

The next monthly general meeting is Monday, January 17, 2011 at 7:15 pm

Monthly meetings are held at the San Francisco County Fair Building, Ninth Avenue at Lincoln Way in Golden Gate Park.

Free parking is available behind the San Francisco County Fair Building on Lincoln Way.

4:00 PM – Botanical gardens walk with the featured speaker. Meet at the entrance to the San Francisco Botanical Garden.

5:30 PM – No-host dinner will take place at Park Chow Restaurant, located at 1240 Ninth Avenue in San Francisco.

7:15 PM – Announcements, Plant Forum, and Program Meeting will be held at the San Francisco County Fair Building at Ninth Avenue and Lincoln Way in San Francisco.

Cal Hort members may attend for FREE. Non-members – a donation of \$5 is requested



Plant of the Month
Lobelia laxiflora

JANUARY 2011 MEETING

The Ethnobotany of California Native Plants

by John L. Kipping



Some people have more than one passion. This is why John Kipping works as an arborist, a trip leader and guide in commercial river rafting, and a freelance naturalist. Although he knows about native plants from all over western North America, in this talk, John focuses on those in California. Ethnobotany means the relationship of people to plants. John's talk explains the relationship of California native plants to indigenous people and how these plants can be used today.

FEBRUARY 2011 MEETING

Not Your Mother's Citrus

by Luen Miller

Luen Miller, co-owner of Monterey Bay Nursery, is always looking at new plants for the nursery to sell. In the last few years he has developed an interesting collection of unusual citrus, which have both culinary and aesthetic benefits. Come hear about the caviar lime and the sweet lemon, as well as taste what is in season.

California Horticulture Officers Needed *by Jan Hamby*

The California Horticulture Society is reaching out to our membership for new Executive Council members and as well as President, Vice President and Treasurer. We are also seeking members for the Officer Nominating Committee. If you are interested or would like to nominate someone for any of these roles, please contact Jan Hamby (janhamb@yahoo.com). Thank you and I hope you and your colleagues want to become more involved with CalHort.

Winter HORTICULTURAL Events by Don L. MacGregor

2nd ANNUAL PLANTS ILLUSTRATED EXHIBIT

January 8-27 presented by
Northern California Association of Botanical Artists
Botanical Garden at UC Berkeley, 200 Centennial Drive
(510) 643-2755
www.botanicalgarden.berkeley.edu

ANNUAL ARBORETUM VOLUNTEER TRAINING CLASSES

Starts January 12, 9:30–Noon
Arboretum at UC Santa Cruz, 1156 High Street (831) 427-2998
www.arboretum.ucsc.edu

MASTER URBAN COMPOSTER 2011 CERTIFICATION PROGRAM,

Starts January 12, Wednesday evenings 3:30-6:30 PM
Strybing Arboretum, Ninth Avenue & Lincoln Way,
Golden Gate Park. Download registration form or phone
(415) 661-1316 x 400. www.sfbotanicalgardensociety.org

A CHOCOLATE TASTING EVENT

Talk & tasting with Seneca Klassen
Wednesday, January 12, 6:30-8:30 PM
Strybing Arboretum, Ninth Avenue & Lincoln Way,
Golden Gate Park. \$25.00 members \$15
(415) 661-1316
www.sfbotanicalgardensociety.org

Shakespeare's comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT

Davis Shakespeare Festival at the Arboretum Gazebo
January 13-16 and January 20-23. 8:00 PM
\$12. Students \$8, Child \$5.
www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu

STORYTIME THROUGH THE SEASONS: UNDER THE PERSIAN OAK

Outdoor classroom in the Oak Collection
Sunday, January 30, 2-4:00 PM
(530) 752-4880
www.arboretum.ucdavis.edu

VOLUNTEER GARDENER TRAINING

Wednesdays 9–Noon. Starts February 2
UC Davis Arboretum (530) 752-1404
Margaret Kralovec or Makralovec@ucdavis.edu

EBRPD BOTANIC GARDEN DOCENT TRAINING

Starts January 13, Thursdays 9 AM–12:30 PM
at the Regional Parks Botanic Garden
Wildcat Canyon Road at
South Park Drive, Tilden Regional Park
www.nativeplants.org or gkeator@aol.com

WAYNE RODERICK LECTURE SERIES

Join us for our popular series of free public lectures on a broad array of topics related to plants and natural history. Named in honor of its founder, the Wayne Roderick Lecture Series takes place on Saturday mornings at 10:30 AM in the Visitor Center of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden. These illustrated presentations are enjoyable for beginners and professionals alike.

The Regional Parks Botanic Garden is located at the intersection of Wildcat Canyon Road and South Park Drive within Tilden Regional Park in the hills above Berkeley, California.

January 8—Studies in two famous serpentine genera, Hesperolinon and Streptanthus, from Red Mtn. in Medocino County to Laguna Mountain in San Benito—*Dick O'Donnell*

January 15—Travels in the Hamilton Range—*Steve Edwards*

January 22—Natural History of Newfoundland—*Ron Felzer*

January 29—Wildflowers of the Temblors and Carrizo Plain, just as the pioneers described them—*Steve Edwards*

February 5—California Indian medicinal uses of plants past to present—*Bev Ortiz*

February 12—Vernal Pools, fire displays, and rambles from Solano to Colusa—*Steve Edwards*

February 19—Alpine Plants of Wyoming—*Ted Kipping*

February 26—Geology and plants of the northern Sierra Nevada—*Steve Edwards*

MALLORCAN MASONRY: DRY STACKED STONE WALLS FOR BEAUTY AND HABITATS

with Andrea Hurd

Wednesday, January 12 at 7:30 PM

Western Horticultural Society, The Parish Hall, Christ Episcopal Church, 1040 Border Road, Los Altos www.westernhort.org

THE BEST NEW PLANTS FOR SHADE

with Don Mahoney

Wednesday, February 9, both at 7:30 PM

Western Horticultural Society, The Parish Hall, Christ Episcopal Church, 1040 Border Road, Los Altos www.westernhort.org

JOURNEY TO TIBET

The Kippings Potluck/Slideshow with Phil Danielson

Tuesday, January 25, 7:00 PM

San Francisco County Fair Building

Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park,

Ninth Avenue & Lincoln Way

(Bring a dish and beverage for 8)

EXPLORING SOUTH-EASTERN SIERRA NEVADA

The Kippings Potluck/Slideshow with Aaron Schuster

Tuesday, February 22, 7:00 PM

San Francisco County Fair Building

Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park,

Ninth Avenue & Lincoln Way

(Bring a dish and beverage for 8)

Plant of the Month by Josh Schechtel

Lobelia laxiflora / Mexican Lobelia

Family: LOBELIACEAE

In my opinion, any plant that can withstand minimal summer watering and still look good is a fine garden plant. For years, I have passed a large, healthy and totally neglected clump of *Lobelia laxiflora* almost daily while walking my dog. It was planted alongside a curb many years ago, and has thrived on sun and neglect ever since, blooming from mid spring through early winter. Occasionally someone from the neighborhood chops it back nearly to the ground, and it soon grows back looking happier than before.

Growing from underground rhizomes, this perennial lobelia can reach three feet tall, with bright green leaves on reddish stems. At the stem tips are two-inch long red flowers with bright yellow throats. Hummingbird heaven.

Although many sources say that this plant likes regular watering, I have seen it neglected in several locations, and it has always looked great. Just give it full sun and reasonable drainage and stand back. In the wild, *Lobelia laxiflora* grows from Arizona to Mexico up to altitudes of 4000 feet, so it can take some cold weather. Frost will kill it to the ground, but in spring it will once again send up its cheerful leaves. As an additional bonus, Mexican lobelia

is not particularly attractive to deer, and I've seen it thriving in deer-infested parts of Sonoma county. The lobelias are named for Mathias de L'Obel, a 14th century Belgian botanist and physician, whose name was Latinized to Matthaeus Lobelius.



When not in full flower, *Lobelia laxiflora* is a fine textured shrub. The bright red tubular flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds.

Revised CalHort Bylaws Proposed

It's been 12 years since CalHort's Bylaws were updated. Much has happened in that time (web site, email, membership size, an all volunteer organization, etc.). A committee consisting of Kristin Yanker-Hansen, Jan Hamby, and Steve Morse has drafted revisions to the bylaws reflecting these changes. The committee doesn't believe the revisions significantly change the intent of the current bylaws or the decision-making in the operations of CalHort. The Council has approved them for review and approval by the membership and expects to call for a vote at the February 21st general meeting. Because of the

length (16 pages) and mailing costs, the proposed revised Bylaws will only be available on CalHort's web site (www.calhortsociety.org). Paper copies will also be available for review at the January and February general meetings. You can find links to copies of the proposed revisions (markup) and the current bylaws at the bottom of our web site's home page.

You may also call Steve Morse (925-330-6527) or email him (calhortinfo@sbcglobal.net) if you have questions and/or comments.

California Horticultural Society 2011 Seed Exchange

See page 7 for ordering information.

1. *Abelmoschus* (= *Hibiscus*) *manihot* (KYH): beautiful soft yellow flowers with dark purple centers; loves warm inland areas; if planted early enough will bloom the first year and winter over though it becomes deciduous with frost; casually seed about in watered gardens although quite drought tolerant once established
2. *Abies delavayi* (SF): native to China
3. *Agapanthus* *hyb* (DM#): flowers white with blue blush
4. *Albuca shawii* (BS)
5. *Albuca* *sp* (BF): bulbous perennial to 5'; neat hanging green flowers each with a white stripe; well-drained soil, moderate irrigation; sun to light shade; hardy to 20-25°F
6. *Alcea rosea* (KE): Hollyhock mix
7. *Alcea rosea* 'Chater's Double Ickle' (AA)
8. *Alcea rosea* 'Indian Spring' (AA)
9. *Allium dichlamydeum* (MSI): Coast Onion, California north coast native
10. *Allium schoenoprasum* (KP): Chives
11. *Allium turcomanicum?* (KP): evergreen leaves upright to 8"; pink flowers
12. *Allium* *sp* (AB): deep purple flowers; to 3'
13. *Allium* *sp* (AB): leaves form wonderful rosette; lavender flowers
14. *Aloe* *sp* (WG): late-blooming, shiny orange flowers
15. *Aloe* *hyb* (WG): open cross; to 18"; apricot-colored flowers
16. *Althea cannabina* (KYH): according to Steve Hill, rare in cultivation in the US; very hardy summer bloomer making huge clouds of 1" hibiscus flowers; grows in both watered and unwatered gardens; more than casually seeds about
17. *Amaranthus caudatus* (KE): Love Lies Bleeding; to 4'
18. *Amaranthus caudatus* 'Emerald Tassels' (AA)
19. *Amaryllis belladonna* (WG): deep pink flowers
20. *Ammi majus* (PVA)
21. *Anethum graveolens* (KE): "Long Island Mammoth" dill
22. *Angelica hendersonii* (SF): California native
23. *Angelica stricta purpurea* (DM*): biennial; purple leaves and flowers; plant from Annie's Annuals
24. *Angelica* *sp* (TK)
25. *Anisodontia* 'Elegant Lady' (KC): Cape Mallow; cerise flowers
26. *Anisodonteia* *hyb* ("El Royo"?)(KYH): not so dense as regular *anisodonteia*, very large flowers and leaves are larger also; hardy to 26°F
27. *Antirrhinum majus* 'Black Prince' (AA)
28. *Aquilegia* *hyb* (KE): red and yellow flowers
29. *Aquilegia* *hyb*: purple flowers
30. *Arbutus menziesii* (RL): wild collected at Hume Creek CA
31. *Asclepia cordifolia* (DM#): wild collected, Tuolumne County
32. *Asclepias speciosa* (JS#): Showy Milkweed
33. *Aster divaricatus* (BF): Wood Aster; shrubby perennial to 1' height, to 3' spread, for cascading ground cover; many white star flowers in late summer; cut back in winter; sun or shade
34. *Astragalus pycnostachys v pycnostachys* (SF)
35. *Athanasia acerosa* (BF): Coulter Bush; native to South Africa; shrub to 5'; gray-green leaves with narrow forked lobes; clusters of bright acid-yellow disk flowers in spring and summer; deer resistant; low water; hardy to 20°F
36. *Azalea occidentale* 'Nadine' (AB)
37. *Beschorneria agavoides* (TK)
38. *Beschorneria* *hyb* (KE): mid-size gray-green leaves; red and green flowers on spikes to 5'
39. *Bomarea* "Big Red" (DH)
40. *Bomarea* *hyb* (RS): leaves far larger than other *Bomarea*; copious bright red seeds
41. *Brahea edulis* (WG)
42. *Brassica oleracea* (AB): Broccoli; marvelous flavor; white flowers
43. *Brassica oleracea v capitata* (KE): "Copenhagen Market" cabbage
44. *Brugmansia sanguinea* (WG)
45. *Buddleia alternifolia* (BF): Fountain Butterfly Bush; deciduous arching shrub to 10'; flowers in blue-violet racemes from late spring into summer; sun to part shade; can run
46. *Bulbinella* *sp* (KYH): annual; mostly germinates during winter and spring; blooms in spring, then goes dormant; reseeds pretty prolifically
47. *Bupleurum fruticosum* (BF): handsome evergreen shrub to 6'; waxy gray-green leaves; umbels of acid-yellow flowers turn to seed pods good for flower arrangement; deer resistant; low water
48. *Calendula officinalis* (KE): "Pacific Beauty" Pot Marigold; mixed colors
49. *Calochortus argillosus* (MSI): open pollinated, increases vegetatively
50. *Calochortus bruneaunus* (DMr): wild collected at The Narrows (White Mountains) CA
51. *Calochortus* *hyb* (MSI): open pollinated from several Mariposa types in bloom at the same time
52. *Camassia* *sp* (SF):
53. *Centaurea cyanus* 'Blue Boy' (AA & KE)
54. *Cercis canadensis* (DH)
55. *Cercis occidentalis* (DH): Western Redbud
56. *Chionanthus retusus* (F): no male tree near, seed probably result of apomixis
57. *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* (MSI): California native bulb; wavy leaves; small star-like flowers that open late afternoon into evening creating a dainty show; can reseed a bit more than you might like if happy
58. *Cirsium occidentale* (KH)
59. *Clarkia bottae* (DM*): California native; annual; single flowers pink with white throat
60. *Clarkia pulchella* 'Snowflake' (AA)
61. *Clarkia unguiculata* (AA)
62. *Clematis integrifolia* (JS*): herbaceous perennial; not vining
63. *Clematis ligusticifolia* (KC)
64. *Clematis tanguticum* (AB): yellow bell flowers followed by fluffy seed heads
65. *Clematis* 'Niobe' (BF): vine to 10'; large burgundy-red flowers in late spring and early autumn
66. *Clematis* *sp* (AB): black; Quarry Hill selection
67. *Cleome spinosa* (KE): mixed – white, pale pink, rose-violet flowers
68. *Clerodendrum thomsoniae* (JH): Bleeding Heart; evergreen climber; indoor/outdoor potted plant; large oval deep green 4" leaves contrast with clusters of white calyces reminiscent of lanterns surrounding scarlet flowers summer through autumn; calyx fades to lavender in autumn and persists in fruit
69. *Cobaea scandens v alba* 'Green' (KC): Cup-and-Saucer Vine; pale green flowers
70. *Coreopsis lanceolata* (KE): "Sunburst"; semi-double and double golden-yellow flowers with darker yellow center
71. *Cotyledon orbiculata* (WG)
72. *Crocasmia* 'Lucifer' (WG)
73. *Cuphea aquipetala* (SF): perennial; deep purple flowers
74. *Cynara cardunculus* (BC*): Cardoon
75. *Dahlia* *hyb* (DM#): single dark purple flowers; original seed from Ginny Hunt
76. *Datura metel* (WG)

77. *Datura metel* (KYH): double purple flowers; germinates well in a warm environment but seems to have short viability so needs to be sown this year
78. *Daucus carota* (PVA): Queen Anne's Lace
79. *Delphinium californicum* ssp *californicum* (DMr)
80. *Delphinium requienii* (BC*): annual or biennial
81. *Deochampia elongate* (SF): blue flowers
82. *Dianthus barbatus* (KE): Sweet William; double flowers in mixed colors
83. *Dierama pulcherrima* (KP): corm; leaves to 3'; magenta flowers on stiffly upright stems to 6'
84. *Dierama pulcherrima* (KP): corm; leaves to 3'; pale pink flowers on graceful arching stems to 5'
85. *Dierama pulcherrima* (TK)
86. *Digitalis feruginea* (WG)
87. *Digitalis parviflora* (DM*): to 4'; narrow smooth green leaves; small brown flowers
88. *Digitalis purpurea* (KE): "Excelsior" mixed colors
89. *Digitalis* "Sutton's Apricot" (AA)
90. *Dipogon lignosus* (DH)
91. *Dudleya* sp (WG)
92. *Eccremocarpus scaber* (KH): Chilean Glory Flower
93. *Eccremocarpus scaber* 'Tresio Gold' (KH)
94. *Echinacea purpurea* (KE): Purple Cone Flower
95. *Echinacea tenesseeensis* 'Rocky Top Hybrids' (AA)
96. *Echinops ritro* (KYH): wonderful blue flower in summer; casually reseeds; little to no water once established
97. *Echium wildpretii* (PVA): Tower of Jewels
98. *Erica coccinea* (SF): red flowers
99. *Eryngium agavefolium* (WG)
100. *Eucomis bicolor* (WG)
101. *Eucomis* sp (WG): some burgundy color in foliage; larger
102. *Eucomis* sp (WG): some burgundy color in foliage; smallish like *E. bicolor*
103. *Fargesia nitida* (SF): bamboo
104. Fennel 'Bronze' (AA)
105. *Ferula communis* (DM#)
106. *Festuca californica* 'River House Blues' (RL)
107. *Francoa ramosa* (SF)
108. *Freesia* (= *Anomatheca*, = *Lapeirousia*) *laxa* (KP): pink flowers with red spots on wiry stems in spring and early summer; drought tolerant; reseeds readily
109. *Fritillaria camschatcensis* (RL): wild collected at Homer AK
110. *Fuchsia boliviana* (RS): red flowers
111. *Gaillardia pulchella* (KE): two-tone red and yellow flowers
112. *Gaillardia* × *grandiflora* (KE): mixed colors
113. *Gaillardia* × *grandiflora* 'Fanfare' (JH): compact mounding habit to 18"× 18"; trumpet-shaped ray flowers, red with yellow tips, June through October; good for border, pots, cut flowers; full sun; well drained soil; tolerates cool weather
114. *Geranium maderense* (TK)
115. *Geum* "Mrs Bradshaw" (AA)
116. *Gladiolus carmineus* (DM#)
117. *Gladiolus tristis* (DM#)
118. *Gladiolus* × *tristis* (DM#)
119. *Hebe* cv ('Nicola's Blush?') (BF): from New Zealand; evergreen shrub to 4'; 1" narrow green leaves; pink flowers fade to white
120. *Helianthus* 'Taiyo' (AA)
121. *Heptacodium miconioides* (BF): Seven Sons Flower; native to China; deciduous, in cultivation a small tree to 15'; white flowers, then stunning cherry-red sepals; handsome bark
122. *Heracleum californicum* (AB): to 6'; umbel of white flowers
123. *Hesperaloe parviflora* (KE)
124. *Hesperantha pauciflora* (DM#)
125. *Hibiscus* × *moscheutos* (KYH): perennial to 6' in one season; prolific blooming, white flowers with red eye starting in late July or August; loves heat
126. *Hibiscus cannabinus* (SH): Kenaf; used for fiber and also makes a stupendous plant to 10'
127. *Hibiscus cisplatinus* (KYH): found in much of Central & South America; although probably evergreen without frost, it handles frost really well, burning to the ground and coming back in the spring, which could be considered a good thing since the plant apparently wants to be very large; blooms nearly all the time; original plant from Annie's Annuals
128. *Hibiscus ferrugineus* (KYH): native to South Africa; lovely coral flowers all summer long; likes drier situations, its seeds looking like those of our native desert plants which don't do well in our wet winters; great pot plant; easily germinates to act as an annual in warm summer gardens that do not get much rain
129. *Hibiscus lasiocarpus* (SH): from the eastern US; controversial in that some say it is different from our native species and some say it isn't
130. *Hibiscus palustris* (SH): One of the native American species that go into moscheutos hybrids; to 7'; pink flowers to 7" across
131. *Hibiscus poepigii* (KYH): very rare *hibiscus* from Caribbean and Florida where it is considered endangered (these seeds from garden); fuzzy leaves and charming bell-like flower and fuzzy leaves; needs lots of heat to germinate; probably not very cold hardy; needs relatively poor soil since it grows in fossilized coral beds in Florida
132. *Hierchloe occidentalis* (BC#): Vanilla Grass; California native; perennial; originally wild collected at Occidental CA; bunch grass leaves to 18", whitish underside strikingly different from kelly-green top of leaf; flower spikes to 3'; easy to grow; dappled shade to full sun for coastal gardens
133. *Hippeastrum* cv (WG): salmon red flowers
134. *Hunnemannia fumarifolia* (BS): Mexican Tulip Poppy
135. *Hydrangea anomala petiolaris* (BF): deciduous climber; white flowers in loose umbels; nice bark; regular water
136. *Impatiens cristata* (AS): annual, yellow flowers
137. *Impatiens* sp (AS): annual; pink-white flowers
138. *Iochroma* (= *Acnistus*) *australis* (SF): white flowers
139. *Ipomoea tricolor* "Dawn Star" (KE): heirloom Morning Glory; vine to 10'; 4" baby blue purple starred flowers starting mid-summer; full sun, heat
140. *Iris missouriensis* (RL): wild collected at Rising River, CA
141. *Iris* *hyb* (AB): Dutch Iris; blue flowers
142. *Ixia polystachia* (DM#): flowers white with dark center
143. *Ixia viridiflora* (JS*)
144. *Ixia* × *viridiflora* (DM#): hybrid with flowers most turquoise
145. *Kalanchoe pumila* (WG)
146. *Kitabelia vitifolia* (SH): relatively easy to germinate
147. *Lactuca sativa* 'Noga' & 'Cimarron' (KE): mix of green and red romaines
148. *Lathyrus odoratus* 'Cupani' (RH): Sweet Pea
149. *Lavatera trimestris* 'White Beauty' (AA)
150. *Lepechinia hastata* (DM#)
151. *Lessertia montana* (KE): native to South Africa; shrub; divided gray leaves;

- showy orange pea flowers followed by papery pods
152. *Lewisia cv* (WG)
153. *Ligularia* 'Desdemona' (AB)
154. *Lilium maritimum* (MSI): rare California north coast native; found growing at edges of redwood forests and in areas next to the road where it gets extra water; garden collected seed
155. *Lilium pardalinum* (DM*): California native; flowers face downward; moist shade
156. *Lilium parryi* (DMr): Lemon Lily; from bulb from Theodore Payne Foundation; first seeds since plant purchase 2005/2006; lemon vanilla fragrance
157. *Limnanthes douglassii nivea* (AA)
158. *Limonium altaicum* 'Safora Dark Blue' (KE): Statice; perennial basal clump; dark purple-blue flowers on spikes to 2'
159. *Littonia modesta*: vine appears yearly mid to late spring; climbs by tendrils at the tips of leaves, which are in whorls of four; one-inch orange campanulate flowers; withers and disappears for the season after seed is ripe; withstands repeated winter water while dormant
160. *Lobelia excelsa* (SF): orange flowers
161. *Lunaria annua variegata* (KC): Money Plant; variegated leaves; pale lavender-blue flowers
162. *Lupinus arboreus* (BC*)
163. *Lupinus pilosus*: annual; reseeds readily
164. *Lupinus hyb* (AB): Russell strain; mixed
165. *Lycopersicon esculentum* (KE): "Beefsteak" tomato; indeterminate
166. *Lycopersicon esculentum* (KE): "Jubilee" tomato; indeterminate; golden-yellow fruit
167. *Madia elegans* (DM#): native to California; seed used for food
168. *Malope trifida* 'Vulcan' (AA)
169. *Meconopsis cambrica* (BC#): Welsh Poppy; perennial; orange-yellow flowers
170. *Moluccella laevis* (KE): Bells of Ireland
171. *Montia perfoliata* (SF): Miner's Lettuce; California native; edible
172. *Moraea vegeta* (MSI): native to South Africa; corm; brownish flowers; low growing, easy in the ground where it multiplies by offsets and seeds
173. *Muscari neglectum* (KP): bulb, best in rock garden; dark blue flowers
174. *Myosotis oblongata* (KE): "Azure Bluebird" Forget-Me-Not
175. *Napaea dioeca* (SH): native to a few Midwestern states; this seed from northern Illinois; to 10'; clusters of small white fragrant flowers in midsummer; unisexual so need several to get next generation seed; requires partial sun with good moisture
176. *Nemesia stumosa* KLM (AA)
177. *Nicandra physaloides* 'Black Stem' (AA)
178. *Nicotiana alata* (KE): to 4'; fragrant white flowers
179. *Nigella damascena*: Kalonji
180. *Ocimum basilicum* (KE): "Cameo" Italian basil
181. *Ocimum basilicum* "Cinnamon", "Mrs Burns", "Red Rubin" (KE): mix of basil
182. *Oenothera hookerii* (TK)
183. *Omphalodes linifolia* (BC* & KP & JW): Venus Navelwort; slender spring/summer annual to 1'; white forget-me-not flowers in May; use as filler among more "important" plants; reseeds heavily
184. *Papaver orientale* 'Beauty of Livermore' (AA)
185. *Papaver orientale* 'Royal Wedding' (AA)
186. *Papaver paeoniflorum* 'Lauren's Grape' (SF)
187. *Papaver* × *paeoniflorum* (SF): very dark flowers
188. *Papaver pilosum* (SF): orange flowers
189. *Papaver rupifragum* (BS)
190. *Papaver somniferum* (WG): single flowers mauve with dark blotch
191. *Passiflora antioquiensis* (DH)
192. *Pavonia hastate* (SH): native to South America, adapts well to California gardens; blooms summer and autumn, cleistogamous: flowers don't open sometimes, but plants still form seed; likes heat; may reseed aggressively in a watered garden
193. *Pavonia lasiopetala* (SH): Texas native; 1" deep pink flowers all summer; low growing plant good for the front of the border
194. *Perideridia kelloggia* (SF): California native; edible root
195. *Petroselinum crispum* (KE): "Dark Moss Curled" parsley
196. *Phaseolus* 'Garden of Eden' (KC): Pole Bean; very vigorous and productive
197. *Plantago subnuda* (F)
198. *Puya caerulea* (SF)
199. *Puya sp* (AB): blue flowers
200. *Ranunculus cortusaefolia* (TK)
201. *Rhus integrifolia* 'Lemonade Berry' (JS#)
202. *Ribes sanguineum glutinosum* 'Claremont' (JS#)
203. *Rudbeckia hirta* 'Goldilocks' (AA)
204. *Salvia sclarea turkestanica* (AA)
205. *Salvia blepharophylla* (BC*)
206. *Salvia eigii* (BC*)
207. *Salvia interrupta* (BC*)
208. *Salvia littae* (DM#): magenta flowers
209. *Salvia membranacea* (DM#): red flowers
210. *Salvia semiatrata* (SF)
211. *Scabiosa caucasica* 'Deep Waters' (AA)
212. *Scabiosa* "Strawberry Sundae" (KE): perennial to 3' tall; red flowers
213. *Scabiosa sp* (AB): lavender flowers; Quarry Hill selection
214. *Silene vulgaris* (KP): Sculpit, Stridolo; airy mass of flower-topped stems to 2'; long bloom season; reseeds easily; leaves eaten raw or cooked
215. *Solanum lanceolatum?* (RS): perennial shrub to 3'; woody at base; large palmate leaves; violet-blue flowers followed by roundish yellow berries fading to orange
216. *Stanleya sp* (AB)
217. *Stipa cernua* (DM#): native California grass
218. *Stokesia laevis* (WG)
219. *Strelitzia nicolai* (AA)
220. *Streptanthus farnsworthianus* (DM*): California native; annual; white flowers with purple bracts
221. *Thalictrum delavayi* (WG)
222. *Thalictrum speciosissimum* (RL)
223. *Toxicoscordion (=Zigadenus) fremontii* (MSI): native to coastal Northern California and elsewhere; handsome bulb; some toxicity
224. *Triteleia bridgesii* (MSI): California native bulb
225. *Triteleia laxa* (TK)
226. *Tritonia bakeri* (DM#): large orange flowers
227. *Tweedia caerulea* (JS*)
228. *Verbascum undulatum* (DM*): yellow wavy leaves; needs good drainage
229. *Wachendorfia thyrsiflora* (WG)
230. *Watsonia marginata* (DM#): pink flowers
231. *Watsonia hyb* (DM#): large magenta flowers, heavy bloom
232. *Watsonia hyb* (RL): coral-orange flowers
233. *Xanthorrhoea preisii* (WG)
234. *Yucca brevifolia* (RL): wild collected at Inyokern, CA, jct 395/178
235. *Zinnia elegans* (KE): "Lilliput" mixed colors
236. *Zinnia elegans* "Green Envy" (KE): semi-double chartreuse flowers
237. *Zinnia* 'Profusion Orange' (WG)
238. mystery seed (AB): succulent
239. mystery seed (AB): irid; blue flowers
240. mystery seed (AB): vine; white flowers; milky white sap; 5"× 2" cordiform/conical pale green fruit

California Horticultural Society 2011 Seed Exchange Request Form

List up to ten choices, clearly and in numerical order please:

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List up to ten alternates, clearly and in numerical order please:

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Use this form to request seeds. It will be helpful to the committee—and assure that your request can be fulfilled accurately—if you write the numbers clearly (that stylishly crossed seven can look like a four) and in numerical order, without appending the name of the plant. Please expect no more than ten selections, but list alternates; as usual, many donations consisted of small quantities of seed, but distribution will be as generous as possible. Seed packets will be identified only by number, so you may want to keep this list.

Please indicate your address if different from the imprint on the reverse of the form; if you are downloading this form, please be sure to write your name and address on it, and remember that seed requests are a benefit of membership in the California Horticultural Society and will not be honored for those who are not members. Complete requests will be fulfilled as quantities allow, prioritized by date of postmark.

Requests should be returned by the end of February. A request is complete only when it also includes your payment of \$5 to cover the cost of supplies and postage; make your check payable to the California Horticultural Society. Send the form along with your payment to Dave Tivol, 130 Locksunart Way #4, Sunnyvale CA 94087.

Please take the time to answer the questions below, adding any comments of your own.

Could you donate seeds to the exchange next year? yes no

If yes, please indicate how you want to be reminded (e.g. in August, by telephone, at (123)456-7890):
_____ (we can't remind you without this indication!)

Would you be willing to have Cal Hort members contact you about the seeds you donate and the conditions under which the plants grow? yes no

Would you be willing to help with running our seed exchange? yes no

Please indicate seeds or categories of seed that you would like to have available from our list in the next year or two:

Thanks to those who donated seed for the exchange this year, without whose participation this program would not be possible, and whose initials in the list below indicate their expressed willingness to be contacted about the plants from which the donated seed came and the conditions under which they grow: Annie's Annuals (AA), Alan Brubaker (AB), Betsy Clebsch (BC*), Barbara Coe (BC#), Kathleen Craig (KC), Kathy Echols (KE), Barbara Feierabend (BF), Lucy Tolmach – Filoli (F), Wally Gorell (WG), Jan Hamby (JH), Rita Hayes (RH), Kyle Herbold (KH), Dave Hermeyer (DH), Steve Hill (SH), Mary Sue Ittner (MSI), Ted Kipping (TK), Ron Lutsko (RL), Daisy Mah (DM*), Don Mahoney (DM#), Dave Mrus (DMr), Katherine Pyle (KP), Jill Salmon (JS*), Barbara Siegel (BS), Richard Starkeson (RS), Andy Stone (AS), Jean Struthers (JS#), Patricia Van Aggelen (PVA), Judy Wong (JW), Kristin Yanker-Hansen (KYH), and those whose gratefully received donations remain anonymous. Nomenclature and descriptions are those given by these donors.



The California Horticultural Society

San Francisco County Fair Building

9th Avenue and Lincoln Way

San Francisco, CA 94122

www.calhortsociety.org

The Little Garden That Could

by *Christine Walker*

Recently, Quarryhill Botanical Garden, an Asian woodland perched on 25-acres in Glen Ellen, has been recognized by two major worldwide surveys studying effective conservation efforts. Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) first created a red list of plants by family, identifying the species that are most threatened. Then, the organization collected data from over 200 gardens worldwide, ranking each of their collections by diversity, rarity, and quantity. Among the gardens surveyed were Kew, Edinburgh, Missouri, Arnold, and many other major international institutions. Quarryhill ranked among the top ten in both the magnolia and maple surveys. As number 9 on the survey

of magnolia collections, Quarryhill is also recognized as one of the two most important collections in this country, and as number 3 in the survey of maples, they are surpassed in the world only by Arnold Arboretum at Harvard and the University of British Columbia. We are living in a time of unprecedented species loss, and Quarryhill's yearly collection expeditions to temperate Asia have resulted in a virtual ark, preserving plants and trees from what some scientists are calling an extinction crisis.

TO VISIT: Quarryhill Botanical Garden is located at 12841 Sonoma Highway, Garden hours: 9 AM–4 PM, last entrance at 3 PM. Adults \$10, Students \$5, Children, 18 and under are free. For more information, call (707) 996-3166, or visit www.quarryhillbg.org.

Monthly Plant Drawing News

Thank you to Don Mahoney of Strybing Arboretum, and Ellen Zagory from UC Davis for plants for the plant drawing. We encourage our membership to bring in unusual plants from their collections to share with our members.

To join the California Horticultural Society, or for a full range of membership levels, please visit our web site at www.calhortsociety.org, or contact Kristin Yanker-Hansen at (925) 831-9499.

It's membership renewal time. Dues are due in January of 2011. You will be receiving notice in the mail shortly. Questions? Please address them to Steve Morse (email: markhaminfo@sbcglobal.net or telephone: 925-330-6527). The new CalHort membership chair is Charlotte Masson.

The California Horticultural Society has maintained its quality programs because of the dedication of the volunteer officers, chairs, and members. The future of the Society depends upon its member volunteers to provide leadership. The Board asks that members volunteer for positions to keep Cal Hort the best organization it can be.

Please contact Ted Kipping, the Nominating Committee Chair, for more information about serving on the Board. You can also chat with Board members, either by e-mail, by phone, or at any Cal Hort meeting.

Deadline for publication in this Bulletin is the third Monday of each month for the following month's Bulletin, with the exception of December. Events during the first ten days of the month should be submitted two months ahead.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2008-2010 (Second Term) Jim Budke, Ted Kipping

2009-2011 (First Term) Demi Bowles Lathrop

2010-2012 (First Term) Michael Craib, Don MacGregor, Caren Magreblan, Dave Mrus

2010-2012 (Second Term) Steve Morse, Andy Stone, Dave Tivol

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Corresponding Secretary	Open
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