

Gnostic Garden

Ethnobotanical Seeds,
Plants, Cacti & Herbs

Catalogue Issue Eleven

*Qui vult participare in gloria dei regni
deus vult habere et crucem suam et seipsum.*

*Le pas de l'éléphant par le pas de l'homme.
Et de l'éléphant au pas de l'homme.*



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Ethnobotanical Seeds, Plants, Cacti & Herbs

Welcome to the Gnostic Garden, an ethnobotanical dedicated seed bank and plant nursery and herbarium offering a specially selected range of entheogenic, esoterically significant and chemically novel seeds, plants, cacti & herbs for your cultivation, conservation and study.

We also offer for distribution the renowned 'Trout's Notes' series of publications. These are an excellently written, very comprehensive and informative series of publications covering a range of ethnobotanical areas in detail. They are an absolute must for any serious ethnobotanist or researcher containing a great wealth of details information ranging from botany & horticulture to anthropology, chemistry and dense tabled reference material.

If you are on the internet please take some time to visit our web site at www.gnosticgarden.com Along with an up-to-date stock information and online credit card ordering we also have a free selection of articles and research papers on various aspects of ethnobotany and entheogens plus over three hours of Real Audio talks and lectures by Richard Evan Schultes, Alexander Shulgin and Dale Pendell on various aspects of Ethnobotany.

Through the site we also maintain a monthly newsletter which can be subscribed to on the home page and features details of latest stock additions and web site content updates along with any other relevant info we think you might find interesting.

Another major feature of the web site is our Ethnobotany Discussion Boards, a bulletin board forum system to allow you and others the chance to exchange information on all aspects of Ethnobotany. Forums include Anthropology, Horticulture, Plant Chemistry and Usage and Manipulations of Plant Compounds and more . The discussion board also integrates with a free web mail service enabling you to sign up for your own email address with a choice of ethnobotany related domain names such as ethnobotany.co.uk, entheogen.co.uk and others.

As always we are always on the look out for new seeds, plants or herbs to add to the collection and suggestions for new lines and web site additions, so if you have any interesting species not listed here don't hesitate to get in contact with details.

And please be sure to use the information presented in this catalogue wisely as frivolous actions can heed great consequences. I hope you enjoy the catalogue and thank you in advance for your much valued business and support.

Gnostic Garden, PO Box 242, Newcastle, NE99 1ED

Visit the Gnostic Garden Web Site for details of new species additions and up-to-date stock information

www.gnosticgarden.com

Seeds & Plants

Acacia acuminata - Mangard, Raspberry-Jam Tree (Leguminosae) Small tree or shrub up to 40 foot tall with yellow to orange flowers in fragrant spikes up to a foot long. The wood has a strong raspberry scent and was used by aboriginals to make weapons. Leaves contain up to 1.5% base mainly consisting of tryptamine with a phenethylamine type base also present. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia auriculiformis - Ear Pod Wattle (Leguminosae) Fast growing small tree to 95 foot with 8 inch leaves and yellow flowers and twisted fruit pods. An extract of the aerial parts of this species acts as a CNS depressant and hypotensive. 5-methoxy-dmt has been potentially observed in the stem bark. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia baileyana - Cootamundra Wattle (Leguminosae) Shrub/small tree to 8m with fragrant yellow flowers in the spring and glaucous pinnate foliage. Very frost tolerant for an acacias, one of the hardiest. Interestingly found to produce both b-carboline and tryptamine alkaloids in the leaves and also possibly the seeds. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia baileyana var. purpurea (Leguminosae) Attractive variant of *A. baileyana* with fine purple tinted foliage, particularly prominent in the young shoots, becoming glaucous later. Does well as a pot plant in a cool conservatory. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia complanata - Flat stemmed wattle (Leguminosae) Rare evergreen shrub from southern Queensland. Highly adaptable and frost resistant. Leaves and twigs contain b-carboline alkaloids. There is also a report of a positive tryptamine identification in this species. Much sought after species. Seeds should be scarified and soaked. - 5g seeds £3.00

Acacia cultriformis - Half moon wattle (Leguminosae) Tall shrub from eastern Australia with golden flowers. Both seeds and leaf/stem test positive for tryptamine and Phenethylamine alkaloids. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia farnesiana - Huisache, Prickly Moses (Leguminosae) Deciduous thorny tree to 20 foot with bipinnate leaves and small clusters of fragrant yellow flowers from which a perfume is distilled. Tolerant of drought and variable soil conditions. Used in Indian folk medicine to treat a variety of conditions from malaria and gonorrhoea to madness and epilepsy. 5-methoxy-dmt has been potentially observed in the green fruit of this species. The seeds have also tested weakly positive for alkaloids. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia implexa - Lightwood (Leguminosae) Preliminary thin layer chromatography has indicated that the roots of this Australian acacia contain a 5-methoxy substituted tryptamine. The bark said to contain a pleasant bitter, of possible medicinal value. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia floribunda - White willow wattle (Leguminosae) Riverside tree/shrub to 20 foot with fragrant creamy white flowers. Phenethylamine and tryptamine have been isolated from the plants tops and flowers. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia longifolia - Sydney Golden Wattle (Leguminosae) Fast growing shrub with large willow like foliage and deep golden flower sprays. Found to contain up to 0.2% tryptamine alkaloids, particularly in the winter. Tryptamine has also been shown to sometimes be a constituent of the flowers. This species most likely has a reasonably clean alkaloid makeup. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia macradenia - Zig-Zag Wattle (Leguminosae) This acacia from Queensland is also suspected of containing tryptamine derivatives. Grows into a shrub or small tree with greyish brown bark and pale yellow and red-brown fragrant flowers. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia maidenii - Maiden's wattle (Leguminosae) Rare, fast growing bushy shrub or tree to 15m with dense foliage. Pretty frost resistant but drought sensitive. The rough, fissured bark and also possibly the leaves are high in the same compound as *P. viridis*. Strongly recommended. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia obtusifolia (Leguminosae) Possibly richer than *A. maidenii* with the bark and leaves (0.4-0.5%), particularly the young ones containing a variety of tryptamine and other alkaloids. Very fast growing tree, reaching 15 foot, from New South Wales coastal regions. As with all acacia, soak the seeds for 24-48 hours before sowing, scarification also helps. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia pruinosa - Frosty wattle (Leguminosae) Glaucous small tree with pinnate leaves. Found to contain traces of phenethylamine and unidentified bases in the tops and flowers. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia redolens - Vanilla Wattle, Ongerup Wattle (Leguminosae) Shrub up to 12 foot tall with yellow flowers and a distinctive sweet scent. Suspected of containing tryptamine derivatives. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia sophorae - Coastal wattle (Leguminosae) Salt tolerant small bushy shrub found to contain various tryptamines and strange histamine like compounds in the bark (0.6%) and leaves (0.15%). - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia stenophylla - Native Willow (Leguminosae) Yet another Australian acacia now suspected of containing tryptamine derivatives. As the common name suggests this one resembles a willow tree having long narrow silver leaves and flowers in short racemes. - 5g seeds £2.50

Acacia tortilis - Umbrella Thorn (Leguminosae) Very rare and highly sought after acacia. Grows to 35 feet with fragrant white flowers and thorny stems. The alkaloid content of this species is questionable possibly containing only trace amounts. Seeds should be scarified and soaked before sowing. - packet of seeds £2.50

Acacia vestita - Weeping Boree (Leguminosae) Dense beautiful small shrubs to 10 feet or more with gold flowers in slender racemes. A trace amount of alkaloids has been detected in the stems and leaves comprising of 83% tryptamine. - 5g seeds £2.00

Acacia victoriae - Bramble Wattle (Leguminosae) Preliminary TLC performed on this species showed good banding for dialkyltryptamines in the aerial parts of the plant and a 5-Methoxy-alkyltryptamine in the roots. Seems like a promising species. - 5g seeds £2.00

Achillea millefolium - Yarrow
An all-round remedy renowned for it's immune system fortifying properties helping to build the body's natural resistance. This species is the most medicinally active variety of Yarrow and produces white flowers with feathery foliage. Also a proven mosquito repellent. - 1g seeds £2.00

Achillea ptarmica - Sneezewort
This Yarrow species features a rather curious past, according to Gerard the powder was once snuffed up the nose to 'cleanse the head of tough slimy humours' on a doctors prescription. Produces white or purplish flower clusters. Well worth looking into. - 1g seeds £3.00

Aconitum napellus - Monkshood, Wolfbane (Ranunculaceae) Famous deadly poisonous herb used in witches flying ointments. Keep this plant well away from any pets and children, only 66mg (1/15th of a gram) of leaf is enough to cause death. The plant itself has blue or purplish flowers and grows to 3 or 4 foot. If you do grow this plant, please do not have it where anything or anyone could get in a position to consume any amount or part of the plant. - 1g seeds £3.00

Acorus calamus - Calamus root, Sweet flag, bach (Araceae) Semi aquatic herb with sword-like leaves up to 6ft in length. The aromatic creeping rhizomes have a 4000 year long history of medicinal use being employed as both a stimulant and sedative by numerous cultures including Europe, being an ingredient of witches 'flying ointments'. The rhizomes contain valuable essential oils. Very hardy, can be grown either in soil or ideally shallow water. - packet of seeds £3.00



The Green Man
by Villard De Honnecourt

Albizia julibrissin - he huan (meeting happiness), silk tree, false mimosa (Leguminosae) False mimosa tree from the United States. Reported to contain norepinephrine or serotonin in the leaves at various stages of growth. The bark of this species is used in Chinese cooking as a substitute for *Acacia confusa* bark. - packet of seeds £2.00

Allium moly - Moly, Magic leek (Liliaceae) A likely candidate for the famed Hermetic magical plant

'Moly' of which Hermes gave Odysseus so he could defend himself against the magic of Circe. A close relative of false mandrake which lead weight to the identification of this species since it was said of Moly that digging for the root 'could bring death to the unwary (un-aware!) rhizotome' which suggests common mis-identification for a lethal species and draws parallels with Mandrake action and folklore. Plutarch described the Persian cult surrounding the plant 'While invoking Hades and the darkness, the Persians crush in a mortar a certain plant which they call omoni (an incorrect spelling of Moly), mix this with the blood of a slaughtered wolf, and then throw it away at a place which the sun does not shine upon.' An interesting not understood rare species. - 1/2g seeds £3.00

Allium victorialis - False Mandrake (Liliaceae) The primary Mandrake substitute in

Europe where the genuine species was expensive and scarcely available. Also known as 'Wild Mandrake', *Allium victorialis* root was used as a magic charm in a similar way to true mandrake, Knights were known to wear false mandrake as a protective amulet as did later miners who had superstitions about a 'little man of the mountains' known as 'Bergmännlein' who was responsible for falling rocks and avalanches. Related to common garlic, onions and leeks. The root is known to contain steroidal Saponin and Chalcone acid. - 1g seeds £3.00

Alternanthera lehmanii - Picurullana-quina (Amaranthaceae) Beautiful scarlet tinted herbaceous plant which bears globular clustered white flowers. Valued as an additive to Yagé brews by the Ingano Indians of Colombia reputedly making a very strong special brew. Certain taboos are apparently associated with handling and using the plant. Grows well as a house plant or in a greenhouse being quite adaptable only needing protection from frosts. Chemically obscure, needs further investigation. - plant £10.00

Angelica dahurica - Bai Zhi The root of this species is used in Chinese medicine for the treatment of toothache and headaches. It can also be used externally on infected wounds and for mastitis. Known to have antipyretic, analgesic and antibacterial action. - 1g seeds £2.50

Aquilegia vulgaris - Columbine (Ranunculaceae) Perennial native wild flower with beautiful drooping flowers in various shades of red, blue, yellow and white. Known in Chinese medicine to have narcotic properties. - 1g seeds £2.00

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi - kinnikinnick, bearberry (Ericaceae) The principle smoking mixture of many Northwest Indians. The leaves are smoked by Ojibway or Ahnishinaubeg Indians and the Kwakiutl Indians as an inebriant. Also contains arbutin, an effective urinary anti-septic. Hard to germinate - 2g seeds £2.50

Aristolochia elegans - Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia) Free flowering climber with pale green heart shaped leaves and purple trumpet like flowers. This vine from Australia has a very interesting common name, possibly related to the flowers or maybe

suggesting something else. All aristolochia contain aristolochic acids which are known carcinogens. A related species is used medicinally in India. - 1g seeds £2.00

Argyria nervosa - Baby Hawaiian Woodrose [*Atropa belladonna* - Deadly Nightshade] (Convolvulaceae) Sought after Ololiuqui and Morning Glory relative native to India and Hawaii where the seeds were once used as a poor man's inebriant. Grows to a quite substantial woody vine bearing silvery foliage and violet flowers suitable for a heated greenhouse/conservatory or growth indoors requiring a minimum of around 15-16°C. Germination is enhanced by scarification and soaking of the seeds prior to planting. Probably the most potent vegetative source of Lysergic amide alkaloids, the seeds seem to be becoming increasingly scarce. Our seeds are totally untreated and come cleaned and separated from the pods. - 5g seeds (approx 45-50 seeds) £6.00



Artemisia absinthium - Absinthe, Wormwood

Artemisia absinthium - Absinthe, Wormwood (Compositae) Hardy native plant with aromatic pale whitish-green divided foliage and loose spikes of tiny yellow flowers. Famous ingredient of the once banned 'Absinthe' liqueur, which was somewhat of an inspirational drink for the French Art Nouveau movement. Contains psychoactive thujones thought to bind to the same receptor as THC. Several species of Artemisia are also smoked "for hallucinations" by some Indian tribes. Well worth growing. - 2g seeds £2.00 - 10g seeds £7.00

Artemisia vulgaris (Compositae) Traditionally used throughout Europe and Asia for a wide variety of medicinal uses often being combined with *Mentha pulegium* and other species. Said to have an affinity for the womb, stomach and nerves finding modern use the treatment of Parkinsons tremors, epilepsy, convulsions in children and to stimulate the appetite in sufferers of anorexia nervosa and as a 're-mineraliser'. More traditional uses include the treatment of Pin worms, sleep-walking, abdominal cramp and menopausal problems. Larger doses are said to induce a state of inebriation and should be avoided in Pregnancy. - 2g seeds £2.00



Atropa belladonna - Deadly Nightshade

Attractylodes macrocephala - Bai Zhu

A Chinese medicinal perennial shrub to 2 foot high bearing purple flowers. Known for strengthening the spleen and building chi energy whilst animal studies suggest that it strengthens endurance. The rhizomes have been used to treat diarrhea, fatigue, vomiting and as an appetite stimulant. - 1g seeds £2.00

Atropa belladonna - Deadly nightshade

(Solanaceae) Widely used as an ingredient in witches "flying ointments" of mediaeval Europe and added to ancient Greek wines to enhance their potency. Also being employed as a sedative in Nepal, this highly prized toxic medicinal plant has a great variety of uses throughout various cultures. Seeds may benefit from being soaked in vinegar or alcohol for 2-3 hours before sowing. Should be kept away from children and pets as this as with other tropane containing plants can be lethally poisons. Illustrated on the right. - packet of seeds £2.00

Bauhinia petersiana - White bauhinia

(Leguminosae) A species of Bauhinia is used as an ayahuasca admixture in Peru and as a Venezuelan gastrointestinal remedy. This particular species comes from Africa where it is employed medicinally. Grows to a 3-4m shrub/tree with dark powdery bark and crinkly white long petaled flowers. - packet of seeds £2.00

Brugmansia arborea - Angel Trumpet

(Solanaceae) One of the rarer Brugmansia species. The seeds are widely employed as an additive to chicha, a fermented beverage. The leaves and flowers are prepared as a hot or cold water infusion, the

leaves also being mixed with tobacco. Some shamans are said to scrape off the soft, green bark of the stems and soak them in water for use. Contains toxic tropane alkaloids. - plant £8.00

Brugmansia candida x white - Guando Blanco

(Solanaceae) The use entheogenic use of Brugmansia species by shamans is widespread throughout many regions of South America and is known by many local names including borrachero, huacachu, huanto, chamico, campanilla, floripondio, maicoa, tonga and toa. Many varieties have been interbred from the original five South American species with this variety being one of the two recognized established South American hybrids. It may even be that all of the species are infact cultigens, no longer found in their original wild form. This particular species is thought to be a first generation hybrid between *B. aurea* and *B. vericolor* being native to southern Colombia and Ecuador. - packet of seeds £2.50

Brugmansia sauveolens - Angel Trumpet

(Solanaceae) The use entheogenic use of Brugmansia species by shamans is widespread throughout many regions of South America and is known by many local names including borrachero, huacachu, huanto, chamico, campanilla, floripondio, maicoa, tonga and toa. Many varieties have been interbred from the original five South American species with this variety being one of the two recognized established South American hybrids. It may even be that all of the species are infact cultigens, no longer found in their original wild form. This particular species is thought to be a first generation hybrid between *B. aurea* and *B. vericolor* being native to southern Colombia and Ecuador. - packet of seeds £2.50

Caesalpinia gillesii - Bird of Paradise

(Leguminosae\Fabaceae) Half-hardy small shrub bearing bright yellow flowers with scarlet stamens and bipinnate foliage. A related species *C. sepiaria*, has a long tradition of use in Chinese medicine. The flowers are said to contain occult powers, that "could enable one to see spirits and, when in excess, cause one to stagger madly. If taken over a prolonged period, they produce somatic levitation and effect communication with spirits". A related species *C. bonduc* was used as a substitute for Soma. Preliminary tests on this species show it to be positive for tryptamine alkaloids. - 5g seeds £3.00

Caesalpinia pulcherrima - Barbados Pride

(Leguminosae\Fabaceae) Small prickly shrub with orange-yellow flowers suitable for a greenhouse. This species is also alkaloid positive, although for what and how much has not yet been determined. Hoffman reported "an alkaloid of unknown structure" from a related species, recent studies point to a tryptamine. In

ancient China a *Caesalpinia* sp.'s flowers were said to "dispel the evil spirits. Placed in water or burned they can conjure up spirits.... The seeds are said to be like those of Lang-tang (Henbane) in that when burned, spirits can be conjured up." - 5g seeds £3.00

Carludovica palmata - Panama hat plant (Cyclanthaceae) A related species is used as an ayahuasca admixture. Further investigation from an ethnobotanical perspective into the genus is sorely needed. - packet of seeds £2.00

Catha edulis - Khat, Qat (Celastraceae) Medium to large bush with small oval leaves endigenous to Egypt, Ethiopia and southern Arabia & Africa. Still employed today in Yemen where the fresh leaves and twigs are chewed or made into a paste with honey or sugar and eaten, while the flowers are brewed into a tea. The Ethiopian Sufis held the plant in high esteame for it's ability to bring them 'closer to God' giving it the name sacrosanct. The plant contains a number of short lived alkaloids used as a popular amphetamine like stimulant as well as vitamin C. Reasonably cold hardy although should be protected from frosts. Recommended. - 20 seeds £6.50 - 100 seeds £25.00

Ceiba pentandra - Kapok, Silk-cotton tree (Bombacaceae) A Peruvian ayahuasca admixture and plant teacher of unknown activity. This is also the tallest tree in Africa, growing to a gigantic 70m! The trunk and branches carry sharp spines, losing its

leaves in the winter. Produces white to yellow or pink flowers. Likes buoyant high humidity and plenty of water when in active growth. A good candidate for a shamanic bonsai! - packet of seeds £2.50

Chorisia speciosa - Floss-silk tree (Bombacaceae) The use of this tree as an ayahuasca admixture and plant teacher was first announced in a paper by Dennis McKenna and others in 1986. Many plant teachers are very tall trees that can resist heavy rains and winds. Shamans believe that by learning from the plant teacher through ayahuasca, they too will be able to withstand the elements in the same way. Chemically obscure as an admixture. - packet of seeds £2.50

Conium maculatum - Hemlock] Clematis brachiate - Traveler's joy (Ranunculaceae) A related species was reportedly used as a wash 'to induce strange dreams' by Iroquois Indians. This deciduous climbers from Africa has a very intriguing name possibly suggesting a similar use. Bears scented cream flowers from spring till summer. Be warned however, some Clematis species contain skin irritants and their ingestion can cause burning of the mouth so keeping them away from children might be a good idea. The toxic protoanemonin is lost upon drying. The original travelers joy *C. vitalba* was used as a tobacco substitute in parts of England. - packet of seeds £1.80

Cnidium monnieri - She Chuang Annual Chinese herb employed as a stimulant and aphrodisiac used to treat impotency. Also used as a medicinal vaginal wash. - packet of seeds £2.00

Conium maculatum - Hemlock, Poison Famous deleriant poison used in witches flying ointments. All parts of the plant are extremely poisonous and very easily lethal, the juice being once used to execute people. Under proper usage the plant is a useful sedative for nervous motor disturbances although this is highly unrecommended and the entire plant should be considered lethal. A much better use is as an insecticide being particularly effective against aphids. - packet of seeds £2.00

Cornus stolonifera - Red osier dogwood, kinnikinnick (Cornaceae) Smoked by Plains Indians for an effect "similar to opium". Bark decoctions were used by North Carrier Indians as a stimulant. Chemically obscure. Very vigorous suckering shrub with dull white flowers and clusters of white berries. Hardy, needing to be cut back to almost ground level each year to promote dense growth. Seeds should be stratified to induce germination. - 5g seeds £3.00



Cytisus scoparius - Scotch broom

(Leguminosae) Hardy native shrub to 10 foot with butter-yellow flowers in early summer. The blossoms are aged in a sealed jar for 10 days, dried and rolled into cigarettes. As with Spanish broom, contains sparteine. Seeds should be nicked and soaked before sowing. - 10g seeds £2.50

Datura metel - Dhutura, Dutra

(Solanaceae) Mentioned in early Sanskrit and Chinese writings, in the Old World this was the most important species of Datura for Medicinal and entheogenic use, the powdered seeds often being added to wine. Native to mountainous regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan this shrubby herb to 2m has solitary funnel shaped flowers usually purple, yellowish or white up to 6 inches long. Contains potentially toxic tropane alkaloids. - packet of seeds £2.00

Datura meteloides (syn. *D. innoxia*)

(Solanaceae) Considered the most important species of Datura in Mexico and Southwest America. One of the plants of the gods among the Aztecs. The Tarahumara also add the roots, seeds and leaves to a ceremonial drink called tesquino, prepared from maize. Herbaceous perennial thorn apple with sweet-scented flowers 5-9 inches long, white tinged with pink or violet. As with all datura's this plant contains tropane alkaloids so is potentially toxic & even lethal. - 1g seeds £2.50

Datura stramonium - Jimson weed, Wisakon, Thorn Apple

(Solanaceae) This annual bush with erect trumpet flowers takes it's common name from the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, after an incident where some soldiers unknowingly made a soup for the herb. Also

used as an inebriant by Algonquian tribes of north east America under the name Wisakon and employed in contemporary Morocco for it's narcotic properties. Contains tropane alkaloids hence potentially toxic. This and other Daturas can sometimes have a several month dormancy period when sown, especially in a cooler environment so be patient. - 2g seeds £2.00

Desmodium canadense

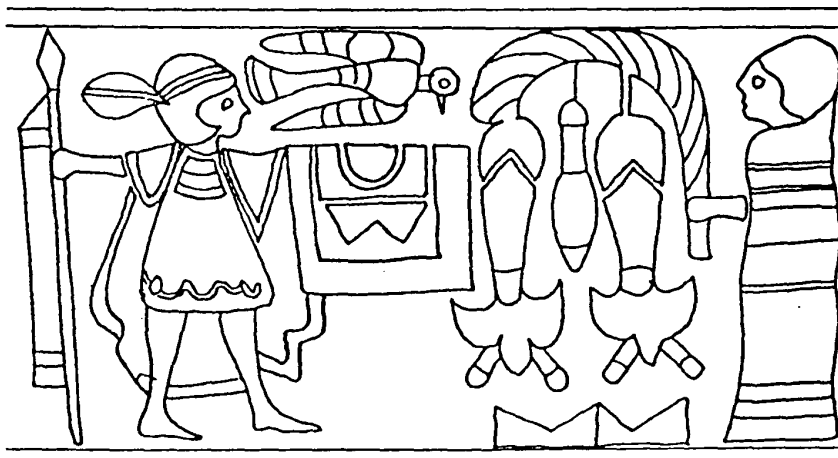
(Leguminosae) A genus of some 170 tropical and subtropical species, many *Desmodium*'s are highly valued in folk medicine for a wide variety of ailments including acne, catarrh, dysentery, eye diseases, abscesses and liver infections. Many species contain alkaloids that are known to be pharmacologically active including entheogenic tryptamines and phenethylamines. - 1g seeds £2.50

Echinacea angustifolia - Narrowleaf Echinacea

(Rudbeckia) Considered the most medicinally powerful of the Echineaceas which are very highly regarded as blood purifiers. Said to increase bodily resistance to infection and strengthen the immune system. This narrow-leaved purple/crimson flowered variety grows 1-2 feet tall with 3-8" long leaves. Difficult to germinate, requiring 30-90 days at 5°C, quickened by an Ethrel treatment. - 1g seeds £3.00

Echinacea pallida - Pale-purple Echinacea

(Rudbeckia) Similar to *E. angustifolia* in appearance and action, sometimes being mistakenly cultivated as the former species. A taller variety growing 80-100cm in height with a paler complexion. Germination is as for *E. angustifolia* liking a sandy loam soil. - 1g seeds £2.50



Scene depicting an ancient Indian ritual involving Datura from South America in the late 16th century.

Echinacea purpurea -

Purple coneflower (Rudbeckia) The classic medicinal species of Echinacea, this variety has rich reddish-purple flowers and grows 2-5 feet tall. Various medicinal properties have been attributed to the root of this perennial plant including immune system boosting, analgesic and aphrodisiac effects. The seeds germinate best if soaked in water for a few hours then placed into a bag of damp sand and refrigerated for around 30 days or until germinated. This is the easiest these three Echinacea species. - 2g seeds £2.00



Hyoscyamus niger - Henbane

seeds. Beautiful red, yellow or orange flowers with blue-green foliage. The flower petals contain the mildly narcotic alkaloids protopine and allocryptine used by Californian Indians to treat toothache. - 5g seeds £2.00

Ficus religiosa - Bo tree, Bodhi tree (Moraceae) Sacred tree of Hindus and Buddhists, often planted outside of temples. Buddha was said to have meditated non-stop for 7 years under a Bo-tree until he reached liberation. Research has shown

the fruit to contain serotonin, and the tree also has anti-bacterial

Ephedra nevadensis - Mormon tea

(Gnetaceae) Possibly one of humanity's oldest magical plants, ephedra has been recovered from a Neanderthal grave in Shanidar, Iraq dated to about 60,000 years ago. This species has long been used to make a hot beverage said to improve kidney action and relieve asthma as well as having a general tonic effect. Aphrodisiac effects have also been reported by women. Contains ephedrine, a popular nerve stimulant similar to adrenaline. Prefers a dry, alkaline soil. 5g seeds £2.50

properties. An unidentified species of Ficus is also employed as ayahuasca admixtures. Can be slow to germinate. - 2g seeds £2.00

Gaultheria procumbens - Uva Camarona

(Ericaceae) A species of Gaultheria has been used as an entheogen in Andean Peru. This Andean species featured in 'Plants of the Gods' is an evergreen shrub with white-to-reddish flowers and red berries. Chemical studies are lacking. - packet of seeds £2.00

Ephedra viridis - Jointfir, Mormon tea

(Gnetaceae) Californian Indians made a refreshing tea from this tender perennial shrub also used as a remedy for colds, headache and venereal diseases. Contains ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, popular as a modern decongestant. Ephedrine forms the basis of many of the 'Herbal Ecstasy' pills sold in such publications as High Times. - 5g seeds £2.50

Helleborus niger - Christmas Rose

(Ranunculaceae) Perennial herb approx 30cm high with a thick blackish brown rhizome, an extract of which in medieval times was used as a deadly poison yet also as a treatment for the mentally ill. Children have been killed by accidentally eating the seeds of this species and sever poisoning has been caused by drinking the milk of animals which have grazed upon the plant. Death is usually due to cardiac arrest or suffocation due to a repressed respiratory system. Contains bufadienoid glycosides mainly hellebrin and its aglycone hellebrigenin. - packet of seeds £2.00

Erythrina lysistemon - Coral Tree, Lucky Bean Tree

(Leguminosae) This is a medicinal species of Erythrina from Africa bearing beautiful scarlet flowers and prickly leaves and branches. Related species are sometimes added to ayahuasca while others were employed by the Aztecs as a medicine and hallucinogen, a similar species is also used for this purpose in Guatemala. Would probably benefit from being soaked before sowing. - packet of seeds £2.00

Hieracium pilocella - Haret Hogeurt

(Compositae) Reported in a Danish book as to being psychoactive with around one gram of smoked leaves producing an expanded consciousness without hallucinations. Under the name 'hawkweed' this wild flower was used as an anti-diarrheal by North American Iroquois Indians. - packet of seeds £2.50

Eschscholzia californica - California Poppy

(Papaveraceae) Easily grown annual that readily self-

Hyoscyamus niger - Henbane

(Solanaceae) Famous ingredient of 'flying ointments' and ancient potent Greek wines. Still used in Moroccan ethnomedicine as a narcotic and dental analgesic. In southern Kashmir it's mixed with tobacco or hemp and smoked "as an hallucinogen". Also known to the Sumarians and Egyptians who mentioned it in papyri and cuneiform inscriptions. The Greeks associated Henbane with the sun god Apollo and used it as an inebriant and entheogen. Also employed in Europe by the Romans and Germanic tribes of the Middle Ages to make a strong beer called 'pilsner'. In old world Arabian countries Henbane was known as bang and was used as an incense for warding off demons and also as an inebriant and aphrodisiac, while the Chinese saw Henbane as a general tonic which also enables the patient to directly contact spirits and demons. A few years ago Henbane was the focus of an episode of the UK TV series 'Sacred Weeds' about various psychoactive plants. Contains toxic tropane alkaloids as found in Brugmansia, Datura and Mandragora species. A hardy annual or biennial herb, illustrated on the above right. - 2g seeds £2.00 - 10g seeds £7.00

Hypericum perforatum

- St. John's Wort (Guttiferae) An herbaceous plant noted for it's calming effect and as a treatment for nervous disorders such as insomnia and irritability. A very popular and effective herbal treatment for mild depression currently undergoing various clinical trials. The oil produced from this plant can also used externally to treat painful joints and strained muscles. The active compound in the plant is Hypericin. - 2g seeds £2.00

Hypericum perforatum 'Topas'

(Guttiferae) This is a specially selected strain used in producing commercial crops for hypericin extraction. - 1g seeds £2.50

Ilex vomitoria - Yaupon

(Aquifoliaceae) Used as an "hallucinogen" to "evoke

ecstasies" among North American Cherokee Indians. It takes it's name from the use strong leaf infusions employed to induce vomiting for ceremonial purification. Known to contain caffeine. Needs stratification before they will germinate. - packet of seeds £2.00

Ipomoea muelleri - Poison Morning Glory

(Convolvulaceae) A not often seen morning glory vine with a rather dubious name, probably deriving from cases of sheep intoxication in western Australia. Definitely alkaloid positive although exact makeup need further inquiries. The seeds of this species appear to be morphologically closer to Argyria than Ipomoea, worth investigating, a promising species chemically. - 5g seeds £3.00



Ipomoea platense

(Convolvulaceae) - packet of seeds £2.00

Ipomoea violacea -

Tlitliltzen, badungs, badoh negro, yaxce'lil (Convolvulaceae) An entheogen known to the Zapotec, Aztecs, Mayans and Mixe Indians of Oaxaca, this highly ornamental morning glory vine has a long history of shamanic use throughout the new world. The seeds were traditionally employed as a cold water infusion prepared a virgin girl (the Zapotecs also call I. violacea seeds la'aja shnash or "seed of the virgin") which is then drunk by the shaman and/or patient. The entire plant and in particular the seed contain Ergine (LA-111), Lysergic acid

amide as well as Lysergic acid-N-1-Hydroxy-ethylamide, Lysergic acid-L-2propranolamide (Ergonovine) and other similar alkaloids. Feeding with ammonium is said to enhance alkaloid levels. This is an easy to grow half hardy species, usually flowering in it's first year producing abundant blue blooms. To aid germination soak the seeds for 12-24 hours before then plant 1/4inch deep, bottom heat is beneficial. Once established the Ipomoea violacea often self-seeds and even in the England will survive year after year, coming up from the roots again every spring. Our seeds are totally untreated and come in two strains. Heavenly Blue which bears blue flowers with a creamy throat and Pearly Gates which produces white

flowers with a cream throat. An easy and lovely plant to grow.
var. Heavenly Blue- 25g of seeds £4.00 - 100g of seeds £12.00
var. Pearly Gates - 25g of seeds £4.00 - 100g of seeds £12.00

Leonotis nepetifolia - Lion's ear (Labiatae) Annual herb used by the Hottentots of Africa for its psychoactive properties. Fast and easy, if germination hasn't taken place within 4 weeks, a stratification period of 2-4 weeks should break their dormancy. - packet of seeds £2.00

Leonurus cardiaca - Motherwort (Labiatae) Famous heart tonic and central nervous system relaxant. Especially valuable for female hormonal imbalance and menopausal disorders. Known to also help against insomnia and reduce stress. Now rarely encountered in the English countryside. - 2g seeds £2.00

Leonurus sibiricus - Marihuanna, Yi Mu Cao (Labiatae) Perennial herb producing sticky purple flowers. Native to Siberia and Mexico where it is smoked as a marijuana substitute by the Chiapas hence the common name Marihuanna. Also used in Chinese medicine as an emmenagogue. Easy to grow often self seeding. This is one of the species that may of those adverts in High Times sell as 'legal marijuana'. Highly recommended. - 1g seeds £3.50

Lepedeseza bicolor - Bush Clover (Leguminosae) Weeping shrub to 10 foot blooming in July to September. The seeds, seed pods, stem-bark, roots and leaves have all been shown to contain tryptamines, with the bark and possibly the seed being the richest parts of the plant. Pretty hardy being suitable for outdoors in most parts of the country. - 5g seeds £2.00

Lobelia inflata - Indian tobacco (Campanulaceae) Hardy annual herb with tiny blue flowers. Used ceremonially by North American Crow Indians and in love magic by Mesquakie and Pawnee Indians. In small doses acts as a stimulant and in larger doses it act as a nerve depressant. Contains the potent alkaloid lobeline which is used in anti-smoking lozenges. - 2g seeds £4.00



Mandrake as the Galgenmannlein, or 'little man of the gallows', 13th century England.

Mandragora autumnalis - Womandrake (Solanaceae) One of the six species of the famous mandrake of European folklore. Stemless perennial herb with a thick often forking root and large ovate leaves. This variety has purple flowers with yellow to orange fruits and is sometimes identified as a female variety of mandrake called 'Womandrake'. Used in witches brews and flying ointments, as an aphrodisiac, as a magical charm and weapon, as protection from ghosts and spells as well a variety of other uses. This particular species is also employed in contemporary Moroccan ethnomedicine for its narcotic properties. No other old world plant is steeped in such myth and held in such veneration as mandrake. Contains tropane alkaloids, principally hyoscyamine and scopolamine so can be lethally poisonous. Germination takes place irregularly and over a long period. Lower temperatures are very effective. - 25 seeds £4.00

Mandragora officinarum - Mandrake (Solanaceae) The original Mandrake species, *Mandragora officinarum* is one of the most revered and feared plant of ancient Europe appearing in many myths and folklores. A prominent ingredient in witches 'flying ointments' and poisons in the dark ages it has also been used as an aphrodisiac by the Egyptians being equated with the sun god Ra. Mandrake was also used as an ingredient in Greek wines and possibly also the 'strong' wines mentioned in the Bible. Dioscorides and Pliny describe Mandrake wine as being so strong it was used as a surgical anesthetic. In ancient Mesopotamia mandrake was considered one of the powerful plants of the gods. A spirit was believed to live inside the root who would kill the hapless when they pulled a root out of the earth. For this reason dogs were sometimes trained to pull the rhizotomes up as shown in the illustration on the left. Frequently the ground around the plant was consecrated with urine, menstrual blood or sperm in a hope to appease the spirit. Superstition about the harvest and preparation of the plant among the Hebrews explain that a 'tunnel was dug in the ground until it reached the root, which was then dug out by dogs, which of course died afterwards as a result of the poisonous airs surrounding the plant. The plant was then hidden in the ground for a year so that it dried out. Even one small taste was sufficient to render a

man senseless and like dead for three days'. All *Mandragora* species contain toxic and potentially deadly tropane alkaloids which can lead to respiratory paralysis and death in use. Major alkaloids are Scopolamine, atropine, apotropine, hyoscyamine, hyoscyne, cuscohygrine, solandrine and mandragorine. *Mandragora* seeds usually although now always require a period of stratification before they will germinate. An important and deadly plant. - 8 seeds £5.00

Mentha pulegium - Blechnon, Pennyroyal (Labiatae) Hardy aromatic mint and a known ingredient of the entheogenic kykeon potion along with ergot which was drunk during the Eleusinian Mysteries of ancient Greece. Often considered psychoactive in its own right, this plant interestingly enough has a history of use as a migraine treatment in England. Peruvian shamans also burn this plant as an offering to Pachamama. - 1g seeds £2.00

Mimosa pudica - Dormilona, sensitive plant (Leguminosae) A fascinating shrub that closes its leaves when touched. Related species are used as entheogens under the name 'jacurma' in South America. This particular species is used as a tranquilizer in Asia and the Americas. The roots and bark of adult plants contain low levels of a methoxy-tryptamine alkaloid which has also been potentially observed at higher levels in young seedlings. Soak seeds as with other *Mimosa*'s. - 2g seeds £1.50

Mirabilis multiflora - so'ksi, so'kya (Nyctaginaceae) The roots of this perennial bush were chewed by Hopi medicinemen to induce visions while making diagnosis. Flowers in the first summer from seed if sown early. This chemically unresearched plant is rarely in cultivation. Limited supply. - packet of seeds £3.00

Mucuna pruriens - Velvet bean (Leguminosae) Used as an anthelmintic in West Africa, an aphrodisiac and abortifacient in India and made into a poultice for burns in Thailand. The seeds contain 3-9% l-dopa as well as some 5-hydroxytryptophan. Sensitive to overwatering, keep reasonable dry. - packet of seeds £3.00

Nepeta cataria - Catnip (Labiatae) Powerful aromatic psychotropic for cats and also

considered psychoactive in humans due to its high lactone content. Useful for diverting your cats attention from other plants. Hardy, normally survives the winter and grows back in the spring. - 1g seeds £1.00 [Add to Cart] - 5g seeds £2.50

Nicotiana glauca - Tree Tobacco (Solanaceae) Perennial tree species of tobacco with woody trunk and large bluish leaves. The Navajo Indians once employed this type of tobacco during peyote prayer meetings on other ceremonies. Interestingly, it does not contain nicotine but a psychoactive analogue called anabasine. Reasonably hardy, will do well in an unheated greenhouse given lots of root space. Becoming quite rare. - packet of seeds £2.00

Nicotiana occidentalis - Australian Native tobacco (Solanaceae) Species of tobacco indigenous to Australia. Smoked by the aboriginals until the introduction of other tobacco strains. - packet of seeds £2.00

Nicotiana rustica - Aztec tobacco, Wild tobacco (Solanaceae) Tobacco is not generally thought of as capable of inducing visions, however in the ancient Americas, tobacco was regarded as the shamanic inebriant par excellence, held by some to be superior even to peyote. This is one of the strongest species of tobacco, still used in peyote road meetings often being mixed with *Tagetes lucida*. Easy to grow being quite hardy. - packet of seeds £2.00

Nicotiana tabacum - Tahuaco (Solanaceae) Bred in the Andes and Amazon centuries ago, this is the most cultivated species of tobacco.

Can grow to around 6 foot with huge 18 inch to 2 foot pale green leaves. Can be made into a good natural insecticide by steeping the leaves in water for 24 hours and mixing with a little soap. - packet of seeds £1.50

Nuphar lutea - Water Lilly - packet of seeds £2.50

Papaver somniferum - Opium poppy (Papaveraceae) In ancient Egypt, opium was mixed with *Mandragora* and *Nymphaea* to induce out of body experiences. Also has a long and well documented history of use and abuse by creative artists. This addictive but highly



Woodcut entitled 'Cooking Witches' by Baldung Grien, 1514.

valued medicinal plant has been used as a pain killer and soporific in many cultures throughout the world and history. A highly important yet controversial plant. Available in two species.

var. Danish Flag - 5g seeds £3.50

var. Hens & Chickens - 5g seeds £4.00

var. Giganteum - 5g seeds £6.00

Passiflora caerulea - Passion Flower

(Passifloraceae) Blue passion flower vine known to contain b-carboline alkaloids. This particular species is thought to be the hardest of the passion flowers. To get the best germination results for *Passiflora* species they need temperatures of +21°C and moderate constant humidity otherwise germination can be slow. - 25 seeds £2.00

Passiflora incarnata -

May Pops, May Apple

(Passifloraceae) Beautiful ornamental passion flower vine. One of the hardest passion flowers withstanding temperatures as low as -8°C. Large fragrant mauve and white flowers from June until November. Susceptible to root-rot during the winter. This is the only passion flower known to contain harmine and harmaline as well as the usually found harman. - 20 seeds £3.00

Peganum harmala - Syrian rue, Harmel

(Zygophyllaceae) Theorized to be the Vedic soma and Persian haoma due to it's rich concentrations of harmine alkaloids, so named after the plant. Considered to be an excellent analogue of Banisteriopsis caapi. The seeds are also used to produce Turkish Red dye used in authentic Persian rugs and powdered to be burned as incense. This desert plant needs a dry sandy soil, it can tolerate extremes in temperature but needs protection from direct sun for its first year. Very susceptible to damping off. - 25g of seeds £4.00 - 100g of seeds £12.00

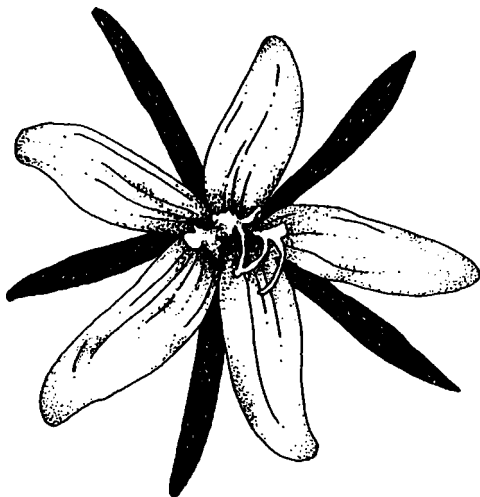
Petalostylis labicheoides

(Caesalpiniaceae) Alkaloids positive mimosa relative known to contain several tryptamine alkaloids as well as MAO inhibitors in the leaves and/or seeds in concentrations up to 0.4-0.5%. Related to *Caesalpinia* sp which have a history of entheogenic use. A very interesting species well worth checking out. - 2g seeds £3.00

Phalaris arundinacea - Reed canary grass

(Graminaceae) Very easy to raise perennial grass. The focus of much recent attention in entheogenic circles. As with all *Phalaris* for optimal alkaloid content it is best grown in 20% full sun, with moisture stresses and ammonium nitrogen feed. *Phalaris* is best planted directly into the ground or in large tubs, Can be divided up once established to encourage spreading.

Becomes quite evasive in time, regrowing from roots each year expanding its territory. - 10g seeds £3.50 - 50g seeds £15.00



Peganum harmala flower - Syrian Rue

Phalaris canariensis - Canary grass

(Graminaceae) Widely cultivated as an ornamental plant almost everywhere in Europe. Debated as whether coming from the Canary Islands and North-western Africa, as the original name suggests or the from areas of the Mediterranean. Some studies and anecdotal reports suggest quite a high alkaloid content is possible with this species while others found it de-

void of alkaloids. - 20g seeds £3.00 - 50g seeds £5.00

Phragmites australis - Reed

(Graminaceae) Extremely hardy, fast spreading marsh reed to 3m. Thought to contain tryptamine in the rhizomes. To germinate seed, sow in a nutritious muddy compost and fill with water to 1cm above the soil level. Keep warm for 4-6 weeks then place in cooler environment until germination is complete. Can over run area unless contained. - packet of seeds £2.00 - plant £5.00

Phytolacca acinosa - Shang-lu

(Phytolaccaceae) Well known medicinal plant of China reportedly used by sorcerers in antiquity "for seeing spirits". High in toxic saponines. Once sown, must be kept warm (18-22°C) for first 2-4 weeks, then cold (-4 to +4°C) for another 4-6 weeks. 1g seeds - £2.00

Psychotria viridis - Chacruna, Amirucapanga

(Rubiaceae) The most well known and researched principle admixture of Ayahuasca and Yagé commonly used throughout Amazonian Peru, Ecuador and Brazil. A small tree or shrub reaching 14 foot it's use has been documented by the Sharanahua and Culina Indian tribes of the southwestern Amazon basin, the Kofá Indians of Amazonian Colombia and



Thought to be highly toxic. - packet of seeds £2.50

Rauvolfia serpentina - Sarpaganda, Snakeroot

Ornamental low growing perennial shrub from India with salmon-peach and light blue flowers, turning dark red with time. The original source of Reserpine, a powerful prescription tranquilizer with hypnotic and sedative properties. Is also thought to potentiate other compounds. Has long been employed in India where its use to treat the mentally ill dates back 3000 years. Difficult and slow to germinate requiring bottom heat and a long dormancy period although well worth the effort. - packet of seeds £4.00

Ruta graveolens - Rue, Herb of Grace

An ancient magical plant associated with the Roman moon goddess Diana and her daughter Aradia and revered as a love charm or to protect against the evil eye. Often associated with female fertility or used as an aphrodisiac by many cultures including the Christians at one point, it was said to safeguard against the reprehensible desires of the flesh, while in voodoo rue is called Erzulie, the goddess of love. During the late Middle Ages it was burned for hung in the house

Ecuador, the Kashinahu of eastern Peru and western Brazil plus in Tarauacá in the Acre of Brazil amongst others. Said to be added to Ayahuasca brews to increase the 'length and vividness' of the visions, analysis has shown the presence of N,N-dimethyltryptamine plus trace amounts of N-methyl-tryptamine and 2-methyl-tetrahydro-β-carboline (MTHC). We are most pleased to now be able to offer viable fresh seed grown in North America which are supplied packed in damp moss. 15 seeds - £6.50

Ranunculus acris - mao-ken, shui-lang

(Ranunculaceae) This meadow buttercup is thought to represent mao-ken or shui-long of ancient China, said to produce delirium. The Kava compound Yangonin is known from closely related species while other Ranunculus sp. are used as arrow poisons. - 2g seeds £2.00

Rhynchosia phaseoloides - Semilla de Chintallahua piule

(Leguminosae) Known as 'piule' in Oaxaca, Mexico, a general term for entheogens although such use has never been documented. The beautiful seeds are hard with a red and black yin-yang type pattern. They are used as good-luck charms and regarded as auspicious gifts. Must be nicked and soaked before planting.

to 'magically protect against the intrigues of witches and the madness of devils'. Witches themselves was also believed to have used Rue in magical drinks designed to cause harm. Also used in exorcisms by the Roman Catholics who called it the Herb of Grace. Present in the whole plant is an essential oil with phenols, methylketones, terpenes, the alkaloids skimmianine, kokusaginine, graveoline, graveolinine, b-fagarine, dictamine, ribalinine, arborinine and surprisingly harmaline! The essential oils is said to have a sedative and psychoactive effects that 'enhance fantasy and stimulates an active imagination' Also acts as an abortifacient. - 1g seeds £2.00

Salvia divinorum - Ska pastora, Hierba de la Virgen, Pipiltzintzintli, Diviners mint/sage

(Labiatae) Rare cultigen found only in humid forest ravines and similar areas of a small part of the Sierra Mazateca in Mexico and private cultivation. The focus of much recent interest in all corners of entheobotany, contain the unique psychoactive diterpene Salvinorin. Usually only grows from cuttings and likes high humidity, semi shade and moist humus soil. One of the worlds rarest plants in the wild. Very highly recommend. Temporarily unavailable, restocks available soon see here for details. - plant £25.00

Silybum marianum - Milk Thistle

Well used as a curative in numerous traditions of folk medicine this species has recently been successfully used in Europe as a treatment of amatoxin poisoning which usually results a 50% death rate in humans. A crude extract of the seeds has been shown to contain "anti-hepatotoxic" flavoligimams compounds and is named silymarin and sold under the trade name Legalon. In trials it was credited with causing a 100% survival rate in 60 poisoning cases. - 2g seeds £2.00

Sophora secundiflora - Mescal bean

(Leguminosae) Basis of the archaic entheogenic 'Red bean cult' among tribes of Plains Indians of Texas and North Mexico in the Rio Grande, dating back further than 1500 BC. Still used to make talismans in medicine pouches, amulets and necklaces worn by peyotists. Lethally poisonous, contains cytisine which acts like nicotine. Forms a compact evergreen shrub reaching 10-20 foot. The seeds are up to 3/4" in diameter and must be nicked and soaked for 24 hours prior to planting. packet of seeds - £2.50

Spartium junceum - Spanish broom

(Leguminosae) Highly adaptable shrub, grows practically anywhere. Almost leafless with rush like stems and one inch, sweet scented yellow flowers till early autumn. Nick and soak seeds before planting. Sometimes considered superior to Scotch broom, other times not. Seeds should be nicked and soaked before sowing. - 10g seeds £2.50

Tagetes minuta - Pericon

(Compositae) Much like *T. lucida* but often considered to be a preferred strain. Controls weeds and also effectively repels mosquitoes and soil nematodes. Recent research suggests it has anti-viral properties. The leaves also used to flavour soups, meats and vegetables in South America. Likely to be very rich in essential oils and thiophene derivatives. Said to be very potent when smoked. - 3g seeds £2.00

Terminalia catappa - Almond tree

The Lodha of West Bengal, India reportedly eat the dried kernels of a related species for 'hallucination'. The plants 'narcotic properties' are also known in

Southeast Asia. This particular species is used medicinally in Australia. Salt tolerant. Genus needs to be looked at more closely from an entheobotanical perspective. - packet of kernels/seeds £3.00

Valeriana officinalis - Valerian, Hebra Sacra, Divine Weed

(Valerianaceae) Hardy native herb widely used as a pain killer with an effective sedative action and is now a very popular herbal remedie used against nervous unrest, migraine and insomnia. Also said to be psychoactive in cats. The active compound in the plant is called actinidine. - 1g seed £2.00

Verbena hastata - Blue Vervain, Simpler's Joy

(Verbenaceae) A deep blue flowering Vervain from the moist meadows of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The ancient Romans held Vervain in such high esteem that feasts called Verbenalia were held annually in its honour. - 1g seed £1.50 [Add to Cart] - 5g seed £5.00

Verbena officinalis - Vervain, Herba sacra

(Verbenaceae) Native wild flower bearing dense slender spikes of tiny pale lilac flowers. Has a long history of medicinal use in Europe, also said to avert sorcery and witchcraft, held in high veneration by Druids. Entheogenic use has not been postulated but this ancient sacred herb is probably well worth investigating. Interestingly verbenol can be used in cannabinoid synthesis. - 2g seed £2.50

Withania somnifera - Ashvaganda, Kuthmithi

(Solanaceae) Easy and fast, semi-hardy shrub. Used in Ayurvedic medicine in India as a tranquillizing narcotic and ginseng like tonic. The roots also being

employed as a sedative in Africa. Plus the entire plant can be made into a painkilling tea. Regrows from roots after a winter dormancy. - packet of seeds £2.00

Wrightia tinctoria - Indrajao

In India fresh leaves from this white flowers shrub were once consumed as a painkiller to quickly relieve toothache. The leaves, flowers and fruits are also the source of an indigo pigment called pala-indigo. - 1g seeds £2.00



Plant person from the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493.

Cacti & Succulents

Agave americana - Maguey, mescale, tacamba (Amaryllidaceae) In Mexico, this succulent is used to make an inebriating beverage known as oclti, metl or pulque. Pulque was often used as a basis for other entheogens such as Ololihqui, Peyote and Daturas. The maguey plant was considered home to the Aztec goddess Mayahuel. Mexican Indians still use this medicinal plant today. The leaves are used as amulets and when attached to the home, they ward off evil, bless the home and protect from the evil eye and winds. The sap contains around 8% sugar (agavose), an essential oil, hcegenin, saponin, papain and oxalic acid. The leaves have been observed to produce a compound of 'unclear nature' which acts as a biogenic stimulant. - packet of seeds £2.00

Ariocarpus agavoides

(Cactaceae) Ariocarpus is a genus of very slow growing dwarf clustering rosette cacti with umbricated, angular tubercles and is mainly found mainly from Mexico. All require a very coarse, well draining soil and favour bright light and high temperatures. Several β -Phenethylamine alkaloids have been found in this species, namely 3,4-Dimethoxy- N-methylphenethylamine, N,N-Dimethyl-3-methoxytyramine and Hordenine. - 50 seeds £2.50

Ariocarpus fissuratus - hikuli sunami, peyote cimarrón

(Cactaceae) The Tarahumara Indians in northern and central Mexico assert that A. fissuratus an entheogen stronger than peyote. Valuing it in witch craft, they believe that thieves are powerless to steal when this cactus calls its soldiers. This species can take temperatures down to -10°C for short periods. An endangered species, covered by international protection laws. Please help preserve this lovely rare species. Contains N-Methyltyramine, Hordenine and N-methyl-3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamine. - 50 seeds £2.50

Ariocarpus furfuraceus

(Cactaceae) Sometimes referred to as A. retusus var. furfuraceus. This species has much fatter and rougher tubercles than most other Ariocarpus species being almost as wide as they are long. One of the fastest growing of the Ariocarpus this is also a protected species. - 50 seeds £2.50

Ariocarpus kotschoubevanus

(Cactaceae) - 50 seeds £3.00

Ariocarpus retusus

(Cactaceae) This species is Ariocarpus is the largest member of the genus and is pictured on the right. It blossoms with a ring of white flowers near the center of the plant. Has tested positive for 3,4-Dimethoxy- N-

methylphenethylamine, Hordenine, N-Methyl-4-methoxyphenethylamine and N-Methyltyramine. - 50 seeds £2.50

Ariocarpus trigonus

(Cactaceae) Small greyish green to purplish grey or brownish cactus with yellow flowers up to 6cm long and 4cm wide and upward pointing claw-like tubercles. Often called Living Rocks, Ariocarpus are related to the Lophophora genus. Huichol Indians consider Ariocarpus to be evil, insisting that it may cause permanent insanity. β -Phenethylamines have been found. Likes full sun and a sandy or rocky soil mixture, this species is not at all tolerant of frost. Rare endangered species still uncommon in cultivation. - 50 seeds £2.50

Armatocereus godingianus

(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Astrophytum asterias - peyotillo

(Cactaceae) Bears a superficial resemblance to Lophophora williamsii. Has a low, spineless body consisting of eight flat ribs with small white flecks. Produces yellow flowers with a red center, throughout the summer. Prefers partial sun and is prone to root rot. Needs further investigation chemically. Pictured on the right. (CITES) - 100 seeds £2.50

Astrophytum capricorne

(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Astrophytum myriostigma - peyotillo, bishop's cap

(Cactaceae) Associated with the peyote cactus in folk medicine and folklore. A spineless sharply ribbed cactus up to 6 inches across and 16 inches high. Produces solely yellow flowers for the duration of the summer. Another endangered species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Aztekium riterii

(Cactaceae) Small globular cactus from Mexico that is associated with Péyotl in folklore and reported to contain mescaline. The Aztekium genus only contains two species of unusual clustering cacti found only on pure gypsum in the wild. Bears white to light pink flowers during the summer. A beautiful cactus illustrated below right. - (CITES) 50 seeds £3.00

Carnegiea gigantea - Saguaro

(Cactaceae) From SW America and Mexico, the largest columnar branching cacti, reaching some 50ft and attaining a diameter of 1-21ft, bearing white funnel shaped flowers. Important medicine among the Indians, the basis of a ceremonial fermented potion. Con-

tain various pharmacologically active alkaloids such as Carnegine, Arizonine, Dopamine, 3-Methoxytyramine, 3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine and several tetrahydroisoquinolines. Another alkaloid of this species called Gigantine, is a phenolic alkaloid which was thought to be hallucinogenic in an animal study but this conclusion has since been questioned. - 100 seeds £2.00

Carnegieia gigantea var. Ajo, Arizona

(Cactaceae) Being classed as a monotypic genus (only having one species in it) this is an interesting Arizonian locale species classed as variant of *C. gigantea*. - 100 seeds £2.00

Cereus aethiops

(Cactaceae) The *Cereus* genus were amongst the first cacti in cultivation. The plant can become very large often forming tree like structures in their natural habitat. This species contains an unquantified amounts of Candicine, Hordenine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Cereus jamacaru

(Cactaceae) Found to contain Tyramine. Despite coming from a wide ranging habitat this species as with all *Cereus* cacti should be protected from near freezing temperatures. - 100 seeds £2.00

Cereus peruvianus - Peruvian apple

(Cactaceae) A columnar cactus originally collected in Peru. Alkaloids found in this species are Hordenine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Cereus uruguayanus 'Peruvianus' - Pitahaja

(Cactaceae) Another peruvian type cactus, originally found in Uruguay. - 100 seeds £2.00

Cereus validus

(Cactaceae) This species was found to contain 3-Nitrotyramine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Coryphantha calipensis

(Cactaceae) Closely related to the *Mammillaria* genus and are generally fast growing from seed. Their natural range extends from Mexico up to the south-west of America. *Coryphantha calipensis* is reported to contain N-methyltyramine, Hordenine, N-Methyl-3,4-

dimethoxyphenethylamine, Normacromerine, b-Methoxy-3,4-dimethoxy-N,N-dimethylphenethylamine and b-Methoxy-3,4-dimethoxy-N-methylphenethylamine which was first isolated from this species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Coryphantha echinus

(Cactaceae) Clustering and very spiny cactus, naturally growing in dry hilly mountainous regions. Known to contain various alkaloids including Phenethylamines. *Coryphantha* is a promising and interesting genus both chemically and botanically. - 100 seeds £2.00



Astrophytum asterias - peyotillo

Coryphantha macromeris - Dona Ana

(Cactaceae) The cactus from which Macromerine was first isolated in a 0.16% dry weight yield. In a rather odd sounding test Macromerine was thought to be hallucinogenic in squirrel monkeys at 20 mg/kg. A noted human bioassay produced 'weird' persistent side effects which lasted for several weeks. Although there are old rumors of this cacti's 'countercultural' use evidence is some-

what lacking, an interesting species. - 50 seeds £2.50

Coryphantha pallida

(Cactaceae) Donna relative probably well worth investigating. This as with most *Coryphantha* species can tolerate freezing temperatures down to -7°C. - 100 seeds £2.00

Coryphantha palmerii

(Cactaceae) Reportedly used as a ritual entheogen in Mexico by the Tarahumara Indians, this small globular cactus is easily grown producing relatively large flowers. Relative of famous Donna cactus. - 100 seeds £2.00

Delosperma cooperi

(Aizoaceae) A sprawling free branching subshrub succulent with bright green glaucous leaves and silken purple or pink flowers. Recent analysis has indicated that many *Delosperma* sp. contain quite substantial quantities of dialkyltryptamines in the leaves and



Delosperma cooperi

branches, this particular species often seeming to be quite rich. This genus seems like it may contain many a rewarding surprise in the near future. Recommended. - packet of seeds £2.00

Delosperma lydenbergense

(Aizoaceae) Another succulent found to test strongly positive for dialkyltryptamines in preliminary thin-layer chromatography tests. For more info on Delosperma species and other succulents see the Trout's Notes section. This species has slightly smaller leaves than *D. cooperi*, said to be hardy down to -5°C. - packet of seeds £2.00

Delosperma minimum

(Aizoaceae) To my knowledge this species has so far not been tested for alkaloids, needs further investigation. - packet of seeds £2.00

Delosperma sutherlandii

(Aizoaceae) Another species of succulent shrub in the Aizoaceae family. Chemical constituents not known. - packet of seeds £2.00

Denmoza rhodacantha

(Cactaceae) Reported to contain Candicine (N,N,N-Trimethyltyramine) which displays a nicotine-like action on the nervous system, first stimulating then

blocking ganglionic synapse. Large doses of Candicine have been observed to produce curare like effects on dogs, overdose causes by respiratory paralysis. - 100 seeds £2.00]

Drosanthemum floribundum

(Aizoaceae) This species of succulent has been successfully used as feed stock for ewes, lambs and ostriches despite the isolation of mesembrine and some Drosanthemum species have been proven to be toxic to rabbits. - packet of seeds £2.00

Echinocactus grusonii - Golden Barrel Cactus

(Cactaceae) This popular globular cactus is sometimes featured in lists as containing mescaline. A beautiful fast growing species amazingly growing up to a meter wide. Almost extinct in the wild where it's natural habitat is New Mexico and Texas. Gets it's name the deep yellow spines that encase the body of the plant forming a golden crown on the top. 100 seeds £1.50

Echinocactus texensis - Horse Crippler Cactus

(Cactaceae) A surprisingly hardy cactus with a fantastically descriptive name. Reported to contain unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinocereus enneacanthus

(Cactaceae) Cacti of the Echinocereus genus form characteristic large hemispherical mounds of stems. Some species can tolerate prolonged temperatures down to an unbelievable -18°C due to natural dehydration process that takes place in the autumn. Their natural habitat range is throughout Mexico and the south-western USA. This particular species contains as yet unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinocereus triglochidiatus - Pitallito, Hikuri

(Cactaceae) Considered to be a kind of *peyotl* by Mexican Tarahumara Indians, who sing to Pitallito while harvesting, saying it has 'high mental qualities'. This is one of the few cacti thought to contain tryptamine as well as Phenethylamines alkaloids. Grows in high mountainous areas hence quite hardy to cold as well as drought. Cylindrical, mounding to 2 feet. Germination is greatly enhanced by gibberellic acid. - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinocereus viridiflorus

(Cactaceae) A dwarf species from Colorado and New Mexico with flattened clustering stems. In the spring it produces lemon-scented green tinted flowers, hence the name *viridiflorus*. If kept dry this species can tolerate temperatures down to -23°C. Contains unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinopsis eyriesii

(Cactaceae) Reported to contain Hordenine at 10-50% of 1-10 mg total alkaloids from 100 gm of fresh cac-

tus plus other as yet unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinopsis famatimensis

(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinopsis lageniformis

(Cactaceae) A northern Peruvian species from similar locale to *Trichocereus pachaoi* & *peruvianus*, sometimes being considered a form a *Trichocereus bridge-sii*. Needs further investigation both taxonomically and chemically. - 100 seeds £2.00

Echinopsis rhodotricha

(Cactaceae) This species contains Hordenine as it's major alkaloid being ipresent in only trace amounts secondary to Tyramine which forms 10-50% of the of the alkaloids present. - 100 seeds £2.00]

Epithelantha micromeris - hikuli mulato

(Cactaceae) The Tarjumara Indians are said to call this species "the dark-skinned péyotl" and to use it in Shamanism, believing it "to make the eyes large and clear to see sorcerers, to prolong life and to give speed to the runners". Old plants are prone to cluster form and are refered to as hikuli rosapari, and the Indians maintain that they cause permanent insanity. Contains 6 triterpenes as well as alkaloids. Pictured to the right. - 50 seeds £2.00

Epithelantha micromeris ssp. greggii - 50 seeds

£2.50

Escontria chiotilla

(Cactaceae) Reported to contain 4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine a direct precursor of mescaline. Any cactus which has the enzymes required to make this compound is potentially capable of making mescaline. - 100 seeds £2.50

Espostoa huanucoensis

(Cactaceae) A columnar genus distinct for it's dense woolly hair that totally surrounds the stems. In their natural habitat in Ecuador and Peru they can reach over 6 meters in height. Not a very frost tolerant species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Espostoa lanata

(Cactaceae) A popular species well suited to a sheltered greenhouse or conservatory. Must be protected from frost and is rather rot prone in the winter. Contains as yet unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Ferocactus wislizenii - Compass Barrell Cactus

(Cactaceae) Spherical in it's youth becoming columnar with age reaching up to 2 meters in height. Gets it name from the fact that the crown apparently always tilts to the south! The flowers of this particular species

vary even within a single population from pure yellow through to orange-red and varying throughout the petal. Can take temperatures down to -7°C. Native to Arizona and Mexico. Contains as yet unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium baldianum

(Cactaceae) Chemical analysis has shown the presence of mescaline in this particular species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium carminanthum

(Cactaceae) This species of *Gymnocalycium* has been demonstrated to contain mescaline upon chemical analysis. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium denudatum

(Cactaceae) Another *Gymnocalycium* species that has tested positive for the presence mescaline. - 50 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium gibbosum v. niger

(Cactaceae) One of the largest South American genera, *Gymnocalycium* are typically globular to cylindrical cactus, strongly ribbed with sturdy erect spines. The flowers of this species are unusual for cacti in that they can often last for several days and are quite common in cultivation. Although listed as being psychoactive in a 1966 review of cacti, entheogenic activity has never actually been verified in this species. Further research is needed. - 100 seeds £1.50 - live cacti £3.00



Epithelantha micromeris - hikuli mulato

Gymnocalycium horridispinum

(Cactaceae) This species is also known to contain mescaline. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium monvillei

(Cactaceae) Another mescaline positive cactus. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium oenanthemum

(Cactaceae) Again this species contains mescaline. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium quehlianum

(Cactaceae) Another mescaline containing Gymnocalycium species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium ragonessii

(Cactaceae) Shown to be positive for the presence of mescaline. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium riograndense

(Cactaceae) This particular Gymnocalycium has been shown to sometimes have slightly higher levels of mescaline than most of the other Gymnocalycium species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium saglionis

(Cactaceae) Native to Argentina this is the one of the largest Gymnocalyciums growing up to 30cm in diameter and bears a ring of cup-shaped pink flowers in early summer. Likes full sun and can tolerate brief cold spells down to -7°C. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium schickendantzii

(Cactaceae) The name Gymnocalycium comes from this genus' distinct flowers buds that protrude naked from the plant body. Gymno, meaning "naked", and calyx, the collective term for the sepals. This particular species has been shown to contain an unquantified amount of Hordenine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Gymnocalycium stellatum

(Cactaceae) Yet another mescaline containing Gymnocalycium species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Lophophora diffusa - péyotl, false peyote

(Cactaceae) Grey-green, indefinitely ribbed with sinuate furrows. Whitish flowers, larger than *L. williamsii*. Known as a 'false peyote', chemically much simpler with the principle alkaloid being peyotiline or pello-tine. Considered to cause more noxious effects than those of true peyote hence the name false peyote. - 25 seeds £3.00

Lophophora williamsii - Peyote , Peyotl

(Cactaceae) The miraculous entheogenic peyote cactus has been claimed to hold curative properties for ailments as diverse as toothache, pain in child birth, fever, breast pain, skin disease, rheumatism, diabetes, colds, blindness, neurasthenia, hysteria and asthma. The original cactus from where mescaline was first

isolated, peyote has also been shown to have antibiotic activity against a wide variety of bacteria including some penicillin resistant strains. This famous sacred cactus is the centre of many ancient and modern churches and religions and is a truly fascinating species to grow. Pictured on the left. - 10 seeds £4.00 Out of Stock



Lophophora williamsii - Peyote , Peyotl

Mammillaria elongata

(Cactaceae) Mammillaria is one of the largest genera of cacti making it one of the most common in cultivation

despite some species still being rather rare. Their native habitat ranges from south-western USA down into Mexico. Alkaloid analysis of this species has shown the presence of b-O-Methylsyneprhine, Hordenine, N-Methyltyramine, Synephrine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Mammillaria heyderi - Hikuri, peyotillo

(Cactaceae) Several Mammillaria species are known as Hikuri or peyotillo and are among the most important "false Peyote's" of the Tarahumara Indians. Incredibly spiny, almost furry, this one produces brilliant red flowers with iridescent centers. Chemical analysis has shown 3,4-Dimethoxy- N-methylphenethylamine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Mammillaria heyderi ssp. gummifera
(Cactaceae) - 50 seeds £2.00

Mammillaria heyderi ssp. Mieacantha
(Cactaceae) - 50 seeds £2.00

Mammillaria polythele
(Cactaceae) Analysis has shown this species to be alkaloid positive, further investigation has not been carried out. - 100 seeds £2.00

Mestoklema tuberosum v. macrorrhizum
(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Myrtillocactus peometrizans
(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Obregonia denegrii - Peyoti, peyotillo
(Cactaceae) Sometimes called peyoti or peyotillo this cactus bears a superficial resemblance to péyotl and is of a monotypic genus coming from a small area in Tamaulipas, Mexico. Botanically it is closely related to Ariocarpus and Lophophora. Preferring a coarse compost with warmth and bright light it can grow at a reasonable pace reaching flowering size in three to four years from seed. Can tolerate brief cold periods down to -7°C. Known to contain some of the péyotl Phenethylamines alkaloids. An endangered species in the wild. (CITIES) - 50 seeds £4.00

Opuntia imbricata
(Cactaceae) Reported to contain Mescaline under thin layer chromatographical analysis. - 100 seeds £2.00

Opuntia phaeacantha
(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Pachycereus marginatus
(Cactaceae) Pachy, the typifying feature of this genera literally means thick, so these species are thick stemmed cereus cacti. Unidentified alkaloids are present in this species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Pachycereus pecten-aboriginum - Cardon, Chawé, Hecho, Wichowaka
(Cactaceae) The Tarachumara Indians crush the young branches of this massive tree like cactus in water to make a ceremonial beverage called *chawé* or *chawé*. The term *Wichowaka* means 'insanity'. This giant columnar cactus is so big it's also used for wall construction! - 100 seeds £1.50

Pachycereus pringlei
(Cactaceae) - 50 seeds £2.00

Pachycereus schottii - (syn. *Lophophocereus schottii*)
(Cactaceae) A branching cacti reaching 6 meters tall with new stems sprouting out from the base. Can tol-



Pachycereus schottii

erate intense heat and sun but is rather sensitive to frost. Native to Mexico, Baja California, Southern Arizona and Mexico. - 100 seeds £2.00

Pilosocereus gounellei
(Cactaceae) A species from South Brazil it is an upright, thin stemmed columnar cacti termed a pseudo-cephalium due to its woolly flowering area which somewhat resembles a cephalium. - 100 seeds £2.00

Polaskia chende
(Cactaceae) Analysis of this species has shown Mescaline, 4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine and 3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine, a compound reported in high concentration from the urine of schizophrenics and lower than normal concentration in the urine of sufferers of Parkinson's Disease. - 100 seeds £2.00

Rhipsalis baccifera
(Cactaceae) This species contains unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Ruschia multiflora
(Aizoaceae) An alkaloid positive succulent. See Trouts' Notes C-8 for more information on alkaloid positive Aizoaceae and other succulents. - packet of seeds £2.00

Selenicereus grandiflorus (syn. *Cactus grandiflorus*)
(Cactaceae) Reported to contain unidentified alkaloids

along with Hordenine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Stenocereus stellatus

(Cactaceae) A large many-branched bushy columnar species bearing nocturnal flowers. This species has been found to be positive for Mescaline, 3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine and 4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Strombocactus disciformis

(Cactaceae) Analysis is positive for unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Thelocactus bicolor

(Cactaceae) Closely related to Ferocactus this species is predominantly covered in white spines with occasional pink/red ones and bears intermittent large pink flowers throughout the summer. Can tolerate temperatures down to -7°C for brief periods. Another species that contains as yet unidentified alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus bridgesii

(Cactaceae) Fast growing slender columnar cactus frequently grown as a hedge plant in Bolivia. Eventually forms a tall branching shrub up to 5 meters high. This species is rather prone to overwatering. Reported to contain four Phenethylamines alkaloids at similar concentrations to *T. pachanoi*. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus camarguensis

(Cactaceae) Found to contain 3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine, 3-Methoxytyramine, N-Methyltyramine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus candicans

(Cactaceae) This species contains up to 5% Candicine plus Hordenine, N-Methyltyramine and Tyramine. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus grandiflorus

(Cactaceae) Columnar cactus reported to contain several unspecified Phenethylamines alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus macrogonus

(Cactaceae) Columnar cactus growing to over 2 meters tall and around 7cm in diameter. Can take temperatures down to 3°C. Makes good grafting stock. Reported to contain four phenethylamine alkaloids. Some anecdotal reports suggest this species may be among the most potent of the *Trichocereus* cacti. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus pachanoi - San Pedro, Aguacolla, Achuma, Huachuma, Gigantán

(Cactaceae) Employed by shamans in the diagnosis

and curing of illness since around 1300 BC in the Andes of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. Said to be "the catalyst that activated all the complex forces at work in a folk healing session, especially the visionary and divinatory powers" of the shaman. This fast growing columnar cactus produces huge 10" nocturnal white flowers and is shown on the left. The strain currently in stock is KK339. Recommended. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus peruvianus - Peruvian torch

(Cactaceae) Very morphologically similar to San Pedro but with longer brown spines often with a more pronounced 'v' above them. At night this species produces beautiful white flowers up to 6cm in diameter. One of the most sought after entheogenic *Trichocereus* cacti this species is famed for its supposed high alkaloid content and fast growth rate. Often considered a preferred analogue to *T. pachanoi*. Can reach over 8 foot tall in cultivation and can withstand temperatures down to -4°C. Current strain in stock is KK242. Recommended. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus schickendantzii

(Cactaceae) Contains N-Methyltyramine along with Hordenine being over 50% of 1-10 mg total alkaloids from 100 gm of fresh cactus material. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus spachianus

(Cactaceae) Reported to contain Candicine, Hordenine (which is the major compound), N-Methyltyramine (0.007% dry wt) and Tyramine and also possibly mescaline. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus scopulicola

(Cactaceae) This species has been reported as entheogenic in a human bioassay but chemical analysis is lacking. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus tacaquinensis

(Cactaceae) Columnar cactus originally collected in Cochabamba, Taquimbala, Bolivia. Produced white flowers up to 23cm long with dark brown hairs. Reported to contain several phenethylamine alkaloids. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus tarijensis

(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus tarijensis ssp. Herzogiana

(Cactaceae) - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus terscheckii - Cardon grande

(Cactaceae) Gigantic broad columnar cactus native to Catamarca, Argentina, interestingly thought to possibly contain methylated tryptamine alkaloids as well as Anhalonine, N,N-Dimethylmescaline and Mescaline. - 100 seeds £2.00

**Trichocereus thele-
gonoides**

(Cactaceae) Reported from this species is Hordenine at 10-50 mg/100 grams of fresh cactus tissue along with a small amount of mesca-
line. - 100 seeds £2.00

**Trichocereus
validus**

(Cactaceae) Thought to have been originally collected in S.E. Bolivia. Likely to contain a very clean alkaloid makeup although needs to be looked at in more detail as some confusion in this species exists. This species is said to have the potential to become tree like with age. - 100 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus werdermannianus

(Cactaceae) Huge columnar cactus native to Bolivia eventually growing into a large tree over 5 meters tall! Reported to contain 3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine, 3-Methoxytyramine, 4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine, Tyramine as well as Mes-
caline. A promising species. - 100 seeds £2.00

Turbinicarpus lophophoroides

(Cactaceae) A slow growing dwarf species long sought after by cactus collectors and highly protected in it's native habitat of Mexico. This species is named for it's striking resemblance to *Lophophora williamsii*. Bears light pink flowers in the summer that are considerably larger than *lophophora sp.* flowers. This species is rot-prone and requires constant warmth throughout the summer to flower but can tolerate brief freezing spells in the winter. Reported to contain traces of mesca-
line. - 50 seeds £2.00

Turbinicarpus pseudomacrolele

(Cactaceae) *Turbinicarpus* species require a coarse compost and are particularly rot-prone in the winter. Analysis has shown this species to contain Hordenine at 1-10 mg of total alkaloids per 100 gm of fresh weight cactus along with mescaline. - 50 seeds £2.00

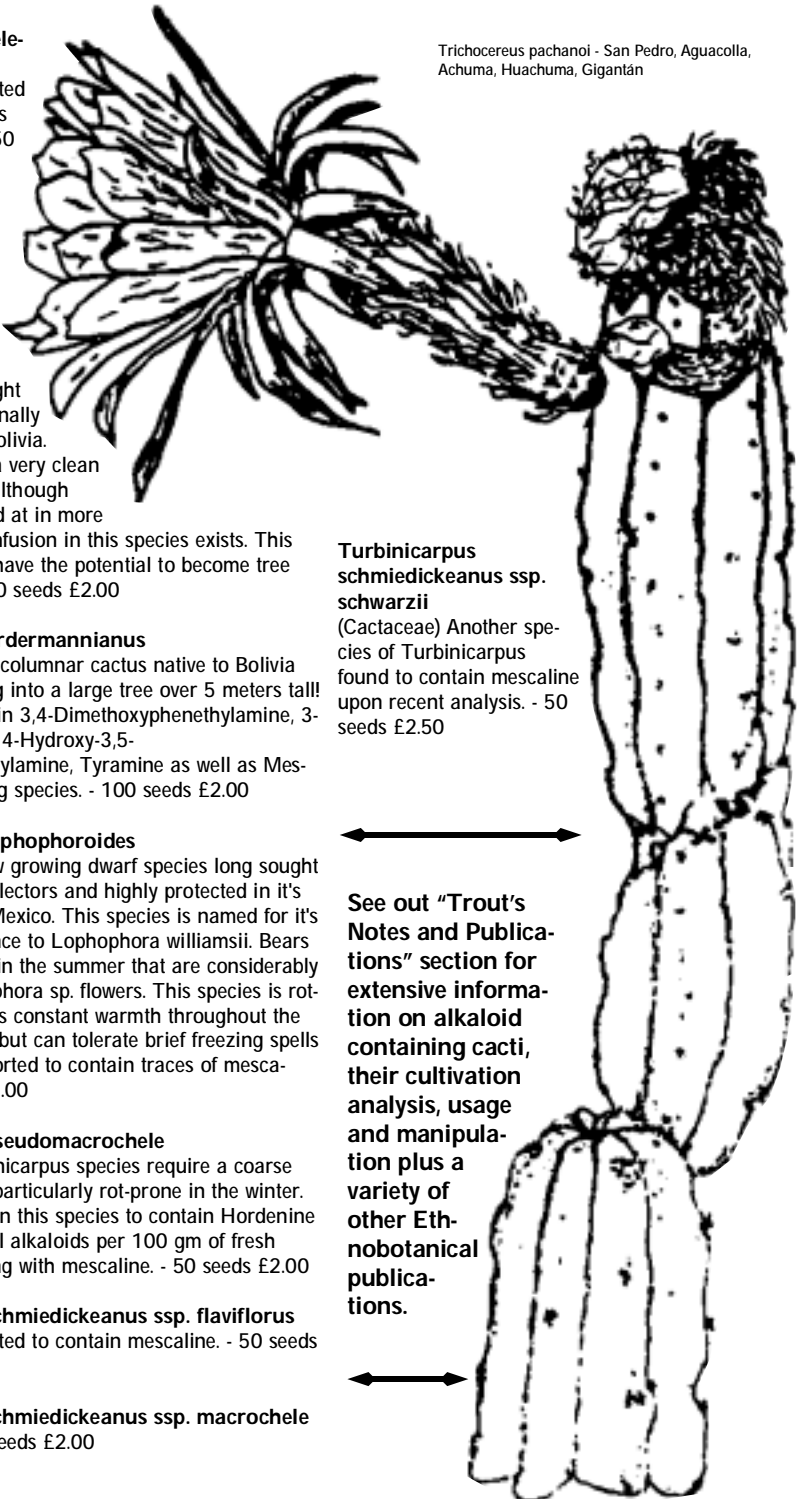
Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus ssp. flaviflorus

(Cactaceae) Reported to contain mescaline. - 50 seeds £3.00

Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus ssp. macrochele

(Cactaceae) - 50 seeds £2.00

Trichocereus pachanoi - San Pedro, Aguacolla, Achuma, Huachuma, Gigantán



**Turbinicarpus
schmiedickeanus ssp.
schwarzii**

(Cactaceae) Another species of *Turbinicarpus* found to contain mescaline upon recent analysis. - 50 seeds £2.50

See out "Trout's
Notes and Publica-
tions" section for
extensive informa-
tion on alkaloid
containing cacti,
their cultivation
analysis, usage
and manipula-
tion plus a
variety of other Eth-
nobotanical
publica-
tions.

Herbarium

Banisteriopsis caapi - Ayahuasca, yagé, hoasca (Malthigaceae) Ayahuasca is a term from Quechua, a South American Indian language and translating from huasca meaning "vine" or "liana" and aya meaning "souls" or "dead people" or "spirits" the name reads as "vine of the souls", "vine of the dead" or "vine of the spirits". Ayahuasca is one of the most culturally prevalent entheogens in the world said to "enter into almost all aspects of the life of the people who use it" being compared to an umbilical cord that links humans to their mythical past. Prepared as a concoction usually along with at least one admixture, Ayahuasca has been used traditionally in Amazonian Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, the Orinoco of Venezuela and the Pacific Coast of Colombia/Ecuador. It has also been adopted into the practices of modern suburban shamans throughout Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador & Peru. Often known as vegetalistas they use plant eachers toderive knowledge and diagnose and cure illness. Missionary Father Tastevin observed "the Indians believed in a veritable telepathic effect of yagé.....they take it in order to find out whether a sick person will become well, to look into the future, to divine, to find out how, for example, one of their own is doing who is on a journey etc. They also believe that Ayahuasca enables them to promptly recognize approaching dangers". Some paye's maintain that with caapi they can cause eclipses of the moon, tornadoes or control the weather. Chemical analysis has shown the Ayahuasca liana to contain a complex of monoamine

oxidase inhibiting β -carboline alkaloids, principally harmine plus harmaline, tetrahydroharmine, harmol, harmic acid, methylester harmic amide, acetyl norharmine, harmine N-oxide, harmalinic acid and ketotetra-hydronorharmine. The Guahiko Indians of the upper Orinoco basin of Colombia & Venexuela have been observed to chew the dried stems of the ayahuasca vine and there is scant evidence of the use of Banisteriopsis snuffs and enemas. The Witoto Indians have also been seen at times to smoke the dried leaves and bark. The Ayahuasca plant and brew have such a vast and rich native mythology in South America that there can be little doubt that it's use stretches back millennia and is surely one of the most important esoterical botanicals in use anywhere.

100g dried vine - £11.00

500g dried vine - £45.00

Psychotria viridis - Chacruna, Amirucapanga (Rubiaceae) The classical principle admixtures of Ayahuasca and Yagé commonly employed throughout Amazonian Peru, Ecuador and Brazil. Related to the coffee plant in a large genus of over 700 species, Psychotria viridis is a small glabrous tree or shrub reaching 14 foot. It's use has been documented by the Sharanahua and Culina Indian tribes of the southwestern Amazon basin, the Kofá Indians of Amazonian Colombia and Ecuador, the Kashinahua of eastern Peru and western Brazil plus in Tarauacá in the Acre of Brazil amongst others. [Individual Chacruna leaf] Said to be added to ayahuasca brews to increase the 'length and vividness' of the visions, analysis has shown the strong presence of a dimethylated tryptamine plus trace amounts of N-methyl-tryptamine and 2-methyl-tetrahydro- β -carboline (MTHC). These compounds hold the other half of the key to the brew's unique synergistic pharmacological interaction between the Ayahuasca liana itself and the principle admixture. These compounds are themselves not orally active but are metabolized by the stomach enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO) due to their similarity to and/or functions as regular neurotransmitters. The β -carboline complex of chemicals found in the Ayahuasca vine block, or inhibit the action of these stomach enzymes and are therefore referred to as MAO inhibitors or MAOI's. When the normally orally inactive Chacruna leaves are combined with the enzyme inhibiting Ayahuasca liana a synergistic action between the two plants and your stomach enzymes provoking one of the most mysterious, ancient and pharmacologically sophisticated experiences of nature. We are pleased to be able to offer authentic dried Chacruna leaves collected from the Peruvian



jungle as well as viable seed grown in North America.

50g dried leaves - £8.00

250g dried leaves - £30.00

Diplopterys cabrerana (syn. *Banisteriopsis rusbyana*) - Chaliponga, Chagropanga, oco-yagé, pucahuasca, Huambisca

(Cuatrecasas/Malpighiaceae) The leaves of this scant liana, originally classified as a *Banisteriopsis* species, *Diplopterys cabrerana* is regarded one of the most important principle admixtures of Ayahuasca or Yagé, said "to heighten and lengthen" the drinks inebriation causing a bluish aureole of the visions known as Benkuja to the Harakmbet Indians who asset that this admixture be only utilized by shamans after their fourth or fifth session as it's effects are believed to be permanent. Chemical analysis of this species has shown the presence of high quantities of a dimethylated tryptamine and it's 5-methoxy variant, N-methyltryptamine, bufotenine plus trace amounts of N-methyltetrahydro- β -carboline. A more varied and potent alkaloid make-up, which can attribute to the shamans beliefs in this plant species. Often used throughout the upper Amazon as a preferred principle admixture this species also grows in the Amazonian lowlands, southern Colombia & Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, western Brazil and Peru where our material is collected from. In recent times *Diplopterys cabrerana* has become a very popular admixture amongst ayahuasca practitioners in the northern hemisphere.

25g Dried Leaves - £6.50

150g Dried Leaves - £30.00

Mimosa hostilis - Vinho de jurema

(Leguminosae) Derived from the root bark of this bushy treelet is the Brazilian ceremonial drink Vinho do Jurema, said to permit the partaker to "see glorious visions of the spirit land, with flowers and birds. They might catch a glimpse of the clashing rocks that destroy souls of the dead journeying to their goal or see the Thunderbird shooting lightning from a huge tuft on his head and producing claps of thunder by running about". Forming the basis of the Ajuncá ceremony of the Pankarurú Indians and traditionally being employed by the Karirí, Tuscha, Fulnio, Guage Acora, Pimentiera, Atanayá and other tribes, Jurema has now entered into Afro-American rituals in eastern Brazil. An 1881 report of the Sertões people states that they "extract from jurema a certain kind of intoxicating wine with delightful effects.....they strip off the bark and after boiling it for 24 hours, they add honey to counteract the astringency of the inebriating drink which is kept for later use". Crushed roots of Jurema were once also rubbed into the soles of the feet for an aphrodisiac effect, a practice said to have been especially popular among females. *Mimosa hostilis* root bark has also reportedly been smoked as a "marijuana



substitute" by central American guerilla groups under the name Dormilona (sleepy one). Interestingly enough chemical analysis has shown the bark to contain a dimethylated tryptamine which is not orally active leaving some questions as to the exact action of Vinho de Jurema.

50g dried root bark - £10.00

250g dried root bark - £40.00

Areca catechu - Betel Nut

(Palmae) The nuts of this tropical palm tree form the basis of the stimulant betel chew which has a reputation as a panacea. As well as a stimulant Betel is also used in Ayurvedic medicine for headaches, stomach pains, venereal disease, fever, rheumatism and a number of other complaints. Theophrastus made references to the betel nut which also appears in early Sanskrit texts under the name 'guvka' or 'pinlang'. In India it has also been integrated within the social and religious system, the gods are said to lack betel in heaven and that humans should offer them betel to keep them in a beneficial mood. Also used as a magical charm and amulet thought to protect against the evil eye and ward off demons. In Indian cultures the knowledge of traditional preparation methods for betel nut is considered nigh on a high art and specific variations of recipes are often passed on through generations as revealed knowledge.

500g chopped nuts - £6.00

2kg chopped nuts - £20.00

Laboratory Supplies

Spawn Bags with Filter Patches

Autoclavable, gusseted spawn incubation bags with a microporus filter patch to allow air exchange without contamination. Dimensions: 21" x 8" x 4&3/4" unsealed. - 10 Bags £7.00

HEPA Filter Venting Closure

A unique concept to allow air to flow in and out of a vessel whilst still preventing bacteria, moulds and foreign spores from contaminating the environment inside the culture vessel. This is an autoclavable thick walled silicone stopper fitted with a hydrophobic ultrafine glass microfibre HEPA rated filter which retains 99.97% of all particles down to 0.3µm in size. A really useful feature of this stopper is that once it is in place and protecting a vessel from contamination, needles may be used to penetrate the silicone body of the stopper for inoculations then retracted to leave a sealed environment. Suitable for culture vessels and flasks up to 2.5 litres in capacity. Pictured on the right. - £12.00 each - £45.00 for 5

Agar Media Bottle - 1000ml

Autoclavable narrow mouth polypropylene 1000ml bottles with permanent volume graduations. Ideal for sterilising and then pouring agar media and other liquids. Conforms to DIN 13316 and 168 standards. £5.00

Media Bottle - 1000ml

Autoclavable wide mouth polypropylene 1000ml bottle. Suitable for grain type media. £5.00

Wide Mouth Straight Sided Jars

Ideal high quality substitute for the Ball/Kerr type canning jars featured in the PF literature. These are leakproof, translucent straight sided Polypropylene jars complete with screwcap. Both the jar and cap are fully autoclavable offering excellent heat and chemical resistance, closing to form an airtight seal. The screwcap can be punctured to create inoculation holes. These quality laboratory jars can easily withstand long term repeated use and sterilisation. Available in standard 250ml capacity (65x110mm) and a larger sized 500ml (110x75mm) capacity, illustrated above left.

250ml Wide Mouth Jar 4 for £15.00

500ml Wide Mouth Jar 4 for £20.00

Inoculation Loop

Nickel-chromium wire inoculation loop with colour coded plastic handles conforming to the Howie recommendations. Designed for streaking spores across petri dishes of agar media. Available in two sizes:

Regular, with a 1/300ml volume, 2.91mm loop. £5.00

Small, with a 1/500ml volume, 2.26mm loop. £5.00

Inoculation Syringes - Sterile, individually packed polypropylene inoculation syringes and needles should you want to make your own inoculation syringes or split ones you already have. Available in 2 syringe sizes, 5ml & 10ml, both coming with 51mm gauge 19 needles.

10x 5ml syringes £6.00

10X10ml syringes £7.00

30x5ml syringes £14.00

30x10ml syringes £16.00

Petri Dishes, Autoclavable

Made from transparent, break-resistant polymethylpentene thermoplastic these autoclavable petri dishes are also resistant to most chemicals and can withstand temperatures of up to 175°C and repeated use. Dimensions: 100mm x 15mm 5 dishes £20.00

Petri Dishes, Disposable

Pre-sterilized high quality precision molded crystal polystyrene disposable single vent petri dishes. Ideal for quick and easy culturing. Come in sealed airtight packs of 20 dishes. Diameter: 90mm.

Sleeve of 20 dishes £4.00]

5 sleeves of 20 dishes £16.00



Trout's Notes & Publications

By K. Trout & Friends

An information abstraction and annotation service.

Dedicated to better living through education and awareness

Tired of not getting enough information? Now you can get more information than you probably want. Gnostic Garden are very pleased to now be able to offer Trout's Notes and Publications for distribution. Trout's Notes are not books per se but rather, are compilations of notes, summaries of chemical, botanical, pharmacological and ethnobotanical data and abstractions of scientific papers. Perhaps most valuable is the listings of references for further research and reading. They are interesting and highly informative. All are provided for educational purposes only. For details of the contents of each publication see our website.

· **The Peyote Crisis and Some Suggestions.**

[Item C-1] 5 A4 pages £3.00

A discussion of the current crisis and alternatives that may help preserve this species as a sacramental plant. 100% of the proceeds from sales of this item will be donated to the NAC or groups dedicated towards the preservation of peyote as one of the most important sacramental plants.

· **Trout's Notes on the Cultivation and Propagation of Cacti.**

[Item C-2] 56 A5 pages plus illustrated 4 page cover - £5.00

The care, cultivation, propagation, and disease control of the known mescaline producers and some other selected cacti. Includes photos of cacti, pests, grafting etc. A must for all cacti growers.

· **Trout's Summary of the Occurrence of Mescaline**

[Item C-3] 16 A5 pages plus illustrated 4 page cover - £3.00

List and comments on all known positive identifications of mescaline within cacti with published yields as of February 2001, references and notes plus photographic illustrations of cacti.

· **Trout's Notes on the Mescaline Containing Species**

[Item C-4] 95 pages including table of contents, 4 page index and C-3. £10.00

Descriptions, published chemistry and much miscellany on the mescaline containing plants.

· **Trout's Notes on Mescaline. (Physical and toxicological data; and pharmacology.)**

[Item C-5] 67 including plus table of contents, 3 page index and C-3. £8.00

Physical data concerning mescaline and its salts, toxicology, published occurrences, pharmacological and metabolic notes, references for further research, analytical reagents, Rf values and assays.

· **Trout's Notes on: Peyote and mescaline; (Usage and Manipulations with reference to San Pedro)**

By K. Trout and Justin Case

[Item C-6] 39 pages plus table of contents, 3 page index. £6.00

Preparation and use of the plant material, abstracts of published laboratory isolation techniques, Justin Case's isolation of mescaline for lay people, purification of alkaloids, some thoughts for future exploration, description and preparation of many analytical reagents and a long list of useful assays. Overlaps with "Mescaline" (analytical reagents, assays and list of occurrence).

· **Trout's Notes on Mescaline II.**

[Item C-7] 115 pages including table of contents, 4 page index and C-3. £10.00

Combines "Mescaline [C-5]" and "Peyote and Mescaline [C-6]".

· **Trout's Notes on Some Other Succulents. [Aizoceae and Euphorbiaceae]**

[Item C-8] 24 pages including table of contents and 3 page index. £5.00

History, botanical descriptions, chemistry, cultivation information and a summary of our ground breaking assays potentially detecting not just DMT but also, for the first time, 5-MeO-DMT in members of the Aizoceae. Also includes a few assorted observations on members of the Euphorbiaceae.

· **Trout's Notes on Cactus Alkaloids other than Mescaline; Mainly those found in Mescaline Containing Cacti.**

[Item C-9] 125 pages including 7 pages of references and a 20 page index. £10.00

Extensive physical data, pharmacology if available and distribution of most types of entheogenic cacti. Includes *Coryphantha* alkaloids, C-10 and a glossary.

· **By Species Listing of the Distribution of the Alkaloids found in Mescaline Containing Cacti (including some *Coryphantha* alkaloids).**

[Item C-10] 12 pages including 3 pages of references. Included in C-9. £3.00

· **Trout's Notes on Acacia species reported to contain tryptamines and/or β -carbolines.**

[Item A-1] 69 pages including table of contents, 3 pages of references, 6 page index and 3 page common name/synonym cross-listing. £8.00

Includes a simple listing by compound and a summary of common names, synonyms, some descriptions, ethnobotany and chemistry for those species reported to contain tryptamine, its substituted derivatives and/or β -carbolines. Includes yields published, references and parts analysed.

· **Summary of the Occurrence of Phenethylamines, Tryptamines and β -Carbolines in the Genus *Acacia*.**

[Item A-2] 5 pages £3.00

A simple listing by compound. Includes yields published (unless variable), references and parts analysed.

· **A Simple Alkaloid Volatizer.**

[Item A-3] 4 pages; 2 of text and 2 diagrams [Included with D-1 and FS-X4. £2.00

Easy to construct- No restricted parts-Copyright-free design.

· **Cultivation of *Desmanthus* for root bark production. (by Justin Case)**

[Item D-1] 3 pages of text plus 2 of text and 2 diagrams for the volatizer (i.e. includes A-3). £4.00

Simple home strategy for growing medicinal root crops with the focus on *Desmanthus illinoensis* and *D. leptolobus*; potential ayahuasca analogue plants successfully evaluated in humans. Includes plans, below, for an easy to make alkaloid volatizer.)

· **Trout's Notes on the Genus *Desmodium*.**

[Item D-2] 39 pages including table of contents and 8 page index. £5.00

Chemistry as published, synonyms when available, folk uses of numerous species and a brief pharmacological overview of *D. gangeticum*. Possibly the single most complete treatment of the chemistry and ethnomedicine of this genus yet written.



Trout's Fact Sheets

Not casual reading. Factually dense compilations. Alkaloid entries include physical and toxicological data and references for in-depth information. Some interesting trivia. Listings of reported occurrences are subject to change, revision or correction without notice. Assay procedures and Rf table assume knowledge of safe chemical handling, some lab experience and a technical background on the part of the reader. All are subject to correction, revision or updating without notice. Page numbers may vary from those stated due to revisions or format changes.

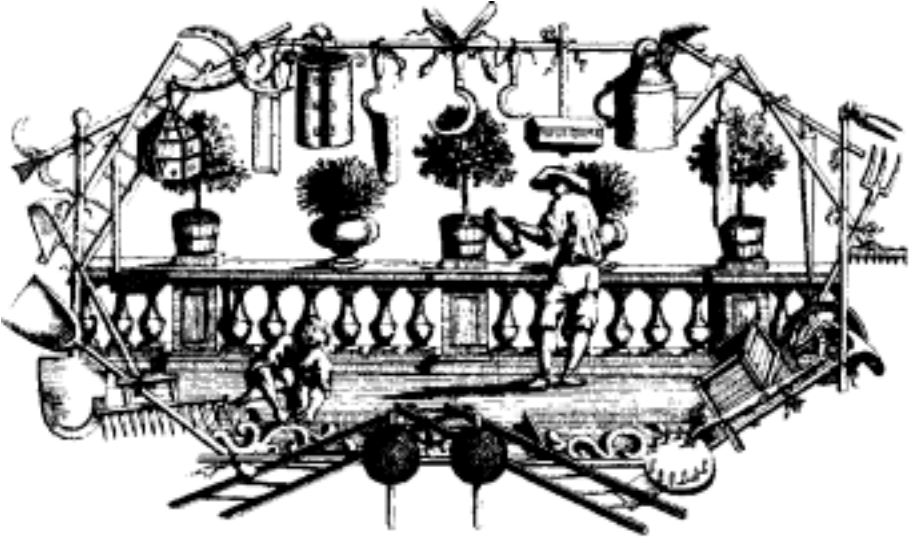
- **FS-A1 Harmine fact sheet.** 5 pages £3.00
- **FS-M1 5-Bromo-N,N-dimethyltryptamine and 5,6-Dibromo-N,N-dimethyltryptamine fact sheet.** 2 pages £2.00
- **FS-X1 Assays for some indoles from higher plants fact sheet.** 9 pages £4.00
Chromophoretic reagents and assay procedures useful for differentiating some indoles, several useful techniques for crude estimations of alkaloid content and Color reactions and chromophores reported for some indolic compounds.
- **FS-X2 Rf table for gramine and some tryptamines.** 6 pages £3.00
Reported Rf values for gramine and selected tryptamines observed in Phalaris and some legumes using a wide variety of pc or tlc solvent systems. Invaluable for the serious entheobotanical researcher.
- **FS-X3 Tryptamines from higher plants: Assays for some indoles**
83 A4 pages including table of contents and 4 page index. £10.00
Includes physical and toxicological data on the major tryptamines found in higher plants, as well as Trout's Notes #FS-X1 and FS-X2. Also contains abstracts of a variety of applicable papers. Dense and detailed information for the serious entheobotanist.
- **FS-X4 Tryptamines from higher plants: Isolation, Extraction and Manipulations.**
35 A4 pages including table of contents and 2 page index. £10.00
Justin Case's extraction for lay people, abstracts of published extractions and Isolations and associated items of interest. Very clear, precise and detailed information on the extraction of entheogenic tryptamine alkaloids. Contains Trout's Notes #A-3, a simple volatizer. Recommended.
- **FS-X5 Tryptamines from higher plants: Reported occurrences of a few tryptamines.**
26 A4 pages including table of contents. £10.00
Reported occurrences of the major tryptamines encountered in higher plants, percentages if reported, references and results of tlc assays. Very useful and interesting information, what you wish was listed in Pharmacotheon's index.



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Richard Spruce, an early pioneering Ethnobotanist who was the first to document the use of Ayahuasca and collect samples for chemical analysis.

Resources



Suggested Reading

- **Herbs of the Northern Shaman - A Guide to Mind-Altering Plants of the Northern Hemisphere** by Steve Andrews - Loompanics Unlimited (UK Book - US Publication) 2000
- **Pharmacotheon - Entheogenic drugs, their plant sources and history** by Jonathan Ott - Natural Products Co. (US) 1993
- **The Botany and Chemistry of Hallucinogens** - by R.E. Schultes & A. Hoffman - Charles C Thomas Publisher (US) 1980
- **Psychedelic Shamanism : The Cultivation, Preparation & Shamanic Use of Psychotropic Plants** by Jim DeKorne - Loompanics (US) 1994
- **Plants of the Gods - Their Sacred, Healing and Hallucinogenic Powers** -by Richard Evans Schultes & Albert Hoffman - Healing Arts Press (US) 1992
- **Entheogens and the Future of Religion** - Edited by Robert Forte - Council on Spiritual Practices (US) 1997
- **Pharmako/Poeia - Plant Powers, Poisons and Herbcraft** by Dale Pendell - Mercury House (US) 1994

Book source

Frog & Falcon Book Selection, 1 Broxholme Lane, Doncaster, DN1 2LJ. All the above books and more.

Please support these Journals:

- **The Entheogen Review: The Journal of Unauthorized Research on Visionary Plants and Drugs**, 564 Mission Street, box 808-NG, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA.
- 4 issue subscription US\$25 (USA), US\$35 (UK, Europe & others).
- **Eleusis - Information Bulletin of the Italian Society for Study of Consciousness (SISSC)**, c/ o Museo Civico di Rovereto, Largo S. Caterina 43, I - 38068, Roverto (TN), Italy.
- 3 issue subscription: Europe US\$30, other countries US\$32, by International Mail Order.
- **Curare - Journal for Ethnomedicine**, VVB - Verlag für Wissenschaft und Bildung, Amand Aglaster, Markgrafenstr. 67, D-10969 Berlin, Germany.
- Yearly subscription 68 dm, single issue 48 dm.
(Send them an International Reply Coupon or two for more information on any of these publications, all journals are bi-lingual)

Papers & Essays

Photocopies of specific papers and essays from most science journals can be acquired from The British Library Documents Supply Centre through your local library for around 40p each.

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Payment & Ordering details

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Conditions of sale

Nothing is sold for the purpose of internal consumption or external application of any kind. All

seeds, plants and herbs are supplied for horticultural purposes and research purposes only.

Some species such as those containing tropane alkaloids are highly toxic, possibly fatal, we accept no responsibility for the result of use or misuse of anything supplied. All information regarding chemical composition, pharmacological or other properties is for scholarly interest and novelty value only and is not to be considered an endorsement for such activities. Such information has been published elsewhere and may be based on myth or faulty research hence inaccurate and is not guaranteed to represent scientific truth at this point or any point in the past or future. If any part of our terms is found to be unlawful, it shall not affect the validity of the remainder. Errors and omissions excepted. Placing an order is an agreement to these terms.

Returns, Exchanges & Refunds

Any plants or seeds that arrive damaged must be returned within seven days of arrival and in their original packaging and unrepotted. We cannot exchange plants that have been damaged by customer mistreatment, neglect, pests and disease etc. Although it may seem obvious returned seeds cannot have been planted or treated in any way and must be in the original packaging. Items damaged in transit will be replaced upon return of the damaged items. The customer is responsible for incurring the cost and ensuring safe delivery of returned goods. Refunds on spent postage cannot be given. Refund or lost order claims must be accompanied by order and payment receipts. Such suitable proof of fact of disputed credit card payments must be given before a refund can be issued. When ordering from outside the UK, plant/seed species that are refused entry into your country by customs cannot be refunded, resent or exchanged *unless* they are returned to us. If they are returned to us, only then can a refund or substitution be sent. It is up to you to check your countries import laws before ordering. Please note that these are living organisms and the proper care and attention must be given to sustain their life.

Postage & Delivery - UK

1g - 150g	- £1.00
151g - 350g	- £2.00
351g - 800g	- £3.00
601g - 800g	- £4.00
801g - 1kg	- £5.00
1kg+	- £6.00

Seeds with no specified weight should be taken as weighing 1g for postage and plants calculated as 250g. Postage for Trout's Notes is 10% of the price. Shipping to the EU is UK rate x1.5
Shipping to the Rest of the World is UK rate x2



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