

\$2.00
CAT-2003

Seed Annual

for
2003



Victory Seed Company

**P.O. Box 192
Molalla, Oregon 97038
(503) 829-3126**

www.VictorySeeds.com

"Preserving the future one seed at a time"™



Livingston's '*Golden Queen*'
Tomato



'*Cherokee Purple*'
Tomato



'*Anna Russian*'
Tomato



'*Crimson Rambler*'
Morning Glory



'*Dwarf Gray Sugar Pod*'
Pea Flowers



'*California Poppy*'

We only offer untreated open-pollinated
and heirloom seeds. No chemicals,
unstable hybrids or GMOs!



Welcome to the 2003 Victory Seed Co. Catalogue & Growing Guide

Dear Friends,

I consider it a great privilege to work with seeds on a daily basis. Seeds provide an illustration of life in the simplest form. Their needs are basically the same as ours yet their lives remain uncluttered by "wants". Once a seed is sown into fertile soil, protected from the elements, and nurtured to maturity, it produces fruit, replicates its genetic materials, perishes and returns to the soil. Seeds are a perfect package of stored potential. They are a direct link with the past and a constant hope for the future.

When writing for the annual seed catalogue, the natural process involves reflection and contemplation. I reminisce on the successes (and failures) of the last garden year and plan for the next.

2002 was a year of growth for us. We completed the renovation and conversion of our farm's old milk parlor into additional office space and a below ground seed storage room. Doing this in our "spare time", completion

took nearly a year. Without the help of extended family members (*thanks guys*), it would have taken a lot longer! The new space has really been a great blessing.

I would also like to thank you for your support. It is through your orders and donations that we are able to continually expand the number of seeds protected in our seed bank. Preserving old family heirloom varieties, as well as important commercial releases, is the purpose of our work.

We hope that you will find solace, peace, prosperity, and hope in your garden this year!

Gardening Success to You in
2003,



P.S. - We hope that you have the opportunity to take advantage of the resources on our Web site and get to know us better. We have made a lot of gardening friends over the years and would like to get to know you as well.

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Why Heirloom & OP Seeds?

Current agricultural methods are production oriented. Predictable produce size and uniform maturity are goals. Hybrids are developed to exploit specific traits and characteristics beneficial to these agri-industrial practices. Taste and nutrition are secondary.

As home gardeners and small market growers, we do not need to be limited to these same commercial hybrids. We should be allowed to choose varieties that taste great and are interesting - Not common and dull.

Additionally, technology and greed are threatening thousands of years of agricultural history. By moving away from conventional plant breeding techniques and towards genetic engineering methods, our planet's biodiversity is being threatened. We believe that this science is not beneficial to our world. The original promise of biotechnology to reduce chemical use has never occurred. Throwing out the rhetoric and spin, and reading annual reports of the companies promoting genetic modification, it is obvious that financial gain is the motivation.

Because of this, we will not knowingly offer for sale any seed that has been genetically modified through laboratory practices. We will continue to offer only standard, open-pollinated seed varieties.

In this era of consolidation and mega-mergers among seed, pharmaceutical and chemical companies, the Victory Seed Company remains a small, independent, family owned and operated entity.

Our farm is located in the beautiful Willamette Valley of Oregon. This soil has sustained our family for five generations — through world wars, global economic collapse, societal unrest, and natural disasters. We believe that with proper stewardship, the farm will continue to provide sustenance for many more generations.

We wish you the best with your gardening efforts and encourage your use of heirloom seeds and organic farming practices.

Artichoke & Cardoon

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.25
(Approximately 15 - 20 seeds/gram)

For success with these plants, start them indoors in late January or early February. Transplant into the garden after all danger of frost has passed. This will ensure that your plants will be well developed before the fall weather turns cold.

Grown from seed, up to 25% of the plants will be useless. This is due to the genetic makeup of the plants and not an inherent problem with our seed stock. Cull sickly and albino plants at transplanting time. Eliminate nonproductive plants after the growing season is over.

From your select plants, you will be able to save seed and divide the clumps to increase your stands. Division is a good method for propagating additional plants with known traits.

Green Globe Artichoke

An attractive ornamental with edible flower buds. A delicacy that is boiled and served hot with melted lemon-butter (some of my family like to dip the petal tips in mayonnaise). The plant will require winter protection if you live in a zone that experiences severe freezing. Perennial.

Cardoon

A relative of the artichoke, the growing characteristics are similar. However, instead of consuming the flowers, like you do with an artichoke, the thick, fleshy leaf bases, hearts and roots are eaten. They have a slightly spicy, celery-like flavor. They should be wrapped in paper and have dirt mounded around them to over-winter. Harvest is enjoyed beginning in early summer.

Asparagus

(*Asparagus officinalis*)
(Approximately 50 seeds/gram)

Asparagus is not a plant to grow if you are looking for a fast reward. When

started from seed, you probably will not enjoy your first crop for 3 growing seasons. It is well worth the wait!

Start the seeds indoors or in a greenhouse 60 to 90 days prior to your last expected frost date. Direct seeding is not recommended. The plants like to grow deep roots, therefore well drained, heavily composted soil is required. Asparagus likes to be fed — manure and compost are very important to successful crops.

Mary Washington

Perennial — A popular standard variety. Loam soil is the best soil for raising asparagus.

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.75
Packet — 4 grams — \$ 3.45

Basil

(Approximately 750 - 900 seeds/gram)

Lemon Basil (*Ocimum citriodorum*)

A small leaf variety. Adds a lemon flavor to teas, salads, and main course dishes. 12 to 15 inches tall.

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.65
Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.55

Sweet Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)

These plants grow to about 18 inches, and provide several harvests. The leaves are used fresh to make pesto, and can be dried and used as a seasoning. A favorite of ours in Italian dishes.

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.25
Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Beans

(*Phaseolus*)

(Unless otherwise noted)

Sampler — 1 ounce — \$ 1.55
Packet — 2 ounces — \$ 2.25

Beans (*Phaseolus*) originated somewhere near Guatemala, but migration throughout North & South America had occurred before Europeans arrived. In fact, beans were almost as universally cultivated as maize by the native people.

From a 100 foot row, you may receive the following approximate yields:

Bush, snap - 80 lbs.

Bush, dry - 8 lbs.

Pole, snap - 150 lbs.

Pole, lima - 12 lbs.

Pole, dry - 15 lbs.

Refer to the planting guide at the end of this catalog for planting specifics and to our Web site for more information.

Pole Snap Beans *(Climbers)*

Kentucky Wonder

65 days — A green pole bean. Very reliable, early maturing, and productive. It can be enjoyed fresh, canned, dried, or frozen. About 75 seeds/oz.

Romano Pole (Italian Flat)

70 days — Popular in Europe. Plants are 6 feet tall with thick, flat, medium green, stringless pods that are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 6 inches long. Pods are best eaten when young. About 40 seeds/oz.

Valena Italian

75 to 90 days — This bean is a family heirloom handed down to us from my wife's Grandfather. Relatives in Italy are still growing this variety. Can be used young as a green bean or dried. The beans are flat and green when young turning tan with maroon streaks as they mature. The seeds are large, egg-shaped and tan with darker brown streaks. About 35 seeds/oz.

Pole Dry Beans *(Climbers)*

Rattlesnake Bean

100 days — Their name comes from the way their pods twist and snake around the vines and poles. These beans are great in chili or baked dishes. About 95 seeds/oz.

Snowcap

100 days — These larger reddish, tan and white beans are named for their apparent "cap of snow" on the markings. Many consider them to be the creamiest and best-flavored bean. Enlarges $2\frac{1}{2}$ times and

retains markings when cooked. About 30 seeds/oz.

Bush Snap & Shell Beans

Black Valentine

65 days — This is a pre-1850 heirloom variety that was commercially released by seedsman Peter Henderson in 1897. The pods are nearly round, 6 inches long, dark-green and stringless and grow on 18-inch plants. About 150 seeds/oz.

Blue Lake 274

58 days — A bush version of the popular climber. The pods develop to $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. This is a canner's favorite as the variety tends to mature its heavy crop all at once. About 90 seeds/oz.

Earliserve

45 days — The sturdy plants reach 18 inches tall with 4 inch long, slender pods. The pods have a good flavor and are set high on the plant making them easier to pick. Seeds are white. About 140 seeds/oz.

Golden Wax

60 days — Does great in Northern climates. Good flavor with no strings. The pods average 5 inches long and are golden in color. Very dependable and great fresh, canned, or frozen. About 100 seeds/oz.

Green Crop (Bush Kentucky Wonder)

50 days — The crop matures at one time and is bred for the north but widely adapted. Released by NH/AES and the USDA in 1956 and was an All American Selection winner in 1957. 18 to 20 inch plants with stringless pods that are 7 inches long with white seeds. About 60 seeds/oz.

Roma II

53 days — Broad, flat pods that are grayish green in color. Very tasty fresh and retains flavor after processing. About 70 seeds/oz.

Topcrop

50 days — This variety was released by the USDA in 1950 and was an All American Selection winner in the same year. Very disease resistant, strong upright plants reaching 24 inches tall. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and stringless. The crops are heavy with pickings concen-

trated. The seeds are dark brown speckled with tan. Great fresh, canned or frozen. About 80 seeds/oz.

Bush Dry Beans

Anasazi

90 days — Maroon and white beans that have been identified as one of the few crops grown by the ancient cliff dwellers of the same name in the Southwest region of the United States (Colorado, Utah, Arizona & New Mexico). Some date the variety back to 130 A.D. A bush-type plant with short runners. About 80 seeds/oz.

Swedish Brown

95 days — Origins are from Scandinavia in the 1890s. Nice nutty flavor for soups or baked. 5 to 7 light brown seeds with white eyes per pod on 15 inch plants. Does well in the North. About 65 seeds/oz.

Taylor's Dwarf Horticultural

68 days — This variety dates back to the early 1800s and is reported to have been brought to the U.S. from Italy. The plants are semi-runner type, 14 to 18 inches long. Does well in cool climates. The seeds are tan streaked with dark-red. They are good early as a snap bean but generally used as green shell beans. Limited supply.

1 ounce (about 50 seeds) - \$1.65

Lima Beans & Butterbeans

Carolina (a.k.a. Sieva Lima, Southern Pole Butterbean) 70 days — Very popular climber in the south. The small pods (3 to 3½ inches) contain 3 or 4 small flat beans. About 80 seeds/oz.

Christmas Lima (a.k.a. Giant Butter, Giant Florida Pole) 90 days — This is a large, quarter dollar-sized, flat bean, light cream with maroon spots, splashes, and swirls. Dating to the 1840s and a favorite for many generations. Vines are vigorous, reaching 10 feet, with heavy yields. Does well even in extreme heat. It has a butter-like texture and a subtle chestnut-like flavor. Can be used as either a green shelled or dry bean and retains its markings after being cooked. About 25 seeds/oz.

Dixie Butterpea Speckled

75 days — The seeds are almost round, small, reddish-brown speckled with darker brown. The plants are bushy, vigorous growing to about 2 feet in height. The pods are slightly curved, about four inches long, and contain 3 to 4 seeds each. Adapted for the Southern U.S., they are very productive in hot, dry conditions. About 95 seeds/oz.

Fordhook 242 Bush Lima

80 days — An improved version of an old Burpee variety. The plants are 16 to 20 inches with pods containing 3 to 5 large, flat greenish-white seeds. Good in northern & maritime climates. About 25 seeds/oz.

Henderson's Bush Lima

70 days — This old favorite is also known as Henderson's Dwarf, Henderson's Baby Lima, and Earliest Bush Lima. An old-time favorite used for canning, freezing and dry. The seeds dry to a creamy white. The erect, bushy plants are reliable and set pods until frost. About 75 seeds/oz.

Jackson Wonder Lima

68 days — An heirloom originating on the farm of Thomas Jackson near Atlanta, Georgia in the 1880s. The 3-inch pods are set on 20 to 24 inch bushy plants and with 3 to 5 seeds that are light brown splattered with purplish-brown. Good as a butterbean or dried for soups. About 50 seeds/oz.

King of the Garden Lima

70 days — Old fashioned, pole-type lima bean. The pods each contain 4 or 5 cream colored flat beans. Recommended for dry lima crop. About 25 seeds/oz.

Fava Beans

(Vicia faba)

(Approximately 15 - 20 seeds/ounce)

Fava beans are not from the same family as true beans. They are used small as you would green or snap beans or if they are a bit past their prime, shelled by cooking in salted water. Some people cook the upper leaves of the plant like spinach.

Broad Windsor

85 days — 36 to 48 inch plants that are upright and non-branching. The 5 to 8 inch long pods contain 5 to 7 seeds. The seeds

are about the diameter of a U.S. quarter dollar coin and a little over twice as thick.

Runner Beans

(Phaseolus coccineus)

Scarlet Runner

60 to 90 days — An heirloom variety cultivated as early as 1750. A very vigorous grower and good producer. The vines can grow to 18 feet. Often planted for its ornamental beauty, and to attract hummingbirds. It can be used young as a snap bean or mature as a shelled or dry bean. About 25 - 30 seeds/oz.

Beets

(Beta vulgaris)

Sampler — 4 grams — \$ 1.65

Packet — 7 grams — \$ 2.85

(Approximately 50 - 100 seeds/gram)

The varieties that we are offering this year have been around for some time. Beets, however, seem to be a relatively recent vegetable. With no firm records of their existence before the 1600s, what we call a "beet" was known as a "Blood Turnip" until the late 1880s.

Because the plant has a long taproot, beets like well worked, loam soil. Plant in July for a fall or winter harvest. The plants like light but not the heat (heat tends to make them stringy and tough). If the soil is too rich, you may experience forked roots or plants that go to seed.

Beets tend to toughen as they mature. Table varieties can be eaten raw, canned, pickled, baked or boiled.

Bull's Blood

60 days — The tops of this variety are quite tasty and beautiful. Matures in 35 days for tops and 60 days for roots.

Chiogga (Bull's Eye)

65 days — Italian heirloom. Slicing reveals alternating red and white rings, like a target. The mild flavored tops can also be used raw or cooked as greens.

Crosby Egyptian

60 days — One of the largest early varieties that will keep shape until fall. Tops can reach 16 inches. Roots are uniform shape, smooth skinned, and flattened heart shaped. Said to have been brought to the U.S in 1869.

Cylindra (Butter Slicer or Formanova)

75 days — This Danish variety, as the name suggests, produces a beet that is elongated (6 to 8 inches) making it ideal for slicing. Produces many more uniform slices than globe shape varieties. Sweet, tender and smooth skinned with small, edible, reddish green tops.

Detroit Dark Red

58 days — Introduced in the United States in 1892, the Detroit Dark Red is said to be the most popular garden variety today. Its origins are based in the European Early Blood Turnip. Very good right out of the garden, canned or pickled. Globe shaped, excellent deep blood-red color, sweet, smooth and tender.

Early Wonder Tall Top

55 days — This variety yields crimson-red flesh with flattened globe-shaped roots and tall, bright, dark green succulent tops. You can use the tender leaves for greens and the dark red roots for salads, pickled, borscht or cooked. Originally introduced to the United States in 1811.

Green Top Bunching

60 days — The roots are flattened and round in shape. The 15 inch tops are good for greens and hold their color well.

Ruby Queen

55 days — This variety is popular in the Northeast and as a canning variety. Performs well in poor soil. The beets are round with smooth skin and shoulder and have a fine, buttery texture. The interior is a uniform dark red with no zoning. Tops are dull green with a bit of maroon and reach a height of 10 to 12 inches. Holds shape well when crowded.

Sangria

55 days — This is an improved 'Detroit-type' and similar in description. Sweeter than most beets and slow bolting.

Broccoli

(*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.65

(Approximately 250 - 350 seeds/gram)

Broccoli is historically a cool weather crop. Start seeds inside in the early spring for a summer crop and in late summer for a late fall crop. Transplant outdoors when the plants have developed 4 or 5 leaves or sow directly in warm, moist soil.

Fresh broccoli is full of vitamins and minerals and should be part of everyone's home garden. Excellent when young and tender as a garnish in a green salad or steamed either alone or with your favorite cheese or cream sauce.

Calabrese, Green Sprouting

80 days — Produces bluish green, 3 to 5 inch heads. 30 to 36 inch tall, erect, leafy plants.

De Cicco

75 days — Introduced in 1890, De Cicco is an old reliable European variety. The plants are compact, 2 to 3 feet in height, that produce a central 3 to 4 inch head with numerous side shoots. Much more productive than hybrids and nonuniform in maturity making it an excellent home garden variety. Freezes well.

Waltham 29

90 days — Developed to withstand the increasing cold of fall. Don't use this variety for spring planting. Best for late summer or fall harvests. Compact plants with large crops of side shoots and solid medium green heads. Can survive dry spells.

Send Us a Photo!

We'd love to see how our seeds did in your garden!

Brussels Sprouts

(*Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.95

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 4.45

(Approximately 250 - 350 seeds/gram)

Brussels Sprouts require the same basic culture as broccoli. They are generally very winter hardy.

Long Island Improved

110 days — Closely set, tight, dark green, 1½ inch sprouts grow on a 20-inch tall plant. This is a standard old variety.

Cabbage

(*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.45

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 2.85

(Sampler will sow a 25-foot row and the packet a 100-foot row.)

Cabbage can be direct sown but is usually started indoors, four weeks prior to your last expected frost date. Two weeks before transplanting, the seedlings should be hardened off or acclimated to the outdoors. Do this every day by moving pots outside into the shade and then returning indoors at night exposing the plants to increasing amounts of direct sunlight. Check moisture often so that they do not dry out. You can also plant in summer for fall harvests.

Chinese Michihli (*Brassica rapa*)

90 days — This is a heading Chinese cabbage that produces cylindrical heads that are upright, 4 inches in diameter and 14 to 24 inches in height. The interiors are self-blanching. Plant in July for a fall crop. The most common Chinese cabbage grown in America.

Copenhagen Market

100 days — One of the largest early maturing roundhead varieties producing solid round heads, 6 to 8 inches in diameter averaging 3 to 4 pounds. Keeps well.

Danish Ballhead

110 days — This has been a standard

storage-type variety since it was introduced by W. Atlee Burpee in 1887. It has been a dependable variety, resisting bolting and splitting and keeping until late spring. Produces round, blue-green, 7 to 8 inch diameter heads weighing 5 to 7 pounds. Adapted to the Northeast and does well in mountainous areas.

Drumhead

The heads are blue-green in color with good wrapper leaves, flattened and large. Can reach 12 pounds with ideal growing conditions.

Early Jersey Wakefield

75 days — This variety has been grown in the U.S. since the 1830s and has its origin in England in the late 1700s. An early variety, it is generally grown for a summer harvest but does over-winter well. The plant is short stemmed and yields conical, 7 inch in diameter green heads with a fine tender flavor. Yellows resistant.

Glory of Enkhuizen

100 days — Released in the 1800s by Royal Dutch Sluis (an old seed house) of Holland. The heads are blue-green in color and can reach 9 inches in diameter and 10 pounds in weight. It is a good early variety, a good keeper, ideal for storage, and for kraut.

Golden Acre

64 days — The heads are tightly folded, solid, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, round, grey-green in color and weighing from 3 to 5 pounds. Not a long-standing variety but is Yellows resistant.

Mammoth Red Rock (Red Danish)

100 days — It is well adapted for most growing conditions and yields large (4 to 7 pound), red, solid, round heads that have fine flavor and keep well. Great raw, cooked, or pickled. Nice deep color.

Red Acre

100 days — Compact plants with short stems produce the solid, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, round, flattened, red-purple colored heads weighing 2 to 4 pounds. Stands well and is one of the best red varieties for storage. Yellows resistant.

Vertus (Savoy)

80 days — The medium framed plants produce green, flattened globe shaped heads that are about 8 inches in diameter and weighing about 5 pounds.

Cantaloupe

(See listings under Melons)

Carrots

(*Daucus carota*)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 3.25

(Approximately 650 - 750 seeds/gram)

Sow directly into the garden as early as the ground can be worked. Space rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Make successive plantings until the first of August. The carrot fly can be a nuisance insect but planting Sage nearby may help to repel the insects.

Generally, the brighter the orange color, the higher the content of Beta Carotene and other vitamins. Breeders began developing orange carrots about 400 years ago — before that time they were purple or white in color and considered undesirable.

Chantenay, Red Cored

70 days — This variety, originally developed in France in the 1830s, stump rooted, 5 to 5½ inch long, tender, sweet, and bright orange roots.

Chantenay, Royal

70 days — A good variety for heavy or shallow soils. The roots are stump tipped and cylindrical, 5 to 7 inches long, reddish-orange and sweet. 15 inch tall tops. Good for canning, drying, or freezing.

Danvers 126

73 days — Works in most soils. Uniform orange-red color, 7 to 8 inches long. The tops are large and the plant is heat tolerant. For home and market processing.

Imperator 58

75 days — Taper to a blunt point about 6 to 7½ inches in length. It also stores well.

Nantes Improved

62 days — Blunt tipped, cylindrical roots, 1 inch by 6 inches that are nicely shaped, nearly coreless and bright orange-red in color.

Nantes Scarlet

68 days — Outstanding for flavor, this strain has a strong top with 4 to 5 inch semi-tapered roots.

Thumbelina

70 days — This is the perfect variety for those of you with heavy soils. Thumbelina is an All American Winner that under normal conditions, grows round, sweet-gourmet carrot about the size of a golf ball.

Cauliflower

(Brassica oleracea var. botrytis)

Sampler — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 3.25

(Approximately 250 - 350 seeds/gram)

Since the “heads” best develop in cool weather, seeds are typically sown in the summer and allowed to mature in the fall. Sunlight will cause the heads to discolor so blanching by tying the outer leaves around the heads when they reach the size of a golf ball, may be required for some varieties.

Harvest at their peak before they begin to loosen. Cauliflower can be enjoyed while fresh either raw or steamed. Also good frozen or pickled.

Early Snowball

55 days — Well suited for greenhouse forcing or frames. Uniform maturing, smooth, pure white heads weighing 3 to 5 pounds and 6 inches across. It is a medium sized plant with good leaf coverage.

Self Blanching

68 days — A Snowball-type with leaves that curl and cover the head to help keep the white color.

Celery & Celeriac

(Apium graveolens)

Sampler — ¼ gram — \$ 1.55

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 3.90

(Approximately 250 - 350 seeds/gram)

Start transplants indoors from February through April. Soil must be kept above 55°F but below 85°F. Germination is very slow – up to three weeks. Keep moist but not wet. Set out when plants are 3 to 5 inches tall and after danger of frost has passed. They like rich soil loaded with organic matter with a pH of about 6.5. They are a very heavy feeder.

Space plants 6 to 9 inches apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Mulch to ensure moisture retention.

Celery and Celeriac grow under similar conditions, however, celeriac is not tolerant of cold weather and must be harvested in the fall and stored in moistened sand in the root cellar like carrots are stored.

Giant Prague Celeriac

(Rooted or German Celery)

120 days — This plant is grown like celery but it is the root which is used, not the hollow stalks. Eaten fresh up to 2 inches in diameter and can also be stored from 2 to 4 inches. Used for flavorings in soups and stews or sliced cold in salads. Released in 1871.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery

90 days — Stocky, solid, thick, stalks that blanch easily. Vigorous growing with upright medium green foliage. The roots are round, smooth and have good inner quality with high yields.

Chicory

(See listings under Endive)

Collards

(*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.05

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 1.95

(Approximately 250 - 300 seeds/gram)

Collards are cold-hardy plants that are very common in the south. Collards are a type of kale but thrive in heat and can survive down to about 10°F.

In the South, sow in late summer or early fall for winter and spring harvests. In colder climates, when the soil temperatures are between 50°F and 80°F, sow in late spring for fall harvest.

Start cutting individual leaves about 65 days from planting and continue harvesting the lower leaves because if they are left on the plant they become tough.

Georgia (Southern)

70 days — Traditional Southern variety that is heat and cold tolerant and slow to bolt.

Non-heading, juicy blue-green wavy leaves will stand light freezing which improves the cabbage-like flavor. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall.

Morris Heading

79 days — An old-time favorite with broad wavy leaves on tall, fast-growing plants that reach 24 to 36 inches tall. Slow to bolt.

Vates

75 days — Large, upright, 24 inch tall, dark green leaves with a mild cabbage-like flavor. Used for boiling. It is bolt and frost resistant and the veins do not purple.

Corn

(*Zea mays*)

(Approximately 150 - 250 seeds per ounce - depending on variety)

In Native American lore, corn was one of the “three sisters”. Along with beans and squash, the three sisters were planted and grown together, supporting each other in their life cycle and providing a

very balanced diet of carbohydrates, proteins and vegetable fats to their cultivators.

Native American corn is the genetic foundation of all other corn varieties. “Indian” corn is rarely grown in the garden today. Most people associate corn for eating with modern sweet corn that incorporates a sugar enhancer gene. However, other types of corn can be eaten like sweet corn while it is young. Typically, it is grown to maturity, dried and used for flour and meal.

Bloody Butcher

120 days — This dent-type corn has been grown in the U.S. since 1845. The stalks are 10 to 12 feet with 2 to 6 ears of corn per stalk. The kernels are striped red or dark red on pink to red cobs. An occasional white ear may appear. Can be used as corn-on-the-cob when young but generally used for flour or corn meal. Good flavored.

Sampler — \$ 1.55

Packet — \$ 2.25

Blue Hopi

110 days — Typically used to make blue colored corn meal and also as a decoration. The plants are bushy 5 to 8 feet in height with 8 to 10 inch ears of smooth blue kernels.

Sampler — \$ 1.55

Packet — \$ 2.25

Broom Corn - Mixed Colors

110 days — This variety grows stalks like standard corn but does not produce ears. Seed heads appear from the tops of the plants instead of a tassel. Birds love the seed heads, which are also highly decorative and the quality straw is used for crafts and brooms. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. Our mix can include colors of gold, red-bronze, brown, black, burgundy, white/cream, and natural. There are about 1,250 seeds per ounce.

1/4 ounce Sampler — \$ 2.75

1/2 ounce Packet — \$ 4.45

Golden Bantam

75 days — The old standard yellow sweet corn that has been the home gardener's favorite since the beginning of the 20th

century. A farmer named William Chambers of Greenfield, Massachusetts had grown this variety for years. After his death, a friend of Chambers found some of the sweet corn seeds and sold them to W. Atlee Burpee. In 1902, Golden Bantam was featured in the Burpee seed annual. Before 1900 most people thought that yellow corn was fit only for animal feed. Within a few years, people in the United States began to favor yellow corn. The plants grow to about 6 feet tall and produce 7-inch ears loaded with sweet, plump, golden kernels.

Sampler — \$ 1.55
Packet — \$ 2.25

Rainbow (“Indian” corn)

110 days — This open pollinated variety has great colors for drying. Can be eaten like sweet corn when young but generally used ornamentally or for flour and meal.

Sampler — \$ 1.55
Packet — \$ 2.25

Red Strawberry Popcorn

105 days — Popular for drying, the cobs are strawberry shaped and a rich, deep-red color. The four foot tall plants are highly ornamental and an excellent choice for an edible landscape planting.

Sampler — \$ 1.85
Packet — \$ 2.65

Stowell’s Evergreen Sweet Corn

95 days — This has been a home garden and market favorite variety since Nathan Stowell of New Jersey introduced it in 1848. It is a late season variety, yields 8-inch ears that produce anywhere from 14 to 18 rows of sweet, white, tender kernels. Keeps longer than most which makes it one of the best heirloom varieties for table, canning and freezing.

Sampler — \$ 1.55
Packet — \$ 2.25

Cucumbers

(*Cucumis sativus*)

Sampler — 1 gram
Packet — 2 grams

(Approximately 25 - 30 seeds/gram)

Cucumbers are heavy feeders and will benefit from well composted material being worked into the area that you are planting. Sow after the soil temperatures are above 70°F to 95°F. Plant seeds ½ to 1-inch deep, 6 inches between plants and in hills or rows 4 to 6 feet apart.

Delikatesse

60 days — This variety has its roots in Germany. It is a good producer of pale green, warty fruits that reach 10 inches. Excellent taste. Used for pickles when small and for slicing when larger.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

Homemade Pickles

55 days — A heavy producer of solid, crisp fruit. Can be harvested at two inches long or at full maturity at five inches.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

Marketmore 76

70 days — Developed by Dr. Munger of Cornell. The fruit are eight to nine inches long and dark green in color. They have a sweet mild flavor and are very disease resistant. Does well in cool climates.

Sampler — \$ 1.85
Packet — \$ 2.45

Muncher

65 days — Strong, vigorous vines that prolifically produce smooth, tender fruits that reach nine inches in length. Good slicer that does not get bitter and is burpless. Mosaic resistant.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

Poinsett 76

70 days — An improved Poinsett with added scab resistance. Although it exhibits resistance to many common diseases, it is not recommended for New York growers as it is susceptible to cucumber mosaic virus (spinach blight). This variety was a cooperative release by Dr. Munger of Cornell and Clemson VA/AES in 1976. They are excellent slicers that average 8½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter when mature. Flesh is crisp, white and tender.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

Spacemaster 80

60 days — These dwarf plants are resistant to mildew, scab and mosaic virus and produce heavily. The 8-inch fruit are good flavored, not bitter, even when grown in full sun.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

Straight Eight

63 days — The vigorous and productive plants yield dark green, blunt ended, cylindrical, seven to eight inch long fruits. A good slicing variety.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

West Indian Gherkin

65 days — This variety dates back to at least the early 1790s. The 1½ by 2 inch oval fruit look like large burrs and are produced on large vines with leaves that look like watermelons. They have been used for small pickles or relishes for centuries.

Sampler — \$ 1.45
Packet — \$ 2.25

White Wonder

60 days — Popular for slicing and pickling. The fruit is normally 4 to 6 inches long and a natural white color. Very good flavor and texture.

Sampler — \$ 1.65

Eggplant

(Solanum melongena var esculentum)
(Approximately 200 seeds/gram)

Eggplant typically does best in areas that have a warm and consistent growing season. Its growing requirements are similar to peppers and tomatoes. Start seeds indoors in pots 6 to 8 weeks before your last expected frost date.

Black Beauty

80 days — Broad, dark purple egg-shaped fruits that are 4 to 6 inches long, are borne well off of the ground, on medium sized plants.

¼ gram Sampler — \$ 1.25
1 gram Packet — \$ 3.90

Endive & Chicory

(Cicorium endiva & Cicorium intybus)

Sampler — 1 gram

Packet — 4 grams

(Approximately 900 seeds/gram)

Although considered a salad essential in Europe, America is only recently adopting these garden herbs. The leaves are used as an addition to a green salad, their slightly bitter taste adding an interesting flavor dimension.

The forcing varieties are grown through the summer season and then trimmed to 1 inch from the root crown about 3 weeks before the first frost. The regrowth during this cooler weather is what is harvested. In areas with colder winter climates or with the slower maturing varieties (like Witloof), indoor forcing will be required. The extra effort yields a wonderful fresh winter salad green.

Endives and Chicory will cross-pollinate so you will need to keep at least 500 feet distance between plantings if you intend to save seed. Tie outer leaves if you want to blanch the centers.

Chicory *(Cicorium intybus)*

The roots of this plant are dried and roasted to be used as a coffee amendment or substitute. A native of the British Isles, chicory has been naturalized all over the world. It flowers at 2 to 3 feet tall.

Sampler — \$ 1.25

Full Heart Batavian Endive (Escarole)

90 days — Tasty, large, thick, dark-green leaves, compact head, easy blanching.

Sampler — \$ 1.55
Packet — \$ 3.95

Green Curled Ruffec

75 to 100 days — An old variety that is hardy and resistant to cold, wet weather. Can be sown in summer or autumn. The deeply cut, dark green leaves blanch easily.

Sampler — \$ 1.55
Packet — \$ 3.95

Salad King

90 days — Introduced in 1957, it is well adapted for the Western United States. It is giant, grows vigorously, resists bolting, tip burn and frost. The outer leaves are tied to blanch a heart up to 2 feet in height.

Sampler — \$ 1.35
Packet — \$ 3.25

Fennel

(*Foeniculum vulgare*)

Sampler — 0.5 gram — \$ 1.25
(Approximately 300 seeds/gram)

Sweet Florence

65 to 100 days — Sown in the spring and harvested in the fall, the bulb has a sweet celery flavor with a hint of anise. The bulbs can be baked or boiled in soups or stews and can also be used raw in garden salads. The leaves and stalks are also useful for flavoring. If you are live in an area with mild winters, plant in the summer to enjoy winter harvests.

Gourds

Sampler — 3 grams — \$ 1.65
Packet — 7 grams — \$ 3.25

Gourds have similar growing requirements to squash. Unless trellised, they require large amounts of space, full sun and a long growing season. The fruits are not typically grown for their food value but instead used for ornamental purposes. Gourds have been used for containers, vessels, and bowls for thousands of years.

Birdhouse Gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*)

125 days — These plants, grown like winter squash, yield large, bottle-shaped fruits that can be dried and used as decorations or birdhouses. Matures very late in the season so plant early or indoors in peat pots in areas with shorter growing seasons.

Bushel Gourd

This requires a lot of space to grow and a long season for the fruits to reach full size. With a little care, you should be able to get fruits at least the size of a basketball.

Calabash Gourd

120 days — The fruits are 12 to 15 inches in length, tan in color, smooth, and the neck is curved at the stem end. Powderhorn style.

Cucuzzi (a.k.a. 'Italian Edible Gourd' or 'Indian Squash')

75 days — Similar to vining type summer squash in growth habit with pretty, evening blooming flowers and large leaves that form a canopy over stems and fruit. The mature fruits are very ornamental and interesting. Although they will reach 2 to 3 feet in length and 3 inches in diameter, harvest at the tender stage when 6 inches long and 1 inch in diameter and use like summer squash. Some think that the flavor is rather bland but try them sautéed in olive oil with garlic and basil and finished off with a sprinkling of Parmesan cheese.

Longhandle Dipper

Can also be used for birdhouses and the neck is very long and makes a perfect handle when dried and cut as a dipper.

Luffa Sponge (a.k.a. 'Dishrag Gourd' or 'Vegetable Sponge') *Luffa aegyptiaca*

130 days — Since it requires a very long, hot growing season, most areas will need to start the plants indoors. Plant out in well manured, fertile soil. The fruits are 12 to 15 inches long but can reach 30 inches. When young (under 6 inches) they are eaten like zucchini. At maturity, when dry, they are peeled, cleaned and used as fibrous bath sponges.

Kale

(*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.05
Packet — 2 grams — \$ 3.25
(Approximately 250 - 300 seeds/gram)

Kale still grows wild along much of the European coastline, is also known as Borecole, and is a non-heading cabbage. Kale, unlike Collards, is a cool weather crop and not very tolerant of heat.

Dwarf Blue Curled (Norfolk)

60 days — Finely curled, bluish green

leaves, low growing at 12 to 15 inches tall with a spread of 24 to 30 inches. It stands well and is hardy.

Dwarf Green Curled

55 days — Finely curled, bluish green leaves. Similar in growing habit to the 'Dwarf Blue Curled' variety. Good as a spring or fall crop. Winter hardy.

Russian Red

60 days — Introduced in 1885. Excellent flavor, tender, red frilly leaves with purple veins.

Kohl Rabi

(Brassica oleracea var. gongylodes)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 3.55

(Approximately 250 - 300 seeds/gram)

If you have never tried eating a Kohl Rabi and you like fresh, raw turnips, you are in for a treat. Unlike a turnip, the "globe" that develops on top of the soil making them resistant to soil borne maggot damage. The outer layer of the skin is peeled and the flesh is eaten either raw or cooked. More information and recipes are on our Web site.

Delicatesse, Blue

60 days — Similar to Purple Vienna except slightly more uniform and disease resistant.

Delicatesse, White

60 days — Similar to White Vienna except slightly more uniform and disease resistant.

Early Purple Vienna

55 days — Standard home garden and market variety. The skin of the bulbs have a purplish hue and the flesh is greenish-white. These are best enjoyed when they are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, before they become woody.

Early White Vienna

55 days — The meat of this variety is very sweet and mild, creamy-white in color and tasting like a mild turnip.



Leeks

(Allium ampeloprasum)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 3.55

(Approximately 350 seeds/gram)

Broad London (American Flag)

130 days — Thick sturdy stalks with pearly-white bulbs. Popular main season variety.

Carantan

100 days — Carantan is an old European variety that is hardy and suitable for fall and winter use. They are very productive with nice white stems and bases.

Lettuce

(Lactuca sativa)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 3.35

(Approximately 800 seeds/gram)

Black Seeded Simpson (Leaf)

45 days — Large upright and compact leaf-type lettuce plants with light green, wide curled leaves. Very early, dependable and productive. Tolerant of heat, drought and some frost. It is slow to bolt and can be planted in early spring to early summer.

Buttercrunch (Bibb-type)

60 days — Long lasting, heat tolerant, dark green with reddish tints. The heads are rosette shaped with thick leaves. Introduced at Cornell in 1963.

Hanson Improved (Head)

80 days — This variety was released sometime prior to 1855. The heads are large, yellowish-green with frilled leaves and white hearts. Does well in heat.

Iceberg (Head)

82 days — Medium size, light green with a tinge of brown, tightly folded, crinkled. Crisp white interior with a fine flavor.

Little Gem (Butterhead)

65 days — Small, five-inch heads that are heat tolerant, have an excellent flavor and are sweet and crunchy.

Lollo Rosso (Leaf)

60 days — The leaves are a beautiful magenta color with a light green base, deeply curled with a very mild flavor. It can be sown in spring or fall in most areas and is a “cut and come again” type.

Merveille de Quatre Saisons (Bibb-type)

40 days — As the name suggests, this plant is “marvelous”. This French heirloom was first introduced to Americans on the PBS series “The Victory Garden”. Ruby red-tipped leaves that surround tight-folded green hearts. Does great through summer heat and can withstand down to 20°F in a sealed greenhouse.

Mignonette Bronze (Butterhead)

65 days — The globular heads have frilled, green-on-bronze leaves with hearts that are creamy colored. The plants are small and compact. Introduced in 1898, they are slow to bolt and suitable for hot weather.

Oak Leaf (Leaf)

40 days — Early variety, tender and long standing. The leaves are heat resistant and dark green. Not bitter.

Parris Island Cos (Romaine)

66 days — Uniform heads are tall and erect. Interior is pale-green to cream and the outer leaves are dark, gray, green. Named after the island off of South Carolina. Released in 1952 by Clemson/AES & USDA.

Prizehead (Leaf)

55 days — Despite the name, it is a non-heading, leaf lettuce. The leaves are upright, deeply curled, broad, and light green with bronze margins. It is an attractive plant, fast growing, never bitter and is not very quick to bolt.

Rouge d’Hiver (Romaine)

65 days — The large, broad leaves vary in color from green to bronze to red and are sweet flavored. It is very attractive and an old European heirloom variety from the 1800s.

Salad Bowl, Green (Leaf)

50 days — Light green, long wavy leaves

are slow to bolt and tolerant of heat. Doesn't get bitter in the hot weather. Introduced in 1952.

Salad Bowl, Red (Leaf)

50 days — Similar to Green Salad Bowl except for the reddish-bronze color. It is a very decorative plant and slow to bolt allowing for a long harvest. Introduced in 1955.

Tom Thumb (Butterhead)

70 days — Very compact plants with small, tennis ball sized heads. The leaves are medium green, slightly crumpled with creamy yellow centers. Dating back to the 1830s, it is one of the oldest American varieties still available. Does well in containers indoors and out.

Valmaine Cos (Romaine)

70 days — Similar to Parris Island but darker green, more open-headed, and harder in harsher weather. Four inches in diameter and ten inches tall. Released in 1963 by USDA & TX/AES.

Waldmann’s Green (Leaf)

50 days — Large frilled leaves. The plants are productive and uniform and do well in the garden or greenhouse.

Winter Density (Romaine)

65 days — The heads of this variety are dark-green, heavy and compact reaching ten inches. They are slow to bolt and tolerant of some frost making it suitable for summer and winter gardens.

Melons

Cantaloupe / Muskmelon

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 3.35

(Approximately 25 - 35 seeds/gram)

Burrell’s Jumbo

82 days — Selected from Hale’s Best by D.V. Burrell. Large fruits are well suited for home and market gardeners. The netted melons weigh up to 5 pounds and have thick sweet salmon-colored flesh.

Cavaillon Espagnol

Grown in the 1800s, now fairly rare. The fruits are large and heavily netted.

Eden Gem

90 days — Introduced in 1881. The fruits are 2 to 3 pounds, heavily netted, slightly ribbed and prolific. The flesh is green.

Edisto

90 days — Oval fruits that are finely netted, with light ribs and weigh about 4 pounds. They have orange flesh with a small seed cavity. Does well in hot, humid conditions. Released in 1957 by Clemson AES.

Hale's Best Jumbo

85 days — Large (3½ to 5 pounds each), oval shaped melons with heavy netting and thick, salmon-orange colored flesh.

Honey Rock

80 days — The fruits are up to 6 inches in diameter with a tough, coarsely netted skin and sweet, flavorful salmon colored flesh. The plants are vigorous, produce 5 to 7 fruits per plant and are fusarium wilt resistant.

Planter's Jumbo

88 days — The vines are vigorous and do well in drought or high rainfall. The fruits have a firm rind with light ribs and thick orange flesh weighing 4 to 5 pounds. Selected in 1954 by SC/AES.

Schoon's Hardshell

90 days — The fruits have a very hard shell and are almost round, weighing up to 8 pounds. The flesh is apricot-colored, sweet and very tasty. Unlike other varieties, they maintain their taste and texture days after being harvested. A New York heirloom.

Small Persian

115 days — The plants have a deep root system and require less moisture. Ideal for California. The fruit can weigh up to 7 pounds, has fine netting and bright orange flesh with a small seed cavity.

Watermelon

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.45

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 2.65

(Approximately 20 - 30 seeds/gram)

Black Diamond Yellow Belly

90 days — This variety is slightly smaller than the standard 'Black Diamond' variety but still generally reaches the 30 to 50 pound range. The fruit is slightly oblong with prominent creases, dark skin with a yellow belly where it lies on the ground. The flesh is dark red with large grayish seeds.

Congo

100 days — The rind is tough, medium green with darker stripes, cylindrical in shape with blunt ends. Can reach 12 inches by 25 inches and up to 50 pounds. Does extremely well in the Southeastern U.S. and has a medium red colored flesh with very high sugar content. An All American Selection in 1950.

Early Crimson Treat

85 days — This icebox-type watermelon is small (up to 10 pounds). The skin is striped light and dark green with the flesh being very sweet and bright red in color.

Giza

This melon is typically not available in the U.S. Grown in the mid-east for its large, edible seeds. They are consumed as we would sunflower or pumpkin seeds.

Kleckley's Sweet

85 days — The skin is too thin for shipping so you will not likely find this in the supermarket. Excellent for home gardens. The fruit is oblong, dark green and up to 40 pounds. Very sweet, dark red flesh with a stringless heart. Introduced sometime in the 1800s.

Klondike Blue Ribbon Stripe

85 days — A very sweet, scarlet colored flesh with no strings, the fruit has a thin, but tough rind and can weigh up to 30 pounds.

Moon & Stars

100 days — Both the leaves and the fruit of this plant are speckled with bright yellow (stars) with at least one larger patch (moon). An old heirloom that was

reintroduced several years ago through the efforts of Seeds Savers Exchange.

Orange Flesh Tendersweet

90 days — The fruit of this melon are oblong in shape, roughly 12 inches in diameter by 18 inches in length weighing between 35 and 40 pounds. The rinds are medium thick, light green with flesh that is a deep orange and high in sugar content.

Sugar Baby

84 days — The best and most popular small or icebox melon around. One of the sweetest and earliest melons with very small seeds. Fairly tough, thin rind which keeps for a long time.

Tom Watson

95 days — This is a pre-1900 variety that was very popular with home gardeners as well as market growers. The fruit is large, up to 40 pounds, with sweet, crisp dark-red flesh. The tough rind makes it a good shipping melon.

Mustard Greens

(Brassica juncea)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.45

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 2.85

(Approximately 350 - 450 seeds/gram)

Sow seeds ½ inches deep, 2 to 3 seeds per inch, in rows 18 inches apart. Cover with loose soil. Avoid disease by not planting where other Brassica (cole crops) plants have grown in the past year or two.

Start harvesting by thinning young plants to about 6 inches apart. As the plants grow, continue culling plants until they are 12 inches apart. Continue to harvest larger outer leaves as needed.

Mustard bolts rapidly as the days lengthen in spring. It is generally important to plant as early as possible and make sure that the plants have plenty of nitrogen.

Florida Broad Leaf

50 days — Semi-upright plants with oval, 8

inch by 8 inch dark green leaves. Very vigorous.

Giant Southern Curled

60 days — Large oval leaves with fringing of the edges. Slow to bolt and long standing.

Tendergreen

45 days — A great mustard for greens. Dark green, shiny leaves with smooth edges. A heavy producer.

Okra

(Abelmoschus esculentus)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 3.55

(Approximately 14 - 17 seeds/gram)

Okra, or “Gumbo”, has its roots in Northeast Africa. Cultivation spread into the eastern Mediterranean regions. It has been used for thousands of years. A member of the mallow family, it is closely related to flowering hibiscus. One of the earliest accounts of okra is by a Spanish Moor who visited Egypt in 1216. It was introduced to Brazil in the mid-1600s and it is likely that the French colonists of Louisiana introduced it to America.

Popular in the Southern United States it can be served breaded and fried, or as a component of a recipe such as soups, stews or relishes. Okra is a typical ingredient of Cajun and Creole dishes. Because it is considered too goeey, it is rarely served alone.

Harvest the pods young before they are too large, usually at 2 to 4 inches long. After that they become fibrous. Harvest often to increase production. Okra should be used as soon as it is harvested; Consume, can, freeze or dry.

Okra likes fertile, well-composted soil and needs moisture and warmth to thrive. Soak seeds overnight before directly sowing into warm soil or start indoors 3 to 4 weeks prior to your last expected frost. You must be careful not to damage the roots during transplanting. Although okra

typically has no problems with disease or pests, it is very sensitive to frost.

Okra easily cross-pollinates so if you are planning to save seed, either plant only one variety or separate by up to one mile. Four to six plants are usually enough for most families.

Burgundy

60 days — The plants are attractive and reach 4 to 5 feet with burgundy stems and leaf ribs producing high yields of burgundy pods that are tender to 6 inches.

Clemson 80

55 days — Similar to Clemson Spineless but slightly taller and more open.

Clemson Spineless

60 days — One of the most popular okra varieties. A 1939 All American Selection. The plants are 3 to 5 feet developing deep-green, straight and spineless ribbed 6 to 9 inch pods. Does well in the "Cotton Belt".

Dwarf Green Long Pod

52 days — The pods are fleshy, ribbed, and dark green developing to 7 to 8 inches long by 1-inch wide. Plants will grow 24 to 30 inches tall.

Onion

(Allium)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 3.55

(Approximately 200 seeds/gram)

Your geographical location will need to be considered as you select your onion seeds. There are three main types of onions — "short-day", "intermediate-day", and "long-day" varieties. Onions require specific balance of daylight to darkness to perform properly.

Short-day varieties are recommended for the southern U.S. where the temperatures are typically warmer year round. They will make bulbs earlier in the year with only 10 to 12 hours of daylight.

Intermediate-day onions typically need

12 to 14 hours of daylight to trigger the bulbing process. They are generally suited for most areas.

The long-day varieties are best suited for the northern states as they need 14 to 16 hours of daylight to bulb. In the south, they will grow nice green tops but not bulbs. Long-day onions are generally more pungent and store better.

Evergreen Long White Bunching

120 days — Long, silvery white stalks that don't form bulbs under most conditions. Hardy and slow to bolt.

Red Burgundy (Bermuda)

95 days — Smooth, glossy skin that is purplish-red in color. The flesh is white with pink shading near the skin. A good keeper. Short Day.

Ringmaster

120 days — An improved White Utah strain has large globes, with single centers and firm, mild flesh. Stores well and is excellent for onion rings. Long Day.

White Lisbon

110 days — The smooth stalks have a very mild flavor. One of the most popular bunching varieties. Will not form bulbs in most areas.

White Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)

95 days — Large globe shaped, white and firm with medium pungency. Fair keeper. Intermediate Day.

Yellow Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)

115 days — Extra large globe shaped onion. It has a popular mild and sweet flavor. Intermediate Day.

Parsley

(Petroselinum crispum)

Packet — 2 grams — \$1.45

(Approximately 350 seeds/gram)

Parsley has been cultivated and used for centuries. It is used as a flavoring in soups and salads, as a garnish, and some varieties, as a vegetable (refer to 'Hamburg Rooted').

Herbalists have used it as a breath freshener, digestive aid, and in tea to treat high blood pressure and rheumatism. Because it is high in vitamins A and C, it has also been used as a quinine substitute to treat malaria.

Parsley becomes very bitter as the plant starts to flower. For best germination, freeze seed for 3 to 5 days and then soak in warm water for about 8 hours before planting. Cover seed lightly. Darkness helps germination.

Evergreen Parsley

70 days — Exhibits more frost resistance than other varieties and grows vigorously. The leaves are compound, curled, dark-green and large.

Hamburg Rooted Parsley

(*Petroselinum hortense*) 90 days — This is used differently than other parsley plants. Also known as Hamburg Turnip or Parsnip, Hamburg Rooted Parsley is generally grown for its 8 to 10 inch long and up to 2 inches in diameter, fleshy white, parsnip-like roots. The deeply cut leaves can also be used, like standard parsley, as a seasoning and garnish. Stores well. This is a pre-1600s variety.

Italian Parsley

72 days — Deeply cut, dark green leaves with a rich strong flavor. Generally stronger in flavor than the curled types. Excellent for flavoring.

Moss Curled Parsley

70 days — Standard, early maturing variety. Vigorous, compact plants. The leaves are deeply cut and so curled that it resembles moss. Introduced in the late 1800s.

Plain Parsley

75 days — The plants are erect, about 12 inches tall, and quite vigorous. The leaves are large, flat, and glossy green. This was the preferred variety in early-1800s Europe.

Parsnips

(*Pastinacea sativa*)

Sampler — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

Packet — 7 grams — \$ 2.95

(Approximately 200 seeds/gram)

Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Loosen soil to a depth of 18 inches. Cover the seeds with ½ inch of soil in rows 2 feet apart. When the plants are well established, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart.

The root flavor improves with frost and they can be left in the ground during the winter.

Harris Early Model

90 days — 3½ inches in diameter by up to 12 inches long with nearly no hollow crown. The flesh is white and tender and because it has little side shooting, is easy to pull.

Hollow Crown, Long Smooth

95 days — 12 inch long roots by 3 inches thick with white flesh that is tender and sugary.

Peas

(*Pisum sativum var sativum*)

Sampler — 1 ounce — \$ 1.55

Packet — 3 ounces — \$ 3.65

(Approximately 90 to 125 seeds/ounce)
One ounce will plant about a 10-foot row.

English or garden peas are frost hardy, thrive and like to be planted in cool weather (55°F to 60°F) They can become bitter with heat. Therefore, plant outdoors in early spring or fall in full sun. Plant the seeds 1½ inches deep spacing them at a rate of 1 to 2 seeds every 2 inches. Space the rows 2½ feet apart. As a rule, smooth seeded varieties are more starchy and wrinkled seeded varieties are sweet.

Edible Podded Peas

Carouby de Maussane

65 days — This edible-podded sugar pea is best enjoyed when the pods are picked

when the peas are just barely visible and very sweet. The plants reach about two feet and do well without trellising. They have very pretty flowers as well.

Dwarf Gray Sugar Pod

70 days — The plants have attractive flowers, are prolific, bushy and the 18 to 24 inch vines do not typically require staking. This is a variety that is at least as old as the 1770s.

Mammoth Melting

75 days — The vines reach 5 feet or more and should be trellised. It is high yielding, thrives in cool weather, and is uniform in production. Pods are very sweet and tender and stay that way even after they reach 3 inches or more and the seeds start to fill out. Truly “mammoth”!

Oregon Sugar Pod

68 days — Succulent pods filled with semi-wrinkled seeds on plants that are 2½ feet in height. Improved resistance to wilt and powdery mildew.

Garden Peas

Alaska

50 days — This heirloom variety dates back to the 1880s and is reportedly the earliest of all. The plants are 24 to 36 inches tall and grow well in cool soils. There are typically 5 to 8 smooth peas in each round pod. Not a super sweet variety and classically used for canning or freezing, also fine fresh or dry (in 80 days) for soups. Seeds are smooth.

Freezonian

60 days — This cross of ‘Thomas Laxton’ with ‘World’s Record’ was a 1948 All American Selection. The vines are vigorous, 36 to 48 inches tall with heavy yields of three-inch pods containing 7 to 8 peas. High sugar content. They should be trellised for best results. Seeds are wrinkled.

Laxton’s Progress Number 9

60 days — Named after the famous 19th century plant breeder, Thomas Laxton. An improved variety of ‘Laxton’s Progress’ and a leading home garden pea. 18 to 24 inch plants, 6 to 9 tasty, sweet, large, peas per pod. Seeds are wrinkled.

Lincoln (Homesteader)

68 days — Does well in the Northern United States, resists wilt and is tolerant of heat. The vines are 18 to 30 inches tall and the pods are easy to shell. Lincoln was one of the better post-war varieties and continued in commercial production until the mid-1960s.

Little Marvel

64 days — A most satisfactory pea in the home garden. The plants are compact, up to 30 inches tall, very productive, hardy, luscious and sugary. Small pods whose peas stay tender and sweet even when fully ripe and filling the pod.

Thomas Laxton

75 days — Does well in maritime conditions and it is wilt resistant. Peas are bright green, excellent quality, and high in sugar content. Pods grow to about 3½ inches filling with 6 to 8 peas.

Wando

70 days — Although it is resistant to the effects of heat and therefore used for late sowings, it also pollinates well under cooler conditions. The plant is sturdy, grows up to 30 inches, is high yielding and produces 7 or more seeds per pod. Developed by the Southeast Vegetable Breeding Lab (‘Laxton’s Progress’ x ‘Perfection’), it was released in 1943.

Cowpeas or Southern Peas

(Vigna unguiculata)

Cowpeas or Southern Peas originated in Asia, naturalized in the continent of Africa and brought to the U.S. with the slave trade. They became a staple food in the Southeastern U.S. where they are eaten as green shelled peas or left to dry on the vine for later use.

They are more likely to succeed in areas with warm soil temperatures (at least 60°F) and no danger of frost for 90 to 100 days after planting. They are highly tolerant of drought and a wide variety of soil conditions, including heavy clay and sandy soils. Soil pH can range from 5.5

to 7. In areas with cooler climates, the plants will tend to be plagued with pests and disease.

Cowpeas can be planted from May to August. The seedpods form in about 60 days and will mature in about 100 days. Therefore in most areas, cowpeas must be planted in May or June.

Plant four to six seeds per foot, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep in rows 20 to 42 inches apart. Control weeds early in the season with shallow cultivation. Later the peas will shade out most weeds. Avoid cultivation after the plants begin to bloom. Irrigation is normally not necessary; Southern peas are renowned for their ability to grow and produce under harsh conditions. Southern peas are self-pollinating with insects, as well as wind, being responsible for moving the pollen to achieve fertilization.

There are four types of cowpea:

- **Field pea** - Vigorous, vine-type plants with smaller seeds.
- **Crowder pea** - The seeds are crowded into the pods and starchy.
- **Cream pea** - Small plants with light colored peas. Examples are 'Texas Cream' and 'Zipper Cream'.
- **"Black-eyed" pea** - Intermediate size plants. Examples are 'Blackeye Pea' and • "Pinkey Purple Hull BVR".

Blackeye Pea

70 days - The plants are high yielding, vigorous and fairly easy to grow. Used as green shell or dry like winter beans.

Pinkey Purple Hull BVR

65 days — The plants are vigorous, bush to semi-vining in habit and produce pods that are 6 to 7 inches long. The seeds are cream colored with a maroon eye. It is resistant to Blackeye Cowpea Mosaic Virus and is Bacteria Virus Resistant (BVR).

Texas Cream 8

Bush-type pea with oblong, kidney shaped peas when dried. Good garden variety that produces a nice crop.

Texas Cream 40

Texas Cream 40 is a distinct, early variety. The semi-bush growth is very prolific. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, medium sized, and slightly curved. The seeds are small, kidney-shaped, and white with an orange eye.

Whippoorwill

85 days — This is the old standard for general purpose cowpeas. The seeds are light brown, smooth and speckled. The plants are very prolific and tall.

Peppers

(Capsicum annuum)

Sampler — ¼ gram

Packet — 1 gram

(Approximately 140 seeds/gram)

Growing Peppers: Plant the seeds in sterile potting mix, 8 weeks prior to the last expected frost date in your area. Plant seeds at a depth equal to 2 times their diameter. Optimum soil temperature is 80°F. Germination usually occurs in 8 to 18 days but rates tend to be erratic. Try soaking the seed in warm water for 2 to 3 hours prior to sowing for faster germination. The most common cause of poor germination is the result of uneven planting depths.

Transplant outside only after night temperatures average above 55°F. Peppers are tender plants that thrive in warm weather. Blossoms will drop if temperatures drop below 60°F or if they get too much nitrogen.

The capsaicin oil in hot pepper **cannot** be neutralized by water. Wash hands or rinse mouth with vinegar to alleviate discomfort in an emergency. Bread, bananas, pasta, or potatoes will also alleviate the burning sensation. Never touch your face or eyes after handling hot peppers. (Warm growing temperatures develop the hottest peppers).

Tobacco users should not come in contact with seedlings to help prevent infection with the tobacco virus.

Sweet Peppers

California Wonder (Bell Variety)

75 days — The plants are upright, vigorous, and prolific. Fruits are mostly four-lobed, blocky, and 4 x 4½ inches with thick flesh that is mild and sweet.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Golden California Wonder (Bell Variety)

70 days — Same as California Wonder but the peppers are a bright gold, changing to orange-red when mature.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Hungarian Sweet (Sweet Banana)

68 days — The tapering 6 inch by 1½ inch long fruit is light yellow, maturing to red. Good for pickling.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Pimento

73 days — A standard sweet variety for home and market. Heart shaped, smooth fruit 3½ inches by 2½ inches.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Purple Beauty

70 days — A truly purple pepper. The 4-inch by 3½ inch blocky fruits have thick flesh. The plant is highly productive. An interesting novelty to add color to your salads and cooking.

Sampler — \$ 1.85

Packet — \$ 4.05

Drop Us A Note!

As a small company we value your input and love to hear from our gardening friends.

Sweet Cherry

75 days — Smooth skin and thick-meat. Sweet flesh shaped like cherries but of good size. Nice for salads, canning, or pickling; can be used in the green stage or in the ripe stage which is red.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Hot Pepper Varieties

Anaheim

78 days — The pods develop from 6 to 8½ inches long by 1½ inches long, tapered, medium thick, pungent, that are deep green, turning to red at maturity. Can be used fresh, canned or dried. The plants are tall, upright, bushy, and long bearing.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Ancho (Poblano)

80 days — The 4½ inch long fruit are medium walled, tapered to a blunt point, and wrinkled with dark green skin that turns a rust red color. They are slightly hot with a sweet taste. Excellent fresh (as 'Poblano'), processed (stuffed or roasted), or dried (as 'Ancho').

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Cayenne, Long Red

70 days — Hot but delightfully pungent in flavor. For pickling, canning or drying. Long, thin, ½ by 6 inch green fruits, turning red when mature. Named for the South American river that gives Guyana its name.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Habanero

85 days — Very Hot. Light green, thin crinkled flesh ripens to orange-red. Fruits are 1½ inch long by 1 inch across and about 200 times hotter than Jalapeno! A little slower to germinate.

20 Seed Sampler — \$ 2.50

Habanero Red

100 days — Extremely Hot. This Caribbean favorite is said to be many times hotter than a standard Habanero. The 1½ inch long fruits taper to a blunt end on plants that reach 30 inches. The fruits can

be used green but are full flavored after they reach their mature, red color.

20 Seed Sampler — \$ 2.50

Hungarian Yellow Wax (Hot Banana)

65 days — The 5 inch long, tapered, firm, yellow, waxy fruit develop on dwarf, bushy 14 to 16 inch tall plants.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Jalapeno

72 days — Dark green tapered fruit, 3 inches by 1 inch, turning red when mature. Good for pickling or the fresh market.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Serrano

85 days — Very hot, pungent fruit, 2½ inches long by ½ inches in diameter. Slim, club shaped green peppers with medium thin walls maturing to a bright red color on 30 inch tall plants.

Sampler — \$ 1.50

Packet — \$ 2.45

Pumpkins

(Cucurbita spp)

Unless Otherwise Marked

Sampler — 2 grams — \$ 1.55

Packet — 6 grams — \$ 2.95

(Seed count varies by type)

Atlantic Giant (C. maxima)

120 days — If you are going for a “giant” pumpkin, this is the variety that the pros use to set records. 400 to 500 pound fruits are common, but the record is over 1000! Developed by Howard Dill of Nova Scotia, these huge fruits have slightly rough skin that ranges in color from yellow to red-orange. As you may have guessed, these babies need a lot of room and are not for the container gardener. Space hills 15 to 20 feet apart in an area that receives full sun and is protected from wind. About 4 seeds per gram.

Sampler — 2 grams — \$ 2.50

Packet — 4 grams — \$ 4.85

Big Max (C. maxima)

120 days — The bright yellow orange flesh is 3 to 4 inches thick. Suitable for pies.

They will commonly grow to 50 to 70 pounds (perhaps larger with extra care). Big Max needs plenty of room to grow.

Connecticut Field (C. pepo)

110 days — This Native American heirloom has a history before 1700. Large 15 to 20 pound globes that are flattened on the ends. Typically 12 inches in height and diameter. The rind is hard but thin and slightly ribbed. The flesh is sweet, thick and course. Can be planted among your cornfield and used for canning or as stock feed.

Cinderella (Rouge Vif D'Etampes)

(C. maxima) 95 days — A French heirloom that is very productive and beautiful. The fruits are flattened, deeply ribbed, and concave on top. They average 15 inches across and only 6 inches high weighing up to 25 pounds. The skin color is a brilliant reddish-orange and have an excellent flavor for pies or winter squash recipes.

Jack O'Lantern

(C. pepo) 100 days — This variety originated as a cross between 'Connecticut Field' with 'Golden Oblong'. The intent was to produce a pumpkin the size of a human head. The fruit tend to be about 10 inches in diameter and between 10 and 18 pounds that are medium-orange with shallow ribs. The flesh is sweet, light in color, and fine-grained enough to be a good quality cooking variety. Stores well.

Small Sugar (New England Pie)

(C. pepo) 110 days — This heirloom pie pumpkin is outstanding for processing and pumpkin pies. The fruit is 6 to 8 inches in diameter and weighs about 6 pounds. The flesh is thick and sweet and has been one of our family's favorites for years.

Radishes

(Raphanus sativus)

Sampler — 3 grams — \$ 1.45

Packet — 7 grams — \$ 2.95

(Approximately 80 seeds per gram)

Radishes are generally very easy to grow. They are both fast to appear and fast to mature. Radishes are a perfect

choice for a child's first garden. They perform best when sown in spring or late summer but with care can be planted from February to September in most areas (Northern hemisphere). Plant small amounts, 5 to 7 days apart for a steady supply. Radishes do prefer cool weather and become pungent (hot) with warmer weather. They are also likely to bolt (go to seed) in warmer weather.

Plant seeds directly outdoors in as soon as soil can be worked and soil temperatures are about 45°F. Plant ½ inch deep, ½ inch apart in rows at least 8 inches apart. Firm soil and keep moist until seedlings appear. Radishes have shallow root systems so keep them watered. Harvest as soon as roots reach desired size. They become woody with age. Radishes are a great snack food as they have about 100 calories per pound and contain vitamin C.

Black Spanish Round

80 days — Large turnip-shaped globes that reach up to 3 inches in diameter with tall tops. Skin is blackish colored and the flesh is solid, crisp, and pungent (hot). As they are generally used for winter storage, sow in July or August, and store in moist sand after harvested. This very old variety dates back prior to 1824 - possibly hundreds of years.

Cherry Belle

22 days — Quick growing, globe shaped with bright red skin and crisp, firm, white flesh. Resistant to pithiness.

China Rose

40 days — This Chinese winter radish was originally introduced to Europe by Jesuit missionaries. They grow 5 to 7 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter with smooth, pinkish-rose colored skin. Sow in Spring or Fall. A good keeper.

Early Scarlet Globe

20 days — Very early variety with bright red skin with white flesh. Also does well in frames or greenhouses for forcing.

French Breakfast

30 days — This variety has been grown since the 1880s. The roots are oblong and

blunt tipped, ¾ inches in diameter by 2 inches long. Rose colored with white tips and crisp white flesh. Mildly pungent flavor.

German Giant

29 days — A round red radish with crisp, white and pungent flesh. Does not get woody or spongy and can be harvested from golf ball size on up.

Hailstone (White Globe)

25 days — You can plant these in spring or fall and harvest pure-white skinned globe shaped radishes. The flesh is firm and stays that way for a long time.

Sparkler (Brightest White Tip)

25 days — Bright red skin with a white tip that covers the lower third of the globe. 1 to 1½ inches in diameter with white flesh that is juicy and sweet.

White Icicle

28 days — The roots are 5 to 6 inches long, tapered, about ¾ inches in diameter. Pure white flesh and thin skinned.

Rhubarb

(Rheum rhabarbarum)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$1.65

Packet — 2 grams — \$3.85

(Approximately 60 seeds/gram)

Starting Rhubarb from seed is not difficult but you will not get full harvests until the third year. Plant ¼ inches deep indoors, 6 to 8 weeks prior to last frost. After hardening off, transplant into deeply cultivated, well-drained beds into which generous amounts of organic matter and composted manure have been added. Final spacing should be 18 to 24 inches.

It would be best to wait until the second year before harvesting stalks and even then, be conservative. Pull the stalks instead of cutting. Remove flower stalks as soon as you see them.

Victoria

This is a standard crop variety of Rhubarb and one of the largest and most productive varieties. The stalks are a deep crimson red with a touch of green on the inside. First recorded in England in 1837.

Rutabagas

(*Brassica napus*, *napobrassica* group)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Packet — 5 grams — \$ 3.25

(Approximately 250 - 300 seeds/gram)

Rutabagas, also known as Swede turnips or simply Swedes, are an often overlooked table vegetable in our modern western diet. They appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages. They can be boiled and mashed as a potato substitute for those on low starch diets. They are cold tolerant and except in areas of extreme cold, can be left in the ground over winter. We are in the process of evaluating some interesting varieties from around the world and hope to have seed available in the near future.

American Purple Top

120 days — This variety is now the standard market variety in the United States. The roots are nearly globe shaped, 4 to 6 inches in diameter with 20-inch tall tops. The skin is a buff to light yellow color with purple tops. The flesh is firm and fine-grained. It was introduced sometime before 1920 as an improved strain of 'Purple Top Yellow'.

Laurantain

120 days — This is an improved variety of 'American Purple Top'. A popular variety in Canada. For fall and winter.

Salsify

(*Trapogon spp.*)

Sampler — 2 grams — \$1.85

Packet — 6 grams — \$3.65

(Approximately 100 seeds/gram)

Salsify can take up to 21 days to germinate. Since they are a root crop, they prefer deep, stone-free soil. The seeds frequently fail if they are not kept consistently wet until the seedlings are established. Harvest in about 25 weeks. The roots are hardy and can be left in the ground until April.

Plant as early in the spring as the ground

can be worked. Loosen soil to a depth of 18 inches. Plant 3 seeds every 6 inches and cover the seeds with ½ inch of soil in rows 12 inches apart. When the plants are well established, thin seedlings to one plant every 6 inches.

The roots are ready for harvesting from mid-October onwards. The roots are hardy and can be left in the soil, until needed, well into April. They should keep about a week in the fridge. Check out our Web site for recipes and more information.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

120 days — A very interesting European favorite. The roots resemble a poorly developed parsnip. Some think that they taste like asparagus or that they have a subtle taste of oysters. A nutritional crop.

Spinach

(*Spinacia oleracea*)

Sampler — 4 grams — \$ 1.55

Packet — 14 grams — \$2.05

(Approximately 80 seeds per gram)

In fertile soil, enriched with organic matter high in nitrogen, plant as early as the ground can be worked. Spinach likes cool weather. Plant again in late August for a fall crop. Sow thinly, about ½ inch deep. Thin seedlings to 1 to 3 inches apart.

Harvest leaves as soon as they are big enough to eat. When the plant is starting to look old, cut whole plant back to 1 to 2 inches high to stimulate growth. If they begin to bolt, harvest and freeze the whole crop.

Bloomsdale Long Standing

45 days — Early, dark green, crumpled leaves can be sown in spring or fall. Stands well in hot weather. Bloomsdale spinach was originally released by D. Landreth & Company in the 19th century. "Bloomsdale" was the name of their farm in Bristol, Pennsylvania which they moved to in 1847.

Giant Nobel

50 days — The plants are very large and spreading in habit. Plant in late spring (it is slow to bolt) for heavy yields of giant, thick, dark green leaves. Excellent variety for canning.

New Zealand Spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*) 60 days — “New Zealand Spinach” is generally grown as a perennial (at least in warmer climates). It is not related to true spinach but the leaves taste similar, and some think, better than spinach. It is a very old heirloom, said to have been brought to England by Captain Cook because of its high vitamin C content. It has been grown in North America since at least Colonial Times. It does not bolt in hot weather nor does it turn bitter.

Squash

(*Cucurbita spp*)

Sampler — 3 grams — \$ 1.55

Packet — 7 grams — \$2.25

(Seed count varies by type)

Choose a location that has warm, well-drained and fertile soil. Work in plenty of organic matter and mulch to conserve moisture, as squash are heavy water consumers. Sow directly in the garden after threat of frost has passed. Sow one inch deep in hills or rows spaced 24 to 30 inches apart.

When laying out your garden, remember to consider the growing habits of the varieties that you are planting. Some bush-types are compact while some vining types require a tremendous amount of space. Harvest time will also vary by type, soil, and climate.

Squash are typically categorized as summer or winter varieties. The immature fruits of summer varieties are eaten fresh, while the winter squash are harvested in late fall after they are mature and the skins have toughened, stored in a cool, dry location, and used into the winter.

Summer Squash

Cocozelle (*C. pepo*)

50 days — The plant is bush-type in growing habit producing long (10 inch) cylindrical zucchini that are dark green with lighter stripes (maturing to yellow) and firm, whitish green flesh. This variety was introduced prior to 1885.

Dwarf Summer Crookneck

(*C. pepo*) 50 days — A standard for the home garden. The bushes are very prolific and the light yellow fruits are smooth. They become orange and warted at maturity.

Early Prolific Straightneck

(*C. pepo*) (about 10 seeds/gram)

42 days — The standard yellow straight-necked type summer squash in many parts of the country. The fruits taper towards the stem end and are a nice lemon yellow color. They are mature at 12 to 14 inches long but are tender and succulent when they are 5 to 6 inches long.

Early White Bush Scallop (*C. pepo*)

47 days — Pale green to white, turning white as the pan-shaped, scalloped fruits mature. Fine textured meat on a bush-type plant.

Vegetable Spaghetti (*C. pepo*)

95 days — Looking for a low calorie and nutritious alternative to pasta? Try this squash. After being cooked and cut in half, it yields spaghetti-like strands that can be eaten plain or with your favorite sauce.

Zucchini, Black (*C. pepo*)

(about 6 seeds/gram)

56 days — A very productive plant, fruit is green with grayish-black tone. Blocky, smoothly bulbed with open plant habit. Fruit should be picked when 6½ to 7 inches long.

Zucchini, Black Beauty (*C. pepo*)

(about 6 seeds/gram)

60 days — Harvest fruits at 6 to 8 inches. Black-green to almost black at maturity. Introduced in 1957.

Zucchini, Grey (*C. pepo*)

(about 6 seeds/gram)

45 days — Harvest at 6 to 8 inches. Fruits

are medium green flecked with grey. Popular in the Southwest and Mexico. Introduced in 1957.

Zucchini, Round (*C. pepo*)

(about 6 seeds/gram)

45 days — Deeply cut leaves on a bush-type plant. The fruits are best used at about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

Winter Squash

Banana, Pink Jumbo (*C. maxima*)

115 days — One hill will likely supply your needs. This vining plant produces large (up to 12 inches by 48 inches) fruit that are almost cylindrical with a slight taper at the blossom end. They can weigh up to 75 pounds but you should harvest at about 30 inches. The flesh is yellow-orange, dry, firm, not stringy, and sweet. Good for pies, baking and canning.

Burgess Buttercup (*C. maxima*)

100 days — Good maritime variety. The fruits are very sweet, fine meated, 5 to 8 inches in diameter and range from 3 to 5 pounds. They are shaped like a flattened turban with a blossom end button.

Hubbard, Blue (*C. maxima*)

(about 5 seeds/gram)

110 days — Tough-skinned oblong bluish-green fruits weigh 10 to 15 pounds, and the golden yellow flesh is dry with a great flavor.

Hubbard, Chicago Warty (*C. maxima*)

(about 5 seeds/gram)

115 days — The vines are very vigorous and produce dark green, hard shelled, heavily warted fruits that weigh up to 16 pounds. With some care, they can store into late spring and are good for pies, baking and freezing.

Hubbard, Golden (*C. maxima*)

(about 5 seeds/gram)

105 days — This type of Hubbard squash has many of the same characteristics of others but has a red-orange rind with tan striping at the blossom end. Great for canning, freezing and an excellent keeper.

Long Island Cheese (*C. moschata*)

100 days — An heirloom pie variety in New

York and New Jersey, it is named after its resemblance to a 10 pound wheel of cheese. They are flattened, ribbed, buff in color with orange flesh.

Table Queen Acorn (*C. pepo*)

80 days — Table Queen is a green-shelled variety that resembles an acorn in shape. They are about 6 inches in diameter at maturity. Very prolific, a good keeper, and great for cutting in half and baking.

Table Queen Acorn, Bush (*C. pepo*)

85 days — The fruits are nearly identical to the standard variety but the runnerless plants, up to 36 inches in diameter, make it ideal for small spaces. 3 to 8 fruits per plant.

Tatume (*C. pepo*)

45 days — The fruits can be harvested in as little as 45 days. The vining summer squash yields medium to dark green fruit that are 5 to 7 inches at maturity. They are unusually firm for a summer squash and have a fine flavor.

Turk's Turban (*C. maxima*)

100 days — This 1800s heirloom is becoming a very popular variety for decoration because of its unique and colorful fruit. It resembles a butternut but has a cream-colored 'turban' that is colorfully striped with green, yellow, orange, and red. The 8 to 10 inch diameter fruit weigh about 5 pounds and are durable if not bruised.

Waltham Butternut (*C. moschata*)

(about 10 seeds/gram)

85 days — Light tan, 7 to 9 inches long with a thick neck and small seed cavity. The flesh is a wonderful, bright orange.

Sunflower

(*Helianthus annuus*)

Sampler — 3½ grams — \$ 1.45

Packet — 7 grams — \$2.65

(Approximately 80 seeds per gram)

Sunflowers are generally easy to grow and tolerant of most garden soils. Well-drained soil is preferred. They make a good windbreak but should be planted so they don't shade your garden.

Sow directly in the garden after all danger of frost is passed. Thin seedlings to 8 inches and then to 2 feet to avoid overcrowding. I have had pretty good success with transplanting as long as you do not disturb the roots of the other plants.

For maximum size, feed the plants weekly. They are both heat and drought tolerant after they are established.

Harvest the seeds when the seeds look mature, the petals are all dried and the back of the flower heads have turned yellow. Cut from the stalks and hang upside down in a warm dry place. Rub the seeds out of the head when they come out with little coaxing. Allow the seeds to continue to cure until the shells are brittle and crack easily between your teeth.

The seeds are tasty raw or roasted and lightly salted. They can be used as a snack, or the meats make a nice addition to bread, rolls, or as a topping to a green salad. Can also be used as a high protein bird or chicken feed.

Giant Greystripe

80 to 100 days — Grows 6 to 8 feet high with seed heads 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The seeds are striped grey-black and are good raw, roasted or as chicken or bird feed. Annual.



Swedes

(See listings under Rutabagas)

Swiss Chard

(*Beta vulgaris*)

Sampler — 1 gram — \$ 1.80

Packet — 3 grams — \$ 3.95

(Approximately 50 seeds/gram)

Although Swiss Chard is a close relative of beets, it has a small, inedible root. The

leafy greens of the plant are enjoyed for their mild flavors and eaten like spinach and kale.

Swiss Chard has been cultivated for at least 2,000 years and is rich in vitamin A, and other vitamins and minerals. The varieties offered here are tasty and beautiful.

Young, tender leaves are eaten fresh, or mature leaves can be cooked like you would spinach — steamed, boiled, added to soups or sautéed in a little butter. You might also want to try them “Southern-style” serving them up with a bit of butter, vinegar, and crumbled bacon.

The stalks, after being stripped of leaves, can be used fresh as an interesting addition to a vegetable platter. They can also be prepared as mentioned above and served alone or mixed with the leaves. If your diet allows, battered and deep fried chunks are tasty.

In spite of their high nutritional value and usefulness, Swiss Chard is not widely cultivated commercially as there seems to be a limited market demand for it.

Fordhook Giant

60 days — This heavy yielding plant is very tasty and good for home and market. The attractive leaves are dark green, crumpled with stalks that are broad, white and of a fine quality.

Lucullus

52 days — This is the most popular variety. Named after the Roman general of the same name. Heavily crumpled with wide, broad white ribs about 20 inches tall.

Rainbow Chard (5 Color Silverbeet)

50 to 60 days — A tender & tasty variety whose orange, yellow, pink, white and red stalks make it very ornamental. This was a variety that was nearly lost, was relocated, and is regaining popularity.

Ruby Red

59 days — Candy-apple red stems with dark green leaves. It is decorative and tasty and makes a nice addition to salad blends.

Tomatoes

(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

Unless otherwise noted,

Packet — about 30 seeds — \$1.50

(Approximately 300 seeds/gram)

Growing Tomatoes: Plant the seeds indoors 6 to 8 weeks prior to the last frost date in your area. Plant about ¼ inch deep, water lightly, and cover with plastic to ensure that they do not dry out.

The tomato seeds germinate best if the soil is between 75°F to 90°F. Full light, and cooler temperatures (60°F to 70°F) will help to prevent the seedlings from becoming too leggy.

Harden off plants before transplanting outside. Be very careful, while transplanting, not to disturb or damage the roots. Young plants are very tender and susceptible to frost damage, as well as sunburn. I protect my young plants by placing a one-gallon milk jug, with the bottom removed, to form a miniature greenhouse. A couple of days of special attention like this will help to ensure a high rate of success.

You should avoid giving tomato plants too much nitrogen, especially before the fruit sets. Water evenly and not in excess. Over watering can help to produce larger fruit, but flavor may be reduced.

Selection tips — *Determinate* types ripen over 3 to 4 weeks and their bushes generally do not need staking. *Indeterminate* continue to grow even after the fruit sets and ripen continuously until a frost arrives.

Tomato Disease Tolerances — “F” indicates a resistance to Fusarium wilt, “V” a resistance to Verticillium wilt, “N” to nematodes (root knot), “T” to the tobacco mosaic virus, and “St” to Stemphylium (gray leaf spot).

Tobacco users should not come in contact with seedlings to help prevent infection with the tobacco virus.

Abraham Lincoln

87 days, indeterminate — Originally released by H.W. Buckbee Seed of Rockford, Illinois, the line was acquired by R.H. Shumway, of the same town, in the early 1920s. It is a sturdy plant that produces extra large, dark red, solid, sweet and meaty fruits. Excellent for juices, sauces, and catsup. The fruit can get as large, often with 9 fruit in a cluster.

Ace 55 VF

80 days, determinate — Ace 55 is best for fresh use. The medium late, large firm, deep oblate fruit are moderately smooth. The plants are medium to large and are tolerant to Verticillium and Fusarium. According to a study in the late 1970s, this variety was specifically named as having so low an acid content that it could allow botulism to grow and therefore should not be canned using a hot water bath method. Check with your local extension office for up-to-date home canning information.

Anna Russian

87 days, indeterminate — Original source reportedly one B. Hillenius of Oregon whose grandfather received seeds years ago from a Russian immigrant. Our parent stock was obtained from a seed saver in Washington State. The plants have regular leaves that are good producers of ox-heart shaped, 3 to 3½ inch meaty, 3 to 6 ounce, pink with light green shouldered fruits. Great for canning.

Aunt Ruby's German Green

80 days, indeterminate — Reportedly from Ruby Arnold of Greenville, Tennessee. Beefsteak fruits are 5 inches in diameter by 4 inches deep and weigh one pound or more. Sweet juicy flesh, refreshing spicy flavor.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Banana Legs

75 days, determinate — A great addition to a salad. This novelty tomato is similar in shape and color to a banana. Very prolific, low acid, meaty and averaging 1½ inches in diameter by 4 inches long.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Beefsteak

90 days, indeterminate — Extra large meaty, ribbed deep scarlet fruit. Weighs about 12 ounces. Fairly soft for easy slicing.

Big Rainbow

90 days, indeterminate — 6 foot plants, huge ribbed, golden fruits with streaks of red-tones running through the flesh, some weigh up to 2 pounds, subject to cracks and cat-facing but have superb flavor.

Black Krim

80 days, indeterminate — Brownish-purple to maroon colored fruit with green shoulders and sweet, mild, rich flavor. Fruits weigh approximately 12 ounces.

Bradley

80 days, semi-determinate — It is a semi-determinate, short stake type of plant with heavy foliage cover when staked and pruned. Pink fruit with green shoulders in the 7-ounce range, excellent fresh market quality. Fusarium wilt resistant but can crack. Released in 1961 by Dr. Joe McFerran of the University of Arkansas.

Brandywine Pink

90 days, indeterminate — The plant has “potato-leaf” foliage with very large, boat-shaped, reddish, pink fruits averaging between 16 and 24 ounces each. The flavor is exceptional and of gourmet quality. Fruits ripen gradually over the season. Like many of the larger blossomed, potato-leafed varieties, it is not a heavy producer. Pollination can be improved by flicking the blossoms with your fingers or gently shaking the plants.

Brandywine Red

80-100 days, indeterminate — It is by far one of the best-known heirloom tomatoes. There is a lot of lore surrounding the ‘Brandywine’ category of tomatoes. Reportedly it is an old Amish heirloom, dating back to 1885 and named after Brandywine Creek in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The fruits are round, full of flavor, on regular leaf plants. (A more thorough history of “Brandywine” tomato varieties is available on our Web site).

Brandywine Yellow

90 days, indeterminate — Fuzzy, potato leafed vines produce large fruits, weighing up to 2 pounds. The tomatoes have an excellent flavor and creamy texture.

Caspian Pink

80 days, indeterminate — Reportedly an heirloom discovered in Russia by a Petoseed Company employee shortly after the cold war ended. It has large, kind of flat (oblate) shaped, pink fruits weighing up to 11 ounces when the plants are pruned. The fruits ripen from the bottom of the plant up. Taste is mild and sweet.

Cherokee Purple

80 days, indeterminate — Given to Craig LeHoullier by J.D. Green of Tennessee, it is at least 100 years old and was reported as originally grown by the Cherokee Indians. The fruits are large (12 to 16 ounces), dark pink with darker purple shoulders. Excellent complex flavor, slight sweet aftertaste, perfect slicer for tomato sandwiches!

Cherokee Red

80 days, determinate — Vigorous plants that produce seven ounce, firm, red fruits that are full of meaty flavor. Actually matures from the inside out.

Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak-type)

90 days, indeterminate — This is a very old late-seasoned wilt-resistant beefsteak variety. The fruits are large, 14 to 16 ounce, deeply ribbed, irregular, bright scarlet, solid and very prolific.

Delicious

77 days, indeterminate — Huge 1 pound or more fruit. Smooth, red, fairly crack resistant. Solid interior with few seeds.

Earliana

65 days, indeterminate — Extra early 5 to 6 ounce fruit is set in clusters of six tomatoes or more. The bright red color and tasty flavor makes this a great early tomato. Introduced about 1910.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Flora-Dade

74 days, determinate — This extremely popular market tomato is well adapted to

southern humid areas. Flora-Dade was developed by the University of Florida, Homestead and offers mid-season fruit with a deep globe shape, that are firm, smooth and jointless. It is red at maturity; about 7 ounces on a determinate plant that offers good cover. Flora-Dade has SVF 1 and 2 disease tolerance. Released 1976.

Garden Peach

90 days, indeterminate — This heirloom variety produces fruit that weighs from 1 to 3 ounces and have a fuzzy skin, like a peach. The fruit stores well and have a good flavor.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Giant Belgium Pink

85 days, indeterminate — Sweet fruits averaging 1 to 2 pounds. Dark pink fruit with smooth ends. Low acid, mild flavor.

Glamour

74 days, indeterminate — Glamour has heavy clusters of red, six-ounce fruits that are almost globe-shaped, solid and crack resistant. Does great in the Northeast and the Midwest U.S. Bred by the Birds-Eye Horticultural Research Laboratories, Albion, New York and originally marketed by Joseph Harris Co., Rochester, New York. Released in 1957.

Greater Baltimore

95 days, indeterminate — Found around 1900 as a wilt resistant selection of Livingston's 'Stone' and released by J. Bolgiano & Sons. The foliage is regular leafed and the fruits are red and shaped like slightly flattened globes.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Heinz VF

75 days, determinate — Early bright red crack resistant fruit. Heavy yielder with Fusarium and Verticillium disease resistance. Determinate bush habit.

Hillbilly

85 days, indeterminate — Mild flavor. Large orange-yellow fruit with red streaks weighing around 16 ounces.

Homestead 24

80 days, determinate — The fruit set under a wide range of conditions, making it

popular the world over. The plants are large with heavy foliage and produce 7 to 8 ounce red fruits that are meaty, firm, and consistently uniform. Released in 1956 by the Asgrow Seed Co., New Haven, Connecticut.

Jubilee, Burpee's

80 days, indeterminate — The 8 ounce fruit is bright orange colored, solid, smooth, sweet, with meaty flesh that is non-acid. The plants, although indeterminate, tend to be short-stemmed and stiff. They make a unique and attractive tomato juice. They were bred by W. Atlee Burpee seeds and are the result of a six-generation selection from a 'Tangerine' x 'Rutgers' cross. All American Selection in 1943.

Long Keeper, Burpee's

78 days, indeterminate — The fruit skin ripens to a light orange-red with a medium red flesh. Will stay fresh in storage 6 to 12 weeks (some sources say in an "edible condition" for up to 5 months) after picking. Released 1979.

Marglobe

75 days, indeterminate — Developed in 1917 by Fred J. Pritchard of the USDA by crossing 'Marvel' and 'Globe'. Released in 1925. One of the first disease resistant strains with a good resistance to Verticillium and Fusarium wilt. 'Marglobe' is the parent of many newer tomato varieties. Red, smooth and solid 6 ounce fruit that is crack resistant. Its earliness favors its adoption in canning regions of Northern States where frosts and short seasons are common.

Moneymaker

80 days, indeterminate — An old English greenhouse variety and reliable producer of heavy crops of medium-sized, 4 to 5 ounce red, globe-shaped tomatoes. Sets fruit well in the greenhouse or outside in many weather conditions. The plants are open with poor coverage. Does well under humid conditions.

Mortgage Lifter

85 days, indeterminate — This has been a popular variety since it was developed in the '30s. The legend of this tomato is that it was developed by M.C. Byles of Logan,

West Virginia. For six years he crossed 'German Johnson', 'Beefsteak', English and Italian varieties, selecting the largest specimens. It is said that he then sold plants for \$1.00 each and paid off his mortgage in six years. The fruits are large, pink, over a pound each and one of the best beefsteak flavors available.

Moskvich

60 days, indeterminate — An heirloom variety said to have originated in Eastern Siberia. The indeterminate vines produce flavorful, 4 to 6 ounce, deep red, smooth, globe-shaped fruits. Tolerant of cooler temperatures and starts producing early.

15 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Mountain Gold

80 days, determinate — A yellow-fruited tomato superior in disease resistance, plant habit and certain fruit characteristics to standard cultivars. This open-pollinated variety was released in 1991. Developed by Dr. Randy Gardner at the North Carolina State Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station.

15 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Mr. Stripey

80 days — Yellow beefsteak-type fruit with red-streaked flesh. Large flavorful fruits range from 14 ounces to 3 pounds!

Old German

85 days, indeterminate — The fruits are large, often weighing more than 16 ounces. Color is golden yellow, striped with pink and red going through to the core. Should be staked.

Oxheart

90 days, indeterminate — Extra large, heart-shaped reddish-pink fruit, few seeds, mild flavor. Fine variety. Non-acid. The plants are vigorous with soft, feathery foliage.

Pineapple Golden

75 days — These orange fruits with a pink stripe are an heirloom from the Ohio area and have great cover. Fruits weigh between 12 and 16 ounces.

Ponderosa

88 days, indeterminate — Large, purplish-

pink fruit, mild flavor for slicing and canning, 12 ounces to 2 pounds in clusters of 3 to 5 fruits, with small seed cavities, prone to cracking, late-maturing, heavy yields, fair to poor leaf coverage, requires staking. Released by Peter Henderson in 1891.

Prudens Purple

70 days, indeterminate — A potato leaf variety that yields delicious, large, 12 to 16 ounce fruit with dark pink skinned, with crimson flesh.

Red Stuffer

90 days, indeterminate — Very prolific on indeterminate plants. The fruit is red-orange with 3 to 4 cells. The center seed cluster, similar to that of a bell pepper, is easily removed which makes this tomato ideal for serving as an edible container for your favorite cold or hot salad.

Rutgers

75 days, determinate — An improved, disease resistant strain. Fruit is 6 ounce, bright red; globular, slightly flattened with smooth, thick walls that are crack resistant. It was originally introduced in 1934. It is a cross between 'J.T.D.' and 'Marglobe'. Good for slicing and cooking.

Siberia

50 days, determinate — Early, bright red fruits weighing up to 5 ounces. Capable of setting fruits at 38°F, however, it is still not frost hardy. Rumored to have been smuggled out of Russia in 1975.

Stupice

50 days, indeterminate — Potato-leaf four foot plants loaded with 2½ by 2-inch diameter fruits borne in clusters. Very early, great flavor. Heavy yields all season. Of Czechoslovakian origin and produces very well in northern climates.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Sunray

75 days, indeterminate — Golden colored fruit, up to 7 ounce in size, on indeterminate plants. Sweet, flavorful taste. Good fusarium resistance. Does well in most parts of the U.S. Similar to 'Jubilee'. Released by the USDA, Beltsville in 1950.

Tiger Tom

70 days, indeterminate — This has become a favorite in our kitchen garden. One of the first to ripen in our garden. The juicy fruits average about 6 ounce and have yellow-orange stripes on red-orange skin. Very good flavor that is sharp and sweet.

Traveler

85 days, indeterminate — Released by the University of Arkansas in 1970. Mild flavor, medium sized (approximately 6 ounces). Pink in color. Bred for the Southern U.S.

Traveler 76

78 days, indeterminate — Released by the University of Arkansas in 1976. Heat and drought resistant. Good flavor, 6 ounce fruits, crack resistant. Dark pink when mature. Better fruit size and increased crack resistance over 'Traveler'.

Victory

75 days, indeterminate — Our original seed came from a seed saver in Sweden. The fruits are two-celled, smooth skinned, very juicy and sweet, nearly globe-shaped bearing in clusters of 8 to 10 fruits weighing 1 to 3 ounces each.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

White Wonder

90 days, indeterminate — Mild, sweet flavored with high sugar content. Yellowish-white inside and out when matured. Fruits are large (up to 1 to 2 pounds) on bushy, leafy plants. Good for slicing and canning. Even the large sized fruits maintain good texture and flavor.

Willamette

70 days, determinate — Bred in the early 1960s by Dr. James R. Baggett of Oregon State University. Plants are medium small framed with medium foliage cover, 3½ to 7 ounce fruits that are unusually smooth, globe to deep globe shaped with small stem and blossom scars, good color and solidity. Resistant to radial cracking. Adapted to the western valleys of the United States and Canada, New York, and Michigan.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Yellow Stuffer

80 days, indeterminate — Unique pepper shape fruits with large open centers that are ribbed, green shouldered and weighing between 4 to 8 ounces. Released in 1990 by Petoseed.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Paste Types

Amish Paste

74 days, indeterminate — This family heirloom dates back to the late 1800s. Great for canning and sauces. The fruit is bright red, flavorful, plum-shaped, weigh about 8 ounces and have low enough acid content that they are nice for slicing fresh also. This variety is a bit juicier and seedier than true paste type. Even though the plants are not very robust, Amish paste remains a popular heirloom variety.

Napoli

75 days, indeterminate — An Italian paste-type fruit that are about three ounces in weight and are pear shaped.

Roma VF

75 days, semi-determinate — This open-pollinated, plum-shaped 2 ounce fruit, is ideal for paste or puree. Joseph Harris Co. of Rochester, New York crossed 'Roma' with 'California Red Top VR 9' to give this variety its verticillium and fusarium wilt resistance. Adapted for the United States and Canada. Introduced in 1963.

Salsa

70 days, determinate — A solid maturing fruit that matures early and weighs about 6 ounces.

Sausage

75 days, indeterminate — This will be an interesting addition to your tomato collection. The fruits are unusually shaped, as the name implies, and can grow up to 6 inches long. The flavorful meat is excellent for catsup or sauces.

Small Fruited Varieties

Gold Nugget

55 days, determinate — Bred by Dr. James R. Baggett of Oregon State University and perfectly suited for the Maritime Northwest. Golden-colored, globular, 1 inch, cherry-type fruit, early, compact plant with a potential for a high percentage of seedless fruit.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Green Grape

55 days, determinate — Bred by Tom Wagner of Tater Mater Seed and introduced in 1986. Bush habit, 1½ inch small, globe-shaped, green-yellow fruits borne in clusters of 4 to 12. Green flesh and excellent flavor.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Principe Borghese

75 days, determinate — Italian heirloom variety very popular in Italy and California for splitting in half and sun drying. They maintain color and flavor well. The plants produce heavy yields of small, red plum-shaped fruits. The plants will benefit from support such as caging.

Red Cherry, Small

65 days, determinate — Pinkish-red fruits are oval and have plenty of flavor. Plants are compact and great for home gardens and hanging planters.

Red Grape

60 days, semi-determinate — This variety is modern and currently very popular in the fresh produce market. The fruits are bright red, weigh about an ounce, and are smaller than most cherry tomatoes (½ x ¾ inches). Since they are mouth-sized they are perfect for salads and garnish plates. 12 to 16 fruits per cluster.

Red Pear

70 days, indeterminate — Like 'Yellow Pear', this small, red pear shaped tomato makes a very nice salad garnish. The fruit typically weigh ½ ounce. The plants will tend to sprawl all over the place and will be loaded with large clusters of fruit. Likely predates 1800.

Tiny Tim

45 days, dwarf — Only grows 10 to 12 inches tall and 14 inches across. A heavy yielder with clusters of fine flavored fruit. Can be grown as a potted plant anytime of the year.

Yellow Pear

78 days, indeterminate — Similar in description to the 'Red Pear'. Documented as a pre-1800 variety. Yellow pear shape, firm skinned, nice flavor, 1½ inch long fruit. Good in salads, sauces or by themselves. They have been fairly cold tolerant in our test garden and are typically the last ones living every year.

Yellow Plum

70 days — A very old variety. The plants are large and open with small oval fruit, 1 x 1¼ inches, that taste mild and sweet. There are typically 8 to 10 fruits per cluster, some late fruits have slight neck. Very productive.

Other Tomato Relatives

Garden Huckleberry (Wonderberry, Sunberry)

(*Solanum melanocerasum*) 80 days — Interesting looking, similar to tomato plants with pepper-like leaves. They reach about 3 feet in height and produce hundreds of ½ to ¾ inch dark purple, almost black, fruit. Grows with little effort. Harvest when they turn from glossy to dull. Not used raw as they have little flavor. Used for pies, preserves and either canned or frozen.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Ground Cherry, Cossack Pineapple

(*Physalis pruinosa*) 60 to 80 days — This is an Eastern European cousin of the Mexican tomatillo. The plants reach about 12 inches in height and spread into a bush of about 24 inches in diameter. Loaded with small (about ½ inch in diameter) light orange colored fruit, in husks, that have a pineapple flavor and are good in pies or for jams.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Ground Cherry, New Hanover

(*Physalis spp.*) 70 to 80 days — An old Pennsylvania Dutch strain. Sprawling

plants, very similar in size and shape to Cossack Pineapple. Light yellow fruit tasting similar to tomatillos with a subtle citrus or lemony taste.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Red Currant Tomato (*Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*)

70 to 80 days — Very productive, sprawling plants that yield lots of ½ inch fruit that are flavorful, tangy, and interesting in salads & preserves. Up to 10% of these plants may produce golden-yellow fruit. Note: Currant tomatoes will readily cross with your other tomatoes.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.50

Toma Verde Tomatillo (*Physalis ixocarpa*)

70 days — Very popular, but sometimes rare in the supermarket. The 2 to 3 ounce fruits are used in salsa or picante dishes. Harvest when fruits are green and before turning yellow. Remove the thin husk before using or consuming. Will not cross with tomatoes.

30 Seed Packet - \$1.50

A. W. Livingston Tomato Varieties

Alexander W. Livingston (1821-1898) was a pioneering seedsman who was best known as a developer of tomato varieties in the nineteenth century.

Although tomatoes had been cultivated to various degrees throughout the world, the introductions of the A.W. Livingston Seed Company that helped to develop the tomato into a commercially viable crop.

When Livingston began his attempts to improve the tomato, his goal was to produce fruits that were smooth skinned, uniform in size and having better flavor than what was available. After many attempts at hybridization, he began instead, a process of selecting seed from tomato plants exhibiting specific characteristics. It was using this selection process that he discovered a plant bearing perfect tomatoes like the parent vine. After five years of testing, the fruit became fleshier and larger. In

1870, A.W. Livingston introduced the 'Paragon'.

Prior to his work, tomatoes were commonly ribbed, hard cored, and often hollow. In all, A.W. Livingston and his company introduced thirty-one varieties of tomatoes.

Our goal, partnering with seed banks and other collectors, is to locate as many of Livingston's introductions as possible. We then grow out each sample to verify that they match the original descriptions as documented in primary source materials, and only then reintroduce them to home gardeners.

The following list of Livingston tomatoes is the fruit of four years work. They are presented here in the chronological order that they were originally introduced.

Paragon

85 days, indeterminate — Released in **1870** as Livingston's first introduction, a product of careful selection and stabilization. It was claimed to be the first perfectly uniform, smooth tomato ever introduced to the United States and possibly the world. The fruit was described as blood red, or glossy deep red. The fruits ripen between early and late varieties, are vigorous, and the plants have heavy foliage. Said to endure early frosts longer.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Perfection

95 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1880**. The skin is tough, smooth, a bright-red sort of excellent quality. It keeps its good size to the end of the season and is excellent for either market or home use.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Golden Queen

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1882**. The 1918 Livingston catalog describes it as, "Queen of all the Yellows." Of superior flavor, it is solid, always smooth, entirely free from ridges, large in size, ripens early. Fine for slicing." The 1933 catalog adds, "Rich golden yellow skin with a tinge of pink on the blossom side." It is a beautiful, 4 to 6 ounce tomato.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Favorite

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1883**. The fruits are 6 to 10 ounces, smooth, with exceptional flavor and color. Originally developed for canneries as they withstood shipping over long distances and had desirable market qualities.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Beauty

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1886**. Proudly announced as, "The greatest of all Purple-colored home market sorts." (Purple was used synonymously with pink) Very productive plants setting 4 to 8 ounce smooth fruits.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Stone

85 days, indeterminate — Released in **1889**. The original specimen was obtained from a market grower near Columbus, Ohio. It produces thick, smooth, solid, scarlet-red fruit shaped like Beauty and Favorite.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Gold Ball

70 days, indeterminate — Released in **1892**. Beautiful canary-yellow fruits about 1½ inches in diameter, borne in clusters. Thick flesh. Fine for preserves.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Honor Bright

85 days, indeterminate — Released in **1897**. According to Alexander himself, 'Honor Bright' was, "a sport found in a field of Stone tomatoes in 1894". Our original seeds were obtained from tomato collector Craig LeHoullier who located them within the National Seed Storage Laboratory listed simply as 'Lutescent'. They perfectly fit the description of 'Honor Bright'. The plant is quite unique exhibiting yellowish (lutescent), regular leafed foliage, cream colored flowers, medium sized fruits that turn from green to white to yellow to orange to red. The color change of the fruit is an unusual show.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Magnus

90 days, indeterminate — Released in **1900**. The plants are potato leafed producing 6 to 8 ounce oblate, pink fruit. Their form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive; quite deep through from stem to blossom end. The flesh is very firm with an excellent taste. A robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together

than most varieties, and it is a very heavy cropper. Its broad foliage helps to prevent sunburn in hot sections. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem. For staking up in the open field, as well as for forcing in greenhouses.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Dwarf Stone

85 days, indeterminate — Released in **1902**. Very prolific, compact plants with sparse rugose foliage. The 6 to 9 ounce smooth fruits ripen evenly.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Globe

85 days, indeterminate — Released in **1905**. A good producer of excellently flavored pink fruit. Can reach up to 13 ounces, 6 ounce fruits are average. It is a cross between Livingston's 'New Stone' and the 'Ponderosa'.

20 Seed Packet - \$1.75

Turnips

(Brassica rapa)

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.05

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 3.25

(Approximately 250 - 300 seeds/gram)

Turnips have been around and used as animal fodder for centuries and started becoming popular as a table vegetable in the 17th century. They can grow under most conditions, including cold weather and many varieties have tender, edible tops that make a welcome fresh winter greens.

Rooting varieties are enjoyed peeled as a raw, fresh vegetable or boiled and mashed with a little butter, salt and pepper. Visit the turnip section of our Web site for more cooking information.

Purple Top White Globe

52 days — Round roots that are bright purple on the upper part and white below. Grow 4 to 5 inches in diameter but best when harvested a little smaller.

Seven Top

50 days — A pre-1800 variety used only for its greens. The roots are tough, woody and inedible. Very popular as a winter annual for spring greens in the Southern U.S.

Shogoin (Japanese Foliage)

30 to 70 days — This variety is used for both its tops and roots. Greens are harvested at 30 days. The roots are harvested at 70 days, shaped like a wooden top, pure white, 2 to 4 inches in diameter and very tender and mild flavored. Thrives in hot, dry weather.

White Egg (Snowball)

60 days — This is a fast growing, egg-shaped turnip. The root partially develops above the ground. The flesh is mild, sweet, tender and fine-grained.

Watermelons

(See listings under Melons)

Herb Seeds

Culinary & Medicinal Selections

(Please check your laws to verify that you can grow in your area. Some herbs may be classified as a "noxious weed")

Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*)

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 2.50

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)

Anise is cultivated for both its culinary and medicinal properties. The seeds have a strong licorice flavor and are slightly sweet when chewed. It is commonly used in breads.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Arugula (*Eruca sativa*)

This spicy plant has been grown as a salad green in Europe for over a hundred years. It thrives in cool weather so plant early.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.45

Balm, Lemon (*Melissa officinalis*)

A tea made from the leaves is pleasant tasting and has calmativ and carminative properties. Approximately 1800 seeds per gram.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Basil, Lemon (*Ocimum citriodpreum*)

A strong lemon-basil flavor that is excellent in oriental and Italian cooking. Plant is small leafed and reaches 12 inches in

height. Annual.

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.55

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*)

These plants grow to about 18 inches, and provide several harvests. The leaves are used fresh to make pesto, and can be dried and used as a seasoning. A favorite of ours in Italian dishes. Annual.

Sampler — ½ gram — \$ 1.55

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)

Borage grows 2 to 3 feet tall, self-sows, and is covered with blue, star-shaped flowers from June to August. The flowers make an attractive addition to summertime drinks, either floated on the surface of frozen into an ice cube. Annual.

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

Catnip (*Nepeta Cataria*)

One whiff and your cats will be hooked. They will not be able to control themselves and will likely wallow your plant to death. Placing some form of protection around your plants is a good idea. The leaves are used to make a calming tea. A bushy perennial that grows 2 to 3 feet in height.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.45

Chamomile, German (*Matricaria recutita*)

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.80

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.25

Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Chives, Garlic (*Allium tuberosum*)

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Coriander / Cilantro

(*Coriander sativum*)

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.35

Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*)

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.55

Dill, Bouquet (*Anethum graveolens*)

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.55

Dill, Fern Leaf (*Anethum graveolens*)

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95

Dill, Mammoth (*Anethum graveolens*)

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 1.55

Echinacea / Purple Coneflower

(*Echinacea purpurea*)

This variety is the true wild form of echinacea. Although well known and quite popular for its medicinal properties, it is also a wonderful addition to your flower garden.

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 2.25

Fennel, Florence (*Foeniculum vulgare dulco*)

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.25

Lavender, English (*Lavandula vera*)

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.45

Lovage (*Levisticum officinale*)

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 2.75

Marjoram, Sweet (*Marjorana hortensis*)

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Mullein, Greek

(*Verbascum olypticum*)

(About 600 seeds) A magnificent plant with large, soft, fuzzy leaves with up to 8-foot stalks of yellow flowers that are collected for their medicinal properties. Biennial.

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.25

Oregano (*Oregano vulgare*)

This standard kitchen garden herb is commonly used as a spice in Mexican and Italian dishes. The plant is a perennial, grows fairly tall, has pink flowers and spreads by underground runners. The herb can be used fresh but is generally used after drying to add a warm spicy flavor to a recipe.

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.85

Parsley, Italian (*Petroselinum crispum*)

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

Parsley, Moss Green Curled
(*Petroselinum crispum*)

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

Parsley, Plain (*Petroselinum crispum*)

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)

The essential oil of the plant is used as a flavoring and for the calmative properties. Useful for nausea and indigestion.

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.45

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Sorrel, English (*Rumex acetosa*)

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*)

Approximately 16,000 seeds per gram.

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.65

St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

This is one of those special medicinals that is quickly catching on as a natural anti-depressant.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95

Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*)

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.45

Thyme, Creeping (Mother of Thyme)

(*Thymus serpyllum*)

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.95

Thyme, Garden (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.95

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.35

Yarrow, Gold (*Achillea filipendulina*)

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95



'Grandpa Ott's' Morning Glory

Flower Seeds

Bird's-Foot Trefoil

(*Lotus corniculatus*)

[Approx. 820 seeds/gram] Yellow flowers, blooms in summer, 12 to 24 inches tall,

prefers a sunny, dry location. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Bluebonnet, Texas

(*Lupinus texensis*)

[Approx. 30 seeds/gram] Blue flowers, blooms in late spring, 8 to 12 inches tall, prefers a partially sunny location. Annual.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.35

Calendula

(*Calendula officinalis*)

[Approx. 100 seeds/gram] Also known as 'Pot Marigold', Calendula was once used as a vegetable, the leaves were added to soups and stews. Blooms in wonderful oranges and yellows in the Summer and Fall. Prefers well-drained, sunny locations. Annual.

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Chinese Forget-Me-Nots

(*Cynoglossum amabile*)

[Approx. 180 seeds/gram] Hardy, blooms well into fall, has pretty little dark blue flowers, and grows in sun or shade, dry or moist locations. 18 to 24 inches. Annual.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.50

Cornflower (Bachelor Buttons)

(*Centaurea cyanus*)

[Approx. 200 seeds/gram] Centaurea is excellent for beds, borders and for cut flowers. It is hardy and blooms in the early summer if planted in early spring. Prefers sunny, well-drained location. Grows to 36 inches. Annual.

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.50

Cornflower, Dwarf (Bachelor Buttons)

(*Centaurea cyanus*)

[Approx. 200 seeds/gram] Centaurea is excellent for beds, borders and as cut flowers. It is hardy and blooms in the early summer if planted in early spring. Prefers sunny, well-drained location. 12 to 16 inches. Annual.

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.50

Cup and Saucer Vine (Cathedral Bells)

(*Cobaea scandens*)

[Approx. 14 seeds/gram]

This biennial was a garden favorite in Victorian times. The vines can reach 20 feet in length and produces numerous large flowers. The buds open creamy green then

change to rosy-violet and finally mature to a deep purple.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 1.95

Daisy, Garland

(*Chrysanthemum coronarium*)

[Approx. 600 seeds/gram] Garland Daisies prefer full sun in either dry or moist areas. Will grow 24 to 36 inches in height. Will bloom in summer into fall. Blossoms are yellow in color. Annual.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Daisy, Gloriosa

(*Rudbeckia hirta*)

[Approx. 3600 seeds/gram] Although typically planted as an annual, conditions may cause it to act as a biennial or perennial. Plant in areas that receive partial sun in dry or moist soil. The blossoms, seen in summer and into the fall, are reddish-colored in the center blending to yellow at the tips.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

Daisy, Ox-Eye

(*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)

[Approx. 1600 seeds/gram] White blossoms. Blooms in the Summer. Prefers full sun and moist soil. Will grow 18 to 30 inches tall. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Daisy, Painted

(*Chrysanthemum carinatum*)

[Approx. 400 seeds/gram] Painted Daisies can live in full or partial sun in either dry or moist areas. Will grow 18 to 36 inches in height. Will bloom in summer into fall. Blossoms are colored white, yellow, red and purple. Annual.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Daisy, Shasta

(*Chrysanthemum maximum*)

[Approx. 950 seeds/gram] White blossoms. Blooms in the Summer. Prefers full sun and moist soil. Will grow 16 to 24 inches tall. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Eastern Columbine

(*Aquilegia canadensis*)

[Approx. 730 seeds/gram] The blossoms are red and yellow appearing in spring into summer. Thrives in moist soil in sun or

shade. 18 to 24 inches. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.50

Echinacea / Purple Coneflower

(*Echinacea purpurea*)

This variety is the true wild form of Echinacea. Although well known for its medicinal properties, it is also a wonderful addition to your flower garden. Perennial.

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 2.25

Flax, Blue

(*Linum perenne lewisii*)

[Approx. 650 seeds/gram] Sow in May through July for small sky-blue flowers the following spring. Grows 12 to 36 inches. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Flax, Scarlet

(*Linum grandiflorum rubrum*)

[Approx. 290 seeds/gram] Native to North Africa and Southern Europe, it has naturalized in parts of the U.S. Requires very little care once established. Deep scarlet flowers are best enjoyed if planted densely. Grows 18 to 30 inches. Annual.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Forget-Me-Not

(*Myosotis sylvatica*)

[Approx. 1500 seeds/gram] It is great for borders, blooms early, and reseeds freely. It can act as either a biennial or a short-lived perennial. Prefers partial shade and moist soil. Small blue blossoms spring through summer.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 0.99

Four-O'Clocks

(*Mirabilis jalapa*)

[Approx. 10 to 15 seeds/gram] These heirlooms will bring back memories of grandma's house. The fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers open in the late afternoon. They are a tender perennial and grown as an annual in colder climates. Bushy, 12 to 36 inches tall.

Packet — 2 grams — \$ 2.25

Johnny Jump-Up

(*Viola cornuta*)

An old time favorite. Small flowers that look like miniature pansies. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Morning Glory, Cardinalis

(*Ipomoea coccinea*)

Cypress vine. Bright red trumpet-shaped flowers with bright green foliage. Reaches 6 to 12 feet. Annual.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.30

Morning Glory, Clarke's Early Flowering Heavenly Blue

(*Ipomoea tricolor*)

Bright blue shading lighter towards the center. Annual.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.30

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler

(*Ipomoea tricolor*)

Short (4 to 8 foot) vines with blooms that are crimson red with a white center and 2 to 3 inches across. Annual.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.30

Morning Glory, Grandpa Ott's

(*Ipomoea purpurea*)

This Bavarian variety was passed down to Diane Whealy and helped to start Seed Savers Exchange. Small, deep purple flowers with a red star in the throat. Can grow to 25 feet. Annual.

Packet — 1 gram — \$ 2.30

Primrose, Common Evening

(*Oenothera lamarckiana*)

[Approx. 1900 seeds/gram] Bloom in the summer, yellow flowers, likes sunny, dry locations. 24 to 60 inches tall. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Primrose, Tall Evening

(*Oenothera hookeri*)

[Approx. 3000 seeds/gram] Bloom in the summer, yellow flowers, likes sunny, dry to moist locations. Grows 36 to 60 inches tall. Perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Poppy, California

(*Eschscholzia californica*)

[Approx. 600 seeds/gram] The state flower of California and common throughout the western U.S. Shades of orange in color. Grows 8 to 12 inches tall. Naturalizes well. Tender perennial.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.50

Poppy, Red Corn

(*Papaver rhoeas*)

Prefers partial sun and dry soil. Bright red flowers bloom in the summer. Plants grow 12 to 30 inches. Annual.

Packet — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

Sunflower, Annual

(*Helianthus annuus*)

[Approx. 125 seeds/gram] This is a wild sunflower. Petals are bright yellow and centers, about one inch in diameter, are dark. Prefers dry soil in a sunny location. Will grow 24 to 72 inches tall and bloom in the summer.

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

Sunflower, Annual 'Autumn Beauty' variety

(*Helianthus annuus*)

[Approx. 125 seeds/gram] The petals are blends of red, orange and yellow. Can be grown in dry or moist soil in a sunny location. Will grow 40 to 60 inches tall and bloom in the summer and into the fall.

Packet — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

Sunflower, 'Giant Grey Stripe'

(*Helianthus annuus*)

[Approx. 80 seeds/gram] Read more about this gigantic flower under its "vegetable" listing. Annual.

Sampler — 3½ grams — \$ 1.45

Packet — 7 grams — \$ 2.65

Sweet Pea, Everlasting

(*Lathyrus latifolius*)

[Approx. 12 seeds/gram] This variety of sweet pea is the perennial type. All summer long the plant puts out blossoms ranging from creamy whites to dark pink. They are drought tolerant and grow to completely cover a fence or bed. Unlike the annual varieties of sweet peas, these do not have a scent.

Sampler — 3 grams — \$ 2.15

Packet — 14 grams — \$ 6.50

Sweet Pea, 'Royal Family Mix'

(*Lathyrus odoratus*)

[Approx. 10 seeds/gram] The plants produce fragrant blossoms that are red, salmon, pink, white, lavender, and purple

all summer long. They prefer locations in full sun and thrive if watered.

Sampler — 3 grams — \$ 2.15

Packet — 14 grams — \$ 6.50

Tobacco, Flowering

(*Nicotiana glauca*)

[Approx. 25,000 seeds/gram] Not used as a smoking tobacco as it is reportedly low in nicotine. The plants make very interesting additions to flower gardens. Since their flower heads will reach about 5 feet, they are typically planted in the back of the bed. It blooms from July through September and the beautiful white flowers are trumpet-shaped and a nice source of evening fragrance. Annual.

Packet — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.25

Wildflower Mixes

Our mixes of annual and perennial flowers are formulated with specific growing regions in mind. Choose from:

- **Moist** - An annual and perennial mix for moister climates that receive over 30 inches of rainfall annually. Also suitable for regularly irrigated sites receiving more than 30 inches annually.
- **Midwest** - For Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, eastern Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, eastern Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, southern Manitoba, and Ontario.
- **Southwest** - For elevations below 7,000 feet in Arizona, southern California, southern Nevada and New Mexico.
- **Western** - For elevations below 7,000 feet in Colorado, Idaho, western Kansas, Montana, western Nebraska, northern Nevada, North Dakota, eastern Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, eastern Washington, WY, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan.

Packet — 2½ grams — \$ 1.95

(Specify the mix you desire)

WEB SITE NEWS

Updated on almost a daily basis, you will find a newsletter, gardening almanac, general information, as well as products that were too new or too few to make it in the printed catalog.

www.VictorySeeds.com

Seed Collections & Kits

Here are a few items for you or the gardening friends on your list. Each item contains a selection of seeds that is grouped to fill a specific gardening niche and also reflects a savings to you. We can drop ship these items for you and include a card with a short personal message from you. Please indicate this desire on your order.

Southern Garden Selection:

An assortment of popular varieties popular in Southern (U.S.) gardens. Each kit contains one sampler pack each of 'Carolina' (Sieva) lima beans, 'Georgia' (Southern) collards, 'Hale's Best Jumbo' muskmelon, 'Dwarf Green Pod' okra, 'Texas Cream 8' cowpea, 'Long Red Cayenne' pepper, and 'Hillbilly' tomato seeds. The attractive packaging makes this a nice gift.

\$ 9.55

Short Season Garden Selection:

Here is a selection of plants that are either adapted for shorter growing seasons or cooler climates. Each kit includes one sampler pack each of 'Roma Bush' beans, 'Early Wonder Tall Top' beets, 'Green Sprouting Calabrese' broccoli, 'Early Jersey Wakefield' cabbage, 'Nantes Scarlet' carrots, 'Black Seeded Simpson' lettuce, 'Little Marvel' peas, 'California Wonder Bell' pepper, and 'Siberia' tomato seeds. The attractive packaging makes this a nice gift.

\$ 10.95

Heirloom Tomato Collection:

Inside the large vintage looking seed packet, you will receive one sampler pack each of 'Big Rainbow', 'Brandywine Pink', 'Cherokee Purple', 'Garden Peach', and 'Yellow Plum' tomato seeds.

\$ 6.50

Salsa Kit (Mild or Hot)

(Featured in December/January 2002 Mother Earth News)

Contained in a decorative gift bag are two

recipes on 3" x 5" cards, a growing instruction sheet, and one sampler pack each of 'Toma Verde' Tomatillo, Cilantro, 'Yellow Sweet Spanish' onion, 'Napoli' tomato, and 'Anaheim' pepper (**mild kit**) or 'Jalapeno' pepper (**hot kit**) seeds.

Specify "Heat" Preference - \$6.95

Victory Garden in a Can:

These were a big hit for Y2K so we decided to continue to offer them. The can contains a selection of 52 vegetable and herb varieties at a savings. The seed packets are sealed in a one-gallon can with desiccant packs to help maintain seed viability for long-term storage. Makes a great wedding gift, a good starter seed collection, or simply a great gardening value. For details regarding exact seed list, please visit our Web site or contact us.

\$ 129.00

Seed Saving & Starting Supplies

Seed Spoons:

Planting one seed at a time in starting pots eliminates the need to do thinning and helps to prevent root disruption that may cause young seedlings to die. It has also been a fairly tedious task . . . until now. Four different sizes are included. Simply dip the appropriate spoon into your pile of seeds and drop the seed in the pot that you want.

Check out our Web site for more info.



\$2.99 per set

Small Ziplock Bags - A nice container for storing properly dried seeds. Both sizes easily fit into a quart size jar and are 2 mil (0.002") polyethylene and sold in 10 packs.

2 inches x 3 inches — **\$ 1.00**

3 inches x 4 inches — **\$ 1.25**

Labels - If you write small, includes space for seed name, source, date, and notes. 1 inch by 2 5/8 inches

Sold in sheets of 10 — \$ 1.75

Desiccant Packets - These packets are 3 inches by 3 inches by 1/8 inch. One packet will protect a quart jar up to 0.14 cubic feet.

\$ 0.25 each
5 for \$ 1.00

Peat Pellets - Great for starting small seeds or cuttings. 1 1/2 inches diameter by 1/4 inch high when dry, expand to about 2 inches tall after being soaked in warm water. Simply place one or two seeds onto the damp surface and gently press in. Keep moist, provide necessary light, and watch your seeds grow. When plant roots have penetrated the walls of the pellet, snip out the weaker plant and either transplant the whole pellet into a larger pot, or weather permitting, into the garden.

\$ 0.25 each
5 for \$ 1.00

White Plastic Plant Label - 6 inches tall, white plastic, with one end pointed. Nice weight and can be reused many times.

\$ 0.15 each
8 pack for \$ 1.00

Garden Marking Pen - Fast drying, waterproof, fade resistant, UV filter, xylene free, 3/4 inch plastic barrel, black ink, environmentally friendly. Use on wood, metal, glass, plastic, etc. Works great with the white plastic labels above!



\$ 3.40 each

Sticky Aphid / Whitefly Trap - Protect plants from Whiteflies, Aphids and other flying insects. Thrips, leaf miners, gnats, fruitflies, leafhoppers, and froghoppers are also attracted to these traps. Peel trap apart, reverse, and fold sticky side out. Hang with supplied twist-tie. Place traps 7 to 10 feet apart or at the end of each row. Lasts all season, even in rain, or until completely coated with insects or dust. Also useful in greenhouses. Non-poisonous and earth friendly.

\$ 4.99 pack of five traps

Gift Ideas

Bonsai Shears

These compact sized shears are steel, very sharp and hold an edge well. Great for bonsai and floral snipping. This design of shears have been common since the 18th century. The blades measure 1 1/2 inches.

Overall length is 4

inches. Made by the **Hangzhou Zhang Xiaoquan Scissors Factory** which has been manufacturing fine scissors since 1663.



\$ 3.99 each



Mesh Tea Ball

Reusable 1 3/4 inch stainless mesh tea bag replacement. Use to enjoy your own tea blends or bulk buys.

\$ 2.95 each

Herb Grinder

Hand powered using crank. Constructed out of stainless steel.

\$ 4.95 each



Nail Brush:

These 3 1/2 inches long finished wood and natural bristle brushes are a perfect compliment to our premium soap bars. Gently remove signs of your gardening day from your hands.



\$ 2.95 each

Gardener's Soap:

Our gardener's soap has a pleasing fragrance with a soothing lather and effective cleaning action for garden tired and soiled hands.

Contains aloe vera, vitamins A & E and pumice in a vegetable soap base.



\$ 3.45 each

Gift Certificates

If there are gardeners on your shopping list, make gift giving easy with a **Victory Seed Company Gift Certificate**.

Available in any amount, our certificates come with a copy of our current catalog. We can either send them to you, or with a personalized message, to the intended recipient. First class postage to destinations within the United States is included.

We need to know the dollar amount of each certificate requested, the name and address of the person you are purchasing it for, and what personal message you'd like us to include.



Web Only Items

Although our seed annual has a great selection, printed space is limited. If you visit our Web site, you will find book titles, composting garden worms, additional seed varieties and garden tools.

Worms - Our worms are shipped direct from the farm and great for indoor kitchen waste composting. Even apartment dwellers can join in.

Books - A good reference library is critical to our work. As we come across good deals on titles we feel are exceptional, we list them on the site. We have new, publisher over runs, and occasional used, out of print titles.

Seeds - Along with the varieties in our catalog, we also have small quantities of rare seeds that we list on the Web site when available.

Garden Tools - Not just any garden tools. The complete line of *Snow & Nealley* products. Hand crafted in Maine to last a for generations.

Seeds as Wedding Favors

Heirloom seeds, by their very nature, are deeply intertwined with the concepts of marriage, family and tradition.

In our not so distant agrarian past, the passing on of family garden seeds to the next generation was a wedding tradition. The couple would receive seeds from both the bride and groom's relatives. This was the equivalent of providing the future food supply for the newly created family. It has been in this way that family heirloom seed varieties have been preserved from extinction.

We are very happy that incorporating seeds into the wedding event is becoming a new trend - we hope that it becomes a renewed tradition. We are proud that our seeds have been featured in many weddings.

As a small, family owned and operated company, we are very flexible in helping you to create a unique wedding favor using seeds. We personally can provide:

- *Bulk Quantities of Seed*
- *Quantities of Prepackaged Seeds*
- *Customized Seed Packets*
- *Referral to an affiliate business specializing in custom wedding favors*

You can see images of various ideas, products that we can supply, and pricing on our Web site at:

www.VictorySeeds.com/wedding.html

For more information, email us at:

Weddings@VictorySeeds.com

Thank you so much for your support !

About Our Work

If you believe in the value of our seed preservation work, there are areas where you may be able to help. Please visit our Web Site for more information.

Variety Preservation Work

Our primary mission is preserving open-pollinated plant varieties. We are always collecting, growing, and adding to the varieties in our seed bank and to those offered for sale. This is a very labor intensive process.

If you are a seed saver, experienced in the proper techniques for maintaining the genetic purity of varieties, and interested in helping to maintain our seed bank or even grow quantities large enough for sale, please contact us.

Preserving Your Family Seed Heirlooms

If you possess a variety that has been in your family for generations, or one that you otherwise feel is worth preserving, we welcome seed submissions. Please contact us prior to mailing seeds to us.

About "Organic"

In October of 2002, the new National Organic Policy went into full force effectively giving ownership of the word "Organic", at least as it pertains to marketing, to the federal government.

We continue to purchase seeds from growers sensitive to the environment, some of whom are certified, and the seeds that we raise ourselves are done so meeting at least the set organic standards. However, we cannot use the word organic unless we become a "certified organic food handler".

As a small organization, this is not only costly in terms of money, it is also resource intensive. We would love to hear your thoughts on this subject as we evaluate this new hurdle in our efforts of bringing you high quality, interesting seeds.

Ordering by Mail:

Simply fill out the order sheet from the center of the catalog and return to us with payment.

Ordering by Fax:

Fill out the form and fax to us 24-hours per day, 7 days per week at (503) 829-3126. Please write clearly in dark ink and include contact information in case we have questions.

Ordering Online:

We have invested in security technologies and feel comfortable with our system. We hope that you will as well. It is the fastest method of placing an order. We keep the Web site updated so it more accurately reflects seed availability than our printed catalog can. Additionally, our Web site contains specials and other items that did not make it into the catalog.

Payment Terms

Full payment, in U.S. Dollars, is due before an order can be shipped. We accept checks, money orders, and VISA, MasterCard and American Express cards. Please do not send cash through the mail. Returned checks will carry a \$25.00 service fee.

We struggled with the philosophy of accepting credit cards. Our credit society, and the vicious cycle of debt that some people get trapped into, causes our dilemma. However, our economy is also electronic and the use of "plastic" has nearly become a necessity. If you use credit cards, please do so responsibly.

Prices

We are doing our best to offer our high quality seeds at the lowest possible prices. You will probably still be able to find packets of seeds cheaper on discount racks at your local grocery store, but compare the variety, weight, storage conditions, selection, and germination guarantees before buying.

Prices in this catalog are good for Spring/Summer 2003 but are subject to availability and may change. Again, check our Web site if at all possible.

Business Hours

We are almost always here. Our standard business hours are Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. until 6:00 P.M. PST. Depending on the time of year, we may be in the office after hours filling orders or out in the fields and gardens. Electronic mail tends to be the most efficient way for us to handle general communications. Our general email address is:

info@VictorySeeds.com

Backorder Policy

Items will be backordered unless sold out or not available as the result of a crop failure. If you are interested in substitutions, let us know.

Delivery

We typically fill and ship orders within two business days using the U.S.P.S. If you desire an alternate shipping method, let us know. Some heavier items may carry additional shipping charges.

Delays in Delivery

The Victory Seed Company shall not be responsible for loss or damage caused by delays in delivery from strikes, acts of war, fire, casualty, inability to obtain materials or other causes beyond our control.

International Sales (Outside Continental United States)

Due to varying postal rates and custom regulations, special rates and conditions apply. Contact us prior to ordering.

Return of Merchandise

Victory Seed Company cannot accept the return of any opened seed packages or goods. The product would have to be destroyed and frankly, we could not keep our prices reasonable and would probably not be in business very long! Proper authorization and shipping instructions are required before returns are accepted. Unauthorized returns will be refused and sent back at the customer's expense. No returns will be accepted after 90 days from time of shipping. You will be refunded the value

of the item only. Special orders cannot be returned.

Claims

We are not responsible for damage after our delivery to the carrier. All claims for storage and damage must be reported to the carrier immediately and filed with the carrier by the customer.

Our Warranty and Limitation of Liability

In lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied and all other obligations or liabilities, we warrant to the extent of the purchase price, that the seeds which we sell are as described by us on our package, within recognized tolerances. Our liability, whether contractual, for negligence or otherwise, is limited in amount to the purchase price of the seeds under all circumstances and regardless of the nature, cause or extent of the loss, and as a condition to any liability on our part, we must receive notice by registered mail for any claim that the seeds are defective within 30 days after the defect of the seeds become apparent. Seeds not accepted under these terms and conditions must be returned at once in their original unopened containers and the purchase price will be refunded. Notwithstanding the above, all claims shall be submitted within 60 days of shipping date. All claims shall be submitted with the original Victory Seed Company packaging. *(Sorry for the legal mumbo jumbo, but sadly, it is necessary).*

Recommendations

All recommendations made by us are compiled from recognized botanical and horticultural sources. We are not responsible for damage or failure because of any recommendations given by Victory Seed Company personnel. Any reference to medicinal properties is included for historical and informational purposes only and should in no way be construed as a prescription for medical conditions.

Descriptions and Illustrations

The plant descriptions in this catalog have been prepared from our observations, grower reports and other trial or

experimental situations. Illustrated specimens have been grown and photographed under favorable conditions. Although the descriptions are based on observations, they do not necessarily predict final results under your specific growing circumstances.

Variation from the color shown in our catalog can be expected. This can result from film, printing ink, Web page or computer display differences, and other catalog production techniques, as well as soil, climate and other plant growing conditions.

Our Seeds

We offer only open-pollinated and heirloom seeds that are untreated. No chemicals, unstable hybrids, or genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

Germination Standards

Our seeds are tested to ensure that when you receive them from us, they meet or exceed the germination standards set by the Federal Seed Act and by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.

Noxious Weeds

Some governments, (local, state, provincial, and federal) have deemed that some plants are to be classified as noxious weeds. We will not knowingly supply seeds that break a local law so please check your laws for your area. If you proceed to purchase these seeds from us, you do so under the agreement that you will use them for non-planting purposes. Check this web site for more information:

www.aphis.usda.gov/npb/statenw.html

Privacy

We believe that privacy is the foundation on which all other personal freedoms are built. Your name and all other information will not be sold or otherwise distributed. This policy applies to our Web site as well.

Help Us Conserve Resources

If you are receiving duplicates of our mailings or no longer wish to receive them, please let us know so that we can update our mailing list.

This catalog is printed with soy-based ink on recycled paper made with at least 30% post consumer waste.

We hope that you will keep it around to help during your gardening season. When finished, please pass them on to a gardening friend. If you do discard, please recycle.

Recycling and reuse are part of our lifestyle. We greatly appreciate your help in this conservation effort.



With a goal of 100% organic seed in mind, we are actively building our "Growers Network". Along with certified seed growers, we have opportunities for people with many skill levels. More information is included online at:

www.VictorySeeds.com/GrowersNet.html

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Victory Seed Co. Growing Guide

(These figures are approximate and to be used as a guide.)

Vegetable	Seeds Per Gram (typical)	Row Feet per Sampler	Row Feet per Packet	Planting Distance In Row After Thinning or Transplanting	Planting Distance Between Rows	Planting Depth	Approx. Days To Germination	Min. Soil Temp in degrees F	Yield per 100 Foot Row
Artichoke	15-20	25'	N/A	36"	48"	1/2"	10-14	75	30+ Flowers
Asparagus	30	25-50'	50-100'	12"	48"	1/2"	21	75	100s of Spears!
Beans, Bush	100/oz.	10-15'	20-30'	4-6"	18"	1"	8-16	60-80	see bean page
Beans, Pole	100/oz.	10-15'	20-30'	6-8"	36"	1"	8-16	60-80	see bean page
Beets	55	15'	25'	2-4"	12-30"	3/4-30"	8	60	100 lbs.
Bitter Melon	6	4 hills	N/A	4'	3'	1"	15	70	100 lbs.
Broccoli	325	20'	50'	12-24"	18-36"	1/2"	10	60	75 lbs
Brussel Sprouts	285	20'	100'	18"	24"	1/2"	10	60	55 lbs.
Cabbage	300	12'	50'	12-24"	24-36"	1/2"	10	60	60 heads
Cabbage, Chinese	350	12'	50'	12-24"	24-36"	1/2"	10	60	60 heads
Cantaloupe	45	5 hills	10 hills	6'	5-6'	1-2"	7	65	50-110 lbs.
Carrots	850	15'	60'	1-3"	16-30"	1/2"	8	60	50-100 lbs.
Cauliflower	325	25'	100'	14-24"	24-36"	1/2"	10	60	60 heads
Celery	2,200	5'	20'	6-12"	18-40"	1/8"	21	55	100 plants
Collards	285	12'	50'	12-24"	24-36"	1/4"	10	55	75 lbs.
Corn	150-250/oz.	35-50'	75-100'	6-10"	30"	1 1/2-2"	7-10	65	100 ears
Cucumber	35	5 hills	10 hills	4-12"	36-72"	1-2"	7	70	100 lbs.
Eggplant	200	30'	120'	18-30"	24-48"	1/4-1/2"	10	75-80	100 lbs.
Endive & Chicory	900	25'	100'	8-12"	18-24"	1/2"	10	60	80 heads
Kale	285	10'	40'	18-24"	24-36"	1/2"	10	40	75 lbs.
Kohlrabi	285	10'	40'	4"	18"	1/2-1"	5-12	65	75 lbs.
Leek	400	10'	40'	2"	18"	1/2"	7-15	50	100 stalks
Lettuce	800	25'	100'	8-15"	12-24"	1/4"	7	40	50 lbs.
Mustard	550	12.5'	50'	5-10"	12-36"	1/4"	9	50	50 lbs.
Okra	20	15'	60'	8-24"	42-60"	1"	10	70	100s of Pods
Parsley	550	N/A	15'	4-12"	12-36"	1/4"	21	50	30 lbs.
Pepper	160	12'	50'	12-24"	18-36"	1/4-1/2"	10	70	50 lbs.
Pumpkin	10	8"	25'	36-60"	72-96"	1"	7	70	100s of Pounds
Rhubarb	61	12'	50'	4'	4'	1/4-1/2"	5-20	70	100 lbs.
Radish	90	12'	30'	1/2-1"	8-18"	1/4-1/2"	6	40	200 Radishes
Spinach	90	10'	100'	2-6"	12-36"	1/2-1"	8	40	40 lbs.
Squash, Summer	10	10'	25'	36-48"	36-48"	1-2"	7	70	200 lbs.
Squash, Winter	10	10'	25'	48-72"	72-96"	1-2"	7	70	200 lbs.
Swiss Chard	75	5'	20'	10"	18"	1/2-1"	7-10	60	40 lbs.
Tomato	400	30'	N/A	24-72"	36-84"	1/4-1/2"	8	70	100 lbs.
Turnip	425	8"	30'	2-6"	12-36"	1/4-1/2"	7	50	50 lbs.
Watermelon	10	4 hills	16 hills	24-36"	72-96"	1"	8	70	50-100 lbs.



'Victory' Tomato



Garden Huckleberries



'Aunt Ruby's German Green'
Tomato



The Crew - November 2002

'Yellow Plum' Tomato

'Red Grape' Tomato

'Green Grape' Tomato





The Victory Seed Company
P.O. Box 192
Molalla, Oregon 97038

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