

\$2.00

Descriptive Catalogue of
Rare
&
Interesting Seeds

2013
our
15th year



Victory Seed Company

"Preserving the future one seed at a time"™

www.VictorySeeds.com



Grandma & Hannah in 2002.



Our old seedroom in the old barn basement. See page 17 to see our new seedroom.



John & Hannah in 2003. See page 44 for updated picture.

All of our seeds are open-pollinated and untreated. Most are family heirlooms or rare commercial heirlooms. No chemicals or unstable hybrids. As a signer of the *Safe Seed Pledge*, we will not knowingly sell genetically engineered organisms.



Our trial gardens in the spring and summer. Our new seedhouse in the background.



Cover photo by Krista Dunton - "It's all about the seeds."

Welcome to our 2013 Victory Seed Co. Catalogue & Growing Guide

Dear Friends,

Writing the introduction for an annual seed catalog is not only a tradition for me, its roots are established in history. Seedsmen since the beginning of the commercial seed trade have taken this same opportunity to address the folks that support them. They reflect on the past, comment about the present, and make some projection into the future.

There is no set formula, but after reading several thousand old seed catalogs over the years, I have learned that it is definitely the norm. Perhaps when the task at hand involves writing something at the end of the year, especially when introducing a new year, it is simply human nature to follow this format.

Although the origins of our company date back many, many decades, the seed annual that you are holding represents a milestone — our Fifteenth Anniversary Edition since organizing as the Victory Seed Company. It is not fancy or glossy-colored and I am not apologizing. It contains good information about the work that we do and describes many of the varieties that we have to offer.

In looking back over the past couple of decades, so many changes have taken place for me personally, within our family, here on the farm, with the company, and in the world. We have all grown older (and hopefully wiser), some have retired and others started different career paths. We have said goodbye to loved ones and greeted new lives into the world.

Change is an inherent part of natural law. It is inevitable. Although we can do little to control it, we can learn to accept and work within its boundaries. As gardeners, we know these truths more intimately than non-gardeners who remain disconnected from nature in their daily lives.

In the garden we are able to connect or commune with nature, this great creation, and experience change as exhibited through the hours of the day, the weather and the seasons. In the garden we are able to slow down from a busy day and all of the external stresses that are piled upon us. If we allow ourselves, we can even find peace there. And for this reason, gardening is both contagious and something that we all love to share with our family and friends.

As I reflect back on the events that led up to the creation of the Victory Seed Company, the fact that we are still here saving seeds is a testament to the support you all have provided. We take this as confirmation that the work we do remains relevant and important.

We have remained true to our foundational goals and mission. We have focused on protecting and preserving old seed varieties and keeping them available to home gardeners. And we remain committed to providing folks with the highest quality seeds combined with the best customer service that we possibly can. We are able to do these things because we are not a typical seed business. Our values are a bit different than most companies.

- 1) We are independent and have no one to answer to except you, our supporters. We do not have financial backers, shareholders, or large suppliers that dictate our actions.
- 2) Some companies claim to be family owned when they really mean privately held. We are a classic, multi-generational, family owned and operated, farm-based seed company.
- 3) Making money is not our motivation. It is the work that drives us with seed sales supporting our work. Most other seed companies sell seeds with financial gain as their only goal. Some do keep older varieties in circulation, but sadly, few are doing original preservation work.
- 4) This brings me to this final point. Your orders directly fund our ability to save old varieties. It is expensive to go from a sample that we receive, to the point of having enough seed to share. It takes several years, committed farm land and a lot of labor. To ensure accuracy, we use historical records, which we often have to purchase, to confirm a variety's accuracy. We appreciate the support your orders provide and do consider you partners in this seed variety preservation work.

From myself and all of us here at the Victory Seed Company, we thank you for your past fifteen years of patronage and we look forward to serving your gardening needs for many more years to come. Here is to finding happiness, peace, prosperity and gardening success in 2013.



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Although we do not publish a glossy, photo laden catalog, check out our website. We have one of the best available. It contains historical information, photos, recipes, general gardening info and many, many more rare plant varieties than can be listed here.

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 species and not a problem with our seeds. 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 — \$ 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 overwinter. Harvest is enjoyed beginning in early summer. Perennial.

3010022 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Wanted!

Old seed catalogs!
(Any Company — Any Year)
Contact us at:
info@victoryseeds.com

Asparagus

(*Asparagus officinalis*)
(Approximately 30 seeds/gram)

Not a plant to grow if you are looking for a fast reward. Although you probably will not enjoy your first crop for three 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 will grow deep roots, therefore well drained, heavily composted soil is required. Asparagus likes to be fed — manure and compost are important to successful crops.

Mary Washington

Bred by J.B. Norton and released in 1919, it became the most popular variety. As a perennial plant, it will serve you for years.
3020011 — 1 gram sampler — \$ 2.25

Basil

(Approximately 750 to 900 seeds/gram)

An annual plant that has been cultivated for centuries as a fresh and dried culinary herb. Common in America by the late 1700s. 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.

Cinnamon Basil (*Ocimum gratissimum*)

Adds an interesting cinnamon flavor to dishes that call for basil. Purple stems with 2-inch leaves on plants that can reach 30 inches tall. Purple blooms.

4000471 — 1 gram — \$ 2.55

Lemon Basil (*Ocimum citriodorum*)

A small leaf variety on 15 inch tall plants. Adds a lemony flavor to teas, salads and other recipes.

4000052 — 1 gram — \$ 2.55

Lime Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)

The leaves have a zesty, citrus aroma and can be used in any recipe calling for basil. Plants that can reach 24 inches tall.

4000481 — 1 gram — \$ 2.55

Sweet Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)

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

4000042 — 1 gram — \$ 2.55

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.

Bush Dry Beans

Calypso, Black (aka Yin-Yang)

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 per oz.

3030141 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Calypso, Red

70 to 90 days — Nearly identical to the black variety except that the seeds are maroonish and white with maroonish 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.

3030621 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

Great Northern

90 days — Reportedly, seedsman Oscar H. Will obtained this bean 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 excellent baked or in soups. About 90 seeds/oz.

3030501 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Pinto III

95 days — Vigorous bush type plant with pods that are three to four inches long, flat, and green. Can be used for snap beans when young and tender but primarily grown to maturity and used as a dry bean. About 80 seeds/oz.

3030871 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Soldier Bean (aka 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. About 40 seeds/oz.

3030181 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Tobacco Patch

100 days — Similar in appearance to the 'Soldier' bean. Plants reach 18 to 24 tall, are sturdy and erect, and do a good job keeping the 4-inch pods off of the ground. A small percentage of plants have short runners but they generally do not require support. From KY. About 50 seeds/oz.

3030971 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Trout (Forellen)

90 days — Reportedly 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 — \$ 2.25

Whipple

70 days — An Oregon family heirloom that has an excellent, very rich, cooking flavor. The seeds are a pretty purplish-red with little white spots. Very rare and in limited supply. About 40 seeds/oz.

3030961 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.95

Interested in seed variety pedigrees and horticultural history?
Visit the research site we sponsor at
www.SaveSeeds.org

Bush Snap, Wax & Shell Beans

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 — \$ 2.25

3030012 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

3030013 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.95

Contender

55 days — Extremely early, very dependable and prolific. It produces long, round to slightly oval pods that are medium green and about six inches long at maturity. They are tasty fresh out of the garden or can be canned or frozen. About 60 seeds/oz.

3030791 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

3030792 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

Golden Wax Improved (aka Topnotch)

50 days — Plants grow 16 to 18 inches tall, are upright and compact. The pods are about 5 inches long, golden-yellow in color, thick, flat, straight, stringless and tender. Excellent heavy yielding home garden variety. About 95 seeds/oz.

3030531 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Gross Brother's Vermont Cranberry

65 to 85 days — Seeds are buff and heavily mottled with cranberry coloring. Used young as green beans or allowed to mature to be used dried. There are four to five seeds per five inch pod. The plants are upright, sturdy, and do not require support. From the Cold Hollow Mountain region near Enosburgh, Vermont. About 55 seeds/oz.

3030601 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.95

Landreth Stringless

55 days — This very old variety was released in 1885 by the Landreth Seed Company. The pods are borne on 21-inch, erect plants and are green, round in cross-section, about 5 inches long, slightly curved, meaty and tasty, tender and nearly fiberless. About 65 seeds/oz.

3030611 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

3030612 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

Purple Dove

70 days — Half-runner type plants but generally don't require support. The plants produce deep purple flowers and beautiful purple pods that are about five inches long. Excellent flavor, stringless and turn green when cooked. About 95 seeds/oz.

3030951 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.95

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 — \$ 2.25
3030062 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

Royal Burgundy

60 days — Erect plants reach 18 inches tall. Do well in cool weather. Stringless, purple, 6 inch long pods turn dark green when cooked. Great for freezing, canning or fresh eating. Released about 1976. About 110 seeds/oz.

3030801 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25
3030802 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

Slenderette

55 days — Plants are upright, dark green and produce excellent yields of slim, five inch long, straight pods with white seeds. Excellent fresh, canned or frozen. Bred and introduced by the Charter Seed Co. in 1968. About 85 seeds/oz.

3030811 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25
3030812 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

Tenderette

56 days — Plants are upright, productive, pods are 5½ inches long, slim, straight, dark-green with white seeds. Resistant to common bean mosaic virus and New York 15 virus. Excellent fresh picked, canned or frozen. Bred and introduced by the Charter Seed Co. in 1962. About 85 seeds/oz.

3030901 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Tendergreen

50 days — Strong, erect plants reach about 20 inches tall. Pods are round, meaty and stringless. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. in 1922. An All-America Selection® winner in 1933. About 70 seeds/oz.

3030851 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Pole Beans

Blue Lake FM-1K

66 days — A disease resistant strain of the old standard pole green bean. Pods are stringless when young and tender. Excellent flavor. Can be used fresh, canned, dried, or frozen. About 95 seeds/oz.

3030861 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25
3030862 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30
3030863 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.95

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)

68 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 — \$ 2.15
3030082 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.05

Cherokee Trail of Tears

65-90 days — An old Oklahoma heirloom from the Wyche family. Vines reach eight feet. Pods are six inches and green with purple shading. The seeds are a shiny, jet-black color. Used when young and tender as green snap beans or left to mature for dry beans. About 55 seeds/0.5 oz.

3030921 — ½ ounce — \$ 2.55

Nightfall, Red

80 days — An attractive, unique little bean. Skin mottled in maroonish-red. They have a light, slightly sweet flavor making them a great addition to salsas, salads and relishes. Use as a green bean when at the immature stage. The plants are very productive and usually a short, half runner-type vine up to 22 inches. Under certain conditions can reach three to ten feet! Other synonyms include 'Cornfield Pole', 'Corn Hill Pole', 'Red Speckled' and 'Red Cutshort'. About 110 seeds/oz.

3030331 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Rattlesnake Bean

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

3030231 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Riggin's Stick

68 days — An old family heirloom green bean from Kentucky handed down since before the Civil War. They have a real good flavor. Very productive. About 60 seeds/oz.

3030551 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.55

Valena Italian

75-90 days — The family heirloom that helped us start the Victory Seed Company. We released it to the public in our 1999 catalog. It was handed down to us years ago by Denise's maternal Grandfather, Emilio Valena. Dual-purpose bean used young as a green bean, and mature as a dry bean. The pods are flat, green and tasty 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 — \$ 2.25

Please Drop Us A Note

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

Lima Beans & Butterbeans

Burpee Improved Bush

75 days — Fatter than Fordhook limas, there are typically three to five pale green seeds per four to five inch long pods. The pods are borne in clusters of five to six pods. About 20 seeds/oz.

3030821 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

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 4 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 — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

3030402 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

3030403 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.95

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 — \$ 2.25

King of the Garden Lima

102 days — The vines reach 10 feet and are productive. The pods average 5 to 8 inches long. Pods contains 4 to 6 large, cream colored beans. Used as a dry bean, it may not be a good choice for areas with shorter growing seasons. Pole-type plant. About 25 seeds/oz.

3030281 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

3030282 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.30

Wood's Prolific

87 days — An improved version of 'Henderson's Bush Lima', it is a bit larger and a bit more vigorous and productive. Pods hold three to four, nice white seeds. Released by T. W. Woods & Sons of Richmond, VA in 1899. About 55 seeds/oz.

3030891 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

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. The upper leaves can also be cooked like spinach.

Aquadulce

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 40 inches. (About 32 seeds per packet)

3030311 — 2 ounces — \$ 2.25

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. (About 32 seeds per packet)

3030291 — 2 ounces — \$ 2.25

Sweet Lorane

100 days — A small-seeded fava variety, it is a great nitrogen fixer and can be used for cover cropping to improve your garden's soil, when planted in the fall. It is also a very cold hardy variety. (About 48 seeds per packet)

3030911 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

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Runner Beans

(*Phaseolus coccineus*)

(Approximately 25 to 30 seeds/ounce)

Runner beans grow well in almost any soil but benefit from that which has been well-dug and manured. Support growing plants with canes, poles, netting or bean frames.

Scarlet Runner

60 to 90 days — An heirloom variety cultivated as early as 1750. A very vigorous grower and good producer. The vines grow to 18 feet. Often planted as an ornamental and to attract hummingbirds. Used young as a snap bean or mature as a shelled or dry bean. (25 to 30 seeds/oz.)

3030091 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

White Emergo (Sweet White Runner)

80 days — Similar to 'Scarlet Runner' but with white flowers. Vigorous growth with prolific yields of long, slender pods. The beans are quite good when pods are picked young and tender. Flavorful and fleshy with a fine texture. Pick regularly for a continuous crop. (25 to 30 seeds/oz.)

3030561 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.25

Beets

(*Beta vulgaris*)

(Approximately 50 to 80 seeds/gram)

Historically speaking, beets seem to be a relatively new vegetable. With no firm records of their existence prior to the 1600s, what we call a "beef" today was known as a "*Blood Turnip*" up until the late 1880s.

Because the plant has a long taproot, beets like well worked, loam soil. However, 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.

Boltardy (Bolthardy)

60 days — A Detroit-type beet from Holland that has deep-red, ringless flesh with smooth skin. Hardy enough to withstand cool weather sowings in spring and is highly resistant to bolting.

3040131 — 4 grams — \$ 1.95

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 grams — \$ 1.95

Burpee's Golden

55 days — This dual purpose variety was bred and released by W. Atlee Burpee Company. Reportedly available since about 1828. The tops are tender and excellent cooked as greens. Roots are a dark golden color with deep yellow flesh that does not bleed like red beets.

3040111 — 4 grams — \$ 2.15

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 grams — \$ 1.95

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 grams — \$ 1.95

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 grams — \$ 1.95

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 on 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 grams — \$ 1.95

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 grams — \$ 1.95

"One person's junk is another's treasure." Old seed catalogs, farmer's bulletins, books, and even ag magazines are important to our research work.

www.SaveSeeds.org

Ruby Queen

55 days — Popular in the Northeast and as a canning variety. Performs well in poor soil. The beets are round with smooth skin and shoulders and have a fine, buttery texture. Interior is a uniform dark red with no zoning. Tops are dull green with a bit of maroon. Holds shape well when crowded. AAS winner in 1957.

3040041 — 4 grams — \$ 1.95

Broccoli

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

Historically a cool weather crop. Start seeds inside in 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 raw, when young and tender as a garnish in a green salad, lightly steamed, or roasted with olive oil and salt.

Atlantic

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

3050041 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Di Cicco

75 days — An old, reliable European variety introduced in 1890. Compact, 2 to 3 foot high plants with a central 3 to 4 inch head and numerous side shoots. More productive than many hybrids. Non-uniform in maturity making it an excellent home garden variety. Freezes well.

3050031 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Early Purple Sprouting

200 days — Old English, over-wintering variety for early spring harvest. Produces many secondary shoots with small purple heads for continuous cutting.

3050051 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Green Sprouting Calabrese

80 days — Plants grow up to 36 inches, erect and leafy. Planted in the spring, produce central heads, bluish-green in color, average 3 to 5 inches across, that are harvested in the summer, the plants laid down, and side shoots harvested as they develop. Frost resistant.

3050011 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Sorrento Broccoli Raab

40 days — Plant for a harvest during the shorter days of spring. Plants reach about 30 inches. The leaves are a blue-green. The heads (florets) are a bit larger and more uniform than other raab varieties.

3050071 — ½ gram — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 1.85

Brussels Sprouts

(*Brassica oleracea var. gemnifera*)
(Approximately 150 to 200 seeds/gram)

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

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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

Cabbage

(*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*)
(Approximately 150 to 200 seeds/gram)

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.

All Seasons

90 days — Also known as 'Vandegaw',

'Succession' and 'Wisconsin Yellows Resistant,' this variety is heat resistant, fine-flavored and produces good, hard heads that are 10 inches in diameter, average about 12 pounds in weight and are round but flattened on the top. One of the first yellows resistant varieties, it was released in 1920.

3070231 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Brunswick

70 days — Large drumhead-type cabbage. Cold hardy, late-season variety. Good for fall/winter harvest and stores well. Some sources state that it is an old, 18th Century variety while others list it as having a 1924 introduction date. An excellent market variety, it is becoming rare.

3070221 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Chinese Michihli (*Brassica rapa*)

90 days — Produces cylindrical heads that are upright, 4 inches in diameter and 14 to 24 inches in height. Interiors are self-blanching. Plant mid-summer for a fall crop. The most common Chinese cabbage grown in America.

3070011 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Copenhagen Market

100 days — One of the largest early maturing roundhead varieties. Solid, 6 to 8 inch diameter, round heads average 3 to 4 pounds. Keeps well. Developed by Hjalmar Hartmann & Co. of Copenhagen, Denmark and first introduced in 1909. The exact parentage is not known but is believed to be the old German variety, 'Ditmarscher'. In 1911, W. Atlee Burpee introduced 'Copenhagen Market' in the U.S.

3070021 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Danish Ballhead

110 days — A standard storage-type variety since it was introduced by W. Atlee Burpee in 1887. It resists bolting, splitting and keeps until late spring. Heads are round, blue-green, 7 to 8 inches in diameter weighing 5 to 7 pounds. It is actually a short-stemmed strain of the old variety 'Amager' developed by Dutch colonists in the 15th Century.

3070031 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Drumhead

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

3070081 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

Glory of Enkhuizen

100 days — Heads are blue-green and can reach 9 inches in diameter and ten pounds in weight. It is a good early variety, a good keeper, ideal for storage, and for kraut. Released in 1903.

3070091 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

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. Flat Dutch varieties are some of the earliest recorded cabbages.

3070201 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Mammoth Red Rock (Red Danish)

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

3070061 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Perfection

90 days — Savoy-type cabbage with deeply crumpled, dark green leaves. Very tender with an excellent flavor.

3070211 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

Please Send Us a Photo!

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

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.

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

Atomic Red

65 days — Tapered in shape reaching about 9 inches in length. High in Lycopene, the pigment that gives them their red color. The color gets more intense when cooked.

3090111 — 1 gram — \$ 2.50

Chantenay, Red Cored

70 days — This variety was developed in France in the 1830s. It is stump-rooted, five to 5-1/2 inch long, tender, sweet, and bright orange roots.

3090011 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

Cosmic Purple

60 days — Purple colored carrots have been cultivated for centuries. Bright purple on the outside and orange on the inside. They make an interesting and tasty addition to a veggie platter. Six to eight inch long, sweet Danvers-type carrot.

3090121 — 1 gram — \$ 2.50

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 — \$ 1.85

Gold King

70 days — Stump-rooted, slightly tapered, two and one-half inches by six inches and does very well in heavy soils. Uniform reddish-orange color.

3090091 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Imperator 58

75 days — Slender, slight taper, 6 to 7½

inches in length, small cored with deep-orange flesh. It also stores well. An AAS winner in 1933.

3090051 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Little Fingers

60 days — Deep-orange color, one-half inch by three inch long, blunt tips, with smooth skin and small cores. Because the color develops early, they can be harvested early at the young, tender stage for use as baby gourmet carrots.

3090101 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Nantes, Improved

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

3090061 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Nantes, Scarlet

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

3090071 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Parisian (Parisian Market)

60 days — Small, globe to top-shaped, bright orange carrots. A good choice for containers or gardening in heavy or rocky soils.

3090081 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Cauliflower

(*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*)

(Approximately 220 to 280 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.

All-Year-Round

68 days — The heads are large and tight and surrounded by dark green leaves. It is a good variety for succession planting as well as growing in cold frames.

3100031 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Lecerf (Le Cerf)

68 days — Old European variety. Grows in such a way that it is self-protecting or self-blanching. With little intervention, the

small, solid heads remain bright white.
3100051 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Igloo

70 days — Late season variety for freezing or processing. The heads are heavy, about 7-inches across and protected from frost my dense, upright foliage.

3100041 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Self Blanching

68 days — A Snowball-type. The leaves curl and cover the head to help keep its bright white color.

3100021 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Celery

(*Apium graveolens*)
(Approximately 900 seeds/gram)

Start indoors from February through April. Germination is slow and can take up to three weeks. During germination, keep soil consistently moist but not wet.

Set out when plants are 3 to 5 inches tall and after danger of frost has passed. Space 6 to 9 inches apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart.

Keep mulched to ensure soil moisture retention. They are a very heavy feeder and like rich, fertile ground loaded with organic matter. Biennial.

Brydon's Prize Red

110 days — Old English variety released about 1849. A late variety and withstands frost well. Relatively short, thick, very crisp stalks with fine flavor. Outer leaf stalks are tinged with dull red and pale pink inside.

3110061 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95

Golden Self-Blanching

90 days — Stocky, solid, thick, with the stalks that blanch easily. It is vigorous growing with upright medium green foliage.

3110021 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

Tall Utah 52-70

110 days — Eleven to twelve inch stalks on plants that reach about 30 inches in height. Medium dark green, crisp, tender and tasty. Released in 1953.

3110031 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

Our 15th Year!

Thanks to all of you, we have been able to follow our mission of preserving and providing rare and heirloom seeds.

Thank You!

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.

Champion

75 days — Released by the Virginia AES in 1979. A longer standing selection of 'Vates'. That is, it is slower to develop seed stalks in the spring following fall planting. Hardy, widely adapted, dark blue-green leaves on thirty inch plants.

3130041 — 1 gram — \$ 2.15

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 3 feet tall.

3130011 — 1 gram — \$ 2.15

Morris Heading

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

3130021 — 1 gram — \$ 2.15

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 — 1 gram — \$ 2.15

WEB SITE NEWS

Updated on almost a daily basis, you will find news, gardening and seed saving information, as well as products that were too new or too few to make it into our printed catalog.

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Corn (Maize)

(*Zea mays*)

In Native American lore, maize was one of the *Three Sisters*. Along with beans and squash, the three sisters were planted and grown together, supporting each other through their life cycles and providing their cultivators with a balanced diet of carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

Most people today associate "eating corn" with modern, super sweet varieties. Most types of corn can be eaten fresh while in the young stage. Others are grown to maturity, dried and used for popping, flour, meal and animal feed.

Boone County White

115 days — Once one of the most popular white corn varieties. Prolific with large (10 to 12 inch) ears with 18 to 24 rows of deep, pure white kernels on huge (10 to 12 foot), leafy plants. Makes a good fodder crop. Developed by James Riley of Boone County, IN in 1876. A selection from a large coarse variety commonly known as the 'White Mastodon.' About 90 seeds/oz.

3140201 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

3140202 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

3140203 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Broom Corn - Mixed Colors

110 days — Sorghum bicolor, commonly called "Broom Corn," is not truly corn. The stalks are similar to corn but the seed heads appear on the plant tops in place of a tassel. The straw of the tops are used for crafts and brooms. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. Our mix can include colors of gold, red-bronze, brown, black, burgundy, and white/cream. About 1200 seeds/oz.

3140021 — ¼ ounce — \$ 2.75

Country Gentleman

96 days — A very old sweet corn variety. Ears reach about 7 inches with irregular rows of white, sweet, shoe peg-shaped kernels. Introduced in 1890 by Frank C. Woodruff of S. D. Woodruff & Sons, Orange, CT and the following year by Peter Henderson. About 200 seeds/oz.

3140211 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

3140212 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

Golden Bantam

78 days — The old standard yellow sweet corn. A gardeners favorite since the early 20th Century. It is said that a farmer named William Chambers of Greenfield, MA 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. 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 — \$ 2.75

3140032 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

3140033 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Golden Bantam, Improved

85 days — An improved version of the old standard yellow sweet corn, this variety has 10 to 14 rows on slightly longer ears. It also stays tender longer. Introduced in 1922. About 100 seeds/oz.

3140221 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

3140222 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

3140223 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Hickory King

115 days — These plants grow 7½ to nine feet tall. The ears range from seven to eight inches long with ten to twelve rows of large white kernels. This is a roasting corn variety that is also used for grits, meal, and tortilla flour and in the South it is popular for hominy. About 55 seeds/oz.

3140041 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

3140042 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

3140043 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Japanese Hulless Popcorn

85 days — A very old popcorn variety that has not lost its appeal to home gardeners. Quite dwarf in habit, plants reach about 5 feet tall. Each plant produces 2 to 3 ears per stalk. The ears are short and thick, about 4 inches long 2 inches in diameter. Kernels are arranged irregularly on cob and are unusually tender, sweet, and pure white when popped. About 170 seeds/oz.

3140171 — 1 ounce — \$ 3.25

3140172 — 2 ounces — \$ 4.60

Lancaster Sure Crop

110 days — Dating back to the early 1900s, Isaac Hershey, and later his son Noah, developed this historic variety in Lancaster County, PA. They crossed many varieties selecting for early maturity, disease

Check out our videos on YouTube
<http://youtube.com/VictorySeeds>
We plan to add many more in 2013.

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The Garden Watchdog
<http://davesgarden.com/products/gwd/>

resistance, ease of harvest and uniformity. The ears are 9 to 11 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of large, yellow, dent kernels. Stalks grow tall with sturdy root systems for better resistance to wind or drought. A good silage variety. About 120 seeds/oz.

3140231 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140232 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95
3140233 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Mosby Prolific (Moseby Prolific)

100 days — Very old "prolific" type white dent corn. Pre-dates the 20th Century. Introduced by J. K. Mosby of Lockhart, MS. Although now fairly rare, it was once grown extensively for feed and silage - particularly in the South and Gulf States. About 110 seeds/oz.

3140261 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

Orchard Baby

65 days — Plants are short (4 to 5 feet tall) producing two small, 5 to 6 inch ears that have 8 to 10 rows of sweet, yellow kernels. Flavor is delicious, tender, not starchy, just the right amount of sweet. Released by Oscar H. Will & Co. in their 1947 seed annual. About 80 seeds/½ oz.

3140191 — ½ ounce — \$ 3.75

Pencil Cob

75 to 100 days — An old "shoe peg type" dent corn. Flavorful roasting ear corn. Picked in its early milk stage for frying or creaming. Plants grow 6 feet tall producing 2 to 3 ears per stalk. Cobs are not much bigger around than a pencil. Most companies state that it is a white corn, the color of the kernels are actually a dingy white with a yellowish hue with tips that pick up a reddish tinge from the cob coloring. Stands dry weather well. About 110 seeds/oz.

3140181 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140182 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

Rainbow ("Indian" corn)

110 days — Has great colors for drying and using as an ornamental. Eaten like sweet corn when young but generally it is used for flour and meal. About 100 seeds/oz.

3140051 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140052 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95

Reid's Yellow Dent

115 days — Once the most popular variety in the corn belt. It has big ears of large yellow kernels. Used for flour, meal and feed. After moving from Ohio to Tazwell County, IL in 1846, Robert Reid and son James developed this variety. He brought with him a large, late red corn known as 'Gordon Hopkins'. It did poorly but crossed

with a local early yellow dent corn resulting in this famous variety. About 90 seeds/oz.

3140071 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140072 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95
3140073 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Silvermine

112 days — An old variety that was once a standard variety throughout the corn belt. It is a little earlier than Boone County White, with somewhat smaller ears but usually deeper grains. The ears grow about 9 inches long and have 14 to 16 rows of large, white kernels. This is a roasting corn variety that is also used for grits, meal, and feed. About 65 seeds/oz.

3140241 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140242 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95
3140243 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Silver King (aka Wisconsin No. 7)

100 days — This old roasting corn variety is not to be confused with the newer hybrid sweet corn variety that is being sold under the same name. 'Silver King' is an old variety dating back to the turn of the 20th Century. The ears grow 8 to 9 inches long and have 16 rows of white kernels. This variety is also used for grits, meal and feed. About 70 seeds/oz.

3140251 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140252 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95
3140253 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95

Stowell's Evergreen

95 days — A home garden and market favorite since Nathan Stowell of New Jersey introduced it in 1848. A late season variety, yields 8-inch ears that have from 14 to 18 rows of sweet, white, tender kernels. Keeps longer than most which makes it one of the best heirloom varieties for table, canning and freezing. About 100 seeds/oz.

3140081 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75
3140082 — 2 ounces — \$ 3.95
3140083 — ¼ pound — \$ 6.95



Denise, aka Mom, Oma and "Meemaw with Hannah," shipping packages. She runs the seedhouse crew and keeps all of us on task.

Trucker's Favorite

80 to 115 days — An old standard dent corn that produces 9-inch ears with 16 to 18 rows of tender, sweet white kernels making it a favorite roasting or frying corn. The plants are 6 to 7 feet tall. As with all field corn it is best picked in early milk stage (about 80 days) for eating fresh. A high yielding variety. About 75 seeds/oz.

3140091 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75

3140092 — 2 ounces — \$ 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.

Ashley

65 days — Bred and released by the SC AES in 1956. It is an early variety with productive vines and dark green fruits that are 7 to 8 inches long, tapered on the stem end. An excellent slicing variety. Resistant to downy mildew. Does well in humid areas.

3160171 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Boston Pickling Improved

55 days — Originally released about 1880, this improved strain is disease resistant. A dependable variety bearing over a long period. The plants have blocky, bright green fruits that are perfect for pickling.

3160161 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Chinese Curved Snake

70 days — Smooth, dark-green with white spines, 15 to 18 inch long, curved fruit on strong vines. Disease resistant.

3160221 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Delikatesse

60 days — A good producer of pale green, warted fruits that reach 10 inches. Excellent taste. Used for pickles when small and for slicing when larger.

3160131 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Homemade Pickle

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 — \$ 1.75

Langelang Giant

70 days — A good variety for both pickling and slicing. Fruit are dark green with white flesh and small seed cores that average about 12 inches by 4 inches.

3160181 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Lemon

60 days — Vigorous and productive variety. 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.

3160031 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Long Green Improved

65 days — Released in 1842, it was the most widely grown slicing and pickling variety for decades. Bred as a selection of 'Long Green Turkey' that predates 1778. A vigorous and dependable variety with dark green fruits that are 10 to 12 inches long by 2½ to 3-inches in diameter.

3160191 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Marketer

65 days — Bred and released by Associated Seed Growers, New Haven, CT in 1942. It was an "All-American Selection®" winner in 1943. It holds up very well in the late spring heat of the South. The fruits are uniform in shape and color, dark green, smooth and slender measuring about two inches in diameter and 8 to 9 inches long.

3160201 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

Muncher

65 days — Strong, vigorous vines that prolifically produce smooth, tender fruits that reach nine inches in length. Good



Our cousins Sheryl and Brittany filling packets. We might not all be blood, but we are all related.

slicer that does not get bitter and is burpless. Mosaic resistant.
3160061 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Poinsett 76

70 days — An improved Poinsett with scab resistance. Released 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 — \$ 1.75

Rhinish Pickle

55 days — An old German pickling variety. Fruits are crunchy, have small bumps and black spines and best harvested at about 4 inches in length. We have harvested larger sized fruits in mid-summer that proved to be excellent for salads and slicing.
3160211 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Spacemaster 80

60 days — Dwarf plants, resistant to mildew, scab and mosaic virus. Heavy producers. The 8 inch fruit are tasty and not bitter, even when grown in full sun.
3160141 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Straight-8 (Straight Eight)

63 days — The vigorous and productive plants yield dark green, blunt ended, cylindrical, and seven to eight inch long fruits. A good slicing variety. Released by Ferry-Morse Seeds in 1935 and was an AAS winner that same year.
3160081 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

White Wonder

60 days — Popular for slicing and pickling. The fruit is normally 4 to 6 inches long and white colored. Great flavor and texture.
3160091 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Zarnitsa

70 days — A good, early, reliable pickling variety from Belarus. Fruits are four to five inches long, dark green with black spikes.
3160231 — ½ gram — \$ 2.25

Eggplant

(Solanum melongena var esculentum)
(Approximately 100 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 — 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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

Endive & Escarole

(Cicorium endiva)
(Approximately 450 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 one 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, indoor forcing will be required. The extra effort yields a wonderful fresh winter salad green.

Broad Leaved Batavian Endive

85 days — An old variety dating back to the 1860s. The leaves are lettuce-like, large, broad, and reach 12 to 16 inches tall.
3180061 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Full Heart Batavian Endive (Escarole)

90 days — Tasty, large, thick, dark-green leaves, compact head, easy blanching.
3180011 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85



Patricia, aka Pat or "Meemaw with Emmett," filling orders in the seed room.

Pat works at ensuring that orders are filled and shipped quickly and accurately.

Pat backs up Denise in the seedhouse.

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 — \$ 1.85

Rossa di Verona Raddichio

90 days — Compact, round, solid heads with heart-shaped, deep red leaves. Used sparingly to add a bite to salads or cooked.

3180071 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Salad King Endive

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

3180031 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Gourds

(Lagenaria siceraria cultivars unless otherwise noted)

(Approximately 6 seeds/gram)

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 — 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 grams — \$ 2.15

Bushel Gourd

120 days — Requires a long season and a lot of space 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 grams — \$ 2.50

Calabash

120 days — Fruits are 12 to 15 inches in length, tan, smooth, and the neck is curved at the stem end. Pipe or powder horn style.

3200071 — 3 grams — \$ 2.50

Cucuzzi (Italian Edible Gourd)

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.

Mature fruits are very ornamental.

Although they will reach 2 to 3 feet in length and 3 inches in diameter, harvest at about 6-inches when they are tender and use like summer squash. Try sautéed in olive oil with garlic and basil and finished off with a sprinkling of Parmesan cheese.

3200031 — 3 grams — \$ 1.95

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 grams — \$ 1.95

Luffa Sponge (Dishrag Gourd or Vegetable Sponge) *Luffa aegyptiaca*

130 days — Requires a very long, hot growing season, so start the plants indoors. Fruits are 12 to 15 inches long but can reach 30. When young (under 6 inches) can be eaten like zucchini. When mature and dried, they are peeled, cleaned and used as sponges.

3200051 — 3 grams — \$ 1.95

Speckled Swan (Goose Neck)

120 days — Fruits have long necks that resemble the head and neck of a swan. They can either grow straight or curved downward. The skin is dark green with white speckles. Typically about 12 inches long, six to eight inches in diameter at the base, weighing about 10 pounds when harvested. Great for crafting.

3200091 — 3 grams — \$ 2.50

Spoon (*Cucurbita pepo var ovifera*)

100 days — The fruits are fairly small, 5 to 6 inch long, narrow curved neck with a 3-inch bulb, and are bi-colored orange and green. Flowers are yellow and not white.

3200061 — 3 grams — \$ 1.95

Cousin Melanie watering spring transplants in the greenhouse.

She helps with all aspects of our growing and production work.

When it isn't growing or harvest time, she works in the seedhouse helping to fill your orders.



Kale

(*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*)
(Approximately 60 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 Scotch

60 days — Finely curled, bluish green leaves, low growing at 12 to 15 inches tall with a spread of 24 to 30 inches. Hardy.
3210011 — 1 gram — \$ 1.95

Dwarf Siberian Improved

65 days — The plants reach about fifteen inches in height and have large, frilled leaves that are bluish-green in color.
3210041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.95

Russian Red

60 days — A rare variety with red frilly leaves and purple veins. Excellent flavor. Introduced into Canada by Russian traders in about 1885. Frost tolerant.
3210031 — 1 gram — \$ 1.95

Kohl Rabi

(*Brassica oleracea var. gongylodes*)
(Approximately 450 to 500 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 info and recipes are on our website.

Delicatesse, Blue

60 days — Similar to Purple Vienna except slightly more uniform and disease resistant.
3220031 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Delicatesse, White

60 days — Similar to White Vienna except slightly more uniform and disease resistant.
3220041 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

Early Purple Vienna

55 days — The bulbs have a purplish hue and the flesh is greenish-white.
3220011 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

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 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

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 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Musselburgh

150 days — Very large and hardy, tender white, mild flavored stalks, with fan-shaped leaves that are dark green in color. Over-winters well.
3230041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Lettuce

(*Lactuca sativa*)
(Approximately 500 to 600 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.

All Year Round (Head-type)

70 days — Sow in the spring or late summer. The medium sized heads stay firm and solid even in hot weather. Does well in the North.
3240201 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Black Seeded Simpson (Leaf-type)

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 — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

Cimmaron (Romaine, Cos-type)
70 days — Sow in the spring or late summer. The medium sized heads stay firm and solid even in hot weather. Does well in the North.
3240211 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Great Lakes 118 (Head-type)
70 to 90 days — The heads are large with slightly crumpled, thick, broad, glossy leaves. It is widely adapted, very hardy and resistant to scald and tip burn. Bred and introduced by Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, CT in 1948.
3240221 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Hanson Improved (Head-type)
70 days — This variety was released prior to 1855. The heads are large, yellowish-green with frilled leaves and white hearts. Does well in heat.
3240081 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Iceberg (Head-type)
82 days — Medium size, light green with a tinge of brown, tightly folded, crinkled. Crisp white interior with a fine flavor.
3240021 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Kagraner Sommer (Butterhead-type)
58 days — It is a good mid-season variety as it is slow to bolt in the summer heat. Originally from Germany, the heads are light green and medium sized.
3240191 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Little Gem (Butterhead-type)
65 days — Small, five inch heads that are heat tolerant, have excellent flavor and are sweet and crunchy.
3240181 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Lollo Rosso (Leaf-type)
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 — \$ 1.85

Mignonette, Bronze (Butterhead-type)
65 days — The globular heads have frilled leaves are green-on-bronze with hearts

that are creamy colored. The plants are small and compact. Introduced in 1898, it is slow to bolt and suitable for hot weather.
3240111 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 1.85

Oak Leaf (Leaf-type)
40 days — Early variety, tender and long standing. The leaves are heat resistant, dark green and not bitter.
3240041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Parris Island Cos (Romaine, Cos-type)
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 — \$ 1.85

Prizehead (Leaf-type)
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 — \$ 1.85

Red Romaine (Romaine, Cos-type)
70 days — A gourmet variety that adds color and tartness to a tossed salad. The leaf colors vary from green to deep red to bronze and develop darker in cool weather. Introduced in 1950, reportedly from a selection of an African variety.
3240241 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Thank you for your orders.

Your purchases allow us to search out rare and threatened plant varieties, grow them out, and ultimately release them back into the hands of conscientious gardeners like yourself. By choosing the Victory Seed Company as your seed supplier, you have partnered with us by directly supporting our seed variety preservation mission.

Thank you!

Ruby (Leaf-type)

50-60 days — A beautiful leaf lettuce with intense red color that holds under conditions where color fades in many other red cultivars. Introduced in 1957 and was an AAS winner in 1958.

3240251 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Rouge d'Hiver (Romaine-type)

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

3240131 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Salad Bowl, Green (Leaf-type)

50 days — Light green, long wavy leaves are slow to bolt. Does not get bitter in hot weather. Introduced in 1952.

3240051 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Salad Bowl, Red (Leaf-type)

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

3240141 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Tango (Leaf-type)

50 days — Extremely frilly leaves look almost like endive. Plants are attractive, uniform, and dark green in color. Leaves are tangy and tender. You can use young leaves in a "*cut and come again*" fashion or wait until they mature into tight, compact rosettes. Best if grown as a cool season crop. As with many lettuce varieties, it can become bitter in hot weather.

3240261 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Tom Thumb (Butterhead-type)

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 — \$ 1.85

Waldmann's Green (Leaf-type)

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

3240161 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Winter Density (Romaine-type)

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 — \$ 1.85

Melons

(Cucumis melo)

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 4 inches in depth. To get a jump on harvests, seeds can be started in peat pots 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. Work in plenty of well composted organic matter in early spring in preparation of planting a 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

(Approximately 25 to 35 seeds/gram)

Amarillo Oro

100 days — This is a very old variety, pre-dating 1870. It originated in Spain and is still grown there on the Mediterranean coast. The plants are prolific producing fruit that have golden yellow rinds with sweet, creamy green to slightly salmon colored flesh. They can reach up to 15 pounds.

3250521 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Ananas

110 days — An old variety that dates back to at least the 1800s. Also known as 'Pineapple', 'Sharlyn', and 'Israeli'. Vines are large with fruit that are oblong and average about five pounds. The flesh is soft, sweet and juicy and creamy white to slightly salmon colored at maturity.

3250531 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Charentais Cantaloupe

85 days — From the French region by the same name. This variety of true cantaloupe is revered. It is also known by the name 'French Gourmet'. The fruits are 5 inches in diameter weighing about 2 pounds. Rinds are smooth, thin skinned, and light green maturing to a creamy color. Flesh is salmon colored, very fragrant and tasty.

3250541 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

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Crenshaw

115 days — The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are pear-shaped, six to eight pounds, with skin that is green to yellow in color and salmon-pink flesh. Grows best in warmer climates. About 28 seeds per gram.

3250451 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

Edisto 47

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 — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo)

90 days — The fruits are nearly round and weigh two to three pounds with deep-orange, sweet, fragrant flesh. The rinds are heavily netted, medium ribbed, on vines that are vigorous and productive. 'Hearts of Gold' is a very old commercial variety. It was released in about 1895

3250461 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Honey Rock

80 days — Fruits are up to 6 inches around 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 — \$ 2.25

Honeydew, Green Flesh

115 days — Smooth, creamy white skin with lime-green flesh that is incredibly sweet. Small seed cavity. Typically 7 to 9 inches long and 5 to 6 inches in diameter weighing 3 to 6 pounds.

3250471 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Honeydew, Orange Flesh

110 days — Smooth, creamy white skin with nice light orange flesh that is incredibly sweet. Small seed cavity. Typically 7 to 9 inches long and 5 to 6 inches in diameter weighing 3 to 6 pounds.

3250481 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Iroquois

85 days — Bred by Dr. Henry M. Munger of Cornell University and released in 1944. The fruits are round to slightly oval, thick, with deep orange flesh and weigh from 5 to 7 pounds. It has the historical claim to be the first variety resistant to fusarium wilt. Iroquois does especially well in the Midwestern and Northeastern United States as well as Eastern Canada.

3250551 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Minnesota Midget

70 days — Very early maturing. Small, 5 to 6 inch fruits, weighing up to one pound with a delicious flavor. Fruit slips from vine when ripe. Developed at the Univ. of MN and introduced by Farmer Seed around 1948.

3250351 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Piel de Sapo

100 days — The shiny, green, blotched skin fits the literal translation of its name perfectly — "toad skin." The fruits are oblong, 8 to 12 inches long and average about 8 pounds. Their flesh is pale green to white and it is very tender, juicy and sweet. Relatively rare, the variety originated in Spain.

3250561 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

Schoon's Hardshell

90 days — Very hard shells, almost round, weighing up to 8 pounds. Apricot-colored flesh that is sweet and very tasty. Maintain their taste and texture days after harvesting. Cross between 'Bender's Surprise' and 'Honey Rock'. Introduced by F. H. Woodruff & Sons (Milford, CT) in about 1947.

3250151 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

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 — \$ 2.25

As a small organization, we have very little to budget for advertising and marketing. We work hard to supply high quality seeds and to provide the best customer service possible.

We greatly appreciate your word of mouth recommendations to your family, friends, local garden writers, newspaper editors, etc. This is our main form of advertising. Thank you!

Watermelon

(*Citrullus lanatus*)

Arikara

80 days — Small (about 5 inches in diameter) fruits have dark rinds and good tasting, sweet, pink flesh. Small size makes them attractive as personal watermelons. About 10 seeds/gram.

3250391 — 1 gram — \$ 2.45

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. About 7-8 seeds/gram.

3250041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Charleston Gray No. 133

90 days — The rinds are tough, grayish green with darker veining, oblong shaped with rounded ends, dark red flesh and reaching 20 to 40 pounds in weight. 'Charleston Gray' was released in 1954. No. 133 adds better disease resistance. About 10 seeds/gram.

3250401 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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. About 12-13 seeds/gram.

3250171 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Crimson Sweet

88 days — The fruits are light-green with dark-green stripes and average about 25 pounds. The flesh is dark red and very sweet. 1964 AAS. About 20 seeds/gram.

3250411 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Dixie Queen

90 days — The fruits are generally round but can be oblong and reach forty pounds. The flesh is pink, crisp and sweet. The skin has dark green stripes over light green rind. Released by Johnson & Stokes Seed Company of Philadelphia in about 1890. About 10 seeds/gram.

3250491 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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 grayish-green in color with darker veins and flesh that is dark pink. About 20 seeds/gram.

3250231 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Kleckley's Sweet (Monte Cristo)

85 days — Fruit is oblong, dark green in color, weigh up to 40 pounds. Very sweet, dark red flesh with a stringless heart and large, white seeds. About 9-11 seeds/gram. About 18 seeds/gram.

3250201 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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. About 18 seeds/gram.

3250211 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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). About 9-10 seeds/gram.

3250051 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

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. About 13 seeds/gram.

3250061 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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. About 22-24 seeds/gram.

3250071 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

3250072 — 4 grams — \$ 4.95

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. About 9-11 seeds/gram.

3250221 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

Catch up on Mike's blog at
<http://www.VintageVeggies.com/blog>

Mustard Greens

(*Brassica juncea*)

(Approximately 350 to 450 seeds/gram)

Sow seeds ½ inch 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 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 dark green leaves. Very vigorous.

3260011 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Greenwave

50 days — Large, upright plants with dark green, spineless, finely cut and deeply fringed leaves with a spicy hot flavor. Slow to bolt. Stands up to four weeks longer than other varieties.

3260041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Red Giant

45 days — Large, tender, deep purplish-red savoyed leaves with a strong mustard taste. Slow bolting variety. Good pickled.

3260051 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Tendergreen

45 days — Dark green, shiny leaves with smooth edges. A heavy producer.

3260031 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

About Our Seeds

We strive to provide a broad selection of the best quality garden seed varieties available. Our seeds are:

- Heirloom, heritage and often very rare.
- Open-pollinated (save your own seeds).
- Non-hybrid - No unstable F1 Hybrids.
- No chemically treated seeds.
- We will never knowingly sell genetically engineered seeds.

Additionally, many of our seeds are grown on our Certified Naturally Grown farm. Others are purchased from our network of small farmers and seed growers. We support other family operated organizations like ourselves.

Okra

(*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

(Approximately 14 to 17 seeds/gram)

Okra or "Gumbo," has been used for thousands of years. It originated in Northeast Africa and spread into the eastern Mediterranean regions. It was brought 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.

Pods are harvested young before they are too large and fibrous. Harvest often to increase production and use immediately. Four to six plants are usually plenty for most families.

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.

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 grams — \$ 1.95

Clemson Spineless 80

55 days — One of the most popular okra varieties. The plants reach 3 to 5 feet developing deep-green, straight and spineless ribbed 6 to 9 inch pods. Released by Clemson University in 1980.

3270041 — 2 grams — \$ 1.95

Dwarf Green Long Pod

52 days — The pods are fleshy, ribbed and dark green developing to seven to eight inches long and one inch wide. Plants grow twenty four to thirty inches high. Pods can be used boiled, fried, in soups or frozen.

3270021 — 2 grams — \$ 1.95

Emerald

55 days — Bred by the Campbell Soup Company, Riverton, New Jersey. The pods are thick walled, round, slender, long,

spineless, and a deep green color. The plants are semi-dwarf with large leaves. It was released in 1950.

3270071 — 2 grams — \$ 1.95

Perkins Long Pod

55 days — Pods are bright green, 4 to 6 inches long on strong plants that can reach six feet in height. For pickling, canning and used in soups and gumbo.

3270081 — 2 grams — \$ 1.95

Onions

(*Allium*)

(Approximately 200 seeds/gram)

Consider your geographical location as you select a variety. There are three main types — **short**, **intermediate** and **long day** varieties. Onions require a specific balance of daylight to darkness to grow properly.

Short day varieties are recommended for the Southern U.S. where 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 north 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.

Sow seeds in flats a couple of months before it is time to plant into the garden. The tops 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 baked potatoes or flavoring for soups and salads. When the soil can be worked, transplant 2 to 4 inches apart. 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 — \$ 1.85

Red Burgundy (Bermuda)

95 days — Smooth, glossy, purplish-red skin. Flesh is white with pink shading near

the skin. Good keeper. Great on salads, sandwiches and burgers. Short Day.

3280021 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Ringmaster White Sweet Spanish

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 — \$ 1.85

Texas Early Grano 502 PRR

180 days — A "Vidalia-type" onion with excellent eating quality. The globes are uniform shaped, straw-colored skin with white flesh. Good flavored with a mild to medium pungent taste. Reportedly show a strong tolerance to pink root rot (PRR). Released by the Texas AES in 1944. Intermediate Day.

3280111 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Tokyo Long White Bunching

95 days — Fresh market bunching variety. White stalks are upright, uniform and are slightly pungent tasting. A good summer and fall variety but will not over winter well. (Day length n/a)

3280101 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Yellow Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain)

115 days — Extra large (up to six inch) globe shaped onion. The skin is a straw color and the flesh is white. It has a popular mild and sweet flavor. Long Day.

3280071 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

Visit the **Victory Seed Co.** at booth 908 in Puyallup, WA, June 1-2, 2013



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Parsley

(*Petroselinum crispum*)

(Approximately 325 seeds/gram)

Cultivated for centuries and used as a flavoring in soups and as a garnish. 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. Freeze seed for 3 to 5 days and then soak in warm water for about 8 hours before planting and cover seed lightly for best germination.

Evergreen Parsley

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

4000391 — 2 grams — \$ 1.75

Moss Curled Parsley

70 days — 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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

Parsnips

(*Pastinacea sativa*)

(Approximately 175 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 — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

Hollow Crown, Long Smooth

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

3290021 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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

Mammoth Melting

75 days — Vines reach 5 feet or more and should be trellised. 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.

3300191 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

Oregon Giant

70 days — Bred by Dr. Baggett of OSU and released in 1991. Grow to about 3 feet tall and produce early and continue for a long time. Very productive. Pods are flat, 4 to 5 inches long, and sweet. Disease resistant.

3300331 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

Oregon Sugar Pod II

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

3300011 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

Sugar Ann

60 days — Plants reach about 30 inches tall. Crisp, flavorful, 3-inch snap peas.

Great fresh or frozen. Released in 1981 and was an AAS winner in 1984.

3300421 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

Sugar Snap

65 days — Pods are tasty and tender but do develop strings at maturity. Vines can reach six feet and require trellising. Does well frozen but will not stand up to canning temperatures. Released and was an AAS winner in 1979.

3300431 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

Garden Peas

Alaska (Earliest of All)

55 days — Introduced in 1881 in England as 'Earliest of All' by pea breeder Thomas Laxton. 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.

3300021 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

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.

3300131 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

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 long on 24 to 28 inch vines.

3300201 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

3300052 — 3 ounces — \$ 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 — \$ 1.95

3300142 — 3 ounces — \$ 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 — \$ 1.95

Southern Peas or Field Peas

(Cowpeas)

(Vigna unguiculata)

(Approximately 90 seeds/ounce)

Originated in Asia, naturalized in Africa and finally 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. Plants are used as hay.

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 varieties 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.

California Blackeye Pea #5

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 — \$ 1.85

3300063 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Read what folks have written about how we have taken care of them.

The Garden Watchdog

davesgarden.com/products/gwd/c/136/

California Blackeye #46

90 days — Cream-colored with black around eye. Similar yield and canning qualities to California Blackeye #5 but smaller. Released in 1987.

3300491 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300493 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Colossus

60 days — Productive plants of large, 9 to 10 inch, light-brown pods with brown peas that shell easily. Similar to 'Brown Sugar Crowder'. Bred by Clemson University and released in 1972.

3300511 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300513 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Cream 8 (Texas Cream 8)

75 days — A bush-type pea with oblong, kidney shaped peas when dried. A nice variety for both home and market gardens and excellent for freezing.

3300081 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300083 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Cream 40 (Texas Cream 40)

65 days — A distinct, early variety. The semi-bush growth is very prolific. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, medium sized, and slightly curved. Seeds are small, kidney-shaped, and white with an orange eye.

3300091 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300093 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Dixielee

65 days — Plants are erect to semi-vining type. Heavy producers of pods that are easy to pick. The peas are brown and are easy to shell.

3300521 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300523 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Early Scarlet

75 days — A determinate type, pods are produced at the top of medium-sized, bush-type plants. At the green, mature stage, the pods are light-red in color, 7 to 9 inches long and shell out easily.

3300761 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300763 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Mississippi Silver

60 days — Pods are silvery-green with large, meaty, brown seeds. Resistant to fusarium wilt and root knot nematodes as well as being tolerant to viruses.

3300561 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300563 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Red Ripper

70 days — Pods are reddish-green, about ten inches long and filled with up to 18 red peas. Vining plants do best with some support. The old-time method of planting in

the corn field works as well. Does well even under hot and dry conditions.

3300571 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300573 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Sadandy (Sa-Dandy)

70 days — Bush-type plants are prolific and thrive in hotter, Southern weather. A "cream pea" type variety, generally used at the fresh shelling stage.

3300581 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300583 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Six Week Browneye

65 days — Good yielding. The straw-colored pods are 4 to 5 inches long with small, white with brown eyed peas.

3300591 — 1 ounce — \$ 1.85
3300593 — ¼ pound — \$ 5.75

Peppers

(Capsicum annuum)

(Approximately 120 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.

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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

Habanero

85 days — Very hot! Light green, thin crinkled flesh ripens to orange-red. Fruits are 1½ inches long by one inch across and about two hundred times hotter than Jalapeno! A little slower to germinate.
3310151 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.50

Habanero, Red

100 days — Extremely hot! A Caribbean favorite. Can be used green but are full flavored when they are mature and red.
3310161 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.50

Hungarian Yellow Wax (Hot Banana)

65 days — Five inch long, tapered, firm, yellow, waxy fruit develop on dwarf, bushy 14 to 16 inch tall plants.
3310171 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

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 — \$ 1.95

Neapolitan

65 days — Very early, sweet and mild fruits measuring four inches by two inches that grow upright. Plants are strong, vigorous and productive.
3310281 — ¼ gram — \$ 2.85

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 — \$ 1.95

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 possible. Developed by Howard Dill of Nova Scotia, these huge fruits have slightly rough skin ranging in color from yellow to red-orange. They are not for small gardens. 3 to 4 seeds/gm.
3320041 — 2 grams — \$ 2.50

Big Max (C. maxima)

120 days — Bright, yellow-orange flesh is 3 to 4 inches thick. Suitable for pies. Will grow to 50 to 70 pounds. 3 to 4 seeds/gm.
3320011 — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

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. About 3 seeds/gm.
3320031 — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

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 used for canning or as stock feed. About 6 seeds/gm.
3320021 — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

Jack Be Little (Little Sweetie)
(C. pepo) 95 days — A miniature pumpkin, not a gourd. Fruits fit in your hand, weigh 3 to 4 ounces, and are generally 2 inches high by 3 inches in diameter. Easy to grow, prolific, and can last up to 12 months if carefully cured. About 15 seeds/gm.
3320051 — 2 grams — \$ 1.85

Jack O'Lantern
(C. pepo) 100 days — Bred to be about the size of a human head. They 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. About 6 seeds/gm.
3320071 — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

Radishes

(*Raphanus sativus*)
(Approximately 75 seeds per gram)

Radishes are 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) and will likely bolt (go to seed) in warmer weather.

Direct sow seeds 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. A great snack food with only about 100 calories per pound and they contain vitamin C.

Black Spanish Round
60 to 80 days — Large turnip-shaped globes reaching up to 3 inches in diameter with tall tops. Skin is blackish colored and the flesh is solid, crisp, and pungent (hot). Sown in July or August, they are generally harvested and stored in moist sand for winter use.
3330051 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65

Cherry Belle
22 days — A quick growing, globe shaped with bright red skin and crisp, firm, white flesh. An AAS winner in 1949.
3330011 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

Comet
25 days — Deep-globe shaped with bright red skin and white flesh, stays firm and crisp. Best if used in the ¾ to one inch size range. An AAS winner in 1936.
3330141 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

Minowase
60 days — The roots of this Japanese variety are large, three inches in diameter by one to two feet in length. They are white, very smooth, tender and not very pungent.
3330121 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65

Purple Plum
30 days — The roots are round, a deep purple color, and have crisp white flesh that is sweet, mild and resists pithiness. Bred and released by the Alf Christianson

Seed Company of Mt. Vernon, WA in 1985.
3330131 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65

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 grams — \$ 1.65

White Icicle

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

3330041 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

For the fourth consecutive year, we have received a Garden Watchdog Top 5 Company award in two categories on DavesGarden.com. Thank you for all of your positive feedback!



Rutabaga

(*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 and can be boiled and mashed as a potato substitute for those on low starch diets. Except in extreme cases, they are cold tolerant and can be left in the ground over winter.

American Purple Top

120 days — This variety is 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. Introduced sometime before 1920.

3350611 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Joan

120 days — Roots are uniform, round, yellow with purple tops and a delicate, sweet flavor. Flavor is enhanced and sweetens after a good frost.

3350631 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Laurantain

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

3350621 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Salsify

(*Trapogon spp.*)
(Approximately 100 seeds/gram)

Since they are a root crop, they prefer deep, stone-free soil. Germination can take up to 21 days and frequently fails if they are not kept moist.

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 grams — \$ 1.85

Spinach

(*Spinacia oleracea*)

(Approximately 80 seeds/gram)

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

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

Bloomsdale Long Standing

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

3360011 — 4 grams — \$ 1.75
3360013 — 28 grams (1 oz.) — \$ 9.25

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 for canning.

3360031 — 4 grams — \$ 1.75

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

Benning's Green Tint Scallop (*C. pepo*)
55 days — Dates back to about 1914.

Fruits gray-green colored, scallop-shaped and best harvested at 3 inches. Bush-type plants. About 10 seeds/gm.

3370261 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Cocozelle (*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 before 1885. About 8 seeds/gm.

3370161 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Dwarf Summer Crookneck (*C. pepo*)

50 days — A standard for the home garden. The bushes are very prolific and the light yellow fruits are smooth. They become orange and warted at maturity. About 12 seeds/gm.

3370021 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. About 15 seeds/gm.

3370031 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. About 10 seeds/gm.

3370041 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Tatume (*C. pepo*)

45 days — Vining plants. Can be eaten young as a summer-type squash or mature as a winter squash. At the "summer" stage, harvest the green, round fruits when they are about the size of a baseball. Unusually

firm for a summer squash. Have a fine flavor. Leave on the vine and they will mature to a diameter of 6 to 8 inches and golden-yellow in color. About 8 seeds/gm.
3370081 — 3 grams — \$ 1.95

Yellow Bush Scallop (*C. pepo*)
50 days — Bright yellow skin. Creamy texture and very flavorful. Bush-type plants. About 10 seeds/gm.
3370271 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Zucchini, Black Beauty (*C. pepo*)
60 days — Harvest fruits at 6 to 8 inches. Black-green to almost black at maturity. Introduced in 1957. About 7 seeds/gm.
3370131 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Zucchini, Dark Green (*C. pepo*)
50 days — Bush-type plants are vigorous and produce early. Fruits are straight, smooth, mottled dark green. Flesh has a pale green tint to it, is firm and has a fine flavor. About 7 seeds/gm.
3370211 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. About 10 seeds/gm.
3370141 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. About 9 seeds/gm.
3370151 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Winter Squash

Banana, Pink Jumbo (*C. maxima*)
115 days — Vines produce 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. You should harvest at 30 or less. The flesh is yellow-orange, dry, firm, not stringy, and sweet. Good for pies, baking and canning. About 4 seeds/gm.
3370171 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. About 5 seeds/gm.
3370011 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Delicata (*C. pepo*)
100 days — Released in 1894 by Peter Henderson. Still a very popular variety as it has a fine, sweet potato-like flavor. The fruits are three inches in diameter and 6 to 8 inches long, cream colored with green stripes from the blossom to the stem end. About 15 seeds/gm.
3370221 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Hubbard, Blue (*C. maxima*)
110 days — Tough-skinned, oblong, bluish-green colored fruits weigh 10 to 15 pounds, with golden yellow flesh that is dry with a great flavor. About 4 seeds/gm.
3370051 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. About 5 seeds/gm.
3370191 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Hubbard, True Green Improved (*C. maxima*)
105 days — Fruits are 10 to 15 pounds, dark green skinned with golden flesh. Great for canning, freezing and is an excellent keeper. Grown in Marblehead, MA as early as the 1830s, James J. H. Gregory introduced it to the seed trade. A neighbor to the Gregory's, Elizabeth Hubbard, brought them the seeds saying, "it was the best squash she had ever tasted in her life." About 4 seeds per gram.
3370281 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Jarrahdale (*C. maxima*)
100 days — Originally from Australia, it is similar to 'Sweet Meat'. The fruits are wider than they are tall, deeply ribbed, and range in weight from 10 to 12 pounds but can reach twenty. The rinds are hard and blue-grey in color. The flesh is fine grained, dry, sweet, nearly stringless, orange-yellow in color and excellent for baking or in pies. They store well. About 5 seeds/gm.
3370291 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Although we are a small organization operating on a shoestring budget, we believe in community and charity. We donate to many programs and organizations and help out whenever we can. However, over the course of the year, we receive hundreds of requests and have had to implement a formal procedure. You can read more about it at:

www.VintageVeggies.com/charity

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. About 13 seeds/gm.

3370061 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

'Bush Table King' Acorn (*C. pepo*)

85 days — The plants, as the name implies, are compact and produce two pound, glossy dark green, acorn-shaped fruits with a small seed cavity and pale orange flesh. Produces five to eight fruits per plant. About 10 seeds/gm.

3370071 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Vegetable Spaghetti (*C. pepo*)

95 days — Looking for a low calorie and nutritious alternative to pasta? Try this. After being cooked, cut in half and scrape out the spaghetti-like strands. Can be eaten plain or with your favorite sauce. About 8 seeds/gm.

3370101 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Waltham Butternut (*C. moschata*)

85 days — Light tan, 7 to 9 inches long with a thick neck and small seed cavity. The flesh is a wonderful, bright orange. About 10 seeds/gm.

3370111 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

Sunflower

(*Helianthus annuus*)

(Approximately 6 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 — 3 grams — \$ 1.75

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. It has been cultivated for at least 2,000 years and is rich in vitamin A, and other vitamins and minerals.

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.

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 — \$ 1.80

Lucullus

52 days — The most popular variety. Named after the Roman general. Heavily crumpled with wide, broad white ribs about 20 inches tall. Tolerates hot weather and grows until first frost.

3380011 — 1 gram — \$ 1.80

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 — \$ 1.80

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 — \$ 1.80

We have too many heirloom varieties to fit in the catalog. Find more on our website.

Tomatoes

(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

Unless otherwise noted, packets contain at least 20 seeds and are priced at \$2.25 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.

Dwarf Plant Varieties

Alpatieva 905A (3402191)

65 days, determinate — Good flavored, red, 2 to 5 ounce, globe to oblate shaped, on dwarf plants with rugose leaves. Reach 24 inches tall. Old Russian variety.

Dwarf Champion #15 (3401051)

80 days, tree-type — Very similar to other 'Dwarf Champion' varieties with good flavor and texture for slicing. Compact, rugose leaf plants with 3 to 6 ounce fruits.

Dwarf Champion (3401041)

80 days, tree-type — Compact, rugose leaf

plants with 3 to 8 ounce pink fruits. Tastes slightly tangy but is mild and has sweet overtones and excellent for slicing.

Dwarf Champion Improved (3401061)

85 days, tree-type — Similar to Dwarf Champion. Compact, rugose leaf plants with 3 to 5 ounce pink fruits. Good flavor and texture for slicing.

Dwarf Emerald Giant (3402401)

95 days, tree-type — Essentially a dwarfed 'Green Giant'. Rugose, potato-leaf foliage, a stout central stalk, grows to four feet. Fruits are smooth, oblate, up to 16 ounces with bright green flesh and balanced, full and delicious flavor. [10 seeds per pack]

Dwarf Giant (Burpee's) (3402351)

80 days, determinate — Rugose leaf, bush-type plant with oblate, pink fruit that weigh up to about ten ounces. Introduced in 1909 by W. A. Burpee.

Dwarf Mr. Snow (3402381)

95 days, tree-type — Dwarf plants with smooth, oblate, 6-10 oz., lovely ivory colored fruits. [10 seeds per pack]

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. Fruits are very flavorful, average 3 ounces, are red and globe-shaped. May be the same variety as Gleckler's 'German Bush'.

Golden Dwarf Champion, Burpee's (3400891)

90 days, tree-type — Fruits are bright lemon-yellow with firm, lighter yellow flesh, weigh 2 to 5 ounces and are globe-shaped. Very productive. Released by W. Atlee Burpee in 1898.

Lime Green Salad (3401671)

85 days, determinate — Flavorful, 2 to 6 ounce globe-shaped green fruit on dwarf plants. Flesh is lime green. Mild, sweet, slightly tart after taste, very juicy.

New Big Dwarf (3401531)

90 days, tree-type — Large (one pound), delicious fruits develop on dwarf, short, bushy, two to four foot tall plants.

Rosella Purple (3402491)

90 days, tree-type — Oblate, 6-12 ounce, deep purple-pink fruit. Intense, balanced flavor. [10 seeds per pack]

Stick (Curl) (3402041)

65 days, indeterminate — Unique leaves develop in tight clusters like pom-poms.

Globe shaped, red, up to 3-inch fruits on stalks that look like sticks and reach up to about 6 feet high. Can be grown in large pots. Released in about 1958.

Tasmanian Chocolate (3402481)

95 days, tree-type — Rugose foliage, oblate, deep-mahogany colored fruit. [10 seeds per pack]

Red Fruited

Abraham Lincoln (3400011)

87 days, indeterminate — Released by H.W. Buckbee Seed of Rockford, IL, acquired by R.H. Shumway in the early 1920s. A sturdy plant producing large, dark red, solid, sweet and meaty fruits. Excellent for juices, sauces, and catsup.

Ace 55 VF

80 days, determinate — A medium late, red, firm, oblate fruit that is low acid.

3400021 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400022 — ¼ gram (~100 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400023 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Acme, DeGiorgi (3402161)

70 days, indeterminate — Beautiful and tasty fruits. A great looking oblate, red variety.

Australian Giant Oxheart (3401271)

85 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf plants. Fruits that are large, red, and heart-shaped; few seeds. Sent to us by a woman in Kentucky who received the seed from a friend, who while traveling in Australia, was served the locally grown delicacy for breakfast one morning and saved seeds.

Beefsteak

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

400031 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400032 — ¼ gram (~100 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400033 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Brandywine, Red (3400041)

90 days, indeterminate — The best known heirloom tomato. 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 to oblate shaped and flavorful.

Burgess Mammoth Wonder (3401981)

85 days, indeterminate — A nice full flavored variety. Meaty but not dry, slightly acidic with complex aftertastes. Fruits are

oblate in shape and reach up to 20 ounces in weight.

Cal Ace

80 days, semi-determinate — Improved version of 'Ace', tends to be earlier, thicker walled, and sets well in warm weather. Fruits are oblate-shaped, smooth skinned, ripen uniformly, meaty and sweet.

3402061 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3402062 — ¼ gram (~100 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3402063 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

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.

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.

Condon's Peerless (3401231)

90 days, indeterminate — Beautiful, uniform shape, nice red color, juicy, and full-flavored tomato. Released about 1926.

De Barao Polosatyi (3402231)

100 days, indeterminate — A rare Russian variety. Very productive. Produces striped, bi-color, oval-shaped, 2 to 4 ounce fruits.

Delicious (3400081)

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

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)

70 days, indeterminate — The plants produce good amounts of medium sized, red, flattened-globe shaped fruits.

Flora-Dade

74 days, determinate — Extremely popular market tomato. Adapted to humid Southern climate. Mid-season fruit are red, 7 ounce, firm, smooth, with a deep globe shape. SVF 1 & 2 disease tolerance. Bred by the University of Florida and released in 1976.

3400091 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400092 — ¼ gram (~90 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400093 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Glacier (3402141)

55 days, determinate — The potato leaf plants set beautiful, red, globe-shaped, 1 to 3 ounce fruits that are tasty and sweet. A very early variety.

Glamour (3400101)

74 days, indeterminate — Glamour sets heavy clusters of red, six ounce fruits that are almost globe-shaped, solid and crack resistant. Released in 1957.

Gogoshary (3402251)

85 days, semi-determinate — Red, two to five ounce, slightly ribbed, semi-stuffer type fruits. A Moldovan heirloom.

Heinz VF (3400111)

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

Herman's Special (3402501)

70 days, indeterminate — High yielding with large red beefsteak-type fruits that weigh between four and sixteen ounces.

Homestead 24

80 days, determinate — Fruits sets under a wide range of conditions, making it popular the world over. Plants are large with dense foliage producing 8 ounce red fruits that are meaty, firm, and consistently uniform.

Released in 1956 by the Asgrow Seed Co.

3400121 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400122 — ¼ gram (~100 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400123 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Improved Colossal Red (3401811)

90 days, indeterminate — Large and a nice red color. It is a wonderful slicer with a good balance of sweet and tartness, a great texture, and very meaty.

J.T.D. (3401821)

85 days, indeterminate — Vigorous and productive. Fruits are 6 to 16 ounces, red, globe to oblate shaped and tasty. Named in honor of J.T. Dorrance, the man who developed soups for Campbell's.

Legend (3401831)

90 days, determinate — Released by OSU in 2003. The red fruits are mostly seedless, large and resistant to races of late blight. Adapted for areas with cooler weather.

Louisiana Red (3401121)

90 days, indeterminate — Bred by C. W. Edgerton by crossing 'Louisiana Wilt

Resistant' and 'Earliana' and released in 1918. It is one of the early wilt resistant varieties. Fruits are red, slightly flattened globe in shape and weigh 3 to 14 ounces.

Lutescent Long Red (3401841)

100 days, indeterminate — From Canada. Its foliage yellows as it matures, from the bottom of the plant up, similar to 'Honor Bright'. The fruits are medium sized (4 to 11 ounces), deep globe shaped, and turn from a nearly white color to red at maturity.

Malinovaya Grusha (3402361)

90 days, semi-determinate — The fruits are lovely pear shaped, red and weigh from 1 to 6 ounces. A Russian variety.

Marglobe (3400131)

75 days, determinate — Developed by Fred Pritchard of the USDA and released in 1925. One of the first varieties with good resistance to Verticillium and Fusarium wilt. A parent to many newer tomato varieties. Fruit are red, smooth, solid 6 ounce, crack resistant. Its earliness favored its adoption in the canning regions in the North.

Marmande (3402091)

65 days, semi-determinate — Prolific producer of medium-sized (up to 13 oz.), slightly ribbed oblate fruits that are red with an excellent flavor. Bred by Vilmorin Seed Co., France and released about 1897.

Matchless, Burpee's (3400901)

85 days, indeterminate — A main crop variety with fruits that are red, flattened-globe in shape and about six ounces in weight. They are juicy, with a slightly sweet, mildly acid, good flavor. Released in 1889 by W. Atlee Burpee.

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.

McGee (3402001)

55 days, indeterminate — A really early variety. The fruits are one to three ounces, red, smooth-skinned, and globe-shaped. They are mild, slightly tart with a good lingering aftertaste.

Medford (3401861)

80 days, determinate — Introduced by Oregon State Univ. Good fruit cover, early to medium-early depending on location. Fruit medium (6 to 13 ounces), uniform red color. Solid, good flavor and internal color.

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.

Moravsky Div (3402441)

70 days, determinate — Czech for "The Wonder from Moravia." Compact, potato leaf, productive plants; Red, globe-shaped, 2 ounce fruits. Very good tasting.

Moskvich (3400151)

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.

Oregon Eleven (3401691)

70 days, determinate — Bred by Dr. James Baggett of OSU in 1982. Red, nicely flavored, globe-shaped, 2-inch in diameter fruits. Very early and prolific.

Oregon Spring

85 days, determinate — Another from Dr. Baggett of OSU. Early, large, red, nearly seedless fruit. Sets under cool temperature conditions. Verticillium wilt race 1 resistant. Released in 1984.

3401701 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3401702 — ¼ gram (~80 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3401703 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Red Stuffer (3400651)

90 days, indeterminate — Very prolific. Red-orange, 3 to 4 celled fruit. The center seed cluster, similar to that of a bell pepper, is easily removed. Ideal for using as an edible container.

Russian Red (3401561)

75 days, tree-type — Bred in New Zealand 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. Very hardy, reaches about five feet high. Fruits are small, juicy, red and great flavored.

Rutgers (3400171)

75 days, indeterminate — Fruits are 6 ounce, bright red; globular, slightly flattened with smooth, thick walls that are crack resistant. 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, early maturing red fruit that weighs about 6 oz.

Santiam (3401911)

75 days, determinate — Early and large-fruited. Good fruit set under cool temperatures of western Oregon. Great for slicing. Good tart flavor. No seeds in the first fruits.

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.

Siletz (3401921)

70 days, determinate — Released by OSU in 1994. Early set of near seedless fruit that are red, large (up to a pound). Good, mild, slightly tart flavor.

Starfire (3402121)

70 days, determinate — Bred at Morden Experimental Farm in Manitoba and released in 1963. Here in Oregon it is one of the most prolific and healthy looking varieties we grow. Fruits are oblate shaped and bright-red color.

Stupice (3400661)

50 days, indeterminate — Potato-leaf, four foot tall plants loaded with clusters of two inch diameter fruits. Very early, great flavor. Heavy yields all season. Introduced to the U.S. from Czechoslovakia in about 1976. Pronounced "stu-peek-a."

Super Sioux (Super Lakota)

70 days, indeterminate — An improved version of the old 1944 variety, 'Sioux'. developed at the Nebraska AES. It is a good choice for hot, dry locations and sets fruit well in high temperatures. Red, globe-shaped, thick walled and fleshy fruits have a nice old-time tart flavor. Good for home garden, processing and early fresh market.

3402131 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3402132 — ¼ gram (~80 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3402133 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Tabletalk, Burpee's (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.

Uralskiy Ranniy (3402321)

51 days, determinate — Russian for "Early from the Urals." Extremely early, Russian variety, Enormous amounts of red, globe-shaped, smooth skin, mild flavor, 1 to 6 ounce fruits, borne in clusters of 6 to 10.

Victory (3400701)

75 days, indeterminate — Our original seed came from a seed saver in Sweden. The red 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.

Wayahead (3401961)

75 days, indeterminate — Several old seed companies sold tomato varieties with this name. This is not the variety offered by Jung Seed. We believe that this is the old variety, also known as 'Hudson Valley' or 'Potato-leaved Earliana' sold by S. M. Isbell & Company of Jackson, MS. Smooth, tasty, small (2 to 8 ounce) red fruit.

Willamette (3400681)

70 days, determinate — Bred in the early 1960s by Dr. J. R. Baggett of OSU. 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.

Yubileyny Tarasenko (3402331)

90 days, indeterminate — From Andrey Baranovski of Minsk. Bred by the famous amateur Ukrainian plant breeder Fyodor Tarasenko who released it in 1987 and named it in honor of his 75th jubilee.

Pink, Purple & Black Fruited

Anna Maria's Heart (3402201)

83 days, indeterminate — Sent to us by Dr. Carolyn Male who received it from Scott Hamilton of Germany, an heirloom of his wife's family that originated in Russia. Named after his wife. The fruits are four to sixteen ounces, pink, and heart-shaped.

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 — Short plants

with dense 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. J. McFerran of the Univ. of Arkansas.

Brandywine, Pink (3400231)

90 days, indeterminate — Potato-leaf foliage with very large, oblate-shaped, reddish, pink fruits averaging 16 to 24 ounces each. Exceptional flavor, gourmet quality. Like many larger blossomed, potato-leaf types, it is not a heavy producer.

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, 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 Purple

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

3400251 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400252 — ¼ gram (~80 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400253 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Curry (3401771)

90 days, indeterminate — An old family heirloom. The regular leaf plants produce large, pink, delicious, beefsteak-type fruits.

Dots Delight (3402151)

90 days, indeterminate — A rare heirloom. The fruits are nice, large, pink fruits. The plants are sturdy and potato leaf.

Early Bird (3401361)

80 days, indeterminate — A nice, tart flavored, pink tomato weighing up to 15 ounces. Released by Johnson & Stokes of Philadelphia in 1899.

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.

Ferris Wheel (3401091)

90 days, indeterminate — A good pink tomato. Juicy, mild and slightly sweet. The largest fruit in our grow out 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.

Fordhook First, Burpee's (3400991)

85 days, indeterminate — Good flavored, pink fruits, minimal splitting, up to 6 ounces. Released about 1894.

Giant Belgium Pink (3400271)

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

Globe, Burpee's (3400881)

78 days, indeterminate — Likely a selection of 'Livingston's Globe'. Heavy yielding, pink fruited, vigorous, fruit globular, smooth and very solid; good quality. Released by W. Atlee Burpee and an AAS winner in 1936.

Indian Stripe (3401381)

85 days, indeterminate — Similar to Cherokee Purple. Very productive, very good flavor. It is a productive, compact plant with oblate shaped fruits. Similar to Cherokee Purple's dusky rose color but not as dark on the shoulders and with some occasional green striping. Flavor is best when fully ripe.

Jimmy Joe (3401401)

90 days, indeterminate — Juicy but firm. Large (6 to 20 ounce) pink, globe to flattened-globe in shape fruits on regular leaf plants.

Kosovo (3401421)

75 days, indeterminate — Slightly willowy growth, 6 to 8 feet high, pink, fleshy, slicer-type fruit. Heart, double-heart, and large flat shaped fruit all on the same plant averaging 1 to 2 pounds in weight. Very tasty. Very early for such large fruits.

Louisiana Gulf State (3401441)

78 days, indeterminate — Developed by Dr. Julian C. Miller, LA AES in Baton Rouge

and released by Reuter Seed Co. in 1936. Described as a "highly refined selection of the famous 'Gulf State Market'." High yielding, vigorous, uniform, disease resistant and tasty. Fruits average 8 to 12 ounces, globe to flattened-globe in shape.

Marianna's Peace (3401021)

85 days, indeterminate — Family heirloom from Czechoslovakia. Potato leaf foliage. Deep reddish pink fruits weigh around a pound; good sweet to acid flavor balance. Very meaty with few seeds.

Mildglobe, Hastings's (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.

Mikarda Sweet (3401481)

85 days, indeterminate — One of the original Russian varieties offered by High Altitude Seed in 1990. Very unusual pink, elongated fruit having excellent flavor atypical of paste types.

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, WV. For six years he crossed several large fruited varieties. 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.

Peak of Perfection (3401151)

90 days, indeterminate — Smooth, globe-shaped, 6 to 8 ounce, pink, and nice flavored fruits. Released by the John A. Salzer Seed Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin in about 1927.

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.

Ponderosa

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.

3400291 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25
3400292 — ¼ gram (~80 seeds) — \$ 4.55
3400293 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Prudens Purple (3400641)

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

Redfield Beauty (3401761)

90 days, indeterminate — Reportedly a selection of Livingston's Beauty. Beautiful, smooth, oblate-shaped, 6 to 12 ounce pink fruits. Excellent flavor, mild but slightly tart. Good slicing variety.

Rozovyi Gigant (3402311)

90 days, indeterminate — Russian for "pink giant." The plants are compact producing large, pink, flattened, fruits weighing up to forty ounces!

Special Turkish (3401571)

75 days, indeterminate — Good taste, meaty, large (13 to 17 ounce), oblate-shaped, pink slicing tomato. Sent to us by M. Christensen of OR who was given seeds in 1972 from a co-worker who got them from friends who had collected them while serving in Turkey in the Peace Corps.

Tennessee Britches (3401931)

95 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf plants, good leaf coverage, produce huge, up to 40 ounces, pink fruits. Rare heirloom.

Tennessee Heirloom (3401621)

90 days, indeterminate — A really good potato leaf variety with meaty, large (up to 2 pounds), pink fruits. Excellent slicer with great taste. From Phillip Meadows of Middle Tennessee whose family has been growing it for over a century.

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, 6 ounce, pink colored fruits. 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'.

Trucker's Favorite, Burpee's (3401631)

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.

Valena Pink (3401601)

85 days, indeterminate — A personal family heirloom we released in 2005. Huge (up to two pounds) pink fruits, great flavor, meaty, yet juicy. This potato leaf variety was given to us in 1999 by Denise's Grandpa Valena who got the seeds from relatives in Italy 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." It is a very good tomato that we have successfully trialed in Tennessee, Oregon and California.

Wood's Famous Brimmer (3401581)

76 days, indeterminate — A release by T. W. Wood & Sons Seed Company (Richmond, Virginia) before 1924. The pink, flattened-globe shaped fruits average about 12 ounces but can reach over two pounds.

Orange, Yellow, Green & White Fruited

Anna Banana Russian (3402051)

75 days, indeterminate — Bright yellow to orange version of Anna Russian – heart shaped, delicious, up to 13 ounce fruit with a slight pink blush on the inside.

Aunt Ruby's German Green (3400551)

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

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.

Banana Legs (3400311)

75 days, determinate — Similar in shape and color to a small banana. Very prolific, low acid taste, meaty and averaging 1½ inches in diameter by four inches in length.

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.

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.

Cherokee Green (3401341)

86 days, indeterminate — Similar to Cherokee Purple or Cherokee Chocolate in plant habit, fruit shape and size and flavor, but the interior ripens bright green and the skin takes on a yellowish hue when ripe.

Faribo Golden Heart (3401081)

80 days, indeterminate — Fruits are 3 to 6 ounces, globe-shaped (not heart-shaped) and golden orange. Good flavor, juicy, thick walls with few seeds. Flavored like a red tomato (slightly tart) and not sweet or mild like the color might suggest. Released by the Farmer Seed Co. of Faribault, MN in about 1955.

Green Giant (3401991)

90 days, indeterminate — A potato leaf plant with large (up to 32 ounce), oblate-shaped fruits. The fruits are green with a slight yellowish tinge on the blossom end when at the eating stage.

Green Zebra (3400941)

85 days, determinate — The fruits are yellow-green with dark green vertical stripes, 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, weigh from 2 to 3 ounces with emerald-green flesh. They are mild flavored but not bland (fruity, tart, sweet). Get soft as they turn from green to yellow. Very productive. Released 1983 by Tater Mater Seed.

Hillbilly (3400331)

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

Improved Colossal Yellow (3401641)

95 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.

Little Lucky (3401001)

90 days, indeterminate — Potato leaf plants, beautiful, golden-yellow fruits with a blossom end blush that radiates into the flesh. Complex flavor - juicy, tangy, sweet. A stabilized cross from Craig LeHoullier. Introduced by us in 2004.

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.

Mountain Gold (3400361)

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.

Mr. Stripey (3400371)

80 days, indeterminate — Yellow beef-steak-type fruit with red-streaked flesh. The flavorful fruits can weigh up to 3 pounds!

Old-Timey Yellow (3401871)

95 days, indeterminate — Rare family heirloom. Attractive plants yield large (up to twenty four ounces), golden-orange fruit.

Orange King (3401541)

85 days, semi-determinate — Bred by A. F. Yeager, University of NH. Released about 1943. A beautiful, compact plant. Tastes 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 Tree (3401891)

90 days, tree-type — Interesting orange colored, medium sized, flattened-globe shaped fruit on compact plants.

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 up to 16 ounces.

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.

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.

Taylor Lacy Leaf (3402021)

70-90 days, indeterminate — The plants are potato leaf producing large fruit that are white when ready to eat and a pale yellow when fully ripe. A good slicing tomato.

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.

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.

Yellow Ailsa Craig (3401201)

85 days, indeterminate — The fruits are yellow, globe-shaped, juicy, sweet, and weigh 2 to 3 ounces.

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.

Yellow Stuffer (3400691)

80 days, indeterminate — Unique bell pepper shaped fruits with large open centers that are ribbed, green shouldered and weighing between 4 to 8 ounces. Excellent as stuffing tomatoes.

Paste Types

Amish Paste (3400421)

74 days, indeterminate — Bright red, flavorful, plum-shaped, weigh 8 ounces, mild flavored, great for canning, sauces and even fresh slicing. This variety is a bit juicier and seedier than true paste types.

Burning Spear (3402431)

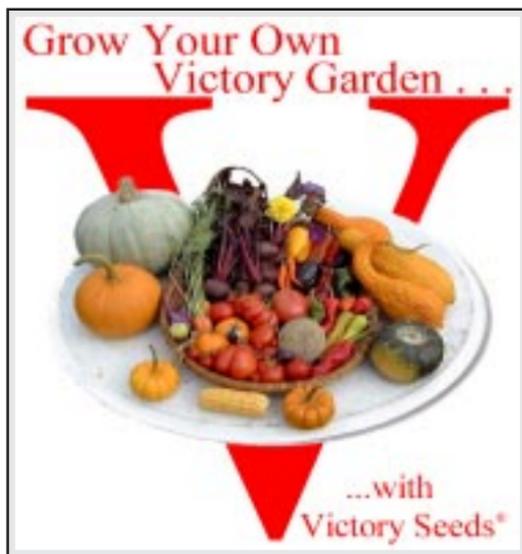
80 days, indeterminate — Vibrant dark-orange color, elongated with some fruits exhibiting a pointed and reddish blush on the tips. Beautiful and excellent tasting.

Heidi (3402411)

90 days, semi-determinate — Elongated, red, thin-skinned, thick-walled, meaty, weigh 3 ounces. Unlike typical bland tasting paste tomatoes, 'Heidi' has an excellent, full, rich flavor. Great for sauces.

Mama Leone (3402281)

85 days, indeterminate — Regular leaf



Victory Garden Kits

Throughout history, Victory Gardens have been sown during times of war as a way for folks to both feed their families and to aide in the war effort.

Planting a Victory Garden has more personal significance in our time. Whatever your reason may be — saving money, growing pure food for your family's table or declaring independence from the corporate food chain — planting a garden makes sense.

For info on our Victory Garden kits, visit:

www.VictorySeeds.com

For info on Victory Gardens, check out our history site at:

www.VictoryGardening.com

plants, good yields of 2 to 6 ounce red fruits. From Dr. Carolyn Male who said, "first listed in the SSE Yearbook in 2005 by NY KI N." Seeds originated from Italy.

Napoli (3400431)

75 days, indeterminate — Italian paste-type. Fruits are a beautiful red color, about three ounces in weight and pear shaped.

Orange Banana (3401131)

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

75 days, semi-determinate — Fruits are plum-shaped, 2 ounce, ideal for paste or puree. It is verticillium and fusarium wilt resistance. Adapted for the United States and Canada. Introduced in 1963.

3401211 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3401212 — ¼ gram (~85 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3401213 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.25

Sarnowski Polish Plum (3402451)

75 days, indeterminate — Red, mostly elongated with pointy blossom ends, meaty, 5 to 8 ounce, great taste for sauces, processing, and fresh eating.

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.

Tony's Italian Paste (3402471)

90 days, indeterminate — Plum-shaped with points on their ends, 4 - 6 ounce, red, thick skinned, meaty and tasty. An excellent multipurpose variety.

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 — Tiny cherry tomato. Ripens its prolific crop to an ivory, translucent yellow color, shading to darker yellow at the shoulders. Flavor is superb.

Gold Nugget (3400711)

55 days, determinate — Released by OSU and perfectly suited for the Maritime Northwest. Golden colored, globular, one inch, cherry-type, early, compact plants.

Katinka Cherry (3401751)

69 days, indeterminate — A tasty cherry tomato. The golden-orange fruits are amazingly productive. We received this variety from heirloom tomato collector Craig LeHoullier who received it from Reinhard Kraft of Germany who tells us it is a Russian release.

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 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



John and Hannah, two of our kids, harvesting tomato seed.

Growing up on the farm and in the business, they pretty much can do

it all. Hannah is now in high school and helps out in the seedhouse.

John graduated from college and married in 2012. He has been our production manager for many years and has come back to work at VSC full time to hone his general business and management skills.

produce heavy yields of small, red plum-shaped fruits. The plants will benefit from support such as caging.

Red Grape (3400731)

60 days, semi-determinate — Bright red, weigh about an ounce, smaller than most cherry tomatoes (½ by ¾ inches). Perfect for snacking, salads and garnish plates.

Red Cherry, Small

65 days, indeterminate — Pinkish-red fruits are oval and have full flavor. Plants are fairly compact and great for home gardens and hanging planters.

3400501 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400502 — ¼ gram (150 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400503 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.55

Red Pear

70 days, indeterminate — Similar to 'Yellow Pear', this small, red, pear-shaped variety makes a very nice salad garnish. The plants will sprawl so caging or staking is recommended. Predates 1800.

3400511 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400512 — ¼ gram (125 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400513 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.55

Royal Red Cherry (3400981)

70 days, indeterminate — Prolific, nearly perfectly globe-shaped, brilliant red, and weigh in the two to three ounce range.

Tiny Tim

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

3400521 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400522 — ¼ gram (150 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400523 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.55

Yellow Pear

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

3400531 — 20 seeds — \$ 2.25

3400532 — ¼ gram (150 seeds) — \$ 4.55

3400533 — 1 gram (~400 seeds) — \$ 15.55

Yellow Plum (3400741)

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

Other Tomato Relatives

Garden Huckleberry (3390021)

(*Solanum melanocerasum*)

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

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.

Morado (Purple) Tomatillo (3390061)

(*Physalis ixocarpa*)

70 days — Identical to 'Toma Verde' in plant structure except that the plants and leaves have purplish veins. The obvious difference is that the fruits ripen to dark purple. Can be used interchangeably in recipes with the green variety.

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.



Mike, the founder, aka Dad or Opa. He doesn't stand around for photos much. Here we caught him potting up a bunch of seedlings.

A.W. Livingston Tomato Varieties



Alexander W. Livingston (1821-1898) was a pioneering seedsman best known for developing tomato varieties in the late 19th Century. Although tomatoes had been cultivated throughout the

world, it was his introductions that helped to develop the tomato into a commercially viable crop.

When Livingston began his work 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 instead began a process of selecting seed from tomato plants exhibiting specific traits. It was using this selection process that he discovered a plant bearing perfect fruits. After five years of testing, the tomatoes 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 his introductions as possible. We grow out each sample to verify that they match the original descriptions, and only then reintroduce them to home gardeners.

The following list of Livingston tomato varieties is the culmination of many years of work.

Beauty (3400791)

90 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1886**. Livingston stated, "*The greatest of all Purple-Colored Home Market Sorts. Strong Grower, Very Productive. Large, Smooth and Early.*" 4 to 8 ounce fruits.

Buckeye State (3402211)

83 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1893**. Fruits are large, pink, oblate-shaped weighing up to 24 ounces.

Dwarf Stone (3400841)

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced in

1902. Very prolific, compact plants with sparse rugose foliage. The 6 to 9 ounce smooth fruits ripen evenly.

Favorite (3400781)

90 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.

Giant Oxheart (3402171)

90 days, indeterminate — Introduced in **1930**. Fruits are pink, large (up to 3 pounds), smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless. They have a delicious, mild flavor. Excellent table qualities.

Globe (3400851)

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced 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'.

Gold Ball (3400811)

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

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.



'Golden Queen'

One of the first Livingston varieties we added to our collection back in the early 2000s.

Honor Bright (3400821)

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced in 1897. A. W. stated that 'Honor Bright' was, "a sport found in a field of Stone tomatoes in 1894." Our seeds were grown out from samples obtained from the NSSL accession called 'Lutescent'. It 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.

Ideal (3402081)

75 days, indeterminate — Introduced in 1930. Globe shaped, 3 to 9 ounce, bright red, firm flesh. Livingston's catalog states, "Fruit clusters are set closely on stalk, making increased yield under glass."

Magnus (3400831)

90 days, indeterminate — Introduced in 1900. Potato leafed plants produce 6 to 8 ounce oblate, pink fruit. Their form is perfect, uniform and attractive. The flesh is very firm with an excellent taste. A robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together than most varieties. A heavy cropper. Its broad foliage helps to prevent sunburn in hot areas.

Main Crop Pink (3400861)

70 days, indeterminate — Introduced 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.

Ohio Red (3401221)

90 days, indeterminate — Introduced in 1929. Elongated to flattened-globe shaped red fruits weighing 4 to 12 ounces.

Paragon (3400761)

75 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.

Perfection (3400751)

85 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.

Rosy Morn (3401611)

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced in 1923. The 1933 catalog states, "An early, bright rosy pink variety, coming into bearing close up to Earliana. It is smooth, and the very solid, fleshy fruits ripen evenly and are surprisingly free from cracks about the stem. It is a very fine slicing sort, being of mild and delicious flavor. A good strong grower of vigorous foliage."

Stone (3400801)

85 days, indeterminate — Introduced 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.

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 Ball

55 days — Amber gold skin and amber flesh, excellent eating quality. Both tops and root can be eaten.

3500051 — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

Watermelons

(See listings under Melons)

Seeds for Sustenance

Soy and Grain Seeds

Amaranth, Red Garnet (*Amaranthus cruentus*) 90-120 days — Plants are a beautiful maroonish-red color with fuchsia-red flower heads. Attractive. As an added bonus, harvested at 20 to 30 days, its young leaves are tender and mild and make a nice addition to a mixed greens salad. More mature leaves are used as a tasty cooked green and taste similar to spinach. Its seeds, as a "pseudo-grain," contain many amino acids and nutrients and can be eaten raw, sprouted, toasted, or ground into flour. About 1000 seeds/gram.

1001011 — 3½ grams — \$ 2.95

1001012 — 7 grams — \$ 5.30

Quinoa, 'Shelly 25' Colorado Black (*Chenopodium quinoa*)

90-120 days — The flowerheads are a beautifully colored mix and are quite ornamental. Seeds are harvested and used as a grain. Young leaves can be harvested and eaten either raw or as a cooked green. Quinoa is an ancient cultivated plant dating back to at least the Incan civilization. About 280 seeds/gram.

3600021 — 3½ grams — \$ 2.95

3600022 — 7 grams — \$ 5.30

Soybean, Aoyu (*Glycine max*)

105 days — Pods average three large, green beans each. They have a buttery, sweet flavor and are perfect for edamame. About 58 seeds/packet.

3300611 — ½ ounce — \$ 2.95

Soybean, Black Jet (*Glycine max*)

90 days — Early maturing and do well in Northern climates. They are erect in habit, reach about 2 feet in height and set prolific amounts of seed pods. The beans have thin, black skins and a great flavor. The pods are borne in clusters of two to three seeds per pods. About 50 seeds/packet.

3300441 — ½ ounce — \$ 2.95

Soybean, Envy (*Glycine max*)

80 days — Early bearing and suited for shorter season climates. Plants are erect, reach about 2 feet tall with pods containing 2 to 3 green seeds each. The beans can be enjoyed either fresh-shelled or dried. It is also a good variety to be enjoyed as edamame. About 65 seeds/packet.

3300471 — ½ ounce — \$ 2.95

Herb Seeds

Culinary & Medicinal Selections

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)

The seeds have a strong licorice flavor and are slightly sweet when chewed. Commonly used in breads. Annual.

4000021 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Arugula (*Eruca sativa*)

This spicy herb is a common salad green in Europe and increasingly so here. It thrives in cool weather so plant early. Annual.

4000401 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

Balm, Lemon (*Melissa officinalis*)

A tea made from the leaves is pleasant tasting and has calmatime 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 consid-

ered a digestive aid. Biennial. Zones 5 to 8.
4000421 — 1 gram — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

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

Chamomile, Roman

(*Chamaemelum nobile*)

Unlike German Chamomile, Roman Chamomile is a perennial and will do well in Zones 4-10. After getting plants started from seeds, you can propagate more plants by dividing the roots in the fall.

4000451 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.80

Chervil, Curled (*Anthriscus cerefolium*)

Chervil flavor is delicate compared to parsley. Generally neglected in American cuisine. Sometimes referred to as "gourmet's parsley." It is used to season poultry, seafood, and young vegetables. It is popular in France, where it is added to omelets, soups and salads. Annual.

4000441 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65

Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*)

Roots are dried and roasted and 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. Chicory, with sugar beet and rye was used as an ingredient of the East German Mischkaffee (mixed coffee), introduced during the 'coffee crisis' of 1976 to 1979. Some beer brewers use roasted chicory to add rich flavor to their stouts.

4000091 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.65

Cumin (*Cuminum cymimun*)

Low growing, about six 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 — \$ 1.65

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 — \$ 1.65

Dill, Mammoth (*Anethum graveolens*)

4000141 — 2 grams — \$ 1.65

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 live in an area with mild winters, plant in the summer to enjoy winter harvests. Perennial. Zones 6 to 11.

4000181 — ½ gram — \$ 1.65

Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*)

Although it is little known in western cuisine, fenugreek is significant in many cultures as a culinary herb (leaves), spice (seeds) as well as historically for its medicinal properties. The leaves and sprouts are also eaten as vegetables. In India, it is popular for pickles. Carefully toasting the seeds at lower temperatures

both enhances the flavor and tends to reduce their bitterness.

4000491 — 2 grams — \$ 1.75

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. Horehound has been used for centuries to treat coughs and sore throats. Perennial. Zones 4 to 8.

4000431 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.55

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 calmatve properties. Useful for nausea and indigestion. Perennial. Zones 5 to 9.

4000281 — 1/10 gram — \$ 2.85

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

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 — \$ 1.65

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

Yarrow, Gold (*Achillea filipendulina*)

Its botanical name derives from the ancient story of how Achilles, during the Trojan War, used the leaves of the plant to stop the bleeding of his fellow soldiers. Can reach twenty four inches tall. Plant in a location that receives full sun and has well-drained soil. Sow on the surface as they need light to germinate. Thin to eighteen inches apart and divide plants every three to four years. Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

4000371 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.95

Yarrow, White (*Achillea millefolium*)

Somewhat sprawling plant that can reach 24 inches tall. Plant in a location that receives full sun and has well-drained soil. Sow on the surface as they need light to germinate. Thin as needed and divide plants every three to four years. Yarrow nicely fills empty spaces around shrubbery in bark beds, attracts butterflies, is attractive as a dried flower, and historically was used for its medicinal properties. Perennial. Zones 3 to 11.

4000461 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.95

An important part of our seed variety preservation work is verifying that the seeds we offer to folks actually match the historical record.

Accuracy is one of our primary goals. Old seed company records, seed catalogs, agricultural bulletins, and horticultural books are valuable tools in this work.

We purchase what we can, but with limited funds for acquisitions, we also welcome donations. Over the years, we have been blessed with some pretty amazing collections from folks.

If you are interested in helping in this way, please contact us at:

info@victoryseeds.com

Flower Seeds

African Marigold 'Crackerjack Mix'

(*Tagetes erecta*)

[Approx. 280 seeds/gram] Robust plants, reaching 3 to 4 feet tall with solitary flowers that are 2 to 5 inches across. The flowers are yellow to orange with leaves that are finely divided and strongly scented. Native of Mexico and Central America, naturalized in many warm regions. Prefers full sun, dry to moderate moisture. Very popular as cut flowers and garden plants. Annual

1000821 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

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 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

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 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

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 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Chinese Forget-Me-Nots

(*Cynoglossum amabile*)

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

1000041 — 1 gram — \$ 1.75

Dwarf Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*)

[Approx. 400 seeds/gram] Native to the Mediterranean region, it is grown as an annual in most of North America. Flowers are white, tinged with pink or purple. The flower heads, made up of many tiny flowers, will bloom within weeks from germinating. Perennial. Zones 3 to 9.

1000981 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85

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 — \$ 2.25

Dwarf Godetia (*Clarkia amoena*)

[Approx. 2500 seeds/gram] Plants grow up to 14 inches tall and produce very showy clusters of lavender and pink flowers with bright red centers. Plant in areas receiving full sun to light shade. Best planted in fall in hot desert and coastal areas, in spring elsewhere just as soil starts to warm up. Does not germinate well in hot temperatures. A very good cut flower. Annual.

1000771 — 1/10 gram — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

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 — \$ 1.75

Four-O'Clocks (*Mirabilis jalapa*)

[Approx. 10 seeds/gram] This heirloom 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] 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 — \$ 1.95

Gayfeather (*Liatris spicata*)

[Approx. 300 seeds/gram] The plants grow 24 to 48 inches tall with tall spikes of purple flowers. Blooms from July to mid August. A native plant from Long Island, NY to Michigan, south to Florida and Louisiana. Prefers moist areas, meadows, borders of marshes, savannas, damp slopes, and wet-mesic prairies.

2000301 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Love-in-a-Mist (*Nigella damascena*)

[Approx. 200 seeds/gram] Plants are branched, 18 to 24 inches tall with leaves that are finely divided and thread-like. The flowers are blue, pink and white, borne at the ends of stems. Native to the Mediterranean and western Asia. Annual.

1000811 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Johnny Jump-Up

(*Viola cornuta*) [Approx. 800 seeds/gram] An old time favorite. Small flowers that look like miniature pansies. Perennial.

2000161 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler

(*Ipomoea tricolor*) [Approx. 20 seeds/gram] Vines grow 8 to 12 feet and have blooms that are crimson red with a white center and two to three inches across. Annual.

1000081 — 1 gram — \$2.30

Morning Glory, Grandpa Ott's

(*Ipomoea purpurea*) [Approx. 20 seeds/gram] Deep purple flowers, with a red star in the throat, bloom from mid-summer into the fall. Prolific bloomer on beautiful vines that can grow to 25 feet. Excellent for trellises and fences. Annual.

1000091 — 1 gram — \$2.30

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue

(*Ipomoea tricolor*) [Approx. 20 seeds/gram] Bright blue shading which gets lighter towards the center. Annual.

1000101 — 1 gram — \$2.30

Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara

(*Ipomoea nil*) [Approx. 20 seeds/gram] Vines are vigorous and fast growing, spread up to 6 feet and climb 10 plus feet in height. Great climber to plant against a fence or trellis. Flowers are a magnificent wine-red color that are about 4 inches across. Annual.

1000991 — 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 — \$ 1.75

Poppy, Red Corn (*Papaver rhoeas*)

[Approx. 500 seeds/gram] Prefers partial sun and dry soil. Bright red flowers bloom in the summer. Plants grow 12 to 30 inches. Annual.

1000241 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Primrose, Common Evening

(*Oenothera lamarckiana*) [Approx. 1900 seeds/gram] Blooms in the summer, yellow flowers, likes sunny, dry locations. 24 to 60 inches tall. Perennial.

2000201 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95

Rose Balsam

(*Impatiens balsamina*) [Approx. 100 seeds/gram] Plants are branching, reaching 12 to 18 inches in height with leaves that are long and toothed. Flowers are mostly axillary, in rose, salmon, white, scarlet and violet, and mostly double-flowered. Annual.

1000241 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Siberian Wallflower

(*Impatiens balsamina*) [Approx. 720 seeds/gram] Plants grow up to 18 inches tall. Flowers are fragrant and bright orange blooming from late April to early June. A native to North, central and eastern Europe. Perennial.

2000321 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75

Sunflower, Annual 'Autumn Beauty'

(*Helianthus annuus*) [Approx. 100 seeds/gram] The petals are a bright yellow color. 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 fall. Annual.

1000171 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Sunflower, Annual 'Lemon Queen'

(*Helianthus annuus*) [Approx. 120 seeds/gram] The petals are blends of red, orange and yellow. Can be grown in dry or moist soil in a sunny location. Will grow 40 to 60 inches tall and bloom in the summer and into fall. Annual.

1000691 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Sunflower, Annual 'Sungold' (*Helianthus annuus*)

[Approx. 120 seeds/gram] Dwarf variety growing to 36 inches tall. The flowerheads are unusual looking - like a pom-pom. Good for pollinating insects and cut flowers for both home and market. Annual.

1000951 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Sunflower, Annual 'Velvet Queen'

(*Helianthus annuus*) [Approx. 120 seeds/gram] Petals are pale to deep mahogany-red with dark centers. Can be grown in dry or moist soil in a sunny location. Grows up to 60 inches and bloom in the summer and into fall. Annual.

1000941 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Sunflower, Mexican (*Tithonia rotundifolia*)

[Approx. 100 seeds/gram] A wildflower

native to Mexico and Central America. The plants are erect, can reach six feet tall, has leafy stems with leaves that are large and triangular shaped. Flowers are bright orange, four inches wide with multiple flower heads per stem. Attractive to pollinating insects. Heat and drought tolerant. Makes a great cut flower. Annual.

1000861 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Sweet William Catchfly (*Silene armeria*)

[Approx. 3000 seeds/gram] A native to central and southern Europe. Grows 16 to 22 inches tall and displays its pink blooms in the summer. Annual.

1000121 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Sweet William Pinks (*Dianthus barbatus*)

[Approx. 900 seeds/gram] Blossoms are mixed in reds, whites and pinks. Prefers full sun and will thrive in both dry and moist soils. Grows to 24 inches tall. One of the oldest garden plants. A short-lived perennial. USDA zones 3-9.

2000261 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.95

Sweetpea, Royal Family Mix

(*Lathyrus odoratus*)

[Approx. 110 seeds/gram] fragrant blossoms that are red, salmon, pink, white, lavender, and purple in color. They bloom all summer long and prefer locations in full sun. Thrive if watered and kept dead-headed. Annual.

1000251 — 3 grams — \$ 2.25

Zinnia, Lilliput Mix (*Zinnia elegans*)

[Approx. 190 seeds/gram] 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. Annual.

1000191 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Zinnia, Thumbelina Mix (*Zinnia elegans*)

[Approx. 190 seeds/gram] This zinnia mix has flowers that bloom in pink, red, orange, yellow, and white from mid-summer into late fall. Attractive to bees, butterflies and birds. Also is great as a cut flower. Plants reach about 24 inches. Annual.

1001001 — ½ gram — \$ 1.75

Ordering Online

We work hard to keep our site updated. Please check availability. Our ordering system is efficient and secure. It is the fastest way to receive your order. We typically ship in two to three days.

Web Only Items

Although our seed annual has a great selection of rare and hard to find heirloom seeds, printed space is limited. Visit our web site for additional varieties as well as the following:

Books - A comprehensive 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.

Garden Kits & Collections - Our collections are groupings of seeds with a common theme. They make great gifts or are a cost effective way of starting an heirloom garden.

Personalized Seed Packets - Ideal for wedding favors, bridal showers, birth announcements, birthday parties, memorials, holiday greeting card inserts, sales & marketing promotions, public relation campaigns, incentives and any other special event you want to commemorate.

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.

Rare Seeds - Along with the varieties of seeds that we list in our catalog, we often have rarer seeds that are grown out in smaller quantities.

Wildflower Mixes

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

Heirloom Tobacco Seed

Tobacco is a magnificent plant with beautiful flowers making them great in flower beds. In no way do we encourage people to use any form of tobacco product. Visit our web site for quantity discount options.

Flowering Tobacco

(*Nicotiana glauca*) Their flower heads reach about 5 feet, so they are typically planted in the back of the bed. Blooms July through September. The beautiful white flowers are trumpet-shaped and a nice source of evening fragrance. Annual.

1000261 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

Greenwood

(*Nicotiana tabacum L*) Also known as 'Little Wood', it is a flue cured type that has

been historically used as a chew, snuff and cigarette blending tobacco. Single stalk, uniform and erect. Annual.

1000741 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

Kelly Burley

(*Nicotiana tabacum L*) Has been used historically as a plug tobacco, for cigarette and pipe blends, and even as cigar filler. Plants have medium sized leaves that grow open, upright and ripen uniformly. Annual.

1000751 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

One Sucker

(*Nicotiana tabacum L*) An all-purpose, dark, air-cured tobacco that was used for snuff, chewing, cigarettes and cigar blending. Predates 1900. Annual.

1000901 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

Samsun

(*Nicotiana tabacum L*) A Turkish-type tobacco that has been historically used as a cigarette and pipe blending tobacco. Interesting plant and leaf structure. Single stalk, uniform and erect. Annual.

1000911 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

Virginia Bright Leaf

(*Nicotiana tabacum L*) A flue cured tobacco that was primarily used for cigarette and pipe blends. Became popular in the early 1800s as demand for milder and more aromatic products arose. Annual.

1000891 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

Wild Tobacco

(*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 — about 100 seeds — \$ 2.95

“Keep In Touch . . .”

We love to stay connected with our gardening friends and wish we could chat over the garden gate with all of you. Here are some of the 21st Century equivalents:

[facebook.com/VictorySeeds](https://www.facebook.com/VictorySeeds)
twitter.com/VictorySeeds
[youtube.com/VictorySeeds](https://www.youtube.com/VictorySeeds)
www.vintageveggies.com/blog

Celebrating
Our 15th Year!

Preserving Family Heirloom Seeds

This is the cornerstone of our mission. We work with families to make sure that the legacy of their agrarian ancestors is not lost to time.

If you are caring for 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 for more information.

About "Organic" and "Certified Naturally Grown"

We live on the farm that has been home to our family for six generations now. It is sacred to us and we consider ourselves blessed to be the stewards of this piece of the Earth.



We have farmed and gardened using organic and sustainable methods since the grassroots movement of the 70s and 80s. However, when the National Organic Program was implemented in 2002, farmers like us that once proudly referred to themselves as "organic" were no longer allowed to use the "O-word" unless we became USDA "Certified Organic."

Tailored towards regulating large multi-national corporations, the costs associated with certification — both in terms of time and money — is simply too great of a burden for many small farmers to bear.

As an alternative, we have chosen to become "Certified Naturally Grown." Certified Naturally Grown (CNG) was created to address the challenges that smaller, diversified organic farms face. Please locate and support the CNG farms in your area!

To learn more about CNG, as well as about our gardening and farming philosophies, please visit our farm's web site at:

www.DuntonFarms.com

Ordering Information, Policies & Warranties

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 will be shipped. We accept money orders and checks. Cash sent through the mail is a risky practice. Money orders are processed immediately. Checks can take up to three weeks to clear. Returned checks are turned over to a collection service who charge additional fees. Credit card orders can be placed from our secure web site.

Prices

We do our best to offer our high quality Victory Seeds® at the lowest possible prices. You will still find packets of seeds cheaper on the discount racks at your local big box stores, 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 2013 season but are subject to availability. Please check our web site for current availability.

Business Hours

As you probably have already gathered by now, we work here on the farm where we live. Some days we are open at 8:00 am, some days not until 10:00 am. Occasionally as early as 7:00 am or as late as noon. Closing time is about 5:30 pm. Sometimes midnight or 3:00 am. Lately we have been here just about all the time, except when we are someplace else. And then we feel guilty that we should be here then too. 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. Please use email to contact us.

Contacting Us

We are small organization and not able to justify staffing the phones at this time. Electronic mail is the most efficient way for us to handle general communications. Our email address is:

info@victoryseeds.com

Victory Seed Company

P.O. Box 192

Molalla, Oregon 97038

Phone & Fax: (503) 829-3126

www.VictorySeeds.com

Delivery

We typically fill and mail orders within two to three business days using the U.S. Postal Service. If you include an email address with your order, we will send you status updates. You can also check our web site for current delay notices.

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.

Backorder Policy

Items will be backordered unless sold out or not available. We will promptly issue refunds for anything that we cannot promptly supply.

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 10 days from time of shipping. You will be refunded the value of the item minus a 30% restocking fee. Special orders cannot be returned.

If you are interested in horticultural history, you may enjoy a project that we began back in 2002. It is online at:

www.Seedsmen.org

Learn more about historic seedsmen and the companies they founded.

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 caused by 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.

Help Us Conserve Resources

If you are receiving duplicates of our mailings please share them with your gardening friends or family. Recycling and reuse are part of our lifestyle and would appreciate your help in this conservation effort.

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About Our Farm

Our farm is located on the fertile soils of Oregon's northern Willamette Valley.

Although we do not have sufficient staff or facilities to accept visitors at this time, you can take a virtual tour from our website. We even have a weather station and a Web camera where you can watch things grow in the summer.

www.DuntonFarms.com



Our family has been farming for centuries. As far back as we can trace. The driver in this circa 1916 photograph is our company's namesake, Victor Hugo Dunton (Mike's Great-grandpa). The boy looking up to his Dad is Mike's Grandpa John.

Both men stewarded and farmed the same soil that we are working today. We literally walk in our ancestors footsteps on a daily basis and feel blessed to build upon their hard work.

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, corporate greed has threatened thousands of years of agricultural history. By moving away from classical plant breeding techniques and towards genetic engineering methods, our planet's biodiversity is being threatened.

We believe that this technology is not necessary or beneficial to our world. The original promise of biotechnology reducing chemical use has never occurred. By 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 organization.

Our farm is located in the beautiful Willamette Valley of Oregon. This soil has sustained our family for six 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 of gardening success and encourage your use of heirloom seeds and natural, healthy gardening practices.

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 & Cardoon	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 & Celeriac	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.



A couple of old catalog group photos.



Our whole immediate family at a big event this past summer!



Victory Seeds® Our First 15 Years

In 1988 when we were still in our 20s and just starting our family, Denise and I bought the family farm from my Grandmother. We left the suburbs and started living a homesteader's lifestyle.

While finding our niche, we operated the farm as my ancestors always had — a classic model family farm producing cattle, pigs, chickens, nuts, eggs, hay, berries and veggies. We grew big gardens, canned, froze and dried our own food. And what we didn't need for our own use was sold into our local community.

As our family grew, we began to focus our farming efforts towards heirloom vegetables. As lifelong gardeners and coming from a long line of seedsavers, it was a natural transition. We developed our mission and in 1999, mailed out our first seed annual.

This edition of our seed annual represents our 15th year offering rare, heirloom, and open-pollinated seeds.

Many of our immediate family members are involved in the company on a daily basis. Others help out part-time while working on other careers. We now have several extended family members that help out. Look for their pictures scattered throughout this catalog.

From all of us here at the Victory Seed Company, thank you!



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