

**THE PLANT FORUM
COMPILATION
FOURTH EDITION**

**AN ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF
OVER 7800 PLANTS**

INCLUDING
OVER 1700 DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS
FOR PLANTS GROWN BY MEMBERS OF THE
SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
SEPTEMBER 1994 THROUGH MAY 2016

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

San Diego Horticultural Society

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HOW TO USE THIS COMPILATION

This **INTRO** section tells you all about the Plant Forum and how to read the entries in the other files on the disk.

The **ALPHA LIST** file is a complete listing, in alphabetical order, of all the plants which have appeared at our monthly Plant Forums since September 1994. There are over 7700 plants listed. All of these plant names appeared in our monthly newsletter the month after the plant was displayed.

The **WRITEUPS** file contains over 1600 plant descriptions of plants that appeared at our Plant Forums. These descriptions were written by people familiar with the plants, and they appear each month in our newsletter.

In addition to using the “Find” command to search for the names of plants (by common or scientific name), you can use the command in other ways. Use it to look up plants by type (search on such phrases as drought tolerant, low water, moderate water, etc.). You can search for plants by family (Asteraceae, Solanaceae, etc.) or county of origin. Search on flower color, growth habit (vine, groundcover, etc.), or type of plant (perennial, bulb, etc.).

DEDICATIONS FOR FOURTH EDITION

We dedicate this edition to two founding members: Don Walker and Bill Teague.

Horticultural Society Visionary: Don Walker

We were greatly saddened when our first president, Don Walker, died in July 2013. Don and his wife, Dorothy, were two of our founders in 1994. In a few years, through lots of hard work and a very friendly and sharing attitude, they grew the organization to hundreds of members and set a high standard for our meetings, speakers and events. Don was the photographer for our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Gardens: The Trees of San Diego*. He was a generous friend to many, a welcoming presence, and a fine gardener, and he will be greatly missed. You can read about him in the article he authored the year he was our Horticulturist of the Year honoree (www.sdhort.org/Hort-of-the-Year). The tribute below was written for Don's memorial service (in September, 2013) by Susi Torre-Bueno, past president of SDHS and the newsletter editor for nearly 20 years.

I met Don Walker 19 years ago this month when I attended the first meeting of the San Diego Horticultural Society, held right here in the Ecke building. The building was being renovated, and when I arrived Don and Dorothy (who was always on hand to support Don in her capable and efficient way and with a twinkle in her eye) were finishing the meeting room set up. Don was running a long extension cord to another building so there would be power for the slides, a task he completed without any fuss although I'm sure he must have been worried about the deficiencies of the meeting space.

Don's vision for the Hort. Society was that it be an open, friendly group dedicated to learning about plants and sharing the knowledge of its members, and that first meeting set the tone for all the meetings since then. I couldn't imagine it that first night, but the Hort. Society would soon become a huge part of my life, and most of my friends I have met through the Hort. Thanks, Don!

Although I didn't know a soul when I arrived, by the time I left a few hours later I had made several friends who are still dear to me, and I became a member of this exciting new group. Forty-four people joined that night, and within 2 months we had over 100 members and had outgrown the space here.

An extraordinary 1200 members had joined by the time Don stepped down (in 2002) after eight years as our first president, making the SDHS one of the largest garden groups in the United States. Because of the outstanding format and camaraderie of the society, due in large part to the attitude established by Don's vision and leadership, our monthly meetings continue to attract up to 350 people.

What I most admired about Don was how he put his whole heart and enthusiasm into everything he did. Around 1999 Don got the idea to do a book showcasing the trees that grow in San Diego. Two years later, he had taken thousands of color slides of hundreds of trees, and worn out a couple of sets of tires on his car driving all over the county to photograph these trees.

He convinced the garden editor of the L A Times to write the Foreword to the book, and got another founding board member, Steve Brigham of Buena Creek Gardens, to write the text. The book was called *Ornamental Trees of San Diego*, and was an instant hit when it came out in 2003, with over 500 photos of 230 different trees and lots of information about each tree. That edition sold out in just two years, and in 2005 the Society published an expanded and updated edition.

Don was a terrific plantsman, of course, and the garden at the home he & Dorothy had in Vista was an exciting sub-tropical wonderland of palms, plumerias, bulbs and exotic vines. I still have some South African bulbs he gave me, and it's a joy to see them each summer and be reminded of his generosity.

What I remember best about Don, besides his great smile and love of family and friends, was how much he enjoyed doing what he did... sharing his love of plants with other people. He quietly and cheerfully took on the task of forging the Hort. Society to bring this passion for plants to other people, bringing together backyard gardeners and horticultural professionals. Don spent thousands of hours every year in this endeavor, and his legacy is a thriving, vibrant society that owes its existence to his dedication.

Every year the Hort. Society makes two substantial cash awards in recognition of his work – and Dorothy's. We give \$1000 to a student at Cuyamaca College through the Don and Dorothy Walker

Scholarship. Also, we give the \$500 **Don & Dorothy Walker Award for Most Outstanding Exhibit**, to a display garden at the San Diego County Fair.

Horticulturist and Garden Creator: Bill Teague, 1944-2010

We were deeply saddened when Bill Teague, one of our founding members and long-time board member, died in September 2010 from complications of ALS (Lou Gehrig's Disease). The tribute below was written by Susi Torre-Bueno, past president of the San Diego Horticultural Society. In Bill's honor we named one of the awards we give at the San Diego County Fair to the Bill Teague Memorial Award for Creative Use of Unusual Plant Material.

When I sent an announcement to the members of the San Diego Horticultural Society that Bill had died, their response was immediate and tender. One wrote that she regarded him as, "iconic in the SD Hort world... what a loss." Another said, "Bill will always be in our thoughts and hearts. His smile and warmth were amazing when having a conversation with him." Someone else told me, "Bill left quite a legacy in the horticulture world in San Diego County, as well as many friends."

Our very dear friend Bill Teague had served on our board longer than anyone else, providing thoughtful advice and excellent leadership since September 1995. He helped with the publication of our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*, was a valued member of our Finance Committee, and for many years he designed the layout for the outdoor plant vendors at the Spring and Fall Home/Garden Shows.

The beautiful and environmentally-friendly display gardens he created and installed for many years at the San Diego County Fair won numerous awards and featured a huge variety of water-thrifty plants. He also arranged for plants for our monthly Opportunity Drawing and got knowledgeable people to be the Plant Forum hosts.

Bill epitomized the best qualities of a volunteer (and a friend): generous with his time, providing thoughtful advice when asked, modest about his efforts, cheerful and upbeat even when times were stressful, and always willing to pitch in and help. His sweet disposition and winning smile could beguile anyone.

He had a positive attitude toward life, and always saw the good in people and the possibilities and opportunities in every situation. Great numbers of gardeners have plants they got from Bill – just his way of sharing something he knew would delight. The care and thought he put into every garden he designed, always with the homeowner or garden users in mind, ensured that each would be special in the hearts of those he planned it for, created just for them.

Bill would have wanted us to celebrate his life rather than grieve at his passing, and so we shall whenever we visit San Diego Botanic Garden and see the many places his artistic hand made more beautiful. On his last day Bill insisted on visiting SDBG one more time, seeing some of his dear friends in this garden that was so very special to him. He died peacefully at home, surrounded by family, less than two hours later.

Friends of Bill's have spoken of his grace and nurturing spirit, his gentle demeanor and his humble genius. He was all that and more: a devoted husband for nearly 50 years to Linda, a loving dad, and a happy grandfather. Our hearts go out to his family enduring this great loss.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FOURTH EDITION

As the San Diego Horticultural Society enters its third decade, our over 1300 enthusiastic members continue to bring fascinating plants to our monthly meetings. We're proud that our group includes a broad range of garden lovers, from folks just starting to play in the dirt to well-rooted growers of significant renown. Nursery owners rub elbows with garden writers, hands-on plant buffs share tips with orchid hybridizers, horticultural students learn from experienced garden designers – everyone is always welcome.

This fourth edition is over 50% larger than the third edition, and includes all plants brought to meetings from the founding of the society in September 1994.

Starting in 2015, the Plant Forum Compilation was made available on our website free for anyone to download. It is periodically updated as new plants are added.

Over the years the format of the Plant Forum (now called the Plant Display) has changed. At most meetings members bring in plants, cuttings or flowers and put them in blue bottles on tables in the front of the meeting room. What a great way to learn about what plants grow well in our area.

Presenters for the Plant Forum between 2003 and 2011 included Steve Brigham, Michael Buckner, Julian Duval, Dave Ehrlinger, Koby Hall, Suzi Ironmonger, Walt Meier, Tom Piergrossi, Bill Teague and our late founder, Don Walker.

Each month our newsletter, *Let's Talk Plants!*, has complete descriptions of some of the plants displayed at the previous month's meeting, plus a list of all the plants shown. We're glad our members are enthusiastic about sharing the plants they grow, and we appreciate the effort involved in bringing the plants to meetings.

We are grateful to members who provided written plant descriptions; and their initials follow the descriptions they provided. The members who have done so for the first time in this fourth edition are: Jane Coogan Beer, Rick Bjorkland, Ken Blackford (K.Bl.), James Booman (J.Bo.), Ken Britt, Joyce Buckner, Sheila Busch (S.Busch), Kara Calderon, David Curtright, Tom Del Hotal (T.D.H.), Bob Dimattia, Julian Duval (J.Du.), Jim Farley, Irina Gronborg, Ben Hardy, Art Henning, Joan Herskowitz, Carl Herzog, Pat Hilty, Linda Jones, Michael Kartuz, Kineth Launius, Sharon Lee (S.Lee), Sheldon Lisker, Sandi Lord (S.Lo.), Sue Martin (S.Ma.), Sharon May (S.May), Mary McBride, Walt Meier, Susan Morse, Van Moch Nguyen, Pat Pawlowski, Mo Price, Adele Snyder, Fiona Stavros, Dennis Sharmahd, Jose Torre-Bueno, Linda Tunner, Cathy Tylka, Peter Walkowiak, Janet Wanerka (J.Wa.), Lucy Warren, and Judy Wigand (J.Wi). See previous introductions for the names of other members who wrote plant descriptions; a complete list is on the How to Read the Entries page.

The Fourth Edition, like the previous three, was prepared and compiled by Susi Torre-Bueno, SDHS Past President and Newsletter Editor; she also edited this edition.

EDITOR'S NOTE – FOURTH EDITION

Since the third edition was published in 2003, the internet has increasingly been used to check the nomenclature and family assignments of the plants in this edition. Much of the editing for this fourth edition was done using internet sources, and plant names were considered correct if at least three websites agreed with each other.

Some of the websites used most often include:

www.DavesGarden.com

www.plantzafrica.com

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

www.smgrowers.com

www.laspilitas.com

Susi Torre-Bueno

March 2015

HOW TO READ THE ENTRIES

A typical entry for the Alphabetical Listings section will look like the following:

[1]*Pastryus dulcis* [2]'Cheerio' [3]DONUT PLANT ([7]Betty Crocker, San Diego, 5/96)

A typical entry for the Plant Descriptions section (found in the WRITEUPS file) will look like the following:

[1]*Pastryus dulcis* [2]'Cheerio' [3]DONUT PLANT ([4]Pastryaceae) [5] 7-Eleven to Vons
[6]This fast-growing annual produces copious quantities of distinctive edible fruit that is circular in shape with a central hole. The fruit resembles a donut, from which the common name derives. Provide ample moisture. ([7]Betty Crocker, San Diego, 5/96) — [8] K.M.

These items are:

- [1] Latin name (*Pastryus dulcis*); **bold** names indicate plants with full descriptions.
- [2] Cultivar ['Cheerio']
- [3] Common Name [DONUT PLANT]
- [4] Family [Pastryaceae]
- [5] Distribution [7-Eleven to Vons]
- [6] Description, comments, cultural directions [This fast-growing...]
- [7] Name and city of member, date plant displayed [Betty Crocker, San Diego, 5/96]
- [8] Initials of person who wrote description [K.M.] The names of people writing descriptions are below.

Note 1: Plants are listed by botanical names (as above) and by common names cross-referenced to their botanical names (as below):

DONUT PLANT – *Pastryus dulcis* 'Cheerio'

Plants brought in under synonymous names are cross-referenced to their current botanical names (as below):

Pastryus sweetnlowii 'Cheerio' – see *Pastryus dulcis* 'Cheerio'

Note 2: Pronunciations for some plants were provided by Steve Brigham.

Descriptions written by Chuck Ades, Evelyn Alemanni, Walter Andersen, Patrick Anderson, Jane Coogan Beer, Rick Bjorkland, Ken Blackford (K.Bl.), James Booman (J.Bo.), Mike Brewer, Steve Brigham, Ken Britt (K.B.), Joyce Buckner (J.B.), Michael J. Buckner, Sheila Busch (S.Busch), Kara Calderon, David Curtright, John Daily (J.Da.), Tom Del Hotal (T.D.H.), Bob Dimattia, Jim Duggan (J.D.), Judy Dunning (J.Dun.), Julian Duval (J.Du.), Jim Farley, Charley Fouquette, Sue Fouquette, Irina Gronborg, Koby Hall, Dylan Hannon, Ben Hardy, Art Henning, Joan Herskowitz, Carl Herzog, Cindy Hill (C.Hi.), Pat Hilty, Bruce Hubbard (B.Hu.), H. Ron Hurov, Ed & Jeanette Huston, Dayna Hydrick, Suzi Ironmonger, Meg Jacobs, Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Michael Kartuz, Chuck Kline, Kineth Launius, Sharon Lee (S.Lee), Sheldon Lisker, Sandi Lord (S.Lo.), Diana Lycette, Jim Mackie (J.Ma.), Janet Marlborough, Sue Martin (S.Ma.), Sharon May (S.May), Mary McBride, Helen Means, Walt Meier, Susan Morse, Don Nelson, Betty Newton, Kathy Musial, Van Moch Nguyen, Arlene Palmer, Pat Pawlowski, Tom Piergrossi, Mo Price, Peggy Ruzich, Adele Snyder, Fiona Stavros, LaVerne Schlosser, Dennis Sharmahd, Marie Smith, Ron Stevens, Gerald D. Stewart, Phil Tacktil, Jose Torre-Bueno, Susi Torre-Bueno, Linda Tunner, Cathy Tylka, Ron Vanderhoff, Peter Walkowiak, Janet Wanerka (J.Wa.), Kathy Warner, Lucy Warren, Judy Wigand (J.Wi.), Kara Williams, Gerald Wolfe, Jim Wright, Lise Wright (L.Wr.), Sandy Yayanos, and Catherine Zinsky.

HOW SCIENTIFIC PLANT NAMES WORK

Because many different plants have the same common names, in order to be positive what plant you have it is necessary to know the scientific (or Latin) **binomial** designation. In 1753 the great Swedish botanist Carl von Linne (better known as Linnaeus) published his *Species Plantarum*, which for the first time set out binomial designations for thousands of plants. The binomial is the most basic naming unit, and it should be written in *italics*.

The first part of any plant's binomial is the name of the **genus** and the second part is the name of the **species**. Following this there might be a **cultivar** name (always enclosed in single quotes, and not written in italics). Other names (written in italics) might be a subspecies, a variety or a form name. Hybrid genera or species that have been botanically named and described, and hybrid formulas, include a multiplication sign in the name, e.g. *×Amarygia parkeri*, *Clivia ×cyrtanthiflora*, *Encyclia cochleata × E. lancifolia*. However, hybrid cultivars should not have the multiplication sign, as incorrectly seen in many nursery catalogs and plant articles; e.g. *Ceanothus* 'Concha' is correct, not *Ceanothus ×'Concha'*.

Orchid **grex** names (the registered name for specific crosses) are shown in Roman type without punctuation. Strains and Groups of other kinds of plants (usually flowers and vegetables) are similarly listed.

A quick guide to abbreviations:

- cv. cultivar (plural cvs.)
- f. forma
- sp. species (plural spp.)
- ssp. subspecies (plural ssp.)
- var. variety

INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD EDITION

As the San Diego Horticultural Society enters its tenth year in September, 2003, it has a membership of over 1200 enthusiastic members. Their expertise runs the gamut from beginners so new to gardening that their pruners are still shiny and their fingernails pristine to seasoned and dedicated orchid hybridizers, and all the stages in between. One of the most impressive things about our Plant Forum is the sheer number of interesting plants that appear at our monthly meetings: often over 60 plants and seldom less than 40. And at least half the plants in any given month will not have been displayed at previous meetings. This is no mere group of weekend weeders, but a passionate multitude whose members are always searching for that rare plant of their dreams and who are willing to do the research necessary to help it to thrive.

This third edition is over 50% larger than the second edition, and includes all plants brought to meetings from the founding of the society in September, 1994 through May, 2003.

The format and purpose of the Plant Forum portion of our monthly meetings is described below in the Introduction to the First Edition. Presenters during the Plant Forums of the last three years have included:

- ☛ Tom Piergrossi, owner, Tom Piergrossi Landscape and Nursery and host of the CTN TV series "Down to Earth"
- ☛ Susi Torre-Bueno, avid gardener and SDHS President since May, 2002
- ☛ Judy Wigand, garden writer and designer

Let's Talk Plants!, our 26-page monthly newsletter, includes complete descriptions of ten to fifteen of the plants displayed at the previous month's meeting, with a list of all the plants shown. We applaud our members who participate by bringing in their plants; the Plant Forum is one of the most important components of our meetings. Special thanks go to Tom Piergrossi, whose fast-paced and often delightfully funny presentations of the plants displayed are the result of his over 20 years of hands-on professional garden experience in San Diego. Many members have taken considerable time to provide the plant descriptions which appear here and in our newsletters. We are indebted to their willingness to share their personal experiences with growing these plants, and to research the plants they describe. They are listed here, and their initials follow the descriptions they provided: Chuck Ades, Walter Andersen, Patrick Anderson, Mike Brewer, Steve Brigham, Michael J. Buckner, Judy Dunning, Charley Fouquette, Sue Fouquette, H. Ron Hurov, Ed & Jeanette Huston, Suzi Ironmonger, Meg Jacobs, Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Michael Kartuz, Chuck Kline, Diana Lycette, Jim Mackie, Janet Marlborough, Don Nelson, Betty Newton, Tom Piergrossi, Peggy Ruzich, Marie Smith, Ron Stevens, Gerald D. Stewart, Phil Tackill, Susi Torre-Bueno, Ron Vanderhoff, Jim Wright, Lise Wright, Sandy Yayanos, and Catherine Zinsky.

The Third Edition, like the previous two, was prepared and compiled by Susi Torre-Bueno, SDHS President and Newsletter Editor, and edited by Kathy Musial, Curator of Living Collections, The Huntington Botanical Gardens.

EDITOR'S NOTE – THIRD EDITION

In checking the names of the plants in this book, many references were used. Space limitations preclude all from being listed here; but the following publications were those most often consulted to provide the most accurate and up-to-date nomenclature:

The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening, Anthony Huxley, The Royal Horticultural Society, 1992

The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary, Index of Garden Plants, Mark Griffiths, Timber Press, 1994

Hortus Third, L.H. Bailey Hortorium, 1976

The Plant Book, D.J. Mabberley, Cambridge University Press, 1997

The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder, 2001-2002 Edition

Sunset Western Garden Book, 2001 Edition

Plants of Southern Africa, Names and Distribution, National Botanical Institute, South Africa, 1993

An Annotated Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, Oregon, and Washington, Elizabeth McClintock and Andrew T. Leiser, University of California, 1979

Index Hortensis, Vol. 1: Perennials, Piers Trehane, Quarterjack Publishing, 1989

Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants, Rodger Elliot and David Jones, Lothian, 1980

Several Internet resources were used, including:

International Plant Names Index (IPNI), WWW.IPNI.ORG

The Plant Press "Dictionary of Common Names", www.plantpress.com

B & T World Seeds "Common Name look-up", www.b-and-t-world-seeds.com/com.htm

It should be pointed out that unfortunately many esteemed references do not agree with one another (and may even contain typographical or other errors) so I have selected the most correct names based on my experience. Cultivar names in particular can be difficult to verify; *The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder* is especially valuable for this task. With few exceptions, only published common names are listed. There are few rules governing the use of common names but it is generally agreed that they should not be used indiscriminately. For instance, cultivars only infrequently have common names, and common names applied to genera should not necessarily be extrapolated to also include species in those genera.

For family assignments, *The Plant Book* was followed. The families therein are based on *An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants* by Arthur Cronquist (1981). The monocots are still a bit troublesome, so I have used both extremes in some cases (e.g. "Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]", where "s.l." stands for *sensu lato*, meaning "in the broad sense". New methods in botany (molecular studies, phylogeny) are shaking up plant families but it will be a long time before that dust settles, so I'm not going there just yet. No one I've talked to agrees with the merging of Apocynaceae and Asclepiadaceae, and I'm not really convinced that *Clerodendrum* should be in the Lamiaceae so I've left it in the Verbenaceae, as have many other botanists to date.

Name changes can be confusing to those not thoroughly indoctrinated in the minutiae of botanical nomenclature and taxonomy. Botanical name changes are based on either the rules of nomenclature or on new classification. The latter are more subjective and based on peer acceptance. For instance, the change of most species of *Cassia* to *Senna* has now become more widely accepted and used. I stuck with *Cassia* for the first edition but decided to throw in the towel and go with *Senna* in the second and third editions (though the Australian species have become further confused with the new "form taxon" designation, which I have not followed here). However, despite my conservative approach with *Cassia* I got burned on *Chrysanthemum/Dendranthema*. Despite reservations, I accepted *Dendranthema* but the position on this was recently reversed by the nomenclature powers-that-be and all the cultivated chrysanthemums have reverted to that genus.

Kathy Musial
October 2003

DEDICATION FOR SECOND EDITION

In May, 1999 the horticulture community lost a dear friend and gifted plantsman when Fred Meyer passed away. The tribute below, written by Fred's close friend, Steve Brigham, originally appeared in the June, 1999 newsletter of the San Diego Horticultural Society newsletter. In Fred's honor we created the Fred Meyer Memorial Scholarship, which is given to a student majoring in horticulture at MiraCosta College, Oceanside, California. The scholarship is \$1000 and a year's membership in the SDHS.

Tribute for a Gentle Genius Horticulturist and Hybridizer Fred Meyer, 1953-1999

A dear friend and a gentle soul has shed a body that served horticulture like few others in our lifetime. Many people know that San Diego Horticultural Society member, lecturer, and contributor Fred Meyer was an accomplished plant collector and hybridizer, but few know of the enormity of his life's work.

Fred Meyer's contributions to horticulture are simply monumental. During the past 25 years, Fred revolutionized the cut-flower industry with his stunning hybrids and selections. Plant collecting trips to remote areas of South America, South Africa, and Australia resulted in many newly-discovered species and cultivars which he brought home to Escondido and used as the backbone of his many ingenious breeding programs. The one, all-consuming goal: to create new, more beautiful, more vigorous flowering plants.

Alstroemeria, *Amaryllis*, and *Anigozanthos* are but three of the many types of plants that Fred developed over the years from obscurity to magnificence, and that's just the letter "A"! Never interested in a second-rate introduction, Fred would tirelessly hybridize year after year until he achieved perfection, and his results were as startling as they were wonderful. Fred was the consummate scientist, relentlessly researching the plant groups he was working with to find new pathways to better plants. And with a world full of plant colleagues that he visited on a regular basis, he always came home with new plants and new ideas.

And that's just part of the story – Fred also spent a lot of his time overseeing the propagation and distribution of his creations, which are grown and sold throughout the world. Every time I saw Fred, he would either be getting ready to go overseas or just coming back from a trip. In recent years, Fred embarked on some truly monumental, and monumentally rugged, collecting trips. In collaboration with Brazilian botanists, Fred's extensive travels to the most remote areas of Brazil allowed him to photograph and collect more newly-discovered species of flowering perennials and shrubs there than any American in our time.

Fred Meyer really, really lived and loved plants. Talking with Fred made you *excited* about plants! To know this gentle genius was a great joy, for he was a Mozart of horticulture who walked among us. Both men, in their time, achieved a volume and a quality of work that far surpassed their peers. Both men's physical lives were all-too-short, but both left legacies that continue well beyond their human death. Plant growers will be working with and introducing Fred Meyer's many splendid creations for years to come. And like his many hybrids, Fred's great spirit will be with all of us gardeners as long as gardens exist!

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION

Since the first edition of this compilation in August, 1997, the San Diego Horticultural Society has grown significantly in both size and scope, and the sheer number of plants brought to meetings in the past three years has been impressive. Further, the number of plants which were *not* also brought to meetings during the first three years is testament to the wide number of species grown by our members. This second edition is about twice the size of the first, and includes all plants brought to meetings from the founding of the society in September, 1994 through May, 2000.

The format and purpose of the Plant Forum portion of our monthly meetings is described below in the Introduction to the First Edition. Presenters during the Plant Forums of the last three years have included:

- ☛ Steve Brigham, Owner, Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos
- ☛ Michael J. Buckner, Owner, The Plant Man 2000
- ☛ Jim Duggan, Owner, Encinitas Gardens and Jim Duggan Flower Nursery, Encinitas
- ☛ Koby Hall, Owner, Koby's Garden Alchemy
- ☛ Dylan Hannon, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens, Claremont
- ☛ Cindy Hill, Orchid Hobbyist, Solana Beach
- ☛ Tom Piergrossi, Owner, Tom Piergrossi Landscape and Nursery, Vista
- ☛ Scott Spencer, Garden Designer, Fallbrook
- ☛ Don Walker, SDHS President, Vista

As described in the Introduction to the First Edition, our 22-page monthly newsletter includes 3-4 pages each month of plant descriptions from the plants displayed at the previous month's meeting. We are grateful to those members kind enough to bring plants from home for this valuable portion of our meetings. The members listed above, whose remarks on the plants displayed are thoughtful and frequently hilarious, have earned our thanks as well. Finally, we salute those experts and ardent amateurs who have taken significant time to provide written descriptions for the newsletter. These represent hours of research and are based on years of experience growing the plants involved, and we appreciate the efforts of the following people, whose initials follow their descriptions: Walter Andersen, Steve Brigham, Michael J. Buckner, John Daily, Charles Fouquette, Sue Fouquette, Koby Hall, Dylan Hannon, Ben Hardy, Art Henning, Cindy Hill, Chuck Kline, Sue Martin, Helen Means, Arlene Palmer, Tom Piergrossi, LaVerne Schlosser, Gerald D. Stewart, Susi Torre-Bueno, Kathy Warner, Judy Wigand, Kara Williams, Gerald Wolfe, Sandy Yayanos, and Catherine Zinsky.

The Second Edition was prepared and compiled by Susi Torre-Bueno, SDHS Newsletter Editor, 1996-2000. Edited by Kathy Musial, Curator of Living Collections, The Huntington Botanical Gardens.

EDITOR'S NOTE – SECOND EDITION

In checking the names of the plants in this book, many references were used. Space limitations preclude all from being listed here; but the following publications were those most often consulted to provide the most accurate and up-to-date nomenclature:

The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary, Index of Garden Plants, Mark Griffiths, Timber Press, 1994

Hortus Third, L.H. Bailey Hortorium, 1976

The Plant Book, D.J. Mabberley, Cambridge University Press, 1997

The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder, 1996-7 Edition

Plants of Southern Africa, Names and Distribution, National Botanical Institute, South Africa, 1993

An Annotated Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, Oregon, and Washington, Elizabeth McClintock and Andrew T. Leiser, University of California, 1979

Index Hortensis, Vol. I: Perennials, Piers Trehane, Quarterjack Publishing, 1989

Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants, Rodger Elliot and David Jones, Lothian, 1980

It should be pointed out that unfortunately many esteemed references do not agree with one another (and may even contain typographical or other errors) so I have selected the most correct names based on my experience. Cultivar names in particular can be difficult to verify; *The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder* is especially valuable for this task. With few exceptions, only published common names were listed. There are few rules governing the use of common names but it is generally agreed that they should not be used indiscriminately. For instance, cultivars only infrequently have common names, and common names applied to genera should not necessarily be extrapolated to also include species in those genera.

For family assignments, *The Plant Book* was followed. The families therein are based on *An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants* by Arthur Cronquist (1981). The monocots are still a bit troublesome, but I find the Dahlgren classification (*The Families of the Monocotyledons*) too extreme, so I have used both in some cases (e.g. "Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]", where "s.l." stands for *sensu lato*, meaning "in the broad sense").

Name changes can be confusing to those not thoroughly indoctrinated in the minutiae of botanical nomenclature and taxonomy. Botanical name changes are based on either the rules of nomenclature or on classification. The latter are more subjective and based on peer acceptance. For instance, the change of most species of *Cassia* to *Senna* has now become more widely accepted and used. I stuck with *Cassia* for the first edition but have decided to throw in the towel and go with *Senna* in this edition. However, despite my conservative approach with *Cassia* I got burned on *Chrysanthemum/Dendranthema*. Despite reservations, I accepted *Dendranthema* but the position on this was recently reversed by the nomenclature powers-that-be and all the cultivated chrysanthemums have reverted to that genus.

Kathy Musial
July 2000

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION

The San Diego Horticultural Society was established in September, 1994, with Don Walker as our first president. One of the highlights of each meeting is the Plant Forum, where plants grown by Society members are displayed on long tables at the front of the meeting room. They are described during the meeting by one or more experts from among our ranks. From them we learn how to pronounce the Latin names; how to care for, grow and propagate these plants; and, often, some fascinating (and possibly amusing) bits of trivia about the plants. Some of the presenters of this portion of the meeting were:

- ☛ Patrick Anderson, Horticulturist, Fallbrook
- ☛ Steve Brigham, Owner, Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos
- ☛ Jim Duggan, Owner, Encinitas Gardens and Jim Duggan Flower Nursery, Encinitas
- ☛ Koby Hall, Owner, Koby's Garden Alchemy
- ☛ Dylan Hannon, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens, Claremont
- ☛ Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe
- ☛ Fred Meyer, Plant Breeder and Hybridizer, Escondido
- ☛ Kathy Musial, Curator of Living Collections, Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino
- ☛ Judy Wigand, Owner, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos

After each meeting the complete list of plants appears in our monthly newsletter, and plants of particular interest are described in some detail. We wish to thank all the members who share their plants, as well as those who provide verbal descriptions at the meetings and written descriptions for the newsletter. These written descriptions (used to compile this document) were provided by: Steve Brigham, Jim Duggan, Dylan Hannon, Bruce Hubbard, Kathy Musial, and Susi Torre-Bueno, whose initials follow their descriptions.

Prepared and compiled by Susi Torre-Bueno and Diana Goforth, SDHS Newsletter Editors, 1994-1997. Edited by Kathy Musial, Curator of Living Collections, The Huntington Botanical Gardens.

EDITOR'S NOTE – FIRST EDITION

In checking the names of the plants in this book, many references were used. Space limitations preclude all from being listed here; but most notably, the following publications were consulted to provide the most accurate and up-to-date nomenclature:

The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary, Index of Garden Plants, Mark Griffiths, Timber Press, 1994

Hortus Third, L.H. Bailey Hortorium, 1976

The Plant Book, D.J. Mabberley, Cambridge University Press, 1987

The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder, 1996-7 Edition

Plants of Southern Africa, Names and Distribution, National Botanical Institute, South Africa, 1993

An Annotated Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, Oregon, and Washington, Elizabeth

McClintock and Andrew T. Leiser, University of California, 1979

Index Hortensis, Vol. 1: Perennials, Piers Trehane, Quarterjack Publishing, 1989

Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants, Rodger Elliot and David Jones, Lothian, 1980

It should be pointed out that unfortunately many esteemed references do not agree with one another (and may even contain typographical or other errors) so I have selected the most correct names based on my experience. Cultivar names in particular can be difficult to verify; *The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder* is especially valuable for this task. With few exceptions, only published common names were listed. There are few rules governing the use of common names but it is generally agreed that they should not be used indiscriminately. For instance, cultivars only infrequently have common names, and common names applied to genera cannot necessarily be extrapolated to also include species in those genera.

For family assignments, *The Plant Book* was followed. The families therein are based on *An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants* by Arthur Cronquist (1981). The monocots are still a bit troublesome, so I have used both extremes in some cases (e.g. "Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]", where "s.l." stands for *sensu lato*, meaning "in the broad sense").

Name changes can be confusing to those not thoroughly indoctrinated in the minutiae of botanical nomenclature and taxonomy. Botanical name changes are based on either the rules of nomenclature or on classification. The latter are more subjective and essentially based on peer acceptance. For instance, the change of most species of *Cassia* to *Senna* is only now becoming more accepted, but I have chosen to continue with *Cassia* in this publication. I have similarly taken this conservative route for many other recent classification changes, with the exception of the breakup of *Chrysanthemum*, which has apparently now been widely accepted, though certainly grudgingly, by many horticulturists.

Kathy Musial
August 1997

ABOUT THE SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Mission Statement:

The mission of the San Diego Horticultural Society is to promote the enjoyment, art, knowledge and public awareness of horticulture in the San Diego area, while providing the opportunity for education and research.

The **San Diego Horticultural Society** was founded in September 1994. We meet on the 2nd Monday of every month (except June) from 6:00pm to 9:00pm at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. Admission is free to members, \$15 for guests – everyone is welcome. We encourage you to join the organization to receive the monthly newsletter and numerous other benefits. Dues are \$30/year. Please visit www.sdhort.org for full details.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Monthly newsletter

Our 26-page newsletter is available online (or delivered to your mailbox). It features plant descriptions and timely information, local gardening tips, book reviews, news about upcoming garden-related events, and much more!

Exciting meetings

We have professional speakers on a wide variety of topics, such as California gardening techniques, landscape and garden design, gardens around the world, and new botanical discoveries. Meetings also include a door prize, Plant Display of members' plants, lending library, plant vendors, book signings and more! Mingle with rose enthusiasts, nursery owners, beginning gardeners, palm fanatics and plant breeders...we're a diverse and neighborly group!

Other terrific benefits include:

- 🌿 FREE monthly Featured Garden to visit
- 🌿 Discounts at local nurseries
- 🌿 Lending library of gardening books and videos
- 🌿 Trips to such exciting places as: Getty Art Museum garden, Lotusland, outstanding private gardens in Berkeley, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.
- 🌿 Discounts for special lectures, garden shows, etc.
- 🌿 Annual local Spring garden tour
- 🌿 \$4 off membership in Pacific Horticulture Society

See website for membership application

San Diego Horticultural Society

P. O. Box 231869

Encinitas, CA 92023-1869

www.sdhort.org

ALPHABETICAL LIST

A listing, in alphabetical order, the scientific and common names of all plants brought to the Plant Forum.

Bold names indicate plants with full descriptions in the WRITEUPS section.

A

ABBEY TREE — *Ficus albipila*

***Abelia xgrandiflora* 'Francis Mason'** VARIEGATED DWARF ABELIA (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99)

Abromeitiella brevifolia, syn. *Abromeitiella chlorantha* (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/96; Betty Roberts, 10/96)

Abromeitiella chlorantha – see *A. brevifolia*

ABSINTHE — *Artemisia absinthium*

Abutilon 'Art Sachenruther' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96)

Abutilon Catlin Hybrids (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 1/99)

Abutilon 'Fireball' (Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 8/95)

Abutilon cv., orange flowers (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)

Abutilon cv., peach flowers (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)

Abutilon cv. or sp. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01, 1/02, 3/12)

Abutilon cv. (yellow flower) FLOWERING MAPLE (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 12/08)

Abutilon cvs. or spp. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)

Abutilon cvs. (Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 2/10)

Abutilon 'Dwarf Red' DWARF RED FLOWERING MAPLE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Abutilon hybrids (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95; Sue Martin, San Diego, 1/95; Don Walker, Vista, 1/98; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/01 & 2/03)

Abutilon x hybridum FLOWERING MAPLE, CHINESE LANTERN (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/98)

Abutilon 'hybridum', unnamed seedling (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/00)

Abutilon 'hybridum' 'Red Petticoat' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/00)

Abutilon 'Imp' (Jack Catlin hybrid) (Don Walker, Vista, 4/99)

Abutilon 'Leo' (Jack Catlin hybrid) (Don Walker, Vista, 4/99)

Abutilon 'Marianne' RED-AND-YELLOW FLOWERING MAPLE (Don Walker, Vista, 3/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05, 3/07)

Abutilon 'Marion Stewart' FLOWERING MAPLE (Don Nelson, Escondido, 10/06)

Abutilon 'Mauve' (Don Walker, Vista, 4/99, 3/01)

Abutilon megapotamicum TRAILING ABUTILON (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/98)

Abutilon megapotamicum 'Teardrop' BRAZILIAN LANTERN (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Abutilon 'Meiers Red' (seedling) (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/01)

Abutilon 'Nabob' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/99)

Abutilon 'Old Rose Belle' (Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 8/95; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)

Abutilon 'Orange Drop' ORANGE FLOWERING MAPLE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Abutilon palmeri INDIAN MALLOW (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/01, 5/04; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 3/11, 8/15; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/15)

Abutilon pictum FLOWERING MAPLE, CHINESE LANTERN (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/98)

***Abutilon pictum* 'Aureomaculatum'** YELLOW VARIEGATED FLOWERING MAPLE (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Abutilon pictum 'Pleniflorum' DOUBLE FLOWERING MAPLE, CHINESE LANTERN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)

***Abutilon pictum* 'Thompsonii'** (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03)

Abutilon 'Pink Supreme' PINK FLOWERING MAPLE (Don Walker, Vista, 4/98, 4/99, 3/01, 4/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/02; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/13)

Abutilon 'Pixie' (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95, 4/98)

Abutilon 'Pumpkin' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96)

Abutilon 'Red Monarch' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 5/00, 7/00)

Abutilon 'Red Petticoat' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)

Abutilon 'Ruby' (Jack Catlin hybrid) (Don Walker, Vista, 4/99, 3/01, 4/01)
Abutilon 'Sea Shell' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96)
Abutilon 'Walt's Pink' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/99)
Abutilon venosum (?) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/00)
Abutilon 'Victor Reiter' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Acacia baileyana BAILEY ACACIA, COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/98)
Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea' PURPLE BAILEY ACACIA (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95)
Acacia boormanii SNOWY RIVER WATTLE (Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/04)
Acacia cultriformis KNIFE ACACIA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Christina Seebold, Crest, 1/99; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/02)
Acacia cyclops WESTERN COASTAL WATTLE (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02)
Acacia erioloba (spiny stem section) GIRAFFE ACACIA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07)
Acacia glaucoptera FLAT WATTLE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Carol Stonecypher, Fallbrook, 3/99; Jason Kubrock, Vista, 3/10)
Acacia goldmanii (? , 2/04)
Acacia iteaphylla FLINDERS RANGE WATTLE (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/00)
Acacia longifolia SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/98)
Acacia myrtifolia MYRTLE WATTLE (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Acacia podalyriifolia PEARL ACACIA (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 1/96, 2/98, 1/99; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/09)
Acacia smallii (John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)
Acacia sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96)
Acacia sp. HOLLOWTHORN ACACIA (Erik and Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 10/98)
Acacia sp. (Erik & Irena Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/00)
Acacia sp. (Bob Wright, Vista, 2/14)
Acacia spectabilis MUDGEE WATTLE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/97)
Acalypha hispida CHENILLE PLANT, RED-HOT CATTAIL (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03; Sandi Lord, Vista, 10/07)
Acalypha wilkesiana (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Calcutta' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Haleakala' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/94 & 9/01)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Hoffmanii' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Inferno' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Kona Gold' (syn. 'Java White') (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/94, 9/01, 7/03)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Macrophylla' (?) (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 6/96)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Marginata' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03, 10/04, 12/08)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Raggedy Anne' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Acalypha wilkesiana 'Tahiti' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Acanthopanax sieboldianus 'Variegatus' — see *Eleutherococcus sieboldianus* 'Variegatus'
Acanthostachys strobilacea PINECONE BROMELIAD (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/14)
Acanthus mollis BEAR'S-BREECH (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
Acanthus mollis 'Tasmanian Angel' TASMANIAN ANGEL BEAR'S BREECHES, VARIEGATED ACANTHUS (Plant Play Nursery, Carlsbad, 2/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14)
Acca sellowiana 'Mammoth' (air layer) MAMMOTH PINEAPPLE GUAVA (Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Acer negundo BOX ELDER (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)
Acer negundo 'Flamingo' VARIEGATED BOX ELDER (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/03)
Acer negundo 'Variegatum' VARIEGATED BOX ELDER (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/96)
Acer palmatum JAPANESE MAPLE (bonsai form from demonstration at Dec. 2006 meeting) (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 5/07)
Acer paxii (Sea World, San Diego, 8/98)
Acer shirasawanum (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/01)
Achillea 'Feuerland' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 7/01)
Achillea millefolium var. californica 'Island Pink' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)

Achillea millefolium 'Paprika' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Achillea millefolium 'Royal Tapestry' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09)
***Achillea* 'Moonshine'** YELLOW YARROW (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Achillea 'Nutmeg' YARROW (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/98 & 7/00)
***Achillea* 'Summer Pastels'** (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97, Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
Achillea tomentosa WOOLLY YARROW (Sandi Lord, Vista, 10/07)
Achimenes hybrids CUPID'S BOWER (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/00 & 10/01)
***Achimenes* 'Minuette'** (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 11/94)
Achimenes sp. or cv. HOT WATER PLANT (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/03)
Acidanthera bicolor – see *Gladiolus murielae*
Acidanthera murielae – see *Gladiolus murielae*
Acmella oleracea, syn. *Spilanthes oleracea* (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)
***Acmella oleracea* 'Peek-A-Boo'**, syn. *Spilanthes oleracea* TOOTHACHE PLANT (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)
Acmena smithii LILLY PILLY (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/12, 1/14)
Acnistus australis — see *Lochroma australe*
Acokanthera oppositifolia BUSHMAN'S POISON (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02)
Aconitum henryi 'Spark' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)
Acorus gramineus pusillus 'Aurea' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Acorus gramineus 'Variegatus' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)
Acorus sp. (bonsai form) (Phil Tacktil & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 2/08)
ADAMS RIB – *Chasmanthe floribunda* var. *duckittii*
Adansonia digitata (seed pod) BAOBAB (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07)
Adansonia fony — see *A. rubrostipa*
Adansonia rubrostipa, syn. *A. fony* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)
Adansonia za (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)
Adenanthos detmoldii YELLOW JUGFLOWER (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Adenia glauca (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 4/97; Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/97)
Adenia globosa (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/01)
Adenia lanceolata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/07)
Adenia olaboensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 7/00)
Adenium arabicum DESERT ROSE (Susan Morse, Vista 7/06)
Adenium arabicum (grafted form) (Rose & Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 7/06)
***Adenium* ×*arizona* 'Crimson Star'** (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/97)
Adenium obesum DESERT ROSE, IMPALA LILY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/02 & 12/08; Stephanie Shigematsu, Safari Park – Escondido, 9/12)
Adenium obesum (variegated form) DESERT ROSE, IMPALA LILY (Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 8/06)
***Adenium obesum* 'Multiflorum'** DESERT ROSE, IMPALA LILY (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/96, 4/99; Bruce Hubbard, Encinitas, 4/99)
Adenium swazicum (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08 & 9/09)
Adenophora liliifolia (Laura's Garden, Valley Center, 5/96)
ADHADOTA – ***Justicia adhadota***
Adiantum aleuticum FIVE-FINGER FERN (Robin Halley, La Jolla, 3/98)
Adiantum caudatum WALKING FERN (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 5/99)
Adiantum ×*tracyi* TRACY'S MAIDENHAIR (Robin Halley, La Jolla, 3/98)
Adromischus cristatus CRINKLE-LEAF PLANT (Quail Botanical Gardens Gift Shop, Encinitas, 10/95)
Aechmea carolinae tricolor (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Aechmea carolinae tricolor (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Aechmea cv. or sp. BROMELIAD (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/12)
***Aechmea* 'Golden Rod'** (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 1/04)
Aechmea hybrid (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
***Aechmea* 'Lucky Strike'** (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 1/04)
Aechmea orlandiana 'Ensign' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Aechmea orlandiana (new white sport) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Aechmea pectinata (Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/08)

Aechmea purpureo-rosea (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/01)
***Aechmea recurvata* 'Aztec Gold'** (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 4/99)
Aechmea recurvata var. *recurvata* 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/98)
Aechmea recurvata 'Rubra' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/09)
Aechmea sphaerocephala (Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 4/00)
Aeonium arboreum var. *rubrolineatum* (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 7/13)
***Aeonium arboreum* 'Zwartkop'** BLACK AEONIUM (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 3/13)
Aeonium arboreum 'Zwartkop' (crest form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/10)
Aeonium 'Cyclops' GIANT RED AEONIUM (Debra Lee Baldwin, Escondod, 12/12)
Aeonium decorum, variegated form (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95)
***Aeonium domesticum variagatum* (crest form)** (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/15)
Aeonium hybrid (*A. tabuliforme* × *A. arboreum* 'Atropurpureum') (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/95)
Aeonium 'Kiwi' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98)
Aeonium lindleyi (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98, 7/07)
Aeonium 'Plum Purdy' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/08)
Aeonium 'Pseudotabulaeforme' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/02; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/08)
Aeonium rubrolineatum (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/95)
Aeonium sedifolium (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 4/00)
Aeonium sp. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 2/98)
Aeonium sp. or cv. (Ramona Valencia, Ramona, 8/06)
Aeonium smithii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/08)
Aeonium 'Sunburst' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97)
Aeonium 'Sunburst' (crested form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/08)
Aeonium tabuliforme (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/02)
Aeonium 'Voodoo' (Jack Catlin, 8/95)
Aerangis luteo-alba (Jim Wright, San Diego, 10/10)
Aeschynanthus evrardii (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/99)
***Aeschynanthus* 'Flash'** (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/03)
Aeschynanthus sp. or cv. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/03)
 AFRICAN BLUE BASIL — *Ocimum americanum*
 AFRICAN DAISY — *Arctotis* 'Pink Sugar'
 AFRICAN LINDEN — *Sparmannia africana*
 AFRICAN MILK TREE — *Euphorbia trigona*
 AFRICAN MORINGO — *Moringa ovalifolia*
 AFRICAN RED ALDER — *Cunonia capensis*
 AFRICAN RED MILK PLANT — *Synadenium grantii*
 AFRICAN SUMAC — *Rhus lancea*
 AFRICAN TULIP TREE — *Spathodea campanulata*
 AFRICAN VIOLET — *Saintpaulia ionantha*
Agapanthus cvs. LILY OF THE NILE (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/99)
Agapanthus 'Elaine' PURPLE LILY-OF-THE-NILE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04; Susan Morse, Vista, 7/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09, 9/14)
Agapanthus inapertus (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)
Agapanthus 'Mood Indigo' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)
***Agapanthus* 'Storm Cloud'** PURPLE LILY-OF-THE-NILE (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09)
Agapanthus walshii (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/97 & 7/98)
Agapetes 'Ludgvan Cross' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02)
Agapetes serpens (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95 & 4/95)
Agastache 'Apricot Sunrise' (Laura's Garden, Valley Center, 5/96)
Agastache 'Blue Fortune' BLUE AGASTACHE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Agastache 'Heather Queen' HUMMINGBIRD MINT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Agastache foeniculum ANISE HYSSOP (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)
***Agastache mexicana* 'Sangria' MEXICAN GIANT HYSSOP** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09, 7/11)
***Agastache* 'Pink Pop'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
Agastache 'Summer Breeze' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95)
Agave americana 'Mediopicta Alba' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/00, 1/08)
Agave americana selection "Quasy-Moto" (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00)
Agave americana 'Striata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00)
Agave arizonica (Joyce & Michael Buckner, 10/95)
Agave attenuata (probably) (Diane Scharar, San Diego, 3/10)
Agave attenuata 'Kara's Stripes' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave attenuata 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/01)
Agave attenuata 'Variegata Lotusland' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/07)
***Agave* 'Blue Glow'** (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12)
Agave 'Cornelius' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave ferox 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00)
Agave filifera (monstrose form) THREAD LEAF AGAVE (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09)
Agave filifera (variegated form) THREAD LEAF AGAVE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/09)
Agave filifera × *A. filifera* ssp. *schidigera* – see *Agave* × *leopoldii*
Agave geminiflora (Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/97, 8/99; 9/01)
Agave gentryi 'Jaws' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave 'Joe Hoak' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave × *leopoldii* (*Syn. Agave filifera* × *A. filifera* ssp. *schidigera*) (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09) – Note on name of this plant (thanks to Joyce Buckner): *Agave leopoldii* is actually an older name (Berger 1915). Modern DNA studies later revealed it to be a hybrid of *A. filifera* × *A. filifera* ssp. *schidigera*. The preferred name, among nurserymen and gardeners alike, remains *Agave leopoldii*, with good reason, I might add! Per current sources: *The Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants ~ Monocotyledons* [Editor: Urs Eggli; c. 2001; Springer/Switzerland], and the International Organization for Succulent Plant Study (IOS), ***Agave* × *leopoldii*** is the valid recognized name for this garden hybrid.
***Agave lophantha* 'Quadricolor'** QUADRICOLOR CENTURY PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/15)
***Agave montana* 'Baccarat'** (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave 'Mr. Ripple' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Agave nizandensis (Ron Vanderhoff, Newport Beach, 9/10)
Agave parryi MESCAL (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/97)
Agave parryi compacta (variegated form) (*A. p.* 'Minima Variegata') (Jim Farley, Carlsbad, 10/05)
***Agave parryi* 'Cream Spike'** (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave patonii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Agave potatorum 'Kichiokan Marginata' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave potatorum (variegated form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/09)
Agave pumila (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99; Jim Farley, Carlsbad, 10/05)
Agave 'Sharkskin' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave shawii 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00)
Agave sisalana (variegated) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/07)
Agave striata 'Nana' (brought in as *A. echinata minima nana*, an invalid name) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/02)
Agave toumeyana ssp. *bella* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)
Agave victoriae-reginae (Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 6/96)
Agave victoriae-reginae 'Alba-Marginata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Agave victoriae-reginae 'Golden Princess' (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07)
Agave victoriae-reginae 'Mediovariegata', lime green form (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00)

Agave victoriae-reginae forma *ornatum superba* QUEEN VICTORIA AGAVE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09)

Agave victoriae-reginae forma *superba* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/01)

Agave victoriae-reginae 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/04)

Agave vilmoriniana OCTOPUS AGAVE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16)

Ageratum 'Blue Horizon' (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/95)

Aglaonema hybrid, Thailand (James Comstock, Anaheim, 11/00)

Agonis flexuosa PEPPERMINT WILLOW, AUSTRALIAN WILLOW MYRTLE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)

Agonis flexuosa 'Jervis Bay Afterdark' PEPPERMINT TREE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12)

Agonis juniperina JUNIPER MYRTLE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Agrostemma githago CORN COCKLE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)

Aiphanes lindeniana (Steve Kastama, Vista, 11/98)

AIR PLANT – **Tillandsia** spp.

AIR POTATO — *Dioscorea bulbifera*

AIRPLANE PLANT — *Crassula perfoliata* var. *falcata*

AIRY BACHELOR BUTTONS – *Gomphrena decumbens*

Ajania pacifica (syn. *Chrysanthemum pacificum*) GOLD AND SILVER CHRYSANTHEMUM (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/95; Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/99 & 11/99; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/04, 10/05)

Ajania pacifica cv. (possibly *Ajania* 'Bellania Bea') (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/03)

Ajania pacifica 'Pink Ice', syn. *Chrysanthemum pacificum* 'Pink Ice' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/99)

AJI – **Capsicum baccatum** cv.

Ajuga pyramidalis 'Metallica Crispa' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/96)

Ajuga reptans 'Catlin's Giant' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99)

Ajuga sp. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/96)

ALBANY PEARL WAXFLOWER – **Chamelaucium 'Albany Pearl'**

Albuca circinata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06, 1/08, 10/08)

Albuca clanwilliamgloria (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 5/13)

Albuca pendula (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)

Albuca sp. (not yet named, new collection by Gary Hammer) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)

Albuca sp. or cv. (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 5/15)

Albuca spiralis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06, 1/08, 12/08, 10/09; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12)

Albuca spiralis × *circinata* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)

Alcea 'Zebrina' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/96)

Aleurites moluccana CANDLENUT (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 9/00)

ALGERIAN IRIS – **Iris unguicularis**

Allamanda cathartica GOLDEN-TRUMPET (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 7/00, 9/01, 9/08)

Allamanda cv. or sp. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11)

Allium ampeloprasum WILD LEEK (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 5/13)

Allium caeruleum (syn. *A. azureum*) (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05)

Allium cepa cv. ONION (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03)

Allium cepa cv. RED ONION (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/12)

Allium cepa cv. SCALLION (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 3/06)

Allium cepa 'Purple' PURPLE SCALLIONS (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12)

Allium cv. or sp. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/05; Marie Smith, San Diego, 3/12)

Allium neapolitanum DAFFODIL GARLIC, FLOWERING ONION (Carol Stonecypher, Fallbrook, 5/98; Mary McBride, Vista, 4/01)

Allium schubertii (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/16)

Allium sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 8/95)

Allium tuberosum GARLIC CHIVES (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00)

Allium unifolium (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/05)
Allium azureum – see **Allium caeruleum**
Alluaudia ascendens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99)
Alluaudia comosa (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/97, 9/97; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97)
Alluaudia dumosa (Joyce and Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/97)
Alluaudia humbertii (Jeff Moore, Solana Succulents, 9/97)
Alnus rhombifolia WHITE ALDER (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)
Alocasia 'Hilo Beauty' VARIEGATED TARO (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 8/00; Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00)
Alocasia lowii (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96)
Alocasia macrorrhiza ELEPHANT EAR (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Alocasia odora (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02)
Alocasia plumbea 'Metallica' (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
Alocasia sp. BLACK LEAF TARO (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 7/97)
Aloe albiflora (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98)
Aloe alooides GRASKOP ALOE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Aloe arborescens CANDELABRA PLANT, TORCH ALOE, TREE ALOE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/13)
Aloe aristata TORCH PLANT, LACE ALOE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/02)
Aloe aristata 'Fang II' TORCH PLANT, LACE ALOE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/04)
Aloe aristata 'Tegelberg's Triumph' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Aloe bakeri (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98, 11/09)
Aloe barberae (syn. *A. bainesii*) TREE ALOE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/12)
Aloe 'Blue Elf' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Aloe cameronii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08 & 2/09)
Aloe camperi (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 1/12)
Aloe capitata var. *gneissicola* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)
Aloe castanea CAT'S TAIL ALOE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 3/99 & 2/00; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10)
Aloe ciliaris CLIMBING ALOE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/04; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09 & 2/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14)
Aloe ciliaris hybrid (?) (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/12)
Aloe congolensis CONGO ALOE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Aloe cooperi (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/09)
Aloe cv. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 1/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, 1/12)
Aloe 'David Verity' (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16)
Aloe deltoideodonta (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/07)
Aloe descoingsii (syn. *Guillauminia descoingsii*) (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/95 & 8/96; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09 & 11/09)
Aloe distans **JEWELLED ALOE** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11)
Aloe divaricata (cross made by Kelly Griffin) (Kelly Griffin, Carlsbad, 2/14)
Aloe 'Doran Black' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98)
Aloe 'Doran Black' (white form) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/06)
Aloe dumetorum (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04)
Aloe elegans (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
Aloe erythrophylla RED LEAF ALOE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99)
Aloe 'Fang' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Aloe graciliflora — see *A. greatheadii* var. *davyana*
Aloe 'Grassie Lassie' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Aloe greatheadii var. *davyana*, syn. *A. graciliflora* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98)
Aloe humilis SPIDER ALOE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, and Dylan Hannon, La Habra 3/98)
Aloe humilis var **echinata** 'Hummel's Clone' SPIDER ALOE (Jose Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 2/05)
Aloe hybrid (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/07, 8/14)
Aloe 'Jacob's Ladder' (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 1/12)

Aloe juvenna TIGER TOOTH ALOE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12, 1/13, 9/14)
Aloe 'Luz De Luna' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09)
Aloe 'Moonglow' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16)
Aloe 'Orange Marmalade' (Kelly Griffin, Carlsbad, 2/14)
Aloe parvula (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/08)
Aloe pendens (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/96)
Aloe 'Pink Blush' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Aloe 'Pink Ridge' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Aloe plicatilis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/09)
Aloe pluridens TREE ALOE (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Aloe polyphylla (Nell McChesney, Vista, 8/96)
Aloe ramosissima (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96)
Aloe rauhii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14)
Aloe 'Rudikoppe' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Aloe rupestris BOTTLEBRUSH ALOE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/15)
Aloe 'Safari Rose' (Marie Smith, Clairemont, 1/16)
Aloe 'Scurvy' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09)
Aloe 'Silver Ridge' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Aloe sinkatana (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09)
Aloe sinkatana hybrid (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/06)
Aloe sp. (Dan Banaga, San Diego, 11/95)
Aloe sp. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/04)
Aloe sp. or cv. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/06, 1/14, 8/15, 11/15)
Aloe speciosa (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/99)
Aloe suprafoliata (Ron Vanderhoff, Newport Beach, 9/10)
Aloe tenuior FENCE ALOE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16)
Aloe thraskii (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/12)
Aloe vera (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00)
Aloe viguieri (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/96)
Aloe wickensii (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 1/03)
Aloinopsis rosulata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/99)
Aloinopsis rubralineata (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 1/10)
Aloinopsis schooneesii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/99)
Alopecurus pratensis 'Aureovariegatus' GOLDEN FOXTAIL GRASS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Aloysia citrodora, syn. *A. triphylla* LEMON VERBENA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95, 9/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13)
Aloysia triphylla – see *A. citrodora* (According to recent study, *A. citrodora* is now considered the correct spelling, not *citriodora*. —Ed.)
Aloysia virgata BUBBLE GUM PLANT, SWEET ALMOND VERBENA (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/96; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01; George Yackey, La Mesa, 1/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02 & 9/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/12; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/15)
Alpinia calcarata SNAP GINGER, CARDAMON GINGER (Linda Jones, Encinitas, 9/15)
Alpinia galangal GALANGAL, THAI GINGER (Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 5/09)
Alpinia zerumbet SHELL GINGER (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 6/96)
Alpinia zerumbet 'Variegata' VARIEGATED SHELL GINGER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00; H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/05)
Alstroemeria angustifolia ssp. *angustifolia* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Alstroemeria 'Apricot Beauty' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00)
Alstroemeria aurea 'Lutea' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/00)
Alstroemeria aurea 'Orange King' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01)
Alstroemeria cv. (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02, 2/02, 2/03; Linda Addison, Del Mar, 3/02)
Alstroemeria cv., triploid cultivar (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/02)
Alstroemeria diluta ssp. *chrysantha* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Alstroemeria diluta ssp. *diluta* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

Alstroemeria 'Evelyn' YELLOW PERUVIAN LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)

Alstroemeria Princess Lilies® 'Letizia' (= *Alstroemeria* 'Zaprilet') PERUVIAN LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/14)

Alstroemeria Princess Lilies® 'Lilian' (= *Alstroemeria* 'Zaprilian') PERUVIAN LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/14)

Alstroemeria hybrids: 'Canyon Pink', 'Casa Blanca', 'Jupiter', 'Kyty', 'Marmalade', 'Meyer Hybrids' (pink), 'Mikey', 'New Beginnings', 'Princess Diana' (= A. 'Zapridapal'), 'Princess Julietta' (= A. 'Zaprijul') 'Princess Oxana' (A. 'Staprioxa'), 'Princess Sara' (= A. 'Staprisara'), 'Staprivina' (= A. 'Zavina'), 'Rachel', 'The Third Harmonic' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/11)

Alstroemeria hybrid (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/99)

Alstroemeria hybrid, yellow (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/03)

Alstroemeria isabellana (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 6/96)

Alstroemeria 'Jupiter' (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/03)

Alstroemeria ligtu ssp. *incarnata* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

Alstroemeria ligtu ssp. *ligtu* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

Alstroemeria ligtu 'Non Tiger' (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

Alstroemeria magenta (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)

Alstroemeria magnifica (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Alstroemeria magnifica var. *maxima* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Alstroemeria Meyer Hybrids (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94)

Alstroemeria, Meyer red hybrid (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/98)

Alstroemeria 'Orange Icing' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99)

Alstroemeria 'Orange King' ORANGE KING PERUVIAN LILY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/03, 11/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Alstroemeria 'Princess Emily' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/98)

Alstroemeria Princess Lilies® 'Letizia' (= *Alstroemeria* 'Zaprilet') PERUVIAN LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/14)

Alstroemeria Princess Lilies® 'Lilian' (= *Alstroemeria* 'Zaprilian') PERUVIAN LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/14)

Alstroemeria psittacina 'Variegata' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99 & 7/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02)

Alstroemeria 'Purple Passion' PURPLE PERUVIAN LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06, 3/08)

Alstroemeria 'Red Baron' DWARF RED PERUVIAN LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Alstroemeria 'Rose Red' ROSE RED PERUVIAN LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)

Alstroemeria sp. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 11/94)

Alstroemeria sp. (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96)

Alstroemeria sp. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/97)

Alstroemeria sp. (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/07)

Alstroemeria sp. nova #476 (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 10/94)

Alstroemeria 'Staprivina' (= A. 'Zavina') LILY OF PERU (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/09)

Alstroemeria 'Third Harmonic' PERUVIAN LILY (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)

Alstroemeria 'Tricolor' TRICOLOR PERUVIAN LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)

Alternanthera cv. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/01)

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Party Time' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04)

Alternanthera ficoidea 'Red Thread' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04)

ALULA – **Brighamia insignis**

ALUMINUM PLANT – *Pilea cadierei*

Alyogyne hakeifolia (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)

Alyogyne hakeifolia yellow-flowered form (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 5/04)

Alyogyne huegelii 'Rich Blue' BLUE HIBISCUS (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/09)

Alyogyne huegelii 'White Swan' WHITE-FLOWERED BLUE HIBISCUS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01)

Alyogyne sp. ("**leptochlamys**") (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04)

Alyssum saxatile — see *Aurinia saxatilis*

Amaranthus caudatus LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (Judy Dunning, Crest, 7/02; Jane Beer, Los Angeles, 10/11; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 1/16)

Amaranthus hypochondriacus (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/00)
 × **Amarcrinum memoria-corsii** (syn. *Crinodonna corsii*) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03)
 AMARETTO-SCENTED TREE DAISY – *Montanoa leucantha*
 × **Amarine** (hybrid of *Nerine* and *Amaryllis belladonna*) (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 10/13)
 × **Amarygia parkeri** (*Amaryllis belladonna* × *Brunsvigia josephinae*) HYBRID NAKED LADY (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Steve Brigham, Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/99; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 10/10))
 × **Amarygia parkeri** (?) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01)
 × **Amarygia parkeri** 'Alba' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97)
 AMARYLLIS — *Hippeastrum* cvs.
Amaryllis belladonna NAKED LADY (Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/00 & 8/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Everett Mehner, San Diego, 9/06; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09 & 9/12; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 8/11)
Amaryllis belladonna, white WHITE NAKED LADY (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01, 9/02, 9/03, 9/04; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 9/08; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 9/11 & 9/12)
Amaryllis belladonna (dark pink) NAKED LADY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/03)
Amaryllis belladonna hybrid NAKED LADY (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 9/15)
 3 *Amaryllis* cv. (Darlene Villanova, El Cajon, 5/11)
Amaryllis 'Fred Meyer Hybrids' (dark pink form) (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/13)
Amaryllis papilio — see *Hippeastrum papilio*
Amaryllis sp. — see *Hippeastrum* sp.
 AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY – **Callicarpa americana**
Ammi majus FALSE BISHOP'S WEED, QUEEN ANNE'S LACE (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Don Walker, Vista, 5/95, 5/96, 5/97)
Ammobium alatum 'Bikini' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)
Ammocharis tinneana (syn. *Crinum tinneanum*) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 12/08)
Amomum compactum ROUND CARDAMOM (Nan Sterman, Encinitas, 5/97)
Amorpha sp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/00)
Amorphophallus atroviridis (brought in as *A. larsonii*, an unpublished name for this sp.) (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/96)
Amorphophallus campanulatus — see *A. paeoniifolius*
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius, syn. *A. campanulatus* TELINGO POTATO, ELEPHANT YAM (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02)
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius, syn. *A. campanulatus* TELINGO POTATO, ELEPHANT YAM, DEVIL'S TONGUE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/04)
Amorphophallus rivieri DEVIL'S TONGUE, LEOPARD PALM (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/04)
Amorphophallus rivieri 'Konjac' DEVIL'S TONGUE, LEOPARD PALM (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/99)
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata BLUEBERRY CLIMBER, PORCELAIN BERRY, PORCELAIN VINE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 11/98 & 9/01; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/00; Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/03, 9/06, 9/08, 10/09, 10/10, 12/10, 9/12, 9/13, 9/14, 9/15; Fiona Stavros, Poway, 11/06; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)
Ampelopsis brevipedunculata 'Elegans' VARIEGATED PORCELAIN VINE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
 ANABA — *Ficus palmeri*
Anacampseros quinaria — see *Avonia quinaria*
Anagallis monellii BLUE PIMPERNEL (Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/01)
Anagallis monellii ssp. **linifolia** BLUE PIMPERNEL (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/02)
Ananas comosus 'Smooth Cayenne' PINEAPPLE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
Ananas nanus DWARF PINEAPPLE (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 1/04, 1/07)
Anchusa sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/98)

Androcymbium ciliolatum (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/95, 1/97, 2/99)
Andromischus sp. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12)
Anemanthele lessoniana (*Stipa arundinacea*) WIND GRASS (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
 ANEMONE CLEMATIS — *Clematis montana*
Anemone coronaria 'Mona Lisa' GRECIAN WINDFLOWER, POPPY ANEMONE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/10)
Anemone hupehensis var. *japonica* hybrids JAPANESE ANEMONE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 9/99)
Anemone hupehensis 'September Charm' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94)
Anemone x hybrida JAPANESE ANEMONE (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 10/98)
Anemone x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert' JAPANESE ANEMONE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/96 & 10/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00, 9/01, 10/01, 9/02, 9/03)
Anemone x hybrida 'Whirlwind' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01, 9/02)
Anemone ranunculoides (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 9/99)
Anemopsis californica YERBA MANSA (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/11; Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 5/14)
 ANGEL™ WHITE FLOSS SILK TREE — *Chorisa speciosa* 'Mongel'
Angelica pachycarpa BIG-LEAF ANGELICA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)
Angelonia angustifolia (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 8/01)
Angelonia angustifolia 'Blue Pacific' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 11/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01)
Angraecum Longiscott 'Lea' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 9/01)
Angraecum sesquipedale COMET ORCHID, STAR OF BETHLEHEM ORCHID (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 2/97)
Anigozanthos cv. (Mary McBride, Vista, 4/01)
Anigozanthos flavidus, green flowers KANGAROO PAW (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)
Anigozanthos 'Harmony' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/05)
Anigozanthos hybrids (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Anigozanthos 'Pink Joey' DWARF PINK KANGAROO PAW (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 1/06)
Anigozanthos 'Pink Perth' (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Anigozanthos 'Red Rock' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)
Anigozanthos viridis hybrid (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)
Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii (syn. *A. wrightii*) MEXICAN HONEYSUCKLE, WRIGHT'S TEXAS FIRECRACKER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11, 8/11, 7/13, 8/15, 9/15)
Anisacanthus thurberii — see *Justicia leonardii*
Anisacanthus wrightii (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94 & 9/95)
 ANISE HYSSOP — *Agastache foeniculum*
 ANNA APPLE — *Malus sylvestris* var. *domestica* 'Anna'
Annona cherimola CHERIMOYA, CUSTARD APPLE (Van Moch, San Diego, 10/03; ?, 2/12)
Annona cherimola 'Booth' BOOTH CHERIMOYA (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00)
 ANNUAL POINSETTIA — *Euphorbia heterophylla*
Anomatheca 'Coral Red' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/00)
Anomatheca grandiflora (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95)
Anomatheca 'Lavender' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/98)
Anomatheca laxa, syn. *Lapeirousia laxa* (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95 ; Don Walker, Vista, 3/95 & 4/01; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95; Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02; Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08, 4/14, 4/16)
Anomatheca sp., white with plum eye (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)
Anredera cordifolia MADEIRA VINE, MIGNONETTE VINE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 7/98)
Ansellia africana LEOPARD ORCHID (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 6/96; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/99)
Anthurium andraeanum FLAMINGO FLOWER (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
Anthurium cvs. (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 8/99; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/16)

Anthurium wagnerianum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)
Anthurium sp. or cv. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/05)
Anthurium whitelockii (possibly *Anthurium faustomirandae*) (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bob Dimattia, Vista, 5/09)
Anthyllis barba-jovis JUPITER'S BEARD (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 9/94)
Antigonon leptopus ROSA DE MONTANA, CORAL VINE, QUEEN'S WREATH (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/08; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 8/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09; Joyce Coogan Beer, West Los Angeles, 9/14)
Antigonon leptopus 'Alba' ROSA DE MONTANA, CORAL VINE, QUEEN'S WREATH (Joyce Coogan Beer, West Los Angeles, 9/14)
***Antirrhinum majus* cv.** SNAPDRAGON (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02)
Aphelandra schiedeana (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01)
Apodanthera aspera (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/09)
Aporocactus flagiliformis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/07)
Aponogeton distachyus WATER HAWTHORNE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 3/99)
×*Aporophyllum* 'Oakleigh Conquest' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02 & 5/03)
APPLE – *Malus* cv.
APPLE GERANIUM — *Pelargonium odoratissimum*
APRICOT MALLOW – ***Sphaeralcea ambigua***
Aquilegia 'Black Barlow' COLUMBINE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Aquilegia chrysantha YELLOW COLUMBINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/10)
Aquilegia cv. COLUMBINE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 5/98)
Aquilegia 'Himalayan Blue' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Aquilegia hybrids COLUMBINE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, and Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/98)
Aquilegia sp. (Don Walker, Vista, 5/96 & 5/97; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99)
Aquilegia viridiflora CHOCOLATE COLUMBINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/98 & 4/99)
Aquilegia vulgaris COLUMBINE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/96)
Aquilegia vulgaris 'Variegata' (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96)
Aralia chinensis CHINESE ARALIA (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 9/01)
Araucaria bidwillii BUNYA-BUNYA (Ray Dann, Escondido, 9/97; Wanda Mallen, Fallbrook, 8/14)
Araucaria bidwillii (cone) BUNYA-BUNYA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Arbutus 'Marina' HYBRID MADRONE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)
Arbutus unedo STRAWBERRY TREE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)
Arbutus unedo 'Compacta' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00 & 11/01)
Arbutus unedo 'Oktoberfest' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 1/97)
Arctostaphylos 'Austin Griffiths' AUSTIN GRIFFITHS MANZANITA (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)
Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Howard McMinn' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/98; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 1/02)
Arctostaphylos densiflora 'Sentinel' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/00)
Arctostaphylos edmundsii cv. CARMEL SUR MANZANITA (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)
Arctostaphylos 'Lester Rowntree' (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 4/99; John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)
Arctostaphylos manzanita 'Hood Mountain' MANZANITA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Arctostaphylos peninsularis PENINSULAR MANZANITA (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)
Arctostaphylos 'Sunset' MANZANITA (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12)
Arctotis 'Magenta' MAGENTA AFRICAN DAISY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Arctotis 'Pink Sugar' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Ardisia crenata CORALBERRY (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 8/96)
Ardisia japonica MARLBERRY (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/01)
Argemone sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96)
Argyranthemum frutescens 'Summer Melody' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03)

Argyroderma patens BLUE PEBBLES, BLUE STONES, PEBBLE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99 & 5/99; Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 1/05, 12/08, 2/10)

Ariocarpus fissuratus ROCK CACTUS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07)

Ariocarpus retusus* ssp. *furfuraceus ROCK CACTUS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07)

Arisaema heterophyllum (Kathy Musial, Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, 7/97)

Arisaema triphyllum JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT (Janet Warnerka, Solana Beach, 5/03)

Aristolochia brasiliensis (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94)

Aristolochia elegans — see *A. littoralis*

Aristolochia fimbriata (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/95; Don Walker, Vista, 7/98)

Aristolochia gigantea GIANT DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 6/96, 8/97, 9/99, 9/04; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 12/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/96; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 7/97, 9/98; Everett Mehner, San Diego, 7/05, 9/06; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/06; Linda Espoino, San Diego, 9/07; ?, 12/08)

Aristolochia grandiflora PELICAN FLOWER (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94)

Aristolochia littoralis, syn. ***Aristolochia elegans*** CALICO FLOWER (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95 & 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01, 7/02)

***Aristolochia* sp.** (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/02)

Aristolochia trilobata (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 12/94; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)

***Aristolochia trilobata* 'Contribo'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/98)

ARIZONA MILKWEED – ***Asclepias angustifolia***

Armeria caespitosa (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01)

***Armeria maritima* 'Alba'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05; (Linda Berger, El Cajon, 8/08)

***Armeria maritima* 'Apple Blossom'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01)

***Armeria maritima* 'Cotton Tail'** DWARF WHITE SEA PINK (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)

***Armeria maritima*, red-leaf form** (brought in as *A. m. rubrifolia*, a name not found in current literature) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01)

***Armeria maritima* 'Variegata'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01, 2/07)

***Armeria pseudoarmeria* 'Joystick Light Pink'** GIANT SEA PINK (*A. latifolia*) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

Armoracia rusticana HORSE RADISH (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09)

ARROWHEAD VINE — ***Syngonium podophyllum* 'Albovirens'**

ARROWLEAF SAGE — ***Salvia sagittata***

Artemisia absinthium ABSINTHE, WORMWOOD (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Artemisia annua SWEET ANNIE (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 9/06)

Artemisia canescens (*A. canadensis*) LACY WORMWOOD (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

Artemisia douglasiana (Betty Newton, El Cajon, 10/01)

***Artemisia ludoviciana* 'Silver King'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95, 9/96, 9/99; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 7/98)

***Artemisia* 'Powis Castle'** SILVER WORMWOOD (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/99; Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/99; Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)

***Artemisia pycnocephala* 'David's Choice'** SANDHILL SAGE (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05, Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12)

Artemisia tridentata* var. *vaseyana SILVER SAGEBRUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)

Artemisia tridentata* var. *vaseyana – see ***Seriphidium tridentatum* var. *vaseyanum***

ARTICHOKE – ***Cynara cardunculus***

ARUGULA — ***Eruca vesicaria* ssp. *sativa***

Arum palaestinum (Jeannine Dann-Estrada, Escondido, 3/96)

***Arundo donax* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED GIANT REED (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16)

***Arundo formosana* 'Oriental Gold'** ORIENTAL GOLD GRASS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)

Asarina antirrhiniflora CLIMBING SNAPDRAGON (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/00, 10/03)

***Asarina lophospermum* 'Lofos™ Wine Red'** CREEPING GLOXINIA (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 1/16)

Asarina scandens CLIMBING SNAPDRAGON (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/02, Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/04)

Asarina scandens 'Mystic Pink' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/00)

Asclepias alba — see *A. sp.*

Asclepias angustifolia ARIZONA MILKWEED (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/14)

Asclepias cancellata WILD COTTON MILKWEED, CAPE MILKWEED (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/12)

Asclepias curassavica BLOODFLOWER (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 10/95)

Asclepias curassavica 'Silky Gold' GOLDEN BUTTERFLY WEED (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98, 4/99, 9/99, 9/02, 5/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04, 8/05, 9/06)

Asclepias curassavica 'Wildfire' WILDFIRE BUTTERFLY WEED (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06, 11/06)

Asclepias fascicularis (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Asclepias linaria PINE LEAF MILKWEED (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)

Asclepias physocarpa MILKWEED, SWAN PLANT, GOOSE PLANT, FAMILY JEWELS (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98, 8/98, 9/99, 10/01, 9/02; Ed Huston, Bonsall, 8/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 9/03; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/05, 9/08, 10/10, 9/12, 7/13; ?, 7/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/12, 7/13, 8/14)

Asclepias sp., brought in as *A. alba*, not a valid name (perhaps *A. incarnata* 'Alba') (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/96)

Asclepias sp. MILKWEED (Sue Smith, Escondido, 10/03)

Asclepias tuberosa BUTTERFLY WEED (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)

Asclepias tuberosa, red-flowered form BUTTERFLY WEED (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94)

Ascocenda (un-named cross of *Vanda* and *Ascocentrum*) (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/03)

ASHBY'S BANKSIA — *Banksia ashbyi*

ASHWAGANDA — *Withania somnifera*

ASIAN CROCUS – *Kaempferia rotunda*

Asparagus densiflorus 'Myers' MYERS ASPARAGUS (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 2/03)

Asparagus falcatus SICKLE THORN (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 2/01)

Asphodelus fistulosus (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/95)

Aspidistra elatior 'Asahi' (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)

Aspidistra elatior 'Milky Way' (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)

Aspidistra 'Ryuaharan' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)

Asplenium nidus BIRD'S NEST FERN (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/04)

Asplenium nidus 'Goudei' BIRD'S NEST FERN (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/06)

Asplenium nidus 'Victoria' LASAGNA FERN (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/03)

Astartea fascicularis 'Bremer Bay' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)

Astartea 'Winter Pink' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 11/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)

Astelia chathamica 'Silver Spear' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa 1/95)

Aster azureus — see *A. oolentangiensis*

Aster chilensis 'Point Saint George' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Aster cordifolius 'Little Carl' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/99, 7/01, 1/03)

Aster cv. (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 10/03)

Aster cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01, 9/02)

Aster cv. or sp. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/06)

Aster ericoides 'Monte Cassino' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95)

Aster ×*frikartii* (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)

Aster* ×*frikartii 'Wonder of Staffa' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96 & 11/96)

Aster laterifolius 'Lady in Black' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

Aster 'Nana Hearn' (Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Sue Martin, Pt. Loma, 10/99, 10/01, 10/02, 10/08, 10/15)

Aster novae-angliae (cultivar?) (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96)

Aster novae-angliae 'Harrington's Pink' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/98)

Aster novae-angliae 'Purple Dome' (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01)
Aster novi-belgii MICHAELMAS DAISY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98; ?, 10/10)
Aster novi-belgii 'Professor Anton Kippenberg' (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01)
Aster oblongifolius (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/95 & 10/96)
Aster oolentangiensis, syn. *A. azureus* (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 7/97)
Aster 'Pink Star' (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01)
Aster pringlei 'Monte Cassino' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97)
Aster 'Sericus' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)
Aster 'White Climax' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
Asteriscus sericeus — see *Nauplius sericeus*
Astilbe sp. (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/97)
Astroloba dodsoniana — see *A. herrei* 'Dodsonia'
Astroloba herrei 'Dodsonia', syn. *A. dodsoniana* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Astrophytum caput-medusae (Syn. *Digitostigma caput-medusae*) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
Astydamia latifolia (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)
Athanasia acerosa — see *Phymaspermum acerosum*
Athanasia parviflora — see *Hymenolepis parviflora*
Aubrieta 'Purple Gem' (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/00)
Aubrieta 'Rosa' (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/00)
Aucuba japonica 'Picturata' (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97)
Aulax sp. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Aurinia saxatilis, syn. *Alyssum saxatile* BASKET OF GOLD (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 4/96; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/97)
AUSTIN GRIFFITHS MANZANITA – ***Arctostaphylos*** 'Austin Griffiths'
AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL CREEPER — *Sollya heterophylla*
AUSTRALIAN FLAME-PEA – ***Chorizema*** 'Bush Flame'
AUSTRALIAN WILLOW MYRTLE – ***Agonis flexuosa***
AUTOGRAPH TREE — *Clusia major*
AUTUMN DAMASK ROSE — *Rosa* 'Autumn Damask'
AUTUMN FERN – ***Dryopteris erythrosora***
AUTUMN SAGE — *Salvia greggii*, pink-flowered form
AUTUMN SAGE – *Salvia xjamensis*
AUTUMN SNOWFLAKE — *Leucojum autumnale*
AUTUMN SQUASH — *Cucurbita maxima*
Averrhoa carambola STARFRUIT, CARAMBOLA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Linda Woloson, Rancho Santa Fe, 1/13)
AVOCADO — *Persea americana* var. *drymifolia*
Avonia quinaria, syn. *Anacampseros quinaria* (red flowered form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
AZALEA – *Rhododendron formosum* (?)
Azorina vidalii — see *Campanula vidalii*
AZTEC LILY — *Sprekelia formosissima*

B

BABCOCK PEACH — *Prunus persica* 'Babcock'
Babiana blanda (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96)
Babiana cedarbergensis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/95)
Babiana curviscapa (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/95)
Babiana mucronata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96)
Babiana nana var. *maculata*, syn. *B. n.* var. *angustifolia* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99)

Babiana odorata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97)
Babiana pulchra, white form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95)
Babiana rubrocyanea WINE-CUPS (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95)
Babiana sp. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/98, 4/99, 4/01)
Babiana sp. or cv. BABOON FLOWER (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/10)
Babiana stricta BABOON FLOWER (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95; Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/12, 4/13, 3/16)
 BABOON FLOWER — *Babiana stricta*
 BABY'S TEARS – *Soleirolla soleirolii*
Baccharis pilularis COYOTE BRUSH, COYOTE BUSH (Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 5/14)
***Baccharis pilularis* 'Pigeon Point'** DWARF COYOTE BUSH, PIGEON POINT COYOTE BUSH (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/13)
 BACHELOR'S BUTTON — *Centaurea cyanus* and cvs.
Bacopa caroliniana BLUE-FLOWERED WATER HYSSOP (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00)
Bacopa lanigera VARIEGATED LEMON BACOPA (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00)
Bacopa sp. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94 & 8/95)
 BAD HAIR PLANT – *Juncus effusus* 'Unicorn'
 BAILEY ACACIA — *Acacia baileyana*
Baileya multiradiata DESERT MARIGOLD (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 2/98)
 BAJA BUTTERFLY FLOWER – ***Verbena lilacina* 'De La Mina'**
 BAJA CALIFORNIA RUELLIA – ***Ruellia peninsularis* (syn. *Ruellia californica* subsp. *peninsularis*)**
 BAJA FAIRY DUSTER – ***Calliandra californica***
 BAJA VERBENA – ***Verbena lilacina* 'De La Mina'**
 BALD CYPRESS – *Taxodium distichum*
 BALLOON FLOWER — *Platycodon grandiflorus* cv.
 BALLOON VINE — *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
Ballota nigra 'Archer's Variegated' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Vittata'** PAINTED BAMBOO (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/08)
Bambusa vulgaris 'Wamin' WAMIN BAMBOO (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/01)
 BANANA PASSION FRUIT — *Passiflora mollissima*
 BANGALAY – *Eucalyptus botryoides*
Banksia ashbyi ASHBY'S BANKSIA (Jean Nikodym, Point Loma, 7/97)
Banksia baueri WOOLLY BANKSIA (Jeanette Huston, Bonsall, 3/01)
Banksia burdettii BURDETT'S BANKSIA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95)
Banksia ericifolia HEATH BANKSIA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95)
Banksia hookeriana HOOKERS BANKSIA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95)
Banksia integrifolia COASTAL BANKSIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 12/10)
Banksia integrifolia var. *integrifolia* COAST BANKSIA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95)
Banksia lindleyana PORCUPINE BANKSIA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95)
Banksia sp. (seed pod) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07)
Banksia speciosa SHOWY BANKSIA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95)
 BAOBAB – *Adasonia digitata*
Baptistonia echinata (Jim Wright, San Diego, 4/10)
Barlaria cv. or sp. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11)
Barleria her (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94)
Barleria obtusa BLUE BARLERIA, BUSH VIOLET (Christina Seebold, Crest, 1/99; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/06; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 11/09)
Barlia robertiana GIANT ORCHID (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/96)
 BASEBALL EUPHORBIA — *Euphorbia obesa*
 BASEBALL PLANT – *Euphorbia obesa*
 BASIL – ***Ocimum basilicum***
 BASKET OF GOLD — *Aurinia saxatilis*
 BAT-FACE CUPHEA — *Cuphea llavea*
 BAT PLANT – *Tacca chantrieri*

Bauhinia blakeana HONG KONG ORCHID TREE (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94 & 12/96; Ruth Sewell, San Diego, 12/12)

Bauhinia corymbosa PHANERA (pink-flowered form) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01)

Bauhinia forficata BRAZILIAN BUTTERFLY TREE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00 & 9/01)

Bauhinia galpinii, syn. *B. punctata* RED BAUHINIA (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 11/94, 9/96, 8/97, 9/01; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 9/00, 8/04, 9/10, 9/11, 8/15)

Bauhinia grandidieri (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95)

Bauhinia integrifolia (?) (Rheta Schoeneman, Point Loma, 12/96)

Bauhinia natalensis (Walter Andersen, Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 10/99)

Bauhinia punctata — see *B. galpinii* (Hortus III is incorrect on this synonymy. —Ed.)

Bauhinia saigonensis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 7/95)

Bauhinia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00 & 8/01; Miriam Machell, Escondido, 8/01)

Bauhinia yunnanensis ORCHID VINE (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/15)

BAY LAUREL — **Laurus nobilis**

BEACH VITEX — *Vitex rotundifolia*

BEAD PLANT — *Nertera granadensis*

BEAD VINE — **Crassula rupestris**

BEAN-LEAFED SHAMROCK — **Oxalis fabaefolia**

BEARDED KEFERSTEINIA — *Kefersteinia mystacina*

BEAR'S-BREECH — *Acanthus mollis*

BEARSS LIME — *Citrus latifolia* 'Bearss'

Beaucarnea gracilis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/97)

Beaucarnea guatemalensis, syn. *Nolina guatemalensis* GUATEMALAN ELEPHANT FOOT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/01 & 9/01)

Beaucarnea recurvata, syn. *Nolina recurvata* ELEPHANT FOOT TREE, PONYTAIL, BOTTLE PALM (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98)

Beaucarnea recurvata 'Golden Boy', syn. *Nolina recurvata* 'Golden Boy' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/03)

Beaufortia squarrosa SANDPLAIN BOTTLEBRUSH (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

BEAUTYBERRY — *Callicarpa bodinieri* var. *giraldii*, *Callicarpa* sp. or cv.

BEE BALM — *Monarda didyma*

BEET — *Beta vulgaris* 'Bull's Blood'

Begonia 'Alto-Scharff' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01 & 1/02)

Begonia boliviensis (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/04)

Begonia boliviensis, clone from Argentina (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)

Begonia boliviensis × *B. tenella* (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)

Begonia 'Boomer' (Paul Hutchison, Escondido, 9/95)

Begonia brevirimosa 'Exotica' (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, 11/94)

Begonia 'Brown Derby' (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 8/04)

Begonia 'Bunchi' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

Begonia 'Burning Bush' (cane-type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia 'Cascade' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia 'Cathedral' (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94)

Begonia 'Cherry Blossom' (Semperflorens Group) (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/01 & 9/01)

Begonia 'Chocolate Chip' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 4/00, 2/01)

Begonia 'Cleopatra' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/00)

Begonia coccinea (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)

Begonia 'Comedian' (rhizomatous) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia 'Concorde' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia 'Curly-Q' (rhizomatous) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01 & 10/01)

Begonia cv. (Angel Wing type) (Darlene V., El Cajon, 2/04)

Begonia cv. (rhizomatous) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/14)

Begonia cv. (Shrub-like Group) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)

Begonia 'Diclata' (Chuck Ades, Ades & Gish Nursery, Encinitas, 11/07)

Begonia 'Dragon Wings Pink' (shrub-like) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/02)

Begonia 'Dragon Wings Red' (shrub-like) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/02)

Begonia egregia ? (brought in as *B. agregei*, presumably a misspelling as no such name is found in current literature. —Ed.) (Paul Hutchison, Escondido, 9/95)

Begonia egregia (?) (? , 11/99)

Begonia erythrophylla 'Bunchii' LETTUCE-LEAF BEGONIA (Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02)

Begonia 'Fabulous Tom' (cane-type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

***Begonia* 'Fragrant Beauty'** (pendant/scandent) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/02)

Begonia 'Freddie' (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94)

Begonia fuchsioides FUCHSIA BEGONIA (Dora Myrick, San Diego, 9/05)

Begonia gehrtii (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/03)

Begonia heracleifolia STAR BEGONIA (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)

***Begonia* 'Hieroglyphic'** (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

Begonia hybrid (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/00)

Begonia hybrids (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/00)

Begonia hybrids, Rex hybrids (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia hybrid, tuberous begonia (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)

Begonia hybrid (tuberous begonia) (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08)

***Begonia* 'Irene Nuss'** (Vangie Englert, La Mesa, 8/98; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)

Begonia 'Irene Nuss' × *B.* 'Green Jade' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)

Begonia 'Jeanne Jones' (cane type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/04)

Begonia 'Julia A. Marcham' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00)

***Begonia* 'King Cobra'** (rhizomatous) (Chuck Ades, Ades & Gish Nursery, Encinitas, 3/02, 11/07)

***Begonia* 'King Tut'** (rhizomatous) (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/00; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01 & 10/01)

***Begonia* 'Little Miss Mummey'** (cane-type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01; Marla Keith, Encinitas, 9/05)

Begonia 'Lomalita Lady' (cane-type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

***Begonia* 'Lomita Lass'** (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 9/05)

Begonia luxurians PALM-LEAF BEGONIA (Don Walker, Vista, 10/95)

Begonia maculata 'Alba' (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 9/01)

Begonia 'Marion Louise' (rex type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/04)

***Begonia* 'Marmaduke'** (rhizomatous) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01; Marla Keith, Encinitas, 9/05)

***Begonia* 'Midnight Madness'** (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 10/07)

***Begonia* 'Muddy Water'** (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

Begonia 'New Lalome' (Chuck Ades, Ades & Gish Nursery, Encinitas, 11/07)

***Begonia* 'Night Music'** (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

***Begonia* 'Nokomis'** (cane-type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01 & 3/02)

Begonia (orange seedling) (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/04)

Begonia 'Walt Meiers Orange Delight' (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11)

Begonia partita (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 9/07)

Begonia 'Paul Hernandez' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/98)

Begonia pearcei (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94 & 8/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01, 9/03, 10/06, 8/13)

Begonia pearcei × *B. cinnabarina* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 10/97)

Begonia 'Pink Cone' (Paul Hutchison, Escondido, 9/95)

Begonia 'Pink Shasta' (cane type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01 & 5/02)

Begonia prismatocarpa 'Variegation' (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 4/96)

Begonia 'Red Compacta' (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 8/04)

***Begonia* 'River Nile'** (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

***Begonia* 'Robert Shatzer'** (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 10/03)

Begonia salicifolia (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

***Begonia* 'Shamus'** (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

Begonia 'Soll-Mutata' (rhizomatous) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/04)

Begonia sp., cane-type (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)

Begonia sp., collected at Veracruz, Mexico (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94)

Begonia sp., tuberous-type (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/98)

***Begonia* 'Spotches'** (pendant/scandent) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01 & 2/02)

Begonia subvillosa (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)

Begonia suffruticosa MAPLE-LEAF BEGONIA, GRAPE-LEAF BEGONIA (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/03)

Begonia 'Sunbright' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95)

Begonia sutherlandii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95)

Begonia 'Tanager' (Paul Hutchison, Escondido, 9/95)

Begonia 'Tangier' (shrub/trailing type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia 'Tom Ment' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95)

Begonia \times venturi (*B. cinnabarina* \times *B. boliviensis*) (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95)

Begonia 'Vooz' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Begonia 'Whirly Bird' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01)

Begonia 'Wild Pony' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/99)

Begonia 'Zaiq' (cane-type) (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01)

Belamcanda chinensis BLACKBERRY LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/98)

BELLFLOWER — *Campanula* 'Rubra'

BELL-FRUITED MALLEE — *Eucalyptus preissiana*

Bellis perennis 'Super Enorma' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95)

BELLS-OF-IRELAND — *Moluccella laevis*

BENGAL CLOCK VINE — *Thunbergia grandiflora*

Berberis darwinii DARWIN BARBERRY (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)

Berberis 'Golden Abundance', syn. *Mahonia* 'Golden Abundance' (Christine Wotruba, La Mesa, 3/97; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98)

Berberis nevinii, syn. *Mahonia nevinii* NEVIN BARBERRY (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)

Bertonia maculata (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 7/97)

Beschorneria 'Queretaro' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/08)

Beschorneria sp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/12; Jeff Biletznikoff, Ramona, 3/15)

Beschorneria yuccoides (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)

Beta vulgaris 'Bull's Blood' BEET (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/02, 12/08)

Beta vulgaris var. *flavescens* 'Jacob's Coat' SWISS CHARD (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/97)

BICOLOR SAGE — *Salvia semiatrata*

Bidens aequisquama (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/96; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)

Bidens ferulifolia 'Peter's Gold Carpet' GOLD CARPET DAISY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)

BIG BETONY — *Stachys macrantha*

BIG PINK SAGE – *Salvia greggii* 'Big Pink'

BIG-LEAF ANGELICA – ***Angelica pachycarpa***

BIG LEAF BLUE SAGE – *Salvia microphylla* (upright form)

BIG QUAKING GRASS — *Briza maxima*

Billbergia 'Muriel Wosterman \times B. 'Smokey Rose' (Caroline McCullagh, San Diego, 11/06)

Billbergia nutans QUEEN'S-TEARS (Koby Hall/Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/95; Lucy Warren, San Diego, 2/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99; Paula Eoff, Encinitas, 2/03; Rogers & Mary Bond, Solana Beach, 2/03; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Cindy Sparks, San Diego, 1/06; Sue Martin, Pt. Loma, 2/08; Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 3/313; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/14)

Billbergia nutans (2 forms) QUEEN'S TEARS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/11)

BIRD BEAK HAKEA — *Hakea orthorrhyncha*

BIRD-OF-PARADISE — *Strelitzia reginae*

BIRD-OF-PARADISE SHRUB — *Caesalpinia gilliesii*

BIRD PEPPER — *Capsicum annum* var. *aviculare*

BIRD PEPPER – ***Capsicum annum* var. *glabriusculum***

BIRD'S NEST FERN – *Asplenium nidus*

BITTER MELON — *Momordica charantia*

BLACKBERRY LILY — *Belamcanda chinensis*

BLACK AEONIUM – *Aeonium arboreum* 'Zwartkop'

BLACK AND BLUE SAGE – *Salvia guaranitica* 'Black And Blue'

BLACK BEAUTY PLANT – ***Graptophyllum pictum* 'Black Beauty'**

BLACK CORAL PEA — *Kennedia nigricans*

BLACK CUMIN — *Nigella sativa*
 BLACK ELDERBERRY – ***Sambucus nigra***
 BLACK EUPHORBIA – ***Euphorbia dulcis*** ‘Chameleon’
 BLACK-EYED SUSAN — *Rudbeckia hirta* & cvs.
 BLACK KENNEDIA — *Kennedia nigricans*
 BLACK LACE ELDERBERRY – *Sambucus nigra* ‘Eva’
 BLACK LEAF TARO — *Alocasia* sp.
 BLACK-LEAVED CANNA – *Canna* ‘Australia’
 BLACK MONDO GRASS — *Ophiopogon planiscapus* ‘Nigrescens’
 BLACK MULLEIN — *Verbascum nigrum*
 BLACK NEW ZEALAND FLAX – *Phormium* ‘Platt’s Black’
 BLACK SAGE — *Salvia mellifera*
 BLACK-STEMMED TARO – *Colocasia esculenta* ‘Fontanesii’
 BLACK TEA-TREE – ***Melaleuca pubescens***
 BLACK WIDOW — *Geranium phaeum*
 BLADDERPOD – ***Peritoma arborea*** (syn. *Cleome isomeris*, *Isomeris arborea*)
 BLADDERWORT — *Utricularia sandersonii*
 BLANKET FLOWER — *Gaillardia* × *grandiflora*, *G. pulchella*
Blechnum occidentale HAMMOCK FERN (Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/05; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
 BLEEDING HEART TREE — *Homalanthus populifolius*
 BLEEDING HEART VINE – ***Clerodendrum thomsoniae***
Bletilla striata CHINESE GROUND ORCHID (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95; Nan Sterman, Olivenhain, 4/98; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01; Mary McBride, Vista, 4/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/13)
Bletilla striata ‘Alba Marginata’ CHINESE GROUND ORCHID (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
 BLOODFLOWER — *Asclepias curassavica*
 BLOODLEAF — *Iresine lindenii*
 BLOOD LILY – *Haemanthus albiflos*
 BLOOD RED BROUGHTONIA – ***Broughtonia sanguinea***
Bloomeria crocea GOLDEN STARS (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 5/98)
 BLUE AFRICAN SAGE – *Salvia chameleagnea*
 BLUE AGASTACHE – *Agastache* ‘Blue Fortune’
 BLUE BARLERIA — *Barleria obtusa*
 BLUE BEDDER NEMESIA – *Nemesia* ‘Bluebird’
 BLUE BUSH SAGE – *Salvia urica*
 BLUE CHALK STICKS — *Senecio talinoides* ssp. *mandralisca*
 BLUE DICKS – ***Dichelostemma capitatum***
 BLUE-EYED GRASS – ***Sisyrinchium bellum***
 BLUE FESCUE – *Festuca* sp.
 BLUE-FLOWERED WATER HYSSOP — *Bacopa caroliniana*
 BLUE GINGER — *Dichorisandra thyrsiflora*
 BLUE HIBISCUS – *Alyogyne huegelii* ‘Rich Blue’
 BLUE INDIA SAGE – ***Eranthemum pulchellum***
 BLUE MEADOW SAGE – ***Salvia pratensis***
 BLUE MIST FLOWER – ***Eupatorium coelestinum***
 BLUE OAK – ***Quercus douglasii***
 BLUE OXALIS – ***Oxalis bowiei***, ***Parochetus communis***
 BLUE PASSION FLOWER – *Passiflora* ‘Lavender Lady’
 BLUE PEA — *Psoralea pinnata*
 BLUE PEBBLES – ***Argyroderma patens***
 BLUE PENSTEMON – *Penstemon* ‘Catherine de la Mare’
 BLUE PIMPERNEL — *Anagallis monellii*, *A. m.* ssp. *linifolia*
 BLUE PINCUSHION FLOWER – *Scabiosa columbaria* ‘Butterfly Blue’
 BLUE RAIN SAGE – ***Leucophyllum zygophyllum***
 BLUE SAGE — *Eranthemum pulchellum*

BLUE SEDGE — *Carex glauca*
 BLUE SKYFLOWER — *Thunbergia grandiflora*
 BLUE SNAKEWEED— *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*
 BLUE STAR CREEPER – *Pratia pedunculata* (was *Isotoma fluviatilis*)
 BLUE STONES – ***Argyroderma patens***
 BLUE VANDA — *Vanda coerulea*
 BLUE WAXWEED — *Cuphea viscosissima*
 BLUEBELL — *Campanula rotundifolia*
 BLUEBELL CREEPER — *Sollya heterophylla*
 BLUEBERRY — *Vaccinum* ‘Sunshine Blue’
 BLUEBERRY CLIMBER — *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*
 BLUE WONDER CATMINT – ***Nepeta* × *faassenii* ‘Blue Wonder’**
 BLUFF LETTUCE – ***Dudleya farinosa***
Bocconia arborea TREE POPPY (David Goodwin, San Diego, 9/04)
Bocconia frutescens TREE POPPY, TREE CELANDINE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98;
 Ruth Sewell, San Diego, 11/08)
Boehmeria dichotoma — see *Debregeasia* sp.
 BOG SAGE — *Salvia uliginosa*
 BOMBAY ARROWROOT — *Curcuma angustifolia*
Boophone disticha **OXBANE, SORE-EYE FLOWER**, CAPE POISON BULB (Michael & Joyce Buckner,
 San Diego, 10/02, 10/09; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 10/11, 3/12, 8/14)
Boophone guttata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02, 10/07, 12/08)
Boophone haemanthoides **OXBANE** (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 10/11, 3/12)
 BOOTH CHERIMOYA — *Annona cherimola* ‘Booth’
 BORAGE — *Borago officinalis*
Borago officinalis BORAGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02)
Boronia crenulata ‘Shark Bay’ (? , 3/99)
Boronia denticulata (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95; ? , 3/99)
Boronia heterophylla RED BORONIA (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95 & 5/95; ? , 3/99; ? , 3/05)
Boronia megastigma BROWN BORONIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; ? , 3/99)
Boronia megastigma ‘**Jack Maguire’s Red**’ RED BORONIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos,
 2/08)
Boronia megastigma, **yellow flowered form** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97; Christine
 Wotruba, La Mesa, 3/97)
 BOTTLEBRUSH – *Callistemon*
 BOTTLEBRUSH ALOE – ***Aloe rupestris***
 BOTTLE GOURD – *Lagenaria siceraria*
 BOTTLE PALM — *Beaucarnea recurvata*
 BOTTLE TREE — *Brachychiton rupestris*
Bougainvillea ‘**Blueberry Ice**’ (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/02)
Bougainvillea cv. (bonsai form) (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 2/10)
Bougainvillea ‘Orange Ice’ (Betty Roberts, Carlsbad, 9/99)
Bougainvillea ‘**Pixie Queen**’ SHRUB BOUGAINVILLEA (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)
Bougainvillea ‘San Diego Red’ (Don Walker, Vista, 5/96)
Bougainvillea spectabilis ‘Variegata’ (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Bougainvillea ‘**Torch Glow**’, syn. *B.* ‘Bangkok Red’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00 & 5/03)
Bougainvillea ‘**White Stripe**’ (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/02)
 BOUNCING BET – *Saponaria* spp. & cvs.
Bouteloua annua (Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden, Claremont, 7/98)
Bouvardia ternifolia SCARLET BOUVARDIA, FIRECRACKER BUSH (Myrna Beeby, Encinitas, 4/06;
 Kara Calderon, Vista, 8/07)
Bowenia spectabilis FERN CYCAD (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05)
 BOWER VINE – ***Pandorea jasminoides*** ‘**Pink Panther**’
 BOWER VINE – ***Pandorea jasminoides*** ‘**Rosea Superba**’
Bowiea volubilis CLIMBING ONION (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 11/01)
 BOWTIE VINE – ***Dalechampia dioscoreifolia***

BOX ELDER – *Acer negundo*

Brachychiton acerifolius FLAME TREE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95)

Brachychiton acerifolius (seed pods) ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE (? , 1/08)

Brachychiton discolor QUEENSLAND LACEBARK (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 9/99)

Brachychiton rupestris BOTTLE TREE (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95)

Brachycome 'Jumbo Mauve' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)

Brachysema sp. or cv. (Mary McBride, Vista, 4/09)

Brachystelma meyerianum (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 7/98)

BRAIN CACTUS – *Stenocactus multicosatus*

BRANDEGEE'S SAGE – *Salvia brandegei*

Brassavola acaulis (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/04)

Brassavola cucullata (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/04)

Brassavola nodosa LADY-OF-THE-NIGHT (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00)

Brassavola sp. (brought in as *B. veracruziana*, a name not found in current literature) (Don Walker, Vista, 7/00)

BRASS BUTTONS – ***Cotula lineariloba***

Brassia gireoudiana (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96)

Brassia jipijapensis (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)

Brassia longissima (Helen Bentley, Encinitas, 8/95)

Brassia Rex (*Brassia verrucosa* × *B. gireoudiana*) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/02)

Brassia Rex 'Sacata' (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/03)

Brassia Ryo Toyonaga SPIDER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09)

Brassica juncea 'Red Giant' RED GIANT MUSTARD (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09)

Brassica oleracea BROCCOLI ROMANESCO (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/98)

Brassica oleracea italica BROCCOLI (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)

Brassica oleracea [Gongyloides Group] 'Purple' PURPLE KOHLRABI (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02)

×***Brassolaeliocattleya Pseudosa*** 'Green Glades' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/99)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Crowfield (Jim Wright, San Diego, 12/10)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Golden Tang (Jim Wright, San Diego, 9/13)

×***Brassolaeliocattleya*** 'Hawaiian Discovery' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/03)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* 'Ingers Sweet Revenge' (John Daily, Solana Beach, 1/97)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Port of Paradise (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Pokai Splash × Ann Miyamoto (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Rustic Spots (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)

×***Brassolaeliocattleya Taiwan Queen*** (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, H&F Orchids, Santee, 9/05)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Taoshiaoki × Caclandide (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/08)

×*Brassolaeliocattleya* Toshie Aokie × *C. aelandiae* (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09)

BRAZILIAN BACHELOR'S BUTTON – *Centratherum punctatum*

BRAZILIAN BIRD PEPPER – *Capsicum chinense*

BRAZILIAN BOTTLE BRUSH — *Centratherum camporum* 'Manaus Beauty'

BRAZILIAN BUTTERFLY TREE — *Bauhinia forficata*

BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER – *Centratherum camporum* 'Manaus Beauty'

BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER – ***Centratherum intermedium***

BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER – *Centratherum punctatum*

BRAZILIAN CHERRY – ***Eugenia brasiliensis***

BRAZILIAN CORAL TREE – ***Erythrina speciosa***

BRAZILIAN EDELWEISS — *Sinningia canescens*

BRAZILIAN FLAME BUSH — *Calliandra tweedii*

BRAZILIAN FUCHSIA — *Justicia rizzinii*

BRAZILIAN LANTERN — *Abutilon megapotamicum* 'Teardrop'

BRAZILIAN NIGHTSHADE – *Solanum seaforthianum*

BRAZILIAN PLUME — *Justicia carnea*

BRAZILIAN RAIN TREE — *Pithecellobium tortum*

BRAZILIAN RED CLOAK — *Megaskepasma erythrochlamys*

BRAZILIAN SKYFLOWER — *Duranta stenostachya*
 BRAZILIAN SNAPDRAGON — *Otacanthus caeruleus* 'Amazon Blue'
 BRAZILIAN STARFISH – ***Capsicum baccatum* cv.**
 BREADSEED POPPY – *Papaver somniferum*
 BREATH-OF-HEAVEN – *Coleonema pulchellum* 'Rosy Red'
Bredia hirsuta DWARF PRINCESS FLOWER (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/05)
Bredia scandens (Kathy Musial, Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, 7/97)
Breynia disticha 'Nana' — see *Breynia nivosa* 'Nana'
Breynia nivosa, syn. *Breynia disticha* DWARF SNOW BUSH (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/04)
Breynia nivosa 'Nana', syn. *Breynia disticha* 'Nana' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
 BRIDAL HEATH — *Erica bauera*
 BRIDAL VEIL BROOM — *Retama monosperma*
 BRIDAL WREATH — *Stephanotis floribunda*
 BRIDAL WREATH SPIRAEA – ***Spiraea x vanhouttei***
 BRIEGER'S LAELIA – ***Cattleya briegeri***
Brighamia insignis ALULA, CABBAGE TREE (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94; Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/02, 1/08; Ann Mi, San Diego, 10/04, Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/05)
Brillantaisia nitens (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/96, 7/99; Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01)
Brillantaisia subulugarica (Michael Silberhorn, 7/08)
 BRILLIANT HOP BUSH — *Dodonaea microzyga*
Brimeura amethystina, syn. *Hyacinthus amethystinus* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)
 BRISTOL CROSS OREGANO – ***Origanum* 'Bristol Cross'**
 BRITTLEBUSH — *Encelia farinosa*
 BRITTON'S CHALK DUDLEYA – ***Dudleya brittonii***
Briza maxima RATTLESNAKE GRASS, BIG QUAKING GRASS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/96, 5/97; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 10/05)
 BROCCOLI — see *Brassica oleracea italica*
 BROCCOLI ROMANESCO — *Brassica oleracea*
Bromelia balansae HEART-OF-FLAME (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/98)
Bromelia scarlatina (Ralph McAfee, San Diego, 4/01)
Bromelia cv. or sp. BROMELIAD (Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 2/12)
 BROMELIAD – *Aechmea* cv. or sp.
 BRONZE FENNEL – *Foeniculum vulgare* 'Purpureum'
 BRONZE LOQUAT – *Eriobotrya deflexa*
 BROWN BORONIA — *Boronia megastigma*
 BROWN SALVIA — *Salvia africana-lutea*
Broughtonia sanguinea BLOOD RED BROUGHTONIA (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/14, 8/14)
***Brugmansia aurea* 'Shredded White Fantasy'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02 & 5/03)
Brugmansia x candida ANGELS' TRUMPET (Don Walker, Vista, 1/99)
***Brugmansia x candida* 'Double White'** (Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/98, 7/00, 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/98; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 4/09)
***Brugmansia* 'Charles Grimaldi'** GOLDEN ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 11/94; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/01)
Brugmansia 'Creamsicle' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12)
Brugmansia cv., pink-flowers (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/01)
Brugmansia cvs. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/00)
Brugmansia 'Double Peach' DOUBLE ORANGE ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
Brugmansia hybrids & cultivars (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01)
Brugmansia x insignis, pink-flowers (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/99)
Brugmansia x insignis, variegated (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/00)
***Brugmansia* 'Jean Pasko'** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/97)

Brugmansia sanguinea RED ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 1/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/98; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01; ?, 1/03, 2/04; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 1/05)

Brugmansia sanguinea 'Inca Queen' (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/00)

Brugmansia 'Shredded White' (Linda Fiske, San Diego, 1109)

Brugmansia 'Snowbank' VARIEGATED ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)

Brugmansia 'The Stinker' ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)

Brugmansia 'Variegata' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)

Brugmansia versicolor 'Apricot' (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 11/96; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01)

Brugmansia vulcanicola (brought in as *B. vulcanicum*) (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97)

Brunfelsia jamaicensis (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99 & 10/01)

Brunfelsia pauciflora YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 5/98; ?, 3/15)

Brunfelsia pauciflora 'Floribunda' YESTERDAY-TODAY-AND-TOMORROW (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02)

Brunnera macrophylla SIBERIAN BUGLOSS (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02 & 5/03)

Brunnera macrophylla 'Jack Frost' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/03)

Brunsvigia josephinae CANDELABRA LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 8/12)

Brunsvigia litoralis CANDELABRA FLOWER (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 10/11; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12, 8/14)

BRUSH CHERRY — *Syzygium paniculatum*

Bryophyllum manginii — ***Kalanchoe manginii***

BUBBLE GUM PLANT — *Aloysia virgata*

BUBBLE GUM SAGE — ***Leucophyllum pruinoseum***

BUDDHA'S HAND CITRON — *Citrus medica* 'Buddha's Hand'

Buddleia — see *Buddleja*

Buddleja alternifolia FOUNTAIN BUTTERFLY BUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 6/96)

Buddleja asiatica WINTER BUTTERFLY BUSH, WINTER BUDDLEJA (Marc Bell, Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma & Debra Bentley, LaMesa, 2/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01, 2/02, 2/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07, 2/08)

Buddleja cv. BUTTERFLY BUSH (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08)

Buddleja cv. (white-flowered) BUTTERFLY BUSH (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 9/08)

Buddleja davidii BUTTERFLY BUSH, SUMMER LILAC (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98; Anne Mendez, San Diego, 8/02; ?, 3/04)

Buddleja davidii 'Black Knight' (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 5/95)

Buddleja davidii 'Golden Purple' GOLDEN-LEAVED BUTTERFLY BUSH, GOLD-AND-PURPLE BUTTERFLY BUSH, GOLD VARIEGATED BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04 & 3/05, 3/07)

Buddleja davidii 'Harlequin' VARIEGATED BUTTERFLY BUSH (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/99; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02)

Buddleja davidii 'Petite Plum' DWARF BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)

Buddleja davidii 'Pink Profusion' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01)

Buddleja davidii 'Purple Passion' PURPLE PASSION BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)

Buddleja davidii 'White Harlequin' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 2/05)

Buddleja globosa ORANGE BALL TREE (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/00)

Buddleja hybrid (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01)

Buddleja lindleyana (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 9/95)

Buddleja 'Lochinch' SILVER BUTTERFLY BUSH (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/98 & 5/00; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)

Buddleja marrubiifolia (Nan Sterman, Encinitas, 10/97)

Buddleja salvifolia SOUTH AFRICAN SAGE WOOD (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07, 3/07 & 3/09; Buena Creek Gardens, 3/07; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/14)

Buddleja salvifolia 'Lavender' BUTTERFLY BUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

Buddleja salviifolia (winter-blooming form) SAGE-LEAVED BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)

***Buddleja* ‘Sleeping Beauty’** WEEPING BUTTERFLY BUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Buddleja × *weyeriana* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)

***Buddleja* × *weyeriana* ‘Bicolor’** BUTTERFLY BUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03)

***Buddleja* × *weyeriana* ‘Honeycomb’** YELLOW BUTTERFLY BUSH (Andrea Townsend, La Jolla, 8/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)

BUFFALO HORN — *Burchellia bubalina*

BUGLE LILY – *Watsonia* cv. or sp.

Buiningia brevicylindrica (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)

Bulbine alooides (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01)

Bulbine mesembryanthoides (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 3/98)

Bulbine frutescens (syn. *B. caulescens*) (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 3/07)

***Bulbine frutescens* ‘Hallmark’** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00)

Bulbine sp. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, LaMesa, 3/98)

Bulbine sp. or cv. (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 2/05)

Bulbine torta (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12)

Bulbinella cauda-felis (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/08, 3/13)

Bulbinella floribunda — see *B. nutans* var. *nutans*

Bulbinella latifolia (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97)

Bulbinella latifolia* var. *dolertica (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/08, 3/13)

Bulbinella nutans (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/96; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/06, 2/07, 3/08)

Bulbinella nutans (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/13)

Bulbinella nutans* var. *nutans (brought in as *B. floribunda*, an invalid name of no botanical standing. — Ed.) (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/96)

Bulbinella sp. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/10)

Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann — see *Cirrhopetalum* Elizabeth Ann

Bulbophyllum grandiflorum (Pam Koide, Carlsbad, 9/97)

Bulbophyllum hybrid STINKY HYBRID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/10)

Bulbophyllum hybrid (Jim Wright, San Diego, 12/13)

Bulbophyllum species (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/10)

BUNYA-BUNYA — *Araucaria bidwillii*

Burchellia bubalina BUFFALO HORN, WILD POMEGRANATE (Donna Jewett, Fallbrook, 1/98; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01)

BURDETT’S BANKSIA — *Banksia burdettii*

BURGUNDY-LEAVED HIBISCUS – ***Hibiscus acetosella* ‘Maple Sugar’**

BURGUNDY LOBELIA – *Lobelia fulgens*

BUR HEAD – ***Echinodorus cordifolius***

Bursera fagaroides COPAL, ELEPHANT TREE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)

Bursera hindsiana (Monte Woodworth, 10/97)

Bursera microphylla TOROTE, ELEPHANT TREE (Monte Woodworth, San Diego, 5/98)

Bursera microphylla (bonsai form) TOROTE, ELEPHANT TREE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08 & 11/09)

Bursera palmeri (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/06)

BUSH CLOCK VINE — *Thunbergia erecta*

BUSH FLAME – ***Chorizema* ‘Bush Flame’**

BUSH GERMANDER — *Teucrium fruticans*

BUSH MARIGOLD — *Tagetes lemmonii*

BUSH MONKEY FLOWER — *Mimulus aurantiacus*

BUSH POPPY — *Dendromecon rigida*

BUSHMAN’S FIRE — *Sarcocaulon flavescens*

BUSHMAN’S POISON — *Acokanthera oppositifolia*

BUSH SEDUM – ***Sedum dendroideum***

BUSH SUNFLOWER – *Encelia californica*

BUSH VIOLET – *Barleria obtusa*
 BUSHY YATE – *Eucalyptus conferruminata*
 BUTCHER'S BROOM — *Ruscus aculeatus*
Butia capitata JELLY PALM (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/95)
 BUTTER AND EGGS — *Linaria vulgaris*
 BUTTER CRÈME CASSIA – *Senna bicapsularis* 'Butter Creme'
 BUTTERFLY AMARYLLIS — *Hippeastrum papilio*
 BUTTERFLY BUSH — *Buddleja davidii*, *Clerodendrum myricoides* 'Ugandense'
 BUTTERFLY FLOWER — *Schizanthus pinnatus*
 BUTTERFLY GINGER — *Hedychium coronarium*, *H. hybrid*
 BUTTERFLY ORCHID – × *Doritaenopsis* Fusheng's Mysical Dream, *Epidendrum* × *obrienianum*
 BUTTERFLY ORCHID VINE — *Mascagnia macroptera*
 BUTTERFLY PELARGONIUM — *Pelargonium papilionaceum*
 BUTTERFLY WEED — *Asclepias tuberosa*
 BUTTON FERN – *Pellaea rotundifolia*
 BUTTONWOOD — *Conocarpus erectus*
Buxus microphylla 'Kingsville', Saikei Japanese tray landscape (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 2/03, 2/05)
Buxus sempervirens 'Monrue' GREEN TOWER® BOXWOOD (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07)

C

CABBAGE TREE – *Brighamia insignis*
Cacalia antheuphorbium – see *Senecio anteuphorbium*
Caesalpinia gilliesii POINCIANA, MEXICAN BIRD-OF-PARADISE, BIRD-OF-PARADISE SHRUB (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/03; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 9/07)
Caesalpinia mexicana MEXICAN BIRD OF PARADISE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/12)
Caesalpinia pulcherrima PRIDE-OF-BARBADOS, DWARF POINCIANA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11, 7/13, 8/15)
 CALABASH — *Lagenaria siceraria*
Caladium humboldtii (Phil Tackill & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 9/06)
Calamintha grandiflora variety (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Calandrinia grandiflora (Jeanine De Hart, Encinitas, 5/98; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/01, 8/01, 9/01)
Calceolaria arachnoidea (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02)
Calendula officinalis POT MARIGOLD (? , 3/05)
Calendula officinalis 'Touch of Red' POT MARIGOLD (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/04)
Calibanus hookeri (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 4/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/01)
Calibrachoa 'Superbells® Yellow Chiffon' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
 CALICO FLOWER — *Aristolochia elegans*, *A. littoralis*
 CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT — **Eriogonum fasciculatum**, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *fasciculatum*
 CALIFORNIA CLOAK FERN — *Notholaena californica*
 CALIFORNIA CONCORD GRAPE – **Vitis labrusca** × 'Isabella'
 CALIFORNIA FOUR O'CLOCK – **Mirabilis californica** (*M. laevis* var. *crassifolia*)
 CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA — *Zauschneria californica*
 CALIFORNIA GOLD CASSIA – *Senna bicapsularis* 'California Gold'
 CALIFORNIA HOLLY — *Heteromeles arbutifolia*
 CALIFORNIA LILAC – *Ceanothus* spp. & cvs.
 CALIFORNIA MAN ROOT – **Marah macrocarpus**
 CALIFORNIA PEONY — *Paeonia californica*
 CALIFORNIA POLYPODY – **Polypodium californicum**
 CALIFORNIA POPPY — *Eschscholzia californica*

CALIFORNIA SCRUB OAK – *Quercus dumosa*
 CALIFORNIA SUNFLOWER – ***Encelia californica***
 CALLA LILY — *Zantedeschia aethiopica* and cvs.
Calliandra californica BAJA FAIRY DUSTER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/14)
Calliandra emarginata (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00)
Calliandra emarginata (?) (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 9/95)
Calliandra eriophylla FAIRY DUSTER (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Ron Wheeler, Valley Center, 4/12, 4/13)
Calliandra haematocephala 'Alba' WHITE POWDER PUFF (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96)
Calliandra sp. or cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/01, 12/10)
Calliandra sp., brought in as *C. brachypetala*, a name not found in current literature; perhaps *C. brachyandra* (Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 7/98)
Calliandra surinamensis SURINAM POWDER PUFF, POWDER PUFF TREE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01; Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12; Barbara Patterson, Solana Beach, 9/12)
Calliandra tweedii BRAZILIAN FLAME BUSH (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95)
Callicarpa americana AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 10/04, 10/05, 10/08; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04, 9/06)
Callicarpa bodinieri* var. *giraldii BEAUTYBERRY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99 & 9/00)
Callicarpa bodinieri var. *giraldii* 'Profusion' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)
Callicarpa japonica JAPANESE BEAUTYBERRY, MURASAKI-SHIKIBU (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94 & 11/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma 10/01)
Callicarpa sp. or cv. BEAUTYBERRY (Mary Clemons, El Cajon, 10/02)
Callicarpa sp. or cv. BEAUTYBERRY (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/03; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03)
Callisia navicularis, syn. *Tradescantia navicularis* CHAIN PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/97)
Callisia warszewicziana (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04)
Callistemon citrinus BOTTLEBRUSH (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 4/16)
***Callistemon 'Jeffers'* (*Callistemon citrinus 'Jeffersii'*)** BOTTLEBRUSH (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 5/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00 & 8/01; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11, 4/14, 2/15)
Callistemon 'Jeffers' (bonsai form in full bloom) BOTTLEBRUSH (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 3/05)
Callistemon 'Little John' (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 5/98)
Callistemon 'Perth Pink' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Callistemon pinifolius PINE BOTTLEBRUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Callistemon pinifolius 'Green' PINE BOTTLEBRUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/07 & 9/09)
Callistemon 'Pink Stiletto' BOTTLEBRUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/03, 2/07 & 9/07)
Callistemon sp. or cv. PINK BOTTLEBRUSH (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 8/11)
Callistemon subulatus (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/99)
Callistemon viminalis 'McCaskillii' (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 5/98)
Callistemon 'Violaceous' (Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 4/98)
Callistephus chinensis Crego Mix, brought in as *Aster crego* (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99)
Callitris sp. (Arlene Palmer, 3/98)
Calocedrus decurrens INCENSE CEDAR (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02)
Calocephalus brownii CUSHIONBUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99)
Calocephalus brownii – see *Leucophyta brownii*
Calochortus albus FAIRY LANTERN, WHITE GLOBE LILY (Helen Means, Carlsbad, 5/00; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03)
Calochortus sp. or cv. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/12)
Calochortus superbis hybrids (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03)
Calochortus venustus hybrids WHITE MARIPOSA LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03)
Calochortus mix MARIPOSA LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/11)
Calodendrum capense CAPE CHESTNUT (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/97)
Calostemma purpureum GARLAND LILY (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95)

Calothamnus quadrifidus COMMON NET-BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 1/03)

Calothamnus quadrifidus, yellow-flowered form (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/95)

Calothamnus sp. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95)

Calothamnus villosus SILKY NET BUSH, WOOLLY NET BUSH (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)

Calotropis gigantea MUDAR, CROWN PLANT (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 7/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01)

Calpurnia aurea WILD LABURNUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13)

Calylophus drummondii TEXAS BUTTERCUP (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04)

Calylophus hartwegii SUNDROPS, WESTERN PRIMROSE, HARTWEG'S SUNDROPS (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 5/12)

Calylophus serrulatus SHRUBBY EVENING PRIMROSE (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 11/98)

Calytrix aurea (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Camassia scilloides EASTERN CAMAS (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)

Camellia '**California Sunrise**' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00 & 1/03)

Camellia chinensis 'Fragrant Pink' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04, 11/05)

Camellia '**Confucius**' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia 'Coral Delight' (Don Walker, Vista, 1/00)

Camellia cv. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 3/95; Cindy Sparks, San Diego, 1/03)

Camellia 'Dr. Clifford Parks' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, LaMesa, 3/98)

Camellia 'Fragrant Pink' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)

Camellia 'Freedom Bell' (Don Walker, Vista, 12/96 & 1/97)

Camellia grijsii 'Zhenzhucha' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/00)

Camellia hiemalis '**Shishigashira**' (Sue Martin, San Diego, 10/95 & 10/01)

Camellia japonica 'Adolphe Audusson' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/97, 3/99)

Camellia japonica 'Bella Romana' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica 'Bella Rosa' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica 'Bob's Tinsie' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96 & 2/97)

Camellia japonica 'Buttermint' (Don Walker, Vista, 3/00)

Camellia japonica '**Cara Mia**' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00 & 2/02)

Camellia japonica '**Cardinal's Cap**' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00)

Camellia japonica '**Chandleri Elegans**' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99)

Camellia japonica 'C. M. Wilson' (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 2/05)

Camellia japonica cv. (possibly 'Debutante') (Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04)

Camellia japonica cvs. (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96)

Camellia japonica 'Esao' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)

Camellia japonica '**Daikagura**' (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 11/04)

Camellia japonica '**Drama Girl**' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)

Camellia japonica 'Eleanor Martin Supreme' (Linda Addison, Del Mar, 3/96)

Camellia japonica 'Elegans Champagne' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica 'Fuji' (Higo) (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica 'Grand Prix' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01; Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 2/05)

Camellia japonica 'Guilio Nuccio' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/97, 3/99)

Camellia japonica 'Haro-No-Utena' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica '**Henry E. Huntington**' (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 11/04, 2/05; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/12)

Camellia japonica 'Herme' or 'Jordan's Pride' (Becky Sparks, Lake San Marcos, 3/05)

Camellia japonica 'High Fragrance' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10, 1/12, 1/13)

Camellia japonica 'Hilda Jamieson' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica 'Hi-no-maru' (Higo) (Don Walker, Vista, 2/95; Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)

Camellia japonica 'Hishikaraito' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/97)

Camellia japonica '**Katie**' (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99, 2/00, 2/02; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/12, 1/13)

Camellia japonica '**Kramer's Supreme**' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)

Camellia japonica 'Lucky Star' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)

Camellia japonica 'Lulu Belle' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)
***Camellia japonica* 'Mansize'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Camellia japonica 'Margaret Davis' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)
***Camellia japonica* 'Marie Bracey'** (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99)
Camellia japonica 'Merry Christmas' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03)
Camellia japonica 'Mikawa-unryu', syn. 'Unryu' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99)
***Camellia japonica* 'Mikuni-no-Homare' (Higo)** (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00)
Camellia japonica 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/12)
Camellia japonica 'Mrs. D. W. Dan's Special' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)
Camellia japonica 'Miyako-no-Haru' (Higo) (Don Walker, Vista, 3/96, 3/98, 3/99)
Camellia japonica 'Nuccio's Carousel' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/96, 2/97, 3/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Camellia japonica 'Nuccio's Gem' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99)
Camellia japonica 'Nuccio's Jewel' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96, 5/98)
Camellia japonica 'Nuccio's Pink Lace' (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 2/05; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)
Camellia japonica 'Nuccios Rosa Bella' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/05)
Camellia japonica 'Ohkan' (Higo) (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/96)
Camellia japonica 'Onetia Holland' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/05, 2/10)
***Camellia japonica* 'Pink Pagoda'** (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99)
***Camellia japonica* 'Pink Wings'** (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00)
Camellia japonica 'Pope Pius' — see *C. japonica* 'Prince Eugene Napoleon'
Camellia japonica 'Prima Ballerina' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/96 & 2/97)
Camellia japonica 'Prince Eugene Napoleon', syn. 'Pope Pius' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/97; Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 2/05)
Camellia japonica 'Prima Ballerina' (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 2/05)
Camellia japonica 'Royal Velvet' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/96)
***Camellia japonica* 'Rudolph'** (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00)
Camellia japonica 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora' (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99)
Camellia japonica 'San Dimas' (Don Walker, Vista, 1/99)
Camellia japonica 'Scented Sun' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/13)
Camellia japonica 'Scentsation' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Camellia japonica 'Showtime' (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 2/05)
***Camellia japonica* 'Silver Waves'** (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/05)
Camellia japonica 'Spellbound' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)
Camellia japonica 'Spring Daze' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)
***Camellia japonica* 'Spring Sonnet'** (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99 & 2/00)
Camellia japonica 'Tama Electra' (Don Walker, Vista, 1/00 & 3/00)
Camellia japonica 'Tame Peacock' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 2/10)
Camellia japonica 'Tata' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/12)
Camellia japonica 'Tiffany' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)
Camellia japonica 'Tinker Bell' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)
***Camellia japonica* 'Tinsie'** (but more properly named 'Bokuhan'. —Ed.) (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96 & 3/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03, 2/05, 2/07)
Camellia japonica 'Unryu' — see *C. japonica* 'Mikawa-unryu'
Camellia japonica 'West Covina' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04)
***Camellia japonica* ssp. *rusticana* 'Yuki-oguni'** (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99; Don Walker, Vista, 3/99)
Camellia japonica × *C. sasanqua* 'Nuccio's Fragrant Pink' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/06)
Camellia 'Jury's Yellow' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00)
***Camellia* 'Lasca Beauty'** (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/96, 1/97, 2/97, 3/99, 2/00, 3/00, 2/02)
Camellia 'Lila Naff' (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99 & 3/00)
Camellia lutchuensis (Don Walker, Vista, 2/97; ?, 1/04)
***Camellia lutchuensis* 'High Fragrance'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05, 2/07, 1/09)

Camellia 'Milo Rowell' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Camellia 'Nicky Crisp' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/95, 2/96, 3/96, 2/97, 2/00)
Camellia reticulata (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/00)
Camellia reticulata 'Crimson Robe' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/01)
Camellia reticulata 'Dr. Clifford Parks' (Gene Snooks, La Jolla, 3/10)
Camellia reticulata 'Frank Hauser' (variegated) (Gene Snooks, La Jolla, 3/10)
Camellia reticulata 'Larry Piet' (Gene Snooks, La Jolla, 3/10)
Camellia reticulata 'Miss Tulare' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)
Camellia reticulata 'Nuccio's Ruby' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02)
Camellia reticulata 'Pharaoh' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)
Camellia reticulata 'Valentine Day' (Gene Snooks, La Jolla, 3/10)
Camellia reticulata 'Valentine Day' (variegated) (Gene Snooks, La Jolla, 3/10)
Camellia reticulata 'White Retic' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99; Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01)
Camellia reticulata 'Yinfen Mudan' (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99)
Camellia saluenensis (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96, 2/97, 3/98, 2/00)
Camellia sasanqua (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 10/00)
Camellia sasanqua 'Chojiguruma' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95)
Camellia sasanqua 'Shishigashira' SUN CAMELLIA (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/02)
Camellia sasanqua 'Yuletide' (Don Walker, Vista, 11/98)
Camellia sp. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99)
Camellia ×williamsii 'Beverly L. Baylies' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/97)
Camellia ×williamsii 'Coral Delight' (Don Walker, Vista, 2/95, 3/96, 1/97, 2/97)
Camellia ×williamsii 'Jury's Yellow' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99)
Campanula cv. SERBIAN BELLFLOWER (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01 & 9/01)
Campanula formanekiana (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 6/96)
Campanula glomerata CLUSTERED BELLFLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, ElCajon, 7/98)
Campanula isophylla ITALIAN BELLFLOWER (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 10/00)
Campanula kemulariae (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Campanula 'Kent Belle' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Campanula lactiflora MILKY BELLFLOWER (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 11/00, 10/01, 1/04, 9/08, 10/11)
Campanula latifolia var. *macrantha* (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/00 & 5/02)
Campanula medium CANTERBURY BELLS (Catherine Zinsky, ElCajon, 7/98)
Campanula persicifolia 'Telham Beauty' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Campanula punctata 'Rubra' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Campanula rotundifolia BLUEBELL (Sue Martin, San Diego, 1/95)
Campanula rotundifolia 'Olympica' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 11/02)
Campanula 'Rubra' BELLFLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95)
Campanula sp. or cv. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Campanula takesimana KOREAN BELLFLOWER (? , 7/05)
Campanula trachelium NETTLE-LEAVED BELLFLOWER, THROATWORT (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95)
Campanula vidalii, syn. *Azorina vidalii* (Catherine L. Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94 & 8/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04)
 CAMPFIRE CRASSULA – *Crassula capitella* 'Campfire'
 CAMPHOR THYME – ***Thymus camphoratus***
Campyloneurum angustifolium NARROW-LEAVED STRAP FERN (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 7/98 & 11/98)
Canarina canariensis CANARY ISLAND BELLFLOWER (Dylan Hannon, Vista, 2/96)
 CANARY BIRD BUSH — *Crotolaria agatiflora*
 CANARY ISLAND BELLFLOWER — *Canarina canariensis*
 CANARY ISLAND DAISY – *Nauplius sericeus*
 CANARY ISLAND ROCK SPURGE — *Euphorbia aphylla*
 CANARY ISLAND SAGE — *Salvia canariensis*
 CANARY ISLANDS EUPHORBIA – ***Euphorbia lambii***
 CANARY ISLANDS LAVENDER – ***Lavandula pinnata* var. *buchii*** (Calif. Hort.)

Canavalia maritima (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 10/94)
 CANCER WEED — *Salvia lyrata*
 CANDELABRA CACTUS — *Euphorbia lactea*
 Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 10/11; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12, 8/14)
 CANDELABRA LILY – ***Brunsvigia josephinae***
 CANDELABRA LILY – ***Brunsvigia litoralis***
 CANDELABRA PLANT — ***Aloe arborescens***
 CANDLE TREE — *Parmentiera cereifera*
 CANDLENUT — *Aleurites moluccana*
Canna ‘Apricot Ice’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
Canna ‘Australia’ BLACK-LEAVED CANNA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)
Canna ‘Constitution’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03)
Canna ‘Durban’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 7/98)
Canna ‘ehemannii’ (also listed as *C. iridiflora* ‘Ehemannii’) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99 & 7/00)
Canna ‘Firecracker’ FIRECRACKER CANNA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
Canna ‘Gaiety’ (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/01)
Canna indica INDIAN SHOT (Don Walker, Vista, 5/97)
Canna ‘Intrigue’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)
Canna iridiflora ‘Ehemannii’ — see *C. ‘ehemannii*
Canna ‘King Humbert’ (Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02)
Canna ‘Louis Cotton’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)
Canna ‘Phasion’ (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 9/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)
Canna ‘Pink Sensation’ (dwarf) (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)
Canna ‘Pink Sunburst’ or ‘Technicolor’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)
Canna ‘Pretoria’ STRIPED CANNA LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/00 & 7/00; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06)
Canna ‘Red Futurity’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)
Canna ‘Red Velvet’ RED VELVET CANNA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)
Canna ‘Rosamond Cole’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00)
Canna ‘Rose Futurity’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)
Canna sp. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 2/97)
Canna ‘Stuttgart’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/03)
Canna ‘Yellow Futurity’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)
Canna ‘Yellow King Humbert’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00)
 CANTERBURY BELLS — *Campanula medium*
Cantua buxifolia SACRED-FLOWER-OF-THE-INCAS (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 4/01; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 1/04; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14)
Cantua ‘Hot Pants’ SACRED-FLOWER-OF-THE-INCAS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09 & 11/09; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02)
 CANYON LIVE OAK – *Quercus chrysolepis*
 CAPE CHESTNUT — *Calodendrum capense*
 CAPE COWSLIP — *Lachenalia aloides*
 CAPE COWSLIP – *Lachenalia mutabilis*
 CAPE FUCHSIA — *Phygelius capensis*
 CAPE HONEYSUCKLE – ***Tecomaria capensis***
 CAPE IVY – ***Senecio angulatus***
 CAPE LEADWORT – ***Plumbago auriculata***
 CAPE POISON BULB — *Boophone disticha*
 CAPE PRIMROSE — *Streptocarpus* sp.
 CAPER — *Capparis spinosa* var. *inermis*
Capparis spinosa var. *inermis* CAPER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)
Capsicum annuum var. *annuum* ‘Early Sensation’ SWEET PEPPER (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Capsicum annuum var. *annuum* ‘Valencia’ SWEET PEPPER (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Capsicum annuum var. CHILHUACLE AMARILLO PEPPER (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 9/08)

Capsicum annum glabriusculum (= ***Capsicum annum* var. *aviculare***) BIRD PEPPER (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 11/02; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

Capsicum annum* var. *glabriusculum CHILTEPIN, BIRD PEPPER (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 11/06, 9/08)

***Capsicum annum* 'Holy Mole'** HOLY MOLE PEPPER (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 10/07)

Capsicum annum 'Shishito' SHISHITO PEPPER (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 9/08)

Capsicum annum 'Variegated' ORNAMENTAL VARIEGATED PEPPER (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 9/08)

Capsicum baccatum 'ECUADORIAN RED AJI' ECUADORIAN RED AJI (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)

Capsicum bacatum* x *annuum 'Santa Fe Grande' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

Capsicum bacatum* var. *bacatum (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

***Capsicum bacatum* var. Peri Peri**, BISHOP'S HAT (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

***Capsicum baccatum* cv.** AJI, BRAZILIAN STARFISH (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 10/03, 11/06; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/06)

Capsicum chinense BRAZILIAN BIRD PEPPER (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)

Capsicum chinense HABANERO PEPPER (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/06, 8/12)

Capsicum chinense 'Devils Tongue' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

Capsicum chinense 'Naga Viper' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

Capsicum chinense 'Rocotillo' VIETNAMESE BELL PEPPER (VanMoch Nguyen, San Diego, 11/04)

Capsicum chinense 'Trinidad Scorpion' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)

Capsicum pubescens CHILE (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)

Capsicum pubescens 'Manzano' MANZANO CHILE (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)

Capsicum pubescens 'Rocoto' ROCOTO CHILE (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)

CARAMBOLA — ***Averrhoa carambola***

CARDAMON GINGER — ***Alpinia calcarata***

CARDBOARD PALM — ***Zamia furfuracea***

CARDINAL FLOWER — ***Lobelia cardinalis*, *Sinningia cardinalis***

CARDINAL'S GUARD — ***Pachystachys coccinea***

Cardiospermum halicacabum BALLOON VINE, LOVE-IN-A-PUFF (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01 & 9/02; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 9/10)

Carex buchananii LEATHERLEAF SEDGE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97)

Carex elegantissima 'Variegata' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97)

Carex flagellifera (Sue Martin, San Diego, 11/95, 10/97)

Carex glauca BLUE SEDGE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97)

Carex phyllocephala 'Sparkler' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01)

CARIBBEAN COPPER PLANT — ***Euphorbia cotinifolia***

Carica papaya PAPAYA (Linda Espino, ?, 5)

***Carica papaya* Hybrid #2** PAPAYA (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 7/97)

***Carica papaya* 'Red Lady'** PAPAYA (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 7/97)

Carica papaya (Mexican Hardy Variety) MEXICAN PAPAYA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Carissa edulis (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/02)

Carissa edulis* var. *tomentosa (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/01)

Carissa haematocarpa NOEM-NOEM, NUM-NUM (Dennis Sharmahd, Escondido, 7/05)

Carludovica palmata PANAMA HAT PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/02)

CARMEL CREEPER — ***Ceanothus griseus* var. *horizontalis***

CARMEL SUR MANZANITA — ***Arctostaphylos edmundsii* cv.**

CARNATION — ***Dianthus caryophyllus***

CAROB — ***Ceratonia siliqua***

CAROLINA JESSAMINE — ***Gelsemium sempervirens***

Carpenteria californica TREE ANEMONE (Helen Means, Carlsbad, 5/00; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 5/07; Ron Wheeler, Valley Center, 4/13)

Carpobrotus edulis HOTTENTOT FIG (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 2/98)

CARRION FLOWER — ***Stapelia gigantea***

CARROT — ***Daucus carota* ssp. *sativus***

CARROT TREE — ***Steganotaenia araliacea***

Caryopteris* x *clandonensis 'Heavenly Blue' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)

Caryopteris × clandonensis 'Worcester Gold' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Caryopteris incana DARK BLUE BLUEBEARD (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05, 1/07)
Caryopteris sp., from Native Texas Nursery, Austin; might be *C. incana* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
Caryota ophiopellis SNAKESKIN PALM (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Bonsall, 8/06)
Casimiroa edulis WHITE SAPOTE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Cal Mann, 9/01)
Cassia artemisioides – see ***Senna artemisioides***
Cassia bicapsularis 'Butter Creme' — see *Senna bicapsularis* 'Butter Creme'
Cassia bicapsularis 'California Gold' — see *Senna bicapsularis* 'California Gold'
Cassia carnavall — see *Senna spectabilis*
Cassia corymbosa — see *Senna corymbosa*
Cassia didymobotrya — see *Senna didymobotrya*
Cassia fistula GOLDEN SHOWER TREE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)
Cassia leptophylla GOLD MEDALLION TREE (Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 7/03)
Cassia meridionalis — see *Senna meridionalis*
Cassia odorata — see *Senna odorata*
Cassia phyllodinea — see *Senna artemisioides* var. *phyllodinea*
Cassia sp. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)
Cassia sp. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/00)
Cassia sp. (Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 9/03)
Cassia sp. (Nancy Riley, Fallbrook, 9/05)
Cassia cv. or sp. (Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 2/12)
Cassia sp., seed collected in Barbados (Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 9/94)
Cassia spectabilis — see *Senna spectabilis*
Cassia splendida — see *Senna splendida*
Cassia tomentosa — see *Senna multiglandulosa*
CASTOR BEAN – *Ricinus communis*
CATALINA CHERRY — *Prunus lyonii*, ***Prunus ilicifolia* ssp. *lyonii***
CATALINA MOUNTAIN LILAC — *Ceanothus arboreus*
CATALINA SILVERLACE — *Eriophyllum nevinii*
CATALONIAN JASMINE — *Jasminum grandiflorum*
Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Catalpa xerubescens 'Purpurea' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Catananche caerulea CUPID'S DART (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Catasetum tenebrosum (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 5/98)
CATERPILLAR FERN — *Polypodium formosanum*
CATERPILLAR FLOWER – ***Spathicarpa sagittifolia***
CATMINT – ***Nepeta × faassenii*** 'Six Hills Giant'
CATNIP – ***Nepeta cataria***
CAT'S TAIL ALOE — ***Aloe castanea***
CAT'S WHISKERS – *Orthosiphon stamineus*
CATTAIL — *Typha* sp.
CAT THYME – ***Teucrium marum***
Cattleya Ariel 'Coerulea' × *C. labiata* 'Coerulea' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 11/01)
Cattleya Bactia 'Bliss' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/01)
Cattleya Barbara Kirch (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00 & 11/01)
***Cattleya bicolor* cv.** (*C. bicolor* 'Alba' × *C. bicolor* 'Punctissima') (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/03)
Cattleya bicolor cv. (syb. cross-line bred) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/06)
Cattleya bicolor 'Green Magic' (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/02)
Cattleya bicolor 'Green Magic' × *C. bicolor* 'Beta' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/00)
Cattleya bowringiana (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/95)
Cattleya bowringiana 'Cyphers' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/00)

Cattleya Brabantiae (*C. aelandiae* × *C. loddigesii*) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/04; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/14)

Cattleya briegeri BRIEGER'S LAELIA (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/14)

Cattleya cv. DAVE'S ABUSED CATTLEYA (Dave Lloyd [private collection], Vista, 11/94)

Cattleya dowiana QUEEN CATTLEYA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 1/95)

Cattleya dowiana var. *auraea* (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/98)

Cattleya guttata (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/06)

Cattleya harrisoniana (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/04)

Cattleya Henrietta Japhett (Don Walker, Vista, 8/04)

Cattleya intermedia var. *aquinii* (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/13)

Cattleya intermedia var. *orlata* (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/13)

Cattleya Landate (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/01)

Cattleya labiata CRIMSON CATTLEYA, RUBY LIPPED CATTLEYA (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/14)

Cattleya Lew Sykora (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14)

Cattleya Penny Kuroda 'Spots' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/04)

Cattleya Portia 'Canizaro' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/01)

Cattleya seedling (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14)

Cattleya violacea (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/96)

Cattleya White Gem (John Walters, San Diego, 10/01)

Cattleytonia Maui Maid × *Cattleya* Valentine 'Coerulescens' (2 plants) (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/08)

Cattleytonia Why Not (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/08)

Cattleytonia James Kawakami (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/08)

CAYMAN ISLANDS SPIDER LILY — *Hymenocallis latifolia*

Ceanothus arboreus CATALINA MOUNTAIN LILAC, ISLAND TREE LILAC (Sea World, San Diego, 9/98; California's Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)

Ceanothus 'Concha' CALIFORNIA LILAC (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 3/10; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 3/11)

***Ceanothus* 'Dark Star'** SMALL LEAF MOUNTAIN LILAC (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 2/06, 3/08)

Ceanothus griseus* var. *horizontalis CARMEL CREEPER (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 2/06)

***Ceanothus* 'Joyce Coulter'** HYBRID CALIFORNIA LILAC, JOYCE COULTER WILD LILAC (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05, 3/06, 9/06, 1/07; Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)

Ceanothus 'Owlswood Blue' TALL BLUE CALIFORNIA LILAC, OWLSWOOD BLUE WILD LILAC (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06, 11/06)

***Ceanothus* 'South Coast'** SOUTH COAST CEANOTHUS (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/15)

***Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* var. *griseus* 'Diamond Heights'** VARIEGATED CARMEL CREEPER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06)

Ceiba insignis WHITE FLOSS-SILK TREE (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 11/06)

Ceiba pentandra KAPOK (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/09)

***Ceanothus* 'Concha'** CALIFORNIA LILAC (Sue Martin, San Diego, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/98; Sea World, San Diego, 3/98; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12, 3/13)

Ceanothus 'Dark Star' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00)

***Ceanothus* × *delilianus* 'Gloire de Versailles'** FRENCH HYBRID CEANOTHUS (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 7/99)

***Ceanothus* 'Frosty Blue'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 2/98)

Ceanothus 'Julia Phelps' CALIFORNIA LILAC (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12; Ron Wheeler, Valley Center, 4/12)

Ceanothus 'Gentian Plume' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman' CALIFORNIA LILAC (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12)

***Ceanothus* 'Sierra Blue'** (Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 4/98; Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/00)

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Snow Flurry' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Cecropia peltata TRUMPET TREE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/98)

CEDROS ISLAND DUDLEYA — *Dudleya pachyphytum*

CEDROS ISLAND VERBENA – ***Verbena lilacina* 'De La Mina'**

***Celosia argentea* var. *cristata* 'Purple Plumosa'** COCKSCOMB (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)
Celosia argentea (Cristata Group) COCKSCOMB (Doris Engberg, San Diego, 8/08)
Celosia argentea var. *cristata* Spicata Group COCKSCOMB (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)
Celosia argentea var. *cristata* Spicata Group 'Flamingo Feather' COCKSCOMB (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)
Celosia 'Bombay Purple' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Celosia 'Bombay Yellow' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Celosia sp. COCKSCOMB (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/97)
Celosia sp. or cv. COCK'S COMB (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 9/07)
Centaurea cineraria DUSTY MILLER (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02; Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/04; Miriam Machell, Escondido, 2/13)
Centaurea cyanus CORNFLOWER, BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Jim & MaryLou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/99)
Centaurea cyanus 'Blue Boy' CORNFLOWER, BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/98)
Centaurea gymnocarpa 'Colchester White' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Centaurea montana PERENNIAL CORNFLOWER, MOUNTAIN BLUET (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Centaurea phrygia (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Centaurea sp. or cv. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 2/05)
CENTIPEDE PLANT — *Homalocladium platycladum*
Centradenia grandifolia (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 3/01)
***Centradenia inaequilateralis* 'Cascade'** SPANISH SHAWL (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13)
Centradenia grandifolia CREEPING PRINCESS FLOWER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11)
***Centradenia* sp. or cv.** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/01, 1/02, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/10)
CENTRAL AMERICAN BANYAN — *Ficus pertusa*, syn. *F. padifolia*
***Centranthus ruber* 'Albus'** WHITE VALERIAN, WHITE JUPITER'S BEARD (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
***Centratherum camporum* 'Manaus Beauty'** BRAZILIAN BOTTLE BRUSH, BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94; Don Walker, Vista, 5/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 10/03)
Centratherum cv. (Susan D'Vincent, Encinitas, 11/02)
Centratherum intermedium BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 1/06)
Centratherum punctatum BRAZILIAN BACHELOR'S BUTTON, BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/08)
Ceraria namaquensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/04)
Ceratonia oreothauma (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)
Ceratonia siliqua CAROB (? , 2/12)
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides DWARF PLUMBAGO (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
Ceratozamia miqueliana JURRASIC PALM (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/05, 3/07)
Cereus heptagonus, monstrose form FAIRY CASTLE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 4/05)
Cercis canadensis REDBUD (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 4/99)
***Cercis canadensis* 'Forest Pansy'** (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 3/95; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 9/00)
Cercis canadensis var. *mexicana* MEXICAN REDBUD (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/98)
Cercis occidentalis WESTERN REDBUD (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/15)
Cercis reniformis 'Texas White' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Cereus sp., unusually sinuose-spiraled (Joyce & Michael Buckner, San Diego, 10/95)
Cerintho major HONEYWORT (Chuck & Lois Kline, La Jolla, 7/00)
***Cerintho major* 'Purpurascens'** HONEYWORT (Helen Dawson, La Jolla, 5/96; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99, 4/99, 1/00; Joan Davis, Solana Beach, 4/00; Linda Addison, Del Mar, 3/02 & 4/03; Tom Piergrossi,

Vista, 2/05; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 4/10; Barb Patterson, Solana Beach, 5/13)

Ceropegia cimiciodora (Quail Botanical Gardens Gift Shop, Encinitas, 10/95)

Ceropegia debilis DEVIL VINE (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98, 3/01)

Ceropegia dichotoma (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98)

Ceropegia dichotoma 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)

Ceropegia dimorpha (Kelly Griffin, Carlsbad, 2/14)

Ceropegia sandersonii PARACHUTE PLANT (Kara Calderon, Vista, 8/07)

Ceropegia woodii 'Variegata' (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 9/99)

Cestrum aurantiacum ORANGE CESTRUM (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00, 3/02, 1/03)

Cestrum aurantiacum 'Bartley Schwartz' ORANGE CESTRUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09, 2/11)

Cestrum 'Bacchus' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/01)

Cestrum diurnum DAY JESSAMINE, DAY-BLOOMING CESTRUM (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)

Cestrum elegans (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 3/15)

***Cestrum elegans* 'Smithii'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94, 1/96, 5/96, 1/97, 1/99; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)

***Cestrum fasciculatum* 'Newellii'** (possibly *C. elegans* × *C. fasciculatum*) (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/96, 1/99; Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 2/98)

***Cestrum fasciculatum* 'Newellii'** RED CESTRUM (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/04, 2/14)

Cestrum hybrid (*C. aurantiacum* × *C. nocturnum*) (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94)

Cestrum nocturnum NIGHT JESSAMINE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)

Cestrum 'Orange Peel' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04)

Cestrum parqui WILLOW-LEAVED JESSAMINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/97)

Chaenomeles cv. or sp. FLOWERING QUINCE (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 2/09; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 2/16)

Chaenomeles 'Japanese Scarlet' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)

***Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta'** CONTORTED QUINCE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)

Chaenomeles speciosa 'Contorta', bonsai form CONTORTED QUINCE (Philip Tacktil, Solana Beach, 2/02)

***Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Falconnet Charlot'** (Bill & Tamma Nugent, La Mesa, 7/02)

CHAIN CACTUS – ***Rhipsalis paradoxa***

CHAIN PLANT — *Callisia navicularis*

CHALICE VINE — *Solandra grandiflora*

CHALK DUDLEYA — *Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii*

CHALK DUDLEYA – ***Dudleya candida***

Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Filifera Aurea' GOLDEN THREAD FALSE CYPRESS (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97)

Chamaedorea radicalis (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 5/00)

Chamelaucium 'Albany Pearl' WHITE WAXFLOWER, ALBANY PEARL WAXFLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07 & 4/08)

Chamelaucium axillare ESPERANCE WAXFLOWER (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Chamelaucium ciliatum (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95 & 5/95)

Chamelaucium 'Esperance Pearl' WHITE WAXFLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)

Chamelaucium hybrids (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Chamelaucium 'Purple Gem' PURPLE GEM WAXFLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Chamelaucium sp. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

Chamelaucium uncinatum GERALDTON WAXFLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Kara Williams, Oceanside, 2/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 3/06)

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Album' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Eric John' (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Lady Stephanie'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Mullering Brook'** (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00)

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Purple Pride' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95 & 2/97; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00)

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'University' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

CHANDELIER PLANT – **Kalanchoe manginii**

CHANDELIER PLANT — *Kalanchoe tubiflora*

CHANNEL ISLAND SNAPDRAGON – *Galvezia speciosa*

CHANNEL ISLAND TREE POPPY — *Dendromecon harfordii*

Chasmanthe aethiopica (? , 2/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/00, 1/01, 2/01, 1/02)

Chasmanthe floribunda (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/13)

Chasmanthe floribunda var. duckittii YELLOW CHASMANTHE, ADAM'S RIB, YELLOW AFRICAN CORN FLAG (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; ? , 3/98; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 2/05; Susan Morse, Vista, 2/05; Marie Smith, San Diego, 2/10, 3/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/13)

Chasmanthe sp. or cv. (Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 2/08)

Chasmanthium latifolium SEA OATS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

CHASTE TREE — *Vitex agnus-castus*

CHAYOTE — *Sechium edule*

CHECKERED LILY — *Fritillaria meleagris*

CHECKER LILY – **Fritillaria affinis**

Cheiranthus caboverdeanus — see *Erysimum caboverdeanum*

Cheiridopsis candidissima (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98)

Cheiridopsis purpurea (Linda Espino, San Diego, 1/10)

CHENILLE PLANT — *Acalypha hispida*

CHENILLE PLANT – **Echeveria pulvinata**

Chenopodium ambrosioides EPAZOTE (Marc Bell, Botancial Design, La Mesa, 5/96)

CHERIMOYA – **Annona cherimola**

CHERRY OF THE RIO GRANDE – *Eugenia aggregata*

CHESTNUT VINE — *Tetrastigma voinieranum*

CHILE – *Capsicum pubescens*

CHILEAN BELLFLOWER — *Lapageria rosea*

CHILEAN JASMINE — *Mandevilla laxa*

CHILHUACLE AMARILLO PEPPER – *Capsicum annuum* var.

Chilopsis linearis DESERT WILLOW (? , 1/03)

Chilopsis linearis 'Monhews' TIMELESS BEAUTY™ DESERT WILLOW (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01, 9/03)

CHILTEPIN – **Capsicum annuum var. glabriusculum**

CHINA DOLL — *Radermachera sinica*

CHINCHERINCHEE — *Ornithogalum pruinosum*, *O. thyrsoides*

CHINESE ARALIA — *Aralia chinensis*

CHINESE BIRD PLUM – **Sageretia thea** (*Sageretia theezans*)

CHINESE ELM — *Ulmus parvifolia* (bonsai form)

CHINESE FOXGLOVE – *Rehmannia elata*

CHINESE GROUND ORCHID — *Bletilla striata*

CHINESE HAT PLANT — *Holmskioldia sanguinea*

CHINESE HOUSES – *Collinsia heterophylla*

CHINESE JASMINE – *Jasminum polyanthum*

CHINESE LANTERN — *Abutilon x hybridum*, *A. pictum*

CHINESE PISTACHE — *Pistacia chinensis*

CHINESE POPPY – **Eomecon chionantha**

CHINESE PRIVET — *Ligustrum lucidum*

CHINESE TALLOW TREE — *Sapium sebiferum*

CHINESE WISTERIA — *Wisteria sinensis*

CHINESE YELLOW BANANA – **Musa lasiocarpa** (*Musella lasiocarpa*)

Chiranthodendron pentadactylon MEXICAN HANDFLOWER TREE (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)
 x*Chiranthofremontia lenzii* – see x*Chiranthomontodendron lenzii*
 x*Chiranthomontodendron lenzii* (formerly x*Chiranthofremontia lenzii*) GOLDEN HAND MONKEY FLOWER (Don Nelson, Escondido, 3/10)
Chirita 'Chastity' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)
Chirita fimbrisepala (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00)
Chirita pteropoda (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 7/97)
Chirita sinensis (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/99)
Chirita 'Stardust' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/05)
 CHITALPA – x*Chitalpa tashkentensis*
 x*Chitalpa tashkentensis* CHITALPA (Don Nelson, Escondido, 9/05)
 x*Chitalpa tashkentensis* 'Morning Cloud' WHITE CHITALPA (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
 x*Chitalpa tashkentensis* 'Pink Dawn' PINK CHITALPA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/98 & 7/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 7/03)
Chlidanthus fragrans PERFUMED FAIRY LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)
Chloanthes parviflora (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Chloris virgata (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/99)
Chlorogalum parviflorum SMALL-FLOWERED SOAP PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/16)
Chlorogalum pomeridianum SOAP ROOT (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/04)
***Chlorophytum amaniense* 'Fire Flash'** (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 9/04)
Chlorophytum comosum 'Gold Nugget' (Michael & Joyce Bucker, National City, 5/00)
Chlorophytum inornatum (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)
 CHOCOLATE COLUMBINE — *Aquilegia viridiflora*
 CHOCOLATE PENCIL — *Euphorbia intisy*
Chondropetalum tectorum (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Koby Hall, El Cajon, 3/96)
Chorisia speciosa FLOSS SILK TREE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/99 & 9/01)
Chorisia speciosa 'Mongel' ANGEL™ WHITE FLOSS SILK TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02)
Chorizanthe xanti (Dylan Hannon, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 7/97)
***Chorizema* 'Bush Flame'** AUSTRALIAN FLAME-PEA, BUSH FLAME PEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05, 2/06)
Chorizema cordatum HEART-LEAF FLAME PEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Chorizema ilicifolium HOLLY-LEAF FLAME PEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/00)
 CHRISTMAS BELLS — *Kalanchoe tubiflora*
 CHRISTMAS GREVILLEA — *Grevillea thelemanniana* 'Gilt Dragon'
 CHRISTMAS HEATHER — *Erica canaliculata*
 CHRISTMAS LIMA BEAN — *Phaseolus lunatus* 'Christmas'
 CHRISTMAS PRIDE — *Ruellia macrantha*
 CHRISTMAS ROSE — *Helleborus niger* hybrid
Chrysanthemoides monilifera (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95)
Chrysanthemum cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01)
Chrysanthemum maximum cv. SHASTA DAISY (Pam Hildebrand, Carlsbad, 7/03)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Alexis' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Autumn Trails' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'California Girl' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/96)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Dorridge King' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/96 & 11/97)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Effect' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Fleur de Lis' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94 & 11/95)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Gold Finger' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96, 11/96, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Grape Queen' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/96)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Grenadine' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95)
***Chrysanthemum* x*morifolium* hybrids** FLORIST'S CHRYSANTHEMUM (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94, 11/95, 11/96)
Chrysanthemum x*morifolium* 'Jersey' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95)

Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Kelvin Mandarin' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Lili Gallon' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94, 11/95, 11/96, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Moonbeam' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Mt. Shasta' FOOTBALL MUM (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95, 11/96, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Pot Black' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Red Wine' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97 & 10/99)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Seaton's Sulfur' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/96 & 11/97)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Seaton's Toffee' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96 & 11/97)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Shandra' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96 & 10/99)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Sheffield' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'So. Cal.' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Stardom' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95, 10/96, 11/96)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Symphony' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94, 11/95, 10/96)
Chrysanthemum ×*morifolium* 'Yellow Knight' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95)
Chrysanthemum nipponicum (bonsai form) MONTAUK DAISY (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 9/08)
Chrysanthemum pacificum — see *Ajania pacifica*
Chrysanthemum parthenium — see *Tanacetum parthenium*
Chrysanthemum ptarmiciflorum — see *Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum*
Chrysocephalum apiculatum 'Flambe Yellow' SILVER HELICHRYSUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
 CHRYSOLITE LILY — *Hymenocallis latifolia*
Chusquea coronalis MEXICAN CLIMBING BAMBOO (Don Walker, Vista, 5/96, 9/96, 10/96; Susan Morse, Vista, 4/14)
Chysis aurea (seedpod) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/03)
 CIGAR PLANT — *Cuphea ignea*
 CIMARRON® TEXAS RANGER – ***Leucophyllum zygophyllum*** 'Cimarron'
Cineraria stellata — see *Senecio* 'hybridus'
Cirrhopetalum Elizabeth Ann, syn. *Bulbophyllum* Elizabeth Ann (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/99)
Cirsium cv. PLUME THISTLE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99)
Cissus adenopoda PINK CISSUS (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, 4/96)
Cistus 'Bennet's White' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/02)
Cistus* ×*corbariensis (syn. *Cistus* ×*hybridus*) ROCKROSE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/09)
Cistus cv. ROCKROSE (Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99)
Cistus* ×*skanbergii (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98)
 ×*Citrofortunella microcarpa* 'Variegata' — see *Citrus madurensis* 'Variegata'
 ×*Citrofortunella mitis* 'Variegata' — see *Citrus madurensis* 'Variegata'
 CITRON — *Citrus medica*
Citrus cv. (Cal Mann, ?, 9/01; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Citrus hystrix KAFFIR LIME (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Ken Britt, El Cajon, 1/04; Evelyn Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/15)
Citrus latifolia 'Bears' BEARSS LIME (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99)
Citrus limon 'Meyer' MEYER LEMON (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99)
Citrus madurensis 'Variegata', syns. ×*Citrofortunella microcarpa* 'Variegata', × *C. mitis* 'Variegata'
 VARIEGATED CALAMONDIN (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99)
Citrus medica CITRON (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/01)
Citrus medica 'Buddha's Hand' FINGERED CITRON, BUDDHA'S HAND CITRON (Vince Lazaneo, San Diego, 12/94; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00; Moch Van & Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 11/05, 1/06)
Citrus ×*paradisi* GRAPEFRUIT (Cal Mann, ?, 9/01)
Citrus reticulata 'Clementine' CLEMENTINE TANGERINE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99)
Citrus reticulata var. *satsuma* SATSUMA ORANGE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 2/09)
Citrus sinensis 'Valencia' VALENCIA ORANGE (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/12)
Citrus sinensis 'Washington' WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99)
Citrus* ×*tangelo 'Minneola' MINNEOLA TANGELO (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99)
Citrus (Sweet Orange Group) 'Washington' NAVEL ORANGE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 5/07)

CITRUS-YELLOW PASSION FLOWER — *Passiflora citrina*
 CLAMMY CUPHEA — *Cuphea viscosissima*
 CLANWILLIAM EURYOPS – ***Euryops speciosissimus***
Clarkia cvs. CLARKIA, FAREWELL TO SPRING, GODETIA (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 5/99; Connie Forrest, Fallbrook, 5/02; ?, 10/02)
Clarkia cv. or sp. CLARKIA (? , 4/12; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)
Clarkia hybrid GODETIA (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/96; Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 4/97)
 CLAW HONEY-MYRTLE — *Melaleuca pulchella*
Clarkia unguiculata ELEGANT CLARKIA, MOUNTAIN GARLAND (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09; Lucy Warren, San Diego, 5/12)
 CLAY WATTLE – *Acacia glaucoptera*
Cleistocactus winteri ssp. *colademono* (? , 2/14)
***Clematis* ‘Daniel Deronda’** (Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/01)
Clematis heracleifolia (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98)
Clematis hybrid (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 4/96)
Clematis montana ANEMONE CLEMATIS (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 4/96; Lois Kline, La Jolla, 4/98; Chuck & Lois Kline, La Jolla, 7/00)
Clematis montana* var. *rubens (Peggy Ruzich, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/00)
Clematis ‘Nelly Moser’ (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/98)
***Clematis* ‘Niobe’** (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/00)
Clematis spooneri (Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/01)
Clematopsis scabiosifolia SHOCK-HEADED PETER (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 7/97)
 CLEMENTINE TANGERINE — ***Citrus reticulata* ‘Clementine’**
Cleome hassleriana SPIDER FLOWER (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94 & 9/95)
Cleome hassleriana ‘Rose Queen’ (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/96)
Cleome isomeris – see ***Peritoma arborea***
Cleome sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)
Cleome spinosa (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95)
Clerodendrum myricoides (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01 & 1/02)
***Clerodendrum myricoides* ‘Ugandense’**, syn. *C. ugandense* (blue and violet color forms displayed)
 BUTTERFLY BUSH (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/00 & 8/02; ?, 10/01; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02)
Clerodendrum myricoides ‘Ugandense’, dark flowered form (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/01)
Clerodendrum myricoides ‘Ugandense’, pink-flowered form (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/96)
Clerodendrum quadriloculare (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 4/96)
Clerodendrum speciosissimum (syn. *C. buchananii*) JAVA GLORYBOWER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/98 & 10/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03)
Clerodendrum splendens (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 12/94)
Clerodendrum thomsoniae BLEEDING HEART VINE (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 10/03; Susan Morse, Vista, 1/10)
Clerodendrum trichotomum HARLEQUIN GLORYBOWER (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95)
Clerodendrum ugandense — see *C. myricoides* ‘Ugandense’
 CLEVELAND SAGE — *Salvia clevelandii*
Cleyera japonica SAKAKI (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
 CLIMBING ALOE — *Aloe ciliaris*
 CLIMBING CROUNSEL – ***Senecio angulatus***
 CLIMBING ONION — *Bowiea volubilis*
 CLIMBING SNAPDRAGON – ***Asarina antirrhiniflora***
 CLIMBING SNAPDRAGON – *Asarina scandens*
 CLIMBING TROMBETTA SQUASH – *Cucurbita moschata* ‘Trombetta di Albenga’
Clinanthus incarnatus – ***Stenomesson incarnatum***
***Clitoria ternatea* ‘Flore-Plena’** DOUBLE BUTTERFLY PEA (Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 9/96)
Clivia ‘Anderson Peach’ (? , 4/16)
Clivia ×cyrtanthiflora (*C. miniata* × *C. nobilis*) (Dusty Rhodes, 1/95; Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

Clivia hybrid (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02)
Clivia miniata KAFFIR LILY (Don Walker, Vista, 4/96)
***Clivia miniata* 'Albo-Marginata'** VARIEGATED KAFFIR LILY (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 1/97)
Clivia miniata 'Mone' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/97)
Clivia miniata, yellow-flowered form (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97; Walter Andersen, Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 4/00)
Clivia nobilis GREENTIP KAFFIR LILY (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; Don Walker, Vista, 6/96; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/99)
***Clivia nobilis* hybrid** (Don Walker, Vista, 1/99)
Clivia 'Smallest Most Precious' (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 3/08)
 CLOVER FERN — *Marsilea vestita*
 CLOUD GRASS — *Muhlenbergia capillaris*
 CLOWN FIG — *Ficus aspera*
Clusia 'Columbiana' CLUSIA (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/06)
Clusia major, syn. *C. rosea* AUTOGRAPH TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 10/00; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/05)
Clusia rosea — see *C. major*
 CLUSTERED BELLFLOWER — *Campanula glomerata*
Clytostoma binatum (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
 COAHUILA SAGE – ***Salvia coahuilensis***
 COAST BANKSIA — *Banksia integrifolia*, *Banksia integrifolia* var. *integrifolia*
 COAST EVERLASTING — *Helichrysum paraliium*
 COAST LIVE OAK – *Quercus agrifolia*
Cobaea scandens CUP AND SAUCER VINE (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/00; Galen Sherwood, ?, 7/04)
 COBRA LILY — *Sarracenia leucophylla*
 COBWEB HOUSELEEK — ***Sempervivum arachnoideum***
 COCK'S COMB – *Celosia* sp. or cv.
 COCKSCOMB — *Celosia argentea* var. *cristata* groups and cvs.
 COCKSPUR CORAL TREE – ***Erythrina crista-galli***
 COCONUT ORCHID — *Maxillaria tenuifolia*
Codiaeum variegatum 'Elaine' CROTON (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)
Codonanthe 'Sunset' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
 ×***Codonatanthus* 'Sunset'** (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/03)
 ×***Codonatanthus* 'Vista'** (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/03)
Coelogyne cristata (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95)
Coelogyne Burfordiense (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/13)
Coelogyne sp. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/06)
Coffea arabica COFFEE (H.Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 5/02)
 COFFEE — *Coffea arabica*
 COFFEEBERRY – ***Rhamnus californica***
 COFFEE FERN — *Pellaea andromedifolia*
Coleonema album WHITE BREATH OF HEAVEN (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02)
Coleonema pulchellum (long known erroneously as *C. pulchrum* in cultivation. —Ed.) PINK DIOSMA, PINK BREATH-OF-HEAVEN (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95; Sandi Lord, Vista, 1/01, 7/03, 2/04)
Coleonema pulchellum 'Rosy Red' BREATH-OF-HEAVEN (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/13)
Coleonema pulchellum 'Sunset Gold' SUNSET GOLD BREATH-OF-HEAVEN (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98, 3/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 3/14)
Coleonema pulchrum — see *C. pulchellum*
Coleus grandis — see *Plectranthus comosus*
Coleus lanuginosus (?) (Rod Barrette, San Diego, 3/01)
Coleus (*shirensis*?) (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95)
Coleus shirensis — see *Plectranthus comosus*
Coleus sp. (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 8/95)

Colletia cruciata (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/04)
Colletia paradoxa CRUCIFIXION THORN (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99)
Colmanara Wildcat 'BobCat' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/04)
Collinsia heterophylla CHINESE HOUSES (? , 4/12)
Collomia rawsoniana FLAMING TRUMPET (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 5/98)
Colocasia esculenta, dwarf variety DWARF TARO (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96)
Colocasia esculenta TARO, ELEPHANT'S EAR (Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 9/03)
Colocasia esculenta 'Fontanesii' BLACK-STEMMED TARO (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)
Colocasia esculenta 'Illustris' IMPERIAL TARO (Garden Glories, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/04)
Colocasia sp. TARO (Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 7/05)
 COLUMBINE — *Aquilegia vulgaris*
Columnea 'Aladdin's Lamp' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/00)
Columnea hybrid (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99 & 3/00)
Comarostaphylis diversifolia SUMMER HOLLY (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 5/99)
 COMB EPIDENDRUM — ***Epidendrum raniferum***
Combretum fruticosum (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94; Bill Knerr, Oceanside, 8/95; Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Combretum fruticosum ? (possibly *C. coccineum*) (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 9/00)
 COMET ORCHID — *Angraecum sesquipedale*
 COMFREY — *Symphytum officinale*
Commelina dianthifolia DAYFLOWER (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 7/98)
Commiphora karibensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)
Commiphora mollis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)
Commiphora neglecta (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)
Commiphora schimperi (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)
 COMMON CORAL TREE — *Erythrina lysistemon*
 COMMON FOXGLOVE — ***Digitalis purpurea***
 COMMON MONKEY FLOWER — *Mimulus guttatus*
 COMMON NET-BUSH — *Calothamnus quadrifidus*
 COMMON TOADFLAX — *Linaria vulgaris*
 COMPACT BRAZILIAN SKYFLOWER — ***Duranta stenostachya 'Bill Byron'***
 COMPACT GREAT BASIN SAGEBRUSH — ***Seriphidium tridentatum* var. *vaseyanum***
Conocarpus erectus BUTTONWOOD (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/97)
Conocarpus erectus, bonsai form BUTTONWOOD (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 3/02)
Conophytum minutum WHITE BERGGNSE, PEBBLE PLANT (Kelly Griffin, Encinitas, 1/00; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/04)
Conophytum uviforme (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07)
Conophytum uviforme ssp. *decoratum* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98)
Conostylis aculeata hybrid (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Conostylis candicans GREY COTTONHEADS (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95 & 1/96)
Conostylis sp. or cv. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05)
Conradina sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 11/94)
Consolida ambigua LARKSPUR (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/03)
 CONTORTED QUINCE — *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta'
 CONTORTED RUSH — *Juncus effusus* 'Spiralis'
Convallaria majalis LILY OF THE VALLEY (Don Nelson, Escondido, 5/99)
Convolvulus cneorum SILVER BUSH MORNING GLORY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Convolvulus tricolor 'Royal Ensign' DWARF MORNING GLORY (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
 COOKTOWN ORCHID — ***Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *compactum***
 COOLIDGE PINEAPPLE GUAVA — *Feijoa* 'Coolidge'
 COONTI — ***Zamia integrifolia*** var. 'Wide Leaf Coonti'
 COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE — *Acacia baileyana*
 COPA DE LECHE — *Solandra longiflora*
 COPAL — *Bursera fagaroides*
 COPIHUE — *Lapageria rosea*

COPPER CANYON DAISY — *Tagetes lemmonii*
 COPPER FLOWER – *Isoplexis canariensis*
 COPPER ROSES — *Echeveria multicaulis*
Coprosma 'Beatson's Gold' MIRROR PLANT (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Coprosma 'Coppershine' MIRROR PLANT (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Coprosma cv. MINIATURE PINK MIRROR PLANT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)
Coprosma kirkii 'Variegata' MIRROR PLANT (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Coprosma repens 'Marble Queen' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99)
 CORAL BELLS – *Heuchera* spp. and cvs.
 CORALBERRY — *Ardisia crenata*
 CORAL FOUNTAIN – *Russelia equisetiformis* 'Flamingo Park'
 CORAL GLOW PASSIONFLOWER — *Passiflora* 'Coral Glow'
 CORAL SENECEO – *Senecio fulgens*
 CORAL VINE – *Antigonon leptopus*
Cordia boissieri TEXAS OLIVE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04 & 9/07)
Cordyline australis 'Albertii' (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 4/99)
Cordyline baueri — see *C. obtecta*
Cordyline obtecta, syn. *C. baueri* (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99)
Cordyline terminalis cv. TI PLANT (Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 7/06)
Coreopsis gigantea GIANT COREOPSIS (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98)
Coreopsis maritime (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Coreopsis mutica (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94; Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 9/02)
Coreopsis 'Tequila Sunrise' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
 CORKSCREW RUSH — *Juncus effusus* 'Spiralis'
 CORN COCKLE — *Agrostemma githago*
 CORN LILY – *Ixia rapunculoides*
 CORN POPPY — *Papaver rhoeas*
 CORNFLOWER — *Centaurea cyanus* and cvs.
Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea' YELLOWTWIG DOGWOOD (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01)
Cornus stolonifera 'Isanti' REDTWIG DOGWOOD (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01)
Corokia cotoneaster 'Silver Ghost' SILVER GHOST COROKIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Correa 'Harrisii' (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94)
Correa 'Dusky Bells' (Jo Casterline, Poway, 1/13, 5/13)
Correa 'Ivory Bells' (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 11/98; John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)
Correa pulchella (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94)
Correa pulchella 'Orange Flame' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 1/00)
 CORSICAN HELLEBORE — *Helleborus argutifolius*
Corydalis 'Blackberry Wine' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/04)
Corydalis flexuosa 'Blackberry Jam' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00)
Corydalis flexuosa 'China Blue' (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/02)
Corydalis flexuosa 'Golden Panda' (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/02)
Corydalis ochroleuca (Karen Carroll, Escondido, 10/98)
Corydalis sp. or cv. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 3/06, 3/11)
Corynocarpus laevigata KARAKA, NEW ZEALAND LAUREL (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Cosmos 'Bright Eyes' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 11/05)
Cosmos 'Psyche' (Cathrine L. Zinzky, El Cajon, 7/95)
 COSTA RICA BLUE SAGE – *Salvia* 'Costa Rica Blue'
 COSTA RICAN NIGHTSHADE — *Solanum wendlandii*
Costus barbatus (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 7/97)
Costus osae (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 7/98)
Cotinus coggygria SMOKE TREE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)
Cotoneaster buxifolius (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)
Cotoneaster horizontalis ROCK COTONEASTER (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)

Cotoneaster lacteus (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)
 COTTON – *Gossypium* sp.
Cotula lineariloba **BRASS BUTTONS** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)
Cotyledon orbiculata (Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Cotyledon orbiculata var. *flanagani* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02)
Cotyledon sp. or cv. (Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/14)
 COULTER BUSH – *Phymaspermum acerosum*
 COUNCIL TREE — *Ficus altissima*
 COVILLE'S BARREL CACTUS – ***Ferocactus echidne***
 COW ITCH TREE — *Lagunaria patersonii*
 COWHORN ORCHID — *Schomburgkia thomsoniana*
 COYOTE BRUSH – ***Baccharis pilularis***
 COYOTE BUSH – ***Baccharis pilularis***
 CRABAPPLE – *Malus* cv.
 CRANBERRY HIBISCUS – ***Hibiscus acetosella*** '**Mahogany Splendor**'
Crassula acinaciformis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
Crassula argentea — see *C. ovata*
Crassula ausensis ssp. *rhodesica* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/01)
Crassula barklyi, syn. *C. teres* RATTLESNAKE CRASSULA (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 1/00)
Crassula 'Buddha's Temple' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)
Crassula capitella 'Campfire' CAMPFIRE CRASSULA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Crassula capitella (Dan Banaga, San Diego, 11/95; Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Crassula coccinea RED CRASSULA (Wanda Mallen, Fallbrook, 7/12)
Crassula exilis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94 & 9/95)
Crassula falcata PROPELLER PLANT, SCARLET PAINTBRUSH (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/03, 8/11;
 Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07)
Crassula hirta (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/00)
Crassula lactea TAYLOR'S PARCHES, KRYRNA CRASSULA (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/05)
Crassula lycopodioides – syn. *Crassula mucosa*
Crassula '**Morgan's Pink**' (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 2/03)
Crassula mucosa (Syn. *C. lycopodioides*) WATCH CHAIN PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San
 Diego, 10/08)
Crassula ovata, syn. *C. argentea* JADE PLANT (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 11/96)
Crassula ovata 'Gollum' JADE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09)
Crassula ovata 'Hummel's Sunset' JADE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Crassula ovata 'Variegata' (new form) JADE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Crassula perfoliata PROPELLER PLANT, AIRPLANE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego,
 11/08)
Crassula perfoliata* var. *falcata PROPELLER PLANT, AIRPLANE PLANT (Kara Williams, Oceanside,
 9/99; Barbara Farley, Carlsbad, 8/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01)
Crassula perforata STRING OF BUTTONS, PROPELLER PLANT, SCARLET PAINTBRUSH (Sue
 Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/10)
Crassula pubescens ssp. *radicans* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00)
Crassula pyramidalis PYRAMID CRASSULA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)
Crassula rupestris ROSARY PLANT, BEAD VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/15)
Crassula rupestris (red form) BEAD VINE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/07)
Crassula sarcocaulis (Don Walker, Vista, 7/95, 3/97)
Crassula sarmentosa '**Variegata**' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 11/99)
Crassula sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/01)
Crassula sp. (bonsai form) JADE PLANT (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 3/10)
Crassula streyi (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall 10/94)
Crassula teres — see *C. barklyi*
Crassula tetragona MINIATURE PINE TREE (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 2/04)
 CREEPING BLUE SAGE — *Salvia glechomaefolia*
 CREEPING BOOBIALLA — *Myoporum parvifolium*
 CREEPING GLOXINIA – ***Asarina lophospermum*** **LOFOS™ WINE RED**

CREEPING GROUNDSEL – **Senecio angulatus**
 CREEPING PRINCESS FLOWER – *Centradenia grandifolia*
Cremnosedum ‘Little Gem’ (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
 CRENATE ORCHID CACTUS – **Epiphyllum crenatum**
 CRESTED DEER TONGUE – **Pyrrosia lingua ‘Corymbifera’ #01**
 CRESTED IRIS — *Iris japonica*
 CRIMPED RHIPSALIS – **Rhipsalis paradoxa**
 CRIMSON CATTLEYA – **Cattleya labiata**
 CRIMSON KUNZEA — *Kunzea baxteri*
 CRIMSON POINTE™ FLOWERING PLUM – **Prunus cerasifera ‘Cipriozam’**
 CRINKLE-LEAF PLANT — *Adromischus cristatus*
Crinodonna corsii – see **xAmarcrinum memoria-corsii**
Crinum asiaticum SPIDER LILY, GRAND CRINUM, ST. JOHN’S LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Crinum cv. (? , 7/99; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/99)
Crinum cv. or sp. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/13, 7/14)
Crinum japonicum ‘Variegatum’ VARIEGATED CRINUM (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98)
Crinum moorei (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/99)
Crinum sp., pink flowers (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 6/96)
Crinum sp., variegated (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 7/97)
Crinum sp., white flowers (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 6/96)
Crinum sp. or hybrid (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/03)
Crocsmia ‘crocsmiiflora ‘Babylon’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Crocsmia x crocsmiiflora ‘Citronella’ (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 8/00)
Crocsmia ‘crocsmiiflora ‘Constance’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Crocsmia ‘crocsmiiflora ‘Emily McKenzie’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01)
Crocsmia x crocsmiiflora ‘Lady Hamilton’ (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 8/00)
Crocsmia ‘crocsmiiflora ‘Norwich Canary’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Crocsmia cvs. MONTBRETIA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/98, 7/01; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/99; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/01; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 8/03)
Crocsmia ‘Little Redhead’ LITTLE READHEAD MONTBRETIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/11)
Crocsmia ‘Lucifer’ MONTBRETIA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95; Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/99; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/07)
Crocsmia sp. MONTBRETIA (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 2/10)
Crocsmia ‘Star Of The East’ GIANT ORANGE MONTBRETIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05, 3/06)
Crocsmia masoniorum (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 7/99)
Crocus speciosus ‘Autumn Lilac’ (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/06)
Crotolaria agatiflora CANARY BIRD BUSH (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94; Don Walker, Vista, 12/94; Sue Martin, San Diego, 11/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01; Virginia Sherwood, San Marcos, 5/04)
Crotolaria agatifolia ssp. engleri CANARY BIRD BUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/98, 9/99, 11/00, 5/02; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00)
Crotolaria sp. (Nan Sterman, Encinitas, 10/97)
 CROTON – *Codiaeum variegatum* ‘Elaine’
Croton chilensis (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
 CROWN OF THORNS – *Euphorbia milii*
 CROWN-OF-THORNS — *Euphorbia milii* var. *breonii*
 CROWN PLANT — *Calotropis gigantea*
 CRUCIFIXION THORN — *Colletia paradoxa*
Cryptanthus bivittatus ‘Pink Starlight’ EARTH STAR (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08, 8/08)
Cryptanthus bivittatus ‘Tricolor’ EARTH STAR (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Cryptanthus ‘Black Magic’ (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/97)
Cryptanthus ‘Glad’ (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/96)
Cryptanthus ‘Marion Oppenheimer’ (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 11/97)

Cryptanthus zonatus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Cryptanthus zonatus 'Zebrinus' ZEBRA PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Cryptocereus anthonyanus RIC-RAC PLANT (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/98; Gay Dorius, San Diego, 2/06)
Cryptomeria japonica 'Yellowtwig' (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97)
Cryptostegia grandiflora RUBBER VINE (Pacific Southwest Nursery, 10/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Cryptostephanus vansonii (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98 & 11/98)
 CUBAN BAST TREE — *Hibiscus elatus*
 CUBAN LILY — *Scilla peruviana*
 CUBAN OREGANO — *Plectranthus amboinicus*
 CUCUMBER — *Cucumis sativus* 'Extra Long Yamato'
Cucumis melo 'Charmel' MELON (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/96)
Cucumis sativus 'Extra Long Yamato' CUCUMBER (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Cucurbita 'Climbing Trombocino' SQUASH (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Cucurbita maxima AUTUMN SQUASH (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/02)
Cucurbita pepo var. *ovifera* YELLOW-FLOWERED GOURD (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/02)
Cunonia capensis AFRICAN RED ALDER (Chuck Kline, San Diego, 11/94)
 CUP AND SAUCER VINE — *Cobaea scandens*
 CUP-OF-GOLD VINE — *Solandra maxima*
***Cuphea* 'David Verity'** (*C. ignea* × *C. micropetala*) HUMMINGBIRD FLOWER, HYBRID CIGAR FLOWER, ORANGE CIGAR FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94, 8/04, 8/05, 3/06; Kara Williams, Vista, 7/05; Dave Ehrlinger, Carlsbad, 7/12)
Cuphea 'Starfire' PURPLE CIGAR FLOWER, STARFIRE FIRECRACKER FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05, 2/06, 3/06, 9/06)
Cuphea 'Totally Tempted' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Cuphea hyssopifolia 'Aurea' GOLDEN FALSE HEATHER (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97)
Cuphea ignea CIGAR PLANT (Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99 & 7/99)
Cuphea ignea 'Red, White and Blue' (Marie Smth, San Diego, 5/00)
Cuphea llavea BAT-FACE CUPHEA (Koby Hall, La Mesa 10/94; Don Walker, Vista, 11/96; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/99; Pat Pawlowski, Blossom Valley, 10/00)
Cuphea micropetala (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/00 & 10/02)
***Cuphea oreophila* 'Orange Flame'** ORANGE FLAME CUPHEA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00 & 1/02)
Cuphea × *purpurea* 'Firefly' (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/99)
***Cuphea* sp.**, dwarf, cerise-pink flowers (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
Cuphea 'Starfire' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/00)
Cuphea viscosissima BLUE WAXWEED, TARWEED, CLAMMY CUPHEA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95, 7/95, 8/96)
 CUPID'S DART — *Catananche caerulea*
Cupressus glabra SMOOTH-BARKED ARIZONA CYPRESS (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94)
Cupressus goveniana ssp. *goveniana* GOWENS CYPRESS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12)
Cupressus sempervirens (bonsai form) ITALIAN CYPRESS (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 4/06, 9/06)
Cucurbita moschata TAHITIAN MELON SQUASH (Everett Mehner, San Diggo, 9/06)
Cucurbita moschata 'Trombetta di Albenga' CLIMBING TROMBETTA SQUASH (? , 9/05)
***Cucurbita moschata* 'Trombocino'** CLIMBING TROMBOCINO SQUASH (Caroline McCullagh, San Diego, 10/03)
Cucurbita pepo 'Patty Pan' SCALLOP SQUASH 'WHITE BUSH SCALLOP' (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 8/05)
Curculigo cv. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)
Curcuma alismatifolia (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 9/98)
Curcuma angustifolia SIAM TULIP, BOMBAY ARROWROOT (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 9/99)
Curcuma longa TURMERIC (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bob Dimattia, Vista, 5/09)
Curcuma roscoeana HIDDEN LILY (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
Curcuma sp. (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 8/95)

CURLY-LEAF MINT — *Mentha spicata* 'Crispa'
 CURLY RUSH – *Juncus effusus* 'Unicorn'
 CURUBA — *Passiflora mollissima*
 CUSHION ALOE – *Haworthia nigra*
 CUSHIONBUSH — *Calocephalus brownii*
 CUSHION BUSH – *Calocephalus brownii*
 CUSHION SPURGE — *Euphorbia polychroma*
Cussonia arborea, syn. *C. kirkii* ssp. *kirkii* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)
Cussonia holstii (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/96)
Cussonia kirkii ssp. *kirkii* — see *C. arborea*
Cussonia nicholsonii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)
Cussonia spicata SPIKED CABBAGE TREE (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 4/01)
Cussonia thyrsoiflora (Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 7/00)
 CUSTARD APPLE – ***Annona cherimola***
 CUTLEAF DAISY — *Engelmannia pinnatifida*
Cyanella orchidiformis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96)
Cycas cairnsiana MOUNT SURPRISE BLUE (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05)
Cyclamen xatkinsii (Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02)
Cyclamen cyprium (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Cyclamen hederifolium (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)
Cyclamen hederifolium 'Album' (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94, 9/97)
Cyclamen persicum (?) (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01)
Cyclamen persicum, yellow variegated form (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/00)
Cyclamen rohlfsianum (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Cyclantheropsis parviflora (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/04)
Cyclopogon lindleyanum 'Silver Screen' (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98, 4/99)
Cyanotis somaliensis PUSSY EARS, FURRY KITTENS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15)
Cynodes Wine Delight 'JEM' FCC/AOS (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/13)
Cymbalaria aequitriloba (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96)
Cymbalaria muralis KENILWORTH IVY, IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 3/05)
Cymbalaria muralis, dwarf form (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96)
Cymbalaria sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)
Cymbidium Alcor (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/11)
Cymbidium Bexley Radiance 'Bexley' x C. 'Solana Beach St. Francis' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/03)
Cymbidium Bulbarrow (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)
Cymbidium Cabernet x C. Vogelsang (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01)
Cymbidium Cherry Blossom 'Profusion' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/00)
Cymbidium Claude Pepper x C. James Toya (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/03)
Cymbidium cv. (John Gilruth, Ranbow, 9/04; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Cymbidium Dag 'Dorothy' (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 1/98)
Cymbidium Dorothy Stockstill (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Cymbidium ensifolium (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00)
Cymbidium finlaysonianum (Dan Lapio, San Marcos, 9/95)
Cymbidium Fire Storm 'Gayle' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/00, 3/01)
Cymbidium Gayle Meier (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/05)
Cymbidium goeringii (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00)
Cymbidium hybrids (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/98 & 3/00)
Cymbidium hybrids, unnamed (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/03)
Cymbidium James Toya x Tapestry (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/04)
Cymbidium James Toya 'Walt's Red' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/03)
Cymbidium iridioides (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 11/06)
Cymbidium lancifolium (? , 6/96)
Cymbidium 'Minuet' MINIATURE CYMBIDIUM (Don Walker, Vista, 2/98)
Cymbidium Oceanside (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)
Cymbidium Peter Piper 'Bittersweet' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01 & 3/02, 2/04)

Cymbidium Pete's Sake × *C. Tethys* 'Black Magic' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/01)
Cymbidium Pete's Sake × *C. Sensation* (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/01)
Cymbidium Rincon × *C. Claret Princess* (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02)
Cymbidium Rincon Fairy 'Fancy Free' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/04)
Cymbidium seedlings (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/01)
Cymbidium Splurge 'Solana Beach' ORCHID (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 1/11)
Cymbidium Stoplight 'Reo Rage' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)
Cymbidium Strathdon 'Lewes' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/00)
Cymbidium Street Hawk (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/00)
Cymbidium tracyanum (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 1/00)
Cymbidium Valley of Death 'Geyserland' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/01)
Cymbidium Valley of Death 'Gotcha' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/00)
Cymbidium Valley of Death 'Vista Way' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/01)
Cymbidium Valley of Death × *C. Hot Line* (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)
Cymbidium Woody Wilson (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/04)
Cymbopogon citratus LEMON GRASS (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/98)
Cynanchum marnieranum DEAD STICK (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/95; Betty Roberts, Carlsbad, 10/96, 1198; Ben Hardy, Santee, 11/01)
Cynanchum pachycladon (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)
Cynara cardunculus ARTICHOKE (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Cynanchum sp. (Kara Williams, Vista, 7/05)
Cyperus papyrus POPYRUS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)
Cyperus cf. *papyrus*, from Mexico (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)
Cyphomandra corymbiflora (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97)
Cyphomandra diversifolia (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)
Cyphostemma adenocaula (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)
Cyphostemma elephantopus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Cyphostemma 'Fat Bastard' (*C. hardyi* hybrid. Per Miles Anderson, "this hybrid of questionable heritage whose mother was *C. juttae* and father is still a mystery.") (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09)
Cyphostemma juttae WILD GRAPE, TREE GRAPE, NAMIBIAN GRAPE (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 8/06; Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 7/00)
Cyphostemma keniense (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)
Cyphostemma quinatum (Wanda Mallen, Fallbrook, 7/12)
Cyphostemma sumulans (Michael & Joyce Bucker, National City, 5/00)
Cyrtanthus brachyscyphus DOBO LILY (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95 & 2/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99 & 1/01)
Cyrtanthus cv. or hybrid (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/11, 10/14)
Cyrtanthus elatus SCARBOROUGH LILY (Marga Fountain, San Diego, 5/02)
Cyrtanthus elatus × *C. montanus* FIRE LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 9/05, 8/14)
Cyrtanthus hybrid (*C. elatus* × ?) FIRE LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 10/12)
Cyrtanthus hybrid (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 10/13)
***Cyrtanthus elatus* 'Pink Diamond'** PINK SCARBOROUGH LILY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02)
Cyrtanthus falcatus SHEPHERD'S CROOK (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/10, 3/12)
Cyrtanthus mackeenii* var. *cooperi IFABA LILY (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 12/94; Marie Smith, San Diego, 1/01 & 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 1/15)
Cyrtanthus mackeenii hybrid (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)
Cyrtanthus mackeenii (?) (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 3/05)
Cyrtanthus montanus × *C. elatus* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/94)
Cyrtanthus montanus hybrid (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 11/11)
Cyrtanthus 'Orange Gem' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96)
Cyrtanthus sanguineus (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 8/14)
Cyrtanthus sanguineus × *C. eucallus* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)
Cyrtanthus smithii (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12)
Cyrtanthus spiralis (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/98)

Cytisus xpraecox 'Carla' WARMINSTER BROOM (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/09)
Cytisus scoparius SCOTCH BROOM (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 5/99)

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DAFFODIL GARLIC — *Allium neapolitanum*
Dahlia 'Bashful' (Mike & Carol Brewer, El Cajon, 8/08)
Dahlia 'Bishop of Llandaff' (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96; Karen Carroll, Escondido, 10/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)
Dahlia 'Compositas' (Gerald Wolfe, Fallbrook, 7/99)
Dahlia 'Crazy Love' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)
Dahlia cvs. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99 & 7/01; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Dahlia 'Duet' (? , 8/05)
Dahlia 'Foxy Lady' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/00)
Dahlia imperialis TREE DAHLIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Don Walker, Vista, 12/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 11/98; Susan Morse, Vista, 2/05; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Dahlia imperialis, double pink TREE DAHLIA (Sandi Lord, Vista, 1/03)
Dahlia imperialis, double purple TREE DAHLIA (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98, 11/01, 11/02)
Dahlia imperialis, double white TREE DAHLIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03)
Dahlia imperialis, single pink TREE DAHLIA (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Dahlia 'Jessie G.' (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03)
Dahlia 'Kenora Clyde' (Gerald Wolfe, Fallbrook, 7/99)
Dahlia 'Kenora Mycop "B"' (Gerald Wolfe, Fallbrook, 7/99)
Dahlia 'Kevin Floodlight' (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03)
Dahlia 'Lavender Ruffles' (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 9/05)
Dahlia 'My Wife' (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03)
Dahlia 'Pat 'N Dee' (Gerald Wolfe, Fallbrook, 7/99)
Dahlia 'Pennsgift' (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03)
Dahlia 'Shadow Cat' (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03)
Dahlia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)
Dahlia 'Sterling Silver' (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03)
Dahlia 'Swan Lake' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas 10/02)
Dahlia 'White Dinnerplate' (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Dahlia 'Worton Blue' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99)
Dais cotinifolia POMPOM TREE (Bill Knerr, Oceanside, 5/95)
DAISY TREE — *Montanoa leucantha*, *Podachaenium eminens*
Dalea greggii TRAILING INDIGO BUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/10, 2/16)
Dalea lutea (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/99)
Dalechampia dioscoreifolia PURPLE WINGS, BOWTIE VINE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Jeanine DeHart, Encintas, 9/98, 9/99, 7/00; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/15)
Dammaropsis kingii — see *Ficus dammaropsis*
DANCING GIRL GINGER — *Globba winitii*
DANCING LADY — *Globba winitii*
DANCING LADY ORCHID – **Oncidium varicosum**
Daphne genkwa LILAC DAPHNE (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97)
Daphne odora WINTER DAPHNE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)
DARCY SAGE — *Salvia darcyi*
DARK BLUE BLUEBEARD – **Caryopteris incana**
DARK DANCER SAGE – *Salvia 'Dark Dancer'*
DARK MULLEIN — *Verbascum nigrum*

DARLING PEA — *Swainsona galegifolia*
 DARWIN BARBERRY — *Berberis darwinii*
Dasyllirion longissimum MEXICAN GRASS TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Datura chlorantha — see *D. metel*
Datura ferox LONGSPINE THORNAPPLE (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/95)
Datura metel, syn. *D. chlorantha* HORN-OF-PLENTY (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/97)
Datura metel, syn. *D. chlorantha*, double yellow-flowered form (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 11/94)
***Datura metel* 'Flore Pleno'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/01; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 5/02)
Daucus carota QUEEN-ANNE'S-LACE (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95 & 3/95)
Daucus carota ssp. *sativus* CARROT (Diana Lycette, San Clemente, 7/00)
 DAVE'S ABUSED CATTLEYA — *Cattleya* cv.
Davallia fejeensis RABBIT FOOT FERN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
 DAY-BLOOMING CESTRUM — *Cestrum diurnum*
 DAY JESSAMINE — *Cestrum diurnum*
 DAYFLOWER — *Commelina dianthifolia*
Dayia gentryi (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 7/98)
Dayia scabra, syn. *Gilia scabra* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/96)
 DAYLILY — *Hemerocallis* cvs.
 DEAD STICK — *Cynanchum marnieranum*
***Debregeasia* sp.**, also brought in as *Boehmeria dichotoma* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00; Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01)
 DEER TONGUE FERN – ***Pyrrosia lingua* 'Variegata'**
 DEERWEED — *Lotus scoparius*
Delonix regia FLAMBOYANT TREE, ROYAL POINCIANA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)
Delostoma integrifolium, syn. *D. roseum*, brought in as *Delostoma* sp. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97)
Delphinium cardinale SCARLET LARKSPUR, SCARLET DELPHINIUM (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95; Laura's Garden, Valley Center, 5/96; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/06)
Delphinium elatum Pacific Strain (Catherine Zinsky, ElCajon, 7/98)
 DELTA LEAF SAGE — *Salvia microphylla* var. *neurepia*
Dendrobium Betty Goto (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 10/96)
Dendrobium antennatum (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/11)
Dendrobium Andréé Millar (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/13)
Dendrobium Aussie Chip (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/13)
Dendrobium Aussie Victory (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/12)
Dendrobium bigibbum COOKTOWN ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)
Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *compactum COOKTOWN ORCHID (Ben Hardy, H&F Orchids, Santee, 10/05)
Dendrobium Blue Twinkle x *D. antennatum* (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09)
Dendrobium canaliculatum (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/10)
Dendrobium Clarissa Cagauan 'Blue Horizon' (Dan Lapio, San Marcos, 6/96)
Dendrobium **Colonial Jem 'Party Dress'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/07)
Dendrobium cv. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/01)
Dendrobium cv. (*D.* Big Alex x *D. bigibbum*) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/12)
Dendrobium dearei (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/11)
Dendrobium Frank Thrall (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/12)
Dendrobium Frosty Dawn 'Wings of Gold' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11)
Dendrobium 'Green Lantern' (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11)
Dendrobium Green Mist (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11)
Dendrobium hodgkinsonii (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/13)
Dendrobium hybrid (lilac) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)
Dendrobium hybrids - section *Latouria* (2 New Guinea hybrids displayed) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)
Dendrobium jenkinsii (Jim Wright, San Diego, 4/10)

Dendrobium kingianum 'Mauve Queen' (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 3/11)
Dendrobium kingianum 'Star of Riverdene' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Dendrobium 'Little Green Apples' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11)
Dendrobium Mini Stripe bigibbum var. compactum (Cecily Bird, 9/09)
Dendrobium peguanum (Jim Wright, San Diego, 2/15)
Dendrobium sp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/04)
Dendrobium sp. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 9/00)
Dendrobium sp. or cv. (Jim Wright, San Diego, 3/13)
Dendrobium spp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/98 & 3/00)
Dendrobium speciosum ROCK ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/00, 3/01; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/02; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/07; Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 3/16)
Dendrobium speciosum (3 types) ROCK ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/07, 3/08)
Dendrocalamus asper 'Betung Hitam' GIANT BLACK BAMBOO (Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 8/04)
Dendrochilum pangasinanense (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/14)
Dendromecon harfordii, syn. *D. rigida* ssp. *harfordii* CHANNEL ISLAND TREE POPPY, ISLAND BUSH POPPY (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 2/95 & 4/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Lois Kline, La Jolla, 3/98; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/04)
Dendromecon rigida BUSH POPPY (Mark Bell/Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 3/05, 4/12, 4/13)
Dendromecon rigida ssp. *harfordii* — see *D. harfordii*
Dendroscicyios socatrana (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/03, 9/04)
Deppea splendens (Clone A) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Dermatobotrys saundersii (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95)
 DESERT BEARDTONGUE — ***Penstemon pseudospectabilis***
 DESERT BLUEBELL — ***Phacelia campanularia***
 DESERT FIG — *Ficus palmeri*, *Ficus brandegeei* (syn. *F. palmeri* ssp. *brandegeei*)
 DESERT HOLLYHOCK — ***Sphaeralcea ambigua***
 DESERT MARIGOLD — *Baileya multiradiata*
 DESERT ROSE — *Adenium obesum*, ***Adenium arabicum***
 DESERT RUELLIA — ***Ruellia peninsularis*** (syn. ***Ruellia californica*** subsp. ***peninsularis***)
 DESERT WILLOW — *Chilopsis linearis*
Deuterocohnia brevifolia (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 11/09)
Deuterocohnia brevifolia 'New Guinea Gold Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)
Deutzia scabra (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 5/00)
 DEVIL VINE — *Ceropegia debilis*
 DEVIL'S BACKBONE — *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*
 DEVIL'S CLAW — ***Proboscidea parviflora*** ssp. ***parviflora***
 DEVIL'S TOBACCO — *Lobelia tupa*
 DEVIL'S TONGUE — *Amorphophallus rivieri* 'Konjac'
Dianella caerulea FLAX LILY, PAROO LILY (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Bill Teague, Del Mar, 5/96; Don Walker, Vista, 5/97; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Dianella intermedia DWARF BLUE BALLS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04)
Dianella sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/97)
Dianella tasmanica TASMAN FLAX LILY (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 6/96; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/98; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02)
Dianella tasmanica, variegated form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95 & 8/95)
Dianthus caryophyllus CARNATION (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
Dianthus 'Helen' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/97)
Diascia 'Elliot's Variety' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95)
Diascia 'Salmon Supreme' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)
Diascia 'Wendy' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95)
Dicentra scandens 'Athens' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00)
Dichaetanthera sp. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 7/00)
Dichelostemma capitatum BLUE DICKS (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/12, 3/14)

Dichorisandra thyrsiflora BLUE GINGER (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06; Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 12/08)

Dichromena latifolia — see *Rhynchospora latifolia*

Dicliptera suberecta KING'S CROWN, URUGUAYAN FIRECRACKER PLANT, HUMMINGBIRD PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09)

Didierea trollii (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97)

Dierama pulcherrimum FAIRY WAND, FISHING WAND (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 7/15)

Dierama 'Silver Dawn' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)

Dietes irioides 'Variegata' VARIEGATED FORTNIGHT LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)

DIGGER'S SPEEDWELL — *Parahebe perfoliata*

Digitalis purpurea COMMON FOXGLOVE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/11)

Digitalis purpurea 'Apricot' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95 & 5/96)

Dinteranthus wilmontianus ssp. *inpunctatus* STONE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07)

Dionaea muscipula VENUS FLY TRAP (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/00; James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)

Dioon angustifolium VIRGIN DIOON (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06)

Dioscorea bulbifera AIR POTATO (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 11/00)

Dioscorea discolor (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/95 & 8/96; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 9/99)

Dioscorea elephantipes ELEPHANT'S FOOT (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)

Dioscorea sylvatica ELEPHANT'S FOOT, WILD YAM (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)

Diospyros kaki 'Fuyu' FUYU PERSIMMON (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/05)

Dipladenia – see *Mandevilla sanderi* 'Red Riding Hood'

Disocactus nelsonii (Joe Kraatz, Vista, 4/96)

Dissotis canescens (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)

Distictis laxiflora VANILLA TRUMPET VINE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 7/97, 8/00, 9/08; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 11/01)

Distictis 'Rivers' ROYAL TRUMPET VINE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01 & 2/03)

DOBO LILY — *Cyrtanthus brachyscyphus*

Dodecatheon clevelandii ssp. *clevelandii* SHOOTING STAR (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97)

Dodonaea microzyga BRILLIANT HOP BUSH (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

Dodonaea viscosa HOP BUSH (Carol Stonecypher, Fallbrook, 5/98)

Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea' PURPLE HOP BUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12)

Dolichos lablab — see *Lablab purpureus*

DOLOMITE SAGE – **Salvia dolomitica**

Dombeya acutangula, syn. *Dombeya angulata* HYDRANGEA TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 1/99, 2/05)

Dombeya angulata — see *D. acutangula*

Dombeya cacuminum STRAWBERRY SNOWBALL TREE (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, Vista, 2/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 2/02, 2/03; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01, 2/05)

Dombeya nyasica (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/96)

Dombeya 'Rosemound' DWARF PINK SNOWBALL (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/05)

Dombeya 'Seminole' (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 2/05)

Dombeya sp. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01)

Dombeya wallichii, variegated form (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/94)

DONNA'S PASSION FLOWER – **Passiflora 'Donna Brigham'**

×*Doritaenopsis* (*Phalenopsis* Rouserole 'Taida' × *Dats*. Buena Spots & Stripes') (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/02)

×*Doritaenopsis* (1/8 *Doritis* × 7/8 *Phalaenopsis*, hybridized by Ralph Smith, Leucadia) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/98)

×*Doritaenopsis boysoniana* × *Phalaenopsis* Grande Conde (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/99)
 × *Doritaenopsis* Fusheng's Mysical Dream BUTTERFLY ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/12)
 ×*Doritaenopsis* 'Spiced Cream' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/99)
 ×***Doritaenopsis Taida Salu*** (Charley Fouquette, Fouquette Orchids, El Cajon, 2/03)
Doronicum orientale 'Magnificum' (Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02)
Dorstenia brasiliensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)
Dorstenia cuspidata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 7/00)
Dorstenia foetida SHIELD FLOWER (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/16)
Dorstenia gigas SOCOTRAN FIG TREE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
 DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH – ***Spiraea cantoniensis 'Flore-Plena'***
 DOUBLE BUTTERFLY PEA — *Clitoria ternatea 'Flore-Plena'*
 DOUBLE CLAW – ***Proboscidea parviflora ssp. parviflora***
 DOUBLE DAFFODIL – *Narcissus* cv.
 DOUBLE FLOWERING MAPLE – *Abutilon pictum 'Pleniflorum'*
 DOUBLE GOLD 'ILIMA — *Sida fallax 'Kaneohe Gold'*
 DOUBLE NASTURTIUM — *Tropeolum majus 'Margaret Long'*
 DOUBLE ORANGE ANGEL'S TRUMPET – *Brugmansia 'Double Peach'*
 DOUBLE-ORANGE GEUM – ***Geum 'Starker's Magnificum'***
 DOUGLAS IRIS — *Iris douglasiana*
Dovyalis caffra KAI, KEI (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/09)
Dracaena deremensis 'Janet Craig' (Pat Humphrey, Oceanside, 10/06)
Dracunculus canariensis DRAGON ARUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
 DRAGON ARUM – *Dracunculus canariensis*
 DRAGON BONES — *Euphorbia lactea*
 DRAGON FRUIT – ***Hylocereus undatus***
 DRAGON'S BLOOD STONECROP — *Sedum spurium 'Schorbuser Blut'*
 DRAGON'S TONGUE BEANS – *Phaseolus vulgaris 'Dragon's Tongue'*
Drimia haworthioides (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98)
Drimia haworthioides (?) (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 5/07)
Drimiopsis maculata (syn. *Ledebouria petiolata*) (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09)
Drosera adelaide SUNDEW, OCTOPUS PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
Drosera capensis SUNDEW, OCTOPUS PLANT (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96; James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
Drosera binata SUNDEW, OCTOPUS PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
Drosera 'Marston Dragon' SUNDEW, OCTOPUS PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
Drosera multifida SUNDEW, OCTOPUS PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
Drosera spathulata SPOON-LEAF SUNDEW, OCTOPUS PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
 DRUMSTICKS — *Isopogon formosus*
 DRUNKARD'S DREAM – ***Hatiora salicornioides***
Dryandra formosa SHOWY DRYANDRA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Dryopteris erythrosora AUTUMN FERN (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/04, 11/04)
Dudleya albiflora (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/00)
Dudleya anthonyi (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 7/98)
Dudleya attenuata ssp. orcuttii CHALK DUDLEYA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98)
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. brevifolia, syn. *D. brevifolia* SHORT-LEAVED DUDLEYA (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)
Dudleya brevifolia — see *D. blochmaniae ssp. brevifolia*
Dudleya brittonii LIVE FOREVER, BRITTON'S CHALK DUDLEYA (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 1/96; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 12/08; Cindy Sparks, Point Loma, 2/09)
Dudleya candida CHALK DUDLEYA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09 & 2/10; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/15)
Dudleya (caespitosa?) (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)
Dudleya cotyledon (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/00)

Dudleya edulis EDIBLE DUDLEYA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10)
Dudleya farinosa LIVE FOREVER, BLUFF LETTUCE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/14)
Dudleya 'Frank Reinelt' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Dudleya greenei 'White Sprite' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Dudleya hassei (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Dudleya moranii MORAN'S DUDLEYA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10)
Dudleya pachyphytum CEDROS ISLAND DUDLEYA (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98, 1/06)
Dudleya stolonifera LAGUNA BEACH DUDLEYA (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)
Dudleya verityi (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/00)
Duranta erecta, syn. *D. repens* GOLDEN DEWDROP, PIGEON BERRY, SKYFLOWER (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 9/01; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01; Jessica McGee, San Diego, 7/02; Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 5/04)
Duranta erecta 'Alba' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Duranta erecta 'Balboa Park Gold' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Duranta 'Gold Edge' GOLD EDGE SKY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)
Duranta erecta 'Gold Tip' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Duranta erecta 'Mini Green & Gold' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Duranta erecta 'Mini Yellow' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01)
Duranta erecta 'Royal Blue' ROYAL BLUE SKY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 9/04)
Duranta erecta 'Variegata' PIGEON BERRY, VARIEGATED LAVENDER SKY FLOWER (Don Nelson, Escondido, 10/06; Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Duranta erecta 'Sarasota' GOLDEN DEWDROP, PIGEON BERRY, SKYFLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/12)
Duranta erecta 'Sweet Memories' GOLDEN DEWDROP, PIGEON BERRY, SKYFLOWER (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01; Marcy Singer, Carmel Valley, 8/15)
Duranta erecta 'Variegata' VARIEGATED SKYFLOWER (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/97 & 9/98)
Duranta erecta 'White Lace' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)
Duranta 'Jade Dragon' JADE DRAGON SKY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04, 8/05)
Duranta repens — see *D. erecta*
Duranta stenostachya BRAZILIAN SKYFLOWER (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01)
Duranta stenostachya 'Bill Byron' COMPACT BRAZILIAN SKYFLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01, 12/08)
DUSTY MILLER — *Centaurea cineraria*, *Tanacetum ptarmicifolium* 'Silver Feather'
DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE CACTUS — *Epiphyllum oxypetalum*
Duvernoia aconitiflora WHITE TURTLE FLOWER, LEMON PISTOL BUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)
DWARF BANANA – *Musa* 'Gran Nain'
DWARF BEACH ASTER – *Erigeron scopulinus*
DWARF BLUE BALLS – *Dianella intermedia*
DWARF BLUE ECHIUM – *Echium handiense*
DWARF BUTTERFLY BUSH – *Buddleja davidii* 'Petite Plum'
DWARF CALLA LILY – *Zantedeschia aethiopica* 'Childsiana'
DWARF CLEVELAND SAGE – *Salvia clevelandii* (dwarf blue selection)
DWARF COYOTE BUSH – *Baccharis pilularis* 'Pigeon Point'
DWARF HEATHER — *Erica xdarleyensis*
DWARF LILAC VINE – *Hardenbergia violacea* 'Canoelands'
DWARF LION'S TAIL – *Leonotis menthifolia*
DWARF MELIANTHUS — *Melianthus comosus*
DWARF MORNING GLORY – *Convolvulus tricolor* 'Royal Ensign'

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE — *Pinus mugo* ssp. *mugo*
 DWARF NATAL CORAL TREE — *Erythrina humeana* 'Raja'
 DWARF OREGANO – *Origanum vulgare* 'Humile'
 DWARF PINCUSHION BUSH – *Scabiosa farinosa*
 DWARF PINEAPPLE – **Ananas nanus**
 DWARF PINK BRIDAL-WREATH — *Spiraea ×bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer'
 DWARF PINK KANGAROO PAW – *Anigozanthos* 'Pink Joey'
 DWARF PINK SNOWBALL – **Dombeya** 'Rosemound'
 DWARF PLUMBAGO — *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*
 DWARF POINCIANA — *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*
 DWARF PRINCESS FLOWER – *Bredia hirsuta*
 DWARF RED FLOWERING MAPLE — *Abutilon* 'Dwarf Red'
 DWARF RED PERUVIAN LILY – *Alstroemeria* 'Red Baron'
 DWARF SAGE – *Salvia microphylla* 'Compacta'
 DWARF SANTA BARBARA DAISY – **Erigeron karvinskianus** 'Spindrift'
 DWARF SNOW BUSH – *Breynia nivosa*, syn. *Breynia disticha*
 DWARF STAR JASMINE — *Trachelospermum* 'Chirimen'
 DWARF TARO — *Colocasia esculenta*, dwarf variety
 DWARF VARIEGATED WATER LETTUCE — *Pistia stratiotes* 'Splash'
 DWARF WATSONIA – **Watsonia intermedia**
 DWARF WHITE SAGE – *Salvia leucophylla* 'Amethyst Bluff'
 DWARF WHITE SEA PINK – *Armeria maritima* 'Cotton Tail'
Dyckia 'Black Gold' (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 5/09)
Dyckia 'Blackie' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96, 4/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Dyckia fosteriana 'Bronze' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14)
Dyckia 'Silver Superstar' (Cindy Sparks, Point Loma, 3/11)
Dyckia silverstar 'Polar Bear' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/14)
Dyckia sp. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/16)
Dyckia sp. (brought in as *D. latifolia*, a name not found in current literature) (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/96)

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EARLY BEST LILAC – *Syringia* 'Early Best'
 EARTH STAR – *Cryptanthus bivittatus* 'Pink Starlight'
 EASTER CACTUS — *Hatiora gaertneri*
 EASTER EGG PLANT – *Solanum melongena ovigerum*
 EASTERN CAMAS — *Camassia scilloides*
Eccremocarpus scaber GLORY FLOWER (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02)
Echeveria affinis (Linda Espino, San Diego, 11/09)
Echeveria 'Afterglow' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12)
Echeveria agavoides (crested form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Echeveria agavoides 'Ebony' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/06 & 7/09)
Echeveria angustifolia (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Echeveria compressicaulis (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)
Echeveria cv. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 9/08)
Echeveria cv. or sp. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14)
Echeveria elegans MEXICAN SNOWBALL (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/11)
Echeveria fimbriata (Betty Roberts, Carlsbad, 11/98)

Echeveria 'Ghost Buster' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)
Echeveria gibbiflora FANCY FRILLS (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99)
Echeveria 'Lola' (Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/99)
Echeveria moranii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10)
Echeveria multicaulis COPPER ROSES (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)
Echeveria nodulosa (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Echeveria peacockii PEACOCK ECHEVERIA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98)
Echeveria planifolia — see *Thompsonella platyphylla*
Echeveria pulvinata PLUSH PLANT, CHENILLE PLANT (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/08; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/10, 7/13)
Echeveria pulvinata 'Frosty' WHITE CHENILLE PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/13)
Echeveria pulvinata 'Ruby Blush' RED ECHEVERIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16)
Echeveria 'Pulv-oliver' RED ECHEVERIA, PLUSH PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09)
Echeveria 'Ruffles' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)
Echeveria setosa var. *deminuta* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94 & 5/95)
Echeveria sp. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 1/06)
Echeveria subsessilis variegata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/06)
Echeveria 'Topsy Turvey' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/08)
Echinacea purpurea PURPLE CONEFLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)
Echinocereus caespitosus HEDGEHOG CACTUS (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 4/10)
Echinocereus lindsayi (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Echinocereus pulchellus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Echinocereus subinermis (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07)
Echinocereus viereckii var. *morricalii* (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 4/10)
Echinodorus cordifolius BUR HEAD, TEXAS MUD BABY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Echinops bannaticus 'Taplow Blue' (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/99)
Echinops exaltatus GLOBE THISTLE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95, 8/96)
Echinops ritro SMALL GLOBE THISTLE (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01)
Echinopsis, Bob Schick peach hybrid (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96)
Echinopsis 'Madame Pele' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)
Echinopsis 'Spring Blush' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/01)
Echium candicans (formerly *E. fastuosum*) PRIDE OF MADIERA (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10, 3/11)
Echium candicans (dwarf form – possibly *E. handiense*) PRIDE OF MADIERA (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 1/10)
Echium candicans (fasciated form) (formerly *E. fastuosum*) PRIDE OF MADIERA (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 4/06; Susan Morse, Vista, 5/07)
Echium handiense DWARF BLUE ECHIUM (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 10/94 & 5/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96, 1/97, 7/97, 2/98, 1/99, 2/00; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05, 2/08)
Echium lycopsis — see *E. plantagineum*
Echium plantagineum, syn. *E. lycopsis* (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/96 & 2/97)
Echium sp., brought in as *E. borgenense*, a name not found in current literature (perhaps *E. bourgeanum* —Ed.) PINK ECHIUM (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/99)
Echium Verity Hybrid HYBRID ECHIUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Echium 'Verity Hybrid Pink' PINK ECHIUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 1/06; Susan Morse, Vista, 2/06)
Echium vulgare VIPER'S BUGLOSS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/99)
Echium wildpretii TOWER OF JEWELS (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 7/03)
 ECUADORIAN RED AJI – *Capsicum baccatum* 'ECUADORIAN RED AJI'
Edgeworthia chrysantha GIANT LEAF PAPER PLANT (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 2/04)
 EDIBLE DUDLEYA – **Dudleya edulis**
 EGGPLANT — *Solanum melongena* cvs.
Eichhornia crassipes WATER HYACINTH (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/97; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97)

Elaeagnus ×ebbingei 'Gilt Edge' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)
Elaeagnus philippinensis LINGARO BERRY (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98, 10/06, 11/06)
Elaeocarpus decipiens 'MonProud' (sold as *E.* 'Little Emperor') (Monrovia Growers, 8/06)
ELAND'S BEAN — *Elephantorrhiza elephantina*
Elaphoglossum maxonii (? , 11/98)
Elaphoglossum sp. (? , 11/98)
ELECTRIC BLUE SALVIA – *Salvia chamaedryoides* 'Electric Blue'
ELEGANT CLARKIA – ***Clarkia unguiculata***
ELEPHANT EAR — *Alocasia macrorrhiza*
ELEPHANT'S EAR – ***Colocasia esculenta***
ELEPHANT FOOT TREE — *Beaucarnea recurvata*
ELEPHANT'S FOOT — *Dioscorea elephantipes*
ELEPHANT'S FOOT – *Dioscorea sylvatica*
ELEPHANT TREE – *Bursera fagaroides*
ELEPHANT TREE — *Bursera microphylla*
ELEPHANT YAM — *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*
Elephantorrhiza elephantina ELAND'S BEAN (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)
Eleutherococcus sieboldianus 'Variegatus', syn. *Acanthopanax sieboldianus* 'Variegatus' VARIEGATED
FIVELEAF ARALIA (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)
Emilia coccinea FLORA'S PAINTBRUSH, TASSEL FLOWER (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04)
EMORY'S BARREL CACTUS – ***Ferocactus echidne***
EMU BUSH – ***Eremophila hydrophana***
Encelia californica CALIFORNIA SUNFLOWER, BUSH SUNFLOWER (Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/11, 4/12, 2/15)
Encelia californica 'El Dorado' CALIFORNIA SUNFLOWER (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/06)
Encelia farinosa BRITTLEBUSH (Marc Bell, Botanical Design, La Mesa, 5/96)
Encephalartos natalensis (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 10/96)
Encephalartos trispinosus (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/08)
Enchylaena tomentosa (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Encyclia belizensis (Orchidaceae) (Susan Morse, Vista, 8/06)
Encyclia megalantha (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05)
Encyclia prismatocarpum (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/10)
Encyclia alata (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95; Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96)
Encyclia atropurpurea — see *E. cordigera*
Encyclia belizensis (? , 1/97; Don Walker, Vista, 7/97)
Encyclia belizensis var. *belizensis* (Don Walker, Vista, 9/99)
Encyclia bractescens (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/99)
Encyclia cochleata × *E. lancifolia* (Diana Goforth, Encinitas, 1/97)
Encyclia cordigera, syn. *E. atropurpurea* (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96)
Encyclia lancifolia (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96)
Encyclia megalantha (Don Walker, Vista, 9/98)
Encyclia tampensis (Don Walker, Vista, 8/01)
ENGELMANN DAISY — *Engelmannia pinnatifida*
Engelmannia pinnatifida ENGELMANN DAISY, CUTLEAF DAISY (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 5/03)
ENGELMANN OAK – ***Quercus engelmannii***
ENGLISH LAVENDER – ***Lavandula angustifolia***
ENGLISH VIOLA – ***Viola*** 'Columbine'
Entada phaseoloides GOGO VINE, MATCHBOX BEAN (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)
Entandrophragma caudatum WOODEN BANANA (for the fruit) (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95)
Eschscholzia chionantha SNOW POPPY, CHINESE POPPY (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/05)
EPAZOTE — *Chenopodium ambrosioides*
×***Epicattleya nebo***, also brought in as *Epidendrum* 'Nebo' (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96; Don Walker, Vista, 4/97)
Epidendrum cinnabarinum (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96)
Epidendrum cristatum – see ***Epidendrum raniferum***

Epidendrum cv. BAMBOO ORCHID (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/00)
Epidendrum cv., white flowering compact form (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/01 & 7/02)
Epidendrum cv., yellow (Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02)
***Epidendrum* 'Green Hornet'** (*Epidendrum lancifolium* × *E. cochleata*) REED-STEM ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/07)
Epidendrum hybrids (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95)
***Epidendrum ibaguense* hybrid**, syn. *E. radicans* hybrid (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96)
3 *Epidendrum ibaguense* cv. REED STEM ORCHID (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 11/11)
Epidendrum × *obrienianum* BUTTERFLY ORCHID (Cracinda Maier, Solana Beach, 11/05)
Epidendrum 'Orange Glow Peach' × self (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/00)
Epidendrum parkinsonianum (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96)
Epidendrum radicans hybrid — see *E. ibaguense* hybrid
Epidendrum raniferum (Syn. *E. cristatum*) COMB EPIDENDRUM (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/04)
Epilobium canum ssp. *canum* — see *Zauschneria californica*
Epipactis gigantea STREAM ORCHID (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/97; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
Epiphyllum cvs. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/98 & 5/99)
Epiphyllum anguliger FISHBONE CACTUS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01)
Epiphyllum crenatum CRENATE ORCHID CACTUS (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/08)
Epiphyllum 'Golden Charm' ORCHID CACTUS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/98 & 5/00)
Epiphyllum hybrid ORCHID CACTUS (Kathy Walsh, San Diego 5/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/97, 5/00 5/02; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 4/09 & 4/10)
Epiphyllum hybrid [hybridized by John Gilruth, who will register it and name it for his mother] (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 4/10)
Epiphyllum oxypetalum DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE CACTUS, QUEEN OF THE NIGHT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/01, 7/03)
Epiphyllum 'Pegasus' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/03)
Epiphyllum phyllanthus ssp. *phyllanthus* (monstrose form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Epiphyllum 'Ruth' (? , 5/11)
Equisetum myriochaetum GIANT HORSETAIL (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 8/05)
Eragrostis trichodes 'Bend' SAND LOVE GRASS (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 9/99)
Eranthemum pulchellum BLUE SAGE, BLUE INDIA SAGE (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 2/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)
Eremophila glabra 'Murchison River' (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95)
Eremophila hydrophana EMU BUSH (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10)
Eremophila laanii 'Rodger's Pink' (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97)
Eremophila (maculata?) (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 1/00)
Eremophila maculata SPOTTED EMU BUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03)
Eremophila maculata 'Aurea' YELLOW EMU BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/99; John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)
Eremophila maculata 'Patrick's Purple' PURPLE EMU BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95, 1/05)
Erica bauera BRIDAL HEATH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Erica canaliculata CHRISTMAS HEATHER (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94 & 1/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95, 1/96, 1/97, 2/98, 1/99, 2/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Susan Morse, Vista, 3/07)
Erica canaliculata 'Rubra' (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94)
Erica cerinthoides, large flower form (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)
Erica xdarleyensis DWARF HEATHER (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Erica xdarleyensis, medium pink flowered form (Sea World, San Diego, 2/96)
Erica sp. or cv. HEATHER (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 3/08)
Erica sp. or cv. (Jo Casterline, Poway, 5/11)
Erigeron 'Dry Border' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Erigeron glaucus (a low growing form) (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Erigeron glaucus 'Ron's Pink' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Erigeron glaucus 'Wayne Roderick' SEASIDE DAISY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05; Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)

***Erigeron karvinskianus* 'Spindrift'** DWARF SANTA BARBARA DAISY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Erigeron scopulinus DWARF BEACH ASTER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Erigeron sp. FLEABANE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00)

Erigeron 'Sea Breeze' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)

Erigeron speciosus hybrid (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)

***Erigeron* 'Wayne Roderick'** (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/96)

Erigeron 'W. R.' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Eriobotrya deflexa BRONZE LOQUAT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12)

Eriobotrya japonica LOQUAT (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99; ?, 2/12)

Eriobotrya japonica 'Desert Gold' LOQUAT (Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 5/04)

Eriocephalus africanus (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95)

Eriogonum fasciculatum CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT, FLATTOP BUCKWHEAT (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12; 3/14)

Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *fasciculatum CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT (Betty Newton, El Cajon, 10/01)

Eriogonum giganteum ST. CATHERINE'S LACE (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 7/11)

Eriogonum umbellatum 'Lake Tahoe Selection' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 9/97)

Eriophyllum nevinii CATALINA SILVERLACE (Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 11/95)

Erodium cheilanthifolium (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03)

***Erodium petraeum* ssp. *glandulosum* 'Roseum'** (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03)

Erodium sp. (Cinde Ordelheide, Leucadia, 5/98)

Eruca sativa — see *E. vesicaria* ssp. *sativa*

Eruca vesicaria ssp. *sativa* ROCKET SALAD, ARUGULA (Rheta Schoeneman, Point Loma, 3/97)

Eryngium alpinum (?) SEA HOLLY (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/03)

Eryngium planum SEA HOLLY (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/03)

***Eryngium planum* 'Blaukappe'** ('Blue Cap') (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 7/02)

Eryngium planum 'Flüela' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)

Eryngium 'Sapphire Blue' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/10)

Eryngium sp. or cv. (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 8/04)

***Erysimum* 'Bredon'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94 & 2/97; Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95)

Erysimum caboverdeanum, syn. *Cheiranthus caboverdeanus* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94)

Erysimum cvs. WALLFLOWER (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 5/99)

***Erysimum linifolium* 'Variegatum'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02)

Erythrina x bidwillii (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94 & 5/96; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 6/96; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/99)

Erythrina coralloides NAKED CORAL TREE (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Don Walker, Vista, 5/95, 5/96, 4/98)

Erythrina crista-galli COCKSPUR CORAL TREE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12, 5/15)

Erythrina herbacea ssp. *nigrorosea* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/01)

Erythrina humeana NATAL CORAL TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/95 & 10/96)

***Erythrina humeana* 'Raja'** DWARF NATAL CORAL TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/95 & 10/96)

Erythrina lysistemon COMMON CORAL TREE (Don Walker, Vista, 4/98)

Erythrina sp. (? , 1/97)

Erythrina speciosa 'Sao Paulo Pink' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99)

Erythrina speciosa BRAZILIAN CORAL TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Erythrina x sykesii HYBRID CORAL TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06 & 3/06)

Erythrophysa aesculina, syn. *Erythrophysopsis aesculina* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99)

Erythrophysopsis aesculina — see *Erythrophysa aesculina*

Escallonia bifida (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95)

Escallonia laevis 'Gold Brian' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/00)

Eschscholzia caespitosa (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98)

Eschscholzia californica CALIFORNIA POPPY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)

Eschscholzia californica 'Ivory Castle' CALIFORNIA POPPY (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Eschscholzia californica 'Mahogany Red' CALIFORNIA POPPY (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Eschscholzia californica 'Moonglow' CALIFORNIA POPPY (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Eschscholzia californica 'Purple Gleam' CALIFORNIA POPPY (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Eschscholzia californica 'Sally Walker' CALIFORNIA POPPY (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
 ESPERANCE WAXFLOWER — *Chamelaucium axillare*
Eucalyptus botryoides BANGALAY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/15)
Eucalyptus caesia* ssp. *magna, syn. *E. caesia* 'Silver Princess' SILVER PRINCESS EUCALYPTUS (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 12/94, 2/96, 2/00)
Eucalyptus caesia 'Silver Princess' — see *E. caesia* ssp. *magna*
Eucalyptus cinerea SILVER DOLLAR TREE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/15)
Eucalyptus conferruminata BUSHY YATE (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 3/06)
Eucalyptus erythrocorys RED CAP GUM (Jason Kubrock, Vista, 3/10)
Eucalyptus ficifolia RED-FLOWERING GUM (Erik & Irina Gronborg, 10/96)
Eucalyptus forrestiana FUCHSIA GUM, FUCHSIA-FLOWERED EUCALYPTUS (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/99; Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 2/15)
Eucalyptus forrestiana ssp. *forrestiana* FUCHSIA GUM (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 3/97)
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. *megalocarpa* LARGE-FRUITED YELLOW GUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Don Walker, Vista, 12/96)
Eucalyptus macrocarpa MOTTLECAH (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 4/99 & 4/00)
Eucalyptus preissiana BELL-FRUITED MALLEE (?, 3/02)
Eucalyptus pyriformis PEAR-FRUITED MALLEE (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 3/96 & 3/97)
***Eucalyptus* spp.** (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 1/96)
Eucalyptus tetraptera SQUARE-FRUITED MALLEE (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Eucomis autumnalis PINEAPPLE LILY (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 7/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)
Eucomis comosa PINEAPPLE LILY (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/99; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 7/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/03; Susan Morse, Vista, 9/07; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Eucomis comosa 'Oakhurst' PINEAPPLE LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03)
Eucomis sp., brought in as *E. purpurea*, a name not found in current literature (probably *E. comosa* — Ed.) (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
Eucomis vandermerwei MINIATURE PINEAPPLE LILY (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/02; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
Eucrosia bicolor PERUVIAN LILY (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/97; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
Eugenia aggregata CHERRY OF THE RIO GRANDE (Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Eugenia brasiliensis GRUMICHAMA, BRAZILIAN CHERRY (Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Eugenia uniflora PITANGA, SURINAM CHERRY (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/95 & 10/96; Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Eulophia petersii (Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/97)
Eupatorium chinense (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95, 10/95, 9/97)
Eupatorium coelestinum BLUE MIST FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Eupatorium sordidum (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Eupatorium sp., Fred Meyer wild-collected clone from Brazil (Buena Creek Gardens San Marcos, 12/94)
Eupatorium sp., from Texas (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
Euphorbia aeruginosa (Steve Mediano, San Diego, 4/10)
Euphorbia alfredii (Monte Woodworth, San Diego, 5/98)
Euphorbia ambovombensis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)
Euphorbia aphylla CANARY ISLAND ROCK SPURGE (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 4/95)
Euphorbia 'Blue Haze' (Jim Bishop, San Diego, 12/10)
Euphorbia bupleurifolia (Monte Woodworth, 10/97; Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/03; Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 3/09)
Euphorbia biglandulosa — see *E. rigida*

Euphorbia bongolavensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)
Euphorbia capsaintemariensis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97; Ben Hardy, Santee, 10/02; Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 8/08)
Euphorbia caput-medusae MEDUSA'S HEAD (Carl Herzog, Lakeside, 2/05)
Euphorbia characias (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97)
Euphorbia characias* ssp. *wulfenii (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98, 3/99, 3/00, 3/01)
***Euphorbia characias* 'Tasmanian Tiger'** PERENNIAL SPURGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)
Euphorbia columnaris (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Euphorbia cotinifolia CARIBBEAN COPPER PLANT (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 8/99, 7/05, 7/06; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04, 9/06)
Euphorbia cv. or sp. (bonsai form) (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 3/09)
Euphorbia cylindrifolia (Ben Hardy, Santee, 10/02)
Euphorbia cylindrifolia ssp. *tuberifera* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/97)
Euphorbia decaryi (Ben Hardy, Santee, 11/99)
Euphorbia decaryi var. *decaryi* (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 11/09)
Euphorbia decaryi var. *spirosticha* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)
***Euphorbia* 'Diamond Frost®'** (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 7/04; Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
***Euphorbia dulcis* 'Chameleon'** BLACK EUPHORBIA (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/96; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
Euphorbia epithymoides, syn. *E. polychroma* CUSHION SPURGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95, 3/97, 4/98, 3/99, 3/01)
Euphorbia espinosa (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)
Euphorbia fianarantsoae, syn. *E. fianarantsoae* (Don Walker, Vista, 7/95; Monte Woodworth, 10/95)
Euphorbia fianarantsoae — see *E. fianarantsoae*
Euphorbia flanaganii (Monte Woodworth, 11/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Euphorbia francoisii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97)
Euphorbia fulgens SCARLET PLUME (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/96, 3/97)
Euphorbia fulgens 'Alba' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/97)
Euphorbia geroldii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99 & 7/00; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06; Wanda Mallen, Fallbrook, 7/12)
Euphorbia gymnocalycioides (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Euphorbia hedyotoides (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/04, 10/08)
Euphorbia 'Helena's Blush' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Euphorbia heterophylla MEXICAN FIRE PLANT, ANNUAL POINSETTIA (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94)
Euphorbia hybrid SIAMESE EUPHORBIA (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01 & 4/03)
Euphorbia hybrid (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/05)
Euphorbia inermis* var. *huttonae (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 5/09)
Euphorbia intisy CHOCOLATE PENCIL (Koby Hall/Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/95)
Euphorbia lactea CANDELABRA CACTUS, DRAGON BONES (Jeanine DeHart, Leucadia, 3/02; Cindy Sparks, Point Loma, 7/08)
Euphorbia lactea 'Lemon Slice' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)
Euphorbia lactea f. *mahabaleshivar* (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Euphorbia lambii CANARY ISLANDS EUPHORBIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
***Euphorbia xlomii* 'Somona'** GIANT CROWN OF THORNS (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/03)
Euphorbia longispina (Wanda Mallen, Fallbrook, 7/12)
Euphorbia lophogona (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99)
Euphorbia mammillaris 'Variegata', "Lemon" form (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Euphorbia xmartinii (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Koby Hall, El Cajon, 3/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98 & 3/00; Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/99)
Euphorbia millii CROWN OF THORNS (Ben Hardy, Santee, 10/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/04 & 11/09; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 12.08)

Euphorbia milii var. *breonii* CROWN-OF-THORNS (Don Walker, Vista, 7/97)
 3 *Euphorbia milii* (crest form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/10)
 3 *Euphorbia milii* (dwarf red) CROWN OF THORNS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/08)
***Euphorbia milii* 'Grandiflora'** (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/03; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Euphorbia milii hybrid (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95 & 3/97)
***Euphorbia milii* 'Magenta Madness', 'Pet Mong Kol', 'White Lightning'** CROWN OF THORNS (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
Euphorbia milii ssp. *bosseri* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06)
Euphorbia millotii (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97)
Euphorbia misera (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Euphorbia monteiroi (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)
Euphorbia myrsinites SILVER EUPHORBIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Euphorbia neobosseri (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06)
Euphorbia neohumbertii (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97)
Euphorbia obesa BASEBALL EUPHORBIA, BASEBALL PLANT, SEA URCHIN (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 8/95; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 3/08; Steve Mediano, San Diego, 10/09)
Euphorbia pachypodioides (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/97)
Euphorbia pedilanthoides (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
Euphorbia perrieri var. *elongata* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)
Euphorbia piscidermis FISH SCALE EUPHORBIA (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Euphorbia polychroma — see *E. epithymoides*
Euphorbia pseudocactus var. *lyttoniana* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/01)
Euphorbia pulcherrima POINSETTIA (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/00)
Euphorbia rigida, syn. *E. biglandulosa* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95 & 2/97; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/98)
Euphorbia rossii (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06)
Euphorbia sp. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00)
Euphorbia sp. "California Snow" (Mary McBride, Vista, 12/08)
Euphorbia sp. or cv. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Euphorbia sp. or cv. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/11)
Euphorbia squarrosa (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 4/10)
Euphorbia tirucalli 'Sticks on Fire' RED FLAME PENCIL CACTUS (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95)
Euphorbia tortilis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)
Euphorbia trigona PURPLE EUPHORBIA, AFRICAN MILK TREE (Cindy Sparks, Point Loma, 7/08)
Euphorbia tulearensis (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97)
Euphorbia xantii (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Jeanine De Hart, Encinitas, 4/00)
 EUROPEAN CHAIN FERN — *Woodwardia radicans*
Euryops pectinatus (bonsai form) (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/05, 11/08, 2/10)
Euryops sp. (Jane C. Beer, West Los Angeles, 2/09)
Euryops speciosissimus CLANWILLIAM EURYOPS (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 1/14)
Euryops virgineus (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Sea World, San Diego, 3/98)
Euryops virgineus 'Golden Wheel' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)
 EVERGREEN ELM — ***Ulmus parvifolia***
 EVERGREEN GRAPE — *Rhoicissus capensis*
 EVERGREEN MOCK ORANGE — *Philadelphus mexicanus*
 EYELASH SAGE — *Salvia blepharophylla*

F

Fabiana imbricata (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97)

Fabiana imbricata 'Violacea' PURPLE CHILEAN HEATH (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 5/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)

Fabiana violacea 'Alba' — see *F. imbricata*

FAIRY CASTLE – *Cereus heptagonus*, monstrose form

FAIRY DUSTER — *Calliandra eriophylla*

FAIRY LACHENALIA — *Lachenalia mutabilis*

FAIRY LANTERN — *Calochortus albus*

FAIRY WAND – ***Dierama pulcherrimum***

FAIRY WASHBOARD — *Haworthia limifolia*

Falkia repens WHITE DICHONDRA (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Fallopia japonica 'Variegata' VARIEGATED JAPANESE KNOTWEED (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/12)

FALSE BISHOP'S WEED — *Ammi majus*

FALSE JURASSIC PALM – *Zamioculcus zamiifolia*

FAME FLOWER — *Talinum paniculatum*

FAMILY JEWELS – ***Asclepias physocarpa***

FANCY FRILLS — *Echeveria gibbiflora*

FANTASY SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPE — *Vitis vinifera* 'Fantasy'

FAREWELL TO SPRING — *Clarkia* spp., cvs., and hybrids

Farfugium cv. or sp. LIGULARIA, LEOPARD PLANT (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/08)

Farfugium japonicum, syn. *Ligularia tussilaginea* (Don Walker, Vista, 11/98)

Farfugium japonicum 'Argenteum', syn. *Ligularia tussilaginea* 'Argentea' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 10/00, 10/01, 11/01)

Farfugium japonicum 'Aureomaculatum', crested form (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)

Farfugium japonicum 'Crispata' (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)

Farfugium japonicum 'Shi Shi Gashira', syn. *Ligularia tussilaginea* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)

Farfugium japonicum 'Tsuwabaki', syn. *Ligularia tussilaginea* 'Tsuwabaki' CRESTED LIGULARIA (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04)

×***Fatsyhedera lizei*** 'Variegata' (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97 & 1/00)

Faucaria britteniae TIGER JAWS (Monte Woodworth, San Diego, 5/98)

Faucaria tuberculosa, monstrose form TIGER JAWS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/98)

Faucaria tuberculosa 'Warp 3' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/00)

FEATHERTOP — *Pennisetum villosum*

FEATHERY CASSIA – ***Senna artemisioides***

Feijoa 'Coolidge' COOLIDGE PINEAPPLE GUAVA (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)

Felicia echinata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95 & 11/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00)

Felicia sp., brought in as *F. ericoides*, a name not found in current literature (perhaps should be *F. ericifolia* —Ed.) (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97)

FENCE ALOE – ***Aloe tenuior***

FENNEL — *Foeniculum vulgare*

FERN CYCAD – ***Bowenia spectabilis*, *Stangeria eriopus***

FERN-LEAF LAVENDER – ***Lavandula multifida* hybrid**

Ferocactus echidne SONORA BARREL, COVILLE'S BARREL CACTUS, EMORY'S BARREL CACTUS, TRAVELER'S FRIEND (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07)

Ferocactus viridescens (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Ferraria crispa (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01 & 2/03; Mike Masterson, Escondido, 2/03)

Ferraria divaricata (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)

Festuca sp. BLUE FESCUE (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 1/05)

FEVERFEW — *Tanacetum parthenium*

FIBER OPTICS GRASS — *Scirpus cernuus*

FIBER OPTICS GRASS – ***Isolepis cernua* (*Scirpus cernuus*)**

Ficus albigula ABBEY TREE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)

Ficus altissima, variegated form COUNCIL TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)

Ficus aspera, syn. *F. parcellii* CLOWN FIG, VARIEGATED FIG (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96; Betty Roberts, Carlsbad, 10/96)

Ficus aurea FLORIDA STRANGLER FIG (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/98)

Ficus brandegeei, syn. *F. palmeri* ssp. *brandegeei* DESERT FIG (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)

Ficus burtt-davyi (bonsai form, 15 years in training) (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 10/08)

Ficus burtt-davyi (bonsai form) VELD FIG (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 5/12)

Ficus burtt-davyi (bonsai form, 5 years in training) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/09)

Ficus carica 'Brown Turkey' BROWN TURKEY FIG (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/08; Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12))

Ficus carica 'Janice Seedless Kadota' KADOTA FIG (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/99, 8/05)

Ficus dammaropsis, syn. *Dammaropsis kingii* (Ralph McAfee & Dick Hull, 8/01)

Ficus deltoidea, syn. *F. diversifolia* MISTLETOE FIG (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/09)

Ficus diversifolia — see *F. deltoidea*

Ficus hybrid, variegated (possibly *F. rubiginosa* —Ed.) (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 4/99)

Ficus nerifolia (*F. salicifolia*) WILLOW LEAF FIG (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 9/03)

Ficus nigropunctata VELVET FIG (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)

Ficus padifolia — see *F. pertusa*

Ficus palmata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07)

Ficus palmeri ANABA, DESERT FIG (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/98, 10/01, 9/08; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/07)

Ficus palmeri ssp. *brandegeei* — see *F. brandegeei*

Ficus parcellii — see *F. aspera*

Ficus pertusa, syn. *F. padifolia* CENTRAL AMERICAN BANYAN (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)

Ficus petiolaris MEXICAN ROCK FIG (Don Walker, Vista, 10/94 & 1/97; Monte Woodworth, 10/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 8/98)

Ficus subulata (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06)

Ficus thonningii THONNING'S FIG (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98)

Ficus triangularis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)

Ficus triangularis 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/01)

Ficus watkinsiana STRANGLER FIG (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/02)

Ficus watkinsiana (25 year old bonsai) WATKINS BANYAN, STRANGLER FIG (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/09)

FIELD POPPY — *Papaver rhoeas*

FIERY SPIKE — *Odontonema strictum*

FINGERED CITRON — *Citrus medica* 'Buddha's Hand'

FIREBUSH — *Hamelia patens*

FIRECRACKER BUSH — ***Bouvardia ternifolia***

FIRECRACKER CANNA — *Canna* 'Firecracker'

FIRECRACKER PLANT — *Russelia equisetiformis* 'Flamingo Park'

FIREGLOW SAGE — *Salvia* 'Fireglow'

FIRE LILY — *Cyrtanthus elatus* × *C. montanus*

FIREWHEEL TREE — *Stenocarpus sinuatus*

FIREWORKS FOUNTAIN GRASS — ***Pennisetum setaceum*** 'Fireworks'

FISH SCALE EUPHORBIA — *Euphorbia piscidermis*

FISHBONE CACTUS — *Epiphyllum anguliger*

FISHING WAND — *Dierama pulcherrimum*

Fittonia verschaffeltii argyroneura PERUVIAN NERVE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)

FIVE-FINGER FERN — *Adiantum aleuticum*

Flagellaria indica (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95)

FLAMBOYANT TREE — *Delonix regia*

FLAME OF THE WOODS — *Ixora coccinea*

FLAME TREE — *Brachychiton acerifolius*

FLAME VINE — *Pyrostegia venusta*

FLAMING TRUMPET — *Collomia rawsoniana*

FLAMINGO FLOWER — *Anthurium andraeanum*

FLANDERS POPPY — *Papaver rhoeas*
 FLANNEL BUSH – ***Fremontodendron*** ‘California Glory’
 FLATTOP BUCKWHEAT – ***Eriogonum fasciculatum***
 FLAT WATTLE — *Acacia glaucoptera*
 FLAX LILY — *Dianella caerulea*
 FLESHY STALK PELARGONIUM – ***Pelargonium carnosum***
 FLINDERS RANGE WATTLE — *Acacia iteaphylla*
 FLORA’S PAINTBRUSH – ***Emilia coccinea***
 FLORIDA LILAC – *Vitex trifolia* ‘Variegata’
 FLORIDA PRINCE PEACH — *Prunus persica* ‘Florida Prince’
 FLORIDA STRANGLER FIG — *Ficus aurea*
 FLORIST’S CHRYSANTHEMUM — *Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium* hybrids
 FLORIST’S CINERARIA — *Pericallis* ×*hybrida*
 FLOSS SILK TREE — *Chorisia speciosa*
 FLOWERING ALMOND — *Prunus triloba*
 FLOWERING BANANA — *Musa ornata*
 FLOWERING FLAX — *Linum grandiflorum*
 FLOWERING LOW-CHILL CHERRY — *Prunus* cv.
 FLOWERING MAPLE — *Abutilon* ×*hybridum*, *A. pictum*
 FLOWERING ONION — *Allium neapolitanum*
 FLOWERING QUINCE – *Chaenomeles* cv. or sp.
 FLOWERING TOBACCO — *Nicotiana alata* and hybrids
 FLY ORCHID — *Trichoceros parviflorus*
 FO TI — *Polygonum multiflorum*
Fockea crispata ‘Variegata’ (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Fockea cylindrica (Don Walker, Vista, 3/97)
Fockea edulis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/95; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/07)
Fockea edulis ‘Variegata’ (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/04)
Foeniculum vulgare ‘Purpurescens’ BRONZE FENNEL (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Fockea tugelensis (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
Foeniculum vulgare FENNEL (Marc Bell, Botanical Design, La Mesa, 5/96; Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/03)
 FOOTBALL MUM — *Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium* ‘Mt. Shasta’
 FOOTHILL PENSTEMON – *Penstemon heterophyllus* × *laetus*
 FOREST LILY – *Veltheimia bracteata*
 FORGET-ME-NOT — *Myosotis sylvatica*, *M. s.* ‘Blue Bird’
 FORSYTHIA SAGE — *Salvia madrensis*
Fortunella crassifolia MEIWA KUMQUAT (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)
Fortunella margarita NAGAMI KUMQUAT (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)
 FOUNTAIN BUTTERFLY BUSH — *Buddleja alternifolia*
Fouquieria diguetii PALO ADAN (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/98)
Fouquieria leonilae OCOTILLO GROUP (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)
Fouquieria macdougallii OCOTILLO GROUP (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)
Fouquieria macdougallii (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 12/08)
Fouquieria ocheterane (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)
 FOUR O’CLOCK — *Mirabilis jalapa*
Fragaria vesca ssp. *californica* ‘Montana de Oro’ (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Fragaria vesca ‘Yellow Wonder’ YELLOW ALPINE STRAWBERRY, YELLOW FRAISE DE BOIS (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98)
 FRAGRANT WINTER TULBAGIA – *Tulbagia simmleri*, syn. *T. fragrans*
 FRANGIPANI — *Plumeria* hybrids
 FRECKLE FACE — *Hypoestes phyllostachya*
***Freesia* cvs.** (Marga Fountain, Point Loma, 3/00; Don Walker, Vista, 3/01 & 4/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/05, 3/12, 3/13; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/05, 3/16; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 3/07)
Freesia fergusoniae (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/96, 3/99)

Freesia occidentalis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95 & 2/97)
Freesia, red hybrid (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99)
Freesia refracta (George Yackey, La Mesa, 3/02)
Freesia sp. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/98)
Fremontodendron 'California Glory' FLANNEL BUSH (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/98; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/05)
Fremontodendron californicum 'Margot' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 4/98)
Fremontodendron californicum × *F. mexicanum* (Mary McBride, Vista, 4/01)
Fremontodendron 'El Dorado Gold' (*F. californicum* ssp. *decumbens* × *F.* 'California Glory') (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95, 4/98)
Fremontodendron sp. or cv. FLANNEL BUSH (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/12)
 FRENCH HYBRID CEANOTHUS — *Ceanothus* × *dellianus* 'Gloire de Versailles'
 FRENCH LAVENDER — *Lavandula dentata*
 FRENCH SORREL – ***Rumex scutatus***
 FRILLY WHITE PLECTRANTHUS – ***Plectranthus* 'Albomarginata'**
 FRINGECUPS — *Tellima grandiflora*
 FRINGED EVERLASTING — *Helichrysum baxteri*
 FRINGED HIBISCUS — *Hibiscus schizopetalus*
 FRINGE FLOWER – *Loropetalum chinense*
Fritillaria affinis RICE GRAIN FRITILLARY, CHECKER LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/06)
Fritillaria meleagris CHECKERED LILY (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Fritillaria persica (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/99)
Fritillaria striata STRIPED ADOBE LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/12)
 FRUIT SCENTED SAGE — *Salvia dorisiana*
 FRUIT SHEATH PLANT – ***Spathicarpa sagittifolia***
Fuchsia arborescens TREE FUCHSIA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96, 3/99; Don Walker, Vista, 3/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Fuchsia 'Autumnale' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)
 FUCHSIA BEGONIA – ***Begonia fuchsoides***
Fuchsia boliviana (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 2/97)
Fuchsia boliviana 'Alba' (Linda Addison, Del Mar, 9/00)
Fuchsia corymbiflora (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)
Fuchsia cv. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/99; Patty Hoenigman, Carlsbad, 10/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02)
 FUCHSIA-FLOWERED GOOSEBERRY – ***Ribes speciosum* 'Rana Creek'**
 FUCHSIA-FLOWERED EUCALYPTUS – ***Eucalyptus forrestiana***
Fuchsia fulgens (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94, 8/95, 7/97)
Fuchsia 'Gartenmeister Bonstedt' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95)
Fuchsia 'Genii' (Karen Carroll, Escondido, 9/99)
Fuchsia glazioviana (Barney Gonsalvo, San Diego, 5/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01)
 FUCHSIA GUM — ***Eucalyptus forrestiana*, E. f. ssp. *forrestiana***
Fuchsia 'Lechlade Gordon' (Barney Gonsalvo, San Diego, 5/99)
Fuchsia 'Lottie Hobby' (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 1/95)
Fuchsia magellanica HARDY FUCHSIA (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99, 9/01, 10/01, 9/08; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11)
Fuchsia magellanica 'Variegata' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01, 8/01)
Fuchsia microphylla (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97; Barney Gonsalvo, San Diego, 5/99)
Fuchsia 'Mrs. W. Rundle' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99)
***Fuchsia* 'Nellie Nuttall'** (Barney Gonsalvo, San Diego, 5/99)
Fuchsia 'Orange Drops' (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/95)
Fuchsia procumbens CREEPING FUCHSIA (Helen Dawson, San Diego, 5/96)
Fuchsia regia (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
Fuchsia splendens 'Coral' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00)
Fuchsia 'Swingtime' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
Fuchsia thymifolia (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 1/96)
Fuchsia triphylla 'Firecracker' (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 2/08)

Fuchsia triphylla 'Traudchen Bonstedt' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
 FULHAM YEW — *Taxus baccata* 'Erecta'
Furcraea foetida (*F. gigantea*) MAURITIUS HEMP, SISAL, MAGUEY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/08)
Furcraea selloa 'Marginata' (Donna Nordstrom, San Diego, 10/94)
Furcraea sp. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00)
 FURRY KITTENS – ***Cyanotis somaliensis***
 FUYU PERSIMMON — *Diospyros kaki* 'Fuyu'

G

Gaillardia cv. BLANKET FLOWER (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 1/06)
Gaillardia ×*grandiflora* BLANKET FLOWER (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe. 9/97; Catherine Zinsky, ElCajon, 7/99)
Gaillardia pulchella BLANKET FLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/01)
Galactites tomentosa, variegated form (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 1/95)
 GALANGAL – ***Alpinia galangal***
Galeandra sp. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/95)
Galvezia juncea (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
Galvezia speciosa ISLAND BUSH SNAPDRAGON (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09, 4/12; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/14)
Galvezia speciosa 'Firecracker' ISLAND BUSH SNAPDRAGON (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/12, 2/16)
Garcinia indica KOKUM (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/02)
 GARDEN BALSAM — *Impatiens balsamina*
 GARDEN HELIOTROPE – ***Heliotropium arborescens*** 'Santa Barbara'
Gardenia jasminoides 'Mystery' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04)
Gardenia jasminoides 'Radicans' (Howard Vieweg, Encinitas, 1/98)
Gardenia jasminoides 'White Gem' (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/99)
Gardenia sp. or cv. (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 7/07; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 10/15)
Gardenia thunbergia WHITE GARDENIA TREE (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 9/01, 8/07; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/09; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 10/10; Susan Morse, Vista, 8/13)
 GARLAND LILY — *Calostemma purpureum*
 GARLIC CHIVES — *Allium tuberosum*
 ×*Gasteraloe* 'Bill Baker' (*Aloe variegata* × *Gasteria verrucosa*) (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09)
 ×*Gasteraloe* hybrid (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98)
 ×*Gasteraloe* 'White Wing' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 4/05)
Gasteria acinacifolia (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
Gasteria baylissiana (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95 & 4/96)
Gasteria 'Green Ice' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07)
Gasteria hybrid (Arnold Chaney, Valley Center, 2/97)
Gasteria 'Little Warty' (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/07; ?, 12/15)
Gasteria maculata (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/05)
Gasteria rawlinsonii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96; Kelly Griffin, Encinitas, 1/00)
Gaura lindheimeri (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 5/98; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 10/15)
Gaura lindheimeri 'Belleza Dark Pink' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/14)
Gaura lindheimeri 'Corrie's Gold' VARIEGATED GAURA (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 6/96; Sea World, San Diego, 4/98)
Gaura lindheimeri 'Passionate Rainbow' RAINBOW GAURA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)

Gaura lindheimeri 'Perky Pink' PERKY PINK BUTTERFLY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink'** (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/04)

Gelsemium sempervirens CAROLINA JESSAMINE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 1/02)

GERALDTON WAXFLOWER — *Chamelaucium uncinatum*

Geranium 'Ann Folkard' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)

***Geranium* 'Bertie Crüg'** (Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02)

Geranium *×cantabrigense* (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/98)

Geranium crispum 'Variegated Prince Rupert' VARIEGATED LEMON GERANIUM (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 9/97)

Geranium cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/08)

Geranium 'Frances Grate' (*G. incanum* *× G. robustum*) (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)

Geranium himalayense (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/98)

Geranium ibericum (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95, 3/97, 4/98, 4/99)

***Geranium* 'Johnson's Blue'** (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 5/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01)

Geranium 'Jolly Bee' JOLLY BEE GERANIUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)

GERANIUM-LEAVED SAGE – ***Salvia namaensis***

***Geranium macrorrhizum* 'Ingwersen's Variety'** (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/96)

Geranium maderense GIANT GERANIUM (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 4/98 & 4/01; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 4/98, 3/00, 5/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06, 4/08)

Geranium palmatum (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Koby Hall, El Cajon, 3/96, 3/97, 4/98)

Geranium phaeum BLACK WIDOW (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/96)

Geranium phaeum 'Purpureum' (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 3/95)

***Geranium* 'Pink Spice'** (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)

Geranium *×riversleianum* 'Mavis Simpson' (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 5/98)

Geranium 'Rozanne' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/08)

***Geranium sanguineum* 'New Hampshire'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)

GERMAN CHAMOMILE – *Matricaria recutita*

GERMAN PRIMROSE — *Primula obconica*

Gerrardanthus macrorrhizus (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/06)

Gesneriaceae (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/97)

Geum quellyon 'Mrs. Bradshaw' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95)

***Geum* 'Starker's Magnificum'** DOUBLE-ORANGE GEUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)

GHOST PLANT – ***Graptopetalum paraguayense***

GIANT BLACK BAMBOO – ***Dendrocalamus asper* 'Betung Hitam'**

GIANT CHAIN FERN — *Woodwardia fimbriata*

GIANT COLEUS – ***Plectranthus shirensis*** (Hort.)

GIANT COREOPSIS — *Coreopsis gigantea*

GIANT CROWN OF THORNS — *Euphorbia* *×lomii* 'Somona'

GIANT DUTCHMAN'S PIPE – ***Aristolochia gigantea***

GIANT GERANIUM – ***Geranium maderense***

GIANT HORSETAIL – ***Equisetum myriochaetum***

GIANT LEAF PAPER PLANT – ***Edgeworthia chrysantha***

GIANT MEXICAN SUNFLOWER — *Tithonia diversifolia*

GIANT ORANGE MONTBRETIA – ***Crocasmia* 'Star Of The East'**

GIANT ORCHID — *Barlia robertiana*

GIANT PINK STARCLUSTER – *Pentas lanceolata* 'Oo-La-La'

GIANT SCILLA – ***Scilla peruviana***

GIANT SEA PINK – ***Armeria pseudoarmeria* 'Joystick Light Pink'**

GIANT SQUILL – *Urginia maritima*

GIANT STARFISH FLOWER — *Stapelia gigantea*

GIANT THEVETIA — *Thevetia thevetioides*

GIANT TOUCH-ME-NOT — *Impatiens sodenii*

GIANT TREE DAISY — *Montanoa grandiflora*

GIBRALTAR CANDYTUFT — *Iberis gibraltarica*
Gigantochloa atrovioleacea TROPICAL BLACK BAMBOO (Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 8/04)
Gilia scabra — see *Dayia scabra*
Gilia sp. (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/12)
 GIRAFFE ACACIA — *Acacia erioloba* (spiny stem section)
Gladiolus abbreviatus (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95)
Gladiolus brevifolius var. robustus (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 12/94)
Gladiolus callianthus – see *Gladiolus murielae*
Gladiolus cardinalis × *G. carneus* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Gladiolus carneus 'Kleinmond' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95)
Gladiolus cunonius (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/05)
Gladiolus dalenii THANKSGIVING GLADIOLUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00; Connie Forest, Fallbrook, 11/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/08 & 11/09)
Gladiolus equitans (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/95 & 2/96)
Gladiolus gracilis var. *latifolius* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97)
Gladiolus illyricus (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95)
Gladiolus murielae (syn. *Acidanthera bicolor*, *Gladiolus callianthus*, and *Acidanthera murielae*) (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 7/12)
Gladiolus ochroleucus var. *macowanii* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)
Gladiolus priorii (syn. *Homoglossum priorii*) (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 1/14)
Gladiolus quadrangularis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99)
Gladiolus splendens (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 2/14, 3/15; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/13)
Gladiolus stefaniae (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01)
Gladiolus tristis (Don Walker, Vista, 3/96, 3/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 3/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09, 2/14, 3/15; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/15)
Gladiolus tristis var. *tristis* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01)
Gladiolus watsonius (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/95, 2/96, 2/99)
 GLADWIN — *Iris foetidissima*
Glaucium flavum YELLOW HORNED POPPY, SILVER POPPY (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Globba winitii DANCING LADY, DANCING GIRL GINGER (Dave Lloyd, Vista 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/96, 9/98, 9/01, 9/02; Koby Hall & Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/03)
Globba winitii, white form (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 9/98)
 GLOBE AMARANTH — *Gomphrena globosa*
 GLOBE DAISY – **Globularia × indubia**
 GLOBE THISTLE — *Echinops exaltatus*
Globularia × indubia GLOBE DAISY (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03)
 GLORIOSA DAISY — *Rudbeckia* cvs., *Rudbeckia hirta*
 GLORIOSA LILY — *Gloriosa superba* 'Rothschildiana'
Gloriosa superba 'Rothschildiana' GLORIOSA LILY (Kathy Walsh, Normal Heights, 7/99; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 7/15)
 GLORY FLOWER — *Eccremocarpus scaber*
 GLORY-OF-THE-SUN — *Leucocoryne ixioides*
 GLOXINIA — *Sinningia speciosa*
Gloxinia sylvatica (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95)
Gnidia polystachya, brought in as *G.* sp. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/01 & 8/02)
 GODETIA — *Clarkia* spp., cvs. and hybrids
 GOGO VINE — *Entada phaseoloides*
 GOLD-AND-PURPLE BUTTERFLY BUSH – *Buddleja davidii* 'Golden Purple'
 GOLD AND SILVER CHRYSANTHEMUM — *Ajania pacifica*
 GOLD CARPET DAISY – **Bidens ferulifolia** 'Peter's Gold Carpet'
 GOLD EDGE SKY FLOWER – *Duranta* 'Gold Edge'

GOLDEN AFRICAN TULIP TREE — *Spathodea campanulata*, yellow-flowered form
 GOLDEN ANGEL'S TRUMPET — *Brugmansia* 'Charles Grimaldi'
 GOLDEN BUTTERFLY WEED — *Asclepias curassavica* 'Silky Gold'
 GOLDEN CALLA — *Zantedeschia elliotiana*
 GOLDEN CHALICE VINE — *Solandra maxima*
 GOLDEN CURRANT — ***Ribes aureum gracillimum***
 GOLDEN DEWDROP — *Duranta erecta*
 GOLDEN FALSE HEATHER — *Cuphea hyssopifolia* 'Aurea'
 GOLDEN FOXTAIL GRASS — ***Alopecurus pratensis* 'Aureovariegatus'**
 GOLDEN FRAGRANCE — *Pittosporum napaulense*
 GOLDEN HAND MONKEY FLOWER — ***xChiranthomontodendron lenzii*** (formerly *xChiranthofremontia lenzii*)
 GOLDEN-LEAVED BUTTERFLY BUSH — *Buddleja davidii* 'Golden Purple'
 GOLDEN LUPINE — *Lupinus microcarpus densiflorus*
 GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE — *Philadelphus coronarius* 'Aureus'
 GOLDENRAIN TREE — *Koelreuteria paniculata*
 GOLDEN SAGE — *Salvia africana-lutea*
 GOLDEN SHOWER TREE — *Cassia fistula*
 GOLDEN SPIDER LILY — *Lycoris aurea*
 GOLDEN SPIDERWORT — ***Tradescantia Andersoniana* Group 'Sweet Kate'**
 GOLDEN SWEET SNOW PEA — ***Pisum sativum* var. *macrocarpon* 'Golden Sweet'**
 GOLDEN THREAD FALSE CYPRESS — *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera Aurea'
 GOLDEN-TRUMPET — *Allamanda cathartica*
 GOLDEN TRUMPET TREE — *Tabebuia chrysantha*, *T. chrysotricha*
 GOLDEN VARIEGATED SPIRAL RUSH — *Juncus effusus* 'Blond Ambition'
 GOLDEN WONDER — *Senna splendida*
 GOLDFIELDS — *Lasthenia* sp.
 GOLDFISH PLANT — ***Nematanthus*** sp. or cv.
 GOLD MEDALLION TREE — ***Cassia leptophylla***
 GOLD VARIEGATED BUTTERFLY BUSH — *Buddleja davidii* 'Golden Purple'
Gomphostigma virgatum (Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 3/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)
Gomphrena decumbens AIRY BACHELOR BUTTONS (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/11; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14, 12/15)
Gomphrena globosa GLOBE AMARANTH (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95)
***Gomphrena globosa* 'Fireworks'** (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 5/15)
Gomphrena globosa 'Lilac Gem' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)
Gomphrena sp., white flowers, originally from Gary Hammer (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
***Gomphrena* sp. 'Teensy Weensy'** MINI BUDDY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 12/08)
***Goniophlebium subariculatum* 'Knightiae'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00)
 GOODWIN CREEK LAVENDER — *Lavandula* 'Goodwin Creek Grey'
 GOOSE PLANT — *Asclepias physocarpa*
Gossypium barbadense SEA ISLAND COTTON (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas 10/02; Charlene Butler, Spring Valley, 7/04)
Gossypium sp. COTTON (Jeff Biletnikoff, Ramona, 12/12)
 GOUT PLANT — *Jatropha podagrica*
 GOWENS CYPRESS — *Cupressus goveniana* ssp. *goveniana*
 GRAND CRINUM — *Crinum asiaticum*
 GRANITE HONEY-MYRTLE — *Melaleuca elliptica*
 GRAPE — *Vitis* cv.
 GRAPEFRUIT — *Citrus xparadisi*
 GRAPE HYACINTH — *Muscari armeniacum* 'Dark Eyes'
 GRAPE KOOL-AID PLANT — *Psoralea pinnata*
 GRAPE-LEAF BEGONIA — ***Begonia suffruticosa***
 GRAPE-SCENTED SAGE — *Salvia melissodora*
Graptopetalum paraguayense GHOST PLANT (Judy Holmes, La Jolla, 1/12; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08 & 2/10)

***Graptophyllum pictum* 'Black Beauty'** BLACK BEAUTY PLANT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 9/04)

×*Graptoveria* cv. (*Graptopetalum* × *Echeveria*) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/08)

×*Graptoveria* 'Opalina' (Dan Banaga, San Diego, 11/95)

GRASS-LEAF HAKEA – ***Hakea francisiana***

GREAT MILLET — *Sorghum bicolor*

GRECIAN LAUREL — ***Laurus nobilis***

GRECIAN WINDFLOWER – *Anemone coronaria* 'Mona'

GREEK SAGE – *Salvia fruticosa*

GREEN CALLA LILY — *Zantedeschia aethiopica* 'Green Goddess'

GREEN CARPET SEDUM – *Sedum rupestre* 'Angelina'

GREEN CLIFF BRAKE — *Pellaea viridis*

GREEN DRAGON – ***Hylocereus undatus***

GREEN FLOWERED MELALEUCA – *Melaleuca diosmifolia*

GREEN LAVENDER — *Lavandula viridis*

GREEN ROSE — *Rosa chinensis* 'Viridiflora'

GREEN SHOWERS BOSTON IVY — *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* 'Green Showers'

GREENTIP KAFFIR LILY — *Clivia nobilis*

GREEN TOWER® BOXWOOD – ***Buxus sempervirens* 'Monrue'**

Grevillea alpina 'East Grampians' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Grevillea alpina 'Mt. Dandenong' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Grevillea alpina 'Mt. Zero' (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Grevillea aspleniifolia (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)

Grevillea 'Bonfire' (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 2/11)

Grevillea 'Boongala Spinebill' (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

Grevillea 'Canberra Gem', syn. *Grevillea* 'Pink Pearl' (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01; John Allen, El Cajon, 2/04)

***Grevillea* 'Constance'** ORANGE AUSTRALIAN SPIDER-FLOWER (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/13)

Grevillea ×*gaudichaudii* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95)

Grevillea hookeriana × *G. tetragonoloba* (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 3/96 & 3/97)

Grevillea 'Ivanhoe' (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)

***Grevillea juniperina* 'Molonglo'** (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10)

Grevillea lanigera WOOLLY GREVILLEA (Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/99, 2/04; John Allen, El Cajon, 1/04, 2/04)

Grevillia lanigera prostrate form WOOLLY GREVILLEA (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)

***Grevillea lavandulacea* 'Billywing'** SILVER GREVILLEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)

***Grevillea lavandulacea* 'Penola'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97; ?, 3/02)

Grevillea 'Long John' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Grevillea, mixed species (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 4/98)

Grevillea 'Noellii' (John Allen, El Cajon, 2/04)

Grevillea paniculata (Mo Price, Encinitas, 3/09)

Grevillea 'Peaches and Cream' (Jo Casterline, Poway, 5/13)

Grevillea 'Penola Pearl' (*G. lavandulacea* 'Penola' × *G. 'Pink Pearl'*) (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)

Grevillea 'Pink Pearl' — see *Grevillea* 'Canberra Gem'

Grevillea 'Poorinda' (Don Walker, Vista, 11/98)

***Grevillea* 'Poorinda Blondie'** (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10)

***Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94 & 10/96; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00 & 1/03; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00)

Grevillea rosmarinifolia (John Allen, El Cajon, 2/04)

Grevillea rosmarinifolia, dwarf pink-flowered form (Don Walker, Vista, 2/97)

Grevillea 'Ruby Clusters' (*G. shiressii* × *G. speciosa* ssp. *oleoides*) (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/97 & 1/03; John Allen, El Cajon, 2/04)

Grevillea sp. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 3/10)

Grevillea 'Superb' (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00 & 1/03)
Grevillea thelemanniana SPIDER NET GREVILLEA, HUMMINGBIRD BUSH (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/02; Mo Price, Encinitas, 3/09)
***Grevillea thelemanniana* 'Gilt Dragon'** CHRISTMAS GREVILLEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94)
***Grevillea thelemanniana*, gray-leaf form** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)
Grevillea 'Wakiti Sunrise' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)
Grevillea 'Winparra Gem' (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 11/95)
Grewia caffra (bonsai form) LAVENDER STAR FLOWER (Phil Tacktill, Solana Beach, 10/06)
GREY COTTONHEADS — *Conostylis candicans*
GREY GLOBEMALLOW – ***Sphaeralcea incana***
GREY HONEY-MYRTLE — *Melaleuca incana*
Greyia radlkoferi TRANSVAAL BOTTLEBRUSH (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/94; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95)
Greyia sutherlandii (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01)
GRUMICHAMA – ***Eugenia brasiliensis***
Guaicum coulteri GUAYACAN (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/14)
GUAJE – *Leucaena esculenta*
GUATEMALAN ELEPHANT FOOT — *Beaucarnea guatemalensis*
GUAVA — *Psidium guajava*
GUAYACAN – ***Guaicum coulteri***
GUERNSEY LILY — *Nerine sarniensis* and hybrids
Guichenotia macrantha (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Guillauminia descoingsii – see ***Aloe descoingsii***
GULUPA MARACUYÁ – *Passiflora pinnatistipula*
Guzmania sanguinea (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/00)
Guzmania sanguinea var. *brevipedicellata* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/10)
Gynura aurantiaca 'Purple Passion' PURPLE-PASSION VINE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 3/98)
Gypsophila 'Gypsy' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97)
Gyrocarpus jacquinii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06)

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HABANERO PEPPER – *Capsicum chinense*
Habranthus robustus RAIN LILY (Sue Fouquette, San Diego, 7/95)
***Habranthus robustus* 'Russell Manning'** RAIN LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 7/07, 9/15)
Hadrodemas warszewiczianum (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94)
Haemanthus albiflos PAINTBRUSH, BLOOD LILY (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 11/96; Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 11/94; Julian Duval, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/96 & 11/01; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/00; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/11, 11/15; Ken Britt, El Cajon, 11/05; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 10/08; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 12/08, 12/12)
***Haemanthus* 'Cocaloba Pink'** PAINTBRUSH (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/08)
Haemanthus coccineus (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94 & 9/99; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/06, 9/12)
Haemanthus crispus (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98 & 4/98)
Haemanthus humilis ssp. *hirsutus*, syn. *H. nelsonii* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/95)
Haemanthus nelsonii — see *H. humilis* ssp. *hirsutus*
Haemanthus sp., brought in as *H. cocabola*, a name not found in current literature (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97)
Haemanthus sp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/06)

Haemanthus sp. (Julanta Lewak, Del Mar, 7/08)
Haemaria discolor var. *dawsoniana* — see *Ludisia discolor*
 HAIRY AWN MUHLY — *Muhlenbergia capillaris*
Hakea francisiana GRASS-LEAF HAKEA (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/08, 2/12)
Hakea laurina PINCUSHION HAKEA (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 1/07, 12/15)
Hakea orthorrhyncha BIRD BEAK HAKEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95)
Hakea sericea SILKY HAKEA (Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00)
Hakea sericea Pink form (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)
Hakea scoparia (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 1/08)
Hakea sp. (Ed & Jeanette Huston, Bonsall, 2/99)
Hakea sp. or cv. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 12/10, 2/11)
 HALF-MENS — *Pachypodium namaquanum*
***Haloragis erecta* ‘Wellington Bronze’** (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 3/01)
 HAMMOCK FERN – ***Blechnum occidentale***
Hamelia patens FIREBUSH (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94 & 9/95)
 HANGING LANTERN SUCCULENT – *Kalanchoe* sp. or cv.
Hardenbergia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96)
Hardenbergia violacea PURPLE CORAL PEA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/98)
***Hardenbergia violacea* ‘Canoelands’** DWARF LILAC VINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)
Hardenbergia violacea ‘Happy Wanderer’ PURPLE LILAC VINE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/08; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97)
***Hardenbergia violacea* ‘Icicle’** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)
Hardenbergia violacea ‘Rosea’ (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 12/97)
***Hardenbergia violacea* ‘Walkabout Purple’** PURPLE LILAC VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13, 1/15)
 HARDY DUNCECAP – *Orostachys boehmeri*
 HARDY FUCHSIA — *Fuchsia magellanica*
 HARLEQUIN FLOWER — *Sparaxis tricolor*
 HARLEQUIN GLORYBOWER — *Clerodendrum trichotomum*
 HARTWEG’S SUNDROPS – ***Calylophus hartwegii***
Hatiora gaertneri, syn. *Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri* EASTER CACTUS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
Hatiora rosea, syn. *Rhipsalidopsis rosea* (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/03)
Hatiora salicornioides DRUNKARD’S DREAM (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
 HAWAIIAN ELF SCHEFFLERA — *Schefflera arboricola*
Haworthia cymbiformis ‘Variegata’ (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
Haworthia fasciata cv. Super Zebra form ZEBRA HAWORTHIA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Haworthia koelmaniorum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)
Haworthia limifolia FAIRY WASHBOARD (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 9/95)
Haworthia nigra CUSHION ALOE (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 1/12)
Haworthia truncata f. *crassa* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
 HEART FERN – ***Hemionitis arifolia***
 HEART-LEAF FLAME PEA — *Chorizema cordatum*
 HEART-LEAVED PELARGONIUM — *Pelargonium cordifolium*
 HEART-OF-FLAME — *Bromelia balansae*
 HEATH BANKSIA — *Banksia ericifolia*
 HEATHER – *Erica* sp. or cv.
***Hebe* ‘Alicia Amherst’** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)
***Hebe* ‘Amy’** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)
Hebe ‘Great Orme’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Hebe × *franciscana* ‘Variegata’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
***Hebe* ‘Katrine’** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01; Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Hebe salicifolia KOROMIKO (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Hedera helix ‘Gertrude Stauss’ (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 1/00)
***Hedera helix* ‘Midax Touch’** (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 1/02)

Hedera sp. or cv. IVY (Gay Dorius, San Diego, 8/04)
 HEDGEHOG CACTUS – *Echinocereus caespitosus*
***Hedychium coccineum* ‘Beni-Oran’** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02)
Hedychium coronarium BUTTERFLY GINGER, WHITE GINGER (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/97 & 10/97)
Hedychium cv. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03)
***Hedychium* ‘Dr. Moy’** VARIEGATED GINGER (Susan Morse, Vista, 10/06 & 11/09)
Hedychium gardnerianum KAHILI GINGER (W. Rawlings, Solana Beach, 9/95; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 8/97; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/04)
Hedychium hybrid, dwarf pale yellow form BUTTERFLY GINGER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01)
Hedychium ‘Kinhana’ (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/98)
Hedychium ‘Kin-kaku’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
Hedychium ‘Maiko’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/04)
Hedychium ‘Salmon’ (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01)
Helianthus ? (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 8/01)
Helianthus angustifolius SWAMP SUNFLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/99 & 10/00)
Helianthus annuus cv. SUNFLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)
Helianthus annuus ‘Italian White’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95 & 7/97)
Helianthus ‘Lemon Queen’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Helianthus maximilianii MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 9/95; Marie Smith, San Diego, 9/00 & 9/01)
Helianthus ×*multiflorus* (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 8/96)
Helianthus ‘Red Velvet’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
Helianthus salisifolius (Jane Beer, Los Angeles, 10/11)
Helianthus sp. or cv. PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Helianthus ‘Sunrise’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Helichrysum baxteri FRINGED EVERLASTING (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 11/95)
Helichrysum diosmifolium — see *Ozothamnus diosmifolius*
Helichrysum paraliu COAST EVERLASTING (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94)
***Helichrysum petiolare* ‘Limelight’** (? , 11/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02)
Heliconia cv. (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 7/98 & 7/99)
Heliconia latispatha ‘Red-Yellow Gyro’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 7/97)
Heliconia psittacorum ‘Andromeda’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96)
Heliconia psittacorum ‘Lady Di’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96)
Heliconia spissa ‘Mexico Red’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 7/97)
Heliopsis helianthoides ‘Goldspitze’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
 HELIOTROPE — *Heliotropium arborescens*
Heliotropium arborescens HELIOTROPE (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00)
Heliotropium arborescens ‘Alba’ WHITE HELIOTROPE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
***Heliotropium arborescens* ‘Santa Barbara’** GARDEN HELIOTROPE, SHRUBBY HELIOTROPE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04, 11/06)
Heliotropium arborescens ‘White Clouds’ HELIOTROPE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/09)
Heliotropium sp. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00)
Helleborus argutifolius, syn. *H. corsicus*, *H. lividus* ssp. *corsicus* CORSICAN HELLEBORE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01)
Helleborus argutifolius ‘Janet Starnes’ (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01)
Helleborus corsicus — see *H. argutifolius*
Helleborus cultivars: ‘Blue Lady’, ‘Herronswood Pink’, ‘Ivory Prince’, ‘Royal Heritage Strain’ HELLEBORE (? , 4/10)
Helleborus cv. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/00)
Helleborus foetidus STINKING HELLEBORE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98, 3/99, 3/01; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01)
Helleborus foetidus ‘Chedglow’ (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01)

Helleborus hybrid PINK HELLEBORE (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/99)
Helleborus lividus 'Pink Marble' PINK MARBLE HELLEBORE (? , 4/10)
Helleborus lividus ssp. *corsicus* — see *H. argutifolius*
Helleborus niger hybrid CHRISTMAS ROSE (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/98)
Helleborus orientalis (?) (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/00)
Helleborus orientalis LENTEN ROSE (Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02)
***Helleborus orientalis* hybrid** WHITE LENTEN ROSE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/98 & 2/99)
Helleborus orientalis 'Winter Queen Strain' HELLEBORE (? , 4/10)
Helleborus sp. or cv. HELLEBORE, LENTEN ROSE (? , 2/11)
Helleborus 'sternii' (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 3/00)
Hemerocallis 'Bright Eyes' (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/99)
Hemerocallis 'Darling Dilemma' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01)
Hemerocallis cv. DAYLILY (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/96; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/00)
Hemerocallis 'Eye Yi Yi' (Kathy Walsh, Normal Heights, 7/99)
***Hemerocallis* 'Homeward Bound'** (Sally Harvey, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/96)
***Hemerocallis* hybrids** DAYLILY (Kara Williams, San Marcos, 9/00)
Hemerocallis 'Jolly Red Giant' TALL RED HYBRID DAYLILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)
Hemiandra pungens SNAKE BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94)
Hemionitis arifolia HEART FERN (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/03)
 HERERO SESAME BUSH — *Sesamothamnus guerichii*
Hermannia verticillata HONEYBELLS (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97; Mary McBride, Vista, 4/01)
Hesperaloe parviflora, yellow-flowered form (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Hesperantha falcata (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Hessea sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94)
Heteromeles arbutifolia TOYON, CALIFORNIA HOLLY (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 5/03; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 12/11, 5/14; Al & Dora Myrick, San Diego, 4/12)
Heuchera 'Canyon Chimes' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Heuchera 'Canyon Delight' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Heuchera 'Canyon Pink' CANYON PINK CORAL BELLS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/10)
Heuchera 'Chiqui' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
R *Heuchera* 'Crimson Curls' CRIMSON CURLS CORAL BELLS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)
Heuchera cylindrica 'Greenfinch' (native to Oregon) (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Heuchera 'Genevieve' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/02)
Heuchera maxima ISLAND ALUM ROOT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95, 2/95, 4/96, 3/97, 4/99, 3/01; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/14)
Heuchera maxima 'Lilian's Pink' ISLAND ALUM ROOT (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Heuchera 'Opal' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Heuchera parishii 'Chiquita' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Heuchera rubescens (from Yosemite) (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
***Heuchera sanguinea* 'Firefly'** RED CORAL BELLS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05; 4/08)
Heuchera sp. (from Siskiyou County) (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Heuchera sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95)
Heuchera 'Stormy Seas' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97)
Heuchera 'Wendy' (Rancho Santa Ana hybrid) (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 4/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/98)
× *Heucherella tiarelloides* 'Bridget Bloom' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/96)
Hibbertia dentata TRAILING GUINEA FLOWER (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 1/97)
Hibbertia stellaris (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10)
Hibiscus acetosella (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/94; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98)
***Hibiscus acetosella* 'Mahogany Splendor'** CRANBERRY HIBISCUS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/13, 8/14)

Hibiscus acetosella 'Maple Sugar' BURGUNDY-LEAVED HIBISCUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06, 10/06)

Hibiscus 'Bourbon Street' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/01)

Hibiscus cannabinus KENAF (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)

Hibiscus cvs. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)

Hibiscus cv. (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 8/08, 9/08)

Hibiscus cv. (bonsai form) (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/06, 3/06, 7/08)

Hibiscus elatus CUBAN BAST TREE, MAHOE (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96)

Hibiscus 'Erin Rachael' (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 8/06)

Hibiscus 'Heartbreak Hotel' (Susan Morse, Vista, 2/07)

Hibiscus 'Romeo' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/01)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'All Aglow' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Bob Fisher' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/96)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Bourbon St.' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/06)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Double Lavender' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/06)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Double Purple' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/04)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'El Capitolio' (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Elephant Ear' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Fifth Dimension' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95, 9/96)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Herm Geller' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'High Voltage' (Susan Morse, Vista, 8/13)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Inez Blue' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Kauai' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Lucy' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Mr. Ace' (brought in as 'Ace') (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Ruby Brown' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/96)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Silver Moments' (Susan Morse, Vista, 8/13)

Hibiscus 'Ross Estey' TROPICAL HIBISCUS (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 8/06)

Hibiscus sabdariffa ROSELLE, JAMAICA SORREL (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 10/00)

Hibiscus sabdariffa var. *rubra* RED TEA, ROSELLE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/12)

Hibiscus schizopetalus FRINGED HIBISCUS, JAPANESE LANTERN (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94 & 8/01; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/96; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 11/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01; Ben Hardy, Santee, 10/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/06; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/06, 9/14, 11/15)

Hibiscus schizopetalus (coral-flowered form) FRINGED HIBISCUS, JAPANESE LANTERN (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)

Hibiscus 'Sunburst' (Myrna Beeby, Encinitas, 4/06)

Hibiscus tiliaceus MAHOE (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 9/00)

Hibiscus tiliaceus 'Variegata' VARIEGATED HAU TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 10/13)

HIDALGO BETONY — *Stachys coccinea* 'Hidalgo' (syn. *Stachys albotomentosa*)

HIDDEN LILY — *Curcuma roscoeana*

Hieracium argutum (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 9/97)

HILLSIDE CARPET — ***Myoporum montanum***

HIMALAYAN BALSAM — *Impatiens glandulifera*

HIMALAYAN ROSE — *Rosa brunonii*

Hippeastrum 'Apple Blossom' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/98)

Hippeastrum cv. AMARYLLIS (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01, 8/01, 5/02, 11/02; Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 5/13)

Hippeastrum 'Green Dragon' (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 1/14)

Hippeastrum 'La Paz' (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/03, 2/14, 3/16)

Hippeastrum papilio, syn. *Amaryllis papilio* BUTTERFLY AMARYLLIS (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95 & 3/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/00, 4/12; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 2/01; Lucy Warren, San Diego, 3/08; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/14)

Hippeastrum sp. AMARYLLIS (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Hippeastrum traubii × *H. doraniae* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/97)
Hippeastrum 'Vanessa' (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/99)
 HOLIDAY CACTUS – *Schlumbergera* sp. or cv.
 HOLIDAY PROTEA – *Protea obtusifolia*
 HOLLOWTHORN ACACIA — *Acacia* sp.
 HOLLYLEAF CHERRY – *Prunus ilicifolia*
 HOLLY-LEAF FLAME PEA — *Chorizema ilicifolium*
 HOLLYWOOD PLUM – *Prunus* 'Hollywood'
Holmskioldia sanguinea CHINESE HAT PLANT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Nan Stermann, Encinitas, 10/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/00 & 1/03)
Holmskioldia sanguinea 'Mandarin Red' RED MANDARIN'S HAT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)
Holmskioldia tettensis (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01)
 HOLY MOLE PEPPER – *Capsicum annum* 'Holy Mole'
Homalanthus populifolius, syn. *Omalanthus populifolius* QUEENSLAND POPLAR, BLEEDING HEART TREE (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)
Homalanthus populifolius 'Variegata' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)
Homalocladium platycladum TAPEWORM PLANT, CENTIPEDE PLANT, RIBBON BUSH (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Don Nelson, Escondido, 5/04)
Homalomena 'Limelight' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)
Homeria sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95)
Homeria sp. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99)
Homoglad hybrids (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11)
 HONESTY — *Lunaria annua*
 HONEYBELLS — *Hermannia verticillata*
 HONEYBUSH — *Melianthus major*
 HONEYWORT — *Cerinthe major*, *C. m.* 'Purpurascens'
 HONG KONG ORCHID TREE — *Bauhinia blakeana*
Hoodia gordonii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)
 HOOKER'S BANKSIA — *Banksia hookeriana*
 HOP BUSH — *Dodonaea viscosa*
 HOREHOUND — *Marrubium vulgare*
 HORN-OF-PLENTY — *Datura metel*
 HORSE RADISH – *Armoracia rusticana*
 HORSERADISH TREE – *Moringa oleifera*
Hosta 'Halcyon' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Hosta 'Minuteman' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)
Hosta 'Queen Josephine' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)
***Hosta* 'So Sweet'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01 & 5/02)
 HOT LIPS SAGE – *Salvia microphylla* 'Hot Lips'
 HOTTENTOT FIG — *Carpobrotus edulis*
 HOT WATER PLANT – *Achimenes* sp. or cv.
***Houttuynia cordata* 'Chameleon'** (Garden Glories, Vista, 5/07)
Hoya carnosa WAX FLOWER (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/10)
***Hoya carnosa* 'Krimson Queen'** (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/06)
***Hoya carnosa* 'Silver Queen'** (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 9/02)
Hoya 'Crinkle' (Joe Kraatz, Vista, 5/96)
Hoya kerrii SWEETHEART PLANT, SHAMROCK HOYA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95, 2/97, 2/06; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/03; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/08)
Hoya kerrii 'Variegata' VARIEGATED SWEETHEART PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/01)
Hoya lacunosa (Ben Hardy, Santee, 7/02)
Hoya lanceolata ssp. *bella* MINIATURE WAX PLANT (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 7/98)
***Hoya multiflora* 'Shooting Star'** SHOOTING STAR HOYA (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/03)

Hoya obovata (Ben Hardy, Santee, 7/01)
Hoya sp. (brought in as *H. hastifolia*, a name not found in current literature) (Joe Kraatz, Oceanside, 10/96; Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 10/96)
HUMMINGBIRD BUSH — *Grevillea thelemanniana*
HUMMINGBIRD MINT – *Agastache* ‘Heather Queen’
HUMMINGBIRD FLOWER – *Cuphea* ‘David Verity’
HUMMINGBIRD PLANT – *Dicliptera suberecta*
Hunnemannia fumariifolia MEXICAN TULIP POPPY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11; Pat Venolia, Vista, 4/13)
HYACINTH – *Hyacinthus orientalis*
HYACINTH BEAN — *Lablab purpureus*
Hyacinthoides hispanica, syn. *Scilla campanulata* SPANISH BLUEBELL (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 3/98; Don Walker, Vista, 3/98, 4/99, 3/00)
Hyacinthoides vincentina (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Hyacinthus amethystinus — see *Brimeura amethystina*
Hyacinthus cv. HYACINTH (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/04, 3/09, 2/13)
Hyacinthus orientalis HYACINTH (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08, 2/10, 2/11, 2/16)
HYBRID BANANA PASSION FRUIT — *Passiflora* × *exoniensis*
HYBRID CIGAR FLOWER – *Cuphea* ‘David Verity’
HYBRID CORAL TREE – *Erythrina* × *sykesii*
HYBRID MADRONE – *Arbutus* ‘Marina’
HYBRID MEXICAN SAGE – *Salvia* ‘Byron Flynt’
HYBRID NAKED LADY — ×*Amarygia parkeri*
Hydrangea cv. (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 7/10)
Hydrangea ‘Lemon Wave’ (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 9/95)
***Hydrangea* ‘Lorna’** (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
Hydrangea macrophylla (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 5/04)
Hydrangea macrophylla cv. LACECAP HYDRANGEA (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/03 & 10/07)
Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Chedglow’ (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01)
***Hydrangea macrophylla* ‘Nigra’** (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Pia’ (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Tricolor’ VARIEGATED HYDRANGEA (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 5/04)
Hydrangea quercifolia OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA (Sue Martin, San Diego, 11/95)
HYDRANGEA TREE — *Dombeya acutangula*
Hygrophila stricta (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00)
Hylocereus undatus GREEN DRAGON, DRAGON FRUIT, NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, PITAHAYA (Van Moch, San Diego, 9/03; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97, 10/05, 10/09; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/10)
Hymenocallis caymanensis — see *H. latifolia*
Hymenocallis latifolia, syn. *H. caymanensis* CAYMAN ISLANDS SPIDER LILY, CHRYSOLITE LILY (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 7/95 & 7/00)
Hymenocallis littoralis SPIDER LILY (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 9/99; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/03)
Hymenocallis narcissiflora PERUVIAN DAFFODIL (Don Walker, Vista, 9/97)
Hymenocallis pedalis (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/00)
Hymenocallis sp. SPIDER LILY (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/98, 8/13; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 8/11)
Hymenocallis sp. or cv. SPIDER LILY (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 8/04)
***Hymenocallis* ‘Sulphur Queen’** SPIDER LILY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
Hymenocallis ‘Tropic Giant’ (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94)
Hymenolepis parviflora, syn. *Athanasia parviflora* (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95)
Hymenosporum flavum SWEETSHADE (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 4/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16)
Hypericum aegypticum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95)
Hypericum ‘Huntington Gold’ (hybrid introduced by Huntington BG) (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05)
***Hypericum* × *moserianum* ‘Tricolor’** (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99)

Hypoestes aristata RIBBON BUSH (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/00; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Susan Morse, Vista, 11/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/08, 10/14, 10/15)
Hypoestes 'Lavender Cloud' (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 10/96)
Hypoestes phyllostachya PINK POLKA-DOT PLANT, FRECKLE FACE (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94)
Hypoxis rigida (Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/00)
Hypoxis sp. STAR GRASS (Mary McBride, Vista, 5/09)

I

Iberis gibraltarica GIBALTAR CANDYTUFT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/98)
Iboza riparia — see *Tetradenia riparia*
 ICE CREAM BANANA — *Musa acuminata* 'Ice Cream'
 IDAHO LOCUST — *Robinia × ambigua* 'Idahoensis'
 IFAFA LILY — *Cyrtanthus mackenii* var. *cooperi*
Illex dimorphophylla OKINAWAN HOLLY (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 8/95, 9/99; Sea World, San Diego, 2/96 & 1/97)
Illex vomitoria 'Pendula' WEEPING YAUPON (Sea World, San Diego, 9/98)
 ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE – **Brachychiton acerfolius**
Illicium anisatum STAR ANISE (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 5/00)
Illicium floridanum 'Album' (Sea World, San Diego, 3/98; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)
 IMPALA LILY — *Adenium obesum*
Impatiens balfourii (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95)
Impatiens balsamina GARDEN BALSAM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01 & 7/02; Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 9/04)
Impatiens cv. or sp. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11)
Impatiens glandulifera POLICEMAN'S HELMET, HIMALAYAN BALSAM (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/97)
Impatiens hybrid (from Bill Teague) PINK TRUMPET IMPATIENS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Impatiens x hybrida 'SunPatiens® Compact Blush Pink' SUNPATIENS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/12)
Impatiens oliveri — see *I. sodenii*
Impatiens 'Sea Shells' (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 10/00)
Impatiens sodenii, syn. *I. oliveri* POOR MAN'S RHODODENDRON, GIANT TOUCH-ME-NOT (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)
Impatiens (sodenii hybrid?) 'Oo-La-La' HYBRID SHRUBBY IMPATIENS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04, 1/06, 1/07)
Impatiens walleriana 'Burns Baby Burns' (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00)
Impatiens walleriana 'Double Purple' (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00)
Impatiens walleriana 'Peaches and Cream' (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00)
Impatiens 'Zulu Warrior' (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 10/00)
 IMPERIAL TARO – *Colocasia esculenta* 'Illustris'
Incarvillea sinensis 'Cheron' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)
 INCENSE CEDAR — *Calocedrus decurrens*
 INDIAN HAWTHORNE – *Rhaphiolepis* cv.
 INDIAN MALLOW — *Abutilon palmeri*
 INDIAN PINK – **Spigelia marilandica**
 INDIAN SHOT — *Canna indica*
Indigofera sp., pink fls. (*I. dielsiana*?) PINK INDIGO (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)

INDIGO ROSE TOMATO – *Lycopersicon esculentum* ‘Indigo Rose’
 INLAND TEA-TREE – *Melaleuca glomerata*
 INSIDE-OUT FLOWER — *Vancouveria hexandra*
lochroma australe, syn. *Acnistus australis* (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/96)
lochroma cv. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99)
lochroma cyaneum (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/98 & 4/99; Don Walker, Vista, 1/98; Shelia Busch, Escondido, 12/08)
lochroma cyaneum ‘Indigo’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/97)
lochroma cyaneum ‘Royal Blue’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11)
lochroma flavum (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97)
lochroma fuchsoides (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/00 & 3/02)
***lochroma* ‘Red Wine’** (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/97; Donna Jewett, Fallbrook, 1/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)
lochroma sp. or cv. (probably *I. cyanea*) (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 8/08)
Ipheion uniflorum SPRING STARFLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 3/05)
Ipheion uniflorum ‘Wisley Blue’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95)
 IPIL IPIL – *Leucaena leucocephala*
Ipomoea alba MOONFLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
Ipomoea batatas ‘Blackie’ SWEET POTATO VINE (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/99)
Ipomoea lobata — see *Mina lobata*
Ipomoea mauritiana (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
Ipomoea platensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/98)
Ipomoea purpurea, purple-black flowered form (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 1/96)
Ipomoea sp. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 9/08)
Ipomopsis rubra ‘Scarlet Surprise’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98)
Iresine herbstii ‘Acuminata’ PAINTED BLOODLEAF (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 2/09)
Iresine lindenii BLOODLEAF, PINK BLOODLEAF (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97; Don Walker, Vista, 2/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06, 1/07; Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/07)
Iris ‘Autumn Tryst’ REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)
Iris ‘Blatan’ REBLOOMING YELLOW-AND-PURPLE BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05, 4/08)
***Iris* ‘Bronze Queen’** BRONZE QUEEN IRIS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/06)
Iris ‘Christopher Columbus’ REBLOOMING BLUE BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)
Iris ‘City Lights’ REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
Iris ‘Clarence’ REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
Iris confusa (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/96)
Iris ‘Chief Red Skin’ Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/99)
Iris cv. (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 2/08)
Iris cv. (Plant Habitats, 2/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/99)
Iris cv. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)
Iris cv. (Jo Casterline, Poway, 5/13)
Iris cv. BEARDED IRIS (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/03; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 12/14)
Iris cv. DUTCH IRIS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08, 3/09 & 4/10)
Iris cv. LOUISIANA IRIS (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02 & 5/03)
Iris cv. PERSIAN IRIS (Plant Habitats, 2/95)
Iris cv. REBLOOMING IRIS (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 1/11; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/13, 12/15)
***Iris* cv.** REBLOOMING IRIS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/13, 12/15)
Iris cvs. BEARDED IRIS (San Diego & Imperial County Iris Society, 4/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08)

Iris cv. (reblooming lavender and purple hybrid) REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Iris cv. (grows in water) (Susan Morse, Vista, 5/13)

Iris sp. and cv. (mix of 4-5 types) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/13)

Iris cvs. SPURIA IRIS (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03)

Iris 'Clarence' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/13)

Iris 'Double Stitch' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)

Iris douglasiana DOUGLAS IRIS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02)

Iris 'Eleanor Roosevelt' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02 & 2/03)

Iris 'English Charm' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)

Iris foetidissima GLADWIN, STINKING IRIS (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/95 & 6/96; Karen Carroll, Escondido, 9/99)

Iris 'G'Day Mate' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/97)

Iris germanica* var. *florentina ORRIS ROOT, WHITE FLAG (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09, 3/12)

Iris 'Hi' DWARF WHITE BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)

Iris japonica CRESTED IRIS (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00 & 3/01)

Iris japonica 'Nana' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95)

Iris 'Lady Emma' (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 8/97)

Iris 'Lord Lt.' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95)

Iris 'Marty Richards' TALL BEARDED IRIS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/16)

Iris 'Matrix' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Iris Pacific Coast Hybrids (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)

Iris 'Pagan Pink' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/99)

Iris 'Pearls Of Autumn' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07)

Iris 'Ruth's Love' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/07, 2/13)

Iris 'Platinum' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)

Iris 'Shoot the Moon' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 7/07)

Iris sibirica SIBERIAN IRIS (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95, 4/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)

Iris 'Splash of Wine' (Bea Grow, San Clemente, 5/03)

Iris sp. or cv. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/04)

Iris spuria SPURIA IRIS (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/11)

Iris 'That's All Folks' BEARDED IRIS (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/16)

Iris spuria 'Megabright' SPURIA IRIS (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/05)

Iris unguicularis WINTER IRIS, ALGERIAN IRIS (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 2/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11, 1/15; Jo Casterline, Poway, 1/13)

Iris 'Victoria Falls' (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/99)

Iris 'Violet Music' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96)

IRISH YEW — *Taxus baccata* 'Stricta'

ISLAND ALUM ROOT — *Heuchera maxima*

ISLAND BUSH POPPY — *Dendromecon harfordii*

ISLAND BUSH SNAPDRAGON — *Galvezia speciosa*

ISLAND OAK — *Quercus tomentella*

ISLAND TREE LILAC — ***Ceanothus arboreus***

Isochilus linearis (Don Nelson, Escondido, 7/02)

***Isolepis cernua* (*Scirpus cernuus*)** FIBER OPTICS GRASS (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 8/06)

Isomeris arborea — see ***Peritoma arborea***

Isoplexis canariensis ()

Isoplexis canariensis COPPER FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Isopogon formosus ROSE CONE-FLOWER, DRUMSTICKS (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01; Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 3/95; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95; Arlene Palmer, El Cajon, 3/95)

Isopogon latifolius (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

ITALIAN BELLFLOWER — *Campanula isophylla*

ITALIAN CYPRESS — ***Cupressus sempervirens*** (bonsai form)

ITALIAN OREGANO — *Origanum vulgare* cv.

IVY – *Hedera* sp. or cv.

IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX – ***Cymbalaria muralis***

Ixia flexuosa (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01)

Ixia maculata (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95)

Ixia rapunculoides CORN LILY (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95 & 2/97; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/13)

Ixia sp. WAND FLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/96, 4/99; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99)

Ixodia achilleoides (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)

Ixora coccinea FLAME-OF-THE-WOODS (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/94; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 9/97)

Ixora coccinea 'Orange King' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95)

Ixora coccinea, pink-flowered form (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95)

J

JACARANDA — *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

Jacaranda mimosifolia JACARANDA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95)

Jacaratia corumbensis (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95)

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT — *Arisaema triphyllum*

JADE DRAGON SKY FLOWER – ***Duranta*** 'Jade Dragon'

JADE PLANT — *Crassula ovata*

JAMAICA SORREL — *Hibiscus sabdariffa*

JAMAICA PORTERWEED — *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*

JAMAICA Vervain — *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*

JAPANESE ANEMONE — *Anemone hupehensis* var. *japonica* hybrids, *Anemone* x*hybrida*

JAPANESE BEAN FERN – *Lemmaphyllum microphyllum*

JAPANESE BEAUTYBERRY — *Callicarpa japonica*

JAPANESE BEEFSTEAK PLANT — *Perilla frutescens*

JAPANESE BLACK PINE – *Pinus thunbergii*

JAPANESE CORK BARK BLACK PINE — *Pinus thunbergii* var. *cortcosa*

JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN — *Lygodium japonicum*

JAPANESE GARDEN JUNIPER – ***Juniperus procumbens*** 'Nana'

JAPANESE KNOTWEED — *Polygonum japonicum*

JAPANESE LANTERN — *Hibiscus schizopetalus*

JAPANESE LONG PURPLE ASIAN EGGPLANT – *Solanum melongena* 'Japanese Long Purple Asian'

JAPANESE MAPLE – *Acer palmatum*

JAPANESE MAT-RUSH — *Juncus effusus*

JAPANESE NUTMEG-YEW — *Torreya nucifera*

JAPANESE ROSE — *Kerria japonica*

JAPANESE SNOWBALL — *Viburnum plicatum* f. *plicatum*

JAPANESE TORREYA — *Torreya nucifera*

Jarilla chocola (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 10/97)

Jasminum grandiflorum CATALONIAN JASMINE, SPANISH JASMINE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97 & 10/98)

Jasminum polyanthum CHINESE JASMINE (Sandi Lord, Vista, 1/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)

Jasminum rex (Marie Smith, San Diego, 11/00)

Jasminum sambac, new double-flowered clone PIKAKE JASMINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)

Jasminum tortuosum SOUTH AFRICAN JASMINE, TWISTED JASMINE (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 5/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04)

Jatropha capensis (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 4/99)

Jatropha integerrima SPICY JATROPHA, PEREGRINA (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego 10/94; Don Walker, Vista, 11/94, 5/96, 5/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 8/96, 9/97; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 10/15)

Jatropha integerrima, pink-flowered form (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98 & 8/00)

Jatropha podagrica GOUT PLANT, TARTOGO (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/09)

JAVA GLORYBOWER – *Clerodendrum speciosissimum* (syn. *C. buchananii*)

JELLY PALM — *Butia capitata*

JERUSALEM SAGE — *Phlomis fruticosa*

JERUSALEM THORN — *Parkinsonia aculeata*

JEWEL FLOWER — *Strephtanthus insignis*

JEWEL ORCHID — *Ludisia discolor*

JEWELS-OF-OPAR — *Talinum paniculatum*

JONQUIL – *Narcissus* sp. or cv.

Jovetia humilis (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/97)

JOYCE COULTER WILD LILAC – ***Ceanothus* ‘Joyce Coulter’**

Juanulloa aurantiaca — see *J. mexicana*

Juanulloa mexicana, syn. *J. aurantiaca* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/96)

Juncus effusus SOFT RUSH, JAPANESE MAT-RUSH (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)

***Juncus effusus* ‘Blond Ambition’** GOLDEN VARIEGATED SPIRAL RUSH (Brett Dean, Costa Mesa, 11/02)

***Juncus effusus* ‘Lemon Swirl’** VARIEGATED SPIRAL RUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05)

Juncus effusus ‘Spiralis’ CONTORTED RUSH, CORKSCREW RUSH (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95)

Juncus effusus ‘Unicorn’ CURLY RUSH, UNICORN PLANT, BAD HAIR PLANT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 11/04, 3/08)

JUNGLE CACTUS – ***Rhipsalis teres* f. *capilliformis***

JUNIPER MYRTLE – ***Agonis juniperina***

Juniperus chinensis ‘Shimpaku’ bonsai form (grafted on *Juniperus californica*) (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 8/11)

Juniperus procumbens ‘Nana’, bonsai form, also brought in as *J. horizontalis* ‘Prostrata’ (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/02 & 5/03)

***Juniperus procumbens* ‘Nana’** (Japanese Tray Landscape) JAPANESE GARDEN JUNIPER (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 8/03, 1/04 & 10/07)

JUPITER’S BEARD — *Anthyllis barba-jovis*

JURRASIC PALM – *Ceratozamia miqueliana*, ***Stangeria eriopus***

Justicia adhadota ADHADOTA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Justicia aurea YELLOW PLUME FLOWER (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)

***Justicia aurea* ‘Compacta’** DWARF YELLOW PLUME FLOWER (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)

Justicia betonica SQUIRREL’S TAIL, WHITE JUSTICIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/03)

Justicia brandegeana SHRIMP PLANT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/02; Marcy Singer, Carmel Valley, 8/15)

Justicia brandegeana ‘Pink’ SHRIMP PLANT (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)

Justicia brandegeana ‘Variegata’ VARIEGATED SHRIMP PLANT (Barbara Patterson, Solana Beach, 9/12)

Justicia carnea BRAZILIAN PLUME, PLUME FLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95)

***Justicia carnea* ‘Alba’** WHITE PLUME FLOWER (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 11/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02)

Justicia coccinea — see *Pachystachys coccinea*

Justicia fulvicoma MEXICAN PLUME (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13, 12/13, 12/14, 11/15, 12/15)

Justicia ghesbreghtiana var. *coccinea* — see *J. spicigera*

Justicia leonardii, also brought in as *Anisacanthus thurberi* (cultivated material so named is *J. leonardii* — Ed.) (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95; Mark Bell, La Mesa, 4/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)

Justicia ‘Red’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01)

Justicia rizzinii BRAZILIAN FUCHSIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 2/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01, 2/05)

Justicia sericea 'Inca Queen' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 9/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12)

Justicia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)

Justicia sp. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/05)

Justicia spicigera (often erroneously listed or grown as *J. ghiesbreghtiana*. —Ed.) (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Don Walker, Vista, 4/97)

K

Kaempferia rotunda ASIAN CROCUS (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/04)

KAFFIR LILY — *Clivia miniata*

KAHILI GINGER — *Hedychium gardnerianum*

KAI — *Dovyalis caffra*

Kalanchoe beauverdii (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09)

Kalanchoe beharensis 'Fang' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 4/99)

Kalanchoe beharensis 'Nudum' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 4/99)

Kalanchoe beharensis 'Oakleaf' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 4/99)

Kalanchoe bracteata SILVER TEASPOONS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16)

Kalanchoe carnea 'Modoc' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 1/12; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/13)

Kalanchoe daigremontiana MOTHER OF THOUSANDS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/14; ?, 2/16)

Kalanchoe farinacea (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)

Kalanchoe fedchenkoi 'Variegata' LAVENDER SCALLOPS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)

Kalanchoe hybrid (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99)

Kalanchoe jongmansii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)

Kalanchoe laciniata CHRISTMAS TREE KALANCHOE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/01)

Kalanchoe luciae (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)

Kalanchoe manginii (synonym: *Bryophyllum manginii*) CHANDELIER PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/15)

Kalanchoe manginii hybrid (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95)

Kalanchoe marmorata 'Blue Scallops' or 'Lavender Scallops' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)

Kalanchoe marmorata (giant blue form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 12/08)

Kalanchoe rhomboilosa (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)

Kalanchoe rosea hybrids (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)

Kalanchoe sp. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)

Kalanchoe sp. or cv. HANGING LANTERN SUCCULENT (VanMoch Nguyen, San Diego, 2/05)

Kalanchoe sp. or cv. (Susan Morse, Vista, 3/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14)

Kalanchoe thyrsoiflora (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 4/99)

Kalanchoe tomentosa TEDDY BEAR PLANT, PANDA PLANT (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/05; Vivian Blackstone, San Diego, 12/08; Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)

Kalanchoe tomentosa 'Chocolate Soldier' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16)

Kalanchoe tubiflora CHANDELIER PLANT, CHRISTMAS BELLS (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/07; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)

Kalanchoe waldheimii (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/08)

KAMURO-ZASA — *Pleioblastus auricomus*

KANGAROO APPLE — *Solanum aviculare*

KANGAROO PAW — *Anigozanthos flavidus*

KAPOK — *Ceiba pentandra*

KARAKA — ***Corynocarpus laevigata***

KARWINSKI'S SAGE — *Salvia karwinskii*
Kefersteinia mystacina BEARDED KEFERSTEINIA (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)
 KEI — *Dovyalis caffra*
 KENAF — *Hibiscus cannabinus*
 KENILWORTH IVY — ***Cymbalaria muralis***
Kennedia nigricans BLACK KENNEDIA, BLACK CORAL PEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; ?, 4/01; Jason Kubrock, Vista, 3/10)
Kerria japonica KERRIA, JAPANESE ROSE (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01, 9/01, 9/02, 8/03; Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 8/03)
Kigelia africana, syn. *K. pinnata* SAUSAGE TREE (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 9/99)
Kigelia pinnata — see *K. africana*
 KING PROTEA — *Protea cynaroides*
 KING'S CROWN — ***Dicliptera suberecta***
 KING'S MANTLE — *Thunbergia erecta*
Kleinia antheuphorbium — see *Senecio anteuphorbium*
Kleinia fulgens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)
Kleinia fulgens — see *Senecio fulgens*
Kleinia leptophylla — see *Senecio mveroensis* ssp. *leptophyllus*
Kleinia saginata — see *Senecio fulleri*
Kleinia semperviva (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)
Knautia macedonica (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96)
 KNIFE ACACIA — *Acacia cultriformis*
Kniphofia 'Primrose Beauty' YELLOW TORCH LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)
Kniphofia 'Shining Scepter' ORANGE TORCH LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06)
Kniphofia uvaria RED HOT POKER, TORCH LILY (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/00)
Kniphofia uvaria 'Flamenco' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)
Kniphofia uvaria 'Maxima' (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/02)
Kniphofia uvaria Royal Castle Hybrids (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99)
Koelreuteria paniculata GOLDENRAIN TREE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/11)
Kohleria (?) SLIPPER GLOXINIA (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/99)
Kohleria 'Jester' (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 10/94; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95)
 KOKUM — *Garcinia indica*
 KOREAN BELLFLOWER — *Campanula takesimana*
 KOREAN LILAC — *Syringa patula*
 KOROMIKO — ***Hebe salicifolia***
 KRYRNA CRASSULA — ***Crassula lactea***
Kunzea affinis (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02)
Kunzea baxteri CRIMSON KUNZEA (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 1/95; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95 & 5/95)
Kunzea ericifolia, syn. *K. vestita* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Kunzea pulchella var. *albiflora* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Kunzea vestita — see *K. ericifolia*

L

LABLAB — *Lablab purpureus*
Lablab purpureus, syn. *Dolichos lablab* HYACINTH BEAN, LABLAB (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96 & 11/96; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 9/00; H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/03)
 LABRADOR VIOLET — *Viola labradorica*
 LACE ALOE — *Aloe aristata*
 LACECAP HYDRANGEA — *Hydrangea macrophylla* cv.
Lachenalia '007' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97 & 2/02)

Lachenalia aloides CAPE COWSLIP (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/00, 2/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; Dora Jean Myrick, San Diego, 3/13)

Lachenalia aloides* var. *quadricolor (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/95, 1/96, 1/97, 2/99; Phil Tackill & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 2/08; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/15)

Lachenalia bulbifera, syn. *L. pendula* RED LACHENALIA (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/95, 11/95, 1/96, 1/97, 2/99; Don Walker, Vista, 11/94, 12/94, 1/95, 1/98, 11/00; John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 11/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/15; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 1/15)

Lachenalia carnososa (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09)

Lachenalia comptonii (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95; Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)

Lachenalia contaminata WILD HYACINTH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/97)

Lachenalia elegans var. *suaveolens* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97, 3/98, 3/00, 4/01)

Lachenalia fistulosa (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96)

Lachenalia framesii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/96)

Lachenalia haarlemensis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95)

Lachenalia hirta (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)

Lachenalia hirta, blue-flowered form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96)

Lachenalia liliflora (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 2/01)

Lachenalia longibracteata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97)

Lachenalia mathewsii (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, 3/95 & Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/97, 4/99, 4/01)

Lachenalia mutabilis FAIRY LACHENALIA, CAPE COWSLIP (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95, 2/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09)

Lachenalia namaquensis CAPE COWSLIP (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/15)

Lachenalia orthopetala (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/97)

Lachenalia pendula — see *Lachenalia bulbifera*

Lachenalia pusilla (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 11/94)

Lachenalia pustulata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95; Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/00 & 4/01)

Lachenalia reflexa (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97)

Lachenalia 'Romaud' (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09)

Lachenalia rosea ROSE LACHENALIA (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95)

Lachenalia rubida (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 11/94)

Lachenalia sp. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/01)

Lachenalia sp. (Virginia Sherwood, San Diego, 11/03)

Lachenalia splendida (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97 & 3/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/96 & 2/97)

Lachenalia trichophylla (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/96)

Lachenalia unicolor (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01)

Lachenalia viridiflora (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 1/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 1/04)

Lactuca sativa (mesclun mix) LETTUCE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/13)

Lactuca sativa 'Outredgeous' LETTUCE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

LACY PAPERBARK — ***Melaleuca armillaris***

LACY WORMWOOD — ***Artemisia canescens*** (*A. canadensis*)

LADY BANK'S ROSE — *Rosa banksiae*

LADY-FINGER BANANA — *Musa acuminata* 'Lady Finger'

LADY-OF-THE-NIGHT — *Brassavola nodosa*

LADY SLIPPER ORCHID — *Paphiopedilum* cv.

LADY TULIP — *Tulipa clusiana*

Laelia anceps (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 6/96; Barbara Farley, Chula Vista, 1/00; Jim Wright, San Diego, 2/11, 1/13)

Laelia crispa CRISPED LAELIA (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/05)
Laelia kautskyi x *×Laeliocattleya* Trick or Treat (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/13)
Laelia pumila (Pam Koide, Bird Rock Tropicals, Carlsbad, 9/97)
Laelia sanguiloba (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 7/08)
Laelia sp., brought in as *L. oaxaquena*, a name not found in current literature (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99 & 2/00)

×*Laeliocattleya Camille Brandon* (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00, 11/01, 10/02, 10/03)
×*Laeliocattleya ‘G. G. Roebling’* (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/13))
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Interceps Aquini Coerula (Linda Espino, San Diego, 8/11)
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Loog Tone AFRICAN BEAUTY (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08)
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Mariner (HBG 56382) (Don Walker, Vista, 8/04)
×*Laeliocattleya Pixie ‘Gold Dust’* (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97)
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Shilleriana (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/03)
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Shilleriana × *×Laeliocattleya* Stonehouse (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/03)
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Stonehouse (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04)
 ×*Laeliocattleya* Trick or Treat ‘Lewis’ (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)

Lagenaria siceraria (was *Cucurbita lagenaria*) CALABASH, BOTTLE GOURD (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/02; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/03; H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/03)
 LAGUNA BEACH DUDLEYA — *Dudleya stolonifera*
Lagunaria patersonii PRIMROSE TREE, COW ITCH TREE (Carol Popet, Fallbrook, 7/99; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 7/07)

Lamium galeobdolon ‘Hermann’s Pride’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01)
Lamium ‘Golden’ (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)
Lamium maculatum ‘Orchid Frost’ PINK LAMIUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
Lamium maculatum ‘White Nancy’ (Koby Hall/Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/95)
Lampranthus deltoides TOOTH-LEAVED ROCK VYIGIE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/08)
Lampranthus piquetbergensis (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)
Lampranthus peersii (brought in as “*L. preisii* (?)”; no such name—Ed.) (Bobbi Hirschhoff, Encinitas, 3/02)

Lantana camara BUSH LANTANA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/15)
Lantana camara ‘Variegata’ LEMON SWIRL™ BUSH LANTANA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Lantana montevidensis PURPLE SPREADING LANTANA (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/13)
Lapageria rosea CHILEAN BELLFLOWER, COPIHUE (Laurie Bussis, Encinitas, 11/94; Don Banaga, San Diego, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99 & 5/02)
Lapageria rosea, white-flowered form CHILEAN BELLFLOWER, COPIHUE (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01, 10/04)

Lapeirousia laxa — see *Anomatheca laxa*
Lapeirousia silenoides (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97 & 5/97)
Lapeirousia silenoides ‘Alba’ (Don Walker, Vista, 5/97)
Lapeirousia sp. (? , San Diego, 5/99)

LARGE-FLOWERED TREE DAISY – *Montanoa grandiflora*
 LARGE-FRUITED YELLOW GUM — *Eucalyptus leucoxydon* ssp. *megalocarpa*
 LARGE-LEAVED PRINCESS FLOWER — *Tibouchina grandifolia*
 LARGE-LEAVED SAGE – *Salvia macrophylla*
 LARKSPUR — *Consolida ambigua*
 LASAGNA FERN – ***Asplenium nidus ‘Victoria’***

Lasthenia coronaria ROYAL GOLDFIELDS (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 3/15; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)
Lasthenia sp. GOLDFIELDS (? ,4/12)
 LATEX VINE — *Cryptostegia grandiflora*
Lathyrus cv. WINTER FLOWERING SWEET PEA (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00)
Lathyrus latifolius PERENNIAL SWEET PEA (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 7/07)

Lathyrus odoratus SWEETPEA (Rheta Schoeneman, Point Loma, 3/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/98, 5/99, 2/02; ?, 2/05; Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 4/10)

***Lathyrus odoratus* 'Bicolor Melody'** (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/00)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Cupid' CUPID SWEET PEA (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 3/09)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Mixed Stripes' (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Nimbus' (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Pretty In Pink' (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Rosy Dawn' (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Royal Robe' ROYAL ROBE SWEET PEA (Susan Morse, Vista, 3/10)

Lathyrus odoratus 'Winter Elegance' SWEET PEAS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/04) – photo on page 2

Laurus nobilis BAY LAUREL, SWEET BAY, GRECIAN LAUREL (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12, 1/16)

***Laurus* 'Saratoga'** (Sea World, San Diego, 9/98; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)

Lavandula angustifolia ENGLISH LAVENDER (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/06; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09)

Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)

Lavandula dentata FRENCH LAVENDER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)

***Lavandula* 'Goodwin Creek'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/00)

Lavandula 'Goodwin Creek Grey' GOODWIN CREEK LAVENDER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Lavandula hybrid (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94)

***Lavandula* × *intermedia* 'Alba'** WHITE LAVENDER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 7/99, 7/00, 7/01)

***Lavandula* × *intermedia* 'Dutch Mill'** (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 7/02)

Lavandula × *intermedia* 'Grosso' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 7/01)

Lavandula × *intermedia* 'Provence' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96)

Lavandula multifida (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94)

***Lavandula multifida* hybrid** FERN-LEAF LAVENDER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/10/08)

Lavandula pinnata* var. *buchii (Calif. Hort.) CANARY ISLANDS LAVENDER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06, 1/07)

Lavandula sp. (Arlene Palmer, 3/98)

Lavandula stoechas 'Madrid Purple' SPANISH LAVENDER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09)

Lavandula stoechas 'Madrid Sky Blue' (Cindy Sparks, Point Loma, 5/03)

***Lavandula stoechas* 'Otto Quast'** SPANISH JASMINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)

Lavandula stoechas 'Silver Anouk' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/10)

Lavandula viridis GREEN LAVENDER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01, 2/05)

Lavatera assurgentiflora MALVA ROSA (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98; Al & Dora Myrick, San Diego, 4/12)

Lavatera assurgentiflora ssp. *glabra* SOUTHERN ISLAND MALLOW (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94)

***Lavatera* 'Barnsley'** TREE MALLOW (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04)

Lavatera cv. or sp. (Patty Hoenigman, Carlsbad, 5/02)

Lavatera sp. or cv. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03)

Lavatera maritima (*L. bicolor*) PURPLE LAVATERA (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07; Susan Morse, Vista, 7/07)

Lavatera olbia (?) TREE LAVATERA (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 5/95)

***Lavatera* 'Purisima'** (*L. assurgentiflora* × *L. venosa*) (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95; Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 3/97, 4/98; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 11/01)

Lavatera sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/01)

Lavatera thuringiaca TREE LAVENDER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/00)

LAVENDER SCALLOPS – *Kalanchoe fedchenkoi* 'Variegata'

LAVENDER STAR FLOWER – *Grewia caffra* (bonsai form)

LEAD TREE – *Leucaena leucocephala*

LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA — *Mahonia bealei*

Lechenaultia formosa (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98)
Ledebouria ovata (western form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/10)
Ledebouria ovatifolia (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09)
Ledebouria socialis (syn. *Scilla violacea*) SILVER SQUILL (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04)
Ledebouria petiolata – see *Drimiopsis maculata*
Ledebouria sp. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/99)
Ledebouria zebrina (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
Leea coccinea WEST INDIAN HOLLY (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Lemboglossum bictoniense (Sue Fouquette, El Canon, 3/00)
Lemmaphyllum microphyllum JAPANESE BEAN FERN (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 8/11)
 LEMONADEBERRY – *Rhus integrifolia*
 LEMON GRASS — *Cymbopogon citratus*
 LEMON PISTOL BUSH – ***Duvernoia aconitiflora***
 LEMON-SCENTED GERANIUM – *Pelargonium xlimoneum*
 LEMON-SCENTED TEA TREE — *Leptospermum petersonii*
 LEMON SWIRL™ BUSH LANTANA — *Lantana camara* ‘Variegata’
 LEMON’S SAGE – *Salvia microphylla* var. *wizlizenii* (*S. lemmonii*)
 LEMON VERBENA — *Aloysia citrodora*
 LENTEN ROSE — *Helleborus orientalis* and hybrids
Leonotis leonurus LION’S EAR, LION’S TAIL (Kathy Walsh, Normal Heights, 7/99; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/07, 10/08, 12/12)
Leonotis leonurus var. *albiflora* WHITE LION’S EAR, WHITE LION’S TAIL (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/98 & 10/02; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 11/05, 11/08, 10/10)
Leonotis menthifolia DWARF LION’S TAIL (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/05)
 LEOPARD ORCHID — *Ansellia africana*
 LEOPARD PALM — *Amorphophallus rivieri* ‘Konjac’
 LEOPARD PLANT – *Farfugium* cv. or sp.
Lepidozamia peroffskyana SCALEY CYCAD (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05)
Lepismium cruciforme (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Lepismium houlettiana SNOWDROP CACTUS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
 LEPRECHAUN TREE – *Uncarina hibernica*
Leptinella squalida ‘Platt’s Black’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05 & 7/05)
Leptospermum hybrid, unnamed (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Leptospermum petersonii LEMON-SCENTED TEA TREE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12)
Leptospermum rotundifolium (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 4/95)
Leptospermum rotundifolium ‘Jervis Bay’ (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Leptospermum rotundifolium ‘Manning’s Choice’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00 & 5/03)
Leptospermum scoparium NEW ZEALAND TEA TREE (Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Leptospermum scoparium ‘Horizontalis’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01)
Leptospermum scoparium ‘Ruby Glow’ (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01, 1/03, 1/04; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Leptospermum sericeum SILVER TEA TREE (Don Walker, Vista, 3/99)
Leptospermum sp. #1, from Australia (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Leptospermum sp. or cv. TEA TREE (? , 4/09)
Lespedeza thunbergii MIYAGINO-HAGI, PINK BUSH CLOVER (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 9/02, 7/12)
 LETTUCE – ***Lactuca sativa***
 LETTUCE-LEAF BEGONIA — *Begonia erythrophylla* ‘Bunchii’
Leucadendron argenteum SILVER TREE (Don Walker, Vista, 2/97)
Leucadendron cv. or sp. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 12/12)
Leucadendron discolor (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Leucadendron cf. *laxum* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/95)
Leucadendron galpinii (?) (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 8/04)
Leucadendron procerum (Edgar Bates, Encinitas, 3/97)
Leucadendron ‘Safari Sunset’ (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)

Leucaena esculenta GUAJE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/13)
Leucaena leucocephala IPIL IPIL, LEAD TREE (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/03)
Leucanthemum ×superbum 'Wirral Pride' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Leucocoryne ixioides GLORY-OF-THE-SUN (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/03, 3/05, 4/13, 4/16)
Leucocoryne sp. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Leucocoryne sp. or cv. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09)
Leucojum aestivum WINTER SNOWFLAKE, SUMMER SNOWFLAKE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/99;
 Marie Smith, San Diego, 1/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/09, 3/09, 2/10, 2/11, 2/16; Koby Hall,
 Lakeside, 1/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05, 1/06)
Leucojum autumnale AUTUMN SNOWFLAKE (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Shelon Lisker, Sun City,
 9/15)
Leucojum sp. or cv. SNOWDROPS (Darlene ?, El Cajon, 2/07)
Leucojum sp. or cv. SNOWFLAKE (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08, 2/13)
Leucophyllum candidum 'Thunder Cloud™' TEXAS RANGER, VIOLET SILVERLEAF (Susi Torre-
 Bueno, Vista, 10/14)
Leucophyllum frutescens 'Compactum' (? , 9/02)
Leucophyllum pruinsum TEXAS RANGER, BUBBLE GUM SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/12,
 8/14)
Leucophyllum pruinsum 'Sierra Bouquet™' TEXAS RANGER, BUBBLE GUM SAGE (Susi Torre-
 Bueno, Vista, 12/12, 8/14)
Leucophyllum zygophyllum TEXAS RANGER, BLUE RAIN SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/12,
 4/14, 1/15, 3/16)
Leucophyllum zygophyllum 'Cimarron' CIMARRON® TEXAS RANGER (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia,
 11/07)
Leucophyta brownii (formerly *Calocephalus brownii*) SILVER CUSHION BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens,
 San Marcos, 2/08)
Leucospermum bolusii WHITE PINCUSHION (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Leucospermum conocarpodendron TREE PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum cordifolium, syn. *L. nutans* NODDING PINCUSHION (Don Walker, Vista, 12/97 & 4/00;
 Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum cordifolium 'High Gold' YELLOW PINCUSHION FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens,
 San Marcos, 4/06)
Leucospermum cordifolium 'Sun Bird' NODDING PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum cordifolium 'Sunrise' ORANGE PINCUSHION FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens,
 San Marcos, 4/06)
Leucospermum cuneiforme (syn. *L. attenuatum*) WART-STEMMED PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel,
 Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum erubescens OUDTSHOORN PINCUSHION (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95; Jean
 Nikodym, San Diego, 4/98; Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum gerrardi SOAPSTONE PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum glabrum OUTENIQUA PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum hybrid (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00)
Leucospermum lineare NEEDLE-LEAF PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum nutans — see *L. cordifolium*
Leucospermum reflexum ROCKET PINCUSHION (Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 2/95 & 2/96; Bruce
 Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/97, 3/99, 1/00, 4/00; Carol Popet & Mark
 Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)
Leucospermum 'Scarlet Ribbon' PINCUSHION (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 3/05)
Leucospermum 'Veldt Fire' (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01)
Lewisia cotyledon SISKIYOU LEWSIA (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 5/96; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/98;
 Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/05; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05; Cathy Tylka, Escondido,
 3/07)
Lewisia cotyledon hybrid (Helen Dawson, La Jolla, 5/96)
Lewisia sp. or cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/00 & 4/01)
Leymus condensatus 'Canyon Prince' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Libertia formosa (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95)

Libertia peregrinans (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94 & 2/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)
LIGULARIA – *Farfugium* cv. or sp.
Ligularia cvs. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/97; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Ligularia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96)
Ligularia tussilaginea — see *Farfugium japonicum*
Ligustrum lucidum CHINESE PRIVET (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)
Ligustrum sp. or cv. PRIVET (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
LILAC – *Syringia* spp. & cvs.
LILAC DAPHNE — *Daphne genkwa*
Lilium ‘Big Brother’ (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 8/14)
Lilium ‘Casa Blanca’ WHITE ORIENTAL LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04; (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 9/06)
Lilium henryi (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98 & 7/00, 7/01)
Lilium pardalinum (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Lilium ‘Stargazer’ STARGAZER LILY (? , 7/11; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)
LILY OF THE NILE — *Agapanthus* cvs.
LILY OF THE VALLEY — *Convallaria majalis*
LILY TURF – *Ophiopogon japonicus* ‘Nana Variegata’
Limonium bellidifolium (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)
Limonium ‘Craspia’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99 & 7/00)
Limonium gougetianum (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94)
Limonium minutifolium (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Limonium peregrinum (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, 1/97)
Limonium ‘Pink Windowpane’ STATICE (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/04)
Limonium platyphyllum (?) STATICE (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 9/15)
Limonium sinuatum STATICE (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/99 & 4/01)
Limonium sp., from Mongolia (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Limonium sp., brought in as *L. chinensis*, a name not found in current literature (Don Walker, Vista 4/97)
Linanthus melingii (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 7/98)
Linaria maroccana TOADFLAX (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 2/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/00 & 5/00)
Linaria ‘Natalie’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Linaria purpurea PERENNIAL TOADFLAX (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02)
Linaria purpurea ‘Canon J. Went’ (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/99; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00)
Linaria reticulata PURPLE-NET TOADFLAX (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/16)
Linaria reticulata ‘Crown Jewels’ (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/96, 5/98, 4/99)
Linaria triornithophora THREE BIRDS FLYING (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12)
Linaria vulgaris BUTTER AND EGGS, COMMON TOADFLAX (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02 & 11/02)
LINGARO BERRY — *Elaeagnus philippinensis*
LINGONBERRY — *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* var. *minus*
Linum grandiflorum FLOWERING FLAX (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/00)
LION’S EAR — *Leonotis leonurus*
LION’S TAIL — *Leonotis leonurus*
Lippia dulcis MEXICAN LIPPIA, YERBA DULCE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13)
Liriope sp. (brought in as *L. gigantea*, an invalid name of uncertain application. —Ed.) (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/96 & 10/95)
Lithops albanica (green) (Linda Espino, San Diego, 11/09)
Lithops aucampii (Linda Espino, San Diego, 11/09)
Lithops dorothea (Linda Espino, San Diego, 11/09)
Lithops (mixed species) LIVING ROCKS (The Plant Man, San Diego, 1/05)
LITTLE BLUE SAGE – ***Salvia* ‘Blue Chiquita’**
LITTLE PICKLES — *Othonna capensis*
LIVE FOREVER – ***Dudleya brittonii*, *Dudleya farinosa***

LIVING ROCK – *Pleiospilos* ‘Royal Flush’
LIVING ROCKS – *Lithops*
LIZARD VINE – *Tetrastigma voinieranum*
Loasa triphylla (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95)
LOBATE OXALIS – *Oxalis lobata*
Lobelia cardinalis CARDINAL FLOWER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95; Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 8/95)
Lobelia fulgens BURGUNDY LOBELIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Lobelia laxiflora MEXICAN BUSH LOBELIA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/97; Sea World, San Diego, 3/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98, 1/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04 & 3/05)
Lobelia tupa DEVIL’S TOBACCO (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00, 8/02, 7/03)
Lobostemon fruticosus (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99)
LOBSTER FLOWER – ***Plectranthus neochilus***
LO HAN KUO — *Momordica grosvenori*
Lomandra longifolia MAT RUSH (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10)
LONGSPINE THORNAPPLE — *Datura ferox*
Lonicera fragrantissima WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02)
LOOFAH – ***Luffa cylindrica***
Lophomyrtus xralphii ‘Kathryn’ (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94)
Lophostemon confertus ‘Variegatus’ VARIEGATED BRISBANE BOX (R.D. Ryneerson, La Jolla, 10/94)
LOQUAT — *Eriobotrya japonica*
Loropetalum chinense FRINGE FLOWER (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 3/10)
Loropetalum chinense var. *rubrum* ‘Burgundy’ (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 8/95)
Loropetalum chinense ‘Chang Nian Hong’ EVER RED SUNSET™ FRINGE FLOWER (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07)
Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum ‘Monraz’ RAZZLEBERRI® FRINGE FLOWER (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01; ?, 3/04)
Loropetalum chinense var. *rubrum* ‘Razzle Dazzle’ (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 2/97)
Lotus bertholotii PARROT’S BEAK (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/00 & 3/01)
Lotus crassifolius var. *otayensis* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Lotus formosissimus (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 5/98)
Lotus maculatus ‘Gold Flash’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 3/02)
Lotus ornithopus (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 5/98)
Lotus scoparius DEERWEED (Marc Bell, Botanical Design, La Mesa, 5/96; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09)
LOUISIANA IRIS — *Iris* cv.
LOVE-IN-A-MIST — *Nigella damascena* cv.
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF — *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING — ***Amaranthus caudatus***
Ludisia discolor, syn. *Haemaria discolor* var. *dawsoniana* JEWEL ORCHID (Evey Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/97; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 1/10; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Ludwigia repens RED LUDWIGIA (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99 & 11/00)
Luffa cylindrica LOOFAH, VEGETABLE SPONGE (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/03)
Lunaria annua, syn. *L. biennis* MONEY PLANT, HONESTY (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 4/00)
Lunaria biennis — see *L. annua*
Lupinus cv. or sp. LUPINE (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 2/14; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)
Lupinus hartwegii ‘Biancaneve’ (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00)
Lupinus microcarpus densiflorus GOLDEN LUPINE (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/12)
Lycaste ‘Abou First Spring’ (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/16)
Lycaste bradeorum — see *L. tricolor*
Lycaste tricolor, syn. *L. bradeorum* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/98)
Lychnis coronaria ROSE CHAMPION (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01)
Lychnis coronaria ‘Alba’ (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 5/00)
Lychnis coronaria ‘Angel Blush’ (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
Lycopersicon esculentum ‘Brandywine’ TOMATO (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/96)

Lycopersicon esculentum 'Carmello' TOMATO (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Celebrity' TOMATO (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/96)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Dona' TOMATO (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/96)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Enchantment' TOMATO (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/96)
***Lycopersicon esculentum* (= *Solanum lycopersicum*) 'Indigo Rose' INDIGO ROSE TOMATO**
 (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Marvel' TOMATO (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Milano' TOMATO (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Moonglow' MOONGLOW TOMATO (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)
***Lycopersicon esculentum* 'Old German' TOMATO** (Don Cashmore, Vista, 8/01)
***Lycopersicon esculentum* 'Principe Borghese' TOMATO** (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 8/07)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Striped Roman' STRIPED ROMAN TOMATO (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Sun Gold' SUN GOLD TOMATO (Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 10/13)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Thessaloniki' TOMATO (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Lycopersicon esculentum 'Ukrainian Purple' UKRAINIAN PURPLE TOMATO (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)
Lycoris africana — see *Lycoris aurea*
***Lycoris aurea*, syn. *L. africana* GOLDEN SPIDER LILY** (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 10/09)
***Lycoris radiata* SPIDER LILY** (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Don Walker, Vista, 8/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02, 9/03)
Lycoris squamigera NAKED LADY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/08)
Lygodium japonicum JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 5/99)
Lysimachia congestiflora (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Lysionotus xwarleyense (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94)
Lysiosepalum rugosum (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

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***Macadamia integrifolia* SMOOTH-SHELL MACADAMIA** (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02)
Mackaya bella (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 4/97, 4/01, 5/03)
Macrozamia fawcettii (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 1/00)
Macrozamia farnsidei (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 1/00)
Macrozamia flexuosa (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 8/06)
***Macrozamia glaucophylla* 'Biblewindi Blu'** NOTHERN PILLIGA CYCAD (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05 & 8/06)
Macrozamia lomandroides (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06)
Macrozamia moorei (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05)
Maireana sedifolia (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Macrozamia stenomera (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 1/00)
 MADAGASCAR JASMINE — *Stephanotis floribunda*
 MADAGASCAR PALM — ***Pachypodium baronii*, *Pachypodium lamerei***
 MADEIRA VINE — *Anredera cordifolia*
Maerua kirkii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)
 MAGENTA AFRICAN DAISY — *Arctotis* 'Magenta'
Magnolia stellata 'Waterlily' (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/98)
 MAGUEY — ***Furcraea foetida* (*F. gigantea*)**
 MAHOE — *Hibiscus elatus*, *H. tiliaceus*
Mahonia bealei LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA (Don Walker, Vista, 1/98)
Mahonia 'Golden Abundance' — see *Berberis* 'Golden Abundance'
Mahonia nevinii — see *Berberis nevinii*

Malcolmia maritima VIRGINIA STOCK (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97)
Malacothamnus clementinus SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BUSH MALLOW (Ron Wheeler, Valley Center, 4/12)

MALLEE PAPERBARK – *Melaleuca neglecta*
Malpighia glabra ‘Fairchild’ (Shelia Busch, Escondido, 1/06)
Malus ‘Anna’ ANNA APPLE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Malus ‘Beverly Hills’ BEVERLY HILLS APPLE (Barbara Patterson, Solana Beach, 9/12)
Malus cv. APPLE (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Malus cv. (bonsai form) CRABAPPLE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 7/05)
Malus ‘Pink Pearl’ PINK PEARL APPLE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98)
Malus sylvestris* var. *domestica ‘Anna’ ANNA APPLE (Sea World, San Diego, 8/98; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 7/00)

MALVA ROSA — *Lavatera assurgentiflora*
Malva sylvestris ‘Zebrina’ (Marc Bell, Botanical Design, 5/96)
Malvaviscus arboreus WAX MALLOW (Jeanine De Hart, Encinitas, 7/98)
Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *mexicanus TURK’S CAP (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 1/98, 1/99, 11/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 11/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 11/08, 12/12; Marie Smith, Clairemont, 1/16)
Malvaviscus arboreus var. *mexicanus* ‘Rosea’ TURK’S CAP (Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/13))
Malvaviscus hybrid (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94)
Malvaviscus penduliflorus ‘Sao Paulo Pink’ (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 11/06)

MAMEY SAPOTE — *Pouteria sapota*
Mammillaria bocasana POWDER PUFF CACTUS (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 2/09)
Mammillaria fragilis — see *M. gracilis*
Mammillaria gracilis, syn. *M. fragillis* (Michael & Joyce Bucker, National City, 5/00)
Mammillaria gracilis, monstrose (Michael & Joyce Bucker, National City, 5/00)
Mammillaria hahniana OLD LADY CACTUS (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 2/09)
Mammillaria matudae THUMB CACTUS (Steven Mediano, San Diego, 9/10)
Mammillaria ritteriana (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 1/10)
Mammillaria spinosissima RED-HEADED IRISHMAN (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 2/09 & 1/10)

MAMMOTH PINEAPPLE GUAVA — ***Acca sellowiana*** ‘Mammoth’
Mandevilla xamabilis ‘Rita Marie Green’ PINK PARFAIT® MANDEVILLA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02)
Mandevilla laxa CHILEAN JASMINE (? , 9/99; Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/00; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02, 8/13)
Mandevilla sanderi ‘Red Riding Hood’ (syn. *Dipladenia*) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)
Manfreda longiflora, syn. *Runyonia longiflora* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94 & 10/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 10/97)
Manfreda maculosa (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)
Mangifera indica ‘Tommy Atkins’ MANGO (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
MANGO — *Mangifera indica* ‘Tommy Atkins’
Manihot esculenta CASSAVA, TAPIOCA (Linda Espino, San Diego, 10/09)

MAN ROOT – ***Marah macrocarpus***
MANZANITA – *Arctostaphylos manzanita* ‘Hood Mountain’
MANZANO CHILE – *Capsicum pubescens* ‘Manzano’
MAPLE-LEAF BEGONIA — *Begonia suffruticosa*
Marah macrocarpus WILD CUCUMBER, CALIFORNIA MAN ROOT (Alan Chamberlain, Vista, 2/06; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 2/13)
MARASCHINO SAGE – *Salvia* ‘Maraschino’
MARIGOLD — *Tagetes* ‘Climax Series’
MARINE BLUE SALVIA – ***Salvia chamaedryoides*** ‘Marine Blue’
MARIPOSA LILY – *Calochortus*
MARLBERRY — *Ardisia japonica*
MARMALADE BUSH — *Streptosolen jamesonii*
Marrubium vulgare HOREHOUND (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)
Marsilea vestita CLOVER FERN (Sea World, San Diego, 4/98)

Mascagnia macroptera BUTTERFLY ORCHID VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00, 7/01, 10/02)
Masdevallia caudata (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01)
Masdevallia Ken Dole Alba (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)
Masdevallia Machu Picchu 'Crown Point' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11)
Masdevallia veitchiana (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/00)
Massonia depressa (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95 & 2/96; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)
Massonia echinata (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Massonia pustulata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08, 12/08)
Massonia sp. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/030)
Matelea cyclophylla (Pat Frederick, Ramona, 9/05)
 MATCHBOX BEAN — *Entada phaseoloides*
 MATILIJIA POPPY — *Romneya coulteri* and cvs.
Matricaria recutita GERMAN CHAMOMILE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, CA 7/05)
 MAT RUSH – ***Lomandra longifolia***
 MAT STONECROP — *Sedum dasyphyllum*
***Matthiola incana* cv.** STOCK (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/02)
 MAURITIUS HEMP – ***Furcraea foetida*** (*F. gigantea*)
Maxillaria tenuifolia COCONUT ORCHID (Ben Hardy, Santee, 4/00)
Maxillaria tenuifolia (?) COCONUT ORCHID (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 10/07)
 MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER — *Helianthus maximiliani*
Mazus reptans compactus 'Violet' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 12/08)
 MEADOW RUE – *Thalictrum 'Alba'*
Medinilla magnifica (June Anderson, Carlsbad, 5/96; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 9/99)
Medinilla teysmanni (Michael J. Kartuz, Vista, 9/97)
 MEDUSA'S HEAD – *Euphorbia caput-medusae*
Megaskepasma erythrochlamys BRAZILIAN RED CLOAK (Chuck Ades, Escondido, 10/98 & 11/00)
 MEIWA KUMQUAT — *Fortunella crassifolia*
Melaleuca armillaris LACY PAPERBARK (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca decussata TOTEM POLES (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/04)
Melaleuca densa (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca diosmifolia GREEN FLOWERED MELALEUCA (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/09)
Melaleuca elliptica GRANITE HONEY-MYRTLE (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 4/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca ericifolia SWAMP PAPERBARK (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 7/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03, 2/07)
Melaleuca fulgens, purple-flowered form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 12/94)
Melaleuca fulgens* subsp. *fulgens SCARLET HONEY MYRTLE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca glomerata INLAND TEA-TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca holosericea (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca incana GREY HONEY-MYRTLE, SILVER MELALEUCA (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 4/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06, 2/08)
***Melaleuca incana* (Green Form)** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca incana 'Prostrata' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca irbyana SWAMP TEA-TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07 & 9/07)
Melaleuca lanceolata – see *Melaleuca pubescens*
Melaleuca lateritia ORANGE MYRTLE, ROBIN RED-BREAST BUSH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07, 9/07, 9/08)
Melaleuca linariifolia 'Snowstorm' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/95)
Melaleuca megacephala (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 5/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca neglecta MALLEE PAPERBARK (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca nesophila PINK MELALEUCA, SHOWY HONEY-MYRTLE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99; Susan Morse, Vista, 7/05, 7/07)
Melaleuca pubescens (syn. *M. lanceolata*) MOONAH, BLACK TEA-TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca pulchella CLAW HONEY-MYRTLE (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 8/00)

Melaleuca purpurea (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Melaleuca sp. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/13)
Melaleuca sp. (bonsai form, in training 5 years) (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 9/10)
Melaleuca squamea SWAMP HONEY-MYRTLE (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01)
Melaleuca thymifolia THYME HONEY-MYRTLE (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/98 & 7/99; John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)
Melianthus comosus DWARF MELIANTHUS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01, 3/02, 2/03)
Melianthus major HONEY BUSH (Jeanine Dunn-Estrada, San Diego, 3/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98; Karen Carroll, Escondido, 10/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06, 3/06, 2/08; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 4/09 & 3/10)
Melianthus minor (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98)
Melianthus pectinatus or *M. comosus* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 12/94)
 MELON — *Cucumis melo* 'Charmel'
Mentha aquatica WATER MINT (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)
Mentha cv. VARIEGATED MINT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)
Mentha spicata SPEARMINT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)
Mentha spicata 'Crispa' CURLY-LEAF MINT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95 & 7/97)
Mentha suaveolens 'Variegata' PINEAPPLE MINT (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/11)
Merwillia plumbea – see **Scilla natalensis**
 MESA OAK – **Quercus engelmannii**
 MESCAL — *Agave parryi*
Mesembryanthemum spp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/98, 3/98, 4/98)
Mestoklema tuberosum (Monte Woodworth, San Diego, 5/98; Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 11/08; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/09)
Metrosideros collina 'Spring Fire' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99)
Metrosideros kermadecensis 'Radiant' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Metrosideros kermadecensis 'Variegata' VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/11, 2/12)
 MEXICAN BIRD-OF-PARADISE – **Caesalpinia gilliesii**
 MEXICAN BIRD OF PARADISE — *Caesalpinia mexicana*
 MEXICAN BUSH LOBELIA — *Lobelia laxiflora*
 MEXICAN BUSH MARIGOLD — *Tagetes lemmonii*
 MEXICAN CLIMBING BAMBOO – **Chusquea coronalis**
 MEXICAN ELDERBERRY – **Sambucus mexicana**
 MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS – **Nassella tenuissima**
 MEXICAN FIRE PLANT — *Euphorbia heterophylla*
 MEXICAN FUCHSIA SAGE – **Salvia iodantha**
 MEXICAN GIANT HYSSOP – *Agastache mexicana* 'Sangria'
 MEXICAN GRASS TREE – *Dasyllirion longissimum*
 MEXICAN HANDFLOWER TREE — *Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*
 MEXICAN HONEYSUCKLE — **Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii**
 MEXICAN LIPPIA — *Lippia dulcis*
 MEXICAN MARIGOLD — *Tagetes lucida*
 MEXICAN OREGANO – **Poliomintha maderensis**
 MEXICAN PALO VERDE — *Parkinsonia aculeata*
 MEXICAN PAPAYA – *Carica papaya* (Mexican Hardy Variety)
 MEXICAN PLUME – **Justicia fulvicoma**
 MEXICAN REDBUD — *Cercis canadensis* var. *mexicana*
 MEXICAN ROCK FIG — *Ficus petiolaris*
 MEXICAN SAGE – **Salvia mexicana** 'Elise'
 MEXICAN SUNFLOWER — *Tithonia rotundifolia*
 MEXICAN TARRAGON — *Tagetes lucida*
 MEXICAN TULIP POPPY – *Hunnemannia fumariifolia*
 MEXICAN WEeping BAMBOO — *Otatea acuminata* ssp. *aztecorum*

MEYER LEMON — *Citrus limon* 'Meyer'
MICHAELMAS DAISY – **Aster 'Nana Hern'**
MICHAELMAS DAISY – *Aster novi-belgii*
Michelia 'alba' PAK-LAN, WHITE CHAMPAK (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 7/04)
Michelia doltsopa (Sea World, San Diego, 1/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00 & 1/02; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02, 2/07)
Michelia x foggii 'Jack Fogg' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/99 & 3/02)
Michelia yunnanensis (Monrovia Growers, 8/06)
MICKEY MOUSE PLANT — *Ochna serrulata*
Miersia chilensis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/96)
MIGNONETTE VINE — *Anredera cordifolia*
MILITARY FATIGUE BANANA — *Musa* sp.
MILKWEED – *Asclepias* sp.
MILKY BELLFLOWER — *Campanula lactiflora*
Millettia taiwaniana (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Miltonia Blumfieldii 'Dark Wings' (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05)
Miltonia candida (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05)
Miltonia Woodlands 'Ebony' HCC/ODC x M. Hajime Ono 'Maui Devil' PANSY ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/04)
Miltonidium Issaku Nagata (*Oncidium leucochilum* x *Miltonia warscewiczii*) (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/13)
Miltoniopsis (3 seedlings of *M. Hajime Ono* PANSY ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/04)
Mimosa pudica SENSITIVE PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Mimulus aurantiacus ORANGE MONKEY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/12)
Mimulus aurantiacus, light yellow-flowered form BUSH MONKEY FLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
Mimulus cv. MONKEY FLOWER (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/98)
Mimulus guttatus COMMON MONKEY FLOWER (Marie Smith, San Diego, 5/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Mimulus hybrid, yellow flowers YELLOW HYBRID MONKEY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
Mimulus 'Jeff's Tangerine' MONKEY FLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3.09)
Mimulus 'Miss Chris' MONKEY FLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3.09)
Mimulus puniceus MONKEY FLOWER (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99)
Mimulus sp. MONKEY FLOWER (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/12)
Mimulus sp., from Mexico, Durango–Mazatlan road (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94 & 3/96)
Mimulus 'Trish' PINK HYBRID MONKEY FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
Mimulus 'Valentine' MONKEY FLOWER (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Mina lobata, syn. *Ipomoea lobata* SPANISH FLAG (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99)
MINIATURE CYMBIDIUM — *Cymbidium* 'Minuet'
MINIATURE GARDENIA – **Serissa foetida 'Single Pink'**
MINIATURE JOSHUA TREE – **Sedum multiceps**
MINIATURE PINEAPPLE LILY — *Eucomis vandermerwei*
MINIATURE PINE TREE – **Crassula tetragona**
MINIATURE PRINCESS FLOWER – *Monochaetum* sp.
MINIATURE WATSONIA – **Watsonia humilis**
MINIATURE WAX PLANT — *Hoya lanceolata* ssp. *bella*
MINI BUDDY – **Gomphrena** sp. 'Teensy Weensy'
MINNEOLA TANGELO — *Citrus x tangelo* 'Minneola'
MINT-LEAVED BERGAMOT — *Monarda menthifolia*
MINT-SCENTED GERANIUM — *Pelargonium* cv.
Mirabilis californica (*M. laevis* var. *crassifolia*) CALIFORNIA FOUR O'CLOCK, WISHBONE BUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/15)

Mirabilis jalapa FOUR O'CLOCK (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99 & 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00, 8/03; Rose & Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 7/06)

Mirabilis 'Limelight' FOUR O'CLOCK (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/03)

MIRROR PLANT – ***Coprosma 'Beatson's Gold'***

Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97)

Miscanthus sinensis 'Morning Light' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97)

Miscanthus sinensis 'Nippon' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)

Miscanthus sinensis 'Strictus' PORCUPINE GRASS (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 8/08)

Miscanthus sinensis 'Variegatus' VARIEGATED EULALIA GRASS (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)

Miscanthus sinensis 'Zebrinus' ZEBRA GRASS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01)

MISTLETOE FIG — *Ficus deltoidea*

Mitrophyllum clivorum (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)

MIYAGINO-HAGI — *Lespedeza thunbergii*

MOCK ORANGE VINE – ***Philadelphus mexicanus***

Moluccella laevis BELLS-OF-IRELAND (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96, 4/97, 7/01)

Momordica charantia BITTER MELON (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 9/99; H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/03; Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 9/07)

Momordica grosvenori LO HAN KUO (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/02)

Monadenium cannellii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)

Monadenium elegans (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 8/95)

Monadenium magnificum (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99)

Monadenium reflexum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)

Monanthes polyphylla (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/97)

Monarda didyma BEE BALM (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)

Monarda menthifolia MINT-LEAVED BERGAMOT (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/99)

Monardella linoides* ssp. *viminea WILLOWY SAN DIEGO MINT (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/11)

Monardella odoratissima MOUNTAIN PENNYROYAL (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/13)

MONEY PLANT — *Lunaria annua*

Monilaria moniliformis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09)

MONKEY FLOWER — *Mimulus* spp. & cvs.

MONKEY PLANT — *Ruellia makoyana*

MONKEYCOMB — *Pithecoctenium crucigerum*

Monochaetum sp. MINIATURE PRINCESS FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06, 1/07)

Monochaetum vulcanicum (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01)

Monstera deliciosa (variegated) (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 10/08)

Montanoa grandiflora GIANT TREE DAISY, LARGE-FLOWERED TREE DAISY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94, 11/06; Diana Lycette, San Clemente, 11/00; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/05, 11/06; Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 11/08)

Montanoa leucantha AMARETTO-SCENTED TREE DAISY, DAISY TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94, 11/06; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/01; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01; Susan Morse, Vista, 1/10, 11/11; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03)

MONTAUK DAISY – *Chrysanthemum nipponicum*

MONTBRETIA — *Crocsmia* cvs.

MOONAH – ***Melaleuca pubescens***

MOONFLOWER – ***Ipomoea alba***

MOONGLOW TOMATO – *Lycopersicon esculentum* 'Moonglow'

Moraea polystachya (Don Walker, Vista, 10/94, 11/94, 11/96, 2/97, 10/97, 1/99, 9/01; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96)

MORAN'S DUDLEYA – ***Dudleya moranii***

Moringa drouhardii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)

Moringa oleifera HORSERADISH TREE (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/03)

Moringa ovalifolia (David Hardy #6773) AFRICAN MORINGO (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)

MORNING FLAG — *Orthrosanthus multiflorus*

Morus sp. (bonsai form, in training 15 years) MULBERRY (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 10/10)
 MOSES-IN-THE-BOAT — *Tradescantia spathacea*
 MOSES-IN-THE-CRADLE — *Tradescantia spathacea*
 MOTHER OF THOUSANDS – ***Kalanchoe daigremontiana***
 MOTH ORCHID — *Phalaeonopsis* hybrids
 ORCHID VINE – ***Stigmaphyllon ciliatum***
 MOTTLECAH — *Eucalyptus macrocarpa*
 MOUNTAIN GARLAND – ***Clarkia unguiculata***
 MOUNTAIN PENNYROYAL — *Monardella odoratissima*
 MOUNT SURPRISE BLUE – ***Cycas cairnsiana***
 MOURNING BRIDE — *Scabiosa atropurpurea*
 MOUSE PLANT – ***Pinellia tripartita* cvs.**
 MUDAR — *Calotropis gigantea*
 MUDGE WATTLE — *Acacia spectabilis*
Muehlenbergia sp. (Don Walker, Vista, 10/96)
 MUGO PINE — *Pinus mugo* ssp. *mugo*
Muhlenbergia capillaris HAIRY AWN MUHLY, CLOUD GRASS (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13)
Muilla clevelandii SAN DIEGO GOLDEN STAR (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 5/98)
 MULBERRY – *Morus* sp.
 MURASAKI-SHIKIBU — *Callicarpa japonica*
***Musa acuminata* ‘Ice Cream’** ICE CREAM BANANA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94; Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Musa acuminata ‘Lady Finger’ LADY-FINGER BANANA (Erik and Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/02)
Musa coccinea RED FLOWERING BANANA (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 1/96)
Musa cv. VINH BINH BANANA (Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 4/06)
***Musa* ‘Gran Nain’** DWARF BANANA (Van Moch, San Diego, 7/05)
Musa lasiocarpa (syn. *Musella lasiocarpa*) CHINESE YELLOW BANANA (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 9/07)
Musa ornata FLOWERING BANANA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02)
Musa ×*paradisica* ‘Cardaba’ (Bob & Frances Rynearson, La Jolla, 7/95)
Musa ×*paradisica* ‘Dwarf Jamaican Red’ (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
Musa sp. MILITARY FATIGUE BANANA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97)
Muscari armeniacum ‘Dark Eyes’ GRAPE HYACINTH (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/08)
Muscari macrocarpa (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/07)
Musella lasiocarpa -- see ***Musa lasiocarpa***
***Mussaenda* sp.** (brought in as *M. luteola*, an invalid name not referable to the taxon displayed; perhaps *M. glabra* —Ed.) (Jeannine Estrada, Escondido, 9/97)
 MYERS ASPARAGUS FERN — *Asparagus densiflorus* ‘Myers’
Myoporum cv. or sp. (? , 1/03)
Myoporum floribundum (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00 & 11/02)
Myoporum montanum HILLSIDE CARPET (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)
Myoporum parvifolium CREEPING BOOBIALLA (Don Walker, Vista, 1/98)
Myoporum parvifolium ‘Burgundy Carpet’ (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08 & 4/08)
Myosotis sylvatica FORGET-ME-NOT (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02, 3/04)
Myosotis sylvatica ‘Blue Bird’ FORGET-ME-NOT (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/98)
Myriophyllum brasiliense PARROT’S FEATHER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03)
Myriophyllum pinnatum, syn. *M. scabratum* (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00)
Myriophyllum scabratum — see *M. pinnatum*
Myrrhimum atropurpureum (John Mellein, Vista, 3/01)
Myrtilocactus geometrizans ‘Variegata’ (Joyce & Michael Buckner, National City, 2/99)
 MYRTLE WATTLE — *Acacia myrtifolia*
***Myrtus communis* ‘Variegata’** (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/12)

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- NABAL AVOCADO — *Persea americana* 'Nabal'
- NAGAMI KUMQUAT — *Fortunella margarita*
- NAKED CORAL TREE — *Erythrina coralloides*
- NAKED LADY — *Amaryllis belladonna*, *Lycoris squamigera*
- Nandina domestica* 'Monfar' (sold as *N.* 'Sienna Sunrise') (Monrovia Growers, 8/06)
- Nandina domestica* 'Wood's Dwarf' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95)
- Narcissus 'Avalanche'** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/02 & 2/03; Jane C. Beer, West Los Angeles, 2/09)
- Narcissus* cv., double flowers (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02)
- Narcissus* cv. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/04, 3/09, 2/13)
- Narcissus* cv. DOUBLE DAFFODIL (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/10)
- Narcissus* cv. (? , 3/04)
- Narcissus* cvs. DAFFODIL (Don Walker, Vista, 3/98, 3/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/11)
- Narcissus* cvs. PAPERWHITE NARCISSUS (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02)
- Narcissus* 'Cheerfulness' DAFFODIL (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/16)
- Narcissus* 'Erlicheer' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04)
- Narcissus* 'February Gold' (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 2/00)
- Narcissus fernandesii* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall , 2/96)
- Narcissus 'Grand Soleil D'Or'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16)
- Narcissus* hybrids (Christina Seebold, Crest, 1/99)
- Narcissus* 'Ice Follies' (Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 3/02)
- Narcissus* 'Jet Fire' DAFFODIL (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/12)
- Narcissus 'MartINETTE'** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 2/02)
- Narcissus 'Minnow'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02)
- Narcissus poeticus* PHEASANT'S EYE NARCISSUS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/13)
- Narcissus poeticus 'Actaea'** DAFFODIL (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/12)
- Narcissus poeticus* var. *recurvus* PHEASANT'S EYE NARCISSUS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/10)
- Narcissus* 'Salome' (probably) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/05)
- Narcissus* 'Scarlet Gem' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)
- Narcissus* sp or cv. DAFFODIL (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 2/07; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 3/07)
- Narcissus* sp. or cv. DAFFODIL, JONQUIL (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08, 2/09, 2/13, 3/13)
- Narcissus tazetta ssp. papyraceus** PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/11, 12/12, 10/14; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 12/12)
- Narcissus 'Tête-à-Tête'** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 3/02; Susan Morse, Vista, 2/05)
- Narcissus* 'Toto' (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/07)
- Narcissus*, various (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/03)
- Narcissus* 'White Lion' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/00)
- NARROW-LEAVED STRAP FERN — *Campyloneurum angustifolium*
- Nassella tenuissima** MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 7/05)
- NASTURTIUM — *Tropaeolum majus*
- Nasturtium officinale* WATERCRESS (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)
- NATAL CORAL TREE — *Erythrina humeana*
- Nauplius sericeus*, syn. *Asteriscus sericeus* CANARY ISLAND DAISY (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96; Cedros Gardens, Solana Beach, 10/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/01; Marie Smith, San Diego, 4/13)
- NAVEL ORANGE – *Citrus* (Sweet Orange Group) 'Washington'
- NEEDLE-LEAF PINCUSHION – *Leucospermum lineare*
- NELSON'S BLUE BEAR GRASS – *Nolina nelsonii*
- Nematanthus** sp. or cv. GOLDFISH PLANT (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/05)
- Nematanthus** 'Tropicana' GOLDFISH PLANT (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/05)

Nemesia 'Bluebird' BLUE BEDDER NEMESIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)
Nemesia caerulea, syn. *N. fruticans* (Don Walker, Vista, 6/96, 5/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/00)
***Nemesia caerulea* 'Joan Wilder'** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/99)
Nemesia fruticans — see *N. caerulea*
Nemesia 'Opal Innocence®' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
***Nemesia* 'Sunsatia Lemon'** (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Nemesia 'Sunsatia® Mango' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Nemesia 'Sunsatia® Pear' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Nemesia 'Sunsatia® Raspberry' (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Nemophila menziesii 'Pennie Black' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 3/98)
Neobakeria angustifolia (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 1/95)
x*Neomea exquisita* (brought in as *Aechmea exquisita*) (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 11/99)
 NEON PINK SHRUBBY SEDUM – ***Sedum spectabile* 'Neon'**
Neopteris sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96)
Neoregelia ampullacea 'Zebrina' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 9/97)
Neoregelia carolinae (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)
Neoregelia 'Devroe' (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
Neoregelia 'Douger' (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
Neoregelia 'Fireball' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)
Neoregelia 'Lila' (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
***Neoregelia* 'Medusa'** (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
Neoregelia 'Onger' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Neoregelia 'Orange Crush' (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
Neoregelia punctatissima (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)
***Neoregelia* 'Raphael'** (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
Neoregelia 'Royal Burgundy' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/10)
Neoregelia 'Tangerine' (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
Neostylis Lou Sneary 'Bluebird' (Linda Espino, San Diego, 1/09)
Nepenthes x dicksoniana (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 10/97)
Nepenthes hybrid (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
Nepenthes spathulata ' *N. veitchii* (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 3/01)
Nepeta cataria CATNIP (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07)
***Nepeta* x *faassenii* 'Blue Wonder'** BLUE WONDER CATMINT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)
***Nepeta* x *faassenii* 'Six Hills Giant'** CATMINT (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 5/99; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Nepeta tuberosa (? , 7/05)
***Nephrolepis exaltata* 'Fishtail'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 10/06)
Nerine bowdenii (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Ed & Jeanette Houston, Bonsall, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02; Judy Wigand, Vista, 1/02)
Nerine gracilis (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)
Nerine masonorum (Dan Banaga 10/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 8/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02, 10/03)
Nerine 'Pink Fairy' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/94)
Nerine sarniensis GUERNSEY LILY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/99; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 10/03, 11/06; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
Nerine sarniensis hybrids GUERNSEY LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94)
Nerine sp. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)
Nerine undulata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)
Nertera granadensis BEAD PLANT (Becky ?, 10/02)
 NETTLE-LEAVED BELLFLOWER — *Campanula trachelium*
 NETTLE-LEAVED MULLEIN — *Verbascum chaixii*
 NEVIN BARBERRY — *Berberis nevinii*
 NEW ZEALAND GRAY MOSS – *Raoulia australis*
 NEW ZEALAND LAUREL – ***Corynocarpus laevigata***

NEW ZEALAND TEA TREE — *Leptospermum scoparium*
Nicandra physalodes SHOO-FLY PLANT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Nicotiana alata FLOWERING TOBACCO (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/98)
Nicotiana alata hybrid FLOWERING TOBACCO (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95)
Nicotiana alata 'Perfect Mix' (Kathleen Smith, El Cajon, 8/98)
Nicotiana sp., from Brazil (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 6/96)
Nicotiana 'Mutabilis' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/98; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Nicotiana sylvestris (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 4/96, 5/96, 3/97)
Nicotiana tabacum TOBACCO (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/13)
***Nigella damascena* cv.** LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05; Tony Foster, Oceanside, 7/13)
Nigella sativa (?) BLACK CUMIN (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/00)
 NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS — *Hylocereus undatus*
 NIGHT JESSAMINE — *Cestrum nocturnum*
 NIGHT-SCENTED GERANIUM — *Pelargonium fumariifolium*
 NIKAU PALM — *Rhopalostylis sapida*
 NODDING PINCUSHION — *Leucospermum cordifolium*
 NOEM-NOEM – ***Carissa haematocarpa***
Nolana paradoxa SUSPIRO DEL MAR (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/00)
Nolina guatemalensis — see *Beaucarnea guatemalensis*
Nolina nelsonii NELSON'S BLUE BEAR GRASS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Nolina recurvata — see *Beaucarnea recurvata*
Nolina recurvata 'Golden Boy' — see *Beaucarnea recurvata* 'Golden Boy'
 NOTHERN PILLIGA CYCAD – ***Macrozamia glaucophylla*** 'Biblewindi Blu'
Notholaena californica CALIFORNIA CLOAK FERN (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 11/98)
Nothoscordum gracile, syn. *N. inodorum* (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 5/98)
Nothoscordum inodorum — see *N. gracile*
 NUM-NUM – ***Carissa haematocarpa***
 NUNA — *Phaseolus vulgaris* cv.
 NUTMEG GERANIUM – *Pelargonium fragrans* (variegated)
Nymphoides indica WATER SNOWFLAKE (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)

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OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA — *Hydrangea quercifolia*
 OBEDIENCE — *Physostegia virginiana*
 OBEDIENT PLANT — *Physostegia virginiana*
Ochna serrulata MICKEY MOUSE PLANT (Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 7/99; Audrey Musil, San Diego, 7/06)
Ochna sp. MICKEY MOUSE PLANT (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 2/07)
Ocimum 'African Blue' (*O. 'Dark Opal'* × *O. kilimandscharicum*), brought in as *Ocimum americanum*
 AFRICAN BLUE BASIL (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/99 & 3/02; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/08; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 5/13)
Ocimum americanum — see *O. 'African Blue'*
Ocimum basilicum BASIL (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/12)
Ocimum basilicum 'Fino Verde Piccolo' SWEET BASIL (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
 OCOTILLO GROUP – *Fouquieria leonilae* and *Fouquieria macdougallii*
 OCTOPUS AGAVE – ***Agave vilmoriniana***
 OCTOPUS PLANT – *Drosera adelaide*
×*Odontioda Keighleyensis* (John Daily, Solana Beach, 1/99)

Odontoglossum grande — see *Rossioglossum grande*
Odontoglossum hybrid [(*Miltonia* × *Odontoglossum* Rustic Bridges) × (*Odontoglossum* × *Oncidium* Growborough)] (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/04)
***Odontonema callistachyum*, pink-flowered form** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/02)
Odontonema strictum FIERY SPIKE (Linda Farrier, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 9/96 & 9/00; George Yackey, La Mesa, 11/00; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/06; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13, 9/15, 11/15)
***Oenanthe japonica* 'Flamingo'** (Syn. *O. javanica*) VARIEGATED WATER PARSLEY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/97, 2/05)
Oenanthe japonica 'Flamingo' — see *O. javanica* 'Flamingo'
Oerstedella schweinfurthiana (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas 10/02)
OKINAWAN HOLLY — *Ilex dimorphophylla*
OLD FATHER LIVE FOREVER — *Pelargonium cotyledonis*
OLD LADY CACTUS – *Mammillaria hahniana*
Oleo europea (bonsai form, in training 20 years) OLIVE TREE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 5/11)
Olea europaea (bonsai form) OLIVE TREE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 9/07)
OLIVER TWIST KOHUHU – ***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Oliver Twist'**
OLIVE TREE - *Oleo europea*
Omalanthus populifolius — see *Homalanthus populifolius*
OMOTO – *Rohdea japonica*
Omphalodes cappadocica (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Oncidium 'Cherry Baby' (Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 12/12)
Oncidium cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/00, 11/00, 1/02)
Oncidium maculatum (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/06)
Oncidium Memoria Kiyoshi Akatsuka (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/04)
Oncidium ornithorhynchum (Don Walker, Vista, 10/97)
Oncidium papillio – see *Psychopsis papilio*
Oncidium planilabre (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05)
Oncidium Sharry Baby (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/00)
Oncidium sp. (Jim & Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/95)
Oncidium Twinkle 'Yellow' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/13)
Oncidium varicosum DANCING LADY ORCHID (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/06; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/06)
ONION – *Allium cepa* cv.
Onixotis stricta – see ***Wurmbea stricta***
Onixotis triquetra (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/95, 2/96, 3/99)
Operculicarya decaryi (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Charles Waters, Vista, 8/98)
Operculicarya decaryi (bonsai form) (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 9/05 & 7/09)
Ophioglossum sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96)
Ophiopogon jaburan WHITE LILY TURF (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Ophiopogon japonicus, dwarf variegated (Don Walker, Vista, 1/97)
Ophiopogon japonicus 'Nana Variegata' LILY TURF (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigrescens' BLACK MONDO GRASS (Don Walker, Vista, 10/94; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 10/04; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Ophrys lutea YELLOW BEE ORCHID (Dylan Hannon, Vista, 3/96)
OPIUM POPPY — *Papaver somniferum*
ORANGE AUSTRALIAN SPIDER-FLOWER – ***Grevillea 'Constance'***
ORANGE BALL TREE — *Buddleja globosa*
ORANGE CESTRUM — *Cestrum aurantiacum*
ORANGE CHINK — *Ornithogalum dubium*
ORANGE CIGAR FLOWER – ***Cuphea 'David Verity'***
ORANGE CLOCK VINE — *Thunbergia gregorii*
ORANGE FLAME CUPHEA — *Cuphea oreophila* 'Orange Flame'
ORANGE FLOWERING MAPLE — *Abutilon* 'Orange Drop'
ORANGE GLOBE MALLOW — *Sphaeralcea incana*

ORANGE KING PERUVIAN LILY – *Alstroemeria* ‘Orange King’
 ORANGE MONKEY FLOWER – *Mimulus aurantiacus*
 ORANGE MYRTLE – ***Melaleuca lateritia***
 ORCHID CACTUS — *Epiphyllum* cvs. and hybrids
 ORCHID VINE – ***Bauhinia yunnanensis***
 ORCHID VINE – ***Stigmaphyllon ciliatum***
 OREGANO – *Origanum* spp. & cvs.
 ORIENTAL GOLD GRASS – ***Arundo formosana* ‘Oriental Gold’**
 ORIENTAL POPPY — *Papaver orientale*
Origanum ‘Betty Rollins’ (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
***Origanum* ‘Bristol Cross’** BRISTOL CROSS OREGANO (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09, 11/11, 7/13, 7/14)
Origanum cv. ORNAMENTAL OREGANO (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/03)
Origanum laevigatum ‘Hopley’s Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)
***Origanum* ‘Marshall’s Memory’** ORNAMENTAL OREGANO (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/99)
***Origanum* ‘Rosenkuppel’** ORNAMENTAL OREGANO (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/99)
Origanum rotundifolium ‘Kent Beauty’ (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/00)
Origanum sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97)
Origanum vulgare OREGANO (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07)
Origanum vulgare cv. ITALIAN OREGANO (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Origanum vulgare ‘Humile’ DWARF OREGANO (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)
 ORNAMENTAL EGGPLANT – ***Solanum melongena ovigerum***
 ORNAMENTAL OREGANO — *Origanum* cvs.
 ORNAMENTAL PEPPER — *Solanum* cv.
 ORNAMENTAL VARIEGATED PEPPER – *Capsicum annuum* ‘Variegated’
Ornithogalum arabicum STAR-OF-BETHEHEM (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95)
Ornithogalum dubium ORANGE CHINK (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/98; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03)
Ornithogalum graminifolium (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98)
Ornithogalum prinosum CHINCHERINCHEE (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95; Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
Ornithogalum thyrsoides CHINCHERINCHEE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Ornithogalum thyrsoides cvs. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Ornithogalum thyrsoides × *O. conicum* (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Orostachys boehmeri HARDY DUNCECAP (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/09)
Orostachys erubescens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/97)
Orostachys fimbriata (Joyce & Michael Buckner, San Diego, 10/95)
 ORRIS ROOT – *Iris germanica* var. *florentina*
Orthophytum gurkenii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/97)
Orthophytum magalhaesii (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/99; Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 10/08)
Orthosiphon labiatus (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Janice Wright, San Diego, 9/95; ?, 9/00)
Orthosiphon stamineus CAT’S WHISKERS (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04) – PHOTO AT RIGHT
***Orthosiphon stamineus* ‘Alba’** WHITE CAT’S WHISKERS (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98)
Orthrosanthus chimboracensis (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 6/96)
Orthrosanthus multiflorus MORNING FLAG (Jim Duggan Encinitas, 5/99)
Osa pulchra (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/98)
Osmanthus fragrans SWEET OLIVE (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01; Haruko Meinhardt, Cardiff, 10/04)
***Osteospermum fruticosum* ‘Dandenong White’** (Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02)
Osteospermum fruticosum ‘Variegatum’ VARIEGATED AFRICAN DAISY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06, 3/06)
Osteospermum, variegated form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96)
***Otacanthus caeruleus* ‘Amazon Blue’** BRAZILIAN SNAPDRAGON (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97 & 11/01)
Oatea acuminata ssp. *aztecorum* MEXICAN WEEPING BAMBOO (Don Walker, Vista, 10/96)
Othonna capensis LITTLE PICKLES (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 1/01)

Othonna euphorbioides (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Othonna quercifolia (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 12/08)
Othonna retrofracta (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 12/08)
Othonna sp. (from Clanwilliam, S.W. Africa) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 12/08)
Othonna retrorsa (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Othonna sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 11/94)
 OUDTSHOORN PINCUSHION – *Leucospermum erubescens*
 OUTENIQUA PINCUSHION – *Leucospermum glabrum*
 OWLSWOOD BLUE WILD LILAC – *Ceanothus* ‘Owlswood Blue’
Oxalis bowiei BLUE OXALIS (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04)
Oxalis braziliensis (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03)
Oxalis carnosa — see *O. megalorrhiza*
***Oxalis* ‘Charmed® Wine’** (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Oxalis (*crassipes*?) PINK GARDEN OXALIS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07)
Oxalis fabaefolia PEA-LEAVED OXALIS, BEAN-LEAFED SHAMROCK (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98;
 Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Oxalis gigantea (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09)
Oxalis lobata LOBATE OXALIS (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/05)
Oxalis megalorrhiza, syn. *O. carnosa* (bonsai form) (Phil Tacktil & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 2/08;
 Monte Woodworth, 10/97)
Oxalis obtusa (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95;
Oxalis peduncularis, crested form (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 1/97)
Oxalis purpurea (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98, 8/08)
Oxalis purpurea ‘Garnet’ (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/99)
Oxalis rosea, brought in as *O. lasianthos*, a name not found in current literature (Marc Bell & Koby Hall,
 La Mesa, 3/98)
Oxalis sp. (Joe Kraatz, Vista, 3/96)
Oxalis sp., from Anenouspas, S. Africa (Joe Kraatz, Vista, 3/97)
Oxalis sp., from Nieuwoudtville, S. Africa, Mike Vasser #6341 (Joe Kraatz, Vista, 3/97)
Oxalis spiralis ‘Aureus’ (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)
Oxalis stipularis (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95)
Oxalis succulenta (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98)
Oxalis triangularis (Cindy Read, El Cajon, 9/01)
Oxalis versicolor (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 1/95)
 OXBANE — ***Boophone disticha*, *Boophone haemanthoides***
 OXBLOOD LILY – ***Rhodophiala bifida***
Oxera pulchella SNOWY OXERA, ROYAL CLIMBER (Marc Bell, Koby Hall, La Mesa, 12/94; Marc Bell,
 La Mesa, 1/97; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01; Don Nelson, Escondido, 2/05)
Oxypetalum caeruleum, syn. *Tweedia caerulea* (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Sandy Yayanos,
 Rancho Santa Fe, 9/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01, 7/02, 9/08; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11;
 Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Ozothamnus diosmifolius, syn. *Helichrysum diosmifolium* PILL FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San
 Marcos, 3/95)

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Pachypodium baronii MASAGASCAR PALM (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)
Pachypodium baronii var. *windsori* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 5/98)
Pachypodium bispinosum (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/99; The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San
 Diego, 5/09)
Pachypodium brevicaule (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
Pachypodium gracilis (crest form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/09)

Pachypodium griquense (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)
Pachypodium horomboense (Kathy Musial, 5/95)
Pachypodium lamerei MADAGASCAR PALM (Don Walker, Vista, 3/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07)
Pachypodium lamerei, crested form (Monte Woodworth, 10/97)
Pachypodium lealii ssp. *lealii* (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 11/08)
Pachypodium namaquanum HALF-MENS (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06)
Pachypodium rosulatum (Kathy Musial, 5/95; Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/96 & 9/97; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/02)
Pachypodium rosulatum var. *gracilius* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99)
Pachypodium succulentum YEAST ROOT (The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09; Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 4/10)
Pachystachys coccinea, syn. *Justicia coccinea* CARDINAL'S GUARD (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Steve Kastama, Vista, 9/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01)
Paeonia californica CALIFORNIA PEONY (Arlene Palmer, 2/96; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/11)
Paeonia cv., unnamed tree peony (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99 & 3/00)
Paeonia cv., unnamed tree peony, cherry-colored flowers (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/96)
PAGODA TREE — *Plumeria rubra* f. *acutifolia*
PAINTBRUSH — *Haemanthus albiflos*
PAINTBRUSH FLOWER — *Scadoxus puniceus*
PAINTED BAMBOO — ***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Vittata'**
PAINTED BLOODLEAF — *Iresine herbstii* 'Acuminata'
PAINTED TONGUE — *Salpiglossis sinuata*
PAK-LAN — *Michelia* 'alba'
PALM-LEAF BEGONIA — *Begonia luxurians*
PALO ADAN — *Fouquieria diguetii*
PANAMA HAT PLANT — *Carludovica palmata*
Pancratium maritimum SEA DAFFODIL, SEA LILY (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 7/06; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/13)
PANDA PLANT — ***Kalanchoe tomentosa***
***Pandorea jasminoides* 'Pink Panther'** BOWER VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/14)
***Pandorea jasminoides* 'Rosea Superba'** BOWER VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/14)
Pandorea pandorana WONGA-WONGA VINE (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97)
PANSY ORCHID — *Miltonia* sp., *Miltoniopsis* sp.
Papaver orientale ORIENTAL POPPY (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 5/98)
Papaver rhoeas CORN POPPY, FIELD POPPY, FLANDERS POPPY (Sue Martin, San Diego, 3/95, 3/98, 4/99; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/05)
Papaver somniferum OPIUM POPPY, BREADSEED POPPY (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/97 & 4/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/99, 4/05, 5/11)
Papaver somniferum 'Black Peony' OPIUM POPPY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Papaver somniferum, double pink OPIUM POPPY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
PAPAYA — *Carica papaya* cvs. and hybrids
PAPERWHITE NARCISSUS — *Narcissus* cvs.
Paphiopedilum Alma Gaubert × Luna Moth SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)
Paphiopedilum 'Amber Chilton' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/01)
Paphiopedilum Angel Hair SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/09)
Paphiopedilum Ansum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10)
Paphiopedilum armeniacum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08)
Paphiopedilum Armeni White (*P. armeniacum* × *P. delenatii*) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08)
Paphiopedilum Bulldog types SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/06)
Paphiopedilum callosum × *P. urbanianum* (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/02)
Paphiopedilum Candy Apple × Hsinyine Lajo SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/05)

Paphiopedilum Candy Apple × Hsinyine Lajo (unicolor form) SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/05)

Paphiopedalum Cavalli-Sforza SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/16)

Paphiopedilum charlesworthii (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 9/00)

Paphiopedalum Cherry (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/01 & 1/02)

Paphiopedilum Chocolate Eagle SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10)

Paphiopedalum Chocolate Eagle 'Big Red' SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)

Paphiopedalum Chocolate Eagle 'Frisbee' SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)

Paphiopedilum Coloratum hybrid SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedilum concolor* × *P. Pinochio SLIPPER ORCHID (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04)

Paphiopedilum curtisii × *makolii* SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/05)

Paphiopedilum cv. LADY SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/00 & 3/02)

Paphiopedilum Dark Spell × *P. Makulii* SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedilum delenatii SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/05, 4/08, 4/14; Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 9/00)

Paphiopedilum Doll's Kobold × *henryanum* PAPHIOPEDILUM HENRY'S DOLL (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)

Paphiopedilum Dragon Flag × *Maudiae* SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)

Paphiopedilum Dragons Flag* × *P. Slimaril SLIPPER ORCHID (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04)

Paphiopedilum Emerald Isle SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10)

Paphiopedilum Emerald Sea × *P. Pacific Shamrock* SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedilum Eridge SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10)

Paphiopedilum fairrie anum (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00)

Paphiopedalum F. C. Puddle SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/16)

Paphiopedilum gratrixianum (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/14)

Paphiopedilum Harold Koopowitz SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/12)

Paphiopedilum Ho Chi Minh (*P. delenatii* × *P. vietnamense*) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09)

Paphiopedilum Houghtoniae 'Janet' HCC/AOS SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/09)

Paphiopedilum Hsinying Fairbre (*P. Macabre* × *P. fairrie anum*) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedilum Hsinying Web (*P. Hsinying* × *P. Markmaster hybrid*) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedilum hybrids LADY SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/08)

Paphiopedilum Judd Creek SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10)

Paphiopedilum Ken Ichi Takaya 'Josh' SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/07)

Paphiopedilum Ken Ichi Takaya 'Nicole' SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/07)

Paphiopedilum Kolosand SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/13)

Paphiopedilum Lee anum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/10, 2/16)

Paphiopedilum Macabre × *fairrie anum* (new hybrid) SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/05)

Paphiopedalum Macabre × Hsinying Rocket SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)

Paphiopedilum *Maudiae* SLIPPER ORCHID (? , 9/99)

Paphiopedilum Maudiae* × *P. Nitefire SLIPPER ORCHID (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04)

Paphiopedilum Michael Koopowitz SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/07, 8/08)

Paphiopedilum micranthum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08)

Paphiopedilum Mrs. Sutton Willoughby SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/05, 7/08)

Paphiopedilum (new hybrid) SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/05)

Paphiopedilum 'Oklahoma' SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/05)

Paphiopedilum Oriental Lawrence × *P. Mystic Jewell* SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedelum Pedro's Moon SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/08)

Paphiopedelum primulinum × Emerald Sea SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)

Paphiopedilum Prince Edward of York var. Sue LADY SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/12)

Paphiopedilum Rafael Oraca Garcia × Candy Apple SLIPPER ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/05)

Paphiopedilum Redhawk (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/02)

Paphiopedilum rothschildianum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09)

***Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* 'Rex' × 'Mt. Millais'** (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00)

Paphiopedilum Satchel Paige SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)

Paphiopedelum Scott Ware 'Sue' SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)

Paphiopedilum seedling (*P. gardineri* × *P. philippinensis*) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/11)

Paphiopedilum Shadow Magic × Black Buddha SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/09)

Paphiopedilum (*P. Somers Isles* × *P. philippinensis* var. *alba*) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/11)

Paphiopedilum Spotter SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/16)

Paphiopedilum* St. Swithins × *P. niveum SLIPPER ORCHID (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04)

Paphiopedelum unnamed seedlings SLIPPER ORCHIDS (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/05)

Paphiopedelum White Queen SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/08)

Paphiopedilum William Fogarty × *P. fairrieianum* hybrid) SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05)

Paphiopedilum William Trelease SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/13)

Paphiopedilum wolterianum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/14)

Paphiopedilum Wossner Kolosuk SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/05, 7/07)

PAPYRUS — *Cyperus papyrus*

PARACHUTE PLANT – ***Ceropegia sandersonii***

Parahebe perfoliata DIGGER'S SPEEDWELL (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/98)

Parkinsonia aculeata MEXICAN PALO VERDE, JERUSALEM THORN (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/00)

Parmentiera cereifera CANDLE TREE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/99)

Parochetus communis BLUE OXALIS (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

PAROO LILY — *Dianella caerulea*

PARROT'S BEAK — *Lotus bertholotii*

PARROT'S FEATHER – ***Myriophyllum brasiliense***

PARRY'S PENSTEMON – *Penstemon parryi*

Parthenocissus tricuspidata 'Green Showers' GREEN SHOWERS BOSTON IVY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)

Pasithea caerulea (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/14)

Passiflora allantophylla (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94)

Passiflora citrina CITRUS-YELLOW PASSION FLOWER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas 10/02)

***Passiflora* 'Coral Glow'** CORAL GLOW PASSIONFLOWER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/00)

Passiflora cv. PASSION VINE (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 11/04)

Passiflora cv. PASSION VINE (John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08)

Passiflora cv. PASSION VINE (Carol Lockwood, La Mesa, 9/08)

***Passiflora* 'Donna Brigham'** DONNA'S PASSION FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Passiflora edulis PURPLE GRANADILLA (Debbie Wilmot, Point Loma, 12/96)

Passiflora xexoniensis HYBRID BANANA PASSION FRUIT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/97)

Passiflora 'Jeanette' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/97)

Passiflora 'Lavender Lady' BLUE PASSION FLOWER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Passiflora mollissima CURUBA, BANANA PASSION FRUIT (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 12/94 & 5/95)

Passiflora pinnatistipula PASSION FLOWER, GULUPA MARACUYÁ (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/11)

Passiflora 'Purple Tiger' PASSIONFLOWER (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 9/96; Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 9/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)

Passiflora racemosa RED PASSION FLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)

Passiflora 'Sunburst' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/96)

Passiflora vitifolia (Rheta Schoeneman, Point Loma, 12/96)

Paulownia elongata (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/02)

Paulownia kawakamii POWTON LUCKY TREE, SAPPHIRE DRAGON TREE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 4/96; Fiona Stavros, Poway, 5/00)

Pavonia brasiliensis (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01)

Pavonia multiflora — see *Triplochlamys multiflora*

PEACH — *Prunus persica* 'Tropic Snow'

PEACOCK ECHEVERIA — *Echeveria peacockii*

PEA-LEAVED OXALIS — *Oxalis fabaeifolia*

PEANUT BUTTER CASSIA — *Senna didymobotrya*

PEAR-FRUITED MALLEE — *Eucalyptus pyriformis*

PEARL ACACIA — *Acacia podalyriifolia*

PEAS — *Pisum sativum* cvs.

PEBBLE PLANT — *Argyroderma patens*

PEBBLE PLANT — *Conophytum minutum*

Pedilanthus bracteatus TALL SLIPPER PLANT (Jolanta Lewak, Del Mar, 9/10)

Pedilanthus macrocarpus, crested form (Monte Woodworth, 11/95)

Pedilanthus macrocarpus (crested form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/08)

Pedilanthus tithymaloides DEVIL'S BACKBONE (Gloria Olsen, Pacific Beach, 7/97)

Pelargonium abrontifolium (John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)

Pelargonium alternans (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98, 2/10; Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 2/09)

Pelargonium alternans (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08)

Pelargonium antidysentericum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)

Pelargonium appendiculatum (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)

Pelargonium 'Apple Blossom' (zonal type) (Don Walker, Vista, 11/00)

Pelargonium xardens (Charlene Butler, San Diego, 5/02)

Pelargonium barklyi (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95 & 3/98)

Pelargonium boranense (Dylan Hannon, La Habra/ 10/97)

Pelargonium carnosum FLESHY STALK PELARGONIUM (John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04; Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 2/09)

Pelargonium ceratophyllum — see ***Pelargonium dasycaule***

Pelargonium 'Chocolate Mint' (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 1/00)

Pelargonium citronellum 'Mabel Grey' SCENTED GERANIUM (? , 2/09)

Pelargonium cordifolium HEART-LEAVED PELARGONIUM (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95, 3/08; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 3/10)

Pelargonium 'Corinda' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)

Pelargonium cotyledonis OLD FATHER LIVE FOREVER (Joyce & Michael Buckner, San Diego, 10/95, 2/98, 2/99, 3/00; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 3/08)

Pelargonium crispum 'Prince Rupert' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95)

Pelargonium cv. (Marga Fountain, San Diego, 5/02)

Pelargonium cv. (ivy, zonal) (Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04)

Pelargonium cv. MINT-SCENTED GERANIUM (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/00)

Pelargonium cv. (un-named) MARTHA WASHINGTON GERANIUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/07)

Pelargonium dasycaule, syn. *P. ceratophyllum* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Pelargonium xdomesticum 'Rose Lee' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02)

Pelargonium "Filbert Scented" FILBERT-SCENTED GERANIUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)

Pelargonium filicifolium (perhaps *P. carnosum*?) (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 3/08)

Pelargonium fragrans (variegated) NUTMEG GERANIUM (?, 2/04)

Pelargonium fumariifolium NIGHT-SCENTED GERANIUM (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)

Pelargonium graveolens ROSE GERANIUM (Rose Crawford, Vista, 9/01)

Pelargonium graveolens 'Grey Lady Plymouth' ROSE GERANIUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09)

Pelargonium hirta (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Bird Dancer' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01)

Pelargonium × *hortorum* 'Chartreuse' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Eclipse' ECLIPSE PELARGONIUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 3/06; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/09)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Elmsett' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Golden Staphs' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Greengold Kleine Liebling' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99)

Pelargonium × *hortorum* 'Starburst Violet Rose' (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/99)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Stewart's Baby Michael' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99)

Pelargonium* × *hortorum 'Vancouver Centennial' (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99)

Pelargonium hystrix (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)

Pelargonium ionidiflorum PINK FAIRY CASCADE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08 & 4/08)

Pelargonium 'Irvine' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/11, 1/13)

Pelargonium klinghardtense (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 2/09)

Pelargonium ximoneum LEMON-SCENTED GERANIUM (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/08)

Pelargonium magenteum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)

Pelargonium 'Mrs. Pat' (Don Walker, Vista, 5/98)

Pelargonium oblongatum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)

Pelargonium odoratissimum APPLE GERANIUM (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96, 3/97)

Pelargonium oreophilum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)

Pelargonium papilionaceum BUTTERFLY PELARGONIUM (?, 7/95)

Pelargonium peltatum 'Beatrice Cottington' IVY GERANIUM (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 10/03)

Pelargonium peltatum 'White Mesh' (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 2/96)

Pelargonium aff. *punctatum* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)

Pelargonium 'Pygmalion' (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 2/96, 1/00)

Pelargonium cf. *rapaceum* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95)

Pelargonium 'Raspberry Sweet' (Stellar type) (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 2/96; John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)

Pelargonium 'Rio' (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 2/96)

Pelargonium 'Schottii' (syn. *P.* 'Red Dragon' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/09)

Pelargonium 'Snowflake' (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 1/00)

Pelargonium sp. (Galen Sherwood, ?, 7/04)

Pelargonium sp. or cv. (bonsai form, displayed with suiseki [rock]) (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 1/09)

Pelargonium 'Sugar Baby' (Pink form - Dwarf Ivy type) (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)

Pelargonium sp. or cv. (trained as bonsai) (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 8/04)

Pelargonium tetragonum SQUARE-STACK CRANESBILL (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/01)

Pelargonium tomentosum PEPPERMINT GERANIUM (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95)

Pelargonium triste (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)

PELICAN FLOWER — *Aristolochia grandiflora*

Pellaea andromedifolia COFFEE FERN (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 11/98)

Pellaea mucronata (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 11/98)

Pellaea rotundifolia BUTTON FERN (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 1/06)

Pellaea viridis GREEN CLIFF BRAKE (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01)

PENINSULAR MANZANITA – *Arctostaphylos peninsularis*

***Pennisetum setaceum* 'Fireworks'** FIREWORKS FOUNTAIN GRASS (Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 3/16)

***Pennisetum setaceum* 'Rubrum'** PURPLE-LEAVED FOUNTAIN GRASS (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95 & 9/99; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97)

Pennisetum villosum FEATHERTOP (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 7/99)

Penstemon 'Apple Blossom' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon; Don Walker, Vista, 5/96; Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/04)

Penstemon 'Audrey Cooper' PINK PENSTEMON (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Penstemon barbatus 'Navigator Purple' PURPLE PENSTEMON (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)

Penstemon 'Catherine de la Mare' BLUE PENSTEMON (Laura's Garden, Valley Center, 5/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 9/04)

Penstemon cobaea (Janice Wright, Coronado, 10/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95 & 5/96)

***Penstemon* 'Elizabeth Cozzens'** (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 5/96; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/99)

***Penstemon* 'Evelyn'** (Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

Penstemon 'Firebird' RED PENSTEMON (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04, 11/06)

***Penstemon* 'Garnet'** (Don Walker, Vista, 5/96, 5/97, 8/97)

Penstemon heterophyllus 'Blue Springs' FOOTHILL PENSTEMON (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)

Penstemon heterophyllus × *laetus* PENSTEMON 'MARGARITA BOP', FOOTHILL PENSTEMON (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)

***Penstemon* 'Hidcote Pink'** (Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

***Penstemon* 'Jean Grace'** BLUE FOOTHILL PENSTEMON (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Penstemon 'Lady Alice Hindley' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)

Penstemon 'Lexington' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Penstemon 'Mother of Pearl' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/96 & 5/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)

Penstemon parryi PARRY'S PENSTEMON (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09, 2/11, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 2/14, 3/16)

Penstemon 'Sour Grapes' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)

Penstemon pseudospectabilis DESERT BEARDTONGUE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/08)

Penstemon rupicola 'Diamond Lake' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Penstemon 'Scarlet Queen' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)

Penstemon sp. or cv. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03)

Penstemon spectabilis ROYAL BEARD TONGUE (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/96; Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 4/97; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 5/00)

Penstemon 'Thorn' GARDEN PENSTEMON (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Pentas lanceolata STAR-CLUSTER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 9/05)

Pentas lanceolata 'Crimson Star' RED STARCLUSTER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)

Pentas lanceolata (dwarf cultivar) PENTAS, STAR-CLUSTER (Sandi Lord, Vista, 10/07)

Pentas lanceolata 'Oo-La-La' GIANT PINK STARCLUSTER (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04; Susan Morse, Vista, 7/05, 7/07)

***Pentas lanceolata*, pink and red cultivars** PENTAS, STAR-CLUSTER (Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02, 7/03 & 10/07)

***Pentas lanceolata* 'Stars and Stripes'** (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00)

***Pentas lanceolata* 'Tall Red'** STAR FLOWER, EGYPTIAN STAR CLUSTER (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/12, 9/14; Stephanie Shigematsu, Safari Park – Escondido, 9/12)

Pentas lanceolata, white flowers, variegated foliage (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)

Peperomia caperata 'Red Ripple' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)

Peperomia gravolens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)

Peperomia sp. (Don Walker, Vista, 8/04)

PEPPERMINT GERANIUM — *Pelargonium tomentosum*

PEPPERMINT WILLOW – ***Agonis flexuosa***

PEREGRINA — *Jatropha integerrima*

PERENNIAL SPURGE – *Euphorbia characias* ‘**Tasmanian Tiger**’
 PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER – *Helianthus* sp. or cv.
 PERENNIAL SWEET PEA – *Lathyrus latifolius*
 PERENNIAL TOADFLAX — *Linaria purpurea*
Pereskia grandiflora ROSE CACTUS (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04; Joan Herskowitz, Encinitas, 7/15)
 PERFUMED FAIRY LILY — *Chlidanthus fragrans*
Pericallis × *hybrida*, syn. *Senecio cruentus* FLORIST’S CINERARIA (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/99)
Pericallis ‘Senetti® Blue’ (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Perilla frutescens SHISO, JAPANESE BEEFSTEAK PLANT (Karen Eckhar, La Jolla, 11/02)
Periploca chevalieri (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 9/97)
Peritoma arborea (= *Isomeris arborea*, *Cleome isomeris*) BLADDERPOD (? , 12/08; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/11, 7/14)
 PERKY PINK BUTTERFLY FLOWER – *Gaura lindheimeri* ‘Perky Pink’
Perovskia atriplicifolia RUSSIAN SAGE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/99)
Perovskia ‘Blue Mist’ RUSSIAN SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Perrierastrum oreophyllum (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98)
Persea americana var. drymifolia AVOCADO (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 10/02)
Persea americana ‘Nabal’ NABAL AVOCADO (Don Walker, Vista, 10/01)
 PERSIAN BUTTERCUP — *Ranunculus asiaticus*
 PERSIAN IRIS — *Iris* cv.
 PERSIAN SHIELD — *Strobilanthes dyerianus*, **Strobilanthes gossypinus**
 PERUVIAN DAFFODIL — *Hymenocallis narcissiflora*
 PERUVIAN LILY – *Eucrosia bicolor*
 PERUVIAN NERVE PLANT – *Fittonia verschaffeltii argyroneura*
 PERUVIAN SCILLA — *Scilla peruviana*
Petrea volubilis QUEEN’S WREATH, SANDPAPER VINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/95; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 3/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/15)
Petrea volubilis, 27-year old bonsai form QUEEN’S WREATH, SANDPAPER VINE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 9/01)
 PETROLEUM NUT — *Pittosporum resiniferum*
Petunia sp. nova “Torres” (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 6/96)
Petunia ‘Supertunia® Vista Bubblegum’ (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07)
Phacelia campanularia DESERT BLUEBELL (Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16)
Phacelia minor WHITLAVIA (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 4/98)
Phaedranassa carmiolii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95)
Phalaenopsis Brother Supersonic ‘Mt. View’ (Charles Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/03)
Phalaenopsis Buena Cerise Sparks ‘Harriette’ MOTH ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/00)
Phalaenopsis cvs. MOTH ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/00, 4/06, 1/16)
Phalaenopsis ‘Double French’ (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/01)
Phalaenopsis equestris (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/01)
Phalaenopsis Escalation × *P. Deventeriana* ‘Treva’ (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/02)
Phalaenopsis Escalation × P. Golden Amboin (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/04)
Phalaenopsis Ever-Spring Pearl × *P. Chingruey* (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/01)
Phalaenopsis Golden Peoker ‘B.L.’ (Charles Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/03)
Phalaenopsis hybrid (Darlene Villeneuve, El Cajon, 10/12)
Phalaenopsis Joyful ‘Abundant’ × Precious Kimbie ‘Just Right’ MOTH ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/05)
Phalaenopsis ‘Mad Lips’ (Helen Bentley, Encinitas, 4/96)
Phalaenopsis Orchid World ‘Banana Candy’ (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/00)
Phalaenopsis Pure Allure ‘Orchid View’ ‘*P. Hausermann’s* Goldcup ‘Everlasting’ MOTH ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/00)
Phalaenopsis Queen Touch ‘*P. Frission* MOTH ORCHID (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/00)
Phalaenopsis Taiwan Glory MOTH ORCHID (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/05)

Phalaenopsis Yu Pin Pearl MOTH ORDHID (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/03)
Phalaris arundinacea REED CANARY GRASS, RIBBON GRASS (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)
 PHANERA — *Bauhinia corymbosa*
Phaseolus coccineus, syn. *P. multiflorus* SCARLET RUNNER BEAN (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/97;
 Rose Crawford, Vista 7/03)
Phaseolus lunatus 'Christmas' CHRISTMAS LIMA BEAN (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 11/00)
Phaseolus multiflorus — see *P. coccineus*
Phaseolus vulgaris cv. NUNA, POPPING BEAN (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 9/02)
Phaseolus vulgaris 'Dragon's Tongue' DRAGON'S TONGUE BEANS (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12)
Phaseolus vulgaris 'Royal Burgundy' ROYAL BURGUNDY PURPLE BUSH BEAN (Evey Torre-
 Bueno, Vista, 8/12)
Phaseolus vulgaris 'Trionfo Violetto' TRIONFO VIOLETTO POLE BEANS (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12)
 PHEASANT'S EYE NARCISSUS – *Narcissus poeticus* var. *recurvus*
Phebalium sp. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Philadelphus cv. (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02)
Philadelphus 'Fallbrook' (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 5/96 & 6/96; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 5/00, 4/05)
Philadelphus mexicanus MOCK ORANGE VINE, EVERGREEN MOCK ORANGE (Koby Hall, San
 Diego, 10/95; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08; Anne
 Mendez, San Diego, 4/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16)
Philadelphus mexicanus 'Mrs. Harriet Marshall' (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 8/96 & 11/96)
Philibertia gracilis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)
Philodendron canniifolium (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 2/08)
Philodendron cv. (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 7/99)
Philodendron 'Evansii' (Tom Felter, Vista, 11/06)
Philodendron hastatum 'Andersen's Red' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02)
Phlebodium pseudoaureum 'Glauca Compacta' RABBIT'S-FOOT FERN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista,
 10/06)
Phlebodium pseudoaureum 'Mandaianum' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Phlomis fruticosa JERUSALEM SAGE (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98; Sue Martin, Point
 Loma, 5/98; Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14)
Phlomis italica (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00)
Phlomis purpurea PINK JERUSALEM SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08; Susi Torre-
 Bueno, Vista, 3/14)
Phlox paniculata SUMMER PHLOX (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 8/95)
Phlox paniculata 'Charles Curtis' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)
Phlox paniculata 'Franz Schubert' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99, 7/00, 7/01)
Phlox paniculata 'Fujiyama', syn. *P. paniculata* 'Mount Fujiyama' (brought in as 'Mt. Fuji') (Catherine
 Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00 & 7/01)
Phlox paniculata 'Pinafore Pink' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00)
Phlox 'procumbens 'Variegata' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00)
Phormium 'Platt's Black' BLACK NEW ZEALAND FLAX (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)
Phormium 'Sea Jade' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)
Phormium 'Sundowner' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 3/97)
Phragmipedium caudatum SLIPPER ORCHID (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/09)
Phragmipedium schlimii (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 11/95)
Phygelius capensis CAPE FUCHSIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98)
Phygelius capensis 'Coccineus' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/98)
Phygelius 'Passionate Pink' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/13)
Phygelius 'Red Alert' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/15)
Phygelius xrectus 'African Queen' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95, 5/96, 7/97)
Phygelius xrectus 'Moonraker' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95; Sandi Lord, Vista,
 9/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00)
Phygelius xrectus 'Pink Elf' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00)
Phygelius xrectus 'Salmon Leap' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99, 9/00, 11/00, 2/03; Susi Torre-
 Bueno, Vista, 2/11)

Phygелиus xrectus 'Sensation' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/00)
Phymaspermum acerosum, syn. *Athanasia acerosa* COULTER BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 5/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11)
Physalis philadelphica 'Purple' PURPLE TOMATILLO (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12)
Physostegia sp. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 9/95)
Physostegia virginiana OBEDIENCE, OBEDIENT PLANT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94, 8/04, 11/06; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 9/95, 8/04; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 9/99; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 9/01, 8/02, 8/07; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Phytolacca americana POKE, POKEWEED, POKEBERRY (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/03; Lorie Johansen, Vista, 8/05; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Phytolacca icosandra (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96)
PICKEREL PLANT, PICKEREL WEED – ***Pontederia cordata***
PIGEON BERRY — *Duranta erecta*
PIGEON POINT COYOTE BUSH – ***Baccharis pilularis*** 'Pigeon Point'
PIKAKE JASMINE — *Jasminum sambac*, new double-flowered clone
Pilea cadierei ALUMINUM PLANT (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/08)
PILL FLOWER — *Helichrysum diosmifolium*
Pimela ferruginea (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
PINCUSHION — *Leucospermum cordifolium*, *Leucospermum* 'Scarlet Ribbon'
PINCUSHION FLOWER — *Scabiosa atropurpurea*
PINCUSHION HAKEA – ***Hakea laurina***
PINE LEAF MILKWEED — *Asclepias linaria*
PINEAPPLE — *Ananas comosus* 'Smooth Cayenne'
PINEAPPLE LILY — *Eucomis autumnalis*, *E. comosa*
PINEAPPLE MINT – *Mentha suaveolens* 'Variegata'
PINEAPPLE SAGE — *Salvia elegans*
PINE BOTTLEBRUSH – ***Callistemon pinifolius***
PINECONE BROMELIAD – ***Acanthostachys strobilacea***
Pinellia tripartita (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00)
Pinellia tripartita (probably) (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)
Pinellia tripartita 'Atropurpurea' MOUSE PLANT (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04)
Pinellia tripartita 'Dragon Tails' MOUSE PLANT (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04)
Pinguicula sp. STARFISH PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)
PINK AND WHITE SAGE – ***Salvia coccinea*** 'Bicolor'
PINK BLOODLEAF – *Iresine lindenii*
PINK BREATH-OF-HEAVEN — *Coleonema pulchellum*
PINK BUSH CLOVER – *Lespedeza thunbergii*
PINK CHITALPA — *xChitalpa tashkentensis* 'Pink Dawn'
PINK CISSUS — *Cissus adenopoda*
PINK DIOSMA — *Coleonema pulchellum*
PINK ECHIUM — *Echium* sp.
PINK ECHIUM – ***Echium*** 'Verity Hybrid Pink'
PINK FAIRY CASCADE – ***Pelargonium ionidiflorum***
PINK FLOWERING CURRANT – ***Ribes malvaceum*** 'Montara Rose'
PINK FLOWERING MAPLE — *Abutilon* 'Pink Supreme'
PINK GARDEN OXALIS – *Oxalis (crassipes?)*
PINK HELLEBORE — *Helleborus* hybrid
PINK HYBRID MONKEY FLOWER – ***Mimulus*** 'Trish'
PINK ICE PROTEA – *Protea* 'Pink Ice'
PINK INDIGO — *Indigofera* sp., pink
PINK JERUSALEM SAGE – ***Phlomis purpurea***
PINK MELALEUCA – ***Melaleuca nesophila***
PINK PENSTEMON – *Penstemon* 'Audrey Cooper'
PINK PARFAIT MANDEVILLA — *Mandevilla xamabilis* 'Rita Marie Green'
PINK PEARL APPLE — *Malus* 'Pink Pearl'

PINK POLKA-DOT PLANT — *Hypoestes phyllostachya*
 PINK SCARBOROUGH LILY — *Cyrtanthus elatus* 'Pink Diamond'
 PINK SNAKEWEED — *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*
 PINK TRUMPET TREE – *Tabebuia impetiginosa* (T. ipe)
 PINK TRUMPET VINE – *Podranea ricasoliana*
 PIN OAK — *Quercus palustris*
Pinus mugo* ssp. *mugo MUGO PINE, DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE (Philip Tackill, Solana Beach, 3/00)
Pinus taeda (John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)
Pinus thunbergii (bonsai form) JAPANESE BLACK PINE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 10/04)
Pinus thunbergii var. *cortcosa* JAPANESE CORK BARK BLACK PINE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/01)
Piper sanctum (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Piper sp. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/99)
Pistacia chinensis CHINESE PISTACHE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
***Pistia stratiotes* 'Splash'** DWARF VARIEGATED WATER LETTUCE (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00)
Pisum sativum 'Sugar Snap', 'Mammoth', 'Mr. Big' PEAS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/04)
***Pisum sativum* var. *macrocarpon* 'Golden Sweet'** GOLDEN SWEET SNOW PEA (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/10)
 PITAHAYA – ***Hylocereus undatus***
 PITANGA — *Eugenia uniflora*
 PITCHER PLANT – *Sarracenia* spp. & cvs.
 PITCHER SAGE — *Salvia spathacea*
Pithecellobium tortum BRAZILIAN RAIN TREE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 11/01)
Pithecellobium tortum (bonsai form) BRAZILIAN RAIN TREE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 8/06)
Pithecoctenium crucigerum MONKEYCOMB (Janet Marlborough, Oceanside, 5/02)
Pittosporum daphniphyloides (Don Walker, Vista, 3/01, 2/05)
Pittosporum napaulense GOLDEN FRAGRANCE (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 4/09)
Pittosporum phylliraeoides WILLOW PITTOSPORUM (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00)
Pittosporum resiniferum PETROLEUM NUT (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 7/02)
Pittosporum sp. (Jolanta Lewak, Del Mar, 10/09)
Pittosporum sp. or cv. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)
Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Golf Ball' (Monrovia Growers, 8/06)
***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Oliver Twist'** OLIVER TWIST KOHUU (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07)
Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Nana' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Pittosporum undulatum VICTORIAN BOX (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97)
Plakothira parviflora (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 10/97)
Plantago asiatica purpurescens (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Plantago asiatica variegata (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
Platanus racemosa SYCAMORE (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)
Platynerium bifurcatum STAGHORN FERN (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 1/11)
Platynerium bifurcatum 'Ziesenhenné' (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/06)
Platynerium sp. STAGHORN FERN (Marga Fountain, Point Loma, 4/00)
Platycodon grandiflorus BALLOON FLOWER (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 8/04; Joyce Berry, San Diego, 7/08)
Platycodon grandiflorus cv. BALLOON FLOWER (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00, 7/01, 9/02)
Plectocomia himalayana RATTAN PALM (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 7/05)

Plectranthus 'Albomarginata' FRILLY WHITE PLECTRANTHUS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03, 10/04; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/06)
Plectranthus amboinicus SPANISH THYME, CUBAN OREGANO (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Plectranthus amboinicus 'Aureo-Variegata' VARIEGATED CUBAN OREGANO (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/06)
Plectranthus argentatus (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/98)

Plectranthus argentatus 'Silver Anniversary' SILVER PLECTRANTHUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05, 1/06, 1/07, 2/08)

***Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Kirstenbosch'** (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01)

***Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Zulu Wonder'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Plectranthus coleoides 'Gigantea' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95)

Plectranthus coleoides 'Gigantea Aurea' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Plectranthus comosus, syns. *Coleus grandis*, *C. shirensis*, *Solenostemon shirensis* (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96; Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Don Walker, Vista, 2/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/98 & 11/98, 1/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03; Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/05; ?, 8/06; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/13)

Plectranthus ecklonii (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96, 9/98, 9/99, 8/00; Ingrid Rose, Leucadia, 9/00; Marie Smith, San Diego, 9/01; Donna Mallen, San Diego, 9/12)

Plectranthus ecklonii 'Alba' (Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02)

***Plectranthus ecklonii* 'Erma'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 10/96, 9/97, 10/99; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95)

Plectranthus ecklonii, pink form (Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/02)

Plectranthus ecklonii, white, pink and violet forms (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01 & 9/02)

Plectranthus ernstii (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)

Plectranthus forsteri 'Marginata', brought in as *P. coleoides albamarginata*, a missapplied name (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99)

Plectranthus 'Frilly White' FRILLY WHITE PLECTRANTHUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04, 8/04, 9/06)

Plectranthus fruticosus PURPLE PLECTRANTHUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05, 3/05)

Plectranthus hadiensis* var. *tomentosus, syn. *P. tomentosus* (Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 11/96; Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 9/02)

Plectranthus 'Mona Lavender' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08, 8/08)

Plectranthus neochilus (sold as *Coleus caninus*, a different species) DOGBANE, LOBSTER FLOWER (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 9/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14)

Plectranthus oertendahlii 'Variegatus' VARIEGATED PLECTRANTHUS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)

Plectranthus 'Oo-La-La' OO-LA-LA PLECTRANTHUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04)

Plectranthus saccatus (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96)

Plectranthus shirensis (Hort.) GIANT COLEUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)

Plectranthus sp. (Debbie Wilmot, Point Loma, 12/96)

Plectranthus sp. (Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/97)

Plectranthus sp. or cv. (Pat Venolia, Vista, 11/03)

Plectranthus sp., probably *P. ecklonii* (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/98)

Plectranthus tomentosus — see *Plectranthus hadiensis* var. *tomentosus*

Plectranthus (*zatharendi*?) (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95)

Plectranthus zuluensis ZULU PLECTRANTHUS (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04, 10/04)

Plectranthus 'Zulu Wonder' PURPLE PLECTRANTHUS (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)

Plectranthus ? (possibly a *Salvia* or *Coleus*) (Lisa Pavel, Fallbrook, 10/03)

Pleioblastus auricoma, syn. *P. viridistriatus* KAMURO-ZASA (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96, 4/99)

Pleioblastus viridistriatus — see *P. auricoma*

Pleione bulbocodioides (Helen Bentley, Encinitas, 4/97)

Pleione Stromboli (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/03)

Pleione Umpqua (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/03)

Pleiospilos nelii 'Royal Flush' LIVING ROCK (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/03, 4/05)

Pleurothallis aculeata (Charley Foquette, El Cajon, 3/11)

Plumbago auriculata CAPE LEADWORT (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/08)

Plumbago auriculata 'Monott' ROYAL CAPE™ PLUMBAGO (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 6/96; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/13)

Plumbago indica (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99)

PLUME FLOWER — *Justicia carnea*

PLUME THISTLE — *Cirsium* cv.

PLUMED FEATHER FLOWER — *Verticordia plumosa*

Plumeria alba FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)

Plumeria alba 'Aztec Gold' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05, 7/07)

Plumeria alba 'Joy' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)

Plumeria alba 'Joy' (seedling) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00)

Plumeria alba 'Thornton Lemon' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)

Plumeria alba 'White Gardenia' (seedling) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00)

Plumeria 'Babamensis' FRANGIPANI (new seedling) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 805)

***Plumeria* 'Celadine'** (Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

***Plumeria* 'Cerise'** (Don Walker, Vista, 12/96, 8/97)

***Plumeria* 'Cindy Moragne'** (Michael Black, Encinitas, 7/97)

Plumeria cvs. FRANGIPANI (Don Walker, Vista, 9/97; George Yackey, La Mesa, 4/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/01 & 9/02; Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 8/04)

Plumeria 'Duke' (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 10/94)

Plumeria 'Dwarf Singapore' (? , 10/94)

Plumeria 'Giant Plastic Pink' (? , 10/94)

Plumeria 'Hausten White' (Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95)

Plumeria 'Hawaiian Sunset' (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94 & 8/00)

Plumeria 'J. L. Big Red' (? , 10/94)

***Plumeria* 'J. L. Hawaiian Sunset'** (Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

Plumeria 'J. L. Starlight' (? , 10/94)

***Plumeria* 'Jean Moragne'** (Michael Black, Encinitas, 7/97)

Plumeria 'Jeanie Morange' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01, 7/05)

***Plumeria* 'Kaneohe Sunburst'** (Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

***Plumeria* 'Katie Moragne'** (Michael Black, Encinitas, 7/97; Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)

Plumeria 'Kauka Wilder' (Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95; Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01)

***Plumeria* 'Kimi Moragne'** (Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95 & 7/97)

Plumeria 'Kimo' (Don Walker, Vista, 8/00)

Plumeria 'Mela Matson' (? , 10/94)

Plumeria 'Moir' (? , 10/94)

Plumeria 'Moragne Blush' (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95)

Plumeria 'Moragne KK' (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94)

Plumeria obtusa (dwarf pink) FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 8/04)

Plumeria obtusa 'Mele Pa Bowman' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)

Plumeria, pale yellow flowers (Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95)

***Plumeria* 'Pink Pansy'** (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95 & 7/97)

Plumeria 'Plastic Pink' (Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95)

***Plumeria* 'Pure Gold'** (? , 10/94; Michael Black, Encinitas, 7/97)

Plumeria rubra FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)

Plumeria rubra (mix of many different blooms) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 11/05)

Plumeria rubra f. *acutifolia* PAGODA TREE (Don Walker, Vista, 8/00)

Plumeria rubra (not yet named – hybridized by Carl Herzog) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 1/03)

Plumeria rubra 'Aztec Gold' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01, 7/03)

Plumeria rubra 'Buttercup' (seedling) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00)

Plumeria rubra 'Butterscotch' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/03, 7/05, 7/07)

Plumeria rubra 'California Sally' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00, 7/01, 7/05, 7/07)

Plumeria rubra 'Cerise' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)

Plumeria rubra 'Grove Farm' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05, 7/07)

Plumeria rubra 'Herzog's Buttercup' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01)

Plumeria rubra 'Herzog's Candy Stripe' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01)

Plumeria rubra 'Herzog's Fruity Rainbow' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)

Plumeria rubra 'Herzog's Joy' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Herzog's Lavender Lady' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01)
Plumeria rubra 'Herzog's Pink Ruffle' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)
Plumeria rubra 'Kara's Rainbow' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'La Jolla Sunset' (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96)
Plumeria rubra 'Lemon Drop' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Mele Pa Bowman' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Mohr' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/03)
Plumeria rubra 'Moragne #27' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'My Valentine' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01, 1/03, 7/03)
Plumeria rubra 'OO-10', 'OO-24', 'S-16', 'S-26' (new seedlings bred by Carl Herzog) FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Penang Peach' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00, 7/01, 7/03, 7/05, 7/07; Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 7/14)
Plumeria rubra 'Pink Pansy' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Plastic Pink' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Pompano Pink' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Princess Victoria' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/03)
Plumeria rubra 'Ribbon Candy' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)
Plumeria rubra 'S-26' (seedling) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00 & 8/01)
Plumeria rubra 'S-27' (seedling) (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/01)
Plumeria rubra 'Teresa Wilder' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05)
Plumeria rubra 'Tropic World' FRANGIPANI (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 7/05, 7/07)
Plumeria rubra 'Veracruz Rose' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 9/00)
Plumeria rubra 'Wildfire' (Carl & Joy Herzog, Lakeside, 1/03, 7/05)
***Plumeria* 'Samoan Fluff'** (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 9/96, 8/97)
Plumeria 'Sherman' (? , 10/94)
***Plumeria* 'Thornton Yellow'** (Don Walker, Vista, 8/97)
***Plumeria* 'Yellow Singapore'** (? , 10/94; Michael Black, Encinitas, 7/97)
Plumeria 'Yellow Twist' (Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95)
 PLUSH PLANT – ***Echeveria pulvinata***
Podochaenium eminens DAISY TREE (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95)
Podocarpus macrophyllus YEW PINE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)
Podranea brycei QUEEN OF SHEBA VINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00 & 8/01; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 9/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 9/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05)
Podranea ricasoliana PINK TRUMPET VINE, TRUMPET VINE (Annie Smith, San Diego, 11/06; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/14)
 POHINAHINA — *Vitex rotundifolia*
 POINCIANA — *Caesalpinia gilliesii*
 POINSETTIA — *Euphorbia pulcherrima*
 POKE — *Phytolacca americana*
 POKEBERRY — *Phytolacca americana*
 POKEWEED — *Phytolacca americana*
Polemonium caeruleum 'Brise d'Anjou' ('Blanjou') (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/03)
Polianthes & *Manfreda*, inter- & intra-specific & generic hybrids (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 11/94)
Polianthes 'Sunset' (*P. tuberosa* × *P. howardii*) (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94 & 9/95)
Polianthes tuberosa TUBEROSE (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94 & 9/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/98)
 POLICEMAN'S HELMET — *Impatiens glandulifera*
Poliomintha maderensis MEXICAN OREGANO (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09)
Polygala apopetala SWEET PEA TREE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 11/98; ?, 1/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
Polygala xdalmaisiana (*P. oppositifolia* var. *cordata* × *P. myrtifolia* var. *grandiflora*) SWEET-PEA SHRUB (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95, 3/05; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/97; Linda Addison, Del Mar, 3/02)
Polygala myrtifolia var. *grandiflora* SWEET PEA BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)

Polygala 'Petite Butterfly' DWARF SWEET-PEA BUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04, 2/06)
Polygala virgata PURPLE BROOM (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95 & 3/97; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16)
Polygonatum odoratum 'Variegatum' VARIEGATED SOLOMON'S SEAL (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96 & 4/99)
Polygonum filiforme — see *P. virginianum*
Polygonum japonicum JAPANESE KNOTWEED (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 8/01)
Polygonum multiflorum FO TI (Judy Dunning, Crest, 10/00)
Polygonum virginianum, syns. *P. filiforme*, *Tovara virginiana* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Polygonum virginianum 'Painter's Palette' (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 10/94)
***Polygonum virginianum* 'Red Dragon'** (was *Persicaria*) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Polypodium californicum CALIFORNIA POLYPODY (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 1/11)
Polypodium californicum 'Sarah Lymon' (Robin Halley, La Jolla, 3/98)
Polypodium formosanum CATEPILLAR FERN (Art Hennings, Carlsbad, 9/97; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/05)
Polypodium formosaium (Crested Foot form) CATERPILLAR FERN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Polypodium formosanum 'Cristatum' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02)
Polypodium glaucophyllum crispum (dwarf form) TASSLE FERN (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/05)
Polypodium menisciifolium (Polypodiaceae) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Polyxena ensifolia (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/96 & 11/00)
Polyxena sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 11/94)
***Polyxena* sp.** (brought in as *P. paternostris*, a name not found in current literature—Ed.) (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01)
POMEGRANATE – ***Punica granatum***
POMPOM TREE — *Dais cotinifolia*
Pontederia cordata PICKEREL WEED, PICKEREL PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03)
PONYTAIL — *Beaucarnea recurvata*
POOR MAN'S ORCHID — *Schizanthus pinnatus*
POOR MAN'S RHODODENDRON — *Impatiens sodenii*
POPPING BEAN — *Phaseolus vulgaris* cv.
POPPY ANEMONE – *Anemone coronaria* 'Mona
PORCELAIN BERRY — *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*
PORCELAIN VINE — *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*
PORCUPINE BANKSIA — *Banksia lindleyana*
PORCUPINE GRASS – *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Strictus'
PORCUPINE SALVIA — *Pycnostachys urticifolia*
Porphyrocoma pohliana (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/97)
Portea petropolitana (Dave Ehrlinger, Carlsbad, 7/12)
Portea petropolitana* var. *extensa (Don Walker, Vista, 11/01)
***Portea* sp. 'Nova'** (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07)
PORTUGUESE SQUILL – ***Scilla peruviana***
Portulaca molokiniensis (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)
Portulacaria afra minor (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/06)
Portulacaria afra variegata (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 8/15)
Portulacaria afra variegata (bonsai form) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
POTATO — *Solanum tuberosum* cvs.
Potentilla fruticosa 'Hollandia Gold' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95)
POT MARIGOLD – *Calendula officinalis*
Pouteria sapota MAMEY SAPOTE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/96)
POWDER PUFF CACTUS – *Mammillaria bocasana*
POWDER PUFF TREE – ***Calliandra surinamensis***
POWTON LUCKY TREE — *Paulownia kawakamii*
Pratia pedunculata (was *Isotoma fluviatilis*) BLUE STAR CREEPER (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
PRIDE-OF-BARBADOS — *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*

PRIDE OF MADEIRA – *Echium candicans*
 PRIMROSE AURICULA – *Primula auricula* hybrids
 PRIMROSE TREE — *Lagunaria patersonii*
Primula auricula hybrids PRIMROSE AURICULA (Arnold Chaney, Valley Center, 3/05)
Primula obconica GERMAN PRIMROSE (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/98)
Primula pubescens (Ann Mendes, San Diego, 3/00)
 PRINCE ALBERT'S YEW — *Saxegothaea conspicua*
 PRINCESS FLOWER – *Tibouchina multiflora*
 PRIVET – *Ligustrum*
Proboscidea parviflora ssp. parviflora DOUBLECLAW, DEVIL'S CLAW, UNICORN PLANT (Annie Urquhart, Lakeside, 7/14)
Proboscidea sp. UNICORN PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01)
 PROPELLER PLANT – **Crassula falcata**, *Crassula perforata*, *Crassula perfoliata* var. *falcata*
Prostanthera sp. (brought in as *P. longifolia*, a name not found in current literature. —Ed.) (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)
Prostanthera ovalifolia (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)
Prostanthera ovalifolia (UCSC purple selection) PURPLE MINTBUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)
Prostanthera 'Poorinda Bride' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/95)
Prostanthera rotundifolia AUSTRALIAN MINTBUSH (Nancy Woodard, Fallbrook, 4/13)
Protea cv. or sp. RED PROTEA (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 12/12)
Protea cynaroides KING PROTEA (Mo Price, Encinitas, 3/09)
Protea hybrid (*P. magnifica* × *P. obtusifolia*?) (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95)
Protea magnifica QUEEN PROTEA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95)
Protea neriifolia 'Pink Owl' (Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 10/95)
Protea obtusifolia HOLIDAY PROTEA (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/05)
Protea 'Pink Ice' PINK ICE PROTEA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/07)
Protea 'Pink Mink' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96)
Protea scolymocephala (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
Protea spp. and cvs. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Protea 'White Owl' (Jean Nikodym, Point Loma, 9/97)
Prunella vulgaris SELF-HEAL (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95)
Prunus xblireana PURPLELEAF PLUM (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02)
Prunus campanulata TAIWAN CHERRY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/96; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01 & 2/02)
Prunus cerasifera 'Cipriozam' CRIMSON POINTE™ FLOWERING PLUM (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07)
Prunus cerasifer 'Krauter Vesuvius' PURPLE-LEAF PLUM (Judy Holmes, La Jolla, 2/12)
Prunus cv. FLOWERING LOW-CHILL CHERRY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00)
Prunus 'Elsey' RED PLUM (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95)
Prunus 'Hollywood' HOLLYWOOD PLUM (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/05)
Prunus ilicifolia HOLLYLEAF CHERRY (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/11, 4/13)
Prunus ilicifolia ssp. lyonii CATALINA CHERRY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09, 4/12)
Prunus lyonii CATALINA CHERRY (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/98)
Prunus mume 'W. B. Clarke' (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 1/99)
Prunus persica 'Babcock' BABCOCK PEACH (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 7/98)
Prunus persica 'Florida Prince' FLORIDA PRINCE PEACH (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02)
Prunus persica 'Red Baron' RED BARON PEACH (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01, 2/05)
Prunus persica 'Saturn' SATURN PEACH (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/13)
Prunus persica 'Tropic Snow' PEACH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/11)
Prunus triloba FLOWERING ALMOND (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 4/97)
Pseudanthus pimelioides (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
Pseuderanthemum sp. (Marie Smith, San Diego, 9/05)
Pseudobombax ellipticum SHAVING BRUSH TREE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 5/98; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/00)

Pseudolithos cubiformis x *migiurtinus* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/08)
Pseudopanax sp. (Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 7/06)
***Pseudopanax* sp.** (probably *P. ferox*) TOOTHED LANCEWOOD (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 10/07)
Psidium cattleianum — see *P. littorale* var. *longipes*
Psidium cattleianum & *P. c. lucidum* (two-in-one grafted form) RED AND YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA (Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Psidium guajava GUAVA (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 7/02; Marsha Bode, Vista, 11/11)
Psidium littorale var. *longipes*, syn., *P. cattleianum* PURPLE STRAWBERRY GUAVA (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97)
Psilotum sp. or cv. (?) (Ellary Branden, El Cajon, 3/08)
Psoralea pinnata BLUE PEA, GRAPE KOOL-AID PLANT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95; Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 4/96; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Jason Kubrock, Vista, 3/10)
Psychopsis papilio (syn. *Oncidium papillio*) TIGER ORCHID (Phuc Nguyen, 4/06, San Diego)
Pterodiscus cf. *aurantiacus* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 8/95)
Pulmonaria longifolia 'Bertram Anderson' (Vangie Englert, La Mesa, 3/96)
Pulmonaria 'Roy Davidson' (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/98)
PUMPKIN BUSH — *Solanum* sp.
Punica granatum POMEGRANATE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/08)
Punica granatum 'California Wonder' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95)
Punica granatum 'Sweet' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
PURPLE BAILEY'S ACACIA — *Acacia baileyana* 'Purpurea'
PURPLE BELL VINE — *Rhodochiton atrosanguineum*
PURPLE BROOM — ***Polygala virgata***
PURPLE CHILEAN HEATH – ***Fabiana imbricata* 'Violacea'**
PURPLE CIGAR FLOWER – *Cuphea* 'Starfire'
PURPLE CONEFLOWER — *Echinacea purpurea*
PURPLE CORAL PEA — *Hardenbergia violacea*
PURPLE EMU BUSH – ***Eremophila maculata* 'Patrick's Purple'**
PURPLE EUPHORBIA – *Euphorbia trigona*
PURPLE FOUNTAIN GRASS — *Pennisetum setaceum* 'Rubrum'
PURPLE GEM WAXFLOWER – *Chamelaucium* 'Purple Gem'
PURPLE GRANADILLA — *Passiflora edulis*
PURPLE HOP BUSH – *Dodonaea viscosa* 'Purpurea'
PURPLE KOHLRABI — *Brassica oleracea* [Gongylodes Group] 'Purple'
PURPLE LAVATERA – *Lavatera maritima*
PURPLELEAF PLUM — *Prunus cerasifer* 'Krauter Vesuvius', *Prunus xblireana*
PURPLE-LEAVED FOUNTAIN GRASS — *Pennisetum setaceum* 'Rubrum'
PURPLE LILAC VINE – *Hardenbergia violacea*
PURPLE LILY-OF-THE-NILE – *Agapanthus* 'Elaine'
PURPLE MEXICAN DAISY – *Bidens aequisquama*
PURPLE MINTBUSH – *Prostanthera ovalifolia*
PURPLE-NET TOADFLAX — ***Linaria reticulata***
PURPLE PASSION BUTTERFLY BUSH – *Buddleja davidii* 'Purple Passion'
PURPLE PASSION VINE — *Gynura aurantiaca* 'Purple Pasion'
PURPLE PENSTEMON - *Penstemon barbatus* 'Navigator Purple'
PURPLE PLECTRANTHUS – *Plectranthus fruticosus*, *Plectranthus* 'Zulu Wonder'
PURPLE SAGE – ***Salvia leucophylla* 'Figueroa'**
PURPLE SCALLIONS – *Allium cepa* 'Purple'
PURPLE SPREADING LANTANA – ***Lantana montevidensis***
PURPLE STRAWBERRY GUAVA — *Psidium littorale* var. *longipes*
PURPLE TOMATILLO – *Physalis philadelphica* 'Purple'
PURPLE VERBENA – *Verbena* 'All Decked Out'
PURPLE WINGS – ***Dalechampia dioscoreifolia***

PUSSY EARS – *Cyanotis somaliensis*

Puya alpestris SAPPHIRE TOWER (Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 5/95; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 5/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/16)

Puya sp. (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/09)

Pycnanthemum californicum (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Pycnostachys urticifolia PORCUPINE SALVIA, WITCH'S HAT (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02, 11/03, 10/04, 12/08; Kara Calderon, Vista, 11/08)

PYGMY ZAMIA – *Zamia pygmaea*

PYRAMID CRASSULA — *Crassula pyramidalis*

Pyrenacantha malvifolia (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/04, 11/07)

Pyrostegia venusta FLAME VINE (? , 2/95; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 1/99, 11/99, 1/04, 10/05, 1/07; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/01 & 11/01)

Pyrrhosia hastata (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98)

Pyrrhosia lingua 'Corymbifera' #01 CRESTED DEER TONGUE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)

Pyrrhosia lingua 'Shisha' (syn. P. l. 'Cristata') TONGUE FERN (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/06)

Pyrrhosia lingua 'Variegata' DEER TONGUE FERN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)

Pyrrhosia polydactyla (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/04)

Pyrus calleryana FLOWERING PEAR (Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 2/13)

Q

QUADRICOLOR CENTURY PLANT – *Agave lophantha* 'Quadricolor'

Quaqua sp. (~*Caralluma*) (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE — *Ammi majus*, *Daucus carota*

QUEEN CATTLEYA — *Cattleya dowiana*

QUEEN OF SHEBA VINE — *Podranea brycei*

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT – *Epiphyllum oxypetalum*

QUEEN PROTEA — *Protea magnifica*

QUEEN VICTORIA AGAVE – *Agave victoriae-reginae* forma *ornatum superba*

QUEEN'S-TEARS — *Billbergia nutans*

QUEEN'S WREATH – *Antigonon leptopus*, *Petrea volubilis*

QUEENSLAND LACEBARK — *Brachychiton discolor*

QUEENSLAND POPLAR — *Homalanthus populifolius*

Quercus agrifolia COAST LIVE OAK (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/15)

Quercus berberidifolia SCRUB OAK (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/11, 1/15)

Quercus chrysolepis CANYON LIVE OAK (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)

Quercus douglasii BLUE OAK (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/12)

Quercus dumosa CALIFORNIA SCRUB OAK (John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04)

Quercus engelmannii ENGELMANN OAK, MESA OAK (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/12)

Quercus palustris PIN OAK (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)

Quercus tomentella ISLAND OAK (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)

Quesnelia marmorata (Jim Wright, San Diego, 3/13)

Quisqualis indica RANGOON CREEPER (Michael Black, Encinitas, 10/94)

R

RABBIT EARS — *Utricularia sandersonii*

RABBIT FOOT FERN – *Davallia fejeensis*

RABBIT'S-FOOT FERN – *Phlebodium pseudoaureum* 'Glauca Compacta'
Radermachera sinica CHINA DOLL (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99, 8/08)
 RAINBOW GAURA – *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Passionate Rainbow'
 RAIN LILY – *Habranthus robustus* 'Russell Manning', *Zephyranthes rosea*
 RAMANAS ROSE — *Rosa rugosa*
 RANGOON CREEPER — *Quisqualis indica*
Ranunculus asiaticus PERSIAN BUTTERCUP (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/98)
Raoulia australis NEW ZEALAND GRAY MOSS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05 & 7/05)
Raphanus sativus 'Watermelon' WATERMELON RADISH (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12)
 RATTAN PALM – *Plectocomia himalayana*
 RATTLESNAKE CRASSULA — *Crassula barklyi*
 RATTLESNAKE GRASS – *Briza maxima*
Rauhia decora (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Rauhia peruviana (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98)
Ravenala madagascariensis TRAVELLER PALM (Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 3/06)
Rebutia albipilosa (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02)
Rebutia fiebrigii (syn. *R. muscula*) (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07)
Rebutia flavistyla (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 5/09)
Rechsteineria cardinalis – see *Sinningia cardinalis*
 RED-AND-YELLOW FLOWERING MAPLE – *Abutilon* 'Marianne'
 RED AND YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA – *Psidium cattleianum* & *P. c. lucidum* (two-in-one grafted form)
 RED ANGEL'S TRUMPET — *Brugmansia sanguinea*
 RED BARON PEACH — *Prunus persica* 'Red Baron'
 RED BAUHINIA — *Bauhinia galpinii*
 RED BORONIA — *Boronia heterophylla*, *Boronia megastigma* 'Jack Maguire's Red'
 REDBUD — *Cercis canadensis*
 RED CAP GUM – *Eucalyptus erythrocorys*
 RED CASTOR BEAN – *Ricinus communis* (Red Leaf Form)
 RED CESTRUM – *Cestrum fasciculatum* 'Newellii'
 RED ECHEVERIA – *Echeveria* 'Pulv-oliver', *Echeveria pulvinata* 'Ruby Blush'
 RED FLAME PENCIL CACTUS — *Euphorbia tirucalli* 'Sticks on Fire'
 RED FLOWERING BANANA — *Musa coccinea*
 RED FLOWERING CURRANT — *Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum*
 RED-FLOWERING GUM — *Eucalyptus ficifolia*
 RED-HEADED IRISHMAN – *Mammillaria spinosissima*
 RED-HOT CATTAIL — *Acalypha hispida*
 RED HOT POKER — *Kniphofia uvaria*
 RED LACHENALIA — *Lachenalia bulbifera*
 RED LEAF ALOE — *Aloe erythrophylla*
 RED LUDWIGIA — *Ludwigia repens*
 RED MANDARIN'S HAT – *Holmskioldia sanguinea* 'Mandarin Red'
 RED ONION – *Allium cepa* cv.
 RED PASSION FLOWER — *Passiflora racemosa*
 RED PENSTEMON – *Penstemon* 'Firebird'
 RED PLUM — *Prunus* 'Elsey'
 RED PROTEA – *Protea* cv. or sp.
 RED STAR — *Rhodohypoxis baurii*
 RED TEA – *Hibiscus sabdariffa* var. *rubra*
 REDTWIG DOGWOOD — *Cornus stolonifera* 'Isanti'
 RED VEINED SORREL – *Rumex sanguineus*
 RED VELVET CANNA – *Canna* 'Red Velvet'
 REED CANARY GRASS — *Phalaris arundinacea*
 REED-STEM ORCHID – *Epidendrum* 'Green Hornet'
Rehmannia elata CHINESE FOXGLOVE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)

Reinwardtia indica YELLOW FLAX (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)

Reseda alba WILD MIGNONETTE, WHITE UPRIGHT MIGNONETTE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95 & 5/96)

Restrepia guttulata (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00)

Retama monosperma BRIDAL VEIL BROOM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 2/01, 4/01)

Rhamnus californica COFFEEBERRY (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/14)

Rhamnus crocea SPINY REDBERRY (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/11, 5/13, 5/15)

Rhaphiolepis cv. (bonsai form) INDIAN HAWTHORNE (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 3/05)

Rhaphiolepis umbellata 'Minor' (Sea World, San Diego, 2/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00, 2/07)

Rhapis excelsa 'Variegata' (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97, 11/97)

***Rhapis excelsa* 'Zuikonishiki'** (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02)

Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri — see *Hatiora gaertneri*

Rhipsalidopsis rosea — see *Hatiora rosea*

***Rhipsalis burchellii* 'Red Thread'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06, 2/07)

Rhipsalis paradoxa CRIMPED RHIPSALIS, CHAIN CACTUS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)

Rhipsalis teres* f. *capilliformis JUNGLE CACTUS (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)

Rhipsalis tonduzii (probably) (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 1/16)

Rhodochiton atrosanguineum PURPLE BELL VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01)

Rhodocoma capensis (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)

Rhododendron formosum (?) AZALEA (Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04)

Rhododendron laetum (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96)

Rhododendron laetum × *R. zoelleri* (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)

***Rhododendron* 'Little John'** (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99)

Rhododendron maddenii 'Cherry Fields' (Ruben Sotelo, 3/96)

Rhododendron maddenii 'Rose Scott' (Ruben Sotelo, 3/96)

***Rhododendron* 'Nuccio's Magnificence'** (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02)

Rhododendron 'Pink Delight' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94)

Rhododendron sp. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 10/98)

Rhododendron (Vireya) (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01)

Rhododendron 'Ward's Ruby' (Nan Sterman, Olivenhain, 4/98)

Rhodohypoxis baurii RED STAR (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 4/95)

Rhodophiala advena (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 10/97)

Rhodophiala bifida OXBLOOD LILY (Marc Bell, 10/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00 & 9/01; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 9/15)

Rhodosphaera rhodanthema YELLOWWOOD (Mike Masterson, Wild Animal Park, Escondido, 2/03)

Rhoeo spathacea — see *Tradescantia spathacea*

Rhoicissus capensis EVERGREEN GRAPE (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 1/03)

Rhopalostylis sapida NIKAU PALM, SHAVING BRUSH PALM (Lise "Sweets" Wright, San Diego, 10/95)

Rhus integrifolia LEMONADEBERRY (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09; Al & Dora Myrick, El Cajon, 4/12)

Rhus integrifolia (bonsai form) LEMONADEBERRY (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/07)

Rhus lancea AFRICAN SUMAC (?, 1/03)

Rhus ovata SUGARBUSH (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/01; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/11; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14)

Rhynchospora latifolia, syn. *Dichromena latifolia* STAR SEDGE, WHITE STAR GRASS (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)

RIBBON BUSH — *Homalocladium platycladum*, *Hypoestes aristata*

RIBBON GRASS — *Phalaris arundinacea*

Ribes aureum* var. *gracillimum GOLDEN CURRANT (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/13)

***Ribes malvaceum* 'Montara Rose'** PINK FLOWERING CURRANT (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)

Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum RED FLOWERING CURRANT, WINTER CURRANT (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 12/96, 3/98, 3/00)

Ribes sanguineum 'Mesa Red' (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)
Ribes speciosum* 'Rana Creek'** FUCHSIA-FLOWERED GOOSEBERRY (Buena RICE GRAIN FRITILLARY – ***Fritillaria affinis
 RICE PAPER PLANT — *Tetrapanax papyriferus*
Ricinocarpos 'Bridal Star' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95)
***Ricinus communis* 'Carmencita'** CASTOR BEAN (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98, 7/99, 1/00, 7/01, 2/02)
Ricinus communis (Red Leaf Form) RED CASTOR BEAN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
 RIC-RAC PLANT — *Cryptocereus anthonyanus*
Rlc. Lyn Evans (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14)
***Robinia xambigua* 'Idahoensis'** IDAHO LOCUST (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 4/95, 5/99; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99)
 ROBIN RED-BREAST BUSH – ***Melaleuca lateritia***
 ROCK CACTUS – ***Ariocarpus fissuratus*, *Ariocarpus retusus* ssp. *furfuraceus***
 ROCK COTONEASTER — *Cotoneaster horizontalis*
 ROCK ORCHID — *Dendrobium speciosum*
 ROCKET PINCUSHION — *Leucospermum reflexum*
 ROCKET SALAD — *Eruca vesicaria* ssp. *sativa*
 ROCKROSE — *Cistus* spp. & cvs.
 ROCOTO CHILE – *Capsicum pubescens* 'Rocoto'
***Rohdea japonica* OMOTO** (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/07)
Romneya coulteri MATILIJA POPPY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 5/95; Jeannine DeHart, Encinitas, 4/97; Don Walker, Vista, 5/97; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/98; Patty Hoenigman, Carlsbad, 5/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04, 5/11)
Romneya coulteri 'White Cloud' MATILIJA POPPY (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 7/98 & 7/02)
Romulea flava (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 1/96)
Romneya trichocalyx MATILIJA POPPY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11)
***Rosa* 'Abraham Darby'** (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00, 11/03)
***Rosa* 'Altissimo'** (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94, 5/95, 4/97; Linda Teague, Del Mar 5/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/05)
Rosa "Annie's Red" [provisional name] (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Apricot Nectar' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97)
Rosa 'Autumn Damask', syn. *R. xdamascena bifera* AUTUMN DAMASK ROSE (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Baby Betsy McCall' (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 5/95)
Rosa 'Baby Faurax' (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 1/00)
Rosa 'Ballerina' (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94 & 5/95)
Rosa banksiae LADY BANK'S ROSE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3.09)
Rosa 'Baronne Prévost' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Belle Amour' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
***Rosa* 'Belle Story'** (Sally Harvey, 5/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99)
***Rosa* 'Berries 'n Cream'** (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03)
***Rosa* 'Betty Boop'** (Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 4/16)
Rosa 'Bewitched' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Bishop Darlington' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Black Garnet' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 4/97, 11/97)
Rosa 'Black Jade' (Walter Andersen, Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 4/00)
***Rosa* 'Blueberry Hill'** (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Rosa 'Blush Noisette' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Bonica' (Don Walker, Vista, 5/95, 5/96, 11/96, 5/97, 8/97; Tina Rathbone, San Diego, 5/95; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 5/95)
Rosa brunonii HIMALAYAN ROSE (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95)
Rosa 'Buff Beauty' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95; Dinah Grisdale, San Diego, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)
Rosa 'Captain Thomas' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Cardinal de Richelieu' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)

Rosa 'Cecile Brunner' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99)
 Rosa 'Celsiana' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
 Rosa 'Chablis' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97 & 7/98)
Rosa 'Charisma' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/07)
 Rosa 'Charles Austin' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95)
 Rosa 'China Doll', climbing, syn. *R. 'Weeping China Doll'* (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
 Rosa *chinensis* var. *mutabilis* (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95; Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
 Rosa *chinensis* 'Viridiflora' GREEN ROSE (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02)
 Rosa 'Color Magic' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/97)
 Rosa 'Comte de Chambord' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 11/97)
 Rosa 'Cornelia' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
 Rosa cv., Jackson & Perkins test rose (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/00)
 Rosa cv., miniature (Rose Crawford, Vista, 9/01 & 10/02)
Rosa 'Crystal Fairy' (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Rosa 'Cupcake' (syn. *Rosa* 'Spicup') ROSE (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07)
Rosa 'Cymbaline' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
 Rosa 'Dainty Bess' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95 & 5/96; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/97 & 9/00)
 Rosa *xdamascena bifera* — see *R. 'Autumn Damask'*
 Rosa 'Danaë' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
 Rosa "Darlow's Engima" [provisional name] (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
 ROSA DE MONTANA – ***Antigonon leptopus***
 Rosa 'Don Juan' (Evelyn Alemani, Elfin Forest, 11/02)
 Rosa 'Dortmund' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 5/95)
Rosa 'Double Delight' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/03)
 Rosa 'Duchesse de Brabant' (Freda Fairchild, 5/95)
 Rosa 'Duet' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95, 11/97)
 Rosa 'Eglantine' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
 Rosa 'Elmhurst' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
 Rosa 'Erfurt' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
 Rosa 'Eutin' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95 & 5/96)
 Rosa 'Evelyn' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/97)
 Rosa 'Excellenz von Schubert' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
 Rosa 'Fair Bianca' (? , 5/95)
 Rosa 'First Prize' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)
 Rosa 'Flower Carpet' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
 Rosa 'Flower Carpet Pink' (Monrovia Growers, 8/06)
Rosa 'Flower Carpet® Scarlet' FLOWER CARPET® SCARLET GROUND COVER ROSE (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07)
 Rosa 'Flower Carpet White' (Monrovia Growers, 8/06)
 Rosa 'Fred Loads' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'French Lace' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99)
 Rosa 'Garden Party' (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/97)
 Rosa 'Gardendirector Otto Linne' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95 & 5/96; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 5/95 & 11/95)
 Rosa 'Geisha' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95 & 5/96)
 Rosa 'Gertrude Jekyll' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Gingersnap' (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 1/04)
 Rosa 'Gizmo' (Walter Andersen, Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 4/00)
 Rosa 'Glory Days' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
 Rosa 'Golden Celebration' (Marianne Wheaton, El Cajon, 1/00)
Rosa 'Golden Holstein' (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98)
 Rosa 'Golden Wings' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95 & 5/96)
 Rosa 'Gourmet Popcorn' (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 5/96, 11/96; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 5/95; Mary Clemons, El Cajon, 9/02; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/02)

Rosa 'Grace Seward' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95)
***Rosa* 'Graham Thomas'** (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 5/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Rosa 'Great Scott' (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95, 4/97)
***Rosa* 'Green Ice'** (Freda Fairchild, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 9/03, 11/03)
***Rosa* 'Happy Child'** (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99)
Rosa 'Helen Traubel' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95)
Rosa 'Henri Martin' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Heritage' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95; Sally Harvey, 5/96)
***Rosa* 'Hocus Pocus'** (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04)
Rosa 'Hurdy Gurdy' (Freda Fairchild, 5/95)
Rosa hybrid (Sue Smith, Escondido, 4/03)
***Rosa* 'Iceberg'** (Don Walker, Vista, 5/95, 5/96, 8/97; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Rosa 'Iceberg', climbing (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Ispahan' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Jacques Cartier' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Jean Kenneally' (Eva Richman, La Jolla, 5/97)
***Rosa* 'Julia Child'** (Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 4/16)
Rosa 'Just Joey' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/97)
Rosa 'Kathleen' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95; Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'L. D. Braithwaite' (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/99; ?, Carlsbad, 1/12)
Rosa 'La France', climbing (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'La Marne' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'La Reine Victoria' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Lady of the Dawn' (Janice Wright, Coronado, 5/95)
Rosa 'Lagerfeld' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95)
Rosa 'La Sevillana' (Pat Venolia, Vista, 4/13)
***Rosa* 'Lavender Dream'** (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/99; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Rosa 'Lilac Charm' (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94)
Rosa 'Livin' Easy' (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 6/96)
Rosa 'Louis Phillippe' (brought in as 'Louis Phillip d'Angouleme') (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Lydia' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'Mme. Alfred Carriere' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Mme. Hardy' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Mme. Plantier' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Mademoiselle de Sombreuil' — see *Rosa* 'Sombreuil'
Rosa 'Magic Carpet' (Mary Clemons, El Cajon, 9/02)
Rosa 'Mary' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/97)
Rosa 'Mary Rose' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Mary Washington' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Mignonette' (Chuck Kline, Sea World,, 3/95)
Rosa 'Mini White Wonder' (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Rosa 'Moonstone' (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/07)
Rosa 'Mr. Lincoln' (Don Walker, Vista, 5/95; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 4/09)
Rosa 'Mojave' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95, 4/97, 9/00)
Rosa 'Moonlight' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Moonstone' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)
Rosa 'My Sunshine' (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95)
Rosa 'Napoléon' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Natchitoches Noisette' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Nearly Wild' (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 5/95)
Rosa 'New Dawn' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'New Face' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95 & 5/96)
Rosa palustris var. *scandens* SWAMP ROSE (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)

Rosa 'Oklahoma' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)
Rosa 'Parade' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Paradise' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95)
Rosa 'Paris de Yves St. Laurent' (Catherine Zinsky, ElCajon, 7/98 & 9/00)
Rosa 'Patchwork' (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97)
Rosa 'Perle d'Or' (?) (Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02)
Rosa "Phaelaenopsis" [provisional name] (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
***Rosa* 'Pink Carousel'** (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 11/03)
Rosa 'Pink Grootendorst' (Freda Fairchild, 5/95)
Rosa 'Pinkie' (Ida K. Rigby, Poway, 5/95)
Rosa 'Pinkie', climbing (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'Playgirl' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99 & 9/00)
Rosa 'Polka' (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/02; Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 4/16)
***Rosa* 'Pristine'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
***Rosa* 'Prospero'** (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/99, 10/99, 7/02; 5/03)
Rosa 'Proud Land' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)
Rosa 'Queen Elizabeth' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95)
Rosa 'Radiance' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'Red Radiance' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'Red Ribbons' (Mary Clemons, El Cajon, 9/02)
Rosa 'Reichspräsident von Hindenberg' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)
Rosa 'Reine des Violettes' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Roserai de L'Hay' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95)
Rosa 'Rosy Carpet' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa rugosa RAMANAS ROSE, SEA TOMATO (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/07)
***Rosa* 'Sally Holmes'** (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/95 & 5/96; William Rawlings, Solana Beach, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97 & 7/98)
Rosa 'Sarabande' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 5/95)
***Rosa* 'Scentimental'** (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/07)
***Rosa* 'Scentsational'** (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/04)
Rosa 'Secret' (Don Walker, Vista, 5/95)
***Rosa* 'Sharifa Asma'** (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03)
Rosa 'Sheer Bliss' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/97)
Rosa 'Showtime' (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/00)
Rosa 'Simplex' (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 5/95)
Rosa 'Soaring Spirits' (Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 4/16)
***Rosa* 'Snowjob'** (name not found in modern rose literature; possibly 'Snowbird'? —Ed.) (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 5/98; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 5/04)
***Rosa* 'Sombreuil'**, syn. *Rosa* 'Mademoiselle de Sombreuil' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99)
Rosa 'Sophie's Perpetual' (Freda Fairchild, 5/95)
***Rosa* 'Souvenir de la Malmaison'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02)
Rosa 'Sparrieshoop' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Stars 'n' Stripes' (Debi Bentley, La Mesa, 5/97)
***Rosa* 'St. Patrick'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03)
Rosa 'Summer Dream' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Rosa 'Sunny June' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Sunset Celebration' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)
Rosa 'Swan' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95)
Rosa 'Sweet Chariot' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94 & 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)
Rosa 'Sweet Surrender' (Don Walker, Vista, 5/95)
Rosa 'Taboo' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 11/97, 7/98)
Rosa 'The Fairy' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00; Don Walker, Vista, 11/00; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02)

Rosa 'The Pilgrim' (Lise Rasmussen-Wright, San Diego, 5/95)
Rosa 'Tiffany' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 11/03)
Rosa 'Timeless' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/00)
Rosa 'Tournament of Roses' (Ann Peter, Solana Beach, 5/00)
Rosa 'Vanity' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'Veilchenblau' (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95)
Rosa 'Weeping China Doll' — see *R.* 'China Doll', climbing
Rosa 'Wenlock' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
Rosa 'Whiskey Mac' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95)
Rosa 'White Delight' (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03)
Rosa 'Winchester Cathedral' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
Rosa 'Yellow Mozart' (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/96)
 ROSARY PLANT – ***Crassula rupestris***
 ROSE APPLE – *Syzygium jambos*
 ROSE CACTUS – ***Pereskia grandiflora***
 ROSE CHAMPION — *Lychnis coronaria*
 ROSE CONE-FLOWER — *Isopogon formosus*
 ROSE GERANIUM — *Pelargonium graveolens*
 ROSE LACHENALIA — *Lachenalia rosea*
 ROSELLE — *Hibiscus sabdariffa*
 ROSEMARY – *Rosmarinus* spp. & cvs.
Rosmarinus officinalis ROSEMARY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/16)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Albaflora' WHITE ROSEMARY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Blue Spire' (Sea World, San Diego, 1/97)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Escondido' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 7/98)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Lockwood de Forest' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
***Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Majorca Pink'** (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/97)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Majorca Pink' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Miss Jessop' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Miss Jessop's Upright' (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Mozart' MOZART BLUE ROSEMARY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05, 1/07)
***Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Silver Spires'** ROSEMARY (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Sissinghurst Blue' SISSINGHURST BLUE ROSEMARY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Taylor's Blue' (Sandi Lord, Vista, 1/03, 2/04)
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Tuscan Blue' ROSEMARY (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 1/06)
Rossioglossum grande, syn. *Odontoglossum grande* TIGER ORCHID (Helen & Arthur Dawson, La Jolla, 1/96; Jim Wright, San Diego, 12/10)
Rossioglossum insleayi (Jim Wright, San Diego, 2/96, 1/13, 1/14)
Rossioglossum williamsianum WILLIAM'S ROSSIOGLOSSUM (Jim Wright, San Diego, 7/09)
 ROUND CARDAMOM — *Amomum compactum*
 ROYAL BEARD TONGUE — *Penstemon spectabilis*
 ROYAL BLUE SKY FLOWER – *Duranta erecta* 'Royal Blue'
 ROYAL BURGUNDY PURPLE BUSH BEAN – ***Phaseolus vulgaris* 'Royal Burgundy'**
 ROYAL CAPE™ PLUMBAGO — *Plumbago auriculata* 'Monott'
 ROYAL CLIMBER — *Oxera pulchella*
 ROYAL GOLDFIELDS – ***Lasthenia coronaria***
 ROYAL PAINTBRUSH — *Scadoxus puniceus*
 ROYAL POINCIANA — *Delonix regia*
 ROYAL TRUMPET VINE — *Distictis* 'Rivers'
 RUBBER VINE — *Cryptostegia grandiflora*
 RUBY LIPPED CATTLEYA – ***Cattleya labiata***
Rudbeckia cv. (Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 8/03)
Rudbeckia cvs. GLORIOSA DAISY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)

Rudbeckia hirta BLACK-EYED SUSAN, GLORIOSA DAISY, (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 7/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)

Rudbeckia hirta cvs. BLACK-EYED SUSAN, GLORIOSA DAISY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01)

***Rudbeckia hirta* 'Green Eyes'**, syn. *R. h.* 'Irish Eyes' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00)

Rudbeckia hirta 'Indian Summer' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97, 10/98)

Rudbeckia hirta 'Irish Eyes' — see *Rudbeckia hirta* 'Green Eyes'

Rudbeckia hirta 'Marmalade' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95)

Rudbeckia nitida (? , 8/95)

***Rudbeckia nitida* 'Herbstonne' ('Autumn Sun')** (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 9/98, 9/99, 8/01)

Rudbeckia occidentalis 'Green Wizard' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95 & 8/96)

Rudbeckia sp. (brought in as *R. hebstii*, a name not found in current literature) (Marie Smith, San Diego, 8/00)

Ruellia amoena — see *R. graecizans*

Ruellia brittoniana (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94; Sue Martin, San Diego, 10/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00 & 9/02)

Ruellia colorata (?) (Connie Azhocar, 10/01)

Ruellia formosa (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95)

Ruellia graecizans, syn. *R. amoena* (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/95; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)

Ruellia macrantha CHRISTMAS PRIDE (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99, 10/00, 10/01, 2/02, 9/02, 11/02, 1/04, 11/05)

Ruellia makoyana TRAILING VELVET PLANT, MONKEY PLANT (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 1/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/00)

***Ruellia peninsularis* (syn. *Ruellia californica* subsp. *peninsularis*)** BAJA CALIFORNIA RUELLIA, DESERT RUELLIA (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/13, 9/15)

Rumex sanguineus RED VEINED SORREL (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

Rumex scutatus FRENCH SORREL (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09)

Runyonia longiflora — see *Manfreda longiflora*

Ruscus aculeatus BUTCHER'S BROOM (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/97 & 2/99; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/09)

***Russelia equisetiformis* 'Flamingo Park'** CORAL FOUNTAIN, FIRECRACKER PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09, 9/15)

Russelia 'Peter's Komet' CORAL FOUNTAIN, FIRECRACKER PLANT (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09)

RUSSIAN SAGE — *Perovskia atriplicifolia*

Ruttya fruticosa (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/99; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 10/15)

Ruttya fruticosa 'Orange Dragon' (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94; Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 10/96, 11/97; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/01)

Ruttya fruticosa 'Yellow Dragon' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/96)

****Ruttyruspolia* 'Phyllis Van Heerden'** (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/98)

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SACRED-FLOWER-OF-THE-INCAS — *Cantua buxifolia*

SAGE — *Salvia officinalis*

SAGE-LEAVED BUTTERFLY BUSH — *Buddleja salviifolia* (winter-blooming form)

***Sageretia thea* (*Sageretia theezans*)** (bonsai form) CHINESE BIRD PLUM (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 11/06)

Saintpaulia cv. VARIEGATED AFRICAN VIOLET (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)

Saintpaulia ionantha AFRICAN VIOLET (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/00 & 1/01)

SAKAKI — *Cleyera japonica*

***Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki'** VARIEGATED WILLOW (Carol Popet, Fallbrook, 7/99)
Salpiglossis sinuata PAINTED TONGUE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 5/96)
Salpiglossis sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/96)
SALTILLO SAGE – *Salvia coahuilensis*
Salvia africana-caerulea (? , 7/00)
Salvia africana-lutea, syn. *Salvia aurea* BROWN SALVIA, GOLDEN SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 1/97, 2/99, 3/01, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02 & 2/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11, 3/16; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/09)
***Salvia africana-lutea* 'Kirstenbock'** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Salvia 'Anthony Parker' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Salvia apiana WHITE SAGE, SILVER SAGE (Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 2/08)
Salvia aurea — see *S. africana-lutea*
Salvia azurea var. *grandiflora* (Jeannine Estrada, Escondido, 9/96)
Salvia barrelieri (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Salvia blepharophylla EYELASH SAGE, EYELASH-LEAVED SAGE (Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon 4/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04)
***Salvia* 'Blue Chiquita'** LITTLE BLUE SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia brandegei BRANDEGEE'S SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05 & 3/09; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05)
Salvia buchananii (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98; Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/00; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02)
***Salvia* 'Byron Flynt'** HYBRID MEXICAN SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
Salvia cacaliifolia (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 3/01)
Salvia canariensis CANARY ISLAND SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04, 8/04; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Salvia cardinalis — see *S. fulgens*
Salvia carduacea THISTLE SAGE (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 5/98)
Salvia 'Celestial Blue' SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12)
Salvia chamaedryoides 'Electric Blue' ELECTRIC BLUE SALVIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07)
***Salvia chamaedryoides* 'Marine Blue'** MARINE BLUE SALVIA (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 12/14)
Salvia chamelaeagnea (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00)
Salvia chamelaeagnea (?) (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 7/99)
Salvia chamelaeagnea BLUE AFRICAN SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04, 8/05)
Salvia chiapensis CHIAPAS SAGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 3/01)
Salvia clevelandii CLEVELAND SAGE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95; Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99 & 7/01; Mark Johnson, Escondido, 2/09)
Salvia clevelandii (dwarf blue selection) DWARF CLEVELAND SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Salvia clevelandii (taller blue selection) BLUE CLEVELAND SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
***Salvia clevelandii* 'Pozo Blue'** GREY MUSK SAGE, CLEVELAND SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 1/06; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09, 5/11)
Salvia coahuilensis SALTILLO SAGE, COAHUILA SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16)
Salvia coccinea TEXAS SAGE, SCARLET SAGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Salvia coccinea 'Alba' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)
***Salvia coccinea* 'Bicolor'** PINK AND WHITE SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04, 1/05)
Salvia coccinea 'Coral Nymph' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/99)
Salvia coccinea 'Lady in Red' (Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00)
Salvia concolor (Syn. *S. cyanea*) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03)
Salvia confertiflora (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00 & 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09)

Salvia 'Costa Rica Blue' COSTA RICA BLUE SAGE (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95, 10/99, 3/00; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98 & 1/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99 & 10/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)

Salvia costaricensis (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon; Karen Gottlund, 10/96)

Salvia 'Crimson Glory' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)

Salvia 'Crimson King' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)

Salvia cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02)

Salvia cv. or sp. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02)

Salvia cyanea – see *Salvia concolor*

Salvia 'Dark Dancer' DARK DANCER SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)

Salvia darcy DARCY SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 10/02, 10/04)

Salvia darcy × *microphylla* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Salvia 'Desperado' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

Salvia discolor ANDEAN SAGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96, 4/97, 1/99, 3/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/96; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98; Cindi Allen, San Clemente 5/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/11; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08)

Salvia disermas (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/07)

Salvia dolomitica DOLOMITE SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista 2/15)

Salvia dorisiana FRUIT-SCENTED SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01, 1/02, 2/02, 1/03; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/11)

Salvia elegans, syn. *S. rutilans* PINEAPPLE SAGE (Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/98)

Salvia 'Fireglow' FIREGLOW SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)

Salvia flocculosa 'Curtis Blue' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11, 3/16)

Salvia fruticosa GREEK SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 308)

Salvia fulgens, syn. *S. cardinalis* (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)

Salvia gesneraeflora 'Mole Poblano' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 5/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/01, 1/02, 2/02)

Salvia gesneriiflora 'Tequila' TEQUILA SAGE (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 1/02; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)

Salvia glechomaefolia CREEPING BLUE SAGE (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 1/00)

Salvia greggii AUTUMN SAGE (Joan Herskowitz, Encinitas, 4/12)

Salvia greggii 'Big Pink' BIG PINK SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)

Salvia greggii 'Desert Blaze' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/98)

Salvia greggii, pink-flowered form AUTUMN SAGE (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 3/96)

Salvia greggii 'Furman's Red' (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 1/04)

Salvia guaranitica 'Argentine Skies' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Salvia guaranitica 'Autumn Giant' (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95)

Salvia guaranitica 'Black and Blue' BLACK AND BLUE SAGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99, 9/00, 7/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)

Salvia guaranitica 'Omaha Gold' (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)

Salvia haematodes 'Indigo' — see *S. pratensis*

Salvia holwayi (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)

Salvia 'Indigo Spires' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95 & 9/00; Don Walker, Vista, 11/96; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/12)

Salvia involucrata (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/95; Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 10/96)

Salvia involucrata × *S. karwinskii* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)

Salvia iodantha MEXICAN FUCHSIA SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/10, 12/11)

Salvia iodantha, purple leaf form (Christine Wotruba, La Mesa, 3/97)

Salvia ×jamensis 'Bob & Ernie' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)

Salvia ×jamensis 'Golden Girl' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)

Salvia ×jamensis 'Maraschino' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03)

Salvia ×jamensis 'Monika' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)

***Salvia xjamensis* (dark purple)** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)
***Salvia xjamensis* (pink/red bicolor)** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)
***Salvia xjamensis* (salmon)** (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16)
Salvia xjamensis (pink form) AUTUMN SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/10, 3/11)
Salvia karwinskii KARWINSKI'S SAGE (Marie Smith, San Diego, 2/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/16)
Salvia karwinskii x *S. involucrata* (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03)
Salvia lanceolata (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 2/06)
Salvia lasiantha (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia lemmonii – see *Salvia microphylla* var. *wizlizenii*
***Salvia leucantha* 'Eder'** VARIEGATED MEXICAN SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01)
Salvia leucantha 'Velour Pink' MEXICAN BUSH SAGE (Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/13)
Salvia leucantha 'Santa Barbara' COMPACT MEXICAN BUSH SAGE (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 11/02)
Salvia leucophylla 'Amethyst Bluff' DWARF WHITE SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
***Salvia leucophylla* 'Figueroa'** PURPLE SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/15)
Salvia lyrata CANCER WEED (?, 5/98)
Salvia macrophylla LARGE-LEAVED SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/09)
Salvia madrensis YELLOW SAGE, FORSYTHIA SAGE (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98 & 1/03; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/12, 12/12, 11/15)
Salvia 'Maraschino' MARASCHINO SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07)
Salvia 'Mark's Special' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/96)
Salvia melissodora GRAPE-SCENTED SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06, 2/06; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/15)
Salvia mellifera BLACK SAGE (Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98)
Salvia mexicana (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01)
***Salvia mexicana* 'Elise'** MEXICAN SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
***Salvia mexicana* 'Limelight'** (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 10/00)
***Salvia mexicana* 'Queretaro'** MEXICAN SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
***Salvia mexicana* 'Raspberry Truffle'** MEXICAN SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/03, 7/05, 10/06)
Salvia mexicana, Russell Form (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02, 11/08)
Salvia microphylla 'Compacta' DWARF SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04)
***Salvia microphylla* 'Hot Lips'** HOT LIPS SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04, 9/04, 11/04, 9/06)
Salvia microphylla* var. *neurepia DELTA LEAF SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 10/04, 2/05)
Salvia microphylla var. *wizlizenii* (*S. lemmonii*) LEMON'S SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
Salvia microphylla (upright form) BIG LEAF BLUE SAGE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)
Salvia miniata (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)
Salvia namaensis GERANIUM-LEAVED SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06, 9/06)
Salvia officinalis SAGE (Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Salvia pratensis BLUE MEADOW SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)
Salvia pratensis 'Indigo', syn. *S. haematodes* 'Indigo' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/96)
***Salvia* 'Purple Majesty'** (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94, 10/95, 1/96, 4/97, 3/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/97; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01)
Salvia purpurea (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94)
Salvia recurva (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)
***Salvia regla*, Huntington form** (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/00 & 7/01)
Salvia regla 'Royal' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)
Salvia rubiginosa (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95 & 1/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)
Salvia rutilans — see *Salvia elegans*
Salvia rypara (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)
Salvia sagittata ARROWLEAF SAGE (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 1/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/15)

Salvia scabra (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
Salvia semiatrata BICOLOR SAGE (Cindi Allen, San Clemente, 5/03)
Salvia sinaloensis SINALOA SAGE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
Salvia sp. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/96; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/00; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 11/00)
Salvia spathacea PITCHER SAGE (Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98)
Salvia splendens SCARLET SAGE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94 & 12/94)
Salvia splendens '**Van Houttei**' SCARLET SAGE (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 11/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia splendens '**Van Houttei - Dancing Flame**' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia splendens '**Van Houttei - Dark Purple**' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia splendens '**Van Houttei - Lavender**' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia splendens 'Van Houttei – Light Orange' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)
Salvia splendens '**Van Houttei - Paul**' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06)
Salvia splendens '**Van Houtteii - Tall Peach**' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.
Salvia splendens 'Van Houttei – Tall Pink' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08)
Salvia uliginosa BOG SAGE (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98 & 9/99; ?, 7/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 8/01)
Salvia urica BLUE BUSH SAGE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/11, 10/11; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03, 10/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
Salvia verticillata* ssp. *amasiaca (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05)
Salvia wagneriana WAGNER'S SAGE (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04, 2/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 12/11, 12/13)
Salvia wagneriana 'White Bracts' PINK AND WHITE WAGNER'S SAGE (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 12/13)
Salvia '**Waverly**' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 9/98, 8/01; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; ?, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Salvia 'Whirly Blue' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05)
Sambucus mexicana MEXICAN ELDERBERRY (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12, 4/12)
Sambucus nigra BLACK ELDERBERRY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/13)
Sambucus nigra 'Eva' BLACK LACE ELDERBERRY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08)
Sambucus racemosa 'Plumosa Aurea' (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/00)
SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BUSH MALLOW – *Malacothamnus clementinus*
SAN DIEGO GOLDEN STAR — *Muilla clevelandii*
SANDHILL SAGE – ***Artemisia pycnocephala*** '**David's Choice**'
SAND LOVE GRASS — *Eragrostis trichodes* 'Bend'
SANDPAPER VINE — *Petrea volubilis*
SANDPLAIN BOTTLEBRUSH — *Beaufortia squarrosa*
Sanicula coerulescens (Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02)
Sansevieria patens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/06 & 7/09)
Sansevieria pinguicula WALKING SANSEVIERIA (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09)
Sansevieria sp. (Linda Espino, San Diego, 10/09)
Sansevieria suffruticosa SILVER SPIRES (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09; Barb Whelan, Bonita, 1/16)
Sansevieria trifasciata 'Moonshine' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)
Santolina (?), bonsai form (Phillip Tacktil, Solana Beach, 3/04)
Sapium sebiferum CHINESE TALLOW TREE (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94)
Saponaria '**Bressingham**' BOUNCING BET (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01, 8/01, 8/03, 1/04, 9/04, 9/08; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 10/11)
Saponaria officinalis (double form) BOUNCING BET (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/03, 9/08; Nancy Riley, Fallbrook, 9/05)
Saponaria ocymoides (? , 7/95)
Saponaria officinalis SOAPWORT, BOUNCING BET (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/02)

Saponaria officinalis 'Flore Pleno' (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99 & 7/00, 7/01)

SAPPHIRE DRAGON TREE — *Paulownia kawakamii*

SAPPHIRE TOWER – ***Puya alpestris***

Sarcocaulon flavescens BUSHMAN'S FIRE (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)

Sarcocaulon lavrani (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)

Sarcocaulon l'heritieri (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 4/95)

Sarcocaulon vanderietiae (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)

Sarcochilus hartmannii (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)

Sarcochilus 'Melba' (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/13)

Sarcochilus sp. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02)

Sarracenia cvs. (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/00)

Sarracenia hybrids PITCHER PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)

***Sarracenia* 'Judith Hindle'** (Tom Dougherty, San Diego, 9/02)

Sarracenia leucophylla COBRA LILY, WHITE TRUMPET (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 5/99)

Sarracenia minor PITCHER PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)

Sarracenia purpurea PITCHER PLANT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)

Sarracenia purpurea purpurea flava (?) PITCHER PLANT (Tom Dougherty, San Diego, 7/06)

SATSUMA ORANGE – *Citrus reticulata* var. satsuma

SAUSAGE TREE — *Kigelia africana*

SAWLEAF ZELKOVA – ***Zelkova serrata*** (bonsai form)

Saxegothea conspicua PRINCE ALBERT'S YEW (Sea World, San Diego, 4/98)

Saxifraga californica (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)

Saxifraga stolonifera STRAWBERRY GERANIUM (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98); Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99)

Scabiosa africana (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/97, 7/99, 7/01)

Scabiosa atropupurea SWEET SCABIOUS, MOURNING BRIDE, PINCUSHION FLOWER (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/01)

Scabiosa 'Black Knight' (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 7/99)

***Scabiosa columbaria* 'Butterfly Blue'** BLUE PINCUSHION FLOWER (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)

Scabiosa cretica (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95)

Scabiosa cv. or sp. (bonsai form, displayed with suiseki [rock]) (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 2/09)

Scabiosa farinosa DWARF PINCUSHION BUSH (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 3/08)

Scabiosa Giant Imperial Hybrid (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)

Scabiosa ochroleuca (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01)

Scabiosa sp. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 9/94)

Scabiosa stellata (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95)

Scabiosa stellata 'Ping Pong' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00)

Scadoxus (?) (Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 7/05)

Scadoxus membranaceus SNAKE LILY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95)

Scadoxus multiflorus (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/98)

Scadoxus natalensis — see *S. puniceus*

Scadoxus nutans (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 11/95)

Scadoxus puniceus (also brought in as *S. natalensis*) ROYAL PAINTBRUSH, PAINTBRUSH FLOWER (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/98, 2/05; Mike Masterson, Escondido, 2/03; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/10; Linda Woloson, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/15)

Scaevola 'Blue Fandango' (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)

SCALEY CYCAD – ***Lepidozamia peroffskyana***

SCALLION – ***Allium cepa* cv.**

SCALLOP SQUASH 'WHITE BUSH SCALLOP' – *Cucurbita pepo* 'Patty Pan'

SCARBOROUGH LILY — *Cyrtanthus elatus*

SCARLET BOUVARDIA – ***Bouvardia ternifolia***

SCARLET DELPHINIUM – *Delphinium cardinale*

SCARLET HONEY MYRTLE – ***Melaleuca fulgens* subsp. *fulgens***

SCARLET LARKSPUR — *Delphinium cardinale*
 SCARLET PAINTBRUSH – ***Crassula falcata***, *Crassula perforata*
 SCARLET PLUME — *Euphorbia fulgens*
 SCARLET RUNNER BEAN — *Phaseolus coccineus*
 SCARLET SAGE — *Salvia coccinea*, *Salvia splendens*
 SCARLET SOPHRONITIS – ***Sophronitis coccinea***
 SCENTED GERANIUM – *Pelargonium citronellum* cvs.
Schefflera arboricola HAWAIIAN ELF SCHEFFLERA (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02)
Schefflera arboricola (bonsai, dwarf form) HAWAIIAN ELF SCHEFFLERA (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 2/07)
Schefflera arboricola (seed pod) SCHEFFLERA (Barbara Clark, San Diego, 12/08)
Schefflera arboricola, white variegated form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96)
Schizanthus pinnatus POOR MAN'S ORCHID, BUTTERFLY FLOWER (Sea World, San Diego, 2/96)
Schizanthus sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/96)
Schizostylis coccinea 'Mrs. Hegarty' (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/95)
Schizostylis coccinea 'Oregon Sunset' (Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01)
Schoenorchis juncifolia (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00)
Scholtzia capitata (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 11/94)
Schomburgkia thomsoniana COWHORN ORCHID (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/95)
Schlumbergera sp. or cv. HOLIDAY CACTUS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/05)
Schotia brachypetala WEEPING BOER BEAN, TREE FUCHSIA (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 7/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06)
Schotia brachypetala or *latifolia* (Pamela Homfelt, 4/95)
Scilla hughii (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/13)
Scilla natalensis (= *Merwillia plumbea*) WILD SQUILL (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16)
Scilla peruviana PERUVIAN SCILLA, CUBAN LILY, GIANT SCILLA, PORTUGUESE SQUILL (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Kara Williams, Oceanside, 4/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11, 3/12, 3/14)
Scilla sp. or cv. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/03)
Scilla violacea – see ***Ledebouria socialis***
Scirpus cernuus FIBER OPTICS GRASS (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95; Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 11/04)
Scirpus cernuus – see ***Isolepis cernua***
 SCOTCH BROOM — *Cytisus scoparius*
Scrophularia auriculata 'Variegata' VARIEGATED WATER FIGWORT (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98)
Scrophularia grandiflora (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
 SCRUB OAK – ***Quercus berberidifolia***
Scutellaria aurata, syn. *S. speciosa* (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98)
Scutellaria speciosa — see *S. aurata*
Scutellaria tuberosa TUBEROUS SKULLCAP (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95 & 3/96; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
 SEA DAFFODIL – *Pancratium maritimum*
 SEA HOLLY – *Eryngium alpinum*, *Eryngium planum*
 SEA ISLAND COTTON — *Gossypium barbadense*
 SEA LILY – *Pancratium maritimum*
 SEA OATS – ***Chasmanthium latifolium***
 SEA ONION — *Urginia maritima*
 SEASIDE DAISY – *Erigeron glaucus* 'Wayne Roderick'
 SEA TOMATO — *Rosa rugosa*
 SEA URCHIN – *Euphorbia obesa*
Sechium edule CHAYOTE, SU SU (Caroline McCullagh, San Diego, 11/01; Phuc Pham Nguyen, San Diego, 11/05)
Sedum 'Autumn Joy' ('Herbstfreude') (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98 & 9/99; ?, Ramona, 9/02)
Sedum coeruleum (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 5/98)
Sedum dasyphyllum MAT STONECROP (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Sedum dasyphyllum, 3 forms (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95)

Sedum dendroideum BUSH SEDUM (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/15)
Sedum furfuraceum (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/98)
Sedum hintonii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Sedum humifusum (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 10/06, 3/08)
Sedum multiceps MINIATURE JOSHUA TREE (Moc Nguyen, San Diego, 3/07; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09)
Sedum nussbaumerianum (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/08, 3/14)
Sedum oxypetalum (Don Walker, Vista, 7/95 & 2/97)
Sedum rupestre 'Angelina' GREEN CARPET SEDUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Sedum sieboldii 'Variegatum' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Sedum sp., crested (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95)
Sedum spathulifolium 'Cape Blanco' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/97)
Sedum spathulifolium 'Carnea' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/96)
Sedum spectabile (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95, 9/98)
Sedum spectabile 'Brilliant' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97)
Sedum spectabile 'Neon' NEON PINK SHRUBBY SEDUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06)
Sedum spectabile 'Variegatum' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)
Sedum spurium 'Schorbuser Blut' DRAGON'S BLOOD STONECROP (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Sedum spurium 'Tricolor' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99; Susie Pagan, San Marcos, 8/14)
Sedum suaveolens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/00)
Sedum 'Variegated Autumn Joy' VARIEGATED SEDUM (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
Selaginella kraussiana SPREADING CLUBMOSS (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/01)
Selago thunbergii (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)
 SELF-HEAL — *Prunella vulgaris*
Sempervivum arachnoideum COBWEB HOUSELEEK (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/97; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/13, 8/14, 7/15)
Sempervivum calcareum (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/97)
Sempervivum tectorum hybrids (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/99)
Senecio angulatus CREEPING GROUNDSEL, CLIMBING GROUNDSEL, CAPE IVY (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 1/99; Joan Herskowitz, Encinitas, 1/16)
Senecio anteuphorbium (syn. *Kleinia antheuphorbium*, *Cacalia antheuphorbium*) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12)
Senecio articulatus (Gay Dorius, San Diego, 8/04)
Senecio barbertonicus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02)
Senecio crassissimus VERTICAL LEAF (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02)
Senecio cristobalensis (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/02)
Senecio cruentus — see *Pericallis xhybrida*
Senecio fulgens (= *Kleinia fulgens*) CORAL SENECEO (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/11)
Senecio fulleri, syn. *Kleinia saginata* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/95)
Senecio glastifolius (Christine Wotruba, La Mesa, 3/97)
Senecio haworthii, syn. *S. tomentosus* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99)
Senecio 'hybridus', syn. *Cineraria stellata* (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01)
Senecio mandraliscae — see *Senecio talinoides* ssp. *mandraliscae*
Senecio mweroensis ssp. *leptophyllus*, syn. *Kleinia leptophylla* (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95)
Senecio 'Myakae' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99)
Senecio pendulus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
Senecio petasitis VELVET GROUNDSEL (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/98, 1/99, 2/00)
Senecio rowleyanus STRING OF PEARLS (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/04)
Senecio 'Stellata' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/00)
Senecio talinoides (crest form) (Ron Vanderhoff, Newport Beach, 9/10)
Senecio talinoides ssp. *mandraliscae*, syn. *S. mandraliscae* BLUE CHALK STICKS (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Joyce and Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/97; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Senecio tamoides (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95)

Senecio tomentosus — see *S. haworthii*
Senecio tropaeolifolius (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/07)
Senecio vira-vira (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99)
Senecio vitalis (crested form) (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09)
Senna artemisioides (syn. *Cassia artemisioides*) FEATHERY CASSIA (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/14)
Senna artemisioides var. *phyllodinea*, syn. *Cassia phyllodinea* (? , 7/00)
Senna bicapsularis, syn. *Cassia bicapsularis* (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 10/04; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 12/13)
***Senna bicapsularis* ‘Butter Creme’**, syn. *Cassia bicapsularis* ‘Butter Creme’ BUTTER CRÈME CASSIA (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 11/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00, 11/01, 11/03, 10/04, 11/06, 12/08; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00; Sue Lasbury, San Diego, 10/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)
***Senna bicapsularis* ‘California Gold’**, syn. *Cassia bicapsularis* ‘California Gold’ CALIFORNIA GOLD CASSIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94, 10/96, 11/06; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97, 11/98, 11/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Senna corymbosa, syn. *Cassia corymbosa* (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94)
Senna didymobotrya, syn. *Cassia didymobotrya* PEANUT BUTTER CASSIA (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02)
Senna meridionalis, syn. *Cassia meridionalis* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)
Senna multiglandulosa, syn. *Cassia tomentosa* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/98, 4/99, 1/03)
Senna odorata, syn. *Cassia odorata* SWEET CASSIA (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99)
Senna spectabilis, syn. *Cassia carnaval*, *C. spectabilis* (Edgar Bates, Encinitas, 7/98)
Senna splendida, syn. *Cassia splendida* GOLDEN WONDER (Ray Dann, Escondido, 9/97)
Senna sturtii (? , 3/04)
 SENSITIVE PLANT – *Mimosa pudica*
Serapias vomeracea (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95)
 SERBIAN BELLFLOWER — *Campanula poscharskyana*
Seriphidium tridentatum* var. *vaseyanum (*Artemisia tridentata* var. *vaseyana*) COMPACT GREAT BASIN SAGEBRUSH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07)
***Serissa foetida* ‘Single Pink’** MINIATURE GARDENIA (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Serruria ‘Sugar and Spice’ (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97)
Sesamothamnus guerichii HERERO SESAME BUSH (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95)
Sesamothamnus lugardii TRANSVAAL SESAME BUSH (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95)
Sesbania tripetii (?) (? , 5/04)
 SHAMROCK HOYA – *Hoya kerrii*
 SHASTA DAISY – *Chrysanthemum maximum* cv.
 SHAVING BRUSH PALM — *Rhopalostylis sapida*
 SHAVING BRUSH TREE — *Pseudobombax ellipticum*
 SHELL GINGER — *Alpinia zerumbet*
 SHEPHERD’S CROOK – ***Cyrtanthus falcatus***
 SHIELD FLOWER – ***Dorstenia foetida***
 SHIRLEY POPPY — *Papaver rhoeas*
 SHISHITO PEPPER – *Capsicum annuum* ‘Shishito’
 SHISO — *Perilla frutescens*
 SHOCK-HEADED PETER — *Clematopsis scabiosifolia*
 SHOCKING-BLUE TEUCRIUM – *Teucrium fruticans* ‘Azureum’
 SHOO-FLY PLANT — *Nicandra physalodes*
 SHOOTING STAR — *Dodecatheon clevelandii* ssp. *clevelandii*
 SHOOTING STAR HOYA – ***Hoya multiflora* ‘Shooting Star’**
 SHORT-LEAVED DUDLEYA — *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *brevifolia*
 SHOWY BANKSIA — *Banksia speciosa*
 SHOWY DRYANDRA — *Dryandra formosa*
 SHOWY HONEY-MYRTLE — *Melaleuca nesophila*
 SHRIMP PLANT — *Justicia brandegeana*
 SHRUBBY EVENING PRIMROSE — *Calylophus serrulatus*
 SIAM TULIP — *Curcuma angustifolia*

SIAMESE EUPHORBIA — *Euphorbia* hybrid
 SIBERIAN BUGLOSS — *Brunnera macrophylla*
 SIBERIAN IRIS — *Iris sibirica*
 SICKLE THORN — *Asparagus falcatus*
Sida fallax 'Kaneohe Gold' DOUBLE GOLD 'ILIMA (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Sidalcea 'Elsie Heugh' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/98)
Silene lemmonii (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98)
Silene uniflora, syn. *S. vulgaris* ssp. *maritima* (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/99)
Silene vulgaris ssp. *maritima* — see *Silene uniflora*
 SILKY HAKEA — *Hakea sericea*
 SILKY NET-BUSH — ***Calothamnus villosus***
 SILKY WISTERIA — *Wisteria venusta*
 SILVERBUSH — *Sophora tomentosa*
 SILVER BUSH MORNING GLORY – ***Convolvulus cneorum***
 SILVER BUTTERFLY BUSH – ***Buddleja* 'Lochinch'**
 SILVER CUSHION BUSH – *Leucophyta brownii*
 SILVER DOLLAR TREE – ***Eucalyptus cinerea***
 SILVER EUPHORBIA – *Euphorbia myrsinites*
 SILVER GHOST COROKIA – *Corokia cotoneaster* 'Silver Ghost'
 SILVER GREVILLEA – ***Grevillea lavandulacea* 'Billywing'**
 SILVER HELICHRYSUM – *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* 'Flambe Yellow'
 SILVER MELALEUCA – *Melaleuca incana*
 SILVER PLECTRANTHUS – *Plectranthus argentatus* 'Silver Anniversary'
 SILVER POPPY – *Glaucium flavum*
 SILVER PRINCESS EUCALYPTUS — *Eucalyptus caesia* ssp. *magna*
 SILVER SAGE – *Salvia apiana*
 SILVER SAGEBRUSH – *Artemisia tridentata* var. *vaseyana*
 SILVER SELECT CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA – *Zauschneria californica* 'Silver Select'
 SILVER SPIRES – ***Sansevieria suffruticosa***
 SILVER SQUILL – ***Ledebouria socialis***
 SILVER TEASPOONS – ***Kalanchoe bracteata***
 SILVER TEA TREE — *Leptospermum sericeum*
 SILVER TREE — *Leucadendron argenteum*
 SILVER WORMWOOD – ***Artemisia* 'Powis Castle'**
 SINALOA SAGE – ***Salvia sinaloensis***
Sinningia canescens, syn. *S. leucotricha* BRAZILIAN EDELWEISS (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 3/95, 3/97; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/07)
Sinningia canescens × *S. cardinalis* (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 3/97)
Sinningia canescens × *S. purpurea* (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 3/97)
Sinningia cardinalis (syn. *Rechsteineria cardinalis*) CARDINAL FLOWER (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 3/97; Monte Woodworth, San Diego, 5/98; John Mellein, Vista, 3/00; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/06)
Sinningia 'Georgia Sunset' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/04, 8/05)
Sinningia leucotricha — see *S. canescens*
Sinningia macropoda (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 4/96 & 3/97)
Sinningia pusilla 'White Sprite' (Phil Tackill & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 9/06)
Sinningia sellovii (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 8/95)
Sinningia sp. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/02)
Sinningia speciosa GLOXINIA (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/98)
Sinningia 'Tampa Bay Beauty' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 4/00)
Sinningia tubiflora (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98 & 7/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11)
 SISAL – ***Furcraea foetida* (F. gigantea)**
 SISKIYOU LEWSIA – ***Lewisia cotyledon***
Sisyrinchium bellum BLUE-EYED GRASS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/09 & 4/09)
Sisyrinchium californicum YELLOW-EYED GRASS (Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 7/05)

Sisyrinchium cv. or sp. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 7/02)
Sisyrinchium idahoense 'Album' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/99)
Sisyrinchium idahoense bellum BLUE-EYED GRASS (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/12)
Sisyrinchium 'Jim's Choice' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/00)
***Sisyrinchium striatum* 'Variegatum'** (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
 SKYFLOWER — *Duranta erecta*
 SKY PLANT — *Tillandsia ionantha*
 SLIPPER GLOXINIA — *Kohleria* (?)
 SLIPPER ORCHID — *Paphiopedilum* sp. & cvs., *Phragmipedium caudatum*
 SMALL-FLOWERED SOAP PLANT — ***Chlorogalum parviflorum***
 SMALL GLOBE THISTLE — *Echinops ritro*
 SMALL LEAF MOUNTAIN LILAC — ***Ceanothus* 'Dark Star'**
 SMOKE TREE — *Cotinus coggygria*
 SMOOTH-BARKED ARIZONA CYPRESS — *Cupressus glabra*
 SMOOTH-SHELL MACADAMIA — *Macadamia integrifolia*
 SNAIL VINE — ***Vigna caracalla***
 SNAKE BUSH — *Hemiandra pungens*
 SNAKE LILY — *Scadoxus membranaceus*
 SNAKESKIN PALM — ***Caryota ophiopellis***
 SNAPDRAGON — *Antirrhinum majus* cv.
 SNAP GINGER — ***Alpinia calcarata***
 SNOWDROP CACTUS — ***Lepismium houletiana***
 SNOWDROPS — *Leucojum* sp. or cv.
 SNOWFLAKE — *Leucojum* sp. or cv.
 SNOWFLAKE TREE — *Trevesia palmata*, T. p. 'Micholitzii'
 SNOW POPPY — *Eomecon chionantha*
 SNOWY OXERA — *Oxera pulchella*
 SNOWY RIVER WATTLE — ***Acacia boormanii***
 SOAP ROOT — ***Chlorogalum pomeridianum***
 SOAPSTONE PINCUSHION — *Leucospermum gerrardi*
 SOAPWORT — *Saponaria officinalis*
Sobralia macrantha (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/01)
Sobralia macrantha 'Bolin' (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/98)
 SOCOTRAN FIG TREE — *Dorstenia gigas*
 SOFT RUSH — *Juncus effusus*
Solandra grandiflora CHALICE VINE (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 10/97)
Solandra longiflora COPA DE LECHE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01)
Solandra maxima CUP-OF-GOLD VINE, GOLDEN CHALICE VINE (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 1/03)
***Solandra maxima* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED CUP-OF-GOLD VINE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Solanum aviculare KANGAROO APPLE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01)
Solanum cv. ORNAMENTAL PEPPER (Evelyn Alemani, Elfin Forest, 11/02)
Solanum diversifolium (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 6/96)
Solanum dulcamara 'Variegata' VARIEGATED DEADLY NIGHTSHADE (Karen Carroll, Escondido, 8/98)
Solanum dulcamaroides (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 3/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 5/00)
***Solanum dulcamaroides* 'Jalisco Navidad'** (? , 9/02; Evelyn Alemani, Elfin Forest, 11/02, 11/03)
Solanum hindsianum (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 6/96; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 7/98)
Solanum hindsianum 'Brenda Butner' (native to Baja California) (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
***Solanum jasminoides* 'Album'** WHITE POTATO VINE (Kara Williams, Oceanside, 9/99; Rose Crawford, Vista, 7/03)
Solanum lycopersicum — see ***Lycopersicon esculentum***
Solanum mauritanum (?) (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 11/94)
Solanum melongena 'Asian Bride' EGGPLANT (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)

Solanum melongena 'Farmer's Long' EGGPLANT (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Solanum melongena 'Japanese Long Purple Asian' JAPANESE LONG PURPLE ASIAN EGGPLANT
 (Evey & Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/12)
Solanum melongena 'Little Fingers' EGGPLANT (Bill & LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/99)
Solanum melongena ovigerum ORNAMENTAL EGGPLANT, EASTER EGG PLANT (Sharon Lee,
 Solana Beach, 10/13)
Solanum melongena 'Pumpkin Tree' (Debbie Wilmot, Point Loma, 12/96)
Solanum pyracanthum (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bob Dimattia, Vista, 9/05)
Solanum seforthianum BRAZILIAN NIGHTSHADE (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Solanum sisymbriifolium STICKY NIGHTSHADE (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 4/96)
Solanum sp. PUMPKIN BUSH (Jeanette Huston, Bonsall, 11/98)
Solanum tuberosum 'All Blue' POTATO (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
Solanum tuberosum 'Red La Soda' POTATO (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
Solanum tuberosum 'Russian Banana' POTATO (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
Solanum tuberosum 'Yukon Gold' POTATO (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99)
Solanum umbelliferum var. *incanum* 'Spring Frost' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Solanum wendlandii COSTA RICAN NIGHTSHADE (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Karen
 Carroll, Escondido, 8/98; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06)
Soleirolia soleirolii BABY'S TEARS (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 11/04)
***Soleirolia soleirolii* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED BABY'S TEARS (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf
 Nurseries, Vista, 3/99; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/00)
***Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Black Trailer'** (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 8/02)
***Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Flirtin Skirts'** (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 8/02)
***Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'India Frills'** (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 8/02)
Solenostemon shirensis — see *Plectranthus comosus*
 ×*Solidaster luteus* 'Lemore' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01)
Sollya heterophylla BLUEBELL CREEPER, AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL CREEPER (Susi Torre-Bueno,
 Encinitas, 5/99, 7/00, 8/02)
Sollya parviflora (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01)
Sonchus canariensis TREE SONCHUS (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07 & 9/09)
 SONORA BARREL – ***Ferocactus echidne***
Sophora secundifolia TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/05)
Sophora tomentosa SILVERBUSH (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/94 & 3/97)
 ×*Sophrolaelia* hybrid (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/99)
 ×*Sophrolaeliacattleya* Blc Bright Angel × Slc Circle of Light (Ben Hardey & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05)
 ×*Sophrolaeliacattleya* Blc Bright Angel × Slc Circle of Light (Ben Hardey & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05)
 ×***Sophrolaeliocattleya Hobcaw*** (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/14)
Sophrocattleya Mini Doris 'Carmela' (Sue & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 9/08)
Sophrocattleya Sc. Madge Fordyce × S. Roseum (Sue & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 9/08)
Sophronitis coccinea SCARLET SOPHRONITIS (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/07)
Sophronitis Arizona (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/07)
Sophronitis cernua (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/96)
 SORE-EYE FLOWER — see ***Boophone disticha***
 SORGHUM — *Sorghum bicolor*
Sorghum bicolor SORGHUM, GREAT MILLET (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02)
 SOUTH AFRICAN JASMINE – ***Jasminum tortuosum***
 SOUTH AFRICAN SAGE WOOD – ***Buddleja salvifolia***
 SOUTH COAST CEANOTHUS – ***Ceanothus* 'South Coast'**
 SOUTHERN ISLAND MALLOW — *Lavatera assurgentiflora* ssp. *glabra*
 SPANISH BLUEBELL — *Hyacinthoides hispanicus*
 SPANISH FLAG — *Mina lobata*
 SPANISH JASMINE — *Jasminum grandiflorum*
 SPANISH LAVENDER – *Lavandula stoechas* 'Madrid Purple'
 SPANISH MOSS — *Tillandsia usneoides*
 SPANISH SHAWL – ***Centradenia inaequalateralis* 'Cascade'**

SPANISH THYME – *Plectranthus amboinicus*

Sparaxis tricolor HARLEQUIN FLOWER (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95 & 4/01; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/98, 3/04; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 3/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11, 3/12, 3/07, 3/09, 3/10, 3/13)

Sparaxis tricolor, white-flowers (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95)

Sparmannia africana AFRICAN LINDEN (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98; (?), 11/05)

Spathicarpa sagittifolia FRUIT SHEATH PLANT, CATERPILLAR FLOWER (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04)

Spathiphyllum ‘Domino’ (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)

Spathodea campanulata, syn. *S. nilotica* AFRICAN TULIP TREE (Linda Farrier, QBG, Encinitas 10/94; Tina Rathbone, Ocean Beach, 8/96; Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96; Don Walker, Vista, 8/97 & 9/01; Ann Peter, Solana Beach, 1/00; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/04, 8/13; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)

Spathodea campanulata, yellow-flowered form GOLDEN AFRICAN TULIP TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01 & 9/02)

***Spathodea campanulata* ‘Kona Gold’** (usually sold as ‘Aurea’) GOLDEN AFRICAN TULIP TREE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)

Spathodea nilotica — see *S. campanulata*

SPEARMINT — *Mentha spicata*

Sphaeralcea (?) (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98)

Sphaeralcea ambigua APRICOT MALLOW, DESERT HOLLYHOCK (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12, 3/15)

Sphaeralcea ambigua ‘Louis Hamilton’ (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98)

Sphaeralcea incana GREY GLOBEMALLOW, ORANGE GLOBE MALLOW (Jeannine Estrada, Escondido, 9/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/08)

SPICY JATROPHA — *Jatropha integerrima*

SPIDER ALOE — *Aloe humilis*

SPIDER FLOWER — *Cleome hassleriana*

SPIDER LILY — *Crinum asiaticum*, *Hymenocallis* sp., *H.* ‘Sulphur Queen’, *Lycoris radiata*

SPIDER NET GREVILLEA — *Grevillea thelemanniana*

SPIKED CABBAGE TREE — *Cussonia spicata*

Spigelia marilandica INDIAN PINK (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)

Spilanthes oleracea — see *Acmella oleracea*

SPINY REDBERRY – ***Rhamnus crocea***

Spiraea x bumalda ‘Anthony Waterer’ DWARF PINK BRIDAL-WREATH (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95)

***Spiraea cantoniensis* ‘Flore-Plena’** DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06)

Spiraea cantoniensis ‘Lanceata’ (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/01, 2/05)

Spiraea sp. or cv. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 3/11; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/13)

Spiraea thunbergii (Judy Wigand, Judy’s Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94)

Spiraea x vanhouttei VANHOUTTE SPIRAEA, BRIDAL WREATH SPIRAEA (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 3/09, 3/14)

SPOON-LEAF SUNDEW – ***Drosera spathulata***

SPOTTED EMU BUSH — *Eremophila maculata*

SPREADING CLUBMOSS — *Selaginella kraussiana*

Sprekelia formosissima AZTEC LILY (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/97; Barbara Farley, Carlsbad, 5/00)

SPRING STARFLOWER — *Ipheion uniflorum*

SPURIA IRIS – ***Iris spuria***

SQUARE-FRUITED MALLEE — *Eucalyptus tetraptera*

SQUARE-STACK CRANESBILL — *Pelargonium tetragonum*

SQUASH — *Cucurbita* ‘Climbing Trombocino’

SQUIRREL’S TAIL – ***Justicia betonica***

Stachys albotomentosa (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98)

Stachys albotomentosa – see *Stachys coccinea* ‘Hidalgo’
Stachys coccinea (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/97)
Stachys coccinea ‘Hidalgo’ (syn. *Stachys albotomentosa*) HIDALGO BETONY (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09)
Stachys macrantha, syn. *S.* ‘Spicata’ BIG BETONY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/97, 7/98, 7/99, 7/00, 7/01)
Stachys ‘Spicata’ — see *S. macrantha*
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis BLUE SNAKEWEED, JAMAICA VERVAIN, JAMACIAN PORTERWEED (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00; Stephanie Shigematsu, Safari Park – Escondido, 9/12)
Stachytarpheta mutabilis PINK SNAKEWEED (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94)
 STAGHORN FERN — *Platynerium* sp.
Stangeria eriopus FERN CYCAD, JURASSIC PALM (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/03; Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 8/06)
Stangeria eriopus (bonsai form) FERN CYCAD, JURASSIC PALM (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07)
Stanhopea costaricensis (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/96)
Stanhopea oculata (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05)
Stanhopea sp. or cv. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/04)
Stapelia assortment (4 species) CARRION FLOWER, GIANT STARFISH FLOWER (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/06)
Stapelia asterias ‘Lil’ Stinky’ STAR PLANT (The Plant Man, San Diego, 1/05)
Stapelia gigantea CARRION FLOWER, GIANT STARFISH FLOWER (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96; Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 10/97 & 7/00; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/07)
Stapelia glanduliflora (Linda Espino, San Diego, 10/09)
Stapelia sp. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 8/08)
Stapelia sp. CARRION FLOWER, GIANT STARFISH FLOWER (Marty Mann, Oceanside, 10/06)
Stapelia sp. STARFISH FLOWER (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07)
Stapelia sp. or cv. CARRION FLOWER, GIANT STARFISH FLOWER (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/04)
Stapelia sp. or cv. CARRION FLOWER, GIANT STARFISH FLOWER (Joan Oliver, Encinitas, 10/13)
Stapelia variegata STARFISH PLANT, CARRION PLANT (Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 10/9; Susan Morse, Vista, 10/04)
 STAR ANISE — *Illicium anisatum*
 STAR BEGONIA — *Begonia heracleifolia*
 STAR CHESTNUT — *Sterculia rogersii*
 STAR-CLUSTER — *Pentas lanceolata*
 STARFIRE FIRECRACKER FLOWER – *Cuphea* ‘Starfire’
 STARFISH PLANT — *Pinguicula* sp., *Stapelia variegata*
 STARFISH PLANT –
 STARFRUIT — ***Averrhoa carambola***
 STAR GRASS – ***Hypoxis* sp.**
 STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM — *Ornithogalum arabicum*
 STAR OF BETHLEHEM ORCHID — *Angraecum sesquipedale*
 STAR-OF-THE-MARSH – ***Wurmbea stricta***
 STAR SEDGE — *Rhynchospora latifolia*
 STATICE — *Limonium sinuatum*
 ST. CATHERINE’S LACE – ***Eriogonum giganteum***
Steganotaenia araliacea CARROT TREE (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/95; Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/97)
Stenocactus crispatus (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 1/10)
Stenocactus multicostatus WAVE CACTUS, BRAIN CACTUS (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 2/09)
Stenocarpus sinuatus FIREWHEEL TREE (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 1/99; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 9/97; Mike Masterson, Wild Animal Park, Escondido, 2/03; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Stenoglottis longifolia (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94)
Stenomesson incarnatum (syn. *Clinanthus incarnatus*) (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12)
Stenomesson variegatum (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95 & 4/96; Ken Britt, El Cajon, 3/04)

Stenorrhynchos speciosus (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/02)
Stenotaphrum secundatum 'Variegatum' VARIEGATED ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Stephania sp. (Larry Beezley, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94)
Stephanotis floribunda MADAGASCAR JASMINE, BRIDAL WREATH (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 8/95, 6/96, 7/98; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/96; Julian Duval, Quail Gardens, Encinitas, 10/96; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/00)
Stephanotis floribunda (seed pod) MADAGASCAR JASMINE, BRIDAL WREATH (? , 1/04)
Sterculia rhynochocarpa (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98)
Sterculia rogersii STAR CHESTNUT (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 9/95; Don Walker, Vista, 10/97)
Stevia rebaudiana SWEET HERB OF PARAGUAY (Ed & Jeanette Huston, Bonsall, 9/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/03)
STICKY NIGHTSHADE — *Solanum sisymbriifolium*
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum ORCHID VINE (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05)
Stigmaphyllon littorale (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01)
STINKING HELLEBORE — *Helleborus foetidus*
STINKING IRIS — *Iris foetidissima*
STINKY HYBRID – *Bulbophyllum* hybrid
Stipa arundinacea – see **Anemanthele lessoniana**
ST. JOHN'S LILY – *Crinum asiaticum*
STOCK — *Matthiola incana*
STOKES' ASTER — *Stokesia laevis*
Stokesia laevis STOKES' ASTER (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95)
Stokesia laevis 'Peachey' STOKES ASTER (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
STONE PLANT – *Dinteranthus wilmontianus* ssp. *inpunctatus*
STRANGLER FIG — *Ficus watkinsiana*
STRAWBERRY GERANIUM — *Saxifraga stolonifera*
STRAWBERRY SNOWBALL TREE — *Dombeya cacuminum*
STRAWBERRY TREE — *Arbutus unedo*
STREAM ORCHID — *Epipactis gigantea*
Strelitzia reginae BIRD-OF-PARADISE (Bill Rawlings, Solana Beach, 10/96; Evey Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/04)
Strelitzia reginae 'Flava' YELLOW BIRD-OF-PARADISE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/96 & 10/97)
Strelitzia reginae var. *juncea* BIRD-OF-PARADISE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/98)
Strelitzia reginae 'Kirstenbosch Gold' (Bill Rawlings, Solana Beach, 10/96)
Streptanthus insignis JEWEL FLOWER (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 4/98)
Streptocarpus 'Al's Pal' (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 4/00)
Streptocarpus cvs. CAPE PRIMROSE (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/00, 11/00, 7/01, 11/01)
Streptocarpus hybrid (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99)
Streptocarpus saxorum (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/03)
Streptocarpus saxorum 'Sparkle' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/99)
Streptocarpus sp. CAPE PRIMROSE (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95)
Streptosolen jamesonii MARMALADE BUSH (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/99; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)
STRING OF BUTTONS – *Crassula perforata*
STRING OF PEARLS – **Senecio rowleyanus**
STRIPED ADOBE LILY – **Fritillaria striata**
STRIPED CANNA LILY – *Canna 'Pretoria'*
STRIPED ROMAN TOMATO – *Lycopersicon esculentum* 'Striped Roman'
Strobilanthes dyerianus PERSIAN SHIELD (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12, 9/12, 2/13)
Strobilanthes gossypinus PERSIAN SHIELD (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/06 & 10/09)
Strobilanthes 'Orizaba' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01, 2/05)
STOCK — *Matthiola incana* cv.

Strophanthus divaricatus (brought in as *S. wightianus*, but plants originally distributed under this name were reidentified as *S. divaricatus* —Ed.) (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98)

Strumaria sp. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 11/95 & 11/01)

Stylomecon heterophylla. WIND POPPY (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/99)

SUGARBUSH — *Rhus ovata*

SUMMER HOLLY — *Comarostaphylis diversifolia*

SUMMER LILAC — *Buddleja davidii*

SUMMER PHLOX — *Phlox paniculata*

SUMMER SNOWFLAKE — *Leucojum aestivum*

SUN CAMELLIA — *Camellia sasanqua* 'Shishigashira'

SUNDEW — *Drosera capensis*

SUNDROPS — ***Calylophus hartwegii***

SUNFLOWER — *Helianthus annuus* cvs.

SUNPATIENS — ***Impatiens x hybrida*** 'SunPatiens® Compact Blush Pink'

SUNSET GOLD BREATH-OF-HEAVEN — *Coleonema pulchellum* 'Sunset Gold'

SUNSHINE MEXICAN BUSH MARIGOLD — *Tagetes lemmonii* 'Sunshine'

SURINAM CHERRY — *Eugenia uniflora*

SURINAM POWDER PUFF — ***Calliandra surinamensis***

SUSPIRO DEL MAR — *Nolana paradoxa*

SU SU — *Sechium edule*

Sutera cordata 'Snowflake' (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 2/97)

Swainsona galegifolia DARLING PEA, SWAN FLOWER (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01)

Swainsona galegifolia 'Albiflora' WHITE DARLING PEA, WHITE SWAN FLOWER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02)

SWAMP HONEY-MYRTLE — *Melaleuca squamea*

SWAMP PAPERPARK — *Melaleuca ericifolia*

SWAMP ROSE — *Rosa palustris* var. *scandens*

SWAMP SUNFLOWER — *Helianthus angustifolius*

SWAMP TEA-TREE — ***Melaleuca irbyana***

SWAN FLOWER — *Swainsona galegifolia*

SWAN PLANT — *Asclepias physocarpa*

SWEET ALMOND VERBENA — *Aloysia virgata*

SWEET ANNIE — ***Artemisia annua***

SWEET BASIL — *Ocimum basilicum* 'Fino Verde Piccolo'

SWEET BAY — *Laurus nobilis*, *Laurus nobilis* 'Saratoga'

SWEET CASSIA — *Senna odorata*

SWEET CORN — *Zea mays* 'How Sweet It Is'

SWEET GARLIC — *Tulbaghia simmleri*

SWEET HERB OF PARAGUAY — *Stevia rebaudiana*

SWEET OLIVE — *Osmanthus fragrans*

SWEET PEPPER — *Capsicum annuum* var. *annuum* cvs.

SWEET PEA — *Lathyrus odoratus*

SWEET PEA BUSH — *Polygala myrtifolia* var. *grandiflora*

SWEET-PEA SHRUB — *Polygala xdalmaisiana*

SWEET PEA TREE — *Polygala apopetala*

SWEET POTATO VINE — *Ipomoea batatas* 'Blackie'

SWEET SCABIOUS — *Scabiosa atropurpurea*

SWEETHEART PLANT — *Hoya kerrii*

SWEETPEA — *Lathyrus odoratus*

SWEETSHADE — ***Hymenosporum flavum***

SWISS CHARD — *Beta vulgaris* var. *flavescens* 'Jacob's Coat'

SYCAMORE — *Platanus racemosa*

SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE — *Acacia longifolia*

Symphytum officinale COMFREY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95; Rose Crawford, Vista, 7/03)

Synadenium grantii AFRICAN RED MILK PLANT (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 9/08)

***Syngonium podophyllum* 'Albovirens'** ARROWHEAD VINE (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, 11/97)
Syringa 'Blue Skies' (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/01)
Syringia 'Early Best' EARLY BEST LILAC (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/12)
***Syringa* × *hyacinthiflora* 'Excel'** LILAC (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97)
***Syringa* 'Lavender Lady'** LILAC (Peggy Ruzich, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/00; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/16)
Syringa palibiniana — see *S. patula*
Syringa patula, syn. *S. palibiniana* KOREAN LILAC (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/98 & 4/00)
Syringia sp. or cv. LILAC (Nancy Woodard, Fallbrook, 4/13)
Syringia vulgaris 'Excel' LILAC (Sheldon Lister, Sun City, 3/13)
Syringia vulgaris (U C Riverside hybrids) LILAC (Sheldon Lister, Sun City, 4/13)
Syzygium jambos ROSE APPLE (Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06)
Syzygium paniculatum BRUSH CHERRY (H. R. Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02)

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Tabebuia 'Carib Queen' (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/97)
Tabebuia chrysantha GOLDEN TRUMPET TREE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/03)
Tabebuia chrysotricha GOLDEN TRUMPET TREE (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01)
***Tabebuia impetiginosa* (*T. ipe*)** PINK TRUMPET TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/09; ?, 3/15)
Tacca chantrieri BAT PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)
Tacca integrifolia BAT FLOWER (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bamboo Bob, Vista, 11/06)
Tacitus bellus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/00)
***Tagetes* 'Climax Series'** MARIGOLD (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/98 & 7/02)
Tagetes erecta 'Crackerjack' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/96)
Tagetes erecta 'Sweet Cream' WHITE MARIGOLD (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00, 11/00)
Tagetes lemmonii BUSH MARIGOLD, MEXICAN BUSH MARIGOLD, COPPER CANYON DAISY (Marc Bell, Botanical Design, La Mesa, 5/96; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/99; Rose Crawford, Vista, 1/01; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 11/02; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/11, 12/12)
***Tagetes lemmonii* 'Sinaloa Gold'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94)
***Tagetes lemmonii* 'Sunshine'** SUNSHINE MEXICAN BUSH MARIGOLD (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94, 1/05, 11/06; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00; Rose Crawford, Vista, 7/03; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 11/05)
Tagetes lucida MEXICAN MARIGOLD, MEXICAN TARRAGON (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 11/94; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Judy Dunning, Crest, 11/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/04)
Tagetes sp. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/95)
TAHITIAN MELON SQUASH – *Cucurbita moschata*
TAIWAN CHERRY — *Prunus campanulata*
Talinella pachypoda (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 7/99)
Talinum paniculatum JEWELS-OF-OPAR, FAME FLOWER (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95 & 8/96; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96)
***Talinum paniculatum* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED JEWELS-OF-OPAR (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96 & 11/98)
TALL BLUE CALIFORNIA LILAC – *Ceanothus* 'Owlswood Blue'
TALL RED HYBRID DAYLILY – *Hemerocallis* 'Jolly Red Giant'
TALL SLIPPER PLANT – *Pedilanthus bracteatus*
TALL VERBENA – *Verbena bonariensis*
TAMARIND – ***Tamarindus indica***

Tamarindus indica TAMARIND (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07; Mark Johnson, Escondido, 10/09)

Tanacetum parthenium, syn. *Chrysanthemum parthenium* FEVERFEW (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/97, 7/98; Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/99)

Tanacetum parthenium, double form FEVERFEW (Catherine Zinsky, ElCajon, 7/98)

Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum, syn. *Chrysanthemum ptarmiciflorum* (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 5/99)

Tanacetum ptarmicifolium 'Silver Feather' DUSTY MILLER (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)

TAPEWORM PLANT — *Homalocladium platycladum*

TAPIOCA – **Manihot esculenta**

TARO – **Colocasia esculenta**

TARTOGO — *Jatropha podagrica*

TARWEED — *Cuphea viscosissima*

TASMAN FLAX LILY — *Dianella tasmanica*

TASMANIAN ANGEL BEAR'S BREECHES - **Acanthus mollis 'Tasmanian Angel'**

TASSLE FERN – *Polypodium glaucophyllum crispum* (dwarf form)

TASSLE FLOWER – **Emilia coccinea**

Taxodium distichum (25-year old bonsai) BALD CYPRESS (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 9/04)

Taxus baccata 'Erecta' FULHAM YEW (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 1/99)

Taxus baccata 'Stricta' IRISH YEW (Chuck Kline, Sea World, 3/95)

TAYLOR'S PARCHES – **Crassula lactea**

Tecoma 'Orange Jubilee' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11)

Tecoma capensis CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 11/04)

Tecoma capensis (bonsai form) CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 8/05)

Tecoma stans YELLOWBELLS (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94 & 12/94; Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95)

Tecomaria capensis CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10)

Tecomaria capensis 'Apricot' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11)

TEDDY BEAR PLANT – **Kalanchoe tomentosa**

TELINGO POTATO — *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*

Tellima grandiflora FRINGECUPS (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/96)

Tellima grandiflora 'Forest Frost' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)

TEQUILA SAGE – *Salvia gesneriiflora* 'Tequila'

Tetradenia riparia, syn. *Iboza riparia* (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97)

Tetrapanax papyriferus RICE PAPER PLANT (Russell Lewis, San Diego, 9/97; Joyce & Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/98)

Tetrastigma voinieranum CHESTNUT VINE, LIZARD VINE (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97; Virginia Sherwood, San Diego, 11/03)

Teucrium fruticans BUSH GERMANDER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01)

Teucrium fruticans 'Azureum' BUSH GERMANDER, SHOCKING-BLUE TEUCRIUM (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/97; Maureen Moore, San Marcos, 3/00; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06)

Teucrium hyrcanicum (also spelled *hircanicum* —Ed.) (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95 & 7/01)

Teucrium marum CAT THYME (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04)

TEXAS BUTTERCUP – *Calylophus drummondii*

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL – **Sophora secundifolia**

TEXAS MUD BABY – **Echinodorus cordifolius**

TEXAS OLIVE – **Cordia boissieri**

TEXAS RANGER – *Leucophyllum pruinatum*, *L. zygophyllum*

TEXAS SAGE — *Salvia coccinea*

Thalia dealbata (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96)

Thalictrum 'Alba' MEADOW RUE (Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 8/03)

Thalictrum fendleri (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99)

Thalictrum flavum ssp. *glaucum* YELLOW MEADOW RUE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/98)

Thalictrum polycarpum (Sue Martin, San Diego, 3/95)

Thalictrum rochebrunianum 'Lavender Mist' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96)

THANKSGIVING GLADIOLUS – **Gladiolus dalenii**

Thespesia lampas (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01)
Thevetia peruviana 'Apricot' YELLOW OLEANDER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03)
Thevetia thevetioides GIANT THEVETIA (Linda Farrier, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 10/01, 11/01, 9/02, 11/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01)
 THISTLE SAGE — *Salvia carduacea*
Thomasia sp. (brought in as *T. floribunda*, a name of uncertain status) (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95)
 THOMAS JEFFERSON SNAIL VINE – ***Vigna caracalla*** 'Thomas Jefferson'
Thompsonella platyphylla, syn. *Echeveria planifolia* (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94)
 THONNING'S FIG — *Ficus thonningii*
Thorncroftia succulenta (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94)
 THREAD LEAF AGAVE – *Agave filifera* (variegated form)
 THREE BIRDS FLYING – ***Linaria triornithophora***
 THROATWORT — *Campanula trachelium*, *Trachelium caeruleum*
Thryptomene calycina (Ed & Jeanette Huston, Bonsall, 2/99)
Thryptomene denticulata (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 11/94)
Thryptomene saxicola (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/98)
Thryptomene sp. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 11/94)
 THUMB CACTUS – ***Mammillaria matudae***
Thunbergia battiscombei (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/96, 9/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/97; Don Walker, Vista, 8/01 & 11/01; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 9/08, 10/11)
Thunbergia erecta KING'S MANTLE, BUSH CLOCK VINE (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 4/01, 11/05)
Thunbergia grandiflora BLUE SKYFLOWER, BENGAL CLOCK VINE (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/95 & 7/00; Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/04, 8/13)
Thunbergia gregorii ORANGE CLOCK VINE (Don Walker, Vista, 8/01)
Thunbergia mysorensis (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00, 11/00, 7/01)
 THYME HONEY-MYRTLE — *Melaleuca thymifolia*
Thymus camphoratus CAMPHOR THYME (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)
Thysanolaena maxima TIGER GRASS (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/01)
Tibouchina grandifolia LARGE-LEAVED PRINCESS FLOWER (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98, 9/99, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/11, 8/13; Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 7/03)
Tibouchina multiflora PRINCESS FLOWER (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; ?, 10/10)
 TIGER GRASS — *Thysanolaena maxima*
 TIGER JAWS — *Faucaria britteniae*, *F. tuberculosa*
 TIGER ORCHID – *Psychopsis papilio* (syn. *Oncidium papillio*), *Rossioglossum grande*
 TIGER TOOTH ALOE – *Aloe juvenna*
Tillandsia aeranthis AIR PLANT (Jim Wright, San Diego, 4/09; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 5/09)
Tillandsia albertiana (Jim Wright, San Diego, 7/10)
Tillandsia bergeri (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95)
Tillandsia crocata (Jim Wright, San Diego, 10/10)
Tillandsia cyanea (Dan Banaga, San Diego, 11/95)
Tillandsia cyanea 'Variegata' (albo marginated) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/02)
Tillandsia dyeriana (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98)
Tillandsia fasciculata AIR PLANT (Caroline McCullagh, San Diego, 8/04; The Plant Man, Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/09; Jim Wright, San Diego, 3/15)
Tillandsia hybrid (Jim Wright, San Diego, 2/15)
Tillandsia ionantha SKY PLANT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04)
Tillandsia ionantha 'Peanut Clump' (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/08)
Tillandsia jalisco-monticola (Jim Wright, San Diego, 10/10)
Tillandsia juncea (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 5/00)
Tillandsia kautskyi (Jim & Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/95; Jim Wright, San Diego, 3/14, 3/15)
Tillandsia nidus (Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 6/96)
Tillandsia schiediana (Jim Wright, San Diego, 4/09)

Tillandsia secunda (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/08)
Tillandsia sp. (two unlabeled species) AIR PLANT (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 12/08)
Tillandsia sp. (Jim & Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/95; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/98)
Tillandsia straminea (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95; Don Walker, Vista, 7/00; Jim Wright, San Diego, 7/10)
Tillandsia stricta (Jim Wright, San Diego, 1/13)
Tillandsia tectorum (Joann Dosssett, San Diego, 2/13)
Tillandsia usneoides SPANISH MOSS (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95)
Tillandsia varieties (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 4/96)
 TIMELESS BEAUTY™ DESERT WILLOW — *Chilopsis linearis* 'Monhews'
 TI PLANT – ***Cordyline terminalis* cv.**
 TIPU TREE – ***Tipuana tipu***
Tipuana tipu TIPU TREE (Miriam Machell, Escondido, 7/04)
Tithonia 'Arcadian Blend' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01 & 10/01)
Tithonia diversifolia GIANT MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97 & 11/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/97, 9/98, 11/98, 7/99, 3/01, 8/02; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/02; Jane Beer, Los Angeles, 2/09, 10/11)
Tithonia diversifolia, white form (Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/02)
Tithonia rotundifolia (syn. *T. speciosa*) MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/97; Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/00; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
Tithonia 'Torch' MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03)
 TOADFLAX — *Linaria maroccana*
 TOAD LILY – ***Tricyrtis hirta* 'Hatatogisa'**
 TOBACCO – *Nicotiana tabacum*
 TOMATO — *Lycopersicon esculentum* cvs.
 TONGUE FERN – *Pyrrosia lingua* 'Shisha' (syn. *P. l.* 'Cristata')
 TOOTHACHE PLANT – ***Acmella oleracea* 'Peek-A-Boo'**
 TOOTHED LANCEWOOD – ***Pseudopanax* sp.** (probably *P. ferox*)
 TOOTH-LEAVED ROCK VYGIE — *Lampranthus deltoides*
 TORCH LILY — *Kniphofia uvaria*
 TORCH ALOE – ***Aloe arborescens***
 TORCH PLANT — *Aloe aristata*
Torenia 'Summer Wave Blue' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/99)
 TOROTE – *Bursera microphylla*
Torreya nucifera JAPANESE TORREYA, JAPANESE NUTMEG-YEW (Sea World, San Diego, 2/96)
 TOTEM POLES – ***Melaleuca decussata***
Tovara virginiana — see *Polygonum virginianum*
 TOWER OF JEWELS – ***Echium wildpretii***
 TOYON — *Heteromeles arbutifolia*
Trachelium caeruleum THROATWORT (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95 & 8/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Trachelium caeruleum 'Purple Umbrella' (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98)
Trachelospermum asiaticum (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95)
Trachelospermum 'Chirimen' DWARF STAR JASMINE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98)
***Trachelospermum jasminoides* 'Mandaianum'** YELLOW STAR JASMINE (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97)
Trachycarpus fortunei var. (brought in as *T. takil*, but all plants in cultivation to date in the U.S. under this name are forms of *T. fortunei*. —Ed.) (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 10/95)
 TRACY'S MAIDENHAIR — *Adiantum ×tracyi*
***Tradescantia Andersoniana* Group 'Sweet Kate'** GOLDEN SPIDERWORT (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07)
Tradescantia 'Blushing Bride' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05)
Tradescantia navicularis — see *Callisia navicularis*
Tradescantia scillamontana WHITE VELVET (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05)
Tradescantia spathacea, syn. *Rhoeo spathacea* MOSES-IN-THE-CRADLE, MOSES-IN-THE-BOAT (E. Gronborg, Solana Beach, 10/94; Ginny March, Spring Valley, 8/01)

Tradescantia spathacea 'Vittata' MOSES IN THE BOAT (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08)
 TRAILING ABUTILON — *Abutilon megapotamicum*
 TRAILING GUINEA FLOWER — *Hibbertia dentata*
 TRAILING INDIGO BUSH – ***Dalea greggii***
 TRAILING VELVET PLANT — *Ruellia makoyana*
 TRAILING VERONICA – *Veronica peduncularis* 'Georgia Blue'
 TRANSVAAL BOTTLEBRUSH — *Greyia radlkoferi*
 TRANSVAAL SESAME BUSH — *Sesamothamnus lugardii*
Trapa natans WATER CHESTNUT (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 8/07)
 TRAVELER'S FRIEND – ***Ferocactus echidne***
 TRAVELER PALM – ***Ravenala madagascariensis***
 TREE ALOE — ***Aloe arborescens***, *Aloe pluridens*
 TREE ANEMONE — *Carpenteria californica*
 TREE CELANDINE — *Bocconia frutescens*
 TREE DAHLIA — *Dahlia imperialis*, all forms
 TREE FUCHSIA — *Fuchsia arborescens*, ***Schotia brachypetala***
 TREE LAVATERA — *Lavatera olbia*
 TREE LAVENDER — *Lavatera thuringiaca*
 TREE MALLOW – ***Lavatera 'Barnsley'***
 TREE PINCUSHION – *Leucospermum conocarpodendron*
 TREE POPPY – ***Bocconia arborea***, *Bocconia frutescens*
 TREE SONCHUS – ***Sonchus canariensis***
Trevesia palmata SNOWFLAKE TREE (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/95; Jim Farley, Carlsbad, 7/02)
Trevesia palmata 'Micholitzii' SNOWFLAKE TREE (Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/98)
Trichocentrum tigrinum (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96)
Trichoceros parviflorus FLY ORCHID (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 9/00)
Trichodesma scottii (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/99)
Trichodiadema bulbosa (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/07)
Trichoglottis philippinensis (Pam Koide, Carlsbad, 9/97)
Trichostema lanatum WOOLLY BLUE CURLS (Sue Martin, San Diego, 3/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/00; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 3/05; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12, 3/15)
Trichostema purpusii (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01)
Tricyrtis formosana (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94)
Tricyrtis hirta 'Hatatogisa' TOAD LILY (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04)
Trifolium repens 'Rubrum' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97)
 TRIONFO VIOLETTA POLE BEANS – *Phaseolus vulgaris* 'Trionfo Violetto'
Triplochlamys multiflora, syn. *Pavonia multiflora* (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Marc Bell, LaMesa, 1/97; Peggy Ruzich, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/00)
Tristellateia australasiae (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94)
Triteleia ixioides (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 5/98)
Tritonia crocata (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/00)
Tritonia crocata 'Embers' (Mary McBride, Vista, 4/01)
Tritonia deusta ssp. *deusta* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Tritonia deusta ssp. *miniata* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01)
Tritonia hybrids and mixed species (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98)
Tritonia 'Pink Peach' (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Tritonia securigera, yellow-flowered form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96)
Tritonia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/96; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05)
Tritonia squalida (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/05)
Trollius ledebourii (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99)
Tropaeolum cv. DOUBLE NASTURTIUM (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/01)
Tropaeolum majus NASTURTIUM (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 3/98)
Tropaeolum majus 'Margaret Long' DOUBLE NASTURTIUM (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00)
 TROPICAL BLACK BAMBOO – ***Gigantochloa atrovioleacea***
 TROPICAL HIBISCUS – ***Hibiscus 'Ross Estey'***

TRUMPET TREE — *Cecropia peltata*
 TRUMPET VINE – *Podranea ricasoliana*
Tuberolabium kotoense (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00)
 TUBEROSE — *Polianthes tuberosa*
 TUBEROUS SKULLCAP — *Scutellaria tuberosa*
Tulbaghia cominsii (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03)
Tulbaghia dregeana (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 2/96)
Tulbaghia fragrans — see *T. simmleri*
Tulbaghia simmleri, syn. *T. fragrans* SWEET GARLIC, FRAGRANT WINTER TULBAGIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 2/02, 2/03; Marie Smith, San Diego, 1/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 2/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14)
***Tulbaghia simmleri* ‘Alba’**, syn. *T. fragrans* ‘Alba’ WHITE TULBAGHIA (Don Walker, Vista, 3/96, 4/97, 2/98; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; ?, 3/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06)
Tulbaghia sp. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 11/02)
Tulipa clusiana LADY TULIP (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/12)
Tulipa clusiana ‘Lady Jane’ LADY TULIP (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/14)
Tulipa hybrid YELLOW HYBRID TULIP (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)
Tulipa kaufmanniana (Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99)
 TUMERIC – *Curcuma longa*
 TURK’S CAP — *Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *mexicanus*
Tweedia caerulea — see *Oxypetalum caeruleum*
 TWISTED JASMINE – ***Jasminum tortuosum***
Tylecodon buchholzianus (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98 & 7/00)
Tylecodon cacalioides (Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 10/07)
Tylecodon paniculatus (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95; Monte Woodworth, 10/95)
Typha sp. CATTAIL (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95)
Typhonium venosum VOODOO LILY (Don Nelson, Escondido, 8/04)

U

Uebelmannia buiningii (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98)
Uebelmannia pectinifera (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 1/99)
 UKRAINIAN PURPLE TOMATO – *Lycopersicon esculentum* ‘Ukrainian Purple’
Ulmus parvifolia EVERGREEN ELM (Don Walker, Vista, 3/06)
Ulmus parvifolia, bonsai form CHINESE ELM (Steve Valentine, Vista, 2/02)
Uncarina grandidieri (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 5/97; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/99)
Uncarina hibernica LEPRECHAUN TREE (Daisy Dandelion, San Diego, 10/07)
Uncarina cf. *peltata* (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 5/98)
Uncarina peltata (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/04)
Uncarina roeoesliana UNICORN TREE (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 7/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07, 7/08; Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 3/09)
 UNICORN PLANT – *Juncus effusus* ‘Unicorn’, *Proboscidea* sp.
 UNICORN TREE – *Uncarina roeoesliana*
Urginia maritima SEA ONION, GIANT SQUILL (Ed & Jeanette Houston, Bonsall, 10/00; Suzie Ince, Solana Beach, 8/11; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/03; Jim Threadgill, Easytogrowbulbs.com, 9/06; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 8/14)
 URUGUAYAN FIRECRACKER PLANT – ***Dicliptera suberecta***
Utricularia sandersonii RABBIT EARS, BLADDERWORT (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94 & 3/96)
Utricularia sp. BLADDERWORT (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06)

V

Vaccinium 'Sunshine Blue' BLUEBERRY (Chuck Kline, San Diego, 1/98)
Vaccinium vitis-idaea var. *minus* LINGONBERRY (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 11/95)
VALENCIA ORANGE – **Citrus sinensis 'Valencia'**
VALENTINE'S DAY ORCHID — ×*Sophralaeliocattleya* Jewel Box 'Dark Waters'
Vancouveria hexandra INSIDE-OUT FLOWER (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 5/02)
Vanda coerulea BLUE VANDA (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/98)
Vanda Hilo Sky (Helen Bently, Encinitas, 7/97 & 10/97)
VANHOUTTE SPIRAEA – **Spiraea × vanhouttei**
Vanilla pompona WEST INDIAN VANILLA (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/05)
VANILLA TRUMPET VINE — *Distictis laxiflora*
VARIEGATED ACANTHUS – **Acanthus mollis 'Tasmanian Angel'**
VARIEGATED AFRICAN DAISY – *Osteospermum fruticosum* 'Variegatum'
VARIEGATED ANGEL'S TRUMPET – **Brugmansia 'Snowbank'**
VARIEGATED ARABIAN LILAC – *Vitex trifolia* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED BABY'S TEARS — *Soleirolla soleirolii* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED BOX ELDER — *Acer negundo* 'Variegatum'
VARIEGATED BRISBANE BOX — *Lophostemon confertus* 'Variegatus'
VARIEGATED BUTTERFLY BUSH — *Buddleja davidii* 'Harlequin'
VARIEGATED CALAMONDIN — ×*Citrofortunella microcarpa* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED CARMEL CREEPER – **Ceanothus thyrsiflorus** var. **griseus 'Diamond Heights'**
VARIEGATED CHASTE TREE — *Vitex agnus-castus* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED CORN — *Zea mays* cv.
VARIEGATED CRINUM — *Crinum japonicum* 'Variegatum'
VARIEGATED CUP-OF-GOLD VINE — *Solandra maxima* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED DEADLY NIGHTSHADE — *Solanum dulcamara* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED DWARF ABELIA — *Abelia × grandiflora* 'Francis Mason'
VARIEGATED EULALIA GRASS — *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Variegatus'
VARIEGATED FIG — *Ficus aspera*
VARIEGATED FIVELEAF ARALIA — *Eleutherococcus sieboldianus* 'Variegatus'
VARIEGATED FORTNIGHT LILY – **Dietes irioides 'Variegata'**
VARIEGATED GAURA — *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Corrie's Gold'
VARIEGATED GIANT REED — *Arundo donax* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED GINGER – **Hedychium 'Dr. Moy'**
VARIEGATED HAU TREE – *Hibiscus tiliaceus* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED HYDRANGEA – *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Tricolor'
VARIEGATED JAPANESE KNOTWEED – **Fallopia japonica 'Variegata'**
VARIEGATED JEWELS OF OPAR — *Talinum paniculatum* 'Variegatum'
VARIEGATED KAFFIR LILY — *Clivia miniata* 'Albo-Marginata'
VARIEGATED LAVENDER SKY FLOWER – **Duranta erecta 'Variegata'**
VARIEGATED LEMON BACOPA — *Bacopa lanigera*
VARIEGATED LEMON GERANIUM — *Geranium crispum* 'Variegated Prince Rupert'
VARIEGATED MEXICAN SAGE — *Salvia leucantha* 'Eder'
VARIEGATED MINT — *Mentha* cv.
VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE – *Metrosideros kermadecensis* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED PONY TAIL PALM — *Beaucarnea recurvata* 'Golden Boy'
VARIEGATED PORCELAIN VINE — *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* 'Elegans'
VARIEGATED ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS — *Stenotaphrum secundatum* 'Variegatum'
VARIEGATED SHELL GINGER — *Alpinia zerumbet* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED SKYFLOWER — *Duranta erecta* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED SOLOMON'S SEAL — *Polygonatum odoratum* 'Variegatum'
VARIEGATED SPIRAL RUSH – **Juncus effusus 'Lemon Swirl'**

VARIEGATED SWEETHEART PLANT — *Hoya kerrii* 'Variegata'
 VARIEGATED TARO — *Alocasia* 'Hilo Beauty'
 VARIEGATED WATER FIGWORT — *Scrophularia auriculata variegata*
 VARIEGATED WATER PARSLEY – ***Oenanthe japonica 'Flamingo'*** (Syn. *O. javanica*)
 VARIEGATED WEIGELA — *Weigela* cv.
 VARIEGATED WILLOW — *Salix integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki'
 VEGETABLE SPONGE – ***Luffa cylindrica***
 VELD FIG – ***Ficus burtt-davyi***
Vellozia elegans (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/95)
Veltheimia bracteata FOREST LILY (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/00 & 4/00; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/03; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12; Ken Britt, El Cajon, 3/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06; Susan Morse, Vista, 3/06; Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 2/07)
Veltheimia bracteata, select salmon-flowered form (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/96; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/98; Don Walker, Vista, 3/98, 4/99)
Veltheimia bracteata, yellow-flowered form YELLOW FOREST LILY (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95 & 3/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06)
 VELVET FIG — *Ficus nigropunctata*
 VELVET GROUNDSEL — *Senecio petasitis*
 VENUS' FLY TRAP — *Dionaea muscipula*
Verbascum blattaria, pink-flowered form (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Verbascum bombyciferum (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Verbascum chaixii NETTLE-LEAVED MULLEIN (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95)
Verbascum creticum (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/99)
Verbascum nigrum BLACK MULLEIN, DARK MULLEIN (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02)
Verbena 'All Decked Out' PURPLE VERBENA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
Verbena bonariensis TALL VERBENA (Linda Addison, Solana Beach & Del Mar, 5/97, 7/98, 8/01, 3/02; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05)
Verbena bonariensis 'Little One' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04, 2/07)
Verbena cv. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/00 & 4/01; Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02)
Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina' BAJA BUTTERFLY FLOWER, CEDROS ISLAND VERBENA, BAJA VERBENA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05, 1/06, 1/07; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 12/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16, 2/16)
Veronica peduncularis 'Georgia Blue' TRAILING VERONICA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06, 1/07)
Verbena 'Pinkness' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/99)
Verbena rigida (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/96)
Verbena rigida 'Polaris' (Don Walker, Vista, 5/07)
Veronica schmidtiana (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99 & 9/00)
 VERTICAL LEAF — *Senecio crassissimus*
Verticordia plumosa PLUMED FEATHER FLOWER (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95)
Vestia foetida (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 3/01)
Viburnum plicatum f. *plicatum* JAPANESE SNOWBALL (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95)
Viburnum sp. or cv. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/13)
Viburnum tinus variegata (John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04)
 VICTORIAN BOX — *Pittosporum undulatum*
 VIETNAMESE BELL PEPPER – ***Capsicum chinense 'Rocotillo'***
Vigethia sp. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/94)
Vigna caracalla SNAIL VINE (Don Nelson, Escondido, 9/05)
Vigna caracalla 'Thomas Jefferson' THOMAS JEFFERSON SNAIL VINE (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04)
 VINH BINH BANANA – *Musa* cv.
Viola 'Columbine' ENGLISH VIOLA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06)
Viola labradorica LABRADOR VIOLET (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98)
Viola sp. VIOLET (Arlene Palmer, 3/98; Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02)

Viola sp. or cv. VIOLET Phil Tackill & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 8/05 & 2/10)
 VIOLET — *Viola* sp.
 VIOLET SILVERLEAF – ***Leucophyllum candidum* 'Thunder Cloud'**TM
 VIPER'S BUGLOSS — *Echium vulgare*
 VIRGIN DIOON – ***Dioon angustifolium***
 VIRGINIA STOCK — *Malcolmia maritima*
Viscainoa geniculata (Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98)
Vitex agnus-castus CHASTE TREE (Jackie McGee, Encinitas, 7/95, 8/99, 8/00; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95; Jessica McGee, San Diego, 10/01, 7/03)
Vitex agnus-castus 'Large Flower Form' CHASTE TREE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
***Vitex agnus-castus* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED CHASTE TREE (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 7/98)
Vitex negundo (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00)
Vitex rotundifolia BEACH VITEX, POHINAHINA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03)
Vitex trifolia 'Purpurea' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04)
***Vitex trifolia* 'Variegata'** FLORIDA LILAC, VARIEGATED ARABIAN LILAC (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
***Vitis labrusca* × 'Isabella'** CALIFORNIA CONCORD GRAPE (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/11)
***Vitis vinifera* 'Fantasy'** FANTASY SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPE (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01 & 11/02)
Vitis cv. GRAPE (Cal Mann, 9/01)
 VOODOO LILY – *Typhonium venosum*
Vriesea hybrid (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bob Dimattia, Vista, 5/09)
Vriesea imperialis (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bob Dimattia, Vista, 5/09)

W

WAGNER'S SAGE – ***Salvia wagneriana***
 WALKING FERN — *Adiantum caudatum*
 WALKING SANSEVIERIA – ***Sansevieria pinguicula***
 WALLFLOWER — *Erysimum* cvs.
 WAMIN BAMBOO — *Bambusa vulgaris* 'Wamin'
 WAND FLOWER — *Ixia* sp.
 WARMINSTER BROOM – ***Cytisus xpraecox* 'Carla'**
 WART-STEMMED PINCUSHION – *Leucospermum cuneiforme*
 WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE — *Citrus sinensis* 'Washington'
 WATCH CHAIN PLANT – *Crassula mucosa* (Syn. *C. lycopodioides*)
 WATER CHESTNUT – ***Trapa natans***
 WATER HAWTHORNE — *Aponogeton distachyus*
 WATER HYACINTH — *Eichhornia crassipes*
 WATERMELON RADISH – *Raphanus sativus* 'Watermelon'
 WATER MINT — *Mentha aquatica*
 WATER SNOWFLAKE — *Nymphoides indica*
 WATERCRESS — *Nasturtium officinale*
 WATKINS BANYAN – *Ficus watkinsiana*
Watsonia 'Ablaze' (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99 & 4/00)
Watsonia aletroides BUGLE LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/13)
Watsonia aletroides, pink form (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00)
Watsonia angusta (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/98; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99)
Watsonia 'Blushing Trumpets' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99, 3/01)
Watsonia borbonica, syn. *W. pyramidata* BUGLE LILY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/03, 4/14, 4/16)

Watsonia borbonica BUGLE LILY (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08)
Watsonia bulbifera — see *W. meriana*
Watsonia coccinea (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, 4/95)
Watsonia cv. or sp. BUGLE LILY (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 4/08 & 2/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/08)
Watsonia cv. or sp. (pale orange) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/13, 7/14)
Watsonia galpinii (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98, 1/99, 4/99)
Watsonia humilis MINIATURE WATSONIA (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05)
Watsonia humilis, white-flowered form, syn. *W. rosealba* (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 4/95)
Watsonia intermedia DWARF WATSONIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06)
Watsonia laccata (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 4/98)
Watsonia (laccata ?) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11)
Watsonia meriana 'Bulbillifera', syn. *W. bulbifera* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03)
Watsonia pyramidata — see *W. borbonica*
Watsonia rosealba — see *W. humilis*, white-flowered form
Watsonia sp. or cv. (dwarf) (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/12, 3/13)
Watsonia sp. probably *Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera* (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/12)
WAVE CACTUS – *Stenocactus multicostatus*
WAX FLOWER – *Hoya carnosus*
WAX MALLOW — *Malvaviscus arboreus*
WEEPING BOER BEAN — *Schotia brachypetala*
WEEPING BUTTERFLY BUSH – ***Buddleja* 'Sleeping Beauty'**
WEEPING YAUPON — *Ilex vomitoria* 'Pendula'
Weigela cv. VARIEGATED WEIGELA (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/01)
***Weigela florida* 'Variegata'** (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/00)
Welwitschia mirabilis (Syn. *Welwitschia bainesii*) (Monte Woodworth, 10/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08)
WEST INDIAN HOLLY — *Leea coccinea*
WESTERN COASTAL WATTLE — *Acacia cyclops*
WESTERN PRIMROSE – ***Calylophus hartwegii***
WESTERN REDBUD — *Cercis occidentalis*
WEST INDIAN VANILLA – ***Vanilla pompona***
Westringia longifolia (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01)
***Westringia* 'Wynyabbie Gem'** (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos 10/94)
WHITE ALDER — ***Alnus rhombifolia***
WHITE BERGGNSE — *Conophytum minutum*
WHITE BREATH OF HEAVEN — *Coleonema album*
WHITE CAT'S WHISKERS — *Orthosiphon stamineus* 'Alba'
WHITE CHAMPAK — *Michelia* 'alba'
WHITE CHENILLE PLANT – *Echeveria pulvinata* 'Frosty'
WHITE CHITALPA — x*Chitalpa tashkentensis* 'Morning Cloud'
WHITE DARLING PEA — *Swainsona galegifolia* 'Albiflora'
WHITE DICHONDRA – ***Falkia repens***
WHITE FLAG – *Iris germanica* var. *florentina*
WHITE FLOSS-SILK TREE – ***Ceiba insignis***
WHITE-FLOWERED BLUE HIBISCUS — *Alyogyne huegelii* 'White Swan'
WHITE GARDENIA TREE – ***Gardenia thunbergia***
WHITE GINGER — *Hedychium coronarium*
WHITE GLOBE LILY — *Calochortus albus*
Whiteheadia bifolia (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/10)
WHITE HELIOTROPE – *Heliotropium arborescens* 'Alba'
WHITE JUPITER'S BEARD — *Centranthus ruber* 'Albus'
WHITE JUSTICIA – ***Justicia betonica***
WHITE LAVENDER — *Lavandula xintermedia* 'Alba'
WHITE LENTEN ROSE — *Helleborus orientalis* hybrid

WHITE LILY TURF – **Ophiopogon jaburan**
 WHITE LION'S EAR — *Leonotis leonurus* var. *albiflora*
 WHITE LION'S TAIL — *Leonotis leonurus* var. *albiflora*
 WHITE MARIGOLD — *Tagetes erecta* 'Sweet Cream'
 WHITE MARIPOSA LILY — *Calochortus venustus* hybrids
 WHITE NAKED LADY — *Amaryllis belladonna*, white flowers
 WHITE ORIENTAL LILY – *Lilium* 'Casa Blanca'
 WHITE PINCUSHION — *Leucospermum bolusii*
 WHITE PLUME FLOWER — *Justicia carnea* 'Alba'
 WHITE POTATO VINE — *Solanum jasminoides* 'Album'
 WHITE POWDER PUFF — *Calliandra haematocephala* 'Alba'
 WHITE SAGE — *Salvia apiana*
 WHITE SAPOTE — *Casimiroa edulis*
 WHITE SILKY WISTERIA — *Wisteria venusta* 'Alba'
 WHITE STAR GRASS — *Rhynchospora latifolia*
 WHITE SWAN FLOWER — *Swainsona galegifolia* 'Albiflora'
 WHITE SWEET GARLIC — *Tulbaghia simmleri* 'Alba'
 WHITE TRUMPET — *Sarracenia leucophylla*
 WHITE TULBAGHIA – *Tulbaghia simmleri* 'Alba'
 WHITE TURTLE FLOWER – **Duvernoia aconitiflora**
 WHITE UPRIGHT MIGNONETTE — *Reseda alba*
 WHITE VALERIAN — *Centranthus ruber* 'Albus'
 WHITE VELVET – **Tradescantia scillamontana**
 WHITE WAXFLOWER – **Chamelaucium cvs.**
Whitfieldia sp. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/96)
 WHITLAVIA — *Phacelia minor*
 WILD CUCUMBER – *Marah macrocarpus*
 WILDFIRE BUTTERFLY WEED – *Asclepias curassavica* 'Wildfire'
 WILD HYACINTH — *Lachenalia contaminata*
 WILD LEEK – *Allium ampeloprasum*
 WILD MIGNONETTE — *Reseda alba*
 WILD POMEGRANATE — *Burchellia bubalina*
 WILD LABURNUM – **Calpurnia aurea**
 WILD SQUILL – **Scilla natalensis** (= *Merwillia plumbea*)
 WILD YAM – *Dioscorea sylvatica*
 WILLIAM'S ROSSIOGLOSSUM – *Rossioglossum williamsianum*
 WILLOW-LEAVED JESSAMINE — *Cestrum parqui*
 WILLOW PITTOSPORUM — *Pittosporum phylliraeoides*
 WILLOWY SAN DIEGO MINT – **Monardella linoides ssp. viminea**
 WIND GRASS – **Anemanthele lessoniana** (*Stipa arundinacea*)
 WIND POPPY — *Stylomecon heterophylla*.
 WINE-CUPS — *Babiana rubrocyanea*
 WINTER BUDDLEJA — *Buddleja asiatica*
 WINTER BUTTERFLY BUSH – *Buddleja asiatica*
 WINTER CURRANT — *Ribes sanguineum* var. *glutinosum*
 WINTER DAPHNE — *Daphne odora*
 WINTER HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera fragrantissima*
 WINTER IRIS — **Iris unguicularis**
 WISHBONE BUSH – **Mirabilis californica** (*M. laevis* var. *crassifolia*)
Wisteria floribunda 'Alba' (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99)
Wisteria floribunda 'Shiro Noda', syn. 'Longissima 'Alba' (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00)
Wisteria floribunda 'Violacea-Plena' (on rootstock of *W. f.* 'Alba') (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99)
Wisteria sinensis CHINESE WISTERIA (Rheta Schoeneman, Point Loma, 3/97; Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/02)
Wisteria sinensis 'Cooke's Purple' (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/00)

Wisteria venusta SILKY WISTERIA (Don Walker, Vista, 4/98)
***Wisteria venusta* 'Alba'** WHITE SILKY WISTERIA (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97)
 WITCH'S HAT – *Pycnostachys urticifolia*
Withania somnifera ASHWAGANDA (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/97)
Wolffia arrhiza (David Huie, San Diego, 10/00)
 WONGA-WONGA VINE — *Pandorea pandorana*
 WOODEN BANANA — *Entandrophragma caudatum*
Woodwardia fimbriata GIANT CHAIN FERN (Plant Habitats, 2/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 1/00)
Woodwardia radicans EUROPEAN CHAIN FERN (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 1/00)
 WOLLEMI PINE – ***Wollemia nobilis***
Wollemia nobilis WOLLEMI PINE (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06)
 WOOLLY BLUE CURLS — *Trichostema lanatum*
 WOOLLY GREVILLEA — *Grevillea lanigera*
 WOOLLY NET BUSH – ***Calothamnus villosus***
 WOOLLY YARROW – ***Achillea tomentosa***
 WORMWOOD — *Artemisia absinthium*
 WRIGHT'S TEXAS FIRECRACKER – ***Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii***
Wurmbea stricta (formerly *Onixotis stricta*; Syn. *O. triquetra*) STAR-OF-THE-MARSH (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/04; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 2/14)

X

Xerosicyos perrieri (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02)
Xerosicyos pubescens (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98)

Y

YEAST ROOT – *Pachypodium succulentum*
 YELLOW AFRICAN CORNFLAG – *Chasmanthe floribunda var. duckittii*
 YELLOW ALPINE STRAWBERRY — *Fragaria vesca* 'Yellow Wonder'
 YELLOW BEE ORCHID — *Ophrys lutea*
 YELLOW BIRD-OF-PARADISE — *Strelitzia reginae* 'Flava'
 YELLOW BUTTERFLY BUSH – ***Buddleja x weyeriana* 'Honeycomb'**
 YELLOW CHASMANTHE — *Chasmanthe floribunda var. duckittii*
 YELLOW COLUMBINE – *Aquilegia chrysantha*
 YELLOW EMU BUSH — *Eremophila maculata* 'Aurea'
 YELLOW-EYED GRASS – ***Sisyrinchium californicum***
 YELLOW FLAX — *Reinwardtia indica*
 YELLOW-FLOWERED GOURD — *Cucurbita pepo var. ovifera*
 YELLOW FOREST LILY – *Veltheimia bracteata*, yellow-flowered form
 YELLOW FRAISE DE BOIS — *Fragaria vesca* 'Yellow Wonder'
 YELLOW HORNED POPPY — *Glaucium flavum*
 YELLOW HYBRID MONKEY FLOWER – *Mimulus* hybrid, yellow flowers
 YELLOW HYBRID TULIP – *Tulipa* hybrid
 YELLOW JUGFLOWER — *Adenanthos detmoldii*
 YELLOW MEADOW RUE — *Thalictrum flavum ssp. glaucum*
 YELLOW OLEANDER – *Thevetia peruviana* 'Apricot'

YELLOW PLUME FLOWER — *Justicia aurea*
 YELLOW SAGE — *Salvia madrensis*
 YELLOW STAR JASMINE — *Trachelospermum jasminoides* 'Mandaianum'
 YELLOW VARIEGATED FLOWERING MAPLE – *Abutilon pictum* 'Aureo-maculatum'
 YELLOWBELLS — *Tecoma stans*
 YELLOWTWIG DOGWOOD — *Cornus stolonifera* 'Flaviramea'
 YELLOWWOOD — *Rhodospaera rhodanthema*
 YELLOW YARROW – *Achillea* 'Moonshine'
 YERBA DULCE — *Lippia dulcis*
 YERBA MANSA – ***Anemopsis californica***
 YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW — *Brunfelsia pauciflora*, *B. p.* 'Floribunda'
 YEWE PINE — *Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Yucca ? (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 4/96)
Yucca 'Blue Boy' (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95)

Z

Zamia furfuracea CARDBOARD PALM (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98, 1/10)
Zamia furfuracea (bonsai form) CARDBOARD PALM (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 11/08)
Zamia integrifolia var. 'Wide Leaf Coonti' COONTI (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06)
Zamia portoricensis (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 9/05)
Zamia pygmaea PYGMY ZAMIA (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 9/05)
Zamioculcus zamiifolia FALSE JURASSIC PALM (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/03; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/07; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98, 8/08)
Zamioculcas zamiifolia (variegated form) Z Z PLANT (Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/10)
Zantedeschia aethiopica CALLA LILY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/96 & 3/97)
Zantedeschia aethiopica 'Childsiana' DWARF CALLA LILY (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05)
Zantedeschia aethiopica 'Green Goddess' GREEN CALLA LILY (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95, 2/00; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/98; Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/01; Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02)
Zantedeschia aethiopica 'Whipped Cream' (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00)
Zantedeschia cv., yellow flowers CALLA LILY (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00)
Zantedeschia elliotiana GOLDEN CALLA (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 7/99)
Zantedeschia 'Green Empress' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/96)
Zantedeschia* × *rehmanii 'Edge of Night' CALLA LILY (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06)
Zantedeschia sp. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/98)
Zauschneria californica, syn. *Epilobium canum* ssp. *canum* CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/95; Don Walker, Vista, 11/98; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02)
Zauschneria californica 'Catalina' CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08)
Zauschneria californica ssp. *angustifolium* CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/08)
Zauschneria californica ssp. *canum* 'Silver Select' CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/08)
Zauschneria californica hybrid (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99)
Zauschneria californica 'Silver Select' SILVER SELECT CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/11; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05)
Zauschneria californica 'U.C. Hybrid' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94)
Zauschneria cana 'El Tigre' (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94)
Zauschneria 'Route 66' (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05)
Zea mays cv. VARIEGATED CORN (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00)
Zea mays 'How Sweet It Is' SWEET CORN (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/99)
 ZEBRA GRASS — *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Zebrinus'

ZEBRA HAWORTHIA – *Haworthia fasciata* cv. Super Zebra form
 ZEBRA PLANT – *Cryptanthus zonatus* 'Zebrinus'
Zelkova serrata (bonsai form) SAWLEAF ZELKOVA (Phil Tacktill, Solana Beach, 1/08)
 ZEPHYR LILY — *Zephyranthes rosea*
Zephyranthes 'La Bufferosa' (pink form) RAIN LILY, ZEPHYR LILY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/04)
Zephyranthes 'La Bufferosa' (white form) RAIN LILY, ZEPHYR LILY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/04)
Zephyranthes rosea RAIN LILY, ZEPHYR LILY (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01)
Zephyranthes sp. RAIN LILY, ZEPHYR LILY (Heather Hazen, Encinitas, 6/96; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/04)
Zinnia Big Red Hybrid (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/95)
Zinnia cv. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/98)
Zinnia elegans cv. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/03)
Zinnia 'Persian Carpet' (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95)
Zinnia 'State Fair' (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/08)
 ZULU PLECTRANTHUS – *Plectranthus zuluensis*
Zygopetalum 'Blue Leopard' (Chuck Kline, La Jolla 4/95)
Zygopetalum cv. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98; Barbara Farley, Carlsbad, 11/01)
Zygopetalum hybrid (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/98)
Zygopetalum 'Los Osos' (B.G. White 'x Blackii) (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/09)
Zygopetalum mackayi (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95)
Zygopetalum Mishima Goddess 'Burgundy' (Cecily Bird, Encinitas, 3/10)
Zygopetalum 'Purple Queen' (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/00)
Zygopetalum River Murray x B.G. White 'Stonehurst' (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/09)
Zygopetalum sp. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/06)
Zygopetalum Titanic (H&F Orchids, Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 11/05, 10/06)
 Z Z PLANT – **Zamioculcas zamiifolia** (variegated form)

WRITEUPS FOR FOURTH EDITION

A listing, in alphabetical order, of the descriptions of many of the plants listed above.

NOTE: Some plants have more than one description because several people wrote about them. Some plants also have the pronunciation of the Latin names included.

Abelia ×grandiflora 'Francis Mason' VARIEGATED DWARF ABELIA (Caprifoliaceae)

The vibrant golden tones of the leaves fade a little in the summer's heat, but still the leaves provide color year-round. In the ground said to grow to 5 feet tall, in a container it stays very compact. White flowers tinted pink are a bonus to the colorful foliage of this densely-branched shrub. Other genera in this plant family are *Lonicera* (Honeysuckle), *Viburnum* and *Weigela*. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99) —G.D.S.

Abromeitiella brevifolia, syn. *A. chlorantha* (Bromeliaceae) Argentina and Bolivia

From a distance, a mature plant of this most unusual bromeliad appears to be a huge clump of moss. On closer inspection, however, one realizes that this "cushion plant" is not as soft as it looks! Hundreds of 1–1½ inch rosettes of succulent leaves form a round ball of foliage which engulfs large boulders in full hot sun in its native habitat. This plant is most often seen in succulent collections, where it makes a handsome and interesting container plant. (Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/96; Betty Roberts, 10/96) —S.B.

Abutilon FLOWERING MAPLE, CHINESE LANTERN (Malvaceae) Tropics and Subtropics

150 species of shrubs and perennial herbs widely grown in conservatories worldwide and outside in mild climates. The flowers characteristically have five petals and are typically cupped and hanging. **Abutilon megapotamicum**, a Brazilian species having small red and yellow flowers and a somewhat trailing habit makes a good hanging plant and also a good espalier. It has been used extensively in hybridization to make some very good garden plants. There is also a variegated variety. **A. pictum**, another Brazilian species, commonly a shrub to 15 feet with apricot flowers with strong crimson venation also has some good varieties: **A. p. 'Aureomaculatum'**, a variegated cultivar, and the more common **A. p. 'Thompsonii'**, a variegated dwarf. **Abutilon ×hybridum** includes most cultivated varieties including many green and variegated varieties with flowers veined and not. Available from pure white to deep red, all shades of pink and into rosy lavenders, apricots, oranges and yellows. All are easy to grow, relatively fast and free blooming. Can be grown in full sun at the coast. They prefer a good loamy soil, with plenty of available moisture. Benefiting from occasional thinning to encourage air circulation, as whitefly can be a problem, as well as a large black scale. They are frequently planted in front of a window as they draw hummingbirds. Abutilons are not very long lived, but do produce easily from cuttings. They also will reseed in the garden sometimes producing new varieties. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99 & 1/03) —T.P.

Abutilon palmeri INDIAN MALLOW (Malvaceae) S. California, Arizona, Mexico

There are approximately 150 species of "Flowering Maples" native to the tropics and subtropics throughout the world – but only one that's native to San Diego County. But we certainly have the right to be proud of our one, for it's not only a very beautiful plant but a first-class landscape plant as well. *Abutilon palmeri* is native to rocky slopes above the desert in our county, and is extremely drought tolerant. It's a 3–5 foot shrub (depending on how much summer water it gets) with large velvety gray leaves and 1 inch yellow-orange flowers in spring and also at other times throughout the year. This evergreen can be successfully grown in wet or dry sites as long as drainage is good. In the dry garden, it can even go most of the summer without irrigation, but looks best with monthly watering. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/01, 5/04; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 3/11, 8/15; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/15) —S.B.

Acacia boormanii SNOWY RIVER WATTLE (Leguminosae) Victoria, New South Wales, Australia

[uh-KAY-see-uh boor-MAN-ee-eye *Acacia* is from the Greek word for a sharp point (some species are thorny); *boormanii* (Latin) commemorates a person named Boorman.]

The *Acacia* genus has 700-1200 shrubs, trees and vines, and most bear small yellow flowers in the spring. Acacias are found in Central and South America, Africa, Australia, Polynesia, the U.S., and Mexico. Erik bought our lovely *Acacia boormanii* (shown below) at The Huntington Gardens plant sale a few years ago. I wish more people grew them (or any acacia) so that spring could be even brighter. Marion Simmonds, in *Growing Acacias* (Kangaroo Press, 1987), describes it as "Slender, sometimes bushy shrub [6-12 feet] x [3-6 feet] with narrow, linear, blue-green phyllodes 5-8 cm x 1.5-2 mm and perfumed, lemon-yellow ball flowers in spring. Hardy, frost and snow tolerant shrub for cool areas; often suckers. Grow from seeds, cuttings or suckers. Prostrate form is being tested for reliability." *Australian Plants for your Garden* (Glen and Peta Heyne, Lothian Publishing), notes that the often pendulous form of this large shrub/small tree makes it a good plant for screening or windbreak purposes. Grow it in well-drained soil in sun to part shade. Some people are allergic to *Acacia* flowers, so you might want to check

your family for that, if possible, before planting this in your garden. (Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/04) – I.G.

Acacia cultriformis KNIFE ACACIA (Fabaceae) E Australia

An easy to grow shrubby Acacia to about 10 feet, with the typical yellow puff balls in the late winter and spring. Drought tolerance and no particulars about soil make this a good informal planting on a bank or slope. The silver-gray foliage is the highlight of this plant, with the stiff leaves attaching directly to the stem at an angle, and it is frequently used in flower arranging. Originally from Eastern Australia it is very well adapted for southern California (Sunset Zones 13-24). It is easily reproduced from seed, grows rapidly, but is also short lived, so start replacements as it ages. The species name comes from the same root word as cutlery, apparently from way the leaves are arranged on the stem looking like a serrated knife. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Christina Seebold, Crest, 1/99; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/02)—T.P

Acacia cyclops WESTERN COASTAL WATTLE (Fabaceae) S. & W. Australia

This acacia is a rugged 10–15 foot evergreen shrub that makes a good screening plant or even a hedge in tough situations. Foliage is dark green and narrow to 3 ½ inches long, with a scattering of bright yellow flowers in the spring. Interesting feature is the seeds, which are revealed as the seed pods open in summer – they are black with bright red rings surrounding them. Plants are very drought-tolerant and cold-hardy to around 15°F. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02) —S.B.

Acacia glaucoptera FLAT WATTLE (Fabaceae) W. Australia

A western Australian shrub to 8 feet, typically much shorter here and somewhat sprawling in habit. The small gray foliage sits right on the stem and lines up in flat sprays, usually having a red flush to them. Flowers are golden yellow, ¼ inch across, the fruit a typical bean type, small and spiraled. The first time I saw this plant was in a shipment from San Marcos Growers from Santa Barbara about 8 years ago. I've never seen any large specimens, but have always liked this plant. The foliage and habit alone are enough reason to grow it. Full sun and good drainage are its basic requirements, but it seems fairly tolerant of a multitude of conditions. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Carol Stonecypher, Fallbrook, 3/99) —T.P.

Acacia iteaphylla FLINDERS RANGE WATTLE (Fabaceae) S. Australia

Large shrub or small tree which grows relatively quickly to ten feet, possibly fifteen. Narrow blue-gray foliage creates a lacy affect with an overall weeping habit. Small pale yellow puff ball flowers appear in late summer and spring. Originally from Southern Australia, this drought-tolerant plant is well suited for San Diego. It will grow in any soil as long as it has drainage, isn't picky about feeding, needs no special care, and can tolerate a light frost. After flowering the attractive, long lasting seed pods hang on the plant. Its only downfall seems to be difficulty in finding it for sale. Propagation is easy by seed. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/00) —T.P.

Acacia myrtifolia MYRTLE WATTLE (Fabaceae) Australia

With over 700 species, *Acacia* is the largest genus in Australia, and it is rather puzzling that only a tiny fraction have been introduced into cultivation in California. *A. myrtifolia* is one of the plenitude of attractive shrub species that deserve wider recognition as garden-worthy plants. This is a 5–6 foot shrub with an upright growth habit. Though it has the typical cream to yellow fuzzy ball flowers like numerous other acacias, they occur in combination with the flush of red new foliage which is perhaps the most ornamental feature of this plant. This is a widespread species with seemingly numerous possibilities for selections—just along one road in southwestern Australia where I saw it growing were plants with a wide variety of sizes, density, and intensity of red in the new growth. Though in this situation it was in the open I also saw it as an extensive understory in eucalyptus forests, suggesting a range of tolerances as a garden plant. Said to be tolerant of alkaline soils. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95) —K.M.

Acacia podalyriifolia PEARL ACACIA (Fabaceae) Queensland, New South Wales

This large shrub or small tree grows from 10 to 20 feet tall, and is handsome all year because of its satiny silver-grey foliage. It is one of the first acacias to bloom in the winter, often starting around Christmas time and always showy in January. Flowers are fluffy yellow balls, in long clusters. Very drought-tolerant, and in fact resents much summer water. Like many acacias, the pointed 1½ inch oval “leaves” of this species are actually expanded petioles (leaf stems) called phyllodes. (The true pinnate leaves appear at the end of the phyllodes only in young seedlings.) The absence of soft green leaves on older plants helps to make them

more tolerant of drought. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 1/96, 2/98, 1/99; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/00) —S.B.

Acacia spectabilis MUDGE WATTLE (Fabaceae) Queensland, New South Wales

This small tree blooms earlier and has larger, showier flowers than the more common *A. baileyana*. Individual flowers are up to ½ inch in diameter and are bright yellow, with many flowers produced on each long raceme. *A. spectabilis* is one of the first of the acacias to bloom each year. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/97) —S.B.

Acalypha hispida CHENILLE PLANT, RED-HOT CATTAIL (Euphorbiaceae) Malaya, New Guinea, Tropical Eastern Asia

A cold-tender container plant here, this famous tropical shrub is very popular all over the tropics. Long hanging “cattails” of tiny female flowers grow up to 1 foot long here and are bright magenta-red. They are produced during the warm season outdoors, and all year if grown in a greenhouse. The plant likes warm, humid temperatures and lots of fertilizer, and grows in sun or part shade, but will not tolerate frost or cold wet roots. Best grown in containers here in rich soil with ample water, and it is happiest in the greenhouse during our colder months. In pots, it typically grows to around 3-4' tall here, but is much larger in the tropics. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95; Sandi Lord, Vista, 10/07) —S.B.

Acalypha wilkesiana ‘Haleakala’ (Euphorbiaceae)

This is one of the more striking forms of a very showy and variable species which is grown as a foliage plant throughout the tropics and subtropics. ‘Haleakala’ has large crested and fluted leaves of a dark bronzy-red that appear almost black, and was introduced by Kartuz Greenhouses in 1984. Intolerant of much frost, it makes a 5-6 foot shrub outdoors in protected locations, and is also a beautiful container plant. Pruning and pinching can keep it at 3 feet tall. Full sun to part shade. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/94 & 9/01) —S.B.

Acanthostachys strobilacea PINECONE BROMELIAD (Bromeliaceae) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay

This epiphyte would be found hanging from the limbs and branches of trees and taller shrubs. Very narrow, green succulent leaves with slight dusting of gray, which arch over and down to 5' long. They have very tiny (nearly harmless) spines. The yellow flowers are borne in spiky cones, and the main bloom season here is in spring, but there are occasional flowers at other times, too. The flowers yield tiny pulpy fruits; they are edible, but of miniscule pea size and not many fruits are present. Requires part shade, but takes sun (best if not hot all day). Water once a week in summer, less in winter. Pot it in potting soil or small bark that retains moisture. It will grow in a 6” pot, but the leaves won’t get really long unless it is potted up to a larger pot size. Makes an excellent hanging specimen or looks lovely cascading from a wall or pillar. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/14) – K.H.

Acanthus mollis ‘Tasmanian Angel’ TASMANIAN ANGEL BEAR’S BREECHES, VARIEGATED

ACANTHUS (Acanthaceae) Horticultural hybrid

An herbaceous clump-forming perennial with beautifully variegated foliage that can brighten a shady corner. The species is native to the Mediterranean region. *Acanthus* leaves have a classical appearance and were the source of the Corinthian leaf motif developed and used as a decoration in ancient Greek and Roman art and architecture. The cultivar ‘Tasmanian Angel’ features a foliage mound to 3' tall and to 4' wide of bold, deeply lobed, dark green, basal leaves variegated with irregular white margins and mottling. Leaves may gradually fade to green by mid-summer. Flower stalks to 4-5' tall rise above the foliage mound in late spring bearing attractive terminal spikes (each to 1 1/2') of hooded, snapdragon-like, showy pink and creamy white flowers. Foliage is mostly evergreen in warm winter climates, but plants lose their leaves when winter temperatures dip below 20° F. The cultivar name is in reference to the original discovery of this cultivar in Tasmania. Does best with morning sun and afternoon shade (they wilt with too much hot sun). Plants may not flower well in too much shade. Plants tolerate a wide range of soils, but need good drainage. Some sources say the plant is drought-tolerant, but in my experience it requires moderate water. Bait for snails and slugs. [Much of this information is from the Missouri Botanical Garden website, www.missouribotanicalgarden.org.] (Plant Play Nursery, Carlsbad, 2/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14) – S.T-B.

Acca sellowiana ‘Mammoth’ (air layer) MAMMOTH PINEAPPLE GUAVA (Myrtaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This somewhat drought-tolerant small tree or shrub grows 15-20' tall by 12-15' wide, although it can be pruned much smaller, and can be trained as a hedge, screen or espalier. These trees produce a

profusion of beautiful white and pink flowers which have edible petals, as well as delicious fruit which resemble dark green eggs. The fruit has a thick rind and flesh which tastes like a blend of pineapple and pear. Varieties are available which produce superior fruit. (Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06) – T.D.H.

***Acer negundo* 'Flamingo'** VARIEGATED BOX ELDER (Aceraceae)

A deciduous tree from North America, the straight species is a weed tree known for reseeding and becoming a pest. Male and female trees are needed for viable seed production. This variegated form is grafted. The foliage is a stunning marbling of white and green with pink highlights on the new growth; even the classic maple tree seeds are variegated. The tree grows to about 20 feet or more here, has a upright oval shape, and responds well to pruning. This species is less susceptible to salt burn than the Japanese maples in southern California. These trees like water, and planting near a lawn is a good idea. The variegation shows up best against a dark background, so please don't plant it in front of a white stucco wall. Although the tree loses its leaves, the structure, and, in fact, the light green bark, are both beautiful in the winter. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03) —T.P.

***Acer negundo* 'Variegatum'** VARIEGATED BOX ELDER (Aceraceae)

This is a very garden-worthy selection of a somewhat weedy species that is native throughout North America. In this variegated selection, the toothed leaflets are broadly edged in creamy white, making a large shrub or small tree of great beauty. Grow in sun or part shade, regular water. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/96) —S.B.

***Achillea* cvs.** YARROW (Asteraceae)

Achilleas are perennials, with about 85 species ranging from ground covers to herbaceous border plants to about 2 feet tall. The wild species, *Achillea millefolium*, is somewhat invasive; selected cultivars are less so, but need to be divided and thinned occasionally. Yarrow tolerates drought well, but blooms better with water and fertilizer. Full sun is best. The foliage is green or gray, finely cut and lacy; cutting back after a bloom cycle encourages rebloom. Achilleas flower freely all summer producing flat corymbs 3–4 inches across. They are excellent cut flowers and can also be hung and dried. ***Achillea* 'Feuerland'** is a German hybrid with brick-red flowers that fade beautifully to tan; the color combination is striking. The foliage is a little heavier and stems are sturdy and thick, making it less floppy. ***Achillea* 'Moonshine'** is an Alan Bloom hybrid with *A. clypeolata*, *A. 'Taygetea'* and *A. 'Schwefelblüte'* (a German hybrid) as parents. It has gray foliage, nicely compact, and produces golden lemon yellow flowers that contrast beautifully with the gray foliage and most things you put near it, particularly blues. ***Achillea millefolium* var. *californica* 'Island Pink'** is a variant selected by the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden from Santa Cruz Island, one of our California Channel Islands. It's very tolerant of dry soil and is somewhat aggressive, but a free blooming pink with lavender tone, flowering over a long period. ***Achillea* 'Summer Pastels'** is a group of yarrows with a wide color range: lavender, purple, white, apricot, cream, rose, and pink. This strain is said to fade less. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 7/01) —T.P.

Achillea tomentosa WOOLLY YARROW (Asteraceae) Europe and Western Asia

This outstanding perennial makes a flat mat of ferny foliage topped by golden flower heads spring through fall. There are also some forms grown with pale yellow or cream flowers. This plant makes a fine drought-tolerant ground cover and also a good small-scale lawn-substitute that tolerates some foot-traffic and needs little maintenance. It like full sun and is completely hardy to cold. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 10/07) – S.B.

***Achimenes* 'Minuette'** (Gesneriaceae)

Achimenes are showy summer and fall blooming perennials which grow from scaly rhizomes planted in the spring. Modern hybrids come in almost every color— 'Minuette' is a pink selection. Excellent in hanging baskets in part shade with regular watering and fertilizer. After flowering in fall, plants should be kept dry until growth resumes in the spring. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 11/94) —S.B.

***Acmella oleracea* 'Peek-A-Boo'**, syn. *Spilanthes oleracea* TOOTHACHE PLANT (Asteraceae [Compositae])

[ak-MELL-uh oh-lerr-AY-see-uh *Oleracea* (Latin) means "from the vegetable garden."]

Unusual short-lived perennial with dark foliage and a yellow ball-like flower with a brown eye. Has a spreading or trailing habit, great in pots. The leaves are edible: at first they taste spicy, then cause a numbing effect and then cause you to salivate. The whole effect wears off in five minutes! (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P.

Acmena smithii LILLY PILLY (Myrtaceae) Australia

What's not to love about a compact, fast-growing evergreen tree with dense foliage (good for screening the neighbors) that is also low water and produces edible fruits? This small tree grows in forests near the coast and further inland. It reaches 10-20' tall and equally wide in full sun to light shade, and does best in well-drained soil. The glossy narrow leaves start out flushed with pink before turning dark green. Fluffy white flowers in spring to summer turn into attractive dense clusters of pink to mauve fruit (best used for juice or jelly). The website for San Marcos Growers (<http://smgrowers.com> - an outstanding resource) notes that you should "Water it occasionally to regularly late spring to fall. Hardy to around 20 F and reportedly tolerant to ocean spray in coastal gardens." (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/12, 1/14) – S.T.B.

Acokanthera oppositifolia BUSHMAN'S POISON (Apocynaceae) E tropical Africa & S. Africa

Related to our common *Carissa macrocarpa* or Natal Plum, this unusual shrub has evergreen foliage, and grows to about 5 feet tall. It has beautiful small cream-colored flowers in 2 inch clusters; the flowers are fragrant and produce small, toxic, apple-like fruit. Poison is made from the root of this plant, although all parts are poisonous. Somewhat frost tender. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02) —T.P.

Adenia glauca (Passifloraceae) S. Africa

A striking container specimen of this odd succulent passionflower relative was displayed, sporting new spring growth and small cream-colored flowers somewhat resembling the U.S. native, *Passiflora lutea*. Adenias are mostly grown for their fat succulent trunks, and are rare treasures for the caudiciform collector. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 4/97; Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/97) —S.B.

Adenium arabicum DESERT ROSE (Apocynaceae) Arabia, E. Africa

Some references, including my favorite, Index of Garden Plants, lump all the *Adeniums* under one species, *A. obesum* (with several subspecies), while others recognize as many as ten different species. The description of *Adenium obesum* 'Multiflorum' in our *Plant Forum Compilation* (third edition) notes that this "showy succulent shrub has a broad caudiciform base, making it popular with collectors. Extremely showy clusters of...trumpet-shaped flowers... cover the plant during warm weather. Regular watering and fertilizing during the warm season suit best, but keep dry and do not fertilize during the colder months. Intolerant of frost or cold, wet soil; needs good drainage; loves full sun." What some experts consider to be *A. arabicum* grows about 4-5' tall, with a pale gray, swollen trunk and glossy, club-shaped leaves and flowers that range from white to red. Its highly toxic sap is sometimes used as a poison for arrows. It occurs naturally "along the southern and western margin of the Arabian peninsula. The plants are caudiciform in the more arid habitats and treelike in wetter ones." A 1996 article in the Cactus & Succulent Society of America journal notes that, "[t]he Saudi form may produce an erect trunk to four meters (12 feet) tall. Higher in the mountains the trunk is reduced to a massive caudex. The leaves are generally larger than those of *A. obesum*, tend to be pubescent, and have very rounded tips. Populations in southern Yemen are characterized by short, broad caudexes and the largest leaves in the genus – up to 20cm long and 12 cm wide (8 x 4.5"). The caudex can attain a meter in diameter. In cultivation this species has a definite winter dormancy and seems to leaf out several weeks after *A. obesum* cultivated under the same conditions." For more information visit <http://www.cactus-mall.com/andre/part4.html> and http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/adenium_arabicum.htm. (Susan Morse, Vista 7/06) – S.T.B.

Adenium ×arizona 'Crimson Star' (Apocynaceae)

The typical "Desert Rose" has trumpet-shaped pink flowers with pale pink centers. This outstanding hybrid by Mark Dimmit bears large flowers of the deepest magenta-pink and is cutting-grown. Best suited for container growing here, this is a succulent shrub that likes warm temperatures and full sun. It does not mind being confined in a pot and needs good drainage. Water and fertilize regularly during the warm months, but keep the plant on the dry side in winter, protected from cold and wet. Large swollen trunks on older plants are showy. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/97) —S.B.

Adenium obesum 'Multiflorum' (Apocynaceae)

Best grown here as a container plant, this showy succulent shrub has a broad caudiciform base, making it popular with collectors. Extremely showy clusters of light pink trumpet-shaped flowers that are edged in deep pink cover the plant during warm weather. Regular watering and fertilizing during the warm season suit best, but keep dry and do not fertilize during the colder months. Intolerant of frost or cold, wet soil; needs good drainage; loves full sun. Fred Meyer reports that they are having success in Israel with grafting

Adenium obesum cultivars on to Oleander rootstock to make plants that are more tolerant of cold, wet soil. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/96, 4/99; Bruce Hubbard, Encinitas, 4/99) —S.B.

Aechmea gamosepala (Bromeliaceae) S Brazil and Argentina

This beautiful bromeliad has upright rosettes of glossy green leaves to 20 inches long and produces showy spikes of flowers in winter. Flowers are ½ inch long, tubular, and densely arranged on the spike, and their color is a startling and showy electric blue-violet. The berries which follow are dark red. Floral bracts are reddish-purple and deciduous. This is an easy plant for full or part shade in a frost-protected site, and is particularly good in containers. (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 1/98; ?, 1/03) —S.B.

***Aechmea* ‘Golden Rod’ and *Aechmea* ‘Lucky Strike’** (Bromeliaceae) Hybrid

[EEK-mee-uh *Aechmea* is from the Greek word *aichme*, which means a point, in reference to the stiff points of the flower sepals.]

Aechmeas are evergreen perennials from Tropical America with strap-shaped leaves that usually have sharp teeth or spines on their edges. The leaves may be boldly patterned with spots and stripes, and vary from heavy to lighter in substance and stiffness. They can tolerate some frost and need bright light, up to full sun. They are not picky about soil types and may even be grown mounted. *Aechmea* ‘Lucky Strike’ (shown below) has green leaves with a narrow creamy margin up to 18” long and 1 ½ “ wide. The bloom is an upright scape of dark pink berry-like fruit that persists for many weeks. *Aechmea* ‘Goldenrod’ had dark burgundy leaves up to 2’ long and 1 ½” wide. The bloom is a pendant scape of dark yellow-orange berry-like fruit with blue-violet tips and a maroon stem. Both of these were grown in pots with bark chips and some potting soil outside under a shade-cloth yielding 75% sun. (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 1/04) – R.B.

***Aechmea recurvata* ‘Aztec Gold’** (Bromeliaceae)

One of the best bromeliads for the garden, it grows terrestrially with no problem. Tolerant of full sun, possibly growing even better in an exposed location. Stiff serrated leaves grow in tight rosettes. At the onset of flowering the centers color up brilliant orange red; the actual flowers are pink on short stems. The color lasts for months. Many colorful variants now exist, from solid red (*A. r.* ‘Rubra’) to multi-colored hybrids. The cultivar brought in is a particularly good variegated form with a strong golden variegation, tight habit, and very good color upon flowering. Unusual and desirable. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 4/99) —T.P.

Aechmea sphaerocephala*, syn. *A. gigantea (Bromeliaceae) Brazil

Here’s a plant you wouldn’t want to meet in a dark alley! Rarely seen, and flowering still more rarely in cultivation, this large bromeliad bears a flower which reminds us of the medieval weapon known as the mace. The stiff, thorny leaves form a giant terrestrial rosette to about 5 feet tall. When happy the plant will send up a floral stalk with red bracts, which bears a heavy, round, spiny head with blue flowers coming out from between the spines. (Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 4/00) —S.T-B & W.A.

***Aeonium arboreum* ‘Zwartkop’** (Crassulaceae)

This succulent grows as a small shrub to about 12–18 inches tall. Leaf rosettes are at the ends of the stems, with old leaves continually shed. This cultivar is notable for its dramatic dark purple-black tongue-shaped leaves. The small yellow starry flowers are in a cone-shaped terminal inflorescence. One attractively displayed specimen was spectacularly crested, rather flattened, almost heart-shaped and covered with tiny leaves. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Michael Buckner, San Diego, 3/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Nursery, Encinitas, 2/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 3/13) —K.M.

***Aeonium arboreum* ‘Zwartkop’** BLACK AEONIUM (Crassulaceae) Canary Islands

This evergreen shrubby succulent is very distinctive, due to its large, shiny rosettes of thick glossy black leaves that top its stout succulent stems. It gradually develops into a 3’ by 3’ clump, with average watering best. Although this plant will grow in partial shade, full sun is best for maintaining its rich black foliage color. In spring and summer, mature plants produce showy spikes of yellow flowers that provide spectacular contrast. Great for containers, and will take some drought. Hardy to 25° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08) – S.B.

***Aeonium domesticum variagatum* (crest form)** (Crassulaceae) Canary Islands

This succulent has green, cream-edged leaves and forms mini-rosettes. It requires only moderate water, and needs well-drained soil and filtered light. It grows to about 12" tall. The plant displayed has an especially rare crested form. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/15) – S.F.

Aeonium lindleyi (Crassulaceae) Canary Is.

An unusual Canary Island succulent that has a fragrant balsam scent and a waxy sticky feel to the leaves. Perfect for the enabled garden and/or blind gardeners. This modest appearing plant is also a necessity for the collector of euphorbias, as the watery sap of the crushed leaves is reputed to be the antidote for euphorbia latex which can cause blistering on skin and tremendous discomfort (blindness and even death in some extreme cases) when contact is made with the eyes. I have personally used it when a branch of *Euphorbia tirucalli* which had just been cut splashed a drop of its milky latex directly into my eye. The only relief came after direct application of the aeonium sap into my eye by my spouse. Use at your own risk! (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98) —M.S.B.

Aeschynanthus evrardii (Gesneriaceae) Malaysia

A large thick-leaved member of the African violet family. Very large reddish-orange tubular flowers form in clusters at the ends of branches in late summer to fall. Can be grown outside at the coast. Excellent in a moss basket. Kartuz Greenhouses is the only source I know. Highly desirable, can be grown from cuttings. (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/99) —T.P.

***Aeschynanthus* 'Flash'** (Gesneriaceae)

[ess-kih-NAN-thuss]

Aeschynanthus 'Flash' is a member of the Gesneriad family, is a hybrid between *A. hildebrandii* and *A. evrardii*. This hybrid was created by Bartley Shwarz at Half Moon Bay Greenhouses, south of San Francisco. There are approximately 200 species of *Aeschynanthus*, semi-epiphytic sub-shrubs native to S.E. Asia. *A. hildebrandii* is a lovely small species in itself, difficult to maintain in So. California although it grows very well in the San Francisco area. The problem appears to be mostly our water quality. *A. evrardii*, a larger more robust species with terminal clusters of bright red flowers in summer and fall, is easily grown outdoors all year under light shade, and will tolerate light frost. *A. 'Flash'* requires similar growing conditions. African violets (*Saintpaulia*) and gloxinia (*Sinningia speciosa*) are well known members of the Gesneriad family. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/03) – M.K.

***Agapanthus* 'Storm Cloud'** PURPLE LILY-OF-THE-NILE (Agapanthoideae)

The ubiquitous blue-flowered perennials that my Australian friend Trevor calls "aggies" have been fairly recently hybridized into some nice purple-flowered forms. This has been accomplished by using the purple-flowered *A. inapertus* as a parent. 'Storm Cloud' is a fine evergreen improvement over the older deciduous 'Mood Indigo'. Both are fairly intermediate between *A. inapertus* and *A. umbellatus*, having the flowers of the former combined with the foliage of the latter. 'Elaine' and 'Ellamae' are two newer evergreen arrivals with larger flowers of the deepest blue. Tissue culture made them widely available as soon as they were introduced. "Aggies," of course, grow and bloom well just about anywhere here from sun to shade and wet to dry. They bloom in late spring and early summer. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/99) — S.B.

Agapanthus walshii (Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

This bulb is a very rare species with pendulous blue flowers, and it is known from one small area in the Steenbras mountains. It is the only evergreen *Agapanthus* with flowers that hang down. The specimen displayed (which was purchased at the University of California, Irvine South African Bulb Sale) in a 3 foot pot was about 18 inches high, with violet-blue 1¾-inch long flowers. An even rarer white form has been described. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/97 & 7/98) —S.T-B.

***Agastache mexicana* 'Sangria'** MEXICAN GIANT HYSSOP (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Agastache mexicana is a drought-tolerant perennial native to Mexico. Annie's Annuals' website describes this variety as follows: "Deliciously lemon scented pink-crimson salvia-like flowers are borne on 12" spikes on this wonderful garden-worthy Hyssop. It makes a nice bushy plant 2'-3' tall & only 1' wide so you can squeeze her in anywhere. Not only that, but you get bees & hummingbirds & young leaves you can eat or make tea out of! EASY!" Other sources put the size as 2-4' tall x 1-2' wide. Full sun, good drainage. Is supposed to bloom summer to fall, but mine started blooming in early January. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11/11) – S.T-B.

Agastache 'Pink Pop' (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The most common *Agastache* is the herb known as Anise Hyssop (*A. foeniculum*), an anise-scented perennial native to the north central U.S.A., with blue spikes in the summer. There are over 30 species and many cultivars, hybrids and varieties have been selected over the years; some are drought-tolerant and most require only moderate water. They do well in full sun to part shade. Most have small fragrant grayish leaves that make a large clump with loose tall wands of colorful flowers. The flower colors range from orange, raspberry, to the two-toned pink and apricot 'Summer Breeze', one of my favorites. Most grow best in the sun to about 3-4' tall and can be somewhat floppy, like a *Penstemon*. I usually find it's best to just give them the room to flop, and let them re-root as they go. 'Pink Pop' is a new selection that is very compact and doesn't flop. It has pink flowers with small gray leaves. *Agastache* are related to *Salvias* and like them are attractive to hummingbirds and are just as easy to root from cuttings in the summer. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03) – T.P.

Agave 'Blue Glow' (Agavaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A beautiful cross of two Mexican agaves (*A. ocahui* x *A. attenuata*), this succulent grows 2-3' tall and wide in full sun with low water. The 18" long blue-green leaves are edged in burgundy and yellow, with a sharp, stout, red terminal spine, and look beautiful when backlit. Best in full sun with very little water; this plant was hybridized by Kelly Griffin. Read more about it in *Succulent Container Gardens* by Debra Lee Baldwin. For a lively digital discussion of this plant, visit <http://www.xericworld.com/forums/agavaceae/818-agave-blue-glow-one-kellys-hybrids.html>. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12) – S. T-B.

Agave lophantha 'Quadricolor' QUADRICOLOR CENTURY PLANT (Agavaceae) Cultivar

An attractive small agave (the species is from Mexico) that grows to a height of 1.5 feet and up to 2 feet wide, forming a rosette of 6-8 inch long dark green leaves edged with yellow and a pale green mid-stripe. In addition, the leaf margins turn red when grown in bright light, giving the leaves four distinct colors. The plant provides a stunning display in a container or in the ground, and easily produces offsets that can be used for propagation. The plant does well in free-draining soil in full sun, and although it grows faster with regular water, it should be kept on the dry side in winter. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/15) – J.H.

Agave montana 'Baccarat' (Agavaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This slow-growing hybrid was a selection from Yucca Do Nursery in Texas, and has blue-green leaves in a solitary rosette to about 3-5' tall and 4-6' wide; it forms few pups. The website for San Marcos Growers notes: "This plant has leaves have long dark terminal spines and wide spaced large teeth along the leaf margins that imprints a beautiful saw-tooth pattern on the flat surfaces of the next emerging leaf. Plant in full sun to light shade. Little irrigation required. Hardy to zero degrees F. *Agave montana* was previously lumped into the *Agave macroculmis* complex with *Agave gentryi* but both now have been recognized as separate and more distantly related species with the name *Agave macroculmis* now considered only as a synonym for *Agave atrovirens*." (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Agave nizandensis (Agaveaceae) Mexico (Oxaca)

A recently described green-leaved species, and one of the smallest species in this genus, it "was named after the village of Nizanda where it was first discovered in 1951. It is one of the smallest agaves, its soft and fleshy leaves have an attractive central stripe, and although quite rare, it is well worth looking for." It is tender to frost (some sources say keep it above 35-40° F). [Learn more at www.desert-tropicals.com] (Ron Vanderhoff, Newport Beach, 9/10) – S.T-B.

Agave parryi compacta (variegata form) (syn. *A. pattonii* 'Minima Variegata') (Agaveaceae) Hybrid

Agave parryi is a handsome perennial succulent known as Parry's Agave. It forms tight clusters of light green to gray artichoke-like rosettes, which in some subspecies can reach to 3 feet wide and 2 feet tall. The species has a wide range (for an agave), and is native to Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas and Guanajuato). It thrives on minimal water, tolerates poor soil, and requires good drainage. It's a fine plant for containers, and grows best in full sun or light shade. It is also one of the hardiest agaves, tolerating temperatures as low as -20°F, and can be found growing naturally at elevations up to 8,000 feet. According to the Desert Botanical Garden in Phoenix (dbg.org), "The flower stalk is a 4 to 6 meter tall panicle with a stout, straight stalk and 20 to 36 slightly ascending branchlets on upper 1/2 of stalk. Flowers are pink to red in bud, opening various shades of yellow. The combination of the red and yellow blooms is very showy." The Arboretum at Arizona State University (azarboretum.org)

notes that, "This plant is pollinated by insects and hummingbirds. The juice of this species can be irritating to the skin. Native Americans use plant for food, fiber, soap, beverages and medicines." The Mexican liquors mescal, tequila and pulque are made from the Mexican agaves. My research indicates that the smaller variegated form displayed originated in Japan (tissue culture). In its adolescent form, the leaves are soft, rounded, and down curving. The leaves transform to rigid up pointing as it matures. It has been suggested that the distinction is significant enough that it can be identified as two different plant types. It stays small and compact. Can be grown in sun or shade. I have acquired three examples of this plant, one from RSVP Cactus & Succulents at the LA Arboretum Intercity sale in August, 2003 for \$25, one from Joe's Nursery (Vista) at a SDC&SS Meeting in October, 2003 for \$6 and one for \$4 at the Intercity sale in August, 2004. It offsets freely. (Jim Farley, Carlsbad, 10/05) – J.F. & S. T-B.

***Agave parryi* 'Cream Spike'** (Agavaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The plant displayed is a very dwarf selection that grows only 4" tall by 10" wide, and also produces many pups. The blue-green leaves are set off by creamy white borders. Black spines along the leaf margins and at the tips contrast nicely with the leaves. Makes an excellent container specimen plant, and is hardy to about 15°F. Grow in full sun to light shade in well-drained soil; needs little water. (Matthew Roberts, San Marcos Growers, Santa Barbara, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Agave pumila (Agavaceae) Known in cultivation only

This very rare (and equally expensive!) succulent is one of the smallest agaves known; it weighs under a pound. By contrast, *A. atrovirens* can weigh over 2 tons, grow to 24 feet wide, with leaves that each can weigh over 100 lbs! The British Cactus and Succulent Society (<http://northants.bcss.org.uk>) notes that, "it is unique amongst the Agaves in being dimorphic. That means that it has two forms, in its smaller, juvenile form under discussion here, it is probably the most miniature of all the Agaves, being only 5-8cm (2-3") wide and 3-4 cm (1½ ") high. However if planted out, in appropriate climes, like California, then it actually gets rather larger, tending to look more like *Agave lechuguilla*." It rarely blooms and, some suggest rarely offsets, although this example was clumping with five offsets and my second example (of equivalent size and maturity) is showing one offset. It's provenance is unknown; according to Gentry (*Agaves of Continental North America*, p. 174) it might be a natural hybrid of *A. lechuguilla* and *A. victoriae-reginae*. Gentry mentions that if it is indeed a natural hybrid, then it might never re-occur again in nature, but makes the proviso that it may be worth searching in the area east of Saltillo, Coahuila, where such hybrid populations are known to exist. It can stay in the juvenile form for 8 to 12 years before making an open rosette, which might be only six inches across. Great in pots, grow it in full sun with little water. This example was acquired from RSVP Cactus & Succulents at the SDC&SS Sale in June, 2004 for \$25. I purchased another example at Grigsby Cactus Gardens (Vista) for \$20 in November, 2004. (Jim Farley, Carlsbad, 10/05) – J.F. & S.T-B.

Agave vilmoriniana OCTOPUS AGAVE (Agavaceae) Mexico

This handsome drought-tolerant succulent grows to about 4-6' tall and wide in full sun. The specimen shown was planted from a 1-gallon pot in 2009, and the bloom spike began about 6 weeks before the photo was taken on April 9, 2016 (when it was about 15' tall). The large narrow leaves curl back (hence the common name), and they do not have the typical spine on their tips, which makes them a friendlier plant in the garden. The bright yellow blooms are very attractive to bees. The plant dies once it blooms without producing any pups, but the flowers become small bulbils, making it easy to propagate after flowering. In habitat it grows on the sides of cliffs, looking like giant spiders. According to San Marcos Growers (smgrowers.com), "This agave has one of the highest concentrations of smilagenen, a sapogenin; in Mexico the fibers of the leaves are made into a brush that contains its own soap." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16) – S.T-B.

Aglaomorpha robertsii (Polypodiaceae)

A tropical fern with basal shields, the light green leaves have a long midrib to 18" long. Best in the shade with regular water. Can be grown in a basket or mounted on a board or tree as it grows in nature. Unusual and desirable. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Agonis flexuosa PEPPERMINT TREE (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

[The following description is an excerpt from our book, *Ornamental Trees of San Diego: Mediterranean Climate Trees for The Garden*.] The Peppermint Tree is one of the best small evergreen trees for gardens where the temperatures stay above 27°F. Growing fairly quickly to 25-35' tall and 15-30' wide, it

has a dense foliage of narrow, dark green willowlike leaves to 6" long and graceful, weeping branches. Foliage when crushed smells strongly of peppermint. Small white flowers bloom profusely all along the branches in late spring and early summer, and its dark furrowed bark and eventual stout trunk are also ornamental. The Peppermint Tree is tolerant of a wide range of garden conditions, and may be grown in a wide variety of soils with much or little water. It tolerates drought and wind even near the beach, and even succeeds admirably as a lawn tree as long as drainage is good. In colder climates, plants will freeze to the ground at around 25°F, but can resprout after temperatures as low as 10°F to grow as a large shrub. A related species, *Agonis juniperiana*, is called the Juniper Myrtle. Somewhat smaller than the Peppermint Tree, it is also more open and finely textured with its ¼" to ½" needle-like foliage, but is just as rugged. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03) – S.B.

Agonis juniperina JUNIPER MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

[a-GON-iss joo-nih-per-EYE-nuh *Agonis* is from the Greek word meaning "a gathering or an assembly," alluding to the large number of seeds produced by members of this group; *juniperina* (Latin) refers to the juniper-like foliage of this species.]

This small evergreen tree from Australia is drought-tolerant, fast-growing, and tough. Related to the Peppermint Tree (*Agonis flexuosa*), it is somewhat like it in habit, but has finer-textured foliage and is smaller-growing. Its narrow leaves are just 1/2" long and densely clothe its arching branches, as do the fluffy white flower clusters that appear in summer and fall. Best in full sun with good drainage; hardy to around 25°F. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04)–S.B.

Agrostemma githago CORN COCKLE (Caryophyllaceae) Mediterranean Sea Region

Although grown as a garden plant in many countries, this annual is also well-known as a naturalized weed in the U.S.A., where it frequently inhabits roadsides and cornfields. It grows rapidly in spring to 2-3' tall in full sun, and blooms with pink flowers in late spring and early summer. Plants self-sow readily. Several varieties are grown with flower colors from purple to dark pink to white, although self-sown seedlings of these may revert in time to the pink species form. (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07) – S.B.

Ajanía pacífica, syn. *Chrysanthemum pacificum* (Asteraceae) Japan

Atypical "Mums" from Japan, they grow about a foot high, have lobed leaves edged silver gray, pubescent underneath. Clusters of yellow button-like flowers appear in the fall. These plants sucker and can be somewhat invasive. Easy to propagate from cuttings or by division. They would be worth growing if just for the foliage alone and make an excellent filler. (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/95; Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/99 & 11/99; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/02) —T.P.

Albuca circinata (Hyacinthaceae) South Africa

Leaves deciduate in summer heat. Easily grown from seed. Cultivated as an horticultural curiosity – twisted foliage looks like a bad hair day! (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06) – M. B.

Albuca clanwilliamgloria (Hyacinthaceae) West Cape of South Africa

How can you not love a bulb with flower stalks over six feet tall and a last name like this one has? (It is found near the town of Clan William in the Olifants River Valley and west to Eland's Bay.) The nodding, 1" long, golden yellow flowers appear on very tall leafless stems from late winter to spring, and the bulb blooms best when planted in the ground. Since it is native to a winter-rainfall area it should be grown in sandy soil with good drainage where it gets no summer water. [A good book on South African bulbs is *The Color Encyclopedia of Cape Bulbs*, by Manning, Goldblatt and Snijman.] (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 5/13) – S.T-B.

Albuca spiralis (Hyacinthaceae) West Cape South Africa

Dwarf winter growing geophyte, the bulbs normally exposed, solitary or dividing to form small groups. Neat – summer dormant. Flowers bisexual-selfing. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06) – M. B.

Aleurites moluccana CANDLENUT (Euphorbiaceae) SE Asia

This interesting and very attractive landscape tree is found growing naturally in hillside forests, where it reaches 65 feet tall by about 30 feet wide. Has pale green, mealy (granular textured), evergreen foliage with rusty fuzz on the underside; the lobed leaves can be 15 inches wide and are heavily veined light to dark green. This is the official tree emblem of Hawaii, used by the inhabitants for canoe building, cloth

making, dye, and seed necklaces. The oily seeds were threaded on coconut leaf-ribs and burned as candles, hence the common name. Tiny white flowers bloom throughout the year. Difficult to obtain locally, but worth searching out. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 9/00) —W.A.

Allamanda cathartica GOLDEN TRUMPET (Apocynaceae) northern S. America

One of the most popular flowering vines in the tropics, *Allamanda* grows and blooms well for us as long as it is protected from cold. It is a shrubby vine with glossy-green leaves that is great for a warm wall. Four inch bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers appear in clusters in summer and fall and are very showy. Problems can arise in winter if soil temperatures are too cold; because of this, a large container (which warms up faster on cold winter days) might be the best way to grow this plant. In any case, coastal locations are usually more successful than inland because of warmer winter temperatures. Various cultivars of *A. cathartica* have darker throats on the flowers, and there is also a double yellow form. A number of hybrids with *A. violacea* are also grown—these have mauve to wine-colored flowers, and the plants are somewhat less vigorous. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 7/00, 9/01) —S.B.

Allium caeruleum (syn *A. azureum*) (Liliaceae [Alliaceae]) Siberia, Turkestan

Allium caeruleum, a member of the onion family, is an Allium for blue flower aficionados, truly one of the bluest flowers on the planet. Half dollar size flax blue flowers on 12" to 18" stems bloom for several weeks during spring. Plant the bulbs in large numbers for more of an impact. *A. caeruleum* is easy to attain through mail order bulb companies. They may have a poor return after the second year if summer water isn't withheld. Alliums in general like to be summer dry. Whether they return or not, it's inexpensive and worth growing just for the rounded blue flower heads alone. Fall through early winter is the best time to plant *A. caeruleum*, placing the small bulbs about an inch or more deep in full sun along a path edge. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05) – J.Wi.

Allium cepa RED ONION (Alliaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Red onions have a milder taste than regular yellow onions, and are often used raw in recipes. I purchased a bag of onion sets (small bulbs) and planted them in a raised bed in December. Although they grew well in full sun with plenty of water, they never formed bulbs but became what looked like enormous scallions. I should have followed the advice in Pat Welsh's excellent book, *Pat Welsh's Southern California Organic Gardening* (see ad on page 15). Pat (a SDHS Life Member who was our Horticulturist of the Year in 2003) discusses different types of onions and notes "Onions are photoperiodic – that is, they're sensitive to temperature and also to day length. An onion is stimulated to stop making leafy growth and to start making a bulb not so much by temperature as by the lengthening of days, as the sun moves north in spring and summer. ...Long-day varieties, grown in northern states and in Canada, need fourteen to fifteen hours of daylight to make a bulb. ...No long-day varieties can possibly receive enough hours of daylight in Southern California to make a bulb. ...yet... almost all onion sets are of long-day types." Next time I'll plant one of the onions that Pat recommends for our area. Although my onions didn't form bulbs, we've been eating them for four months and they're delicious. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/12) – S.T-B.

Allium cepa cv. SCALLION (Alliaceae) Horticultural hybrid

Scallions, cultivated worldwide, are in a plant family (Amaryllidaceae) that includes 50 genera and 870 species which are comprised of "perennial herbs [which grow] from a bulb with contractile roots." They are related to daffodils and other showy-flowered plants such as the amaryllis often blooming for the winter holidays. According to epicurious.com, "The name 'scallion' is applied to several members of the onion family including a distinct variety called scallion, immature onions (commonly called *green onions*), young leeks and sometimes the tops of young shallots. In each case the vegetable has a white base that has not fully developed into a bulb and green leaves that are long and straight. Both parts are edible. True scallions are generally identified by the fact that the sides of the base are straight, whereas the others are usually slightly curved, showing the beginnings of a bulb. All can be used interchangeably although true scallions have a milder flavor than immature onions." Five related species of *Allium* used for food seasoning or embellishment include shallots (*A. ascalonicum*), spring onions (*A. fistulosum*), leeks (*A. porrum*), garlic (*A. sativum*), and chives (*A. schoenoprasum*). Each tastes somewhat different, and has different traditional culinary uses. The flower displayed was from a plant that was grown by planting the discarded root end from a scallion used in a salad; in a year it grew about 18" tall and produced a golf ball-shaped umbel composed of over 100 individual tiny white flowers. Scallions grow best in loose soil in

full sun, and are easily started in spring from seeds – or just recycle your salad discards, like I did! (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 3/06) – S.T-B.

Allium schubertii (Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) E Mediterranean to C Asia,

This deciduous perennial bulb is grown for the huge stellate floral umbel, up to 15 inches across, composed of hundreds of small pink flowers. The green strap-shaped leaves appear in early spring, and are soon followed by a ½ inch thick stalk about 18 inches tall from the center of the leafy rosette. The female flowers are borne on short stems to 4 inches long, while the male flowers are on stems to 8 inches long. The resulting umbel is very open and airy, and dries beautifully for flower arrangements. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/16) —S.T-B.

Allium unifolium (Liliaceae [Alliaceae]) California, Oregon

Allium unifolium has large hemispherical umbels of 5-20 bell-shaped pink flowers in mid-spring. They are easily grown and readily available through bulb catalogs. They are not invasive like some alliums, and go dormant after bloom, returning with the fall rains. Grows up to 2' tall. Not fussy – blooms in shade as well as in the sun. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/05) – S.L.

Alluaudia comosa (Didiereaceae) Madagascar

The Old World family Didiereaceae is composed of succulent and thorny shrubs that resemble our New World ocotillos (Fouquieriaceae) or, in some cases, certain types of cactus. In fact, the genus *Alluaudia* is graft-compatible with *Pereskia*, which is an ancestral cactus, and the Didiereaceae is thought to be distantly related to the Cactus family. This is a fine example of what is called “convergent evolution,” a situation in which two unrelated plants have developed similar forms in response to similar climates. This spiny desert shrub or small tree is native to the southwest coast of Madagascar, from Tulear to Ft. Dauphin, growing in calcareous soils. *A. comosa* prefers well-drained soil in full sun and is very drought-tolerant. Michael Buckner displayed one of the oldest (at 20 years) specimens of *Alluaudia* in local cultivation, but remarkably this plant has lived as a container plant all its life and is a compact 2 feet tall with very dense branching of thorny stems. Our thanks to Michael for bringing in this rare and beautiful specimen, which has no doubt won prizes at many shows. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/97 & 9/97; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/97) —S.B.

Alnus rhombifolia WHITE ALDER (Betulaceae) Western North America

This fast growing deciduous shade tree is native near streams and rivers in many parts of San Diego County and succeeds anywhere it receives adequate water. For this reason it is often planted as a lawn tree. It is an upright grower to 50' or more tall, narrow when young but spreading with age. In early spring, greenish-yellow tassel-like flowers hang from the bare branches, followed by toothed dark green 2-4" leaves which drop cleanly in the fall. Small woody cone-like fruits decorate the bare branches in winter, attracting both birds and flower arrangers. Both trunk and branches are handsome, with a gray color and smooth texture. The White Alder is quite tolerant of heat and wind as long as it is watered regularly. Native as far north as British Columbia, it is tolerant of any amount of cold and grows in any California climate. It is tolerant of a wide variety of soils, including heavy clay. This tree is a good choice for shading a house in the summer and not in winter, and can help save money on utility bills. Although it doesn't specifically need pruning, a laced specimen can be particularly handsome. The White Alder can also be planted as an informal grove for a streamside effect. [Description from *Ornamental Trees of San Diego*.] (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05) – S.B.

Alocasia 'Hilo Beauty' VARIEGATED TARO (Araceae)

This moisture-loving herbaceous tropical with bright ivory to chartreuse spots and splashes on the medium green glaucous leaves grows in soils from pure clay to highly organic. It multiplies slower in clay than in a high organic mix. Grows knee- to thigh-high in bright shade to full sun. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 8/00; Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00) —G.D.S.

Alocasia odora (Araceae) NE India to China, Taiwan, Philippines

Spectacular tropical plant with large glossy leaves to 3 feet long and wide growing at the top of a trunk 3 inches around, similar to a tree fern. Small 3 inch tall flowers have a cream-colored spathe with the typical spadix (similar to *Anthurium*). The fragrant flowers can be used as cut flowers, but if left on the plant they will form a very showy and long-lasting column of red seed. It takes a while to get a tall trunk; the biggest in San Diego are probably about 6 feet tall. It can take some sun at the coast, but may yellow slightly and prefers part shade inland; will tolerate a light frost, but recovers. *A. odora* suckers from the

base and these divisions can be propagated. In the right setting it will reseed naturally. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02) —T.P.

Aloe arborescens CANDELABRA PLANT, TORCH ALOE, TREE ALOE (Aloeaceae) South Africa

The fall to winter blooms of this commonly grown aloe are a stunning deep coral-red color, and appear in tall spires of flowers that are covered in what looks like snake scales before the buds fully develop. Although one common name is Tree Aloe, this is more of a clumper and climber, forming a large mound to 9' x 9' (or even larger) in just a few years. The mound is formed of "many 18 inch wide rosettes of narrow recurved soft-toothed margined leaves that are dull green or yellowish or sometimes blue-green depending on the location and amount of sunlight it receives," according to the excellent description on the website for San Marcos Growers (www.smgrowers.com). Planted near the trunk of a sturdy tree, it can climb up many feet, completely hiding the trunk. It has been grown in California for at least 100 years, possibly more. In its native South Africa, where it is quite common, it is often used as a barrier plant to protect animals and crops. It occurs naturally mainly in the mountains, often on exposed ridges up to a mile above sea level. Very easy to propagate from cuttings, this is a fine plant to share with your friends. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/13) – S.T-B.

Aloe bakeri (Aloaceae) Madagascar

A true miniature aloe from Madagascar, *Aloe bakeri* is prolific, branching at the base and quickly filling a container with its beautiful ruddy mahogany colored leaves. This small aloe does very well in the ground in southern California when grown in well-drained soil or raised mounds where it quickly forms densely packed groups of 50-100 individual plants, a colorful low growing accent. A delight to behold because of its prolific flowering; individual flowers are one of the most beautiful in this genus, orange to yellow at the throat with the lower perianth apricot suffused scarlet—one is magnificent—hundreds breathtaking! *Aloe bakeri* is well worth searching out for the succulent rockery. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98) —M.S.B.

Aloe barberae (syn. *A. bainesii*) TREE ALOE (Aloeaceae) South Africa

While most aloes stay relatively small (under 4' tall) in the garden, *A. barberae* is called the Tree Aloe for good reason: it can reach 30 feet or taller, although you'll have to be patient to see such lofty stature. A striking drought-tolerant succulent for full sun and good drainage, rose-pink flowers are borne in winter and, like all aloe flowers, they attract hummingbirds. The thick stems and bark are grey and the long recurved foliage of this tallest of all aloes is deep green. A very useful book is *Guide to the Aloes of South Africa*, by van Wyk and Smith. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/12) – S.T-B.

Aloe 'Blue Elf' (Aloeaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This small aloe forms tight clumps of rosettes of blue-green foliage that reach about 18" high and up to 2' wide. The spikes of orange flowers appear nearly all year in mild coastal areas, although they are heaviest in winter to spring. Grows best in full sun to light shade with low water requirements. Fast-growing, easy to grow and readily available, it is tolerant of neglect. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12) – S.T-B.

Aloe cameronii (Aloaceae) Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe

A spectacular red aloe – probably the most desirable of all landscape aloes. Categorized as a small-to-medium-sized aloe, this species grows rapidly and offsets readily. Rosette heads reach about a two foot diameter; thick fleshy stems grow erect to about 3' with dried leaf remains, branching freely at the base and forming clumps and rapidly colonizing a garden area. A prolific bloomer – brilliant scarlet-red cylindrical flowers 2' to 3'. Entire plant turns a vivid copper red in winter; it also can get quite red during the summer. One plant should be mandatory in every southern California succulent landscape – the crowning jewel. Twenty plants in a landscape is absolutely spectacular – grand parade awesome! (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09) – Michael & Joyce Buckner

Aloe castanea CAT'S TAIL ALOE (Aloaceae) South Africa

The specific epithet *castanea* is the Latin name for the chestnut tree, and this aloe was named for the chestnut-brown nectar color. The inflorescences look like orange cattails. Good in the landscape, it makes a nice looking six-foot tree with a single stem and higher 3- to 4-foot branching. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10) – M. & J. B.

Aloe ciliaris CLIMBING ALOE (Aloaceae) S. Africa

This unusual aloe is vine-like, with stems to 15 feet long that will climb or cascade. It can even be trained as a hedge. Showy 12 inch spikes of brilliant orange-red green-tipped tubular flowers appear in winter and at other times of the year and are attractive to hummingbirds. The dark green foliage of Climbing Aloe looks best with a little shade inland, but is fine in full sun on the coast. Plants are very drought-tolerant but will accept regular watering as long as drainage is good. A bit slow to start, it dislikes continued freezing temperatures, but mature plantings are spectacular in bloom. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 2/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/04; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09 & 2/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14) —S.B.

Aloe 'David Verity' (Aloaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This robust aloe grows 4-6' tall and at least as wide; there seems to be more than one clone/form available. Tall branching spikes tower over bold silver blue-green leaves. The flower heads are pink at first becoming red and then yellow with age. The bottom of the spike ages first, so a head will have several colors. Drought-tolerant, grow it in full sun with good drainage. For an excellent description of the history and characteristics of this attractive plant, visit the website for San Marcos Growers (smgrowers.com). (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16) – S.T-B.

Aloe deltoideodonta (Aloaceae) Madagascar

This is a slow growing compact Madagascar aloe. Attractively spotted light green leaves form clustering rosettes. Best in bright filtered light location. Showy stalks of long tubular blooms – brilliant orange to lime green – appear two to three times a year. Protect from frost. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09) – M.J.B.

Aloe descoingsii (syn. *Guillauminia descoingsii*) (Aloaceae) Madagascar

A true dwarf aloe (in fact, the smallest Aloe) of Madagascar origin. Rigid, fleshy leaves with dull white raised, rough spots free forming dense 2-inch wide rosettes with distinctive, dull white marginal teeth. There are two recognized subspecies and probably a hundred hybrids or varieties. Leaf colors range from a light melon orange to a dark bluish green depending on variety/hybrid. In summer it bears scarlet cylindrical flowers with wide mouth. From low elevations in Madagascar (one website says it is an endangered species), *A. descoingsii* is a very easy to grow drought-resistant succulent. Full sun is usually too hot – best in bright filtered light or light shade. May be frost tender (sources differ); excellent in pots with well-drained soil. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09) – M.J.B., S.F. & S. T-B.

Aloe distans **JWELED ALOE** (Aloaceae) South Africa

With umbrella-shaped flower heads of long, tubular coral flowers in summer, this drought-tolerant aloe is a knockout in the garden! The website for San Marcos Growers (www.smgrowers.com - a very wonderful resource) describes it like this: "A sprawling aloe that crawls along the ground or climbs up over rocks or other obstacles with long trailing stems bearing blue green leaves tipped with a tight rosette of these leaves, which are about 5 inches in diameter, that have golden spines on the margins. The plants suckers along its stems so that the many outwardly moving heads radiate many feet out from the center – the largest we have seen was about 10 feet across. Older stems are bare near the center showing silver gray stems clinging to the ground. In mid-summer to fall appear the capitate heads of coral tubular flowers." Grows best in full sun to light shade; hardy to the low 20s° F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11) – S.T-B.

Aloe 'Doran Black' (white form) (Aloaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This is a fairly new hybrid, according to local aloe expert Phyllis Flechsig. It stays about 6" tall and spreads sideways by forming pups. The leaves are a very dark green with lighter raised bumpy (terburcular) spots; grown in shade the spots are white, but given sun they are more peach-colored. The 1" long narrowly tubular flowers are a bright coral color and held above the foliage rosette on narrow stems. Give this aloe moderate water, good drainage and the usual aloe care; this hybrid probably does best in at least some shade, especially during the summer. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/06) – S.T-B.

Aloe dumetorum (Syn. *A. ellenbeckii*) (Asphodelaceae) Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya

[AL-oh doo-meh-TOR-um *Aloe* is from the Arabic name for plants in this group; *dumetorum* (Latin) refers to the plant being from "bushy places."]

A low-growing succulent to one foot tall, similar to *Aloe vera*. Usually stemless, its leaves are green marbled with white. The tubular flowers (pictured above) are orange-red, with green tips that turn yellow as the flowers open. It blooms late winter through spring in partial shade in Vista. Best grown in zones 10

and 11, *A. ellenbeckii* prefers full sun in coastal areas, light shade inland. It prefers average temperatures above 50°F, and doesn't like temperatures below 40°F. Completely frost intolerant, it's easy to grow in a frost-free zone, drought-resistant and happy in a pot, even if a bit crowded. You can propagate it from pups and seed. Not particularly attractive to pests, although a leaf does get nibbled occasionally, probably by a snail. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04) – S.Lo.

Aloe humilis* var. *echinata 'Hummel's Clone' SPIDER ALOE (Aloaceae) Hybrid

This selection of a South African aloe has a distinctive spine pattern all over the leaves. This stemless aloe forms low clumps, and has salmon-orange flowers in winter to spring. A handsome drought-resistant plant for full sun to light shade. (Jose Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 2/05) – J.T-B & S. T-B.

Aloe juvenna TIGER TOOTH ALOE (Aloaceae) Kenya

This handsome clumping aloe is supposed to bloom in the summer, although the plant displayed has also had flowers in winter on occasion. From the website of San Marcos Growers (www.smgrowers.com): "An attractive and unusual succulent with 1 to 2 foot long stems that are at first erect but later arch over and are covered from the base with bright toothy-margined green leaves flecked with lighter green to white spots on inner and outer surfaces. The stems are densely stacked and tipped with a spiky tight rosette. When grown in full sun the leaves often take on reddish to brown tones. This plant suckers profusely to make a dense stand or ground cover and can trail downwards over rocks or walls. It does not flower regularly but when it does it is in mid to late summer and is an unbranched spike with orange-red flowers. Plant in a well-drained soil in light shade to full sun, but red coloration best with bright light. Give regular to occasional water in summer and avoid overwatering in winter - tolerates winter rainfall if soil drains well and is great in containers of even a hanging basket." The coral-red flowers have greenish-yellow tips. Very easy and quick to propagate (I just stick a cutting in the ground, water it, and walk away). Some websites say it is not frost-tolerant, but some say it is hardy to around 25°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12, 1/13, 9/14) – S.T-B.

Aloe 'Moonglow' (Aloaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The specimen displayed was planted in 2013 from a small plug and started blooming in December 2015 when the plant was about 16" tall x 12" wide. The compact pale yellow flowers are a nice contrast to the commoner orange-hued flowers on the majority of aloes. San Marcos Growers (smgrowers.com) states: "A medium-sized singled-stemmed succulent to 32 inches tall by almost 2 feet wide with rosettes of fairly narrow gray-green leaves that arch strongly upwards with yellow teeth along the margins and some horizontal banding on the upper surface of the leaf. Starting in late fall, with peak bloom in midwinter, there appears an abundance of pale yellow flowers on branching inflorescences that rise well above the foliage... This aloe comes from the breeding program of Leo Thamm of Sunbird Aloes in Johannesburg, South Africa and was introduced to the US nursery trade in 2012 by The Plug Collection." Another source noted: "Once mature, this variety produces more flowers on a plant than any we've seen." Best in full sun with some summer water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16) – S.T-B.

Aloe parvula (Aloaceae) Madagascar

A small aloe (to about 8" wide) with coral flowers; dormant in winter. Good in pots so it doesn't get overlooked in the landscape. Grow it in full sun to light shade; in more sun the leaves get a fascinating bluish-violet tint. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/08) – S.T-B.

Aloe rupestris BOTTLEBRUSH ALOE (Aloaceae) South Africa

The cheerful tubular, tangerine-colored blossoms on this winter-blooming aloe are arranged on a tall multi-branched stalk, and hundreds of blooms are clustered on each flower stem. In the wild this aloe can grow to nearly 30' tall, but the plants sold in the U.S. might actually be hybrids that don't get quite that large. Also, the plants sold here often form multi-stemmed clumps, whereas in habitat this is usually seen as a solitary specimen. The broad leaves have attractive red-brown marginal teeth, but the plant is otherwise smooth. In my garden it gets about ¾ day sun, and is thriving on very moderate weekly watering (less in winter if we get rain). I purchased mine (from Solana Succulents) as a 1-gallon plant in 2009, and it now a clump about 6' x 6', with five large (3' wide) plants. For a good discussion about this plant see davesgarden.com. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/15) – S.T-B.

***Aloe sinkatana* hybrid** (Aloaceae) Sudan

While the majority of Aloes hail from South Africa, this species is from Sudan, in Northern Africa, where it is found at mountain elevations of 3000'. It forms clumping rosettes to about 2' tall and 2-3' across. A.

sinkatana (there is no common name) grows best in light shade with low to moderate watering; keep it dry in the winter when it is dormant. The 3/4" long flowers are borne on branched inflorescences that can be up to 3' tall. Ranging from light yellow to bright scarlet, the winter-blooming pyramidal flower clusters attract hummingbirds. The dull grey-green succulent leaves grow to about 2' long and 3" wide, with dull white spots and red teeth along the edges. The plant displayed had light orange flowers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/06) – S.T-B.

Aloe suprafoliata (Asphodelaceae) South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Swaziland)

The tubular flowers of this late-fall-to-winter-blooming South African aloe have been described as "pinkish-red," "rose/mauve," and "red," so it certainly isn't the more common orange that many aloes exhibit. One on-line comment notes that, "The leaves are an attractive deep turquoise, tinged with red in cold or deep sun. Color of leaves tends to fade a bit to blue-green as plant ages and becomes mature shape. The leaves are spiny, but not terribly dangerous." Probably because it grows in the wild on rocky slopes from about 990' to 5300', it is able to withstand temperatures down to about 25°F. One very interesting feature is that on young plants the leaves are distichous (growing in two planes only), but older plants has the more frequently seen spiral rosette form. [A useful reference is *Guide to the Aloes of South Africa*, by Ben-Erik van Wyk and Gideon Smith.] (Ron Vanderhoff, Newport Beach, 9/10) – S.T-B.

Aloe tenuior FENCE ALOE (Aloeaceae) South Africa

Give this rambling, long-stemmed aloe plenty of room to spread out. The small yellow flowers appear on and off all year, with the peak of bloom in winter. San Marcos Growers (smgrowers.com) states: "A shrub forming plant rising from a near tuberous base to 3 feet tall, or taller with support, by 5-6 feet wide with irregularly-branched, semi-woody long stems tipped with open rosettes of narrow pale blue-green 4-6 inch long by 1/2 to 3/4 inch wide leaves with tiny white teeth along the margins. With a peak from fall to late winter, but seemingly nearly any time of year except mid-summer, appear the terminal, usually unbranched, spikes of lemon yellow flowers. Plant in full sun to light shade (tolerates deep shade but does not seem to bloom) in a relatively well-drained soil and irrigate occasionally to infrequently. Not known to be particularly hardy to frost but our plants weathered the 1990 (<20 °F), 2007 (25°F) freezes without damage when only covered with frost cloth and went through the January 2013 freeze down to 27°F unprotected so is hardier than thought. This is a nice landscape plant that can form a large shrub-like mass topped with fine-textured foliage and an abundance of delicate yellow flowers." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16) – S.T-B.

Aloe wickensii (Aloaceae) S. Africa

This is one of the showiest of the mid-sized aloes, providing brilliant winter flower color with an absolute minimum of watering and care. It has 2–3 foot wide stemless rosettes of 32 inches long by 5 inch wide succulent leaves, and may be either clumping or solitary. Winter flowers are produced on upright branched stalks to 5 feet tall, appearing as conical clusters of bright red flower buds and either bright orange or bright yellow flowers, depending on the form grown. Plants are very drought tolerant and will tolerate mild frosts. This species is considered by some to be a form of *Aloe cryptopoda*. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 1/03) —S.B.

Alopecurus pratensis 'Aureovariegatus' GOLDEN FOXTAIL GRASS (Gramineae) Hybrid

A beautiful evergreen grass to 12" tall. It has a strong yellow variegation. Grows in the sun or part shade; regular water. Makes a striking groundcover. Small spike flower heads in the summer. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) - T.P.

Aloysia citrodora*, syn. *A. triphylla LEMON VERBENA (Verbenaceae) Argentina, Chile

Aloysia citrodora is a common plant found in small pots in the herb section of nurseries. Don't be fooled: it will grow into an attractive shrub to 6 feet or more. It is primarily used for making an excellent tea by pouring boiling water over a few of the light green leaves. The foliage is strongly lemon scented and flavored, and can be used in cooking. It bears small white flowers in subtle terminal sprays. Its winter appearance is not as good, but it is reliably cold hardy in most of San Diego County. Full sun is best, but it tolerates a wide range of conditions. It can get leggy; either lace it out to open it up or cut back to encourage bushiness as new growth appears in late spring. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95, 9/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13) —T.P.

Aloysia virgata BUBBLEGUM PLANT, SWEET ALMOND VERBENA (Verbenaceae) Brazil

This shrubby relative of the Lemon Verbena (*A. citrodora*, syn. *A. triphylla*) is an evergreen to semi-deciduous 6 foot tall by 3 foot wide shrub (larger with age and in a favorable site) with gray-green lantana-like leaves. It is rather nondescript when out of bloom, but you'll never forget it when it does bloom – especially if you like bubble gum! From late spring through fall, airy spikes of tiny white flowers are produced atop the new growth; and especially on a warm day, their fragrance fills the air. Not just any bubble gum fragrance, mind you, but specifically "Double Bubble" bubble gum (this was always my favorite brand as a child, which is why I really like this plant!). Because of its sweet fragrance, this is a great shrub for a warm sunny site close to a path where you can smell the flowers close-up (in cool weather, you'll have to stick your nose right in the flowers to appreciate the fragrance). If you're like me, a summer's day will find you picking a flower cluster and carrying it around with you as you remember those care-free bubble-gum-chewing days of youth! Regular watering; hardy to around 25°F, but loves heat. Thanks to Shirley Kerins of the Huntington Botanical Gardens, who popularized this plant. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/96; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01; George Yackey, La Mesa, 1/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02 & 9/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/12; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/15) – S.B.

Alpinia calcarata SNAP GINGER, CARDAMON GINGER (Zingiberaceae) India

This vigorous ginger grows from rhizomes and is surprisingly low water (to drought-tolerant) once established; it adds a tropical look and sweet scent to the garden. It grows about 4-6' tall in sun to part shade and produced white and reddish blooms on and off most of the year. The leaves can be used in cooking. (Linda Jones, Encinitas, 9/15) – L.J. & S.T-B.

Alpinia galangal GALANGAL, THAI GINGER (Zingiberaceae) So. Asia, Indonesia

Thai cuisine owes much to the distinctive taste of this perennial, which produces an edible rhizome that is used fresh or dried in many recipes and herbal remedies. The rhizome is also used in snuff and perfume, and flavors a liqueur in Russia. Probably the tallest specimen ever brought to our meetings: the stalk displayed was easily nine feet tall. It blooms several times a year in Los Angeles in light shade; orange-red fruits follow the greenish-white flowers. Grow it in full sun to light shade with good drainage; prefers moist soil. (Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 5/09) – J.C.B. & S.T-B.

***Alpinia zerumbet* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED SHELL GINGER (Zingiberaceae)

This attractive evergreen ginger is easy to grow in sun or shade, and quickly forms a big clump 6–8 feet high and wide. Its 12 inch long by 4 inch wide leaves (they can be even bigger when grown in shade) are a shiny bright green finely streaked with yellow, and are by themselves very pretty as a background in flower arrangements. Terminal spikes of fragrant flowers appear in summer and fall, with the individual 2" flowers waxy-white shells with a bright yellow-and-red frilly lip inside. This plant makes a nice tropical-looking background plant and is a good cut flower. Foliage is tender in a heavy frost, but the plant is root-hardy to 15°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00; H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02) —S.B.

***Alstroemeria* 'Apricot Beauty'** (Alstroemeriaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

Alstroemerias are rewarding garden plants which can bloom much of the year if you don't let them set seed (they will also slow down if it gets too hot or too cold). 'Apricot Beauty' is a vigorous pastel variety that makes an excellent cut flower; it also blends well with other light colors in the garden. Keep the soil around alstroemerias cool by mulching – this will keep their roots cool even in full sun (which they like). Alstroemerias also like lots of fertilizer to bloom well. Remember to "pull, not cut" old flower stalks when grooming – this stimulates underground buds to make for bushier plants (as long as you don't pull the entire plant out of the ground!). (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00) —S.B.

***Alstroemeria aurea* 'Lutea'** (Alstroemeriaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

These tuberous perennials, mostly from South America, are hardy to 5 °F. Just a few years ago these were very difficult to find. They are prized for their long lasting qualities as a cut flower. Popularized by the floral industry, demand for garden-worthy plants increased. Much hybridization has been done to extend the bloom time and shorten the height of the plant. Actually quite easy to grow, they prefer a rich well drained soil and a sunny location, part shade inland. Individual stems arise from the root, terminating at 3 feet or less in a cluster of funnel-shaped flowers. 'Lutea' is yellow, but colors range from red through shades of orange, pink, lavender and white. *Alstroemeria ligtu* hybrids and Meyers hybrids (bred by the late Fred Meyer) are very popular. Alstroemerias can be easily divided in the very early spring without disrupting the spring and fall bloom cycle too much, although established clumps produce more flowers.

They also can be grown from seed. In fact, if you don't dead head, they can come up all over the garden. If the plants are well watered and fed they can be pushed to bloom all summer; if allowed to go dry they are summer dormant. Clumps can easily be cleaned up by pulling out old stems, or just cutting all the foliage down to the ground. Give these plants some room in the perennial bed; they can be floppy and take up a lot of space when mature. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/00) —T.P.

Alstroemeria Princess Lilies® PERUVIAN LILY (Alstroemeriaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Garden Hybrid
The Princess Lilies® series of about 15 *Alstroemeria* cultivars were developed by Royal Van Zanten in Holland and have been available since about 2010. They tolerate both cold and hot temperatures, and are available in a wide color range from white and yellow through orange to wine red and purple. They stay short (under 18" tall) and bloom in spring, with 3" flowers that are excellent for cutting. Flowering continues during the summer, and they can produce blooms to the first frost. They appreciate regular applications of fertilizer, and their small stature makes them good choices for containers. The cultivars displayed were red-flowered 'Letizia' (*Alstroemeria* 'Zaprilet') and violet-flowered 'Lilian' (*Alstroemeria* 'Zaprilian'). In the member's garden these plants have been ignored by rabbits, but do bait for snails. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/14) – S.T-B.

***Alstroemeria psittacina* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED PARROT-FLOWER (Alstroemeriaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Garden Hybrid
Perhaps the most shade-tolerant and the only variegated alstroemeria is this handsome form of the Brazilian 'Parrot Flower' (so named because of its red and green blooms). Rounded leaves are nicely and boldly marked in white, and the plant spreads easily (but not aggressively) by underground roots. Flowering occurs in summer and at other times of the year. Probably best protected from burning sun, this plant will grow in sun or part shade. Frost will damage the foliage, but plants recover well from all but the hardest freezes. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/99; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99 & 7/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02) —S.B.

***Alstroemeria* sp.** (Alstroemeriaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Brazil
Fred Meyer displayed flowers from two unidentified *Alstroemeria* species he collected in Brazil, one from Minas Gerais and one from Sao Paulo. These showy and unusual species likely have never before been cultivated, and are being used in Fred's extensive hybridization programs. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 11/94) —S.B.

***Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Party Time'** (Amaranthaceae) Garden Hybrid
The species is native from the West Indies to Brazil. This eye-catching hybrid has beautiful variegated pink and green leaves. Occasionally the foliage sports to all pin (as seen in part of the plant on display). This easy to grow perennial needs to be kept warm in the winter. It is nice in mixed containers or for a bold accent in a tropical setting. Partial shade to full sun and regular moisture are required. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

***Alternanthera ficoidea* 'Red Thread'** (Amaranthaceae) Garden Hybrid
The species is native from the West Indies to Brazil. This hybrid is one of the most useful of all the *Alternanthera*, with an excellent tuft of narrow scarlet-purple leaves. Very attractive and easy either in the ground or as a container plant. Loves heat and summer and sulks during the winter, when it is best kept warm. Easily rooted from cuttings. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

Alyogyne hakeifolia yellow-flowered form (Malvaceae) Australia
[al-ee-AH-jih-nee hay-kee-ih-FOE-lee-uh *Alyogyne* (Latin) refers to the split stigma of the flowers; *hakeifolia* (Latin) means "foliage like a *Hakea*."]
Much like *Alyogyne huegelii*, the Blue Hibiscus, this Australian shrub has flowers that look like a hibiscus. This one is the yellow flowered form, a pale yellow with a maroon blotch in the throat. It has finely dissected 2"-4" dark green lobed leaves, so much so that they appear needle-like. This shrub is reported to grow up to 10', into an upright, multi-branched form. However, mine is much smaller due to being in a container. Besides this yellow form it also comes in mauve and pink forms. It is reputed to take mild frosts, and to be suited for warm, dry climates and seems perfect for much of the greater San Diego area. (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 5/04) – R.B.

***Alyogyne huegelii* 'White Swan'** WHITE-FLOWERED BLUE HIBISCUS (Malvaceae)
Although its botanical name is *Alyogyne huegelii*, it's commonly called Blue Hibiscus and, in fact, it is related to hibiscus. This Australian native been very popular the last ten years or so. It has coarse, hairy,

lobed leaves and typically has sparkling blue single flowers 5 inches across. This new selection is a nice clean white. *A. huegelii* is an 8 foot tall shrub, and very easy to grow. It prefers a sunny location in the open. It can have insect problems in an area with poor air circulation. It's not picky about soil, but like many Australian plants it doesn't like to dry out the first year. Many other color forms are available; an extra dark purple form is particularly attractive. Propagation can be by seeds or cuttings, but vegetative propagation will insure identical clones. The plant is not terribly long lived, and looks better if replaced with younger plants as it ages. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01) —T.P.

***Alyogyne* sp. ("leptochlamys")**

(Malvaceae) Australia

[al-ee-AH-jih-nee lep-toe-KLAM-iss *Alyogyne* (Latin) refers to the split stigma of the flowers; *leptochlamys* comes from a Latin word for "thin" and a Greek word for "covering," perhaps referring to the thin coating of hairs on the leaves.]

New to cultivation here, this drought-tolerant evergreen shrub grows to 5' tall and wide in full sun and prefers a well-drained soil. It is related to the Australian Blue Hibiscus (*Alyogyne huegelii*), and may eventually be classified within that species. Like the Blue Hibiscus, it has lobed leaves, but in this case they are grayish and covered with soft hairs. Showy, upward-facing flowers are a lavender sky-blue, about 4" long, remaining fairly closed like *Alyogyne hakeifolia* and not opening fully – these flowers are abundantly produced from spring through fall. Probably cold-hardy to around 24°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04) – S.B.

***Amaranthus caudatus* LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (Amaranthaceae) Africa, India, Peru**

A sturdy, annual branching plant that can grow to 3-8 feet and has distinctive, ornamental, blood red flowers that hang in long tassel-like clusters. The light green leaves contrast well with the hanging flowers. The leaves and seeds are edible and the plant is used as a grain crop in South America and India. It is the most important Andean species of *Amaranthus*, known locally as "Kiwicha." The plant grows best in full sun and with moderate water in well-drained soil. It is easily grown from seed, which can be sown in the garden in early summer or started indoors and planted out after the last frost. The plant is attractive in hanging baskets, in beds or borders, and as edging along walkways. (Judy Dunning, Crest, 7/02; Jane Beer, Los Angeles, 10/11; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 1/16) – J.H.

***Amaranthus hypochondriacus* (Amaranthaceae) S. U.S., Mexico, India, China**

This 4 foot drought-tolerant bushy annual was a traditional grain, ornamental and dye source in pre-Columbian times. The leaves, which are green to purple, are also edible. The dense spikes of red flowers appear in summer. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/00) —S.Y.

×*Amarcrinum memoria-corsii* (Amaryllidaceae Liliaceae s.l.)

Two different genera of Amaryllidaceae were crossed (*Crinum* × *Amaryllis*) to get this exceptional plant, which produces dark green, lush, thick clumps of foliage. In the summer and fall 2½ foot tall arching spikes are topped with a dark pink flower cluster. The fragrant trumpets hang elegantly over the evergreen foliage. The blooms cut well, and produce multiple spikes over a long period. Full sun or part shade; well-amended soil is a plus, but the plant can tolerate abuse. Propagate from divisions in the spring or summer. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01) —T.P.

×*Amarygia parkeri* HYBRID NAKED LADY (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]

These hybrids between S. African *Amaryllis belladonna* and *Brunsvigia josephinae* resemble the common "Naked Lady" (*A. belladonna*), but are brighter-colored, larger-flowered, and have many more flowers per cluster. Large (4 inch) bright pink, rose or white trumpet-shaped flowers are displayed in a many-flowered (up to 30) basketball-sized cluster atop 2 foot stems. These large bulbs bloom in late summer when the plants are deciduous—leaves appear after flowering—and are very drought-tolerant. In fact, too much summer water can interfere with blooming. Full sun to light shade. Flowers are sweetly fragrant and make good cut flowers. Displayed was a fine white-flowered form. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Steve Brigham, Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/99) —S.B.

***Amaryllis belladonna* NAKED LADY (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.] S. Africa**

So-called because it blooms without leaves, the Naked Lady provides bright, late-summer color even in the driest of locations. Large fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers of glowing clear pink are produced in clusters of 4–12 atop tall slender stalks. Bulbs are 3–4 inches across, and multiply to make a clump.

Leaves are produced in winter when the plant is not in flower—the plant is deciduous in summer. Divide and replant Naked Lady bulbs immediately after flowering in August, since dividing at other times of the year may postpone bloom. (Plants in containers may be planted at any time.) More spectacular than the species are the *x**Amarygia* hybrids of *A. belladonna* and *Brunsvigia josephinae*—these have larger, more numerous flowers in a variety of shades of pink, and even white. Naked Lady is fully drought-tolerant and flowers best where it does not get too much summer watering. Either full sun or part shade is fine. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) —S.B.

Ammi majus FALSE BISHOP'S WEED, QUEEN ANNE'S LACE (Apiaceae) NE Africa, Eurasia
Not the true "Queen Anne's Lace" (which is *Daucus carota* var. *carota*, an annual or biennial), this perennial is reminiscent of it, but showier. Growing to 2½ feet tall, with broad flat umbels of pure white flowers, it is great for bouquets and is grown commercially as a cut flower. Can reseed and be somewhat weedy, but a very nice "weed" to have. Full sun, average watering. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Don Walker, Vista, 5/95, 5/96, 5/97) —S.B.

Ammocharis tinneana (syn. *Crinum tinneanum*) (Amaryllidaceae) Central-Southern Africa
In nature bulbs are completely underground which allows them to survive veld fires. Usually bulbs that have above ground tunics are restricted to rocky areas that are unaffected by the infrequent, but recurring brush/grass fires. Bulbs produce up to eight sets of satiny leaves that lie flat on soil surface if bulb is not raised. Dark pink-petaled blooms on short stems appear at the end of growth period. This is usually, but not limited to, late fall through winter and early spring. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 12/08) – M.B.

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius, syn. *A. campanulatus* ELEPHANT YAM, TELINGO POTATO (Araceae) India to New Guinea
This smaller cousin of the Titan Arum gets its common name from the edible underground corm it produces, which can be 10 inches thick and weigh up to 22 pounds. Sometimes cultivated in India, it is eaten after it is roasted and boiled. In summer it sends up a thick 2½ foot tall or more green stalk irregularly spotted with green/brown; the stalk alone would make a handsome floral display. The single (rarely 2) dark green divided leaf is up to 3 feet across and gracefully curved into a "C" shape. The leaf withers in fall and the plant is dormant in winter during which it should be kept dry. The purplish calla-like flower is produced in spring prior to the new leaf. Best suited to pot culture but can be grown in the ground in rich moist soil and part shade if site is frost free. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02) —K.M., S.T-B.

***Amorphophallus rivieri* 'Konjac'** DEVIL'S TONGUE, LEOPARD PALM (Araceae) Indonesia to Japan
As a group, the "Devil's Tongues" are an extremely *rude* bunch of cormous aroids that produce a single large umbrella-like leaf with thick, spotted stems and large black stinking flowers—like calla lilies on bad drugs! The Leopard Palm is so-called because of the leopard-like spots on the stem of the leaf which, in fact, can grow to be about as big as an umbrella. Flowering before the annual leaf is produced, the single flower spike is topped by a 16 inch stinking flower that attracts flies. Large (to 10 inch) underground corms are grown for food from Indonesia to Japan. The plant likes warm humid conditions, and is probably best grown in a large container, protected from cold rain when the plant is dormant. Water and fertilize regularly when the leaf is present. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/99) — S.B.

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata BLUEBERRY CLIMBER, PORCELAIN VINE (Vitaceae) China, Korea, Japan
A deciduous vine belonging to the Grape family. Climbing by tendrils to about 10 feet. It has small grape-like leaves and in the fall produces berry clusters, each berry ¼ inch in diameter. The colors can range in the same cluster from ivory, and coppery green through blue, purple, lavender, and teal. Growing quite easily in sun or part shade. Perhaps a little slow to start, but one of the stars of the fall berry show. Probably overlooked in southern California because of its winter dormancy, but should be more widely grown. It can be grown from cuttings but also reseeds in place, also available is a variegated form, *A. b.* 'Elegans'. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 11/98 & 9/01; Tom Piergrosso, Encinitas, 11/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/00; Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/03, 9/06, 9/08, 10/09, 10/10, 12/10, 9/12, 9/13, 9/14, 9/15; Fiona Stavros, Poway, 11/06; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07; Tom Piergrosso, Vista, 9/08)—T.P.

Anagallis monelli* ssp. *linifolia BLUE PIMPERNEL (Primulaceae) Mediterranean

This biennial or short-lived perennial grows to around 1 foot high and wide and is famous for its $\frac{3}{4}$ inch intense blue flowers. It grows best in a warm location in full sun with fertile soil and regular watering, and should be cut back after bloom to promote rebloom and prolong its life. 'Pacific Blue' is a superior selection. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/02) —S.B.

Ananas nanus DWARF PINEAPPLE (Bromeliaceae) Surinam, Brazil

[uh-NAN-us NAN-us *Ananus* is from the South American Tupi Indian name for pineapple; *nanus* means dwarf.]

The species name derived from the Tupi Indian's word *nana* for the fruit of *A. comosus*, the commercial pineapple. There are eight *Ananas* species originating in South America. They are terrestrial perennial herbs up to 9 feet tall in flower, producing a fleshy ovoid fruit with a terminal crown of bracts, the "coma." For *Ananas nanus*, the dwarf species, the height in flower may be up to two feet, with fruit up to 4 inches long (excluding the coma). Flowers on the dwarf pineapple are mostly lilac-purple with yellow bracts. The leaves have spiny margins. When grown in pots (my experience in El Cajon) the plants is considerably smaller, about 8-12 inches, and the fruit about $\frac{2}{3}$ " to 1-inch. The dwarf pineapple may be propagated by removing and rooting the coma, and from pups originating at the base of flowering stems, as in other bromeliads. The dwarf pineapple seldom produces seed. Culture is the same as for most other bromeliads, except that, according to the *RHS Dictionary of Gardening* (1997), the species require night temperatures above 55-60 degrees F and high light and high humidity. That is a dream out of doors in El Cajon, so I keep the plant in my greenhouse with a 55 degree minimum the year round. There has been one fruit each year under those conditions. (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 1/04) – K.B.

Androcymbium ciliolatum (Colchicaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

Androcymbium is an interesting genus with flowers that are sessile (e.g., with no flower stalk) and which are overshadowed by leaf-like hooded bracts. This 2–3 inch tall species has white hooded bracts with green stripes. The small sessile flowers are white and surrounded by the bracts. The Latin name means "with cilia or eyelash-like hairs." (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/95, 1/97, 2/99) —J.D.

Anemanthele lessoniana (*Stipa arundinacea*) WIND GRASS (Poaceae) New Zealand

A finely textured grass with copper bronze foliage; the flowers have a purple cast. Grows 2'-3' tall in full sun to part shade. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

Anemone x hybrida JAPANESE ANEMONE (Ranunculaceae)

A robust perennial, typically pink, growing to 2½ to 5 feet. Flowering in early autumn, its blossoms rising above the the dark green clump of three-lobed pointed leaves on ascending branched stems. They provide a wonderful burst of color at a time of year when most perennials are finished blooming. A white sport appeared in 1858 and was named 'Honorine Jobert' and is still widely grown today. Many clones are available, from white to light pink to deep rose and in single, semi-double, and double forms. The plants are quite aggressive and are best planted in larger areas. In the foreground of large shrubs or under an open forest canopy are good applications. While they prefer moist soil with lots of humus, a bed with clay soil would perhaps slow them down a bit. While they will grow in full sun, they seem to like a little filtered light in San Diego. When allowed to grow in a large clump they seldom need staking and are said to be excellent cut flowers. Japanese anemones can be grown from seed, but are easily propagated by division. (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 10/98) —T.P.

Anemone x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert' JAPANESE ANEMONE (Ranunculaceae)

One of the showiest perennials for fall bloom, this white-flowered hybrid of *A. hupehensis* var. *japonica* and *A. vitifolia* is splendid in part shade, where it forms broad clumps. From September to November it displays a profusion of pearly-white 2½ inch flowers on tall, slender stalks. Deciduous in winter, it requires little care other than weekly watering. Many people who have never seen this flower before wonder whether it is a "new" plant. Actually, it was introduced 138 years ago! Other Japanese anemone varieties have single or double flowers in pink, lavender, or white. Very hardy to cold. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/96 & 10/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00, 9/01, 10/01, 9/02) —S.B.

Anemopsis californica YERBA MANSA (Saururaceae) California, Nevada, Texas, Mexico

This stoloniferous perennial herb is common to wet places and spreads by runners. It blooms from March to September with coneflower-like white bracts. Okay as a cut flower. According to *A Field Guide to the Common and Interesting Plants of Baja California*, by Jeanette Coyle and Norman C. Roberts, "This perennial herb, which grows in wet soil, has a creeping rootstalk that gives rise to new plants vegetatively.

The basal, elliptic-oblong leaves are from 4 to 18 cm. long, varying in color from green to purple. The numerous flowers are arranged in a dense, conical spike subtended by five to seven white bracts giving the appearance of a single flower. These bracts become tinged with purple as they age. Yerba mansa is found in wet alkaline areas throughout Baja California. ...The roots of this herb when dried have a peppery smell. They are chewed raw to relieve ills of the mucous membrane and used as a powder on wounds. A tea or wash may be made from the roots to heal skin diseases, cuts, bruises, sores, indigestion, and asthma." (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/11; Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 5/14) – S.F.

Angelica pachycarpa BIG-LEAF ANGELICA (Apiaceae) Spain, Portugal

This evergreen perennial from the carrot family is grown mainly for its very glossy dark green leaves. It quickly forms a bold clump of foliage to 3' by 3' in full sun or partial shade. Broad flat clusters of tiny greenish flowers produced just above the foliage are also ornamental. Plants can reseed if old flower clusters are allowed to remain on the plant, but foliage will be better looking if seed heads are removed. This plant is related to the herb Archangel (*Angelica archangelica*), but is considered purely ornamental. Average watering, hardy to around 10°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05) – S.B.

Angelonia angustifolia 'Blue Pacific' (Scrophulariaceae)

This rather tender perennial grows to about 2 feet tall and is somewhat reminiscent of our native Monkey Flowers (*Mimulus* spp.). The big difference is in flower color and fragrance. 'Blue Pacific' has spikes of ¾ inch blue-purple and white flowers with the fragrance of cake frosting. It blooms summer and fall in full sun but is frost-tender. Other *Angelonia* cultivars have flowers of solid blue-purple, coral-pink, or pure white. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 11/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) —S.B.

Angraecum sesquipedale COMET ORCHID, STAR OF BETHLEHEM ORCHID (Orchidaceae)

Madagascar

This robust epiphytic orchid produces giant 7 inch star-shaped fragrant white flowers in winter with rather incredible foot-long "tails" which are actually nectar tubes. Charles Darwin predicted that this flower must have a moth pollinator with an equally-long proboscis, which turned out to be true. This famous orchid is well worth growing and fantastically beautiful. It is listed under its old name *Macroplectrum sesquipedale* in *Hortus Third*. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 2/97) —S.B.

Anigozanthos 'Harmony' (Haemodoraceae)

One of the most attractive cultivars of the increasingly popular Kangaroo Paws, *A. 'Harmony'* is a winner in the garden. It forms a clump of mid-green sword-like leaves to about 2 feet long. Arising from this are red-felted flower stems that can easily reach 5 feet tall or more and which bear many bright yellow tubular flowers over a long spring to summer season. This evergreen perennial is hardy to 25°F and thrives in full sun with moderate to low water. Makes a very striking and long-lasting cut flower, and also attracts hummingbirds to your garden. Cutting flower spikes to the ground when they are done blooming will prolong the flowering period. Protect from snails and slugs. Some of my other *Anigozanthos* are beloved by rabbits, but so far they have left this one alone. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03) —S.T-B.

Anigozanthos 'Red Rock' (Haemodoraceae)

Introduced into this country by Fred Meyer, this is one of several 18 inch miniature varieties that bloom from December through June. Scarlet-red flowers are perfectly proportioned and last for weeks as cut flowers. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Anigozanthos viridis hybrid (Haemodoraceae)

This emerald-green *A. viridis* hybrid is outstanding for its garden tolerance and profusion of emerald-green flowers. Although it has no official name, it's the best of the green "K-Paws." (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. *wrightii* (syn. *A. wrightii*) MEXICAN HONEYSUCKLE, WRIGHT'S TEXAS FIRECRACKER (Acanthaceae) Mexico, Texas

If you're looking for a summer-to-fall blooming drought-tolerant shrub (often treated as a perennial) with brilliant scarlet flowers, this plant is a great choice. Although it is winter-deciduous, you should cut it back by about half in the cooler months, so it will sort of fade into the background during that dormant period. The tubular blooms appear starting in June or July, and go on blooming (and attracting hummingbirds) until cool weather in late fall. It grows to about 4' tall and wide (smaller in my garden because it gets

almost no water in summer). It does self-seed a bit, although I haven't found it invasive. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11, 8/11, 7/13, 8/15, 9/15) – S.T-B.

Aniscanthus wrightii (Acanthaceae) Texas and N Mexico

This 3–4 foot desert shrub becomes a brilliant mass of 1½ inch tubular bright orange flowers in late summer and fall, and attracts many hummingbirds. Tolerates drought or regular garden conditions in full sun. Also very tolerant of extreme heat and cold. Deciduous with heavy frost; cut back mid- to late January when new growth begins. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94 & 9/95) —S.B.

Annona cherimola CHERIMOYA, CUSTARD APPLE (Annonaceae) (Peru, Ecuador)

[an-NOE-nuh cheh-rih-MOE-luh]

This fruit tree is native to high elevations in the Andes Mountains in the tropics and hardy to about 25 degrees F. Does best in full sun, where it grows to a 15 foot tall tree, spreading 15-20 feet wide. The leaves are 4-10 inches long, dull green above, velvety-hairy beneath; they drop in late spring, but tree remains leafless only for a brief time. Thick, fleshy 1 in., hairy brownish or yellow flowers with a fruity fragrance begin opening about time of leaf drop and continue forming for 3-4 months. Locate the tree where you can enjoy the fragrance. For better fruit set, use a small paintbrush to pollinate the freshly open flowers. Large conical fruits weigh ½ -1 ½ pounds. Harvest fruits in late fall or winter, when it turns yellowish green. The skin of most varieties resembles short overlapping scales or knobby warts, and is tender and thin, so handle carefully. Let fruit ripen indoors at room temperature. When ripe, it turns a dull brownish green and yields to gentle pressure. Refrigerate ripe fruit. Creamy white flesh contains large black seeds (non-edible) and is almost custard-like, with a flavor something like pineapple crossed with banana. Eat it with a spoon. Tastes best cold. (Van Moch, San Diego, 10/03) – S.F.

Anomatheca laxa (Iridaceae) S. Africa, Mozambique

Formerly known as *Lapeirousia laxa*, this is a very cute little cormous perennial with 8 inch long sword-shaped leaves and ½ –¾ inch unusual open-faced bright coral-red flowers on stems usually 4–12, but as much as 18, inches tall. The common form is orange-red, but both blue and pure white ones are also in the trade. The light green foliage looks just like broad-bladed grass until the flowers appear in spring. It self-seeds freely, but isn't invasive since the seedlings are easily removed. It is also happy self-seeded in gravel paths, and blooms well in sun or part shade. The bulb is summer-dormant, and unlike some of the South African bulbs it does tolerate regular garden watering in summer. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95 ; Don Walker, Vista, 3/95 & 4/01; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95; Koby Hall, La Mesa, 4/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/02; Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/08,4/14, 4/16) —P.A., S.T-B, S.B.

Ansellia africana LEOPARD ORCHID (Orchidaceae) tropical & southern Africa

A variable species widespread in tropical Africa and eastern South Africa, this hardy orchid with 2 inch yellow flowers with maroon-brown spots grows outdoors (often neglected on our outside bench) in El Cajon. It is a vigorous outside grower in the San Diego area and in several years will make a massive plant. The robust canes can be 1–6 feet tall. Flowers are borne on racemes in clusters of 40 or more and are typically yellow with light brown spots. It is a spring bloomer. It must be kept dry during the winter but after blooming, puts on aggressive growth with warmth, light, water, and high nitrogen feed. It is best grown in pots; however, could easily be placed in trees if some provision could be made to shelter it from water during our rainy season. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 6/96; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/99) — B.Hu. & C.F.

Anthyllis barba-jovis JUPITER'S BEARD (Fabaceae) Mediterranean region

This narrow, upright shrub to 4–5 feet is grown primarily for its attractive silvery foliage. Each leaf consists of a number of small leaflets covered with silvery-white hairs, giving a feathery effect. The small clusters of cream-colored flowers are not especially showy. Best in full sun and lean soil; drought-tolerant. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 9/94) — K.M.

Antigonon leptopus CORAL VINE, ROSA DE MONTANA, QUEEN'S WREATH (Polypodiaceae)

Mexico

This fast-growing summer-blooming Mexican vine grows rapidly and can reach 20-40 feet. Deciduous in the winter, the heart-shaped great leaves can be up to 4" long. The clusters of bright pink flowers are stunning and are produced from late spring to fall; a white form (*A. l.* 'Alba') is also available. Site it carefully in your garden, as it can be invasive (a large pot might be the best solution). Best in full sun with

good drainage. Drought-tolerant once established, it also produces edible tubers. The website for the University of Florida warns: "Not only is coral vine a prolific seed producer, but the seeds will float on water, dispersing the plant to new locations. Fruits and seeds are eaten and spread by wildlife such as birds, raccoons, and pigs. Underground tubers produced by coral vine will resprout if the plant is cut back or damaged by frost. *Antigonon leptopus* is a smothering vine that invades disturbed areas and forest edges, quickly covering nearby plants and structures." (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/08; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 8/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/09; Joyce Coogan Beer, West Los Angeles, 9/14) – S.T-B.

***Antirrhinum majus* cv. SNAPDRAGON** (Scrophulariaceae)

Antirrhinum, or snapdragons, are common annuals everywhere; they originate in the Mediterranean. They can be planted year round in San Diego, and if planted in the fall, flower stalks appear in the winter and continue through spring. At the coast another crop can be planted in the spring, but inland gardens may be too hot by summer for them to succeed. The tall spikes are lined with tubular two-lipped flowers in a range of colors; white, pink, red, yellow, orange and lavender, and often a mix of these as a bicolor. Cultivars range from low bedding plants to 3 feet tall back of the border beauties. They make excellent cut flowers and have a pleasing fragrance. Full sun with good air circulation is essential. Rust is the number one offender; it's a fungus typified by rust colored pustules on the underside of the leaf. It's an airborne disease, but also can be spread by pruners and water splash. Usually the disease appears near the end of the life cycle, and old plants can just be pulled up and discarded. Fungicides such as Daconil are effective controls, but have to be sprayed regularly; good air circulation is the best defense. Good soil and regular feeding are best, as is the case with most commercially raised annuals. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02) —T.P.

Aphelandra schiedeana (Acanthaceae) Mexico

Relatively uncommon in horticulture, this shrub grows to 4 feet tall, with 5 inch long, thin, finely pubescent, narrow ovate leaves. Blooms in winter with 3 inch long spikes of 1 inch long dark red bracts having 2 inch long bright red flowers resembling those of the Shrimp Plant. Part shade; protect from frost. (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01) —M.K.

×*Aporophyllum* 'Oakleigh Conquest' (Cactaceae)

This genus represents hybrids between Mexican *Aporocactus* (Rat Tail Cactus) and *Epiphyllum* (Orchid Cactus) from Central and South America. Selected cultivars have inherited qualities from both parents. Most have thorny, cylindrical compact stems like Rat Tails and the large flashy flowers of the Orchid Cacti. Since both parents have their origins in frost-free, tropical America their cultural requirements should mimic these conditions: hot, humid, wet summers and cool, clear, relatively dry winters. Their epiphytic (growing on plants, not in the soil) nature makes fast-draining soil mediums a must, and they grow easily in filtered sunlight in elevated containers. Spring flowers range from almost white through yellows, pinks, oranges, reds and violet, many with dazzling bicolor effects. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02 & 5/03) —A.H.

Aquilegia chrysantha YELLOW COLUMBINE (Ranunculaceae) Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent Mexico

Columbines are showy perennials with delicate foliage and impressive spurred flowers in a variety of colors that light up the spring garden. Most columbines prefer partial to full shade in our warm climate, and many types tend to be short-lived because of our lack of winter chill and hot summers. This yellow-flowered species, however, is an exception because it is tolerant of hot summers and warm winters, and is by far the most vigorous columbine we grow. In partial shade, or even full sun, it attains an impressive height of 3-4' when in bloom in spring and early summer with many 3" long-spurred bright yellow flowers which attract hummingbirds. After bloom, you can either remove old flower stems to encourage repeat bloom, or let plants make seed, which germinates readily. Plants are quite tolerant of a variety of soils, need only moderate watering, and are completely hardy to cold. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/10) – S.B.

Aquilegia viridiflora CHOCOLATE COLUMBINE (Ranunculaceae) E Siberia, W China

Columbines are one of the liveliest flowers of spring, their spurred, nodding flowers dancing like ballerinas in the faintest breeze. There are about 70 species of these perennial herbs found world-wide, all from the northern temperate regions of the globe. I grew this species from seed because the catalog said it was scented; if so, I can't detect much of a fragrance. The flowers are an unusual color, however, opening

green and gradually turning to a brownish-green color; the leaves are a nice bluish-green. It is a spring-summer blooming plant growing in full sun, 12–15 inches tall. My seed-grown plants bloomed in 11 months from sowing outdoors (in pots). (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/98 & 4/99) —S.T-B.

Araucaria bidwillii BUNYA-BUNYA (Araucariaceae) Queensland

This large and majestic conifer is notorious for its football-sized cones, which drop in the late summer and early fall. On a mature tree, these “plant bombs” fall from high above and crash to the ground—a rather “explosive” method of seed dispersal! Woe to the person or car parked under the tree when this happens—so don’t stay too long under a Bunya-Bunya in September! Cones look like large green pineapples, but seed may be hollow and non-viable unless there are several trees nearby. (Ray Dann, Escondido, 9/97) —S.B.

Arbutus ‘Marina’ (Ericaceae)

A chance seedling of unknown hybrid origin found in a San Francisco garden, supposedly the marina area. Evergreen tree to 30 feet tall and equally as wide. Clusters of bell-like, pink flowers in the spring followed by edible red fruit in the fall which is highly ornamental. ‘Marina’ has beautiful bark and structure, plus larger and darker green leaves than the parent species, *Arbutus unedo*. ‘Marina’ is a good substitute for the native *A. menziesii*. Easy to grow in full sun with good drainage, not fussy. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01) —T.P.

Arctostaphylos ‘Austin Griffith’ AUSTIN GRIFFITHS MANZANITA (Ericaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

There are more than forty species of *Arctostaphylos* in California, not to mention all the subspecies and hybrids. Species grow from 2” (some of the coastal species) to 20’ (many interior species). *Manzanitas* are popular for their shiny red- or mahogany-colored bark, and have urn-shaped flowers that vary from pink to white and are popular with hummingbirds. They are very drought tolerant and evergreen, always looking green and healthy even in the hottest, driest part of the summer. Ericaceae family plants are highly mycorrhizal (associated with symbiotic fungi), which allows them to survive in many harsh environments. However, it also makes them very susceptible to overwatering and fertilizing. They really do not like to be watered or fertilized. If grown correctly these plants, especially the larger forms, will grow for more than 100 years. Austin Griffiths Manzanita is a red-bark hybrid between *A. densiflora* ‘Sentinel’ and *A. manzanita* ‘Dr. Hurd’, with red stems and glossy green foliage. It was introduced in the 1980’s by Native Sons Nursery in memory of Austin Griffiths, who volunteered in the conservation of the Nipomo Dunes and at Native Sons Nursery for years before his death. The plant grows to 10’ tall and 6’, but in our garden it has been easily held to 6’ tall and 4’ wide. It prefers a sandy soil but will tolerate clay. Large flower clusters of small pink flowers appear most of January into February. [Description adapted from www.laspilitas.com.] (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)

Arctostaphylos densiflora ‘Howard McMinn’ (Ericaceae)

Arctostaphylos is a California native genus with picturesque branch structure and beautiful white bell-like flowers. They prefer a slightly acidic soil with excellent drainage. More commonly seen further up the coast than here, mostly north of Santa Barbara. The cultivar *A. densiflora* ‘Howard McMinn’ is a low shrub with red bark to 5 feet tall with a spreading habit to 6 feet wide; the flowers are tinged in pink, and it is from Sonoma County. The plant roots rot easily, and it can cook in too much heat inland. Still, it can be grown here with some care and is best in native gardens on an east- or north-facing slope. It requires monthly watering in the summer (less if grown in clay soil). *Arbutus* is a Mediterranean relative that tolerates our Southern California conditions better and is a good substitute. (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/98; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 1/02) —T.P.

Arctostaphylos densiflora ‘Sentinel’ (Ericaceae)

California native evergreen shrubs to 6 feet which are grown for their exceptional form and showy bark. The species is from Sonoma County. They are spring bloomers, presenting clusters of bell like flowers in hanging racemes, white with a pink blush. The small leathery foliage is light green in color. In San Diego special soil preparation is recommended. They like moist, well drained, fertile, acid soil; even under ideal conditions they rot easily and dislike high salt levels. They can be grown from semi-ripe cuttings in the summer or seed (expose to boiling water for 20 seconds before planting). In heavy soil a good substitute would be *Arbutus*. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/00) —T.P.

Arctostaphylos ‘Lester Rowntree’ (Ericaceae)

A tall, spreading, evergreen shrub to 10 feet with gray-green leaves. It has pink flowers early in the season, with red shiny berries. Plant in well-drained soil in full sun. Named in honor of the botanist who lived during the 20th century, and who was the honorary president of the California Native Plant Society. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 4/99) —C.K.

Ardisia japonica MARLBERRY (Myrsinaceae) China, Japan

An Asian woodland plant, preferring rich soil, some shade, and regular water. Attractive thick dark green serrated leaves are produced on a suckering shrub to 2 feet tall. Average-looking ¼ inch white flowers, in clusters of two to six, give way to beautiful clusters of ¼ inch round, bright red berries that last until the next year. Hardy to 23°F. In the East it is grown as a house plant; in San Diego it is better grown outside. It grows slowly, and that's probably why it is not seen here more commonly. Propagation is by cuttings in the summer or division in the spring. Variegated varieties exist, but are rare. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/01) – T.P.

Argyrodema patens BLUE PEBBLES, BLUE STONES, PEBBLE PLANT (Aizoaceae) Cape Province, South Africa

This rock mimicry plant has rounded highly succulent hood-shaped paired leaves. In nature it is found in chipped quartz or limonite. Culture for these plants are easy ~ or easier. If you have failed with lithops, "Living Stones," try this one. It rarely requires summer water, but is far more forgiving of excess water and thrives with some light winter rains. And it is fun to stage with similar types of rocks in a low pot. Flowers occur in late autumn or winter. They are usually bright purple or magenta pink, but can be yellow or even rarely white (all forms from the same seed capsule). (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99 & 5/99; Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 1/05, 12/08, 2/10) – M.B.

Arriocarpus fissuratus ROCK CACTUS (Cactaceae) S.W. Texas to New Mexico, Northern Mexico

A slow-growing much sought-after cactus, with beautiful pink 1-1/2" diurnal (open during the daylight hours only) flowers in mid-summer. Grow hard and in full sun. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07) – M.B.

Arriocarpus retusus* ssp. *furfuraceus ROCK CACTUS (Cactaceae) Central Mexico, San Luis Potosi

A slow-growing rare cactus, this plant has a protected CITES 1 classification, and so is expensive to purchase. Grow it in full sun with little water and excellent drainage. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07) – M.B.

Arisaema heterophyllum (Araceae) Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan

Arisaemas are tuberous-rooted perennials, perhaps best-known in the U.S. via the eastern native "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" (*A. triphyllum*). However, most of the 200 species in the genus are native to the Old World. The species displayed was collected in the shade at 3000' elevation in Taiwan, and bore a beautiful purplish-brown inflorescence that was striped yellow. The showy part of the inflorescence is actually a spathe (as in calla lilies) that folds over the flower spike to make a canopy that traps heat and protects from rain. Arisaemas thrive in rich, well-drained soils high in organic matter, and like moist shady conditions. They have handsome summer foliage and can produce colorful autumn fruits. (Kathy Musial, Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, 7/97) —S.B.

Arisaema triphyllum JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT (Araceae) SE Canada, E U.S.A.

Arisaema triphyllum is a hardy, tuberous, woodland perennial belonging to the Aroid family. The "Jack," or spadix, with clusters of small, inconspicuous flowers clustered around its base, sits within a green, green and white, or maroon and green-lined canopy or "pulpit" (spathe). In late summer or autumn, red berries develop, ripen and will self-sow if left undisturbed. According to myth, Indians ate the roots of these plants to test their courage. I collected this plant in August in Connecticut, planted it in a pot with a rich, organic mix, placed it in a sheltered, shady location and watered regularly with rainwater. It entered dormancy and about a month ago, to my delight, it sent up a growth that produced a set of two leaves and then a green-maroon flower. (Janet Warnerka, Solana Beach, 5/03) —J.W.

Aristolochia fimbriata (Aristolochiaceae) Brazil

Small slender weakly climbing vine, to about 6 feet. This species is fairly uncommon in cultivation and blooms in summer–fall. It is somewhat tender and prefers some shade and protection from cold. The heart-shaped leaves are deep green above, blue-green beneath. When compared to some of the more fantastic members of this genus, the flowers are relatively small and inconspicuous, but are interesting enough in

their own right upon close examination. The curved green tube is swollen at the base, expanding above to a flattened purplish-brown “collar” with yellow veining and covered with small gland-tipped hairs. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/95; Don Walker, Vista, 7/98) —K.M.

Aristolochia gigantea GIANT DUTCHMAN’S PIPE (Aristolochiaceae) Panama [not SE Brazil as listed in *Hortus Third*]

This subtropical vine produces one of the largest individual flowers of any plant. The rather incredible 15–18 inch maroon flowers appear from July to October here and have a lemon scent. Excellent for a sturdy arbor in full sun to part shade. Hardy to 27°F. (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 6/96, 8/97, 9/99, 9/04; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 12/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/96; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 7/97, 9/98; Everett Mehner, San Diego, 7/05, 9/06; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/06; Linda Espoino, San Diego, 9/07; ?, 12/08) — S.B.

Aristolochia grandiflora PELICAN FLOWER (Aristolochiaceae) Tropical Mexico to Panama and W. Indies

This tropical climber has one of the largest flowers known. Fast-growing in warm weather, its summer and fall flowers are composed of a giant 2-foot long calyx—pipe-shaped when viewed from the side, and oval with a long hanging tail when viewed from the front. Flower color is whitish with dark brownish-purple veins, with a very dark brownish-purple throat. Flowers are ill-scented upon opening, which attracts flies that aid in pollination. Frost-tender; best for greenhouse and warm sites outdoors here. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94) —S.B.

Aristolochia littoralis CALICO FLOWER (Aristolochiaceae) S. America

Long known as *A. elegans*, this elegant subtropical climber is beautiful in or out of bloom. Evergreen heart-shaped leaves to 3 inches across make a nice background for the curious 3 inches flowers, which are maroon with white veins. This mid-size vine is one of the “Dutchman’s Pipes”, and is related to the much-more-outrageous *A. gigantea* (there is even a hybrid between the two). Grow it in part shade, with regular water and fertilizer, and protect it from heavy frost. The Calico Flower makes a nice boutonniere if you turn the flower upside down and hook it on to your shirt pocket – try it for the next meeting! (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95 & 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01 & 7/02) — S.B.

Aristolochia trilobata (Aristolochiaceae) Belize to Panama and the W. Indies

The peculiar and intricate shapes of *Aristolochia* flowers often include a long ribbon-like “tail.” This species has 3–4 inch flowers of green and black with a foot-long hanging black tail that is most unusual. Like many other aristolochias, it grows and blooms during warm weather and stops growing when it’s cool. This small vine was originally obtained from Butterfly World in Florida. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 12/94; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98) —S.B.

Armeria caespitosa (Plumbaginaceae) Spain

Native to the mountains of Spain, where it is found growing in rock crevices. The plant is only a few inches tall with needle-like foliage and small, pink, ball-shaped flowers. Needs excellent drainage and is best in full sun. Charming in a rock garden. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01) – T.P.

***Armeria maritima* spp. and cvs.** SEA PINK (Plumbaginaceae)

Native to Southern Europe from the coast to the mountains, and the Pacific coast of America. Tufted mounds of grass-like foliage to 6 inches tall produce tight, round, ball-shaped flowers heavily in spring, with some flowering year round. Easy to grow in regular soil & moisture. To propagate, divide in the spring or fall; sturdy and dependable. Regular deadheading helps to keep these small beauties looking neat. Full sun is best. ‘Alba’ is a cultivar with small white flowers which has proven as sturdy as the pink species form. *A. m.* ‘*rubrifolia*’ has ruby red foliage with dark pink flowers on a smaller compact plant. The cultivar ‘Apple Blossom’ has a compact blooming habit, but larger flowers of a softer light pink. ‘*Variiegata*’ has a strong white variegation which makes a smaller, but striking, plant. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01) – T.P.

***Armeria pseudoarmeria* ‘Joystick Light Pink’ (*A latifolia*.)** GIANT SEA PINK (Plumbaginaceae)
Hybrid

Large 1-1/2" light pink flowers on long stems on a clumping perennial with long lance-like leaves. Excellent garden plant for cut flowers. Easy to grow; blooms all year long. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Armoracia rusticana HORSE RADISH (Brassicaceae) S.E. Europe (naturalized throughout Europe and No. America)

Horse radish is a perennial herb related to mustard, and grows from root divisions. Harvested in the fall, the white roots are peeled, grated and mixed with vinegar or cream. It can grow up to 5' tall and is best in full sun with good drainage. Can be invasive, spreading by roots, so plant it carefully and don't till the soil around it (which can spread it in the garden). The intact root is almost scent-less; grating it releases the pungent aroma. Cultivated since ancient Greek and Egyptian times, horse radish is found on the Passover Seder tables of Jews of Eastern European descent, and was considered medicinal in the Middle Ages. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Artemisia annua SWEET ANNIE, SWEET SAGEWORT, ANNUAL WORMWOOD (Asteraceae) S.E. Europe to Iran, China

This annual is easily grown from seed, and is planted for the wonderful sweet fragrance of its foliage. Self-sows vigorously, so don't let it set seed or you'll be doing a lot of pulling! The plant is naturalized in many countries and is invasive in parts of the U.S. Harvest the stems before the flowers open and dry by hanging upside down for a long-lasting dried flower filler. The plants can grow 3'-5' tall in sun in even poor soil. One website warns that, "[h]andling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction. Pollen may cause allergic reaction." In 2004 the USDA published a study which indicated that *Artemisia annua* might have medicinal properties potentially valuable against both malaria and some kinds of cancer. (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 9/06) – S.T-B.

Artemisia canescens (*A. canadensis*) LACY WORMWOOD (Asteraceae)

A new species of *Artemisia* with low finely textured gray foliage. Best in the full sun with good drainage. Grows 8" tall and spreads 2' or more. Very easy to grow. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Artemisia douglasiana (Asteraceae) W U.S.A.

Seen occasionally in disturbed areas; below 3300 feet from San Onofre Bluffs to Guatay. I broke off my slips of this plant in a partially shaded dry creek bed off Marron Valley Road east of Dulzura. It roots easily and, if watered, will spread. The beautiful leaves are 4 inches long by almost an inch wide, with silver undersides. Grows 1½ to 10 feet tall, depending on how much water it gets. A nuisance that must be pulled when it grows between perennials, but the tall flowering spires from August through late fall contribute to the garden. Use with discretion. (Betty Newton, El Cajon, 10/01) —B.N.

***Artemisia* 'Powis Castle'** (Asteraceae)

Presumably a hybrid (1978) of *Artemisia absinthium* from Europe and *A. arborescens* from the Mediterranean. A very good plant whatever the parentage. The gray foliage provides a wonderful contrast to all colors in the garden and often works as a transition to help blend colors. Remarkably sturdy, it grows very well on a bank or dryish slope as well as the perennial border. I have found it to get a little bigger than most people give it room for; cutting it back when new growth appears at the base will help to control size. The foliage is aromatic and I find it pleasant. It rarely flowers and is grown primarily for its lacy filigree foliage. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/99; Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/99) —T.P.

***Artemisia* 'Powis Castle'** SILVER WORMWOOD (Asteraceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This drought-tolerant shrub is easily one of the finest silver-leaved plants for San Diego gardens, and it is one of the most adaptable and easiest to grow as well. It grows quickly to 2-3' tall and 4-5' wide in full sun or partial shade, and needs only average or less watering (plants that get less water will be less vigorous and stay smaller than those that receive regular watering). Finely divided, extremely silvery foliage is useful in a variety of garden situations, including dry shade, and can be stunning in full sun when combined with other plants. Adaptable to nearly any soil and hardy to cold, this is a plant no garden should be without. Of hybrid origin, it is thought to perhaps be a cross of the taller *Artemisia arborescens* and the herbaceous *Artemisia pontica*. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.B.

***Artemisia pycnocephala* 'David's Choice'** SANDHILL SAGE (Asteraceae) Coastal Central and Northern California

The Sandhill Sage has the most silvery and feathery foliage of any artemisia. Since it is native to the immediate coast, it withstands beach sand, wind, and salt spray with ease. This low-growing selection grows quickly to just a foot tall and around 3' wide, and is at its best in sandy soil in full sun. It is recommended to cut off its silvery flowering spikes before they bloom in order to keep plants from getting leggy. Typically just a 3-4 year plant here, but extremely showy with its beautiful silver foliage. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08) – S.B.

Artemisia tridentata* var. *vaseyana SILVER SAGEBRUSH (Asteraceae) Western United States

From eastern California all the way to the Rocky Mountains, the Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is practically emblematic of the western U.S.A., and is famous for its very silvery, aromatic foliage. But it has always been considered a bit straggly for the garden. Now, this newly-released and very handsome compact form from Nevin Smith of Suncrest Nurseries finally gives us a native sagebrush that performs wonderfully in the garden, and is every bit as aromatic as the species. It grows easily in full sun to around 3' by 3', tolerates most any soil, and is extremely hardy to drought and cold. Finely cut, silvery foliage is densely packed on this compact selection. This is one of the best silver-foliaged natives of all! (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.B.

***Arundo donax* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED GIANT REED (Poaceae)

Arundo donax 'Variegata', the brightly variegated cultivar of giant reed, is a plant I treasure – but am watching nervously! First, the good news: this plant is stunning! It is a huge rhizomatous grass, growing 9–15 feet tall in a single year. The variegation is bright white to off-white, and the lure of this shining tower in the distance is undeniable: everyone who sees it wants to know what it is. It prefers moist soil in full sun, but does accept some shade and regular garden watering. The bad news is that giant reed is very invasive (although Tom Piergrossi has assured me that the variegated form is less aggressive); the species can grow twice as tall as this variegated cultivar. I prune it to the ground each January and it quickly re-grows; as I write this in May it is about 6 feet tall (in April 2016 the plant was 4' tall after being cut down in January). Don't let it set seed, as it can spread widely that way. You can also grow it in a very large, very strong container, but I wouldn't advise that unless you keep a close eye on it so the roots don't break the container. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16) —S.T-B.

***Arundo formosana* 'Oriental Gold'** ORIENTAL GOLD GRASS (Poaceae) Taiwan

Showy yellow-gold and green striped foliage distinguishes this beautiful evergreen ornamental grass. It forms a tidy clump in full sun or partial shade, growing ultimately to around 5-6 feet tall with regular watering. Although related to the weedy Carrizo Cane (*Arundo donax*), this plant is not invasive and quite tame. Excellent in containers for its bright foliage color, and cold-hardy to at least 20°F, maybe lower. Attracts plant collectors. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05) – S.B.

Asarina antirrhinifolia (syn. *Maurandella antirrhiniflora*) CLIMBING SNAPDRAGON (Scrophulariaceae) Southwestern U.S., Mexico

[ass-uh-RYE-nuh an-tih-rye-nih-FOE-lee-uh]

This well-behaved vine produces many delicate twining wiry stems that can be grown on light trellising, as a ground cover, or trailing over walls. It has small ivy-shaped leaves, and beautiful velvety, tubular, flared purple flowers with a white throat. Sun or part shade; it might need protection from the hottest afternoon sun. The twining stems form a dense mass, but its size increases slowly and is easily controlled by the dimensions of the trellising used – mine has grown to 5 feet in the 3-1/2 years since it was planted, and it flowers lightly for much of the year. Best appreciated up close. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/00, 10/03) – M.J.

***Asarina lophospermum* 'Lofos™ Wine Red'** CREEPING GLOXINIA (Plantaginaceae) Mexico

An attractive vine with blue-green, toothed, grape-like leaves and 3-inch long rich purple-red tubular flowers that occur along the stem and bloom from mid-Spring to mid-Fall. The plant can be grown so as to cascade over a hanging basket or window box, or can be trained up a trellis or threaded through a fence. It can be grown in full sun or partial shade, and is tolerant of excessive heat, although the soil should be kept moist but not soggy. In colder areas, it is grown as an annual, but mature plants can be maintained over winter if protected from temperatures below 41°F. At these temperatures plants may lose their leaves, and need to be watered sparingly until growth commences in the Spring. The flowers are attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds. (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 1/16) – J.H.

Asclepias angustifolia ARIZONA MILKWEED (Asclepiadaceae) Arizona

This evergreen perennial is only found in Arizona, and it grows 2-3' tall and wide. It has slender leaves and small white flowers, and is a host for the Monarch butterfly. The flowers are visited non-stop by bees and other beneficial insects. The nectar is relished by many small butterfly species. It blooms spring through fall, and MUST have partial shade inland; full sun is fine only on the coast. Needs regular water. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/14) – P.P.

Asclepias cancellata WILD COTTON MILKWEED, CAPE MILKWEED (Asclepiadaceae) South Africa

This 4' tall evergreen perennial is a host plant for Monarch butterflies (one caterpillar hitched a ride to the meeting) and Queen butterflies. It grows best in full sun with average water. Purple flower buds become unusually-shaped white flowers, which turn into fluffy seed heads. The milky sap contains a toxin; all parts are poisonous for people to eat. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/12) – P.P.

Asclepias curassavica BLOODFLOWER (Asclepiadaceae) originally S. America; now pantropical

Naturalized and grown throughout the tropics and subtropics, this plant is one of the showiest of the milkweeds and also an attractor of monarch butterflies. Bright yellow and orange flowers in clusters during the warm season top this shrubby 3–4 foot tall perennial. Seed pods which follow the flowers are full of white floss which may be used for stuffing pillows, etc. Although the plant is poisonous, it is used in tropical folk medicine. Easy to grow in full sun from cuttings, division, or seed. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 10/95) —S.B.

***Asclepias curassavica* 'Silky Gold'** (Asclepiadaceae)

From seeds planted outdoors in May 1997, vigorous plants began blooming just four months later and have bloomed non-stop ever since! The glowing yellow star-shaped flowers are followed by 3–4 inch long smooth seed pods filled with brown seeds attached to silky fibers which blow freely about the garden. Attractive to butterflies, whose caterpillars can sometimes strip the entire plant in just days. If this happens, as it did to me, don't despair — the foliage and flowers will return when the caterpillars leave! To 3 feet tall, for full sun. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98, 4/99, 9/99, 9/02, 5/03) —S.T-B

Asclepias linaria PINE LEAF MILKWEED (Asclepiadaceae) Mexico

An attractive new milkweed uncommon in Southern California. Small grayish green leaves are pine-like, which is very different from other milkweeds. The plant grows to 2 feet around, with showy nodding white flower clusters produced for a long period spring through fall. It is a host for butterflies, but is also a good drought tolerant perennial. I'm sure it will soon be very popular. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03) —T.P.

Asclepias physocarpa MILKWEED, SWAN PLANT, GOOSE PLANT, FAMILY JEWELS
(Asclepiadaceae) S. Africa

This rather wispy upright, sparsely foliated shrub has been around for a long time but is not often seen in gardens. This somewhat tender small shrub grows to about 6 feet tall with narrow leaves and clusters of small milkweed flowers in summer. The cream to green-white flowers are the typical star shape. The flowers are followed by wonderful inflated balloon-like seed pods (fun to pop!) that are covered with what appear to be spines but are in fact very soft. Like other members of this family, this plant is great for attracting monarch butterflies—in autumn you may find many of the beautiful gold-dotted green chrysalids hanging from the stems. This plant is an annual and will reseed itself here and there in the garden, not always the following year, but sometimes even years later; either just let them come up on their own or collect the seeds and plant them the next year where desired in full sun. Seeds started in August 1997 began blooming eight months later. ((Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98, 8/98, 9/99, 10/01, 9/02; Ed Huston, Bonsall, 8/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 9/03; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/05, 9/08, 10/10, 9/12, 7/13; ?, 7/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/12, 7/13, 8/14) —K.M. & S. T-B.

Asclepias physocarpa MILKWEED, SWAN PLANT, GOOSE PLANT, FAMILY JEWELS
(Asclepiadaceae) Southern Africa

Here's a drought-tolerant plant to grow for the unusual seedpods, not the flowers. Easily grown from seeds, Swan Plant is an open and airy subshrub that can bloom the first year from seed, and it has star-shaped creamy- to green-white flowers. It can grow to 6' tall in full sun, and is quite undemanding, requiring little water and thriving even in poor soil; it does need good drainage. The fun comes when the pollinated flowers produce pale green, translucent, inflated seedpods about 2-3" wide. The softly hairy pods look great if sited where they will be backlit in the garden, and make exotic additions to floral

arrangements. Inside each pod are the flat dark brown seeds, which are attached to silky tufts to help them float on the breeze, as is typical of many plants in the milkweed family. The plant is a food source for monarch butterflies. Although it is weedy and invasive in Hawaii, it doesn't seem to be so here despite a tendency to self-sow. (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 7/08) – S.T-B.

***Asparagus densiflorus* 'Myers'** MYERS ASPARAGUS FERN (Asparagaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]

Not really a true fern, but actually a member of the lily family, this perennial is very easy to grow, can tolerate full sun, but tends to yellow. The roots form swollen nodules that act as water storage devices, making the plants tolerant of periods of drought. The form is quite different from the common Asparagus Fern, *A. densiflorus* 'Sprengeri', with upright stems holding small leaves, which as a unit look like a bushy tail. Many stems radiate from the center of the clump, for a very compact, neat appearance. The plant can be divided, or grown from the small red seeds that show up on older plants. This South African native is well adapted for San Diego and does well as a low maintenance ground cover under trees, as well as making an undemanding container plant. Seedlings can show variability. Introduced to the trade by the late Horace Anderson of San Diego. (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 2/03) —T.P.

Asparagus falcatus SICKLE THORN (Asparagaceae [Liliaceae s.l.] Tropical Africa, Sri Lanka

A frighteningly large, rapidly growing asparagus fern, to a possible 40 feet tall. The leaves are 2–3 inches long, and the delicate lacy foliage hides sharp curved spines. Any soil, any light. Part shade produces a better color green. If grown on the dry side, size is more manageable. Plants can be thinned, or even cut to ground and rejuvenated. Naturally arching in form, but will also climb trees. Bears tiny fragrant white flowers, in 2 inch long racemes; produces small brown seeds. Propagation is by division or seed. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 2/01) – T.P.

***Asplenium nidus* 'Victoria'** LASAGNA FERN, BIRD'S NEST FERN (Aspleniaceae) Hybrid
[a-SPLEE-nee-um NYE-dus]

The *Asplenium* genus has over 700 fern species in it, ranging all over the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the globe. A number of variants and names of this species exist as cultivars; the one shown at the meeting is pictured below. These ferns are found in the tropics of the Pacific Rim and therefore frost-sensitive. Well drained humus and medium shade are its preferences. Because of the slower growth pattern, they tend to stay small and make excellent landscape specimens as well as potted plants for the patio. Snails and slugs will only eat this variety in desperation.; however, spider mites are fond of these ferns. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/03) – W.M.

***Astartea* 'Winter Pink'** (Myrtaceae)

A charming small shrub to 2–3 feet with tiny needle-like leaves and ½ inch pink flowers. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 11/95; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

***Astelia chathamica* 'Silver Spear'** (Asteliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]

Introduced in this country by Duncan and Davies Nurseries, New Zealand, this very silvery selection of astelia somewhat resembles a silver New Zealand Flax. About 2–3 feet tall and slowly clumping, it is grown for its sword-shaped foliage which is quite unique and beautiful in floral arrangements. Good drainage and a peaty soil in part shade (full sun OK on the coast) suits best. Somewhat subject to root rot in extreme summer heat. Makes a beautiful container plant. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa 1/95) —S.B.

***Aster cordifolius* 'Little Carlow'** (Asteraceae)

Asters are members of the daisy family mostly noted for adding fall color to our gardens. Many asters are from the Eastern U.S.; hybrids are more commonly found in our gardens. The plant shown is a selection of the eastern native called Blue Wood Aster, *Aster cordifolius*. This is one of the best asters for San Diego County. It has a compact arching habit to about 3 feet tall and easily has one of the longest blooming seasons, with four bloom cycles beginning in late spring and ending in fall. Lavender sprays are produced from attractive basal foliage; they are great as cut flowers. The plant is not invasive, staying where you plant it, but easy to divide if more clumps are required. I cut mine back after every bloom cycle. Many gardeners have been disillusioned with asters in the past because of their short bloom season or invasive habit, but this is one to look out for and grow. Prefers full sun. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/99 & 7/01) —T.P.

***Aster ericoides* 'Monte Cassino'** (Asteraceae)

This distinctive 3–4 foot perennial aster produces delicate summer and fall sprays of hundreds of ½ inch white “daisies”, making for a light and airy display in the border. Very pretty in bouquets. Full sun, hardy well below 0°F. Cut back in winter after bloom. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95) —S.B.

***Aster ×frikartii* ‘Wonder of Staffa’** (Asteraceae)

This hybrid of *A. thomsonii* and *A. amellus* is considered one of the best of all herbaceous perennials. Growing to 2–3 feet and shrubby, it is covered in summer and fall with 2½ inch lavender-blue “daisies”, with bloom occurring at other times of the year here as well. Full sun and regular watering, hardy to cold. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 6/96 & 11/96) —S.B.

***Aster* ‘Nana Hearn’** (Asteraceae)

This tall (4 feet) robust perennial forms large clumps in the garden, where it is beautiful in the back of the border if given some support. A long late-summer-through-fall blooming season features a solid mass of 2 inch periwinkle-blue daisies above handsome green foliage. Winter deciduous, hardy to extreme cold, needs full sun and regular watering. (Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Sue Martin, Pt. Loma, 10/99, 10/01, 10/02, 10/08) —S.B.

***Aster* ‘Nana Hern’** MICHAELMAS DAISY (Asteraceae) Garden Hybrid

The website for U. C. Riverside Botanic Garden (www.gardens.ucr.edu/events/herbaceousFall.html) describes this lovely plant as an “herbaceous perennial w[ith] narrow, dark green leaves and huge, branching clusters of blue-purple, daisy flowers in fall/winter.” It does well in part shade with low water. Cut back in early summer so it won’t flop and has more blooms. Attracts butterflies to your garden, and also makes a good cut flower. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/08) – S.Ma. & S.T-B.

***Aster novae-angliae* ‘Purple Dome’** (Asteraceae)

Asters are valuable members of the daisy family, providing a great insurgence of color into the summer and fall border. The cultivar ‘Purple Dome’ is a dwarf form with semi-double deep purple flowers. It grows to about a foot and a half tall by 3 feet wide. It’s listed as mildew resistant, but mildew doesn’t seem to be a big problem on asters grown in San Diego. Full sun is best, but these plants are highly adaptable, surviving in less than ideal conditions and with a fair amount of neglect. Propagation is by cuttings or division. (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01) —T.P.

***Aster novi-belgii* ‘Professor Anton Kippenberg’** (Asteraceae)

Asters are valuable members of the daisy family, providing a great display of color into the summer and fall border. While this selection doesn’t have a very long bloom season, the color is a beautiful shade of mid-blue, and at 18 inches it fits easily into the perennial border. Full sun is best, but these plants are highly adaptable, surviving in less than ideal conditions, and with a fair amount of neglect. Propagation is by cuttings or division. (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01) —T.P.

Aster oblongifolius (Asteraceae) Central U.S.A.

This tidy (2 by 2 feet) compact shrub has proven quite drought tolerant compared to other asters we grow. In late summer and fall it is a globe of cobalt-blue 1½ inch flowers—hard to miss even from very far away. Although reasonably attractive when grown in potting soil, it wasn’t until we planted it in hard sticky clay that it really took off. Some bloom at other times of the year, too. Full sun, very hardy to cold. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/95 & 10/96) —S.B.

***Aster* ‘Pink Star’** (Asteraceae)

Asters are valuable members of the daisy family, providing a great insurgence of color into the summer and fall border. ‘Pink Star’ is a great garden performer growing to about 3 feet tall with a very lacy form, producing upright sprays that are excellent for cutting. The plant stays in a tight clump and could be cut back in early summer to promote a more compact habit at bloom time. Full sun is best, but these plants are highly adaptable, surviving in less than ideal conditions, and with a fair amount of neglect. Propagation is by cuttings or division. (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01) —T.P.

***Aster* ‘White Climax’** (Asteraceae)

This aster (which has *A. dumosus* in its parentage) will make a low spreading ground cover of oval leaves, and in the fall reward you with 18 inch tall blooming stalks of small clusters of upright white daisy clusters, great for picking. Although only a fall bloomer it is a great garden plant requiring very low maintenance and adding color at a difficult time of year. Deadhead to basal foliage when done flowering. Easy to propagate by division. Prefers sun. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Astrophytum caput-medusae (Syn. *Digitostigma caput-medusae*) (Cactaceae) Mexico

Discovered in 2001 in the Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range located in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. With spotted finger-shaped tubercles and papyraceous bristles at the base of the tubercles, this is a cactus that resembles no other. Indeed, only its flower gave evidence to the genus *Astrophytum*. This remarkable new species has rapidly become a coveted object of desire by cactophiles all over the world. Plants prefer a semi-shaded position as they live in habitat under shrubs. They begin a complete winter dormancy in late August or early September and should not be watered until new growth appears in the spring (around March). Plants need to be greenhoused and/or protected from frost and heavy rains during winter months. With due diligence and optimistic resolve we hope to keep ours alive through the winter! (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08) – J.B.

Astydamia latifolia (Apiaceae) Canary Is.

A broad umbel of cream-colored flowers stands atop a rosette of celery-like leaves. Received from Dylan Hannon. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Averrhoa carambola STARFRUIT, CARAMBOLA (Oxalidaceae) Southeast Asia, Indian Subcontinent

If you've had a fancy fruit salad with thin slices of a distinctly star-shaped yellow fruit, you've tasted carambola. You'll probably be surprised to learn it is in the same family as the weedy yellow-flowered oxalis in your garden! As an ornamental plant, it is an evergreen, slow-growing, attractive small tree. It blooms like a redbud, with small fragrant pink flowers several times a year. To learn a lot more about growing this plant, including nine named cultivars, go to this helpful page from the California Rare Fruit Growers: www.crfg.org/pubs/ff/carambola.html. (Linda Woloson, Rancho Santa Fe, 1/13) – S.T-B.

Babiana blanda (Iridaceae) S. Africa

A charming 4–6 inch tall bulbous species with pastel violet flowers and blue anthers. The blossoms reach above the foliage. Plant in a deep pot and divide every 2–3 years for good bloom. Best kept dry during the summer. Full sun on the coast to light shade inland. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96) — J.D.

Babiana rubrocyanea WINE-CUPS (Iridaceae) S. Africa (Cape Province)

This winter-growing species has small corms with deciduous roots so should be kept dry during its summer dormant season. This species is not as easy to grow as the more common *B. stricta* which can easily naturalize in Southern California gardens. Like most other babianas, Wine-Cups has a small fan of pleated leaves. The striking bicolored flowers are a rich royal blue with red centers, very similar to another plant called Wine-Cups, *Geissorhiza rochensis*. *B. rubrocyanea* is recommended for heavier soils and shouldn't be allowed to dry out during its growing season. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, 3/95) —K.M.

Babiana stricta BABOON FLOWER (Iridaceae) South Africa

This summer-deciduous corm from the Cape Province of South Africa, a wonderland of bulbs, has distinctive pleated foliage. The late winter to spring blooms are pink, blue or violet, and a number of cultivars are available. It readily reproduces from corms and also sets seeds that can produce blooming plants in just a few years. The plant grows about 6-12" tall with the blooms somewhat taller. Does best in full sun to light shade; okay to withhold water in summer. Baboons love eating the corms, though this is rarely a problem in San Diego County. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95; Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/12, 4/13, 3/16) – S. T-B.

Baccharis pilularis COYOTE BRUSH, COYOTE BUSH (Asteraceae) California, Oregon, Baja California

A very drought-tolerant evergreen shrub to about 8' tall and wide, this species ranges from Baja California north to the Oregon coast. Adaptable to many soil types, Coyote Brush is also a good source for nectar for insects and provides food and hiding places for a number of birds, mammals and insects. The thick leaves are about ¾" long, with coarsely serrated teeth. According to *California Native Plants for the Garden*, "Fall-blooming male or female flowers are borne on separate plants and cover the stems with an abundance of cream-colored rayless flowers. The male flowers are quickly shed, but debris from the females plants' fluffy fruits can be a nuisance." There are a number of horticultural selections ('Twin Peaks #2' and 'Pigeon Point' are most commonly seen in nurseries), and they tend to be male to avoid the messiness. Grows best with moderate summer watering and occasional pruning. The specimen displayed was interesting because the tips of the stems were covered with many small pale green insect

galls, possibly from a midge (*Rhopalomyia californica*); for a fascinating article about this see www.carpwithoutcars.org/category/coyote-brush/page/2. (Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 5/14) – S.T-B.

Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point' DWARF COYOTE BUSH, PIGEON POINT COYOTE BUSH (Asteraceae) Horticultural selection

A superlative evergreen ground cover, about 1'-2' tall by 6'-8' wide (or wider). This shrub (the species is a California native) looks crisp and clean in full sun and takes extreme heat. Great for inland areas and erosion control. Very drought tolerant. Provides nectar for many beneficial insects and is usually deer-resistant. It has cream-colored flowers in the fall. This selection is shorter than the parent species, so it is preferred for garden use. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/13) – P.P.

Bacopa caroliniana BLUE-FLOWERED WATER HYSSOP (Scrophulariaceae) Southern and Central U.S.

This and *B. monnieri* look similar, but *B. caroliniana* has 3–5 veins in each leaf while *B. monnieri* has one. Emerged stems bear light blue axillary flowers. A sturdy plant in aquariums up to 82°F. Hardy to about 15°F in bog conditions, where it grows to 6 inches tall and spreads widely. Submersed the plant is more upright, lazily reaching up to 20 inches in length. A synonym is *B. amplexicaulis*. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00) —G.D.S.

Bacopa lanigera VARIEGATED LEMON BACOPA (Scrophulariaceae) Tropical S. America

Aquarium and bog plant for sun to shade outdoors. In aquariums provide with lots of light and up to 86°F. Blue blooms in summer on emerged stems. Grows 2–4 inches high in bog conditions. Hardy to 20°F. Fast growing in aquariums. Grows fast in bog conditions when warm. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00) —G.D.S.

Baileya multiradiata DESERT MARIGOLD (Asteraceae) SW U.S.A., N Mexico

This annual or short-lived perennial has sharply divided white-woolly basal leaves and bright yellow-gold daisies in spring and summer. Plants grow to 20 inches tall and are quite drought-tolerant but need good drainage and full sun. A charming native that I have seen growing in sand in the Antelope Valley in L.A. County. Some summer watering will prolong bloom. (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 2/98) —S.B.

Bambusa vulgaris 'Vittata' PAINTED BAMBOO (Gramineae) Native distribution obscured by cultivation

One of the most beautiful clumping bamboos for our region, this plant features 4" diameter yellow culms with irregular green stripes. What makes it fascinating is that every section of the culm has a different arrangement of stripes, providing endless variety. The plant sheaths, stems and leaves may also be variegated, and it forms large arching clumps in the garden. The plant grows to about 30'-50' tall. It loses its leaves below about 27°-30° F, and at about 5°-10° F. Not at all drought-tolerant, provide sufficient water to keep the leaves from curling up. New culms appear in late summer to early fall, rising in about two months to their mature height. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/08) – S.T-B.

Banksia ashbyi ASHBY'S BANKSIA (Proteaceae) W. Australia

Not all drought-tolerant plants bloom in the winter and spring. Many species of *Banksia* bloom in summer in Western Australia, where they not only benefit from lack of floral competition at that time, but also provide an important summer food supply for nectar-feeding animals. The bright orange 9-inch long flower clusters of *B. ashbyi* make it one of the showiest banksias we grow, and a popular cut flower. It needs a well-drained acid soil (such as decomposed granite) and dislikes clay. It requires full sun and only occasional summer watering. (Jean Nikodym, Point Loma, 7/97) —S.B.

Banksia integrifolia COASTAL BANKSIA (Proteaceae) Australia

This fast growing large shrub (from coastal southeastern Australia) grows on sand dunes and is extremely tolerant of strong winds, drought and salt spray. It can be grown in either alkaline or clay soils, as long as the drainage is good. The specimen displayed grew over 10' tall in less than 10 years from a 1-gallon plant. This adaptable species forms a multi-branching 10-30' tall shrub. The green foliage has a silver bottom side and is a lovely foil for the cylindrical 4"-6" pale yellow flowers which appear from late summer through winter. The flowers last a long time in arrangements and may be used either fresh or dried. As a bonus, hummers love the abundant nectar of this easy to grow plant. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 12/10) – S.T-B.

Banksia lindleyana PORCUPINE BANKSIA (Proteaceae) W. Australia

An uncommon species both in nature and in cultivation. A multi-trunked medium shrub, 6 feet or more, rather rounded. Long narrow strap-like leaves have saw-toothed margins. Inflorescences are erect on older stems, sometimes partly hidden within the shrub, broadly cylindrical, yellow. Slow-growing, needs full sun and excellent drainage. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/95) —K.M.

Barleria obtusa BLUE BARLERIA (Acanthaceae) S. Africa

This fuzzy-leaved 3–4 foot shrub grows in part shade to full sun with very little care. Bloom season is fall and winter, when it covers itself with 1 inch lavender-blue flowers. Strictly seasonal bloom, but great for a spot that needs winter color. Cut back in spring or early summer to control size if necessary. Hardy to around 25°F. (Christina Seebold, Crest, 1/99) —S.B.

Barleria obtusa BUSH VIOLET (Acanthaceae) South Africa

This small multi-stemmed shrublet to about 2'-4' tall is drought-tolerant (although it doesn't mind summer watering) and suitable for sun or shade. It bears 1" wide blue-violet blooms from fall to spring. The soft, sage green leaves have entire margins with fine translucent hairs. A characteristic feature is that the leaves are reflexed (margins are upturned). Take care not to let it spread too vigorously. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/06; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 11/09) – S.T-B.

Bauhinia x blakeana HONG KONG ORCHID TREE (Fabaceae [Leguminosae]) China

Here's part of Steve Brigham's description from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: Of the many showy trees in [the *Bauhinia* genus], none is more magnificent in bloom than the Hong Kong Orchid Tree, which is the floral emblem of that province. All plants in cultivation come from one original tree in Canton, China (a sterile hybrid, perhaps of *B. purpurea* and *B. variegata*) and so are available as grafted trees only. [It] is a 15-25' tall semi-evergreen tree with a rounded, spreading crown and large gray-green leaves to 5" across which tend to drop at bloom time or during a cold winter. Showy 6" wide orchid-shaped flowers are produced from fall to spring, but often again in the summer – these are a beautiful blend of maroon, rosy-purple and rose-pink and are fragrant. Although hardy to around 25°F, the Hong Kong Orchid Tree deserves a protected site away from strong wind and frost. It is a bit slow to start as a young tree, but is well worth the wait for a mature specimen. Grow it in either full sun or light shade, with good drainage and regular watering. Some pruning to remove crossing branches may be done in the summer, which will help to shape young trees. (Ruth Sewell, San Diego, 12/12) – S.B.

Bauhinia corymbosa PHANERA (Fabaceae) SE Asia, S China

The orchid-like flowers of the genus *Bauhinia* are produced by over 300 species of subtropical and tropical trees, shrubs, and vines. Though mostly known in California by the several types of cultivated Orchid Trees, there are a few showy vines in this group that are also well worth growing, and this is one of them. *Bauhinia corymbosa* is a delicate-looking but strong-growing vine that bears pretty clusters of 1 inch pink flowers with darker pink veins during summer and fall. It likes full sun and regular watering, and can quickly cover a fence, arbor, or anything else it encounters. Strong frost will probably slow it down, though it likely will recover from 25°F or so. Can be stunning when allowed to climb a tree. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) —S.B.

Bauhinia forficata BRAZILIAN BUTTERFLY TREE (Fabaceae) S. America

A very fast-growing deciduous tree with short spines and large, tropical-looking leaves, this relative of the Hong Kong Orchid Tree can run by underground roots. The large white flowers (to 5 inches across) appear in late summer and are fragrant at night. Good in full sun to light shade and hardy down to 20°F, this tree is happy with moderate watering. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00 & 9/01) —S.T-B.

Bauhinia galpinii, syn. *B. punctata*. RED BAUHINIA (Fabaceae) SE Africa.

Related to the pink or white spring-blooming "Orchid Trees", this spreading shrub is stunning in summer and fall when it is covered with 2½ inch brick-red to red-orange flowers. It prefers full sun and can be trained on a fence, wall or arbor as a vine. In bloom it resembles a nasturtium vine in its profusion of color and flower shape. Hardy to around 25°F, and a bit slow to start, but splendid as a large, mature specimen. (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 11/94, 9/96, 8/97, 9/01; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 9/00, 8/04, 9/10, 9/11, 8/15) —S.B.

Bauhinia natalensis (Fabaceae) S. Africa (Natal)

A small evergreen shrub with tiny 1 inch long leaves. The blooms are about 1½ inches across, pure white, with reddish midveins. Will survive to about 25°F. Grows to about 4 feet tall in full sun. Unusual and often difficult to find. (Walter Andersen, Walter Andersen Nursery, San Diego, 10/99) —W.A.

Bauhinia saigonensis (Fabaceae) Indochina

Several climbing bauhinias are grown in Southern California. *B. saigonensis* is perhaps the most graceful, with lavender-pink 1½ inch orchid-like flowers in summer and fall. The vine climbs by tendrils to quickly cover a trellis, fence, or wall in a warm sunny site. Tolerant of light frost when established, it should be protected from heavy frost. May be grown from cuttings or seeds. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 7/95) —S.B.

Bauhinia yunnanensis ORCHID VINE (Fabaceae) China

According to Plant Delights Nursery (plantdelights.com) in North Carolina, "*Bauhinia yunnanensis* hails from up to 6,000' elevation in the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou. The deciduous semi-vining *Bauhinia yunnanensis* emerges in late spring, producing long willowy branches to 15'-20' long. It's very possible that this will get much larger in warmer climates, so allow plenty of room. Each branch produces short tendrils designed for climbing, so a trellis or nearby sturdy woody plant would make a great display background. Starting in late August and continuing until frost, the branches are adorned with 1.5" wide, pale pink, orchid-like flowers, each highlighted by a purple central streak." Other sites say the plant is evergreen or semi-evergreen, which it might be in our mild climate. The two-lobed leaves are shaped like butterflies. (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/15) – S.T-B.

Beaucarnea gracilis (Agavaceae) Mexico (Puebla)

Less common than *B. stricta*, and with narrower leaves, this striking "Bottle Palm" is related to yuccas and nolinias. Slow-growing and tree-like, it develops a swollen trunk base with an intricate pattern of grooves. Needing full sun and good drainage, it is an excellent subject for containers. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/97) —S.B.

Beaucarnea guatemalensis (syn. *Nolina guatemalensis*) GUATEMALAN ELEPHANT FOOT (Agavaceae) S Mexico, Guatemala

Same culture as other beaucarneas and nolinias. This species has, with age, a wonderful fissured tessellate patterned trunk (base) and soft-edged leaves, and in its native habitat becomes an evergreen tree to 18 feet (or more). Very desirable in both the succulent garden or in containers. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/01 & 9/01) —M.J.B. & S.T-B.

Beaufortia squarrosa SANDPLAIN BOTTLEBRUSH (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

A small to medium shrub typically 3–5 feet with a rather stiff, open branching habit. Brushlike flowers are more or less hemispherical and usually brilliant scarlet but orange or yellow forms are not uncommon. Minute, scale-like leaves clasp the stems. Though this species grows in the northern sandplain area of southwestern Australia it can tolerate heavier soils in cultivation if not overwatered. Drought tolerant, full sun. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95) —K.M.

Begonia cvs. (Rhizomatous) (Begoniaceae)

There are over a thousand species of begonias, and many times that number of cultivars. Some are miniature plants well-suited for growing in a terrarium, while others can grow to 8 feet or even taller. Here we can grow them indoors in bright light, and outdoors in part shade sheltered from frost. The rhizomatous begonias displayed grow from a thick ground-hugging rhizome, and are grown primarily for their stunning foliage. Many leaf types are available, including some with ruffled edges, stripes, blotches, speckled, spiraled and even double spiraled. However, they stop growing leaves in winter and put all their energy into producing flowers, which come in white and various shades of pink (and, rarely, yellow) and are borne on flower stalks which rise above the foliage. A few even have scented flowers. The following cultivars were displayed at the meeting: 'Bunchi', 'Chocolate Chip', 'Curly-Q', 'Hieroglyphic', 'King Tut', 'Muddy Water', 'Night Music', 'River Nile', 'Shamus', and 'Whirly Bird'. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/01) – S.T-B.

Begonia coccinea (Begoniaceae) Brazil

A species begonia of the cane type, known from the Organ Mountains of Brazil. First discovered in 1841 and introduced to Kew Gardens in England shortly thereafter. It is a superb garden plant growing to 5 feet, suckering from the base. It produces an abundance of flowers all year and prefers about a half day

of sun at the coast, probably bright shade inland. Easily reproduced by cuttings or division. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98) —T.P.

Begonia 'Dyclata' (Begoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Cane begonias can grow to four feet (or taller) and some are everblooming. The plant displayed is a cross of *Begonia undulata* × *B. dichroa*, which was registered with the American Begonia Society by California breeder Rudolf Ziesenhenné in 1942. It has shiny green “angel wing” leaves and scented light pink flowers in hanging clusters of up to 30 blooms. The plant does well indoors, but also outside in filtered light; protect from frost. (Chuck Ades, Ades & Gish Nursery, Encinitas, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Begonia 'Dragon Wings Pink' and ***Begonia 'Dragon Wings Red'*** (shrub-like) (Begoniaceae)

Many begonias come from South America, with more than 2500 species worldwide. Both these plants are F1 hybrids developed by the Pan American Seed Company. They are both very vigorous plants best propagated from seed. They will root from cuttings, but will not produce as good a plant as when they are seed-grown. They are generally considered to be triploid or sterile “mules.” Once they start blooming the flowers are borne almost continuously. Great performers, they slow in the winter but never stops, and are excellent basket plants or landscape fillers. They can be grown in full sun or partial shade on the coast, and require partial shade inland. Begonias in general like moist, well-drained soil, bright light, and regular feedings for the best show. Cut back a little all the time to keep compact and bushy. Both stems and leaves are fleshy. This one propagates easily from cuttings, even rooting in water. Two great begonias! (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 8/02) —T.P., C.A.

Begonia fuchsioides FUCHSIA BEGONIA (Begoniaceae) Venezuela and Colombia

This small shrubby begonia is popular around the world for both indoor and outdoor use, and it is very easy to grow. It has small, 1/2 to 1 inch long glossy green leaves that are densely set on an evergreen 2-3 foot tall umbrella-shaped shrub. Throughout the year, many 1 inch long teardrop-shaped flowers are produced, which may be light pink, dark pink, or even red, depending on the variety grown. The most common variety in cultivation has light pink flowers and is often called ‘Rosea’. Another form or hybrid of this species that is quite spectacular in bloom is ‘Tanager’, which has much larger bright red-orange flowers and larger leaves. Grow these plants in partial to full shade with regular watering and fertilizing and protection from frost. They are all fast, easy, and fairly long-lived flowering plants that are especially great for containers in a shady spot. (Dora Myrick, San Diego, 9/05) – S.B.

Begonia 'Fragrant Beauty' (pendant/scandent) (Begoniaceae)

A trailing type of begonia covered with a profusion of clusters of pink flowers in the winter and spring. The leaves are medium green and somewhat shiny. The flowers are fragrant. They need lots of filtered sunlight or indirect light to thrive. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/02) —C.A.

Begonia gehrtii (Begoniaceae) Brazil

[beh-GOE-nyuh GAIR-tee-eye]

Begonia gehrtii is a species begonia from Brazil and was first described in 1959. Leaves are light green with lighter veins. They can potentially reach 12 inches across, and are remarkable for their wrinkled (bullate) surface. Flowers are white and stand prominently above the leaves. The plant can be an irregular bloomer in cultivation. Usually classed horticulturally as a rhizomatous begonia, its stem does hug the ground. However, the relatively long distance between internodes would qualify the plant as a shrub like begonia. The plant is not difficult to grow and is certain to attract attention because of its leaf texture. It can be grown outdoors in coastal Southern California. However, to reach its full potential size a bright indirect light indoor location is best. Propagation is by seed or stem cuttings as this begonia does not propagate from leaf cuttings. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/03) – J.Du.

Begonia 'Irene Nuss' (Begoniaceae)

A hybrid cane begonia of the Superba type hybridized by Irene Nuss in 1971 and characterized by huge pendulous pink flower clusters. It has large dark green leaves with no spotting or markings. It is very lush in the garden, goes semi-dormant in the winter. Easily reproduced by cuttings or division. (Vangie Englert, La Mesa, 8/98; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98) —T.P.

Begonia 'King Cobra' (rhizomatous) (Begoniaceae)

This spectacular begonia has large, slightly wavy, somewhat hairy palmate leaves, each with about 8 lobes; they can grow up to 12 inches across. The bicolor leaves are dark chocolate green with emerald

green splotches along the mid-veins. The stems are quite hairy. The plants grow very large, up to 18 inches tall and 36 inches wide, so they work best in a pot 8 inches or larger. In late winter they burst forth with pink flowers on large multi-stemmed bouquets up to 3 feet tall. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 3/02) —C.A.

***Begonia* 'King Cobra'** (Begoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Rhizomatous begonias bloom when days are short, usually from January to May. The plant displayed is a 1993 cross of three other begonias. It has huge burgundy and green foliage, with pink flowers. (Chuck Ades, Ades & Gish Nursery, Encinitas, 11/07) – S.T-B.

***Begonia* 'Little Miss Mummey'** (cane-type) (Begoniaceae)

Begonias are found in tropical regions, especially in North and South America, come in a wide range of colors and sizes, and include over 1000 species and several times that number of cultivars. Their roots may be fibrous, rhizomatous or tuberous, and there are both miniature and very large species (including *B. luxurians*, which grows to 8 feet tall). In general, begonias grow well indoors or outside in frost-free areas. They thrive in light shade and good drainage, and make fine companions to ferns, which appreciate the same conditions. Water begonias when they're getting dry, but don't keep them constantly wet. The American Begonia Society was founded in Southern California by Brad Thompson, who was a major hybridizer of begonias. He had the honor of seeing this cultivar of his named Begonia of the Year for 2001. 'Little Miss Mummey' has chocolate-colored angel-wing shaped leaves with raised white spots. Both white and pink-flowered forms are seen; although this is a shy bloomer some flowers appear in summer to fall. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01) —C.A.

***Begonia* 'Lomita Lass'** (Begoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This cane begonia with hot pink flowers was first registered by award-winning breeder Brad Thompson in 1996, and is a cross of *Begonia* 'Lana' × *B.* 'Lady Mary'. It has bright green leaves which are pointed and lightly serrated; and makes a great pot plant. (The same year this breeder also registered 'Lomita Lady', which has the same parents but differs by having "superba" leaves and lighter pink flowers.) Cane begonias are also called Angel Wing begonias (for the shape of the leaves) and have been popular for many years. There are about 900 species of begonias, which can be herbaceous, shrubby or climbing. They are mostly native to tropical and subtropical areas, especially the Americas. To learn lots more about this highly variable family of plants visit the American Begonia Society website: www.begonias.org. One excellent local source for a dizzying array of unusual begonias is Kartuz Greenhouses (www.kartuz.com). (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 9/05) – S.T-B.

Begonia luxurians PALM-LEAF BEGONIA (Begoniaceae) Brazil

Those who know begonias only from the tuberous and bedding varieties might be surprised to learn that there are over 1000 species worldwide in this fascinating group, in addition to many thousands of cultivated hybrids. These include many shrubby types that can approach tree size. Don Walker brought in an unusually tall 8 foot stem of the Brazilian Palm-Leaf Begonia, which is more often seen as a somewhat smaller 3–5 foot shrub. The large bronzy green leaves of this species are very unique and showy in the shade garden with many long narrow leaflets radiating from a center point like a fan palm. There is some variability in this species, so it is likely that the type displayed is one of the larger forms. Shrubby begonias like a moist, sheltered spot with good soil and regular feeding in shade to part sun. They may be cut back in early spring to prepare for the year's new growth. *B. luxurians* has large sprays of tiny cream-colored flowers that are showy in summer and fall. (Don Walker, Vista, 10/95) —S.B.

***Begonia* 'Marmaduke'** (rhizomatous) (Begoniaceae)

Under optimum conditions, this rhizomatous begonia can form a very large plant when mature. The large light green leaves have brown spots. In winter to spring it has pink flowers. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01) —C.A.

***Begonia* 'Marmaduke'** (Begoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This is an easy growing winter-to-spring-blooming rhizomatous begonia for part shade. It has puckery maple-shaped leaves of bright yellow-green speckled with a rich burgundy-brown and thick, hairy stems. The profuse white flowers are held at the top of tall stems, and the plant is a rapid grower to about 14 inches tall. Good in containers, it requires a minimum temperature of 60° to do its best. It prefers moist, well-drained soil. (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 9/05) – S.T-B.

***Begonia* 'Midnight Madness'** (Begoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This Begonia Rex hybrid with large, dark leaves was hybridized by award-winning begonia hybridizer Bob Golden of Torrance, CA, who gave the exhibitor the specimen displayed. It can be propagated by leaf cuttings. (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 10/07) – S.T-B.

Begonia 'Mo Reese' (Begoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The January 2004 on-line newsletter for North Haven Gardens (www.nhg.com) notes that this “ newly-developed rhizomatous begonia cultivar [has] black wavy leaves with a spiral where the leaf attaches to the petiole. The back of the leaf is a contrasting red. It has a nice mounding growth habit. The plant displayed was grown outside in a shade house in Escondido. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 1/09) – S.T-B.

Begonia 'Nokomis' (cane-type) (Begoniaceae)

A vigorous begonia with multiple canes reaching 18–36 inches in height. The bicolor leaves are dark green with strong brushings of silvery seagreen on the puckered midribs; they reach up to 8 inches long and 4 inches wide. The stems and leaves are smooth and slightly shiny. The large clusters of medium pink blooms are pendant, hanging from the leaf axles. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 3/02) —C.A.

Begonia partita (Begoniaceae) So. Africa

This small (to about 12” tall), shrubby South African begonia species is good for growing as a bonsai because of its attractive swollen base (caudex) and small white flowers, which may appear spring through fall. The maple-like leaves (to about 2” wide) are borne on red stems, and one source notes that the leaves are an unusual pewter-grey color, while another says they are tinged red on the underside. First introduced to cultivation in 1961, this plant is popular for indoor bonsai because it doesn't require much humidity. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 9/07) – S.T-B.

Begonia pearcei (Begoniaceae) Bolivia

This uncommon tuberous begonia with yellow flowers is the species from which all yellow-flowered tuberous begonias descended. It's easy to grow from seed. Like all tuberous begonias it likes to be cool – grow it in a shadehouse along coast; it will thrive wherever other tuberous begonias do well. The 1–1½ inch yellow blooms appear all summer long. Nice growing in a hanging basket because the flower stems cascade in older plants. It is typically dormant from November through March. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94 & 8/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01, 9/03, 10/06, 8/13) —M.K.

Begonia 'Robert Shatzer' (Begoniaceae) Hybrid

[beh-GOE-nee-uh]

This dwarf rhizomatous begonia has small leaves patterned with black and green. The sprays of small pink flowers appear in early to late spring. A very compact grower, it usually stays under 8” tall by about a foot wide. Grow this plant outdoors in light to deep shade. Let it dry out between watering like you would do for most begonias. Use a light porous planting mix with extra perlite added – this is good for all begonias. It appreciates moderate fertilizer, and is practically insect-free, plus snails don't usually bother it! (Marla Keith, Encinitas, 10/03) – M.K.

Begonia 'Splotches' (pendant/scandent) (Begoniaceae)

Nice in a hanging basket, 'Splotches' is a pendant or scandent type, with shiny medium green leaves and nicely contrasting white splotches. It flowers prolifically, with pink blooms in winter to spring. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01 & 2/02) —C.A.

Begonia suffruticosa MAPLE-LEAF BEGONIA, GRAPE LEAF BEGONIA (Begoniaceae) S. Africa (Natal)

A semi-tuberous begonia brought from Natal in 1840 by Meisner. Evergreen in southern California with a pronounced thickening of the stem at the base and below soil level. It developed the thickened base to adapt to drier conditions and not surprisingly dislikes too much water. Preferring well drained soil, it does not suffer being pot bound and makes a very good candidate for bonsai. It has small maple-like leaves and small white flowers which cover the plant quite profusely. Propagation is easy from cuttings, but can also be grown from seed. Many hybrids are available and a trip to Kartuz Greenhouses in Vista can provide a source. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/03) —T.P.

Begonia sutherlandii and **B. suffruticosa** (Begoniaceae) S. Africa

Both of these small, bushy species hail from the eastern, summer rainfall region of South Africa. The former is tuberous and goes fully dormant in winter. Starting growth in spring, *B. sutherlandii* produces well-

branched, spreading, pendent stems which are an attractive red color, as are the petioles and basal veins in the long-tipped leaves. The orange flowers are rather small but plentifully produced. It is an excellent subject for a small hanging pot. *B. suffruticosa* is a blanket name which covers a majority of the names applied to various caudiciform “maple-leaf” type begonias popular with succulent collectors. Both of these species grow well outdoors in our area and are best grown in small pots in peaty soil in light shade and kept more or less dry in winter. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95) —D.H.

Begonia ‘Tangier’ (shrub/trailing type) (Begoniaceae)

Want a begonia that blooms all year long? ‘Tangier’ has great quantities of pink flowers non-stop! It has medium green shiny leaves. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/01) —C.A.

Bertolonia maculata (Melastomataceae) NE Brazil

A true tropical, this small creeping perennial needs the humidity of a covered terrarium and purified water to grow well. Its showy 2–3 inch leaves are banded with silver and magenta, and its ¾ inch rose-pink flowers appear several times a year on small racemes. Perhaps best grown under fluorescent lights in temperatures of 55–75°F. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 7/97) —S.B.

Beschorneria yuccoides (Agavaceae) Mexico

This easily-grown (but rarely seen) *Agave* relative forms 2 foot tall stemless rosettes of blue-green glaucous foliage, rough but not stiff. It blooms in spring, sending up a 3–7 foot tall neon-pink spire bearing hundreds of green tubular flowers inside red bracts. Full to part sun, moderate water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/02) —S.T-B.

Beta vulgaris ‘Bull’s Blood’ BEET (Chenopodiaceae)

A red beet cultivar from Johnny’s Seeds. Ornamental vegetables are becoming very popular in home gardening. This striking form has very dark red-purple foliage. Regular garden conditions are fine for beets. An amended light soil in the full sun produces the best plants. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/02) —T.P.

Bidens aequisquama (Asteraceae) Mexico

I first came upon this shrubby daisy many years ago at the U.C. Berkeley Botanical Gardens. It grows to 4–6 feet and is somewhat rangy, but can be tidier with some pruning. Its lavender-purple flowers are held up on long stems, and make for a nice airy effect in the garden or in a bouquet. Hardy to at least 25°F; full sun, regular watering. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/96; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/99) —S.B.

Bidens ferulifolia ‘Peter’s Gold Carpet’ GOLD CARPET DAISY (Asteraceae) Arizona, Mexico, Guatemala

This outstanding ground cover perennial from EuroAmerican Propagators is remarkable because it is in full bloom every day of the year here. It grows quickly to 1 foot tall and 3 feet wide, with ferny evergreen foliage and a profusion of 1” wide bright golden-yellow daisies throughout the year. This plant looks good in drifts along paths, where it produces a meadow-like effect. Full sun, average watering, hardy to around 15° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06) – S.B.

Billbergia nutans QUEEN’S TEARS (Bromeliaceae) S Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, N Argentina

This bromeliad is a common sight in San Diego gardens. In nature it’s an epiphyte growing in the trees, but can also be grown terrestrially. It can bloom any time of year, but most often in the spring. It has somewhat smaller flowers for a bromeliad, but the colors are incredible, pink bracts with blue and green central flowers. The spikes arch up out of the vase and spill down. This makes them an excellent hanging or mounted plant, letting our gardens expand ever upward as we run out of garden space. Many cultivars are offered, but this is the most commonly found, being passed from friend to friend over the backyard fence. It’s a fast grower and easy to divide. Any fast draining medium can be used, bark is typical. Sometimes I just put a clump in a tree crotch with no extra effort and it seems to do just fine. Its needs are minimal: a little filtered shade and water kept in the central reservoir, as this is where it feeds. Occasionally remove the old dead mother plants which have finished blooming, as each vase only blooms once. Cut them out at the base, letting light and air into the new sprouts. (Koby Hall/Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/95; Lucy Warren, San Diego, 2/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99; Paula Eoff, Encinitas, 2/03; Rogers & Mary Bond, Solana Beach, 2/03; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Cindy Sparks, San Diego, 1/06; Sue Martin, Pt. Loma, 2/08; Sue Nelson, Encinitas, 3/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/14) —T.P.

Blechnum occidentale HAMMOCK FERN (Polypodiaceae) Chile

We think of most ferns as being green, but the new leaves on this little evergreen charmer start as a soft pink/bronze shade and gradually age to green. If you plan ahead you can cut the ferns back a month or two before a garden party and surprise your guests with pink ferns! It spreads by slowly creeping rhizomes, and can grow to 2' tall [your editor's patch of this fern never got over 18" tall], with each frond about 3" wide. It makes an excellent ground cover, if it gets to much dead foliage it can be cut to the ground in the spring to rejuvenate. Prefers part shade and moist soil with good drainage. (Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/05; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – S.T-B.

Bletilla striata CHINESE GROUND ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Japan, China, Tibet

Most of the world's terrestrial orchids are exceedingly difficult in cultivation due to specific fungal alliances in their native habitat. Fortunately, one of the showiest "ground orchids" of all is exceedingly easy to grow, and this is it. Almost bulb-like, bletillas grow happily in part shade in any soil, with as little as weekly watering, though they do appreciate some organic material. Long-lived clumps of 1 foot sword-shaped leaves dependably produce many 1–2 inch bright purple cattleya-like flowers every spring which are beautiful in bouquets. Besides the typical form, there is also the variety 'Albo-Marginata' with leaves edged in a white band and the variety 'Alba', with white flowers. Hardy to 20°F. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95; Nan Sterman, Olivenhain, 4/98; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01; Mary McBride, Vista, 4/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/13) —S.B.

Bocconia arborea TREE POPPY (Papaveraceae) Mexico, Guatemala

[bah-KOH-nee-uh ar-BORE-ee-uh

Bocconia is named for Paolo Boccone, a 17th century Italian monk and physician; *arborea* (Latin) means "tree-like."]

Although it can grow to 25' tall in habitat, the evergreen Tree Poppy is usually shrubby to just 10' tall in our climate. Growing quickly in full sun or light shade, its large, deeply-cut tropical-looking leaves are grayish green and showy. In late spring or summer, it blooms with delicate-looking terminal clusters of flowers that have no petals. The Tree Poppy needs regular watering and its foliage is frost tender, but it will re-sprout from the base after a frost. (David Goodwin, San Diego, 9/04) – S.B.

Bocconia frutescens TREE POPPY, TREE CELANDINE (Papaveraceae) Mexico, C. America

A handsome plant for those of us lucky enough to live near the coast. This tender tropical/subtropical is a bold accent for the faux tropical paradise garden. The large pinnately lobed leaves are oblong-elliptical in outline, grayish green above with tomentose undersides. The color difference is stunning, glinting in a slight breeze. The plant grows fast, reaching 8–12 feet, the foliage dense at the end of its branches, giving a much desired structure in the visual landscape to be planted underneath with choice low tropicals or verdant fillers. Pruned and shaped trunks and stems can be created by the crafty gardener, to produce a "draw your attention" specimen. Problems, which can easily be solved with diligence, are too lanky growth and reseeding, as the plant likes to invade a moist terrain. The insignificant greenish-purple flowers appear in sprays of long panicles and form an attractive orange fruit—highly decorative and enjoyable. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98) —M.S.B.

Boophane disticha OXBANE, SORE-EYE FLOWER, CAPE POISON BULB (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

This uncommon deciduous bulb is worth growing for the unusual foliage of wavy-edged sword-shaped green leaves to about 20" long that fan out from the top of the large bulb. Pink or red funnel-shaped flowers appear on older plants. Grows best in full sun with very good drainage; nice in pots. All parts of the plants are poisonous to eat, so plant where pets won't be tempted to taste it. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/02, 10/09; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 10/11, 3/12, 8/14) – S.T-B.

Boophane disticha OXBANE, SORE-EYE FLOWER, CAPE POISON BULB (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

Drought tolerant bulb, water only sparingly. Likes full sun, but part shade in bright light is OK. Tolerates clay soil, but must have good drainage. Prefers to be in the ground or very large container where the roots can run. The roots are perennial, large and very long – in excess of 3 feet! Can flower in 4 years from seed under good conditions, but 5-6 years is more likely. Generally will bloom from mid- to late spring, usually while leafless or just prior to new leaf growth. Some plants may remain nearly evergreen. Foliage is interesting in itself, forming a fan of bluish-grey leaves in one plane, up to 2 feet across. For this reason, when planting multiples together, try to plant with the planes of the distichous leaves in

parallel for a more pleasing presentation. Works well grown in a succulent garden. The distinct waviness of the leaves is usually greater if grown in full sun, although some specimens may not develop this trait. Protect from hard freezes. (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 8/14) – K.BI.

Boophone guttata (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Prov.)

Not available in the trade; hasn't blossomed for the owners who displayed it. This succulent bulbous perennial has distichous leaves (aligned in one plane) and glandular dark hairs in an even pattern on the sides of the leaves. The bulb grows above the soil line (the roots are in the soil) and the old dried outer layers of the bulb cling to it and help insulate it from the high summer heat. The flower umbel is about 6–7 inch wide with cream-colored flowers which look like a fireworks display of star-shaped blooms. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02) – M.J.B.

Boophone haemanthoides (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

This summer-deciduous bulb is from the winter rainfall area of South Africa. It forms a fan of undulating leaves and produces a large brush-like flower. (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 10/11) – K.BI.

Borago officinalis BORAGE (Boraginaceae) Europe

An easy to grow annual herb; reseeds about the garden. The leaves are hairy and somewhat itchy. The plant grows into a three foot clump topped with nodding clusters of star-like blue flowers that can be used in flower arrangements. They are edible and sometimes used in salads or as a garnish. Full sun is best, but plants are not picky, tolerating poor, somewhat dry soil. A dwarf version has low crinkly foliage. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02) —T.P.

Boronia denticulata (Rutaceae) W. Australia

This lacy 4 foot shrub has proven more reliable in cultivation than its more sought after relatives *B. megastigma* and *B. heterophylla*. It has a rounded shape with light green stems and small narrow leaves that are somewhat ill-scented. Clouds of small 4-petalled light pink flowers appear around March and are produced for several weeks. Part or dappled shaded is best and this plant can be grown under established eucalyptus. A wide variety of soils is tolerated, even heavy or poorly drained soils. Average watering; can take somewhat less if soils are heavy. Mulch helps to keep roots cool, which boronias prefer. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95; ?, 3/99) —K.M.

Boronia heterophylla RED BORONIA (Rutaceae) W. Australia

This 3–4 foot bright green heather-like shrub covers itself with fragrant magenta-pink bells in winter and spring, but needs special conditions. Not all plants from Australia are drought-tolerant, and this one actually prefers azalea-type conditions. A loose, acid soil mix and a cool root run in sun or light shade (mulch it) are important to avoid disappointment. Water regularly, since this plant does not like to dry out. Hardy to around 25°F. Very stunning in bloom. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95 & 5/95; ?, 3/99) —S.B.

Boronia megastigma BROWN BORONIA (Rutaceae) W. Australia

Of the many showy Australian citrus-family shrubs, precious few are grown in California because of import restrictions. Of these, the winter–spring blooming Brown Boronia is certainly the most remarkable, for it is one of the most fragrant flowers in the world. This 2-foot needle-leaved shrub bears many bell-shaped brown flowers which are yellow inside. Though not particularly showy, their sweet freesia-like scent will carry on the slightest breeze to perfume areas far from the plant itself (without a breeze, the fragrance is not very strong). This plant is inclined to be short-lived in cultivation, and it prefers an acid sandy soil, part shade, and regular watering, much like an azalea would. There is also a chartreuse-flowered variety ('Lutea') that is slowly becoming more available. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; ?, 3/99) —S.B.

Boronia megastigma 'Jack Maguire's Red' RED BORONIA (Rutaceae) Western Australia

The species *Boronia megastigma* is a 2' by 2' evergreen heather-like shrub with small but powerfully fragrant bell-shaped flowers in winter and spring, and is highly prized because it produces one of the most fragrant flowers of any plant in the world. This newly released form has beautiful scarlet-red flowers (not dark brown as in the typical form), and is considered the best form of the species in cultivation. Culture is much like a sun azalea – acid soil, full sun to partial shade, regular watering, and excellent drainage. A good mulch is important to keep the roots cool in summer, the plant grows well in containers, and it is cold-hardy to around 25°F. If you grow it well, you will be rewarded with the most amazing citrusy flower fragrance imaginable, which is at its best on a sunny day and can travel long distances on the slightest breeze. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.B.

***Boronia megastigma*, yellow flowered form** (Rutaceae) W. Australia.

This chartreuse yellow-flowered variant of the Brown Boronia has powerfully fragrant ½ inch bell-shaped flowers with a lemony scent. This small shrub grows to 2½ feet and prefers a moist, well-drained acid soil. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97; Christine Wotruba, 3/97) —S.B.

***Bougainvillea* ‘Blueberry Ice’**

***Bougainvillea* ‘White Stripe’**

(Nyctaginaceae)

These are two new variegated forms of *Bougainvillea*; both are compact in habit, growing to only 10 feet tall. They need full sun to bloom well. Water and feed to establish, and once plants are healthy and growing, back off the water to encourage bloom. Although a thorny vine, pinching these back can make them into nice container plants. ‘White Stripe’ has white variegation with clean white flower bracts, while ‘Blueberry Ice’ has light purple flower bracts, also with a white variegation. Both these color forms are a great addition to the gardener, who, up until this point, only had variegated Bougainvilleas in red or orange to choose from. While they are tough plants once established, when they are young their root system does not knit soil well, and great care must be taken when planting as not to shock them. It’s best to plant small plants and let them grow, so fight the impulse to buy the 15-gallon trellised plant and spend the money on soil amendment instead. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/02) —T.P.

***Bougainvillea* ‘Pixie Queen’** SHRUB BOUGAINVILLEA (Nyctaginaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A shrubby thornless bougainvillea to 10’ tall with an arching habit. Needs full sun to bloom well. Keep dry to encourage more bloom. It makes a beautiful espalier or free-standing shrub. Showy, colorful, soft red bracts are produced at the tips. This form has great variegation. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08) – T.P.

***Bougainvillea* ‘Torch Glow’, syn. *B.* ‘Bangkok Red’** (Nyctaginaceae)

Shrubby form of bougainvillea, thornless to 10 feet. Most are from South America. Named for De Bougainville. Needs full sun to bloom well. Water and feed to establish, and once plants are healthy and growing, back off the water to encourage bloom. This form, also known as ‘Bangkok Red’, is very atypical of the species, being a thornless shrub, not a vine. This form makes a beautiful espalier or free standing shrub. Flower color is limited to one, soft red. It bears its colorful bracts (the actual flower is the small white dot in the center) terminally. It has an arching habit, and laces out great. The vine form of bougainvillea is the most popular vine used in San Diego, and probably the most incorrectly placed. Bougainvillea is a vigorous 30–40 foot vine, sending out thorny, long, arching canes. I frequently see them planted next to entry sidewalks, where they quickly overgrow and require judicious pruning to keep in line, always at the expense of the flowers. I also see them planted on the shady side of the house, only to hear the owner complain they don’t bloom, or next to a well watered lawn where they get way too much water, and grow well, but with no bloom. Think before you plant and minimize your future maintenance. And while a tough plant once established, when young their root system does not knit soil well, and great care must be taken when planting, so as not to shock them; it’s best to plant small plants and let them grow. Fight the impulse to buy the 15 gal trellised plant and spend the money on soil amendment instead. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00 & 5/03) —T.P.

Bouvardia ternifolia SCARLET BOUVARDIA, FIRECRACKER BUSH (Rubiaceae) Arizona, Texas, Mexico

This evergreen shrub bears 1-2” long unscented, tubular, almost fluorescent orange-red flowers at the tips of the branches (in cymes) from summer to fall (or longer). Here and in its native Mexico it’s a true magnet for hummingbirds, who enjoy the nectar it produces. Another plus is that when a lot of other plants tire from blooming, Bouvardia will keep on. *B. ternifolia* holds its mid-green, ovate-lanceolate leaves in whorls of three. It blooms practically all year long in zone 10 in partial shade. It may grow 5 to 6 feet tall, but it seems shorter than that as the flowers are at the end of the stems and cause them to arch under their weight! Likes moist (but not soggy) soil (some sources say it is drought-tolerant) and enjoys a steady supply of fertilizer (organic, of course!). Easy to grow and heat-tolerant, it appreciates some mid-day shade and well-drained soil. Not always readily available because it is difficult to propagate; other color forms (pink, white, etc.) are also available. (Kara Calderon, Vista, 8/07) – K.C. & S.T-B.

Bowenia spectabilis FERN CYCAD (Stangeriaceae) Australia

This evergreen, cone-bearing perennial has a subterranean, tuberous stem with shiny, dark green leaves emerging from “eyes” which can range from 2’ to 6’ in length depending on soil and light conditions. A

difficult plant to maintain in the garden, this species needs shelter, warmth and humid conditions. A negative environment can cause this plant to go dormant, so it is best grown in a humid fern grotto type of garden. Native to the Queensland area. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05) – S.I.

Brachychiton acerifolius FLAME TREE (Sterculiaceae) E Australia

Though it has been in cultivation for a long time, this wonderful tree deserves to be more widely used. It occurs naturally in subtropical rainforests but adapts well to drier climates. Somewhat slow growing, it can eventually reach 50 feet or more but is at its handsomest in the 20–30 foot range when it is an attractive conical shape. Large glossy green leaves are deeply lobed, and are shed before flowering begins in June. A spectacular sight in bloom, with the entire tree like a brilliant red mist, as not only are the small bell-like flowers red but the long branching flower stalks as well. When trees bloom it is always in June-July, but this is erratic—some years individuals can be evergreen and not flower. A selection, as yet unnamed from the Illawarra district of New South Wales, promises to be more reliably blooming. Can be grown in sun or shade, in any soil and can take some drought; will grow faster in rich soil with ample watering. Takes considerable cold. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95) —K.M.

Brachychiton acerifolius (seed pods) ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE (Sterculiaceae) Eastern Australia

The following information is from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*. The Illawarra Flame Tree is one of the most spectacular red-flowering trees in the world. It grows fairly quickly to an eventual 40-50' tall with a spread of 25', with a tropical-looking foliage of 6-10" bright green glossy leaves that are deeply-lobed on young plants and shallowly-lobed to oval on older trees. Although its blooming habits can vary from year to year, it usually blooms from May to July here, when all or part of the tree goes deciduous and is quickly covered with clusters of 1" bright red bell-shaped flowers. These flowers fall cleanly from the tree while still fresh, creating a carpet of red on the ground, and are followed by interesting clusters of 5" boat-shaped seed pods. In bloom, the bright red flower color of the Illawarra Flame Tree looks especially stunning in combination with the blue flowers of Jacaranda trees, which bloom at the same time of year. Cold hardy to 25°F., it is usually grown from seed and so may take several years to attain blooming size, but it is well worth the wait. A related tree called the Pink Kurrajong (*Brachychiton × acero-populneus*) is actually a hybrid between the Illawarra Flame Tree and the Bottle Tree (*Brachychiton populneus*). It is a small to medium-sized tree with pink flowers that is intermediate between its two parents and is sold as a grafted plant. (? , 1/08) – S.B.

Brassavola nodosa LADY-OF-THE-NIGHT (Orchidaceae) W. Indies, C. America, northern S. America

This small (to 9 inches tall) semi-succulent epiphytic orchid is legendary for its powerful nighttime fragrance. Three inch white flowers with long “tails” appear in fall and winter, and it's quite growable outdoors for us. Grow it in medium-sized bark in a semi-shaded spot with regular fertilizing—it's even better in a greenhouse. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00) —S.B.

Brassia gireoudiana (Orchidaceae) Costa Rica, Panama

Brassias are native to the American tropics from southern Florida through Central America to Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia. Typically the sepals and petals are long and thin, giving rise to their common name, “Spider Orchids”. This species is an excellent orchid for outdoor culture in the San Diego area and will tolerate temperatures into the 30's°F. Plants several years old can grow into quite large specimens with many flower racemes. The flowers are quite pleasantly scented. (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96) —B.H

Brassica juncea ‘Red Giant’ RED GIANT MUSTARD (Brassicaceae) Garden Hybrid

The species form of this annual herb, cultivated for its leaves, is native from Russia to Central Asia. Grow it in full sun – the large, crinkled, colorful leaves with strong red shading are an attractive addition to either the vegetable garden or the perennial border. Young leaves can be used as a salad green; older leaves are best cooked. Grows best in cool weather. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Brassica oleracea [Gongylodes Group] ‘Purple’ PURPLE KOHLRABI (Brassicaceae)

Kohlrabi is a winter vegetable common in Europe, but largely unknown here in the United States. Very easy to grow from seed, the main attraction is its bulbous base, which swells up to the size of a softball. This selection has a base with purple coloring, which demands quite a lot of attention. We often plant it purely as an ornamental, although it is quite edible. To me it tastes like a sweet broccoli stalk. It can be eaten raw, sliced like a carrot stick, steamed, or sautéed in butter. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02) —T.P.

×**Brassoepidendrum Pseudosa 'Green Glades'** (Orchidaceae)

This greenhouse-grown orchid is a cross of two species (*Brassavola nodosa* × *Epidendrum pseudepidendrum*). It has 3½ inch flowers with yellow-green sepals and petals, and a yellow lip with purple at the base. Called “Bepi” for short, it was hybridized by Voo Doo Orchids in Florida in 1974. The *B. nodosa* parent is from Mexico to Panama and Venezuela, while the *E. pseudepidendrum* is from Costa Rica. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/99) —C.F.

×**Brassolaeliocattleya 'Hawaiian Discovery'** (Orchidaceae)

A friend of mine in Oahu, Hawaii (Ben Kodama) made this cross. In the 1990's he sent us some seedlings, of which this is one. This plant has a true orange color and a capacity for living outdoors or on a windowsill, anywhere that it does not get below 40°F and has some wind protection and 50% shade. It flowers on multiple growths and the flowers have great substance and are long lasting. This orchid, on the pollen parent side, represents the results of eight generations of carefully documented crosses dating as far back as 1895. On the pod parent side there are 7 generations back to the species in 1895. In that year *Cattleya trianae*, a multi-hued Colombian species, was crossed with *Laelia flava*, a yellow-flowering Brazilian species, and the resulting cross was named ×*Laeliocattleya* Myra. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/03) —C.F.

× **Brassolaeliocattleya Taiwan Queen** (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The plant displayed is a trigenic hybrid and is a cross of three species (*Brassavola*, *Laelia*, and *Cattleya*). This hybrid was first registered in 1997, and is a cross of *Cattleya* Moscombe × *Brassolaeliocattleya* George Angus. This is the first bloom this hothouse-grown plant has had, and its bright cerise-pink and gold flowers are about four inches wide and aromatic. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, H&F Orchids, Santee, 9/05) – S.T-B.

Brighamia insignis ALULA, CABBAGE TREE (Campanulaceae [Lobeliaceae]) Hawaiian Is. (Kauai)

Sometimes called “Cabbage on a Stick,” this nearly extinct species grows only on the sheer cliffs of the Napali coast of Kauai. It is well established in cultivation, however, and is best grown in a container; if planted in the ground it can succumb to cold wet soil in winter. The succulent trunk is topped with a head of light green shiny tongue-shaped leaves. The long tubular pale yellow flowers appear in summer. Plants are easily grown from seed but more than one clone and hand pollination is needed to achieve seed set as plants are self-sterile. Excellent house plant but mites can be a problem. Keep potbound to encourage the characteristic swollen base shape. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94; Dylan Hannon, LaHabra, 11/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/02, 1/08; Ann Mi, San Diego, 10/04, Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/05) — S.B.

Brillantaisia nitens (Labiatae) tropical W Africa

This frost-tender perennial has 1½ inch long brilliant violet-blue flowers in summer to early fall in the shade. Extremely showy. It has strong, square stems and grows to about 5 feet tall. I received mine as a cutting from the UCLA Mildred Mathias Botanical Garden. Cut it back when it gets too leggy. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/96 & 7/99; Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01) —S.T-B.

Brimeura amethystina, syn. *Hyacinthus amethystinus* (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Spain

This tiny miniature hyacinth grows from a bulb and has blue flowers. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Briza maxima RATTLESNAKE GRASS, BIG QUAKING GRASS (Poaceae) Mediterranean

This ornamental annual grass thrives in sun, needing no water once established. Use with caution, as it can be a persistent weed (although it is not listed as an invasive plant in San Diego County). With its graceful, delicate form, it is used effectively in dried flower arrangements. The plant grows from 1-2' tall. It bears clusters of nodding, seed-bearing spikelets ½” long, which are pale green with dark brown bases. The spikelets are papery and straw-colored when dry, dangling on threadlike stems. Easily raised from seed, which should be scattered where plants are to grow, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden notes that this plant has been grown in gardens for 200 years. One British website notes that the plant is, “hung with pale green flowers that look like rain drops as they catch the light. ...Is brilliant for arrangements in a dark room, as the drops act like mirrors and reflect the light.” To prepare the attractive seed heads for use in dried arrangements it is important to harvest them before they're fully dry (to avoid shattering); which

means to pick them before they turn tan. Hang them upside down in a dry, dark, airy place until completely dry. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/96, 5/97; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 10/05) – S. Busch & S.T-B.

Broughtonia sanguinea BLOOD RED BROUGHTONIA (Orchidaceae) Jamaica

This beautiful orchid is native to the island of Jamaica, where it is fairly common, especially within about six miles from the coast. It flowers primarily in late spring through summer, but flowers may be seen at other times as well. It needs bright indirect light, and grows best in warm to hot conditions from 66°F to 85°F. The flower spikes can be up to 2' long, with showy clusters of up to ten red flowers, each flower up to 2" across. The same stalk can bloom twice in a year. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/14, 8/14) – S.T-B.

***Brugmansia aurea* 'Shredded White Fantasy'** (Solanaceae)

Brugmansia aurea is a species of Angel's Trumpet native from Columbia to Ecuador at 9000–11,000 foot elevations in the Andes. This species varies somewhat in the wild and includes a number of mutant forms and hybrids that have been collected and cultivated by native peoples for medicinal use, including the fabled variety 'Culebra' (*Methysticodendron amesianum*) which is used in important rituals involving the magical arts. The cultivar 'Shredded White Fantasy' was discovered by Bruce Pearson of Tropical World de las Flores, a botanical center in Veracruz, Mexico. It bears unusual fragrant white trumpets with the many flower segments split and contorted—basically a contorted double or even triple flower. Unlike 'Culebra', the leaves of 'Shredded White Fantasy' are a normal size and are not contorted. Cultural requirements are similar to other brugmansias, which means regular water and fertilizer, full sun to part shade on the coast and part shade inland, and a sheltered spot with little or no frost. This variety is also sold as 'Shredded White' and 'Shredded Fantasy'. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02 & 5/03) —S.B.

***Brugmansia* × *candida* 'Double White'** (Solanaceae)

One of the most commonly cultivated and certainly one of the most spectacular in this group of large fast growing shrubs. Large grayish-green leaves provide a nice background to the huge pendant foot-long white flowers, which are hose-in-hose doubled and powerfully fragrant at night. Angel's Trumpets like regular watering and respond well to feeding. They bloom throughout the year in full sun or part shade. (Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach 1/98, 7/00, 9/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/98) —S.B.

***Brugmansia* 'Charles Grimaldi'** GOLDEN ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Solanaceae)

Angel's Trumpets are large shrubs with showy trumpet-shaped flowers that are powerfully fragrant at night. This cultivar is a hybrid made by Bartley Schwarz in Concord, California in 1980 from a cross of *B.* 'Hetty Kraus' (a.k.a. *B.* 'Dr. Seuss') and *B.* 'Frosty Pink', and is incredibly floriferous. (The cross was made to combine the vigor of 'Frosty Pink' with the golden color of 'Hetty Kraus'.) Named after a garden designer in San Francisco, 'Charles Grimaldi' was introduced by Kartuz Greenhouses in 1984. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 11/94; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/01) —S.B.

***Brugmansia* 'Jean Pasko'** (Solanaceae).

This outstanding cultivar was collected in the early 1980s by plant collector Jean Pasko of Chula Vista. She found it on a trip to Colombia and Ecuador, and it was first grown commercially by me in 1984. With its giant foot-long flowers and bright orange color, it is the most definitely orange of the large Angel's Trumpets. Its flaring (to 6 inch wide) flowers are presented at a 45° angle, much like *B.* × *insignis* 'Frosty Pink', and its nighttime fragrance is just as sweet. This shrubby plant grows to 6–9 feet in full sun on the coast to partial shade inland. It blooms throughout the year, and is at its best with regular watering and feeding. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/97) —S.B.

Brugmansia sanguinea RED ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Solanaceae) Andes of N-C Colombia to N Chile

Among the showiest flowers in the world, the remarkable Angel's Trumpets are valued for their large fragrant flowers and large tropical-looking leaves. But the hard-core collectors and lovers of the unusual always seem to focus on this rather different high-mountain (10–12,000 feet) species, which not coincidentally is more difficult for us to grow. More happily suited to the foggy northern California coast (and even naturalized in places there), it resents heat and loves cool humidity, making it worthwhile for our coastal gardens but disappointing inland, where it refuses to bloom well. Although it blooms continuously in cool-summer areas such as Santa Cruz or Half Moon Bay, it is more of a cool-season bloomer this far south. The reward for growing *B. sanguinea* well is a profusion of long narrow trumpets that shade from yellow in the throat to a bright orange-red at the tips. Other flower color forms include orange, pure yellow, and chartreuse. Foliage is wrinkled and often fuzzy, and the plant matures into a large shrub in sun or

part shade. The cultivars 'Inca Queen' (orange with a yellow throat) and 'Inca Princess' (all yellow) are reasonably tolerant of heat. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 1/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/98; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01; ?, 1/03, 2/04; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 1/05) —S.B.

Brugmansia 'Snowbank' VARIEGATED ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Solanaceae) Garden Hybrid

This brand new Angel's Trumpet has one of the finest and most dependable variegated foliage patterns of any plant we can grow in San Diego. 'Snowbank' is an evergreen shrub that grows quickly to 6-8' tall and wide, with large fragrant single white flowers. Its main feature, however, is its foot-long by 6" wide leaves, which are extremely colorful. These soft, coarsely toothed leaves are broadly edged and marked in light yellow to creamy white, creating a striking pattern which never varies from leaf to leaf. Unlike many other variegations, this plant never reverts back to green. Because this is a variegated Angel's Trumpet, it is probably best grown in partial shade, at least in inland regions, with full sun probably fine near the coast. Fertilize and water generously for the largest, showiest leaves. Like other Angel's Trumpets, it should be protected from frost. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05) – S.B.

Brugmansia vulcanicola, syn. *B. sanguinea* ssp. *vulcanicola* (Solanaceae) S Colombia

Displayed was a very rare peach-pink-flowered relative of the Red Angel's Trumpet, from what is likely the only plant of its kind in San Diego County. The plant was originally purchased from Western Hills Nursery in Sonoma County, and may have originally been obtained from the collections of either Strybing Arboretum or the University of California, Berkeley. Although I have grown red, orange, yellow and chartreuse forms of *B. sanguinea*, this was the first pink form I have seen. The plant makes a 6-10 foot shrub which flowers abundantly in full sun on the coast, but when grown inland appreciates a little shade and flowers during the cool season only. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97) —S.B.

Brunfelsia jamaicensis (Solanaceae) Jamaica

A very showy and powerfully fragrant display of 6-inch long white flowers distinguish this 4–5 foot shrub for part shade. Flowers are fragrant at night and early morning. Hardy to 27 °F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99 & 10/01) —S.B.

Brunfelsia pauciflora 'Floribunda' YESTERDAY-TODAY-AND-TOMORROW (Solanaceae)

Good drainage, a rich, acid soil, and regular watering and feeding are the keys to growing the many brunfelsias, including this popular one. Famous for its 2 inch flowers that turn from purple to lavender to white on successive days (hence the common name), the cultivar 'Floribunda' may reach 6 feet tall or more in part shade but is usually seen as a 3 by 3 foot shrub. It also makes a good container plant. Protect from heavy frost and strong sun and feed it well with an acid plant food. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02) —S.B.

Brunsvigia josephinae CANDELABRA LILY (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

What a rare treat it was to see this amazing flower at our meeting! This uncommon deciduous South African bulb sends up 3" wide grayish-green leaves to form a clump up to 3' tall and wide. In summer it sends up a huge inflorescence of dozens of red flowers. According to www.PlantszAfrica.com, "This plant has by far the biggest bulb and inflorescence among the geophytes in South Africa... The leaves only appear in winter and rapidly die back in summer before the flowers are borne in late summer to autumn... The 30-40 flowers are carried on open, widely spreading umbels, are dark red, and orange-yellow toward the base. The individual flowers are tubular, measuring 15mm long and produce nectar, which is enjoyed by sugarbirds." The flower head displayed was from a 10-year old plant that took five years to produce its first bloom. (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 8/12) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Brunsvigia litoralis CANDELABRA FLOWER (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

Drought tolerant bulb, water sparingly; only occasionally during summer. Prefers full sun, but very light shade in bright light is OK. Prefers sandy soil, but will tolerate clay soil with excellent drainage. Should be in the ground or a very large container where the roots can run. Roots are perennial, large and very long. Very similar to *B. josephinae*, but slightly smaller (18-24") and should flower sooner, in 4-6 years from seed under good conditions, then annually, usually in late August-September. Umbel should increase number of florets each year. This species can have 20-40 coral-colored flowers. The leaves are beautiful but summer deciduous, like Naked Ladies (*Amaryllis belladonna*), strappy and glaucous/bluish green, often with a slight twist if grown in full sun. Foliage forms a loose rosette 18-24" across when mature. Bulb neck should be right at soil line; do not plant too deep. A single, good drenching of mature bulbs in late

July will usually insure good bloom. Works well with succulents. Protect from hard freezes. (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 10/11; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12, 8/14) – K.BI.

Buddleja asiatica WINTER BUDDLEJA (Loganiaceae) India to Indochina and Malesia

Totally unrelated to Brown Boronia but similarly scented is this tall shrub that covers its arching branches with sprays of white flowers in winter. Like the Boronia, its freesia-like fragrance carries on the slightest breeze to perfume areas downwind from the plant, where the fragrance is usually stronger than it is close-up. A mature 10 foot specimen in full bloom is stunning. Full sun and regular watering is best. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma & Debra Bentley, LaMesa, 2/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01 & 2/02) —S.B.

Buddleja davidii 'Harlequin' VARIEGATED BUTTERFLY BUSH (Loganiaceae)

This is an attractive, mostly stable variegated sport of a violet-flowered butterfly bush. Watch for an occasional green-leaved shoot and prune it out to keep the plant variegated. The creamy-white and green marbled leaves are evergreen here on a 5–6 foot tall shrub which grows fine in sun to part shade. Long violet clusters of flowers are sometimes produced, but this variegated form is apt to be a shy bloomer. Effective in part shade as a background shrub. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/99; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02) —S.B.

Buddleja globosa ORANGE BALL TREE (Loganiaceae) Chile, Argentina and Peru

This atypical butterfly bush produces a raceme of orange balls instead of the usual conical inflorescence. The leaves are soft and felted. The plant grows to about 10 feet tall with an arching habit. Full sun, good soil and plenty of water satisfy its basic needs. They can be somewhat gangly and open, and benefit from pruning back to encourage bushiness. This technique makes for more numerous, but smaller flowers. Butterflies use this plant as a nectar source. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/00) —T.P.

Buddleja hybrid (Buddlejaceae)

Long grown in California as *B. lindleyana* (it actually doesn't fit the description of it at all), this attractive weeping shrub is probably a hybrid or form of *B. japonica*. It's a large, fast-growing plant to 8–10 feet tall with square stems and long hanging clusters of tubular purple flowers in summer and fall. This shrub grows well in full sun or part shade with regular watering, and can be either partially or wholly deciduous for a brief time in winter. It is quite hardy to frost and easy to grow. [S. T-B. note: I'm watching this one carefully as it has a tendency to run from underground rhizomes.] (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01) —S.B.

Buddleja 'Lochinch' SILVER BUTTERFLY BUSH (Loganiaceae)

In general, *Buddleja* or Butterfly Bushes, are vigorous, fast growing shrubs with arching branches blooming in large panicles resembling a lilac. *Buddleja* 'Lochinch' grows 8–10 feet, compared to the 15 feet of most other varieties. The lavender-blue flowers of 'Lochinch' show off well against its soft gray-green foliage. The white-felted undersides of the leaves can irritate your lungs when disturbed by pruning; wearing an inhalator when cutting back any *Buddleja* would be advised. Buddlejias flower best on current season's growth: cut back to within 3–4 feet in late fall or early winter, forming the framework of the permanent branches from which the new growth can emerge. Buddlejias tolerate most any soil and are fairly drought-tolerant. They grow best in full sun but will adapt to partial shade. Plant a *Buddleja* and butterflies will come. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/98 & 5/00; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) —J.W.

Buddleja salvifolia SOUTH AFRICAN SAGE WOOD (Buddlejaceae) South Africa

This rangy semi-evergreen shrub has gray-green foliage and small pale lilac flowers in winter – they're not at all showy, but have a delicious sweet scent. It thrives in full sun with moderate to low water, and can grow to 9' tall by 6' wide. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/14) – S.T-B.

Buddleja 'Sleeping Beauty' WEEPING BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddlejaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

First introduced by Buena Creek Gardens in 2003, this hybrid of (the typically winter-deciduous but weeping) *Buddleja lindleyana* (hybrid?), a clone obtained long ago from Western Hills Nursery in Occidental, CA and an evergreen *Buddleja davidii* hybrid (probably a purple-flowered one) originally was a seedling that appeared in a customer's garden in Escondido around seven years ago. It is the first reliably-evergreen weeping butterfly bush that we know of. Intermediate between its two parents, this hybrid grows to 8' tall and 6' wide in full sun with just once-a-week watering, and bears 2' long hanging

clusters of many lavender-purple tubular flowers throughout the warmer months. A great plant for attracting both hummingbirds and butterflies, this buddleja also has graceful weeping branchlets and flower stalks which give it a unique picturesque habit. Grown originally by Buena Creek Gardens under the provisional name 'Davilind', it has now been given its permanent horticultural name, 'Sleeping Beauty'. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – S.B.

***Buddleja ×weyeriana* 'Bicolor'** BUTTERFLY BUSH (Loganiaceae) Hybrid

[BUDD-lee-uh wye-er-ee-AN-uh]

Buddleja ×weyeriana is a hybrid between *B. davidii* (Asia) and *B. globosa* (South America). *B. davidii* is the common butterfly bush most of us are used to, while *B. globosa* has yellow balls like flowers of flowers on its panicle inflorescence. This parentage has been used before, and the most commonly seen of these hybrids is *Buddleja ×weyeriana* 'Sungold', which has bright yellow panicles. *Buddleja ×weyeriana* 'Bicolor' more closely resembles its *B. davidii* parent, with mauve colored flowers. The big difference is in how the flowers age. The individual flowers of 'Bicolor' all have a very small orange eye. As the flowers age the orange center grows larger, giving the fatter, older part of the inflorescence a two-tone look. The effect is a knock out! The plant grows well to about 6' or 8' in full sun, and while they can tolerate dry conditions, they look a thousand times better with regular water. Butterflies use the plant as a nectar source, giving the plant its common name. They are easy to grow from cuttings and a relatively fast grower. Plants can be cut back hard to produce fewer larger flowers, or thinned out to create more smaller flowers. These plants are very cold hardy, but can go dormant in a hard frost. As with all *Buddlejas* the faded flowers can be unsightly if not regularly deadheaded. The foliage has a slight gray cast. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03) – T.P.

***Buddleja × weyeriana* 'Honeycomb'** YELLOW BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddlejaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

[budd-LAY-uh wye-er-ee-AN-uh]

Buddleja was named for the English botanist Reverend Adam Buddle (1660-1715). (note that *Buddleja* is the original spelling used by Linnaeus and so is preferred over *Buddleia*)

The Yellow Butterfly Bush is a hybrid between the golden-orange flowered Chilean *Buddleja globosa* and the more familiar Chinese *Buddleja davidii*. It is an evergreen shrub here (deciduous in colder climates) that grows quickly to 8-10' tall. Showy clusters of golden-yellow flowers are produced at the ends of the branches in summer and fall – these flowers are fragrant and attract lots of butterflies. Full sun is best; plants are hardy to cold and heat, and only average watering is necessary. (Andrea Townsend, La Jolla, 8/04) – S.B.

Bulbine alooides (Asphodelaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

This clump-forming succulent member of the lily family has light green, fleshy, aloe-like leaves to about 9 inches long. Long slender racemes (unbranched flower-covered stalks) thickly covered with bright yellow star-shaped flowers appear much of the year. Grow in full sun to light shade in average to poor garden soil; tolerates low watering. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01) –S.T-B.

***Bulbine frutescens* 'Hallmark'** (Asphodelaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

This succulent-leaved "lily" from the East Cape region of South Africa is tremendously versatile, fast-growing, and almost ridiculously easy to grow. Of the many cultivated forms of the species, it is perhaps the prettiest, with its delicate spikes of ½ inch orange and yellow flowers. 'Hallmark' grows and blooms well in sun or shade, with much water or little water in almost any soil. It will even succeed under oak trees. Succulent clumping foliage grows to around one foot tall, with the flower spikes rising 6–9 inches above the foliage. Bloom occurs throughout the year, and clumps may be divided at any time. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00) —S.B.

Bulbinella latifolia* var. *dolertica (Asphodelaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

Winter-growing, summer-dormant plant with swollen rhizomatous roots. 12–18 inch long stout deep green leaves, U-shaped in cross section, angle outward from central stem. Tall flower spike arises from center, with dozens of tiny bright orange flowers in a tight column at the tip. Blooms for several weeks beginning in late winter, dies down in the summer. Full sun and good drainage, can tolerate some summer watering in garden plantings. Most attractive in a large grouping. Often listed and sold as the orange form of *B. floribunda*, an invalid name of no botanical standing. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/08, 3/13) —K.M.

Bulbinella nutans* var. *nutans (Asphodelaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

This clumping perennial is valuable for its bright mid-winter display of large clusters of bright yellow flowers. Somewhat like the poker plants (*Kniphofia*), flower spikes on bulbinellas are shorter and more rounded, and the individual flowers are bell-shaped, not tubular. Easy to grow in full sun or part shade as long as drainage is good. Moderately drought-tolerant, excellent cut flower. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/96) —S.B.

Burchellia bubalina BUFFALO HORN (Rubiaceae) S. Africa

This handsome dark green shrub grows slowly to 4–5 feet in full sun or part shade (in hot inland regions foliage looks better in part shade). Showy terminal clusters of tubular scarlet flowers appear throughout the year, and the seed pods which follow have interesting “horns.” Regular watering and fertilizing are best. (Donna Jewett, Fallbrook, 1/98; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01) —S.B.

Butia capitata JELLY PALM (Arecaceae) S Brazil, Uruguay

Displayed were the 1-inch orange fruits of this hardy palm, which somewhat resemble loquats in appearance and flavor. A hundred or more fruits are produced in winter on each fruiting stalk of this stout, silver-foliaged feather palm which is remarkably drought tolerant. Individual plants may bear fruit with the flavor of pineapples or strawberries, while others bear fruit that are bland or even insipid; so, propagation from the best specimens is preferred. Coyotes love to eat Jelly Palm fruits, and may distribute the seed around the garden. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/95) —S.B.

***Buxus microphylla* ‘Kingsville’**, Saikei Japanese tray landscape DWARF BOXWOOD (Buxaceae)

These Japanese shrubs are common in San Diego, and the world, for that matter. They are commonly used to make hedges, for which they are well adapted, having small leaves, a slow growth habit, and the ability to tolerate a wide variety of conditions. Grow them in sun or part shade. Not fussy about soil types, these evergreens should not be planted in soggy wet soil, which can kill the roots. 'Kingsville' is an incredibly dwarf variety, which is mostly used in rock gardens and bonsai. This plant requires much patience. Plants can be grown from cuttings, but usually are acquired by mail order. For this hybrid part shade is probably better here. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 2/03) —T.P.

***Buxus sempervirens* ‘Monrue’** GREEN TOWER® BOXWOOD (Buxaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The 70 species of *Buxus* may be found in such disparate climes as Eurasia and Central America, and they are evergreen shrubs or small trees. The cultivar displayed (which is derived from a Mediterranean species) is a terrific hedge plant for narrow spaces, as it grows to 9' tall but only 1-2' wide, with a very columnar form. The dark green leaves have a lighter underside. Grow this evergreen shrub in full sun in well-drained soil – it's a terrific companion plant for other acid-soil lovers like camellias and azaleas. An added bonus – it has fragrant, creamy yellow flowers in spring. (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Caesalpinia gilliesii POINCIANA, MEXICAN BIRD OF PARADISE, BIRD-OF-PARADISE SHRUB (Fabaceae) Argentina, Uruguay

Evergreen in warm climates, usually deciduous here, but overall very tolerant of weather extremes. In fact, the more searing heat you give these plants, the more they seem to like it. And while they can be grown at the coast, it takes them much longer to leaf out and bloom. A warm south wall with reflected heat would help much. Not picky about soil, water or feeding. The roots are somewhat sensitive about being transplanted, and care must be given. They have bipinnate leaves and give an overall lacy feeling. The flowers are strikingly exotic, resembling some exotic bird, perhaps where the common name, Bird of Paradise Shrub, came from. This species produces yellow flowers with long red stamens protruding at the tips. It grows to about 10 feet tall and can be grown as a small tree or cut back and grown as a shrub. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/03; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 9/07) — T.P.

Caesalpinia mexicana MEXICAN BIRD OF PARADISE (Fabaceae) Mexico

There are about 70 species of trees and shrubs in the *Caesalpinia* genus, all from tropical or sub-tropical regions. Some are grown for their tannins and dyewoods. The species shown is an evergreen shrub or small tree, fast-growing to 10–12 feet tall (although one reference says to 30 feet tall) and wide, but can be pruned for compactness. From spring through fall has 6 inch long clusters of yellow flowers with a small orange/red spot on the center top petal. It does well in full sun with little water, and produces flat

seedpods about 2½ inch long, which twist open when dry to release rounded, flat seeds. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/12) —S.T-B.

Caesalpinia pulcherrima PRIDE-OF-BARBADOS, DWARF POINCIANA (Fabaceae) Tropical America This species produces red and orange flowers on a shrubby plant to about 5 feet tall. Reproduction on these is done by seed, which should be scarified (scratched) before planting. Gorgeous plantings of both this and the preceding *C. gilliesii* can be seen in Palm Springs. Probably as close as we're going to get to growing Royal Poinciana (*Delonix regia*) from the tropics. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/11, 7/13, 8/15) —T.P.

Calandrinia grandiflora (Portulacaceae) Chile

This clump-forming perennial succulent is grown as an annual where winters are cold, but is evergreen here in frost-free locations. Growing to 12 inches tall and 18 inches wide, it is topped with 18 inch tall stalks of 1¼ inch wide magenta flowers in spring and summer. Full sun and good drainage are best. (Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 5/98; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/01, 8/01, 9/01) —S.B.

Calceolaria arachnoidea (Scrophulariaceae) Chile

This perennial relative of the Pocketbook Plant (*C. herbeohybrida*) comes from the southern and central Andes of South America, where it grows in a grassland/meadow environment at elevations from 5500–9000 feet. It is distinguished by its unusual clusters of ½ inch black-purple flowers on foot-long flower stems that are produced in summer from a dense rosette of furry-gray 3–4 inch oval leaves. Grown by rock garden enthusiasts, it is fairly new here in the general nursery trade, and has yet to be extensively tested as a garden plant. Full sun and regular watering in a fertile, well-drained soil are recommended, and it is hardy to 20–25°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02) —S.B.

Calendula officinalis 'Touch of Red' POT MARIGOLD (Compositae)

[kah-LEN-dyoo-luh oh-fish-ih-NAL-iss *Calendula* is from the Latin word for the first day of the month (an allusion to the long flowering period of some species); *officinalis* (Latin) means "sold in shops", referring to its use as a flavoring in soups.]

Calendula officinalis, which comes from the Mediterranean, has been used since at least Medieval times as an edible herb, and for folk medicine as well. Its frequent use in cooking is the source of the first part of its common name – no pot of food was considered complete without a few petals of this flower. The petals were appreciated as much for their color (they were used as a substitute for the far costlier saffron) as for their purported medicinal value. The second part of the name is probably attributable to the often golden color of the flowers. One very recent report by a homeopathic practitioner is quite frank in noting that "Despite the lack of scientifically controlled trials evaluating the effectiveness of calendula, topically applied products containing its extracts are commonly available over the counter" (www.mcp.edu/herbal/calendula/calendula.pdf). Buyer beware – the unfounded healing claims for this plant are many. This hardy annual, which can be a short-lived perennial in our mild climate, grows to about 18" to 24" tall and prefers full sun, well-drained soil, and moderate water. Calendulas are easily grown from seed, and this cultivar is available from Thompson & Morgan and other seed houses; at least one supplier calls this same plant 'Coffee Cream'. T&M's catalog notes that "One of the most outstanding, uniform cut flowers. Blooms have a 'touch of red' giving an almost antique look." The Park Seed catalog recommends this cultivar for cutting because of its long stems, which many other Calendulas don't have. Another catalog states that this cultivar "blooms silvery apricot with a darker red reverse and mahogany eye." The flowers appear mostly during the cooler winter and spring months. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/04) – S.T-B.

Calliandra californica BAJA FAIRY DUSTER (Fabaceae) Mexico (Baja California)

This slow-growing evergreen shrub from Baja has tiny, dark green, ferny leaves, and grows to about 3-5' tall by 5-6' wide. The red flowers, which are borne nearly non-stop, look like powderpuffs and attract hummingbirds, bees and butterflies. Self-seeds gently in the garden. Tolerant of most soil types (including clay) and hardy to about 20°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/14) – S.T-B.

Calliandra surinamensis SURINAM POWDER PUFF, POWDER PUFF TREE (Fabaceae) S. America An evergreen large shrub or small tree, potentially to 20 feet or more. Can be more cold sensitive than *Calliandra haematocephala*, but in frost-free areas, it is an ideal specimen for year-round bloom. Easy to grow from cuttings and seeds, its grows at a fairly good rate if given plenty of water and fertilizer. The powder-puff like blooms are pink-tipped and white toward the center; many say it looks like a bottlebrush,

but the foliage is more lush. The lacy leaves come in pinnate forked pairs and fold up at night. The branches arch out gracefully, covering themselves with flowers. Young plants in nursery pots don't bloom much, and perhaps this plant is not often grown because it doesn't look its best in the garden center. However, this is a must have tree—I wouldn't plant a garden without one. It laces beautifully, and once established requires very little care. Full sun is best for good bloom. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01; Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02) —T.P.

Callicarpa americana AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY (Lamiaceae or Verbenaceae) E. U.S.A.
[ka-lih-KAR-puh uh-mair-ih-KAN-uh *Callicarpa* is from the Greek words for "beautiful" and "fruit"; *americana* (Latin) means "from America."]

This is a graceful and hardy deciduous shrub that grows to 6' tall and wide in full sun or light shade. In summer, small lilac-pink flowers are produced all along the branches, followed by showy clusters of colorful purple berries in the fall. With cold temperatures, its 4-6" leaves can turn purplish before dropping in late fall. Good in woodland gardens with average watering; since flowers and berries occur on the current year's growth, prune in late winter only. (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 10/04, 10/05, 10/08; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04, 9/06) – S.B.

Callicarpa bodinieri* var. *giraldii BEAUTYBERRY (Verbenaceae) C & W China

The Beautyberries are great shrubs for their colorful fall berries, producing a reliable show even in Southern California. This species is perhaps the most popular, with the cultivar 'Profusion' being the preferred variety to grow. This large deciduous shrub (to 6–10 feet) has graceful recurving branches. It has small clusters of lilac flowers, which become bright violet berries in the fall and which persist through winter. Foliage turns yellow to orange with cold weather in the late fall. It freezes to the ground in cold winters (inland San Diego County), but rebounds beautifully. It blooms and fruits on new wood, so pruning should be done in spring. Full sun, regular water; very hardy to cold. Traditionally in the family Verbenaceae, but modern treatments on the Lamiaceae place *Callicarpa* in that family. (Still considered in the Verbenaceae by most. —Ed.) (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99 & 9/00) —C.Z. & S.B.

Callicarpa japonica MURASAKI-SHIKIBU (Verbenaceae) Japan, China, Taiwan

Deciduous shrubs grown for their showy berries are not common in Southern California. This and other species of *Callicarpa* should be more widely grown for their fluorescent purple berries which are beautiful in fall flower arrangements. *C. japonica* is a 5 foot shrub for sun or part shade. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94 & 11/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma 10/01) —S.B.

Callisia warszewicziana (Commelinaceae) Guatemala

[kuh-LISS-ee-uh var-sheh-vich-ee-AN-uh *Callisia* comes from a Greek word for "beauty", *warszewicziana* commemorates Joseph Warszewicz, a 19th century Polish plant explorer and collector.] Formerly known as *Hadrodemas warszewicziana*, this tongue-twister evergreen subtropical perennial is much easier to grow than it is to say. It is a shade plant, and forms a low clump of bright green rosette-like foliage to 1' tall. Many people are attracted to its showy spikes of flowers, which are a bright orchid purple in color. Easily grown in containers that are protected from frost, the plant blooms throughout the year and makes new plantlets on its flower spikes. It could really use a common name, but so far there isn't one. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04) – S.B.

***Callistemon 'Jeffers'* (*Callistemon citrinus* 'Jeffersii')** BOTTLEBRUSH (Myrtaceae)

A color variant of our common red bottlebrush, this one has pink-mauve colored flowers. It's smaller than the species, only growing to about 6 feet. A cultivar of an Australian native, it does very well in our poor soils and tolerates drought, heat and neglect. Like most Australian plants, water well the first summer to establish. Blooms in spring and summer, leaving woody seed capsules that persist. (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 5/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00 & 8/01; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 9/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11, 4/14, 2/15) —T.P.

Callistemon pinifolius PINE BOTTLEBRUSH (Myrtaceae) Australia

Low growing, drought tolerant Australian native to 5' x 8'. Dusky red bottlebrush-type flowers spring and summer. Dark green pine-like foliage; new growth is pink. Habit is low with strong lateral branching. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

***Callistemon pinifolius* 'Green'** GREEN PINE-FOLIAGE BOTTLEBRUSH (Myrtaceae) Garden Hybrid

Australia is home to many marvelous plants, and the species form of this evergreen shrub is one of them. This drought-tolerant plant grows to about 5' tall by 8' wide, and has glowing chartreuse green bottle brush-type flowers in spring and summer. The pink pine-like foliage ages to dark green. Grow it in full sun to part shade. Will tolerate temperatures as low as about 23° F. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/09) – T.P. & S.T-B.

Calocedrus decurrens INCENSE CEDAR (Cupressaceae) Oregon, California, Nevada to northern Baja, Mexico

A west coast native conifer which does quite well in southern California with some supplemental water during the summer, Incense Cedar tolerates poor soils. In San Diego it doesn't usually get over 50 feet tall. Its habit is columnar and the foliage is a pleasing green in flat sprays, which contrast beautifully with the rich mahogany-colored trunk. While it doesn't require a lot of pruning, it laces out great. It should be used more often where space allows. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02) —T.P.

Calocephalus brownii CUSHION BUSH (Asteraceae) coastal temperate Australia

Another of the many gray-foliaged perennials so popular in Mediterranean gardening, this one with exceptional qualities. The growth habit is dense and full, somewhat mounding, with compact wiry foliage with cream-colored inconspicuous flowers. The foliage cuts beautifully and dries likewise. The silvery white foliage looks great in the garden and never wants for much, other than an occasional thinning from underneath. Tolerates ocean wind and salty and poor soils, only requiring good drainage. Mine always gets a comment from visitors, who are probably as tired from cutting back their artemisias and helichrysums as I am. Its only drawback I have seen is that it often presents poorly in a 1 gallon pot, a discouraging habit for growers. But I'm sure if more people tried it its popularity would grow. Give it about 3 feet around for space and your maintenance is done. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99) —T.P.

Calochortus albus WHITE GLOBE LILY, FAIRY LANTERN (Calochortaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) California

The genus name *Calochortus*, from Greek for "beautiful grass," is a fine description of this perennial bulb's sparse foliage and attention-getting flowers. There are about 60 *Calochortus* species, most native to the western U. S. In California they can be seen in spring and early summer, blooming among wildflowers and grasses, their flowers floating in the air. In the garden they need full sun to light shade, well-drained soil, and a definite period of dormancy through summer and early fall. In the past they have been considered difficult due to the need for dryness in summer and their natural habit of remaining dormant for a year or more if their requirements are not met. Recently, however, some species have been hybridized and mass-produced, making the bulbs easy to find, dependable and inexpensive. They can be grown in pots as long as they are kept dry during dormancy. *C. albus* is in the Globe Lily (or Fairy Lantern) category of *Calochortus*; they require filtered shade. It has thin, branched stems up to 2 feet tall and the flowers grow from the tips of the branches. The white, translucent petals curve downward forming 1 inch nodding globes with pink undertones. One can't help staring at them to make sure they are real. *C. albus* is not easy to locate but well worth the effort. Specialty mail order nurseries carrying *C. albus* have limited stock. (Helen Means, Carlsbad, 5/00; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03) —S.L.

***Calochortus superbus* hybrids**

***C. venustus* hybrids** WHITE MARIPOSA LILY (Calochortaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])

C. venustus and *C. superbus* are called Mariposa (Spanish for butterfly) lilies due to their striking color range and the incredible, often contrasting, color spots, blotches and feathered markings on the inside of the petals. The bowl-shaped flowers face up at the end of the thin stems, like butterflies in the air. Colors range from white to yellow, pink, red and purple. Bulbs are readily available from Dutch bulb catalogues where there are now four Registered hybrids and more are undoubtedly underway. *Calochortus* are wonderful in the garden; at less than \$1.00 in some catalogues, those who aren't able to provide for summer dormancy could think of them as annuals or be surprised if they live for years. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03) —S.L.

Calodendrum capense CAPE CHESTNUT (Rutaceae) SE Africa

This showy flowering tree is famous for its football-sized clusters of 1½ inch starry lilac-pink flowers that are held candelabra-style above its glossy green foliage. Mature specimens are wider than their 30–40 foot height, but the tree is rather slow-growing and so is only medium-sized for many years. Trees usually flower heavily from May through June, but may rebloom in the fall and winter. Hardy to around 25°F, full sun, average watering. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/97) —S.B.

Calostemma purpureum GARLAND LILY (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) SE Australia

An uncommon but easy to grow bulb that blooms in August, with the long narrow deep green leaves appearing in winter. The flower stalk is about 1–1½ feet tall, topped with an umbel of small reddish-purple flowers. Can be grown in a container or in the ground, preferably in well-drained soil, although will succeed even in poor draining, heavier clay soils. Can take all year watering, though best to reduce it when the foliage begins to die down in spring. Easy to grow from the pea-like seeds, which should be sown as soon as they ripen and begin to fall from the plant. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95) —K.M.

Calothamnus quadrifidus COMMON NET-BUSH (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

The Common Net Bush is an interesting bottlebrush relative with showy clusters of fringed red flowers and pine-needle-like foliage. It is a very drought-tolerant evergreen shrub to 6–12 feet tall that appreciates full sun and good drainage but requires little care. Flower clusters appear along the stems throughout the year, but most heavily in winter and spring. Branching structure is informal and somewhat twisting, and plants tend to look better when not heavily pruned. Cold-hardy to the mid 20's°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 1/03) —S.B.

Calothamnus villosus SILKY NET BUSH, WOOLLY NET BUSH (Myrtaceae) Australia

This unusual evergreen shrub from the south-western part of western Australia has foliage reminiscent of pine needles, and grows to about 4-6' tall and 6-8' wide. The new foliage has a red tinge, and mature leaves are green. It has unusual 1"-long red flowers (reminiscent of bottlebrush blooms) with very long stamens, which are borne from winter to early summer; they arise directly from the woody stems, and attract ants in my garden. Grow it in full sun to part shade; drought-tolerant once established. According to the website for Australian Native Plants (australianplants.com), this species is grown commercially for the cut foliage. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16) – S.T-B.

Calotropis gigantea CROWN PLANT (Asclepiadaceae) India to Indonesia

This tropical milkweed is not commonly seen here, although it grows well. It is an open, coarse shrub to about 6 feet tall with fuzzy leaves. The pale blue flowers are unusually shaped, like a small, star-like crown; a white form is also available. The shrub grows pretty fast in a sunny location with amended soil. It oozes a milky sap when cut, and roots easily from cuttings. A fairly common plant in Hawaii, where the flowers are popular in leis, which will dry beautifully. A large plant can be seen in front of the botanical building in Balboa Park. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 7/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01) —T.P.

Calpurnia aurea WILD LABURNUM (Fabaceae) South Africa

A fast-growing multi-stemmed shrub or a small graceful slender evergreen tree (6'-12' tall and wide), with a light, open crown. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in hanging bunches of 8-30 flowers appear all year, starting when the tree is quite young. From a 1-gallon plant that was planted in the garden in December 2012, the specimen displayed has grown to about 6' tall. Blooming began in September 2013 and has continued since then. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13) – S.T-B.

Calylophus hartwegii SUNDROPS, WESTERN PRIMROSE, HARTWEG'S SUNDROPS (Onagraceae) U.S. (AZ, CO, KS, NM, OK, TX), Mexico

Great drought-tolerant evergreen perennial for small spaces! Grows to 1-1-1/2' tall and 3' wide; best in full sun to part shade; tolerates poor soil. The stunning yellow flowers are a knockout; they last just one day but new ones appear over a long period in spring and summer. Although this plant is in the Evening Primrose Family, it does not misbehave like its invasive cousin, the Mexican Evening Primrose (*Oenothera speciosa*). (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 5/12) – P.P. & S.T-B.

Camellia 'California Dawn' (Theaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Camellias are Japanese shrubs with broad foliage and winter flowers. The selection displayed is a sun-tolerant, vigorous, upright plant. It has large light pink flowers in a semi-double form with crinkled petals. It blooms early to late and is a *Camellia sasanqua* x *C. reticulata* hybrid. Plant it high in well-amended soil with good drainage. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/09) – T.P.

Camellia 'California Sunrise' (Theaceae)

A hybrid of *C. sasanqua* and *C. reticulata*, the bloom is a medium blush pink, rabbit-eared semi-double with a sunburst of yellow stamens, somewhat open and upright in habit. Blooms midseason, and is tolerant of half day sun. This evergreen shrub was introduced in 1988 by Nuccio's Nursery, and makes a

great garden plant. Amend soil well at planting, and make sure to keep crown slightly higher than grade. (Don Walker, Vista, 2/00 & 1/03) —T.P.

***Camellia hiemalis* ‘Shishigashira’** (Theaceae)

Very close to the sasanqua camellias, and perhaps only a form of that species, *C. hiemalis* includes a number of excellent landscape camellias that bloom longer and have heavier-textured flowers than most sasanquas. ‘Shishigashira’ is an old favorite with 2 inch double rose-red flowers in fall and winter. Low-growing, with arching branches and dark green glossy leaves. Will take some sun, but keep the roots cool with an organic mulch. (Sue Martin, San Diego, 10/95 & 10/01) —S.B.

***Camellia japonica* cvs.** (Theaceae)

February is a good month for camellia blooms, especially in a dry winter. These winter-blooming evergreen shrubs are the results of careful breeding efforts over many years—the original species comes from the coast of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, from which have come well over 2000 named hybrids which are very much at home in Southern California. Camellias were first brought out of Japan and China in the early 1700s and were frequently grown under glass by the elite. Later, they became popular in our Southern California climate, where they really thrive. Part shade and some patience are mostly what’s required. *Camellia japonica* can grow as large as 25 feet, but does so very slowly. ‘**Cara Mia**’ is a medium to large shrub, with semi-double pink flowers shading to blush pink in the center petals. ‘**Cardinal’s Cap**’ is a most unusual and attractive flower, with deep red flowers in an “anemone form” which yields a froth of densely-packed petaloids in the center of the flower. ‘**Chandleri Elegans**’ was first grown in England in 1825, has a somewhat spreading habit with large anemone type flowers in rose pink with petaloids sometimes striped with white. Many sports exist. ‘**Katie**’ has an upright, bushy growth habit and boasts very large coral rose pink flowers. ‘**Kramer’s Supreme**’ debuted in 1957. This California selection grows as a vigorous, upright, compact shrub and presents large, peony-type, clear red flowers, said to be somewhat fragrant. ‘**Marie Bracey**’ was a chance seedling in 1957 in Georgia. It bears large coral rose flowers on a compact upright bush. Blooms can measure 5 inches across and are semi-double to loose peony form. ‘**Pink Pagoda**’ was a chance seedling from Los Gatos in 1965. The flowers are wavy rose-pink, formal double style. ‘**Pink Wings**’ has 5 inch wide soft pink flowers which are semi-double. ‘**Rudolph**’ boasts brilliant dark red flowers on a shrub with upright, somewhat columnar growth. ‘**Spring Sonnet**’ has pale pink flowers with deeper pink margins and is even mildly fragrant (an unusual feature in camellias). ‘**LASCA Beauty**’ is a hybrid of the species with very large, rich soft pink semi-double flowers on an upright shrub with compact growth. ‘**Nicky Crisp**’ is also a hybrid, slow-growing with compact growth; its semi-double 3 inch flowers are light orchid pink. *C. japonica* ssp. *rusticana* ‘**Yuki-oguni**’ is a selection of a subspecies found at higher elevations, having more supple stems and being somewhat spreading. Often called the Snow Camellia, it also is reported to be more cold hardy. ‘Yuki-oguni’ has small light coral-pink semi-double flowers on a somewhat slow, compact and spreading plant. The *C. japonica* Higo-type cultivars have single flowers and many stamens and the representative of this group which we saw, ‘**Mikuni-no-Homare**’, has white petals and vigorous, upright growth. Now is a good time to visit the Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino, Descanso Gardens in La Canada, and Nuccio’s Nursery in Altadena to see the full range of species and hybrid camellias in all their glory. (Don Walker, Vista, 2/95, 2/96, 3/96, 1/97, 2/97, 3/98, 3/99, 2/00, 3/00, 2/02, 1/03; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/95 & 2/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/99) —S.B., T.P., D.W. and S.T-B.

***Camellia japonica* ‘Daikagura’** (Theaceae) Grden Hybrid

An old evergreen hybrid dating from 1891, this plant forms a large, dense, upright shrub or small tree to about 14’ tall. It has a very long winter bloom season, and bears large red peony-form flowers. Do not allow to dry out. A variegated form, ‘Daikagura Variegated’, has red blooms marked with white. (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 11/04) – L.T. & S. T-B.

***Camellia japonica* ‘Drama Girl’** (Theaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Japanese evergreen shrubs with broad foliage and winter flowers. This selection has very large semi-double salmon rose pink flowers over a long season, can grow to 15’, with an open habit. Shade, well amended soil with drainage. Sensitive to being planted too deeply. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

***Camellia japonica* ‘Henry E. Huntington’** (Theaceae) Garden Hybrid

According to the on-line newsletter of the Gainesville Camellia Society (www.afn.org/~camellia/archive), “Henry E. Huntington’ is a rich light pink, large to very large semi-double developed

by Nuccio's in 1994. This very soft pink is almost translucent. It has wavy petals, some almost stand upright. The stamens are in a central circle and stand almost straight up. The anthers are a creamy, almost yellow color." This evergreen hybrid forms a large shrub or small tree to 14' tall. It is a winter bloomer. Don't allow the plant to dry out. (Linda Tunner, Leucadia, 11/04) – L.T. & S.T-B.

***Camellia japonica* 'Mansize'** (Theaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Japanese evergreen shrubs with broad foliage and winter flowers. This selection has mini anemone form white flowers, can grow to 8', with a compact upright habit. Shade, well amended soil with drainage. Sensitive to being planted too deeply. Generally slow. Blooms mid season. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

***Camellia japonica* 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'** (Theaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Japanese evergreen shrubs with broad foliage and winter flowers. The selection displayed has very large semi-double blush pink flowers in midseason; the petals are thick like a Magnolia petals. The plant can grow to 8', with an open habit. Plant it in shade in well-amended soil with good drainage; sensitive to being planted too deeply. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/09) – T.P.

***Camellia japonica* 'Onetia Holland'** (Theaceae) Garden Hybrid

[kuh-MEE-lee-uh

Camellia is named for Georg Josef Kamel, a 17th century Jesuit botanist whose (Latinized) scholarly name was Camellus.]

According to *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Camellias*, by Stirling Macoby, 'Onetia Holland' was developed by J. A. Holland in Upland, California. This most elegant of pure white camellias has an exquisite loose peony form. In contrast to 'Silver Waves', the stamen is much less pronounced. The flowers on 'Onetia Holland' can be an impressive 5"-6 1/2". Like 'Silver Waves,' it is very easy to grow, although a little slow the first year or two. It too likes dappled shade and low to moderate water. It has a long bloom period from early January through April. It is a more compact grower with moderate abundance of blooms. (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/05) – S.Lee

***Camellia japonica* 'Silver Waves'** (Theaceae) Garden Hybrid

'Silver Waves' was introduced by Nuccio's Nursery in Altadena, California in 1970. The Nuccio's catalogue describes it as having very large, white, wavy, semi-double blooms with vigorous, bushy, upright growth. This description is very accurate, as the pure white blooms are anywhere from 4-5" across. The unusually large stamens, much like a Higo camellia, are the calling card of this stunning bloom. It is a profuse and long bloomer. A 4' bush has 50-75 buds at any given time, blooming from late December through April. It grows easily along the coast in dappled shade and is virtually pest free, needing low to moderate water once established. (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 1/05) – S.Lee

***Camellia japonica* 'Tinsie'** ('Bokuhan') (Theaceae)

This evergreen shrub is a very unusual flower form of the common camellia. This cultivar has a miniature flower only an inch across with an anemone form, the outer petals are red surrounding the puffed up center petals which are white. The plant has an upright habit and blooms midseason, with somewhat smaller than average leaves. The numerous flowers look like small upright bells. (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96 & 3/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03) —T.P.

***Camellia lutchuensis* 'High Fragrance'** (Theaceae) Hybrid

This camellia has fragrant double peony-form pale ivory-pink flowers on a vigorous upright plant. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

***Camellia reticulata* cvs. and hybrids** (Theaceae)

Camellias were first brought out of Japan and China to Europe in the early 1700s and were frequently grown under glass by the elite. Beginning in the 1940s they became popular in our Southern California climate, where they really thrive. Part shade and some patience are mostly what's required. *C. japonica* is still the most popular camellia here, and it can grow as large as 25 feet tall. *C. reticulata* first came to California directly from Yunnan in 1942 by way of Descanso Gardens near Los Angeles. It differs from *C. japonica* by having a more open spreading habit and large reticulated leaves, frequently with a strongly colored margin. They bear huge 7 inch blossoms. *C. reticulata* has a long history, and was frequently planted at temples. Some existing plantings are hundreds of years old and up to 40 feet tall. Although labeled as *C. reticulata*, most plants sold here are of hybrid origin. 'Confucius' (syn. 'Kongfuzi') has

orchid-pink large semi-double blooms which have a high center. The flower color is very showy against dark green pointed foliage. A Chinese hybrid from 1954, it was imported by Descanso Gardens, and blooms midseason. **'Pharaoh'** was introduced by Californian Howard Asper in 1972 as a seedling of 'Damanao', and has a semi-double rose form, with deeply waved petals. It is a midseason bloomer with upright growth. **'White Retic'** has large semi-double white blooms which are pink in bud. This cultivar originated from a chance seedling of *C. reticulata* × *C. japonica* in Santa Cruz and was released by Nuccio's Nursery in 1979. The plant grows upright and open in form to a medium size. Blooms midseason to late. Because plants are difficult to find here, many San Diegans make a pilgrimage to Nuccio's Nursery in Pasadena to buy them. Nuccio's also puts out a catalog, and can ship plants. February is also a good time of year to see the mature plants in bloom at The Huntington Gardens in San Marino and at Descanso Gardens in La Canada-Flintridge. Look for local camellia shows, and make lists of your favorites. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99; Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 2/01) —T.P.

***Camellia reticulata* 'Crimson Robe'** (Theaceae)

'Crimson Robe' has carmine red semi-double flowers, with wavy, crepe textured petals. The center of the flower is showy with a large cluster of yellow stamens. The plant shown blooms yearly from January to April. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/01) —T.P.

Camellia saluenensis (Theaceae) W China

This unusual species camellia makes a large shrub of dense leafy growth to 10 feet tall. Small, leathery, narrow, pointed leaves are 1½–2½ inches long and half as wide. Its many white to deep pink flowers in late winter are small and bell-shaped—very interesting and graceful close-up. This species has been used extensively in hybridizing, bringing floriferousness, hardiness, and graceful appearance to its hybrids. (Don Walker, Vista, 2/96, 2/97, 3/98, 2/00) —S.B.

Camellia sasanqua (Theaceae) Japan

Camellias were first brought out of Japan and China in the early 1700s and were frequently grown under glass by the elite. They thrive in our Southern California climate. Camellias prefer an acidic soil, and benefit from the addition of organic matter. They are sensitive to planting depth and should be planted high. *Camellia sasanqua* is fall blooming and sun tolerant. *C. sasanqua* is faster than *C. japonica* or *C. reticulata*, and can be tall growing, usually to 10 feet, and can become elegant small trees with age. It is the first camellia to bloom, its habit open and graceful. They have been likened to apple blossoms, come in single or semi-double and are somewhat fragrant. They bloom abundantly if somewhat briefly. A light pruning after flowering is all that's needed to keep them nicely shaped. They blend well in a naturalistic landscape, and adapt well to container culture. Some of my favorite cultivars are 'Setsugekka', 'Hana Jiman', 'White Doves', and *C. hiemalis* 'Bonanza'. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 10/00) —T.P.

***Camellia sasanqua* 'Shishigashira'** SUN CAMELLIA (Theaceae)

Camellias were first brought out of Japan and China in the early 1700's and frequently grown under glass by the elite, but they thrive outdoors in our Southern California climate. They prefer acidic soil and benefit from the addition of organic matter. They are sensitive to planting depth and should be planted high. *C. sasanqua* is fall blooming and sun tolerant. Sasanquas are faster than *C. japonica* or *C. reticulata*, growing to 10 feet, and can become elegant small trees with age. It is the first camellia to bloom, with an open and graceful habit. The flowers have been likened to apple blossoms, come in single or semi-double forms, and are somewhat fragrant, blooming abundantly, if somewhat briefly. Prune lightly after flowering. They blend well in a naturalistic landscape, and adapt well to container culture. 'Shishigashira' has bright rose red semi-double flowers, with a spreading habit to 3 feet tall by 6 feet wide; this makes them excellent foundation shrubs for the north and east sides of homes. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/02) —T.P.

***Camellia sasanqua* 'Yuletide'** (Theaceae)

Camellia bloom season begins in the fall, with the so-called "Sun Camellias"—the small-leaved ones with smaller flowers. Most of these are semi-weeping in form, but 'Yuletide' stands out after all these years as a wonderful upright shrub that's just perfect for a semi-shaded wall or trellis. Its bright red single flowers are perfect ornamentation for the holidays, and its glossy dark green leaves look good all year. Acid soil, regular watering, quite hardy—but feed with acid plant food in the spring and summer for the healthiest plants. (Bloom food (0-10-10) may be used in the fall if you're really "into it.") (Don Walker, Vista, 11/98) —S.B.

Campanula isophylla ITALIAN BELLFLOWER (Campanulaceae) N Italy

A trailing perennial native to the slopes of mountainous areas of northern Italy good for hanging baskets, pots, or trailing over walls. The plant displayed was possibly *Campanula isophylla* 'Mayi', with lavender-blue flowers and gray foliage. This summer-blooming species is hardy to San Francisco; best near the coast. (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 10/00) —C.K.

Campanula lactiflora MILKY BELLFLOWER (Campanulaceae) Caucasus

A very easy to grow clump forming perennial which produces 3–5 foot tall erect branching stems with 1 inch blue, bell-like flowers on conical panicles. The summer flowering season may be extended by cutting back after the bloom cycles. Leaves are lanceolate to 3 inches long. Moist fertile soil is beneficial, and part shade in hot areas is recommended. The flower color can vary from white to purple, and dwarf forms are sometimes offered. It is a good species for San Diego as it comes from a similar climate. Propagation is by seed or division, and you can divide clumps in spring or fall. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 11/00, 10/01) —T.P.

Campanula persicifolia 'Telham Beauty' (Campanulaceae)

Campanula is a large genus of plants ranging from alpine, groundcovers, and clumping perennials to annuals and biennials. Not all do well here in San Diego, but many do. Full sun is a must for some but most prefer shade with woody conditions. Flowers can be bell-shaped, tubular, or star-like. Blue is the dominant color, but pink and white forms are common. *C. persicifolia* forms a clump, producing upright flower spikes up to 3 feet tall with bell-shaped flowers. 'Telham Beauty' has light blue flowers. This species grows well in San Diego, but prefers coastal areas, although it can grow inland with the right microclimate. The bloom season isn't very long, but if cut back after the first round, sometimes you can get a second. Other campanulas which do well here are: *C. vidalii* (*Azorina vidalii*), *C. alliarifolia*, *C. garganica* 'Dickson's Gold', *C. isophylla*, *C. i.* 'Balchiniana', *C. kemulariae*, *C. lactiflora*, *C. medium*, *C. poscharskyana* (very good), *C. p.* 'Alba', *C. poscharskyana* 'Lisduggan Variety', *C. p.* 'Stella', *C. primulifolia*, and *C. rotundifolia* 'Olympica'. Easy to propagate by division in spring and fall, cuttings, and seed. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 5/02) —T.P.

Campanula rotundifolia BLUEBELL (Campanulaceae) N. Hemisphere

This smallish perennial bears 1-inch blue flowers on stalks to 12 inches tall most of the year in coastal gardens. Part shade to full sun, average watering, hardy to cold. Good edging plant. The cultivar 'Olympica' is a commonly grown form. (Sue Martin, San Diego, 1/95) —S.B.

Campanula vidalii, syn. *Azorina vidalii* (Campanulaceae) Azores

This 1 foot tall thick-stemmed subshrub from the Azores blooms in late summer–fall, with 2 foot racemes of nodding, waxy, pale pink or white bell-shaped flowers. The base of the interior of each flower has a delicate yellow/orange/reddish pattern. Lasts well as a cut flower. The glossy green narrow leaves are almost succulent and are continually shed as the plant grows, giving it somewhat the appearance of a dwarf tree. Best in some shade and well-drained soil. A bit tender, and prone to rot in winter in cold poorly drained soil. Grows quickly and easily from seed. (Catherine L. Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94 & 8/95) —K.M.

Canarina canariensis CANARY ISLAND BELLFLOWER (Campanulaceae) Canary Is.

This vining campanula relative grows from a fleshy tuberous rootstock to scramble through a shrub or up a trellis, blooming in the winter and spring with 2 inch cantaloupe-colored bell-shaped flowers. Deciduous in summer, it appreciates part shade and a rich well-drained soil. Grows well in containers. (Dylan Hannon, Vista, 2/96) —S.B.

***Canna* × *generalis* hybrids** CANNA LILY (Cannaceae) Garden Hybrids.

[CAN-uh]

Among the easiest plants to grow, cannas are rhizomatous perennials originally from the New World tropics and subtropics. Grown as much for their beautiful foliage as for their exotic flowers, they thrive in full sun with fertilizer and average to heavy water (many like to be grown *in* water, too), and will reward you with many months of bloom. Along the coast they bloom almost continuously, some even flowering through the winter. Each flowering stalk will bear a succession of flowering racemes at the top of the stem; when the last one has finished flowering you should cut the stalk to the ground. Cannas increase rapidly, and should therefore be planted at least 12"–18" apart.

[To learn more about cannas, buy a copy of *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Cannas* by Ian Cooke (Timber Press, \$29.95). This is the first book entirely devoted to cannas in many years, and if you love these tropical flowers you'll love this lavishly-illustrated and useful book. S.T-B.]

Canna 'Constitution' (Cannaceae)

Canna 'Constitution' grows to about 5' tall and has creamy light pink flowers. The unusual narrow bronze foliage has a somewhat gray tint (one catalog describes it as gray-purple, another calls it pewter brown), and is quite a handsome contrast to the flowers. This is one of a group of *Canna* hybrids bred starting in the 1970s at the famous Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania, all of them with patriotic names (including 'Conestoga', 'Declaration', 'Delaware', 'Freedom', 'Liberty', etc.). In addition, a series of aquatic cannas was also produced at Longwood. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03) – S.T-B.

Canna 'Durban' (Cannaceae)

This recent introduction from South Africa was introduced and is sold by Gary Hammer of Desert to Jungle Nursery in Montebello, California. It is grown as much for its colorful leaves as for its reddish-orange flowers. The large olive-green leaves are boldly striped with red and yellow, and are their showiest on rapidly growing plants in full sun with plenty of water and fertilizer. Gary is also now selling a pink striped variety he calls 'Pink Durban.' Both these cannas are fine testament to the hard work of a great plant collector who travels all over the world in search of new plants for California gardens. (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 8/96; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 7/98) —S.B.

Canna 'Ehemannii' (also listed as *C. iridiflora* 'Ehemannii') (Cannaceae)

This uncommon canna (the species is from Peru) has very large mid-green leaves and grows 6–10 feet tall or taller. It has trumpet-shaped bright magenta pink flowers which hang down in short panicles. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99 & 7/00) —S.T-B.

Canna × generalis hybrids CANNA (Cannaceae)

Among the easiest plants to grow, cannas are rhizomatous perennials originally from the New World tropics and subtropics. Grown as much for their beautiful foliage as for their exotic flowers, they thrive in full sun with fertilizer and average to heavy water (many like to be grown *in* water, too), and will reward you with many months of bloom. Along the coast they bloom almost continuously, some even flowering through the winter. Each flowering stalk will bear a succession of flowering racemes at the top of the stem; when the last one has finished flowering you should cut the stalk to the ground. Cannas increase rapidly, and should therefore be planted at least 12–18 inches apart. The following hybrids were displayed: '**Apricot Ice**' (green leaves, pale apricot flowers, 3–4 feet tall); '**Intrigue**' (narrow dark bronze foliage, small soft apricot-orange flowers, to 10 feet or more tall); '**Louis Cotton**' (dark green/bronze foliage, large peach flowers, 3 feet tall); '**Pink Sunburst**' or '**Technicolor**' (stunning foliage variegated with green, pink, coral and yellow stripes; pink flowers, 2 feet tall); '**Red Futurity**' (outstanding dark burgundy foliage which is best with some shade; bright red flowers, 3–4 feet tall); '**Rose Futurity**' (large burgundy foliage, large coral-rose flowers; 3 feet tall); '**Yellow Futurity**' (green leaves, light yellow flowers, 3 feet tall). (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —S.T-B.

Canna 'Pretoria' (Cannaceae)

I'd grow this canna just for the striking green and yellow striped foliage, although it does have nice orange flowers; both foliage and flowers last well in arrangements. Growing 5–6 feet tall, it blooms all year in coastal areas, and multiplies rapidly from tuberous roots. Plant it 5 inches deep and at least a foot apart, and be prepared to divide it in a year or two. Likes full sun and regular water; cut stalk to the ground when all flower clusters have bloomed. In my garden this is one of the cannas that is the least attractive to snails and slugs. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/00 & 7/00) —S.T-B.

Canna 'Stuttgart' (Cannaceae)

Canna 'Stuttgart' grows to over 6' tall and has stunning green and white variegated foliage. The small pale peach flowers are a nice bonus, but it is the leaves that are the most attractive feature of this uncommon hybrid. The variegation takes the form of blocks of white, silver-green, and green in random patterns on each leaf. Unfortunately, the narrow leaves burn easily in the sun, so you need to carefully site the plant so that it is mostly in the shade, and provide adequate moisture at all times. Even then it is likely there will be some browning of the leaves, although the overall effect will still be quite striking. The variegation is not a reliable one, however, and some rhizomes produce leaves which are all green or mostly green. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/03) – S.T-B.

[To learn more about cannas, buy a copy of *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Cannas* by Ian Cooke (Timber Press, \$29.95). This is the first book entirely devoted to cannas in many years, and if you love these tropical flowers you'll love this lavishly-illustrated and useful book. S.T-B.]

Cantua buxifolia SACRED-FLOWER-OF-THE-INCAS (Polemoniaceae) Peru, Bolivia, N. Chile
This rather willowy 6-foot shrub from the Andes Mountains is spectacular in spring with its large terminal clusters of pendent 4-inch tubular flowers which are very brightly colored. Flowers are a bright rose-pink, shading to yellow and orange along the throat, and are pollinated by large hummingbirds in nature. Flowering occurs at the end of long, arching branches, and the plant needs to be displayed with that in mind – try it as an espalier or on a hillside in full sun or part shade. Pruning to control size and shape may be done just after bloom; avoid much pruning after that because the flowers will be produced at the end of year-old stems. Regular watering; hardy to around 22°F. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 4/01; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 1/04; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14) — S.B.

Capparis spinosa* var. *inermis CAPER (Capparidaceae) W Mediterranean to N India.
Other varieties of this shrub are native to southern Europe, Asia, the Pacific and Australia; some are prostrate while others grow to 5 feet tall. The deciduous prostrate variety displayed is considered drought-tolerant, although it does accept moderate watering. In the Mediterranean it is sometimes seen growing from cracks in old stone walls! The “caper” is the pickled flower bud; left on the plant it becomes a pure white flowers to 3 inches wide with attractive lavender stamens. Grow it in full sun with good drainage; good in rock gardens or hanging over a garden wall. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03) — S.T-B.

***Capsicum annum* var. *glabriusculum* (= *Capsicum annum* var. *aviculare*)** BIRD PEPPER (Solanaceae) Mexico

Why do we like chile? According to the website of the U.K. Chile-Head (<http://easyweb.easynet.co.uk/~gcaselton/chile/chil-txt.html>), “The reason is that during the eating of chiles, a chemical in the chile pepper called capsaicin, irritates the trigeminal cells. These are pain receptor cells located throughout the mouth, the nose and the throat. When your body's nerves feel the pain induced by the chemical on these cells, they immediately start to transmit pain messages to your brain. Your brain receives these signals and responds by automatically releasing endorphins (the body's natural painkiller). These endorphins kick in and act as a painkiller and at the same time, create a temporary feeling of euphoria, giving the chile pepper eater, a natural high.” Whew! The hot pepper plants displayed are deciduous perennials that are four years old and about 2 ½ feet tall and wide. Birds are attracted to these peppers, hence the common name. When red (ripe) the peppers are easily separated from the stems by birds. In Sonora, Mexico, these are wild plants and are dependent on birds for seed dissemination. As a general rule, the smaller pepper types are considered hotter than the larger types. Bird peppers prove this rule, and apart from their heat also have a very appealing flavor; they are a favorite in Mexico. Only mammals are repelled by the pungency of capsaicin; birds are unaffected. Grow hot peppers in well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade in very hot areas. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 11/02; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15) —M.B.

Capsicum annum* var. *glabriusculum CHILTEPIN, BIRD PEPPER (Solanaceae) U.S. (Florida, Texas, Arizona), Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Bahamas, Colombia

This edible pepper has very small red fruit that is very hot (above 30,000 Scoville units) but has a short-lasting heat, similar to wild chiliepins grown in northern Mexico and Arizona. It can be used fresh or dried; wear gloves to protect your hands when touching the peppers. Grows about 2'-4' tall. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 11/06) – M.B. & S. T-B.

***Capsicum annum* ‘Holy Mole’** HOLY MOLE PEPPER (Solanaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This hybrid pasilla-type chile pepper ripens from green to brown. A very mild chile, growing about 7-9” long and 1-1/2” wide, with some sweetness and heat (about 700 Scoville units), it is a 2007 “All America Selections” award winner. The plant grows about 36” tall and has white flowers. Ripe peppers can also be dried and ground. The plant is supposed to have high resistance to Tobacco Mosaic Virus. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 10/07) – M. Brewer

***Capsicum baccatum* cv. AJI** (Solanaceae) Tropical America
[CAP-sih-kum bak-KAY-tum]

There are 10 species in the genus *Capsicum*, all originating in Tropical America, and these generally shrubby annual or perennial herbs are the source of both sweet green peppers and fiery hot chili peppers. All *C. baccatum* cultivars grown in South America are commonly known as **ajis**, and these chili peppers are widely grown in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile and Columbia. This species is not widely grown in the U.S. The common name of the particular aji displayed is not known. Generally, any yellow- or orange-podded cultivar is called aji Amarillo, and any red-podded cultivar is known as aji Colorado. The plants can reach 4' to 5' tall and are rangy in form. Prolific bearers, they can have 40-50 pods per plant. These peppers have a distinctive and fruity flavor and are considered to have a medium heat of 30,000 to 50,000 Scoville heat units. These aji peppers are widely used in fresh salsa and cerviche, or dried and rendered into powder. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 10/03) – M.B.

***Capsicum chinense* 'Naga Viper'** (Solanaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

According to World Seed Supply (worldseedsupply.com), "The Naga Viper is one of the hottest peppers in the world, holding the Guinness record in 2011 until it was surpassed by the Infinity Chili. Although many people still think of the Ghost pepper as the hottest pepper in the world, the Naga Viper is one of several peppers that are hotter. The Naga Viper has been recorded with Scoville heat ratings as high as 1,382,118. This pepper is nearly five times hotter than a habanero. The Naga Viper was created in the United Kingdom by hybridizing the Morich Naga, the Trinidad Scorpion and the Bhut Jolokia." Grow this at your own risk! (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15) – S.T-B.

***Capsicum chinense* 'Rocotillo'** VIETNAMESE BELL PEPPER (Solanaceae) Garden Hybrid

The striking, waxy, deep red fruits of this uncommon vegetable are used in both Vietnamese cooking (including in *salada*) and for flower arranging (such as the O'Hara School of Ikebana). What a striking ornamental chile pepper for your garden! Despite the '*chinense*' species designation (which implies a Chinese origin), this plant comes from the Caribbean. According to chili-pepper-plants.com, "Rocotillos are clustered, bell-blossom-shaped peppers with a pleasant flavor, often served fresh to accompany roasted meats or cooked beans. These one-inch-long chili peppers are among the slower maturing peppers, changing from green to red over a period of 150 days. Rocotillo pepper plants grow taller than most peppers and develop into a thick canopy." Another source (solanaseeds.netfirms.com) notes that the peppers have a "sweet taste with spicy, tropical aroma. Fruity taste reminding of apricot and banana. For the connoisseur, a habanero without the heat!" (VanMoch Nguyen, San Diego, 11/04) – VM.N. & S.T-B.

Cardiospermum halicacabum LOVE-IN-A-PUFF, BALLOON VINE (Sapindaceae) Trop. India, Africa, America

A fast-growing annual vine to about 10 feet tall, this is a great plant to help your very young children to plant and grow. The small white flowers are almost inconspicuous, quickly becoming 1 inch round, inflated seedpods, each of which has three round, black seeds with a perfect white heart on them. Grow this relative of the litchi nut in full sun to part shade. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.T-B.

***Carica papaya* cvs.** PAPAYA (Caricaceae)

Displayed were two outstanding large-fruited dwarf papayas, both grown outdoors in Vista. '**Red Lady**' is a red-fruited variety from India, and '**Hybrid #2**' came from Elva West in Anaheim. Papayas need a frost-free growing season and well-drained soil. They like warm temperatures and sun to part shade, but are semi-succulent and so dislike cold wet soil. Seed from store-bought varieties can grow quickly with adequate warmth—you'll need several plants to insure that you have both male and female specimens. The dwarf papayas mature at 6–8 feet tall or so, and are handsome foliage plants in the garden. (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 7/97) —S.B.

Carissa edulis (Apocynaceae) tropical Africa to S Iraq

This relative of the common "Natal Plum" (*C. macrocarpa*) takes the form of a viny shrub or shrubby vine, depending on how it is trained. Its showy clusters of ½ inch fragrant star-shaped flowers are reddish-purple outside and white inside, blooming in summer and fall in full sun. Good for a sprawling bank cover or trained on a fence or trellis, this plant is quite refined and exotic looking and should be more widely grown. The variety *tomentosa* has grayish-green new growth and is native to the southern end of the species' range. Hardy to around 25°F. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/02) — S.B.

Carissa haematocarpa NOEM-NOEM, NUM-NUM (Apocynaceae) So. Africa

This small bush has shiny light green leaves and very fragrant, small jasmine-like flowers. It looks like an elfin natal plum (to which it is related), with white blooms in the summer followed by purple berries. Very heat tolerant, so it is recommended for southwest gardens. Edible fruit is used for jams in So. Africa, and bees make honey from the nectar. (Dennis Sharmahd, Escondido, 7/05) – D.S.

Carpenteria californica TREE ANEMONE (Hydrangeaceae [Philadelphaceae]) California

One of California's rarest endemics (and the only species in this genus), this erect evergreen shrub is native to dry granite ridges of the Sierra foothills of Fresno County, between the San Joaquin and King Rivers. It is handsome, adaptable, and slow-growing to 6 feet tall (possibly taller) with dark green oblong-lanceolate leaves. Although drought-tolerant it will accept regular water with good drainage. Prefers a sheltered position in part shade. The lightly-fragrant, white, anemone-like flowers (with many golden stamens) are 3 inches wide, and are borne in terminal clusters from May to July. Several cultivars are available. Describing this plant during the meeting, Tom Piergrossi said it was "temperamental but well worth it—I would certainly kill five or six before giving up!" (Helen Means, Carlsbad, 5/00; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 5/07; Ron Wheeler, Valley Center, 4/13) —H.M.

Carpobrotus dimidiatus NATAL SOUR FIG (Mesembryanthemaceae ([Aizoaceae]) South Africa

This jumbo size trailing ice plant is rarely available. The "ice plant" (*Carpobrotus* species) was brought to California in the 1950's by the Army Corps of Engineers to hold the sand dunes around Ford Ord. This species was quick to rot and difficult to root. The late Paul Hutchinson (founder of Tropic World nursery, Escondido) figured out that this species would root perfectly in pure sand. Noted for its brilliant shiny purple blooms, with a 5" diameter they are the largest flowers in the mesemb family. Abundant blooms from early spring through summer. Flowers open in the morning and close at night. Sharply pointed triangular leaves are a great shade of celadon. The pulpy sourish fruits are eaten fresh, preserved as a popular jam, and used medicinally for treating sore throats, toothaches, and mouth infections in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09) – M.J.B.

Caryopteris xclandonensis 'Worcester Gold' (Verbenaceae)

Uncommon here, probably because these shrubby perennials go dormant in the winter, and San Diegans are well known as evergreen-loving folks. Serrated leaves on upright growing stems give forth blue flower clusters in summer and fall on a plant about 2 feet tall and 3 feet wide. It's a good pick for a perennial border, with an overall loose feeling, giving movement with each breeze. They like full sun, good soil and drainage. This form is more popular because it has golden yellow foliage in addition to its lavender-blue flowers, which makes a striking contrast. It's hard to ignore – chartreuse lovers take notice. Can take some drought but looks better with care. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00) —T.P.

Caryopteris incana BLUEBEARD (Lamiaceae) China and Japan

This is a very tough and showy small deciduous shrub that grows to around 3' by 3' here in full sun. It has somewhat furry, grayish leaves, and showy spikes of tiered flower clusters from spring to fall. Although the typical form of the species has light blue flowers, the form displayed has very dark, almost purplish-blue flowers, and probably deserves a cultivar name. It is drought-tolerant, but will also take regular watering, loves heat, and is cold-hardy to 0°F. Cut back in early spring before new growth starts to control its size and encourage new growth. This is a great plant for attracting butterflies. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05) – S.B.

Caryota ophiopellis SNAKESKIN PALM (Arecaceae [Palmae]) Vanuatu

This small, single-trunked palm (related to the more common Fishtail Palms) grows 20-30' tall and was discovered only a few years ago. The common name refers to the pattern and texture of the stems, which resemble the local python; this palm is sought after by collectors due to these unique markings. An understory plant that prefers humidity and is slow growing at first, it needs warmth and good drainage to thrive. Considered by some authors to be the "missing link" between *Caryota* and *Arenga* palms, this species has a neater leaf arrangement than other *Caryotas*. Hardy to the mid-30's F (possibly lower). According to the Palm and Cycad Societies of Australia, this palm is found growing in the "[l]owland rainforest of Vanuatu's southern Islands; Tanna, and Aneityum. Tanna is well populated, and here the palm is quite rare, although occasionally seen by the roadside, and in creek beds. It is a very long day walk to a small population of 3 palms, and at least a 2-day walk (i.e. 2 days there, 2 days back) to any larger populations. The natives grow the palm here, because of its attractiveness. Aneityum is far less populated, and consequently is a much wilder and more remote island, and here the palms are found in

much greater numbers. It is found from sea level up to about 400m, but mainly at sea level, and often very close to the ocean, where it is subject to salt-spray and high winds.” For more information visit www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Caryota/ophiopellis.html. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Bonsall, 8/06) – S.I. & S.T-B.

Casimiroa edulis WHITE SAPOTE (Rutaceae) Mexico

For most people who live in the tropics, the word “sapote” refers to any one of several truly tropical fruits of the family Sapotaceae that are difficult to grow here in San Diego. The so-called White Sapote, however, is more closely related to citrus, and hails from the mountains of Mexico, and so is very well-adapted and easily grown here. Much like an avocado in its cultural requirements and size, it is even hardier to cold. A mature tree of White Sapote is prolific, producing hundreds of 3–4 inch round pale yellow fruits with a thin skin and a big seed. Fruits ripen in fall and winter (depending on climate) and have a custard-like consistency and a flavor which is a mix of bananas, pears, and honey. When buying a white sapote, it pays to choose a grafted variety over a seedling to assure the best quality fruit right away. In Mexican folk medicine, both the leaves and fruits of white sapote are used to alleviate high blood pressure. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Cal Mann, ?, 9/01) —S.B.

Cassia leptophylla GOLD MEDALLION TREE (Fabaceae [Leguminosae]) S.E. Brazil

[The following is an excerpt from our book, *Ornamental Trees For Mediterranean Climates: The Trees of San Diego*.]

Less than 40 years after it was first introduced into cultivation by the Arboretum of Los Angeles County, the Gold Medallion Tree has become a real success story as an increasingly-common public landscape tree. Despite its tropical appearance (it’s related to the Golden Shower and Rainbow Shower trees that are popular in Hawaii but don’t grow well here), it has proven remarkably hardy to extremes of cold and heat and is a reliable bloomer in many San Diego climates. The Gold Medallion Tree is a fast-growing evergreen tree (it may lose some leaves in a frost) that grows to 20-30’tall and wide, with dark brown furrowed bark. It has a dense foliage of dark green compound leaves, with each leaf composed of 9-14 elliptic leaflets. The tree blooms in summer, with showy basketball-sized flower clusters each composed of 30-50 fragrant bright yellow 3” flowers. These are followed by foot-long dark brown seed pods. The Gold Medallion Tree is often trained to a single trunk and used as a street tree, but is also effective as a lawn tree or as a background tree in the garden. Best in full sun and well-drained soil, it is hardy to at least 25°F. It is easy to grow and brings a beautiful tropical look to the landscape. (Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 7/03) – S.B.

Catananche caerulea CUPID’S DART (Asteraceae) Southern Europe

Cupid’s Dart is a popular and tough little evergreen perennial from the Mediterranean Sea Region. It grows quickly to make a clump of gray-green grassy foliage to 12” tall and wide, and produces many 2” wide sky-blue flower heads on stalks to 2’ high from spring through fall. Flower heads are good in fresh or dried arrangements. Plants like full sun and regular watering, but are fairly drought tolerant, and also cold-hardy to below 0°F. Flowers attract butterflies and also bunnies, both of whom consider this plant “haute cuisine”. Butterflies, of course, never harm this plant as they feed, but the bunnies will demolish it. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05) – S.B.

Cattleya Barbara Kirch (*C. aurantiaca* × *C. bowringiana*) (Orchidaceae)

This cross was registered in 1952 by the late William Kirch, owner of Woodlawn Nursery, Honolulu. It has soft pinkish purple flowers with up to 10 blooms in each cluster. The plant shown was grown outside; it is easy to grow. The low temperature in our yard so far this fall has been 32°F. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00 & 11/01) —S.F.

Cattleya bicolor cv. (*C. bicolor* ‘Alba’ × *C. bicolor* ‘Punctissima’) (Orchidaceae) Brazil

[CAT-lee-uh BYE-kuh-ler]

In 1982, I made a hybrid of *C. bicolor* ‘Green Magic’ and *C. C. bicolor* Lindley from Sertao das Cobras in Brazil. The clone ‘Green Magic’ had bronze green flowers that were wider in the floral segments and was more compact than most bicolor species. The Brazilian clone was very green with the dark pink lip and no hint of the bronzing that many *C. bicolors* have. The clone that you saw at the meeting is the best of the plants we raised. Many of the others show the tendency to bloom green then turn a bronze color. We grow these outside all year long and they do very well. They are grown in broken shade and are allowed to dry off in winter. We water weekly (as we do with all of the *Cattleyas*), and fertilize occasionally. It is

potted in fir bark, favoring the larger size if available. The flowers number from three to five and are green with a dark pink lip. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/03) – C.F.

***Cattleya bowringiana* 'Cyphers'** (Orchidaceae)

A very floriferous terrestrial plant with magenta petals and sepals. A rare species growing on rocks and cliffs exposed to the sun, and in ravines along streams. Dedicated to J.C. Bowring of Windsor, England, who was a keen amateur grower of orchids around 1885. J. Cypher & Sons in Great Britain made this sibling cross. Ours grow outside under a *Schinus molle* (California Pepper Tree). They have needed repotting for years and get watered with the rest of the yard, and they bloom away in the fall, no matter what. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/00) —S.F.

Cattleya briegei BRIEGER'S LAELIA (Orchidaceae) Brazil

This lovely yellow-flowered orchid lives at an altitude of 3200-4600 feet (with temperature ranges from a high of 100° F to a low of 39°F, growing on “sandstone, with their roots protected by moss, lichens, and other low-growing vegetation,” according to Charles Baker (www.orchidculture.com/COD/FREE/FS139.html). The long-lasting flowers are about 1.6” to 2.2” wide and appear in groups of about 5-6 flowers. The specimen displayed is grown outdoors in 50% shade. Grows best in cool to warm conditions, of 58°F to 75°F at night. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/14) – C.F. & S.T-B.

Cattleya dowiana QUEEN CATTLEYA (Orchidaceae) Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia

This showy epiphytic orchid is famous as the national flower of Costa Rica. Its large fragrant yellow and purple flowers make it one of the prettiest species of cattleya. *C. dowiana* also includes a disjunct population in Colombia, the variety *aurea*. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 1/95) —S.B.

Cattleya labiata CRIMSON CATTLEYA, RUBY LIPPED CATTLEYA (Orchidaceae) Brazil

A very large, nicely scented, richly colored epiphytic orchid to grow in the hothouse. The owner says “I took half the plant when it was small and grew it outside under lath – no comparison.” According to OrchidWiz, “plants are found in 3 different types of habitat, including a seasonal tropical rainforest zone near the coast, a tropical deciduous forest zone which is further inland, and a thornbush scrub zone which is very far inland. Plants normally grow in bright conditions near the tops of old trees... usually protected from the full sun, but not always.” Grow this plant in warm to hot conditions, or 66°F to 85° at night; grow in dappled light to bright indirect light. It flowers primarily from September through December. For an interesting look at the complex history of this plant, visit www.chadwickorchids.com/labiata. A number of color forms are available; the plant displayed was a deep pink and magenta. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14) – C.F. & S.T-B.

Cattleya Lew Sykora (Orchidaceae)

This hybrid orchid has large flowers with white petals and sepals; the labellum (lip) is white and strikingly tipped with gold and deep purple. It grows best in bright indirect light and can take cool to hot conditions of 58°F to 85°F. Information supplied by the owner notes that “mature plants MUST dry out between waterings.” Six different species contributed to producing this hybrid, with 31% of the genes coming from *C. dowiana* and another 31% from *C. trianae*. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14) – S.T-B.

Ceanothus arboreus ISLAND TREE LILAC (Rhamnaceae) California

California Lilacs, or *Ceanothus*, are some of our most fragrant and colorful shrubs here in California. They are also evergreen and very drought tolerant. <http://www.laspilatas.com/drip.htm> The myth of *Ceanothus* being short lived is primarily spread by incompetent gardeners that insist on drip irrigation, summer water and soil amendments. California native plants hate all three. Expect a 20-25 year life from your *Ceanothus* in most gardens. *Ceanothus* are notorious for being loved by deer, but this is not entirely true. Without water or fertilizing a *Ceanothus* looks much less appetizing to a deer. Some species are still viewed as candy in areas where deer populations are high, but many are OK in low or medium deer areas. If you have high deer problems stick with your local *Ceanothus* species and whatever you do, don't water! *C. arboreus* is a fast growing shrub to 20' high and 10' wide. It has large dark green leaves, medium blue flowers in 6" spikes, and is good where you want a large fast filler. Use where you want another slower plant ultimately but you need a fast filler. Grows 5-10' a year. Stagger plant with oaks or other slow plants like so: # X # X # X # X. It has done well here for years. It was severely frost burned at 15°F. and froze to the ground at 0°F., and it has come back better than before. A lot of customers do not believe this is a native as it looks “too lush” to not be watered. We had a customer come in to replace his

originals; after 25 years, he'd lost one. If you have rainfall greater than 15"/year, water the first year only. A good butterfly plant; quail eat the seeds. [Description adapted from www.laspilitas.com.] (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05)

***Ceanothus* 'Concha'** (Rhamnaceae)

The many California native *Ceanothus* are famous throughout the world because they are among the finest blue-flowering shrubs for mild climates. 'Concha' is an excellent older hybrid to 5–6 feet tall and wide here which produces a dependable spring show of dark blue 1 inch flower clusters and thrives under many garden conditions, including regular watering. (Sue Martin, San Diego, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/98; Sea World, San Diego, 3/98; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12, 3/13) —S.B.

***Ceanothus* 'Dark Star'** SMALL LEAF MOUNTAIN LILAC (Rhamnaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This evergreen shrub has small curled leaves and bears profuse amounts of honey-scented deep blue flowers in spring. This plant has an upright pyramid form reaching to 6' tall plant and 8' wide. It grows well in full sun and even tolerates clay soil and temperatures as low as 5°F. Deer will ignore this cultivar unless they are exceedingly hungry. It is a cross between *Ceanothus impressus* and *C. papillosus*. (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 2/06) – A.P. & S.T-B.

***Ceanothus* × *delilianus* 'Gloire de Versailles'** FRENCH HYBRID CEANOTHUS (Rhamnaceae)

This bushy shrub is a cross between Mexican and American species (*C. coeruleus* × *C. americanus*). It is hardier than other ceanothus, and thus popular in Great Britain and parts of Europe. In Great Britain it is usually planted on the south side of the house against the chimney. It can be partially deciduous, a trait inherited from *C. americanus*. It has a tall, rangy form (to 5 by 5 feet or so), and is very floriferous. Its scented, very pale powder-blue flowers appear from mid-summer to early fall. The dark green leaves are alternate and finely toothed, to about 3 inches long, often turning paler green with age. Does fine in USDA zones 7-10. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 7/99) —C.K. & S.T-B.

***Ceanothus* 'Frosty Blue'** (Rhamnaceae)

From ground covers to shrubs and even small trees, the many species and cultivars of *Ceanothus* are among California's greatest contribution to horticulture worldwide. They are unsurpassed for their bright blue flowers and glossy green foliage. The cultivar 'Frosty Blue' is a hybrid that was originally selected and introduced by the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden for its garden tolerance as well as its foliage and flowers. As such, it succeeds in a variety of garden situations from wet to very dry. Dark green ½ – ¾ inch leaves densely clothe this 6–8 foot shrub, providing a nice background for the terminal spike-like clusters of deep blue flowers frosted in white. The main blooming season is late winter into spring, but rebloom often occurs nicely in the fall here, and the plant may have some bloom at almost any time of the year, even in dry sites. This hybrid takes well to pruning, makes a fast-growing screen in full sun, and tolerates most any soil. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 2/98) —S.B.

Ceanothus griseus* var. *horizontalis CARMEL CREEPER (Rhamnaceae) California

This is a low evergreen drought-tolerant shrub to about 3' tall and 6' wide (or wider). A California native, it has shiny dark green leaves and medium blue flowers. Useful as a low-maintenance dense ground cover for areas with good drainage. One popular selection is the popular 'Yankee Point', with darker blue flowers. Another is the beautiful 'Diamond Heights', with dark green center surrounded by a broad lime green edge. A brand new book, *Ceanothus*, by David Fross & Dieter Wilken, notes that "Howard McMinn distinguished *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* from what he called *C. griseus* on leaf margin and absence or presence of fine hairs on the leaf surface. These differences appear to intergrade, and plants show considerable variation. Consequently, *griseus* is treated here as a variety of *C. thyrsiflorus*... Variety *horizontalis* is not recognized here as the gradient of low-growing to arborescent forms found in the wild provides insufficient evidence to justify these prostrate forms as distinct. Plants grown under the name variety *horizontalis* in the nursery trade are variable, but most are large-leaved, have pale blue flowers, and reach 3-5 feet high with a 12-foot spread." (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 2/06) – A.P. & S.T-B.

***Ceanothus* 'Joyce Coulter'** JOYCE COULTER WILD LILAC (Rhamnaceae) Central California (hybrid)

This handsome hybrid ceanothus has been a landscape mainstay for generations of Californians, and is still a wonderful garden plant. It is a drought-tolerant evergreen shrub with mounding growth to 2'-5' tall and 6'-8' wide, and is perfect for a dry sunny bank. In spring, and often again in fall, it produces a good show of 3"-5" long bright blue flower clusters over a long period. This ceanothus is also valuable for its

shiny dark green foliage which looks good all year, and actually takes very well to pruning – even making a good hedge plant. It accepts either regular or very little watering, and is cold-hardy to 10°F-15°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05) – S.B.

***Ceanothus* ‘Owlswood Blue’** OWLSWOOD BLUE WILD LILAC (Rhamnaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This outstanding hybrid *ceanothus* is notable for its rapid growth, large glossy leaves, and huge 6-9" long clusters of bright cobalt-blue flowers over a long fall-through-spring blooming season. It quickly makes a small tree or large shrub to 10-12' tall (and wider if unpruned), but takes clipping and training well. Use it in full sun as a fast-growing privacy hedge or trained as a specimen tree (my 2-year-old plant is already 12' tall by 8' wide). 'Owlswood Blue' is tolerant of clay soil as well as sandy soil, is drought tolerant, and is also cold-hardy to 15°F. First selected in the 1950's (it was grown from a seed collected in an Oakland, CA garden), it is thought to be a hybrid between *Ceanothus arboreus* and *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* var. *griseus*. Although it was not introduced into the nursery trade until 1975 (by the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation), it has been popular in cultivation ever since. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) – S.B.

***Ceanothus* ‘Sierra Blue’** (Rhamnaceae)

Our native Wild Lilacs are some of the finest blue-flowered shrubs in the world. This 8–10 foot shrub is supposedly a hybrid of the Lakeside Lilac (*C. cyaneus*), which is native to our local foothills in San Diego County. (If so, it is a mystery as to why its name refers to the Sierras.) In the garden, 'Sierra Blue' is remarkable for its deep blue-violet flowers, and is one of the most impressive *ceanothus* in bloom. Not as dense a shrub as most of the *C. arboreus* cultivars, it looks good as a background plant with lower shrubs planted in front of it. Full sun and good drainage suit best, and it is very drought tolerant. (Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 4/98; Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/00) —S.B.

***Ceanothus* ‘South Coast’** SOUTH COAST CEANOTHUS (Rhamnaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This cultivar of a California native *Ceanothus* species is an evergreen shrub that can grow to 8-10 ft. tall and around 5 feet wide. It has rich blue flowers that are highlighted by unusually lush green foliage. It grows best in full sun and well-draining soil, but can be grown in clay if planted high to improve drainage. The plant is a hybrid of *C. ‘Frosty Blue’* and *C. arboreus ‘Trewithen Blue’* and was introduced by SDHS member Greg Rubin. The plant is attractive to birds, bees and beneficial insects. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/15) – J.H. & P.P.

***Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* var. *griseus* ‘Diamond Heights’** VARIEGATED CARMEL CREEPER (Rhamnaceae) Horticultural Selection

The “California Lilacs” in the genus *Ceanothus* are among our State’s most famous gifts to gardens worldwide, appreciated greatly for their true-blue flowers. Of the many cultivars grown, however, there are just a few variegated-leaf selections. 'Diamond Heights' is by far the best of these, being a strong and vigorous grower with a stable leaf variegation that seldom varies. First discovered in 1985 as a variegated sport in a landscape planting of Carmel Creeper at a San Francisco housing development called Diamond Heights, it has leaves that are predominantly chartreuse-yellow, with dark green centers, and quickly makes a flat, evergreen ground cover to just 1' tall and 5' wide. Although primarily grown for its foliage, it does bloom in spring with clusters of light blue flowers. 'Diamond Heights' grows well in full sun or partial shade with once-a-week watering, but will tolerate somewhat drier conditions. It should have more shade in the hottest, driest inland areas to prevent leaf burn. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06) – S.B.

Ceiba insignis WHITE FLOSS-SILK TREE (Bombacaceae) Peru

[The following description is an excerpt from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates: The Trees of San Diego*. The flowers displayed came from the tree pictured in the book!] With their thorny trunks and exotic-looking flowers, the Floss-Silk Trees are among the most distinctive ornamental trees for the landscape. They are closely related to the tropical Kapok Tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), and like the Kapok Tree, their large seed pods contain a silky white cotton that is used for stuffing pillows and cushions. Formerly known as *Chorisia insignis*, the White Floss-Silk Tree is notable for its characteristic fat, thorny trunk and branches, plus its showy display of large 5" hibiscus-like white to pale yellow flowers when the leaves drop in fall and winter. A mature tree in bloom can be an arresting sight – with thorns, flowers, and even seed pods fully displayed on bare branches. In spring and summer the tree is also handsome, covered with a lush foliage of bright green palmately-divided leaves. Because it is usually

grown from seed, the White Floss-Silk Tree is somewhat variable in its form. Mature trees are typically short and stout to around 30' tall and wide, although some may grow taller and be more open in structure. Although it is fast-growing when young, this is a tree that needs several years to reach blooming size and just gets better with age. It loves heat, and although very young plants are somewhat tender to frost, mature trees are hardy to the low 20°F. (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 11/06) – S.B.

***Celosia argentea* var. *cristata* 'Purple Plumosa'** COCKSCOMB (Amaranthaceae)

One of the showiest and most remarkable garden flowers is a group of tetraploid cultigens commonly called "cockscombs". These annuals grow well in hot-summer climates, and are moderately drought-resistant. Brilliant flower colors of yellow, orange, red, crimson, or purple are common to two distinctive flower forms. The plume-like flowers of the series Plumosa look like brightly-colored replicas of Don King's hair. The oddly contorted crested forms of the series Cristata look like brightly-colored velvet "brains." Celosias are great plants to get children interested in flowers and are fascinating to all. Plants are readily available in pony packs at many nurseries, and are easy to grow in sun. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97) —S.B.

Centaurea cineraria DUSTY MILLER (Asteraceae) S Europe

There are several kinds of gray-leaved garden plants called "Dusty Miller", including two (this one and *Senecio cineraria*) that are similar when out of bloom and often confused. One easy way to differentiate these two is by their flowers: *Centaurea cineraria* has solitary thistle-like flowers that are usually purple, and *Senecio cineraria* has clusters of daisy-like flowers that are always yellow. *Centaurea cineraria* has finely-divided whitish-gray leaves and is often seen as a compact 1 by 1 foot plant with most of its growth from a basal clump. With lots of water and fertile soil, however, it can grow to 3 by 3 feet. Plants are more compact in sun and a dryish location, are hardy to frost, and may be cut back after bloom to improve appearance. (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02; Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/04; Miriam Machell, Escondido, 2/13) —S.B.

***Centradenia inaequilateralis* 'Cascade'** SPANISH SHAWL (Melastomataceae) Mexico

Growing quickly to 2' by 2' in full to partial shade (it will take quite a bit of sun near the coast), this plant has a cascading growth habit that makes it perfect for hanging baskets or low walls. Its 2" rounded leaves densely clothe its stems, with the whole plant developing a reddish-green cast in the cool of winter. Its January through April bloom is very showy, with many clusters of 2" bright magenta-pink flowers all along its arching stems. This is a larger-sized version of the related but much smaller plant (*Heterocentron elegans*) that is also known as Spanish Shawl. Like it, it prefers rich, slightly acid soil, average watering, and protection from hard frosts – but this plant is much more tolerant of our soil and water conditions than most of its relatives in the "princess flower" family, and seems to be quite long-lived here. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13) – S.B.

***Centradenia* sp.** (Melastomataceae)

There are four to six members of the *Centradenia* genus (depending upon which expert you consult) and all of them hail from Mexico and Central America. Those folks who are familiar with the violet-flowered Princess Flower (*Tibouchina urvilleana*) will instantly recognize the kinship between that popular tropical shrub and this plant in the same family. The winter-flowering specimen displayed (probably a cultivar of *C. inaequilateralis*) is a shrubby perennial which has very similar (though much smaller) flowers in a bright shade of pink handsomely set off by yellow-tipped violet and pink stamens. The leaves are softly hairy and are tinged red on the underside. Grow it in part shade with regular water; it will reach about 2 feet tall and spread even wider. Frost-tender. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/01, 1/02, 2/02) – S.T-B.

Centratherum intermedium BRAZILIAN BUTTON FLOWER (Asteraceae) Brazil

This spreading perennial (grown as an annual in cooler climates) acts as a drought-tolerant ground cover – just trim it back when it gets too rangy. It's very easy and self-seeds readily, so don't overwater or it can be too prolific. The 1-1/2" blue flowers appear over many months, set off nicely by dark green leaves with pinked edges. Grows about 1-2' tall. Best in full sun, will tolerate some shade. (Lucy Warren, San Diego, 1/06) – L.W. & S. T-B.

***Centratherum punctatum* 'Manaus Beauty'** AMAZON BLUE THISTLE (Asteraceae) Tropical America

This evergreen shrubby perennial is a charming little garden plant where frosts are not severe, and is also a great butterfly plant. Growing quickly in full sun to 2' high and wide, it has nice dark green foliage and

blooms nearly all year with 1" wide dark blue thistle-like flowers. Happiest with regular watering, it is tolerant of heavy soils but will be damaged in a strong frost. Although it is apt to be somewhat short-lived, it usually reseeds itself, so replacement is seldom necessary. Previously known as *Centratherum camporum*. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

***Centranthus ruber* 'Albus'** WHITE VALERIAN, WHITE JUPITER'S BEARD (Valerianaceae)

A plant that is either a curse or a blessing depending of your perspective. Exceedingly easy to grow, this perennial can reseed and take over a small garden, on the other hand in difficult locations it may be one of the few plants to do well. Full sun or part shade, very drought tolerant, although it looks better with some water. Can bloom year round in southern California, after every bloom cycle plants can be cut to the ground to neaten, and regenerate. Can be grown from seed or cuttings. Two pink forms are popular and this white form, not as well known, is becoming quite popular. Dig out unwanted seedlings when young; also, a heavily mulched bed will get fewer volunteers. (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03) —T.P.

***Centratherum camporum* 'Manaus Beauty'** (Asteraceae)

This showy shrubby perennial was first seen in California at the Huntington Botanical Gardens around 10 years ago, and has since become quite popular for its all-year display of purple flowers. It is short-lived but grows quickly to 2½–3 feet and needs pinching to keep it bushy. The 1-inch inflorescences look like purple halos. Sun or light shade, frost-free location, average watering. May reseed; seedlings appear mostly near parent plants. Good cut flower. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94; Don Walker, Vista, 5/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —S.B.

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides DWARF PLUMBAGO (Plumbaginaceae) W China

Related to the common cape plumbago (*Plumbago capensis*), this low spreading ground cover to about 12 inches has a higher tolerance to cold. While this does well at the coast, it also does exceptionally well inland. The very blue flowers start in late summer and continue through fall, when the cold nights give the foliage a reddish cast which is a great contrast to the flowers. It should be grown more widely, as it is drought tolerant once established and easy to propagate by division in the summer. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/02) —T.P.

Cercis canadensis REDBUD (Fabaceae) E North America

A graceful, wide-branching deciduous tree which grows 10–20 feet tall. It has green heart-shaped leaves and purplish-pink flowers in spring, before the leaves appear. There is a white-flowered variety available. A striking red-leaved variety, 'Forest Pansy', is also good in this area. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 4/99) —C.K.

***Cercis canadensis* 'Forest Pansy'** (Fabaceae)

This reddish–purple-leaved tree created a major sensation when it first came on the market in the 1970's. The heart-shaped leaves and rosy-pink flowers of the typical "Eastern Redbud" had always been popular, but the bright purple foliage of this selection was irresistible and justifiably popular. Maturing as a spreading 25 foot tree, the Teague's 'Forest Pansy' at their home in Del Mar may well be the oldest and finest specimen in our area. Although it comes from a much colder climate than ours, it performs terrifically here. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 3/95; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 9/00) —S.B.

Cercis occidentalis WESTERN REDBUD (Fabaceae) W U.S.A.

Our native Redbud grows in many California foothill locations. In San Diego County it appears in montane chaparral in locations such as Julian and Cuyamaca Lake. This is a fine drought-tolerant shrub to 10–15 feet, although growth can be frustratingly slow if the plant is not watered regularly for the first few years. Purplish-pink pea-shaped flowers clothe the branches in early spring and sometimes again in the fall when the plant loses its leaves for the winter. Best bloom follows a frosty winter, and the plant is hardy to cold. (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/15) —S.B.

***Cerinthe major* 'Purpurascens'** HONEYWORT (Boraginaceae)

When I first saw this annual bloom, I was totally stumped. I had to look it up to figure out what family it was in. It's a 1–2 foot tall greyish-green plant with arching stems of clasping leaves that terminate in little purple bells, and it really does look unusual. The true species, from the Mediterranean, is rarely grown. This cultivar with unusual and desirable purple flowering bracts is most commonly seen. Full sun to part

shade, average watering. Seed is available, but plants are not commonly offered in the nursery trade. (Try to stump your local nursery person with this one!) Will reseed, but is not a pest. In fact, the mother plant often transplants poorly, but its progeny lives on in the garden. Flowers are full of nectar, attracting bees and giving the plant its common name. (Helen Dawson, La Jolla, 5/96; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99, 4/99, 1/00; Joan Davis, Solana Beach, 4/00; Linda Addison, Del Mar, 3/02 & 4/03; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 4/10; Barb Patterson, Solana Beach, 5/13) —S.B., T.P.

Ceropegia sandersonii PARACHUTE PLANT (Asclepiadaceae) Mozambique to Natal

This succulent vine in the milkweed family has one of the most bizarre flowers I have ever come across, definitely not a run of the mill landscape plant! The leaves are succulent and cordate with long internodes. Commonly known as parachute plant, the flower, which doesn't look like a flower as we know it, resembles a mini green parachute with frills sewn all around the edges. It is described in *Hortus* as "corolla mottled light and dark green, to 2 1/2 in. long, tube slightly expanded at base, broadly flaring at the throat, lobes narrow basally, then abruptly dilated and united above and inflexed to form a flattened umbrellalike cap to 2 in. across, with upturned margins, ciliate with translucent hairs." Talk about detailed! It is much more fun to actually see a flower or a picture of this other-worldly Asclepiad! I keep mine in a greenhouse, but it would be just fine in zone 10 outdoors. (Kara Calderon, Vista, 8/07) – K.C.

Cestrum aurantiacum ORANGE CESTRUM (Solanaceae) Guatemala

Of the several shrubs in this genus grown for their fragrant flowers, the Orange Cestrum has the sweetest fragrance – but this perfume is unfortunately somewhat elusive. Some clones have practically no scent, while others are highly fragrant. To further complicate matters, it takes just the right combination of heat and humidity to make the flowers really fragrant. However, when a plant is "on," you'll get a wonderful orange-blossom nighttime fragrance from the small orange tubular flowers. Orange Cestrum is related to the Night-Blooming Jasmine (*Cestrum nocturnum*), and like it is a mid-size evergreen subtropical shrub for protected locations in part shade with regular watering and feeding. A hybrid of the two is grown which is more reliable in its fragrance, with a scent somewhat intermediate between the two species. Blooming on-and-off all year, cestrums are at their best in warm weather. Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00, 3/02, 1/03) —S.B.

***Cestrum* 'Bacchus'** (Solanaceae)

The genus *Cestrum* is a large group of some 175 species of shrubs native to tropical and subtropical Central and South America. A few notable ones are valuable garden plants here, including the Night-Blooming Jasmine (*C. nocturnum*) and the Red Cestrum (*C. elegans*). 'Bacchus' is a fine hybrid of the latter which was introduced from South Africa by esteemed plant grower Gary Hammer. It is an evergreen shrub to 6–8 feet tall which bears many showy terminal clusters of bright reddish-purple tubular flowers most of the year. Probably best in a little shade, it grows and blooms fine in full shade, and the flowers attract hummingbirds as well. Flowers may be followed by bright reddish-purple berries. Regular watering and fertilizing suit it best, and it's hardy to around 25°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/01) – S.B.

Cestrum diurnum DAY JESSAMINE, DAY-BLOOMING CESTRUM (Solanaceae) W. Indies

This shrub is uncommon in San Diego but I don't know why. It's easy to care for, grows fast up to 15 feet tall, and propagates easily from cuttings. I think most people know Night Jessamine (*Cestrum nocturnum*), and while *C. diurnum* grows similarly, the shiny 2 inch oval foliage and small clean white flower clusters, which smell good even in the day, are a big improvement. My guess is it's not very frost hardy, but I'd love to be proven wrong. I just got one up in Los Angeles, and we'll see this winter. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02) —T.P.

***Cestrum elegans* 'Smithii'** (Solanaceae)

***Cestrum fasciculatum* 'Newellii'** (Solanaceae)

Most are familiar with the common night blooming jasmine *Cestrum nocturnum*. These species, while in the same genus, have no fragrance, but do continually produce arching flower clusters at the tips. They have bright red tubular flowers followed by red berries, all stages being good draws for birds. The species are native to Mexico and quite at home here, growing to about 10 feet. Although somewhat gangly they can be opened up nicely. They prefer a warm sheltered spot and perform very well as an

espalier. They can frost, but will typically recover as they are rapid growers. Leafhoppers can be a nuisance, but are host specific to members of the Solanaceae family. The juvenile is orange and black, and moves sideways on the stem, the adult is green and larger. They are easily controlled with a strong spray of water or some insecticidal soap. A few forms have become available recently. *C. elegans* 'Smithii' is identical to the species but with lighter pink flowers. *C. fasciculatum* 'Newellii', which is bright crimson, is said to be a hybrid between the above *Cestrum* and *C. fasciculatum*, it being similar to the latter but larger. These are good size plants, but well worth having in the garden, just prune frequently to maintain an artistic shape. Since they bloom from new wood at the tips they are not a good candidate for shearing, unless you don't like flowers. Good in Sunset Zones 13,17.19-24. *C. elegans* 'Smithii': (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94, 1/96, 5/96, 1/97, 1/99; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01); *C. fasciculatum* 'Newellii': (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/96, 1/99; Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 2/98) —T.P.

***Cestrum fasciculatum* 'Newellii'** (RED CESTRUM (Solanaceae) Hybrid

[SESS-trum fass-sik-yoo-LAY-tum noo-WELL-ee-eye *Cestrum* is from the Greek name for a different plant, referring to this group sometimes being called "false jasmine"; *fasciculatum* (Latin) means "clustered in bundles", referring to the flowers; Newellii (Latin) commemorates a person named Newell.]

The one-inch long scarlet tubular flowers of this beautiful evergreen shrub (pictured above), appear at the tips of the branches and are popular with hummingbirds. The red-purple berries which follow the flowers are attractive against the green, downy leaves, but don't eat any part of this potentially poisonous plant! *Cestrums* are in the same plant family as tomatoes, petunias and eggplant, and many species in this family, such as tobacco, are quite poisonous. This cultivar might be a hybrid between *Cestrum elegans* and *Cestrum fasciculatum* (both species hail from Mexico). Plant it in full sun to light shade and give it moderate to average water; like most plants in the Solanaceae family it appreciates regular feeding. It blooms much of the year in our climate and can reach ten feet tall and at least six feet wide, with an upright and somewhat rangy form. It is hardy to at least 10°F, although the foliage may be damaged below 20°F. This cultivar could become weedy in mild climates, and might already be a problem in Australia and New Zealand. Like some other Solanaceae, *Cestrums* are occasionally the site of infestations of leaf hoppers. In my garden these small insects appeared on both *Cestrums* and *lochromas* with some regularity, but never appeared to do any serious lasting damage. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/04, 2/14) – S.T-B.

***Cestrum* 'Orange Peel'** (Solanaceae) Garden Hybrid

An interesting interspecific hybrid (bred in Oregon) of *Cestrum diurnum* × *C. nocturnum*. The light orange flowers look almost identical to another species *C. aurantiacum*, to which it is unrelated. However, it is a much better bloomer (spring to fall in waves) and handles full sun better. Grows about 5'-6' tall and wide. Needs moderate to average water. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

Cestrum parqui WILLOW-LEAVED JESSAMINE (Solanaceae) Chile, Argentina

There is some disagreement as to whether the greenish-yellow 1 inch tubular flowers of this deciduous 6–10 foot tall shrub smell bad during the day. I don't think so, but some do. Everyone does agree, however, that the clusters of summer flowers, very attractive to hummingbirds, smell lovely in the evening. Dark violet-brown berries follow the flowers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/97) —S.T-B.

***Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Contorta'** CONTORTED QUINCE (Rosaceae) Japan

Deciduous shrub with edible fruit, but more commonly grown for the showy spring flowers. Colors vary from a cherry red through salmon, pink and white. This contorted selection has light pink flowers on branches that twist and turn at odd angles. This cultivar is thornless, but others can have thorns. Cut branches in bloom are prized by flower arrangers. The plant itself does well in San Diego (up to Sunset zone 24), even though the *Sunset Western Garden Book* only lists it as being good in zones 1 through 21. I grew this for years at the beach with no trouble. Mature shrubs can be seen in bloom right now behind the Marston House in Balboa Park not far from the corner of 6th & Upas. Many cultivars exist, although rarely offered in Southern California. Hybrids vary in height from a few feet up to 6 feet or more. Can be grown from cuttings in summer. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01) – T.P.

***Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Falconet Charlot'** (Rosaceae)

Quince are popular shrubs all over the country; they're easy to grow and tolerate a wide variety of conditions, yet are seldom used in San Diego. This is perhaps due to their deciduous nature, but I see this as a plus as these shrubs have interesting branch structure in the winter, followed by an incredibly

beautiful burst of flowers in the spring. They have a wide color range from white through rose, pink, and red. The flowers are usually single, five-petaled as you would expect being in the rose family. 'Falconet Charlot' has double salmon flowers. Sun or bright shade works fine; regular water gives better foliage. Most can grow to 6 feet or more, but with pruning can be kept smaller. The flowering stems are great in flower arrangements. There is also a contorted variety, in which the stems zigzag back and forth. Sometimes these shrubs bear fruit, which may be popular in China where they are from, but are seldom eaten here. (Bill & Tamma Nugent, La Mesa, 7/02) —T.P.

***Chamelaucium* 'Albany Pearl'** WHITE WAXFLOWER (Myrtaceae) Western Australia (Horticultural Hybrid)

'Albany Pearl' is one of the best of a long-awaited new generation of Australian waxflower hybrids. A selection from crosses of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* and *Chamelaucium megalopetalum*, it combines the profuse flowering of the former with the large flowers of the latter, and is a first-class garden plant as well as cut-flower mainstay. This white waxflower is an evergreen shrub that grows quickly to 6' tall in full sun, prefers good drainage, and is drought-tolerant. Its airy, fine-textured foliage is topped in spring with dense clusters of 1"-wide, round, pure-white flowers. Cut back after bloom to keep plants dense and shrubby. Plants are cold-hardy to 25° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08) – S.B.

***Chamelaucium* 'Esperance Pearl'** WHITE WAXFLOWER (Myrtaceae) Western Australia

The shrubby waxflowers are among Australia's finest contributions to the cut-flower trade, with their long-lasting waxy flowers and delicate, wispy foliage. Now, a host of spectacular new varieties are becoming popular in California – products of ambitious Australian hybridizing projects which have crossed the popular *Chamelaucium uncinatum* selections with the larger-flowered *Chamelaucium megalopetalum*. 'Esperance Pearl' is one of the best of these new hybrids, with large 1" waxy flowers in great profusion on a compact 4-5' tall shrub. It grows easily in full sun in well-drained soil (it can be short-lived in clay), and benefits greatly from pruning or shearing after its winter-spring bloom. This is a very choice drought-tolerant evergreen garden shrub that is excellent for providing both cut-flowers and cut-foliage for bouquets. Cold-hardy to 25° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08) – S.B.

Chamelaucium uncinatum GERALDTON WAXFLOWER (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

Useful both in the garden and for bouquets, the many color forms of Geraldton Waxflower grow very well here, especially in well-drained soils. These 6 foot airy shrubs bear copious sprays of 1 inch waxy flowers in shades of white, pink, magenta, and purple (depending on variety) in winter and spring. Named cultivars grown locally include the lavender 'Vista', magenta-red '**University**', reddish-purple '**Purple Pride**', and the late-season pink '**Lady Stephanie**'. Geraldton Waxflower is hardy to around 25°F and likes full sun, good drainage, and moderate-to-little watering. Plants grown in clay soils are likely to be short-lived and chlorotic. Cut back plants by one-third after bloom season for best flowering and bushiness. Add some iron sulfate to the soil if plants become chlorotic, but do not over-fertilize. An excellent and long-lasting cut flower. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95 & 2/97; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00; Kara Williams, Oceanside, 2/00) —S.B.

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Mullering Brook'** (Myrtaceae)

Collectively called "Wax Flowers," the many selections and hybrids of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* are among the finest of cut-flowers from December to June. These wispy shrubs grow to 5–6 feet tall and as wide, with showy terminal clusters of ¾ inch waxy round flowers. Because of the waxy nature of their flowers, they hold up well in hot sun as well as indoor bouquets. This cultivar is an upright shrub with distinctive clusters of pale mauve-pink flowers. Wax Flowers are very drought-tolerant, so they don't need much summer water. They prefer good drainage and a slightly acid sandy or decomposed-granite soil, and benefit from cutting back by 1/3 during or just after bloom. Full sun, no fertilizer, hardy to 25°F. (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00) —S.B.

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Purple Pride'** (Myrtaceae)

This is an excellent drought-tolerant magenta–purple-flowered form of a popular cut flower, growing quickly into a 5 foot shrub in well-drained soils. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95 & 2/97; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00) —S.B.

Chasmanthe aethiopica (Iridaceae) S. Africa

Corms related to *Crocasmia* (syn. *Montbretia*) and similar except for bloom time. Chasmanthe blooms in the very early spring, crocasmia in the summer. Almost 3 feet tall, the spiky foliage is lance-like and similar to gladiolus. The flowers are much simpler. The inflorescence is a one-sided spike with hanging tubular flowers of orange and red, sometimes yellow. They prefer fertile, moist soil, but will grow almost anywhere in sun or bright shade. They can be grown from seed, or corms can be divided later in the spring. Mass plantings can be stunning. (? , 2/95; Susi Torre Bueno, Encinitas, 1/00, 1/01, 2/01, 1/02) — T.P.

Chasmanthe floribunda

Chasmanthe floribunda* var. *duckittii YELLOW CHASMANTHE, YELLOW AFRICAN CORN FLAG, ADAM'S RIB (Iridaceae) S. Africa

Showy spikes of tubular flowers in winter and early spring distinguish the genus *Chasmanthe*, which is composed of three species all native to the southwestern Cape Province of South Africa. These cormous gladiolus relatives are deciduous in summer but grow quickly in fall and winter, making a clump of 2–3 foot tall fans of bright green sword-shaped leaves in sun or part shade. Flowering in *Chasmanthe floribunda* occurs in winter and spring, when the foliage is topped by 2–5 foot tall branched or unbranched spikes (plants are taller in wet or shady spots) of 3½ inch tubular flowers which appear on both sides of the flowering stems. Flowers are orange on the typical species but a bright yellow on the popular variety *duckittii*. Chasmanthe flowers make good cut flowers, and the plants are hardy to cold, although a late frost can damage the flowers. To prevent self-seeding, it is important to remove old flower spikes after the flowers fade. Plants will tolerate regular watering during their summer dormant period, but do not need it. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; ?, 3/98; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; John Gilruth, Rainbow, 2/05; Susan Morse, Vista, 2/05; Marie Smith, San Diego, 2/10, 3/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/13; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/13) —S.B.

Chasmanthium latifolium SEA OATS (Poaceae [Gramineae]) Eastern U.S.

[kaz-MAN-thee-um lat-ih-FOE-lee-um *Chasmanthium* is from the Latin word meaning "with wide-open or gaping flowers"; *latifolium* (Latin) means "broad-leaved."]

A clumping, 2'-3' tall grass grown specifically for the flower heads; excellent for borders. Needs regular water (it is native to moist woodlands); full sun to part shade inland. No known pests. The stalks of seed heads (which turn coppery in fall) are great for cut flower arrangements. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P.

***Chilopsis linearis* 'Monhews'** TIMELESS BEAUTY™ DESERT WILLOW (Bignoniaceae)

This recent introduction by Monrovia Nursery is a "deciduous, open and airy large shrub or small tree" whose "large burgundy and pale lavender tubular flowers appear in late spring through summer." It should grow to 15–20 feet tall and wide, and has been fast-growing in my garden. Monrovia notes that this new selection "is prized for an especially long bloom period and the absence of viable seeds," and adds that it is "drought-tolerant once established." Other forms of *C. linearis* are in the trade, including one with white flowers and one with deep lavender flowers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.T-B.

Chiranthodendron pentadactylon MEXICAN HANDFLOWER TREE (Sterculiaceae) Mexico and Guatemala

This 50-foot tree is famous for its intricate red flowers in late spring. Displayed this time (Dec. 1994), however, were three beautiful Christmas ornaments made from the long seed pods sprayed gold. Since a mature tree makes hundreds of these ornamental pods each year, an enterprising artisan might wish to plant this tree in their garden for future use! In March 1995, the flowers were displayed, and they are quite unique. Related to our native *Fremontodendron*, the Handflower Tree produces 2–3 inch bright red cup-shaped blooms which include a five fingered "hand" of yellow-banded stamens at the centers. And, like many of our most famous subtropical flowers, it does it without any true flower petals whatsoever. This is a fast growing tree with sycamore-like foliage and it's hardy to 22°F. In its native habitat, the tree was revered by the Aztecs, and is even more revered by birds that find the copious nectar within the cup-shaped flowers a welcome treat during the dry season when it blooms. Here, the Handflower Tree blooms from March–June, and attracts a number of native birds with its nectar. The flowers stay fresh out of water, and so make nice take-home gifts for your garden visitors. (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95) —S.B.

×**Chiranthomontodendron lenzii** (formerly ×*Chiranthofremontia lenzii*) GOLDEN HAND MONKEY FLOWER (Fremontodendreae) Horticultural Hybrid

This fast-growing evergreen tree is a recently-made inter-generic hybrid between the Mexican *Chiranthodendron pentadactylon* (Monkey Hand Tree) and a California native plant: *Fremontodendron* 'Pacific Sunset'. Its flowers have the golden color of *Fremontodendron*, but stamens similar to *Chiranthodendron*. In addition, the "claw" part of the flower is much reduced from that of the *C. pentadactylon*. [You can see it for yourself at the Alta Vista Gardens, a young botanical garden in Vista (visit www.AltavistaGardens.org). For a marvelous essay about the man who hybridized this plant go to the January 29, 2009 entry at http://nativeson.typepad.com/rainies_corner/essay. You can also see a fascinating video of this plant at:

<http://www.sfinbloom.com/MapArt/videopages/0137sfbg09apr11z05.html>]

(Don Nelson, Escondido, 3/10) – S.T-B.

×**Chitalpa tashkentensis** 'Pink Dawn' PINK CHITALPA (Bignoniaceae)

Russian hybridizers took two American native flowering trees, *Catalpa bignonioides* (with large flowers) and *Chilopsis linearis* (with drought-tolerance), and crossed them to come up with this lovely new species. It is a fast-growing deciduous tree, reaching about 20–30 feet tall and as wide in a few years. 'Pink Dawn' has a wide spread and pale pink flowers blooming over a long period in the warmer months; the cultivar 'Morning Cloud' is more erect and has white or very pale pink flowers. Best grown in full sun, this excellent tree will tolerate some aridity. The specimen displayed was won at the August '96 SDHS plant raffle and has just begun blooming at a height of less than 5 feet. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/98 & 7/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —S.T-B.

Chlidanthus fragrans PERFUMED FAIRY LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) Andes of Peru and Chile

Three-inch fragrant yellow trumpet-shaped flowers are the feature of this rare Amaryllis relative from South America. Reputedly difficult to bloom, it does best with the same culture as Amaryllis, which means a dry resting period in the winter. Bloom occurs with the leaves in May and June, and the flowers have a fine lemony scent. Best flowering is on established, even crowded plants. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02) —S.B.

Chloris virgata (Poaceae) Tropics

A tropical clumping ornamental grass with broad foliage similar to an upright St. Augustine Grass. It produces showy flowers for a long season on top of 18 inch foliage. Great cut flower. Will tolerate neglect, but does better with water. Grow in sun for compactness; it has a tendency to flop in the shade. Possibly invasive by reseeding: keep an eye on it. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/99) —T.P.

Chlorogalum parviflorum SMALL-FLOWERED SOAP PLANT (Asparagaceae) Coastal California s. of Santa Barbara to Baja, Mexico

A perennial wildflower that grows from small bulbs in the native coastal sage scrub plant community. The plant has a row of basal leaves and an inflorescence that may reach up to 3 feet supporting numerous small white or pinkish star-like flowers. It blooms May through August (starts in February in Vista, CA, where it thrives on rainfall alone) and each flower opens for only one day. The plant name is derived from the Indian practice of crushing and rubbing the bulbs with water to produce a lather for cleaning clothes and baskets. If grown in the garden, irrigation should be withheld or sparse in summer to mimic the dry conditions of its native habitat. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/16) – J.H.

Chlorogalum pomeridianum SOAP ROOT (Liliaceae) So. Oregon to California

[klore-AH-guh-lum pah-mer-ih-dee-AN-um *Chlorogalum* is a combination of two Greek words meaning "green" and "milk," referring to the green sap of these plants; *pomer-idianum* (Latin) means "of the afternoon", referring to the opening of the flowers.]

This native bulb (shown below) is a very tough drought-resistant plant for full sun; it tolerates clay soil. The flowers bloom at the top of 2-foot long stalks and open in the evenings. The bulbs, which may be eaten when roasted, were used as a soap. The distinctive narrow, wavy leaves may be a foot long. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/04) – S.T-B.

Chlorophytum amaniense 'Fire Flash' (Liliaceae) Gabon & Cameroon

[klor-oh-FYE-tum uh-man-ee-EN-say

Chlorophytum comes from the Greek words for "green" and "plant," and in fact the plants in this group are famous as foliage plants.]

If you are familiar with the houseplant commonly known as Spider Plant (*Chlorophytum comosum*) you already know one member of the genus *Chlorophytum*. The *C. amaniense* 'Fire Flash' cultivar on display is a large and colorful plant that has ovate lanceolate leaves and orange-pink (coral) mid-veins. The leaves are parallel veined, light, glossy green with a bright coral stem (petiole). The flowers are white in a dense cylindrical panicle down in the foliage. 'Fire Flash' is a very colorful new tropical that can make an interesting houseplant or bright spot outdoors in your garden. It does well where temperatures range from 70° to 90° and thrives in partial shade. Give it well-drained soil. It reaches 18" to 24" tall, is hardy in zone 9, and has no major pests or diseases. (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 9/04) – B.D.

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Chorisia speciosa FLOSS SILK TREE (Bombacaceae) Brazil, Argentina

This fast growing, tall tree (40–60 feet or more) is briefly deciduous when the fall flowers appear. The showy flowers to 5 inches wide are pink (can also be purplish-rose or burgundy). The trunk (green on young trees) has a swollen bottle-like base and is covered with stout spines, and the branches are spiny, too. They are followed by large ovoid seedpods which burst to reveal a kapok-like center; the seeds are airborne on the silky white fiber. Needs good drainage and full sun. Low water once established. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/99 & 9/01) —S.F.

***Chorizema* 'Bush Flame'** AUSTRALIAN FLAME-PEA (Fabaceae) Western Australia

Introduced last year by Koala Blooms, 'Bush Flame' is an improvement over other forms and hybrids of the "Heart-Leaved Flame Pea", *Chorizema cordatum*. It is a 3' by 3' drought-tolerant evergreen shrub that grows in full sun or partial shade and prefers well-drained soils. Compact foliage is composed of 1" long, leathery, dark green leaves. Bloom is spectacular in winter and spring, with showy clusters of bright magenta and orange pea-shaped flowers. Plants are cold-hardy to the low 20's F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06) – S.B.

Chorizema ilicifolium HOLLY-LEAF FLAME PEA (Fabaceae) W. Australia

Showy clusters of dark orange and crimson-purple flowers distinguish this unusual Australian shrub which never fails to attract attention in bloom. Its foliage is nice, too—somewhat resembling miniature holly leaves. The plant grows to about 2 feet tall and 3 feet wide in full sun or part shade, with slender stems that can even vine up through other shrubs to 5 feet or so. It needs good drainage and slightly dry conditions in summer. Bloom occurs from winter to early spring, a little before the more compact Heart-Leaf Flame Pea (*C. cordatum*). Plants grown in a shady spot will bloom a little longer than those in full sun. The Holly-Leaf Flame Pea is an excellent choice for winter and spring color in the dry garden and is cold-hardy to around 25°F, but tends to be somewhat short lived (4-5 years). (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/00) —S.B.

***Chrysanthemum x morifolium* hybrids** FLORIST'S CHRYSANTHEMUM (Asteraceae)

At the Wild Animal Park and at The Huntington Botanical Gardens in November, "MUM'S the Word!" Finally, the traditional Chrysanthemum Festivals of other parts of the world are happening in Southern California! Intensively hybridized and refined over the years, the many forms of the "florist's chrysanthemum" are fascinating, showy, and take quite a bit of work throughout the year to bring them into their full fall glory. Catherine Zinsky displayed a large and varied collection of Florist's Chrysanthemum flowers, showing the many exotic forms that, through hybridization, this group has taken. She's not afraid of

work, and her collection is truly outstanding. She displayed the cultivars 'California Girl', 'Dorridge King', 'Goldfinger', 'Grape Queen', 'Lili Gallon', 'Mt. Shasta', 'Seaton's Sulfur', and 'Stardom.' In cultivation since ancient China, modern hybrid chrysanthemums are a mainstay of the cut-flower and potted plant market, and an important flower crop in San Diego County. The diversity of hybrid forms is really spectacular in this group which, by the way, is also suffering a botanical name ping-pong game (see Editor's note). In the garden, they greatly benefit from regular fertilizing and pinching during spring and summer in order to produce healthy, bushy plants for their fall blooming season. Full sun on coast, but give afternoon shade in hot climates. Beautiful in flower arrangements. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/94, 11/95, 11/96) —S.B.

Chusquea coronalis MEXICAN CLIMBING BAMBOO (Poaceae) Mexico, Central America

This is a very beautiful evergreen clumping bamboo with scandant (arching, trailing) branches to 12'-15' long. This slow-growing species has whorls of small leaves at the culm nodes, lending it a very soft appearance in the garden. Does well in large containers, and grows in full sun to part shade with moderate water requirements. Not an invasive bamboo. (Don Walker, Vista, 5/96, 9/96, 10/96; Susan Morse, Vista, 4/14) – S.M. & S.T-B

Cistus* × *corbariensis (syn. *Cistus* × *hybridus*) ROCKROSE (Cistaceae) S. Europe

A dense spreading and mounding shrub growing 2-4' tall by 4-5' wide, this is an butterfly attracting plant. Likes full sun and prefers well-drained soil. Tolerates seaside conditions. Blooms April to October, with reddish buds followed by white flowers with yellow centers. The waxy evergreen leaves are dark green. Low water requirements (some references say it is drought-tolerant). The plant is a natural hybrid of *C. populifolius* × *C. salviifolius*. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/09) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Cistus* × *skanbergii (Cistaceae) Greece

This 3–4 foot gray-green shrub is absolutely covered with light pink flowers in spring. A natural hybrid of *C. parviflorus* and *C. monspeliensis*, it is extremely drought-tolerant but also quite garden tolerant in a wide variety of soils. Its flowers last only a day, but are replaced in abundance each day—something I first learned when I went one evening to show a friend my plant in full bloom, and found no flowers on the plant. (I thought I was really losing it—I was *sure* the plant was in full bloom!) Then the next morning the plant was once again covered in pink flowers! Full sun, cold hardy. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98) —S.B.

***Citrus* cvs.:**

Citrus aurantifolia 'Bearss' BEARSS LIME

Citrus limon 'Meyer' MEYER LEMON

Citrus reticulata 'Clementine' CLEMENTINE TANGERINE

Citrus sinensis 'Washington' WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

Citrus 'tangelo' 'Minneola' MINNEOLA TANGELO

Citrus are native to China, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands, and they grow well in full sun to light shade. A large collection of cultivars and hybrids may be seen at the Subtropical Fruit Garden at Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas. In addition to bearing bumper crops of delicious fruit, citrus are great for landscaping. They have bright winter colors (when the fruit is still on the tree), dark evergreen, glossy foliage, fragrant white or cream flowers, and come in variable sizes. Many varieties are suitable for planting in containers, too. On display was a large basket of tempting fruits, both cut and whole, making a fine show of the many types we can easily grow in this area. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/99) —A.H. & S.T-B.

Citrus hystrix KAFFIR LIME (Rutaceae) SE Asia

Uncommon small tree sometimes known as "Kaffir Lime". Glossy green leaves with distinctive large winged petiole have strong citrus scent and flavor, unlike other relatives, and are used in southeast Asian cooking. Green lime-sized fruit has warty bitter rind and sour juice. Cultivation as for Mexican (Key) Lime—frost-free area with long warm season, good drainage. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Ken Britt, El Cajon, 1/04; Evelyn Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/15) —K.M.

Citrus madurensis 'Variegata', syns. × *Citrofortunella microcarpa* 'Variegata', × *C. mitis* 'Variegata'
VARIEGATED CALAMONDIN (Rutaceae)

A hybrid of a Mandarin Orange (*Citrus reticulata*) and a Kumquat (*Fortunella* sp.), both Asian. The most cold hardy of the citrus. It produces a round fruit 1½ inches in diameter, bright orange and highly acid.

This evergreen tree is primarily ornamental, but can produce a good marmalade or Calamondin-ade drink. Sweet smelling flowers, a compact habit to 10 feet and fruit that hangs on all winter make this a desirable landscape tree. It does well in pots and is frequently grown as a house plant in the rest of the country. This variegated cultivar is particularly beautiful with a strong creamy variegation and striped immature fruit. Like all citrus it responds well to regular feeding. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99) —T.P.

***Citrus medica* ‘Buddha’s Hand’** FINGERED CITRON (Rutaceae)

This thick-skinned Indian species of citrus is said to be the oldest known citrus fruit. Its variant with long “fingered” fruits has long been grown in China and Japan for ornament and fragrance. Bright yellow fruits have many basal elongations, like fingers. Rather tender to frost, standard citrus culture. (Vince Lazaneo, San Diego, 12/94; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00) —S.B.

***Citrus sinensis* ‘Valencia’** VALENCIA ORANGE (Rutaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The Valencia orange, delicious to people, is also the host plant for the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly! This evergreen tree is native to Southeast Asia and has long been cultivated in China. The standard size tree grows to 20’ tall, but dwarf and semi-dwarf sizes are also available. It bears sweetly-scented white flowers in spring and delicious juicy fruit in summer. The butterfly eggs are about the size of a poppy seed, and are laid on the top surface of the leaf. Citrus trees can afford to lose a few leaves to Giant Swallowtail caterpillars – the butterflies are so beautiful. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/12) – P.P.

Clarkia cvs. CLARKIA, FAREWELL TO SPRING, GODETIA (Onagraceae)

Clarkias are mostly annuals from the Americas and easy from seed, although not commonly found. *C. amoena*, Satin Flower, has been showing up in local nurseries; the flowers resemble azaleas. The dwarf strain is the most common; however, once in bloom they don’t last long. If seed grown or transplanted when young they can bloom a long spring and summer season. California native *C. unguiculata* (*C. elegans*) is a beautiful annual with upright spikes of colorful flowers; selected cultivars have double flowers resembling miniature hollyhocks. All can be grown from seed; seed catalogs are probably the best source. (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 5/99; Connie Forrest, Fallbrook, 5/02; ?, 10/02) —T.P.

Clarkia unguiculata ELEGANT CLARKIA (Onagraceae) California

A beautiful native annual with 1-2” wide late spring and early summer flowers in various shades of white to dark pink. It is native to San Diego County (and elsewhere), and can get over 3’ tall and wide in a good location. One of the best reference books on our native flora, *California Native Plants for the Garden*, notes that, “The blossoms are well spaced along the stems and are produced over a long period of time. Individual petals have a long, stalk-like base and give the flowers a spidery appearance.” A long-lasting cut flower, too! Will reseed in the garden, so site it carefully. According to the on-line catalog for J. L. Hudson, Seedsman (www.jlHUDSONseeds.net), “The parched, ground seeds were eaten with acorn mush.” (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09) – S.T-B.

Clarkia unguiculata MOUNTAIN GARLAND, CLARKIA (Onagraceae) Western South & North America

This annual California native wildflower grows 1-4’ tall and has reddish stems and 1” – 1-3/4” leaves. The springtime flowers appear in shades of rose, purple and white. Some varieties have double flowers. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/12) – S.F.

***Clematis* ‘Daniel Deronda’** (Ranunculaceae)

This woody clematis cultivar (from the Patens Group) produces semi-double blooms in a deep purple-violet that can reach 6–8 inches diameter; they have pale yellow stamens. It blooms in mid-spring (on old wood) and intermittently through the summer. It is a manageable plant, not climbing above 6–8 feet tall. It will bloom in shade or full sun and is not fussy about pruning (prune it lightly after blooming, or not at all). Since it’s not too large, it is suitable to grow in a container. If you plant it in the ground, dig a hole at least 18 inches deep and preferably 18 inches wide, and plant it at least 5 inches *below* the soil line. (Remove the plant from the container by *cutting* the can apart to preserve the roots.) Backfill with a mix of native soil and amended topsoil. Planting the clematis deeply will enable the plant to recover if it is accidentally cut off at the soil surface, and regenerate foliage if it succumbs to wilt or other disease. (Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/01) —L.Wr.

Clematis montana ANENOME CLEMATIS (Ranunculaceae) C & W China, Himalayas

This vigorous cold-hardy vine should be cut back hard after blooming. Flowers in early spring, with a second set of blossoms in June. The sweetly fragrant white flowers are small but very prolific, giving the

entire vine a snowed-over look. Pink cultivars are 'Elizabeth' and 'Reubens'; 'Tetrarose' is a deeper pink and has purple-tinted foliage. This clematis is much easier to grow in Southern California than the usual large-flowered clematis. (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 4/96; Lois Kline, La Jolla, 4/98; Chuck & Lois Kline, La Jolla, 7/00) —C.K.

Clematis montana* var. *rubens (Ranunculaceae) China

A 20 foot deciduous vine from China. The species is white, and this variety has light pink flowers with cream anthers. The foliage is apple green with a darker bronzy new growth. This *Clematis* species can be reliably grown in San Diego without extra effort. Lovely on a small trellis, or very effective climbing through a tree or large shrub with the ends trailing out the branching structure. Blooms for about six weeks, perhaps longer in a cool year, starting in April. It blooms off side shoots of laterals from the previous year's growth; and later from the tips of this year's growth. Any pruning should be done after blooming. (Peggy Ruzich, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/00) —T.P.

***Clematis* 'Niobe'** (Ranunculaceae)

There are many, many hybrid clematis. This and other similar hybrids can be grown in San Diego with a little extra effort. They like a light organic soil, with their roots somewhere cool and moist. Up top they prefer sun to bloom the best. A wiry 10 foot deciduous vine with a sprawling habit, so provide support. Blooms for about a month or more, usually beginning early (April), and blooming off the previous year's growth. Any pruning should therefore be done after blooming. This hybrid is one of the darkest purple reds. After flowering the flowers give way to interesting seed heads. (Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 4/00) —T.P.

Clematis spooneri (Ranunculaceae) China

Produces a white flower with four sepals; the stamens are yellow. The blooms (borne in great profusion) will reach 2 ½ inches wide and this deciduous vine climbs to 18 feet or so. Blooms start opening in spring before the foliage is completely open. It is very vigorous and fast growing. Light pruning is recommended. See planting instructions above. (Lise Wright, San Diego, 4/01) —L.Wr.

Clerodendrum myricoides (Verbenaceae) Tropical and South Africa

This six-foot evergreen shrub bears pretty clusters of 1 inch lavender-purple flowers nearly all year, and can grow in either full sun or part shade. Related to the more familiar blue-flowered *C. ugandense*, it differs in having smaller leaves and flowers, and also in its flower color. Probably deciduous with frost, it dislikes temperatures below 27°F but is otherwise easy to grow. The genus is now placed by some in the family Lamiaceae. (This genus is still considered in the Verbenaceae rather than the Lamiaceae by most authors. —Ed.) (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01 & 1/02) —S.B.

Clerodendrum myricoides* 'Ugandense', syn. *C. ugandense BUTTERFLY BUSH (Verbenaceae)
tropical Africa

This handsome evergreen shrub grows to 6–8 feet fairly quickly and has showy clusters of blue flowers nearly all year long. Individual flowers are 1 inch wide and bicolored pale blue and dark blue, looking like little blue butterflies. The Butterfly Flower succeeds in part shade inland and full sun or part shade on the coast. It dislikes heavy frost, but will recover from an occasional one. Water and fertilize regularly for best bloom. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/00 & 8/02; ?, 10/01; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02) —S.B.

Clerodendrum speciosissimum (syn. *C. buchana-nii*) JAVA GLORYBOWER (Verbenaceae) Java

This evergreen flowering shrub is popular throughout the tropics for its large clusters of bright red flowers which are produced throughout the year. Although it grows quickly to around 6 feet tall in the warmest climates, it is slower here and probably will reach only 3–4 feet tall. Flowering for us primarily occurs in summer and fall, but the profusion of 1 inch Chinese red blooms is well-worth the wait. Dark green tropical-looking foliage is nice, too. The Java Glorybower is best in well-drained soil in part shade with regular watering and fertilizing. It needs protection from frost, loves warmth and humidity, and is excellent in containers. One recent publication lists it as *C. buchananii*, and even its proper family is subject to debate – the showy and wonderful genus *Clerodendrum* is presumable just as interesting to botanists as it is to gardeners! (*C. buchananii* is still considered a separate species, and this genus is still considered

in the Verbenaceae rather than the Lamiaceae by most authors. —Ed.) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/98 & 10/00) —S.B.

Clerodendrum splendens (Verbenaceae) tropical Africa

This subtropical twining shrub blooms all summer and fall with showy clusters of 1-inch scarlet flowers. Perfect as an espalier on a trellis, it can also be trained as a small shrub or displayed in a large pot or hanging basket. Deciduous with frost, it is best in a protected spot in light shade. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 12/94) —S.B.

Clerodendrum thomsoniae BLEEDING HEART VINE (Verbenaceae) Trop. West Africa

[klee-oh-DEN-drum tom-SOE-nee-eye]

Evergreen vine to 12 feet tall with ribbed, oval, shiny dark green leaves, 4-7 inch long. Showy blooms from summer to fall, with flattish 5 inch lusters of up to 20 flowers. Showy white calyxes, like paper lanterns, surround the scarlet flowers. Good on sheltered patio walls or arbor posts. Grows well in large containers. Move it to a frost-free shelter in winter. Partial shade. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 10/03) —S.F.

Cleyera japonica SAKAKI (Theaceae) Japan, Korea, China

A handsome fast-growing evergreen tree related to camellias, which grows to about 15 by 15 feet (but easily pruned to keep smaller; one in Point Loma is about 25 feet tall after 20 years). The new growth is bronzy, and a variegated cultivar is available (but is very difficult to grow here). Tiny cream-colored summer-blooming flowers face downward, not at all showy, but their very sweet scent wafts around the garden. Grows in full sun with good water, but is better in light shade (especially inland); an excellent very narrow espalier. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Clitoria ternata 'Flore-Plena' DOUBLE BUTTERFLY PEA (Fabaceae)

My choice for the most beautiful blue-flowered vine in the world is this slender tropical twiner, which has for many years been a premier conservatory plant and a prize for collectors. Though it is tender to frost, it will grow outdoors here year 'round in our mildest climates. Otherwise, it needs protection and warm temperatures in the winter to thrive, so is perhaps best as a container plant. The reward is a continuous show of ruffly indigo-blue flowers all along the vining stems. Regular fertilizing is best for good flowering. The plant shown was grown by Joe's Nursery, Vista. (Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 9/96) —S.B.

Clivia x cyrtanthiflora (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

This hybrid of *C. miniata* and *C. nobilis* is intermediate between the two parents, and blooms later than the more common *C. miniata*. Flowers are orange tipped green, and are narrower than *C. miniata*. The plants are useful for summer flower color in the shade. (Dusty Rhodes, 1/95; Don Walker, Vista, 8/97) —S.B.

Clivia miniata KAFFIR LILY (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

***Clivia nobilis* hybrid**

Clivias are South African evergreen bulbs with strap-like leaves with no stem, growing as a dense clump. Generally preferring shade, they are not picky about water or food, in fact they can often be seen thriving in gardens receiving no care. They send up stalks in the winter and spring atop which hang umbels of funnel shaped orange flowers, giving way to red seeds which are also very ornamental. *C. miniata* typically has 12–20 flower per umbel and is frequently planted in Southern California. Modern hybrids, notably French and Belgian have widely taken over the market, having wider leaves and brighter darker orange flowers, they also bloom a little later. Some strains also have pale yellow flowers and are considered rare. *C. nobilis*, of which a hybrid was displayed at the meeting, is one with narrower leaves, but with more flowers per umbel (40–60) in shades of red/orange/yellow, tipped green. There is a common hybrid of these two species, *Clivia 'cyrtanthiflora'*, being somewhat an intermediate between the two parents. Having larger leaves but fewer flowers, the green tipping more pronounced in the shade. Propagation is from division if an identical plant is desired (as with the Belgian Hybrids), explaining why these selections have a higher price. Seed production is also common, but the progeny is somewhat more varied in habit. Variegated forms also exist. I've even heard of a variegated yellow flowering form. Best grown in Sunset Zones 12-17, and 19-24. (Don Walker, Vista, 4/96 & 1/99) —T.P.

Clivia miniata 'Albo-Marginata' VARIEGATED KAFFIR LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])

This variegated cultivar has leaves handsomely edged in creamy-white, with orange flowers in winter and spring. Propagated only by division, it is a real collector's item. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 1/97) —S.B.

Clusia major, syn. *C. rosea* AUTOGRAPH TREE, BALSAM APPLE (Clusiaceae) Florida Keys, West Indies, S Mexico to northern S. America

This unusual tree is popular in the tropics, where it grows to 35 feet or more. It is not unusual to see a magnificent 40-foot-plus specimen as a cultivated tree. In nature *Clusia* is often found growing as a strangler on rocks or epiphytically on host trees. Here, *Clusia* makes a nice container plant or shrub in a tropical landscape—though very tender and slow-growing, it survives outdoors only in the frost-free "banana belt" along our coasts and in sheltered areas in partially-shaded sites. A 12 foot plant blooms each summer in our neighborhood—the Sunset Cliffs area of Pt. Loma. It presents a rather unusual looking pinkish white flower about 2 inches in diameter with a disk-like shape. A very nice variegated form is sometimes available, but should be treated as a glasshouse specimen. Although its round white 3 inch flowers are pretty in summer and fall, the most interesting feature of the Autograph Tree is its large thick, leathery leaves which may be written on (a ball-point pen works best) to leave a permanent message. (For this reason, another [politically incorrect] common name is the Scotch Attorney.) The long-lasting, obovate, 6–8 inch deep green leaves make perfect places for lovers and others to sign shamelessly. "*Fool's names and fool's faces are always seen in public places.*" In the tropics, the ripe open fruits are also interesting, looking somewhat like little crabs. It is even recorded that the Spanish conquistadors used the leaves of the Autograph Tree as playing cards! The Autograph Tree grows slowly but easily in containers or in the garden, but definitely dislikes cold weather. [S. T.-B. note: In *The Journals of Hipolito Ruiz, Spanish Botanist in Peru and Chile, 1777-1788* the author notes: "*Clusia rosea*, matapalo (tree killer). This name derives from the growth habit of the plant; like ivy, it gets a hold on a tree and enclasps the trunk, eventually damaging and killing its host. It yields a resin, also called matapalo, which is highly esteemed in Peru for treating hernias and ruptures." Like many of the great botanists, explorers and plant hunters of earlier centuries, Ruiz traveled extensively despite suffering serious illness and lack of medical care, as well as the usual problems of wilderness journeys: inescapable stinging insects, often horrific weather, unreliable guides, uncertain transportation, and the loss of many painstakingly-gathered specimens to frustratingly callous handling by others. We owe a great debt to these dedicated individuals, many of whom perished far from home.] (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 10/00) —S.B. & M.S.B.

Cobaea scandens CUP-AND-Saucer Vine, Cathedral Bells (Polemoniaceae) Mexico

This vigorous tropical perennial vine (often grown as an annual) reaches to 15 feet or more using tendrils borne at the ends of the leaves which allow it to cling to rough surfaces without the aid of a trellis. It prefers a sunny, sheltered area. From summer to fall the 2 inch long cup-shaped flowers open pale green and turn purple with age. Likes moisture, but needs good drainage. Gets ratty at the base: plant with a companion which will hide its bare legs. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/00) —S.Y.

×***Codonanthus*** 'Sunset' and ×***Codonanthus*** 'Vista' (Gesneriaceae) Hybrid
[coe-doe-nuh-TAN-thuss]

Members of the Gesneriad family, these compact, trailing plants are hybrids between *Codonanthe* and *Nematanthus*. The hybridizer is Patrick J. Worley. They are easy to grow and evergreen, with tiny glossy leaves. The small attractive flowers are produced throughout the year and frequently visited by hummingbirds. Interesting subjects for shade gardens, ×*Codonanthus* are hardy outdoors all year, will tolerate temperatures down to 28°F, warm temperatures and occasional neglect. The numerous species of *Codonanthe* and *Nematanthus* are native to tropical and subtropical areas of Brazil and Central America. Many are good subjects for shade gardens or houseplants. ×*Codonanthus* 'Sunset' has golden yellow flowers dotted with red, while ×*Codonanthus* 'Vista' has baby pink flowers with a creamy gold face and leaves marked with red. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/03) – M.K.

Coffea arabica COFFEE (Rubiaceae) Ethiopia, Sudan

This tropical shrub is the source of commercial coffee beans, and while it can be grown here, rarely does it thrive. It produces fragrant white flowers and, later, the beans (seeds). These can be roasted to make our familiar brew, although I recommend leaving it to the professionals (I've heard the homegrown results are less than desirable). Easy to keep in a pot, which could be brought in during a frost. In the tropics it's

commonly grown as an understory to taller trees which gently shade the plants. It's related to gardenia. (H.Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 5/02) —T.P.

Coleonema album WHITE BREATH OF HEAVEN (Rutaceae) S. Africa

This wonderful evergreen heather-like shrub is great not only for its showy late-winter display of tiny white flowers, but also for the fragrance of its foliage, which when crushed smells like apple pie spice. Growing to 4–5 feet tall by about 3–4 feet wide, it likes good drainage, is moderately drought resistant, and is surprisingly hardy to cold. Plant it near a path, where you can enjoy the fragrance of its airy, bright-green foliage. It also makes a great filler in cut-flower arrangements. (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02) —S.B.

Coleonema pulchellum (long known erroneously in cultivation as *C. pulchrum*) PINK DIOSMA, PINK BREATH-OF-HEAVEN (Rutaceae) S. Africa

This pretty shrub grows easily in sun and is covered with tiny light pink flowers all winter and spring. A well-drained acid soil is best, where it will grow quickly to around 5 feet tall and as wide (in clay soils, it may be more compact and somewhat slower-growing). Bright green wispy foliage looks good all year, and is good for bouquets in or out of bloom. Plants may be cut back after bloom to control size, or even sheared to make a hedge. Dwarf and golden-foliaged forms are also available. On a warm spring day, flowers may smell a bit off-putting, but in cooler weather flowers are generally scentless. Hardy to around 20°F. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95; Sandi Lord, Vista, 1/01) – S.B.

Colocasia esculenta TARO, ELEPHANT'S EA(Araceae) Tropical Asia

[call-oh-KAY-zhuh ess-kew-LEN-tuh]

There are many varieties of this perennial herb, which can grow 3' to 7' tall; over 300 forms have been recorded in Hawaii alone. All the heart-shaped leaves rise from a corm, which is eaten in many forms, including Hawaiian *poi*, a somewhat sticky paste made from the taro corm and a feature of every festive luau and at many daily meals as well. The leaves are sometimes eaten, too, or used to wrap food before cooking. Taro is widely eaten in many forms, and is an extremely digestible starchy food considered a staple in much of Asia, Africa and the Pacific. As a garden ornamental in San Diego it imparts an instant tropical look to the landscape. Elephant's Ear grows best with plenty of water in sun to light shade in rich soil. I add a lot of compost to my soil before planting the heavy corms. When it gets below about 30 degrees the tops die back, although they may look cold-stressed at slightly warmer temperatures. Spring is a good time to divide crowded clumps. You can grow the corms in large containers, too. In addition to the solid green species, there are a great many attractive cultivars whose leaves range from near black to highly variegated or colorfully veined. (Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 9/03) – S.T-B.

Columnea 'Aladdin's Lamp' (Gesneriaceae)

Generally grown as a hanging basket in San Diego, in the tropics, this African violet relative hangs in trees as an epiphyte. Hooded trumpet-like flowers cover the hanging stems in striking orange red. Fairly tender, they can be grown outdoors here in protected locations. Excellent hanging in a tree or lath house. Tip cuttings are easy to root in spring and summer. The heaviest bloom is in late summer and fall, but it can flower at any time. Many cultivars available (see Michael Kartuz at Kartuz Greenhouses in Vista for plants.) Pollinated by hummingbirds. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/00) —T.P.

Comarostaphylis diversifolia SUMMER HOLLY (Ericaceae) S Calif. to N Baja Calif.

An attractive dense evergreen shrub, growing to 20 feet tall (makes a good small tree when trained) from coastal chaparral areas. White flowers in clustered racemes in May and red fruit (attractive to birds) in Aug.–Sept. Drought-tolerant, but appreciates some summer water; must have good drainage. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 5/99) —C.K.

Combretum fruticosum (Combretaceae) Argentina

A shrubby vine which is best displayed as an espalier on a hot wall or fence, where it can reach 8 feet or more. It can also be grown as a free-standing shrub, where it will grow to about 6 feet tall and twice as wide, eventually sending out long vining stems which can be pruned back as desired. The one-sided brush-like flowers are held horizontally and start out as chartreuse, aging through yellow to orange. Loves heat and is spectacular at its peak bloom in midsummer. Fairly frost-hardy but is semi-deciduous with cold temperatures. Sun or part shade, drought tolerant when established. (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/94; Bill Knerr, Oceanside, 8/95) —K.M.

Conocarpus erectus BUTTONWOOD (Combretaceae) tropical America and W Africa

This common plant in mangrove swamps makes a fine bonsai specimen, as was shown by the plant displayed. In nature, it's a tropical tree or shrub, but can be grown here when protected from frost. Its gnarled growth habit and compact leathery foliage makes for a fine container plant. Must have abundant water; container plants probably best in part shade. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/97) — S.B.

Conophytum uviforme (Aizoaceae) South West Africa

Resembling grapes in small clusters ("caespitose mats" or domes) and often found shaded by other succulents, *Conophytum uviforme* is summer dormant, sheathing its old dried skin in the fall at the same time they break out in fragrant yellow flowers. Easy to grow compared to other *Conophytums* and *Lithops*. I grow them in shallow pans or bonsai pots. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/07) — M.B.

Conostylis candicans GREY COTTONHEADS (Haemodoraceae) SW Australia

On walkabouts through Western Australia, it seems like everywhere you go you see a different species of *Conostylis*, most of whose 45 species resemble miniature Kangaroo Paws with yellow flowers. These tufted perennials are indeed closely related to kangaroo paws (*Anigozanthos*). *C. candicans* spreads by stolons to eventually form a dense clump 1 foot tall and 2 feet across or more with age. 1–2 foot narrow sword-shaped leaves are densely covered with soft grey hairs. A profusion of bright yellow fuzzy flowers are in congested heads on stems held above the foliage; good for cutting. Blooms over a long period beginning in late winter through spring. The plant prefers full sun, good drainage and not too much summer watering; heavy clay soils are tolerated well with careful watering. Extremely difficult to propagate by division, and pure seed is difficult to obtain as *Conostylis* species hybridize readily, making these plants rare in cultivation here. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/95 & 1/96) —K.M., S.B.

Consolida ambigua LARKSPUR (Ranunculaceae) Mediterranean

(Some sources, *Sunset Western Garden Book* among them, list Larkspur under older synonyms of *Consolida ajacis* or *Delphinium ambiguum*.) Those disheartened by attempts to grow delphiniums and to have them persist for successive seasons should try its cousin, larkspur. This easy annual, sown in the fall, blooms profusely from early to late spring. It returns reliably the following year if allowed to set seed. Most seeds come as color mixes in shades of purple, blue, rose, pink and white. Single colors are also available. Plants grow easily in sunny gardens to 3–4 feet tall, very good for the back border, and also striking in mass plantings. Graceful, densely packed spikes bloom in profusion; "Giant Imperial" is a particularly nice strain. Flowers last well in bouquets and may be dried. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/03) —S.Ma.

Convolvulus cneorum SILVER BUSH MORNING GLORY (Convolvulaceae) Mediterranean Sea Region

This beautiful evergreen shrub is famous for its silvery foliage – in fact, it's one of the showiest silver-foliaged plants you can grow. Best in full sun, it grows fairly quickly to 2'-3' tall and wide with a dense growth of 1"-2" long silvery leaves. It likes well-drained, preferably sandy soil, and is reasonably drought-tolerant. In late spring and summer, it blooms with showy white to light pink morning-glory-like flowers. This is also a good plant for containers, and may be cut back in the warm season to promote bushier growth. Cold-hardy to around 20°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06) – S.B.

Convolvulus tricolor 'Royal Ensign' DWARF MORNING GLORY (Convolvulaceae) Mediterranean Sea Region

This famous annual morning glory has 2" wide bright blue flowers with a white star-shaped pattern in the center and a bright yellow throat, and blooms all summer. It grows to 12" tall and up to 3' wide in full sun, and self-sows in the garden. (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07) – S.B.

Coprosma 'Beatson's Gold' MIRROR PLANT (Rubiaceae) Garden Hybrid

Evergreen shrub from New Zealand. Small yellow variegated leaves are subtle but showy. Full sun or part shade; tolerates coastal salt spray. Easy to grow; gets about 5' tall and wide. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

Coprosma 'Coppershine' MIRROR PLANT (Rubiaceae) Garden Hybrid

Shrub to 10' tall; easy to keep smaller. The small foliage is bronzy and shiny. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

***Coprosma repens* 'Marble Queen'** (Rubiaceae)

This low-growing (to 2–3 feet tall) and spreading evergreen shrub has quite variable, glossy, variegated leaves. Frequently it puts out whole branches of pure white leaves spotted green. This cultivar plant is a male, and so does not set fruit. Prune twice a year to keep dense and to maintain desired size; part shade except very near the cost; average water. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99) — G.D.S.

Cordia boissieri TEXAS OLIVE (Boraginaceae) New Mexico, Texas, Mexico

[KOR-dee-uh boy-see-AIR-eye *Cordia* is named in honor of Euricius Cordus (1486-1535) and his son Valerius (1515-1544), both of whom were German botanists; *boissieri* honors Edmond Boissier, a famous 19th century Swiss botanist.]

This heat-loving large shrub or small tree grows slowly to 12' tall, sometimes more with age. In summer and fall it produces showy clusters of 2- 1/2" white flowers with yellow throats. Velvety gray-green oval leaves are up to 5" long; plants are evergreen in mild climates but may be deciduous with frost. Drought-tolerant, but does best with some summer water; cold-hardy to around 20°F. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – S.B.

Cordyline obtecta, syn. *C. baueri* (Agavaceae) New Zealand

This palm-like shrub provides a fine upright mauve-purple accent to container or landscape, with colorful sword-shaped leaves to 2 feet long. Fragrant white flowers top the stems in early summer. Great in containers. Grows to 10 feet tall by 5 feet wide. Once established (in full to partial sun) needs only occasional water. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99) —G.D.S.

***Cordyline terminalis* cv.** TI PLANT (Agavaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Native to tropical S.E. Asia, Australia and Hawaii, there are many cultivars of this attractive shrub, the natural form of which can grow to 12' tall. The plant displayed had deep burgundy-colored foliage atop erect cane-like branches. Although the cultivar name is unknown, it looks a lot like 'Firebrand', which is described as a relatively large-leaved cultivar with dark burgundy foliage. In their natural habitat the plants are grown for fiber, cloth and livestock food, but it is the handsome leaf colors and tropical look that makes the Ti (pronounced "tea") Plant so popular in among gardeners. There are approximately 20 species of *Cordyline*, which was formerly classified as *Dracaena* (which still leads to some confusion of names). Many of the highly colored cultivars are propagated by terminal stem cuttings (tips) which are directly stuck in pots. Terminal cuttings usually require intermittent mist applications until sufficient roots are present to prevent death of leaf tips and lower leaf loss. Ti plant can also be propagated from cane pieces (large leafless stem cuttings) ranging from a few inches to much larger, which are sometimes sold packaged in plastic bags with instructions for rooting. While *C. terminalis* does well in most soils with moderate water and good drainage, it doesn't like salty air, and is tender to frost. To learn more, visit the website of the International Cordyline Society, www.cordyline.org. (Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 7/06) – S.T-B.

Coreopsis gigantea GIANT COREOPSIS (Asteraceae) California (coastal Los Angeles Co. to San Luis Obispo Co.), Channel Is., and northern Baja California

Drivers on Interstate 5 in Solana Beach may in early spring notice on the road cuts some large yellow daisy flowers coming from some very odd-looking plants. Although these plants were originally hydroseeded and are not native to the site, glorious native stands of Giant Coreopsis may be seen along the coast highway south of Oxnard. This 3–4 foot tall succulent-stemmed plant loses its leaves in the summer, when it looks like a small leafless plumeria. Carrot-like foliage appears at the tips of the stems in fall, and the large yellow flowers are produced from March through May. The Giant Coreopsis thrives in seaside locations in full sun, but may also be grown inland. Little summer watering is necessary. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98) —S.B.

Coreopsis mutica (Asteraceae) S Mexico, Guatemala

This extremely rugged shrubby daisy is covered with 2 inch bright golden-yellow flowers from fall through spring and is tolerant of almost any hardship. It has dense evergreen foliage of dark green, somewhat leathery leaves and grows quickly to become a big vining shrub up to 6 feet tall by 8 feet wide. It prefers full sun and regular watering, but it is unfazed by extremes of heat, drought, and even cold down to the mid-20's °F. This plant is an excellent choice for a hot, sunny bank where it has room to spread, which it definitely needs. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94; Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 9/02) —S.B.

Coreopsis 'Tequila Sunrise' (Asteraceae)

Clumping North American perennials for full sun. This selection is a hybrid of *C. lanceolata* and *C. grandiflora*. The edges of the leaves are heavily variegated with cream and yellow, and the new growth in spring may have a pinkish red cast. In the fall the foliage takes on a mahogany color in colder areas in San Diego County. Brilliant daisy-like yellow flowers with a red eye, on 14 inch tall stems, start blooming in early summer and repeat on and off until fall. Very easy to grow; deadhead to extend bloom. Basal foliage can be divided in the spring or fall to make more plants. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea' YELLOWTWIG DOGWOOD

Cornus stolonifera 'Isanti' REDTWIG DOGWOOD (Cornaceae)

Not a common sight in San Diego and not listed for our zone, but nonetheless these do very well here. The species is native to eastern N. America. These 15 foot tall deciduous shrubs prefer a moist site in part shade and are grown for their colorful branches and twigs in the winter. The cultivar '**Flaviramea**' has yellow twigs and the cultivar '**Isanti**' is more compact to only 5 feet. These shrubs sucker and are easy to propagate from divisions. They produce small white flower clusters 2 inches across in the spring held above the foliage. Variegated forms also exist. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01) —T.P.

Correa 'Ivory Bells' (Rutaceae)

Definitely Australian are the shrubby correas, whose bell-shaped flowers delight from fall through spring. Though sometimes called "Native Fuchsia" they are not even closely related. Some, like the white-flowered 'Ivory Bells', seem to bloom throughout the year. 'Ivory Bells' has very good foliage and grows to 2 feet high by about 3 feet wide, though well-watered plants may get bigger. It likes part shade or sun, and tolerates a wide range of soils and watering conditions. 1½ inch bell-shaped white flowers are produced in cycles throughout the year, and the plant is very pretty in bloom. Hardy to around 18°F. (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94 & 11/98) —S.B.

Correa pulchella 'Orange Flame' (Rutaceae)

This is one of the most spectacular of an excellent group of Australian shrubs that are showiest in winter. It's also the most compact of the correas, making a dense shrub of 1'2 feet or so. The plant is covered with small but showy bright red-orange bell-shaped flowers from fall through spring. Correas like full to part sun and good drainage, but don't need much watering and resent over-fertilizing (as the Sunset Western Garden Book says, they're "easy to kill with kindness"). Nevertheless, 'Orange Flame' seems tolerant of a variety of soils and garden conditions. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 1/00) —S.B.

Corydalis ochroleuca (Fumariaceae) SE Europe

Old World perennials, this one from Italy, discovered in 1594. Its southern European heritage is more than likely what helps it to survive here, its relatives preferring a cooler moist climate. Still, it prefers a cool north wall or any microclimate with a light well-drained soil that doesn't dry out. Grown for its cool green leaves and tiny heads of yellowish-white snapdragon-like flowers from spring to fall, it reseeds in areas it likes, growing to 1 foot tall. (Karen Carroll, Escondido, 10/98) —T.P.

Corynocarpus laevigata KARAKA, NEW ZEALAND LAUREL (Corynocarpaceae) New Zealand

Evergreen shrubs with very shiny green foliage. Grows to about 10' to 20', and tolerates the salty ocean breeze as well as inland conditions. Requires good drainage. Prunes beautifully and makes an excellent screen or background shrub. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

Cotinus coggygria SMOKE TREE (Anacardiaceae) S Europe to China

This large deciduous shrub grows to 12–15 feet tall and may be trained as a multi-trunked small tree. Its common name refers to the large, showy puffs of "smoke" which are actually clusters of fading flowers. Fast drainage and moderate watering is recommended, and both green- and purple-leaved forms are grown. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02) —S.B.

Cotula lineariloba BRASS BUTTONS (Asteraceae) South Africa

This low ground cover is distinctive because of its soft, silvery green, feathery foliage. It spreads quickly with regular watering to cover a 5' by 5' area, likes full sun to partial shade, and forms a compact mat to just 6" tall. In winter and spring, it has a spectacular bloom of 1" round bright-yellow balls perched atop thin, 6" tall stems. This is an excellent coastal plant that also does well inland. It will tolerate some drought, but does much better with regular watering. Hardy to at least 25° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08) – S.B.

Cotyledon orbiculata (Crassulaceae) South Africa

This easy-to-grow shrubby succulent might be mistaken for a *Kalanchoe*, but is instead classified in this related genus. In sun or shade, it is a wonderful shrubby clumper to 2-3' tall and wide. Large, fleshy gray-green to nearly white leaves are showy, as are the terminal flower clusters of pendent, bell-shaped orange flowers that attract hummingbirds. This is a drought-tolerant, easy-care plant that looks best when protected from frost, although it will tolerate light frosts. It is also a first-class container plant. (Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08) – S.B.

Crassula acinaciformis (Crassulaceae) S. Africa

A rather large *Crassula* with rosulate, “scimitar-shaped” (the Latin *acinaces* means a short sword or scimitar) leaves which become red-tinged in bright light and betray their resemblance to those of certain bromeliads by being crisp-succulent and easily broken. Native to South Africa, in the SE Transvaal (summer rainfall), on grassy, often rocky slopes at 700–1300 m elevation. Sometimes offsets, but otherwise dies after producing a dense, terminal (out of the topcenter of the plant) head of many small white flowers. An interesting hybrid, rare today, was produced by Ed Hummel by crossing this species with the more common *C. perfoliata* var. *minor* (syn. *C. falcata*), which has much shorter, thicker gray leaves and bright red flowers. Water fairly generously in summer, give some protection from winter rains. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95) —D.H.

Crassula coccinea RED CRASSULA (Crassulaceae) South Africa (Western Cape)

This is a great drought-tolerant evergreen succulent with glowing, tubular, pink-red flowers appearing throughout the summer. It grows to about 12” – 18” tall and does fine in full sun with good drainage (it naturally grows hanging from cliffs). Attracts hummingbirds to your garden. The fleshy triangular leaves are overlapping like a watch chain. Annie’s Annuals website (www.anniesannuals.com) suggests “an annual dollop of compost and a bit of Summer water for best appearance. Cut back to a few inches tall in Fall.” Cuttings are easy to root in a sandy medium. (Wanda Mallen, Fallbrook, 7/12) – S.T-B.

Crassula falcata PROPELLER PLANT, SCARLET PAINTBRUSH (Crassulaceae) So. Africa

In mid-summer, showy, frothy masses of small red flowers sit on top of long stems on this sun-loving succulent species and contrast well with the sickle-shaped gray-green foliage. The mostly unbranched stems eventually form a prostrate spreading clump. New shoots then grow from the plant base and the stem tips; use these shoots as cuttings. Grows to 2-3' tall and wide; needs good drainage and low-water in full sun to light shade. The common epithet “propeller plant” refers to the thick, tapering leaves that, “twist slightly like a propeller.” Hardy to 20°F. [Quote from *Succulents for the contemporary garden* by Yvonne Cave.] (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07) – C.T. & S.T-B

Crassula lactea TAYLOR’S PARCHES, KRYSNA CRASSULA (Crassulaceae) So. Africa

This branching shrubby succulent can grow to two feet tall, and does well in light shade to full sun, although it can’t take direct sun in temperatures over 100°F. In summer it bears star-shaped white blooms which are sweetly-scented. One source suggests that it looks like a “jade plant with pointed leaves.” This attractive plant is considered highly fire-resistive, too. To learn more about planting for fire safety, visit the FireScape Garden at Quail Botanical Gardens (www.qbgardens.org) or www.firesafe.com/firescape.html. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/05) – S.T-B.

Crassula ‘Morgan’s Pink’ (Crassulaceae)

In Los Angeles in the 1970s a Dr. Morgan hybridized a number of *Crassulas*, and made several phenotypic selections for different plant qualities. The resulting plants were very popular at the time. Morgan crossed two South African natives: *C. perfoliata* (which has also been used in many other crosses) and *C. mesembryan-themopsis*. The first hybrid released was *Crassula ‘Morgan’s Pink’*, which is a compact plant with dark pink flowers and small, succulent gray-green leaves. *C. ‘Morgan’s Beauty’* is another hybrid from same cross, but is a larger plant with larger leaves and salmon-pink flowers. These plants need evenly moist soil; don’t let them get bone dry, and don’t overwater them or they’ll rot. They grow best in full sun or bright filtered shade. Keep your *C. ‘Morgan’s Pink’* compact (under 5 inches and grown in a 5 inch pot for the most attractive plants). To do this you can cut the tops off and then root them in cactus soil or well-draining succulent mix; it is easy to propagate from stem cuttings. Hardy to 35°; protect from frost. (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 2/03) —M.B.

Crassula perfoliata* var. *falcata, syn. *C. falcata* PROPELLER PLANT (Crassulaceae) S. Africa (Cape Prov.)

This succulent upright perennial has lance-shaped triangular grey leaves. The long-lasting scarlet flowers appear in late summer. It grows to 3 feet tall by 2½ feet wide. (Kara Williams, Oceanside, 9/99; Barbara Farley, Carlsbad, 8/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01) —K.W.

Crassula rupestris ROSARY PLANT, BEAD VINE (Crassulaceae) South Africa

What a charmer this low-water succulent has proven to be, in or out of bloom. According to worldofsucculents.com, it is “a much-branched, succulent, perennial subshrub, 6 – 12 inches (15 – 30 cm) tall and wide (up to 3 feet/1 m tall in nature). The stems are thin, fleshy near the growing tip, but rather woody lower down. Leaves are small, thick, opposite, ovate and lanceolate in shape, up to 1 inch (2.5 cm) long and greyish in color (during the summer months the leaf margins turn a brilliant red or yellow). Deep pink to pale pink star-shaped flowers (0.24 inch/6 mm across) are grouped in clusters.” I wouldn’t describe the leaves as lanceolate, though, as they are more triangular. Further, the inner part of the leaf is a frosted pale green, while the edges are not frosted, giving an almost heart-shaped effect. The pink flowers have a sort of dusty scent if you hold them to your nose, but aren’t offensive otherwise. I take cuttings frequently from mine (they root easily) so they never reach the 3-foot tall size described above. Mine are growing in part shade with very little water, and blooming in February. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/15) – S.T-B.

***Crassula sarmentosa* ‘Variegata’** (Crassulaceae)

This succulent has a “basket” type of growth. The very attractive green leaves have creamy yellow margins, with a bit of red in the full sun. It grows to about 1 foot tall by 2 feet wide. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 11/99) —K.H.

Crassula streyi (Crassulaceae) S. Africa (Natal)

A low spreading succulent to about 1 foot tall. The 2–3 inch leaves are rounded to oval, deep shiny green on the upper surface and maroon beneath, making this a very handsome foliage plant. The greenish-white flowers are relatively inconspicuous in comparison. This species prefers part to full shade, in ground or container. If drainage is good it can take moderate watering, otherwise dryish is better, particularly in winter. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall 10/94) —K.M.

Crassula tetragona MINIATURE PINE TREE (Crassulaceae) So. Africa (Cape Province)

[KRASS-yoo-luh teh-TRAGG-oh-nuh *Crassula* is from the Latin word for "thick", referring to the thick leaves of these succulent plants; *tetragona* (Latin) means "with four angles".]

Here’s a great looking evergreen perennial plant that will make every owner look like a gardener! This easy to care for beauty grows up to four feet tall, with blue-green succulent leaves to about two inches long, and brown, branched, barklike stems. Grow it in full sun to light shade, with little summertime water; keep it dry in winter. The plant is hardy to around 28°F. In summer it has small orange-yellow flowers. Can be propagated from cuttings or seeds. (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 2/04) – P.H.

Crocasmia cvs. MONTBRETIA (Iridaceae)

Nothing could be easier than growing these free-flowering cormous perennials that bring bright yellow, orange, and red flower color to the summer garden. In fact, the only thing difficult about them is figuring out their true parentage, which is listed differently in different sources. Closely related to *Ixia*, the many Montbretia hybrids all make large clumps of 2–3 foot sword-shaped leaves that bloom in summer with branched clusters of 1–2 inch lily-like flowers displayed above the foliage. Parentage involves the species *Crocasmia aurea*, *C. pottsii*, *C. masoniorum*, and *C. paniculata*, all from South Africa. A few popular hybrids are ‘Citronella’ (gold), ‘Solfaterre’ (yellow), ‘James Coey’ (yellow and orange), and ‘Lucifer’ (red). Not to be confused with the very different (and always winter-blooming) *Chasmanthe aethiopica*, montbretias are not that invasive. (The Sunset *Western Garden Book* description still sounds like *Chasmanthe*.) Montbretias go briefly dormant in winter, like full sun to part shade and regular summer watering, and are hardy to around 10°F, or lower with mulch. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/98, 7/01; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/99; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99 & 8/00; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/01) —S.B.

***Crocasmia* ‘Star Of The East’** GIANT ORANGE MONTBRETIA (Iridaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Of the many cultivars of *Crocasmia*, this one has by far one of the largest flowers of all. It blooms in summer, with showy spikes of 3" wide bright orange flowers atop a 2-3' tall clump of bright green, sword-shaped leaves. Clumps are composed of many corms, and may be easily divided during the winter dormant season. Average watering and full sun are best, with clumps cold-hardy to at least 5°F. Flowers attract hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06) – S.B.

Crotolaria agatifolia* ssp. *engleri CANARY-BIRD BUSH (Fabaceae) Kenya, Tanzania

An African shrub grown for its unusual greenish yellow colored flowers which resemble a bird when viewed from the side. Typically grown as a large shrub or small tree it grows rather openly and somewhat gangly, needing some pruning along the way. Easy to grow, not picky about soil or water, preferring instead just a sunny site, flowering in terminal racemes up to 14 inches long in the summer and fall. Not commonly found in nurseries as it has a poor container appearance. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/98, 9/99, 11/00, 5/02; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00) —T.P.

***Cryptanthus* 'Marion Oppenheimer'** (Bromeliaceae)

With its compact, flat rosettes of bright white, pink, and green foliage, this shade plant is excellent for containers. Semi-succulent, it's easy to grow if protected from frost and cold rain. Seen in greenhouse collections all over the world, this is one more "all-star" plant we grow well with much less fuss and bother because of our mild climate. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 11/97) —S.B.

Cryptocereus anthonyanus RIC-RAC PLANT (Cactaceae) Mexico

This intriguing epiphytic tropical cactus has for generations been grown in conservatories for its strange zig-zagged stems. Here it grows outdoors just fine in part shade, and blooms with large white nighttime-fragrant flowers in summer. This subtropical likes the same culture as epiphyllums, and makes a great hanging basket plant and conversation piece. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/98) —S.B.

Cryptocereus anthonyanus RIC-RAC PLANT (Cactaceae) Mexico

This epiphytic cactus with zig-zag stems (hence the common name) was displayed with a large seed capsule. If anyone knows how to propagate the seeds (which are the result of a cross with another plant), please send info to us and we'll pass it along to the owner. Formerly known as *Selenicereus anthonyanus*, this plant is easily grown in strong, indirect light in a very fast-draining medium (such as orchid mix or cactus mix) and a hanging planter. Allow the medium to dry out between waterings. Watch out for the small, nearly invisible thorns! Said to be a shy bloomer, it is grown mainly for the unusual foliage. For a fascinating description of the basis for the scientific epithet *anthonyanus*, visit www.paghat.com/ricrac.html. (Gay Dorius, San Diego, 2/06) – S.T-B.

Cryptostegia grandiflora RUBBER VINE (Asclepiadaceae) Africa

A tropical vine with soft leathery leaves and large bell shaped flowers with an overall lavender cast in the summer. In the same family as *Stephanotis* and milkweeds. Very tropical, goes completely dormant in the winter, loves heat. There are probably better vines for San Diego, like *Distictis*, but this one does have its charms. The flower color and foliage marry well. It would do well in a well-established garden with micro-climates, nicely used draping over a dead stump or supported by a non-flowering tree to give it interest. It does contain a poisonous white sap which can be used as rubber substitute. (Pacific Southwest Nursery, 10/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00) —T.P.

Cryptostephanus vansonii (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) NE S. Africa, S Zimbabwe

Besides *Clivia*, the only member of this family without a bulb. The rootstock is a short upright stem bearing thick, fleshy roots and narrow leaves in a fan arrangement (i.e., leaves are distichous, as in *Clivia*). Flowers are white, sometimes tinged pink, about ½ inch long and borne in a compact umbel. There is no fragrance but inside the throat of the flower are borne small scales, or corona lobes; flowers are followed by globose, red berries, again showing similarity with *Clivia*. Best suited to container culture in a coarse medium such as that suitable for cymbidiums. Excellent outdoors in shade but probably resentful of significant frost. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98 & 11/98) —D.H.

***Cucurbita moschata* 'Tromboncino'** CLIMBING TROMBOCINO SQUASH (Curcubitaceae) Hybrid
[kew-KUR-bih-tuh moss-KAY-tuh]

This wonderful Italian heirloom summer squash is a vigorous climbing vine, producing many 12 to 15 inch, lime-green fruits with a curvaceous trombone shape and a delicate mild taste with a hint of nutty artichoke flavor. Tromboncino flesh is seedless and firm and doesn't get watery or mushy like regular

zucchini. The rambling plants will soon cover a trellis, fence or stakes with graceful fruits that hang like jade ornaments cloaked in a lush canopy of big, heart-shaped leaves. (Caroline McCullagh, San Diego, 10/03) – description courtesy of Renee's Garden, www.reneesgarden.com, (888) 880-7228.

Cunonia capensis AFRICAN RED ALDER (Cunoniaceae) S. Africa

This evergreen shrub or small tree is grown for both foliage and flowers. Twigs and new growth are bronzy red, and the compound foliage looks tropical. Spikes of white fragrant summer flowers. Average watering, full sun or part shade, hardy to 20°F. (Chuck Kline, San Diego, 11/94) —S.B.

Cuphea 'David Verity' HYBRID CIGAR FLOWER (Lythraceae) Horticultural Hybrid

In the mid-1970s Dave Verity, longtime curator of the UCLA Botanical Gardens, received cuttings of a very interesting new garden hybrid of the Mexican species *Cuphea ignea* (the dwarf and somewhat frost-tender "Cigar Plant") and *Cuphea micropetala* (a larger and hardier cuphea). I was happy to be at that time among the first to grow and introduce this plant into cultivation. Although I knew at the time that it was a "winner," even I was surprised as over the years more people grew this plant and we all found out just how good it was. Growing easily in sun or partial shade, this 4'-5' tall evergreen shrubby perennial blooms all year with many inch-long bright orange tubular flowers that have a very high nectar content, making this one plant perhaps the best hummingbird plant of all. Although we had initially expected this plant to be somewhat frost-tender, it has proven over the years to be surprisingly cold-hardy, and is now popular throughout the Southern U.S., where it has withstood temperatures as low as 5 F. I have grown it successfully in a range of soils and watering regimes from hardpan to sand and wet to moderately dry, and it seems to grow well just about anywhere. For best performance, however, it prefers full sun, reasonably good soil, and average watering, and may be cut back in late winter or spring to encourage fresh growth and even more flowers. (Kara Williams, Vista, 7/05) – S.B.

Cuphea llavea BAT-FACE CUPHEA (Lythraceae) Mexico

This 2–3 foot shrub has bright red "Mickey Mouse" shaped flowers most of the year, and grows in sun or shade. Probably fairly tender to frost. It is used throughout the southeast U.S. as a summer color plant, and is quite adaptable to containers as well as regularly-watered garden sites. (Koby Hall, La Mesa 10/94; Don Walker, Vista, 11/96; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/99; Pat Pawlowski, Blossom Valley, 10/00) —S.B.

Cuphea oreophila 'Orange Flame' ORANGE FLAME CUPHEA (Lythraceae) S Mexico

During a visit to San Francisco's Strybing Arboretum in 1994, I was completely astounded at several new cupheas I saw on display. These had been collected in Southern Mexico by Dr. Dennis Breedlove, a brilliant and unassuming naturalist who is one of the greatest plant collectors of our time. Among several clones of *Cuphea oreophila*, I chose the one with the largest and brightest orange flowers and best growth habit to name 'Orange Flame'. It has turned out to be one of the finest orange-flowered shrubs I know of. 'Orange Flame' makes a dense, leafy shrub of 4–5 feet in full sun or part shade with regular watering, with the heaviest bloom on plants in full sun. 1½ inch tubular flowers of the brightest red-orange imaginable cover the plant in bloom and are very popular with the hummingbirds. Plants may be cut back in spring or summer, but it is not necessary to do so. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00 & 1/02) —S.B.

***Cuphea* sp.**, dwarf, cerise-pink flowers (Lythraceae)

A striking 2-foot shrub originally collected by Dr. Dennis Breedlove in Chiapas, Mexico. 1 to 1½-inch bright pink flowers are the largest of any cuphea we grow. Part shade to full sun; blooms all year. Probably fairly tender to frost. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94) —S.B.

Cuphea viscosissima BLUE WAXWEED, TARWEED, CLAMMY CUPHEA (Lythraceae) C & E U.S.A.

This herbaceous cuphea grows to 18 inches, with large purple flowers most of the year. Like many cupheas, it can reseed itself in the garden. Full sun and regular watering suit best. (Catherine L. Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95, 7/95, 8/96) —S.B.

Cupressus glabra SMOOTH-BARKED ARIZONA CYPRESS (Cupressaceae) C Arizona

This drought-tolerant Arizona native is much valued as a screen or windbreak in the high desert and hot interior climates. But it is also at home on the coast, and was displayed as a large shrub for cut foliage. Its silvery foliage is very fragrant, and stays fresh for weeks when cut. Eventually, it can make a small tree. Cutting-grown selections often have better foliage and a more compact habit. (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94) —S.B.

Cupressus sempervirens ITALIAN CYPRESS (Cupressaceae) So. Europe and Western Asia

The specimen displayed was a Saikei (Japanese tray planting) made from cuttings that were 3-4 years old but recently planted as displayed. The Italian Cypress is a classic Mediterranean landscape plant, seldom seen here in its species form but maybe too-well-known for its cutting-grown columnar forms. It is an evergreen conifer that is popular for its dense foliage and tolerance of adverse conditions. Seedling trees of the Italian Cypress are dark green and pyramidal, growing ultimately to 40' or more with a spread of around 15' at the base. The columnar forms, however, are almost unbelievably fastigiate, with even the tallest, oldest spires no more than 5-7' wide at the base. The most common columnar forms are 'Stricta' with dark green foliage, and 'Glauca' with blue-green foliage. Though useful for bringing a formal look to the garden, the columnar varieties of the Italian Cypress can be and have been over-used in many landscapes. Although they can be used to create a very tall, narrow hedge, such plantings frequently end up looking like prison bars when the plants are placed far enough apart that they never quite meet. The Italian Cypress is easy to grow in full sun and easily tolerates extremes of heat and cold, poor soil, and drought – in fact, the columnar forms tend to get floppy with too much fertilizer and water. It is best to let plants grow slowly, since very fast growth will make them top-heavy, leading to disastrous results. [The description is from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates.*] (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 4/06) – S.B.

Cussonia spicata SPIKED CABBAGE TREE (Araliaceae) S and E Africa, Comoros I.

Odd (and often difficult to find) evergreen tree with a fissured bark. The trunk is usually single at first, and branches as it gets taller, customarily after flowering. Flowers are not showy and are almost corn-cob like, yellowish at first, but turning brown quickly. The palmately compound leathery leaves are grayish-green and become more divided as they age. Makes an eye-catching multi-headed small tree to about 8–16 feet tall. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 4/01) —W.A.

Cyanella orchidiformis (Tecophilaeaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

A very deep-seated bulbous plant having flowers in a raceme. The blossoms are orchid-like (hence, *orchidiformis*), pastel lavender with violet lines on the upper petals and yellow anthers. A prolific seeder. Keep totally dry in summer. Full sun on the coast to light shade inland. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96) —J.D.

Cyanotis somaliensis PUSSY EARS, FURRY KITTENS (Commelinaceae) Eastern Africa, Rwanda, Somalia

Also known as *Tradescantia somaliensis*, this succulent perennial is related to Wandering Jew. It has small magenta flowers on and off from spring through fall, and can be propagated from cuttings. The pointed, hairy leaves give the plant its common names. Best in part sun with moderate watering. Usually evergreen, but may go dormant in winter. Makes a nice groundcover, or try it in a pot or hanging basket. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 12/15) – S.T-B.

Cycas cairnsiana MOUNT SURPRISE BLUE (Cycadaceae) Australia

Medium-sized Cycas with striking blue foliage and an arborescent trunk. Does best in full sun and needs good summer heat to thrive. Found in decomposed granite soils amongst massive boulders in an inland area with high summer rainfall and dry winters. Leaves are strongly keeled and 2' to 3' feet in length. Seedling plants can be difficult, but larger specimens seem to adapt to our winter rainfall. Native to the Queensland area. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05) – S.I.

Cymbalaria muralis KENILWORTH IVY, IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX (Scrophulariaceae) S. Europe, naturalized in Britain

This deceptively charming vining perennial grows to 6' long in sun to deep shade and in any dry to moist soil. It is hardy to USDA zone 3, and blooms from February to September with tiny lilac-tinged flowers. The kidney-shaped leaves are only ½" wide. Kenilworth Ivy is useful in a rock garden, or hanging basket, or cascading down a bank. So what's the catch? Plants usually self-sow freely and can be very invasive! Use with caution!!! I have no idea how it showed up in pots in my garden. The flowers are self-fertile hermaphrodites (having both male and female organs) and are pollinated by bees. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 3/05) – S.T-B.

Cymbidium ensifolium (Orchidaceae) India and SE Asia to China and Japan

Another miniature terrestrial cymbidium (12 inches at maturity) species which can be grown outdoors year-round here, protected from rain. Water thoroughly with weak fertilizer when growing, maintain good

air movement; water once every 2–3 weeks with occasional misting during bright winter weather. Its flowers, although small by comparison with modern hybrids, are deliciously fragrant and last up to 2 months. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00) —C.Hi.

Cymbidium goeringii (Orchidaceae) E Asia

This miniature species cymbidium has fine, grass-like leaves (10–12 inches high at maturity) and carries spikes of 3–5 delightfully fragrant, 1½ inch pale green or straw-colored flowers with a red lip. It is easily grown outside year-round in San Diego when protected from winter rain, and is able to tolerate winter night temperatures into the 20s (it grows through the snow in its habitat). It prefers a tall, narrower pot with rapidly draining bark mix and as much light as possible without burning the foliage. It requires frequent, heavy watering during growth, and is a heavy feeder. This terrestrial orchid is naturally found in open forests on lightly-shaded, east or southeast-facing cliffs, often among grasses and bamboos. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00) —C.Hi.

Cymbidium 'Minuet' MINIATURE CYMBIDIUM (Orchidaceae)

Some of the dwarf cymbidiums make trouble-free outdoor plants here and bloom reliably every year without any extra care. 'Minuet' has sprays of very pretty dark red flowers and blooms from winter to spring. Cymbidiums like part shade and some liquid fertilizer, especially in the growing season. Best bloom is on established plants that are so crowded in their pots they're breaking them. Isn't it nice to have a plant that actually blooms *better* because you "forgot" to repot it? (Don Walker, Vista, 2/98) —S.B.

Cymbopogon citratus LEMONGRASS (Poaceae/Gramineae) India, Sri Lanka

If you enjoy Thai food you'll undoubtedly have encountered lemongrass in soups and other dishes. This tropical grass grows well here in full sun to light shade with moderate water, and grows in dense clumps to about 6' tall and 4-5' wide. Tender to frost, it is killed back to the roots by hard freezes. Site it carefully, as the very sharp edges of the narrow evergreen leaves can inflict painful razor cuts. Lemongrass oil is steam distilled from the leaves. One website says that the plants do not typically produce flowers, but mine has. It does well in large containers. To use for cooking, the Floridata website (www.floridata.com) advises: "dig up a clump, separate the sections, cut off the roots and tops keeping about 6 in (15 cm) of the light colored base." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/12/09) – S.T-B.

Cyperus papyrus PAPYRUS (Cyperaceae) Africa

A tall running perennial common in San Diego. The plant is from the riverbanks of the Nile in Egypt and all of tropical Africa. It loves water. Easy to grow, it forms large clumps with stems to 6 feet tall with a large globe-like head of thin filaments radiating from the center. It grows in sun or shade, although the latter produces floppy growth. Clumps can be lifted and thinned to control size. The cut stems are very dramatic in flower arrangements. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02) —T.P.

Cyphostemma juttae WILD GRAPE, TREE GRAPE, NAMIBIAN GRAPE (Vitaceae) Southern Africa

A succulent, caudiciform plant related to wine grapes but far more uncommon. Showy in containers, it has large leaves which are, "shiny, ovate, fleshy and toothed and fall off during the winter months. Flowers are inconspicuous, but the large grape-like bunches of bright wine-coloured berries near the end of summer" make it a plus in the xeriscape garden, according to Werner Voigt of the Karoo Desert National Botanical Garden. Don't be tempted to taste the fruit, as it is very toxic! In containers they grow very slowly; in the ground in our area they grow pretty fast. Deciduous in winter. For more information visit www.plantzafrica.com. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 8/06) – J.Du. & S.T-B.

Cyrtanthus brachyscyphus DOBO LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

The genus *Cyrtanthus* is found only in Africa and contains about fifty species which tend to prefer moist places. This evergreen bulb (sometimes referred to as *C. parviflorus*) is quite easy to grow, sending up its bright green foliage to form a clump up to about a foot tall. The 12 inch long flower stalks bear bright orange 1¼ inch long tubular flowers almost all year. Shiny, papery black seeds are freely produced and if planted near the mother plant soon produce plenty of new bulbs, which will bloom in a year or two. Like most bulbs it prefers good drainage. This species should be planted with the neck of the bulb at the soil surface. Hardy to about 25°F, it does best in part shade. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95, 2/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/99 & 1/01) – S.T-B.

Cyrtanthus elatus 'Pink Diamond' PINK SCAR-BOROUGH LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]

What used to be called *Vallota speciosa* is a beautiful bulbous plant that resembles a Dutch hybrid amaryllis but on a more delicate scale. Although 'Pink Diamond' belongs to a species famous for its orange-red flowers, this cultivar uniquely has pink flowers, and is a rarity. Flowering may occur anytime from summer into early winter, with up to ten 3–4 inch funnel-shaped flowers per bloom stalk. The Scarborough Lily seems to be a bit shy to bloom in San Diego, even though it blooms terrifically in Santa Cruz (though somewhat tender, perhaps it needs a bit more winter chill than we can give it). It makes an excellent container plant, and probably blooms best as an established clump in a pot. Foliage is evergreen, and should be protected from frost. Full sun to part shade and regular watering is best. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02) —S.B.

Cyrtanthus falcatus SHEPHERD'S CROOK (Amaryllidaceae) Eastern So. Africa

The beautiful *Cyrtanthus falcatus* blooms in late winter to early summer, with pendant flowers usually appearing while the leaves are dormant. It is native only to KwaZulu-Natal, a small province on the eastern (summer rainfall) coast of South Africa. The plant is a summer-grower and is dormant in winter, although it is tolerant of our winter rains. It needs water every 2-3 weeks during the summer. The plant displayed had deep orange-red flowers, but other color forms are known. Another 21 species of *Cyrtanthus* are native to the Cape area of South Africa, and two more species are found in East Africa. For detailed information on *Cyrtanthus* and an enormous variety of other bulbs, visit www.pacificbulbsociety.org. (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/10) – Ken Blackford & S.T-B.

Cyrtanthus mackenii* var. *cooperi IFABA LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

This semi-evergreen bulbous perennial grows to one foot tall in sun to light shade. It prefers well-drained acid soil and blooms through spring and summer, with 12–16 inch tall stalks of fragrant 2½ inch long yellow to ivory flowers. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 12/94; Marie Smith, San Diego, 1/01 & 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 1/15) —M.S.

***Cytisus xpraecox* 'Carla'** WARMINSTER BROOM (Leguminosae [Papilionaceae]) Garden Hybrid

This stunning plant is a cross of *C. multiflorus* (from Portugal and Spain) crossed with *C. purgans* (from Southern Europe and North Africa) is an evergreen shrub which grows to 5' tall and wide in sun or partial shade. It blooms in April and May, with eye-catching pink and crimson flowers with pale yellow edges. The foliage and stems are bright green. Although some brooms are invasive, this hybrid is not. Once established, this plant takes minimal water. Many other forms of *Cytisus xpraecox* are known, with flowers in a variety of colors. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/09) – M.P.

***Dahlia* cvs.** (Asteraceae)

These tuberous-rooted perennials make striking plants in the border, with blooms ranging in size from an inch or two to the size of dinner plates! There are over 20,000 listed cultivars (some hybridized in Mexico in the 1700s!) in the International Register of Dahlia Names, and they are divided into ten groups based on size and other characteristics. Four especially interesting ones were displayed by Gerald Wolfe. '**Compositas**' grows to 3 feet or taller, with 4–6 inch diameter formal-looking red and pink variegated flowers. '**Kenora Clyde**' is a robust plant to 8 feet tall, with 10 inch diameter or larger blooms with a semi-cactus form. '**Kenora Mycop "B"**' grows to 3 feet or taller, and has dark red lacinated flowers. '**Pat 'N Dee**' has a white formal decorative form flower and was registered with the American Dahlia Society in 1953 by Mr. & Mrs. Pape of Escondido, who named it after their children. (Gerald Wolfe, Fallbrook, 7/99) —G.W.

***Dahlia* cultivars** (Compositae)

[DAHL-ee-uh]

According to the *Index of Garden Plants*, there are 20,000 Dahlia cultivars listed in the International Register of Dahlia Names. Dahlias, which originated in the mountains of Mexico and as far south as Colombia, are perennial, winter-dormant, tuberous-rooted herbs or subshrubs. The summertime flowers come in any color except blue, and in many different forms and shapes. They need full sun (with perhaps some shade in the afternoon, light fertilizer and well-drained soil. Taller varieties should be staked. Dahlias can be started by root cuttings taken from the tuber (thickened underground root), tip cuttings, tubers, or seed. Tip cuttings are taken from the tip of the lateral (side) shoots of the plant. Tubers may be harvested from the clump when it is being divided. Seeds are from the flowers at the end of the growing season; the seeds are where we get new and different varieties. When planting the seeds just about everyone starts them on February 14. Those seeds will be producing tubers when the plant is only

4" tall, and may produce a new variety. If your new variety is of show quality it must be raised for four years, to insure it doesn't revert, before it can be sold to the public. In order for a flower to continue showing it must win two blue ribbons for two years in a row, or it will fade away for lack of appreciation. One of the best Dahlia growers, Paul Comstock, came from San Diego. His widow is the most wonderful lady and she would love to receive mail from anyone who wants to know about Dahlias. You can write to Edna Comstock, 1741 Pleasantdale, Encinitas, CA 92024. Most people grow Dahlias in the ground, but I grow all of mine in 5-gallon containers because I sell over 200 kinds of plants, cut flowers, tubers and seeds. The cultivars displayed at the August meeting were: 'Jessie G.', 'Kevin Floodlight' 'Pennsgift' 'My Wife' 'Shadow Cat' 'Sterling Silver' For more information about Dahlias check the website for the American Dahlia Society, www.dahlia.org. (Kineth Launius, Santee, 8/03) – K.L.

Dahlia imperialis TREE DAHLIA (Asteraceae) S Mexico to Colombia

This giant dahlia is striking in fall with many dinnerplate-sized flowers of soft lavender-purple. Best cut back to the ground in late winter, it makes a 10–15 foot "tree" again by late summer. Although frost will kill the tops, the roots are hardy to at least 10°F. Best in a wind-protected spot. There are also double purple and double white forms. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Don Walker, Vista, 12/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 11/98) —S.B.

***Dahlia* 'Lavender Ruffles'** Asteraceae Horticultural Hybrid

Dahlias are the national flower of Mexico, and offer some of the showiest flowers in the garden. The bloom displayed was particularly handsome hybrid first introduced in 1990. The plant was purchased from Swan Island Dahlias in Oregon, whose website notes that 'Lavender Ruffles' has, "soft lavender blooms of 12" [that] appear to ruffle... Blooms last well into the season, and the 3' bush is a strong, compact grower for your enjoyment all summer long." These tuberous-rooted perennials grow best in full sun with good soil and regular water. As you plant them, insert a sturdy stake next to the tuber so you can tie the stalk up as it grows to keep the heavy flowers upright. For more information about dahlias, visit www.dahlia.org, the website of the American Dahlia Society. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 9/05) – S.T.B.

***Dahlia* 'Swan Lake'** (Asteraceae)

Perennials from Mexico, dahlias have been grown and hybridized for hundreds of years, and countless forms exist. The flowers are daisies in a wide range of sizes, types, and forms. Dahlias grow from a cluster of tuberous roots that can be divided to make more plants, but can also be grown from cuttings and seed. They grow in the heat of summer, and like full sun in all but the hottest inland areas of San Diego. To get the biggest and best blooms give them the best of everything; they love a fluffy organic soil and regular feeding. The plants grow fast and frequently need to be staked. Good air circulation is important because mildew can be a problem. The tubers can be left in the ground in all but the coldest spots in San Diego. The key is good drainage, the tubers should not be in a wet low spot when the plants are dormant in the winter. They make great cut flowers; shape the plants by cutting back by a third after bloom cycles. The variety 'Swan Lake' is one of my favorites; it has bronzy foliage and creamy white double flowers about 3 inches across over an incredibly long bloom season. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas 10/02) —T.P.

Dais cotinifolia POMPOM TREE (Thymelaeaceae) S. Africa

Pronounced with two separate syllables, *Dais* is a delightful small-scale tree growing 8–20 feet tall, or if well pruned is a small to medium sized shrub. It is indigenous to the eastern Cape region of S. Africa up to Natal and the northern Transvaal. Every garden in coastal Southern California should have at least one Pompom Tree as it is very attractive when covered with its loose balls or spherical pompoms of shell pink to pinkish-mauve tubular flowers that have starry-tipped slightly recurved petals. These massed flowers make an impressive show in early summer, and when in bloom will always be the focal point of the garden. If there is any drawback to *Dais*, it is that these floral heads persist in the manner of the pink ball tree, *Dombeya wallichii*—the old blossoms hang on after fading. Although it will withstand moderate frost, *Dais* is best grown in a frost-free sunny location. Heat resistant when given ample water (a requirement) the tree does very well planted along hot paved areas, such as parking lots. Its non-aggressive root system makes it ideal to plant against walls and in small spaces close to buildings and foundations. This tree does particularly well on sunny south and southwestern walls, where the heat brings out prolific flowering. *Dais* reacts well to heavy pruning and can be shaped into bushy shrubs or standards, and would be a good candidate for an espalier (trellis). Makes an ideal container plant for the

sunny patio and as an additional quality, flower stems can be cut and last well as a vase flower indoors. What else could you ask for! (Bill Knerr, Oceanside, 5/95) —M.S.B.

Dalea greggii TRAILING INDIGO BUSH (Fabaceae) Mexico, New Mexico, Texas

This drought-tolerant prostrate ground cover in the pea family grows 1-2 feet tall and up to eight feet wide. It thrives in full sun and blooms from winter through summer (or longer). (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/10, 2/16) —S.T-B.

Dalea lutea (Fabaceae) Mexico.

This shrub, to about 4 feet tall and wide, prefers a sunny well-drained location. Related to the smoke tree of our desert, it is a member of the pea family. Typically this genus is propagated by seed. “Lutea” means yellow, and the yellow flowers of this plant, native to Chihuahua, Mexico, appear in the fall. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/99) —T.P.

Dalechampia dioscoreifolia PURPLEWINGS, BOWTIE VINE (Euphorbiaceae) Peru

A vigorous twining vine with startling 4–6 inch flowers composed mostly of 2 large purple bracts. Blooms all summer and fall in full sun or part shade. Hardy to at least 27°F. Originally received from Dave Verity at the Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden, UCLA. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Jeanine DeHart, Encintas, 9/98, 9/99, 7/00; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/15) —S.B.

Daphne odora WINTER DAPHNE (Thymelaeaceae) China, Japan

An evergreen shrub for part shade, it's notoriously temperamental and needs excellent drainage and careful watering, especially in the summer, when if they get too wet they will easily rot. They also don't like to dry out, go figure. So, you ask, why even try to grow this plant here? The answer is its intoxicating sweet fragrance. Clusters of creamy white flowers edged in purple or pink in the easy spring produce one of the best fragrances of any plant I know. Handsome foliage is about 3 inches long with a thick cuticle. The more common form has a yellow margin on the leaf. The shrub can grow to about 4 feet or more. Amend soil well to get air circulation at crown, plant high to get good drainage. This one is worth fighting the odds to grow here. Most plant sold here are grown in the Northwest. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01) – T.P.

Datura metel ‘Flore Pleno’ (Solanaceae)

As opposed to the shrubby or even tree-like brugmansias (which have pendulous flowers), the true genus *Datura* is composed of herbaceous plants with flowers held more-or-less upright. There are many native forms of *D. metel* in India, although this purple-and-white flowered one is the most popular world-wide. Shrubby and 6 feet tall in the tropics, it usually behaves more like a tender perennial here, and may be difficult to winter over. Summer to fall show of large double (or even triple) purple trumpets is impressive, and the flowers are fragrant. Easy to grow from seed, and a worthwhile plant even if its life is short. Removing seed pods as they form may prolong the life of the plant. Full sun to part shade, regular watering, tender to frost. All parts of the plant are very poisonous, particularly the seeds. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/01; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 5/02) —S.B.

Davallia fejeensis RABBIT FOOT FERN (Davalliaceae) Fiji

A fern with creeping rhizomes. Commonly grown in a hanging basket to highlight the ‘feet,’ it also makes a nice ground cover to 12”. Likes shade and regular moisture. The finely divided leaves are very dark green and attractive. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Debregeasia* sp.** (sold as *Boehmeria dichotoma*) (Urticaceae)

[S. T.-B. note: There is still some uncertainty about which species this plant is, and even which genus it belongs to. It is almost certainly a member of either the *Debregeasia* or *Boehmeria* genera, and we hope to have a complete and correct identification in a future newsletter. In the meantime, because it is such an attractive plant we've decided to include it here.] Although some of the nastiest plants you're likely to meet belong, as this little-known plant does, to the Stinging Nettle Family, the genus *Boehmeria* is not among those with painful stinging hairs. In fact, one economically important member of this genus, *B. nivea*, is the source of the fiber known as ramie. There are about 100 species of *Boehmeria*, including small trees and shrubs, and they may be found throughout the tropics and Northern temperate regions (some are even native to the U.S.). The plant displayed was purchased from Quail Botanical Gardens; you can see a large stand of it growing along the side of the road to the east of the Bamboo Display Garden. Grown for its attractive rugose (wrinkled) dark olive-green leaves to 7 inches long that are a dull

lighter green below, with scalloped edges and conspicuously twice-lobed. It thrives in full sun to light shade; average garden water. This evergreen perennial grows to about 3–5 feet tall and spreads slowly to form a nice clump in the garden. Tiny, almost inconspicuous flowers grow on thin spikes to about 6 inches long and appear in late summer. Choice filler in flower arrangements. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00; Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 8/01) —S.T-B

Delonix regia ROYAL POINCIANA, FLAMBOYANT (Fabaceae) Madagascar

Considered by many to be one of the most beautiful of all flowering trees, the Royal Poinciana is often called the “Flame Tree” because of its beautiful red flowers resembling a burning tree. The trees are planted throughout tropical regions and make a startling broad crowned tree which is wider than it is tall. The scarlet red flowers appear at the end of the dry season and bloom prolifically. Woody and blackish brown in color, the distinctive flattened seed pods are long (12–20 inches). A rare yellow flowering variety exists. Deciduous and not at all cold hardy, seed has been collected from cultivated trees in southern Sonora and northern Nayarit, Mexico in hopes of establishing a more cold resistant strain for Southern California subtropical and coastal gardens. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98) —M.S.B.

Delostoma integrifolium, syn. *D. roseum*, brought in as *Delostoma* sp. (Bignoniaceae)

This large shrub (or, perhaps eventually, a small tree) was collected as seeds by Jeffrey Kent in Quito, Ecuador several years ago. It is somewhat like the typical form, but with much larger leaves and flowers. Trumpet-shaped flowers are a bright lavender-purple and about the size of *Tabebuia* flowers (to which it is related). Handsome foliage has a tropical look, and makes a nice background plant in the garden. Full sun, average watering, hardy to around 25°F. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97) —S.B.

Delphinium cardinale SCARLET DELPHINIUM (Ranunculaceae) California

The stunning scarlet flowers of this handsome California native perennial are visible a good distance away. The plant can grow to 6' tall and 2' wide, coming up from a deep woody rootstock each year with the winter rain, then dying back to the ground during its summer dormant period. From a basal clump of foliage it sends up tall hollow blooming stems bearing 2" flowers with 1" spurs. Grow it in full sun to part shade, and enjoy the hummingbirds it will attract. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/06) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *compactum COOKTOWN ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Australia

A native of northeastern Queensland, Australia, this orchid has many varieties scattered throughout the Cape York Peninsula. It is often found growing on rocks in bright sunlight. It will grow outdoors in our area during the summer, but must be protected in winter as it prefers temperatures above 45°F. It is a prolific grower, with large quantities of pale pink flowers on arching stems. Many orchid hybridizers work with this variety because of its compact form. (Ben Hardy, H&F Orchids, Santee, 10/05) – B.H.

Dendrobium hodgkinsonii (Orchidaceae) New Guinea

A rare yellow-flowered orchid, the 6-year old specimen displayed was grown from seed allowed out of Port Morsbey, New Guinea. In the wild it is found in forests in Papua, New Guinea. Here, it is grown outdoors in El Cajon in 50% shade; grown dry in the winter. [See images at www.flickr.com/photos/rosim/8660994878/in/photostream] (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/13) – S.T-B.

Dendrobium speciosum ROCK ORCHID (Orchidaceae) E Australia

A massive evergreen orchid which grows on rocks and trees. Flower colors vary from white to yellow and fragrant blooms are borne on trusses in spring. Will grow with cymbidiums. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/00, 3/01; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/02; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/07; Jane Coogan Beer, Los Angeles, 3/16) – S.F.

***Dendrocalamus asper* ‘Betung Hitam’** GIANT BLACK BAMBOO (Poaceae [Bambusoideae])

[den-droe-KAL-uh-muss ASS-per

Dendrocalamus comes from the Greek words for "tree" and "reed" (they are all giant bamboos); *asper* (Latin) means "rough".]

The dried culm which was displayed was 8' tall and about 9" in diameter; in its native habitat this widely cultivated giant climbing bamboo can reach 100' tall, with culms a foot across! It is hardy down to 28°F and grows in full sun. The species, which comes from Southeast Asia, has tasty shoots and is grown for paper pulp and construction. (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bamboo Bob Dimattia, Vista, 8/04) – B.D.

Dendromecon harfordii, syn. *D. rigida* ssp. *harfordii* CHANNEL ISLAND TREE POPPY, ISLAND BUSH POPPY (Papaveraceae) California Channel Is.

Not really a tree, but certainly a large shrub, this yellow-flowered poppy is one of our showiest native plants. The plant is covered with 2 inch flowers in spring which show up well against the gray-green foliage. This island species is the one usually favored for gardens because of its bolder foliage and more compact habit. The mainland species *D. rigida* (which is native locally) is also quite showy, but with narrower leaves and a more informal growth habit. Neither species is common in nurseries, due to difficulties in propagation. Plant in well-drained soil in full sun. Little summer watering is needed when established. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 2/95 & 4/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Lois Kline, La Jolla, 3/98) —S.B.

Dendromecon rigida BUSH POPPY (Papaveraceae) California, N Baja California

Native to the dry chaparral in the lower elevations of California and Baja, this species and the related "Island Bush Poppy" (*D. harfordii*) are among our most distinctive yellow-flowered native shrubs. They are also remarkable as being among the few shrubby members of the poppy family in the world. *D. rigida* is a 6 foot shrub with grayish leaves which thrives with summer drought and good drainage. It can be seen in the wild in many parts of San Diego County, including Torrey Pines State Park. (Mark Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 3/05, 4/12, 4/13) —S.B.

***Deppea splendens* (Clone A)** (Rubiaceae) Mexico

A tropical, loose shrub to 5' tall from Chiapas, Mexico, related to coffee. It has hanging open clusters 4" wide of small apricot-yellow flowers that dangle from red calyces. Blooms fall or spring. The plant is extinct in nature and rare in commerce. It does well in part shade in a rich, well-drained soil; protect from frost. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Dermatobotrys saundersii (Scrophulariaceae) southern Africa

The only member of its genus, this is an epiphytic plant that is best grown that way or in a container, but is less successful in the ground. It forms a small shrub with numerous crooked stems from the base. Clusters of yellow-tipped red tubular flowers in December through January followed by pointy green grape-like, but inedible, fruits. The flowers have an unusual scent. Leaves are clustered at the branch tips and can be completely or semi-deciduous in summer. New leaves are glossy with a slight reddish-purple cast and usually are produced just before flowering. This new growth is very cold sensitive so plants should be put in a protected spot, preferably indoors or a greenhouse, once the new growth appears. Regular potting soil is fine; moderate watering, not too much or plants can rot. Bright light best, but no full sun or deep shade. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95) —K.M.

***Deuterocohnia brevifolia* 'New Guinea Gold Variegata'** (Bromeliaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A new cultivated golden variegate of the 'Pin Cushion Bromeliad' (native to Northwestern Argentina and Bolivia), discovered by Bill Baker in his garden. *Abromeitiella chlorantha* is oldest name (1925), with *A. brevifolia* being even older. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09) – Michael & Joyce Buckner

Deutzia scabra (Hydrangeaceae) Japan

The mature growth of *Deutzia scabra*, a woody deciduous shrub, reaches about 10 feet with arching stems laden with pure white double fringed flowers borne in clusters at the tips of each stem. This is an attractive specimen plant for the landscape or garden, growing easily in most soil types if given full sun and average water. The key to maintaining a beautiful specimen is in the annual pruning. Since it blooms on the previous year's growth, remove old wood immediately after flowering. This gives ample time for the new wood to develop before winter. Warm winter areas do not inhibit flowering, which is stunning. Who says we don't get snow in Southern California? (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 5/00) —J.Wi.

Dianella intermedia DWARF BLUE BALLS (Phormiaceae) New Zealand

[dye-an-ELL-uh in-ter-MEE-dee-uh *Dianella* is named for Diana, goddess of the chase; *intermedia* (Latin) means "intermediate," in this case referring to the size of the plant and its parts compared to other species in its genus.]

This charming clumping evergreen perennial grows to 2' tall by 3' wide in part to full shade, and it will also take full sun on the coast. It has dark green upright sword-shaped leaves that are topped with delicate, airy spikes of tiny cream-colored flowers in spring. Its showiest feature is the 1/2" shiny oval berries which follow – these are famous for their dark porcelain-blue color and attractive to birds. This is an

easily-grown plant that is attractive in the ground or in containers and is even somewhat drought-tolerant. It is cold-hardy to around 20°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 7/04) – S.B.

Dianella tasmanica TASMAN FLAX LILY (Liliaceae) SE Australia, Tasmania

This handsome perennial grows to around 3 feet tall with clumps of dark green sword-shaped leaves. In summer the foliage is topped by slender, airy spikes of small blue flowers, which are followed by spectacular turquoise-blue berries the size of large olives. The Flax Lily grows well in moist or slightly dry sites in sun or part shade on the coast and part shade inland, and is hardy to frost. There is also a beautiful variegated-leaf form. (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 6/96; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/98; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02) —S.B.

***Dianthus* 'Helen'** (Caryophyllaceae)

This “pink” isn’t really pink, although there are many other hybrids that are. ‘Helen’ is more of a salmon or coral color, and is a heavy and reliable bloomer. The “cottage pinks” are all excellent matting plants for the front of the border, with a long bloom season of fragrant carnation-like flowers. They are very hardy in full sun and easy to grow. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/97) —S.B.

***Dicentra scandens* 'Athens'** (Fumariaceae)

Climbing perennial to 10 feet, usually less. Light green lacy foliage is deeply lobed, with thin stems; climbs with tendrils (*scandens* is Latin for climbing or twining). Light yellow spurred flowers are subtle and lovely, and are borne on long racemes in summer. Plants are winter dormant. Part shade, moist amended soil, all the good stuff. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00) —T.P.

Dichelostemma capitatum BLUE DICKS (Themidaceae*) Arizona; California; Nevada; New Mexico; Oregon; Utah; Baja, California

A sure sign of spring, this common cormous bulb is an attractive plant with March to May flower spikes to 3' tall. Looks wonderful with its clusters of bell-shaped blue flowers standing way above nearby plants. It is reported that the native Indians ate the bulbs. If you're not fortunate enough to have these growing in your garden, Annie's Annuals sells these for about \$10 each, and notes: “The flowers are a pretty edition to salad and the corms have a sweet flavor, raw or cooked.” *From the Pacific Bulb Society (www.pacificbulbsociety.org): “All the former cormous genera that were once considered to belong in the Liliaceae family from Mexico and Western North America are now considered to belong to Themidaceae, although some taxonomists suggest moving them back or placing them in Alliaceae. Most recently they are suggested to belong in an expanded version of proposed expansion of Asparagaceae in a branch with Hyacinthaceae. In the Flora of North America they are still considered to belong in the Liliaceae family.” (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/12, 3/14) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Dichorisandra thyrsiflora BLUE GINGER (Commelinaceae) Brazil

Although not a true ginger, this plant is famous for its blue flowers, and rightly so. This Brazilian native is an erect perennial typically 4-5 feet tall, occasionally taller. The deep green glossy 6–12 inch leaves are elliptical in shape, with a thick prominent midrib and purplish beneath, and spirally arranged along the stem. The flowers are produced in panicles atop each cane and are a rich royal purplish-blue. The Blue Ginger likes warm humid conditions, rich soil, part shade, regular watering and feeding, and protection from frost. Root-hardy to about 25°F. Main bloom period is for several weeks in fall after which the canes that flower should be cut to the ground. Moderate to ample water during the growing season, drier in winter (rainfall alone should be sufficient depending on the frequency). Also a good indoor plant. It is propagated by stem cuttings or division. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01) —K.M. & S.B.

Dichorisandra thyrsiflora BLUE GINGER (Commelinaceae) S.E. Brazil

Tropical perennial related to Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia* sp.), not a true ginger. Upright growing to 5' or so with shiny foliage. Blooms in the fall, or whenever there is enough heat. The 4" upright spikes are a true blue. Needs part shade. Likes well-amended soil; somewhat frost sensitive. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Dicliptera suberecta (Acanthaceae) Uruguay

Perennial subshrub with gray fuzzy foliage and light orange small tubular flowers that are borne in clusters at stem tips. Can grow to about 3 feet tall; easy to grow is an understatement. Sun or part shade. Cut to ground to rejuvenate or if it gets out of hand. Loved by hummingbirds. They are related to

Justicia from South America. Easy to propagate by cuttings or division. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02) —T.P.

Dierama pulcherrimum FAIRY WAND, FISHING WAND

An attractive perennial with grassy leaves and clusters of stiff, slender, and arching stems 4-5 feet tall that bear bell-shaped flowers dangling from the tops. The flowers may be rosy-purple or related colors, or may be a white form (which was the color displayed), and they attract bees and butterflies. The plant is usually grown from corms and needs full sun and moist, well-drained, organically enriched soil. It looks very good planted with ornamental grasses or in borders, but also grows well in raised beds and containers. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 7/95; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 7/15) – J.H.

***Dietes irioides* ‘Variegata’** VARIEGATED FORTNIGHT LILY (Iridaceae) East Africa

The commonly-used-and-abused Fortnight Lily can still find a home in a collector's garden through this handsome variegated form, which has leaves boldly striped in white. It is a much less bulky plant than the typical form of the species, but with the same airy clusters of white flowers on-and-off throughout the year. The plant makes an upright evergreen clump to around 2' tall, likes full sun to partial shade, and is cold-hardy to 20°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06) – S.B.

Digitalis purpurea COMMON FOXGLOVE (Scrophulariaceae) W. Europe

Although all parts of this lovely short-lived perennial are poisonous, it is also useful as the source of digitalis, which is used for heart failure. Common foxglove is native to western Europe and is now naturalized in other parts of Europe, Asia, North Africa, Canada, and much of the US. PLANT WITH CARE: it self-sows freely and is known to be invasive. The dark green or white-wooly leaves are 5-10" long and mostly arranged in a basal rosette. For the first year, the plant develops its roots and stays in the basal rosette. In the second year, foxglove sends up one or more flowering stalks that can reach 3-5' in height. The 2" long tubular flowers may be purple, lavender, pink, white, cream or yellow, and often with purple and white spots or streaks on the inside of the corolla. Flowers are on one side of the spike only, and in most forms, they droop downward. They bloom for about 4 weeks in late spring and early summer (obviously earlier here in San Diego). Foxglove is very variable throughout its natural range, and several subspecies, varieties and forms have been named. [Sources: Floridata.com and others] (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/11) – S.T-B.

Dionaea muscipula VENUS FLY TRAP (Droseraceae) Eastern North Carolina, Eastern South Carolina

This low-growing, carnivorous perennial herb is native to a rapidly dwindling habitat in Eastern North and South Carolina. Although it sounds like science fiction, Venus Flytrap leaves really do snap shut and trap flies. The warmer the day is, the faster they close! Traps close, fill with an enzyme solution, and dissolve proteins. This “fly soup” is rich in nitrogen and other plant nutrients. After two weeks, the soup is eaten and the traps reopen. All you will see is a flattened dry skeleton of a bug. Powerful, and effective! Sound scary? Don't worry: maximum lunch size is an earwig. All traps catch flies. Small traps catch gnats and mosquitoes; larger traps catch proportionally larger prey, even roaches. The plants thrive with high humidity, a few hours of sun each day, and soil composed of sand and sphagnum moss (or even moss alone). Like many other carnivorous plants, water with distilled water or rain water. For more information visit the website of the International Carnivorous Plant Society, www.carnivorousplants.org. (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06) – J.Bo. & S.T-B.

Dioon angustifolium VIRGIN DIOON (Zamiaceae) Mexico

These very hardy, small, slow-growing *Dioons* from the Tamaulipas area of Mexico grow in sun or shade. Looks great in rock gardens or amongst boulders. The name refers to the narrow leaflets. An extremely hardy plant for any garden, it is tolerant of extreme temperatures (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06) – S.I.

Dioscorea bulbifera AIR POTATO (Dioscoreaceae) tropical Africa and Asia

Unstoppable and incredibly fast-growing in warm, humid summers, this beautiful foliage vine is somewhat more tame in our climate. Tropical-looking 6 inch heart-shaped glossy leaves are the main feature of this tuberous twiner which produces new tubers along its stems. Some cultivated forms in the Orient are edible; presumably the tubers of this ornamental form are not. Vines are deciduous in winter, when the tubers prefer to be on the dry side. Growth begins in spring and continues through summer and early fall. Water and fertilize regularly during the growing season. (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 11/00) —S.B.

Dioscorea discolor (Dioscoreaceae) Guyana to Paraguay

From the same genus as the Chinese Yam (*D. batatas*) comes this remarkable tropical foliage vine that is one of the finest variegated-leaf plants in the world. Its large heart-shaped leaves are a velvety dark olive green marbled with light green and silver-gray with red to silver veins. The reverse of the leaves is bright purple. Best grown in a greenhouse in the winter, this twining vine grows from tuberous roots and resents low humidity and temperatures much below 50 °F. As a container plant grown on a trellis it may be grown outdoors in part shade during the warm months. Water and fertilize generously during warm weather. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 9/95 & 8/96; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 9/99) —S.B.

Dioscorea elephantipes ELEPHANT'S FOOT (Dioscoreaceae) S. Africa

This deciduous vine, related to the yam, grows naturally in the semiarid bush of S. Africa. As an ornamental, its most striking feature is its enormous woody tuber, which may grow to 3 feet across with half or more of it above ground. The surface of this tuber is deeply grooved and faceted, which makes it look like — you guessed it — an elephant's foot. Twining stems with 2 inch pointed leaves grow to 10 feet in season, and the plant should be dry when not in leaf. Grown in sun in the frost-free desert garden, or in broad containers kept protected from cold, wet weather, Elephant's Foot is one of the all-time best "curiosity plants" we can grow. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/97) —S.B.

Diospyros kaki 'Fuyu' FUYU PERSIMMON (Ebenaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The Oriental Persimmon from Eastern Asia is one of the most ornamental of all edible fruiting trees, providing startling color in the fall and early winter when its brilliant orange fruits are displayed on bare branches. It is easy, tidy, and cold-hardy, with a handsome branching pattern and lush green foliage that makes it a good small shade tree. The fruits are deliciously sweet and custard-like, to be eaten fresh or used for baking, and are a wonderful addition to fall and winter holiday festivities. Growing to an eventual 30' tall and wide, the Oriental Persimmon has a beautiful furrowed gray bark and a dense foliage of 6-7" long leathery oval leaves. Small pale yellow flowers appear in the spring, followed by the roundish fruit which develops over the summer and turns bright red-orange in the fall as the leaves drop. Two types of Oriental Persimmon are grown, both of which improve in flavor when allowed to fully ripen off the tree. Astringent types such as 'Hachiya' and 'Tamopan' have 4" acorn-shaped fruit that should be picked when fully-colored but still hard and allowed to ripen to softness off the tree. Non-astringent types such as 'Fuyu' and 'Gosho' ('Giant Fuyu') have baseball-sized tomato-shaped fruit that is still hard when ripe and may be eaten from the tree, but will develop better flavor and texture when allowed to soften after picking. [Description from *Ornamental Trees of San Diego*.] (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/05) – S.B.

Distictis laxiflora VANILLA TRUMPET VINE (Bignoniaceae) Mexico

Although sold in a few nurseries 40 years ago, this "legendary" vine was difficult to track down in the 1970's. It was Bill Drysdale in Riverside that had conserved it, thus providing propagation material for a whole new generation of gardeners. A little more restricted than most trumpet vines, this sweetly-fragrant species bears numerous purple trumpets which age to lavender and then white. It likes a sunny exposure and a fence or arbor on which to climb. A hybrid between this species and the "Red Trumpet Vine" (*D. buccinatoria*) is called 'Rivers'—it is larger growing, with glossy green leaves and purple trumpets with yellow centers. All of these are hardy to around 25°F. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 7/97 & 8/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 11/01) —S.B.

Distictis laxiflora VANILLA TRUMPET VINE (Bignoniaceae) Mexico, Nicaragua

A spring- and summer-blooming tropical self-clinging evergreen vine to 30' tall with clusters of delightfully fragrant purple trumpet flowers that fade to lavender and then cream. Full sun, any soil. A parent of *Distictis* 'Rivers'. Blooms more with age. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08) – T.P.

Distictis 'Rivers' ROYAL TRUMPET VINE (Bignoniaceae)

This vigorous evergreen vine is thought to be a hybrid of *D. buccinatoria* and *D. laxiflora*, both of which are native to Mexico. It has large glossy-green leaves and 4 inch long bright purple flowers with yellow throats. This is an excellent vine for a sturdy fence or arbor, and needs to be planted where it has room to grow. Flowering occurs throughout the year, with a heavy bloom in the spring, and the plant grows well in regularly-watered or slightly dry sites in full sun. Hardy to around 24°F. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01 & 2/03) —S.B.

Dodecatheon clevelandii* ssp. *clevelandii SHOOTING STAR (Primulaceae) S California, N Baja California

Who needs primulas when you can have Shooting Stars? This perennial native wildflower is the first to bloom in our meadows, and for some lucky folks like Susi, in our backyards. It is locally common in San Diego County on grassy slopes below 700 meters in elevation in the central and foothill areas. Showy clusters of pink and white cyclamen-like blooms rise above a basal rosette of leaves with the flower petals reflexed to look like a shooting star. The Nature Conservancy-administered Santa Rosa Plateau Reserve (at the top of Clinton Keith Rd. off I-15 just NW of Temecula) is a great place to see fields of this and other beautiful spring wildflowers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97) —S.B.

Dombeya acutangula*, syn. *D. angulata HYDRANGEA TREE (Sterculiaceae) tropical SE Africa, Madagascar, Mascarene Is.

There are over 200 species of *Dombeya* primarily coming from Africa, Madagascar and the islands of the Indian Ocean. This species with pink flowers comes from Mauritius. Individual flowers are 1 inch across but produced in a large cluster of 20 or more. Typically flower clusters of *Dombeya* hang, but with this species the clusters are held more upright on a 10–15 foot shrub/small tree. The flowers are persistent but are easily removed in April when fast growth resumes. When not in bloom, the large foliage provide a wonderful backdrop to the tropical landscape. The genus is insect pollinated, some members of the group being somewhat spoiled smelling, but this one is scentless. The genus was named after the French botanist Joseph Dombey (1742-1794). Many Hybrids exist. I got cuttings of this species from Mary Zemcik in Point Loma, who got it from Sin Jen. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 1/99) —T.P.

Dombeya cacuminum STRAWBERRY SNOWBALL TREE (Sterculiaceae) Madagascar

This stunning flowering tree was introduced by the Huntington Botanical Gardens in the 1970s, but is still quite rare. Tall and fast-growing, it has large green maple-like leaves and hanging clusters of bright reddish-pink flowers that look like upside-down hydrangeas. Plants are grown only from seed (cuttings from mature wood are nearly impossible to root) and must be several years old before they bloom. In a mild winter, flowers cover the tree, creating quite a show. *Dombeya cacuminum* is also notable because its flowers drop cleanly as they age, unlike other dombeyas which retain their flowers after they fade to brown. Most seedlings are tall and slender, although I have one just 15 feet tall and nearly as wide as a mature plant. This tree is tender in a heavy frost, but will tolerate temperatures to around 27°F. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, Vista, 2/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 2/02, 2/03; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01) —S.B.

Dombeya nyasica (Sterculiaceae) Malawi, Mozambique

The silvery-gray leaves of this dombeya make the shrub look somewhat like a large silver abutilon or lavatera—until winter and spring, when it bears showy clusters of bright pink flowers that contrast nicely with the foliage. This species grows to 8–10 feet tall in sun or shade, and is fairly drought-tolerant. Protect from heavy frost. Now considered by many botanists to be a form of *D. burgessiae*. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/96) —S.B.

***Dombeya* ‘Rosemound’** DWARF PINK SNOWBALL (Sterculiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The predominantly Madagascar and southeastern-African native *Dombeyas* are a big group of shrubs and trees, with over 250 species and hybrids known. Many have showy “snowball” flower clusters which often look like large hanging hydrangea blooms in various shades of pink and also white. Although most *Dombeyas* are tall shrubs to 15' or more, there has been some effort over the years to hybridize smaller varieties. Many years ago, the USDA in Florida introduced three such varieties: ‘Seminole’, ‘Rosemound’, and ‘Pinwheel’, the first two of which are still cultivated locally. ‘Rosemound’ is an evergreen shrub to 6-7' tall and wide, with large clusters of bright magenta-pink flowers from fall through spring and large, tropical-looking leaves. It grows easily in full sun or partial shade with regular watering, but blooms better in full sun. It resents heavy frost, but mature plants will survive temperatures as low as 25 F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/05) – S.B.

***Dombeya* ‘Seminole’** (Sterculiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The genus *Dombeya* includes 225 species of trees and shrubs, mostly native to Madagascar and southeastern Africa. Because of their showy clusters of flowers that resemble those of hydrangeas, they are often called “snowball trees.” Although most dombeyas are large plants that range from 15-40 feet tall, a number of years ago, three dwarf dombeyas were introduced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture

introduction station in Miami, Florida. One of these is *Dombeya* 'Seminole', with magenta-purple flowers in softball sized clusters in winter and spring. This dense 6-foot by 6-foot evergreen shrub features large 6-inch tropical-looking leaves and is very showy in bloom. It blooms best in full sun, but will also grow well in partial shade. Cultural requirements are regular watering and fertilizing and protection from strong winds and frost. It is cold-hardy to around 27°F. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 2/05) – S.B.

×*Doritaenopsis* Taida Salu (Orchidaceae)

This plant is a cross of *Phalaenopsis* Salu Spot, bred in Taiwan, and ×*Doritaenopsis* Happy Beauty, bred in the Hawaiian Islands. Both breeders were trying to get a reddish colored flower that would bloom a little later in the year. *Doritis* genes will also make the progeny more cold tolerant as long as we do not dilute the genetic line too much. The true red *Phalaenopsis* (spectrographically) have a yellow background. The plant displayed is raised in a greenhouse with 55–85°F being optimum. They will grow outside with protection, but *Phalaenopsis* stop growing at 45°F, although the *Doritis* background should allow us to mistreat the plant a little. Kidding aside, what we are looking for is a round flower with the segments overlapping and the color we desire. This flower has a yellow background and the red pigmentation does go through the petal and sepal, but in a spotted pattern that is so close as to appear red, with a dusted appearance with red stripes blending together. There are three pigments to consider when breeding red *Phalaenopsis*. The first are the flavinoids, which are sugar-based and water soluble and found in the vacuole of the cell. Second are co-pigments that are colorless to a pale cream in color and are pH controlled and very difficult to control; these have a vast influence on the intensity of the visible color and help intensify colors. For instance, the less co-pigment, the redder the color; the more co-pigment, the bluer the color, such as flowers that are called red but look magenta purple. The next group is plastid pigments, which are oil or fat based and are soluble in alcohol. They are chloroplasts, which are responsible for the green colors, and chromoplasts that are responsible for the oranges and yellows, and they contain carotenoids. We are trying to understand the genetics of the flowers that we breed before we breed them, and to keep a record of our successes and failures so we may advance in our quest. (Charley Fouquette, Fouquette Orchids, El Cajon, 2/03) —C.F.

***Doronicum orientale* 'Magnificum'** LEOPARD'S BANE (Asteraceae)

An uncommon member of the daisy family, not typically grown in our zone. A European native which blooms in early spring with yellow daisy flowers. This selection has double yellow flowers. The plant stays low in a clump, likes part shade and regular moisture. Summer dormant. (Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02) —T.P.

Dorstenia foetida SHIELD FLOWER (Moraceae) Northern Africa and Middle East

A small caudex-forming drought-deciduous plant with an exotic, other-worldly appearance that attracts collectors of unusual plants and bonsai. The plant, which is indigenous to dry bushland and rocky outcrops, grows one or more thick brown stems from a low flat base. It grows up to about one foot with rosettes of long dark green leaves that arise from the stem ends. Small inconspicuous flowers are produced on grayish green disk-shaped "horned" bracts (hypanthodium). The plant is generally grown in pots using a well-draining soil mix, and in bright light with partial or full shade. It is a warm weather grower, so it should be well watered in summer and get reduced water in winter when some leaf loss may occur. Propagation is by seed. Because seed pods open explosively ejecting seeds up to 6 feet from the plant, seed collection requires bagging of the pods, and you may find seedlings appear in nearby pots. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/16) – J.H.

Drosera spathulata SPOON-LEAF SUNDEW (Droseraceae) S. Japan, E. China, south to New Zealand

The genus *Drosera* has about 130 very diverse species, found on almost every continent. The shiny, sticky hairs on their leaves attract insects and also act as tentacles – they actually bend over and trap their insect prey, and plant enzymes then slowly dissolve for food. The specimen displayed is a perennial carnivorous plant growing to only 1-3/4" tall and forms a basal rosette of small leaves less than 1" long. In summer it bears up to 15 white to pink flowers on short stems, with several flowers per stem. In 1875 Charles Darwin did some experiments with various *Drosera*, and wrote of this species, in his book, *Insectivorous plants*, "A fly was placed on a leaf, and in 18 hrs. it was embraced by the adjoining tentacles." (James Booman, www.PlantsForKids.com, Vista, 7/06) – S.T-B.

Dryopteris erythrosora AUTUMN FERN (Dryopteridaceae) China, Japan

[dry-AH-ter-iss eh-rith-roe-SORE-uh *Dryopteris* is the Greek word *dryads* meaning wood nymph, *pteris* meaning fern; *erythrosora* refers to red spore casings.]

The emerging fronds of this evergreen fern are copper-pink (great in floral arrangements), older fronds are green. Another flash of color is provided by the red spore capsules on the under sides of the leaves. Dwarf-growing, spreads by underground stems. Can become a groundcover. Grow this beauty in moist, rich soil in part or full shade. This low-maintenance fern can grow to two feet tall (some sources say to three feet). (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/04) – S.F.

Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii CHALK DUDLEYA (Crassulaceae) S Calif., Baja Calif.

Rare and endangered, this uncommon dudleya used to be found in San Diego County only at the boundary monument at the mouth of the Tijuana River. It is now considered extinct in the United States, as an access road for the border patrol went right through the existing population many years ago (per. corr. Mitchell Beauchamp) proving once again that the right hand of the U.S. government doesn't know what the left hand is doing! Thankfully, this delightful white multi-branched stem plant is found also in Baja California, from the California border to below Punta Banda. It grows mostly along the coast where it receives fog watering. Summer dormant; flowers are a nice pale pink to light purple in color. Easily cultivated; makes a nice bonsai-style container plant. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98) — M.S.B.

Dudleya brittonii (Crassulaceae) Baja California

There are at least two common plant families that are exclusively succulent. The largest of these two is the Crassulaceae, and we are lucky in California to have as our main representative of this taxon the genus *Dudleya*. (Can you guess what the other common exclusively succulent plant family is?) Growing here in Southern California along cliff faces and steep rock escarpments our native rosette dudleya, the Chalk Dudleya, *D. pulverulenta*, becomes very prominent and easy to spot during the winter months when sufficient rain has plumped their thin desiccated summer leaves up into fat rosettes of thick chalky white bodies. Dormant during the summer heat, they die back to their centers with dry grassy brownish leaves protecting the central apical meristem. Thus, life comes seemingly from death. *D. brittonii* is even more spectacular than *D. pulverulenta* and is considered by growers as one of the most attractive and showy of this genus. These wonderful plants can be seen cliffside on the Pacific coast at the mouth of the Guadalupe River at La Mission in Baja California, Mexico. Unlike the Chalk Dudleya, *D. brittonii* is always found close to the ocean in coastal fog distribution areas. For this reason it is forgiving of summer watering and is of easy culture in the garden. Dudleyas should be planted in the garden between rocks or high up on a mound. The trick to growing them is to plant them on an angle to insure water runoff from their leaves. All of the white powdery types of dudleya require full sun and good drainage. Some gardeners go to the extreme of never watering from overhead, as it is said to wash off the desirable chalky white surface powder—botanically known as pulverulence. Winter growing—that is short day cool season active, and summer dormant—one should allow the leaves to shrivel back moderately with *D. brittonii* and completely with *D. pulverulenta*. Oh, and if you haven't guessed: the Cactaceae is the other common entirely succulent plant family (with the exception of the *Pereskia* genus of woody shrubs and vines with only the new growth being succulent). (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 1/96) —M.S.B.

Dudleya candida CHALK DUDLEYA (Crassulaceae) Coronado Islands, Baja California, Mexico

This is Michael's favorite dudleya. Compact powdery white heads stay small to about 4"; textured stems normally branch forming a semi-globose base. Extraordinary blooms appear in late spring/early summer, marking the end of plant's growth period. Blooms are *not* noted for their small pale yellow flowers, but rather for their tall (up to 2' or 3') hot pink/fluorescent red flower stalks. When grown hard, that is with minimal water and maximum sunshine, the leaf tips, sometimes the entire plant will turn a bright pinkish red. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09) – M. & J. B.

Dudleya edulis EDIBLE DUDLEYA (Crassulaceae) San Diego to Baja, California

This beautiful and easy to grow succulent is commonly found growing on banks and cliffs along the coast, sometimes in pure sand. It has pencil-shaped chalky leaves which turns brilliant red in full sun and white flowers in mid- to late spring. A few populations have intragressed with *Dudleya viscida* and may have pink to reddish flowers, but this is uncommon. Native peoples used it as a water source. It should be hand-watered to keep the dusty, felty surface intact. Rare in cultivation, the specimen displayed had multiple branches on single stems. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10) – M. & J. B.

Dudleya farinosa LIVE FOREVER, BLUFF LETTUCE (Crassulaceae) California, Oregon

This evergreen succulent is native to the California coastline (from Santa Barbara north to Oregon), where it is commonly found on bluffs and hillsides. Growing from a caudex, it forms a basal rosette (about 6" to 12" tall and wide) of fleshy leaves, and the leaf color ranges from chalky white to pale green, often with brightly colored leaf tips. In late spring and into summer the plant sends out a stem about 1' – 2' long, which bears yellow flowers. Needs excellent drainage and grows well in full sun to light shade with minimal water. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/14) – S.T-B.

Dudleya 'Frank Reinelt' LIVE-FOREVER (Crassulaceae) Central and Southern California (hybrid)

The central and southern California native species *Dudleya caespitosa* is presumably the major parent of this vigorous small succulent, which makes showy rosettes of 6"-8" long narrow gray-green leaves. In spring it produces many pink-stemmed branched clusters of small yellow flowers, with the whole plant around 12"-15" tall in bloom. Plants are cold-hardy to 15°F., very drought-tolerant, and are quite vigorous and fast-growing in full sun or partial shade. Good drainage is best, and it grows well in containers. The flowers attract hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 4/05) – S.B.

Dudleya moranii MORAN'S DUDLEYA (Crassulaceae) Baja, California

This species is endemic to Miller's Landing and Cedros and San Benito Islands. Rare in cultivation, it has pinkish flower stems with pure white flowers. Easy, but slow growing. [For a photo taken in habitat by Michael Buckner visit www.flickr.com/photos/texbuckner/3876339093/] (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/10) – M. & J. B.

Dudleya pachyphytum CEDROS ISLAND DUDLEYA (Crassulaceae) Cedros Is.

One of the most succulent fleshy dudleyas reminiscent of its namesake, *Pachyphytum*. *Dudleya pachyphytum* is an attractive, distinctive plant of clustered rosettes with massively thick blunt farinose (white powdery) leaves. Found only on the northern tip of Cedros Island off Baja California. The plants are rare but prolific where found clinging to western and northwestern cliff edges and rocky talus escarpments that are drenched by prevailing fogs. It is also found in association with the Cedros Island Pine, *Pinus radiata* var. *binata*, at 1,200 to 2,000 foot elevation (100 to 500 meters), where it thrives in the dripline of the large trees. The plant is winter growing, summer dormant; best grown in a container where it blooms easily, its white flowers giving away its probable association to *D. albiflora* from Baja California del Norte. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/97; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98) —M.S.B.

Duranta erecta 'Sarasota' GOLDEN DEWDROP, PIGEON BERRY, SKY FLOWER (Verbenaceae)

This evergreen shrub is a choice horticultural hybrid of a plant native to Tropical America (South Florida to Brazil). This hybrid has clusters of lavender-blue flowers with darker spots on the lower petals. The flowers have been described as having a sweet, sugary scent like cake batter or sugar-cookie dough, and are produced all year on long 6-8" pendent clusters throughout the year. I'm fond of the way that both flowers and berries appear at the same time, with the golden yellow berries strung along gracefully curving stems. One thing to be careful of: this plant has 1-1/2" long wickedly sharp spines coming from the leaf axils. Don't let that deter you, though; the spines can be cut off with clippers if they're very close to where you walk. Here's part of Steve Brigham's description from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: "The Sky Flower is a fast-growing evergreen shrub that can be easily trained as a small tree. Especially as a multi-trunked specimen, it makes a beautiful addition to the landscape... It grows easily in most soils in full sun or partial shade, needs only average watering, and is cold-hardy to around 20°F." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/12)- S.B. & S.T-B.

Duranta erecta 'Variegata', syn. *D. repens* 'Variegata' VARIEGATED SKYFLOWER (Verbenaceae)

The species is an evergreen shrub or tree to 15 feet tall with arching terminal sprays of ½ inch blue flowers that attract butterflies. These are followed by attractive golden berries. Fast, shrubby growth can in time make a broadly arching small tree if pruned up. The variegated form displayed has green leaves broadly edged in yellow-gold. A large old specimen may be seen on the east side of the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 8/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/97 & 9/98) —S.B.

Duranta erecta 'Variegata' PIGEON BERRY, SKY FLOWER (Verbenaceae) Horticultural Selection

Despite the locally-used name for this one, it seems to have characteristics of both *D. erecta* and *D. stenostachya*, which is a larger-leaved species from Brazil. It's a tall shrub or small tree to 8-10' with spiny

stems and beautiful variegated foliage. Toothed leaves are 2-3" long and broadly edged and marked in creamy-white, flowers are lilac-blue, and berries are golden-yellow. This cultivar makes a handsome specimen plant in either full sun or part shade – like all of the variegated durantas its foliage may burn in hot sun, so it is better in part shade inland. (Don Nelson, Escondido, 10/06) – S.B.

Duranta 'Jade Dragon' JADE DRAGON SKY FLOWER (Verbenaceae) Horticultural Selection
[doo-RAN-tuh]

Duranta is named for Castore Durante, a 16th century Italian botanist and papal physician.]

Tropical-looking chartreuse-gold foliage is the main feature of this new subtropical shrub, which is a Fall 2004 introduction of Buena Creek Gardens. It grows to 6-8' tall in full or part shade, and should be protected from strong sun and frost. Terminal sprays of blue flowers appear in summer on older plants, and it also makes a good container plant, which will keep it smaller and more compact. This is a very stable sport of *Duranta* 'Gold Edge' that has never varied or reverted. It looks especially striking when combined with black or burgundy foliaged plants. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04) – S.B.

Duranta stenostachya 'Bill Byron' COMPACT BRAZILIAN SKYFLOWER (Verbenaceae) Horticultural Selection

Evergreen Brazilian shrubs with brilliant blue flowers in spring followed by golden berries in fall. Multi-trunked small tree, arching habit, somewhat gangly (should lace out to maintain attractive structure). Full sun. This species is more compact and has little to no spines. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 12/08) – T.P.

Duvernoia aconitiflora WHITE TURTLE FLOWER, LEMON PISTOL BUSH (Acanthaceae) So. Africa

A rare tropical perennial shrub with small glossy foliage and small hooded white flowers in abundance all year. Full sun or shade, easy to grow. Best with regular water in amended soil. Rabbit resistant. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08) – T.P.

Dyckia 'Blackie' (Bromeliaceae) Hybrid

A bromeliad relative with very dark, almost black foliage. It's an unusual plant, and is relatively slow. Can be grown in the full sun. It's a terrestrial plant and needs good drainage; can be grown in straight bark. It flowers in the spring, with small orange blooms on short vertical spikes. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Dyckia fosteriana 'Bronze' (Bromeliaceae) Brazil

This drought-tolerant succulent grows to about 1-2' tall and wide, and has the typical spiny-edged *Dyckia* foliage. In this cultivar the leaves are a dark burgundy-bronze shade, and make an excellent foil to the tangerine-orange flowers, which are borne on 2-4' tall spikes in winter to spring. It is a suckering terrestrial bromeliad, and does best in full sun. Those barbed spines are really sharp, so handle with care. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14) – S.T-B.

Eccremocarpus scaber GLORY FLOWER (Bignoniaceae) Chile

This delicate small vine climbs by tendrils to 6–8 feet tall, growing fast and blooming the first year from seed. Showy clusters of small tubular orange flowers are produced all summer long. Somewhat tender to frost, it can resprout from the base after a cold year, but since it may be short-lived anyway it is always a good idea to save some seed for new plants the next year. Like many vines, this one sulks without something to climb on but grows mightily with the support of a wire mesh or even growing up through a large shrub, which is how it grows in Nature. Sun to light shade and regular watering are best. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02) —S.B.

Echeveria compressicaulis (Crassulaceae) Venezuela

According to San Marcos Growers (smgrowers.com), "The genus *Echeveria* was named to honor Mexican botanical artist Atanasio Echeverría y Godoy in 1828 by the French botanist Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (DeCandolle) who was very impressed with Echeverría's drawings. Echeverría had accompanied the the Sessé and Mociño expedition (led by Martin de Sessé y Lacasta and Mariano Mociño Suárez de Figueroa) while exploring Mexico and northern Central America and had produced thousands of botanical illustrations. The genus *Echeveria* is a member of the large *Crassula* family (Crassulaceae), which has about 1,400 species in 33 genera with worldwide distribution. *Echeveria*, with approximately 180 species, are native to mid to higher elevations in the Americas with the main distribution in Mexico and central America but with one species found from as far north as southern Texas and several species occurring as far south as Bolivia, Peru and possibly Argentina."

The *Echeveria compressicaulis* displayed forms attractive rosettes of brown-green leaves to about 6" tall and wide. In winter to spring it has pumpkin-orange bell-shaped flowers that are a nice contrast to the glossy foliage; the flowers are borne on stems that rise to about 10" above the basal rosette. In my garden the flowers have appeared from December through May. It does well in full sun to light shade and needs very little water to thrive. This is probably a recently-discovered species. According to the November 2002 issue of *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, "Based on material collected in the Venezuelan state of Mérida, *Echeveria compressicaulis* (Crassulaceae) is described as a new species." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16) – S.T-B.

***Echeveria elegans* MEXICAN SNOWBALL** (Crassulaceae) Mexico

This evergreen succulent forms dense mounds to 8" tall and 12" wide of gray-green leaves in tight rosettes. It is drought-tolerant in sun or light shade, but does best with some summer water. Plant it in well-drained soil. Pink flowers appear in spring to summer. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/11) – S.T-B.

***Echeveria* 'Ghost Buster'** (Crassulaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Hybrid of *Echeveria colorata* × *E. elegans*. Wonderful powder blue rosettes to 6" across. Extremely plump slightly cupped leaves. Full to partial sun. Hardy to the 20's. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09) - M. & J. B.

***Echeveria gibbiflora* FANCY FRILLS** (Crassulaceae) Mexico

Fancy Frills is a colorfully-leaved succulent. It produces a few pups on the stem and occasionally along the flower spike. Blooms during late fall into winter on spikes up to about 2 feet long. This one has been grown in bright shade with about a half day full sun. Especially useful where a burst of color is wanted without the litter of flower petals. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99) —G.D.S.

***Echeveria pulvinata* PLUSH PLANT, CHENILLE PLANT** (Crassulaceae) Mexico (Oxaca)

Most of the approximately 150 species of *Echeverias* are native to Mexico. This drought-tolerant succulent has densely hairy blue-green leaves which are tipped in red. Usually grows in a showy mound, and the fine white hairs give it a silvery appearance. The bright orange five-petaled bell-shaped flowers appear in clusters in winter through spring (some sources say summer, others say fall blooming). Grow it in sun to light shade – too much shade makes them leggy. Provide good drainage. Needs water in spring and summer, little to no water in winter. The plant grows to about 6" tall and 18" wide. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/08; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/10, 7/13) – C.T. & S. T-B.

***Echeveria pulvinata* 'Ruby Blush'** RED ECHEVERIA (Crassulaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This charming succulent hails from a Mexican species, *Echeveria pulvinata*, which is from the Oxaca area. The plant grows less than 1' tall and wide, and produces many succulent rosettes with shrub-like stems coming off the parent plant. It has very hairy green leaves (they look like velvet) which show various amounts of red coloring at the edges – some look almost completely red. The small light orange flowers appear in winter to spring. Best in full sun to light shade with good drainage; moderate to low water. Cuttings root very easily – just stick them in the ground, no need to let the cut edges dry off. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16) – S.T-B.

***Echinacea purpurea* PURPLE CONE FLOWER** (Asteraceae) C and SE U.S.A.

This 3 foot summer-blooming perennial is one of the showiest and most popular of our country's native plants. Bold purplish-pink daisy-like flowers may reach 5 inches across atop the dark green bold-textured foliage. Seed pods, when dried, are also ornamental, and the plant is also used to make a medicinal tea. An easy and showy low-maintenance plant for perennial or mixed beds. Full sun, regular watering. (Catherine L. Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95) —S.B.

Echinocereus subinermis (Cactaceae) N.W. Mexico

There are about 50 species of cactus in the *Echinocereus* genus, and they all come from Mexico or the southern United States. Typical forms are low-growing, and this species only gets to about 8" tall. The specimen displayed has blue-green coloring and large cream to yellow flowers to 4" wide which last only 1-2 days. It is hardy to 28°F, and can withstand neglect, growing well in sun to part shade (which makes it a good houseplant). It is drought-tolerant and, like most cacti, requires good drainage. Watch out for the sharp spines! (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Echinodorus cordifolius BUR HEAD, TEXAS MUD BABY (Alismataceae) South, Central & Eastern U.S., Mexico

[eh-kih-noe-DOOR-us kor-dih-FOE-lee-us]

E. cordifolius is one of the premier members of a large and diverse genus of aquatic and amphibious plants native to the New World, with most species occurring in South America and a few that are endemic to North America. *E. cordifolius* is useful to the bog gardener, primarily, as it grows to its greatest size (2'-3' tall) and it blooms well when grown outside in full sun in shallow water. Flowers are held above the water on long, branched stalks that produce numerous three-petaled, white flowers in clusters along the flowering stem. The flowers are always bisexual, with numerous seeds arranged around a central core, forming a small ball of seeds at the end of a short stem. Their collected ends sticking out from the center form a prickly surface that gives the group its common name, "Burhead." It blooms all summer and, if allowed, will form colonies at the edge of ponds and streams by virtue of the fact that it produces adventitious daughter plants on its inflorescences. Leaves are chordate, large (5"-8" long, 3"-6" wide), and are held on long, stiff petioles that form a rosette with as many as 20 leaves and several inflorescences. They will grow in any soil and in a range of water depth from exposed mud to several inches of water. The genus *Echinodorus* is certainly one of the largest genera within the family *Alismataceae*, with about 50 species. It comprises one of the finest collections of aquarium and bog plants of any genus. Both aquarists and outdoor water gardeners will find members of this genus that will stand out in their plant displays. Some species work well for both. The smallest *Echinodorus* is the diminutive *E. tenellus*, which works well in aquarium foregrounds. *E. tenellus* and *E. quadricostatus* grow very much like *Sagittaria subulata*, in that they produce runners. They grow to no more than about 6" tall, and have narrowly lanceolate leaves on long petioles. One might also keep the so-called "Amazon Sword Plant," *E. amazonicus*, or *E. bleheri*, both of which make stunning centerpiece plants for aquaria, with their large, handsome, broadly lanceolate leaves on short petioles. These produce inflorescences just as the rest of the species, but here, the flowers are reduced and the plant readily produces adventitious offspring. These are species that occur in lowland tropical climates, as opposed to higher latitudes or elevations, and so do not do well in cooler situations. Pond and bog plant growers can select from a number of robust, floriferous species that fit well into large or small pond or bog situations. Some of the same ones that work in aquaria also work in ponds, frequently growing (in the absence of goldfish or koi) into eye-catching specimen plants in one to two feet of water. These include *E. osiris* (Melon Sword), *E. rosaefolia*, *E. horemannii* (Jade Sword), *E. 'Red Rubin'*, and *E. uruguayensis*. Many of them are cold tolerant and will grow for years without special care. In the spring, *E. uruguayensis* produces bright red, lanceolate leaves that float on the water. Flowers soon follow and when several of them are in full bloom it is most attractive. The springtime blush of youth soon wears off, though, as the plants begin to produce their brown seeds and young plantlets. *E. 'Red Rubin'*, *E. rosaefolia*, and *E. osiris* become quite beautiful in a pond, with their large, dark red leaves. Within the genus leaves may be lanceolate, ovate, or chordate, bright green or dark red, or variegated with red or cream. One species, *E. berteroi*, which happens to be native to this area, produces translucent green submersed leaves. For this reason, it is sometimes referred to as the Cellophane Sword. Many species produce several types of leaves according to their stage of development or the prevailing environmental conditions. Flowers are typically held above the water on long, branched stalks that produce numerous three-petaled, white or rarely purple flowers that are grouped in clusters at intervals along the flowering stem. Petals may be as small as a few millimeters in width to as large as one inch. Flowers are always bisexual. Adventitious daughter plants also form in the axils between the individual flower stems and the main stem. This occurs in high humidity or when the stem touches the water. These plants can be removed from the parent plant when they have roots or root buds and are easy to break free. Most *Echinodorus* species are very easy to grow. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/03) – D.C.

Echinops bannaticus 'Taplow Blue' (Asteraceae)

This perennial thistle is commonly sold as *E. ritro* 'Taplow Blue'. It's one of 120 species found from Europe through central Asia. It makes a compact clump of spiny gray-green foliage, grows to about 3 feet and very freely produces bright metallic blue spherical flowers. It is an excellent cut flower and holds its color when dried. Propagation is by seed, division in the fall -spring, as well as root cuttings in the fall. Not fussy, it will grow in poor, well-drained soil as well as amended beds. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/99) —T.P.

Echium candicans (fasciated form) (formerly *E. fastuosum*) PRIDE OF MADIERA (Boraginaceae) Madeira

There are about 40 species in the genus *Echium*, and the one most commonly seen in San Diego is the large spring-blooming *E. candicans*. This very water-thrifty Mediterranean shrub grows about 5-6' tall and up to 10' wide, with narrow, hairy leaves. Grown primarily for the dramatic tall spires of springtime flowers which can each bear hundreds of 1/2" flowers in various shades of blue, violet or, occasionally, white. To prevent potentially vigorous self-seeding, cut off fading flower spikes. Grows best in full sun with good drainage; prune it lightly to keep it from getting too large. The specimen displayed showed a very unusual fasciation, with broad fan-like spreads of foliage lightly topped with flowers in narrow rows. As discussed at the meeting by Steve Brigham, scientists are not sure what causes fasciation. The Royal Horticultural Society website (www.rhs.org.uk) notes that fasciation is "a condition that may randomly affect a diverse range of plants. Round stems are flattened, suggesting many stems have fused together. True fasciation is the product of a single, normally dome-shaped growing point that has become abnormally broadened and flattened. Any side shoots usually remain small and undeveloped. The condition may be caused by random genetic disruption or infection by the bacterium which causes leafy gall disease. It can also be initiated chemically or mechanically by, for example, frost action, insects, or damage by chance when hoeing or forking." (Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 4/06) – S.T-B.

Echium candicans (formerly *E. fastuosum*) PRIDE OF MADIERA (Boraginaceae) Madeira Islands

This plant is a 5'-6' tall evergreen shrub with 6"-10" wide hairy gray-green leaves. Spikes of clusters of 1/2" bluish-purple flowers appear in late winter and spring. A dramatic and bold garden accent. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11) – S.F.

***Echium* 'David Verity'** PINK HYBRID ECHIUM (Boraginaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Some 20 years ago on a visit to the Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden at UCLA, I noticed a strange pink-flowered shrubby *Echium* in botanist Dave Verity's test garden. Presumably a hybrid between the shrubby *Echium candicans* and the biennial *Echium wildpretii*, it remains the only shrubby pink-flowered *Echium* I know of. After growing cuttings of this original hybrid, I at one point selected seedlings of it with white, light pink, and dark pink flowers and grew cutting-grown plants of these selections – but eventually all reverted to the original pink form which I now grow simply as *Echium* 'David Verity' in honor of its creator. This is a striking 3-4' shrub that grows quickly in full sun and is quite tolerant of drought and heavy soil. It blooms nearly all year with showy clusters of pink flowers that attract hummingbirds, with a heavy bloom in winter and spring. Flower color actually varies from very light pink to dark pink, depending on heat, humidity, sun, and watering – sometimes in changing weather there are multiple colors on the same plant at the same time. Individual plants are somewhat short lived (3-5 years), but usually reseed freely and come true from seed. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

Echium handiense (Boraginaceae) Canary Is.

Related to the common Pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*, syn. *E. fastuosum*) differing in that all components are smaller. It is a thistly compact perennial shrub to about 4 feet around. Clear sky blue 1 foot spikes appear from its lanceolate hairy leaves in late winter, early spring and on into summer. The color never varies and is true from seed. Very showy and much deserves to be more widely grown. I found almost no information on it in general plant reference books, apparently it came from the Huntington plant sale in the 1980s and was propagated by a few small growers in San Diego. I purchased my mother plant from Jim Duggan at Encinitas Gardens. It reseeds freely about the garden, is fairly drought tolerant at the coast, and the only drawback I can see is the somewhat itchy foliage and lack of availability, get one now. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 10/94 & 5/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96, 1/97, 7/97, 2/98, 1/99, 2/00; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02) —T.P

***Echium* 'Verity Hybrid Pink'** PINK ECHIUM (Boraginaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

First introduced by Buena Creek Gardens in 2004, this hybrid echium is a seedling from a hybrid clone originally obtained from David Verity when he was Curator of the Mildred E. Mathias Botanic Garden at UCLA. Although we have yet to give it an "official" cultivar name, it has proven quite spectacular and also garden-worthy. This is a tidy 4' by 4' drought-tolerant evergreen shrub whose parentage (we think) involves the "Pride Of Madeira" (*Echium candicans*) and the "Tower Of Jewels" (*Echium wildpretii*). This makes sense, because if one of its parents is perennial and the other biennial, it could have the capability

to not only bloom in winter and spring, but at other times of the year as well. And that's just what it does, with a stunning show of foot-tall spikes of flowers that are blue, pink, and white. Often, as the flowers age, there are many different-colored flower spikes on the same plant at once. Plants grow easily in full sun in most any soil, and are hardy to around 22°F. Although the average life span for an individual plant is probably around 5 years, it will reseed itself to produce new offspring. Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06) – S.B.

Echium vulgare VIPER'S BUGLOSS (Boraginaceae) Europe

Listed as a biennial, it has always performed as an annual for me. Originating from Europe it seems very well suited here in coastal California, and comes in colors similar to our familiar *Echium fastuosum*—blues and pinks. Like its cousin, the foliage is also bristly green with white hairs. However, the scale is much smaller, letting those of us with smaller gardens have the ability to enjoy this genus. Small, with bell-shaped flowers, it grows to about a foot tall, mostly in spring and summer, and then reseeds to come back next year. Very easy and well worth trying. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/99) —T.P.

Echium wildpretii TOWER OF JEWELS (Boraginaceae) Canary Islands

A close cousin to the better-known Pride of Madiera (*Echium candicans*), this biennial forms a basal rosette of attractive, hairy, narrow, silver-gray foliage in its first year, claiming a space about 18" in diameter. In the second year it sends up a conical cluster 4' to 10' tall and up to a foot wide, with hundreds of small rosy-red flowers, an amazing sight in the garden. Most plants produce just one bloom spike. Bloom begins in mid-spring and the flowers open over a period of a few weeks, attracting bees and honey-eating birds. When the flowers die so does the plant, but, hopefully, not before producing many small black seeds that will mean future plants in your garden. Give this Mediterranean beauty full sun with well-drained soil. The plant is drought-tolerant and will tolerate overnight frost. Fairly easy to grow from seed. (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 7/03) – D.H.

Edgeworthia chrysantha GIANT LEAF PAPER PLANT, PAPER BUSH (Thymelaeaceae)

Himalayas, China

[edge-WORTH-ee-uh krih-SAN-thuh *Edgeworthia* is named in honor of a 19th century botanist, Michael Edgeworth, who collected many new plants in India; *chrysantha* (Latin) means "having golden flowers".]

Edgeworthia is a small genus of three species of shrubs related to *Daphne*. It is native to woodlands in the Himalayas and China. *Edgeworthia chrysantha* is a deciduous shrub with cinnamon-colored young bark and dense nodding terminal clusters of very fragrant yellow flowers which open in late winter before the leaves develop to provide color and fragrance when many other plants are dormant. The branches are so flexible that when young they can be tied in knots. The flowers are clothed on the outside with silky hairs, giving them a white appearance when in bud. In Japan the bark is used in the manufacture of high quality paper that is used for making bank notes. *Edgeworthia chrysantha* is occasionally referred to under its synonym *Edgeworthia papyrifera*, the epithet *papyrifera* meaning paper-bearing. It grows to around 5' in height and width and theoretically prefers moist, well-drained, humus rich, loamy soil. However, we have it growing in Poway under a *Liquidambar* so that it gets sun in the winter and shade in the summer and the soil is not exactly humus rich or loamy. Since our garden is at the bottom of a valley it is subjected to a reasonable amount of light frost and so far it appears very happy. Once established it requires little maintenance, although as the plant matures any old and unproductive stems should be cut out to the base after flowering. Propagation is by seeds or plants can be raised in summer using semi-ripe cuttings. (Fiona Stavros, Poway, 2/04) – F.S.

Eichhornia crassipes WATER HYACINTH. (Pontederiaceae) tropical America

This floating plant is well-known as a horrible weed in the southeastern U.S., where it chokes waterways. However, it is a beautiful flowering plant here when contained in garden ponds or wooden barrels. Pretty spikes of feathery blue and violet flowers are produced in summer, and the plants' feathery roots provide protection and spawning sites for fish and also help to purify the water. In our climate, plant growth stops in the winter when the water is cold, but plants recover in the warmth of summer. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/97; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97) —S.B.

Elaeagnus ×ebbingei 'Gilt Edge' (Elaeagnaceae)

This is an easily-grown evergreen shrub that is valuable for its bright yellow and green foliage color. Its green parent is a Dutch hybrid between the Asian *E. macrophylla* and *E. pungens*; this variegated form has large 4 inch shiny green leaves (silvery when young) with striking yellow margins. Tiny but fragrant

silvery flowers are followed by red berries which make good jelly, and the branches are thornless. A large shrub in time and reputed to be fast-growing, but I have found it rather slow. Sun to light shade; regular watering; very cold hardy. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/02) —S.B.

Elaeagnus philippinensis LINGARO BERRY (Elaeagnaceae) Philippine Is.

An evergreen shrub/small tree to about 10 feet with a beautiful arching habit. It produces edible shimmering red berries in the fall, small and tart with a flavor similar to gooseberries. The fruit is a big bird draw, but the plant produces so many you'll never be without. Excellent in a sauce or desert; local landscaper legend Sin Jen likes his on ice cream. The plant is easy to grow, drought tolerant and has no pests or diseases. Quail Botanical Gardens has a good specimen in their Subtropical Fruit Garden. Not often found in nurseries, so I suspect seed would be the easiest form of reproduction or probably root cuttings. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98) —T.P.

Elaeagnus philippinensis LINGARO BERRY (Elaeagnaceae) Philippine Island

An evergreen shrub or small tree to about 10' with a great arching habit with silvery leaves. Edible, shimmering red berries in the fall are small and tart. Excellent fresh, in a sauce or desert. Full sun, easy to grow, drought tolerant, a big bird draw. A great source of lycopene, a potent antioxidant. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Elephantorrhiza elephantina ELAND'S BEAN (Fabaceae) S. Africa

If you are into rarity or unusuality, this is one of the most bizarre "Fabs" (Fabaceae, the pod bearing family) you could possibly ever acquire. The genus name says it all; elephant root. Imagine if you can, a tree one meter high (approximately 39 inches) growing from an enormous underground, or semi-subterranean rhizome up to 8 meters long (25 feet)! Occurring in hot, dry areas of grassland and scrub in S. Africa, it has finely divided ferny leaves with numerous small narrow leaflets arising from several unbranched and annual stems. Flowers are small, cream-colored and supposedly fragrant. With deciduous stems and leaves, this is truly a slow growing long-lived tree that lives its life mostly underground. This element is very desirable for the caudex fan (fat-root collector) as the rhizome can be raised up creating an "other worldly" container specimen. Takes one to know one! (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98) —M.S.B.

Emilia coccinea FLORA'S PAINTBRUSH, TASSEL FLOWE (Compositae) E. Africa, perhaps Madagascar

[e-MEE-lee-uh kok-SIN-ee-uh

Emilia was probably named for a person, but just who is unknown; *coccinea* (Latin) means "scarlet."]

An unusual but easy to grow summer annual with scarlet, tassel-shaped flower heads. Germinates in March – April, and is in flower from July to October. The seeds will ripen from August to October, and it will re-seed moderately, but not invasively in So. California (although it has escaped in Hawaii and portions of Florida). Likes full sun and well-drained soil, and will tolerate moderate neglect and drought. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04) – R.V.

Encelia californica CALIFORNIA SUNFLOWER, BUSH SUNFLOWER (Asteraceae) Southern California, Baja California

The California Sunflower is an evergreen subshrub whose brilliant 2" yellow daisy-like flowers have dark brown centers. It attracts butterflies, bees, and other beneficial insects. This drought-tolerant plant withstands high heat and grows about 3' tall and 5' wide. Best in full sun, it is a fast grower and an easy plant in cultivation. Good for cut flowers as well as erosion control, it has a long blooming period (winter through early summer); extend bloom by deadheading. Cut back to maintain a nice, rounded form. (Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/11, 4/12, 2/15) – P.P.

Encelia californica 'El Dorado' CALIFORNIA SUNFLOWER (Asteraceae) Horticultural Selection

This long-blooming California native shrub with golden yellow flowers grows from Santa Barbara County as far south as northwestern Baja California, Mexico. It is a drought-tolerant evergreen, growing to about 4' tall and 3-5' wide. The plant displayed, 'El Dorado', was selected by Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden and has very large flower heads with overlapping ray flowers. According to *California Native Plants for the Garden*, you should cut it "back hard annually in winter after it flowers," and deadhead it every two weeks for the best performance and appearance (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/06) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Encephalartos natalensis (Zamiaceae) S. Africa

The palm-like cycads are actually very primitive cone-bearing remnants of the ancient Mesozoic flora in which they predominated. As such, they are very rare and endangered in the wild, but are prized by collectors. Cultivation of cycads mostly requires patience, as they grow very slowly. Not many collectors would cut a “flower” from their *Encephalartos* to bring to a horticultural meeting, but Patrick Latham did, and as such his was one of the finest treasures to be brought to a Plant Forum in the two years we’ve been doing this. Patrick displayed a pollen-bearing cone from his male *E. natalensis* along with a female cone from a Torrey Pine tree to illustrate how some primitive plants protect their pollen and/or seeds with woody structures. Later, the handsome 18 inch cycad cone was given to Julian Duval with the hope that its pollen might be used to pollinate a female *Encephalartos* at Quail Botanical Gardens. (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 10/96) —S.B.

Enchylaena tomentosa RUBY SALT BUSH (Chenopodiaceae) Australia

A drought tolerant perennial with small gray leaves, rather like a rosea iceplant. Bears showy fuchsia-pink berries in summer and fall. Can get 2.5’ tall by 4’ wide with regular water, much tighter and lower if kept on the dry side. Can reseed. Likes full sun. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

Encyclia alata (Orchidaceae) Mexico to Nicaragua

Encyclia is one of the largest genera of orchids and ranges from North Carolina throughout Mexico and Central America into northern South America. This particular species is a robust grower best suited for the greenhouse or an outside site well protected from temperature extremes. It grows best mounted on a bark or cork slab. The flowers are spicily fragrant and typically 2 to 2½ inches across. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 8/95; Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96) —B.H.

Encyclia belizensis (Orchidaceae) Central America

The genus *Encyclia* contains over 200 species of clumping tropical American orchids that are cousins of the epidendrum orchids. This species produces up to 16 fragrant bronzy-yellow narrow-petaled flowers on its blooming stalks in summer. Encyclias may be grown on cork slabs or in pots of bark in bright light, and should be rested somewhat in winter, when they need to be protected from cold. Summer heat, humidity, and feeding help make for a nice flower show. (Susan Morse, Vista, 8/06) – S.B.

Encyclia cordigera, syn. *E. atropurpurea* (Orchidaceae) Mexico to northern S. America

This is one of the finest species of the genus. Distributed from Mexico to Colombia and Venezuela, the character of the flowers can be quite variable. The flowers are extremely fragrant in the daytime and are up to 3 inches across, borne on a long raceme. Although best greenhouse-grown, it can be cultivated outside in San Diego coastal areas. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96) —B.H.

Encyclia lancifolia (Orchidaceae) Mexico

This is a Pacific Coast Mexican species which is quite fragrant. It is closely related and similar appearing to the “black” orchid *E. cochleatum*. It flowers on the previous year’s growth producing ivory, greenish, or cream-colored flowers with reflexed sepals and petals with a yellow-green stain on its purple-lined lip. It is suitable for outside growing in San Diego. (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96) —B.H.

Encyclia megalantha (Orchidaceae) Brazil

This large epiphytic orchid from the hot, humid lowlands of Brazil has short conical pseudobulbs and long straplike leaves. The fragrant 2” wide flowers are greenish or grayish brown with white lips marked by reddish lines, and are borne in groups of 5 to 10. (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05) – S.T-B.

Encyclia tampensis (Orchidaceae) Florida, Bahamas, Cuba

The genus *Encyclia* (pronounced en-SIK-lee-ah) has 242 species of mostly epiphytic plants throughout Tropical America. The charming epiphytic orchid displayed may be grown outdoors in frost-free areas, and blooms almost all year in its native habitat on trees in the shade in swamps. The small flowers (to about 1 ½ inches wide) grow at the end of a 2 foot long arching stem. The oval pseudobulbs can grow to 3 inches long, and the orchid has leaves up to 15 inches long but only ½ inch wide. The flower lip is white with purple or magenta blotches or veins. The petals and sepals can be ochre to olive and are sometimes flushed with rose. (Don Walker, Vista, 8/01) —S.T-B.

Eomecon chionantha SNOW POPPY (Papaveraceae) China

Small beautiful herbaceous perennial poppy (the only species in this genus) with spreading rhizomes; can make a nice ground-cover but may spread rapidly. Great in full sun to shade and hardy to at least 15°F.

Has beautiful shiny, round or heart-shaped leathery leaves up to 4 inches wide. Floriferous, but short-lived, 2-inch wide white poppy flowers in terminal clusters on 1–2 foot tall stems in spring and summer. Good in moist, rich, loamy soil. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/01) – M.B.

Eomecon chionantha CHINESE POPPY (Papaveraceae) China

This is a monotypic genus (having only one species) and is very rarely seen in gardens here. The plant is a perennial which spreads by rhizomes, and this relative of our native bloodroot is easily distinguished by having orange sap. The nearly-succulent leaves are lobed and somewhat heart shaped. In spring, long stems bear pure white 2” wide four-petaled flowers with showy yellow stamens. Prefers shade and moist soil; can become invasive. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/05) – S.T.B.

×***Epicattleya nebo*** (Orchidaceae)

This is a cross between a *Cattleya* hybrid and an *Epidendrum* hybrid. The plant appears to be a tall reed-stem-like orchid, but has larger purple flowers with a white fringed lip. It is a very attractive plant when in flower for about five months of the year. It should be grown as a reed-stem but is a bit more cold intolerant than reed-stems typically are. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96; Don Walker, Vista, 4/97) —B.H.

Epidendrum cinnabarinum (Orchidaceae) Venezuela, Brazil

This species produces brilliant vermilion or coral-red flowers, 2 inches across atop a 4–6 foot stem. It appears similar to reed-stem orchids, but is much less cold tolerant. It is native to Venezuela and northeastern Brazil should be greenhouse grown in San Diego. (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96) —B.H.

***Epidendrum* ‘Green Hornet’ (*Epidendrum lancifolium* × *E. cochleata*)** REED-STEM ORCHID

[Note: Some references list this plant as *Encyclia* ‘Green Hornet’, while others state that the current name is *Prosyclia* ‘Green Hornet’. Orchid nomenclature is notoriously complex, and the naming of complex hybrids in particular follows rules that often differ from how other kinds of plants are named.] The beautiful specimen displayed was grown outside in light shade and tolerated temperatures from 25-100°F. One on-line source says, “Watering should be regular throughout the year. The flower[s] resemble the shape of an octopus with their thin green sepals and petals, which drop down below the rounded, dark purple, almost black lip. The inflorescence produced in succession many flowers, up to fourteen at a time. The plant may bloom throughout the year.” (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/07) – S.F. & S.T.B.

***Epidendrum ibaguense* hybrid, syn. *E. radicans* hybrid** (Orchidaceae)

This exemplifies many jewel-like hybrids of reed-stem epidendrums. These are available in colors from white through reds, oranges, pinks, and purples. Most of these found in nurseries in San Diego are quite cold tolerant and will take several degrees of frost. The plants are very tough and have escaped in Hawaii where they are often one of the first colonizers of recent lava flows. They should be grown in full sun with ample water and nitrogen fertilizer. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 6/96) —B.H.

Epidendrum parkinsonianum (Orchidaceae) Mexico to Panama

This species occurs in pendulous clumps up to seven feet long hanging from trees in Mexico through Panama and grows well outside in San Diego given a shady sheltered environment. The flowers are spectacular creamy-white spidery-shaped pendants measuring about 4 inches across. The plants should be grown mounted, with ample moisture. (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96) —B.H.

Epidendrum raniferum (Syn. *E. cristatum*) COMB EPIDENDRUM (Orchidaceae) Central and South America, West Indies

[eh-pih-DEN-drum ran-IH-fer-um

Epidendrum comes from the Greek words for "upon" and "tree," alluding to the many epiphytic members of this group.]

This fragrant orchid was first described by Ruiz and Pavon in 1798. In its habitat it grows as an epiphyte on tropical trees and as a terrestrial on rocky brush-covered slopes. I bought it at Jerry Boyd’s Orchid Connection in El Cajon. It blooms through the summer with many 2” flowers on pendulous spikes. The narrow petals and sepals are light green with maroon spots. The column is white. We grow it outside in El Cajon, giving it regular year round water and fertilizer. An article in the September, 1998 issue of *Orchids* (the magazine of the American Orchid Society) by Andy Phillips and Cynthia Hill (an SDHS member), notes that it “produce[s] upright canes to 4 feet, with pendulous heads of flowers that emerge on the same canes year after year (so do not cut them).” (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/04) – S.F.

***Epilobium canum* (*Zauschneria californica*) 'Catalina'** CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Onagraceae)

Catalina Island, California

This is one of the finest garden forms of a fantastic group of drought-tolerant natives that are prized for attracting hummingbirds with their bright red tubular flowers. It is also prized for its intense silvery foliage, which is showy all year. 'Catalina' grows easily to around 18" tall in full sun, spreading quickly to make a ground-cover patch 5-8' wide (it is more vigorous with average watering, and more compact in drought). It tolerates nearly any soil or watering regime, and is fully hardy to cold. Flowering occurs in the fall, with many showy clusters of orange-red flowers topping the silver foliage. Plants may be cut back to the ground in winter, which will force new growth and produce a better display in the year to come. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.B.

Epipactis gigantea STREAM ORCHID (Orchidaceae) western N. America, Mexico

This largest of our native orchids grows to 3 feet tall in our foothills and mountains, always along perennial streams. In the garden, it likes a moist location in full sun to part shade. Flowers appear in spring and summer in racemes atop the stems—these 1 inch flowers are greenish to rose with purple veins. Interesting, fairly easy, and well-worth growing. (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 4/97) —S.B.

Epiphyllum anguliger FISHBONE CACTUS (Cactaceae) S Mexico

The genus *Epiphyllum* includes about 15 species of Orchid Cactus from tropical areas in Central and South America. Many wonderful cultivars exist (such as *E.* 'Golden Charm'), in a rainbow of colors. The epiphytic species shown has many branches and fragrant 5–6 inch wide funnel-shaped flowers which are open during the day and bloom in summer and fall. The outer parts of the flower are reddish-yellow, while the inner tepals are white. Each flower lasts a couple of days. This plant takes its common name from the deeply toothed shape of the partly flattened mid-green stems. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/01) – S.T-B.

Epiphyllum crenatum CRENATE ORCHID CACTUS (Cactaceae) Mexico to Honduras

This fast-growing epiphytic orchid cactus has broad leaf-like stems and flowers which grow from the stem edges. The scented white flowers open at night and can be 7" wide. Best grown in warm shade with regular watering and feeding; do not let it get below about 55° F. Plants need rich soil with excellent drainage – very good in pots. The species is very often used as a parent in breeding *Epiphyllum* hybrids. It flowers in late spring through summer. First collected in the wild in Honduras around 1839. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/08) – C.T. & S.T-B.

***Epiphyllum* 'Golden Charm'** ORCHID CACTUS (Cactaceae)

Epiphytic jungle cactus which can be grown in a hanging basket or in a crotch of a tree. These cacti, unlike the other members of their clan, like part shade and a well drained organic mix. Succulent winged stems have a lobed edge and grow in an arching habit. Flowers are tubular with a open mouth. Most bloom in May for Mothers Day. Regular feeding produces big plants with many flowers; plants also bloom despite neglect. 'Golden Charm' has small yellow flowers borne in abundance and a pleasant fragrance, not a common trait in hybrids. It also has a desirable habit of blooming out of season in addition to the expected spring bloom. Easily grown from cuttings; let cut ends callus for at least a day before potting up. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/98 & 5/00) —T.P.

Epiphyllum oxypetalum DUTCHMAN'S PIPE CACTUS (Cactaceae) Mexico to Brazil

This tropical vining cactus is much-cultivated in warm climates everywhere. Its giant 5 by 11 inch white flowers are produced in great quantities in summer, and are very fragrant. The catch here, however, is that this show happens at night, and the flowers bloom all at once for one night only (although there may be several bloom nights each summer). So, if you grow this plant, be prepared to schedule your evenings so you're home for the great show! The plant likes part shade, regular watering and feeding, and can grow up a trellis or wall. It can also be grown in hanging baskets, and roots easily from cuttings. The long reddish flower stems are curved into an "S" shape, which gave rise to the plant's common name. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/01) —S.B.

Equisetum myriochaetum GIANT HORSETAIL (Equisetaceae) Mexico, Mesoamerica, Ecuador, Peru
Fossils of ancient Equisetums have been dated to 325 million years ago, so you can guess that this plant is tough! The large bushy stems of this species grow up to one inch in diameter and twelve feet tall. It is typical of its genus in that it prefers damp soil, and has long underground rhizomes which send out aerial stems to form colonies. According to the website for Monterrey Bay Nursery, "it needs constant moisture.

It will simply die if the roots dry out, whereas the silica-coated stems are very efficient at controlling water loss above ground, even under very dry conditions such as Santa Ana winds." The nursery also notes, "Since *Equisetum* roots have been recorded over 60' deep (!), barriers should either have a bottom or be very, very deep. It has escaped at the UC Berkeley Botanic Garden and colonized a section of Strawberry Canyon so should be treated with respect." These are definitely plants you want to control by planting in a container, lest they take over *your* garden. The stems have hollow internodes, and the leaves are borne in whorls at the internodes. Plants in this genus have a high abrasive silica content, and one common name, scouring-rush, refers to the rush-like appearance and the historic use of stems for scrubbing cooking pots. (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 8/05) – S.T-B.

***Eranthemum pulchellum* BLUE SAGE**

(Acanthaceae) India

One of our finest blue-flowered shrubs is also a winter bloomer here. Erroneously called "Blue Sage", this 3 foot shrub likes part shade and regular feeding and watering. It does not like strong frost. Flowers are in terminal spikes and the foliage is lush and tropical-looking. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 2/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96) —S.B.

***Eremophila hydrophana* EMU BUSH (Myoporaceae) Australia**

This plant is very drought tolerant once established. Does best in full sun. Grows to three feet tall and wide. Light purple flowers appear in spring. The foliage is light in color, covered with grey hairs to combat the rigors of the harsh, arid environment of the Australian outback. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

***Eremophila maculata* 'Aurea' YELLOW EMU BUSH (Myoporaceae)**

This beautiful drought-tolerant 3–4 foot shrub displays its 1½ inch tubular clear yellow flowers in winter and throughout the year. It also takes regular garden conditions better than other Emu Bushes, and takes to pruning well. Its yellow flowers look especially well with red grevilleas and blue ceanothus, and it makes a nice cut flower, too. Full sun, hardy to around 23°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/99) —S.B.

***Eremophila maculata* 'Patrick's Purple' PURPLE EMU BUSH (Myoporaceae) Australia**

[eh-reh-MAH-fill-uh mak-yoo-LAY-tuh

Eremophila is from the Greek words for "desert" and "friend" (the two original species collected were from a sandy desert); *maculata* (Latin) means "spotted," referring to the spots on the flowers.]

The over 200 species of Australian Emu Bushes include many beautiful drought-tolerant shrubs which can be very showy in dry Southern California gardens. Perhaps the most adaptable and diverse of these species is *Eremophila maculata*, with different selections having flowers from red-purple to pink to even yellow. First grown by Patrick Worley from seed in 1980, 'Patrick's Purple' is a showy 3-4' evergreen shrub with many 1-1/2" long tubular red-violet flowers throughout the year (we have long grown it as "purple-flowered form" – now we have finally given it a good name in honor of its originator). This Emu Bush is compact, likes full sun, and is very tolerant of nearly any conditions from wet to dry, in any type of soil. Unlike many Australian plants, it is amazingly tolerant of heavy clay soils. As a great bonus, its flowers also provide nectar for hummingbirds. Hardy to at least 25°F (maybe lower), it is a fine example of a showy, manageable evergreen shrub that gives good color without needing much water. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05) – S.B.

***Erica canaliculata* CHRISTMAS HEATHER**

(Ericaceae) S. Africa

This 6 foot shrub is one of the easiest and most tolerant of the South African heathers, and is a dependable winter bloomer here in a variety of soils and climates. It covers itself with tiny, bell-shaped lavender-pink flowers that have interesting black stamens at their centers. The cultivar 'Rosea' has rosy-pink flowers. Full sun and regular watering. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94 & 1/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95, 1/96, 1/97, 2/98, 1/99, 2/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97) —S.B.

***Erica xdarleyensis* DWARF HEATHER (Ericaceae)**

Though not-too commonly seen in San Diego gardens, many of the 700+ species and cultivars of heaths and heathers do surprisingly well here. Easiest to grow are the European ones, many of which are quite hardy to heat and cold. The *darleyensis* hybrids are crosses between the very dwarf *E. carnea* and the larger *E. erigena* (syn. *E. mediterranea*). They are dense shrubs to 18 inches tall and 2 feet wide with

medium-green needle-like leaves and a profusion of tiny pink, purple or white flowers, depending on the cultivar (the most commonly grown is 'Darley Dale', with pink to rosy-purple flowers). These hybrids are very cold-hardy, all the way to Sunset Zone 2. They need full sun, regular watering, and good drainage, with an acid soil preferred, and make great cut flowers. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02) —S.B.

***Erigeron karvinskianus* 'Spindrift'** DWARF SANTA BARBARA DAISY (Asteraceae [Compositae])

[err-IH-jer-on kar-vin-ski-AN-us *Erigeron* is from the Greek words for "early" and "old man", alluding to the short life span of some plants in this group; *karvinskianus* honors someone named Karvinski.]

A new dwarf form of the ground cover daisy. This form is drought-tolerant and has small white, daisy flowers all year. Cut to the ground when the plant becomes overgrown. Likes full sun and good drainage. The species, native to Mexico, grows 10"-20" tall and spreads at least 3' wide. Almost ever blooming, it bears great quantities of ¾" white or pinkish daisy flowers with many rays. Because it spreads easily, be sure to keep it in control by not over-watering and by removing un-wanted plants promptly. Great for rock gardens or dry slopes. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P. & S.T-B.

***Erigeron* 'Wayne Roderick'** (Asteraceae)

This excellent native hybrid was first introduced by Wayne Roderick and grown by Nevin Smith and Suncrest Nurseries in Watsonville. It is a chance hybrid involving the Seaside Daisy *E. glaucus* and "another native species." Leaves are larger than *E. glaucus*, and the plant is very free-flowering, with many branched flower stems topped with 2 inch lavender daisies producing a continual show of color. Foliage is a low clump of rosettes to 9 inches tall, with flower stalks to 12 inches tall. This hybrid is also more heat-tolerant than its parent, which makes it an excellent choice in San Diego. For some reason, it is often seen listed and grown as *Erigeron* 'W.R.', not a recommended form for a cultivar name. Full sun, regular watering. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/96) —S.B.

Eriobotrya japonica LOQUAT (Rosaceae) China and Japan

The first garden fruit of the year is produced by this small- to medium-sized tree, which is also a handsome ornamental plant. Growing to 15–25 feet tall and wide, and often multi-trunked, loquat trees have huge (6 by 12 inch) leathery leaves that look very tropical even though the foliage is fully hardy to 15°F. Woolly clusters of fragrant white flowers appear in late fall, with the large-seeded fruit ripening in spring. Loquats look and taste somewhat like apricots, but are more tart and crispy. They taste sweeter if you remove the skin before eating, and make a great snack fresh from the tree. For the best-quality fruit, plant a grafted variety such as 'Gold Nugget' (orange, very sweet fruit), 'Champagne' (yellow, very juicy, tart fruit), or 'MacBeth' (very large yellow fruit). (Seedling trees are pretty, but may not have the best-tasting fruit). Full sun, average watering. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99) —S.B.

Ericephalus africanus (Asteraceae) S. Africa

This remarkably drought tolerant 2 by 3 foot shrub is covered with small white flowers from December through February with a scattering of bloom at other times of the year. Very compact and tidy, it sails through the summer with only monthly watering. Both it and *Euryops virgineus* (see below) are illustrative of the unusual diversity of shrubby daisy family members in South Africa. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95) —S.B.

Eriogonum fasciculatum CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT, FLATTOP BUCKWHEAT (Polygonaceae)

Arizona; California; Utah; Baja California

A native evergreen shrub that grows to about 3' tall x 6' wide; it is extremely drought-tolerant. This open, loose shrub is part of the chaparral community, native to dry slopes and canyons. It has clustered bundles of ½" to ¾" needle-like leaves that "are felty white below, but the upper surface ranges from medium green to silvery gray, depending on the amount of pubescence. The leaf hairs play a role in cooling plants exposed to harsh sunlight and dry conditions..." (from *California Native Plants for the Garden*). The small white flowers have pink pollen and attract bees, butterflies, and other beneficial insects by providing pollen and nectar. This shrub is a host plant for several small (but cute!) butterfly species. Grows best in full sun with well-drained soil. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12; 3/14) – P.P. & S-TB.

Eriogonum fasciculatum* ssp. *fasciculatum CALIFORNIA BUCKWHEAT (Polygonaceae) California, Baja California

Prevalent in Coastal Sage Scrub areas of the coast and foothills below 3000 feet from Lake Hodges to Silver Strand. Blooms March through October. Flat-top buckwheat is our native equivalent of the Mediterranean's rosemary, and it holds soil well. This genus is remarkably diverse, with species ranging

from 8 foot plants with 1 inch leaves to airy, 10 inch roly-polys; most grow wild in our county. Leaves of this species are linear, with blades less than an inch, mostly bound together (hence *fascicled*). The low shrubs have terminal umbellate flower clusters; in spring they can look like Queen Anne's Lace. In fall the white flower heads become dark rust and then drop off. (Betty Newton, El Cajon, 10/01) —B.N.

***Eriogonum giganteum* ST. CATHERINE'S LACE** (Polygonaceae) California

This evergreen shrub grows to 8 feet tall and wide. In summer it has large inflorescence up to 2' wide. These white flower clusters are good in bouquets and also dry well, becoming a nice a brown hue. The plant is found only in California. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 7/11) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Erodium cheilanthifolium (Geraniaceae) S Spain, Morocco

Erodiums, commonly called Stork's Bill or Heron's Bill, are members of the Geranium family. Most are native to mountainous regions of Mediterranean climate areas. *Erodium cheilanthifolium* has finely divided, gray-green, bipinnate leaves & off-white flowers with mauve veins and blotches. This perennial grows 6 inches tall and 12 inches wide. (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03) —J.A.

***Erodium petraeum* ssp. *glandulosum* 'Roseum'** (Geraniaceae)

'Roseum' is a trade name for an as yet unverified selection. It is a selection with rosy-pink flowers. (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03) —J.A.

***Eryngium planum* 'Blaukappe'** ('Blue Cap') (Apiaceae)

This tap-rooted rosette-forming plant is famous for its 2–3 foot tall leafy bloom stalks with a surprising metallic blue color. It flowers in spring and summer, and sometimes again in fall. It is tolerant of sun and poor soil and is an excellent choice for rock gardens. Extremely hardy to cold. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 7/02) —S.B.

***Erysimum* 'Bredon'** (*E. helveticum* × *E. [Cheiranthus] cheiri*) (Brassicaceae)

This shrubby wallflower resembles in form the popular 'Bowles Mauve,' but with bright yellow flowers. It makes a nice 2½–3 foot shrub with lots of color. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94 & 2/97; Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95) —S.B.

***Erysimum linifolium* 'Variegatum'** (Brassicaceae)

This perennial is very popular, and with good reason. It's very well suited to our climate, easy to grow, unaffected by light frost, and drought tolerant once established. It is bushy to 2 feet, with strongly variegated leaves complimented by mauve-purple flowers spring through and fall. Full sun is best, but part shade is okay. It probably doesn't live longer than six years here, but is easily propagated from cuttings. Wallflowers are related to kale, which is noticeable when examining the flowers. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02) —T.P.

***Erythrina crista-galli* COCKSPUR CORAL TREE** (Fabaceae) Uruguay, S. Brazil, Paraguay, N. Argentina

From *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates: The Trees of San Diego* (published by the San Diego Horticultural Society): The unusual Cockspur Coral Tree has been grown for well over a century in California for its bright spring to fall flower color, usually bright scarlet-red but sometimes wine red or even a warm pink on certain plants. Unlike most coral trees, its flowers bloom on long flowering stems which should be cut back after the flowers are gone. Individual flowers are bird-shaped and up to 2" long, with new flowering stems produced in up to three waves of bloom during the warmer months. This is a deciduous tree that is decidedly shrubby when young, only gradually developing a tree-like form (early training will help here) as it eventually reaches its mature size of 15'-20' in height and width. As the tree matures, it develops a characteristic dark rough bark. The Cockspur Coral Tree is one of the hardiest coral trees of all, and also one of the most adaptable to a variety of climate zones from temperate to tropical. Although it's unlikely to remain shrubby in cold-winter areas, it is fully hardy to at least 14° F. because of its ability to resprout from its base and bloom the following year on new wood. It is tolerant of most any types of soil and may be grown with regular or very little watering. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12, 5/15) – S.B.

Erythrina* ×*bidwillii (Fabaceae)

This garden hybrid between the North American *E. herbacea* and the South American *E. crista-galli* is perhaps the ultimate hummingbird plant. With regular watering, it is a large shrub which with age can

become a small tree. Long sprays of bright red flowers appear all year. The plant is hardy to at least 15°F, but is deciduous with frost. More evergreen in mild climates, it is also drought tolerant, and more compact with less water. Full sun. (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94 & 5/96; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 6/96; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/99) —S.B.

Erythrina humeana NATAL CORAL TREE & ***E. humeana*** 'Raja' DWARF NATAL CORAL TREE (Fabaceae)

S. Africa, Mozambique

The species is a 20–25 foot multi-trunked tree that is fantastic for its showy display of scarlet flowers on long arching spikes all summer and fall. The form 'Raja' is a 6–8 foot shrub with long pointed leaflets much smaller than the species. (It stays even smaller in drought conditions.) Both forms are the absolute favorites of hummingbirds in the summer and fall, since they produce copious nectar. The tree form is also inhabited by orioles over its long blooming season. Deciduous with frost, hardy to 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/95 & 10/96) —S.B.

Erythrina speciosa BRAZILIAN CORAL TREE (Fabaceae) Southern Brazil

With its extra-large leaves and thorny trunks and branches, the Brazilian Coral Tree looks like an odd gigantic rose bush. Growing quickly to 15-18' tall and 10-15' wide in full sun or partial shade, this winter-deciduous small tree typically has multiple trunks and is one of the thorniest coral trees of all. The Brazilian Coral Tree is spectacular in bloom in winter or early spring, when foot-tall candelabras of 3" long bright red flowers erupt from the ends of its bare branches. In some years and in some locations, it can also bloom later in spring after it has leafed out. Its large, tropical-looking leaves are impressive, and are composed of three 5-8" wide heart-shaped leaflets that themselves even have thorns on their lower surfaces. The Brazilian Coral Tree prefers regular watering, but will grow in drier sites as well. It grows best where frosts are not severe, and will suffer damage below 27° F. Besides the typical red-flowered form, there are also pink-flowered and white-flowered forms grown, both of which were introduced by the Sao Paulo Botanical Garden in Brazil. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06) – S.B. [This description is from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*.]

Erythrina × sykesii HYBRID CORAL TREE Fabaceae (Leguminosae) Horticultural Hybrid

Known only in cultivation, the Hybrid Coral Tree is a fast-growing and showy tree that may just be the best Coral Tree of all. Reputedly originating in Australia, it is thought to be a hybrid of *Erythrina lysistemon*, perhaps with *Erythrina coralloides*. This is a handsome tree to 25-40' tall and 20-30' wide, with smooth bark and a lush bright green foliage of large 7" tropical-looking leaves. The Hybrid Coral Tree typically blooms in mid-winter, although depending on the year and microclimate, flowering may occur any time between November and March. It often sheds its old leaves immediately before flowering, although it can bloom with its leaves still present in some cases. In full bloom it is spectacular, with the tree covered with large clusters of 2" bright orange-red flowers for several weeks or more. Because the Hybrid Coral Tree does not set seed, it is always grown from cuttings and so will flower even as a young plant. It is easily grown anywhere where frosts are not severe, but even if frost damage does occur, it will recover quickly from temperatures as low as 25°F. It likes full sun but needs only moderate watering and will grow even in dry sites. Its size may be controlled by pruning, but it will also stay naturally smaller and more compact in a dry location. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06) – S.B. [This description is from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*.]

Eschscholzia californica CALIFORNIA POPPY (Papaveraceae) California, Oregon

This is our state flower, and is certainly the most famous worldwide of all of our native wildflowers. Its botanical genus name is remarkable too, being one of those spellings that to this writer, at least, always seems to have too many letters (it was named for a German fellow, and that was how he spelled his name). The species is widespread and highly variable in our state, but most famous for the extremely bright orange forms found in southern California (which may have inspired the name of our state by the vision of coastal hillsides "on fire" with color as seen from ancient sailing ships). The California Poppy has been cultivated horticulturally for many years, and exists in a number of named colors, but there are few flowers in the world that can provide the intense orange of the most popular form. Plants are easily grown from seed and are perennial. They love the sun and clay soil, blooming all spring and into the summer if irrigation is provided. In the garden, plants may be cut back after bloom to force new growth and flowers, and will also reseed freely -- but its best to leave seedlings where they sprout, since they

don't transplant well. Like the iceplants and many other flowers, California Poppies only open their flowers when insect pollinators are most active – flowers may remain closed on cloudy or very windy days, and also close at night. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11; Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 4/05; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16) —S.B.

Eucalyptus caesia* ssp. *magna, syn. *E. caesia* 'Silver Princess' SILVER PRINCESS EUCALYPTUS (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

Extremely rare in the wild, this graceful small weeping tree or large shrub with open habit is becoming more popular in cultivation. Its bluish-gray foliage and large bright rose-pink flowers in hanging clusters are very showy in winter and spring. Best when grown in full sun and well-drained soil with not too much water and no fertilizer, it benefits from early training to form a sturdy branch structure. Drought-tolerant. Hardy to 22–25°F. (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 12/94, 2/96, 2/00) —S.B.

Eucalyptus cinerea SILVER DOLLAR TREE (Myrtaceae) New South Wales and Victoria, Australia
Excerpted from *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: The Silver Dollar Tree grows up to 50' tall and 40' wide, with bright silvery-gray foliage that really stands out in the landscape. This is a densely foliated evergreen tree that prefers well-drained soils and is very drought-tolerant as well as cold-hardy, withstanding temperatures down to 15°F... The Silver Dollar Tree is especially prized for its juvenile foliage, which consists of pairs of round silvery leaves that clasp the branchlets, and is even cultivated as a cut-foliage crop by regularly cutting back the plants to force new juvenile growth. On older Silver Dollar Trees left to grow naturally, mature leaves are longer and pointed, but in this species even the adult leaves are silvery and sometimes even mixed with juvenile leaves at the ends of the branches. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/15) – S.B.

Eucalyptus conferruminata BUSHY YATE (Myrtaceae) Western Australia

The Bushy Yate is a coastal species in its native Western Australia, and is a particularly good choice for a small multi-stemmed tree at the seashore or in coastal gardens. It is fast-growing, quickly making a dense, flat-topped windbreak or specimen tree to 12-25' tall and 15-25' wide, and is very tolerant of drought and poor soil. In spring and summer, the Bushy Yate blooms with rather spectacular 4" puffy green flower clusters composed of many individual flowers opening together from a fused cluster of odd horn-shaped buds. These clusters persist on the branches as large woody seed capsules with horn-like projections [this was the part of the plant displayed at the meeting]. The foliage of the Bushy Yate is evergreen, with some of the light green 2" leaves turning red in the fall, and established plants are cold-hardy to 25°F. The Bushy Yate was formerly included in the species *Eucalyptus lehmannii*, and it is often still sold under that name. However, a recent reclassification has made it a separate species, with *Eucalyptus conferruminata* the preferred name. (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 3/06) – S.B. [Description from *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*.]

Eucalyptus forrestiana FUCHSIA GUM, FUCHSIA-FLOWERED EUCALYPTUS (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

One of the smaller eucalyptus, excellent for residential use. Not easily found in nurseries or literature. This 10–15 foot tall shrub or small tree comes from Western Australia. It has a smooth brownish-gray bark, with typical sickle shaped leaves. It has a very showy inflorescence, it and the and seed capsules are both reddish orange in color. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/99; Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 2/15) — T.P.

Eucalyptus macrocarpa MOTTLECAH (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

Anyone who thinks eucalyptus are only trees is sure to be astounded by this sprawling shrub which bears the largest flowers of any eucalypt. Uncommon both in the wild and in gardens, it is a superb drought-tolerant plant that is well-adapted to our climate. The entire plant is waxy white, from the thick stems and leathery leaves to the pointed bud caps which protect the flowers as they develop along the stems. Once the flowers are mature, the bud cap is jettisoned and a brilliant 3–4 inch puff of bright red stamens (yellowish or orange in some forms) beckons pollinators. The total effect is one of red Christmas ornaments, on a white-flocked shrub, with no green in sight! Large white seed capsules follow the flowers. Mottlecah grows 4–6 feet (or more) tall and can spread to 10 feet wide. It is much smaller in very dry sites. Plant it above a path on a slope so that you can look up at the flowers. Little summer watering is required, but full sun is a must, and good drainage is ideal. Hardy to around 25°F. (Patrick Latham, San Diego, 4/99 & 4/00) —S.B.

Eucalyptus pyriformis PEAR-FRUITED MALLEE (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

This large shrub or small multi-trunked tree is grown for its showy clusters of large 2–3 inch flowers in late winter and spring. Flower color varies: red, pink, orange, yellow, or cream, depending on the seedling. Very drought tolerant, full sun, hardy to 25°F. (Ron Stevens, Escondido, 3/96 & 3/97) —S.B.

***Eucalyptus* spp.** (Myrtaceae) Australia

Fred Meyer brought in flowering branches from an astounding array of Australian natives, including several very showy species and hybrid eucalyptus. There were mostly mallee eucalypts, which take the form of large multi-trunked shrubs or small trees, generally with much more colorful flowers than taller tree types. In nature, they grow in a chaparral-type environment much like our own, but in the garden look more attractive with some summer watering. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 1/96) —S.B.

Eucomis autumnalis PINEAPPLE LILY (Hyacinthaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

A summer-growing, winter-dormant bulb that can easily be grown in the garden, good for naturalizing in sun or shade. The bulbs have permanent roots so plants can tolerate winter rainfall and/or garden watering, even in heavy soils. The boat-shaped leaves are long and wide with wavy edges. During summer, hundreds of small starry yellowish-green flowers cluster densely on a stout 18–24 inch stem, topped with a little tuft of leaves so the whole inflorescence resembles a pineapple. The spikes are also attractive in seed. Good cut flower. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 7/95) —K.M.

Eucomis comosa PINEAPPLE LILY (Hyacinthaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

Eucomis are bulbous perennials whose 2–3 foot spikes of unusual flowers resemble a pineapple. They appear from a basal rosette of wide leaves with an undulate edge in the summer. They make excellent cut flowers, like good soil, are winter deciduous and very easy to grow. Their nomenclature is somewhat confused; here are some synonyms and characteristics. *E. autumnalis* (syn. *E. undulata*), 8–12 inches; *E. comosa* (syn. *E. punctata*, *E. pallidiflora*), 12 inches; *E. bicolor* 'Alba', 12–24 inches; *E. pole-evansii*, Giant Pineapple Lily, 30 inches. A purple foliage and flower form also exists of this last one; I got mine from Stallings Nursery originally. It leafs out earlier in spring than my *E. bicolor* 'Alba'. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 8/99; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 7/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02) —T.P.

Eucomis vandermerwei MINIATURE PINEAPPLE LILY (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

Pineapple lilies are not especially rare, but *E. vandermerwei* is one of the newer species to be seen and is currently only a collector's plant. The mottled foliage and small stature (under one foot tall) of this species are particularly useful; the mature bulbs are under 2" in diameter. A native of the winter-rainfall areas of South Africa (near Steenkampsberg, east of Johannesburg), in Southern California this bulbous plant should be grown in light shade. It is winter dormant, with a long summer growing season. About a month from now (in August) the flower stalks will be developed, adding another season of interest. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V. & S.T-B.

Eucrosia bicolor PERUVIAN Lily (Amaryllidaceae) Ecuador, Peru

There are seven *Eucrosia* species, all found in Ecuador and/or Peru, and all of them bulbous perennials. The one displayed is a tropical summer growing bulb native to the slopes of the Andes. In Southern California it is uncommon, and is primarily grown in the collections of bulb enthusiasts. Being summer growing this bulb prefers adequate summer water and a rather dry winter dormancy. The extremely long, gently curving stamens of the red flowers are particularly attractive. The flowers may appear before the light green elliptical foliage, and can last for several weeks. Grow in light shade with good drainage; hardy to at least the low 30°F. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V. & S.T-B.

Eugenia brasiliensis GRUMICHAMA, BRAZILIAN CHERRY (Myrtaceae) Brazil

This shrub or small tree grows 15-20' tall by 8-12' wide, although it can be pruned much smaller, and can be trained as a hedge or screen. The new growth on this tree is an attractive bronze-red, and the 1" wide white flowers are borne in great abundance. Dark purple/red fruit (which ripens in summer) resemble cherries, and has a sweet, delicious flavor with 1-3 small seeds. (Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06) – T.D.H.

Eulophia petersii (Orchidaceae) E Africa

This unusual rhizomatous terrestrial orchid bears racemes of fragrant flowers from November to March that are a mixture of white, purple-red, and pink. It likes filtered but bright light, similar to cymbidiums. (Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/97) —S.B.

Eupatorium coelestinum BLUE MIST FLOWER (Asteraceae) Central, Eastern, and Southern U.S.A. and West Indies

Sometimes called the “hardy ageratum”, this rugged deciduous perennial tolerates extremes of heat and cold with ease. From spring through fall, it sends up 2-3’ tall stems of toothed green leaves that are topped with showy fluffy clusters of bright blue flowers that look like ageratum flowers and attract butterflies. The plant spreads by underground roots, vigorously in wet spots but less so with average or slightly dry conditions. It likes full sun, is easy to grow, and is cold-hardy to below 0°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05) – S.B.

Eupatorium sordidum (Asteraceae) Mexico

This attractive purple-leaved shrub grows to 4–5 feet in sun or shade and features large showy flower heads of many violet-blue ageratum-like flowers. The foliage is lush and tropical-looking, and the plant can tolerate moist or slightly dry sites. Hardy to around 25°F. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95) —S.B.

Euphorbia bupleurifolia (Euphorbiaceae) Cape Province and Natal, So. Africa

[yoo-FOR-bee-uh byoo-plur-ih-FOE-lee-uh]

This dwarf succulent grows about 4” to 8” tall, forming a solitary stem to almost 3” thick that may be spherical (globose) to elongate. At the top of the stem (stem apex) it has light green leaves to 3” long. The inflorescence is on a stalk (peduncle) to 2-1/2” long, and features green bracts surrounding tiny flowers. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/03) –B.H.

Euphorbia caput-medusae MEDUSA’S HEAD (Euphorbiaceae) So. Africa

A wonderful plant for hanging baskets in light shade, where the long radiating branches can be seen to advantage. Medusa was a monster from Greek mythology with snakes for hair. Mine thrives in a plastic pot in a shaded section of a greenhouse where it gets early morning and late afternoon sun but is protected from excessive cold and wet. My plant has 71 major branches, 36 minor branches and 14 bloom heads. The latex of this Euphorbia is very irritant, handle the plant with caution. Hardy to 23°F. (Carl Herzog, Lakeside, 2/05) – C.H.

Euphorbia characias ‘**Tasmanian Tiger**’ PERENNIAL SPURGE (Euphorbiaceae) Hybrid

A Mediterranean perennial with a compact habit and strongly variegated blue-green foliage. Clusters of chartreuse colored flower bracts appear in early spring. Grows about 3’ tall. Tolerates a wide range of conditions, but always needs good drainage and some supplemental water. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Euphorbia characias ‘**Tasmanian Tiger**’ TASMANNIAN TIGER EUPHORBIA (Euphorbiaceae)

Mediterranean Sea Region (Horticultural Selection)

This is one of the finest new variegated plants on the market today. It’s a small shrub, to about 3’ by 3’, which is well-adapted to our sunny skies and alkaline water – but it has wonderful white and green striped foliage which never varies. Plus, it has interesting spikes of similarly variegated flower bracts in winter and spring. Although this plant does fine as a garden plant here in full sun to light shade, it practically demands center-stage in a combination container planting with black and chartreuse plants, and is useful in many other combinations. Average watering, and hardy to 20° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08) – S.B.

Euphorbia characias *ssp. wulfenii* (Euphorbiaceae) E Mediterranean

A widely planted subspecies of this perennial with a compact habit and very large clusters of chartreuse colored flower bracts. After letting the plant seed about the garden, which it does quite nicely, the old flowering stalk dies and should be cut to the ground; new sprouts come up from the base. It grows to about 3 feet tall with blue-green foliage, tolerates a wide variety of conditions, but always needs drainage and some supplemental water to look its best. This is a great color in our gardens and contrasting with blues and pinks beautifully, it acts as a great supporting color without dominating the show like some yellows can. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98, 3/99, 3/00, 3/01) —T.P.

Euphorbia cotinifolia CARIBBEAN COPPER PLANT (Euphorbiaceae) Mexico to Venezuela and Peru
With some 2000 species worldwide, the genus *Euphorbia* is quite possibly the largest and certainly one of the most diverse genera of flowering plants in the world. This one group includes every kind of plant, from tiny herbs to cactus-like succulents to trees and shrubs (including the famous Poinsettia) – all united in

the similarities of their flowers and all with a white milky sap. One of the more unusual trees in this group is the Caribbean Copper Plant, which is shrubby when young but may easily be trained into a multi-stemmed small tree to 10-15' tall in frost-free gardens. This is a cold-sensitive plant that is often evergreen near the coast but is deciduous in winter when grown inland, and won't take temperatures much below 26°F, but where cold is not a factor it can be spectacular. The most common form of the Caribbean Copper Plant in cultivation is the variety 'Atropurpurea', which is distinguished by its bright burgundy-red foliage comprised of 4" long by 3" wide oval leaves that usually appear in threes. This foliage is remarkable for the consistency of its coloration throughout the warm season, especially in full sun. Although its creamy-white summertime flowers are tiny, they appear in clusters at the end of the branches and are pretty against the red foliage. As with all euphorbias, care must be taken when pruning the Caribbean Copper Plant, for its white milky sap can cause skin allergies and should never be allowed to get in your eyes. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/05) – S.B. (description from *Ornamental Trees of San Diego*)

Euphorbia cotinifolia CARIBBEAN COPPER PLANT (Euphorbiaceae) Mexico, So. America, naturalized elsewhere in tropics

One of the larger members of the Euphorbia Family, *E. cotinifolia* is a large shrub or small tree which grows very quickly to about 10-15' tall and as wide. It is distinctive for its copper-red foliage, very similar in color and shape to that of the Smoke Bush (*Cotinus coggygria*), hence the species name. The frost-tender plants can survive temperatures into the mid-20 degrees, but do better where it is warmer. For best results give it good drainage, full sun to light shade, and regular to moderate water; will tolerate less water but may lose its leaves if stressed. Try to site the plant where the leaves will be backlit by the afternoon sun. As with many plants in the genus, the milky sap can be quite irritating, so handle with care (and prune with heavy gloves and eye protection). In spring it has loose flower clusters with small white to pale yellow bracts. Can self-seed a little in the garden. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/06) – S.T-B.

Euphorbia decaryi (Euphorbiaceae) Madagascar

A small succulent, with short thin stems. It has few leaves at the ends, with an undulate leaf edge and inconspicuous chartreuse flowers which appear in summer. Definitely a collector plant, to the novice it may appear to be dead! Excellent used as succulent bonsai. Not often seen for sale, propagation is usually by cuttings. Requires a fast draining soil. (Ben Hardy, Santee, 11/99) —T.P.

***Euphorbia* 'Diamond Frost®'** (Euphorbiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A popular and very easy plant introduced by EuroAmerican, *Euphorbia* 'Diamond Frost®' has masses of airy white flowers and is very versatile in the garden. Considered an annual except in zones 10 and 11, it should be a perennial in much of San Diego County, and can be drought-tolerant once established. Some sites say it will grow up to 18" tall, but at least one gardener in Riverside claims a plant grew to 4' wide and 3' tall in just six months. Site this plant carefully and handle it with gloves, as some people have an allergic reaction to the milky sap. (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07) – S.T-B.

***Euphorbia dulcis* 'Chameleon'** BLACK EUPHORBIA (Euphorbiaceae) Mediterranean (Horticultural Selection)

This small shrub grows to just 2' by 2' in full sun, is drought-tolerant, and tolerates a wide variety of soils. Its new spring foliage is burgundy-black, making an interesting backdrop for its spring and early summer clusters of burgundy-black and green flowers. In summer and fall, the plant turns a bronzy-green. With extreme cold, plants die back in winter and resprout in the spring, but in our climate, plants are evergreen. Nice in larger containers when combined with burgundy, white, and chartreuse-foliaged plants. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08) – S.B.

Euphorbia epithymoides*, syn. *E. polychroma CUSHION SPURGE (Euphorbiaceae) C & SE Europe, Asia Minor

Decidedly more perennial than *E. characias* ssp. *wulfenii*, the plant is softer and produces many upright stems with chartreuse-colored flower bracts in domes in the spring. The flowers cut well; it can re-seed, and can be grown from division; goes dormant in the fall. Good in the perennial border. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95, 3/97, 4/98, 3/99, 3/01) —T.P.

Euphorbia inermis* var. *huttonae (Euphorbiaceae) South Africa

This dwarf succulent is just one of over 2000 species in the Euphorbia Family. It has fragrant flowers from spring through summer. The plant displayed is the form with yellow flowers. It is cold hardy and can be planted in the landscape. One source describes the form as follows: “medusoid species has a thick spherical, flattened main stem with many stiff spineless branches from the periphery.” (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 5/09) – P.W. & S.T-B.

Euphorbia lactea CANDELABRA CACTUS, DRAGON BONES (Euphorbiaceae) India

Although not a true cactus, this upright succulent-stemmed spiny shrub does look like one – except when you notice the tiny leaves that seasonally appear all along the ribs of the stems. Pluck one of these leaves (they fall off easily), and you'll unleash a gusher of white milky sap (common to many euphorbias and dangerous if you get it in your eyes). When this plant first became popular a number of years ago, it began to appear as a small potted plant in grocery stores. People couldn't resist touching it (perhaps to see if it was real!), and I remember having great fun watching shoppers recoil in horror when they inadvertently would break a leaf and milky sap would quickly start dripping all over the place (of course they would then beat a hasty retreat, hoping no one had seen what they did!). Intolerant of frost, this euphorbia grows into a column 10 feet tall or more in protected sites, and makes a good container plant. Both green and purple forms are grown. (Jeanine DeHart, Leucadia, 3/02) —S.B.

Euphorbia lambii CANARY ISLANDS EUPHORBIA (Euphorbiaceae) Canary Islands

This drought-tolerant evergreen shrub takes the shape of a miniature “tree” as it grows, with a single succulent main stem that branches at around 3-4' to make a 6' tall plant. In spring and early summer, it bears showy clusters of chartreuse flower bracts. Plants reseed easily to make a miniature “forest” if you let the seedlings grow. Full sun, little watering necessary, tolerant of clay soil, and cold-hardy to 25° degrees F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06) – S.B.

Euphorbia ×lomii ‘Somona’ GIANT CROWN OF THORNS (Euphorbiaceae)

This plant is a standard size Crown of Thorns that is everblooming, easy to grow, and retains its foliage. ‘Somona’ forms a dense shrub to 3 feet tall, and has dark stems armed with thorns. It comes in a range of colors including white, pink, red and yellow. The parents for this cross are *E. lophogona* and *E. milii*, both native to Madagascar. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/03) —C.A.

Euphorbia lophogona MADAGASCAR JEWEL, RANDRAMBOAY (Euphorbiaceae) Madagascar

This leathery-leaved succulent shrub, which grows to about 4' tall (12' tall in nature), has white or pink flowers that form on the trunk. When the seeds fall to the ground they sprout to form a new plant. (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 1/07) – V. M. Nguyen

Euphorbia ×martinii (Euphorbiaceae) S France

The Mediterranean euphorbias are curious shrubs and shrubby perennials which look subtropical but are actually very cold-hardy. *E. ×martinii* is an upright growing perennial shrub, a natural hybrid between *E. characias* and *E. amygdaloides*, and grows to around 18 inches tall in sun or light shade. Succulent bronzy-green foliage is oddly complimented by its upright stems of chartreuse flowers with bright reddish-green bracts. It likes regular watering and good drainage, and is a fine plant for a sunny border. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95; Koby Hall, El Cajon, 3/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98 & 3/00; Adam Derrickson, San Diego, 3/99) —T.P. & S.B.

Euphorbia milii ‘Grandiflora’ CROWN OF THORNS (Euphorbiaceae)

This hybrid is an exciting recent addition to the group of euphorbias commonly called Crown of Thorns. It apparently originated in Thailand, but is a recent arrival to the U.S. horticultural scene. Its thick, compact stems are crowned with large, showy bracts including colors in the range of white, pink, red and yellow. A few varieties are mottled bicolors. This is a truly showy plant. Euphorbias like full sun outdoors and a bright sunny window indoors, and they love heat. They do not tolerate heavy frost (not surprising in a species which is native to Madagascar), but are hardy to about 32°F. Some may go dormant and lose their leaves if temperatures fall below freezing. Give them average water and well-drained soil. They are undemanding plants both indoors and outside, they tolerate many fertilizer regimes. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/03) —C.A.

Euphorbia milii ‘Magenta Madness’, ‘Pet Mong Kol’, ‘White Lightning’ CROWN OF THORNS (Euphorbiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The genus *Euphorbia* is one of the largest in the plant world, with over 2,000 species ranging in size from the familiar weedy garden spruce (*E. esula*) to giant cactus-like succulents and even tree-like forms (*E. cotinifolia*). *Euphorbia milii* is native to Madagascar; hybrids have been around Southern California for over 100 years, but new hybrids are continuing to be introduced. These three selections are from Japanese and Thai breeding and show some unique qualities. 'Magenta Madness' shows very nicely variegated leaves of green and cream, with hot pink to magenta flowers. It is a small-growing selection. 'Pet Mong Kol' shows very purple-red leaf backs, purple-red leaf tops, and an unusual dusty pink flower color. 'White Lightning' has very nicely variegated leaves of green and white, with a hint of red and a red flower as well. This is a small growing selection. In Southern California Crown of Thorns are easy to grow, blooming nearly year-round in coastal full sun or light shade inland, and are carefree and drought tolerant. They need well-drained soil, and do well in pots. To learn more, visit the website for the International Euphorbia Society, www.euphorbia-international.org. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V. & S.T-B.

Euphorbia pseudocactus (Euphorbiaceae) Natal (So. Africa)

This candelabra shaped succulent, which grows up to three feet tall, looks like a cactus. The tiny yellow flowers are very attractive to bees and turn into handsome red fruit berries. Drought tolerant but frost tender, grow it in full sun to part shade. Watch out for thorny spikes and irritating latex sap (to learn more about reactions to this plant, visit www.theamateursdigest.com/epoisons.htm). (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 1/07) – C.T.

Euphorbia pulcherrima POINSETTIA (Euphorbiaceae) Mexico

Anyone who doesn't know what a poinsettia is probably doesn't get out much, for they abound as holiday container plants almost everywhere you look. And, of course, the Encinitas-based Paul Ecke Ranch is and always has been the epicenter of the poinsettia world. Years ago, poinsettias used to be a fairly popular hedging plant in frost-free areas – and you can still see many old plantings in our milder climates. The most popular for outdoor use is an old, very large single red that has been around for generations. The double red 'Henrietta Ecke' is also a reliable outdoor performer. Both of these forms are fairly hardy and easy to grow outside (whereas the modern hybrids have been selected solely for use as indoor decoration). Prune heavily in March for bushiness, then thin stems for larger flowers or cut back tips at two month intervals for bushy plants with smaller flowers. Regular but not too heavy applications of a high-potassium fertilizer is said to improve flower color. In the garden, tall poinsettia plants look best with some lower shrubs in front of them. The red "flowers" are actually composed of leaf-like floral bracts, and the true flowers are the small things in the center – but you knew that already, didn't you? (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/00) —S.B.

Euphorbia rigida, syn. *E. biglandulosa* (Euphorbiaceae) Portugal to western Caucasus Mountains

Succulent-stemmed, gray-leaved shrubby euphorbias number several that we grow in our gardens, and this might be the showiest of them. This 2 foot tall by 3 foot wide shrub is covered in winter and spring with chartreuse-yellow blooms, and is very drought tolerant. It flowers well in sun or part shade. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95 & 2/97; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 2/96; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 2/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/98) —S.B.

Eupomatia laurina COPPER LAUREL (Eupomatiaceae) Eastern Australia and New Guinea

Thirty years ago, while working at the UC Santa Cruz Arboretum, I opened up our Primitive Plant greenhouse one morning to check on the plants. I was immediately hit with an incredible, powerfully sweet fragrance that filled the greenhouse. It took some time to track down exactly which plant this wonderful fragrance was coming from, and it turned out that it was just a few flowers hidden in the foliage of our Australian Copper Laurel that produced all that perfume. Although at that time we were growing the Copper Laurel for its unusual botanical features, I later learned that it has been grown as an ornamental plant in subtropical Australian gardens for many years. Still rare in California, the Copper Laurel is a tropical rainforest shrub or shrubby tree in its native Australia. In California, it grows as a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub to around 6-8' tall (or maybe more) in partial shade (it will also grow in deep shade), and likes regular watering and a frost-protected site. An excellent foliage plant, it has handsome 5-6" long dark glossy green leaves that turn a rich coppery bronze in cool winter weather, and has even been grown as a house plant. Flowering occurs during warm weather and is heaviest on older, established plants – individual 1" wide flowers are white and somewhat magnolia-like, with many petal-like segments,

and are extremely fragrant. In Australia, the flowers are followed by small edible fruits. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

Euryops speciosissimus CLANWILLIAM EURYOPS (Asteraceae) South Africa

This fast-growing evergreen shrub grows to 6' tall and about as wide, with threadlike gray-green leaves and 2"-3" wide yellow daisy-type flowers in winter. Over time it develops thick branches, and the bottom part of the plant is bare of leaves. Does well in full sun with moderate to little water. (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 1/14) – S.T-B.

Euryops virgineus (Asteraceae) S. Africa

Most of us know the genus *Euryops* through the commonly used daisy bush *E. pectinatus*. *E. virgineus*, however, is quite different with tiny ferny leaves and ¼ inch bright yellow flowers. This 4–5 foot shrub is a mass of color from January to April, and is very drought tolerant, having grown well with only once-a-month watering. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Sea World, San Diego, 3/98) —S.B.

Fabiana imbricata 'Violacea' PURPLE CHILEAN HEATH (Solanaceae)

This 5–8 foot shrub so resembles an *Erica* that it is hard to believe it's in the Nightshade family. As such, it is a good example of what's called "convergent evolution"—a situation where two plants from unrelated families independently evolve similar forms in response to similar environments. To put it another way, the climate where *Fabiana* grows in Chile is similar to the climate where many ericas grow in South Africa, and so the unrelated plants look much the same. The lavender-purple flowers of *F.i.* 'Violacea' are 1 inch long and tubular, appearing all along the vertical stems of the shrub. In our gardens, it is much easier to grow and far more tolerant of alkaline soils and water than ericas. Makes a nice background shrub in full sun with average watering. There is also a white-flowered form. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 5/96) —S.B.

Falkia repens WHITE DICHONDRA (Convolvulaceae) So. Africa

[FALL-kee-uh REE-penz *Falkia* honors someone named Falk; *repens* (Latin) means "creeping."]

A new ground cover related to *Dichondra*, with larger bright green leaves and bold clear white flowers. Good in sun or shade with regular water. We found this one in Seattle; don't know how aggressive it is yet, but we sure like it. Probably would make a nice large-scale ground cover under trees. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P.

Fallopia japonica 'Variegata' VARIEGATED JAPANESE KNOTWEED (Polygonaceae) Cultivar

This lovely herbaceous perennial boasts strikingly variegated heart-shaped leaves of creamy white and green, carried on reddish stems. Not a runner like its highly invasive parent (native to Japan, China and Korea), this clumping charmer grows quickly to about 3-5' tall and wide, and should be cut to the ground in early winter. Bears dainty white flowers in summer that attract bees. The plant displayed is grown in shade with regular water, but others report success with low water. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/12) – S.T-B.

Farfugium japonicum, syn. *Ligularia tussilaginea* (Asteraceae) Japan

Once again a familiar plant name has fallen victim to yet another botanist genus splitter and we now have a new genus to learn. Whatever the name, a great plant. Ligularias, I mean farfugiums, are surprisingly members of the daisy family. Bright yellow flowers shoot up above the large rounded foliage in the late summer and fall. Typically grown for the foliage alone, I personally remove the flowers. The plain green form brought to the meeting, which grows to 2½ feet, is not as common as a yellow spotted variety ('Aureomaculata') commonly called the Leopard Plant, which is a little shorter. The best of the group is probably a variegated cultivar ('Argentea') harder to find, but worth the search. The leaves are marbled deep green, gray-green and ivory white, sometimes with a flush of pink. Not picky about soil, drainage should be good, and while they can be found growing in full sun at the coast, a little shade is a better situation. Snails can be a problem, and baiting is recommended. Can be grown from divisions of the branched rootstock in the spring but are slow to establish, probably the reason for their rarity in nurseries. Many other cultivars exist. The plant is a common sight in old gardens in Point Loma; as I understand it the old Portuguese fisherman eat the roots (get a recipe first). (Don Walker, Vista, 11/98) —T.P

Farfugium japonicum 'Tsuwabaki', syn. *Ligularia tussilaginea* 'Tsuwabaki' CRESTED LIGULARIA (Asteraceae [Compositae]) Garden Hybrid

An unusual *Ligularia* (now *Farfugium*) selection from Japan. This rare, crested form, is similar to *F.* 'Crispa', except that the creasing is more angular and the foliage a much brighter, glossy green. This

perennial is usually grown for its interesting foliage, although it does send up stems of yellow daisy flowers. Plants form a clump to about 2' tall and wide. Grow it with some shade and average to ample water. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

xFatshedera lizei 'Variegata' (Araliaceae)

This evergreen vining semi-shrub with shiny 6–8 inch wide leaves is a bigeneric hybrid (*Fatsia japonica* 'Moser' × *Hedera helix* 'Hibernica'). It is hardy to 15°F (although new growth damaged at 20–25°F), and withstands coastal seaside exposure; protect from hot, drying wind. Takes full sun or partial shade and regular to abundant watering. Cut back to keep it in shape. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97 & 1/00) —C.K. & S.T-B.

Ferocactus echidne SONORA BARREL, COVILLE'S BARREL CACTUS, EMORY'S BARREL CACTUS, TRAVELER'S FRIEND (Cactaceae) Central Mexico

This summer-blooming globular ribbed cactus species begins to flower when it is about 5" in diameter. The 1.5" yellow flowers are diurnal (open during the daytime only). The plant grows up to 8" tall and wide, and can even withstand some frost (according to one source). (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07) – C.T. & S.T-B

Ferraria crispa (Iridaceae) S. Africa

What a thrill to see the wildly unusual flowers of this seldom-grown cormous perennial – they would definitely be at home in a "Mars Garden"! Each corm sends up many stems of linear stem-clasping leaves, and the 2 inch wide six-petaled star-shaped flowers emerge from between the leaves. The edges of the flowers are "crisped" or strongly crinkled, and the unusual scent (sometimes unpleasant) attracts pollinating insects. Each flower lasts only a single day, but a great many are borne on each stem. The flowers are dark brown to almost black, with yellow lines and blotches and bright orange pollen – an altogether otherworldly appearance. The pale cream-colored flattened corms should be planted 2–3 inches deep in sandy, well-drained soil in full sun in a location that receives no summer water. In its homeland it is found growing in coastal sand in extremely dry locations. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/01 & 2/03; Mike Masterson, Escondido, 2/03) – S.T-B.

Ficus aspera, syn. *F. parcellii* CLOWN FIG, VARIEGATED FIG (Moraceae) S. Pacific Is.

This striking variegated fig is tropical in nature, so is often seen as a container plant. In frost free sites it may grow to be a big garden shrub. Long known as *Ficus parcellii*, its 8 inch leaves are wildly variegated and marbled in ivory-white. Even the 1 inch fruits are variegated white. This evergreen shrub will drop its leaves if the weather is too cold, and it loves a tropical greenhouse. In the garden it should have plenty of water, part to full shade. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 10/94; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96; Betty Roberts, Carlsbad, 10/96) —S.B.

Ficus aurea FLORIDA STRANGLER FIG (Moraceae) Florida, Caribbean

One of two indigenous figs native to the mainland of the United States (along with *F. citrifolia*, also of Florida). The Florida Strangler Fig is aptly named, as it is commonly an epiphyte in its juvenile growth stages. The young plants start their life in the crevices and crotches of other trees, including palms, having been deposited there by birds eating the ripe fruit. A rapid grower, the plant sends out long tentacle-like roots which thicken and cover the host plant; once reaching the ground and a water and nutrient source, it ultimately outcompetes and kills its host. This ficus is not a parasitic plant; however, the destructive result to the host plant that cannot receive enough sunlight or nutrients is the same. Also called the "Golden Fig," the specific name, *aurea*, refers to the color of the small mature fruit which is golden-yellow when ripe. According to Sargent in his study of the strangler figs of Florida (1888) there is (or was) a large specimen located about ten miles west of the mouth of the Miami River on the shore of Biscayne Bay which covered nearly a quarter of an acre of ground with its numerous secondary trunks. This is an attractive tree with entire elliptic leaves that are alternate, glossy and deep green above, but lighter lime green beneath with a light whitish green midrib. Makes a great garden container plant or banyan style bonsai, as the one displayed. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/98) —M.S.B.

Ficus burtt-davyi (bonsai form) VELD FIG (Moraceae) South Africa, Mozambique

In the wild, according to www.figweb.org this slow-growing plant is found in "Coastal forest (strangler growth form), coastal dunes (on sand, exhibiting salt tolerance), or thicket & savanna (where the species is usually associated with rocky outcrops or cliffs, often a 'rock-splitter,' growing as a shrub or small tree)".

There are about 755 fig species, and this one is popular for bonsai. Phil Tackill displayed three different beautifully potted specimens; one had been in training for 45 years, the other two for 30 years each. One of these diminutive trees even had figs on it, though they were far too small to taste. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 5/12) – S.T-B.

***Ficus carica* 'Janice Seedless Kadota'** KADOTA FIG (Moraceae) Cultivated Variety

Ficus carica hails from Cypress, Turkey, the Caucasus and Afghanistan, and all edible figs are in the subspecies *Ficus carica* ssp. *carica*. Edible figs (which has been eaten for thousands of years) come in a number of sizes, forms, and colors, and some are pollinated by tiny wasps that actually go inside the fruit to pollinate it. They are borne on deciduous shrubs or trees that can be up to nearly 30' tall. According to Dave Wilson Nursery, "in 1769 Father Junipero Serra brought the Mission fig from Baja California to the mission at San Diego. Figs thrive in most soil types, do well with little water and produce abundant fruit that successively ripens over an extended summer season. Figs also contribute an attractive, tropical look from spring to fall with their large-sized palmate foliage. All figs have a very low winter chilling requirement, about 100 hours below 45 degrees." The same source notes that the fig displayed is a white selection with few to no seeds and a long harvest period (August through November). Also, it is adapted to both coastal and inland climates. The plant displayed sometimes produces three crops a year. You can learn a great deal about figs and many other fruits at the website of the California Rare Fruit Growers, www.crfg.org. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/05) – S.T-B.

***Ficus nerifolia* (*F. salicifolia*)** WILLOW LEAF FIG, NARROW LEAFED FIG (Moraceae) Himalayas to S.W. China

[FYE-kuss nehr-ee-ih-FOE-lee-uh]

This small shrub type *Ficus* is enthusiastically used in bonsai. Because it's a tropical plant it can actually be grown indoors in bright light, unlike the junipers used for bonsai, which need to be outside. The small narrow leaves, small round fruit and fat little trunk are well-suited for this venue. Grow outdoors in part shade inland; it can take full sun at the coast. Somewhat slow, but easy to grow. Propagate from cutting in the summer when warm. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 9/03) – T.P.

Ficus palmeri ANABA, DESERT FIG (Moraceae) Baja California

A Mexican species of *Ficus* that grows easily here in San Diego. Most notable is the plant's swollen base known as a caudex, a water storage adaptation to drought. Slowly growing to 30 feet tall, usually much less. The grayish green simple leaves are thick, with prominent midribs and fuzzy underneath. The plant is most commonly seen as a succulent bonsai, which unlike traditional bonsai can be grown indoors (with good light). A very similar species, although smaller, is *Ficus petiolaris*; it differs in that the midrib is colored red. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/98 & 10/01; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/98) —T.P.

Ficus petiolaris MEXICAN ROCK FIG (Moraceae) Mexico

One of the most striking of all fig trees and my own personal favorite, *F. petiolaris* has bright scarlet-veined orbicular leaves with a cordate base—draw a heart and put the stem (petiole) in the cleave—and a scurfy flaking textured trunk of sulfurous white. Trees of the "petiolate" fig are abundant along the west coast of Mexico growing on dry slopes and often attaching themselves to sheer cliff faces with tentacle-like roots tethering the main trunk. The largest tree of this species that we have growing in San Diego was planted by the late Larry Hunter of Hunter's Nursery, 3110 Sweetwater Road in Spring Valley. This lovely tree presently stands in the way of the Caltrans extension of freeway route 125. If you have not seen this magnificent specimen it is well worth your effort as it is nearing 50 years old, and is probably the largest and the oldest tree of this species growing in California. It is hoped that enough people will contact Caltrans, and convince them to move this wonderful tree rather than destroy it. An excellent bonsai-style container plant or decorative patio plant, *F. petiolaris* generally gets too large for our small yards, but to see a mature tree is to love it! (Don Walker, Vista, 10/94 & 1/97; Monte Woodworth, 10/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/98; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 8/98) —M.S.B.

Ficus thonningii THONNING'S FIG (Moraceae) tropical Africa

A medium sized fig, as figs go, it can grow up to 50 feet high. It usually grows broader than tall, and when mature, *Ficus thonningii* is a superior evergreen fig for the park garden or the back forty! The tree begins life as a strangler, often sprouting epiphytically on other trees (hemiparasite) and rocks (Rock-Splitter Fig) and thus has all of the attributes to make it a good "Banyan style" bonsai container plant. Leaves are simple, with entire margins and rounded bases which come to a pointed tip; they are glossy

dark green and glabrous, and present prominent venation on both surfaces. This is one of the best tree species to attract pollinators, such as butterflies, bats, and birds, because the fruit is sweet and edible. It is said that a good quality jam for human consumption can be made from these figs. Drought resistant and cold hardy when established this is a handsome addition to the landscaped garden—space permitting! (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98) —M.S.B.

Ficus watkinsiana STRANGLER FIG (Moraceae) Queensland

Strangler Figs get their name from their common form of growth: starting from a seed deposited in the branches of a tree. As the seed germinates and the tree grows it sends down aerial roots that eventually grow so large they overwhelm and destroy the host tree. In habitat this tree can reach 150 feet and exhibits huge buttressed roots. There is a huge specimen Strangler Fig being moved, at great expense, at the San Diego Zoo. The plant displayed was a large bonsai specimen in a handsome planter made by Joyce Buckner. It has been trained for 15 years and was started as a cutting. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/02) —M.J.B.

Fockea edulis (Asclepiadaceae) South Africa

There are 10 caudiciform (caudex-forming) succulents in the genus *Fockea*, which is part of the Milkweed Family. The species displayed is a semi-deciduous caudiciform vine, best grown in at least partial shade. It forms an underground tuber up to 2' in diameter (in the wild), and these tubers are often raised up and exposed in cultivated plants. Although parts of the plant are poisonous due to alkaloids in the milky latex sap, the epithet 'edulis' refers to the fact that aboriginal peoples ate the tuber (after cooking to remove the toxins). Give the plant regular water while it is in active growth in the summer and keep it drier in winter. In summer the plant produces 1/2" wide green sweetly-scented flowers which are dioecious (both male and female plants are necessary for successful pollination and production of seed pods, which were present on the plant displayed). The plant is easy to grow outdoors in San Diego; provide a trellis or other support for the vine to climb. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 7/07) – J.Du. & S.T-B.

Foeniculum vulgare FENNEL

Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpurescens' BRONZE FENNEL

(Umbelliferae) Europe, Mediterranean

A number of culinary herbs share the characteristic that more than one part of the plant is useful. Often these parts are the leaves and seeds. Fennel is one where in addition to the delicate ferny foliage and seeds, cooks appreciate the pale green succulent leaf bases of what is known as Florence Fennel (*F. v. var. azoricum*), usually grown as an annual. All parts of this perennial plant have a licorice-like flavor. Fennel can be invasive here, and we often see stands of it along roadsides and in vacant lots, where its flat-topped yellow flower clusters ripen to seeds which both people and birds enjoy eating. We used the seeds in breads and to lend a distinctive taste to some Italian sausages. The dark foliage of Bronze Fennel is very attractive in the garden; be sure to remove flowers before they set seeds or you'll have way too many plants the next year! Fennel is also a host plant for the larval stage of the Anise Swallowtail butterfly. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/03) – S.T-B.

Fouquieria columnaris (syn. *Idria columnaris*) BOOJUM, IDRIA, CIRIO (Fouquieriaceae) Mexico

Anything written about this well-armed tree in the Ocotillo family, seems to be peppered with words like "bizarre" and "science fiction," along with phrases like "the strangest looking tree on earth." But viewing one plant, grown in a big pot and set upon a table, is poor preparation for the vision of a boojum forest. This memorable "Dr. Seuss" tree holds a special place in the heart of every Baja traveler. Indeed, the striking silhouette of our local desert ocotillo pales by comparison. When driving south through central Baja del Norte, solitary plants and small stands start appearing just south of El Rosario. Approaching Catavina finds you in a full blown boojum forest. Imagine, if you can, a rocky hillside covered with huge pale brownish-green upside down carrots. The thick pachycaulescent trunk tapers up to 50' and is crowned by sparse, unruly, thorn covered branches. The *Fouquieria columnaris* displayed at the meeting was about 30-40 years old. Grown in full sun and rarely watered, it thrives. The website for the film *Ocean Oasis* (www.oceanoasis.org) notes, "The generic name refers to P.E. Fouquier, a Parisian medical professor. The specific epithet refers to the stout upward tapering trunk, which resembles a column. The common name of Boojum Tree was given by Godfrey Sykes of the Desert Botanical Laboratory in Tucson, Arizona. He named it after a 'mythical thing called a boojum found in desolate far-off regions, coined in the book *The Hunting of the Snark* by Lewis Carrol.' Cirio refers to the slender type of altar

candles used in religious ceremonies." [...the boojums were wily; going about each and every way - lawless plants they were." Eric Gauger, c. 2003] (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09) – M.J.B.

Fouquieria macdougalii (bonsai form) (Fouquieriaceae) West Coast of Mainland Mexico

Maybe you do not recognize this genus, but the proverbial light bulb goes on when we say "Ocotillo," *Fouquieria splendens*. *F. macdougalii* is one of eleven recognized species in this genus, along with the "Boojum Tree" from Baja California, Mexico (*F. columnaris*). Since all species eventually attain large size, one rarely encounters a plant grown bonsai style. Nice red flowers. This specimen is fifteen years old grown from seed and is displayed in a handmade Tex Buckner pot. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man, San Diego, 12/08) – M.B.

***Fragaria vesca* 'Yellow Wonder'** YELLOW ALPINE STRAWBERRY, YELLOW FRAISE DE BOIS (Rosaceae)

The unusual yellow form of the Alpine or Woodland Strawberry. Probably of hybrid origin. A little smaller than your standard strawberry plant, producing small fragrant berries on runnerless plants. They taste sweet and a bit wild. It takes quite a few to fill a basket, but they make up for it by being ever bearing. They can be grown from seed in the spring or divisions of older plants. They prefer moist rich soil, part shade and would make an excellent small scale ground cover. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98) —T.P.

Freesia cvs. (Iridaceae)

Freesias are corms and are some of the very best bulbous plants for our San Diego climate. There are about 11 species, but over 500 cultivars. They bloom in the spring with fragrant white, yellow, pink, salmon, red or lavender trumpet-like flowers above strap-like foliage; double flowered cultivars are also available. Growing to 12 inches tall, they like sun and good drainage; while they are not picky about soil or water larger plants and flowers are produced in better soil with ample fertilizer and water. After blooming, plants go dormant until the following winter. They are an ideal filler around perennials and grasses which are dormant when the freesias bloom. They also complement deciduous shrubs and roses. Propagation can be by seed or division of corms. They can be grown in pots and brought indoors when in bloom to fill a room with fragrance. Corms are available from nurseries in the fall. (Marga Fountain, Point Loma, 3/00; Don Walker, Vista, 3/01 & 4/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/05, 3/12, 3/13; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 3/05, 3/16; Marilyn Wilson, Rancho Bernardo, 3/07) —T.P.

***Fremontodendron* 'California Glory'** FLANNEL BUSH (Sterculiaceae) Garden Hybrid

When in bloom this vigorous hybrid shrub (or small tree) can be the most dramatic plant in the garden. It reaches 20' tall and 25' across and in spring is covered with waxy yellow saucer-shaped flowers about 3" wide. The flowers slowly close up to little lanterns and fade to orange. The leaves are dark green all year, keeping the roots shaded. This shrub (a cross between *F. californicum* and *F. mexicanum*) needs good drainage and must not be watered in hot weather. Young plants can be difficult to establish, but are well worth the effort. One method for establishing the young plant is to water it away from the crown just once a month in very hot weather. It can be also be used as a cut flower, keeping in mind that leaves and stems have hairs that may irritate the skin. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/05) – S.L.

Fritillaria affinis RICE GRAIN FRITILLARY, CHECKER LILY (Liliaceae) California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia (Canada)

This highly variable and charming lily (growing from the northern three-fourths of California northwards) grows from a small bulb and is native to prairies and grassy bluffs in woodlands and oak or pine scrub, and occurs from sea level to fairly high mountain elevations. The plant grows to about 2-1/2' tall from an unusual bulb that looks like it is composed of rice grains. The stem has whorls of leaves every 6". In spring it bears one to four 1" bell-shaped flowers in brownish purple mottled yellow to pale yellowish green mottled purple. Grows best in a woodland setting. Plants in this group can be difficult to grow because they need cool roots; some years the bulb will not grow, but will rest and come up when conditions are more favorable. One website (www.pfaf.org) notes that the bulbs of this plant are "[r]ich in starch, the bulb is best used in the autumn. The plant has a small bulb surrounded by rice-like bulblets. Both bulb and bulblets are used, when cooked they are tender and delicate, resembling real rice except for having a slightly bitter taste. The roots were a staple food for some native North American Indian tribes." (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/06) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Fritillaria striata STRIPED ADOBE LILY (Liliaceae) California

This uncommon native California bulb is a threatened species in the wild (due to cattle grazing), where it is found only in the clay soils of the Greenhorn Mountains in Tulare and Kern counties. It sends up stems to about 18" tall. The fragrant, hanging bell-shaped flowers, which usually appear in spring, have recurred white to pink petals, often with darker stripes. Best in light shade and well-drained soil. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/12) – S.T-B.

Fuchsia arborescens TREE FUCHSIA (Onagraceae) Mexico, Guatemala

This large shrub (or with age, small tree) bears large showy clusters of tiny lavender and purple flowers and has glossy-green, tropical-looking leaves. One of the tallest of the fuchsias, it is very different from the fancy-flowered hybrids, and makes a fine landscape plant for part shade, blooming off-and-on throughout the year. Hardy to 25°F. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96, 3/99; Don Walker, Vista, 3/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03) —S.B.

Fuchsia boliviana (Onagraceae) Peru to Argentina

This large shrub bears long tubular red flowers in hanging clusters and grows in part shade. The berry-like fruit which follows is edible and even tasty when fully ripe. Also grown locally are the related *F. corymbiflora* and *F. c.* 'Alba', which have larger flowers and are sometimes confused with *F. boliviana*. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 2/97) —S.B.

Fuchsia magellanica HARDY FUCHSIA (Onagraceae) Chile, Argentina

Fuchsias are well known in San Diego for their colorful hanging flowers in spring and summer; plants grow very well up and down our California coast. Prefers open shade; a north or east side exposure is ideal. They'll even do well inland given a good microclimate. For culture in pots, regular water and fertilizer is key, not too wet and never so dry as to make the plants wilt. Inconsistent watering is the most common cause of death among potted plants. Culture in the ground is much easier; I just amend the soil very well, mound up a little for good drainage and feed with a slow release granular fertilizer. Cut fuchsias back when they get too leggy, and make cuttings frequently to get young plants, which are more vigorous. *F. magellanica* has small red and purple flowers. It is very easy to grow, tolerates heat better than most and will grow as a shrub up to 10 feet. Several forms are available, including 'Aurea' and 'Variegata' (with variegated foliage). Fuchsia gall mite has been a pest in recent years, it's specific to fuchsias, and some kinds are more prone than others, contact the local Fuchsia Society for their recommendations. Pruning off infected growth and spraying with oil is fairly effective; if severe, I spray with Thiodan (Cooke). Listed with a "warning" on the label, it's a non-systemic stomach poison, which is highly toxic to fish, but not bees. Other pests include whitefly and thrips, both not a problem if the plants have good air circulation and are not stressed. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99, 9/01, 10/01) —T.P.

Fuchsia microphylla (Onagraceae) Mexico to Panama

Many of the 100 wild species of *Fuchsia* are well-worth growing in our gardens, not the least of which is this charming tiny-leaved shrub. Usually growing to about 4-5 feet tall here, its ½ inch glossy-green leaves and ½ inch magenta-red flowers nearly year-round make it ideal for containers or foreground plantings in partial shade. Plants can be kept smaller with some pruning, and look good in containers. Resistant to fuchsia mite (as are many of the species), it likes cool humidity and doesn't like very hot or freezing temperatures. Growth is fast, especially with a little liquid fertilizer now and then. Related to, and sometimes confused with, *F. thymifolia*. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97; Barney Gonsalvo, San Diego, 5/99) —S.B.

Fuchsia 'Nellie Nuttall' (Onagraceae)

Fuchsias are well known for their colorful hanging flowers in spring and summer; forms vary from low groundcovers (*F. procumbens*) to large shrubs (*F. excorticata*, to 45 feet). Hybrids are typically more shrubby, and number up to 8,000 cultivars. These Central & South American (some from New Zealand) plants grow very well up and down our California Coast, San Francisco especially. That keys me into the idea that cool conditions and regular water would be beneficial. Open shade, a north or east side exposure would be ideal. They'll even do well inland given a good microclimate (please note that there is a lovely Fuchsia Garden at the Wild Animal Park). I've had the best luck with the single uprights in the garden, while the general public does seem to like those extra fluffy doubles in baskets. For culture in pots, regular water and fertilizer is key, not too wet and never so dry as to make the plants wilt. Inconsistent watering is the most common cause of death among potted plants. Culture in the ground is much easier: I just amend the soil very well, mound up a little for good drainage and feed with a slow

release granular fertilizer. I cut fuchsias back when they get too leggy, and make cuttings frequently to get young plants which are more vigorous. Fuchsia gall mite has been a pest in recent years; it's specific to fuchsias, and some are more prone than others; contact the local Fuchsia Society for their recommendations. Pruning off infected growth and spraying with oil is fairly effective; if severe, I spray with Thiodan (Cooke). Listed with a "warning" on the label, it's a non-systemic stomach poison, which is highly toxic to fish, but not bees. Other pests include whitefly and thrips, both not a problem if the plants have good air circulation and are not stressed. Many fuchsia species (non hybrids) exist with a great diversity; their availability is limited. Hybrids are easily found. 'Nellie Nuttall' is a vigorous and upright hybrid, early flowering, with red and white inflorescences angled slightly upward, ideal for containers. (Barney Gonsalvo, San Diego, 5/99) —T.P.

Fuchsia procumbens CREEPING FUCHSIA (Onagraceae) New Zealand

Best known locally for the many fancy cultivated hybrids, the genus *Fuchsia* includes 100 wild species of shrubs and trees, many of which are beautiful in the garden. Perhaps the smallest fuchsia is *F. procumbens*, which is a tiny ground cover admirably suited to a hanging basket. Its ½ inch round leaves hardly look like a fuchsia, nor does its prostrate, creeping habit. Tiny ½ inch yellow-green and red flowers are very interesting and unusual, if not especially showy. Fairly cold hardy, likes constant moisture and shade to part shade. (Helen Dawson, San Diego, 5/96) —S.B.

Fuchsia thymifolia (Onagraceae) Mexico

At the other end of the scale from *F. arborescens* is this tiny-leaved miniature, with equally tiny bright pink flowers. Normally around 3 feet tall here, it can grow taller in cool, humid climates. Both flowers and leaves are only ½ inch long. Makes an excellent container plant for partial to full shade. Feed regularly for best bloom. Said to be resistant to fuchsia mite. (Gladys Baird, Encinitas, 1/96) —S.B.

Fuchsia triphylla 'Traudchen Bonstedt' (Onagraceae)

Fuchsias are well known in San Diego for their colorful hanging flowers in spring and summer. These Central & South America plants grow very well up and down our California coast. Triphylla selections and hybrids seem to be more sun tolerant, especially at the coast. The plants grow in an upright fashion to about 4 or 5 feet tall and bloom almost non-stop. *Fuchsia triphylla* 'Gartenmeister Bonstedt' is the most commonly found in San Diego; it has tubular hanging reddish-orange flowers in clusters with darker bronzy leaves. New on the scene is *F. t.* 'Traudchen Bonstedt'. Although hybridized in 1905, this pinky-salmon cultivar deserves to be more widely grown. Also new is a variegated cultivar called *F. t.* 'Firecracker'; its large foliage is stunning with white and pink highlights; the flowers are salmony orange. Open shade in a north- or east-side exposure would be ideal. For culture in pots, regular water and fertilizer is key; not too wet and never so dry as to make the plants wilt. Inconsistent watering is the most common cause of death among potted plants. Culture in the ground is much easier. I just amend the soil very well, mound up a little for good drainage, and feed with a slow-release granular fertilizer. Cut fuchsias back when they get too leggy. They propagate easily from cuttings. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Furcraea foetida (*F. gigantea*) MAURITIUS HEMP, SISAL, MAGUEY Agavaceae Central America

This splendid evergreen plant forms a rosette that can grow to 5' tall by 8' wide, making a bold architectural statement in the garden. The sword-shaped leaves are stiff, but lack any spines. About six years ago a friend gave me two 1-gallon pots of *Furcraea foetida*, which I have pretty much ignored over the ensuing years except for potting them up in to larger containers. They are now in pots about 24" wide and tall. One of the containers rolled down our backyard hillside to a lower part of the property last year and before it could be rescued the leaves were damaged in the freezing weather last winter. The other one remained next to our concrete block home, and I'm sure that the heat coming off the concrete in the evening prevented it from having any frost damage. In any case, the non-frosted one sent up a flower stalk for the first time this fall. The cutting displayed is one of the stems taken from that 25' tall stalk; it grew to that height in just three weeks in November! The things that look like buds are actually new baby plants (bulbils) that develop on the flower stalk. One source says that thousands of these bulbils form on a single plant, and are easily rooted in a moist potting mix. The greenish-white flowers are said to be scented (I didn't notice this) and attractive to bees; plants die about one year after flowering. Grow this handsome succulent in full sun to light shade; it is reported to be hardy to 20°F. A very handsome variegated form

('Mediopicta') is also available. The species was once widely cultivated for fiber. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/08) – S.T-B.

Galvezia speciosa ISLAND BUSH SNAPDRAGON (Scrophulariaceae) Catalina, San Clemente, and Guadalupe Islands

This wonderful native shrub is one of the nicest garden plants of any Southern California native plant for a number of reasons. First of all, it tolerates nearly any garden conditions from sun to part shade and moist to dry. It's also a tidy, compact shrub—especially in the selection 'Firecracker', which is most commonly grown and stays put at 2–3 feet tall and 3 feet wide. The bright red 1 inch long tubular flowers are its best feature, mainly because they attract our native hummingbirds with something they can really relate to—but also because compact red-flowering shrubs are not common and are very useful in the landscape. Bloom is heaviest in mid-spring but intermittent throughout the year, and the plants will withstand extreme drought if they have to. The Bush Snapdragon is hardy to around 20°F and easy to grow. If you only grow one native plant, this one might be the one for you. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09, 4/12; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/14) – S.B.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Mystery'

[gar-DEE-nee-uh jas-min-OY-deez Despite its common pronunciation, *Gardenia* was named after the 18th century physician Dr. Alexander Garden, *jasminoides* means resembling jasmine.]

This evergreen shrub grows 5' high and 3' wide, with formal 4-5 inch blooms from midsummer to early fall. Does best in acidic, humus-rich soil with full or partial sun and regular water. For most reliable performance, choose a variety grafted onto *G. thunbergii* rootstock. A scrappy looking plant, the *G. thunbergii* has a superior root system which is nematode resistant and more efficient in nutrient absorption. This imparts darker green leaves and larger, more prolific flowers. *G. thunbergii* was named after Linnaeus' most famous pupil, Carl Peter Thunberg, the Swedish physician-botanist. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/04) – S.M.

Gardenia jasminoides 'White Gem' (Rubiaceae)

Dwarf form of the popular gardenia plant. This evergreen shrub with leathery, glossy, dark green leaves grows best in full sun. It grows about 1–2 feet tall and makes an excellent pot plant. Has fragrant single white blooms in summer. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/99) —W.A.

Gardenia thunbergia (Rubiaceae) S. Africa

A very *un-gardenia* like *Gardenia*. It's easy to grow, not picky about soil and produces hundreds of large fragrant blooms. This gardenia grows to 10 feet or more. The wood is very angular and light colored, which contrasts beautifully with the dark green foliage. The foliage is crinkled when young, larger and more open with age. The root system is better at nutrient uptake than other gardenias, which have trouble feeding in cool soils. For this reason, this species is often used as a rootstock for grafting. The very elegant evergreen shrub bears single flowers that have a flared open end after a long tube. After flowering a large persistent seed, similar looking to a potato, forms mid branch. The seed pod lasts for several years, providing much interest. Blooms in summer, but plants don't bloom until they've reached 5 feet or more, which is probably why it is not seen for sale more. The older the plant, the longer the bloom season, extending perhaps up to six months. Full sun is best and good soil doesn't hurt. Regular feeding, especially while young, and a nice layer of mulch, are also good ideas. Some large specimens can be seen at Quail Botanical Gardens near the gazebo. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 9/01, 8/07; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/09; Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 10/10; Susan Morse, Vista, 8/13) —T.P.

Gasteria glomerata KOUGA GASTERIA (Aloaceae) South Africa (Kouga River, Eastern Cape)

The *Gasteria* derives its name from its stomach-shaped 'gasteriform' flowers. The epithet *glomerata* means compactly clustered. This small plant's glaucous grey-green leaves benefit from some bright filtered light, or a very limited exposure early morning sun. Most gasterias fare better in diffused light or shaded locations. The elegant brilliant orange-red flowers of *Gasteria glomerata* usually appear twice a year – early spring and early fall. The endemic environment for this species is noted for its inhospitable rugged terrain. Plants occur on sheer south-facing rocky sandstone ledges. In the coastal climate of our garden, they are seldom watered more than 5 - 6 times a year. This species grows slowly, forming dense clusters up to 20" in diameter and 6" tall. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09) – M.J.B.

***Gasteria* 'Little Warty'** (Liliaceae [Aloeaceae]) Horticultural Hybrid

This drought-tolerant succulent thrives in sun to partial shade, and is suitable for xeriscaping. Good in containers, it provides winter interest with its bell-shaped pink, cream and green flowers. The unusual variegated foliage has a thick, bumpy texture (hence the common name). You can propagate this plant by dividing by rhizomes, or taking leaf cuttings. The specimen displayed more than doubled in size in six months. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 3/07) – C.T.

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Corrie's Gold'** VARIEGATED GAURA (Onagraceae)

More compact than the species (which is native to Texas and nearby Mexico), this handsome gold-variegated small shrub has pretty star-shaped white flowers on slender upright stems held above the foliage. It grows to 2–2½ feet tall and wide in full sun, is tolerant of most soils, and is fairly drought-tolerant as well. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 6/96; Sea World, San Diego, 4/98) —S.B.

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Belleza Dark Pink'** Onagraceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Gaura lindheimeri is a drought-tolerant perennial native to Texas and Louisiana, and the cultivar displayed has dark pink butterfly-shaped flowers blooming at the ends of long, narrow stems. The parent species has white flowers and green foliage, while this plant is supposed to have reddish leaves, which it did when I purchased it. The leaves now, however, are plain green, a disappointment. It is supposed to be a short compact form, getting only 1'- 2' tall (the species can grow 3'-4' tall) and about 18" wide. However, in my garden this year (the 2nd year it is in the ground) it has reached 4' tall and the flower stems rise up to 6' tall. It's also about 3' wide at least (I've been cutting it back to keep it out of the pathway). I planted three 4" pots in March, 2013 and that clump is now about 6' wide and 3' deep, even with my pruning, very little water, in poor soil with no fertilizer at all. I'll probably be cutting it to the ground soon and the new leaves stay green I'll likely remove it, as the colorful foliage was the main reason I purchased it. The plant does best with very good drainage in full sun. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/14) – S.T-B.

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Passionate Rainbow'** RAINBOW GAURA (Onagraceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Gaura lindheimeri is a drought-tolerant perennial native to Texas and Louisiana, with delicate white (aging to pink) butterfly-shaped flowers blooming at the ends of long wands. This long-blooming plant will enliven the garden spring through fall, and a number of worthwhile cultivars are available. The one displayed, 'Passionate Rainbow', is distinguished by having variegated foliage which has quite a bit of dark pink in it. The pink flowers are very attractive, and the plant has proven pest-free in my garden. It grows to about 30" tall and about 24" wide. I cut mine almost to the ground when it finally quit blooming, and it has come back fuller than ever. Does best with very good drainage in full sun. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.T-B.

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink'** (Onagraceae) Hybrid

[GOW-ruh lind-HIGH-mer-eye *Gaura* is from the Greek word for "superb," in reference to the beautiful flowers of this group; *lindheimeri* commemorates Ferdinand Jacob Lindheimer (1801-1879), who made extensive botanical collections in Texas.]

An attractive clump forming perennial hosting pink 1" long flowers along tall loosely branched slender stems appearing as pink butterflies floating in the wind. Its long bloom season from spring to fall make it especially appealing. The white flowering species, *Gaura lindheimeri*, had gained the reputation as being weedy, yet when hybrid G. 'Siskiyou Pink' was introduced some years ago it gave it new meaning, regaining its reputation as a valuable addition to a perennial garden. Had *Gaura* been pruned properly, sheering it back to at least half after flowering, it never would have developed a bad rap. Its ability to send a deep tap root makes it one of the best choices for a drought tolerant planting. *Gaura* is also very heat tolerant, being native to Texas and Louisiana. Average growth is from 3' to 4' and as wide, preferring well drained amended soils in full sun. Sunset zones 2-24. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/04) – J.W.

Gelsemium sempervirens CAROLINA JESSAMINE (Gelsemiaceae) southern U.S.A to Guatemala

This hardy and durable shrubby vine is valuable in the landscape for its 1 inch showy yellow fragrant flowers which cover the plant in winter and early spring and sometimes again in fall. Its dense evergreen foliage looks good all year, making it a good choice for covering fences or trellises. Seldom bothered by pests (all plant parts are poisonous), it is easy to grow and tolerates extremes of cold and heat with ease. Full sun or part shade and regular watering are best, and it can also be used as a bank cover. A double-flowered form called 'Pride Of Augusta' is also grown. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 1/02) —S.B.

Geranium 'Bertie Crug' (Geraniaceae)

Often confused with *Pelargonium*, which are frequently called geraniums, this group of plants is the real deal, excellent acting as fillers and weavers in the perennial border, also hiding the legginess of roses and the like. The selection displayed has dark compact foliage and a tight flowering habit; a very desirable form. Over 300 species exist in the wild, well-distributed from around the globe, so you're bound to find some that will do well in your climate. Most prefer cool and moist conditions (because most selections were made in England), but many of their southern cousins do great here with our dryish climate, with some doing better in Southern California than others. My favorites are *G. sanguineum* cultivars (which grow as groundcovers), *G. 'Biokovo'*, *G. 'Stanhoe'* (excellent in small spaces), and *G. maderense* (the giant biennial geranium, definitely not for small gardens). (Ron Vanderhoff, Orange County, 3/02) —T.P.

Geranium 'Johnson's Blue' (Geraniaceae)

Often confused with *Pelargonium*, which are frequently called geraniums. This group of plants is the real deal, excellent in the perennial border, acting as a filler and weaver, also hiding the legginess of roses and the like. Over 300 species exist in the wild, well distributed from around the globe, so you're bound to find some that will do well in your climate. Most prefer cool and moist conditions (most selections were made in England), but many of their southern cousins do great here with our dryish climate. 'Johnson's Blue' is a hybrid of two Asian species, with a rhizomatous habit and somewhat sprawly. The lavender blue flowers have an extended bloom season due to their sterility. I've had mixed success growing it: I think it likes a little better microclimate than I had given it. The origin of the plant usually gives good clues on how to grow it. For example, *G. incanum*, from South Africa, is somewhat of a noxious pest in Southern California gardens; obviously a good match climate wise. Others that have done well for me are the *G. sanguineum* cvs., which grow as groundcovers; *G. ×cantabrigiense* 'Biokovo'; *G. 'Stanhoe'*, excellent in small spaces; and *G. maderense*, the giant biennial geranium, definitely not for small gardens. You can see the last one at Quail Botanical Gardens Canary Islands section near the parking lot. (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 5/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/01) —T.P.

Geranium macrorrhizum 'Ingwersen's Variety' (Geraniaceae)

One of the most adaptable and rewarding of the perennial geraniums for our climate, this pale-pink flowered selection blooms freely spring through fall. Handsome lobed leaves make a densely-foliaged mound to 18 inches tall. Grows in sun or part shade, in moist or slightly dry conditions. Easy to grow and hardy to cold. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/96) —S.B.

Geranium maderense (Geraniaceae) Madeira

Certainly the most stunning of any species geranium in bloom, this subtropical biennial (or triennial) takes the form of a giant 3 foot rosette of large dissected palmate leaves. In sun or part shade, it is topped in spring with a massive 2 by 2 foot bouquet of many orchid-pink flowers. After bloom, it will set seed, then die, usually leaving many seedlings for future bloom in two or three years. Absolutely spectacular in bloom, but intolerant of heavy frost. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 4/98 & 4/01; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 4/98, 3/00, 5/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/00) —S.B.

Geranium phaeum BLACK WIDOW (Geraniaceae) Europe

This variable species is a perennial for part to full shade with tall stems of ¾ inch flowers in spring. Not as showy as some other perennial geraniums, but very charming and interesting in the garden nonetheless. Many color forms are grown, ranging from white to lilac, pink, purple, maroon, and almost black—and it is the black-flowered forms that seem to attract the most attention. Very hardy to cold. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/96) —S.B.

Geranium 'Pink Spice' (Geraniaceae) Garden Hybrid

A European perennial with low growing dark foliage and delicate rose-pink flowers. Likes some moisture and soil amended with compost. Full sun or part shade; very cold hardy. Great plant for Southern California. Hybrid of *Geranium 'Stanhoe'*. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) — T.P.

Geranium sanguineum 'New Hampshire' (Geraniaceae)

This is a larger, darker-flowered form of an easy and popular species. It grows to a foot or so in height and spreads to around 3 feet in full sun. Bright magenta-purple flowers are freely produced over a long season. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Geum 'Starker's Magnificum' (Rosaceae)

This is my favorite of an interesting group of strawberry relatives which hail from Chile. 'Starker's Magnificum' excels because of its bright tangerine-orange flower color. Geums are evergreen perennials that are great in the front of the border and easy to grow. From a tidy rosette of basal foliage, 'Starker's Magnificum' bears 18 inch tall branched stalks of fully-double 1inch bright orange flowers over a long season in spring to summer. Full sun and regular watering; plants are hardy to extreme cold. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01) – S.B.

Gigantochloa atrovioleacea TROPICAL BLACK BAMBOO (Poaceae [Bambusoideae]) Java, Sumatra [jye-gan-TAH-kloe-uh at-roe-vye-oh-LAY-see-uh *Gigantochloa* comes from Latin words for "giant" and "green;" *atroviolacea* (Latin) means "dark violet."]

This species of giant, tropical, climbing bamboo grows to 40' tall. It has 4" diameter culms are edible, and will tolerate temperatures as low as 25°F. Grow it in full sun. The culms, which start out dark green, turn to deep brown- or purple-black. They retain this dark color when dried, and are used for building, furniture, and musical instruments. (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bamboo Bob Dimattia, Vista, 8/04) – B.D.

Gladiolus brevifolius var. robustus (Iridaceae) S. Africa (Cape Province)

This species gladiolus bears lilac flowers on stems to 2 feet tall which appear early, before the leaves. Dormant in summer. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 12/94) —S.B.

Gladiolus cunonius (Iridaceae) South Africa

Flowering in early spring, this is a striking South African corm with unusual, elongated blossoms in a rich, salmon-red color. Individual blossoms appear to have small wings on their sides. The narrow, sword-shaped leaves and branching stems are somewhat glaucous and stand very erect. The flowers are held above the leaves, on stems up to 2-1/2' tall. It multiplies readily by corms, stonons and seeds, but is not invasive. This is a strong plant and of very easy culture in our area. Some years ago, it was classified as Anomalesia, but subsequently reclassified into the *Gladiolus* group. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/05) – S.L.

Gladiolus dalenii (Iridaceae) So. Africa
[glad-ee-OH-luss DAY-len-ee-eye]

There are about 180 members of the *Gladiolus* genus and they are native to Africa, Madagascar, Europe, Arabia and W. Asia. About 110 of them are native to South Africa, home of many of the finest bulbs and corms for our area. *G. dalenii*, like others of its kind, prefers well-drained soil in full sun. It grows from a corm and has green strap-like leaves to about 2' tall. Unlike the commonly grown "glads," this beauty blooms in late fall, with orange flowers with a yellow throat. Because it is a summer growing *Gladiolus* it needs moderate water during the summer, a time when many other species are dormant and should not be watered. It is hardy to 10- 15 degrees F. According to one catalog, Old House Gardens, this was the first African glad grown n the U.S., where it has been cultivated since the 1830's! [Some sources list this as *G. natalensis*]. (Connie Forest, Fallbrook, 11/03) – S.T-B.

Gladiolus splendens (Iridiaceae) South Africa

A beautiful drought-tolerant scarlet-flowering corm. The small flowers are borne on stems 2'-3' tall. A nice cut flower, it blooms in February to March. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 2/14, 3/15; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/13) – S.T-B.

Gladiolus tristis (Iridaceae) S. Africa

The pale yellow or cream funnel-shaped flowers of this cormous perennial are borne in spikes of up to 20 blooms on wiry stems. They are very sweetly scented from evening to early morning – what a treat in the garden in late winter to early spring. It has narrow green leaves, and, like many bulbs from the Cape Province of South Africa it is summer-dormant and may be allowed to go completely dry in summer. Does best with good drainage in full sun. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/96, 3/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 3/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09, 2/14, 3/15; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/15) —S.T-B

Glaucium flavum YELLOW HORNED POPPY (Papaveraceae) Europe, N Africa, W Asia

Annuals or short lived perennials to a possible 3 feet tall; plants are shorter under drier conditions. Has golden yellow single poppy-like flowers with gray foliage. Very easy to grow: propagate by seed, or let it

re-seed in your garden as it resents being transplanted. Not very commonly found in San Diego nurseries. (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 4/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03) —T.P.

Globba winitii DANCING LADY, DANCING GIRL GINGER (Zingiberaceae) Thailand

A tender miniature ginger best grown as a houseplant or in a greenhouse. This shade loving, winter-dormant plant doesn't leaf out until April-May, but the stems rapidly grow up to 3 feet tall (less in pots, typically 1–2 feet). The light green elliptic leaves are thin and slightly pleated. In late summer and fall flowers are produced on drooping 6 inch long panicles, are long-lasting and borne over a long period. The common name refers to the delightful jiggle of the yellow flowers which gracefully dangle from bright mauve-pink bracts. The small yellow flowers are on long stalks and have long curving stamens. The pink bracts combine to make an unusual color combination. After blooming the stalks will begin to yellow and wither as the plant prepares to go dormant for the winter. Humidity and bright light (but not direct sun) indoors will give best results. Hard to find, mail order sources include Logee's Greenhouses, Mellinger's and The Plumeria People. (Dave Lloyd, Vista 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/96, 9/98, 9/01, 9/02; Koby Hall & Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97) —K.M., S.T-B.

Globularia ×indubia (Globulariaceae) Canary Is.

A naturally occurring hybrid between *G. salicina* and *G. sarcophylla* found only in the Tirajana region of the island of Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands. It is a low dense shrub, about 2 by 3 feet with light olive green foliage. The small button-like blue and white flowers are on long stalks and appear on and off throughout the year. An attractive little drought-tolerant shrub for full sun. Especially nice on a low slope where the semi-cascading growth habit is displayed to nice effect. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94) —K.M.

Globularia ×indubia GLOBE DAISY (Globulariaceae) Hybrid

[glob-yoo-LAIR-ee-uh in-DOO-bee-uh]

This 18"- 24" tall compact shrub, uncommon in the trade, is summer blooming, with small blue ball like flowers in clusters at the ends. Globe Daisy is drought tolerant and tough, with green foliage that is somewhat glaucous (coated with a fine whitish, blue-green or gray bloom). The old flowers are persistent and need to be dead headed. There is not much information on this shrubby cross. San Marcos Growers' website lists this plant at growing to 5' wide with flowers from early spring through summer; another website claims the flowers appear late summer through fall. Most species of *Globularia* are from the Mediterranean, and grow as mat forming ground covers. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03) – T.P.

***Gloriosa superba* 'Rothschildiana'** GLORIOSA LILY (Colchicaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

A tropical vine from Africa, grown from tubers, which are highly toxic and can cause skin irritation when handled. Very showy six-petaled flowers are red with yellow in the center and on the lower margins. The 3–4 inch flowers are strongly reflexed and have wavy edges. This vine is a real heat lover. The dormant tubers can rot in the winter, so it needs excellent drainage. Probably better in a pot at the coast where it can be moved out of the rain and protected from frost. (Kathy Walsh, Normal Heights, 7/99; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 7/15) —T.P.

Gnidia polystachya, brought in as *G. sp.* (Thymelaeaceae) S. Africa

Heath-like shrubs with foliage that is compact and somewhat scaly looking. This genus is just now showing up in Southern California. It grows to about 6 feet, producing 1 inch rounded clusters of yellow flowers. Give the plant full sun with good drainage. It seems easy to grow and has been said to reseed in the garden. My only book reference came from *Hortus Third*, and only lists one species *G. polystachya*. (There are 140 species of *Gnidia*; *G. polystachya* is the only one know to have been cultivated in S. Calif. —Ed.) (Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/01 & 8/02) —T.P.

Gomphrena decumbens AIRY BACHELOR BUTTONS (Amaranthaceae) Mexico

This charming perennial is a low-water plant that does well in our gardens with little fussing required. It roots from cuttings and self-sows a little. The papery flowers (which dry well) are little magenta balls borne in great profusion on wiry stems. The plant grows to about 2-1/2' tall by about 3' wide. Best in full sun; cut way back in winter for fresh growth in spring. See a good photo and read more about it at the Fresh Dirt blog from *Sunset* magazine (<http://freshdirt.sunset.com/2010/12/bloggers-bloom-day.html>). (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/11; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14, 12/15) – S.Ma. & S.T-B.

***Gomphrena globosa* 'Fireworks'** (Amaranthaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A colorful addition to the summer garden that has stiff shoots 2-3 ft high which sport rosy pink pom-pom shaped flowering heads with firework-like gold tips. The texture of the flower is like that of a strawflower, which makes it useful as a cut flower or in dried arrangements. It is considered an annual, but there are reports that in mild climates it has been known to survive the winter. The plant is originally from Central America, is heat and drought tolerant, and blooms from late spring until frost. It often self sows, and seeds can be collected from the dried seed heads and replanted when the ground warms. (Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 5/15) – J.H.

***Gomphrena* sp. 'Teensy Weensy'** MINI BUDDY (Amaranthaceae) Horticultural selection

A rare mini form of a common summer bedding plant (*Gomphrena globosa*, commonly known as globe amaranth.). The extra small purple thistle flowers float above the attractive green foliage in abundance. A perennial shrub, it will probably live over in a mild or frost free location. Grows 2 around. Full sun, amended soil, regular water. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 12/08) – T.P.

***Goniophlebium suburiculatum* 'Knightiae'** (Polypodiaceae)

A tropical fern with fronds up to 3 feet long which cascade gracefully from the pot; foliage is very lacy and desirable. One of the most beautiful ferns that can be grown in San Diego. Old leaves are shed in spring, trim back to fresher plants. This is also an excellent time to divide, which is the only way to reproduce this plant. Divided ferns are slower than spored ferns, so these ferns will always cost more; do not be put off, this is money well spent. This fern looks great in a moss basket; it never fails to get comments. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00) —T.P.

Graptopetalum paraguayense GHOST PLANT (Crassulaceae) Mexico

This small succulent forms charming rosettes (about 6" wide) of grey leaves with a lavender glow, and makes a great groundcover (tho it doesn't take foot traffic). Grows best in full sun to light shade in well-drained soil with moderate watering. Easy to propagate – just put leaves on top of moist soil or sand in a shady spot and they'll root and make baby plants in about a month. Said to be hardy down to 7° F. (Judy Holmes, La Jolla, 1/12) – S.T-B.

***Graptophyllum pictum* 'Black Beauty'** BLACK BEAUTY BUSH (Acanthaceae) New Guinea

[grap-toe-FILL-um PIK-tum *Graptophyllum* is from the Greek words for "painted" and "leaf"; *pictum* means "brightly colored."]

This is an evergreen subtropical shrub which grows to 4-5' tall in partial shade and needs protection from frost. Although there are a number of brightly colored leaf forms of this species, this one is grown for its bold jet-black foliage which makes an effective contrast to golden-leaved plants in the garden. Clusters of purplish flowers may appear in summer and fall, but its main feature is its striking leaf color. Needs regular watering and a protected spot; also good in containers. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04) – S.B.

***Grevillea* 'Constance'** ORANGE AUSTRALIAN SPIDER-FLOWER (Proteaceae) Southeastern Australia (Hybrid)

This handsome evergreen shrub is one of the most vigorous and adaptable grevilleas of all, growing quickly to 6' by 6' in full sun. It has a long fall-through-spring blooming season, and its showy clusters of orange-red flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds. This hybrid is quite tolerant of clay soils and even regular watering, but it is also very drought tolerant and is cold-hardy to 15° F. ((John Allen, Lakeside, 2/04; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/13) – S.B.

***Grevillea juniperina* 'Molonglo'** (Proteaceae) Australia

The foliage is notoriously prickly; in Australia, this species has been used as an animal-proof hedge. An evergreen shrub, it does not mind being pruned and will grow to about two feet tall and 10 feet wide. It bears a heavy show of deep gold flowers from fall through spring that are rich in nectar and supply birds with an abundant source of winter food. This plant, which is dense enough to smother weeds, needs full sun and is drought tolerant. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

Grevillea lanigera WOOLLY GREVILLEA (Proteaceae) E. Australia

There are so many new grevilleas available to us it's hard to keep up. This one is an old standby and still one of my favorites. A shrub to about 6 feet tall and equally as wide, with grayish fuzzy foliage, stiff and needle-like, but not sharp. Flowers of creamy reddish peach appear in terminal racemes in the late winter and spring in abundance, but the plant is seldom without flowers. Hummingbirds are attracted to

these plants, an example of an introduced species benefiting a native species. They require only good drainage and are not big feeders. Annually I give mine a little supplemental iron for chlorosis. This grevillea adapts to a wide to a variety of growing conditions, and blends quite nicely into our Southern California landscapes. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/99) —T.P.

***Grevillea lavandulacea* 'Billywing'** SILVER GREVILLEA (Proteaceae) Western Victoria, Australia

This small, drought-tolerant shrub created a sensation when it was first introduced into California some 30 years ago. Growing to around 3' by 3' in full sun, it has a dense foliage of small, narrow leaves of a wonderfully silvery color which is stunningly covered in winter and spring with a profuse show of clusters of spidery, bright magenta-red flowers that attract hummingbirds. Good drainage is preferred, with sandy or decomposed granite soils ideal, and plants are hardy to around 18°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.B.

***Grevillea lavandulacea* 'Penola'** (Proteaceae)

This beautiful gray-leaved small shrub is a real show-stopper in bloom, with clusters of hot-magenta-pink flowers. It grows to around 3 feet tall here, and is very drought tolerant. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97; ?, 3/02) —S.B.

Grevillea paniculata (Proteaceae) Australia

This pretty *Grevillea*, native to western Australia, has fine, needle-like prickly foliage that adds an interesting texture to the garden. Flowers bloom for a long period in late winter and spring, and the shrub bears sprays of fine white flowers which attract birds. A fast-growing plant that reaches 4' high by 6-8' wide, it can be pruned to maintain a smaller size. This plant prefers full sun, is drought- and frost-tolerant. Take care when planting, as this species is not-well suited to locations near walkways, as they can scratch you. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 3/09) – M.P.

***Grevillea* 'Poorinda Blondie'** (Proteaceae) Australia

Grevillea 'Poorinda Blondie' is a large shrub (to nine feet tall and wide) that has flowers typical of the "toothbrush"-flowered *Grevilleas*, with individual flowers arranged in a terminal one-sided raceme. The most striking feature is the color of the sprigtime flowers, which is a straw-yellow darkening to an orange yellow. The plant is a hardy and reliable cultivar in most reasonably drained soils in full sun or semi-shade. It responds well to pruning and is tolerant of at least moderate frosts and is an excellent screening plant. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

***Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon'** (Proteaceae)

This garden hybrid of *G. banksii* and *G. bipinnatifida* is the most popular grevillea in Australia. Slow spreading shrub with finely divided "fern" foliage, it is drought-tolerant and blooms all year with 6-inch long clusters of bright red flowers. Keys to success in growing it are a well-drained sandy or decomposed granite soil and no phosphorus in either soil or fertilizer. (Plants are severely chlorotic in clay soil because of phosphorus toxicity.) Slow to propagate, it is otherwise easy to grow, and moderately hardy, to 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/94, 10/96; Don Walker, Vista, 4/00 & 1/03; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00) —S.B.

Grevillea thelemanniana SPIDER NET GREVILLEA (Proteaceae) W. Australia

Evergreen shrub with finely textured foliage, grows in to a graceful rounded shrub to about 3–6 feet tall. Red flower cluster at tips can bloom year round. Needs just enough water to get established, then ease off. Give this one plenty of air circulation. Not as garden adaptable as others in this genus. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/02) —T.P.

***Grevillea thelemanniana* 'Gilt Dragon'** CHRISTMAS GREVILLEA (Proteaceae)

Although many grevilleas bloom for Christmas here, this one is the most striking with its soft, silvery foliage and bright red flowers. When it starts blooming, you know it's time to put up the Christmas tree—but the flowering season will last well into March. It grows about 2–2 ½ feet tall and spreads to 5–6 feet wide, and likes a well-drained sandy or decomposed granite soil. Similar (or perhaps identical) to *G. 'Magic Lantern'*. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94) —S.B.

***Grevillea thelemanniana*, gray-leaf form** (Proteaceae) SW Australia

A low-growing ground-cover grevillea with beautiful soft feathery gray foliage and bright scarlet flowers. Beautiful in Christmas arrangements. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Greyia radlkoferi TRANSVAAL BOTTLEBRUSH (Greyiaceae) S. Africa

Botanically peculiar and rare in the nursery trade, grevias resemble giant pelargoniums with bright red bottlebrush flowers. *G. radlkoferi* is a 6–10 foot shrub and has grayish foliage, whereas *G. sutherlandii* has green foliage. Both come from mountainous regions and are hardy to 25°F. Full sun, moderately drought tolerant. A large specimen of *G. radlkoferi* may be seen near the lawn at Quail Botanical Gardens. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/94; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95) —S.B.

Greyia sutherlandii NATAL BOTTLEBRUSH (Greyiaceae) S. Africa

South Africa is full of surprises, and this unusual shrub is one of them. Growing to 6 feet or more with adequate water (it's much smaller in a dry spot), its large roundish leaves and terminal clusters of orange-red flowers make it look like a giant “geranium.” *Greyia* grows well in full sun or part shade, and is only rarely found in nurseries. Hardy to around 24°F. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/01) —S.B.

Guaicum coulteri GUAYACAN (Zygophyllaceae) Mexico

This slow-growing, low-water plant is a large shrub or small tree, growing to about 10' tall and wide (and perhaps up to 25' over many years). According to the website for Mountain States Wholesale Nursery (where the plant displayed was purchased), it is native “to the gravelly plains of western Mexico.” The 5-petaled blue flowers should appear spring through fall. It grows best in full sun with good drainage. (Photos and more details: www.msw.com/media/info_sheets/guaicum_coulteri.pdf.) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/14) – S.T-B.

Guzmania sanguinea (Bromeliaceae) Costa Rica to Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago

A tropical epiphytic bromeliad, commonly grown in pots filled with bark. The bark provides only support; nourishment comes from the center vase cup which holds water, and sometimes tree frogs. At flowering an inflorescence rises from the center and 3 inch yellowish flowers emerge surrounded by very bright bracts of yellow, red and orange. The bracts last for months. In about a year or so, the mother plant will die and pups should have grown up from the base. When the pups are at least 4 inches tall the old mother plant can be cut out. Pups can be left in a clump or divided out if more plants are desired. The stemless plants have lance-like foliage in the form of a rosette. Grow in part shade with morning sun; a moist and humid location prompts the best growth. Feeding is un-necessary. Most guzmanias are not as cold hardy as other bromeliads commonly grown outdoors here, such as aechmeas, neoregelias, or billbergias. They are, however, very tolerant of low light and are commonly grown as house plants worldwide. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/00) —T.P.

Gyrocarpus jacquinii (Hermannieae [a subtribe of Sterculiaceae, a taxa in dispute]; some sources list this species as being in the Hernandiaceae)

Three-lobed spectacular leaves of this very rare member of the chocolate family. Grown hard, as a caudiciform bonsai style. New to horticulture. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06) – M. B.

Habranthus robustus (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) Brazil, Argentina

Small bulb with narrow glossy strap-shaped leaves that tend to arch over and lie close to the ground. One or two flowers on an 8–12 inch scape appear during summer with the leaves (which can be present for most of the year). Large pink flowers are funnel shaped. Likes sun, any soil, and can easily naturalize in the garden almost to the point of being a pest (spreads by seed). (Sue Fouquette, San Diego, 7/95) —K.M.

***Habranthus robustus* ‘Russell Manning’** RAIN LILY (Amaryllidaceae) Garden Hybrid

This easy to grow bulbous herb grows to 18” tall and produces 3” wide, lavender-pink trumpet-like flowers with a green eye. Alternate periods of wet and dry in the summer triggers blooming cycles. The narrow blue-green leaves grow to about 10-12” long. The original species hails from Argentina and Brazil; this cultivar has larger flowers than most in the genus. Good in full sun and fine in pots. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 7/07, 9/15) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Hadrodemas warszewiczianum (Commelinaceae) S Mexico, Guatemala

This subtropical rosette-forming perennial was brought back from Brazil by Fred Meyer, although it is not likely that it is a true Brazilian native. It needs shade and frost protection, and is good in containers. Spikes

of lavender flowers appear all year, with new plantlets sprouting from the flowering stems. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94) —S.B.

Haemanthus albiflos PAINTBRUSH (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

This amaryllis relative makes a striking container plant, with broad, flat strap-like leaves and brush-like flower heads of up to 50 white flowers. Some varieties clump freely, others are slow to multiply. (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 11/96; Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 11/94; Julian Duval, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/96 & 11/01; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 11/00; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 11/11, 11/15; Ken Britt, El Cajon, 11/05; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 10/08; Darlene Villanueva, El Cajon, 12/08, 12/12) —S.B.

Haemanthus 'Cocaloba Pink' PAINTBRUSH (Amaryllidaceae) Garden Hybrid

Bulbous herbs native to South Africa and Namibia, there are about 22 *Haemanthus* species. The specimen displayed is one which SDHS founder Don Walker brought to the plant swap table many years ago. It is a dependable grower and bloomer. In our area *Haemanthus* grow best in part shade in pots with excellent drainage. Grown for their distinctive brush-like inflorescences. (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 10/08) – A.P. & S.T-B.

Haemanthus coccineus (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

The most remarkable feature of this bulbous plant are the twin leaves which lie flat against the ground, like 2 huge tongues. Can eventually reach 8 inches wide and 2 ½ feet long. Flowers appear in August (though plants may not bloom every year) preceding the leaves which remain through winter before withering away. The inflorescences somewhat resemble small tulips, with spotted stems topped with brush-like red flowers surrounded by red petal-like spathe valves. Good container plant; easily grown in the ground (bulbs and leaves will become larger faster); prefers shade. Withhold water once leaves begin to wither. (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94 & 9/99) —K.M.

Haemanthus crispus (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Namaqualand)

The genus *Haemanthus*, in which there are 21 recognized bulb species is unusual, interesting, and highly collectible. The natural center of distribution is Namaqualand (15 species) with its 10-inch rainfall in the winter requiring the plants to go dormant in the summer. Other species are found in the western Karoo of South Africa (5 species) which differs by receiving rain in the summer season. *H. albiflos*, which is the most commonly found *Haemanthus* in cultivation, is found equally in both segmented rainfall areas. *H. crispus* hails from Namaqualand, and its name supersedes the horticulturally distributed synonym *H. undulatus*. The *crispus* (crinkled margins) or *undulate* (wavy margins) leaves are endearing, especially combined with the coral to scarlet (seldom pink) waxy flowers. We are blessed in having a "top rate" monograph, *The Genus Haemanthus*, a revision by Deirdre Snijman, with beautiful color illustrations by Eilaphie Ward-Hilhorst, and published by Kirstenbosch National Botanic Gardens of South Africa, 1984. (Dylan Hannon, Claremont, 3/98 & 4/98) —M.S.B.

Hakea francisiana GRASS-LEAF HAKEA (Proteaceae) Australia

This easily grown drought tolerant shrub gets to about 8-18' tall and somewhat narrower. It does best in full sun and can go without watering for extended periods, even tolerating light frost, and does well in most types of soil provided there is good drainage. The inflorescence of 150-500 coral pink (or cream and pink) flowers appears from winter to spring and can be 4" long – the shrub is superb in full bloom and attracts hummingbirds. Details and photos are at www.australianplants.com. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/12) – S.T-B.

Hakea laurina PINCUSHION HAKEA (Proteaceae) S.W. Australia

This very drought-tolerant shrub or small tree grows to about 15' tall, with narrow elliptical leaves to about 5" wide. Globular flower heads burst into bloom in fall and winter, with pink flowers and long white stigmas that attract hummingbirds; makes a good cut flower. Hardy to low 20 degrees; grow it in full sun in well-drained soil. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 1/07, 12/15) – S.L.

Hakea orthorrhyncha BIRD BEAK HAKEA (Proteaceae) W. Australia

This showy 8 foot shrub hails from the sandplains north and east of Geraldton, Western Australia. It is an airy shrub with an open branch structure that "lights up" in winter with bright red grevillea-like flower clusters that spring straight from the main branches. Hummingbirds find these flowers full of nectar and quite

irresistible. The woody fruits which follow look like bird beaks. Very drought tolerant. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95) —S.B.

Hakea scoparia (Proteaceae) Western Australia

This unusual drought-tolerant evergreen shrub grows to 5-8' tall and wide in full sun or light shade. Its long, narrow leaves are somewhat broom-like, hence its species name. Flowering is showy, with cream to pinkish, strongly-scented grevillea-like flower clusters all along the woody stems, followed by persistent woody seed capsules. This plant prefers well-drained, acid soils (so a decomposed granite soil is ideal), and it will tolerate fairly heavy frosts. Flowers attract hummingbirds. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 1/08) —S.B.

Hakea sericea SILKY HAKEA (Proteaceae) E Australia

Looking much like a *Grevillea*, this spreading drought-tolerant shrub grows to around 3 feet tall by 6 feet wide, with showy reddish-pink pincushion-like 1 inch flower clusters produced all along the stems in late fall and winter. It likes full sun and prefers good drainage, but will grow in a wide variety of conditions as long as frosts are not severe. It is eye-catching in bloom either in the garden or in flower arrangements, and can tolerate extremely hot, dry sites. (Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00) —S.B.

Haloragis erecta 'Wellington Bronze' (Haloragidaceae)

This cultivar of a New Zealand native is a low evergreen shrub only recently introduced to gardens in this area, with very attractive bronzy foliage on low sweeping stems. Bears irregular spikes of small, inconspicuous green flowers. Very nice foliage contrast in a mixed planting. Likes moisture (but will take average garden watering); full sun to part shade. Grows quickly to about 2–3 feet tall and at least 3 feet wide; prune to keep in bounds. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 3/01) —R.V.

Hardenbergia violacea 'Canoelands' DWARF LILAC VINE (Fabaceae) Eastern Australia

[har-den-BER-gee-uh vye-oh-LAY-see-uh

Hardenbergia is named in honor of Franziska, Countess von Hardenberg, who was the sister of the 19th century Austrian baron Carl A. A. von Hugel, an enthusiastic patron of horticulture (no, we are not making this up!); *violacea* (Latin) means "violet-colored," in reference to the flowers.]

This is a very nice new selection of an evergreen Australian vine that is famous for its profusion of blue-purple flowers in winter. The species is a variable one, with past introductions ranging from the robust (20') climber 'Happy Wanderer' to the tiny (2') shrubby 'Minihaha'. 'Canoelands' (a place-name in Australia where it was first collected) is an intermediate selection that grows to just 8-10' tall, and fills the need for a colorful, shrubby, evergreen vine or cascading plant that doesn't get too big and looks good all year. Growing in full sun or partial shade, its handsome long narrow leaves are a glossy dark green. From January to March, it is covered with showy clusters of blue-purple pea-shaped flowers; some folks think it looks like a dwarf evergreen wisteria. This plant grows well with average watering, is fairly drought-tolerant, and is hardy to 20°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05) —S.B.

Hardenbergia violacea 'Icicle' (Fabaceae)

Shrubbiest than the more common purple-flowered form of the species, this small vine has large, showy clusters of pure white flowers and grows in full sun to part shade. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Hardenbergia violacea 'Walkabout Purple' PURPLE LILAC VINE (Fabaceae) Cultivar

This evergreen vining shrub for full sun (light shade in hot areas) climbs by twining stems, and is supposed to be a compact form to 3 feet tall by 3 feet wide. However, in my garden it has stems to 7' long! Violet flowers with a chartreuse spot in the center appear in winter through early spring and "cascade like small Wisteria blossoms." The Native Sons Wholesale Nursery website (www.nativeson.com) notes that it "tolerates and even prefers heavy soil so long as it drains well." A cultivar of an Australian native plant reported as being widespread along the coast and adjacent ranges in the eastern and southern states, it is drought-tolerant once established. Hardy to 25° F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13, 1/15) —S.T-B.

Hatiora salicornioides DRUNKARD'S DREAM (Cactaceae) Brazil

Tropical epiphytic succulents, easy to grow. Sun or more shade inland. Regular water with good drainage is essential. Provides great texture in a basket, also beautiful when lit against a wall. This species is

compact and dense, sometimes not cascading at all, and growing more upright. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Hebe 'Alicia Amherst' (Scrophulariaceae)

Hebe is a mostly New Zealand group of some 80 species and numerous cultivars of showy flowering shrubs. Although problems with *Fusarium* root rot can occur with some cultivars (especially in poorly-drained soils), there are many varieties that have no such problems and perform very well here. Hebes are tidy shrubs with glossy foliage that looks good all year and seldom needs pruning. Showy clusters of flowers appear throughout the year—often blue or purple, but in 'Alicia Amherst', they are raspberry-pink. This selection is a 3 by 3 foot shrub with green leaves that may turn purplish in cool weather and are also purple when young. Full sun on the coast is best, and full sun to part shade inland, but plants do not do well in desert climates and need regular watering. Hardy to around 20°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.B.

Hebe 'Amy' (Scrophulariaceae)

This is a popular compact variety to 3 x 3 feet with smaller leaves with a purplish tinge. Showy flower clusters are reddish purple and are produced throughout the year. It makes a fine evergreen shrub by itself, as a hedge, or in the mixed border. Best with neither excessive heat or cold, it will recover from temperatures as low as 20°F. Regular watering and good drainage are best, as are full sun on the coast and full sun to part shade inland. Also good in containers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.B.

Hebe 'Katrine' (Scrophulariaceae)

This handsome variegated-foliaged evergreen shrub grows into a 3 by 3 foot mound, and is by far the most reliable variegated *Hebe*. Compact foliage is a bright blend of ivory-white and green, with the overall effect one of creamy-white. Showy violet flowers are a bonus, and are produced throughout the year. Regular watering and good drainage are best, as are full sun on the coast and full sun to part shade inland. This is an excellent and showy small shrub for a variety of garden uses, including containers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.B.

Hebe salicifolia KOROMIKO (Scrophulariaceae) New Zealand

An unusual species with a willow habit to 5'. It has small light green leaves and 5" pale lavender-white flowers shaped like trailing little cones. Full sun to part shade; average water; tolerates coastal condition very well. Likes amended soil with good drainage. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

Hedera helix 'Midas Touch' ENGLISH IVY (Araliaceae)

'Midas Touch' was first raised by Frode Maegaard Hedera Nursery of Ringe, Denmark, where it was originally called 'Golden Kolibri', suggesting it sported from the established cultivar 'Kolibri', which is white and dark green. 'Midas Touch' is dark green with so many clear yellow splashes it sometimes appears to be a yellow leaf with green. Leaves are three lobed and heart shaped. Like all English Ivy, the heat of a Mediterranean summer demands it be grown in the shade here. It will withstand a little early or late sun, and nearly full sun during the coolest time of the year. It is prone to leaf scorching in windy locations. Self-branching growth habit. Hardy to -10°F. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 1/02) —G.D.S.

Hedychium coccineum 'Beni-Oran' (Zingiberaceae)

We can grow many flowering gingers in the milder parts of San Diego County, and the heady scent of their showy flowers in late summer is a signal that fall will soon arrive. Flowering gingers are a great addition to a part shade garden because they add a strong vertical element. Although considered tropical, they also fit in a woodsier setting. *Hedychium coccineum*, the Red Ginger Lily, hails from the Himalayas, and has pale to deep red flowers in the fall. The plant grows from a rhizome and can send stalks up to 9 feet tall, with green leaves to almost 2 feet long by 2 inches wide. They have good cold tolerance and do very well in all of San Diego, even in areas that get a hard frost; they may lose top growth but mulched roots are fine. Exceedingly easy to grow; rhizomes stay in the upper area of the soil and a thick layer of mulch is a great benefit. Best in light shade with rich soil. Give gingers regular moisture; feeding is not usually required unless the clump is somewhat old and has depleted its resources. Flowering stalks can be cut to the ground when they finish blooming, and plants can be divided spring and fall. There are a number of cultivars and varieties available, including *H. c. var. angustifolium*, with salmon-pink or brick red flowers and *H. c. var. aurantiacum* with orange flowers. The cultivar displayed has light salmon flowers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02 & 9/02) —S.T-B. & T.P.

***Hedychium* 'Dr. Moy'** VARIEGATED GINGER (Zingiberaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This newer hybrid has nicely scented, fall-blooming, peach-orange flowers (with a darker throat) that show characteristics of both parents: *H. coronarium* (some sources say *H. flavum*) and *H. coccineum*. It was bred by retired plant breeder Dr. Moy of the San Antonio Botanic Gardens, who had named it *H. 'Robusta'* for the stout stalks. The variegated leaves have creamy white streaks on green pointed leaves; it is reputed to be the only variegated *Hedychium*. It grows 4-5' tall in medium to full sun. (Susan Morse, Vista, 10/06) – S.M. & S.T-B.

Hedychium gardnerianum KAHILI GINGER (Zingiberaceae) N India, Himalayas

From the slopes of the Himalayas comes this hardiest and most famous of the "Ginger Lilies" or "Butterfly Gingers". Of the many "ginger lilies" that are so easily grown here, the "Kahili" is one of the very most spectacular. From mid-summer to fall is the time in San Diego for its bloom. Flower clusters are up to 18 inches tall and 6 inches wide, composed of bright yellow fragrant flowers with showy red stamens. Foliage is handsome and tropical-looking, and the plant grows to 4–5 feet tall. Kahili Ginger grows from large rhizomes, which have been used for seasoning but are not the same as the ginger typically used as a spice (which is *Zingiber officinale*). Part shade and regular watering and fertilizing produce the best blooms, and the plants can recover from cold temperatures down to 20°F or so but will not tolerate prolonged soil freezing. In the absence of frost, old stems should be cut back in late winter. Flowers look their best with ample humidity; hot dry days inland can wilt the flowers and shorten their lives. (W. Rawlings, Solana Beach, 9/95; Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 8/97; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) — S.B.

***Hedychium* hybrid**, dwarf pale yellow form BUTTERFLY GINGER (Zingiberaceae)

Anyone who's ever been to Hawaii knows how amazing the Butterfly Gingers can be – and I would imagine that the plants in their native Himalayas are absolutely breathtaking. For us, the clean, spicy flower fragrance of these hardy gingers is so much a part of the summer garden, especially when the humidity is high, and they make excellent cut flowers as well. Not to be confused with tropical gingers, the Butterfly Gingers are true subtropicals and are hardy to as low as 5°F. From a clump of rhizomes (which is not the true ginger spice, but is sometimes used as a substitute for it) flowering stems grow each year to 3–5 feet tall, and in summer are topped with terminal spikes of white, yellow, pink, or coral-colored flowers. White and yellow-flowered varieties are particularly fragrant – the specimen displayed was an unnamed hybrid of *H. coronarium* and *H. flavescens*, with creamy-yellow flowers. Butterfly Gingers like part shade, regular watering, and occasional feeding with a high-potassium fertilizer. Overhead sprinkling will give them the extra humidity they love. Cut back last year's flowering stems in the spring to make room for new growth and flowers. Clumps may be divided anytime from spring through fall. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) —S.B.

Helianthus angustifolius SWAMP SUNFLOWER (Asteraceae) E U.S.A.

Nothing is showier in the fall garden than this large daisy, which is a deciduous perennial that grows to 6 feet tall and nearly as wide. For two months or more it is a solid mass of deep yellow-gold, with many 3 inch flowers. Despite its common name, it requires just average water and seems to prefer clay soils. Full sun is important, and the plant is extremely cold-hardy. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/99 & 10/00) —S.B.

Helianthus maximilianii MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER (Asteraceae) central N. America

Hortus Third describes this species as a "stout perennial," which is quite an understatement. This giant sunflower explodes into bloom in September and October here, covered with hundreds of 3 inch golden-yellow blooms on a 10 × 10 foot shrub. It dies back to the ground in winter and spreads by underground stems to make a large clump. Not a plant for timid gardens (or gardeners!), it is a magnificent harbinger of autumn here. Full sun; hardy to extreme cold, average watering. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 9/95; Marie Smith, San Diego, 9/00 & 9/01) —S.B.

***Helichrysum petiolare* 'Limelight'** (Asteraceae)

This evergreen shrubby perennial is invaluable for its chartreuse foliage that really "lights up" a shady spot. It grows quickly and easily to around 2 feet tall and 4 feet wide, and even takes a fair amount of drought. Although it can also grow in full sun, its 1 inch round woolly leaves and trailing stems look best in part shade, where it is very effective mingling with other plants either in the ground or in large pots.

This is a good plant for difficult situations that can compete successfully with other plants and even grows well under trees. It is cold-hardy to around 25°F. (? , 11/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/02) —S.B.

Heliotropium arborescens HELIOTROPE (Boraginaceae) Peru

The flower fragrance of Heliotrope is legendary—like cherry pie (or, as I perceive it, more like Hostess Cherry Pie). This shrubby perennial blooms all year with showy terminal clusters of flowers in deep violet, lavender, or white. Foliage is purplish-green in the dark-flowered varieties, olive-green in the white-flowered variety. Heliotrope likes heat, regular watering, and plenty of food. Partial shade is good in hot-summer areas, but full sun is fine near the coast. Don't prune except in warm weather. Grows fine in containers. Protect from heavy frost. (Don Walker, Vista, 4/00) —S.B.

***Heliotropium arborescens* 'Santa Barbara'** GARDEN HELIOTROPE (Boraginaceae) Garden Hybrid

Long famous in the garden for the "cherry pie" fragrance of its flowers, the subtropical Heliotrope has somewhat of a split personality in modern horticulture. Although the original species form of this plant (from Peru) is a dependable evergreen shrub in our mild-winter climate, it is somewhat frost-tender – and so is grown only as an annual in most of the USA and Europe. For this reason, the common varieties sold have been developed for use as annuals in climates other than ours – which means they love humid summer heat, have little tolerance of dry air or cold temperatures, and are not reliably perennial here. Years ago, Bill Teague found the original shrubby perennial species form in a garden in Santa Barbara, and has been growing it ever since. Unlike the more common forms of this plant, 'Santa Barbara' is a reliable evergreen shrub to 3' by 3' that lives for many years in full sun or part shade where frosts are not severe. Its clusters of fragrant blue-purple flowers are produced all year, and the flowers attract butterflies as well as people. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04) – S.B.

Helleborus argutifolius, syn. *H. corsicus*, *H. lividus* ssp. *corsicus* CORSICAN HELLEBORE

(Ranunculaceae) Corsica, Sardinia

The Mediterranean hellebores are among the first perennials to bloom each year, with flowering occurring from January through May, and this one still shows color all the way to June. A native of streamsides, meadows and roadsides in the chaparral vegetation of Corsica and Sardinia, it grows to 2½ feet tall, with conspicuously toothed leathery gray-green leaves. The terminal clusters of 2" flowers are chartreuse green and quite striking, and displayed above the foliage. It is ideal for dry shade or part sun, and is hardy to cold. In its native habitat it favors moist habitats but in cultivation is still very drought-tolerant. Plants appreciate good drainage and can self-sow in the garden. Immature (green) seeds cause skin irritation and should be handled with caution. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01) —S.B.

Helleborus foetidus STINKING HELLEBORE (Ranunculaceae)

Another fine hellebore for dry shade to part sun, *H. foetidus* is similar to *H. argutifolius* in its cultural requirements. Palmately divided leaves with narrow leaflets are dark green in the species, and gray-green in the variety 'Wester Flisk'. Green flowers in clusters are tinged with red. In nature, the species grows on limestone soils. Flowering is from January to April. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98, 3/99, 3/01; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 2/99 & 11/01)

***Helleborus orientalis* hybrid** LENTEN ROSE (Ranunculaceae)

Numerous selections and hybrids of this variable species make it the most popular of the hellebores. Flower color may range from pure white to yellow, green, pink, red, and purple in different cultivars. Since plants are most easily grown from seed, nurseries concentrate on producing good seedling strains (which are now becoming more widely available). The Lenten Rose may bloom anytime from November through May, depending on the variety. It is very tolerant of heavy clay soil with protection from afternoon sun, and grows well under trees. A soil rich in humus is even better. Dark green foliage is pretty at all seasons with only average watering, but plants in very dry spots may lose their leaves in summer. This easy to grow perennial makes showy winter-spring color in shade. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/98 & 2/99) —S.B.

***Hemerocallis* 'Homeward Bound'** (Liliaceae)

Modern hybrid daylilies now come in all colors except blue, and in a range of heights from 4 inches to 6 feet tall, including flower spikes. Flower size ranges from 1 inch across to nearly a foot across, depending on the variety. Although each flower lasts only a day, new ones open up each day for 3–4 weeks on each flower spike. Most of the new hybrids bloom throughout the summer, fall, and early winter here, with the

heaviest bloom in May and June. 'Homeward Bound' is a compact grower to just 18 inches tall with large 8 inch ruffled peach flowers. Like many varieties, an acid fertilizer and soil will make the flowers more pink, whereas an alkaline soil produces more of a melon-peach color. Daylilies like regular watering for best bloom, and may be fertilized in the spring and fall. Full sun or afternoon shade. (Sally Harvey, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/96) —S.B.

Hemerocallis hybrids DAYLILY (Hemerocallidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

After 70 years of hybridizing, an original handful of rather modest perennials native to China and Japan have given rise to over 60,000 fancy varieties of daylilies, collectively laying just claim to the title "America's Favorite Perennial". Because daylilies succeed in any climate and are also easy to hybridize, they are great favorites of collectors everywhere. Modern hybrids have flowers in every color but true blue, and most have flowers around 6 inches across. Although the flowers still last only a day, breeding has produced nearly everblooming plants (in our climate, at least) with up to 35 buds per bloom stalk in the newer hybrids. The many different flower forms available include miniatures, doubles, and "spider" types (with long narrow petals) in addition to the popular large round flowered types. Daylilies like full sun, but afternoon shade can keep the flowers looking fresh in hot, dry climates. The flowers always look best when nighttime temperatures and humidity are high, with a minimum nighttime temperature of 55°F preferred. Plants will grow well in any temperature, as long as they get regular watering. Fertilizing, using an acid-type fertilizer, may be done in spring and fall, but the plants are not heavy feeders. Foliage may be either evergreen or winter-deciduous, depending on variety. (Kara Williams, San Marcos, 9/00) —S.B.

Hemionitis arifolia HEART FERN (Adiantaceae) India, Bengal, Ceylon, Burma, Philippines
[heh-mee-oh-NYE-tiss air-ih-FOE-lee-uh]

Heart Fern is a tropical fern with dark green heart-shaped leaves on a compact-growing plant that reaches 6"-12" tall. The leaves are often viviparous, producing young plants in the center of the leaf. It is best as a houseplant, resenting drying out and direct sunlight. Also, it enjoys high humidity. It takes average fertilizer. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/03) – C.A.

Hermannia verticillata HONEYBELLS (Sterculiaceae) S. Africa

This small shrubby plant is ideally suited to a hanging basket or cascading from a low wall, and should be experienced close-up. Growing to just 12–18 inches tall, with a 2–3 foot spread, it is smaller in containers. A profusion of tiny yellow bell-shaped flowers is produced over a long season, and these are sweetly fragrant. Likes full sun, good drainage, and regular watering, but is moderately drought-tolerant. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97; Mary McBride, Vista, 4/01) —S.B.

Heteromeles arbutifolia TOYON, CALIFORNIA HOLLY (Rosaceae) California, N Baja California

This evergreen shrub or small tree grows to 25 feet tall and about as wide; can be pruned to shape. The glossy leathery leaves (2–4 inches long) are a nice background for the small white summertime flowers. The red berries which follow in winter are a favorite of our local birds. Although drought tolerant, it looks better if given some water. Grow in full sun to part shade. (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 5/03; Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 12/11, 5/14; Al & Dora Myrick, San Diego, 4/12) — D.H.

Heuchera 'Crimson Curls' CRIMSON CURLS CORAL BELLS (Saxifragaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

In recent years, a large number of hybrid Coral Bells have been introduced that are colorful foliage plants for shady spots. Derived from the species *Heuchera americana*, they generally do not have showy flowers, but do feature brightly-colored leaves. 'Crimson Curls' makes a 6" tall by 1' wide compact clump of evergreen foliage which is composed of dark burgundy-red frilly leaves, and is hardy to cold. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06) – S.B.

Heuchera maxima ISLAND ALUM ROOT (Saxifragaceae) California Channel Is.

This larger relative of "Coral Bells" is an outstanding native plant for partial shade. It needs regular watering inland, but can be quite drought tolerant on the coast. Many whitish or pinkish flowers are produced on blooming stems rising 2–3 feet above the lush foliage. This plant makes a nice informal ground cover. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95, 2/95, 4/96, 3/97, 4/99, 3/01; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/14) —S.B.

Heuchera sanguinea 'Firefly' RED CORAL BELLS (Saxifragaceae) Arizona

The many varieties of Coral Bells are popular garden perennials for their compact rosettes of foliage and airy spikes of small flowers that attract hummingbirds. Growing easily in full sun or partial shade, 'Firefly'

makes 6" tall by 12" wide foliage clumps topped by 12" tall clusters of showy bright red flowers. It is very easy to grow, needs only average watering, and is cold-hardy to around 10°F. Protect against stem mealybugs, which are spread by ants. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05) – S.B.

×**Heucherella tiarelloides** ‘Bridget Bloom’ (Saxifragaceae)

This intergeneric hybrid between “Coral Bells” (*Heuchera xbrizoides*) and *Tiarella cordifolia* is justifiably popular and showy in the garden. Most resembling *Tiarella*, it makes dense foliage clumps only a few inches high. Many upright 12 inch stems display profuse clusters of small pink blossoms in spring and summer. Good for the front of the border, and in rock gardens and even containers. Sun or shade near the coast, part to full shade inland, regular watering. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/96) —S.B.

Hibbertia stellaris (Dilleniaceae) Australia

Hibbertia stellaris is a small shrub, usually less than about 18" high (to about two feet wide) with small, linear leaves about ½" long. This species has been in cultivation for many years and is a very desirable and showy plant that does not require a great deal of space. It prefers dry climates and is suitable for Mediterranean gardens in a sunny or partly shaded location. It will tolerate at least moderate frost. It makes an excellent container plant or may be grown as a ground cover. Yellow/orange flowers appear in spring. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

Hibiscus acetosella ‘Mahogany Splendor’ CRANBERRY HIBISCUS (Malvaceae) Naural Hybrid, Tropical East Africa

This short-lived perennial (many treat it as an annual) with gorgeous burgundy foliage produces red flowers in fall on a shrubby plant to about 5' tall and wide. The flowers remain open for just a few hours and last only one day, although the plant will be in bloom for about a month. It is related to *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, whose flower calacyes are used to make Red Zinger iced tea and, in Mexico, the popular Jamaica beverage. Cranberry Hibiscus has slightly sour or tart young leaves that are eaten raw or cooked in salads and stir-fries in South America. Care should be taken, however, and the leaves should be eaten in small quantities only, as they are acidic and mucilaginous. The flowers are used to make sugared iced drinks. It is said to be easy to propagate from cuttings, which root in water, as well as from seeds. The striking foliage makes it a fine plant for a colorful note in the garden, and it needs only moderate water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/13, 8/14) – S.T-B.

Hibiscus acetosella ‘Maple Sugar’ BURGUNDY-LEAVED HIBISCUS (Malvaceae) Tropical Eastern and Central Africa

Best considered an annual in our climate, this is a fantastic fast-growing but soft-wooded shrub to 6' tall that has showy dark burgundy stems and finely-cut leaves. In the fall, it also has 3" wide velvety hibiscus-like flowers of the same dark burgundy color. It grows in full sun with average watering, and sometimes will live over as a perennial in coastal climates, but is listed as cold-hardy to only 38°F. ‘Maple Sugar’ is an improved larger-leaved selection that makes a more colorful and showy plant than the old ‘Eetveldtianus’, which was popular 15 years ago. Great in containers, too. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06) – S.B.

Hibiscus elatus CUBAN BAST TREE, MAHOE (Malvaceae) Jamaica, Cuba

Three-inch orange hibiscus-like flowers turning claret on the second day are the hallmark of this tree which can reach to 80 feet in habitat. It superficially resembles *H. tiliaceus* which is pan-tropical but much smaller to 20 feet. It is frost sensitive and blooms irregularly in Southern California. It produces hardwood sought after in the Caribbean. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96) —B.H.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis ‘Elephant Ear’ (Malvaceae)

Tom Piergrossi brought in a number of fancy hybrid hibiscus, which are medium to large-sized shrubs that perform so well in our coastal climates. Although many varieties bloom all year with adequate feeding, they all reach their peak in the fall here in San Diego. Full sun to light shade is best, as is a frost-free, protected site. Subject to Giant Whitefly in areas where that pest exists. ‘Elephant Ear’ (also known as ‘Powderpuff’ and ‘White Kalakaua’) is a 6–8 foot shrub with large double white flowers sometimes tinged pale pink. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/95) —S.B.

Hibiscus ‘Ross Estey’ TROPICAL HIBISCUS (Malvaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This hibiscus variety has been a favorite in Southern California for many years. Unlike many of the newer Florida hybrid hibiscus varieties, this one is a strong-growing, robust evergreen shrub to 6-8' tall here that

is well-adapted to our climate and does not need to be grafted. Very large, heavily textured ruffled flowers are freely produced during warm weather. They are single, and are pink shading to coral-orange at the edges of the flower. Individual flowers are also unusual in that they last 2-3 days on the plant. Grow in full sun to light shade in a spot that is protected from frost. Regular watering and feeding are recommended for best flowering. (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 8/06) – S.B.

Hibiscus sabdariffa ROSELLE, JAMAICA SORREL (Malvaceae) Old World Tropics.

Related to our common Hibiscus, but more closely resembling the cotton plant (*Gossypium hirsutum*, from tropical America), *Hibiscus sabdariffa* is a perennial or annual herb to 6 feet. Palmate leaves are lobed, but highly variable in size and shape. The 2 inch long yellow flowers with a brownish-red base are borne at tips. They are relatively small and not showy. The highlight is the fleshy red fruit, which forms as the calyx expands to a showy 2 inch ball. Most probably from Africa, now widespread throughout the tropics. The fleshy calyx is used in drinks and jellies, making a liquid with the somewhat acid flavor of cranberries. Two popular beverages made from this plant, both with a lovely clear red color, are the refreshing Jamaica, often served iced in Mexican restaurants, and Red Zinger tea, served both hot and iced. The stems are used for cordage. It's also popular for its ornamental value as cut foliage. Does best in our inland valleys where sufficient heat is better to mature fruit. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 10/00) —T.P.

Hibiscus schizopetalus FRINGED HIBISCUS, JAPANESE LANTERN (Malvaceae) tropical E Africa

This aristocratic shrub makes a natural espalier to about 6 feet tall and wide, or more with age. Three-inch fringed red flowers hang like little chandeliers from the arching branches during warm weather. The Fringed Hibiscus dislikes cold temperatures and will drop its leaves with prolonged cold, so it is best in a warm spot in full sun or part shade on the coast, and part shade inland. Older plants will survive a light frost, but young plants are frost-tender. Fringed Hibiscus grows well in a large container, which may be moved to a frost-protected spot in winter. Water and fertilize regularly. (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94 & 8/01; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/96; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 11/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01; Ben Hardy, Santee, 10/02; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/06; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/06, 9/14, 11/15) —S.B.

Hibiscus tiliaceus MAHOE (Malvaceae) Old World Tropics (at sea shores)

In coastal areas of the world's tropical zones, often in swampy, brackish saltwater inlets, you'll see dense, tangled masses of the Hau Tree. We can grow this in our gardens, where it grows to 20 feet tall and often has a gnarled picturesque trunk. The heart-shaped leaves to 10 inches long are smooth above, hairy beneath. Throughout warm weather the Tree Hibiscus bears bright yellow hibiscus-like flowers from 3½–7 inches wide, with a maroon eye. Lasting just one to two days at most, the flowers change to dull red before they drop. An important source of raw materials, the bending branches were cut for canoe outriggers and the bark is still used for ropes, nets, and baskets. Both roots and flower buds have medicinal uses. Although the tree is hardy to 25°F, it looks best in warm, humid areas. (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 9/00) —W.A.

***Hippeastrum* 'Apple Blossom'** (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

Popular blooming houseplants commonly forced for the winter holidays, most amaryllis are unscented. This particular cultivar, however, not only has a lovely scent, it also does just great planted outside in the ground here in Southern California, where it is a reliable rebloomer. The flowers are white, speckled with soft pink. My bulb had two stems and the second stem bore six enormous trumpet-shaped blossoms. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/98) —S.T-B.

***Hippeastrum* 'La Paz'** AMARYLLIS (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])

Amaryllis hybridizing has in recent times brought a wealth of amazing and unusual new flower forms to this wonderful group of bulbous plants. Some of the best and most innovative new hybrids were produced by the late Fred Meyer of Escondido, whose extensive hybridizing programs were designed to bring new forms of Amaryllis into the cut-flower trade and have resulted in more than 100 highly-acclaimed introductions. Fred's hybrid 'La Paz' was a ground-breaker in a new flower form that might be called "Spider Amaryllis", and is the result of his crosses between the flamboyant and vigorous evergreen species *Hippeastrum papilio* and the very different and very spidery-flowered deciduous species *Hippeastrum cybister*. The distinctive result is a vigorous spidery-petaled Amaryllis with showy umbels of flowers that have green, red, and white markings. Although many varieties of hybrid amaryllis make good

garden plants here, they are often grown in containers, where it is easier to cut back on the water during their fall and early winter dormant period. They appreciate light shade, a rich well-drained soil, regular watering and feeding during their spring and summer growth period, and protection from heavy frost. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 2/03, 2/14, 3/16) —S.B.

Hippeastrum papilio, syn. *Amaryllis papilio* BUTTERFLY AMARYLLIS (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])
Brazil

This popular amaryllis produces exotic-looking 5 inch striped flowers of maroon and light green. Good for containers or in the garden, but should be protected from snails and slugs. Once rare and quite expensive, it is becoming more available these days. Full sun to part shade on the coast, partial shade inland. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95 & 3/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/00; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/00; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 2/01; Lucy Warren, San Diego, 3/08; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/14) —S.B.

Holmskioldia sanguinea CHINESE HAT PLANT (Verbenaceae) Himalayas

This large viny shrub bears clusters of 1 inch flowers that look like little hats—brick-orange in the common form and chartreuse yellow in a less-common variety. The calyces are persistent and furnish a colorful show for months in late summer and fall. Excellent as a background shrub for sun or part shade with regular watering; hardy to around 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Nan Sterman, Encinitas, 10/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/00 & 1/03) —S.B.

Holmskioldia tettensis (Verbenaceae) tropical Africa, Asia

This is a dainty version of *H. sanguinea*, the Chinese Hat Plant, which is grown for its red flowers. The species shown is a small shrub (can get to 6 feet tall—Ed.) with showy rosy pink bracts and nicely contrasting blue flowers, and small scalloped leaves. Try it in part shade with regular watering. (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01) —M.K.

Homalanthus populifolius, syn. *Omalanthus populifolius* QUEENSLAND POPLAR, BLEEDING HEART TREE (Euphorbiaceae) Indomalaya to Pacific Is. and Australia

This fast-growing small tree can go from seed to fully-grown 12–15 foot tree in just one year. It is called the “Bleeding Heart Tree” because at any time of the year some of the normally evergreen heart-shaped leaves will turn red and hang like little hearts. Pea-sized purplish fruits in autumn are attractive to birds, and the seeds sprout readily wherever the birds drop them. Full sun to part shade. (Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/94) —S.B.

Homoglad hybrids (Iridiaceae) South Africa

These corms were purchased in 2010 from Annie’s Annuals. Here’s what their website (www.anniesannuals.com) says: “This is a beautiful early spring bulb with large flowers and slender foliage. The blooms are variable-some will be pale yellow with some darker brown streaks on the top petals, while others will be more flushed with color. In evening they are fragrant. These are a cross between *Gladiolus tristis* & *Homoglossum watsonium* (which has now been renamed *Gladiolus watsonium*). *G. tristis* gives this hybrid its fragrance & *G. watsonium* gives it its coloring. The flowers occur on long stems & sometimes will fall over so underplanting with another plant is sometimes helpful.” My flowers are very pale yellow and look nearly identical to *G. tristis*, but smaller. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11) – S.T-B.

Homalocladium platycladum TAPEWORM PLANT, CENTIPEDE PLANT, RIBBON BUSH (Polygonaceae) Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea

[hoe-mal-oh-KLAY-dee-um plat-ee-KLAY-dum *Homalocladium* is from the Greek words for “flat” and “stemmed,” in reference to the foliage of this plant (which is actually flattened stems and not true leaves); *platycladum* is another Greek derivative meaning “flat-branched.”]

There is only one species in this rare genus, although the Polygonaceae includes our native buck-wheat, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. This four foot to eight foot tall evergreen shrub, rarely seen in nurseries, is not to be confused with another ribbon bush, *Hypoestes aristata*, from So. Africa. It makes a fine garden plant or pot specimen, thriving in full sun (coastal) to shade (inland). The curious mostly leafless stems are jointed and completely flat, slightly rounded with age. Tiny greenish flowers along the edges may be followed by red fruits. Hardy to about 25°F. (Don Nelson, Escondido, 5/04) – S.T-B.

Hosta ‘So Sweet’ (Agavaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])

A clump forming perennial, much more popular in the east. They prefer shade here in San Diego. Fluffy, highly organic soil with constant moisture is also beneficial. They provide a beautiful broad leaf for contrast in the shade. The plant has a long dormancy, as clumps completely disappear in the winter (some would say an opportunity to plant Primrose). Snails find them delicious, so baiting or surrounding with a copper strip is essential as most forms only throw up one flush of leaves per year. 'So Sweet' has a white margin on the ovate leaf. It grows to about two feet tall, and fragrant lavender flowers are formed on scapes in the fall. Propagate by division any time in the summer. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01 & 5/02) —T.P.

***Houttuynia cordata* 'Chameleon'** (Saururaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This wildly colorful winter-deciduous perennial has leaves in various shades of cream, pink, yellow, green and rust. A hybrid of a species native to China and Japan, the leaf colors are best in full sun. BEWARE: the plant spreads by underground stems, and can be VERY invasive if given too much water, although it does like at least regular watering. Grows to about 6" tall and does well in a contained water garden. In fact, should probably always be grown in a container kept off the soil to avoid it escaping out the bottom of the pot. The foliage has an odd citrus-like smell, and the small, almost inconspicuous flowers have white bracts. Also sold as *H. c.* 'Tricolor' or 'Variegata'. (Garden Glories, Vista, 5/07) – S.T-B.

***Hoya carnosa* 'Krimson Queen'** (Asclepiadaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This fast-growing tropical vine does well in a hanging basket outdoors in a frost-free location. The cultivar displayed has handsome waxy variegated leaves, so the plant is attractive even when the pink flowers are absent. Even better, new leaves exhibit an eye-catching red on the outside margins. The flowers are less than an inch across, but are borne in showy bunches of 20-40 flowers hanging from the stems. For more information on Hoyas, see the Plant Forum Compilation (third edition). (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/06) – S.T-B

***Hoya carnosa* 'Silver Queen'** (Asclepiadaceae)

Hoyas are tropical vines commonly grown as a hanging houseplants, with thick waxy leaves and tight clusters of flowers, usually white or pink. The flowers are borne on long-lasting flower spurs which should not be cut off after blooming, as they will bloom the next year on the same spurs. From India, Burma, and southern China, they don't tolerate much frost, but since they like shade they can gain some protection from trees and overhangs. They can be grown from cuttings but are not very fast. Many species and cultivars are available. One of the best sources in the U.S. is our own Michael Kartuz of Kartuz Greenhouses. Give these easy plants well-drained soil and some feeding. (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 9/02) —T.P.

Hoya kerrii SWEETHEART PLANT (Asclepiadaceae) Thailand, Laos

Since our meeting was the day before Valentine's Day, the Sweetheart Plant was most appropriate. The perfectly heart-shaped leaves of this tropical vine make it the plant for sweethearts. This hoyo is a twining vine for shady, frost-free locations. Although its summer flowers are attractive, its major selling point is its perfectly heart-shaped waxy leaves. An enterprising horticulturist once came up with the idea of rooting just the leaves and petioles to make a "living heart" that would never grow into a vine. These hearts make the perfect living valentine, and can even be written on for a permanent message. Messages may be written on the leaves in ball-point pen—the milky sap will make the marks permanent. "Living Hearts" grow (or don't grow, as the case may be) easily indoors on a windowsill. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95 & 2/97; Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 2/03) —S.B.

***Hoya multiflora* 'Shooting Star'** SHOOTING STAR HOYA (Asclepiadaceae) S.E. Asia

[HOY-uh mul-tih-FLOOR-uh]

A native to Malaya, *H. multiflora* is a tropical robust vining bush with magnificent clusters of scented straw-yellow flowers, with brown centers, that look like clusters of shooting stars. It likes warm conditions, and so is probably best grown indoors. It will respond well to fertilizer. It is more bush-like when young, but will begin to vine when it matures. Grow this plant in bright indirect light; it will also benefit from direct morning sun, but avoid hot afternoon sun. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 11/03) – C.A.

***Hydrangea* 'Lorna'** (Hydrangeaceae)

Evergreen shrub in San Diego. It will tolerate full sun at the coast, but prefers some protection inland. It has a rounded habit with large thick leaves. Hydrangeas typically have rounded flowers, this Asian selection has flowers in a panicle shape, similar to a lilac. Flowers are densely packed on the

inflorescence, and are copiously produced spring through fall. Excellent cut flower, can be hung and dried as well. Hydrangeas can be susceptible to mildew, but it is rarely a serious problem. This selection has pink flowers, but flower color on hydrangeas is dependent on soil pH. San Diego typically has alkaline soils (high pH - 7.5) causing pink coloration. The addition of aluminum sulfate (or any acid-based fertilizer), well in advance of flower production, will lower soil pH (to 5.5) and give blue flowers. Propagation is easy from cuttings. I originally got this plant from Western Hills Nursery in Occidental, CA. They named it 'Lorna' instead of the long difficult Asian name it came with. Under any name, an excellent plant. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99) —T.P.

Hydrangea macrophylla 'Nigra' (Hydrangeaceae)

Semi-evergreen shrubs or fully deciduous shrubs in a colder climate. They will tolerate full sun at the coast, but prefer some protection inland. These bold Japanese shrubs have a rounded habit with large thick leaves, this particular variety has black stems, an unusual condition. Hydrangeas can be susceptible to mildew, but it is rarely a serious problem. This selection has rounded pink flowers, but flower color on hydrangeas is dependent on soil pH; San Diego typically has alkaline soils (high pH - 7.5) causing pink coloration. The addition of aluminum sulfate (or any acid-based fertilizer), well in advance of flower production, will lower soil pH (to 5.5) and give blue flowers. Propagation is easy from cuttings. Excellent cut flower, can be hung and dried as well. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99) —T.P.

Hygrophila stricta (Acanthaceae) SE Asia

As an aquarium plant accepts up to 86°F. Rapidly grows tall, so best in large aquariums with high light levels to keep the internodes short. Lanceolate leaves 4–6 inches long are mid-green to reddish-green in color. Emerged stems may bear lavender flowers. Can be grown in bog conditions, where it will grow to 2 feet tall. Hardy to 20°F. Best form when pinched frequently to encourage side branches. May be a narrow-leaved form of *H. corymbosa*. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00) —G.D.S.

Hylocereus undatus GREEN DRAGON, DRAGON FRUIT NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS PITAHAYA (Cactaceae) Tropical America

[hye-low-SEER-ee-us un-DAY-tus]

Who would think that the fruit of a climbing cactus from Tropical America would become a delicacy in Asian restaurants? The exotic fragrant white flowers of this uncommon plant can reach 10" across, and they bloom only at night, dying the next morning. The tasty fruit (below) has a thin red skin and white flesh with small black seeds; they are served chilled for dessert in Vietnamese restaurants and popular in many other cuisines as well. They grow best in sun to light shade in relatively dry tropical or subtropical climates with up to 50" of rain a year; avoid frost. (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 9/03) – S.T-B.

Hylocereus undatus QUEEN OF THE NIGHT (Cactaceae) Tropical America

Few plants in the world can match the grandeur of the wonderful flowers of the "Queen of the Night." Although its exact wild origin is unknown, this famous plant has long been cultivated in tropical and subtropical climates throughout the world for its giant, sweetly fragrant nocturnal flowers and also its tasty fruits. Unlike most famous flowers, however, the "Queen of the Night" is neither a shrub nor a tree, but actually an evergreen vining cactus! It has bright green 3-angled succulent stems 2-4" across, and can climb up trees (palm tree trunks are especially good for this) or cover walls or fences, adhering with its aerial roots. Or, it can simply be a free-standing succulent shrub. The "Queen of the Night" grows a bit slower in our climate than it does in the tropics, and likes as much heat as it can get without being exposed to the driest sun. Give it good soil in full sun to partial shade, no frost, and regular watering and fertilizing; it will delight you in warm weather with its foot-long, many-petaled white flowers that only open at night to release their famous fragrance. In the mildest climates here, this plant also produces edible round fruits, which are known as "Dragon Fruit" – in fact, certain superior cutting-grown varieties have become a very trendy commercially cultivated crop in North San Diego County in recent years. (Erik and Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 10/05) – S.B.

Hymenocallis littoralis SPIDER LILY (Amaryllidaceae) Polynesia, Marquesas, South America; naturalized in Africa

[hye-men-oh-KAL-iss lih-tor-AL-iss]

A tropical bulb with a basal clump of evergreen strap-shaped leaves similar to *Amaryllis*. In June and July, strong, smooth, upright, 2' stems bear clusters of 8-11 fragrant white blooms with narrow 4-1/2" x 1/4" flower segments, within which is a light green centered 2" funnel. Six 2" stamens are attached to this

delicate white “hymen.” The bright orange anthers are particularly attractive when the flower is newly open. This plant has been in a large pot for years, in light shade in El Cajon, and thrives with regular water. According to the *Sunset Western Garden Book*, the bulbs are poisonous if ingested. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/03) – S.F.

***Hymenocallis* spp and cvs.** SPIDER LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) southern U.S. to S. America
This genus has up to 40 species of summer blooming bulbs which like sun or part shade and are easy to grow; amended soil with good drainage helps. Easy to propagate by seeds or spring divisions. *H. latifolia* is similar to *H. caribaea* (syn. *Panicratium caribaeum*). Both are from Florida and the West Indies, with shiny, arching, evergreen leaves 12 inches long and 3 inches wide. The 24 inch stalks produce 8–10 fragrant spider like white flowers. The following are winter dormant, have a more pronounced cup surrounded by six narrow petals. *H. pedalis* bears four or more pure white flowers and has strap like leaves to 36 inches. *H. narcissiflora* (syn. *Ismene calathina*), called Peruvian Daffodil, is from South America and grows to 24 inches. A hybrid, *H. narcissiflora* × *H. amancaes* ‘Sulfur Queen’, has pale yellow flowers with green stripes radiating from the cup and grows to 2 feet. ***H. latifolia*** (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 7/95 & 7/00) and ***H. pedalis*** (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/00) —T.P.

***Hymenocallis* ‘Sulphur Queen’** SPIDER LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])
Up to 40 species of summer blooming bulbs from the Southern U.S. to South America. They like sun or part sun and are easy to grow; amended soil with good drainage helps. Easy to propagate by seeds or spring divisions. *H. latifolia* is similar to *H. caribaea* (formerly *Panicratium caribaea*); both are from Florida and the West Indies and have shiny arching evergreen leaves which are 12 inches long and 3 inches wide. Two-foot stalks produce 8–10 fragrant spider-like white flowers. The following species are winter dormant, have a more pronounced cup surrounded by six narrow petals.: *Hymenocallis* × *festalis* (a hybrid of *H. longipetala* and *H. narcissiflora*) bears four or more pure white flowers and has strap like leaves to 36 inches long. *H. narcissiflora* (formerly *Ismene calathina*), called Peruvian Daffodil, is from South America and grows to 24 inches tall. A hybrid, *H. narcissiflora* × *H. amancaes* ‘Sulfur Queen’, has pale yellow flowers with green stripes radiating from the cup and grows to 24 inches tall. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Hymenosporum flavum SWEETSHADE (Pittosporaceae) Eastern Australia
From the SDHS book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: Native to the coastal rainforests of Queensland and New South Wales, the Sweetshade is a popular evergreen tree because of its narrow, upright growth habit and sweetly fragrant flowers. With regular watering it grows at a moderate rate to 25-40’ tall, with an open, tiered branching structure and glossy dark green leaves 3-6” long and 1-2” wide. The Sweetshade flowers in spring and early summer, with terminal clusters of 1-2” wide flowers that are cream colored when they open and age to a golden-yellow. To most people, these flowers have a pronounced sweet fragrance of orange-blossom honey, although there are some who notice no fragrance at all. The Sweetshade prefers a rich, well-drained soil and regular watering. It flowers best in a warm spot away from coastal wind, and will grow in full sun or partial shade. It is fairly cold-tolerant, with mature trees tolerating temperatures as low as 20°F. Because of its narrow, upright habit, the Sweetshade can be particularly in confined areas or near tall buildings, and also looks good when planted in groups. Early training by heading back branches is recommended to produce a stronger branching structure and more compact growth. (San Diego Botanic Garden, Encinitas, 4/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16) – S.B.

***Hypericum* ‘Huntington Gold’** (Guttiferae) Garden Hybrid
Hypericum ‘Huntington Gold’ is a semievergreen weeping woody shrub selected by the Huntington Gardens in San Marino, California. Needing support while young, *H.* ‘Huntington Gold’ will become self sufficient after several years, eventually supporting itself on stout woody stems reaching about 10’. Hypericums are in general drought-tolerant and not fussy about soil types. All Hypericums bear single yellow flowers with showy stamens; flowers are borne in clusters. *H.* ‘Huntington Gold’ is one of the showiest Hypericums, with flowers measuring to over 3” across, and blooming profusely during spring. Its elongated medium green foliage holds unless winters are more severe, causing it to be slightly deciduous. Plant in full sun in mild climates, partial shade inland. This shrub has proven itself to one of the most beautiful spring flowering shrubs for Mediterranean climates. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05) – J.Wi.

***Hypericum x moserianum* 'Tricolor'** VARIEGATED ST. JOHNWORT (Clusiaceae)

This is a shrubby, spreading to arching plant (to 3 feet tall) that acts like a tall groundcover. It also spills out of containers and over walls. Of garden origin, it is a cross between *H. patulum* and *H. calycinum*. The variegated form is a sport of that cross and has cream, pink, and green leaves with stems that are strongly flushed red. Bright yellow 2 inch wide flowers are star-shaped, and may be slightly cupped. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99) —G.D.S.

Hypoestes aristata RIBBON BUSH (Acanthaceae) S. Africa

A rather fanciful common name for this autumn aristocrat comes from the fact that its iridescent lavender-purple flowers look like frilly ribbons. Far from delicate, however, this indestructible 4 foot shrub will even seed itself around. Soft-wooded and sun-loving, it nevertheless does quite well in part shade. Cut it back in spring if it gets too big for its place. Hardy to around 25°F, it's seasonal but terrific! (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/00; Sandi Lord, Vista, 2/04; Susan Morse, Vista, 11/05; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/08, 10/14, 10/15) —S.B.

***Hypoxis* sp.** STAR GRASS (Hypoxidaceae)

There are 150 species of cormous perennials in the Hypoxidaceae, and all are loosely referred to as Star Grass. The plants are found in North America, Africa, Australia and Tropical Asia. The plant displayed (probably *H. angustifolia*, which is one of the few that is common in the trade) is an evergreen bulb that blooms from late spring to winter, bearing small yellow star-shaped flowers. Grown in full sun, it is drought-tolerant and can go dry in summer. For lots more information on this interesting family visit www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/hypoxis.htm. (Mary McBride, Vista, 5/09) — M.McB. & S.T-B.

Iberis gibraltarica GIBALTAR CANDYTUFT (Brassicaceae) Gibraltar

This evergreen subshrub acts like a groundcover, hugging the soil and seldom growing more than a foot tall while spreading to about 2 feet wide. The flat flower clusters of very pale lilac flowers are borne in late winter through spring in this area and seem almost luminescent. The dark green leaves are wedge-shaped and grow in rosettes. Plant in full sun, don't overfertilize. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/98) — S.T-B.

Ilex dimorphophylla OKINAWAN HOLLY (Aquifoliaceae) Ryukyu Is.

This evergreen holly is quite charming and should be grown more often. The leaves are less than an inch long, most attractive in the juvenile stage when they are very spiny. The plant is very slow-growing and stays quite dwarf for many years, eventually reaching 4–5 feet after 10 years or so. Average garden culture. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 8/95, 9/99; Sea World, San Diego, 2/96 & 1/97) —K.M.

Impatiens balsamina GARDEN BALSAM (Balsaminaceae) SE Asia, India (widely naturalized in the tropics)

Sturdy annual 24–30 inches tall for full sun to shade, grown very easily from seed, with succulent stems and narrow green leaves. Has 2 inch wide flowers in a range of shades including white, cream, pink, coral and lilac. The flowers are carried up and down the thick stems, and can be single or camellia-flowered, with short spurs; many hybrids are available. Forms fuzzy green football shaped seedpods about 1 inch long which burst open when ripe, scattering seeds widely. This vigorous self-seeder is easy to remove where not wanted; seedlings transplant well. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01 & 7/02) — S.T-B.

Impatiens glandulifera POLICEMAN'S HELMET, HIMALAYAN BALSAM (Balsaminaceae) Himalayas

This rather loose-growing annual (books describe it as "coarse") has delicate purple to blue to whitish flowers in axillary racemes. It is much-branched to 4 feet or so, and reseeds readily. Naturalized in the northeastern U.S.; likes shade. (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/97) —S.B.

***Impatiens x hybrida* 'SunPatien® Compact Blush Pink'** SUNPATIENS (Balsaminaceae)

Horticultural hybrid

From the September, 2010 newsletter: "A massive planting of colorful SunPatien®, a new hybrid impatiens was planted July 22, 2010 in Balboa Park's Alcazar Garden. Friends of Balboa Park and Armstrong Garden Centers teamed up to donate over 700 SunPatien, bred by the Japanese plant breeding company Sakata. This exciting new large-flowered impatiens thrives in full sun during hot summer months, unlike the popular impatiens most homeowners know that only grow in shade. Bred from species that are more hardy and robust, SunPatien are vigorous and very easy-to-grow in the Full

Sun but will thrive anywhere they're planted – even in the shade. Flowers are large—3 inches—and have rich green to bronze leaves. Plants form a mounding spectacle of color. Learn more at www.SunPatiens.com. We thank Josh Schneider from Cultivaris North America (representing SunPatiens), for donating 400 of these plants to SDHS. They were given out at our August 9, 2010 meeting. We'd love to hear feedback about how they did in your garden – send an email to Susi Torre-Bueno at storrebueno@cox.net.” The cuttings displayed at the September 2012 meeting are from two of these plants, which have thrived for the last two years in large pots with about half-day sun. They grow about 2-3' tall and wide, and bloom almost all year and show no signs of letting up. Pretty impressive for two-year-old annuals! I cut them back periodically to keep them bushy. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/12) – S.T-B.

Impatiens sodenii*, syn. *I. oliveri (Balsaminaceae) tropical E Africa

This shrubby impatiens grows to 6 feet tall, and blooms all year with large lavender flowers. It is fast and easy in part to full shade, lending a tropical look to the shade garden with its large glossy-green leaves. On the coast, it can grow in full sun, and even takes sea breezes and salt spray. Heavy frost will damage the foliage, but plants will resprout from the base. Regular watering and feeding recommended; however, plants can take a surprising amount of dryness due to their semi-succulent nature. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01) —S.B.

Impatiens (sodenii hybrid?) 'Oo-La-La' MAGENTA IMPATIENS (Balsaminaceae) Horticultural Hybrid [Im-PAY-shens

Impatiens is the Latin word for impatient, referring to the explosive seed dispersal of the ripe seed pods in this group.]

Seen occasionally in older gardens, this presumed hybrid of the shrubby *Impatiens sodenii* (*I. oliveri*) has bright and showy magenta purple flowers every day of the year and is completely evergreen and perennial where frosts are not severe. Rarely offered in nurseries, it grows to 3-4' tall in full or part shade and is good either in containers or in the ground. This is a very rewarding plant that deserves to be more widely grown. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04) – S.B.

***Impatiens walleriana* 'Burns Baby Burns'** (Balsaminaceae)

Double salmon-pink flowers look like very double camellia blossoms. The foliage is a medium green with an irregular marginal variegation of golden chartreuse and pastel sage green. Freely self-branching, the plant stays tidy and blooms well. Best above 45°F. Introduced by Glasshouse Works, originated by Robert Burns. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00) —G.D.S

***Impatiens walleriana* 'Double Purple'** (Balsaminaceae)

Double rosy-purple flowers look like open rosebuds. Leaves are sage green with irregular ivory variegation at the margins. Some interior areas of the leaf are grey-green. Freely self-branching, the plant remains a tight mound of foliage for many months before some pinching back is required. Best above 45°F. The source for this plant was Davidson-Wilson Greenhouses. When queried, they thought it could have come from the Tioga series of impatiens; others have suggested the Icicle series. *Impatiens* is the only genus of the Balsaminaceae in cultivation. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00) —G.D.S

***Impatiens walleriana* 'Peaches and Cream'** (Balsaminaceae) Garden Hybrid

Occasional lipstick-red single flowers are held well above the foliage, which tends to grow in flat planes. The plant is slow-growing and best pinched to keep the yummy orange-blushed ivory-margined slate-green leaves covering the long-internoded stems. Glasshouse Works refers to this an heirloom cultivar. Best above 45°F. Depending upon source, there are two to four other genera in this family, none of which are in cultivation. (Only two genera are generally accepted by most authors. —Ed.) (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00) —G.D.S

***Indigofera* sp. (*I. dielsiana* ?)** PINK INDIGO (Fabaceae)

Of over 700 species of indigo, this is a semi-tropical shrub to about 6 feet tall. Erect terminal racemes arise from finely dissected pinnate foliage, bearing pink pea-like flowers. It seems to be a very easy shrub to grow here, not being very particular about soil or water; a sunny location is preferred. I don't know if it's true of this indigo, but the permanent blue-colored indigo dye has been extracted from the foliage of *Indigofera incarnata* (syn. *I. decora*) since Egyptian times, and even today is popularly used in blue jeans. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 8/99) —T.P.

Lochroma australe, syn. *Acnistus australis* (Solanaceae) northern S. America

A relatively recent introduction to cultivation, this is a multi-stemmed shrub to about 5–6 feet, possibly more in mildest regions. This unusual species gradually takes the form of a medium-size shrub as opposed to the nearly tree-like *I. cyaneum* cultivars. Somewhat sparsely foliaged with a rather open habit, with 1–2 inch oblanceolate leaves mostly clustered at branch ends. Pendant, clustered wide-flaring bell-shaped flowers, 1–2 inches long and 1 inch wide, white to purplish-blue; both blue and white flowered forms are grown here. Blooms on and off through much of the year. Compared to other lochromas grown, this is a real miniature, and so is good for containers and smaller gardens. Sun or light shade; regular watering; protect from frost (may go deciduous during coldest periods), average watering. (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/96) —K.M., S.B.

Lochroma cyaneum (Solanaceae) NW S. America

The cultivar exhibited had periwinkle-blue flowers in clusters of up to 20 blossoms, each one up to 2 inches long and flaring to about 1 inch wide. It blooms virtually year-round, with velvety gray-green leaves (which at certain times smell like old sneakers!). It forms a many-branched shrub, to about 3 feet tall and 4 feet wide, with branches drooping to the ground. Sun to light shade, regular watering. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/98 & 4/99; Don Walker, Vista, 1/98) —S.T-B.

Lochroma fuchsioides (Solanaceae) Andes

This medium-sized evergreen shrub is unusual in its genus in that it has bright orange flowers. These 3 inch long tubular flowers are produced in huge showy clusters throughout the year, and show up well against the large dark-green tropical-looking leaves. Best in part shade inland (full sun or part shade near the coast), the plant grows quickly to around 6 by 6 feet, or perhaps larger in favorable sites. Protect from hard frosts and water regularly. Originally obtained from the Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden at UCLA. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/00 & 3/02) —S.B.

Lochroma 'Red Wine' (Solanaceae)

This large shrub (to 8 feet) is a showy hybrid of *I. cyaneum* and *I. coccineum*, and bears huge clusters of dark raspberry tubular flowers which individually are larger than the *I. cyaneum* cultivars grown. This clone was first sold by Western Hills Nursery in Sonoma County. Popular with hummingbirds and people alike, it blooms throughout the year in full sun or light shade, and grows quickly to its mature size. (Patrick Anderson, Fallbrook, 5/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/97; Donna Jewett, Fallbrook, 1/98; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02) —S.B.

Ipheion uniflorum SPRING STARFLOWER (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) Argentina, Uruguay

One of the best small bulbs for naturalizing, this blue starflower is a true harbinger of spring. It grows easily in sun or shade, with much or little water. From winter to spring it bears many 1–1½ inch sky-blue flowers, and then goes dormant in summer. Foliage is onion-scented when crushed and grows to 4–6 inches, and the bulbs multiply rapidly to make a nice ground cover in winter and spring. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/95) —S.B.

Ipomoea alba MOONFLOWER (Convolvulaceae) Pantropical

There are about 500 species in the genus *Ipomoea*, and the one displayed is a morning glory relative that's a night bloomer, with 4-6" wide bright white funnel-shaped flowers that are lightly fragrant. Easily grown from large seeds, this vigorous perennial vine can reach 90' in its native habitat, but usually is significantly smaller (to 30') here. Grow it on a trellis, or use it to dress up a chain link fence: the 8" long heart-shaped leaves are very tropical looking. The large flowers open from fat, swirled buds, and in just a few minutes can go from fully closed to completely open. Site it where the flowers can be easily seen at night (they close by morning). [The first time I planted this it was on a fence adjacent to our hot tub. When the flowers opened it looked startlingly like neighbors were peering over the fence at us! – S.T-B.] (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06) – S.T-B.

Iresine lindenii BLOODLEAF (Amaranthaceae) Ecuador

This rather tender evergreen shrub is grown for its purple-red foliage and succeeds in sun or part shade with regular watering. It is good both in the ground or in containers for the dark foliage effect. Cuttings root easily, and so can be struck in fall to over-winter the plant indoors in frosty climates. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97; Don Walker, Vista, 2/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01) —S.B.

Iris 'Bronze Queen' BRONZE QUEEN DUTCH IRIS (Iridaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The specimen displayed grows to about 18" tall in the garden, and has blue/violet standards and bronzy falls. The small Dutch Iris bulbs grow into plants with narrow foliage that are dormant in summer. They have flowers in a wide range of colors (from white to dark violet and rust), blooming from late winter to mid spring, and make very good cut flowers. Readily available in nurseries and through catalogs, inexpensive Dutch Iris are easy to grow in full sun with moderate water and good drainage. You can plant the bulbs in the fall and overplant them with Sun Coleus in late spring/early summer for year-round interest in the garden. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/06) – S.T-B.

Iris 'Clarence' REBLOOMING BEARDED IRIS (Iridaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This plant might just be the best five bucks I ever spent! A lovely iris, it gets about 2-1/2'-3' tall, is reblooming (about 3-5 times a year (spring through late summer), and fragrant. The large flowers are compelling from a distance, with pale lilac flaring standards, and ruffled, violet-blue falls with white centers and large white beards. The rhizome sends up several flower stalks each time it blooms, and each one bears a number of buds, so you get a lot of showy flowers. First introduced in 1991, this reliable rebloomer has won many awards worldwide since then, for good reason. Grow it in full sun with moderate to low water. It multiplies readily and is easy to divide and share with friends. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/13) – S.T-B.

Iris cv. (reblooming bearded Iris, dark violet flowers) (Iridaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Bearded Iris are a 20th Century American success story, with hundreds of new varieties introduced each year. Many varieties of reblooming Tall Bearded Iris are becoming popular for their all-season performance in our gardens. To the many gardeners who have bought bearded iris rhizomes "off the shelf" in nurseries, only to never see a bloom in the garden, it might seem surprising to know that some varieties bloom four times a year here. The secret is to get the right varieties for our climate, for not all iris get enough winter chill here to bloom well. Much emphasis lately has been placed on reblooming bearded iris, which flower two, three, or even four times a year in our mild climate. This makes them much more appealing to the gardener, and in fact, establishes an October–November bloom season that can equal April and May. Reblooming bearded irises come in all colors, and many are sweetly fragrant. Since they bloom so much, fertilizing with a 6-20-20 fertilizer is recommended after each bloom cycle. Full sun and good soil are important, and weekly or twice-weekly watering is best. The plant displayed (name unknown) has large deep violet flowers at least four times a year, and seems to thrive on neglect. It has a pleasing scent, too. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/15) —S.B. & S.T-B.

Iris douglasiana DOUGLAS IRIS (Iridaceae) California, Oregon

Our own native evergreen Iris; many selections and hybrids exist. They are generally smaller and less dramatic than some of their over-bred cousins. They prefer part shade here, with good soil and with the rhizomes planted near the top. Spring flowers are usually about a foot tall, in shades of blue, rust, white and yellow. Plants can be divided in the late winter just before the new growth pushes out, although they resent it and are slow to recover. Hybridizers are working to extend the bloom season and color range. These are really beautiful plants that should be used more. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02) —T.P.

Iris 'Eleanor Roosevelt' (Iridaceae)

This is one of the two "antique" purple bearded irises (the other is 'Crimson King') you may encounter in older gardens, and in fact it has been "passed along" from yard to yard and generation to generation for almost 70 years. It's a mid-sized iris that fits nicely into any garden setting and blooms off-and-on throughout the year without the need for extra care, even in partial shade. It looks particularly dramatic in mass plantings. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02 & 2/03) —S.B.

Iris foetidissima GLADWIN, STINKING IRIS (Iridaceae) England, W Europe to Greece, N Africa, Atlantic Is.

This 2 foot tall iris species is grown primarily for its seed capsules, which open in the fall to reveal numerous showy orange seeds. Cut stems with seed capsules are useful in fall flower arrangements. Springtime flowers are a subtly attractive blue-gray color. The species name refers to the foul smell of the leaves when bruised. Grow in part to full shade; average watering, but can take considerable dryness. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/95 & 6/96; Karen Carroll, Escondido, 9/99) —S.B.

Iris germanica var. florentina ORRIS ROOT, WHITE FLAG (Iridaceae) Mediterranean

Grown because the root is used in perfumery, this perennial is an interesting addition to my herb garden. The flower is very lightly scented, with an iridescent creamy white self in my variety. Some sources note, in typical iris nomenclature, that the standards are “iridescent blue-white, fading to cream-white. Falls same, yellowish on haft; veined olive. Beard yellow.” There seem to be several forms of this iris. Grow it in full sun with good drainage. Needs moderate to low water to keep it happy. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/9/09) – S.T-B.

Iris japonica CRESTED IRIS (Iridaceae) Japan, C China

This 18 inch tall clumping iris prefers part shade with plenty of moisture (be sure to bait for snails). It is uncommon in nurseries, yet very easy to grow. Blooms once a year (in the spring), with branching flower spikes bearing lots of crepe-like white flowers that dance on a breeze. After bloom is finished plants can be divided to make more. These also look great in large clumps. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00, 3/01) – T.P.

Iris 'Marty Richards' TALL BEARDED IRIS (Iridaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This impressive iris hybrid, introduced in 2005, produces dazzling, deep violet-blue blooms with white tipped beards, and will provide a stunning addition to a perennial border or amassed in groupings that develop into dense colonies. The large flowers have a slight sweet fragrance and are formed on flowering stalks that may grow to a height of 34 inches. The plant is a rebloomer, i.e., it produces more than one growth of bloom stalks in a growing season. The second growth usually begins in late summer or early fall and does not require chilling, but cooler nights promote more reblooms. Due to the rebloom characteristic, the plants need an extra boost of water and fertilizer in order to flower a second time. It grows best in full or filtered sun and with moderate water. The flowers are excellent for cutting, and the sword-like leaves remain grayish green in color throughout the season. The member displaying the plants notes that she planted it in 2009 and in the last 6 months (when she started keeping records) it has bloomed (without fertilizer or much water) in each month from October through February. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/16) – J.H.

Iris Pacific Coast Hybrids (Iridaceae)

Very different from the familiar Tall Bearded garden irises are these “Pacificas”, which are actually hybrids derived from several native species. The Pacific Coast Hybrids are low-foliaged 12–18 inch plants for part shade, good drainage and weekly (or less) watering. Their March–April flowers now come in a variety of colors, from white to yellow to blue, violet, pink, and even reddish. They frequently are in bloom for Easter, and are welcome harbingers of spring. These iris hybrids are among California’s greatest contributions to horticulture. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95) —S.B.

Iris 'Ruth's Love' (Iridaceae) Garden Hybrid

This is a re-blooming iris which was bred by Sexton in 1961. It is supposed to be a tall-bearded form (though it has been short in my garden, where I’m growing it in a pot). The flowers have golden yellow standards, with falls that are creamy white bordered in golden yellow. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/07, 2/13) - S.T-B.

Iris spuria SPURIA IRIS (Iridaceae) Southern Europe and east to Afghanistan

The dramatic hybrids of drought-tolerant Spuria Iris are available in a wide range of colors, and perform well in areas with dry summers. They grow to 5’ tall and form large clumps that don’t like to be disturbed. To learn more go to the website for the Spuria Iris Society: www.spuriairis.com. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/11) – S.L. & S. T-B.

Iris spuria 'Megabright' SPURIA IRIS (Iridaceae) Garden Hybrid

Spuria iris can be quite tall, up to 5’-6’, so they can be dramatic in bloom yet take up less space and increase more slowly than bearded iris. You can look the flower right in the eye! Spuria iris vary in height, color and time of bloom, although they typically bloom in April to May in Southern California. The newer hybrids feature ruffled petals and flatter flowers 5”-6” across. They can be allowed to dry off and go dormant after bloom, which gives them the advantage of being drought-resistant during our hottest weather. ‘Megabright’ is a white flower with bright yellow patches on the falls, and is one of the largest Spuria flowers. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 4/05) – S.L.

Iris unguicularis WINTER IRIS, ALGERIAN IRIS (Iridaceae) North Africa, Greece, Middle East.

[EYE-riss un-gwih-kyoo-LAIR-iss *Iris* is named for the Greek goddess of the rainbow, referring to the colorful flowers of this group of plants; *unguicularis* (Latin) refers to the long narrow base of the flowers.] Evergreen, winter-blooming, drought-tolerant iris that forms dense clumps of narrow leaves about 1/2 inch wide and about 1-1/2 feet tall. The attractive short-stemmed flowers of the Winter Iris can bloom anytime from December to March. There are several named varieties with blooms that vary from pure white to lavender, blue and purple. Individual blooms are about 4" across and held lower than the leaves; some gardeners remove the taller leaves, making the plant more showy. *Iris unguicularis* grows in most soils and is happy in full sun or part shade. It tolerates summer watering, but the plant does not require it. This plant is long-lived, requires little care and has beautiful flowers at a time when other plants are not in bloom. It looks particularly good along a pathway or in light shade under trees. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 2/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11, 1/15; Jo Casterline, Poway, 1/13) – S.L.

Iris 'Victoria Falls' (Iridaceae)

Bearded Iris are a 20th Century American success story, with hundreds of new varieties introduced each year. 'Victoria Falls' is a tall (36 inch) reblooming variety which can bloom throughout the year. Its large flowers are an enchanting dark blue—particularly striking when several flowers per stalk are open at once. Its only major fault in our climate is that its flowers are so big and heavy that the tall stems may fall over in a strong wind unless they are staked. Many varieties of reblooming Tall Bearded Iris are becoming popular now for their all-season performance in our gardens. Fertilize with 6-20-20 plant food lightly after each bloom cycle, water regularly, and provide good soil and full sun for best growth and bloom. (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/99) —S.B.

Iris 'Violet Music' (Iridaceae)

To the many gardeners who have bought bearded iris rhizomes "off the shelf" in nurseries, only to never see a bloom in the garden, it might seem surprising to know that some varieties bloom four times a year here. The secret is to get the right varieties for our climate, for not all iris get enough winter chill here to bloom well. Much emphasis lately has been placed on reblooming bearded iris, which flower two, three, or even four times a year in our mild climate. This makes them much more appealing to the gardener, and in fact, establishes an October–November bloom season which can equal April and May. Reblooming bearded irises come in all colors, and many are sweetly fragrant. Since they bloom so much, fertilizing with a 6-20-20 fertilizer is recommended after each bloom cycle. Full sun is important, and weekly or twice-weekly watering is best. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96) —S.B.

Isochilus linearis (Orchidaceae) Mexico to Brazil, W. Indies

There are only a few species in the genus *Isochilus* of epiphytic or terrestrial orchids (some references say two species while others list up to seven). They all have slender stems with narrow flat leaves at the nodes and terminal flowers. The small tubular flowers of *I. linearis* are borne from late spring to early summer and can be white, orange-yellow to bright rose-purple; the specimen displayed had rose-purple flowers. Grow this one in a hanging basket to best display the pendulous flowers and ferny foliage. (Don Nelson, Escondido, 7/02) —D.N.

Isolepis cernua (Scirpus cernuus) FIBER OPTICS GRASS (Cyperaceae) Europe and North Africa

You'll find this plant listed as a *Scirpus* in the current *Sunset Western Garden Book*, but as an *Isolepis* in other current texts. Regardless of what botanical name you choose to call it, the "Fiber Optics Plant" is a good example of a plant that got popular once someone coined a catchy common name for it. It's a good common name, for this grass-like clumping sedge does look much like a 6-12" tall green plant version of those old fiber-optics house decorations of the 1980's. The Fiber Optics Grass makes a good clumping ground cover in partial shade, and is very showy in containers, with its arching grassy foliage tipped with tiny flowers. This is a bog plant that must be grown with regular watering and dislikes drying out and excessive heat, so grow it in a wet spot. It is hardy to around 15 F. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 8/06) – S.B.

Isopogon formosus ROSE CONE-FLOWER, DRUMSTICKS (Proteaceae) W. Australia

An erect multi-stemmed shrub and one of the easiest of the Australian proteas to grow, though still rather uncommon. The stems and leaves, particularly the newer growth, often have a reddish-purple tinge. The leaves are much divided into numerous three-forked segments with sharp tips. The rose-pink long narrow tubular flowers are crowded into a pincushion terminal inflorescence. The fruit resembles a miniature

pinecone and lasts well when cut as do the flowers. Good drainage and a sunny spot are best; tip prune when young for bushiness. Not as drought tolerant as other proteas. Can be grown in heavy soils but more prone to soil-borne fungus. (Jean Nikodym, San Diego; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe; Arlene Palmer, all 3/95) —K.M.

Isopogon latifolius (Proteaceae) SW Australia

An uncommon species found only in the Stirling Range in southwestern Australia. It has the largest flower heads in the genus, consisting of hundreds of pink to purplish-pink “drumstick”-shaped flowers characteristic of the genus. This is an erect multi-branched shrub with 2-inch elliptical leaves, blooming in spring. Very difficult in cultivation, so rarely seen; requires perfect drainage (a hillside of decomposed granite would be ideal) and is absolutely intolerant of *Phytophthora*. (Fred Meyer, Escondido, 5/95) —K.M.

Ixia rapunculoides CORN LILY (Iridaceae) South Africa

Like many South African bulbs, this beautiful iris relative with is deciduous in summer. The plant grows from a corm, and gets about 18” tall. The specimen displayed had lightly-scented pale violet flowers, but the plant can also bear blooms in blue, white or pink. It flowers in fall to winter, and the book *Cape Bulbs* notes that it is, “the first *Ixia* species to bloom in my garden, starting in late fall. It has pale blue flowers on a branched stalk to about 18 inches high.” The approx. 50 *Ixia* species are all native to the Cape Province and do well here with winter rainfall and dry summers (when they are dormant). It will set seed and spread a little around the garden, and produce additional corms as well. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/13) – S.T-B.

Ixora coccinea FLAME-OF-THE-WOODS (Rubiaceae) India, Sri Lanka

This brilliantly-flowered tropical shrub is ubiquitous in warm humid climates all over the world, but is somewhat of a challenge to grow here. High heat and humidity produce the showy clusters of reddish-orange flowers that can cover a 3–4 foot plant, but low humidity and cool temperatures can bring pest problems and disappointment. This species, as well as the more compact *I. chinensis* cultivars, grows well in containers and needs protection from frost. It does fine in full sun or part shade. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/94; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 9/97) —S.B.

***Ixora coccinea* ‘Orange King’** (Rubiaceae)

Ixoras are one of the most popular tropical shrubs, so common in tropical landscapes everywhere in the world. We can grow them outdoors in our mildest climates, but they are slow and more prone to insect attacks without the hot humid weather they really like. Nevertheless, they are real prizes for us because they are not common here. Ixoras come in a wide range of colors from white and cream to yellow, orange and red. Clusters of starry bright orange flowers (in this cultivar) cover the plant in summer and fall outdoors, or throughout the year in a greenhouse. Glossy dark green leaves are also attractive at all times of the year, and the plant grows slowly to a compact 3 feet. Keep ants away, for they will farm scale and mealy bugs readily on this plant. Full sun to part shade; very sensitive to cold weather. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95) —S.B.

Jasminum grandiflorum CATALONIAN JASMINE, SPANISH JASMINE (Oleaceae) origin unknown

This large shrubby vine is very popular as a garden plant in SE Spain, although its original nativity is uncertain. It has for centuries been cultivated for its fragrant flowers, whose oil is used in perfumery. Terminal clusters of 1 inch white star-shaped flowers are produced during the summer and fall, and the plant loves sun whether it is grown as a vine or a large shrub. Regular watering and feeding will produce the best bloom. Hardy to around 25°F, perhaps lower. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97 & 10/98) —S.B.

Jasminum polyanthum (Oleaceae) China (Yunnan)

One of the most common but also nicest of the jasmines, with big terminal clusters of fragrant white flowers (pink in bud) all winter and spring long. Chinese Jasmine is a graceful but fast-growing evergreen twining vine which is perfect for a fence in full sun or even a little shade. Its ultimate height may be 20 feet, but it may be pruned after bloom to control its size, and is popular in hanging baskets. Flowers may be cut for display in the home, and will very nicely perfume a room. Regular watering; hardy to around 20°F. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 1/01) – S.B.

Jasminum tortuosum TWISTED JASMINE (Oleaceae) South Africa

[jazz-MYE-num tor-tyoo-OH-sum *Jasminum* is the late medieval Latin transcription of *yasmin*. which is the Persian name for these plants; *tortuosum* (Latin) means "twisted".]

This is a vigorous and fast growing vine up to 25 feet. It has woody stems that can support other plants, and 3-part shiny green leaflets. The blooms are white, in terminal clusters, have a sweet fragrance, and are self-cleaning as the faded blossoms drop off the vine. I find this jasmine to be very similar to *Jasminum angulare*. However, the difference for me has been that *J. tortuosum* blooms nearly year-round. I grow it in full sun and train other less vigorous vines in it, and have even hung orchids and smaller bromeliads in it. I would recommend a sturdy support. If you like fragrant jasmines I can heartily recommend this one! (Rick Bjorklund, San Diego, 5/04) – R.B.

Jatropha integerrima SPICY JATROPHA, PEREGRINA (Euphorbiaceae) Cuba, W. Indies

This evergreen shrub is popular throughout the tropics and subtropics as a colorful landscape plant, but is seldom seen in California. This famous glossy-leaved plant does beautifully here, where it forms a 6 foot shrub notable for its bright show of scarlet-red 1 inch flowers in summer and fall. Typical color is rose-red, but there is also a pink-flowered form. Happy in sun to part shade, it needs a warm spot, and is only hardy to 30°F. Also known as *J. hastata*, it is commercially produced by Monrovia (Wholesale) Nursery in Azusa, and so is available in the retail trade. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego 10/94; Don Walker, Vista, 11/94, 5/96, 5/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 8/96, 9/97; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 10/15) —S.B.

Juanulloa mexicana, syn. *J. aurantiaca* (Solanaceae) C. America, Peru, Colombia

This odd subtropical shrub bears curious 2–3 inch long waxy orange flowers during warm weather and grows to at least 3 feet in full sun or part shade. I first got it from Dave Verity at the Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden at UCLA around 15 years ago. Probably intolerant of much frost, it thrives in a container and will tolerate occasional dryness. Like most plants in its family it appreciates regular fertilizing. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/96) —S.B.

Juncus effusus 'Blond Ambition' GOLDEN VARIEGATED SPIRAL RUSH (Juncaceae)

Native to temperate regions around the world, *Juncus effusus*, the Soft Rush, is extensively cultivated in southwestern Japan where its grass-like foliage is used to make *tatami*, which is the standard floor covering of Japanese homes. The Spiral Rush (*J. effusus* 'Spiralis') is a spiral-foliaged variant of this species that is popular in cultivation here because of its intricately coiled, spiraling stems. Its cultivar 'Blond Ambition' (a.k.a. 'Aureus Striatus') is a Variegated Spiral Rush with striking yellow-green striping on the stems. Both the green and variegated forms of Spiral Rush grow well in any San Diego County climate in sun or shade as long as they receive plenty of water. They grow to around 18 inches tall and wide and are particularly effective as container plants. (Brett Dean, Costa Mesa, 11/02) – S.B.

Juncus effusus 'Lemon Swirl' VARIEGATED SPIRAL RUSH (Juncaceae) Cultivar

Native to temperate regions around the world, *Juncus effusus*, the Soft Rush, is cultivated in Japan where its grass-like foliage is used to make *tatami*, the standard floor covering of Japanese homes. Spiral Rush (*J. effusus* 'Spiralis') is a spiral-foliaged variant of this species that is popular because of its intricately coiled, spiraling stems. The cultivar 'Lemon Swirl' (which could be the same as 'Yellow Line' or 'Frenzy', but is not to be confused with more yellow cultivar 'Blonde Ambition') is a Variegated Spiral Rush to 12"-15" tall with one yellow stripe on the dark green stems. Spiral Rush grows well in any San Diego County climate in sun or shade as long as it gets plenty of water, and is effective as a container plant. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05) – S.B. & S.T-B.

Juniperus procumbens 'Nana' (bonsai form) JAPANESE GARDEN JUNIPER (Cupressaceae)
Western China

This evergreen, cold-hardy juniper makes an attractive low ground cover for full sun when used as a landscape plant, and can also be trained as an elegant upright specimen for Japanese-style gardens. It really excels as a bonsai specimen, however, and is grown for that purpose all around the world. Its fast, graceful, spreading growth and small needle-like foliage makes this plant a great choice for the bonsai novice (it was my own first!), and it can be stunning when trained by a master in a "windswept" style. (Phil Tacktil, Solana Beach, 10/07) – S.B.

Justicia adhadota ADHADOTA (Acanthaceae) India and Sri Lanka

This 8-10' tall evergreen shrub grows in partial shade with average watering. It has tropical-looking soft green oval-elliptic leaves to 10" long, but is cold-hardy to 25°F. Flowering is showy in winter and spring, with many axillary spikes of flowers toward the end of the branches. Individual flowers are 1" long,

strongly scallop-shaped and two-lipped, and are white with red-purple markings. This is an easy and fast-growing tropical background plant. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06) – S.B.

Justicia aurea YELLOW PLUME FLOWER (Acanthaceae) Mexico, C. America

This large evergreen shrub is spectacular from November to January with its football-sized foot-tall terminal clusters of bright yellow tubular flowers. It grows quickly to 6–10 feet tall with bold dark green tropical-looking leaves to 12 inches long. It likes a protected spot in part shade away from strong wind and is somewhat frost-tender, but is otherwise easy to grow. Regular watering and feeding suit it best, and the plant may be cut back hard in the spring to keep it more compact. For smaller spaces, there is a smaller form (*Justicia aurea* 'Compacta') that grows to just 4–5 feet tall with leaves and flower clusters to 6 inches long—this one begins blooming in October and is a little hardier to cold. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02) —S.B.

***Justicia aurea* 'Compacta'** (Acanthaceae)

This 4 by 4 foot subtropical shrub is sensational in bloom in the fall, when it is covered with 6 x 4 inch terminal flower clusters which look like bright yellow plumes. Introduced in the 1970's by Dave Verity at the UCLA Botanical Garden, it is a smaller, earlier-blooming form of the species, having been selected from a group of dwarf seedlings that may have actually been hybrids. In the garden, it performs well in part shade with regular watering, and has large tropical-looking leaves that are somewhat tender to frost (although a mature plant will recover from temperatures as low as 25°F.). Its bright yellow flowers are a beacon in the autumn garden, very showy either close-up or far away. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01) —S.B.

Justicia betonica SQUIRREL'S TAIL, WHITE JUSTICIA (Acanthaceae) Tropical Asia

[juss-TISS-ee-uh beh-TAH-nih-kuh]

There are about 420 species of perennials and shrubs in the genus *Justicia*. Many are easily recognizable by the papery bracts that surround their flowers, including the popular Shrimp Plant (*Justicia brandegeana*). Species are found from tropical and subtropical areas, as well as parts of temperate North America. The family includes attractive and easy-to-grow tropical-looking plants such as *J. carnea* (Plume Plant), as well as drought-tolerant plants like *J. californica* (Chuparosa) from the deserts of southern North America. Squirrel's Tail, *J. betonica*, is well-behaved here in San Diego, although it can be an invasive pest in tropical areas such as Hawaii. This evergreen perennial or subshrub can grow to 6' tall, with the flowers appearing in a 6' long terminal spike. The small flowers are white with a small pink mark; they age to pink and are held within a showy white bract with green veins. Does best in part sun with rich soil and good drainage. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/03) – S.T-B.

Justicia brandegeana SHRIMP PLANT (Acanthaceae) Mexico

This is a 3 foot evergreen shrub for part shade that is grown for its interesting flower spikes which feature coppery orange bracts and look somewhat like large shrimp. Blooming throughout the year, it likes regular watering and feeding, plus some protection from frost to look its best. A large-flowered form called 'Jambalaya' was introduced by the Huntington Botanical Gardens and is quite superior – there is also a beautiful chartreuse-yellow-flowered form that is grown as either 'Chartreuse' or 'Yellow Queen'. All make good container plants as well. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/02; Marcy Singer, Carmel Valley, 8/15) —S.B.

***Justicia carnea* 'Alba'** WHITE PLUME FLOWER (Acanthaceae)

This pure white-flowered selection of the more common pink-flowered plant known as Jacobinia is a 3–4 foot shrub with lighter green foliage and requires some feeding to look its best. Large showy clusters of white tubular flowers appear in spring and fall. Part to full shade, regular watering, hardy to 25 °F, but will recover from frost. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 11/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02) —S.B.

Justicia fulvicoma MEXICAN PLUME (Acanthaceae) Mexico

A low-growing, somewhat sprawling evergreen perennial to about 2' tall with unique spikes of reddish-orange flowers. The unusual flower clusters consist of tubular flowers stacked between large, reddish, triangular bracts, and resemble those of *Justicia brandegeana* (Shrimp Plant). The best flower displays are in the spring and fall, although blooms are also produced in the summer. Frost hardy to about 20°F. Very easy to grow with regular to moderate water in filtered sun locations, but may look a bit stressed in

reflected heat locations. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13, 12/13, 12/14, 11/15, 12/15) – R.V.

Justicia rizzinii BRAZILIAN FUCHSIA (Acanthaceae) Brazil

Subtropical shrub to about 2 feet tall, for part shade. Valued for its winter color. Small leaves are almost obscured by the bright orange and yellow tubular flowers borne at tips in winter. Easy to grow from cuttings. Looks great with Clivia, which blooms at the same time. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 2/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01) – T.P.

Justicia sericea 'Inca Queen' (Acanthaceae) Peru

This evergreen Peruvian shrub attracts hummers with its 2" long tubular dark red flowers, which appear from spring to fall (or longer). The dark green elliptic leaves are borne on with stems covered with silky hairs. It thrives in full sun to light shade with well-drained soil, and is drought-tolerant once established. Grows to about 3' tall x 3' wide. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12) – S.T-B.

Kalanchoe bracteata SILVER TEASPOONS (Crassulaceae) Madagascar

Another interesting plant from the island of Madagascar, this silver-foliaged subshrub grows about 2-4' tall and wide in full sun or bright shade, and needs very little water. The very small red flowers appear spring to summer – they're nothing to write home about – it's the foliage that's a winner. The oval leaves are about 1-2" long, with a pointed tip, and the eye-catching silvery look comes from tiny hairs. It should be hardy to at least 28°F (although one source says to protect from frost to avoid leaf burn), and is reputed to have high heat tolerance. Good in pots or in the ground, and really attracts your attention when planted among darker-foliaged plants. I purchased my plant in a 4" pot in 2013 and planted it in full sun in the ground; three years later it is now about 2' tall and wide. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16) – S.T-B.

Kalanchoe daigremontiana MOTHER OF THOUSANDS (Crassulaceae) Madagascar

Although native to Madagascar this species has naturalized in several tropical countries (e.g. India), as well as in most nurseries, growing grounds, and greenhouses in San Diego County. Succulent leaves grow sparsely on erect stems. The sharply toothed leaves range in color from dark green to pinkish purple and are marked with reddish-brown spots. Bulbines, tiny plantlets, sprout from the tips of each tooth at leaf's edge. These bulbines fall to the ground, creating new plants wherever they may land. 'Mother of Thousands' is not an exaggeration; over the course of a couple of years one plant can exponentially produce thousands of new plants. Sprays of red-orange tubular bell flowers appear on tall (2' to 3') stalks in winter. We have discovered that these stalks have a four to six week shelf-life as a cut flower. This species hybridizes easily with *K. delagoensis* (syn. *K. tubiflora*), *K. fedtschenkoi*, and *K. rosei*. Cuttings, flowers & plantlets offered at February meeting are no doubt hybrids of same. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/14) – M. & J. B.

Kalanchoe manginii (synonym: *Bryophyllum manginii*) CHANDELIER PLANT (Crassulaceae)

Madagascar

This handsome drought-tolerant succulent perennial has shiny dark green leaves and red-tinged stems. In early winter to early summer it bears clusters of 1" long bell-shaped orange to red flowers. With its trailing habit it is very attractive in a hanging basket or as a small-scale groundcover. Roots easily and grows to about 1' tall and wide. Prefers well-drained soil in sun to light shade. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/15) – S. T-B.

Kalanchoe marmorata 'Blue Scallops' or 'Lavender Scallops' (Crassulaceae) East Africa

This highly decorative cultivar can grow rather large (3' to 4') in just one summer. Juvenile leaves often bear the dark markings of the 'Ink Wiper Kalanchoe' (*K. marmorata*); as the leaves grow larger (6" to 8") their spots fade away and they turn a very pleasant shade of glaucous lavender-blue. An abundance of large scallop-edged light-reflective leaves make this plant an excellent choice for an evening garden. Large white flowers grow in clusters on tall stalks to 6'. Flowering stem dies back after blooming, but new growth has already begun at base. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09) – Michael & Joyce Buckner

Kalanchoe tomentosa TEDDY BEAR PLANT, PANDA PLANT (Crassulaceae) Madagascar

This popular shrubby succulent is often grown in containers, where it can be protected from damaging frosts. Growing to 18" tall and 7" wide in full sun or light shade, it has 2" long felty-fleshy leaves with a dense coating of white "fur." Leaf tips and edges are notched, and strongly marked in dark brown. Small yellowish-green flowers are sometimes produced. (Michael and Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/08) – S.B.

***Kalanchoe tomentosa* 'Chocolate Soldier'** CHOCOLATE SOLDIER PANDA PLANT (Crassulaceae) Cultivar

The parent species of this fuzzy-leaved succulent cultivar hails from the island of Madagascar. According to San Marcos Growers (smgrowers.com – this website is an excellent source of info about a wide range of plants), "The 'Chocolate Soldier' cultivar is a leaf color variant of the species reportedly collected by Werner Rauh in habitat in Madagascar. It has narrower leaves and a more uniform and thicker dark chocolate brown margins while the species (which is quite variable) typically has broader gray-green leaves and spots or lines of brown along the leaf margins." In my garden the species has distinctly more silvery foliage. Grows well in containers or in the ground with good drainage. Considered a sub-shrub, it reaches about 1-2' tall and can get to 2-3' wide (although it often stays smaller in cultivation), with rosettes of leaves coming off somewhat woody stems. The 2" long leaves are felted and densely hairy, and the brown edges are a nice contrast to the silvery green centers of the foliage. The small yellow-green flowers are not often seen. Grow it in full sun to light shade. Propagation is said to be done by putting individual leaves in a sandy soil, although I usually just cut off a whole rosette with a little bit of attached stem and stick that right in the ground. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 3/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16) – S.T-B.

Kalanchoe tubiflora CHANDELIER PLANT, CHRISTMAS BELLS (Crassulaceae) S. Africa, Madagascar

Tiny plantlets are produced all along the margins of this plant's cylindrical succulent leaves. These plantlets drop to the ground and grow by Christmas time into rather fantastic-looking 3 foot single-stemmed gray plants topped with an impressive 6 inch spherical cluster of many salmon-orange to scarlet bell-shaped flowers. In a large grouping, especially on a slope, this species looks quite other-worldly in December–February bloom. It's also beautiful in holiday bouquets. Full sun, average watering or less. Drought-resistant, but sensitive to frost. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97) —S.B.

Kennedia nigricans BLACK KENNEDIA, BLACK CORAL PEA (Fabaceae) SW Australia

A very vigorous vine with twining stems and dense glossy foliage. Found in sandy coastal areas of southwestern Australia but adapts easily to cultivation in a variety of soils and situations. Unusual flattened pea flowers are black with a yellow blotch on the standard; less common forms can have a white or pinkish blotch. Grow on a fence, as ground cover or in a tree (good under Eucalyptus) but be sure to give it ample room. Very drought tolerant, scarcely affecting vigor or blooming. Long bloom periods in winter–spring. Best in full sun but can take some shade as well. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; ?, 4/01) — K.M.

Kerria japonica JAPANESE ROSE (Rosaceae) China, Japan

Not commonly grown in San Diego, this graceful 5–6 foot bramble-like shrub bears 2 inch bright yellow-orange flowers in spring and again in fall. Flowers look like little roses. There are light yellow forms available, as well as variegated and double forms. Best in part shade with plenty of water, it's an arching, informal shrub that is useful for a woodland effect. Prune after bloom only, and allow it room to grow its willowy branches which will produce many flowers the next year. Partially to completely deciduous in winter, but the bright green branches are themselves ornamental and are used in winter flower arrangements in Japan. Extremely hardy to cold. Propagate from cuttings or division. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01, 9/01, 9/02) —S.B.

Kigelia africana*, syn. *K. pinnata SAUSAGE TREE (Bignoniaceae) tropical W Africa

A medium size evergreen tree whose 4 inch wide maroon flowers are fragrant at night and pollinated by bats. The fruit resembles long sausages suspended on long "ropes;" must be hand-pollinated here to produce fruit. Fruit is not edible, but is used medicinally and for making a black dye. Full sun to part shade, frost tender. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 9/99) —C.K.

***Kniphofia* 'Shining Scepter'** ORANGE TORCH LILY (Asphodelaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Torch lilies are easy clumping perennials with leathery sword-shaped leaves and large upright clusters of tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. 'Shining Scepter' is evergreen here, and flowers in summer

with clusters of bright orange flowers that turn yellow as they age. Clumps grow about 2-3' tall, and may be divided in winter or early spring. Full sun is best, with average to less watering, and plants are cold-hardy to at least 10°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06) – S.B.

Kniphofia uvaria RED-HOT-POKER, TORCH LILY (Asphodelaceae[Aloaceae]) S. Africa

This species has given rise to a number of garden hybrids. From winter to summer, these Torch Lilies produce tall stalks of showy tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds. Clumping foliage is robust and evergreen unless plants are allowed to go completely dry in the summer. Torch Lilies succeed in full sun with regular or minimal summer watering. Flower stalks may grow from 2 feet to 5 feet tall, depending on variety. Individual flowers are typically orange and yellow, but may be coral, yellow, or creamy white in some hybrids. Torch Lilies are very hardy to cold and drought, and are easy to grow. 'Christmas Cheer' is an early one—often in bloom at Christmas. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 5/00) —S.B.

Kunzea affinis (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

Related to the tea trees (*Leptospermum*) and bottlebrushes (*Callistemon*), this airy evergreen shrub is likewise an excellent cut flower. In winter and spring it is covered with ¼ inch deep pink flowers with tiny yellow stamens. Growing fairly quickly to 6 feet or so, it prefers full sun and good drainage, and is drought-tolerant. Cold hardy to around 25°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02) – S.B.

Kunzea baxteri CRIMSON KUNZEA (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

Bright red bottlebrush-type inflorescences are showy on this medium-sized drought tolerant shrub, although it may be a shy bloomer here. In general, plants do not flower until they are several years old. Prefers a well-drained sandy soil. The beautiful flowers displayed were from a 7 by 10 foot specimen. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 1/95; Fred Meyer, Escondido, 4/95 & 5/95) —S.B.

Lablab purpureus, syn. *Dolichos lablab* HYACINTH BEAN, LABLAB (Fabaceae) tropical Africa, widely cultivated & naturalized

The genus *Dolichos* consists of about 60 old world herbs found predominantly in Africa and India; *L. purpureus* is the sole member of its genus. This perennial (usually grown as an annual) is a fast-growing twining vine to 15 feet (or taller) in three months, and is ideal climbing into a tree or an arbor. It has 8–16 inch long racemes of fragrant violet pea-like blooms, which are followed by striking purple pea pod-like seed pods, good for flower arrangements. The bright purple pods of this twining perennial bean stand out at a great distance in the garden. The beans were a favorite food at Arizona's "Biosphere II" – we haven't tried eating them yet. Does best in full sun with regular water; needs good drainage. Seeds are readily available from specialty seed houses. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96 & 11/96; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 9/00) —B.H., L.W. & J. W.

Lachenalia aloides CAPE COWSLIP (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

The diminutive early-blooming lachenalias (named in 1784 for Swiss botany professor Werner de La Chenal, and pronounced lah-shen-AHL-ee-a) come in three basic flower shapes: tubular, urn-shaped, and bell-shaped. There are over 100 species, and most are very easy to grow here, although not easy to find for sale. They require full sun to light shade, well-drained soil, and do best with no summer watering; they'll multiply freely in a good location. They're fine pot-grown plants, too, and you can put the pots in an unwatered out-of-the-way place once the plants go dormant and bring them out again in early fall to begin watering once more. *L. aloides* is widely cultivated, and the strap-shaped succulent leaves are attractively blotched with purple or green, with plants growing no more than 12 inches tall. The 1 inch long pendant tubular flowers are yellow to orange, appearing from early winter to spring. *L. aloides* comes in several varieties. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/00, 2/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03; Dora Jean Myrick, San Diego, 3/13) – S.T-B.

Lachenalia aloides* var. *quadricolor (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

A unique flower with pendant blooms of red-orange, yellow in the middle to red at the tip. The leaf is narrow, ¾ inch wide, with faint red spots. An excellent plant for the garden, it grows 8–11 inches tall. This species is a prolific grower and produces many new cormels each season. Latin name means "with Aloe-like flowers and with four colors." (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/95, 1/96, 1/97, 2/99; Phil Tackill & Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 2/08; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/13; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/15) —J.D.

Lachenalia bulbifera, syn. *L. pendula* RED LACHENALIA (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

Amongst the first “spring” bulbs to bloom here are the colorful lachenalias. Their small size makes them perfectly suited for container growing and if you plant bulbs in August or September you might have a nice display for Christmas. Just 9–12 inches tall in full bloom, *L. bulbifera* is a very vigorous species with large bulbs. The leaves are large and smooth, and some exhibit red spots. It produces an upright flowering stem with many nodding tubular flowers pastel-red tipped with green. Another excellent plant for the garden, in its native habitat this species grows in very sandy soil. These bulbs prefer sun to part shade and will not tolerate frozen soil. Keep dry in summer. The Latin name means “bulbs form on leaf base.” (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/95, 11/95, 1/96, 1/97, 2/99; Don Walker, Vista, 11/94, 12/94, 1/95, 1/98, 11/00; John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 11/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/15, Ken Blackford, San Diego, 1/15) —S.B., J.D.

Lachenalia carnosa (Hyacinthaceae) South Africa

For carefree late fall to spring blooming bulbs, few have the charm and impact of the Lachenalias, whose tubular or urn-shaped flowers resemble those of a related genus, Hyacinths, although most lack the sweet perfume of Dutch Hyacinths. Although they can grow in well-drained soil in full sun to very light shade, many do best in pots, as they require a long summer to fall dormant period with no watering. The website for the Pacific Bulb Society (www.pacificbulbsociety.org) notes that the plant displayed is “a Namaqualand species with two bright green ovate leaves with depressed longitudinal veins on the upper surface. Once known as *L. ovatifolia* this species has attractive small flowers in which the inner perianth segments are tipped with a broad magenta band. The outer segments are a sort of dirty white with a tinge of pale blue at the base and green gibbositities. The leaves are different to many Lachenalia in that they are broader and have pronounced depressed veins running their whole length. This is one of the species that I give extra drainage to by increasing the quantity of sharp sand in the potting mix.” Gibbositities are swellings found on the flowers of a number of *Lachenalia* species. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09) – S.T-B.

Lachenalia hirta, blue-flowered form (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Namaqualand, Cape Province)

An outstanding 5–9 inch species with thin cupped leaves covered with small hairs (*hirta* means “hairy”). The flower and stem color are a delicate pastel blue-purple with white tips. Grow this lachenalia in light shade and keep dry in summer. An excellent pot plant. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96) —J.D.

Lachenalia longibracteata (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

This 9–12 inch tall variable species has pale sea-green flowers with light pastel violet tips and darker green marks. South Africa is home to many green-flowered plants, which is most unusual in the plant world. Latin name means “with long bracts.” (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/97) —J.D.

Lachenalia mathewsii (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

An endangered species thought to be extinct but recently rediscovered. As with most other west Cape Province bulbs, this one is winter-growing and summer dormant and should be kept dry in summer. Each bulb produces two small blue-green lanceolate leaves. The flower scapes are about 8–10 inches tall, 1 per bulb, with numerous green-spotted lemon-yellow bell shaped flowers along the upper part of the stem. Ideal for containers; best if planted close together. Sun on coast, sun or light shade inland. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, 3/95; Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas. 4/97, 4/99, 4/01) —K.M.

Lachenalia mutabilis FAIRY LACHENALIA, CAPE COWSLIP (Liliaceae) South Africa

Gorgeous blooms come from this little corm from South Africa, The flowers change color over time, with violet, pink and yellow shades appearing at various stages. Early blooming (plant displayed began flowering in late January). Found on sandy and stony slopes in the north and southwestern Cape. There are many forms of this species. Plant with caution, as it can be invasive – maybe best left in a pot. Grows to about 12” tall in full sun with good drainage. Mine only gets water from November to April, totally dormant in summer and fall and should be kept dry. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09) – S.T-B.

Lachenalia namaquensis CAPE COWSLIP (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Namaqualand)

This easy bulb is native to arid, rocky areas. It increases by stolons and also seeds. The color changes as the urn-shaped flowers mature, and they can range from pink to magenta. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/15) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Lachenalia 'Romaud' (Hyacinthaceae) Horticultural Cultivar

This early-blooming cultivar, part of the African Beauty® *Lachenalia* series J.H. van der Vossen BV., has soft yellow flowers and mottled stems and leaves. It grows to about 10" tall. The parent plants hail from South Africa. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/09) – S.T-B.

Lachenalia viridiflora (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

[lah-shen-AH-lee-uh vih-rih-di-FLOOR-uh *Lachenalia* was named for the 18th century botany professor Werner de la Chenal; *viridiflora* refers to green flowers.]

This small bulb is very rare and endangered in its natural habitat, where it is found in only one small area on private land. However, it is quite easy to grow in cultivation and its amazing turquoise blue flowers are a color almost never seen in gardens. Like most Cape Province bulbs, this one is winter-growing and summer dormant and should be kept dry in summer. Each bulb produces two small green lanceolate leaves, which may be spotted on top with dark brownish-purple markings. The flower scapes (pictured below) are about 2"-8" inches tall, with numerous turquoise bell shaped flowers along the upper part of the stem. The flowers bloom for several weeks in the winter (mine started in late December). *L. viridiflora* was first discovered in the 1960s. It is an ideal plant for containers; I keep mine in an out-of-the-way corner of my garage during its summer dormant period and begin watering it in fall. Grow it in sun on the coast, and in sun or light shade inland. The bulbs form small colonies. In addition to propagating it by bulbs it can be grown from seed and also from leaf cuttings. For detailed information on growing this plant from seeds or cuttings, visit the following website: www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/lachvirid.htm. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 1/04) – S.T-B. [Editor's Note: There are several excellent reference books available on the glorious bulbs of South Africa's Cape Province. Two of them, published by Timber Press, are: ***Cape Bulbs***, by Richard L. Doutt; ***The Color Encyclopedia of Cape Bulbs***, by John Manning, Peter Goldblatt, Dee Snijman]

Lactuca sativa (mesclun mix) LETTUCE MECLUN MIX (Asteraceae) Cultivated varieties

Lettuce is in the Sunflower Family, and this annual plant has been a cultivated food crop since before the pyramids arose. There are a great many different kinds of lettuces grown; some form tight round heads and some grow long loose leaves. The tasty leaves come in many colors, too; try planting red, speckled or pink lettuces for more interesting salads and a prettier veggie garden. The leaves can be buttery or crunchy, ruffled or smooth, rounded or oak-leaf shaped. Lettuce leaves can be eaten at any stage, but be sure and harvest the plant before it bolts and starts to set seeds. Lettuce seeds can be sown nearly all year here, and many varieties do fine in large pots. For a fine review of how to grow lettuce in our climate see *Pat Welsh's Southern California Organic Gardening: Month by Month*. The plants displayed in this "mesclun mix" were a variety of looseleaf and romaine lettuces, some mild and some tangy (mustards, arugula, cress, chicory, radicchio, and mizuna). (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/13) – S.T-B.

Laelia anceps (Orchidaceae) Mexico

This orchid is an excellent outside grower for San Diego. It is native to higher altitudes in Mexico and will take light frosts without major damage. It is typically a fall bloomer and produces one to three flowers up to 4 inches across at the end of 3-4 foot wands. The flowers are typically light lavender, although varieties range from white to dark violet-purple. The plant is best mounted on a bark plaque and grown under medium light and water conditions. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 6/96; Barbara Farley, Chula Vista, 1/00) —B.Hu.

Laelia crispata CRISPED LAELIA (Orchidaceae) Brazil

A stunning robust orchid with showy, pleasantly scented blooms in summer to fall, the plant displayed was grown outdoors. One website notes that, "it can form large clumps and will outgrow a pot. Requires plenty of light, a high humidity with plenty of air movement and regular watering." The flowers can be about four inches wide and are clear white with a purple or red lip. It is common in its native habitat, growing near Rio de Janeiro on cliffs facing the land, and often bears ten long-lasting flowers in a blooming cluster. According to one website on Brazilian orchids (www.mirandaorchids.com) it also grows elsewhere in Rio di Janeiro State, "in astonishing numbers high on old trees on the cliff forest, in altitudes over...1300 ft..." (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 9/05) – S.T-B.

×***Laeliocattleya Camille Brandon*** (Orchidaceae)

A grex registered in 1994 by SDHS member John Walters of Rex Foster Orchids, Lemon Grove. The flowers are red-orange with a magenta lip. The plant shown looks healthy outside growing in a clay pot of commercial potting soil – a "no-no" for orchids, which experts say should be grown in bark or another fast-draining medium. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00, 11/01, 10/02) —S.F.

×***Laeliocattleya 'Camille Brandon'*** (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

Made by John Walters in 1994, this is an interesting hybrid of ½ *Laelia* and ½ *Cattleya*, consisting of *Laelia cinnabarina* by *Laelia purpurata* making *Laelia Latona*. *Cattleya* Chocolate Drop is *C. guttata* by *C. aurantiaca*. All of these four species make *Lc. Camille Brandon*. *L. cinnabarina* and *C. aurantiaca* are both orange to brick color. The *C. guttata* is a green, spotted brown, and the *C. purpurata* is many shades of white to indigo. The combination of all of these genetic traits, in addition to being able to grow in temperatures from 30 to 85 degrees, makes this a valuable plant for exhibition and hybridizing. We grow the plant outside in broken shade all year long. We water when the roots show a dryness, or at least once a week. We fertilize occasionally and try to dry out the plant when the temperatures lower. It is grown in fir bark as a potting medium and repotted once a year when it shows new growth. The plant normally puts out three new growths with a head of dark orange to brick colored flowers, three and a half inches, numbering from seven to ten flowers per growth. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/03) – C.F.

×***Laeliocattleya C.G. Roebling*** (*Cattleya gaskelliana* × *Laelia purpurata*) (Orchidaceae)

This cross was registered in 1895 by Sanders Ltd., Royal Orchid Nurseries, St. Albans, Great Britain. It has bluish-white flowers with a lavender purple lip. The plant displayed grows like a weed in pots outside. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00; Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/13) —S.F.

×***Laeliocattleya Pixie 'Gold Dust'*** (Orchidaceae)

This is one of the best yellow orchids for our gardens, and is easy and dependable either outdoors or in a greenhouse. Clusters of 2 inch bright yellow flowers are produced in early spring on a compact plant that benefits from regular liquid fertilizing. Grows well either in pots of orchid bark or mounted on a wooden slab and likes bright light or some winter sun, but needs protection from strong sun, especially in the summer. Likes humidity and needs frost protection. Other dependable laeliocattleyas for outdoor growing are the orange Trick or Treat hybrids and the scarlet-flowered 'Eva.' (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97) —S.B.

Lagenaria siceraria CALABASH GOURD (Cucurbitaceae) pantropical

Of the many types of "gourds", this white-flowered species is the one that has been grown for thousands of years by many cultures for its large hard-shelled fruits which are used for everything from cups, flasks, dippers, and bottles to male ornaments. Many different strains are grown, with fruits of all shapes and sizes ranging from 3 inches to 3 feet long. Easily grown from seed, the Bottle Gourds grow on 10–15 feet long annual vines and like roughly the same culture as pumpkins – give them all the sun and heat they can get to fully ripen their fruit by winter. To grow Bottle Gourds for ornament, provide a strong support which will keep the vines and fruits off the ground, and leave the fruits on the plant as long as possible, until they turn yellow or brown. Harvest each gourd with some stem attached, so you can hang it up to dry slowly in a cool, dry, well-ventilated spot – when thoroughly dry, you can preserve the gourd with a coating of paste wax or lacquer. Whatever you make from the dried fruits you grow is limited only by your imagination! (Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/02) —S.B.

Lagunaria patersonii PRIMROSE TREE, COW ITCH TREE (Malvaceae) Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, Eastern Australia

The Primrose Tree is a fairly fast-growing evergreen tree to 30-50' tall and 25-30' wide, with young trees narrow and upright and older ones spreading with age. It is densely covered with 2" long leathery oval leaves that are olive green above and gray underneath. From late spring to late summer, it produces an abundance of 2" wide funnel-shaped flowers which resemble tiny hibiscus blooms – depending on the individual tree, these may be light pink, rose pink or even reddish-purple with a center column of golden-yellow anthers. The Primrose Tree also produces 1-2" brown seed capsules, which are popular with flower arrangers but unfortunately contain short stiff fibers that can irritate the skin and eyes. Use caution when handling these seed capsules, which give the tree its other common name, the Cow Itch Tree. The Primrose Tree prefers full sun and tolerates a wide range of soils and growing conditions including high heat and even the salt wind of the immediate seacoast. Foliage may be damaged at 25°F., but mature

trees are hardy to 20°F. Two cutting-grown selections with superior flower color are 'Princess Rose' with dark rose-pink flowers and 'Royal Purple' with reddish-purple flowers. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 7/07) – S.B. [The above description is from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*.]

***Lamium galeobdolon* 'Hermann's Pride'** (Lamiaceae)

Although the parent species is found in Europe to West Asia, this attractive cultivar is right at home in Southern California. Grown as an attractive ground cover for its dense mat of small, almost heart-shaped, dark green leaves heavily marked with shimmering silver. Nice in part sun to shade, where it does best in rich, moist soil; it roots where the stems touch the soil. Bears whorls of small yellow flowers in spring. Beware, however – this beauty can be invasive if it is *too* happy! To keep it in check don't over-water and cut it back as necessary; don't plant too close to pathways. Makes a very good foliage filler in flower arrangements whether in or out of bloom, and it can root in the vase. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01) —S.T-B.

***Lamium maculatum* 'Orchid Frost'** PINK LAMIUM (Lamiaceae) Europe and western Asia

This hardy perennial makes an excellent ground cover in full to partial shade, growing quickly to 6-8" tall and 2-3' wide. Its green and silver foliage is topped by showy clusters of orchid-pink flowers from early spring to midsummer, and it can nicely light up a shady garden bed or cascade from a shady container planting. It likes regular watering, and is fully hardy to cold. Cut back as needed to promote fresh new growth. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08) – S.B.

Lampranthus deltoids TOOTH-LEAVED ROCK VYGIE (Aizoaceae) S. Africa

The 200 succulent subshrubs in the genus *Lampranthus* are found only in South Africa, and they're among a group of genera commonly known as Ice Plant. *L. deltoides* is from the Northern and Western Cape regions, and has reddish stems and fleshy grey-green leaves (triangular in cross-section) with toothed edges. The color combination is quite attractive in the garden, and this plant looks best growing over a wall, where it can flow for several feet. In late spring or early summer it has 1 inch pink daisy-like flowers. It roots very easily from cuttings and is hardy to around 20°F. Moderate to low water; good in full sun to part shade. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.T-B.

***Lantana camara* 'Variegata'** LEMON SWIRL™ BUSH LANTANA (Verbenaceae)

Tropical shrubs and ground covers, popular world wide, as garden annuals and glasshouse specimens were it's cold. In truly tropical places most considered it a noxious pest, growing a little too easily. Luckily, in San Diego we are dry enough to grow these plants without the invasiveness. The most common *Lantana* is *L. montevidensis*, the common purple groundcover. A white form exists called *L. m.* 'White Lightning'. Many hybrids have been developed; this cultivar *L. c.* 'Variegata', is very showy, with yellow flowers on top of yellow-variegated leaves. The plant is somewhat compact, ideal in the border or container, or even a hanging basket. As a group they like full sun, are not picky about soil, and are drought-tolerant once established. Maintenance is easy: just cut a little all the time or cut back to the ground in the summer. If done in the heat of summer, they come back fast. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00) —T.P.

Lantana montevidensis PURPLE SPREADING LANTANA (Verbenaceae) South America

This strongly-scented, low-growing, evergreen shrub is the BEST (or close to best) nectar plant for dozens of butterfly species and other beneficial insects. Ubiquitous (but non-invasive), and great used as a colorful and easy-care groundcover for full sun. It appreciated very light fertilizing and will grow to about 2' tall with a 6' spread. It is very long-blooming, with a "circular head of several purple to lavender to white funnel-shaped flowers with lobed corollas each nearly a centimeter wide." I call it Butterfly Bouquet. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/13) – P.P.

Lapageria rosea CHILEAN BELLFLOWER, COPIHUE (Philesiaceae) S Chile, S Argentina

This rare climbing lily is the national flower of Chile. Slow to start, this waxy twiner grows more vigorously once it has built up a substantial root system. Ultimately, it grows to about 10 feet tall with support. Leaves and flowers are waxy, and the beautiful 3–4 inch bell-shaped flowers are rosy-red, pink and white, or white, depending on variety. It was most pertinent to our talk (10/96) to have on display both a rose-red and a white (var. *albiflora*) flowered specimen of this famous vine. One of the most beautiful vines for shade, a mature *lapageria* in full bloom is stunning, and a triumph for any collector. Although more commonly grown in the cooler environs of the San Francisco/Oakland region, *Lapageria* does just fine in

San Diego County. What it needs is part to full shade, wind protection, a cool root run with well-drained acid soil, and regular watering. It enjoys ample humidity, moderate summer temperatures, and dislikes hot sun and dry air. Flowering seems to occur almost any time—perhaps mostly spring and fall. (Laurie Bussis, Encinitas, 11/94; Don Banaga, San Diego, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99 & 5/02) —S.B.

Lasthenia coronaria ROYAL GOLDFIELDS (Asteraceae) California, Baja California, Guadalupe Island, Mexico

This petite annual grows to about 15" tall and blooms in early spring, after rainfall (a similar species is *L. californica*). It reseeds profusely! The sweetly-scented bright yellow blooms can last for several months, and they attract beneficial insects. Plant seeds in fall in full sun. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 3/15; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16) – P.P.

Lathyrus odoratus 'Bicolor Melody' (Fabaceae)

An annual vine preferring the cool season. Many old cultivars are still popular, as are new hybrids with an extended bloom season, more heat tolerance, and an expanded color range. Best if planted from seed in the fall, September is about the earliest. The trick is to plant while the soil is still warm enough to encourage root growth, and while the air is cooling down for the foliage. The seed sprouts best if nicked with a file, or rubbed between two pieces of sandpaper and then soaked in warm water overnight. All forms are fragrant and make excellent cut flowers. The vines like good soil and regular moisture. To extend bloom season dead-head regularly and feed to encourage growth. (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/00) —T.P.

Laurus nobilis BAY LAUREL, SWEET BAY, GRECIAN LAUREL (Lauraceae) Mediterranean Sea Region

From our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: Also called Sweet Bay and Grecian Laurel, the Bay Laurel is the source of bay leaves used in cooking and also the tree whose leaves were used by the ancient Greeks to make the "crown of laurel" which honors notable human achievement. Such modern-day terms as "poet laureate," "baccalaureate," and even "resting on your laurels" may have come about as a result of the significance of this plant. In the landscape, the Bay Laurel is often clipped as a shrub, but can easily be trained as a small tree. The Bay Laurel grows slowly to an eventual maximum of 20-30' tall and 15-20' wide, but may easily be kept smaller with occasional pruning. Its dense, rounded crown of foliage is composed of 2-4" long dark green leathery oval leaves that are pleasantly fragrant and are even used in aromatherapy. Clusters of small light-yellow spring flowers are followed by dark purple or black ½-1" fruits. The Bay Laurel tolerates a wide range of soils as long as drainage is good, and is hardy to at least 20°F. Its dense foliage takes well to topiary pruning if desired. An improved selection called 'Saratoga' has broader leaves, a more erect growth habit, and is more resistant to an insect pest called laurel psyllid. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/12, 1/16) – S.B.

Laurus 'Saratoga' SWEET BAY (Lauraceae)

This is a putative hybrid (not fully substantiated) of *Laurus nobilis*, *L. azorica* and *L. canariensis*. Tall open growth to 25 feet tall and 15 feet wide at maturity. Can be kept compact by discreet pruning. Leaves are broad, glossy; the new growth is reddish. The small flowers are pale yellow, and are borne from February to April. This hybrid is more resistant to Psyllid damage. (Sea World, San Diego, 9/98; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 2/01) – C.K.

Lavandula angustifolia ENGLISH LAVENDER (Lamiaceae)

This evergreen shrub has lavender-blue flowers which are useful in bouquets, scenting linens and drawers, garnishing food, and flavoring tea, sugar, and cookies. Although it can grow to 6' tall, it most often grows to about 2' tall and slightly wider. Full sun, good drainage, and moderate water are all it requires to thrive. A number of subspecies, varieties and cultivars are available. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/06) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Lavandula 'Goodwin Creek' (Lamiaceae)

This is an exceptional lavender hybrid originating from Goodwin Creek Gardens of Oregon. These Mediterranean natives are quite rugged perennials prized for their fragrant oils and lavender blue flowers. This hybrid has a woolly appearance with gray toothed foliage, very compact to about 2 feet tall and wide. It is long blooming from early spring though late fall, with a darker purplish flower. This hybrid is hardy to

10°F. Like all lavenders, it prefers good drainage and air circulation; it can rot in heavy clay soils that stay wet. A light pruning after each cycle of flowering keeps them neat. 'Goodwin Creek' has more character than most lavenders. Lavenders are relatively short lived and should be replaced every 3–5 years. Semi-hardwood cuttings can be taken in early summer to replenish old plantings. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/00) —T.P.

***Lavandula* hybrids** LAVENDER (Lamiaceae) Mediterranean to Somalia and India, Atlantic Is.

These Mediterranean natives are quite rugged perennials prized for their fragrant oils and lavender blue flowers. Lavenders prefers good drainage and air circulation. They can rot in heavy clay soils that stay wet. A light pruning after each cycle of flowering keeps them neat. Lavenders are relatively short lived and should be replaced every three to five years. Semi-hardwood cuttings can be taken in early summer to replenish old plantings. *Lavandula ×intermedia* is a hybrid between *L. angustifolia* (English Lavender, which does not do well here) and *L. latifolia*. The resulting plants are compact with gray foliage and have tall straight flowers. They are relatively slow, and require excellent drainage.

***Lavandula ×intermedia* 'Alba'** is a pure white form. *L. dentata*, or French lavender is very fragrant with a high oil content and has large flowers which it produces almost continually in mild climates. It grows easily and fast, has leaves with toothed edges (*dentata* is Latin for teeth), but is somewhat floppy. A gray form, *L. d.* 'Candicans', is less floppy. *L. stoechas*, or Spanish Lavender, is a compact plant to about 2 feet. Primarily spring blooming, it produces large showy purple bracts on short stalks. It fits well into the smaller border. *L. pinnata* var. *buchii*, *L. canariensis*, and *L. multifida* are all similar, with cut fern-like foliage. They're fast growing with tall flower stalks of showy dark purple all year; very popular landscape plants, but not a lot of fragrance. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 7/99, 7/00, 7/01) —T.P.

***Lavandula ×intermedia* 'Dutch Mill'** (Lamiaceae)

There are dozens of hybrid lavenders, and they are appreciated for their scented foliage as much as for their long-lasting flowers. All lavenders appreciate good drainage and air circulation, and most do best in full sun. The numerous *Lavandula ×intermedia* cultivars result from crosses of *L. angustifolia* and *L. latifolia*, and include some of the showiest and most richly-scented lavenders. The cultivar 'Dutch Mill' is relatively short, growing to about 2–3 feet tall and up to 3 feet wide. It has long spikes of fragrant deep blue/purple flowers that are carried above the foliage. The plant displayed gets less than full sun during mid-day only. It grew slowly as a neat, mounded gray-leaved foliage plant with no care except for watering. It bloomed for the first time this year, several years after it was planted. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 7/02) —M.J.

***Lavandula multifida* hybrid** FERN-LEAF LAVENDER (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

From a 4" plant in Feb. 2008 this plant is now about 3'tall x 4'wide. Unfortunately, it lacks the wonderful lavender scent of many of this genus. Has a loose, open look in the garden with long wands of violet-blue flowers held well above the foliage. Purchased as *Lavandula multifida*, this specimen is probably *L. multifida* var. *canariense*, based on the following description from the website for San Marcos Growers: "This is an open shrub to about 3' x 5', with deeply lobed gray-green leaves (lacking the coarse hairs of the *L. multifida*). Tall spikes, 12" to 20" long, bear rich blue-violet 2 - 3 pronged pitchfork blooms Spring through Fall. This plant has been circulating through the nursery trade for many years under many different names. It is the most common of the Pterostachys type Lavenders. Hardy to about 24° F." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/10/08) – S.T-B.

Lavandula pinnata* var. *buchii (Calif. Hort.) CANARY ISLANDS LAVENDER (Lamiaceae) Canary Islands

This is a very rewarding 2-3' shrubby lavender that is grown for its ornamental qualities rather than its fragrance. It has dense, gray-green ferny foliage and blooms nearly continuously with tall slender flower spikes topped with many small violet blue flowers. It grows quickly in full sun or partial shade and is quite drought tolerant but does not tolerate heavy frost well. Flowers are rich in nectar and attract hummingbirds. Most of the plants grown in California under this name (including the plant displayed, which was propagated from a plant originally received from San Marcos Growers in Santa Barbara, CA) are evidently a clone originally propagated from either a plant or seed received from the Tenerife Botanic Garden in the Canary Islands. But rather than fitting the description of true *Lavandula buchii* (it's now a separate species), this clone more closely resembles *Lavandula multifida*, and is perhaps a hybrid of the two species. I have noted that this plant is more floriferous and stronger growing than the more commonly

grown (here) *Lavandula multifida* – perhaps it will be identified as a hybrid and given a name of its own in the future. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) – S.B.

***Lavatera* ‘Purissima’** (Malvaceae)

Two of our native lavateras, *L. assurgentiflora* and *L. venosa*, were crossed to produce this hybrid as well as several others. Lavateras are short lived, but are easy to reproduce. They prefer full sun, good air circulation, but are not picky about soil, food or water. They are somewhat gangly and are best used in an informal setting. *L. venosa* is found on the San Benito islands off Baja California. It differs from *L. assurgentiflora* in being generally smaller, in lighter purple flowers (again with darker veins), and in a number of details of the foliage and fruit. *L. assurgentiflora* is found in the Channel Islands off our California coast, and is a large shrub with veined cerise flowers produced in the summer. *L. 'Purissima'*, a hybrid between *L. venosa* and *L. assurgentiflora*, is a sprawling evergreen plant with large green leaves and 3 inch maroon flowers. *L. 'Black Heart'* is another hybrid between these species, with medium green glabrous leaves and dark purple flowers. Other hybrids between *L. venosa* and *L. assurgentiflora* are 'Devil's Delight' and 'Magenta Target'. Propagate by cuttings. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 3/95; Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 3/97, 4/98; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 11/01) —T.P.

***Lavandula stoechas* ‘Otto Quast’** SPANISH LAVENDER (Lamiaceae) Mediterranean Sea Region

Of the many varieties of Spanish Lavender, the compact and colorful ‘Otto Quast’ remains as one of the best. Introduced by Western Hills Nursery in Occidental, CA, it was named by Marshall Olbrich for its originator, who was a famous propagator that lived nearby. Growing to just 2' tall, ‘Otto Quast’ has a compact habit and large, bright purple flowers in showy clusters throughout the year. It prefers full sun and good drainage, and is cold hardy to 10° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06) – S.B.

***Lavatera* ‘Barnsley’** TREE MALLOW (Malvaceae) Hybrid

[lav-uh-TEER-uh Named after J.R.Lavater, a 17th century Swiss physician and naturalist in Zurich.]

One of the most spectacular flowering shrubs in America, selected by the late Rosemary Verey in the village of Barnsley, England. Commonly known as tree mallow, it is native to central and southeastern Europe. Large light pink flowers with a dark pink eye resemble hollyhocks, blooming in clusters along its upright semi-woody stems of soft green foliage, reaching an overall height of 6'. A popular shrub among cottage flower gardens for its long profuse bloom season mid-spring into fall. As an evergreen shrub it should be cut back to about half after flowering, usually late fall, helping it to regain its vigor. Although not long lived, it certainly gives a glorious performance for three to four years. Best grown in full sun along the coast, partial shade in hot inland areas. Good drainage, amended soil and average water will keep it going longer. Not frost hardy, Sunset zones 2-9, 14-24. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04) – J.W.

***Lavatera maritima* (*L. bicolor*)** BUSH MALLOW (Malvaceae) Western Mediterranean Sea Region

This popular evergreen shrub grows quickly to 6' by 6' in full sun or part shade. It has attractive gray-green maple-like leaves, and blooms from winter through summer with large light purple flowers that have dark purple centers. This is a wonderful and very serviceable plant that makes a fine quick-growing screen. It is cold-hardy to at least 10°F., and it is very tolerant of poor soils and even drought. Both hummingbirds and butterflies find it most attractive as well. (Susan Morse, Vista, 7/07) – S.B.

Ledebouria socialis (syn. *Scilla violacea*) SILVER SQUILL (Liliaceae) So. & Trop. Africa

[leh-deh-BOOR-ee-uh soh-see-AL-iss

Ledebouria commemorates someone named Ledebour; *socialis* (Latin) means "forming colonies."]

This bulbous perennial may be grown as a houseplant, but it does fine outdoors in our milder coastal areas in part shade. The green leaves (wine red on the underside) are spotted with silver markings. Small bulbs sit above the soil level. Tiny white flowers appear in spring. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04) – S.T-B.

Lemboglossum bictoniense (Orchidaceae) Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador

A large epiphytic, lithophytic or terrestrial plant. Small showy flowers with yellow-green sepals and petals, blotched chestnut brown; lip pale rose-colored. From high altitudes, so in cultivation, requires constantly humid conditions with ample shade in hot weather. The roots should never dry out but water must be given very carefully when the new growths first appear. Fresh moving air is important, especially in warm weather. The first of this spectacular genus to reach England alive it was discovered by George Ure Skinner in Guatemala who sent it to James Bateman in 1835, and also to Lord Rolle of Bicton, where it

flowered for the first time. Bateman described it in 1838 as *Cyrtorchilum bictoniense* in his monumental *Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala*. John Lindley transferred it two years later in the *Botanical Register* to *Odontoglossum*; its current name is as above. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/00) —S.F.

Leonotis leonurus LION'S EAR, LION'S TAIL (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

An upright South African shrub grown particularly for its flowers, these develop on regularly-spaced whorls on the stem, emerging as circular tufted clusters of individual, tubular, orange flowers. The leaves are long (to 4 inches) and narrow, dark green, and softly serrated (toothed.) This shrub looks best if heavily pruned in late fall, resulting in a more branched and subsequently fuller appearance. Half-hardy to tender. Can be propagated by seed or greenwood cuttings. Prefers full sun with moderate watering. (Kathy Walsh, Normal Heights, 7/99; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/01; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/07, 10/08, 12/12) —C.Z.

Leonotis leonurus* var. *albiflora WHITE LION'S EAR, WHITE LION'S TAIL (Labiatae) South Africa

The commoner orange-flowered Lion's Tail is an excellent drought-tolerant evergreen shrub. This white-flowered form fall-blooming is just as handsome and has the added benefit of self-seeding to a lesser degree. It grows from about 4-8' tall, and sends up tall spires with dense whorls of creamy white tubular flowers. Looks best if the spent flowers are removed, as they turn brown on the plant. Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. Prune to ground level after blooming to keep it dense; it is fast growing and will attain a good size quickly. Will last for several days in floral arrangements and dried stems can be spray-painted gold. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 10/10) – S.T-B.

Leonotis menthifolia DWARF LION'S TAIL (Lamiaceae) South Africa

This small evergreen shrub grows to just 2' tall and wide, but has the same tiered clusters of tubular orange flowers as its larger cousin, *Leonotis leonurus*. Unlike the common lion's tail, its leaves are small and roundish and its flowers are more of a buff-orange in color. Easy in full sun with average watering, its flower color combines well with other garden plants, and because of its smaller size it is more useful in smaller gardens. Probably hardy to at least 25 F. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/05) – S.B.

Lepidozamia peroffskyana SCALEY CYCAD (Zamiaceae) Australia

Handsome semi-hardy cycad for coastal landscaping or shady conditions in inland regions. Long, dark green leaves which arch gracefully with no spines or teeth anywhere on the plant, which make it a favorite for tropical looking gardens. Great around pools and walkways, this cycad will eventually form trunk on which epiphytes frequently grow. Found in coastal NSW and Queensland. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05) – S.I.

Lepismium cruciforme (Cactaceae) Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina

Tropical epiphytic succulents, easy to grow in sun or part shade. Regular water with good drainage. Provides great texture in a basket. The cascading stems are ribbed, with soft spines on the edges, with an overall reddish cast. Small pink flower in the summer. Stunning. [One website lists at least 50 synonyms for this plant, formerly *Rhipsalis cruciforme*.] (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Lepismium houlettiana SNOWDROP CACTUS (Cactaceae) Brazil

Tropical epiphytic succulents, easy to grow. The thin flat blue-green foliage make this rhipsalis relative (it was formerly *Rhipsalis houlettiana*) a stand out from his brothers. Sun or more shade inland. Regular water with good drainage is essential. Provides great texture in a basket, also beautiful when lit against a wall. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Leptinella squalida* 'Platt's Black'** (Compositae) Hybrid

Attractive brown lacey foliage in a plant from New Zealand that forms a low mat ground cover. Sun to part shade and average water. Great for small scale gardens. Unusual, spreads nicely. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

***Leptospermum rotundifolium* 'Manning's Choice'** (Myrtaceae)

Very desirable selection of an eastern Australian native with small rounded leaves and an attractive branching habit. Likes full sun, will grow in poor soil. Not picky about feeding, but can present a yellowish cast when iron deficient. An excellent cut flower. Has a dark pink waxy flower, similar to the more common *L. scoparium* but much larger, up to 1 inch wide, with a slight crinkle. Very attractive in the garden, not stiff, and has a nice appearance when out of bloom. Grows to about 6 feet tall and equally as wide. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00 & 5/03) —T.P.

***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Horizontalis'** (Myrtaceae)

A relatively fast-growing sprawling evergreen shrub growing to 3 feet tall by 15 feet wide. The small, dark green foliage is offset by small white flowers in the winter and spring. Not commonly available in nurseries; I first saw this plant at the botanical garden at the University of California, Santa Cruz. In full bloom it looks as though the plant had been snowed on. Very drought tolerant; place in the sun and water well the first season to establish. Propagate from cuttings in the winter, or seed in the summer. It laces out beautifully with a great structure. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01) —T.P.

***Leptospermum scoparium* 'Ruby Glow'** (Myrtaceae)

Outstanding both as a garden plants and cut flowers, the tea trees (native to New Zealand and Tasmania) get their name from Captain Cook's time, when a tea brewed from the foliage of this species was used by sailors as a scurvy preventative. There are many fine cultivated varieties of this mid-sized shrub, with 'Ruby Glow' being one of the best. It's an upright grower to 5–6 feet for full sun and good drainage, with a dense foliage of bronzy-red needle-like leaves and ¾ inch double flowers of the darkest ruby-red that cover the plant in bloom. Flowering may occur at any time of year, but is heaviest from fall through spring. Only moderate watering is necessary, and plants are hardy to around 20°F. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01 & 1/03; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02) —S.B.

Lespedeza thunbergii MIYAGINO-HAGI (Fabaceae) Japan, China

This shrubby perennial is actually a giant "clover" – (probably) a hybrid cultigen that is grown in eastern Asia as a "green manure" and even processed for fuel. In ideal situations, it can grow as tall as 10 feet, although it usually is somewhat smaller in California. Oversized clover-like foliage is composed of 2 inch elliptical leaflets, and plants are showy in the fall, when they bloom with long arching racemes of rosy-purple flowers. This "tree alfalfa" prefers full sun and regular water, and is hardy to cold. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 9/02) –S.B.

Leucadendron argenteum SILVER TREE (Proteaceae) S. Africa (SW Cape Province)

This narrowly upright small tree is remarkable for its irresistible silvery-furry leaves and silver cone-like blooms. It makes an excellent cut-foliage decoration. The Silver Tree prefers good drainage and not too much summer water. Decomposed granite soil is ideal. There seems to be two different spellings in common usage for this genus. You'll find it in the *Hortus Third* and the *Sunset Western Garden Book* as *Leucodendron*. (*Leucadendron* is correct. —Ed.) (Don Walker, Vista, 2/97) —S.B.

***Leucadendron* 'Safari Sunset'** (Proteaceae) South Africa

[loo-kuh-DEN-drun

Leucadendron is from the Greek words for "white" and "tree," in reference to the species *Leucadendron argenteum*, which has extremely silvery foliage.]

Long a mainstay in the cut-flower trade, 'Safari Sunset' is prized by flower arrangers and gardeners alike for its bright red-violet foliage. First developed in New Zealand, it is a hybrid between the South African species *Leucadendron salignum* and *Leucadendron laureolum*. In the garden, it is an upright 6-8' (or more with age) shrub that likes full sun and is very drought-tolerant. Although it prefers good drainage, it is not as fussy as other "proteas," and will tolerate clay soils. Although frost can damage its foliage, plants will tolerate temperatures in the mid-20's°F. Like other leucadendrons, the true flower clusters of 'Safari Sunset' are cone-like structures at the ends of the long branches. These appear in winter and spring, although there may be some flowering at any time of the year. Color comes from the leaves near the ends of the branches, which turn a bright fiery burgundy as the branches bloom. Uniquely among all plants, these leaves turn back to green after flowering is done. 'Safari Sunset' has long straight flowering branches which make a beautiful, colorful and long-lasting foliage accent in any flower arrangement. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05) – S.B.

Leucaena esculenta GUAJE (Fabaceae) Mexico

This attractive deciduous (sometimes evergreen) tree from Southern Mexico grows to about 30-45' tall, forming an open rounded crown. In older trees the lower branches don't begin until about 15' above ground level. It is a legume, and the nutritious seeds, which contain protein, are eaten in Oaxaca and other parts of Mexico. They are an ingredient of some mole recipes and other traditional dishes. The creamy white flower heads are small balls about 1" in diameter, and are comprised of about 150-170 tiny flowers. The seed pods, which appear in clusters, each have 15 – 30 seeds somewhat smaller than a sunflower seed, and at up to 10" long and 1" wide are surprisingly large for such small flowers. When the pods turn

brown the seeds are edible (they will be an orange/brown color), although some sources note the seeds can be eaten when still green. In local markets in San Diego pods can sell for around \$1 for a bunch of 10 or more pods. The ferny mimosa-type leaves have 30-40 pairs of pinnae. One source notes that the seeds, "are eaten raw with guacamole, sometimes cooked and made into a sauce. They can also be made into fritters. The ground seeds are used to impart a slightly garlicky flavor to a mole called guaxmole (huaxmole). The dried seeds may be toasted and salted and eaten as a snack referred to as 'cacalas.' Purchase whole long pods fresh or dried at Mexican specialty markets." The specimen displayed showed up in a pot in the owner's garden, probably planted by birds. She was told that in this area the tree is planted by homeowners as a source for the seed pods. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/13) – S.T-B.

Leucocoryne ixioides GLORY OF THE SUN (Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Chile

These Chilean bulbs are very uncommonly grown, and the ones displayed made quite a hit with the crowd at the horticulture meeting. Just finding information on these was tough. Internet searches provided not much. There is a listing for *Leucocoryne* in *Hortus Third*, who puts them in Amaryllidaceae, and a mail order source I found for them, although they were sold out, was Brent and Becky's Bulbs, who listed them in the Liliaceae family; another source put them in Alliaceae. Whatever the family, these stunning bulbs bloom in the spring, just as the rain is stopping, from grass-like leaves. A thin stalk shoots 2-3 feet in the air bearing open clusters of 5-6 open star-like flowers, each with six wide petals. There was a range in colors, mostly lavender, some with lighter eyes, while others had some darker maroon shading, most have a green center. These bulbs are drought tolerant, in fact probably need a drying off period to do well. With many bulbs the flowering gets better with time. These bulbs like full sun and good drainage (no surprise). They're definitely on my list of plants to add to the garden when available. The name *leuco* means white, and *koryne* means stamnodes, together you get white stamnodes. They make an excellent cut flower, and are very long lasting. The book *Garden Bulbs for the South*, by Scott Ogden, notes that these flowers are scented like *Freesia*. Ogden adds, "The roots tend to pull the plants deeply into the soil over the growing season. It is useful to contain them in a mesh or wire bag to make retrieval of the corms easier in early summer. These beguiling Chilean flowers must be kept dry after their leaves die down in summer, but they are otherwise hardy and unparticular. As with many *Brodiaea*, increase comes by seeds, rather than offsets." (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 4/03, 3/05, 4/13, 4/16) —T.P.

Leucojum aestivum WINTER SNOWFLAKE, SUMMER SNOWFLAKE (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) Great Britain to Iran

The most common snowflake grown here is *Leucojum aestivum*. These bulbs have strap-like foliage to about 18 inches long. Nodding white bell-like flowers are tipped with green and bloom in our winter. They are exceedingly easy to grow in sun or part shade; under a deciduous tree is ideal. Not commonly found in nurseries, they are more commonly divided and distributed among gardening friends (at any time of year). Plant bulbs 4 inches deep in amended soil. Regular water produces larger plants. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/99; Marie Smith, San Diego, 1/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/09, 3/09, 2/10, 2/11, 2/16; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 1/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05, 1/06)– T.P.

Leucophyllum candidum 'Thunder Cloud™' TEXAS RANGER, VIOLET SILVERLEAF (Scrophulariaceae) Horticultural Selection

Stunning deep violet flowers set against small silvery foliage make this plant a knockout in the garden. The parent species is native to a small area of Texas and part of Mexico. This compact drought-tolerant evergreen shrub requires little more than full sun, excellent drainage and occasional water. From summer to fall, this small plant (seldom over 3' tall) lights up the garden with an intense floral display. The tiny leaves are covered with fine hairs, making them appear nearly white. Mary Irish's excellent book, *Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens*, notes that it requires only monthly water in the summer, and can rot easily if it gets too much water without extremely sharp drainage. She suggests light pruning in spring "to increase the amount of new wood for blooming. Hard pruning, if necessary, must be done in the fall or early winter to prevent loss of blooming. Never prune hard in summer: it reduces blooming, stresses the plants severely, and leads to sunburn and possible loss of the plant." Hardy to around 10°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/14) – S.T-B.

Leucophyllum frutescens 'Compactum' (Scrophulariaceae)

Leucophyllums are underused shrubs in San Diego, doing equally as well at the coast or the inland valleys. Extremely drought tolerant, they prefer the hottest spot you've got. The gray foliage is a great contrast to the small-lipped purple flowers which are related to the annual snapdragon (though you

wouldn't know it by these shrubs). Not picky about soil, they need good drainage. Many cultivars exist, but are usually available only in desert regions. (? , 9/02) –T.P.

Leucophyllum pruinosum TEXAS RANGER, BUBBLE GUM SAGE (Scrophulariaceae) Chihuahuan Desert – Mexico

This drought-tolerant evergreen shrub grows about 4-8' tall and wide in full sun. In summer it has many small purple flowers, fragrant like grape bubble gum; blooms on new wood. Attracts bees, butterflies and birds. The eye-catching silvery foliage is very attractive. For a good article about the various Texas Ranger species and cultivars, visit www.azlca.com/uploads/documents/a-16_love_those_leucophyllums.pdf. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/14) – S.T-B.

Leucophyllum pruinosum 'Sierra Bouquet'™ TEXAS RANGER, BUBBLE GUM SAGE (Scrophulariaceae) Chihuahuan Desert – Mexico

This drought-tolerant evergreen shrub grows about 4-8' tall and wide in full sun. In summer it has many small violet flowers, fragrant like grape bubble gum; blooms on new wood. Attracts bees, butterflies and birds. The eye-catching silvery foliage is very attractive and covered with soft white hairs. The cultivar displayed, 'Sierra Bouquet'™, which was developed by Mountain States Wholesale Nursery, is reported to have flowers that are even sweeter-smelling than the species, and indeed the lovely scent carries a good way in my garden. It has an "open and sprawling form," and several websites note that it makes a good garden backdrop for other plants. When in bloom it is visible from a good distance away, with the silvery foliage making a fine foil for the flowers. Good drainage is essential; takes reflected heat; cold-hardy to 10°F. For a good article about the various Texas Ranger species and cultivars, visit www.azlca.com/uploads/documents/a-16_love_those_leucophyllums.pdf. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/15) – S.T-B.

Leucophyllum zygophyllum TEXAS RANGER, BLUE RAIN SAGE (Scrophulariaceae) S.W. U.S., N. Mexico (Chihuahuan Desert and elsewhere)

The drought-tolerant evergreen shrubs commonly known as Texas Ranger are wonderful choices for the garden. The species displayed is supposed to be the shortest in this genus, and has dense silvery foliage visible a long way. It grows to about 3' tall and wide (one source says 4-6' tall and wide) in full sun with good drainage, and does fine with very little water. From spring to fall, this heat-loving plant puts on a very striking display of violet flowers that contrast well with the foliage. Attracts butterflies, hummingbirds, and other beneficial insects. Mary Irish's excellent book, *Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens*, notes that "It is almost round and the branches are so closely packed that it looks like a silver ball. This effect is enhanced by the young stems, which are tightly clustered, upright, and covered with fine, silvery hairs." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/12, 4/14, 1/15, 3/16) – S.T-B.

Leucophyllum zygophyllum 'Cimarron' CIMARRON® TEXAS RANGER (Scrophulariaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The evergreen, summer-blooming shrubs commonly known as 'Texas Ranger' are wonderful drought-tolerant choices for the garden, native to the Southwestern U.S. and Northern Mexico. The cultivar displayed has silvery foliage and grows to about 3' tall and wide in full sun with good drainage. This heat-loving plant puts on a very striking display of violet flowers from spring to fall. (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Leucospermum cordifolium 'High Gold' YELLOW PINCUSHION FLOWER

Leucospermum cordifolium 'Sunrise' ORANGE PINCUSHION FLOWER

(Proteaceae) South Africa

The many cultivars of Pincushions are among the easiest of the South African proteas to grow, and are quite popular in the cut-flower trade. These are drought-tolerant evergreen shrubs to 4-6' tall and wide which are happiest in decomposed granite or sandy soils and need good drainage. From late winter through spring, they produce an abundance of exotic-looking and colorful 4" wide flower clusters which are composed of many curved stamens and look like pincushions. These flowers last for weeks when cut, and provide excitement for any springtime bouquet. Like many other proteas, the pincushions can fail in heavy clay and resent phosphorous fertilizers, but may be grown in large pots of cactus mix where garden soils are not appropriate. Harvesting the flowering stems when in bloom will make for bushier plants and more flowers the next year. Full sun, only occasional watering in summer, cold-hardy to around 25° F. Of the many types of Pincushions grown in San Diego County, the *Leucospermum*

cordifolium cultivars are among the easiest to grow. Of these, two of the best varieties are 'High Gold', with bright yellow flowers, and 'Sunrise', with bright orange-red flowers and a very long blooming season. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06) – S.B.

Leucospermum reflexum ROCKET PINCUSHION (Proteaceae) S. Africa (Cape Province)

The Cape region of South Africa is home to some of the most remarkable chaparral shrubs in the world, including proteas, leucadendrons, and leucospermums, or “pincushion flowers.” The “Rocket Pincushion” grows into a large silvery-foliaged shrub whose showy orange-red pincushion-like flower heads look like skyrocketers as the lower stamens reflex, or fold back, as they age. This shrub has a long winter and spring blooming season, and makes an exotic and beautiful cut flower. Good drainage and a sunny, airy location is best, with only occasional summer watering. Drought tolerant. Avoid phosphorus fertilizers. Hardy to 27°F. Sandy or decomposed granite soils are best, but this species is relatively tolerant of clay soils and inland climates. (Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 2/95 & 2/96; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/97, 3/99, 1/00, 4/00; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 3/01) —S.B.

Lewisia cotyledon SISKYOU LEWISIA (Portulacaceae) Northern California and Southern Oregon

California's finest contribution to rock gardens worldwide is this remarkable succulent from the mountains of northern California. It is an evergreen plant which forms small rosettes of fleshy leaves, topped in spring and early summer by extravagant clusters of brightly-colored many-petaled 1” flowers. Flower color ranges from white to salmon to dark pink or even multicolor, depending on the hybrid selection or seed strain grown. Lewisias are temperamental and often short-lived in cultivation, needing sharp drainage, sandy soil, and a gravel mulch. Perhaps best grown here in containers, they should not be overwatered, and are cold-hardy to 0°F. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/05) – S.B.

Libertia formosa (Iridaceae) Chile

Members of this small genus are widely separated, found in Chile, New Zealand and Australia, and have blue or white flowers. *L. formosa* has pure white flowers along a 2–3 foot stalk protruding above a clump of stiffly erect but thin sword-shaped leaves akin to a miniature dietes. Libertias prefer some shade, cool summer temperatures, and moderate watering in well-drained soil. Blooms in winter-spring. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95) —K.M.

Lilium henryi (Liliaceae) China

Although the *Sunset Western Garden Book* says this deciduous lily is hardy only in zones 1–10 and 14–21, I have had great success growing it in zone 24 for the past 4 years. The dark purplish stems have shiny green leaves, and can reach 8–9 feet tall. They look very good growing through shrubs; otherwise you can stake them for support if necessary. In summer each bulb bears 10–20 rich orange flowers of the Turk's Cap style with the petals strongly recurved. The waxy 4 inch wide flowers appear in summer and the plant appreciates light shade, which will help prevent the flowers from fading. Excellent cut flower. Easily grown from seed, coming into bloom about 1–2 years after seeding. Named for Dr. Augustine Henry, a medical officer in the Chinese customs Service who collected plants in China and sent bulbs of this lily to Kew Gardens in 1889. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98 & 7/00, 7/01) —S.T.B.

Limonium sinuatum STATICE (Plumbaginaceae) Mediterranean

An annual or short lived perennial in San Diego. Rough hairy basal foliage produces many 18 inch winged sprays of branched spikes of colorful flowers. The colors range through white, pink, yellow and purple. Very popular as a cut flower, they also dry great by just hanging them upside down. Very easy to grow under almost any conditions, preferring full sun. Related to the common *Limonium perezii*, the purple sea lavender naturalized on our coast. (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/99 & 4/01) —T.P.

Linaria maroccana (Scrophulariaceae) Morocco

This beautiful annual snapdragon blooms in summer in cold climates, but in winter and spring in San Diego. Individual plants are upright and slender, growing from 6–18 inches tall depending on the amount of water and fertilizer they receive. Flowers are like small spurred snapdragons, violet-purple and yellow. Very showy in massed plantings, this wildflower will naturalize when it is planted in the garden—for many years, huge displays of this plant were a trademark of Quail Botanical Gardens. Seed for *L. maroccana* is available through Wildseed, (800) 848-0078. (Trisha Wittkoski, El Cajon, 2/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/00 & 5/00) —S.B.

Linaria purpurea PERENNIAL TOADFLAX (Scrophulariaceae) S Europe

This is a rugged little shrubby perennial with narrow, upright growth to 2 ½ feet tall. Showy spikes of small but colorful flowers are produced from spring through fall - they are violet-purple in the common form, pink in 'Canon J. Went', and lavender-purple in 'Natalie'. Full sun and average watering are best; plants are very hardy to cold. Cut back after bloom to encourage more flowers. Crossing different color forms and growing plants from seed will produce a broad range of flower colors. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02) —S.B.

Linaria reticulata PURPLE-NET TOADFLAX (Plantaginaceae) Northern Africa

A vigorous flowering and colorful annual needing little care other than occasional water. The long-lasting flowers are scarlet and gold bi-colored snapdragon-type blooms that will create a splash of color in an annual border or in a container. The flowers are produced on stalks that grow to 12 inches tall, with whorls of short linear foliage. It is drought-tolerant and does well in full sun or part shade. Seeds can be sown directly in the ground in winter or early spring, or if already growing, plants can be allowed to reseed. Flowers may be cut back after the blooms fade and the plant will re-bloom. The flowers are reported to be very attractive to butterflies. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/16) – J.H.

Linaria triornithophora THREE BIRDS FLYING (Plantaginaceae) Spain, Portugal

Purchased in May from Annie's Annuals – here's what their website says: A beautiful & fun perennial giant "Toadflax" that should be more widely grown! From a dense mound of attractive blue green leaves arise 3' x 3' upright, branching stems topped with a gaggle of parakeet like blooms! Each 2" in size, the yellow-throated & prettily veined violet blooms sit facing outwards in whorls of three to create cool clusters to 4" across and 6" long. Long blooming beginning in late Spring. If you cut it back, it'll bloom again in late Summer. Rich, well drained soil for a perfect plant. Can be grown in a large container!" This plant self-seeds, but is not reported to be invasive. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12) – S.T-B.

Linaria vulgaris BUTTER AND EGGS, COMMON TOADFLAX (Scrophulariaceae) Eurasia, naturalized in U.S.A.

This charming perennial wildflower, which I remember from my childhood as growing wild in New York, is classified as a noxious weed in seven states and grows in every part of the U.S. except for Hawaii. After only a few months it is growing rampantly in my garden and spreading by underground runners, so I have already started removing it. It grows 1–3 feet tall with very narrow green leaves and 1 inch long snapdragon-like flowers in yellow and orange. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/02 & 11/02) – S.T-B.

Lippia dulcis MEXICAN LIPPIA, YERBA DULCE (Verbenaceae) Central America

The genus *Lippia* includes around 200 species of aromatic herbs native to tropical America and Africa; the leaves of many are used by native peoples as medicinal and culinary herbs. These include species used for teas, oregano-like flavoring, and even insecticides. *Lippia dulcis* was known to the Aztecs and has been grown ever since for its sweetness – its leaves actually contain a chemical called hernandulcin that is 800 times as sweet as sucrose. It is also an evergreen garden ornamental, liking full sun and regular watering. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13) —S.B.

Lobelia cardinalis CARDINAL FLOWER (Campanulaceae [Lobeliaceae]) E U.S.A.

This deciduous perennial is native to the eastern U.S. where it grows in bogs. In cultivation, give it these conditions, or at least a situation where moisture will be constant and ample during the spring–fall growing period. A 2–4 foot tall flowering stalk arises from a basal rosette of lance-shaped toothed leaves, which can be green or maroon. The upper part of the stalk is crowded with intensely scarlet bi-lipped flowers, with the lower lip distinctly 3-lobed. Blooming occurs over a long period in summer and into fall, sometimes even as late as Christmas if the weather has stayed warm. Best in shade or part shade. (Catherine L. Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95; Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 8/95) —K.M.

Lobelia cardinalis CARDINAL FLOWER (Campanulaceae) North America

This short-lived perennial grows from a basal rosette and sends up stems to about 2-3' tall and 1' wide; it prefers moist soil and boggy conditions. The narrow leaves are a bronzy purple, and the summertime flowers are a striking fire engine red and very showy. Pink and white-flowering cultivars are also available. Found growing wild in Eastern North America, its range extends as far west as East Texas. The Florida data website includes the following toxicity warning: "Despite the fact that Native Americans used infusions and decoctions of cardinal flower to treat all sorts of real and imagined afflictions (including epilepsy, fever sores, parasitic worms, typhoid, witchcraft, and grieving sickness), the plant contains poisonous alkaloids

and ingestion has caused deaths in humans.” Easily propagated by division, it can also self-sow in the garden, so it’s wise to keep it in a pot, as it can be invasive. Very attractive to hummingbirds. (Tom Biggart, El Cajon, 7/08) – S.T-B.

Lobelia laxiflora (Campanulaceae [Lobeliaceae]) Arizona to Mexico and Colombia

This shrubby perennial grows to 3 feet and is striking in bloom with its spikes of red-orange and yellow tubular flowers. Most common in local cultivation is a relatively compact, glossy-leaved form—but the species is variable and other forms are grown with larger flowers and fuzzier leaves. Somewhat drought-tolerant, this handsome plant likes full sun and good drainage. Attracts hummingbirds. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/97; Sea World, San Diego, 3/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98, 1/99) —S.B.

Lobelia tupa DEVIL’S TOBACCO (Campanulaceae[Lobeliaceae]) Chile

This seldom-seen robust, evergreen, clumping perennial grows to 6 feet (or taller) with white or pale green leaves to about 12 inches long, covered with fine hairs and pleasantly velvety to the touch. It has terminal spikes (to 18 inches long) of narrowly tubular 2½ inch brick red flowers with red-purple calyces in late summer or fall. Quite striking and unusual in the border, this plant stumped the entire SDHS tour group when we saw it during the Sept. 1999 tour to Marcia Donohue’s garden near Berkeley. Native to the woodlands of Chile, where it is dry 5–6 months of the year, this plant has a poisonous alkaloid, which gives it one of its common names: Tabaco del Diablo (Devil’s Tobacco). One reference lists the sap as a skin and eye irritant, so wear your gloves and use caution when handling, just in case. Grow it in full sun to part shade, in moist well-drained soil; I’ve staked mine for added stability. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00 & 8/02) —S.T-B.

Lomandra longifolia MAT RUSH (Xanthorrhoeaceae) Australia

This tough perennial tussock (bunching) grass grows to about three feet tall and wide and is closely related to the Australian Xanthorrhoea (Grasstrees). This hardy plant prefers well-drained soils and grows well in full sun or shade. It is tolerant of heavy frost and drought. In spring it produces shoots of small, interesting cream flowers. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

Lonicera fragrantissima WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (Caprifoliaceae) China

Not a vine but a shrub form of honeysuckle. This species, while not the most attractive plant, bears small, heavenly-scented white flowers in the middle of winter. Semi-evergreen here, in colder climates it will lose all of its leaves. The shrub’s habit is somewhat arching to 8 feet tall or so, but it can be cut back to control its size after blooming. The cut branches make great additions to a flower arrangement. Sun or shade, not picky about soil, but regular watering is best. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02) —T.P.

Lonicera nitida ‘Lemon Beauty’ VARIEGATED BOX HONEYSUCKLE (Caprifoliaceae) China

This 3’ by 3’ compact evergreen shrub has showy yellow-variegated foliage, and is easy to grow in partial shade or full sun, either in the ground or in containers. It has graceful, arching branches that are densely clothed with tiny, colorful leaves. Small but fragrant creamy white flowers are produced in late spring, and the plant is hardy to cold. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

Lophomyrtus ×ralphii ‘Kathryn’ (Myrtaceae)

Many selections have been made from this hybrid whose parents are the New Zealand natives *L. bullata* and *L. obcordata*. Most have been relatively recently introduced into the U.S. ‘Kathryn’ displays more of the features of *L. bullata*, with its oval, puckered leaves and upright habit. All lophomyrtus are grown for their foliage; the flowers are relatively insignificant. During the warmer months ‘Kathryn’ has olive-green leaves which turn pinkish-purple during cold weather. A cool moist situation is preferred; some dryness is tolerated but not during hottest periods. Part shade recommended though some sun—morning is better—is needed to bring out the foliage colors. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94) —K.M.

Loropetalum chinense ‘Chang Nian Hong’ EVER RED SUNSET™ FRINGE FLOWER

(Hamamelidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

There are only two species in the family Hamamelidaceae, and the plant displayed was hybridized from the species native to India, China and Japan. This new dwarf variety features deep vivid red flowers from late winter to early spring, with sporadic bloom over a longer period in our area. The very dark “chocolate burgundy” foliage is evergreen, and great as an accent in the garden. It grows to about 6’ tall and wide; grow it in full sun to part shade. The Monrovia website notes, “Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Provide well drained soil, rich in

organic matter. Feed with an acid fertilizer after bloom. Keep roots cool with a thick layer of mulch.” (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07) – S.T-B.

***Loropetalum chinense* var. *rubrum* ‘Monraz’** RAZZLEBERRI FRINGE FLOWER (Hamamelidaceae)
Uncommon plants until somewhat recently, these evergreen shrubs from China (Himalayas and Japan) are not well adapted to our native soils, so amending is a must. They like acid soil, with lots of compost. Sun at the coast is okay with regular water, part shade inland. Their culture is very similar to azaleas, a woodland setting works well. They grow slowly to 3–5 feet, with very compact foliage, in tiered layers with small leaves. The straight species, which I prefer, has dull green leaves and white flowers. The more commonly found form has purple leaves with pink flowers. Several forms can be found in the trade now. The flowers are about an inch across with four narrow twisted petals (*Loro* is Greek for strap-like); spring is the usual bloom season but flowering can occur at any time. It will not tolerate a hard freeze. Propagation is by cuttings in summer, or by seed when ripe. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01) – T.P.

Lotus berthelotii PARROT’S BEAK (Fabaceae) Canary Is., Cape Verde Is.
When is a lotus not a lotus? We think of “lotus” as a kind of huge waterlily, but that plant is actually a *Nelumbo*. This charming evergreen perennial is the true *Lotus*, and well worth growing in your garden in a variety of situations. The silver-grey ferny foliage looks lovely cascading over a wall, a pot, or a hanging basket, or as an extremely low groundcover (to about 8 inches tall by at least 2–3 feet wide). It blooms in late winter through spring and early summer with 1 inch long scarlet flowers shaped like a bird’s beak, which are either solitary or in pairs. Cut it back when it gets too leggy; the cuttings root easily so you can save them to have plants elsewhere and/or to share. Plant in full sun to part shade; does best in well-drained soil with average watering. Hardy to at least 27°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/00 & 3/01) – S.T-B.

***Lotus maculatus* ‘Gold Flash’** (Fabaceae)
An even more prostrate perennial than *L. berthelotii*, this cultivar has an almost identical form but mid-green rather than silver-grey foliage, which in my garden is also shorter than the leaves of *L. berthelotii*. The flowers (which may appear in clusters of up to five blooms) are bright yellow with orange and mahogany-red markings. The parent species hails from the Canary Islands, and this plant is hardy to at least 27°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 3/02) – S.T-B.

Ludisia discolor* var. *dawsoniana, syn. *Haemaria discolor* var. *dawsoniana* JEWEL ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Indochina, Malay Archipelago
This beautiful terrestrial orchid is grown for its velvety dark reddish-brown foliage which is beautifully veined in red. It makes an excellent container specimen for shade that may be grown indoors or in a greenhouse all year or outdoors in the warm months. Spikes of tiny white to light pink flowers are attractive. This tropical plant appreciates warmth, high humidity, and regular liquid fertilizing. (Evey Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/97; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 3/98; Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 2/00) —S.B.

Ludwigia repens RED LUDWIGIA (Onagraceae) N. and C. America
A popular aquarium plant because it is easy to grow. Will grow to nearly 2 feet tall in water; on mud flats it sprawls to form a mat rarely over 6 inches tall. It tends to grow out of the water, so it is most likely a bog plant that will do well as long as the roots are in water. Useful as a bog plant where it is said to be hardy to -10°F. In aquariums it is a relatively hardy plant, and fast-growing, so should be pruned regularly. Broadly ovate opposite leaves are olive green above, reddish below. Emerged stems bear yellow axillary flowers. It accepts a wide range of aquarium temperatures up to 86°F and does well in medium light, although experience has shown high light helps to keep it more compact without losing the leaf coloring—olive green upper and reddish below. As with most aquarium plants, multitudes of synonyms exist: *L. natans*, *L. muellerti* (said to have more red below than *L. repens*, of which it may be a clone.) In the same family as *Clarkia*, *Fuchsia* and *Gaura*. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 3/99 & 11/00) —G.D.S.

Luffa cylindrica LOOFAH, VEGETABLE SPONGE (Cucurbitaceae) E. hemisphere Tropics
[LOO-fuh sih-LIN-drih-kuh]
This yellow-flowered 10-15 foot tall annual vine has 1-2 foot long fruits with a fibrous interior that, when dried, may be used for a scrubbing or bathing sponge or cloth. Sow seeds when ground is warm in full

sun, and thin seedlings to 2 feet apart. Harvest the gourds when tendrils next to their stems are dead and gourds have turned yellow or brown. Leave some stem attached, so you can hang gourd up to dry slowly in a cool, airy spot. (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/03) – S.F.

***Lupinus hartwegii* ‘Biancaneve’** (Fabaceae)

An annual lupine easily grown from seed which must be sown *in situ* (where it is to grow – lupins usually don't transplant well), blooming in about 3–4 months from sowing. Growing to about 40 inches tall with a basal clump of multi-branched gray-green foliage and tall, firm spikes of bright white flowers, this makes an excellent cut flower. Water droplets bead up on the softly-hairy leaves, giving them a delightful sparkling look after a heavy morning dew (or a more prosaic shower from the sprinkler system). To speed germination, soak the large seeds overnight before sowing in fall to spring. After flowering it forms 1 inches long flat pea-pod shaped seed pods which may be gathered for seed-saving (and sharing!) once well dried. The species has blue flowers which are partly rose-colored. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00) —S.T-B.

***Lycaste* ‘Abou First Spring’** (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The *Lycaste* orchid genus has about 30 species, primarily from South and Central America (some are from Mexico and the Caribbean Islands). The parentage of this hybrid is Central American (85% is from *L. skinneri*, from Central America), and if you go to orchids.wikia.com/wiki/Lycaste_Abou_First_Spring you can see its history back 5 generations! It was registered in 2001 by Mr. M. Abou from Japan. The specimen displayed had deep pink flowers with a very heavy substance. It was grown in a greenhouse hanging close to misters. It scored a 93 point FCC from the American Orchid Society. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/16) – C.F. & S.T-B.

Lychnis coronaria ROSE CHAMPION (Caryophyllaceae) SE Europe

Here's a love it or hate it plant with shocking magenta flowers and soft, silvery foliage and stems. A biennial or short-lived perennial, if it is in a favorable position it may self-seed in your garden; as seedlings are easy to spot from their distinctive foliage they can easily be removed and relocated. In early spring through summer the 1 inch wide flowers light up your garden, a striking contrast to the downy foliage. From a basal rosette of leaves to 7 inches long it sends up numerous stems with smaller leaves (to 4 inches long). These look nice in clumps, and the foliage is a wonderful foil for shades of green. Grows to 2½ feet tall and about 18 inches wide. It withstands low water gracefully and is hardy to 0°F. Although it is of European origin it has spread widely through cultivation, and is one of the common wildflowers in New York. Several cultivars are available, including 'Angel Blush' (flowers are white flushed with pink) and 'Alba' (clear white flowers). (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01) – S.T-B.

***Lycopersicon esculentum* ‘Old German’** TOMATO (Solanaceae)

The perennial favorite, and a summer tradition. Very easy to grow, preferring sun and rich well drained soil. Plants grow as vines and usually are supported on stakes or cages to keep the fruit off the ground. Plant can also be grown as a ground cover if a mulch, such as straw, is under vines to increase air circulation. The best way I've heard to grow tomatoes is to plant them at the top of wall and let them cascade down, a lot less work. Most commonly-grown varieties were developed for the benefit of farmers; they have great disease resistance, uniformity, and thick skins which ship well. Unfortunately, flavor was one of the sacrifices. A groundswell of interest in antique cultivars has arisen as to recapture this trait. I haven't run into any problems growing these antiques. Seed is the usual method of propagation, although cuttings can be easily made. Best results are when the soil is fertile and watering is consistent. A thick layer of mulch acts as a great buffer for evening out moisture and temperature fluctuations. 'Old German' has large golden fruit with a red star at the base. (Don Cashmore, Vista, 8/01) —T.P.

***Lycopersicon esculentum* (= *Solanum lycopersicum*) ‘Indigo Rose’** INDIGO ROSE TOMATO

(Solanaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This gorgeous deep-purple cherry tomato is a new introduction developed at Oregon State University. It is the first blue/black tomato with antioxidants in the skin. Seeds are available from Territorial Seed Company (www.territorialseed.com). For more information about the health properties of this plant see <http://tinyurl.com/purpletom>. (Sharon May, Carlsbad, 8/12) – S.May

***Lycopersicon lycopersicum* ‘Principe Borghese’** TOMATO (Solanaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Once thought to be poisonous, as are many of the plants in the Solanaceae family (deadly nightshade, tobacco, jimson weed), the fruits of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* are the tomatoes we love so much. The fruits displayed are from an intensely-flavored heirloom variety widely grown in Italy (where they're sold dried and packed in olive oil), and because they have very little juice and few seeds they're good for drying and tomato paste. A prolific vining plant, don't give it too much water or the tomatoes will be too juicy. Easily grown from seed, it needs full sun. The plum-shaped fruits have pointy ends and weigh about 1-2 ounces each. They're borne in clusters, and each cluster ripens at the same time. For dried tomatoes, one source suggests simply hanging the clusters to dry until they are leathery. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 8/07) – M.B. & S.T-B.

Lycoris aurea*, syn. *L. africana GOLDEN HURRICANE LILY, GOLDEN SPIDER LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) China and Japan

Lycoris of Roman history was the mistress of Marc Anthony. This unusual bulb produces five to six tubular funnel-shaped 4 inch wide yellow flowers on a 2 foot spike in the fall, while the foliage is dormant. Petals are narrow and recurve backward, edges can be undulate. Foliage is agapanthus like and appears after the rain, but goes dormant as the soil dries. This is an adaptation to rainy winters & dry summers. This bulb is great planted in mass under other low drought-tolerant groundcovers. Slow to establish, it takes many years to build up enough bulk to put on a show. Divide clumps while dormant or collect seed to propagate. Blooms best when kept dry in summer and receives some stress. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 10/97; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/00) —T.P.

Lycoris radiata RED SPIDER LILY (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Japan

The genus *Lycoris* has 12 or so sun-loving species, all bulbous perennials from China and Japan. Like some other members of the Amaryllis family, the strap-shaped leaves appear in a rosette in fall through spring, but are long gone by when the flowers show up in late summer to fall. The bulbs are best left undisturbed; the best time to divide and transplant them is after flowering. *L. radiata*, which is the most commonly grown species, sends up a flower stalk to about 18 inches tall that bears 4–6 coral-red flowers up to 2 inches wide with reflexed petals and long protruding stamens. According to Scott Ogden, in his excellent book, *Garden Bulbs for the South*, this species has been grown in U.S. gardens since at least the 1800s. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Don Walker, Vista, 8/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02) —S.T-B.

Macadamia integrifolia SMOOTH-SHELL MACADAMIA (Proteaceae) Queensland

Macadamias are well known nuts, but most people don't know they are a member of the Protea family and from Australia. They grow to be a small tree about 30 feet, are fairly drought tolerant and tough. A handsome plant, they make a good screen or focal point. There are two species available, *Macadamia integrifolia* and *M. tetraphylla*, which have produced numerous hybrids. The later is more widely planted and does better inland. *M. integrifolia* does well at the coast and in Hawaii. Trees are self fertile, but produce better with another tree around. Not big feeders, but some feeding is beneficial. It takes a few years to get to nut bearing size. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02) – T.P.

Mackaya bella (Acanthaceae) S. Africa

This unique and beautiful 5–6 foot shrub has been around for a long time and it is surprising that it is not more widely grown. It is a particularly valuable shade plant for both foliage and flowers and can tolerate quite deep shade under trees, but it will also tolerate a fair amount of sun. The purple-tinged dark green glossy leaves are oval, about 3 inches long, with wavy margins. The 2 inch long lilac funnel-shaped flowers have purple veins and appear for months beginning in late winter or early spring. Can be frost tender but established plantings with overhead protection can take at least mid-20's °F. Native to the summer rainfall areas of S. Africa, so needs moderate watering during warmer months; but needs little supplemental watering in winter given adequate rainfall. The plant is not fussy but will bloom better with regular watering and fertilizing. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 4/97, 4/01, 5/03) —K.M., S.B.

Macrozamia fawcettii (Zamiaceae) New South Wales

Beautiful spiraling medium size cycad with orange callus bases. This excellent plant is both frost and heat hardy and grows slowly to about 3 feet tall. The specimen shown was an unusual multi-headed plant grown at The Cycad Center in Fallbrook. (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 1/00) – S.I.

Macrozamia fearnsidei (Zamiaceae) Queensland

A bushy, full cycad to 3½ feet tall and as wide at maturity. A hardy plant for full sun. Grown at The Cycad Center in Fallbrook. (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 1/00) – S.I.

Macrozamia flexuosa (Zamiaceae) N.S.W. Australia

Smaller Parazamia (grows 18-36" tall) characterized by erect, strongly spiraled/twisted leaflets of green with cream to red swellings at bases. Easy to grow; requires good drainage. Does well along coast – give some filtered shade when growing inland. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 8/06) – S.I.

Macrozamia glaucophylla 'Biblewindi Blu' NOTHERN PILLIGA CYCAD (Zamiaceae) N.S.W.

Australia

Most sought-after form due to unique color; discovered by Bruce & Suzi Ironmonger in Biblewindi State Forest. Grows in deep sandy soil and can withstand extremes of cold & heat: below freezing to over 100° F. Mature plants are 30-40" tall, with leaflets that may be divided up to three times. Beautiful species for small spaces and xeriscape gardens. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 8/06) – S.I.

Macrozamia glaucophylla 'Biblewindi Blu' NOTHERN PILLIGA CYCAD (Zamiaceae) N.S.W.

Australia

A slow growing, but stunning Parazamia found in the Pilliga Forests of Central NSW. Leaves are a glaucous or blue-gray color, frequently with bright salmon-colored leaflet attachments. A small plant with a subterranean trunk and recurved, keeled leaves 2' to 3' long. An extremely hardy species which can withstand the extremes of frost and intense sun. Beautiful species for small spaces and xeriscape gardens. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05) – S.I.

Macrozamia lomandroides (Zamiaceae) Australia

This rare and endangered cycad from Queensland, Australia usually carries three to six twisted leaves. Originally found in open *Eucalyptus* woodlands amongst grasses on gray silty loam soils. Protect from frosts. This small cycad is perfect for small, coastal gardens. Produces cones infrequently. (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06) – S.I.

Macrozamia moorei (Zamiaceae) Australia

Medium to large cycad with a massive barrel-shaped trunk and a spreading round crown of leaves, similar to a date palm. Native to the Queensland area. Grey green to bluish green leaves which are veed in cross section. One of the most majestic of the Australian cycads this makes a stunning specimen plant. Very hardy plant which will withstand heavy frosts and intense summer heat. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 10/05) – S.I.

Macrozamia stenomera (Zamiaceae) New South Wales

This cycad looks like a pine-seedling and takes extreme heat and cold. The leaflets divide up to eight times. Grown at The Cycad Center. (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 1/00) – S.I.

Maireana sedifolia (Chenopodiaceae) Australia

A small Australian sub-shrub that grows 2 -3' tall and wide. The small silver-gray foliage is stunning. Drought tolerant; best in full sun with good drainage. Hardy to about 20°F. Can be used for cut foliage. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Malpighia glabra 'Fairchild' DWARF BARBADOS CHERRY (Malpighiaceae) Garden Hybrid

This is a dwarf form of *Malpighia glabra*, commonly known as Acerola, which is native evergreen tree found from Texas south to So. America, where it grows to about 10-15' tall. Grown primarily for its thin-skinned fruit, which is high in vitamin C. To learn more visit the website for California Rare Fruit Growers (www.crfg.org). So far the plant displayed is about 2-1/2' tall and seems to spread slowly underground. It is planted in part shade in Escondido; purchased at Kartuz Greenhouses in Vista. Their website (www.kartuz.com) says "Tiny leaves and weeping compact habit make it an excellent plant for bonsai or small hanging basket. Frilly deep pink flowers appear in spring and summer, followed by bright red edible berries." Grow it in full sun to part shade, with moderate water; hardy to 28°F. (Shelia Busch, Escondido, 1/06) – S. Busch & S. T-B.

Malus sylvestris var. domestica 'Anna' ANNA APPLE (Rosaceae)

For most of San Diego County, where winters are mild, you'll get the best apples if you plant a "low-chill" variety. 'Anna' is a very good choice, as it needs only 150 hours of air temperatures below 45°F to

produce good fruit, bears at a young age, has medium-sized fruit which stores well, and does not need another tree for a pollinizer. Our tree, planted in 1991, is 6 feet tall by 10 feet wide, and produces crisp-tart fruit. The main crop is in May-June, but it has both fruit *and* blossoms simultaneously many months of the year. This is a low-chill type apple and we think it's confused and doesn't know what season it is in our backyard! (Sea World, San Diego, 8/98; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 7/00) —J. & M.L. K.

Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *mexicanus TURK'S CAP (Malvaceae) Mexico

This is a large (to 8–10 feet) and terrific background shrub that is excellent for tropical effects. Large fuzzy green leaves look good all year, as do the curious 2 inch bright red flowers, which look like partially-opened hibiscus. Prune during warm weather to control size, if needed. Flowers appear throughout the year in full sun or part shade. Hardy to around 25°F, but will recover from much lower temperatures. (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 1/98, 1/99, 11/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 11/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/03; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 11/08, 12/12; Marie Smith, Clairemont, 1/16) —S.B.

Mammillaria matudae THUMB CACTUS (Cactaceae) Mexico

The specimen displayed was eleven years old, and was grown in the Inland Empire. This small (to about 12" tall) cylindrical cactus is very spiny and doesn't appreciate temperatures below 25°F. It is drought-tolerant and does well in pots (with good drainage). The distinctive ring of small purplish-pink flowers appears in the spring, about one inch below the top of the plant. [To learn more go to www.mammillarias.net. To see a 45-second time-lapse film of the flowers opening as the sun touches them, go to www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8O_7m2HW0M] (Steven Mediano, San Diego, 9/10) – S.T-B.

***Mandevilla* × *amabilis* 'Rita Marie Green'** PINK PARFAIT® MANDEVILLA (Apocynaceae)

Along with *Mandevilla*, other members of the Apocynaceae or Dogbane Family, many of which have a milky sap, include *Allamanda*, *Carissa* (Natal Plum), *Beaumontia* (Easter Lily Vine), *Catharanthus* (Periwinkle), *Nerium* (Oleander), *Plumeria* (Frangipani), *Thevetia* (Yellow Oleander), and *Vinca*. Many of these genera are poisonous, although the cranberrylike fruits of Natal Plum make a fine jelly. *Mandevilla* (which used to be called *Dipladenia*) includes about 120 species of vines or vining shrubs that like full sun to part shade (in warmer areas) and regular watering. They hail from Central and South America (many from the forests near Rio de Janeiro) and are named for Henry Mandeville, a British gardener and diplomat who died in 1861. Their showy funnel-shaped flowers appear in spring and summer (sometimes longer), and while not all of them are evergreen, many do keep their leaves all year. They hail from frost-free areas and do best outdoors where the temperature never gets below freezing, and they need heat to bloom well. Sold under the trade name of *Mandevilla* 'Pink Parfait', *Mandevilla* × *amabilis* 'Rita Marie Green' is one of several outstanding evergreen cultivars. The double, funnel-shaped hot pink flowers of the plant displayed last several days and fall off the vine cleanly. It is a vigorous grower, and from a 5-gallon pot (won at the SDHS 2001 Spring Gala) it quickly reached 12 feet tall and was still growing strongly. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02) —S.T-B.

Mandevilla laxa CHILEAN JASMINE (Apocynaceae) Bolivia and N. Argentina.

Clusters of fragrant white 3 inch trumpet-shaped flowers and large heart-shaped leaves are the features of this manageably medium-sized (to 15 feet) twining vine. Deciduous with frost, it is remarkably hardy to cold (root hardy to 5°F)—in mild climates it is often evergreen. Chilean Jasmine grows well in sun or part shade, needing only average care. Mature plants usually have larger leaves than young ones. Flower fragrance is much like gardenias—so plant it where the summertime blooms can be enjoyed close-at-hand. Plants bloom on new growth, and so may be cut back for bushiness anytime during the warm season. (? , 9/99; Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/00; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/02, 8/13) —S.B.

Manihot esculenta CASSAVA, TAPIOCA (Euphorbiaceae) South America

The large palmate leaves of tapioca give a decidedly tropical look to your garden, and this plant has many interesting features which make it a worthy addition. Widely cultivated for its starchy root, all parts of the plant are poisonous and to be edible the root must be properly processed. In our climate it is a winter-deciduous semi-woody shrub that can grow rapidly to 10-15 feet tall and about as wide. It leafs out as soon as the weather begins to warm, and soon is covered with large leaves. Small flowers are wildly popular with bees, and if pollinated the plant yields ½-inch round fruits that can assume a pumpkin-orange color in the fall and look quite festive. When the fruits become dry they can explosively open (especially on warm days) and send the large seeds up to 40 feet away, effortlessly scattering the plant

around your garden. Excess seedlings are easily pulled out, but if you have the space a small grove of cassava is quite attractive in summer. (Linda Espino, San Diego, 10/09) – S.T-B.

Marah macrocarpus WILD CUCUMBER, CALIFORNIA MAN ROOT (Cucurbitaceae) California, Baja California

Imagine a potato on steroids and you'll have a hint of what *Marah macrocarpus* looks like. The specimen displayed included an underground tuber about 2' around and about a foot high – it felt like concrete and it took several strong men to carry it into the meeting room! This cucumber relative is found in the southern half of California and into Baja California. (*Marah fabaceus* is the most common *Marah* species in California, but doesn't extend below Riverside or Orange Counties.) In spring it sends out thick, hairy vining stems with tendrils that help it cling to and climb up to 20' through larger plants. The tuberous roots can be enormously large with age, and weigh over 220 pounds (one root from Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden weighed 467 pounds). The small greenish-white or white flowers appear very early in the year (there were buds on the specimen displayed), and these become prickly fruits somewhat smaller than a tennis ball. When dry the fruits resemble small, round luffa sponges (borne by another cucumber relative). Native tribes used the seeds as necklace beads and made a fish poison from the tremendously bitter root. For an interesting description go to <http://tinyurl.com/manroot>. (Alan Chamberlain, Vista, 2/06; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 2/13) – S.T-B.

Mascagnia macroptera BUTTERFLY ORCHID VINE (Malpighiaceae) Mexico

This shrubby evergreen vine is valuable not only for its summer and fall show of bright yellow flowers but also for its unusual winged seed pods which look like butterflies on the plant. These seed pods are also very pretty in dried arrangements. Flowers resemble those of *Oncidium* orchids, and are produced in clusters when the weather is warm. The Butterfly Orchid Vine is heat-loving but also quite hardy to cold to around 20°F and is grown successfully in Texas. It can be grown as a bank cover or on a fence or trellis in full sun, and is not fussy about its care. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00, 7/01, 10/02) —S.B.

Masdevallia Machu Picchu 'Crown Point' (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

The Peruvian Andes is the ancestral home of *Masdevallia* orchids, and they're fascinating plants. They are a cross between *Masdevallia ayabacana* and *Masdevallia coccinea*. The specimen displayed (with deep purple flowers) is grown outside under cool conditions with bright indirect light. (Charley Foquette, El Cajon, 3/11) – C.F.

Massonia pustulata (Hyacinthaceae) Namib and Richtersveld, South Africa

A true geophyte growing from an underground bulb. The two leaves are opposite and basal, soft and succulent. These prostrate leaves lay right on the soil line. Unique clusters of flowers borne in a dense head out of the cleft between the leaves appear at the same time as the leaves in the winter. Remarkable flowers with very long white stamens give off a very distinct fragrance which has been described as everything from a nasty stench to intoxicating pleasant aroma, depending on the sniffer. Scent, for me, is like an electrical short, or the ozone smell after a storm. In cultivation, plants are entirely dormant, leafless, and underground from June thru September. They must be kept dry during their dormancy period. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 12/08) – M.B.

Matelea cyclophylla (Asclepiadeaceae) Mexico

What a rare plant this fascinating vine is. It arises from a big corky caudex which can reach several pounds, sending out a stem that can grow to six or more feet. Dormant in winter (when it should only be watered once a month at most), it leafs out in spring and appreciates weekly watering in summer when it is in active growth. The one-inch dark maroon or brown flowers have fine white hairs and appear in summer; they smell like carrion (to attract the flies which pollinate it). Propagated from seed, this relative of the butterfly weed prefers light shade and can even withstand a bit of light frost. (Pat Frederick, Ramona, 9/05) – S.T-B.

***Matthiola incana* cv.** STOCK (Brassicaceae)

Mediterranean annuals that do very well in our similar cool winters, they are best when planted in the fall; feed and establish while the soil is still somewhat warm for the best flowers the following spring. Valued for their strong fragrance and as long-lasting cut flowers, hybridizers have bred them to bloom in a color pack for nursery sales, but these make the worst garden plants. The better garden plants may have to be mail ordered from seed, or check your local nursery racks in the fall. The Giant Imperial strain is the tallest, to 3 feet tall, and has been around a very long time. Trisomic varieties have gray foliage and are

more compact; they do exceptionally well here, bloom earlier and make great container plants. Grow in full sun; good soil is a plus, but plants aren't picky as long as they don't get too wet. Most forms have been bred to have double flowers, but singles still come up in mixes. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/02) —T.P.

Maxillaria tenuifolia COCONUT ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Mexico to Nicaragua

There are about 700 mostly epiphytic species of *Maxillaria*, which occur from Florida to Brazil and Argentina, mostly in humid or cloud forests. *M. tenuifolia* is a commonly cultivated species with elongated leaves from small pseudobulbs that make a large plant look somewhat like a clump of grass. The flowers are somewhat variable in color, ranging from blood-red (the most common form) to a yellowish spotted with red with a white or yellow labellum spotted with deep red. The very strong fragrance of coconut distinguishes this spring-flowering species, which often is referred to as the "Coconut Orchid". Cultivation requirements are a warm to intermediate climate. It will do well outdoors in our area, but will need greenhouse protection during winter. (Ben Hardy, Santee, 4/00) —B.H.

Mazus reptans compactus 'Violet' (Scrophulariaceae) Horticultural selection

An excellent ground cover, from the Himalayas. The dark green leaves stay dense, with lavender violet flowers are produced all year. It is great in-between steppingstones. Sun or partial shade, good soil with regular water. It can be divided easily. A white form is also available. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 12/08) —T.P.

Medinilla magnifica (Melastomataceae) Philippine Is.

This rainforest epiphyte, while just barely an outdoor plant for us in our mildest climates, is one of the most famous flowers in the world. Best grown as a container plant here and kept in a greenhouse at least during the winter months, it bears little resemblance to more familiar melastomes like the "Princess Flowers" (*Tibouchina*). *M. magnifica* is a small glossy-leaved shrub with fantastic pendulous clusters of pink flowers and showy pink bracts. Grows best in acid soil with lots of heat and humidity and part shade. (June Anderson, Carlsbad, 5/96; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 9/99) —S.B.

Megaskepasma erythrochlamys BRAZILIAN RED CLOAK (Acanthaceae) Venezuela

A fast growing member of the Justicia family. A large shrub to six feet or more with large leaves and spectacular flowers borne terminally. The inflorescence is a panicle of red bracts, the actual flowers are small and white. Popular in the more tropical areas in the U.S. such as Florida and Hawaii, probably preferring the heat and high humidity. It can be grown here in Southern California in a micro-climate somewhat duplicating those conditions. Easily grown from cuttings and should be tried more extensively here. (Chuck Ades, Escondido, 10/98 & 11/00) —T.P.

Melaleuca armillaris Lacy Paperbark (Myrtaceae) Australia

30' tall lacy tree. Easily kept smaller with pruning. Interesting cream bottle-brush type flowers. Makes an excellent narrow screen. Full sun to part shade. Very hardy and easy to grow. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) —T.P.

Melaleuca decussata TOTEM POLES, LILAC MELALEUCA (Myrtaceae) So. Australia

[meh-luh-LOO-kuh deh-kuh-SAY-tuh *Melaleuca* is from two Greek words meaning "black" and "white," in reference to the fact that plants in this group often have a black trunk and white branches.]

This is an open large shrub (pictured above), growing to about 15' to 20' in height and 10' to 15' width. The blue leaves are 1/2" long and set closely together on arching, pendulous branches. The small lavender flowers are 1" little brushes, with many forming on the stem. It blooms for about three months, starting in April. Prefers full sun; will except part shade but will not bloom as prolifically and will be somewhat more lanky. It takes very little water once established and accepts pruning well. Mine has grown to full size in about seven years. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/04) —A.S.

Melaleuca densa (Myrtaceae) Australia

A very compact evergreen shrub less than 6' tall. The stems are densely covered in small green foliage. In the spring it gets creamy yellow flowers, although the foliage alone is a good enough reason to grow this plant. Full sun; drought tolerant with good drainage. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) —T.P.

Melaleuca elliptica GRANITE HONEY MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) Australia

6' to 15' tall shrub-small tree. Brilliant red, bottlebrush like flowers produced throughout the year. Plant has great structure, with beautiful bark. Very drought tolerant when established. Great small tree for the urban garden. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca ericifolia SWAMP PAPERBARK (Myrtaceae) Australia

An Australian shrub or small tree with finely textured weeping foliage. Grows to 6' to 8' with a gnarled twisted trunk and strong lateral branches. Foliage is light green; the inflorescence is a small brush of cream colored flowers. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca fulgens* subsp. *fulgens SCARLET HONEY MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) Australia

New to Southern California. This open shrub can get to 10' or more with finely textured gray-green needle-like foliage and bright orange-red bottlebrush-like flowers in the summer. Drought tolerant and easy to grow in any soil, full sun or part. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca glomerata INLAND TEA-TREE (Myrtaceae) Australia

A fast-growing shrub 10' to 15' tall by 6' wide. The small narrow blue gray leaves contrast nicely with the light cream yellow flowers in the spring. The bark is showy with peeling white papery texture. Drought tolerant once established. Tolerates frost and salts well. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca glomerata INLAND TEA-TREE, INLAND PAPERBARK (Myrtaceae) Australia

A fast-growing tree which tolerates both frost and salty soils, *Melaleuca glomerata* can get to 15' tall and wide in habitat, probably less in San Diego County. Seldom offered for sale here, it is worth searching out if you have a sunny position. In summer it bears many small yellow-cream flowers. The tree has papery bark and narrow leaves, and can be found in wetlands in its native Australia. According to the website for the South Australian Museum, the plant has "wide spreading roots that tolerate saline water and prevent the plant being washed away during floods." These roots might make it helpful for erosion control, too. At Dalhousie Springs in Southern Australia there is an ancient specimen with "a trunk the size of a Volkswagon." (Susan Morse, Vista, 7/08) – S.T-B.

Melaleuca holosericea (Myrtaceae) Australia

A very compact shrub to 4' x 4'. The small drought tolerant plant has silvery blue foliage and small pink flowers. Best in full sun; hardy to 20-25 degrees. Could be grown for the stunning foliage alone. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca incana GREY HONEY-MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) SW Australia

A handsome foliage plant, the best form is upright to about 6 feet with gray-green silky leaves and strongly weeping branches. Rarely blooms. The cream-colored bottle-brush like flowers are not especially showy and can have an unpleasant fragrance. Some seedling forms have a low spreading habit, green leaves and bloom more heavily; these should be avoided (except the cultivar 'Velvet Cushion' which may not yet be available in the U.S.) as they are much less attractive. Needs full sun. Attractive as a specimen or as grouped background shrubs. Though found naturally in swampy areas, it is moderately drought-tolerant in cultivation. (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 4/99) —K.M.

***Melaleuca incana* (Green Form)** (Myrtaceae) Australia

Drought tolerant shrub-small tree to 9' with an attractive weeping branch structure and green-grey finely textured foliage. Cream flowers spring and summer. Full sun to part shade. Easy to grow. Looks better with water. Not the common form seen in Southern California. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

***Melaleuca incana* 'Prostrata'** (Myrtaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A trailing form of a normally 9' tall plant, that lays flat on the ground with blue-gray finely textured foliage. Cream flowers spring and summer. Full sun to part shade. Easy to grow. Drought tolerant, but looks better with water. Great spilling over a wall. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca irbyana SWAMP TEA-TREE (Myrtaceae) Australia

An unusual shrub with small finely textured foliage, a strong lateral branching habit, new foliage with a yellowish tinge, and cream blooms in the spring. Cool looking, great structure, a good focal point, looks wonderful lit. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca lateritia ORANGE MYRTLE, ROBIN RED-BREAST BUSH (Myrtaceae) Australia

An uncommon shrub that grows 6' to 10'. This drought tolerant plant has small lacy needle-like foliage and small bottle brush-like orange flowers. Best in full sun, any soil. Great specimen in front of the San Diego Zoo. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca megacephala (Myrtaceae) Australia

A very cool melaleuca with small broad closely set foliage in a dark gray green capped with very showy white flower balls at tips with yellow stamens. Gets about 10' or so, easy to grow, full sun good drainage. Uncommon. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca neglecta MALLEE PAPERBARK (Myrtaceae) Australia

A shrub to 9' tall by 6' wide with creamy white flowers. The dark green finely textured leaves are very small and closely set to the stem, which gets a peeling white paper bark as it ages. Full sun or part shade; regular water; somewhat drought tolerant once established. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca nesophila PINK MELALEUCA, SHOWY HONEY-MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) Western Australia

The Pink Melaleuca is the most familiar of the many showy Western Australian melaleucas that may be grown either as small trees or large shrubs. If left unpruned, it grows quickly to an eventual 15-20' tall and wide with gnarled, picturesque trunks and an informal shape. Its evergreen foliage is composed of light green to gray-green leathery oval leaves to 1" long, and it has a thick papery cream-colored bark. The Pink Melaleuca blooms heaviest in spring and early summer, with some bloom occurring throughout the year. Its colorful 1" round flower clusters are produced at the ends of the branches, opening bright pink and fading to white with yellow tips. The Pink Melaleuca is very drought-tolerant, but will also grow well with regular watering. It is also tolerant of poor soils, desert heat, ocean wind, and even salt spray, and is cold-hardy to around 25°F. Occasional pruning will control it at nearly any size, but it looks best when allowed to grow naturally. Other melaleucas of similar culture that can be trained as small trees include the lilac-flowered *M. decussata*, the red-flowered *M. elliptica*, the cream-flowered *M. ericifolia*, and the gray-leaved *M. incana*. (Susan Morse, Vista, 7/05) – S.B. (description from *Ornamental Trees of San Diego*)

Melaleuca pubescens (syn. *M. lanceolata*) MOONAH, BLACK TEA-TREE (Myrtaceae) Australia

An evergreen shrub to 6' or more with closely set foliage dense along stems and white bottle brush like flowers. Leaves are covered in a light pubescence. Drought tolerant; full sun; any soil. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca purpurea (Myrtaceae) Australia

A 10' shrub we got from our friend Patrick Anderson. Finely textured foliage grows upright with weeping tips. In the spring beautiful fuzzy purple flowers are stunning. Delicate looking but tough as nails; give plenty of water to establish. Full sun or part. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/07) – T.P.

Melaleuca squamea SWAMP HONEY-MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) SE Australia

A decidedly smaller melaleuca to a possible 6 feet tall, with a papery bark. Small, but showy, purple blooms are produced terminally in the winter. Attractive structure and grayish fuzzy foliage year round; very easy to grow. Will tolerate drought, but grows faster with regular water. Not commonly found in nurseries, so my guess is it is difficult to propagate or it would be sold more frequently. If you locate one, buy it! It would probably make a really nice non-traditional bonsai or small focal point. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 3/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01) – T.P.

Melaleuca thymifolia THYME HONEY-MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) E Australia

This very showy 3 foot shrub bears bright magenta-pink flower clusters and prefers regular watering. Its compact habit makes it an interesting and useful addition to the mixed border, in full sun or light shade. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/98 & 7/99) —S.B.

Melianthus comosus DWARF MELIANTHUS (Melianthaceae) S. Africa

This evergreen shrub is a smaller cousin of the more familiar *M. major*, or Honeybush. It has orange flowers partly hidden beneath the dark green foliage, and inside each flower is black liquid nectar that attracts pollinating insects (and ants). Full sun, moderate water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01, 3/02, 2/03) —S.T-B.

Melianthus major HONEYBUSH (Melianthaceae) S. Africa

A South African suckering perennial shrub discovered in 1688, grown for its striking foliage. An imposing and very architectural shrub to 8–10 feet tall, with large silvery-gray divided leaves along upright stems. The foliage is strongly scented and toothed with winged stalks. Terminal flower spikes of brownish-red flowers arch like plumes to 1–1½ feet above the foliage. It flowers in late summer after which it produces four-celled flat capped seeds valuable in flower arranging. Easily grown in poor soil, sun or part shade, and quite drought tolerant. It has a habit of holding on to old brown foliage and if in a focal point needs to be cleaned up regularly. Evergreen in mild climates; will freeze to the ground and resprout from the roots after heavy frost. Another species, *M. minor*, has smaller foliage and is less hardy. Both can be produced by seeds, cuttings, as well as clump division. (Jeanine Dunn-Estrada, San Diego, 3/96; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 9/97; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98; Karen Carroll, Escondido, 10/98) —S.B. & T.P.

Melianthus minor (Melianthaceae) S. Africa

This 3–4 foot shrub is much more compact than the more common *M. major*, but has similarly ornamental divided gray-green foliage. Don't expect the bold plumes of flowers of *M. major*, however; this and a few other species have flowers along the stems. In the case of *M. minor*, the pretty red and green flowers are nearly hidden under the leaves. (I think my plant had bloomed at least once before I realized where the flowers were!) Nevertheless, this plant is quite pretty and also drought-tolerant. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98) —S.B.

***Metrosideros kermadecensis* 'Radiant'** VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE (Myrtaceae)

Large evergreen tree growing 30–40 feet tall. Red powderpuff-like flowers are produced sporadically throughout the year, but are heaviest during the summer. Leaves of this variety are variegated yellow and are similar in shape and size to those of *M. excelsa*. Called "Christmas Tree" due to the fact it is in bloom during the holiday season in the southern hemisphere, where it is native to; the parent species hails from the Kermadec Islands north of New Zealand. This tree has beautiful structure and is spectacular when uplift. Easy to grow, it tolerates salt spray. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01) —T.P.

***Michelia* 'alba'** PAK-LAN, WHITE CHAMPAK (Magnoliaceae)

Related to *Magnolia*, the genus *Michelia* differs in having flowers along the stems instead of at the ends of the branches only. *Michelia* 'alba' is a very popular (though rare) small evergreen tree with 3 inch very fragrant cream-colored star-shaped flowers off-and-on throughout the year. Large light green leaves make it look quite tropical, though it's hardy to around 27°F. Reputed by some to be a Chinese hybrid (thought to be *M. champaca* ' *M. montana* —Ed.), it may actually be an Indonesian native (it seldom, if ever, sets seed here). Give *Michelia* 'alba' partial shade and a wind and frost-protected spot, and water and fertilize regularly. Flowers may be picked and floated in water to make the home smell nice—they are also used to make perfume in China. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01) —S.B.

Michelia doltsopa (Magnoliaceae) E Himalayas to S-C China

The 50 or so species of *Michelia* differ from the more familiar magnolias in having axillary (along the branches), not terminal (at the ends of the branches) flowers. *M. doltsopa* is one of the prettiest, with large fragrant white flowers that resemble *Magnolia grandiflora* but are produced in much greater profusion. This is a small, narrowly upright tree in our climate which grows to around 25 feet tall in sun or light shade, making it well-suited for the home garden (surprisingly enough, it is a 90 foot timber tree in its native Himalayas!) Regular watering, with an acid soil rich in humus preferred. Foliage can burn in hot sun inland; hardy to around 25°F. The most typical form locally has dark green leaves and large, cup-shaped flowers. Another variety, 'Silver Cloud,' has lighter green leaves and a more water-lily shape to the flowers. Both varieties are sold as grafted plants. (Sea World, San Diego, 1/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/00 & 1/02; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02) —S.B.

***Michelia* × *foggii* 'Jack Fogg'** (Magnoliaceae)

This plant is a hybrid of *Michelia doltsopa* and *M. figo* (the Banana Shrub), and takes the best qualities from each parent, making an exceptionally ornamental shrub. Elegant evergreen foliage is dark and thick, with great upright structure to 15 feet tall. Cupped creamy white flowers are sweetly fragrant, with a hint of banana. It blooms about the same time as *M. doltsopa* in late winter. The Asian michelias are related to our own Southern Magnolia and like similar conditions: full sun, good soil, and regular moisture. A light feeding is beneficial for young plants. A thick layer of mulch is a big plus, cooling the roots and holding moisture in. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/99 & 3/02) —T.P.

Millettia taiwaniana (Fabaceae) Taiwan

Woody, tropical climbers to 15 feet, millettias are not well known, but perhaps should be. Very showy clusters of iridescent flower clusters in dense racemes are produced late summer and fall. The pea-like flowers are dark purple and shimmering pink. Give them a warm wall, good soil and regular feedings as these plants respond to food. Also closely related is *M. reticulata*, almost identical. Monrovia Nursery has been the primary source of these vines. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00) —T.P.

Miltonia candida (Orchidaceae) Southeast Brazil

There are only nine species in the genus *Miltonia*, and most of them hail from Brazil. *M. candida* is a fall-blooming epiphytic species from with waxy, long-lasting, large chocolate brown flowers having an almost tubular shaped white lip tinted with purple. Each pseudobulb has two yellowish strap-like leaves to 15" long, and the plant grows to about 19" high, sending out one or two inflorescences from the base of the pseudobulbs. Each inflorescence bears up to seven

fragrant flowers at a time. (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05) – S.T-B.

***Miltonia* Woodlands 'Ebony' HCC/ODC x *M. Hajime Ono* 'Maui Devil'** PANSY ORCHID

(Orchidaceae) Hybrid

[mill-TOE-nee-uh *Miltonia* is named after Viscount Milton, later Lord Fitzwilliam (1786-1851), a patron of gardening.]

This is one of 3 orchid plants I won in the raffle at the July S.D. County Orchid Society meeting. My husband, Charley, is the orchid grower here, but his specialty is *Phalaenopsis*, Moth Orchid, many of which he grows in our greenhouse. *Miltonia* are commonly called Pansy Orchid because of their faces (see photo on the next page). Their large lips often have beautiful waterfall patterns and/or spotting. This hybrid has five 4-1/4" flowers which are bright magenta with a yellow and darker magenta center outlined in white. Most bloom April to July. This *Miltonia* is supposed to take outdoor conditions. We will see. In the house they can be grown in the same light conditions as for African Violets. They need semi-shade: filtered, never direct, sunlight. *Miltonia* should be drenched early in the day to flush out salts. Watering frequency depends on the weather, the pot, and the medium. I will use a plastic pot here in El Cajon. In nature, *Miltonia* grow in the tops of trees where there is good air circulation. In the house, use fans or open windows and doors. (The letters CC/ODC indicate awards received from the American Orchid Soc. and Orchid Digest). (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/04) – S.F.

Mimulus aurantiacus (light yellow-flowered form) BUSH MONKEY FLOWER (Scrophulariaceae)

California, Oregon

One of our California natives, often seen growing on the sides of roads, these tough little perennial plants are very drought tolerant and grow in heavy soil, but need good drainage. They are relatively short-lived, but can be reproduced from cuttings. This light yellow color selection I found along a road cut in Encinitas. The flowers are snapdragon-like and produced freely all summer. There are hybrids with large flowers and a wide color range sometimes available at native plant nurseries, and although I've had more success with the smaller flowered types, I would try them again. Part shade inland would be advised, some water extends bloom. Most don't grow more than a couple of feet tall and wide. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

***Mimulus* 'Trish'** PINK HYBRID MONKEY FLOWER (Scrophulariaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Several shrubby types of *Mimulus* native to California have been used to create a number of very showy large-flowered garden hybrids in a wide range of flower colors. 'Trish' is an excellent silvery magenta-pink flowered hybrid that blooms much of the year and has proven its good tolerance of garden conditions. It grows to 2' tall and 2-3' wide in full sun, is tolerant of clay or sandy soil as well as drought, and is cold hardy to around 15°F. Received from Native Sons Nursery in Arroyo Grande, CA. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) – S.B.

***Mimulus* 'Trish'** PINK MONKEY FLOWER (Scrophulariaceae) California Hybrid

This vigorous hybrid monkey flower has larger leaves and flowers than our native species, and is a reliable and handsome flowering garden plant in full sun or light shade. It blooms nearly all year with showy 2" dark rose-pink flowers that attract hummingbirds, and is a compact grower to around 2' tall and wide. Plants are evergreen, cold-hardy to 15°F., and are drought-tolerant, but look best with once-a-week watering during the summer. David Verity, former Botanist at the Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden at

UCLA, is the originator of most of our modern hybrid shrubby monkey flowers. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

Mina lobata, syn. *Ipomoea lobata* SPANISH FLAG (Convolvulaceae) Mexico

This charming annual vine twines up any handy support. It has palmately lobed leaves and is a superb summer and fall bloomer. The 1 inch long slightly curved tubular flowers start out scarlet and fade to yellow and then white with age. Full sun to part shade, average water. Does well in pots, too, and sets seed fairly readily. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99) —C.Z.

Mirabilis californica (*M. laevis* var. *crassifolia*) CALIFORNIA FOUR O'CLOCK, WISHBONE BUSH (Nyctaginaceae) California, Baja CA

Many of us are familiar with the old garden favorites known as Four O'Clocks (*Mirabilis jalapa*), whose brightly-colored funnel-shaped blooms open late in the afternoon. They come from Peru, and have long been in cultivation, growing easily from large black seeds. The specimen displayed is their local cousin, a water-thrifty California native perennial species that grows to about 1' tall x 3' wide. The oval to heart-shaped leaves are quite small, up to about 1-1/2" long, and slightly hairy, with a very thin reddish edge. According to *The California Native Landscape* (by SDHS members Greg Rubin and Lucy Warren), it is native to coastal sage scrub, chaparral and oak woodland. It does best in full sun with good drainage. The dainty violet flowers (about 1/2" long) open in the afternoon, and close by morning. Self-seeds (although this hasn't been a problem in my garden); dormant after flowering, so site carefully. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/15) – S.T-B.

Mirabilis jalapa FOUR O'CLOCK (Nyctaginaceae) tropical America

This South American relative of the Bougainvillea is a 3 foot tall perennial which forms a large tuberous root (rumor has it that it is edible) that looks rather like a pale sweet potato. A vigorous self-seeder, with large, round, black seeds, it has escaped from gardens to become naturalized in much of North America. The common name comes from the way the 1 inch wide flaring trumpet-shaped flowers open in the late afternoon. Many color forms are found (the one displayed was a clear light yellow), including yellow, pinks, purple, crimson, apricot and white, and some plants have several colors present at the same time with striped and/or mottled flowers. Although it is widely reported to be fragrant, I have never noticed any scent myself. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/99 & 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/00) —S.T-B.

Miscanthus sinensis 'Zebrinus' ZEBRA GRASS (Poaceae)

This species is a large clumping grass from Japan which has given rise to a huge number of showy-foliaged cultivated forms. Zebra Grass is an older cultivar with striking horizontal bands of yellow on its green leaves. Clumps of fresh arching foliage grow to 6 feet or so each year here and then go mostly deciduous in mid-winter, when it is time to cut all the foliage back. Similar to Zebra Grass is Porcupine Grass (*M. s.* 'Strictus'), which is more upright and a bit taller, and also Dwarf Zebra Grass (*M. s.* 'Hinjo'), which is more compact. Grow all in full sun with regular watering; they are cold-hardy to below 0°F, and make fine accent or background plants in the garden. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) —S.B.

Moluccella laevis BELLS-OF-IRELAND (Lamiaceae) W Asia

This striking annual is easy to grow and well-adapted to our climate. It is grown for its curious green shell-like calyces which appear all along the upright 3 foot stems (the true flowers are small and white). Interesting in the garden in combination with other plants, and fascinating to children of all ages. Easy to grow from seed in full sun with average soil and watering. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/96, 4/97, 7/01) —S.B.

Momordica charantia BITTER MELON (Cucurbitaceae) India
[mah-MORE-dih-kuh chah-RAN-tee-uh]

Bitter Melon is a long-lived, lush, sesame-scented tropical vine with a bitter, warty, edible fruit. This plant grows very well in San Diego, and is commonly found in Oriental and S.E. Asian gardens. It is more disease resistant than most cultivated cucurbits. Bitter Melon has recently been promoted as a traditional treatment for high cholesterol and diabetes. The unripe fruits are eaten boiled, stuffed, fried or pickled, and are used in meat and fish dishes, soups, stews and curries. Soaking the fruits in salt water reduces the bitterness. Young shoots and leaves are also eaten. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/03) – H.R.H.

Monardella linoides* ssp. *viminea WILLOWY SAN DIEGO MINT (Lamiaceae) California

This evergreen San Diego County native subshrub (also classified as a perennial herb) grows 12-18" tall and up to 2' wide. It is very drought-tolerant and does best in well-drained soil. The foliage has a wonderful scent. Charming flowers (in shades from white to rose pink) attract butterflies, hummingbirds and people! The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service notes that this is an endangered subspecies. It is found growing wild in only a few locations in San Diego County and Baja California. There is an excellent description of it at www.californianativeplants.com, the extremely helpful website of our sponsor Tree of Life Nursery (which may also sell this plant). (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/11) – P.P. & S.T-B.

Monardella odoratissima MOUNTAIN PENNYROYAL (Lamiaceae) western U.S.A.

Mountain Pennyroyal is an inland Southern California native that occurs in scrub and forest habitats between 4500 and 9000 feet. At least seven subspecies are recorded for this plant. It has green-gray leaves and inch-wide heads of attractive rose purple flowers in summer. Growing 1 foot tall and 3 feet wide, this bushy perennial has a trailing habit and grows in sun to part shade with little water required. The bruised leaves emit a wonderful minty fragrance. (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/13) —J.A.

Monochaetum vulcanicum (Melastomataceae) Costa Rica

A seldom-seen genus with about 50 species, related to the well-known purple-flowered *Tibouchina urvilleana* (Princess Flower). This compact free-flowering shrub grows to about 3 feet tall, with clusters of many 1¼ inch wide, four-petaled deep pink flowers, and ¾ inch long coppery leaves. As the name implies, it occurs naturally on volcanic soils. Hardy to 32°F. (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01) —M.K.

Montanoa grandiflora GIANT TREE DAISY (Asteraceae) Mexico

This large, evergreen, vigorous shrub grows to 15 feet tall and has 12 inch long leaves. It is appreciated for the clusters of chocolate-scented white daisy-like flowers which bloom in fall and are followed by large clusters of seeds. Propagate by seeds and cuttings. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94; Diana Lycette, San Clemente, 11/00) —D.L.

Montanoa leucantha (Asteraceae) Central America

This first-to-bloom of the tree daisies is a large evergreen shrub which is covered in November with 2 inch white daisy-like flowers which smell like amaretto. It is a useful plant for tropical-looking background plantings in full sun or part shade. Because it is an early bloomer, mid-winter frosts will not interfere with flowering, and mature plants will easily re-sprout even after a heavy frost. Easy and quickly grown as long as winters aren't excessively cold. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/01; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01) —S.B.

Moraea polystachya (Iridaceae) S. Africa

This pretty little perennial grows from a corm to produce 2–3 foot stems of lilac flowers with a central yellow spot. It blooms from fall to spring and seeds readily, often thriving between paving stones and coming up where you least expected it. In many gardeners' experience, it is one plant which truly "moves around" from year to year. Full sun, no care whatsoever! (Don Walker, Vista, 10/94, 11/94, 11/96, 2/97, 10/97, 1/99, 9/01; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 1/96) —S.B.

Moringa oleifera HORSERADISH TREE (Moringaceae) Arabia and India

[moe-RING-uh oh-lee-IH-fer-uh]

Deciduous tree to 24' tall, with roots used as a horseradish substitute. It grows marginally in San Diego, where leaves and pods are half the size of those on trees grown in tropical locales, where pods are 18" long. The leaves contain one of the highest natural sources of Vitamin C and are sold in local Oriental stores at about \$4/pound for fresh leaves. Filipinos also eat the cooked seeds from immature pods. The roots are used as a horseradish substitute and the flowers are also eaten. *Moringa* is being promoted by international agencies as a miracle crop. The leaves are antibiotic and used to purify drinking water. Ben oil, obtained from the seeds, is used as salad dressing and in perfumery because it has no scent. The leaves are rubbed on the temples for headaches. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/03) – H.R.H.

Muhlenbergia capillaris HAIRY AWN MUHLY, CLOUD GRASS (Poaceae) S.E. United States

Nearly identical to *Muhlenbergia filipes* (Purple Muhly) with showy violet pink flowers. This 3 foot grass has very showy, lacy flowers in October and November. The flowers dry to tan but are still nice cut, fresh or dry. Easy to grow, it prefers a coastal situation with a sandy, well-drained soil, but has a wide

tolerance as long as it has good drainage. Propagate by seed or division. Striking when planted in mass. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13) —T.P.

***Musa accuminata* 'Ice Cream'** ICE CREAM BANANA (Musaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

There are 80 varieties of fruiting bananas we can grow in San Diego, and the individual fruits can be as large as 2' long. The mature height of banana trees varies by variety and cannot be controlled by pruning. Dwarf varieties average 6-8' tall, while standard trees are 12-18' tall. The banana clump will spread in diameter (from underground corms) as "pups" are produced and can be controlled by digging out unwanted trees. The wind-tolerant 'Ice Cream' banana (also called 'Blue Java') does well here, growing about 10-12' tall, and readily bears crops of 6" long fruit which are an attractive blue-green until they ripen and turn yellow. The sweet flesh is white and creamy, melting in your mouth like ice cream. The attractive foliage is silvery-green. (Tom Del Hotal, Fantasia Gardens, Lemon Grove, 11/06) – T.D.H.

Musa coccinea RED FLOWERING BANANA (Musaceae) Indochina

This 4-5 foot ornamental banana is one of the showiest tropical flowers of all, with its bright scarlet bracts forming a large flower cluster atop 3 foot long bright green leaves. Tender to frost, the plant prefers a protected site with ample humidity, and multiplies by offsets. A rich soil suits best, with plenty of potassium-rich fertilizer for best growth and bloom. (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 1/96) —S.B.

***Musa* 'Gran Nain'** DWARF BANANA (Musaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Want home-grown bananas but pressed for space? No worries – *Musa* 'Gran Nain' can produce large heads of up to 100 tasty "desert bananas" on a plant that gets about 6' to 8' tall. This variety does well in large pots, and requires full sun to very light shade and a rich, moisture-retentive soil. The green leaves have good wind resistance, and are attractive in the garden. (Van Moch, San Diego, 7/05) – S.T-B.

***Musa lasiocarpa* (*Musella lasiocarpa*)** CHINESE YELLOW BANANA (Musaceae) China

In the 1980's, the massive country of China was astounding the West with many new and exciting plant treasures that had until then been hidden from our eyes due to a long period of Cold War isolation. One of the most amazing reports returning with the first wave of Western botanists who visited China was of a completely cold-hardy *deciduous* ornamental banana with a giant basketball-sized bright yellow inflorescence. Not surprisingly, this remarkable new plant was classified as belonging to a completely new genus all its own (*Musella*). In the USA, the plant world waited with great anticipation as the first live plants were brought to this country, and the first plants offered for sale went for over \$1000 each. Fortunately, plants eventually became more plentiful (and affordable) as dividing stock increased and even tissue-culture propagation was employed, and today the Chinese Yellow Banana is a popular ornamental in all USA climates where temperatures seldom fall below 10°F. Now classified within the genus *Musa*, the Chinese Yellow Banana is a clumping banana that grows quickly to 5' tall, with a showy foliage of 3-4' long leaves. The largest stems produce gigantic upright flower clusters that look like giant yellow artichokes and last for many months on the plant (but do not produce edible fruit). Once this flower cluster is spent, its stalk dies, but there are many side shoots which then take over. This mountain species of banana is deciduous with frost, but is hardy enough to withstand excessive cold, and plants do not need tropical heat to bloom. Here in San Diego, it is at home in both full sun or partial shade, and appreciates regular watering and fertilizing. (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 9/07) – S.B.

Musa ornata FLOWERING BANANA (Musaceae) E Pakistan to Burma

This magnificent flowering banana is striking in bloom with its large terminal clusters of pink flowers tipped yellow. It grows quickly to make a clump around 10 feet tall, with big, imposing shiny green leaves to 6 feet long and 14 inches wide that have reddish midribs underneath. Even out of bloom, this is a beautiful foliage plant that deserves a prominent spot in the garden away from hot sun and strong wind. Give it regular watering and fertilizing, full sun or part shade on the coast or part shade inland, and protection from frost. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02) —S.B.

Musella lasiocarpa FLOWERING BANANA, CHINESE YELLOW BANANA, GOLDEN LOTUS BANANA (Musaceae) China (Yunnan Province)

This ornamental relative of the banana is cold hardy to about 5°F, making it ideal for colder parts of the County where a tropical touch is desired in the garden. Growing to about 5-6' tall and about half as wide in sun to part shade, it is popular because it produces a huge yellow flower which can last for months. The plant is monocarpic, dying after it blooms, but is fairly easy from seed and should produce pups at

the base that can be separated and grown as new plants. Produces small inedible bananas and needs only moderate water and well-drained soil. Introduced in nurseries here within the last few years, it is considered sacred in China. (VanMoch Nguyen, San Diego, 7/08) – S.T-B.

***Mussaenda* sp.** (*M. "luteola"*, perhaps *M. glabra*) (Rubiaceae)

Mussaendas are mostly tropical shrubs, but a few do well here. They thrive in the heat of summer or in a greenhouse, and the more humid, the better. *M. "luteola"* was introduced locally by Kartuz Greenhouses in the mid-1980s—it is a smallish shrub (to 3 feet or so) with single white bracts to 2½ inches long that form the showy part of the flower clusters. It blooms in sun or part shade, but needs protection from frost, and is small enough to serve well as a container plant. (*M. luteola* is an invalid name not referable to the plant displayed —Ed.) (Jeannine Estrada, Escondido, 9/97) —S.B.

Myoporum floribundum (Myoporaceae) SE Australia

This 10 foot tall shrub is easy to grow, with weeping lacy foliage. Small white flowers cover the branches in the spring and summer, giving the affect of snow. Due to its very angular structure this plant definitely benefits from lacing. It is very adaptable and can be grown dry or wet, in sun or shade, kept low or grown as a small tree. It usually lives up to 10 years, but is easy to grow from cuttings or low branches that can be layered in the soil. Not found in a lot of books, but has been grown in San Diego for at least 20 years. The unusual form gets a second look from most people, some who tell me it needs water because the thin leaflets are wilting; I assure them that's the normal growth habit. Sinjin would pronounce this Mee-o-POR-um. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/00 & 11/02) —T.P.

Myoporum montanum HILLSIDE CARPET (Myoporaveae) Australia

[my-AH-por-um mon-TAN-um

Myoporum is from the Greek words for "shut" and "pore," referring to spots on the leaves in this group that are filled with a transparent substance; *montanum* (Latin) means "of the mountains."]

Although you may be used to seeing a few varieties of *Myoporum* used quite often as ground covers, this one is different. Originally obtained from the UC Santa Cruz Arboretum in 1999, it is remarkable because it seems such a perfect drought-tolerant ground cover for sunny slopes and poor soils. Plant a 1-gallon plant, and it will quickly create a 2'-4' tall and 10' wide billowing mass of bright green foliage and starry white flowers even in the toughest of sites. Apart from being a good value if you have a large space to fill, this plant can be most useful in creating a green buffer zone between wild areas and homes that will discourage wildfire encroachment while still using little water. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04) – S.B.

Myosotis sylvatica FORGET-ME-NOT (Boraginaceae) Europe, N Africa, W Asia

A common backyard passalong plant, reseeding and popping up in moist spots in the garden. Low, somewhat coarse foliage 6–12 inches tall produces stems of small blue flowers almost continuously, with the heaviest bloom in winter and spring. No special care needed; does best in part shade. Though native to Eurasia, it is the state flower of Alaska. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02) —T.P.

Myriophyllum brasiliense (possible Syn. *M. aquaticum*) PARROT'S FEATHE(Haloragaceae) S.

America, Australia, New Zealand, Java

Parrot's Feather is perhaps the most familiar member of a large and diverse group of plants. The family *Haloragidaceae* comprises about 125 species of plants from all over the world. They are generally referred to as Water Milfoils and are predominantly aquatic, in most cases emerging from the water only to flower. One species, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, European Water Milfoil, is a noxious weed in North America because of its habit of ruining fishing opportunities in recreational lakes all over the continent. It is moved from lake to lake in the bilges and on the trailers of boats, and on the feet and feathers of birds. Other species are useful in the aquarium trade. The traditional name, Water Milfoil, should indicate the density of growth that this plant can achieve. Parrot's Feather is among the least aquatic of the members of the genus. Most of the rest of the species are strictly aquatic, emerging from the water only to bloom, while Parrot's Feather will grow several feet away from the water, as long as its roots are damp. Parrot's Feather is one of the best plants for ponds, large or small. Its feathery foliage and soft gray-green color make it a nice adjunct to any bog setting. I use it commonly in streams, bogs, and as an under planting for taller bog plants, such as Irises or Pickerel Plants (*Pontederia*). The fact that it produces copious roots that extend down into the water make it a great filtering agent for ponds, and the fact that it does particularly well in the winter and spring, make it all the better because it can be relied upon as a filter

when most other plants are dormant. For this reason, it is often found growing with Water Cress, another winter-growing plant. It is primarily a foliage plant, with the tiny, sessile flowers occurring in the spring. Parrot's Feather has one or two drawbacks. One, it can overwhelm many plants and will cover large areas if allowed to do so. This problem is easily solved by regular pruning. [Editor's note: Because of these invasive tendencies, take care not to introduce this plant into any natural bodies of water.] Second, it is susceptible to mildew, which gives it a less than optimal appearance in the hottest time of the year. This problem is easily solved with a severe pruning and mild feeding. Proper ventilation will always help in this regard, as well. It is also very tasty to moth larvae, which can strip the stems down to nothing in no time at all because the stems and leaves are so soft and easy to eat. On the whole, this is a most satisfactory plant for many ponds. I use it extensively in most of my pond plantings and will continue to do so. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03) – D.C.

Myriophyllum pinnatum, syn. *M. scabratum* (Haloragidaceae) E N. America, Mexico, Cuba

An aquatic plant found in cold water that has been adapted to tropical aquarium use. Works well as a floating plant with medium-strong light in clean, well-filtered water (sediment will collect on the leaves in dirty water). While appearing to have whorls of leaves along the wispy stem, they are actually pseudo-whorls. Stems will root when put in sand. Prefers water that is moving, up to 75°F. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00) —G.D.S.

***Myrtus communis* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED MYRTLE (Myrtaceae) Cultivar

This very handsome shrub has spicy-scented 1" long leaves with creamy edges and markings; the species is native to the Mediterranean. The small white sweetly-scented flowers appear in winter to summer and are followed by brilliantly contrasting purple-black berries in the fall. It grows 5-15' tall and wide, but is easily pruned to a smaller size. The foliage is excellent in flower arrangements, being very long-lasting when cut. If a stem reverts to solid green leaves cut it off to keep the variegation prominent. Here's part of Steve Brigham's description from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: "The aromatic fragrance of the Common Myrtle is legendary, and it is a plant that has been used for centuries in Europe for scent-making, woodworking, leather tanning, and also medicinally. Although frequently thought of as a shrub, it can, with age, be trained as an attractive small multi-trunked tree... [It] grows easily in full sun or partial shade, and tolerates a wide variety of soils as long as drainage is good. It thrives with regular watering, but is also drought-tolerant, and is cold-hardy to around 15°F." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/12) – S.B. & S.T-B.

***Narcissus* 'Avalanche'** (Amaryllidaceae) Garden Hybrid

This tazetta type (multi-flowered) fragrant narcissus is great in the garden. The specimen displayed was from bulbs that have naturalized in West Los Angeles with no summer water. The website for Brent and Becky's Bulbs (www.brentandbeckybulbs.com) notes that this cultivar was "called 'Seventeen Sisters' in the past because of its 15-20 white petaled and demitasse-shaped cupped, sweetly fragrant flowers per stem; show flower and great in the garden with other bright colored bulbs and perennials." It is an heirloom bulb dating to 1700. (Jane C. Beer, West Los Angeles, 2/09) – J.C.B. & S.T-B.

***Narcissus* 'Grand Soleil D'Or'** (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

Originally hybridized from the Chinese species *Narcissus tazetta*, the Tazetta Hybrids are the early-blooming cluster-flowering narcissus that bloom reliably year after year even in coastal climates, without the need for winter chilling. Once planted, they are maintenance-free. Smaller-flowered than typical "daffodils," they are still quite fragrant and showy. 'Grand Soleil D'Or' has yellow flower segments and an orange center cup; it grows about 12 inches tall and is good for indoor forcing, too. Other cultivars have various combinations of white, yellow, and orange. They are all hardy to about 10°F, make fine cut flowers, and can easily be forced for bloom indoors. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16) —S.B.

***Narcissus* 'MartINETTE'** (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

This sweetly scented daffodil blooms in late winter and early spring, growing 14 inches tall. It is a multi-flowered type (Division 7, Jonquil Daffodils of garden origin) with many orange-cupped golden yellow blooms per stem. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 2/02) – S.T-B.

***Narcissus* 'Minnow'** (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

Another Tazetta Hybrid, this one grows only 6 inches tall (it is classified as a miniature by the American Daffodil Society). It bears clusters of small flowers with light yellow to white petals and bright yellow cups. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/02) —S. T-B.

***Narcissus poeticus* ‘Actaea’ DAFFODIL** (Amaryllidaceae) Europe, No. Africa

This easily-grown perennial bulb is grown for the large early spring flowers that have white perianths and a broad cup with a yellow edge. Grow it in full sun to light shade with good drainage. It tolerates drought and isn't bothered by rabbits or deer. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/12) – S.F. & S.T-B.

***Narcissus tazetta* ssp. *papyraceus* PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS** (Amaryllidaceae) So. Europe

For centuries people have been forcing bulbs into bloom indoors by starting them indoors. (Learn more about this part of indoor gardening history at www.kennemerend.nl/history.html.) In Paper Whites this process takes about 3-6 weeks, and is very easily accomplished by putting the bulb in a container with water barely touching the bottom. (To learn more about forcing Paper Whites indoors go to <http://gardening.about.com/od/forcingandprechilling/a/Paperwhites.htm>.) Once the bulbs have bloomed, here in Southern California you can plant them in full sun to light shade in your garden, where they will bloom again in about 2 years. While the coronas of *N. tazetta* (also called Paper Whites) are cream, yellow, or orange in color, the specimen displayed (*N. t. ssp. papyraceus*) has a completely white corona. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/11, 12/12, 10/14; Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 12/12) – S.T-B.

***Narcissus* ‘Tête-a-Tête’** (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.])

A charming miniature daffodil with two small light yellow flowers per stem (hence the French name). It blooms in late winter and early spring, growing to 7 inches tall. (Division 6, Cyclamineus Daffodils of garden origin). (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01 & 3/02) –S.T-B.

***Nassella tenuissima* MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS** (Poaceae) Texas, New Mexico, and northern Mexico

This graceful and delicate-looking 2' tall ornamental grass is popular for its narrow, billowy foliage and easy care. It is hardy to cold and needs only average watering, and is also most useful for decorative effect in mixed container plantings. Bright green new growth becomes golden as the plant flowers, after which the whole plant may be cut back for a new show of green growth. [The *Sunset Western Garden Book* cautions that, “it can self-sow in well-irrigated gardens; to prevent, cut plants back before seeds ripen.] (Ken Britt, El Cajon, 7/05) – S.B.

***Nematanthus* sp. or cv. GOLDFISH PLANT** (Gesneriaceae)

The South American genus *Nematanthus* consists of about thirty epiphytic climbing or trailing subshrubs native to tropical rainforests. Often grown as houseplants (although they can do well outdoors here in part shade, especially near the coast), these tropical beauties make durable hanging specimens, and bear unusual pouched flowers that look like little goldfish. Keep plants wet in summer, drier in winter. They grow best in an open planting medium that is allowed to dry out somewhat between waterings.

***Nematanthus* ‘Tropicana’** has an erect habit, with freely branching stems of dark green, glossy leaves. The flowers are bright red and yellow with red stripes. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/05) – S.T-B.

***Nemesia caerulea* ‘Joan Wilder’** (Scrophulariaceae)

Nemesia comes to us from South Africa, which is home to about 65 species of these charming annuals, perennials and subshrubs. They all require full sun and regular water, grow best in well-drained soil, and make long-blooming additions to the garden. Many cultivars are readily grown from seed, and you may also save seed to grow your own (although, being hybrids, the colors may not remain true). *N. caerulea* ‘Joan Wilder’ is a perennial which forms a low mound (about 1–2 feet tall and as wide) that literally covers itself with ½ inch deep lavender-blue blooms just about all year long. The flowers are borne in terminal racemes which slowly get longer. When it looks ratty, just shear it back. It does well in pots, looks great hanging over the edge of a raised bed, and is charming in casual bouquets. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/99) —S.T-B.

***Nemesia* ‘Sunsatia Lemon’** (Scrophulariaceae) Hybrid
[neh-MEE-see-uh]

A breeding breakthrough in Germany led to this unique new “Sunsatia™” series of *Nemesia* from Proven Winners. The plants are mounded and then cascade over the edge of the pot or basket. When they flower, they are often so covered in blooms it is impossible to see the foliage. They come in a wide color

range: red, yellow, white, cream, and bi-colors. *Sunsatia*™ are excellent in pots, hanging baskets, and landscapes and make an excellent combination plant. They do not do perform well in hot weather, but prefer cooler days and nights. Grow them in full sun to shade. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03) – E.A.

Neobakeria angustifolia (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Province)

Neobakeria is a small genus of 4 species, included by some botanists in *Massonia*. All are small bulbs that produce two broad, rubbery, tongue-shaped leaves, some kinds with a warty upper surface. The leaves typically lie flat on the ground and are olive-green, occasionally with purplish streaking. All are winter growing with flowers and leaves produced at the same time. *N. angustifolia* has a short congested spike of orange flowers, and is best displayed in a container in full sun or dappled shade. Also suitable for a rockery. Fast draining soil is recommended. Protect from snails and frost. Leaves will begin to wither in late spring and plants should be kept dry during summer. Begin watering again when the leaves reappear around September or October. Easy to propagate from autumn-sown seed. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 1/95) —K.M.

Neomea exquisita (Bromeliaceae)

Considered tropical herbs, at first most people think bromeliads are some kind of cactus, which they are not. Most are epiphytic, some are terrestrial. Sold in pots, typically using soil only as a support. They need excellent drainage, and are best planted in bark or lava. They hold water in their center vase and in nature they take advantage of debris falling in the cup for nutrition. These plants perform well in baskets or mounted on wooden plaques. Bromeliads need good light to grow and bloom well, and can be used in the landscape for a tropical effect, making a great alternative groundcover. I just add some bark in and plant high. Many have very exotic long lasting flowers; my favorites also have variegated foliage for year round color. Propagation is by division; mother plants die after blooming. (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 11/99) —T.P.

Neoregelia 'Medusa' (Bromeliaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This handsome bromeliad has no spines. Using tissue culture techniques, about 75,000 plants are produced each year! (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Neoregelia 'Raphael' (Bromeliaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A patent for this stunning bromeliad was issued in 1998 to hybridizer Chester Skotak, Jr. in Costa Rica. The seed parent was an unnamed plant of *Neoregeliacarolinae lineata* × *Neoregelia concentrica*; the pollen parent was *Neoregelia carolinae* 'Perfecta'. The variegated leaves are a shiny purple with light yellow margin. When the plant is in bloom (and for months before and after blooms appear) the center of the leafy rosette is a dark red purple – and the blooms can last for 8-10 weeks. The flowers are violet-blue with a white base. You'll have plenty of this plant to share, as it produces many offsets. (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Nepeta cataria CATNIP (Lamiaceae) Europe, Southwest & Central Asia

A coarse-leaved gray-green perennial, catnip reveals it is in the mint family by its square stems. Soft white fuzz covers the stem and leaves. The long, white, tubular flowers have purple-pink spots, and bloom from July to September. Grow with caution, especially if you live near native habitats, as it can be weedy and invasive. Many sources recommend planting it only in a container, as it readily spreads by sending out underground runners. Grows to about 3' tall. Most often grown as a treat for domestic cats, who can be intoxicated by it; it is also reputed to have a relaxing effect. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Nepeta × faassenii 'Blue Wonder' BLUE WONDER CATMINT (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The dwarf catmints are useful low-water ground covers that form a carpet of gray foliage and typically have lavender-blue flowers. 'Blue Wonder' is unique in that it has bright blue flowers that are slightly larger than the other hybrids grown. Plants prefer full sun and good drainage, grow 6" to 1' tall with a spread of around 2' wide, and are hardy to cold. Cats are attracted to the scent of the foliage. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06) – S.B.

Nepeta × faassenii 'Six Hills Giant' CATMINT (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Collectively called catmints, there are several useful ground covers in the *faassenii* group of nepetas, with sizes ranging from flat mats to 2' shrubs. All have lavender-blue flowers in spring and summer, are easy to grow in full sun with average watering, and are completely hardy to cold. One of the largest of the

hybrids, 'Six Hills Giant', grows to 2' tall by 3' wide, with gray-green leaves and a good show of flowers that attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Catmints also are enjoyable for many cats – rather than eating the foliage (like catnip or cat thyme), however, they simply like to rub against the foliage, or even roll in it. Catmints are probably best when cut back hard in late winter, which makes way for a fresh new growth of spring foliage and flowers. (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07) – S.B.

Nepeta tuberosa (Lamiaceae) Portugal to Sicily

This odd relative of the "catmints" grows from tubers to make a 2' by 2' mound of woolly gray foliage and attractive spikes of purple flowers in summer. Happy in full sun with good drainage, it is a distinctive plant that has somewhat of a reputation as being difficult to grow. It seems to be rather drought-tolerant, and should be hardy to around 15°F. (? , 7/05) – S.B.

Nephrolepis exaltata 'Fishtail' (Polypodiaceae) Horticultural Selection

A large species selection of the common sword fern. The leaves grow upright at first but later become pendulous, when the leaf tips split exponentially and become heavy. Best in shade with regular water, great when grown in a basket. Loved by flower arrangers. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Nerine bowdenii (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

These bulbous perennials have strap-like leaves in the winter and are dormant in summer. The autumn flowers are trumpet-like and borne in open clusters. The clear pink petals are narrow and undulate, lightly fragrant, and have a shimmering opalescence; they make good cut flowers. Bulbs need good drainage and full sun. They bloom best when undisturbed in dense clumps. Divide after flowering to propagate. Plant bulbs so that the tips are just above the soil line. A white form also exists. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 10/94; Ed & Jeanette Houston, Bonsall, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 1/02; Judy Wigand, Vista, 1/02) —T.P.

Nerine masonorum (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

The commonest of one of several grassy-leaved nerines, it is also one of the easiest to cultivate, either in containers or in the garden. This native of the summer rainfall area of S. Africa can take year-round watering though it's best to let it exist just on rainfall in winter. Tiny bulbs produce near evergreen foliage. In late summer an umbel of a dozen or so crinkly little pink flowers appears on a slender 6 inch stalk held just above the foliage. Good cut flower. A sunny, frost-free location with lean, sandy, well-drained soil is suitable. This species can also grow in heavier soils if given less water. Plant bulbs with necks just slightly above soil level. In containers, keep somewhat pot-bound for best blooming. (Dan Banaga 10/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 8/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/02) —K.M.

Nerine sarniensis GUERNSEY LILY (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

[neh-RYE-nee sahr-nee-EN-sis]

Here's a wonderful plant with a very confusing common name. As noted in the book *Cape Bulbs*, it is "commonly called Guernsey lily because it was once believed to come from the Channel Islands. William Herbert, a distinguished botanist living in Spofforth, England, derived the epithet from Sarnia, the Latin name for the Channel Islands. As one version of the story states, a Dutch ship bound for home from the Far East via the Cape in 1659 was wrecked off the coast of the Guernsey shore. *Nerine* bulbs that washed ashore took root and flourished. The details of this story conflict with evidence of a Dutch ship having taken bulbs from the Cape to France, where they were cultivated and, in due time, found their way to Guernsey." Whatever the true story behind their common name, this beautiful flower deserves to be more widely grown. These summer-dormant bulbs send up their beautiful clusters of bright 1-1/2" scarlet flowers in late summer or early fall on bare stems. Like with their relations, the Naked Ladies (*Amaryllis belladonna*), the strap-like *Nerine* leaves appear in winter and spring. Grow *Nerine* in full sun to light shade in well-drained soil amended with sand. Give little to no water during the summer dormant period. Plant the bulbs so that the tops of their necks are at or slightly above the soil surface. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 10/03) – S.T-B.

Nerine sarniensis GUERNSEY LILY (Amaryllidaceae) South Africa

A South African bulb which naturalized on the island of Guernsey (part of the Channel Islands between England and France), hence the common name. This is a beautiful small flowering and small-bulbed winter grower. It proliferates both in the ground (full sun, good drainage but humus rich soil), and in a pot. One becomes two, etc. exponentially. I grow them hard, like a succulent – summer dormant – dry. I am

always delighted and surprised when they bloom naked (without leaves) in September, October or November. Have usually forgotten all about them, until they boldly declare themselves with brilliant red flowers. Leaves appear after the blooms and generally remain on plants until late spring or early summer. Please note: the plant I brought in was in pot that had been turned over on its side, dry – entirely unwatered for several months. I have several more plants in upright pots that received some summer water, however slight that may have been. They are all still dormant at this time, but I expect them to bloom in the near future. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08) – J.B.

Nicotiana 'Mutabilis' (Solanaceae)

This robust perennial is quite new to local cultivation, having been introduced from Brazil by Fred Meyer via Buena Creek Gardens just last year. From a broad rosette of tobacco-like leaves comes a towering “tree” of tubular flowers on thin stems that keeps growing and branching to up to 6 feet tall. These flowers start out a dark magenta-pink, then slowly fade to white, so there are many colors (and many flowers) displayed at once. Plants are useful for a colorful, airy effect in sun or part shade, and look better with some shade in inland climates. Frost will harm the plants, but they reseed readily in any case. Although the flowers of this species are not fragrant, we have hybridized it with the fragrant *N. sylvestris*, and are awaiting the results. (The name *N. mutabilis* is not found in any current literature, perhaps is a new species. —Ed.) (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/98) —S.B.

***Nigella damascena* cv. LOVE-IN-A-MIST** (Ranunculaceae) S Europe, N Africa

At first glance it is hard to believe that this wispy blue flower is related to the shiny yellow buttercups we used to gather when we were children, but the Ranunculaceae family does include widely different-looking genera such as *Aconitum* (Monkshood), *Anemone*, *Clematis*, *Delphinium* and *Consolida* (Larkspur). *Nigella* has been cultivated for hundreds of years, and *N. sativa* is used in many cultures both as a food (the seeds are known as black cumin) and an herbal remedy. Love-in-a-Mist is a wonderfully descriptive name for this charming annual, which cradles its short-lived flowers within a lacy nest of thread-like green leaves. The late spring and early summer borne flowers may be blue, pink or white, and many named cultivars are sold, some as short as 8 inches and others rising to about 18 inches tall. The plants are extremely easy to grow from seed sown in place, and will self-seed readily. The inflated, papery seed pods are good in flower arrangements. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05; Tony Foster, Oceanside, 7/13) —S.T-B.

Ocimum 'African Blue' (*O. 'Dark Opal'* × *O. kilimandscharicum*), brought in as *Ocimum americanum*
AFRICAN BLUE BASIL (Lamiaceae)

Basil, without which pesto would not exist, is commonly grown as a short-lived annual, and it disappears from gardens over the winter months. However, this species is an evergreen perennial to 2 feet tall and wide. While the leaves are a bit coarse they have a nice basil taste. Prune it hard when it gets too leggy. The light violet flowers are magnets for bees, too. (Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/99 & 3/02; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/08; Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 5/13) —S.T-B.

xOdontioda Keighleyensis (Orchidaceae)

A cross between *Odontoglossum* and *Cochlioda*, the parents of this orchid come from high Andean regions of South America. The red flower color is from the *Cochlioda* side of the family. It needs cool temperatures of 45–50°F at night and warmer air in the mid-70's during the day. The orchid has a slight fragrance and grows outdoors in Solana Beach. (John Daily, Solana Beach, 1/99) —J.Da.

Odontonema callistachyum, pink-flowered form (Acanthaceae)

A large perennial shrub in a tropical American genus, this species from Mexico grows to about 6 feet or more with large, somewhat succulent foliage. A more common species seen in San Diego is *O. strictum*, with bright red tubular flowers in summer. This cultivar has rosy pink upright clusters of flowers in early spring. It prefers full sun at the coast and part shade inland, and is easy to grow. Propagate from cuttings anytime; it roots easily. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/02) —T.P.

Odontonema strictum FIERY SPIKE (Acanthaceae) Central America

This robust 6 foot shrub with glossy tropical-looking leaves is stunning in summer to fall with its long terminal spikes of bright red tubular flowers. It prefers full to part shade, regular water and fertilizer, and attracts hummingbirds when in bloom. Hardy to around 25°F. (Linda Farrier, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 9/96 & 9/00; George Yackey, La Mesa, 11/00; Marie Smith, San Diego, 10/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/13, 9/15, 11/15) —S.B.

Odontonema strictum FIERY SPIKE (Acanthaceae) Central America

This showy evergreen shrub has rigid branches that grow mostly straight to about 6' tall. It has shiny dark green leaves with wavy margins and long pointed tips. It blooms 6 months or more, from spring through fall, producing abundant 9-12" upright panicles of waxy brilliant red 1" long tubular flowers that attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Grow it in full sun to part shade in well-drained soil with average water. Somewhat drought-tolerant when established. Sometimes misidentified as *Justicia coccinea*. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 11/06) – S.T-B.

***Oenanthe javanica* 'Flamingo'** (Syn. *O javanica*) VARIEGATED WATER PARSLEY (Apiaceae)
Hybrid

Lacey 12" ground cover with green, white and pink leaves. Loves water, good in pots. Sun or part shade. Can also be used as a pond/bog plant. Cut back hard to keep it tidy. Can run invasively under moist conditions. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Oerstedella schweinfurthiana (Orchidaceae) (El Salvador)

Oerstedella is related to *Epidendrum* (reed stem orchids) and can grow up to 15 feet tall. Most species are epiphytic, with colorful flowers lasting several months. Water them often to keep them from drying out; they appreciate high humidity, although the plant displayed is grown outside in full sun in our relatively dry climate. *O. schweinfurthiana* is hardy to 28°F, can be easily grown in the garden in full sun, and may reach 15 feet. The flowers can last for months, and it blooms from midsummer to autumn. The sepals and petals are suffused with orange-purple inside, purple outside, yellow-tipped sepals, lavender lip. (See www.orchidmall.com/general/epi_art.htm) (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas 10/02) —T.P.

Olea europaea (bonsai form) OLIVE (Oleaceae) Mediterranean Sea Region

Olive trees have been cultivated for over 6000 years in parts of the Mediterranean Sea Region, and have long been an important fruit and oil crop in many parts of the world. Trees can be amazingly long-lived, and some biblical trees from the time of Jesus Christ are still alive today. As a *bonsai* specimen, olive trees can easily be kept at a small size and trained to emphasize their gnarled trunks and picturesque form. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 9/07) – S.B.

Here is an excerpt about olive trees from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*:

"...the Olive is synonymous with the Mediterranean Sea Region and its cuisines. In California, it was first introduced into the early Mission gardens and later became an important agricultural crop. Because even fully mature Olive trees can be easily moved, the Olive has in more recent times also become a popular landscape tree in situations where a large, older tree is immediately desired.

The Olive is an evergreen tree with 3" long gray-green willow-like leaves that develops a gnarled, picturesque trunk and branching structure as it matures. It blooms in spring, with clusters of inconspicuous flowers that unfortunately have highly allergenic pollen. Many landscape trees are commercial fruiting varieties which have been transplanted from their original groves – these grow to 25-30' tall and wide and bear 1-2" dark green oval fruit in the summer that ripens to black late in the year. Without processing, however, ripe olives are inedible, and they can be messy when they drop. For this reason, a number of varieties are sold that produce little or no fruit. The Olive tolerates heat and drought, and is cold-hardy to 15°F."

Oncidium maculatum (Orchidaceae) Mexico to Brazil

There are about 450 *Oncidium* orchid species. *O. maculatum* is from the Hastatum group (59 species), which includes some *Odontoglossum* species. It grows best in intermediate bright light. Some species require cool temperatures and air movement, with a well-drained medium that keeps it damp at the roots. The fragrant yellow flowers are covered with very dark mahogany blotches, and are borne in long spikes. (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/06) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Oncidium Memoria Kiyoshi Akatsuka (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Selection

[on-SIDD-ee-um

Oncidium comes from the diminutive form of a Greek word meaning "tumor," in reference to a swelling on the lower lip petals in this group.]

*Oncidium*s are commonly called Dancing Ladies. This is a cross of *Oncidium* Islanders Love × *O. Killer Bees* registered by Akatsuka Orchid Gardens in Hawaii in 1998. I won it in its 3" pot in the raffle at a

recent San Diego Orchid Society meeting. It has 16 bright yellow with dark brown centered blooms on an arching spike. It can be grown outside. The beautiful orchid displayed was grown in a hothouse. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/04) – S.F.

Oncidium planilabre (Orchidaceae) Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil, Panama, W. Ecuador
This epiphytic orchid grows in moist to dry tropical forests at altitudes from sea level to over 8,000 feet; it is pollinated by bees. It has ribbed elliptical pseudobulbs, and the brown and yellow summer flowers are borne on an arching inflorescence that can reach six feet long. (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05) – S.T-B.

Oncidium Sharry Baby (Orchidaceae)

Oncidium orchids come from tropical America, and are epiphytic in nature. They can be grown in bark or mounted on a bark slab if given enough humidity. Many are cold hardy, but perform better with a little protection. Light shade and good air circulation help growth. Using tap water is okay, but purified water grows a better plant. In summer, wiry flower stalks bear lots of smaller butterfly-like flowers with larger lower lips on branching stems. In the wild yellow is the most common color, but many hybrids exist. Sharry Baby has maroon pink 1 inch flowers with a darker lip. It also is lightly fragrant, scented like chocolate. Divide in spring. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 11/00) —T.P.

Oncidium Twinkle 'Yellow' (Orchidaceae) Horticultural hybrid

This small orchid has an abundance of nicely-scented small yellow flowers with orange centers. It is a cross of yellow-flowered *Oncidium cheiroporum* (which comes from Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia) and pink-flowered *O. sotoanum* (from Mexico). The plant grows best with 30-60% humidity and makes a nice houseplant. Grow it in sphagnum moss or fine bark. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/13) – C.F. & S.T-B.

Oncidium varicosum DANCING LADY ORCHID (Orchidaceae) South-Central America

This orchid is part of the Bicolor group, which has 25 species. It grows best with intermediate temperatures and strong light, and requires a damp (not wet) open media. The bright yellow flowers are borne on a long flower spike. (Sue & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/06) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Operculicarya decaryi (Anacardiaceae) Madagascar.

This is a desirable plant to the succulent bonsai-style fancier, as even the juvenile plants of this xerophytic Madagascan endemic form large thickened caudices. Still moderately rare in horticulture, *O. decaryi* also has small pinnate leaves—purplish-red when new, turning to a glossy green. Resembling small Baobab trees (*Adansonia* species from South Africa) or Bottle trees (*Brachychiton* species from Australia), *Operculicarya* makes a small but thick spindle shape with an appealing fissured, tuberculate trunk with age. Deciduous during the winter, they are a delight in the spring when new foliage appears. The only drawbacks for this rarity are its slow growth rate and scarcity. Can be grown from cuttings and seeds when available. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 5/95; Charles Waters, Vista, 8/98) —M.S.B.

Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigrescens' BLACK MONDO GRASS (Convallariaceae) Japan

[oh-fee-oh-POE-gon plan-iss-KAY-pus nye-GRESS-senz *Ophiopogon* is from two Greek words meaning "snake" and "beard," but the meaning is obscure; *planiscapus* (Latin) means "with flat flowering stems;" 'Nigrescens' (Latin) means "black," referring to the foliage of this variety.]

Also sold as 'Arabicus', Black Mondo Grass is sensational in the garden because of its jet-black foliage. This grass-like plant is evergreen and grows as a small clump of arching narrow leaves to 8" tall and 12" wide. New leaves are green, but soon turn black. Spikes of white flowers appear in summer and fall, followed by blue-green berries. Best in part shade with regular watering, although too much shade will make the leaves turn green. Very effective in containers and hardy to cold. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 10/04) – S.B.

Ophiopogon jaburan WHITE LILY TURF (Liliaceae) Japan

Clumping perennials related to lilies. This species has nodding white flowers in the fall, and forms green berries which turn shiny metallic blue the following spring. Best in shade with regular water and amended soil. Not bothered by snails. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Ophrys lutea YELLOW BEE ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Mediterranean region

This fascinating terrestrial orchid bears several basal leaves from an underground tuber, then blooms in early spring with 7 inch spikes of many 1 inch yellow-green, gold, and maroon flowers. These flowers actually mimic a female wasp (to the male wasp, anyway!), and pollination is effected by male wasps

attempting to copulate with the flowers. Although it is not known how satisfying this is to the male wasp, the plant is assured thorough pollination—and we are reminded once again just how “ingenious” evolution can be! (Dylan Hannon, Vista, 3/96) —S.B.

***Origanum* ‘Bristol Cross’** BRISTOL CROSS OREGANO (Lamiaceae) Cultivar

This evergreen perennial was purchased from Pearson’s Gardens (www.PearsonsGardens.com) as a 4” plant in early 2008 and has performed admirably since then with almost total neglect and a little water once a week. Digging Dog Nursery (www.DiggingDog.com) notes that “... the very slender blooms feature small, deep rose and chartreuse bracts that resemble decorative braids. Tipped with tiny purple flowers, the clustered bracts are held at nearly right angles to upright and reddish leafy stems.” It grows to about 6-8” tall and spreads 18-14” wide in full sun. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09, 11/11, 7/13, 7/14) – S. T-B.

***Origanum* cvs.** ORNAMENTAL OREGANO (Lamiaceae)

Oreganos have fragrant leaves and small tubular flowers with showy bracts. Not only are they good to eat, they look great in the garden, too. These Mediterranean natives are very easy to grow and propagate. They require full sun and good drainage. ‘**Marshall’s Memory**’ is probably of hybrid origin, named after the late Marshall Olbrich of famed Western Hills Nursery. It has beautiful large pink flower clusters. ‘**Rosenkuppel**’ (*O. laevigatum* × *O. vulgare*), recently introduced from Germany, is similar, with bronze low foliage in the spring and lilac rose flowers in the summer. There are many variegated and golden forms available; ‘Norton Gold’ and ‘White Anniversary’ are two. ‘Betty Rollins’ is a great groundcover with a very tight form with large clusters of pink flowers. *O. dictamnus*, the “Dittany of Crete”, has hairy leaves and very showy large bracts of pink and green flowers, as does ‘Kent Beauty’ with green leaves, one of the cultivars which requires excellent drainage. *O. laevigatum* ‘Hopleys’ is a very easy garden variety with purple flowers in large loose sprays. Oregano will attract bees to your garden. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/99) —T.P.

Origanum vulgare OREGANO (Lamiaceae) Europe to Central Asia

Fresh or dried, the leaves of this popular herb are used for flavoring pizza, as well as many Spanish and Italian recipes. Many varieties are grown, and some of them also have colored foliage which is quite ornamental in the garden. Not all cultivated varieties of oregano are the tastiest for kitchen use, so it pays to sample the leaves of plants you want to buy to get the flavor you want (if that is the main thing you want). The *Origanum vulgare* oreganos are all drought-tolerant, sun-loving perennials to 2’ by 2’, with summertime flowers held above the foliage on wiry stems. Completely hardy to cold, they not only spice up our meals, but also perfume our gardens in summer with the aroma of their leaves on a hot day. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07) – S.B.

Ornithogalum dubium ORANGE CHINK (Hyacinthaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Prov.)

A South African bulb, rare for a long time, now easier to find. Short lance-like foliage in the winter and spring feeds the bright orange flower clusters. Not a color to be ignored. Full sun with good drainage is best. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 4/98; Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 5/03) —T.P.

Ornithogalum thyrsoides CHINCHERINCHEE (Hyacinthaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Prov.)

South African bulbs, robust and easy to grow, with a long bloom season from spring and summer with some repeat bloom in the fall. Multiple flower stalks produce white flowers with green centers on stalks to about 24 inches tall. They make excellent cut flowers. Dormant during summer and fall, when they should be kept dry. Water and fertilize to promote growth and more flowers. Full or part sun, but sunny locations produce better flowers. Bulbs can be divided during any season. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03) —T.P.

Orthosiphon labiatus (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

What looks like a salvia, blooms like a salvia, but is not a salvia? Why, *Orthosiphon labiatus*, of course. This African shrub grows to about 3 feet and prefers sun to light shade and regular watering. Showy upright clusters of small lavender flowers throughout the year make a fine display in the mixed border. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Janice Wright, San Diego, 9/95; ? 9/00) —S.B.

***Orthosiphon stamineus* ‘Alba’** WHITE CAT’S WHISKERS (Lamiaceae)

One of 215 species and cultivars known, the typical pink form is available and grown here in Southern California. This white cultivar was a cutting brought back from Hilo, Hawaii, in 1996. Not tested for cold hardiness yet, it is assumed to do fine here, like its pink cousin. It grows in full sun or part shade here, likes a lot of water and heat. Rather open growth with many clusters of white flowers at the ends of the branches, and if you look closely the stamens are tipped in purple. Very easily grown from cuttings, and a relatively fast grower. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98) —T.P.

Osa pulchra (Rubiaceae) Costa Rica

A denizen of lowland tropical rainforest in Costa Rica, on the Osa Peninsula (Pacific coast). This mid-sized shrub is only known from two very small populations and a couple of undocumented sightings. Except that the foliage is not as dense and the leaves have a more pronounced drip-tip, the overall appearance of *Osa* is similar to that of a coffee plant. The flowers, however, are radically different. The pendent, trumpet-shaped corolla is about ten inches long (!) and with an odd texture, like that of fine leather. It is palest green in color and does have a scent resembling that of Easter lilies in the early morning hours; this fragrance was not evident at the meeting. With a large flaring mouth and long anthers bearing plenty of pollen this species is probably pollinated by bats. As exciting and rare as this plant is it will likely remain a glasshouse captive here in Southern California as it resides well within the tropics at low elevations and where there is abundant rainfall. It may be expected to do well in Hawai'i and possibly south Florida. (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 8/98) —D.H.

Osmanthus fragrans SWEET OLIVE (Oleaceae) Japan, China, Himalayas

Evergreen shrub to 10 feet tall and 6 feet wide (or with age, a tree to 30 feet), with oval shaped leathery, glossy leaves up to 4 inches long. Extremely fragrant clusters of small, white tubular flowers occur in the summer and fall, though plants may sporadically flower throughout the year. Tolerant of clay soils, it does better with some amending. Care is similar to that of camellias; this plant needs some afternoon shade in hotter areas of Southern California. The foliage commonly gets burnt edges from our high salt levels, and for that reason I usually don't plant it in an important visual spot, but a secondary location where the fragrance will waft through the air; a north or east side is great. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/01) —T.P.

Osteospermum fruticosum 'Dandenong White' (Asteraceae)

For years this somewhat coarse African plant was a lowly perennial ground cover used in a very utilitarian way and found mostly on freeways, where it bloomed only in spring when nights were cool. Over the years much work was done to develop a longer blooming season and a wide range of colors and flower forms. The variegated form has white-foilage and has pink flowers, forms a spreading clump about 4 feet across, and should be kept on the drier side. 'Dandenong White' has white flowers with a blue cast; the plant is compact and more tolerant of regular garden conditions. Can be grown from cuttings; cut back when leggy. The single daisies close at night. (Rose Crawford, Vista, 10/02) —T.P.

Otacanthus caeruleus 'Amazon Blue' BRAZILIAN SNAPDRAGON (Scrophulariaceae)

This charming small shrub was first brought to San Diego county by Jim Bauml in 1981, when he was the botanist at the Huntington Botanical Gardens. Conveniently provided during the height of a blue-flower craze, I grew it first at Quail Botanical Gardens and later at Kartuz Greenhouses. Along the way, it struck the fancy of Bob and Evelyn Weidner, whose Weidner's Gardens has grown many plants of it since. Handsome in containers or in the garden, 'Amazon Blue' is a 2–3 foot shrub with 1½ inch rounded flowers of bright blue in summer or whenever the weather is warm. It definitely appreciates part shade and regular feeding to look and flower its best, and is best protected from frost. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97 & 11/01) —S.B.

Oxalis bowiei BLUE OXALIS (Oxalidaceae) South Africa (eastern Cape Province)

Identification of this species is a bit confused. I believe it to be *O. bowiei*, a winter-growing, well-behaved (non-invasive) species with deep pink flowers to 2" wide borne on 10" stems in summer and fall. Large, handsome, almost succulent green leaves grow through winter. Like most other So. African oxalis, it excels in So. California in a sunny spot in well-drained soil. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

Oxalis braziliensis (Oxalidaceae) Brazil

There are about 800 species of *Oxalis*, some of which we know as noxious yellow-flowered weeds in our gardens. Both herbaceous and shrubby forms are known, and many grow from bulbs or tubers. Most come from South Africa or South America, although one species is European – the well-known Irish Shamrock, *O. acetosella*. Not all *Oxalis* are trouble, however, and the attractive species displayed at the

meeting is a tender bulbous perennial, with leaves rising 4–8 inches from the ground. It bears many bright purplish-pink flowers from spring to summer. (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03) —J.A.

***Oxalis* ‘Charmed® Wine’** (Oxalidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Some of the easiest to grow bulbs for Southern California come from South Africa, and *Oxalis* is one of them. The plant displayed has very dark wine colored foliage and pale pink flowers. Commercial production is by tissue culture. It's a heavy bloomer, and does best with some shade. (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Oxalis fabaefolia PEA-LEAVED OXALIS, BEAN-LEAFED SHAMROCK (Oxalidaceae) So. Africa

According to the website of the Pacific Bulb Society (www.PacificBulbSociety.org), "*Oxalis fabaefolia* is a species with a number of synonyms, *Oxalis asinina* Jacq., *Oxalis crispa* Jacq. and *Oxalis fabaefolia* Jacq. var. *crispa* (Jacq.) Sond. ...Plants sometimes called *Oxalis namaquana* are really *Oxalis fabaefolia*. The leaflets of *O. fabaefolia* can be rather broad and have "wings", whereas the leaflets of *O. namaquana* tend to be narrow." Other sources state that the leaves are long and narrow, so there is clearly some disagreement. Whatever you call this plant, it has fascinating yellow funnel-shaped flowers that close up at night. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10) – S.T-B.

Oxalis purpurea PINK OXALIS (Oxalidaceae) S. Africa

Oxalis is found throughout the world in Mediterranean and desert climes, but there are over 200 South African species endemic to Namaqualand and the southwestern cape area of Africa. *Oxalis purpurea* is a border accent plant flowering purple, rose, and yellow in its different forms. Every winter in southern California, our coastal gardens are plagued by the troublesome yellow flowered weed, *O. pes-caprae*. This naturalized exotic weed has aggrieved gardeners and it is difficult to overcome our prejudices much less sing the praises of the other desirable oxalis. *O. purpurea* is a beautiful prolifically blooming bulb. The quality that makes it so distinctive and desirable is that the bulbs can be raised up for display and exhibited in a pseudo-caudiciform fashion. The plant displayed had its hardened black multiple black tunics raised up three inches and presented in a bonsai style container. Many other oxalis species remain to be discovered and utilized by the adventurous gardener. In reality, you must admit that even *O. pes-caprae*, the “Bermuda Butercup”, is a beautiful flowering species along our freeways and in unattended gardens. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98) —M.S.B.

Oxalis succulenta (Oxalidaceae) Peru, Chile

Of the many bulbous species of oxalis some of the most desirable and succulent forms are from South America, such as *Oxalis peduncularis*, *O. sepalosa*, *O. megalorrhiza* (syn. *O. carnosae*), *O. paucartambensis*, and *O. succulenta*. *Oxalis succulenta* hails from Chile and Peru; it is attractively floriferous with yellow flowers on long yellow pedicels. Summer dormant it is best grown as a container specimen. Propagation from seed or cuttings. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98) —M.S.B.

Oxera pulchella SNOWY OXERA, ROYAL CLIMBER (Verbenaceae) New Caledonia

This aristocratic woody climber is beautiful in both foliage and flower. Glossy green leathery leaves make a good background for its striking clusters of 2 inch white flowers. Full sun to part shade on the coast; part shade inland. Hardy to 27°F. Nice on a protected wall or fence. (Marc Bell, Koby Hall, La Mesa, 12/94; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/97; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 1/01) —S.B.

Oxypetalum caeruleum, syn. *Tweedia caerulea* (Asclepiadaceae) Brazil, Uruguay

An asclepiad that's a semi-climbing subshrub with a lax habit from scrub and rocky areas. It grows to about 3 feet tall, with softly hairy gray-green leaves to 4 inches long. Has 1 inch wide powder blue star-shaped flowers in summer to early fall, a very striking color in the border. Propagate by cuttings in summer or easy to grow from seed, and forms pleasantly fuzzy 2–3 inch long seedpods. Its place in the Milkweed family is evident by the white sap and the silky hairs attached to the seeds. Full sun at the coast, part shade inland, it prefers good soil and is marginally frost hardy. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01 & 7/02) —S.Y., T.P.

Pachypodium baronii MASAGASCAR PALM (Apocynaceae) N. Madagascar

This handsome semi-succulent deciduous shrub forms a flask-shaped caudex that tapers off into a few thick, elongated gray-green branches. The spectacular red salviform flowers have a white eye. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/02) – M.J.B.

Pachypodium brevicaulis (Apocynaceae) Madagascar

This wonderful, slow-growing caudiciform in the Oleander Family is indeed the most sought after and expensive species of *Pachypodium*. Correspondingly, it is also the most difficult to cultivate. Native to the woodland or savanna zones of western Madagascar, *P. brevicaule* grows in full sun on sandstone or in acid substrata crevices. Although it grows at altitudes between 4,000 and 6,500 feet, the temperatures are restrictively moderate, seldom going below 45° F or above 65° F. I stop watering this plant when nighttime temperature nears 50° F, and do not begin spring watering until the first appearance of leaves. Even here in warm and sunny southern California plants need to be protected from winter rain and temperatures below 40° F. It is considered a dwarf plant. It takes on a flattened tuberous cactus-like shape with a short (low growing) wide trunk or caudex. This silver-skinned trunk has protruding nodes of leaf and spine rosettes rather than branches. Brilliant yellow flowers are large and showy, contributing generously to plant's high desirability quotient. Unfortunately, its desirability led to over-collecting and near destruction of its habitat. Threatened with extinction *Pachypodium brevicaule* became the botanical poster child for the creation of CITES. This species is now protected by Appendix 1 (the most restrictive) of CITES regulations. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/08) – J.B.

Pachypodium lamerei MADAGASCAR PALM (Apocynaceae) Madagascar

Another “palm” that isn't a palm at all, but rather a spiny relative of the plumeria. It makes a great container plant even out of bloom, but a well-sited plant in a warm location will produce plumeria-like fragrant flowers during the warm season. Good drainage is a must, as are warm and dry conditions in winter. The plant forms an impressively thorny swollen trunk topped by a rosette of leaves, and like plumeria it will branch after blooming or if the top is damaged by frost. Too much cold and wet in winter can cause the plant to rot, so container culture or a gravelly planting bed in full sun is recommended. Responds well to fertilizing in warm weather. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/97) —S.B.

Paeonia californica CALIFORNIA PEONY (Paeoniaceae) southern California

Gardeners who move to San Diego from colder climates are often dismayed to find out that their beloved garden peonies will not bloom well here because we lack the winter chill they need to grow. The surprise is that we actually have a native peony in San Diego County that grows happily all by itself in our chaparral. (Does this native plant know something we gardeners don't?) While very pretty in their own right, the 1½ inch reddish-black flowers of our *P. californica* bear little resemblance to the large-flowered garden hybrids. Our native peony faces its flowers downward to attract the beetles which pollinate it. It is genetically quite different from the cultivated hybrids, although someday it may be successfully bred in a warm-climate peony hybridizing program. Our native has an interesting spicy plum-like scent. In San Marcos, it grows under *Malosma (Rhus) laurina* shrubs. (Arlene Palmer, 2/96) —S.B.

Pandorea jasminoides 'Pink Panther' BOWER VINE (Bignoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Pandorea jasminoides 'Rosea Superba' BOWER VINE (Bignoniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

These evergreen, low-water, long-blooming vines, whose parent species is native to Australia, are superb at covering fences and attracting hummingbirds. They grow at least 15' tall (potentially up to 30'), and have short stems with 5-7 shiny, oval green leaves. The plants wrap their stems around supports (like a fence or trellis) and cling without tendrils. Some sources say they have a nice scent, but I don't detect that on my plants. Grow in full sun to light shade; it is said to flower better in full sun. Hardy to around 25°F (possibly even colder). In my garden I've had flowers as early as February and as late as October, borne in clusters at the end of short stems. The interesting seedpods are up to 5" long and, when dried and split open, look like little wooden canoes. *P. j.* 'Pink Panther' has nearly 3"-long trumpet-shaped pink flowers with flaring ends to 2-1/2" wide. The throats are a dark pink with some white; as they age the flowers get larger and paler. The *P. j.* 'Rosea Superba' (called 'Rosea' in some places), has trumpet-shaped pale pink flowers with flaring ends to 2" wide. The throats are a dark pink. There are also pure white cultivars and some with variegated foliage. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 10/14) – S.T-B.

Pandorea pandorana WONGA-WONGA VINE (Bignoniaceae) Australia, New Guinea, Malaysia

This vigorous, glossy-leaved vine covers itself in early spring with small creamy-white trumpet-shaped flowers, attracting much attention in season. The variety 'Golden Showers' has golden-yellow flowers and seems to bloom over a longer season. This twining climber needs a sturdy support, full sun to light shade, and average watering. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe. 3/97) —S.B.

Papaver rhoeas CORN POPPY, SHIRLEY POPPY (Papaveraceae) Eurasia, North Africa, naturalized in Europe

This annual can be a rampant self-seeder, and does best in cool-summer areas. It blooms late winter to spring (or longer), with single or double flowers in white and various shades of red, pink and violet. The distinctive stalks have coarse, spreading hairs, and the stalkless blue-green leaves are hairless, with coarsely-toothed lobes. A charming plant that can also be used as a cut flower; singe the cut ends of the stalks with a match or candle flame to seal in the sap for much longer-lasting blooms. Remove the seed capsules to prevent self-sowing, or let them ripen and share the many seeds with friends. Plants usually self-sow freely and can be invasive! I have no idea how it showed up in pots in my garden. Use with caution!!! The plants with scarlet flowers and black bases (like the one exhibited) are known as Flanders Field Poppy. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/05) – S.T-B.

Paphiopedalum Cavalli-Sforza SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This plant has been owned by Charley Fouquette for at least 40 years, and was one of four similar orchids owned for the same length of time (some for over 50 years!) and displayed on the same night. Its parents are *Paphiopedalum* Amber Star x *P. Winston Churchill*, and each of those are complex hybrids. Tracing its lineage back, about 29% of its genes come from *P. insigne*, a slipper orchid native to areas of 3000' (and higher) in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. Another 25% of its genes come from *P. boxallii*, which grows at over 3000' altitude on cliffs in Burma. You can find photos of these two ancestors at orchidspecies.com. According to information provided by Charley, it is best grown in shaded to dappled light, in cool to warm conditions of 58°F to 75°F at night. It needs moderately high humidity of 60-70%, and should not dry out between waterings. This hybrid originated in Japan and was first registered in 1976. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 2/16) – C.F. & S.T-B.

***Paphiopedilum Coloratum* hybrid** SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

Paphiopedilum orchids are native to Asia, and have been favorites for years. The first *Paphiopedilum* species grown in Europe (*P. venustum*) was placed in an English glasshouse in 1819; by 1869 the first hybrid was created: *Paphiopedilum* Harrisianum. *Paphiopedilums* grow best in a protected shade or green house or patio and need 50% to 70 % shade. They like temperatures of 45° to 80°F. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 10/05) – C.F. and S.T-B.

Paphiopedilum concolor* x *P. Pinocchio SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

[paff-ee-oh-PEH-dih-lum KON-kuh-lore *Paphiopedilum* is from two Greek words referring to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus) and a slipper, in reference to the shape and character of the flowers; *concolor* (Latin) means "of the same color throughout".]

This small orchid (shown above) should be in continuous bloom! The *P. concolor* parent is native to So. Thailand, So. Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04) – B.H./C.F.

Paphiopedilum Dragons Flag* x *P. Slimaril SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

This orchid blooms on new growth and may be grown outdoors. It requires cooler conditions than *Phalaenopsis* or *Cattleya* orchids. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04) –B.H./C.F.

Paphiopedilum Eridge SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This fascinating hybrid was created around 1942, and is the result of crosses of four known and some unknown species of Asian orchids. The chart which accompanied the specimen displayed shows a parentage (according to OrchidWiz.com) of 44% *Paphiopedilum insigne* (an Indian winter-blooming species naturally occurring on dolomitic limestone outcrops near waterfalls; first described in 1821); 22% *P. spicerianum* (from Bhutan, India, it is native to the foothills of the Himalayas, where it grows on limestone cliffs or banks); 16% *P. villosum* (widely used in hybridizing; originally described in 1894; found from Vietnam into Thailand and Myanmar); 13% *P. boxallii* (some sources say this is a variety of *P. villosum*); and 6% "unknown." It grows best when temperatures are about 50°F to 75°F at night, with about 50% shade and no direct sun. Do not allow plants to dry out between waterings; humidity should be 50-70%. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/10) – C. F. & S.T-B.

Paphiopedilum fairrieianum (Orchidaceae) Himalayas, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam

This fast-growing ladyslipper carries one green, maroon and white flower per spike; petals have a distinctive "water buffalo" curl which makes it a popular parent for hybridizing. It can be grown successfully outside year-round along the coast (protected from winter rain), and enjoys night temperatures into the low 40s. It prefers a dry winter rest, although in its habitat it receives moisture from

frequent heavy fogs, drizzles and condensation in winter, so humidity should remain high. Morning light only, and do not let dry out. It has become rare in the wild due to forest fires, overcollecting, and foraging goats. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00) —C.Hi.

Paphiopedilum Kolosand SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This stunning slipper orchid is a hybrid between two species from Borneo. *Paphiopedilum kolopakingii* is a large terrestrial spring-blooming species, and *P. sanderianum* (with remarkable petals which can measure over 33" long!) was first discovered in 1885. However, this rare second species was lost to cultivation for most of the 20th century (and also thought to be extinct in the wild), until it was happily found again in 1978. Grow this orchid in a space that is shaded (or in dappled light), and with 60-70% humidity. Do not let it dry out between watering. It requires warm to hot conditions of 65°-85° F. According to the exhibitor, the petals will continue to elongate until they touch a surface; some people grow this plant hanging up to encourage especially long petals. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/13) – C.F. & S.T-B.

Paphiopedilum Maudiae* × *P. Nitefire SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

This orchid produces a single flower stalk from the center of the plants while growing offsets on the side. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04) – B.H./C.F.

***Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* 'Rex' 'Mt. Millais'** (Orchidaceae)

Considered by many to be the king of ladyslipper orchids, this striking multifloral *Paphiopedilum* has a leaf span of 36 inches, and usually carries 5–7 large flowers on a 3 foot spike. The dorsal sepal and synsepals are boldly marked with vertical stripes of maroon and yellow, the pouch is a deep mahogany, and the petals are held out at a perfect right angle, measuring almost 30 cm (a foot) from tip to tip on this plant. The bent staminode is edged with white, fuzzy, glandular hairs which have been shown to mimic an aphid colony, the normal brood site for syrphid flies. When these flies are fooled into laying eggs on the staminode, they often fall into the pouch-like lip. Escape is only possible through the gap between the base of the lip and column, passing beneath the stigma and pollinia, thereby pollinating the flower. This plant prefers intermediate temperatures, down to 50 °F at night, a slight winter rest, and as bright light as possible without burning its leaves. Good air movement is essential at all times. In its native habitat it grows near seepages on steep northeast-facing limestone mountains, overhanging pools or flourishing in sprays from waterfalls. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00) —C.Hi.

Paphiopedilum St. Swithins* × *P. niveum SLIPPER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

Shown above, this small plant has a yellow flower and is a continuous bloomer. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/04) – B.H./C.F.

[The following is taken from the care sheet on ***Paphiopedilum* Orchids** available at Walter Andersen Nursery (San Diego and Poway). We thank them for permission to reprint it here.]

Slipper orchids have waxy looking flowers in interesting color combinations, and need bright filtered sun; use about 50% shading. Plants should be well watered and be allowed to become slightly dry between waterings, with more water when in active growth (spring and summer). Fertilize with a good, balanced fertilizer such as a water-soluble orchid food (20-20-20) once a month, or use a slow release fertilizer every two to three months. These plants require a well-draining potting mix. Use a combination of large and small orchid bark, with equal parts of charcoal and coarse perlite. Paphs have sensitive roots and dislike over-potting, which can lead to over-watering and root rot. Some require greenhouse conditions, but there are many that will easily survive in a lath house or on a covered patio.

Parkinsonia aculeata MEXICAN PALO VERDE, JERUSALEM THORN (Fabaceae) tropical America

This deciduous tree from the drier parts of the Americas is drought and heat tolerant, messy, thorny, beautiful and almost always in bloom. Great for a native garden, it grows 15–30 feet tall and has yellow flowers and striking green bark. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/00) —S.Y.

Parochetus communis BLUE OXALIS (Leguminosae [Papilionoideae]) Mtns. of Trop. Africa, Asia to Java, Himalayas, Sri Lanka, China

Neat, clover-like leaves topped by intense electric blue pea-like flowers. This gently spreading perennial makes an excellent plant for containers. Prefers moist soil and cool temperatures. Light shade in most parts of So. California is best, plus a cool location, especially during warm, dry summers. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

Parochetus communis BLUE OXALIS (Leguminosae [Papilionoideae]) Trop. Asia

Oxalis like plant with striking English violet-like blue flowers in the summer. Has a vigorous trailing habit; produces small bean-like fruit. Needs good drainage, especially in the winter. Sun or part shade; regular water. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Pasithea caerulea (Anthericaceae) Chile

Growing from tuberous roots, this plant looks like a daylily until it blooms. Flowers on stems to 3' tall. Grown from seed by the owner. From www.pacificbulbsociety.com: "Pasithea is a monotypic genus in the Anthericaceae family from Chile. The Angiosperm Phylogeny Group II, 2003 suggests that this family could optionally be included in the Agavaceae or Asparagaceae family. *Pasithea caerulea* has grasslike keeled leaves and blue flowers with yellow stamens. It is one of the most widespread 'bulbous' plants in Chile growing in the coastal zones to altitudes higher than 2,000 meters above sea level. It even grows in the Desert of Atacama. You can see this plant listed as *Pasithea caerulea* or *Pasithea coerulea*. D. Don named it in 1832, but how he spelled it is listed differently in several references. Originally this plant was named either *Anthericum coeruleum* or *Anthericum caeruleum* by Ruiz & Pavon when discovered in what was then Peru and subsequently became part of Chile." (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/14) – S.L. & S.T-B.

Passiflora 'Coral Glow' CORAL GLOW PASSIONFLOWER (Passifloraceae)

One of the most stunning of the showy passionflowers is this bright pink hybrid developed and introduced by Patrick Worley in the early 1980s. It's a hybrid of *P. mixta* (sometimes erroneously grown as *P. jamesonii*) that was selected for superior performance in warm climates. 'Coral Glow' is a vigorous vine for fence or arbor that covers itself with large 4–5 inch bright pink flowers in full sun. Climbing by tendrils, it is fast-growing and easy to grow, although it may be occasionally damaged by Gulf Fritillary butterflies and their larvae. This vine is absolutely stunning in full bloom. Hardy to 25 °F, but can recover from lower temperatures. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/00) —S.B.

Passiflora 'Donna Brigham' DONNA'S PASSION FLOWER (Passifloraceae) Horticultural Hybrid

[pass-ih-FLOOR-uh *Passiflora* is from the Latin words for "pasion" and "flower." The name was coined by early missionaries in South America who thought they saw the signs of Christ's crucifixion in the various parts of these intricate flowers.]

Passiflora 'Donna Brigham' is a brand new 2004 introduction by hybridizer Patrick Worley of Watsonville, CA. It is a vigorous, fast-growing evergreen vine for full sun or light shade that can grow as large as whatever support it is growing on. This vine has an intricate parentage of species, including *P. mixta*, and features large, showy, somewhat pendent bright pink flowers that have large, showy blue coronas and are produced throughout the year. It was named after the co-owner of Buena Creek Gardens. Easy to grow with regular watering, it is cold-hardy to around 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04) – S.B.

Passiflora xexoniensis BANANA PASSION FRUIT (Passifloraceae)

Bright magenta-pink hanging flowers are the feature of this hybrid of *P. antioquiensis* and *P. mollissima*, which are both native to northern South America. The former is one of the showiest of all passionflowers, but is difficult to grow here because it is a high mountain species. Happily, this outstanding hybrid is easy to grow and bloom and is perhaps the best magenta-pink flowered vine we can grow. Plants like full sun, but with roots in some shade. Since the flowers hang down, a sturdy arbor helps display them—but a fence or tree will do nicely as well. This vine grows quickly to 20 feet or more, and is hardy to around 25°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/97) —S.B.

Passiflora racemosa RED PASSION FLOWER (Passifloraceae) Brazil

An unusual passion vine because its flowers are produced in hanging racemes, not unlike a wisteria. The flowers are red with a darker center and incredibly showy when grown on an arbor. Easy to grow; rich soil produces a better plant. This Brazilian vine is not always easy to find, but well worth the search. It blooms best in sun but will tolerate shade; it's adaptable—growing well at the coast as well as inland. It blooms mostly in the summer and fall, but can bloom periodically any time. Propagation is by cuttings or seed, which is produced in an egg-like fruit. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/01) —T.P.

Paulownia kawakamii POWTON LUCKY TREE, SAPPHIRE DRAGON TREE (Bignoniaceae) E & S China, Taiwan

Best known for the massive "Princess Tree" (*P. tomentosa*) which grows to 60 feet tall with an even wider spread, the Chinese genus *Paulownia* also includes two smaller species which are grown in California. One

of these is *P. kawakamii*, which was fairly unheard of until a few years ago, when tissue-cultured plants began to be aggressively marketed as “Sapphire Dragon” trees. The Sapphire Dragon Tree grows extremely fast to 30 feet tall by 15 feet wide. Like others in the genus, it bears lavender trumpet-shaped flowers in large upright clusters in spring. Leaves are huge, to 1 foot long, and tropical-looking. The tree is deciduous in winter and extremely cold-hardy. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 4/96; Fiona Stavros, Poway, 5/00) —S.B.

Pedilanthus macrocarpus SLIPPER PLANT, LADY’S SLIPPER (Euphorbiaceae) Mexico (Sonora, Baja California)

Easily grown from cuttings, this mostly leafless shrub with lime-green stems is very drought-tolerant and does well in full sun to light shade. It grows to about 4-6’ tall and wide, and is frost-tender and hardy to around 30°F. Produces a red cyathia (inflorescence type characteristic of Euphorbias) in summer. Attracts hummingbirds to the garden. Like many plants in the Euphorbia Family, *Pedilanthus macrocarpus* has sap that some people find very irritating, so use caution when handling it. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/08) – S.T-B.

Pelargonium alternans (Geraniaceae) SW Africa

A beautiful low-growing pelargonium that is summer dormant and begins growth in southern California in late September to October. The small white flowers appear in late winter and bloom throughout the spring. After flowering the plant goes dormant for about three months at which time it should receive no watering at all. Indigenous to South Africa these plants should be protected from freezing and grown in full sun utilizing a fast draining porous planting mix. *P. alternans* makes an excellent bonsai subject with proper pruning and using correct growing conditions. The plant presented was a twenty year old accomplishment of Michael & Joyce Buckner. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98) —M.S.B.

Pelargonium xardens (Geraniaceae)

Magnificent in bloom, this small tuberous pelargonium is a cross between the South African species *P. fulgidum* and *P. lobatum*. In spring its short stubby stems bear showy clusters of propeller-shaped bright scarlet and black flowers held well above the gray-green foliage. Plants are quite compact and well-suited to container culture; propagation from root divisions is said to be the easiest method of propagation. Sun or light shade is best, with good drainage and protection from strong frost. (Charlene Butler, San Diego, 5/02) —S.B.

Pelargonium carnosum (possibly *P. ferula-ceum*) (Geraniaceae) S.W. South Africa

[peh-lar-GOE-nee-um kar-NOE-sum *Pelargonium* is from the greek word *pelargos*, which means stork, in reference to the long beak of the fruit; *carnosum* means fleshy.]

Turn back to the photo on page 2 and you’ll see a photo of this amazing plant, which survived the horrific wildfires of October, 2003. The leaves were burned to a crisp, the stems melted (you can see the brown stems drooping over two sides of the pot), and the plastic tags in the pot melted, too. But here it is, sending our green new growth! The plant has short, succulent, swollen, thick stems which is covered with a corky or waxy coating that prevents moisture loss. The leaves are pinnately divided (feather-like). *P. carnosum* is one of several species of succulent geraniums, and there is some confusion over the exact identification of the specimen displayed. (John Allen, Lakeside, 1/04) – J.A.

Pelargonium cordifolium HEART-LEAVED PELARGONIUM (Geraniaceae) S. Africa

This is a showy and most adaptable 3–5 foot shrub which grows and blooms well in either regularly-watered or dry sites. Foliage somewhat resembles the old “Martha Washington” geraniums, but the undersides of the leaves are silver. The flowers are a bright magenta-rose and are produced in showy clusters throughout the year. Good drainage and full sun are preferred, but the plant will take a little shade. Cut back during the warmer months to keep plants bushy. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03) —S.B.

Pelargonium dasycaule, syn. *P. ceratophyl-lum* (Geraniaceae) So. Africa

[pell-ar-GOE-nee-um daz-ee-KAUL-ay *Pelargonium* comes from the Greek word for "stork," alluding to the beak-like shape of the seed pods of this group; *dasycaule* comes from the Greek word for "hairy" and the Latin word for "stemmed."]

A succulent geranium with fat trunks. This species grows upright, and is topped by highly cut foliage. It bears small white flowers in the late winter. Great as a succulent bonsai. Keep dry between waterings. Best in full sun. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P.

Pelargonium graveolens ROSE GERANIUM (Geraniaceae) S. Africa

The rose-scented geranium is an exceedingly easy plant to grow in sun or part shade. It's not picky about soil, as long as it's not too wet. Usually grown for the fragrant fuzzy-lobed leaves, the pink flowers are a great bonus. It grows quickly to 2 feet or more and reproduces quickly from cuttings. (Rose Crawford, Vista, 9/01) —T.P.

Pelargonium graveolens 'Grey Lady Plymouth' ROSE GERANIUM (Geraniaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Pale green leaves margined in cream have a minty-rose scent. This is a sprawling shrubby plant with gorgeous foliage year 'round (everyone who sees it will want cuttings); flowers are insignificant. To 1' to 2' tall by 3' to 4' wide (prune often to keep in bounds). (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/09) – S.T-B.

Pelargonium ×hortorum cvs. (Geraniaceae, subgenus Ciconium)

Four cultivars were shown, each exhibiting interesting characteristics of this very varied genus. 'Elmsett' grows to about a foot or a little higher. It is a novelty-flower form known as "paintbox" for the "paint splatter" colors on the petals. Golden-leaved zonals are interesting in that they need bright shade to perform best. 'Golden Staph' will grow to about mid-calf. It is a novelty-flower form known as "stellar" for the star-burst flowers and star-shaped leaves. The first stellar appeared as a mutation in the late fifties in Australia. 'Greengold Kleiner Liebling' will grow to about a foot or a little higher. It has tiny five-petaled florets that form a noticeable umbel held well above the leaves. There is a butterfly shape of darker green in the center of each leaf. 'Vancouver Centennial' will grow to about mid-calf. It is another stellar form, and was introduced at an international geranium conference in 1986 by Ian Gillam to honor Vancouver's Centennial year. A plant was brought to California from that conference by Gerald D. Stewart and distributed to a number of nurseries. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99) — G.D.S.

Pelargonium ×hortorum 'Bird Dancer' (Geraniaceae)

Dwarf stellar form with thin-petaled single salmon-pink flowers that fade lighter. Airy flower umbels are held well above the foliage mass. In full sun there is a strong dark, almost black, broad zone on each leaf, giving the leaves an almost black appearance, providing a stunning contrast for the flowers. Compact growing, very self-branching perennial, it was hybridized by Melva Bird of Australia. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01) —G.D.S.

Pelargonium ×hortorum 'Eclipse' ECLIPSE PELARGONIUM (Geraniaceae) Horticultural hybrid

With leaves that change from dark chocolate to brownish green as the temperatures rise, and intense coral-red flowers nearly all year, 'Eclipse' is one of my favorite pelargoniums. Technically, according to Gerald D. Stewart of New Leaf Nurseries in Vista (where I bought the plant), this is a "semi-dwarf cascading zonal" type, with distinct bands of color on the leaf that are more pronounced in summer when the leaf is lighter in color. It is drought-tolerant once established, and thrives despite my near-total neglect. Stewart notes that it grows, "to knee high, wider across," but it has stayed smaller than that in the 6" pot I keep it in. Would be worth growing for the leaf color alone, especially in winter. The plant tag includes the note that it needs a minimum of four hours of sun, and that it is "hardy to an occasional and brief 28°F." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 3/06) – S.T-B.

Pelargonium ×hortorum 'Stewart's Baby Michael' (Geraniaceae)

Star-shaped rich green leaves with a prominent black medallion, giving the appearance of a black leaf edged in bright green. Single, broad-petaled orange-red flowers in starburst clusters are held well above the foliage mass of this perennial. Tightly self-branching dwarf habit to about 1 foot tall. 1994 Stewart introduction. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99) —G.D.S.

Pelargonium ionidiflorum PINK FAIRY CASCADE (Geraniaceae) South Africa

This "cute" little species pelargonium grows to just 6" tall and 18" wide in full sun or partial shade. In spring and summer (and often again in late fall), it blooms profusely with airy but showy clusters of frilly pink flowers. This is a good plant for the front of the flower border, and is also great cascading from a

combination planting in a container. It likes regular watering, and is cold-hardy to 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08) – S.B.

Pelargonium oblongatum (Geraniaceae) S. Africa (Cape Province)

One of the dwarf, tuberous pelargoniums of the northwestern Cape in South Africa. Known from rather few localities, the “tuber” grows in nature with the neck just above ground level. Its botanical name *oblongatum* refers to the oblong shape of the “tuber”. The foliage has a peculiar odor when lightly handled, and the unusual butter-yellow color of the 1 inch flowers, borne in large clusters, is offset by maroon markings. Upwards of 100 or more small, geophytic *Pelargonium* species grow in South Africa. Cultivation not difficult if a dry summer dormancy is strictly observed. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 4/95; Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 4/98) —D.H.

***Pelargonium peltatum* ‘Beatrice Cottington’** IVY GERANIUM (Geraniaceae) Hybrid

[peh-lar-GOE-nee-um pell-TAY-tum]

Although it's easy to take for granted the ubiquitous ivy geranium, it is extremely adaptable in, and well-adapted to, our area. Ivy geraniums (the species comes from South Africa) are drought tolerant, but can also take regular irrigation when in the ground. In containers, however, they are subject to overwatering, and need very fast-draining potting soil. Ivy geraniums do well in full sun (as long as it isn't in prolonged high heat) to mostly shade. This cultivar, *P. 'Beatrice Cottington'*, gets 2-3 hours of afternoon sun and is flourishing with impressive tight clusters of magenta rosebud-type flowers on long, strong stalks. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 10/03) – M.J.

Pelargonium ‘Schottii’ (syn. *P. ‘Red Dragon’*) (Geraniaceae) South Africa

This evergreen perennial has gray-green leaves covered with fine hair and a feathery appearance. The plant displayed was purchased from www.Geraniaceae.com. Their website notes that the plant has, “rich purple flowers with black blotches on all petals; thought to be an early 19th century hybrid of *P. lobatum*; water sparingly in the summer.” An article (at www.telegraph.co.uk) by Sarah Raven states, “The parentage is unsure, but Ursula Key-Davis of Fibrex hazards a guess that it's a *P. fulgidum* and *P. lobatum* cross. The magnificent red comes from the fulgidum side.” From a 4” pot planted in March, 2009, the plant grew to about 18” wide by mid-November, with red-purple flowers appearing from October onwards. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/09) – S.T-B.

Pellaea rotundifolia BUTTON FERN (Adiantaceae – some references say it is **Pteridaceae**

[Polypodiaceae]) Australia, New Zealand

There are 80 species in the genus *Pellaea*, all from tropical and warm temperature regions, including parts of California and Baja California. *P. andromedifolia* (coffee fern) and *P. mucronata* var. *mucronata* (bird's foot fern) are San Diego County natives. The plant displayed is a charming evergreen fern growing to about 1' tall and 1-1/2' wide. It has small rounded leaflets and wiry dark brown stems, and spreads by creeping rhizomes. According to the website of the San Diego Fern Society (www.sdferrn.com) it grows well in acid soil with bright light and not too much water. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/06) – S.T-B.

***Pennisetum setaceum* ‘Fireworks’** FIREWORKS FOUNTAIN GRASS (Poaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A showy ornamental grass (the species is native to Africa, Middle East and SW Asia) that has variegated leaf blades with longitudinal stripes of white, green and burgundy, giving the new foliage a candy cane appearance. It grows to 3-4 feet tall and, in summer, produces purple foxtail flowers that grow out above the leaves. The variegation fades as the season progresses, and although the plant remains evergreen in mild winters, it can be deciduous when exposed to frost. The plant does well in full or partial sun and is reported to be root hardy to 20 degrees F. It is drought-tolerant and, once established, requires only occasional watering. Cutting back in late winter is recommended to highlight the vibrant color of the new growth, and to maintain the plant's neat appearance. This cultivar is not considered invasive as it does not produce viable seeds. It is an attractive specimen plant, or can be grown in mass for a stunning display of color. (Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 3/16) – J.H.

***Pennisetum setaceum* ‘Rubrum’** PURPLE-LEAVED FOUNTAIN GRASS (Poaceae)

A number of fairly sterile purplish variations of this otherwise weedy (for us) species exist. This most-favored form has also been sold as ‘Atropurpureum’ and ‘Cupreum.’ By whatever name, it is the form with the best reddish-purple leaves and flower spikes, and is propagated by division. Purple-Leaved Fountain Grass is a must-have in every garden that has room for it. Best cut back to the ground in late winter, it expands to a full 4 by 4 foot clump by midsummer, and then to at least 6 by 6 feet as the arching

flower stems grow—so give it the space it needs to show off. In summer and fall, this plant makes a bold statement in the landscape as it bears many arching plumes of reddish-purple flowers. These soft, foot-long plumes are a delight to children and flower arrangers as they persist and finally age to a soft brown in the fall. Purple-Leaved Fountain Grass is easy and fast growing in full sun with average watering. It is hardy to around 20°F. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/95 & 9/99; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/97) —S.B.

***Pennisetum villosum* FEATHERTOP** (Poaceae) tropical NE Africa

Grasses make an interesting and architectural accent in the garden, and we are fortunate to be able to grow so many of them so well in our climate. They range from ground-hugging types to giants over 12 feet tall when blooming. And those long, airy plumes make terrific cut flowers, fresh or dried. Most grasses are deciduous, and need to be cut almost to the ground sometime between December and early February, when new growth begins. This 2 foot tall grass grows equally wide, and it needs to be cut back occasionally after blooming to keep it looking its best. It forms loose tufts with upright stems of narrow 6 inch long green leaves. The flowers are cylindrical panicles, produced in late summer and early fall. They are about 4–5 inches long, and have soft white or pale green bristles; as they age they turn an attractive purple. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 7/99) —C.K. & S.T-B.

Penstemon 'Elizabeth Cozzens' (Scrophulariaceae)

Snapdragon relatives from North & South America, these are long blooming perennials which are very valuable for summer bloom. This is very diverse family, from small rock garden plants to border thugs. Most of the varieties we grow are *P. campanulatus* from Mexico and *P. gloxinoides*, a race of garden hybrids. The first group has smaller leaves and is generally an easier plant to grow; the latter has bigger foliage and flowers but seems to need more work to keep it looking neat. I find the easiest way to grow penstemons is to give them plenty of space, full sun or filtered sun with good air circulation. Rot can be a problem in tight gardens. Old stems die and are best remedied by removal and letting sun in to encourage basal sprouts. Old plants naturally get old and die, fresh cuttings will easily produce new vigorous plants. I just let my old plants flop in the garden and layer themselves in the mulch, saving me the trouble. Many color forms exist, and while the cut flowers do not last very long they are plentifully produced. 'Elizabeth Cozzens' produces many broad, soft rosy-lavender flowers, white on the inside. (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 5/96; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/99) —T.P.

***Penstemon 'Firebird'* RED GARDEN PENSTEMON** (Scrophulariaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Of the many showy shrubby penstemon hybrids, this selection has the brightest red flowers and is also a vigorous grower. It grows quickly to 2' tall and 3' wide in full sun with average watering, and blooms throughout the year with long stalks of 2" trumpet-shaped flowers that attract hummingbirds. Flowers are the brightest scarlet red in cool weather and a dark rose red in hot, dry weather. Plants are easy to grow and may be cut back a bit in late winter, but do not need to be. Valuable also as a cut-flower, and cold-hardy to at least 15°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

***Penstemon heterophyllus 'Margarita BOP'* MARGARITA BOP FOOTHILL PENSTEMON**
(Scrophulariaceae) California

This low-growing evergreen perennial is always good looking even when not in bloom. A chance seedling introduced by Las Pilitas Nursery from Santa Margarita, the original plant was found blooming near the back porch (BOP = back of porch). Many blue-violet flowers appear in spring and on and off during the summer. Tolerates a wide variety of garden conditions and grows 1'-2' tall and 2'-3' wide in full sun to light shade; prefers good drainage and needs little water once established. (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12; Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16) – P.P.

***Penstemon hybrids* GARDEN PENSTEMON** (Scrophulariaceae)

The various perennial penstemons are truly the everblooming backbone of any mixed border, and all make excellent cut flowers. Plants are shrubby to about 2 feet tall and 3 feet wide. Displayed were the cultivars '**Garnet**,' with large garnet red flowers, '**Hidcote Pink**,' with medium-sized pink flowers, and '**Evelyn**' with small pink flowers and a compact habit. Penstemons may be cut back any time from late winter to early fall if they have overgrown their location. They like full sun and regular watering, and respond well to fertilizers. 'Apple Blossom' is perhaps the best, with pink and white flowers that look beautiful in flower arrangements. 'Firebird' (aka 'Cherry Blossom') is a pretty orange-red in cool weather,

but blooms pinkish-red in warm weather. Many other hybrids are grown, in a variety of colors. (Don Walker, Vista, 5/96, 5/97, 8/97) —S.B.

Penstemon 'Jean Grace' BLUE FOOTHILL PENSTEMON (Scrophulariaceae) California

This evergreen shrubby perennial is probably either a selection or a hybrid of the California native species *Penstemon heterophyllus*, and it strongly resembles the cultivar *Penstemon heterophyllus* 'Blue Springs'. It is perhaps more garden tolerant than that selection, however. Growing to 1 foot tall and about 2 feet wide, this narrow-leaved penstemon has long clusters of 1" long bright blue trumpet-shaped flowers off-and-on throughout the year, primarily from winter through early summer here. It grows easily in full sun with average watering in any well-drained soil, but like other selections of the species, it usually does not live much more than 3 years in the garden. It makes up for its short life, however, with its nice compact habit and sparkling blue flowers, and is cold-hardy to around 10°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06) – S.B.

Penstemon parryi PARRY'S PENSTEMON (Scrophulariaceae) Arizona, Mexico

Parry's Penstemon is a spring-blooming perennial native to Southern Arizona and northern Mexico. At the base of the plant are blue-green lanceolate leaves that grow in a rosette pattern. Multiple flower stalks rise from 2 to 5 feet high and they are covered with numerous vibrant pink tubular flowers which attract hummingbirds. This desert plant thrives in full sun and needs good drainage; if not dead-headed it will self-seed in your garden. Though drought tolerant, penstemon can be damaged by several years of drought in a row. This hardy plant can tolerate temperatures to 18°F, perhaps even lower. It was named for Charles C. Parry, who served as surgeon-naturalist on the Mexican Boundary Survey from 1849-1852. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/09, 2/11, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 2/14, 3/16) – S.T-B.

Penstemon pseudospectabilis DESERT BEARDTONGUE (Scrophulariaceae) California, New Mexico

A drought-tolerant perennial which grows to about 3-5' tall by 2-4' wide, this plant has a special place in my heart. Its nearly ever-blooming pink flowers attract hummingbirds from spring through fall. It has waxy gray-green leaves and needs good drainage. Mine is rather open and sprawling. A pretty good cut flower, too. In my garden it grows with other California natives that get watered once a week (or less) in summer, not at all in winter or early spring. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/08) – S.T-B.

***Pentas lanceolata*, pink flowers** STAR CLUSTER (Rubiaceae) S Arabia to E tropical Africa

These popular bedding plants have been grown in San Diego for years. They are from tropical Africa and in frost-free areas they become a shrub. At first only the large varieties which grow to about 3 feet were available; now breeders have developed smaller hybrids in a wide range of colors: light pink, pink, lavender, white and red. The flowers clusters are about 3–4 inches across and are borne in profusion during the warmer months. Larger types make good cut flowers. Good soil and regular feeding help keep plants healthy. Can be grown from cuttings. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 8/02) —T.P.

***Pentas lanceolata* 'Stars and Stripes'** (Rubiaceae)

The leaves are highly variegated in ivory to chartreuse, creating a perfect backdrop for the lipstick red flower clusters. Best protected from full sun in inland valleys during summer's heat. Blooms intermittently throughout the year. Frequent pinching keeps it bushy. Like coleus, it does best in temperatures above 45°F. A 2000 introduction by Glasshouse Works, originated by Gary Outenreath. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 10/00) —G.D.S.

***Pentas lanceolata* 'Tall Red'** STAR FLOWER, EGYPTIAN STAR CLUSTER (Rubiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This large evergreen perennial, whose ancestors came from tropical Africa, blooms all year. It grows to 4' tall and equally wide in full to part sun, and can grow in a large pot. The 'Tall Red' variety is beloved by hummingbirds, butterflies and native bees. NOTE: If you want hummers and others do not plant the dwarf varieties. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/12, 9/14; Stephanie Shigematsu, Safari Park – Escondido, 9/12) – P.P.

Pereskia grandiflora ROSE CACTUS (Cactacea) So. Mexico to Brazil

This cactus looks more like a lavishly-flowering wild rose than a succulent. Has clusters of large pink flowers with yellow centers. One of the very few members of the Cactus family to have year-round normal "leaves," it has large, bright green, privet-like leaves and, when older, long spiny stems. The Flower Council of Holland says, "*Pereskia grandiflora* is considered to be the original cactus, the ancestor

as it were of all other cacti.” Keep warm – leaves drop at about 32°-34°F, although the plant will tolerate a few degrees cooler. Generally easy to grow. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04;Joan Herskowitz, Encinitas, 7/15) – R.V.

Perilla frutescens SHISO, JAPANESE BEEF-STEAK PLANT (Lamiaceae) Himalayas to E Asia
Somewhat resembling a bronzy-purple coleus, this showy-foliaged annual grows quickly in warm weather to 2–3 feet tall in sun or part shade with regular watering. Besides being ornamental, its 5 inch fringed leaves are also edible, with a minty-cinnamon taste that is useful in flavoring food. In Asia, the seeds are pressed for oil that has a variety of uses. Shiso is very easy to grow and can self-sow freely. (Karen Eckhar, La Jolla, 11/02) —S.B.

Peritoma arborea (= *Isomeris arborea*, *Cleome isomeris*) BLADDERPOD (Capparaceae) Arizona, California; northern Baja California (Mexico)
Recently renamed *Peritoma arborea*, but previously known as *Isomeris arborea* (and prior to that as *Cleome isomeris*), this adaptable drought-tolerant evergreen shrub (native to San Diego and most of California) makes a good landscaping plant and attracts hummingbirds to your garden. Indispensable for wildlife gardens. Butterflies and bees also take nectar from the abundant tubular yellow flowers. This is a host plant for Becker’s White Butterfly. Has attractive (but odiferous) blue-green leaves. Grows in full sun to part shade to 3-6’ tall and wide. [For an article about this plant see the February 2011 newsletter.] (? , 12/08; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/11, 7/14) – P.P.

Perovskia atriplicifolia RUSSIAN SAGE (Lamiaceae) Afghanistan, Pakistan
Neither truly Russian nor truly a sage, this 3–4 foot tall deciduous shrubby perennial is nevertheless famous for its airy clusters of lavender-blue flowers. Silvery grey foliage is pretty as well, and the plant is very tolerant of extremes of heat and cold. Most common in gardens is the cultivar ‘Blue Spire’, which is a hybrid between *P. atriplicifolia* and *P. abrotanoides*. It has finely-dissected leaves and a long summer-fall bloom season. Remove old flower stems in summer for best repeat bloom. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/99) —S.B.

Perrierastrum oreophyllum, syn. *P. montanum* (Lamiaceae) Madagascar
An unusual and very rare mint family member with thick semi-succulent stems and a tuberous base, this perrierastrum from around Ambalavae, Madagascar naturally grows on granite outcroppings. New to horticulture, the attractive white flower and bipinnate leaves—an unusual feature of the mint family - make this introduction highly desirable to the collector of xerophytic plants. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City 8/98) —M.S.B.

Persea americana* var. *drymifolia AVOCADO (Lauraceae) Mexico
These Mexican-race avocados typically have very thin, waxy, dark colored skin and relatively large seed. The anise-scented leaves are used in Mexican cuisine. The fruit pulp is rich to strong in flavor with a nut-like taste; it has the highest oil content of the three races of avocados. This semitropical tree is very cold hardy and also resistant to high heat, but intolerant of soil salinity. It does well in El Cajon, although one wouldn’t expect it to thrive so near the coast. The fruit matures in September to November (in El Cajon). My tree came from suckers of rootstock that had been top grafted to a Fuerte avocado. Originally planted in 1928, the Fuerte has died but the rootstock lives on. (Mike Brewer, El Cajon, 10/02) —M.B.

***Persea americana* ‘Nabal’** NABAL AVOCADO (Lauraceae)
Two species of avocados are grown in San Diego County (one of the largest avocados producers in the country), *Persea americana*, from C. America, and *P. drymifolia*, from Mexico. The Mexican varieties have better cold hardiness. ‘Fuerte’, a common variety, is a hybrid of these two, and has medium sized winter fruit of excellent quality. ‘Nabal’ is Guatemalan, typified by a medium to large fruit with excellent flavor, fruiting in summer and fall. ‘Hass’, another common Guatemalan type, has dark skin with a bumpy texture, and bears in the summer. They do very well here, provided good drainage is available. Clay soil is the enemy; these trees rot easily and are susceptible to Phytophthora. These evergreen trees grow to about 30 feet or more, so give them some room to grow. They produce better with cross-pollination, but plants are plentiful in most neighborhoods and more than one tree per yard is not usually necessary. Some feeding is helpful, and regular watering helps to prevent stress, and therefore makes for better fruit. Leaves can get burnt with high levels of salts in our water, particularly in the fall when our water is at its saltiest. Extra watering this time of year helps leach the soil for less salt burn. (Don Walker, Vista, 10/01) —T.P.

Petrea volubilis QUEEN'S WREATH, SANDPAPER VINE (Verbenaceae) W. Indies, Mexico, C. America
This woody climber is one of the most stunning tropical vines, with its long arching clusters of purple-blue flowers and star-shaped bracts produced several times a year. It grows to about 25 feet on fences, walls, or arbors in full sun. Protect from heavy frost, and water regularly. Often called "Sandpaper Vine" for its rough-textured leaves. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/95; Michael Kartuz, Vista, 3/97; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/15) —S.B.

Petunia 'Supertunia® Vista Bubblegum' (Solanaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A new, vigorous plant introduced in 2006 by EuroAmerican, *Petunia 'Supertunia® Vista Bubblegum'* was bred in Japan to bloom longer than standard petunias and is also self-cleaning, so no deadheading is needed. This low-maintenance plant also takes the heat, so should do well in inland parts of the county. It will grow up to 2' tall, and the presenter recommended using it for a low bring pink-flowered hedge. (Nicole Jackson, EuroAmerican, Bonsall, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Phacelia campanularia DESERT BLUEBELL (Boraginaceae) Southern California

This is a native desert annual with showy royal blue or purple, bowl-shaped flowers that bloom from February to April and, after a wet winter, contribute their color to Spring desert bloom spectacles. The flowers have protruding golden anthers that embellish their appearance. The plant is loosely branched and grows to 1-2 feet tall in its native habitat of dry sandy and gravelly places below 4,000 feet. However, it is often cultivated as an ornamental in gardens with sandy or well-drained soils, alone or in combination with other annuals in wildflower mixes for a colorful display. It is drought tolerant, but responds to normal rainfall and watering. Be aware that glandular hairs on the stems and leaves may give sensitive people a mild rash. To propagate, sow seeds in late summer or early fall, on top of the soil, as light is needed for germination. Dry pods before collecting seeds for use in the following season. (Anne Murphy, Vista, 4/16) – J.H.

Phalaenopsis equestris (Orchidaceae) Philippines, Taiwan

A common and widely distributed species on Luzon Island, Philippines, to Taiwan from sea level to 990 feet elevation. First described by Schauer in 1843 under the name *Stauroglottis equestris*. A monopodial epiphyte. Up to 14 inflorescences on mature plants, with 10–15 flowers per inflorescence. The long-lasting blooms are 1–1½ inches across, varying from white, pale and dark rose, flushed with pink, with a rose lip with yellow sidelobes. The plants have keikis, producing new plants from old stems and roots. The old flowering scapes are persistent and can produce new branches with flowers season after season, so roots and spikes should not be cut annually, as both continue to grow and branch with age. The specimen shown was greenhouse grown. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/01) –S.F.

Phalaenopsis Escalation* × *P. Golden Amboin (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Selection

[fal-en-OP-sis *Phalaenopsis* comes from the Greek words for "dark" and "vein," in reference to the vein-like markings in the flowers.]

One excellent local resource is the S. D. County Orchid Society; visit www.sdorchids.com. Their culture information on *Phalaenopsis* notes, "*Phalaenopsis*, commonly known as the moth orchid, and its close cousin the *Doritis*, a related genus, can be grown in the home as well as the greenhouse. These two genera and their hybrids are excellent for growing in the home where you can enjoy the flowers almost all year around." This hybrid gets to be about 24" to 30" wide. This orchid was hybridized by Charley Fouquette. He was trying for desert or suntan tones. It has 3-½" flowers that are pink with yellow highlights. It grows inside. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/04) – S.F.

Phalaenopsis Joyful 'Abundant'* × *Precious Kimbie 'Just Right' MOTH ORCHID (Orchidaceae)
Garden Hybrid

Unnamed hybrid made by a friend of mine, Bill Norton. All bright violet and white flowers on this plant are peloric (very rare). Peloria is a genetic aberration where all three petals have the shape of a nearly perfect lip. Some plants in the *Phalaenopsis* family might have one or two flowers that have peloria, but not all. It remains to be seen if this plant will set off shoots or will breed. We may try selfing it. It is hothouse grown. At the San Diego Orchid Society Show in Mission Valley this spring it won the International *Phalaenopsis* Alliance Show Trophy for Best *Phalaenopsis* Novelty Orchid Plant in the Show. All *Phalaenopsis* flowers last 2-3 months. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/05) – C.F.

Phalaenopsis Orchid World 'Banana Candy' (Orchidaceae)

A beautiful plant, winner of the AM/AOS (Award of Merit/American Orchid Society) and hybridized by Rex Smith at Universal Orchid Co., Santa Barbara. Registered with the Royal Horticultural Society in London in 1984. The flower color is yellow with red violacea infusion. The plant displayed was grown in a greenhouse, but *Phalaenopsis* can be grown as houseplants. They like filtered sunlight or bright shade (in a south or east window that has a lace curtain, a roll-up blind or a tree outside to reduce the light to the 'dappled' level). They won't bloom in too little light. The potting medium must be kept moist. Saturate it and let it drain at the sink. Fertilize with 1/4 strength of whatever fertilizer you have on hand. Occasionally, flush out the old fertilizer salts with plain water. [These tips are from Bob Gordon's booklet, *Beginners Guide To Growing Phalaenopsis Orchids*, illustrated by our member, Irina Gronberg. To order copies of this book, send \$6.95 each to: Laid-Back Publications, 276 East Shamrock, Rialto, CA 92376; California residents add Sales Tax] (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/00) —S.F.

Phalaenopsis Taiwan Glory MOTH ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Garden Hybrid

The large spotted flowers you saw at the April meeting were a cross of one of the Harlequin hybrids we displayed last year. The white flower of the male parent was 5" or larger. The female flower was 2 1/2" with white background with purple black blotching, each flower unlike the others. Taiwan Glory is between the two parents in flower size. In color, it is a more open white background with dark blotching. Also hothouse grown. All *Phalaenopsis* flowers last 2-3 months. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/05) – C.F.

Phalaenopsis Yu Pin Pearl (*P. Ever-spring King* × *P. Musashino*) MOTH ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Hybrid

[fal-en-OP-siss YOO PIN PERL]

The approx. 40 epiphytic orchids in the *Phalaenopsis* genus are native to Asia and Australasia, including Indonesia Taiwan and the Philippines. This hybrid Moth Orchid seedling has dark spots on a white background. Displayed with the plant was its official pedigree, showing a great many plant crosses over seven generations for both the pod parent and the pollen parent. This plant is a hybrid of *Phalaenopsis Ever-spring King* and *Phalaenopsis Musashino* and was registered in 2001 by N. I. Chang, a hobbyist making *Phalaenopsis* crosses for his own enjoyment and edification. Ever-spring King is a well-known Harlequin Hybrid and is an accidental sport with dark spots distributed throughout the flower segment. The other parent, *P. Musashino*, is a line bred large white flower. We received six seedlings from a grower in the Los Angeles area and this is the first to bloom. We grow these plants in a hot house with humidity of 50% and a minimum temperature of 60 degrees. It is fertilized with 1/4 strength plant food weekly. We have discovered that the Harlequin Hybrids are susceptible to various degrees of sun light; the more sun the less spots on the petals. We grow the plants at about 1400 foot candles of light. [Ed. Note – this is pretty dim light; full sun on a summer day can produce up to 12,000 foot candles.] We are looking forward to blooming the rest of these seedlings. (Ben Hardy & Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/03) C.F., & S. T-B.

Phaseolus coccineus SCARLET RUNNER BEAN (Leguminosae) Tropical America

Who says that edible plants can't also be quite ornamental? Scarlet Runner bean has attractive and tasty flowers, and is grown as a fast-growing annual summer vegetable, although technically it is a tropical perennial. Plant the large black and brown speckled beans in full sun after danger of frost when nights stay above 50 degrees. Sow them 1" deep and 4" apart; thin to about 6" to 8" apart. One source suggests planting a few beans around each stake or pole and thinning to the three strongest plants. Protect the seedlings from birds by covering them lightly with bird netting or row covers, or use plastic strawberry baskets held in place with long coat hangar wire "paperclips." This vine is quite vigorous and does well climbing a trellis or arbor, too. The coral and white flowers are very tasty – in fact, they taste like beans! You can readily eat the young beans in the pods, but older ones are tough and are best used shelled and cooked like lima beans. [Renee's Garden sells two kinds of Scarlet Runner Beans: "Painted Lady" has bi-color coral and pale pink flowers; "Magic Beanstalk" has scarlet flowers. For info go to www.reneesgarden.com or call (888) 880-7228 to find a store near you. Owner Renee Shepherd will be our October speaker.] (Rose Crawford, Vista 7/03) – S.T-B.

Phaseolus vulgaris 'Royal Burgundy' ROYAL BURGUNDY PURPLE BUSH BEAN (Papilionaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

One of the most beautiful veggies we grow – eat them raw or cooked. This deep burgundy colored bush bean turns deep green when cooked. It bears lots of straight 6" long beans on short, stocky purple-

stemmed plants. The light lavender flowers are an added bonus. Very easy to grow from seed. These seeds came from Pinetree Garden Seeds, whose specialty is modestly-priced seeds, often in smaller quantities well-sized for home gardeners (www.SuperSeeds.com). (Evey Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/12) – S.T-B.

***Philadelphus coronarius* 'Aureus'** (Hydrangeaceae[Philadelphaceae])

A deciduous shrub often overlooked in San Diego in favor of our semitropical possibilities available. Should be used more, this form not only has deliciously scented single white flowers, but a great golden foliage which glows in a border. Planted in front of evergreen foliage plants makes them stand out even more. Most *Philadelphus* do very well here, not having a high chill requirement; I have at least 6 different ones in my collection. They bloom well every spring and seldom get salt burn like some other deciduous shrubs. Full sun at the coast is fine, but as you go inland I'd probably give them a little shade and extra water. Not often found in nurseries here, many varieties can be purchased north of San Francisco. (Western Hills Nursery in Occidental is one good source). (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99) —T.P.

***Philadelphus* 'Fallbrook'** (Hydrangeaceae [Philadelphaceae]) Garden Hybrid

Philadelphus 'Fallbrook' never ceases to amaze me during spring. As an upright deciduous shrub reaching about 8', its bare limbs are indiscrete during winter. As spring approaches, flowering buds swell along its bare woody limbs. Bloom season is during early spring, with large, showy, fragrant 2" pure white single open flowers literally covering the shrub. Dark green pointed leaves appear while flowering, lasting until fall before shedding. It prefers partial shade, filling the gap between taller growing trees. Not particular about soil type and uses moderate to low water. *Philadelphus* 'Fallbrook' is a selection named by the late Charles Cozzens of Fallbrook, CA. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 4/05) – J.Wi.

***Philadelphus mexicanus* EVERGREEN MOCK ORANGE** (Hydrangeaceae [Philadelphaceae]) Mexico, Guatemala

This large (to 15 feet) evergreen somewhat viny shrub has clusters of creamy-white flowers with one of the most enchantingly sweet fragrances of any flower. From spring to fall, plants may bloom heavily all at once or sparingly and intermittently. The type displayed was extremely fragrant, whereas other clones that have in past years been grown under the same name are not very fragrant or don't bloom well, and are perhaps actually another Mexican species (*P. karwinskyanus*). Full sun, good bank cover. (Koby Hall, San Diego, 10/95; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01) —S.B.

***Philadelphus mexicanus* MOCK ORANGE VINE, EVERGREEN MOCK ORANGE** (Hydrangeaceae) Mexico

An evergreen vine to 25' tall with white fragrant flowers in hanging clusters. Blooms year 'round when established. Full sun; great planted on the sunny eaves of a house or on top of an arbor, where flowers can hang through the structure. Easy to grow; uncommon. (Koby Hall, San Diego, 10/95; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/08; Anne Mendez, San Diego, 4/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16) – T.P.

***Philadelphus mexicanus* 'Mrs. Harriet Marshall'** (Hydrangeaceae [Philadelphaceae])

Perhaps more properly a cultivar of *P. karwinskyanus*, this large (to 10–12 feet) shrub is remarkable for its fragrance and is somewhat less viny than typical *P. mexicanus*. The large clusters of 1 inch white flowers are among the most sweetly-scented of any shrub. Full sun, regular watering. Hardy to at least 25°F, probably lower. Evergreen in mild-winter climates. Rare, and very worthy of wider distribution. (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 8/96 & 11/96) —S.B.

***Philodendron* 'Evansii'** (Araceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This climbing shrub has the largest leaf ever to be brought to the Plant Forum – about 4" long and a lustrous dark green. Some sources note that it is a cross between the arborescent (tree-like) *P. selloum* (now *P. bipinnatifidum*, from S.E. Brazil) and the climbing *P. giganteum* (from the Caribbean), while one says it is a cross of *P. selloum* and the climbing *P. speciosum* (Brazil). The plant can get to about 8' tall, and grows best in part sun with average water. Very tropical looking. (Tom Felter, Vista, 11/06) – S.T-B.

***Philodendron hastatum* 'Andersen's Red'** (Araceae)

Philodendrons have a long history as some of the very first houseplants. Growing in the jungle understory, they are well adapted to low light levels that are common indoors. The waxy leaves also tolerate dry indoor conditions. This cultivar with deep burgundy leaves was among the first patented

plants in the world, and was patented by Horace Anderson, the original owner of Anderson's La Costa Nursery. In the garden it is a lax plant and climbs trees. Propagate by cuttings or layering. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02) —T.P.

Philothea myoporoides LONG LEAF WAX FLOWER (Rutaceae) Australia

Formerly known as *Eristomen*, *P. myoporoides* is the best-known member of the genus and is one of the most widely cultivated of all of Australia's native plants. It has been available in general horticulture for many years and has proven to be a hardy and adaptable garden plant. The leaves have a pleasant aroma when crushed due to the presence of volatile oils. The waxy, white flowers are seen from late winter through to late spring and are about ½" in diameter. *P. myoporoides* is hardy in a range of climates in reasonably well-drained soils. It is grown in sun or semi-shade and, once established, the plant can withstand extended dry periods; tolerant of moderate frosts. This shrub grows from three to seven feet tall and wide, and responds well to pruning after flowering to shape plants or simply to encourage vigorous growth. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

Phlebodium pseudoaureum 'Glauca Compacta' RABBIT'S-FOOT FERN (Polypodiaceae)

Horticultural Selection

A compact form of a blue foliaged tropical fern. The foliage is widely lobed and grows upright to 3' tall. Great as a large scale groundcover under trees, also does very well in containers. Best in part shade with regular moisture. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Phlebodium pseudoaureum 'Mandaianum' (Polypodiaceae) Horticultural Selection

A blue foliaged tropical fern. The foliage is widely lobed and grows upright to 4' tall. This form has a bold undulating leaf edge creating an overall lacy affect. Great as a hanging basket, as leaves tend to arch gracefully downward. Best in part shade with regular moisture. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Phlomis fruticosa. JERUSALEM SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mediterranean Region

Not a true sage, but an outstanding yellow-flowered relative, this easy-to-grow 4 foot gray-green shrub blooms throughout the year with tiers of fragrant flowers on showy, upright stalks displayed above the foliage. Equally at home in the drought-tolerant garden or in the mixed border, its bright yellow color can either harmonize with other bright colors or bring a little "punch" to pastel color schemes. Nice gray-green foliage, too. Full sun, hardy to cold, good drainage, tolerant of many extremes. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/98; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/98; Sandi Lord, Vista, 4/99; ; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14) — S.B.

Phlomis purpurea PINK JERUSALEM SAGE Lamiaceae (Labiatae) So. Portugal, So. Spain and Morocco

This evergreen long-blooming Mediterranean shrub is water-thrifty, too, and grows to 4-6' tall and about as wide. It does best in full sun with good drainage, and has gray-green fragrant foliage. The pink tubular flowers appear in whorls over a long spring to fall season, making a dramatic statement in the garden. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/14) – S.T.B.

Phlox paniculata cvs. (Polemoniaceae)

This perennial does well in Sunset zones 1-14 and 18-21. Not common in San Diego, it needs more chill to do well and its performance improves inland. Dome-shaped flower clusters, sometimes fragrant, are produced in summer in a wide range of colors. Water loving plants sucker, making clumps, mulch to keep roots cool. Mildew can be a problem. Plants are dormant from October to February; divide occasionally in early fall from outer divisions, full sun or part. Many varieties are available, mostly through mail order. The following three displayed selections have done better in Southern California than others: 'Franz Schubert', lilac-pink flowers with darker eyes; 'Fujiyama', the best white, to 3 feet tall; 'Pinafore Pink', low growing to 18 inches. A variegated form, 'Harlequin', has a strong white variegation and purplish flowers on 3 foot stems. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99, 7/00, 7/01) —T.P.

Phragmipedium schlimii (Orchidaceae) Colombia

A beautiful blooming plant of this tropical species was displayed, with many intricately marked pink and white flowers. It is a terrestrial species that needs warm conditions to grow, and so must be kept in a greenhouse or indoors during winter. The flowers are reminiscent of our native California Lady's Slippers, but much fancier. Like our natives, this species must never dry out. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 11/95) — S.B.

***Phygelius capensis* 'Coccineus'** (Scrophulariaceae)

A 3–4 foot tall sprawling shrub (to about 5 feet wide) with bushy, slightly upright growth and dark green foliage. In my garden it bloomed for about 7 months last year. The 2½ inch long dark orange-red tubular pendulous flowers (borne along a stem about 2 feet long) are nice in bouquets. There are only two species in this genus, although there are a number of cultivars and crosses available in a range of colors from pale yellow to pink to red. Grow in full sun with average to moderate water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/98) —S.T-B.

***Phygelius* 'Passionate Pink'** CAPE FUCHSIA (Scrophulariaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Cape Fuchsias originated in South Africa, and these evergreen shrubs are an asset in gardens, providing nectar for hummingbirds and very long blooming periods. They make good cut flowers, too. This new cultivar has tubular, hot pink flowers on sturdy stems. The blossoms are about 1-1/2" long, with a pale yellow center and hot pink stamens extending about ½" beyond the flower edge. It will grow from 18" to 30" tall and about 24-36" wide. Sources differ as to bloom period, but you can expect flowers at least from spring through fall (the specimen displayed was blooming in mid-December). It does well in the ground or in containers in full sun. Needs only moderate water; best in well-drained soil. Hardy to 25°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/13) – S.T-B.

***Phygelius* × *rectus* hybrids** CAPE FUCHSIA (Scrophulariaceae)

The Cape Fuchsias are an outstanding and colorful group of plants which are often overlooked in local gardens. Their showy spikes of tubular flowers are favorites of the hummingbirds, and the plants grow and bloom well in sun or shade. Plants grow shrubby to around 2–3 feet tall and as wide, and flower throughout the year with yellow, pink or orange blooms, all having yellow throats. Displayed were the cultivars '**Moonraker**' (lemon yellow), '**Pink Elf**' (pink), and '**Salmon Leap**' (salmon), all hybrids between the two African species (*P.aequalis* and *P. capensis*). Regular watering preferred, very hardy to cold, excellent cut flowers. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95; Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99, 9/00, 11/00, 2/03) —S.B.

Physostegia virginiana OBEDIENCE, OBEDIENT PLANT (Lamiaceae) eastern N. America

This 4-foot clumping perennial is valuable for bright summer and fall flower color, and is very easy to grow. Flowers may be lavender, white ('Alba'), or dark lavender ('Vivid'). A variegated leaf form was also displayed by Jim Duggan of Encinitas Gardens. The plant is called "Obedience" because you can rotate the flowers around their tall spikes and they will (theoretically) stay where you move them. Full sun, hardy to 0°F, regular watering. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 9/95; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 9/99; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 9/01; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 8/02) —S.B.

Physostegia virginiana OBEDIENCE, OBEDIENT PLANT (Lamiaceae) Eastern and Central North America

A beautiful perennial, but take care, as it can be very invasive, so don't grow it if you live near native plant habitats. In its native habitat it grows mostly in moist areas. The plant grows from spreading rhizomes, forming erect clumps topped in late summer and fall with showy spikes of red-violet, lavender or white tubular flowers. The common name is derived from the fact that you can gently rotate the flowers on the stem and they'll remain in the new position. Many named cultivars are available in different colors. Plants grow to about 2-4' tall in full sun with moist soil. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 8/07) – S.T-B.

***Pinellia tripartita* 'Atropurpurea'** MOUSE PLANT (Araceae)

[pih-NEH-lee-uh try-par-TEE-tuh at-roe-purr-PURR-ee-uh

Pinellia was named for the 16th century Italian horticulturist Giovanni Vincenzo Pinelli; *tripartita* (Latin) means "having three parts"; *atropurpurea* (Latin) means "dark purple."]

An easy to grow "aroid" with hooded green spathes and a very long, slender spadix. Although the species is quite aggressive and seeds vigorously, this one may be sterile. Easy to grow in moist, bright shade. Growth begins in early March, flowering a month later and all summer, going dormant in the fall. All parts of the plant contain calcium oxalate, which is toxic if eaten fresh. *Pinellia* are popular in Japan, where breeding is active. The more common species has an all green "flower;" this one is burgundy. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04) – R.V.

Pinus mugo ssp. mugo MUGO PINE, DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE (Pinaceae) C Europe, Balkan Peninsula

This slow-growing dwarf pine makes a terrific bonsai plant, as was evident in the 38-year-old trained specimen displayed. As a garden plant the Mugho Pine grows slowly to around 3'3 feet, and is frequently planted in Northern and Central California. It is especially useful in the Oriental-style garden when displayed near an ornamental stone or lantern. Full sun and regular watering are preferred. (Philip Tackill, Solana Beach, 3/00) —S.B.

Pistia stratiotes 'Splash' DWARF VARIEGATED WATER LETTUCE (Araceae)

The species is African in origin, probably from Lake Victoria. Velvety blue-green leaves dappled with lemony-chartreuse. Much smaller-growing than the species. Forms rosettes which float on the water surface, from which tender root runners emerge, terminating with new rosettes. This small-sized plant works well in aquariums provided there is an inch or two of space above the water level. Roots form a spawning medium for fish, and provide a place for fry to hide. Needs a minimum of 70°F to be happy, and a full 12 hours of light each day. "Melts" when left in outdoor ponds during the winter. Can be grown in a tropical greenhouse or terrarium on wet sphagnum moss, but wet and high humidity are a must for this to succeed. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 11/00) —G.D.S.

Pisum sativum var. macrocarpon 'Golden Sweet' GOLDEN SWEET SNOW PEA (Fabaceae)

Garden Hybrid

A rarity in snow peas, and reputed to come from India, these ornamental plants produce golden yellow pods, making them easy to find on the plant. The lovely flowers are bi-colored in shades of violet, and the vines grow 6-8' tall. Delicious in salads or stir-fry. Seed was purchased from www.HeirloomSeeds.com. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/10) – S. M. & S.T-B.

Pithecellobium tortum BRAZILIAN RAIN TREE (Leguminosae) Mexico to Brazil

There are about 20 thorny shrubs and trees in this genus, from subtropical and tropical regions of America. The specimen displayed has been grown as a bonsai for 23 years. It has a smooth trunk and small, compound leaves that are photosensitive and close up at night. The thorny trunk and stems zigzag among the leaves, and it occasionally has small, white, mimosa-like flowers. As a bonsai this plant is grown in a shallow pot, and kept small by shaping (using the Ling Nang method) and pruning weekly during the growing season. It grows in full sun to shade, with partial sun being the best situation, and tolerates temperatures from 40–100°F. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 11/01) —P.T.

Pithecoctenium crucigerum MONKEYCOMB (Bignoniaceae) Mexico to N Argentina and Uruguay

An uncommon climbing semi-evergreen vine with 1–2 inch fragrant tubular creamy flowers in spring. It is unusual because it has tendrils that branch more than once. Does well in sun to part shade with moderate water. The common name is from the large flat fruits covered with "thousands of spine-like emergences" (according to the Fall, 1998 newsletter of the Mildred E. Mathias Botanical Garden at UCLA). It also has distinctive hexagonal stems. (Janet Marlborough, San Luis Rey, 5/02) —J.M.

Pittosporum daphniphyloides (Pittosporaceae) Taiwan

This 8- to 12-foot tall evergreen shrub has large 4-6" long leathery leaves that give it a tropical look. Flowering in winter and early spring is showy, with large, sweetly-fragrant clusters of small yellow flowers. This is a good plant for tropical background plantings in full sun or partial shade. It is a bit slow-growing when young, but it is hardier to cold than it looks, probably tolerant of temperatures at least to the low 20's F. (Don Walker, Vista, 2/05) – S.B.

Pittosporum napaulense GOLDEN FRAGRANCE (Pittosporaceae) Himalayas

A large, glossy-leaved shrub to 8–10 feet, this subtropical pittosporum has a wonderful spring bloom that perfumes the air with a bubble-bath scent. Plant it by a path, where you can walk by and stick your nose in its large fragrant clusters of tiny golden-yellow flowers. Part-shade or full sun; regular watering. Since the plant is fairly slow to root and grow, it is rare in the nursery trade. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/95) —S.B.

Pittosporum resiniferum PETROLEUM NUT (Pittosporaceae) Philippines

The plant is a potential crop source of gasoline and it grows well in California. It was introduced by H. Ron Hurov in 1977. This tree's common name comes from the odor of the fruit's oil, which is thought to smell like petroleum. The fruits burn when ignited due to the presence of gasoline-like volatile oils in the

fruit rind. The tree can reach nearly 90 feet tall but is usually smaller and begins blooming when about 20 feet tall, bearing fragrant white flowers. According to ethnobotanist James A. Duke, "The plant was discovered as a hydrocarbon source just after 1900," but Duke notes that more research needs to be done to show how much usable oil the nuts actually produce. He cites one study that "concluded the flammable element in petroleum nut is volatile, evaporating quickly like acetone. Some chemists believe admixing another element will stabilize the compound." [James A. Duke. 1983. Handbook of Energy Crops. unpublished] (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 7/02) —H.R.H. & S.T-B.

***Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Oliver Twist'** OLIVER TWIST KOHUHU (Pittosporaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Pittosporum tenuifolium is native to New Zealand, where it grows up to 30' tall, and like many plants from that country does really well in San Diego's climate. The plant displayed grows only 8-10' tall and just 5-7' wide. It has small, shiny silvery-green leaves on thin black stems, and would make a fine formal hedge if sheared. This evergreen plant is drought-tolerant once established. Grow in full sun in well-drained soil. (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Platyserium bifurcatum STAGHORN FERN (Polypodiaceae) Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Indonesia

If you have the right place to display them (they require bright, indirect light), few ferns are more breathtaking than a large specimen of the staghorn fern. Mounted on a wooden board attached to a wall or strong fence, or hanging from a sturdy chain in a shady section of your garden, large staghorns can be three feet wide and weigh over fifty pounds. These epiphytic ferns grow without having their roots in the ground; in nature they grow on other plants but don't take any nourishment from them, using them only as anchors. The staghorn makes two types of fronds: sterile fronds are flat, pale green turning tan with age: fertile fronds are pale green, forked and resemble deer antlers (source - plantoftheweek.org/week117.shtml). For a very helpful free tip sheet of info about growing and mounting these ferns is available from the Walter Andersen Nursery website: walterandersen.com/garden-tips. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 1/11) – S.T-B.

Plectocomia himalayana RATTAN PALM (Arecaceae) India

The Palm you might not want.. *Plectocomia himalayana* is one of approximately seven species in the genus *Plectocomia*, which is very similar to *Calamus rotang*, also known as the Rattan Palm. All *Calamus* are very tropical, but *Plectocomia himalayana* can handle some frost and is very hardy in Southern California. Some people have them in full sun and some have them in shade. This is a reedy vining plant, and they require staking or other trees (or whatever) to climb through/lean on. They are armed with very nasty barbs – if you get snagged they dig in even deeper as you pull away. Similar to the habit of *Calamus*, *P. himalayana* has been known to get very long, up to a half mile in its native country (per Steve Brigham), so think very seriously before putting one of these in your garden. You might never get in there again, or get out if you do. It would be interesting to hear anyone else's experience with this plant; feel free to email me at bamboobob@cox.net. (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 7/05) – B.D.

Plectranthus 'Albomarginata' FRILLY WHITE PLECTRANTHUS (Lamiaceae) Southern Africa

Also grown (by me) as *Plectranthus* 'Frilly White' (I'm still trying to figure out what species it was derived from), this shade-loving coleus relative is a handsome foliage plant for frost-free spots. Excellent in containers, it grows quickly to around 2' tall and wide, with large, soft, showy 4" toothed leaves that are broadly edged in white and have a light minty smell when crushed. Best with regular watering and feeding, it is very tropical-looking but reliably winter-hardy here in protected locations. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/06) – S.B.

Plectranthus argentatus (Lamiaceae) E Australia

Allied to *Coleus*, *Plectranthus* is a large (200 spp.) group of herbs and shrubs native to the Old World tropics and subtropics. *P. argentatus* is a relatively recent introduction and yet to be sufficiently tested here to determine optimum growing conditions. As seen at the Adelaide Botanic Garden, virtually prostrate and very dense, growing in shade and very silvery. Plants at the Huntington Botanical Gardens have grown upright and open to 3–4 feet even in dry shade and spread even wider; perhaps frequent pruning is needed to achieve best growth habit. (Plants receiving regular watering will grow much larger than plants in dry spots.) The small pale blue and white flowers are insignificant and the spikes should be removed when they appear. The velvety silver leaves are the main attraction; if given too much water they turn more green

but this plant should be considered only moderately drought-tolerant. Foliage exposed to too much sun becomes bleached or burned. Hardy to at least a light frost. (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 8/98) —K.M., S.T-B., S.B.

***Plectranthus amboinicus* 'Aureo-Variegata'** VARIEGATED CUBAN OREGANO (Lamiaceae) Africa
This trailing, semi-succulent coleus relative has trailing stems to 1' tall and 3' wide, and grows best in partial shade with protection from heavy frost. It is grown primarily for its colorful 3" leaves, which are used in Cuban cooking and have a fragrance somewhat like oregano and thyme but a bit sweeter. There are a number of variegated varieties of this species, sometimes grown under different names, but all with a distinctive leaf flavor. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/06) – S.B.

***Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Kirstenbosch'** (Lamiaceae)
A newly-introduced cultivar of a South African species, this coleus relative is an exciting shade perennial that glows with 8 inch spikes of bright lavender flowers in fall. The attractive green leaves have purple undersides. It tolerates most soils and has no disease or pest problems. Can be kept to 3 feet wide by 2 feet tall. An easily-grown plant, it roots quickly where stems touch soil (or in water). Best in frost-protected areas. (Michael Kartuz, Vista, 10/01) —M.K.

***Plectranthus ciliatus* 'Zulu Wonder'** (Lamiaceae)
[plek-TRAN-thuss sill-ee-AY-tuss *Plectranthus* is from the Greek words for "spur" and "flower," alluding to the shape of the flowers; *ciliatus* (Latin) means "fringed with hairs."] Low-growing perennial for sun or shade to 3' wide x 3' high. Drought-tolerant, pest- and disease-free. The dark green leaves are bronzed on the back side. In summer has a long show of lavender-pink flowers in small spikes. Can grow very quickly with water. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P.

Plectranthus comosus, syns. *Coleus grandis*, *C. shirensis*, *Solenostemon shirensis* (Lamiaceae) tropical E Africa
This 4–6 foot shrub was originally received by Bartley Schwartz in 1978 as a cutting from a friend in Sri Lanka. Though much-coddled and terribly tropical to us Bay Area folks back then, it proved to be a worthy landscape shrub in Southern California. Best in part shade, or perhaps full sun on the coast, it produces long terminal panicles of slipper-shaped bluish-mauve flowers above 3–5 inch tropical-looking grayish-green leaves. Protect from heavy frost. (This plant has a tortured taxonomic history. —Ed.) (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96; Trish Wittkoski, El Cajon, 10/96; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Don Walker, Vista, 2/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/98 & 11/98, 1/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03; Irina & Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/05; ?, 8/06; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/13) —S.B.

Plectranthus ecklonii (Lamiaceae) S. Africa
The pretty pink-lilac flowers are held nicely above large dark green leaves with reddish stems. (Bill Teague, Del Mar, 9/94; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96, 9/98, 9/99, 8/00; Ingrid Rose, Leucadia, 9/00; Marie Smith, San Diego, 9/01) —S.T-B.

***Plectranthus ecklonii* 'Erma'** (Lamiaceae)
A large (to 6 feet) salvia-like shrub for part to full sun or shade. The species *P. ecklonii* is very showy in the fall with upright terminal clusters of lavender-purple flowers. The rest of the year, it is a nice tropical-looking foliage shrub. The cultivar 'Erma' displayed has dark green leaves and beautiful spires of pink flowers and is quite uncommon so far. Both forms do well with average watering and are easy to grow. They may be cut back in late winter to control size and form. Hardy to around 25°F, recovering after frost. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/95, 10.96, 9/97, 10/99; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 10/95) —S.B., S.T-B.

Plectranthus hadiensis* var. *tomentosus, syn. *P. tomentosus* (Lamiaceae) S. Africa
Brush against the succulent leaves of this perennial to release their strong fragrance. Small blue flowers in the summer contrast well with the pubescent leaves. Sun or part shade, very tough plant. Easy to root from cuttings. (Laurie Bussis, Cardiff, 11/96; Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 9/02) —T.P.

Plectranthus neochilus (sold as *Coleus caninus*, a different species) DOGBANE, LOBSTER FLOWER (Lamiaceae) S. Africa
Very similar to *Plectranthus tomentosa*, this succulent perennial has leaves that when brushed against are strongly fragrant. Small blue flower spikes in the summer contrast well with the pubescent leaves.

Grow this very tough plant in sun or part shade. Easy to root from cuttings. (Dayna Hydrick, San Diego, 9/02) —T.P.

Plectranthus neochilus DOGBANE, LOBSTER FLOWER (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

Plectranthus neochilus has the common name of Lobster Flower, for its oddly shaped blue blossoms. It is a succulent perennial in the mint family from South Africa. It'll grow in full sun to light shade to about 1' tall, and spread to about 1'-3' wide. Mine get very little water (they don't require much) and haven't gotten more than about 1' wide in almost 2 years. They're supposed to have blue flowers, but I've never noticed any flowers on mine, which is fine, as the foliage is attractive in its own right (I have a variegated version). For a good description, visit the website of San Marcos Growers: www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=2884. **TO SCARE GOPHERS AWAY:** Just put the plant *still in its pot* at the gopher hole and the gophers will go away and not return. It works!!! Also, plant cuttings along your property line to keep gophers from coming in. It is a no-brainer to simply pinch off a short stem and stick it into the ground to grow. We put a row of small cuttings about 3-4' apart along one property line and have had no gophers in that area since then (about a year ago). I also put a tiny cutting at some of the existent gopher holes (they were very busy for a few days last fall) and none of those gophers came back. Honestly, if I hadn't used it myself I wouldn't have believed it. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14) —S.T-B.

Plectranthus 'Oo-La-La' VARIEGATED PLECTRANTHUS (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection

[plek-TRAN-thuss *Plectranthus* is from the Greek words for "spur" and "flower", referring to the shape of the flowers in this group.]

Allied to coleus but tougher and hardier to cold, many types of *plectranthus* (derived from several species) are becoming popular shade garden plants here these days because of their colorful foliage and ease of care. *Plectranthus 'Oo-La-La'* is a brand new 2004 introduction from Buena Creek Gardens that was first discovered there as a sport of *P. 'Frilly White'*. Growing 18" to 2' tall and wide, its large felted oval leaves are beautifully marked with light green, dark green, and white, and it looks good either in the ground or in containers. This is a very stable variegation that shows no sign of reverting and is easily grown. Moderate to regular watering is best, and plants should be protected from frost. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/04) – S.B.

Plectranthus saccatus (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

Reputed to have among the largest flowers in this genus, the light violet flowers stand out well against the small green leaves. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96) —S.T-B.

Plectranthus shirensis (Hort.) GIANT COLEUS (Lamiaceae) Eastern Africa

The Giant Coleus is one of the largest species in its genus, being a full-on evergreen shrub to 5-7' tall and 4-5' wide. It has thick, woody stems, and a tropical-looking foliage of large, oval, furry grayish green leaves to 6" long. From spring through fall, it is topped with impressive 15" tall clusters of 1" long blue slipper-shaped flowers. The Giant Coleus grows easily in full sun, partial shade, or even full shade, and is best with some shade in the hottest inland climates. Its foliage is tender to frost, but plants will recover from temperatures as low as 25°F. Flowers attract hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05) – S.B.

***Plectranthus* spp.** (Lamiaceae)

The species described are among around 200 in this genus of semi-succulent annuals, perennials and shrubs from Africa, Asia and Australia. Closely related to *Coleus*, they thrive in shade to part sun, look great hanging over the edges of a wall, and do well in containers. Flowers are usually borne from summer through fall; pinching will help keep plants bushy. Most will root easily, too. —S.T-B.

Plectranthus zuluensis (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

Panicles of small light blue flowers from summer through early fall; mine came from the U.C. Irvine plant sale. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/96) —S.T-B.

Pleione Stromboli (Orchidaceae)

A cross of *P. speciosa* × *P. bulbocodioides*, this hybrid has purplish-pink flowers with dark red markings on the lip. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/03) —A.M.

Pleione Umpqua (Orchidaceae)

There are 15–20 species of *Pleione*, all with large flowers and deciduous leaves. These dwarf Asian terrestrial (ground-growing) orchids are considered hardy in our area. They produce 3–4 inch flowers on arching stems above bare fat pseudobulbs, followed by 6 inch leaves. They come in white, pink, rose and purple, usually with striped lips. Pleiones are shallow-rooted and prefer to grow in a mixture of peat moss, leafmold, and fibrous loam. They like filtered shade. Bulbils form on the pseudobulbs, so the plants are easily multiplied. The plant displayed is a cross of *P. scopulorum* × *P. bulbocodioides*, and comes from Red's Hardy Orchids (www.hardyorchids.com). Their website notes, "Entire flower is red-purple. Lip and throat marked with darker spots. The lip is heavily frilled." (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/03) —A.M.

***Plumbago auriculata* CAPE LEADWORT (Plumbaginaceae) South Africa**

The cool blue flowers of plumbago appear on a plant that is very drought-tolerant, sometimes seen growing on abandoned properties and wild on hillsides. Growing best in full sun, this evergreen climbing shrub can be propagated from semi-ripe cuttings in summer; also makes suckers where it touches the ground. Can grow to at least 9-15' tall and wide, so allow sufficient room. Takes pruning well and flowers on new wood. Plant thoughtfully, as it can be very difficult to remove. The sticky flowers will attach themselves to your clothes, skin and your pets, so don't put too close to paths or doors. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/08) – C.T. & S.T-B.

***Plumeria cvs.* FRANGIPANI (Apocynaceae)**

Deciduous shrubs or small trees which produce fragrant flowers in abundance June through October. Grown throughout the tropics for their wonderful flowers and in Hawaii are used for making leis. They require good drainage, adequate water in the summer months, and must be kept dry in the winter. Good container plants for many years in a frost-free garden. Displayed were several cultivars including some Bill Moragne hybrids. Bill crossed 'Daisy Wilcox' (a large-flowering pink) with 'Scott Pratt' (a very deep red). The following is a small sampling of that cross: '**Jean Moragne**'—immense red and yellow flowers to 5½ inches across; '**Katie Moragne**'—large bold 5 inch diameter flowers, carmine fading to pink, with yellow overlapping petals, one side of each petal is rolled over to show the soft white from the underside; '**Cindy Moragne**'—flowers to 5 inches across, white overlapping petals with yellow centers; '**Kimi Moragne**'—large rose-pink flowers. Jim Little's nursery is in Haleiwa, Hawaii and he has made some wonderful hybrids. Others displayed include: '**Celadine**' (sometimes called 'Graveyard Yellow') is an early cultivar and a strong grower with yellow petals usually with white margin; '**Cerise**' has large clusters of red flowers and slightly overlapping, elliptical petals; '**J. L. Hawaiian Sunset**' a very large shrub with pink overlapping pointed petals with large yellow centers; these flowers are up to 5 inches in diameter; '**Kaneohe Sunburst**' is similar to 'J. L. Hawaiian Sunset' in color but with deeper red rounded petals to 3 inches in diameter; '**Pink Pansy**'—shorter and more compact than most plumerias, with 2½ inch flowers, white petals with pink edges; hybrid '**Pure Gold**'—solid gold petals, flower is 2½–3 inches across; '**Thornton Yellow**' has coconut-scented flowers in white with strong yellow centers; the petals are narrow and rounded; '**Yellow Singapore**'—evergreen in very mild climates, yellow flowers fading to white edges. (? , 10/94; Michael Black, Encinitas, 8/95 & 7/97; Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 12/96, 8/97) — D.W.

***Plumeria 'Samoa Fluff'* (Apocynaceae)**

The flowers and fragrance of plumerias are legendary, and fortunately quite growable here. 'Samoa Fluff' is one of the most fragrant and easiest to grow, being quite tolerant of cool soil and air temperatures in winter; is good for landscaping. A number of mature trees exist in coastal Southern California, usually succeeding near a south- or west-facing wall, with the oldest specimens approaching 20 feet tall. 'Samoa Fluff' has white flowers to 3½ inches in diameter with yellow centers, wide rounded very overlapping petals; blooms in summer and fall. Protect from heavy frost. Young plants look good in containers. (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94, 9/96, 8/97) —S.B. & D.W.

***Podachaenium eminens* DAISY TREE (Asteraceae) Mexico to Costa Rica**

This largest and most spectacular of the "daisy trees" is further distinguished by its April–June flowering season (as opposed to the montanoas, for instance, which bloom in the fall). Multiple trunked to 20–25 feet tall, it features large 12 inch leaves and huge masses of fragrant white daisies which cover the tree in bloom. At Quail Botanical Gardens, a huge specimen near the central lawn with a trunk diameter of 18 inches has finally succumbed to old age, but a younger replacement is fast approaching mature size. Best protected from strong wind, *Podachaenium* is one of the fastest growing plants you'll ever see, and is grown

from cuttings or seeds. Although some leaf damage will occur with frost, it can recover quickly from temperatures as low as 25°F. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95) —S.B.

Podranea brycei QUEEN OF SHEBA VINE (Bignoniaceae) Zimbabwe

Related to *Pandorea* (the genus name is an anagram of it) but more robust and showier in bloom, the African Trumpet Vine genus *Podranea* consists of two species which are both popular garden plants here. The Queen of Sheba Vine is a large (to 25 feet) shrubby vine that blooms from mid-summer into winter with terminal clusters of 3 inch fragrant rose-pink trumpets that never fail to attract attention. The scent, best appreciated close-up, is somewhat like roses. Glossy dark green divided foliage looks quite tropical, and is pretty all year. Queen of Sheba Vine is best in full sun with lots of room to spread. It may be grown as a free-standing shrub, or along a fence, or even climbing up a small tree (mine lives on a 20 foot tall clump of bamboo). This is a fast-growing plant that likes heat and can even take a little frost, but too much water and fertilizer can actually limit its bloom. Mature plants need only weekly water and seem to bloom best with a little neglect. Queen of Sheba Vine may be pruned hard in early spring to control its size – the flowers appear at the end of spring and early summer new growth. Hardy to around 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00 & 8/01; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 9/01; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01) —S.B.

Podranea ricasoliana PINK TRUMPET VINE, TRUMPET VINE (Bignoniaceae) South Africa

This vigorous, evergreen, woody vine grows to about 20 to 30 feet tall, sending up many stems with spreading branches that arch over gracefully. It bears clusters of pink trumpet-shaped flowers at the branch tips in summer. It has glossy leaves, and climbs without the aid of tendrils. Grow it in full sun or partial shade with moderate water. According to one website (www.plantzafrica.com), "The genus *Podranea* contains one or two species: *Podranea ricasoliana* that is found at the mouth of the Mzimvubu River at Port St Johns, roughly half way between East London and Durban on the Eastern Cape coast; and *Podranea brycei*, the Zimbabwe creeper which has been collected from the ruins of Great Zimbabwe near Musvingo in Zimbabwe, and from the surroundings of Nova Sofala, on the Mozambique coast south of Beira. These two species differ only in the hairiness of the flowers and the size of the leaves. As it is virtually impossible to tell them apart when seen growing together many botanists regard them as the same species. The name *Podranea* is an anagram of *Pandorea*, a closely related Australian genus... Many South African botanists suspect that this climber may not be indigenous to southern Africa and that it was introduced here by slave traders. All the sites where both *Podranea ricasoliana* and *Podranea brycei* are found have ancient connections with slave traders, who frequented the eastern coast of Africa long before the 1600's. It has become such a widely grown garden plant in all the warmer parts of the world that it may prove difficult to find its real origin. ... Because it is so vigorous and so fast it can get a bit out of control and may grow into gutters and roof overhangs and into trees, particularly in subtropical regions. It will need pruning to be kept neat, and to keep it down to shrub size it should be pruned back hard every year. Pruning will also improve flowering. The best time for pruning is in winter or early spring just before new growth commences. It is known to sprout where prunings have been thrown, and it is an invasive garden escape in parts of Queensland and New South Wales in Australia and in New Zealand. This is an excellent plant for arbors, pergolas and carports and is a valuable shade-giving plant in a hot climate. It is ideal for an informal hedge or planted against a wall or a fence to create a screen. It is a useful rambling ground cover for an embankment as the stems root wherever they touch the soil, forming large, swollen water- and soil-holding root clumps. It is suitable for the coastal garden. It looks good in a large container and is a candidate for espalier and can be pruned and trained into a weeping standard. It has no tendrils, so it has to be tied to supports." (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/14) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Poliomintha maderensis MEXICAN OREGANO (Lamiaceae) Mexico

One of several different plants with the common name of Mexican Oregano, *Poliomintha maderensis* was recommended by our July, 2009 speaker, Mary Irish, as an excellent small evergreen perennial (some sources list it as a shrub) for water-thrifty gardens. The small dark green leaves smell like oregano, and the 1" long tubular lavender flowers appear from spring through fall. From a 4" plant planted in September, 2008, the specimen shown grew to be about 2' tall by 3' wide in only 10 months. Ultimately, this plant should reach about 3' tall and wide. Tolerant of temperatures as low as 0° F, this plant prefers more water during the summer months, although it is still very un-thirsty. Grow it in full sun to light shade. It seems to be pest-free, and even the rabbits have ignored the specimen shown. The stems are brittle

and it is suggested that this plant be placed away from the edge of walkways so as to be out of harms reach. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/09) – S.T-B.

Polygala apopetala (Polygalaceae) Baja California.

A shrub or small tree to 15 feet, somewhat upright in habit. Flowers are pink to purple, flowering in the late summer and fall. It prefers full sun and good drainage, but other than that, it is not picky. Summer watering is not a problem and it can be grown in a mixed border. Not easy to find for sale, but can be grown from seed or cuttings. Originally discovered in Baja California by Dr. T.S. Brandegee, a plant collector who used to hang out with Kate Sessions and jointly discovered the palm *Brahea brandegeei* in October of 1900. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 11/98; ?, 1/03) —T.P.

Polygala x dalmaisiana SWEET PEA SHRUB (Polygalaceae)

This robust 6 foot shrub bears a continuous show of frilly purple and white sweet-pea shaped flowers that are displayed nicely atop gray-green foliage. It likes sun and takes almost any soil and even some drought. In flower arrangements it is invaluable for its delicate purple flowers. This hybrid of *P. myrtifolia* var. *grandiflora* (which is lower growing, with greener foliage) and *P. oppositifolia* var. *cordata* (which is more drought resistant) is a must-have for any garden. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/97; Linda Addison, Del Mar, 3/02) —S.B.

Polygala virgata PURPLE BROOM (Polygalaceae) South Africa

A very fast-growing open shrub with long sprays of showy 1" magenta flowers winter to spring. It grows about 4-6' tall and 3-5' wide, with ¾" long narrow blue-green leaves that are very inconspicuous. The lower stems and branches are bare of leaves, so I've found it best to plant these in clumps of 2 or more plants with something dense growing at the base. They do best if staked, even when young, as they're prone to leaning over. Full sun for best results. My experience has been that the parent plant lives only a few years, but a few seedlings pop up (sometimes 100 feet away!) to carry on the show. Very showy when in bloom, almost invisible when not flowering. Needs only low water when established, very nearly drought-tolerant. Good for cut flowers. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/94; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95 & 3/97; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/08; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16) - S.T-B.

Polygonum japonicum JAPANESE KNOTWEED (Polygonaceae) Japan

Yet another group of plants whose name has changed several times in the recent past, the knotweeds are an interesting genus with members from all over the world. Depending upon which reference you prefer, you might find them listed under the genus *Persicaria* or *Fallopia* or *Tovara* or *Aconogonon* or *Bistorta*. One thing the garden books do agree upon, however, is that many members of this group may be invasive, so it is best to plant them where they can be kept in check. The plant displayed, which is grown for its attractive foliage, increases by suckers, and can grow to 6 feet tall. It has small creamy-white flowers in late summer and fall. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 8/01) —S.T-B.

Polygonum virginianum 'Red Dragon' (Polygonaceae)

This recently-introduced perennial (from Terra Nova Nurseries) was bred by plantsman Greg Speichert. It was previously known as *Persicaria microcephala* 'Red Dragon', and has been sold as *Tovara* 'Red Dragon'. It is claimed to be a non-running form of *Polygonum*, commonly known as Knotweed or Fleeceflower. The 3-4 inch long leaves have a chevron pattern in purple, red, silver and green, which fades to shades of green as the leaves age. From the base of the plant red stems arch up and out, making a nice fountain of colorful foliage to about 4 feet tall and 5 feet wide. Small white flowers appear in late summer. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01) —S.T-B.

Polypodium californicum CALIFORNIA POLYPODY (Polypodiaceae) California; northern Baja California (Mexico)

Look no further for a drought-tolerant native fern to grace the shady spots in your garden. *Polypodium californicum* is native to scrublands and woodlands below about 4000' altitude, and can survive summer heat and drought because that's when it is dormant. When the fall rains begin you'll see the 4" to 12" fronds emerge. This fern needs good drainage and, according to *California Native Plants for the Garden* (an excellent reference book!), it is good for growing "on slopes in rock gardens, in the cracks of stone walls or steps, in rock outcrops, or in any shady, seasonally moist but not wet portion of the garden." While in most places the fern's aboveground fronds die by early summer, it "may be nearly evergreen" near the coast. The book also notes that deer, wood rats, squirrels, scrub jays, raccoons or gophers

rarely bother ferns, although thrips can be an insect pest, “especially in coastal gardens.” Best of all, it tolerates clay soils (as long as they dry out in summer). (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 1/11) – S.T-B.

Polypodium formosaium (Crested Foot fern) CATERPILLAR FERN (Polypodiaceae) China, Taiwan, Japan

Easy to grow fern for shade inland, part shade at coast. Great in a moss hanging basket. Attractive bluish gray foliage. The real highlight of this plant is the blue colored roots which are crested, creating interesting branching. Regular water and fertilizer. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Polypodium menisciifolium (Polypodiaceae) Brazil

A rare fern, with wide felted feet and dark green foliage that's deeply lobed and showy. Great in a moss basket or as a groundcover. Easy to grow; likes water and part shade. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Polyxena ensifolia (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

The (usually) diminutive bulbs from the Cape Province of South Africa do extremely well here in San Diego, which shares the same Mediterranean climate. Many may be grown successfully in 4 inch pots, where they can live for years with virtually no care. All they ask is that they have a free-draining soil and no summer water during their period of dormancy. While experts disagree about how many species are in the genus *Polyxena* (some sources say only two, while others list five species) all say that this genus has scented flowers. *P. ensifolia* has a scent like hyacinths, according to Richard L. Doult, author of the recent book *Cape Bulbs*. It is a variable species, and the flowers can be any color from white to mauve. While many of the Cape bulbs naturalize well in the garden (*Watsonia*, *Freesia* and *Homeria*, for example), Doult recommends planting this one in shallow pots in a well-drained sandy mix. It usually has small two leaves (to 1 inch wide x 4 inches long) which surround a cluster of stemless flowers. The flowers produce quantities of shiny black seeds, and will bloom in just a couple of years from seeds. Plant the bulbs just beneath the soil surface and close together. They are fall bloomers here in Southern California, and may be in bloom between late September and December. One way to assure the plants have a dry summer is to put the pots in an out-of-the-way place once the plants have finished blooming and the leaves have all turned brown; bring them out again in early fall and let rainfall take care of them again (with a little assistance from the hose if it is very dry). The plant displayed comes into bloom 3–4 weeks after being watered and has light lavender flowers with no noticeable scent. [The soil mix recommended for potted bulbs by the U. C. Irvine Arboretum is: 3 parts sand, 2 parts crumbled peat moss, 2 parts redwood compost, and 1 part perlite. The Arboretum has an excellent collection of these bulbs, and every August they have some for sale. A good local source for South African bulbs is Jim Duggan Flower Nursery, at 1452 Santa Fe Dr. in Encinitas, owned by member Jim Duggan. Bulbs are available in pots in the spring, through his website www.thebulbman.com, or through his mail-order catalog.] (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/96 & 11/00) —S.T-B.

***Polyxena* sp.**, brought in as *P. paternostris*, a name not found in current literature (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) South Africa

A rare relative of *P. ensifolia*, this equally dwarf bulbous perennial takes the same care. It blooms in clusters of rosy-pink flowers and has grass-like leaves about 3 inches long. Both this species and the *P. ensifolia* were purchased at the U. C. Irvine Arboretum a number of years ago. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 11/00; Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 11/01) —S.T-B.

Pontederia cordata PICKEREL WEED, PICKEREL PLANT (Pontederiaceae) Eastern N. America to Caribbean

Pickerel Plants are among the most beautiful and popular flowering emergent bog plants available to pond enthusiasts today. They grow in shallow water a few inches deep to 18” deep, produce large, glossy green lanceolate to chordate leaves, and carry spikes of white, pale pink, blue, blue-violet, or red-violet flowers from late spring to early fall. They are disease-resistant and will provide years of undiluted pleasure. While they are popular, Pickerels are not the most commonly kept members of their family, the *Pontederiaceae*. That distinction goes to the water-filtering Water Hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes*. The family includes at least 6 genera, of which three are most commonly kept, they being *Eichhornia*, *Pontederia*, and *Heteranthera*. *Monochoria* also offers a few possibilities but, to date, are not well known. Being so closely related to the best filtering plant the world has ever know, Pickerels are also outstanding plants to use as an adjunct to any filtering system. Their extensive root systems are very useful for

filtering water, and growth among some varieties can be rampant. For this reason, they are good to use in stream pools, settling ponds in systems containing koi, and on pond margins where water flows though slowly, although it needn't do so for the sake of the plant. Flowers are borne on stems that emerge from the leaf stem just below the origin of the leaf. Inflorescences are covered with small six-petaled flowers that open from the bottom to the top over a period of about two weeks. Seeds are formed readily among some varieties and will germinate after sitting on the pond bottom for the winter. Plants will grow to four feet tall, but most often do not exceed two feet in height. These plants are always entertaining and should be included in any bog or pond setting. Their ability to produce so many flowers each season, and their versatility make them virtually indispensable. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/03) – D.C.

Porphyrocoma pohliana (Acanthaceae) Brazil

Deep green leaves with striking silvery veins make this low-growing herbaceous plant a knockout in a somewhat shaded location. The cone-like spike of deep pink floral bracts handsomely contrasts with violet flowers. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/97) —S.T-B.

Portea petropolitana* var. *extensa (Bromeliaceae) E Brazil

A terrestrial bromeliad from Brazil that grows to 3 feet tall. It has light green leaves that have 3/16 inch long black marginal spines. It produces a very large inflorescence, up to 6 feet long, which is pink with rose-red bracts, lasting as long as up to 9 months. The variety *extensa*, which is the variety commonly found in San Diego, has lilac-blue flowers on coral-red scapes. Easy to grow and flower, this species is an excellent selection for landscape use in areas that are frost-free. Needs well drained soil and plenty of space as it grows quite large. Propagation is by division – I've done mine with an axe. It will tolerate some sun in coastal areas. (Don Walker, Vista, 11/01) —T.P.

***Portea* sp. 'Nova'** (Bromeliaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The plant displayed is a new, unnamed species from Brazil. Hummingbirds love the blooms, which can last for five months. Like other plants in the Bromeliad family, this one thrives on neglect; Jeffrey Kent waters his every two weeks from June to October, not at all in November to May (if rainfall is sufficient). (Jeffrey Kent, Kent's Bromeliads Nursery, Vista, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Pratia pedunculata (Campanulaceae) BLUE STAR CREEPER Southern Australia

Long known as *Isotoma fluviatilis*, the blue star creeper is an excellent matting ground cover that is particularly useful in small spaces or between stepping stones. Its foliage looks a little like baby tears but is darker green, and it has showy star-shaped light blue flowers in spring and summer. This plant likes a rich, well-drained soil and regular watering, and will grow in full sun, with light shade best in hot areas. It is cold hardy to around 10° F. (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07) – S.B.

Primula obconica GERMAN PRIMROSE (Primulaceae) China

The so-called German Primrose is a showy but under-used plant for winter and spring color in bright shade. A house plant in cold climates, it excels outdoors in our mild climate. Large broad clusters of 1½–2 inch flowers are produced on stems to 1 foot tall, with flower colors in shades of white, pink, lavender, and reddish purple. This perennial is usually grown here as a bedding annual, and does well in containers. Its long-stalked hairy leaves may irritate the skin of some people. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 2/98) —S.B.

Proboscidea parviflora* ssp. *parviflora DOUBLECLAW, DEVIL'S CLAW, UNICORN PLANT (Martyniaceae) Southwest U.S.; Northern Mexico

And now for something completely different! The member who brought this plant to our meeting said that she hadn't planted it and it was a complete mystery as to how it came to be growing in her yard; this was the first year she had seen it. Fortunately, another member recognized the distinctive seedpod, which quickly led to an accurate name. This unusual annual is quite sticky to the touch, and the foliage, when touched, has an unpleasant scent. For a fascinating article about Devil's Claws, see <http://waynesword.palomar.edu/ww0801.htm>. According to Wikipedia, "It is native to the desert southwest of the United States and northern Mexico, where it grows in sandy, dry, and disturbed habitat and blooms during the hot summer. This is an annual herb growing from a taproot and producing sprawling, spreading stems. The leaves have rounded, oval, or roughly triangular blades up to 15 centimeters long which have smooth edges or faint lobes or teeth. The inflorescence is an array of several showy bell-shaped flowers with five lobes flaring several centimeters wide. The flower is white to pink or purple, sometimes with mottling or lines of spots in the throat, and often a purple blotch on the upper lip. A yellow nectar guide

extends along the lower lip. The fruit is a large seed pod many centimeters long, a cylindrical body tapering into a very long, thin, curving tail. As the fruit dries the tail cracks open and splits into two hooked, claw-like halves. The young fruits and seeds were used for food and the dark-colored hardened dry fruits were used in basketry local Native Americans.” (Annie Urquhart, Lakeside, 7/14) – S.T-B.

***Prostanthera* ‘Poorinda Bride’** (Lamiaceae)

A recent introduction (1991) to California, this is thought to be a hybrid between *P. phyllicifolia* and *P. lasianthos*. Forms an erect, multistemmed shrub to about 3 feet. The stems and calyces are chocolate-colored, and with the deep green narrow leaves form an attractive background to the flowers, which are white tinged lilac. Blooms profusely, the flowers nearly covering the entire plant, for several weeks during April–June. Best in shade with moderate watering; ideal under smaller eucalyptus (e.g. *E. polyanthemos*). (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/95) —K.M.

Protea cynaroides KING PROTEA (Proteaceae) Australia

P. cynaroides is the most spectacular and largest-flowered protea, bearing white, pink to deep red flowers in spring. Although this can grow to 8’ x 8’ in its native habitat, it typically grows to 6’ x 6’ in cultivation. Best in full sun. Because it has an underground rootstock from which it can shoot into new growth after fires, it can be rigorously pruned back to a stump if it becomes leggy. (Mo Price, Encinitas, 4/10) – M.P.

Protea obtusifolia HOLIDAY PROTEA (Proteaceae) South Africa

Because of its tolerance of alkaline soils, this protea is one of the easiest species to grow in our area. It is a fast-growing upright evergreen shrub to 8’ tall or more, producing many showy 5” long by 3” wide goblet-shaped inflorescences in fall and winter which are popular as holiday cut-flowers. Flower color on seedlings varies from red to pink to white – two superior cutting-grown varieties which are popular in the florist trade are ‘Holiday Red’ and ‘Holiday White’. Best performance is in full sun with good drainage and not too much water in the summer. Fertilizers should be avoided, but mulching with wood chips is highly recommended. Native to coastal areas, this species resents heavy frost, but will survive temperatures as low as 25 F. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/05) – S.B.

***Protea* ‘Pink Ice’** PINK ICE PROTEA (Proteaceae) South African Hybrid

This showy hybrid protea is the earliest to bloom in the fall and can repeat-bloom all the way into June. It is a famous and vigorous hybrid of *P. neriifolia* and *P. compacta*, growing to 6-8’ tall or more, with terminal flower clusters that look like big pink tulips and are excellent as cut-flowers. This is one of the most garden-tolerant and easiest to grow of all of the commercial protea hybrids, and even grows nicely in containers in full sun with a cactus-like mix. In the ground, all proteas prefer a sandy or decomposed-granite soil with good drainage, are drought-tolerant, and should be cut back by one-third in spring for dense growth and bloom the following year. They typically don’t live long in gardens, but are worth growing for their amazing flowers. (Louise Anderson, San Marcos, 10/07) – S.B.

***Protea* spp. and cvs.** (Proteaceae)

When you see flowers in a guest room of the 24th century starship Enterprise, they’re often proteas. Set directors who need flowers that look like they came from another planet know that proteas look like just that. The genus *Protea* was named after the Greek god Proteus, who could change his appearance at will. And indeed, the 100+ species of *Protea* all look remarkably different. Some of the most spectacular and popular proteas grown locally for the cut-flower market were displayed. They are the “King Protea” (*P. cynaroides*), with its large white and pink artichoke-like blooms; the “Queen Protea” (*P. magnifica*), with large woolly white flowers that look like giant ice cream sundaes; the “Pink Mink” (*P. neriifolia*), with pink and black feathery blooms; and “Pink Ice” (*Protea* ‘Pink Ice’), a hybrid with shiny pink tulip-like blooms. Proteas like a sunny hillside site and prefer a decomposed granite soil low in phosphorus. They need only monthly watering when established, and are medium-sized shrubs which bloom from fall through spring. Of all the varieties grown, the King Protea makes the best container plant and tolerates regular watering. Proteas are superb and long-lasting cut flowers which dry well when hung upside down in a cool spot. San Diego County is famous for its protea-growing flower farms. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95) —S.B.

Prunus ×blireana PURPLELEAF PLUM (Rosaceae)

Although the *Sunset Western Garden Book* does not put this tree in our zone, it does quite well here. This hybrid flowering plum grows to about 20 feet tall and wide. The double light pink flowers are a welcome addition to the garden in February. The book claims they have a fragrance, but I don’t get much on mine. I think it is the best flowering plum for form and foliage color. The habit is graceful and elegant, not

lollipop-form like so many other purple leaf plums, and the foliage is a rich copper color, not as dark as the others. I think it has a better color for landscaping with, a subtlety that seems lost on breeders. Plums are very easy to grow; full sun is best, but they will tolerate part shade, and will grow in any soil. It's best not to cultivate around *Prunus* too much as it stimulates root suckers. Plums live about 40 years. Flowering plums are best pruned right after flowering, to encourage an attractive branch structure. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/02) —T.P.

Prunus campanulata TAIWAN FLOWERING CHERRY (Rosaceae) Ryukyu Is., Taiwan

The first of the flowering cherries to bloom each year in San Diego is this star of the February garden, with its amazing show of electric magenta-pink flowers. This year, the bloom was fantastic, with no rain to spoil the flowers. Naturally a shrubby species, it is usually seen in the garden as a grafted standard with a single trunk. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/96; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01 & 2/02) —S.B.

***Prunus cerasifera* 'Cipriozam'** CRIMSON POINTE™ FLOWERING PLUM (Rosaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The species this plant was hybridized from is native to Asia Minor and the Caucasus, but this cultivar is perfectly at home in San Diego County. This handsome tree has pink buds which open to white flowers in early spring, followed by showy glossy bronze to maroon foliage. Best of all, it has a strongly columnar shape (25-30' tall by only 10' wide) suitable for smaller gardens and narrow spaces. Grow it in full sun everywhere. (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07) – S.T-B.

***Prunus* 'Hollywood'** HOLLYWOOD PLUM (Rosaceae) Hybrid

This hybrid is an ornamental purple leaf plum crossed with a fruiting Japanese type. The result is a tree with single pink flowers in late winter/ early spring, bronze leaves, and delicious red juicy fruit. This low-chill plum is perfect for coastal areas. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/05) – T.P.

Prunus ilicifolia HOLLYLEAF CHERRY (Rosaceae) California

This evergreen San Diego County native shrub (or small tree) can slowly reach 20' tall, although it is usually lower. It is drought-tolerant and easy to grow in well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. White flowers appear in spring. Birds love the edible red berries (which are mostly skin and seed). The plant was utilized by native peoples. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 8/11, 4/13) – P.P.

Prunus ilicifolia* ssp. *lyonii CATALINA CHERRY (Rosaceae) California, Baja California

California Native Plants for the Garden, notes that this evergreen tree is "found in chaparral and oak woodlands in Baja California and on four of California's Channel Islands... It is considerably larger than hollyleaf cherry and often grows as a tree reaching 45 feet. The flat, shiny, 2- to 5-inch-long leaves often lack the serrated margins characteristic of hollyleaf cherry." Although it is unlikely to attain 45 feet in garden situations, this handsome evergreen tree will often grow to 10-25' tall and about 10-15' wide, making it a nice choice for a native garden. In spring it bears clusters of creamy-white flowers, which are followed by edible blue-black cherries (once an important part of the Native American diet for local tribes) which are attractive to birds. Plant it in well-drained soil in full sun to light shade. Drought-tolerant once established. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09) – S.T-B.

***Prunus mume* 'W. B Clarke'** (Rosaceae)

Mume is not an edible apricot or plum, but a very old plant from Japan and China and going far back into their culture. Frequently used as a bonsai specimen, the trunks can live to a great age and get very gnarled. In the ground it has the potential to 20 feet and it certainly could be a fine dramatic specimen plant. However, its show is short lived, only a few weeks in January, but it does come at a time when you need a lift. Its off season appearance is not great, but in a big enough garden or even in a bonsai pot brought forward at the right time, it can be a real treasure. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 1/99) —T.P

***Prunus persica* 'Red Baron'** RED BARON PEACH (Rosaceae)

Both flowering and fruiting peach trees are popular in cold-winter gardens, but which ones will grow well in our mild winter climate? 'Red Baron' is one that will—and give both showy flowers and delicious fruit on the same tree. In winter, it is a showy flowering tree with bright rose-red flowers covering the bare branches. Then, by late spring or early summer it bears a fine crop of delicious peaches even as a young tree. 'Red Baron' is thus very useful for bringing fruit production into the ornamental garden. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/01) – S.B.

Pseudanthus pimelioides (Euphorbiaceae) E Australia

This small heather-like shrub is new to cultivation here, and is best in light shade with regular watering. It is covered with ½ inch starry white flowers in winter and early spring. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/95)—S.B.

Pseudobombax ellipticum SHAVING-BRUSH TREE (Bombacaceae) Mexico, Guatemala

This deciduous tree can reach 30 feet tall and has a lovely green (or gray) trunk. The long-stalked finger-like leaves up to 1 foot in length are wine-red when young, turning dark green. This uncommon tree bears tall buds on bare wood, which open in the spring and summer evenings to reveal striking recurved deep pink petals (to 6 inches long) forming flowers with rose-pink stamens and golden anthers. It is hardy to about 28°F and prefers full sun and deep soil. (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 5/98; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 5/00)—W.A. & S.T-B.

***Pseudopanax* sp.** (probably *P. ferox*) TOOTHED LANCEWOOD (Araliaceae) New Zealand

Here's a small slow-growing tree that looks dead even when alive, which may help keep it from being eaten! When young, the plant has one narrow stalk with unusual, distinctive, downward pointing leaves. The juvenile leaf form is dark grey-brown or gray-green, with an orange or yellow midrib, and about 12-18" long and just ½-1" wide. It is similar to the closely-related *P. crassifolius*, but has stiffer leaves which are more toothed at the edges. At maturity, in about 10-15 years, the leaves become shorter and wider and the tree begins to branch out, eventually reaching about 18' tall. The mature trunk has distinctive longitudinal grooves which sometimes twist slightly. Grow it in well-drained soil in sun to part shade. In its native habitat it grows in lowland forest and scrub, and is rare even there. Supposed to be hardy to 10-15°F. (Bob Dimattia, Pura Vida Tropicals, Vista, 10/07) – S.T-B.

Psidium guajava GUAVA (Myrtaceae) tropical America

Of the many types of plants called "guava," these large shrubs (or with age, small trees) are the most famous, and are grown in the tropics and subtropics around the world for their tasty 3 inch fruits. They are fairly tender to frost but are easy to grow wherever avocado trees are grown. The key to getting the best fruit is to grow selected varieties that do well here, for they must not only be somewhat frost-tolerant but also be able to successfully ripen their fruit in our less-than-tropical summer night-time temperatures. Both sweet (for eating fresh) and slightly tart (for making juice) varieties are grown. The Tropical Guava is also a handsome landscape plant with large decorative leaves and showy brownish bark, and looks great when trained as a multi-trunked small tree. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 7/02)—S.B.

Psoralea pinnata BLUE PEA (Fabaceae) S. Africa

This needle-leaved shrub to 8 feet or so looks and smells like a pine tree—until it blooms! Then, we see that it is in fact a legume, with beautiful blue pea-shaped flowers with the scent of grape Kool-Aid. It loves full sun and is drought tolerant—much more compact and happy if you don't give it too much water. It grows terrifically in sandy or even gravelly soils. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95; Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 4/96; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 4/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 5/03)—S.B.

Punica granatum POMEGRANATE (Punicaceae) Asia (Iran to Himalayas)

Pomegranate is easily grown as a shrub or small tree (to about 15' tall and wide), depending on pruning and care. It is winter-deciduous and drought-tolerant, and over 100 forms are available with fruit colors ranging from near white to deep crimson. The species bears brilliant orange flowers most of the summer, with the globular fruit appearing in the fall. Does best in full sun and well-drained soil, and can be propagated from semi-ripe cuttings in mid- to late summer). Pomegranates were grown by ancient Egyptians and found in Bronze Age tombs, and have long been popular in the Middle East and Asia and widely cultivated in Mediterranean climates. The edible fruit has a leathery skin, and we eat the arils (seed casings), which can be eaten whole or made into juice. The fruit is high in vitamin C, and a good source of vitamin B5, too. The plant tolerates temperatures as low as 14°F. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 11/08) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Puya alpestris SAPPHIRE TOWER (Bromeliaceae) Chile

This species is one of a large group of terrestrial bromeliads found in South America. It forms a large (6 foot diameter) rosette of slate-green, sword-shaped, recurved leaves with extremely sharp spines along the margins. During spring a 4–5 foot tall branched inflorescence is produced with masses of bell-shaped flowers of an indescribable (and unphotographable) metallic blue-green color accented with vivid orange

anthers. The end of each short inflorescence branch contains sterile flowers and serves as a bird perch. Each of the many waxy flowers contains lots of nectar which attracts birds—the anthers are perfectly placed to get pollen all over the birds' heads as they drink, and in this way pollen is transferred by the birds from one flower to the next. *P. alpestris* is an easy to grow garden plant, requiring a warm sunny position, preferably in good-draining soil. Good in succulent gardens or large containers. Moderate watering during warm season, no supplemental water in winter if rainfall is adequate. Fairly hardy to cold. Large, mature plants may be seen at Quail Botanical Gardens. (Jean Nikodym, San Diego, 5/95; Erik and Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 5/98; Sue Fuquette, El Cajon, 5/16) —K.M. & S.B.

Pycnostachys urticifolia PORCUPINE SALVIA (Lamiaceae) tropical & southern Africa

A woody stemmed perennial to 6 feet tall. The coarse light green leaves have a light pubescence and a serrated edge. The upright inflorescences are 3 inch compact cones of intense blue in the fall and winter. References list it as frost sensitive, but so far it looks pretty tough. I got one of these in Los Angeles, just to return home and find some three miles from my house at Buena Creek Gardens. I think this is going to be a very popular plant in coming years. The color contrast of the flowers and the foliage is striking. Add in the time of year it blooms and I think it spells winner. Propagate from seed or cuttings. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/02) —T.P.

Pyrostegia venusta FLAME VINE (Bignoniaceae) Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay

One of the trumpet vines, this one blooming in the winter in bright flaming orange. From Brazil, and introduced to Britain in 1815. This plant has been grown in San Diego since at least the 1920s and was often recommended by Kate Sessions. She would plant a *Pyrostegia* on one corner of a structure and a *Distictis buccinatoria* on the other side and let them intertwine on the roof, the *Distictis* blooming red in the summer, giving year-round bloom. The name comes from the Greek, *pyro*, fire and *stege*, roof. It climbs with tendrils to about 20 feet and produces 3 inch long tubular orange flowers in clusters of 15–20. Flowers grow on new wood, so prune after flowering to keep manageable. (? , 2/95; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 1/99 & 11/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/01 & 11/01) —T.P.

Pyrrosia hastata (Polypodiaceae) China, Japan, Korea

I've never been able to get much information on this fern. It grows from a branching root stock, and makes an excellent ground cover or basket. This fern likes shade and does not like to dry out when young or containerized, but is considerably more tolerant as an established landscape ground cover. The leaves are thick and felted, forking usually in thirds. Quite handsome in contrast to those gaudy flowering plants. Multiply by division. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98) —T.P.

***Pyrrosia lingua* 'Corymbifera' #01** CRESTED DEER TONGUE (Polypodiaceae) Horticultural Selection

Easy care, low growing, ground cover fern for part to full shade. Tolerates sun at coast. Average water. Requires little to no maintenance. Relatively slow and uncommon. The name means tongue, which it resembles. This selection has a crested leaf tip. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Pyrrosia lingua* 'Variegata'** DEER TONGUE FERN (Polypodiaceae) Horticultural Selection

Easy care, low growing, ground cover fern for part to full shade. Tolerates sun at coast. Average water. Requires little to no maintenance. Relatively slow and uncommon. The name means tongue, which it resembles. This selection has a light yellow cream variegation. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Pyrus calleryana FLOWERING PEAR (Rosaceae) Korea, China, Japan, Taiwan

Here's the description of this tree from our book *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: There are many varieties of fruiting pears that are pretty flowering trees in their own right, but there are also a number of ornamental pear trees that are grown just for their flowers and foliage. Particularly in inland climates where they get some winter chill, the various varieties of Flowering Pear that have been selected from the species *Pyrus calleryana* provide a good show of white flowers before their leaves emerge, attractive green foliage throughout the summer, and bright leaf color in the fall. The Flowering Pear is a deciduous tree that rows to 30-40' tall with a strongly upright branching structure. Some varieties such as 'Bradford' and 'Aristocrat' have a pyramidal growth habit and eventually develop a somewhat rounded crown, whereas others such as 'Whitehouse' are narrow and columnar in shape. In all selections, clusters of white flowers cover the tree in late winter or early spring, followed by a dense foliage of 2-3" long dark green glossy oval leaves which turn bright purplish-red to scarlet in the fall. Flowering Pear trees tolerate

a wide variety of soils, need only average watering, and are cold-hardy to below 0° F. (Susanna Pagan, San Marcos, 2/13) – S.B.

Quercus agrifolia COAST LIVE OAK (Fagaceae) California to N. Baja California

This San Diego County native is a large, much-branched evergreen tree, 20' – 60' tall and wide. The cupped leaves are a rich green; new growth is reddish. It grows in full sun to part shade, needs good drainage, and is a tough, drought-tolerant plant needing only occasional water. It is an important plant for wildlife, and provided acorns eaten by Native Americans. [For good descriptions, see smgrowers.com and laspilitas.com.] (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 1/15) – P.P. & S.T-B.

Quercus berberidifolia SCRUB OAK (Fagaceae) San Diego County

The drought-tolerant evergreen Scrub Oak grows 6-15' tall, with leaves that vary in shape. Best in full sun, it can be pruned to make an elegant small tree. It produces acorns galore and is an important wildlife plant. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/11, 1/15) – P.P.

Quercus douglasii BLUE OAK (Fagaceae) California

This deciduous oak from the Central Valley and interior valleys of Southern California grows 30' – 50' tall and 40' to 70' wide. It has light gray bark and bluish green leaves. Best grown in dry soil in full sun, if you have the room. Some specimens have been dated to around 500 years old. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/12) – S.F.

Quercus engelmannii ENGELMANN OAK, MESA OAK (Fagaceae) So. California, N. Baja California, Mexico

This majestic oak grows about 20-50 feet tall. The evergreen blue-green foliage on this semi drought-tolerant tree contributes to its beauty. Best grown in full sun. Over 90% of existing stands of Engelmann Oak are found in San Diego County, and is probably the most imperiled of all tree oaks in California. The following description is excerpted from our book *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*:

Once common from Los Angeles to San Diego, the evergreen Mesa Oak has sadly seen a great reduction in its numbers due to urbanization. Although it is still frequent in many foothills areas of San Diego County, our existing old trees should be considered treasures and preserved at all costs.

Also known as the Engelmann Oak, the Mesa Oak can reach 40-50' tall at maturity, with a spreading crown to 60-80' wide. It has dense foliage of leathery, bluish-green oval leaves to 2" long that are usually smooth-edged. Flowering occurs in spring, with pendent yellowish clusters of tiny flowers, which are followed in the fall by 1" round-tipped oval acorns that are half-enclosed in a warty cap. Like the Coast Live Oak, the Mesa Oak grows best with occasional deep waterings, and is cold-hardy to below 10°F.

Because of their susceptibility to root rot, it is important to keep water away from the base of any of our native oaks, and in particular to avoid overwatering around any existing old tree. Preserving the natural layer of leaf litter underneath mature trees is important for their health as well. Old, established native oak trees are frequently endangered by intrusive human activity, sometimes with tragic results. Even a tree that has been healthy for centuries can die within 10-20 years if mistreated.

(Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/12) – P.P. & S.B.

Radermachera sinica CHINA DOLL (Bignoniaceae) S & E Asia

This plant caused quite a stir when it became popular in the 1980s as a foliage house plant. Its glossy-green highly divided leaves tolerate low light, and so several seedlings are grouped together in a small pot to make an "indoor" plant. The surprise is that this is a wonderful flowering tree in our climate, resembling a very large-leaved *Jacaranda* but with more upright growth. Flowers are also like *Jacaranda*, but are pale sulphur-yellow in showy clusters summer and fall. China Doll makes a nice small evergreen garden tree that likes a warm spot in the garden where frost seldom occurs. It looks best as a multiple-trunk specimen in sun or shade, and of course grows very nicely in pots when young. Hardy to 27 °F. [note: My tree lost most of its leaves when it got cold last winter, but came back very quickly. It grew from a 6 inch potted houseplant to a 10 foot tree in 2 years outdoors! There may be some clones out there: the 15 foot tall tree identified as *R. sinica* at Quail Botanical Gardens had *white* flowers this summer, followed by long seed pods. The ones I've seen blooming at the Zoo have had yellow flowers.

I'm anxiously awaiting the first blooms on my China Doll. —S.T-B.] (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/99) —S.B.

Radermachera sinica CHINA DOLL (Bignoniaceae) Southeast Asia

The China Doll Tree caused quite a stir in the 1980's when it was first introduced here – as a house plant! ... [I]t has proven to be an excellent and very ornamental evergreen tree that is easy to grow and quite hardy to cold... [growing] quickly to 30-40' tall and 20-30' wide, and looks best with multiple trunks. It is a beautiful tree for its bright green tropical-looking foliage alone... [but it] also produces clusters of beautiful fragrant flowers, which appear in late summer. These 3" funnel-shaped flowers open at night, lasting into the next morning, and are usually pure white, although there is a light yellow flowered form. The tree grows easily in full sun or partial shade, and prefers a rich, well-drained soil away from strong winds. It likes regular watering and fertilizing, but mature trees are also fairly drought-tolerant. Somewhat frost-tender when very young, it has proven surprisingly cold-hardy as it matures... (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 8/08) – S.B. [Excerpted from *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates: The Trees of San Diego*.]

Raoulia australis NEW ZEALAND GRAY MOSS (Compositae) New Zealand

A very slow growing low gray groundcover with tiny leaves, forming tight mats to 3' across. Likes average water with part shade. Great for pots or as a small scale ground cover. Needs great drainage, and can't dry out severely. Best when kept actively growing. Divide into fresh soil as plant ages. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Rauhia peruviana (Amaryllidaceae) Peru

A magnificent and remarkable group of tropical bulbs closely related to the genus *Bessera*, *Rauhia* has only recently become available to collectors and plant specialists. The two species *Rauhia peruviana* and *Rauhia multiflora* have only two green paddle shaped thick leaves. These longitudinally ribbed leaves have a feel that resembles Tupperware plastic. The new foliage grows out of the apex of the bulb and replaces last year's growth which soon browns and perishes. Named after their discoverer, Professor Werner Rauh of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, *Rauhia* has unusual greenish flowers and makes a desirable and unique container specimen. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/98) — M.S.B.

Ravenala madagascariensis TRAVELLER PALM (Strelitziaceae) Madagascar

Anyone who has visited the tropics and has seen a large Traveler's Tree knows that it is an unforgettable sight. This remarkable relative of our commonly-grown Giant Bird of Paradise (*Strelitzia nicolai*) has long banana-like leaves that form gigantic flat fans atop palm-like trunks, and is one of the most dramatic landscape plants imaginable. Tropical in nature and tender to cold, the Traveler's Tree succeeds in Southern California only in the mildest frost-free gardens, but even young plants are distinctive and strikingly ornamental. In the tropics, the evergreen Traveler's Tree can grow to 30-40' tall and 25-30' wide, but large specimens are rare here. With age, it naturally forms a clump of upright trunks, although it is sometimes trained to a single trunk for dramatic effect. The large banana-like leaves of the Traveler's Tree are arranged oppositely on long leaf stalks, forming a flat crown of foliage. Clusters of white flowers emerge in summer from large greenish boat-shaped bracts that form in the crown of the tree. The Traveler's Tree must have a frost-free location and prefers a rich, well-drained soil in full sun with regular watering and fertilizing. It grows best near the coast in a protected site away from strong winds that will shred its leaves. Both the flower bracts and the leaf bases hold good quantities of rainwater as a possible aid to travelers in remote areas, hence the tree's common name. (Phuc Nguyen, San Diego, 3/06) – S.B. [Description from *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*.]

Rebutia fiebrigii (syn. *R. muscula*) (Cactaceae) Argentina, Bolivia

This sun-loving cactus is usually a globular body and forms pincushion-like clumps. The dark orange to red funnel-shaped flowers can be 2" wide and appear spring to fall. Easy to grow in pots. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Rebutia flavistyla (Cactaceae) Bolivia

Mature plants of this cactus will bloom over a long season, giving many bursts of color. The bright orange funnel-shaped flowers are about 1" long and close at night. They need a dry resting period in winter. Best grown in a bright, sunny location. (Peter Walkowiak, Poway, 5/09) – P.W. & S.T-B.

Restrepia guttulata (Orchidaceae) Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador

This miniature pleurothallid orchid grows to a height of about 6 inches, with a 1¼ inch long, deep crimson flower emerging from the base of each leaf. Blooms last 2 weeks, and a small plant often has numerous flowers open at once. Native to high elevation mist-forests, it prefers to be potted in New Zealand sphagnum moss, with even moisture, dappled light, and intermediate to cool temperatures. Good water quality and good air movement are essential. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00) —C.Hi.

Retama monosperma BRIDAL VEIL BROOM (Fabaceae) Spain, N. Africa

There are only 4 species in this genus, part of the large family of legumes which includes such long-time favorite plants as lupines, sweet peas, wisteria, and mimosa. Many bear scented flowers, and Bridal Veil Broom is such a one. It bears sweetly scented small white pea-like flowers, nestled in purple calyces, in the winter and spring. This straggling shrub grows to about 10–20 feet tall and about half as wide, with slim greyish branches. The short leaves are so thin as to be threadlike, and although the shrub is deciduous, even when it is in full leaf its arching stems look virtually leafless. Hardy to around 25°F, in Encinitas it flourishes in part shade, although it grows well in full sun. Appreciates good drainage; drought-tolerant once established (although it does fine in Encinitas with regular watering in a mixed bed). Although rarely seen here, it makes a worthwhile addition to the garden. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/00, 1/01, 4/01) —S.T-B.

Rhamnus californica COFFEEBERRY (Rhamnaceae) Southwestern US, Baja California

This handsome evergreen shrub/small tree grows up to 10' tall in full sun near the coast and part shade inland. A San Diego County native, it is adaptable, drought-tolerant, and an excellent wildlife plant. Tiny white flowers in spring attract beneficial insects. The red berries that follow turn black and are eaten by many songbirds. It is a host plant for the Pale Swallowtail Butterfly. In *The California Native Landscape*, by SDHS members Greg Rubin and Lucy Warren, they note that it “is a formal plant so elegant and colorful that we often use it in Japanese gardens. Its rich green foliage, neat leaves, and red branches recommend it as a fantastic foundational plant, but when the large, multicolored berries come into season the plant visually pops. The drupes are produced over a long period, coming into maturity at different times, yielding a Christmas-tree effect of green, yellow, red, and dark purple fruit, simultaneously.” The authors also say the plant tolerates clay and mineralized soil, adding that “[b]eautiful as a background shrub, coffeeberry grows well as understory to large oak trees, and can be planted within 10 feet of a lawn.” A number of different cultivars are available, including some short varieties and one with large leaves. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 10/14) – P.P. & S.T-B.

Rhamnus crocea SPINY REDBERRY (Rhamnaceae) California, Arizona

This drought-tolerant evergreen shrub isn't really spiny – touching it won't hurt you. Native to San Diego County, it has cream-colored flowers followed by red berries in the summer. Birds love the showy pea-sized berries, and although they were eaten by some Native Americans the berries may be toxic to people. It is a host plant for the endangered Hermes Copper Butterfly, and can grow to 6' x 6'. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/11, 5/13) – P.P. & S.T-B.

Rhapis excelsa 'Zuikonishiki' (Arecaceae)

A very elegant and slow shade palm, this particular cultivar is quite desirable, having yellow variegated leaf lobes. Narrow fan-type leaves grow from slender stalks which form a clump. This palm is very slow to establish; propagation is by division, which can be done in the spring when warm enough. Usually grows to 5 feet tall; variegated forms are usually smaller as well as expensive as they are rare. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02) —T.P.

Rhipsalis burchellii 'Red Thread' (Cactaceae) Horticultural Selection

Tropical epiphytic succulents, part shade. Regular water with good drainage. Provides great texture in a basket. This species has very thin flaccid stems which hang straight down with a reddish cast in good light. Nodding white flowers and pearl-like fruit. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Rhipsalis paradoxa CRIMPED RHIPSALIS, CHAIN CACTUS (Cactaceae) Brazil

Tropical epiphytic succulents, easy to grow in part shade. Regular water with good drainage is essential. Provides great texture in a basket, also beautiful when lit against a wall. The cascading fattened stems are crimped for a very unusual effect. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Rhipsalis teres f. *capilliformis* JUNGLE CACTUS (Cactaceae)

Tropical hanging succulents with very finely textured foliage, compact and dense this is possibly a dwarf version. Part shade with regular water. Provides great texture in a basket, also beautiful when lit against a wall. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Rhodochiton atrosanguineum PURPLE BELL VINE (Scrophulariaceae) Mexico

Difficult to describe but spectacular in bloom, this elegant small climber is a treasure for any gardener. Flowers are produced during warm weather at the end of delicate slender stems with heart-shaped leaves, and are composed of a rosy-pink parasol-like calyx and a pendant 3 inch blackish-purple tubular corolla. In part shade on a small trellis or in a hanging basket, this plant is stunning when covered with flowers. A rich, acid soil, good drainage and regular fertilizing and watering are a must, as is high humidity and temperatures warm but not too hot. Tends to be short-lived here – new plants may be started by seed or cuttings. Hardy to around 27°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01) —S.B.

Rhododendron 'Little John' (Ericaceae)

In climates with a less severe summer this plant is considered a sun azalea, which it may be in the very close coastal strip. For our inland valleys protection from the hot sun of summer is warranted. Don't expect to see flowers on this shrub, and then, occasionally, you'll be thrilled with an orange flower or two. It makes a dense bush to about 6 feet tall with burgundy foliage. (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 4/99) —G.D.S.

Rhododendron 'Nuccio's Magnificence' (Ericaceae)

Probably among the most commonly grown plants in ornamental horticulture worldwide, azaleas are classified botanically as *Rhododendrons*. Evergreen and deciduous ones exist, but only evergreen types do well in San Diego. Asian in origin, they have been hybridized extensively. Belgian Hybrids were originally hybridized for greenhouse forcing, but do very well in Southern California. This variety, 'Nuccio's Magnificence', hybridized by the Nuccios of Pasadena (Nuccio's Nursery has been hybridizing azaleas since the 1930s), is a vigorous plant with large double white flowers. Azaleas bloom heavily in the spring; many do a repeat in the fall. In San Diego azaleas prefer some shade, particularly inland. Soil preparation is very important; these plants need an acid soil mix, so lots of organic matter is essential (peat moss is commonly used). In the garden the crown of the plant should be slightly elevated so that soil doesn't build up around the base. Azaleas are very sensitive to being planted too deeply. They should also never be allowed to dry out completely, or be waterlogged. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 3/02) —T.P.

Rhodohypoxis baurii RED STAR (Hypoxidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

These charming little bulbs are found in the high mountains of South Africa and here are best suited to a rock garden or containers. They are summer growing, winter dormant and difficult to maintain in the ground under our ordinary garden situations, needing acidic conditions, perfect drainage and dryness in winter. These diminutive plants are only 4 inches tall with grassy leaves covered with soft hairs. The star-shaped flowers range in color from white to cerise and bloom over a long period beginning in spring. Most attractive when planted in groups; space bulbs an inch apart. Sun or slight shade, ample water during growing season. (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 4/95) —K.M.

Rhodophiala bifida OXBLOOD LILY (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Argentina, Uruguay

A bulbous species related to *Hippeastrum* (and placed in that genus by some botanists). Somewhat more resembles *Zephyranthes* or *Habranthus* though, with cerise to red funnel-form flowers on 10–12 inch thickish stems. Blooms in September–October, followed by foliage; dormant in spring-summer. Has fleshy, permanent roots so can take some watering during its dormant season. Easy in garden or container in full sun, well-drained soil. As with all bulbs, watch for mealy bugs (especially root mealy bugs) and snails. (Marc Bell, 10/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 9/00 & 9/01; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 9/15) —K.M.

Rhoicissus capensis EVERGREEN GRAPE (Vitaceae) S. Africa

This slow-growing, tuberous rooted, evergreen vine does well in sun but will also tolerate low light. It is an excellent non-invasive decorative plant (to 15 feet or more) that produces reddish-black berries. There are reddish hairs on the new stems and leaves, while the mature leaves are reddish on the underside. Best for frost-free areas, it can also be grown as a houseplant. Can be seen growing on the pergola on the north and west side of the La Jolla Women's Club. (Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 9/01; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 1/03) —C.K.

Rhus integrifolia LEMONADE BERRY (Anacardiaceae) So. California, Arizona, Baja California

This versatile evergreen plant ranges in size from about 4-20' tall and wide, performing well with very little water (can be quite drought-tolerant) and providing habitat for native wildlife. It asks little besides sun to part shade and good drainage, and the common name comes from the refreshing drink made by soaking the reddish fruits in water (many animals eat them, too). Long-lived (a formally-pruned hedge plants in the 1940s continues to thrive at Santa Barbara Botanic Garden) and good along coastal bluffs (where it stays low), this shrub can be pruned into a small tree. The thick leathery leaves provide a dark green background for the white to pink flowers that appear in late winter to spring. Use lemonade berry as an informal screen or hedge, or lace it out for a more open look. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/09) – S.T-B.

Rhus ovata SUGARBUSH (Anacardiaceae) Southern California, Baja California, Arizona

Compact, well-rounded evergreen shrub with glossy leathery leaves. Does best in full sun with good drainage. Will grow in a variety of soils; won't tolerate much summer watering and will not take direct exposure to salt spray. Flowers are borne in dense terminal cone-shaped clusters, creamy with tinges of red. Fruit is small, rounded and flattened, covered with a sugary or waxy secretion, and turns red when mature. Sugarbush is found from coastal Santa Barbara County south to San Diego County and east into the desert; also on Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz Islands. It is considered one of the most desirable of all native shrubs. (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/01; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/11; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/14) – C.K.

Rhynchospora latifolia, syn. *Dichromena latifolia* WHITE STAR GRASS (Cyperaceae) SE U.S.A, W. Indies

Not really a grass but actually a sedge, and not *Dichromena* anymore but more recently a *Rhynchospora*, this evergreen clumping perennial makes garden visitors do a double-take in summer when it makes a showy display of starry white bracts that surround its tiny flowers. These bracts make the plant look like a sedge that's been spray-painted white at the tips, which is why we used to call it the "Spray-Paint Grass." By nature a bog plant, its foliage is indeed grassy, making a clump up to 15 inches tall in boggy conditions but shorter with less water. Very hardy to cold, it is hardy to around 0°F, grows easily in sun or a little shade, and is happiest in wet soil. (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02) —S.B.

Ribes aureum var. gracillimum GOLDEN CURRANT (Grossulariaceae) California

Ribes aureum gracillimum is a stress-deciduous shrub with winter- to spring-blooming yellow flowers that turn red. It gets beaten up when the temperatures drop below 0°F., but tolerates a wide range of conditions. It grows in full sun to part shade and in clay to sandy soil. Golden currant is almost evergreen along the coast and is a good ground cover under oaks. It will flower within a mile of the ocean, but I've never seen currants on coastal bluffs. You'll need a protected east wall, fence or gully to keep the foliage out of the wind. California thrashers, with their curved beaks, Robins, Phainopeplas, and Solitaires, love the berries. Bumblebees love the flowers. Also, monarchs love the flowers in early spring. The small, tart fruit is high in Vitamin C and about 1/3 seed; it tastes like a store bought Thompson seedless with a dash of vanilla, some cream of tartar, and maybe a little apple juice. [Description adapted from www.laspilitas.com.] (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/13)

Ribes malvaceum 'Montara Rose' PINK FLOWERING CURRANT (Grossulariaceae) Central and Southern California

This is a beautiful evergreen native shrub that grows quickly to 6' tall in full sun or partial shade. In winter and spring, it produces showy hanging clusters of pink flowers which attract hummingbirds, followed by red berries later in the year. It accepts regular watering, but is also very drought tolerant, and is cold-hardy to 10° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07) – S.B.

Ribes sanguineum var. glutinosum RED FLOWERING CURRANT, WINTER CURRANT (Grossulariaceae) California, Oregon

This deciduous shrub blooms from December to April in the San Diego area. There are many cultivars of *R. sanguineum* available, and they can grow from 4–12 feet tall; they bear clusters of 15–40 tubular flowers in shades from light pink to deep red in 2–4 inch long pendant racemes. 'Barrie Coate' (red flowers) and 'Spring Showers' (pink blooms) are two good ones. The flowers develop into bluish-black

berries in summer, which attract birds. Does fine in a low water situation, although some summer water is needed inland. (Chuck Kline, La Jolla, 12/96, 3/98, 3/00) —C.K. & S.T-B.

***Ribes speciosum* 'Rana Creek'** FUCHSIA-FLOWERED GOOSEBERRY (Grossulariaceae) Coastal Central California to Baja California

This showy San Diego County native is a thorny shrub to 6' tall and wide here, growing in full sun but probably best in a little shade. Its arching branches are covered in winter and spring with many pendent, deep red, narrow fuchsia-like flowers that attract hummingbirds. Plants are apt to go deciduous here during the summer dry season, but will survive summer drought easily especially if they are grown in light shade. Cold-hardy to 15°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06) – S.B.

***Ricinus communis* 'Carmencita'** CASTOR BEAN (Euphorbiaceae)

Not a plant to grow if you've got kids who can't resist putting things in their mouths, the pretty seeds of this beautiful shrub are highly poisonous! Often grown as an annual, and frequently seen growing wild at the side of the road or elsewhere, Castor Bean is quick to sprout from large seeds, and its big, leathery, tropical-looking lobed leaves growing up to 3 feet wide are a knockout in the garden. In one season it can get to 15 feet tall and about 8 feet wide. Native from N.E. Africa to the Middle East and naturalized throughout the tropics, there is only one species in this genus. You can remove the burr-like seed pods and prevent the seeds from forming. The cultivar shown has deep red-brown leaves, plus red flowers and seedpods. Several other cultivars are available. The *Sunset Western Garden Book* cautions, "Foliage and seeds occasionally cause severe contact allergies as well." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98, 7/99, 1/00, 7/01, 2/02) —S.T-B.

Rlc. Lyn Evans (Orchidaceae)

The *Rlc.* Stands for *Rhyncholaeliocattleya*, a very complex hybrid indeed. The owner provided information about this beautiful orchid which indicated that it has genetic contributions from 16 different species. Grow this beauty in a greenhouse with bright indirect light. It likes cool to can take cool to warm conditions of 58°F to 75°F (and up to 85°F at night). Also, "mature plants MUST dry out between waterings," and it prefers weekly applications of weak fertilizer. (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/14) – S. T-B.

Rohdea japonica OMOTO (Convallariaceae) China and Japan

This cold-hardy evergreen perennial forms a rosette of thick, arching leaves to 2' tall and wide. In spring, it blooms with a 2-3' tall spike of white bell-shaped flowers that are followed by red berries. This is a shade plant that is mostly grown for its handsome clumping foliage and is also good for containers. It does tolerate dry shade, but will grow more quickly with regular watering. Particularly in Japan, it is a collector's item because of its many variegated and fancy-leaved forms that are grown there. (Julian Duval, Encinitas, 10/07) – S.B.

***Robinia x ambigua* 'Idahoensis'** IDAHO LOCUST (Fabaceae)

A hybrid of parents *R. pseudoacacia* x *R. viscosa*, both native to the U.S.A. Open, airy, deciduous tree to 40 feet tall with small spines. Wood is very hard and durable. Profuse springtime flowers are lavender pink and lightly fragrant. One specimen (from S.Y.) has grown to about 15 feet in 3 years in a dry garden area. (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 4/95 & 5/99; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99) —C.K. & S.Y.

Romneya coulteri MATILIJIA POPPY (Papaveraceae) S California

This "Queen of California Wildflowers" is justly famous the world over for its dinner-plate-sized white flowers, the largest of any poppy. Its white crepe paper-like petals surround a cluster of rich yellow stamens, giving rise to another common name "fried egg plant". Robust and not for small spaces, Matilija Poppy grows from 4 to 7 feet tall in full sun and spreads widely by underground roots. It is happy with monthly watering in summer, but will tolerate even less. Plants may be pruned in early winter to within a few inches of the ground. Flowering occurs in May and June, and the flowers have a delicate rose-like scent. The variety 'White Cloud' has somewhat larger flowers than the typical species. Both *R. coulteri* and *R. trichocalyx* are native to San Diego County along creek beds and canyon slopes; *R. trichocalyx* also occurs in northern Baja California. The flowers displayed were from a particularly large-flowered clone originally divided by Bill Teague from a plant in Del Mar. Though this clone is so far unnamed, we have judged it to be superior to 'White Cloud' in flower form and fragrance. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 5/95; Jeannine DeHart,

Encinitas, 4/97; Don Walker, Vista , 5/97; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 7/98; Patty Hoenigman, Carlsbad, 5/02) —S.B.

Rosa cvs. (Rosaceae)

There are many beautiful roses which grow well in this area without a great deal of coddling. Five were brought into the May, 1999 meeting, and are described below. All of these roses do best in full sun, in a rich amended soil. Mulch the top 2-3 inches, give plenty of water during the growing season and feed with a balanced fertilizer such as Bandini Rose Food. Your roses will reward you with buckets of blooms.

Rosa 'Abraham Darby' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

[ROE-zuh]

This David Austin rose from 1985, can be grown as an arching shrub or climber to 12- tall. Most references list it at about 5', but most English roses grow larger in Southern California. It has an old rose fragrance, with large, cupped apricot quartered blooms. It's very easy to grow, and has a terrific late spring bloom with a great reblooming habit. It also has good disease resistance. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03) – T.P.

Rosa 'Altissimo' is a climbing stiff-caned rose that can also be grown free standing with judicious pruning. Large, single, few-petaled flowers of an exquisite, rich, velvety red with delightful fragrance. Good long-lasting cut flower. Handsome deep green foliage. Beautiful against a white wall. (Regina Bartolini, Leucadia, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94, 5/95, 4/97; Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95) —K.M.

Rosa 'Belle Story' is a David Austin rose. The flower exhibited was grown on its own rootstock. Holds up well as a cut flower, superb fragrance. A beautiful, semi-double peony style flower in soft pink showing a golden yellow center. As with many other Austin roses it gets quite large, reaching 5 feet and higher. It is a heavy and repeat bloomer. (Sally Harvey, 5/96; LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99) — LV.S. & K.W.

Rosa 'Berries 'n Cream' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

A climber from Weeks Roses (1998). The large pink blooms are striped white, and the plant boasts shiny large leaves. As a bonus, it has relatively few thorns. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03) – T.P.

Rosa 'Betty Boop' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

This charming upright floribunda rose grows 3'-5' tall. From spring to fall it produces nicely scented 3"-4" semi-double pale ivory yellow flowers (with from 6-12 petals) with a broad red edge. The dark green leaves are red when young. It grows well in shade. (Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 4/16) –S.T-B.

Rosa 'Blueberry Hill' was hybridized in 1997 by Tom Carruth (our January, 2002 speaker). This lavender semi-double floribunda rose is a great landscape rose with a beautiful blending of blues on the edges. Grows to about 5' tall, with a nice fragrance and disease resistance. (Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02) – T.P.

Rosa 'Cecile Brunner' (syn. 'Mignon') (Rosaceae) Hybrid

Also called the sweetheart rose, this plant comes in three forms: the climbing form, large spray form and a small bush form each have exquisite, small, perfectly formed flowers. They are a delicate soft pink color and are produced over a long season. The one exhibited has a climbing form and grows to 10 feet tall by 15 feet wide. Not a good repeat bloomer, but awesome in bloom. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99) —S.Y. & K.W.

Rosa 'Charisma' (Rosaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A floribunda rose with orange and red flowers appearing from late spring through fall, this plant grows about 3-4' tall and about 3' wide. 'Charisma' was a 1978 AARS winner; its parentage is 'Gemini' x 'Zorina'. It has a slight fragrance and a petal count of 40. The rose displayed was about 30 years old! The presenter, Sue Fouquette, tells us that, "I had it in a pot at my apartment in Mission Hills where I lived for 10 years. It's been in the ground here at our house in Fletcher Hills for 20 years." (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/07) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Rosa 'Crystal Fairy' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

[ROE-zuh]

Admirers of the miniature rose 'The Fairy' (grown worldwide for over 60 years) will also enjoy 'Crystal Fairy', which offers the same ornamentation and reliability as its parent plant in a fresh, white color and

dark green foliage. This rose provides a romantic ambience in a cottage-style garden. Prolific trusses of the dainty, double blooms are produced almost continuously. Hardy, disease resistant and easily grown in garden beds or containers. Plant size is up to 3' high and 3' wide. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03) – E.A.

Rosa 'Cupcake' (syn. *Rosa* 'Spicup') ROSE (Rosaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This miniature tea rose was introduced in 1981, and won an Award of Excellence in 1983. It can be grown as a shrub or trained as a tree. The lightly-scented frosting-pink blooms cover the plant in late spring and summer, and the glossy foliage is thornless. It grows to about 18"-2' tall in full sun. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 8/07) – C.T. & S.T-B.

Rosa 'Cymbaline' (Rosaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

A David Austin (English) Rose with pale yellow pink large cupped blooms with a citrus (Myrrh) fragrance, continuous bloom, 1982, grows to 5' with an arching habit, disease resistant. Full Sun, regular feeding. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Rosa 'Double Delight'

Modern hybrid tea roses were developed from many different species. These were bred for single flowers on top of long stems for cutting, and a repeat blooming habit. 'Double Delight' is a very popular rose, and has been since 1977 when it was introduced. It is a hybrid of 'Granada' and 'Garden Party'. The flowers are nicely formed, white contrasted with stained crimson. Striking to look at, some say gaudy, the fragrance is strong. Roses need sun, at least six hours a day, good spacing and good air circulation. Proper condition will minimize disease problems. Clay soils are well tolerated by roses, but applications of organic matter greatly benefit the plants. Roses are heavy feeders, monthly applications of granular fertilizers promote healthy growth and more flowers. Roses are generally cut back in the winter, but this is mainly done for clean up, Roses can and will bloom year round in San Diego. People here usually cut back too hard in the winter (borrowed from the east, to protect from winter kill) The guideline in San Diego is to cut at about half the height of the full size plant. Thin the old branches, every year replace the oldest with a new strong cane. Rotating the structure will keep the plant young and vigorous. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 2/03) —T.P.

Rosa 'Flower Carpet® Scarlet' FLOWER CARPET® SCARLET GROUND COVER ROSE (Rosaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Most of us don't think of roses as ground covers, but the Flower Carpet® series was bred for just that. They're low maintenance, too, with a long bloom period. The Monrovia website says, "Easy care ground cover shrub that produces masses of brilliant, scarlet-red flowers from spring through fall - flowers up to 10 months in warmer climates. Glossy, dark green foliage is resistant to mildew and black spot. Ideal in borders, pots, and hanging baskets. Fast growing, spreading shrub 2 to 3 ft. tall, 3 ft. wide. Full sun. Deciduous." The presenter noted that in 2008 a pink flower will be added, with an amber-colored bloom scheduled for 2009 nursery sales. (Kathleen Parkes, Monrovia, 11/07) – S.T-B.

Rosa 'French Lace' is a floribunda single rose with a cluster form of growth: the blooms have 30 petals and appear in small sprays. It grows 4 feet tall by at least 4–5 feet wide. Excellent cut flower, with dainty and refined creamy ivory blooms. It is fairly disease resistant. (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99) —LV.S. & K.W.

Rosa 'Gingersnap' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

[ROE-zuh]

Roses in January! Yet another reason why it seems that everyone wants to live in San Diego! Gingersnap (shown below) is a cluster-flowered floribunda rose bred in France (in 1978) by Delbard. It has large pale yellow-orange flowers with some red trim. There are 30-35 petals per flower, and the blooms have a fruity fragrance. This rose blooms early spring until it is pruned in January. In addition to being disease-resistant, there are also only sparse thorns on the old growth. (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 1/04) – P.H.

Rosa 'Golden Holstein', a beautiful yellow floribunda rose, this variety does well in pots. In this area it blooms spring to fall, sometimes longer. (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98) —A.P.

Rosa 'Graham Thomas' is one of the David Austin hybrids, introduced in 1983. A very large spreading plant, 8–12 feet tall and as wide. Deep golden-yellow flowers with a fruity fragrance but unfortunately not dependably repeat-blooming here, even with hard pruning following bloom. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 5/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02) —K.M.

Rosa 'Green Ice' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

This low growing landscape rose was developed in California by Ralph Moore in 1971. It has inch-wide double white flowers with a hint of green and pink, and forms a mound in the garden. Excellent landscape mini rose to about 2' by 2' with continuous bloom. A real heat-lover for full sun, it can get mildew at the coast, although several internet sites note that it is disease resistant. Not commonly found in the trade, it should be used more. Some sources note that the color is greener when grown with midday shade, and that the pink buds open to white and change to green. It can display a somewhat pendant form, and several suppliers suggest growing it in a hanging basket. This rose has an ARS rating of 7.6. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 9/03) – T.P.

Rosa 'Green Ice' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

This mini rose has small double white blooms with a hint of green and pink, it has a mounding habit that would make it great on a slope. First introduced in 1971, it is not commonly seen for sale, but is one of the best for landscape. It grows 2' x 3' with a continuous bloom habit; full sun is best. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03) – T.P.

Rosa 'Happy Child' is another David Austin rose grown on its own rootstock, a new introduction from Heirloom Roses. It grows just 3–4 feet tall and blooms freely—the deep yellow, cupped, double blooms are well set off by thick, shiny camellia-like leaves; strong repeat bloom. (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/99) —LV.S.

Rosa 'Hocus Pocus' (Rosaceae) Garden Hybrid

This new rose has caused quite a stir in the florist's world. This unusual deep maroon-red with yellow stripes was bred as a cut flower variety, and is still exclusively licensed for this use only. However, it also grows very well as an outdoor garden rose in Southern California. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/04) – R.V.

Rosa 'Iceberg', hybridized by Kordes and introduced in 1958, is still considered by many experts to be one of the top ten roses in the world, and the best white rose for the landscape. It is extremely disease resistant, vigorous, and floriferous. Double white flowers with a petal count of 20-25 are very showy, with the fragrance of mild honey. The original shrub form is medium-tall and bushy, and is especially effective in mass plantings. A climbing sport which occurred in England was introduced in 1968—this is sold as 'Climbing Iceberg' and is great for a wall or fence, where it can grow as tall as 12–14 feet but produces the same flowers as the original form. Look for both forms of 'Iceberg' as cutting-grown (not grafted) plants, and you'll never have to worry about rootstock growth in your planting. (Don Walker, Vista, 5/95, 5/96, 8/97; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02) —S.B.

Rosa 'Julia Child' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

A floribunda rose which makes an outstanding landscape plant with excellent heat tolerance. A recent hybrid, it was bred in California in 2004 by renowned rose hybridizer Tom Carruth, and was a 2006 All America Rose Selection winner. Introduced by Weeks Roses, Julia Child selected this hybrid to bear her name. The 3-1/2" wide flowers, which have over 35 petals, have a sweet licorice and spice scent and range from gold to yellow; they are produced in clusters all spring and summer. A low grower with shiny green foliage and excellent disease resistance, it is about 2-3' tall and wide. (Ric Dykzeul, Torrance, 4/16) —S.T-B.

Rosa 'Lavender Dream'. This low-growing shrubby rose was bred in the Netherlands and introduced in 1985 by Interplant. Growing just 2–4 feet tall and spreading to 5 feet wide, it has a long bloom season and is locally quite popular. Single or semi-double lavender flowers are around 3 inches wide and are usually present on the plant, making this rose a useful one in the mixed border. (Linda Teague, Del Mar, 5/95; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 10/99; Judy Wigand, San Marcos, 1/02) —S.B.

Rosa 'Magic Carousel' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

This mini rose grows to about two feet tall and wide. It bears 1-1/2" wide white flowers with hot pink edges that look like they were applied with an air brush. An easy rose, it is also a great bloomer, with many clusters of flowers appearing at the same time. Magic Carousel was one of the first roses to be put in the Miniature Rose Hall of Fame, and this prolific and popular plant was first introduced to commerce in 1972. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 11/03) – K.H. & S. T-B.

Rosa 'Pristine' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

'Pristine' is a repeat flowering hybrid tea rose. The large, elegant flower with 25-30 overlapping petals is white tinged with pink and also lightly-scented. The foliage is a deep green and disease-resistant. Flowers generally appear singly on long stems. The bush can grow to 6' high and 5' wide. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 10/03) – E.A.

Rosa 'Prospero' was hybridized in 1982 by David Austin, an English rose hybridizer who breeds modern repeat blooming roses to have the charm and fragrance of old garden roses. A wonderfully fragrant rose, very sturdy. Rated 8.5 by the ARS. Fully double deep crimson, great quartered blooms fade to purple and are produced in number. It needs the best of everything to grow well. Small—easily grown in a pot. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/99, 10/99, 7/02; 5/03) —S.Ma., K.W., T.P.

Rosa rugosa RAMANAS ROSE, SEA TOMATO (Rosaceae) E Russia, Korea, Japan, N China; naturalized in NE U.S.A & England

An old fashioned shrub rose, uncommon in San Diego, but does very well here even at the ocean, being one of the most mildew resistant roses. The species has single pink flowers followed by large red-orange hips, which are reported to have high levels of Vitamin C. The leaves are noticeably quilted, the stems are covered with small thorns, and the plant suckers freely, making propagation easy (rugosas are not usually grafted). There are cultivated forms available with white or semi-double flowers. They are natural repeat bloomers. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/02) —T.P.

Rosa 'Sally Holmes' This big, robust shrubby climbing rose is one of the most vigorous and beautiful on all accounts. It is pest free and easy to grow. Showy clusters of large single flowers are pale pink fading to white. On a humid day, this rose is light pink, but mostly our dry air and hot sun make it nearly white, especially inland. Full sun. (Ida Rigby, Poway, 5/95 & 5/96; William Rawlings, Solana Beach, 5/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/97 & 7/98) —S.B.

Rosa 'Sentimental' (Rosaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This recently-bred floribunda rose was hybridized by Tom Carruth in 1996; its parents are 'Playboy' and 'Peppermint Twist'. It bears clusters of 4" flowers with broken red and white stripes. In fact, it is the first striped rose to win an AARS award. One catalog describes the flower like this: "Each petal is as unique as a snowflake. Some are burgundy splashed white, some more cream swirled with red." A strongly-scented rose with a sweet/spicy aroma, it does best in full sun. It does not like the East County heat, so would probably be a better choice near the coast. The shrub grows to about 4' tall and wide, and the flowers begin blooming in spring and continue through the summer. Reported to be very disease-resistant. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/07) —S.T-B.

Rosa 'Scentsational'

[ROE-zuh]

This miniature rose has very fragrant pink-lavendar flowers. The blooms are borne in singly and in clusters, with each flower about 1-1/2" wide. Bushy plants grow to about 2' to 3' tall and wide and bloom over a long period. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/04) – K.H.

Rosa 'Sharifa Asma' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

A very charming David Austin rose from 1983, petals are light pink with a light old rose fragrance. It produces a great abundance of old-fashioned clusters for an incredibly long season on a 5' tall shrub. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03) – T.P.

Rosa 'Snowjob' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

[ROE-zuh Rosa is the Latin name for a rose.]

This miniature rose grows to eight feet tall, and was hybridized in El Cajon by Don Hardgrove. The very double white flowers have a violet picotee edge when they're young blooms, and a wonderful raspberry fragrance. A very handsome rose with clusters of flowers and a good bloomer. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 5/04) – K.H.

Rosa 'Sombreuil', syn. 'Mademoiselle de Sombreuil', was raised by M. Robert in 1850 and named after the heroine of the French Revolution. A small sized climbing tea rose, easily manageable with a repeat blooming habit. The flowers are beautifully quartered, colored in delicate cream and white, with hints of pink. They have a wonderful fragrance and cut well, although mine always has short stems. Disliking a cold climate, it does very well in San Diego, somewhat slow at first, doing progressively better in the second and third year and preferring all the amenities the Queen of flowers deserves, good soil with regular food and water. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 5/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 2/99) —T.P.

Rosa 'Souvenir de la Malmaison', Hybridized in 1843, this Bourbon rose has an apricot blush pink flower, quartered, fragrant, and long blooming. Give this one some room as it can grow to 12 feet with an arching habit. Bourbon roses are hybrids of *Rosa chinensis* and *R. damascena*. The name is a tribute to Empress Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, and named after their residence outside Paris. It is a great old rose and does very well all over San Diego. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02) —T.P.

Rosa 'St. Patrick' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

One of the best yellow hybrid teas, it's a strong grower and great as a cut flower. The outside petals are flushed green at first and open slowly; as they age the center petals flush apricot. It does especially good inland and in the desert, blooming well in the heat. This upright shrub can tolerate light shade. It was introduced in 1996 from Weeks Roses as a hybrid of Brandy and Gold Metal. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03) — T.P.

Rosa 'Tiffany' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

Here's a hybrid tea rose with a great, clean rose scent and long-stemmed soft pink flowers with 22-28 rounded petals, yellow at the base. Tiffany grows to about 4' to 5' tall and 3' wide. This rose won the coveted AARS (All American Rose Selection) award in 1955 and many other awards as well, and remains a popular rose for gardens and shows. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 11/03) — K.H. & S. T-B.

Rosa 'White Delight' (Rosaceae) Hybrid

A hybrid tea from 1989, the flower is really a soft pink, with high pointed buds. Very beautiful. (Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/03) — T.P.

Rosmarinus officinalis 'Majorca Pink' (Lamiaceae)

This is the only commonly grown rosemary with a pinkish color to the flowers. It is an upright shrub to 2–4 feet tall, and blooms well in full sun with little care. Very drought-tolerant. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/97) —S.B.

Rosmarinus officinalis 'Silver Spires' ROSEMARY (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

A Mediterranean perennial shrub with a shrubby habit to 4' tall; can easily be kept lower. Very light blue flowers appear in late winter and spring, but the real attraction is the strongly variegated foliage. Very drought-tolerant when established. Likes full sun. Excellent for culinary use. Laces beautifully. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) — T.P.

Rossioglossum grande, syn. *Odontoglossum grande* TIGER ORCHID (Orchidaceae) Mexico, Guatemala

With over 200 species, the New World genus *Odontoglossum* is primarily a group of tropical mountain orchids and so gives us a number of species that may be grown outdoors all year here. Now placed in the genus *Rossioglossum*, the Tiger Orchid has very large 4–6 inch flowers of cinnamon-brown and bright yellow on stalks held above a clump of 4 inch pseudobulbs, each topped with two or three 6 inch leaves. Best grown in containers in part shade using orchid bark as a growing medium. Protect from cold. (Helen and Arthur Dawson, La Jolla, 1/96) —S.B.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Green Eyes', syn. *R. h.* 'Irish Eyes' (Asteraceae)

Rudbeckia are perennials from North America generally grown as summer annuals, with bristly basal foliage which is ovate and light green. Thick stems come out of the center with branching stems to 24 inches tall. The 3 inch wide inflorescence of 'Green Eyes' consists of golden yellow ray flowers surrounding a disc of green florets (the disc is brown in the parent species). They make excellent cut flowers and can easily be grown from seed. They prefer full sun, well drained friable soil, but will grow with neglect as well. Long-blooming if deadheaded. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00) —T.P.

***Rudbeckia nitida* 'Herbstonne' ('Autumn Sun')** (Asteraceae)

A very tall member of the daisy family, this cultivar grows as a clump-forming perennial with lobed leaves. It matures at about 6 feet tall and 2 feet wide, producing bright yellow 4–5 inch wide single daisies. Very popular in Europe for years, the standby there has begun to be more widely grown here. Plantings can be seen outside the Alcazar Garden in Balboa Park in the southwest corner. Clumps divide easily. (Catherine Zinsky, Crest, 9/98, 9/99, 8/01) —T.P.

Ruellia brittoniana (Acanthaceae) Mexico

This is a remarkable and practically indestructible shrubby perennial that tolerates a wide range of garden conditions. It grows quickly in full sun to make a sturdy clump of around 4 by 4 feet. The upright stems are topped with dark blue trumpet-shaped flowers during warm weather. Although it is tolerant of some drought, it prefers regular watering and is nearly ineradicable in clay soil. Evergreen in mild climates, this plant can go deciduous with heavy frost but is fully hardy to at least 10°F or so. It is also tolerant of extreme desert heat, especially when grown in part shade. Cut back hard in late winter to keep plantings tidy and encourage new growth. White-flowered, pink-flowered, and dwarf forms of this species are also grown. (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94; Sue Martin, San Diego, 10/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00 & 9/02) —S.B.

Ruellia formosa (Acanthaceae) Brazil

Slender shrub to 3 feet. Fuzzy leaves are mostly clustered near the ends of the branches. Red flowers on long peduncles in upper leaf axils. Blooms much of the year. Stems are somewhat weak, often flop over, rooting where they touch the ground, forming large colonies. Best in shade, good plant for a difficult site. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 2/95) —K.M.

Ruellia graecizans*, syn. *R. amoena (Acanthaceae) South America, Peru

There are many species of *Ruellia* that grow easily in the mild areas of Southern California. *R. graecizans* is one of my favorites, growing up to about 2' in cool sun or light shade with adequate water, rich soil and good nutrition. It may self-sow in the right conditions. The brilliant red goldfish-like flowers are offered all summer. The plant is best sheared hard either in mid-fall or in spring to generate new fresh growth and to keep the plant tidy. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V.

Ruellia macrantha CHRISTMAS PRIDE (Acanthaceae) Brazil

Despite its common name, this 4-foot subtropical shrub can be in bloom any time from December through May. Very showy 3 inch pink trumpets make it the largest-flowered in its genus, and it is truly striking in bloom. Tropical-looking foliage is tender at around 30°F, so give it a protected spot. Regular water and fertilizer are important—try any azalea food for best results. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/99; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99, 10/00, 10/01, 2/02, 9/02, 11/02) —S.B.

Ruellia makoyana TRAILING VELVET PLANT, MONKEY PLANT (Acanthaceae) Brazil

This charming small shrub to 1 foot tall has showy purplish foliage and many 1 inch bright magenta-pink flowers. It is tender to frost, and so should be grown in a protected spot. Excellent in containers or a hanging basket in part shade, it likes regular water and fertilizer. Although it may bloom anytime during the year, it is particularly showy in winter. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 1/00) —S.B.

***Ruellia peninsularis* (syn. *Ruellia californica* subsp. *peninsularis*)** BAJA CALIFORNIA RUELLIA, DESERT RUELLIA (Acanthaceae) Mexico

This drought-tolerant desert shrub for full sun grows in a mounding form to about 3-4' tall and 4-6' wide. It has whitish zig-zag branches and dark green leaves. During summer to fall it sports lovely one-inch wide blue-violet flowers. It likes a lot of heat, and near the coast seems to have a shorter bloom than more inland locales mention. In Jon Rebman's excellent book, *Baja California Plant Field Guide, 3rd Edition*, he mentions that *R. peninsularis* has "fruits that explode and fling the seeds in a rather quick and violent dispersal event at maturity. To test this process in the field, wet the older, tan fruits and watch the fruits expel their projectile-like seeds within seconds." I'm looking forward to trying this in my garden. (Don Walker, Vista, 11/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/13, 9/15) – S.T-B.

Rumex sanguineus RED VEINED SORREL (Polygonaceae) Europe, S.W. Asia, N. Africa

A clumping perennial herb with lemon flavored foliage, can be used in salads or soups. This form has beautiful foliage with strong red veining and grows about a foot and a half tall. Can be grown in the full sun or part shade. Best with good air circulation. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Rumex scutatus FRENCH SORREL (Polygonaceae)

Sorrel is a low-growing perennial (to about 18" tall) for full sun; sow seeds in spring or fall. It spreads year after year by self sowing. The lemony green leaves (which are rich in vitamin C) are good in salad, or you can cook them like spinach, serve in soup or minced in an omelet. The oxalic acid in sorrel can be a problem if you have arthritis or kidney stones, and may worsen these conditions. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/09) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Ruscus aculeatus BUTCHER'S BROOM (Asparagaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) England to Mediterranean region and Iran

Most un-Lily-like is this 3–4 foot evergreen Mediterranean shrub which might be mistaken for a leathery-leafed myrtle. Until, that is, you notice the tiny flowers which come straight out of the dark green $\frac{3}{4}$ inch spine-tipped "leaves." Since flowers never grow on leaves, what look like leaves can only be flattened branches, and that's just what they are. Like some species of *Asparagus*, the Butcher's Broom occasionally produces bright red berries. It is very drought-tolerant in shade or part sun. Its (non-leafy) foliage is so leathery that it in fact could make a decent broom no matter what your occupation. (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 1/97 & 2/99; Carol Popet & Mark Benussi, Fallbrook, 11/01) —S.B.

Ruttya fruticosa (Acanthaceae) tropical E Africa

Most unusual are the flowers of this handsome evergreen shrub which may also be trained as an espalier or even a small shrubby vine. Clusters of 2–3 inch two-lipped flowers are bright orange in the cultivar 'Orange Dragon' and bright yellow in the cultivar 'Yellow Dragon'. Both flower forms have unique shiny black centers which are very exotic-looking. *R. fruticosa* grows to 4–6 feet and blooms in full sun or part shade. It likes regular water and fertilizer, and may be trained to any shape. Try it on a trellis in part shade, where it may bloom any time during the year. Hardy to 25°F. (Chuck Ades, Encinitas, 10/99; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 10/15) —S.B.

×**Ruttyruspolia 'Phyllis Van Heerden'** (Acanthaceae)

Extremely rare, this naturally occurring hybrid is a cross between *Ruttya ovata* and *Ruspolia seticalyx*, and is sold locally by Buena Creek Gardens and Kartuz Greenhouses (where this plant was purchased). Tropical and tender to frost, this small shrub (to 3 feet tall ' 3 feet wide) has slate-pink flowers most of the year. Full sun (near the coast) to part shade, average water. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 9/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/98) —S.T-B.

Sageretia thea (*Sageretia theezans*) (bonsai form) CHINESE BIRD PLUM (Rhamnaceae) India and China to Japan

There are a number of kinds of plants grown by *bonsai* enthusiasts that are rather unheard of as garden plants in our area. Selected because of their elegant foliage and growth habits, these plants are also worth consideration here not just for *bonsai* but also for container gardening in general and often as garden plants as well (see the entry for *Bucida buceras* in the latest San Diego Horticultural Society tree book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*). The venerable old specimen of Chinese Bird Plum displayed at our meeting had a remarkably-formed exposed trunk and also an intricate branching structure that unmistakably identified it as an award-winning specimen – obviously the result of many, many years of meticulous care and training on the cultivator's part. Besides an intricate branching structure, the Chinese Bird Plum also has ornamental berries and its leaves are used as a tea in Vietnam. It will likely grow fine here in the ground as a shrub in a sunny or partially shaded spot, and should be very hardy to cold. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 11/06) – S.B.

Salix integra 'Hakuro Nishiki' VARIEGATED WILLOW (Salicaceae)

A deciduous shrub with strikingly variegated foliage, creamy white and pink almost obliterating the green. This species is of garden origin, very easy to grow and propagate from cuttings. Grow it in the full sun for the best variegation and provide lots of moisture. I like this one even in the winter because the stems have a reddish cast to them which provides a nice seasonal character. (Carol Popet, Fallbrook, 7/99) — T.P.

Salvia africana-lutea, syn. *Salvia aurea* BROWN SALVIA (Lamiaceae) S. Africa (SW Cape Province)

This 4–6 foot grayish shrub may be used to quickly divide all humans into two separate groups. In bloom, it seems, people either love it or hate it. Its bright yellow flower buds emerge from grayish-green calyces, but then quickly turn to russet-brown as the flowers expand. (When I first got this plant, I was excited to

get a yellow-flowered salvia, but actually it is noteworthy as the only brown-flowered salvia I know of!) Hailing from a true Mediterranean climate, *S. africana-lutea* is extremely drought tolerant in sun or light shade. Water it regularly, and it will grow larger; drought makes it more compact. Prefers good drainage and is reputedly somewhat tender to frost. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 1/97, 2/99, 3/01, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/02 & 2/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11, 3/16; Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 4/09)) —S.B.

***Salvia africana-lutea* 'Kirstenbock'** (Labiatae) Hybrid

New! A compact cultivar that stays around 3' tall by 4' wide. The cinnamon-bronze colored flowers are larger than the species. Blooms throughout the year, with heaviest flower production in winter, spring and early summer. Very drought-tolerant when established. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Salvia apiana WHITE SAGE (Lamiaceae) S Calif., N Baja Calif.

This fairly common foothill and mountain resident is remarkable not only botanically but also for its role in human rituals. It is a drought-tolerant 3–4 foot shrub with very tall spikes of small flowers that rise well above the plants to attract hummingbirds. The white foliage is ornamental at all seasons, and it is also pungently aromatic. (Crush a leaf on your next hiking trip—better yet, sample a few different plants and you'll see that some are more pungent than others.) This is the sage that local Native Americans used and use in sweat lodges and for other ceremonies. Dried leaves are rolled into a big cigar-like shape and burned like incense any time it is appropriate to facilitate spiritual cleansing, focus, and contemplation. And so, this is a good plant to have around! (Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98) —S.B.

Salvia barrelieri (Labiatae) S.W. Spain, N. Africa

Forms a blue-green basal rosette of bold foliage. Sends up flower stalks to 5' tall with many small lavender blue flowers over a long period starting in spring. Regular water; good draining soil. Full sun, part shade. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Salvia blepharophylla EYELASH SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico

This shrubby perennial is a beautiful flowering sage which blooms throughout the year here with bright clusters of orange-red flowers. Or are they pink? Orange? Coral? The answer is yes, depending on temperature and humidity. (When I first observed this plant, I bought it in full bloom in cool, humid Watsonville, where its flowers were glowing orange-red. I drove home and unpacked it a day later in warm, dry San Marcos, and the flowers were bright pink!) The flowers tend to be more orange in cool weather, and more pink in hot weather. Plants grow to about 3 by 3 feet and may be trimmed or cut back at any time to encourage bushiness and more flowering. Full sun or part shade and regular watering suit best. (Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon 4/03) —S.B.

***Salvia* 'Blue Chiquita'** LITTLE BLUE SAGE (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection

A stunning new selection from Mexico, this plant has felty foliage in a light green with a silvery underside to 2.5' with erect spires in electric blue. Full sun with good drainage. Hummingbirds love these. Exact species unknown, with *S. longispicata* as a possible parent. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Salvia brandegei BRANDEGEE'S SAGE (Lamiaceae) California and Baja, Mexico

According to Betsy Clebsch's excellent reference, *The New Book of Salvias*, until the 1960s and 1970s, when six large colonies were found in Baja, this species was thought to occur only on Santa Rosa Island (off the coast of Santa Barbara). An evergreen shrub with shiny, narrow, scalloped leaves and pale lavender-blue flowers in early spring, it grows to at least 3-4' tall and wide (Clebsch notes that it can get to 5' tall x 7' wide in the garden). It tolerates temperatures to at least 20°F, and probably lower, and prefers full sun and dry conditions in sandy or clay soil. Both flowering stems and foliage last well in flower arrangements. Deer don't seem to eat it. Very drought-tolerant. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05 & 3/09) – S.T-B.

***Salvia* 'Byron Flynt'** HYBRID MEXICAN SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico

Originally obtained from Suncrest Nurseries in Watsonville, CA, this large, fast-growing evergreen shrub looks to be either a form or hybrid of the species *Salvia mexicana*. It grows quickly to 6 feet tall and wide in full sun or partial shade with average (once a week) watering, and blooms nearly continuously with many foot-long spikes of 2" long bright indigo-blue flowers. Unlike other forms and hybrids of this species, the flower calyces are dark rather than chartreuse-green, which adds to the indigo color effect of this variety. Plants may be trimmed or cut back at any time to control their size, and flowering is especially

showy in spring and fall. Very tolerant of clay as well as sandy soils, this plant is a great favorite of hummingbirds. It will survive temperatures as low as 20°F., but its foliage is damaged at 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) – S.B.

Salvia buchananii (Lamiaceae) nativity unknown

A 2–3 foot perennial with bushy, upright growth and dark green, shiny foliage. This sage, which might now be extinct in the wild (it was described from Mexico) has deep magenta flowers from spring through fall. It likes well-drained soil in full sun to part shade, and needs only moderate water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98; Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 5/00; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02) —S.T-B

Salvia cacaliifolia (Lamiaceae) S Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras

This is one of the finest blue flowered shrubs we grow, and one of the most adaptable as well. It forms a dense bush 2–3 feet tall and 3–4 feet wide with dark green 2–3 inch leaves, and bears showy spikes of 1 inch flowers of the brightest gentian blue. Flowering occurs throughout the year on this evergreen shrub, which is tolerant of a wide variety of soils in sun or shade. Plants may be cut back in late winter, but do not need it. Regular watering; flowers attract hummingbirds; hardy to around 20°F. (Arlene Palmer, Crest, 3/01) – S.B.

Salvia canariensis CANARY ISLAND SAGE (Lamiaceae) Canary Is.

One of the larger sages, this shrub can easily reach 6 feet tall and at least as wide. This plant can get by on little water (once established) in full sun; it needs good drainage. The grey felty leaves borne on white stems are attractive all year, and the violet and purple spring through fall blooms are a striking contrast. Some nice specimens may be seen in the Canary Island garden section (near the gift shop) at Quail Botanical Gardens. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/98; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 7/98) —S.T-B

Salvia chamaedryoides ‘Marine Blue’ MARINE BLUE SALVIA (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

One parent of this attractive hybrid sage is *Salvia chamaedryoides*, which hails from Mexico; the other parent is unknown. The plant is an evergreen, bunny-proof perennial which grows to about 2’ tall (in bloom) and 3’ wide, forming a small mound. The leaves are green, unlike the *S. chamaedryoides* parent, which has gray foliage (some sources say the hybrid also has gray foliage). This sage takes full sun (or light shade), is drought-tolerant, and hardy to about 10°F. The bees make a beeline for the small, intensely blue flower, which bloom from spring through fall (if spent blooms are removed). Hummingbirds enjoy the flower nectar. Does best in well-drained soil. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 12/14) – P.P.& S.T-B.

Salvia chameleagnea AFRICAN BLUE SAGE (Lamiaceae) South Africa

The African Blue Sage is a colorful and easy evergreen shrub with a good show of bright blue flowers over a long season. Native to South Africa’s Cape of Good Hope, it is tolerant of seashore conditions as well as inland climates. The African Blue Sage grows quickly to 3-4’ tall and wide, with a dense foliage of 1” long bright green leaves. From late spring through fall, many 1” long light-blue and white flowers are produced in crowded clusters. The plant likes full sun and regular watering, although it is fairly drought-tolerant, and it is cold-hardy to at least 25°F. Flowers attract hummingbirds. Originally introduced into the USA by Gary Hammer in the 1980s as *Salvia africana-caerulea*, a similar species with which it is often confused even in its native land. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/05) – S.B.

Salvia chiapensis CHIAPAS SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico (Chiapas)

This shrubby perennial from the cloud forests of southern Mexico grows to 2 feet tall and 3 feet wide, and blooms from early summer to winter with spikes of ¾ inch fuchsia-pink flowers that are quite showy to people and hummingbirds alike. Regular watering and fertilizing suits it best, and the plant prefers a little shade in inland climates. It’s fairly tender to cold, so give it a protected spot in the garden and wait until the weather warms up to do any pruning. The hot pink flower color is striking in the summer garden. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/00; Arlene Palmer, Crest, 3/01) – S.B.

Salvia clevelandii CLEVELAND SAGE (Lamiaceae) S. Calif., Baja Calif.

One of our native sages, very popular and with good reason. It’s drought tolerant, needs little care, blooms heavily in spring and summer with light blue flowers, and has very aromatic foliage in the most subtle gray-green. It grows to about 4 feet tall and wide, requires full sun and good drainage and while it will look great even with no summer water it also tolerates being grown in a mixed garden. I prune mine back about a third in the summer to keep it neat. Eventually the plant can get old and woody and needs to be replaced, but young replacements grow quickly and can be grown from cuttings. Many named

varieties exist as do hybrids. 'Winifred Gilman' is one of my favorites, blooming a little later with violet blue flowers and with a little greener foliage. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95; Eric & Karen Gottlund, Carlsbad, 3/98; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 3/99 & 7/01) —T.P.

***Salvia clevelandii* 'Pozo Blue'** GREY MUSK SAGE (Lamiaceae [Labiatae]) Garden Hybrid

If you're looking for an attractive, evergreen, drought-tolerant, low-maintenance perennial with light violet-blue flowers – this could just be it! It doesn't mind clay soil and even tolerates seaside conditions. *Salvia* 'Pozo Blue' grows to about 3' tall and wide and bears flowers from spring to summer (or longer). The gray-green foliage has a strong pleasantly herbal scent. If you live in cool parts of our county take heart – this sage tolerates temperatures down to 5°F. The plant does best in well-drained soil in full sun and good air circulation. Once established it needs only occasional watering. Las Pilitas nursery (where this plant first appeared) notes that, "This is THE NATIVE BUTTERFLY BUSH. We've seen about thirty species of butterflies and a lot of hummingbirds working the flowers." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 1/06) – S.T-B.

Salvia coahuilensis SALTILLO SAGE, COAHUILA SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico

Mexico is fortunate to have many wonderful salvias, and *Salvia coahuilensis*, found in the province of Coahuila, is one lovely example. This low-growing evergreen perennial grows to about two feet tall and spreads 3 feet wide (possibly more). From spring through fall it has stunning dark violet flowers. The foliage is very aromatic, with a slightly medicinal scent. In my garden it has flowered through November. Best in full sun with good drainage and low to moderate watering. I cut mine back heavily in early winter. For lots more info I highly recommend *The New Book of Salvias* by Betsy Clebsch. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/16) – S.T-B.

***Salvia coccinea* 'Bicolor'** PINK AND WHITE SAGE (Lamiaceae) Garden Hybrid

Popular as an annual bedding plant in colder climates, the many varieties of this species (which originates in Subtropical North and South America) are fully perennial in our climate. Growing 2-3' tall, they bloom heavily over a long summer and fall season with colorful flowers that are great favorites of hummingbirds. The variety 'Bicolor' has unique two-color flowers with the upper half of the flowers white and the lower half pink. Plants are typically deciduous in winter but are hardy to around 15°F. Best in full sun with only average watering; cut back in late winter when new growth shows. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04)–S.B.

Salvia concolor (Syn. *S. cyanea*) (Labiatae) Mexico

[SAL-vee-uh CON-kuh-ler]

A very rare new large salvia to 5' tall, it has large sharp green foliage with purple stems and very showy velvety blue spike flowers. A fall to winter bloomer from high elevations, it can tolerate part shade and likes regular water. Very stunning in the garden, it's going to be very popular in the years to come. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/03) – T.P.

Salvia confertiflora (Lamiaceae) Brazil

This largish 4–6 foot shrubby salvia bears long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Though the flowers are rather small and stubby, hummingbirds love their nectar, and the plant in bloom is showy. Fall to spring bloom here, olive-green foliage, fairly tender to frost. (Marc Bell and Koby Hall, La Mesa, 1/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00 & 9/01) —S.B.

***Salvia* 'Costa Rica Blue'** (Lamiaceae)

This presumably hybrid sage was obtained from plant breeder Claude Hope in Costa Rica by Dave Verity of UCLA in the 1970's. It is a 4–5 foot shrub for part shade to full sun with showy spikes of cobalt-blue flowers throughout the year. A bit leggy here, it is more compact in Northern California. Regular fertilizing and pinching makes for a better looking plant. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95, 10/99, 3/00; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 9/98 & 1/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99 & 10/01) —S.B.

***Salvia* 'Costa Rica Blue'** COSTA RICA BLUE SAGE (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Famous for its bright blue flowers, this now-popular garden plant was introduced 30 years ago by UCLA botanist David Verity, who had obtained it from flower hybridizer Claude Hope in Costa Rica. I was proud to be the first nurseryman to name and grow it. Of hybrid origin, it is often mistakenly listed as a form of *Salvia guaranitica*, which it hardly resembles but may figure in its parentage. 'Costa Rica Blue' is an evergreen shrub that grows quickly to 4-6' tall in full sun or partial shade with average watering, producing

showy clusters of 2" long flowers throughout the year that are among the brightest cobalt blue of any salvia. Leaves are large, medium to chartreuse green, and tropical-looking. Plants are apt to grow tall and leggy, so may best be displayed in back of smaller shrubs or perennials. Plants may also be pruned during warm weather to keep them more compact. Best with protection from frost, plants are cold-hardy only to around 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.B.

Salvia darcy DARCY SAGE (Lamiaceae) NE Mexico

This red-flowered salvia has been quite popular since its discovery in 1988 by John Fairey and Carl Schoenfeld of Yucca Do Nursery in Texas. Native only to a limited area in the Sierra Madre Oriental at an altitude of 9000 ft, this species did not even have a name until 1991, when John and Carl took two British botanists to see it (one was John Compton, who named it in honor of the other, William D'Arcy). *Salvia darcy* is a deciduous shrubby perennial to around 3 feet tall which spreads by underground roots to around 5 feet wide. Flowers are bright coral-red in showy upright clusters, and the plant prefers full sun and regular watering. It is fast and easy to grow, and hardy to at least 20°F, probably lower. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01 & 10/02) —S.B.

Salvia discolor ANDEAN SAGE (Lamiaceae) Peru

This striking, 2–3 foot shrub bears delicate stems of nearly black (actually very deep purple) flowers which seem to only halfway emerge from their silvery calyces. Foliage is a beautiful silvery green. The flower stems are uniquely sticky, preventing ants and other bugs from getting close to the flowers. As with all salvias, the hummingbirds love the flowers. Full sun to part shade, regular watering, will tolerate some drought. Protect from severe frosts. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/96, 4/97, 1/99, 3/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/96; Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 3/98; Cindi Allen, San Clemente 5/03) —S.B.

Salvia discolor ANDEAN SAGE (Lamiaceae (Labiatae)) Peru

If there ever was a plant sure to make a kid say, "Ewww," this is it! *Salvia discolor* is notable for its mid-green leaves with a felty-white underside; if you can plant it where it can be viewed from below, that would be swell. This evergreen perennial is easily distinguished by its shiny, sticky stems, and I've often seen small insects stuck to them. The flowers are also curious – such a dark violet they're almost black, and held inside a pale green calyx. Betsy Clebsh's excellent book, *The New Book of Salvias*, notes that this species can reach up to 3' tall and wide in the Rivas, but in my Encinitas garden it rarely exceeded 2' tall. It has a scandant habit, winding through other plants or spreading slowly without climbing upwards. It doesn't need a full day of sun, though it will certainly accept that. Not hardy to frost, so if you live in a cold area you should bring it indoors for the winter. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/08) – S.T-B.

Salvia dolomitica DOLOMITE SAGE (Lamiaceae) South Africa

This grey-leaved frost-tolerant evergreen shrub grows to 3-6' tall and wide. It spreads slowly by runners, and can eventually form a good-sized clump if not contained. The lightly aromatic leaves are green when young, getting grey as they age, and are covered with very fine grey hairs. The white and pale lilac flowers appear winter through early summer, and the calyx remains on the plant until the seeds fall off after the petals fall, becoming a deep pink-purple color. According to plantzafrica.com, "The dolomite sage is restricted to the provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga, where it occurs at altitudes of 1150–1900 m on dolomite rock outcrops." However, it has thrived in my Vista garden in mostly decomposed granite soil at an altitude of about 600 feet. Low water requirements, best in full sun but will tolerate some shade. Needs well-drained soils. The website above suggests that "The plants need to be pruned back hard every year or alternatively every second year to encourage bushy, non-woody growth. This is best done in late winter, prior to its new spring growth." I planted mine as a 1-gallon plant in 2008, and this year will be the first time I'm pruning it. It is supposed to be easy to grow from both cuttings and seeds. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/15) – S.T-B.

Salvia dorisiana FRUIT-SCENTED SAGE (Lamiaceae) Honduras

This bold-looking 5 foot tall shrub features large 3 inch lime-green tropical-looking foliage that has a wonderful fragrance of pineapple and grapefruit. Showy magenta pink 2 inch tubular flowers appear in clusters in winter and spring. Hardy only to around 27°F, it needs a protected spot in frosty climates but will grow fine in part shade. Water regularly and protect from hot sun. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01, 1/02, 2/02, 1/03) —S.B.

Salvia elegans PINEAPPLE SAGE (Labiatae) Mexico, Guatemala

This herbaceous sub-shrub can grow 3-5' tall and 2-3' wide, and can spread a bit with underground runners. The leaves are scented of pineapple and can make a pleasant addition to fruit salad or other food. Best of all, the 1-2" long fire-engine red tubular flowers are magnets for hummingbirds! [When I purchased my first plant, in a 2" pot with a couple of flowers, hummingbirds made a beeline for me while I was on line in the nursery!] It blooms fall through spring; cut back when it gets too leggy. Grow it in full sun to light shade with moderate water. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/07) – S.T-B.

***Salvia flocculosa* 'Curtis Blue'** (Lamiaceae) Ecuador

This evergreen shrub with silvery green leaves will grow to about 3' tall and wide in full sun. It was purchased in Oct. 2011 at the U. C. Riverside Arboretum plant sale, and they report that it has "1-2 in., aromatic, dull green leaves & spikes of many tiny, deep purple blue, two-lipped flowers with two conspicuous white marks on the lower lip." Information about this plant has been hard to find, and perhaps it is a recent name change: one website (www.salvias.org.au) notes that: "*S. cruickshanksii*... is now *S. flocculosa*." Another says it was previously misidentified as *S. cruickshanksii*. In either case, this is a relatively uncommon *Salvia* and worth a try. Some web sources say it blooms summer to fall, others from fall to spring. It probably is frost-sensitive, so you might need to protect it if you live inland. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11, 3/16) – S. T-B.

***Salvia gesneraeflora* 'Mole Poblano'** (Lamiaceae)

This is a fine selection of a large, somewhat viny shrub from the mountains of southern Mexico that was introduced by the Huntington Botanical Gardens around 1980. It is spectacular in bloom from Christmas through winter and spring, with its showy terminal clusters of large 2 inch flowers of the brightest scarlet-red that are much-appreciated as a winter food source by the hummingbirds. The red flowers emerge from a bright green calyx on the typical species form, a violet-black calyx on the cultivar 'Tequila', and a chocolate-brown calyx on 'Mole Poblano', which often has an even longer blooming season than the other two. This is a big *salvia* that needs room to grow and regular watering (once a week is fine). It succeeds in part shade and also full sun, where it is more compact. It can even be grown up through larger shrubs for an interesting vining effect. Although the foliage is apt to be somewhat tender to frost, mature plants will recover from temperatures as low as 20°F. This plant makes an excellent and showy Christmas dinner for your hummingbird guests! (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94; Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 5/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/01, 1/02, 2/02) —S.B.

Salvia glechomaefolia CREEPING BLUE SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico

Here is yet another of the 900 species of *salvias*, this one from Central Mexico. Hardy to 32 °F, this creeping perennial has light green foliage and small blue-violet flowers, although it is not a very dense bloomer. It only grows to about 18 inches tall and spreads by stolons. Named after *Glechoma hederacea*, (Ground Ivy) which has a similar habit and foliage. It likes a rich, moist soil, will grow in sun or part shade, and blooms summer through winter. This *salvia* was introduced to the California nursery trade in 1992, and just recently has begun to show up in local nurseries. Like many of the species *salvias*, time will tell of its garden worthiness. I'm sure with further selections and hybridization these *salvias* are bound to improve. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 1/00) —T.P.

***Salvia greggii* 'Furman's Red'** (Lamiaceae) Cultivar

[SAL-vee-uh GREGG-ee-eye *Salvia* is derived from the Latin *salvus*, which means heathy or sound, referring to the supposed medicinal value of some sages; *greggii* honors a person named Gregg.]

This small, bushy evergreen shrub is fast growing to about 5' tall by 3' wide. It has soft green leaves and clusters of trumpet-shaped magenta-red flowers. Grow this in full sun. The plant is drought-tolerant and survives in temperatures down to 10°F-20°F. Betsy Clebsch, in ***A Book of Salvias***, notes that *S. greggii* occurs "in rocky soil at elevations of 5000-9000 ft...from southwest Texas throughout the Chichuahuan deserts into the province of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. ...The cultivar 'Furman's Red' is a selection made in Texas, probably in the 1970s, and named for W.A. Furman, a distinguished plantsman from Kerrville, Texas. It is known for its profuse production of dark red flowers in autumn." (Pat Hilty, San Marcos, 1/04) – P.H.

***Salvia guaranitica* 'Argentine Skies'** (Lamiaceae)

[SAL-vee-uh gair-uh-NIH-tih-kuh *Salvia* is from the Latin word meaning "safe and sound," alluding to the healing properties of some of the plants in this group.]

This cultivar of a So. American species was, according to *A New Book of Salvias*, introduced in 1990 by Pennsylvania horticulturist Charles Cresson. It grows to 5' tall from a suckering rootstock; the leaves have an anise scent. It likes good soil and water. The long-blooming flowers are a beautiful light blue, and appear summer to fall. An added bonus – they're very attractive to hummingbirds! Winter dormant in cold years. Give it full sun, or part shade inland. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P. & S.T-B.

***Salvia guaranitica* 'Black and Blue'** (Lamiaceae)

Salvia guaranitica is a bushy perennial grown for its striking blue flowers. The species, which hails from Brazil and Argentina, is true blue, but many forms exist, from light sky blue in *S. guaranitica* 'Argentine Skies' to this selection, *S. g.* 'Black and Blue', with dark blue flowers and a darker calyx. Plants are bushy and spreading. Flowers are borne atop 5–8 foot stems growing from a suckering rootstock. These sages like good soil, regular water and fertilizer. They dislike cold and go dormant in winter. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/99, 9/00, 7/01) —T.P.

***Salvia* 'Indigo Spires'** (Lamiaceae)

Discovered as a chance seedling at the Huntington Botanical Gardens, this salvia was introduced in 1979 and has been favored in gardens throughout Southern California ever since. Growing to an average height of 4 feet (and as wide), the size varies with the amount of water it receives. Its medium green ovate leaves are 3–4 inches long. As with most salvias, 'Indigo Spires' enjoys full sun and can become rangy if grown in too much shade. Its deep indigo flower spikes are very showy and hold their vivid blue color even through the blasting summer sun. Cut back to the crown during late winter to enjoy it at its best throughout the rest of the year. Beautiful when mixed with dwarf goldenrod or perennial asters, which compliment each other summer through fall. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/95 & 9/00; Don Walker, Vista, 11/96; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00) —J.W.

Salvia iodantha MEXICAN FUCHSIA SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico

This shrubby salvia, which is native to mountains in central Mexico at altitudes up to 10,000 feet, can grow from 6 to 10 feet tall and up to 6 feet wide, with soft green leaves held close to the stems. The tubular flowers, which are attractive to hummingbirds, appear in clusters from fall through spring. It can get leggy, so cut back after blooming to keep it more compact. Betsy Clebsch, in her excellent reference book, *The New Book of Salvias*, notes that, "The cyclamen-purple flowers have a velvety appearance due to the man small hairs that closely cover them. As the flowers are less than 1 in[ch]... long, it is their quantity that makes the colorful, 6 in[ch]... long inflorescence so showy." Grows best in full sun with moderate to low water. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/10) — S.T-B

Salvia iodantha, purple-leaf form (Lamiaceae) Mexico

This 4 foot shrubby salvia has new foliage tinged purple, with older leaves an olive green. Bright violet-purple flowers are produced on upright spikes from fall to spring. Full sun and average watering. (Christine Wotruba, La Mesa, 3/97) —S.B.

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* 'Maraschino'** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

A hybrid sage that blooms late summer through winter, with profusely produced bright red ½ inch flowers on a dark green thickly foliated plant. It grows about 4 by 4 feet in the full sun. Cutting back after blooming may encourage another round of flowers. A natural cross of *Salvia microphylla* × *S. greggii*, many other color selections are available. They were originally collected near the village of Jame in the province of Coahuila, at 6500 feet elevation. Propagate from cuttings in the spring and summer. Can be grown somewhat dry at the coast. Cut back several times in the summer to encourage bushiness. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03) —T.P.

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* 'Bob & Ernie'** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* 'Golden Girl'** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* 'Monika'** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* (dark purple)** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* (pink/red bicolor)** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

***Salvia* ×*jamensis* (salmon)** (Lamiaceae) Hybrid

What a fascinating hybrid! *Salvia greggii* hails from 5000' to 9000' high in Southwest Texas into the Mexican Chihuahan deserts, and *Salvia microphylla* is native to southeastern Arizona and many mountainous parts of Mexico. According to Betsy Clebsch, writing in her excellent reference *The New*

Book of Salvias, “Both these species hybridize freely, and James Compton... has given the name *Salvia xjamensis* to a hybrid swarm of *S. microphylla* and *S. greggii* found in the wild.” Clebsch further notes that this swarm was described by Compton in the early 1990s. Clebsch notes that *Salvia xjamensis* “is a shrub, usually under 3 ft in height and width. Some plants are more rounded in shape than others. Small, glossy green, ovate leaves, usually less than 1 in long, lightly cover the shrub... Flowers may be found in many shades of red, rose, rose-pink, orange, salmon, or pale yellow, and some are bicolored.” Also, “In 1988, Yucca Do Nursery found plants of what is now known as *Salvia xjamensis* in the wild. Selections were made and introduced in their 1991 catalog...” Many colorful selections are available now, and thrive in full sun with very little water. In my garden I have found they do best with severe pruning in early winter. I purchased these four 1-gallon plants from the U. C. Riverside fall plant sale (a very highly recommended extravaganza!) in October, 2015. The first blooms started in March in my garden, and they should bloom through fall. ***Salvia xjamensis* ‘Bob & Ernie’** has magenta flowers; ***Salvia xjamensis* ‘Monika’** has purple and red flowers; ***Salvia xjamensis* (pink/red bicolor)** has soft red and pink flowers; ***Salvia xjamensis* (salmon)** has salmon orange flowers. ***Salvia xjamensis* ‘Golden Girl’** (purchased in 2011 from U. C. Riverside) has soft yellow flowers (see smgrowers.com for a good description). ***Salvia xjamensis* (dark purple)** (purchased in 2009 from U. C. Riverside) has magenta flowers (it might have been mis-labeled) and has slowly spread to about 1-2’ tall x 5-6’ wide. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 5/16) – S.T-B.

Salvia karwinskii KARWINSKI’S SAGE (Lamiaceae) S Mexico, C. America

A large winter blooming shrub sage to 8 feet, with coral rose pink flowers with a darker calyx. The grayish 6 inch long leaves contrast beautifully with the flowers. This plant likes full sun, and is very easy to grow. It comes from high elevation oak and pine forests in southern Mexico and Central America. The flower color of this species is somewhat variable in nature. It should be hardy to 20°F, doing well almost anywhere in San Diego. Tolerant of dry conditions at the coast, it likes more water inland. Propagation is easy from cuttings taken in the spring. If cut back several times in the summer the plant’s overall size can be reduced. (Marie Smith, San Diego, 2/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 1/03; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05; Sheila Busch, Escondido, 2/16) —T.P.

Salvia lanceolata (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

This is an interesting new salvia from Betsy Clebsch that is quite unique. It’s very drought-tolerant and compact—so far, it hasn’t reached more than about 2 feet tall by 2 feet wide. Leathery gray pointed leaves are about 2 inches long and densely clothe the plant. The unusual flowers are a tan color and emerge from a gray calyx. Full sun is best, and it’s probably hardy to around 25°F. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/01) – S.B.

Salvia lasiantha (Lamiaceae) Central America and Mexico

A small leaved medicinal species whose textured foliage is very attractive. In summer and fall, purple flowers form in dense small clusters, very pretty. Somewhat frost tender. Sun or bright shade, good drainage. 3’ tall and wide. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia leucantha* ‘Eder’** VARIEGATED MEXICAN SAGE (Lamiaceae)

This is a splendid variegated-foliage selection of a familiar shrubby perennial, growing to around 3 by 3 feet in full sun or very light shade. The olive-green leaves in this selection are marbled with cream and light green, especially in strong sun. Flowers are purple as in the typically grown species form, and are produced in spike-like terminal clusters from spring through fall. Plants may be cut back after blooming to promote more-vigorous new growth and bloom. Hardy to around 20°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01) —S.B.

***Salvia leucophylla* ‘Figueroa’** PURPLE SAGE (Lamiaceae) Horticultural selection

This heat-tolerant evergreen perennial selection of a California native sage has nicely-scented silver-green foliage, and grows to about 2’-5’ tall by 6’-8’ wide. The three 1-gallon plants I planted in 2010, have formed low mounds about 5’-8’ wide. So far they have not been troubled by pests of any kind, and weathered the drought with minimal water, doing much better than a number of other native plants in my garden. The pale violet-pink flowers appear in whirls up along the stems in spring. Does best in full sun; needs only low water. According to *California Native Plants for the Garden*, “Purple sage produces two sets of leaves. The lush, new, apple green spring leaves are 1 to 3 inches long and somewhat bumpy. They are eventually replaced by smaller, silvery white foliage as the weather heats up.” There are a

number of other *Salvia leucophylla* cultivars and selections available, and they vary as to height, flower color and growing conditions. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/15) – S.T-B.

***Salvia madrensis* YELLOW SAGE, FORSYTHIA SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico**

One of the few salvias with yellow flowers, this large (to 5 feet) subtropical shrub bears terminal panicles of bright yellow flowers in the fall and winter here. The species name refers to its native home in Mexico's Sierra Madre mountains. It is grown in South Texas and so tolerates a fair amount of cold. Full sun to part shade; regular water. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98 & 1/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 9/12, 12/12, 11/15) — S.B.

***Salvia melissodora* GRAPE-SCENTED SAGE (Lamiaceae) Mexico**

From the Mexican province of Chihuahua in the north all the way to Oaxaca in the south, this 6' evergreen shrub is native to the Sierra Madre Occidental mountain range at elevations from 4000-8000'. Its most notable feature is its small, lavender-blue, strongly grape-scented flowers, which are produced in waves from winter through summer. This is a woody shrub with small leaves that likes full sun, good drainage, and average watering. It should not be overwatered, however, and watering more than once a week can lead to failure. It is cold-hardy to 20°F., and attracts both hummingbirds and butterflies. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/00; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/06, 2/06; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/15) — S.B.

***Salvia mexicana* 'Elise' MEXICAN SAGE (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection**

A Mexican sage with huge panicles of large smoky lavender flowers with brilliant lime calyces in the fall and winter. Upright to 7' x 5', trim to keep bushy. Full sun to part shade and regular water. A new color in *S. mexicana*. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia mexicana* 'Limelight' (Lamiaceae)**

A large sage from central Mexico (where it can reach 16 feet in the wild!) which is highly variable in form, with many selections available, typically growing 3–9 feet tall by 4 feet wide in cultivation. Good in sun or part shade, and hardy to 20°F. The branches are brittle, and do well with some support. Cut back to 3 feet tall in spring to shape. Long-flowering dark blue branches cut well and are long lasting in the fall. *S. mexicana* 'Limelight' was collected in 1978 by the University of California Botanical Garden of Berkeley. It has small dark violet blue flowers against chartreuse green calyces. Other forms of the species include *S. mexicana* 'Queretaro', with small dark violet blue flowers having lime calyces, and *S. mexicana* (Russell Form) with dark violet blue flowers and dark calyces. [Dynamo Betsy Clebsch wrote the excellent 1997 *A Book of Salvias*, the first popular book on this garden-worthy genus, covering over 100 species in detail, and well illustrated with both color photographs and line drawings. —S.T-B.] (Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 10/00) —T.P.

***Salvia mexicana* 'Queretaro' MEXICAN SAGE (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection**

A Mexican sage (pronounced Kar-ret-ta-row) with huge panicles of large dark violet blue flowers with brilliant lime calyces in the fall and winter. Upright to 7' x 5', trim to keep bushy. Much showier selection than *S. mexicana* 'Limelight'. Full sun to part shade. Regular water. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia mexicana* 'Raspberry Truffle' MEXICAN SAGE (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection**

A new Mexican sage with unusual rose-plum flowers (the color is phenomenal) with dark calyces. Upright growth to 3' x 4'; trim to keep bushy. Possibly a hybrid with *S. gesneraeflora* 'Mole Poblano'. Blooms fall, winter and spring. A new introduction by Plant it Earth Farms in Vista. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/05, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia microphylla* 'Hot Lips' HOT LIPS SAGE (Lamiaceae) Garden Hybrid**

By far the most popular salvia these days is this unusual and colorful selection (the species hails from Mexico) that was first introduced into California horticulture 5 years ago by *Pacific Horticulture* editor Richard Turner (see his editorial in the October/November/December 2004 issue of that magazine for the full story). The most striking feature of this plant is its multi-colored red and white flowers. Blooming heavily over a long summer and fall season, the first flowers on each upright flowering stem are pure red, later flowers in the middle of the stem are red and white, and the final flowers at the end of the stem are pure white. When this plant was first grown in San Francisco, the name 'Hot Lips' was coined and it made the plant even more popular! It is an easy evergreen shrub to around 3' tall in full sun or part shade

which needs only average watering. It may be cut back in late winter to promote a fresh new growth of flowering stems, and is cold-hardy to at least 15°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04) – S.B.

Salvia microphylla* var. *neurepia DELTA LEAF SAGE (Lamiaceae) C Mexico

This handsome evergreen salvia grows to 3 feet tall and 4 feet wide. It flowers throughout the year and is fast and easy to grow in full sun or a little shade. Flowers are bright red in cool weather, and may have a tendency to be more pinkish red in hot sun. Lush green foliage gives it a tropical look, although it is hardy to at least 20°F. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —S.B.

Salvia namaensis GERANIUM-LEAVED SAGE (Lamiaceae) South Africa

This attractive small evergreen shrub has small, finely-dissected leaves that look like tiny geranium leaves. It has a compact habit to around 2' tall and wide, with tiny lavender-blue flowers throughout the year. Plants prefer good drainage in full sun, are drought-tolerant, and also look good in containers. This is an interesting plant for its foliage alone, and also useful for many because of its small size. It is cold-hardy to around 25° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/06) – S.B.

Salvia namaensis GERANIUM-LEAVED SAGE (Lamiaceae) South Africa

The species name of this salvia refers to one of the native tribes of people in Namaqualand, a region of Namibia in southwest Africa, but it is more common in the wild in South Africa. Happy in full sun with average watering, it is a cute little 2'-3' evergreen shrub with a fragrant foliage of tiny leaves that look like miniature lemon-scented geranium leaves. Tiny lavender flowers are produced all year. Also good in containers, and cold-hardy to 25°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06) – S.B.

Salvia pratensis BLUE MEADOW SAGE (Lamiaceae) Europe and Northern Africa

This charming salvia forms a nice basal clump of rich green leaves, and blooms in spring and summer with foot-long spikes of bright blue flowers. It likes full sun and average watering, and is extremely hardy to cold. It is useful in a meadow-type planting or in the foreground of a perennial border, and the flowers attract hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07) – S.B.

***Salvia* 'Purple Majesty'** (Lamiaceae)

This outstanding hybrid sage was hybridized by Fred Boutin at the Huntington Botanical Gardens in 1977, and introduced by the Huntington in 1979. It is a hybrid of *S. guaranitica* and *S. gesneraeflora* 'Tequila'. This showy shrub grows to 3 feet tall and as much as 5 feet wide, and is perhaps the best purple salvia for the garden. Spikes of royal purple flowers are displayed nicely above the foliage in arching terminal clusters in winter and spring, but also at other times of the year. The foliage is a pleasing green, lush and compact. Popular with hummingbirds and easy to grow in sun or light shade with average watering. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 12/94, 10/95, 1/96, 4/97, 3/00; Sue Martin, Point Loma, 5/97; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/01) —S.B.

***Salvia regla*, Huntington form** (Lamiaceae) W Texas and Mexico

Named after Regla, Mexico where this sage was found and unusual for a sage, this species is a 6 foot shrub, deciduous in coldest areas. Frost hardy to the mid teens, it doesn't leaf out until late spring, and does not like to be cut back. Very showy red-orange flowers in summer and fall: striking 1 inch flowers emerge from 1 inch long calyces. Although it was first introduced in 1839, it remained rare until the 1980s. Compared to the species, the Huntington selection displayed has smaller, somewhat fuzzy leaves, probably the best among the cultivars. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/00 & 7/01) —T.P.

Salvia rubiginosa (Lamiaceae) Southern Mexico and Guatemala

[SAL-vee-uh roo-bih-gin-OH-suh

Salvia is from the Latin word for "safe" or "sound," in reference to the healing properties of some members of this group; *rubiginosa* (Latin) means "rusty."]

This tidy evergreen shrub bears many clusters of bright blue flowers in winter and spring and also at other times throughout the year. It grows easily in full sun or partial shade with average watering, and is probably best with a little shade in inland regions. Foliage is light green, and plants are typically compact, growing to 3-4' tall and wide (maybe somewhat larger in shade). Plants are hardy to around 25°F, but frost can damage both foliage and flowers. Like other salvias, this one attracts hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05) – S.B.

Salvia rypara (Lamiaceae) Argentina, Bolivia

[SAL-vee-uh rye-PAIR-uh *Salvia* is from the Latin word meaning "safe and sound", alluding to the healing properties of some of the plants in this group; *rypara* is a variant of the Latin word meaning "streamside."]

This 3' x 3' perennial has soft light green leaves covered in airy sprays of light blue flowers almost non-stop. The epitome of a good garden plant, it requires average water and grows in full sun to part shade. *Salvia* expert Betsy Clebsch suggests "a little deadheading throughout the growing season [to] keep flower production active." (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P.

***Salvia sagittata* ARROWLEAF SAGE (Lamiaceae) Ecuador, Chile, Peru**

This is a 3- to 4-foot high evergreen perennial with thick, fuzzy arrow-shaped leaves to 5 inches long that have reddish-purple veins. Its open-branched inflorescence (which is rather sticky) grows to 20 inches tall and is composed of 1-inch indigo-blue flowers of a very intense hue. It is native to the high Andes at altitudes from 9500' to 10,500' feet, and because of this is not recommended for hot humid climates. It likes full sun (to very light shade), mulch, well-drained soil and regular watering, and is hardy in a mild frost. In the Vista garden where this plant was grown it is kept to about 18" – 2' tall by frequent pruning. Roots easily from cuttings taken in summer, according to *salvia* expert Betsy Clebsch. Learn lots more from *The New Book of Salvias* by Betsy Clebsch and the San Marcos Growers website: smgrowers.com. (Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 1/03; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/15) —S.B. & S.T-B.

***Salvia scabra* (Lamiaceae) South Africa**

One of the newer salvias in our collection at my nursery. This South African, drought tolerant, shrubby plant has small clusters of lavender-pink tubular flowers almost all year. The plant stays low and grows in sun or part shade. Although it reseeds nicely it is not invasive. I planted this in part shade at first, not being able to find a reference for it. It did very well, and then reseeded in the sunny parts where it also did very well. This is a very adaptable plant and I'm sure will be more popular in the future. It's listed in Betsy Clebsch's *New Book of Salvias* (reviewed in this issue) if you want more information. She lists it as being cold hardy to 20 degrees. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03) – T.P.

***Salvia sinaloensis* SINALOA SAGE (Lamiaceae) Sinaloa, Mexico**

Sinaloa Sage is one of the smallest salvias we grow, and is perfectly suited to container gardens as well as the front of a sunny well-tended border. In addition, it has one of the truest-blue flower colors of any sage. First introduced into California horticulture in the 1980's, *Salvia sinaloensis* is a compact herbaceous perennial that grows to just 12 inches tall and wide. Its spikes of flowers are produced in summer and fall and are quite showy even though the individual flowers are not large. Plants prefer partial shade, but will grow in full sun if given regular watering. They like a well-drained, somewhat acid soil, which is why they do so well in containers with potting mix and can often fail if planted indiscriminately in a hot location in heavy, alkaline soil. Plants are hardy to around 20°F., and appreciate regular watering in the summer but resent being waterlogged in the winter. Especially when plants are grown in full sun, cool, dry weather in spring and fall produces a showy plum-purple foliage color instead of the usually green leaves. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) – S.B.

***Salvia splendens* 'Van Houttei' (Lamiaceae)**

This splendid cutting-grown selection of a rather tender Brazilian species bears showy clusters of maroon-red flowers and is quite shrubby to 3 by 3 feet. It grows well in sun or part shade but dislikes freezing temperatures. Flowering is in summer and fall, and it is especially effective in the autumn garden. Due to cold, plants may not be long-lived, but may be preserved by starting new plants from cuttings every so often. Its unusual flower color is striking, and never fails to attract attention. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 11/01) —S.B.

***Salvia splendens* 'Van Houttei - Dancing Flame' (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection**

Strongly variegated foliage flushed heavily with cream spots. The flowers of this clone are bright red orange. Full sun, blooms all summer. Easy to grow. Regular water and soil. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia splendens* 'Van Houttei - Dark Purple' (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection**

New hybrid of the more well-know selection. Normally burgundy, this new selection is very dark purple in the summer and fall. This sage has light green foliage and is more compact at 3' x 3'. Good soil, moisture and some protection from frost. Sun to part shade. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia splendens* 'Van Houttei - Lavender'** (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection

Large lavender flowers with light purple calyxes. Root hardy perennial. Best with part sun and regular water. Grows 3' tall and wide. Continually in flower. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia splendens* 'Van Houttei - Paul'** (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection

New hybrid of the more well-known selection. Normally burgundy, this new selection has plum-purple flowers with a darker calyx in the summer and fall. This sage has light green foliage and grows 4' x 4'. Good soil, moisture and some protection from frost. Sun to part shade. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

***Salvia splendens* 'Van Houtteii - Tall Peach'** (Lamiaceae) Horticultural Selection

New hybrid of the more well-known selection. Normally burgundy, this new selection has peach flowers in the summer and fall. This sage has light green foliage and grows 4' x 4'. Needs good soil, moisture and frost protection. Sun to part shade. Grows more vertical than species. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/06) – T.P.

Salvia uliginosa BOG SAGE (Lamiaceae) S. Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina

A clump-forming evergreen perennial growing from 3 to 6 feet tall, this vigorous salvia is grown for its airy clusters of sky-blue flowers. Tolerant of extremes of temperature and moisture, it grows larger and spreads more rapidly in wet clay soils. Full sun—grow it on the dry side to keep it from being invasive. Tolerant of very wet soils. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98 & 9/99; ?, 7/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 8/01; Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 8/01) —S.B.

Salvia urica BUSH BLUE SAGE (Lamiaceae) Chiapas, Mexico

Possibly one of my favorite salvias, it has a compact habit with stunning cobalt blue flowers. It grows 2' x 2' the first year and 3' x 3' the second. It likes full sun the best, but will tolerate shade spots, although it may go more off in the winter. Hardy to about 30 degrees, it comes from a warm & moist habitat, the mountain regions of Chiapas, Mexico. Blooms heaviest in the summer. This is a good one for planting with roses, asters & grasses. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/03) – T.P.

Salvia verticillata* ssp. *amasiaca (Lamiaceae) Europe to W. Asia

Low rosette of lightly pubescent leaves. Lavender blue flowers set in red-violet calyx summer and fall. Hardy plant likes average garden water and well amended soil. (Tom Piergrossi Landscape & Nursery, Vista, 7/05) – T.P.

Salvia wagneriana WAGNER'S SAGE (Lamiaceae) Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico

[SAL-vee-uh wag-ner-ee-AN-uh *Salvia* is from the Latin word meaning "safe and sound," alluding to the healing properties of some of the plants in this group; *wagneriana* commemorates someone named Wagner.]

Similar to *Salvia involucrata*, this species has large intense pink flowers in winter. The plant is lower and bushier than other winter-blooming salvias. According to Betsy Clebsch's *A New Book of Salvias* (a wonderful reference), this species is found at elevations of 4,000' to 6,000' and adapts well to many areas. She suggests that you grow it "under high shade with protection from hot sun and wind. A very warm, mild climate is a prerequisite for this salvia, as is well-draining garden soil amended with humus. Annual mulching and regular deep watering are also necessary." (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04, 2/05; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 12/11; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 12/11, 12/13) – T.P. & S.T-B.

***Salvia* 'Waverly'** (Lamiaceae)

A relative newcomer, this mid-size flowering sage is shrubby to around 4–5 feet tall in bloom. Flowering in summer and at other times throughout the year, it bears arching terminal spikes of white flowers with purplish calyxes, for an overall very pastel purple effect. Thought by some to be a hybrid of *S. leucantha*, it is easy to grow in full sun with regular watering, and may be cut back hard in late winter. Similar, but with more bluish calyxes, is *S. 'Phyllis' Fancy*. Both forms are probably root hardy to at least 20°F. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/97, 9/98, 8/01; Lise & Jim Wright, San Diego, 5/00; ?, 7/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01) —S.B.

Sambucus mexicana MEXICAN ELDERBERRY (Adoxaceae) Mexico, Oregon south to Baja and east to West Texas

This briefly-deciduous shrub or small tree (with pruning) is a great plant for attracting wildlife. It is fairly drought tolerant and grows 10-25' tall in full sun to part shade. Drought-tolerant once well established. Bright green leaves are a good foil for the small creamy white flowers that appear in spring and are prized by pollinators. The edible blue-black berries (which are toxic to people until ripe) are loved by both birds and people (think elderberry wine). (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/12; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 2/12) – P.P. & S. T-B.

Sambucus nigra BLACK ELDERBERRY (Adoxaceae) Europe, North Africa, Asia

This deciduous shrub or tree can grow to thirty feet tall and wide in full sun to light shade. It has nearly black divided leaves. In spring, the scented, white, flat-topped flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Later in the year the dark purple to black fruit is enjoyed by birds, and also cooked and enjoyed by people (although they are poisonous if not fully ripe). In the wild it grows in both wet and dry locations; here we can grow it with modest water. There are several subspecies and cultivars available, including a popular one called S. 'Black Lace' which has very dark lacy foliage and pink flowers. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 5/13) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Sansevieria pinguicula WALKING SANSEVIERIA (Dracaenaceae) Kenya

Offsets on above ground branches; plantlets put out stilt-like, skinny leg roots, hence the name 'Walking'. Native to the arid, sandy open plains of Coast Province, Kenya. Thick agave-like leaves are extremely dense and rigid with a dark matte green, slightly rough surface. Sharply pointed – a fierce, lethal point. I have shown this plant several times. Each showing has ended or begun with blood – my blood! Points are so thin, stiff and sharp that often a puncture occurs unnoticed until the blood starts flowing. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09) – J&M. B.

Sansevieria suffruticosa SILVER SPIRES (Dracaenaceae) Kenya

Endemic to the more mountainous regions of central Kenya; species found growing on the edges of thickets and along sandy cliffs. Long, slender tubular leaves to about two feet grow in a spiraling geometrically stacked formation. Sharply pointed leaf tip is dark green with transverse bands of silver & pale green patterns. A handsome plant that will easily spread to a width and height of four feet or more. Thrives as an indoor container plant with minimal maintenance (watering) and strong filtered light. Offsets are known to travel on above ground branches, taking up residence in neighboring pots and gardens without hesitation. A tall flower stalk appears about once a year on mature plants, usually late summer. Small, creamy white, densely clustered flowers bloom up the stalk over a three to six week period. Flower scent, which is generally quite pleasant, can sometimes peak, permeating a cloying level of all-too-sweet perfume that is especially strong at dusk. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 7/09; Barb Whelan, Bonita, 1/16) – J&M. B.

***Saponaria* 'Bressingham'** (Caryophyllaceae)

Who would want to say "no" to a plant that blooms virtually non-stop? The specimen exhibited (also known as S. 'Bressingham Hybrid') has deep-pink flowers and a very low form, making a nice ground-hugging plant perfect in a border or rock garden situation. This perennial cultivar has a loose mat of narrow, hairy mid-green leaves to ½" long. The ½ inch wide flowers are produced over very long season in showy deep pink spays. It thrives in full sun with little water required, doing best with good drainage. Deadheading and feeding will improve appearance. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01 & 8/01) —T.P., S.T-B.

***Sarracenia* 'Judith Hindle'** (Sarraceniaceae)

The herbaceous pitcher plants are a unique and fascinating group of carnivorous plants that feature specially-modified pitcher-shaped leaves that attract and digest insects in order to supplement the plants' diet in their native nutrient-poor bogs. Considered by many to be the most beautiful of all Pitcher Plants, the cultivar 'Judith Hindle' is a hybrid between *Sarracenia purpurea*, *S. flava*, and *S. leucophylla*. Its pitchers are green when young, maturing to a bright deep red color speckled with white, yellow, and green and sporting heavily-ruffled hoods. On healthy, well-grown mature plants, the pitchers can grow as tall as 18–24 inches. Pitcher plants require extra care in cultivation to look their best. They need to be grown in pots of live sphagnum moss that are placed in shallow trays of pure water – use only distilled water because our tap water here is too high in salts and will stunt the plants growth or even kill them.

Pitcher plants love a hot, humid environment – although they may be grown outdoors in part shade here, they thrive in a greenhouse as many orchids do. (Tom Dougherty, San Diego, 9/02) —S.B.

Scabiosa africana (Dipsacaceae) S. Africa

An excellent perennial and cut flower, this South African native will thrive in full sun or part shade. The grey-green foliage is softly tomentose (meaning it has dense, wool-like hairs) and is low growing, while the flowers themselves rise on sturdy, thin stems to 2 feet above the foliage. Flowers are a pale lilac, 1–1 ¼ inch across. This scabiosa enjoys our alkaline soil and water, and though somewhat drought tolerant, blooms more and looks more life-like with regular watering. Propagate via seed, division, or cuttings. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 4/97, 7/99, 7/01) —C.Z.

Scabiosa atropurea PINCUSHION FLOWER, SWEET SCABIOUS, MOURNING BRIDE (Dipsacaceae) S Europe

A larger *Scabiosa* than we're used to, this one gets about four feet tall with blue flowers heads suitable for cutting. It originated from South Africa and has adapted well to our climate. It's listed as an annual but lives over here for many years. If it gets too woody it could be replaced with younger plants, which are easily made from cuttings. It can be a little floppy and staking could help. There is a highly desirable black-flowered form sometimes called 'Ace of Spades', which behaves just like the species. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/01) —T.P.

Scabiosa columbaria 'Butterfly Blue' (Dipsacaceae)

This recently introduced selection is one of the best perennials for Southern California, and can bloom continuously with many lavender-blue flowers if old flowers are removed. Grows easily in full sun and average watering. Compact, tidy habit to 12–18 inches. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 3/96) —S.B.

Scabiosa ochroleuca (Dipsacaceae) SE Europe to W Asia

This species of *Scabiosa* is primrose yellow, unlike most of its blue and white cousins. It has a compact habit, usually not more than 2 feet tall with 30 inch flower stalks in the summer and fall. It does well at the coast as well as inland. It does not propagate well from cuttings but, luckily, is easy from seed. In a sunny location it will even reseed in place, making nice natural drifts. A great color which should be used more. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Scadoxus puniceus ROYAL PAINT BRUSH, PAINTBRUSH FLOWER (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa

Summer dormant bulb from South Africa. The large bulbs have fleshy evergreen roots, so plants can be grown in the garden with watering during summer (no more than once weekly). The flowering stems emerge in February with the leaves following as the flower buds open. Foot-long elliptical leaves are glossy, light green and spirally arranged in a stout red-spotted stalk. The flowers in bud resemble large tulips, with reddish-brown petal-like bracts opening to reveal a "shaving brush" of yellow-tipped bright orange stamens. Green berries follow, can germinate where they fall. Prefers shade, rich soil; is frost tender. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 3/95; Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/98; Mike Masterson, Escondido, 2/03; Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/10; Linda Woloson, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/15) —K.M.

Schefflera arboricola HAWAIIAN ELF SCHEFFLERA (Araliaceae) Taiwan

Most people just call it a Dwarf Schefflera. An easy to grow shade shrub to 8 feet or more, grown worldwide as a house plant. Excellent as an espalier or shade shrub, it provides a great screen. Small dark green leaves are made of 3 inch leaflets arranged like fingers on a hand; variegated forms are common. This tropical shrub is very adaptable; it can be grown in full sun at the coast, but may bleach out a little. Can be grown from cuttings. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02) —T.P.

Schizostylis coccinea 'Mrs. Hegarty' (Iridaceae)

This fall-blooming gladiolus relative has 1½–2 foot spikes of clear pink 2 inch star-shaped flowers, as opposed to the crimson-colored species form. It likes full sun on the coast and part shade inland, and an evenly-moist acid soil with added organic matter. Makes an excellent cut flower. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 11/95) —S.B.

Schlumbergera 'Firecracker' HOLIDAY CACTUS (Cactaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

Schlumbergera are native to Brazil and there are many hybrids available. The plants are easy to grow, drought-resistant, and make good container plants. The color of their flowers is affected by local light

conditions, temperature and season. Plants can tolerate temperatures down to 41°F. Some may bloom as early as autumn, but most usually bloom through the winter months. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 1/09) – C.T.

Schoenorchis juncifolia (Orchidaceae) Java

This epiphytic orchid prefers mounting so that its fine, reed-like (*schoen* = reed) growths can grow freely, sometimes reaching several meters in length. With its pendent growth habit and multiple grapelike clusters of pale blue and lavender flowers, it is reminiscent of purple wisteria. It prefers intermediate conditions, high humidity, and dappled light; good air movement is essential. (Cindy Hill, Solana Beach, 2/00) —C.Hi.

Schotia brachypetala. WEEPING BOER BEAN, TREE FUCHSIA (Fabaceae) SE Africa

This handsome large shrub or spreading tree bears large clusters of deep red flowers in spring or early summer, when some of the glossy-green compound leaves are shed. The flowers are loaded with bird-attracting nectar, which ferments in the sun and gives rise to another common name, Drunken Parrot Tree. Dr. Samuel Ayres, a founder of the Los Angeles Arboretum and a nurseryman in La Cañada, promoted this tree and was the original source of a fine specimen near the flagpole at Quail Botanical Gardens. *Schotia brachypetala* is quite drought-tolerant, and is hardy to at least 25°F. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 5/95; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 7/98; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/03) —S.B.

Schotia brachypetala TREE FUCHSIA (Leguminosae) Transvaal, South Africa

Deep crimson flowers appear in spring on this dry garden specimen tree to 20' tall (or taller). The pinnate leaves are partially deciduous in Southern California. Needs to be in the trade. Mature trees are hardy to 25°F. Best in full sun. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/06) – M. B.

Scilla natalensis (= *Merwillia plumbea*) WILD SQUILL (Hyacinthaceae) South Africa

This uncommon summer-deciduous South African bulb doesn't ask for much, but handle it with caution as the sap is reported to burn the skin and it is poisonous if ingested. Give it full sun to very light shade, good soil, and well-drained soil, and it'll reward you with showy, light blue honey-scented flowers on stems than can rise up to 3' above the basal rosette of light green leaves. The flower color and leaf color is somewhat variable, and some plants bear leaves with purplish coloring. According to the South African National Biodiversity Institute's very extensive and helpful plant information website (plantzafrica.com), "[t]he inflorescence is a many-flowered slender raceme of bright violet-blue, or pale blue, or blue and white, star-shaped flowers each one carried on a delicate amethyst blue stalk, giving the overall effect of a misty blue plume floating in mid-air. There is also a white form..." The plant displayed, grown from a very small bulb purchased from Annie's Annuals in 2012, which has light blue flowers, was grown in a pot in light shade, and would probably be on a longer stem when grown in full sun in the ground. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/16) – S.T-B.

Scilla peruviana PERUVIAN SCILLA, GIANT SCILLA, PORTUGUESE SQUILL, CUBAN LILY (Hyacinthaceae) Mediterranean

A beautiful low-water Mediterranean bulb with bright dark blue/violet flowers in late winter to spring. It will go dormant in summer if not irrigated, and the dark green strap-shaped leaves (to about 10" long) will reappear in the fall. Easy to grow with good drainage and fairly lean soil. Despite the common name, this bulb is not from Peru. One website (paghat.com) notes that, "It was first described by the pioneer taxonomist Linnaeus (1707-1778) as a native of southern Spain, named after the first ship to bring bulbs to England, The Peru. It was later additionally called Caribbean or Cuban Lily by right of having naturalized on Caribbean islands, especially Cuba, reinforcing the mistaken notion that it is a South American species." (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Kara Williams, Oceanside, 4/99; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 3/11, 3/12) – S. T-B.

Scirpus cernuus FIBER OPTICS GRASS (Cyperaceae) Europe

Though it looks like a grass, this tuft-forming plant is really a sedge. The long hair-like bright green leaves are tipped with a tiny flower spike. Evergreen in mild climates, dies back to the crown with freezing temperatures. Great for pond edges, bogs, or shallow (2 inch) water; place where weeping foliage can be displayed to best advantage. Also a good hanging basket plant. Sun along coast, part shade inland. Can be renewed by cutting back to crown yearly. (Ida Rigby, Poway, 8/95) —K.M.

Sechium edule CHAYOTE (Cucurbitaceae) tropical America

This perennial vine is grown for its edible fruit and tuber. Tall climbing and very vigorous, with large ovate, sometimes lobed leaves to 10 inches across, depending on cultivar. The plant itself is frost tender, but recovers quickly. Tubers are usually harvested after the second season and are eaten like potatoes. The large hairy green fruit can be boiled, baked, or stewed, and is also known as chuchu. A common backyard pass-along plant that is somewhat weedy in habit, but very fruitful. Give it some room to grow. (Caroline McCullagh, San Diego, 11/01) —T.P.

Sedum 'Autumn Joy' ('Herbstfreude') (Crassulaceae)

A hybrid of *Sedum telephium* and *S. spectabile*, the former from Eastern Europe to Japan, the latter from China and Korea. This easy to grow succulent has large coppery pink flower clusters in fall atop a mound of succulent blue-gray green leaves. A favorite plant of bees, who become intoxicated walking around on the flower heads. The dried flowers are also attractive. The plant dies back to basal foliage in winter and rebounds in spring. Very cold hardy, it will grow anywhere in San Diego County. Grow from cuttings in the warm season or divide clumps in the spring. Many *Sedum spectabile* cultivars are available, including variegated forms. Unlike what most people think, this succulent *likes* water. In the garden it adds great fall interest and combines well with ornamental grasses. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 9/97; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 9/98 & 9/99; ?, Ramona, 9/02) —T.P.

Sedum dasyphyllum MAT STONECROP (Crassulaceae) Mediterranean region

A very low mat-forming and compact plant which is excellent in the ground and in containers. Fast growing and requiring little except good drainage, this stonecrop covers the ground quickly and colors up nicely for a dramatic effect. Used in containers as an accent plant under other succulents or even conifers, it covers and hangs over the container lip. Its only drawback is its exceedingly fast growth, and one should be careful not to allow it to overcome other plants as it is hard to fully remove, particularly among spiny plants like cacti. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99) — M.J.B.

Sedum dendroideum BUSH SEDUM (Crassulaceae) Mexico

A hardy sedum from Mexico that is shrub-like, growing upright to 1-3 feet tall and 3-4 feet wide, unlike most sedums. It is both drought resistant and low maintenance. A bushy green appearance is created by the mass of oval leaves that turn red along the edges in response to high light levels in summer. Bright yellow star-like flowers form large clusters above the leaves in late winter and early spring. This species is closely related to *S. praealtum*, which has more pointed leaves and a more sprawling form. Cuttings of both root easily. This plant somewhat resembles the very common pale pink flowering Jade Plant (*Crassula ovata*), although it doesn't form nearly as thick a trunk. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/15) — J.H.

Sedum multiceps MINIATURE JOSHUA TREE (Crassulaceae) Mountainous region of N. Algeria

With proper grooming this tiny leafed sedum can be a marvelous bonsai-style container succulent, or a traditional bonsai companion plant. Freely branching woody stems rarely get over 6" tall, forming dense dark green heads of tiny linear succulent leaves. A winter grower, this species is prone to rot if over-watered or fertilized in the summer. A nice ground cover for small rocky, sloped, or hard-to-get-to areas. Five-pointed yellow star flowers appear in late spring/early summer and mark the end of their growth period. To maintain a miniature tree-like appearance cut back flowers and lace, shape & trim away unnecessary branches at that time, then allow plant to have a dormancy period by placing container in a partially shaded or bright filtered light area with minimal watering. It should stay in that area until weather cools off (about October). (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 2/09) — M. & J. B.

***Sedum sieboldii* 'Variegatum'** (Crassulaceae)

This excellent rock garden plant looks best in full or part sun along the coast. More often seen as a stunning hanging basket specimen, grown in bright but filtered light which brings out the leaf color. The plants display pink blossoms in October, after which they die back to the ground and form tiny rosettes at the base in preparation for spring growth. If the plant does not form the overwintering rosettes, not to worry, as soon as spring and longer, warmer days arrive the plants will spring back to their scandent growth patterns. Given good drainage outdoors, *S. sieboldii* and its variegated form need only to be protected from slugs and snails, which consider them a Mollusk McDonald's! Remove green growth and pot separately to keep the variegated form intact. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99) — M.J.B.

***Sedum spectabile* 'Neon'** SHOWY SEDUM (Crassulaceae) Eastern Asia

Traditionally classified within the large and diverse group of succulents known as *Sedum*, this species is a winter-deciduous and completely cold-hardy shrubby perennial that is quite different from its kin. It is different enough to have merited its own new proposed genus, *Hylotelephium*, but few reference books have accepted this to date. Growing to 2' tall and wide each year, the *Sedum spectabile* forms and hybrids are great drought-tolerant succulent-stemmed plants for full sun that attract many butterflies when they bloom in late summer and fall here. Flowering is very showy, with broad heads of many brightly-colored tiny flowers – a showy magenta-pink in the case of this cultivar, 'Neon', which has perhaps the best flower color of any of the many forms and hybrids. Winter-deciduous, and cold-hardy to below 0°F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/06) – S.B.

***Sedum spurium* 'Schorbuser Blut'** DRAGON'S BLOOD STONECROP (Crassulaceae)

Also known as *S. s.* 'Dragon's Blood', this beautiful plant begins the spring season with red margins and as it goes through its growth cycle it darkens entirely to burgundy red. Slower than rampant *S. s.* 'Tricolor', one must also control growth, as once it catches on it will cover other plants mercilessly. Has pink flowers. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99) —M.J.B.

***Sedum spurium* 'Tricolor'** (Crassulaceae)

With beautiful green leaves edged in creamy-white, turning pinkish-red in bright light, this attractive stonecrop is an excellent perennial in the rock garden or as a low accent in the perennial border. Good drainage and prudent trimming are necessary to keep this colorful creeper alive and within bounds. Fun as a hanging basket specimen, just cut back when stems become too long. Blooms are tints of pink or purple. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 9/99; Susie Pagan, San Marcos, 8/14) —M.J.B.

Sedum suaveolens (Crassulaceae) Mexico

A remarkably beautiful plant, which closely resembles echeverias in appearance when not in flower. Glaucous, blue-green to pure white rosettes up to 6 inches across. When it was discovered and described in 1978, this species created a stir in the scientific world because it had the largest number of chromosomes of any living thing on planet earth: $n = ca. 320$. (Source: *Sedum—Cultivated Stonecrops* by Ray Stephenson, 1994, Timber Press.) (Michael & Joyce Buckner, 3/00, San Diego) —M.S.B.

***Sedum* 'Variegated Autumn Joy'** VARIEGATED SEDUM (Crassulaceae) Horticultural Selection

This deciduous shrubby succulent is a handsome variegated-leaf form of a hybrid between *Sedum telephium*, which is native from eastern Europe to Japan, and *Sedum spectabile*, which is native to Korea and China. After winter dormancy, it forms a 2' shrub with colorful green and white succulent leaves which blooms in late summer or early fall with sprays of coppery-pink flowers that attract butterflies. Full sun is best, with average watering, and the plant is hardy to below 0° F. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06) – S.B.

Sempervivum arachnoideum COBWEB HOUSELEEK (Crassulaceae) Southern European Mountains

This little clumping succulent is famous for its "hairy" rosettes, which look like they have spider webs all over them (and hence its botanical species name). It makes a small clump, with ½" to 1" green rosettes (the cultivar 'Cebanese' has larger rosettes), and is very cold hardy for a succulent – to below 0°F. Absolutely attractive in a pot or on a wall in full sun to partial shade – likes good drainage and moderate watering. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 1/97; Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 7/07; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/13, 8/14, 7/15) – S.B.

Senecio angulatus CREEPING GROUNDSEL, CLIMBING GROUNDSEL, CAPE IVY (Asteraceae) South Africa

A climbing perennial plant that forms a dense tangle of thick, glossy, angular leaves with numerous yellow flower clusters at the stem ends. It can climb to a height of 20 feet on supporting trees, shrubs, and fences, and forms a hanging mat that could be used to block objectionable views, or cover chain link fences. However, if allowed to grow unpruned, it could alter the light on surrounding plantings and suppress regeneration of native plants in the immediate vicinity. Because it is fast growing once established, it is considered invasive in Australia. The flower heads composed of 10-15 florets bloom throughout the year. The plant requires little or no irrigation and can be grown in sun or partial shade. (Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 1/99; Joan Herskowitz, Encinitas, 1/16) – J.H.

Senecio barbertonicus (Asteraceae) Zimbabwe, Mozambique, S. Africa

This neat-looking succulent shrub to 6 feet tall has bright green non-glaucous up-curving leaves and bright yellow disk florets (the rays are absent). It should be in the trade but is still quite uncommon. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/02) —M.J.B.

Senecio pendulus (syn. *Kleinia pendula*) INCH WORM (Asteraceae) Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Arabian Peninsula

A winter growing succulent in the Aster/Daisy family. Highly succulent thick textured stems grow random curves – brittle jointed. Stem/leaf with variable coloring from purplish dark green to bronze green and whitish pin striped markings. Unique densely frilled (dandelion-like) orange flower appears on a tall terminal stalk in late winter to early spring. These plants are summer dormant and will rot if given too much water at that time. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/09) - M.J.B.

Senecio petasitis VELVET GROUNDSEL (Asteraceae) Mexico

This robust 6 foot shrub grows in sun or shade with large tropical-looking velvety leaves to 8 inches wide. Large clusters of bright yellow daisy-like flowers stand atop the foliage in winter. Needs regular watering and is hardy to around 27°F, although it may recover from temperatures much lower. Good filler in the tropical garden. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 2/98, 1/99, 2/00) —S.B.

Senecio rowleyanus STRING OF PEARLS, STRING OF BEADS (Asteraceae [Compositae]) Namibia [seh-NEE-see-oh row-lee-AN-uss *Senecio* is from the Latin word for "old man", referring to a part of the flower which is hairy; *rowleyanus* honors modern-day botanist Gordon Rowley, who specializes in succulent plants.]

There are over 1000 species of trees, shrubs, vines and herbs in the *Senecio* genus! The plant displayed is a succulent perennial that grows to about eight inches tall, with unusual 1/4" round leaves that look like peas or beads on a string. Roots that form along the stem help anchor the plant to the ground as it grows, and eventually it can form a dense mat. It looks very nice in a hanging pot. The small white flowers smell like cinnamon. Grow it in full sun on the coast and with a bit of shade inland; a well-drained sandy planting mix will be much appreciated. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 2/04) – A.H. & S.T-B.

Senna artemisioides (syn. *Cassia artemisioides*) FEATHERY CASSIA (Fabaceae) Australia

This evergreen shrub forms billowy mounds (to 4'-6' tall and wide) of gray-green foliage, and is very drought-tolerant. Brilliant yellow fragrant flowers appear from December to May; they develop into flattened pods that gradually turn dark brown. It is a fast grower in full sun with good drainage, needing only occasional water. It is a host plant for Cloudless Sulfur Butterflies (<http://tinyurl.com/patbutter>), a solid yellow butterfly with a wingspan of nearly 3". The plant displayed had both a caterpillar and a pupa on it (which were taken home to thrive). (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 2/14) – P.P. & S. T-B.

***Senna bicapsularis* 'Butter Creme'**, syn. *Cassia bicapsularis* 'Butter Creme' (Fabaceae)

It looks like we gardeners will soon have to get used to this and a number of other cassias as sennas, since a redesignation to the genus *Senna* seems to be "sticking" in the botanical sense. This creamy yellow form of the species was selected and named by Patrick Worley around 12 years ago, and it is superb for its delicate color. (I wanted to name it 'Lemon Creme'—Patrick always uses that spelling of "creme" in his names—but Patrick won out.) It is possible to get this color variant by seed, but it only turns up in 10-20% of the seedlings at best, and this cutting-grown selection is as good as any. In contrast to the bright golden-yellow of 'California Gold' and typical seedlings, *C. 'Butter Creme'* is very combinable with a host of more delicate colors. Like the species, it is a big shrub to 8–10 feet that blooms heavily and reliably in October and November—easily the showiest shrubby *Cassia* (*Senna*) that we grow. Full sun, regular watering, hardy to around 24°F. (Koby Hall, El Cajon, 11/96; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/00 & 11/01; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00) —S.B.

***Senna bicapsularis* 'California Gold'**, syn. *Cassia bicapsularis* 'California Gold' (Fabaceae)

An absolutely awesome shrub in bloom, and one that should be grown by anyone who loves yellow—what used to be called *Cassia* is now botanically *Senna*. 8–10 feet tall and spreading its dense foliage to 12 feet or so at full size, 'California Gold' is a seedling selection made by hybridizer Bartley Schwartz (then of Concord, CA) in the late 1970s. It is unsurpassed for its solid cover of 2 inch bright yellow flowers from November through December. Foliage is nice all year, and it makes a good hedge, barrier, or background plant. Hardy to around 20°F in full sun with average watering. (Buena Creek Gardens,

San Marcos, 11/94 & 10/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/97, 11/98, 11/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01) —S.B.

Senna didymobotrya, syn. *Cassia didymobotria* PEANUT BUTTER CASSIA (Fabaceae) tropical Africa Formerly known as *Cassia didymobotrya* and also *C. nairobiensis*, this showy large shrub is quite adaptable and hardier to cold than is generally thought. Growing quickly from seed to 8–10 feet tall and as wide, it produces many foot-long upright clusters of bright yellow 1½ inch flowers atop tropical-looking compound leaves composed of many 2 inch oval leaflets. Foliage when bruised smells like rancid peanut butter. Unpruned plants often tend to bloom in winter and spring, especially along the coast, but if you or cold weather cut the plant back hard in late winter, you'll get a summertime flush of dense growth and beautiful flowers. Although the foliage of the Peanut Butter Cassia is tender to frost, cold-damaged plants can resprout from their base after brief periods of temperatures as low as 23°F and bloom the following summer. Full sun and just average watering are best, and even if you don't get frost it's probably best to cut old plants back severely every few years to improve their appearance. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02) —S.B.

Senna meridionalis syn. *Cassia meridionalis* (Fabaceae) Madagascar An island endemic growing only on limestone around the Itampolo region, this rare pachycaulescent (stem succulent) tree has zigzag branches differentiated into long-shoots (auxioblasts) and short-shoots (brachyblasts) giving it an odd multi-branched appearance. Short and stunted, almost bonsai-like in nature, Werner Rauh considers this senna to be the most attractive of all Madagascar cassia-type species, (there are about seven on the island) and worthy of cultivation. Extremely rare and new to horticulture. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 10/98) —M.S.B.

Senna multiglandulosa, syn. *Cassia tomentosa* (Fabaceae) Tropics Susi Torre-Bueno said she grew this “wonderful” shrub from seed, and it is now two years old. It grows to 15 feet and is somewhat rank in habit. Easily managed with little pruning, it also can be reproduced by seed or semi-hardwood cuttings taken in the early summer. The foliage and flowers make it a real standout. Upright flowering clusters of deep yellow are very dramatic with the green foliage, white and furry beneath. It flowers in the winter and spring and produces an ornamental, thick, flat, 5 inch long seed pod. Also very easy to grow here, requiring mostly sun and drainage: just what you'd expect from a member of the bean family. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/98, 4/99, 1/03) —T.P.

Senna odorata, syn. *Cassia odorata* SWEET CASSIA (Fabaceae) SE Australia A small spreading shrub from the south coast of Australia, rare in its native habitat. Fortunately for us, it loves our coastal climate and does very well here. It grows to about 2–3 feet tall with a spread of 5 feet Produces bright yellow flowers scattered all over the dark green foliage, spring through fall. It needs a frost-free location, but not much else; any soil, full or part sun, and good drainage. The plant can be reproduced by seed or semi-hardwood cuttings taken in early summer. (Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/99) —T.P.

Seriphidium tridentatum* var. *vaseyanum (*Artemisia tridentata* var. *vaseyana*) COMPACT GREAT BASIN SAGEBRUSH (Asteraceae) Western USA For many years, Donna and I have enjoyed summer vacations in the Eastern Sierras of California, and every time we visit, we pick a bouquet of the fragrant, silvery-leaved Great Basin Sagebrush, which is emblematic of the western USA. This common species is native to San Diego County foothills and mountains, all the way to Colorado, but in general, it does not make a very good garden plant. The important thing about the improved form displayed is that it is a compact selection (to 3' by 3') with good garden tolerance, making it a very worthwhile and beautiful garden plant that is notable for its feathery, pleasantly fragrant silver foliage. It likes full sun, and is very tolerant of drought and cold. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/07) – S.B.

***Serissa foetida* 'Single Pink'** MINIATURE GARDENIA (Rubiaceae) China and Japan Although their flowers are not fragrant, the fine-textured serissas do look like ultra-miniature gardenias, and because of their tiny leaves and flowers are often used as container plants and for bonsai. Different cultivars may have either single or double flowers in pink or white, and either green leaves or, more commonly, green leaves edged in white, with a few cultivars being strongly variegated. Two single pink-flowered varieties are grown, 'Pink Swan' and the smaller-leaved 'Cherry Blossom', both of which seldom

exceed 2' by 2', and are often trained smaller. These evergreen shrubs like a rich, well-drained soil in partial shade, and should be protected from frost. With adequate feeding and warmth, they can often bloom all year. Formerly known as *Serissa foetida* (its roots have a sour smell when crushed). (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07) – S.B.

***Sida fallax* 'Kaneohe Gold'** DOUBLE GOLD 'ILIMA (Malvaceae)

Not many plants have ever been known to merit a death penalty for even owning one, but this is one of them. In ancient Hawaii, this most-coveted form of a variable native shrub was used to make the beautiful bright orange leis that only King Kamehameha could wear – the penalty for anyone else wearing such a garland was the ultimate one. Fortunately for us in modern times, that penalty has since been rescinded, and all of us are free to grow this charming little 2–3 foot shrub with 1 inch round fully-double bright golden-orange flowers that look like miniature hibiscus. Part shade is usually best here, or perhaps full sun near the coast. Fine for container growing, it likes regular watering and fertilizer, and a protected location with no frost. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01) – S.B.

Sinningia canescens, syn. *S. leucotricha* BRAZILIAN EDELWEISS (Gesneriaceae) Brazil

Growing from a large woody tuber, this showy container plant grows and flowers in shade and is also quite drought-tolerant. Its white-woolly leaves are large and handsome, and the tubular rose-red flowers are beautiful. (Michael J. Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 3/95 & 3/97; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 4/95; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 11/02) —S.B.

***Sinningia* 'Georgia Sunset'** (Gesneriaceae) Garden Hybrid

The genus *Sinningia* includes at least forty species of tuberous perennial herbs and shrubs from Mexico and Central and South America, including the Florist's Gloxinia (*S. speciosa*). The genus includes a wide variety of forms; most are easy to grow and bloom regularly, sometimes with sweetly-scented flowers. The cultivary displayed is a compact plant with scalloped leaves. The flowers are tube-shaped, with the upper lobes pink and the lower lobes lavender with pink edging and purple spots. To learn more about members of the Gesneriaceae, visit <http://users.binary.net/dturley/ges/>. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/05) – S.T-B.

Sinningia tubiflora (Gesneriaceae) Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay

The same genus that brings us the florists' Gloxinia contains some much hardier plants which grow well in San Diego gardens. *Sinningia tubiflora* has stems of silvery-green leaves topped with one-sided terminal racemes of fragrant white tubular flowers in the summer. It grows easily in sun or part shade to about 2 feet tall, preferring some moisture to look its best but also surviving neglect as it has tuberous roots which store water. It dies down in the winter but comes up reliably in the late spring, bursting forth with its fuzzy gray green foliage. This compact plant multiplies readily by division, and is hardy to at least a mild frost. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/98 & 7/01; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 8/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/99) — S.B., T.P.

Sisyrinchium bellum BLUE-EYED GRASS (Iridaceae) California to Oregon, Baja California

This charming native perennial in the iris family can naturalize in full sun, and has lovely yellow-centered, flat, 1" wide blue-purple flowers in spring. The narrow iris-like leaves are a handsome blue-green, and the plant grows about one foot tall. Common in California (including in San Diego County) on grassy slopes, it will colonize small areas of your garden if happy. While it is drought-tolerant it is very accepting of more water, too, if the soil is well-drained. Heaviest bloom period is in early spring, with sporadic flowers the rest of the year. Often goes dormant and dies back in summer, returning with cooler temperatures and winter rains. Flower color varies – some forms are pure white and the blues go from pale to deep violet-blue. Seed is produced freely and helps maintain this delightful plant in the garden. If not watered at all in summer it will go dormant, re-appearing in late fall with the rainy season. With some water, however, it will often bloom for months, especially near the coast. Not bothered by pests or diseases, this plant, and the many cultivars now available, should be used more often. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/09 & 4/09) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Sisyrinchium californicum YELLOW-EYED GRASS (Iridaceae) California to British Columbia

This very common Yellow-Eyed Grass is a perennial native to Coastal California from Monterey County northwards. It is a continuous bloomer provided it has adequate moisture, and grows 8' to 12" tall and wide. The star-shaped yellow flowers close up after noon. The style of the planting displayed is an art form called Kusamono, which means a planting of wildflowers and grasses. It is a recognized Bonsai

styling and is one of the subjects that is covered in the new group called TLC - TRAY LANDSCAPE CLUB. These plantings allow one to focus on the beauty of often overlooked treasures of nature. The plant displayed was planted three years ago on a broken Ikebana vase and under-planted with a very dwarf sedum. [The Tray Landscape Club meets at 6:30pm on the 3rd Tuesday of odd-numbered months at Quail Botanical Gardens. For more information call (619) 258-0469.] (Janet Wanerka, Solana Beach, 7/05) – J.Wa.

Sisyrinchium idahoense bellum BLUE-EYED GRASS (Iridaceae) Coast of California and Oregon

This iris relative grows to 2' tall clump of bluish-green leaves. It has star-shaped violet-blue ½" flowers (with a yellow eye) in the spring. Best in full sun to part shade with good drainage in moist to wet locations; can take less moisture when established. Can gently self-sow. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/12) – S.F.

***Sisyrinchium striatum* 'Variegatum'** (Iridaceae)

Evergreen bulbs related to our own Blue-Eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*). Beautiful pale yellow flowers borne on top of grayish foliage. I've had better luck with the straight species than the variegated form here, but the creamy variegation is so good I'd like to try it maybe just one more time. I've seen our gardening friends up in Watsonville having much success. If you see it, you will buy it! It also goes by the cultivar name 'Aunt May'. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas, 5/99) —T.P.

Solandra grandiflora CHALICE VINE (Solanaceae) Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles

This relative of the Cup-of-Gold Vine (*S. maxima*) is a bit more slender and smaller of leaf, but still a big, showy plant. Its 6 inch long trumpets are whitish at first, then turning to gold, with all petals united to form a chalice-shaped flower. Give it full sun and regular watering, and protect from heavy frost. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 10/97) —S.B.

Solandra longiflora COPA DE LECHE (Solanaceae) Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola

This relative of the Cup-of-Gold Vine (*S. maxima*) and Chalice Vine (*S. grandiflora*) is showiest in fall and early winter, with long (to 8 inches) creamy-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. It is a large climber that may be trained as a shrub or espalier. Hardy to 30°F. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 11/94; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01) —S.B.

***Solandra maxima* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED CUP-OF-GOLD VINE (Solanaceae)

The bold and beautiful Cup-Of-Gold vine is well-known for its huge 8 inch fragrant yellow flowers with purple stripes. This variegated form has the same flowers, but with large handsome leaves of olive-green and white. Further color comes from the new growth, which is a bright purple in sun before the leaves age. The Cup-Of-Gold Vine is a big plant for a big space – pruning it too much sacrifices heavy flowering. Grow it as a large sprawling shrub in full sun or against a wall. It is frost-tender, so give it a warm spot. The variegated form displayed was first introduced in California by Gary Hammer of Desert-To-Jungle Nursery in Montebello. It can be striking against a dark background. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 8/00) —S.B.

Solanum aviculare KANGAROO APPLE (Solanaceae) Australasia

This open and attractive evergreen shrub can grow quickly to 10 feet tall and about 8 feet wide, and has 5–8 inch long deeply cut dark green leaves. The blue-purple flowers are 1 inch wide, appearing clusters of 3–8 flowers in spring and summer. The ½ inch long oval fruit ripens to scarlet, and is eaten in New Zealand, where early settlers made it into a jam. The Maori call this plant *poroporo*, and it is one of the few violet-flowered plants native to New Zealand. Easily grown from seed, often blooming the first year. The J. L. Hudson, Seedsman catalog notes that "leaves and stems [are] a rich source of the glycoalkaloid solasodine, used in synthesis of steroids. Fully ripe fruits, after they have fallen off, are said to be eaten raw, boiled or baked; if at all unripe they burn the mouth." (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 4/01) —S.T-B.

Solanum dulcamaroides (Solanaceae) Mexico

This remarkable shrubby vine has big, bright clusters of 2 inch star-shaped lavender-blue flowers with yellow centers. Blooming from spring through fall, it is best in a wind-protected spot in full sun or part shade. During warm weather, the flowers are sweetly fragrant, and the foliage looks good all year. Regular watering; hardy to around 25°F or maybe lower. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 3/98; Marie Smith, San Diego, 5/00) —S.B.

***Solanum dulcamaroides* 'Jalisco Navidad'** (Solanaceae)

This elegant shrubby climber bears large pendant clusters of 1 inch star-shaped violet blue flowers with bright yellow centers. Growing easily in sun or part shade, its flowers have the added bonus of being sweetly fragrant and are produced throughout the year, often followed by red berries (which are poisonous). This vine is a manageable one, with twining growth to around 10 to 15 feet and evergreen foliage composed of light-green 4 inch oval leaves. Although it appreciates a protected spot, it is also fairly hardy to cold and once established can easily withstand 25°F. Regular water and feeding suit it best. Originally from Jalisco, Mexico, the clone 'Jalisco Navidad' was introduced by Suncrest Nurseries in Watsonville, CA. This species was formerly known as *Solanum macrantherum*. (? , 9/02; Evelyn Alemani, Elfin Forest, 11/02) —S.B.

***Solanum jasminoides* 'Album'** WHITE POTATO VINE (Solanaceae)

A fast-growing climber to about 20 feet tall, with lance-shaped dark green leaves. This member of the Deadly Nightshade Family is evergreen in USDA Zones 9-10, and is great for pots or trellises. The white flowers with yellow anthers bloom almost all year in zone 10. The flowers are followed by small blackish berries. Like many members of this beautiful family, it bears poisonous fruit, and care must be taken if children enjoy your garden! (Kara Williams, Oceanside, 9/99) —K.W.

Solanum melongena ovigerum ORNAMENTAL EGGPLANT, EASTER EGG PLANT (Solanaceae)

Asia

A fascinating annual eggplant, this species bears fruit that look like small white eggs (aging to gold)! It has softly downy leaves and lilac flowers. Grows to about 3' tall in full sun, and can produce two dozen fruits per plant. Best grown as an ornamental, the fruits are probably not edible (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/mv061>), although some websites say they *are* edible. Supposed to be easy to grow from seed. (Sharon Lee, Solana Beach, 10/13) – S.T-B.

Solanum pyracanthum (Solanaceae) Madagascar

Here's a plant that's pure drama. This relative of the eggplant and petunia has blue-green felted leaves studded on both sides along the mid-rib with golden orange spines up to a half inch long – no wonder some references call this the Porcupine Tomato! The eye-catching inch-wide violet flowers and fuzzy orange stems add a lively touch to this perennial, which grows 3-5 feet tall and wide. Like many of its relatives in the Nightshade Family, the plant is poisonous and can self-seed readily, so use it with caution. It prefers full sun and good drainage. (Pura Vida Tropicals, Bob Dimattia, Vista, 9/05) – S.T-B.

Solanum wendlandii COSTA RICAN NIGHTSHADE (Solanaceae) Costa Rica

If there was ever a plant that thrives in the heat, this shrubby climber is it. Deciduous in winter, it just pokes along until temperatures exceed 80°F—then it really takes off, and the hotter, the better. As long as it's warm, giant flower clusters of 2½ inch lilac-blue flowers can cover the plant. A good choice for a sunny wall or arbor, Costa Rican Nightshade looks beautiful cascading from a tile roof or on a white wall. Young stems and leaves are bright green and prickly. Full sun, average watering, hardy to around 25°F. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Karen Carroll, Escondido, 8/98). —S.B.

***Soleirolia soleirolii* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED BABY'S TEARS (Urticaceae)

Baby's Tears is a well-known ground cover for shade or part sun. This dainty plant with tiny leaves is in the Nettle Family, which includes the stinging nettles. Grown for its delicate bright-green foliage, it can become invasive in well-watered locations. This variegated form is more delicate, with its tiny green leaves edged in silver, and is not invasive. Also known by the cultivar names 'Argentea' and 'Silver Queen'. Other forms of *S. soleirolii* include the species, dark green in color, and 'Aurea', golden chartreuse in color. Like the yellow-foliaged form of the species, 'Variegata' it can easily scorch in hot sun and so should be protected. Makes a mossy-looking mat-forming groundcover in shady areas and in containers; best kept evenly moist, not super wet. Try it as a cover plant for your sphagnum-lined color baskets. Baby's Tears is also noteworthy for its host of other common names. These include: "Angel's Tears", "Japanese Moss", "Pollyana Vine", Corsican Carpet Plant", "Corsican Curse", "Peace-In-The-Home", and "Mind-Your-Own Business"! (Gerald D. Stewart, New Leaf Nurseries, Vista, 3/99; Linda Addison, Solana Beach, 3/00) —S.B. & G.D.S.

***Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Black Trailer'** (Lamiaceae)

Leaves tend to be small and are dark purple-black with a thin fresh green margin. Initially upright in growth, the stems are not strong enough to stay vertical as they grow longer, so relax to horizontal or

trailing. It has a propensity to produce spires of lavender flowers, which are best pinched out to keep the plant bushy and vigorous. There are a dozen or more readily available distinct cultivars that trail. These have classically been considered houseplants with the botanical name *Coleus rehneltianus*, but in the Index of Garden Plants edited by Mark Griffiths are lumped with all other horticultural forms. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 8/02) —G.D.S.

***Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'Flirtin' Skirts'** (Lamiaceae)

This cultivar is one of the few with leaves that become almost circular and appear furled around the stem, which suggests the designation of petticoat coleus. Growth is largely upright, especially when provided with some direct sun (to full sun along the coast). Amount of light and warmth create a range of colors: more yellow in sun and heat to almost green with dark veins in low light in cooler temperatures. As with all coleus, rich evenly moist soil and balanced fertilizer produce best results. (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 8/02) —G.D.S.

***Solenostemon scutellarioides* 'India Frills'** (Lamiaceae)

Duckfoot coleus tend to be smaller growing than the others, often forming a mat when given plenty of space. In the sun and seen from a distance the foliage color is nearly orange. On closer inspection the leaves are heavily indented in a webbed manner with a green/chartreuse/yellow margin; centers are red flushed darker. As with most duckfoot types (over a dozen are listed) they will tend to relax to a trailing habit when given the chance—especially in lower light. As a consequence they make a hanging basket as readily as the trailing types. Recently some much large-leaved forms have appeared, one of which is called 'Super Duckfoot'! (Gerald D. Stewart, Vista, 8/02) —G.D.S.

***Sollya heterophylla* BLUEBELL CREEPER, AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL CREEPER** (Pittosporaceae)

W. Australia

This charming shrubby climber grows 2–3 feet tall as a spreading shrub or can climb to 6 feet tall when given support. It flowers in spring and summer with showy clusters of nodding ½ inch flowers which are brilliant blue in the typical form, but also white, mauve or pink in other cultivars. Delicate 1–2 inch long glossy-green narrow leaves are pretty, and the plant grows well under eucalyptus trees. Full sun to part shade on the coast; part shade inland. Likes good drainage and average watering and also makes a good container plant. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 5/99, 7/00, 8/02) —S.B.

***Sonchus canariensis* TREE SONCHUS** (Asteraceae) Canary Islands

This drought-tolerant upright-growing shrub with dissected leaves is related to sunflowers, and bears attractive yellow flowers in spring. It grows to 8' tall and is hardy to about 25°F. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07) – M.B.

***Sophora secundifolia* TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL, MESCAL BEAN** (Fabaceae [Leguminosae])

Texas, New Mexico, N. Mexico

This evergreen shrub eventually reaches 25' tall and 10'-15' wide, but is very slow growing. It needs some training to make it into a tree-shaped form, as it is naturally shrubby. The leaves are pinnate, about 6" long, with many dark green oval-shaped leaflets. In midwinter to spring it bears pendant terminal racemes of pea-like blue–violet flowers resembling wisteria and having the sweet scent of grapes. There is also a white-flowered form and one that has silvery foliage ('Silver Peso'). The seedpods are up to 8" long and are thick and constricted, showing where the beans are located inside. The pods remain on the plant for up to a year, and at one stage the poisonous red seeds inside can be heard rattling in the wind. Texas Mountain Laurel likes heat in summer and requires only moderate water. This is a very attractive plant and one must be patient with its slow growth habit. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/05) – S.L.

***Sophora tomentosa* SILVERBUSH** (Fabaceae) seashores of Old World Tropics

This showy shrub has woolly grey leaves and showy yellow flowers but is rare in nurseries. Fairly tender to frost, summer and fall bloom. Grown from seed. Can become a small tree with age. (Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 11/94 & 3/97) —S.B.

×*Sophrolaeliocattleya* Hobcaw (Orchidaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This orchid with stunning pumpkin-orange flowers is a hybrid of over a dozen different species from South America, but two of them each constitute 25% of the genes: *Cattleya coccinea* and *C. luteola*. According to Orchid Wiz, this plant grows best in dappled light, and it prefers cool to warm conditions of 58°F to 75°F at night. The specimen displayed is grown in a hot house. Plants must dry out between waterings. Grow it in

a pot “with a porous, free-draining media. Fertilize weakly (one quarter to half the normal dose. Common media: fir bark, tree-fern fiber, expanded clay, lava rock, charcoal or a combination.” (Charley Fouquette, El Cajon, 8/14) – C.F. & S.T-B.

Sophronitis coccinea SCARLET SOPHRONITIS (Orchidaceae) Brazil

The orchid displayed is grown outside in full sun (once established). This fall-blooming miniature epiphytic orchid is much in demand by orchid hybridizers for its small size and brilliant orange-red color. According to one website (www.mirandaorchids.com), “The species grows on trees in the tropical slope forest of the Serra do Mar, the first mountain range from the coast and parallel to it. These mountains block most of the moisture coming from the coast and thus have extremely high humidity levels, usually with daily long hours of fog above an average of 1500 ft. more or less. With this, the humidity levels are extremely high and *Sophronitis coccinea* plants are very well adapted to it. The species is usually found at altitudes above 700-800 (2500 ft., give or take) meters and up to 1800 (600 ft.) meters, depending on particular location. In any case, plants grow on trees at slopes facing the sea.” (Charley & Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/07) – S.T-B.

Sparaxis tricolor HARLEQUIN FLOWER (Iridaceae) S. Africa

A stunning late winter/early spring flowering cormous perennial well suited to our climate – it goes dormant in the summer and can be planted where it receives no summer water at all, although it does tolerate more regular watering and therefore is fine in a mixed border if it has good drainage. The 1–2 inch wide funnel-shaped flowers come in bright yellows, pinks, purples, reds and white, and are usually marked with contrasting colors. This 1 foot tall plant prefers full sun and well-drained soil, and it produces small bulbils which can be separated from parent bulbs after the green sword-shaped foliage dries up. Plant corms about 2 inches deep in fall. Good in rock gardens and containers, sparaxis makes a fine cut flower, too. First described in 1793, it is rare in the wild today due to loss of native habitat to agriculture. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/95 & 4/01; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 3/98, 3/04; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 3/00; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 3/11, 3/12, 3/07, 3/09, 3/10, 3/13) —C.K. & S.T-B.

Sparmannia africana AFRICAN LINDEN (Tiliaceae) S. Africa

Which plant we grow in our gardens is also the most popular house plant in Germany? Well, it's not anything small. In fact, African Linden is one of the largest-leaved plants we grow. It likes part shade to display its 12–16 inch leaves of soft yellow-green — and give it room, because it's a 10-15 foot tall cane-like shrub that dominates its surroundings. A surprising terminal display of clusters of 2 inch white flowers is beautiful in winter — this is one great background shrub for shade! Those that know it know also that the newest furry leaves are so soft that you just can't keep your hand off of them when you walk by! Hardy to 27°F, but will resprout from the base after lower temperatures. Likes regular watering. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/95; Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 11/98) —S.B.

Spathicarpa sagittifolia FRUIT SHEATH PLANT, CATERPILLAR FLOWER (Araceae) Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina

[spath-ih-KAR-puh saj-ih-tih-FOE-lee-uh *Spathicarpa* comes from the Greek word "spathe" (part of the inflorescence) and the Latin word for "fruited", in reference to the fact that these are joined together in this group; *sagittifolia* (Latin) refers to the arrow-shaped leaves.]

In this unusual example of the “aroid” family, the spathe and spadix are adnate (i.e., unlike, but growing close together), and the male and female flowers are intermixed along the axis. The male flowers are the tall ones with monadelphous stamens (the stamens united in one tube-like structure by the filaments). It is a rather easy plant to grow as a houseplant. Not showy, but a curiosity. I grow it outside spring through fall, and bring it indoors for the winter. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04) – R.V.

Spathodea campanulata, syn. *S. nilotica* AFRICAN TULIP TREE (Bignoniaceae) tropical Africa

Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful flowering trees in the world, this subtropical is at home in San Diego County only where frosts are not severe, and by itself, it is a good reason to live and garden here. The African Tulip Tree can grow to 40 feet here, with bold pinnate tropical-looking foliage. Football-sized terminal flower clusters are produced throughout the year, notably in late summer and fall. Individual 5 inch orange-red flowers emerge from long pointed water-filled buds which make fine water pistols. Singularly, an individual frilly flower makes an ornamental pocket hanky to wear to horticultural meetings. Very tender to frost when young, older trees tolerate brief spells as low as 27°F. Large trees may be seen at the San Diego Zoo and also the San Diego Natural History Museum, and one huge specimen has lived for

many years on Venice Blvd. in Los Angeles. The largest specimen in San Diego is at the San Diego Zoo near the Koala exhibit. Young trees at Quail Botanical Gardens are very showy now. There is a nice yellow-flowered, smaller, more compact tree at the Self-Realization Temple in Encinitas. The African Tulip Tree must surely win the award for our most outrageously showy flowering tree. (Linda Farrier, QBG, Encinitas 10/94; Tina Rathbone, Ocean Beach, 8/96; Dave Lloyd, Vista, 9/96; Don Walker, Vista, 8/97 & 9/01; Ann Peter, Solana Beach, 1/00; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/04, 8/13; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) —S.B.

Spathodea campanulata AFRICAN TULIP TREE (Bignoniaceae) Tropical Africa

***Spathodea campanulata* 'Kona Gold'** GOLDEN AFRICAN TULIP TREE

[The following description is an excerpt from our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates: The Trees of San Diego*.]

The African Tulip Tree is known throughout the world as one of the most beautiful of all flowering trees. At its best in frost-free areas only, it grows at a moderate rate here to 30-40' tall and 30' wide, with a dense, rounded crown of dark green tropical-looking foliage. Its large compound leaves are 18-24" long and composed of 7-19 oval leaflets each up to 6" long by 2" wide. In late summer and fall, this amazing tree produces spectacular football-sized flower clusters at the ends of its branches, with many pointed flower buds opening into frilly 4" tulip-shaped red-orange flowers. This bloom is not only showy but entertaining as well, since the unopened flower buds are full of water and make excellent water pistols when squeezed! Fully-open flowers make colorful hanky-like pocket ornaments, too! The African Tulip Tree likes full sun and a rich, well-drained soil away from cold ocean winds. It is very tender to frost when young, but mature trees will recover from temperatures as low as 27°F. Although it may be evergreen in the mildest coastal gardens, it is usually winter-deciduous in colder areas here. There is also a beautiful golden-yellow flowered form (*S. c.* 'Kona Gold' was displayed) which is usually sold as 'Aurea'. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/06) – S.B.

Sphaeralcea ambigua APRICOT MALLOW, DESERT HOLLYHOCK (Malvaceae) Baja California to Utah

Apricot Mallow is a 2' evergreen perennial with many 1" orange flowers on a 2-3' spike with gray, almost fuzzy foliage which tolerates full sun, alkaline soil, sand, and clay. Flower spikes can occur most of the year. Desert Mallow needs sun and good air flow. It grows throughout the deserts from Baja Calif. to Utah. There are pinkish forms around Mojave, sometimes growing into the pine forest, sometimes into oak woodland, often into juniper woodland. San Diego, Desert Mallow looks like a five foot Fremontia with flowers on it all the time. It seems to be stable as long as the rainfall is between 5-20", sun and air flow. Cut flowers are great for bouquets. [Description adapted from www.laspilitas.com.] (Calif. Own Native Plant Landscape Design, Escondido, 11/05; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/12, 3/15)

Sphaeralcea incana GREY GLOBEMALLOW (Malvaceae) Arizona, New Mexico, Texas

A drought-tolerant perennial with grey-green foliage and soft orange flowers over a very long time. Grows to about 3-6' tall and wide. Somewhat rangy in the garden, so site it carefully. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/08) – S.T-B.

***Sphaeralcea* (?)** (Malvaceae)

A lovely soft-wooded shrub of bushy habit, about 3 feet tall, with silky pinkish flowers nearly 2 inches across. This plant is from seed collected by Tom Knapik and myself in August, 1997, along the coast in northern Chile. Here the climate is warmer and much drier than what we experience, but it is still a winter rainfall regime and hopefully this plant will adapt itself to coastal Southern California. This plant will be featured in my upcoming talk "Springtime in the Atacama". (Dylan Hannon, La Habra, 11/98) —D.H.

Spigelia marilandica INDIAN PINK (Loganiaceae) Southeastern U.S.

A plant native to the Southeastern U.S., *Spigelia* is not often seen in California, but is quite easy to grow as long as it is kept adequately watered. *Spigelia* is winter dormant, even in Southern California. Growth resumes in late spring, with summer flowering over a fairly long season. Remove the spent flowers to prolong the bloom period. The plant is very attractive to hummingbirds, and grows to about 1-2' tall. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V.

***Spiraea cantoniensis* 'Flore-Pleno'** DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH (Rosaceae) China and Japan

Famous for their springtime flowers, the bridal wreaths are generally deciduous shrubs which grow and bloom best in climates with significant winter chill. Although it grows well in colder climates, this variety is one of the very few to also perform excellently in our mild coastal climates, where it is evergreen and blooms from fall through spring. It grows quickly in full sun or partial shade into a 5-6' shrub with arching branches, and its 2" double white flowers nearly cover the plant in bloom. Only average watering is necessary. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06) – S.B.

***Spiraea cantoniensis* 'Lanceata'** (Rosaceae)

Spiraea cantoniensis is a deciduous shrub to 6 feet or more from China and Japan. The graceful arching habit shows off the small flowers in the spring; the cultivar 'Lanceata' has double white flowers. Although it's not often seen in San Diego, it does very well here in sun or part shade and is not picky about soil; it does look better with regular water. Shearing destroys the shape, which is better if the plant is just thinned out. Old plants can be cut to the ground to rejuvenate after bloom. Many other species and cultivars exist. (Ann Mendez, San Diego, 4/01) —T.P.

Spiraea thunbergii (Rosaceae) Japan, China

This deciduous shrub to 4–5 feet has airy, delicate stems and masses of small white flowers in the spring, but was displayed with some bloom in December as it was going deciduous. Its arching billowy growth habit is showy in the garden. (Judy Wigand, Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 12/94) —S.B.

Spiraea* × *vanhouttei VANHOUTTE SPIRAEA, BRIDAL WREATH SPIRAEA (Rosacea) Horticultural Hybrid

A cross between *Spiraea trilobata* and *S. cantoniensis*, the Sunset Western Garden Book notes that this deciduous shrub is better in zones up to 21, so you might not want to try it along the coast. The arching branches bear pure white flowers in spring, and the plant grows to about 6' tall by 8' wide (or larger). Dark green leaves appear before the flowers. Prune for size and shape after flowering. Best planted in full sun to light shade. (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 3/09, 3/14) – S.T-B.

Sprekelia formosissima AZTEC LILY (Amaryllidaceae[Liliaceae s.l.]) Mexico

One of the most striking red flowers in the world is produced by this bulbous plant related to Amaryllis. A plant barely a foot tall supports a 6 inch spidery bright red flower that looks like an exotic orchid. Plants grow and multiply fairly easily here in sun or part shade, and may bloom twice a year or more. Also can be grown effectively in containers. Keeping plants on the dry side after bloom can promote a new flowering cycle – water regularly during active growth. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 4/97; Barbara Farley, Carlsbad, 5/00) —S.B.

Stachys macrantha BIG BETONY (Lamiaceae) Caucasus, NW Iran

Unlike the leaves of the more commonly familiar Lamb's Ears (*Stachys byzantina*), the leaves of this *Stachys* are dark green and serrated, though still soft. *S. macrantha* also has a more clumping habit of basal growth rising to about 12 inches. Spring brings out the best in this perennial, stimulating the rise of tall, erect stems (to 24 inches) topped with a plethora of small pinkish-purple, hooded flowers. Excellent as a cut flower and easy to grow, *S. macrantha* thrives in average soil and full sun. Can be propagated by division or seed. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/97, 7/98, 7/99, 7/00, 7/01) —C.Z.

Stangeria eriopus FERN CYCAD, JURASSIC PALM (Stangeriaceae) Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa

Leathery-leafed almost fernlike cycad. Found in both open grasslands and deep forest. Completely subterranean stems. Best in filtered or shady conditions. The specimen on display is a female plant which has an immature cone. Mature cones are 7-10" tall and 4-5" in diameter. (Suzi Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 8/06) – S.I.

Stangeria eriopus JURASSIC PALM (Stangeriaceae) South Africa

[stan-JER-ee-uh air-ee-OH-pus]

What looks a heck of a lot like a fern, but isn't? This cycad, first collected in the early 1800's, stumped the experts for decades until it developed cones, because, despite having very fern-like "fiddleheads" (young leaves) *Stangeria eriopus* is a cycad, not a fern. According to the website of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, "It was only recognised as a cycad in 1851, when a plant collected by Dr Stanger produced a cone in Chelsea Physic garden in London, caused some consternation. It was promptly described as a new cycad genus by English botanist T. Moore..." It is so uncommon that not only is there just one species in the genus, there is only one genus in the family! The Cycad Society of South Africa

notes that "*Stangeria eriopus* is a small cycad species with stems completely subterranean and a root shaped like a carrot. The underground part can be 100mm up to 250mm in diameter. *Stangeria* is a perennial plant and often branches into several growing points. Branching occurs in the stem portion and not the root." They give the following information for cultivation: "*Stangaria* is best grown in shade for more luxuriant foliage. They prefer sandy, acidic soils, rich in organic material. A layer of mulch is also advantageous to keep the tuber covered and prevent the soil from drying out." There is both a woodland form and a grassland form available. To buy plants contact the **Cycad Center** in Fallbrook (ad on page 21). (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/03) – S.T-B.

Stanhopea costaricensis (Orchidaceae) Costa Rica, Panama

A large genus of epiphytic orchids constituting from 8 to 25 species, *Stanhopea* ranges from Mexico into Peru and Brazil. There have been over 100 names proposed within this genus and the taxonomy is confusing. There have been no comprehensive publications on this showy genus, which is very much needed. As the name suggests, this species is native to Costa Rica and also Panama. In general stanhopeas send the flower raceme down through the medium in which they are growing, and are thus typically grown in baskets instead of pots. The flowers are short-lived but extremely fragrant and complex in structure. They are pollinated by large bees, which, allegedly intoxicated by the overwhelming fragrance, fall through the flower picking up the pollinia in the process from the hypochile, a specially developed flower structure. The bee allegedly revives after hitting the forest floor to fly on to the next intoxicating experience. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/96) —B.Hu.

Stanhopea oculata (Orchidaceae) Mexico to Peru

This widely dispersed orchid is found growing epiphytically on trees in steamy forests as well as on the ground in cliffs with rocky soil at altitudes of 1000 to 3000 meters; it is pollinated by bees. At home, grow this lovely orchid in a basket because the large, waxy-white, vanilla-scented flowers hang down below the plant. The species name, *oculata*, refers to dark spots that look like eyes, and the flowers resemble an albino insect. Easily grown in shade; hang it where you can enjoy the aromatic summer flowers, which last only a few days. The plant displayed is grown outdoors and watered with tap water. To learn more about orchids, over 5000 species are described at www.orchidspecies.com. (David Brown, San Diego, 9/05) – S.T-B.

Stapelia gigantea CARRION FLOWER, GIANT STARFISH FLOWER (Asclepiadaceae) S. Africa to Tanzania

The genus consists of about 90-100 species of low-growing succulent plants native to tropical and southern Africa, most of which grow well in Southern California. This plant will amaze your friends, and is one of the most notable members of the "plants that have flowers larger than the plant itself" club. The Starfish Flower is a low-growing succulent plant, with clumping 6–8 inch tall cactus-like stems that produce star-shaped flowers 10–16 inches across. These flowers do in fact look like a large starfish, with a similar brownish cast and crimson markings. But wait—there's more! The flowers actually *smell* like a starfish (albeit a rather deceased one!). The reason for this is that this plant is fly-pollinated, and it is such a powerful attractant that I have personally seen whole families of maggots parading within the flowers. No, I'm not making this up, and the Starfish Flower is easy to grow in full sun or a little shade either in containers or in the ground with only moderate to little watering. It adapts well to a sunny, well drained spot such as a rock garden. It is subject to rot during cold and wet winters. Protect from frost. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96; Jeanine DeHart, Encinitas, 10/97 & 7/00) —B.Hu. & S.B.

Stapelia variegata STARFISH PLANT, CARRION PLANT (Asclepiadaceae) So. Africa

[stay-PEE-lee-uh vair-ee-GAY-tuh *Stapelia* was named by Linnaeus in honor of Johannes Bodaeus van Stapel, who edited Theophrastus' major work on plants in the early 1600's; *variegata* (Latin) means "irregularly colored," referring to the markings on the flowers.]

What a confusing plant! It looks like a thick-stemmed cactus, but is actually related to butterfly weed (*Asclepias*). According to the on-line newsletter of the Cactus & Succulent Society of New Zealand – Wellington HuttValley Branch, "You could be excused for thinking that the specific name 'variegata' refers to the colour of the flowers of this fascinating plant, and this is why it got that name originally. However, it is now generally accepted that it means 'the varied *Stapelia*' – because everything about the species is variable – size, shape, colour, corona, stems, habit – in fact it is almost impossible to find any two that are exactly alike." They suggest the following care: "It is easily propagated (as are other stapeliads) by removing a stem, sometimes with roots attached, in spring and summer. It likes a well-drained potting

mixture and will tolerate quite cold temperatures.” The yellow and brown starfish-shaped flowers on the unusual succulent are beautiful – but hold your nose! This species didn’t get the common name of Carrion Plant for nothing! The flowers smell like rotting flesh, but it’s all for a good cause: to attract flies that act as pollinators. I got this as an unlabelled cutting when I attended the Tortoise and Turtle Society meeting more than a year ago. The plant displayed cascaded over the sides of an 8” tall planter. (Susan Morse, Vista, 10/04) – S.M. & S.T-B.

Stenocarpus sinuatus FIREWHEEL TREE (Proteaceae) E Australia, New Guinea

This remarkable Australian subtropical tree not only has very large (to 1 foot long) shiny-green lobed leaves, but also has one of the most amazing flowers of any tree we grow. The flowers, which are produced in clusters along the branches, are bright red 2-inch “wheels” with the stamens forming the spokes of the wheel and curving at the ends which are tipped in yellow. This spiral form has earned the nickname “Rotary Tree,” and the tree has been adopted as the official tree of Rotary Clubs International. Flowers may appear at any time, but fall is usually the peak season. A splendid public display of these trees can be seen near the old Carlsbad train station. Lush tropical foliage is handsome all year, but the tree is slow to establish and bloom. Full sun to part shade, regular watering, hardy to around 27°F. (Don Walker, Vista, 12/94, 1/99; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 9/97; Mike Masterson, Wild Animal Park, Escondido, 2/03) —S.B.

Stenoglottis longifolia (Orchidaceae) S. Africa

This handsome terrestrial orchid blooms heavily in fall with 1-foot tall spikes of many delicate lavender flowers. Requires good drainage and part shade, and makes an excellent container plant. Foliage is a flat rosette of strap-shaped leaves. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 12/94) —S.B.

Stenomesson incarnatum (syn. *Clinanthus incarnatus*) (Amaryllidaceae) Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru

Perhaps one of the rarest bulbs to appear at our meetings, this vigorous South American beauty is native to the Andes and prefers “moderate temperatures (less than 80° F), and if kept dry and dormant in the winter can take light frost. Suitable for cool greenhouse or outdoors in mild climates. The leaves of this *Stenomesson* are light green, and the umbels of flared tubular flowers are light apricot tipped green,” each flower can be 3”-6” long. Flower color can vary from yellow to red. [Learn more at www.pacificbulbsociety.org and www.telosrarebulbs.com.] (Ken Blackford, San Diego, 3/12) – S.T-B.

Stenorhynchos speciosus (Orchidaceae) Mexico to northern S. America, W. Indies

This attractive epiphytic orchid is grown for the dense spikes of 1 inch coral-red flowers, white inside, which bloom in the winter (often around Christmas). Found in forests, thickets, and open plains where the average winter temperature is 54–59°F (ours is grown in a greenhouse.) Requires humid and well-shaded conditions, and should be carefully watered throughout the year. After flowering the leaves may die down, in which case less water should be given until the new growth is well started. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 1/02) —S.F.

Stephanotis floribunda MADAGASCAR JASMINE (Asclepiadaceae) Madagascar

This famous bridal flower has long been prized for its powerfully-fragrant clusters of waxy-white trumpets. It’s a small (10–15 foot) evergreen vine that’s easy to grow and flower if you don’t get much frost – but plenty of folks who do get frost still grow it in containers that can be protected from cold weather. In fact, the Madagascar Jasmine is one of the most container-tolerant vines you can grow. Outdoors, it prefers its roots in shade and top in filtered sun, and it blooms June through summer. Plants growing in containers may be dried out somewhat, then watered and fertilized to force them into bloom indoors or in a greenhouse at other times of the year. Provide support for the twining stems. Now “lumped” by some into the genus *Marsdenia*, so may be listed as *Marsdenia floribunda*. (Kathy Walsh, San Diego, 8/95, 6/96, 7/98; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 10/96; Julian Duval, Quail Gardens, Encinitas, 10/96; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 7/00) —S.B.

Stevia rebaudiana (Asteraceae) Paraguay

Used as a sweetener, this annual is known as “Sweet Herb of Paraguay.” It is reported that the plant’s sweetening agent, the glycoside stevioside, is 300 times sweeter than granulated table sugar and also is non-caloric. This herb actually triggers hypoglycemic activity, reducing blood sugar levels as it sweetens, making it a good sugar substitute. The Indian women of Paraguay have used the herb as a tea for contraceptive purposes; laboratory tests have confirmed that it does reduce fertility. A concentrated liquid sweetener can be made by boiling the leaves in a small amount of water. This sweetener will keep longer

if refrigerated. The flavor of its leaves is closer to honeysuckle nectar than sugar, making it more pleasant to chew. In Japan the leaves are used to sweeten guy, soy sauce, soft drinks, and everyday tea. Although there are about 150 species of *Stevia* growing wild in tropical and warm America, it is not easy to grow commercially. Propagated best by cuttings, *Stevia rebaudiana* thrives in rich, well-drained soil and full sun, and prefers temperatures over 45°F. The leaves are medium green and fibrous, with no distinctive scent which gives a clue to its amazing sweetening ability. (Ed & Jeanette Huston, Bonsall, 9/00; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 4/01) —E. & J. H.

Stigmaphyllon ciliatum ORCHID VINE (Malpighiaceae) Central and South America

The Orchid Vines in the genus *Stigmaphyllon* are so-named because of their bright yellow flowers that resemble those of *Oncidium* orchids. Although many Orchid Vines are large vines, this species is much smaller and easier to control. Evergreen and growing easily in full sun or partial shade, it is a good vine for a trellis or small arbor, where it produces showy clusters of 1"-2" bright yellow flowers from spring through fall. Its twining stems are slender and its foliage of 3" long heart-shaped leaves is attractive. This vine will even bloom well in quite a bit of shade, and is cold-hardy to around 24°F. (Ben Hardy and Charley Fouquette, Santee, 4/05) – S.B.

Stigmaphyllon littorale (Malpighiaceae) central S. America

A vigorous fast-growing vine great for a large wall or chain link fence. Can grow 30 feet in all directions, can be cut back hard in winter if desired to control growth. Large ovate or heart-shaped leaves are distinctly veined with sparse soft fuzz and can be 5 inches long or more. Many-flowered clusters are on long stalks; individual flowers look like little orchids. This sun and heat loving vine blooms for much of the year—from as soon as it gets warm in spring through autumn. Usually deciduous in winter and quite hardy, especially the tuberous roots. Very drought tolerant once established. The roots can lift paving so plants should be carefully sited. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 7/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 7/01) —K.M.

***Stokesia laevis* 'Peachey'** STOKES ASTER (Asteraceae) Southeastern U.S.

There are many Stokes Aster hybrids, although they are more common as garden plants in the Southeastern U.S., where they are also native. A true herbaceous perennial, Stokesia are rather easy to grow in a sunny location with decent soil. They bloom prolifically in a large burst during early summer. Flower color is primarily shades of blue, lavender, purple and occasionally white, although breeding is underway to develop pinks and maybe even yellows. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V.

***Strelitzia reginae* 'Flava'** YELLOW BIRD-OF-PARADISE (Strelitziaceae)

If it weren't so common here, more of us would take notice that our familiar Bird-of-Paradise is truly one of the most stupendous flowers in all the world. We are indeed fortunate that it is so well adapted here, growing with practically no care at all. If you're a die-hard plant collector, though, the standard remark when viewing *Strelitzia reginae* is "Yes, but do you have the yellow one?!" Never common, it is similar to the species, except that the orange flower bracts are yellow instead. Perhaps this one is a little less vigorous than the species, or else there'd be more of them around. So if you grow a yellow Bird-of-Paradise, you'll probably want to keep it well-fed and watered, and protect from frost. (Marc Bell, La Mesa, 1/96 & 10/97) — S.B.

Streptosolen jamesonii MARMALADE BUSH (Solanaceae) Colombia, Peru

This evergreen cascading or vining shrub (to 6 feet tall and as wide) can also be trained to grow on a trellis, where it could stretch to 10 feet or more. Suitable for sun to part shade, in spring through fall bright orange and gold 1 inch flowers borne in terminal clusters explain its common name. The flowers have a short tube and a wider, flaring top, like miniature cousins of other Deadly Nightshade Family plants, such as the petunia and the Angel's Trumpet (*Brugmansia* spp.). Virtually carefree, it brightens up any spot. It needs fast drainage and regular water, and is hardy to 30°F. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 1/99) —S.T-B.

Strobilanthes dyerianus PERSIAN SHIELD (Acanthaceae) Burma

This attention-grabbing Burmese perennial/sub-shrub (used as an annual in colder climates) is grown for its gorgeous violet and silver foliage. It grows about 3-5' tall and 2-3' wide, and needs moderate water in part shade with good drainage. Too much sun will fade the leaves. Easy to propagate from cuttings. (Dave Lloyd, Vista, 10/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/12, 9/12, 2/13) – S.T-B.

Strobilanthes gossypinus PERSIAN SHIELD (Acanthaceae) Australia

The unusual foliage color and texture is the primary feature of this uncommon shrub. There are not many plants with golden brown colored foliage, but this is one. Provide it with a frost-free area and excellent drainage. Be cautious of too much winter water or wet feet. It is reported to grow into a shrub as high as about 3' with a similar spread. The plant displayed was a young specimen. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V.

Strobilanthes 'Orizaba' (Acanthaceae)

A Mexican species collected by Gary Hammer, not yet listed in horticultural literature. This is a wonderful colorful foliage plant: the top of the leaves are bronze, the underside is dark purple. It prefers part shade (it is glorious with the sun behind it) and grows to about 5 feet tall and 4 feet wide. It likes good soil and lots of moisture, and is relatively easy to grow, reproducing easily from cuttings. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 7/01) —T.P.

Swainsona galegifolia DARLING PEA, SWAN FLOWER (Leguminosae) E Australia

An upright evergreen shrub in the pea family with gray-green leaves. Its striking pink (or, less commonly, red or mauve) flowers appear from spring through summer, followed by pea-like seedpods in fall. A white form, *S. g.* 'Albiflora', also exists. It needs well-drained soil that is low in phosphates. Propagation is by seeds or cuttings. Not commonly found in nurseries; mail order seed companies are a popular source. (Judy's Perennials, San Marcos, 11/94; Carol Popet & Mark Bernussi, Fallbrook, 10/01) —T.P.

Syngonium podophyllum 'Albovirens' ARROWHEAD VINE (Araceae)

Displayed was a handsome white-variegated form of this popular house plant with vining stems and (in its juvenile form) 6 inch narrowly triangular leaves. Surprisingly, we are mild enough here that this makes a nice tropical-looking shady ground cover outdoors that takes it right down to 32°F without any problems at all. (If your garden doesn't get any frost, you'd be surprised at how many "house plants" you can grow outdoors in shade here — unless you've already tried!) (Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, 11/97) —S.B.

Syringa ×hyacinthiflora 'Excel' (Oleaceae)

This true lilac is completely dependable for heavy bloom in our climate even after a warm winter. Large clusters of lavender flowers cover this deciduous shrub in late winter bloom, and have a perfume nearly as sweet as the more temperate lilac cultivars (which don't bloom well here). Handsome broad leaves after bloom make it a nice landscape shrub for full sun and average watering. This hybrid between the common lilac (*S. vulgaris*) and a Chinese species (*S. oblata*) is one of the best for San Diego. (LaVerne Schlosser, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/97) —S.B.

Syringa 'Lavender Lady' LILAC (Oleaceae)

Lilacs are legendary for their fragrant flowers, but many varieties fail to bloom well in Southern California because our winters are very mild. The Descanso Hybrids were developed to perform well in our climate, and 'Lavender Lady' is the best-known of this group. Fragrant lavender-purple flowers in large clusters bloom right around the spring equinox (March 20th) and make nice cut flowers as well. The shrubby plants like full sun and regular watering, and can grow to 10–12 feet tall, blooming before the leaves emerge in the spring. (Peggy Ruzich, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/00; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 3/16) —S.B.

Syzygium paniculatum BRUSH CHERRY (Myrtaceae) Queensland, New South Wales

Long a standby as a clipped hedge of any size, the Australian Brush Cherry also makes an attractive upright tree to 30–40 feet tall with a dense evergreen foliage of shiny 2–3 inch dark green leaves. Small creamy-white summer flowers are attractive puffs of stamens and are followed by ¾ inch rosy-purple fruits which themselves are ornamental and may be used in jellies. In recent years, however, the effectiveness of this tree has been limited by a foreign leaf pest called Eugenia Psyllid that deforms the leaves and can even cause defoliation—attempts to control this pest biologically have helped, but not completely solved the problem. Brush Cherry is otherwise durable, fast-growing and tolerant of a wide variety of conditions, but is cold-tender at around 25°F. (H. Ron Hurov, Chula Vista, 8/02) —S.B.

Tabebuia chrysantha GOLDEN TRUMPET TREE (Bignoniaceae) Venezuela and Colombia to Mexico
Tabebuias are South American trees which are widely planted in the more tropical places on the globe. The two most common in San Diego are *T. chrysostricha* (yellow flowers) from Brazil, and *T. ipetiginosa* (*T. ipe*) (pink flowers) from northwest Mexico to northwest Argentina. Only rarely have I seen here *T. donnell-smithii* (yellow flowers) from Mesoamerica. In the tropics there are lots of yellow species,

including *T. serratifolia* from Colombia to Brazil, *T. aurea* (syn. *T. caraiba*) from Brazil, and *T. argentea* from Paraguay with silver leaves (I tried it; I killed it), and more. (*T. argentea* is now considered conspecific with *T. aurea* —Ed.) The species in question, *T. chrysantha*, differs little from the more common *T. chrysotricha*, though it is listed as being a smaller tree to only 15' tall. The leaves on both are segmented into 5 leaflets with a strong pubescence on the new growth. *T. chrysotricha* has a yellow fuzz on the underside of the leaf. Interesting structure bursts into bloom in spring, with clusters of yellow trumpets at upturned tips as the tree is dormant. They bloom best then we have a dry winter, and are often planted in drought gardens, although they can tolerate more water provided they have drainage. This tree has a fault that makes it tricky to grow in a nursery: it is very hard to get a straight trunk, and even if you achieve this it has a tendency to fall over. I've usually found it's better to go with the natural shape of the tree, which is multi-trunked. Plant it, let it flop and eventually it will gain enough strength to get a strong canopy, much like a *Duranta*. As a plus, unlike its cousin the popular *T. impetiginosa*, which can take a number of years to reach flowering size, the yellow trumpet trees bloom at a very young age. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/03) —T.P.

Tabebuia chrysotricha GOLDEN TRUMPET TREE (Bignoniaceae) Colombia, Brazil

Collectively, the many New World "Trumpet Trees" are among the showiest flowering trees on Earth. Although most are happiest in hot, humid climates, there are some that do very well in California—a splendid collection of mature specimens may be seen at the Arboretum of Los Angeles County in Arcadia, which introduced the Golden Trumpet Tree in 1964. This small tree rarely exceeds 20 feet tall here, and is spectacular in spring, with huge golden-yellow terminal clusters of 3 inch trumpet-shaped flowers. Since the trees drop their palmate leaves right before flowering, the flowers amidst the bare branches are an amazing sight. Most types of trumpet trees grown from seed do not flower when young, but *T. chrysotricha* is an exception. Still, all trumpet trees get better with age, producing far bigger, showier clusters on trees 10–15 or more years old. (If you start with a big tree you'll have that much less time to wait before maximum flowering.) Like most plants in this family, look for seedlings with the biggest, fattest leaves—they'll have the biggest, fattest flowers, too! Average watering, full sun, hardy to around 24°F, and actually blooms best after a cool, dry winter. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 5/99; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 4/01) —S.B.

Tabebuia impetiginosa (*T. ipe*) PINK TRUMPET TREE (Bignoniaceae) Mexico to Argentina

The following excerpt is from the description in our book, *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*: "With its graceful branching structure, attractive foliage, and extravagant show of spring flowers, the Pink Trumpet Tree is an outstanding small tree for the landscape. It grows fairly quickly as a young tree, slowing to a moderate rate as it attains its mature size of 25-30' tall and wide. Its leaves are divided into 3-7 shiny olive-green leaflets, each to around 4" long by 2" wide. Foliage is shed in early spring just before flowering, the timing of which may vary according to weather, microclimate, and individual tree. Mature trees can bloom for 4-6 weeks with large round clusters of 3" long fragrant, ruffled, trumpet-shaped flowers which vary from pink to lavender-purple and develop a yellow throat as they age. Flowers are followed by a fresh growth of foliage and long, narrow seed pods, and some trees can even bloom again in the fall. The Pink Trumpet Tree likes a well-drained soil in full sun and is cold-hardy to 25°F. It loves heat and typically blooms most profusely in warmer inland climates. This is a tree that needs to be established for a number of years before it blooms well, but after that it just gets better and better as it gets older." (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/09; ?, 3/15) – S.B.

Tagetes 'Climax Series' MARIGOLD (Asteraceae)

These are the old fashioned African marigolds I grew up with, 3 foot tall plants with fully double 4 inch blooms in shades of orange and yellow. Full sun is about the extent of what these summer annuals need. Marigold breeding has come a long way and the range is now incredible, from short singles to tall doubles and everything in between, including some good whites. The originals had what some consider an unpleasant odor, which was said to keep insects away. This scent was bred out, perhaps with this insect deterrence as well. Marigolds are commonly planted with vegetables to draw in pollinators and beneficial insects and keep pests away. The biggest problem in San Diego is usually mites which attack stressed plants, usually potted ones which have been allowed to dry out; an oil spray can help. Root nematodes love marigold roots; if planted in areas with nematode infestations and subsequently pulled out and discarded the number of nematodes in the soil can be greatly reduced. (Art Henning, Carlsbad, 7/98 & 7/02) —T.P.

Tagetes lemmonii BUSH MARIGOLD (Asteraceae) Arizona, Mexico

What looks like a marigold on steroids is actually this handsome shrubby species which is a woody evergreen to 4–6 feet tall and wide. In the late summer and fall it covers itself with bright yellow or golden-orange flowers—blooming season may last well into the spring. The leaves of Bush Marigold are very aromatic, and so the plant is pest free. It succeeds in full sun or even a little shade with regular watering, but also takes drought-tolerant conditions very well. Two cultivars are grown locally, both introduced originally by the Huntington Botanical Gardens. ‘**Sunshine**’ grows to 4 feet or so and has finely-divided greyish-green leaves. Its flowers are a sunny yellow. ‘**Sinaloa Gold**’ is a somewhat larger shrub with dark green leaves and golden orange flowers. Both varieties may be cut back at any time to control their size, and are quite hardy to cold. (Marc Bell, Botanical Design, La Mesa, 5/96; Jackie McGee, San Marcos, 11/99; Rose Crawford, Vista, 1/01; Jim Mackie, Escondido, 11/02; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 11/11, 12/12); ‘Sinaloa Gold’ (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94); ‘Sunshine’ (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/94; Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 11/94; Kara Williams, San Marcos, 11/00) —S.B.

Tagetes lucida MEXICAN MARIGOLD, MEXICAN TARRAGON (Asteraceae) Mexico, Guatemala

This tender perennial is a successful stand-in for French Tarragon in the kitchen and in gardens, and you will find it easier to grow. It is not picky about soil conditions and can take low water. It likes full sun even in East County, becoming leggy if grown in shade. Spanish Tarragon is a fall bloomer and sometimes will die back in the winter in East County. Trim off the dead top and it will return in early spring. It is native to mountains and forms a neat upright bush about 3 feet tall. The licorice-anise flavored leaves are narrow, sharply toothed and dark green. The scent of the 3/8 inch golden yellow flowers is somewhat like tarragon but more pungent, like its cousins the French and African marigolds. You can use the leaves with chicken, salads or fish as a substitute for French Tarragon; they also can be brewed in an herbal tea. It is easily propagated by division in the early spring, or cuttings in fall or spring. Spanish Tarragon can be grown from seed, but is slow to germinate. Butterflies love the flowers. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 11/94; Judy Wigand, Judy’s Perennials, San Marcos, 11/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 11/95; Judy Dunning, Crest, 11/02) —J.Dun.

Talinum paniculatum ‘**Variegata**’ VARIEGATED JEWELS-OF-OPAR (Portulacaceae)

Great foliage plant with strong white splashes on the margins. A succulent by definition and sometimes grown for its root caudex. The green form is easily grown, produces lots of small pink flowers delicately borne in sprays high above the plant at about 2 feet and it then reseeds itself everywhere. The variegated form is not as robust and I’ve never had it reseed, although it does reproduce well from cuttings. Bright light with excellent drainage a must. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Koby Hall, Lakeside, 8/96 & 11/98) —T.P.

Tanacetum ptarmicifolium ‘**Silver Feather**’ DUSTY MILLE (Compositae) Hybrid

Easy to grow perennial to 3’ by 3’. Silver feather-like foliage and bright white daisy like flowers. Full sun; average to little water when established. Species is native to Canary Islands (Gran Canaria). (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 2/05) – T.P.

Tamarindus indica TAMARIND (Leguminosae) Tropical Africa

This tropical tree, with graceful evergreen foliage, is the only member of its genus. The attractive flowers are white with red veins, and appear in racemes in May to June. It can grow to 60’ tall in its native habitat, and bears fruit high in Vitamin C. The leaves, especially the new growth, are eaten in much of the world for its reputed therapeutic properties. The hardwood is much appreciated by wood workers, being close-grained and of a rich, red color. The pulp within the seed pods is used for beverages and other edibles. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 9/07) – M.B.

Taxus baccata ‘**Erecta**’ FULHAM YEW (Taxaceae)

This cultivar grows well in half shade on the coast. It is bushy, yet has an upright form of growth. The parent species grows 25–40 feet tall, and there are over 100 cultivars, ranging from dwarf to very large, and from pendulous to quite strongly erect. The yew needs little water once established. (Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 1/99) —C.K.

Tecomaria capensis CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (Bignoniaceae) So. Africa, Mozambique

This robust, drought-tolerant, fast-growing evergreen plant can grow to 8’ tall as a shrub or up to 30’ when grown as a vine. The shiny dark green leaves have a ferny appearance because they are divided into

small leaflets. Bright orange-red tubular flowers are borne in clusters from summer to winter and very attractive to hummingbirds. Site and grow with care – one website (davesgarden.com) notes that “Handling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction,” and comments on the site indicate that it can be invasive. (Walt Meier, Carlsbad, 12/10) – S.T-B.

Tecoma capensis (bonsai form) CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (Bignoniaceae) South Africa

Formerly known as *Tecomaria* (and still sold under that name), the Cape Honeysuckle is popular with hummingbirds and people alike for its showy clusters of bright orange flowers which appear throughout the year. Often used as a screen or hedge, and sometimes even as a vine, this evergreen is a big plant which unpruned can eventually reach 20' by 20' or more. However, the specimen displayed at our meeting, though quite old, was less than one foot tall, having been nicely trained in bonsai fashion and sporting a full cluster of flowers! Cape Honeysuckle is very easy and fast-growing in full sun with average watering (established plants are very drought-tolerant) and is tolerant of poor soil, wind, and many other adverse conditions. It is hardy to around 20°F here, but its dark green glossy foliage looks best in frost-free areas. As the bonsai specimen displayed proves, plants take readily to pruning to control their size. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 11/04) – S.B.

***Tecomaria capensis* 'Apricot'** CAPE HONEYSUCKLE (Bignoniaceae) South Africa

This water-thrifty evergreen shrub grows about 6-10' tall and as wide. It should bloom from fall through winter (perhaps longer) with soft apricot-hued tubular flowers. It grows quickly in sun (or light shade) and prefers well-drained soil. From a 1-gal plant purchased in 2008 from Briggs Tree Company (www.briggstree.com) the specimen displayed is now about 6' tall and 5' wide. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/11) – S. T-B.

Tetradenia riparia, syn. *Iboza riparia* (Lamiaceae) S. Africa

This 4–5 foot shrub resembles a plectranthus, but bears large, showy clusters of tiny white flowers. Full sun, drought tolerant. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 2/97) —S.B.

Tetrastigma voinieranum CHESTNUT VINE (Vitaceae) Laos

If there was ever a perfect plant when you need a BIG foliage vine—this is it! This giant grape-ivy has dinner-plate-sized leaves and climbs rapidly in shade with its long tendrils. It can be absolutely stunning on a large shady wall, but it must have plenty of space. It's rather tender to frost and likes regular watering. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 3/97) —S.B.

***Teucrium fruticans* 'Azureum'** BUSH GERMANDER (Lamiaceae)

This cultivar has deeper blue flowers than the species and silver-gray leaves. It blooms periodically throughout the year, and heavily during the summer months. Prefers well-drained dry soil conditions in full sun. Can attain a height and width of 4–8 feet, but can be trimmed easily in late winter or early spring. (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 2/97; Maureen Moore, San Marcos, 3/00; Chuck Kline, SeaWorld, San Diego, 2/01) – C.K.

Teucrium marum CAT THYME (Lamiaceae) Western Mediterranean Sea Islands

Cat-lovers everywhere know (or should know) about this 1' x 1' evergreen drought-tolerant shrublet, and not just for its tiny gray foliage and attractive summer bloom of pinkish-purple flowers. This plant is the famous "super-catnip" that cats can't resist! To us, its foliage smells like turpentine when crushed, but just a few bites will send any cat into instant nirvana. Fortunately, its hallucinogenic effects for cats seem harmless and short-lived, and I have never seen any cat abuse its use. Still, they never get tired of it—and especially house-bound cats will appreciate your bringing them a few sprigs now and then. Cat Thyme is easy to grow in full sun with good drainage, and is hardy to cold. (If there are cats around, however, it may never attain its full foot-tall size!) What a perfect Holiday gift for any feline on your list! (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 11/04) – S.B.

Thalia dealbata (Marantaceae) SE U.S., Mexico

A tall semi-aquatic plant native to the U.S. as far north as South Carolina and west to Missouri and Texas and into Mexico. There is a red form and a blue form, the latter larger. It bears summer clusters of indigo flowers atop long flexible stems. Plants typically reach a height of 12–15 feet. As do most aquatic plants, it dies back to the “ground” (water) during the winter. It is a striking plant that grows very well in wet places in coastal California and could be a centerpiece in the garden. (Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 9/96) —B.Hu.

Thevetia thevetioides GIANT THEVETIA (Apocynaceae) Mexico

This remarkable small tree bears some of the brightest and showiest yellow flowers of any plant. Native to dry washes in Oaxaca, it grows here as a 15 foot succulent-stemmed shrubby tree. Long narrow leaves are bright glossy green and somewhat corrugated, hanging gracefully from the gray branches. Clusters of 4 inch bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers are produced heavily over a long summer-fall season. Giant Thevetia likes full, hot sun, but resents a heavy frost. Plants are evergreen except in cold weather and are hardy to around 25°F. Fruits, which look like “little green apples,” are very poisonous. (Linda Farrier, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 10/94; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/99, 10/01, 11/01, 9/02; Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 9/01) —S.B.

Thryptomene saxicola (Myrtaceae) W. Australia

Beautiful arching sprays of tiny pink flowers make this species one of the nicest cut flowers for winter color. Blooming from December into spring, the Heath Myrtles all have tiny leaves; *T. saxicola* is shrubby to 5–6 feet tall, but there are others that grow much lower. All succeed in full sun with good drainage and average to little watering. Relatively hardy to cold and easy to grow. (Adele Snyder, Rancho Santa Fe, 2/98) —S.B.

Thunbergia battiscombei (Acanthaceae) tropical Africa

Subshrubby plant which eventually forms a large colony. This stunning plant looks best when grown as a fountain-shaped perennial (to 3 by 3 feet) which may be cut back in late winter to force new, bushy growth. Must have shade and is ideal as a deep ground cover. Large light-green heart-shaped leaves widely spaced on somewhat weak stems which tend to flop over by winter. Rich cobalt-blue trumpet-shaped flowers have curved tubes, white outside and yellow throats. Blooms appear in clusters, nearly all year but mainly from spring through fall. Best in frost-free area but established clumps can tolerate some frost; strong frost will damage the foliage, but plants recover quickly with new growth from the base. Requires moderate watering; not drought tolerant. Bold, subtropical-looking foliage and bright flower color combines nicely with bright yellow and reds. (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 4/95; Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 7/95, 7/96, 9/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 9/97; Don Walker, Vista, 8/01 & 11/01) —K.M., S.B.

Thunbergia erecta KING'S MANTLE (Acanthaceae) tropical Africa

This famous tropical shrub is grown for its electric blue trumpet-shaped flowers that can appear nearly all year. Usually seen as a 4–5 foot tall shrub, it needs protection from frost and cold weather, which can make it go deciduous and delay bloom. It thrives in part shade with regular watering and fertilizing, and is perhaps best in coastal gardens. Hardy to around 27°F, but dislikes temperatures below 35°F. There is also a white flowered form. (Michael Kartuz, Kartuz Greenhouses, Vista, 10/95; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 11/99 & 4/01) —S.B.

Thunbergia grandiflora BLUE SKY FLOWER, BENGAL CLOCK VINE (Acanthaceae) India

This very large twining vine is grown throughout the tropics and subtropics all over the world and prized for its 3 inch sky-blue trumpet-shaped flowers. Like many other large vines, it takes a year to get going after planting, then stand back and watch out! Blooming during the warm season, it can climb tall trees or cover arbors and fences. Even if it's blooming way up in a tree, you'll get a nice carpet of blue flowers on the ground, since they fall fresh and intact, like jacaranda flowers. (If you have bunnies around your house, you might see them enjoying a few of these fallen flowers for breakfast!) Although the foliage of *T. grandiflora* will burn with frost, even severely damaged plants will in our climate resprout from the base after brief temperatures as low as 15°F. Best location is roots in shade and tops in sun with regular watering. More water and regular feeding will make this vine grow even faster! (Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 10/95 & 7/00; Meg Jacobs, San Diego, 8/99; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 8/04, 8/13) —S.B.

Thunbergia gregorii ORANGE CLOCK-VINE (Acanthaceae) tropical Africa

Perhaps the finest orange-flowered vine of all is this fast-and-easy climber that is covered with brilliant orange trumpet-shaped flowers all year long. It loves sun and regular watering, and will quickly cover a slope or fence to produce color all year. It is especially effective with the cobalt-blue perennial morning-glory *Ipomoea indica* (*I. acuminata*), a combination that always attracts attention. Although frost will damage foliage, mature plants can recover from temperatures as low as 25°F. A related plant often sold as *Thunbergia gibsonii* (it may only be a variety of *T. gregorii*) has similar flowers but greyer leaves and is a more vigorous twiner that is better-suited to climbing; *T. gregorii* is a better choice for a ground cover, although it also can climb. (Don Walker, Vista, 8/01) —S.B.

Thunbergia mysorensis (Acanthaceae) India

This is an evergreen vine (to about 20 feet tall) fit for the “Flowers from Mars” garden! This rare Indian twining climber looks best trained overhead so its hanging racemes of bright yellow and dull red flowers with their yawning mouths are seen to best advantage. In San Diego it blooms spring through summer, longer if happy, in sun to light shade. (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Susi Torre-Bueno, San Diego, 8/96, 10/00, 11/00, 7/01) —S.T-B.

Thymus camphoratus CAMPHOR THYME (Lamiaceae) Portugal

[TYE-muss kam-for-AY-tuss *Thymus* is the ancient Greek name for this group of plants; *camphoratus* (Latin) alludes to the camphor-like fragrance of the foliage of this species.]

This shrubby form of edible thyme has large showy pink flowers in the late spring and summer. Can grow to 12” tall x 12” wide, and takes light foot traffic (plant between stepping stones). Likes full sun with good drainage. Great in pots. Very rare in its native Portugal, where steps are being taken to preserve it. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/04) – T.P. & S.T-B.

Tibouchina grandifolia LARGE-LEAVED PRINCESS FLOWER (Melastomataceae) Brazil

Many people in San Diego know the more common Princess Flower (*Tibouchina urvilleana*) and enjoy it for its large royal-purple flowers and silky leaves. But there’s a world of wonderful relatives also from Brazil that we all should grow. One is *T. grandifolia* with large (to 6 inch) roundish silky leaves that are interesting at any season. The summer and fall terminal clusters of 1 inch purple flowers further enhance this 5 foot shrub that likes part shade inland but sun on the coast. The Princess Flowers are all acid lovers, and like high humidity. We can make them feel better about our dry air by fertilizing them with acid plant food on a regular basis. It rains a lot in Brazil, so water regularly, and remember to protect plants from heavy frost. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98, 9/99, 11/00; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 8/11, 8/13; Eva Hallen, Solana Beach, 7/03)—S.B.

Tibouchina multiflora (Melastomataceae) Brazil

This relative of the common “Princess Flower” bears clusters of purple flowers in the summer and fall. Smaller leaves and flowers than *T. urvilleana*, but showier in bloom. Hardy to 27°F. (Don Walker, Vista, 9/94; Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 10/96) —S.B.

Tillandsia aeranthos AIR PLANT (Bromeliaceae) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

This species of *Tillandsia* has bright red bracts and deep indigo blue flowers. The leaf is thin and may curl when dry. It grows slowly into a large clump and seldom needs water. Does best in shade but can tolerate hot Escondido. The plant displayed was planted on an old yucca sheath and sits on the porch. (Cathy Tyłka, Escondido, 5/09) – C.T. & S. T-B.

Tillandsia albertiana (Bromeliaceae) Argentina

While many *Tillandsias* are epiphytes, clinging to tree branches for support, this species is a saxicole, or rock-hugger, and was named for Argentine botanist Alberto Castellanos. The bright red flowers are rarely found in this genus, and that, in addition to its limited natural range, makes this diminutive plant (mature specimens are about three inches tall and wide) even more special. For more info visit www.rainforestflora.com/species/albertiana.htm. (Jim Wright, San Diego, 7/10) – S.T-B.

Tillandsia dyeriana (Bromeliaceae) Ecuador

Described as “one of the most ravishing bromeliads” by Ulrich and Ursula Baensch, this spectacular epiphyte with its vase-like tank produces a brilliant orange-red spike with white flowers. The Baensch’s opus *Blooming Bromeliads* (a five star must-have quality bromeliad book) actually portrays it on the cover—top billing—deservedly. The blooms of most bromeliads are usually odorless, but some like *Tillandsia dyeriana* (along with *T. cacticola*, *T. duratii*, *T. xiphoides*) smell pleasantly reminiscent of Stock flowers (Rauh). Easy to grow in Southern California, especially along the coast, tillandsias in general are wonderful additions to attach as accents to low branching trees in bright but filtered light. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 4/98) —M.S.B.

Tillandsia ionantha SKY PLANT (Bromeliaceae) Mexico to Nicaragua

[tih-LAND-zee-uh ee-oh-NAN-thuh *Tillandsia* is named for Elias Til-Landz, a 17th century Swedish botanist and professor of medicine in Finland; *ionantha* (Latin) means “with violet-colored flowers.”]

This attractive bromeliad forms a small rosette of gray-green leaves about 2” tall. It grows easily from offsets and does well on bark slabs; in its native habitat it grows on deciduous trees and rocks. The

purple flowers appear in late fall to winter (or longer). Grow it in full sun to bright indirect light; daily misting is recommended. Michael Buckner says, “Will root wherever or whatever you place them on!” (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 5/04) – S. T-B.

Tillandsia straminea (Bromeliaceae) Peru, Ecuador

One of a group of related species from the coastal deserts of Peru which includes *T. latifolia*, *T. purpurea* and *T. cacticola*. All of these bromeliads grow well in our climate and thrive in full sun near the coast (within 20 miles of the ocean). They may be mounted or just left sitting on any convenient surface and appreciate watering once a week during the warm months. They enjoy whatever rainfall comes in winter and may be fed with a weak liquid fertilizer in spring and summer. These species all produce attractive flowers which are mostly white with lavender highlights set amongst similarly colorful bracts. The flowers of several of the species are spicily sweet-fragrant. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 7/95; Don Walker, Vista, 7/00) —D.H.

Tillandsia straminea (Bromeliaceae) Peru, Ecuador

Although most Tillandsias are fragrance-free, the violet-tipped creamy-yellow to white flowers of this genus are sweetly scented and appear over many weeks. *Bromeliaceae*, a publication of the Bromeliad Society of Queensland, notes that the scent attracts butterflies, which are pollinators for this species. A number of sources state that this is a variable species that can grow as large as two feet tall and wide (or even larger). This nearly rootless plant gets most of its moisture from fog. (Jim Wright, San Diego, 7/10) – S.T-B.

Tillandsia usneoides SPANISH MOSS (Bromeliaceae) SE U.S. to C Argentina & Chile

Neither truly Spanish nor a moss, and not (as is often claimed) a parasite, this epiphytic vining bromeliad festoons oaks and cypress in the southeast U.S. It is also admirably suited to cultivation here, where it is much more manageable and not weedy. Its long silvery thread-like stems clump and trail from any perch, although it looks more realistic hanging from the branches of a rough-barked tree. The plant has no roots, but instead absorbs moisture and nutrients through its stems and leaves. Tiny chartreuse flowers in spring and summer are lightly fragrant. Humidity is the key to fast growth, and in our climate, a spray of water twice a week or even daily helps it to grow. Spanish Moss is not native to California, but is often confused with the lichen *Usnea* which is semiparasitic on native oak trees and closely resembles the bromeliad in form and habit. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 5/95) —S.B.

Tipuana tipu TIPU TREE (Fabaceae [Leguminosae]) Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina

[tih-poo-AH-nuh TEE-poo]

[The description below is from our book, ***Ornamental Trees of San Diego***.]

The tropical-looking Tipu Tree is remarkably fast-growing and also very tolerant of a wide variety of soils and growing conditions. In a new garden, it can be invaluable for its ability to quickly create a canopy of foliage to cool a house, shade a patio, or protect other plants. Because of its toughness, it is also becoming increasingly popular as a street tree. The Tipu Tree grows to 25' tall and wide in just a few years, and with maturity can be 40-50' tall with a wide, spreading crown. It has an open habit when young, but becomes more dense with age. The Tipu Tree has 10" long light green divided leaves composed of 11-21 rounded 1-2" long leaflets. It blooms in late spring or early summer with clusters of ¾" yellow-orange flowers which are followed by 2-1½" long winged seeds. The Tipu Tree grows well with regular watering, but will also tolerate some drought. It accepts most any soil and is cold-hardy to 25°F, although mature trees can recover from temperatures as low as 18°F. This was a favorite tree of pioneer San Diego horticulturist Kate Session, who planted the specimen tree shown in our book in front of her Pacific Beach nursery almost ninety years ago. Today, this site and this tree are a California Registered Historical Landmark, and a bronze plaque commemorates the long and wonderful career of the “Mother of Balboa Park.” (Miriam Machell, Escondido, 7/04) – S.B.

Tithonia diversifolia GIANT MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (Asteraceae) Mexico, C. America

This giant shrubby perennial was popularized by yours truly back in the days when I was searching for the largest “daisies” in the world. *Tithonia diversifolia* is a 10+ foot tall clumping sunflower that grows quickly and produces mass quantities of glowing orange 6 inch sunflowers in the fall and winter. Unlike our temperate *Helianthus* cultivars, *Tithonia* is evergreen, although you may want to cut it back in some years if it just gets too big. You want a quick screen in full sun with regular watering? Plant this plant—then stand back! (Erik & Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 9/97 & 11/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/97, 9/98, 11/98, 7/99, 3/01, 8/02; Evelyn Alemanni, Elfin Forest, 11/02) —S.B.

Tithonia rotundifolia MEXICAN SUNFLOWER (Asteraceae) Mexico, C. America

A 6 foot tall summer annual with coarse lobed leaves and bright orange single daisy flowers until November. It loves heat, is not picky about soil and sometimes lives over in mild climates; a long lasting cut flower. 'Torch' is smaller (to 4 feet) with vivid red-orange flowers; a yellow selection is also available. Collect seeds to build up numbers. (Irina Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/97; Marie Smith, San Diego, 7/00) —T.P.

Trachelium caeruleum THROATWORT (Campanulaceae) W & C Mediterranean region

This popular garden plant represents the happy combination of being a garden perennial, having blue flowers, and being a Mediterranean-climate plant—and so is tailor-made for Southern California gardens. Erect stems grow from 2–4 feet tall in full sun or part shade, with many tiny blue flowers in showy terminal clusters. These blooming stems also make fine cut flowers. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 8/95 & 8/96) —S.B.

Trachelospermum jasminoides 'Mandaianum' YELLOW STAR JASMINE (Apocynaceae)

The ubiquitous white-flowered "star jasmine" is surpassed in many ways by this yellow-flowered variety, which blooms heavily in May and June. The flowers on this yellow variety are sweetly fragrant, like cake batter—for my nose a much more pleasant perfume than the common white. Foliage is darker green and the plant, while definitely a vine, is quite compact. Easy in full sun with average watering. (Tom Piergrossi, Encinitas, 5/97) —S.B.

Tradescantia Andersoniana Group 'Sweet Kate' GOLDEN SPIDERWORT (Commelinaceae)

Horticultural Hybrid

This clump-forming perennial grows to around 12" tall and wide, with grassy foliage that is bright gold. From spring to fall, it produces purplish-blue three-petaled flowers. Plants grow easily in partial shade with regular watering, and are hardy to 0° F. Also grown as 'Blue and Gold'. (Garden Glories Nursery, Vista, 5/07) – S.B.

Tradescantia scillamontana WHITE VELVET (Commelinaceae) N.E. Mexico

This slow-growing water-thrifty perennial has furry leaves to 2-1/2" long, which look like they're covered with spider webs. It does best in partial shade, but needs at least a few hours of sun each day, and is hardy to 32°F. Thriving on neglect, this rarely-seen but very easy plant needs only moderate water, and prefers even less water from late fall through winter. The 1/2" to 3/4" three-petaled rose-magenta flowers appear in summer and close up by late afternoon. The fuzzy gray leaves look very nice in a hanging basket. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 8/05) – S.T-B.

Tradescantia spathacea MOSES-IN-THE-CRADLE, MOSES-IN-THE-BOAT (Apiaceae) C. America

A popular ground cover in Hawaii, it does well in San Diego in frost-free locations. Grows best in morning sun and afternoon shade, in rich well-drained soil. Foliage grows in a rosette with lance-like leaves with a purple underside. Flowers are carried close to the center and resemble a vessel of sorts, not showy, but interesting. A variegated form exists. It can also be grown as a houseplant. (E. Gronborg, Solana Beach, 10/94; Ginny March, Spring Valley, 8/01) —T.P.

Trapa natans WATER CHESTNUT (Trapaceae) Central Europe to East Asia and Africa

Depending on which source you use, there may be as many as 15 species in the Trapaceae family or as few as one species which exhibits regional variation. *T. natans* is from Europe and Asia, but is naturalized in parts of the north and eastern U.S., where it is usually classified as a noxious weed. [*T. bispinosa* (known as Singhore Nut) hails from Ceylon and S.E. Asia. *T. cochinchinensis* (commonly called Water Horn) is from Vietnam.] *T. natans*, according to www.invasive.org, "is a rooted, floating plant that invades aquatic habitats in northeastern United States. This rooted plant can grow in 12 to 15 feet of water. Leaves are triangular in shape and strongly toothed. The rosette of floating leaves is connected to an inflated petiole, increasing buoyancy. Small four-petaled flowers give way to the nut-like fruit. The fruit have four 1/2 inch sharp, barbed spines. Water chestnut can invade shallow to deep freshwater environments. It forms dense floating mats, often three layers deep, that restrict light availability, reduce the oxygen content, and displace other emergent and floating vegetation. It also limits boating, fishing, swimming, and other recreational activities. The sharp spines on the fruit can cause painful wounds if stepped on. Water chestnut ...was first observed in the United States in Massachusetts in the late 1800s." The plant can grow to 10' in diameter. It flowers in autumn, and the yellow flowers curve down

into the mud to make new baby plants. The large fruits each contain a single seed, and it is this seed which is boiled and eaten. Wikipedia.org notes that this plant is not related to *Eleocharis dulcis*, also called water chestnut, an aquatic plant raised for food in China since ancient times, and whose crisp-fleshed corms are common in Western-style Chinese food. (Van Moch Nguyen, San Diego, 8/07) – V. M. N. & S.T-B.

***Trevesia palmata* ‘Micholitzii’ SNOWFLAKE TREE (Araliaceae)**

A dramatic small tree, and certainly the “king” of the aralia family, the Snowflake Tree is famous for its giant snowflake-shaped leaves up to 2 feet across. Often seen planted in shade, it will tolerate full sun when mature in even the hottest climates as long as humidity is not too low. Also called Snowflake Aralia, it grows eventually to 10–20 feet tall; tall stems may be pruned back to force bushier growth down low where the handsome leaves can be most appreciated. This plant loves regular watering and humidity and is good near pools, but is somewhat frost-tender. (Erik Gronborg, Solana Beach, 7/98) —S.B.

***Trichocentrum tigrinum* (Orchidaceae) Ecuador**

This orchid produces spectacular brownish flowers tinged with purple from a rather small, tough-appearing plant. It is native to higher regions of Ecuador and thus can tolerate some cold. It grows well outside in San Diego, and despite its tough appearance requires medium light and moderate temperatures. Like most outside growers in San Diego, it can take low temperatures if kept on the dry side—which means shelter from rain during our winters. (Paul Tuskes, coastal San Diego, 6/96) —B.H.

***Trichodiadema bulbosa* (Aizoaceae) South Africa**

This nearly care-free caudiciform succulent has slender, rambling stems rising from a bulbous root and tiny, fleshy green leaves with several bristles at the tip. Magenta flowers may appear any time during the year. The plant grows to about 12” tall in sun or light shade. Tender to temperatures below 50°F; bring it indoors if it gets too cool. (Cathy Tylka, Escondido, 10/07) – C.T.

***Trichostema lanatum* WOOLLY BLUE CURLS (Labiatae) California**

Woolly Blue Curls is a wonderful evergreen California native shrub in the Mint Family that grows about 3-4’ tall and wide, perfect for very dry areas. The narrow aromatic leaves have a pineapple scent when crushed. It can bloom virtually year-round with no irrigation needed (as does the specimen displayed); in less favorable conditions it blooms May through August. The dark blue fuzzy flowers with long, showy blue stamens are borne on spires, and make nice cut flowers. The main drawback with this plant is its need for perfect summer drainage and very lean soil, so don’t fertilize or amend. (Sue Martin, San Diego, 3/96; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 3/00; Ron & Eleanor Wheeler, Valley Center, 3/05; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 4/12, 3/15) – S.T-B.

***Trichostema purpusii* (Labiatae) Mexico**

This rarely-seen summer-blooming relative of our native Woolly Blue Curls (*Trichostema lanatum*) has deep pink flowers with long stamens. It is a shrub to about 2 feet tall and is said to be easier to grow than other *Trichostema* species, though it should have good drainage and full sun. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.T-B.

***Tricyrtis hirta* ‘Hatatogisa’ TOAD LILY (Liliaceae)**

[try-SIR-tiss HUR-tuh *Tricyrtis* is Greek for “three-humped”, referring to the swollen bases of the three outer petals; *hirta* (Latin) means “hairy.”]

The parent species comes from Eastern Asia to Japan. This perennial requires protection from the afternoon sun, and grows best in moist, well-drained, organic soil. It is dormant in winter, rising as a leafy clump (not stoloniferous, like *T. formosana*) in spring to about 20” tall. The blooms appear on the branch tips in summer. Some say the common name comes from the Philippine Tasaday Indians’ practice of wiping their hands with juice from the blossoms before setting out to collect frogs. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 8/04) – R.V.

***Triplochlamys multiflora*, syn. *Pavonia multiflora* RED ROCKET (Malvaceae) Brazil**

This frost-tender evergreen shrub is related to hibiscus, and does best with a minimum night temperature of 55°F; grow it in a very protected spot or in the greenhouse. It likes moisture, high humidity, and bright shade to full sun. The bright red pleated-looking flowers have an eye-catching protruding purple-red staminal column. (Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas, 9/94; Marc Bell, LaMesa, 1/97; Peggy Ruzich, Rancho Santa Fe, 7/00) —P.R.

Tritonia crocata (Iridaceae) S. Africa

Tritonias are among the most colorful and early of the spring-blooming bulbs for our climate. Sometimes called "Flame Freesia," their long-lasting, colorful flowers come in bright orange, salmon-pink, and white. Foliage (which is deciduous in the summer) is freesia-like and grows to about 6 inches tall. Flower stems are about a foot tall, with many 2 inch trumpet-shaped blooms. Tritonias like full sun and ordinary garden conditions. They bloom all during April, after sparaxis have faded, and make great cut-flowers. Also good in containers. (Jim & Mary Lou Kaae, Solana Beach, 4/00) —S.B.

Tritonia squalida (Iridaceae) South Africa

This spring-blooming corm can live in a 4" pot for many years; the specimens displayed were planted 9 years ago into 4" pots and have not been replanted or fertilized. A very lean, well-draining soil is a must, along with a long summer dormant period. I put my pots in the garage when the leaves have turned brown (by June) and ignore them completely. In October/November I take them outside and start watering them again. The flowers are up to 2" wide, and the lower flower edges are transparent. The narrow, strap-shaped leaves grow to about 1' tall. Two color forms are displayed. The pink is the most common color, while the coral color is seldom seen (and could possibly be a closely-related species, *Tritonia crocata*). The plants were purchased as corms from the U.C. Irvine August Bulb Plant Sale, held the last Saturday in August. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Carlsbad, 4/05) — S.T-B.

Tuberolabium kotoense (Orchidaceae) SE Asia to Taiwan

This plant was purchased from the Taida Orchid Nursery, Taiwan and has been greenhouse grown. It has 10 inch long descending spikes with 50 or so 3/8 inch white blooms (with purple inside). Tuberolabiums are epiphytic species which have persistent flowers that open simultaneously for a great display. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 11/00) —S.F.

Tulbaghia cominsii (Alliaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) S. Africa (Cape Prov.)

Even if you didn't notice the similarity to the familiar Society Garlic (*T. violacea*) in the shape of the flowers, the scent of the leaves would have given you a clue that these two plants are related. Very rarely offered for sale, *T. cominsii* is a charming little plant suitable for pots or rock gardens. It has evergreen, green-gray leaves that reach 8 inches tall and are only 1/16 inch wide. The ¼ inch wide delicate white- or cream-colored flowers bloom over a very long period and are borne in a tight spike at the top of the flower stalk. At night the flowers give off the sweet scent of cloves. Grow this little plant (to 18 inches tall) in sun to light shade in well-drained locations. A summer grower, it needs moist soil during summer, but somewhat drier conditions during winter. *T. cominsii* grows from small bulbs on a perennial rhizome which has to be severed to divide the clump. Some tulbaghias re-seed freely; I'm not sure about this one. (John Allen, Pascua Farms, El Cajon, 4/03) —J.A. & S.T-B.

***Tulbaghia simmleri* 'Alba'**, syn. *T. fragrans* 'Alba' (Alliaceae[Liliaceae s.l.])

This showy cousin to the "Society Garlic" (*T. violacea*) is winter-blooming, and has fragrant flowers. Usually lavender-pink, the form displayed has pure white flowers. Strap-shaped gray-green leaves are 12 inches long by 1 inch wide, and the star-shaped flowers, 20-30 in round clusters, are atop 2-foot stems. Full sun and average watering; a good cut flower. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/96, 4/97, 2/98; Ann Mendez, San Diego, 2/02; Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 2/03) —S.B.

Tylecodon buchholzianus (Crassulaceae) S. Africa

A bizarre crassulacean succulent representative of the genus *Tylecodon*, formerly *Cotyledon*. Indeed, *Tylecodon* is an anagram of *Cotyledon* coined by Tölken (1978) to distinguish the differences between the closely related species and *Adromischus*. All three taxa are closely related and overlap in indigenous populations in their native south to southwestern African zones. As yet, no natural intergeneric hybridization between the three genera has been recorded. *T. buchholzianus* is very distinct, looking like an irregularly but much branched scaly pile of leafless twigs on pale grey stems, with prominent dark grey lenticels. This grotesque appearance, unworldly, and the fact that it is very difficult to maintain in cultivation make it very desirable to collectors of botanical anomalies. Winter growing, some clonic types are leafless, some have scandent winter leaves, rare to flower, the plant displayed was a 25 year old specimen in full leaf and covered with solitary terminal pink flowers. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 1/98 & 7/00) —M.S.B.

Tylecodon cacalioides (Crassulaceae) South West Africa

This succulent has sulphur yellow blooms in December through February. It has to be dry during the summer months. Cattle who browse upon foliage are severely poisoned, disabled by the active ingredient cotyledontoxin. [I separate my short-day cool season growing plants (like *Dudleyas*, some *Aeoniums*, some *Pelargoniums*, succulent composites like *Othonna*, etc.) from my long-day warm season plants (over 90% of succulents).] (Michael & Joyce Buckner, Old Town, 10/07) – M.B.

Ulmus parvifolia EVERGREEN ELM (Ulmaceae) China, Korea, and Japan

The plant displayed was a Jack Catlin selection “Contorted Form”, with smaller leaves and stems. It was grown as a bonsai for about thirty years. Sometimes called the Evergreen Elm, the Chinese Elm is a highly variable species which can actually be deciduous in some forms and also in cold winters. In Southern California, it is a common shade and street tree that is most popular for its evergreen or nearly-evergreen varieties. The Chinese Elm is a fast-growing tree that can reach 30’ tall in as little as 5 years. Ultimately, it grows to 40-60’ tall and 50-70’ wide. Its form is variable, but trees are generally spreading, with long arching branches and a weeping habit. Trunks of older trees have a brownish bark that sheds in small patches to create a mottled effect. The foliage of the Chinese Elm is dense and dark green, composed of leathery toothed leaves 3/4-2-1/2” long and 1/2-3/4” wide. Inconspicuous green flowers in late summer are followed by clusters of small tan-colored winged fruits in the fall. The Chinese Elm grows easily in nearly any soil and any climate, and is cold-hardy to below 0°F. Because of its rapid growth, it may need occasional pruning to strengthen its structure, particularly in windy areas. Many named varieties are grown with different foliage and growth characteristics, and there are even dwarf and miniature varieties that are used for bonsai. All types of Chinese Elm are resistant to Dutch elm disease. (Don Walker, Vista, 3/06) – S.B. [Description from *Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates*.]

Ulmus parvifolia, bonsai form CHINESE ELM (Ulmaceae) China, Korea, Japan

Widely planted in California, this tremendously variable elm species has many different cultivars which range from 60 foot tall giants to 6 inch tall dwarfs. For bonsai purposes, the smaller varieties are the most popular – including the tiny-leaved 'Hokkaido', a micro-miniature which may be trained as small as 3 inches even as an old tree and is often used for the smallest class of bonsai (unpruned, it only grows to 1 foot tall in 20 years!). Other favorite cultivars for bonsai include 'Cork Bark' ('Cortiosa'), with thick, corky bark; 'Frosty', with tiny leaves edged in white; and 'Seiju', a sport of 'Hokkaido' with larger leaves and corky bark. (Steve Valentine, Vista, 2/02) —S.B.

Uncarina grandidieri (Pedaliaceae) Madagascar

There is literally nothing that compares with this show-stopping tender shrub, which is still quite rare in nurseries. A desert plant from Madagascar, its stocky and somewhat succulent habit resembles a succulent pelargonium, yet is actually in the Sesame family and its flowers look more like giant yellow *Thunbergia* flowers. The large 2–3 inch bright yellow trumpet flowers have jet black centers. Foliage is soft and fuzzy, and the stems are succulent. It blooms all year in a greenhouse (give sun to part shade outdoors), but will go deciduous in the winter when grown outdoors. Seed pods, when they do form, are interesting and very spiny. Best suited for container culture here, it should be grown like an *Adenium* or *Plumeria*, which means regular water and fertilizer in the warm season, and dry in the winter, especially when it is deciduous. Any frost will damage it, and cold temperatures will cause it to go deciduous. You can expect a 6 foot shrub in time, although younger plants may be kept at 3 feet for many years. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 3/95; Bruce Hubbard, Rancho Santa Fe, 5/95; Sue Fouquette, Balboa Park Nursery, San Diego, 5/97; Julian Duval, Encinitas, 5/99) —S.B.

Urginia maritima SEA ONION, GIANT SQUILL (Hyacinthaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Mediterranean, Portugal

An uncommon bulb that should be in more of our gardens, the flower is similar to Foxtail lilies, *Eremurus*, which don't grow here. Tall white spikes reach 5 feet from dormant bulbs in the early fall. After blooming the 4 inch wide leaves grow to 2 feet long, mature, and go dormant in the spring. The huge bulbs may be seed grown, but can slow to bloom, taking up to 5 years to mature. Old bulbs may be many inches across, and are striking in the garden with the top third of the bulb exposed above the soil line. Bulbs contain a toxin and have been used as the source of squill, a rat poison. Great as a specimen and outstanding when planted in mass. You may see this one blooming in the Canary Island section of Quail Botanical Gardens in Encinitas; there is a great drift of it at the L. A. County Arboretum in Arcadia. Suzie

Ince, Solana Beach, 8/11; Walter Andersen, San Diego, 8/03; Jim Threadgill, Easytogrowbulbs.com, 9/06; Marilyn Wilson, Vista, 8/14) —T.P.

Utricularia sandersonii RABBIT EARS, BLADDERWORT (Lentibulariaceae) S. Africa

Commonly known as Bladderworts, utricularias are carnivorous plants found in wet places throughout the world, especially bogs and mossy rocks; some tropical species are epiphytic. The unique trap mechanisms are tiny subsoil bladders which trap micro-organisms and insect larvae, and even small vertebrates. *U. sandersonii* is a diminutive species, one of the easiest to grow—keep the pot in a water-filled saucer in a sunny place; don't allow it to become dry. The small spurred white flowers are produced all year. (Dylan Hannon, Bonsall, 9/94 & 3/96) —K.M.

Vaccinium 'Sunshine Blue' BLUEBERRY (Ericaceae)

Contrary to what you may have been told, blueberries grow very nicely here, as long as you choose the right varieties for our climate. This cultivar fruits early and is self-fruitful, providing delicious fruits on shrubby plants. Blueberries need a very acid soil, so a generous quantity of peat moss is recommended as a soil amendment. Nitrogen fertilizer is important, too, as blueberries are heavy feeders. Full sun to part shade; regular watering is important. (Chuck Kline, San Diego, 1/98) —S.B.

Vancouveria hexandra INSIDE-OUT FLOWER (Berberidaceae) N California to Washington

This handsome, deciduous, rhizomatous perennial with light green leaves is found in forests along the west coast and thrives in rich moist soil in part shade. It grows from 6 to 12 inches tall and has loose panicles of ½ inch white flowers in spring. It makes a nice groundcover in the shade. The common name comes from the reflexed petals of the flowers, which make them appear to have been turned inside out. (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 5/02) —J.Ma.

Vanda Hilo Sky (Orchidaceae)

Among the most beautiful blue flowers in the world are the hybrids of *Vanda coerulea*, an epiphytic orchid native to the Himalayas and the mountains of Burma and Thailand. These hybrids, such as the grex Hilo Sky, are growable outdoors in our mild coastal climate where humidity is high, either in pots or mounted in deciduous trees (they need lots of light in winter). The plants have strap-shaped leaves and are semi-climbing. The 3–4 inch blue flowers are produced in summer and fall on 1–2 foot long stems. Vandas are also happy in a cool greenhouse. Look for them (in the Jacaranda trees) when boarding the tour buses at the San Diego Zoo. (Helen Bently, Encinitas, 7/97 & 10/97) —S.B.

Vanilla pompona WEST INDIAN VANILLA (Orchidaceae) Central America, West Indies

There are about 100 scandent (climbing) species in the Vanilla genus, and they come from the tropical and sub-tropical parts of both the New and Old World. *V. planifolia* is the species most widely used for edible vanilla, which is made from the cured seedpods. The species displayed is a summer-blooming tropical orchid that bears green-yellow flowers with orange-yellow marks on the lip. This large, heavy vine has succulent green leaves up to about 10" long. In Trinidad and Tobago it is found climbing trees and adhering to the trunks by its roots. To get a vanilla "bean" it has to be pollinated within 12 hours of flowering. Hand pollination requires two toothpicks and a magnifying glass: one toothpick has pollen, other toothpick lifts a flap that covers the female part of the flower. The plant displayed showed a large seedpod, which looked a lot like a small green banana. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/05) – S. T-B.

Vellozia elegans (Velloziaceae) S. Africa

The Velloziaceae is a relatively small family of shrubby plants native to arid regions of South America, Africa, and Madagascar. Botanically, they are related to the kangaroo paw family, Haemodoraceae. Often, they look like oddly-branched small yuccas, and are uncommon in cultivation. Probably the easiest to grow is *V. elegans*, which is more tolerant of average soil and watering. It is a low-growing 6 inch clumping plant with 3 inch sword-shaped dark green leaves on branching stems, and bears ¾ inch nodding white flowers above the foliage. Good container or rock garden plant for part to full shade. There is also a lavender-flowered form. (Scott Spencer, Fallbrook, 10/95) —S.B.

Veltheimia bracteata (Liliaceae) S. Africa

This bulbous plant blooms in winter and spring with foot-tall spikes of many tubular flowers that are dark pink with a silvery cast. Handsome glossy green wavy leaves form a basal rosette during the growth season, then the plant is deciduous in summer. Hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers. Protect from

heavy frost. Likes part to full shade, with regular water during the growing season. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 11/95; Don Walker, Vista, 2/00 & 4/00; Art Henning, Carlsbad, 4/03) —S.B.

Verbascum nigrum BLACK MULLEIN, DARK MULLEIN (Scrophulariaceae) Eurasia

This uncommon semi-evergreen perennial grows to about 3 feet tall and wide. It is frost hardy and produces spikes of yellow flowers from summer to fall, reblooming if dead flowers are removed. The plant has been used as an herbal remedy and during the Middle Ages "witches" were thought to use it in love potions, hence the epithet Hag Taper. (The name Hag Taper is usually applied to *V. thapsus*, not this sp. —Ed.) (Jim Mackie, Escondido, 7/02) - J.Ma.

Verbena bonariensis (Verbenaceae) S. America

Ten years ago, this plant was still quite rare. Now, it may be found in many gardens, although it still tops the "best seller" list each year. Strongly upright stems grow from 3–5 feet tall on this clumping perennial and are topped with airy clusters of tiny purple flowers. Plants grow quickly, and provide a nice vertical contrast in the garden. Full sun, average watering, blooms all year and reseeds readily. The species name is the Latinized form of Buenos Aires, where the plant is native. It has naturalized in parts of Florida and other subtropical climates. (Linda Addison, Solana Beach & Del Mar, 5/97, 7/98, 8/01, 3/02) —S.B.

***Verbena lilacina* 'De La Mina'** BAJA BUTTERFLY FLOWER, CEDROS ISLAND VERBENA, BAJA VERBENA (Verbenaceae) Horticultural Selection

When considering the concept of "native" plants for San Diego gardens, we should always remember that we here have much more in common climate-wise with Baja California than we do with Northern California. In that sense, the showy and drought-tolerant Baja Butterfly Flower may be considered a "native", and in fact it is perfectly suited to our climate. This is an evergreen shrub that grows to around 18" tall and 3' wide, with lacy foliage of olive-green divided leaves. From spring through fall, it bears many clusters of small lavender flowers (they have a slight spicy fragrance) that attract butterflies. Hardy to at least 15°F, it grows quickly in full sun to part shade with average to very little watering. Rabbit resistant. The San Marcos Growers website (www.smgrowers.com) notes that, "This plant was collected by Carol Bornstein, then Director of Horticulture at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, in the Canyon de la Mina on Cedros Island, an island off the west coast of Baja California. Although not native to California proper, the northern Pacific Ocean islands off Baja California have a mediterranean climate and are considered to be part of the California floristic province and so plants of this area are often treated as 'California Natives'. This selection differs from previous introductions of the species by having much deeper colored flowers." (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05, 1/06, 1/07; Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 12/13; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 1/16, 2/16) – S.B. & P.P.

Veronica schmidtiana (Scrophulariaceae) Japan

Perennial with trailing gray foliage, sending up 10 inch blue spike flowers in the late summer to fall. It dies back to basal foliage in the winter and grows out in the spring as soon as it warms up. Not all veronicas do well here, liking more water and more chill, but this one does very well. Can be propagated by division or cuttings. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 10/99 & 9/00) —T.P.

Vestia foetida (Solanaceae) Chile

Tender shrub (the only species in this genus) that may grow as high as 8 feet, with evergreen bushy growth. Appears to be a spring and early summer bloomer in Southern California, with tubular or funnel-shaped yellow/green flowers. Seems to be unfussy about soil. Full sun; reported to be frost tender. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 3/00; Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 3/01) – R.H.

Vigna caraccalla SNAIL VINE (Fabaceae) Tropical South America

This fast-growing evergreen subtropical vine is famous for its 1-inch wide fragrant coiled flowers which resemble snail shells. Related to the annual Scarlet Runner Bean, its genus numbers 150 species, but which species are we actually growing? The most common form grown here is a lavender-flowered type with mildly fragrant flowers that is a really rampant-growing vine. Another form is very fragrant but far less vigorous, with white-and-purple flowers that age to yellow-and-purple. Both are exceptional vines for our climate which need a minimum of care but give great rewards. Water and fertilize well during warm weather, but let the plants rest during the cool season. (Don Nelson, Escondido, 9/05) – S.B.

***Vigna caracalla* 'Thomas Jefferson'** THOMAS JEFFERSON SNAIL VINE (Fabaceae [Leguminosae])
Venezuela

[VIG-nuh care-uh-KAL-uh

Vigna is named for Dominico Vigna, a 17th century Italian botany professor; *caracalla* (Latin) refers to the snail shell shape of the flowers.]

The story behind this plant is fascinating, because its cultivation in the USA reputedly began long ago with some seeds that the Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States brought to his friend Thomas Jefferson (a fine horticulturist in his own right, who by then had retired to his farm). Related to the Scarlet Runner Bean, and much like it in foliage, it has been grown as an annual vine at Monticello ever since. In our climate, where frosts are not severe, this Snail Vine is both perennial and evergreen, and grows to 15' tall in sun or part shade with regular watering. From spring through fall, it produces wonderfully fragrant clusters of coiled flowers that look like large porcelain snail shells. These flowers are purple and white fading to purple and yellow, and have a strong fragrance of grape Kool-Aid. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 9/04) – S.B.

***Viola* 'Columbine'** ENGLISH VIOLA (Violaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

The perennial English Violas are a group of hybrids derived from *Viola cornuta*, which is native to the Pyrenees Mountains and northern Spain. Propagated by division, they form clumps of evergreen foliage to 6" tall and 1' wide in sun or partial shade with regular watering, and are cold-hardy to 15° F. The cultivar 'Columbine' has a heavy spring bloom of 2" blue-purple flowers that are boldly streaked in white for a bi-colored effect. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/06) – S.B.

Vitex agnus-castus CHASTE TREE (Verbenaceae) S Europe

This hardy deciduous shrub grows to 15 feet with regular watering, although it is slower and more compact in dry sites. Foot-long panicles of lavender blue flowers cover the plant in summer, nicely displayed above the dark green foliage. In time, the plant can make a small multi-trunked tree. (Jackie McGee, Encinitas, 7/95, 8/99, 8/00; Chris Wotruba, La Mesa, 8/95; Jessica McGee, San Diego, 10/01) —S.B.

***Vitex agnus-castus* 'Variegata'** VARIEGATED CHASTE TREE (Verbenaceae)

Unusual is the variegated form of this large deciduous shrub, which bears beautiful lavender-blue spikes of flowers in summer. The Chaste Tree (I don't know why it is called that) tolerates extremes of temperature and moisture very well, and can grow to 20 feet or more here with age. It is also an important medicinal plant that is becoming popular for a variety of treatments, where it is usually labeled simply as "Vitex." Fan-shaped compound leaves have 5–7 leaflets, and the plant is hardy to 0°F in full sun. Very easy to grow (the variegated leaf form is rare). (Sue Martin, Point Loma, 7/98) —S.B.

Vitex rotundifolia BEACH VITEX, POHINAHINA (Verbenaceae) Hawaiian Is., coastal east S. Pacific and Indian Ocean

This very easy to grow drought tolerant shrub with rounded gray-green foliage has blue flowers in short spikes in the summer (or longer). It prefers a sunny location, and grows in a sprawling or prostrate form to about 5 feet tall and up to 8 feet wide. It does well both at the coast and inland, but it can go winter dormant in very cold years. The flowers are used for leis in Hawaii. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 10/01) —T.P.

***Vitex trifolia* 'Variegata'** (Verbenaceae)

This curious variegated shrub grows to around 10 feet tall and is grown mainly for its willowy twisted white-and-green leaves. Terminal spikes of dark blue flowers are a bonus, and appear in summer. This shrub is evidently quite tolerant of a wide range of conditions (it is a cultivar of a plant which is native from Asia to Australia), but probably prefers regular watering. It may be cut back during the warm season to promote bushier growth. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 9/01) —S.B.

***Vitis* 'Fantasy'** FANTASY SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPE (Vitaceae)

Grapes vines are very popular in California. Most are grown for making wine, but table grapes are also a large crop. Grapes are deciduous woody vines that grow fast and cling with tendrils. Grapes like full sun and good air circulation; mildew can be a problem, especially at the coast. Deep rich soil is a plus, but they will tolerate any soil. Some support is necessary. Vineyards usually grow vines on a T-support (like an espalier), which makes harvesting and pruning easier. Homeowners often grow them on an arbor. The winter pruning of the vines can get quite complex in reference books, but the basic goal is to prune to

two or more main trunks and to prune all the laterals back to 4 to 6 internodes (the terms cane and spur pruning are often used). This particular variety is of European descent, and produces large black seedless fruit with an excellent flavor that can be used as a table grape or for raisins. Fruit comes in August and the best quality is achieved with some summer heat. The best feature is the spectacular fall color; intense red and orange leaves hold on the vine well. This is a very vigorous vine, much more than other grapes, and can easily eat a small shed in a season or two. Grapes are easy to propagate from hardwood cuttings in the winter; usually all that's required is to stick a cane in the ground. Grapes have recently been under attack from Pierce's disease, which cause vascular problems, stunting or killing the plant. The common method of transmission is a small insect called a sharpshooter and, unfortunately, there is no cure at this time. Some varieties may show some resistance, but only time will tell. (Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 11/01 & 11/02) – T.P.

***Vitis labrusca* × 'Isabella'** CALIFORNIA CONCORD GRAPE (Vitaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This deciduous grape is a vining plant developed in the United States (New England area). It does best in full sun and likes heat. Needs only moderate to low water. There are two types: with or without seeds. The grapes taste like Welch's grape jelly, but better. They have a wonderful aroma and a richer flavor than varieties sold in supermarkets. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 9/11) – P.P. & S.T-B.

Watsonia aletroides BUGLE LILY (Iridaceae) South Africa

This coral-red flowered charmer from South Africa is a reliable spring-blooming bulb (actually, a corm) that is deciduous in summer, when it is dormant. This easy-care plant tolerates both clay soil and drought, and slowly increases to form a nice clump; bulbs can easily be dug and divided to share with friends. The sword-shaped green leaves form a clump about 18" tall and 12-18" wide. The tubular, downward-facing flowers are borne on stems that rise to about 3-4' tall, with several blooming branches on each stem. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/95; Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 4/13) – S.T-B.

Watsonia borbonica*, syn. *W. pyramidata BUGLE LILY (Iridaceae) South Africa

This spring-blooming perennial grows from corms. It produces sword-shaped leaves to 2-1/2' long. Sends up flower stems to 5' tall, bearing trumpet-shaped flowers in shades of pink, rosy red, white and orange. Does best in full sun with regular water during growth period and bloom; deciduous during the summer, when it needs little or no water. It attracts butterflies and hummingbirds and makes a nice cut flower, especially if stems are picked when the buds are just beginning to open. Can be divided every 2-3 years. (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 4/03, 4/14, 4/16) – S.F. & S.T-B.

Watsonia coccinea (Iridaceae) S. Africa

One of the lower growing species, only 1-1½ feet tall. A winter grower (summer dormant) which in habitat occurs in moist areas such as seeps or seasonal marshes. The flowers are somewhat hooded, with the most spectacular form having large scarlet flowers. This species has had a somewhat confused botanical history, sometimes being treated as a form of *W. meriana*, and pink and purple forms have been mistakenly called *W. humilis*, a similar but distinct species. *W. coccinea*, due to its small stature, is one of the few watsonias suitable for containers. Give ample water during the growing season. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, 4/95) —K.M.

Watsonia galpinii (Iridaceae) S. Africa

The many species of watsonias from the Cape Province of South Africa make excellent border plants here, adapting beautifully to our dry summers (like the ones where they originated) and requiring almost no care. In addition, they make fine cut flowers, and the same flower stalk may be cut several times over a month or so as each segment of the flower spike comes into bloom. As if that weren't enough, most species multiply freely. *W. galpinii* is an evergreen species, and bears orange-red or mauve-pink flowers from summer through fall (in my garden that translated this year from August well into December!), in full sun. It requires good drainage and grows to 3 feet tall. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Encinitas, 11/98, 1/99, 4/99) —S.T-B.

Watsonia humilis MINIATURE WATSONIA (Iridaceae) South Africa

Related to Gladiolus, the large-flowered garden watsonias are typically much bigger and more-nearly evergreen, often forming large clumps. With foliage to just 4-6" tall and flower spikes to just 8-12", this dwarf species is much better suited to the small garden and also small containers. In late winter and early spring it produces showy lavender-pink flowers -- a perfect miniature of its larger cousins. Foliage

dies back in summer and returns in the fall. Best in full sun with average to little watering; cold-hardy to 20°F. Flowers attract hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/05) – S.B.

Watsonia intermedia DWARF WATSONIA (Iridaceae) South Africa

This is a charming species which fills the need for a dwarf watsonia that fits into smaller spaces. It blooms in late winter and spring atop sword-shaped leaves, with gladiolus-like clusters of lavender-pink flowers on spikes to just 1-2' tall. This is a clump-forming cormous perennial which is deciduous in summer and so is quite drought-tolerant. Full sun is best, and the plants will withstand winter cold but don't need it to bloom well. Flowers attract hummingbirds. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 3/06) – S.B.

Watsonia laccata (Iridaceae) S. Africa

This is one of the earliest of the watsonias to bloom with slightly pendulous, open-tubed, pastel pink flowers with a deeper pink reverse. Its botanical name means "lake-colored", referring to the flowers. This species grows to 24–30 inches tall. Most of the watsonias can be left in the ground in irrigated areas year around, but it is always best to keep them on the dry side during summer. Full sun. Divide every 3–4 years for good bloom. (Jim Duggan, Encinitas Gardens, Encinitas, 3/96; Andrew Wilson, San Diego, 4/98) —J.D.

***Weigela florida* 'Variegata'** (Caprifoliaceae)

Deciduous spring-blooming shrubs popular in the eastern U.S., they do surprisingly well here, blooming even in mild winters. Funnel-shaped flowers sprout from the previous year's growth in red or pink. The species, while spectacular in bloom, is somewhat dull and uninteresting after bloom. This cultivar blooms pale pink, and in addition has beautiful creamy white variegation on the leaf margins to carry on the show after bloom. Not picky about soil; give plenty of water and part shade inland. (Koby Hall, Lakeside, 4/00) —T.P.

Welwitschia mirabilis (Welwitschiaceae) SW Africa

Generally regarded as the most bizarre plant on the planet, *Welwitschia* in nature is a desert plant restricted to a small area along the southwest coast of Africa. With no close or even distant living relatives, it is the last of an ancient line of plants that predated the dinosaurs. Growing in rocky areas which seldom receive even 2 inches of rain per year, it is an extreme xerophyte, producing only two leathery leaves that are eroded away by wind and blowing sand as fast (or as slow) as they grow during its long lifespan. "Flowering" takes place via clusters of cone-like structures. Truly the "Galapagos Tortoise" of plants, *Welwitschia* is a challenge to grow in cultivation, and must have good drainage and sun. Its twisting leathery leaves can grow quite long (to 10 feet or more) in the absence of desert sandstorms. It is intolerant of heavy frost, and perhaps a little unsuited for the mixed border. (Monte Woodworth, 10/97) —S.B.

***Westringia* 'Wynyabbie Gem'** (Lamiaceae)

A hybrid between *Westringia fruticosa* (commonly cultivated here, usually under the syn. *W. rosmariniformis*) and *W. eremicola*, both natives of Eastern Australia. 'Wynyabbie Gem' forms a 5–6 foot rounded shrub with linear slate-green leaves. Mauve flowers are scattered among the foliage throughout the year. Full sun or filtered shade; can be planted under eucalyptus. Moderately drought tolerant; will be more compact with drier situation. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos 10/94) —K.M.

***Whitfieldia* sp.** (Acanthaceae)

Twelve years ago, Patrick Worley came back from Hawaii with an armload of cuttings of tropical acanthus family shrubs. Certainly, we had a large collection of these at that time, with many varieties of *Justicia*, *Thunbergia*, *Barleria*, and a whole host of other genera. But these new ones had us stumped, and it was years before we managed to pin real names on some of them. Now if you were a plant collector in Hawaii, you'd probably say, "Oh, that old thing! Why that's a *Whitfieldia*, of course!" But we didn't know that until a color write-up came our way from Germany, where *Whitfieldia* is a greenhouse plant. This white-flowered 3 foot shrub (we still don't know the species!) is very showy from fall to spring with upright clusters of furry-white tubular flowers. It likes part shade, regular feeding and watering, and no frost, although temperatures in the high 30's °F have not bothered it. Foliage is compact and glossy-green. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 1/96) —S.B.

Wisteria sinensis WISTERIA (Fabaceae) China

Most people are familiar with these deciduous Asian vines whose beautiful long hanging flowering racemes in the spring are a classic sight. The species *W. sinensis* differs from others in that the flowers

open all at once and the racemes are usually only about 12 inches long. Typically purple, the flowers can also be pink or white. A great spring bloom is sometimes followed by some repeat in the fall. Young plants are shy to bloom and may take several years to establish themselves. They also live a long time; I know of one in Point Loma with a trunk 2 feet in diameter. These are large woody vines and need room to grow; I've seen them wreck many an arbor. It's always best to make sure the main trunks and laterals are on the outside of the structure and not woven through; this also makes maintenance of the structure easier. Vines can be pruned twice a year, once after the spring bloom and again in the late summer. They can be pruned in the fall, but flower buds for the following spring may be cut off. Wisterias are sometimes grown as free-standing trees. (Rheta Schoeneman, Point Loma, 3/97; Sandi Lord, Vista, 7/02) —T.P.

***Wisteria venusta* 'Alba'** SILKY WISTERIA (Fabaceae)

By far the most dependable wisteria for warm-winter climates, this wonderfully fragrant species has larger leaves and flowers than the more common Japanese and Chinese wisterias. Individual flowers are 1 inch and pearly white, appearing in big clusters even after the mildest of winters. Foliage is silky-soft and the plant may be trained as a vine or a small tree. A strong and easy grower with great fragrance. Note: On all wisterias, the bean-like fruit which follows contains poisonous seeds. So "teach your children well"! (Don Walker, Vista, 4/97) —S.B.

Wolffia arrhiza (Lemnaceae) Europe, Africa, W Asia, E. Brazil

This tiny herb is the world's smallest flowering plant! The very rare flower is white and larger than the floating ellipsoid fronds, which are only 1/16th of an inch long. The specimen displayed was shown under a magnifying lens. (David Huie, San Diego, 10/00) —S.T-B.

Wollemia nobilis WOLLEMI PINE (Araucariaceae) Australia

SDHS members are *among the first people in the world* to see one of the rarest and most ancient trees on earth, and we thank Suzi and Bruce Ironmonger of The Cycad Center for bringing this extraordinary tree to our meeting. The Wollemi Pine was only discovered in 1994, and has only been released for sale this year. According to the website of the Australian National Botanic Gardens (www.anbg.gov.au), "The discovery of the Wollemi Pine in 1994 created great excitement amongst the botanical world as it was presumed to have been extinct, only known to botanists through its appearance in fossils dating back 91 million years and then disappearing around two million years ago. Wollemi Pines are restricted to approximately 40 adult and 200 juvenile Wollemi Pines growing in the Wollemi National Park of New South Wales, 200 km north-west of Sydney. The Wollemi Pine is a tree, which can grow up to 40 m [130 feet!] in the wild with a trunk diameter reaching up to one meter. The bark of the tree is bubbly in appearance, chocolate brown in colour. It is monoecious, meaning that each plant has both male and female sexual reproductive cones. These cones appear at the end of branches, the female cone always growing above a male. The Wollemi Pine has two types of branches, one that grows upright looking like a trunk arising in most cases from the base of the tree, and another that grows laterally and bears sessile leaves. One amazing characteristic of the Wollemi Pine is that of every plant growing in the wild has the exact same DNA, making the species even more special." So far it has handled temperatures from 5° to 113°F. Grow it in sun to filtered shade, indoors or outside. The nearest relatives of this tree conifer are the Kauri, Norfolk Island, Hoop, Bunya and Monkey Puzzle pines. You can learn lots more by visiting www.wollemipine.com. (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06) – S.I. & S.T-B.

Woodwardia fimbriata GIANT CHAIN FERN (Blechnaceae) British Columbia to Mexico

This frost-hardy deciduous fern prefers partial shade and moist soil rich in organic matter, and looks great in a woodland setting. It is our largest native fern, and can reach 9 feet tall, with individual fronds to 9 feet long. (Plant Habitats, 2/95; Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 1/00) —C.K. & S.T-B.

Woodwardia radicans EUROPEAN CHAIN FERN (Blechnaceae) SW Europe

A frost-hardy evergreen fern for part shade and moist conditions. This one can spread to 6–10 feet or more, and produces plantlets at the ends of the fronds (which can be 6 feet long). It prefers slightly acidic soil. (Chuck Kline, Sea World, San Diego, 1/00) —C.K. & S.T-B.

Wurmbea stricta (formerly *Onixotis stricta*; Syn. *O. triquetra*) STAR-OF-THE-MARSH (Colchicaceae) South Africa

Some of the best plants for San Diego hail from South Africa, and this rarely-seen cormous plant is among them. Native to marshy areas, the foliage looks like a reed (one website compares the stiff foliage

to knitting needles). In winter the starry pink and white flowers (which resemble our California native blue-eyed grass on steroids) are borne on stems up to about 20" high. The plant is dormant in summer, when it is deciduous, so it is well suited for pot culture where water can be withheld. Give it at least a half day of full sun and good drainage. (Sheldon Lisker, Temecula, 3/04; Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 2/14) – S.T-B.

Xerosicyos pubescens (Cucurbitaceae) Madagascar

Extremely rare and desirable to the succulent fancier, this plant has a large hemispherical tuber which forms an above ground caudex and multiple stems with scandent vining leaves and tendrils. Its pubescent appearance "only a mother would love" is appropriately desirable for caudiciform plant enthusiasts. In 1948 the noted English botanical author, Gordon Rowley, referred to succulents with above ground fat protuberances expressly designed to reservoir water for survival during drought and extended aridity as "caudiciforms," and whimsically described the people who cultivated and collected these plants as, "Lovers of Globbs." Another popular English term for these bizarre plant forms is "T.C.P.'s—Turnips, Carrots & Parsnips." (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98) —M.S.B.

Zamia furfuracea CARDBOARD PALM (Zamiaceae) Mexico

Until the past few decades it was rare to find any cycad besides the majestic Sago Palm, *Cycas revoluta*, in a landscaped garden. Now it is common to see many of the other cycads being used, and one of the most desirable of all is *Zamia furfuracea*. Cycads have always been expensive as they are moderately slow growing and availability has been limited, but rewarding because they effect a distinctive accent in the garden—quite frankly, they look rich! *Z. furfuracea* has pale green leaves covered with fine cinnamon colored hairs in ladder-like rows along its leaf stems. It does best along the coast in full sun or bright filtered light. It should be grown in well draining amended soils—at best raised up on mounds to highlight its bold patterned silhouette. Indigenously found in the southern coastal regions of Veracruz, Mexico, where it naturally grows on stable coastal dunes and in low deciduous forests associated with species of agave, cacti, and palms. This is one of the few cycads that will withstand salt spray. Excellent as a container plant either indoors or out, this cycad is highly desirable. The plant displayed is five headed and approximately 50 years old. It has been "bonsaied" presenting reduced leaves and a mature and thickly textured trunk. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, National City, 8/98) —M.S.B.

Zamia integrifolia var. 'Wide Leaf Coonti' COONTI (Zamiaceae) U.S.

This small cycad has leaves 18" to 36" long. It is the only cycad native to the US, and is found in Florida and S.E. Georgia in dry pine or oak woodlands. A great container plant for indoors or outdoors, it can take full sun to full shade. Frost tolerant and dry heat tolerant as well, this is a very versatile little cycad. (Suzi & Bruce Ironmonger, The Cycad Center, Fallbrook, 9/06) – S.I.

Zamia portoricensis (Zamiaceae) Puerto Rico

Small cycad with branching, subterranean stems and long, thin linear leaflets. Occurs in the western part of Puerto Rico, where it grows in dry limestone soils. Great garden plant for smaller yards or pot cultivation and it will grow in sun or shade with good drainage. Seeds were collected on a joint expedition with Montgomery Botanical Center. (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 9/05) – S.I.

Zamia pygmaea PYGMY ZAMIA (Zamiaceae) Cuba

Probably the tiniest of all the cycads, this rare but cute dwarf comes from Cuba, where it grows in dry, xeric habitats, usually in poor sandy soils. Its short leaves are stacked with fat little ovate leaflets. Excellent plant for container cultivation in a sunny or filtered location, but needs good drainage. (Suzi Ironmonger, Fallbrook, 9/05) – S.I.

Zamioculcus zamiifolia (Araceae) tropical and southern Africa

This highly succulent and unusual arum with fat green drumstick-like leaf stems is surprisingly in the Philodendron family. The leafy stem has evenly pinnate leaves which can be removed and propagated in a moist medium—eventually forming fat tuber-like caudices. This alliterative name is as fun to say as *Homalocladium platycladium*, and along with the unusual and bizarre appearance, you must search this plant out and add it to your container plant collection. (Michael & Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 3/98) —M.S.B.

Zamioculcas zamiifolia (variegated form) (Araceae) East Africa (Kenya south to northeast South Africa)

Popularly known as the ZZ plant, this plant is often thought to be a cycad but surprisingly it is a philodendron relative. Its spadix, or bloom, comes up from the soil and has a foghorn shape. Noted for its ability to take deep shade, it makes a remarkable interior plant. Cold tender, so don't grow outside in cold areas. Exceptional potted or specimen plant; one can raise up the potato-like tubers to make a bonsai type specimen. If it is grown in very bright light the leaflets are smaller. The plant displayed was selected from the first batch of variegated specimens; not yet known if it will retain this variegation permanently. [Learn more at <http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/2142/>] (Joyce Buckner, San Diego, 10/10) – M. B.

***Zantedeschia aethiopica* 'Green Goddess'** GREEN CALLA LILY (Araceae) S. Africa

This large flowered green form of the common calla lily is supposedly a naturally occurring variant in its native Transvaal. With ample water, the plants can reach 4 feet tall with 10 inch spathes that are white shading to bright green at the tips. An excellent and unusual cut flower, easily propagated by division. Sun or part shade, rich soil, lots of water. (Catherine Zinsky, El Cajon, 1/95, 2/00; Marc Bell, La Mesa, 3/98; Sandi Lord, Vista, 3/01; Liz Youngflesh, Rancho Santa Fe, 3/02) —S.B.

***Zantedeschia aethiopica* 'Whipped Cream'** (Araceae)

A selection by Tony Avent of Plant Delights Nursery, from a batch of South African seedlings. Green leaves heavily spotted with large white dots on a vigorous plant. Will grow through the winter, but is nipped back at 12°F. White blooms in spring and late summer/fall. Prefers moist soil, grows well in containers. (Gerald Stewart, Vista, 10/00) —G.D.S

***Zantedeschia* × *rehmanii* 'Edge of Night'** CALLA LILY (Araceae) South Africa

Supposedly the darkest flowered of any *Zantedeschia*. Both the spathe (flower) and the stem are dark. Like all of the "colorful" callas, this one can be a bit tricky to perennialize in Southern California, preferring loose, humus-based soil, a cool summer and a dry fall and winter. These are best in containers, where the plant can be provided the right microclimate and a dry period. (Ron Vanderhoff, Lake Forest, 7/06) – R.V.

Zauschneria californica*, syn. *Epilobium canum* ssp. *canum CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Onagraceae) western U.S., N Mexico

One day while talking with my friend Harlan Lewis (who has spent a lifetime studying plants in the Onagraceae, or Evening Primrose family), I wondered out loud who the yahoo was that first came up with the idea that all *Zauschneria* should really be *Epilobium*, since many nursery people were really resisting this change. "Why, it was *me!*" came the reply. (Good thing we're friends!) Dr. Lewis is an extremely accomplished plant collector, and far be it from me to question the teacher of Peter Raven and so many others. But you'll still find both names used in books, with most nurseries still holding on to *Zauschneria*. The California Fuchsia is one of our most beautiful natives, prized by gardeners and hummingbirds alike for its abundance of tubular scarlet flowers in summer and fall atop mats of gray or gray-green foliage. Many cultivated forms are grown, and there are even pink and white-flowered forms. Drought tolerant in full sun. (Marc Bell & Koby Hall, La Mesa, 9/95; Sandy Yayanos, Rancho Santa Fe, 10/95; Don Walker, Vista, 11/98; Walt Meier, Oceanside, 10/00; Tom Piergrossi, Vista, 10/02) —S.B.

***Zauschneria* (*Epilobium*) 'Silver Select'** CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA (Onagraceae) Southern California

The showy California Fuchsias are among the most popular native plants among hummingbirds (another common name for them is Hummingbird Flowers). Introduced by the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation, 'Silver Select' is a particularly vigorous silver-leaved selection with good foliage habit and garden tolerance. It is a spreading perennial to around 12-18" tall with dense silvery-gray foliage and clusters of bright red tubular flowers in late summer and fall. Plants are hardy to cold and also drought but will accept regular watering. Although *Zauschneria* has long been the traditional botanical designation for the California Fuchsias, many botanists have now accepted their recent reclassification into the genus *Epilobium*. Many horticulturists, however, still use the name *Zauschneria*. (Buena Creek Gardens, San Marcos, 4/05) – S.B.

Zelkova serrata (bonsai form) SAWLEAF ZELKOVA (Ulmaceae) Eastern China, Taiwan, and Japan

Related to elms, and often used as a replacement for them, the easily-trainable Sawleaf Zelkova is a popular bonsai subject worldwide. This is a deciduous tree, typically with oval, 2-3" long leaves, but plants trained in containers develop much smaller leaves and an intricate branching structure. Fall foliage color

is variable here, but can be very showy in colder climates, and plants are fully hardy to cold. (Phil Tackill, Solana Beach, 1/08) – S.B.

Zephyranthes rosea (Amaryllidaceae [Liliaceae s.l.]) Cuba

There are about 70 different species in the genus *Zephyranthes*, and take their Latin name from the fact that in their native habitat they bloom after the rains. The species shown is an easy to grow, but slow to establish, bulb with showy, single pink, short-tubed, funnel shaped flowers. The deciduous narrow 8 inch long basal leaves are sparse. Propagation is from division of clumps. (Walt Meier, Oceanside, 8/01) — T.P.

Zinnia elegans cv. (Asteraceae) Hybrid

[ZINN-ee-uh EL-eh-ganz]

Zinnias are common annuals from Mexico that have been grown in summer gardens all over the world for more than a century. Easy from seed, they grow fast in the full sun and come in a wide variety of forms and colors. Most are bright and cheerful; some run to the strange, such as a green-flowered type is called 'Envy'. They make great cut flowers, and their only down fall is a susceptibility to mildew. The best control for this is to remove older mildewed plants, and plant some new ones if the season allows; full sun with good air circulation helps, too. (Sandi Lord, Vista, 9/03) – T.P.

Zygopetalum mackayi (Orchidaceae) Brazil

This showy orchid bears spikes of brilliantly colored, long-lasting, fragrant flowers spotted and streaked with white, green, and purple. Grows from pseudobulbs much like cymbidium orchids, and culture is similar. The specimen displayed has bloomed every year for 20 years. Protect from frost. (Don Walker, Vista, 1/95) —S.B.