

California Horticultural Society's 2012 Seed Exchange List

(for members only)

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), Kathy Echols (KE), Bobbi Feyerabend (BF), Dave Hermeyer (DH), Steve Hill (SH), Ron Lutsko (RL), Daisy Mah (DM*), Don Mahoney (DM#), Katherine Pyle (KP), Corina Rieder (CR), Jill Salmon (JS), Barbara Siegel (BS*), Barbara Stevens (BS#), Richard Starkeson (RS), San Francisco Botanical Garden at Strybing Arboretum (SFBG), Richard Turner (RGT), University of California at Davis (UCD), Kristin Yanker-Hansen (KYH), and those whose gratefully received donations remain anonymous. Nomenclature and descriptions are those given by these donors.

1. *Abelmoschus manihot* (BS* & 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. *Abelmoschus moschatus* (KYH): tender tropical, has to be lifted or regrown from seed every year; wonderful coral red flowers that love heat, will bloom well into fall
3. *Abutilon mollissimum* (SH) : may need hot water treatment
4. [Acacia caven](#) (KE)): thorny tree; very showy dark gold balls in late spring; treat seed with hot water
5. *Acacia pavissima* (KYH): unusual; blooms in March; never seen to germinate in the garden, it always drops a few seedlings sporadically into pots nearby; probably needs regular water and summer warm temperature to germinate, but seems to grow on the dryer side
6. *Agapetes serpens* (SFBG)
7. *Agastache* 'Apricot Sprite' (AA)
8. [Agave chiapensis](#) (SFBG): regular small thorns on leaves
9. [Agave chiapensis](#) (SFBG): Strybing form, entire leaves
10. [Alcea pallida](#) (SH)
11. *Allium flavum* (CR): to 12"; yellow flowers
12. *Allium turcomanicum?* (KP): pink flowers; evergreen leaves upright to 8"; multiplies very slowly
13. *Allium unifolium*
14. *Allium sp* (AB): leaves form wonderful rosette; lavender flowers
15. *Althea canabina* (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
16. *Angelica stricta purpurea* (DM*): To 4'; purple umbels
17. *Angelica sp* (RL): round purple head
18. *Aquilegia formosa* (CR): to 2'; flowers red and yellow
19. *Aquilegia* 'Tequila Sunrise' (KE)
20. *Aquilegia sp* (BS#): from Quarryhill; gorgeous dark purple flowers
21. *Aralia californica* (SFBG)
22. *Aristea ecklonii* 'Blue Stars' (KP): perennial; 2' spikes of blue flowers above clump-forming, sword-shaped leaves
23. *Asclepias curassavica* (DM* & SH): butterfly weed; to 3'; yellow flowers; tender
24. *Asclepias speciosa* (RL): wild collected in Siskiyou County
25. *Asimina triloba* (SH): native in Illinois
26. *Astrantia major* (AB)
27. *Beschneria albiflora* (SFBG)
28. *Boltonia decurrens* (SH): native in Illinois
29. *Bomarea* 'Flare' (DH)
30. *Bouteloua gracilis* (DM*): blue grama grass native to California and the west
31. *Bulbinella robusta* (KYH): perennial; blooms in February, dormant in summer; will grow in both watered and dry situations in Danville; cold tolerant down to at least 20°F
32. *Calamagrostis ophitidis* (RL)
33. *Calochortus plummerae*
34. *Calochortus splendens*

35. *Canarina canariensis* (RGT)
36. *Canna edulis* (KP): reddish-green stalks to 4'; evergreen; small red flowers; spreads by rhizomes; edible
37. *Canna glauca* (SH)
38. *Carica papaya* (RS): red flesh; Hawaii
39. *Cassia* (= *Senna*) *floribunda* (KE): small hardy evergreen tree to 8' x 8'; yellow flowers year round
40. *Cassia* (= *Senna*) *macrantha* (KE): low growing drought-tolerant shrub; yellow flowers
41. *Centaurea montana* (CR): to 12"; blue flowers
42. *Cercis canadensis* (SH): native in Illinois
43. *Chlorolgalum pomeridianum* (DM#): native soap plant
44. *Cimicifuga sp* (RL): deep purple stems
45. *Citrullus vulgaris* 'Moon and Stars' (CR): heirloom watermelon, spotted rind
46. *Clarkia purpurea ssp quadrivulnera* (DM*): Monterey County; upright to 30"; small deep red-purple flowers
47. *Clarkia speciosa ssp immaculata* (CR): to 12"; flowers mauve and white
48. *Clematis tangutica* (AB): yellow flowers
49. *Clematis texensis* (CR): to 4'; red flowers
50. *Collinsia heterophylla* (CR): to 2'; white-flowered form, open pollinated
51. *Commelina coelestis* (KP): upright deciduous perennial; blue flowers similar to Tradescantia
52. *Cotyledon orbiculata* (DM*): pale green with red edge; surface sow fine seed
53. *Cucumis anguria* (SH)
54. *Cucurbita texana* (SH): native in Illinois
55. *Cuphea aquipetala* (CR): to 12", can be used as ground cover; purple flowers; part shade
56. *Cuphea lanceolata* (SFBG): annual; large purple flowers
57. *Cupressus forbesii* (SFBG)
58. *Cypella coelestis* (KE) & (CR): winter dormant irid to 2'; blue flowers in summer
59. *Dahlia imperialis* (DM#): tree dahlia; large pink flowers
60. *Delphinium requienii* (DM*): light purple flowers
61. *Delphinium sp* (KE): annual to 3'; lavender-blue flowers
62. *Dicentra scandens* (KP): 10' vine, lacy foliage, yellow flowers, very long bloom season
63. *Dierama pulcherrima* (DM*): flowers medium pink
64. *Dierama pulcherrima* (JS): dark purple flowers
65. *Digitalis parviflora* (DM*): to 3'; brownish-red flowers
66. *Diospyros virginiana* (SH): native in Illinois
67. *Disporum hookeri*
68. *Dyckia hyb* (AB)
69. *Dyckia hyb* (DM*): red form
70. *Echinops ritro* (KYH): thistle, wonderful blue flower in summer; casually reseeds about; seems to need little to no water once established
71. *Echium gentianoides* (RL)
72. *Encelia farinosa* (RL): wild collected in Death Valley
73. *Ennealophus euryandrus* (CR): winter dormant irid to 12"; blue flowers
74. *Entelia arborescens* (SFBG): New Zealand large leaved shrub to 10'
75. *Erica coccinea* (SFBG): South African red heather
76. *Erythronium revolutum*
77. *Eucomis comosa* (= *punctata*) (AB): pineapple lily; chartreuse flowers
78. *Eurybia glauca* (DH): gray aster
79. *Festuca occidentalis*
80. *Festuca* 'Doe Bay Blue' (RL)
81. *Freesia alba* (KYH): charmingly fragrant; does well in dry deciduous shade as well as in watered gardens; spreads very slowly, but is not overwhelming as the leaves don't get much taller than 6" and the plants dry out in mid spring making for easy cleanup
82. *Freesia* (= *Anomatheca*, = *Lapeirousia*) *laxa* (KP & KYH): charming coral re-flowering bulb; gets everywhere in pots and in the garden but is so cute when it blooms in late spring and on and off all summer that I just cannot call it the pest some of you may think it is
83. *Fritillaria biflora*
84. *Fritillaria ojaiensis*

85. *Fritillaria pluriflora* (RL): wild collected in Colusa County
86. *Fuchsia boliviana* (RS)
87. *Fuchsia* "Fanfare" (RS)
88. *Gilia nevenii* (AA)
89. *Gloriosa rothschildiana* (DH)
90. *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (= *Asclepias fruticosa*) (AA)
91. *Gossypium hirsutum* (SH): 'brown lint'
92. *Gossypium thurberi* (SH)
93. *Gunnera insignis* (SFBG): Mexico red stems, leaves to 3'
94. *Gymnocalycium capillense* (CR): light pink flowers
95. *Habranthus tubispathus* (CR): to 6"; dark yellow flowers
96. *Helianthus occidentalis* (SH): native in Illinois
97. *Hemerocallis hyb* (AB): dwarf; flowers orange and yellow
98. *Hesperaloe campanulata* (DM*): spiky leaves to 3'; pink flowers
99. *Hesperantha vaginata* (CR): to 5"; flowers yellow with brown tips
100. *Heuchera maxima* (DM*)
101. *Hibiscus acetosella* (SH): edible leaves eaten in south Asia; not red
102. *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
103. *Hibiscus laevis* (SH): native in Illinois
104. *Hibiscus lambertianus* (SH)
105. *Hibiscus lasiocarpus* (SH): from the eastern US; controversial in that some say it is different from our native Illinois species and some say it isn't
106. *Hibiscus poepigii* (KYH): very rare hibiscus; charming bell-like flower, fuzzy leaves; from the Caribbean lands including Florida where it is considered endangered (these seeds come from my plant); needs lots of heat to germinate; probably not very cold hardy and needs relatively poor soil as it grows in fossilized coral beds in Florida
107. *Hunnemannia fumariifolia* (BS*)
108. *Ipomopsis aggregata* (AA)
109. *Ixia viridiflora* (JS)
110. *Kniphofia typhoides* (JS)
111. *Lactuca hirsuta sanguinea* (SH): native in Illinois
112. *Lathyrus odoratus* 'Albutt Blue' (AA)
113. *Lilium columbianum*?
114. *Lilium humboldtii* v *ocellatum*
115. *Lilium pardalinum* (DM*): California native
116. *Lilium* × *tigrinum* (AB): hybrid tiger lily to 6'
117. *Littonia modesta*: vine appears yearly mid to late spring; climbs by tendrils at the tips of leaves, which are in whorls of three; one-inch orange campanulate flowers; withers and disappears for the season after seed is ripe; withstands some repeated winter water while dormant
118. *Lomatium californicum* (RL): wild collected in Yolo County
119. *Lupinus albifrons*
120. *Lupinus sericatus*
121. *Lycopersicon esculentum* (AA): Tomato Super Bush
122. *Lycoris squamigera*? (AB): dwarf amaryllid; pink flowers
123. *Malva alcea* (SH): may need hot water treatment
124. *Malva crispa* (= *Malva verticillata crispa*) (SH): edible salad greens or vegetable
125. *Malva moschata* (SH): may need hot water treatment
126. *Malva sylvestris* (SH): may need hot water treatment
127. *Malva verticillata* (= *Malva verticillata verticillata*) (SH): edible leaves eaten in east Asia
128. *Malvastrum amblyphyllum* (SH): may need hot water treatment
129. *Malvastrum americanum* (SH): may need hot water treatment
130. *Malvastrum coromandelianum capitato-spicatum* (SH): may need hot water treatment
131. *Malvastrum hispidum* (SH): native in Illinois; may need hot water treatment

132. *Malvastrum interruptum* (SH): may need hot water treatment
133. *Monardella odoratissima* (AA)
134. *Napaea dioica* (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; may need hot water treatment
135. *Papaver pilosum* (SFBG): orange flowers
136. *Papaver somniferum* (DM*): single white flower, petals have frayed edges
137. *Papaver somniferum* 'Flag of Denmark' (DM*): single flower, red and white petals
138. *Papaver somniferum* 'Lauren's Grape' (DM*): flowers plum color
139. *Passiflora edulis* (RS): Lilikoi
140. *Passiflora membranacea* (DH)
141. *Patersonia drummondii* (DH)
142. *Pavonia hastata* (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
143. *Pavonia lasiopetala* (SH): Texas native; 1" deep pink flowers all summer; low growing plant good for the front of the border
144. *Pavonia missionum* (KYH): mallow from South America, blooms all summer; robust in our zone 9 garden
145. *Pennisetum rubrum* (AB)
146. *Penstemon centranthifolius* (AB)
147. *Penstemon* 'Margarita BOP' (KE)
148. *Phaseolus coccineus* (DH): scarlet runner bean
149. *Phormium tenax* (AA): dwarf from New Zealand Tree Seeds
150. *Phymosia umbellata* (KYH): recently found by Don Mahoney when the Academy of Sciences building was removed to be rebuilt several years ago; cuttings seemed to root best in June and July, so perhaps that is the best timing to germinate the seed
151. *Platycodon grandiflorus* (AA)
152. *Prostanthera nivea v induta* (KE): needle-leaved mint bush; large pale lavender flowers
153. *Puya alpestris* (RL)
154. *Puya mirabilis* (DM*): leaves to 18", green flowers to 3'
155. *Quercus gravesii* (UCD): Chisos red oak; native to west Texas; deciduous small-medium tree; acorns kept refrigerated, sow promptly
156. *Quercus infectoria ssp veneris* (UCD): Boissier oak; native to Middle East; semideciduous medium-sized tree; acorns kept refrigerated, sow promptly
157. *Quercus rugosa* (UCD): netleaf oak; native SW US into Mexico; evergreen medium-large tree; acorns kept refrigerated, sow promptly
158. *Ranunculus cortusaefolia* (BS#): tall stalk; golden flowers
159. *Ratibida columnifera?* (AB): coneflower to 6', yellow flowers; may now be *Lepachys* or *Rudbeckia*
160. *Ratibida pinnata* (SH): native in Illinois
161. *Rhododendron occidentale* (AB): California native azalea; white flowers with veins a touch of pink
162. *Ribes divaricatum* (SFBG): native currant, delicious fruit
163. *Romulea sp* (KE): South African bulb; spreads easily; early summer yellow flowers; summer dormant
164. *Rosa glauca* (DM#): shade tolerant
165. *Rudbeckia fulgida sullivantii* (SH): native in Illinois
166. *Rudbeckia triloba* (SH): native in Illinois
167. *Salvia mellifera*
168. *Salvia urtica* (DM#): tall form, indigo flowers
169. *Salvia* 'Dara's Choice' (SFBG): true form from Rancho Santa Ana
170. *Scabiosa hyb* (KE): tight gray-green mound of foliage; bluish-lavender flowers; attractive seed heads; from Bancroft Garden
171. *Setaria italica* (DM*): foxtail white wonder millet; tolerates heat, full sun; to 5', pendulous; seed heads for arrangements or bird seed
172. *Setaria palmiflora* (RL): wild collected in Jolon, CA
173. *Sida hermaphrodita* (SH)
174. *Silene armeria* (KP): lanky, multi-stemmed annual to 18"; bluish-green foliage; bright pink flowers in loose clusters;

good filler with tall perennials and in arrangements; sometimes re-seeds

175. *Silene* (= *Melandrium*) *californica* (AB): red flowers

176. *Silene regia* (AA)

177. *Silphium laciniatum* (SH)

178. *Sinningia gigantifolia* (DM#)

179. *Sisyrinchium californicum* (CR): to 10"; yellow flowers

180. *Solanum lanceolatum*? (RS): perennial shrub to 3', woody at base; large palmate leaves; violet-blue flowers followed by roundish yellow berries fading to orange

181. *Stipa* (= *Nasella*) *cernua* (DM#): native grass

182. *Stipa* (= *Nasella*) *pulchra*

183. *Thalictrum rochebrunianum*? (KP): ferny foliage; flower stalks to 6'; flowers lavender or white

184. *Thalictrum speciosissimum* (RL)

185. *Thamnochortus insignis* (SFBG): thatching grass

186. *Tithonia rotundifolia* (SH): flowers red and yellow

187. *Tweedia caerulea* (= *Oxypetalum caeruleum*) (CR & JS): to 12"; sky blue flowers

188. *Urginia maritima* (DM*): sea squill; flowers on 6' white spike; sensitive to frost

189. *Verbascum boerhaviae* *bicolor* (AA)

190. *Verbesina encelioides* (SH): native in Illinois

191. *Wyethia elata*

192. *Zinnia peruviana* (SH)

California Horticultural Society 2012 Seed Exchange Request Form

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

- 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.

Name: _____ Address: _____

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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