



## Plants for sale at Dokmai Garden, Chiangmai

December 4, 2010

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Dear plant lover,

This is a list of species for sale at Dokmai Garden, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

We focus on rare plants from northern Thailand, or plants rarely found for sale elsewhere in Thailand. We keep some common species too if we have surplus from our garden. We sell small container grown seedlings or cuttings for the local market only, no export.

The prices are based on age, difficulties for propagation and availability, i.e. a rarely traded plant is more expensive than a commonly sold plant. The income from selling plants is used to run Dokmai Garden, and if the seedling is delivered by conservationists, we share the profit with them to further promote their forestation efforts and seed expeditions. Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Shower of Gold (*Cassia fistula*) and Redwood (*Xylia xylocarpa*) can be obtained for free at governmental nurseries, why we do not offer such species.

By providing the scientific name you can google it and then pick your favourite Thai or English name of choice. Vernacular names are as many as the stars, and sometimes one name is applied on several totally unrelated species. The scientific names are precise, only referring to one species, and enable you access to everything published about that plant, worldwide.

For accuracy, we use Mabberley's Plant Book (2008) which contains all plant genera and families in the world, the Flora of Thailand series (1970-2010) and Tem Smitinand's check list Thai Plant Names (2001). All these publications are available at Dokmai Garden. Our experience is that some illustrated plant books written by amateurs often contain many serious mistakes, why information from such books should be cross-checked with several other sources. Since all plants in this species list are grown at Dokmai Garden, we have personal experience from their cultivation in the Chiang Mai valley.

The tree sizes refer to maximum height.

Any newly planted seedling should be temporarily protected from the sun.

*For pictures, kindly visit our blog [www.dokmaidogma.wordpress.com](http://www.dokmaidogma.wordpress.com) and scroll the content, or use the search function to find a particular species, or select the category “Plants in our sales nursery”. This is still at an early stage, so if you can not find a picture, simply google it!*

The list is arranged in alphabetical order based on the scientific name, and under the following categories:

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Holders of the Dokmai Garden V.I.P. cards (600 Baht) entitles you a 20% discount on our plants (not soil remediation) and unlimited visits to the garden during a year.

Anybody on our mailing list who brings a new customer who signs up for our mailing list too, will have a 20% discount on our plants (not soil remediation) at that occasion.

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## SHRUBS

*Acacia concinna*, Fabaceae, Lanna. This is a scandent shrub from the dry lowland forests. It produces leaves which are often sold in the Thai vegetable markets. 50 B.

*Barleria cristata*, Acanthaceae, Lanna. This variety has flowers with decorative white and blue stripes. At Dokmai Garden it grows quickly in full sun, and is a superb hedge plant. It is untouched by most insects, with the exception of the cute butterfly *Junonia hierta*, but this yellow-black-metallic-blue butterfly still enhances the colours of your garden. 50 B.

*Barleria lupulina*, Acanthaceae, Madagascar. This ornamental bush has leaves with pink midveins, and cigar-like flower panicles from which decorative light yellow flowers emerge. It is the lazy gardeners choice, as it can stand prolonged droughts without problems, and is insect resistant. Fast growing. 50 B. **NEW!**

*Brugmansia x candida*, Solanaceae, South America. This is the classical garden hybrid of the Angel's trumpet, with large white flowers. To grow it successfully here in the tropics, you need a frost-free high elevation garden, and you need to provide a lot of nitrogen and water it twice a day. Drainage is crucial, why we suggest growing it on slope or in a very large pot. Spectacular when in blossom, with a fragrance reaching very far. Rapid growth. 100 B.

*Clerodendrum quadriloculare*, Lamiaceae, the Philippines. This is an ornamental bush with violet leaf-undersides, and large white flower panicles. It prefers half-shade and regular watering. Briefly deciduous. 60 B.

*Coffea arabica*, Rubiaceae, East Africa. This is the classical coffee plant. Although the commercial coffee plantations in Lanna are situated in the mountains, you can grow this species also in the Chiang Mai valley. The most important factor to consider is shade, do not allow even a minute in the sunshine. Planting them under a longan with hanging branches is wise. Also, you need to give water during the dry season. You can harvest and roast the fruits when they are green. 70 B

*Crinum asiaticum* 'Purple selection', Amaryllidaceae, tropical Asia. The Giant Crinum can grow two meters tall, and displays reddish flowers at intervals throughout the year. The flowers are fragrant too. It likes full sun, and do not worry if it gets dry for a while, this is a strong native! 250 B.

*Ficus pumila*, Moraceae, Southeast Asia. The "Creeping Fig" is perfect for covering any concrete or brick construction with an evergreen foliage. We do

not suggest you put it on painted or plastered walls. Keep it wet. We sell surplus plants for 50 B.

*Hiptage benghalensis*, Malpighiaceae, Lanna. This bush or small tree forms fantastic flowers, reminding of lemon sherbe. The fragrant flowers are formed in January. Easy to care for, no problems with insects. 100 B.

*Hymenocallis caribaea*, Amaryllidaceae, West Indies. This Spider-lily has a decorative, white and funnel-shaped corona surrounded by long white lobes and long elegant filaments. You need to plant the bulbs 15-20 cm deep in a good soil to produce flowers. 50 B.

*Jatropha curcas*, Euphorbiaceae, South America. The Physic nut has poisonous nuts containing jatropha oil, which can be used straight as a fuel for a rice tractor, or be processed into bio diesel. It thrives in very dry environments, and sheds the leaves in the dry season, unless irrigated. It can be used as a living fence or as a curious shrub. We sell a large specimen in a large pot. 100 B.

*Lagerstroemia indica*, Lythraceae, India. This is a popular ornamental bush or small tree with deep pink and wrinkled flowers. It can stand a drought but thrives in moist soils. With irrigation it can produce flowers for a long time. 90 B

*Musa acuminata x balbisiana* (AAB) “Gluay roi wee”, Musaceae, Malaysia. Most visitors who come to Dokmai Garden admire our specimen of the ‘one-hundred-handed-banana’ and ask us where we got it, and if we have it for sale. Now we have *one* specimen for sale. Taking suckers is delicate if they are crowded. You can easily hurt both sucker and mother plant, why we are very restrictive in our harvesting. 500 B.

*Musa acuminata* ssp. *zebrina*, Musaceae, Sumatra. The Blood banana is an attractive ornamental species seen at for example the Four Seasons Resort. It is a wild forest banana of a special bloodstained subspecies. Like most other forest bananas, the fruits are inedible due to the seeds. 150 B.

*Musella lasiocarpa*, Musaceae, Yunnan/China. This ornamental banana produces beautiful yellow bracts. The fruits can not be eaten. Rare in the wild. 500 B.

*Phyllodium pulchellum*, Fabaceae, Lanna. This Lanna understory plant is in fact an interesting ornamental. It favours a moist shady place. It contains psychedelic tryptamins, why insects or mammals avoid feeding on this plant. It can be used as a source of a home-made insecticide. 150 B.

## CLIMBERS

*Afgekia mahidoliae*, Fabaceae, Western Thailand and Burma. Although discovered in 1967, this gorgeous climber is still unknown to most tropical gardeners and gardening books. It has a very limited range in nature, confined to the mountains of western Thailand bordering Burma. The scientific name *Afgekia* comes from the initials of the Irish botanist Arthur Francis George Kerr, who made the first scientific botanical studies in Lanna (1902). Our experience at Dokmai garden is that this is a vigorous climber which stays evergreen with irrigation. Although the purple and white flowers are quite ornamental, its leaves with a silvery rim are the most valuable character. 600 Baht.

*Aristolochia tagala*, Aristolochiaceae, Lanna. This local climber, with its small peculiar and brown flowers, is the host plant of the Golden Birdwing butterfly (*Troides aeacus aeacus*) and the Common Rose butterfly (*Pachliopta aristolochiae*). 100 B.

*Butea superba*, Fabaceae, Lanna. We have searched for this climber for three years, and recently we got some seedlings. It is native, but highly sought for due to its root's medicinal properties, why it has been eradicated in many areas. It forms a massive liana, resistant to drought and fire. The flowers are red. An exclusive and yet more easily managed plant than the popular rain forest plant New Guinea Creeper (*Mucuna bennetti*). 500 B.

*Cissus verticillata*, Vitaceae, Tropical America. Yes, this is the famous living curtain. It grows quickly, demands water and grooming.  
90 B. **NEW!**

*Congea tomentosa*, Verbenaceae, Lanna. "The Shower of orchids" is a fast growing climber and a characteristic of Chiangmai national parks, when producing clouds of violet-pink flowers. It is untidy off season, why it should be positioned where you can admire it from a distance. 200 B.

*Faradaya splendida*, verbenaceae, Queensland, Australia. This massive climber is native to the eastern fringe of the Queensland rainforest facing the sea. It grows well in Lanna if you provide water. It has white blossom, and large

whitish potato-like (or noni-like) fruits. These are poisonous! Not a common plant in Chiang Mai. 200 Baht.

*Gymnema inodorum*, Apocynaceae, Lanna. This medicinal climber is native to the forests of Lanna, Yunnan and Sikkim. It is traditionally used against diabetes and obesity due to a unique ability of inhibiting the increase in the blood glucose level, by interfering with the intestinal glucose absorption process. It likes a shady area. Unlike *G. sylvestre* (Gurmar) this plant can not suppress sweetness. 200 B.

*Tinospora crispa*, Menispermaceae, Lanna. This perennial liana is a well-known medicinal plant since centuries. It is used for both people and elephants, against fevers, infections and for improving the skin flexibility in elderly people. It grows in the dry savannah-like monsoon forests in Chiang Mai. 150 B.

*Vallaris glabra*, Apocynaceae, Thailand. If you like butterflies then this white climber is a good choice. It has a smell of Thai cookies, quite strong in the night. 150 B.

*Wisteria sinensis*, Fabaceae, China. The Blue rain is an awesome ornamental in a temperate climate. Long hanging flower clusters with scented blue flowers. In the Chiang Mai province, it will *not* thrive in the valley. You need to have a high elevation garden, at least 1000 meters, preferably 1500 meters. It will not die in the valley, but it will not grow either. 200 B.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES

*Acacia catechu*, Fabaceae, Burma-Thailand, 10m, deciduous. This *Acacia* has been used as an ingredient of the betel quid. It tolerates very poor and dry soils. Traditionally a good source of fuel wood. 150 B.

*Anisoptera costata*, Dipterocarpaceae, Tak and Esan, 40m, evergreen. This is a very rare tree and we might be the only supplier in the world? A collector's item, and we could probably charge a fortune, but to promote a less conspicuous but rare tree we keep a low price. 200 B.

*Antiaris toxicaria*, Moraceae, tropical Africa, Asia and Australia, 40 m, evergreen. This is the fabled Upas, with a reputation of poisoning its surroundings, making it fatal to even approach. This is of course not true. Although it has been used as an arrowpoison, it is also an excellent shade tree, and the bark is a source of fiber for making clothes. A rare collector's item, or suitable for a hunter's garden. 2000 B.

*Aquilaria crassna*, Thymelaeaceae, Lanna, 30m, evergreen. “Eaglewood” can grow very tall in moist environments, and when infected by a special fungus it produces a very fragrant and valuable resin. Rare in the wild, still logged illegally. 450 B and 200 B.

*Artocarpus lakoocha*, Moraceae, Lanna, 24m, deciduous. Although the female flowers of this jackfruit relative are eaten, this tree is mainly grown due to its funny, irregular and knobbly fruits. 300 B.

*Azadirachta indica*, Meliaceae, Lanna, 25m, deciduous. The Neem tree has a conspicuous reddish and rough bark. The leaves have been used as a traditional vermicide to kill intestinal worms. Their bitterness are appreciated by the Thais, why you often see flowers and leaves for sale in the vegetable markets. You can also make your home-made insecticide from the leaves: 2kg of fresh leaves should be cut in pieces and soaked in 6 litres of water for 6-12 hours. Filter, and spray directly on aphids. They die within two days. 100 B.

*Bauhinia purpurea*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 10 m, deciduous. This is a common ornamental tree in Lanna. Purple flowers are formed among the green leaves, providing a good and yet colourful shade. We sell a fully grown tree which is still in the ground. We need the place for planting another tree. Of course we could simply cut it down and use it as firewood, but that would rip our hearts. If you want it, e-mail us, dig a deep hole at home, come here with a truck and a crew and dig up our tree. Bauhinias are among the few trees that can survive such transfers. We charge a symbolic fee of 150 B for a tree worth 5000 B.

**SOLD!**

*Bauhinia variegata*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 10m, deciduous. If you go to the mountains in January-February you will see spectacular white blossom on naked tree branches, not unlike cherry blossom. This is *Bauhinia variegata*, one of the most spectacular trees in Lanna! 150 B.

*Bischofia javanica*, Euphorbiaceae, Lanna, 35m, semi-evergreen. This is a stream-side tree which is prone to insect attacks. This tree is mostly appealing to collectors rather than general gardeners. 200 B.

*Butea monosperma*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 15m, deciduous. The “Flame-Of-The-Forest” is a characteristic of Chiang mai, and a symbol of the province and Chiang Mai University. The tree is untidy, but the spectacular blossom (we offer the original orange colour only) makes it a worthy local ornamental. Large orange flowers on copper red old leaves is a lovely sight. It grows slowly. 150 B.

*Caryota mitis*, Arecaceae, Palm. This native fishtail palm will reproduce quickly by seeds and root side shoots, eventually form a forest of its own. Under control, it forms very nice solitary trees. 90 B. **NEW!**

*Cassia agnes*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 10m, deciduous. This is an unusual tree in Chiang Mai. Its pink flowers are smaller than the more common *C. bakeriana*, but it is still a sweet darling. As a monsoon plant, it will form masses of flowers on naked branches, given that you do not water during the dry season. 450 B.

*C. bakeriana*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 12m, deciduous. This is one of the most ornamental trees native to Lanna. It is a worthy substitute for cherry blossom, and the flowers are both bigger and more long-lasting than cherries (which can not be grown here in the valley). We keep it as an allée within Dokmai Garden, aiming at creating a pink tunnel. It grows quickly, forming flowers at age 3, but is sensitive to borers, why protective sprays of biodegradable pyrethrin are recommended. 150 B.

*C. javanica*, Fabaceae, Southeast Asia, 20m, evergreen. This tree has its blossom in April-May, and the colour is deep pink, often among green leaves. A most ornamental tree! 100 B.

*Chisocheton cumingianus*, Meliaceae, Lanna, 30m, evergreen. This is a rare plant of the Mahogany family, native to the wet forests of Lanna. It produces stunning blossom and red fruits, making it a spectacular local ornamental, and we can not understand why nobody else sells it. Maybe because it is so hard to find seeds? 500 B.

*Chukrasia velutina*, Meliaceae, Lanna, 25m, deciduous. This tree is native to moist lowland forests, often along streams. As a member of the mahogany family, it has rarely problems with insects, and produces an excellent wood. It is rare in plantation, a collector's plant. 250 B.

*Cinnamomum iners*, Lauraceae, Lanna, 20m, evergreen. Thai cinnamon is a native substitute for True cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*). It can grow in full sun, but would prefer a somewhat shady and moist area. The young leaves are quite beautiful. 150 B.

*Citharexylum spinosum*, Verbenaceae, Caribbean, Evergreen. Fiddlewood has been widely planted in the tropics as an ornamental plant. Its white fragrant

flowers and quick growth make it suitable for making green screens. It is attractive to bees as well.

150 B. **NEW!**

*Cochlospermum vitifolium*, Bixaceae, South America, 12m deciduous. “The Brazilian Rose” is a fast growing tree which produces lovely rose-like and butter-yellow flowers on naked branches. It demands pruning to avoid a leggy shape. 150 B.

*Couroupita guianensis*, Lecythidaceae, South America, 35m, sheds green leaves briefly every 3 months. The peculiar “Cannonballtree” forms fleshy red flowers which develop into cannonball fruits. It grows at Doi Suthep temple by mistake, as its Thai name “Sala” indicates it was the tree under which Lord Buddha was born. The real “Sala” is *Shorea robusta*. 200 B.

*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, Fabaceae, eastern Thailand, Vietnam. This is a real rosewood, used for making Chinese furniture. Uncommon. 300 B.

*Dipterocarpus alatus*, Dipterocarpaceae, Lanna, 45m, briefly deciduous. This is the same tree as those tall giants you see on the old Chiang Mai – Lamphun road. Once a majestic inhabitant of the now gone lowland monsoon forests. Forms ectomycorrhiza with edible mushrooms 100 B.

*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, Dipterocarpaceae, Lanna, 40m, briefly deciduous. This handsome tree is native to the lowlands and the rice fields. 100 B.

*Firmiana colorata*, Malvaceae/Sterculiaceae, Lanna, 15m, deciduous. This plant has a magnificent red blossom on naked branches. A perfect tree for the dry monsoon garden. In addition, it is a magnet for all sorts of nectar-feeding birds. 300 B.

*Holoptelea integrifolia*, Ulmaceae, Lanna, 20m, deciduous. This is a tree for anyone who misses the elms of temperate regions. The fruits look like winged elm-tree seeds, but this is a true native of the dry lowlands of Lanna. The bark is a traditional antibiotic, and has been used to treat skin infections. 200 B.

*Hopea odorata*, Dipterocarpaceae, Lanna, 40m, evergreen. Once a king of the lowland monsoon forests, but due to its excellent, insect resistant dark timber, large trees are now very rare. It is said that if the tree is cut down to build your house, the female spirit that inhabits it, will haunt your house. Therefore, it seems most timber were exported. A young tree in blossom smells lovely of honey! Slow growth, but worth waiting for! 250 B.

*Hura crepitans*, Euphorbiaceae, South America, 20m, briefly deciduous. This peculiar tree demands a focal point. It is spiny, fast growing, and usually spared by insects, The latex is very poisonous and kills fish. 1000 B.

*Kopsia arborea*, Apocynaceae, Lanna, 12m, evergreen. This ornamental tree is native to evergreen forests, thus demanding plenty of water. It has lovely white flowers with a red eye. The inedible fruits look very much like black olives, and are often mistaken for pili nut (*Canarium* spp., Burseraceae). 150 B. **NEW!**

*Lagerstroemia macrocarpa*, Lythraceae, Lanna, 12m, deciduous. In our opinion this is the most enchanting member of the *Lagerstroemia* genus, and surprisingly not for sale anywhere else in Chiang Mai!? It has large purple-pinkish flowers, resembling a mix of *Rosa rugosa* and a poppy! It grows slowly, and is sensitive to attacks of the parasitic plant *Dendrophthoe*, but a tree in full blossom is breathtaking! We collected seeds of local forest trees, why these are extremely hardy, and do not need irrigation nor any other kinds of baby-sitting. 200 B.

*Macaranga siamensis*, Euphorbiaceae, Lanna, 20m. The jungle parasol is a new addition to the tropical gardens, being recently described as new to science. The leaves may reach 75 cm, being the largest leaves of any non-palm Thai plant. Make your garden special, and surprise your friends. 500 Baht. **NEW!**

*Mesua ferrea*, Lanna, 30m, evergreen. This is a rare lowland monsoon tree with an excellent dark ironwood. The large, showy flowers look like fried eggs and are believed to arouse sexual desire. Young leaves are spectacular too. Slow growth, but a real aristocrat! 250 B.

*Michelia champaca*, Magnoliaceae, Lanna, 30m, evergreen. This tree used to be very common in the dry teak forests of the Chiang Mai valley. Unfortunately it has a very hard wood, making it an appealing prey for any money-hungry farmer. You will rarely see it in the wild, mostly confined to temples, resorts and fenced private gardens. The yellow flowers has a most appealing fragrance. 30 B.

*Mimusops elengi*, Sapotaceae, India to Australia, evergreen. Many trees are called 'cherry', this is one of them. This is a tree you commonly see at Thai temples, appreciated for its shade and tidy and regular growth. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but they have a very appealing scent. Dried flowers smell nicely too, which is why they are used in India to fill wedding pillows. The fruits are edible, but not very tasty. 70 B.

*Pauldophia ghorta*, Bignoniaceae, Lanna. Small tree up to 7 meters. Interesting red trumpet-shaped flowers. Prefers a shady and moist environment. Grows on Doi Suthep Mountain, but very rare! 900 B.

*Polyalthia longifolia* Annonaceae, India, 8m, evergreen. 'Mast tree' is a good name for this tall, slender and fast growing tree. When planted as a solitary tree, or too far apart, and grown without love, the tree reminds one of a resort with bad economy. However, if you plant the trees 0.5m apart and feed them with nutrients and water, you can create a tall and beautiful screen in a short time. This is a much better option than a tall ugly concrete wall. 50 B.

*Pterocarpus indicus*, Fabaceae, Malayan peninsula, 30m, deciduous. This is the tree you see planted when you leave the Chiang Mai airport to go south. It is a fast growing shade tree. In April it is adorned with short-lived golden flowers, with a smell resembling heather honey and *Corydalis nobilis*. 20 B.

*Pterospermum acerifolium*, Malvaceae/Sterculiaceae, 25m, evergreen. This tree was nicknamed 'bananapeel-flower', as its yellow petals look like banana peels on the ground. When the flowers are in their prime stage, they are white. They are edible, and have been used as a medicine too. The leaves are large, and so are the woody fruits. The wood is beautiful, although not very strong, better suited for interior design. 500 Baht.

*Radermachera ignea*, Bignoniaceae, Lanna, 20m, briefly deciduous. This tree produces interesting orange flowers directly on the trunk. It is popular as an ornamental in Chiang Mai, planted for example in the administrative areas north of town. 150 B

*Ravenala madagascariensis*, Strelitziaceae, Madagascar, evergreen. The Traveller's tree is so called because the leaf bases hold drinking water. In Madagascar, the flowers are pollinated by lemurs and birds which are attracted by the sticky nectar. Today, it is a symbol of the tropics, just like the coconut. Fast growth! 90 B.

*Samanea saman*, Fabaceae, South America, 20 (60) m tall, 40 (76) m broad, deciduous. The Raintree is most conspicuous, and there are many specimens in Chiang Mai from the late 1800s, with a very elegant and tidy crown, giving shade to vast areas (250 square meters each). The red flowers resemble *Albizia*, and they are attractive to butterflies. 100 B.

*Sapindus rarak*, Sapindaceae, Lanna, 35 m tall, briefly deciduous. This native tree has been used for making shampoo. Although a relative of longan and litchi, the fruits are not edible. 200 B. **NEW!**

*Senna garrettiana*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 10m. This fast growing tree has yellow edible flowers and is suitable for the lowlands. The wood has been used as wooden nails in boat building. 150 B.

*Sesbania grandiflora*, Fabaceae, Southern Asia, 12m, briefly deciduous. This is a very untidy tree, but its large red flowers can be fried and adds interesting characteristics to your vegetable garden. The flowers are commonly sold at Thai markets. 50 B.

*Shorea roxburghii*, Dipterocarpaceae, Lanna, 30m, deciduous. This tree has been reduced a lot due to its hardy timber. At nearby Mae Khanin Tai we have used a piece as a bridge to cross a stream, and although it touches soil it lasts for years! The blossom is yellow and fragrant, and many orchids tend to use it as a substrate. 190 B.

*Shorea siamensis*, Dipterocarpaceae, Lanna, 20m, deciduous. This is a strong wood, native to the dry savannahs in Chiang Mai. Ketsanees grandfather used this wood and *S. roxburghii* for making a house in Roi-Et. It still stands 70 years later. Shoreas grow very slowly, but the reward for patience is great. 190 B.

*Sindora siamensis*, Fabaceae, Lanna, 15m, deciduous. This slow growing tree has a beautiful black wood, why loggers have cut down most tall trees. The flat and spiny fruits are edible when green. It is a native of lowland monsoon forests, very hardy. Rarely kept by nurseries. 200 B.

*Spathodea campanulata*, Bignoniaceae, Africa, 20m, evergreen. “The African Tulip Tree” grows quickly and has lovely red flowers used for water squirts. Its brittle wood makes it unsuitable for parking lots. 100 B.

*Syzygium megacarpum*, Myrtaceae, Lanna, 20m, evergreen. This native tree likes shady and moist locations. It has 5 cm broad white flowers. 300 B.

*Terminalia bellirica*, Combretaceae, Lanna, 30m, deciduous. This tree is suitable for dry gardens. Traditionally it has been used for textile dyeing (black), construction, leather tanning, medicine (anything from snake bites to diarrhoea) and even as narcotics (the seeds). 90 B.

*Tetrameles nudiflora*, Datisceae, Lanna, 50m, deciduous. *T. nudiflora* is native to our forests and grows into gigantic proportions. It is a well-known characteristic of the Angkor wat ruins in Cambodia, and can survive on poor soils, even rock. It is deciduous, with birch-like flowers when in blossom. This

specimen's mother comes from Opkhan national park. At Dokmai Garden we have placed it at the very entrance. The specimen we have for sale is still in the ground, so we propose you dig a hole first and then come here and dig it up. The size is ca 160 cm and it grows quickly. If you have a big garden and wants to establish a landmark, this is it! Send us an e-mail if you want it. 500 Baht.

**SOLD AND DELIVERED! WE HOPE TO GET SEEDLINGS LATER**

*Trevesia palmata*, Araliaceae, Lanna, 8m, evergreen. This splendid ornamental is a member of the ginseng family, and its shoots are sometimes sold at local markets. It demands shade and moisture, but is well worth the efforts as the large leaves with their cobweb-like patterns adds to the leaf mosaic. Not common in cultivation. 400 B.

## FRUITS AND NUTS

*Acca sellowiana*, Myrtaceae, South America, 7m, evergreen. The Feijoa has lovely flowers and edible fruits resembling pineapple with a drop of a lady's perfume. When a Maejo pomologist visited Dokmai Garden, this was a new species to him. Princess Sirindhorn has it in her garden, and it grows at Doi Ang Khang too. Elsewhere in Thailand it is very rare. Our specimen thrives very well, preferring seasonal wet and dry climate. 500 B.

*Aegle marmelos*, Rutaceae, India, 15 m, deciduous. The Bael tree has woody fruits, but inside you find a sticky golden pulp that is useful for making marmalade and sweet drinks. The bael drink has an interesting caramel taste and is prepared by Thai grandmothers. The bael fruit is considered to be a potent aphrodisiac. A typical monsoon tree demanding a drought for fruiting. 50 B

*Anacardium occidentale*, Anacardiaceae, Brazil, 12m, evergreen. Our cashews are seedlings from a yellow variety which grows on Koh Samui. This tree of the mango family grows well in dry and poor soils, but would of course appreciate some help. To us, the cashew apples are the treat. Imagine a juicy peach without a stone, well that is the cashew apple (originally the swollen flower stalk). The actual embryo is what we call the 'cashew nut'. It hangs underneath the cashew apple, and packed with irritating compounds this embryo is not meant to be eaten. Thanks to man's cooking abilities, we can enjoy the nuts too. The young leaves are edible. 90 B.

*Ananas comosus* var. 'Nang lae', *South America*. Although the pineapple is originally from South America, local varieties have developed in Thailand during its 400 years of presence here. 'Nang lae' is a famous dessert pineapple from Chiang Rai. It is small, but very tasty!

30 B.

*Annona muricata*, Annonaceae, Tropical America 6-10 m, evergreen. The Soursop or Guanabana has large, soft, spiny fruits filled with a white aromatic pulp and black seeds. The pulp is rich in fruit acids and reminds one of fruit yoghurt. It is an important fruit tree in Southeast Asia, processed into sherbet, juice and ice cream. The pungent leaves are used for making a sleeping potion. Fresh fruits do not keep long, which explains why they are seldom exported.

200 B.

*Annona squamosa*, Annonaceae, South America, 3-6m, evergreen. Sweetsop produces delicious fruits, resembling a fruit yoghurt in taste. It likes hot and dry climate, why it is very suitable for a Chiang Mai garden. It has a modest size, in fact more shrubby than tree-like. 150 B.

*Carissa carandas*, Apocynaceae, Southeast Asia, shrub. Caranda is a native Thai plant grown as a hedge with edible berries. It can be harvested three times a year, and the acidic fruits are either pickled or used for marmalade. 90 B **NEW!**

*Citrus medica* var. *sarcodactylis*, Rutaceae, Southern Himalaya, 7m, evergreen. The "Buddha Hand" is a very old but natural mutant of "Citron". The fragrant fruits contain no flesh and no seeds, and the plant fruits and flowers all year round if irrigated. 250 B.

*Dimocarpus longan* 'Idoh', Sapindaceae, Lanna. Although longan is native to the Lanna forests, different varieties have different taste, just like in apples. The cultivar 'Idoh' is famous for its sweetness, and is grown also at Dokmai Garden. 90 B.

*Dracontomelon dao*, Anacardiaceae, Lanna, 35 (50) m, briefly deciduous. This is a gigantic tree, once a nobility of the lowland monsoon forests, now endangered throughout its native range. Dracontomelon means "dragon apple", and the brown woody fruits contain five nutty seeds, which are said to give special powers. In Thailand the fruits are sold as ornamental "lucky nuts". Not suitable for a small garden. 2000 B.

*Eriobotrya japonica*, Rosaceae, Southern China. Loquat is a very delicious fruit, and we do not know how it will perform in cultivation here in Chiang Mai. The Chinese consider it tropical, so it is well worth a try!

250 B. **NEW!**

*Garcinia schomburgkiana*, Clusiaceae, Southeast Asia. This is a small tree native to the dry monsoon forests of Southeast Asia. The sour fruit is shiny green and shaped like a very small banana. The fruit might be confused with 'Bilimbi' (*Averrhoa bilimbi*), which has straight sour fruits looking like pickled cucumbers. Fruits of *G. schomburgkiana* can be collected from August to September and eaten raw, made into a sauce, or cut into strips for salads. The leaves are edible too, and can be served in a salad or as a cooked vegetable. The tree can be cultivated, but usually the fruits and leaves are collected from the jungle. 200 B.

*Lepisanthes fruticosa*, Sapindaceae, Southeast Asia, evergreen. Luna fruit belongs to the same family as Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) and longan (*Dimocarpus longan*). It forms sweet purplish-black and heart-shaped fruits in April. They are rarely seen in the markets, but is sometimes grown as a back-yard tree. At Dokmai Garden we currently study its potential in making liqueurs. If you want something special for your garden, which would even surprise a visiting biologist, this edible and charming plant is a good choice! 200 B.

*Malpighia emarginata*, Malpighiaceae, South America. Acerola is more rich in vitamin C than oranges. It has tasty red berries, and lovely little pink flowers with stalked petals. Our specimen is large and grows in a large brown clay pot. 450 B .

*Mangifera caloneura*, Anacardiaceae, Lanna, 25m, evergreen. We sell the daughters of the Dokmai Garden forest mango, which has oak-like proportions and an estimated age of 160-220 years. It produces sour fruits only every second year. The fruits are perfect with chili dip and cold beer on a hot day! It is said to harbour powerful spirits. 250 B.

*Mangifera foetida*, Anacardiaceae, Lanna, 30m, evergreen. The horse mango is very rare in Chiang Mai. In fact, we only know about one tree, but it grows nicely. Although native to southern Thailand, and although with a most delicious aroma (like crossing mango with durian), we have never seen plants nor fruits for sale here. 500 B. **NEW!**

*Moringa oleifera*, Moringaceae, Africa and Asia. The Horseradish tree provides edible fruits and leaves. It favours poor soils and dry climate. Do not add too much nutrients. A classical edible tree grown in monsoon farmlands since 3000 years. 60 B.

*Pithecellobium dulce*, Fabaceae, Central America, 20m, briefly deciduous. The Manila tamarind grows quickly and demands no attention, being adapted to dry and wet conditions. It produces pods which contain an edible pink spongy tissue surrounding the seeds, a delicious snack in the tropical evening. When we planted it, we were soon honoured by visits of the indigenous metallic green jewel beetle (*Sternocera aequisignata*, Buprestidae), which loves to eat this tree! The beetle is actually more cool than the tree. 100 B.

*Protium serratum*, Burseraceae, Lanna, 30m, briefly deciduous. This is a jungle fruit, rarely planted and rarely sold. The blackish fruits are refreshing, and the hard timber suitable for construction and furniture. 200 B.

*Psidium guajava* 'Chunchu', Myrtaceae, South America. This particular cultivar of Guava comes from Taiwan. It has smaller and fewer seeds than usual, and is sweeter too. The fruit has a white crispy texture. 90 B.

*Punica granatum* 'Dhaeng Suriya', Lythraceae, India. Most pomegranates sold in Thailand are of an inferior pale quality. This is the Rolls-Royce: deep red with small seeds, and consequently smaller fruits. The Pomegranate was domesticated near the Caspian Sea ca 3000 BC. Pharaoh Tutankhamen (died 1343 BC) had a pomegranate made of silver. "Globus imperialis" was the sign of supreme power for Roman emperors and, is still, for modern kings. Solomon who became king of Israel in 967 BC, had a crown shaped like the fruit. The many seeds made it a symbol of fertility. To understand its value, squeeze the fruits and drink the juice on a hot day! It should be grown in a dry and nutrient poor soil, full sun. 150 B.

*Salacca zalacca*, Arecaceae, Southern Thailand, Malaysia, palm. The tree is a small palm with many spines. Its lovely fruits taste like arrack, but can only be grown where you have shallow ground water or a shaded pond. For a Chiang Mai garden, we suggest you are a devoted collector to be able to rear these. 200 B.

*Spondias pinnata*, Anacardiaceae, Lanna, 20m, deciduous. Hog plum produces fruit in the cool season. They are sold at local markets, and the fragrance resemble apricots. Therefore, a bite is very disappointing, as it is astringent and not very flavourful, at first. Then, the train of flavours starts, and for minutes a series of new fruity flavours emerge. Esan people use it in their papaya salads. Fast growing! 150 B.

*Synsepalum dulciferum*, Sapotaceae, West Africa. The Miracle berry has red fruits which trick your brain. The miraculin triggers your sweet receptors at low pH (when eating a sour fruit or drinking an inferior wine), making your brain believe you actually eat or drink something sweet. The effect lasts about 45 minutes. Tomatoes are delicious in combination with miracle berries. We have a large specimen in a clay pot. 450 B.

*Syzygium cumini*, Myrtaceae, Lanna, 25m, evergreen. The edible fruits resemble black olives or grapes in size and shape, and they have an appealing flavour. It is not a commercial fruit, but sometimes found in markets, and often planted near a village. 150 B.

*Tamarindus indica*, Fabaceae, East Africa, 24m, evergreen. At Tamarind hotel you can admire a lovely specimen with a handsome black stem. Our sweet tamarinds come from the Dokmai Garden specimen, which gives a refreshing shade and appealing foliage. It can also be pruned into a dense hedge at any height you wish, even bonsais. Very hardy and drought resistant. 50 B.

*Theobroma cacao*, 'Forastero', Malvaceae, South America, evergreen. This special Forastero cocoa is adapted to monsoon climate, and may even stand full sun. We still recommend cultivation in the shade. Provide irrigation all year round. 90 B.

## VEGETABLES and SPICES

*Bixa orellana*, Bixaceae, South America. This is a most charming tree with pink cherry-like blossom, commonly seen in Thailand. The dry rambutan-like fruits contain many seeds covered with a red powder. This carotenoid (bixin) is healthy and tasteless, and therefore used for colouring Edamer cheese, rice, margarine, confectionery and cosmetics. Dissolved in castor oil the dye was used for body painting by American Indians. 90 B.

*Clitoria ternatea*, Fabaceae, Tropical Africa. The Blue Butterfly Pea is pan-tropical. The cobalt-blue flowers are most ornamental, and can be used a food dye for rice, soft drinks and desserts. We only offer the original natural form, which is more attractive but contains fewer petals than the more commonly sold var. *pleniflora*. 90 B. **NEW!**

*Cymbopogon nardus*, Poaceae. Citronella grass is the old Thai way to repel mosquitoes. They should be planted near the area where you spend time in the night, such as the bathroom, kitchen or verandah. If you are careful, you can crush the sharp leaves and gently rub them on your bare skin, as a natural repellent. The leaves are too rough to be eaten by cows, but water buffaloes, elephants and rhinoceros do not care. One pot with three plants, 90 B.

*Elettaria cardamomum*, Zingiberaceae. True Cardamom, or Green cardamom, produces seeds which are the source of the well-known spice used in e.g. pastry and coffee. Even the leaves smell nicely of Cardamom. It is native to India, and potted plants are very rarely found in Thai markets. The Thais hardly use this spice at all. 350 B.

*Hibiscus sabdariffa*, Malvaceae, Africa. Rosella is an ornamental plant with beautiful pinkish-yellow flowers born on red branches. Its fleshy red sepals are used to make Dokmai Garden's famous rosella drink. We offer our recipe for free for any purchase of 3 plants. 50 B.

*Persicaria odorata* (= *Polygonum odoratum*), Polygonaceae. Vietnamese coriander is a native annual herb. Shoots and leaves can be used salads, hot foods and curries. They taste like coriander and mint. 90 B. **NEW!**

*Piper betle*, Piperaceae. Lanna. Yes, this is the famous leaf which, mixed with Areca nut and slaked lime, makes you feel drunk, spit red saliva and get black teeth. Once used by the royal court and everyone else in Thailand, its use is now confined to remote villages. It grows like a nice climber with dark green and glossy foliage, attaches well to concrete. It needs shade. 50 B.

*Piper nigrum*, Piperaceae, India. Black pepper demands shade and moisture. Depending on maturity and preservation techniques, this is also the source of green pepper, white pepper and red pepper. 150 Baht. **NEW!**

*Piper sarmentosum*, Piperaceae, native to all of Southeast Asia. This edible leaf is commonly served as an edible plate. Fill it with anything you like, minced meat, fried rice or shrimp. It will thrive in the darkest corner of your garden, where your grass won't grow. It has a decorative dark green and glossy foliage. It is not a climber, but a runner. 50 B.

*Solanum uporo*, Solanaceae. Cannibal's tomato is native to Fiji. The cannibals considered the fruit to be the best vegetable to eat along with human flesh. It tastes like sweet pepper and cucumber. Very rare in Thailand. 250 Baht.

## SOIL REMEDIATION

*Compost based on teak waste and elephant dung.* This is a superb garden product to promote vigorous growth. Mix your sandy or clayey soil with this compost (10-50% depending on what you want to plant) and you will thereby add organic matter for an improved water holding capacity, aeration by improving the soil structure and a thriving microbial community for quick mineralisation and root health. 1 cubic metre is about 400 kg. The compost comes in these varieties:

1. Standard compost in a 20 kg bag. 140 B/bag (7B/kg).
2. Standard compost by truck. 4200 baht per ton + transport costs. One truck takes maximum 4 tons. (4.20 B/kg).
3. Compost for fruits and blossom, enriched with calcium, magnesium and phosphorus. 20 Kg bag. 160 B/bag (8B/kg).
4. Bulk wood chips. 2B/kg if 3 tonnes are ordered. **NEW!**
5. Wood chips in bags. 2.60 B/kg. Transport as below. **NEW!**

Transportation costs	<b>Pick up 1.5 tons</b>	<b>Truck 6 tons</b>
<b>Mae Ho Phra/Long Kod/Cho Lae</b>	300	500
<b>Mae Teng/Mae Faek</b>	600	900
<b>Chiang Mai/Chiang Dao/Phrao</b>	1,000	1,500
<b>Hang Dong/Banthi/San Kampaeng</b>	1,200	1,800
<b>Lamphun</b>	1,500	2,300
<b>Chiang Rai</b>	n/a	4,000

*Bone meal.* Bone meal is rich in phosphorus and calcium, and a good organic source for boosting roses, vegetables, fruit production and bulbs. The NPK is usually 4-12-0. It should be mixed with the soil to enable microbial degradation. One fistful per rose is enough. The release rate is slow, about one year. 1 kg 50 B (50 B/kg).

*Bio-compost.* This locally-made bio-compost is almost pure organic matter containing a microflora of useful fungi and bacteria. It is useful for dusty and sandy nutrient poor soils that do not contain water well. At present we only sell small bags for individual plants. One fistful per rose is enough. 5kg 40 B (8B/kg).