

Seedhunt

2016 list

Times change, prices change. Future lists (starting Oct 2016) will be more limited, with increased emphasis on seeds from plants of California. Seeds offered have, in most cases, been collected from plants grown at my garden in Watsonville, California; some offerings are contributions from friends. The designation **CN** appears at the end of descriptions of plants **native to California**. Seed of **restios** and **grasses** will be listed after the main section.

Email notification of the annual seedlist update is now the standard, with a copy available on **seedhunt.com** for download. A printed seedlist will be sent to customers who have ordered a minimum of 4 packets of seed, and indicate a preference for a printed copy. Payment for orders can now be made with **PayPal**. The link for this service is on the How to Order page of the website, or pay to seedhunt@cruzio.com.

This list, as well as pictures of many of these plants, can always be found online at **seedhunt.com**. Email inquiries can be sent to **seedhunt@cruzio.com**. There are periodic updates on seeds out of stock to the website listing.

The Plantsman's Pocket is the formal name for the seed offerings of a horticultural ally with very diverse plant interests. Inquiries for **fern spores** and **perishable** seeds (previously sold here) should be made directly to the grower at martanse17@gmail.com. Some **specialty seeds** are still offered through this list.

Sincere thanks go to friends and customers who have ordered over the past years, and to the gardening friends who have shared many plants and their enthusiasms with me.

Ginny Hunt

Inquiries for specific plants, or for seeds previously offered, are welcome. Ordering information is on the last page. **Packets from the main list are \$4.00**, packets of **restio seed** are **\$4.50**. Seeds from **The Plantsman's Pocket** are **\$5.00** per packet. Zones mentioned in descriptions correspond to climate zones used by the USDA and the RHS *Index of Garden Plants*. Packet size is at least **50 seeds**, unless otherwise specified.

Abutilon palmeri - Malvaceae, S. California, Arizona, Mexico. Bright apricot cup-shaped flowers are held on long wands over soft gray green leaves on this subshrub. From desert habitats, germination can be erratic. Z9? CN

Achyraea mollis - Asteraceae, California, Oregon. Blow Wives. The very subtle flowers of this composite open golden yellow, then turn to red as they mature. The prominent spherical 1.5" clusters of shining silvery white bracts are held for quite a while when this annual is in seed. A grassland inhabitant. CN

Agoseris grandiflora - Asteraceae, California. Just a dandelion, but with truly grand fluffy seedheads over 2" wide. Lemon yellow flowers over deeply lobed leaves on a basal rosette. Perennial. Should be very tough. To 12" tall. CN

Allium falcifolium - Alliaceae, California. Low very ornamental onion has gray-green falcate leaves and round heads of vivid rose purple flowers in spring. Great in containers and rock gardens. 30 seeds Z8 CN

Allium unifolium - Alliaceae, California. Heads of bright pink flowers on 12-18" stems show up well in spring. This cheery bulb is easy to grow and profuse in bloom. 50 seeds CN

Amsinckia vernicosa var. furcata 'Griswold Hills' - Boraginaceae, California. Very pretty pale yellow flowered form of the large flowered annual golden orange fiddleneck. Flowers are sweetly fragrant. Original seed from Bart O'Brien CN

Anigozanthos flavidus - Haemodoraceae, Australia. Erect iris-like clumps of leaves to 30"; dark stems to 5'+ bear fuzzy burnt orange flowers on this selection of kangaroo paw. Seedlings may be variable, but there are no other colors nearby. Z9

Aristolochia californica - Aristolochiaceae. A lovely California relic of a mainly tropical genus, this vine has large felted, heart shaped leaves and curious purple-brown flowers reminiscent of a meerscham pipe. Not difficult to grow, provided that it is given rich soil from the start and never, ever allowed to become potbound. Best results when seeds soaked overnight, then covered at least 1/4" or the cotyledons will not be able to break out of the seedcoat. From Matt Teel. 20 seeds CN

Asclepias speciosa - Asclepiadaceae, Western N. America. Wide gray to gray-green leaves on stems to 4' and large rounded heads of pinkish white flowers. Spreads at the root. This great perennial is slow to develop in its first year, and broadcast sowing is not recommended. Larval food for monarch butterflies. Z2 50 seeds CN

Brodiaea californica - Themidaceae, n. California. Native bulb makes strong stems to 18"+ with a long display of showy upfacing umbels of dark lavender purple flowers in late spring and early summer. Z8 30 seeds CN

Brodiaea elegans – Themidaceae, California. Harvest brodiaea is from California grasslands, and puts up loose umbels of upfacing vivid shining blue purple flowers in late spring and summer. Z8 30 seeds CN

Brodiaea jolonensis – Themidaceae, California. Loose clusters of small, upfacing violet trumpets in spring almost seem to float over the dry lean soils these corms inhabit in California's foothill woodlands. 30 seeds CN

Carpenteria californica – Hydrangeaceae, California. Clusters of large white showy fls. are displayed in spring over shiny green leaves on this attractive shrub. Dust-like seed to young seedling stage needs very close attention. Z8 100+ seed CN

Caulanthus anceps (Guillenia lemmonii) - Brassicaceae, California. Individual flowers are round and pinkish white, set along long, wand like gray stems. Fairly subtle on its own, but sparkling in combination with other fls, or in a mass. CN

Caulanthus flavescens (Guillenia f.) - Brassicaceae, California. Erect thin spikes carry masses of bright, creamy yellow fls in spring and early summer on this slender annual. Very showy when grown in a small colony. Stems to 18-24". CN

Caulanthus inflatus - Brassicaceae, California. Spectacular annual with striking inflated yellow stems; terminal tip and buds are dark purple. Small petals are bicolored purple and white and stigmas are pink. Needs excellent drainage, and grows well in containers. Can grow to 2'. There is nothing quite like this plant, commonly known as desert candle, when it blooms. CN

Centaurium (Zeltnera) muehlenbergii – Gentianaceae, California. Slender annual carries heads of silky clear pink flowers in spring. Beautiful in a mass, or a meadow. 200+ seed CN

Cerintho major var. purpurascens – Boraginaceae, Mediterranean. Wide bluish leaves on upright stems produce pendant flower clusters. Flowers are dark purple, with prominent steely blue purple bracts. Annual, reseeds readily. 30 seeds

Chaenactis artemisiifolia – Asteraceae, California. Ferny, finely dissected gray leaves are set against well branched purplish stems that can reach 5' in a season; dense white heads of "pincushion" flowers are abundant. Annual. CN

Chorizanthe douglasii – Polygonaceae, central California. Heads of hot pink flowers on slender stems are held over low leaves in late spring on this buckwheat relative. Best in lean soils, found in grassland or open woodland. Annual. CN

Chorizanthe membranacea - Polygonaceae, California. In natural settings, this annual is quite understated, with half-inch round heads of pinkish white flowers on erect stems. Planted closer together or in containers, it can present an impressive display of densely interlaced stems carrying white round flower heads in late spring and summer. CN

Chorizanthe stacticoides- Polygonaceae, California. Turkish rugging. Abundant on dry slopes, this annual puts on its show in late spring or early summer. Branched stems make broad heads of bright purplish magenta, prickly flowers. CN

Cirsium occidentale – Asteraceae, California. Coastal thistle makes rounded gray mounds to 2-3'; densely cobwebby heads open with red flowers. Literature calls it biennial, but it acts annual. 30 seeds CN

Clarkias are beautiful hardy annuals; they have been hybridized and bred for larger and more double flowers, but some of the species and varieties are the best. These species have been separated in the garden by space and time of bloom, so seed should be true to name. Packets contain 100+ seeds.

Clarkia amoena ssp. whitneyi - Onagraceae, Humboldt, Mendocino Co., Calif. Very large light lavender pink fls. have whitish areas at the bases of the petals. Probably the largest clarkia in size--to 3'--of plant and of flower--to 3"+across. CN

Clarkia modesta – California. Delicate clarkia sets smallish pale pink flowers against red stems and green leaves and is covered with flowers in late spring and early summer. Prefers shady places in woodland settings. CN

Clarkia purpurea ssp. purpurea - Onagraceae, California. This form of the species is very distinctive, with very dense heads of fair sized dark lavender flowers set against blue-green leaves. Upright to 18-24". CN

Clarkia purpurea ssp. quadrivulnera – Onagraceae, California. The usual shiny deep reddish purple flowers have an unusual white center. Stems can reach 3-5' in a garden setting and carry many flowers. CN

Clarkia purpurea ssp. quadrivulnera—white flower Erect willowy annual displays small white flowers along the stems in spring. From a white flowering population in Monterey County. Grows 3-5' in garden setting. CN

Clarkia rubicunda - Onagraceae, California. Large lavender pink flowers have red centers on this showy annual. Floriferous and very striking in containers or the garden. Good cut flower. Can grow to 2'+, blooms for months. CN

Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata - Onagraceae, California. Silky mauve purple flowers with striking white centers are 1.5" across in this subspecies. CN *Can only be sold within California*

Clarkia tenella - maroon flower – Onagraceae, South America. Most likely a subspecies of *tenella*. Small, bright maroon flowers are abundant on low, spreading plants. Long bloom.

Clarkia unguiculata - compact form - Onagraceae, California. From a colony found in Santa Cruz County, this very distinctive seed strain makes stocky columnar plants to 18". Bright mauve-red flowers and leaves are densely held. CN

Clarkia williamsonii - Onagraceae, California. Gaudy lavender pink flowers are good sized, with a broad white central zone, and wedge shaped patches of dark red violet on the petals. Best results with good drainage. CN

Claytonia parviflora – Montiaceae, California and the west. Diminutive form of miner's lettuce forms tight mounds with white flowers nestled in the typical cupped leaves. Whole plant turns peachy gray as it matures. Buns to 6". CN

Collinsia heterophylla—**Sierra form** - Plantaginaceae, California. Plants from the Sierras of this species have dark purple flowers, with light central patch and red lines in the usual places. Striking annual for part shade. CN

Collinsia parviflora - Plantaginaceae, California. Roundish bright dark green leaves are densely held on short stems. Vivid small violet blue flowers nestled in leaf axils are very well displayed. Great annual for small scale or containers. CN

Collinsia tinctoria - Plantaginaceae, California. Annual grows 2' high. Abundant flowers in tiers are creamy white, with purple lines that seem almost painted on. Easy to grow. CN

Collomia grandiflora - Polemoniaceae, W. United States. Erect annual to 3' with shiny green leaves and very broad dense terminal heads of beige to salmon pink starry flowers. A very unusual color in flowers. CN

Coreopsis (Leptosyne) calliopsidea – Asteraceae, California. Sheets of these vivid golden yellow daisies brighten interior valleys when conditions are favorable in spring. This easy annual can have individual flowers up to an inch across. CN

Cypella coelestis - Iridaceae, Mexico. Upright pleated leaves form clumps; these produce open, Tigridia-like flowers in succession for many months in summer. Flowers are pale blue with yellow markings. Forms bulbs, deciduous. Z9

Cypella peruviana – Iridaceae, Peru, Bolivia. Glowing 3" golden orange Tigridia like flowers with dark central markings appear in waves through late summer and fall. Stems to 2'. Flowers fade by mid-day, but the show is worth it. Z9

Dahlia coccinea hybrids – shades of orange - Asteraceae, Mexico. Masses of single, bright orange flowers in many shades are carried on bushy plants that can reach 6' from late spring through fall. Bloom within three months of sowing.

Dahlia coccinea hybrids – mixed colors - Mix includes a larger range of colors than the preceding offering. Parents had white, gold, magenta and red. Masses of flowers their first year.

Deinandra (Hemizonia) corymbosa - Asteraceae, California. Cheery 1" yellow daisies appear all summer on this well branched coastal annual to 18" with aromatic foliage and an easy constitution. CN

Deinandra (Hemizonia) fasciculata – Asteraceae, California. Clouds of acid yellow daisy flowers are held in dense heads on wiry stems on this well branched, airy annual. Plants can reach 3' in height. Extended bloom season. CN

Dendromecon harfordii – Papaveraceae, Channel Islands, California. Island bush poppy carries its bright yellow flowers set among greenish gray leaves spring to fall. "Instant smoke" will be included to encourage germination. 30 seeds Z8 CN

Dichelostemma capitatum - **giant form**. Themidaceae, California. Tight heads of lavender blue flowers on this form from Santa Cruz Island; original collection by Roger Raiche. Stems can reach to 3', and fl. heads are easily 3" across. 30 seeds CN

Dichelostemma capitatum - **white form**. Themidaceae, California. Heads of sparkling white flowers appear in spring on this color variant of the typical blue dicks. Flower stems 18-24 ". 30 seeds CN

Dierama pulcherrimum –**red purple** - Iridaceae, South Africa. This evergreen corm holds long dangling wands of dark reddish purple bell-like flowers in summer. Original seed from Slieve Donard strain. Z7

Digitalis dubia - Plantaginaceae, Spain. Sugar pink flowers on this very dwarf foxglove are a nice complement to the furry gray leaves. A good plant for containers, goes completely dormant in winter. To 12".

Dudleya brittonii – Crassulaceae, Baja California. Huge succulent silvery rosettes put up flower spikes with pale yellow flowers in spring, but the ghostly rosette is the real show. Protect from hard frost and winter wet. 100 seeds

Dudleya farinosa –**green leaf** - Crassulaceae, California. Thick green leaves stay in a rosette. Red flower stems show off yellow flowers. 100 seeds CN

Eremalche parryi - Malvaceae, California. Trailing stems carry many bright silky light rose purple flowers in spring on this uncommon, pretty annual. Flower form like that of many Clarkias, and quite showy in bloom. CN

Eriogonum fasciculatum – Polygonaceae, California. Shrubby buckwheat covers vast hillsides in the interior part of this state. All manner of insects revel in the warm white to pale pink flowers in early summer, rusty red seedheads follow. CN

Eriogonum giganteum – Polygonaceae, Islands off southern California. This grand (4-6') shrub with large oval silver leaves covers itself in summer with broad lacy umbels of white flowers that age rusty. Attractive to beneficial insects. Z9 CN

Eriogonum grande var. rubescens - **dark flower** Polygonaceae, California. This seed strain of red buckwheat produces rose pink to exceptionally dark rose-red flowers. Low leaves are gray to greenish gray. Flower color is variable, but never light pink. Some flower stems are taller than the typical seed strains offered of this species. Z9 CN

Eriogonum vimineum– Polygonaceae, California to WA, Arizona. Wicker buckwheat. Perfect 18" domes with vivid rose pink round flowers held along wiry interlaced stems brighten the summer and early fall garden. Showy, annual. CN

Erysimum capitatum – Brassicaceae, California. Annual or biennial brightens hillsides with spikes of fragrant, glowing orange "wallflowers" in spring. This seed came from particularly well branched plants. CN

Erysimum concinnum – Brassicaceae, California. Fragrant creamy yellow flowers are in short spikes on this perennial wallflower from central coastal California. Tidy green leafy mounds to 12". CN

Erysimum franciscanum var. crassifolium – Brassicaceae, California. Tight leafy mounds to 12-18" are topped by spikes of bright yellow, lightly fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Perennial. CN

***Eschscholzia californica* - cream fl.** - Papaveraceae, California. This perennial form of California poppy has creamy to pale yellow flowers; it is smaller in stature than many robust orange cultivars, fitting into plantings easily. Z6 100+ seeds CN

***Eschscholzia californica* - coastal form.** Papaveraceae, California. This groundcover form of California poppy develops branching stout roots, and spreading low stems. Blooms all summer in my garden, flowers are golden yellow with orange centers. Foliage stays clean all season, plants retreat to leafy rosettes in winter. Perennial. Z9 100 seeds CN

Eschscholzia lobbii - Papaveraceae, California. Diminutive plants produce vibrant clear yellow round flowers in spring and summer. Great for containers or rock gardens. Annual. 100 seeds CN

***Eschscholzia lobbii* 'Sundew'** – Papaveraceae, California. The always diminutive plants put on their spring show with bright soft creamy yellow flowers. Exceptional seed strain for the dry border or containers. Annual, of course. CN

Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia - Boraginaceae, California. Divided mounding foliage has a wafting sweet-lemony smell; small white flowers are carried in loose clusters in spring, early summer. Annual, and worth it for the foliage scent alone. CN

***Ferula* sp.** - Apiaceae, Mediterranean. This may be *F. assa-foetida*, but is also generally known as *F. communis* 'Gigantea'. Ferny leaves form a substantial 18" mound of arching, lacy foliage. Flower stalks rise to 6' in early spring and carry dense globes of yellow flowers. Will die down in summer dry climates and reappear with fall rains. Z8? 30 seeds

Freesia alba - Iridaceae, S. Africa. Easy from seed, this bulb (actually a corm) grows in winter/spring and is dormant in summer. Late spring flowers are clear white with a purplish flush on the backs of the petals. Very nicely fragrant too.

Freesia corymbosa – Iridaceae, South Africa. Later to bloom than other freesia species, this species carries long arching spikes of warm soft yellow flowers with a peppery scent in late spring. 30 seeds

Freesia viridis – Iridaceae, southern Africa. Long tubed, very green flowers in a curved spike on this unusual corm. Fl tubes turn rosy as blooms mature. Not particularly showy, but very interesting. Easy.

Gilia achilleifolia – Polemoniaceae, California. More relaxed in leaf and flower than *G. capitata*, this easy annual carries cheery bright blue, pale blue or white heads of flowers in spring and early summer. 100+ seed CN

***Gilia achilleifolia*—white flower** Polemoniaceae, California. White flowered form of this cheery annual—easy and prolific in bloom. Reseeds nicely. CN

Gilia capitata* ssp *chamissonis – Polemoniaceae, California. Finely divided leaves form tight, low cushions; round heads of lavender blue flowers are held just over the low leaves. Native to coastal sandhills. CN

Gilia nevini – Polemoniaceae, San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Guadalupe islands, California. Small starry blue flowers appear for months in abundance among feathery leaves on this charming annual. Mounds to 12". 200+ seed CN

Gilia (Saltugilia) splendens – Polemoniaceae, California. This splendid annual keeps its rosette of finely divided leaves low, and sends up 1-3' slender branching stems that carry clouds of rich candy pink flowers. Not always easy in cultivation. CN

Helenium puberulum - Asteraceae, California. Round balls of fertile flowers have a short skirt of petals below. The effect is of upright stems, very nodding in bud, and many round half-inch yellow balls. Very easy, can reseed. Z8 100 seeds CN

Heliophila coronopifolia - Brassicaceae, South Africa. This showy annual makes many thin spikes with clear blue round flowers for a long season, spring and summer. Easy, rewarding and just pretty. 100 seeds

Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *lutescens - Asteraceae, California. Annual tarweed perfumes the summer air with its aromatic foliage, and carries pale cream to soft yellow daisy flowers for a long season. Blooms summer and fall. CN

Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *luzulifolia - Asteraceae, California. Bright white daisies are carried on this annual tarweed and it perfumes the summer and fall air with its aromatic foliage. Blooms summer to fall. 50+ seeds CN

Hemizonia corymbosa*, *H. fasciculata are now listed under *Deinandra*.

Heuchera maxima – Saxifragaceae, Channel Islands, California. Large rounded leaves develop into low wide cushions; spikes of warm white flowers set on pinkish stems rise to 3' in spring. Great in dry shade. 100+ seeds CN

Hibiscus lasiocarpus var occidentalis – Malvaceae, Central Valley California. This wetland perennial makes stiff stems to 6' with soft-furry green leaves and a nice display of white hibiscus fls w/red centers if it is hot enough. 20 seeds CN

Hulsea heterochroma – Asteraceae, California. Very narrow rusty red rays surround a central golden disc; glandular green leaves stay low. Can grow to 3' high. "Instant smoke" will accompany seed, as it is a fire follower. CN

Isomeris arborea – Capparaceae, California. Silvery light green leaves add beautiful foliage texture to any planting. Bright yellow flowers followed by fat green seedpods (hence its common name of bladderpod). Shrub to 4-5'. Z9? 30 seeds CN

Isoplexis canariensis – Plantaginaceae, Canary Islands. Shrubby foxglove has erect stems with dark green leaves and quite ornamental spires of tawny orange flowers in summer. Z9

Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha – Asteraceae, California. Hard to believe this perennial goldfields is closely related to the slender yellow daisy that carpets dry places in spring. Wide green leaves are form a tight cushion to 4" high and 16" across. Bright yellow flowers appear almost year-round. From the immediate coast, best with some water. CN

Lavandula viridis - Lamiaceae, Spain, Portugal. Aromatic light green leaves stay dense on a 3' rounded shrub; green flags perch on top of the inflorescence. An adaptable, easy shrub. Z9

Layia chrysanthemoides – Asteraceae, California. Smooth tidy tips. Somewhat succulent low leaves are glossy green; cheery spring flowers are good sized, abundant and yellow with white tips. Annual. CN

Layia gaillardoides – Asteraceae, California. Perfumed tarweed ends the spring season with bright yellow daisies held on slender stems with that wonderful tangy aroma. Easy annual in sun or part shade. CN

Layia glandulosa - creamy yellow flower Asteraceae, western U.S. Palest yellow daisies in spring on branched slender stems create a great effect in spring. Aromatic leaves. Spring bloom is profuse, annual. CN

Lepechinia hastata - Lamiaceae, Mexico. Large, arrow-shaped gray leaves are held on stiffly upright stems, red purple flowers in terminal spikes are showy in summer and fall. Grows 4-6' high. Adaptable. Z8

Lessertia montana – Fabaceae, South Africa. 3' shrub with fine, gray divided leaves produces clusters of bright red "parrot's beak" flowers in spring and summer. These mature to inflated shiny rose pink bladder-like fruits. Z9, at least.

Limnanthes douglasii ssp. nivea - Limnanthaceae, California. Easy annual, and it does well in winter wet soil. Pure white flowers in spring appear in abundance, before the plant disappears for the summer, to reappear with fall rains. CN

Limnanthes douglasii ssp. rosea – Limnanthaceae, California. Charming variant of meadow foam puts out bright white flowers with pink veins that age to pale pink. Spring bloom, well adapted to wet soils—and containers. 30 seeds CN

Linanthus "dylanae" – Polemoniaceae, Santa Cruz County, California. Either a subspecies of *Linanthus grandiflorus* or a distinct species, dense heads (over an inch across) of dark lavender flowers are held on 12" stems. Annual, easy. CN

Linanthus 'Stardust' - Polemoniaceae, California. Derived from races of *Linanthus parviflorus*, this seed strain produces masses of flowers in sparkling colors - orange, yellow, pink, and cream – in spring. 100 seeds CN

Lotus (Hosackia) crassifolius var. otayensis - Fabaceae, San Diego Co. California. Arching stems carry gray green, softly furry leaves and rise to about 18". Clusters of red violet and white fls. appear in spring and summer. Perennial. Z9? CN

Lotus formosissimus (Hosackia gracilis)- Fabaceae, California. From seasonally moist meadows, harlequin lotus forms a flat perennial mat to 2' across, with bright yellow and pink pea flowers in spring, and scattered bloom in summer. Z8? CN

Lotus (Acmispon) grandiflorus - Fabaceae, California. Rounded perennial to 2-3' has soft light green divided leaves and pretty clusters of cream colored flowers. Persistent fruits to 3"+ across form a stiff chestnut pinwheel. Z9 or less. CN

Lotus (Hosackia) yollabolliensis – Fabaceae, No. California mountains. Flat mats of green leaves show off many yellow and white pea flowers in spring and summer. Perennial. CN

Lupinus albifrons – Fabaceae, California. This widespread species is found in many plant communities. Leaves are silvery; flower stems with reddish to blue purple flowers wreath 2-3' shrubs in spring and early summer. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus albifrons var. collinus – Fabaceae, California. Silvery leaves on spreading stems make a low mat; spikes of bright blue purple flowers extend to 18". Spring bloom on this perennial subshrub. 30 seeds limited supply CN

Lupinus arboreus—blue fl – Fabaceae, central California. Bush lupine also goes by the name of *L. propinquus*. It quickly makes a rounded 4' loose shrub with spires of lavender blue flowers in spring. Green leaves. Adaptable. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus arboreus—yellow fl – Fabaceae, California to Oregon. Robust bush lupine to 6' is found on sand dunes and coastal plant communities. Leaves are green, flower spikes display bright yellow flowers in spring. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus bicolor – Fabaceae, California to Washington. Annual lupine displays an abundance of small, very bright blue flowers in spring. Only 12" tall, but a patch of flowers creates quite a nice, sparkling effect. 50+ seeds CN

Lupinus concinnus – Fabaceae, California. Cute little bajada lupine creates white furry foliage mounds to 8" and decorates them with spikes of smallish bright blue purple flowers in spring. Annual. 30 seeds CN

Lupinus hirsutissimus - Fabaceae, California. The common name of stinging lupine for this annual does not begin to illustrate the charm of this plant. Covered with stiff hairs, it bristles with enthusiasm. Red violet fls. in spring. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus latifolius var. parishii – Fabaceae, California. A moisture loving California lupine, this leafy perennial makes strong stems to 4-5' and tops them with long stems of soft mauve pink flowers in late spring and summer. 20 seeds CN

Lupinus microcarpus var microcarpus (L. subvexus)—red violet – Bright red violet to purple flowers are carried in spikes over low green leaves on this spring blooming annual. Low leaves, nice show. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus microcarpus var microcarpus –lavender blue– Seed from a local race with lavender blue flowers. Dense furry flower spikes held over low green leaves. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus nanus - Fabaceae, western U.S. Annual with bright blue flowers grows to 15", and blooms with abandon in spring. Sweet "moth ball" flower fragrance is just another intriguing smell from California grasslands. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus nanus 'Pacific Pink'- Fabaceae, western U.S. Soft pink flowered seed strain of the annual lupine that paints California spring meadows in broad swathes. Developed from a chance find of pink fl. plants. 50 seeds CN

Lupinus polyphyllus var. burkei – Fabaceae, California. Perennial lupine native to mountain meadows and slopes makes low, typically palmate green leaves; bright lavender blue flowers are carried in spikes in midsummer. 30 seeds CN

Lupinus succulentus 'Rodeo Rose' - Fabaceae, California. Typical *L. succulentus* has blue purple flowers. This very pretty seed strain displays soft rose pink flower spikes in spring and summer. Roger Raiche selection. Annual. 30 seeds CN

Madia elegans - Asteraceae, California. Annual. Young rosettes are soft-hairy; by midsummer they can elongate from 3-7' and short branches carrying many 1.5" miniature sunflowers explode with color. Aromatic foliage. CN

Madia elegans ssp. vernalis - California. Annual. The cheery spring blooming form of common madia makes masses of 1-2" bright yellow daisies on a rounded, well branched mound to 30". Leaves have the typical sweet tarweed aroma. CN

Melanoselinum decipiens - Apiaceae, Madeira. Lush monocarpic perennial makes a strong trunk to 6' to bear its large, tropical-looking leaves. Dense umbels of light pink fls. cover the leaves in the blooming year. Can take drought in shade. Z9

Melianthus major - Melianthaceae, South Africa. Grown primarily for its large lush, blue gray foliage, the tall spikes of maroon flowers in spring are an added bonus. Z9 30 seeds

Melianthus villosus - Melianthaceae, South Africa. Light green, hairy leaves form an attractive foliage mass. Summer flowers are not particularly striking, but the bright apple green seed pods are! Hardier than *M. major*. Z9 or less 30 seeds

Mimulus cardinalis - gold flower Phrymaceae, western U.S. Golden orange flowers appear in subtle variations in this seed strain from a golden flowered form of the perennial scarlet monkeyflower found on Santa Cruz Island. Z7 100+ seed CN

Mimulus guttatus -low form Phrymaceae, western U.S. This desirable seed strain of common monkeyflower produces leaves that always stay low, and fairly tidy. Brilliant yellow fls. on leafless 18" stems. Wet growing. Z6 100+ seed CN

Mimulus pictus - Phrymaceae, California. The beauty of this small annual is in the intricate markings on its salverform flowers. The background color is white, but it is delicately patterned with clear brown lines. Best in containers. 100+ s CN

Mirabilis longiflora - Nyctaginaceae, Texas, Mexico. Long stems have clusters of white flowers at their tips. The effect is very airy, as the flower tubes are 5" long, and the exotically scented, rose-centered white flowers open only at night, and all point in different directions. Not for the meticulously manicured garden, but well worth growing! Perennial. Z8 30 seeds

Mirabilis viscosa - Nyctaginaceae, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Vase shaped perennial to 30" has firm textured medium green, heart shaped leaves and bright fuchsia pink 1" flowers followed by tan "seed parachutes". Z8

Monardella villosa ssp. obispoensis – Lamiaceae, central California. Erect subshrub has round leaves with furry undersides; and the typical dome shaped flower heads crowded with lavender flowers in early summer. Z8 CN

Monolopia lanceolata – Asteraceae, California. Hilltop daisy paints the interior coast range hillsides yellow in favored years. This annual is easy to grow with an abundance of bright yellow daisies in spring. CN

Monolopia stricta – Asteraceae, California. Small yellow daisy flowers are held in frothy abundance over smooth gray leaves on this charming small stature spring blooming annual from the dry interior parts of California. CN

Muhlenbergia, Nassella (now back to *Stipa*) – listed in Grasses, next section.

Nemophila menziesii 'Frosty Blue' – Boraginaceae, California. Typical baby blue eyes has those incredible baby blue flowers in spring set among green leaves with silver spots. This seed strain produces many plants with all silver leaves as well as the typical silver spotted ones. Annual, and shows up well in the shade. CN

Nicotiana glutinosa - Solanaceae, Peru, Ecuador, Galapagos Islands. Very distinctive and pretty dusky rose flowers have more open throats than the typical nicotiana. Flower stems reach to 4'. Probably perennial in mild climates. 100+ seeds

Nicotiana 'Hot Chocolate' - Solanaceae. This charming seed strain was generously shared by Brian McGowan of Blue Meadow Farm, Massachusetts. Starry flower faces are muted ruby red to chocolate. Green flower tubes are great contrast.

Nicotiana mutabilis - Solanaceae, Brazil. Properly named as a species in 2002, this remarkable plant is a beauty. Stems to 3-5' carry many pendant flowers. These open pure white, age to pale pink, then to rose pink. Perennial in Z9. 100+ seeds

Nicotiana 'Priscilla' – Solanaceae. Seed strain from a local garden displays huge white flowers in the usual fashion. Greenish buds open to lightly fragrant starry white flowers with faces almost 3" across; tubes are 2" long. 4-5' tall.

Perideridia kelloggii – Apiaceae, California. Slender perennial with divided leaves puts up flower stems to 3' which carry heads of white flowers. Blooms with the hayfield tarweeds in midsummer. 30 seeds CN

Petromarula pinnata - Campanulaceae, Crete. Low pinnate leaves form substantial glossy green clump. Dense columns to 2' of starry lavender blue flowers extend over the leaves in spring and summer. Flowering goes on for months. Z8 100+seed

Phacelia bolanderi - Boraginaceae California, Oregon. Light lilac blue flowers are held on spreading stems over softly hairy, gray green leaves. Effect is subtle, but very pleasing. Good perennial plant for dry shade. CN

Phacelia californica - Boraginaceae, California. Attractive perennial foliage clumps are a purplish gray green. Full flower heads are an especially bright lavender and are held over the foliage on erect stems in spring. Z9, at least CN

Phacelia campanularia – Boraginaceae, California. The common name desert bluebells describes this easy annual perfectly. Flowers are bright blue purple and showy in spring. 100+ seeds CN

Phacelia ciliata – Boraginaceae, California. This bright lavender blue annual phacelia creates lakes of color in the Carrizo Plain area in spring during generous rainfall years. Flowers are held over lobed, soft grey-green leaves. CN

Phacelia distans – Boraginaceae, California. Creamy flowers with delicate brown veining are abundant on this widespread California annual. It is much appreciated by all sorts of bees and flying creatures. 100+ seeds CN

Pholistoma auritum – Boraginaceae, California. Clambering annual has widely lobed green leaves with silvery spotting, and large lavender blue flowers with white then dark centers. Showy annual for dry shade. CN

Pseudocydonia sinensis - Rosaceae, China. This Chinese quince has been prized for its spring pink flowers, very large fragrant fruits, nice bark and great fall color. Large shrub or small tree. 30 seeds

Puya alpestris - Bromeliaceae, Chile. Stiff rosettes with hooked spines form dense clumps; stout flower stems rise to 5'+ and produce short branches with incredible silky, deep blue green flowers with bright orange anthers in late spring and summer. Plants can be slow to bloom, but the flower color is worth the wait. Z8

Romanzoffia californica - Boraginaceae, California to Washington. Mist maidens. Low clumps of shiny lobed leaves are absolutely covered with dainty white flowers in spring. Must dry out completely summer and fall. Easy in containers, with profuse bloom in spring from fall sowing. Z7 CN

Romneya coulteri – Papaveraceae, California. White poppy flowers can be 6-12" wide on this glorious perennial. Not particularly easy from seed, it can be difficult to establish in the garden, and then difficult to eradicate if it settles in and begins relentless root wandering. But it is still very desirable. "Instant smoke" will be supplied to aid germination. CN

To facilitate speedy *Salvia* germination, I can supply one quarter discs of **Super Smoke Plus** for \$.50 each. Each disc contains gibberellic acid (as well as other chemicals derived from smoke). One piece (quarter disc) is enough to treat one packet of *Salvia* seeds. It is also available via the internet from <www.finebushpeople.co.za>. Instructions for use will be provided. All *Salvias* are in the Lamiaceae.

Salvia apiana – California. White sage. Subshrub makes 2-3' mounds of broad white, highly aromatic leaves. Flower stems to 6'+ carry white to pinkish white flowers in spring. 50 seeds CN

Salvia barrelieri - SW.Spain, N.Africa. Strong basal rosettes are somewhat blue green; very ornamental flower stalks to 5' rise in late spring and carry many large lavender blue flowers for a long period. A striking perennial species. Z8 ? 30 seeds

Salvia broussonetii - Canary Islands. Large light green leaves densely held on a rounded perennial shrub are very attractive set among other garden plants on this white flowered sage. To 30". Z9 30 seeds

Salvia carduacea - California. Pale lavender blue flowers with an incredibly frilly lower lip are borne in spiny, cobwebby

heads. Annual, good in containers. Z8 30 seeds

CN

***Salvia clevelandii* hybrids** – California. Seed was collected from *Salvia clevelandii* 'Winnifred Gilman' in the presence of other California species and they are known to cross freely. Parent has aromatic leaves, bright blue fls. 50 seeds CN

***Salvia coccinea* 'Brenthurst'** – Tropical S. America. Generally used as an annual bedding sage, this plant can be perennial in mild areas. Warm pink flowers are set off nicely by dark stems during a very long blooming season. 30 seeds

***Salvia coccinea* 'Vermilion'** – Tropical S. America. Freely blooming sage carries bright orange red flowers for months and is most attractive to hummingbirds. 30 seeds

Salvia columbariae - California, southwest U.S. Chia is a great annual for open ground. Prickly round heads of bright blue purple flowers on very straight stems. Plants can bloom at 4" or 2', depending on cultural conditions. 50+ seeds CN

Salvia desoleana - Sardinia. Wide light green leaves have undulating edges and make a tight clump to 2'. Pale cream and light blue flowers are carried on 18" stems in spring and summer. Wonderfully pungent leaf aroma. 30 seeds

***Salvia disermas* - pink flower** South Africa. Light gray green leaves form a large mounding perennial clump; many small pale pink flowers (in this form) almost year-round. Z9, at least 50 seeds

***Salvia disermas* - white flower** - South Africa. Light green leaves on this form look good all year and form a pleasant mound to 2'; many white flowers in spring and summer. Z9, at least 50 seeds

Salvia hierosolymitana – Middle East. Very large basal leaves are green. Early spring brings long flower stems with a succession of deep red purple—almost maroon-- flowers. Plants are hardy, but spring frosts can damage flowers. 50 seeds

***Salvia macrophylla*—purple undersides** – Peru. Shrub to 6'+ with large dark green leaves with purple undersides. Spikes of dark blue flowers are abundant spring to fall. Vigorous and impressive, but tender to hard frost. 30 seeds

***Salvia macrophylla* - upright form** - Peru. Upright sage, to 5'+. Flower spikes are a long series of lime green calyces from which bright blue buds develop into gentian blue flowers with a severely swept back lower lip. Styles and stamens are lightly blue flushed too. Broad green leaves. 30 seeds

Salvia namaensis – southern Africa. Twiggy light shrub to 5' has a distinctive "medicinal" aroma and small pale blue flowers. Botanists call the light green leaves "lyrate pinnatifid" and they *are* quite attractive. No hard frost. 30 seeds

***Salvia patens* 'Pink Ice'** – Mexico. Pale pink form of the large flowered sage. Plants can be over 2' tall and flowers appear throughout the summer. 20 seeds

***Salvia pratensis* 'Haemotodes'** - Europe. Green basal rosette; the great display of clouds of lavender blue flowers on dense spikes continues spring through the summer. Hardy and quite lovely. Z3 50 seeds

Salvia scabra - South Africa. Blooming from early summer to fall, this sage displays its pretty clear lavender, long tubed flowers very effectively. Dark green foliage is low. Z9 50 seeds

Salvia semiatrata – Mexico. Well branched shrub to 4-5' has rich green leaves with a pebbly texture; spring and summer flowers combine light violet and deepest purple, and are held in a hot pink calyx. Z9 30 seeds

***Salvia splendens* – pink fl.** – Brazil. Majestic shrubs to 5'+ bloom all summer into fall with spikes of light peachy pink flowers set in peach calyces among lush green leaves. Backlit flowers are translucent and honeybees have been observed entering the flowers and sipping nectar, with extended tongues! Easy in a watered shady spot. Tender to frost. 50 seeds

Salvia subrotunda – Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina. Small vivid orange flowers are in perfect contrast to green stems and leaves on this 4' bushy tender perennial. Blooms from spring to frost, and is especially attractive to hummingbirds. 30 seeds

Salvia taraxacifolia - Morocco. Gray, sweet-smelling rosettes look like dandelions when they are young; spikes of palest pink flowers appear late spring to fall. Very nice combined with red-violet flowers. Perennial, to 18". Z9 30 seeds

Salvia texana – Texas, New Mexico, Mexico. Sturdy small perennial sage to 18" has bright blue-purple flowers. that show up well among bristly calyces. Great for dry gardens. 30 seeds

Salvia tingitana – perhaps Morocco, but uncertain. Large pungently aromatic leaves are luminous pale green; spring flowers are soft yellow and light lilac. Forms an erect shrub to 2'. Z9 at least 30 seeds

Sanicula bipinnatifida – Apiaceae, California. Round flower heads are small but colored a rich maroon on this grassland inhabitant. Starburst clusters of these flowers appear in spring over low leaves. Perennial. 30 seeds CN

***Scrophularia californica* - chartreuse fl.** Scrophulariaceae, California. The typical figwort has small dark red flowers; this seed strain has the same small flowers but they are a striking yellow green. Perennial, to 5'+. Z7 100+ seeds CN

Solanum pyracanthum - Solanaceae, Madagascar. Brownish leaves have prominent bright orange spines on their midribs, stems are covered with orange fuzz and violet flowers are in typical *Solanum* clusters. Great when backlit. Z10 30 seeds

***Stipa cernua*, *Stipa pulchra* (*Nassella*)** - listed under **Grasses at end of this section**

Streptanthus farnsworthianus - Brassicaceae, California. Startling shiny red violet to navy blue bracts are up to 4" long and 2" wide on this spring annual. Actual small flowers are white. To 18" tall. Easy to grow. CN

Streptanthus glandulosus ssp glandulosus (albidus ssp. peramoenus) - Brassicaceae, California. An uncommon annual with bright mauve-purple inflated flowers on slender stems. Easy. CN

Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. secundus - Brassicaceae, California. Little white pouch flowers set along thin stems are pretty in mass on this easy spring annual. To 12-18". CN

Streptanthus insignis - Brassicaceae, California. A slender spring annual that sends flowers up from a basal rosette. Showy sterile bracts held at the top are rich, dark purple; actual flowers are paler, but interesting. Most effective in a colony. CN

Thalictrum fendleri var. polycarpum - Ranunculaceae, California and the west. The local meadow rue lacks the vivid pinks of garden varieties, but it is a thoroughly graceful perennial. Delicate leaves stay below 2', flower stems to 6' carry clouds of subtle flowers. A flower panicle of male stamens all hanging strictly vertical on threadlike filaments is quite a show. CN

Thysanocarpus curvipes - Brassicaceae, California, western U.S. Lacepod is a slender spring annual with small white flowers, but elegant and well displayed fruits. Dangling round seeds display a network of veins to the edges of the "pod", and are subtly colored pink and green and cream as they mature. 30 seeds CN

Tigridia chiapensis - Iridaceae, Mexico. Diminutive bulb from wet meadows blooms in summer on 8-12" stems. Pure white flowers have yellow centers and clean brown dashes near the central zone; a colony makes quite a show. Z8? 50 seeds

Tigridia pavonia -white fl. - Iridaceae, Mexico. The typical huge bowl-shaped summer flowers are pure white in this seed strain, with a yellowish flush in the center, but none of the usual markings. Probably 'Alba Immaculata'. Z9

Tigridia vanhouttei - Iridaceae, Mexico. Clusters of flowers appear for a long period in summer. Outer petals are pale yellow with purple streaks, creamy inner cupped petals have perfect painted purple veins leading to deep purple center. Z8

A closer look at the California clovers has been very rewarding. Seeds offered are from annual species with richly colored flowers and often they have interesting patterns on their leaves too. Special thanks to Randall Morgan for sharing seeds.

Trifolium fucatum - Fabaceae, California, Oregon. A very nice annual from wet meadows, lush green leaves often have interesting brown and silver markings. Large flower heads start out creamy white and age to a light rosy pink. CN

Trifolium jokerstii - Fabaceae, Butte County, California. Bright golden flower heads glow over green -sometimes with red markings-leaves on this small annual cushion. Spring bloom. 20 seeds CN

Trifolium lilacinum - Fabaceae, California. Green, pink, cream and black are combined on (smallish) intricately patterned leaves. Flowers combine lilac and white. Included within *T. barbigerum var. andrewsii* in Jepson Manual. CN

Trifolium phaeocephalum Greene - Fabaceae, California. Flowers are darkest purple and white on this species; and can appear for a long time if season is mild. Some markings on the leaves. Classified in Jepson under *T. variegatum*. CN

Trifolium species or subspecies-cub clover Fabaceae, central California. Affectionately called "cub clover" because it is a junior form or subspecies of bear clover, *T. virescens*, this annual has lush green leaves with brown speckles and round greenish yellow flower heads that age rose. Grows on grassy slopes and in meadows. 30 seeds CN

Trifolium virescens Greene - Fabaceae, California, Oregon. Lush green leaves form strong clumps on this annual; good sized flower heads start out bright greenish yellow and age to vivid rose. A very ornamental clover; also used by native Americans. Some of the seedlings may have dark patterns on the leaves. CN

Trifolium willdenovii - Fabaceae, W. United States. Thin leaves and many rich purple and white flowers on rounded heads. Some seedlings have burgundy leaves. Annual. Good on heavy soils. CN

Urospermum dalechampii - Asteraceae, Mediterranean. Pale yellow chicory-style daisies are carried over deep green leaves from late spring to fall on this easy perennial dandelion. Flowers attract all kinds of beneficial insects. Z6

Wattakaka (Dregea) sinensis - Asclepiadaceae, China. This climbing milkweed displays rounded heads of fragrant starry whitish-pink flowers in summer. Deciduous in winter. Leaves usually variegated in this seed strain. Z9 or less 30 seed

GRASSES - All grasses are in the Poaceae. Packets contain 50+ seed

Elymus californicus - northern California. California bottlebrush grass has wide green leaves and gracefully draping "bottlebrush" flower spikes on 4-5' stems. Found in moist conifer forests, it appreciates at least part shade. Z8 or less CN

Festuca californica - California, Oregon. Rich green leaf blades on 18" full clumps, this handsome grass is well adapted to summer dry climates. It inhabits north facing, often shady slopes Airy flower stems to 4'+. Z8 or less CN

Melica imperfecta - Coast melic grows in many plant communities in California. It forms bright green tidy clumps and flower stems are narrow and somewhat drooping. Will grow in sun or part shade. Z8 or less CN

Muhlenbergia dubia - Texas, New Mexico, northern Mexico. A half-size version of California Deer Grass, *M. rigens*, the evergreen foliage of this grass is 12-18". Thin, erect flower spikes rise to 3', and keep their stiff silhouette. Z7 100+ seed

Muhlenbergia rigens - California. This architectural grass has an evergreen basal foliage clump and thin, silvery, erect flower spikes in summer. Spikes persist into fall and winter. Used by native Americans for baskets. Z7 100+ seed CN

Stipa (Nassella) cernua - California. Nodding needlegrass. Slender stems carry long sleek 3" awns on this native California bunchgrass. Narrow leaves are blue-green. Very ornamental in flower and seed. Z8 CN

Stipa (Nassella) lepida - Poaceae, California. Foothill needlegrass. Similar to *N. cernua*, but a little smaller with shorter awns. Graceful flower sprays are silky blond, over fine textured low foliage. Looks great on banks or backlit. Z8 CN

Stipa (Nassella) pulchra - Poaceae, California. Purple needlegrass. State grass of California. This bunchgrass is more robust than the preceding species. There is a purplish cast to the very gracefully displayed, long awned flowers. Z8 CN

RESTIOS

The Restionaceae is a family of rush like plants largely from the southern hemisphere. Restios -- or the species offered here-- are plants that appreciate acid soils of low fertility. January 2007 provided useful cold hardiness information on many species—night temperatures were 20 degrees F. or lower for quite a few days here.

Best germination comes when seeds are treated with "instant smoke" prior to planting, and when they experience a marked difference (30 degrees F. is ideal) between day and night temperatures after they are sown. Best in soils low in phosphorus. All restios offered here are from South Africa, and all are, of course, in the Restionaceae. **Seed pkts. are 50 + seeds** unless stated otherwise. **Price per packet is \$4.50** and includes "instant smoke" to aid germination. Seeds of other species may be added to the website in December, if germination tests yield good results.

Cannomois grandis --smaller seed This giant bamboo like clumper makes thick culms often pink to red in color when they are new. Can reach 10'. The very large seeds of this species have been difficult to germinate even after treatment with 'instant smoke', 10 % germination typical. Previously called *Cannomois virgata*. No damage at 20 degrees F. 50 seeds

Chondropetalum (now Elegia) elephantinum - Dark green erect culms are banded with chestnut bracts, which peel off to reveal their shiny golden undersides as culms mature. Eventual size is 5'+ tall. Can grow in water or with drought. One of the hardiest (known in cultivation) species -- seemingly untouched in the severe freeze of 1998 in inland valleys in the San Francisco Bay area. No damage at 20 deg, F. 100+ seeds

Chondropetalum (now Elegia) tectorum --Smaller scale than *Chondropetalum elephantinum*, tidy clumps reach 3-4', with a narrower base and very dark green culms. The same chestnut bracts reveal gold undersides as they peel from the stems. Graceful, adaptable. No damage at 20 deg, F. 100+ seeds

Elegia capensis -- This great horsetail-style restio grows along and in streams in its native South Africa, though it will grow in moderately watered gardens as well. Culms can reach over 6' in height, with horsetail-like branching along the stems. It sustained some damage at 20 degrees F., though plants recovered. Clumping.

Ischyrolepis (now Restio) subverticillata - One of the best for cut stems, even small portions of a stem have great symmetry and beauty. Can reach 6' high and densely clumping, this species will also thrive in part shade. Has bright green culms and darker branchlets, with the form of the branched horsetails (*Equisetum*), but much stiffer, and of course, not running. Some plants quite damaged at 20 degrees F., others were untouched.

Ischyrolepis (now Restio) venustus - A mounding species to 3' high. Plants grown "lean" have shiny bright green smooth "naked" stems. From higher altitudes, so may have increased hardiness. No damage at 20 degrees F. Previously listed here as both *I. sieberi* and *I. sieberi venustus* but closer inspection and new botanical information settled the issue.

Restio similis -- Small clumping species to 18" makes draping, fine textured clumps. Fine dark green stems, with mostly unbranched culms, are tipped by shining bronze flowers in summer. Can grow in dry gardens.

Rhodocoma arida -- Erect blue gray columns of leafless culms reach 5'+ in this species. Typical (bronze) flowers are interesting, but not striking. Drought tolerant. No damage at 20 degrees F.

Rhodocoma capensis - Tall, erect columns of branched "horsetail" dark green stems droop at their tips. Small flowers are golden and line the branch tips. This is very graceful in form and creates great contrast with all other plants. Clumps here are 6'+ at present and are a visual treat in the garden. Untouched at 20 degrees F. 100+ seed

Rhodocoma species -- Low tangled green leaves are densely clumping; smooth blue-green flowering stems to 6' dangle long lacy clusters of shiny bronze "flowers" in male plants. Similar to *Rhodocoma arida*, but with more robust and greener (or more blue green) culms. From dry areas of the interior S.A.

Thamnochortus fraternus – One of the smaller stature restios, found in nature on limestone soils. Grows to 2' with bright reddish brown flowers. Female plants have nice, tidy vase shaped form. 100+ seed

Thamnochortus insignis - Forms a hemispherical kinetic sculpture in time with its slender dark green stems moving with the slightest breeze. Stems can be 5' in length and rise from all points of the dense basal clump. Golden flowers tip these branches. Can reseed in a limited way in the garden. Good container plant. No damage at 20 degrees F. 100+ seed

Thamnochortus spicigerus – Tall species to 6' seems to keep a narrower profile than other species grown so far. Stems are smooth and leafless and dark gray green; shiny bronze flowers are typical form. Seems drought and cold hardy. 100+ seed

THE PLANTSMAN'S POCKET includes seeds from a plant collector with a diversity of plant interests. Seeds from this section are **\$5.00 per packet**.

General listing:

Arisaema consanguinea -Araceae, China. Another propeller-leaved, summer growing species achieving quite a bit of presence in the garden as it approaches 5 ft. in height. When the shoot emerges in the late spring/early summer it shoots up with amazing speed and in deeper shade may need to be staked. Each leaflet has a long thread on its end. The flower is borne just below the elegant leaf blades and is of variable color, most being apple-green with a brick red cast, but a few may be deep chocolate brown with yellowish veins -good luck! Another easy plant in a woodland setting. 20 seeds

Beschorneria albiflora - Agavaceae, S. Mexico, trunk forming monocot. This is the only species of the genus, (close relatives to *Agave*) that forms a trunk. In time it can exceed 6'. The dense rosettes of soft textured (user friendly), avocado green leaves are 2.5 to 3' across. The inflorescences can be 5' in length and 4' across. The stalk and side branches turn vivid red and maintain the color for months. The flowers are very attractive to hummingbirds, mature over a 2 month period, and are cream or chartreuse flushed with salmon pink. Although most species are from dry woodlands and appreciate a bit of shade, this one thrives in light shade to full sun in coastal CA. Sow the seeds in late spring with warm weather. Plants survived 16 deg. F. without damage in the 1990 freeze. 30 seeds

Beschorneria wrightii - Agavaceae, Mexico. This species forms tight rosettes of narrow green leaves. Good for dry shade, best with occasional summer water. One of the smaller species, but varies with resources provided: from 12" across with 18" unbranched inflorescences in bright, lean conditions, up to 2.5' across with 4.5' branched inflorescences (with good red color) in richer soils with more frequent water. Sow in spring/warm weather, 12 seeds per packet

Bessera elegans – Themidaceae, southwestern Mexico. This summer growing geophyte has long, slender, fleshy leaves with pink feet, and umbels of exquisite, parasol-like flowers raised 18-24" high on wiry stems. Coloring ranges from bright orange-red to magenta-purple with paired cream patches separated by a dark line on each petal. Prominent pollen masses may be yellow, green, or blue. The corms must be kept completely dry in winter and until emergence of foliage in warm weather when generous watering and feeding soon brings a spectacular reward. Seed offered is from a cross between red and magenta flowering *Bessera*, and should yield a range of colors in the progeny. 2 to 3 years from seed to flowering. 8 seeds

Canarina canariensis - Campanulaceae, Canary Islands. A summer dormant, herbaceous perennial from growing tuberous roots and producing orange, lantern-like, terminal, pendant flowers with attractive dark veins inside. Form varies from scandent shrub in bright shade to a vine needing support in full shade. Grows to about 3 feet in length/width, but can reach 8 feet under favorable conditions. No water required all summer, but it is well tolerated in a garden setting. New growth in fall has an attractive violet cast. Two individuals are needed (and pollinating birds) for production of walnut-sized, sweet, edible fruit. Surface sow in fall, covering pots for humidity. Feed well each fall to quicken time to first flowering (~3 years) Seldom available, limited quantities, 10 seeds per packet

Cuphea schumannii – Lythraceae, Mexico. Orange cuphea, Schumann's cuphea. Smooth, medium green leaves, with orange tubular flowers that have bright purple "ears". Stems tend to sprawl unless supported. Grows to about 5 feet. Flowers year round in frost-free climates. A favorite of hummingbirds. Z9b 25 seeds

Dierama atrum - Iridaceae, E. South Africa. This is the species with the darkest flowers, maroon to purple-black, each a quarter inch long and half inch wide borne in large numbers on 4 to 5' stalks. Summer flowering. Sow at any season, water year round. 10 seeds per packet

Dilatris pillansii - Haemodoraceae, South Africa. Herbaceous perennial to 18" in height and width with fans of deep green, narrow 8" leaves tinged orange toward the base. The long lasting, intricately branched inflorescences are produced freely and each bears hundreds of fuzzy, mauve flowers about an inch across. As the flowers age they may develop a soft orange tinge. This is the easiest species to germinate and grow. Individual plants will eventually bear many inflorescences. Treat seeds with smoke extract (included) and sow in fall. 10 seeds per packet.

Dilatris viscosa - Haemodoraceae, South Africa. Herbaceous perennial to 2' in height and width. This is by far the most beautiful species with fans of gray-green leaves to 1', tinged orange toward the base, producing exquisite inflorescences bearing hundreds of star-like, yellow and tangerine flowers. More difficult to germinate than the previous species and leaves can be discolored by a hypersensitivity response to fungi as in *Anigozanthos*. (Cut discolored leaves promptly as new growth appears.) Treat seeds with smoke extract (included) and sow in fall. 8 seeds per packet.

Gladiolus flanaganii - Iridaceae. The famous (infamous?) suicide glad produces 2", rich blood red flowers with white linear markings in the throat on arching spikes above gray-green foliage. It is so named because it is usually seen from a distance in inaccessible locations midway along steep waterfalls and cliffs high in the Drakensberg of Eastern S. Africa. Summer growing. Apparently hardy to USDA zone 8a (10 deg. F). Needs good air circulation and consistent watering for best flowering. Easy to germinate and grow. 25 seeds per packet.

Nivenia corymbosa - Iridaceae, South Africa. One of the winter-growing woody irids that grow into true woody shrubs and produce hundreds of gentian blue flowers in the heat of summer. The more sun, the more flowers. This is the easiest species to grow and large container plants in full sun will flower from June to November. Grow in a well drained sandy mix with peat. Seed should be sown in fall or winter (in coastal California) and may take a month to six weeks to germinate. 20 seeds

Paris polyphylla - Melanthiaceae, China. This Trillium relative is easier to grow and produces elegant pinwheels of 6 or more petiolate leaves, each 5 by 3" on 1 to 2 .5' stems in late spring. The very unusual flower is held above the leaves; petals are reduced to long, pale, antenna-like structures. Prominent stamens are bright orange above a large blue to purple ovary. The current subject of research for a wide range of medicinal attributes. Seed offered is a mix of *P. polyphylla* var.

polyphylla (as above) and var. *stenophylla* (up to 22 sessile leaves per whorl each 6 by 1 in.) Frost hardy. Seed should be sown without cleaning in fall for a cool moist period before spring germination. 10 seeds per packet SOLD OUT 2016

Sinningia iarae - Gesneriaceae, Brazil. Fuzzy green leaves, with pink flowers. Upper lobes of the corolla are joined and form a hood-like structure. Stems, pedicels and backs of the leaves can be flushed red. Top of tuber dome shaped.

Sinningia insularis – Gesneriaceae, Brazil. Many clusters of orange-red flowers are displayed over dark green leaves on this easy, prolific species. Tubers get substantial.

Sinningia sellovii – Gesneriaceae. South American perennial known as the hardy red gloxinia. Leaves have a stiff quilted texture. Two forms are offered: one will produce only **dusty pink** flowers, the other "produces some that are pink and some that are **pink and yellow**, turning butter yellow in hot weather." Both forms attract much interest from hummingbirds. Good container plant. Please specify color form desired. Z8

Ordering information

Most seed packets are \$4. restio seed packets are \$4.50, Plantsman's Pocket packets are \$5.00 each.

There is no minimum order. Please send payment by check, money order, or Visa/Mastercard with your order. Orders can also be paid through **Paypal**—the link is at the How to Order page of the website, or pay to seedhunt@cruzio.com. If you use Paypal, please also send a separate email with your order and shipping information.

Shipping and handling charge is \$3.00 for US orders. Postage costs for international orders have increased dramatically. **Shipping charge for orders to Canada is \$10. Shipping for all other international orders is \$14.** California residents please add **8% sales tax** or include a signed resale certificate. My website, and e-mail address are NOT SECURE. For your safety, please do not send credit card information by e-mail, though inquiries and orders can be received by e-mail to **seedhunt@cruzio.com**.

Orders will be filled as they are received. Feel free to specify substitutes in the event that supplies run low. If you do not list substitutes, a refund will be sent. Visa/Mastercard orders will be charged as they are shipped. If paying by credit card please include the billing address for the card if it is different than the mailing address.

Email notification of the annual seedlist update is now the standard, with a copy available on **seedhunt.com** for download.

The printed seedlist for next year will be sent to customers who have ordered a minimum of 4 packets of seed, and indicate a preference for a printed copy.

Orders can be faxed to 831-728-5131, sent by email to seedhunt@cruzio.com or they can be sent by postal mail to:

Seedhunt, P.O. Box 96, Freedom, CA 95019-0096 USA.