

## SACRED SUCCULENTS ANDEAN ETHNOBOTANICAL COLLECTIONS 2022

In the mid 1980s, at the impressionable age of 12, I was fortunate to be introduced to the vibrant ecological tapestry of Andean Peru during a family Summer trip. Since 1996 I have returned repeatedly to marvel at the unparalleled floristic diversity and explore the rugged mountains of central and southern Peru, Bolivia and Argentina, studying the ethnobotany and archaeology of the region, paying tribute to the land and people, and beginning a long term study of *Trichocereus* distribution and taxonomy (in conjunction with DNA studies being carried out by Dr. Martin Terry). The Andes are currently one of the most species rich plant-regions in the world, yet it is estimated that less than 10% of its forest remains. With this always in mind, responsible conservation minded collections of seed were made—preservation through distribution and propagation. We have a limited quantity of fascinating species still available along with plants grown from the seed. All of the BK numbered seeds come from our personal field accessions and their progeny. Most are completely new to cultivation, once-in-a-lifetime offerings from remote and forgotten lands, when these are sold out most may never be available again. Purchases will help support future expeditions and the continual study of the amazing diversity of Andean plant life, ethnobotanical knowledge and *Trichocereus* distribution. See the Specimen List on our homepage for additional offerings.

We have general recommendations for germination and cultivation. Many of these plants are new to cultivation, their needs may prove contrary to our suggestions. Some seed can be very slow to germinate, hold onto the seed pots for up to 3 years. Please keep track of the collection data, your germination results and let us know! This way you can help contribute to the long term study and conservation of the remarkable plants of these regions.

**Andean Collections Photos and Notes 2008** - CD/DVD (PC or Mac) with 340 photos of plants, landscapes and archaeological sites from Lima Dept., Cusco and Puno-Peru. Tiwanaku, Isla del Sol, La Paz, and the Yungas regions of Bolivia. List of our seed collections of nearly 200 species with ethnobotanical notes and cultivation suggestions. \$14 postage paid in the USA, foreign orders inquire

**Andean Collections Photos and Notes 2009** - CD/DVD containing 350 photos including Peru's Cusco region, the 3000 year old ruins of Chavin de Huantar, the Cordillera Negra & Blanca, intact highland *Polylepis/Buddleja* forests, K. Knize's nursery, and much more. Includes the list of our complete seed collections. \$14 postage paid in the USA, foreign orders inquire

**Andean Collections Photos and Notes 2010** - CD/DVD with 400+ photos from our Spring travels in Cusco, Peru including photos of the seldom visited lush Lares Valley, and Cochabamba, Bolivia where we examined the dryland cactus filled forests of the valleys, the endangered *Polylepis* forests of the higher mountains and the remote Incan archaeological site Inkallajta. Comes with a complete list of our seed collections with ethnobotanical notes and cultivation suggestions. \$14 postage paid in the USA, foreign orders inquire

**Andean Collections Photos & Notes Complete Set** - 3 CD/DVDs of photos plus collection notes from all 3 of our expeditions in 2008, 09 & 10. \$36 postage paid, foreign orders inquire

**Andean Collections Photos and Notes 2014 & 2015** - CD/DVD -the remote Apurimac region of Cusco Dept., Peru & northern Argentina—Coming soon!

~ Please list the BK or other accession numbers along with the botanical names when ordering! ~

**For *Abromeitiella*, *Agave*, *Anredera*, *Deuterocohnia*, *Dioscorea*, *Dyckia*, *Oxalis*, *Peperomia*, *Portulaca*, *Puya*, *Sedum*, etc. – see our Succulents section.**

***Alnus acuminata* BK10508.6** “Aliso” Lambran” “Andean Alder”

Betulaceae. Very attractive, fast growing tree to 30'+ with ovate leaves. Our seed collection from young trees growing with *Polylepis tomentella* ssp. *incanoides*, just past Koari on the way to Totora, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 10,000'. We have seen this species grow to majestic oak-like proportions. Highly versatile tree, fixes nitrogen in the soil, wood used for construction and leaves as a fertilizer. The leaves and flowers are made into tea that is considered a good overall tonic, useful for arthritis, colic and externally for wound healing. Leaves and bark produce a yellow and beige dye. This tree was once widespread along watersheds throughout the Andes up to 13,000'. Another keystone species, highly regarded by the Inca who encouraged its planting throughout their empire. A vital species for reforestation work and an excellent choice for permaculture and agroforestry systems. Z8a–9a Seed packet \$4

***Alonsoa* aff. *acutifolia* BK08519.13** “Aya aya”

Scrophulariaceae. Small shrub to 18"+. Racemes of unusual and very attractive flat faced orange flowers, a great ornamental. Seed collected on Incan terracing near Pisac, Cusco, Peru, about 11,000'. A tea of the plant is used for toothache and “susto”. Can be slow to sprout, 30+ days cold treatment. Z9b? Seed packet \$4.50

***Amaranthus caudatus* ‘Cusco’** “Kiwicha”

Amaranthaceae. Annual with showy red-purple flower spikes, edible leaves. The small yellow-white seed is a highly nutritious grain that has been cultivated for thousands of years in the Andes. Heirloom strain from Cusco Dept., Peru. Easy to grow and fun. Seed packet \$3.75

***Anadenanthera colubrina* v. *cebil* La Paz** “Vilca”

Fabaceae. Tree 10–30'+ tall. Feathery pinnate leaves. Large flat seedpods to 10" long, round shiny seed. The dominant tree in much of the Bolivian Yungas dryland forests, occurs from Ecuador to Argentina. Once one of the most important religious plants throughout the Andes, playing a central role in the spread of the Tiwanaku culture. The seeds are also used as an external head wash for headache, and reportedly as an abortifacient. The astringent bark is used for the lungs and wound healing. A leaf infusion is said to “bring about a period of fervor in cows”...which we'll leave to your imagination. Drought tolerant. Z9b–10a *inquire for plants*

***Anthopterus schultzeae* HBG90758**

Ericaceae. Epiphytic shrub with branches 3–10' long. Narrow, densely arranged, elliptic leaves. New growth is reddish-bronze. Racemose inflorescence with 5–12 small, lantern-like flowers, pale yellow-green with a pink blush. Burgundy to black edible berries similar to a bilberry. A superb blueberry relative from the moist forests of Ecuador and north Peru between 2600–7500'. Grow like *Macleania*. Roots easy from cuttings. Z9b? Plant/cutting \$20.50

***Argemone subfusiformis*** “Argentine Prickly Poppy”

Papaveraceae. Herbaceous biennial to perennial to 2–4". Deeply incised and spined blue-green leaves with white veination. 2"+ white flowers with rust and black centers. Holubec seed collection, Diamantes, Parana, Argentina. Alkaloid rich yellow sap with many medicinal uses. Z8? Seed packet \$4

***Aristeguietia discolor* BK08518.2** “Asmachilcha”

Asteraceae. Attractive shrub 5–8'. Thick resinous lanceolate leaves, dark green on top and whitish undersides. Clusters of pale lavender colored flowers. Above Pisac, near 11,000', Cusco Dept., Peru. Asmachilcha is a very important medicinal, useful for its powerful bronchodilating and mucus drying actions. Also burned to make ash for Ilipta. Z9b? Seed packet \$4.50

***Arjona tuberosa*** “Macachu”

Santalaceae. Herbaceous plant to 10". Small linear leaves and terminal clusters of white star-like flowers. Produces small edible tubers with a sweet flavor. Holubec seed collection, Villa Vicencio, Argentina. The white tubers were a highly esteemed food of several indigenous groups in Argentina and Chile. Well draining soil. Dies back to the roots in drought or winter. Unexplored potential as an edible crop. *Wrongly identified seed, wait for further ID.*

***Baccharis latifolia*** BK08516.4 “Chilca”

Asteraceae. Shrub to 6'. Lanceolate leaves to 6" with serrate margins. Clusters of small cream flowers. Has many medicinal uses. A green or yellow dye is made from the leaves. Burned to make Ilipta ash for coca chewing. Collected near the ruins of Killarumiyoc, above 12,000', Cusco Dept., Peru. Z7b–8a  
Seed packet \$4

***Baccharis*** sp. BK08528.2

Dense groundcover that forms green mats to 1" high and 3' wide. Waxy leaves, small white flowers. Exposed altiplano, near the ruins of Tiwanaku, Bolivia, 13,000'. We were told the plant is endangered. Grows to about 2–3"+ tall in cultivation, well draining mineral soil and sun. Rooted cuts. Z7?

*inquire for plants*

***Baccharis*** sp. BK14516.16

Low growing plant under 12" tall. Thickened, multi-angled, pubescent, blue-grey stems, 1" lanceolate leaves with furry white undersides. Clusters of small white flowers at the stem ends that ripen into a cottony seed mass. Similar yet distinct from *B. genistelloides*, a widespread medicinal species. Steep grass slopes above the Apurimac, Peru, about 9300'. Surface sow, germinates in 2–3 weeks. Z9a?  
Seed packet \$4.50

***Barbaceniopsis*** – see our Succulents section

***Begonia baumanii*** BK10509.8 “Killu-killu” “Graniso t'ika”

Begoniaceae. Medium size tuber with round crinkled leaves to 6" diameter. Large rose-pink colored flowers on 2' stalk. Growing on rock outcrops above the ruins of Inkallajta, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia. This lovely endemic is reported to be used in rain rituals. The tubers are chopped and used to curdle milk for making cheese, said to impart an interesting flavor. Z8/9?  
Seed packet \$5

***Begonia boliviensis***

Forms a discoid perennial tuber/caudex to 12" across. Arching annual stems to 18"+, slender leaves and 2" tubular orange-red blossoms draw hummingbirds. Native to the Yungas region of the Bolivian Andes. Introduced into cultivation the 1800s, it is parent of many of the modern hybrids. Well draining soil and part shade. A favorite for hanging baskets. Sprout seed like cacti. Z8a if well mulched  
Seed packet \$4

***Blechnum*** aff. *appendiculatum* BK14512.4

Blechnaceae. Attractive small creeping fern. Rosettes of glossy imparipinnate foliage to 6"+ long, new fronds are an alluring rosy-red. Rocky slopes, shrub understory, near Capuliyoc pass, Cusco Dept., Peru, 9600'. May be drought deciduous. Easily grown, an excellent companion species. Z8?  
Plant 5+ years old \$12.50 or 2 for \$20

***Blechnum*** sp. BK10512.10

Blechnaceae. Unusual and distinct fern with a rosette of thick compound leaves on a small trunk to about 12" tall, like a miniature cycad. *Polylepis lanata* forest understory and edges. Above Rio Lope Mendoza, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia. Z8?  
Spore packet \$5 *Inquire for plants*

***Boehmeria?*** sp. BK14512.5

Urticaceae. Attractive low growing plant to 6"+. Rust colored semi-succulent stems. Compact, red-brown flower clusters at stem nodes. Stingless nettle-like furry leaves. Rocky slopes, near Capuliyoc pass, 9700', Peru. Cute nettle-kin with edible leaves. Cuttings root easy. Z9a/b?  
Seed packet \$4.50  
Unrooted cutting \$7.50

**Genus *Bomarea***

Alstroemeriaceae or Liliaceae. The Andes boasts 80+ species of these fantastic climbing lilies. Known regionally as “sullu-sullu” “orq-orqo” or “paicha-paicha”, some species are used to treat venereal disease, infertility, kidney pain and hemorrhaging. Many produce clusters of round edible tubers, 1" or larger, and were once cultivated in pre-Columbian times. The young shoots are also eaten. Extremely showy clusters of multicolored tubular flowers and ornamental seed pods. *Bomarea* can have slow, erratic germination, from 2 months to 2 years. Scarifying the seed and warm/cold/warm periods help. Easily grown, well draining soil, sun to part shade. The vines/stems die back and go dormant Winter to mid Summer.

***Bomarea involucrosa*** BK14510.7

Wichuraea subgenus, this is a non vining species with erect, bamboo-like annual stems to 6'+. Slender blue-green leaves. Dense terminal clusters of nodding yellow-green tubular flowers to 3"+ long. Egg size seed pods with orange seeds. The large tuber of *B. involucrosa* is considered noxious by locals and is not eaten, considered medicinal/ornamental. Growing in remnant Incan forest amongst mixed *Polylepis incana*, *P. lanata* and *P. microphylla* trees next to a water shrine that is the lower part of the ancient Incan site of Chakan, Cusco, Peru, 12,000'. One of the more cold tolerant species, should be hardy well below Z8a  
5 seed \$5 (limited) / Plant 2–3 years old \$22.50

***Bomarea*** aff. *ovata* BK14513.17 “Sullu sullu”

Twining vine to 8'+. Green ovate leaves to 3", lightly fuzzy undersides. Clusters of funnel shaped flowers to 1" long, outer tepals rose to pink with a green tip. Inner tepals 1/4" longer than outer, base yellow, tip green with a few dark spots, inner side heavily flecked with black striations. red-pink midstripe. Ovary and pollen green. A “lost” Incan crop, once cultivated for the edible tubers. Cloudforest, Sunchupata, Cusco Dept. Peru, 9700'. Z8?  
Plant 5+ years old \$22.50

***Bomarea rosea*** BK09509.4

Twining lily-vine with lanceolate green leaves to 3", slightly fuzzy undersides. Umbel of 4–10+ trumpet shaped, 3/4" flowers. Outer tepals lightly pubescent, pale pink to peach, tipped light green to turquoise. Inner tepals longer than outer, green with linear dark spots and a pink central stripe, sometimes outlined in dark brown. Green ovary and turquoise pollen. Attractive red-orange seeds. Growing on *Senna* shrubs on the hillside north of town of Chavin, Ancash Dept., 10,500'. This is the first time this rare species has been reported from this region. Z8b?  
5 seed \$5 (limited)

***Bomarea*** sp. BK10509.3

Twining vine to 8'+. Large seed pods with sweet red seeds. Flowers unseen, but all *Bomarea* bear gorgeous clusters of tubular flowers, edible tubers, etc. Growing near the Incan ruins of Inkallajta, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 10,000'. Z8a/9a?  
Plant 6+ years old \$22.50

**Bomarea sp. BK10509.15**

Perennial tubers with annual long arching stems with slender bluish leaves. Hanging clusters of long tubular yellow flowers with green tips. The coveted *Wichurea* subgenus type that has arching asparagus or bamboo-like stems rather than twining vines. May be a distinct form of *B. involucrosa* or another species. Growing amongst shrubs near the Rio Machajmarca below the Inkallajata ruins, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 10,000'. Z8a? 5 seed \$5

**Bomarea sp. BK14515.3**

Long vine growing 20' into the tree canopy. Shiny lanceolate leaves. Very large, dense umbel of 20+ seed pods with shiny red seeds. Flowers unseen but we guess it may be the red flowered *Bomarea sanguinea* or one of its close kin. Cloudforest, Choquequirao, Peru, 9500'. Z9a? sold out

**Bomarea sp. 'Andean Hybrids'**

Open pollinated mix from our various Andean *Bomarea* collections. Should produce some very lovely and unique new hybrids. Z8? Seed packet \$4

**Buddleja aff. stachyoides BK151011.5**

Buddlejiaceae. Upright shrub 5–8' tall. Large pubescent green leaves with white backsides. Thick erect flower spires to 12"+ with dark yellow blossoms. Somewhat resembles a shrubby mullein more than a *Stachys*. The leaves have a mild sweet balsam aroma. *Podocarpus*, *Sambucus*, *Juglans* cloudforest understory. San Lorenzo, Salta, Argentina, 5000'. Used for wound healing. Z9a? Seed packet \$4

**Buddleja tucumanensis BK10512.2** "Yurak-wasa" "Yurayuraj"

Lovely shrub to 5–8' tall. Downy, silver-grey, lanceolate leaves 4–8" long with a refreshing fruity-citrus scent. Terminal spikes of rounded, yellow and orange flower clusters, sweetly perfumed. Growing on dry hillsides with *Trichocereus riomizquensis* and *Cleome boliviensis*, Totorá, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 9,000'. Used for respiratory and cardiovascular issues, urinary troubles and to wash wounds. The essential oil of the leaves has shown insecticidal activity and is made up of 28 components including thujene, pinene, limonene, bergamotene, etc. We are pleased to introduce this unique aromatic species into cultivation. Should tolerate some drought. Surface sow, germinates in 3–8 weeks. Z8b/9a Seed packet \$4.50

**Buddleja sp. BK14516.15**

Shrub to 6', large lanceolate leaves with pale undersides with a pleasing aromatic scent. Spires of rounded yellow flower clusters. Upper reaches of the dry forest high above the Apurimac, Cusco, Peru, 9000'. Surface sow seed. A superb plant new to cultivation. Z9b? Seed packet \$4.50

**For Andean Cactaceae – see our Cactaceae & Trichocereus sections.**

**Cajophora horrida BK08517.11** "K'isa-k'isa"

Loasaceae. A bizarre vine covered in stinging hairs like nettles. Triangular leaves with deep cut irregular margins. 1–2"+ bell-like orange flowers, very cool and distinct, like a pumpkin. The cone shaped fruit dehisce in a spiral arrangement when dry. Typically found scrambling over rocks or through bushes. Utilized much like nettles, to treat rheumatism, kidneys/urinary, etc. Collected near Chinchero, Cusco Dept., Peru, 12,400'. Z8b? Seed packet \$4.50

**Cajophora sp. SHL19.07.2012.2** "Pica" "Chachina"

Short rosettes of toothed, dark green, spiny leaves. Unusual and lovely, deep orange, 5 petalled flowers. Interesting seed pods dehisce spirally. The whole plant has a sting similar to nettles and is used medicinally in much the same way. S. Lipe collection from rock walls, Amantani Island, Lake Titicaca, Peru, around 13,000'. A choice rock garden plant. Z7/8? Seed packet \$4.50

**Calceolaria luxurians**

Scrophulariaceae. Large rosettes of dark green rugose leaves. Branched inflorescence to 18"+ with dozens of bright yellow pouch flowers. Holubec collection from plants growing streamside, Aconcagua, Mendoza, Argentina, 11,200'. Very floriferous and easy to grow, surface sow seed. Z7? Seed packet \$3.50

**Calceolaria umbellata ex F&W11439**

Scrophulariaceae. Flattened rosettes of dark green leaves. Thin flower stalk held 5–8" above the leaves, numerous intense yellow flowers with a large inflated pouch. Seed originally from Argentina. Rewarding from seed, blooms in just 6–8 months. Well draining soil and sun. Z7/8? Seed packet \$4

**Calceolaria sp. BK14514.10**

Large vine to 15'+. Dark green simple leaves arranged in whorls of 3 along the stem. Cascading inflorescence with hundreds of lemon yellow pouch flowers, a waterfall of brightness! Growing through shrubs and trees, cloud forest near canal above Choquequirao, Peru, 10,000'. Z9b? Seed packet \$6

**Calceolaria sp. BK14515.5**

An adorable low growing plant 3–6" high. Rounded furry leaves. Clusters of yellow pouch flowers. Exposed areas near cloudforest, south Peru. Should be somewhat tolerant of dry conditions and sun. Tolerates more cold than we expected. Resprouts from base after hard frost. Z9a? Seed packet \$4.50

**Canna species – see Andean Tubers section**

**Capsicum baccatum? SHL090618-03** "Atalaya Honey Chili"

Solanaceae. S. Lipe seed collection of this delicious hot pepper, Peruvian Amazon. Perennial in mild climates. Z10a? Seed packet \$4.50

**Capsicum chacoense** "Tova" "Covincha Pepper"

Upright 2'+ shrub. White flowers, erect triangular red fruit to about 1" long. Another rare wild chile pepper, native to mid elevation southern Bolivia, adjacent Argentina and Paraguay. Medium heat, good flavor. Very drought tolerant, 80–120 days to maturity. Best germination with GA3. Z10

Seed packet \$4 or 1 gram for \$15

**Capsicum galapagoense** "Galapagos Hot Pepper"

Upright perennial species 2–6' tall. The stems and small leaves are covered in little hairs giving the plant a furry silver appearance. White flowers and tiny round pepper fruit the size of a pea or smaller; orange to red when ripe and quite spicy. An endangered Galapagos endemic, Wiggins & Porter report it only from Isabela and Santa Cruz Islands "in shade of forest trees and shrubs, moist areas." Easy to grow in mild climates, our mother plants were shy to bloom for the first several years but are now copious fruiters. Conservation through cultivation is encouraged. Z10a? Seed packet \$6

***Capsicum tovarii*** “Wild Chili”

Shrub to 3', white-yellow flowers. Pea-size red hot peppers. Very rare wild species endemic to Ayacucho and Huancavelica, Peru. Z9/b/10a 5 seed \$4

***Capsicum* species**

The following Andean hot pepper species were collected by S. Lipe from the indigenous markets of Peru and should have great heirloom value. Will perennialize in areas of mild frost. Z9b/10a **\$4 per seed packet**

***Capsicum pubescens* SHL161016-07 "Rocoto"**

***Capsicum pubescens* SHL120516-12 "Rocoto"**

***Capsicum pubescens* SHL102516-01 "Jumbo Rocoto"**

***Capsicum* sp. SHL060616-06 "Aji Limo"**

***Capsicum* sp. SHL181016-18 "Aji Amarillo & Limo"**

***Carica* species – see our Succulents section**

***Cavendishia adenophora*** “Quereme Rosa”

Ericaceae. Evergreen shrub to 6'+. Thick, oblong or obovate leaves to 6". New growth is pink-red to bronze. Large terminal clusters of up to 25 tubular flowers, pink with dark rose stripes surrounded by pink bracts with rose frills along their margins—unbelievably showy and unabashedly erotic! Large edible berries. Cordillera Occidental cloud forest of Choco and Valle Depts., Columbia, between 2200–6500'+. Considered the most gorgeous *Cavendishia* species, local legends tell of the alluring power of its beauty. Endangered due to overharvest for “love magic” and for sale in local flower markets. Prefers filtered light and moist acidic soil. We have several clones that root easily. If available rooted cuts sent, otherwise unrooted will be sent. Z9b

Plant/cutting \$32.50

***Cavendishia axillaris* HBG96079** “El Macho”

Shrub to 2–4'. Deeply veined, dark green suborbicular leaves to 3"+ densely arranged along the stems. The unique inflorescences occur at the leaf axils—clusters of rose-pink bracts and numerous small, bottle shaped, white-pink to yellow-white flowers. Rounded edible blue berries. A terrestrial to epiphytic denizen of the cloud forests of Costa Rica to northern Columbia up to 9000'. We have several clones available, easy to root. Z9b?

Unrooted cutting \$19.50

***Cavendishia capitulata* HBG92102**

Multibranched shrublet 1–3'+ high with a thickened stem base to 6" diameter. Small obovate leaves, new growth bronze. Flower clusters with reddish bracts and 3–6 tubular purplish flowers with white tips. Round berries. Often occurs as an epiphyte, wet tropical forests and cloudforests of Costa Rica, Panama and Columbia up to 9000'. One of the most endearing and diminutive *Cavendishia*, no less lovely for its size. Cuttings root easily. Z9b?

Unrooted cutting \$24.50

***Ceratostema rauhii* Rauh68468**

Ericaceae. Epiphytic blueberry kin. Forms curtains of long pendulous stems to 6' with whorls of densely arranged, lime green, pointed leaves that are soft and fuzzy. Red pink tubular flowers with recurved tips bloom along the stems. This unique species is known only from a small area of cloudforest near 7000', Lambayeque, Peru. Perfect for hanging baskets, the eco-hipster's ultimate beaded curtain! Acidic soil, filtered light. Cuttings easy to root. Z9b/10a?

Unrooted cutting \$19.50

***Cheilanthes bonariensis* BK10426.3**

Pteridaceae. Attractive xerophytic fern with erect grey to silver blue fuzzy leaves to 6"+. Growing on rocks, descent from Pumamarca, Cusco Dept., Peru, 10,800'. May be chewed like coca leaf, other *Cheilanthes* and *Polypodium* ferns have been reported as coca substitutes. These rock ferns can be grown like succulents and are drought tolerant, the fronds curling up when dry. Z8a/b

Spore packet \$4.50 *inquire for plants*

***Chenopodium pallidicaule* ‘Cochabamba’** “Kaniwa” “Iswalla Hupa”

Chenopodiaceae. Weedy annual 1–2' tall. A semi-domesticate, cultivated in the altiplano regions of Peru and Bolivia. Grows where its close kin quinoa and kiwicha (or any grain) will not—dry, salty, and cold regions over 13,000'. The small seed is extremely nutritious, about 16+ percent protein, saponin free. Even the leaves are protein and calcium rich. Unknown outside the Andes, worth experimenting with as a crop. Seed from Cochabamba, Bolivia. Z6?

Seed packet \$4 or 1 gram seed \$10

***Chenopodium pallidicaule* ‘Cusco’** Seed from Cusco Dept., Peru. Seed packet \$4

***Chenopodium pallidicaule* ‘La Paz’** Seed from La Paz, Bolivia. Seed packet \$4 or 1 gram seed \$10 / 5 gram seed \$36

***Chenopodium quinoa* ‘Nativa’** “Mix Quinoa” A mix of heirloom varieties; white, red-brown and black seed. From Cusco Dept., Peru. Seed packet \$3.75

***Chenopodium quinoa* ‘Quri’** “Gold Quinoa”

Rare heirloom Peruvian quinoa with pale yellow to deep orange seed. Annual stalks 4–8' tall, the flower heads are a medley of color, from yellow to pinks and pale purples. A long season variety. “Quri” is the Quechua word for “gold.”

Seed packet \$4 or 5 gram seed \$16

***Chenopodium quinoa* ‘Supha Aqu’** “Quinoa”

3–4' annual. Rounded flower clusters and seedheads. The stems, leaves and flower panicles range from green-blue to pink-purple. Fat, sand colored, nutritious seeds. A short season heirloom quinoa from Aymara communities in northern Chile. Should be adaptable to arid climates.

Seed packet \$4 or 5 gram seed \$16

***Chenopodium quinoa* ‘Real’** “White Quinoa” Pearly white seed, a favored heirloom form from Cusco Dept., Peru.

Seed packet \$3.50

***Chenopodium quinoa* ‘Rojo’** “Red Quinoa” Red-brown seed with a nutty flavor, another heirloom from Cusco Dept., Peru.

Seed packet \$3.75

***Chenopodium quinoa* v. *melanospermum* BK10505.2** “Ajara” “Quinoa negro”

Heirloom Bolivian quinoa with blackish seed and rich flavor. Bolivia is the world's major producer of this extremely nutritious and delicious grain. Seed from Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Seed packet \$4

***Chenopodium quinoa* v. *melanospermum* ‘Cusco’** Seed from Cusco Dept., Peru. Seed packet \$3.75

***Commelina fasciculata* BK09509.3** “Sara-sara”

Commelinaceae. A gentle sprawling plant to 12"+. Slender leaves and unmistakable shiny deep-blue flowers with 3 petals and yellow anthers. In many regions the new shoots of *Commelina* are eaten. This lovely plant was common around Chavin de Huantar, Ancash Dept., Peru. Z9b?

Seed packet \$4.50

***Coriaria ruscifolia v. microphylla?* BK08524.16 (=Coriaria thymifolia) “Mio-mio”**

Coriariaceae. Leafy shrub to about 3'+. Long arching leaves made up of many small leaflets. Drupes of tiny purple-black berries, like a string of jewels. Collected just above Lares Hotsprings, Cusco Dept. Peru. Nitrogen fixing plants, often considered poisonous. Berries of Ecuadorian populations are used to induce a feeling of flying. Distinct from the Chilean form of this species we offer. Beautiful red leaf stems. Z9b Seed packet \$5

***Coriaria ruscifolia v. microphylla?* BK09430.4 (=Coriaria thymifolia) “Mio-mio”**

Small leafy shrub to about 2'. Arching leaves made up of many small leaflets. Drupes of tiny purple black berries, like a string of jewels. The plant and seeds are more diminutive than what we collected in 2008 at Lares, may be closer to the original *C. microphylla*. Nitrogen fixing plants, often considered poisonous. Source of a purple dye, used as a pH indicator. Collected at 8,800', Cusco Dept. Z9b Seed packet \$5

***Cucurbita ficifolia* ‘Tarija’ “Lacayote” “Zambo”**

Cucurbitaceae. Tendrilled vine 15–40'+ with big fig-shaped leaves. Large yellow flowers. Watermelon-size squash, dark green with white striations. Seed originally from Tarija, Bolivia. New shoots, leaves and blossoms are eaten. Immature fruit are eaten like summer squash. The carb rich, white flesh of mature fruit can be cooked just like any wintersquash and has a very sweet flavor—often used in making pies, confections, jams and fermented into alcoholic drinks. Studies show the squash to effect hypglycemia and it's used for diabetes. The large edible seeds are rich in fat and protein. Cultivated throughout Central and South America for thousands of years, archaeological evidence suggests Peru as the origin of domestication. Grow as an annual like pumpkins, needs a long season—a short day bloomer. May perennialize in mild climates where the vines become semi-woody and can be propagated by cuttings. Doesn't hybridize well with other squash. Mature fruit can keep for several years if kept dry, the flesh gets sweeter with age. Z9b/10a

5 seed \$4

***Cucurbita maxima ssp. andreana* “Zapallito Amargo” “Wild Squash”**

This is the wild progenitor of many of our winter squashes. Fast growing annual vine. Big yellow-orange flowers swell into ovoid fruit to 5", dark green with pale green stripes. Bitter inedible flesh. Seed from wild plants, Bahia Blanca, Argentina. Over 4000 years ago people in South America selectively bred this species into the diversity of the hard squash we enjoy today. The vapor of the steamed fruit is used as an expectorant and seeds as a purgative and vermifuge. Ornamental, of interest for cucurbit breeding and historical curiosity. Z9

5 seed \$3

***Cyclanthera explodens* BK09506.2 “Achukcha” “Wild Caigua”**

Cucurbitaceae. Clambering tendrilled vine with 3-lobed leaves, small yellow/white flowers and 1–2" inflated fruit covered in small prickles. When the fruit is fully ripe it “explodes”, launching the seed up to several meters. This wild caigua is often seen for sale in the local markets, being used for a delicious food and medicine the same way as the cultivated species. Huaraz, Ancash Dept., Peru. Will perennialize in mild climates, otherwise grow like an annual cucumber, giving the vine plenty of room. Easy to grow. Z9b

10 seed \$4

***Cyclanthera pedata* “Caigua”**

Tendrilled annual vine with palmate leaves and peculiar inflated green fruit to 6", often lightly prickled. A popular food in South America, another “lost” Incan crop, with a flavor similar to artichoke. The hollow fruit is cooked and eaten, usually stuffed with vegetables and meat or added to soups. The flesh is also an important medicinal, being a strong anti-inflammatory and flushing cholesterol from the body. The whole plant is considered a brain tonic. A delectable vegetable that deserves much wider cultivation. Grow like cucumber. Z9b

10 seed \$4 or 50 seed for \$15

***Cyclanthera pedata* BK10505.1** – Heirloom strain from Cochabamba, Bolivia. Produces very well for us. 10 seed \$4.50

***Cyclanthera pedata* ‘Tarija’** – Heirloom strain from Tarija, Bolivia. Vigorous vine, smooth skinned fruit. 10 seed \$4.50

***Cypella herbertii***

Iridaceae. Bulb with upright pleated leaves and flower stalks to 2–3'+ tall. Showy golden goblet flowers with rust and purple inner markings. Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and south Brazil. One of the easiest species to grow and very floriferous all summer. Bulbs may be edible. Can bloom in 1 year from seed. Well draining soil and sun. Z8a

Seed packet \$4

Plant/bulb 4 years old \$9.50

***Cypella peruviana* BK08525.5**

Pleated linear leaves, flower stalk to 2'. Bulbous *Iris* relatives with large gorgeous flowers with a fruity sweet scent. Bright yellow blooms with a center of mottled red-brown striping. The inner petals have a furry stripe edged with white and metallic blue. Rock outcrops in cloudforest, outside Aguas Caliente, Peru, 7,500'. Used for cough and inflammation. There's reports of the bulbs being edible and tasty. Z9a

Seed packet \$4.50

Plant/bulb 2–3 years old \$12.50 or 3 for \$29.50

***Cyphomandra betacea* “Tree Tomato” “Tamarillo”**

Solanaceae. Fast growing shrub from 6–20' tall, usually with a single upright trunk. Large heart shaped leaves. Self fertile white flowers. Egg sized, yellow/orange to deep red edible fruit. A cultivar from the mid to low elevation Andes, unknown in its wild state. Grown throughout the subtropics and on a commercial scale in New Zealand for over 70 years. Prolific fruiter, mature trees up to 40+ lbs of fruit a year. The fruit has a bitter skin, but the flesh varies from sweet to acid, similar to a tomato or tomatillo. Typically the yellow or orange fruit is sweeter and fruitier while the red is more acidic. Z9b

Seed packet \$3.50 (Specify your preference of seed from Red or Orange fruit)

***Datura stramonium?* SHL04.07.2012.2 “Chamico”**

Solanaceae. Annual species with fragrant white trumpet shaped blooms, purplish inside. Spiny seed pods. Likely introduced to the Andes from Mexico. Rich in toxic medicinal tropane alkaloids. S. Lipe collection, Pisac, Cusco, Peru. Z9?

Seed packet \$3

**For *Deuterocohnia* and *Dioscorea* – see our Succulents section**

***Disterigma rimbachii* HBG95935**

Ericaceae. Beautiful multibranching shrub to 1–2'. Small, spirally arranged, oval leaves clothe the stems. New growth is deep red. Rose-pink tubular flowers borne along the stems. Light indigo-purple berries, sweet and juicy. Blueberry kin endemic to the low mountain forests and cloudforests of Ecuador from 2500–10,700'. Filtered light, well draining, moist, acidic soil. Rooted cuttings. Z9b?

Plant \$24.50 (limited)

**For *Echeveria* and *Ephedra* – see our Succulents section**

***Elaphoglossum cuspidatum?* BK14514.12**

Dryopteridaceae. A gorgeous fern with 2" wide by 12"+ long linear leaves, green to glossy silver-green with beige undersides, black when sporulating. Some leaves have wavy margins and twist and curl as they age. Growing amongst *Hesperomeles*, *Disterigma*, and *Baccharis* species, cloudforest above Choquequirao, Peru, 10,500. Z8/9?

Spore packet \$5

***Elaphoglossum engelii?* BK10428.4**

A fern with clusters of upright linear leaves to 5–8". Front side of the leaf is grey-green, the back side is a black spore mass making an attractive contrast. Just above Huacahuasi, Cusco, Peru, 12,700'. Growing with *Brachyotum* shrubs and small *Vaccinium*. Z7/8? Spore packet \$5

***Elaphoglossum* aff. *piloselloides* BK14512.1**

Small fern that forms flattened colonies of 1" spatulate green leaves with red-brown to black hairs. Unusual beige sporophyllic leaves are held just above the plant and look surprisingly like a toothless venus-flytrap, the inner surface contains the sporangia that turn black when ripe. We first saw this plant in a cliff crevice near Machu Picchu and mistook it for a carnivorous plant! The current accession is from a few kilometers outside Cachora, 9,300', where we were able to recognize it as a fern. Part of our confusion was due to the fact that in both locations the plant was growing with subsurface water seeping—a habitat that many carnivorous species prefer. The current location was beginning to dry up, suggesting the plant tolerates seasonal dryness. Z9/10? sold out

***Escallonia cordobensis* BK151018.13**

Saxifragaceae or Escalloniaceae. A lovely shrub/small tree to 15'+. Narrow leaves. Clusters of showy white flowers, sweetly scented. Los Gigantes, Sierras Grandes, Cordoba, Argentina, 6400'. Very rare Cordoba endemic threatened by cows. Once a key forest species of this unique mountain range with *Polylepis australis* and *Maytenus boaria*. The cows are now the key species here and have decimated the forest, even within much of the national preserve. By its scarcity it appears that the cows find this *Escallonia* a gustatory delight! The only large plants we saw were restricted to nearly inaccessible cliffs we scaled to collect this seed. Unknown in cultivation until now, conservation propagation is vital. Sun, well draining soil. Surface sow seed. Z7b? Seed packet \$6 inquire for plants

***Escallonia resinosa* BK10509.4** "Chachacomo"

Tree to 20'+, forms a thickened gnarled trunk with age. Smaller leaves than *E. resinosa* we've seen in Peru. Spires of sweetly scented white flowers adorn the branch ends. Growing along the ravine that splits the ruins of Inkallajata, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia, 10,000'. A decoction of the plant is used as a cerebral tonic and carminative. A cataplasm of the wood is used to alleviate arthritis and rheumatism. The hardwood is used in construction and in Cusco the young shoots are woven into baskets for storing potatoes. The leaves produce a reddish to purple dye. In southern Peru this tree is the host plant for the butterfly *Metardaris cosinga* whose chrysalis (known as "huaytampu") is considered a delectable food. Chachacomo is another keystone species of the mostly extinct high Andean forests, occurs up to 13,000'+. This wonderful tree should be widely planted. Z7/8? inquire

***Eugenia myrcainthes*** "Ubajai"

Myrtaceae. Small willow-like tree to 15–25'. Pendulous branches, simple glossy leaves, pubescent when young. White flowers and apricot size edible fruit. The flavor of the fruit is excellent when still pale yellow but becomes insipid upon turning a dark yellow/orange. Native to the Rio Plata region, Brazil. Easy to grow ornamental/edible, mature trees tolerant of mild frost. Z9b 8–12" treelet 2 years old \$16.50

***Euphorbia* sp. BK14516.11**

Euphorbiaceae. Slender upright red stems to 12", small oval leaves, terminal clusters of tiny green and yellow-white flowers. We observed plants in habitat to form geophytic, rounded, bronze-red caudexes to 6"+ across, but have yet to see these in captivity. Exposed rocky slopes, dry forest, Apurimac, Peru, 7800'. May have medicinal uses like the similar *E. huanchahana*. Succulent care. Z10a? 10 seed \$4.50

***Eustephia?* sp. BK03**

Amariyllidaceae. Medium size bulb with slender green leaves. Flower stalk to 12" bearing clusters of pendant tubular flowers; lavender tipped green. From seed we collected along Incan stairs at the ruins of Pisac, Cusco Dept., Peru in 1996. Offsets with age, forming nice clusters. In northern Peru the bulb is used for wound healing, arthritis, and to undo witchcraft. Easy to grow, Winter dormant for us. Give it a dry Summer to encourage flowering. Bulbs from several different clones will be sent. Z8b 3–4 small bulbs \$12.50

***Eustephia* sp. BK14512.9**

Clustering bulb with slender green leaves. Upright flower stalk with terminal clusters of nodding tubular flowers; dark red with green tips. Steep slopes and embankments near Capuliyoc Pass, northern Cusco Dept., Peru, 9800'. In northern Peru *Eustephia* are used for wound healing, arthritis, and to undo witchcraft. Easy to grow, winter dormant for us. Give it a dry summer to encourage flowering. Seed grown bulbs, first introduction. Z8b? Plant/bulb \$17.50

***Fabiana peckii*** "Pichanilla"

Multibranched shrublet 1–2' high. Erect, thin green stems with tiny linear leaves when young, later leafless and *Ephedra*-like. Small tubular flowers, cream to pale yellow. Holubec collection, mountain scree, Villa Vicencio, Mendoza, Argentina, 8600'. The whole plant is resinous and aromatic, used in enthomeicine as an antiseptic. Sun and well draining mineral soil. Z7? 10 seed \$5

**Fern sp. BK14510.3**

Small clumping fern with erect, slender linear leaves 4–6" high. The leaves are dark green with a lime green central furrow and white speckles, the back sides covered in rust-orange sporangia. Growing with *Berberis* sp. and *Gentianella rima*, *Eucalyptus globulus* understory, trail to Chakan, above Cusco, about 12,000'. The identification of this lovely little fern eludes us, possibly a *Microgramma* species. Z8? Spore packet \$5 Inquire for plants

***Fuchsia boliviana* SHL170115.01** "Chimpu-chimpu"

Onagraceae. Bushy ornamental shrub to 6'+. Large pubescent foliage. Long dangling clusters of vivid red tubular flowers. Cylindrical red fruit, edible. Seed collected from the Coricancha: the spiritual heart of Incan Cusco and once renowned for its gardens. Leaves diuretic, flowers for menstrual irregularity. Widely planted throughout the Andes since preColumbian times for its beauty. Surface sow seeds. Z9a/b Seed packet \$4

***Gaultheria brachybotrus* BK09512.4** "Awinchu"

Ericaceae. Clambering shrub to about 2'. New leaves are reddish and covered in a soft downy fuzz, later becoming dark green and leathery. Clusters of bell-like pink flowers and black edible berries. Used for bronchitis. Growing at the base of boulders, *Polylepis weberbauerii* forest, below Chinancocha, Cordillera Blanca, 12,200', Ancash Dept. Give it part shade and moist acid soil. A gorgeous species. Z8? Seed packet \$4.50

***Gaultheria erecta*** "Giant Salal"

Shrub 6–10'+. Oval leaves, white bell flowers and edible purple-black fruit. From the upper elevation cloud forests of Mexico south to the Andes. This giant version of salal prefers part shade to filtered sun and acidic soil. Another interesting choice for the food forest garden. Z9a Sold out

***Gaultheria vaccinioides* BK08525.3** “Miumanka”

Very attractive creeping species to about 12" tall, reddish hairy stems and 3/4" oval leaves. Inflated pink flowers and oversized black edible fruit to 1". Growing on rocks in cloud forest, about 8,000', Cusco Dept., Peru. Surface sow seed. Z9a and lower Seed packet \$4.50

***Grindelia boliviana* BK10423.1** “Ch'iri-ch'iri”

Asteraceae. Small herb to about 12", resinous aromatic leaves and yellow daisy flowers. Similar to our native Californian species. Growing with arid scrub, above the town of Pisac, Cusco Dept., Peru, 10,300'. This modest plant is an extremely important medicinal in the southern Andes, used as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory for sore muscles and rheumatism, wound healing and fractures, various infections and kidney pains. Z8/9?

Seed packet \$4.50

***Herbertia pulchella***

Iridaceae. Winter growing bulb. Shiny, deep blue flowers with 3 recurved tepals with a white central stripe. Native Uruguay and southern Brazil. A gorgeous species. Bulbs may be edible. Sun, well draining soil and year round moisture. Z9b

Plant/bulb 3 years old \$8.50

***Ilex paraguariensis*** “Yerba Maté” “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 dwarfed. Tolerant of some cold. 1–3 months warm to sprout. Z8b

inquire

***Iochroma australe***

Solanaceae. Leafy shrub to 10'. Clusters of 1.5" blue trumpet-shaped flowers, like a miniature Brugmansia! Southern Bolivia and Argentina. The taxonomy of this elegant plant is ever shifting, it has paraded as *Acnistus*, *Dunalia*, and *Eriolarynx*. Contains withanolides. Fruit reportedly edible. Z8b

Seed packet \$4

***Ipomoea pubescens* BK08518.9**

Convolvulaceae. Perennial caudiciform roots, annual vine to 6'+. Furry trilobed leaves. Shiny deep blue morning glory blossoms. Our collection, Pisac, Cusco, Peru, near 10,000'. Sparsely distributed from Mexico to Argentina. This is the first introduction of genetics from the Andes into cultivation. Z9b?

5 seed \$4.50 / Plant 2–3 years old \$18.50

***Ipomoea* sp. BK151015.4**

Annual morning glory vine to 8'+, 1"+ pale blue flowers with white stars. Mixed *Trichocereus terscheckii* dry forest near La Vina, Salta, Argentina, 4500'. Looks like a little like a wild form of *I. tricolor* but those more familiar with the genus say it is distinct. Z9b?

Seed packet \$4.50

***Ismene* sp.** "Peruvian Daffodil"

Amarylidaceae. Large perennial bulb with strap like annual leaves to 24". Large yellow-white flowers with a sweet spicy scent. A highly endangered Andean genus, this is an undetermined species, possibly *I. hawkesii* or a hybrid. Much easier to grow than the *Ismene amancaes* from the coastal deserts of Lima. Well draining soil and a dry winter rest. Z9a?

Plant/bulb \$12.50

***Jaborosa sativa*** “Hedioncilla”

Solanaceae. Weird, low growing Mandrake-like plant with rosettes of long serrated leaves. Clusters of small greenish flowers with a foetid smell, pollinated by snails and slugs! Contains novel medicinal withanolides. Native to the Andes of north-west Argentina. A “must have” oddity! Gritty soil and sun. Z8?

Seed packet \$4

***Jaltomata sinuosa* BK14515.4** “Aguaymantu”

Solanaceae. 6–10" plant with fuzzy stems and leaves. White flowers with a lovely purple blush around the center. 1/2" orange edible fruit with a sweet flavor. Terraces below Choquequirao, Peru, 8000'. A possible Incan agricultural relict. Another rare and forgotten edible plant worth cultivating. Z9b?

Seed packet \$4.50

***Junellia wilczekii* F&W84470**

Verbenaceae. Tiny creeping groundcover, usually no more than 1/2" high. Miniature gray-green leaves clothe the stems. Sweet scented pale-lilac flowers with 5 petals. Southern Argentina. A truly lovely little plant, perfect in a pot or filling cracks in your rock garden. Gritty soil and sun. Rooted cuttings. Z7a

inquire

***Lagenaria siceraria*** “Cusco” “Gourd”

Cucurbitaceae. Large sprawling annual vine. Heirloom Incan variety, produces 6–10" round gourds. Traditionally used for all manner of utility. Z9b?

Seed packet \$3

***Lepechinia meyenii* BK08524.17** “Tequar” “Salvinol”

Labiatae. Salvia-like groundcover to 3" tall and spreading to 12"+. Aromatic lime green leaves and clusters of small white flowers. Collected above Lares, Cusco, Peru. Made into tea for stomach pains, colds & flu, coughs, rheumatism, headaches, nervousness and menopause. Makes an excellent medicinal groundcover, hardy and fairly drought tolerant. Z8?

Seed packet \$4.50

***Lessingianthus asteroflorus* BK10509.12** “Orqo yurak yurak”

Asteraceae. Erect plant to 4' with blue-green simple leaves. The stems, leaves and flower buds are covered in a downy white fur. Clusters of bright purple thistle-like flowers attract butterflies. Seed from near Inkallajta, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 10,000'. A very friendly plant with great horticultural appeal. Used to treat respiratory infections. Regrows from the roots in hard frost. Seed sprouts in 2 weeks warm. Z8a–b?

Seed packet \$4.50

Plant 2–3 years old \$16.50 or 2 for \$29

***Lupinus mutabilis*** “Tarwi”

Fabaceae. Another ancient Andean domesticate. Upright annual shrub 3–6'+ tall. Digitate leaves and large spires of bright blue flowers with an exquisite honey scent. 2–5" pods with 1/3" round white beans. Edible lupine grown throughout the Andes up to 13,000'. Once formed an integral part of the highland diet, intercropped or rotated with tuber crops, but now being supplanted in many regions with introduced fava beans. Protein rich, up 50% with as much as 20% beneficial oils. The seed contains bitter alkaloids which need to be leached by soaking for 1–2 days prior to eating. Toasted and relished as snacks, added to soups and stews, made into milk and pudding, even ground into flour for use in baked goods. This legume is an excellent green manure and nitrogen fixer, up 300 lbs an acre. Young plants are frost tender, while larger plants are tolerant of some cold. 4–5 months from seed to seed, but will continue to seed heavily for an additional 5 months if climate permits. Z9a/b

10 seed \$4 or 50 seed \$16

***Lupinus* sp. BK14513.18** “Andean Lupine”

Very attractive shrub to 2–3' high. Deep green palmate foliage with white fuzzy backsides. 4–8" long terminal spires of dark blue-purple flowers with yellow and white splotches. Open rocky slopes amongst cloudforest, Sunchupata near Choquequirao, Cusco Dept., Peru, 9700'. Z9a/b?

Seed packet \$4

***Lycium americanum?* BK10508.2** “Andean Gojiberry”

Solanaceae. Slender arching branches to 5'. Small lavender flowers and red fruit, sweet to bitter tasting. Growing with *Harrisia* and *Trichocereus* cactus, *Prosopis alba* forest, Tiatako, east of Cochabamba city, Bolivia, 7,500'. Our plants are grown from sweet tasting berries. Z9b? Inquire

***Lycium aff. infaustum* BK151014.3** “Andean Gojiberry”

Densely branched thorny shrub to 5'+. Small semi-succulent leaves, drought deciduous and balsam scented. White-purple flowers and small bright red edible fruit. Growing with *Trichocereus pasacana*, *Schinus* sp., *Senna* sp., near Volcan, Jujuy, Argentina, 7000'. Z8a/9a? Seed packet \$4.50

***Lycium tenuispinosum?* BK151015.6** “Andean Gojiberry”

Attractive thorned shrub to 3'. Tiny deciduous semi-succulent leaves have an alluring balsam scent. Purple-white flowers and small yellow-orange edible berries. Growing in mixed dry forest with *Trichocereus terscheckii*, *Geoffroa decorticans*, *Aspidosperma quebrach-blanco*, *Acacia gilliesii*, *Bulnesia*, *Caesalpinia*, *Prosopis*, etc., near La Vina, Salta, Argentina, near 4500'. Endemic to Argentina. Z9a/b? 10 seed \$4.50 Inquire for plants

***Lycopersicon cheesmanii* (=Solanum cheesmaniae)** “Galapagos Tomato”

Solanaceae. Sprawling perennial to 1'+. Pinnately compound leaves. Yellow flowers with recurved corollas. Clusters of golden-yellow tomatoes to 1/2"+. Ex Cape Berkeley, Isabela Island, Galapagos. Delicious fruit, a favorite of tortoises—the primary disperser. Crosses with common tomatoes, keep your plants separated to keep the seed true. May have a dormancy—feed to a tortoise or soak overnight in vinegar and rinse before sowing. Z10a? Seed packet \$4

***Lycopersicon cheesmanii v. minor* (=Solanum galapagense)** “Galapagos Tomato”

Upright plant to 3'. Deeply divided, ruffled, hairy leaves. Yellow flowers with recurved corollas. Small orange tomatoes, slightly furry. Another endemic Galapagos tomato. Ex Fernandina Island, in the crater, Galapagos. A very attractive plant with ornamental appeal. Crosses with common tomatoes, keep your plants separated to keep the seed true. May have a dormancy—soak overnight in vinegar and rinse before sowing. Z10a? 10 seed \$4

***Lycopersicon chmeilewskii* BK14516.13**

3' plant with dark-green leaves to 5"+ long. Clusters of small yellow flowers with recurved petals. 1" diameter, light green, sparsely pubescent edible fruit, may develop a darker green stripe when fully ripe. Growing on dry, steep slopes in the shade of rocky cliffs above the Apurimac, Peru, near 7600'. A rare wild tomato species, could prove useful for tomato breeding. Certainly drought tolerant. Try GA3 to sprout. Z10a? 5 seed \$4 (limited)

***Lycopersicon parviflorum?* =*Solanum* sp. BK14516.12**

Low growing plant to 6"+ high with 2–3" long leaves. White flowers, clusters of small, pale green fruit with green stripes. Growing on arid, steep slopes with small *Opuntia* cactus. *Eriotheca* dry forest dry above the Apurimac, Peru, 7300'. We originally thought this a wild tomato but after flowering for us believe it is some other *Solanum* species, do **not** eat the fruit until further research is done. Z9b? Seed packet \$3.50

***Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium* ‘Rimac’ (=Solanum pimpinellifolium)** “Wild Tomato”

Perennial to 2'+, compound green leaves, inflorescence with up to 20+ yellow star flowers. Small orange-red fruit, from currant size to 1/3", excellent sweet flavor. Native to western South America. This seed is from the upper elevation of its range, the upper Rimac Valley, near 7,000', Lima, Peru, and therefore should be a bit hardier. One of the ancestors of the kitchen tomato. Hybridizes readily with cultivated tomatoes, considered useful for breeding disease resistance and increased nutritional content. Fruits quickly from seed, even in adverse conditions. Though tiny, the tasty tomatoes are produced in great abundance. In north Peru a decoction of the plant is used for inflammation. Grow like tomato. Annual in cold climates. Z9b? Seed packet \$4 or 1 gram seed \$18

**Genus *Macleania***

Ericaceae. Unusual blueberry relative from the cloudforests of the Andes north to southern Mexico. Evergreen terrestrial or epiphytic shrubs that often form impressive caudiciform lignotubers to several feet in diameter. Clusters of extremely showy tubular flowers to enchant hummingbirds. Juicy edible berries. *Macleania* are still very rare in cultivation but everything about them is awesome. They do best with a well draining acidic soil, part shade and regular moisture. We grow them in a mixture of orchid bark, pumice and peat. Great for hanging baskets. We list a couple Central American species here along with the Andean ones. All root very easily from cuttings. Additional species will be available downstream.

***Macleania coccoloboides***

Large woody caudex, upright to arching branches 5 to 15' with leathery leaves 4–5" long. Clusters of waxy, red tubular flowers tipped white. Purple-blue to black edible fruit rich in antioxidants with high iron chelating abilities. Rare blueberry relative endemic to the cloud forests of Pichincha and Cotopaxi, Ecuador up to 11,000'. This is one of the larger growing species, a real hummingbird's delight. Unrooted cuttings. Z9b Unrooted cutting \$22.50

***Macleania cordifolia***

A semi-epiphyte with large caudiciform lignotubers, arching branches to 3'+ with shiny cordate leaves. New growth is bronze. Clusters of bright red tubular flowers with white tips. Translucent purple edible fruit. Native to the cloud forests of Ecuador and northern Peru. Sometimes confused with *M. insignis* in cultivation. Unrooted cuttings. Z9b Unrooted cutting \$19.50

***Macleania glabra* BLM0532**

Arching stems with elliptic green to bluish leaves. Tubular red/magenta flowers, edible purple-black berries. Forms large woody caudiciform lignotubers up to 3'+ across! Rare semi-epiphyte from the cloudforests of Siberia, Costa Rica. Rooted cuttings. Z9b 8–12"+ plant \$24.50 (limited)

***Macleania insignis* BLM0628**

Develops caudiciform lignotubers to several feet across. Arching branches with stiff dark green leaves. New growth is bronze to bright red. Attractive clusters of orange flowers with yellow-white tips. Marble-size edible white berries. Wet montane forests of Central America up to 8000'. Z9b Unrooted cutting \$16.50

***Macleania insignis* ‘Seedling’**

Rooted cuttings from rarely offered seed grown plants, these show interesting variability and quickly develop a fat caudex. Flowers of various shades of red to orange with yellow-white tips, large translucent white edible berries. The leaves occasionally show unusual variegation. Grow like other neotropical blueberries. Z9b 4–6" plant \$17.50

***Macleania insignis* ‘Veracruz’**

Forms a woody caudex to 2'+. Arching branches, new growth is bronze to bright red. Showy clusters of bright orange/red tubular flowers with white tips and large edible white berries. We offer rooted cuts of two clones from the cloudforests of Veracruz, Mexico. Z9b Unrooted cutting \$16.50



***Macleania pentaptera*** “Hualicon”

Woody caudiciform with upright branches 3–7'+. Shiny dark green ovate leaves, densely arranged along the stems and deeply cordate. Clusters of red-orange, pentagonal tubular flowers with green and white tips. Clear whitish berries, very sweet and tasty. Endemic to the forests of Pinchicha, Los Rios and Cotopaxi, Ecuador between 500–7000'. A gorgeous plant, one of the more tropical species. Unrooted cuttings. Z9b/10a Unrooted cutting \$24.50

***Macleania rupestris* ex UCSB79470** "Chamburo"

Shrub, sometimes epiphytic, 2–6'+, branches occasionally becoming vine-like to 15'+. Forms a swollen woody caudex to over 3' across! Thick coriaceous leaves. Clusters of up to 20 bright red tubular flowers with white tips, loved by hummingbirds. Grape size purple-black edible berries, antioxidant rich. Similar to *M. cordifolia*. Reported from mountain forests of Nicaragua through northern Peru. We offer rooted cuttings from Talamanca, Costa Rica. Leaves used as a poultice for bruises, fruit eaten fresh or made into jams and considered efficacious for lung issues and as a nervine. Z9b? Unrooted cutting \$19.50

***Macroptilium* sp.?** BK14515.25

Fabaceae. Bean vine to 15'+. Pubescent dark green leaves. Off- pink bean flowers. 2–4" pods with shiny gray-brown seeds marbled with silver and black. Unusual and attractive annual? vine growing in dry forest scrub above the Apurimac river, Peru. Should be drought hardy. Z10a Seed packet \$4

***Methysticodendron amesianum*** "Culebra Borrachero"

Solanaceae. Large bush or tree to 20' tall. Dark green linear leaves up to 1.5' long. Large, hanging, trumpet like white flowers with a split corolla and intoxicating fragrance. This extremely rare plant, endemic to the Sibundoy Valley of Columbia, is thought to likely be a unique *Brugmansia* mutation. Used as a medicine and dangerous hallucinogen by the Igano and Kamsa Indians. Likes rich moist soil and regular feedings. Z9b/10a 6"+ rooted cutting \$32.50 (inquire for availability)

***Mimulus cupreus*** “Flor de Cobre”

Scrophulariaceae. Low growing perennial to 1'. Prodigious bloomer of 1" open flared trumpets that range from dark yellow to burnt orange/red, with shades in between. Holubec collection, Neuquen, Argentina. Native to stream edges and boggy areas of the high Andes. Does great in pots. Surface sow seed. Z6b Seed packet \$3.50

***Minthostachys* sp.** BK10509.16 “Muña”

Labiatae. Shrub to 6'+, all parts highly aromatic, similar to pennyroyal. Small white flowers in dense heads along the stem nodes. Near the Rio Machajmarca below the ruins of Inkallajta, Bolivia. This is a much larger plant than the diminutive *M. andina* that we are familiar with from around Cusco. Popular digestive aid, nervine and antiparasitical. Also reported as an aphrodisiac. The essential oil is said to help with altitude and is used externally for skin fungus. This lovely plant is sometimes used as a flavoring in soups. Z9a 5 seed \$5 (inquire for availability)

***Mirabilis expansa***— see our Andean Tubers section

***Morus alba* BK151016.6** “Mulberry”

Moraceae. Fast, attractive tree 20–40'. Large foliage provides excellent shade. 1–2" long purple-black fruit with a superb sweet creamy flavor. San Lorenzo, Salta, Argentina, near 5000'. Introduced to Argentina by the Spanish and now widely planted due to its high esteem by both man and bird. Z5 15–20"+ treelet 4+ years old \$18.50

***Myrteola* sp.** BK10428.11

Myrtaceae. Attractive shrub to 2'. Small glossy leaves densely arranged along the stems. White flowers, a small spray of stamens. Abundant pea-sized hot-pink fruit, edible with a delicious aromatic flavor like *Ugni*. Growing above the river near Lares Hotsprings, Cusco, Peru, 11,200'. Before flowering for us, it had us fooled that it was blueberry kin, an exact *Disterigma* look alike. Well draining soil, sun or part shade. Z9a Seed packet \$4.50  
inquire for plants

***Nasella?* sp.** BK08520.1 “Ichu”

Poaceae. A beautiful perennial bunch grass to 2' with airy flower panicles. Belying our grass knowledge, we originally listed this as *Festuca*, it is most likely a *Nasella* species. Used for thatching roofs. Collected at 13,000', above the town of Taucsa, Cusco Dept., Peru. Growing with *Stipa ichu*, both are nurse plants for *Austrocylindropuntia floccosa*. Z5a–b? Seed packet \$4.50

***Nicotiana benavidesii* BK14516.9**

Solanaceae. Bizarre perennial tobacco species to 5'+. Thick, upright to arching stems crowned with bright green heart shaped cordate leaves. Pale yellow-green tubular flowers to 1.5". Young plants develop a distinct pachycaul stem. *Eriotheca* dry forest on steep rocky slopes overlooking the Apurimac, near 7600'. Should tolerate hot, dry conditions well. Z10a? Seed packet \$6 inquire for plants

***Nicotiana cordifolia*** “Juan Fernandez Tobacco”

Nearly extinct unusual perennial species 3–6'+ tall. Thick, almost pachycaul stems topped with blue/gray/green leathery cordate leaves coated with whitish hairs. 1.5" long dark purple-violet tubular flowers with some green-yellow streaks. Critically endangered endemic of Alejandro Selkirk Island, Juan Fernandez Archipelago. Populations reported to be restricted to a few rocky cliffs. Beautiful an easy, save the seed and pass it on. Z9b? Seed packet \$6 / 4-6" plant 1+ year old \$16.50 or 2 for \$27.50

***Nicotiana glutinosa* BK08612.1** “K'ama Sayri”

Annual to 3' with rounded leaves. Short, open mouthed, hot pink flowers. Growing near 9,000' with *Trichocereus peruvianus* above the town of Matucana, Huarochiri, Lima, Peru. Contains the nicotine precursor normicotine and diterpenes with antifungal action. Used like other tobacco. Highly ornamental. Z9b Seed packet \$4.50

***Nicotiana otophora*** “Wild Tobacco”

Shrubby perennial to 5–7'+ tall. Large leaves and wide mouthed pink flowers. A unique and rare species native to the lower elevation eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes. Considered one of the ancient parent plants of the cultivated *N. tabacum*. Z9b/10a? Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana paniculata* BK00.1** “Tobacco” “Qhamasayri”

Unusual annual tobacco species we collected in 2000 at Moray; an amazing Incan agricultural center at 12,000' in Peru. Rounded leaves and stems to 3–4'. Lightly variegated flowers—green, yellow and white. A rare and wonderful plant. Z9b Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana rustica* BK09508.1** “Tutuma” “Chavin Tobacco”

Round leaved annual with yellow-green flowers. We thought this was *N. thrysiflora*, but once it flowered for us at home it's clear that it's a distinct *Nicotiana rustica* strain. Heated leaves used for rheumatism. Our collection, edge of cultivated fields Chavin, Ancash Dept., Peru, 10,000'. Z9b Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana rustica* ‘Mapacho’** “Tobacco”

Annual to 3'+ tall. Rounded leaves and greenish tubular flowers. Seed from Peru, this is the famous “Mapacho” strain grown throughout South America, cured black and dried into hard “logs”. The potent nicotine smoke is much favored by shamanic healers and cross cultural vision seekers. Z10a  
Seed packet \$4.50

***Nicotiana solanifolia*** “Tobaco Cimarron”

Rosettes of wavy paddle shaped leaves. Flowering stalks 3–5' tall with green tubular flowers. A rare and unusual tobacco found only in rocky areas in the fog belt of coastal northern Chile. New to cultivation. Z10a?  
Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana tabacum* ‘Bolivian Criollo’** “Black Tobacco”

Annual with large sticky leaves, pink tubular flowers. This is a criollo strain grown locally in Bolivia, the region in which it is believed *N. tabacum* was originally domesticated. Traditionally cured as a “negro”, a dark, strong smoke. Hardy of some frost. Z9a  
Seed packet \$4.50

***Nicotiana tabacum* SHL110618-07** Heirloom tobacco, large leaves and pink flowers. Seed collected at Atalaya, near Manu, Peru. Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana tomentosa* BK09427.1** “Camasto” “Peruvian Tree Tobacco”

Shrub or tree to 30'. Can eventually form a trunk to 6" diameter with grayish bark. Big lanceolate leaves to 1.5' long. Large terminal clusters of wide-mouthed, short tubular flowers, deep rose to white. Widely cultivated in the Andes. Utilized as a cleansing snuff and insecticide. Seed collected just beyond the town of Calca, growing with large stands of *Trichocereus cuzcoensis*. Regrows from the roots in hard frost. Z9a/b  
Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana tomentosiformis*** “Wild Tobacco”

Rare perennial species with leafy upright stalks to 10'. Large mouthed dark pink flowers. As the name suggests, it resembles *N. tomentosa* but never reaches the size of that arborescent species. Endemic to the Yungas region of Bolivia. Genetic studies suggest it may be one of the parent species of the cultivated tobacco (*N. tabacum*), being hybridized millennia ago with *N. sylvestris* and *N. otophora*. Z9b/10a  
Seed packet \$5

**For additional *Nicotiana* – see our Medicinals & Edibles section**

***Oenothera* sp. BK10511.4** “Andean Primrose”

Onagraceae. Erect plant 12–24" tall with slender dark green leaves blushed purple. Deep fiery orange primrose flowers all along the stalk. One of the nicest primrose we've met. Rocky area amongst *Puya raimondii*, 13,300', Cordillera de Vacas, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Leaves of *Oenothera* species are used for wound healing in the Andes. Has done very well in our garden, a superb ornamental. Z6–7?  
Seed packet \$4.50

***Oenothera* sp. BK151018.8** “Sierras Primrose”

Annual/biennial with flowering spires to 3–6'+ tall. Lanceolate leaves to 6"+ long with crinkled edges. The flower stalk is densely packed with spirally arranged 2–3" leaves. 2"+ pure yellow flowers that fade to burnt orange. Blooms at dusk attracting dozens of hawk moths to our garden. Los Gigantes, Sierras Grandes, Cordoba, Argentina. The southern Andes are surprisingly rich in Primrose and this is a beauty. Growing with *Polylepis australis*, *Valeriana ferax* and *Eryngium*, 7000'. Z6–7?  
Seed packet \$4

**For *Oxalis* – see our Succulents and Andean Tubers section**

***Passiflora gracilens* BK09426.2**

Passifloraceae. Miniature passionflower vine with tendrilled stems to 3–5' and 3-part leaves. Small 1" pink flowers hang downward. Green to orange oblong fruit 1/2–1" long, filled with a sweet tangy pulp and edible seeds. We are excited to introduce this delightful floriferous dwarf species from seed collected at Pisac, Cusco, Peru, 10,500'. 2–8 weeks warm to germinate. Z9b  
inquire

***Passiflora umbilicata* BK10511.13** “Locoste”

Large tendrilled vine with dark-green, tri-lobed leaves. Astonishing blue-purple and lavender flowers to nearly 6" across, probably the most beautiful passion flower we've seen! 2–3"+ round to cylindrical fruit with edible seeds and pulp. Leaves used medicinally for gastrointestinal disorders. Growing on shrubs on remnant cloud forest just before Kewina Casa, about 11,500', Cochabamba, Bolivia. Has grown well for us and seems perfectly hardy. Slow, erratic germination in 1–6 months. Z8a? 5 seed \$4 / 50 seed \$26 / Plant 2+ years old \$22.50

***Pecluma* sp.? BK10426.1**

Polypodiaceae. Long graceful green leaves to 18"+ with slender leaflets. Growing on rocks near the ruins of Pumamarca with *Peperomia peruviana*, *Peperomia* sp., *Cheilanthes pruinata*, and *Escallonia resinosa*, Cusco Dept., Peru, about 12,000'. Z8/9?  
Spore packet \$4.50

***Pecluma* sp.? BK14513.11**

Attractive creeping rhizomatic fern. Graceful green-blue leaves to 3–6"+ long with slender leaflets. Growing on mossy rocks in dense dry forest understory, above Caserio Santa Rosa, Peru, 6800'. Would make a great houseplant. Z9a/b?  
Spore packet \$4.50

***Pellaea ovata* BK14513.5**

Polypodiaceae. Very attractive xerophytic fern. Bipinnate leaves 4–8"+ long, yellow-orange to gray wiry stems. Ovate to triangular leaflets 1/4–1/2"+, deep green with lime green centers. Growing amongst boulders, dry forest understory above the Apurimac, 6600'. Other species of *Pellaea* are used as stimulants. Should be perfectly adaptable to succulent culture. Z9a/b? Spore packet \$5 / Plant 5+ years old \$19.50 (limited)

**For *Peperomia*, *Pilea*, *Portulaca* and *Puya* – see our Succulents section**

***Pernettya prostrata* BK08524.3** “Macha-macha”

Ericaceae. Evergreen, creeping stems to about 6" tall. White-pink flowers and small blue-black berries. Growing at the base of *Brachyotum* shrubs on the descent towards Huacahuasi, 13,200', Cusco Dept., Peru. We had originally thought this a *Vaccinium*, but we now see it is a very low growing form of *P. prostrata*. The fruit is sweet and edible but should not be eaten in excess. The Quechua name “macha-macha” means “drunken” and the berries may cause delirium if eaten in excess. Sun to part shade, acidic soil. Z8a  
Seed packet \$4.50

***Pernettya prostrata* BK09512.3** “Macha-macha”

Evergreen subshrub to 18". Pink or red stems with small leaves, dark green and shiny. Bell shaped white flowers followed by black berries. The berries are said to be edible but if too many are eaten cause a kind of inebriation. Growing amongst rocks, streamside, *Polylepis weberbaueri* forest, 12,200', Ancash Dept., Peru. Z7a inquire

***Pernettya prostrata* ‘minuta’ BK10511.3**

Miniature form of this widespread species, to only 2" tall, creeping to 10–12" across. White flowers and small black fruits, fairly sweet. Growing next to spring-fed acequia just below *Puya raimondii* populations, near Rodeo, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia, 13,100'. Perfect for rock gardens or as an edible ground cover. Z6 or 7? inquire

***Pernettya* sp. BK10511.11**

Small shrub to 3'. White bell flowers and purple berries. Slender glossy leaves, new growth deep red. Growing under *Polylepis lanata* trees, near Kewina Casa, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia, 11,500'. Similar to BK08524.6. Taxonomically these probably fall into the diverse *P. prostrata* complex. The berries were sweet and agreeable, though they should only be eaten in moderation. Seed sprouts in 4–6 weeks warm. Z7/8? Seed packet \$4.50

***Pernettya* sp. RK17D3**

Prostrate shrub 6–12" high. Small glossy leaves, deep red new growth. White bell flowers and lavender-purple berries. Growing near Chicon at 11,000' in one of the few intact stands of *Polylepis* forest near Cusco, Peru. Surface sow seed. Z8a? Seed packet \$4

***Pernettya* sp. TB17** “Macha-macha”

Very attractive low growing shrub to 12"+ high. Small glossy leaves densely arranged on the stems, deep red new growth. White bell flowers and pink to lavender-purple berries. Tom Baldwin seed collection from the highlands of Papallacta, Ecuador. This blueberry kin has sweet edible berries that should be eaten in moderation since some Andean *Pernettya* are known to have bizarre effects on memory and perception if consumed in quantity. Acidic soil, sun to part shade. First introduction. Z8a? 6–12"+ plant 3 years old \$16.50 or 2 for \$30

***Phacelia pinnatifida?* BK08519.15**

Hydrophyllaceae. Herbaceous plant to 2'. Strongly dissected sticky leaves. Curiously curled flower stalks with blue purple flowers, attracts butterflies. Growing amongst arid scrub below Pisac ruins, Cusco Dept., Peru. Z9a–b? Seed packet \$4

***Phaedranassa chloracra***

Amarylidaceae. Bulb with large elliptical leaves. 12–24" stalks tipped with cluster of tubular flowers, deep pink with green tips. Native to the Bosque Secos of Andean Ecuador. This beautiful species is now considered to be synonymous with the more widespread *P. dubia*, but because of differences we list it here as distinct. Withholding water for 2 months at any time of year will induce blooming. Keep cool and dry during the winter. Sun to part shade and a succulent type soil mix. Z8b (when dry) Plant/bulb \$14.50

***Phaedranassa dubia***

Large bulb with fleshy elliptical leaves. Inflorescence to 18"+ with tubular flowers, deep pink with green tips. Native to the dry forests of southern Andean Columbia to Ecuador. No water for 2 months will induce blooming. Keep cool and dry during the winter. Succulent type soil mix. Z8b Plant/bulb 3-4 years old \$14.50

***Phaedranassa viridiflora***

Attractive bulb with thick fleshy leaves and umbels of bell-like yellow flowers tipped green. An endangered species from the seasonally dry Andean forests of Ecuador. Grow like *P. chloracra*. Z8b (when dry) Plant/bulb \$14.50

***Physalis peruviana* BK09507.2** “Aguaymanto” “Cape Gooseberry” “Goldenberry”

Solanaceae. Herbaceous plant to 2'. Downy leaves, yellow flowers and cherry size yellow fruit encapsulated in a papery husk. The sweet fruit is relished throughout the Andes, often made into jams. The plant is drunk as a tea as a diuretic, anthelmintic and to dilate the uterus during childbirth. Can survive some frost, regrowing from the roots in Spring, otherwise treat as an annual. This Andean weed is now being marketed in the U.S. as “Inca Berry” or “Goldenberry”. Collected near the ancient ruins of Chavin, Ancash Dept., Peru. Z8b Seed packet \$4

***Podocarpus parlatorei*** “Pino de monte” “Andean Pine”

Podocarpaceae. Evergreen tree to 40', greyish bark and flattened green needles. Very durable wood. *Podocarpus* forests use to cover vast portions of the Andes up to 13,000', but other than a reserve in Ecuador and central Peru, these forests are no more. Needless to say, propagation is vital. It's mindboggling that Mexican pine is being planted all over these mountains while this amazing native species is slipping away. Rooted cuttings. Z7/8? 9–12"+ treelet \$22.50

***Polylepis australis*** “Kewina”

Rosaceae. Gorgeous small tree to 15'+ with peeling reddish bark and often gnarled twisted trunks. Pinnate leaves with 5–7 blue-green leaflets. The southernmost species of this Andean genus, occurring all the way into the Cordoba mountains of central Argentina. A keystone species of the high Andean forests which are the most endangered forest ecosystem in the world. This particular species is threatened in habitat by a pathogenic fungus, climate change and lots of cows. *Polylepis* are used medicinally for lung issues. They are quite adaptable to low elevation cultivation and are truly beautiful trees of unrealized horticultural merit. Z7? Seed packet \$5 / inquire for plants

***Polylepis incarum* BK08601.4** “Kewiña”

Small gnarled tree to 10–20' tall. Grayish-green furry leaflets. Beautiful flaking bronze-red bark. These trees have a very distinct presence. A very rare species endemic to the Lake Titicaca region of Bolivia. Seed collected from old trees growing on sandstone hills, north side of Isla del Sol, 12,500'. One of the most sacred trees of the Andes. Rooted cuts from three seed grown clones that have grow well for us in northern California. Z7? inquire for plants

***Polylepis lanata* BK10511.10** “Kewiña”

Small contorted trees to 15'. Pinkish-red peeling bark, small leaflets covered in a white fuzz. An enchanting Cochabamba endemic. A small patch of forest 3 km from Kewina Casa, 11,500', Bolivia. The presence of *Polylepis* trees can best be described as magical and this species is no exception. Highly endangered, should be planted far and wide. First introduction into cultivation. Erratic germinator. Z7? Seed packet \$6 inquire for plants

***Polylepis tomentella* ssp. *incanoides* BK10509.20** “Kewiña”

Upright multi-branched trees 15–30'+. Contorted trunks, dark-red peeling bark, deep green leaves, dangling clusters of yellow-green flowers. This beautiful subspecies is endemic to central and southern Bolivia, favoring a slightly warmer/drier climate than other species. Seed collected between Monte Puncu and Titora, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 9,500'. Growing with *Berberis*, *Baccharis*, bunchgrasses, *Trichocereus totorensis* and *Cleistocactus*. Restricted to arroyos primarily due to agricultural activity and overgrazing. Though there were a good number of large trees and bird diversity was quite high, these forests felt in transition, the mark of man and his beasts heavy. An Andean genus of 26 species, *Polylepis* forests once covered over 20% of the Andes up to 17,000'+. These forests were slowly cleared over millennia, massacred over the last 500 years and are now reduced to almost nothing. *Polylepis* are amongst the most enchanting trees we have ever encountered, their contorted trunks and peeling bark, not to mention their rebellious nature; this is a tree that actually dares to grow above the treeline. Extremely hard wood excellent for construction and firewood, used medicinally for lung issues, bark chewed for oral health. Source of beige, pale pink and green dyes. *Polylepis* were sacred during Incan times and associated with the ancestors, forests were venerated and protected. Propagation and reforestation is essential for sustainable development in the Andes. A biogenic species, *Polylepis* forests are known to harbor the highest biodiversity of any ecosystem in the high Andes. These trees are readily adaptable to lowland cultivation. Z7 or 8?

Seed packet \$6 / Inquire for plants

***Porophyllum ruderale* BK14513.3** “Quilquina” “Andean Cilantro”

Asteraceae. Upright annual to 1–2'+. Oval blue-green leaves, purplish flowers with orange pollen. Steep arid slopes above the Apurimac 5500', Cusco Dept., Peru. Strongly aromatic with an arugala/rue-like scent. Insect repellent and considered beneficial for liver problems. Used fresh as a seasoning in Andean cuisine, the complex flavor is somewhat akin to a pungent cilantro. People seem to completely love it or be repulsed. Subspecies *macrocephalum* is popular in Central America dishes. Surface sow seed warm. Easy, reseeds readily. Z9?

Seed packet \$4

***Prunus serotina*** “Capuli” “Andean Cherry”

Rosaceae. Tree to 30' with slender leaves. Large hanging clusters of deep red cherries. Introduced from Central America, this graceful tree now occurs wild and cultivated throughout the Andes. The sweet fruit are used in all manner of preserves and liqueurs. The leaves contain amygdalin and are used as a sedative and for treating sprains and arthritis. Seed may benefit from cold. Z8a?

inquire for plants

***Pseudonosotis glandulosa* BK09509.5** (originally listed as *Aster* sp.?)

Asteraceae. Herbaceous plant to 2–3'. Clumps of dandelion-like, soft green leaves with white undersides. Large flashy flowers 3"+ across, bright red slender petals and orange centers. Growing on the hills around Chavin de Huantar, Ancash, Peru. High horticultural appeal. Regrows from roots after frost. Z9a?

5 seed \$4

***Rubus urticifolius?* BK14512.6** “Zarzamora” “Andean Blackberry”

Rosaceae. Arching stems to 6'+, very lightly prickled. Light green trifoliate leaves with elliptic leaflets. Large panicles of pale pink flowers. Clusters of 20–30+ dark red to black berries, about 1" long with an excellent sweet-tart flavor. Near Capuliyoc pass, Peru, 9700'. There is a surprising diversity of Andean *Rubus* species. The relative lack of thorns and abundance of fruit are quite appealing. Seed may do best with cold stratification. Z8?

Seed packet \$4.50 (limited)

***Salvia haenkei* BK10511.2** “Chumu chumu”

Labiatae. Shrub to 6'+. Dark green leaves with white undersides. Long spikes of deep-red tubular flowers. The edible flowers are made into a flavorful, brilliant red, sweet tea. The leaves are used in ethnomedicine for musculo-skeletal and dermatological problems. Mountains between Arani and Rodeo, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 11,000'. This fantastic *Salvia* is unknown in cultivation. Regrows from the crowns in a hard frost. Z8a/b

5 seed \$4.50

***Salvia macrophylla***

Rare herbaceous sage, upright stems to 3–5'. Large heart shaped leaves, spires of dark blue flowers. Ex J. Porter seed collection, Tingo, Peru. Z9a/b

5 seed \$3.50

***Salvia oppositiflora* BK08518.8** “Nuj'chu”

1–2'+ aromatic plant. Red to orange or pink tubular flowers. Growing in dry rocky areas near Pisac, Peru, 10,000'. Symbolic Incan plant, thousands of flowers were collected and strewn along the Incan roads during ceremonial processions. The flowers are added to tea to treat cough and kidney issues. A lovely and graceful sacred sage. Drought hardy. Z9b

Seed packet \$4.50

***Salvia sarmentosa* BK08517.14** “Ásul Ñuqchu”

Attractive rounded shrub to 2'. Small simple leaves and sky blue flowers. A highly aromatic sage. Dry scrub near the ruins of Moray, Cusco, Peru, 12,000'. Great potential as a landscape plant, its rounded shape, colors and drought tolerance will make it the perfect companion to lavender. Thanks to Dr. Aaron Jenks for keying this one for us. Z9b?

10 seed \$4.50

***Salvia scutellaroides* BK10426.2**

Sprawling 12–18" tall aromatic plant. Dark green leaves and deep iridescent blue flowers with a flared lower lip. Growing around the ruins of Pumamarca, about 12,000', Cusco Dept., Peru. Made into a tea for coughs. This beauty is new to cultivation. A good groundcover in areas with little frost. Z9b

10 seed \$4.50

***Salvia verbenaca* SHL06.08.2012.1** “Alosima”

Basal rosettes of aromatic leaves. Erect inflorescence to 18"+ tall, blue flowers. Naturalized throughout the Andes, but native to the Mediterranean and Europe where it is used as a culinary herb. In Peru it is used to treat aches and sores. Makes a pleasant tea. S. Lipe collection, Chinchero, Cusco, Peru. Z6b

Seed packet \$3

**For *Sedum* and *Villadea* – see our Succulents section**

***Senna* sp. BK151018.12**

Fabaceae. Handsome, upright to rounded shrub 3–5'. Green to blue-green pinnate leaves, clusters of bright yellow flowers. 2–3" seed pods. Growing amongst dense stands of *Polylepis australis* trees, Los Gigantes, Cordoba, Argentina, 7000'. A key soil fertility increasing species of the nearly extinct high Andean forest. This hardy nitrogen fixing shrub will make a useful and lovely addition to any garden or landscape. Germinates in 2–4 weeks. Z7?

Seed packet \$4 / 100 seed \$9

***Siphocampylus tupaeformis* BK09428.1** “Cochaya” “Pishqu Shoqunan”

Campanulaceae. 3–5' tall herbaceous plant with lanceolate leaves. Dozens of tubular yellow, orange and red tricolor flowers on a large inflorescence. An eye catching plant and hummingbird's delight. In parts of Bolivia and southern Peru the latex is reported to be chewed like gum. In northern Peru it is considered a companion to San Pedro cactus and is planted around homes for protection, acting as a kind of “guardian”. Seed collected on the ascent to Pumamarca, Cusco, Peru, near 11,000'. Sun to part shade. Regrows from roots after frost. Surface sow seed to sprout in 2–5 weeks. Z8a/b?

Seed packet \$4.50

***Siphocampylus* aff. *tupaiformis* BK10509.11** “K’au Sillu”

Herbaceous *Lobelia*-like plant to 2–3'. Extremely showy heads of orange and yellow tubular flowers, undoubtedly to seduce hummingbirds. Rocky areas above ruins of Inkallajta, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia, 10,000'. Z8a/b? Seed packet \$4.50

***Sisyrinchium* sp. BK10512.8**

Iridaceae. Clusters of slender leaves to 12". Yellow flowers. Iris relative. Edge of boggy grass meadow between *Hesperomeles* and *Polylepis* forests, above Rio Lope Mendoza, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Some seed germination after 2 weeks warm. Z8? Seed packet \$4.50

***Smallanthus sonchifolius*— see our Andean Tubers section**

***Solanum incarceratum?* BK10510.2**

Solanaceae. 12" prickly stems. 1–2" leathery tomato like fruits, yellow with green mottling, questionably edible/medicinal. Growing at edge of agricultural fields, 10 km from Aquile towards Mizque, Cochabamba Dept., Bolivia, 7,200'. Z9b/10a 5 seed \$4

***Solanum quitoense*** “Lulo” “Naranjilla”

Shrub to 3–5' with large serrated leaves covered in a purplish fuzz. White to lilac flowers and round dark yellow fruit 1–3" diameter. Ancient domesticate, its wild ancestor is likely native to Andean Columbia or Ecuador. The fruits are highly esteemed throughout the Andes for their strong citrus flavor, favored over oranges for juice. Does best in filtered sun to partial shade. Sprout like tomatoes. Z10a Seed packet \$4

***Solanum ochranthum* BK14513.29** (=Lycopersicon ochranthum)

Large woody vine to 20'+. Imparipinnate leaves to 12"+ long. Branched inflorescence with up to 30+ golden-yellow flowers. Clusters of round green fruit 2"+ diameter with a thick, hard skin. Cloud forest near Choquequirao, Peru, 9700'. Recorded from Columbia to Cusco, Peru, this wide range suggests ancient anthropogenic dispersal. Thought to be of potential use in tomato breeding for insect and disease resistance and as a robust grafting stock. Z9? 5 seed \$4 (limited) / Plant 2–3 years old \$16.50 (limited)

***Solanum ochrophyllum?* BK08521.9** “Hanca-hanca”

Bush to 6'+ tall. Large lanceolate olive-green pubescent leaves. 3/4" purple and yellow flowers followed by 1" orange fruit. Leaves used for wound healing. An attractive and interesting species. Ollantaytambo, Cusco Dept., Peru. Z9b 10 seed \$4.50

***Solanum sessiliflorum*** “Cocona”

Upright shrub to 6' with large velvety leaves. Pale green self fertile flowers. 2–4" yellow, orange or red edible fruit with a yellow flesh and fruity sub-acid flavor. Close relative of “naranjilla”, cultivated throughout the low elevation Andes and tropical regions of South America. An ancient cultivar that likely originated in the Amazon basin, though it is not found in the wild. Sprout like tomatoes. Highly prized for the refreshing juice and used in all manner of desserts. Contains cholesterol reducing compounds. Easy to grow, can fruit in as little as 9 months from seed. Protect from cold. Seed from fruits with orange skin blushing red when ripe, lowland southern Peru. Z10a/b Seed packet \$4

***Solanum sessiliflorum* 'Dwarf'** Dwarf form to about 3' tall. Z10a/b Seed packet \$4

***Solanum sisymbriifolium*** “Ch'iltu” “Litchi Tomato”

Spiny plant 2–4' tall with deeply dissected leaves. Large white to pale blue flowers. Out of spiny husks emerge small cherry red fruits with an unusual sweet tomato like flavor. Found in mid elevation Andean Bolivia and throughout the Chaco region. Traditionally applied for CNS disorders and as sedative. Used as a trap crop for potato cyst nematodes which are fooled to hatch out of dormancy by the plant then quickly die without an adequate host. The fruit are a rich source of solasodine. Maligned as invasive by some. Easy to grow, sprout like tomatoes. Grow as an annual in cold climates. Z9b Seed packet \$3

***Solanum* sp. BK14515.20**

Annual? 6–12"+ high. Fuzzy compound leaves. Clusters of 5+ small white star flowers produce 1/4"+ round berries that are a translucent dark green marbled with pale lime-green—very pretty! Dry forest scrub above the Apurimac, Cusco, Peru, near 6000'. Should be drought hardy. Z10a Seed packet \$3.50

***Sphyrospermum* cf. *buxifolium***

Ericaceae. Another unique neotropical blueberry. Terrestrial to epiphytic shrublet with slender ascendent or pendent branches 1–5'+ long. Rounded semi-succulent leaves, yellow-pink bell-shaped flowers. Red-orange edible berries. May actually be a new species. Andean cloudforests. Acid soil, filtered light. Lovely in hanging baskets. Unrooted cuttings, easy to root. Z9b? Unrooted cutting \$14.50

***Sphyrospermum cordifolium*** “Tembo Tape”

Blueberry kin: Semi-epiphytic sprawling shrublet. Arching branches 1–2' long, small lanceolate leaves, pink-bronze new growth. Little, egg shaped white-pink flowers. Edible sweet berries, white with a violet blush. Occurs throughout the cloudforests of the Andes, this seed originated in Ecuador. Leaves applied topically for heart pains. Cuttings from several seed grown plants, easy to root. Acid soil, filtered light. Z9b? Unrooted cutting \$14.50

***Stenomesson pearcei*** “Chiwanway”

Amaryllidaceae. Clumping bulb with thick leaves and clusters of rather large, inflated tubular flowers of pale yellow. Native to the Andes of Bolivia and southern Peru where we have often admired the plant blooming from rock crevasses and Incan ruins. Sun to part shade and well draining soil, similar to succulent care. Give it a couple months dry to flower. Bulbs from one clone. Z8a Plant/bulb \$14.50

***Stenomesson pearcei* BK14513.19** “Chiwanway”

Large clumping bulb with wide fleshy leaves. 12"+ stalks with clusters of large, pale yellow flowers with inflated tubular corollas. Cloud forest near Sunchupata, northern Cusco Dept., Peru, 9700'. Bulbs from several seed grown clones. First introduction. Z8? Plant/bulb \$19.50

***Stipa ichu* BK08520.2** “Ichu Grass”

Poaceae. A lovely perennial bunch grass to 18" tall. Collected at 13,000' above the town of Tauca, Cusco Dept., Peru. Growing with *Nasella* grass and acting as a nurse plant for *Austrocylindropuntia floccosa* cacti. The famous “ichu” grass of the high Andes. Used for thatching roofs, making ropes, etc. No collection of Andean plants is complete without this species. Easy to grow, would make a handsome addition to any landscape. Z5a? Seed packet \$4.50

***Streptosolen jamesonii* NL042308a**

Solanaceae. 5'+ shrub with showy 1" tubular flowers that start yellow and transform to burnt orange over many days. Collected by Neil Logan, Vilcabamba, Ecuador, 5500'. A bath of the plant is used for fright. Has great horticultural potential. Grow like *Brugmansia*. Z9b *inquire*

***Tagetes minuta* BK10510.1** “Suico”

Asteraceae. Aromatic leaves, yellow-white flowers. We originally collected seed from small plants with orangish flowers, yet when we grew these they rocketed to 8' tall and flowered pale, very clearly *T. minuta*. Near Aquile, Cochabamba, Bolivia. *Tagetes* are used as a condiment and flavoring in a diversity of Andean dishes. Medicinally they are digestive aids. Encouraged to grow near fields because they repel soil nematodes. Z9b Seed packet \$4

***Tagetes multiflora?* BK14511.1** “Huacatay” “Chiqchipa”

Annual or perennial species to 1–2'. Attractive densely pinnate leaves with a strong anise-like scent. Clusters of mini-marigold orange flowers. Seed collected near the Incan huaca of Killarumiyoc, Cusco Dept., Peru, 11,500'. Attracts pollinators and repels soil nematodes. Brewed as a digestive tea. The leaves are used as a popular Andean spice/condiment. This is the favored “huacatay”, the flavor/scent of this plant is much preferred over *T. minuta* which has been popularized as “huacatay” in North America. Easy to grow. Z9a/b Seed packet \$4

***Tagetes* sp. BK14510.6**

Rounded perennial shrub to 3–5'. Dark green pinnate leaves with an alluring anise-mint scent. Clusters of small bright yellow flowers. Near Chakan, Cusco, Peru about 12,000'. *Tagetes* are used for aiding digestion, as a condiment and to repel soil nematodes. This one will make a superb ornamental. Z9? Seed packet \$4.50

***Tecoma arequipensis* BK14516.3**

Bignoniaceae. Showy shrub, slender upright or arching branches to 6'+. Glossy pinnate leaves. Terminal clusters of bright red to orange tubular flowers. Young plants somewhat pachycaul, could make an interesting bonsai. Exposed rocky slopes and dry forest above the Apurimac, 5700'. Z10a 5 seed \$4

***Themistoclesia alata* HBG95935** “Imdeill”

Ericaceae. Subshrub to 3', erect or pendent branches arising from caudex-like lignotubers. Obovate leaves and tiny red flowers. Showy, deep lavender colored, 4 angled edible berries are produced in abundance throughout the year. Terrestrial or epiphytic habit, wet forests of Columbia and Ecuador up to 4500'+. Utilized as a children's earache cure. Another alluring neotropical blueberry. Well draining acidic soil and part shade. Z10a Seed packet \$4  
*Inquire for plants*

***Tillandsia* – see our Succulents section**

***Tropaeolum* sp. BK09510.1**

Tropaeolaceae. Scrambling or climbing vine to 10–15'. Unusual rounded leaves with amazing veination and large deep yellow/orange flowers with dark-orange veination and blotches, all parts edible. Reminiscent of the common cultivated nasturtium, yet decidedly distinct. Growing at the ruins of Tumshukaiko, a little known site near Caraz, Ancash, Peru, that was occupied pre-Chavin up to Incan times. Prefers sun, perennial in mild climates, otherwise grow as an annual. Like other Andean *Tropaeolum*, seed germinates erratically from 1–12+ months! Z9b/10a 5 seed \$4.50

**For more *Tropaeolum* and *Ullucus*– see our Andean Tubers section**

***Tweedia caerulea* (=Oxypetalum caeruleum) "Blue Milkweed"**

Asclepiadaceae. Bush to small twining vine to 3–10'. Soft velvety ovate leaves. Axillary clusters of deep sky blue flowers with darker turquoise centers. 4" seed pods. A great nectar and host plant for butterflies and their larvae, known to attract Monarchs. Native to southern Brazil, Uruguay, possibly Argentina. Tolerant of full sun and some drought but prefers regular water. Resprouts from roots after a hard frost. Z7b  
8–14"+ plant 2+ year old \$12.50 or 2 for \$21

***Urera baccifera* “Chichicaste” “Ortiga Brava”**

Urticaceae. Dioecious pachycaul shrub to small tree, 4–15' tall. Serrated leaves 5–10" across. Purplish inflorescence, clusters of white to pink edible fruit, said to be spongy yet juicy. A surprisingly attractive nettle relative from tropical Central and South America. The swollen trunk and leaves are covered in prickles that have a relatively mild and short lived sting similar to common nettle. The leaves of the plant are edible and have been shown to have antiinflammatory and antiviral activity. Natives of Costa Rica have been known to flagellate themselves with the plant to keep warm when hiking the high mountains. The stems were made into paper by the Aztec. The plant produces pearl bodies on its leaves for several species of ants with which it has a mutualistic relationship. Prefers well draining moist soil, tolerant of drier succulent conditions as well. Easy to bonsai. Z10a Seed packet \$3.50

***Urtica* sp. BK00.2 ‘Patacancha’ “Mula Khisa” “Nettle”**

Urticaceae. Herbaceous perennial 6 to 20"+. Dark green leaves with stinging hairs. We collected this dwarf Peruvian nettle at the village of Patacancha at 13,000' in 2000. Grows well for us, makes a tasty, nutritious tea and addition to soups. Spreads by runners. Should be very cold hardy. Sun to part shade. Z6a? Seed packet \$4.50

***Vaccinium floribundum* BK10428.6** “Andean Huckleberry”

Ericaceae. Beautiful shrub to 2' with glaucous-blue leaves, new growth is a erotic reddish-purple. Dense clusters of white bell flowers precede the clusters of delicious blueberries. Forms small thickets in rocky areas above Rio Trapiche, between Huacahuasi and Lares, Cusco Dept., Peru, 12,000'. Cultivated in parts of the Andes for its esteemed berries, has great potential for edible landscapes worldwide. Cold stratify seed, slow to germinate, 2–12 months. Z8a  
Seed packet \$5 *inquire for plants*

***Valeriana ferax* BK151018.10** “Dorlado” “Sierras Valerian”

Valerianaceae. Large biennial rosettes of compound leaves. Robust flower stalk to 7'+ with hundreds of densely arranged tiny white-pink flowers. Rare endemic of Los Gigantes, Sierras Grandes, Cordoba, Argentina. Growing with *Polylepis australis*, *Oenothera* and *Eryngium*, 7000'. A potent medicinal sedative utilized like other species, has the strong valerian-aroma. One of the more impressive and attractive species. Z7? Seed packet \$5

***Valeriana* sp. BK09508.6** “Chavin Valerian”

Plant to 12" with semi-succulent, long pinnate leaves. Thick caudex-like roots with strong valerian aroma. Flower stalk to 2–4', intricately branched in interesting angles, almost like a diagram of an alkaloidal structure. Tiny purple/white flowers. Unusual and attractive species, likely medicinal as close kin. Growing on rock outcrops and cliffs at Tres Cruces above the ruins of Chavin, about 10,800', Ancash, Peru. Easily grown. Z9b? Seed packet \$4.50 / Plant 2+ years old \$15.50

***Vicia faba* ‘Ojo de Dios’ “Fava Bean”**

Fabaceae. Annual with erect stems 2–3' high. White and black flowers. Bean pods enclosing beige or brownish-green 1"+ beans, of which 75% have a circular eye-like mark on them. Seed originally from Matucana, Lima Dept., Peru. Fava bean is an old world food and cover crop that was brought to South America in the 16th century and has since become an important staple crop throughout the Andes. A unique heirloom strain. Z9b Seed packet \$4

***Zea mays* ‘Chulpino’**

Poaceae. Heirloom corn with long slender yellowish kernels from Andean Peru. Popular toasted. Sprouted kernels are made into chicha. Long season. Seed packet \$3 or 1 ounce seed \$7

***Zea mays* ‘Kulli’ “Maiz Morado” “Purple Corn”**

An ancient Andean cultivar with large, dark purple kernels packed full of powerful antioxidant polyphenols and flavonoid anthocyanins. Traditionally made into a sweet drink with sugar and a sweet beer (chicha morado). Makes one of the richest purple dyes for food, fabric and hair. Needs a long growing season. Seed packet \$3 / 1 ounce seed \$7 / 4 ounces seed \$16

RARE & BENEFICIAL PLANTS FROM CHILE

*We are excited to offer an increasing selection of intriguing Chilean seed carefully harvested for us from wild populations and the plants we've grown from this seed.*

*With diverse climates ranging from desert to mediterranean to temperate to high alpine and glacial, over 50% of Chile's plants are endemics and highly adaptable to comparable environments worldwide. Many species are exceedingly rare, both in cultivation and the wild. Propagation is vital to thorough conservation.*

*Explore the wealth of Chile's botanical heritage!*

***Aristotelia chilensis* “Macqui”**

Elaeocarpaceae. Dioecious shrub to 15'. Small white flowers, dark purple-black seedy fruits with a taste similar to tart blueberries. A pioneer plant found mostly in cleared forests and lower mountain hillsides of Chile. The edible fruit are used for brewing wine and chicha, the leaves for sore throats, wound healing, intestinal tumours, and as an analgesic. Recent studies show that the berries have a very high antioxidant value and they are now being promoted as a superfood in the US from “pristine Patagonia”. We put the berries in the blender with a little water, strain the seeds and use the deep purple juice. Easy to grow, prefers rich soil. A good food forest plant, fast growing. Part shade to sun. Fresh seed harvest. Z8a Seed packet \$4  
18–24"+ plant (unsexed) 3 years old \$18.50\*

***Azorella* aff. *trifurcata***

Apiaceae. Bizarre plant that forms dense, flattened, dark green mats made up of little rosettes of shiny trifurcate leaves. Small yellow flowers. Endemic to the high southern Andes, seed collected by Holubec, Laguna Amargo, Torres el Paine, Chile. Used in ethnomedicine for stomach problems, contains mulinane diterpenoids with gastroprotective properties and a diversity of essential oils with antibacterial and insect repellent action. In cultivation it wants a gritty moist soil and bright light. Avoid scorching sun. With the plants rubbery feel its the perfect thing to line the paths of your rock garden. Rooted offsets from several clones. Z7a *inquire for plants*

***Berberis empetrifolia* “Kelwi Lawen” “Uva de la Cordillera” “Zarcilla”**

Berberidaceae. The lowest-growing of all the Barberries, forms a small spiny shrub 6–18" high. Evergreen with narrow, spine-tipped leaves. Abundant yellow flowers and glaucous dark purple edible berries. Native to the mountains of southern Chile. Traditionally used for hypertension and altitude sickness. Rich in antibacterial compounds. Makes a great container or rock garden specimen. Give seed 30 days cold. Z6b–7a Seed packet \$4

***Boquila trifoliata* “Pilpil-foki”**

Lardizabalaceae. Ornamental edible vine to 15' with glossy tripartite leaves. White flowers followed by clusters of white pea-size sweet fruit. Forests of central Chile. The fruits are relished by the Mapuche and sometimes brewed into a chicha beer. The stems and roots are a source of yellow dye. Part sun to shade, a good garden or food forest candidate. Cold stratify seed. Z8a Seed packet \$4

***Buddleja globosa* “Orange Ball Butterfly Tree” “Matico”**

Buddlejaceae. Semi-evergreen shrub to 10'+ tall. Green leaves with downy white undersides. Spherical clusters of orange-yellow fragrant flowers. Gorgeous form of butterfly bush. The the flavonoid rich leaves are traditionally used for healing wounds and the stem bark contains novel terpenes with antifungal activity. Surface sow seeds. Z7b Seed packet \$4 (inquire for plants)

***Calceolaria polyrhiza***

Clumping, flattened rosettes of fuzzy, paddle-shaped leaves. Relatively large yellow pouch flowers held above the foliage. Holubec seed collection. A very attractive species. Gritty soil and sun. Z6b Seed packet \$4

***Calydorea xiphioides* “Tahay”**

Iridaceae. Small perennial bulb with slender annual leaves to 3–6". Silky violet-blue flowers with bright yellow centers, very showy. Arid central Chile where it is considered threatened. The bulbs are edible and reported to be delicious. Well draining soil and sun. Wants a dry summer rest. Z8b? Seed packet \$4

***Colletia ulicina* “Kunko Rojo” “Wayun”**

Rhamnaceae. Very unusual and amazingly cool shrub to 10' tall. Nearly leafless branches covered in many small, multibranched, photosynthetic green spines. Tubular red flowers are borne in mass along the branch ends. Endemic to central Chile. Arguably the most interesting and showy species of this South American genus. Can be planted as a living fence. Drought hardy. Seed may do better with cold treatment, though some germination warm. Z8a Seed packet \$5 *inquire for plants*

***Conanthera campanulata* “Pajarito del Campo”**

Tecophilaeaceae. Bulb with grass like leaves to to 12"+. Strikingly beautiful, nodding, white to blue flowers, with 6 recurved petals, 3 bearing darker splotches of blue. Central Chile. The bulb is eaten much like the *Brodiaea* of California. Easy to grow, goes dormant after flowering and should be kept dry until Winter rains. Seed may need 30 days cold treatment. Z8b Seed packet \$4 *inquire for bulbs*

***Desfontainia spinosa* “Taique” “Borrachero”**

Desfontainiaceae. Highly ornamental evergreen shrub. Holly-like leaves, 1" tubular red flowers with yellow tips, yellow-green fruits. Rare throughout its range from the Columbian Andes south to Chile. Considered a monotypic species with a family all its own, yet our perusal of herbarium specimens in Peru suggest to us that either the plant exhibits extreme morphological plasticity or there's more than one species. We first encountered this awesome plant in 1996 in Cusco, Peru between the ruins of Sayamarca and Runkurakay at 12,500'. Used as an ethnomedicinal inebriant, possibly a deliriant entheogen. The chemistry is poorly understood. Easy to grow, in full sun it stays a bush to 6', in part shade it can reach 15' or more. Well drained rich acid soil. Drought tolerant once established, but prefers ample water. We offer rooted cuts from Chilean clones. Z8b 6–8"+ plant \$19.50

***Dioscorea bryonifolia* “Camasilla”**

Dioscoreaceae. From a caudex arises a large vine with lobed, heart like leaves. Central Chile. Like many *Dioscorea*, may germinate best under cool conditions. Z9a–b 5 seed \$4

***Embothrium coccineum* fma. *andina*** “Notro” “Ciruelillo” “Chilean Firebush”

Proteaceae. Attractive shrub to 5' with leathery lanceolate leaves and large showy bunches of bright red tubular flowers make for ecstatic hummingbirds. This dwarf form is native to the high rainfall mid elevations of southern Chile. The copious nectar flow from the flowers is a source of natural sweetener. The flowers are massaged into the body for spiritual protection. Give it a mineral soil and bright spot but keep the roots cool, especially during warm weather. Fixes nitrogen but dislikes rich soil and strong fertilizer, especially high phosphorus ones. Z6b Inquire

***Empetrum rubrum*** “Mulweng” “Brecillo”

Ericaceae. Evergreen groundcover to 12" tall. Small dense leaves. Reddish flowers followed by bright-red edible berries. A native of mid to high elevations of central and southern Chile. The sweet berries are used by the Mapuche for brewing chicha. More tolerant of dry conditions than the widespread *E. nigrum*. A fantastic and ornamental addition to the edible landscape. Seed needs 60+ days cold to sprout. Rooted cuttings. Z5 or 6 Seed packet \$4

***Eulychnia castanea***

Cactaceae. Shrubby columnar cactus to about 3' tall. 2–3" bell shaped white flowers borne along the sides of the stems. Spiny, green edible fruits. Forms dense thickets along Chile's central coast, from Tongoy to Los Vilos. Closely related to *Trichocereus*. The woody core of some *Eulychnia* species are used for making the musical instruments known as rain sticks. Z9b–10a Seed packet \$4

***Fabiana imbricata*** “Pichi Pichi” “Peta”

Solanaceae. A very beautiful shrub, 3–6' tall. Tiny, unusual scale like leaves. Bears hundreds of small tubular flowers, white to pale purple in color. Superficially resembles a heather. Native to dry hillsides in southern Chile. Traditionally used as a diuretic for kidney and urinary problems. The dried herb is burned as a ceremonial incense, and is reported to have mild inebriating effects when inhaled. Prefers a well draining soil and full sun. Drought tolerant once established. Cold or GA-3 helps germination. Z7b Seed packet \$4  
6–12"+ plant 2–3 years old \$16.50

***Fabiana viscosa***

Shrub to 3' with small sticky cylindrical leaves. Tubular yellow flowers cover the plant. Occurs up to 6,500' in Region 3 & 4, Chile. Another beautiful and bizarre erica-like tobacco relative. Medicinal, aromatic and possibly psychoactive. Drought hardy. Z9a Seed packet \$4

***Francoa appendiculata*** “Llaupangue”

Saxifragaceae. Small mounds of scalloped leaves. 2–3' spikes of endearing white to pink flowers with purple inner markings. Used medicinally as an astringent. Prefers sun to part shade and moisture. Elegant and very easy to grow. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

***Fuchsia magellanica*** “Chilco”

Onagraceae. Alluring shrub 5–8' tall. Pendulous pink and blue flowers typical of the genus and adored by hummingbirds. Cylindrical, edible sweet berries. Central to southern Chile. An important edible and medicinal for the Mapuche. A hardy species, part shade, moist soil. Surface sow seed. Z7a Seed packet \$4 *inquire for plants*

***Gaultheria phillyreifolia*** “Chuwra comun”

Ericaceae. Attractive shrub to 4'. White bell flowers and red edible berries. Central and southern Chile, up to 4,000'. The sweet berries are used to make an esteemed chicha (beer). Prefers a slightly acidic soil, sun, shade and drought tolerant. Z7b Seed packet \$4

***Geum magellanicum*** “Hierba de Clavo”

Rosaceae. Highly ornamental herbaceous perennial to 3'. Beautiful abundant bright orange-red flowers on slender branching stalks. From mid to high elevations, southern Chile. Used medicinally for its astringent action and the scented roots rich in clove oil. Very easy and rewarding. Z7a Seed packet \$3  
1 gram seed (approx. 150+ seed) \$6 / 5 gram seed \$18

***Jovellana violaceae*** “Capachito”

Scrophulariaceae. Mounding subshrub 2–4' tall. Pubescent green leaves. Clusters of stunning small bell flowers, pink with highlights of purple and yellow. A rare species endemic to central Chile. A delightful and unusual plant. Prefers part shade and moist rich soil. Z9a *inquire for plants*

***Lapageria rosea*** “Copihue” “Chilean Bell Flower”

Philesiaceae. Climbing evergreen vine to 20'+. Large 3–4" pendant bell flowers, usually a rich rose color, but occasionally other hues. The national flower of Chile! Cylindrical fruit, sweet and edible. Endemic to the forests of central Chile. The fruit is sometimes brewed into a chicha by the Mapuche. The finest ornamental edible climber there is. Fairly slow growing but easy if given a semi-shady sheltered spot, acid soil, and ample moisture. Z8a–b Plant 2–3 years old \$12.50 or 3 for \$28

***Latua pubiflora*** “Latue” “Palo de Bruja”

Solanaceae. Multi-branched shrub 6–20'. Gray-green lanceolate leaves 1–3" long. Violet bell-shaped 1.5" flowers hang from the branches, small yellowish berries. Some clones have long thorns, others are nearly thornless. A monotypic genus endemic to limited regions of Chile. When our colleagues Rob Montgomery and Christian Ratsch first came upon this plant in Chiloe, they literally fell to their knees in awe! Revered by the Mapuche, the plant is used for rheumatism and as a shamanic deliriant, similar to *Datura*. Sun to part shade, well drained rich soil. This stunning rarity is new to cultivation, a true horticultural gem. Germinates in 4–8 weeks. GA3 or cold treatment helps. Fresh seed harvest. Z8b and below Seed packet \$5

***Lobelia excelsa*** “Tobaco del Diablo” “Tupa”

Campanulaceae. Evergreen shrub 6–15' tall. Rosettes of green lanceolate leaves. Breathtaking spires of large tubular brick-red flowers with decurved corollas. Endemic to the Andean foothills of central Chile. Utilized interchangeably with *L. tupa*. Surface sow seed. Drought tolerant once established. Z8b Seed packet \$4

***Lobelia tupa*** “Tobaco del Diablo” “Tupa”

Shrub 4–6' tall. Gray-green felted leaves. Long spikes of carmine flowers. Lower elevations of central Chile. The Mapuche have been reported to smoke the leaves, apply leaf juice for toothache and use the root as a poison. A very showy plant. Grow like *L. excelsa*. Z8b Seed packet \$4

***Luma apiculata*** “Arrayan”

Myrtaceae. Highly ornamental evergreen shrub or tree, from 5–30'+. Smooth red and brown mottled bark, dark green leaves and fragrant white flowers. 1/2" edible black berries, sweet with a slight aromatic aftertone. Native to Chile and southwest Argentina. Extremely generous with blossoms and fruit. The fruit is traditionally eaten fresh and made into a chicha, we find it makes an excellent preserve or cordial. Sun to part shade. Drought tolerant when established, but does best with regular irrigation. Z8a–b 6"+ plant 2–3 years old \$12.50 *inquire for large plants*



***Luma chequen*** “Chequen” “Arrayan Blanco”

Evergreen shrub 6–20'+. Small simple leaves, aromatic if crushed. Scented white flowers and dark purple edible berries. Native to central Chile and adjacent Argentina. The fruit are eaten and fermented into chicha by the Mapuche. A rewarding and easy to grow ornamental edible. Drought tolerant once established. Z8a 9–15"+ plant 3 years old \$16.50 or 2 for \$28

***Luzuragia radicans*** “Quilineja”

Philesiaceae. Creeping, climbing stems to 2–6'. Stiff evergreen leaves. Clusters of citrus scented, delicate white flowers. Red-orange edible berries. Temperate rainforests of Chile. A lovely diminutive relative of *Lapageria*. Shade, moist acidic soil. Nice in hanging baskets. Z9a/b

Plant 4+ years old \$14.50 or 2 for \$24

***Lycium minutifolium*** “Chilean Desert Gojiberry”

Solanaceae. Ornamental shrub to 3' with tiny leaves densely arranged on the stems. Tubular white flowers cover the plant. Small orange edible fruit. An unusual endemic from arid northern Chile, one of the most attractive of the genus. Best given mineral soil and a bright sunny spot. Z8b/9a

*inquire*

***Lycopersicon chilense*** “Wild Tomato”

Solanaceae. Perennial to 3'. Deeply dissected gray green leaves, yellow flowers and small greenish edible fruit. Native to dry rocky areas of northern Chile. Though difficult to cross, considered useful for breeding disease resistance into tomatos. Grow like tomato. Z10a

*inquire*

***Maihuenia poeppigii*** “Mahuen”

Cactaceae. A unique low growing *Opuntia* relative. Forms mats of cylindrical stems to 4" topped with small fleshy leaves. Spines to 1/2"+ and yellow flowers. Mountains of central Chile. Edible fruit. Needs bright light and well drained soil. Fantastic for the rock garden, tolerant of high rainfall. Give seed 30 days cold. Z5b–6a

*inquire for plants*

***Myrteola nummularifolia*** “Groundcover Guava”

Myrtaceae. Ground hugging evergreen subshrub to 6" high and 2–3' across. Red stems and small, dark green, rounded leaves, pleasantly scented if crushed (makes great tea!). Little white flowers and abundant, round to oblong berries, rose to pink blushed with a sweet, aromatic flavor similar to *Ugni*. Plants in cultivation can probably be traced to Hinkley's introduction from southern Chiloe. A handsome edible groundcover. Z7b?

Seed packet \$4.50

Plant 2–3 years old \$15.50

***Nicotiana solanifolia*** “Tobacco Cimarron”

Solanaceae. Rosettes of wavy paddle shaped leaves. Flowering stalks 3–5' tall with green tubular flowers. A rare and unusual tobacco found only in rocky areas in the fog belt of coastal northern Chile. New to cultivation. Z10a?

Seed packet \$5

***Pernettya furens*** “Hued-hued” “Hierba Loca”

Ericaceae. Evergreen shrublet 1–2' in height. White bell flowers and red berries. Endemic to southern Chile. The fruits are reported to cause intoxication and delirium when eaten, in excess, a permanent condition of insanity may be induced. Grow like *Gaultheria*. Z7a

Seed packet \$4 / 6"+ plant 5+ years old \$19.50 (limited)

***Pernettya pumila*** “Chuara”

Evergreen subshrub, 2–3' tall. Small shiny leaves, white bell flowers blushed pink. White to red edible berries, sweet with a slight vanilla hint. Low to high elevations, southcentral Chile. Used to brew chicha. Sun to part shade, drought tolerant once established. Acid soil. Z6b

Seed packet \$4

***Persea lingue*** “Lingue” “Chilean Avocado”

Lauraceae. Beautiful evergreen tree to 20–60'+. Shiny dark green leaves. Small yellow flowers and olive-size fruit with green to blue-black skin-almost all seed. Native to the lower elevations of Chile and adjacent Argentina. The wood is hard, durable and good for construction. The leaves are used medicinally as an astringent. Threatened throughout some of its range due to logging and agriculture. Z8a? 6"+ treelet 2–3 years old \$19.50 (limited)

***Peumus boldus*** “Boldo”

Monimiaceae. Monotypic genus. Attractive evergreen tree 20–50'. Ovate dark green aromatic leaves. Scented white flowers, tasty edible green fruit. Endemic to the sclerophyllous forests of central Chile. The camphor scented leaves are used in cooking and as a tea for digestion, liver and gallbladder health. Considered something of a panacea. Chewed leaves found at the Monte Verde site in Chile (dated around 13,000 years ago) show the extreme antiquity of its medicinal use. Always in high demand and short supply. Drought and cold hardy. Slow germination; 6–24+ months, cold stratify. Z8a

*inquire*

***Podocarpus salignus*** “Manio”

Podocarpaceae. Upright evergreen coniferous tree 15–30'+ tall. Exquisite drooping branches and long flattened linear leaves. Reportedly edible, red berry-like fruit when male and female trees are present. One of several rare Andean conifer species endangered by habitat loss. Endemic to the cool *Nothofagus* rainforests of central Chile, from the coast up to mid elevation Andes. High quality wood. Does well in cultivation, prefers moderately moist soil and sun to filtered shade. Z8a

16–24"+ treelet (unsexed) 4+ years old \$22.50\* (limited)

***Prumnopitys andina*** “Lleuque” “Chilean Plum Yew”

Podocarpaceae. Evergreen yew-like tree, 40–60'+ tall. Form 3/4" dark purple fruits that are sweet, aromatic and tasty. Endemic to the temperate forests of the lower Andean slopes of south central Chile where it is considered highly vulnerable due to habitat loss. The fruit has long been esteemed by the Mapuche and is made into chicha and marmalade. The wood is durable and used in construction. Prefers part shade and moisture. Z8a

*inquire*

***Puya berteroniana*** “Chawal”

Bromeliaceae. Forms large rosettes of long, narrow, recurved, gray-green leaves. Huge club like flower stalks up to 9'+ bear a multitude of spectacular dark aquamarine flowers. Central Chilean Andes up to 7,000'. An important food of endangered wild chinchillas. Prefers a bright spot, cooler temperatures, and is very drought tolerant. Sprout like cacti. Z8b

2–4"+ plant 2–3 years old \$9.50 or 3 for \$25

***Rhaphithamnus spinosus***

Verbenaceae. Unusual and alluring shrub 5 to 20'. Young branches are spiny and it boasts a generous profusion of tubular lavender flowers followed by glossy purple fruits that are edible and said to be quite tasty. The foliage turns an inciting purple during Winter. Another unique addition to the edible landscape. Part shade to sun. Cold treatment may improve germination. Z7b

Seed packet \$5

***Ribes cucullatum*** “Zarzaparilla” “Chilean Currant”

Rosaceae or Grossulariaceae. Low shrub to 2', reddish flowers, clusters of black edible berries. Native to the hills and mountains of central Chile, up to 10,000'. The Mapuche relish the fruit and use the root as a blood cleanser. A new addition for the edible landscape. Grow like a currant. Cold stratify seed. Z7a Seed packet \$4.50

***Satureja gilliesii*** “Oreganillo”

Labiatae. Shrub 2–5' with small and slender minty leaves densely arranged on the stems. White to lavender colored flowers bloom in profusion to the delight of insects and hummingbirds. Canon Infernio, north-central Chile. The strongly aromatic foliage is rich in terpenes and used as a tea for stomach problems. Sun, heat and drought tolerant. Z8a Seed packet \$4.50

***Satureja multiflora*** “Alwe Lawen” “Menta de Arbol”

Aromatic shrub to 5'. Rich green simple leaves, deep-pink tubular flowers to entice hummingbirds. An endangered species from central Chile. This is a lovely Andean yerba buena with a pleasing mint-like scent. A tea is used for stomach problems. Sun to part shade and regular moisture. Z9a sold out

***Solanum etuberosum***

Solanaceae. Ornamental shrub to 3–4'. Large potato like leaves. Very floriferous with showy purple flowers. Native to Chile's deciduous forests and dry scrub up to 9,000'. A reported medicinal. Though it does not produce tubers, it has been used in potato breeding programs. Strongly resistant to the major potato viruses and green peach aphid. Though challenging to breed it shows promise for future potato and even tomato breeding. Z7a

Seed packet \$4

***Ugni molinae*** “Unu” “Murtillo” “Chilean Guava”

Myrtaceae. Ornamental evergreen shrub to 6'. Cup-shaped fragrant white-pink flowers and 1/3" rose-purple edible berries. Southern Chile. The fruit has a particularly delicious flavor, being aromatic and sweet. The leaves are rich in antioxidants, the Mapuche make a analgesic tea from them and brew chicha from the fruit. The roasted seeds are a coffee substitute. *Ugni candollei* is used to induce dreaming. Commercially cultivated in Chile for the fruits, it was popular in 1800s England, Queen Victoria's favorite fruit! Does excellent here in northern California. Dislikes alkaline soil, but is very easy to grow. Sun to half shade, drought tolerant when established. Can be trimmed as a hedge. Deserves wide cultivation. Higher germination with 30 days cold. Z8a Seed packet \$3.50 / Plant 3–4 years old \$12.50

***Ugni molinae* ‘Blanco’** – A clone we selected from a batch of seedlings for its pink blushed whitish fruit (when fully ripe) that is sweeter and less tart than others. Over the years we've found that the fruit color can vary from season to season; whitish to pink-rose. Z8a Plant \$14.50

***Ugni molinae* ‘Burbank’** – Old clone from plant wizard Luther Burbank. A bit more rounded leaves, sweet-tart reddish berries. Z8a Plant \$14.50

***Ugni molinae* ‘Flambeau’** – A rather exuberantly variegated clone with leaves streaked green, cream, lime and pink. New growth is an unabashedly flamboyant rosy-pink. Slower growing, but has the same delicious berries as the standard form. Gets a top rating for ornamental edible. Z8a/b Plant \$15.50

***Valeriana macrorrhiza***

Valerianaceae. Rare alpine plant to 12" with thick leaves and flowers stalks with dense rounded clusters of small white flowers. Large caudiciform root. Found on exposed north facing slopes above 9,000', central Chilean Andes. Medicinal like other species. Give it a gritty soil and protect from extreme heat. Seed germinates in 2 weeks warm. Z6b 5 seed \$4

***Zoellnerallium andinum*** "Cebollin" "Andean Onion"

Liliaceae. Small perennial bulbs with slender leaves and clusters of white star flowers. This delightful onion relative is native to the Andes of central Chile. Easy to grow, sun and drought hardy. Z6/7 *inquire*

## Plants of the Juan Fernandez Archipelago, Chile

About 400 miles off the Chilean coast in the south eastern Pacific you'll find a triad of steep, ancient volcanic islands unlike anywhere else. Prior to the 16th century this was one of the few regions in the world untouched by the corrosive hand of man, adrift in its own evolutionary dream. The island trio is tiny Santa Clara Island and the larger Alejandro Selkirk (Masafuera) and Robinson Crusoe (Masatierra), which get their name from the Scottish sailor Alexander Selkirk who was marooned for 4 years and served as inspiration for the famous novel. Known as the “Galapagos for plants”, the isolation, lack of herbivores, diverse terrain and unique cool temperate climate of the archipelago has inspired the evolution of an exquisitely high number of endemic plants, 131 species, about 63% of the total flora, and the highest density of endemics anywhere in the world! The forests of Robinson Crusoe consist of solely endemic species. The past century has seen the extinction of many species from deforestation, introduced herbivores and climate change. The endemic sandalwood and *Robinsonia* were collected to extinction for their sublime scents that were once in high demand as perfume and incense. Many species hang on by just a thread, with only a few individual plants left. The islands have been recognized as one of the most important threatened eco-regions in the world in grave need of preservation. Propagation is essential. Plants from the archipelago will grow best in coastal climates or regions where the summers are not too hot and winter frost is minimal.

***Blechnum cycadifolium*** “Juan Fernandez Tree Fern”

Blechnaceae. A gorgeous tree fern with a thick erect trunk to 6'+. Crowned with a rosette of stiff cycad-like leaves. Endemic to Robinson Crusoe and Alejandro Selkirk Islands where it can form dense, otherworldly forests. Needs a moist, rich, well draining soil. Z9a? *inquire*

***Chenopodium sanctae-clarae***

Chenopodiaceae. Semi-woody shrub to 3'+. Deep green, oak-like, edible leaves. Quinoa relative endemic to the arid coast of Santa Clara Island. Only one small restricted population of just over 100 plants remain, hovering on the precipice of extinction. Propagation and distribution is vital to survival. Surface sow the small seeds. 3–6 weeks warm to sprout. Z9b Seed packet \$6

***Haloragis masatierrana***

Haloragaceae. Attractive shrub with shiny, deep green, serrated leaves, often with rusty highlights. Small reddish flowers at branch ends followed by berries. This Robinson Crusoe Island forest endemic will make a lovely ornamental. Z9a/b Seed packet \$4.50

6–12"+ plant 2+ years old \$15.50 or 2 for \$25

***Nicotiana cordifolia*** “Juan Fernandez Tobacco”

Solanaceae. Perennial species 3–6'+ tall. Thick, almost pachycaul stems topped with leathery cordate leaves coated with whitish hairs. 1.5" long dark purple-violet tubular flowers with some green-yellow streaks. Critically endangered endemic of Alejandro Selkirk Island, Juan Fernandez Archipelago. The small populations are reported to be restricted to a few rocky cliffs. An unusual and beautiful species. Easy to grow, save the seed and pass it on. Z9b? 4–6" plant 1+ year old \$16.50 or 2 for \$27.50

***Ochagavia elegans*** “Ajo Dulcie”

Bromeliaceae. Handsome small rosettes of green to silvery pointed leaves. Compact cluster of dark pink flowers in the center of the rosette followed by sweet edible fruit that looks like a garlic bulb, hence the local name “ajo dulce”. This pineapple relative is endemic solely to Robinson Crusoe Island. Here it forms large dense colonies on rocks and sheer cliff faces. New to cultivation, sprout seed like cacti. Best germination with 30 days cold then 30–60 days warm to sprout or use GA3. An awesome rarity that will make a unique edible ornamental for the adventurous grower. Z8b/9a?

*inquire for plants*

***Peperomia berteriana***

Upright succulent stems 12–20"+. Dark green, shiny, spatulate leaves to 3"+. Branched lime-green flower spikes. Extremely rare endemic from the forests of Robinson Crusoe and Alejandro Selkirk Islands. Less than 700 plants are thought to remain. Has a good flavor and mild balsam aroma. Contains flavonoids. Prefers bright, filtered light and semi-humid conditions. Rooted cuts. Z9b?

4–6"+ plant/cutting \$20.50

***Ugni selkirkii?*** “Juan Fernandez Guava”

Evergreen shrub to 7'+. Rounded leaves densely arranged along the stems. Small white flowers and white/pink edible berries. Extremely rare, endemic to the Juan Fernandez Archipelago where it faces extinction from habitat loss. The seed collector was not totally sure of the identification, it is possible that it's crossed with *U. molinae* which was introduced to the islands. However, the seedlings do appear distinct from *U. molinae*. A superb rarity for the edible/ornamental garden. Sun to part shade. Z8b/9a?

6"+ plant 2–3 years old \$17.50 (limited)

***Wahlenbergia fernandeziana***

Campanulaceae. Low growing plant 6–12"+ high. Rosettes of compact leaves that elongate into terminal clusters of 1", upright, bell shaped flowers, white with lavender veination. An endangered endemic of remnant grasslands and rocky outcrops of the Juan Fernandez Islands. Easily grown, enjoys potted culture and is very floriferous for us. Surface sow seed, 1–3 months to sprout. Z9?

Seed packet \$4.50

**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 (cuttings and Tricho. over 6" cannot be shipped potted.) We try to process and ship your order within 1–2 weeks 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 \$4.00; Email for current international rates

**Plants (USA only)**—

First class priority mail= \$10 for the first plant \$2 each additional plant.

Express mail= inquire

\***Plants** marked with a single asterisk are large, heavy and have special shipping charges = \$16.00 for the first plant \$2 each additional plant.

\*\***Plants** marked with double asterisk are extra large and/or heavy. We charge the actual USPS postage cost plus an \$6 handling fee on the total order—email us.

Seeds ride free when ordered with plants.

Checks may take several weeks to clear;

use money orders or cash for quicker service. No credit cards or Paypal.

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