

FRIENDS OF THE TREES

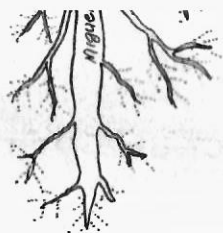


Seed Service

Specializing in seeds of multi-purpose plants

Lesser-known Fruits

Herb Plants



Specializing in seeds of multi-purpose plants

Lesser-known Fruits
Native Indian Foods
Pacific Northwest Wildflowers
Medicinal Plants

Honey Plants
Wildlife Food
Hedgerows/Windbreaks
Vines

The Seed Service especially serves the Maritime and Interior Pacific Northwest bioregions. Since the Pacific Northwest encompasses such a wide range of climates/habitats, this catalog will be found useful in all temperate regions of the world.

It is estimated that there are about 300,000 species of flowering plants on the earth. Of these, perhaps 30,000 have been brought into cultivation or have been utilized in some way by people. Tanaka lists 10,000 plant species in his **Encyclopedia of Edible Plants**. Out of this enormous number of plants only several dozen species supply the major part of humanity's diet. Through propagation of a much wider selection of food plants we can experience a more diverse, healthful and delicious diet than heretofore has been known on this planet.

Plants are used for a multitude of uses, indeed human society is founded to a great extent on plants. In peasant cultures this is clearly obvious. In industrial cultures it is hidden more behind facades of plastic, concrete and steel, but nonetheless, the contribution of the plants is everywhere evident.

Every plant species we offer is a potential source of income. Some of the plants yield products that command high prices. Herbs, fruits, berries, dyes, wood, flowers, food, and resins. Some plant substances can be made into dozens of specialty products. Even the wildflower's seeds or bulbs can be gathered and sold. Growing plants to supplement income offers a multitude of opportunities for right livelihood and for making it through hard times. Growing more of your home needs lowers cash flow needs.

Careful placement of a diverse mixture of useful/aesthetic plants around people's habitations can result in a significant production of food and other useful plant products.

Local seed needs should be grown locally for the most part. Vegetable and fruit varieties can be developed in each area that will be most precisely adapted to that area's conditions. Ideally there would be local, seed companies in every county in every state. Thus each area would have someone co-ordinating the collection and circulation of plant species and varieties adapted to local conditions. This is especially important for preserving the area's native flora.

1984/1985 CATALOG ⁽¹⁾



ORDERING INFORMATION

(1) Use Order form provided. Extra order forms will be included when we ship your order.

(2) Keep a copy of your order.

(3) Any correspondence should be on a separate paper. If a reply is expected enclose SASE.

(4) Send payment with order. Make checks and money orders out to Friends of the Trees Society. Canadian customers send payment in U.S. funds.

(5) Customers may list substitutes to cover the possibility of out-of-stock items.

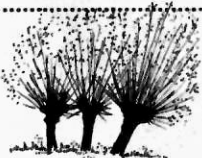
(6) For plants which we offer seed from several different locations, note on the order the seed source desired.

(7) For plants which we offer stratified seed (S), fresh seed (*), or limited storage seed (**); write the code on the order.

(8) Prices are subject to change. However we expect no rise in packet prices until a new catalog is issued in 1985.

SHIPPING INFORMATION

We aim to ship all orders within a week of receiving them. Stratified seed is only shipped starting February 1st and continuing as long as supplies last or until they begin germination (in which case they are planted in our own nursery). Items marked with * or ** are shipped soon after we receive the year's harvest. Summer ripening seeds will be shipped during August/September. Fall ripening seeds shipped in October and November as they become available. Summer-placed orders can specify preferred shipping date to allow you to fall plant. We will ship as much of your order as is available before that date. Orders under 5 ounces will be shipped first class air mail. Orders larger than 5 ounces may be shipped UPS or via postal service. State your preference on order form.



Pollarded Willows

ODDS & ENDS

HANG ON TO THIS CATALOG! The catalog in your hands may be ordered from through 1984 and 1985 or until a revised, enlarged catalog is issued. Catalog supplements will be mailed to Friends of the Trees members periodically.

ADVANCE ORDERS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Orders placed well in advance allow us to contact growers/collectors in advance, thus ensuring a better likelihood that we can obtain what you want. You also benefit by ensuring prompt shipment at the right time of year. Some of the seeds we carry are best planted in the spring, others in the summer, and others in the fall. Many of the trees, shrubs and vines give best results with fall planting. Seeds of woody-stemmed plants should be ordered in summer or even earlier for delivery in time for fall planting.

LARGER AMOUNTS OF SEEDS.

If you wish to purchase larger amounts of any seed we offer let us know and we will quote prices where seed is available. Advance notice is your best bet as we can contact collectors/growers ahead of time and make arrangements.

WARRANTY.

If you are dissatisfied with any seeds you purchase from us, let us know about it. If we have made an error we will refund the amount of purchase. We cannot be responsible for complete success in every instance as we have no control over sowing and subsequent care.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS: Please let us hear from you on the germination results of the seeds we sell you. New information on seed germination, plant uses, cultural requirements that you send us will be incorporated into future catalogs or publications. Our earnest thanks to all those who have ordered from us in the past year and to those who have sent encouraging, informative letters. Special thanks to Larry and Barbara Geno of Bear Creek Farm Nursery, Jim, Stream, Marianne & Steve of Frosty Hollow Nursery and the helping hands & hearts of the Circle family here in Chesaw.



LETTER FROM INDIA.

Dear Friends of the Trees, Some months ago we had asked for fifty copies of the report

CAN YOU SUPPLY SEEDS ?

The Seed Service is interested in obtaining seed of:

- Lesser-known fruits
- Rootstocks of the cultivated fruits
- Fruit varieties which come true-to-seed
- Medicinal herbs
- Honey-plants (supplying nectar/pollen)
- Wildflowers native to the PNW
- Useful trees, shrubs, and vines
- Nut trees
- Rare ornamentals

Quantities desired can range from several grams to many pounds. In return you will receive credit towards seed and literature available from Friends of the Trees. Monetary payment can be made for larger quantities. If you would like to supply us with seed in 1984 let us know well ahead of time. Notify us and get confirmation before shipping any seed.

SEED WANT LIST AVAILABLE Our seed want list contains over 1000 plant species. Send a long SASE for a copy.

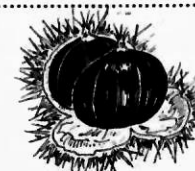
WHAT SEEDS ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ?

Let us know of any unusual or hard-to-find seed you would like us to try and obtain for you. We have started a file of seed wants and aim to computerize it.

Where do our seeds come from ?

The seeds offered through Friend of the Trees Seed Service come from many sources. 10% were collected by Michael Pilarski, mostly in Okanogan county. 60% were supplied by collectors and growers whom we deal with directly, mainly in the Pacific Northwest. The remaining 30% is purchased from wholesale seed companies. Our aim is to increase the proportion and number of kinds of seeds obtained from individual collectors and growers.

BE AWARE: Regarding the information on plant uses in this catalog. The information on edibility, medicinal uses, and other uses of the plants in our catalog has been gathered from a wide range of sources. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of all this information. Plants should not be experimented with for medicinal use except after thorough investigation or under skilled medical supervision.



GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS

Antipyretic. An agent which prevents or reduces fever.

ABBREVIATION KEY

Our brief introductions strive to convey some of the more prominent characteristics of each plant. Various ecological and permacultural principles are presented to help you choose the right assembly of plants to meet your objectives under the unique conditions of the place you call home.

The plant profiles include:

Botanical name.

Common name.

Growth habit.

Native origin.

Zone of hardiness.

Place of collection. Place of collection is noted if the information has practical value and if we know the source.

Uses of the plant.

Natural habitat.

Method of propagating seeds.

SEED KEY

* = Seed which we ship fresh. These seeds are shipped for only a short period of time after we receive seeds from the collector. Pre-order these seeds if you want them. Most of these seeds are shipped with moist medium to keep them from drying out. Plant immediately. See #4 propagation method for further details.

** = Seed with relatively short viability. All pre-orders will be shipped as soon as we receive seeds from collectors. Remainder will be stored for 30 to 60 days or until supply runs out. See #5 propagation method for further details.

S = Stratified seed. Seed which has been soaked and stratified in a medium of perlite and peat moss. Comes in clear polyethylene ziplock bags so that the contents can be checked for germination at a glance. The stratification date and recommended planting date are noted on each package. Place packet in refrigerator or other spot where temperatures stay between 32 and 41 degrees F. Check the seeds once a week for signs of germination. Sow promptly if they begin germination before recommended planting.

db = dried berries. See #24 for how to handle.

cs = cleaned seed.

GROWTH HABIT KEY

T=tree; S=shrub; V=vine; HP=herbaceous perennial; B=biennial; A=annual; D=deciduous; E=evergreen.

GEOGRAPHY KEY

Used for native center of origin and for collection location. Eur=Europe; Med=Mediterranean; EurAsia=widespread across European/Asian landmass; NA=North America; US=United States; PNW=Pacific Northwest; m=maritime; i=interior; OK=Okanogan; WA=Washington; OR=Oregon; CA=California; etc. etc (postal letters used for the states); e=east; w=west; s=south; n=north; c=central.



Pollarded Willows

ODDS & ENDS

A Serious Idea to Plant Trees

The following paragraph was taken from the proceedings at a hearing on acid rain held at the City Council Chambers, Philadelphia on July 7, 1983. The speaker was a planning consultant, G. Bryaut

"Some years ago, in doing a comprehensive plan for a suburban township, this consultant recommended that the township buy a 29-acre site for a township building, the preservation of an old farmhouse and barns as a cultural and community center, and the establishment of a plant production nursery. In addition to beautification and education, it was recommended that over a ten year period that 100,000 trees be produced for a modest cost and an even more economical price, for an average of planting twelve trees per acre in the township. This would not only earn a reputation as a green township, but would have effects of major importance on retention of storm water (causing erosion and floating of sewage down city streets), reducing sound and lights of cars at night from the many arterials crossing the township, altering the micro-climates and temperatures in a significant fashion according to summer and winter condition of the trees, supplying wood and humus to all kinds of garden and small area crops. Some of the township leaders thought it was a nice idea but not a serious one. I was serious."

BERRY SEED EXTRACTION.

The household blender offers an easy method for extracting the seed of small-seeded, soft berries or fruit such as currants, salal, elderberry, raspberry, blackberry, mulberry, strawberry tree, hawthorn, serviceberry, and mountain ash.

Put the fruit in the blender and fill to twice or three times the height of the berries with water. Blend using several short spurts rather than prolonged runs. Allow the liquid to settle. In many cases the seed sinks to the bottom and the pulp floats, in which case the liquid and pulp is poured off and the seed caught in a strainer for further washing. Some seeds float to the top and can be spooned off. If the liquid is too thick and the seeds neither sink nor float than add more water and blend again. The seeds should be thoroughly washed and then spread to dry on several sheets of newspaper. The seeds should be thoroughly surface-dried before storing or packaging. I collect the liquid and pulp and use it to create delicious smoothies, adding yogurt, honey, spices, lemon, etc. Or if the mixture is quite watery it can be cooked down for syrup or jelly. Sort of like having your cake and eating it too! If you do not have access to a blender then berries can be mashed by hand, or pestle, in a strainer while being held under a small stream of water.



LETTER FROM INDIA.

Dear Friends of the Trees, Some months ago you had asked for fifty copies of the report on 'Chipko'. I am happy to say that our book house has already written to you. At the moment we are working on a directory of institutions engaged in Forestry for the FAO and shall be happy to put you in touch. There are about 60 institutions it has been identified, which are working in this direction. We are thrilled by your approach and philosophy. We need it greatly in our country because it is the de-foresting that has created a lot of environment problems. Very soon we will be working on a small booklet listing grass root movements in the field of environment, where not merely a few people but the people as such are becoming more conscious; maybe it will interest you and I shall be happy to send it as soon as it is ready. Please be assured of our support in what you are doing. I know that your efforts thousands of miles away from us will bear fruit all over the world. You will have heard of the Chinese proverb: Plant trees if you want to do something for hundred years. So ours is a direction of working for the unknown future, but it is great to do this. With best wishes, Radhakrishna Gandhi Peace Foundation, 221/3 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi, India 110002.

"I have always wanted to know about plants and particularly their medicinal uses. Have always known, within myself, that there is food abundant in plants (if you know enough about them) and cures for all ailments (again, if you just knew enough about them). Also, that no matter what area a person lives in they have their own medicines and foods in the plants particular to that area. It upsets me to see trees and plants bulldozed away for more living area, and so forth. My own small contribution to this planet is rising early in the morning, wandering around in the bush and along the mountainside for 1 hour; disturbing plants as little as possible but of necessity bringing one home everyday (leaves, etc), identifying it from innumerable books I have, sketching it, remembering its location particularly the rare ones." Quote from a letter by Harriett Hyde of Sicanous, British Columbia.

FIBER PLANTS

Friends of the Trees has gathered a number of rare, old texts on growing and processing fiber plants. For those seriously interested we have xeroxed copies for sale. Flax and Hemp by E.S. Delamer; 1854; 158 pages; \$6.00. Detailed information on flax culture and processing. Even though hemp-growing is now illegal in the U.S. we have included the hemp chapters because it contains useful illustrations of low-technology (mostly wood) machines for scutching, retting, rippling, combing and threshing which can be used for other fibers. A Report on the Uncultivated Bast Fibers of the United States by Charles Richards Dodge; 1894; 54 pages; \$2.50. Covers about 16 little-known fiber plants including milkweeds, malvaceous plants, Apocynum and Abutilon. The Fiber Flax Industry in Oregon. Or Ext Bull 531; 1953; 20 pages; \$1.00. New Zealand Flax - Phormium tenax; 8 pages; \$3.50. Flax Culture in Europe by Charles Richards Dodge; USDA Report; 1892; 11 pages; \$7.50. Order all 5 texts together for \$10.00.



GLOSSARY OF MEDICAL TERMS

Antipyretic. An agent which prevents or reduces fever.

Antiseptic. An agent for destroying or inhibiting pathogenic or putrefactive bacteria.

Antispasmodic. An agent that relieves or checks spasms or cramps.

Astringent. An agent that contracts organic tissue, reducing secretions or discharges.

Calative. An agent that has a mild sedative or tranquilizing effect.

Carmative. An agent for expelling gas from the intestines.

Demulcent. A substance that soothes irritated tissue, particularly mucous membrane.

Diaphoretic. An agent that promotes perspiration; sudorific.

Diuretic. An agent that increases the secretion and expulsion of urine.

Emetic. An agent that causes vomiting.

Emmenagogue. An agent that promotes menstrual flow.

Expectorant. An agent that promotes the discharge of mucus from the respiratory passages.

Febrifuge. An agent that reduces or eliminates fever.

Laxative. An agent promoting evacuation of the bowels.

Mucilaginous. Characterized by a gummy or gelatinous consistency.

Nervine. An agent that has a calming or soothing effect on the nerves; formerly, any agent that acts on the nervous system.

Rubefacient. A gentle local irritant that produces reddening of the skin.

Sedative. A soothing agent that reduces nervousness, distress, or irritation.

Stimulant. An agent that excites or quickens the activity of physiological processes.

Tonic. An agent that strengthens or invigorates organs or the entire organism.

perennial; B=biennial; A=annual; D=deciduous; E=evergreen.

GEOGRAPHY KEY

Used for native center of origin and for collection location. Eur=Europe; Med=Mediterranean; EurAsia=widspread across European/Asian landmass; NA=North America; US=United States; PNW=Pacific Northwest; n=maritime; i=interior; OK=Okanogan; WA=Washington; OR=Oregon; CA=California; etc, etc (postal letters used for the states); e=east; w=west; s=south; n=north, c=central.

HARDINESS ZONES.

The system of USDA hardiness zones is the most widely used system in the country even though it has certain faults. The Sunset Western Gardening hardiness zone system is more complex and useful, especially to Californians. The hardiness zone numbers used in this catalog correspond to the USDA system. The number listed is the coldest zone that species can be expected to survive in. They may be grown in a colder zone if given special protection or placed in favored microclimates. The occasional "test winter" often kill marginally-tender plants which have survived the previous normal winters. (which may be a moot point in eastern North America). In some instances we lack sufficient data to assign a zone to a plant and we resort to two zone numbers. In some cases we merely state that the species is hardy, (zone 4 or colder).

ZONE 1. Normal winter lows of -50 degrees F. The upper Canadian prairie provinces.

ZONE 2. Normal winter lows of -40 degrees F. The lower Canadian prairie provinces and the upper US prairie provinces.

ZONE 3. Normal winter lows of -30 degrees F. South Dakota, lower Minnesota, interior Maine, higher elevations in western US.

ZONE 4. Normal winter lows of -20 degrees F. Kansas, lower Michigan, Vermont, 2500' to 4500' elevation in the interior PNW.

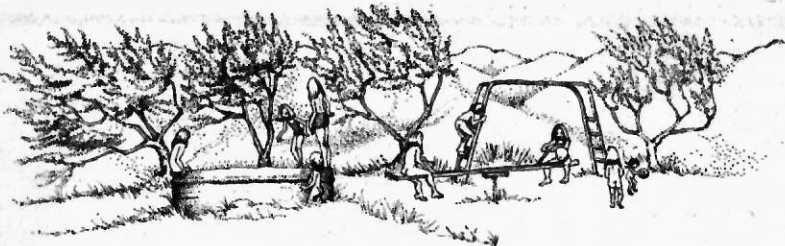
ZONE 5. Normal winter lows of -10 degrees F. Ozarks, Ohio, Boston, Okanogan valley, Spokane, Peaches can be grown commercially.

ZONE 6. Normal winter lows of 0 degrees F. Tennessee, Washington D.C., maritime PNW below 1,000', lowest elevations in the Columbia Basin and Snake River Valley, Walla Walla, Umatilla, Wenatchee.

ZONE 7. Normal winter lows of 10 degrees F. Seattle, favored spots along Puget Sound, Portland, Rogue River valley, lower reaches of the Klamath, Charleston.

ZONE 8. Normal winter lows of 20 degrees F. Snows rarely. Freezing is rare. San Francisco, California's central valley, southern Georgia.





TREES

Acer circinatum. Vine Maple DT/S 10-30'. mPNW. Zone 6. The scarlet leaves of the vine maple give the most colorful autumn show of any maritime PNW native. Its tough, pliable stems useful for weaving fish wiers, baskets and many other articles. A small tree or shrub of the understory and edges of the forest. #1 or #3 (30 to 60 days warm strat followed by 90 to 180 days cold strat) #18. \$.80/pkt

Acer glabrum. Rocky Mountain Maple DT 10-25'. PNW. Hardy. Collected Okanogan. Most common native maple in the interior PNW. Its tough pliable stems useful for making many articles. Nectar/pollen. #1 or #3 (180 days warm, 180 days cold). \$.80/pkt

Albizia julibrissin rosea. Silk Tree; Mimosa DT to 20'. Korea. Zone 6-7. A charming addition to the landscape. Lacy, pinnate foliage. Beautiful pink flowers in summer. Nitrogen fixing. Leaves are edible. Bark & wood medicinal. #10 or Lightly clipping the seed on its long end will aid germination. \$.90/pkt

Alnus rubra. Red Alder DT to 50'. mPNW. Energetic pioneer, nitrogen-fixing tree enriches soil. A wide range of dye colors can be obtained from wood and bark depending on mordant used. Tanning agent. Useful wood for carving and furniture-making. Spring pollen producer. #12, #15, #17. \$.80/pkt

Arbutus menziesii. Madrone ET to 130'. mPNW. One of the PNW's most colorful trees with reddish peeling bark. Its wood has been used for flooring, cabinet work, small turnery, and charcoal. Bark is tanning agent. Flowers in Feb-March cover tree and furnish much nectar. Fruit in late fall is an abundant favorite food source for many birds and wildlife. Poultry (esp turkeys) love berries. Edible by humans in limited quantities. #24, #2 for 60 days, #10. \$.85/pkt

Asimina triloba. Pawpaw DT 10-40'. eUS. Zone 5. Provides a large, tasty fruit with soft, aromatic flesh. Hardest relative of the Cherimoya. Can be used for ornamental screen or hedge. Full sun or light shade. Well-drained, moist, rich soils. #4 or #1. \$1.00/pkt. \$4.00/oz** from named varieties, Michigan source.

Betula occidentalis. River Birch DT to 100'. PNW. Zone 1. Most common of the interior birches. #4. #1. or #2 (30 to 60 days) \$.85/pkt

Betula pendula. European White Birch DT to 65'. Eurasia. Zone 1. The parent species for the ornamental, weeping birches. The leaves and bark are used as a purifier of the blood, tonic, stimulant and pain killer. A medicinal oil is extracted from the bark. #1 or #2 (30-60 days). \$.85/pkt

Carya glabra. Pignut Hickory DT to 120'.

Cornus mas. Cornelian Cherry Dogwood DT The masses of bright yellow flowers in the spring are visited by the bees and its bright red fruit are visited in the fall by many birds. Edible fruit can be used for preserves, jellies, etc. A fine edible ornamental for the yard. Male flowers yield a golden-yellow dye. Bark has medicinal properties. #4 or #3 (4 months warm strat and 3 months cold strat). \$.85/pkt. \$1.35 pkt*.

Cornus nuttallii. Pacific Dogwood DT to 100'. mPNW. Zone 6. The largest dogwood and a noted ornamental for its large white flower bracts. Bark yields a deep brown dye. Its wood is hard and tough. #4. #18 or #2 for 90 days. \$.90/pkt. \$1.35/pkt *

Corylus colurna. Turkish Tree Hazel DT to 100'. MidEast. Zone 5. This tree hazel develops into a tall, single-trunked, columnar tree with large clusters of edible nuts. #1 or #2 for 90 days. Approx 20 seeds/oz. \$2.00 1/oz. \$3.00/oz S.

Corylus colurna x filbert cultivar. Trazel DT. A trazel is the result of crossing a Turkish tree hazel with a cultivated filbert variety. Trazels can take many forms of growth habit, size of nut, yields, hardness, etc. These seeds are from an offspring with a tree shape and has nuts fully as large as most filbert cultivars, conical in shape and with a large hylum. Approx 80 seeds/half lb. Germination same as above. \$4.00 half/lb. \$6.00 half/lb S.

Cotinus coccinea atropurpurea. Smoketree DT/S. 7-16'. #4 picked slightly green. or Acid treatment #8 plus cold stratification #2 for 90 days. Or #3 (90 days warm strat and 150 days cold strat). \$.85/pkt. \$1.25/pkt *

Cryptomeria japonica. Cryptomeria ET to 125'. Japan. Zone 6. The major forest tree in Japan. The large pyramidal trees yield a light, easily-worked, but durable wood. Soak in cold water for a half day, then put into plastic bags for 60-90 days at 34 degrees F before sowing. Leave bags open. #2. \$.95/pkt

Cunninghamia lanceolata. China Fir ET to 80'. sw China. Zone 7. An antique tree similar in history and habit of growth to the dawn redwood. A picturesque conifer. Prefers half shade and sandy, loamy soil. Needs protection from the wind. Its fragrant, light wood is very valuable. #10. \$1.00/pkt

Diospyros virginiana. (American Persimmon) DT to 60'. eUS. Zone 5. Collected-Illinois. This neglected American fruit is finally getting recognition. Selection and breeding are yielding results but we need many more seedlings being grown out to select superior types out of tasty, bright-orange fruit ripens after frost. Hardy anywhere peaches will grow. Hardest member of the ebony family. Its hard, dense, black wood is valuable as veneer and for articles such as weaver's shuttles, golf clubs and other products requiring hard, smooth-wearing wood. A valuable honey-plant. Can be used as hardy rootstock for Oriental persimmons. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. \$.95/pkt. \$1.45/pkt

Hovenia dulcis. Japanese Rain Tree DT to 30'. eAsia. Zone 5-6. A small, round-headed tree with shiny leaves. The round fruits are seated at the end of a fleshy stalk (peduncle), which is the part eaten, being of a pleasant flavor. Needs a warm, sheltered site. \$.95/pkt

Ilex aquifolium. English Holly ET to 50'. Eur. A versatile plant, being rated in England as the best hedge plant to contain livestock. It withstands pruning and the young leaves are relished by stock. Its berries are a source of wildlife food and farm income in the Christmas season. Its small, fragrant, white flowers in May/June secrete nectar freely and bees can make a good honey crop from it where locally abundant. Its wood is light in color and weight; fine-grained; and is used for carving and turnery. Leaves are a bitter tonic, febrifuge and sedative. Infusions of holly leaves has been used for colic and digestive difficulties. Hard to germinate. Needs afterripening. #4. #18, #19, #21, or #23. \$.85/pkt. \$1.45/pkt *

Juglans cinerea. Butternut DT to 100'. eUS. Zone 4-5. Corrugated exterior of the nuts bely the smooth interior wall which makes it easy to remove the nutmeat. #1. Or #21. \$4.00/lb **

Juglans nigra. Black Walnut DT to 120'. eUS. Zone 4-5. Noted timber and nut producing tree. Husks produce black dye. #1. Or #21. \$3.25/lb **

Juglans regia. Russian Walnut DT to 60'. Eurasia. Zone 5. Okanogan grown. The Ukrainian Doukobours brought seeds to Canada when they emigrated in the 1800's. The nuts are thin-shelled, small to medium in size and the nut-meats of good quality. The nuts from these Doukobour walnuts come remarkably true to seed for walnuts. Makes a hardy rootstock comparable to the Carpathian walnuts. Tinctures of the leaves or bark have been used for stubborn skin eruptions. The kind and oil make a wood stain. #1 or #2 for 90-120 days. Approx 25 nuts/half lb. \$2.50/half lb. \$3.50/half lb S.

Juglans sieboldiana cordiformis/Japanese Heartnut DT to 50'. Japan. Similar in hardness to Carpathian walnuts. Okanogan grown. Tropical appearance with large, three foot long leaves and strings of dangling nuts. The hard, heart-shaped shells crack easily if hit on point. The nuts are rich in taste and high in oil. #1 or #2 for 90-120 days. Or #21. Approx 45 nuts in a half lb. \$3.00/half lb S.

Juniperus scopulorum. Rocky Mountain Juniper ET to 30'. IPNW. Zone 2. A very tough tree used by Indians for many purposes. The bark, berries, twigs yield dye. Fruit has many medicinal applications. The fruit is flavoring in beer & gin and as a culinary spice. Extremely tough wood. Used by virtually every tribe in its range as a purifying incense, especially in connection with sickness. #1 or #21. \$.85/pkt

Koelreuteria paniculata. Goldenrain Tree DT to 35'. neAsia. Zone 5. A medium sized tree grown for its ornamental, pinnate foliage, large clusters of yellow flowers in summer and showy pods like Chinese lanterns in the fall. A good yard tree and a heavy nectar producer. The Chinese have come up with many uses including eating the leaves and roasted seeds. Flowers yield an eye medicine and yellow dye. Leaves dye black and seeds are beads. #1. Or #2 for 90 days. Or #9 perforate seed with file or hacksaw and sow in early spring. \$.85/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S

Laburnum anagyroides. Goldenchain Tree DT 10-20'. Asia. Zone 6. Showy ornamental with masses of bright yellow flowers and pinnate foliage. Foliage is poisonous. Leguminous. Grows on many types of soils, but doesn't

Oxydendron arboreum. Sourwood DT 40-60'. eUS. Zone 5-6. Grown as an ornamental yard tree for its ornamental foliage, copious masses of flowers from late June to August and colorful autumn leaves. It produces one of the heaviest crops of honey in its native range and is famous for the flavor of its honey. #14, #10 germinate on acid, sandy peat. \$.85/pkt

Paulownia tomentosa. Royal Paulownia DT to 70'. China. Zone 6-7. Its wood is one of the most highly prized in the Orient, fetching prices comparable to black walnut. Extremely rapid growth. Its wood is used for lutes, musical instruments, clogs and furniture. It is a distinguished looking ornamental in all seasons. Large, showy, pyramids of fragrant, purple flowers in the spring. Nectar/pollen. #10, #14 germinate in area of indirect light. \$.90/pkt

Phellodendron amurense. Amur Corktree DT to 50'. Manchuria. Zone 3. A hardy tree which deserves more widespread use as a yard/street tree. It is used somewhat in the Great Plains. Thick, corky bark yields a cork substitute. The fruit oils have insecticidal properties and it is important as a nectar bearing tree in Soviet Far East. Grows on almost any kind of soil. #1 or #2 for 30 days. \$.85/pkt

Pinus koraiensis. Korean Stone Pine ET to 100'. Korea. This 5-needled pine is a worthy ornamental where a slow-growing evergreen is desired. Handsome foliage. It produces large, edible pine-nuts. #1 or #3 (60 days warm strat and 60 days cold strat) \$.85/pkt.

Pinus lambertiana. Sugar Pine ET to 300'. swOr, Sierras. John Muir considered this the most noble of pines. It is among the loftiest of trees and makes the largest cone of all. The pine nuts are of good size and flavonoid trunk exudes a sugar with laxative properties. The Indians made a medicinal tea from twigs, leaves, bark. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. \$.90/pkt. \$1.40/pkt S

Pinus monophylla. Single-needle Pinyon Pine ET 15-40'. wNA. Pinyon pine-nuts have been an important and tasty food of native Americans for many centuries. It is long-lived, tolerates heat, drought and poor soil. It needs full sun. It has succeeded in the mPNW and may be adaptable to the hotter parts of the IPNW. Our seed is from a northern source. Utah/Nevada border. #1 or #2 for 30 days, or soak seed in cold water for 24 hours and sow in early spring. \$.90/pkt

Pinus monticola. Western White Pine ET to 180'. PNW. Collected PS. One of the most sought after timber trees of the PNW. Growing on dry sites in Puget Sound and in the moist forests of Montana and Idaho. #1 in late fall; or #2 for 60-90 days. \$.90/pkt

ALL PINUS SEED SHOULD BE SOAKED IN WATER FOR 1 OR 2 DAYS BEFORE STRATIFICATION.

Pinus pinea. Italian Stone Pine ET 40-80'. Med. Zone 7. Young trees need protection their first years in the mPNW, but old ones are hardy in sunny, protected sites. The source of the famed pine-nuts of the Mediterranean. Large-tasty nuts. Moderate growth rate. Very picturesque mature trees. Takes heat and drought. #15, #13. \$.90/pkt

Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine ET to 200'. wNA, Zone 4. Collected Idaho. One of the most wide-ranging and drought-tolerant trees in western North America. The cinamon-red bark of the mature ponderosa stand out for miles in the semi-arid landscapes in which they live. One of the totem trees of the interior PNW. #1 or #2 for 30 to 60 days. \$.85/pkt. \$1.30/pkt S

Prunus americana. American Plum DT to 20'. eNA. Zone 3. A hardy plum useful for erosion control, hedgerows, shelterbelts, thickets. Fruits utilized by people, birds, beasts. The ecotypes found in the western part of its range are generally of a higher quality fruit than in the eastern part. Our seeds are from the western area from good quality fruiting

moist, rich soils. #4. #1. \$1.00/pkt. \$4.00/oz** from named varieties, Michigan source.

Betula occidentalis. River Birch DT to 100'. PNW. Zone 1. Most common of the interior birches. #4. #1. or #2 (30 to 60 days) \$.85/pkt

Betula pendula. European White Birch DT to 65'. eUSA. Zone 1. The parent species for the ornamental, weeping birches. The leaves and bark are used as a purifier of the blood, tonic, stimulant and pain killer. A medicinal oil is extracted from the bark. #1 or #2 (30-60 days). \$.85/pkt

Carya glabra. Pignut Hickory DT to 120'. eUS. Zone 5-6. One of the most prized hardwoods of the eUS. Few old trees have been spared. Its wood is very heavy, tough, flexible, resistant to impact. One of best woods for skis, axhandles and other striking tools. Its low conductivity of heat make it useful for wagon hubs, etc. Most nuts of this species are bitter or insipid, however these nuts are sweet, plump although small. approx. 10 nuts/oz. \$1.20/2 oz. \$1.80/2oz S

Castanea mollissima. Chinese Chestnut DT to 40'. nWChina. Zone 5. Okanogan grown. Very large, sweet nuts. Trees are fast growing and precocious, sometimes blooming in the nursery row. Sizeable crops starting at 5 years old in favorable circumstances. #5. #16. \$.50/1b **

Castanea sativa. European Chestnut DT to 80'. Eur. Zone 5-6. Collected Puget Sound. Europeans utilize the chestnut extensively as a staple food. Dried for flour or ground into pastes and butters. Chestnuts roasted on the stovetop is a quick and tasty meal. \$.45/1b.**

Catalpa speciosa. Northern Catalpa DT to 80'. eNA. A fast-growing, hardy tree for shelterbelts or yard/street trees. Large leaves; bold, branching pattern; long pods; and large panicles of white, orchid-like flowers with gold and lavender markings. The flowers attract hive and bumblebees in large numbers for nectar in early summer when there is often a shortage of other nectar sources. All parts of the catalpa are medicinal; expectorant, febrifuge, astringent, antiseptic. #12. \$.75/pkt

Ceratonia siliqua. Carob ET to 50'. Med. Hardy to 18 degrees F. The carob pod provides food for people and livestock. Drought resistant. Shiny leaves. Good bee plant. #6. Germinate in pots is best as its taproot is easily damaged \$.85/pkt

Cedrus deodara. Deodar Cedar ET to 165'. Himalayas. Zone 6. Distinguished from the other true cedars by the drooping tips of leader and branches. Green foliage. Medicinal oil from wood. All of the true cedars produce a valuable, sweet-scented wood and are outstanding as ornamentals. Fast growing. #4. \$1.35/pkt *

Cedrus libanii. Cedar-of-Lebanon ET to 100'. MidEast. Wide-spreading horizontal branches with a wind-raked appearance and multiple trunks distinguish this Cedrus. Green needles with a silvery or blue cast. #4. \$1.35/pkt *

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. Port Orford Cedar ET to 200'. sWCR. An ancient species of trees which had one of the smallest ranges of trees in the world until its discovery in the 1800's. Now it is one of the most often planted ornamental trees in the world. One of the most valuable timbers in the PNW. Aromatic, decay-resistant, straight-grained wood used for boat building and specialty products. Needs moist site. It has proved to be an excellent wind-break tree for the mPNW. #2 for 30-60 days. #18. \$.85/pkt

\$1.00/pkt

Diospyros virginiana. (American Persimmon DT to 60'. eUS. Zone 5. Collected-Illinois. This neglected American fruit is finally getting recognition. Selection and breeding are yielding results but we need many more seedlings being grown out to select superior types out of. Tasty, bright-orange fruit ripens after frost. Hardy anywhere peaches will grow. Hardest member of the ebony family. Its hard, dense, black wood is valuable as veneer and for articles such as weaver's shuttles, golf clubs and other products requiring hard, smooth-wearing wood. A valuable honey-plant. Can be used as hardy rootstock for Oriental persimmons. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. \$.95/pkt. \$1.45/pkt S.

Elaeagnus angustifolia. Russian Olive DT to 30'. cAsia. Zone 3. One of the best windbreak trees for dry, cold regions. Will thrive on almost any soil, including alkaline. Very thorny and can be pruned to an impenetrable hedge. Its olives are bland for human taste but relished by birds. Aromatic flowers yield much nectar to the honeybees. #1 or #2 for 60 to 90 days. #4. \$.80/pkt. \$1.50/oz.

Eriobotrya japonica. Loquat ET 15-25'. Hardy to 15 degrees F. A handsome tree with small, white, fragrant flowers and large crops of orange-yellow fruits which are sweet, rich and aromatic. Hardier than most subtropicals. Can be grown as a container plant. #10. \$2.00/oz

Eucalyptus niphophylla. Snow Gum DT to 20'. se Australia. Hardy to 0-10 Degrees F. Collected PS. A small, widespread tree with smooth, white peeling bark and silvery leaves. Probably the hardest Eucalyptus. Plant seeds in spring. Careful of damping off. \$.90/pkt.

Evodnia daniellii. Bee Tree DT 15-25'. Korea, Hardy to -25 degrees F. This handsome tree has large, terminal panicles of pungently-scented white flowers for a long period in the midsummer. High nectar production makes this one of the best bee trees. The fruits, leaves, branches and roots were used medicinally by the Chinese. Thrives in all sorts of soils, including poor soil. Its thin foliage and aromatic leaves make it a good yard tree where one wishes to grow lawn or understorey plants underneath. #11 of 30 days cold strat. \$.95/pkt

Gleditsia triacanthos. Thorny Honeylocust DT to 70'. eUS. Hardiness similar to sweet cherry. Fast growing tree which provides large crops of livestock forage. Its large, brown pods have high sugar and protein content and drop in late fall/early winter allowing animals to self feed; or they can be raked up, stored undercover and fed as desired. It is grown as an ornamental. One of the last trees to leaf out and it only casts a light shade with its thin foliage, thus other useful plants can be grown under/near it. #6 water at 150 degrees F. \$.75/pkt. \$2.00/oz.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis. Thornless Honeylocust DT to 70'. Same as above only thornless. Trait comes true to seed except for a few percent which revert back to thorny form. The thornless trees need protection from grazing until the leaders are above browsing height as the foliage is luscious to livestock. #6 water at 150 degrees F. \$.75/pkt. \$2.00/oz

Gymnocladus dioica. Kentucky Coffeetree DT to 80'. eUS. Zone 4-5. Hillier rates it as one of the most handsome hardy trees for the yard or street. A medium sized, slow growing tree. Wood used for timber & fenceposts. Pulp of green fruits used in medicine. May-June flowering. Legume. #9, file through outer seed coat with hand file. \$.95/pkt

to 35' eAsia. Zone 5. A medium sized tree grown for its ornamental, pinnate foliage, large clusters of yellow flowers in summer and showy pods like Chinese lanterns in the fall. A good yard tree and a heavy nectar producer. The Chinese have come up with many uses including eating the leaves and roasted seeds. Flowers yield an eye medicine and yellow dye. Leaves dye black and seeds are beads. #1. Or #2 for 90 days. Or #9 perforate seed with file or hacksaw and sow in early spring. \$.85/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S

Laburnum angryoides. Goldenchain Tree DT 10-20'. Asia. Zone 6. Showy ornamental with masses of bright yellow flowers and pinnate foliage. Foliage is poisonous. Leguminous. Grows on many types of soils, but doesn't like wet feet. Partly shaded or sunny. Sow in late spring after #8. Or #9 pierce, file or clip portion of outer seedcoat off and soak for 3 hrs in water. \$.80/pkt

Larix occidentalis. Western Larch. DT to 200'. iPNW. Zone 2. The largest of the world's larches. A tall forest tree prized for its strong, straight-grained, rot-resistant wood. One of the few conifers which shed needles every autumn after a brilliant display of golden-yellow needles. #2 for 30 days. \$.90/pkt

Laurus nobilis. Bay Laurel ET to 20'. Med. Hardy in the milder mPNW. Aromatic leaves used as a culinary herb and for laurel wreaths. Leaves and fruit medicinal. A nice ornamental near the house. Often grown as a container plant. It needs full sun, deep, light, well-drained soil in a sheltered location. #13. \$.95/pkt

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree DT to 120'. eUS. Zone 4. One of the best honey-plants, producing an abundance of nectar. Its chief fault is blooming in early spring when many hives haven't yet built up strength. Leaves produce an attractive gold dye for wool. Valuable for lumber, veneer. #1 or #2 for 60 to 90 days. Be sure to use peat moss in medium. Shade seedlings for first two months. #18. \$.75/pkt. \$1.25/pkt S

Maclura pomifera. Osage Orange DT to 30'. cUS. Zone 5-6. Small tree chiefly valued for windbreaks. Very thorny, tough, barrier plant widely planted on Great Plains. Wood yields a gold dye. Rot-resistant wood makes good fenceposts. #1 or #2 for 30 days. Or 48 hour water soak. #15. \$.85/pkt

Mespilus germanica. Medlar DT 10-15'. Eur. Hardy. Much grown in Europe for its acid fruits which are picked after frost and allowed to ripen in a cool, dry place. Makes good preserves. A hardy and easily grown tree which can be used in hedgerows or as an ornamental. Its large white blossoms in late May/early June are good nectar and pollen producers. #4. Or #3 summer sow. Or #1. #19 \$.85/pkt

Morus alba. White Mulberry DT to 60'. Asia. Zone 5. A major food source in many central Asian oases, many are dried for later use. Excellent desert shade tree. Fast grower in hot climates. Tolerates alkaline soils. Produces the largest mulberries. #2 for 30-60 days. \$.85/pkt.

Morus alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry DT to 75'. Asia. The hardest of the mulberries, widely used in shelterbelts in the northern Great Plains for its exceptional drought and cold tolerance. Sweet, dark fruit. #2 for 30-60 days. \$.85/pkt

Morus nigra. Black Mulberry DT to 30'. cAsia. Zone 6. Hardy in milder parts of the mPNW and in the hottest parts of the iPNW. The tenderest mulberry but also the tastiest, bearing a dark purple fruit similar in appearance and quality to large blackberries. Tolerant of moist soils. Propagation as above. \$1.00/pkt

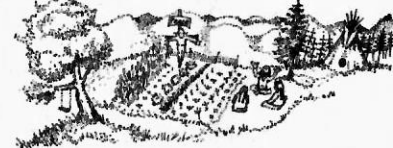
Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine ET to 200'. wNA, Zone 4. Collected Idaho. One of the most wide-ranging and drought-tolerant trees in western North America. The cinnamon-red bark of the mature ponderosas stand out for miles in the semi-arid landscapes in which they live. One of the totem trees of the interior PNW. #1 or #2 for 30 to 60 days. \$.85/pkt. \$1.30/pkt S

Prunus americana. American Plum DT to 20'. eNA. Zone 3. A hardy plum useful for erosion control, hedgerows, shelterbelts, thickets. Fruits utilized by people, birds, beasts. The ecotypes found in the western part of its range are generally of a higher quality fruit than in the eastern part. Our seeds are from the western area from good quality fruiting plants. #1 or #2 for 120 days. \$.90/pkt

Prunus ansu. Ansu Apricot DT 20' Japan. No hardiness data. A cultivated apricot of humid areas of east China and Japan. Adapted to more humid growing conditions than the common apricot. Its fruit is red-skinned, sweet and freestone. #1 or #2 for 90 days. \$.95/pkt. \$1.40/pkt S

Prunus armeniaca. Sweet-pit Apricot DT to 30'. cAsia. Zone 5. Okanogan grown. Most apricots have a bitter pit. Sweet-pit apricots have tasty fruit and a tasty nut kernel similar in flavor to the almond. Most Asian apricots have sweet pits. The cultivars grown in Europe and brought to America generally have bitter pits. #1 or #2 for 90 days. \$1.20/oz. \$1.65/oz S

Prunus cerasus vulgaris. Sour Cherry DT to 60'. Asia. Zone 3. Hardier than sweet cherries and more true to seed. Good in hedgerows & shelterbelts. Wildlife food and cherry pies. Nectar/pollen. Produces well on many soils as long as it is well-drained. #1 or #2 for 90 days. or #4. \$.80/pkt. \$1.30/pkt S



Prunus insiticia. Damson Plum DT 15-30'. eEur. Hardy. Compact tree with small fruit. Useful as a homestead fruit tree or for wildlife plantings. #1 sow in early to mid fall. Or #2 for 90 days. \$1.00/oz. \$1.40/pkt S

Prunus persica. Siberian C Peach DT 10-25'. Asia. Zone 4. Okanogan grown. The hardest peach understock. #1 or #2 for 85 days. \$.10 each.

Pseudotsuga menziesii menziesii. Douglas Fir ET to 300' PNW. Collected Puget Sound. One of the most adaptable and well-known trees of the Pacific Northwest. Planted widely overseas. This is the maritime strain. #1 or #2 for 30-60 days. Soak seeds. #15. \$.85/pkt

Psidium cattleianum. Red Strawberry Guava ET 10-20'. Brazil. Hardy to 28 degrees F. Hardest of the genera. Fruit is purplish red, thin-skinned, soft fleshed, sweet and aromatic. Takes some drought once established. Good for hedges/screens and as a container plant. Sow seed in sandy loam. #10. \$.95/pkt

Quercus garryana DT to 80'. PNW. Zone 6-7. This oak ranges farther north than any other western oak. It even comes up the Columbia Gorge and inhabits dry, lava habitats in eWA as far north as Ellensburg. One of the white oaks. Acorns were an Indian food source. #4, #22. Seeds from Puget Sound \$4.00/half lb *. Seeds from eastern Washington \$4.00/half lb *

TREES continued

Robinia pseudoacacia. Black Locust DT to 80. cUS. Hardy. Widely grown in dry, temperate areas of North America and Europe. Its hard, decay-resistant wood is highly valued for fenceposts and firewood. It is one of the best honey flow plants in hot summer regions due to its large masses of yellow, fragrant flowers with the highest sugar content of any nectar (65%). One of the most drought-tolerant trees. Excellent for stabilizing gullies, sandy banks and dry hillsides. Spreads by root-suckers and seed. Leaves out late and casts only a light shade. Thorniness protects them from browsing. #6. \$.75/pkt. \$.25/oz

Sequoiadendron gigantea. Sequoia ET to 300'. Sizaras. Zone 7-8. The "big tree" will grow in most parts of the mPNW. #2 or 30 days. #10 germinates at temperature between 60-79 degrees F. Mulch beds with peat moss. \$.95/pkt

Sequoia sempervirens. Redwood ET to 365'. sPNW coast. Among the tallest trees on Earth. Save the Redwoods! Rehabilitate the redwood forest! Redwoods do well in cool, moist climates. #13 or #10. Use peat moss. \$.95/pkt

Sorbus americana. American Mountain-ash DT to 30'. eNA. Zone 2. Fruit used in home remedies. Planted for its red berries and fern-like foliage and showy autumn coloration. Good winter bird food. Prefers cold, unsheltered sites. #1 early fall sow. Or sow in spring after 60 days cold strat. Or sow July/Aug for spring germination. \$.85/pkt

Thuja plicata. Western Red-cedar ET to 300'. PNW. The western red cedar is the totem tree of the maritime Pacific Northwest. It was the most important plant of the maritime Indian peoples who used its wood, bark, roots, and foliage for many purposes. #2 for 30-45 days. #18. Coastal strain, collected Puget Sound \$.85/pkt. \$.40/oz. \$.30/00/lb.

Interior strain, collected neWA. \$.85/pkt



Acanthopanax senticosus. Siberian ginseng. S to 15'. neAsia. Hardy. Formerly Eleutherococcus senticosus. Related to the true ginseng, this plant has similar properties. Highly valued in Asia, just coming into favor in the US. Like ginseng it brings a high price but reaches harvestable age sooner. A hardy, stemmy shrub armed with stout prickles. It can be shorn into an impenetrable hedge. Grown as an ornamental. Prefers deep, loamy, moist soil. #1 or #10 after strat for 90 days #2. #19. \$.95/pkt. \$1.45/pkt S. \$.40/oz

Arbutus unedo. Strawberry Tree. ES/T 8-15'. Med, swIreland. Zone 7. Grown as an ornamental shrub in Seattle. Handsome foliage and a colorful combination of white flowers and ripe, scarlet fruits borne at the same time in autumn. The fruit is of the size of a large sweet cherry with texture similar to kiwifruit. The flavor of the fruits varies from insipid to agreeably pleasant. Leaves antiseptic and antirheumatic; useful in urinary complaints. Wines and spirits and

Tilia americana. American Basswood DT to 100'. eNA. Zone 3. The Tiliacs are called basswoods or lindens in the US and limes in Europe. Under favorable conditions during bloom time, the Tiliacs provide some of the heaviest nectar flows known. Hives gaining up to 70 lbs a week. Blooms in June when hives are strong. Valuable carving wood. Fragrant flowers make a soothing tea and a perfume agent. A high-quality edible oil can be distilled out of its fruits. Rapid grower. Blooms freely after 6-8 years. Outer seed coat is very tough. Use #6, #8 or #9 before fall sowing or before 5 month cold strat. Or plant in spring as for #23. #19. \$.85/pkt. \$.15/pkt **

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. DT 10-20'. nChina. Zone 5. A first class honey-plant. May bloom. A very handsome shrub or small tree. Glossy foliage. Good lawn tree. Profuse, showy white flowers. Flowers, leaves & fruit used for food in China. The fruit resembles a large fig, tastes like a chestnut. Seeds edible. Not particular to soil. Likes porous, loamy soil and sun. #1 fall sow in cold frame. Or #2 for 30-90 days. \$.95/pkt

Zizyphus jujube. Jujube DT 20-25'. China. Zone 6-7. This ornamental tree produces an edible fruit of appearance and taste similar to dry dates. Used in confectionary and as a treatment for sore throat ailments in the form of syrups, tablets and pastes. The fruit has a sharp pointed seed. Precocious and heavy bearing. Seedlings often spiny. Adapted to hot, dry environments. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. \$1.00/pkt



Shrubs

Cercocarpus montanus. Mountain Mahogany. DS 4-6'. cNA. Zone 2. Bushy, sometimes sprawling shrub useful for erosion control on arid mountain slopes and rocky cliffs. A good beeplant, blooms May/June. Roots make a rich red-brown dye for cotton, wool and leather. Can be used for hedges. Hard, smooth wood useful for small articles. Soak in water for 1 hr and fall plant. \$.85/pkt. \$.75/oz

Cistus purpureus. Rock Rose. ES 3-4'. Medit. Hardy to 10 degrees F. Collected PS. One of the most beautiful rock-roses. Very showy, long-flowering, lilac-purple flowers bloom for a long period in early summer. Aromatic foliage. Yields ladanum, a resin used in perfumery. #10. #18. \$.90/pkt

Cornus amomum. Silky Dogwood. DS 6-10'. eNA. Zone 2. Collected Maine. This dogwood is notable for its winter color added by its



Garrya elliptica. Silktassel. ES to 8'. mPNW. Zone 7. Collected PS. One of the finest ornamental shrubs native to the PNW. Exquisite greenish-cream staminate flowers borne in 9-12" tassels. Useful for erosion control, wildlife browse. Indians used as medicinal herb. Needs drainage and a sunny, protected spot in mPNW. #2 for 90 days. \$.95/pkt

Gaultheria shallon. Salal. ES 2-5'. mPNW. Zone 6-7. Collected PS. A prolific producer of dark-purple edible berries used for jams, syrups, and apple juice flavoring. The sprays of ornamental foliage are used in large amounts in florist trade. Nectar/pollen. Often planted as an ornamental. #10 in glass covered flats. #14. #18. \$.85/pkt

Hamamelis virginiana. American Witch-hazel. DS to 15'. eNA. Hardy. An interesting specimen plant for the yard or woodland. Its yellow, fragrant flowers with strap-shaped petals blossom in Sept/Oct when all other plants are losing their leaves. Well known herbal astringent is distilled from leaves/bark. Useful for hemorrhoids, vaginitis and throat/mouth irritations. #4 or #3 (2 to 5 months warm strat then 3 months cold strat). #19. \$1.00/pkt. \$1.60/pkt*

Helianthus nummularius. Sunrose. E shrublet 6-18". Med. All zones. Low trailing, mounded sub-shrub Used as a ground cover and in rock gardens for its delightful flower display in May-June. Prefers dry, gravelly, poorish, slightly alkaline soils. In cold winter areas cover with conifer boughs in late fall. #10. #13. \$.90/pkt

Hibiscus syriacus. Rose-of-Sharon. DS to 8'. China. Zone 5. Ornamental grown for its purple-rose, large, hollyhock-like flowers. Medicinal uses. Late summer flowering. Pollen. Thrives in any good soil. Full sun. \$.85/pkt

Hippophae rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn. DS to 20'. Asia. Zone 1. A tough, adaptable, N-fixing shrub with sharp, stiff thorns. Useful for erosion control along seaside areas and dry areas and to protect and enrich eroded soils. Thicket forming. Narrow silvery leaves. Orange berries are a rich source of vitamins and can be used for jams according to one source. Another source says the acrid berries are even avoided by birds. Good wildlife habitat. #1 or #2 for 90 days. \$.80/pkt

Holodiscus discolor. Oceanspray. Creambush Rock-rose. DS 3-10'. PNW. Zone 4. Handsome, arching shrub is a very noticeable part of the forest understorey and edges throughout the PNW. During flowering it has large, pendulous sprays of creamy-white flowers. These ripen into sprays of achenes which persist on the shrubs from one year to the next. Indians used blossoms for diarrhoea remedy, the inner bark for eye-wash and the leaves for sore lips and feet and boiled the dried up seeds to make an infusion to counteract infectious diseases. Its wood is very hard/tough and was used by Indians to make many tools/utensils. #1 or #2 for 130 days. \$.80/pkt

Hyssopus officinalis. Hyssop. HP to 2'. Eurasia. Hardy. This beautiful, blue-flowered sub-shrub makes great edging for walks, rock gardens, etc. One of the finest bee plants. Nectar makes outstanding honey. famous since

Myrica pennsylvanica. Northern Bayberry D/ES 2-8'. eNA. Hardy. The best producer of the fragrant bayberry wax. Fragrant leaves used for seasoning. Needs acid soils. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. Rub off wax coating before planting or strat. \$.85/pkt

Penstemon species. Beardtongue. The Penstemons are among the most showy wildflowers native to western North America. There are many species adapted to many situations. The majority of species are woody subshrubs adapted to rocky, dry, poor soils. Often clinging to cliffs and rock clefts where little else will grow. However the Penstemon is sustained by the nutrients and water which collect in the crevices and cracks. These woody penstemons have leathery, persistent leaves which gradually turn a red or purple hue. The genus also contains herbaceous perennials, which are more apt to inhabit meadows and open slopes. The penstemons are in demand for rock gardens in many parts of the world. The flowers of most species are large, tubular and showy with a golden, bearded tongue. They are all attractive to honeybees and bumblebees. Besides the woody-stemmed Penstemons listed below see also the wildflower section for herbaceous Penstemons. Propagates easily from seed. #1 works well in late summer or fall. Or #10.

Penstemon fruticosus scouleri. Shrubby Penstemon. ES to 12". nePNW. Hardy. Collected Okanogan. Large, showy purple-lavender flowers on a matted shrublet grows on rocky cliffs. Found up to 10,000' in Rocky mts of neWA and MT. Our children call them "whales-throat flowers". \$.85/pkt. \$.80/oz

Penstemon newberryi. Mountain Pride. E/D 6-12". swOr-Ca. Large, deep-pink, densely golden-bearded flowers bloom June-Aug. Rocky places. \$.90/pkt

Penstemon pseudospectabilis. Desert Beardtongue. E/D 3-4'. swUS, Hardy north. Collected New Mexico. Large pink flowers. #2 for 30 days. \$.90/pkt

Penstemon rydbergii. Globe Penstemon. 8-24". eWA to eCA. Dark blue-violet whorls of small flowers. Open mountain slopes. \$.90/pkt

Penstemon strictus. Collected Idaho. \$.90/pkt

Penstemon triphyllus. Whorled Penstemon. Low elevations along Snake River & tributaries. \$.90/pkt

Penstemon venustus. Lovely Penstemon. To 2'. Blue Mts of Oregon & vicinity. Collected Id. Flowers usually more than 1" long, light-purple. Open slopes from valleys to mid-elevations in mts. \$.90/pkt

Poncirus trifoliata. Trifoliolate Orange. DS/T to 12'. nChina. This is the hardest citrus surviving in protected spots in sNew England and the mPNW. Its aromatic fruit is the size of a small tangerine and is a dull, lemon color. The fruits are seedy but suitable for marmalade. It is often grown as a hedge in Japan. This species is used to breed hardier citrus with a higher quality fruit than P. trifoliata naturally has. A hardy understock for oranges. Adapted to rather rich, somewhat moist, sandy-loam soils; preferably with a clay subsoil. #10. At 65 to 78 degrees F they should germinate in 2-4 weeks. The seedcoat can be slit to hasten germination. \$.95/pkt

Prinsepia sinensis. Prinsepia-cherry. DS to 6'. nAsia. Zone 1. Prinsepia makes a fine multi-purpose, ornamental hedge. The thorny, stiff stems and dense, thicket nature make it a good barrier plant. Beautifully clothed in the earliest part of spring with bright green leaves and soon after with showy, buttercup-yellow flowers and finally with red edible fruits. The large stone is surrounded by a thin but tasty pulp which is always a good nibble in the field. As they

impenetrable neage. Grown as an ornamental. Prefers deep, loamy, moist soil. #1 or #10 after strat for 90 days #2. \$19. \$95/pkt. \$1.45/pkt S. \$4.00/oz

Arbutus unedo. Strawberry Tree. ES/T 8-15'. Med. SWIreland. Zone 7. Grown as an ornamental shrub in Seattle. Handsome foliage and a colorful combination of white flowers and ripe, scarlet fruits borne at the same time in autumn. The fruit is of the size of a large sweet cherry with texture similar to kiwifruit. The flavor of the fruits varies from insipid to agreeably pleasant. Leaves antiseptic and antirheumatic; useful in urinary complaints. Wines and spirits and distilled from fruits in Europe and a famous liqueur in France. Prefers well-drained soil in sheltered location. #4 best or #10. \$.95/pkt. \$1.45/pkt *

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Kinikinnik. E trailer to 6". Circumpolar. Zone 1. Collected Montana. A multiple-use ground cover hardy to the arctic circle. Berries edible raw or cooked. Most common smoking herb of the northern Indian tribes. Young leaves used for tea. Leaves useful for kidney diseases and digestive troubles. Yields brown dye. Yields nectar/pollen in May/June. Berries, leaves and stems are medicinal. Erosion control on banks, rocky slopes. Full sun or partial shade. #4 or acid treatment #8 followed by #3 (2 months warm and 3 wths cold strat). #24. #19. Seeds from Puget Sound. \$.90/pkt Montana seed \$.90/pkt db. \$1.40*

Amelanchier alnifolia. Western Serviceberry. DS 10-20". 1PNW. Zone 3-4. Collected ID. A tasty pome fruit, relative of the apple, pear and hawthorne. The major berry food of the Indians in the semi-arid PNW. Adaptable, drought tolerant. Ornamental esp during bloom. Nectar/pollen. The small-diameter, hard wood has various uses. #4 or #2 for 3-6 months, #10. #19. #24. \$.80/pkt db. \$1.20/pkt *

Buddleia davidii. Orange-eyed Butterfly Bush. DS to 8'. China. Root-hardy Zone 5-6. Top hardy Zone 7. Arching shrub freely produces long spikes of fragrant, lilac-colored flowers attractive to butterflies. Often grown as an ornamental. It succeeds on almost any soil, preferably well-drained. Good for covering rough, dry banks of poor soil. Give it space as it is a vigorous grower. In colder areas it may kill to the ground, but springs back and flowers on 1-yr wood. #4 or #10. \$.85/pkt. \$1.40/pkt*

Caragana arborescens. Siberian Pea-shrub. DS 8-12". cAsia. Zone 2. One of the classic, multi-purpose permaculture plants. Nitrogen-fixing legume. Excellent hedgerow plant for its dense, suckering habit of growth, tolerance of pruning and spiny stems. Heavy yielder of peas much liked by wild and domestic fowl. Plant around chicken yards as a high-protein feed source. Bright yellow flowers are good nectar producers. Fast-growing, drought and cold hardy. A handsome ornamental as a specimen plant and as a hedge. Soak in lukewarm water for a day before planting. #12. \$.75/pkt. \$1.50/oz

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus. Blue-blossom. California Lilac. ES 6-20". CA. Collected PS. Zone 6-7. The hardiest evergreen Ceanothus. Light to dark blue flower spikes bloom for long period in the spring and are attractive to honeybees. A graceful evergreen shrub. Dark seeds are favorite of the quail. Hot water soak at 160 degrees. F then #2 for 90 days. \$.85/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S. \$3.00/7 grams

Ceanothus velutinus. Buckbrush. ES 3-5'. PNW. Zone 4-5. Collected PS. A hardy shrub ground cover for sandy or gravelly soils throughout the PNW. N-fixing understorey in forests. Indians used as an external medicine and a cleansing solution. Blooms in early summer. Nectar/pollen. #6 then #2 for 60-90 days. \$.85/pkt

smooth wood useful for small articles. Soak in water for 1 hr and fall plant. \$.85/pkt. \$7.50/oz

Cistus purpureus. Rock Rose. ES 3-4'. Medit. Hardy to 10 degrees F. Collected PS. One of the most beautiful rock-roses. Very showy, long-flowering, lilac-purple flowers bloom for a long period in early summer. Aromatic foliage. Yields ladanum, a resin used in perfumery. #10. #18. \$.90/pkt

Cornus amomum. Silky Dogwood. DS 6-10". eNA. Zone 2. Collected Maine. This dogwood is notable for its winter color added by its purple shoots and rich blue berries. Swamps and low wet places. #4 Or #1 or #3 sow in summer. \$.85/pkt

Cornus canadensis. Bunchberry. D groundcover to 4". nNA. Zone 1. Collected nMT. This diminutive dogwood makes a tidy, dainty ground cover for shady areas. Ornamental white flower bracts and scarlet, edible berries. #4 or sow in early fall; or #3 of 30-60 days warm strat and 120 to 150 days cold strat. \$.90/pkt. \$1.50/pkt*

Corylus cornuta var californica. Western Beaked Hazel. DS to 20". PNW. Zone 4-5. Collected nWA. Various forms of C. cornuta are found across much of nNA. This form is native to the upper Columbia river valley. Hard-shelled nuts are small but tasty. Can be used for breeding hardier filberts. Inner bark yields a blue dye. Coppice for hazel wands for small furniture, baskets, wattles, hurdles, fences, etc. Indians peed the sucker shoots and then twisted for rope. Approx 25 seeds/oz. \$.40/Box S (ready for shipment). \$2.50/4oz (fall '84 shipment)

Corylus heterophylla. Siberian Hazel. DS to 12". nAsia. Hardy. Cultivated varieties have been developed in China. Can be used for breeding hardiness in filberts. Approx 25 seeds/oz. \$.20/oz S

Cydonia oblongata. Quince. DS/T to 20". Asia. Zone 5. Large pome fruit used in preserves, pastries, compote's, etc. Dwarfing rootstock for pears. Nectar/pollen. Prefers moist, heavy soils. #1 or #2 for 2-3 months. \$.85/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S. \$.25/oz

Elaeagnus comutata. Silverberry. DS to 12". eNA. Hardy. All the Elaeagnus species are valuable multi-purpose plants. Nitrogen fixing. Source of wildlife food and habitat. Excellent honey plants. Tiny yellow flowers produce an entrancing, aromatic perfume. They have silvery foliage which is more reflective of heat/light than dark green foliage, particularly useful for creating warmer microclimates on their south side. E. umbellata spreads by underground stems and quickly makes a sturdy hedge. Dry, silvery, edible berries. Very drought tolerant. Indians used inner bark for fiber to make ropes, sacks and blankets. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. \$.85/pkt

Elaeagnus umbellata. Autumn Olive. DS to 15". China, Japan. Hardy. See desc above. A large, strong-growing, wide-spreading shrub with delightfully fragrant flowers in May-June. Large crops of small, rounded, orange, edible fruit. Selecting/breeding has barely begun to improve fruit. Thicket forming. It can be used as a N-fixing nurse plant for temporary protection of valuable trees such as black walnut. Can be grown as a companion plant for older trees to supply nitrogen and humus. Edible fruit. #1 or #2 for 60-90 days. \$.85/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S

Ephedra viridis. Mormon Tea. Squaw Tea. S with scale-like leaves similar to horsetail. 2-6". Arid WUS. A slow-growing plant which will succeed in the driest of landscapes. Makes a distinctive, pleasant tea used for a decongestant and for urinary tract problems. Twigs/leaves boiled yield a brown dye. \$.85/pkt

persist on the shrubs from one year to the next. Indians used blossoms for diarrhoea remedy, the inner bark for eye-wash and the leaves for sore lips and feet and boiled the dried up seeds to make an infusion to counteract infectious diseases. Its wood is very hard/tough and was used by Indians to make many tools/utensils. #1 or #2 for 130 days. \$.80/pkt

Hysosopus officinalis. Hysosop. HP to 2'. Eurasia. Hardy. This beautiful, blue-flowered sub-shrub makes great edging for walks, rock gardens, etc. One of the finest bee plants. Nectar makes outstanding honey, famous since ancient times for flavor and medicinal qualities. Long bloom time in summer. Can be cut back in early summer to prolong bloom into frosts. Bees work it heavily. A well-known medicinal tea is brewed from its flowering stalks. Aids digestion, breast and lung problems, coughs, colds. A valuable essential oil is distilled from the flowering tops. Culinary herb. Grow in full sun. Drought resistant and hardy. #10. \$.90/pkt

Kolkwitzia amabilis. Beauty Bush. DS 10-12". cChina. Hardy. Graceful, arching shrub is aptly named. Its clusters of small, pink, yellow-throated flowers fairly smother the plant. Prefers rich loam. #10. \$.85/pkt

Lavandula officinalis. Lavender. HP 1-3'. Eur. Give winter protection above zone 6. The fragrant lavender is a valued plant by humans and honeybees alike. Its oil has many uses. A carmelite dye is obtained from the stalks. Aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, digestive and nervine. Have you ever taken a lavender bath? #10. \$.90/pkt

Lonicera tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. DS 5-8". cAsia. Zone 2. A good windbreak or screening hedgerow. It is hardy and fairly drought tolerant. Its fragrant, pink flowers are sought by the honeybees and its red berries by the wild birds. #2 for 30 days. \$.75/pkt. \$.25/oz

Mahonia species. Oregon Grape. Of all the beautiful shrubs native to the PNW, the Mahonias have met with the largest success in world-wide horticultural circles. An ornamental with glossy leaves, some of which turn deep red in the autumn, golden-yellow blossoms and deep-blue berries with a whitish bloom. As a multiple-use plant it should gain equal acclaim in permaculture circles. The tart fruit is useful alone or mixed with other berries for jellies, syrups, etc. Oregon grape wine is among the finest. The flowers are good honey-plants. The root is a valuable medicinal being similar in many ways to goldenseal in appearance and action. The roots produce a golden dye and the berries a blue dye. These uses apply to all the Mahonias listed.

Mahonia aquifolium. Tall Oregon Grape. ES 3-8". PNW. Zone 2. Collected PS. M. aquifolium can be used as a ground cover or in hedges. Very persistent, tenacious plant for difficult places. Drought resistant. Will grow in partial shade, but does best in full sun. #4 or #3 (warm strat over summer for fall planting). \$.85/pkt. \$1.45/pkt *

Mahonia nervosa. Oregon Grape. ES 1-2". mPNW. Zone 2. Description as above. Longest leaf sprays of the Mahonias. Often found in open forests. Adapted to maritime climate. One of the Mahonias to spread by underground stolons. Prop as above. \$.85/pkt

Mahonia pusilla. Oregon Grape. ES 1'. swOR. Zone 5. A sprawling matting ground cover with similar uses as above. \$.85/pkt. \$.60/oz

Mahonia repens. Low Oregon Grape. ES to 12". iPNW. Zone 2. A very hardy, low ground cover for difficult sites. Can be used as an understorey to taller shrubs in open forest. Similar uses as above. Spreads by underground suckers. \$.90/pkt. \$.60/oz

at 65 to 75 degrees F they should germinate in 2-4 weeks. The seedcoat can be slit to hasten germination. \$.95/pkt

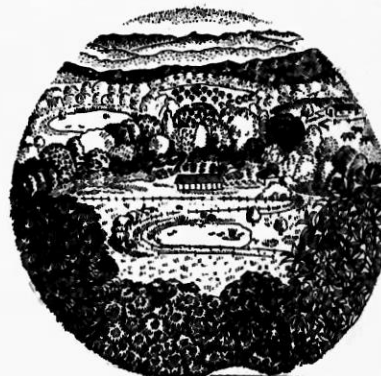
Prinsepia sinensis. Prinsepia-cherry. DS to 6'. nAsia. Zone 1. Prinsepia makes a fine multi-purpose, ornamental hedge. The thorny, stiff stems and dense, thicket nature make it a good barrier plant. Beautifully clothed in the earliest part of spring with bright green leaves and soon after with showy, buttercup-yellow flowers and finally with red, edible fruits. The large stone is surrounded by a thin but tasty pulp which is always a good nibble in the field. As they dry on the bushes and hang overwinter they are available all winter, unless the birds polish them off first. Good wildlife habitat. Very tough and hardy. Grows best in sunny, open position in well-drained soil. #4 or #2 for 90 days. May not germinate until Aug or the following spring. #19. #24. \$.95/pkt db. \$1.45/pkt*

Prunus besseyi. Sand Cherry. DS 3-6'. nPlains, US & Can. Zone 1. Small shrub of greyish-green lvs, turning purple in fall. Clusters of tiny white, fragrant flowers in spring. Nectar/pollen. The edible fruit is rounded, black and three-fourths of an inch across. Fruit is variable in taste. Hanson's bush cherries were developed from breeding with the best of these. Useful as understock for other Prunus in cold environments. Dwarfing rootstock for apricots and other Prunus. Withstands heat, cold, wind and drought. #1 or #2 for 120 days. \$.95/pkt

Prunus maritima. Beach Plum. ES 2-6'. Coastal areas cCan to VA. Zone 2. Small shrub of compact habit. Flowers small but plentiful in May. Nectar/pollen. Ornamental, edible fruit. Will grow in poor sandy soil. Suitable for growing in naturalistic setting, not for small home garden. #1 or #2 for 90-120 days. \$.85/pkt

Prunus tomentosa. Hanking Cherry. DS 6-8'. nAsia. Zone 1. These ornamental shrubs quickly make dense, non-thorny hedges for the yard, field or for wildlife plantings. Very tough and hardy, but with a pleasant exterior and large crops of edible fruit. Dwarfing understock for plum and other Prunus. The fragrant white and pink flowers open early for a Prunus (march/April). #1 or #2 for 60 days. \$.85/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S. \$3.00/oz

Prunus virginiana. Chokecherry. DS 10' rarely to 30'. nNA. Zone 1. The tart berries were a familiar food source for many Indian tribes. The bark was used medicinally. Very fragrant flowers appear with the leaves, small, white in 3-6" clusters. Likes forest edges, meadows. Nurse plant for gradually introducing heat-intolerant conifers into open areas. #1 or #2 for 120 days. \$.80/pkt



Tagari, Tasmania.

Purshia tridentata. Bitterbrush ES 5-10'. semi-arid wUS. Zone 3-4. A drought tolerant shrub which inhabits the edges of sagebrush, Ponderosa pine ecosystems and pinyon-juniper woodlands. A stiff rough looking bush for most of the year which is usually disdained by white people and their cattle. However they are an important browse for wildlife. The Indians used the fruits to make a red dye and the leaves for medicinal uses. The shrub is attractive during bloom in late spring with its masses of bright yellow flowers. An excess of water, esp in winter is fatal. #1 or #2 for 30 days. #12. \$.85/pkt

Ribes cereum. Squaw Currant. DS to 4'. semi-arid wUS. Zone 4. The most drought tolerant of the Ribies, growing in sagebrush and meadow steppe habitats. One of the first shrubs to leaf out and flower in the spring. Bright orange-red berries are edible, and the earliest berries to ripen. Tolerates dry, poor soils. #1 or #2 for 4 to 5 months. \$.90/pkt

Ribes aureum. Gold Currant, Buffalo Currant. DS 3-6'. IPNW to Great Plains. Zone 2. This shrub is quite variable throughout its range and even locally. Fruits may be yellow, red or black. They may be the best tasting of north American Ribies. Usually of pleasant, acid flavor. The yellow flowers are spicily fragrant and the perfume carries for quite a ways in the late spring, so it is a pleasure to have a patch of them near the homestead. They form low thickets. Full sun to part shade. Moderate summer watering. #1 or #2 for 60 days. \$.85/pkt

Rubus leucodermis. Blackcap Raspberry. DS to 8'. wUS. Zone 3. The most drought hardy of the Rubus and easy to naturalize. Long arching canes bear crops of tasty berries. The Indians dried them for winter use. Nectar/pollen. Rubus are somewhat hard to germinate since they are adapted to the scarification of birds/mammals digestive systems. #4 or #3 (90 days warm strat + 90 days cold strat) or acid treatment #8 followed by 30-90 days cold strat. Or feed to pet canary and plant its droppings. \$.90/pkt

Rubus parviflorus. Thimbleberry. DS 3-6'. PNW. Zone 3-4. Erect, many-stemmed unarmed stems. The leaves look like large, maple leaves. Tasty, bright red fruit. One of the best rubus for open woods, partial shade. Also loves the edges/ecotone between meadows and woods. Grows best in rich, moist soils. Nectar/pollen. Propagate as above. \$.95/pkt

Rubus procerus. Himalaya Blackberry. E/DS to 30'. Developed by Luthy Burbank. Zone 5-6. One of the most well-known and ubiquitous plants of the maritime Pacific Northwest. Its stout, long, trailing stems make it the barrier hedge par excellence. Its profuse white flowers bloom over a long period of summer and it has become one of the main honey-flow plants of the mPNW. Its large, black, juicy berries are very tasty and are eaten in prodigious quantities by people, birds and beasts. It is one of the most hated plants in the mPNW for its invasive habits. Propagate as above. Our seed comes from plants in the Okanogan valley in eastern WA, thus they are likely to be hardier than the type. \$.90/pkt

Rubus spectabilis. Salmonberry. DS 4-10'. mPNW. A common pioneer plant on logged-over and burned-over land in the maritime PNW lowlands. The yellow, orange or salmon-colored juicy, berries are tasty. Eaten in large quantities fresh by the native Indians, but they were considered too juicy to dry for winter storage. Strong growing with few or no spines. Grows best in rich, moist soil. Propagate as above. \$.90/pkt

Salvia dorrii var carnosae. Purple Sage. DS 8-32". arid wUS. Zone 5. Collected OK. Furthest north of the true, native sages - following the Okanogan Valley into BC.

Salvia mellifera. Black Sage. Calif. Foremost native honey plant in Calif. It blooms for weeks with a heavy nectar flow. The honey is noted for its fine, spicy flavor. The Indians used the leaves for tea and as a culinary spice. #10. \$.90/pkt

Sambucus caerulea. Blue Elderberry. DS to 30'. PNW. Zone 4. The tastiest elderberry for temperate regions. Prolific bearing, starting in its 2nd year. Good for wines, jams, jellies. High Vit C content. Dried flowers make a pleasant, medicinal tea. Adaptable to many sites. #1 or #2 for 90 days following 3 day water soak. Seeds from Puget Sound source \$.90/pkt Seeds from neWA (dry interior) \$.90/pkt. \$.40/oz

Shepherdia argentea. Silver Buffaloberry. DS to 9'. nGreat Plains. Zone 1. A thorny suckering shrub useful for shelterbelts and conservation plantings. Berries are edible but mostly left for the birds. Silvery leaves. #1 or #2 for 60 days. \$.85/pkt

Shepherdia canadensis. Russet Buffaloberry. DS 3-6'. nNA. Zone 2. The red berries were a favorite treat for the Indians who added sweetener and whipped them into a froth which they call "Soopalallie". It grows in semi-open forests and on the edges of clearings. Useful for covering dry, rocky sterile banks where few other shrubs will grow. Both Shepherdis are N-fixing and easy to grow. Drought tolerant. Nectar/pollen. Prop as above. \$.85/pkt

Spiraea douglasii. Hardhack. DS 2-5'. PNW. Zone 2. Forms dense thickets in moist areas in the maritime PNW and in lowland valleys in the nRockys. Showy, terminal panicles of rosy flowers. #1 or #2 for 2-3 months. \$.80/pkt

Symphoricarpos albus. Snowberry. DS 2-6'. nNA. Zone 1. Grown as an ornamental for its white berries which persist into the winter. Birds eat the berries, but Indians used only as emergency food. It is one of the best honey plants over large areas of the IPNW. Its small pink flowers bloom in late spring. Indians used leaves for an infusion for inflamed eyes, and leaves for poultices on cuts. #4 or #3 (3 months warm strat and 6 months cold strat. or sow seed in early summer. \$.80/pkt

Vaccinium corymbosum. Highbush Blueberry. DS 4-10'. neNA. Zone 2. The cultivated blueberries were recently developed from selection and improvements of this wild species. It is strikingly beautiful in fall coloration of scarlet and crimson and in spring flower. A good example of an "edible ornamental". It naturally lives in moist woods or bogs, but will adapt to the garden given enough humus/acid and moisture. First class honey plant for nectar/pollen. Stratify at 40 degrees F for 60 days followed by alternating 50 degree nights and 80 degree days. See #11. Use red cellophane for the warm/cool period. Misting once a week helps. Use peat moss for the medium. #14 or barely cover the seeds. #17. \$.95/pkt

Vaccinium membranaceum. Black Mountain Huckleberry. DS 3-6'. PNW. Zone 1. Collected MT. One of the tastiest berries native to the PNW. Large, spherical sweet and dark purple or black. The most favored berry by the tribes with access to them. Eaten fresh and dried for winter use. Found in both maritime and interior mountains at middle elevations. Some tribes fired their fields periodically to renew the bushes and kill encroaching trees. The fresh fruit can easily be sold for \$10 to \$14 a gallon. Productive wild patches have been measured at 300 gallons per acre. Propagate as above. \$.95/pkt

Vaccinium ovatum. Evergreen Huckleberry. ES 3-6'. mPNW. Zone 7. An attractive ornamental with neat, tidy, glossy foliage. The berries are sweet, of a good quality and bear over a



Vines

Vaccinium parviflorum. Red Huckleberry. DS to 12'. mPNW. Zone 7. Pink to orange-red berries are acid but of good flavor. Its abundant nectar flow (combined with the species above) produces the locally-esteemed huckleberry honey, prized for its mild, exceedingly sweet and pleasant flavor. In coniferous forests, often on rotten logs and stumps. Make your own "stumps" by piling/raking organic material from the forest floor into mounds and transplant huckleberry seedlings into them and/or inoculate them with edible mushroom spores. Prop as above. \$.95/pkt

Vaccinium species. Montana Mountain Huckleberries. This lot of seeds was gathered by a professional huckleberry picker in northwest Montana. The seeds are from a number of Vaccinium species picked in the course of hand-harvesting in favorable wild stands. Most likely V. membranaceum, among others. Prop as above. \$.95/pkt

Viburnum prunifolium. Black Haw. DS to 15'. eNA. Zone 1. The black haw is one of the Viburnums with edible fruit. Fruit round, blue-black and half-inch diameter. Ornamental, upright spreading shrub with white flower clusters. Useful as hedge or screen or wildlife plantings. Best in sun. #23. mulch beds with sawdust. \$.95/pkt

Viburnum trilobum. Highbush Cranberry. DS to 15'. nNA. Zone 1. Collected Minnesota. A moisture loving shrub which makes a first class edible ornamental. Handsome foliage. Showy clusters of white flowers. Clusters of large, red fruit are quite ornamental. Tart berries make good jelly, wine. Grow in the yard, garden, edge of moist woods, swamps, bogs, marshes. #23, sow before July 1st. \$.95/pkt

Vitex agnus-castus. Chastetree DS/T 6-20". sUR. Zone 5-6. Attractive, spreading, strongly aromatic shrub of medium size. Large quantities of fragrant, violet flowers are borne in Sept-Oct providing good bee forage in fall. Nectar/pollen. Can be used in shelterbelts. Name derives from the use of the seeds to subdue the sexual urge in men. A drug used for eye problems is obtained from leaves, inflorescence and fruit. Dye plant. Does best in continental climate. Full sun. Does well against a sunny wall. Needs good drainage. #4 or #2 for 90 days. \$.90/pkt. \$1.35/pkt S

Vitex negundo incisa. DS to 10'. China. Frank Pellett ranks it as the "best nectar yielding shrub they know". Its spikes of lilac-blue flowers bloom freely from mid-summer to frost. A graceful shrub of loose and open habit with handsome foliage. The tops die back below 0 degrees F. However they readily sprout from the roots and bloom on 1-yr wood. Drought resistant once established. Prefers a dry, sunny location. The Chinese use the annual shoots in the

Actinidia species. Chinese Gooseberries The Actinidia species are twining, climbing vines of Asia, some of which bear edible fruit. They are remarkably free of insect pests and diseases. They prefer moist, rich soil and sunny or half-shady locations. They have white, slightly fragrant flowers. Excellent for covering arbors, trellises, walls and the like. Train on chicken houses or fences where the chickens can eat the fruit as it falls. They are rapid growers. All of the Actinidias supply nectar/pollen to honeybees.

Actinidia arguta. Tara Vine DV to 40'. Japan, Manchuria. Zone 4-5. A high-climbing vine with greenish-yellow fruit one inch long. Similar in quality to the kiwi-fruit. It and A. kolomikta have smooth-skinned fruit which can be eaten skin and all. It promises to be one of the most popular of new fruits for hardy areas in the next several decades. #2 for 120 days then #10. \$1.00/pkt

Actinidia chinensis. Kiwi Fruit DV to 50'. China. Zone 7. This very tasty and sweet fruit is often seen in supermarkets. It is hardy in the Puget Sound lowlands given a warm, sheltered, sunny location. South walls are best. #10.

Seed from commercial cultivars from Calif. \$.95/pkt

Seed from 20 yr old vine in Seattle. \$1.00/pkt

Actinidia kolomikta. Silver Vine, Bower Vine DV to 15'. Japan, Manchuria. Zone 4. The hardiest of the Actinidias, purportedly to minus 40 degrees F. The fruit is sweet and edible and very high in Vitamin C. 25 times that of oranges. Grown commercially in the Soviet Far East. Grown as an ornamental for the silvery-white and pink variegation of the leaves. #2 for 120 days then #10. \$1.00/pkt

Campsis radicans. Trumpetcreeper DV to 40'. seNA. Zone 4. Tall, strong-growing species climbs by aerial roots but benefits from extra support until established. Very showy for the yard, arches, gateways, and pergolas. Brilliant orange and scarlet, large trumpet-shaped flowers in Aug-Sept. Useful for erosion control. High value wildlife food. #1. Or #2 for 60 days. \$.90/pkt

Celastrus scandens. Bittersweet DV to 20'. eNA. Zone 2. A climbing, twining vine grown as an ornamental especially for its bright fruits which are gathered for decoration. Valuable for game food and cover. Nectar/pollen. Bark has been used

