

\$2.00

*Descriptive Catalogue of*  
RARE  
&  
INTERESTING SEEDS

FALL  
2013  
our  
15th year

Victory Seed Company

*"Preserving the future one seed at a time"™*

[www.VictorySeeds.com](http://www.VictorySeeds.com)

Photo: Examining early spring cover crop.

## Welcome to the Fall Edition of our 2013 Victory Seed Co. Catalogue & Growing Guide

Dear Friends,

Welcome to my first attempt at publishing a late season gardening catalog. Many old-time seed houses traditionally published such catalogs specifically to help folks plan their fall and winter gardens.

Perhaps out of necessity, people in the past kept their gardens as productive as possible. Since our ancestors needed to eat every day, and no supermarkets offering year-round produce existed, they relied on their gardens.

Over the years, people have become conditioned into thinking of gardening as a summertime activity. I believe that this began after World War II as life became more chaotic and time around the home grew scarcer.

The food industry capitalized on this new "busy" lifestyle and responded with easily prepared meals. What began simply as processed canned or frozen food has now become factory created products made out of ingredient lists that read more like chemical formulas than recipes.

People are finally starting to push back, seek out information, demand accurate labeling, and take more control over the quality and healthfulness of their diets.

Buying local, eating fresh, and supporting small farmers and community supported agriculture are becoming mainstream. Other folks, probably you included, are taking a more active approach. By gardening and producing some of the food that we eat, we are claiming an inalienable right, a freedom no less than our right to life, liberty and our pursuit of happiness.

And so again, possibly out of necessity, folks are choosing not to end their gardening season at the first sign of frost in the fall.

Even gardeners in cold climates are successfully harvesting fresh produce for their tables during the fall and winter months. Options of what can be grown are definitely fewer than those for folks in locations with mild winters, but there still are options. In these colder locations, success may depend on the use of technology (cloches, cold frames, greenhouses, heat, light, etc.)

As important as food production is, it is also important for unused parts of the garden to

be, "put to bed for the winter." This is important for maintaining healthy, fertile soil. We sow cover crops to prevent erosion and to improve our soil's fertility and texture. More information is found on page 14 and under the "Fall/Winter Gardening" category at [www.VictorySeeds.com](http://www.VictorySeeds.com).

If this is all new to you, do not fear. Along with the information in this catalog, please refer to our informational website - [www.WebGrower.com](http://www.WebGrower.com) - for a growing list of resources. If you need help figuring out planting dates for your location, we also offer a garden planner tool on page 16 that helps take the guesswork out of the planning process.

Thank you again for your continued support of our seed variety preservation work. We look forward to serving your fall gardening needs!

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### Wanted!

Old seed catalogs!  
(Any Company — Any Year)  
Please contact us at:  
[info@victoryseeds.com](mailto:info@victoryseeds.com)

## Arugula (*Eruca sativa*)

30 days — A spicy plant that has been cultivated in Europe for many years. Also known as rocket or roquette, it is popular in Italian cuisine. All parts of the plant are edible. A good “cut and come again plant” salad green. Arugula also makes a nice addition to soups and sauces when puréed with other herbs like sorrel and garlic. Thrives in cool weather so plant in successive plantings, early in the spring to summer. (About 80 seeds per packet)

**4000401 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.65**

## Fava Beans (*Vicia faba*)

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 — Bred and released in the early 1980s by a mentor of ours, Steve Soloman. He named this fava after the location of his farm in Lorane, Oregon. While developing the variety, he selected for smaller, lighter colored seeds with lower tannin levels. This made them less bitter and therefore more edible. Great flavored - tasting almost like chickpeas when fresh - and excellent as a dry bean cooked in soups and stews. It can also be cooked, mashed or made into a puree and mixed with a little olive oil and garlic. Chopped jalapeno can be added for texture and flavor. (About 48 seeds per packet)

**3030911 — 1 ounce — \$ 2.75**

## 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 “beet” 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**

### **Red Mammoth Fodder Beet**

95 to 120 days — Very large, store well. Oval to spindle-shaped roots can reach 25 pounds. Dull red color with white flesh. Provide an excellent amount of food value per acre for livestock or table.

**3040151 — 4 grams — \$ 1.95**

### **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**

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## **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 Fall Rapini**

55 days — As part of the cabbage family, it is related to, but its flavor is sharper than, broccoli. Rapini is generally used as cooking greens but can be enjoyed steamed, grilled and sautéed.

**3050061 — ½ gram — \$ 2.25**

### **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 throughout fall.

**3050011 — ½ gram — \$ 1.85**

### **Romanesco Broccoli or Roman Cauliflower**

95 days — Related to broccoli, it is actually a variant of cauliflower. Its heads incorporate a unique, beautiful spiraling pattern that is a light-green color. Excellent texture and flavor.

**3050091 — ½ gram — \$ 1.95**

### **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**

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## **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**

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## Cabbage

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

Planning for fall harvested cabbages requires a little planning. Sow seeds in flats about four weeks prior to your intended transplanting date. Determining your planting date is accomplished by deciding on your preferred harvest date, i.e. mid-October, and then taking the average days to maturity of the variety and working backwards on the calendar. If you are intending to over-winter for a spring harvest, get plants into the ground about 8 weeks prior to your first fall frost.

### 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

90 days — A large drumhead-type cabbage. It is a cold hardy, highly adapted variety that is suitable for spring as well as fall/winter harvesting. 'Brunswick' is an old German kraut-variety that stores quite well.

**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**

### Danish Ballhead

115 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**

### 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

90 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 1902.

**3070091 — 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)

105 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.

**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**

## Carrots

(*Daucus carota*)

(Approximately 650 to 750 seeds/gram)

Carrots can be sown directly into the garden as early as the ground can be worked in the spring and in successive plantings into early August. Space rows 12 to 18 inches apart.

Carrots overwinter in the garden in most areas quite well. If hard freezes are anticipated, mulching the crowns with a few inches of straw is beneficial. In wet places, like where I live, growing in well-drained, raised beds helps deter rot.

### 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

### 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

### Kuroda

85 days — A long, improved, Chantenay-type carrot, its roots are bright orange, 7 to 9 inches long, stump-rooted and cylindrical in shape are tender and sweet flavored.

3090161 — 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, 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 heavier soils.

3090081 — 1 gram — \$ 2.25

### Shin Kuroda

75 days — Bright orange roots are 5 to 6 inches long, stump-rooted in shape, and are tender and sweet flavored. Popular Asian market variety. Excellent as juicer.

3090151 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85

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## Cauliflower

(*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*)  
(Approximately 220 to 280 seeds/gram)

The heads best develop in cool weather, Sow seed in the summer for fall harvest. 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 raw, steamed, 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

### 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!**

## Igloo

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

**3100041 — 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**

## 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**

## Early Snowball

55 days — Uniform maturing, smooth, pure white heads weighing 3 to 5 pounds and 6 inches across. Medium sized plants with good leaf coverage.

**3100011 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.85**

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## Celery & Celeriac

*(Apium graveolens)*

*(Approximately 225 seeds/packet)*

Typically started indoors from February through April. Germination is slow and can take up to three weeks. During germination, keep soil consistently moist but not wet. For overwintering, sow from June to the beginning of July.

Set out when plants are 3 to 5 inches tall and after danger of frost has passed in the spring or about six weeks prior to the first frost of fall. 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**

## Giant Prague Celeriac

120 days — Has a pleasant flavor of parsley and celery. Commonly enjoyed as a first course at French bistros, it is served

shredded and topped with a mustard / mayonnaise dressing. It is also useful as a flavoring in soups and purees. Additionally, try them mixed with mashed potatoes, sliced thin and baked au gratin, or sautéed.

**3110011 — ¼ gram — \$ 1.75**

## Golden Self-Blanching

90 days — Stocky, solid, thick, with 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**

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## Collards

*(Brassica oleracea var. acephala)*

*(Approximately 250 to 300 seeds/gram)*

Although they are a type of kale, are cold hardy, 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, succession sow from late spring (when the soil temperatures are between 50° and 80°F) into early August for summer and fall harvesting.

Start cutting individual leaves about 65 days from planting and continue harvesting the leaves as needed. Younger leaves are more tender.

## 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**

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.

### 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**

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## 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 12-16 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**

### Green Curled Ruffec Endive

75 to 100 days — An old variety 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.

**3180071 — 1 gram — \$ 1.85**

Read what people think about us and 7,500 gardening related companies at  
The Garden Watchdog  
<http://davesgarden.com/products/gwd/c/136/>

### 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**

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## Fennel

*(Foeniculum vulgare dulco)*

*(Approximately 70 seeds/packet)*

Can be started indoors about 6 weeks prior to your last frost or succession sown directly into the garden from early spring to early July for a nearly year-round supply of fresh bulbs.

### Florence (Finochio)

65 to 100 days — Bulbs have a sweet, celery-like flavor with a hint of anise. Can be baked, boiled in soups, or used raw, finely sliced or grated into garden salads. Leaves and stalks are also used. Hardy to about 20F. Perennial in zones 6 to 11.

**4000181 — ½ gram — \$ 1.65**

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## 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**

### Lacinato or Dinosaur

80-90 days — Plants reach 2-3 feet tall and will provide a continuous supply of tasty leaves if you pick from the bottom up. Cold hardy, the flavors become sweeter and more complex after a hard frost.

**3210051 — 1 gram — \$ 1.95**

### Premier or Early Hanover

65 days — Sow in summer to early fall for a winter to spring harvest. Use for greens or when tender and young fresh in salads as a more nutritional alternative to lettuce.

**3210061 — 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 turnips, you are in for a treat. The "globe" develops above 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

"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](http://www.SaveSeeds.org)

## Musselburgh

150 days — Very large and hardy, tender white, mild flavored stalks, with fan-shaped leaves that are dark green in color. Overwinters 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 (Butterhead-type)

70 days — can be sown in most locations from about March through August for a nearly "year-round" harvest.

3240201 — 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

### Kagranner 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**

**Merveille de Quatre Saisons** (Bibb)

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**

**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**

**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**

**Tango** (Leaf-type)

50 days — Extremely frilly leaves look almost like endive, are tangy and tender. Plants are attractive, uniform, and dark green in color. 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. 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**

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## 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 in late July or August 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**

**Giant Southern Curled**

60 days — Large oval leaves with fringing on edges. Slow to bolt and longstanding

**3260021 — 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**

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## **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. Bulbing onions require a specific balance of daylight to darkness to properly grow and form.

**Short day** varieties are recommended for the Southern U.S. where temperatures are typically warmer year round. Bulbs will form 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 may not form bulbs. Long day onions are generally more pungent and store better.

Sow seeds in flats 6 to 8 weeks 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.

### **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 generally will not overwinter 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**

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## **Parsley**

*(Petroselinum sp.)*

*(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**

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

### Hamburg Rooted Parsley

90 days — This variety is grown for its 8 to 10 inch long and up to 2 inches in diameter, fleshy white, parsnip-like roots.

**4000241 — 2 grams — \$ 1.75**

### Italian Parsley

72 days — Deeply cut, dark green leaves with a rich strong flavor. Stronger in flavor than the curled types.

**4000261 — 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**

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## 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**

### 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 late summer. Keeps well.

**3330061 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65**

### China White Winter Radish

60 days — Excellent for pickling or winter storage. Sow in mid to late August to enjoy all winter. Withstands light frosts and in storage, stays crisp and mild. Roots are white and grow 5 to 8 inches long.

**3330161 — 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 — Can be planted in the spring or late summer into fall. A pure-white skinned,

globe-shaped radish. 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, and can reach up to 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.

**3330131 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65**

### Watermelon

55 days — An interesting variety in that it has white skin with tender, sweet, dark pink interiors. Grows fairly large in size (between a golf ball and a baseball). Does well as a late fall harvest variety.

**3330171 — 3 grams — \$ 1.65**

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## 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

*(Trapopogon 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.

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### 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**

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## 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.

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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**

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## Giant Nobel

50 days — Plants are very large and spreading in habit. Sow in mid to late summer for heavy yields of giant, thick, dark green leaves. Excellent for canning.

**3360031 — 4 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**

## 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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**

## 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**

### About Our Seeds

We strive to provide 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.

## Cover Crop Seeds

Being a good steward of land that has been entrusted to your care is common sense. How well you take care of it will determine how well your crops perform and thus, how well it will take care of you.

The seeds included in this category are intended to be used as fall planted cover crops. It is always a good idea to allow land to lie fallow for some period of time.

Using cover crops helps to prevent erosion and improves both the fertility and the structure of the soil. Please visit [VictorySeeds.com](http://VictorySeeds.com) for more information.

### **Austrian Pea** (*Pisum sativum L.*)

Also known as 'Austrian Field Pea', primarily used for overwintering, soil improvement purposes. However, the young shoots can be eaten as a green, the immature pods as "snow peas," shelled when mature and dried for soup.

When sown in the fall and allowed to overwinter, the plants are turned under as a green manure in the spring. As a legume it absorbs nitrogen from the air which they store. They become like fertilizer when they are incorporated into the soil. Peas, and cover crops in general, also work to prevent the effects of wind and water erosion on the soil during the winter while they work to suppress weeds.

Survives down to about 15°F. Each packet contains one ounce (approximately 200 seeds) and will cover about 100 square feet of garden space.

**1001031 — 1 ounce — \$ 3.75**

**1001032 — ½ pound — \$ 23.95**

### **Common Vetch** (*Vicia sativa L.*)

Also known as 'Tare', it is native to Europe. It is now cultivated in nearly all parts of North America if not the world.

Historically it has been used as fodder for dairy cows and is thought to improve the quality and increase the production of their milk.

As a nitrogen fixing legume, we use it here on our farm as part of our green manuring / cover cropping program to help protect and improve the soil in our fields.

'Common Vetch' will grow quite dense, luscious and reach about 24 inches in height. Sown in the early fall, it will sprout, get established, but winter growth will be

minimal. However, it will take off when the right spring conditions arrive.

Like most field and cover crops, broadcast sow the seeds onto well prepared soil and then scratch in so that good soil contact is made. Seeds should not be covered more than 3/4 of an inch. On occasion, I have surface sown onto freshly tilled garden areas, just before a predicted rain, and that was good enough to establish a nice stand of plants.

Which brings up this point . . . vetch is very easy to start from seed. Too easy in fact. What this means is that if you are using them as a cover crop like we do, mow the plants as soon as flowering occurs. Don't let them go to seed or you will be weeding them all gardening season long.

Each packet contains one ounce (approximately 400 seeds) and will cover about 200 square feet of garden space.

**1001021 — 1 ounce — \$ 3.75**

**1001022 — ½ pound — \$ 23.95**

### **Crimson Clover** (*Trifolium incarnatum*)

Also known as 'Italian Clover', 'Crimson Clover' is a hardy annual that can grow to 36 inches tall with broad oval leaflets. The flowers are in dense, crimson spikes to 2-1/2 inches long. Originated in Europe.

It prefers full sun to partial shade and moderate to moist soils. Although it is attractive as an ornamental, it is typically used as a cover crop, pasture forage, hay, and in crop rotation plans. It is excellent for erosion control and wildlife habitat.

As a cover crop, 'Crimson Clover' is excellent for improving the texture and fertility of the soil. It can return as much as one hundred pounds of nitrogen per acre when it is cultivated under as a green manure.

Each packet contains seven grams (about 1/4 ounce), which is approximately 1,500 seeds and covers about 75 square feet.

**1000831 — 7 grams — \$ 3.75**

**1000832 — 56 grams — \$ 23.95**

Interested in seed variety pedigrees and horticultural history?

Visit the research site we sponsor at  
[www.SaveSeeds.org](http://www.SaveSeeds.org)

## 'Kenland' Red Clover

(*Trifolium pratense* L.)

It is a tall growing, short-lived, perennial legume with erect, leafy stems and pinkish-purple to magenta-red flower heads. When used as a cover crop, it improves the texture and fertility of the soil. It can also be used for hay, silage, over-seeding to fill in bare spots in pastures and fields or in a three to four year crop rotation plan where you are allowing an area to lie fallow.

Sown in the fall, growth is slow through the winter, but it begins growing quickly as spring arrives. 'Kenland' tolerates most soil types from loam to clay. It will reportedly return up to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre to the soil. Exhibits resistance to a number of fungal infections.

It was bred and released by the University of Kentucky in 1947 and has been used as a parent for several newer clover varieties. USDA GRIN Accession Number G12580. The seeding rate is about eight ounces per 500 square feet. Each packet contains one ounce, which is approximately 16,800 seeds.

**2000001 — 1 ounce — \$ 3.75**  
**2000002 — ½ pound — \$ 23.95**

## Clyde's Garden Planner

Although the guide at the back of this catalog is a useful start, Clyde's Garden Planner is a handy, easy to use, garden planning tool. This unique slide chart comes with local frost dates and presents gardening events in a "time phased" format. This makes it possible to see the entire vegetable planting, growing and harvesting period at a glance. The chart shows indoor and outdoor planting times relative to spring and fall frost dates for twenty two common garden vegetables. It will save you hours of research and greatly increase your chances of having a successful garden in any season.

**0200764 — \$ 3.49**

## "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](https://twitter.com/VictorySeeds)  
[youtube.com/VictorySeeds](https://www.youtube.com/VictorySeeds)  
[www.vintageveggies.com/blog](http://www.vintageveggies.com/blog)

## 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.

## Ordering Info, Policies & Warranties

### Ordering Online

We have invested in technologies to ensure secure transactions. Ordering online is the fastest method of placing an order. We keep the website updated so it more accurately reflects seed availability than our printed catalog can. The site also contains many more items than we can fit into our printed catalogs.

### 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 only.

### Prices

We do our best to offer our high quality Victory Seeds® at the lowest possible prices. You may 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 consider who you are supporting before making your purchase decisions. Prices in this catalog are good through October 2013 but are subject to change. Please check our web site for current availability.

### Business Hours

We work here on the farm where we live. Some days we open at 8:00 am, some days not until 10:00 am. Occasionally as early as 6:00 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. But 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.

## 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 and use the U.S. Postal Service. If you include an email address with your order, we will send you status updates. 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

We do not backorder and promptly issue refunds for out-of-stock items.

## 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. 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.

## Recommendations

Any recommendations we make are based on 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.

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

## Our Warranty & 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, 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.

## Copyright & Trademarks

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All of our seeds are open-pollinated and untreated. Most are family heirlooms or rare commercial varieties. No chemicals or unstable hybrids. As a signer of the *Safe Seed Pledge*, we will never knowingly sell genetically engineered organisms.

## 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](http://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.

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!

## Our First 15 Years

In 1988 when we were a young and growing 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 or given away 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. Mike's Great-great Uncle even offered garden seeds from his country store here in Liberal, Oregon over 100 years ago!

So we developed our mission and in 1999, mailed out our first seed annual. This is now our 15th year offering rare, heirloom, and open-pollinated seeds to our gardening friends.

We remain an independent, farm-based, family owned, operated and staffed organization.

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

**Special Offer:** Get a one year subscription to **MOTHER EARTH NEWS** magazine for just \$14.95! Call toll-free now: 1 (800) 234-3368 and mention promotion code HMEADDZ1

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!*

# Victory Seeds® Fall / Winter Growing Guide

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

Vegetable	Minimum Temperature (Survives to) in °F	Min. Soil Temp in degrees °F for Germination	Approx. Days To Germination	Sowing Depth	Planting Distance In Row After Thinning or Transplanting	Planting Distance Between Rows	Comments
Arugula	15	40-50	5-7	1/4"	6"	12"	Prefers colder weather. Sow in greenhouse or cold frame for harvest throughout winter.
Beets	15-20	60	8	3/4"	2-4"	12-30"	Mulching will allow colder temperature survival. Will provide fresh early spring greens.
Broccoli	10	60	10	1/2"	12-24"	18-36"	Late spring plantings of heading varieties can last into fall. Late summer plantings will often overwinter.
Brussel Sprouts	10	60	5-17	1/2"	18"	24"	Sow into mid-June for late fall harvest. Cooler, wet weather can damage the sprouts but they taste amazing and it is worth the effort.
Cabbage	10	60	10	1/2"	12-24"	24-36"	Success with cabbage is all about choosing the right variety to meet your harvest goal and properly timing your sowing and transplanting dates.
Cabbage, Chinese	10	60	10	1/2"	12-24"	24-36"	Can be sown in July for a fall harvest.
Carrots	15	60	8	1/2"	1-3"	16-30"	Sow in succession from early spring into late summer. Carrots get sweeter after a frost and overwinter well.
Cauliflower	10	60	10	1/2"	14-24"	24-36"	Sow in summer for fall harvest. Develop in cool weather.
Celery & Celeriac	10	50	Up to 21 days	1/4"	6"	24-36"	Germination and cultivation can be tricky. Refer to our website for more information.
Collards	10	60	6-18	1/2"	18-24"	24-36"	A type of kale and very hardy. Sow in late summer or early fall for winter and spring harvests.
Endive, Escarole & Chicory	10	60	10	1/2"	8-12"	18-24"	Protect under a cloche.
Fava Beans	15	40	8-16	1"	6"	36-48"	Plant in Aug-Sep as either a cover crop or for eating in about May.
Fennel	20	65	7-14	1/6"	6-12"	12-18"	Sow from early spring into July for nearly year-round supply of fresh bulbs.
Kale	0	50	10	1/2"	18-24"	24-36"	Plant a lot! This is a reliable supplier of fresh fall and winter greens.
Kohlrabi	15	65	5-12	1/2"	4"	18"	Use succession sowings until about mid-July for a steady supply well into winter.
Leek	0	50	7-15	1/2"	2"	18"	They overwinter quite well and do not seem to be bothered by cold, damp weather.
Lettuce, Leaf	15-25	40	7	1/4"	8-15"	12-24"	Thicker leaf varieties such as 'Oak Leaf', 'Winter Density', 'Merveille de Quatre Saisons', 'Buttercrunch' and any of the Romaine-types do best. Some areas may require protection from rain damage.
Mustard	20	50	9	1/4"	5-10"	12-36"	Direct sow into the garden in mid-Summer.
Onions	0	50	5-14	1/2"	3-4"	12-16"	Start seeds in flats about eight weeks before transplanting into the garden from August into September. Harvest in late spring.
Parsley	0	60	21-28	1/4"	10"	12-16"	High in vitamins A & C, it can be used for much more than an ornamental garnish. Does well in containers.
Parsnips	0	60	14-21	1/4"-1/2"	4-6"	12-24"	Sow in early to mid-summer. Parsnips are another classic winter garden staple.
Radish, Winter	10	40	6	1/4"-1/2"	1/2"-1"	8-18"	Standard varieties can be sown into early fall but do not fare as well as winter radish varieties in the wetter, colder months.
Rapini or Broccoli Raab	10	50	5-17	1/4"-1/2"	12-24"	18-36"	Similar to broccoli. The whole stalks, leaves and flowering heads are harvested and used.
Rutabaga	20	50	6-10	1/4"-1/2"	8"	12-15"	A nutritious crop that is very winter hardy and can be used as a healthy alternative to potatoes.
Salsify	0	60	Up to 21	1/2"	6"	12"	Plant in early spring for a harvest that begins in mid-October
Spinach	0	40	8	1/2"-1"	2-6"	12-36"	Can be relied upon throughout the winter if protection, such as a cloche, is provided.
Swiss Chard	10	60	7-10	1/2"-1"	10"	18"	Very easy to grow. Sow through the spring and summer. Harvest as needed.
Turnip	10	50	7	1/4"-1/2"	2-6"	12-36"	Stays tender and thrives in cooler weather. Sow in late summer.



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