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Victory Seeds

Specializing in Rare & Interesting Heirloom Seeds



2006
Seed Annual



Victory Seed Company

"Preserving the future one seed at a time"

www.VictorySeeds.com



'JTD'
Tomato



'Improved Colossal Yellow'
Tomato



'Oroma'
Tomato



'Saucy'
Tomato



'Armenian'
Melon



'Nicotiana rustica'
Wild Tobacco

All of our seeds are open-pollinated and untreated. Most are family heirlooms or rare commercial heirlooms. No chemicals, unstable hybrids or GMOs!



A summer scene on the farm.

Welcome to the 2006 Victory Seed Co. Catalogue & Growing Guide

Contents

Dear Friends,

As part of my annual task producing our seed catalog, I put off writing this greeting until the end of the process. It is not out of dread, on the contrary, it is my favorite part. This is where I get the opportunity of thanking you all for your past and continued support.

Looking through our old catalogs, I do tend to present this same theme year to year, and I trust that it is not getting old and redundant for you. I sincerely thank you!

Prior to coming to work full time here at Victory Seeds, I worked for about 25 years in "Corporate America." Although on paper I am the president and owner of this organization, my attitude is that I am working for you - you are my employer.

It is only through the support of your orders that we are able to exist as an entity. Your purchases allow us to continue our work at increasing the number of rare seeds that we are protecting as well as helping us to preserve historically significant horticultural documents. Through your word-of-mouth recommendations to your friends and family, we continue to grow.

As we head into 2006, with all of the expectations and hopes that a new year provides, we will remain committed to serving you to the best of our abilities and focusing on the accuracy and quality of the products that we offer. This remains our mission and passion.

No matter what life throws your way this coming year, I trust that you will find solace, peace, prosperity, and hope in your garden!

Gardening Success to You in 2006,

Mike

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Why Heirloom and Open-pollinated Seeds?

Modern agricultural methods are production oriented. Plants with predictable produce size and uniform maturity are breeding goals. Hybrids are developed to exploit traits and characteristics beneficial to these production methods while the traits related to taste and nutrition become secondary.

As home gardeners and small market growers, we do not need to be limited to these same commercial hybrids. We have the ability to choose varieties that taste great, are interesting looking, and ripen over as long a period of time as possible.

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 natural 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

(Approximately 15 to 20 seeds/gram)

Start seeds 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.

3010012 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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. Perennial.

3010022 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3020011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.75

3020012 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.45

Basil

(Approximately 750 to 900 seeds/gram)

A native to Europe and cultivated for centuries as a fresh and dried culinary herb. Common in America by the late 1700s. The plants provide several harvests. The leaves are used fresh to make pesto, and can be dried and used as a seasoning. Prefer well-drained soil, even moisture, and full sun. Annual.

Lemon Basil (*Ocimum citriodorum*)

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

4000051 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.65

4000052 — 1 gram packet — \$ 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.

4000041 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.55

4000042 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Interested in seed pedigrees, horticultural history, or have questions? Visit the research site we sponsor at www.SaveSeeds.org

Beans

(*Phaseolus*)

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 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.

3030081 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030082 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Kentucky Wonder Wax

70 days — An old all-purpose pole variety. Very prolific yields of 6 to 9 inch, slightly oval-shaped, golden pods that are almost stringless. About 70 seeds/oz.

3030431 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030432 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Romano Pole (Italian Flat)

70 days — Popular in Europe. Plants reach 6 feet tall with thick, flat, medium green, stringless pods that are ¾ inches by 6 inches long. Pods are best eaten when young. About 40 seeds/oz..

3030321 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030322 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Valena Italian

75 to 90 days — This bean is a family heirloom handed down to us from Denise Dunton's Grandfather. Relatives in Italy still

grow 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.

3030101 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030102 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030231 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030232 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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 2½ times and retains its markings when cooked. About 30 seeds/oz.

3030241 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030242 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030411 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030412 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Blue Lake 274

58 days — A bush version of the popular climber. The pods develop to 5½ to 6½ 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.

3030011 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030012 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Borlotti (Borlotto)

70 days — An Italian heirloom that grows like regular bush beans. The pods are cream and rosy-red in color. Harvest as the

beans just start to swell in the pods. About 40 seeds/oz.

3030341 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030342 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Golden Wax Improved

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.

3030531 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030532 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030051 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030052 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Promise (or 1898) Half Runner

60 days — This variety has been grown by the Phillips family of Northeastern Oregon since 1898. According to family legend, John Phillips, the pioneer settler of Promise, OR, purchased these beans from a traveling salesman. Despite the pleasant name, Promise is in a harsh corner of the state. These beans are prolific, hardy and helped to sustain the family. Small white seeds produce semi-erect, half runner type plants. Good fresh or canned. We received less than an ounce of old seed from Mike Dunton's grandmother, Mildred Axmaker of Colton, OR, in 1999 and have been multiplying out ever since. About 120 seeds/oz.

3030461 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.95

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.

3030061 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030062 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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

3030071 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030072 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030111 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030112 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Calypso

70 to 90 days — Nice texture and used as a baking bean. The plants reach 15 inches and are strong. The pods contain 4 to 5 seeds which are white and black with black dots in the white part of the seed. Harvest young as a snap bean and after about 90 days for dry use. About 55 seeds/oz.

3030141 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030142 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Cannellini

80 days — This Italian heirloom first appeared in America in the early 1800s. Can be used as a shell bean, this is the main ingredient of minestrone. As a dried bean, it has a smooth texture and nutty flavor. About 55 seeds/oz.

3030021 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030022 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Cranberry

70 days - An heirloom horticultural variety popular in New England dating back to the mid-1800s. The seeds are buff, mottled with cranberry. Used dry or green shelled, there are 5 to 6 seeds per pod. The plants are hardy and they are easy to shell. The flavor is sweeter and more delicate than pinto beans. Popular for Italian, Spanish and Portuguese dishes. About 65 seeds/oz.

3030151 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030152 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Flageolet

90 days — This bean has been grown extensively in Europe, specifically France and Italy, and has become associated with fine French cuisine. The seeds are pale green in color and have a delicate flavor with a creamy texture. Can be enjoyed shelled, baked, or used in soups. About 100 seeds/oz.

3030161 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030162 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Great Northern

90 days — According to documentary records, seedsman Oscar H. Will obtained this variety from Son of Star, a Hidatsa Indian in the early 1880s. It grows well in Northern climates, is hardy and a heavy yielder. Reaches 20 to 24 inches in height. Its white seeds are an excellent choice for baked beans or soups. Cooks quicker and are more tender than Navy Beans.

3030501 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030502 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Montezuma Red

95 days — Also known as 'Mexican Red'. Bushes tend to sprawl a bit, reach about 14 inches, and produce small to medium sized, flattened dark red beans. An heirloom popular in California since the mid-1800's but fairly rare now. Keeps shape well when baked.

3030451 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.95

Nightfall Beans

80 days — We do not know a great deal about this bean. It is an attractive little bean that has a light, slightly sweet flavor. Its striking red color makes it a remarkable addition in salsas, salads and relishes. About 110 seeds/oz.

3030331 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030332 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Raquel

110 days — This heirloom bush bean is well adapted to the warmer climates of the southwestern states. It sets an abundance of pods which mature over several weeks. This variety is of excellent quality for southwestern recipes for baked beans and for preparing soups. It has short runners. About 70 seeds/oz.

3030351 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030352 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Rio Zappe

95 days — A violet-purple color bean with slashes of dark burgundy. The dark color is retained during cooking. Reportedly grown by the Anasazi (cliff dwelling) people of the desert Southwest. Settlers found these beans in the ruins in the early 1900s. About 70 seeds/oz.

3030361 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030362 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Soldier Bean (European Soldier Bean)

100 days — Well known in early New England, this heirloom bean is great as a baking or soup bean. The name is from the markings near the eye that resemble an 18th Century European soldier. White with reddish brown markings around the hilum or eye. In France, this bean is known as 'Haricot St-Esprit à Oeil Rouge' or 'Holy Spirit in Red Eye' bean. About 40 seeds/oz.

3030181 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030182 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030191 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030192 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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. About 50 seeds/oz.

3030301 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030302 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Trout (Forellen)

90 days — Many sources list the bean varieties 'Trout' and 'Jacobs Cattle Beans' as synonyms. Others state that 'Anasazi' are also the same. They are actually unique from one another. It is believed that 'Trout' beans are an heirloom from Germany and prized for their ability to absorb flavors yet maintain their texture and shape. About 45 seeds/oz.

3030421 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030422 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

White Marrowfat (a.k.a. White Egg)

100 days — Dating to the mid-1800s, the pods are inedible but the seeds are larger than navy beans and good baked. Some detect a bacon-like flavor. They also puree nicely for soups. There are 5 to 6 plump, white, egg-shaped seeds per pod on prolific half runner plants. Harvest after about 100 days for dry use. About 60 seeds/oz.

3030211 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030212 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030261 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030262 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030271 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030272 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030381 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030382 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030391 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030392 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030401 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030402 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030251 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030252 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030281 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030282 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Fava Beans

(Vicia faba)

(Approximately 15 to 20 seeds/ounce)

Fava beans are not from the same genus as other garden 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.

Aqua Dulce

90 days — This variety can stand very cold conditions (to about 15°F) and can be planted in the fall for early spring harvest. Plants reach 36 to 40 inches.

3030311 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030312 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3030291 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030292 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

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 to 30 seeds/oz.

3030091 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.75

3030092 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Beets

(Beta vulgaris)

(Approximately 50 to 80 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.

3040081 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040082 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3040061 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040062 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3040071 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040072 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3040011 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040012 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3040021 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040022 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3040031 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040032 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3040091 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3040092 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.85

Broccoli

(Brassica oleracea var. botrytis)
(Approximately 250 to 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.

Atlantic

70 days — Fast growing, compact plants with heavy crops of side shoots. Well-rounded, solid, bluish heads. Introduced in 1960.

3050041 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3050042 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Calabrese, Green Sprouting

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

3050011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3050012 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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.

3050021 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3050022 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Brussels Sprouts

(Brassica oleracea var. gemnifera)
(Approximately 250 to 350 seeds/gram)

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

As a small organization, we have very little to budget for advertising and marketing. We appreciate your word of mouth recommendations to friends, garden writers, newspaper editors, etc. This is our best form of advertising.

Catskill

85 - 110 days — The 20 to 24 inch tall plants produce heavily. The sprouts are large (up to 1¾ inches), dark-green, and firm. Primarily used for fall harvests, it is good fresh or frozen. Developed in 1941 by Arthur White of Arkport, New York.

3060021 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3060022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 4.45

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.

3060011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3060012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 4.45

Cabbage

(Brassica oleracea var. capitata)
(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 mid-summer for a fall crop. The most common Chinese cabbage grown in America. Can be used in salads or cooked.

3070011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

Drumhead

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

3070081 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070082 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3070041 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070042 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3070091 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070092 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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. An early variety, not a long-standing variety but is Yellows resistant.

3070051 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070052 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

Late Flat Dutch

110 days — The flattened oval heads are about 7 inches deep by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. A good keeper, they are one of the best late fall and early winter cabbages. Introduced into America by some of the first European settlers.

3070201 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070202 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3070061 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070062 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3070071 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070072 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

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.

3070101 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3070102 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.85

Cantaloupe

(See listings under Melons)

Carrots

(*Daucus carota*)

(Approximately 650 to 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, 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.

3090021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3090022 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3090031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3090032 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Imperator

75 days — Taper to a blunt point about 6 to

7½ inches in length. It also stores well.

3090051 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3090052 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3090061 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3090062 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Nantes Scarlet

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

3090071 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3090072 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Cauliflower

(*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*)

(Approximately 250 to 350 seeds/gram)

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

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.

3100011 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3100012 — 1 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Self Blanching

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

3100021 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3100022 — 1 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Celery & Celeriac

(*Apium graveolens*)

(Approximately 250 to 350 seeds/gram)

Start transplants indoors from February through April. 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 harvested and stored from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. Used for flavorings in soups and stews or sliced cold in salads. Released in 1871.

3110011 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3110012 — 1 gram packet — \$ 3.90

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.

3110021 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3110022 — 1 gram packet — \$ 3.90

Chicory

(See listings under Endive)

Please Send Us a Photo!

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

Collards

(*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*)

(Approximately 250 to 300 seeds/gram)

Collards are cold-hardy plants. Although they are a type of kale and can survive down to about 10°F, they thrive in heat.

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

Start cutting individual leaves about 65 days from planting and continue harvesting the leaves as they become tough with age.

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.

3130011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3130012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 1.95

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.

3130021 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3130022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 1.95

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.

3130031 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3130032 — 2 gram packet — \$ 1.95

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Corn

(*Zea mays*)

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 "eating corn" with modern sweet varieties that incorporate sugar enhancer genes. Other types of corn can be eaten fresh while in young stages. Still others are grown to maturity, dried and used for flour and meal.

Big Daddy's Yellow

80 days to eating, 120 for dry crop — Family heirloom yellow dent corn from Hickman County, TN. One to two large ears per stalk. Cobs are white with an occasional red one. Plant heights average 8 feet. Good roasting corn and good for frying or as some people call it, creaming. As with all field corn it is best picked in early milk stage for eating fresh. Used for grinding for meal and for stock feed. Stalks make nice fall decoration. Ears can be dried and used for feeding the whole ear to squirrels. About 95 seeds/oz.

3140101 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.85

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. About 100 seeds/oz.

3140141 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3140142 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Blue Hopi

110 days — Typically used to make blue colored corn meal and also as a decora-

tion. The plants are bushy 5 to 8 feet in height with 8 to 10 inch ears of smooth blue kernels. About 95 seeds/oz.

3140011 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3140012 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

Broom Corn - Mixed Colors

110 days — Sorghum bicolor, commonly called "Broom Corn," is not truly corn. The stalks are similar to corn but they do 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. About 1200 seeds/oz.

3140021 — ¼ oz. Sampler — \$ 2.75

3140022 — ½ oz. Packet — \$ 4.45

Golden Bantam

78 days — The old standard yellow sweet corn that has been a home gardening favorite since the beginning of the 20th century. It is said that a farmer named William Chambers of Greenfield, Massachusetts had grown this variety for years. After his death, a friend of his sold some of the seed to W. Atlee Burpee. In 1902, Golden Bantam was featured in the Burpee seed annual. Before 1900 most expected that yellow corn was only fit 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 with sweet, plump, golden kernels. About 110 seeds/oz.

3140031 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.85

3140032 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.95

Hickory King

115 days — 7½ to 9 foot tall plants. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of large white kernels. This roasting corn variety is also good for grits, meal, tortilla flour, and in the South it is popular for hominy. W. Atlee Burpee described it in the 1888 Farm Annual as follows: "*This new white field corn has proved entirely distinct from all other varieties, and has unquestionably the largest grains, with the smallest cob of any white corn ever introduced.*"

3140041 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3140042 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

3140043 — ¼ pound — \$ 3.95

Mr. Robert's White

80 days to eating, 120 for dry crop —

Family heirloom
white dent corn from
Dickson County, TN.



One to two large

ears per stalk. White cobs. Plant heights average 8 to 10 feet. Good roasting corn and good for frying or as some people call it, creaming. As with all field corn it is best picked in early milk stage for eating fresh and in the dry form for grinding for meal and for feed. About 90 seeds/oz.

3140111 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.85

3140112 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.85

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. About 100 seeds/oz.

3140051 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3140052 — 2 ounce 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. About 300 seeds/oz.

3140061 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.85

3140062 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.65

Reid's Yellow Dent

115 days — Once the most popular variety in the corn belt. It has big ears of large yellow kernels. Mainly used for flour, meal, and feed. Robert Reid and his son James developed the variety after moving from Ohio to Tazwell County, IL in 1846. He brought with him a large, late red corn known as 'Gordon Hopkins'. It did poorly but a natural cross with a local early yellow dent corn resulted. It is from this cross 'Reid Yellow Dent' was selected.

3140071 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3140072 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

3140073 — ¼ pound — \$ 3.95

Sunshine Sweet Corn

75 days — Developed at the North Dakota A.E.S. by Dr. A.F.

Yeager as a
stabilized cross of
'Golden Bantam'



[1902, W. Atlee Burpee] and 'Gill's Early Market' [Gill Bros. Seed Co., Portland, OR]. Bred to thrive in shorter growing seasons, the stalks grow to about 5½ feet with ears setting about one foot from the ground. The ears are 6 to 8 inches long with 12 rows of golden yellow kernels. Originally released in 1927, it remained very popular, under several name variations, until seed companies began favoring the sale of unstable, F1 hybrids. Retains the good flavor of 'Golden Bantam' but reaches roasting ear stage 3 to 10 days earlier. About 100 seeds/oz. *Very rare and in limited supply.*

3140151 — ½ ounce sampler — \$ 1.95

3140152 — 1 ounce packet — \$ 2.95

Trucker's Favorite

80 days — An old standard variety that produces 9-inch ears having between 16 and 18 rows of tender, sweet white kernels. The plants are 6 to 7 feet tall. A high yielding variety.

3140091 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3140092 — 2 ounce packet — \$ 2.45

3140093 — ¼ pound — \$ 3.95

Cucumbers

(*Cucumis sativus*)

(Approximately 25 to 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.

Delikatess

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.

3160131 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160132 — 2 gram 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.

3160021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Lemon

60 days — Vigorous and productive variety that produces fruits about the size and color of a lemon. Flesh is crispy white, sweet, and burpless. The fruit is ripe when it first starts to turn yellow, but can be used green or ripe.

3160031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160032 — 2 gram 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.

3160051 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160052 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3160061 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160062 — 2 gram 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.

3160071 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160072 — 2 gram 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.

3160141 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160142 — 2 gram 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.

3160151 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160152 — 2 gram 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.

3160091 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3160092 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3170011 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.25

3170012 — 1 gram packet — \$ 3.90

Long Purple

80 days — Italian-type. 24 to 30 inch plants produce four or more fruits that are dark purple, 2½ inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches in length.

3170031 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.25

3170032 — 1 gram packet — \$ 3.90

Endive & Chicory

(Cicorium endiva & Cicorium intybus)

(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.

Full Heart Batavian Endive (Escarole)

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

3180011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3180012 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.95

Green Curled Ruffec Endive

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.

3180041 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3180042 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.95

Salad King Endive

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.

3180031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.35

3180032 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Witloof Chicory (Belgian or White Endive)

60 to 160 days — Traditionally it is used as a "forcing" variety but the inner leaves and heart can be harvested and used in salads before digging up the roots. The roots are then placed in wet sand in a dark, warm place and allowed to grow until 4 to 6 inches tall. Originated in Belgium in the mid-1800s. Witloof is Flemish for "white leaf".

3180051 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3180052 — 2 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Gourds

(Lagenaria siceraria cultivars unless otherwise noted)

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

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.

3200011 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3200012 — 7 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Bushel Gourd

120 days — 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.

3200021 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3200022 — 7 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3200071 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3200072 — 7 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3200031 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3200032 — 7 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Longhandle Dipper

120 days — Also used for birdhouses, the neck is very long and makes a perfect handle when dried and cut as a dipper.

3200041 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3200042 — 7 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Luffa Sponge (a.k.a. 'Dishrag Gourd' or 'Vegetable Sponge') *Luffa aegyptiaca*
130 days — It requires a very long, hot growing season, so 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.

3200051 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3200052 — 7 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Kale

(*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*)
(Approximately 250 to 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

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.

3210011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05
3210012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Russian Red

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

3210031 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05
3210032 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Kohl Rabi

(*Brassica oleracea var. gongylodes*)
(Approximately 250 to 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" 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.

3220031 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85
3220032 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

Delicatesse, White

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

3220041 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85
3220042 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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.

3220011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85
3220012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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.

3220021 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.85
3220022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

Leeks

(*Allium ampeloprasum*)
(Approximately 350 seeds/gram)

Refer to **Onions** for growing notes.

Broad London (American Flag)

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

3230021 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3230022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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.

3230031 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3230032 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

Musselburgh

150 days — Very large and hardy, tender white, mild flavored stalks, with fan-shaped

Thank you for your interest in the Victory Seed Company. Your orders directly support our seed preservation work, allowing us to re-introduce interesting old varieties to home gardeners. *Thank you!*

leaves that are dark green in color. Winters well.

3230041 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3230042 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.55

Lettuce

(Lactuca sativa)

(Approximately 800 seeds/gram)

Lettuce can be planted in average soil in early to mid spring and again in late summer. Cover the seeds with ½ inch of fine soil then firm lightly. You can either seed in a bed or in rows. Make successive plantings to extend your harvest. Keep the soil moist. Germination should occur in 7 to 14 days. Additionally, lettuce can be started in flats and transplanted.

Thin seedlings as required so that crowding is not restricting growth. Final spacing is about 12 inches - so that the leaves from one plant are just touching the next. The thinnings are good for an early salad. Control weeds by mulching or periodic cultivation. Lettuce thrives in cooler weather.

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.

3240031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240032 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240012 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240081 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240082 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Iceberg (Head)

82 days — Medium size, light green with a

tinge of brown, tightly folded, crinkled. Crisp white interior with a fine flavor.

3240021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240022 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Little Gem (Butterhead)

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

3240181 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240182 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240091 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240092 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Merveille de Quatre Saisons (Bibb-type)

40 days — This French heirloom, as the name suggests, is marvelous. 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.

3240101 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240102 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240111 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240112 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Oak Leaf (Leaf)

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

3240041 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240042 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240061 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65
3240062 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240121 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240122 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240131 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240132 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240051 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240052 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240151 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240152 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Valmaine Cos (Romaine)

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

3240071 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240072 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Waldmann's Green (Leaf)

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

3240161 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240162 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3240171 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3240172 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Melons

Plant seeds directly into the garden after the last chance of frost for your area.

Seeds will not germinate in cold soil so wait until soil temp is at least 65°F at a 4 inch depth. To get a jump on harvests, seeds can be started indoors and **carefully** transplanted.

Melons are a warm-season crop and require full sun and a lot of room. Plants should be 5 to 6 feet apart in rows that are spaced 6 to 8 feet from each other. They will benefit from rich, healthy, well-drained soils so work in plenty of well composted organic matter in early spring in preparation of planting a melon patch. Hand watering or drip irrigation is preferred. Water so that the soil is moistened to a depth of at least 6 inches - especially during fruit set and development.

Cantaloupe / Muskmelon

Armenian Melon (Inodorus Group)

110 days — A customer's friend found this fruit in an Armenian market and loved it so much that he saved seed. Vines grow to 10 feet. The fruits are large (7" X 10"), weigh about 8½ pounds and are torpedo shaped with a slightly blunted blossom end. The rinds are tough but thin with pale-green flesh that is nearly white towards the center. Mild flavor.

3250281 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.85

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.

3250091 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250092 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Cavaillon Espagnol

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

3250101 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250102 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Eden Gem

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

3250111 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250112 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3250021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Hale's Best Jumbo

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

3250031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250032 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3250141 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250142 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Noir des Carmes Canteloupe

95 days — 2½ to 3 pound fruits. Flesh is tender - not mushy, not hard - juicy and sweet. Good flavor.

3250261 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250262 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

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.

3250131 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250132 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Tip Top (Livingston's Tip Top Nutmeg)

90 days — Introduced by Livingston's Seed Co. in 1892, this grand old melon was once the standard by which all other melons were judged. The fruits are round to oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed with moderate to light netting, and are large, averaging 6 to 8 pounds. The flesh is a deep salmon color, very thick and sweet. You can just about

eat it down to the outside rind.

3250341 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250342 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Top Mark

90 days — A fine shipping variety with a tough rind to protect fruit from bruising. May be picked at full slip stage of maturity. The oval fruits are 3 to 3½ pounds and measure 5 by 5½ inches. The flesh is sweet, deep salmon colored with a small seed cavity.

3250251 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

3250252 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.35

Miscellaneous

Plum Granny (Queen Anne's Pocket) (Dudaim Group)

75 days — Fragrant heirloom said to have been used in the Victorian-era carried in pockets and purses as perfume. Apple-sized fruit are yellow with deep orange stripes with white flesh. Edible but bland. One or two melons fill a room with their perfume.

3250361 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

Watermelon

Black Diamond

90 days — This old standard variety generally reaches the 30 to 50 pound range. The fruit is slightly oblong with prominent creases, and dark skin. The flesh is dark red with large grayish seeds.

3250041 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3250042 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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. 1950 AAS.

3250171 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3250172 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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 into the printed catalog.

www.VictorySeeds.com

Desert King, Yellow

90 days — Developed to be extremely drought tolerant and resistant to sunburn. The fruits are round to slightly oblong in shape, the rind is a light pea green color. The flesh is a deep-yellow color, sweet and very tender. The fruits often hold up well on the vine for up to a month after they first reach the ripe stage. Note: A small percentage of red-fleshed melons may occur.

3250331 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250332 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Giza

85 days — Grown for its large, edible seeds, they are consumed as one would sunflower or pumpkin seeds. Quite tasty eating melons as well.

3250191 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250192 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Greybelle

80 days — Greybelle was released by the USDA's Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina in 1963. It features resistance to Anthracnose (race 1) and sunburn. The fruits are nearly round and reach about 15 pounds. The rinds are a light greyish-green in color with darker veins and flesh that is dark pink.

3250231 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250232 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Iopride (Pride of Iowa)

100 days — The fruits are dark green with darker green stripes. They are oblong and blocky with sweet, bright-red flesh and a high sugar content. Holds long at maturity. Developed at the University of Iowa for upland soils and for resistance to Fusarium wilt and Anthracnose (race 1). Although once popular, it has become quite rare.

3250241 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

Kleckley's Sweet

85 days — The skin is too thin for shipping so you will not likely find this in the market. 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.

3250201 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250202 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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.

3250211 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250212 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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.

3250051 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250052 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Mountain Hoosier

85 days — Grown in the Mid-Eastern states since before the Civil War, Mountain Hoosier is a very productive variety. The seeds are white with a bit of black at the tips. The fruit is slightly oblong with a dark-green rind that is medium thick. The flesh is very sweet, crisp and deep-red in color. Fruits can reach 75 to 80 pounds under optimum growing conditions.

3250321 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250322 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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.

3250061 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250062 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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.

3250071 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250072 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Tom Watson

95 days — A pre-1900 variety that was very popular with home gardeners as well as market growers. The fruits are large, up to 40 pounds, with sweet, crisp dark-red flesh. The tough rind allows it to ship well.

3250221 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45
3250222 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.65

White Seeded Watson

95 days — The largest growing of the "Watson" melons. Can exceed 100 pounds if properly pruned and nurtured but average 30 to 50 pounds. Has a blue-green rind, sweet taste cream colored seeds. Shape is long with blunt ends but some fruit will run shorter and blockier. Vines are rank and vigorous having large leaves that help to prevent sunburn. Due to the size of this melon and its vigorous growth it is highly advised to leave the melons on the vine 2 weeks after you think they are ripe. They hold quite a while after ripening.

3250271 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3250272 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Mustard Greens

(Brassica juncea)

(Approximately 350 to 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 plants (cole crops) have grown in the past year.

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.

3260011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3260012 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.85

Giant Southern Curled

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

3260021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3260022 — 4 gram packet — \$ 2.85

Okra

(Abelmoschus esculentus)

(Approximately 14 to 17 seeds/gram)

Okra, or "Gumbo," has been used for thousands of years, originated in Northeast Africa and spread into the eastern Mediterranean regions. One of the earliest recorded 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 is served breaded and fried, or as an ingredient in soups, stews or relishes. Okra is a typical ingredient of Cajun and Creole dishes. Because it is considered too gooey, it is rarely served alone.

Harvest the pods young before they are too large and fibrous, usually at 2 to 4 inches long. Harvest often to increase production. Okra should be used as soon as it is harvested.

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.

Aunt Hettie's Red

65 days — Raised for us by David Pendergrass of TN who released his family heirloom here in 2005. He tells us the following about this old red okra: "*It was passed on to me by a cousin who received it from my Great Aunt Hettie Tidwell in the early 1970s. How far back it dates in our family's history is not clear.*" The stalks and

leaves are a beautiful burgundy-red color with the pods being glossy red. The plants can reach a height of 10 feet under good conditions. It has a wonderful taste. Rare and in limited supply.

3270061 — 1 gram — \$ 2.85

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.

3270031 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3270032 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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."

3270011 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3270012 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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.

3270021 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3270022 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

White Velvet

60 days — This is an old variety once favored in the south. Plants are 4 to 5 feet tall. Pods are round, smooth, long (6 to 7 inches) and tapering, not prickly to the touch, and greenish-white in color. Does not have the ridging like some other varieties. Excellent flavor. Rare and in limited supply.

3270051 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.85

Ordering Online

We work hard to keep our site updated so you can check availability. Our ordering system is efficient and secure. It is the fastest way to receive your order. We typically ship in 2 to 3 days.

Onions

(Allium)

(Approximately 200 seeds/gram)

Your geographical location will need to be considered as you select an onion variety. There are three main types of onions — **short-day**, **intermediate-day**, and **long-day** varieties. Onions require a 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.

Plant seeds in flats, a couple of months before you intend to plant in the garden. The tops will get spindly so use scissors and prune to 2 to 3 inches tall. You may need to do this a few times before transplanting time. Don't throw the clippings away. They make a great topping for a baked potato or flavoring for soups and salads. When the soil can be worked, transplant 2 to 4 inches apart. It is very important to keep weeded.

Evergreen Long White Bunching

120 days — Long, silvery white stalks that don't form bulbs under most conditions. Hardy and slow to bolt. (Day length n/a)

3280011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3280012 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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.

3280021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3280022 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

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.

3280081 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3280082 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

White Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)

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

3280061 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3280062 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

Yellow Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)

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

3280071 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3280072 — 4 gram packet — \$ 3.55

Parsley

(Petroselinum crispum)

(Approximately 350 seeds/gram)

Parsley has been cultivated and used for centuries as a flavoring in soups and salads, as a garnish, and some varieties, as a vegetable.

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.

Evergreen Parsley

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

400391 — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

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.

4000241 — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

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.

4000261 — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

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.

4000271 — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

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.

4000251 — 2 grams — \$ 1.45

Parsnips

(Pastinacea sativa)

(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.

All American

130 days — The flesh is fine-grained, tender, and white with a sweet flavor. The roots are uniform and smooth with thick shoulders that are 2½ to 3 inches across and tapering to 10 to 12 inches in length. This variety has a high sugar content and

stores well in the root cellar or the ground.

3290031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3290032 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

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.

3290011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3290012 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Hollow Crown, Long Smooth

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

3290021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3290022 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Peas

(Pisum sativum var sativum)

(Approximately 90 to 125 seeds/ounce)

One ounce will plant about a 10-foot row.

English or garden peas are frost hardy and like to be planted in cool weather (55°F to 60°F). They can become bitter with heat. Plant in early spring in full sun and in light soil when soil temps reach about 40°F. 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 sweeter.

Edible Podded Peas

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. Seeds are smooth.

3300181 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300182 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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. Seeds are smooth.

3300191 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300192 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Oregon Sugar Pod II

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

3300011 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300012 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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.

3300021 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300022 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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. Wrinkled seed.

3300131 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300132 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Green Arrow

70 days — Popular with commercial processors and home gardeners as it has high yields and freezes well, has an excellent flavor, and exhibits disease resistance. Pods average about 4 inches in length with 9 to 11 peas on 24 to 28 inch vines. Wrinkled seed.

3300201 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300202 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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. Wrinkled seed.

3300031 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300032 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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. Wrinkled seed.

3300041 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300042 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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. Wrinkled seed.

3300051 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300052 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Tall Telephone (Alderman)

75 days — 'Tall Telephone', also known as 'Alderman', is a main crop variety and requires support as it will climb to about 6 feet. The pods are large (up to 6 inches) containing 8 to 9 peas each. Very productive and good for fresh eating or freezing. Began appearing in seed catalogs about 1878.

3300211 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300212 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

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. Seeds are wrinkled.

3300141 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300142 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Wando

70 days — Although it is resistant to the effects of heat and therefore used for late sowings, it 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. Wrinkled seed.

3300151 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300152 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Curious about what's happening on the farm? Although we don't have sufficient staff at this time to accept visitors, you can take a virtual tour from our website. We even have a real-time camera and weather station.

www.DuntonFarms.com

Southern Peas or Field Peas

(Cowpeas)

(*Vigna unguiculata*)

It is reported that the origins lie in Asia, were naturalized on the continent of Africa and brought to the U.S. with the slave trade. They became a staple food in the Southeast where they are eaten as green shelled peas or left to dry on the vine for later use. The plants are used as livestock feed.

They are more likely to succeed in areas with warm soil temperatures (at least 60°F) and no danger of frost during the growing season. They are highly tolerant of drought and a wide variety of soil types from heavy clay to sandy soils.

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, ¾ to 1¼ 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.

Blackeye Pea

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

3300061 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300062 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Calico Crowder (Polecat or Hereford)

70 days — A pre-Civil War variety with running vines, the pods are about 14" with medium-sized peas that are white with maroon splotches. Good fresh or dried. An excellent producer with great flavor. Rare.

33001711 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.95

Pinkeye 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).

3300071 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300072 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Texas Cream 8

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

3300081 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300082 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Texas Cream 40

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

3300091 — 1 ounce sampler — \$ 1.55

3300092 — 3 ounce packet — \$ 3.65

Peppers

(Capsicum annuum)

(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 and low soil temps.

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. Maturity times are from transplant.

Sweet Peppers

California Wonder (Bell Variety)

75 days — The plants are upright, strong, and produce 4 or 5 fruits that are mostly four-lobed, blocky, and 4 x 4½ inches with

thick flesh that is mild and sweet.

3310011 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310012 — 1 gram 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.

3310031 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310032 — 1 gram 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.

3310071 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310072 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.45

Pimento

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

3310091 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310092 — 1 gram 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.

3310101 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3310102 — 1 gram packet — \$ 4.05

Hot Peppers

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.

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.

3310121 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310122 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.45

Ancho (Poblano)

80 days — 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', and stuffed or roasted, or dried as 'Ancho'.

3310131 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310132 — 1 gram 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.

3310141 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310142 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.45

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.

3310171 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310172 — 1 gram 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.

3310181 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310182 — 1 gram 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.

3310211 — ¼ gram sampler — \$ 1.50

3310212 — 1 gram packet — \$ 2.45

Pumpkins

(Cucurbita spp)

(Seed count varies by type)

Refer to **Squash** for growing notes.

Atlantic Giant (C. maxima)

120 days — If you are going for a "giant" pumpkin, this is a good variety to try. 400 to 500 pound fruits are common. Developed by Howard Dill of Nova Scotia, these huge fruits have slightly rough skin that ranges in color from yellow to red-orange. They need a lot of room and are not for a small garden. Space hills 15 to 20 feet

apart in an area that receives full sun and is protected from wind. 3 to 4 seeds/gm.

3320041 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 2.50

3320042 — 4 gram packet — \$ 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. 3 to 4 seeds/gm.

3320011 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3320012 — 6 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Cinderella (Rouge Vif D'Etampes)

(C. maxima) 95 days — A French heirloom that is very productive and beautiful. The fruits are flattened, deeply ribbed, concave on top and the skin color is a brilliant reddish-orange. They average 15 inches across but only 6 inches high and weigh up to 25 pounds. Cinderella is excellent in pies or winter squash recipes. About 3 seeds/gm.

3320031 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3320032 — 6 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Connecticut Field (C. pepo)

110 days — Native American heirloom predating 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 coarse. Can be planted among your cornfield and used for canning or as stock feed. About 6 seeds/gm.

3320021 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3320022 — 6 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Jack O'Lantern

(C. pepo) 100 days — Originated as a cross between 'Connecticut Field' and '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, 10 to 18 pounds, and medium-orange colored with shallow ribs. The flesh is sweet, light in color, and fine-grained enough to be of good cooking quality. Stores well. About 6 seeds/gm.

3320071 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3320072 — 6 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Small Sugar (New England Pie)

(C. pepo) 110 days — An heirloom pie pumpkin that is outstanding for both pies

and processing. The fruits are 6 to 8 inches in diameter and weigh about 6 pounds. The flesh is thick and sweet. About 8 seeds/gm.

3320061 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3320062 — 6 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin

(*C. moschata*) 95 days — A very old pumpkin / squash variety. Back when this was a new release, pumpkins were for eating. These do not look like what we would consider a "pumpkin" in this Jack-O-Lantern day and age. The fruit are pear-shaped with creamy, white color skin that is striped in faint green. It's an excellent keeper - if stored properly can last over six months. The flesh is light colored, fine grained, very dry and resembles sweet potatoes in flavor. Makes an excellent pie. Fruit average 10 to 20 pounds in weight. It was first listed in 1847 by New York seedsman Grant Thorburn as 'Green Striped Bell' and most likely re-named by W. Atlee Burpee in 1883 to 'Tennessee Sweet Potato'.

3320081 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.95

3320082 — 6 gram packet — \$ 3.45

Radishes

(*Raphanus sativus*)

(Approximately 80 seeds per gram)

Radishes are very easy to grow, being both fast to appear and fast to mature, making them a perfect choice in a child's first garden. They do best when sown in spring or late summer. 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 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 the roots reach desired size. They become woody with age. Radishes are a great snack food as they only have about 100 calories per pound and contain vitamin C.

Bartender Red Mammoth

35 days — 9 inch long tapered roots that reach about 1-1/4 inch in diameter. The skin is bright red and the flesh is pink, firm, and pungent.

3330101 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330102 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Cherry Belle

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

3330011 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330012 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

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.

3330061 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330062 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Early Scarlet Globe

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

3330071 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330072 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

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.

3330081 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330082 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

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.

3330091 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330092 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

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.

3330021 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330022 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Long Scarlet (Cincinnati)

30 days — Six inch long tapered roots, 3/4 inch in diameter that are deep-red in color. The flesh is white, crisp and tender.

3330111 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330112 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Minowase

60 days — The roots of this Japanese variety are large, 3 inches in diameter by one to two feet in length. They are white, very smooth, tender and not very pungent.

3330121 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330122 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

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.

3330031 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330032 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

White Icicle

28 days — The roots are 5 to 6 inches long, tapered, about 3/4 inches in diameter. Pure white flesh and thin skinned.

3330041 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.45

3330042 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.95

Rhubarb

(Rheum rhabarbarum)

(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. Perennial.

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.

3340011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.65

3340012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.85

Rutabagas

(Brassica napus, napobrassica group)

(Approximately 250 to 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 for extreme conditions, can be left in the ground over winter.

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'.

3350611 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.75

3350612 — 5 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Laurantain

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

3350621 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.75

3350622 — 5 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Salsify

(Trapopogon spp.)

(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.

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 but are hardy and can be left in the soil, until needed, well into April. They keep about one 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.

3350011 — 2 gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3350012 — 6 gram packet — \$ 3.65

Spinach

(Spinacia oleracea)

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.

3360011 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3360012 — 14 gram packet — \$ 2.05

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.

3360031 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3360032 — 14 gram packet — \$ 2.05

New Zealand Spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*) 60 days — "New Zealand Spinach" is grown as a perennial 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 or turn bitter in hot weather.

3360021 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3360022 — 14 gram packet — \$ 2.05

Viroflay

50 days — Plants up to 2 feet in diameter. The leaves are large, dark-green, smooth, and are about 10 inches long. Dates back to 1885.

3360041 — 4 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3360042 — 14 gram packet — \$ 2.05

About Our Farm

We are located Oregon's northern Willamette Valley. You can take a virtual tour on our web site at:

www.DuntonFarms.com

Squash

(Cucurbita spp)

(Seed count varies by type)

After all danger of frost has passed, sow seeds one inch deep in hills or rows spaced 24 to 30 inches apart. Choose a location that has warm, well-drained, fertile soil, work in organic matter and because squash require a lot of water, mulch to conserve moisture.

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

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 have matured and their skins toughened. Store in a cool, dry location, and use into the winter.

Summer Squash

Cocozele (*C. pepo*)

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

3370161 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370162 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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 warty at maturity.

3370021 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370022 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Early Prolific Straightneck (*C. pepo*)

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.

3370031 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370032 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370041 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370042 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Tatum (*C. pepo*)

A vining plant, the fruit can be eaten young (about 45 days) as a summer-type squash or left to mature as a winter squash. At the "summer" stage, harvest the green, round fruits when they are about the size of a baseball. They are unusually firm for a summer squash and have a fine flavor. Leave them on the vine and they will mature to a diameter of 6 to 8 inches and golden-yellow in color.

3370081 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370082 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370101 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370102 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Zucchini, Black Beauty (*C. pepo*)

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

3370131 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370132 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Zucchini, Grey (*C. pepo*)

45 days — Harvest at 6 to 8 inches. Fruits are medium green flecked with grey. Popular in the Southwest and Mexico. Introduced in 1957.

3370141 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370142 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Zucchini, Round (*C. pepo*)

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

3370151 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370152 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370171 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370172 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370011 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370012 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Hubbard, Blue (*C. maxima*)

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

3370051 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370052 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Hubbard, Chicago Warty (*C. maxima*)

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.

3370181 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370182 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Hubbard, Golden (*C. maxima*)

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.

3370191 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370192 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370201 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370202 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Sweet Meat (*C. maxima*)

110 days — This old variety has been a family favorite for generations. Introduced by the old regional seed house here in the Pacific Northwest, Gill Brothers Seed Company of Portland, OR. Our seed stock is a family hand-me-down that traces its roots directly to Gill's. This was a favorite of my mother's dad who faithfully provided it space in his annual garden in the foothills of the Cascade Mountain Range. The vines are vigorous and require a lot of space. The fruits weigh about 10 pounds and are a bluish-gray color. Very hard shelled, the flesh is a deep orange color, thick, very sweet, dry and fine grained (stringless). They keep many months and can be eaten baked or made into pies. My mom bakes and freezes leftovers for reheating later.

3370231 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.85

3370232 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.65

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.

3370061 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370062 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370071 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370072 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370091 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370092 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

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.

3370111 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 1.55

3370112 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.25

Sunflower

(*Helianthus annuus*)

(Approximately 15 seeds/gram)

Sunflowers are generally easy to grow and tolerant of most garden soils. Well-drained soil is preferred. Sow directly into the garden after all danger of frost has passed. Thin seedlings to 8 inches and then to 2 feet to avoid overcrowding.

Harvest 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.

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 tasty raw or roasted and lightly salted. They can be used as a snack, or the meats make a nice addition to bread and rolls, or as a topping to a green salad. Also a good chicken or bird feed. Annual.

1000111 — 3½ gram sampler — \$ 1.45

1000112 — 7 gram packet — \$ 2.65

Swedes

(See listings under Rutabagas)

Swiss Chard

(*Beta vulgaris*)

(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.

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.

3380041 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.80

3380042 — 3 gram packet — \$ 3.95

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.

3380011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.80

3380012 — 3 gram packet — \$ 3.95

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.

3380021 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.80

3380022 — 3 gram packet — \$ 3.95

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.

3380031 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 1.80

3380032 — 3 gram packet — \$ 3.95

Tomatoes

(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

(Approximately 300 seeds/gram)

Unless otherwise noted, packets contain approximately 20 seeds and are \$1.95 per packet

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.

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. We protect our young plants by placing a one-gallon milk jug over them, 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* types continue to grow even after the fruit sets and ripen continuously until a frost arrives.

Abraham Lincoln - (3400011)

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 fairly large with up to 9 tomatoes in a cluster.

Ace 55 VF - (3400021)

80 days, determinate — Ace 55 is best for fresh use. The medium late, red, 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 - (3400541)

87 days, indeterminate — Original source was B. Hillenius of Oregon, whose grandfather received seeds years ago from a Russian immigrant. 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 - (3400551)

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.

Australian Giant Oxheart - (3401271)

85 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf plants produce fruits that are large, red, and heart-shaped with few seeds. This variety was sent to us by a woman in Kentucky who received the seed from a friend. While on a trip to Australia, this tomato, grown by local farmers, was served for breakfast. It was so good that the travelers saved seeds on the spot and brought them home to share.

Azoychka - (3401281)

60 days, indeterminate — This is a variety brought from Russia and made available through SSE in 1995. It is a regular leaf plant, quite early, good sized (5 to 8 ounces) oblate shaped, yellow (not golden or orange) fruit with bright yellow interiors and a nice tart taste. Not the typical sweet or fruity flavor people associate with yellow fruited varieties.

Beefsteak - (3400031)

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

Big Rainbow - (3400561)

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 has a superb flavor.

Black Krim - (3400211)

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

Bradley - (3400221)

80 days, semi-determinate — It is a 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 - (3400231)

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-leaved 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 - (3400041)

80-100 days, indeterminate — It is by far the best known heirloom tomato. 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, PA. The disease tolerant, regular leaf plants yield fruits that are red, globe shaped, and full of flavor. Our parent stock is from Craig LeHoullier who got the seed from Landis Valley in the early 1990s.

Brandywine Yellow - (3400321)

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

Burpee's Fordhook First - (3400991)

85 days, indeterminate — Good flavored, minimal splitting after the rains. Fruit up to 16 ounces. Released about 1894.

Burpee's Golden Dwarf Champion - (3400891)

90 days — Attractive tree-type plants with rugose leaves. The fruits are a nice bright lemon-yellow with firm, lighter yellow flesh. They weigh from 2 to 5 ounces and are globe-shaped. Released about 1898.

Burpee's Jubilee - (3400341)

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.

Burpee's Long Keeper - (3400351)

78 days, semi-determinate — 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.

Burpee's Tabletalk - (3401321)

75 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf, compact bush type plant but not determinate, deep globe fruit with solid meaty interior, medium sized (4 to 6 ounce) red fruits. Crack resistant. Similar to 'Marglobe' from which it originated as a single-plant selection. Released about 1941.

Burpee's Trucker's Favorite - (3401641)

75 days, indeterminate — Originated in Burlington County, New Jersey and released by Burpee before 1899. Six to 12 ounce, pink, globe-shaped fruits, with a fair resistance to cracking. Nice taste and produce right up until frost.

Cardinal - (3401331)

86 days, indeterminate — An interesting plant with small to medium sized (2 to 10 ounce), red colored, flattened globe shaped fruits. Good flavor, slightly tart. Released in 1894 by W. Atlee Burpee.

Caspian Pink - (3400241)

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 Chocolate - (3400911)

80 days, indeterminate — Sets fruit that are the same size as 'Cherokee Purple' but the color dark crimson red with shoulders that are brownish-black. It appears to be a stable skin color mutation of 'Cherokee Purple'. Excellent flavor and flesh texture. Sweet, slightly tart, firm but very juicy flesh. Nice slicer.

Cherokee Red - (3400051)

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

Cherokee Purple - (3400251)

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.

Delicious - (3400081)

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

Dwarf Champion #15 - (3401051)

80 days, tree-type — Good flavor and texture for slicing. Tastes slightly tangy but is mild and has sweet overtones. Compact, rugose leaf plants with 3 to 6 ounce fruits. Our parent stock source was NSL43539.

Earliana - (3400571)

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.

Earliosa No. 6 - (3401591)

71 days, indeterminate — Little history is known about this variety. We grew it out in hopes of finding an early Ponderosa-type. From documentary references, we know it predates 1943. The plants produce good amounts of medium sized, red, flattened-globe shaped fruits.

Extreme Bush - (3401371)

50 days, determinate — The plants are 12 to 28-inch tall with leaves that interestingly curl up and inward, are very productive, and produce fruit all season. The fruits are very flavorful, average 3 ounces, are globe-shaped and red in color. A great candidate for our gardening friends with limited space or wishing to container garden. May be the same variety as Gleckler's 'German Bush'.

Eva Purple Ball - (3401071)

75 days, indeterminate — Reportedly from the Black Forest region of Germany in the late 1800s. The fruits are very smooth, uniformly globe shaped, about 6 ounces in weight, and a deep pink color. Excellent taste. Good canning variety. Very prolific.

Faribo Golden Heart - (3401081)

80 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf plants. Fruits are 3 to 6 ounces, globe-shaped (not heart-shaped as the name would indicate) and golden orange. Good flavor, juicy, thick walls with few seeds. Held up well in the late fall weather. Flavored like a red tomato (slightly tart) and not sweet and mild like the color might suggest. Released by the Farmer Seed Company of Faribault, MN in about 1955.

Ferris Wheel - (3401091)

90 days, indeterminate — A good pink tomato. Juicy, mild and slightly sweet. The largest fruit in our growout weighed in at 32 ounces. Some fruit as small as 8 ounces but a pound is typical. Released by the John A. Salzer Seed Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin in about 1907.

Flora-Dade - (3400091)

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 in 1976.

Garden Peach - (3400591)

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.

Giant Belgium Pink - (3400271)

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

Golden Bison - (3400931)

59 days, determinate — Very productive. Medium-sized, globe-shaped, golden-yellow fruits. Some specimens had a slight blush on the blossom end. Mild flavored, sweet and juicy. Bred by A. F. Yeager of North Dakota. A cross of Bison and Golden Queen. Adapted to the Great Plains Region. Released in 1932.

Greater Baltimore - (3400611)

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 leaved and the fruits are red and shaped like slightly flattened globes.

Green Zebra - (3400941)

75 days, determinate — Yellow-green, 1½ to 2½ inch fruits weighing 2 to 3 ounces with dark green vertical stripes and emerald-green flesh. They are mild flavored but not bland (fruity, tart, sweet). Soften as they turn from green to yellow. Very

productive. Released in 1983 by Tater Mater Seed.

Gulf State Market (Livingston's) - (3400871)

80 days, indeterminate — Fruits reach up to 20 ounces and are mild flavored. 'Gulf State Market' was found in 1917 by Walter Richards of Crystal Springs, MS as a single plant in a field of 'Early Detroit' tomatoes. It was released by D. M. Ferry & Company shortly thereafter. This strain is Livingston Seed Company's selection which we grew out from accession number NSL 193978.

Hastings Mildglobe - (3400951)

75 days, indeterminate — Medium size pink fruit, flattened-globe shaped, 6 to 12 ounce, mild flavor with a hint of sweetness. Plants are large, stout and vigorous, fruit set is moderate to heavy. Introduced by the Hastings Seed Co. of Georgia in 1942.

Heinz VF - (3400111)

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

Hillbilly - (3400331)

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

Homestead 24 - (3400121)

80 days, determinate — The fruits 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.

Improved Colossal Yellow - (3401641)

100 days, indeterminate — Released by the Burgess Seed and Plant Co., Galesburg, Michigan in 1948. It is the result of several generations of selective breeding of a superior specimen of Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits are smooth and very large.

Indian Stripe - (3401381)

85 days, indeterminate — Similar to Cherokee Purple, very productive, very good flavor. It is productive, a compact indeterminate plant, fruits are oblate, a bit smaller than Cherokee Purple, shoulders not as dark, but color similarly dusky rose with some occasional green striping. Flavor is best when fully ripe.

Kellogg's Breakfast - (3401411)

85 days, indeterminate — Huge (up to 20 ounces), oblate shaped, orange fruit, with a wonderful flavor. Original seed sent to us by D. Pendergrass from TN.

Little Lucky - (3401001)

90 days, indeterminate — Potato leaf plants, beautiful, golden-yellow fruits with a red blossom end blush that radiates up the fruit and into the flesh. Complex flavor - juicy, tangy, sweet. From Craig LeHoullier who stabilized it from an accidental cross between Brandywine and an unknown variety. It is a sister variety to the larger fruited 'Lucky Cross'. A 2004 Victory Seed Company introduction.

Lime Green Salad - (3401671)

85 days, determinate — Flavorful, 2 to 6 ounce globe-shaped green fruit on dwarf plants. The inside flesh is lime green. Mild sweet, slightly tart after taste, very juicy, two to five celled fruits.

Louisiana Red - (3401121)

90 days, indeterminate — Bred by C. W. Edgerton by crossing 'Louisiana Wilt Resistant' and 'Earliana' (Langdon Strain) and released in 1918. It is one of the early wilt resistant varieties. The fruits are red, slightly flattened globe in shape and weigh 3 to 14 ounces.

Lucky Cross - (3401011)

90 days, indeterminate — Another great variety from Craig LeHoullier. Beautiful bi-colored, large (16 to 20 ounces) fruits with some ribbing at the shoulders on potato leaf plants. Juicy, fruity, similar in flavor to 'Little Lucky' but selected for oblate shape and larger size. A 2004 Victory Seed Company introduction.

Marglobe - (3400131)

75 days, determinate — 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. It is the parent of many newer tomato varieties. Red, smooth, solid 6 ounce fruit that are crack resistant. Its earliness favors its adoption in the canning regions of Northern States with early frosts and short seasons.

Marianna's Peace - (3401021) - 15 seeds

85 days, indeterminate — Reportedly a family heirloom from Czechoslovakia. Potato leaf foliage. Fruit are deep reddish pink, weighing around a pound, good sweet to acid flavor balance, very meaty with few seeds. This variety has been rare, highly sought after, and very expensive. It is becoming widely available and finally affordable.

Maule's Success - (3401451)

90 days, indeterminate — The red, oblate fruits range from 5 to 13 ounces and have a good, "red tomato" flavor. Released by William Henry Maule Seeds prior to 1907. Grown out from NSL 27653.

Mexico - (3400631)

80 days, indeterminate — Reportedly brought to the U.S. by a Mexican family living in the Midwest. The plants grow very tall and steadily produce good amounts of large (1 to 2¾ lbs.), dark pink fruits continuing throughout the growing season. Makes a good, thick juice. Not watery like some beefsteaks.

Millet's Dakota - (3401491)

77 days, indeterminate — Listed in the 1934 Oscar H. Will's Seed Annual as "*The hardiest, most drought resistant early Tomato.*" Originated by John W. Millet of Bismarck, ND, and introduced by Will's in 1913. The fruits are 4 to 8 ounces, red and oblate in shape. Our parent stock source was USDA accession number NSL 27105.

Moneymaker - (3400621)

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 - (3400141)

85 days, indeterminate — This has been a popular variety since it was developed in the 1930s. 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 - (3400151) - 15 seeds

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 fruit. Tolerant of cooler temperatures and starts producing early.

Mountain Gold - (3400361) - 15 seeds

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.

Mr. Stripecy - (3400371)

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

Nepal - (3401521)

78 days, indeterminate — It is a wonderfully flavored, round, medium sized red tomato. A good main crop and canning tomato. This variety was purchased from Johnny's Selected Seeds in 1986 by Craig LeHoullier who said, "*It is still a favorite of mine.*"

New Big Dwarf - (3401531)

90 days, tree-type — S. M. Isbell & Co. bred this variety by selecting from crosses of 'Ponderosa' x 'Dwarf Champion'. Their goal was to produce a variety with large, pink fruit on compact, rugose leaf plants. It was released in their 1915 seed annual. The large (one pound), delicious fruits develop on dwarf, short, bushy, two foot tall plants. It is also noted that they do well in pots.

New King - (3401681)

85 days, indeterminate — An old Vaughan Seed Company variety. Fruits are large (up to 1 pound), pink, and flattened globe shaped. Similar to Ponderosa.

Orange King - (3401541)

85 days, semi-determinate — Bred by A. F. Yeager, University of NH. Released about

1943. A beautiful, compact plant. Taste like a good red tomato - mild but tart - not sweet like you might expect. The fruits are 4 to 11 ounces, oblate-shaped, and a bright orange color inside and out. The juice looks like orange juice.

Orange Strawberry - (3400921)

75 days, indeterminate — 6 to 16 ounce, golden-orange, heart-shaped fruits. First fruits have few seeds, others have very small seed cavities and solid, juicy flesh. Mild, tart flavor that tastes more like a red than a yellow.

Oregon Eleven - (3401691)

70 days, determinate — Bred by Dr. Baggett and released by Oregon State University in 1982. The red fruits are nicely flavored, globe-shaped, and 2-inches diameter. Very prolific. Some cracking but of value to gardeners in very cool areas.

Oregon Spring - (3401701)

85 days, determinate — Bred by Dr. Baggett and released by Oregon State University in 1984. Early, large, red, nearly seedless fruit. Sets under cool temperature conditions of the Maritime Northwest. Verticillium wilt race 1 resistant.

Oxheart - (3400281)

90 days, indeterminate — Extra large, heart-shaped pink fruit, few seeds, mild flavor - not acidic tasting. The plants are vigorous with soft, feathery foliage.

Pineapple - (3400391)

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

Pink Accordion - (3401161)

90 days, indeterminate — Interesting pleated shape of the fruit. What is surprising is that they are a good flavored slicing tomato. 5 to 10 ounces.

Plum Lemon - (3400961)

80 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf plants. We originally grew this out just because of its interesting fruit shape. It is truly like a lemon in shape and color. Fruits are 1 to 3 ounces, two-celled, and fairly hollow. Very mild. Quite a novelty.

Ponderosa - (3400291)

88 days, indeterminate — Large, purplish-pink fruit, excellent 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.

Primrose Gage - (3401721)

85 days, indeterminate - Foliage is a grayish blue-green. The primrose-yellow fruit are about the size of a golf ball, with soft, almost velvety skin. It has a distinct, sharp, sweet flavor.

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) - (3401181)

90 days, indeterminate — Developed as a cross between 'Cooper Special' with 'Marglobe' and released by the USDA, Tennessee Station in 1932. Resistant to fusarium wilt, nailhead, and cracking. The fruits are bright red, weigh 5 to 10 ounces, are mild flavored and produce well. Originally called 'Scarlet Topper', it was renamed 'Pritchard' in 1932 after Dr. Pritchard's death in January of 1931.

Prudens Purple - (3400641)

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

Red Stuffer - (3400651)

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.

Russian Red - (3401561)

75 days, tree-type — Bred at the Levin Agricultural Research Centre (New Zealand) in 1943 and released in 1949. Commercially it was not popular as the fruit was "too small". It became the most popular New Zealand home garden variety. It will grow in marginal conditions (very hardy), is a tree-type plant with rugose leaves, and reaches about five feet high. The fruits are red, small, and juicy with a great flavor. Sent to us by Glenn Parker of New Zealand.

Rutgers - (3400171)

75 days, indeterminate — 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.

Salsa - (3400451)

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

Siberia - (3400181)

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.

Striped Cavern - (3401191)

75 days, indeterminate — Another interesting variety based solely on the shape, color and hollow attributes of the fruit. Not a lot of flavor but they do make a nice, edible container for various recipes using stuffing tomatoes or bell-peppers. Similar to Red and Yellow Stuffer tomatoes.

Sunray - (3401741)

75 days, indeterminate — Golden-orange colored fruit, uniform size, deep-globular shape, up to 7 ounce in size, on indeterminate plants. Sweet, solid, meaty, very mild in flavor. Good fusarium resistance. Does well in most parts of the U.S. Developed by Dr. W. S. Porte at the Beltsville, MD Station and released in 1950.

Tennessee Heirloom - (3401621)

90 days, indeterminate — A really good variety that we have been growing out here on the farm since 1999. It has been a consistent performer through many different growing seasons. Meaty, large (up to 2 pounds), excellent slicer with great taste. Sent to us by Phillip Meadows whose family in Middle Tennessee has been growing it for over a century.

Tidwell German - (3400671)

80 days, indeterminate — An heirloom from the Tidwell family of Tennessee. The plants are large with regular leaves yielding pink fruits that are mild in flavor. The average fruit sizes range from 1 to 2 pounds. Suckering the plants can result in fruits

weighing more than 3 pounds. Moderate drought resistance.

Tiger Tom - (3400191)

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 ounces and have yellow-orange stripes on red-orange skin. Very good flavor that is sharp and sweet.

Traveler - (3400201)

85 days, indeterminate — Some seed companies have begun erroneously calling this variety by the name "Arkansas Traveler". Released by the University of Arkansas in 1970. Mild flavor, medium sized (approximately 6 ounces). Pink in color. Bred for the Southern U.S. but has done well for us here in Oregon.

Traveler 76 - (3400301)

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 - (3400701)

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.

White Wonder - (3400411)

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.

Willamette - (3400681)

70 days, determinate — Bred in the early 1960s by Dr. J. 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.

Valena Pink - (3401601)

85 days, indeterminate — A family heirloom

we released in 2005. A great slicer, huge (up to two pounds) pink fruits, great flavor, meaty, yet juicy. This potato leaf variety was given to us in 1999 by Mr. Valena of CA. The seeds were originally from relatives in Italy who they were visiting in the late 1960s. When we asked how long the family had been growing it in the old country, we got the vague reply, "forever." Regardless of its exact history, it is a very good tomato. It has performed well in our trials in Tennessee, Oregon and California.

Wood's Famous Brimmer - (3401581)

76 days, indeterminate — A release by T. W. Wood & Sons Seed Company (Richmond, Virginia) sometime before 1924. The pink, flattened-globe shaped fruits averaged about 12 ounces but reportedly can reach 2-1/2 pounds. Grown out from accession number NSL 5793.

Yellow Ailsa Craig - (3401201)

85 days, indeterminate — The fruits are yellow, globe-shaped, juicy, sweet, and weigh 2 to 3 ounces. Our parent stock source was accession number PI 289301 and it was listed as originating in Hungary.

Yellow Lemon - (3401211)

85 days, indeterminate — The regular leaf plants produce fruits that are yellow, globe-shaped, juicy, sweet, weigh 2 to 4 ounces and grow in clusters of 3 to 6 fruits. Our parent stock source was PI 146092 and it was listed as originating in Iran.

Paste Types

Napoli - (3400431)

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

Orange Banana - (3401131)

52 days, indeterminate — Interesting, deep orange color which is rare in paste-type tomatoes. Nice flavored, great fresh in salsa.

Oroma - (3401711)

80 days, determinate — Released by Oregon State University in 1993. An early maturing paste tomato, with firm fruit that are easy to pick and peel. Keeps well on and off plant.

Roma VF - (3400441)

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.

Saucy - (3401731)

85 days, determinate — Released by Oregon State University in 1993. Early maturing, very compact determinate plant, fruit blocky plum shape, easy picking and peeling, keeps well on and off plant.

Sausage - (3400461)

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

Black Cherry - (3401301)

65 days, indeterminate — A new variety that is very productive with cherry shaped fruits that have the dark, purplish coloring of 'Cherokee Purple'. Flavor is wonderful, very rich and sweet.

Coyote - (3401351)

50 days, indeterminate — A wild Mexican variety. A tiny cherry tomato that ripens its prolific crop to an ivory, translucent color, shading to yellow at the shoulders. Flavor is superb.

Gold Nugget - (3400711)

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 on early, compact plants.

Green Grape - (3400721)

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.

Kimberly - (3401651)

69 days, indeterminate — Very early, red, potato leaf, cherry tomato. Mild, juicy, two

to three celled. Tastes more like a full sized red tomato than a standard cherry-type.

Large German Cherry - (3401661)

70 days, indeterminate — Released by Oregon State University. Early, large, cherry, prolific, good crack resistance (except burst type) with a good sweet taste. Does well in Northern areas of the U.S.

Principe Borghese - (3400481)

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 - (3400501)

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 - (3400731)

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 ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches). Since they are mouth-sized they are perfect for salads and garnish plates. 12 to 16 fruits per cluster.

Red Pear - (3400511)

70 days, indeterminate — Like 'Yellow Pear', this small, red pear shaped tomato makes a very nice salad garnish. The fruit typically weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The plants will tend to sprawl all over the place and will be loaded with large clusters of fruit. Likely predates 1800.

Royal Red Cherry - (3400981)

75 days, indeterminate — Not only a beautiful fruit, the taste is equal to that of a good red tomato. The plants have heavy foliage with abundant yields. The fruits are nearly perfectly globe shaped, brilliant red, and weigh in the 2 to 3 ounce range.

Tiny Tim - (3400521)

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 - (3400531)

78 days, indeterminate — Similar in description to the 'Red Pear'. Documented as a pre-1800 variety. Yellow pear shape, firm skinned, nice flavor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 - (3400741)

70 days, indeterminate — A very old variety. The plants are large and open with small oval fruit, 1 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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

Cheeseman's - (3400971)

(*Lycopersicon cheesemanii*)

A wild variety, the plants are relatively compact and spreading. Fruit is small (2 to 4 grams), plum-shaped, orange to orange-red, tart, firm skinned. Good in green salads or as a garnish fruit. First fruit in about 30 days and it produces until the plant freezes.

Garden Huckleberry - (3390021)

(*Solanum melanocephalum*)

80 days — Interesting looking, similar to tomato plants with pepper-like leaves. They reach about 3 feet in height and produce hundreds of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

Ground Cherry, Cossack Pineapple - (3390031)

(*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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) light orange colored fruit, in husks, that have a pineapple flavor and are good in pies or for jams.

Ground Cherry, New Hanover - (3390041)

(*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.

Red Currant Tomato - (3390051)

(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.

Toma Verde Tomatillo - (3390011)

(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.

A. W. Livingston Tomato Varieties



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

Although tomatoes had been cultivated to various degrees throughout the world, it was releases from 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 traits. It was using this selection process that he discovered a plant bearing perfect tomatoes like its 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. A.W. Livingston and his company introduced thirty-one tomato varieties.

Our goal, partnering with seed banks and other collectors, has been 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 reference sources, and only then reintroduce them to home gardeners.

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

Paragon - (3400761)

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.

Perfection - (3400751)

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.

Golden Queen - (3400771)

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.

Favorite - (3400781)

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.

Beauty - (3400791)

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.

Stone - (3400801)

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

Gold Ball - (3400811)

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

Honor Bright - (3400821)

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 seeds were grown out from samples obtained from the National Seed Storage Laboratory listed simply as 'Lutescent'. 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.

Magnus - (3400831)

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.

Dwarf Stone - (3400841)

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

Globe - (3400851)

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'.

Rosy Morn - (3401611)

90 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1923**. Bright rosy pink variety, solid, fleshy fruits ripen evenly and are crack resistant. Nice slicer, mild and delicious flavor. Vigorous foliage and heavy yielder.

Main Crop Pink - (3400861)

70 days, indeterminate — Released in **1941**. From the 1942 Livingston's wholesale catalog, "*Same type as our Beauty but the fruits average somewhat larger and are deeper through. Fine for green wrap purposes and for picking green before frost to color up in storage.*" Fruits average about 6 ounces but reach 20.

Turnips

(*Brassica rapa*)

(Approximately 250 to 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 green.

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.

Golden Globe

55 days — Amber gold skin and amber flesh, excellent eating quality. Both tops and root can be eaten. Similar maturity and sowing season to 'Purple Top White Globe'.

3500051 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3500052 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Please Drop Us A Note

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

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.

3500011 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3500012 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3500021 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3500022 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3500031 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3500032 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

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.

3500041 — ½ gram sampler — \$ 1.05

3500042 — 2 gram packet — \$ 3.25

Watermelons

(See listings under Melons)

Herb Seeds

Culinary & Medicinal Selections

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. Annual.

4000021 — 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. Annual.

4000401 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.45

Balm, Lemon (*Melissa officinalis*)

A tea made from the leaves is pleasant tasting and has calmativ and carminative properties. Perennial. Zones 5 to 9.

4000031 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Basil (See listings in the vegetable section)

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 or frozen into an ice cube. Annual.

4000061 — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

Caraway (*Carum carvi*)

Caraway is in the same family as parsley and its seeds are used as a flavoring for rye bread, sauerkraut, sausage, cheese, cabbage, and soups. Caraway's origin lies in Northern and Central Europe as well as parts of Asia and is believed to be the spice used the longest in Europe. In addition to its culinary uses, it is medicinally considered a digestive aid. Biennial. Zones 5 to 8.

4000421 — 1 gram — \$ 1.55

Catnip (*Nepeta Cataria*)

A bushy, 2 to 3 foot high plant. 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. Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

4000071 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.45

Chamomile, German (*Matricaria recutita*)

This low growing, 4 to 8 inch, plant with white flowers, makes a lovely ground cover. Annual.

4000081 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.80

Chicory (*Cichorium 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. Biennial. Zones 3 to 10.

4000091 — 1 gram — \$ 1.25

Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

Used in cooking as a flavoring but probably

more common minced up as a garnish.
Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

4000101 — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Chives, Garlic (*Allium tuberosum*)

Also known as Chinese leeks, garlic chives are excellent in stir-fry. They are larger than standard chives and have a mild garlic flavor. Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

4000111 — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Coriander / Cilantro

(*Coriander sativum*)

The seeds are used as a flavoring for meats, pickles, sausages, and sauces. In this (seed) form, the spice is known as coriander. The leaves are used fresh in soups, salads and salsas as a fresh, green seasoning, and is called cilantro. Easy to grow from seed and will reseed itself under good conditions. Annual.

4000121 — 1 gram — \$ 1.35

Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*)

Cumin is an annual that is low growing, about 6 inches tall, has dark green leaves and reddish flowers. The seeds are collected and dried and used whole or powdered to add some "heat" to recipes. Annual.

4000131 — 1 gram — \$ 1.55

Dill, Bouquet (*Anethum graveolens*)

Dill is typically used as a culinary herb. Fine, tender parts are finely chopped and added to sauces. Also used fresh in pickling. Seeds and leaves are also used dried as a seasoning. Annual.

4000151 — ½ gram — \$ 1.55

Dill, Mammoth (*Anethum graveolens*)

4000141 — 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. Perennial. Zones 3 to 10.

4000171 — 2 grams — \$ 2.25

Fennel, Florence (*Foeniculum vulgare*

dulco) 65 to 100 days — Sown directly in the garden in spring and harvested in the fall, the bulb has a sweet celery flavor with a hint of anise (licorice). 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. Perennial. Zones 6 to 11.

4000181 — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)

The grey leaves are wormwood scented with a bitter taste, used for flavoring honey and dried leaves in tea, desserts, baking, and cough candy (visit VictorySweets.com). Horehound has been used for centuries to treat coughs and sore throats. Perennial. Zones 4 to 8.

4000431 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.45

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Hyssop has been used for its medicinal properties since ancient times. Used as a gargle or in lozenge form, it helps to relieve sore throats and coughing. Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

4000191 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.25

Lavender, English (*Lavandula vera*)

Dried lavender flowers are used as a moth repellent. When in bloom, the sweet smelling blossoms attract butterflies and repel deer. Use caution when choosing fragrant plants as lavender can sometimes be overpowered by other scented flowers. Perennial. Zones 5 to 8.

4000201 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.45

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum vulgare*)

The leaves are used as a seasoning both fresh and dried. This annual can be made into a tea to help settle the stomach and for motion sickness. The plants can reach 20 inches in height. Perennial. Zones 9 to 11.

4000221 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Mullein, Greek

(*Verbascum olympicum*)

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.

4000411 — 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. Perennial. Zones 5 to 9.

4000231 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.85

Parsley (See listings in vegetable section)

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)

The essential oil of the plant is used as a flavoring and for the calmativ e properties.

Useful for nausea and indigestion.

Perennial. Zones 5 to 9.

4000281 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.45

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)

Has well known culinary and medicinal properties. Attractive landscape plant.

Perennial. Zones 5 to 9.

4000301 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Sorrel, English (*Rumex acetosa*)

The citrus flavored leaves can be used in salads and soups. Perennial. Zones 4 to 8.

4000311 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*)

This favorite is useful as a flavoring in candies, oils, jellies, drinks, tea, medicines, etc. Nice landscape plant. Perennial. Zones 4 to 9.

4000321 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.65

Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*)

Repels insects in the gardens which makes it a candidate for companion plantings.

Used as a peppery flavoring for salads, soups, stuffing, sausage, and gravy.

Surface sow as it requires light to germinate. Annual.

4000341 — 1 gram — \$ 1.45

Thyme, Creeping (Mother of Thyme)

(*Thymus serpyllum*) This low growing (up to 6 inches) plant is often planted between the stones or bricks in garden paths for its beauty and sweet aroma. Perennial. Zones 4 to 9.

4000361 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.95

Thyme, Garden (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Used as a seasoning, it is said to help in the digestion of fatty foods. As a medicinal, it is used for its antiseptic properties as a gargle, and in a tea as a cough remedy and digestive aid. Grows to 18 inches.

Perennial. Zones 4 to 9.

4000351 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.95

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)

This plant is native to Europe. It is a woody perennial that requires a lot of room as it

grows up to 5 feet tall. Wormwood is

serious medicine and should only be used medicinally under the consultation of your health practitioner. Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

4000381 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.35

Flower Seeds

[There are many pictures on our web site]

Baby Blue Eyes

(*Nemophila menziesii*)

[Approx. 500 seeds/gram] A hardy annual native to California, but is easily grown throughout the United States. They grow 4 to 6 inches tall and will cover an 8 to 12 inch area at maturity. The dainty, cup-shaped, sky blue flowers bloom throughout the spring and into summer. They prefer a location that is partially shady but will tolerate full sun in cooler climates if not allowed to dry out. Annual.

1000271 — 1/4 gram — \$ 1.25

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.

2000121 — 1/4 gram — \$ 1.25

Blanketflower

(*Gaillardia aristata*)

[Approx. 350 seeds/gram] Collected near the Lewis & Clark Pass in Montana on July 7, 1806. The blossoms are yellow and red. Blooms from summer into autumn. Thrives in dry soil in full sun. Grows 18 to 30 inches in height. Perennial. Zones 3 to 8.

2000251 — 1/4 gram — \$ 1.55

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.

1000231 — 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.

1000031 — 1/2 gram — \$ 1.65

Caster Bean Mix

(*Ricinis communis*)

A native to the African continent, it is typically grown as an ornamental annual in North America. The plants are beautiful and can reach 15 feet in height. The seeds, and to a lesser degree the leaves, are toxic.

1000281 — 10 seeds — \$ 2.50

Chinese Forget-Me-Not

(*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.

1000041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.50

Dwarf Columbine

(*Aquilegia vulgaris*)

[Approx. 700 seeds/gram] The blossoms are red, violet and blues appearing in spring into summer. Thrives in moist soil in sun or partial shade. Grows 10 to 18 inches in height. Perennial. Zones 3 to 8.

2000241 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.50

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.

2000131 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.50

Cosmos

(*Cosmos bipinnatus*)

[Approx. 180 seeds/gram] Cosmos typically grows 36 inches tall but can reach up to 6 feet. Plant in an appropriate location such as the back of a flower bed. You may need to stake and tie to keep upright. They bloom from summer into the fall, and prefer partially sunny, dry locations. The flowers are white, pink and crimson. Annual.

1000131 — ½ 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.

1000011 — 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 a sunny, well-drained location. 12 to 16 inches. Annual.

1000021 — ½ gram — \$ 1.50

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 and bloom in summer into fall. Blossoms are yellow in color. Annual.

1000151 — 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.

1000181 — 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.

2000211 — 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.

1000141 — 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.

2000221 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

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. Zones 4 to 9.

2000141 — 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.

1000051 — 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.

1000221 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.50

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.

2000151 — 2 grams — \$ 2.25

Foxglove

(*Digitalis purpurea*)

[Approx. 10,000 seeds/gram] Foxglove prefers rich, moist soil in part to full shade. High summer heat may kill them off. They do best if sown directly into the garden as soon as the soil warms to 55°F. Grows up to 4 feet tall. Can be biennial or short-lived perennial depending on the growing conditions. Zones 4 to 8.

2000171 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.55

Johnny Jump-Up

(*Viola cornuta*)

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

2000161 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.85

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.

1000081 — 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.

1000091 — 1 gram — \$2.30

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue

(*Ipomoea tricolor*)

Bright blue shading which gets lighter towards the center. Annual.

1000101 — 1 gram — \$2.30

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.

2000111 — 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.

1000241 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

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.

2000201 — 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.

2000191 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.25

Rocky Mountain Bee Plant

(*Cleome serrulata*)

[Approx. 130 seeds/gram] A North American native, it was collected along the Vermillion River in South Dakota on August 25, 1804. Sow seeds in early spring for pink to lavender flowers during the summer. 12 to 48 inches. Annual.

1000291 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.55

Sunflower, Annual

(*Helianthus annuus*)

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. Annual.

1000161 — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

Sunflower, Annual 'Autumn Beauty' variety

(*Helianthus annuus*)

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. Annual.

1000171 — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

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. Perennial.

2000101 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 2.15

2000102 — 14 gram packet — \$ 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. Annual.

1000251 — 3 gram sampler — \$ 2.15

1000252 — 14 gram packet — \$ 6.50

Thickspike Gayfeather

(*Liatrix pycnostachya*)

[Approx. 290 seeds/gram] Collected near Chamberlain, South Dakota on September 15, 1804. The purple flowers bloom during the summer. 24 to 48 inches. Perennial.

2000271 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.55

Tobacco, Flowering

(*Nicotiana sylvestris*)

[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.

1000261 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.25

Tobacco, Wild

(*Nicotiana rustica*)

Also known as Sacred or Shaman tobacco. Due to high amounts of nicotine, not intended for smoking. The plants are very compact (up to 2 feet tall) with prolific yellow blooms. Interesting garden annual.

1000681 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.25

Zinnia, Lilliput Mix

(*Zinnia elegans*)

Beautiful little (1 inch diameter) double flowers are great for cutting as the stems are 8 to 10 inches long. They begin blooming early and last all summer. Reach about 1½ feet high and make a nice border planting.

1000191 — ½ gram — \$ 1.25

Wildflower Mixes

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

Packet — 2½ grams — \$ 1.95

1 ounce — \$ 8.95

¼ pound — \$ 17.95

Choose from:

- **California (1000521)** - Formulated for arid climates of California and even the Southwest.
- **Dryland (1000511)** - Formulated for the dry climates of eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, California, the Southwest states, over to central Texas, north through the Great Plains states into Saskatchewan and Manitoba and including the lower portions of the Rocky Mountain states.
- **Midwestern (1000541)** - For Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, eastern Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, eastern Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, southern Manitoba, and Ontario.
- **North American (1000551)** - This formulation contains varieties suited for a broad range of climates.
- **Northeastern (1000561)** - Formulated for Eastern Kentucky, Virginia, West

Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Brunswick and southern Quebec.

- **Pacific NW (1000571)** - An annual and perennial mix for the moist climates of Northern California and Western Oregon and Washington. It is also suitable for regularly irrigated sites receiving more than 30 inches annually.
- **Southeastern (1000581)** - Formulated for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
- **Hummingbird & Butterfly (1000531)** - This mix is formulated for anyone wanting to attract hummingbirds and butterflies to their yard and gardens.
- **Cutflower (1000501)** - If you are looking for the perfect mix for creating an old-time cutting garden, look no further. This selection of annual and perennial flower produces quick and long lasting color. Perfect for people who like to display fresh cut bouquets. Some are even suited for dry floral displays.

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 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.

Item 9000014 — \$ 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.

Item 9000024 — \$ 10.95

Heirloom Tomato Collection:

Inside the large, vintage looking seed packet, you will receive one sampler pack each of 'Big Rainbow', 'Brandywine Pink', 'Mortgage Lifter', 'Principe Borghese', and 'Yellow Plum' tomato seeds.

Item 9000034 — \$ 6.50

Salsa Kit (Mild or Hot):

Contained in a decorative gift bag are two salsa 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.

Item 9000044 — Mild — \$6.95

Item 9000054 — Hot — \$6.95

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 spot that you want. Check out our Web site for more info.

Item 0020014 — \$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.

Item 0020074 — 2 x 3 inches — \$ 1.00

Item 0020084 — 3 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

Item 0010064 — Sheet 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.

Item 0010071 — \$ 0.25 each

Item 0010072 — 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.

Item 0020021 — \$ 0.25 each

Item 0020022 — 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.

Item 0020041 — \$ 0.15 each

Item 0020042 — 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!

Item 0020054 — \$ 3.95 each



Tools / 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** who have been manufacturing fine scissors since 1663.

Item 0060014 — \$ 3.99 each

Mesh Tea Ball

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

Item 0070014 — \$ 2.95 each



Herb Grinder

Hand powered using crank. Constructed out of stainless steel.

Item 0070024 — \$ 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.



Item 0080014 — \$ 2.95 each

Web Only Items

Although our seed annual has a great selection, printed space is limited. If you visit our Web site, you will find additional varieties as well as the following:

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

Sweet Potatoes - Although not grown on our farm, these are being raised by another family operated farm enterprise and

Thank you so much for your support !

shipped direct to you at the appropriate planting time for your area.

Books - A good reference library is critical to our work. As we come across good deals we list them on the site. We have new, publisher over runs, and occasionally used and 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.

Outdoor Tools - Available exclusively from the our web site, we carry a garden tool collection handcrafted in Montana by an artisan blacksmith working to keep the ancient trade alive.

Nostalgic Candy - Our selection of old-time candies include soothing, naturally flavored Claeys brand drops, Clark's Teabury & Tendermint gum, C.Howard's Violet candies, Sen-Sen, and more.

www.VictorySweets.com

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.

Growers Wanted

Our primary mission is working to preserve open-pollinated plants. We are constantly adding to the list of seeds that we are protecting in our seed bank as well as those offered to gardeners. This is a very labor intensive process and help is always welcomed.

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.

We are actively building our "Growers Network." Along with certified seed growers, we have opportunities for people at many skill levels. More information is included online at:

www.VictorySeeds.com/GrowersNet.html

Preserving 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"

We live on a multigenerational farm that is sacred to us and we treat it accordingly. We are strong believers in a lifestyle that has minimal impact on the natural world and in growing practices that use no chemical inputs. We have decided, however, not to pursue certification through the federal government who now owns the marketing term "organic". Please visit our web site for more information about our feelings towards gardening and farming.

Ordering by Fax

Fill out the order sheet and fax to us 24-hours a day, 7 days a week at (503) 829-3126. Please print clearly in dark ink and include email and phone 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. 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.

Prices

We do our best to offer our high quality seeds at the lowest possible prices. You will still find packets of seeds cheaper on

the discount racks of your local store, but please compare the available varieties, weight, storage conditions, selection, and who you are supporting before making your purchase decisions. Prices in this catalog are good for Spring/Summer 2006 season but are subject to availability and may change. Please check our web site if at all possible.

Business Hours

We live here, so depending on the time of year, we may be in the office, in the seed room filling orders or out in the fields and gardens. We are small and not able to staff the phones. Electronic mail tends to be the most efficient way for us to handle general communications. Our 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.

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.

International Sales (Outside the United States and Canada)

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! Prior authorization is 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 minus a 30% restocking fee. Special orders cannot be returned.

Recommendations

Any recommendations made by us are compiled from personal observation or recognized botanical and horticultural sources. We are not responsible for damage or failure because of any recommendations. 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.

Our Warranty and Limitation of Liability

In lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied we warrant that the seeds which we sell are as described by us on our packages, within recognized tolerances. As is standard in the seed trade, our liability, is limited to the amount of 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. By ordering from us, you acknowledge and agree to this limited warranty.

Descriptions and Illustrations

The plant descriptions and seed counts 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.

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.

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.

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.

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Victory Seed Company

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www.VictorySeeds.com

An important part of seed preservation work is verifying that the seeds we obtain from governmental seed banks, commercial, and private sources actually grow out to match the historical record. Accuracy is our goal.

Old seed company plant trial records, seed annuals or catalogs, agricultural bulletins, and horticultural text books are valuable tools in this process.

With limited funds for procurement, we have been blessed with some amazing donations. Please visit www.SaveSeeds.org for more information.

Seeds as Special Event 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 weddings and other special events is becoming a new trend - we hope that it becomes a renewed tradition. We are proud that our seeds have been featured in many such events.

As a small, family owned and operated company, we are very flexible in helping you to create a unique favor personalized for your specific needs. We personally can provide:

- *Quantities of Prepackaged Seeds*
- *Customized Seed Packets*

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

www.SeedFavors.com

For more information, email us at:

Weddings@VictorySeeds.com

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"	1/4"	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.

The Victory Old-time CANDY STORE

Why Candy?

You may be asking yourself, what do rare, heirloom seeds have to do with candy and gum? Well, they happen to be two forms of edible history that we are trying to help preserve. The common fate that both old-time seeds and candy face is that varieties tend to quietly slip into history.

By purchasing classic, nostalgic gum and candy varieties from our store, you are creating demand for the products. This helps to ensure that the confectioners, many of which are still small, family operated endeavors, keep producing. Additionally, proceeds from your purchases fund our seed preservation work.

You will note while exploring our candy store that we are not a typical store trying only to sell merchandise. As with our seed work, we are interested in the histories and pedigrees of the products and work to research and document what we carry. We trust that this will be interesting to you and bring back happy memories.

www.VictorySweets.com



“The Crew” - December 2005



SEED COMPANY

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Molalla, Oregon 97038

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