of medicinal applications. Rich in the antibiotic alkaloid berberine. Sun to part shade. Drought hearty. Z6? 14–18” plants 8+ years old $13.50 (limited)

Betula ashburneri CC7602 “Himalayan Alpine Birch”
Betulaceae. Small tree 10–25’. Typically multi-trunked, attractive gray-brown to bronze peeling bark. Deciduous leaves. Chadwell collection Khumbu Himal, Nepal, 12,500’. This is the first recorded occurrence of this rare birch in Nepal. Known only from a few other localities in Bhutan and Tibet. Z5? Seed packet $4

Betula ashburneri CC7610: Another accession from 11,900’, Khumbu Himal, Nepal. Seed packet $4

Betula pseudomiddendorffii (=B. divaricata) "Siberian Dwarf Birch"
Miniature tree/shrub, 5–10” high. Densely arranged ovate leaves with serrated margins. Pavelka collection, Sajan Mountains, Siberia, 7300’. Beautiful slow growing small birch, extremely cold hardy. Z2a 18–24”+ treelet 9–10 years old $26.50 (limited)
Betula utilis CC5763 “Bhojapatra” “Himalayan Birch”
A gorgeous medium sized birch tree 20–35’ tall. Exceptional gold and copper peeling bark. The leaves turn a rich yellow and defoliate in Autumn. From seed collected by Chadwell at 12,500’ Langtang, Nepal, just south of the Tibetan border. An important tree, the bark is used for wound healing and as a carminative. In India the resin is reportedly contraceptive. Widely used for construction, the tree is now considered endangered in some regions due to deforestation. Easy to grow, does well in most soils. Z7a
16–24”+ treelot 10–11 years old $22.50 (limited)

Betula utilis CC6641
Seed packet $3 / 9–14”+ treelot 7–8 years old $16.50

Betula utilis CC7402 6–12”+ treelot 4–5 years old $9.50 (limited)

Boehmeria tricuspis “Ba Jiao Ma” “Akaso”
Urticaceae. An elegant foliage plant of many uses. Herbaceous dioecious shrub to 3’+. Soft, sting free, nettle-like leaves with forked tips. Green to burgundy inflorescence like a pipe cleaner. Native to forests margins of eastern Asia. The fresh young growth is cooked as a tasty, nutritious green. Used medicinally for fever. The stems are valued for their premium fiber used to make paper, cloth, rope, etc. Prefers filtered light and rich, moist soil. Z7a
Plant 5 years old $6.50

Boennninghausena albiflora CC7147 “Dampate”
Rutaceae. Delicate shrub to 4’ high. Soft blue-green leaves with pinnate rounded leaflets. Feathery white flowers. Chadwell seed collection, forests of northwest Himalaya, 7500’. The plant is rich in oils and has an interesting pungent sweet scent when crushed. Used externally for all manner of wound healing, as an insecticide and to treat malaria. Dried leaf powder is used as a flea repellant. Grow in light shade, moist soil. Z8a
9–16”+ Plant 6+ years old $17.50 (limited)

Buddleja salviifolia “Sagewood”
Buddlejaceae. Semi-evergreen shrub 6–20’. Long lime-green leaves with a fuzzy wrinkled surface and white undersides. Abundant large panicles of cream to lilac colored flowers, exceptionally honey-fragrant and ambrosia to butterflies, birds and bees. The leaves are steamed as tea and the roots used for cough and colic. Responds well to pruning and can be hedged. Adaptable and drought tolerant. Z7b
inquire

Butia capitata ‘Bohemain’ “Jelly Palm” “Pindo”
Areceae. Attractive, cold hardy, slow growing palm to 10–15’. Thick trunk crowned with gracefully recurved fronds. Long spikes of white flowers birth hundreds of cherry size, green-yellow to orange colored edible fruit, aromatic and juicy sweet. Native to southern Brazil and Uruguay. Seed from a tree that has been growing for many decades near Bohemian Highway in the town of Occidental, CA. Slow to sprout, 2–6+ months warm. Z8a
Packet of 6 seed $3.50 (because of weight, one packet counts as 6 for foreign shipping)

Calochortus hyalii “Star Tulip”
Liliaceae. Bulb with grass like leaves 4–10’ high. Fuzzy, star shaped flowers, white to lavender blushed, purple inner markings. Native to the sagebrush prairies and forests of central Washington and southern B.C., up to 8,300’. Bulbs edible. Seed needs 30+ days cold treatment. Z6a
Seed packet $3.50

Calostemma purpureum “Garland Lily”
Amaryllidae. Narrow leaved bulb. Flower stalk to 12–18’ crowned with purplish-red flowers. Lovely species from south Australia. Winter grower. Z9b/10a
Bulbs/plant $7.50 or 3 for $15.50

Camassia angustata “Prairie Camas”
Liliaceae. Medium size bulbs with floppy basal leaves and purple flower spikes to 2.5’ high. Blooms late spring and goes dormant late summer to winter. Endemic to the prairies of the mid western and south central USA, scarce and possibly endangered throughout much of its range. The bulbs are edible and were once eaten by numerous tribes. Worthy of a place in your garden. Cold stratify seed. Z4a
Seed packet $3

Camassia scilloides (=C. esculenta) “Eastern Camas”
Decent size, squat bulbs. 1–2’ flower spike with white to pale violet blossoms in the spring. Native to the eastern USA and Canada. Widespread, yet endangered in some areas due to industrial agriculture and urban sprawl. The bulbs were an key food, raw or cooked, for many eastern tribes. Try growing as a food crop. Dormant mid summer to late winter. Seed needs 30+ days cold to sprout.Z4a
inquire

Camellia sinensis ‘High Mountain’ “Green Tea”
Theaceae. Evergreen shrub 5’ to 20’. Shiny dark green leaves, white flowers with yellow stamens. The High Mountain varietal is grown in the mountains of Dali, Yunnan, China, near 7500’. A cold climate varietal used for green tea and a special tea formed into a bowl and aged. Green tea been cultivated in Asia for at least 3000 years and is a popular stimulating beverage the world over. In addition to caffeine the leaves contain a host of beneficial phytonutrients that have been shown to fortify the immune system against all manner of maladies. Traditionally the new growth is harvested for tea. Keep trimmed for best harvests. Prefers sun and rich, moist soil. Z7b, possibly lower.

Camellia sinensis v. assamica “Black or Green Tea” “English Breakfast Tea”
Shrub similar to the Chinese variety, but with larger leaves and reaching heights of 50’ if untrimmed. Native to and grown near sea level in Assam, India, the largest tea growing region in the world. Though some of the harvest is dried as a green tea, most is fermented into a rich, malty black tea, the very substance that fueled the British empire. This variety is better adapted to hot and humid climates. Z8a/b 6–12’ plant 6+ years old $18.50 (limited)

Campanula punctata sps. hondoensis
Campanulaceae. Attractive spreading perennial 1–2’ tall. Purple to cream colored, speckled, 2–3” long inflated bell flowers. Wild seed, grassy slopes, Japan. Very floriferous. The large blossoms are highly edible and tasty, a significant addition to salads. Sun or part shade. Surface sow seed. Z4a
Seed packet $2.75

Campanula rapunculus “Rampion”
Small herbaceous biennial to 3’. Sky-blue bell flowers. Northern Europe. Once a widely grown and esteemed food plant, it has fallen into obscurity. The thick white roots have a delicious crisp flavor eaten raw and the leaves and flowers are excellent in salads. Z4b
Seed packet $3

Capparis spinosa “Caper Bush”
Capparaceae. 3–5’ sprawling shrub with spines and round leaves. Showy white flowers with long purple stamens. 1” oval fruit. Cultivated throughout the Mediterranean where the immature flower buds are pickled to make “capers”, a popular food the world over. The young shoots are also eaten and the fruit is pickled in the Middle East. Prefers a warm sunny spot. Seed slow to sprout, 2+ months, GA3 may help. Z5/6.
Seed packet $3.50
Cardiocrinum giganteum CC7148 “Giant Himalayan Lily”
Liliaceae. The largest of all lilies! Bulb which produces a flowering stem 5–12’+ tall. Glossy heart shaped leaves, up to 20+ trumpet shaped white flowers exhale a sweet scent. Chadwell collection, forests of NW Himalaya, 8250’. This is the elevational and north westerly limit for this impressive plant. A paste of the bulb is applied for dislocated bones. Moist rich soil and part shade. Cold stratify seed. 5–7 years to flower from seed. Z7a

Casuarina torulosa (= Allocasuarina torulosa) “Forest She-Oak”

Ceratonia oreothauma DH07041 “Oman Carob” “Tiyu”
Fabaceae. Dioecious tree 15–25’. Thick gray-brown fissured bark. Paripinnate leaves with smaller leaflets than C. siligua. Yellowish flowers with reddish anthers/stigmas. 2–4” long pods. Dylan Hammon seed collection, Jabal/Beni Habir, Oman, 5300’. Endemic to the eastern Al Hajar Mountains of Oman. Pods and foliage are used as goat fodder. Thought to be the wild ancestor of carob and may prove useful for breeding with standard Carob tree. Z10a? inquired

Ceratonia silqua “Carob”
Dioecious tree to 30’. Pinnate leaves and yellowish flowers. 6–8’+ long, thick edible seed pods. A nutritious ancient food crop that originated in the Middle East but is now grown all over the world. Seed from extra large and sweet pods T. Baldwin selected from the markets of Vienna, probably from trees grown in the Middle East. Drought resistant. Older trees can tolerate some frost, but protect young plants. We offer unsexed seedlings. Z9b

Chenopodium oahuense BK10930.3 “Aheahea”
Chenopodiaceae. The woodiest Chenopodium in the world, to over 15’ tall! Fleshy leaves and clusters of tiny yellowish flowers. Endemic to the dry habitats of the Hawaiian Islands, from the coast to subalpine. The plant was used to treat thrush and the leaves can be cooked and eaten like spinach. Seed collected near 9,000’. Surface sow. Drought hardy. Z9a Seed packet $3 inquired for plants

Codonopsis bulleyana
Campanulaceae. Upright herbaceous perennial to 12’. Pleasantly pubescent stems and leaves. Pale blue tubular flowers that are constricted in the center and flare at the ends. Carrot like edible sweet root. Native to the mountains of Asia. The plant has a skunky cannabis-like smell. Used in traditional medicine like other species with ginseng-like properties. Part shade, moist rich soil. Z4a Plant 3 years old $12.50

Codonopsis cardiophylla

Codonopsis clematidea ‘Holubec’
A delicate twining perennial to 3–4’. Fuzzy blue green leaves. Large bell shaped flowers of pale-blue with veins of purple and banded maroon inside. Seed collected by Holubec in Mortravn, Pamir Mountains, Tajikistan, 6300’. The aerial parts of the plant are used in the folk medicine of the region to treat jaundice, hepatitis and other liver conditions. Analysis has revealed a new codonopsine alkaloid along with 13 beneficial compounds found in other species. The thick roots are edible like other species. Prefers a well aerated rich soil, regular moisture, part shade and something to climb on. Dies back to the root in late Summer. Z4b inquired

Codonopsis convolvulacea “Ludu Dorje”
Rounded perennial tubers with annual twining vines to 8’, narrow leaves. 1.5” star-shaped flowers, a pure vibrant blue color. Native to the forests and mountainous areas of eastern Burma and southwestern China. Has a strong, musky smell similar to Camphor. It is also to be said an ingredient in the sacramental “Rainbow Light Pills”, which are known to liberate one from rebirth in the lower realms. These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. Well worth growing for the flowers alone, prefers part shade, a friend to climb on and rich, well draining soil. The tubers sometimes stay dormant a year. Surface sow seed. Z7a 10 seed $6 Plant/tuber 3 years old $24 (limited)

Codonopsis meleagris
Upright species to about 12’+. The round bell shaped flowers are a porcelain blue color with dark purple to chocolate markings. Fleshy roots edible and medicinal like other species. Another choice rarity from China. Z4b

Codonopsis sp. BBG China “Tang Shen”
Carrot like perennial root from which graceful twining deciduous vines arise, growing to about 6’. Soft leaves and 1” yellow green bell shaped flowers. We got our mother plant from the UC Berkeley Gardens years ago but lost the original tag. Overall the plant is larger than the more common C. pilosula. The root is sweet and edible, several Codonopsis species are used as general tonics similar to ginseng in Chinese medicine, and a few species are considered magical plants in the Himalayas. Needs a well draining moist soil and something to climb on. Z7a Seed packet $3.50

Codonopsis sp. CC7650

Coriaria plumosa “Feathery Tutu”
Coriariaceae. Low growing plant to 2’ tall with fern like leaves. White flowers followed by purple berries. A high altitude species from South Island, New Zealand. Coriaria are generally considered highly toxic, but the berries of one New Zealand species are thought edible (though the seeds highly poisonous) and an Ecuadorian species psychoactive. Hosts nitrogen fixing bacteria. Cold stratify seed. Should be hardy to Z8a. Seed packet $3.50 inquired

Corydalis taliensis “Wu Wei Cao” “Jin Gou Ru Yi Cao”
Fumariaceae or Papaveraeaceae. Ornamental perennial to 1.5’+ tall. Blue-green ferny foliage from a short branched rhizome. Raceme of up to 20, curiously spurred, purple to lavender flowers. Native to the forest understory of western Yunnan and Sichuan, China, from 6500–8200’. The whole plant is rich in isouquinoline alkaloids and used in traditional medicine for hepatitis, arthritis and toothache. Other species have been shown to be sedative, analgesic and aid opiate withdrawal. One of the easier Corydalis to grow, prefers part shade and rich soil. Give seed 30+ days cold. Z8a? Seed packet $3.50
Iridaceae. Clumps of upright iris-like leaves to 3'. Long slender arching stalks bearing pendulous lilac to rose pink bell flowers. Native to the grasslands of Dierama igneum and northern Tasmania. The tuberous roots were valued bush food eaten raw or cooked. Sun to part shade, well draining soil. Seed may need smoke. Z8b

Liliaceae. Asparagus relative with grass like leaves and graceful flower stalk to 2' bearing edible lilac flowers with a chocolate scent. Native to Australia Dichopogon strictum (=Anthropodium strictum) musky odor. Chadwell, rocky slopes, NW Himalaya above 16,500'. All parts of the plant are toxic and juice of the plant is used to kill external parasites.

Ranunculaceae. Large form of this beautiful herbaceous alpine plant. Clumps 12–18" tall, to 2.5' across. Clusters of unusual fuzzy bluish flowers with Calbolia brunonianum "Kasturi Phul" lumped with the seeds surrounded by a sweet edible pulp that kids love to slurp. The taste is similar to lychee or rambutan fruit. Native to the forests of China. Now 6"+, an amazing reptilian metallic blue color, blue lizard sausage is how we think of them. Opening the pods reveals a slimy alien grub! This is in fact Lardizabalaceae. Deciduous shrub to 20'+. Large pinnate leaves to 3' long. Pendant racemes of unusual yellowish flowers. Fleshy bean-like pods to Decaisnea fargesii "Blue Bean Shrub" rich in sugars, starch and oil, with a sweet taste similar to coconut. Little known in the U.S., they are popular in Europe, Africa and Asia. This variety

Cyperaceae. Nonweedy small perennial sedge grass to 12". Produces 0.5" edible tubers. Worldwide distribution. Cultivated for centuries, the tubers are rich in sugars, starch and oil, with a sweet taste similar to coconut. Little known in the U.S., they are popular in Europe, Africa and Asia. This variety

Tecophilaceae. Slender leaves from an edible corm. 12" inflorescence bearing pale mauve flowers with a sweet carnation scent. Native to Namibia and South Africa. The protein rich corms can be eaten raw or roasted. Another attractive edible plant worthy of your garden. Cold stratify seed. Z8a

Cupressaceae. Large pyramidal evergreen tree, whorled and hanging branches. Bark peels in long strips. Scale like leaves. Rounded bluish cones. Manaslu Cupressus torulosa "Dhupi" "Himalayan Cypress". Slow growing endemic of the Dominican Republic, exceedingly rare in cultivation but deserves to be widely grown. Will grow and bloom well in a 2–5 gallon pot. Sun to part shade, well draining soil and regular water. Z10b

Clematis connata? CC7137 Ranunculaceae. Attractive vine with yellow-white sweetly scented flowers. Chadwell collection, forest edge, 8200' NW Himalaya. Juice of the leaves is inhaled for sinusitis. Great for an arbor or fence. Cold stratify seed. Z6a Seed packet $3

Clematis ladakhiana? CC7135 Rare climbing vine. Lacy foliage and yellow flowers with bronze speckling. Chadwell collection, dry mountains of Ladakh, near 12,000'. Cold stratify. Z6a sold out

Clematis sp. CC6829 Ornamental vine with deep green trifoliate leave. Flowers not yet seen, but sure to be lovely. Chadwell collection Himachel Pradesh, NW Himalaya near 9000'. Perfect to clothe a fence, arbor or tree. Z6?

Cryptotaenia japonica v. atropurpurea “Mitsuba” “Japanese Parsley” Apiaceae. Upright perennial, 12–18"+ high. The entire plant is handsome shades of bronze, rose and dark purple. Small white flowers. Japanese seed stock. The entire plant is edible and used much like parsley. We find it does best in part shade. Z4b Seed packet $2.50

Cubanola domingensis “Dominican Bellflower” “Campanita” Rubiaceae. Upright shrub to 3’, shiny dark greenleaves. Spectacular 10" long, creamy-yellow to pale green, trumpet shaped, pendulous flowers that exhale an exquisite chocolaty scent. Overall reminiscent of a dwarf Brugmansia. Slow growing endemic of the Dominican Republic, exceedingly rare in cultivation but deserves to be widely grown. Will grow and bloom well in a 2–5 gallon pot. Sun to part shade, well draining soil and regular water. Z10b


Cyanella orchidiformis “Raapuntjie” Tectophilaceae. Slender leaves from an edible corm. 12" inflorescence bearing pale mauve flowers with a sweet carnation scent. Native to Namibia and South Africa. The protein rich corms can be eaten raw or roasted. Another attractive edible plant worthy of your garden. Cold stratify seed. Z8a 10 seed $3

Cyperus esculentus v. sativus 'Barcelona' “Chufa Nut” “Earth Almond" Cyperaceae. Nonweedy small perennial sedge grass to 12". Produces 0.5" edible tubers. Worldwide distribution. Cultivated for centuries, the tubers are rich in sugars, starch and oil, with a sweet taste similar to coconut. Little known in the U.S., they are popular in Europe, Africa and Asia. This variety is from northern Spain where they are blended with water and sweetener to make the delectable, refreshing and nutritious drink known as “horchata.” Grows just about anywhere, but prefers a well drained moist soil. Noninvasive cultivar. We harvest the tubers in November or December. Z10a Seedpack of 10 tubers $4

Decaisnea fargesii “Blue Bean Shrub” Lardizabalaceae. Deciduous shrub to 20'. Large pinnate leaves to 3' long. Pendant racemes of unusual yellowish flowers. Fleshy bean-like pods to 6"+, an amazing reptilian metallic blue color, blue lizard sausage is how we think of them. Opening the pods reveals a slimy alien grub! This is in fact the seeds surrounded by a sweet edible pulp that kids love to slurp. The taste is similar to lychee or rambutan fruit. Native to the forests of China. Now lumped with D. insignis. A greatly unusual edible. Prefers moist rich soil and dappled sun. Cold stratify seed. Z6a Seed packet $3.50

Delphinium brunonianum CC7216 “Kasturi Phul” Ranunculaceae. Large form of this beautiful herbaceous alpine plant. Clumps 12–18” tall, to 2.5’ across. Clusters of unusual fuzzy bluish flowers with musky odor. Chadwell, rocky slopes, NW Himalaya above 16,500'. All parts of the plant are toxic and juice of the plant is used to kill external parasites. In Tibet it is used for skin disease and illness caused by malignant spirits. Needs well draining mineral soil. Cold stratify seed. Z4a Seed packet $3.50

Dichopogon strictum (=Anthropodium strictum) Liliaceae. Asparagus relative with grass like leaves and graceful flower stalk to 2' bearing edible lilac flowers with a chocolate scent. Native to Australia and northern Tasmania. The tuberous roots were valued bush food eaten raw or cooked. Sun to part shade, well draining soil. Seed may need smoke. Z8b Seed packet $3.50

Dierama igneum “Hairbell” “Faerie’s Wand” Iridaceae. Clumps of upright iris-like leaves to 3’. Long slender arching stalks bearing pendulous lilac to rose pink bell flowers. Native to the grasslands of eastern South Africa. Grown from wild seed. Dierama are the embodiment of grace. Likes a bright spot and rich moist soil. Inquire for other species. Z7a inquire

Diospyros ramulosa “Koenoekam” Ebenaceae. Smallish tree to 20'+. Green flower, yellow to purplish edible fruit. This Karoo native persimmon is said to be the best of the wild fruit from the region. Branches used as firesticks. Has potential as a rare fruit crop. Sun and drought hardy. Cold stratify seed. Z7b sold out

Disporum cantoniense ex DJHC 729 Liliaceae. From underground rhizomes arise asparagus like stalks rich-purple in color and 3–6' tall. Lanceolate leaves, cream colored tubular flowers, black-purple berries. Our mother plants are from Hinkley collections in China. A forest understory plant that is a giant relative to our native fairy bells. The rhizome is used for fever and the young shoots are a vegetable. Rich moist soil and part to full shade. Z6a Plant 10 years old $15.50 (limited)
**Dracophyllum traversii** “Mountain Neinei”
Eriaceae or Epacridaceae. Unique blueberry cousin that resembles monocots like Yucca, Aloe or Dracaena. Tree 15–30’ tall, candelabra branches crowned with rosettes of long, recurved leaves, green to purplish red. Panicles of tiny flowers at branch ends. Endemic to cool moist mountain forests and slopes above 2500’, North Island and South Island, New Zealand. Long lived, up to 600 years. The strap like leaves are traditionally used for weaving. In cultivation a bright but cool spot and gritty well draining soil is needed. Should do well in coastal climates and the Pacific Northwest. The tiny seeds need 3 months cold stratification after which germination occurs sporadically over many months. Z7a

**Elaeagnus multiflora** “Goumi”

**Erioccephalus africanaus** “Kapokbus” “African Rosemary”
Asteraceae. 3’ high shrub, rosemary-like aromatic grey foliage. White pink flowers adorn the branch ends followed by cottony seedheads. Used as a culinary herb and traditionally for stomachache, heart disease and as a diuretic. Very drought tolerant. Z8a

**Ficus gasparriniana** v. laceratifolia “Grape Fig” “Guan Mao Rong”
Moraceae. Branched shrub to 6’. Long lacerated leaves, evergreen in tropical climates. Grape size round figs that turn deep-red when ripe. Occurs in forested mountain areas of India and western China, south to Vietnam, from 1,500’ to 6,000’. The small figs are produced in abundance July through December and have a good flavor, best during warm weather. A great companion for anyone who likes unusual fruit. Keep seed warm to sprout. Z7b

**Ficus sp. CC5692**
A rare species of fig tree. Glossy simple leaves. Seed collected by Chadwell in Meghalaya. One of 42 species endemic to this unique region. Z9a/b

**Ficus sp. CC6807**
Rare fig species, large upright shrub. Ovate leaves with serrate margins. Collected by Chadwell, 6,900’, Uttaranachal, Kumaon, Central Himalaya. We don’t know much about this plant, such as fig edibility, etc, so we’ll have to grow these on to find out! Z7 or 8?

**Fraxinus micrantha** CC6798 “Himalayan Ash”
Olceae. Large deciduous tree. Dark green, pinnate leaves with 5–9 leaflets. Chadwell seed collection, Himachal Pradesh 8,600’. A beautiful species, valued for its timber and planted around villages for shade. Z7b?

**Gaultheria depressa** “Alpine Snowberry”
Ericaceae. Creeping prostate shrub 3–6” high. Tiny rounded leaves and white bell flowers. 1/2” white to pink-red edible fruit. Alpine regions of north west South Island, New Zealand. Seed is distributed by lizards and a species of odd oversized cricket known as “weta” and it is thought that the plant has coevolved with them. A prime edible plant for the rock garden. Acidic mineral soil. Surface sow seed. Z7a

**Gaultheria dunicola** “Cong Lin Bai Zhu”
Shrub with graceful arching stems to 2–5’ or more. Large leathery leaves, small reddish flowers and dark purple edible berries. Rare blueberry cousin native to the forests and thickets of Yunnan, China up to 10,000’. Rich acidic soil, part shade. Z7?

**Gaultheria forestii**
Graceful evergreen shrub 4–5’ tall. 3” oval leaves and large sprigs of white flowers. Bunches of black edible berries. Native to the high mountains of western US and Canada. The entire plant, especially the fruit, has a strong wintergreen flavor. Z6a

**Gaultheria fragrantissima** CC7410 “Dhasingar” “Gandapura” “Indian Wintergreen”
Evergreen shrub to 3+. Aromatic lanceolate leaves to 5” long. Large clusters of white-pink flowers. Deep violet-blue edible berries. Chadwell collection borderlands of central Tibet, 8,250’. Endangered throughout much of its range. The leaves contain novel flavonoids and the highest level of methyls salicylate (wintergreen) of any plant. A commercial source of wintergreen oil. The leaves are a stimulant, antioxidant, analgesic, antiseptic, and anthelmintic. The berries are eaten as snacks, chewed for stomachaches and distilled into alcohol in Nepal. Prefers dappled light and moist acidic soil. Z8a

**Gaultheria humifusa** “Alpine Wintergreen”
Spreading groundcover to just a few inches high. Small oval leaves, white-pink bell flowers and red edible berries. Native to the high mountains of western US and Canada. The entire plant, especially the fruit, has a strong wintergreen flavor. Z6a

**Gaultheria miqueliana** “Japanese Wintergreen”
Spreading groundcover 6–10” tall. Deep veined oval leaves, dark green with reddish hues. White bell flowers, pea size porcelain-white berries make a striking contrast to the leaves. Native to Japan. The delicious berries have the strongest wintergreen flavor of any Gaultheria we’ve tried, truly phenomenal! Ideal edible groundcover for part to full shade, acid soil. Z6a

**Gaultheria odorata** “Aja-te’es”
2–4’ tall evergreen shrub with slightly hairy alternate oval leaves to 3”. White bell flower and pea-size dark purple fruit. From the higher elevation cloud forests of Chiapas, Mexico. The fruit is eaten and the plant considered medicinal by the Zicatlan Maya. A fine exotic for the forest garden. Surface sow. Z8 or 9b

**Gaultheria trichophylla** CC7763 “Blui Kaphal” “Himalayan Wintergreen”
Edible evergreen groundcover to 4” with densely arranged small leaves. Red to pink-white bell shaped flowers. Striking sky-blue edible berries. Khumbu Himal, Nepal, 12,500’. Used as a digestive and analgesic. Surface sow seed, cold improves germination. Z5b

**Gaultheria wardii** “Xi Zang Bai Zhu”
Elegant shrub, arching branches to 2’, dark green ovate leaves covered in a red-brown fuzz. White pink flowers and edible creamy blue berries. Forest margins of China/India, up to 9000’. Distinct and unusual wintergreen relative. Well drained moist acid soil and sun to part shade. Z5/6
**Gaultheria yunnanensis** “Yunnan Wintergreen”

Rounded shrub to 4’+ with arching branches. Small white flowers and black edible berries. Asian species used in Chinese medicine for arthritis. The leaves contain wintergreen oil. Another choice selection for the forest garden. Filtered light and acidic soil. Z6a

**Gentiana macrophylla** “Qin Jiao”

Gentianaceae. Deciduous herbaceous perennial to 1’. Large lanceolate leaves. Clusters of pale green-blue tubular flowers. Mongolia, Russia, and China. This important bitter herb is widely used in Chinese Medicine. Prefers sun to part shade. Z3b

**Gentiana sp. CC5932**

Deciduous rosettes of smooth blue-green leaves. Flowers not yet seen, likely blue. A Chadwell collection from the mountains of Tibet at over 13,000’. Z5a?

**Girardinia diversifolia** “Bhutan” “Zo ch’a” “Aloo” “Giant Himalayan Nettle”

Urticaceae. A strikingly gorgeous tender perennial to 10’. Large leaves, sometimes entire but often deeply cut palmate. Panicles of yellowish flowers. The entire plant is covered in large stinging prickles, like common nettle on steroids. The sting is intense, but short lived. Seed from eastern Bhutan around 4000’. Cultivated for the high quality long fiber that’s obtained from the stems and used to make everything from rope to paper to fine textiles. The young leaves and flowers are a highly nutritious vegetable, they lose their sting when cooked. Roasted seed is pickled in Nepal. Numerous medicinal applications similar to common nettle. Likes moisture and dappled light that mimics the subtropical Himalayan forests. Frost tender. Z9b/10a

**Gladiolus crassifolius**

Iridaceae. Bulbous perennial. Annual sword-like leaves, inflorescence to 2–3’ clothed in pink-mauve blossoms with darker markings on the inner petals. Native to the grasslands and mountains of southern Africa. A rare, graceful gladiola that is a worthy addition to any garden. Z7a

**Helichrysum odoratissimum** “Imphepho”

Asteraceae. Highly aromatic shrub with small, fuzzy, silver leaves and terminal clusters of deep yellow blossoms. Native to Southern Africa. Zulu ritual incense that is said to “please the ancestors”. Smoked as a sedative. Closely related species are considered trance inducing. Z8

**Heliopsis longipes** “Chilcuague” “Gold Root”

Asteraceae. Spreading groundcover to 10–18”+ tall. 1” conical yellow flowers. Endemic to the mountains of central Mexico up to 8,000’. The fleshy lateral roots produce a very intense tingling sensation in the lips and mouth when chewed, much stronger than Echinacea or Spilanthes which have similar properties. Traditionally used for toothache (very effective!) and oral health. Rich in alkaloids with impressive analgesic, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, antifungal, insecticidal and immune boosting effects. Demand for its insecticidal activity nearly lead to its extinction during World War 2. The pleasant tingling effect from the chewed root can be transferred to other areas of the body and has been used as topical anesthetic and for interesting erotic purposes. We had been seeking seed of this plant for many years and were very excited and honored when a few came to us. We have been propagating since and finally have enough plants to offer, a first introduction. Easy to grow. Z9b?

**Helianthus annuus** “epochs”

Solanaceae. Hardy annual or biennials to about 1–3’ tall, with flat topped clusters of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. A native of the region since antiquity for asthma, as a pain killer, intoxicant, and poison. Grow like a succulent. Z9b or Z10b?

**Himalayanthus muticus** “Egyptian Henbane” “Sekran”

Solanaceae. Hardy annuals or biennials to about 1–3’ tall. H. niger being the larger. Serrated leaves and white or pale yellow flowers followed by spikes of unusual urn shaped pods, excellent in dried arrangements. H. albus is native to the Mediterranean while H. niger is also found in Europe and Asia. Utilized in ethnomedicine as a pain killer and sedative. Its trance inducing effects were used by oracles for divination, being given such names as “Zeus’s Beans” and “Apollo’s Plant.” A common additive to witches’ potions and ointments and an indispensable ingredient in the original Pilsner beers. Seeds sold to CA and WA are for I.D. purposes only, not for sowing. Specify your preference of H. albus or H. niger. Z3b

**Hysocyamus albus** or **Hysocyamus niger** “White & Black Henbane”

Solanaceae. Hardy annuals or biennials to about 1–3’ tall. H. niger being the larger. Serrated leaves and white or pale yellow flowers followed by spikes of unusual urn shaped pods, excellent in dried arrangements. H. albus is native to the Mediterranean while H. niger is also found in Europe and Asia. Utilized in ethnomedicine as a pain killer and sedative. Its trance inducing effects were used by oracles for divination, being given such names as “Zeus’s Beans” and “Apollo’s Plant.” A common additive to witches’ potions and ointments and an indispensable ingredient in the original Pilsner beers. Seeds sold to CA and WA are for I.D. purposes only, not for sowing. Specify your preference of H. albus or H. niger. Z3b

**Hysocyamus muticus** “Egyptian Henbane” “Sekran”

Succulent perennial shrub to 2’ high. Spirally arranged, fleshy, succulent leaves with toothed margins. Flower raceme with funnel shaped dark purple flowers. Seed originally from Lake Nasser, Egypt. Native to arid areas of northern Africa. Very rich in tropane alkaloids. Utilized in traditional medicine of the region since antiquity for asthma, as a pain killer, intoxicant, and poison. Grow like a succulent. Z9b?

**Hysocyamus pusillus** “Dwarf Henbane”

Miniature annual just 2–4” tall with rosettes of slender lanceolate leaves with serrate margins. Tiny yellow flowers with purple centers. An extremely rare “Dwarf Henbane” native to the mountains of Tibet at over 13,000’. Z5a?

**Hyoscyamus niger v. agrestis**

Very rare variety of balck henbane with large, bright-yellow flowers with green veination. Annual. Z6a

**Hypoxis hemerocallidea** “Inkomfe” “Miracle Muti”

Hypoxidaceae. Tuberous perennial with a rosette of long sedge-like leaves. Slender stalks bearing clusters of lemon-yellow, star shaped flowers. Grasslands of southern Africa. The corms are used in traditional medicine to treat burns, anxiety, depression and as emetics for urinary problems, dizziness and insanity. Weak infusions as a daily tonic for the feeble. The leaves produce a black dye and are part of a formula to treat prostate issues and tumors. Research suggests the plant has immunomodulating and antiinflammatory properties and contains compounds that show promise for cancer and HIV. There is some toxicity concerns with the fresh plant, a closely related species is said to both cause and treat delirium. Seed is slow to germinate, from 2–12+ months, may do best with smoke and cold treatment. Sun and well draining soil. Drought and fire tolerant. Z8b

**Ilex paraguariensis** “Yerba Mate” “Ka’a”

Aquifoliaceae. Evergreen tree to 60’. Shiny lanceolate leaves, white flowers and red berries. Cultivated throughout South America. Our plants are grown from seed collected from old plantations in Paraguay. The caffeine rich leaves are the national drink of Argentina & Paraguay and have become very popular in the US in recent years. Easy, sun to part shade. Responds well to pruning and can be dwarfed. Tolerant of some col. 1–3 months warm to sprout. Z8b
**Ilex vomitoria** *SHL091023.1*  “Yaupon”  
Evergreen shrub or small tree to 20'. Divericate stems, whitish flowers and ornamental red-orange berries. Native to the south eastern US and north eastern Mexico. Another underappreciated stimulating holly. Related to yerba mate and guayusa, the leaves are a rich source of caffeine alkaloids. Once a primary sacred plant of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and other tribes. The top choice for North American caffeine production in your back yard, brews a delicious tea. Seed collected by S. Lipe & S. Cody from wild populations at Buxton Woods, Outer Banks, North Carolina. Easy to grow, tolerant of alkaline and salty soils, sun to partial shade. Seed is slow to germinate, cold stratify. May take 1–4+ years to sprout, so be patient. Z6a  
12–18” plant 7+ years old $24.50 (limited, these took 4 years to sprout!)  
Seed packet $3  

**Ilex vomitoria ssp. chiapensis**  “Yaupon”  
Upright evergreen tree to 25’. Small white flowers and purple-red berries. This subspecies is a very curious disjunct population from the threatened pine-oak dry forests of Chiapas, Mexico above 5000’. Perhaps brought there for cultivation in ages long past? A bit larger leaves and more erect habit than US populations and seed is easier to germinate, 3–6 months warm. The leaves are a rich source of caffeine and were esteemed by numerous tribes in the USA. Prefers bright, filtered light. Z8a/b?  
Seed packet $3.50 / 10–14” plant 5+ years old $22.50 (limited)

**Indigofera aff. incana**  
Fabaceae. Dense groundcover, 3” high. Blue-green leaves, rose-pink flowers. South Africa. Pretty, drought hardy, nitrogen fixer for your perennial polyculture. Z8a  
Seed packet $3  

**Inula magnifica** *Jurasek*  “Magnificent Elecampane”  
Seed packet $3  

**Lepechinia hastata** *BK101106.9*  “Baja Pitcher Sage”  
Labiateae. Herbaceous perennial 2–4’ tall. Aromatic, large, arrow-shaped, blue-green, fuzzy leaves. Terminal inflorescence with numerous bright purple flowers. Spreads by runners, forms extensive colonies. Seed collected from impressive populations basking in the quiet shade of Quercus deiva oak trees bordered by an undescribed tuberous Peperomia, Cape Mountains, Baja, 6000’. Similar growth habit and fills the same ecological niche as Salvia spathacea from further north. Interestingly this species also occurs in Hawaii. Beautiful plant, draws hummingbirds and other delightful pollinators. Drought hardy. Z8b  
Seed packet $3.50  

**Lonicera kamtschatica** (=*L. caerulea* v. kamtschatica)  “Honeyberry”  
Caprifoliaceae. Deciduous honeysuckle shrub, rounded form to 3–4’. Fuzzy leaves, green-yellow tubular flowers and cylindrical blueberry-like edible berries to 1” long. Native to eastern Russia (Kamchatka, Magadan), cultivated for its antioxidant rich fruit. Does really well for us, though the berries often eat most of the delectable sweet-tart berries. Fruits later than *L. caerulea*. 2 or more plants for fruit set. Cold stratify seed 60+ days. Z3a  
Seed packet $3.50  

**Lycianthes quichensis**  “Chichol-te”  
Caprifoliaceae. Deciduous honeysuckle shrub, rounded form to 3–4’. Fuzzy leaves, green-yellow tubular flowers and cylindrical blueberry-like edible berries to 1” long. Native to eastern Russia (Kamchatka, Magadan), cultivated for its antioxidant rich fruit. Does really well for us, though the berries often eat most of the delectable sweet-tart berries. Fruits later than *L. caerulea*. 2 or more plants for fruit set. Cold stratify seed 60+ days. Z3a  
Seed packet $3.50  

**Lycium barbarum**  “Wolfberry” “Gou Qi Zi” “Goji Berry”  
Solanaceae. Deciduous shrub with arching branches, 3–5’ tall. Slender linear leaves, pale purple flowers, scarlet berries. Native to the Himalayan foothills of central Asia. The berries are one of the most nutritious foods known to man (the highest carotenoid content of any known edible!). A traditional Chinese longevity enhancer and sexual tonic. Easy and drought tolerant. Seed from the traditional growing region of Ning Xia, China. Z6a  
Seed packet $3.50  

**Lycium barbarum** ‘Large Leaf’  “Wolfberry” “Gou Qi Zi” “Goji Berry”  
Solanaceae. Deciduous shrub with arching branches, 3–5’ tall. Slender linear leaves, pale purple flowers, scarlet berries. Native to the Himalayan foothills of central Asia. The berries are one of the most nutritious foods known to man (the highest carotenoid content of any known edible!). A traditional Chinese longevity enhancer and sexual tonic. Easy and drought tolerant. Seed from the traditional growing region of Ning Xia, China. Z6a  
Seed packet $3.50  

**Lycium barbarum** ‘Shanghai Express’ “Gou Qi Zi” “Wolfberry” “Gojiberry”  
An improved Chinese selection with deep red berries that grows true from seed and can fruit in the first year. Z6a  

**Lycium ruthenicum**  “Chai-Hu” “Black Goji-Berry”  
Thorny deciduous shrub with divaricate sprawling branches 3–5’. Semi-succulent edible leaves. White flowers and shiny black edible berries. Native to arid mountainous regions of India, China and Russia. Seed from Yunnan, China. This is the much desired rare black goji-berry. Has the same adaptogenic and nutritive properties as *L. barbarum*. Sun and drought hardy. Tolerates alkaline/saline conditions. Prefers a gritty soil, resents overwatering. Z6a  
Sold out

**Mahonia gracilipes**  
Berberidaceae. Evergreen shrub 2–5’. Large compound leaves with stiff, pointed leaflets, bluish-purple to dark green, powdery white underneath. Summer sprays of small purple and yellow flowers followed by bluish fruit, edible but very tart. Rare species endemic to shady, moist limestone cliffs, Emei Shan, Sichuan, China. Rich in medicinal alkaloids like other species. This is a gorgeous plant that has grown very well for many years in our garden. Sun or shade, somewhat drought hardy once established. Z7a  
6–12’ plant 7–8 years old $15.50 or 2 for $26  

**Malva sylvestris** *BK07606.1*  
Malvaceae. 1–3’ plant with round leaves and 2” mauve-purple flowers with dark purple veins and lavender pollen loved by bees. From seed we collected from rural farmsteads in the hills near Figaro and Montseny Bioserve, north eastern Spain. Traditionally the flowers and young tender leaves are added to salads while the tops of the plants are steamed and seasoned like kale. Highly nutritious and delicious! Also used as a tea for its soothing demulcent properties. Easy, perennial, but best cut back each season. Will naturalize. Z4a  
Sold out

**Mandragora officinarum**  “Mandrake”  
Solanaceae. Hardy perennial with rosettes of stemless leaves to 12” long. Greenish bell shaped flowers arise from the center of the plant followed by oval shaped orange berries. Large, thick taproots, often resembling the human form and giving rise to a multitude of myths and legends. Native to southern Europe/Mediterranean. The famed and feared mandrake root, used throughout the ages as aphrodisiac and poison, magical amulet and medicine. Prefers rich, alkaline, moist soil with good drainage. The leaves die back and the plant goes dormant by early Summer and begins vegetative growth again in Autumn. Does well in the rock garden. Seed treated with GA-3, good germination in 30 days. Z5a  
Inquire for plants
Massonia depressa
Hyacinthaceae. Bulb with pairs of smooth flattened leaves that hug the ground. Unusual shaving brush flowers in the center of the plant, cream to pale pink colored. Dry sandy areas of South Africa. The bulb is reported to be a bush food, edible and tasty. Winter grower that needs a dry summer rest. Z8a
Plant/bulb 3–4 years old $8.50

Microseris lanceolata “Murnong” “Yam Daisy”
Asteraceae. Perennial dandelion like rosette of toothed linear leaves and yellow flowers. The tuberous roots of this Australian native were an important food of the Aborigines, but the plant is reported to be increasingly scarce. Traditionally pit roasted and said to have a sweet “coconut” flavor. Curiously Murnong’s closest relatives occur in western North America. Another endangered traditional food plant well worth experimenting with. Has done best for us in a sandy soil and full sun. Z8b/9a?
Nectaroscordum tripedale “Honey Garlic”
Aliiaceae or Liliaceae. Robust perennial bulb with annual linear leaves and flower stalk to 2–3’. Amazing umbels of large pendulous bell flowers, rose-pink with cream edging. Rare onion relative from the Caucasus. The leaves and bulb have a garlic scent and are edible. 60 days cold to germinate. Z5a
Seed packet $3.50

Nicotiana attenuata “Coyote Tobacco”
Solanaceae. Small annual species 1–3’ tall. Slender leaves, long tubular white flowers. Western North America. Important ritual medicinal for many tribes. Z9a
Seed packet $3

Nicotiana glauca “Tree Tobacco”
Perennial shrub or small tree to 20’. Large, leathery, glaucus blue leaves. Clusters of tubular yellow flowers attract hummingbirds. Said to be native to the southern Andes, but is now naturalized all over central California. Considered erroneously to be invasive, but it only grows on disturbed ground, hence its abundance along roadsides and construction areas. Does not contain nicotine, but the psychoactive analog anabasine. Widely used as a sacred tobacco, makes an interesting smoke. Z9a
Seed packet $3

Nicotiana rustica ‘Ancient’ “Tobacco”
This seed came to us from a friend who received it as a very special wedding gift. The seed was discovered in a 1000 year old urn at an archaeological dig on Vancouver Island. An amazing relic, it has proven highly viable, we grew robust plants to 3’. First generation seed of this ancient sacred tobacco. Z9b
Seed packet $5

Nicotiana rustica ‘Kessu’ “Tobacco”
Small tobacco to 2–3’ with round leaves and yellow green tubular flowers. N. rustica is the most potent tobacco, having the highest nicotine content, making an excellent insecticide and shamanic smoke. This specific strain, Kessu, is the most northerly strain ever recorded, growing in central Finland just 400 miles from the Arctic Circle! Z8b?
Seed packet $4

Nicotiana rustica ‘Mohawk’ “Tobacco”
This heirloom tobacco strain comes to us from the Six Nations Reserve of the Eastern U.S and Canada, from the Iroqouis Confederacy: the original North American democracy. Z9b
Seed packet $4

For additional Nicotiana species see our Chilean & Andean offerings

Nylandia spinosa “Skilpadbessie”
Polygalaceae. Showy spiny shrub to 3’. Small oval leaves and pink to purple flowers. Abundant round red edible berries. Said to be a favorite of wild tortoises and birds. A must for exotic fruit connoisseurs. Native to the coastal dunes of the Eastern Cape, South Africa. The leaves and stems are made into tea to aid digestion, treat colds and as a generel tonic. Seeds can take several seasons to germinate, so be patient. Smoke treatment may help. Z8a
5 seed $3.50

Nymania capensis “Klapperbos”
Meliaceae. Upright shrub to 14’ tall. Leathery linear leaves. Pink/red flowers and white to pink-red inflated fruits with a silky sheen, like a Chinese lantern. Unusual neem relative native to the Little Karoo. The Nama roasted and powdered the root to make an effective ointment for wound healing. Root tea was used for stomach disorders and the crushed aromatic leaves inhaled for headache. Shown to have insecticidal and antifeedant properties like neem and could be a good alternative for colder or dryer areas. Cold stratify seed. Z8a
5 seed $4

Ocimum canum ‘Malawi’ “African Wild Basil”
Labiateae. Small basil with hairs on the stems and the undersides of the pale green leaves. Spikes of white flowers. Seed collected in Malawi by B. Fahrer. Strong and sharp citrus/mint scent and flavor. Used as a tea for fever and parasites. Stored with grains to repel insects. Z10b
Seed packet $2.75

Origanum acutidens “Dwarf Turkish Oregano”
Seed packet $3.50

Oxalis nelsonii “Mexican Mountain Sorrel”
Oxalidaceae. Bulbous perennial with annual clumps of bright green shamrock leaves. Rose pink flowers. Mountains of southern Mexico to Honduras. Z9a
Plant 4+ years old $7.50

Paeonia ostii “Feng Dan Bai”
Paeoniaceae. “Tree” paeony, woody stems to 5’. Pinnate foliage, white or rarely pale pink flowers 6–10” across with a sweet musky scent. Rare species from the deciduous forests of Henan, Shaanxi, and Hunan, China. Overcollection for medicine has lead to a disappearance of wild populations in all but Henan. Cultivated on a large scale in Sichuan and Anhui for the root bark which is used for wounds, as an antifungal, antispasmodic and to increase circulation in the brain (making it something of a “smart drug”). The flower petals may be cooked and eaten like similar species. Rich soil and bright shade. For best germination the seed needs 4 months warm followed by 4 months cold. Z4a
sold out
**Paeonia tenuifolia ssp. biebersteiniana** “Fern-leaf Peony”

Herbaceous rhizomatic species 1–2’ tall with fern-like dissected leaves, grey green in color. 3”+ deep crimson flowers with yellow anthers. This subspecies has slightly thicker leaflets and is endemic to open slopes of Stavropol, northern Caucasus. From Pavelka seed. Well draining soil and sun. Z3?

**Papaver sp. ‘Mix’** “Breadseed Poppy”

Papaveraceae. Hardy annual 3–5’ tall. Gorgeous flowers followed by large round pods. The edible seeds are widely used in all kinds of foods. One of our most ancient and standard medicines. Surface sow seeds in Autumn or Spring. Sun and lots of feeding for best blossoms. This seed is a mix of red, pink, lavender, purple, white and black flowers, standard, lacinate and paeoniflorum type. Z7a

**Papaver sp. ‘Black Paeony’** Black-purple paeoniflorum blossoms! Seed packet $4

**Papaver sp. ‘Afghani White Seed’** Very rare, primitive, heirloom variety with white seed from Afghanistan. Flowers vary from white to pink to red, with pink, red or purple blotches at the base of the petals. Seed pods tend to be more cylindrical than round. Seed packet $4.50 / 5 gram $14

**Papaver sp. ‘Giganteum’** “Giant Breadseed Poppy”

Red to lavender flowers. A variety with the very largest pods we’ve ever seen, consistently to 2–3”. Perfect for dried arrangements, great breadseed producer. Seed packet $3 or 10 grams for $12.50 or 50 grams for $40

**Papaea capensis** “Dopprium” “Jetacket plum”

Sapindaceae. 15–20’ dioecious tree. Oblong leathery leaves, racemes of pale yellow flowers. Furry green fruit with shiny black seeds surrounded by a jelly-like red flesh, reported as a tasty sweet-sour flavor, good for preserves. The seed has a golden yellow edible oil, excellent for soaps and shampoos and used to treat ringworm. Sun and drought hardy. Germinate warm. Z8a–b 5 seed $3

**Piperomia pellucida** “Lingua de Sapo” “Shiny Bush” “Pansit-pansitan”

Plantaginaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 12”. Rosettes of slender frilled leaves. Coastal Europe to north Africa. The crunchy leaves are an heirloom variety. The seeds are edible and which potentially toxic. Sun to part shade. Z8b

**Phlomis tuberosa**

Labiatae. Hardy herbaceous perennial 3–5’+ tall. Dark green fuzzy leaves, whorls of pale purple flowers. Eurasian species. The large tuberous roots were reportedly eaten by the Kalmyks, probably after some treatment. Showy when in bloom drawing all manner of pollinators. Sun and drought tolerant. Z5a

**Physolochaina orientalis** “Hua Shan Shen”


**Picea smithii** CC6793 “Junde Salla” “Himalayan Spruce”


**Plantago coronopus** “Minutina”

Plantaginaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 12”. Rosettes of slender frilled leaves. Coastal Europe to north Africa. The crunchy leaves are an heirloom green once favored by the Italian and French. Great in salads or blanched. Regular garden culture. Z6a

**Polygonatum kingianum**

Liliaceae. Rhizomatic perennial with upright annual stems 5–9”+ tall. Whorls of slender leaves with small terminal tendrils that help the plant climb amongst shrubs. Orange tubular flowers with yellow-green tips bloom from the leaf axils. Forests and thickets of southern China. Contains novel spirostanol saponins and triterpenoid ginsenosides. The root is used in Chinese Medicine for lung conditions, fatigue and to increase appetite. The young shoots may be edible. Considered by many the most beautiful of the Solomon’s Seals. Dappled shade. Cold stratify seed. Z6a

**Punica granatum**

Rosaceae. Flowering shrubs 3–8’ tall. Orange red flowers followed by large yellow red berries. The fruit is edible fresh or dried. Phellodendron amurense “Amur Cork”

**Primula aff. vialii IJHO71003**

Primulaceae. Deciduous rosettes of lanceolate leaves. 12–18” flower spike of densely packed lavendar blue flowers with red calyaxes. From Haldia collection, wet meadows, Mali Kha, north east Myanmar (Burma), 12,000’. This is an incredibly beautiful plant when in blossom and evokes praise from all who behold it. Surface sow seed. Z5b

**Prunus japonica** “Bush Cherry”

Rosaceae. Multibranched shrub to 8’. White pink flowers festoon the plant in Spring followed by small tart red cherries, decent for fresh eating. A rare Asian species. Produces abundant crops and is resistant to many diseases that afflict common cherries. Prefers full sun. It can fruit in its 2nd or 3rd year from seed. Plant 2 or more to get fruit. Z4a

5 seed $2.50
Prunus tomentosa “Nanking Cherry”
3–6’ deciduous shrub with 1–2” ovate leaves. Pale pink blossoms and small bright red fruit with a delicious sweet-tart flavor. Native to and long cultivated throughout Asia. Planted as an ornamental/edible windbreak. The cherries are used for all manner of preserves, juice and wine. A hardy and productive plant. Cold stratify seed. Z3a

Przewalskia tangutica “Ma Niao Pao”
Solanaceae. Low growing perennial with rosettes of blue green leaves and thickened rootstock. Greenish funneliform flowers, unusual inflated calyces hold a round seed pod. Rare endemic of the cold and dry plateau of the Sino-Himalaya, up to 16,500’. Somewhat resembles a small Mandrake plant and is rich in psychoactive alkaloids. Used in traditional medicine as an anticonvulsant and analgesic. Seed collected at over 14,000’, Huashixia, Qinghai, China. Should make an attractive rock garden specimen and needs a gritty mineral rich soil. Good germination with GA3/cold stratification. Z3 or 4

Psoralea hypogaea (=Pediocelum hypogaeum) “Little Indian Breadroot”
Fabaceae. Short perennial to 3” with palmate-podded leaves and clusters of small clover-like purple flowers, said to have a lemony scent. Endemic to the black prairies of Texas. The 3” tuberous roots are highly edible being a good protein source. A great multifunctional plant, drought hardy and nitrogen fixing, this little-known native food deserves a place in our gardens. Knick and soak seeds to sprout Z5? Seed packet $3.50

Rhaponticum carthamoides “Lujza” “Maralroot”
Asteraceae. Spineless thistle like plant 2–5’ tall with violet colored flowers. Native to regions of southern Siberia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Xingjiang China. The plant is long lived, up to 150 years. The root is traditionally used to stimulate physical and sexual energy and as a kidney and liver tonic. Modern studies show it to be a very powerful adaptogen and it is now widely cultivated in Russia and eastern Europe. Easily grown as a garden plant. Extremely cold hardy, Winter dormant. Stratify seed 30 + days. Z3b

Rheum acuminatum CC7493 “Pongaju” “Xin Ye Da Huang” “Dwarf Himalayan Rhubarb”
Polygonaceae. Slender perennial rhizome, annual rosette of 5–8” heart shape with pointed tips, dark green with red-purple undersides. Lax flower spike to 3’ with dark red flowers. Chadwell collection near 13,000’, borderlands of central Tibet. A small member of the fascinating medicinal Himalayan rhubarbs. Leaf petioles are pickled and eaten. Well draining moist soil. Z6a?
Rheum australe CC7492 “Akase Chuk” “Zang Bian Da Huang” “Himalayan Rhubarb”
Thick perennial rhizomes, annual rounded leaves to 12” or more. Flowering stem to 4’ bearing purplish flowers. Collected at 13,200’. The leaf stems are used like common rhubarb and the root as an antinflammatory, purgative, laxative, and tonic. Source of a yellow dye. Easy to grow, rich soil and sun. Z6a

Romulea rosea “Frutangs”
Iridaceae. Bulbous plant with stiff, narrow leaves to 6–12” long. Relatively large, star shaped, rose-pink flowers with yellow centers. Native to the Cape of South Africa. The unripe green fleshy fruit are eaten. A summer dormant winter grower, does well in our garden. Z8a

Rosa maximowiczii “Ussuri Rose”
Rare climbing rose, clusters of fragrant white flowers followed by red edible fruits. Wild seed from the Ussurian region of eastern Russia. Z4a

Rosa roxburghii “Cili” “Tz’uli” “Sweet Chestnut Rose”
Stout shrub 4–8’ tall. Thorned branches, long pinnate leaves. 2”+ pale pink to purple-pink flowers, sweetly scented. Unusual orange-yellow fruit blushing red, globose to 1.5”+ and covered in small prickles. Native to southwestern China. The plant is long lived, up to 150 years. The root is traditionally used to stimulate physical and sexual energy and as a kidney and liver tonic. Modern studies show it to be a very powerful adaptogen and it is now widely cultivated in Russia and eastern Europe. Easily grown as a garden plant. Extremely cold hardy, Winter dormant. Stratify seed 30 + days. Z3b

Rosa tomentosa “Ussuri Rose”
Evergreen thornless groundcover with round crinkled foliage that turns a copper hue. Sweet yellow-orange raspberries. Native to Taiwan. Agreeable plant for the edible landscape. In the right conditions it bears a profusion of fruit in August. Cold stratify seed. Z5b

Rubus caylonicoides “Taiwanese Creeping Raspberry”
Rosaceae. Evergreen thornless groundcover with round crinkled foliage that turns a copper hue. Sweet yellow-orange raspberries. Native to Taiwan. Agreeable plant for the edible landscape. In the right conditions it bears a profusion of fruit in August. Cold stratify seed. Z5b

Rubus ludwigii “Ishalo” “African Purple Raspberry”
Raspberry-like shrub with glaucous stems and hooked prickles. Dark green leaves with white undersides. Pink flowers and dark purple fruits with bluish blush. In addition to edible berries, the Zulu use the root for stomach ache. Could be useful for raspberry breeding. Potentially weedy. Cold stratify seed. Z8a

Rubus aff. macilentus “Tibetan Orange Raspberries”
Thorned shrub with arching branches to 3’+. Lightly pubescent deep green leaves with white undersides. The stems and prickles are covered in white-blue blush. White flowers dangle from the branches. Bright orange raspberry-like fruit borne in great profusion. Seed originally from Tibet. Z5?

Rubus nepalensis CC7626 “Niyalang” “Nepalese Creeping Raspberry”
Creeping groundcover to just a few inches high. Trifoliate leaves, white flowers. Large orange-scarlet raspberries, excellent flavor. Chadwell collection Khumbu Himal, 9,250’. A beautiful productive groundcover for the edible landscape. Likes moisture and sun to part shade. Z5? Plant 2–3 years old $13.50

Sagittaria latifolia “Arrowhead” “Wapato”
Alismataceae. Aquatic plant with arrow shaped leaves and small white flowers. Forms corms to 2”. Native to North America. The crisp and tasty corms were a food for indigenous folks wherever they occurred. Easily grown and harvested in wide shallow containers with a layer of soil on the bottom and a 6” covering of water. Harvest in the Fall after the foliage dies back. Seeds can be started in partially submerged pots. Z5a

Seed packet $2.50
**Salvia glutinosa**
Labiatae. Herbaceous to 3' tall. Sagitate leaves, spires of large pale yellow flowers that have a fine speckling of red-purple. Our mother plant comes from seed collected by a New York Botanical Garden expedition to Georgia (Russia). The leaves contain some unique terpenoids and are used as a flavoring for wines. Easy to grow, cold hardy. Z5a  Seed packet $3.50

**Salvia hispanica** “Chia”
Herbaceous annual to 2’-4’. Dark green leaves and spikes of vivid blue flowers. Central America. The classic chia, one of the most important staple foods of Mesoamerican civilizations. The whole plant has long been used for a variety of medicinal applications and the nutrient packed tiny seeds have the highest omega-3 fatty acid content of any food. Easy to grow. Z10a  Seed packet $2 / 1 ounce $5

**Salvia miltiorrhiza** “Dan Shen”
Herbaceous perennial sage 1-2' tall. Hairy divided leaves and purple flowers. Native to China where the thick red roots are used in traditional medicine to enhance circulation, tonify the liver and as an effective calming sedative. Easy to grow, sun to part shade. Great in garden borders. Z7b  Seed packet $3

**Salvia nubicola** CC6306
Rosettes of strongly aromatic hairy sagitate leaves. 2-3’ spikes of yellow flowers with flared bottom lip and purple speckled nose. Collected by C. Chadwell 9500' Himachel Pradesh, India. Used in for toothache, fevers, and liver health. Easy, sun to part shade. Z6b  Seed packet $3.25

**Salvia przewalskii ‘Pavelka’** “Dan Shen”
Herbaceous sage to 12”+. Large pubescent leaves, deep purple flowers. From seed collected by Pavelka at 11,200’ in the Zhongdian Mountains, Yunnan, China. Used traditionally the same as *S. miltiorrhiza*, to stimulate circulation, as a liver protective and sedative. Easy, prefers sun and regular garden soil. Dies back to the roots in Winter. Z7a  Seed packet $3

**Salvia aff. przewalskii CC5795** “Black Flowered Sage”
From the perennial root arise large deep green annual leaves to 12”+. The flower stalk reaches 2’ and bears remarkable black/purple flowers. A Chadwell collection, Solu Khumbu, Nepal, 12,700’. This plant is similar to *S. przewalskii* and the red roots likely have the same hepatoprotective and sedative properties. This has the darkest colored flowers of any sage we’ve seen, mysteriously alluring. Sun to part shade. Z7a?  Seed packet $4

**Salvia recognita** “Turkish Sage”
Forms a rosette of large, thickly hairy, gray green leaves, pleasantly aromatic. Flower stalk to 3’ with whorls of rose pink flowers. Native to the mountains of central Turkey. A great, rare species new to cultivation. Z6?  sold out

**Salvia valentina** “Gallocresta”
Diminutive species, forms a 4” rosette of rugose scalloped leaves. Flower stalk to 6–8” bearing pale blue-purple flowers. An endangered species endemic to Spain, seed from Sierra de Segura, 5600’. The whole plant has is wonderfully aromatic and is used medicinally. Sun and gritty soil. Z8?  Seed packet $3.50

For additional *Salvia* species see our Andean & Californian offerings

**Satureja spinosa** “Cretan Mountain Savory”
Labiatae. Lightly spined, pygmy shrub that forms a cushion 4–6” high and 10”+ wide. Small, densely arranged aromatic leaves similar to thyme in scent. White-pink flowers completely cover the plant late summer, driving bees into a blissful frenzy. Endemic to the mountain massifs of the southern Aegean (Crete and nearby islands), from 4000–7000’. Rich in medicinal terpenes, used as a culinary herb much like winter savory. Prefers full sun and a well draining rocky soil. Perfect for dry borders or the rock garden. Z5b  Seed packet $3.50

**Schotia africana** “Boer-Bean”
Fabaceae. Small tree to 15’ with gnarled trunk, pinnate leaves and clusters of showy red flowers. Bean like pods with large seeds. Native to South Africa. The bean-size seeds are eaten fresh when green or cooked when mature, said to be quite tasty. The bark of *Schotia brachypetala* is decocted for hangover. Excellent ornamental, drought hardy. Z9a  5 seed $3

**Scorzonera austriaca** “Russian Salsify”
Asteraceae. Rosettes of slender blue-green leaves. Pale lemon-yellow flowers on 10–18” stalks. Seed from Plastovsky Dist., Chelybinsk Region, Russia. The young shoots and delicious carrot-like roots are eaten cooked. Possibly weedy. Z3?  Seed packet $3.25

**Sesbania sesban** “River Bean”
Fabaceae. Shrub to 10’, pinnate-compound leaves, yellow pea flowers. Seed from Malawi farmers. Excellent nitrogen fixer and green manure, saline tolerant and a high quality forage for livestock. May be used as a living trellis for vining crops. A useful and versatile plant. Z9b  Seed packet $3

**Silenus inflata** “Stridolo” “Sculpit”
Caryophyllaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 2’. Blue-green linear leaves, unique white flowers with inflated green calyxes. Heirloom edible green from Italy, the young leaves and shoots are added to salads or steamed. An easy garden plant. Z6b. sold out

**Silene undulata** (=Silene capensis) “Xhosa Dream Herb”
A low growing perennial with soft pubescent leaves, succulent roots and unusual white tubular flowers. Native to South Africa. The downy leaves are smoked as a tobacco and the Xhosa make use of the roots to induce “dreaming.” A nice addition to the rock garden or borders. Drought hardy. Z8b  Seed packet $3.50 / Plant 2+ years old $12.50 or 3 for $30

**Silybum marianum** “Silver Milkthistle”
Asteraceae. Annual thistle to 4’+. Spiny green leaves and large deep violet flowers which attract all manner of beneficial insects. A little known milkthistle with a limited distribution around the Mediterranean. There is reason to believe that it may be a better source of the powerful liver protective silymarin than the common milkthistle; *S. marianum*. All parts of the plant are edible, the roots can be eaten raw, boiled or roasted. The seeds can be ground or germinated for sprouts. Young Sprout shoots can be cooked, the leaves can be trimmed of spines and steamed like spinach or added raw to salads. The stems can be peeled, soaked overnight to remove bitterness and then cooked. The flower heads can even be prepared like artichokes. Easy to grow, potentially weedy. Z6/7?  Seed packet $2.75
**Sinopodophyllum emodi** “Sacred Yew”  
Berberidaceae. Rhizomatic perennial with annual umbrella like leaves held 12–18” above the ground. The leaves are deeply lobed and often emerge in the spring with a purple-black mottling, a wonderful trait that is retained as the leaf matures in some clones. Pink flowers and egg shaped red fruit which is reportedly edible, though the seeds should be considered poisonous. Seed collected by V. Holubec, Zhongdian, Yunnan, China, 11,000’. Endangered species. Toxic, but widely used in oriental medicine. Has strong antitumor properties. A forest understory plant, prefers some shade, rich moist soil. Z6a

**Sophora flavescens** “Ku Shen”  
Fabaceae. Sub-shrub to 3–5’. Cylindrical panicles of creamy yellow flowers. Dies back to the roots in cold climates. Native to eastern Asia. The roots are used in Chinese Medicine to clear heat, and studies have shown it to relieve chronic itching and stimulate hair growth. An attractive nitrogen-fixer for the medicinal landscape. Plant near the base of fruit trees. Knick and soak seed. Z4a

**Spiraea canescens**  

**Stachys affinis** “Choro-Gi” “Crosne” “Chinese Artichoke”  
Labiatae. Fuzzy herbaceous plant to 12”, spreading by underground runners and resembling common mint. Pearlescent grub-like edible tubers, about the size of a small finger. Native to Asia, but grown as a gourmet vegetable in France for some time. The crisp sweet tubers, similar to water chestnuts in flavor, are excellent fresh or cooked. In Japan they are popular pickled. Easy, prefers sun to shade, a rich moist soil and room to run. The tubers are formed and harvested in Autumn after the plant has gone dormant. Z6a

**Sutherlandia frutescens** “Cancer Bush”  
Fabaceae. A small attractive shrub up to 3’ tall. Hairy silver leaves divided into numerous small leaflets. Large crimson colored flowers followed by inflated, bladder like seed pods. Native to South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. One of the most important South African medicinals, the leaves and young stems are a panacea, utilized for treating stomach ailments, cancers, colds, diabetes, inflammations, liver and kidney cleansing, etc. Seeds and leaves of this adaptogen are even smoked as a dagga substitute in Namaqualand. Easy to grow, prefers good drainage and regular feedings. Z8a–b 10 seed $3.50

**Tagetes micrantha** BK110116.11  
“Ants”  
Asteraceae. A delightful small annual marigold 2–12” high. Thin lacy foliage and small yellow flowers. Cape Mountains, Baja, 6000’. The entire plant has a sweet anise scent/flavor, used by locals as a refreshing carminative tea. A personal favorite, naturilize it in your garden! Z9b Seed packet $3.50

**Taraxacum faeroense** “Red-leaved Dandelion”  
Asteraceae. Compact rosettes of dark green-red to black-purple leaves and yellow flowers on 1–2” stalks. Western Europe. A beautiful species that should have the same medicinal/food properties as common dandelion. Leaf color is darkest in bright light. Z5? Seed packet $2.75

**Tarchonanthis camphoratus** “Mofalana”  
Asteraceae. Tree to 30’. Camphor scented green leaves with pale velvety undersides. Dense panicles of creamy flowers at the branch ends ripen to wooly, white flowers. Native to South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. One of the most important South African medicinals, the leaves and young stems are a panacea, utilized for treating stomach ailments, cancers, colds, diabetes, inflammations, liver and kidney cleansing, etc. Seeds and leaves of this adaptogen are even smoked as a dagga substitute in Namaqualand. Easy to grow, prefers good drainage and regular feedings. Z8a–b 10 seed $3.50

**Taxus Baccata**  
“Sacred Yew”  
Taxaceae. A slow growing evergreen tree to 50’+ tall. Dark green needles and fleshy red berries. A European species, sacred to pagans and christians alike. In Wales there is a specimen that has a circumference of nearly 50 feet and estimated to be 4,000 years old! A tree to plant for future generations. Easily trimmed as a hedge or bonsaid. Source of the anticancer drug, Taxol. All parts of the plant are considered poisonous, except for the fruit which are quite tasty! The aromatic wood is burned as an incense and a tea made from the leaves is insecticidal. Sun to shade tolerant, prefers a moist well drained soil. Our plants are from Hungarian seed. Z4b

**Thymus brachyclus**  
Labiatae. Dwarf cushion plant 1–3” high. Densely arranged, aromatic, hairy, dark green leaves. Clusters of purple and pink flowers loved by bees. Pavelka collection, limestone ridges, Ak Dag, Turkey, 6300’. This rare thyme is a great rock garden plant or aromatic/culinary groundcover. Sun, mineral soil and protection from excessive Winter rain. Z7?

**Tigridia chiapensis**  
Iridaceae. Bulb with pleated grass-like leaves 6–10” tall. Alluring 3 petalled white flowers with yellow centers and maroon blotches. Moist meadows of Chiapas, Mexico up to 9000’. The bulbs of many *Tigridia* are edible and were cultivated by the Aztecs. Sun and well draining soil kept wet during the summer growing season, dry during the winter dormancy. Z8b

**Trachyandra divaricata** “Strandkool”  
Liliaceae or Asphodelaceae. Perennial with thickened roots and tufts of long, slender, dark green succulent leaves. 2–3’ inflorescence with clusters of white flowers. Native to South Africa and Namibia. Much like asparagus the young flower stalks are harvested before blossoming and cooked, reportedly delicious. Easily grown, a perfect choice for the perennial veggie garden. Regrows from the roots after frost or prolonged drought. Seed may do better with cold treatment. Z8a

**Ugni myricoides**  
Myrtaceae. Evergreen shrub 5–8’. Pendant white-pink bell flowers transform into 1/3–1/2” dark rose berries. A huckleberry-like cloud forest plant from Chiapas, Mexico south to scattered regions of South America. Confusingly sometimes called Chilean black guava, though it’s not Chilean like its close kin *U. molinae*. The berries are sweet and edible, but have a stronger flavor than *U. molinae*. Hybridizing the two might lead to interesting progeny. More tolerant of tropical conditions than the temperate *U. molinae*. Part shade and moist rich soil. Z9b or below Seed packet $3.50 (inquire for plants)
**Urtica atrovirens ssp. bianorii** “Mallorca Nettle”
Urticaceae. Compact miniature perennial species about 4–8” high. Dark green dissected leaves covered in prominent stinging hairs. Seed collected from Quercus ilex forests, east of Soller, Mallorca, Spain. This is a really attractive nettle species that would be great for the rock garden. Part shade to sun, well draining soil. Will resprout from roots in hard frost. Z8?
Seed packet $3.50

**Vaccinium angustifolium ‘Maine’** “Wild Blueberry”
Ericaceae. Deciduous low spreading plant to 1’ high. White flowers and delicious pea-sized blueberries. Seed from large monotypic populations in Maine. This is the famous lowbush blueberry. The large blueberry industry in eastern North America assures protection of the wild habitats where this plant is dominant, where as cultivation of the highbush blueberry is predicated on traditional, and potentially destructive, farming techniques of land conversion. Sun and acidic moist soil. Makes a great groundcover. Give seed 30–60 days cold. Z5a

**Vaccinium caespitosum** “Dwarf Bilberry”
Slow growing evergreen subshrub, 1–3” high. Small densely arranged leaves, clusters of white-pink bell flowers. Produces many little but very flavorful blueberries. Native to the mountains of Chiapas, Mexico and south through Costa Rica. Sun to part shade, acidic soil. Z8b and below
Seed packet $3.50

**Vaccinium consanguineum** “Paramo Huckleberry”
4–12’ evergreen shrub with densely packed glossy blue-green leaves 1–2” long. Masses of white tinged pink bell flowers swell to become 1/3” red then blue-black berries when ripe. Native to the high elevation cloud forest and paramo in Cartago Province, Costa Rica. If picked early the berries have a disagreeable flavor, but once fully ripe they are quite delicious. Sun to part shade. Cold stratify for best germination. Z8b
Seed packet $3.50

**Vaccinium dentatum** “Azores Blueberry”
Large erect shrub, semi-evergreen. Lanceolate leaves to 2”. Attractive bark mottled green and brown. Eye-catching, pendulous clusters of 1/2” long cylindrical red berries. Cylindrical blue-black berries of fine flavor. Endemic to the Azores Islands. Undoubtedly one of the prettiest of the genus. Said to be very drought hardy and tolerant of neutral soils. Sun to part shade. Cold stratify seed 60+ days. Z8a

**Vaccinium denatum BK10929.2** “Oheloi”
Creeping evergreen shrub, from 8–24” high. Dark-green slightly serrated leaves. Reddish flowers. Oblong red berries to 1/2”, with a mild sweet flavor. Native to the boggy understory of Hawaiian cloud forests to over 6,000’. Semi-epiphytic, often seen growing in moss on tree trunks. Needs partial shade and a moist acidic soil. Z8/9?

**Vaccinium exul** “Fiji Huckleberry”
4-12” evergreen shrub with densely packed glossy blue-green leaves 1–2” long. Masses of white tinged pink bell flowers swell to become 1/3” red then blue-black berries when ripe. Native to the high elevation cloud forest and paramo in Cartago Province, Costa Rica. If picked early the berries have a disagreeable flavor, but once fully ripe they are quite delicious. Sun to part shade. Cold stratify for best germination. Z8b
Seed packet $3.50

**Vaccinium xalchae** “African Huckleberry”
Evergreen shrub to 10’. Simple leaves with serrate margins, red stems, white flowers and black edible huckleberries. Rare species native to the Drakensberg escarpment, Mpumalanga, South Africa. Give seed cold treatment to sprout. Z8b

**Vaccinium gaultheriifolium**
Evergreen shrub with arching branches, 6–12” tall. Large elliptical leaves, clusters of white to pink bell flowers adorn the branch tips followed by pea-sized edible berries. Native to the mountain forests of the eastern Himalayas, up to 9000’. An elegant and rarely cultivated blueberry. Dappled sun and well drained rich soil. Cold stratify seed. Z7a
Seed packet $3.50 (limited) / 6–10”+ plant 4+ years old $11.50 or 3 for $29

**Vaccinium padifolium** “Madiera Whortleberry”
Shrub 5–8” tall, 2” lanceolate leaves and pink bell flowers. The tasty 1/2” blueberries are oval and abundant. Endemic to the mountains of Madiera Island, Portugal. The berries contain novel anitoxidants. The leaves turn deep-red and persist all winter. Filtered sun, moist acidic soil. Cold stratify seed. Z7b
Seed packet $3.50

**Vaccinium reticulatum BK10930.4** “Oheloi”
Evergreen shrub 1–4’ tall. Rounded leaves that vary from dark green to blue green. New growth is an inciting bright red color. Yellowish to rich pink bell flowers followed by large juicy berries. The berries may reach 3/4” in diameter and vary in color from bush to bush, from yellow to orange to pink to red to purple to blue black, both shiny and glaucous. The flavor of the berries is variable, from slightly insipid to tangy to pure sweet. Must have the greatest diversity of any single blueberry species. This Hawaiin native is a primary pioneer species on the lava flows and able to withstand significant ash falls. Occurs from 2,000’ to 12,000’. This is a gorgeous plant that is well worth cultivating in new regions for its marvous berries. Needs a mineral rich acid soil. Z7?

**Vaccinium retusum** “Dwarf Huckleberry”
Evergreen subshrub to 1–2”+ high. Rounded glossy leaves. White-pink flowers, clusters of small black berries of excellent flavor. Native to western China, Bhutan, Nepal, etc. where it often occurs as an epiphyte. Z6?
Seed packet $3.50

**Valeria jatamansi (= V. wallachii) “Indain Valerian” “Mushkhalal”**
Valerianaceae. A delightful low growing plant with basal rosettes of soft heart shaped leaves. 12” flower stalk with small white flowers. Native to the temperate forests of the western Himalayas into the mountains of Afghanistan up to 10,000’. The plant has a sweet aroma and is a source of the legendary Spikenard oil. The rhizomes are rich in valepotriates, reported to be effective for leprosy. It also has sedative actions like other valerian species. Does best in part shade and moist soil. Z7b
Seed packet $3.50 / Plant 2–3 years old $9.50

**Viburnum mollah CC7127** “Malayo”
Adoxaceae or Caprifoliaceae. Large deciduous shrub to 15’. Long lanceolate leaves. Rounded umbels of white flowers followed by red berries. Chadwell collection, forest of “Little Tibet”, 7600’. A rare and attractive species, the acidic fruit is edible and is eaten as a stimulant, the juice for indigestion. Z8?
12–16”+ plant 6–7 years old $12.50 or 2 for $21
**Vigna subterranea** “Jugo Bean” “Bambara Ground Nut” “Izdilubu”

Fabaceae. Annual groundcover with trifoliate leaves to 6" high. Yellow pea-flowers that push into the ground once fertilized. Abundant subterranean pods each containing a single rounded seed 1/4–1/2"± in diameter. The seed color ranges from cream, brown, red-brown or black. An ancient cultivar endemic to Africa. Considered amongst the most under estimated, under developed of world crops. Immature seeds consumed raw or boiled. Ripe seeds are boiled or pounded into a flour and fried, added to soups or made into breads or pudding. High in soluble fiber, carbohydrates and up to 19% protein with higher levels of amino acids than other legumes. A nitrogen fixer, the plant is commonly interplanted with pumpkin and maize. Mounding is said to improve yields. 4 months from sowing to harvest. Needs a loose, friable, well draining soil, bright light and warmth to thrive. Produces well in poor soil, heat and drought. Simple selection of larger seeds is reported to increase size up to 300%! Displaced by peanuts (*Arachis hypogea*) thought much of its traditional range, *Vigna subterranea* deserves to be widely grown wherever conditions permit. We offer a mix a different colored South African landraces. Z10a

**Xylothea kraussiana** “Isichohane”

Flacourtaceae. Multi-stemmed shrub or tree to 25'. Soft dark-green leaves. Large white flowers exude a lusciously sweet scent. Woody fruits split to reveal reddish black seeds covered by a sweet edible red aril. Larval food for several butterflies. The Zulu made “love charm emetics” from the roots, though it is hard to imagine what exactly that is. Easy, showy and drought hardy. Keep seed warm to sprout in 2–4 weeks. Z8/a/b 5 seed $3

**Zingiber chrysanthum CC7460** “Adrak-vanya” “Golden Flowered Ginger”

Zingiberaceae. Rhizomatic perennial with leafy annual stems 4–6' tall. Orchid-like creamy-yellow to orange flowers borne at the base of the stems. Brilliant crimson-red globose seed pods remain long after the stems go dormant. Chadwell collection from the borderlands of central Tibet. The ginger-like rhizomes have been shown to have antioxidant and hepatoprotective properties and are used traditionally for digestion and as a painkiller. Well draining soil an part shade. Z9 or lower if well mulched

**Zingiber mioga** “Myoga Ginger”

Perennial rhizome with annual leafy stems 2–3’ tall. Orchid-like pale yellow flowers bloom at soil level. Native to the forests of eastern China, Korea and Japan where the fresh shoots are an esteemed vegetable and flowers buds a delectable addition to soups and eggplant dishes. Contains anticancer constituents. Rich moist soil and part shade. The hardiest of the ginger, especially if well mulched. Rhizome divisions. Z6a

**California Natives**

California, land of my birth, does that make me native? My maternal great-grandmother moved out west from Oklahoma seeking a better life and fleeing her Indian identity, a classic case of bioinvasion? My father rambled here from the east coast, an obvious exotic… But is not “native” a relative term? What scientific merit does it truly hold? We use such terms with care, for are we not all “native” to this fecund planet? Nature does not conform to such transitory simian notions of or how she should behave, or comply with our abstract ideas of geographical boundaries. California’s diverse terrain boasts 6,000+ “native” species. She has flung open her golden arms to lovingly embrace a just-as-impressive number of so called exotics, some long lost lovers like *Ginkgo* returning after millions of years in the hands of peripatetic primates. I spent my childhood wandering the central California landscapes, in perpetual romance with the land. In my youthful eyes the biologically rich groves of introduced *Eucalyptus* were just as sacred as the native oak forests. I’ve spent the last 2 decades exploring northern California, and many native seeds have found their way home to our gardens. We offer here a small smattering of superlative species that we’ve collected wild or have been growing on our land here in western Sonoma County. All deserve wider cultivation. For California *Ephedra, Sedum & Yucca*, look at the Succulents section of the catalog.

We encourage everyone, especially those who live in the state, to experiment with growing a few of California’s plants, in particular the rare species. Try cultivating the lily family (*Allium, Brodiaea, Calochortus, Erythronium, Lilium, Triteleia*, etc.) not only for their incomparable blossoms, but also for food. Plant some *Perideriadea and Claytonia* in your vegetable garden for Spring greens, chia for the nutritious seed. *Vaccinium* and *Gaultheria* in the perennial garden or food forest for the delicious berries. *Monardella* and *Satureja* for tea, *Angelica, Grindelia, Salvia*, etc. for medicine. A large portion of California’s ecosystems were the result of at least ten thousand years of interaction between the land and peoples who relied directly on the local flora for food, medicine, and shelter. From the formerly mighty oak to the humble tarweed, all were once kin of man. Though this has irrevocably changed, true sustainable conservation can be the result of us rediscovering and maintaining a meaningful relation to the the ecosystems and their inhabitants around us. Scapegoating so called “exotic” plants as the cause of ecosystem loss cannot hide the fact that the true blame lies with each of us and our alienation from the land that numbs our hearts into complicity with the continual destruction of habitat for urban sprawl, strip malls, industrial agriculture, the hungry ghost of “progress”…. unarguably the primary cause of biodiversity loss and extinction. We can never truly restore the indigenous landscapes the Spanish first encountered here or all the vistas that inspired John Muir’s splendorous paper scratching, but we can plant the seeds of something new that integrates and honors California’s botanical inheritance and all the strange, fabulous species that have found a new home in this golden and green land.

**Aeglecxia eximia** BK10807.1 “Serpentine Columbine”

Ranunculaceae. Stems 1–4’ with glaucus blue sticky leaflets. Evocative red orange flowers with yellow highlights have upward facing petals and spurs. Rare throughout California, but abundant at the Cedars, favoring the watersheds and seeps where we made this collection. The roots of the closely related *A. formosa* were used by the Chumash for stomach problems, the seeds to treat lice, and the whole plant used as food after boiling. Z7b

**Allium dichlamydeum** “Coastal Onion”

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Thick onion leaves to 10” and dense umbels of red-pink flowers. Native to northern coastal areas. Edible. One of the showiest American onions. Perennial, resprouts from the bulbs every year. Drought tolerant. Cold stratify seed. Z9a

**Allium falciifoillum** BK10808.3 “Talus Onion”

From the bulb grows 2 or more annual falcate leaves that stay close to the ground. Short flower stalk to 2” with umbels of starry bright purple flowers. Seed from talus slopes at the Cedars, Sonoma Co. A unique and very beautiful onion for the rock garden. Cold treat seed. Z7b

**Allium haematochtiton** BK08426.1

Dwarf species, 2-4” tall. Small tasty bulbs and spheres of white flowers with pink midstripes. Collected on the hills southeast of San Luis Obispo. The plants grew by the thousands, a sea of puff flowers, a white-pink foam hovering above the ground. Full sun, let dry during Summer. Cold stratify seed. Z8/9a

Inquire
**Allium jepsonii** “Jepson’s Onion”
Perennial bulb, cylindrical leaf and flower stalk 6–14”+ tall. Rounded cluster of flowers with white petals and dark pink midveins. A very rare species found only in a limited area of the Sierra Nevada foothills, Butte and Plumas Co., on serpentine outcrops. Sun to part shade and a dry Summer. Blooms late June, the flowers remain through late September. Cold stratify. Z6?

**Allium unifolium**
Keeléd grass like leaves to 2’. Rounded umbels of star shaped flowers start off rose-pink and quickly fade to pale pink. Seed from seasonally wet areas near our home in western Sonoma Co. Widespread but uncommon, this is a great native onion for naturalizing and is a tasty “wild” food. Sun to partial shade. Cold stratify seed. Z7?

For additional *Allium* species see our Medicinals/Edibles offerings

**Angelica tomentosa** “Ba’cowa”
Apiaceae. Herbaceous perennial with stalks 3–5”+. Large ternate-pinnate glaucous leaves, spherical umbels of white flowers. Woods and edges, often in serpentine soils. Pomo ate the young Spring shoots, the roots were used for all manner of ailments: colds, headaches, wound healing, sore throats, to regulate menses, etc. Roots shavings were smoked or chewed by the shaman while curing. Cold stratify seed. Z7a

** Arnica cordifolia**
Asteraceae. Rhizomatous perennial 1”+ tall. Balsam scented arrow to heart-shaped leaves. Bright yellow flowers. Higher elevation forests of California and the western states. The whole plant is the favored medicinal for all manner of injuries and pain. Prefers moist well draining soil. Fire tolerant. Z6?

**Artemisia californica** “California Sagebrush” “Khapshikh” “Hulvel”
Asteraceae. Aromatic shrub to 6’. Fine silver green foliage, small yellow flowers. One of the signature plants and scents of California. Dried foliages is burned as incense and smudge. Like all wormwoods, the plant is strongly antimicrobial and antiparasitical. Surface sow. Z8b

**Brodiaea stellaris** “Dwarf Grass Nut”
Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Grass-like leaves from small geophytic bulbs. Slender stems to 1–6” tall bearing several violet colored flowers with recurved petals and white staminodes held close to stamens. Grasslands and open woodlands of coastal northern California. The bulbs are edible and were once eaten by native tribes. The bulbs offset with age and have a sweet nutty flavor. Can be roasted. Seed from western Sonoma Co. populations. Easy, prefers wet Winters and hot dry Summers. Give the seed 30–60 days cold treatment. An excellent addition to garden borders and rock gardens. Dormant late Summer through Winter. Z8a

**Calochortus luteus** BK091028.1 “Golden Mariposa Lily”
Liliaceae. Perennial bulb, annual grass-like leaves. 6–18” flower stalk bearing upright cup-shaped flowers, brilliant yellow petals painted with an amazing intricacy of orange patterns and splotches, each flower is unique. Serpentine outcrops, western Sonoma Co. Bulbs are edible and were once a food for California natives. Can naturalize in a sunny garden. Give it a dry Summer rest. Cold stratify. Z7b?

**Calochortus raichei** BK10807.7 “Cedar’s Fairy Lantern”
Liliaceae. Perennial bulb, cylindrical leaf and flower stalk 6–14” tall. Rosettes of slender glaucous leaves from a small branching caudex to about 4”. Flower stalks to 6” with small purplish flowers. Endemic to the serpentine outcrops in the hills around San Luis Obispo. Sow seed like cacti. Plants need bright light and a dry Summer rest, when the leaves will shrivel until Autumn rains revive. Z9a–b

**Camassia quamash** “Camas”
Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Forms a 1–1.5” bulb with annual grass like leaves and flower stalk to 3’ clothed in blue flowers. Native to western USA. The sweet bulbs were a staple food of many indigenous tribes, gathered in huge quantities and eaten boiled, baked, and roasted. Has potential as a modern food crop, organic farmers take note. Prefers sun, rich soil and a wet Spring. Can take dry or wet Summers. The bulbs offset with age, the large “mother” bulb can be harvested and the “babies” replanted. 30+ days cool temperatures to germinate. Z6a

**Chlorogalum pomeridianum** “Soap-root” “Pash”
Liliaceae. Slender blue green leaves, often with wavy margins, grow from an egg-sized bulb. Small white flowers are borne on a graceful inflorescence to 3–5’. Grows throughout California, seed from Sonoma Co. populations. The saponin rich bulb was once widely used to make a soap and shampoo, and the fibrous bulb-scales made into brushes. Crushed bulbs were placed in water to stun fish. The bulbs and young shoots of the plant were also eaten after boiling in several changes of water or extensive roasting. Sun to part shade, tolerant of drought and diverse soils. Cold stratify seed. Z7a

**Claytonia siberica** “Perennial Miner’s Lettuce” “Spring Beauty”
Portulacaceae. Rosettes of succulent, deep green, edible leaves. Clusters of small white and pink flowers, spring through summer. Spreads by runners and seeds prolifically. Wide distribution from California to Alaska and eastern Russia. This is a fantastic, long season, low maintenance salad green for our family. Seeds traditionally eaten as a pinole. The crushed leaves were used as a poultice for wounds. Spreads vigorously in moist or shady areas. Z4

**Dudleya abramsii** sp. murina BK0612.2
Crassulaceae. Rosettes of slender glaucous leaves from a small branching caudex to about 4”. Flower stalks to 6” with small purplish flowers. Endemic to the serpentine outcrops in the hills around San Luis Obispo. Sow seed like cacti. Plants need bright light and a dry Summer rest, when the leaves will shrivel until Autumn rains revive. Z9a–b

**Dudleya caespitosa** BK0612.3
Crassulaceae. Rosettes of glaucous white sculpted rosettes to 6” across. 6–10” flowers stalks bearing dozens of small pale yellow flowers. Collected on a south facing serpentine cliff, Lookout Rock, Coleman Creek, Occidental. Z9a

**Dudleya cymosa** BK09725.4
Clusters of glaucous white sculpted rosettes to 6” across. 6–10” flowers stalks bearing dozens of small pale yellow flowers. Collected on a south facing serpentine cliff, Lookout Rock, Coleman Creek, Occidental. Z9a
Dudleya farinosa “Bluff Lettuce”  
2-4" tall multistemmed caudex with rosettes of compact succulent leaves, green to powdery silver-blue, turning bright red with age. Red flower stalk with pale to vibrant yellow flowers. Forms extensive colonies on dunes, craggy outcrops and cliffs along the northern California coast. The leaves were eaten by a number of tribes and have an interesting astringent flavor. A diverse and beautiful species. Z8b  
Seed packet $3.50

Dudleya lanceolata BK11822.1  
3–6” succulent rosettes of deep green pointed leaves. Yellow to reddish flowers. Seed collected from plants growing on serpentine rocks, oak understory, hills of San Luis Obispo, CA. Lovely and easy to care for. Sun to filtered shade. Z9a  
Seed packet $3.50

Dudleya pulvulenta BK0612.1  
One of the largest of the genus, forms a rosette up to 30”, usually unbranched. The leaves can be up to 18" long and 3" wide, covered in a fine white powder that gives the plant an spectacular appearance. Large multi-branched flower stalk to 4' with dozens of bright red flowers. Native to isolated areas, from San Luis Obispo County, south to Baja. A hummingbird magnet when blooming. This seed is from the northernmost populations, growing on steep south east facing sandstone outcrops in the hills near Avila, San Luis Obispo Co. Needs soil with excellent drainage and a dry summer rest. Z9a–b  
Seed packet $3.50

Dudleya pulvulenta ssp. arizonica  
Rosettes to 8", leaves covered in a fine white powder. Large flower stalk with red flowers. Rare subspecies native to south east California and adjacent Arizona. Smaller but harder than the coastal species. A gorgeous plant. Needs soil with excellent drainage and a dry summer rest. Z8b  
sold out

Elymus californicus “California Wild Rye”  
Poaceae. Ornamental perennial grass to 5+" tall. Erect inflorescence which nods as the seed ripens. A northern California endemic, seed from western Sonoma Co. where it occurs in colonies within openings of oak/bay/fir woodlands. Friends have recently observed this grass succeeding patches of poison oak. The edible seed was once a native grain for California tribes. The adventurous may try using it for a ‘native’ beer. Sun or light shade. Z7?  
Seed packet $3

Eriodictyon californica BK081111.1 “Yerba Santa”  
Hydrophyllaceae. Shrub to 8” tall. Thick resinous linear leaves with toothed margins, dark green with white undersides. Clusters of small tubular white flowers. The flavonoid rich sticky leaves are a powerful decongestant. Smoked and chewed as a tobacco substitute. Leaves used as natural bandages. Does best in full sun and poor soil. A rugged plant, can take drought. Seed collected on Mt. St. Helena (Mt. Mayacamas), 4,000’, Calistoga. Z8a  
Seed packet $3.50

Erythronium californicum “Trout Lily” “Fawn Lily”  
Liliaceae. Bulb that produces 2 oval leaves, green with darker mottling. Erect flower raceme to 8”+ bearing several drooping white flowers with recurved petals. A lovely spring ephemeral endemic to the forests of northern California. The tooth-shaped bulbs were once a valued food. Seed from Mendocino Co. Dappled shade, dry Summer rest. Cold stratify seed 30+ days. Z7a  
Seed packet $3

Erythronium grandiflorum “Maxa” “Glacier Lily”  
Deep set bulb with dark green narrow leaves 4–8" long. Inflorescence to 6–12” with one to three vibrant yellow flowers with reflexed petals. Often occur in large drifts of hundreds of plants, higher altitudes of California and throughout the western states. The bulbs are relished by grizzly bears and were eaten by numerous tribes. Edible raw but reported to be best after long slow baking. The leaves and immature seed pods are also eaten. Cold stratify seed 30 days. Z5a  
Seed packet $3

Erythronium revolutum “Pink Fawn Lily” “Trout Lily”  
From deep set bulbs arise dark green mottled leaves and intense rosy-pink nodding flowers with recurved petals. Considered endangered in California, occurs in the northern Coast Ranges up to BC. Bulbs edible. Easy and rewarding in a semi shady spot. Cold stratify seed. Z6b  
Seed packet $3

Fritillaria biflora BK08426.2 “Chocolate Lily”  
Liliaceae. From small bulbs arise thick, polished, lanceolate basal leaves and a flowering stalk 4–8” tall bearing 2–6 nodding, bell-like flowers, dark chocolate-purple. Native to the coastal ranges of California. The bulbs may have been eaten like other Fritillaria species. Prefers a heavy soil, the plant goes dormant by Summer and should be kept dry. We collected seed of this exquisite species on the hills southeast of San Luis Obispo. Cold stratify. Z8b  
Seed packet $3.50

Fritillaria pudica “Yellowbells” “sikini”  
Perennial bulb with narrow basal leaves. Flowers stalk 3–10” high with pure yellow bell-shaped blossoms that age to orange. Northern California through the western states and Canada. The bulbs were eaten raw or baked by many North American tribes, said to have a delicious nutty-rice flavor. Cold stratify seed. Sunny spot with a dry summer rest. Z5a  
Seed packet $3

Gaultheria shallon “Salal”  
Ericaceae. Evergreen spreading shrub 2–6’ tall. Simple glossy green leaves arranged alternately on hairy stems. Large clusters of white to pink urn-shaped flowers. Dark blue to purple edible berries. Grows throughout the Pacific Northwest. The berries are an important food for many animals and valued by many tribes. Leaves were used for wound healing and as a tea for cough and stomach health. Part sun to shade, acid soil, fairly drought hardy once well established. Z6a  
Seed packet $3

Gentiana affinis v. ovata BK06906.1 “Gentian”  
Gentianaceae. Small perennial caudex from which 4–12” annual stems grow. Small ovate leaves and intensely dark blue bell shaped flowers, often with flecking of lighter blue. This rarity is native to open meadows and hillsides. Seed is originally from populations growing in the hills near the coast in Sonoma County. Gentian are used the world over as bitter digestive tonics. Sun to part shade. Can take some drought. Z8a  
Seed packet $3.50

Grindelia hirsutula “Gumplant”  
Asteraceae. Perennial to 12”, waxy slender leaves with serrated edges. Yellow daisy-like flowers that exude a sticky resin. Seed from western Sonoma Co. Grindelia species are very important medicinals wherever they occur, from North to South America. Traditionally used to treat all manner of respiratory problems and skin disease. It was used in US hospitals to treat tuberculosis until 1960. Prefers sun, drought hardy. Z7a  
Seed packet $2.50
**Hierochloe occidentalis BK09725.1** “Western Sweet Grass”
Gramineae. Perennial bunch-grass to 18”. Graceful flowering panicles. The leaves have a sweet vanilla/coumarin scent, especially upon drying. A forest understory plant from California to Washington. The western source of sweet grass braids, a sacred incense of Native Americans. Seed collected on the north facing banks of Coleman Creek, Occidental. Enjoys part shade and tolerates dry Summers once established. Sow seed in Autumn. Z8a
Seed packet $3.50

**Lilium pardalinum BK09902.1**
Liliaceae. Softball size scaled bulb from which arise annual stems to 8” tall. Whorled lanceolate leaves and arching branchlets of pendant 4” carmine flowers with recurved petals, and orange centers splashed with brown spots. Growing in dark rich boggy black soil at a natural spring seep with bracken fern, *Aralia californica*, and *Asarum canadense*. This robust population grows near our home in western Sonoma County and has never before been reported in the area. The large bulbs were eaten by many California tribes. Sow in Autumn. Z7b?
Seed packet $4

**Lilium pardalinum ssp. vollmeri Ratko06-336**
Unbranched bulb with annual stems to 6’, whorled leaves. Up to 12+ flowers with recurved petals of orange-red with yellow centers and brown spots. Seed from plants growing in a serpentine seep, Siskyou Mountains, Del Norte Co., 1275’. This rare subspecies is considered endangered. The bulbs were a traditional native food. Bulbs are small, but we expect them to bloom in the next year or so. Z5a

**Monardella purpurea** “Coyote Mint”
Labiatae. Low growing perennial with small dark green smooth leaves. The stems terminate in dense rounded heads with numerous pale purple flowers. All parts of the plant are highly aromatic with an alluring mint-like fragrance. A scarce species found in serpentine outcrops where it is a favorite of native bees. Sometimes interbreeds with the more common *Monardella villosa*. Seed from western Sonoma Co. Makes a delicious and refreshing tea, great for stomach ailments. Easy to grow, good for garden borders or rockeries. Sun and drought hardy. Z7a
Seed packet $3.25

**Monardella viridis BK10808.6** “Green Deermint”
Forms small colonies of densely packed 6” stems with smooth green leaves. Rounded flower heads with purple flowers. Wonderfully aromatic like all the members of this cheery genus. Collected from populations growing in the cypress understory at the Cedars, Sonoma Co. This is the far western limit for this species. May tolerate a little more shade than other species. Makes a great potted plant and is a real gem for the rock garden. Z8?
sold out

**Montia parvifolia**
Portulacaceae. 1–3” rosettes of small paddle-shaped succulent leaves. Straight flowering stems to 12” bearing 1/2” white-pink flowers. Small plantlets grow along the flowering stems and eventually drop off and root wherever they land. The edible leaves have an interesting taste and were once used as a relish. Quite showy and easy, shade to part sun. Self propagates and is very drought tolerant. From seed originally collected on the north side of mossy rocks along the north fork of the Trinity River, Trinity Co. Z8a

**Nicotiana quadrivalvis BK10911.1** “Indian Tobacco”
Solanaceae. Annual species 3–6’ tall. Lanceolate leaves, 1.5” tubular white flowers. Seed from plants growing along a creek bed, hills east of Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co. the main native tobacco that was once widely cultivated by numerous tribes, but has become scarce in recent times. For medicinal and religious purposes the leaves were smoked or chewed with lime made from burnt shells. We can help honor and revitalize relations with this ancient plant ally through cultivation. Z9a
Seed packet $4

**Pedicularis densiflora** “Betony” “Indian Warrior”
Scrophulariaceae. Deciduous herbaceous plant with feathery fern like leaves, dark green to purple in color. Flower heads to 1’ high, densely packed with gorgeous bright red flowers. Considered semi-parasitic on the roots of other plants, but can grow on its own as well. Seed from western Sonoma County. Tea made from the plant is a superb skeletal muscle relaxant. Shade to sun. Give seed 30+ days cold. Z7b
Seed packet $3.50

**Perideridia kellogii** “Yamnham”
Apiaceae. From a perennial rootstock arises slender pinnately divided leaves and a flowering stalk to 4’. Delicate umbels of white flowers, sometimes with a blush of pink. Native to vernal-meadows of the Pacific Northwest. Develops thickened rootlets, eaten by many tribes, but not as coveted as *P. gairdneri*. The tender new Spring growth is an eagerly awaited delicacy. The aromatic seeds can be used as a caraway substitute. A fantastic native for the kitchen. Seed from plants growing in a serpentine seep, Siskyou Mountains, Del Norte Co., 1275’. This rare subspecies is considered endangered. The bulbs were a traditional native food. Bulbs are small, but we expect them to bloom in the next year or so. Z8a
Seed packet $3

**Phacelia californica**
Hydrophyllaceae. Low growing perennial that forms mats to 3’. Fuzzy pinnately lobed leaves that turn purplish in bright light. Small lavender flowers born in clusters on curiously coiled stalks. Native to rocky areas. The leaves were traditionally crushed and used for wound healing, the roots boiled for coughs. An important nectar source for the endangered Mission Blue butterfly; *Icaricia icarioides missionensis*. Easily grown, tolerant of drought once established. Seed from western Sonoma County populations. Z8a
Seed packet $3.50

**Rubus parviflorus** “Thimbleberry”
Rosaceae. Elegant spineless shrub 4–8’. Large soft maple-leaf like foliage. White flowers and 1” raspberry like edible fruit. Native to the Pacific North West. The thin, tender and sweet berries are one of our favorites. We can never harvest enough and usually eat them on-site as they squish easily when picked. Prefers partial shade and rich moist soil. Give seed 30+ days cold stratification. Z4b
Seed packet $3

**Rubus spectabilis** “Salmon Berry”
Moderately prickled, upright arching stems 5–10’ tall. Trifoliate leaves. Clusters of rose-pink flowers become sweet orange-red berries. Found along streams and moist forests from northern California to Alaska. Seed from Marin Co. A favored fruit of many indigenous tribes. Cold stratify seed. Z7a
Seed packet $3

For additional *Rubus* species see Medicinals/Edibles offerings

**Salvia apiana** “White Sage” “We’wey”
Labiatae. Shrub up to 10’ tall with white resinous leaves. Large flower stalks up to 4’ long with white to pale-lavender colored flowers. The sacred sage of the arid mountains and deserts. Important medicinal to many native tribes, bundles of the aromatic leaves are burned as a physical and spiritual antiseptic. Loved by bees. An excellent companion plant to many of the columnar cacti. Seed germinates in 1–4 weeks. Z8b
Seed packet $3
Salvia carduacea “Thistle Sage”
Annual species that forms a basal rosette of whitish, wooly, aromatic leaves, spined like a thistle. Flower stalk 6–24”+ tall with frilly, blue or lavender flowers in globular whorls from wooly, spiny calyces, very cool! Dry areas of central and southern California. The leaves have a pungent citrus-like scent. Somewhat resembles an oversized California chia and the seed can be used much the same way. Sun and drought hardy. Reseeds readily. Z8a

Salvia columbariae “California Chia” “Ilipesh”
Annual 1–2’. Resinous dissected leaves. Spiky globular heads with blue flowers. Southwest US native. Seed highly nutritious source of EFAs. An important food of many desert tribes. One of the few sources of the anti-seizure compound tanshinone. Easy to grow, tolerant of hot, dry conditions. Z9b

Salvia spathacea “Pitcher Sage”
Clumping perennial to 3’. Globular 3” whorls bearing large magenta colored flowers, a hummingbird mecca. The whole plant is wonderfully aromatic, being covered in sticky oil glands. Used by the Chumash to sweeten Yerba Santa tea. Often grows as an oak understory, this seed was collected from such a habitat in the hills around San Luis Obispo. This has been our favorite sage since early childhood. Part sun to part shade. Z8a

Satureja douglasii “Yerba Buena”
Labiatae. Groundcover with runners to several feet. Ovate pale green leaves with a sweet, mild mint aroma and flavor. Small white to purplish flowers at the leaf nodes. Found growing throughout California woodlands and under scrub, seed from Sonoma Co. Used by indigenous Californians to treat parasites and all manner of intestinal issues, fevers, colds, toothache and menstrual cramps. Makes a pleasant tea and we enjoy chewing the leaves when we come across the plant. The small seeds are very time consuming to collect! Shade tolerant. Z7a

Saxifraga mertensiana “Merten’s Saxifrage”
Saxifragaceae. Small herbaceous plant, tufts of annual, semi-succulent, rounded, dark green leaves with scalloped edges grow from a small perennial caudex. Flower stalks 6–10”+ with airy clusters of tiny white blossoms. Small bulblets form on the inflorescence that drop to produce new plants. Growing on seasonally damp west facing cliffs, Sonoma Co., California. An easy and rewarding plant, we grow it in pots on our deck railing. Z7a

Triteleia grandiflorum
Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Bulb with grass like leaves and inflorescence 1–2’ tall. Umbel of up to 20 deep blue flowers with purple-blue midvein. Found in northern California and the Pacific North West with disjunct populations in Montana, Colorado and Wyoming. The bulbs are said by some to be the tastiest of the North American bulbs. Crunchy water chestnut flavor raw turning sweet with cooking. Cold stratify seed. Z6/7? Seed packet $3

Triteleia laxa (=Brodiaea laxa) “Grass Nut” “Wally Basket”
Several narrow grass-like leaves up to 15” from small geophytic bulbs. Slender stems to 2” tall bearing wide loose umbels of 6–18+ lavender colored funnel form 1” flowers arise as the leaves wither in early Summer. Native to grasslands and open woodlands. The flowers and bulbs are edible, the bulbs once being an important staple food of many native tribes who carefully tended wild populations of the plant. The bulbs offset with age and have a delicious sweet nutty flavor eaten raw or cooked. Our seed is originally from populations growing in western Sonoma Co. in what appears to be relic Pomo “gardens” that include high densities of other important root crops—Brodiaea, Dichelostemma, and Perideridea. Easy to grow in most soils, they prefer wet Winters and hot dry Summers. Cold stratify seed to sprout. Plants usually flower in 3–4 years from seed. An excellent addition to the garden, we’ve also found them to grow well in association with cacti. The plants are dormant late Summer through Winter and should be fine to Z8a

Vaccinium ovatum “Evergreen Huckleberry”
Ericaceae. Evergreen shrub 3–8’. Small dark green leaves and pink/white bell shaped flowers. Delicious 1/3” black berries. New growth is an attractive scarlet. The leaves are esteemed by people and wildlife. Part sun to full shade, though a few hours of sun is needed to flower and fruit. Plants in the sun tend to be smaller than those in shade. Seed from our backyard. Prefers an acid soil. Seed needs 60–90 days cold. Z7a

Vaccinium parvifolium “Red Huckleberry”

Zauschneria cana “California Fuschia”
Onagraceae. Perennial shrub, typically 1–3’ tall. Silvery foliage and a profusion of tubular crimson flowers in late Summer. The notorious botanist/ Monsanto bedfellow, Peter Raven, now places the genus in Zauschneria cana native. Seed from Mendocino County. Tolerates shade but fruits prolifically with sun. Cold stratify. Z6a

Zauschneria pachyphylla “Pachyphylla Fuschia”
Small herbaceous plant, tufts of annual, semi-succulent, rounded, dark green leaves with scalloped edges grow from a small perennial caudex. Flower stalks 6–10”+ with airy clusters of tiny white blossoms. Small bulblets form on the inflorescence that drop to produce new plants. Growing on seasonally damp west facing cliffs, Sonoma Co., California. An easy and rewarding plant, we grow it in pots on our deck railing. Z7a

**Seeds from the Cedars**
The following seeds were collected in the remote part of northern Sonoma Co. known as the Cedars, a 7,500 acre chunk of serpentine and the pristine headwaters of Big and East Austin Creek. It is an isolated and rugged area of steep canyons, rocky ridges, cypress forests, talus barrens, undulating watersheds, and calcium carbonate springs. There is nothing else like it geologically or botanically. At least 8 endemic plants occur in the area and disjunct populations of many other species occur here that you’d have to travel hundreds of miles to see otherwise. The Cedars is also peculiar for the many Californian plants and common exotics that occur just a stone’s throw away, but are not found anywhere within its boundaries. We only have a limited amount of seed on hand, so take advantage of this unique opportumity to grow some of these glorious rare species. The hardiness of these plants should be somewhere within Z7–8

Aguilegia eximia BK10807.1 “Serpentine Columbine”
Ranunculaceae. Stems 1–4’ with glaucus-blue sticky leaflets. Evocative red-orange flowers with yellow highlights have upward facing petals and spurs. Rare throughout California, but an abundant species at the Cedars, favoring the watersheds and seeps. The roots of the closely related A. formosa were used by the Chumash for stomach problems, the seeds to treat lice, and the whole plant used as food after boiling. Seed packet $3.50

Calochortus raichei BK10807.7 “Cedar’s Fairy Lantern”
Bulb with glaucus-blue annual grass like leaves. 6–36” flower stalk with up to 6 nodding spherical yellow flowers. Blooms later than any species, from June to August. A narrow endemic of the Cedars. Named after horticulturist Roger Raiche who has dedicated much of his life to botanizing and protecting this amazing hidden pocket of botanical and geological wonder. Bulbs likley edible. Needs a well drained soil and dry period at the end of Summer. Cold stratify seed. Seed packet $3.50
**Phacelia corymbosa BK10808.10**
Hydrophyllaceae. Forms rounded cushions 4–6" tall and 12”+ diameter made up of rosettes of fuzzy gray-green leaves. Small curled flowers stalks with white flowers. Grows throughout the serpentine barrens and talus slopes at the Cedars. A prime candidate for the rock garden, give it a well drained mineral soil and a bright sunny spot.

An excellent article written by our friend Roger Raiche about the Cedars can be downloaded at: http://www.cnps.org/cnps/publications/fremontia/Fremontia_Vol37-No2.pdf

“The universe is a poem of love. The stars themselves are voluptuous inscriptions, as are the clouds, the salt water, the leaves. Each tree is a book of pleasures”
– Rikki Ducornet Phosphor in Dreamland

**Ordering Information**

*We do not ship plants outside the U.S., but seed orders are welcome. Plants are sent bare root unless requested otherwise. If you would like your plants shipped potted add $1.00 extra per plant ordered (large plants and Trichocereus over 5” cannot be shipped potted.) We try to process and ship your order within 7 days of receiving it. If you do not receive your order within 4–6 weeks of sending it, please drop us a line–USPS is not infallible.*

**Shipping and Handling**

**Seeds**– First class mail USA $3.00; Air mail international $14, 13 or more packets $18, Priority Mail with tracking $30 (Any number of seed packets)

**Plants** (USA only)–
First class priority mail= $8.50 for the first plant $2 each additional plant.
Checks may take several weeks to clear; use money orders or cash for quicker service. No credit cards.
California residents add 7.25% sales tax. Sonoma County 8 %

You can print out an order form- http://www.sacredsucculents.com/order-form/

Sacred Succulents
P.O. Box 781, Sebastopol, CA 95473 USA
www.sacredsucculents.com
sacredsucculents@hushmail.com