

Medicinals, Edibles & Other Plants of Interest... Complete List 2022

***Abies pindrow* CC6800** "Himalayan Fir"

Pinaceae. Tall, slender, pyramidal evergreen to 200' in some specimens. Long, spirally arranged, dark green needles. New shoots chartreuse to yellowish. Cylindrical purple cones. Chadwell seed collection, forests of Himachel Pradesh, 8000'. Soft light wood used for building. Prefers high humidity/rainfall. Z8a
6–10"+ treelet 9+ years old \$14.50 or 2 for \$24

Acacia colei

Fabaceae. Fast growing Nitrogen-fixing tree to 15–30'. Simple leaves and yellow flowers. Northern Australia. A traditional Aborigine bush-food, the seeds being high in protein. Grown in parts of Africa as a drought resistant foodcrop, for firewood and reforestation. Scarify and soak seeds. Has great edible landscape potential, especially in arid regions. Z9b
Seed packet \$3

***Acacia* sp. TB 'Lake Rowallan'**

A beautiful "Blackwood" species said to be "absolutely gorgeous". Seed collected by T. Baldwin, Lake Rowallan, Tasmania. Should be quite hardy. Z7/8?
16–24"+ treelet 2–3 years old \$17.50* for 2 for \$29.50

***Acer campbelli* CC6648** "Phirphire"

Aceraceae. An elegant maple to 15–40'. Green bark, 5–7 lobed deep-green leaves, new foliage is a bronzy red, which autumn turns yellow to bright red. White pink flowers. Chadwell seed collection from Nepal. Traditionally coppiced for fodder. Lovely landscape tree, sun to part shade. These have remained bonsaid in small pots but will grow to full size when planted out. Z7a
8–12"+ treelet 6+ years old \$14.50

Acorus calamus "Sweet Flag"

Araceae. Rhizomatic semi-aquatic perennial with iris-like leaves to 4'. Yellow green spadix to 4". Native to North America and temperate Eurasia, our seed stock is from the northern US prairies, medicinally distinct from the Asian plants. A panacea, revered for its medicinal properties wherever it grows. The aromatic rhizome is a premier digestive aid, stimulant and all around tonic. Cold stratify seed. Z3b
Seed packet \$3.75

Agapetes hosseana "Saphaolom" "Thai Huckleberry"

Ericaceae. A lovely blueberry relative that forms large woody caudiciform lignotubers. Arching branches to 3'+ with shiny, rounded-elliptic, evergreen leaves. Clusters of pendant, narrow tubular red flowers with green tips. Sweet edible berries, white to pale pink with lavender speckles. An epiphytic species native to the mountain forests of northern Thailand. The lignotubers are used in Thai medicine for nourishment after a fever. The tubers have exhibited anticancer properties. The plant contains triterpenes and steroidal compounds with antibacterial and antimalarial activity. Part shade and a fast draining acidic soil. Does well in hanging baskets. Surface sow seeds warm. Z9a
Seed packet \$4.50
6–12"+ plant 3+ years old \$19.50 (limited)

Agapetes 'Ludgvan's Cross' "Himalayan Huckleberry Hybrid"

A hybrid of *A. serpens* and *A. rugosa*. 2–3" pointed leaves and eventually forms a woody caudex. Pale-pink lantern flowers with deep rose chevron markings are borne in mass along the stems, a sight to see! Edible berries. Part shade well draining acid soil. Z8b
Unrooted cutting \$14.50

Agapetes manii

Shrub to 2'+ with small densely arranged leaves. Forms caudiciform lignotubers wherever the stems touch the ground. White tubular flowers and pale purple berries with a sweet gelatinous flesh. A semi-epiphytic species from the mid elevation cloud forests of western China and northeastern India. Reported to have liver protective properties. Prefers part shade, well draining acidic soil. Exceedingly rare in cultivation. Cuttings root easily. Z8b?
Unrooted cutting \$17.50

Agapetes oblonga "Yunnan Huckleberry"

Rare larger species 3–10' tall. Fuzzy stems, oblong-lanceolate leaves. New growth is lustful pink-red. Develops a large woody caudex to 20"+. Very floriferous with tubular carmine-red flowers borne along the stems. Sweet edible berries, translucent white-pink with tiny hairs. Epiphytic in the evergreen forests of Yunnan, China up to 9000'. Surface sow the seed and keep warm to sprout. Cuttings root easily. We have several clones. Z8b/9a?
Seed packet \$4.50 / Unrooted cutting \$16.50

Agapetes pyrolifolia "Burmese Huckleberry"

Caudiciform, semi-epiphytic shrub with arching branches to about 2–3'. Evergreen obovate leaves. Orangish to creamy-pink tubular flowers with carmine red zig-zag markings and yellow to greenish tips. Edible white berries. Rare species native to the evergreen forests of Myanmar, NW Yunnan and Xizang, China up to 9000'. Unrooted cuttings from several clones. Z8b/9a?
Unrooted cutting \$18.50

Agapetes serpens "Khursani" "Himalayan Lantern Huckleberry"

Epiphytic evergreen shrub to 2–4'+. Graceful arching branches arising from a woody caudex to 18"+. Shocking rose-red lantern-like flowers dangle from the branches, a flamboyant display that appeals equally to hummingbirds and primates. Lavender colored sweet edible berries. Native to the Himalayan mid elevation cloud forests, up to about 9,000'. The caudex of some species is edible. Prefers part shade, well draining acid soil and regular moisture. Fruits best when cross pollinated with another clone. Rooted cuts. Z8b
Seed packet \$4 / 6–10"+ plant \$14.50

Agapetes serpens 'Nepal Cream' "Himalayan Lantern Huckleberry"

Epiphytic evergreen shrub to 3'+. Arching branches arising from a woody caudex to 18". Unusual clone with creamy-white lantern flowers that dangle from the branches. Sweet edible berries. Himalayan cloud forests. Part shade, well draining, moist acid soil. Good pollinator for our regular clone. Z8b
Plant/cutting \$15.50

Agapetes smithiana* v. *major "Yellow Flowered Himalayan Huckleberry"

Woody caudiciform lignotubers, long arching branches with rounded leaves. Dark yellow tubular flowers hang from the stems in clusters. Edible berries. An beautiful endangered native of the mid elevation cloud forests of the western Himalaya where it occurs primarily as an epiphyte. Well draining acidic soil, part shade. Rooted cuttings. Z8b/9a
6–10"+ plant \$16.50

Allium altaicum 'Baikal' "Wild Onion" "Luk Altaiskii"

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Thick tubular leaves and rounded umbels of white flowers. Edible leaves/bulb with a delicious spicy flavor. Seed from the Baikal Lake region, southern Siberia, Russia. Wild populations are said to be endangered by overharvesting. This is the direct wild ancestor of the common culinary bunching onion. We should honor this great-grandmother by planting her in our gardens. Extremely cold hardy. Cold stratify seed. Z1
Seed packet \$4

***Allium caeruleum* 'Holubec'**

Onion bulb with stalks to 2', spherical umbels of sky blue flowers. Forms abundant bulbils amongst the flowers. Holubec collection, foothills of Zailiski Ala Tau, Kazakhstan, 4600'. One of the few truly blue flowered onions. The bulbils can be eaten or used for continual propagation. Does best with sun and a dry summer rest. Z4? Packet of bulbils \$4.50

***Allium dregeanum* "African Leek"**

Upright leaves and stem to 2'+. Dense spherical umbels of pink flowers, similar to the common leek. A disjunct native of South Africa, its nearest relatives occur thousands of miles away in northern Africa. Good edible species. Blossoms attract many beneficial insects. Cold stratify seed. Drought hardy. Z7b Seed packet \$4

***Allium jajlae* "Wild Garlic"**

Clustering, garlic-like bulb with blue-green flattened leaves to 12"+ long. Flower stalk to 18"+ tall with spherical heads of rose-violet blossoms. Native to the Caucasus and Crimea. The garlic flavored bulbs and leaves are eaten throughout its range. A worthy addition to the vegetable garden. May germinate best with cold treatment. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50

Allium komarovii

Awesome onion with 1–2 large, broad flattened leaves, frosted blue. The clusters of deep purple flowers are held 12" above the leaves. A rare endemic of the mountains of Tajikistan. Likes a bright sunny spot. Dies back to the bulb in Summer. Cold stratify seed. Z6b Seed packet \$4.50

Allium lenkoranicum

Interesting onion species with thread like leaves and flowers 12–18" tall. Long lasting, late summer blooms of delicate airy umbels of unequal pedicels bearing small bell flowers of unusual shades of grayish lilac to rose with darker maroon stripes. Known only from 6000' in the Talysh mountains of Azerbaijan, near the port of Lenkoran on the Caspian Sea. The small bulbils are edible. Cold stratify seed. Z7? Seed packet \$4

***Allium macranthum* "Da Hua Jiu"**

Unusual bulb with thick "tentacle" roots. Slender gray-green leaves to 10". Nodding umbels of 3–8 large pale-purple flowers. Ex Pavelka seed collection, alpine meadows, Shaluli Shan, Sichuan, China, 13,000'. A rare and sought after onion species of refined nature. All parts are edible. Well draining soil and sun. Dormant late Summer to Spring. Cold stratify seed 30+ days. Z4–5? Seed packet \$4

***Allium tricoccum* "Ramps" "Wild Leek"**

From a slender bulb 2 broad leaves arise in Spring. After these die back a 12" flowering stalk grows bearing a small spherical head of white flowers. Understory plant of the deciduous eastern forests of North America. The celebrated ramps are one of the tastiest members of the onion clan, inspiring ephemeral culinary festivals throughout its range. Said to be one of the most promising and underutilized vegetables for shade and cold climates. Grows fine in northern California. Prefers shade and moist soil. Cold stratify seed. Z4a 10 seed \$3
For additional *Allium* species inquire and see our Californian offerings

***Amelanchier alnifolia* "Serviceberry" "Juneberry"**

Rosaceae. Deciduous shrub to 4–16'+. In Spring the plant is a mass of white blossoms. Elliptic leaves and delicious blue fruits ripen June–July. Native to north-western North America. The fruits are a favorite of many indigenous tribes and were a prime ingredient of pemmican. A great addition to the forest garden, sun to partial shade. Cold stratify. Z4a Seed packet \$3.50

***Androstephium caeruleum* "Blue Funnel Lily" "Spring Stars"**

Liliaceae. Perennial growing from round corms. Grass like leaves to 7", beautiful pale blue to purple or white flowers with a faint fruity scent. A rarity native to the black soil short grass prairies of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The corms are edible and were once eaten by tribes within their range. Our collector had to risk chiggers and rattlesnakes just to collect the seed. The plant is increasingly rare in habitat as the prairie is converted by man's insatiable need for strip malls and track housing. Slow from seed, this is a native food that demands and deserves our dedicated patience. Drought hardy. Seed may need cold stratification. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

***Aralia nudicaulis* "Sarsaparilla"**

Araliaceae. Herbaceous perennial 1–2' tall that spreads by underground stems. Annual compound leaves, globular clusters of tiny white flowers followed by small purplish berries that have a spicy, tart flavor. Native to the woodland understory of eastern North America. Ginseng relative that is considered a panacea by the Cherokee and other tribes. A mildly stimulating adaptogen. The subterranean stems and roots have a wonderful scent and flavor. A key ingredient in the original root beers. A hardy, shade tolerant plant. Z4a Plant \$16.50

***Arracacia brandegeei* BK101106.2 "Chuchupate" "Cape Arracacha"**

Apiaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 4'+. Big pinnate leaves, green to purplish in color. Large airy umbels of small white flowers grow up then hang above the plant. Huge thick roots. Cape Mountains, southern Baja, near 5000'. The roots are used for diabetes, rheumatism, stomach and kidney ailments. Relative of the delicious "Arracacha" root that is farmed in the Andes, the edibility of this species is unexplored. Prefers part shade and moisture but can tolerate some seasonal dryness. Z9a Seed packet \$4 / Plant 8+ years old \$24.50 (limited)

***Artemisia absinthium* "Wormwood" "Absinthe"**

Asteraceae. Shrub to 2–4'. Aromatic silver-grey divided foliage. Spikes of small yellow flowers. Europe. An important and very ancient medicinal. Used as a bitter digestive tonic, antiparasite and antimicrobial. Burned as a psychoactive incense. A key ingredient of the Absinthe liqueur which fueled the artistic visions of the Impressionist era. Surface sow seed. Sun and drought tolerant. Z4a Seed packet \$3.50

***Artemisia afra* "Umhlonyane" "Wildeals" "African wormwood"**

2–6' perennial with feathery silver and green leaves. Small yellow flowers. South Africa to Ethiopia. One of the most important ethnomedicinal plants throughout its range. A bitter tonic used for coughs, colds, stomach ailments, fever, parasites, headache, malaria, diabetes, etc. Rich in antimicrobial, antioxidant and psychoactive oils and terpenoids. Easily grown, drought hardy. Dies back to roots in cold climates. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

***Arum concinatum* Arch195.073**

Areceae. Corm forming perennial with large arrow shaped leaves, green with silver mottling. Yellow-green and purple spathe to 12". Rarity from south Greece and south west Turkey. Easy to grow and naturalizes well. Part shade. Cold stratify seed. Z6b Seed packet \$3.50

Atropa belladonna “Belladonna” “Deadly Nightshade”

Solanaceae. Multi branched perennial to 3–5'. Purplish inch long bell shaped flowers followed by enchanting, large, shiny, purple-black berries. Named for Atropos, the Greek god of death. This toxic psychoactive medicinal has been used since antiquity by many human cultures. An important ingredient of European witches' brews and flying ointments, and in folk medicine for the treatment of allergies and asthma, as an anaesthetic, an aphrodisiac, sedative, etc. It is still a major source of tropane alkaloids for the pharmaceutical industry. Children should be thoroughly educated about the toxic nature of the berries, which can appear especially enticing. Exposure to cold or soaking in vinegar for 2–3 hours improves seed germination. Plants prefer rich, moist soil and little shade. Z5a
Seed packet \$3.50

Atropa caucasica “Caucasus Belladonna”

Herbaceous perennial to 2'. Purplish flowers, black berries. Rare endemic of the Caucasus. Same properties as *A. belladonna*. Stratify seed. Z5a

Seed packet \$4

Atropa komarovii? “Russian Belladonna”

Herbaceous perennial to 2'+. Yellow-purple bell flowers and shiny black berries. The plant does not perfectly fit the description for this species from central Asia, so the identity is in question. Toxic medicinal like other species. Z4/5
Seed packet \$4

Asparagus racemosus “Shatavari”

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

Asphodeline lutea “King's Spear”

Liliaceae. Clumping rosettes of stiff, grass like, gray-green leaves to 12", erect flower stalks to 2–4' clothed in numerous bright yellow blossoms. Native to the Mediterranean and eastern Europe to the Caucasus. Esteemed by the ancient Greeks who roasted and ate the nutty flavored fleshy roots. The young shoots were cooked like asparagus. Blooms abundantly all summer and the edible flowers are good bee forage and a tasty addition to salads. An easy versatile perennial for the garden. Sun to part shade, drought tolerant. Give seed 30 days cold. Z7a
Seed packet \$3.50

Begonia grandis “Hardy Begonia”

Begoniaceae. Herbaceous tuber forming species makes clumps to 2' with attractive cordate leaves and pendant clusters of pink flowers. Native to the forests of east Asia The roots are used for blood circulation and as a painkiller. Light to heavy shade, rich moist soil. Naturalizes well and makes a stunning display when blooming. Z6a/b
Plant 5+ years old \$8.50 or 3 for \$17.50

Betula pseudomiddendorffii (=B. divaricata) “Siberian Dwarf Birch”

Miniature tree/shrub, 5–10' high. Densely arranged ovate leaves with serrated margins. Pavelka collection, Sajan Mountains, Siberia, 7300'. Beautiful slow growing small birch, extremely cold hardy. Z2a
16–24"+ treelet 10 years old \$26.50 (limited)

***Betula utilis* CC5763** “Bhojapatra” “Himalayan Birch”

A gorgeous medium sized birch tree 20–35' tall. Exceptional gold and copper peeling bark. The leaves turn a rich yellow and defoliate in Autumn. From seed collected by Chadwell at 12,500' Langtang, Nepal, just south of the Tibetan border. An important tree, the bark is used for wound healing and as a carminative. In India the resin is reportedly contraceptive. Widely used for construction, the tree is now considered endangered in some regions due to deforestation. Easy to grow, does well in most soils. Z7a
16–24"+ treelet 11 years old \$24.50 (limited)

***Betula utilis* CC6641** 9–14"+ treelet 8 years old \$16.50

***Betula utilis* CC7402** 6–12"+ treelet 5 years old \$12.50 (limited)

***Boenninghausena albiflora* CC7147** “Dampate”

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

Calochortus lyallii “Star Tulip”

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

Calostemma purpureum “Garland Lily”

Amaryllidaceae. Narrow leafed bulb. Flower stalk to 12–18" crowned with purplish-red flowers. Lovely species from south Australia. Winter grower. Z9b/10a
Bulbs/plant \$7.50 or 3 for \$15.50

Camassia angusta “Prarie Camas”

Liliaceae. Medium size bulbs with floppy basal leaves and purple flower spikes to 2.5' high. Blooms late spring and goes dormant late summer to winter. Endemic to the prairies of the mid western and south central USA, scarce and possibly endangered throughout much of its range. The bulbs are edible and were once eaten by numerous tribes. Worthy of a place in your garden. Cold stratify seed. Z4a
Seed packet \$3.50

Camassia scilloides (=C. esculenta) “Eastern Camas”

Decent size, squat bulbs. 1–2' flower spike with white to pale violet blossoms in the spring. Native to the eastern USA and Canada. Widespread, yet endangered in some areas due to industrial agriculture and urban sprawl. The bulbs were an key food, raw or cooked, for many eastern tribes. Try growing as a food crop. Dormant mid summer to late winter. Seed needs 30+ days cold to sprout. Z4a
Seed packet \$3.50

Camellia sinensis* v. *assamica “Black or Green Tea” “English Breakfast Tea”

Theaceae. Evergreen shrub similar to the Chinese variety, but with larger leaves and reaching heights of 50' if untrimmed. shrub 5' to 20'+. White flowers with yellow stamens. Native to and grown near sea level in Assam, India, the largest tea growing region in the world. Though some of the harvest is dried as a green tea, most is fermented into a rich, malty black tea, the very substance that fueled the British empire. In addition to caffeine the leaves contain a host of beneficial phytonutrients that have been shown to fortify the immune system against all manner of maladies. This variety is better adapted to hot and humid climates. Z8a/b
6–12" plant 6+ years old \$22.50 (limited)

Campanula punctata* ssp. *hondoensis

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

***Campanula rapunculus* “Rampion”**

Small herbaceous biennial to 3'. Sky-blue bell flowers. Northern Europe. Once a widely grown and esteemed food plant, it has fallen into obscurity. The thick white roots have a delicious crisp flavor eaten raw and the leaves and flowers are excellent in salads. Z4b
Seed packet \$3.50

***Capparis spinosa* “Caper Bush”**

Capparaceae. 3–5' sprawling shrub with spines and round leaves. Showy white flowers with long purple stamens. 1" oval fruit. Cultivated throughout the Mediterranean where the immature flower buds are pickled to make “capers”, a popular food the world over. The young shoots are also eaten and the fruit is pickled in the Middle East. Prefers a warm sunny spot. Seed slow to sprout, 2+ months, GA3 may help. Z5/6.
Seed packet \$3.50

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

Casuarinaceae. Bizarre tree to 50', often smaller. Brown corky fissured bark and sprays of very fine, descending, needle-like leaves that take on a beautiful coppery-purple color. Yellow orange flowers, small warty cones that remind us of toads. Native to Australia. A gorgeous and useful plant that deserves wider cultivation. Nitrogen fixing and good for building soils. Excellent windbreak. Low maintenance, grows quickly even in poor soils. Z9a
16–22" treelet 8+ years old \$36.50* (limited)

***Chenopodium oahuense* BK10930.3 “Aheahea”**

Chenopodiaceae. The woodiest *Chenopodium* in the world, to over 15' tall! Fleshy leaves and clusters of tiny yellowish flowers. Endemic to the dry habitats of the Hawaiian Islands, from the coast to subalpine. The plant was used to treat thrush and the leaves can be cooked and eaten like spinach. Seed collected near 9,000'. Surface sow. Drought hardy. Z9a
Seed packet \$4

Codonopsis bulleyana

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

***Codonopsis clematidea* ‘Holubec’**

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

***Codonopsis convolvulacea* “Ludu Dorje”**

Rounded perennial tubers with annual twining vines to 8', narrow leaves. 1.5" star-shaped flowers, a pure vibrant blue color. Native to the forests and mountains of eastern Burma and southwestern China. Has a strong, musky smell similar to *Cannabis*. The gorgeous flowers are used for skin conditions and the white tuberous root as a tonic. It is claimed that to those with “spiritual vision” the plant emits a visible glow at dusk! It is rumored to be the “Supreme Herb”. A special decoction made from all parts of the plant is taken by yogis to cure *all* disease and obtain magical powers, walk on water and fly!! It is also said to be an ingredient in the sacramental “Rainbow Light Pills”, which are known to liberate one from rebirth in the lower realms. These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. Well worth growing for the flowers alone, prefers part shade, a friend to climb on and rich, well draining soil. The tubers sometimes stay dormant a year. Surface sow seed. Z7a
10 seed \$6
Plant/tuber 3–4 years old \$24.50 (limited)

Codonopsis meleagris

Upright species to about 12"+. The round bell shaped flowers are a porcelain blue color with dark purple to chocolate markings. Fleshy roots edible and medicinal like other species. Another choice rarity from China. Z4b
Plant 3–4 years old \$15.50 (limited)

***Codonopsis* sp. *BBG China* “Tang Shen”**

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

Codonopsis* sp. *CC7650

Vine with lanceolate leaves, flowers not seen. Annapurna Himal, Nepal, 8250'. Tuberous edible/medicinal roots like other species. Z6? Seed packet \$3.50

***Coriaria plumosa* “Feathery Tutu”**

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

***Cornus mas* “Cornelian Cherry”**

Cornaceae. Deciduous shrub/small tree 10–20'+. Ovate green leaves that turn deep red in autumn. Sprays of yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves. 1"+ pear-shaped, bright red fruit with a delectable sweet-tart flavor when fully ripe. Ancient cultivar native to Europe and western Asia. The fruit has long been made into all manner of preserves and sweets. Sun/part shade. Carefully crack the hard seed shell or cold stratify 60+ days to germinate. Z5a
5 seed \$3

Clematis connata*? *CC7137

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

Crescentia alata “Morro” “Calabash Tree”

Bignoniaceae. Tropical tree to 20'. Nocturnal flowers along the trunk and branches, 4" gourd-like hard seed pods. Central America. The pods are used to make all manner of containers and utensils. The seeds are high in protein and have a licorice like sweet aftertaste, they are used in El Salvador to make a refreshing horchata drink. The tree is considered an anachronism, it evolved with now extinct gomphotheres (elephants) as the primary seed dispersers. It is now our responsibility to crack the hard seed pod and disperse the seed. Easy to grow. Z10a Seed packet \$3

Cryptotaenia japonica v. atropurpurea “Mitsuba” “Japanese Parsley”

Apiaceae. Upright perennial, 12–18"+ high. The entire plant is handsome shades of bronze, rose and dark purple. Small white flowers. Japanese seed stock. The entire plant is edible and used much like parsley. We find it does best in part shade. Z4b Seed packet \$3

Cyanella hyacinthoides “Raapuintjie”

Tecophilaceae. Slender leaves from an edible corm. Flowers stalk to 12" bearing mauve flowers. The corms are protein rich and were a staple food for South African tribes, eaten raw or roasted. A unique attractive addition to the vegetable garden. Well drained soil and sun. Cold stratify. Z8a 10 seed \$4

Cyanella orchidiformis “Raapuintjie”

Slender leaves from an edible corm. 12" inflorescence bearing pale mauve flowers with a sweet carnation scent. Native to Namibia and South Africa. The protein rich corms can be eaten raw or roasted. Another attractive edible plant worthy of your garden. Cold stratify seed. Z8a 10 seed \$4

Cyclopia subternata “Honeybush Tea”

Fabaceae. Small stout shrub to 4–8', bright yellow pea flowers. Endemic to the Cape fynbos region of South Africa. The leaves, twigs and blossoms are lightly fermented and made into a tea that is a traditional drink of the Khoi and San people. The tea is now highly esteemed outside its native range due to its delectable taste and health generating effects. This drought tolerant plant is virtually unknown in cultivation outside South Africa. Scarify, sow 1/4" deep to germinate in 2–6 weeks, prefers cool weather to germinate. Z8a 5 seeds \$4.50

Cyperus esculentus v. sativus ‘Barcelona’ “Chufa Nut” “Earth Almond”

Cyperaceae. Nonweedy small perennial sedge grass to 12". Produces 0.5" edible tubers. Worldwide distribution. Cultivated for centuries, the tubers are rich in sugars, starch and oil, with a sweet taste similar to coconut. Little known in the U.S., they are popular in Europe, Africa and Asia. This variety is from northern Spain where they are blended with water and sweetener to make the delectable, refreshing and nutritious drink known as “horchata.” Grows just about anywhere, but prefers a well drained moist soil. Noninvasive cultivar. We harvest the tubers in November or December. Z10a Seedpack of 6 tubers \$4

Cyperus esculentus v. sativus ‘FvK’ “Chufa Nut” “Earth Almond”

This is a variety from Frank van Kiersbilck that produces fat round tubers, delicious and nutty. Z10a Seed packet of 6 tubers \$4

Decaisnea fargesii “Blue Bean Shrub”

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

Delphinium brunonianum CC7216 “Kasturi Phul”

Ranunculaceae. Large form of this beautiful herbaceous alpine plant. Clumps 12–18" tall, to 2.5' across. Clusters of unusual fuzzy bluish flowers with musky odor. Chadwell, rocky slopes, NW Himalaya above 16,5000'. All parts of the plant are toxic and juice of the plant is used to kill external parasites. In Tibet it is used for skin disease and illness caused by malignant spirits. Needs well draining mineral soil. Cold stratify seed. Z4a Seed packet \$3.50

Dichopogon strictum (=Anthropodium strictum)

Liliaceae. Asparagus relative with grass like leaves and graceful flower stalk to 2' bearing edible lilac flowers with a chocolate scent. Native to Australia and northern Tasmania. The tuberous roots were valued bush food eaten raw or cooked. Sun to part shade, well draining soil. Seed may need smoke. Z8b Seed packet \$4 / Bulb 1–2 years old \$8.50

Dierama igneum “Hairbell” “Faerie’s Wand”

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

Disporum cantoniense ex DJHC 729

Liliaceae. From underground rhizomes arise asparagus like stalks rich-purple in color and 3–6' tall. Lanceolate leaves, cream colored tubular flowers, black-purple berries. Our mother plants are from Hinkley collections in China. A forest understory plant that is a giant relative to our native fairy bells. The rhizome is used for fever and the young shoots cooked as a vegetable. Rich moist soil and part to full shade. Z6a inquire

Elaeagnus multiflora “Goumi”

Elaeagnaceae. Ornamental deciduous shrub to 6–10'. Green/silver leaves, small cream colored flowers, sweet juicy edible red berries, rich in antioxidants. China. Ideal permaculture plant—fast growing, fixes nitrogen in the soil, produces an abundance of edible fruit, easily grown, cold and drought tolerant. Not weedy like some species. Cold stratify for best germination. Z5a. Seed packet \$3.50

Euclea divinorum “Magic Guarri”

Ebenaceae. South African shrub or small tree to 25'. Smooth gray bark and green leathery leaves. Tiny white flowers in dense heads, small round edible fruits. The root bark has a variety of uses: to treat headache and epilepsy, an important source for brown dye, pieces are chewed for dental care and made into an effective mouthwash. *Euclea* are known to be burned and the smoke inhaled for divinatory purposes. Knick & soak seed overnight, sprouts in 2–6 weeks. Z9a/b 5 seed \$4

Euclea natalensis “Inkunzane”

An attractive tree to 40'. Small scented whitish flowers. Native to South Africa. The Zulu utilize the plant for a variety of medicines and for divination. Hard white wood with brown markings. Hardier than *E. divinorum*, easy to Z9a 5 seed \$3.50

Ficus gasparriniana* v. *laceratifolia “Grape Fig” “Guan Mao Rong”

Moraceae. Branched shrub to 6'. Long lacerated leaves, evergreen in tropical climates. Grape size round figs that turn deep-red when ripe. Occurs in forested mountain areas of India and western China, south to Vietnam, from 1,500' to 6,000'. The small figs are produced in abundance July through December and have a good flavor, best during warm weather. A great companion for anyone who likes unusual fruit. Keep seed warm to sprout. Z7b
5 seed \$3.50

***Fraxinus micrantha* CC6798** “Himalayan Ash”

Oleaceae. Large deciduous tree. Dark green, pinnate leaves with 5–9 leaflets. Chadwell seed collection, Himachel Pradesh 8,600'. A beautiful species, valued for its timber and planted around villages for shade. Z7b? 18–24"+ treelet 9 years old \$19.50 (limited)

Gaultheria depressa “Alpine Snowberry”

Ericaceae. Creeping prostrate shrub 3–6" high. Tiny rounded leaves and white bell flowers. 1/2"+ white to pink-red edible fruit. Alpine regions of north west South Island, New Zealand. Seed is distributed by lizards and a species of odd oversized cricket known as “weta” and it is thought that the plant has coevolved with them. A prime edible plant for the rock garden. Acidic mineral soil. Surface sow seed. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Gaultheria dumicola “Cong Lin Bai Zhu”

Shrub with graceful arching stems to 2–5' or more. Large leathery leaves, small reddish flowers and dark purple edible berries. Rare blueberry cousin native to the forests and thickets of Yunnan, China up to 10,000'. Rich acidic soil, part shade. Z7? Seed packet \$4

Gaultheria forrestii

Graceful evergreen shrub 4–5' tall. 3" oval leaves and large sprigs of white flowers. Bunches of black edible berries. Native to Yunnan Province China. Leaves and fruit have an enticing wintergreen aroma and flavor. Part to full shade. Does well as a forest understory plant. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

***Gaultheria fragrantissima* CC7410** “Dhasingar” “Gandapura” “Indian Wintergreen”

Evergreen shrub to 3'+. Aromatic lanceolate leaves to 5"+ long. Large clusters of white-pink flowers. Deep violet-blue edible berries. Chadwell collection borderlands of central Tibet, 8,250'. Endangered throughout much of its range. The leaves contain novel flavonoids and the highest level of methyl salicylate (wintergreen) of any plant. A commercial source of wintergreen oil. The leaves are a stimulant, antioxidant, analgesic, antiseptic, and anthelmintic. The berries are eaten as snacks, chewed for stomachaches and distilled into alcohol in Nepal. Prefers dappled light and moist acidic soil. Z8a 7–12"+ plant 5–6 years old \$22.50 (limited)

Gaultheria humifusa “Alpine Wintergreen”

Spreading groundcover to just a few inches high. Small oval leaves, white-pink bell flowers and red edible berries. Native to the high mountains of western US and Canada. The entire plant, especially the fruit, has a strong wintergreen flavor. Z6a Seed packet \$4

Gaultheria miqueliana “Japanese Wintergreen”

Spreading groundcover 6–10" tall. Deep veined oval leaves, dark green with reddish hues. White bell flowers, pea size porcelain-white berries make a striking contrast to the leaves. Native to Japan. The delicious berries have the strongest wintergreen flavor of any *Gaultheria* we've tried, truly phenomenal! Ideal edible groundcover for part to full shade, acid soil. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50

Gaultheria odorata “Aja-te'es”

2–4' tall evergreen shrub with slightly hairy alternate oval leaves to 3". White bell flower and pea-size dark purple fruit. From the higher elevation cloud forests of Chiapas, Mexico. The fruit is eaten and the plant considered medicinal by the Zincatan Maya. A fine exotic for the forest garden. Surface sow. Z8 or 9b Seed packet \$3.50

Gaultheria wardii “Xi Zang Bai Zhu”

Elegant shrub, arching branches to 2', dark green ovate leaves covered in a red-brown fuzz. White pink flowers and edible creamy blue berries. Forest margins of China/India, up to 9000'+. Distinct and unusual wintergreen relative. Well drained moist acid soil and sun to part shade. Z5/6 Seed packet \$4

Gaultheria yunnanensis “Yunnan Wintergreen”

Rounded shrub to 4'+ with arching branches. Small white flowers and black edible berries. Asian species used in Chinese medicine for arthritis. The leaves contain wintergreen oil. Another choice selection for the forest garden. Filtered light and acidic soil. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50

Geissorhiza corrugata

Iridaceae. Dwarf bulb with very cute, blue-green, spirally curled slender leaves to 2"+. Bright yellow crocus-like flowers. Shale slopes, Roggeveld Center, South Africa. Winter grower, give it gritty soil, dry summer rest. Bright sun for maximum leaf curliness! Z8a Seed packet \$3.50
Plant/bulb 4 years old \$9.50 or 3 for \$21

Grewia bicolor “Ngogo”

Tiliaceae. Shrub to 7'+. Lanceolate leaves with serrated margins. Yellow flowers followed by edible berries. Native to southern Africa. The flexible straight branches were made into bows and arrows, and used in ceremonies to ward off earthquakes. The roots were used for swellings and chest conditions. Leaves are used by healers when exorcizing spirits. The fruits are made into an alcoholic brew and it is reported that when soaked in water for a few hours they produce an inebriating infusion. Drought tolerant. Z9b 5 seed \$3.50

Girardinaria diversifolia ‘Bhutan’ “Zo ch'a” “Aloo” “Giant Himalayan Nettle”

Urticaceae. A strikingly gorgeous tender perennial to 10'+. Large leaves, sometimes entire but often deeply cut palmate. Panicles of yellowish flowers. The entire plant is covered in large stinging prickles, like common nettle on steroids. The sting is intense, but short lived. Seed from eastern Bhutan around 4000'. Cultivated for the high quality long fiber that's obtained from the stems and used to make everything from rope to paper to fine textiles. The young leaves and flowers are a highly nutritious vegetable, they lose their sting when cooked. Roasted seed is pickled in Nepal. Numerous medicinal applications similar to common nettle. Likes moisture and dappled light that mimics the subtropical Himalayan forests. Frost tender. Z9b/10a Seed packet \$4

Gladiolus crassifolius

Iridaceae. Bulbous perennial. Annual sword-like leaves, inflorescence to 2–3' clothed in pink-mauve blossoms with darker markings on the inner petals. Native to the grasslands and mountains of southern Africa. A rare, graceful gladiola that is a worthy addition to any garden. Z7a Seed packet \$4

***Hablitzia tamnoides* 'Wild'** "Climbing Spinach" "Rankspenat"

Amaranthaceae. Herbaceous climber with multiple twining vines to 10' arising each spring from the perennial root. Reddish stems, deep green heart shaped edible leaves and sprays of inconspicuous flowers. Wild seed from the woodlands of the Caucasus. Introduced to Scandinavian gardens in the late 1800s as an attractive edible climber, it has recently become a highly desired plant amongst gardeners of obscure edibles and temperate agroforesters. Highly productive of tasty edible shoots and leaves that can be used in salads and cuisine just like spinach. Easy to grow, dislikes heat, prefers a shady location with a fence or tree to climb on. Dies back to roots in winter. Germination can be erratic, cold treatment helps. Z5b 10 seed \$4

Heimia salicifolia Willowy medicinal shrub, bright yellow flowers. Riparian Central/South America. Full description coming soon. Z9a/b Seed packet \$3

Helichrysum odoratissimum "Imphepho"

Asteraceae. Highly aromatic shrub with small, fuzzy, silver leaves and terminal clusters of deep yellow blossoms. Native to Southern Africa. Zulu ritual incense that is said to "please the ancestors". Smoked as a sedative. Closely related species are considered trance inducing. Z8 Seed packet \$4

Heliopsis longipes "Chilcuague" "Gold Root"

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

Packet of dried roots (for chewing) \$5 or 5 packets for \$20

Hippophae rhamnoides "Sea Buckthorn"

Elaeagnaceae. A striking willow-leafed shrub 10–20'. In Autumn the branches are covered in thousands of small edible orange berries. Native to Central Asia. This fruit is very nutritious, rich in vitamin C, A and E as well as EFA's and the leaves are a source of antioxidant flavonoids. This plant is now an important medicinal fruit crop in western Europe, Asia and Russia, but is gaining popularity in the United States as a nutraceutical and cosmetics ingredient. A highly versatile plant, fixes nitrogen in the soil. Seed germinates best with 30+ days cold. Z3a Seed packet \$3.50

inquire for plants

Hyoscyamus albus* and *Hyoscyamus niger "White & Black Henbane"

Solanaceae. Hardy annuals or biennials to about 1–3' tall, *H. niger* being the larger. Serrated leaves and white or pale yellow flowers followed by spikes of unusual urn shaped pods, excellent in dried arrangements. *H. albus* is native to the Mediterranean while *H. niger* is also found in Europe and Asia. Utilized in ethnomedicine as a pain killer and sedative. Its trance inducing effects were used by oracles for divination, being given such names as "Zeus's Beans" and "Apollo's Plant." A common additive to witches' potions and ointments and an indispensable ingredient in the original Pilsner beers. Seeds sold to CA and WA are for I.D. purposes only, not for sowing. Specify your preference of *H. albus* or *H. niger*. Z3b Seed packet \$3.50 each

Hyoscyamus muticus "Egyptian Henbane" "Sekran"

Succulent perennial shrub to 2' high. Spirally arranged, fleshy, succulent leaves with toothed margins. Flower raceme with funnel shaped dark purple flowers. Seed originally from Lake Nasser, Egypt. Native to arid areas of northern Africa. Very rich in tropane alkaloids. Utilized in traditional medicine of the region since antiquity for asthma, as a pain killer, intoxicant, and poison. Grow like a succulent. Z9b? Seed packet \$5

Hyoscyamus pusilus "Dwarf Henbane"

Miniature annual just 2–4" tall with rosettes of slender lanceolate leaves with serrate margins. Tiny yellow flowers with purple centers. An extremely rare Henbane, arid steppes of Ketmen, Kazakhstan. Sun and well draining mineral soil. Save the seed from your plants and pass it on! Z6? 10 seed \$6

Hyoscyamus niger* v. *agrestis Very rare variety of black henbane with large, bright-yellow flowers with green veination. Annual. Z6a Seed packet \$5

Hypoxis hemerocallidea "Inkomfe" "Miracle Muti"

Hypoxidaceae. Tuberous perennial with a rosette of long sedge-like leaves. Slender stalks bearing clusters of lemon-yellow, star shaped flowers. Grasslands of southern Africa. The corms are used in traditional medicine to treat burns, anxiety, depression and as emetics for urinary problems, dizziness and insanity. Weak infusions as a daily tonic for the feeble. The leaves produce a black dye and are part of a formula to treat prostate issues and tumors. Research suggests the plant has immunomodulating and anti-inflammatory properties and contains compounds that show promise for cancer and HIV. There is some toxicity concerns with the fresh plant, a closely related species is said to both cause and treat delirium. Seed is slow to germinate, from 2–12+ months, may do best with smoke and cold treatment. Sun and well draining soil. Drought and fire tolerant. Z8b 10 seed \$4

Ilex paraguariensis – see our Andean offerings

***Ilex vomitoria* SHL091023.1** "Yaupon"

Aquifoliaceae. Evergreen shrub or small tree to 20'+. Divaricate stems, whitish flowers and ornamental red-orange berries. Native to the south eastern US and north eastern Mexico. Another underappreciated stimulating holly. Related to yerba mate and guayusa, the leaves are a rich source of caffeine alkaloids. Once a primary sacred plant of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and other tribes. The top choice for North American caffeine production in your back yard, brews a delicious tea. Seed collected by S. Lipe & S. Cody from wild populations at Buxton Woods, Outer Banks, North Carolina. Easy to grow, tolerant of alkaline and salty soils, sun to partial shade. Slow to germinate, cold stratify. May take 1–4 years to sprout, so be patient. Z6a

Seed packet \$3.50 / 6"+ plant 2+ years old \$22.50 (limited, these took 4 years to sprout!)

***Ilex vomitoria* 'TX'** "Yaupon"

Seed collected at the Matagorda and Jackson County line, Texas. Seed is very slow to germinate, cold stratify and be patient. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50

Ilex vomitoria* ssp. *chiapensis "Yaupon"

Upright evergreen tree to 25'+. Small white flowers and purple-red berries. This subspecies is a very curious disjunct population from the threatened pine-oak dry forests of Chiapas, Mexico above 5000'. Perhaps brought there for cultivation in ages long past? A bit larger leaves and more erect habit than US populations and seed is easier to germinate, 3–6 months warm. The leaves are a rich source of caffeine and were esteemed by numerous tribes in the USA. Prefers bright, filtered light. Z8a/b? Seed packet \$4 / 6–12"+ plant 4+ years old \$26.50 (limited)

Indigofera aff. incana

Fabaceae. Dense groundcover, 3" high. Blue-green leaves, rose-pink flowers. South Africa. Pretty, drought hardy, nitrogen fixer for your perennial polyculture. Z8a
Seed packet \$4

Inula magnifica "Magnificent Elecampane"

Asteraceae. Large herbaceous perennial 4–7' tall with leaves to 2'. Numerous 3" dandelion like frizzy yellow flowers. Jurasek collection, western Caucasus, 6000'. Easily grown, a great garden specimen. Good mulch plant. Surface sow seed. Z5?
Seed packet \$3.50

Lavatera thuringiana "Kazakh Mallow"

Malvaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 24" tall. Racemes of 2"+ pale pink flowers. Holubec collection from subalpine grasslands, Trans Illy Ala Tau, Kazakhstan, near 5,600', The leaves and flowers appear to be demulcent and edible like other species. Easy to grow. Cold stratify seed. Z6?
Seed packet \$3.50

Lonicera kamschatica (=L. caerulea v. kamschatica) "Honeyberry"

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

Lycium barbarum "Wolfberry" "Gou Qi Zi" "Goji Berry"

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

Lycium barbarum "Large Leaf" "Wolfberry" "Gou Qi Zi" "Goji Berry"

Deciduous shrub with arching branches, 3–5' tall. Edible lanceolate leaves to 5" long and 3" wide. Pale purple flowers, 1/4–1/2" red berries. Native to the Himalayan foothills of central Asia. The leaves are eaten and the berries are one of the most nutritious foods known to man. A traditional Chinese longevity enhancer and sexual tonic. These are seeds from a plant we selected that has extra large leaves, excellent for food. Though the berries are a little smaller, it fruits more heavily and consistently for us than others we've grown. Z6a
Seed packet \$4
8–12"+ plant \$12.50

Lycium berlandieri "Desert Wolfberry" "Desert Goji"

Lightly thorned shrub 2–5', arching branches, simple gray-green succulent leaves. Small lavender flowers and 1/3" bright-red round berries. We collected seed south of Tucson, Arizona years ago and a plant has since taken over a part of our greenhouse. Valued by southwest natives as food and medicine. Edible leaves and delicious berries, one of the few palatable species of *Lycium* from the region. Likely similar in nutritive and medicinal properties to *L. barbarum*. Extremely drought tolerant. Z9b
5 seed \$3.50

Mahonia gracilipes

Berberidaceae. Evergreen shrub 2–5'+. Large compound leaves with stiff, pointed leaflets, bluish-purple to dark green, powdery white underneath. Summer sprays of small purple and yellow flowers followed by bluish fruit, edible but very tart. Rare species endemic to shady, moist limestone cliffs, Emei Shan, Sichuan, China. Rich in medicinal alkaloids like other species. This is a gorgeous plant that has grown very well for many years in our garden. Sun or shade, somewhat drought hardy once established. Z7a
6–12" plant 7–8 years old \$18.50 or 2 for \$30

Mahonia trifoliata "Agarita"

Berberidaceae. Shrub to 6' with spiny blue-green trifoliate leaves, yellow flowers and red edible berries. Native to the south west USA and Mexico. The roots are a rich source of the strongly antibacterial alkaloid berberine. The Huichol make a yellow face paint from the roots and anthropologist Stacy Schaefer reports that they consume the roots to increase the potency of peyote. Drought tolerant. Prefers alkaline soil. Cold stratify seed. Z7a
5 seed \$3

Malva sylvestris BK07606.1

Malvaceae. 1–3' plant with round leaves and 2" mauve-purple flowers with dark purple veins and lavender pollen loved by bees. From seed we collected from rural farmsteads in the hills near Figaro and Montseny Bioserve, north eastern Spain. Traditionally the flowers and young tender leaves are added to salads while the tops of the plants are steamed and seasoned like kale. Highly nutritious and delicious! Also used as a tea for its soothing demulcent properties. Easy, perennial, but best cut back each season. Will naturalize. Z4a
Seed packet \$3.50

Mandragora autumnalis "Autumn Mandrake"

Solanaceae. Hardy perennial with rosettes of large dark green leaves. Purple bell shaped flowers arise from the center of the plant followed by oval shaped orange-yellow berries. Large roots sometimes resembling the human form and giving rise to a multitude of myths and legends. Native to Europe, one of the species of the infamous mandrake root, used since antiquity as poison and medicine. Prefers rich, alkaline, moist soil with good drainage. Summer dormant. Good in the rock garden. Z5a
Plant 3 years old \$22.50 (limited)

Mandragora officinarum "Mandrake"

Hardy perennial with rosettes of stemless leaves to 12" long. Greenish bell shaped flowers arise from the center of the plant followed by orange fruit. Large, thick taproots. Native to southern Europe/Mediterranean. The famed and feared mandrake root, used throughout the ages as aphrodisiac and poison, magical amulet and medicine. Prefers rich, alkaline, moist soil with good drainage. The leaves die back and the plant goes dormant by early Summer and begins vegetative growth again in Autumn. Does well in the rock garden. Z5a
inquire for plants

Massonia depressa

Hyacinthaceae. Bulb with pairs of smooth flattened leaves that hug the ground. Unusual shaving brush flowers in the center of the plant, cream to pale pink colored. Dry sandy areas of South Africa. The bulb is reported to be a bush food, edible and tasty. Winter grower that needs a dry summer rest. Z8a
10 seed \$3.50 / Plant/bulb 3–4 years old \$9.50

Moraea fugax (=M. edulis) "Wituintjie"

Iridaceae. Bulbous plant with slender leaves and branched inflorescence 6–20" high. Sweetly scented blue and yellow flowers. The edible bulb was once a very important food for bushman and early settlers. Roasted or boiled in milk, it is said to be delicious. Worth trialing as a unique garden crop. Strong sun and a dry Summer rest. Cold stratify seed. Z8a
5 seed \$4

***Morus* sp. 'La Loma'** "Mulberry"

Moraceae. Heirloom seed from an ancient tree growing next to the La Loma Adobe—the oldest standing structure in the hills of San Luis Obispo, CA where we grew up. The adobe was built in the late 1700s, it's hard to say when the tree was planted but by the huge trunk we'd guess it was it was around that time. Delicious 1" long purple fruit. Z5? Seed packet \$4

Myroxylon aethiopicum "Kooboo Berry"

Celastraceae. Evergreen shrub to small tree with leathery simple leaves. Axillary clusters of small yellow-green scented flowers and 1/2"+ pink-red to purple edible fruit with a sweet-tart flavor. Native to the bushveld and forests of southern Africa. Root bark used for dysentery, the hard wood for tool handles and firewood. Would make a nice edible ornamental, fruits when small. Drought hardy. Z9a/b 5 seed \$4

Nectaroscordum tripedale "Honey Garlic"

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Robust perennial bulb with annual linear leaves and flower stalk to 2–3'. Amazing umbels of large pendulous bell flowers, rose-pink with cream edging. Rare onion relative from the Caucasus. The leaves and bulb have a garlic scent and are edible. 60 days cold to germinate. Z5a Seed packet \$4

Nicotiana attenuata "Coyote Tobacco"

Solanaceae. Small annual species 1–3' tall. Slender leaves, long tubular white flowers. Western North America. Important ritual medicinal for many tribes. Seed packet \$3.50

Nicotiana glauca "Tree Tobacco"

Perennial shrub or small tree to 20'. Large, leathery, glaucous blue leaves. Clusters of tubular yellow flowers attract hummingbirds. Said to be native to the southern Andes, but is now naturalized all the way into central California. Considered erroneously to be invasive, but it only grows on disturbed ground, hence its abundance along roadsides and construction areas. Does not contain nicotine, but the psychoactive analog anabasine. Widely used as a sacred tobacco, makes an interesting smoke. Z9a Seed packet \$3.50

***Nicotiana quadrivalvis* BK10911.1** "Indian Tobacco"

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

***Nicotiana rustica* 'Ancient'** "Tobacco"

This seed came to us years back from a friend who received it as a very special wedding gift. The story goes that the seed was discovered in a 1000 year old urn at an archaeological dig on Vancouver Island. An amazing relic, it has proven highly viable, we grew robust plants to 3'. First generation seed of this ancient sacred tobacco. Z9b Seed packet \$5

***Nicotiana rustica* 'Kessu'** "Tobacco"

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

***Nicotiana rustica* 'Mohawk'** "Tobacco"

This heirloom tobacco strain comes to us from the Six Nations Reserve of the Eastern U.S and Canada, from the Iroquois Confederacy: the original North American democracy. Z9b Seed packet \$4

***Nicotiana trigonophylla* BK101107.2** "Coyote Tobacco"

Rare annual to biennial species 1'+ tall. Sticky lanceolate leaves, olive to lime green. Clusters of small, pale green tubular flowers. Our seed collection from Dionisio Canyon, Cape Mountains, Baja, 3000'. Seed germinates best with alternate wet/dry cycles or GA3. Z10a Seed packet \$4

For additional *Nicotiana* species see our Andean offerings

Nylandtia spinosa "Skilpadbessie"

Polygalaceae. Showy spiny shrub to 3'. Small oval leaves and pink to purple flowers. Abundant round red edible berries. Said to be a favorite of wild tortoises and birds. A must for exotic fruit connoisseurs. Native to the coastal dunes of the Eastern Cape, South Africa. The leaves and stems are made into tea to aid digestion, treat colds and as a general tonic. Seeds can take several seasons to germinate, so be patient. Smoke treatment may help. Z8a 5 seed \$4

Nymania capensis "Klapperbos"

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

Origanum acutidens "Dwarf Turkish Oregano"

Labiatae. Dwarf shrub with aromatic orbiculate leaves. Forms compact cushions 4–8" high. Deep pink flowers from yellow-green bracts excite all manner of pollinators. Pavelka collection, stony slopes, Karagol Dag, Turkey, 6600'. A rare, choice little oregano species for the rock garden. Drought hardy. Z7? Seed packet \$3.50

***Papaver* sp. 'Mix'** "Breadseed Poppy"

Papaveraceae. Hardy annual 3–5' tall. Gorgeous flowers followed by large round pods. The edible seeds are widely used in all kinds of foods. One of our most ancient and standard medicines. Surface sow seeds in Autumn or Spring. Sun and lots of feeding for best blossoms. This seed is a mix of red, pink, lavender, purple, white and black flowers, standard, lacinate and paeoniflorum type. Z7a Seed packet \$3 / 5 gram \$8

***Papaver* sp. 'Black Paeony'** Black-purple paeoniflorum blossoms! Seed packet \$4

***Papaver* sp. 'White Paeony'** White pom-pom paeoniflorum blossoms! Seed packet \$4

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

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

Red to lavender flowers. A variety with the very largest pods we’ve ever seen, consistently to 2–3". Perfect for dried arrangements, great breadseed producer. Seed packet \$3 or 10 grams for \$12.50 or 50 grams for \$34

Pappea capensis “Dopprium” “Jacket plum”

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

Peperomia pellucida “Lingua de Sapo” “Shiny Bush” “Pansit-pansitan”

Piperaceae. Annual succulent 5–15"+ tall, shiny heart shaped leaves, yellow-green flower spikes. Found in tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas, Asia, and Oceania. The entire plant has an attractive aromatic scent when crushed. A highly versatile panacea, it is used for wound healing, skin & eye problems, headaches, colds & coughs, fevers, sore throat, rheumatism, upset stomach, as a topical pain killer, diuretic and for kidney and prostate problems. In Brazil it is used to lower cholesterol. Studies in India suggest that extracts of the plant have psychoactive diazepam-like effects. Pharmacological research has shown the plant to have analgesic, antifungal, anticancer and antiinflammatory properties and broad spectrum antibiotic actions. The leaves are also very tasty and are popular in salads and stir-fries in Asia. Surface sow seed. Prefers warmth and filtered sun. Reseeds. Z10a Seed packet \$4

Pernettya coriacea

Ericaceae. Fabulous evergreen to 4'. Densely arranged small green leaves. Clusters of white bell flowers adorn the branch tips, inflated 1/2" purple-black berries. High elevation cloud forest and paramo, Cartago Province, Costa Rica. The current questionable trend in taxonomy is to clump this along with nearly every other *Pernettya* from the Americas into the bloated *P. prostrata* or even *Gaultheria myrsinoides*. The berries are sweet and seem highly edible, but we caution that other *Pernettya* are said to cause inebriation or delirium if eaten in excess. Taxonomic lumping has further confused which species are edible and which potentially toxic. Sun to part shade. Z8b Seed packet \$3

Phlomis tuberosa

Labiatae. Hardy herbaceous perennial 3–5'+ tall. Dark green fuzzy leaves, whorls of pale purple flowers. Eurasian species. The large tuberous roots were reportedly eaten by the Kalmyks, probably after some treatment. Showy when in bloom drawing all manner of pollinators. Sun and drought tolerant. Z5a Seed packet \$3.50 / 1 gram seed \$8

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

Pinaceae. Beautiful tall conical evergreen. Whorled branches with pendulous ends. Spirally arranged needles. Uttaranachal, Central Himalaya, 7600'. Z5? 14–20"+ treelet 9+ years old \$28.50* (limited)

Plantago coronopus “Minutina”

Plantaginaceae. Herbaceous perennial to 12". Rosettes of slender frilled leaves. Coastal Europe to north Africa. The crunchy leaves are an heirloom green once favored by the Italian and French. Great in salads or blanched. Regular garden culture. Z6a Seed packet \$3

Polygonatum kingianum “Dian Huang Jing” “King Solomon’s Seal”

Liliaceae. Rhizomatic perennial with upright annual stems 5–9'+ tall. Whorls of slender leaves with small terminal tendrils that help the plant climb amongst shrubs. Orange tubular flowers with yellow-green tips bloom from the leaf axils. Forests and thickets of southern China. Contains novel spirostanol saponins and triterpenoid ginsenosides. The root is used in Chinese Medicine for lung conditions, fatigue and to increase appetite. The young shoots may be edible. Considered by many the most beautiful of the Solomon’s Seals. Dappled shade. Cold stratify seed. Z6a Seed packet \$4

Polygonatum zanlanscianense “Hu Bei Huang Jing” “Giant Solomon’s Seal”

Creeping rhizome with annual stems to 6'+ tall bearing whorled leaves with tendrilled tips. White to purplish tubular flowers tipped green dangle from the stem nodes. Black berries. Mountain forests of China up to 9,000'. The rhizome contains saponins with anticancer activity. The Spring shoots may be edible. Part shade and moist soil. Z6a Plant 5+ years old \$16.50 or 2 for \$28

Prunus japonica “Bush Cherry”

Rosaceae. Multibranched shrub to 8'. White pink flowers festoon the plant in Spring followed by small tart red cherries, decent for fresh eating. A rare Asian species. Produces abundant crops and is resistant to many diseases that afflict common cherries. Prefers full sun. It can fruit in its 2nd or 3rd year from seed. Plant 2 or more to get fruit. Z4a 5 seed \$3

Prunus tomentosa “Nanking Cherry”

3–6'+ deciduous shrub with 1–2" ovate leaves. Pale pink blossoms and small bright red fruit with a delicious sweet-tart flavor. Native to and long cultivated throughout Asia. Planted as an ornamental/edible windbreak. The cherries are used for all manner of preserves, juice and wine. A hardy and productive plant. Cold stratify seed. Z3a 5 seed \$3 or 25 seed \$12.50

Przewalskia tangutica “Ma Niao Pao”

Solanaceae. Low growing perennial with rosettes of blue green leaves and thickened roots. Greenish funnellform flowers, unusual inflated calyxes hold a round seed pod. Rare endemic of the cold and dry plateau of the Sino-Himalaya, up to 16,500'. Somewhat resembles a small Mandrake plant and is rich in psychoactive alkaloids. Used in traditional medicine as an anticonvulsant and analgesic. Seed collected at over 14,000', Huashixia, Qinghai, China. Should make an attractive rock garden specimen and needs a gritty mineral rich soil. Good germination with GA3/cold stratification. Z3 or 4 5 seed \$4

***Psoralea hypogaea* (=Pediomelum hypogaeum)** “Little Indian Breadroot”

Fabaceae. Short perennial to 3" with palmate-compound leaves and clusters of small clover-like purple flowers, said to have a lemony scent. Endemic to the black soil prairies of Texas. The 3" tuberous roots are highly edible being a good protein source. A great multifunctional plant, drought hardy and nitrogen fixing, this little-known native food deserves a place in our gardens. Knick and soak seeds to sprout Z5? Seed packet \$4

Rhaponticum carthamoides “Lujza” “Maralroot”

Asteraceae. Spineless thistle like plant 2–5' tall with violet colored flowers. Native to regions of southern Siberia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Xingjiang China. The plant is long lived, up to 150 years. The root is traditionally used to stimulate physical and sexual energy and as a kidney and liver tonic. Modern studies show it to be a very powerful adaptogen and it is now widely cultivated in Russia and eastern Europe. Easily grown as a garden plant. Extremely cold hardy, Winter dormant. Stratify seed 30 + days. Z3b Seed packet \$4

***Rheum acuminatum* CC7493** “Pongaju” “Xin Ye Da Huang” “Dwarf Himalayan Rhubarb”

Polygonaceae. Slender perennial rhizome, annual rosette of 5–8" heart shape with pointed tips, dark green with red-purple undersides. Lax flower spike to 3' with dark red flowers. Chadwell collection near 13,000', borderlands of central Tibet. A small member of the fascinating medicinal Himalayan rhubarbs. Leaf petioles are pickled and eaten. Well draining moist soil. Z6a? inquire

Romulea rosea “Frutangs”

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

Seed packet \$3.50 / Plant/bulb 3–4 years old \$9.50 (limited)

***Rosa macrophylla* CC6663** “Jangali Gulab”

Rosaceae. Lightly thorned upright shrub 6–10'+ tall. Pinnate leaves and big, solitary, pink-red blossoms. Large bright red fruit. Chadwell accession from eastern Nepal, 11,500'. The fruit are said to have an excellent flavor and are eaten in Nepal to improve eyesight. Excellent plant for hedges. Z6/? inquire

Rosa maximowiczii “Ussuri Rose”

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

Seed packet \$3.50

Rosa roxburghii “Cili” “Tz'uli” “Sweet Chestnut Rose”

Stout shrub 4–8' tall. Thorned branches, long pinnate leaves. 2"+ pale pink to purple-pink flowers, sweetly scented. Unusual orange-yellow fruit blushing red, globose to 1.5"+ and covered in small prickles. Native to southwest China. The fruit can be eaten fresh with a mild pineapple-like flavor. Traditionally made into a jam and wine, the dried fruit is brewed into a sweet tea that is said to strengthen all faculties and enhance longevity. The leaves are used as a green tea substitute. The fruit is rich in minerals, vitamin C and E, beneficial polyphenols, polysaccharides and SOD. Studies have shown the fruit is a strong antioxidant with anticancer potential, cardiovascular benefits and cognitive enhancement. Easy to grow, sun to part shade, rich, moist soil. We offer seed grown plants from strains selected for their darker fruit color and medicinal value. Z6a 6–10" plant 3–4 years old \$17.50

Rubus calycinoides “Taiwanese Creeping Raspberry”

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

Seed packet \$3.50

Rubus ludwigii “Itshalo” “African Purple Raspberry”

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

Seed packet \$3.50

Rubus aff. macilentus “Tibetan Orange Raaspberry”

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

Seed packet \$4

***Rubus nepalensis* CC7626** “Nhyalang” “Nepalese Creeping Raspberry”

Creeping groundcover to just a few inches high. Trifoliate leaves, white flowers. Large orange-scarlet raspberries, excellent flavor. Chadwell collection Khumbu Himal, 9,250'. A beautiful productive groundcover for the edible landscape. Likes moisture and sun to part shade. Z5?

Seed packet \$4

Sagittaria latifolia “Arrowhead” “Wapato”

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

Seed packet \$3

Salvia glutinosa

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

Seed packet \$3.50

Salvia hispanica “Chia”

Herbaceous annual to 2–4'. Dark green leaves and spikes of vivid blue flowers. Central America. The classic chia, one of the most important staple foods of Mesoamerican civilizations. The whole plant has long been used for a variety of medicinal applications and the nutrient packed tiny seeds have the highest omega-3 fatty acid content of any food. Easy to grow. Z10a

Seed packet \$2 / 1 ounce \$5

Salvia miltiorrhiza “Dan Shen”

Herbaceous perennial sage 1–2' tall. Hairy divided leaves and purple flowers. Native to China where the thick red roots are used in traditional medicine to enhance circulation, tonify the liver and as an effective calming sedative. Easy to grow, sun to part shade. Great in garden borders. Z7b

Seed packet \$3.50

***Salvia nubicola* CC6306**

Rosettes of strongly aromatic hairy sagittate leaves. 2–3' spikes of yellow flowers with flared bottom lip and purple speckled nose. Collected by C. Chadwell 9500' Himachel Pradesh, India. Used in for toothache, fevers, and liver health. Easy, sun to part shade. Z6b

Seed packet \$3.50

***Salvia przewalskii* ‘Pavelka’** “Dan Shen”

Herbaceous sage to 12"+. Large pubescent leaves, deep purple flowers. From seed collected by Pavelka at 11,200' in the Zhongdian Mountains, Yunnan, China. Used traditionally the same as *S. miltiorrhiza*, to stimulant circulation, as a liver protective and sedative. Easy, prefers sun and regular garden soil. Dies back to the roots in Winter. Z7a

Seed packet \$3.50

***Salvia aff. przewalskii* CC5795** “Black Flowered Sage”

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

5 seed \$4.50

Salvia valentina “Galocresta”

Diminutive species, forms a 4" rosette of rugose scalloped leaves. Flower stalk to 6–8" bearing pale blue-purple flowers. An endangered species endemic to Spain, seed from Sierra de Segura, 5600'. The whole plant has is wonderfully aromatic and is used medicinally. Sun and gritty soil. Z8?

Seed packet \$4

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

Satureja spinosa “Crete Mountain Savory”

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

Seed packet \$3.50

Schotia afra “Boer-Bean”

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

5 seed \$3.50

Scorzonera austriaca “Russian Salsify”

Asteraceae. Rosettes of slender blue-green leaves. Pale lemon-yellow flowers on 10–18" stalks. Seed from Plastovsky Dist., Chelybinsk Region, Russia. The young shoots and delicious carrot-like roots are eaten cooked. Possibly weedy. Z3?

Seed packet \$3.50

Sesbania sesban “River Bean”

Fabaceae. Shrub to 10'+, pinnate-compound leaves, yellow pea flowers. Seed from Malawi farmers. Excellent nitrogen fixer and green manure, saline tolerant and a high quality forage for livestock. May be used as a living trellis for vining crops. A useful and versatile plant. Z9b

Seed packet \$3

Sida acuta

Malvaceae. Perennial to 1–2'+. Alternate simple leaves, lemon yellow flowers. Seed from Central America. Highly regarded medicinal tonic used for blood and liver cleansing. It is considered a mild sedative useful for anxiety and stress. Easy to grow, likes a bright sunny spot. Z9b/10a

Seed packet \$3

Silene undulata (=Silene capensis) “Xhosa Dream Herb”

Caryophyllaceae. A low growing perennial with succulent roots and unusual white tubular flowers. Native to South Africa. The downy leaves are smoked as a tobacco and the Xhosa have made use of the plant to induce “dreaming.” A drought hardy addition to the rock garden. Surface sow the seed. Z8b

Seed Packet \$4 / Plant 2–3 years old \$12.50 or 3 for \$30

Silybum eburneum “Silver Milkthistle”

Asteraceae. Annual thistle to 4'+. Spiny green leaves and large deep violet flowers which attract all manner of beneficial insects. A little known milkthistle with a limited distribution around the Mediterranean. There is reason to believe that it may be a better source of the powerful liver protective silymarin than the common milkthistle; *S. marianum*. All parts of the plant are edible, the roots can be eaten raw, boiled or roasted. The seeds can be ground or germinated for sprouts. Young Spring shoots can be cooked, the leaves can be trimmed of spines and steamed like spinach or added raw to salads. The stems can be peeled, soaked overnight to remove bitterness and then cooked. The flower heads can even be prepared like artichokes. Easy to grow, potentially weedy. Z6/7?

Seed packet \$3

Sophora secundiflora “Mescal Bean” “Mountain Laurel”

Fabaceae. Evergreen shrub to small tree, 5–30'+. Shiny pinnate foliage. Dense clusters of 1" violet-blue flowers, sweetly fragrant. Thick pods with large deep red seeds that are used for beads. Seed from Texas populations. The poisonous seeds are powdered into an insecticide. Nick seeds to sprout. Z8a

10 seed \$3 / 50 seed \$10

Sorbus reducta “Dwarf Mountain Ash”

Rosaceae. Lovely alpine groundcover to 8–12" tall. Deciduous pinnate leaves turn bright red in Autumn. Clusters of white flowers and pink fruit—edible but probably need processing for palatability. Southwest China. Rooted suckers. Z6?

Plant \$16.50 (limited)

Spiraea canescens CC6806 “Jhilleti”

Rosaceae. Deciduous shrub 6–12' high. Arching branches, long terminal clusters of sweet white flowers. Chadwell collection, Uttaranachal, Kumaon, Central Himalaya, 7200'. Highly ornamental. Contains antioxidant compounds. Does well in filtered light. Z5a 18–24"+ plant 7–8 years old \$19.50 (limited)

Sutherlandia frutescens “Cancer Bush”

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

10 seed \$4

Tagetes micrantha BK101106.11 “Anis”

Asteraceae. A delightful small annual marigold 2–12" high. Thin lacy foliage and small yellow flowers. Cape Mountains, Baja, 6000'. The entire plant has a sweet anise scent/flavor, used by locals as a refreshing carminative tea. A personal favorite, naturalize it in your garden! Z9b

Seed packet \$4

Taraxacum faeroense “Red-leafed Dandelion”

Asteraceae. Compact rosettes of dark green-red to black-purple leaves and yellow flowers on 1–2" stalks. Western Europe. A beautiful species that should have the same medicinal/food properties as common dandelion. Leaf color is darkest in bright light. Z5?

Seed packet \$3.50

Tigridia chiapensis

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

Seed packet \$4

Trachyandra divaricata “Strandkool”

Liliaceae or Asphodelaceae. Perennial with thickened roots and tufts of long, slender, dark green succulent leaves. 2–3' inflorescence with clusters of white flowers. Native to South Africa and Namibia. Much like asparagus the young flower stalks are harvested before blossoming and cooked, reportedly delicious. Easily grown, a perfect choice for the perennial veggie garden. Regrows from the roots after frost or prolonged drought. Seed may do better with cold treatment. Z8a Seed packet \$4

Ugni myricoides

Myrtaceae. Evergreen shrub 5–8'. Pendant white-pink bell flowers transform into 1/3–1/2" dark rose berries. A huckleberry-like cloud forest plant from Chiapas, Mexico south to scattered regions of South America. Confusingly sometimes called Chilean black guava, though it's not Chilean like its close kin *U. molinae*. The berries are sweet and edible, but have a stronger flavor than *U. molinae*. Hybridizing the two might lead to interesting progeny. More tolerant of tropical conditions than the temperate *U. molinae*. Part shade and moist rich soil. Z9b or below. Seed packet \$4 (inquire for plants)

Urtica atrovirens ssp. bianorii “Mallorca Nettle”

Urticaceae. Compact miniature perennial species about 4–8" high. Dark green dissected leaves covered in prominent stinging hairs. Seed collected from *Quercus ilex* forests, east of Soller, Mallorca, Spain. This is a really attractive nettle species that would be great for the rock garden. Part shade to sun, well draining soil. Will resprout from roots in hard frost. Z8? Seed packet \$3.50

Vaccinium angustifolium ‘Maine’ “Wild Blueberry”

Ericaceae. Deciduous low spreading plant to 1' high. White flowers and delicious pea-sized blueberries. Seed from large monotypic populations in Maine. This is the famous lowbush blueberry. The large blueberry industry in eastern North America assures protection of the wild habitats where this plant is dominant, where as cultivation of the highbush blueberry is predicated on traditional, and potentially destructive, farming techniques of land conversion. Sun and acidic moist soil. Makes a great groundcover. Give seed 30–60 days cold. Z5a Seed packet \$3.50

Vaccinium confertum “Tlo'Chaj” “Dwarf Huckleberry”

Slow growing evergreen subshrub, 1–3' high. Small densely arranged leaves, clusters of white-pink bell flowers. Produces many little but very flavorful blueberries. Native to the mountains of Chiapas, Mexico and south through Costa Rica. Sun to part shade, acidic soil. Z8b and below Seed packet \$4

Vaccinium consanguineum “Paramo Huckleberry”

4–12' evergreen shrub with densely packed glossy blue-green leaves 1–2" long. Masses of white tinged pink bell flowers swell to become 1/3" red then blue-black berries when ripe. Native to the high elevation cloud forest and paramo in Cartago Province, Costa Rica. If picked early the berries have a disagreeable flavor, but once fully ripe they are quite delicious. Sun to part shade. Cold stratify for best germination. Z8b Seed packet \$3.50
8–12"+ plant 7+ years old \$19.50

Vaccinium dentatum BK10929.2 “Ohelo”

Creeping evergreen shrub, from 8–24" high. Dark-green slightly serrated leaves. Reddish flowers. Oblong red berries to 1/2", with a mild sweet flavor. Native to the boggy understorey of Hawaii cloud forests to over 6,000'+. Semi-epiphytic, often seen growing in moss on tree trunks. Needs partial shade and a moist acidic soil. Z8/9? Seed packet \$4

Vaccinium gaultheriifolium

Evergreen shrub with arching branches, 6–12" tall. Large elliptical leaves, clusters of white to pink bell flowers adorn the branch tips followed by pea-sized edible berries. Native to the mountain forests of the eastern Himalayas, up to 9000'. An elegant and rarely cultivated blueberry. Dappled sun and well drained rich soil. Cold stratify seed. Z7a 6–12"+ plant 5+ years old \$15.50 or 2 for \$27

Vaccinium padifolium “Madiera Whortleberry”

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

Vaccinium reticulatum BK10930.4 “Ohelo”

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

Vaccinium retusum “Dwarf Huckleberry”

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

Valeriana jatamansi (= *V. wallichii*) “Indian Valerian” “Mushkbala”

Valerianaceae. A delightful low growing plant with basal rosettes of soft heart shaped leaves. 12" flower stalk with small white flowers. Native to the temperate forests of the western Himalayas into the mountains of Afghanistan up to 10,000'. The plant has a sweet aroma and is a source of the legendary Spikenard oil. The rhizomes are rich in valepotriates, reported to be effective for leprosy. It also has sedative actions like other valerian species. Does best in part shade and moist soil. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50 / Plant 2–3 years old \$12.50 or 3 for \$29

Viburnum mullaha CC7127 “Malayo”

Adoxaceae or Caprifoliaceae. Large deciduous shrub to 15'+. Long lanceolate leaves. Rounded umbels of white flowers followed by red berries. Chadwell collection, forest of “Little Tibet”, 7600'. A rare and attractive species, the acidic fruit is edible and is eaten as a stimulant, the juice for indigestion. Z8? 12–16"+ plant 6–7 years old \$12.50 or 2 for \$21

Vigna subterranea “Jugo Bean” “Bambara Ground Nut” “Izidlubu”

Fabaceae. Annual groundcover with trifoliate leaves to 6" high. Yellow pea-flowers that push into the ground once fertilized. Abundant subterranean pods each containing a single rounded seed 1/4–1/2"+ in diameter. The seed color ranges from cream, brown, red-brown or black. An ancient cultivar endemic to Africa. Considered amongst the most under estimated, under developed of world crops. Immature seeds consumed raw or boiled. Ripe seeds

are boiled or pounded into a flour and fried, added to soups or made into breads or pudding. High in soluble fiber, carbohydrates and up to 19% protein with higher levels of amino acids than other legumes. A nitrogen fixer, the plant is commonly interplanted with pumpkin and maize. Mounding is said to improve yields. 4 months from sowing to harvest. Needs a loose, friable, well draining soil, bright light and warmth to thrive. Produces well in poor soil, heat and drought. Simple selection of larger seeds is reported to increase size up to 300%! Displaced by peanuts (*Arachis hypogea*) throughout much of its traditional range, *Vigna subterranea* deserves to be widely grown wherever conditions permit. We offer a mix a different colored South African landraces. Z10a inquire

Xylothea kraussiana “Isichobane”

Flacourtiaceae. Multi-stemmed shrub or tree to 25'. Soft dark-green leaves. Large white flowers exude a lusciously sweet scent. Woody fruits split to reveal reddish black seeds covered by a sweet edible red aril. Larval food for several butterflies. The Zulu made “love charm emetics” from the roots, though it is hard to imagine what exactly that is. Easy, showy and drought hardy. Keep seed warm to sprout in 2–4 weeks. Z8a/b 5 seed \$3

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

Zingiberaceae. Rhizomatic perennial with leafy annual stems 4–6' tall. Orchid-like creamy-yellow to orange flowers borne at the base of the stems. Brilliant crimson-red globose seed pods remain long after the stems go dormant. Chadwell collection from the borderlands of central Tibet. The ginger-like rhizomes have been shown to have antioxidant and hepatoprotective properties and are used traditionally for digestion and as a painkiller. Well draining soil an part shade. Z9 or lower if well mulched Plant/rhizome 3–4 years old \$17.50

Zingiber mioga “Myoga Ginger”

Perennial rhizome with annual leafy stems 2–3' tall. Orchid-like pale yellow to reddish flowers bloom at soil level. Native to the forests of eastern China, Korea and Japan where the fresh shoots are an esteemed vegetable and flowers buds a delectable addition to soups and eggplant dishes. Contains anticancer constituents. Rich moist soil and part shade. The hardiest of the ginger, especially if well mulched. Rhizome divisions. Z6a Plant/rhizome \$16.50

California Natives

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

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

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

Ranunculaceae. Stems 1–4' with glaucous blue sticky leaflets. Evocative red orange flowers with yellow highlights have upward facing petals and spurs. Rare throughout California, but abundant at the Cedars, favoring the watersheds and seeps where we made this collection. The roots of the closely related *A. formosa* were used by the Chumash for stomach problems, the seeds to treat lice, and the whole plant used as food after boiling. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

Allium dichlamydeum “Coastal Onion”

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Thick onion leaves to 10" and dense umbels of red-pink flowers. Native to northern coastal areas. Edible. One of the showiest American onions. Perennial, resprouts from the bulbs every year. Drought tolerant. Cold stratify seed. Z9a Seed packet \$3.50 *Inquire for bulbs*

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

From the bulb grows 2 or more annual falcate leaves that stay close to the ground. Short flower stalk to 2" with umbels of starry bright purple flowers. Seed from talus slopes at the Cedars, Sonoma Co. A unique and very beautiful onion for the rock garden. Cold stratify seed. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

***Allium haematochiton* BK08426.1**

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

Allium unifolium

Keeled grass like leaves to 2'. Rounded umbels of star shaped flowers start off rose-pink and quickly fade to pale pink. Seed from seasonally wet areas near our home in western Sonoma Co. Widespread but uncommon, this is a great native onion for naturalizing and is a tasty “wild” food. Sun to partial shade. Cold stratify seed. Z7? Seed packet \$3.50

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

Angelica tomentosa “Ba?cowa”

Apiaceae. Herbaceous perennial with stalks 3–5'+. Large ternate-pinnate glaucous leaves, spherical umbels of white flowers. Woods and edges, often in serpentine soils. Pomo ate the young Spring shoots, the roots were used for all manner of ailments: colds, headaches, wound healing, sore throats, to regulate menses, etc. Roots shavings were smoked or chewed by the shaman while curing. Cold stratify seed. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Artemisia californica “California Sagebrush” “Khapshikh” “Hulvel”

Asteraceae. Aromatic shrub to 6'. Fine silver green foliage, small yellow flowers. One of the signature plants and scents of California. Dried foliage is burned as incense and smudge. Like all wormwoods, the plant is strongly antimicrobial and antiparasitical. Surface sow. Z8b Seed packet \$3.50

Brodiaea stellaris “Dwarf Grass Nut”

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Grass-like leaves from small geophytic bulbs. Slender stems to 1–6" tall bearing several violet colored flowers with recurved petals and white staminodes held close to stamens. Grasslands and open woodlands of coastal northern California. The bulbs are edible and were once eaten by native tribes. The bulbs offset with age and have a sweet nutty flavor eaten raw or cooked. Seed from western Sonoma Co. populations. Easy, prefers wet Winters and hot dry Summers. Give the seed 30–60 days cold treatment. An excellent addition to garden borders and rock gardens. Dormant late Summer through Winter. Z8a Seed packet \$3.50 *Inquire for bulbs*

***Calochortus luteus* BK091028.1** “Golden Mariposa Lily”

Liliaceae. Perennial bulb, annual grass-like leaves. 6–18" flower stalk bearing upright cup-shaped flowers, brilliant yellow petals painted with an amazing intricacy of orange patterns and splotches, each flower is unique. Serpentine outcrops, western Sonoma Co. Bulbs are edible and were once a food for California natives. Can naturalize in a sunny garden. Give it a dry Summer rest. Cold stratify. Z7b? Seed packet \$4

Camassia quamash “Camas”

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Forms a 1–1.5" bulb with annual grass like leaves and flower stalk to 3' clothed in blue flowers. Native to western USA. The sweet bulbs were a staple food of many indigenous tribes, gathered in huge quantities and eaten boiled, baked, and roasted. Has potential as a modern food crop, organic farmers take note. Prefers sun, rich soil and a wet Spring. Can take dry or wet Summers. The bulbs offset with age, the large “mother” bulb can be harvested and the “babies” replanted. 30+ days cool temperatures to germinate. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50 *Inquire for bulbs*

Chlorogalum pomeridianum “Soap-root” “Pash”

Liliaceae. Slender blue green leaves, often with wavy margins, grow from an egg-sized bulb. Small white flowers are borne on a graceful inflorescence to 3–5'. Grows throughout California, seed from Sonoma Co. populations. The saponin rich bulb was once widely used to make a soap and shampoo, and the fibrous bulb-scales made into brushes. Crushed bulbs were placed in water to stun fish. The bulbs and young shoots of the plant were also eaten after boiling in several changes of water or extensive roasting. Sun to part shade, tolerant of drought and diverse soils. Cold stratify seed. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Claytonia siberica “Perennial Miner’s Lettuce” “Spring Beauty”

Portulacaceae. Rosettes of succulent, deep green, edible leaves. Clusters of small white and pink flowers, spring through summer. Spreads by runners and seeds prolifically. Wide distribution from California to Alaska and eastern Russia. This is a fantastic, long season, low maintenance salad green for our family. Seeds traditionally eaten as a pinole. The crushed leaves were used as a poultice for wounds. Spreads vigorously in moist or shady areas. Z4 Seed packet \$3.50

Delphinium cardinale

Ranunculaceae. Herbaceous perennial with rounded, incised, annual leaves. Inflorescence 1–2'+ high with cardinal-red flowers. Showy ornamental California native, seed collected near our home in western Sonoma Co. Sun to part shade. Cold stratify seed. Z7? Seed packet \$3.50

***Dudleya & Sedum* species - see our Succulents section**

Elymus californicus “California Wild Rye”

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

***Eriodictyon californica* BK081111.1** “Yerba Santa”

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

Erythronium californicum “Trout Lily” “Fawn Lily”

Liliaceae. Bulb that produces 2 oval leaves, green with darker mottling. Erect flower raceme to 8"+ bearing several drooping white flowers with recurved petals. A lovely spring ephemeral endemic to the forests of northern California. The tooth-shaped bulbs were once a valued food. Seed from Mendocino Co. Dappled shade, dry Summer rest. Cold stratify seed 30+ days. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Erythronium grandiflorum “Maxa” “Glacier Lily”

Deep set bulb with dark green narrow leaves 4–8" long. Inflorescence to 6–12" with one to three vibrant yellow flowers with reflexed petals. Often occur in large drifts of hundreds of plants, higher altitudes of California and throughout the western states. The bulbs are relished by grizzly bears and were eaten by numerous tribes. Edible raw but reported to be best after long slow baking. The leaves and immature seed pods are also eaten. Cold stratify seed 30 days. Z5a Seed packet \$3.50

Erythronium revolutum “Pink Fawn Lily” “Trout Lily”

From deep set bulbs arise dark green mottled leaves and intense rosy-pink nodding flowers with recurved petals. Considered endangered in California, occurs in the northern Coast Ranges up to BC. Bulbs edible. Easy and rewarding in a semi shady spot. Cold stratify seed. Z6b Seed packet \$3.50

Fritillaria pudica “Yellowbells” “ ‘sikni”

Liliaceae. Perennial bulb with narrow basal leaves. Flowers stalk 3–10" high with pure yellow bell-shaped blossoms that age to orange. Northern California through the western states and Canada. The bulbs were eaten raw or baked by many North American tribes, said to have a delicious nutty-rice flavor. Cold stratify seed. Sunny spot with a dry summer rest. Z5a Seed packet \$3.50

Gaultheria shallon “Salal”

Ericaceae. Evergreen spreading shrub 2–6' tall. Simple glossy green leaves arranged alternately on hairy stems. Large clusters of white to pink urn-shaped flowers. Dark blue to purple edible berries. Grows throughout the Pacific Northwest. The berries are an important food for many animals and valued by many tribes. Leaves were used for wound healing and as a tea for cough and stomach health. Part sun to shade, acid soil, fairly drought hardy once well established. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50

***Gentiana affinis* v. *ovata* BK06906.1** “Gentian”

Gentianaceae. Small perennial caudex from which 4–12" annual stems grow. Small ovate leaves and intensely dark blue bell shaped flowers, often with flecking of lighter blue. This rarity is native to open meadows and hillsides. Seed is originally from populations growing in the hills near the coast in Sonoma County. Gentian are used the world over as bitter digestive tonics. Sun to part shade. Can take some drought. Z8a Seed packet \$4.50

Grindelia hirsutula “Gumplant”

Asteraceae. Perennial to 12", waxy slender leaves with serrated edges. Yellow daisy-like flowers that exude a sticky resin. Seed from western Sonoma Co. *Grindelia* species are very important medicinals wherever they occur, from North to South America. Traditionally used to treat all manner of respiratory problems and skin disease. It was used in US hospitals to treat tuberculosis until 1960. Prefers sun, drought hardy. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

***Hierochloa occidentalis* BK09725.1** “Western Sweet Grass”

Gramineae. Perennial bunch-grass to 18". Graceful flowering panicles. The leaves have a sweet vanilla/coumarin scent, especially upon drying. A forest understory plant from California to Washington. The western source of sweet grass braids, a sacred incense of Native Americans. Seed collected on the north facing banks of Coleman Creek, Occidental. Enjoys part shade and tolerates dry Summers once established. Sow seed in Autumn. Z8a

Seed packet \$4

***Lilium pardalinum* BK09902.1**

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

***Lilium pardalinum* ssp. *vollmeri* Ratko06-336**

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

Marah fabaceus “Anmakhwakay” “Indian Cucumber” “Man Root”

Cucurbitaceae. Giant perennial root/caudex up to 3'+ diameter. Annual tendrilled vines to 8'+ with palmate leaves, small white-yellow flowers and round, spiny, 1.5" fruits. California native, seed from San Luis Obispo county. The Pomo rubbed the mashed seeds into the scalp to prevent baldness. The water inside the fruits was used as a soap and the mashed root was used to stun fish. The Chumash used the toasted seed for skin problems, the root as a toxic purgative. The root of other *Marah* species is also reportedly used to induce dreams and visions, the seeds as a poison. Contains toxic proteins, triterpenes, gibberellins, and cucurbitacins with antitumor activity. Very drought tolerant. A must for caudiciform collectors. Z8a if mulched 4 seed \$4.50

Monardella purpurea “Coyote Mint”

Labiatae. Low growing perennial with small dark green smooth leaves. The stems terminate in dense rounded heads with numerous pale purple flowers. All parts of the plant are highly aromatic with an alluring mint-like fragrance. A scarce species found in serpentine outcrops where it is a favorite of native bees. Sometimes interbreeds with the more common *Monardella villosa*. Seed from western Sonoma Co. Makes a delicious and refreshing tea, great for stomach ailments. Easy to grow, good for garden borders or rockeries. Sun and drought hardy. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Montia parvifolia

Portulacaceae. 1–3" rosettes of small paddle-shaped succulent leaves. Straight flowering stems to 12" bearing 1/2" white-pink flowers. Small plantlets grow along the flowering stems and eventually drop off and root wherever they land. The edible leaves have an interesting taste and were once used as a relish. Quite showy and easy, shade to part sun. Self propagates and is very drought tolerant. From seed originally collected on the north side of mossy rocks along the north fork of the Trinity River, Trinity Co. Z8a Plant \$6.50

***Nicotiana quadrivalvis* BK10911.1** “Indian Tobacco”

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

Pedicularis densiflora “Betony” “Indian Warrior”

Scrophulariaceae. Deciduous herbaceous plant with feathery fern like leaves, dark green to purple in color. Flower heads to 1' high, densely packed with gorgeous bright red flowers. Considered semi-parasitic on the roots of other plants, but can grow on its own as well. Seed from western Sonoma County. Tea made from the plant is a superb skeletal muscle relaxant. Shade to sun. Give seed 30+ days cold. Z7b Seed packet \$4

Perideridia kelloggii “Yampah”

Apiaceae. From a perennial rootstock arises slender pinnately divided leaves and a flowering stalk to 4'. Delicate umbels of white flowers, sometimes with a blush of pink. Native to vernal-meadows of the Pacific Northwest. Develops thickened rootlets, eaten by many tribes, but not as coveted as *P. gairdneri*. The tender new Spring growth is an eagerly awaited delicacy. The aromatic seeds can be used as a caraway substitute. A fantastic native for the veggie garden. Likes a rich moist soil and at least partial sun. Seed from plants that grow naturally around our home. Cold stratify seed. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Phacelia californica

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

Prunus fasciculata v. punctata “Sand Almond”

Rosaceae. Prostrate to low mounding shrub 1–2' high and up to 6'+ across. Clusters of tiny drought deciduous leaves, white flowers and 1/4–1/2" rounded almond like fruit. Restricted endemic of the coastal dunes of central California. Seed may need cold period to germinate. Z8b/9a? 5 seed \$3.50

Ribes aureum v. gracillimum "Golden Currant"

Grossulariaceae. Deciduous shrub 3–5'+ tall. Lobed leaves that turn red in autumn. Clusters of bright yellow tubular flowers that turn reddish as they fade and emit a vanilla-clove scent. Pea sized reddish currants that ripen black, good tart flavor. This floriferous species is native to California's Coast Ranges. The flowers are loved by hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Prefers sun to part shade, fairly drought hardy once established. Seed germinates best with cold stratification. Z7b Seed packet \$3.50

Rubus parviflorus “Thimbleberry”

Rosaceae. Elegant spineless shrub 4–8'. Large soft maple-leaf like foliage. White flowers and 1" raspberry like edible fruit. Native to the Pacific North West. The thin, tender and sweet berries are one of our favorites. We can never harvest enough and usually eat them on-site as they squish easily when picked. Prefers partial shade and rich moist soil. Give seed 30+ days cold stratification. Z4b Seed packet \$3.50

Rubus spectabilis “Salmon Berry”

Moderately prickled, upright arching stems 5–10' tall. Trifoliate leaves. Clusters of rose-pink flowers become sweet orange-red berries. Found along streams and moist forests from northern California to Alaska. Seed from Marin Co. A favored fruit of many indigenous tribes. Cold stratify seed. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

For additional *Rubus* species see Medicinals/Edibles offerings

Salvia apiana “White Sage” “We’wey”

Labiatae. Shrub up to 10' tall with white resinous leaves. Large flower stalks up to 4' long with white to pale-lavender colored flowers. The sacred sage of the arid mountains and deserts. Important medicinal to many native tribes, bundles of the aromatic leaves are burned as a physical and spiritual antiseptic. Loved by bees. An excellent companion plant to many of the columnar cacti. Seed germinates in 1–4 weeks. Z8b Seed packet \$3.50

Salvia spathacea “Pitcher Sage”

Clumping perennial to 3'. Globular 3" whorls bearing large magenta colored flowers, a hummingbird mecca. The whole plant is wonderfully aromatic, being covered in sticky oil glands. Used by the Chumash to sweeten Yerba Santa tea. Often grows as an oak understory, this seed was collected from such a habitat in the hills around San Luis Obispo. This has been our favorite sage since early childhood. Part sun to part shade. Z8a Seed packet \$4

Satureja douglasii “Yerba Buena”

Labiatae. Groundcover with runners to several feet. Ovate pale green leaves with a sweet, mild mint aroma and flavor. Small white to purplish flowers at the leaf nodes. Found growing throughout California woodlands and under scrub, seed from Sonoma Co. Used by indigenous Californians to treat parasites and all manner of intestinal issues, fevers, colds, toothache and menstrual cramps. Makes a pleasant tea and we enjoy chewing the leaves when we come across the plant. The small seeds are very time consuming to collect! Shade tolerant. Z7a Seed packet \$4

Saxifraga mertensiana “Merten’s Saxifrage”

Saxifragaceae. Small herbaceous plant, tufts of annual, semi-succulent, rounded, dark green leaves with scalloped edges grow from a small perennial caudex. Flower stalks 6–10"+ with airy clusters of tiny white blossoms. Small bulblets form on the inflorescence that drop to produce new plants. Growing on seasonally damp west facing cliffs, Sonoma Co., California. An easy and rewarding plant, we grow it in pots on our deck railing. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Triteleia grandiflorum

Alliaceae or Liliaceae. Bulb with grass like leaves and inflorescence 1–2' tall. Umbel of up to 20 deep blue flowers with purple-blue midvein. Found in northern California and the Pacific North West with disjunct populations in Montana, Colorado and Wyoming. The bulbs are said by some to be the tastiest of the North American bulbs. Crunchy water chestnut flavor raw turning sweet with cooking. Cold stratify seed. Z6/7? Seed packet \$3.50

Triteleia laxa (=Brodiaea laxa) “Grass Nut” “Wally Basket”

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

Seed Packet \$3.50 / 1 gram seed (approx 1000 seed) \$15 *Inquire for bulbs*

Vaccinium ovatum “Evergreen Huckleberry”

Ericaceae. Evergreen shrub 3–8'+. Small dark green leaves and pink/white bell shaped flowers. Delicious 1/3" black berries. New growth is an attractive red-bronze. The small berries are esteemed by people and wildlife. Part sun to full shade, though a few hours of sun is needed to flower and fruit. Plants in the sun tend to be smaller than those in shade. Seed from our backyard. Prefers an acid soil. Seed needs 60–90 days cold. Z7a Seed packet \$3.50

Vaccinium parvifolium “Red Huckleberry”

Erect shrub 3–10'+ high. Angled stems and small oval leaves. Rounded pinkish-white flowers, shiny red edible berries, sweet-tart. Pacific Northwest native. Seed from Mendocino County. Tolerates shade but fruits prolifically with sun. Cold stratify. Z6a Seed packet \$3.50

Zauschneria cana “California Fuschia”

Onagraceae. Perennial shrub, typically 1–3' tall. Silvery foliage and a profusion of tubular crimson flowers in late Summer. The notorious botanist/Monsanto bedfellow, Peter Raven, now places the genus in *Epilobium*. This brilliant plant is a hummingbird favorite. Our seed is from plants growing on dry rocky cliffs in the hills above Palo Alto. Easy to grow, surface sow seed. Prefers full sun and well draining soil. Very drought hardy. Z8b

Seed packet \$3.50

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

– Rikki Ducornet *Phosphor in Dreamland*

Ordering Information

We do not ship plants outside the U.S., but seed orders are welcome. Plants are sent bare root unless requested otherwise. If you would like your plants shipped potted add \$1.00 extra per plant ordered (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.

California residents add 7.25% sales tax. Sonoma County 8%

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

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