PLANTS OF THE SOUTHWEST





A Greater Roadrunner on a shady pearch at the Albuquerque store. - Dustin Valencia

Making Seed Balls
Jim Bones' Magic Formula

Mix 1 part seed (native to your area) with 3 parts compost, then mix in 5 parts powdered clay (red clay offers iron). Add 2 parts water gradually. Mix well until texture of bread dough. Roll in your hands into 1" to 2" balls - flatten if you want them not to roll downhill. Dry on a screen. Finished seed balls store indefinitely in a cool dry place. Share them. Scatter them. They germinate with good rains.

Stratification and Scarification of Seed

Stratification is a simulation of winter cold (to break seed dormancy). Place seed in a container with a slightly moistened medium. Store in the refrigerator 1 month prior to spring planting or as indicated. Scarification opens the outer seed coat by sandpapering, nicking or puncturing so that water can enter.

- Part Shade
- Full Sun
- Very Low Water
- Low Water
- Medium Water
- *f* Fragrant

The number next to the plant refers to the coldest zone where it grows as a perennial. At lower zones it might act as an annual. The temperatures are winter lows. If you have winter temperatures to -5 degrees you are zone 6.

Cold Hardiness Zones

Zone 1 ..... **Below -50 °**
Zone 2 ..... **-50 ° to -40 °**
Zone 3 ..... **-40 ° to -30 °**
Zone 4 ..... **-30 ° to -20 °**
Zone 5 ..... **-20 ° to -10 °**
Zone 6 ..... **-10 ° to 0 °**
Zone 7 ..... **0 ° to 10 °**

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PLANTS OF THE SOUTHWEST

This catalog is dedicated to the night sky.

Within each plant section, species are listed alphabetically by scientific name. We do this because common names shift by region. Use the Common Name Index on page 114 if you know what you want but not its Latin name.

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Night is half our lives. Insects, our most needed animal companion, are largely night creatures. Many travel by the stars, find mates with a waft of scent from far away, locate food from vibrations inconceivably delicate. Huge whales in the dark seas are attuned like this. They can send their voices thousands of miles through the perfect layer of the deep. - Most mammals are nocturnal, and more are becoming nocturnal to keep away from us, our machines and blinding lights. All our histories are the same. We unfold from ancient memory, genetic and learned in song, and from the circling of night. Dark night brilliant with stars.



A Broad-tailed Hummingbird feeding on Wild Hyssop (Agastache cana) - Dustin Valencia

GRASSES

Grasses build the foundation for life. They bind the earth, preventing water and wind erosion. They are the base of the land food chain, feeding all wildlife including ourselves. Major foods – rice, corn, wheat, bananas and sugar – are grasses. They hold every texture and color. Ultimately, grasses are the most valuable resource and responsibility of humankind. Forty percent of U.S. land was once dazzling prairie. Even on our small plots of fenced-off land grasses offer us joy and the opportunity of less work. Natural grassland and cropland are not similar. Grassland is vastly richer and more supportive of life than conventional lawns and agriculture. In Wes Jackson's words, "The plow is deadlier than the sword."

W = Warm Season Grasses

are green during the hotter months, go dormant and turn beige when it gets cooler (also during hot, dry spells without extra water). Seed ripens in early autumn. Sow in autumn, or in late spring. Protect carefully by covering with soil or mulch. Warm season grass seed requires warm soil temperatures to germinate. Warm season grasses are usually more drought tolerant and therefore good choices.

C = Cool Season Grasses

are the first to start growing early in the spring and stay green longer into the fall. They go dormant in midsummer unless given lots of water to keep them actively growing. Plant them early spring, summer (with extra water) or early fall.

Binder (M-51)

A natural glue made from plant material, binder holds seed and mulch in place. Especially helpful in windy or sloped areas. Broadcast seed and mulch, then spread Binder on top. Water to make the Binder gluey.

2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. for flat areas, more on steep slopes or exposure to wind.



Dryland meadow in fall at Albuquerque store



Indian Ricegrass

Achnatherum hymenoides

G2370

C 4

The 1-2 ft. flowering stems are beautifully airy and graceful as an accent in rock gardens or borders, and a great sandy soil meadow reclamation grass. Attractive in dried arrangements. Seed-eating birds love it. Grazed by pronghorn, deer and elk. A staple of Southwestern and Great Basin Peoples. Bread from its flour is gluten-free. Sow seed ¼-1" deep in fall or winter for spring germination or cold stratify 3-4 weeks and sow in spring.

Seeding rate: 1/2 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Reclamation: 15 lbs. per acre.

Packet (500 seeds)

Grasslands were almost half of the land in the US. They provided food for kingdom upon kingdom of creatures. We used to eat from many more grasses and plants than we do now. A mainstay for the Pueblo peoples was Indian Ricegrass. Collect it, grind it, try it as cereal or roasted cakes – some of the patience of the people of the land might enter with the good nutrition.

Big Bluestem

W 3

Andropogon gerardii

G1100

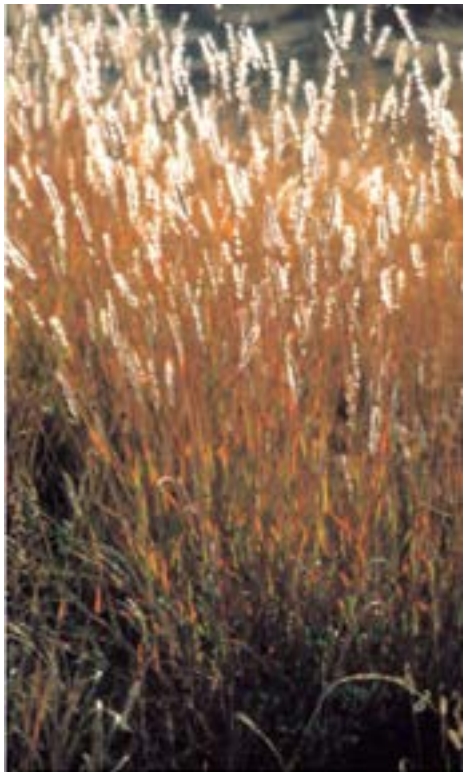
Columnar bunch-grass to 6 ft. tall, 2 ft. or more wide. Blue-green leaves, stunning orange to maroon fall color. Wind and drought tolerant, but prefers extra water. In arid areas, plant in low spots where moisture collects. This and Little Bluestem are the grasses that fattened up the cattle of the old West.

Seeding rate: 1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Reclamation: 18 lbs. Per acre.

Packet (100 seeds)





Silver Beardgrass W 4 ☼ 💧
Bothriochloa laguroides
G1130
Ornamental bunchgrass 2-3 ft. tall, 2 ft. wide. Bright green leaves turn orange in the fall. Shimmering drifts appear in late summer when the fluffy white seedheads emerge. Beautiful in meadows or along the driveway or garden.
Packet (100 seeds)





Sideoats Grama W 4 ☼ ⊗
Bouteloua curtipendula
G1200
One of our most popular grasses for meadows and reclamation. Use also along walks and with flowers. Seeds are borne in two parallel rows on one side of the flowering stalk, hence its name Sideoats. Easy to establish, drought tolerant; remarkably tenacious on rocky slopes. To 2 ft. tall.
Seeding rate: 2-3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 30 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)

To the left: *The Blue Grama flags are flowering. Hanging down are the anthers which release pollen. Along the top of the flags you can see white bristles that catch pollen. Its clear that pollen cannot come from the same flower to its own bristles. The design only allows pollen from another flower.*



Blue Grama
Bouteloua gracilis
G1250
W 3 ☼ 💧

This warm season grass, native to the High Plains, is a wonderful alternative lawn. It is a low-growing bunchgrass (1-1½ ft. with the seedheads) that is part sod forming and can be grown as a tight turf. The blades are thin, so the texture of this grass is very fine. The most drought tolerant lawn grass we offer. Easy to establish, fills out well in one season, cold hardy, pest and disease free, tolerant of poor soil. The seed is borne in "flags" that curl back gracefully when dry. You can leave it unmowed or mow 2 or 3 times a season. The heat, drought, and fires of the last few years have been severe. Blue Grama is a pleasure to offer because it can germinate in just a few days. Cover carefully, the seed is light and easily blows. Once established, Blue Grama will stand up against the drought which affects all the plants and animals.
Seeding rate for a lawn: 2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 30 lbs. per acre.
Packet (300 seeds)



To the left: *Blue Grama with flower heads, late summer. The pronghorn is an elegant speedster who can run 40 mph for hours on end. Elk, bison, grizzlies and wolves are prairie animals too, pushed to mountain forests by our unrelenting takeover of grasslands.*



Buffalograss
Buchloe dactyloides
G1270
W 3

One of the finest grasses available for lawns and meadows in arid regions. Low growing, 4-6". A strong durable sod former that binds the soil, rooting deeply, up to six feet in good soil. Can also spread by above-ground runners. If there are many runners, water a bit less. Easy to mow. Sage green in summer, beige in winter. Once established tolerates drought, cold, poor soil, pests and diseases. Goes dormant (and beige) if summer is extremely hot and dry. Bounces back when rain comes, or if watered. Clear weeds before sowing and water carefully. Slow to establish because seed is released little by little from its burr. Saltpeter, the blue-green color, hastens the burr's release. Sow in spring, summer or fall.
Seeding rate for lawns: 2-3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 40 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)



Buffalograss unmowed

Sand Lovegrass
Eragrostis trichodes
G1650
W 5

A beautiful bunchgrass 2-4 ft. tall bright green leaves followed by pink airy seedheads summer and autumn. Dense, deep roots. A sandy soil specialist growing in New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and further east.
Seeding rate: ¼ lb per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 6 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)

"Age is nothing unless you are cheese."
- Helen Hayes





Arizona Fescue
Festuca arizonica
G1752
C 4

Dense, fine textured 2 ft. tall bunchgrass that grows in evergreen forests & meadows 7,000 - 10,000 ft. elevation in CO, NM, AZ and NV. Attractive in shady areas and very palatable when green.
Seeding rate: 1/2 - 1 lb per 1000 sq ft.
Reclamation rate : 30 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)



Idaho Fescue
Festuca idahoensis
G1754
C 4

Cool season perennial rhizomatous bunchgrass with narrow green leaves. Silvery flowers on stalks above the leaves. 1-2 feet. Excelent in shady areas. Drought tollerant once established (1-2 years). Plant fall or early spring.
Seeding rate: 1/2 - 1 lb per 1000 sq ft.
Reclamation rate:30 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)

Needle-and-Thread Grass
Hesperostipa comata
G2880
C 5 ☼ 💧
Drought tolerant 3 ft. clump grass used in reclamation. Named for the sharp needle, the seed, and the 6” long thread ripe in spring, it is fascinating to take the seed head from the plant, stick the needle into the ground and watch the thread drill in the seed (it is a hygroscopic drill). The long threads catch the light making silvery waves, and disperse the seeds in the wind.
Note: Seeds can lodge in your pet.
Packet (100 seeds)





Junegrass C 4 ☼ ◑
Koeleria macrantha
G1950
Pretty, narrow bladed 2 ft. tall bunchgrass with shimmery, tight seed spikes. Grows on prairies, rocky slopes, woodlands and open forests at 4,000 - 9,000 ft. elevation up to 11,000 in the Rocky Mountains. Very broad geographical range. Good summer forage.
Seeding rate: 1lb per 1000 Sqft.
Reclamation rate: 30 lb per acre
Packet (100 seeds)



Wolftail W 5 ☼ 💧
Lycurus setosus
G2080
2 ft. tall bunchgrass with a thin wolftail seed spike. Foliage like Blue Grama grass with which it grows. Rocky slopes 4,000-8,000 ft. elevation.
Packet (100 seeds)

Vine Mesquite
Panicum obtusum
G2380
W 3 ☼ ◑
Handsome grass to 2 ft., its large seeds attract birds and fed Native Americans (cooked as a grain or ground and mixed with cornmeal) who brewed its leaves for tea and a head-rub for hair reclamation. Missouri to Colorado, into Texas, Arizona and central Mexico, up to 7,000 ft. Likes damp spots.
Packet (100 seeds)

Western Wheatgrass C 2 ☼ 💧
Pascopyrum smithii
G1060
This handsome 2 ft. sod-forming grass, easily recognized by its distinctive blue color, is used for reclamation, erosion control meadows, and alternative lawns, if mowed. Very drought tolerant, Enjoys extra water but then spreads aggressively. Sow in cool weather, water to establish.
Seeding rate: 2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 15 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)





Galleta Grass W 4 ☼ 💧
Pleuraphis jamesii
G1860
A powerful 2 ft. warm season reclamation grass. Galleta’s vigorous, spreading roots rhizomes re sprout even when repeatedly trampled. Use for difficult areas of erosion or heavy traffic, in meadows and lawns. Allow to establish 1-2 years before heavy use. Water increases height. Seed is light, so cover carefully; binder helps.
Seeding rate: 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 20 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)

Little Bluestem C 3 ☼ ⊠
Schizachyrium scoparium
G1140
Handsome perennial bunchgrass 2 -3 ft. tall.Very deeply rooted and drought tolerant, but appreciative of extra water. Excellent for reclamation, meadows, and accent plantings(dried arrangements too). Turns every color of the flame in late summer with silvery seedheads. Holds its leaf color though winter.
Seeding rate: 1 lb. per 1,000 sq ft
Reclamation: 20 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)





Indiangrass
Sorghastrum nutans
G2850

Strong and upright to 7 ft., bending only at its golden seedheads high above the burnished leaves. Indiangrass is one of the tall grass prairie's signature giants; nutritious for livestock, excellent for erosion control, and beautiful in dried arrangements and in the landscape.
Seeding rate: 1 lb. per 1,000 sq ft
Reclamation: 20 lbs. per acre.
Packet (100 seeds)

Sand Dropseed
Sporobolus cryptandrus
G2865

A sand specialist, this warm season, 2-3 ft. bunchgrass is used for reclamation and erosion control. It's called weedy because it quickly colonizes vacant land, but that's what makes it so useful. All the heads of a field of Sand Dropseed curve the same way in fall. If you live in a sand blown area, consider using this grass or a combination of sand specialists.
Seeding rate: ¼ lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 6 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)

Alkali Sacaton
Sporobolus airoides
G2860

Attractive reclamation grass or ornamental, Alkali Sacaton has light, airy seedheads borne well above the bluish foliage. A bunchgrass 2-5 ft. tall. Stabilizes blowing sand. Easy to establish.
Seeding rate: ¼ lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation: 6 lbs. per acre.
Packet (500 seeds)



Giant Sacaton
Sporobolus wrightii
G2870

An impressive no-care ornamental grass for your meadow or border. Grows sea level to7,000 ft. elevation in dry, sandy open ground or rocky slopes. Branched, golden feathery seedheads to 8ft. with leaves about half that height; 4-8 ft. wide with time. Now used world wide for biomass production.
Packet (300 seeds)



Wendy with Fringed Sage and Summer Green Lawn Blend (Fringed Sage not in mix)

Summer Green Lawn Blend
B1010

Tough native blend of Blue Grama and Buffalograss for lawns or meadows that need little water once established. These warm season grasses complement each other: Blue Grama is both a bunch and sod-forming grass and Buffalograss is a sod-former that can also spread by above-ground runners. Blue Grama germinates first, while Buffalograss fills in over time. Both are low growing, but mow a couple of times a year for a tidy appearance. Unmowed, the soft texture is inviting or add wildflowers for a diverse meadow.
Seeding rate: 2-3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation seeding: 30 lbs. per acre.



Dryland Blend in fall.

Dryland Blend
B1020

Multi-purpose blend of native grasses for home landscapes, meadows, dryland pasture, forage, reclamation. Adapted to varied soils and terrain in areas receiving 10-25" of moisture per year. Contains Blue Grama, Sideoats Grama, Indian Ricegrass, Slender Wheatgrass, Galleta, Alkali Sacaton, Idaho Fescue and Little Bluestem. Height: 3 ft. For a truly colorful and ornamental effect, add a wildflower mix.
Seeding rate for a meadow:
2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Reclamation seeding:
30 lbs. per acre.

WILDFLOWER MIXES

Wildflowers did not team up with the wind as grasses did to move seed. They bound their fate to insects and animals, attracting these messengers with color and fragrance, nectar and texture. For our delight too, many flowers here bloom at night, shining in the moonlight and pollinated by irreplaceable night messengers. Edward Lear on the subject (almost):"The moon was shining slobaciously from the star-bespringled sky, while her light irrigated the smooth and shiny sides and wings and backs of the Blue-Bottle-Flies with a peculiar and trivial splendour, while all nature cheerfully responded to the cerulean and conspicuous circumstances."



West Maroon Pass near Aspen, CO in 2019, during a Superbloom.

Reclamation seeding for Wildflower Mixes
3 lbs. per acre (more if close to your house.)
1 lb. covers 6,400 sq. ft. 1 oz. covers 400 sq. ft.

Low Desert Mix
P4000

Spectacular annuals and perennials of warm Southwest areas. In Los Angeles & mild winter areas sow in fall; in El Paso & colder winter areas sow in spring. Rain is a key factor in bloom time but gives wonderful color all season. Sea level to 4,000 ft. and anywhere as annuals. **Includes:** California Poppy, Engelman Daisy, California Bluebells, Pink Wild Snapdragon, Desert Marigold, Aroyo Lupine, Showy Evening Primrose and Pale Evening Primrose.

Mountain Meadow and Shady Mix
P4021

Meadow flowers from the cool, moist coniferous forests of the West. Grows in the Rocky Mountains at high elevations or in lower elevations in shaded sites where the soil is rich and moist. Heights to 3 ft. **Includes:** Blue Flax, Bee Balm, Purple Coneflower, Rocky Mtn Penstemon, Black Eyed Susan,White Yarrow, Tahoka Daisy, Missouri Evening Primrose, Western Blue Flag, & others.

Southwest Pollinator Mix
P4010

These native wildflowers grow in the Southwest from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Cover or rake in the seed 1/4-1/2" deep in rocky, sandy, or clay soils. Annuals bloom the first year, perennials take 2-3 years. 10" rainfall needed. Each years' changes are fun and so are the bees, butterflies, and birds.Wonderful color all season.
Includes: Lanceleaf Coreopsis, Plains Coreopsis, Purple Prarie Clover, Engelmann Daisy, Firewheel, Blanketflower, Blue Flax, Pink Wild Snapdragon, Rocky Mountain Penstemon, Yellow Prarie Coneflower, Mexican Hat, White Yarrow, Rocky Mountain Beeplant, California Poppy, Purple Aster, Mexican Evening Primrose, Pale Evening Primrose, Firecracker Penstemon, Plains Navajo Tea, Wandbloom Penstemon.



Mryiah with Southwest Pollinator Mix



Texas Prairie Mix
P4032

Festivals throughout Texas celebrate the color and beauty of their roadside wildflowers. 10 º F to over 100 º F
Includes: Mexican Hat, Yellow Prairie Coneflower, California Poppy, Scarlet Flax, Texas Bluebonnet, Lanceleaf Coreopsis, Black Eyed Susan, Plains Coreopsis, Blanketflower, Mexican Poppy, Lemon Mint & Spiked Gayfeather.



Annual Mix
P4030

Mix of Southwest native annuals.
Includes: Desert Marigold, California Poppy, Bluebonnets, California Bluebells, Rocky Mountain Beeplant, Plains Coreopsis, Arroyo Lupine, Blanketflower, Tansy (lacey) Scorpionflower & Lemon Mint. Annuals can reseed & proliferate for years to come if they are happy.

PLANTING A MEADOW



Coneflower

Nature scatters thousands of seeds for each that grows. Animals eat them (harvester ants!), they dry up or rot, becoming soil.

If you want your native seeds to grow this season at your place, cover them, then water and weed. If you intend to leave them to come up with favorable weather in a couple or four years, cover carefully, or away they'll go with the wind...



Blue Flax

When Nature plants all year round.We mostly plant annuals in the spring, or in warm winter areas, in autumn. Try anything, drop seeds on the snow, plant when seeds around you are falling. Cover carefully if the seed must wait for moisture and temperature to call it up. Take advantage of our Summer Rains. Rain is magic growing water. Cool season grasses, like cool soil so plant in spring. Plant warm season grasses when the soil is warm –May, June – or wait until the Summer Rains.

Soil is housing and food. It needs air so roots can breathe. Rototill or chop up only if the ground is compacted, like a roadway. Otherwise don't, it's work, and it brings up buried weed seeds. Don't use synthetic fertilizers. They are too strong for soil life. There are a million creatures in each pinch of soil. And with plants, synthetic fertilizers jolt them to green up and puff up. Puffed up plants require more water, more mowing, then fertilizer again – you can see the vicious cycle. Microorganisms have worked with plants millions of years. Help them with compost and compost tea. Soils are different in different places as is the sunshine and the people.Wherever we are our purpose on earth is to improve soil.



California Poppy

Sowing For slopes, make contours to catch water and slow erosion. Hand broadcast. For good coverage go over the area twice, north to south, east to west. Rake to cover seeds to ½" deep. If your soil doesn't cover the seed or has little organic matter, use compost. Our western soils are mostly alkaline. Adding compost time and again pushes soil toward neutral, pH 7, where the most mineral uptake and best growth can happen.



Skyrocket

Watering a new seed bed Don't let the soil surface dry out if you want plants this season. You can cover the area with an old sheet or row-cover for a couple of weeks or shallowly water often.When native seedlings are up an inch they have three inches of roots down under. Change your water schedule. Less frequent, deeper. Change again in month, etc. First winter, if dry, water once a month if the ground isn't frozen. When established your meadow only needs occasional watering during dry spells.



Chocolate Flower



Gayfeather

Compost is piling stuff up to rot – green (veggie waste) then brown (small cuttings, straw, rock dust, coffee grounds), then green (plant clippings), etc., adding water if dry, keeping air spaces with straw or cuttings. If the pile is stinky, it lacks oxygen, time to fluff it up.Winter is a quiet time but a lot can happen to compost. It can finish which means it's ready to help give soil Tilth (see below).Winter is also an opportunity to smother weeds. Cover them with cardboard and soil and straw. The whole mess can compost the weeds and become soil if the winter has snow or other divine moisture. If there's no winter moisture your property looks, well, as though you cardboarded it.



Purple Aster

Not everyone can make compost due to raccoons...or lack of space. **Make Compost Tea.**

To help your trees, berries, and grapes get a cup of forest soil. To more easily and evenly use it, put in a bucket of water, mix to make a tea, and water with it. There are a billion organisms in a cup of that soil. There can be a mile of fungal threads in a thimble of forest soil. Forest = Fungi.

To help your veggies, grasses and flowers, get a cup of soil from a prospering veggie garden or meadow. Here there are more bacteria than fungi. Mix the good garden soil with water to extend the billion creatures and water your soil. Good soil brings meadows full of pollinators and healthy veggie gardens. Our depleted agricultural soils yield veggies with many times less vitamins, and less taste than our grandparents got.

Keep teas aerated by stirring daily or use a fish tank pump. Teas too help give soil tilth. Tilth means soil is aerated, infiltrated, aggregated, mineralated and full of creatures.

Mulch is needful and nice looking. Cover the soil that covers the seed. Mulch prevents evaporation that is huge in our dry sun-filled country. Use your compost or straw... stones, good for some places can be too hot, bark chips are fine next to mature plants, but not over seeds since they steal nitrogen as they decompose. Binder, made from plant material, can help hold everything down. It's spread on the very top and once wet it gets sticky and sticks around for a season



Firewheel

Mowing Herbivores mowed grasses and wildflowers forever. Mowing can stimulate growth, but not too close to the roots or plants croak.Too close (like 4") also means more water is needed because plants can't shade themselves.Wait to mow wildflowers until after the flowers have bloomed and set seed.

Community Sharing and Avoiding Work If you see a beautiful meadow, go ask this neighbor if you can mow or cut the mature plants in seed in the autumn. Spread them on your place. You have seeds, mulch, compost, and creatures – all the bounty.When your meadow is grown, you can offer the same.



Plains Coreopsis



Sweet Sand Verbena 4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Abronia fragrans
P1005
Large, snowball-like clusters of white, fragrant flowers on trailing stems. Perennial, thrives in sandy soils. Blooms spring-summer. Very cold hardy. Sow in fall, or for spring seeding cold stratify for 1-2 months.
Packet (100 seeds)



Sand Verbena 8 ☼ ⊠ *f*
Abronia villosa
P1001
A fragrant annual with large, vibrant purple to rose-pink flowers in dense verbena-like clusters.Blankets the desert with color after winter moisture. Beautiful seed pods. Sandy soil. Difficult to germinate - try scarification.
Packet (100 seeds)

Yarrow 1 ☼ 💧 *f*
Achillea millefolium
P1022
Aromatic perennial with clusters of small white or pink flowers, ferny foliage to 1 ft. or more. Invasive in wet places. Tolerates light traffic and mowing. Leaves pressed together were used to staunch wounds. Named for Achilles whose wound, sadly, could not mend. Blooms all season. Barely cover seed, light helps germination. Sow anytime.
Packet (300 seeds)



Wild Hyssop 3 ☼ 💧 *f*
Agastache cana
P1033
Hummingbirds love this bushy 3 ft perennial. with 1” rose-purple, tubular flowers. Foliage is sweetly scented. Stunning late summer bloom. Sow anytime in well drained soil.
Packet (50 seeds)





Sunset Hyssop 3 ☼ 💧 *f*
Agastache rupestris
P1037
Summer to fall blooming, 2 ft. spikes of smoky orange flowers in lavender calyces. Threadlike foliage smells of licorice. A hummingbird favorite, long blooming and airy. Sow anytime.
Packet (50 seeds)



Purple Hyssop 2 ☀ 💧 *f*
Agastache pallidiflora
P1035
Summer blooming, 2 ft. purple flower spikes. Mint family but without the mint odor. This perennial grows in mountain forests and meadows, but is tolerant of clay soils. Agastaches are very popular for long flowering, as cut flowers and as dried flowers. Sow anytime.
Packet (50 seeds)



Pink Nodding Onion 1 ☼ 💧
Allium cernuum
P1050
Delicate pink flowers nod 1 ft. above flat leaves in summer. Edible, toss the blossoms in your salad. Sow in fall or cold stratify for 1-2 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Pussytoes 3
Antennaria parviflora
P1100
Early spring blooming, charming little woodland ground cover to 6". Pink buds and white flowers. Shade or sun with extra water. Sow in Fall or cold stratify 2 months.
Packet (100 seeds)

A female tarantula hawk wasp hunts and paralyses a tarantula with its sting, then lays an egg in its body and hides it in a hole. The larva that hatches feeds as it grows on the paraylsed tarantula eating the vital organs, that keep the tarantula alive, last.

Tarantula hawk wasps are great pollinators especially for milkweeds and mesquites. The adults feed on flower nectar and pollen. They never want to sting you; that only happens if you touch them. The sting is a whopper, but only lasts a couple of seconds.

The wasp can be seen in the photo to the right on a Broadleaf Milkweed.

The photo also shows the bloom succession of broadleaf milkweed: lower flower clusters are finishing, the middle clusters are in full bloom, and the upper clusters are still in bud. This staggered flowering keeps nectar available to pollinators over a longer period.



Rocky Mountain Columbine
Aquilegia caerulea
P1120
1
Colorado's state flower. 2-3" flowers with 2" spurs. Spring / Summer blooming perennial. Attracts hummingbirds. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)



White Prickly Poppy 3
Argemone polyanthemos
P1150
Every part of this plant is prickly except the extraordinary giant 4" white crinkled blooms. Perennial 2-3 ft. Flowers all summer. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)



Broadleaf Milkweed 5
Asclepias latifolia
P1165
Long lived. 2-3 ft. tall dry lander. Big rounded leaves with green and white tucked in flowers, June-July. Insect favorite. Full sun to light shade. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Butterflyweed 2 *f*
Asclepias tuberosa
P1170
A strong perennial to 3 ft. with vivid orange flowers. Butterflies love it! Difficult to transplant with its long root. Fall sow or cold stratify 1 month and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Showy Milkweed
Asclepias speciosa
P1180
4
Hardy 3-5 ft. perennial. The largest of our wild milkweeds, with 3" round clusters of showy, pink flowers in summer. Hosts monarchs in every stage. Can be invasive in damp areas. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-2 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)





Join the international Monarch Butterfly rescue effort. **Above** *is Showy Milkweed in both wet and dry climates and to the* **right** *is the seed.*



Desert Marigold 6 ☼ ⊠ *f*
Baileya multiradiata
P1240

Showy, bright yellow, 2” daisies borne on long stalks well above grey, woolly leaves. A 1½ ft. biennial. Blooms profusely all summer. Sow anytime.
Packet (300 seeds)



Chocolate Flower 4 ☼ ⊠ *f*
Berlandiera lyrata
P1244

A must for chocolate lovers! Opens in the morning, filling the air with the fragrance of chocolate. Nods in the afternoon heat. Cheerful perennial grows 2 ft. tall and wide with coarse leaves and pale yellow flowers with maroon centers. Blooms in summer. Sow anytime.
Packet (50 seeds)



Wine Cup or Poppy Mallow 3 ☼ 💧
Callirhoe involucrata
P1260

Lots of solitary, wine-colored, cup-shaped flowers bloom all summer, closing and opening each night and day. 2-3 ft. wide perennial. Native to the sandy, gravelly soils of the Texas prairies, woodlands and roadsides but thrives every-where we’ve tried it. Cold hardy. Sow in fall or soak seed 6-8 hours in water, cold stratify 1-2 months and sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)

Wine Cups once carpeted large areas of the Great Plains until plowing erased most of the grasslands.

Gunnison Mariposa Lily 3 ☼ 🌗
Calochortus gunnisonii
P1268

Intricate summer blooming flowers to 1 ft. Loved by bees and all flower lovers. Seed to bulb 1 year, bulb to flower 2 years. Indigenous people cooked with the flowers and seed, and the nutritious bulbs were roasted, boiled or mashed. Sow in Fall. Diffacult to transplant.
Packet (20 seeds)





Bluebells of Scotland 2 ☼ 🌗
Campanula rotundifolia
P1310

Delicate, long blooming perennial to 1 ft. with nodding lavendar-blue, bell-shaped flowers above the leaves. Excellent in rock gardens and perennial borders. Blooms all summer. Sow in Fall or stratify 1-2 months and sow in spring. Cover seed lightly.
Packet (200 seeds)

Bluebells of Scotland may look dainty—blue bells on thread-fine stems—yet it thrives from arctic tundra to dry rock ledges across the Northern Hemisphere.

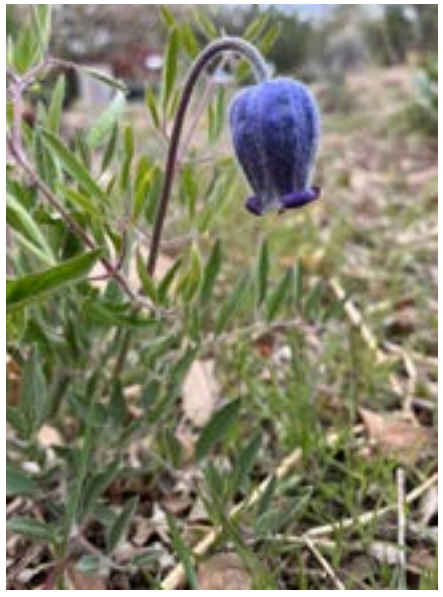


Indian Paintbrush 3 ☼ 💧
Castilleja integra
P1320

Brilliant perennial to 1½ ft. with spikes of vermilion flowers spring to fall. Attracts hummingbirds. A partial root parasite that freely associates with many another plants. Our packets contain blue grama grass in case you plant in a pot. Slow growing and difficult to transplant. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-2 months. Don’t get discouraged, it may be a while before you see flowers.
Packet (200 seeds)



Basketflower 3 ☼ 💧
Centaurea rothrockii
P1333
Tall, sturdy, biennial to 5 ft., with many long lasting, long stemmed flowers, summer through fall. The thistle-like flowers have pale centers and petals that become pink-blue at the tips. They open to 4" across, seedheads resemble woven baskets. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-2 months and sow in spring. Germinates slowly and in flushes.
Packet (50 seeds)



Sugar Bowls Clematis 3 ☼ ◑
Clematis hirsutissima
P1405
Perennial with stalks 2-3 ft. tall and wide, leathery flowers, followed by seeds with golden threads to help them fly. Beautiful Spring bloomer. Sow in Fall or cold stratify 1-2 months. Difficult to transplant.
Packet (20 seeds)

Rocky Mountain Beeplant
Cleome serrulata
P1415
3 ☼ 💧
A 3-5 ft. annual with pale pinkish to purple flowers at the tops of the stems. Flowers have long, protruding stamens, giving them a spidery appearance. The black dye, made from this plant, is used for the designs on SW pottery. Attracts bees and hummingbirds. Blooms in summer. Sow in fall or soak seed 6-8 hrs in hot water and sow in spring. Seed needs light to germinate. Cover very lightly or not at all.
Packet (100 seeds)





Lanceleaf Coreopsis 3 ☼ ◑ *f*
Coreopsis lanceolata
P1420
A long-lived perennial to 2 ft. with gold, 2½ inch daisies on long stalks above the foliage. Lovely cut flower. Any garden soil or pot. Sow anytime. Cheerful!
Packet (200 seeds)



Plains Coreopsis 2 ☼ 💧
Coreopsis tinctoria
P1422
A delicate, yellow daisy with red-maroon banding to 3 ft. in height, this annual blooms all summer. Sow in fall in the south and in spring in the north. Cover seed lightly.
Packet (200 seeds)

Purple Prairie Clover 3 ☼ 💧
Dalea purpurea
P2460
Slender airy perennial to 2 ft. with bright purple flowers. Wonderful dried, keeps its color. Nitrogen fixer. Deep rooted. Very drought tolerant. Wildlife food and habitat; attracts beneficial insects. Blooms in midsummer. Soak seed 6-8 hours in hot water and sow in spring.
Packet (200 seeds)



Most of our southwestern bees are ground bees. When there is a drought (as now!) only some hatch. They wait in their nests underground one or two or three years more. When they do emerge hopefully there will be enough blooming for them to thrive.

Sacred Datura, Jimsonweed 5 ☼ 💧 *f*
Datura wrightii
P1500
This large, shrub-like, herbaceous perennial grows 3-4 ft. high and just as broad. Enormous, white, 8” trumpet flowers bloom in the evening, often lasting until the next morning. A truly stunning plant! Blooms in summer. Tolerant of poor soil. Native to the Four Corners region, Texas and California. Note: Datura can be poisonous if taken internally, and don’t rub your eyes if you’ve handled Datura. Sow in spring or summer.
Packet (100 seeds)





Ghost Delphinium 5 ☼ 💧
Delphinium wootonii
P1524
Enchanting perennial with clustered white blooms and lavender nectar guides. This graceful tall plant usually ranges in height from 1-2 feet, but can reach 3 feet. Although scarce, it can be found on rocky slopes in grassland areas and canyons, flowers May through June. Spring to summer. Sow any time.
Packet (100 seeds)

Star Axis — a naked-eye observatory in eastern New Mexico high desert, built by Charles Ross. Construction may be finishing this year, and perhaps it will be open to the public.

Bundleflower 3 ☀ 💧
Desmanthus illinoensis
P1526
This legume is a valuable addition to any meadow or cut flower garden. Perennial, drought tolerant, nitrogen fixer to 3 ft. Delicate, lacy foliage. Flowers are white puffs followed by red-brown pods twisted together into bundles. Use seedheads in dried flower arrangements. Soak seed in water 6-8 hours before planting in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Spectacle Pod 5 ☼ ⊠
Dimorphocarpa wislizeni
P1575

Upright annual 1-3 ft. tall. Heads of white flowers with changing center colors to tell pollinators what’s new. The pods are spectacles indeed, spiraling around the stem with such precision you feel you’re reading the mathematical language of the world, and if you look down the stem from above, there is the primal vortex. Seeds prefer cool sandy soil.
Sow in fall or cold stratify and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)





Shooting Star 2 ☀ 💧
Dodecatheon pulchellum
P1595
The name shooting star saves me from further extravagances about the pink whipped-back petals where the filamens come firing out. Mountain perennial. Loves moisture. 6-12” tall with long leaves. Sow in fall or cold stratify and sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)

Purple Coneflower 3 ☼ 💧
Echinacea purpurea
P1610
An upright perennial, 2-3 ft. tall with lavender-purple daisies and downward curving petals. Blooms in summer. Great cut flower. Prefers good soil and regular water. Sow anytime.
Packet (300 seeds)

Purple coneflower draws a steady procession of pollinators. The center cone is made up of small spiraling flowers with nectar at the base of each one. A place to land and a place to eat for butterflies and native bees. Once the petals drop, the cone hardens into a seed head of oil-rich seeds for goldfinches and friends.





Engelmann Daisy
Engelmannia peristenia
P1620
5 ☼ 💧

Cheerful western wildflower. Opens in the evening, closes in the heat of the day. Upright or spreading 3 ft. perennial bears 3-5 flowers at the top of each stem; blooms all season. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)

Showy Daisy or Mountain Aster
Erigeron speciosus
P1650
2 ☀ ◑

A summer-blooming 2 ft. tall perennial. Scores of delicate purple petals surrounding the yellow disk of this sweet daisy. Found at middle elevations in the Rockies. Good for borders and meadows. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)



"The United States was founded as a nation of farmers but less than 1 percent of all jobs are in agriculture now. On the plains, the farm population has shrunk by more than 80 percent. The government props up the heartland, ensuring that the most politically connected farms remain profitable. But huge sections of mid-America no longer function as working, living communities. The subsidy system that was started in the New Deal to help people such as the Lucas family stay on the land has become something entirely different: a payoff to corporate farms growing crops that are already in oversupply, pushing small operations out of business." **The Worst Hard Times, Timothy Egan**

Annual Buckwheat
Eriogonum annuum
P1655
5 ☼ 💧

Gray, woolly plant 1-5 ft. with sprays of minute white flowers at the top. Interesting yet gawky as a single plant. In groups, it is lace over the landscape and as the plants turn pink in the autumn the appearance is beguiling. This drought tolerant annual freely sows itself in sandy soils, but can be difficult to get started. Cold stratifying for 1-2 months may improve germination.
Packet (100 seeds)





Buckwheatbrush
Eriogonum corymbosum
P1656
6 ☼ 💧 *f*

Summer blooming off-white lace over 2 ft. woody branches that turn maroon-red in autumn. A very drought tolerant attractive shrubby perennial. Sow anytime. Cold stratifying for 1-2 months may improve germination.
Packet (100 seeds)

Sulfur Buckwheat
Eriogonum umbellatum
P1660
3 ☼ 💧 *f*

Mat-forming perennial to 2 ft. tall. Clusters of bright yellow summer flowers that hold their color when dried. Foliage, smooth and green above, woolly underneath, dark red-green in winter. Good for meadows and borders. A good bee plant for strong honey. Sow in fall or soak in hydrogen peroxide 6 hours and cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)





Western Wallflower 3 ☼ 💧 *f*
Erysimum asperum
P1667

Orange to yellow flowers blooming from April to September at higher elevations. A slender, branching plant to 2½ ft. tall, with masses of blooms. Each blossom is actually a cluster of tiny, 4 petaled flowers. Sow this biennial anytime for bloom the following year.
Packet (100 seeds)

"Too much of a good thing is wonderful."
- Mae West

Netcup Vine 3 ☼ 💧
Epixiphium wislizeni
P2106

Perennial vine, to 6 ft. long, with arrowhead leaves. Lots of 1" tubular pale blue to lavender flowers bloom from spring to fall, followed by intricate, netted seed pods. Good for dried arrangements. Likes sandy soil. Sow seed anytime. Slow to germinate. Treat as an annual above 6,000 ft.
Packet (100 seeds)





California Poppy
Eschscholzia californica
P1670
6 ☼ 💧

Intense, bright orange flowers borne above finely divided, blue-green leaves. Exceptionally cheerful. Blooms spring to fall. This short-lived perennial is usually treated as an annual. Excellent in borders, rock gardens and meadows. Sow anytime.
Packet (300 seeds)



Mexican Gold Poppy
Eschscholzia californica ssp. mexicana
P1672
7 ☼ 💧

Like the California Poppy, but a true annual. It is smaller (to 8") and more graceful in all respects. Color ranges from orange to yellow to white. Blooms spring through fall; remove faded flowers for extra bloom. Sow in fall in southern NM, spring in the north.
Packet (200 seeds)



Tulip Gentian 5 ☼ 💧
Eustoma russellianum
P1680

Beautiful purple flowers 2" across, shaped like tapered tulips. Annual or biennial to 3 ft. with blue-green, waxy foliage. Blooms mid to late summer. Cut flower. Cover lightly. Sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)

Night Flying Insects

Insects are declining around the world which imperils pollination and food for all creatures. We can help protect night-flying insects. Most night insects see in shorter wavelengths than we do. They see in ultraviolet (moonlight), blue and green. For outdoor lighting we can buy LED yellow lights, "buglights" and save money, conserve energy, and stop attracting bugs who get exhausted flying around white lights and then are not able to forage or mate.

Elkweed 3
Frasera speciosa
P1688

Perennial to 6 ft. Whorls of star flowers cluster at the nodes. Grows several years, flowers once and dies. Mountains forests, woodlands and meadows browsed by elk and cattle. A wow.
Packet (50 seeds)

Each petal of Elkweed has two conspicuous nectar glands, helping attract a remarkably diverse posse of insect pollinators.





Firewheel 3
Gaillardia aristata
P1810

Hardy 2 ft. perennial bears masses of large, yellow daisies with red-orange center.This is the native Firewheel, not the cross that is commonly avaliable. Hot, dry places. Blooms all summer. A fine cut flower, keep cutting for more blossoms. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)

Gaillardia aristata with sleeping bees. Photo courtesy of Lesley Janis

In 1938, Dr. Edith Patch predicted that by the year 2000...the President of the United States would issue a proclamation claiming that land areas at regular intervals throughout the US would be maintained as "insect gardens" under the direction of government entomologists. These would be planted with milkweed, Hawthorn, and other plants that could sustain populations of butterflies and bees. "Entomologists will be as much or more concerned with the conservation and preservation of beneficial insect life as they are now with the destruction of injurious insects."

Blanketflower 4
Gaillardia pulchella
P1816

Delicate red and yellow annual daisy. Blooms all summer, 2 ft. Sun loving, any soil type. A good cut flower. Sow in fall in the south, spring in cold winter areas.
Packet (100 seeds)

Pleated Gentian 3
Gentiana affinis
P1820

Charming foot tall perennial with narrow leaves and bright blue tubular, often closed, flowers. Grows in mountain meadows and forest opening. Sun to shade, moist mountain soil. Sow in Fall or cold stratify 2 months.
Packet (300 Seeds)

Purple Geranium
Geranium caespitosum
P1835
3

Sprawling plant 2-4 ft. wide and 1-2 ft. tall magenta flowers in summer. Long-lived perennial. Sow seed in fall or cold stratify 1 month and spring sow. Germinates sporadically.
Packet (50 seeds)





Annual Sunflower 3
Helianthus annuus
P1890

A robust annual to 10 ft. with heart-shaped leaves and many 4" yellow sunflowers. Ancestor of cultivated varieties. Its seeds are loved by birds. Blooms summer into fall. Sow spring or fall.
Packet (200 seeds)

Young sunflowers track the sun across the sky, but once mature, their flower heads stop moving and face east, allowing them to warm quickly in the morning and attract more pollinators.

New Mexico Sunflower or Maximilian's Daisy
Helianthus maximiliani
P1892
2

Broad perennial 5-8 ft. tall with 3" flowers along the stalk, like a hollyhock. Bursts into bloom in late fall, and it's seeds bring in lesser goldfinches. Cut to the ground each winter. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)



Hairy Golden Aster
Heterotheca villosa
P1385
5 ☼ 💧 *f*

4-8” fuzzy-leaved perennial that blooms with little, yellow, daisy-flowers all summer. Unassumingly persists and spreads in poor soils even when walked on or driven over.
Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)

Orange Mountain Daisy
Hymenoxys hoopesii
P1900
1 ☼ 💧 *f*



Big orange perennial common in sub-alpine meadows. Grows to 3 ft., with long, smooth leaves. Popular in English flower gardens but neglected in the U.S. Blooms early to mid spring. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)





Bush Morning Glory
Ipomoea leptophylla
P1961
4 ☼ ⊗ *f*

Big pink flowers. Sturdy perennial with narrow leaves on bushy, mounded plants 3 ft. high by 5 ft. wide. Flowers open in the morning and close before noon. Very cold hardy and drought tolerant. Soak seed 6-8 hours in water and sow in spring. Above left: Manuel Rodriguez with the root!
Packet (20 seeds)



Scarlet Gillia 2 ☼ 💧
Ipomopsis aggregata
P1850

Trumpet-shaped, 1” long, brilliant red (sometimes pink) flowers with delightful star-shaped blooms along branching stems. This summer blooming biennial is common in mountain meadows. Likes well drained soil. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)



Long Flowered Gilly 4 ☼ 💧
Ipomopsis longiflora
P1959

Airy annual. Tall stems and pale, blue, narrow trumpet flowers with star-shaped ends. Looks like windswept hair. Sow spring or fall. Note the long tube of the flower. Pollinated by our night hawkmoth and in the daytime by long tounged bees and butterflies, also hummingbirds.
Packet (100 seeds)



Of all the sayings in the world
the one to see you through is
never trouble trouble
till trouble troubles you.
- Mother Goose

Western Blue Flag 4 ☼ 💧
Iris missouriensis
P1970

Purple - lilac flowers with a dark yellow-orange stripe down the middle of the petal, showing the nectar hunters where to go. Pollinated by all kinds of bees, flies, moths and butterflies. Rhizomatous perennial to 2 ft., spring blooming. Sow late fall or cold stratify 3 months and sow in spring. Several years for bulbs and flowers to form.
Packet (100 seeds)



Mounding Peppergrass 3 ☼ ⊠ *f*
Lepidium montanum
P2030
Summer annual to 1 ft. tall and 2 ft. wide. Forms a solid mound of white flowers in summer and early fall. Disturbed areas, easily reseeds. Good bee plant.
Sow in spring.
Packet (200 seeds)



Spotted Gayfeather 3 ☼ ◊
Liatris punctata
P2050
Taller but thirstier than Spotted Gayfeather. Native to the Great Plains. Cylindrical, stiff flowering stalks grow to 3 ft. Good dried or cut flower. Adds texture and beauty to your border or meadow. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-2 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Spiked Gayfeather 4 ☼ ◑
Liatris spicata
P2051
Knee-high perennial bears dense purple spikes of small, intricate, fringed flowers. More flower stalks form over the years. Taproots to 15 ft. long help the plants cope with drought. Blooms in late summer and fall. A wonderful cut or dried flower. Difficult to transplant. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-3 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)

Why not partner with worms? Most of us here are foreigners like the earthworms from Europe. The soil is usually too tough to put them in. So a box is easy. They recycle most everything so one feels accomplished. Vegetable waste is not wasted. The worms' castings are a very fine compost.



Blue Flax 4 ☼ ◊
Linum lewisii
P2070
Sky blue flowers with a satin sheen that open every morning and fade in the afternoon heat. Airy, vase-shaped perennial to 2 ft.
Sow anytime. Easy from seed!
Packet (300 seeds)

Pink Cardinal Flower 4 ☼ ◑
Lobelia cardinalis
P2085
Perennial to 3 ft. with stalks of showy, deep pink tubular flowers in summer. Attracts hummingbirds. A bog plant needs constant moisture during the growing season. Ours are not the usual blood red form. Sow seed in fall or cold stratify. *Packet (50 seeds)*

Red Cardinal Flower 4 ☼ ◑
Lobelia cardinalis
P2086
As above but red! *Packet (50 seeds)*





Silver Lupine
Lupinus argenteus
P2086
4 ☼ ◊ *f*
Silvery gray perennial to 2 ft. with sweet pea-like flowers, lilac to violet in color. A nitrogen fixing legume thriving on well drained, poor, sandy soils. Blooms early to midsummer. Difficult to transplant because of its long roots. Sow in the fall or cold stratify 1-2 months.
Packet (40 seeds)

Bluebonnet 7☼ ◖
Lupinus texensis
P2096

A showy annual to 1 ft., with stalks of blue sweet pea-like flowers in spring. Excellent cut flower. A nitrogen-fixing legume that likes well drained, poor, sandy soils. Hard to transplant. Not hardy below 0° F. Scarify or soak seed in water 6-8 hours to improve germination. Sow in fall.
Packet (100 seeds)





Purple Aster
Machaeranthera bigelovii
P2107

3☼ ◊

Annual or biennial to 3 ft. or blooming much lower if cut or mowed. Abundant blooms in autumn. Great companion to Chamisa. Plant anytime.
Packet (50 seeds)

Purple Aster is a pioneer that rapidly colonizes disturbed or burned ground, helping stabilize soil and compete with invasive plants such as cheatgrass.

Tahoka Daisy 4☼ ◊
Machaeranthera tanacetifolia
P2109

Bright purple annual, blooming midsummer to fall. Shorter, 1½ ft., bushier and more formal than Purple Aster. Water for more profuse flowering. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)





Snapdragon Vine
Maurandella antirrhiniflora
P2105

5☼ ◖

A climbing or trailing vine to 3 ft. or more. The 1" flowers are red or purple, turning to white inside the tube. Heart shaped, ½" leaves. Use along a fence or arbor. Blooms all season. Beautiful and unusual. Sow anytime. Slow to germinate. Treat as an annual above 6,000 feet.
Packet (100 seeds)



Rough Menodora
Menodora scabra
P2113

5☼ ◊

Broad ranging perennial of dry mesas, slopes & meadows from low elevations to 7,500 ft. Showy yellow flowers followed by two wee capsules of the double ovary. This little one foot tall plant is easy pleasure. Sow anytime.
Packet (50 seeds)

Blazing Star 4☼ ◊ *f*
Mentzelia decapetala
P2115

Very fragrant 3-5 inch cream flowers with gold stamen like sunbursts adorn this hardy 2 ft. annual or biennial from summer until frost. Native to the Rocky Mountains, very cold hardy. Flowers open in the afternoon and make the moon-lit night a further wonder. Sow in fall or stratify. *Packet (100 seeds)*

The broad, fragrant flowers open in the afternoon and glow pale after dark to draw in hawkmoths, who pick up pollen from the burst of stamens as they drink.



Yellow Monkeyflower 4☼◑
Mimulus guttatus
P2130
1½ ft. tall and wide with bright yellow flowers often freckled with red. Great for a wet spot, sun or shade. Attracts hummingbirds. Summer blooming. Leaves and flowers are edible. Reseeds readily. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)





No insects, No food

Flying insects, that is most insects, make up the bulk of life on earth. About two thirds of all species we know are insects. They pollinate more than 80% of all the plant species on earth. Flowers evolved to attract insects. Three quarters of our crops need pollinating by flying insects. So, without them we'd have a world without most fruits and vegetables. They do other things too. They help keep pests under control. They recycle dung and they are food for the majority of other creatures. - Dave Goulson



Angel's Trumpets
Mirabilis longiflora
P2119
5☼◊ *f*

Another plant for your night garden, this 3 ft. tall perennial has star-shaped 4" long tubular flowers, ½" diameter, with magenta stamens. Opens at dusk and fades around ten o'clock the next morning. Sweetly scented, attracts hawkmoths. Cold stratify.
Packet (20 seeds)



Beebalm 2☼◑ *f*
Monarda fistulosa
P2150
Stunning purple flowers and mint scented foliage. It produces an armful of flowers. Also called Oregano de la Sierra, adds flavor to sauces and stews. Very cold hardy perennial. Spring sow.
Packet (300 seeds)



Desert Four O'Clock 3☼⊠ *f*
Mirablis multiflora
P2120
Mounding perennial, 2 ft. tall and 4 ft. wide. Many magenta blooms open each afternoon. Dies back in the winter and re-emerges in spring from its taproot. Cold stratify 2 months and sow in spring, or sow in fall. To the right, Pat with the roots of Desert Four O'Clock.
Packet (10 seeds)





White-Tufted Evening Primrose
Oenothera caespitosa
P2310
4 ☼ ⊠ *f*

Large, wonderful, 3-4", fragrant, white flowers open in the evening and close in the mid-day heat. Night flowers rely on moths for pollination. This low-growing perennial (to 8 inches high and 1-2 ft. wide) has gray-green, fuzzy leaves. Blooms early summer. Good drainage is a must, likes rocky soils. Slow, sporadic germination, 1-2 months of stratification improves germination. Sow spring or fall, cover well.
Packet (50 seeds)

" Butterflies are bad-tasting day-flying moths. Ecologically butterflies are not as important as moths. For every species of butterfly, there are 19 species of moths."
- Doug Tallamy



Yellow Evening Primrose
Oenothera elata
P2318
4 ☼ ◑ *f*

Night-flowering biennial, open evenings, morning and all day if cloudy. Big, bright yellow flowers (fading to red) borne profusely on 2-5 ft. stalks. Invasive, or abundant, under irrigation. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)



Insects and birds enjoy nectar and also pollen for their service of pollinating flowers. Flowers have special colors and fragrances to attract their pollinators. Yellow evening primrose is pure yellow to our eyes. The photo above is as its pollinator sees it. This photo was taken with an ultra-violet filter and shows the pattern that directs the insect to the flower center where the pollen, ovary and nectar are. Many insects, including bees, have vision which sees a different portion of the light spectrum than we do. They may not see all the red wavelengths we do, but can see ultra-violet which we, unfortunately, cannot.



Missouri Evening Primrose
Oenothera macrocarpa
P2321
3 ☼ ◊ *f*

Fragrant, canary yellow flowers, 4" wide, open in the evening on this spreading perennial. Big interesting seed pods. Summer bloomer. Showy in a rock garden or border. Sow anytime. Cold stratification may improve germination.
Packet (100 seeds)



Mexican Evening Primrose
Oenothera speciosa
P2324
6 ☼ ◊ *f*

Constant-flowering, 1½" pink blossoms on a wide spreading perennial ground cover. Thrives on little or no care on hot, dry slopes – even in parking strips. Dies back in winter. Annual over 6,000 ft. Sow anytime.
Packet (300 seeds)



Pale Evening Primrose 5 ☼ ◊ *f*
Oenothera pallida
P2322

Fragrant, 3" white-fading-to-pink flowers open in the evening on this rhizomatous, spreading perennial. Blooms in the summer and reaches 1½ ft. tall. Sow anytime. Easy.
Packet (100 seeds)

Many evening primroses are vespertine — their flowers open rapidly at dusk, releasing a strong fragrance to attract hawkmoths and other nocturnal pollinators.



Lambert's Locoweed 3 ☼ 💧
Oxytropis lambertii
P2330

Perennial to 1 ft. with many bright purple, pea-like flower spikes and gray-green basal leaves. Common around Flagstaff. A stunning plant for your garden, but use cautiously. Locoweeds are cumulative poisons to horses and cattle. Soak seed 6-8 hours in water. Sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Sand Penstemon
Penstemon ambiguus
P2504
5 ☼ 💧 *f*

Tough, 3 ft. by 3 ft. sandy-soil bush. Delicate, very light pink to pink phlox-like flowers. Plant, covering lightly, in fall, or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)

Alpine Blue Penstemon
Penstemon alpinus
P2502
3 ☼ ◑

Large blooming perennial to 3 ft. Has blue flowers with pink throats, large leathery leaves, and evergreen basal foliage. Plant in fall, or cold stratifty 1 month and sow in spring. Drought and cold tolerant.
Packet (100 seeds)



Pagoda Penstemon
Penstemon angustifolius
P2505
4 ☼ 💧

Numerous sky-blue flowers encircle the stalks in summer like a pagoda. A fine perennial to 1 ft., with blue-green leaves. Tolerates many conditions. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)



Scarlet Bugler 2 ☼ 💧
Penstemon barbatus
P2506

Brilliant scarlet flowers borne in profusion on 2-4 ft. stalks. Hummingbirds love it. Blooms in spring and, sparsely, in fall. Needs well drained soil. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)



Wasatch Penstemon 3 ☼ 💧
Penstemon cyananthus
P2507

Wasatch Penstemon bears handsome, 1" long, tubular blue flowers above thick, waxy leaves. It grows to 3 ft. and blooms spring to early summer. One of the most beautiful blues available. Sow in fall, or cold stratify.
Packet (25 seeds)

Cardinal Penstemon 5 ☼ 💧
Penstemon cardinalis
P2513
Big strong plant with red tubular flowers loved by hummingbirds. Sow in fall or stratify 1 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Blue Penstemon
Penstemon cyaneus
P2508
4 ☼ 💧
A plant of the high plains and sagebrush areas. 2 ft. stems with hosts of blue, sometimes pinkish, flowers. Attractive to hummingbirds and bees. Sow in fall or stratify 2 months and sow in spring. Very cold tolerant.
Packet (100 seeds)



Firecracker Penstemon 3 ☼ 💧
Penstemon eatonii
P2509
Long, narrow scarlet flowers borne on numerous 2 ft. high stalks. A spring to early summer perennial with large, triangular, green leaves. Attracts hummingbirds. Sow in fall, or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)



Large Flowered Penstemon
Penstemon grandiflorus
P2512
3 ☼ 💧
Huge, pink to lavender-blue flowers bloom on 4 ft. stalks over smooth, gray-green, fleshy basal leaves. Summer blooming perennial. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)



James Penstemon 4 ☼ 💧
Penstemon jamesii
P2520
Lavender to purple flowers with inflated tubes and dark purple lines on the throat of this 1 ft. tall perennial. Blooms early summer. Very drought tolerant. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)



Mountain Meadow Penstemon 4 ☀ 💧
Penstemon oliganthus
P2522
Small blue to purple flowers with white throats bloom mid-summer on this 1½ ft. perennial with slender leaves above an evergreen rosette. Group in dappled shade for a delicate, airy appearance. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)

Pink Wild Snapdragon
Penstemon palmeri
P2524
4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Very fragrant penstemon bears large pink-white blooms. Its many flower stalks reach 5-6 ft. Short lived perennial but can bloom the first season from seed. Great cut flower. Sow in fall or cold stratify and sow in spring.
Packet (200 seeds)

"You never know when you're making a memory."
-Ricke Lee Jones





Parry's Penstemon
Penstemon parryi
P2525
6

Many 2 ft. stalks of pink flowers burst into bloom above basal rosettes. This charming penstemon is part of the early spring display in the Sonoran Desert. Tender perennial at higher elevations. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)



Pineleaf Penstemon
Penstemon pinifolius
P2526
3

This plant resembles a dwarf pine, 1½ ft. tall and cushion-shaped. Bright needle-like leaves are evergreen in winter. Beautiful, tubular red-orange flowers bloom all summer. A splendid border perennial for paths or steps. Hummingbirds love it! Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)

Pincushion Penstemon
Penstemon procerus
P2590
2

Small alpine penstemon to 12" tall. In the summer, whorled clusters of diminutive white throated, light purple flowers gracefully bend downward. Grows in meadows and along the slopes of mountains. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)



Desert Beardtongue
Penstemon pseudospectabilis
P2528
5

Shocking pink flowers are borne in profusion on this robust, bushy, 3-4 ft. tall plant.The blue-green, triangular leaves are fused together around the stem. Blooms in spring and again more lightly in summer. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)

Rydberg's Penstemon
Penstemon rydbergii
P2529
2

A small mountain penstemon, to 1 ft. tall, excellent for rock gardens. Displays 1-10 flowering stalks with 2-3 tight, spherical clusters of dark blue tubular flowers above each other on the stem. Requires good soil and extra water, grows in sun or light shade. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)

"The smallest dog can pee on the largest building"





Sidebells Penstemon 4 ☼ 💧
Penstemon secundiflorus
P2527

In the early spring, 2 ft. stalks emerge from a basal rosette and beautiful, delicate, pink to lavender tubular flowers bloom. Older plants sometimes have dozens of luminescent, flowering stalks. Attracts hummingbirds. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)



Rocky Mountain Penstemon
Penstemon strictus
P2534
2 ☼ 💧

A 2 + ft. perennial with multiple spires of large, dark to brilliant blue-purple flowers. Blooms early summer. Very hardy. One of the easiest penstemons to grow!
Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)



Superb Penstemon 7 ☼ 💧
Penstemon superbus
P2535

Brilliant coral-red flowers from April to June. Can grow to 24". Found in hot dry locations. Treat as an annual above 5,000 feet.
Packet (100 seeds)

"Try getting on and off your bicycle from the other side for a year— increase body intelligence while trying not to fall."



Whipples Penstemon 2 ☼ 💧
Penstemon whippleanus
P2540

This striking perennial has rich, dark purple to deep burgundy flowers with pin striped cream colored throats in late summer. Flowering 2 ft. spikes; soft green, lace-like leaves. Sow in fall or cold stratify and sow in spring.
Packet (200 seeds)



California Bluebells 8 ☼ 💧 *f*
Phacelia campanularia
P2550

An exceptionally showy annual with brilliant blue, bell-shaped flowers blooming all summer long. Grows to 1 or 2 ft. This native of the Mojave and Colorado deserts is well-adapted to the entire arid West. Sow in late spring.
Packet (300 seeds)



Scorpionflower 5 ☼ ⊠ *f*
Phacelia integrifolia
P2555

The first bee plant of the spring! Annual, 1-2 ft. tall. Curving clusters of purplish blue flowers resemble a scorpion's tail. Does well in dry, sandy soils. Grows at elevations up to 7,000 ft. Sow anytime, cover well.
Packet (200 seeds)



Jacob's Ladder
Polemonium foliosissimum
P2600

3 ☼ ◐

Lots of sky blue flowers with yellow stamens over ladder-like leaves. Summer woodland bloomer. 2 ft. tall. Easy and pretty perennial, especially massed. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (100 seeds)



Drawing by Niki Threlkeld



Devil's Claw
Proboscidea parviflora
P2675

5 ☼ ◐ *f*

Sonoran tribes domesticated this annual for the long black fibers of the "claw." The fibers are used in basket weaving. Seeds are high in protein and eaten like sunflower seeds, or press them for oil. Beautiful pinkish fragrant flowers, then this dazzling fuzzy pod that splits open. Full sun. Sow when soil is warm or start indoors.
Packet (25 seeds)

Paperflower
Psilostrophe tagetina
P2710

5 ☼ ◐ *f*

Extravagant, bushy perennial with bright yellow flowers. Mounds 2 ft. high and 3 ft. wide. Fine border plant and good in meadows. Nice dried flower. Blossoms turn papery and keep their yellow color. Blooms summer through late fall. Sow in spring or summer.
Packet (100 seeds)





Pasque Flower
Pulsatilla patens or Anemone patens
P1090

1 ☼ ◐

Beautiful 8" perennial flowers in early spring. Feathery seed-heads. Wonderful rock garden or woodland plant. Cool moist soil in sun or part shade. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)



Mexican Hat
Ratibida columnifera
P2780

3 ☼ ◐

Same species as Yellow Coneflower. (on the next page.) Mexican Hat has mahogany red petals sometimes outlined with yellow. Crosses easily with Yellow Prairie Coneflower. Sow anytime.
Packet (400 seeds)

Yellow Prairie Coneflower
Ratibida columnifera
P2782
3 ☼ 💧

Yellow daisies with slender, raised, cone-shaped centers. 1-3 ft., with finely divided leaves. Blooms summer to fall. Tolerant of poor soil. Good cut flower. Sow anytime.
Packet (400 seeds)





Black-Eyed Susan 4 ☼ ◑ *f*
Rudbeckia hirta
P2850

These big, yellow, brown centered daisies are excellent cut flowers. They reach 3 ft. and bloom profusely all summer and fall until a harsh freeze. Cheerful biennial. Sow anytime. Cover lightly.
Packet (200 seeds)



Cutleaf Coneflower 4 ☼ ◑ *f*
Rudbeckia laciniata
P2860

Fast growing and long blooming 3-4 inch sunflowers with swept back petals. Big, deeply cut leaves. Butterflies love this tall, to 6 ft., elegant perennial. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)



Blue Sage
Salvia azurea grandiflora
P2891

3 ☼ 💧 *f*

Vigorous, aromatic foliage and airy, 4 ft. tall spikes crammed with large, sky blue flowers in fall. Perennial. Sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Threadleaf Groundsel 4 ☼ 💧
Senecio flaccidus
P2870

Large yellow daisies cover this 1-3 ft. tall and wide shrubby perennial. Flowers midsummer through fall over soft, silver foliage. Found in meadows and on rocky hillsides in the arid West. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)



Goldenrod
Solidago canadensis
P3100

1 ☼ ◑ *f*

Grand perennial 2 to 5 ft. tall and almost as wide. Bold leafy stems, huge golden flower clusters. Exciting and vigorous. Not particular about soil, likes a little extra water.
Sow seed in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)



Desert-Mallow
Sphaeralcea ambigua
P2898
6 ☼ ⊠
The most drought tolerant of the Sphaeralceas and one of the largest flowered, apricot in color with mauve variations. The stems become woody and very numerous, a hundred from a single root! 3,500 ft. elevation and lower, this perennial can bloom almost all year. Soak seed in water 6-8 hours and sow in spring.
Packet (200 seeds)

Gooseberry Globemallow
Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia
P2897
6 ☼ 💧 *f*
Red-orange flowers bloom in spring and summer on 10" and up plants. Very tough ground cover. Soak seed 6-8 hours in water or cold stratify 2-3 months and sow spring or summer. See front cover for refrence photo.
Packet (200 seeds)



Scarlet Globemallow 5 ☼ 💧 *f*
Sphaeralcea coccinea
P2895
Low growing, long blooming perennial for hot, dry areas. Flowers of copper or salmon color contrast with gray leaves. Food, medicine and dye plant. Visited by butterflies and hummingbirds.
Packet (200 seeds)



White Prarie Aster 5 ☼ 💧
Symphyotrichum falcatus
P1185
3 ft. woody perennial blooming in summer through fall with hosts of small, white, daisy-flowers with yellow centers. Looks stunning with grasses. Dry sunny to part shade locations, including slopes. Important late nectar source for all pollinators. Sow in spring, cover lightly.
Packet (100 seeds)

Prince's Plume 4 ☼ ⊠
Stanleya pinnata
P2920
Extremely drought tolerant perennial to 4 ft. tall with a large mound of coarse foliage at the bottom and tall brushy stalks of yellow flowers in summer. Though small, the flowers are so numerous, the effect is quite spectacular. Thrives in poor, dry, sandy soil. Easy from seed. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)



Gratefully written after Chalmers Johnson's "The Sorrows of Empire." (also his videos) and with respect for brave and lonely soldiers and veterans.

Things that can't go on forever, don't. - Herb Stein.

The cold war ended in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. No! The United States instantly looked for another enemy - China, terrorism, drug lords... We will collapse for the same reasons as the Soviet Union, economic collapse from our military.

The US has 750 foreign military bases with 240,000 soldiers in more than 50 countries (Japan, Germany, South Korea, Italy, the Mid East). International friendships are destroyed by these. Never would we accept foreign troops in armed bases in our country, although ICE troops and their prisons are close to the same. Foreign bases have nothing to do with the security of Americans. They represent Empire - authority over other countries as the Soviet Union once wielded.

At the end of WW II, we had control of millions of acres of land and ocean access that we never relinquished. The Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, was formed in 1947 to support US national security abroad. It never did. It became the secret private army of the president to maintain world dominance. In 1953 the CIA planned the coup of Mohammad Mosaddegh, Iran's elected prime minister who wanted national oil profits for Iran. Over the years the CIA planned assassinations (a hundred against Castro alone), stockpiled biological weapons, ran torture sites in Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo, on and on, with secrecy and surveillance. The budget of the CIA is "black" meaning not available to the public. 40% of the entire budget of the Department of Defense is black. Article I of our Constitution states that citizens will receive accurate account of how tax dollars are spent.

The political responsibility of citizens is to oversee their elected representatives and demand accountability. In our country the military has become "indispensable" in every state because it has the money to offer jobs. There are thousands of military locations inside the US and 3 million military personnel, 1.3 million on active duty. In place of military jobs, good jobs could come from local land care and healthy food, from fixing homes to protect against extreme heat and cold, from creating hubs for all-age learning and sharing.

According to our Constitution Congress must appropriate and oversee all military actions and expenditures, but it no longer does. Congress has given its war power and money power to the new imperial presidency. Federal taxes collected last year, were approximately 5 trillion dollars. (A trillion is a thousand billions). Our military expenditures are now yearly 1.5 trillion. Our taxes kill men, women and children all over the world and destroy other nations' water and land, as we do our own.



Perky Sue 3 ☼ ⊠
Tetraneuris argentea
P1905
This perennial grows six to eight inches above fuzzy, silver leaves. The earliest blooming yellow daisy. Blooms April and May with a light bloom in the fall. Does well in rocky, poor soils. Stunning in rock gardens. Sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)

Cota, Navajo Tea
Thelesperma megapotamicium
V7250
5 ☼ 💧 *f*



With their pleasant taste and reputed medicinal qualities, both flower and leaves can be steeped for tea. Delicate 1-2 ft. perennial with thin, nodding stems, slender divided leaves and small yellow flowers. Needs sun and good drainage. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)

Plains Navajo Tea 5 ☼ 💧
Thelesperma filifolium
P3185
Yellow flowers on this 10-20" annual or biennial can carpet the dry plains and hills after a good winter or summer rain, blooms June to October. 4,500-7,500 ft.
Packet (100 seeds)

"To make Feast Day Indian tea - just put it in water."(boil & steep)
- Tessie Naranjo



Golden Banner 1 ☀ ◑
Thermopsis montana
P3200

Lemon-yellow, pea-like flowers on 2 ft. stalks. Blooms between May and August, depending on elevation. Good but well drained garden soils. A nitrogen fixer that spreads by rhizomes. Sow in fall or spring after soaking seed overnight in water. *Packet (50 seeds)*

Dakota Verbena, Vervain
Glandularia bipinnatifida
P3300
5 ☼ 💧

Perennial to 1 ft. With fern-like foliage and pink-purple flower clusters. Drought tolerant. Blooms all season with a little extra water. Great complement to Mexican Evening Primrose and California Poppy. Fall sow or cold stratify one month.
Packet (200 seeds)

Spike Verbena 3 ☼ ◑
Verbena macdougalii
P3335
Tiny, purple flowers bloom up the spikes on this 2-3 ft. tall summer blooming perennial anchored by long serrated leaves. Grows in mountain meadows and looks great in a patch. Needs water and is happy in full or partial sun. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (200 seeds)





Golden Crownbeard
Verbesina encelioides
P3345
5 ☼ 💧 *f*

Showy, fast-growing annual with a profuse display of bright golden daisies in fall. Marvelous along fence rows, in meadows or at the back of a casual garden. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)



Joe Pye Weed, Ironweed 2 ☼ ◑
Vernonia missurica
P3343
Striking plant in the fall, reaching 5 ft. with big, flat, bright purple flower clusters. Good for a back border or a show-stopper spot. Very hardy. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)



"If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair."
-Shirley Chisham



White Zinnia 7 ☼ ⊠
Zinnia acerosa
P3405
White flowers with orange centers on a very, very drought tolerant woody perennial. One foot tall, 2 feet wide. The flowers dry on the plant or when cut, so they're fun for small arrangements. Handsome grouped or as an accent in rock gardens and borders. Sow anytime. Slow to germinate.
Packet (50 seeds)

Rough Mule's Ears 5 ☼ ⊠
Wyethia scabra
P3395

This desert plant forms symmetrical mounds 2-3 ft. tall and wide. Covers itself with bright yellow sunflowers in summer. The long, narrow leaves feel like sandpaper. Well-drained soil. Perennial native to high deserts of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Utah. Sow in fall or cold stratify 2 months and sow in spring.
Packet (25 seeds)



Prairie Zinnia 4 ☼ ⊠
Zinnia grandiflora
P3407

A spectacular bedding and border perennial. This plant forms a ground hugging cushion less than 6" tall, covered with yellow flowers, orange centers, summer to fall. We've seen Prairie Zinnia on almost vertical hillsides. Vanishes in winter, but don't worry, you'll see it next summer. Sow spring and summer. Slow to germinate.
Packet (50 seeds)

Better Land Use

Today's Agriculture	Modern Agriculture is the use of land to convert petroleum into food (Albert Allen Bartlett). This industrial agriculture produces a third to half of human generated greenhouse gases. Indigenous practices and fine farming can turn this around. Agriculture can become part of the huge effort to lower carbon emission and bind carbon in soils, preventing more greenhouse gases instead of adding to them.
Compost	Synthetic fertilizers made from extracted fossil fuels are being replaced by compost because compost is cheaper and better. Compost can be made in cities as well as farms. Up to half the food we buy we throw away and in cities, where most of us live, this waste is a vast amount. Farmers used to bid on the waste of cities to add back to the soil of their farms. Synthetic fertilizers don't support the whole, they jolt plants to make more leaves or to come into flower. They are poison to microorganisms. Compost is a gentle, long lasting help to soil fertility, binding soil and roots and mycelia for the best water and nutrient exchange.
No Till, No Kill	If soil is chopped up and turned over the network of mycelia, roots and soil creatures (millions per pinch of soil) is destroyed, the soil is parched in the sun, eroded by wind and water (tons are lost per acre per year) and compacted by machinery destroying natural structure. The air circulation needed deep down is gone. Burrowing insects are gone. The fertility is gone. There should be no continuous plowing of land.
Perennial Crops	When land goes unplowed, carbon is held in the soil and plants that nurtured mankind for eons before farming can thrive - nut trees and fruit trees, countless shrubs, vines, flowers and perennial grains. Perennial grains (70% of the present human diet are annual grains) include innovative crops like the wheat developed at Wes Jackson's farm in Salina, Kansas. Wes Jackson and his friends are national heroes. Our prairies could reestablish and do what prairies do with their mix of grasses and sunflowers and nitrogen fixing legumes. Food for all. Insects welcome, insects who work ceaselessly pollinating and recycling. And animals, our food animals, could roam, adding and recycling their waste also.
Long Planning	Wes Jackson, Wendell Berry, and Fred Kirschenmann have proposed a 50 year farm bill that is different from our political, short term farm bill featuring, among its insanities, the cattle and pig welfare program that allows feed lots to feed grain to animals that can not digest grain, antibiotics to mask their illness and to bulk them up faster. Torture to them, cancer to us, erosion and pollution to land and water. Money can not remain a barrier to our health and the health of the creatures we depend on.
Forests	Forest farming (agroforestry) in areas that sustain forests is perhaps the most exciting food production possibility when it comes to biodiversity and carbon capture. We know what riches grow in and around forests and forests additionally lock up carbon.
Mannaged Grazing	Animals move in herds. They rough up an area, pushing seed into the ground, leaving hoof prints to hold pockets of water, mix soils, fertilize, prune grasses stimulating re-growth. Allan Savory and others saw that. Now most farmers and ranchers rotate animals, pasture to pasture, range to range so as not to overgraze and destroy. The animals in turn give us good meat and milk.
Re-Learning	Many of these insights and plans that we had to relearn from nature and elders are healthier, cheaper, and gentler. Soil is intact and carbon sequestered in long lived plants and trees.
Not Alone	We're nothing without everyone and everything in our world. Ocean to land, basic metabolisms (turnips and oysters and ours) are shared, and nutrient and carbon circulation has been honed for millions of years. We're lucky to learn and work in this astonishing unity.

TREES AND SHRUBS

are often the bones of a landscape. Plan where they go and then plan around them. They are wind-filters, shade and cool givers, soil makers and guardians, water harvesters.



White Fir 3 ☼ ◑ *f*

Abies concolor

S1030

Grows as low as 5,500 ft. in canyons, then in mixed conifer zone about 7,500 ft. up to 10,500 ft. Thick limbs grow out in layers silver-blue in color and fragrant. Can be 80 ft. tall but often shorter in cultivation. Fall sow or cold stratify.

Packet (50 seeds)



Bigtooth Maple 3 ☼ ◑

Acer grandidentatum

S1035

Small tree to 35 ft. or multi-trunked shrub 8-12 ft. A true hardwood maple that with age can be tapped to make maple syrup! Beautiful red, orange or yellow autumn leaves. Good shade for home, handsome street tree but prefers a grove.

Packet (20 seeds)



Parry Agave 5 ☼ ⊠

Agave parryi

S1047

Blue-green, thick and spiny sword-like leaves form a basal rosette about 18" across. After many years, a tall, flowering spike can shoot up to 12 ft. After flowering, the mother plant dies. Off-shoots from the base continue to grow, forming a colony. Loved by bats, hummingbirds, thrashers, bees and all insects. Sow in spring. Hardy to 20 degrees F.

Packet (50 seeds)



Serviceberry 2 ☼ ◑ *f*

Amelanchier alnifolia

S1070

Deciduous shrub to 10-20 ft. with white flowers followed by sweet, blueberry-like berries. Loved by birds. Widespread in the Rocky Mountains. Prune to a small tree or allow suckers to make a thicket. Needs shady location or extra water in arid regions. Sow seed in fall (some seeds may not germinate for a year) or cold stratify 4 months and sow in spring. Protect seedlings with shade and mulch.

Packet (100 seeds)





Lead Plant 5 ☼ ◑ *f*

Amorpha canescens

S1089

A wonderful 5 x 5 ft. drought tolerant, nitrogen-fixing shrub. Beautiful small, soft, gray leaves run up each stem in bean formation. The spikes of indigo flowers with tiny yellow stamens are stunning in early summer. Soak, starting in hot water, for about 8 hours and sow anytime.

Packet (100 seeds)

Indigo Bush 3 ☼ ◑ *f*

Amorpha fructicosa

S1090

Deciduous 4-8 ft. shrub. Stalks of small purple flowers with gold stems. Butterflies love it. Needs extra moisture in dry areas. Nitrogen fixer. Soak seeds in water 6-8 hours and sow anytime.

Packet (100 seeds)



Kinnikinnick or Indian Tobacco
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
S1125
2 ☀ ◑ *f*
An evergreen carpet of glossy, dark green leaves. Small, waxy, pinkish flowers. Brilliant red berries. Needs enriched mountain soil. Does not take intense heat. Sow in fall or cold stratify for 2 months.
Packet (100 seeds)

Sand Sage
Artemisia filifolia
S1160
4 ☼ ⊠ *f*
Fragrant, silver-gray, evergreen shrub to 4 ft. with tiny narrow leaves and graceful swirling branches. Tolerates both sandy and clay soils. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)

Different Artemisia species were brewed as bitter medicines for digestion and menstrual complaints. One species became the source of a malaria drug.





Fringed Sage 3 ☼ ◑ *f*
Artemisia frigida
S1164
A mat-forming perennial to 1 ft. with fragrant, fine textured, silver-gray foliage. Prune to keep mat-like or allow flower stalks to shoot up. Very hardy. Sow anytime.
Packet (200 seeds)



Prarie Sagebrush 2 ☼ ◑ *f*
Artemisia ludoviciana
S1167
A sage-fragrant perennial to 2 ft. that spreads by rhizomes, making it great for erosion control. Leaves used in Native American ceremonies. Sow anytime.
Packet (300 seeds)



Big Sage
Artemisia tridentata
S1169
4 ☼ ◑ *f*
A silver-gray evergreen shrub 3-4 ft. tall in New Mexico, up to 6 ft. tall in its northern range. Very rugged. The picture of the Old West. Strongly aromatic foliage. A handsome specimen or foliar accent in your unwatered or watered garden. Inconspicuous flowers. Sow in fall or spring.
Packet (200 seeds)



Four-Wing Saltbush
Atriplex canescens
S1200
4 ☼ ⊠

Intricately branched shrub 4-6 ft. tall and broad. Gray foliage. Needs no extra water once established. Female plants produce lots of curious four-winged fruits. Use as wildlife habitat (loved by quail), a specimen plant, a screen or a windbreak. Sow in fall or cold stratify 2-3 months.
Packet (200 seeds)



Shadscale
Atriplex confertifolia
S1210
4 ☼ 💧

A handsome gray shrub about 3 ft. tall. The female plant carries the seed through the winter. Great bird habitat and food. Dry plains and mesas. North Dakota to Oregon and south to Mexico. Sometimes in pure stands in Northern Arizona. Sow in fall or cold stratify 2-3 months.
Packet (200 seeds)

Yellow Bird of Paradise
Caesalpinia gilliesii
S1323
6 ☼ ⊠

Perennial, drought tolerant, deer resistant shrub 4-6 ft. tall and wide with rows of small leaflets, big yellow flowers with red sex parts flying out like fiber optic filaments tipped in gold, and big bean like pods following blooms summer through early freezes. Loved by bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Plant seed in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (10 seeds)





Netleaf Hackberry
Celtis reticulata
S1330
5 ☼ 💧

Can reach 30 ft. Wonderful tree for small areas. The orange berries are loved by birds. Native Americans crushed and ate the fruit with parched corn. Cold stratify, 2-4 months.
Packet (50 seeds)

Curl-Leaf Mahogany 3 ☼ 💧
Cercocarpus ledifolius
S1360

Evergreen shrub, 5-15 ft. Small, dark green, leathery leaves with white undersides. Slow growing. Inconspicuous flowers; long, twisted, plume-tailed seeds catch the sunlight in summer. Hardy and undemanding. Sow in fall or soak seed 8 hrs in hydrogen peroxide, stratify for 2-3 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



Mountain Mahogany 3 ☼ 💧 *f*
Cercocarpus montanus
S1362

Small, wedge-shaped, dark green leaves grow in a dense branching pattern on this 6-20 ft. shrub or small tree. Deciduous. Spiral seed tails can drill seeds into the ground or carry them away in the wind. In full seed this shrub looks shimmery. Sow seed in fall or soak seed 8 hours in hydrogen peroxide, stratify for 2-3 months and sow in spring. Hardy.
Packet (100 seeds)





Fernbush 4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Chamaebatiaria millefolium
S1364

Tall shrub to 8 ft., and just as broad, with fragrant, fern-like leaves. Columns of small white flowers in midsummer. Attracts bees. Evergreen in warm climates, deciduous in cold climates but re-leafs in February. Extra water helps but very drought tolerant once established. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-2 months and sow in spring. Do not cover the tiny seed.
Packet (200 seeds)



Desert Willow 6 ☼ 💧 *f*
Chilopsis linearis
S1375

Graceful, deciduous, shrubby tree 10-25 ft. tall and 10-15 ft. wide. Willow-like leaves and showy pink to purple, trumpet shaped flowers followed by a multitude of long, thin pods. Tolerates heat and drought but occasional deep watering gives better flowering and faster growth. Sow anytime in a well-drained, warm soil.
Packet (100 seeds)



Rocky Mountain Clematis
Clematis columbiana
S1398
2 ☼ 💧

Elegant small perennial vine to 10 ft. with spring blooming, almost translucent blue-purple flowers. Clusters of plumed seed in fall. Grows on trees and shrubs in forest or forest clearings. Needs water and likes good soil. Cold stratify 2 months. Sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)



Virgin's Bower 3 ☼ 💧
Clematis ligusticifolia
S1400

An exuberant vine climbing to 20 ft. on trees, fences, trellises (or along the ground). Sprays of small star-shaped flowers bloom in spring. Seeds with silky plumes catch the light of fall. Deciduous, but tendrils give good blockage in winter. Sow in fall or cold stratify 2 months. Germination is slow.
Packet (50 seeds)



Dwarf Chamisa 4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Chrysothamnus depressus
S1391
Knee high, compact shrub with pale green stems and ivory-yellow flowers in autumn. For tough spots! Sow anytime.
Packet (500 seeds)



Chamisa or Rabbitbrush
Ericemeria nauseosus
S1390
4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Silver-blue, narrow-leaved, deciduous shrub, 3-5 ft. tall and wide. Pungent, yellow flowers in fall. Can prune strongly, blooms on new growth. Sow anytime.
Packet (500 seeds)

Red Osier Dogwood
Cornus stolonifera
S1425
2 ☀ 💧
Deciduous shrub, 3-6 ft. tall and wide, with clusters of tiny white flowers and white berries in the fall. Bright red branches. Pliable stems used in basketry. Sow in fall or cold stratify 3 months.
Packet (50 seeds)

Do not pave the world
Native bees pollinate, together with lots else, willows, Robinias, Penstemons, globemallows, buckwheats, cacti, sunflowers, goldenrod, asters, chamisa, and many commercial crops — fruit trees, squash, melons, alfalfa.
70% of bees nest in holes in the ground. These bees don't sting except when squished. Groundnesters' holes are dug by single female bees. Other solitary bees 'use holes' in trees or rocks or pack mud and other materials the way we make adobe homes. Once a home is decided on, the female makes cells inside it for her offspring, each cell having her egg near a loaf of her gathered pollen and nectar to grow on after the tiny baby bee hatches. Stem nesting bees use the dried hollow stems of elderberriy, joe pye weed, milkweed, purple coneflower. Be a bit messy and leave some stems.



Arizona Cypress 5 ☼ 💧 *f*
Cupressus arizonica
S1442
Grows in Mexico coming north in canyons to Arizona and New Mexico 3,500-8,000 ft. It has a wonderful 1" round cone with armor plates that open to release a hundred small seeds. Its leaves are tiny scales. Beautiful blue-green tree to 40 ft., reddish bark checkering with age. Drought tolerant. Fall sow or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)

Feather Dalea 5 ☼ 💧
Dalea formosa
S1455
Native from the southern Great Plains into the Chihuahuan Desert, feather dalea covers its wiry stems in rose-purple-over-yellow pea flowers, reblooming after summer rains. A nitrogen-fixing shrub to 3 ft., it takes its name from the silvery, feathery plumes that follow the bloom. Lean soil, low water, full sun. Fall sow or cold stratify 1 month.
Packet (50 seeds)

If you need clarification concerning **arg, ugh, oof, phew...** *consult " the Word on Language", Anne Curzan. youtube.*





Shrubby Cinquefoil 2 ☼ 💧
Dasiphora fruticosa
S2650
Covered by small, yellow flowers all summer. Native to the mountains, this 3 ft. deciduous shrub has found its way into landscaping all over the world at every elevation. Improved soil, regular water. Fall sow or cold stratify 2 months.
Packet (50 seeds)



Sotol or Desert Spoon
Dasylirion wheeleri
S1458
6 ☼ ⊠

Ribbon-like leaves to 3 ft. edged with hooked thorns. Creamy white flowers in May and June on a spike that can grow to 12 ft. and looks wonderful all season. Has a male and female gendered plant. Pulling off leaves at the base gives you the "desert spoon." Sow in spring. Pictured above is Tom from France.
Packet (50 seeds)



Claret Cup Cactus
Echinocereus triglochidiatus
S1600
4 ☼ ⊠

A beautiful cactus forming 2-3 ft. clumps. Bright red or orange flowers in spring followed by sweet, edible pods. Hardy but grows slowly. Sow indoors in bright light in sand and vermiculite. Plant outdoors after danger of frost.
Packet (50 seeds)



Mormon Tea
Ephedra nevadensis
S1627
4 ☼ ⊠

Handsome shrub, 4 ft. tall and tough in drought. Ephedra is an evergreen related to conifers. The photo here is a male plant showing its pollen. The wind carries the pollen to the female plant that makes the seed. Indigenous people ground and ate the seed. The stems can be brewed for tea- Mormon Tea. Our ephedras have little ephedrine, a powerful alkaloid. Fall sow or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)



Turpentine Bush
Ericameria laricifolia
S1392
5 ☼ 💧

In the fall little yellow flowers cover this long lived compact shrub. 2-4 ft. tall and wide. Native to the Southwest growing from desert to woodland. Sun loving, tolerant of dry sandy soil. Attracts bees, butterflies and more. Fall sow or cold stratify 2 months.
Packet (50 seeds)



Apache Plume 4 ☼ 💧
Fallugia paradoxa
S1720



White rose flowers cover this plant twice each season, spring and again in late summer, followed by beautiful, pink, plumed, silky seedheads. Apache Plume is a deciduous, multi-branched shrub from 3-6 ft. tall. Drought tolerant and hardy. Excellent ornamental. Nitrogen fixing. Takes pruning – blooms on new growth. Fall sow, or cold stratify.
Packet (300 seeds)



Cliff Fendlerbush
Fendlera rupicola
S1725
4 ☼ ◑ *f*

Delicate shrub to 6 ft. with many sweet scented, white, 2" flowers in spring. Rupicola means lover of rocks. It grows along rocky hillsides and in canyons. Browsed by deer. Heat tolerant. Sow in fall or stratify for 3-4 months and sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)



New Mexico Privet 4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Forestiera pubescens
S1721

A deciduous shrub to 20 ft. with delicate leaves turning yellow in fall. Pruning creates an open, airy tree form; if left to sprout at the base, it fills out for dense screening that can be hedged to any height. Pest resistant. Tiny yellow flowers bloom before leaves emerge. Both male and female plants are needed for berries to form. Attracts birds. Sow seed in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)

Cliff Spirea 4 ☼ ◑
Holodiscus dumosus
S1750

A mountain shrub to 7 ft. with sprays of white flowers in spring. Grows in rocky or gravelly soils. Widely used ornamental. Fall sow or cold stratify 2-4 months.
Packet (300 seeds)





Red Yucca 5 ☼ ⊠
Hesperaloe parviflora
S1740

Summer blooming, tall arching stalks of coral-pink tubular flowers over evergreen clumps of narrow, stiff leaves. Tough, sculptural, and long-lived. This perennial thrives in heat, drought, and poor soils, blooming for months once established. A hummingbird favorite, and striking as an accent or in mass. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1 month and sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)



Alligator Juniper with Betty, Jacinta and Reckless

Alligator Juniper 5 ☼ 💧
Juniperus deppeana
S1812
Dry hills 4,500-8,000 ft. elevation, growing 20-40 ft. tall. If its trunk is more than 3 ft. in diameter it may have seen the last millennium. Beautiful plated bark. Dense foliage. Please plant for the next millennium. Gordon planted two at our office 25 years ago. They are 15 ft. tall already. Fall sow or cold stratify 1-4 months.
Packet (30 seeds)

One-Seed Juniper 5 ☼ 💧
Juniperus monosperma
S1820
Growing at 3,500-7,000 ft. elevation in N. Arizona and New Mexico often with pinon pine. Tough, deep rooted tree. The main source of early spring pollen allergies but since the sexes are on different trees, only half the trees (male) offend. Used by more ingenious, earlier peoples for everything -medicine, gum, dye, blankets, shoes, food and fuel. Fall sow or cold stratify 1-4 months.
Packet (50 seeds)

Rocky Mountain Juniper 3 ☼ 🌗
Juniperus scopulorum
S1830
Rocky Mountains west to Nevada, east to Oklahoma and the Dakotas. Upright to weeping, elegant 20-30 ft. tree with blue foliage, edible berries for us and other wildlife, and wood that lasts forever as posts and is fragrant in the fire. Plant outside for nature to follow its course; germination is improved with 3 months in warm, just damp soil followed by 3 months cold stratification.
Packet (50 seeds)

Winterfat
Krascheninnikovia lanata
S1340
3 ☼ ⊠
1-3 ft. tall shrub with ornamental woolly, white seedheads in the fall. Attracts birds and is an excellent winter feed for livestock. Tolerates alkaline soils. Exciting in dried arrangements. Do try this plant - it's an eye-catcher.
Packet (100 seeds)





Creosotebush
Larrea tridentata
S2112
7 ☼ ⊠ *f*
An evergreen desert shrub from 4-8 ft. high and wide with bright green, glossy foliage. One of the most abundant plants of the Southwest. Extremely drought tolerant and long lived. Useful screen or windbreak. Attracts honey bees. Sow in spring. Nick seed coat with a knife or puncture with a needle to allow water in and soak 8 hours. Germination erratic. Put a handful of leaves in the shower for their fragrance.
Packet (200 seeds)





Desert Holly or Redberry Mahonia
Mahonia haematocarpa
S2114
4 ☼ 💧 *f*
Holly-like evergreen shrub, 12 ft. tall and wide. Very cold hardy. A host of fragrant yellow flowers, then stunning coral red berries in fall for jelly and birds. Fine wildlife habitat. Sow in fall or cold stratify. The fruit tastes delicious!
Packet (100 seeds)



Creeping Mahonia 2 ☼ ◑ *f*
Mahonia repens
S2116

Water-loving, evergreen shrublet to 1 ft. with holly-like leaves that are purple maroon in winter. Yellow, bell-shaped flowers and edible berries. Sow in fall or cold stratify 1-3 months.
Packet (100 seeds)

The alkali bee pollinates the flowers of the semiarid, often alkaline, deserts of Western states. Alfalfa farmers poisoned this groundnester until they realized it pollinated alfalfa. Now it is considered essential because it perfectly 'trips' the alfalfa flowers, pollinating it and getting pollen for its progeny. This beautiful bee only lives six weeks but it visits a thousand flowers a day.

Beargrass 6 ☼ ⊠
Nolina microcarpa
S2255

3 ft. tall evergreen with a multitude of long, shiny leaves. 7-10 ft. flower spikes of small whitish flowers. Very tolerant of drought and poor soils. Sow in fall or soak seed overnight and sow in spring. Alternatively, cold stratifty 1 month and sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)

Texas Beargrass 6 ☼ ⊠
Nolina texana
S2250

3 ft. tall evergreen with a multitude of long, shiny leaves. 2-3 ft. flower spikes of small whitish flowers among the leaves. Very tolerant of drought and poor soils. Sow in fall or soak seed overnight and sow in spring. Alternatively, cold stratifty 1 month and sow in spring.
Packet (50 seeds)



Tree Cholla 5 ☼ ⊠
Opuntia imbricata
S2265

Six foot tall, often as broad. A spiny guardian for any gate and for many birds' nests (the curved bill thrasher, cactus wren ...). Big, purple-red flowers are jewels of summer. Fruits are edible, if dry, and the woody skeleton is ornamental. Needs very warm soils to germinate.
Packet (50 seeds)

Long ago, across the oceans - Asia to America, America to Asia - plants & animals, art & architecture were shared. An interesting laymans book is ***Traveling Prehistoric Seas, Alice Beck Kehoe***



Blue Spruce
Picea pungens glauca
S2300
2 ☼ ◑ *f*

Grows at 8,000-11,500 ft. near Engelmann Spruce but it is more silvery and blue, has longer, sharper needles, bigger cones and gray bark. Hailed as the most beautiful evergreen, it has traveled the world. As a grown-up, it is drought tolerant at 7,000 ft., at lower elevation give it extra water. Plant outside - no pretreatment needed.
Packet (50 seeds)



Bristlecone Pine 2 ☼ ◑ *f*
Pinus arisata
S2600

Slow-growing evergreen, eventually 20–40 ft., with short dark needles in bundles of five, often flecked with white resin dots. This high-elevation pine is among the longest-lived organisms on earth. Tough and wind-hardy, it thrives in cold, rocky, poor soils where little else survives, forming a dense, sculptural form. Sow anytime.
Packet (30 seeds)



Pinon Pine 3 ☼ ◊ *f*

Pinus edulis

S2602

New Mexico's state tree. Beloved for its delicious nuts which come abundantly on their own schedule, and for its rugged durability and beauty. At 7,000 ft. it does not require any extra water, at 5,000 ft. it does. Grows 12-30 ft. tall and wide. Food, fuel and home to many of us. Plant in fall -no treatment needed though sometimes 1-2 months cold stratification helps.

Packet (25 seeds)



To the left are Pinon Pine seedlings. A nutritional staple of New Mexican life for centuries — piñon nuts have fed Pueblo, Navajo, and Hispanic communities across the region long before they became a global delicacy. Fall harvest season remains a beloved and much-anticipated ritual across the high desert.

NUTS	*PROTEIN%*	*FAT%*	*CARB%*
SW White Pine	*30*	*60*	*9*
Piñon Pine	*14*	*63-71*	*14*

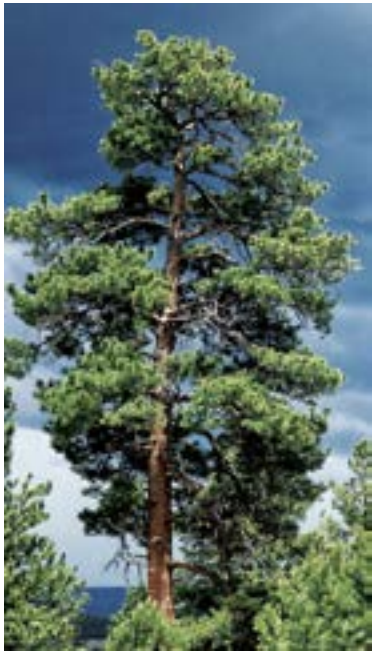
Ponderosa Pine 3 ☼ ◑ *f*

Pinus ponderosa

S2606

The most common and widely distributed of the western pines (7,000-10,000 ft.); one of the nation's most beautiful conifers. Long needles, soft appearance, vanilla-smelling bark, fast growing, 2 ft. a year, (once established) to 100 ft. Sow in fall or stratify seed 1-2 months.

Packet (50 seeds)



Dark Skies

"As light pollution spreads we are losing one of the oldest and most universal links to all human history."

- Peter Lipscomb



Screw Bean Mesquite 5 ☼ ◊

Prosopsis pubescens

S2630

Tree or shrub in the pea family. 10-15 ft. tall and wide. Branches have thorns. The trunk gets shaggy with age. Yellow flower spikes, then screwy seedpods. Full sun. Very drought tolerant. Seeds germinate in warm, damp soil.

Packet (20 seeds)



Wild Plum

Prunus americana

S2660

3 ☼ ◑ *f*

The only plum native to the Southwest. Covered with white flowers in spring. Grows in mountain fields and along ditches. Small tree or shrub to 10 ft. Makes a grove if allowed to sucker. Good hide-out for animals. Delicious, miniature plums. Sow in fall or stratify 4 months and sow in spring.

Packet (20 seeds)

Western Sand Cherry

Prunus pumila var. besseyi

S2670

3 ☼ ◊ *f*

A hardy, deciduous, shrub from 3-8 ft.,with shiny leaves and pink-white blossoms followed by sweet, dark fruits that attract birds and make tasty jelly. Crimson fall color. Plant in fall or cold stratify 3 months.

Packet (20 seeds)



Chokecherry 3 ☼ ◑ *f*

Prunus virginiana

S2672

Elegant, 10-20 ft. tree with clusters of white flowers followed by black berries, great for making jelly and attracting wildlife. Prune suckers at the base or let them fill in if using as a screen. Sow seed in fall or cold stratify 4 months and sow in spring.

Packet (20 seeds)





Broom Dalea

Psorothamnus scoparius

S1448

6 ☼ ⊠ *f*

A mounding, 3-4 ft. shrub with leafless gray stems topped by masses of small, fragrant, dark purple pea-like flowers in summer. Native range from El Paso to Albuquerque and from the Rio Grande Valley to 6,000 ft. A good bee plant and nitrogen fixer. Sow anytime in a well drained, sandy soil.

Packet (100 seeds)



Wafer Ash 3 ☀ ◊ *f*

Ptelea trifoliata

S2720

Small tree to 10 ft. Perfect courtyard tree. Fragrant, ash-like leaves are bright green Charming branch pattern. Papery oval seed from which it gets its name. A cold hardy relative of citrus trees. Sow in fall or cold stratify 3 months and sow in spring.

Packet (25 seeds)

"The world is a stage,
but the play is badly cast."
- Oscar Wilde

Cliffrose 5 ☼ ◊ *f*

Purshia mexicana

S1440

A rugged, intricately branched shrub to 6 ft. Small, dark, evergreen leaves. White, fragrant flowers cover the plant in summer, followed by long, silky plumed seeds. Heat and cold hardy. Slow growing. Sow in fall or soak seed in hydrogen peroxide for 6 hours, cold stratify 2 months. Germination is erratic.

Packet (50 seeds)





Antelope Bitterbrush

Purshia tridentata 5 ☼ ◊

S2730

In spring, this 4 ft. shrub covers itself with small, yellow flowers resembling wild roses. Leaves are tiny and evergreen. Cold hardy. Closely related to Cowania, both very interesting landscape plants. Browsed by deer. Sow seed in fall or soak seed for 6 hours in hydrogen peroxide, cold stratify 2-3 months and sow in spring.

Packet (100 seeds)

Smooth Sumac 4 ☀ ◑
Rhus glabra
S2755
Large shrub 4-6 ft. tall, often tree-like, can form thickets. Big compound leaves turn red for 2 months in fall. Terminal clusters of small white flowers become striking heads of red berries in fall. Attracts birds. Impressive ornamental. Fall sow or soak seed 8 hours in water, cold stratify 3 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)





Small Leaved Sumac 6 ☼ ⊠
Rhus microphylla
S2757
Spikes of tiny white flowers in early summer turn to orange red fruits with tangy lemon flavor. Excellent wildlife habitat and forage. Dark, beautiful evergreen shrub to 10' tall and broader still. Sow in fall or soak seed 8 hours in water and cold stratify 3 months before spring planting.
Packet (20 seeds)

Three-Leaf Sumac 3 ☼ ◊ *f*
Rhus trilobata
S2770
Deciduous shrub to 6 ft. and just as broad, although more commonly 3-4 ft. tall and wide. Leaves are divided into 3 leaflets that turn yellow, orange or red in fall. Tart red berries can be used to make a lemony drink. Attracts birds. Tolerant of poor soils and drought. Sow in fall or soak seed 8 hours in water and cold stratify 3 months before spring planting.
Packet (100 seeds)



The tart red berries of Three-Leaf Sumac make a thirst quenching lemonade-like drink.



Golden Currant 3 ☼ ◑ *f*
Ribes aureum
S2800
Deciduous shrub to 6 ft. with fragrant flowers in early spring. Delicious orange to black currants in summer. Leave currants on shrub to become the best raisins ever eaten –if the birds don't beat you to them. Bees visit newly opened flowers for nectar. Red centers tell bees the flower is older, don't bother. Maple-like leaves with lovely fall color. Excellent ornamental, tolerates a wide variety of cultural conditions, likes regular water. Sow in fall and mulch seed bed lightly or cold stratify for 3 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)





Wax Currant 4 ☼ ◑ *f*
Ribes cereum
S2801
Grows to 3-8 ft. tall with small spines, whitish flowers, bright red berries and fall color. Flowers May to July. 6,500-9,500 ft. elevation. Loved by wildlife. Full sun to part shade. Low to moderate water. Sow in fal or cold stratify 2-3 months and sow in spring.
Packet (100 seeds)



New Mexico Locust
Robinia neomexicana
S2802
3 ☼ ◑ *f*

Small, thorny tree (8-15 ft.) with pink flowers on drooping racemes. Can take strong pruning. Attractive landscape tree for small spaces. Suckers form clumps good for erosion control. Tolerates alkaline soil. Fixes nitrogen. Scarify seed by nicking with file, soak overnight in water and sow anytime.
Packet (50 seeds)



Woods Rose 3 ☼ ◑ *f*
Rosa woodsii
S2824

Fragrant, pink, single rose, blooms profusely. A freely suckering native from 3-4 ft. tall and wide. Unlike almost all roses can bloom in full shade as well as full sun and enjoys the cool forest or the hot plains. Fall sow or cold stratify 2 months.
Packet (100 seeds)

Woods' rose blooms vary from pale blush-pink to deep rose depending on elevation, soil, and light.





Broadleaf Yucca 3 ☼ ⊠
Yucca baccata
S3400
Short clumps of tough, sword-like leaves. 2 ft. long clusters of flowers in summer, red-brown outside and white inside. Yucca fiber was used to make rope, shoes and baskets. Sow seed in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)

Narrowleaf Yucca 3 ☼ ⊠
Yucca glauca
S3403
Stemless with stiff, narrow, sword-like, evergreen leaves that fan out from the base. The greenish white flowers are borne on long narrow spikes to 4 ft. All the yuccas contain saponin, a natural hair shampoo. Sow in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)

Each yucca has a close relationship with its own yucca moth; neither can reproduce without the other. The moth deliberately places pollen on the flower's stigma, then lays her eggs in the ovary. Her larvae eat some—but not all—of the developing seeds. Without its specific moth, a yucca may flower outside its native range but cannot produce viable seed.



Soap Tree Yucca 4 ☼ ⊠
Yucca elata
S3401
State flower of New Mexico. A tree-like yucca with a definite trunk 6-8 ft. tall. Creamy white, lily-like flowers. In late summer, it shoots up the tallest flower stalk of the yuccas. Sow seed in fall or cold stratify.
Packet (50 seeds)



Earth-Sky Architecture

brilliant day and brilliant night

In the middle of North America are very old construction projects built by different groups of Native Americans over many generations with enormous community cooperation. They seem to be in honor of their ancestors and the universe. Native Americans built with rock and earth, into the ground and high above it, carefully layering to allow their structures to endure—stone, gravel, and sand for stability and drainage, clay for being water-tight, brush and branches for compression and expansion, packed earth for strength. The sites briefly described here are Poverty Point in the south; Portsmouth, Hopewell, Serpent Mound, and Cahokia in the midwest; and Chaco Canyon and Chimney Rock in the southwest. These sites are one to three thousand years old. They were built without metal tools, without animals to help pull and carry, without the wheel or a rolling cart. They are astonishing.

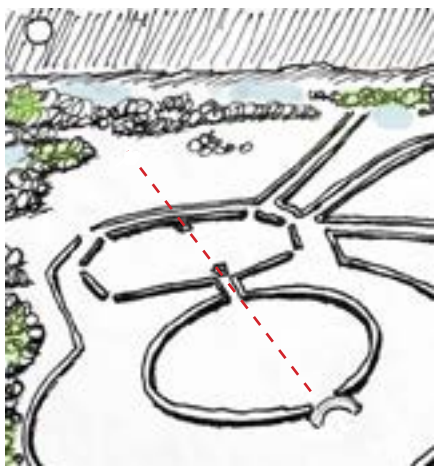


Now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

A huge earthen site near the Mississippi River in northeast Louisiana, known since the 19th century as Poverty Point, had soil piled up to form ridges four to six feet high and fifty to eighty feet wide. Lowered areas, where the soil for the ridges came from, were one hundred forty to two hundred feet across. Five concentric half circles of these ridges and lowered areas formed a symmetric masterpiece with an outside diameter of three-quarters of a mile. The half circles enclose a plaza the other side of which is a bluff over a curve in Bayou Macon. Nothing remains of the wooden homes and structures that would have been built on the ridges, or of the canoes that paddled the bayous and the Mississippi River. No burials have been found at Poverty Point. There is no evidence of social hierarchy at Poverty Point. The whole site and mounds nearby have been flattened or almost flattened by erosion and use. Some parts are better preserved in what is now forest. [It wasn't until aerial photos taken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1938 were studied by archaeologist James Ford in 1953 that the geometry was appreciated by us.] The earth was moved basket-load by basket-load to form the raised ridges. Perhaps it took hundreds of years to construct. Hunter-fisher-gatherers built this and brilliantly planned and adhered to a symmetry that only flying birds could see. They may also have planned alignments with the solstices and equinoxes. Travel was far-flung to trade and collect beautiful materials. There are forms made of quartz crystal from Arkansas, soapstone from Georgia, copper ornaments from the Great Lakes, owl pendants carved from jasper, beads and body ornaments, stone containers, and thousands of clay cooking balls (heated in a fire to cook meat or fish), thousands of spear points and atlatls (levers to increase the power and distance of spear-throws). The communities who built and used this site were here between 3700 and 3100 years ago.

Just west of the half circles is a mound of a bird flying, wings outstretched, legs visible behind. This enormous mound, seventy feet tall, is second only in size to the great mound at Cahokia. About 15 million baskets of earth were used, close to the amount moved to construct all the half-circle ridges at Poverty Point taken together. It is believed now that the Bird Mound was built very rapidly, perhaps in a few months, and the half circles over centuries. This is because there was no weathering or plant growth between the layers of the mound. By contrast, in the half-circle ridges there was household debris and pockets of erosion. The huge Bird Mound, built first and rapidly, might have been the offering and protection of the place. Four other mounds accompany the Bird Mound, two of them in the plaza, which is forty acres in size. This site was home to between five and ten thousand people at a time.

One hundred fifty miles northeast is Portsmouth Earthwork, 1000 years younger than Poverty Point. It stretches twelve miles along both sides of the Ohio River—the north side in Ohio, the south in Kentucky. Here too there are massive geometric forms, as well as burial mounds, game areas, many roads, and, again, evidence of far-flung trade and delicate crafts—copper from southern Canada, shells from the Great Lakes and Gulf of Mexico, obsidian from Yellowstone (1500 miles away), mica from the Blue Ridge Mountains, soapstone carved into pipes and figurines of animals and birds, pots made with burnt shells to prevent cracking, and tablets covered in intricate designs, perhaps used to print cloth and skins.



From the viewing point across the middle of the great circle and octagon (over 2000 feet) the moon's northernmost rising is seen. B.Haggard

Hopewell's geometric mounds, also 2500 years old, are close by. They are aligned perfectly to show the directions of the equinoxes and solstices. The central axis through the Great Circle and the Octagon earthwork gives the point on the horizon of the moon's northernmost rising before reversing direction. This occurs only every 18.6 years, a long cycle compared with the sun's yearly cycle. (The sun's northernmost rising point is almost exactly the same each year.) The Octagon earthworks are aligned with all eight principal rising and setting positions of the moon during this long cycle — they are a lunar observatory. The Octagon earthworks are a part of the whole Hopewell Earthworks that cover over four square miles amid rivers and glacial lakes. [Robert Hively, who taught physics and astronomy and Robert Horn who taught philosophy, wrote 'Geometry and Astronomy in Prehistoric Ohio' printed in *Archaeoastronomy, 1982*. The Hopewell Earthworks represented to them "the union of earth, sky and mind."] Ancient people came from all over by river and on foot for over 600 years to work on and honor these earthworks. Celebrations must have included feasts, dancing and singing and thanks given for the regularity of celestial movements, and their beauty.

Many of the largest and most studied mounds are in Ohio. The very first publication of the Smithsonian Institution was *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, 1848,* by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis. It has beautiful maps and engravings, but it is flawed by prejudice, the belief in the 'Lost Race' theory. The Native Americans still present in the midwest, having been devastated by disease, war, and "removal", were not acknowledged as the descendants of the ancient builders of the mounds.



Plate XXXV of Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, 1848

Serpent Mound is about sixty miles southwest of the Hopewell Earthworks. It is built on an impact crater edged with steep cliffs — clearly recognized as a special place. It may be less old than mounds at Hopewell, or it may be just as old but then rebuilt by later generations. The long serpent with its coiled tail and sinuous body has its head at the rocky cliff where the summer solstice sun sets into its jaws. The serpent is formed of stone first, then clay, ash, and soil to cover its body of about three feet in height and twenty feet wide. Its curving length is thirteen hundred feet. The whole serpent offers back to the sky a form fully visible only from above, and on the summer solstice a moment of celestial precision.

There are thousands of mounds, perhaps as many as 10,000, in Ohio's central valley. Huge circles, octagons, and squares, burial mounds and mounds of animal shapes (effigies) are also found throughout the midwest - bears, birds, lizards, cougars... Wisconsin, near Madison, has an eagle effigy with a wingspan of over 600 feet. Florida too has hundreds of burial and ceremonial mounds. [Using lasers (Lidar) directed into the ground, or ice or forests, 3-D models can now be made of what is hidden below- mounds, roads, crop fields, cities.]

Cahokia was a city of mounds, the most famous mound city in North America, built near present-day St. Louis, Missouri. A hundred and twenty mounds - truncated pyramids - were there. Less than half remain. They were built over two or three hundred years, 24 million cubic feet of earth moved in woven baskets. Cahokia had a population of 10-20,000 people [as big as London at the same period, about 1000 CE]. The biggest mound, called Monk's Mound by European settlers is 100 feet high, 955 feet long and 775 feet wide, and has four levels and covers thirteen acres. The rulers may have lived on the upper levels with fine houses, game courts and observation posts. Corn was becoming an important part of Indigenous People's diets and as the use of corn grew Cahokia and its outlying communities grew to spread over 5000 acres. Perhaps more than 40,000 people lived in the city and surroundings in 1200 CE. Cahokia remained a dynamic center, attracting many different groups for a hundred years. Perhaps eventually there was vying for control or oppressive hierarchy, or depletion of natural bounty or floods, even pellagra, the vitamin-loss disease from corn not treated with lime. The population declined and by 1350 most had left. The fascination of this center lasted a long time, in the middle of the continent with its great rivers.

The mounds of Cahokia were high above the floodplain near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They were built for burial, ceremony, and housing. Their placement allowed the rivers to meander and the flood plains to be used for agriculture, while keeping the settlements and burial grounds safe. Cahokians traded broadly, for mica and shells, and obsidian from Yellowstone, 1300 miles away. They probably traded into present-day Mexico, including perhaps with the great city of Cholula. The Mississippi River could carry travelers the 1200 miles to the Gulf, where they could continue by water along the coast before turning inland, or could choose an inland route. They certainly knew communities in every direction and were accomplished travelers. Cholula was at that time a vast trading center built like Cahokia on a pyramid mound. [Cholula's pyramid is the largest by volume in the world — greater than the Great Pyramid of Giza.] What different customs for the Mississippians to observe. What textiles and jewelry, foods and exotic birds to see and bring home to the colder north.



Cyrus Thomas proved that North American ancestors built the mounds. He debunked the 'Lost Race' theory that was embraced even through the late 1800's.



More than 300 different languages were spoken in North America before the Europeans came. This map is from History of Native American languages, youtube. Iroquoian Mapper.

West across North America was another huge center of building and influence that had its peak at the same time as Cahokia. Mississippi people may also have known the southwest. A long way to travel but no borders — just the weather and terrain, languages and diplomacy.

In New Mexico, Fajada Butte rises 400 feet above the floor of Chaco Canyon. High on that butte is a carved spiral with rock slabs in front that allow sunlight to bisect the spiral at midday on the summer solstice. This and further light and shadow patterns on the spiral reveal the entire yearly celestial calendar. [Anna Sofaer first saw the 'light dagger' high on Fajada Butte, marking the summer solstice, in 1977. Since then, her Solstice Project has protected and researched with Indigenous support, the site and the breadth of Chaco astronomy.] Chaco Canyon's major buildings are oriented to the east and west, which are the equinox directions. Pueblo Bonito, the huge Great House with 700 hundred rooms, has a half-moon shape with its southern wall exactly east-west. The moon's northernmost rising position and the sun's solstice directions align elsewhere with buildings, kivas, petroglyphs, even plaza windows—all are oriented to celestial events, as are hundreds of miles of broad built roads that extend from Chaco, like the Great North Road. These roads are for spirit travel. Chaco was the crucial middle place sought by the ancient Pueblo people to reveal the weaving together of sun and moon and themselves. Pueblo people understand this place and this union of death and renewal, and the sorrows of great endeavors. Thousands worked here over 300 years. Tons of stones were brought and perfectly fitted for massive walls and deep kivas. More than 200,000 huge trees were brought from faraway forests to support roofs and kivas. Chaco Canyon is very cold in winter, very hot and dry in summer, and droughts are unforgiving. The marvel remains—structures bringing attention to celestial patterns echoed in rocks and canyons giving the same beautiful patterns repeated and repeated, with the brilliant sun, and in the brilliant night.



Ancient Pueblo at Chimney Rock, photo: Davd Valentine, from 'Written on the Landscape' Solstice Project 2024

Another Pueblo, in present-day Chimney Rock National Monument near Pagosa Springs, Colorado, is north of Chaco. It is like Chaco in its construction and the time people lived there (900-1100 CE). However, it is much smaller. The location is different - its Great House, ceremonial structures, and dwellings are high on a mesa ridge. Always, from the Great House, the moon will be seen rising at her northernmost stopping place framed by huge Chimney Rock and its neighbor rock. In September 2025 at this moment of the "major lunar standstill" the moon rose in a clear evening sky between the tall rocks. It will be seen again from this place in 2044, a gift from Pueblo ancestors, honoring night, Mother Moon, and her brief rest before traveling again.



Northernmost moonrise at Chimney rock. September 14, 2025 (photo: Griffith Observatory)

COVER CROPS

Cover crops add back to the soil what we take out, and protect the soil from driving wind or water. They are the green manures in crop rotation. Plant them for organic matter and nitrogen, for erosion control, for weed control, for loosening compaction and improving tilth. Don't stop with these offerings. There are many cover crops - oats, pinto beans, barley. And mixing cover crops for differing contributions to the soil is very helpful, for example using winter rye and hairy vetch together. Cover the earth!

C1000 Buckwheat
An aggressive plant if kept well watered; assists in weed control, tolerates poor soil and makes phosphates available. Needs warm soil to germinate. The summer cover crop! Sow in late spring. Good bee plant making a strong, dark honey. *1-2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1010 Sanfoin
Perennial nitrogen-fixing legume. Takes poor soils and some drought. Sow in fall, winter or early spring for spring germination. May be tilled under at maturity or used as hay or forage. Does not cause bloating! Beautiful pink flowers, loved by bees.
2-3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

C1020 Hairy Vetch
Adaptable, perennial nitrogen-fixing legume. Plant early fall to establish before cold weather. Or plant in spring.
2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

C1130 Ladak Alfalfa
Deep-rooted legume. A top dry-land and harsh soil performer. Loved by bees. *¼ lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1160 Daikon
Mild flavored, very large white radish. Fukuoka's favorite for penetrating and improving tough soils. Sow after frost. Keep well watered for veggie use. For breaking compaction water as best you can. *2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1040 Winter Rye
Planted in autumn, this grass can grow more than 3 ft. in spring. Till in before stems grow stiff. A high production plant tolerant of poor soils. *2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1045 Annual Ryegrass
Best adapted to moist regions with mild winters and cool summers. This coarse grass tolerates partial shade, some traffic and a wide range of soils. Can persist and be too competitive with excess water. Sow in late spring for a summer cover crop. *1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1030 Organic Winter Wheat
The grain that made the Midwest our breadbasket. A winter annual germinating in autumn, overwinters as a seedling and although dormant provides soil stabilization. Mature height is about 2 ft. Allow plants to go to seed if you want the grain or turn under for soil improvement. For wheat juice cut at 4" and blend. *2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1110 White Dutch Clover
Shallow-rooted perennial whose creeping stems root in all directions. Relished by livestock. Provides erosion control and nitrogen for the soil. Flowers attractive to bees. Sow in late spring for a summer cover crop. Prefers 30" of precipitation. *½ lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1070 Field Peas
Sow this nitrogen-fixing legume in early spring for vigorous growth. May be turned in late spring or left to improve the soil throughout the season. Alkaline tolerant. Field peas are a good animal fodder. *2-3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

C1040 Purple Prarie Clover
Slender, airy perennial to 2 ft. with bright purple flowers. Wonderful dried. Nitrogen fixer. Deep rooted. Very drought tollerant. Blooms midsummer. *½ lbs per 1,000 sq ft.*

C1180 Orchard Mix
Blend of Sanfoin, Hairy Vetch, Buckwheat, Daikon Radish, Red Medium Clover, Oats, and Field Peas. Used in orchards, farms, yards and gardens to help build up the soil. Water regularly. *1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.*

Delicate Life
We alter delicate life with crazy levels of noise and lights, poisons and plastics, and countless pollutants from exhausts and explosions. Space junk vaporizes at reentry but microscopic metal particles remain and alter the chemistry of our protective atmosphere. It is crazy to launch thousands of satellites that become the space junk of the future. It is crazy to destroy land and pollute air and water - vast amounts of water - to cool hard drives and routers in the desert that are the land junk of the future. Our communities need money not from these projects but from our decisions to vote and assure health to ourselves and our children and protection to our surroundings. Life flows with abundance from clean water and land and skies.

VEGETABLES

No GMOs here! Let some of each of your veggies go to seed. Collect for next year. You never have to buy seed again! Our ancestors ate from every plant family and ate hundreds more species than we do now. From the Americas came corn, beans, chile, chocolate, squash, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes.



Dried seed pods of okra.

V6261 Clemson Spineless Okra - *same family as hibiscus and cotton.*
All American Winner in 1939 and still the most popular okra. Meaty dark green pods, high yielding heirloom. If you pan fry them right they are never slimey, or deep fry them.
65 days. Packet (100 seeds)

V7060 Borage - *the forget me not family.*
Edible blue flowers that taste like honey, toss the flowers on a cake or in cocktails. Borage is also in some great gins and bitters. The leaves taste like cucumber
Packet (100 seeds)

V6259 Victoria Rhubarb - *buckwheat family.*
Introduced in 1873, this is the gold standard for heirloom rhubarb. Abundant large, fat, bright red stems. Grown as a long-lived perennial it will yield years of copious harvests with little trouble and few pests. Use only the stalks. Easy from seed.
Packet (100 seeds)

GRASS FAMILY

We can't eat grass. We'd need a digestive system like a cow, camel, or kangaroo, but we can eat grass seeds and we eat many: wheat, barley, rye, teff, millet, oats, sorghum, rice and corn.



The tiny head of a wild grass called Teosinte is shown lying on top of a blue corn ear. How did our Central American ancestors breed this little grass with only six kernels into a big, delicious corn? Genius!

Corn

Sow after the last frost late in spring. Do not plant different corn varieties close together or they will cross-pollinate. To see if ripe, inspect corn when tassel is brown. If the kernels are plump and milky, pick. If growing for storage, wait until the kernels are hard.

V6120 Navajo Blue Corn

Large, full ears of dark blue-purple to black corn are borne on vigorous, drought tolerant, disease-resistant plants. Grind into meal for famous southwestern blue corn tortillas. Or pick young corn and eat fresh. Also a wonderful ornamental. Perfect for Posole.
(90 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6121 Indian Ornamental Corn

Beautiful multicolored kernels. Makes great corn wreaths and other decorations. 5 ft. stalks.
(100 days) Packet (100 seeds)



Cornfield near Albuquerque

V6122 Strawberry Popcorn

Tiny dark red ears, 2-3 inches long and rounded, grow on short stalks. Leave on the cob for ornamental use or make popcorn. Fun for children.
(100 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V6124 White Posole Corn

Large, plump ears on vigorous, drought tolerant plants. Traditional variety of dry corn for making posole, the hominy of the Southwest, and one of its finest dishes.
(100 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6128 Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Dependable sweet corn, introduced in 1902. Produces 7-inch ears of yellow corn on 5-7 ft. stalks.
(85 days) Packet (100 seeds)

AMARANTH FAMILY

Amaranth represented spirituality and wealth in Mexico, Central and South America. Sow thinly in spring after danger of frost, covering the tiny seed lightly. Warm, sunny area. Harvest the leaves for salads, the grain to add crunch to breads or sweets, grind into flour or pop like popcorn.

V6012 Golden Grain Amaranth

A tall annual to 6 ft. grown by the Aztecs until the Spanish conquest, still found in the Southwest and Mexico. This grain amaranth has golden to green seed heads and large, green foliage.
(120 days) Packet (1,000 seeds)

V6014 Burgundy Amaranth

6-8' tall ornamental vegetable and grain amaranth. Long, elegant burgundy plumes yield large amounts of white seed. Thrives in full sun. *(105 days) Packet (1,000 seeds)*

V6013 Love-Lies-Bleeding Amaranth

3-4' tall highly ornamental vegetable and grain amaranth. Long, draping tassels of brilliant red yield extraordinary amounts of seed. Thrives in sun.
(60-70 days) Packet (1,000 seeds)

V6159 Purple Orach

An Old World plant that does well in the Southwest. Grows 2-4 ft. tall, with large triangular leaves. Eat the leaves in salads or cook like spinach. Stir-fry the flower buds. Continues to produce, even in hot weather.
(30 days to first harvest) Packet (100 seeds)

V6245 Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach

Sow ¼ inch deep in early spring, again in midsummer and fall. Thin plants to 3 inches. Heat tolerant allowing it to produce into midsummer. Large, dark green, crinkled leaves. Plant every 10 days to ensure a continuous supply.
(45 days) Packet (100 seeds)



Burgundy Amaranth

V6050 Early Wonder Tall Crop Beet

An early-maturing, tender, sweet, deep red beet, 3" in diameter. The tops make excellent greens and are used like spinach. A good canning beet. Plant both spring and fall.
(50 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6060 Winter Keeper Beet

For your fall crop, this beet produces large roots that remain sweet and tender no matter how big they get. They keep for months when properly stored in a box of moist sand. Excellent tops.
(80 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6096 Ruby Chard

Dark green leaves with deep crimson stalks and veins. Provides much relished greens in early spring before other greens begin to produce. Use leaves in salads or steamed; also a great addition to soups.
(50 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V7350 Epazote

Distinctive flavored leaves used to season beans, quesadillas, soups, tamales, enchiladas. Also an herbal tea.
Packet (200 seeds)

BEAN & PEA FAMILY

BEANS

Sow beans when danger of frost has passed and the soil is warm. Plant seed 1-2" deep. When leaves drop and pods are dry, pull up the plants, shake the pods to free the seeds. Our dry beans also make delicious string beans when picked young.



V6028 Anasazi Bean

In Navajo, the word Anasazi translates as "the ancient ones". Indeed, the lineage of this bean is traced back as one of the few cultivated crops grown by ancient cliff dwelling people. A brown and white baking bean with a sweet flavor and meaty texture.
(95 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6040 Scarlet Runner Bean

A robust annual vine, to 15 ft., that produces foot long pods filled with black and red speckled beans when mature. Young, 4" pods can be used as snap beans if picked just before the beans begin to swell. Allow pods to dry on the plant for shell beans. Beautiful ornamental vine for your fence or tepee. Scarlet flowers attract hummingbirds. Children love it!
(55 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6054 Sonoran Tepary Bean

Native to the Sonoran Desert, these drought tolerant beans were domesticated by the O'odham people of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico. They are small and delicious, with more than 30% crude protein. Under desert conditions they can mature in 70 days; farther north or with cooler temperatures, they require more time.
(110 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6059 Zuni Gold Bean

Gold and white mottled bush, shelling bean. Early and productive. Nutty flavor.
85 days. Packet (50 seeds)

V6030 Appaloosa Bean

A sibling of the Anasazi bean, this beautiful white bean has maroon and black mottling like the rump of an Appaloosa horse. It has short runners to 3 ft. that do not require staking, but will climb a fence or cornstalk.
(90-110 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6038 Slenderette Bean

A slender, stringless, hairless green bush bean. Great picked young as a miniature vegetable, but still tender if left to grow long. Extremely prolific. For getting the most out of a small space, this one is the best.
55 days. Packet (50 seeds)

V6036 Hava/Fava Broad Bean

Also called horse bean, this ancient Old World bean is notable for its fine resistance to cold and ability to germinate in very early spring. A 4 foot tall prolific producer of large, tasty beans. Harvest green-shelled or let them mature into dry beans. A great cool-season, nitrogen fixing green manure.
(70 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6035 Black Valentine Bean

An old variety from the turn of the century. Slender, hairless green beans on bushy, long-bearing plants. Dark seeds. Tolerant of cold and poor soil. Delicious fresh or canned.
(*60 days) Packet (50 seeds)*

V6047 Purple Pod

Bright purple pole beans, delicious raw or cooked, similar to Purple Pod stringbeans, but a vigorous climber. Needs a fence or trellis for support.
(65 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6053 Rattlesnake Pole Bean

Said to thrive on rain alone – does well in the Southwest. 7" pods are dark green with purple streaks. Pick as a green string bean. Requires support of a fence or trellis.
(85 days) Packet (50 seeds)



Scarlet Runner Bean



Milo Shucking Favas

PEAS

Sow while the weather is still cold. Sow again in midsummer for a fall crop. Keep watered and apply mulch when weather is warm. Frequent picking increases total yield. Provide string or a trellis for plants to climb.

V6211 Oregon Giant Snow Pea

Extra large snow peas (4 x 1 inches) that stay flat and straight. Perfect for traditional Asian recipes. The 2-3 ft. vines need support. Pick just as the peas are beginning to swell in the pods.
(60 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V6214 Wando

A favorite pea since 1943. Tolerant of heat. Three inch pods packed with large, delicious peas. The pods are easier to pick if you give the 2½ ft. plants string or wire to climb. Pick young or they become fibrous. *(60 days) Packet (100 seeds)*

V6212 Super Sugarsnap Pea

Both peas and pods are edible. Harvest the thick, sweet, 3 inch pods. Serve raw, lightly steamed or stir-fry, keeping the peas and pods together. Or let the delicious peas mature, shell them and cook as any other pea. A good freezing pea. The vigorous vines, about 5 ft., need a trellis or support.
(60 days) Packet (100 seeds)

"The essentials of life are: hot baths, cold champagne, old brandy, and new peas."
- Winston Churchill

CUCURBITS FAMILY

Squash & Pumpkin

Direct sow after last frost, about ½" deep.

V6267 Delicata

Sweet, rich flavored winter squash with green and orange oblong fruits averaging 2 lbs. Perfect size for stuffing and baking. Excellent keeper.
(110 days) Packet (40 seeds)

V6268 Red Kuri Winter Squash

Also know as Orange Hokkaido, this winter squash from Japan is a striking red-orange with smooth and sweet flesh. Perfect for roasting and soups. The skin is also delicious. A good storage squash. Suitable for colder climates with shorter growing season. Yields manageable 3-4 lb squashes. *Packet (25 seeds)*

V6256 Baby Blue Hubbard

Teardrop-shaped with smooth bluish gray skin and sweet orange flesh. Fruits grow only to 5-7 lbs, smaller than the average Blue Hubbard, A beautiful squash when grown to maturity. *Packet (25 seeds)*

V6255 Dark Green Zucchini

Extremely high yields. 3 inches across, 10-12 inches long. Best at about 6 inches.
(50 days) Packet (40 seeds)

V6264 Spaghetti Squash

Light yellow winter squash. Harvest before last frost. Great substitute for pasta. Bake, then fibers separate into sweet noodle-strands. Serve with butter or pasta sauce. *(90 days) Packet (40 seeds)*

V6257 Waltham Butternut

The classic open pollinated butternut squash. Smooth tan fruits that easily peel, give way to sweet, dark orange flesh. Fantastic for roasting, soups, and pies. A long storage crop if cured properly. *Packet (40 seeds)*



Cinderella Pumpkin.

V6254 Dwarf Summer Crookneck Squash

A very old, standard summer squash variety for the home garden. The bushes are very prolific and the fruits are smooth and light yellow at the immature, fresh eating stage. They become orange and warted at maturity. They are very tasty and can be eaten raw, lightly steamed, sautéed and stir-fried. *50 days. Packet (100 seeds)*

V6239 Big Max Pumpkin

Sow seed after danger of frost has passed or start indoors much earlier. Large, uniform fruits with broad ribs. The thick flesh makes excellent pie. Good for carving. Expect 3-4 fruits per vine, up to 60 lbs. each. *(120 days) Packet (25 seeds)*

V6242 Cinderella Pumpkin

French heirloom (Rouge vif d'Etampes). Sweet flavor, deep orange color. To 15 lbs. Flattened shape makes a perfect soup tureen. *(100 days) Packet (25 seeds)*

Gourds

Direct sow when the soil is warm, about ½" deep.

V6262 Large Ornamental Mixed

Huge, beautiful, big leafed vines for your fences, posts or trellis. Can be made into bowls, ladles and bird apartments.
(100 days) Packet (25 seeds)

V6258 Speckled Swan Gourd

Long necks can be straight or curved resembling a swan's head. White speckles. Sow indoors or in hills with warm soil. 120 days. *Packet (30 seeds)*

V6266 Small Ornamental Mixed

6" long or fat, straight or crooked, smooth or knobby - bright orange, striped orange, striped green. Productive, bush or on a fence.
(100 days) Packet (50 seeds)

Roasted seeds of squash and pumpkins:
Soak seeds overnight in salty water, dry, toss with oil and salt, roast 'til golden brown, stirring as needed.



Rob with Moon and Stars Watermelon.

Cucumbers

Direct sow after last frost, about ½" deep. Eat skin and all if harvested young. Both are good for pickling.

V6143 Armenian

Uniquely flavored slicing cucumber. Light green, thin fruits grow to 3 ft. long on bushy vines. Pick when young and tender.
(70 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V6145 Lemon/Apple

This is a pickling cucumber that is equally at home in a salad. Fruits are rounded, 3 inches in diameter, and yellow with crisp, sweet and tender flesh. A prolific producer.
(65 days) Packet (100 seeds)

Melon & Watermelon

Sow in rich, warm soil after last frost or start indoors 4 weeks before transplanting. Plant 1" deep in hills 2 ft. apart, 3 seeds per hill.

V6180 Golden Beauty Honeydew/ Casaba

Golden yellow with hints of green and creamy white flesh. Shallow furrows run from end to end. The fruits average 5 lbs with 4 or 5 fruits per vine. Very sweet, even when immature. Excellent keeper, to 4 months if kept cool and dry.
(110 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6288 Moon and Stars Watermelon

Sweet red-fleshed heirloom, to 10 lbs. The moon and stars are bright yellow on the dark rind. Spotted foliage. Dry and heat tolerant, disease resistant.
(100 days) Packet (30 seeds)

V6286 Sugarbaby Watermelon

Short and sweet! Round fruits (about 8"), 8-10 lbs. As refreshingly sweet as large watermelons. The ripe fruits are dark except for a light patch where they touch the ground. An early producer with a strong rind. *(80 days) Packet (50 seeds)*

SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Sow Sunflower seeds 1" deep after last frost



Sunflowers attract needed pollinators - wasps, flies, butterflies, pollen beetles, bees; 4000 bee species live in North America.

V6269 Mammoth Sunflower

A prolific producer of thin-shelled, meaty seeds. A delicious high-protein snack for children and birds. 10-12 ft. tall and the seed heads up to 15" in diameter.
(80 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V7100 German Chamomile

Relaxing tea. A children's favorite. Annual. Direct seed in sun after frost. Barely cover. Needs light to germinate.
Packet (500 seeds)

V7810 Shungiku, Edible Chrysanthemum

Greens for extra flavor in salads, pickles, and sushi. Small orange and yellow flowers. Eat them too!
(40 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V7250 Cota, Navajo Tea

Both flowers and leaves are steeped for this renowned tea. Perennial with thin stems, slender leaves and small yellow petalless flowers. Very drought tolerant. Full sun. Sow anytime.
Packet (100 seeds)

Lettuce

Sow lettuce ¼" deep in early spring as soon as soil can be worked. Plant again in summer for a fall crop. Water regularly. Prefers rich moist soil. Partial shade can be helpful.

V6172 Lettuce Cutting Mix

Ten bronze, green, yellow, crinkly and smooth leaf lettuces. Delicious! 40-50 days, but pinch off leaves when hungry.
Packets (500 seeds)

V6173 Oakleaf

An heirloom vegetable with many ardent followers. Tender, light green leaves with a distinctive oakleaf shape. A wonderful addition to the variety and texture of a salad. Tolerates heat and resists bolting. Forms a loose head.
(55 days) Packet (500 seeds)

V6174 Romaine

This sweet lettuce is great for Caesar salad. The plant is cylindrical, erect and 10" tall. The leaves are sweet, crisp and tasty with juicy midribs.
(70 days) Packet (500 seeds)

V6175 Black Seeded Simpson

The earliest lettuce we offer -has light green, juicy leaves with good body. Old favorite.
(45 days) Packet (500 seeds)

V7090 Calendula, Pot Marigold

This herb gives a lovely golden color to soups and stews. Bug repellent, plant with tomatoes as their protector/companion.
Packet (100 seeds)

There's a quiet magic in a salad—sun, soil, and water turned into something green and crispy on the plate. The dishes below are Olive's, our cook at the Kitchen at Plants of the Southwest.



Lettuce with farm tomatoes



Lettuce with fresh dill and local feta

Tomato

Sow indoors 5-6 weeks before the last frost, cover lightly in very warm soil. Transplant after all danger of frost. Indeterminate means vining. Stake or cage to hold weight and height. Bears all summer. Determinate is a bush, and ripens all at once. All tomato packets (50 seeds)

V6275 Mexico Midget
Heirloom, ½" round cherry tomatoes. Dark crimson when mature. Rich flavor. Prolific producer until first fall frost. Indeterminate
(65 days from transplants)

V6282 Cherokee Purple
Brownish skin, deep red inside. Medium to large on short vines. Very sweet. Indeterminate
(70 days from transplants)

V6278 Yellow Pear
Heirloom favorite for preserves. Yellow fruits are 1" across, very prolific and delicious. Sprawling plant. Indeterminate
(78 days from transplants)

V6274 Glacier
Rugged plum-sized tomato for cooler short season areas. Determinate
(60 days from transplants)

V6272 Brandywine
Old favorite. Abundant big fruits. Sow 6 weeks before last frost. Transplant after all danger of frost. Indeterminate
(80 days from transplants)

It took the Italians 200 years to embrace the tomato, it was feared as a nightshade. The first known Italian tomato recipe dates to around 1692, a reminder that "traditional" cuisines are often surprisingly young.



Tomato



Will Violet burst with tomatoes?



Kayla's purple tomatillos!

V6280 Green Tomatillo
Essential ingredient of salsa verde. Taste between lemon and green tomato. Green fruits in a papery husk. Easy and prolific. Full sun. Sow after danger of frost, lightly cover.
(70 days) Packet (50 seeds)

V6279 Purple Tomatillo
As above but delightfully purple.
(70 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6220 California Wonder Bell Pepper
Sow indoors 8-10 weeks before planting outdoors. Transplant after fear of frost. A large, dark green, sweet bell pepper, excellent fresh and for stuffing. Peppers will turn red if left on the plant.
(65 days from transplants) Packet (50 seeds)

V6281 Ping Tung Eggplant
Prolific slender dark fruits to 12" long, 1" wide. Heat tolerant with a beautiful, shiny thin skin. Stir-fry, tempura, bake, ratatouille.
(75 days) Packet (50 seeds)

CHILES

Sow seed indoors 8-10 weeks before transplanting. Chiles take up to a month to germinate even with ideal soil temperatures of 80 degrees- that's warm! So if it's early spring keep your seed flat in a hot spot. Or direct seed after the last frost in long warm season areas. Sow ¼" deep. Requires steady warm soil temperatures and moisture to germinate. A ripening chile goes from green to red on the plant and after harvest. Climate as well as genetic make-up affect the hotness of chiles. Chile peppers are high in vitamin C. Chile powder makes an excellent salt substitute for those on low sodium diets. Chiles are hot! Remove seeds for less heat. Salsa is now the number one condiment, surpassing ketchup's reign. New Mexico grows the largest U.S. chile crop.

Chile peppers listed from hottest to mildest



V6113 Habanero
Lantern shaped, lime green turning to orange as the fruit matures. Can also be red and pink. Aromatic and distinctive, so good in sauces or pickled. Named after Havana.
Packet (50 seeds)



V6089 Chiltepin (Tepin)
Native Sonoran perennial. Little ½" spheres, thin fleshed. Blasting, quick-to-pass spicy flavor. Very good in salsas, stews, for flavoring vinegar. Good houseplant.
Packet (50 seeds)



V6118 Mirasol
Very hot, "Mexican Improved" variety. Use only a little of the dried pods to flavor and color soup, stew and chicken. Use green in salsa and guacamole.
Packet (100 seeds)



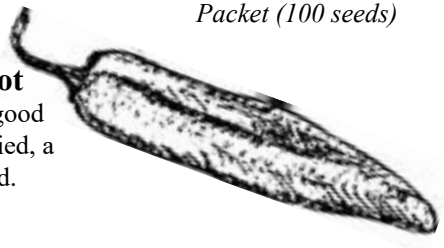
V6112 Cayenne
Hot, short, slender, best dried and ground for red-hot sauces.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6119 Serrano
Hot, small, slender, rounded chile.
Serve fresh, dry or pickled, raw or roasted in salsas.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6131 Centennial Chile
Tiny ornamental, purple to white to red simultaneously (named for our flag's colors), pods are edible at all stages and hot! Good houseplant.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6106 Sandia Hot
Very hot, thin walled, good green or red, fresh or dried, a chile lover's standard.
Packet (100 seeds)

All chile drawings are at 25% scale.

Drawings by Rick Phelps and Kayla Hart



V6114 Jalapeno
Dark green, almost black, 3" long hot pepper. Good fresh or pickled.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6104 Anaheim 'M'
Medium-hot and long bearing, for rellenos or sauces.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6134 Hot Cherry Pepper
Usually pickled and served as a condiment. Peppers are medium hot and round in shape, about 2" wide on full, bushy plants.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6105 Ancho (Poblano)
Large, heart shaped, medium hot chile, good for rellenos, soups and salsa.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6115 Velarde
Another wonderful regional chile. Medium to hot. 4-6" pods.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6117 Santa Fe Grande
Short, thick, hot, yellow pepper, good in condiments, pickled; a nice ornamental.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6108 Big Jim
Large, mild-medium, 8" long fruit, thick-walled, ideal for rellenos.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6097 Shishito
As with Padron, very popular for eating skin and all out of the frying pan. Prolific harvest all season. Sweet and mild with an occasional zinger.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6102 Chimayo
Wonderful ristra chile, also good for stews and sauces, use green or red. Hot. This is a regional variety. Always excellent tasting.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6135 Mulatto
Dark brown when dried, use for rellenos, very smoky flavor, 5" long, 2" wide, mild-medium hot.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6110 New Mexico Heritage #6-4
All-purpose chile, one of the mildest. Best used when green. A delicious introduction to chiles.
Packet (100 seeds)



V6139 Padron
Heirloom traditionally harvested green and small. Sweet, mild flavor. Eat off the stem after quick frying in olive oil and a sprinkle of coarse salt. Or tempura. Or dry for later in salsas.
Packet (100 seeds)

BRASSICA FAMILY

Sow indoors ¼" deep 2 months before last frost. Transplant outdoors after last frost. Or direct sow as soon as soil can be worked.

V6158 - Arugula

A popular salad green - gives a peppery, tangy taste to salads. Flowers are shaped like a cross, hence the crucifer family. Harvest the young leaves. Easy and fast growing from seed. Let some plants go to seed. It will come up in your garden next year.
(55 days) Packet (100 seeds)



Arugula flowers, eat these too!

V7400 - Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

Popular, old-fashioned broccoli. Heavy yields of large bluish-green heads. Richly flavored.
(80 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V7410 - Broccoli Raab

Quickest to mature. Large green florets on a 2 ft. plant. Harvest tender leaves, stems and unopened buds. Fall, winter, and early spring crops.
(40 days) Packet (100 seeds)

Kale

Low on pests, high on nutrition and deliciousness, very decorative, and grows into cold, cold weather.

V6163 Dinosaur Kale (or Lacinato)

Sweetest dark blue-green bubbly leaves, like dino-skin. Plants look like small 3' palm trees. Loaded with vitamins, great in sauce, soup, saute, or raw. Sow in early spring before last frost, and again in late summer for fall crop.
(30 days to young greens, 60 to maturity) Packet (150 seeds)

V6160 Russian Red Kale

Deep green flat leaves with purple stems and edges. Medium in height. Add color to your salad, soups. Steam or stir-fry. Light frost can improve flavor. *(60 days) Packet (150 seeds)*

V6161 Dwarf Blue Curl-Leaf Kale

With beautiful, finely-curled, blue-green leaves this hardy kale can tolerate the heat. Yet its flavor only sweetens with a frost.
(55 days) Packet (150 seeds)

V6284 Tokyo Market Turnip

Popular, fine flavored little white Japanese turnip. Soup, salad, stir fry, snacks. Eat young green tops. Try roasting bottoms and tops (tops for chips). Plant spring and fall.
(40 days) Packet (200 seeds)

Try Kale chips.
Sprinkle whole leaves with olive oil, salt, perhaps chile. Crisp in a 350°F oven – just a few minutes. Too good.

V6244 Early Scarlet Globe Radish

Sow thinly ½ inch deep in early spring and again in early fall. Bright red globe with mild, crisp white flesh. A good keeper.
(30 days) Packet (200 seeds)

C1160 Daikon Radish

Mild flavored, very large white radish. Sow after frost. Keep well watered for veggie use.
Packet (100 seeds)

V04 Mizuna

Ornamental edible mustard from Japan. Bright green leaves used as salad greens. Cut back for 3-4 harvests before replanting, 20" tall, 12" wide.
(40 days) Packet (100 seeds)

V09 Tatsoi Mustard Greens

Mild flavored greens and stems add joy to salads and stir-fry. Dark round leaves, high in vitamins, easy to grow. Sow in spring after frost, into autumn for tasty quick grower.
(21 days for baby greens, 45 days for full rosettes) Packet (150 seeds)

V7500 Nasturtiums

Red, orange, and yellow blooms for salads and for stuffing. The whole plant is edible and tangy-peppery.
Packet (30 seeds)



Nasturtium



Cabbage

V8000 Wakefield Early Cabbage

Small, solid, pointed heads with an outstanding mild flavor. Resists splitting.
(65 days - transplants to harvest) Packet (100 seeds)

V8005 Red Acre Cabbage

Earliest red strain. Compact plants are good space savers. Dark red, deep globe shaped heads average 3 lbs. Heads hold well for a long period without bursting.
(75 days from transplants to harvest) Packet (100 seeds)

V8200 Snowball Cauliflower

This easy to harvest cauliflower has tight, well-defined heads set high above the ground. Extremely productive.
(75 days from transplants to harvest) Packet (100 seeds)

Cabbage Steaks with Tzatziki
Slice cabbage into 1-inch rounds. Brush with olive oil, salt, pepper, and a little garlic. Roast at 425°F for 25–30 minutes, flipping once, until browned and tender. Serve with tzatziki, lemon, pomegranate seeds, fresh dill, and a drizzle of olive oil.

MINT FAMILY

The magical mint, the herb of hospitality in Greek mythology, has many in its family and many dimensions in food, medicine, teas, ferments, distillates, cosmetics and perfumes. Grown or spread along paths and resting places where their fragrance is reveled in.

V7000 Italian Large Leaf Basil
Broad, oval, 3-4" leaves, spicy flavor.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7010 Dark Opal Purple Basil
Beautiful dark leaves, pale lilac flowers.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7030 Genovese Basil
Finest pesto basil. Italian strain of sweet basil.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7033 Lemon Scented Basil
Strong lemon scent. Excellent for fish and herb vinegars.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7070 Rosemary
Outstanding aromatic culinary and evergreen perennial.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7360 Lemon Balm
Fresh leaves used for calming tea and in salads.
Packet (500 seeds)

V7600 Oregano
The fragrant flavor of Italian tomato sauces.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7800 Sage
For dressings, sausage and teas. Beautiful gray leaves and blue flowers.
Packet (50 seeds)

V7850 German Winter Thyme
Superb culinary variety, both fresh and dried.
Packet (200 seeds)

V7150 Chia
Leaves used to season poultry and meat. Sprouted seed adds a peppery taste to salads. Also sprout the seeds on your chia pet.
Packet (200 seeds)

V7365 Munstead Lavender
Strain of English lavender, compact and bushy.
Packet (100 seeds)



Remember to make herbal teas from our wild natives, like Beebalm also called Oregano de la Sierra.

CARROT FAMILY

Sow after frost and again mid-summer. Plant seed 1/4" deep.

V6078 Chantenay Red Core Carrot
Produces successfully in tough soils. Roots are 5-6" long with deep orange color and sweet taste. Great fresh and for juicing, freezing and cellaring.
(75 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6075 Kyoto Red Carrot
Beautiful RED (not purple) carrot up to 10" long. Tender and sweet.
(120 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6082 Little Finger Carrot
An early, almost coreless, richly colored, gourmet baby carrot to about 5" long. Plant spring and midsummer.
(60 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6085 Touchon Carrot
Sweet tapered deep orange roots, 6-8" long. Grows well in cool and warm areas of the Southwest.
(65 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V7300 Bouquet Dill
Beautiful feathery leaves and yellow flowers flavor vegetables, soups, salads. The seeds especially flavor pickles.
Packet (200 seeds)

V7355 Fennel
Adds a gentle anise flavor to salads and dressings. Beautiful big plant hardy to zone 7.
Packet (200 seeds)

V6140 Cilantro (Coriander)
Leaves - cilantro; seed - coriander. Spice up your life and health.
Packet (200 seeds)

V7370 Lovage
Celery-like flavor in leaves, stalks and roots. Seeds for spiciness. Big, handsome perennial to Zone 4.
Packet (100 seeds)

V7075 Forest Green Parsley
The curliest of curled parsleys with tall, upright stems. Very healthful, use in everything.
Packet (200 seeds)

V7700 Italian Dark Green Parsley
Biennial, flat leaves, especially flavorful, dry or fresh. Try parsley pestos.
Packet (200 seeds)



Milo and Mo with Little Finger Carrot

ONION FAMILY

Onions are a big time medicine - great for the lungs, the bowels, the bones - and always associated with strength. George Washington said that onions were the most favored food that grows. Napoleon ate fried onions and potatoes before battle.

V6200 Ishikura Bunching Onion

Also called spring onion, scallions, Welsh onion (they are originally from Asia, for that matter Egyptian onions are from N. America). Mild. White flowers top delicious green stalks. Crunchy, savory, for salads and soups. Excellent fresh or cooked. Full sun. Plant early and midsummer for fall harvest. Not a bulb onion.

(70 days) Packet (200 seeds)

V6203 Crystal Wax White Onion

Heirloom, disease resistant, 1-2 in. white onion.
Very sweet bulbs for fresh eating, pickeling or stews.

60 - 90 days Packet (100 seeds)

V6205 Burgundy Red Onion

Heirloom sweet 3-4 inch bulbs with purple skin, white inside with pink rings. Disease resistant and easy to grow. Crisp, eat raw or sauteed. Harvest when tops turn yellow and flop over.

90-125 days. Packet (100 seeds)

V7200 Chives

The smallest edible onion and the only one native to both the Old World and the New. Cold tolerant, often naturalizes, and is pretty in the garden with its violet flowers. Also useful as a pest control. Eat flowers, leaves and bulbs raw, pickled or cooked.

Packet (100 seeds)

V6195 American Flag Leek

Easy to grow. Harvest little (size of a pencil) or thin out and wait until they're fat in the fall. Very ancient vegetable (Egypt, Mesopotamia) and cherished as a delicate onion: boiled, fried, baked in a tart, or raw.

Packet (250 seeds)

Asparagus is now its own family but it's close to the onion and lily families.

V6020 Mary Washington Asparagus

Perennial vegetable produces succulent spears. Ready to harvest after two growing seasons. Drought tolerant once established but water for production.
Fern like leaves and red berries make it excellent in an edible landscape.

Packet (50 seeds)

Never make a big decision, on an empty stomach...



The globemallow (front cover) is on a cliff of the Grand Canyon. The photo above is from the top of Turtle Mountain (Sandia Crest) looking down towards Albuquerque. The rim of the Grand Canyon is a mile higher than the Colorado River. Sandia Crest is a mile higher than the Rio Grande. The skin of vegetation covering the rocks along these elevational changes is cold boreal forest to desert scrub (and riparian at the rivers' edges). Immense variety for all of us and other creatures to enjoy. And when our Rio Grande runs dry in the heart of our city we can remember that each little change in height and shape offers life to something and the possibility to direct any little flow to make a future oasis.



Carolina Mantis nymph on a Bigtooth Maple.



Native bees on a Prickly Poppy



Bullsnake peaking through some foliage.



Desert Cottontail and Ephedra.



Dried Zinnias

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Our catalog is organized by botanical name in each category, making it possible for anyone in the world to find the sought after plant for which there might be many common names. Here is the common name Index of the seed we carry.



Santa Fe store, in a wished-for-again winter.

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