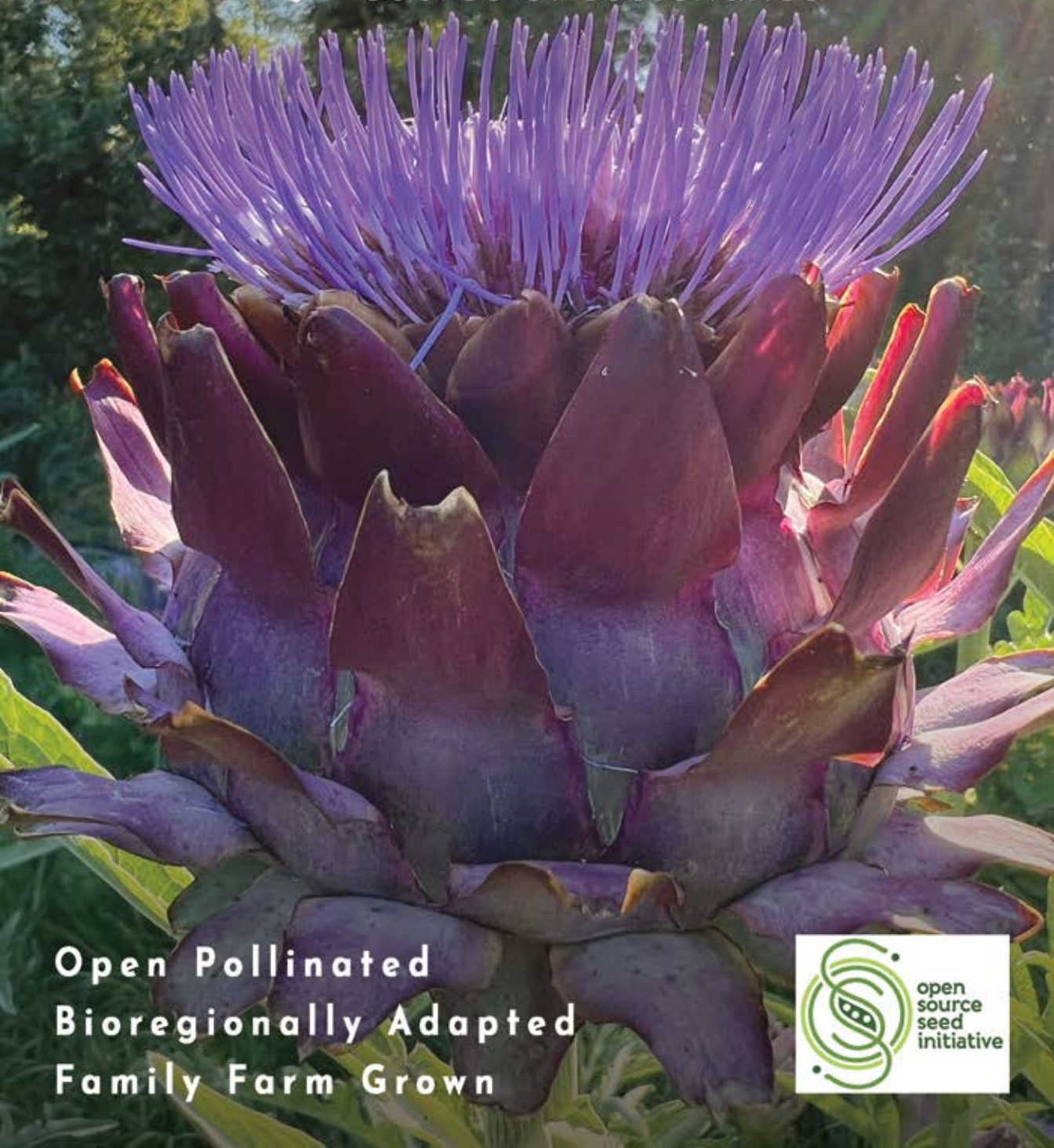


2023 Catalog



SISKIYOU SEEDS

source of sustenance



Open Pollinated
Bioregionally Adapted
Family Farm Grown



NEW INTRODUCTIONS



Pepper, Variegated Chocolate

Chrysanthemum, Fancy Pants

Amaranth, Emerald Tassels



Corn, Martian Jewels

Artichoke, Violetta

Fava, Ur Kupina



Poppy, Amazing Grey

Corn, Starburst Sweet

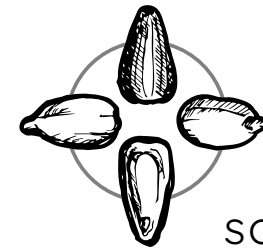
Lettuce, Yugoslavian Red



Celosia, Mindmeld Mix

Pepper, Purple Picnic

Dahlia, Bishop's Children



SISKIYOU SEEDS

source of sustenance

WHAT'S NEW IN 2023?

- 36+ New varieties
- Free Shipping on Orders over \$200 (does not include garlic)

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HOW TO ORDER SEEDS

Order Online

See new varieties and pictures of all varieties at: www.siskiyouseeds.com

Order by Mail (order form on page 107)

3220 East Fork Rd., Williams, OR 97544

Questions?

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GREETINGS FROM SISKIYOU SEEDS

Those of us who are fascinated with the cycles of growth feel a palpable slowing down at this time of year that begins with the yellowing of the leaves in Fall and culminates in the long nights of winter slumbering around the Solstice. So much of nature is dormant and sleeping, nourished by the crystallizing forces of frost and snow, bulbs snug in the earth, garlic cloves rooted and waiting, perennials hardened against the cold. Waiting...

Amidst the uncertainties of life, it is deeply reassuring that these cycles of nature continue unperturbed by the news and the affairs of humans, just as they have for millions of years. Here on the farm we take this time to catch up on what has been put off for the proverbial rainy day, repairs, updating the website, writing, sleeping, visioning, gathering with family, and dreaming into the coming of spring.

We are grateful to play a small part in this dreaming through growing and providing seeds to whet the appetite of our garden fantasies to come. Every year we trial dozens of new varieties here at our home farm to learn how they do for us, how they taste and if we want to produce seed to share more widely (or not). A variety may look amazing in a picture, however, that tells us very little how it will grow in our bioregion, how it tastes, how it smells, or how it keeps. Small bioregional seed companies such as Siskiyou Seeds provide an important role in that we have a deep relationship with the seeds that we steward over time, many of which were handed down to us from older seed keepers, some of whom have crossed over to the ancestor realms. Sadly this is not so for most of the large seed companies that are simply buying bulk seed from the global industrial seed companies, much of which was grown in far away lands using chemically intensive methods and glossing over this with slick ad copy.

We are hopeful that continually striving towards Community Seed Hubs as clearly articulated by the visionary Dr. Vandana Shiva. Open Pollinated / Open Source seeds are a crucial part of a resilient and regenerative food system. Thank you for helping us do this vital work.

We will be adding more growing tips on our Blog and YouTube pages so keep an eye there for new content as we know that great seeds are just part of the recipe for vital food along with living soil, pest management/balance, storage and preservation techniques.

All blessings to you, your family and all that you hold dear,
Don Tipping



VEGETABLES (A-Z) - Order Form on Page 107

ARTICHOKE

NEW! Cardoon *Cynara cardunculus* - Perennial. This fast-growing herbaceous perennial in the aster family (Asteraceae) is native to the western and central Mediterranean where it was domesticated in ancient times. Cardoon is a thistle that tastes like a bitter version of a giant artichoke with small, prickly flower heads. But unlike an artichoke, you eat the leaf stems, not the flower buds. The edible part looks like a celery stalk and the flowers look like something Eeyore would enjoy. Blanching makes the plant more tender and easier to cook. It was popular in ancient Greek, Roman, and Persian cuisine, and through the medieval and early modern periods in Europe, as well as in colonial America. Cardoon is still cultivated for food in southern Europe and northwestern Africa. SSF.

FVCARD001: (1g. ≈ 35 seeds) - \$5.00

Imperial Star (85 days) *Cynara scolymus* - Specifically bred for annual production and an excellent variety for the Pacific Northwest, Imperial Star will produce well-developed artichokes the first year from seed. Plants become 1.5-3' tall and have an open-growth habit. Each typically produces 1-2 primary buds, which average 3-4" in diameter, and 5-7 smaller secondary buds. Perennial in Zone 7 and warmer; otherwise treat as an annual. Seed from Billy's Gardens in California.

AR1: (1g. ≈ 35 seeds) - \$5.00

NEW! Violetta (85 days) *Cynara scolymus* - This is a beautiful perennial artichoke that is cold hardy and produces gorgeous purple tinged buds that are more elongated than green globe ball shaped buds. Perennial in Zone 7 and warmer; otherwise treat as an annual. Plants grow to 3-4' tall and should be spaced at about the same. Plants produce 2-5+ buds per plant once established. SSF.

AR12: (1g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$5.00

ARUGULA

see Greens – page 22

BEANS - Snap Bush

Phaseolus vulgaris (unless otherwise noted) – **Origin:** MesoAmerica

Growing Tips: Grow in well-drained soil of a fairly neutral pH. Beans can be sown any time after the last frost date. The seeds tend to rot if the soil is too wet, which tends to happen when planted too early in wet, cool soil. Ideal soil temperature for good germination is 70-90 degrees. Plant 1" deep about 5-6 seeds per foot. Rows should be 18-24" apart for good airflow. Regular successive plantings of bush types every 2 weeks ensures a steady supply. Pole varieties bear fruit over a longer season. Harvesting regularly helps the plant to keep producing smaller tender pods. Older beans become woody and too chewy for discriminating palates. Dry beans should be left to mature in the field until the pods are dry and a buff/tan color at which point they can be cut and vigorously banged into a tub or trashcan. The dry seeds/beans should simply come flying out into the can. Pole types take longer to set fruit, however, their greater productivity over a longer season is worth it.

Seeding Rate: One-ounce averages 75-100 seeds and will plant 15-20 row feet.

Black Coco, Bush (60 days snap, 90-100 days dry)

Long one of our favorite dry black beans because of their beautiful, plump, round beans that are about twice as large as the Black Turtle beans that we sell. They mature a bit later, so should only be considered for longer season areas with plenty of heat. Beans cook up into a delicious, creamy, chocolatey flavor. Can also be harvested as fresh snap beans. SSF.

BE33: One Ounce - \$4.50

Beurre du Rocquencourt (50 days) Yellow wax beans came across the Mediterranean from Algeria in the early 1800's. This variety became a mainstay in French Market gardens in Rocquencourt, which is a town near Versailles, by 1840. Abundant yields from bush plants of bright yellow pods are quick to mature and have a fine, tender flavor. Its flavor is considered the best of the wax beans. SSF.

BE53: One Ounce - \$4.50

Cupidon Fillet (55 days snap) This is a very high-quality fresh eating bean of the French Fillet type that is always stringless and tender, even when harvested at later stages



of maturity. Plants are vigorous and will reward growers with a prolonged abundance of tender, slender, sweet beans if provided ample fertility. Dry seeds are a very pretty, shiny, mottled brown. SSF.

BE62: Half Ounce - \$4.50

Dragon Tongue Wax (65 days to snap, 90 to dry)

Originally hailing from Holland, this variety of wax bean produces 6-8" flat, stringless, French-type beans. Dragon Tongue Wax Bean is yellow, striped with purple, has an excellent, sweet, and juicy flavor. High yielding, the pods keep their quality for a long period in the field after maturity. They can be grown for fresh cooking, freezing, and drying for winter use in soups and stews. SSF.

BE14: One Ounce - \$4.50

Indy Gold Wax (55 days) A delicious, golden wax bush bean with a mild and crisp flavor. Its bright color makes it easier to pick amidst the green canopy of leaves. As with other bush varieties, it produces concentrated sets of pods that are good for canning. Delightful with green and purple podded beans eaten fresh in summer salads. LRF.

BE26: One Ounce - \$4.50

Jumbo Romano, Bush (60-65 days) A cross between Romano and Kentucky Wonder, Jumbo has dark-green, extra-long pods with a rich, bean flavor. While the beans are normally picked at 6-7", they are still stringless at over 10". Seeds are light brown with dark brown stripes. SSF.

BE23: One Ounce - \$4.50

OS Blues (55 days) A nice determinate green snap bush bean that is early maturing with very long, straight pods that are exceptionally tender and sweet. Originally developed at Oregon State University by breeder Jim Meyers specifically for fresh market growers. Pods are about 4" long and hold their eating quality on the plant for a nice wide picking window. ERP.

BE52: One Ounce - \$4.50

Provider, Bush (55-70 days) A workhorse variety that grows vigorously even amidst cooler conditions as it has good resistance to virus and mildew. Produces heavy, concentrated sets of uniform green beans that lend themselves well to fresh market use or canning. Handsome, purple dry beans can be used as a soup bean, too. LRF.

BE8: One Ounce - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$12.00

Purple Dove (60-75 days) A variety shared with Alan Kapuler (and then passed to us) by Robert Lobitz. Lovely purple/gray seeds grow compact bushes with a heavy set of 4-5" long, flattish burgundy /purple pods with excellent flavor for fresh eating. Compared to Royal Burgundy, the pods are flatter, more reddish purple, and more tender. SSF.

BE22: One Ounce - \$4.50

Red Swan Snap - 52-58 days. A unique snap bean developed by the late Robert Lobitz (1941-2006), a man with a lifelong passion for bean breeding. A cross between a purple snap bean and a pinto, the color is dusty red-rose; stringless pods are 4-5" long and delicious. Bush habit. HOO.

BE29: One Ounce - \$4.50

Royal Burgundy, Bush (60 days) Purple snap beans are so beautiful with their deep-violet pods, stems, flowers and leaf venation that they are worth growing simply for their eye appeal! Plants grow easily and have fairly good cold soil emergence in our trials. Very good disease resistance. They are easier to pick because the pods stand out against the foliage better than green beans. SSF.

BE15: One Ounce - \$4.50

BEANS - Bush Dry Shelling

Phaseolus vulgaris (unless otherwise noted) – **Origin:** MesoAmerica

Aztec Red (90-110 days to dry beans) Rare bush variety similar to Red Kidney but larger. Plants have a very upright growth habit and grow 2-3 feet tall. Pods are held high on the plant and tend to mature early and uniformly, which makes them a dependable producer of dry beans. Beans are a deep red oblong kidney shape. The large beans are great in soups or cooked whole. SSF.

BE51: One Ounce - \$4.50

Black Turtle, Dry (85-100 days) This is the earliest maturing, most productive dry bean that we have ever grown here on the farm. It is our go-to as a dependable source for our winter stash of dry beans. Compact bush plants produce an impressive array of pods that tend to dry down uniformly, facilitating an easy harvest. SSF.

BE11: One Ounce - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$12.00

Beefy Resilient Grex (85-100 days) From Oregon breeder, Carol Deppe, "Bred for organic systems. The most

intensely beefy flavored bean I have ever eaten. Also the most productive dry bean I have ever grown by a factor of 2X or more." SSF.

BE72: One Ounce - \$4.50

Jackson Wonder Lima (70-80 days to green beans & 90-100 days to dry beans) - *Phaseolus lunatus* - Medium sized flat tan seeds with black and purple splashes. Bush growth habit. Can reliably grow and produce in shorter season areas such as the PNW. SRN.

BE74: Half Ounce - \$4.50

Kenearly Yellow Eye, Bush (95 days) One of the best early baking beans. Developed in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Healthy plants produce excellent yields of white beans with yellow-brown eyes. Easy to shell. Bush habit. Heirloom. SSF.

BE32: One Ounce - \$4.50

Mitla Black Tepary (80 days) Drought adapted landrace variety native to northern Mexico with 18" tall, semi-vining plants that produce pink flowers and then green pods that dry to a buff color. Pods dry down too reveal 5-6 small black beans. Leaves of this species are smaller than typical *P.vulgaris* species leaves which may contribute to it's drought adaptation. We tend to irrigate them as we have found that dryland yields are substantially less than irrigated. They cook up into a rich tasty meal of black beans that remain firm. SSF.

BE73: One Ounce - \$4.50

Orcabean (90-100 days for dry shelling beans) A beautiful, early maturing and reliable producer of 6-8" pods filled with pretty white seeds with black speckling that holds up even when cooked. Named after their resemblance to a Killer whale, white with black spots. A wonderful chili bean with a mild potato like flavor that yields a rich and delicious sauce. SSF.

BE64: One Ounce - \$4.50

Rockwell Dry (85 days to dry) A Slow Food "Ark of Taste" variety descended from a very old German-Hungarian bean known as the Rote Von Paris and brought by settlers to Whidbey Island in Washington. A "cassoulet" type bean that holds its shape when cooked. White seeds with purple mottling. Well adapted to produce and mature reliably in cool summer climates. SSF.

BE54: One Ounce - \$4.50

Tiger's Eye aka Pepe de Zapallo, Bush (85 days) Originally from Chile. Vigorous growing dry bean is a favorite for filling jars in our pantry with their gorgeous, golden beans with maroon swirls on them. It is one of the earliest dry beans in our trials. Beans are fairly large- 50 per ounce. Very nice cooking characteristics as the rich tasting beans hold their shape after cooking. LRF.

BE5: One Ounce - \$4.50

Tongue of Fire (75 days) A beautiful heirloom gem originally from Tierra del Fuego in South America, however, it has spread to become a popular addition to many regional cuisines, notably in Italy where they are called "Barlotto Lingua di Fuoco". Fresh pods are light green with red streaks splashed over them. Once dry the plump seeds are pale pink with pink swirls. A delectable cooking bean! SSF.

BE48: One Ounce - \$4.50

Whipple, Bush (90-110 days) This is a real standout from our production in 2016 where it charmed its way into everyone's hearts on the crew. Vigorous plants with short runners that make prolific sets of 6-8" pods that yield plump beans of deep purple with darker purple splotches. We received this bean from our friend and seed keeper, Marjory House, who named the beans after Lee and Dana Whipple. Heirloom. SSF.

BE49: 1 oz = \$4.50

BEANS - Pole

Phaseolus vulgaris (unless otherwise noted) – **Origin:** Meso-America

Kentucky Wonder, Pole (65 days) An heirloom pole bean that has been widely grown in gardens since the Civil War. Pods are 7-9" long, stringless, and possess superior flavor. Very vigorous and productive, pole beans take longer to produce, but yield over a much longer harvest window than bush types. Has good disease resistance. Heirloom. SSF.


BE16: One Ounce - \$4.50

Pepe de Rola (90-100 days) We originally received this seed from Tessa Gowans at the Abundant Life Seed Foundation in 1999. It is an heirloom brought to the USA from Portugal and is also known as "Dove's Breast". It produces bountiful sets of pods that dry down into round beans that are half white and half mottled brown and yellow. This is a very unique type of bean. It has performed well in 3 sisters



plantings in SW Oregon, wherein we plant flour corn, winter squash and pole dry beans. It's best to wait until the corn is about 4 inches high before planting the beans or the quick growing vines will overtake the corn. My favorite pole bean. SSF.

BE17: 1/2 oz - \$4.50

Scarlet Emperor, Pole  (65-90 days) *Phaseolus coccineus* - Rambunctious vines grow 6-18' tall. Enjoys cool weather. Beautiful crimson-scarlet flowers attract hummingbirds. Large beans may be enjoyed at snap stage, fresh-shelled or left to dry on the vine and used as a delightful, creamy tasting dry bean. Seeds are black and maroon speckled. Approx. 20 seeds/ounce. These are a different species than most other beans we offer and can have a perennial growth habit in subtropical climates. Native to S. America. SSF.

BE18: One Ounce - \$4.50

Zargana of Nestos, Pole (65 days) A very productive snap pole bean from the Nestos region of Greece. A rare find of a red podded pole bean shared with us by seasoned seedsman, Alan Adesse. Seeds are large and express a pleasant array of pink to mauve hues. HOO.

BE55: One Ounce - \$4.50

BEANS – Soy

Glycine Max – **Origin:** Central China

Midori Giant Edamame (80-95 days) A mid-season maturing edamame soybean that produces bright green pods, generally with three seeds per pod. These types of soybeans are typically harvested when the pods are green and plump with beans and then either steamed or boiled in salt water & served as edamame, a delicious snack popular in Japan. Plants average 16-17", are well branched, tall and sturdy. RMF.

BE28: Half Ounce - \$4.50, Quarter Pound - \$18

BEETS

Beta vulgaris – **Origin:** Mediterranean

Growing Tips: Plant beets in spring once soil temperatures have warmed a bit. Ideal soil temperature for germination is 55-75 degrees F. Direct seed at a rate of 10 seeds per foot in rows 12-18" apart. Thin to 2-4"

between plants for nice sized roots. They can tolerate light frost. Planting in successions ensures a sustained harvest. We usually plant 3 waves here, an early planting in March, main crop in mid-April and a fall crop in late July that we can leave in the ground and mulch over the tops with straw for winter storage. If gophers are an issue, harvest and store in a cold, humid root cellar/shed.

Diseases & Pests: Damping off of young seedlings can occur when soil drainage is impaired, so take care to plant into well-drained soil. Leaf miners are an issue for us, but their damage is generally minimal and only affects the greens. Gophers like beets too! Control with traps or a good dog or cat, barn owls and gopher snakes.

Seeding Rate: One-ounce averages 1,500 seeds. This will plant about 150' of row.

3 Root Grex (70 days) A unique inter-breeding population that originated from 3 distinct varieties – Lutz Green Leaf, Crosby Egyptian and Yellow Mangel, from a cross by seedsman Dr. Alan Kapuler. The result is a fascinating glimpse into all the possible combinations that result and all of them are sweet and tender food! The shape is more elongated than round. HOO.

BT11: Packet (2 g. ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

Bull's Blood (65 days) Intensely dark, purple-red leaves add pizzazz to salads. Don't disregard the deep red 2-3" roots as they make a nice table beet, steamed, boiled or grated raw on the aforementioned salad. Selected by seedsman Frank Morton. WGS.

BT1: Packet (2 g. ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

Chioggia (60 days) Italian heirloom with candy-striped roots with a bull's-eye pattern of red and white alternating rings. Very pretty grated over salads. Non-staining juices useful when traditional red beets would dye a dish red. A fun crop to grow with children! DBF.

BT3: Packet (2 g. ≈ 200 seeds) \$4.50; One Ounce \$10.00; ¼ pound \$22

Forono (60 days) We like this unique variation on the table beet theme! Smooth, cylindrical shape for perfectly round slices every time. Easier to manage on the cutting board too! Holds well in the field and won't go corky or soft if harvest is delayed. SRN.

BT12: Packet (2 g. ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

Lutz Green Leaf (65-70 days) - A classic heirloom with remarkably tall light green tops that can easily reach 18-22". Roots are elongated, rather than ball shaped. Extremely winter hardy in the ground or for root cellar storage. Flavor is quite sweet which has endeared this variety to gardeners for many decades. Thanks to our friends at Uprising seeds in Washington for growing and sharing this variety with us. UPF.

BT15: Packet (1.5 g. ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

Shiraz (60 days) Fast growing; big-tops, smooth round, red roots with outstanding vigor. The sweet, dark red roots are incredibly smooth due to their disease resistance. Our best beet for roasting, boiling or canning! As a result of multiple rounds of vigorous selection by ace farmer, Bill Reynolds of Shively, California, they are quite Rhizoctonia-resistant, which helps to ensure beautiful smooth roots. An excellent fresh market strain- soon to become a choice heirloom of the future! ERP.

BT10: 2 g. = \$4.50; one ounce = \$12.00 (about 2,100 seeds)

BLACK EYED PEAS

Vigna unguiculata – **Origin:** Western Africa, with ancient historical remains from Ghana

California #9 (80 days) We received this wonderful garden treat from seed keeper, Rowen White and are pleased with its early maturity. Black eyed peas are a crop that thrives in warm SE climates, so this strain appears adapted to the cooler night time temperatures here in the west. Pods are 6-8" long and present above the foliage which makes harvest a breeze. They can be shelled fresh or dried. SSF.

BE61 – Packet (1/2 ounce) - \$4.50

BROCCOLI

Brassica oleracea – **Origin:** Mediterranean

Growing Tips: Applies equally well for Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower: The key to successful broccoli is having nice, big transplants and ample fertility. Our preferred growing method is to plant 2-3 seeds into soil blocks or cells in a greenhouse and thin to the most vigorous plant. Grow on until they have 2 or 3 true leaves and then plant outside after

the risk of hard frost has passed. They can tolerate light frost. We generally grow spring and fall crops, with late summer planted fall crops producing the nicest heads. Quick growth is fostered by planting into fertile soil with plenty of nitrogen. Ideal head formation takes place at temperatures of 60-70 degrees, so plan accordingly.

Diseases: A number of fungal diseases can infect broccoli. Our approach has been more preventative by supplying seaweed into our potting soil mix and as foliar sprays we supply beneficial micronutrients that naturally help the plants cope. Balanced fertility that isn't too rich in nitrogen is also important. If diseased (yellowed or withering) plants are observed, pull them or just the infected leaves and compost them.

Pests: Cabbage moths can eat young plants. The typical organic control is spraying *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) which discourages their foraging on your plants.

Seed Specs: 5,000-9,000 seeds per ounce.

Di Ciccio (48-85 days) Reliable European heirloom variety, compact 2-3' plant with 3-4" bluish-green central head, then lots of medium sized side shoots. Excellent eating quality has endeared this heirloom variety to gardeners who continue to grow it over strains that may make bigger heads, but lack true flavor. Variable productivity. Introduced in 1890. SSF.

BR2: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 500 seeds) \$4.50

NutriBud (60-100 days) Stabilized from the popular commercial hybrid, "PacMan" as an open pollinated variety by Dr. Alan Kapuler. Performs well as a spring broccoli, producing a large central head that is 5-7" in diameter with a thick stalk and it continues to produce tender side shoots. Nutrient density testing done at UC Davis of this variety demonstrated highest test of all broccolis in the amino acid Glutamine, hence the name "Nutri-Bud". SSF.

BR9: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

OSU Grex (60-100 days) OSU plant breeder Jim Meyers created this composite cross of open pollinated and hybrid broccolis so that this wide population contains something for everyone. Do not expect uniformity from this wide population, rather a window into broccoli diversity and




a very long harvest window. The variety "Solstice" was selected from this Grex. SSF.

BR7: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Purple Sprouting (220 days) Purple Sprouting broccoli has become a bit of a sensation here at Pacific Northwest Farmers markets with a dedicated cult following. Why? You ask...primarily because it is a fall planted crop that produces a profusion of dense purple broccoli florets that are 2-4" in diameter in March and April when there is not much other fresh produce save for roots and greens. We seed it in later July in Oregon and transplant outside in mid-August. Tall plants grow to 24-36". Hardy to 10°F. SSF.


BR6: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Solstice  (60-80 days) Developed by breeder Jonathan Spero from the OSU Grex from Jim Meyers. Solstice was selected for its unique exerted head trait that produces nice deep green, well rounded heads with tight curds that are generally held above the foliage, hence safer from slugs and rot. The tall heads are also easier to see from a distance. SSF.

BR8: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Steve's Select Tender Early Green (60-80 days) Seedsman Steve Peters released this improved broccoli that is superior in a wide range of environments, from the high desert of southern Arizona to the foggy coast of California. While the nicely domed, central head is not as large as a modern hybrid after cutting the central head, the plant continues to produce abundant tasty side shoots for several months. In addition, the stems are very tender. SRN.

BR6: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Raab  (45-60 days) *Brassica rapa* - Rapini is a common vegetable in the cuisines of southern Italy, Spain, and China. Rapini has many spiked leaves that surround clusters of green buds that resemble small heads of broccoli. Small, edible, yellow flowers may be blooming among the buds. The flavor of rapini has been described as nutty and pungent. Rapini is a source of vitamins A, C, and K, as well as potassium, calcium, and iron. SSF. / HBF.

BR3: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Cima di Rapa Sessatina  (45-60 days) *Brassica rapa* - Some believe that this Italian strain of Broccoli raab has

superior flavor. We aren't going to play favorites but we sure do like to say the name of this heirloom strain! Raab is cultivated differently from regular broccoli in that it is actually a different species grown for its small, tender florets. Must be repeatedly harvested at regular intervals to keep it productive. SSF.

BR10: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Darkmar 21 (210-250) *Brassica oleracea* - Grown by our friends at Adaptive Seeds who chose this English standby as their favorite after trialing many other OP varieties. Firm, sweet, green sprouts form on plants that grow 3.5' with large sprout production & good vigor in the field. Sow in April or May for sprouts November through February. For optimal sprout production, pinch the growth tip off in late August. ADV.

BS2: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

BURDOCK

BURDOCK, Watanabe Early (100 days) *Arctium lappa* - Burdock, also called gobo, is highly prized as a nutritious delicacy in Japan and is a traditional Asian vegetable. Watanabe early generally matures faster than Takinogawa and has the same rich flavor, however the roots tend to be a bit shorter. Plants can grow up to 3' tall. A spring sowing guarantees summer and fall harvests. SSF.

BD1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 40 seeds) - \$4.50

CABBAGE

Brassica oleracea – Origin: Mediterranean

Growing Tips: See Broccoli

Columbia (67 days) Great, quick-growing, round green cabbage that produces dense, round, 3-5-pound heads that resist splitting. A versatile vegetable that can be used for coleslaw, sauerkraut or cooked. Compare to Golden Acre. Not suitable as an overwintering cabbage as the quick growing summer cabbages tend to split. NHF.

CB3: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Red Express (55-65 days) An excellent, open-pollinated, compact, 2-3-pound red cabbage that grows rapidly and heads up quickly. Uniform purple color, size and shape. Not a storage

variety; rather enjoy them over the summer and fall. NHF.

CB1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

CARROT

Dacus carota – Origin: Central Asia

Growing Tips: Careful soil preparation greatly influences the success of your carrot planting. Carrot seeds are small and take a long time to germinate (up to 2 weeks) and must be direct seeded, so take care in preparing your beds and choosing to plant in silty loam over clay soils. If all you have is heavier clay soils amend with plenty of compost and consider adding some sand. Ideal soil temperature for germination is 55-75° F. Direct seed at a rate of 20-30 seeds per foot and thin to 1-2" in rows 18-24" apart (much like beets, parsnips and radishes). Keep well-watered, watering daily if there is no rain and it's sunny, as they take a long time to germinate and are tiny and can dry out quickly.

Diseases and Pests: In wet conditions, fungal leaf blights can negatively impact the foliage. Practice good crop rotation as they are spread from crop residues from previous crops. We try to maintain a four-year rotation to avoid this. Root maggots, also known as wire worms, burrow into roots making unsightly tracks. Again, crop rotation between root crops helps tremendously. Gophers love carrots, so keep an eye out for their damage. Buried gopher wire is a sure-fire technique, although a good gopher digging dog or cat works wonders too! One family of barn owls can eat over 100 gophers per year, so you may want to consider putting up a barn owl box. Gopher snakes perform an invaluable service for gardeners, so please consider their welfare when mowing tall grass.

Seed Specs: 12,000-23,000 seeds per ounce, plants 400-800 row feet.

Carrot, Cosmic Purple (70-80 days) Vigorous Nantes-type carrot with orange and yellow cores. Faster growing than Purple Dragon, but slightly less refined. Excellent storage properties. Stout leaves make it a great bunching carrot. Developed by Dr. Philip Simon and staff at the USDA ARS in Madison, Wisconsin in 2005. HMF.

CT9: Packet (1 g. ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50; 1/2 ounce: \$20

Dragon (70-80 days) Dragon is a striking carrot variety that produces 7" long, broad-shouldered carrots with bright-purple skin and an orange interior. It offers the best flavor of all purple varieties and is an excellent keeper. We are excited to share fresh farm-grown seed from our new high tunnel isolation! SSF.

CT4: Packet (1.5 g ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50; bulk (3 g.≈1000 seeds) \$10

Carrot, Oxheart (75 days) Introduced in 1884 by W. Atlee Burpee from France where it is known as "Guerande". Large heart shaped roots have a distinctive wedge profile that makes them well suited to growing in heavier clay soils where other varieties might not excel. HOO.

CT8: Packet (1.5 g ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

Red Core Chantaney (70 days) With its wide shoulders and tapering root, this has been the processing carrot of choice. It thrives in heavier soils and still produces a sweet carrot with fine-grained texture. Has a characteristic red core. Wonderful for use in soups, stews and processing. FFSC.

CT6: Packet (1.5 g ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

Scarlet Nantes (70 days) A great selection of the finest open-pollinated fresh eating carrot. Grows quickly into a nice 7-9" straight root with little-to-no taper and a blunt tip. Crunchy, sweet, with a dark orange color and core. Keeps fairly well in cold storage, too. Strong tops make pulling them up easy and they resist many common diseases. HMF.

CT3: Packet (1 g ≈ 300 seeds) - \$4.50; bulk (3 g.≈1000 seeds) \$10

Yellowstone (70-90 days) This is a lovely, bright yellow carrot that pairs exceptionally well with our orange, red and purple carrots for a gorgeous rainbow medley. A long Imperator type that grows well in a wide variety of soil conditions. Flavor is sweet, mild and very tender. A great fresh eating carrot. SSF.

CT6: Packet (1.5 g ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.50

CAULIFLOWER

Brassica oleracea – Origin: Mediterranean

Growing Tips: See Broccoli



Snowball Improved (55 days) Snowball is the classic open-pollinated variety that reliably makes large, snow-white 6-7" heads that are well protected by outer leaves. Outer leaves wrap tightly around the head so that it is self-blanching. To successfully grow cauliflower, give it plenty of fertility and more space than broccoli. Can be grown as a spring or late summer/fall crop. SSF.

CF1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 75 seeds) - \$4.50

CELERY


Apium graveolens – Origin: Mediterranean

Chinese Pink (100 days) Brilliant, bubble gum pink stalks and veins with a stronger flavor than typical green celery that is more akin to parsley. Sits somewhere between an herb and a vegetable in terms of its use. Can bolt erratically, so consider making multiple sowings. A real stunner! WGS.

CE5: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

Giant Red (100 days) The largest red-stalked variety. Has been selected for better color, cold hardiness and disease resistance. Very flavorful. Excellent in soups and stews and blanched pink hearts are divine in salad! Celery really likes high fertility so amend your planting beds richly. SSF.

CE1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

Redpar  (90 days) A cutting celery bred by Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds that was the progeny of Redventure and Parcel, a fine leafed cutting variety. It produces thin red stems with dark green frilly leaves. Cutting celery is used similarly to parsley and imparts a wonderful aroma and flavor to most dishes. Works well in salads too. SSF.

CE4: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

Tall Utah (90 days) An open-pollinated market standard. Well-rounded, thick, stringless stalks. Very crisp and tasty. Celery is easy to grow and can be grown almost anywhere with the proper care. Start seed in greenhouse early in spring and then transplant. Germinates slowly. Overwinters in mild winter areas where it stays above 20° F. KRF.

CE3: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

Celeriac, Bianco del Veneto (110 days) White Celeriac of Venice. Grown for its root which is 3-4 inches in diameter, completely fiberless and tastes like celery. Will store fairly easily just as you would a carrot. Cook in soups or stews,

or use them in salads. @ 90-95 days. Grow as you would celery. Start seedlings about 10-12 weeks before set out date (two weeks after last frost date). Sow 5-6 seeds/square inch and cover with 1/8th inch of soil mix. If possible, keep the flat at 75 degrees F or so. Celery is slow to germinate and will take 14-21 days to germinate. When seedlings are two inches tall, transplant to individual containers (a six pack works fine). Transplant outside and space 6-8 inches. If using rows, space rows at 24 inches. Celery grows best in a fertile soil. Keep well watered. 3 gram packet, approximately 6000 - 7000 seeds. SSF.

CE6: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

CHICORY

Cichorium intybus & Cichorium endiva

Chicory, Rossa Italiana (aka Red Italian Dandelion) (50 days) *Cichorium intybus* - Actually a type of Chicory, however the leaves (and bitter flavor) are strongly reminiscent of dandelion, hence the common name. Deep maroon red midribs stand in a beautiful contrast to the dark green leaves. As with all chicories, an ice water soak before consumption can help to minimize bitterness. This is a wonderful addition of savory salads with its sublime beauty. Biennial growth habit performs best in cooler spring or fall weather. SSF

CH3: Packet (1/4 g ~ 175 seeds) - \$4.50

Chicory, Palla Rossa (70 days) *Cichorium intybus* - A good OP variety for spring-planted red radicchio, making a high percentage of well-wrapped dense heads. Gorgeous purple/red mixed with white in the blanched inner heads really brings character and intrigue to winter salads. Works well for normal autumn production from July plantings. SSF.

CH2: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 270 seeds) - \$4.50

Chicory, Wild Garden Mix (50 days) - *Cichorium intybus* - Bred by Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds, "A diverse mix of head types, leaf shapes, and color pattern created by crossing Italian heirlooms. For over 15 years these have been selected for July-August sowing of autumn and winter crops." Cooking Trick – soak in ice water to remove bitterness before serving. Gorgeous! SSF.

CH1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 270 seeds) - \$4.50

Endive, Nina Frisée (50 days) *Cichorium endiva* - This

CELERY

Apium graveolens – Origin: Mediterranean

Celery evolved from a marshland plant in the **Apiaceae** family that grew around the Mediterranean. North of the Alps it grew in foothill regions and can still be found in parts of Germany. Long cultivated more for its aromatic seeds and pungent leaves than the modern preference for its fibrous stalks. First described by Carl Linnaeus in Volume One of his Species Plantarum in 1753. Its fibrous root (or hypocotyl) which is now commonly called "Celeriac" has been a mainstay in Northern European soups and stews for centuries. Celery, Onions and Bell Peppers have become the "holy trinity" of ingredients in Cajun and Louisiana Creole cuisine after being introduced to the SE USA and Caribbean by French colonists.

Celery is a member of the **Apiaceae** family which also includes vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, other aromatic herbs like fennel, dill, cilantro, anise and parsley and medicinal herbs such as Osha, Angelica, Lomatium and Ashitaba.

is a fantastic addition to any salad with its mild flavored, frilly, finely-cut leaves. Direct sow closely to encourage blanching and tenderness. A salad mix staple because of its unique texture and flavor. SSF.

EN1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 270 seeds) - \$4.50; ½ ounce = \$10

NEW! Radicchio, Treviso (85 days) *Cichorium intybus* – The tapered hearts of this Italian provincial chicory make the most beautiful salads you can plate. Pure white midribs with burgundy red exteriors and crimson internal leaves, shorter and broader than leaves of Late Treviso. Sow in July for winter crop. Burgundy red color on long, pointed foliage does not develop until cold weather sets in. SSF.

GRATR01: Packet (1 ½ g. ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

CHICKPEAS

Cicer arietinum – Origin: Middle East

Growing Tips: See Beans

Munk's Moroccan (100 days) Originally from Morocco, this "Desi" strain came to us by way of farmer and seed keeper, Munk Bergin. Purple flowers, tan-brown seeds that are about 1/2" across, productive. Plant early in spring when you would plant peas. Small fuzzy pods contain one or two beans. Can be eaten in the green shell stage about 80 days after planting. Dry seed matures in about 120-

130 days. Easy to thresh and quite productive. There may be hummus in your future! HOO.

GB2: Packet (1/2 oz.) - \$4.50; Bulk: (1/4 pound) - \$15

CHINESE CABBAGE

Brassica rapa – Origin: Indo-China

Growing Tips: See Broccoli

China Choy (70 days) Similar to Bok Choy but with a looser rosette of leaves. Produces dark green leaves with wide, brilliant white petioles that are crunchy and tasty. Does well from spring or fall sowings. Suitable for making fermented Kim Chi/Korean sauerkraut. SSF.

CC2: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Maruba Santoh (55 days) An openhead-type Chinese cabbage with round, smooth, chartreuse leaves and succulent, broad, white stalks. This easy-to-grow, mild-tasting green is very popular in Southeast Asia. Has a mild piquant mustardy flavor while the flat white stems impart a juicy crisp taste. Great in salad, stir fry & soups. Sow early spring or late summer. SSF.

CC5: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50; one ounce - \$22

Nozaki Early (60 days) Tall, barrel-shaped heading variety produces 3-6 pound heads with light green leaves and broad white midribs. Heads up quickly for Napa style cabbage heads. Best sown in spring or late summer. Bred



by Dr. Alan Kapuler. SSF.

CC1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50; one ounce - \$22; ¼ pound - \$70

COLLARDS

Brassica oleracea – **Origin:** Mediterranean

Growing Tips: See Broccoli

Flashy (60 days) Big, vigorous plants produce sweet, tender mild, blue green leaves all summer and then overwinter well to provide greens through the fall, winter and early spring.

Compare to the variety Champion. A real family feeder. SSF.

CL1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50; one ounce - \$25

CORN - Sweet

Zea Mays – **Origin:** Meso-America

Growing Tips: Plant corn by direct seeding 1-2" deep after soil has warmed to at least 70°. You can also transplant corn for earlier crops, but you have to baby them a bit.

Plant Spacing: Seed 5-10 per foot and thin to 1 plant per 8-12"; rows should be 24-36" apart. Hill method: Plant 5-10 seeds 1-2" deep in a mound, which should be 4-5 feet apart. Grow squash in-between and plant pole beans in mound once corn has emerged.


Pests: Protect young seedlings from bird predation. A novice mistake is to assume that their corn didn't come up, when in actuality birds such as jays, robins and crows were pulling up the young sprouts. Scarecrows, floating eye balloons, and reflective tape are somewhat effective. Dogs are good, too. Corn earworms (which are actually the caterpillar stage of a moth) can be controlled by spraying Bt. Or, just bear with their minor inconvenience by chopping the tips off of infected ears.

Harvest: Sweet corn when it's in the "milk" stage, which you can determine by finding an ear whose silks have dried, gently peeling back some leaves while the ear is still on the plant, then nicking a kernel and looking for milky liquid to ooze out. Clear fluid indicates that it is too early, no liquid – you're too late, save for seed or flour corn. Raccoons can devastate a corn crop if they find it appealing. Some folks put a battery powered radio in their patch to keep coons away.


Diseases: We have not experienced any significant diseases here in Oregon, but my counsel would be ample fertility from well-matured compost and foliar sprays of compost tea, fish emulsion and kelp when plants are young if you do experience yellowing or die back.

Seed Specs: Sweet: 125-225 seeds per/oz.; Popcorn: 250-300 seeds/oz.

(Su): Normal sugary; **(Se):** Sugary enhanced

Aloha No. 9  (110-120 days) Something new in the sweet corn world, in selection from stock being developed at the University of Hawaii. Aloha has yellow and white kernels with brittle sweet genetics, similar but different than the standard super sweet. Plants to 12' tall, about 120 days to maturity. Lupine Knoll Farm original varieties are released as Open Source Seed under the Open Source Seed Initiative (OSSI). LKF.

SCA9: Packet: 1/2 Ounce - \$4.50

Festivity  (85 days) (F7) From Anasazi x Tuxedo, (se), both decorative and sweet. Festivity is selected to maintain all of the color variability of the Anasazi corn with white, yellow, red and blue kernels in different combinations. A hint of color at milk stage ripens to bright multi-colored ears at maturity. Selected for 2 ears on each plant. 7 to 8" long with 12 - 16 rows of deep kernels. Excellent fresh, for roasting or for cutting off the cob. LKF.

CO3: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00


Hooker's (su) (70 days) Named after Ira Hooker who developed this short stature (4-6'), early maturing sweet corn to ripen successfully on the cloudy and rainy Olympic Peninsula of Washington state. Plants produce 2 ears of 7-8" long sweet corn with white and yellow kernels that begin to turn blue as it becomes over mature. Mature seed is a gray-blue. Flavor is rich, full and sweet with wonderful texture. Good cold soil emergence for early sowings. SSF.

CO2: One Ounce - \$4.50



Corn, Martian Jewels (su) (80-90 days to fresh eating) This is a highly unusual corn that is delicious and versatile. An original series of crosses made by Alan Kapuler (aka Mushroom) of Peace Seeds, Martian Jewels combines a Hopi flour corn with an eclectic blend of normal sugary

(su) and sugary enhanced (se) varieties. Such a broad genetic base gives this corn an especially distinctive look with a wide range of uses. It can first be harvested as a sweet corn, although the window for optimum picking is small. The corn has a complex, rich flavor with a pleasant, mild sweetness. As the kernels enter the dough stage and become starchier, they can be used in chowder or corn pudding. Finally at full maturity the dry corn is made into bread, tortillas, or tamales. The 6' tall plants have dark green, purple-streaked leaves, deep purple stalks, husks and cobs, contrasted with pearly white kernels. 6' tall plants. SRF.


CO35: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

Soltero Morado  (su) (80-90 days) From Munk Begin, working for many years to improve a deep purple red, high anthocyanin sweet corn. Soltero Morado translates to "single purple". Nearly every part of the plant contains streaks of deep purple red – the leaves, silks, tassels, stalks, cobs, husks and pollen. Bergin believes it has at least 4 times and perhaps as much as 20 times the anthocyanins as blueberries. The ears are 6-8" long with deep dark blood red kernels. SSF.


CO27: One ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Starburst Select Sweet   (F4) (85 days) Starburst has a red splash of color in a star pattern over white kernels. Eating quality is on par with the open pollinated white sweet corn, Tuxana with large ears that are 9-12" long. The orange red pigmentation is still somewhat variable and we will be working to continue to grow and stabilize the unique variety in the coming seasons. SSF.

FVCOSS01: Packet: 1/2 Ounce - \$4.50

Top Hat (se)  (80 +/- days) A wonderful, open-pollinated sweet corn bred by Jonathan Spero. The cobs have 16 rows on 7 1/2" ears. Top Hat is mostly sugary enhanced, and has a rich, tender, corny taste. This yellow sweet corn has excellent husk protection and is vigorous in cold soils. This 5th generation selected from Tuxedo is still in development and will show some variation. LKF.

CO19: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

Tuxana (se)  (90 days) (F8) A public domain, open-pollinated sweet corn variety of excellent quality from breeder Jonathan Spero. Big, deep, white kernels are sweeter than most OP corns, with excellent eating quality.

Productive, with 2 ears on each plant. Ears are 7 - 8" long and mostly 16-18 rows around. You may occasionally find a few other-than-white kernels. LKF.

CO23: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

Triple Play (su) (70-80 days) A nicely stabilized cross of Hooker's Sweet with the old open-pollinated standard Golden Bantam resulting in a very pretty bicolor sweet corn. Harvest at milk stage just as some blue is beginning to show in the kernels. Delicious, rich, full flavor with large meaty kernels that burst with real corn flavor, which is sadly lacking in modern super sweets. Developed by John Sundquist. SSF.


CO10: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

Xanadoo Bi-color (se)  (85 days) (F7) While Xanadoo may have been the summer capital of Kublai Khan, it is unlikely that he ever savored anything as delicious as this unique variety from breeder Jonathan Spero of an open-pollinated bicolor sweet corn with good ear size, organic adaptation and ample sweetness. Plants grow to 6' tall and produce one to two ears that are 7 - 8" long and mostly 16 - 18 rows around. LKF.

CO27: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

CORN - Flour

Zea Mays

Blue Star  (75-110 days) Selections from the Hopi Blue (above), however, this is a collection of the most unique ears in a very diverse gene pool. This will still yield good flour corn, but it is an assortment of light blue to purple with non-linear rows of kernels in spiral, star, and other interesting patterns. It also has a good number of dented kernels and strange forked "Bear-paw" ears. A novelty for the curious gardener! SSF.

CO20: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

Hopi Blue (75-110 days) This wonderful variety has been grown in Hopi land near the American SW Four Corners region in traditional 3 sisters' plantings for many generations. It is uniquely adapted for good anchorage and tillering, growing 3-4 stalks and up to 7 ears per plant. Ears are 7-9" long and a diverse array of gray/blue/purple colors. Soft kernels grind easily into fine flour for tortillas, corn bread and many other delicious foods. Heirloom. SSF.

CO15: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00



Magenta Parching (100+ days) Parched corn offers yet another scrumptious way to eat non-sweet grain corn. Corn-breeders Carol Deppe and Alan Kapuler developed this OP variety from 7 sweet corn strains and 7 Hopi strains obtained from seedsman John Kimmey. It is cooked in a dry pan without oil for five minutes at medium-low heat, the toasting kernels start to swell and split, releasing a wonderful aroma. The best parching corns are slow to burn, though it is important to keep them moving by stirring or shaking the pan. TRS.

CO18: Packet (One Ounce) - \$4.50

Maize de Concho Flint (110-120 days) We are grateful to have obtained this beautiful heirloom from New Mexico seed keeper, Loretta Sandoval. Corn is strongly adapted to latitude, so when we grew this SW corn in Oregon it grew very tall (10-12') and produced ears late. So, unless you are closer to 35 degrees Latitude, then allow for a very long season for this strain to mature. Maize de Concho is included in the Slow Food Ark of Taste collection because it has been used for preparing Chicos, a method of cooking involving harvesting at the green (milk) stage and prepared via an ancient technique through roasting in an earthen oven called an "Horno". Chicos are still made by residents of the Upper Rio Grande and San Luis Valley where there is a revival of this endangered regional food in Acequia communities. This is an ancient flint type of corn that can periodically revert back to ancestral phenotypes indicative of its wild parentage from Teosinte. Ears are 9-14" long with pale, shell-white kernels. Can also be used for pozole, hominy, grits and polenta. SSF.

CO32: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

Oregon Blue Maiz (75-110 days) This wonderful heirloom variety has been grown in Hopi land near the American SW Four Corners region in traditional 3 sisters' plantings for many generations. It is uniquely adapted for good anchorage and tillering, growing 3-4 stalks and up to 7 ears per plant. Ears are 7-9" long and a diverse array of gray/blue/purple colors. Soft kernels grind easily into fine flour for tortillas, corn bread and many other delicious foods. SSF.

CO15: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

Papa's Blue (80-90 days) We are grateful to Wayne Marshall of Banbury Farm in Buhl, Idaho for this gem

that were bred out of Painted Mountain by seedsman Ed Schultz, also in Montana. Dave Christensen (breeder of Painted Mountain Corn) spoke very highly of this variety, describing them as very uniform and a brilliantly colored blue. Much like it's Painted Mountain origins, Papa's Blue is a short stature (4-5'), very early maturing flour corn with great culinary qualities. SSF.

CO33: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

Painted Mountain (80-100 days) Widely-adapted flour corn developed by Dave Christensen in Montana. Short stalked (4-5' tall) producing one or two 7-8" long ears with thin cobs in a magnificent array of colors sourced from dozens of Native corns. Christensen says, "Painted Mountain grows fast even in cold climates where other corns struggle to stay alive in early spring. It also pollinates and fills out ears during the searing heat of the dry Montana summer. Some people say the Painted Mountain makes dry grain in only 70 days when taken to a warmer climate. I have gotten good production reports from every part of the USA, and many parts of the world from Siberia to South Africa. Painted Mountain will grow where many varieties will fail." Very well adapted to 45 degrees N. Latitude. DCF.

CO28: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

Riverspirit Rainbow  (100-120 days) A stable & diverse gene pool of native flour corns that has been successfully grown on homesteads in OR & CA for decades. Tall (7-9') plants produce 1-2 large (10-20") ears in every color and pattern imaginable. Excellent for corn bread, masa, tortillas and tamales. Incredibly beautiful – shucking it is like opening gifts from the Earth! This corn can be considered like a longer season, larger variation of the famed Painted Mountain. Well adapted to 42 degrees N. Latitude. SSF.

CO5: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00


NEW! Siskiyou Pink  (85-95 days) This variety is part of our ongoing effort to adapt and stabilize new landraces that are useful staple crops to the Pacific Northwest region. The first parent of this lovely flour corn is Hopi Purple which we originally obtained from the old Seeds of Change collection from El Guique, NM. We crossed this with Magenta Parching corn which was originally bred by breeders Carol Deppe and Alan Kapuler who developed this OP variety from 7 sweet corn strains and 7 Hopi strains obtained from seedsman John Kimmey. The result is a robust plant with drought and short season adaptation that produces 2 ears

of beautiful pastel pink flour corn with good milling qualities. Can also be used for hominy, posole, masa and the like. If planted farther apart it will tiller well, producing side shoots and smaller side ears given a long enough season. SSF.

CO17: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

Sunfire  (100 days) A breeding project originating from a diverse flour corn wherein we selected ears exhibiting a variety sunburst patterns of red over yellow, white, orange or red kernels. Also known as Chinmark corn. Gorgeous to grow! Grows to about 7' tall, producing 2 ears per plant that are 8-12" long. Tends to tiller freely, so planting at a wider-than-normal spacing in longer growing environments (and more southern Latitudes) may result in the production of smaller side ears in addition to the main 2 ears. SSF.


CO26: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50

Sunrise  (110 days) A gene pool that came out of southwestern Flint corns with a mix of yellow, orange, chinmark (striped), lighter reds and dark red kernels. The plants are 7-8' tall and produce 1-2 ears per plant that are 8-12 inches long. We offer this warm-hued mix to share the wonderful experience of discovering all the beautiful diversity in stalk color, silks, tassels, husks and ears. SSF.

CO25: One Ounce (≈ 110 seeds) - \$4.50; Half Pound - \$18.00

CORN - Popcorn (Flint type)

Zea Mays

Cassiopeia, Popcorn  (100-110 days) In development over the past 20 years. Originating with a Cochiti Pueblo strain, we crossed it with 4 other varieties. Cassiopeia combines the best traits of 5 different heirloom popcorns. Selected for early maturity, large ear size and multiple ears per plant (up to 5), it is multicolored, tall (8-9') and beautiful. Let dry in the field and cure on the cob indoors for a few months before popping. Will not cross with sweet or flour corns. The Rootbeer popcorn was a selection from this gene pool. SSF.

CO2: Packet (Half Ounce ≈ 105 seeds) - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$18.00

Dakota Black Popcorn (95-100 days) Bred by Prairie Road Organic Farm in North Dakota for early maturity and reliable production of pretty 6-7" ears of deep black/red/purple ears. Plants grow to 6-7' tall and generally produce

1-2 ears per plant. Kernels are unique in their elongated pointy shape. PRO.


CO34: Packet (Half Ounce ≈ 105 seeds) - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$18.00

Glass Gem (110 days) Flint type to be used for flour, hominy or polenta. An ornamental variety, many of these exquisite ears are simply too beautiful to eat. Its origin traces back to Carl Barnes, a part-Cherokee farmer living in Oklahoma. Carl Barnes' kaleidoscopic corn has become a beacon - and perhaps an inspiring symbol - for the global seed-saving revival. Cobs exhibit vivid, translucent colors in a rainbow of hues. SSF.

CO16: Packet (Half Ounce ≈ 105 seeds) - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$18.00

Pink Pearl Popcorn (100 days) Everyone who sees this loves it for its consistent translucent pink cobs in an array of shades of pale to deep pink. It is a vigorous grower with 6-7' stalks that make 2-3 ears each that are 6-8" long. A unique color for corn, equally at home on your table as popcorn or a decorative flourish to share with friends and family. SSF.

CO29: (Half Ounce ≈ 105 seeds) - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$18.00

Rootbeer Popcorn  (100 days) This is a selection from our Cassiopeia mix of the copper/brown phenotype. Growth is the same as the Cassiopeia variety, however, the tassels, silks and husks have a lovely copper pigment to them. Some variability may still be possible as we continue with this project. Give it a try and let us know your impressions! LRF.

CO30: Packet (Half Ounce ≈ 105 seeds) - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$18.00

CUCUMBER

Cucumis sativus (unless otherwise noted) – **Origin:** India

Growing Tips: Vine crops are best direct-seeded once there is certainty of no more spring frosts and the soil has warmed to at least 70°- 75°+. Use of a soil thermometer is a wise route to go. Plant about 1" deep. Alternately, you can get an earlier crop by seeding indoors in 3" pots, 2-4 seeds per pot, 3-4 weeks before last frost and then very gently transplanting. Space



cucumbers 2-3' apart in rows or mounds 3-4 feet apart. Similar spacing for summer squash and melons. Winter squash requires a bit more room, with 2-4 feet between plants and even more in the case of pumpkins.

Harvest: Pick cucumbers and summer squash regularly to keep them producing. Winter squash is best left on the vine to mature right up until frost or until the stems become woody and hard. See tips under Melons for harvest suggestions.

Pests and Diseases: The use of drip irrigation helps to circumvent many foliar diseases such as powdery mildew, as overhead watering provides a vector for spores to spread. Remove heavily infested plants. Cucumber beetles are the nemesis of many a gardener with aspirations of growing vine crops - not only eating the leaves, but spreading numerous diseases. We have used floating row covers from the time of seeding until the plants are about the size of a dinner plate. You may also find success using Kaolin clay (Surround™ is an OMRI approved organic micronized clay). By spraying it on young plants, striped and spotted cucumber beetles eat the clay covered leaves and get a bellyache. Numerous songbirds like tree swallows eat cucumber beetles. So, putting up some birdhouses is a pleasant ounce of prevention to invest in.

Seed Specs: 30-45 seeds per gram, plants 15' row.

Armenian (60-75 days) *Cucumis melo* – Not technically a cucumber, rather it is botanically a melon. It is also known as snake melon, ribbed pale-green fruits can grow to up 24" and are never bitter. Produces very well in hot climates. Fruits are crunchy and make excellent pickles. A delightful summer treat to grow. SSF.

CU6: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; ½ ounce = \$8

Green Finger (65 days) This is a fine OP Persian cucumber that is ideal for market growers or home gardeners. It has very thin, dark green skin, and the crisp flesh is sweet, juicy, burpless, and never bitter. It's a truly gourmet variety that is highly prolific, producing up to 15 fruits per plant. Average size is 6-8", although the fruit holds its quality and can be picked anywhere from 4 to 10" long. (of course, if you pick baby cukes, you can expect to harvest even more. A beit-alpha type, open pollinated cucumber

recently developed by Cornell University. It is one of the only OP cucumbers available that is resistant to a host of significant foliar diseases including powdery mildew, papaya ringspot virus, watermelon mosaic virus, and zucchini yellow mosaic virus. Thanks to Steve Peters from Seed Revolution now for introducing us to this variety. SSF.

CU11: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Jelly Melon, Kiwano, aka African Horned Melon (120 days) *Cucumis metuliferus* - The Jelly Melon originated in semi-arid Africa near the Kalahari Desert and is botanically speaking not a melon, nor a cucumber. This bizarre fruit with its prominent spines is also known as "blowfish fruit" and unbelievably it was actually featured in an old episode of Star Trek (alien food?). Grown for its lime green colored pulp which is reminiscent of cucumber, citrus and kiwi. Delightful in creative cocktails! Oblong fruits grow to about 6-7" and are ripe to pick when the striped green skin turns yellow orange. SSF.

CU15: packet ½ gram - \$4.50

Lemon (68 days) Very productive variety introduced in 1894 that produces copious amounts of pale yellow, round, sweet and crunchy fruits that are delicious eaten right in the garden. Never bitter. Plants are sprawling vines that keep producing up until frost. Keep picked regularly to sustain productivity. Disease resistant. Children love them! SSF.

CU1: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; ½ ounce = \$8

Little Leaf H-19 Pickling (57 days) This little gem marvels us with abundant piles of tasty and crisp little picklers. Plants are parthenocarpic and produce heavily even in the absence of pollinators, so they may be used in greenhouse culture. Compact vines don't occupy much space and lend themselves nicely to container culture. Released by Univ. of Ark. in 1991. SSF.

CU4: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Mexican Sour Gherkin aka Cucamelon or Mouse melon (75 days) *Melothria scabra* – A unique relative of cucumbers that produces a plethora of small (1-1 ½ ") fruits that resemble tiny watermelons and have a unique mildly sour cucumber flavor. Delicious to pop in your mouth and eat raw, serve on salads or pickled. Vines grow vigorously up to 10' and benefit from a trellis. Heirloom. DBF.

GK1: Packet (1/2 g.) - \$4.50

Mideast Peace (70-85 days) From the seed collection of Alan Kapular, also known as Mideast Prolific. Grows 3-5' vines which produce several crops of 6-8", non-bitter, thin- and smooth-skinned fruits and makes for excellent fresh eating or pickles. SSF.

CU2: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Poona Kheera (55-60 days) Originally from Poona, India, this unique variety starts out with smooth, pale yellow skin that matures to a russeted rosy brown almost like a potato. Don't let their unusual appearance fool you, because they are one of the most mild, sweet and delicious fresh eating cucumbers available. Excellent disease resistance. CHS.

CU10: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Richmond Green Apple (70 days) A lime green heirloom wonder from Australia that produces round to oblong light green, crunchy fruits that are 2-3" in diameter. A delightful snack that some say rivals the flavor of the beloved Lemon cucumber. You'll have to try both and be the judge. DBF.

CU7: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; ½ ounce = \$8

Spacemaster 80 (70 days) A real gem for small gardens, tight spaces and urban gardeners. Spacemaster stays contained within a 36" area yet still produces loads of crisp, tasty 7-8" fruits. It is also a dependable producer in that it is resistant to Cucumber Mosaic Virus and Scab. HOO.

CU7: Packet (1 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Suyo Long (60-70 days) From northern China. Ribbed, dark-green skin with heavy white spines that easily rub off. The 10-18" long fruits are almost seedless, non-bitter, burpless, crisp and tender. Very prolific. Powdery mildew & heat resistant. Trellis for straight fruits. These are very similar to those shrink-wrapped specialty cucumbers that you may see at the grocery store. Heirloom. SSF.

CU3: Packet (1 g ≈ 15 seeds) - \$4.50

Sweet Marketmore (60-70 days) Bill Reynolds at Eel River Farm shared this variety with us a decade ago as an improved Marketmore that worked well in his organic market farm system on account of its disease resistant, sweet, non-bitter flavor and high productivity. Fruits are straight and 7-9" long and dark green. SSF.

CU8: Packet (1 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; ½ ounce = \$8

EGGPLANT

Solanum melongena – **Origin:** Indo-Burm

Growing Tips: See Tomatoes

* **Days to Maturity** is from Transplant Date

Diamond (70 days) Collected from the Ukraine by the Seed Savers Exchange in 1993. Fruits are set in clusters of 4-6 on 2' tall plants. Dark purple fruits with green tinted flesh are 9" long by 3" in diameter. Excellent texture and flavor, rarely bitter. Disease resistant. Fruits are smaller and a more manageable size than the standard Black Beauty types. Makes a consistently early flush of fruits. WFF.

EG4: (3/5 g. ≈ 60 seeds) Packet - \$4.50

Listada de Gandia (85 days) Beautiful and unusual lavender fruit striped with white. The general appearance is that of a having been marbled. Unique egg-shaped fruits 6"-8" long. Originally from Spain, it benefits from ample heat to mature successfully. SSF.

EG1: Packet (3/5 ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; bulk: Half Ounce (600 seeds) - \$30

Ping Tung Long (70 days) A high-yielding Asian style eggplant that produces a dozen or more 12-18" long slender, glossy lavender fruits. Exceptionally tender and flavorful. Named for the city in Taiwan it hails from, Ping Tung tolerates heat, disease and moist conditions. Heirloom. RMF.

EG2: Packet (3/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50, bulk: Half Ounce (600 seeds) - \$30

FAVA BEANS

Vicia faba – **Origin:** Mediterranean

Fava beans make an excellent staple crop that fills the gap before the summer crops come on, which is why they are popular among many subsistence farmers around the world, particularly in the Middle East, Meso-America and the Mediterranean. Typically planted in fall (October here in Oregon) or early in spring (February or March) it can easily handle cold temperatures down to the teens. It flowers in April and May producing abundant nectar-rich white flowers that bees and pollinators adore. Green pods can be harvested for fresh shelling, boiled in salt water and eaten like edamame soybeans, or allowed to dry down and used like chickpeas for a delicious hummus.

Andean Mix – This is an interbreeding mixture of all the



FAVA BEANS

Vicia faba – Origin: Eastern Mediterranean

Favas (aka Broad beans) are an ancient staple in the **Fabaceae** plant family whose use is thought to have originated in the Eastern Mediterranean region about 6,000 years ago. Unique among other beans in that they thrive in cooler growing conditions and can grow on clay soils and those soils high in salinity. They are an erect plant with little to no branching about 30-36" tall that produces 6-20+ pods that grow up to 10" long and can contain 3-8 beans that are ½ "to 1" long. High in protein they have found their way into many Middle Eastern and Mediterranean dishes. While they can be used fresh, they are typically shelled, cooked and often the individual beans are peeled. A wonderful hummus or falafel can be prepared from favas, however their versatility does not stop there! The beans can be fried, causing the skin to split open, and then salted and/or spiced to produce a savory, crunchy snack. These are popular in China, Malaysia, Colombia, Peru (**habas saladas**), Guatemala (**habas**), Mexico (**habas con chile**), Gilan (North of Iran) and Thailand (where their name means "open-mouth nut"). They have also found widespread use in Columbia, the Andes in South America, Algeria, Pakistan, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Morocco, Nepal, Syria, Turkey, Vietnam, Croatia, Italy and Spain. Moreover, you should try growing them! However, some rare individuals suffer from favism, a hemolytic response to the consumption of broad beans, a condition linked to a metabolism disorder known as G6PDD.

varieties listed here and others for which we have more limited quantities that were sourced in the highlands of Ecuador and Peru in the Andean mountains. You can expect to see dry seeds with green, gold, brown, speckled, thumbprint, and red-spot patterns and colors. We are working to develop beneficial relationships with the Red de Guardianes de Semillas through tithing back 10% of our proceeds to support regenerative subsistence agriculture among Indigenous peoples.

BE56: One Ounce - \$4.50

Bolivian Purple (80-140 days) Teased from the Ocongate landrace over a number of years of careful selection that has involved asking my boys and their friends to separate out the purple seeds from the buff colored ones in big wooden bowls during winter nights by the woodstove. Has deep purple large seeds and has been adapted to fall planting here in the Pacific Northwest. Can also be spring sown. A portion of the proceeds donated to the Red de Guardianes de Semillas. SSF.

BE57: One Ounce - \$4.50

Cambridge Scarlet (80-140 days) Highly unique and attractive on account of its bright red flowers that are really more a shade of magenta. Dry seeds are bright green and small to medium in size. Produces tall plants with 4-8 large pods that make great shelling beans for fresh eating.

Seed obtained from seedsman Doug Gosling. SSF.

BE58: One Ounce - \$4.50

Copper (80-140 days) A late-maturing fava with medium-sized, deep copper-brown seeds that was shared with us at a seed swap on Orcas Island in Washington. Pods are upright containing 2-5 seeds, in bunches of 2 to 4 pods per cluster. Can be fall or spring planted, however we have been growing and selecting this strain for October planting for a number of years. SSF.

BE59: One Ounce - \$4.50

Gold aka Elio (80-140 days) This variety was originally obtained in the Amaru region near the Sacred Valley in the Andes of Peru from a traditional seed-keeping family who call it "Elio". We have been selecting this strain for a uniformly yellow-gold color A portion of the proceeds donated to the Red de Guardianes de Semillas. SSF.

BE67: One Ounce - \$4.50

Midnight Black (80 days to green shelling beans) This was a gift From Sierra seed-steward Rowen White. We are now excited to share these little onyx black gems with you too! Fava beans make an excellent staple crop that fills the gap before the summer crops come on, which is why they are popular among many subsistence farmers around the world particularly in the Middle East, Meso-America

and the Mediterranean. Best planted in fall, or late winter (February or March), they grow to about 30" tall and produce many 6" pods, which have pale green beans when harvested for fresh shelling (delicious steamed with salt like Edamame), or if left to dry on the stalk they turn to a shiny black. HEIRLOOM. SSF.


BE47: 1/2 oz = \$4.50

Sweet Lorane (80-140 days) Sweet Lorane is a small-seeded, very productive fava bean bred for edibility, disease resistance and winter hardiness. It is also an excellent green manure crop. It can be planted in the fall or early spring. Grows best in cooler weather. Attracts pollinators. HOO.

BE13: One Ounce - \$4.50; Quarter Pound - \$12.00

FENNEL

Foeniculum vulgare – Origin: Mediterranean

Perfection  (75 days) Excellent quality bulbing fennel. Matures quickly, even in cool weather. Sow spring through autumn. Produces a large, round, succulent bulb with an anise flavor that is sweet and mild. Our children love this raw. Also, great steamed, baked, or fried. SSF.

FN1: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

GARLIC

Allium sativum – Origin: Central Asia

Available when in season. Please call to inquire (541) 415-0877 or check website for availability - We have 18 varieties of garlic that will be available in Mid-August, as we harvest around July 1st. The varieties that we have are:

PORCELAIN types: German White, Music

SILVERSKIN type: Chilean Silverskin

TURBAN type: Chinese Pink, Bangkok, Basque

PURPLE STRIPE type: Chesnock Red, Persian Star, Zemo Mstara Purple

ASIATIC type: Pyong Yang, Chin Yin

ARTICHOKE type: Siskiyou Purple

WILD types: Kishlyk, Anarres

GLAZED type: Vekak

MARbled type: Siberian

CREOLE type: Creole Red, Donostia Red

GOURDS

Lagenaria siceraria – Origin: Southern Africa

NEW! Cucuzzi, aka Serpente De Sicilia (120 days) In Italy these gourds were harvested young like the way summer squash is and eaten steamed, sautéed, stuffed and baked. Their complex, nutty flavor is uniquely distinct from zucchini. Sprawling vines thrive in the heat and require a long season to mature the fruits to gourds if you chose to leave them on the vine for craft projects later. Fruits can grow to 4-5' long when left to mature. They tend to coil and make odd curvaceous shapes unless trellised which allows gravity to pull them into long straight forms. SSF.


FRGOCU01: Packet (2.5 g ≈ 15 seeds) - \$4.50

Peyote Rattle (120 days) Produces prodigious amounts of small (3-5" long) hourglass shaped gourds and vigorous vines that can easily scramble 10-15' up a fence or trellis. They require a long season to mature. They must be cured over the winter before using. Selected for the ideal size and shape to make rattles used in Native American Church ceremonies to accompany the traditional water drum. Very rewarding to grow and use! A portion of the proceeds donated to the Indigenous Seed Keepers Network. SSF.

GD1: Packet (5 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

GREENS - Mixed Species

Growing Tips that apply to most greens: When growing for salad mix, it is best to direct-sow beginning in mid-March and plant once per month to ensure a steady supply of fresh salads that are harvested at the peak of their growth cycle. Our beds are 4 feet wide and we'll plant 4-5 rows 8-10" apart, seeding fairly thickly (10-15 seeds per foot) within each row. Plant about 1/2" deep. When planted like so, greens such as spinach, mustards, cress and orach may be cut about 1-2" above the ground as cut-n-come again salad. In this way, tender, fresh regrowth is encouraged. Alternately, you may grow them as transplants in the greenhouse or cold frame and then plant out in April and beyond (depends on your locale – we are 42° north latitude).

GREENS, Arugula, Tuscan  (30 days) *Eruca vesicaria* – Seed keeper Kayla Preece collected this variety from Agricoltori Custodi, a seed preservation group in Tuscany,



Italy. We obtained this seed from our friends at Adaptive Seeds. Compared to our Sputnik Arugula, Tuscan has a more pronounced spicy flavor with a similar blend of lobed and strap-type leaves. OFS.

AR2: Packet (1 g ≈ 150 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Arugula, Sputnik  (30 days) *Eruca vesicaria*

- A unique find from a pickling spice bulk jar in Italy by breeder John Navazio. Pleasantly piquant leaves contain a pleasing mix of lobed and strap shapes. Selected for bolt resistance over multiple generations. Makes a delicious “rocket pesto” early in the season-- simply blend with garlic, olive oil, and nuts or sunflower seeds and enjoy. SSF.

AR1: Packet (1 g ≈ 150 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Chickory, Palla Rossa (70 days) *Chicorium intybus*

- A good OP variety for spring-planted red radicchio, making a high percentage of well-wrapped dense heads. Gorgeous purple/red mixed with white in the blanched inner heads really brings character and intrigue to winter salads. Works well for normal autumn production from July plantings. SSF.

CH2: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 270 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Chickory, Wild Garden Mix  (50 days)

Chicorium intybus - Bred by Frank Morton. In his words, “A diverse mix of head types, leaf shapes, and color pattern created by crossing Italian heirlooms. For over 15 years these have been selected for July-August sowing of autumn and winter crops.” SSF.

CH1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 270 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Cress, Wrinkled Crinkled Crumpled  (35 days)

Lepidium Sativum - Bred by Frank Morton, a cross between Persian and Curly cress, the leaves of this unique variety are held erect for easy cutting. The twisted, crisped and savoyed texture gives these leaves unexpected heft and toothsome texture for a little garden cress. Late bolting. SSF.

PC1: Packet (1 ½ g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Endive, Nina Frisée (50 days) *Chicorium endiva*

This is a fantastic addition to any salad with its mild flavored, frilly, finely cut leaves. Direct sow closely to encourage blanching and tenderness. Can be grown from spring through fall and is fairly winter hardy as well. A salad mix staple because of its unique texture and flavor. SSF.

EN1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 270 seeds) - \$4.00 ; ½ ounce = \$10

GREENS, Erba Stella aka Salad Leaf Plantain (50 days)

Plantago coronopus - Like its weedy relatives, Erba Stella (star grass in Italian) or salad leaf plantain, comes from Europe. Records there indicate that humans have enjoyed munching on it since the 16th century. Grows a pretty rosette of slender lancular leaves with little “spurs” on them to about a 6-8” circle, with a very delicate flavor. It is crunchy and reminiscent of parsley and spinach. Thrives in cool wet weather. SSF.

ES1: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 200 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Huazontle, Aztec Spinach (75 days) *Chenopodium nuttalliae*

- If you’ve tried amaranth, lambs quarter, or goosefoot as salad or micro-greens, you should try this. The germination is terrific. Young seedlings begin bright red, then look like lambs quarter with reddish undersides and a crisper leaf. Gives the salad mix a wilder look and taste. Leaves and seed heads become bright red with maturity. During the reign of Aztec leader, Montezuma this was the 4th most grown crop after corn, beans and chia. Thanks to Frank Morton of Wild Garden Seeds for introducing us to this classic. SSF.

LQ2: 1 g~ 250 seeds - \$4.00

Lambsquarters, Magenta aka Magentaspreen (30 days)

Chenopodium giganteum - We obtained this seed from seedsman, Doug Gosling 25 years ago, where this plant bedazzled garden-goers and salad eaters with its iridescent magenta leaves. Flavor is tender and uniquely rich. Self-sows readily if allowed to go to seed. Heat tolerant. Flowering plants can reach 5 feet tall. SSF.

LQ1: Packet (1 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Mesclun Mix, mix of species (30-50 days)

This is the perfect companion to our lettuce mix for direct seeding a salad garden for cut and come again harvests. This mix includes the following varieties: Persian cress, green wave & Osaka mustards, komatsuna, mizuna, purple orach, purple tatsoi, red kale and arugula. SSF.


MU7: Packet (2 g. ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.00; bulk (1/2 ounce) \$12; Ounce: \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Dijon  (90 days to seed)

Brassica hirta - Also sometimes classified as *Sinapis hirta* - this quick growing mustard produces good-sized yellow seeds that are ground into a meal to mix with vinegar and other spices to make table mustard. Very easy and rewarding to

grow. Will not cross-pollinate with other mustards. This is the stuff – get it! SSF.

MU12: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Mustard, Green Wave  (30-50 days)

Brassica juncea - A big, bold, green mustard that grows rapidly, forming wavy light green leaves with a pleasing rumpled frilliness. Eaten raw, the flavor is a rapid spicy hot that is mellowed with light steaming and complemented by a very pleasant sweetness. Works as a baby leaf for salad or left to mature into a bunching green. SSF.

MU8: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Mustard, Esperanza Purple   (30-

50 days) *Brassica rapa* - Cross between tatsoi, and a purple-stemmed, veined mustard called Hon Tai Tsai. My goal is to eventually have a true purple tatsoi. A work in progress, with plantings resulting in a wide diversity of leaf shapes and mostly purple colors. Works well in salad mix. Named for one of my favorite musicians, Esperanza Spalding! SSF.

MU6: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Mustard, Frilled Dragon Magma Mix   (30-50 days)

Brassica juncea - A wild mix of spicy mustards befitting its intriguing name. From the vivid imagination of breeder, Frank Morton we are excited to share this mix of frilled, finely dissected, purple and green leaves that grow with exceptional vigor. Wonderful ingredient for salad mixes. Possesses a fairly different set of phenotypes than the “Wild Garden Pungent Mustard Mix”. SSF.


MU13: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; bulk (1 ounce) = \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Ho Mi-Zi (45 days) *Brassica juncea*

- This wonderful slow bolting mustard was originally obtained from the breeding work of Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds. What makes it special is its high contrast leaves of purple veining on a bright green background, and wide midribs that grow and thicken at maturity, “horning up” into a great stir-fry vegetable. Salad size leaves are textured and colorful, with full sweet mustard flavor, but not too hot. A fall favorite, hardy well into winter. Last mustard to bolt in spring. SSF.


MU17: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Mustard, Karate Cabbage aka Highland Kale

 (40-60 days) *Brassica carinata* - Now here is something unique! Originally sourced from seedsman, George Ste-

vens (Synergy Seeds), this Ethiopian green grows quickly to a nice mound of shiny light green leaves that have an amazing texture and sweet flavor that truly tastes buttery; yes, that’s right, like butter! Must be tried to be believed. Also Known as “Ethiopian Kale” or Abyssinian mustard. SSF.

MU4: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Komatsuna aka Spinach Mustard  (35-55 days)


Brassica rapa - This plant is a non-heading leaf-type of Chinese cabbage with a tender, sweet, non-spicy flavor. Great used young in salad mix or let mature for stir-fry. Grows very quickly to 12-18” height. Heirloom. RMF.

MU1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Mustard, Mizuna  (40-65 days) *Brassica rapa*

- A quick growing, tender, mild mustard for use in salads or stir-fry. Slender leaves are deeply cut with thin stems and mild, sweet flavor. Grows quickly and easily from a direct seeding. Selected for non-hairiness and late bolting. SSF.

MU2: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Purple Osaka  (30-50 days)

Brassica juncea - This is a very quick growing spicy mustard with dark purple tops of the leaves and green undersides. Adds pizzazz to salads with their vivid color and forward flavor. Direct sow. If left to flower and go to seed, it will reseed for years on end ensuring diverse salads with little effort! SSF.

MU5: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Purple Rapa Pop   (40-60 days)

Brassica rapa - For those that enjoy salad diversity, but chose the milder end of the mustard spectrum. Bred by Frank Morton, this mix delights us. Leaves explore the purple and green color spectrum, with some having purple midribs and veins and green leaves and others being all dark purple. Very bolt resistant from a spring planting for a *Brassica rapa*. FLA.

MU14: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Ruby Streaks  (45 days) *Brassica juncea*



- Deeply lobed, lacy, burgundy baby leaves are airy and lofty with bright green stems. Adds spice and rosy elegance to any salad plate or stir-fry. Color is darkest when sown summer through fall. This is an essential salad leaf for adding loft, texture and color along with a spicy flavor to salads. HBF.

MU10: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; Ounce: \$22





GREENS, Tatsoi  (45 days) *Brassica rapa*- Also known as spoon mustard, this is a delightful, sweet salad plant that is also perfectly at home in stir fries. Grows quickly to form a rosette of dark green leaves with pale greenish white petioles. Multiple harvests can be had when planted closely as a cut and come again green in salad mixes. FCF.


MU11: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Wild Garden Pungent Mix   (30-45 days) *Brassica juncea* - Bred by Frank Morton. A mixture of 7+ diverse varieties. Bunches of this look like vegetable bouquets. Perfect for salad mix diversity. Leaf colors are golden, green, striped red, and solid purple; flavors are sweet, pungent, and hot. SSF.

MU3: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Wild Garden Mild Mix   (30-45 days) *Brassica rapa*- This is a wonderfully diverse mix of different leaf shapes, textures and colors with light green to dark green to purple leaves and white, pink and purple petioles. Can be planted for a nice braising mix for stir fries. Mild, sweet flavor. Original population from Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds. SSF.

MU16: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Mustard, Yukina Savoy  (25-45 days) *Brassica rapa* - This is like a more robust and savoyed version of Tatsoi with thick, dark green, shiny, spoon-shaped leaves that grow upright with pale green petioles. This vigorous and easy to grow plant is heat and cold resistant and can be grown year-round. It has a mild flavor when harvested young. CDF.

MU17: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Orach, Lime Green (45 days) *Atriplex hortensis* - Botanically related to beets, chard and quinoa, Orach is also known as "Mountain Spinach". It is a perfect addition to salads and is prized for its mild flavor, beautiful iridescent sheen and bolt resistance. Once they do go to seed, Orach has found favor with cut flower growers as an addition to their mixes as filler, in part because of its open panicle seed heads. SSF.

OR2: Packet (1 ½ g. ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Orach, Purple Mountain Spinach (45 days) *Atriplex hortensis* - A relative of spinach, orach makes

delicious heat-tolerant greens all summer with gorgeous purple sparkly leaves. When plant is in flower it can reach 6 feet and reseeds easily. Direct sow. Visually spectacular in the garden and on the salad plate! WGS.

OR1: Packet (1 ½ g. ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.00

GREENS, Orach, Plume Mix (45 days) *Atriplex hortensis* - A lovely mix of iridescent purple, sparkly pink and pale green. Makes an attractive mild addition to salads. Productive in the heat. Also, excellent as ornamental edible landscaping. SSF.

OR3: Packet (1 ½ g. ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

NEW! GREENS, Radicchio, Treviso (85 days) *Cichorium intybus* - The tapered hearts of this Italian provincial chicory make the most beautiful salads you can plate. Pure white midribs with burgundy red exteriors and crimson internal leaves, shorter and broader than leaves of Late Treviso. Sow in July for winter crop. Burgundy red color on long, pointed foliage does not develop until cold weather sets in. SSF.

GRRATR01: Packet (1 ½ g. ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.00; ounce - \$22

GREENS, Sorrel, French - *Rumex acetosa* - Perennial. A welcome perennial vegetable in garden borders or food forests that produces abundant 12-18" long pale green leaves with a pleasant, delicate, lemony flavor that can be used in soups, salads or a variety of other dishes. Once established it requires little-to-no care and continues to put out flushes of leaves. SSF.



FS1: Packet (1 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$4.00

KALE

Brassica oleracea & B. napus (2 species) -

Origin: Mediterranean & Central Asia respectively

Growing Tips: See Broccoli

Alive Vates   (55 days) *Brassica oleracea* - A Siskiyou Seeds original variety that is the result of allowing 6 different strains of curled, Vates types of kale to interbreed and then we selected the hardiest survivors. Frilly blue-green leaves are held high off the ground to keep winter splash-back of mud off them. Perfect for homestead gardeners who look to their kale patch to feed them year-

KALE

Brassica oleracea & Brassica napus
Origin: Eastern Mediterranean & Asia Minor

A Leafy member of the **Brassicaceae** long cultivated for its edible leaves that are either green or purple. Cultivated for food since at least 2000 BCE. Both curly and flat leaved variants existed in Greece in 400 BCE. Heading cabbage does not appear in written records until the 13th century in Western Europe. **Brassica oleracea** kales include curly, Vates, Lacinato and Dinosaur types and were most prevalent in Europe, whereas **Brassica napus** kales, which are related to Rutabagas, and include the Russian and Siberian types, were historically consumed farther East. The Russian types were introduced to North America in the 19th century by Russian fur trappers. Kale was later introduced by USDA botanist, David Fairchild, who brought them from Croatia. Kale never really caught on in the USA until its planting was encouraged in Victory Gardens on account of its nutrient density. Kale is quite high in vitamins (A, C, B6, K, E, Thiamine (B1), Riboflavin (B2), Niacin (B3)) and minerals including manganese, calcium, iron, folate, potassium and phosphorus. Health food fads have widely embraced Kale starting in the 1990s. Kale yeah!!!

round! We have performed numerous rounds of selection to stabilize this strain for uniformity and deep color. Also, the best type for Kale Chips! SSF.



KL5: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50, One Ounce - \$22, ¼ lb. - \$70

Tall Alive Grex   (55 days) *Brassica oleracea* - A Seven Seeds Farm original variety that is based on our wonderful "Alive Vates" but backcrossed to the tallest specimens of numerous open-pollinated commercial kales from a kale trial we grew in 2016 with the goal of producing a vigorous, stable, disease resistant Vates type kale with frilly dark green leaves. Expect variation in this population. We have a half-sibling progeny row breeding project underway to stabilize the tall (but not too tall!) trait. SSF.

KL11: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50; Ounce: \$22


Black Tuscan (50 days) *Brassica oleracea* - This is an excellent Lacinato (or Dinosaur)-type kale from the late Alan Vanet and SOW seeds. With dark green leaves and resistance to both heat and cold, it provides tasty, nutritious, tender kale leaves for most of the year. Very winter hardy, it becomes exceptionally sweet after frost. A proven farmer's market favorite, it is beautiful to behold as well. LRF.

KL1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50, One Ounce - \$22

Fractal Frills   (50 days) *Brassica napus* - This is a Siskiyou Seeds original that is a breeding population from a cross between Siber Frills and Frisée' with the aim of stabilizing it into a hyper-frilly purple-tinged, purple-petioled fractal fantasy. Some individuals have a very wide pink/purple petiole that fans into the leaf majestically, al-

luding to ornamental kales. Lots of surface areas for seasonings in kale chip recipes. Very hardy and late bolting.

SSF, KL12: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Gulag Stars  (60 days) *Brassica napus* x *Brassica rapa* - This unique gene pool was originally bud pollinated by Tim Peters in Oregon to bypass species incompatibility mechanisms, and has been stewarded by Andrew Still & Sarah Kleeger at Adaptive Seeds since then. This is a mix of Siberian (hence the name) *B.napus* kales that have been crossed with *B. rapa*. Leaf colors range from brilliant red to green to white, with super frilly to broad leaves, from skinny, short stems to broad, thick stems; and multiple combinations thereof. This mix contains some of the widest diversity in both leaf and stem color to shape and degree of frilliness. WWA.

GRKAGS01: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Nash's Green Curly (50 days) *Brassica oleracea* - Bred over many years at Nash Huber's Farm in Sequim, WA for market garden production in cooler weather. Nash crossed a Vates-type kale with a brussels sprout variety to encourage a taller plant height. Leaves are a pleasant blue/green with plenty of frills and a mild, sweet flavor and good disease resistance. NHF.


KL13: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Red Russian (50 days) *Brassica napus* - The standard homestead/garden kale in the Pacific NW. Leaves are blue-green, flat and lobed/toothed with beautiful purple stems and veins. Mild in flavor, it can be used young in salads or mature as a cooking green. Selected over




multiple generations for cold hardiness down to 10°F and uniform color. Heirloom. SSF.

KL2: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Red Ursa  (70 days) *Brassica napus* – An award winner from organic breeder Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds that was selected among the top 5 Best New Vegetable Introductions of 1997 in the National Gardening Trials. Combines the broadleaf frills of 'Siberian' with the color of 'Red Russian'. Great raw flavor for salads, especially the young mature leaves of full-grown plants. Gives good fluff to a flat salad. Bolting purple stems of overwintered plants are very sweet, colorful, and heavy salad items—also perfect for light cooking or stir fry. SSF.

BRKARU01: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Siber Frills  (60 days) *Brassica napus* – Vigorous and sweet, this kale produces over a long season. Mild-flavored leaves become frilly as the plant matures, making it easy to cut even, mature leaves for salads. Tender and tasty raw or cooked. Foliage stands well into the winter. Siber Frills Kale was selected at Lupine Knoll Farm from a mix of B. Napus kales provided by Tim Peters, Peters Seed Research. LKF.

KL8: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

LEEK

Allium porrum – **Origin:** Central Asia

Growing Tips: Start indoors early (2/1 - 3/15) and transplant outdoors when spring temperatures have warmed up and they have at least 2-3 leaves (4/1 - 5/1). They can be direct seeded at 20 seeds per foot and thinned to 4-6", but if weed pressure is heavy, they can be very difficult to find amidst the weeds. Transplanting gives you a jump on the weeds in this respect. Onions like fertile soil richly amended with compost. Transplant at 6-8" apart into rows 12" apart and keep well-watered. The old adage, "you can grow onions or you can grow weeds, but you can't grow both", still holds true for all the alliums: onions, leeks and garlic. Their sparse canopy does not compete well with weeds.

Cultural Info: Onions are a cool season biennial. Short-day onions produce bulbs when they receive 11-12 hours of daylight; long-day onions need 14-16 hours (latitudes north of 35°), and moderate-day

onions like Siskiyou Sweet and Valencia fall in between these. Harvest once they bulb for fresh use or wait until tops begin to dry down and ideally flop over before pulling and curing/drying in a shed for a week or so. Once completely dry, clip roots and tops and store in a cool, dry place. Most onion and leek diseases are best controlled with good crop rotation (not planting any alliums in the same spot for at least 4 years). Sanitation also helps prevent spread of disease so compost tops, skins and roots completely.

Seed Specs: 7,000 seeds per ounce

Ester Cook (120 days) An old heirloom from the collection of Abundant Life Seed Foundation. Rescued from obscurity and shared with us at a seed swap by Zea Sonnabend. A hardy winter leek that is capable of growing very fat (3" +) stems that overwinter down to 5° in our experience. Generally, they grow tall and thin, so they bunch nicely. Mild, luscious leek flavor! SSF.

LK3: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$28.00

Falltime (100 days) We are happy to resurrect this lost treasure that had fallen from commercial availability. This is a wonderful Summer or Fall leek. (Winter Leeks are shorter, fatter and more winter hardy). Quick growing plants have deep blue green foliage and some occasional purple too. SSF.

LK5: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$28.00

King Richard (80 days) Summer leek that we have been selecting for over-winter hardiness. Tall, refined shanks can grow to be over 12" long before the first green leaf. Consistently the last fresh field crop to go to Market each fall. Great mild leek flavor. WGF.

LK4: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$28.00

LETTUCE - Heading / Butter

Lactuca sativa – **Origin:** Mediterranean

Growing Tips: See those for Greens

NEW! Better Butter Blend (55 days) This is a diverse mix of over 20 different favored red, green and speckled butter lettuce varieties gleaned from our 2022 butter lettuce variety trials. Our goal was to find the most beautiful,

productive, disease resistant types and this mix covers the entire bandwidth. Butter types are best grown as spring and/or fall varieties as their delicate flavor is not as resilient in summer heat. SSF.

GRLEBB01: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Buttercrunch (65 days) A very bolt-tolerant green butter head with a dense blanched core that remains sweet through the heat of early summer. Originally developed by George Raleigh, Cornell University, and an All-America Selection for 1963. CDF.

LT56: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Flashy Butter Gem  (55 days) Bred by Frank Morton, who says about this variety, "Latest of the 'flashy' red splashed series, this one is a Little Gem-like butter-cos that forms a fat short-leafed football of a lettuce, splattered throughout by crimson. Perfect leaves for high-yield salad crop, or for dense baby heads. Great taste, texture, and color." OSSI (Open Source Seed Initiative) Pledged Variety.

LT54: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Four Seasons (60 days) Also known by its French name, Merveille des Quatre Saisons, this is a fabulous butterhead variety that hails, as you may have guessed, from France. An heirloom that was listed in Vilmorin's 1185 book, *The Vegetable Garden*, it clearly has stood the test of time on account of its tasty red and green well-wrapped, tender, buttery heads. Simply gorgeous. SSF.

LT50: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Kweik (45 days) As the name implies, this is a quick-growing, green butterhead. The quickest heading butter type we've grown! Nice lime-green heads are very well suited to cold season crops or unheated winter greenhouse culture. Large, very resistant to downy mildew, tip-burn, and Sclerotinia stem rot. We originally grew this for the Abundant Life Seed Foundation long ago. SSF.

LT36: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Marin (55 days) A nice, refined, green head lettuce that achieves a large stature with its open whorl of slightly savoyed ruffled leaves. A good market head lettuce that has been largely dropped by the commercial seed trade. WTF.

LT8: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$28.00

Nancy (50 days) This is a beautiful, big, bold, butter lettuce with a well blanched central head, surrounded by dark green leaves. This variety has fairly good disease resistance. Flavor is sweet, mild, crunchy and non-bitter. Like all butter types we have found that it is best to grow as either a spring or fall variety as none of them have much bolt resistance. FCF.

LT59: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$28.00

Mescher (60 days) A quick-growing green butter fringed with scarlet. Originally from Austria, it's been in circulation for 300 years which may tell you something about how well it performs as a small-headed spring variety. Heirloom. SSF.

LT51: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Optima (60 days) A large, dark green butterhead with a succulent blanched heart. It has very good disease resistance, which is helpful in butter lettuce as most others are fairly wimpy. SSF.



LT11: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Pablo Batavian (55 days) One of our favorites for a delicious and strikingly beautiful reddish bronze blushed Batavian. Slow bolting variety that can produce well-blanched heads in the heat with many shades of green splashed with crimson and fringed leaf margins. Can grow quite large. Central head is marvelously sweet. SSF.

LT41: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Pirat Red Butter (55 days) A wonderfully beautiful, heirloom red butterhead lettuce that is a red and green, well folded plant with a dense central head that is well-blanched. Originally from the European Alps, it has great disease resistance, something that many other butter lettuces sorely lack. Tasty! SSF.

LT18: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Quan Yin   (60 days) My favorite green head lettuce. This Batavian crisphead type is a dense, large, sweet flavored variety that holds up well in the heat. Does well as a fall lettuce too. Makes a gorgeous, dense head. SSF.

LT2: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Red Iceberg (60 days) Forget what you know about iceberg lettuce and picture crunching your teeth into the thick



and juicy midribs of this French crisphead/Batavian lettuce. Forms a tightly-wrapped head surrounded by a dish of reddish-green leaves. Very bolt resistant and doesn't become bitter in summer heat. Delightful! SSF.

LT14: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Reine de Glaces (60days) We obtained the original seed from Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds who explains, "The 'Queen of Ices' has been around for about 2 centuries, and she's a beauty of a crisphead, with very ornately toothed green wrapper leaves blanching a crunchy white heart. Sounds like a queen. The hearts are a nice base for any salad, and she makes a fancy crisp cutting lettuce for mixes at a juvenile stage. Highly rated for horizontal resistance to downy mildew in our trials." HEIRLOOM, SSF.
LT35: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Sierra (55 days) Sierra is a fantastic Summer lettuce with possibly the best bolt resistance of any we have ever grown. It is a large Batavian, or French crisphead-type with a well-blanching crunchy central head that is somewhat akin to an iceberg, just with much better flavor. Does not fare well in really cold weather, as the thick juicy midribs are prone to freezing. SSF.

LT44: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

LETTUCE - Loose-leaf

Lactuca sativa

Australian Yellow (55 days) The most unique shade of green that we have seen in lettuce, so light that it appears yellow. A real stand out! Forms a wide-open head of frilly, savoyed, golden green leaves that work equally well in a mix or as a head. Very bolt resistant in our trials. SSF.
LT49: Packet (1 g ~ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Amish Deer Tongue (45-55 days) Amish variety valued for its ruggedness and heavy production. Thick, compact plant great for a cut-and-come-again lettuce when thickly sown. Thin midrib, good texture, pleasant sweet flavor. Loose-leaf.
LT57: Packet (1 g ~ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Devil's Ears (50 days) Also known as Les Oreilles du Diable, this is one of the most unique varieties of lettuce that I've seen. Deer tongue type, produces a large rosette of pointed, shiny, rusty-red/green leaves like a big star. A vegetable man-

dala. Heat-resistant, without becoming bitter. SSF.

LT4: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Drunken Woman (55 days) Obtained at a seed swap, this is an old heirloom with a curious name. A very bolt-resistant savoyed butter lettuce with light green leaves tinged with red. Leaf edges have a unique frizzled shape, perhaps the reason for the name. SSF.
LT22: Packet (1 g ~ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Merlot (30 days baby, 60 days head) Leaves are intensely purple/red with a nearly metallic sheen. Terrific for a real standout salad mix. Doesn't have the weight for head lettuce culture. Very disease and bolt resistant. Good source of the antioxidant anthocyanin. SSF.
LT9: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

New Red Fire (50 days) Grand Rapids type. Reliable market standard red head lettuce that has filled many cases on organic farms around the country. Leaves are a nice combination of red and green. Versatile plant can be grown as a 3-season head lettuce as it is bolt resistant and has good disease resistance. SSF.

LT10: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Purplis (55 days) Intense dark purple loose-leaf lettuce brought to us from Peace Seedlings and Dr. Alan Kapuler. Best used as a cutting lettuce for salad mix. Works well in a cut-and-come-again set up. Astoundingly gorgeous!!! SSF.
LT42: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00


Red Sails (50 days) Grand Rapids type. Ruffled, fringed leaves frame a nice large head lettuce that is among the most bolt-resistant red lettuces. Crisp midribs make for crunchy summer salads. SSF.
LT15: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00


Lettuce, Strella Green (48 days) An old heirloom revived into popular circulation by Dr. Alan Kapuler. A unique star-shaped rosette of pointed, long and slender leaves make this lettuce stand out in the field or on the table. Sweet flavor without bitterness. Heat tolerant. LKF.
LT55: packet 1 g (~800 seeds) = \$4.00

LETTUCE - Mixes

Lactuca sativa


Lettuce Mix (30 days for baby leaves) A mixture of nearly all of the varieties we offer. Instant salad mix diversity! Romaines, butters, red, green, speckled and more! Many favorites of ours made it into our mix. We encourage direct seed planting this as a cut and come again for salad mix. However, you could also grow it out as transplants for full heads to discover some truly unique specimens. SSF.
LT7: Packet (2 g ≈ 1500 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Rosebud Romaine Mix  (55 days) This is Frank Morton's comprehensive Romaine type mix, which some people prefer as a cutting mix direct seeded for salad mix. Because of their more upright stature, it is easier to make repeated cuttings without getting dirt and weeds in your harvest. SSF.
LT43: Packet (2 g ≈ 1500 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Total Clown  (55 days) A diverse gene pool of speckled Romaines from Frank Morton's breeding efforts. Upright, bold, large, open romaine heads that cover the whole gamut of speckled trout leaf patterns. SSF.
LT46: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

LETTUCE - Oakleaf

Lactuca sativa

Antares  (52 days) Bred by Frank Morton, "One of our first original varieties based on a combination of 'Salad Bowl' and 'Rouge d' Hiver'." This was a real standout from our 2017 trials on account of its upright, frilly, red to green oak shaped leaves. Makes a wonderful cutting lettuce for dynamic and intriguing salads. Very handsome lettuce. SSF.
LT48: Packet (1 g ~ 800 seeds) - \$4.00
Bronze Arrow (60 days) Gorgeous mild-flavored heirloom with oak leaf tips and a tightly wrapped, sweet heart. Produces heavy heads that are a mix of greens, red, and of course...bronze. Good market variety with uniform, heavy heads that are unique and beautiful in their appearance, setting themselves apart from standard head types. Slow to bolt and very cold hardy. SSF.
LT1: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00


Salad Bowl (60 days) Heirloom leaf lettuce has light-green, wavy, deeply-notched leaves with a large, fast-growing rosette. It is heat resistant; it will not get bitter in hot weather. One of the latest bolting varieties from a field of over 100 in our on-farm trials. It was an All-American Selections winner in 1952. SSF.

LT58: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00


LETTUCE - Romaine

Lactuca sativa


Crisp Mint (55-60 days) Crisp Mint is a uniquely savoyed, large, dark green, vigorous romaine with large, upright tight heads. It is fairly bolt- and disease-resistant. This beautiful, sweet tasting lettuce is a real standout and has become one of our favorites. SSF.
LT3: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Emerald Fan  (55 days) Bright, shiny green leaves from a butterhead combined with the tall stature and heat tolerance of a romaine. Emerald Fan makes a salad or garnishes a sandwich. This lettuce was selected out of a mix of lettuce crosses from Frank Morton of Wild Garden Seeds in 2006. LKF.
LT36: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; 1 oz - \$28.00

Fever (55 days) Bronze loose-leaf romaine, very beautiful colors. Reasonably bolt-resistant red romaine. Very pretty lettuce that grows quite vigorously to large size! Bred by Peace Seedlings. SSF.
LT38: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Flashy Trout's Back  (60-65 days) A re-selection of the heirloom classic Forellenschluss bred by seedsman Frank Morton. Still possesses the lovely maroon/red splotching over pale green leaves on an upright vigorous Romaine. Larger heads are self-blanching and make a delightful, buttery, tender heart that melts in your mouth. SSF.
LT47: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00

Lettuce, Jericho (60-65 days) Jericho is a large, light green romaine that forms a dense head. It is heat tolerant and bolt-resistant. Bred in Israel, this hard-to-beat romaine lettuce has become an industry standard. Excellent sweet crisp flavor is almost never better. SSF.
LT19: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; One ounce - \$28

Outredgeous  (50 days) Bred by Frank Morton, this variety has intensely red-pigmented leaves in an open romaine shape. Great for cutting for salad mix, although it can make a nice smaller head. Pretty. SSF.
LT12: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00



Sweet Valentine (55 days) A quick-growing, smaller stature romaine with green and red splashed leaves. Very sweet flavor has endeared this darling to growers for many years. SSF.

LT53: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

Verte Mar (55 days) A big, dark-green tall heading romaine type. Uniform heads are surrounded by tasty, crisp, slightly crinkled leaves that are sweeter than other Romaines. Heirloom. SSF.


LT17: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.00; Bulk (1 oz.) - \$25.00

MELON

Cucumis melo – **Origin:** Persia / Central Asia

Delicious 51 PMR (75-80 days) A very dependable producer of numerous 2-3 lb. round, well-netted cantaloupes that hold up well in the field. Very aromatic and flavorful. Guaranteed to leave a taste impression! PMR stands for powdery mildew resistant, so they hold up well when more susceptible strains are succumbing to mildew. Cornell University release from (yes, you guessed it) 1951! TRS.

ML6: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Galina  (80 days) In Ancient Greek myths Galina was one of the Nereids, and was known as the goddess of calm seas. Savoring this melon may make you feel like you have been enchanted by the Nereids. Galina is an intentional cross between two excellent melons, the Israeli open-pollinated Haogen, (listed below) and the wonderful Galia (a hybrid). While still in the stabilization process (this is the F5), variability is possible, however, the off-types are still tasty. The exterior is bright gold with green stripes and some netting with highly aromatic green flesh that is sweet and tropical- tasting with hints of pineapple and butterscotch. SSF.

ML8: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Haogen (80 days) An Israeli perfume melon held in high esteem for its creamy, sweet green flesh that is much richer than any honeydew. Smooth skin with no netting. Worth growing for the smell of the ripe fruits alone. One of our favorite tasting melons hands down. Good, dependable short season variety for northern growers. Has vigorous vines that produce 10 or more fruit of 1-5 lbs. SSF.

ML3: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; Half-Ounce (500 seeds) - \$20.00

Huerfano Bliss (90 days) This Orange Honey Dew Melon is a specialty market melon with outrageous flavor. Slightly oval fruits measuring ≈5"x6", weighing an average of ≈5 lbs. Enjoy fresh as it's not a good shipper. DBF.

ML9: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Kansas (85 days) This nice heirloom melon has heavy netting over an oblong fruit that conceals, sweet, fine-textured orange flesh. Vigorous, adaptable plants produce ample amounts of fruits with an average weight of 3-4 pounds per fruits. DBF.

ML10: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

Mountain Honey  (85 days) A very productive traditional netted cantaloupe with excellent flavor. Texture is smooth and firm. Highly prolific, each plant can produce 10-12, 2-4 lb. melons successfully even with the cool nights of our mountain farm. A good open-pollinated melon for market growers. SRF.

ML4: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; Half-Ounce (500 seeds) - \$20.00

Sharlyn (90 days) The sweetest melon that we can ripen in southern Oregon. Fruits are 4-8 lbs., oblong, with an orange, netted rind concealing fantastically delicious white flesh. The flavor has hints of coconut and pineapple. Forget flying to the tropics people, stay home and grow these in your garden, eat 'em in the sun and frolic with friends on a sugar high! SSF.

ML7: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; Half-Ounce (500 seeds) - \$20.00

Swan Lake (85 days) We are happy to revive this lovely and unique white-fleshed musk melon from the old Seeds of Change collection. 1-3-pound fruits are pale yellow and white striped. Much like a honey dew, they do not slip so we harvest based on the yellow coloring. Flesh is creamy white tinged with salmon, sweet and smooth with none of the muskiness of cantaloupes. SSF.

ML11: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50

MUSTARDS


Please see listings under "Greens" on page 23

ONION

Allium cepa – **Origin:** Central Asia

Growing Tips: See those for Leeks

* **Days to Maturity** is from Transplant Date

Ailsa Craig  (110 days) Named after a perfectly round rock island off the coast of Scotland, Ailsa Craig has become legendary for its exhibition level size that can exceed 6" in diameter and 2 pounds in weight! A long-day sweet Spanish type that does well in northern areas. Mild sweet flavor and decent storage (1-2 months) Teardrop size. CDF.


ON11: Packet: 1 g. ≈ 250 seeds - \$4.50; Ounce: \$28.00

Onion, Cippola di Tropea  (90-100 days) This venerable heirloom brought to the Greeks from the Assyrians and the Babalonians long ago and now celebrated throughout Italy for its mild flavor. A very pretty elongated red onion also known as "torpedo" for its distinctive shape. The unique shape also has practical applications in the kitchen, being easier to chop as it only rolls in one direction, rather than every which way like typical round onions. Safety First! Excellent, sweet, pungent flavor. Try it and you'll see! SSF.


ON6: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; Ounce - \$28.00

Evergreen Hardy Bunching Onion (60 days) Non-bulbing scallions for bunching. Sow in spring in clumps and transplant out for deliciously mild garnish for beans, baked potatoes and many other culinary creations. Delicious raw in salsa too! Can be fall sown as well. SSF.


ON5: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; Ounce - \$28.00

Newberg  (100 days) Bred by Alan Kapular from a hybrid onion from the Vilmorin seed company and carefully stabilized over many years into a reliable producer of 8-12 ounce round yellow onions with tight copper skin that keep remarkably well. It performed well in trials against other commercial hybrids. A workhorse variety. SSF.

ON8: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; Ounce - \$28.00

New York Early  (98 days) An improved strain of early Yellow Globe. Long day, Northern type with globe shape and hard bulbs that store very well. Sweet enough for sandwiches and salads, but with more bite than a Sweet onion. Selected for many years by Tom Powell at Wolf Gulch Farm for disease resistance, adaptation and uniformity. This is a true workhorse standby. WGF.

ON1: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 6500 seeds) - \$28.00

Rosa di Milano  (110-120 days) Long-to-intermediate day Italian red onion that tolerates cool climates. Excellent keepers with 4-5" bulbs that have a unique barrel shape, are uniformly colored, and have tight skins. Very attractive. KRF.

ON9: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 6500 seeds) - \$28.00

Siskiyou Sweet   (110 days spring sown, or 300 days over wintered) A reselection of Walla Walla sweet onion. Light brown skin with white flesh that is very mild and sweet. Summer ripening from a spring sowing is convenient for fresh use; not a keeper. Fresh tops are useful as scallions. Very cold hardy and can attain mammoth proportions with ample fertility. Our record is 2.5 pounds without trying anything fancy.

SSF/RMF. ON7: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; ounce - \$28.00

Valencia (90-100 days) Sweet Spanish-type improved in Rocky Ford, Colorado. Grow to enormous size (think grapefruit). Globe shape, beautiful bronze skin. Good keeper and shipper. Sweet and crisp. Valencia onions are great baking onions. Resistant to thrips. Farm favorite. HFF.

ON4: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Welsh Bunching (90 days) *Allium fistulosum* - Despite the name, this heirloom bunching onion originally hails from Siberia. A hardy Biennial that makes abundant clumps of scallions. Can perennialize in mild climates. If you'd like to foster a longer blanched white lower stalk, you can mound soil up around the base of the plant once they are 12-18" tall. SSF.

FVPNWB01: Packet (0.5 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

PARSNIP

PARSNIP, Hollow Crown (100-110 days) *Pastinaca sativa* – This has been a popular variety since the 1820s because of its smooth, white roots that grow 12-16" long and up to 3" around at the crown. Parsnips store incredibly well through the winter in the ground through the deepest cold. Please be patient as they can take over 2 weeks to germinate. DBF.

PN3: Packet (2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 6100 seeds) - \$20.00



PEAS

Pisum sativum – **Origin:** Mediterranean

Growing Tips: Direct seed from mid-February until mid-April for spring crop and in mid-July for a fall crop. Sometimes early planted peas will rot in the soil if it's rainy and cold, so check to see how they are doing by gently digging some up to see what's going on in the soil. Alternately you can pre-sprout them indoors with warmer room temperatures by soaking for a few hours then draining and rinsing once or twice daily until you see a small shoot emerge, at which point you can gently plant them. This pre-sprouting technique gives you a head start in cool springs. Plant about 1" deep in rows 18-24" apart.

Pests: Our biggest pests are birds that pull up the tender shoots or simply snip them off at ground level. Many gardeners assume their peas are not sprouting, when in actuality, birds are eating them and they never see them emerge. Covering them with floating row covers is an easy solution that also can speed early season growth. Peas are susceptible to a variety of wilts, viruses and other diseases, the symptoms of which are compounded by hot weather. So grow your peas in the cooler windows of the year. Peas do well as an overwintered greenhouse crop, when planted indoors in November.

Cascadia (58-70 days) A bush pea with 3-foot vines that produce prodigious quantities of 3" stringless pods with fabulous snap and sweet flavor. Thick pod walls. Out-performs Sugar Ann in our experience. Multiple disease tolerance. Bred by Dr. James Baggett, OSU. OFS.
PE1: Packet (One Ounce ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Green Arrow, shelling (65 days) This shelling pea produces large 4-4½" pods with 8-12 peas. Green Arrow's yields are higher than other varieties because it possesses the trait of making 2 pods per node. The short vines are 24-28" long so they don't necessarily need trellising, although yields will be enhanced by providing some support. OFS.
PE4: Packet (One Ounce ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Oregon Sugar Pod II (70 days) A non-climbing dwarf snow pea developed at Oregon State University that is

highly disease resistant. Produces abundant sets of 4"-5" long tender pods, often 2 per node. Most snow peas have a fairly bland flavor; however, Oregon Sugar Pod is unique in that it has excellent crisp, sweet flavor. Wonderful raw or cooked. OFS.

PE6: Packet (One Ounce ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

Sugar Daddy Peas (68-75 days) A dwarf bush snap pea with 24"-30" vines that need little or no support. Heavy yields of 2.5-3.5" stringless pods with thick, crunchy sweet flavor. Three successive harvests are common. TRS.

PE2: Packet (One Ounce ≈ 125 seeds) - \$4.50

PEPPERS - Hot Chilies

Capsicum annum (Unless otherwise noted) – **Origin:** MesoAmerica & South America

Growing Tips: Peppers are best started indoors with bottom heat as the seeds require warmth to germinate successfully. Ideally the soil temp. should be 70-80°F. Once sprouted, we try to grow big transplants in 2" pots, setting them out after any risk of frost has passed (early June here in SW OR). Spacing: We grow 2 or 3 rows on a 4 ft. wide bed, with 12-18" between plants.

Cultural Tips: Many growers have problems with sun scald on the fruits from inadequate foliage covering the fruit. Avoid sunscald by ensuring high fertility in your growing area with plenty of nitrogen so plants grow bushy with plenty of leaves before they begin flowering. Staking taller plants can become necessary if they are falling over from too much fruit set. Harvest when fruits turn red; green peppers are unripe! They also have much higher levels of toxic alkaloids. Use clippers to avoid damaging plants. Generally, red fresh fruit are 2-3x hotter than green fruit, and dried pods are usually 2-10x hotter than fresh pods.

Seed Specs: Average of 4,000 seeds/ounce.

* **Days to Maturity** is from Transplant Date

** **Spiciness** is listed in Scoville Heat Units (**SHU**)

Aci Sivri Cayenne (80-90 days) This strain from Hungary is incredibly prolific, producing up to 25 fruits per plant

that are about 5-10" long. Fruits ripen from green to a brilliant shade of red and are larger than traditional cayennes, without sacrificing the heat. Excellent for making ristras. Impressive. 10-30,000 SHU. SSF.
PR2: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 150 seeds) - \$10.00

Aji Cristal (90 days) *Capsicum baccatum*

An usual species of chili that grows to 3-4" long with a pretty waxy sheen to the fruit. Fruits start as a pale yellow and ripen to a bright orange red. Flavor is rich and full of citrus overtones even when unripe. Abundant yields of up to 50 fruits per plant. Originally from Curico, Chile, this seed comes to us from the Seed Savers Exchange. 30,000 SHU. FCF.

PR48: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Aleppo (80-90 days) We are pleased to introduce this heirloom from the Silk Road. Hailing from Aleppo, Syria and common in the Middle East, its use in the United States was rare until the 20th century. Typically used dried, its burgundy pods possess a fruity, raisin-like flavor with undertones of cumin. Plants can grow to 4' tall, so staking is necessary at times. Fruits are a deep brick red, 4-6" long, with a blunt-lobed tip reminiscent of a bell pepper's lobes. 10,000 SHU. DBF.

PR29: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Anjali Thai (90 days) These seeds were shared with us at a seed swap from a farming couple from Vermont, however, one of them grew up in Thailand and had brought these productive and attractive, thin-walled, 3" long Thai chilies with them and then adapted them to grow well in the North. We were impressed with their even maturity and ability to color up well with our cool night time temperatures. Heat builds slowly to an incendiary level. 30-50,000 SHU. SSF.

PR31: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Black Hungarian (80-100 days) A lovely plant with purple/ green foliage and purple flowers. It dazzles with a plethora of 2-3" long blunt-tipped fruits that ripen from green/black to deep red. Shape comparable to a jalapeño pepper. Well adapted to northern climates, they continue to flower and produce right up until the killing frosts of Fall. Fruits are fairly mild, 10,000 SHU. SSF.

PR9: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Bolivian Rainbow (80 -90 days) Grown for centuries in Bolivia, this chili is a stunningly beautiful plant. The fruits start out a brilliant purple and turn yellow to orange to red, with all stages of the pepper present on the plant at once, making it a bright and colorful addition to your garden or your home. They can be grown indoors and will produce fruits continuously, year-round. Fruits are small, about 1", and cone-shaped, growing upright on the plant. Very hot, 30-50,000 SHU. SSF.

PR19: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Brazilian Starfish (100 days) *Capsicum baccatum*

This South American novelty is a bit of challenge to grow in the north so we recommend growing it in a greenhouse if you'd like to try growing it. Your patience will be rewarded when the tall (up to 40" high) plants explode in a profusion of small red 1-1.25" UFO shaped fruits. Yields of 50-70 fruits per plant are not exaggerated!! The fruits do indeed look like little fat starfish whom in typical C.baccatum fashion have sweet wings and a very spicy core. Flavor has nice citrus overtones and variable spice. Wonderful pickled. Quite the conversation starter in the garden or the kitchen. 10-30,000 SHU. SSF.

PR45: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$ 3.95

Chimayó (75 days) Chimayó chilies are unpredictable. A single plant might produce some chilies as long as 6-7" and many more that are shorter; a few might be straight and skinny, and some will be bent oddly into curlicues. Delicious flavor. Chimayó chilies make great red Chile sauce. It tastes sweet and then hot. Also popular for roasting. SHU – 4-6,000. CDF.

PR18: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Chilaque Rojo (75 days) A very productive plant that is 30-36" tall and covered with 3 ½", thin-walled yet still juicy chilies. Fruits are about 1" wide, wrinkly and folded and taper to a blunt, somewhat lobed end. Flavor is a pleasant heat with a mild, lime citrus heat. Great for frying, roasting or drying. One of the earliest maturing chilies in our trials. SHU – 4-6,000. SSF.

PR32: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Costeño Rojo (85 days) Plant produces good yields of 2" long by 2" wide tapered balloon-shaped chilies. They are thin-walled and great for drying as Anchos. Flavor is medium hot with a pleasant smoky flavor. Fruits turn from green to a satiny brick red when mature. Plant has green stems, green leaves, and white flowers and grows to about



30" tall and requires a long season to mature fully. Excellent for mole sauces. A variety from Oaxaca, Mexico. SSF.
PR15: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) \$4.50

Early Jalapeño (65 days green, 85 days red) An abundant-yielding 3" blunt-end fruit that can be harvested dark green or allowed to ripen to red. The compact plants are sturdy and work well in containers as they are less prone to falling over than taller varieties. Delicious distinctive flavor. Medium/ Mild heat. SHU – 2-5,000. SSF.
PR16: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Golden Cayenne (75 days) Vigorous, yet compact plants grow 24" tall and produce abundant masses of 4-6" long fruit that turns from bright green to a brilliant yellow. Mature fruit is smooth and waxy without the wrinkles of typical red cayennes. Flavor is quite spicy and lends itself to use in salsa, Cajun and creole cooking. One of the first chilies to mature for us in SW Oregon, which is impressive considering our summer night time lows are routinely around 50 degrees Fahrenheit. 30-50,000 SHU. SSF.
PR38: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Fish (80 days) This unique variety made its way to shellfish cookery houses around Chesapeake Bay in the 19th century via African-American seed stewards. Plants grow to 24" tall and have lovely variegated green and white foliage and immature fruits. Fruits ripen from green/white to orange brown then red. Has a wide range of heat from jalapeno level to cayenne. SHU = 5-30,000. DBF.
PR32: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Fatali (100 days) *Capsicum chinense* – A spicy monster of a chili from central Africa. For those that love this sort of thing it has a fruity citrus flavor reminiscent of habanero, which it is related to. Plants grow to 24" bearing multitudes of 2-3" long pendant-shaped bright golden yellow fruits. Excellent for adding to a hot sauce where its fruity citrus flavor really comes alive with mangoes, pineapple and nuts. Late maturing. SHU = 300,000. DBF.
PR21: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Fresno (75-85 days) This is an excellent chili that produces masses of 3" long by 1.25" red, tapered, wedge-shaped fruit. Good for salsa, sriracha, hot sauce, drying, roasting and more. Fruits ripen from green to red. White

flowers. Plants grow from 18-24" tall. 10,000 SHU. FCF.
PR39: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Ghost aka Bhut jolokia (100-120 days), *Capsicum chinense* x *frutescens* – In 2007 the Guinness Book of World Records awarded this interspecific cross of two very spicy peppers with the hottest chili in the world award. It is 400 times hotter than Tabasco sauce and roughly 10 times hotter than a habanero pepper, or 50 times hotter than a cayenne! The Ghost pepper is rated at 1,000,000 Scoville Heat Units (SHUs). Originally from Northeastern India. Ripe peppers are red and measure 2-3" long and 1" wide. Please exercise caution when handling these seeds as they pack a wallop! 1,000,000 SHU. DBF.

PR26: packet: 2/5 g (~30 seeds) - \$4.50

Fresno (75-85 days) This is an excellent chili that produces masses of 3" long by 1.25" red, tapered, wedge-shaped fruit. Good for salsa, sriracha, hot sauce, drying, roasting and more. Fruits ripen from green to red. White flowers. Plants grow from 18-24" tall. 10,000 SHU. FCF.
PR39: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Hidalgo Chili (90 days) A Serrano chili from the mountains of Mexico that grows abundant 2-3" long fruits on 24-36" plants that are unique in that they have fuzzy green leaves and stems with white flowers. Moderately spicy, it is a versatile chili to use in a wide variety of dishes. They are popular for pickling. SHU 6-20,000. SSF.
PR24: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Little Elf (90 days) This delightful ornamental pepper from Hungary puts on quite a show with fruit emerging green, then maturing through a rainbow of yellow, orange, purple and red. Plants have a short stature (12-18") with small leaves and 1" very spicy fruits borne in great abundance. Plants can exhibit some purple coloration on the leaves. Makes a very festive looking container plant. SHU = 20-30,000. SSF.
PR41: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Magnum Habanero (100 to orange) *Capsicum chinense* - A beautiful, vigorous plant that is tall and multi-branched, yielding a profusion of 2-3" long bonnet-shaped bright orange peppers. An improved, early-maturing variety. Very productive, with each plant producing up to 100 fruits! Exceptionally hot with a Scoville Heat Units (SHU)

rating of 300,000. SSF.
PR12: Packet (2/5 g. ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Maria Nagy's Transylvanian (70 days) A remarkably productive and early chili with 6" long fruits that are 3/4" wide and look like a cayenne. Sourced from our friends at Adaptive Seeds who obtained this heirloom from Maria Nagy, a seed steward near Turda, Transylvania, during their 2008 Seed Ambassadors trip to Romania. Fruits have thick, juicy flesh with a flavor that begins pimento sweet and has a substantial heat that builds slowly. Heavy yields that color up earlier than any other chili in our trials! SSF.
PR33: Packet (2/5 g. ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

NuMex Big Jim (80 days) Developed at New Mexico State University in the 1970s, this chili holds the distinction of the biggest chili ever grown in the Guinness Book of World Records, easily growing up to 12" long. Tall, stocky plants produce 5-10 thick-walled mild fruits that have the heat of an Anaheim chili. Great for roasting or stuffing. 2-4,000 SHU. SSF.
PR34: Packet (2/5 g. ≈ 50 seeds) - \$4.50

Padrón (80 days) From the municipality of Padrón in the province of A Coruña, Galicia, Spain. These are small peppers with a color ranging from bright green to yellowish green, and occasionally red. While their taste is usually mild, a minority (10-25%) is particularly hot. The peppers are customarily fried in oil and served as tapas. 500-2500 SHU. DBF.
PR19: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Pequin (80-90 days) *C. annum* var. *glabriusculum* – A delightful little chili that is related to the famed chiltepin landrace of southern Texas, AKA "bird-peppers". Plant is a short (12") bush covered with dozens of small (1/2") fruits that ripen from green to red. Suitable for container gardens. Makes good chili flakes. Quite hot = 30-60,000 SHU. SSF.
PR35: Packet (2/5 g. ≈ 50 seeds) - \$4.50
Pepperoncini (75 days) We have wanted to grow and offer seeds of this Greek heirloom staple enjoyed at delis far and wide for decades. The wait is over! You too can now grow and pickle this special garden treat. Plants are productive even in cooler summer areas growing 18-24" tall and producing dozens of 4" long by 1" wide, thin-skinned, somewhat wrinkled fruits that mature from pale green to medium red. The fruits sweeten as the turn color;

however, they are traditionally pickled when green. Mildly spicy. FCF.
PR42: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Cayenne, Purple Firecracker (70-80 days) Gorgeous purple-pigmented plants that grow to about 24" with pretty purple flowers and fruits that emerge dark green and purple, eventually ripening to bright red. They are moderately spicy SHU = 30,000. SRF.
PR10: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Wenk's Yellow Hot (85 days) From Albuquerque's South Valley where it is incorporated into the local cuisine. Grows 24-36" tall. Because these waxy yellow 3" long fruits are very fleshy, they are often used for pickling. They start green and turn from yellow, to bright orange, then to red. Has a full citrus-like flavor with instant heat. One of our earliest to ripen chilies here on our Oregon farm. 5-20,000 SHU. SSF.
PR21: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50


PEPPERS - Sweet

Capsicum annum – Origin: Meso-America

* Days to Maturity is from Transplant Date

Corno di Toro (85 days) Red Italian heirloom sweet pepper with 6-8" fruits. Great specialty pepper for roasting, grilling, stuffing, frying, saucing, and fresh eating. Edible when green, but flavors really develop when it turns red. Very prolific. HMF.
PR43: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Fehér Ozon Paprika – An heirloom treasure that produces 2-3" wide fruits that are a nice orange color with thick walls and sweet flesh. A traditional Hungarian variety for drying into Paprika powder. Grow your own! Very productive plants that are 18-20" tall. SSF.
PR20: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Gatherer's Gold  (70-90 days) Bred by Frank Morton, this is a classic, long (7-9"), tapered Italian roasting pepper with bright golden color. Tall, vigorous plants grow to 30" and have been selected to resist lodging, which significantly reduces the incidence of sunscald on the fruits. Crunchy,



thick, sweet flesh can be enjoyed raw or cooked. SSF.

PR22: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Gypsy Queen  (80 days) This comes to us from the work of Andrew Still & Sarah Kleager at Adaptive Seeds and is their effort at dehybridizing the classic market standard hybrid – “Gypsy”. It produces a profusion of elongated, tapered bell-shape. Fruits have excellent flavor & productivity maturing early to a warm sunny orange leaning towards red. Sweet, thick flesh is great for fresh eating. Good uniformity. SSF.



PR23: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Jimmy Nardello (75 days) An heirloom favorite for generations, loved for its remarkably candy-sweet, thin-fleshed, long skinny fruits that can grow up to 10” long. A very early maturing and productive plant that grows to about 30”. Consistently one of the first sweet peppers to ripen here. Slender fruits mature to a bright crimson red. DBF.

PR25: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Lipstick, Pimento – An elongated, cone-shaped thick-walled pimento type pepper with thick, deliciously sweet flavor. Compact plants are 18-24” with a heavy set of versatile fruits that go great in any dish, salsa or just eating out of hand. A farm favorite!! They are like eating a piece of fruit, wait...they are a fruit!! SSF.

PR26: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Miranda   (75 days) “You have the right to open source, public domain seeds...” This is our effort to stabilize the popular “Carmen” hybrid, an All-America Selections winner bred by Johnny’s plant breeders Janika Eckert and Rob Johnston, and found in farmers markets across the country. We have been growing this and selecting it for uniform yields of 6” long, red “Corno di Toro” Italian-style fruits. Wonderful sweet flavor lends itself well to fresh use or roasting. Nice, upright 24-30” tall plants mature red fruit early. SSF.

PR27: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Picnic, Mix (75 days) This is a popular and much-adored sweet treat bred by the fine folks at High Mowing in Ver-

mont. Picnic is a 2-4”, thick-walled, elongated, cheery orange, yellow and red snacking pepper with very few seeds. Plants are 24” upright bushes that produce abundantly. Each plant will produce either orange, yellow OR red fruits, so make sure to grow a few plants in order to have the color mix. Fruits contain very few seeds! The perfect size for kids lunches and um..., picnics! SSF.

PR44: Packet (1/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Purple Picnic (75 days) Purple Picnic is a 2-4”, thick-walled, elongated, bright lilac snacking pepper with very few seeds. Plants are 24” upright bushes that produce abundantly. Fruits contain very few seeds! The perfect size for kids lunches and um... picnics! They will ripen to an orange red. Delicious! SSF.


FVPEPP01: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; 1 g - \$10.00

Red Ruffled Pimento (80 days to red) A medium-sized, compact, bushy plant that has been selected for resistance to lodging. It is an early producer of abundant, thick-walled “cheese wheel” shaped fruits about 3-4” in diameter that turn a deep scarlet red. Plant grows to about 18” high. Sweet crisp fruits are a late summer treat, delicious eaten out of hand. SSF.

PR8: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Shishito (75 days green, 90 red) A culinary sensation! Try growing them for their prolific yields of thin walled, 3-4”, bull-nosed frying peppers. Plants grow to 30” tall and yield over a long season. They are delicious fried with olive oil, and dressed with coarse salt and lemon juice. Quite addictive. SSF.

PR37: Packet (2/5 g. ≈ 50 seeds) - \$4.50

Stocky Red Roaster  (65 days to green, 85 days to red) Stabilized from a discontinued hybrid pepper by Frank Morton. Bright red fruits are 6-7” long, 2” broad. Very productive with sweet flavor. Smooth walls which make for easier roasting than a more twisty and lobed fruit. In our trials it had outstanding anchorage and the plants stayed upright when other varieties toppled over and exposed their fruits to the sun and hence sunscald. SSF.

PR11: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1 g ≈ 170 seeds) - \$10.00

Sweet Banana (70-80 days) A colorful and charming garden friend that is sure to tickle your fancy, as long as you don’t slip when peeling them! They begin pale green then become yellow, then orange, then finally mature red. Sweet banana grows to about 6” long by 2” wide. Some people pickle them at the yellow stage, but they are sweetest when fully red and ripe. CDF.

PR30: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 60 seeds) - \$4.50

Tangerine Pimento (90 days) These 12-18” plants make about 8-12 fruits with 5 lobes and thick, crunchy bright orange flesh that is wonderfully sweet. A delightful late Summer garden treat. Beautiful to behold. We grow them in a greenhouse to extend the late season harvest until about Thanksgiving in our locale. FCF.

PR7: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; 1 g - \$10.00

NEW! Variegated Chocolate Mini-Bell (70-75 days) Just WOW! This little snacking pepper is as delicious as it looks, and its plant is pretty enough to fit right into the most stunning ornamental garden. The mini bell-shaped fruit is 3 ½ inches long and 2 ½ inches wide. It starts out green with white stripes and matures through red with white and finally to chocolate with red stripes. Tasty at any stage, it’s sweet and crispy. The bushy plants are bedecked with vibrant, variegated foliage. A great crop for in the garden or place them in containers prominently on the patio where you can impress your guests! SSF.

FVVCMB01: Packet (2/5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; 1 g - \$10.00

PUMPKIN

Cucurbita pepo – Origin: Mexico

Growing Tips: See Cucumbers

Cinderella aka Rogue Vif D’Etampes (See full listing in Winter Squash, page 48)

Early Dakota Howden (90-100 days) A great strain of the Howden pumpkin has been selected for early maturity, shortening the required growing season by 15-20 days. A classic jack-o’-lantern type with fruits averaging 20-22 lbs. with strong handles. A premium selection from the Podall family in North Dakota. PRO.

PK2: Packet (3 g. ≈ 25 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 175

seeds) - \$15.00

Winter Luxury (100 days) Making a comeback because of its excellent flavor for pumpkin pies. Many pumpkins have very watery, bland flesh, but not Winter Luxury! Uniquely netted orange skin over thick flesh. Sprawling vines produce 3-4 fruits that are 5-7 lbs. each. LKF.

PK1: Packet (3 g. ≈ 25 seeds) \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 175 seeds) - \$15.00

RADISH

Raphanus sativus – Origin: Indo/Burma

Growing Tips: See Carrots

Cherry Belle (30 days) The market standard for open-pollinated, round, red radishes. A very uniform producer of crisp brilliant scarlet radishes with pure white flesh. Mild flavor while young. OFS.

RD5: Packet (2 ½ g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (half ounce) - \$12

Daikon, Miyashige (50 days) Japanese radish with white roots and pale green shoulders. 12-18” long, and 2-3” in diameter. Remains crisp and tender despite growing large. Sow in late summer for Fall harvest. Great in salads, slaws, stir fries, and Kimchi. Stores well. SSF.

DR1: Packet (2 ½ g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

French Breakfast (25 days) Classic heirloom with an elongated shaped and a pleasing mix of scarlet-red on top and white on bottom. Grows very rapidly and is best enjoyed while they are young and tender. Distinctly mild, pungent flavor. Grown since 1880s. TRS.

RD1: Packet (2 ½ g. ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

Misato Rose (60 days) Watermelon radish is characterized by scarlet-red flesh with a green/white skin, grown from late Summer planting (throughout August) for autumn harvest and storage for winter use. The flavor and texture of ‘Misato Rose’ is sweet and turnip-like, with a mild radish finish. Spaced 4” apart, these roots get 4-6” in diameter, and make some serious winter food that is strikingly colorful and nutritious. Makes a fantastic ingredient for Kim chi, is beautiful when shredded with Cole slaw and carrot, or sliced and slivered into winter salads. Not



RADISH

Raphanus sativa – Origin: SE Asia

Radishes are the darling of the vegetable garden largely on account of their rapid growth and easy success. While there is some uncertainty to where the wild form of modern radishes first emerged, there is archeological evidence from southeast Asia and then later historical evidence in 300 BCE. They were one of the first European crops brought to the Americas in the early 1500's. The large, elongated, mild, white Daikon types were bred in Asia and have become mainstays in Chinese, Japanese and Korean cuisine. A black skinned variety was developed in Spain and another that is cultivated for its edible seedpods has been consumed in SE Asia for centuries (our "Rat Tail variety is one of these types). The sharp, spicy flavor that develops in radishes as they age results from the chemical compounds that accumulate in their roots including glucosinolate, myrosinase and isothiocyanate. Radish seeds are commonly used for producing edible sprouts. Radishes can also be planted as an overwintering cover crop which has nemotodicial and dynamic accumulator properties.

suitable for spring planting. WGS.

RD8: Packet (2 1/2 g ~ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

Pink Beauty (30 days) A pretty, round, pink radish that remains crisp and sweet without getting pithy. Can be bunched with the cherry belle and plum purple for an Easter egg mix! WGS.

RD6: Packet (2 1/2 g. ~ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

Plum Purple (30 days) A delightful quick-growing garden beauty that retains its crisp texture and mild, sweet flavor to a larger size than most other radishes. Beautiful amethyst skin over bright white flesh. Selected for resistance to wire worms over multiple generations. SSF.

RD2: Packet (2 1/2 g. ~ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

RUTABAGA

Brassica napus – Origin: Scandinavia or Russia

Gilfeather's Turnip (85 days) An accidental cross between a rutabaga and a turnip. Frank Morton says, "Its leaves have the color and shape of rutabaga, with a good kale-like flavor. The root is shaped like a football rather than a sphere, lacks the purple top of both common turnips and rutabaga, has the color of a white turnip (as opposed to the yellowish flesh of common rutabaga), with a texture and flavor intermediate between the two." WGS.

RG1: Packet (1 g. ~ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

Nodmorska (90 days) This is seed collected in Lithuania in 2006 by the Seed Ambassadors Project. Large, vigorous and early maturing. Green tops, sweet golden flesh with a

hint of mustard spiciness. A great winter staple that holds in the ground quite well. HOO.

RG2: Packet (1 g. ~ 250 seeds) - \$4.50


SHALLOTS

see listing with Onions

SPINACH

Spinacia oleracea – Origin: Central Asia

Growing Tips: See Greens

Abundant Bloomsdale  (50 days) A sweet, tender, savoyed spinach on upright stems. Bred by Organic Seed Alliance, and named after Abundant Life Seed Foundation where breeding took place. Great for Spring planting, or over-wintering. Bolt-resistant. OFS.

SP2: Packet (2 g ~ 200 seeds) - \$4.00; One Ounce (~ 2200 seeds) - \$15.00


Long Standing Bloomsdale (50 days) One of America's longest standing commercial OP varieties found in field-scale production since 1925. For eating qualities few compare to it. Darkest green, savoyed oval leaves are held erect by sturdy stems, and are highly productive from spring plantings. An adaptive workhorse variety of old. WGS.

SP3: Packet (2 g ~ 200 seeds) - \$4.00; One Ounce (~ 2200 seeds) - \$15.00

Monnopa (45-60 days) A wonderful, round-leafed variety with a large stature purported to be the sweetest tasting

of all spinaches largely on account of it being low in oxalic acid. Leaves can grow up to 8" long. LKF.

SP6: Packet (2 g ~ 200 seeds) - \$4.00

Popeye   (40-50 days) A farm-bred original created by combining the best traits of a variety of savoy-leaved spinaches into an open-pollinated, inter-breeding population. Leaf color is very dark green with a wrinkled savoyed shape that really adds loft to raw salads. In our trials this variety bolted a good 2 weeks later than any other spinaches. SSF.

SP4: Packet (2 g ~ 200 seeds) - \$4.00; One Ounce (~ 2200 seeds) - \$15.00

Winter Bloomsdale (45 days) A classic open-pollinated strain introduced in 1925 that is well-selected in Washington for its upright, dark-green savoyed leaves and terrific spinach flavor. Performs better than most varieties in the heat, but really excels in Spring and Fall plantings. Winter-hardy in well-drained soils yielding the first field spinach of the year. NHF.

SP1: Packet (2 g ~ 200 seeds) - \$4.00

SUMMER SQUASH

Cucurbita pepo (unless otherwise noted) – Origin: Meso-America

Growing Tips: See Cucumbers

Scallop, Custard White (55 days) This is a nice Italian heirloom strain of "patty pan"-type summer squash that produces flattened disk-shaped fruit with lobes around the edges that are a creamy, off-white color. When picked young and repeatedly their flavor is tender and creamy with a mild sweetness. Bush growth habit lends to success when growing in containers. SSF.

SS5: Packet (2 g. ~ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Tromboncino (60 days summer squash – 90 days mature) *Curcubita moschata* – A unique Italian heirloom squash that can be harvested young as a rich, full-flavored summer squash, which is much preferred to traditional zucchini by many Italians who call it "zucchini rampicante". Harvested at 8-12" long, it is delicious roasted, grilled, grated raw into salads or stuffed in ravioli. It can also be left to mature as a long keeping winter squash related to Butternut squash.

Has vigorous growing vines that give rise to elongated serpentine fruits that can grow up to 3 feet long. SSF.

WS25: Packet (6 g ~ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Yellow Crookneck (50 days) A tried-and-true variety with exceptional productivity of tender, smooth, yellow fruits with an intriguing twist. Bush habit helps to save space in the garden. The flavor of this variety is rich and creamy, delightful steamed and mashed with butter! SSF.

SS3: Packet (2 g. ~ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Zucchini, Costata Romanesco (55 days) Delicious Italian heirloom produces pale green fruits with distinct ribs. Although it yields lower than hybrid varieties, its flavor is far superior- creamy, nutty and with great texture. Exceptionally large blossoms lend themselves well to frying. HOO.

SS1: Packet (2 g. ~ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Zucchini, Dark Star (50 days) A new open-pollinated zucchini developed by Eel River, California organic grower, Bill Reynolds. It has been bred as a market gardener workhorse alternative to hybrids. Spineless stalks prevent damage to fruits while harvesting. Long harvest window is a good trait for farmer and gardener alike. Vigorous. RMF.

SS2: Packet (2 g. ~ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; ounce - \$20; 1/4 lb. - \$65

Zucchini, Golden (60 days) Introduced in 1973 by Burpee Seed Company. A compact bush-type plant that is perfect for those with limited space in their gardens. It is a prolific producer of dazzling gold zucchinis that are tastiest when eaten young. Frequent harvesting of small fruits encourages more fruit to grow. SSF.

SS3: Packet (2 g. ~ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; ounce - \$20

SWISS CHARD

Beta vulgaris – Origin: Mediterranean

Growing Tips: See Greens & Beets


Golden (50 days) A nice heirloom strain originally from Abundant Life Seed Foundation. Emerald green baby leaves with yellow stems are especially mild and sweet cut salad. Stem color intensifies to almost orange with age. Provides a really nice color contrast as baby leaves in salad. WGS.

SC5: Packet (2 g. ~ 100 seeds) - \$4.00



Pink Passion (50 days) Resurrected from obscurity by Wild Garden Seeds, this striking chard has the brightest pink, wide petioles you can imagine, and unusually smooth dark green leaves that you are bound to love. Remarkably lovely. This is edible ornamental landscaping at its finest! WGS.

SC6: Packet (2 g.≈100 seeds) \$4.00

Prismatic Rainbow  (60 days) This is our own strain selected for the past decade. Prismatic Rainbow has leaves in shades of green, red, pink, yellow, orange and stripes. Highly ornamental, it's a beautiful sight to behold! Selected for resistance to leaf miners, it has wide petioles and upright growth habit. SSF.

SC2: Packet (2 g. ≈ 100 seeds) - \$4.00; One Ounce (≈ 2,100 seeds) - \$12.00

Ruby Red (55 days) This is the standard for red chard. A selection by John Navazio, it has deep, ruby-red stems and dark green leaves with a pleasing savoyed rump. Can be used young as a baby leaf in salad mix for some color. Try sautéing with balsamic vinegar and sweet onions - delightful! LRF.

SC4: Packet (2 g. ≈ 100 seeds) - \$4.00; One Ounce (≈ 2,100 seeds) - \$12.00

TOMATOES

Solanum lycopersicum – **Origin:** Mexico

Planting: Start indoors with bottom heat, as the seeds require warmth to germinate successfully. Ideally the soil temperature should be 70-80°F. Once sprouted, we try to grow big transplants in 2-4" pots, setting them out after any risk of frost has passed (early June here in SW Oregon).

Spacing: We grow tomatoes spaced at 2' if trellised or 3' apart if not trellised (as in the case of Roma types). Fertility: Tomatoes are a heavy feeding crop that likes plenty of nitrogen, so pour on the compost.

Cultural Tips: There are two main clans of tomatoes: determinates - like Roma tomatoes that produce most of their fruit in one concentrated set and do not require trellising; and indeterminates that keep flowering and making fruit the entire season and do require trellising. Trellising is best done in stages as the plants grow up. There are various methods including using tomato cages, wire fencing, or the "Florida weave" – which is

staking every 6-8 feet and "sandwiching" the plants between parallel wires spaced every 8-10". This method results in a flat "wall" of tomatoes that receive equal sunlight and are easy to harvest. Using 18-gauge wire works well, can be reused for many seasons, and does not sag. Harvest: Let fruit ripen on the vine. Pick tomatoes regularly to keep them producing more fruits. Use clippers for heirloom types to avoid damaging plants.

Seed Specs: Average of 7-12,000 seeds/ounce.

* **Days to Maturity** is from Transplant Date

TOMATOES - Purple

Berkeley Tie Dye (75-90 days) A remarkable, large-fruited specimen with green fruit with yellow and red stripes. Cream- green flesh infused with various shades of red and yellow is complex, fruity and somewhat low acid. It's likely that you haven't seen anything like this. 8-20-ounce fruits. Bred by Brad Gates of Wild Boar Farms. SSF.

TM35: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Black Russian (85 days) Large (6-10 oz)-fruited heirloom with purple/mahogany/brown fruits with a mild lobed shape and dark green shoulders. Intensely rich, smoky-sweet flavor is considered by many to be among the best tasting tomatoes. Somewhat compact Indeterminate vines. WGF.

TM71: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Cherokee Purple (80-90 days) A popular producer of 8-12 oz. fruits that are a combination of red, green and purplish brown. Highly-flavorful heirloom slicer that regularly places at or near the top of taste tests. Medium vigorous vines benefit from trellising to ensure that fruit quality is enhanced. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM22: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Chestnut Chocolate (80 days) Lovely, 1-2 oz. chestnut chocolate-colored fruits with that wonderful, sweet, rich flavor that we have come to expect in the darker brown-colored fruits. Very prolific and hardy plants. Bred by Brad Gates of Wild Boar Farms. SSF.

TM38: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Japanese Black Trifele (80 days) This beauty is the shape and size of a Bartlett pear, with a beautiful red-brick color. The fruits are perfect and smooth with no cracks and a firm, meaty texture with a complex and dynamic smooth flavor. Color is green-shouldered fading to red, then purple/black at the base and are about 3" long and 8-12 ounces in weight. Despite the name, this was bred in Russia and has determinate potato-leaved vines. One of the best. SSF.

TM50: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

TOMATOES - Cherry / Plum

Barry's Crazy Cherry aka Lemon drop (80 days) This plant has enormous sets of oblong cherry tomatoes (up to 40 in a cluster!). A multi-flora variety. Pale yellow fruits have a somewhat lemon shape and look to them, such that we began to call this variety lemon drops. Mild sweet flavor means that you can eat a lot of these. Bred by Brad Gates of Wild Boar Farms. SSF.

TM34: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Black Cherry (60 days) A refreshing break from the ordinary, this purple/brown cherry tomato has incredibly abundant 1" diameter fruits with a complex, rich, sweet flavor. Very productive with vigorous vines that can top 6', so stake accordingly or you'll be traversing a jungle of tangled tomato vines for more of these tasty treats. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM1: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Black Plum (80 days) A gorgeous Russian variety that produces a steady crop of 2" elongated plum-shaped fruits with a beautiful deep-mahogany color. Fruit resembles a small paste tomato but with thinner skin. Unique, sweet tangy flavor. Determinate. TRS.

TM28: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Blueberry (75-85 days) A vigorous indeterminate cherry that produces heavy clusters of 8-12 dark purple and golden yellow fruits that are very high in the phytonutrient Anthocyanin. Foliage is tinged purple as well. A unique addition to summer salads! SSF.

TM66: Packet (1/4 g.≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Camp Joy (65 days) A productive and dependable large red cherry tomato (about 1-1 ¼") from Jim Nelson & Teri

Chanturai who possibly received the original seed from the late horticultural master, Alan Chadwick as it is quite similar to the "Chadwick Cherry" variety that we also offer. Abundant clusters of fruits have a mild, but full sweet flavor. SSF. **TM53:** Packet (1/4 g.≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Champagne Bubbles aka White Currant (80 days)

Solanum pimpinellaefolium – Has a very vigorous growth habit that requires trellising. Produces very abundant fruit sets of small (3/4-1") round, pale yellow fruits the color of Champagne. Flavor is very sweet and amazes all who try it. Dare I say – our sweetest cherry tomato?! SSF.

TM56: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Chocolate Cherry (80 days) Excellent, purple cherry tomato ranked solidly at the top in our taste tests. Indeterminate. Vigorous vines grow ample tresses of 1" fruits. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM47: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Doucet's Plum (65-75 days) This red plum-shaped fruit, 1-1.5" diameter, matures early and continues producing all season long. Crack resistant and a good flavor. Use it in salads, sauces and for drying. Indeterminate. SSF.


TM6: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Galina's Cherry (60 days) A very early-maturing, yellow cherry tomato brought back from Siberia by seedsman, Bill McDorman in 1991. Flavor is a nicely balanced sweet/tart that is highly palatable. Very crack-resistant and keeps well on the vine and off, so that you can enjoy them much later in the fall when the sugar-bomb prima donnas have all since split and molded into grossness. SSF.

TM39: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Gold Berry (75 days) The unripe fruits are amethyst purple and they ripen to yellow. A selection out of Indigo Blue Berries. Great flavor fruits that are half bright yellow and half deep black/purple. A charming characteristic of this variety is that there is often a little yellow star set against the darker purple where the calyx (or "hat" in the popular lingo) was. Indeterminate. Bred by Brad Gates. SSF.

TM36: Packet (1/4 g. seeds) - \$4.50

JoJo  (75 days) This began as an effort to stabilize a hybrid red cherry called "Jasper". It is a very vigorously



growing to 8' tall indeterminate type that definitely needs trellising. It produces abundant clusters of small (1/2"), bright red (with occasional yellow & orange) cherry tomatoes that are exceptionally sweet. SSF.

TM31: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Norwood Meiners (80 days) Lovely clusters of red-stripped and orange cherry tomatoes. Very nice sweet tomato flavor. Very good production. Named after a tomato aficionado, Norwood who was a great historian and passionate gardener from Mandeville, Louisiana. Bred by Brad Gates of Wild Boar Farms. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM42: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Orange Centiflor (80 days) Indeterminate plants with hyper-tresses (multiflora) of orange tasty cherry tomatoes. A remarkable thing to behold if you have never grown this type of tomato, and while we've never found one with 100 actual fruits – they may have up to 40 in a cluster. Peace Seedlings Original. Indeterminate. FCF.

TM43: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Peacevine Cherry (78 days) Stabilized from the hybrid Sweet 100 by Dr. Alan Kapular of Peace Seeds. The rambunctious vines produce an astounding amount of 1" round red fruits, borne in clusters of 6-10. Flavor is excellent, sweet/tart. You'll find yourself gorging on them in the garden. Contains very high levels of Vitamin C and gamma-amino butyric acid, a natural nervous system sedative, hence the name. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM10: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Red Centiflor (80 days) Centiflor = hundred flowers arranged on a hyper-tress. Must be grown and seen to be believed. Centiflor trait is the result of a cross between two wild tomatoes (*Solanum humboldtii* and *Solanum habrochaites*) performed by Dr. Alan "Mushroom" Kapular and perfected over many years of selection. ¾" sweet red fruits are borne in large, loose clusters up to 40! Bred by Peace Seeds. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM44: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Red Pear aka Red Fig (70-80 days) Very vigorous vines produce copious quantities of delightful 1.75" x 1" pear-shaped fruits that are scarlet-red. Delightful sweet mild flavor really spruces up salads. Crack resistant. One of our

favorites. Originally brought from Italy. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM12: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$3.50

Sunrise Bumblebee (70-85 days) A charming oblong cherry with 1 ¼" fruits that are swirls of yellow, gold and red – a real conversation starter that makes it fun to share with others. Flavor is bright, sweet and mild with less acid than most tomatoes. Indeterminate growth habit benefits from staking. SSF.

TM57: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Sweet Orange II (65 days) A unique open-pollinated orange cherry tomato that is exceptionally productive. Crack resistant. Bred for higher sugar levels, it is a delicious garden snack tantalizing taste buds with an abundance of bright sweet fruits. Indeterminate. LKF.

TM13: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Yellow Centiflor (80 days) Hyper-tresses of ¾" yellow cherry tomatoes on indeterminate vine. Highly novel and intriguing, a real garden conversation starter. Try it for yourself! Peace Seeds original bred by Dr. Alan Kapular of Peace Seeds. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM46: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Yellow Pear (70-80 days) Rampant indeterminate vines produce clusters of small (1.5 - 2" x .75 - 1" diameter), yellow pear-shaped fruits. Heirloom from 1805 with a mild flavor. Great eye appeal for fresh eating. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM17: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9-7

TOMATOES - Green Slicers

Green Zebra (80-90 days) Very unique dark green and yellow stripes on 1.5-2" fruits that are quite a conversation starter. It is tarter (described as 'spicy' and 'zingy') than regular tomatoes, and matures early. Green Zebra was bred by Tom Wagner and introduced in 1983. Indeterminate. WGF.

TM26: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Moldovan Green (80 days) This is a large heirloom type with 8-12 oz fruits that are a flattened globe and picked when green with a golden glow under the skin. Flesh is an intriguing lime green with darker translucent green around the seed cavity. Their flavor is out-of-this-world pleasantly sweet and rich with no acidity and perfect texture. They

surprisingly became our FAVORITE! fresh eating tomato.

Try them and you'll see. SSF.

TM61: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

TOMATOES - Paste

Amish Paste (80-90 days) High-yielding and produces large, meaty fruits with great texture and flavor. It has very good flavor for a paste tomato. One of our most popular tomatoes! Determinate. SSF.

TM23: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Polish Linguisa (75 days) An early-maturing, large-fruited (2-5 ounce), sausage-shaped heirloom brought from Poland in the 1800s. Solid, meaty fruits are quite flavorful and pleasing for a paste type. Versatile and beautiful, with a unique feature of a somewhat indented "nipple" at the blossom end of the fruit. SSF.

TM64: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Speckled Roman Paste (80-90 days) Originally developed by Seed Savers Exchange member John Swenson, this is a charmingly unique paste tomato with orange skin streaked with gold stripes. Fruits are 6-8 oz and produce very little juice so they are suitable for drying or canning. Determinate. SSF.

TM55: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Spitze (80 days) – A Romanian heirloom with 4-6" long somewhat pear-shaped paste tomatoes that are meaty, solid and contain few seeds. While they work great for canning and drying, their flavor is good enough to enjoy eating as a fresh tomato. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM65: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

TOMATOES - Pink Slicers

Brandywine (80-90 days) This variety has reigned supreme for years as the winner of many taste tests for its complex, rich, well balanced flavor. Fruits are 5-10 oz with occasional pleating or lobing to its squat globes that are 3-4" across. Skin is a deep pink flavor and the seed cavity is fairly small for an heirloom type. Determinate, potato leaf type. SSF.

TM70: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Granny Cantrell's (80 days) Lettie Cantrell was given seeds from a World War II soldier returning home from

Germany. Large Pink/Red beefsteak type fruits can weigh up to 2 lbs and are slightly flattened and lobed. A favorite in our taste tests in on-farm trials. Classic, heirloom, full-bodied flavor that makes it a regular winner of tomato taste offs. Indeterminate. TRS.

TM49: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Oaxacan Pink (69-80 days) An heirloom hailing from one of centers of diversity for our food crops – Oaxaca, Mexico. This is a variety that harkens back to more primitive forms of tomato, but it's a treasure in the garden today as well. Interesting 2-3 oz pleated/ribbed & flattened pink/red fruits are 3-4 oz and have a thin skin and plenty of delicious juice. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM52: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Polish Giant (80-90 days) A delightful heirloom that yields huge 2 lb. round pink fruits with rich, juicy, balanced flavor without much acidity. One of our favorites here! A suitable, dependable market variety. SSF.

TM59: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Soldacki (80-90 days) Hailing from Krakow, Poland, this large, pink heirloom slicer produces 1 lb. lobed, flattened, pink fruits with thin skin on potato leafed vines. Flavorful and complex with thicker, meatier flesh than other heirlooms as is consistent with most Polish and Hungarian varieties. SSF.

TM58: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

TOMATOES - Red Slicers

Burbank Slicing (70-80 days) Developed by the infamous Luther Burbank, this variety is a reliable producer of 4-6 oz round, red fruits on bush habit plants that do not require trellising. Very pleasant sweet/tart flavor. Crack resistant and disease tolerant. Indeterminate. WTF.

TM2: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Chesnovy (85 days) *Solanum esculentum* A unique cultivar from Ukraine. All tomatoes are originally from the Mexican highlands near Oaxaca. This variety is unlike anything that you've ever seen! Rather than a globe shaped fruit more typical of tomatoes, Chesnovy's fruits look like a bunch of cherry tomatoes all connected together. Fruits can grow up to 14 ounces and are definitely a conversation starter. Another name for them is "the traveler's tomato", as travelers would carry them on journeys and tear off chunks to eat out of hand. Flavor is



mild sweet and approachable. SSF.

FVTOCY01: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Crimson Sprinter (65 days) Brilliant red 3-4-oz fruit that is 2-2.5" across ripens well in cooler climates and comes on early when field grown. Thicker skin helps it hold well as a market variety. Developed by Professor T. Graham in Guelph, Ontario. Unique in that it is an early variety that has the "crimson" gene that confers high lycopene content. Indeterminate. PRO.

TM62: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Dakota Sport (65-75 days) Ultra-glossy, thin-skinned, crack-resistant, bright red tomato. This tomato was a sport selected from the original Crimson Sprinter variety by North Dakota farmer David Podoll. Its striking, shiny appearance, superior flavor, vigorous production, and disease-resistance makes it a real standout in the field, at the market, and at the table. 5-7 oz medium slicer that matures early and tolerates cool conditions. Indeterminate. PRO.

TM69: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Geranium Kiss (80 days) Stocky 2' determinate plants that grow like a nice bush. Would make an excellent tomato for urban and container gardens. Another gem from the hyper-tress breeding work of Dr. Alan Kapuler. Compact plants produce an impressive flush of 20-70, 1oz fruits, 3-4 sets, a "one-stake wonder" Peace Seeds original. Dwarf determinate. SSF.

TM40: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Hungarian Heart (80 days) This is a gorgeous, large fruited "ox-heart" shaped heirloom from Budapest, Hungary with solid fruits that grow up to a pound. Meaty and flavorful fruit does not form a juicy core and has very few seeds. Versatile fruit is excellent for fresh eating or canning. Determinate, potato leaf plants. SSF.

TM60: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Legend (80 days) A University of Oregon release that is late blight resistant, a real blessing in wet summer locales where this fungal pathogen can wipe out fewer hardy varieties. Fruits are deep red, 3-4" half-pound beauties.

Flavor is rich and full, like a red tomato should be. Produces reliably where others fail! Determinate. SSF.

TM21: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Medford (80 days) Bred by the late Dr. Tex Frazier of Oregon State University, Medford produces large, 3-6-oz crack-resistant fruits that are 2-3" across with rich flavor on vigorous determinate vines. A reliable field tomato with solid yields. SSF.

TM67: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Oregon Spring (70 days) An exceptionally early tomato developed at OSU that thrives amidst cool moist weather. Produces 3-5-oz round, 2.5-3", nearly seedless red fruits on compact plants. Very productive with a heavy early fruit set from bushy plants with a determinate growth habit. SSF.

TM67: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

ORLST (80-85 days) The name stands for Oregon Large Slicing Tomato and was stabilized from the hybrid, Whopper (F1), by Dr. Alan Kapuler. ORLST can produce impressively large 1-2 lb. (however 6-10 oz is more common), flattened, red 3-4" fruits with few seeds, a nice firm texture and great rich flavor. Quite productive. Mildly indeterminate. SSF.

TM9: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Peron Sprayless (70 days) Introduced in 1951 from Greece, Peron Sprayless is an early, vigorous mid-season tomato with good crack-resistance and exceptional disease-resistance. Deep-red 4-6 oz. fruits are 2-3" globe-shaped with a rich, sweet flavor that has stood the test of time. Outperforms hybrids. Mildly indeterminate. SSF.

TM11: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Red Calabash (80-90) Originally from the Zapotec peoples of Mexico, brought to northern shores by horticultural adventurer Gabriel Howarth. Delights the eyes with its flattened, bright red, pleated fruits that are 3-4" across and have a wonderful sweet tomato flavor. It looks like a medium-small version of the pumpkin-shaped large heirloom tomatoes, which reveals its semi-landrace origins. Mildly indeterminate. SSF.

TM20: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) \$4.50

Rutgers (80-90 days) The legendary Jersey tomato, introduced in 1934, is a cross between J.T.D. (an old New Jersey variety from the Campbell Soup Co.) and Marglobe. Bred to be a true workhorse variety in a time when 36,000 acres

of tomatoes were being grown in the Garden State! It is a very dependable, smooth-skinned, medium-sized (3-5 oz, 2-3"), red slicer with good crack and disease-resistance. Tall vines, Fusarium resistance. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM54: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Sasha's Altai (60 days) Brought from Siberia by Bill McDorman, "In August, 1989, I was in Irkutsk, Siberia looking for seeds, especially tomato seeds. Hank Bernbaum, our translator, introduced us to a dear Siberian friend of his, Sasha. With bright face and kind eyes, Sasha proclaimed he knew where to find seeds to the best tomato in all of Siberia. He asked us if we wanted some seeds." Very early maturing 2-3-oz red slicers that have a much firmer, meatier texture than other early varieties. Determinate. SSF.

TM45: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Silver Fir Tree (60 days) An exceptionally, early-ripening Russian variety with very unique ferny/lacey foliage and a compact growth habit that lends itself to container growing. Fruits are 2-3", flattened round red 3-4-oz globes with a mild, tangy flavor. In our trials it showed significant disease susceptibility, so it's really most well-suited to drier conditions where blight is not a concern. Determinate bushes. SSF.

TM63: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Skorspelka (70 days) Fairly rare, once wild tomato bearing 2-4oz, red ripening 2" fruits that are more or less identical to regular tomatoes. Compact growth habit. Very productive over a long season. Scored very high in our on-farm taste tests, with comments such as fruity, deep, rich and sweet. Russian heirloom. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM32: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Stupice (55-75 days) Routinely one of the earliest maturing varieties. Forest Shomer, founder of the Abundant Life Seed Foundation (ALSF), received this variety from Czechoslovakian tomato breeder named Milan Sodomka in 1976. 2-4 oz, 2-3" fruits are borne in clusters and are bright red and fine-flavored. Performs well in cool Summer climates. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM27: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Thessaloniki (60-80 days) A Greek heirloom tomato that was introduced to the USA in the 1950's by Glecklers Seedsmen of Ohio. It produces medium large (2-3"), red

uniform fruit weighing 3-6 oz. with excellent flavor, high yields and disease resistance. An early popular variety perfect for home or market; keeps well. In our taste trials it was among the highest rated red slicers with a rich smoky flavor! Mildly indeterminate. SSF.

TM14: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

Wisconsin 55 (75 days) Large, smooth red slicer from the U. of Wisconsin that produces uniform 2-3" round 4-7-ounce fruits that hold very well on the vine. Strong skin and solid walls give this tomato the workhorse characteristics that could make it a main crop tomato for market growers. Flavor is full, rich and satisfying. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM16: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9

TOMATOES - Yellow / Orange Slicers

Dakota Gold (80 days) This is a light-yellow beefsteak tomato that can grow to 2 lbs., but typically 3-8 oz and about 3" across. They are sweet, very fruity, and have a delicate pink blush in the centers. Quite productive for a large-fruited type. Delicious and wonderful! Indeterminate. SSF.

TM33: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Garden Peach (65 days) Originally from Peru, where they are known as Coconas, this heirloom is colored exactly like a peach and has a sweet mild flavor. Fruits are 2-4 oz. and perfect for salads. The vines are prolific and very easy to grow in poor soil. Garden Peaches have soft skins and mature quickly. SSF.

TM30: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

German Streaked (80 days) Large 8-12-oz flattened fruits are a beautiful yellow/orange/red marbled pattern. Particularly attractive when sliced. Flavor is very fruity and complex and reminiscent of fruits from more tropical locales. My favorite! Indeterminate. SSF.

TM7: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Marvel Striped (90-110 days) Originally from the Zapotec peoples of Mexico. Produces large 10-16 oz. fruits on indeterminate vines. Fruits are yellow/orange with a lobed, pleated shape, and very few seeds. Complex, fruity and tasty. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM8: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk Pkt. (1/2 g. ≈ 150 seeds) - \$9



Nebraska Wedding (90 days) First listed in the 1983 Seed Savers Exchange Yearbook by Dorothy Beiswenger of Crookston, Minnesota who originally received the seeds from a Mrs. Englert of Sandpoint, Idaho, who was seventy-two years old at that time. Mrs. Englert told a story that her pioneer ancestors from Minnesota had brought the seeds with them when they settled in western Nebraska in the late 1800's. It was Mrs. Englert's claim that the seeds of this tomato were given to Nebraska brides as wedding gifts. Fruits are large (2-3", 4-7 oz) and more orange than yellow. They scored very high in our on-farm taste tests and their color and appearance were found to be very pleasing. SSF.

TM71: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Valencia (75 days) Smooth, round fruits that are about 8 oz are the perfect size for being a versatile staple in your garden. Wonderful, mild, low-acid and sweet in flavor. Vigorous, adaptable plants. An all-around workhorse variety. Indeterminate. SSF.

TM54: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Yellow Brandywine (75-100 days) Indeterminate, fuzzy potato-leaf vines that make humongous 1-2+ lb. fruits that are flattened with occasional ribbing. Delicious creamy texture and complex bouquet will satisfy the most discriminating tomato connoisseur. SSF.

TM18: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Yellow Stuffing (70-80 days) This was a find from a seed swap years ago. Yellow Stuffing heirloom open-pollinated tomato is a tomato like no other. It looks more like a bell pepper than a tomato, especially on the inside. Yellow Stuffing has a mild flavor, and is great when stuffed with meat, potatoes, onions, and carrots. Mildly indeterminate. SSF.

TM24: Packet (1/4 g. ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

TOMATO RELATIVES

TOMATILLO, Golden Husk (85 days) *Physalis philadelphica* - This is the ticket for the salsa verde that will dazzle dinner guests at your gala garden soiree, making hearts flutter longingly for mariachi band music and a dance partner who's smooth on the shoes! Often self-sows and naturalizes in gardens. FCF.

TL1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$4.50

TOMATILLO, Purple de Milpa (75 days) *Physalis phila-*

delphica - A Milpa is a family corn field in Meso-America that typically has quite a bit of plant diversity of food crops growing in it, one of which is these pretty purple/green tomatillos. 1-2" fruit is delicious roasted, stewed, in salsa or many other dishes. A gorgeous, easy-to-grow plant that typically begins to volunteer once established. SSF.

TL2: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$4.50

WATERMELON

Citrullus lanatus (formerly *C. vulgaris*) - **Origin:** Western Africa

Growing Tips: See Cucumbers

Harvest tips: Some folks try to determine ripeness through a series of percussive thumping techniques, listening for subtle variations in the reverberation that the melon makes. I find this to be akin to a mysterious form of divination and difficult to successfully pick a ripe fruit. Enter the "pigtail test": Where the fruit attaches to the vine is a small spiraling tendril-- the pigtail. Once this turns brown from green, it is ripe. To be absolutely certain I usually wait to see if that pigtail and the one next to it turn brown.

Early Yellow Moonbeam (80-90 days) Originated as a hybrid called Yellow Doll and was stabilized over the last 2 decades as a result of the work of Dr. Alan Kapular. A reliable producer of 3-8 lb. fruits with bright, lemon-yellow, crisp, sweet flesh. Very thin rind that has been known to crack open when handled roughly. Refined flavor. Productive variety for northern growers. SSF.

WM1: Packet (2 g ≈ 70 seeds) - \$4.50

Moon & Stars (80 days) Take a bite out of this galaxy of taste. Named for the yellow dots, 'stars', and 1-2" 'moons' that are speckled over the dark green skin. The flesh is deep red with large tan seeds that are the perfect ammo for seed spitting. Not as sweet as Crimson Sweet, but very pleasant and refreshing nonetheless, with fine texture and depth. Can grow up to 40 pounds! RCF.

WM3: Packet (2 g ≈ 70 seeds) - \$4.50

Moon & Stars Gold (95-95 days) Rare, this is the yellow-fleshed strain of this fine heirloom. Very delicious and have beautiful, yellow-orange flesh that is very sweet. The large fruit can grow to 40 lbs., and they have large,

WATERMELON

Citrullus lanatus - **Origin:** Western Africa

Watermelons are a trailing vine that originated from the bitter melon of Western Africa that was selected for sweetness by early farmers over the centuries to arrive at the fruit that is so widely cherished today. There is evidence from seeds in Pharaoh tombs of watermelon cultivation in ancient Egypt. The sweet watermelon was formally described by Carl Linnaeus in 1753 and given the name ***Cucurbita citrullus***. It was reassigned to the genus ***Citrullus*** in 1836. The Moors introduced watermelons from N. Africa into Spain by 936 BCE. Spanish colonists introduced watermelons to N. America (in Florida first) by 1576. It was grown widely by African slaves who already had a culture around its cultivation from their homelands in Africa where it originated. Native Americans adopted growing them throughout the Mississippi river valley by the early 1600s. Seedless watermelons were initially developed in 1939 by Japanese scientists who were able to create seedless triploid hybrids.

Seedless watermelons became more popular in the 21st century, rising to nearly 85% of total watermelon sales in the United States in 2014. Being subtropical vines, watermelons thrive with a nice long warm growing season of at least 100 days of frost-free weather.

yellow "moons and stars" covering their nearly black rinds. A favorite variety of many. Draws rave reviews! A great variety for farmers' markets. SSF.

WM7: Packet (1 ½ g ≈ 70 seeds) - \$4.50

Sweet Dakota Rose (85 days) A workhorse selected by Dan Podoll at Prairie Road Seed from the venerable Crimson Sweet that can hold its own against any hybrid out there. Fine, sweet flavor with incredible smooth texture. Small seeds don't get in the way of enjoying the crisp red flesh. Produces 5-6 fruits that are generally about 10-15 lbs. Rind is light green with dark green stripes. SSF.

WM5: Packet (2 g ≈ 70 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 650 seeds) - \$20.00

WINTER SQUASH

Cucurbita pepo - **Origin:** Oaxaca, Mexico

Cucurbita maxima - **Origin:** South America

Cucurbita moschata - **Origin:** Southern meso-America / Northern S.America

Growing Tips: See Cucumbers

Baby Blue Hubbard (95 days) *Cucurbita maxima* - A classic heirloom downsized to a more manageable size for today's smaller families. The original Blue Hubbard can grow to enormous proportions, meaning that cutting into one is both a project and a commitment! Pale slate gray

fruits are 5-7 pounds and have a sweet smooth flesh that lends itself well to soup, pie or fresh eating. HOO.

WS27: Packet - 3 g (~30 seeds) = \$4.50

Baby Butternut, Burpee's Butterbush (90 days) *Cucurbita moschata* - Excellent early-maturing butternut, with compact vines (4-5 ft.). Flesh is deep reddish-orange, moist and deliciously sweet. Long keeper. Yields 1.5 - 4 lb. fruits, which is about half the size of the Waltham strain. Average 4-5 fruits/ plant. SSF.

WS10: Packet (2 g ≈ 40 seeds) - \$4.50

Black Forest Kabocha (95 days) *Cucurbita maxima* - A nice uniform kabocha that produces 4-5 fruits averaging 3-4 lbs. each. Fruits are gray-green flattened shape with dark orange flesh that is sweet, dry and flaky. They store moderately well until February or March if kept in a dry spot. Delicious baked with butter! SSF.

WS7: Packet (3 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$15.00

Cinderella aka Rogue Vif D'Etampes (95 days) *Cucurbita maxima* - This was a popular market squash in France where "Rogue Vif" translates to "vivid red". Gorgeous deep orange red fruits are flattened, deeply lobed, cheese wheel-shaped in the 10-15-pound range. Average of 2 fruits per plant. Moderately sweet flesh. One of the most beautiful squash ever! SSF.

WS22: Packet (3 ½ g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50



SQUASH

Cucurbita pepo – Origin: Oaxaca, Mexico

Cucurbita maxima – Origin: South America

Cucurbita moschata – Origin: Southern meso-America / Northern S.America


Annual vining plants in the **Cucurbitaceae** family with five lobed palmate leaves and spiny trailing vines and male and female flowers on the same plant (monoecious, imperfect). There are 5 cultivated species grown in N.America, however, we only offer seed from the 3 most common species (as the **C. argyrosperma** & **C. ficifolia** require a very long season best suited to being grown in the SE USA), so we will address those here. **Cucurbita pepo** is thought to be the oldest with evidence of being grown in Oaxaca, Mexico 8-10,000 years ago. There is archeological evidence going back 4,000 years in the Missouri river valley in the USA. **C. pepo** includes all the summer squash, pumpkins, Delicata, spaghetti squash and acorn types along with the small, ribbed ornamental gourds.

C. maxima originated in S.America (probably in Argentina and Uruguay) 4,000 years ago and includes buttercup, kabocha, red Kuri, Hubbard and similar strains with a large corky stem and typically with a recessed “nipple” at the blossom end. It spread to be cultivated in the USA after being exchanged northward by the 1600s.

C. moschata is native to Latin America, but the precise location of origin is uncertain. It has been present in Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Peru for 4,000–6,000 years and has spread to Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela. This species includes the butternuts, crook and cheese types.

Delicata, Honeyboat (100 days) *Cucurbita pepo*- A charming variant on the Delicata theme with shorter, fatter fruits that are 1-2 lbs with copper skin and green stripes rather than the typical pale yellow with green stripes of the Zeppelin Delicata. Grow this for its incredibly sweet flavor and reliable storage qualities. Bred by Dr. James Baggett at OSU. DBF.

WS23: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$15.00

Delicata, Zeppelin  (100 days) *Cucurbita pepo* - A much-loved 1894 heirloom winter squash that's just the right size for a side dish with dinner. The fruits are 7-10" long, weigh about 1 lb. and possess flesh that is finer textured, sweeter, and significantly longer keeping than other strains. Gaining acclaim, grated thin on a mandolin and eaten raw in salads! Props to Frank Morton for this one. WGS.

WS3: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 40 seeds) - \$4.50

Kogigu (90 days) *Cucurbita moschata* – A heavily-ribbed Japanese strain with bumpy green skin that turns more buff- orange with a whitish bloom (reminiscent of that which forms on plums and some apples) in storage. It ripens fairly early for a moschata-type squash and is becoming renowned in “foodie” circles for its sweet flesh and thin skin. Some folks are even grating it raw into salads! Fruits grow heavy yields of 2 lb. cheese wheel style fruits

that store well. HOO.

WS21: Packet (3 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

Lower Salmon River (95 days) *Cucurbita maxima* – Large salmon-pink pumpkin-like fruits with thick, tasty, sweet orange flesh are superb for squash pie. It can be quite variable in size; average is 7.5 lb. Among the best eating quality of any winter squashes. Winner of numerous taste tests. SSF.


WS20: Packet (6 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$15.00

Stella Blue Squash (90 days) *Cucurbita maxima* - This Hokkaido or Kabocha-type is highly prized in Japan. Stella Blue has richly-flavored, dense, rich, sweet flesh, with a texture reminiscent of roasted chestnut. It is the perfect size for a family dinner, and, with pale slate blue skin and deep orange interior, makes a dramatic presentation. Long vines produce 4-5 mature squash, averaging about 7" in diameter and 4" high. SSF.

WS4: Packet: (6 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50

NEW! Sugar Pie (85 days) *Cucurbita pepo* – The classic small, round pumpkin bred and selected for thick edible sweet orange-yellow flesh perfect for pies. Grows to 6"–7" diameter, flattened at ends. Not so much a jack-o-lantern variety. Organically grown seed. SSF.

PSP232: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 40 seeds) - \$4.50

Sundream  (90 days) *Cucurbita maxima* – This project started as a taste bud love affair with the excellent variety Sunshine (F1), a delicious orange skinned squash developed by Rob Johnston. With the dream of culturing this strain into an open-pollinated variety, we offer this (F5) accession. We performed hand pollinations in our 2015 grow outs to self the superior plants. Some variability is distinctly possible. SSF.

WS5: Packet (5 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$15.00

Sweet Dumpling (100 days) *Cucurbita pepo* - Similar to the growth habit, flavor and appearance of the popular Delicata squash, however, the fruits are more of a mini- pumpkin about 4" across and 1 pound in weight. The perfect single serving squash that is deliciously sweet and tender. Skin is ivory with dark green striping and a golden “sugar spot” where it rests on the ground. Flesh is a pleasant golden yellow that is not stringy. Typically yields about 8-9 fruits per vine. Stores very well for about 4-6 months. SSF.

WS18: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 40 seeds) - \$4.50

Tromboncino – see listing under Summer Squash (page 39)

Uncle David's Dakota Dessert (95-105 days) *Cucurbita maxima* – This re-selection of the Buttercup squash has deep orange color, thick flesh, rich and sweet flavor, smooth texture, plant vigor and cold-hardiness. Bred by farmer David Podall, it produces solid yields across extreme fluctuations of climate. It's a favorite for main dishes, pies and other desserts, mostly on account of its remarkable flavor & consistency. SSF.

WS15: Packet (6 g ≈ 30 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce - \$15.00

ZUCCHINI

Please see SUMMER SQUASH (page 39)



FLOWERS

AMARANTH, Coral Fountains (75 days) *Amaranthus caudatus* – Very similar to Love Lies Bleeding. This is a tall growing (4-5') annual with a magnificent display of pendulous plumes of pink rope-like flowers. Very ornamental and suitable for bouquets. Edible leaves with pink veins are a nutritious addition to salads. An annual that grows up to 60". Space 6-12" apart. SSF.

ALLB: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$5.00

AMARANTH, Elephant Head (70-80 days) *Amaranthus gangeticus* - A plant with character if there ever was one! Easily the most commented on plant on our farm during summer tours. Grows to 2-5 feet tall and produces a large, thick, maroon/red flower stalk that looks like an upraised elephant's trunk. This species is not suitable as a grain crop, hence it is listed here with flowers for ornamental use. Creative folks might perceive the one-fingered salute in this plant. SSF.

AM2: Packet (1 g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$5.00

AMARANTH, Red Dye Plume 🌿 (110 days) *Amaranthus cruentus* x *A. powelli* - A tall (4-5') self-seeding annual that was originally used by the Hopi people as a dye for ceremonial feasts. Very easy and rewarding to grow, it adds tremendous visual appeal to gardens with its burgundy foliage, stems and flower plumes. Young leaves are tasty eaten raw in salads. This species is not suitable as a grain crop, hence it is listed here with flowers for ornamental use. Heirloom. SSF.

AM3: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$5.00

AMARANTH, Love Lies Bleeding (75 days) *Amaranthus caudatus* - Just the name alone gives you a good sense that this burgundy, cascading amaranth makes a dramatic addition to your garden or flower bouquets. Multi-branching. Dead-head for continual production over 3 months! Plant transplants or thin seedlings closer for smaller, easier-to-manage tassel flowers. An annual that grows up to 60". Space 6-12" apart. SSF.

ALLB: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$5.00

NEW! AMARANTH, Emerald Tassels (75 days) *Amaranthus caudatus* (65-75 days) Incredibly beautiful lime green ropes of cascading blooms. Beautiful in fresh or dried arrangements. Space 6-12 inches apart; the closer together, the smaller the bloom. Plant supports itself and will grow to 3 feet tall. SSF.

FLAMET01: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$5.00

AMARANTH, Ellen's Purple, Golden Giant, Manna de Montana, UC Santa Cruz Select Popping Amaranth (see p. 88 in Grains section for more on these highly ornamental grains)



AMMI, Green Mist (85 days) *Ammi visnaga* - Closely related to dill and Queen Anne's lace, but a superior filler because of its robust stems. This is a prolific blooming, cut and come again flower. Ammi produces a 3-5" white umbel that compliments any color palette; foliage is feathery with a warm green hue that sometimes gets a hint of blue. An annual that reaches 60" (under cover); space 12" apart. FLA.

AI: Packet (0.5 g) - \$5.00

AMMOBIUM aka Winged Everlasting (80 days) *Ammobium alatum* - Also known as 'Winged Everlasting', Ammobium produces a ¼-½" paper white flower that is great for drying and use in garlic braids, flower crowns and wreaths. An easy to grow annual that grows up to 24"; space 9" apart.. FLA.

AMM: Packet (0.2 g) - \$5.00

ASTER, Bella Mix (110 days) *Callistephus chinensis* - A fully double scabiosa-like aster with pronounced disc flowers on long, strong stems. Sometimes called a "pom pon" aster. Flower colors vary from white to cream, ruby red, fuchsia, lavender, purple and dark plum. Deep colors yield to a hint of butter cream in the center of each bloom. Flowers are held at a perfect angle for arranging. An annual the reaches 36" in height; space 9-12" apart. FLA.

ABM: Packet (1/4 g ~ 70 seeds) - \$5.00

ASTER, Sea Star (120 days) *Callistephus chinensis* - Cuts from this mix of purple, fuchsia, pale pink, white, and cream asters always turn heads at the farmers' market. Delicate, thin petals form a wild flower display reminiscent of a dense group of sea anemones in tide pools at the coast. Sea Star Aster's strong stems hold flowers upright and yield approximately 20-30 3-inch flowers per plant. This aster benefits from horizontal trellising. FLA.

SSA1: Packet (1/4 g ~ 70 seeds) - \$5.00

ASTER, Tower Chamois (110 days) *Callistephus chinensis* - A soft, creamy pink/peach china aster with lush layers of slightly involute petals. Aptly described as a "peony" aster because of all those cupped, incurved petals. Plant this aster in succession as flowers are at their prime for just a couple short weeks. My all-time-favorite color of aster as it can look good with just about any other flower in bouquets. Pinch and trellis. An annual reaching 30". Best spaced 9-12" apart. SSF.

ATC: Packet (1/4 g ~ 70 seeds) - \$5.00



BABY'S BREATH, Covent Garden (50-60 days) *Gypsophila elegans* ORGANIC. This single-petaled baby's breath offers something more remarkable and elegant than I anticipated. Flowers bloom profusely atop delicate panicles. Plants are quick-growing, light, airy, and generous. I plant successions and begin seeding in early Spring. An annual that reaches 30"; space 9" apart and provide horizontal trellising. FLA

BBB: Packet (0.3 g) - \$5.00

BACHELOR'S BUTTON Mix (80 days) *Centaurea cyanus* - A traditional mix of blue, purple, rose and white 1-2" bachelor's buttons. Grows to 3 feet tall and begins to bloom in late spring. It will flower for a longer period if cut regularly for bouquets. FLA.

BB2: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00

BARLEY, Burbank Black Hulless (see p. 88 in Grains section)

BASIL, Holy 'Tulsi', Red Rubin, Red Ruffled, Round Midnight, Mrihani (see p. 80 in Herbs for these excellent bouquet filler plants)

BASKETFLOWER, Aloha Mix (90 days) *Centaurea americana* - Fascinating papery buds look like little fairy baskets. Buds give way to large 4-5" quill-petaled flowers abuzz with pollinators, and flowers dry well in bud, flower, or spent flower stage. Grow like bachelor's button (its close relative) and it holds 4-5 days in the vase. Our mix includes seed from the Aloha Blanca and Aloha Rosa varieties so you'll get both white and lavender flowers. An annual growing up to 72". FLA.

AB: Packet (0.5 g ≈ 50 seeds) - \$5.00

BELLS OF IRELAND (70 days) *Moluccella laevis* - A summer flowering annual, native to Turkey, Syria and the Caucasus. Floral spikes are comprised of tiny white flowers surrounded by apple green calyces. Fast growing, it will reach 3 feet and spread out with an erect, branching habit. A member of the mint family, the blooming stems can be cut and used in fresh or dried flower arrangements. Bells of Ireland is self-seeding, prefers full sun and wants regular water. Beware of spines! FLA.

BI2: Packet (0.5 g) - \$5.00

BORAGE (see p. 82 in Herbs for this edible flower)

BROOM CORN, Red Hungarian - *Sorghum bicolor* - Commonly used for fresh and dried flower arrangements in the fall when seeds ripen along a spectrum from russet to coffee-colored. Called broom corn because of its traditional use in making brooms. Fast growing from 7-10' tall. Edible red seeds; drought tolerant. Among the most cultivated grains in the world. It is used as flour, cereal grain, sweetener, and livestock feed. FLA.

SG2: Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00



CALENDULA, Alpha (55-60 days) *Calendula officinalis* - Big and bright orange flowers with multiple rows of ray florets. 'Alpha' has a high resin content and the 2-3" flowers make it an excellent medicinal variety. Calendula petals can be eaten raw or dried as a fun accompaniment to any dish. Self sows readily. For best results direct sow when soil temperatures have warmed to about 70 degrees. SSF.

CD8: Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00; Ounce (~3,000 seeds) - \$20.00

CALENDULA, Flashback Mix (85 days) *Calendula officinalis* - A riot of calendula diversity that is very easy to grow. Direct seed or grow as transplants. Flowers are singles and doubles that range from yellow to orange to white with a variety of novel twists like red coloration on the backsides of the petals. Bred by Frank Morton. SSF.

CD2: Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz ≈ 3,000 seeds) - \$19.00

CALENDULA, Pacific Beauty Mix (85 days) *Calendula officinalis* - A cheery array of yellow, orange, pinkish and whitish blooms with plenty of diversity to keep you interested as you harvest juicy blossoms for making medicinal oils and salves which are excellent for soothing burns, sprains, bites and other skin afflictions. Very easy to grow, tends to naturalize if allowed to go to seed. FLA.

CD1: Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz ≈ 3,000 seeds) - \$19.00

CALENDULA, Princess Mix (80 days) *Calendula officinalis* - With long stems and a distinct scabiosa-like flower shape, the Princess Mix was bred specifically for cut flower production. Orange or yellow, mostly double petals (with some singles in the mix), highly textural, and unlike any other calendula we've grown, this calendula has 2-3" brightly colored blooms that stand out in the landscape. An annual that grows to 30", best spaced 12" apart, and helpful to pinch at 9". SSF.

CD4: Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz ≈ 3,000 seeds) - \$19.00

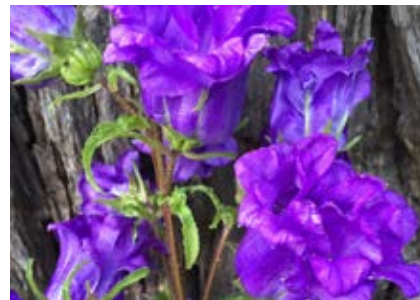
CALENDULA, Solar Flashback (60 days) *Calendula officinalis* - Bred by Frank Morton, this lovely strain has fully doubled 3" flowers with dark centers, golden petals above, and scarlet petals below (in the flashback tradition). An annual that grows to 30", best spaced 12" apart, and helpful to pinch at 9". SSF.

CD5: Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz ≈ 3,000 seeds) - \$19.00

CALENDULA, Zeolights (85 days) *Calendula officinalis* - Fantastically beautiful, fully doubled blooms are a boiling complex of color, with maroon petal-backs and pastel faces of orange sherbert and pink washing into yellow at the petal bases. Bred by Frank Morton at Wild Garden Seeds. FLA. **CD3:** Packet (1 g ~ 90 seeds) - \$5.00



CAMPANULA, Cup 'N Saucer Mix (240 days) *Campanula medium* - Also known as Canterbury Bells. This Cup 'N Saucer Mix includes both single and double-type flowers in purple and white. Flowers are bell-shaped and sit upon a broad cupped disc, hence their other name of "Bellflowers". Cut when 1/3 of bells have opened for long-lasting vase life. Seed in late Summer to overwinter (hardy to Zone 5) for blooms in May-June. A biennial that grows up to 36"; space 12" apart. FLA. **CCSM:** Packet (0.2 g ~ 120 seeds) - \$5.00



CELOSIA, Century Mix (80 days) *Celosia argenta, var. plumosa* - These charmingly beautiful plants produce large bright plumes and grow tall enough to make it ideal for bouquets. Plants grow to 24" tall with a spectrum of bright colors including cream, orange, red, salmon and yellow. Blossoms dry well, holding their color in wreaths and everlasting bouquets. FLA. **CC3:** Packet (0.3 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



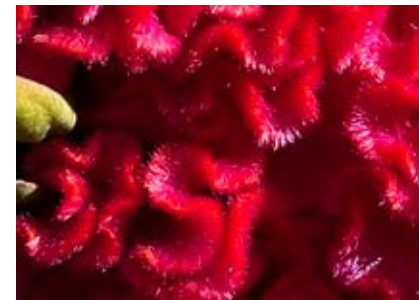
CELOSIA, Cockscomb, Fuchsia (75 days) *Celosia cristata* - A stunning, velvety, maroon-crested comb-like flower. Looks like a fuchsia brain - there's nothing like it. Selected for its abundant profusion of long-stemmed, small headed blossoms that are only found in other hybrid celosias. Holds its color as an everlasting dried flower. SSF. **CC1:** Packet (0.3 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



CELOSIA, Cockscomb, Salmon Mix (75 days) *Celosia cristata* - A beautiful everlasting flower related to amaranth. This variety produces a large central head that is a yellow/salmon orange color and has wonderful curves and folds, much like a brain. Grows to about 18" and produces abundant side shoots that really spruce up any bouquet. Pinch early to encourage more moderate sized blooms. Dries well, preserving its shape and color for months. Native to Africa. SSF. **CC2:** Packet (0.3 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



CELOSIA, Flamingo Feather (75 days) *Celosia spicata* - Flamingo Feather Celosia is a wheat-type celosia that creates long white to pale-pink spikes which provide interesting texture in the fresh or dry cut flower bouquet. Also a great bedding plant in the mid-border, Flamingo Feather has strong branches that reach up to four feet and bear approximately 30-40 stems per plant. FLA. **CC4:** Packet 0.3 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



NEW! CELOSIA, Mindmeld Mix (75 days) *Celosia cristata* - A broad mix of orange, salmon, yellow, red, fuchsia and pale yellow /green cockcombs like a fabulous coral reef. Sure to become a total standout and charm all who behold it's beauty, Selected for its abundant profusion of long-stemmed blossoms which make an excellent addition to bouquets. Holds color well as an everlasting dried flower. SSF. **FLCEMM01:** Packet (0.3 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



CELOSIA, Purple Tassels (75 days) *Celosia spicata* - Purple Tassels is closely related to Flamingo Feather Celosia and has similar uses. It is a great filler plant for fresh bouquets but also dries well. Purple Tassels is on the darker purple side of magenta and before it sends up spikes it makes gorgeous purple-red leaves that stand out in the garden and can be used for filler foliage in arrangements. Does not need pinching. An annual that grows up to 48". Space 12" apart. FLA. **CC5:** Packet (0.3 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



CERINTHE, Kiwi Blue (70 days) *Cerinthe major purpurescens* - Cerinthe overwinters spectacularly in our Zone 7 fields and is the first thing to bloom amongst all overwintered annuals and flowers even before our anemones! The Kiwi Blue produces cascading grey-green speckled foliage that terminates in a blue-purple bract. This showy bract is the attraction of Cerinthe, but it actually hides a diminutive flower, and in this way is very similar to statice. An annual that grows up to 30"; space 12" apart. FLA. **CKB:** Packet- \$5.00



CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT (80 days) *Cynoglossum amabile* - This delicate star-shaped blue flower is like a kiss of coolness among the warm tones of summer. Plant en masse for the border or for the cut flower garden. Chinese Forget-Me-Not makes great filler flowers for bouquet making and readily reseeds in the garden. FLA. **CFN1:** Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00

NEW! CHRYSANTHEMUM, FANCY PANTS DAISY MIX (75 days)

Chrysanthemum carinatum - Thanks to our friends at Wild Garden Seeds who had been curating this novel specimen. Commonly called tricolor or painted daisy, these Mediterranean natives make good cut flowers and "meadow" flowers, naturalizing with a little help. Plants are 2-3' tall with flowers in 3-color combinations of white, burgundy, yellow, scarlet, orange, lavender and pink. Has the visual appeal of Cape Daisies like 'Zulu Prince,' where striped petals create concentric circles of color around an intricately patterned eye. SSF.

FLCHFP01: Packet - \$5.00



CLARKIA, Grace Mix (120 days) *Clarkia amoena* - Brilliant shades of salmon, fuchsia, white, red and lavender color delicate, tissue-like petals atop strong stems up to 24 inches in length. A long lasting cut flower, clarkia (aka godetia) is a stellar addition to bouquets because its folded, rounded petals give the romantic, soft feel of roses. Expect some variation in stem length as we stabilize this former hybrid. FLA.

GMC1: Packet (0.2 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



CLEOME, Rose Queen (90-110 days) *Cleome hassleriana* - This is a beautiful variety with deep rose-pink flowers that fade to pale pink, creating a two-tone effect. Cleome is a popular heirloom flower that attracts hummingbirds. Originally from the West Indies, it has been grown in English gardens since 1817. Avoid the thorns along the stems. Deer resistant. Grows to a height of 4'. SSF.

CM1: Packet (1/2 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



COLUMBINE, Barlow Mix *Aquilegia vulgaris* - Sow this unique, hardy perennial in spring for blooms the subsequent spring. Petticoat-shaped, fully double, solid and bi-color nodding flowers atop long, strong stems provide something showy in the garden during the transition period from spring to summer. Blooms in a range of colors from rose to burgundy, violet, (nearly) black, and rose or purple with white variegation at the tips. Grows to 36"; space 9" apart and provide horizontal trellising for straight stems. SSF.

CBM: Packet (0.2 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00



COREOPSIS, Calliopsis (80 days) *Coreopsis tinctoria* - A Midwest native annual wildflower also known as 'Plains Coreopsis' that makes a wonderful showy border plant. Grows to a 30" high bush covered with hundreds of burgundy and gold 1 1/2" blooms. Great for use in wildflower plantings. Derives its Latin species name, tinctoria, from its use as a textile dye plant. Also serves well in bouquets as a cut flower. Cut regularly for months of blooms. SSF.

CP1: Packet (1/4 g ~ 250 seeds) - \$5.00



COREOPSIS, Dyer's Mix (80 days) *Coreopsis tinctoria* - Both this and the Calliopsis can be used to dye textiles a color along the spectrum of gold to sienna. Dyer's Mix is distinct because of its petal colors: some plants exhibit bold, solid crimson petals, some bicolor gold/red, and others yellow-flecked red. Use this coreopsis for a bold filler flower to accent other autumnal colored flowers. Cut regularly for months of bloom. An annual that grows up to 30" tall. Space 12" apart. FLA.

CP2: Packet - \$5.00



COSMOS, Bright Lights (90-100 days) *Cosmos sulphureus* - An easy plant to grow with big impact. A mix of golden and orange silky petals float above an airy foliage of thin lacy leaves. Profuse blooms occur from late summer until frost and make excellent cut flowers. Readily reseeds. A great choice for summer gardening with children or less experienced gardeners, as simply broadcasting the seed will lead to excellent results. Requires no special care. FLA.

CS7: Packet (1 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00

COSMOS, Double Click (90 days) *Cosmos bipinnatus* - Tall plants grow to nearly 4' festooned with large, fully-double and semi-double blooms in shades of fuchsia, pink, and white. Double Click is a must-have for the cut flower grower--less likely to drop petals than other cosmos and longer lasting in the vase. Blooms up to 8 weeks long; succession plant to extend the number of weeks you have Double Click in its full glory. Cosmos tolerates light frosts and may be sown in a wide range of temperatures for early and late season blooms. FLA.

CS5: Packet (1 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00



COSMOS, Rubenza (90 days) *Cosmos bipinnatus* - Rubenza represents a unique color for Cosmos, with flowers that open as a dark ruby red, then mature to antique rose. It is a red that combines favorably with other colors. Gorgeous in flower beds and borders it also works well as a summertime cut flower. Smaller than typical cosmos which can grow to 4 feet or more, Rubenza grows to a height of around 30". Annual cosmos are unrivaled as long-standing performers in a garden. SSF.

CS4: Packet (1 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (5 g) - \$12, (1 oz) - \$28



COSMOS, Sea Shells (110 days) *Cosmos bipinnatus* - Originally from Mexico, Cosmos have a long history of interaction with humans. The tubular, fringed petals of Sea Shells Cosmos are fascinating and provide an interesting textural element to arrangements. This cosmos blooms in rose, fuchsia, white and pink, flowers are 2-3" wide and plants bear for 2 months. Grows up to 4' in height. Can be started in the greenhouse and transplanted out, or direct seeded with equal success. SSF.

CS6: Packet (1 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00



COSMOS, Sunrise 🌸 (75 days) *Cosmos sulphureus* - A great border plant that grows to a large 4-6' bush with hundreds of 2" yellow and orange blossoms. Even just one plant really brightens up the landscape. Self seeds readily. Multi-use in that it also yields a yellow dye for your textile dye projects. FLA.

CS2: Packet (1 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00



DAISY, Crazy - *Leucanthemum x superbum* - A welcome variation on the Shasta Daisy, 'Crazy' Daisy is easy to grow from seed, drought tolerant, and has a long bloom period. The petal shapes are intriguing with everything in between flat to quilled, and single to fully double petals. Long lived and easy to divide. A perennial garden mainstay with edible leaves that can be added to late Spring salads.

DA2: Packet (0.2 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



DAISY, Zulu Prince (90 days) *Venidium fastuosum* - Dramatic (2-3") flowers with a jet-black center and white petals with rings of orange and purple in the center grow from a grayish green mound of hairy leaves. A striking addition to the garden! Thrives in heat and drought. Easy to grow. Best started as transplants and planted out. SSF.

ZU1: Packet (0.2 g ~200 seeds) - \$5.00



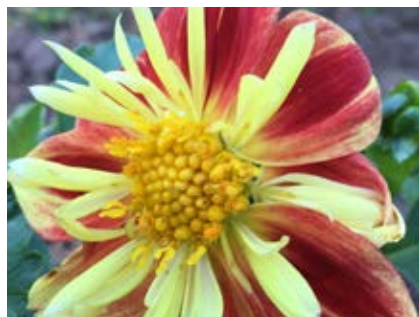
NEW! DAHLIA, Bishop's Children - *Dahlia x hybrid* - We are grateful to our friends at Wild Garden Seeds for this beautiful heirloom mix. Tall (3'+) plants with deep, dark purple foliage sporting 3-4" single and double blooms in a range of solid or variegated tones. Orange, apricot, gold, red, pink, purple and bicolored broad flat petals. Dahlias grown from seed also produce tubers that will be perennial in mild climate areas, or overwinter through freezes under a deep mulch. Tubers can be left to regrow the next season or dug up and divided to multiply and share. SSF.

BCD123: Packet - \$5.00



DAHLIA, Harlequin Mix - *Dahlia x hybrid* - That's right, it's a dahlia from seed! Playful, bi-colored and single-colored collarette-type dahlias liven up your garden borders and containers with semi-double blooms in magenta-white, scarlet-yellow, orange, red, magenta, purple, and ivory. Compact plants growing to 16" tall form (edible) tubers that can be lifted from the garden and stored to grow next season. Because of its short stature, this dahlia begins to bloom early and will keep going until Fall frost. SSF.

HMD1: Packet - \$5.00



DAHLIA, Stargazer - *Dahlia x hybrid* - These star-shaped dahlias bloom reliably from seed and produce 3-4" semi-double blossoms with open centers. Color is solid or two-tone, with reds, scarlets, apricots, oranges and yellows. A favorite of garden pollinators such as bumblebees and skipper butterflies and visually stunning, these dahlias are a great addition to the front border. A tender perennial that grows up to 30". Space 9-12" apart. SSF.

DSG: Packet (1/2 g ~ 60 seeds) - \$5.00



DAME'S ROCKET (240 days) *Hesperis matronalis* - Also known as Sweet Rocket or Wild Phlox, this fragrant Spring-blooming flower will delight you with clove-like aroma. Plant sends up purple and white spikes; cut regularly and it will continue to side branch or cut all-the-way back (before it makes seed) for a second flush a few weeks later. Plant in late Summer for early Spring bloom. Will readily self-sow. A biennial or short-lived perennial that grows up to 60"; space 9-12" apart. FLA.

DMR1: Packet - \$5.00

DILL, Mammoth Bouquet (see p. 81 in Herbs for this bouquet filler)

ECHINACEA (see p. 83 in Herbs section)



EUPHORBIA, Mountain Snow (120 days) *Euphorbia marginata* - The variegated foliage of this euphorbia is stunning. When day length shortens green leaves develop strong white variegation along the leaf margin. Allow the flowers to set seed and small green balls form adding texture to visual appeal. 'Mountain Snow' is extremely long-lasting in the vase (up to 3 weeks without preservative) and one of my favorite foliage to work with. Milky white sap can be a skin irritant. Up to 30" tall. Space 12" apart. FLA.

EMS: Packet - \$5.00



FEVERFEW, White Wonder (100 days) *Tanacetum parthenium* - A fully double snow white feverfew with the faintest hint of a yellow center. Excellent as a filler in fresh cut bouquets and dries well for wreaths and everlasting bouquets. White Wonder Feverfew is a short lived perennial that can be cut hard in early summer and has a second blooming period, although lighter, in the fall. Cheery and abundant, this feverfew can invoke both elegance and a country garden romantic feel. White Wonder is good choice for gardeners or professionals. FLA.

FF2: Packet (1/10 g) - \$5.00



FEVERFEW, Magic Yellow (100 days) *Tanacetum parthenium* - Another fully double feverfew, but distinct from the White Wonder because of its lime green to lemon yellow colored blooms and slightly flat flower heads. Grows up to 4' in height and is another easy-to-grow but incredible filler plant for flower bouquets and versatile everlasting flower for crafts. Also a nice addition to the border planting. Comes on early in the summer and will bloom again lightly in fall if dead headed completely early on. SSF.

FF3: Packet (1/10 g) - \$5.00

GAILLARDIA, Firewheel (100 days) *Gaillardia pulchella* - Also known as 'Indian Blanket', this is a short-lived perennial or annual noted for its brilliant, daisy-like flowers. The large centers of the flowers are rose-purple and the dense, frilly petals are yellow, orange, crimson or copper scarlet. Flowers appear in summer and are 2-3 in across and are held upon 18-36 in light green stems. Indian blanket grows in 14-24 in high mounds. A popular wildflower. SSF.

GL1: Packet (1/4 g ≈ 50 seeds) - \$5.00



GEUM - *Geum quellyon* - Just when you're yearning for more warmth, this hardy perennial delights with red/orange semi-double 2" blooms in late spring and continues blooming for the months of summer and into early fall if regularly dead-headed. Long, 30-36" thin but strong stems rise up out of a diminutive base of fuzzy, toothed, evergreen leaves. Geum flowers hold well in the vase and provide airy texture to mixed flower bouquets. They also make a great border plant and their compact base earns them a choice place in the rock garden. FLA.

GM1: Packet (1/4 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



GLOBE AMARANTH, Rose Bi-Color (85-100 days) *Gomphrena globosa* - Light and airy but with a big color impact, globe amaranth is a must-have for the annual cutting garden. The rose bi-color is particularly breath-taking in its soft, variegated pastel tones. Surviving at least two weeks in the vase and many months as an everlasting flower, Rose Bi-color Globe Amaranth is my new favorite gomphrena. 1-1 1/2" orbs atop sturdy, multi-branching 12-24" long stems. SSF.

GA2: Packet (1/4 g) - \$5.00



GLOBE AMARANTH, Strawberry Fields (85-100 days) *Gomphrena haageana* - This show-stopping plant explodes with dozens of 1-1 1/2" crimson red orbs atop sturdy 12-24" stems. They hold their color really well as a dried flower. Grows to 24" Tall. Excellent in a border planting. SSF.

GA1: Packet (1/4 g) - \$5.00



GLOBE CENTAUREA - *Centaurea macrocephala* - Perennial - This uncommon yellow-flowering, almost thistle-like perennial is a native of the Caucasus. Also known as Armenian Basket Flower, this is a short-lived perennial. Plants form a clump of coarse, light-green leaves, bearing stems of large, shaggy thistle-like flowers with bright canary-yellow petals. Excellent for cutting, fresh or dried. Plants are not invasive or weedy in the least. Dislikes being divided or moved once established. Extremely hardy, and a good choice for gardeners in prairie regions. SSF.

GC1: Packet (1 1/2 g ~ 80 seeds) - \$5.00



HOLLYHOCK, Jet Black ☞ - *Alcea rosea* - An heirloom whom dates back to at least 1629 and was planted in the gardens of Monticello by Thomas Jefferson. Grows to 4-6 feet tall with striking 3" black / purple flowers borne on tall spikes. As a biennial it flowers in its second year and then tends to naturalize. A real standout in any garden! SSF.

HH1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



HOLLYHOCK, Sophisticated Lady aka 'Outhouse Hollyhock' - *Alcea rosea* - This old-time variety of hollyhock produces single pink, burgundy, red and white flowers, some with contrasting centers. Grows up to 7' tall and as a biennial, blooms in the second year, makes seed, and then senescences. Hollyhocks were "outhouse flowers" because they were often planted around outhouses, such that sophisticated ladies simply had to look for where the hollyhocks were growing to determine where the outhouse was instead of having to ask! HOO.

HH2: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



LAMB'S EAR, *Stachys byzantina* - A hardy, drought-tolerant member of the mint family. Lamb's ear is known for its tongue-shaped, silver, downy leaves. When harvested before blooming, the immature florescence of this plant is also attractive fresh or dried. Silvery floral spikes form in early summer on this perennial plant and regular harvest leads to 6-8 weeks of blooms. Divide every few years to refresh clumps of this perennial plant. Grows to 18". FLA.

LE: Packet - \$5.00



LARKSPUR, Sublime Dark Blue (100 days) *Consolida ambigua* - This reselected strain of the "Imperial" type is recognized worldwide as the best for drying. This larkspur tends towards blue, whereas most dark Larkspurs tend towards purple. Productive branching habit. Grows 36-48". CDF.

LP1: Packet (100 seeds) - \$5.00



LAVENDER, Spanish (100 days) *Lavandula stoeches* - This is the first of our lavenders to flower in the garden—it begins several weeks before English or French lavenders bloom. Distinct also because of its quail-like plume of bracts atop each flowering stem, Spanish lavender makes a good cut flower fresh or dried. Hardy here even in our coldest winters (Zone 7A), but tender in colder areas. Drought tolerant. Grows to 30" and readily reseeds. Makes an excellent border plant. FLA.

SLA: Packet: (0.1 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00

LION'S EAR (90 days to flower) *Leonotis nepetifolia* - Soft orange flowers surround a bristly whorl and are a magnet for pollinators and humming-birds. All ages love this plant in the garden-- our children remove the flowers and suck the rich nectar lode at the base of each fuzzy trumpet. Leaves can be dried and smoked as a mild euphoric. Frost sensitive in areas with cold winters but perennial in subtropical and tropical climates. Also known as wild dagga, Lion's Ear is a mint family species that may become a woody perennial in zone 8 or warmer areas. Grows up to 8'. SSF.

LT1: Packet (1/4 g) - \$5.00



MARIGOLD, Chemapoaxitl ☞ (90-100 days) *Tagates erecta* - This came to us with an obscure, Mayan name that is similar to the word for marigold, "cempasúchil" is also called the flor de muertos ("flower of the dead"). Grows to 4-5 feet tall and 3-4 feet wide producing a great many single petaled orange flowers that are all abuzz with pollinators of all sorts later in the season. FLA.

MG10: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



MARIGOLD, Dazzling Mix ☞ (75-100 days) *Tagates erecta* & *T.patula* - For those who enjoy learning about marigold diversity we offer all 7 of the marigolds listed here as a mix. Tall ones, short ones, single & doubles, yellow, orange and striped. Marigolds are actually a pretty amazing pollinator plant. Very long bloom period extending past first fall frost. SSF.

MG9: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00; Bulk (5 g) - \$12



MARIGOLD, Pesche's Gold ☞ (80-90 days) *Tagates erecta* - Named after Howard Shapiro's (who was involved in the early days of Seeds of Change) grandmother, Pesche's Gold makes tall, impressive plants. These 6-8' marigolds overflow with blooms all season. Bright and striking mixtures of golden yellow and orange yellow semi- to fully- double flowers have simple but elegantly crisped petals fringed with ruffles. This, along with other marigolds, are a great addition to the textile dye garden and yields a yellow dye, with or without mordant. FLA.

MG8: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



MARIGOLD, Pinwheel ☞ (80-90 days) *Tagates patula* - Also known as harlequin. A fantastic heirloom curiosity originally from Mexico and tweaked by breeder Alan "Mushroom" Kapular to produce a unique array of blooms exhibiting a pinwheel of alternating maroon and yellow petals. Grows to 3'+ and has an extended blooming period. SSF.

MG7: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00; Bulk (5 g) - \$12



MARIGOLD, Signet ☞ (75 days) *Tagates tenuifolia* - Signet is a charming low growing dwarf marigold with hundreds of golden orange blossoms that bear in a profusion over a long period. Grows to a 12" bush - making it perfect for a colorful border that attracts a wide variety of pollinators - most notably skippers and small wasps. This is a darling little plant! SSF.

MG11: Packet (1/4 g) - \$5.00



MARIGOLD, Tashkent ☞ (100 days) *Tagates patula* - These 2 foot tall plants produce a tantalizing display of maroon single petal layer flowers skirted with frilly orange edges and bright yellow centers. Very long bloom period goes from July until late October here. From Pakistan originally. SSF.

MG6: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



MILLET, Foxtail (100 days) *Setaria italica* - Productive, warm-season grass that yields heavy seed heads with up to an ounce of grain each. Millet's small shiny seeds are the only alkalizing grain commonly eaten. A nice alternative to rice and can be used sparingly as a wheat substitute in baking. Must be hulled before eating. Ornamental appeal is nice in dried flower arrangements given its pendulous seed heads that mature from green to golden. SSF.

MT1: Packet (2 g) - \$4.50



MILLET, Indian Pearl (90 days) *Pennisetum glaucum* - This is the most widely grown type of Millet, having been grown for millennia in northern Africa. This is a fast growing grass that can reach over 4 feet in height and its seeds are a high protein (15-20%) ingredient in forage mixes. For human consumption it must be hulled. Another use is as an ornamental, in that its seed heads are a beautiful mix of white and violet on large upright stems. SSF.

MT2: Packet (2 g) - \$4.50



MILO, Black (105 days) *Sorghum bicolor* - An excellent ornamental sorghum that produces black seeds on 7" heads on 6 ft. stalks. Can be used fresh or dried for bouquets or wreaths. Also a great bird seed producer. Globally, milo is used interchangeably with corn to make tortillas (Central America), beer (Africa), couscous, and more. Very easy to grow. Direct seed. SSF.

SG1: Packet (4 g) - \$4.50

MOONFLOWER (90 days) *Datura innoxia* - Self-seeding annual with large white trumpet shaped flowers that spiral open at night and shut during the day in a most charming way. Foliage is quite stinky, somewhat like tobacco but the flowers are narcotically scented, captivating and nectar rich. All parts of the plant are toxic if ingested. Can become weedy in areas of little frost. SSF.

MF1: Packet (1 g) - \$5.00



MORNING GLORY, Sunrise Blend - *Ipomoea purpurea* - A beautiful and traditional garden favorite. Sunrise Blend's mix of purple, pink, white and bi-color blooms delight the eye and extend color up to a height of 10 feet. Let this morning glory run up your corn stalks or support with another garden upright. Flowers open early in the morning and may stay open all day on cool or cloudy days. Heart shaped foliage flutters in the wind. Readily reseeds. This annual blooms from mid-Summer through Fall's first frost. SSF.

SBMG: Packet (2.5 g ~ 125 seeds) - \$5.00



NICOTIANA, Jasmine-Scented - *Nicotiana glauca grandiflora* - It's a beautiful thing to harvest flowers in the early evening, but the visual experience is eclipsed by the olfactory bliss created by Jasmine-Scented Nicotiana. Really! This tobacco's lovely, pendulous white blossoms are pollinated by moths, hence the nighttime fragrance. An easy-to-grow addition to the front border and tolerant of dry, poor soil. Readily reseeds. An annual that grows up to 36". Space 9" apart. SSF.

TJS: Packet (1/2 g ~500 seeds) - \$5.00



NIGELLA, Delft Blue (70 days flower / 85 days pods) *Nigella papillosa* - Also known as Spanish nigella, Delft Blue's white petals are splashed with a deep blue-purple color and flowers have an intricate deep purple center. Flowers senesce quickly and give way to interesting angular seed pods that can be used fresh or dried. While Love-In-A-Mist is truly blue, Delft Blue has a more purple tone but is equally delicate, airy and fascinating. An annual that grows up to 24"; space 6" apart. FLA.

NG2: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



NIGELLA, Love-In-A-Mist (70 days flowers / 85 days pods) *Nigella damascena* - Romantic, lacy foliage cloaks the true treasure: blue, pink, and white flowers with exotically captivating centers. Flowers are short-lived but this plant puts on a second show with highly ornamental green and purple pods that can be used fresh or dried. Readily self sows and overwinters well when seeded in the Fall. Or sow in late Winter for late Spring blooms. An annual that grows up to 24"; space 6" apart. FLA.

NG3: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



NIGELLA, White (75 days) *Nigella sativa* - A very easy to grow, self-sowing annual that should have a home in all gardens. Makes charming, balloon-like seed pods that young children find delightful to gather and pop, revealing the abundant black seed. Lacy, delicate foliage grows to about 18-24" tall and makes many dozen of blooms over a long period. This is the same species as Cumin or "black- seed" that has been getting a lot of press for its medicinal uses, for treating indigestion, appetite loss, parasites, water retention and fever. FLA.

NG1: Packet (1 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



OBEDIENT PLANT, Crystal Peak (120 days) *Physostegia virginiana* - Also known as False Dragonhead. Flowers along spikes begin opening from the bottom upward; harvest when the lower third of the spike has opened. A great addition at the front of the garden border, each plant produces dozens of blooms which drop flowers when they've been pollinated. Seed in late Winter for June bloom time. A perennial that grows up to 30"; space 12" apart and pinch when 8" tall. FLA.

OPCP: Packet - \$5.00



ORACH, Plume Series (75 days leaf / 110 days seed) *Atriplex hortensis* - Many visitors to the farm remark on the bold, contrasting-color spikes of orach seed heads in our field. Red plume, copper plume, and green plume comprise this mix; I would characterize the dark, glowing colors in this mix as plum and burgundy. They are brilliant, fabulous textures to add to any arrangements. An edible annual that grows up to 72" tall (seed heads) and best spaced 6" apart. SSF.

OR3: Packet (1 1/2 g) - \$5.00



ORLAYA, White Finch (70 days) *Orlaya grandiflora* - This great filler flower is widely adapted for temperature. Seeded in the Fall it overwinters here in Zone 7 and blooms in May, or it can be seeded into late May for September harvest. Orlaya flowers are white, elegant and clustered in an umbel shape. Don't let these delicate flowers fool you-- one look at its spiny seeds and you'll know this plant is tough. As with most Apiaceae family flowers, pollinators love these blooms. An annual that grows up to 24"; space 9-12" apart. FLA.

OWF: Packet - \$5.00



PHACELIA, Bee's Friend (80 days) *Phacelia tanacetifolia* - Wonderful annual cover crop that can be grown anytime from March through November at most latitudes. Bee's Friend attracts pollinators in droves with their beautiful lavender purple fiddlehead plumes. Succulent growth can reach 4' tall, so it works well as a cover crop that can be incorporated into the soil to add organic matter. In our pollinator trials performed in conjunction with the BeeGirl non-profit in Ashland, Oregon, Phacelia was the most favored flower for bumblebees and native sweat bees. WGS.

PH1: Packet (0.4 g) - \$5.00

POPPY, Double Mixed Shirley (120 days) *Papaver rhoeas* - The brilliant colors of poppies are a welcome relief in the cool days of Spring when most flowers are still many weeks away from blooming. Petals are soft, crinkled, and delicate but profuse on this double- petaled Shirley Poppy of rose, salmon, pink and scarlet coloration. 3-4" flowers can be cut and singed to last longer in the vase. Also, the Shirley Poppy has a small elongated pod that accents well any fresh or dried arrangement. An annual that grows up to 48" and is best spaced 9" apart. FLA.

PP7: Packet (>0.1 g ~120 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, ICELAND, Champagne Bubbles - *Papaver nudicale* - White, golden, deep orange, and red with an occasional soft apricot or butter bloom, Champagne Bubbles Iceland Poppy are a breathtaking, early season flower. With ruffled petals thin and soft like tissue paper, they provide a fascinating contrast of bold and delicate, concentrated at the tip of strong, long stems. Start in late Summer to transplant and overwinter outside, or seed 8-12 weeks before last Spring frost. A short-lived perennial up to 18". Space 9" apart. FLA and SSF.

PP6: Packet (>0.1 g ~120 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, Mother of Pearl Shirley - *Papaver rhoeas* - Large poppies in many uncommon air-brushed pastel shades such as pink, purple mauve, apricot, white and more. Single petal layers. Very easy to grow. An annual that grows to 24-36" and is best spaced 9" apart. SSF.

PP8: Packet (>0.1 g ~120 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, Pink Peony (80 days) *Papaver somniferum* - This seed was obtained at a seed swap and produces a pleasant mix of 2-3 foot tall corn field poppies in shades of pink with predominately double petaled, but with some single petaled variants. Plant early for the most abundant blossoms. Self sows easily. Always amazing to watch them "pop" from the big fuzzy buds! SSF.

PP2: Packet (0.2 g ~ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, Hungarian Breadseed (90 days) *Papaver somniferum* - Lemon poppy seed pancakes anyone? Grow your own with this low-opiate strain saved for generations for its abundant seed production. Plants grow to 2-3 feet high with pinkish single petal layer flowers. Sow early (February in Oregon) and will mature in late July. Harvest when pods are dry. SSF.

PP1: Packet (0.2 g ~ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, Jimi's Purple Haze (90 days) *Papaver somniferum* - Bred by Frank Morton and the Wild Garden Seeds crew in Philomath, Oregon. When I learned that this variety had PURPLE seed pods - I was hooked! It produces super tall (4-5') blooms that are mostly deep purple and ruffled and fringed. Edible Seeds. Bees are fond of its abundant pollen too. WGS.

PP5: Packet (0.2 g ~ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, Lauren's Grape (90 days) *Papaver somniferum* - A jaw-dropping plum colored poppy with violet centers. Plants produce 4" flowers with delicate petals, but poppies are tough plants! Sow in fall or late winter for spring harvest. Pods are ornamental and dry well. Poppies self- sow and are a popular pollen source for pollinators. HOO.

PP4: Packet (0.2 g ~ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



POPPY, Rattle Poppy (90 days) *Papaver somniferum* - Obtained from Portland gardener Lezlie Amara. I found these novelties sitting on her piano and marveled at them as their seeds were tightly enclosed in large (1.5" diameter) seed heads. Perfect for small, soft sounding rattles. These poppy pods are unique with their absence of holes; seeds don't fall out. Plant as early as possible (February in Oregon). They grow quickly to 3' and produce pretty pale pink/white, single petal blooms. SSF.

PP3: Packet (0.2 g ~ 100 seeds) - \$5.00

QUINOA, Brightest Brilliance, Cherry Vanilla, Pedro's Select, Redhead, Kasleea Chilean Land Race (see p. 89 Grains for quinoas that make a great addition to dry and fresh arrangements)



RUDBECKIA, Cherry Brandy (120 days) *Rudbeckia hirta* - Deep burgundy with rose-colored petal tips, the warm and sultry color of this Rudbeckia is delicious. A special selection for the front border, but as tough as any other rudbeckia—drought tolerant and accepting of poor soils. Also makes a good cut flower. A short-lived perennial that grows up to 30" and is best spaced 12" apart. SFF.

RB4: Packet (0.25 g ~ 140 seeds) - \$5.00



RUDBECKIA, Chim Chiminee (120 days) *Rudbeckia hirta* - Chim Chiminee's fascinating quill-shaped petals in rusty tones of gold, autumn orange, sienna, bronze and chocolate are amazing. They can be sown in Fall for blooms the following June-July, or 8-10 weeks before last Spring frost for Fall blooming. An early Summer flush, if cut back entirely, leads to a second Fall bloom period on our farm. A short-lived perennial that grows up to 30"; space 12" apart. SSF.

RB3: Packet (0.25 g ~140 seeds) - \$5.00

RUDBECKIA, Josie ✨ (120 days) *Rudbeckia hirta* - This is a selection from the Cherokee Sunset Mix that has fully doubled blooms with dark centers, a maroon inner petal circle and deep orange petal tips. Very striking, just like its namesake, Josie, "she's the raw flame...with her eyes on fire". A short-lived perennial that grows up to 30"; space 12" apart. A Siskiyou Seeds original bred by Don Tipping. SSF.
RB5: Packet (0.25 g ~140 seeds) - \$5.00



RUDBECKIA, Prairie Sun (120 days) *Rudbeckia hirta* - This tender perennial has pale yellow tipped, golden flowers with a pale green center. A winner of the All America Selections award, Prairie Sun is an excellent feature in gardens with 6-8" flowers on hearty plants that are simply outstanding. One of the most popular Rudbeckias. Height: 28-32". CDF.
RB1: Packet (0.25 g ~140 seeds) - \$5.00



RUDBECKIA TRILOBA (170 days) - A Midwestern prairie native, this Rudbeckia has come into wide use as a drought tolerant, short-lived perennial that serves well as "filler" in bouquets. Also looks good in the back border of the garden. Triloba bears scores of 1-2" flowers, all yellow-petaled with a central brown "cone", atop wiry, multi-branched stems. Grows up to 5.5' tall. Space at 12". Start 8-10 weeks prior to last Spring frost to encourage bloom in first year. Provide support. Short lived Perennial. SSF.
RT: Packet - \$5.00



RUSSIAN STATICE (80-90 days) *Psylliostachys suworowii* - Fascinating rose carmine spikes atop diminutive basal rosettes highlight the front garden border. Flowers begin blooming in June and, if cut regularly, will continue to produce until August. Russian statice is a great addition to fresh cut flower bouquets and also holds its color well dried for flower crafts. An easy plant to grow! An annual that grows up to 24"; space 9-12" apart. FLA.
RS1: Packet - \$5.00



SALVIA, Lady in Red (80-90 days) *Salvia coccinea* - This All-America Selection Winner is a great selection of the wild strain of this species that will add colorful vertical elements to your garden. Flowers over a long period from early summer well into the fall. Tolerant of extremes in temperature, light, and soil. Grows to a height of about 20-24". CDF.
SL1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



NEW! SALVIA, Marble Arch (80-90 days) *Salvia horminum* - A beautiful and easy to grow annual that blooms with showy bracts born on spikes in shades of pinks, whites and purples. They make great stand alone flowers, filler flowers and can be dried for everlasting bouquets. Blooming over a long portion of the summer and fall they attract a wide variety of pollinators. SSF.
FLSAMA01: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



SCABIOSA, Beauty Mix (100 days) *Scabiosa atropurpurea* - Perennial mix of Scabiosa flowers in abundance for 3-4 months with blooms in burgundy, lavender, white and various shades of pink. Eye-catching flowers are followed by fascinating seeds heads. Stems are long, and although thin, they are quite strong and the plant easily produces 60-80 blooms over the course of its flowering season under optimum growing conditions. Dry the seed heads for an interesting textural element in your everlasting bouquets or wreaths. Plants readily reseed. FLA.
SB2: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00



SCABIOSA, Fama Mix (120-140 days) *Scabiosa caucasica* - Fama Mix is comprised of both white and periwinkle blue ruffled flowers. Soft, flowing 2-3" blooms sit atop long (sometimes upwards of 24") sturdy stems perfect for cutting. Long lasting in the vase and perfect for bouquet making, Scabiosa Fama is a first year flowering perennial that is sure to delight with its 2-3 month blooming period. Provide horizontal trellising to keep flowers from falling over. Looks great in the mid-border. A perennial that grows up to 30"; space 12" apart. FLA.
SB5: Packet (1/2 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



SCABIOSA, Fata Morgana (100 days) *Scabiosa atropurpurea* - This pincushion flower's unique creamy yellow color has occasional highlights of apricot. Blooms are small (1") but are an excellent compliment to antique or honey floral arrangements. Stems are thin and strong. Provide horizontal trellis for straight stems. Readily self-sows if allowed to go to seed. A short-lived perennial that grows up to 48". Space 12" apart. FLA.
SFM: Packet (1/4g ~ 40 seeds) - \$5.00



SCABIOSA, Starflower (80 days) *Scabiosa stellata* - A texture lover's dream, the Starflower is actually a seed pod. Very diminutive petals quickly senesce to reveal a swelling, globe-like center with many papery transparent seeds all distinguished with a small black star at the center. These are so fun fresh or dried, and they are also an eye-catching addition to the annual border. A tender perennial that grows up to 30"; space 12" apart. FLA.
SCS: Packet (1/2 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00

NEW! SNAPDRAGON, Night and Day (80 days) *Antirrhinum majus* - Bright red flowers flowing into a dark red with white mouths, this cultivar of snapdragon makes gorgeous cut flowers that bumble bees love. Plants reach about 18" high, snip the top growth node off when the seedlings reach about 6" to encourage lateral branching and more blooms. SSF. **FLSNDN01:** Packet (1/10 g ~250 seeds) - \$5.00



SCHIZANTHUS, Angel Wings Mix (90 days) *Schizanthus pinnatus* - Delicate and mesmerizing, these orchid-like flowers climb the stem of 10-18" tall annual plants. Preferring partial shade or cool climates, scizanthus is best planted in containers, garden beds, or the front border. Our mix consists of rose, lavender and purple flowers with striking white or yellow centers. SSF. **SZ1:** Packets (1/2 g) -\$5.00



SHISO (See p. 80 in Herbs section for this striking burgundy colored bouquet filler)

STRAWFLOWER, Showy Mix (90 days) *Helichrysum bracteatum* - This wonderful, showy everlasting flower is easy to grow and brings beauty to your garden and home for many months. Start indoors and plant out after last Spring frost at 12" spacing. Will grow to a height of 4+ feet and produce a flourish of dozens of 1.5-2" flowers that have a consistency of dried straw in a wide variety of colors from yellow, white, rose, fuchsia, orange and hues in-between. Flowers make supreme everlasting arrangements for wreaths, garlic braids and bouquets. SSF. **SR1:** Packet (0.1 g) - \$5.00



STRAWFLOWER, White / Pink Mix - (90 days) *Helichrysum bracteatum* - This is a variety like the one above, however it has been selected for flowers in white to pale pink pastel shades. An excellent everlasting flower for bouquets and wreaths. SSF. **SR2:** Packet (0.1 g) - \$5.00



SUNFLOWER, Amber Eye (80-100 days) *Helianthus annuus* - A poly-headed beauty that grows to 10' with abundant blooms that are a mix of golden blossoms with an amber "eye" in the center. Easy to grow cut flower, wildlife food and joyful expression of creation! HBF. **SF1:** Packet (2½ g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz) - \$13



SUNFLOWER, Chocolate (60 days) *Helianthus annuus* - Rich chocolate burgundy petals surround nearly black central discs on this moody sunflower. Blooms 4-5" flowers on strong, branching stems. Grow in succession for blooms all summer long-- this is a quick growing variety! As with other sunflowers, the flower is edible and the petals make a dazzling garnish or ornament for your summer meals. FCF. **CS1:** Packet (2½ g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



SUNFLOWER, Goldy Double (85-95 days) *Helianthus annuus* - Rich, golden double-petaled sunflowers branch in multiples and produce 6-8" blooms. Very similar to Lemonade Sunflower with minimal pollen and soft green centers that give way to yellow petals, but deeper gold in color. An excellent cut flower and one of our favorite sunnies. An annual that grows up to 84" and can be spaced 6-12" apart. SSF. **SGD:** Packet (2½ g ~ 55 seeds) - \$5.00



SUNFLOWER, Hopi Black Dye ☪ (65 days flower / 100 days seeds) *Helianthus annuus* - A traditional dye crop developed for generations by Hopi farmers in the high desert of Northern Arizona. Dark black seeds produce a purple or gray dye. It's conceivable that Sunflowers have been a cultivated crop in North America for 5000 years. Grows to 6-12' tall depending on fertility and spacing. Multi-branching and grows up to 12' tall. Seed from central bloom is large enough to use as food or animal feed. WOF. **SHBD:** Packet (2½ g ~ 55 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz) - \$13.00



SUNFLOWER, Italian White (70 Days) *Helianthus debilis* - Italian White's soft yellow petals surround a dark, central disk and dance atop tall, branching stems. This sunflower is reminiscent of Maximilian sunflower with its numerous 3-4" blooms and slim, stately growth habit. The Italian White will provide months of blooms to cut for the vase while producing enough to also leave ample quantity for pollinators. Birds love this seed, so if you want to save seed consider bagging blooms. An annual that grows up to 84". Space 9-12". SSF. **SFIW:** Packet (2½ g ~ 65 seeds) - \$5.00



SUNFLOWER, Lemonade (90 days) *Helianthus annuus* - This strong, vigorous, fully double multi-branching sunflower produces many usable 18-24" stems if the terminal flower is cut back when blooming. Lemonade sheds minimal pollen and has a very long vase life-- it's held up to 2 weeks! Lemon yellow 5-7" blooms with a faint lemon aroma. An annual that grows up to 84"; space 6-12", depending on desired flower size. FLA. **SFL:** Packet (2½ g ~ 55 seeds) - \$5.00

SUNFLOWER, Mammoth Russian (85 days) *Helianthus annuus* - Bred for seed production, this heirloom variety is able to produce very tall (up to 12') plants that produce a single head up to 22" in diameter. Thin plants to a 12-18" spacing. Plant with pole beans for a productive poly culture, allowing the beans to climb up the tall stalks. Flowers are a deep golden yellow with a green center that swells with heavy yields of large (3/4") seeds that are white and grey striped. A terrific staple crop for seeds for eating or for poultry feed. RCF.

SF9: Packet (5 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz) - \$13



SUNFLOWER, Mother Garden Mix (80-100 days) *Helianthus annuus* - This mix is a very diverse mix of multi-colored, multi-branched, poly-headed ornamental sunflowers in a spectrum of yellows, golds, orange and multi layered petal variants. A feast for the eyes and wild birds in the garden! SSF.

SF6: Packet (5 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz) - \$13



SUNFLOWER, Tarahumara (90-100 days) *Helianthus annuus* - A traditional variety developed by the Tarahumara people of Northern Mexico. Tall (7-11') plants produce a single large (up to 24" across) solid golden flower with pure white seeds. Seeds are large, plump and delicious. HEIRLOOM, SSF / BGF.

SF2: Packet (2½ g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00; Bulk (1 oz) - \$13, (1/4 lb) - \$33



SUNFLOWER, Teddy Bear (65-75 days) *Helianthus annuus* - A dwarf sunflower, double petaled and darn-right cute! Great for the garden or a container, this branching sunflower makes good 12-18" stems for cutting, although the lower down flowers begin to nod and make shorter stems as the plant matures. Minimal pollen. Having this sunflower around is like having a bright yellow pet: it's about dog-high and very cheerful. Up to 36". Space 9-12" apart. SSF.

SFTB: Packet (2½ g ~ 55 seeds) - \$5.00



SUNFLOWER, Tiger Teddy (90 days) *Helianthus annuus* - Fantastic blending of Tiger's Eye bicolor and Teddy Bear genetics. Colors are bronze, maroon, red, gold and yellow. Blooms are mostly double-petaled flowers with single outer layers, with an occasional fully double individual. Outstanding cut flower. Bred by Don Tipping. FLA.

SF5: Packet (2½ g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



NEW! SWEET ANNIE *Artemisia annua* - An elegant and delightfully scented variety of wormwood in the Asteraceae family. Grows up to 5 feet tall and has small greenish yellow flowers arranged in loose panicles. The airy foliage resembles a bright green lace, making this a great filler flower and a beautiful everlasting flower for wreaths. Direct sow in the garden in Spring, placing seeds every few inches and then thinning to about 12-18". Plants will be smaller the closer they are together, reaching great heights if given space. SSF.

PMSWAN01: Packet - \$5.00



NEW! SWEET PEA, Burgundy Select (85 days) *Lathyrus odorata* - This is a selection that we made here on our home farm to stabilize this pretty deep wine red color. Sweet peas are self pollinated so they should all be of this uniform color. We hope to offer more single color selections for discriminating floral designers. Have a sip of this beauty! SSF.

SPVB321: Packet (2 g) - \$5.00



SWEET PEA, Spencer Ripple Mix (85 days) *Lathyrus odorata* - Ruffled and soft, this delightful mix of sweet peas is a treat for the eyes and the nose. Petals are colored with crimson, burgundy, plum, lavender, or pink flecks. Stems are medium length and great for bunching. This sweet pea will always be on my list of things to grow! An annual that grows up to 96", space 6" apart, trellis, and grow in full sun or partial shade. FLA.

SW3: Packet (2 g ~ 30 seeds) - \$5.00



SWEET PEA, Sweet Cream & Berry Mix (85 days) *Lathyrus odoratus* - The irresistible aroma of these flowers can be detected hundreds of feet away from the patch, especially in the early evening. Colors range from white to burgundy, rose pink, lavender, and plum, some on lusciously long stems. Trellis vertically. Start them early January in deep pots to get sweet peas off to a strong start before temperatures get hot. Also, in our zone 7 gardens sweet peas can be started in the fall and overwintered outside under row cover. An annual that grows up to 10'. Space 4-6". SSF.

SW2: Packet (2 g ~ 30 seeds) - \$5.00



SWEET WILLIAMS, Double Choice Mix - *Dianthus spp* - A lovely biennial or short-lived perennial flower that produces a profusion of sturdy blooms on 12-18" stems in an array of pinks, fuchsias, whites, scarlets and combinations thereof. Their smell is heaven-sent! Makes terrific, long-lasting bouquets. Seed in Spring or Summer for blooms the following season. Very long bloom window starting in April. Approximately 30% of plants will live on past second year seed set. FLA.

SW1: Packet (1/2 g ~ 150 seeds) - \$5.00

TITHONIA, Torch (80-100 days) *Tithonia rotundifolia* - Also known as 'Mexican Sunflower', this beauty produces many brilliant orange 3" blooms on a multi-branched 6-8' tall plant. Unique, velvety soft leaves and stems help make this a great border plant. Blooms late into the fall for late-season color and nectar production for insects. SSF.

TT1: Packet (1.5 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



VERONICA, Sightseeing Mix - *Veronica spicata* - A quaint garden perennial that can be used in the border or as a long-lasting cut flower. Veronica has long flower spikes in purple, white and pink, although purple predominates in the mix. Plants bloom late Spring until first frost with the bulk of the blooms in the first month of its flowering season. As the plant ages it grows wider and reproduces vegetatively, so after initially starting from seed, you can divide plants with a spade to increase the number of plants. FLA.

SMV1: Packet (1/4 g) - \$5.00



XERANTHEMUM - *Xeranthemum annuum* - Here's seed for a long-lost favorite that's a great dried flower known as "Immortelle". Plants produce either white or mauve (pale purple) -colored 1" flowers atop silvery green foliage. Like strawflower or ammobium, they are dry and papery when fresh, but can be used both fresh and dried as a cut flower. Or, xeranthemum serves as a great bedding plant in the front border as it grows to about 2' and flowers for a long period—typically midsummer through autumn. Space 12" apart. Hardy annual. SSF.

XA: Packet (0.3 g) - \$5.00



YARROW, Colorado Mix - (120 days) *Achillea millefolium* - An array of flowers in rose, peach, white, fuschia and cream top strong stems with lacy foliage in this Colorado Mix Yarrow. It makes excellent filler for cut fresh or dried arrangements, retaining it's color well for months of post-harvest. A long-lasting, drought tolerant and hardy perennial, Yarrow is easy to grow and slowly spreads by its roots. Grows to 24". FLA..

CMY1: Packet (1/10 g ~ 120 seeds) - \$5.00



YARROW, Golden 🌞 - *Achillea filipenulina* - A hardy plant that yields bright yellow 3-4" flowers on strong, tall stems over a long season. They work very well for cut flower bouquets. A strikingly beautiful specimen plant. This is a different species than the traditional white yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Winter hardy to zone 3. FLA.

YW1: Packet (>0.1 g ~ 120 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Cactus Mix - *Zinnia elegans* - This was a true standout in our gardens! Grows to 30-48" tall with unique involute petals (that roll into themselves), revolute petals (rolled under) and fimbriated petals (frayed ends). Large (3-4") blooms appear in shades of pale pink, deep yellow, orange, pink, red, peach, and white. Flowers are all double-petaled (like a dahlia). Bumblebees love them! SSF.

ZN5: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



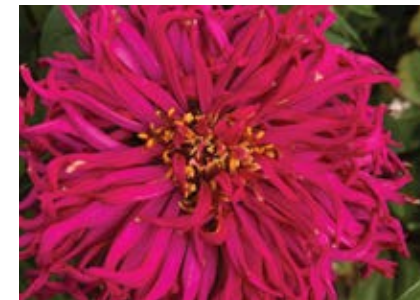
ZINNIA, Chromasomia Mix (70 days) *Zinnia elegans* - A mixture of all the classic shades and shapes you know and love about zinnias plus some new twists like orange with purple edges and red with purple margins. Superb cut flower and has a long vase life. Original mix obtained from Peace Seedlings. SSF.

ZN3: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



NEW! ZINNIA, Red Spider (70 days) *Zinnia tenuifolia* - A fascinating variety to grow if you love zinnias! This is a landrace species from the region of zinnia origin in Mexico. Small (18-24") bushy plants produces masses of 1-1&1/2" scarlet blooms with a raised center. Single petal form means there is plenty of access for bees and butterflies who delight in this pretty plant. SSF.

ZRS333: Packet (0.3g ~35 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Crazy Legs ✨ (70 days) *Zinnia elegans* - This is a selection from the popular cactus mix of an exceptionally unique mutation with fully quilled bright fuchsia petals that are both involute (rolled inwards) and fimbriated (petal tips splayed or frizzled looking). The petals also have a characteristic only observed in 2 plants (out of 300) from the original population of being crooked, like a bent leg. (See picture on inside cover). Bred by Don Tipping. SSF.

ZN11: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Dreamin' Mix (75-85 days) *Zinnia x hybrida* - A unique twist on the typical zinnia fare. Bred by Dylana Kapuler and maintained by Peace Seedlings. This appears to be a chance cross between 2 species (*Z.elegans* x *Z.haageana*) that results in a wide array of multi-colored petals mainly in 2 variants: a yellow, orange, magenta, red and a pink and white. Comparable to the Zowie (F1) hybrid, but more interesting with a taller growth habit. An annual that grows up to 48" and is best spaced 12" apart. SSF.

ZN9: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00

ZINNIA, Firestarter ✨ (75-85 days) *Zinnia elegans* – This is a selection from the Peppermint stick Zinnia that has been selected for a few seasons for having only deep gold flowers that are splashed with bright red stripes. Selected for predominately fully doubled blooms that are about 2” across. We like to harvest this flower before the center cone extrudes. An annual that grows up to 36” and can be spaced 12” apart. Bred by Don Tipping, SSF.

ZN10: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



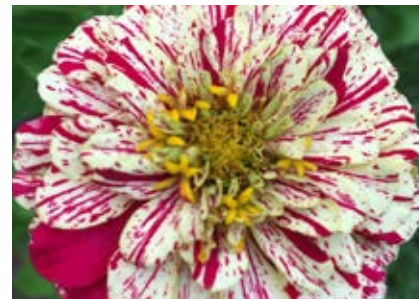
ZINNIA, Jazzy Mix (85 days) *Zinnia haageana* - A spectacular mix of warm-toned, small, semi-double and double 2” variegated flowers. Flowers come in a range of yellow, yellow/red-tipped, red/yellow-tipped, red/white-tipped, red/pink-tipped, pink/white-tipped coloration and are like small firecrackers within a bouquet. Jazzy mix is slower to come on than the larger flowered *Zinnia elegans*, but flowers hold longer on the plant. An excellent low-growing (30”) zinnia for the front annual border and a prolific producer for cut flower growers. FLA.

JMZ1: Packets (0.3 g ~ 35 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick (75-85 days) *Zinnia elegans* - A fun, red-dappled zinnia, with either white, cream or gold (in equal quantity) as its petal background. Flowers are 2” and fully doubled. We like to harvest this flower before the center cone extrudes. An annual that grows up to 36” and can be spaced 12” apart. SSF.

ZN7: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Purple Dahlia 🌈 (75-90 days) *Zinnia elegans* - A gorgeous, extremely productive, mostly double-petaled dahlia (about 25% singles). Largely resistant to powdery mildew, the Purple Dahlia Zinnia also holds up well in high heat, blooms strongly for 2-3 months, and has sturdy stems easy to strip. This dahlia lasts up to two weeks in the vase. An annual that grows up to 48”. Space 12” apart and pinch when plant is 8-12” tall. SSF.

ZN8: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) = \$5.00



NEW! ZINNIA, Queen Lime Blush (75-85 days) *Zinnia elegans* - Queen Lime Blush is an absolute stunner that wowed visitors to our production fields. Highly doubled blooms have involute petals that roll in on themselves (think Ball type dahlias). Petal color ranges from a dusky pink to lime blush in somewhat varying proportions. Some blooms will be single petaled and as per our experience of over 25 years of growing zinnias for seed, selecting for the highly doubled trait is counter to seed production so no matter what the plants want to revert back to single petal layer. The quintessential cut-and-come again flower that lasts up to two weeks in the vase. An annual that reaches up to 3’; space 12’ apart. SSF.

FLZQLB01: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Salmon Rose (80 days) *Zinnia elegans* – Cut flower growers know zinnias as one of the best “cut-and-come again” flowers; the more you cut them, the more they keep on flowering. Salmon Rose is a large, double-petaled type of zinnia similar to our Purple Dahlia Zinnia and gives buckets-full of blooms in this “on-trend” color. It’s bold but not loud like many of the classic zinnia colors, so it pairs well with other softer tones but still garners attention from home gardeners, market growers and floral designers alike. FLA.

ZN10: Packet (0.8 g ~ 75 seeds) - \$5.00



ZINNIA, Scarlet 🌈 (70-80 days) *Zinnia elegans*- A wonderful show of deep scarlet red single and fully double petaled blooms makes a striking visual statement in gardens or as border plantings. Tiger swallowtail butterflies are very fond of this strain. Produces blooms over a very long season and even into the first light frosts of fall. Grows to 4 feet. FLA.

ZN2: Packet (1 1/2 g ~ 100 seeds) - \$5.00



DYE PLANTS

We’ve added this 🌈 sticker to designate plants that we’ve used to dye fiber and/or food. Dye plants we carry are: Soltero Morado Corn, Japanese Indigo, Hopi Red Dye Amaranth, Agrimony, Calendulas, Coreopsis, Cosmos sulphureus varieties, Black Hollyhock, Marigolds, Safflower, Hopi Black Dye Sunflower, Golden Yarrow and Zinnias.

Also, if you’re looking for seeds from other dye plants than what we carry, check out our friends at Grand Prismatic Seed

www.grandprismaticseed.com





FLOWER COLLECTIONS

Flowering Medicinals (10 packets) Grow medicine and make unique flower (and foliage) bouquets with some of our favorite multi-purpose plants. Ten packets with growing tips are included in this collection of: Elecampagne, Echinacea, Valerian, Tulsi Basil, Borage, Resina Calendula, Clary Sage, White Wonder Feverfew, Licorice Mint and Lemon Balm.

\$45 (Save \$5 off the individual packet price)



Celebration Collection (10 packets) Joyful, saturated colors will brighten your Summer garden with this selection of easy-to-grow blooms. Ten packets with growing tips are included in this collection of: Elephant Head Amaranth, Cactus Mix Zinnia, Orach Plume Series, Broom Corn, Bright Lights Cosmos, Tiger Teddy Sunflower, African Giant Marigold, Amber Eye Sunflower, Mega Diversity Mix Zinnia, Red Rubin Basil. We reserve the right to make substitutions to this collection with other similar varieties, if necessary.

\$45 (Save \$5 off the individual packet price)



Cool Season Flowers (10 packets): Are you ready to expand your flower growing season beyond the frost-free period? There are many cool season annuals that thrive outside when the frost-tender flowers won't dare. Bring color and bouquets from the garden into your life earlier in the Spring and later into Fall with this selection of 10 seed packets (includes growing tips) of: Classic Magic Bachelor Buttons, Pacific Beauty Calendula, Delft Blue Nigella, Bells of Ireland, Plume Series Orach, Orlaya, Sweet Cream & Berry Mix Sweet Pea, Indian Summer Mix Rudbeckia, Pink Peony Poppy, Bee's Friend Phacelia.

\$45 (Save \$5 off the individual packet price)



Dyer's Mix (5 packets): Great for spinners, weavers, and fiber artists of all types, our Dyer's Mix is the missing piece in your pursuit of producing sustainable food, medicine, and fiber. Did you know that chemical textile dyes are highly toxic and a significant pollutant to our earth's soils and water? Move to greater self-reliance and earth stewardship by growing your own textile dyes! OR, just get crafty. Our mix of 5 packets with growing tips includes: Dyer's Coreopsis, Bright Lights Cosmos, Scarlet Zinnia, Pesche's Gold Marigold, Orange Safflower.

\$22.50 (Save \$2.75 off the individual packet price)



Edible Flowers (5 packets): Flavorful and beautiful, our edible flower mix provides the perfect finishing touch to noteworthy meals. This combination of 5 different packets includes edible annual flowers that bloom from April-October, providing you the opportunity to add color and flourish for many months of the year. Growing tips included with your packets of: Flashback Mix Calendula, Common Chives, Borage, Signet Marigold, Picotee Cosmos.

\$22.50 (Save \$2.75 off the individual packet price)

Longer-Lived Edible Flowers (5 packets): Looking for edible flowers that stick around a little longer? With this collection of biennial and perennial flowers, you'll be able to have multiple years of edibles from the same plant. Growing tips included with your packets of: Double Choice Sweet Williams, Crazy Daisy, Sundance Gaillardia, Cup 'N Saucer Mix Campanula, and Harlequin Dahlia.

\$22.50 (Save \$2.75 off the individual packet price)

Jewel Tone Everlastings (5 packets): Rich colors maintain their brilliance when dried in this Jewel Tone Everlasting mix. Dry individuals or bouquets hanging upside-down and out of direct light. Five different packets with growing tips include: Sublime Dark Blue Larkspur, Century Mix Celosia, Strawberry Fields Globe Amaranth, Kimberly's Cockscomb Celosia, Pesche's Gold Marigold.

\$22.50 (Save \$2.75 off the individual packet price)

Not Too Late (10 packets): Are you getting a late start on the garden this year? Our Not Too Late Collection is for gardeners that are planting just in the nick of time. All packets included can be direct sown just after Mother's Day and will successfully bloom that growing season. Also known as our Mother's Day Mix as it makes a great gift for moms that love to garden. This mix of 10 seed packets includes growing tips for: Mammoth Russian Sunflower, Cactus Mix Zinnia, Double Click Cosmos, Zeolights Calendula, Love Lies Bleeding Amaranth, Dazzling Mix Marigolds, Sunrise Blend Morning Glory, Mammoth Bouquet Dill, Harlequin Mix Dahlia, Century Mix Celosia.

\$45 (Save \$5 off the individual packet price)

Pastel Everlastings (5 packets): Some flowers are so perfect it's hard to see them last such a short amount of time. This is not true though with everlastings, or flowers that dry well. In this collection of five different packets, you'll be able to grow blooms that retain their delicate color and beauty for many months after harvest. Create bouquets, wreaths, or include in other crafts like garlic braids. Selected packets with growing tips include: White/Pink Strawflower, Flamingo Feather Celosia, Rose Bi-Color Globe Amaranth, White Wonder Feverfew, Bells of Ireland.

\$22.50 (Save \$2.75 off the individual packet price)

Rare Everlasting Flowers Collection (10 packets): Here's an assortment of seeds for unusual and harder-to-find everlasting flowers and seed pods--for the Crafter Gardener wanting to produce unique floral art. Ten packets with growing tips are found in the Collection: Feathertop Grass, Bunny Tails Grass, Ammobium, White/Pink Mix Strawflower, Love-In-A-Mist Nigella, Starflower Scabiosa, Rattle Poppy, Russian Statice, Eryngium and Xeranthemum.

\$45 (Save \$5 off the individual packet price)



COLOR PALETTE COLLECTIONS

Focus on your favorite colors. These packet combinations are organized by color palette and include growing tips for achieving synchronized harvest of color-themed flowers to delight visitors to your cutting garden, to compliment a summer wedding, or for your pure aesthetic pleasure. (Save \$2.75 off the individual packet price)



Blue Purple Mix (5 packets): Chinese Forget-Me-Nots, Classic Magic Bachelor's Button, Sublime Dark Blue Larkspur, Sightseeing Mix Veronica, Globe Thistle - **\$22.50**



Blush Mix (5 packets): White Nigella, White Wonder Feverfew, Achillea the Pearl Yarrow, White/Pink Mix Strawflower, Flamingo Feather Celosia - **\$22.50**



Golden Cheer Mix (5 packets): Vanilla Ice Sunflower, Goldy Double Sunflower, Indian Summer Mix Rudbeckia, Magic Yellow Feverfew, Golden Yarrow - **\$22.50**



Salmon Rose Mix (5 packets): Salmon Mix Celosia, Rubenza Cosmos, Rose Bi-Color Globe Amaranth, Echinacea, Colorado Mix Yarrow - **\$22.50**

SLOW FLOWERS & SLOW SEEDS

The past few years have witnessed an explosion of interest across the US amongst gardeners and farmers in growing cut flowers. The reasons behind this are many—social media platforms like Instagram featuring gorgeous images from flower farms; popular consciousness growing about the concept of “slow flowers” (akin to the slow food movement but where domestic production of artisanal flower products is emphasized); desire to spend time cultivating beauty as an alternative to materialistic, consumer-driven, politically-tumultuous, fast-paced culture—to name a few.

My own enthusiasm for growing flowers has benefited from this widespread fascination; after 10+ years of growing cut flowers commercially, I've felt myself reinvigorated by an expanded circle of flower farmer friends and a surge in public support for purchasing locally-grown.

But...the production of domestically-produced flower seed has not yet emerged as a like value and process. Hence, I believe that we need to grow a commensurate demand for “Slow Seeds” where organic, local (or bioregional), and ethically-produced flower seed from small family farms is what flower lovers are supporting with their purchasing power and public advocacy.


In the past years Siskiyou Seeds has stepped up its game by increasing more flower offerings. These are varieties that we grow, by and large, with the help of a few other farmer friends. We are proud to say that we offer seeds grown by farmers whose names you know. (Check out the “Grower code” at the end of each variety description in the catalog which identifies the farm that produced the seed and the Contributing Growers page for descriptions of each farm on page 94.)

A similar degree of diverse flower seed offerings and the same kind of commitment to transparency in growing and sourcing organic flower seeds can be found with our friends at Wild Garden Seeds and Uprising Seeds, two other Pacific Northwest seed companies. So, we invite you flower lovers to join us in growing a movement committed to slow seeds in the flower garden where organic production from small-scale US seed farmers is the foundation from which beauty blooms!

Stacey Denton, Flora Farm & Design Studio (www.weddingflora.com)




HERBS - Culinary

Anise  – *Pimpinella anisum* - Frost-sensitive annual in the Apiaceae family with lacy leaves and small white flowers producing umbels about 2 feet tall. Requires full sun and well-drained soil. Direct sow when soil reaches 60 degrees farenheight. The leaves and seeds have a sweet and mild, spicy flavor not unlike licorice. It is commonly used in cooking and is used as a digestive and anti-inflammatory. Seeds require cold stratification to germinate. SSF.

ANG: Packet - \$4.50

BASIL


Ocimum basilicum – **Origin:** India

Boloso Napoletano  (55-75 days) This variety comes from Naples and is highly prized for its strong flavor. Giant ruffled 6" leaves are great for pesto. Vigorous 3 ft. plants are pest-resistant and slow to flower. Some leaves can grow as large as your hand! DBF.


BA4: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50; Bulk (10g) - \$20

Discovery Mix  (50-80 days) In 2019 we grew an extensive Basil trial on our farm of all of our basil varieties along with numerous market standards and experimental varieties. This is a mix of seed from all of them including standard green sweet basils, purple basils, red ruffled basils, Thai sweet basil, dwarf Greek, Mrihani, lettuce leaf and more. This would be an excellent choice to grow if you are interested in using basil in a multitude of ways in your kitchen and in bouquets. All basils, when in flower, are an excellent nectar source for pollinators. Honeybees in particular go bonkers over basil! SSF.

BA11: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50

Genovese  (65-75 days) The Classic pesto basil. Makes a profusion of deep green, large leaves full of complex flavor and aroma. Harvest low to encourage succulent re-growth rather than woody stems. Responds well to frequent harvests. Plants 24-30" Tall. SSF.

BA1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50


Lettuce Leaf  (65-75 days) Popular Italian variety. Large-leafed Sweet Basil and one of the most productive of all basils with very large, crinkled and highly aromatic leaves. Flavor is not as strong as other basils and has been described as having a clove and minty taste or alterna-

tively a mildly spicy, peppery taste. Great in salads and excellent for using in pesto and herbal oils. DBF.


BA5: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50, Bulk (10g) - \$20

Mrihani  (55-70 days) We obtained this seed from Frank Morton who had gotten it from Richo Cech who found this basil growing on Pemba Island in the Zanzibar Archipelago, off the coast of Tanzania, in 1990. He found the woman who was growing the crop, and she asked him to return the next day to receive a gift of seeds. When he did so, she handed him a triangular packet of seed, folded from newspaper. She called it "Mrihani.". It is unique in its wavy tooting along the leaf margins and olive green with purple highlights on the leaves and stems. Flowers are purple. Very beautiful and distinctly aromatic. SSF.

BA10: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50

Red Ruffled  (65-75 days) This is gorgeous, deep-purple basil with very frilly leaves that are of a lovely shade of violet. Flavor is more intense than that of sweet basils. It lends itself best to sparing use in salads and herbal vinegars or simply as an edible ornamental. It is a good variety for filler in floral design work. SSF.


BA8: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50

Red Rubin  (65-75 days) A nice upright plant that can grow to 18-24" tall with bronze / purple tinged large leaves that will spruce up many dishes. An amazing garnish that will dazzle even the most discriminating foodie. Great flavor and large 3" leaves. It is a good variety for filler in floral design work. SSF.

BA7: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50

Round Midnight  (60-75 days) A very consistent and uniform purple basil with a flat leaf (rather than wavy or savoyed) leaf shape. We are also impressed with its solid purple color, as opposed to some purple basils that tend towards green in some plants. Flowers are pink/purple as well. Fresh aromatic leaves really spruce up vegetable platters and as garnish Plants are 12-16" tall. Named after the legendary Thelonius Monk jazz standard. SSF.

BA12: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50


Sweet Thai  (65-75 days) Pretty green leaves and dark purple stems and purple flowers on 16-20" tall

plants. Aroma is distinct from typical Italian basils and has more of a spicy clove/licorice/anise note. An excellent addition to Thai dishes and also useful as an aromatic garnish, edible landscaping or edible flowers. SSF.


BA8: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$4.50

BASIL, Tulsi – see page 82


BLACK CUMIN, White Nigella – see Flowers (page 63)

CHIVES  (90 days) *Allium schoenoprasum* – Perennial. A spicy addition to salads and other dishes. Perennial that can tolerate some shade. Makes pretty lavender flowers that can be used in cooking as well as eaten fresh. SSF.

CV1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$4.50

CILANTRO, Caribe  (55 days) *Coriandrum sativum* – Dense bunches of aromatic dark green leaves on long-standing, bolt-tolerant plants. Compared to Santo, Caribe has a slightly thinner stem, higher vigor and seed emergence, and better bolt tolerance in the field. Good greenhouse crop. RMF.

CL3: Packet (1 ½ g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50

CILANTRO, Santo  (50-55 days for leaf/100 days for seed) *Coriandrum sativum* – Popular in Mexican and Asian cooking, cilantro brings a refreshing cool flavor to summer dishes. Selected for slow bolting. Allowed to go to seed, it will reseed itself readily. Edible seed is known as coriander. SSF.

CL1: Packet (1 ½ g ≈ 250 seeds) - \$4.50, Bulk (ounce) - \$10

DILL, Mammoth Bouquet  (40-60 days) *Anethum graveolens* – The classic dill for using the fresh greens or the dried seeds as a seasoning. Vigorous, grows quite tall (3-5 feet). Graces gardens with its pungent sweet aroma and pickle recipes with that certain 'je ne sais quoi'. It is also a good variety for filler in floral design work. SSF.


DL1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$4.50

FENNEL, Perfection  – see vegetables on page 21 for this bulb fennel.

GARLIC CHIVES, Chinese (90 days) *Allium tuberosum* – Perennial. Wide, flat leaves grow to 8-10" tall and can be repeatedly cut for a supply of mild garlic chives. Flowers

are 2" white compound spheres. Delightful in salads. SSF.
CV2: Packet (1/2 g) - \$4.50

Mexican Tarragon (80 days) *Tagetes lucida* – This is a delightful, small marigold with aromatic leaves that can be used in place of French Tarragon. The flowers are diminutive and about ½ "across on 8-16" tall plants. Once established they are quite drought-tolerant. Their aroma and flavor are somewhat reminiscent of anise and tarragon and mint. Makes a great container grown herb. SSF.
MXT1: Packet (1/4 g) - \$4.50

OREGANO, Italian  – *Origanum vulgare* – Perennial. A kitchen garden staple, this tidy, compact, upright plant grows to about 12-18" tall and has a less spicy flavor than Greek Oregano. Easy to grow, the plant will spread over time to form a patch so plan accordingly. Flowers are attractive to a variety of small pollinators. SSF.
ORG1: Packet (1/4 g.) - \$4.50

PARSLEY, Einfache Schnitt (75-85 days) *Petroselinum crispum* – An excellent flatleaf parsley whose name translates into "Easy Cut" from German. Its dark green, flat leaves are held upright for easy cutting and rot resistance. Possesses an excellent sweet flavor and crisp texture with tasty stems reminiscent of small celery stalks. Thanks to our friends at Adaptive seeds for this most excellent cultivar. SSF.
PS2: Packet (1 g ≈ 100 seeds) - \$4.50

PARSLEY, Moss Green Curled (80-90 days) *Petroselinum crispum* This selection began as Darki from Frank Morton, then we selected from a large field at Fry Family Farm, rousing any plants with bottom rot, yellowing, or other undesirable characteristics. Fluffy, curly, wavy dark green leaves are produced in an abundant mound 16"-18" high. Try in pesto! SSF.


PS1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 500 seeds) - \$4.50; Ounce (≈16,000 seeds) - \$12.00

PERILLA, Red Shiso (80-85 days) *Perilla frutescens* – Also known as Japanese Basil, it's used to dye radish pickles and umeboshi plums, as a savory herb in a variety of dishes, and even as a pizza topping in place of basil. In the summer of 2009, Pepsi Japan released a new seasonal flavored beverage, Pepsi Shiso. A pretty plant with an upright growth to 36" and purple spikes of flowers much like basil. It is also a good variety for filler in floral design work. SSF.


SH1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$4.50

PERILLA, Black Egoma (80-90 days) *Perilla frutescens* - Known as Wild Sesame, this plant grows to about 3' tall with pretty, opposite leaves. Very aromatic. The oilseed contains about 38-45% lipid. The expressed oil from these

HERBS - Medicinal

AGRIMONY spp.  Perennial. In the Rosacea family. Pinnate leaves with tiny yellow flowers growing on a spike, 3-5' tall. Full sun to partial shade. Blooms can be used to dye fabric. Agrimony is indicated for sore throats and coughs with anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and astringent properties. HIF.

AGR: Packet -\$5.00

ANGELICA  *Angelica Archangelica* - Herbaceous Biennial plant in the Apiaceae family. Blooms in globular umbels on a stalk up to 2.5 meters tall in the second year. A heat sensitive plant that likes semi-shade and moist, rich soil. Slow to germinate, sow indoors and transplant in spring. The root, leaves and seed are used as an aromatic bitter, carminative and digestive. It has been used historically to flavor gin and other liquors. HIF.

ANG: Packet -\$5.00

NEW! ARNICA *Arnica chamissonis*. Perennial in the Asteraceae. Lovely yellow flowers accompanied by bright green foliage. A native to western North America, this variety is comparable to the much over harvested European variety, *Arnica montana*. Takes some time to establish but is a nice plant for gardeners or people looking to grow popular medicinal varieties in replacement of wild crafting. Plants reach about 24-30" when mature. Plants can be propagated from root cuttings once established.

PMARCHO1: Packet -\$5.00

ASHWAGANDHA (90-100 days) *Withania somnifera* - Perennial. Ashwagandha belongs to the same family as tomatoes (Solanaceae). Easy to grow as an annual, the roots are harvested in the fall. It is a 24-30" tall shrub with oval leaves and yellow flowers. It bears red fruit about the size of a raisin. Native to the dry regions of India, N. Africa, and the Middle East, the plant prefers full

seeds, exhibits one of the highest proportions of omega-3 fatty acids of any seed oil. A highly novel, conversation starter that is dazzling to look at and smell! From our friend Hiroko Kurosaki from Japan. SSF.


SH2: Packet (1/2 g) - \$4.50

sun. Considered one of the most vital herbs in Ayurvedic healing, it's frequently referred to as "Indian Ginseng" because of its rejuvenating properties. SSF.


AW1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00

BASIL, TULSI (Temperate) *Ocimum africanum* - Annual. The plant is an herbaceous annual tea basil growing up to 2' with small leaves, purple flowers, and powerful aroma. This plant is of East African origin, and is sacred in India. Likes rich, moist soil with partial to full sun. Germinates best when soil temperature is at least 70°F. This cultivar is the most frost-hardy. Used medicinally to relieve stress, anxiety, heart disease, arthritis, diabetes, and dementia. SSF.

BA3: Packet - \$5.00

BLUE VERVAIN  - *Verbena hastata* - Perennial. A slender, but erect, herbaceous plant in the Verbenaceae family that grows up to 5' tall. Individual floral spikes are up to 5" long and densely crowded in a candelabra with numerous blue-violet flowers. The small, tubular, blue-violet flowers bloom from the bottom up in July's heat. Found in river bottom prairies, moist meadows, in floodplain, woodlands, soggy thickets, borders of rivers and ponds, marshes, ditches, fence rows, and pastures. This plant adapts readily to degraded wetlands and other disturbed areas, but it can be found in higher quality habitats as well. Widely-distributed plant. Full sun to partial sun. Zones 3 to 8. HIF.

BLV: Packet -\$5.00


BORAGE  (60 days) *Borago officinalis* - An important garden essential that can naturalize easily by self-sowing. Blue flowers work great as an edible flower in salads. A 1-3' tall annual herb with gray-green leaves that form a fuzzy rosette that has medicinal value and is known as the

"herb of gladness". Young leaves can be added to salads and impart a mild cucumber flavor. SSF.

BG1: Packet (2g.) ≈ 90 seeds - \$5.00


BURDOCK - *Arctium lappa* - Biennial member of the Asteraceae family hardy in Zones 3-9. Grows well in full sun in neutral to alkaline soil. A tall plant with cordiform leaves and globular purple flowers with achene fruit. The leaves are a food for Lepidoptera. The mucilaginous root is eaten as food and is considered to be detoxifying, anti-bacterial, carminative and soothing internally as a tea. SSF.

BUR: Packet - \$5.00

CALENDULA, Resina  (65 days) *Calendula officinalis* - This strain was developed by medicinal herb pioneer, Mark Wheeler at Pacific Botanicals, in his quest for the highest resin content calendula variety. Has a balance of orange and yellow flowers with mostly single layer of petals. Useful for making infused oils for herbal salves and burn ointments. HOO.

CD6: Packet (1 g ≈ 175 seeds) - \$5.00; Ounce (≈3, 000 seeds) - \$20.00

CALENDULA - See more in our flowers listings page 48

CATNIP  - *Nepeta cataria* - Perennial. A gray-green forb with the square stems and terminal flower spikes typical of the Mint or Lamiaceae family. It has fuzzy, heart-shaped, toothed leaves and grows 2-3' tall. It may be grown from seed sown early indoors and transplanted outside after frost, or directly sown into the garden indoors. If sown indoors, do so 4-8 weeks before the last frost in Spring ¼ inch deep. Germinates at 70 degrees F and prefers full sun. Prefers moderately-rich loam or sandy soil with good drainage. Zones 3 to 9. A nervine that helps calm the body and mind. SSF.

CTN: Packet - \$4.50


NEW! CHAMOMILE, GERMAN - (70-85 days) *Matricaria recutita* - Bushy annual variety of Chamomile, that grows to about 3 feet. A member of the Asteraceae family, with adorable small white daisy-like flowers, lacy green foliage and a light apple scent. German Chamomile is the most common variety used in herbal medicine, an excellent choice for tea. Easy to grow, sow lightly onto top of potting soil in and cover lightly. Seeds are small and require some light to germinate. Sow in April for a mid-July

harvest. Chamomile is used as companion plant to repel Cucumber beetles. SSF.

ANMECG01: Packet - \$5.00

CLARY SAGE - *Salvia sclarea* - Perennial. A very necessary garden companion with tall, bold and showy flower spikes that can rise to 5' tall with a characteristic scent used in aromatherapy to induce euphoria. Flowers in its second year. Its large leaves can be used culinarily in place of garden sage. One of its unique uses is as a northern substitute for Chia seeds as it is botanically similar and in the mint family. Many pollinators find its unique scent attractive. SSF.


CS1: Packet (1/2 g.) - \$5.00

COMPASS PLANT  - *Silphium laciniatum* - Perennial. A towering queen of the midwestern prairies related to sunflowers, they can grow to 8' high and produce a profusion of small yellow flowers. Used by native tribes as an expectorant for coughs. The great Aldo Leopold once said, "What a thousand acres of Silphiums looked like when they tickled the bellies of the buffalo is a question never again to be answered, and perhaps not even asked." SSF.


COP: (1/2g) - \$5.00

CRAMP BARK - *Viburnum opulus* - Perennial. Deciduous shrub in the Adoxaceae family hardy in zones 2-11. Plant in full sun to partial shade. A beautiful medicinal plant with white flowers in summer and edible red berries in the fall; often planted ornamentally. Seeds require cold stratification. Commonly used for menstrual and reproductive ailments. SSF.

CRB: Packet - \$5.00

ECHINACEA  - *Echinacea Purpurea* - Perennial. This herb is easy to grow as its seeds germinate without stratification (cold-treatment). Vigorous grower can reach 5' in flower, with dozens of beautiful pink/purple blossoms arising from a mound of dark green leaves. Flowers usually emerge the second year and thereafter. Aerial parts and roots are used medicinally to support the immune system. FLA.


EC1: Packet (1 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$5.00

ELDERBERRY, Black  - *Sambuchus nigra* - Perennial. We are offering seeds from dried berries of this superior strain from Europe. Soften dried berries in water to sep-



arate seeds, then plant early in spring and be patient as they can take many weeks to finally sprout. Elder is prized for its myriad of medicinal uses, chiefly the making of a syrup from the fruit for treating colds and coughs. Grows to the stature of a tree. SSF.

ELD1: Packet - \$5.00

ELECAMPAGNE  – *Inula helenium* – Perennial. A tall, downy, broad-leafed plant that can grow up to 7'. Prefers moist meadows & damp, rocky roadsides with plenty of sun. Native to Southeastern Europe & Western Asia, now naturalized in Central & Eastern US & Canada. Plant prefers part shade and moist soils, although can tolerate full sun. Sow seed in greenhouse in early spring or sow directly in garden in mid-spring. Light-dependent germinator (plant on surface or only very shallowly covered, so light can penetrate). Zones 3 to 8. A lung expectorant, with antimicrobial. A sweet & stimulating herb to reach for in the case of cold, slimy stagnation, whether it be in the lungs, the gut or the spirit. SSF.


EL1: (1/2g) - Packet - \$5.00

EVENING PRIMROSE – *Oenothera biennis* – A biennial plant with a plume of bright yellow flowers and a sturdy taproot, evening primrose grows to about 8' tall and flowers in its second season. You might find this North American native in your backyard or in fields, along roadsides, or in waste areas throughout much of eastern North America where it has naturalized. Easy to grow in almost any soil, (sandy, loamy soil average, well draining). Likes full sun. Zones 3 to 8. Used to mitigate the discomfort associated with premenstrual syndrome (PMS). It also has garnered attention as an important dietary supplement and a good source of essential fatty acids. SSF.

EVP: Packet (200 seeds) - \$5.00

FENNEL – *Foeniculum vulgare* – Perennial. Forb in the Apiaceae family hardy to zones 4-9. Yellow blooming umbels in June and July that attract butterflies to the garden. Direct sow in the Spring. The aromatic seeds and feathery foliage are used in culinary applications as a carminative and digestive. HIF.

FEN: Packet - \$5.00


FEVERFEW  – *Tanacetum parthenium* – Hardy to zone 5, this perennial plant in the Asteraceae family grows up to 3' with light green foliage and small daisy like flow-

ers. Direct sow in spring in full sun and sandy soil; 10-14 days to germinate. The name is derived from the Latin febrifuga which means fever reduced. A tea or extract can be used for headaches and muscle and joint pain. SUF.


FF1: Packet - \$5.00

GRINDELIA – *Grindelia* sp. – Perennial. An herbaceous plant in the Asteraceae family which requires full sun and is drought tolerant. It prefers sandy well-drained soil. This forb has small, resinous, yellow florets and is a food species for butterflies. Just as the florets start to open the white resin forms and this is the perfect time to harvest the flower for medicine. Direct sow in spring or in flats in late winter. It is used to soothe the respiratory tract and topically for poison oak and poison ivy rashes. Tincture the leaves and flower tops. Hardy in Zones 6 to 10. Helps with skin irritations (like a reaction from poison ivy and poison oak); simple remedy for asthma and can help with kidney and heart irritations. SUF.


GRI: Packet - \$5.00

HAWTHORN, Common  – *Crataegus monogyna* – Perennial. Shrub in the rosaceae family which can grow to 15-40'. Dark green obovate deeply-lobed leaves that bloom with small pinkish white flowers in May. Small sweet, but mealy red berry-like fruits called haws, rich in anti-oxidants, are collected in winter and can be used for jams, jellies, wine or tea. Use the leaf, flower and haw medicinally as a heart tonic in extract or tea. Can take up to a year to germinate so please be patient! Minamilly thorny. SSF.

HAW: Packet (0.3 g ≈ 20 seeds) - \$5.00


HAWTHORN, Washington  – *Crataegus phaenopyrum* – Perennial. Tree like Shrub in the Rosaceae family which can grow to 10-30' with 1-2" long sharp thorns on branches. Dark green obovate deeply-lobed leaves that bloom with clusters of white flowers in May. Small and shiny orange are sweeter and smaller than the common hawthorn berry-like fruits called haws, rich in anti-oxidants, are collected in winter and can be used for jams, jellies, wine or tea. Use the leaf, flower and haw medicinally as a heart tonic in extract or tea. Excellent hedgerow plant and wildlife food. Can take up to a year to germinate so please be patient! SSF.

HAW: Packet (20 seeds) - \$5.00


HOREHOUND  – *Marrubium vulgare* – Perennial.

Classified as a bitter mint in the Lamiaceae family, this forb grows between 25-40 cm. It has grayish-green leaves with clusters of white flowers growing up the central stock. Heat tolerant and can be grown in full sun on a southern exposure in poor soil. Used traditionally in candy, cough drops and tea as a pectoral remedy. SUF.

HOR: Packet - \$4.50

HYSSOP  – *Hyssopus officinalis* – Perennial. Mint family relative with violet-blue flowers and pleasant licorice aroma. Useful for a calming tea; known to soothe the common cold. Native to the Mediterranean. Grows to 18-24" high. SSF.


HYP2: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$5.00

LICORICE MINT  – *Agastache rugosa* – Biennial. A wonderfully fragrant ornamental herb that also has similar medicinal characteristics to mint. Hyssop is a favorite nectar source for bumblebees and other native pollinators. Grows to 16-30" tall in flower. SSF.


HY1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 400 seeds) - \$5.00

LEMON BALM  – *Melissa officinalis* – Perennial. A charming herb garden staple that is very easy to grow once established. Top growth is annual, then it dies back in the winter, only to rise again with vigor early in the spring. Wonderful fresh or dried in tea and praised for its calming effects. Beekeepers have used it to rub inside of a new hive when capturing wild swarms. DBF.

LB1: Packet (1/4 g ≈ 500 seeds) - \$5.00

MARSHMALLOW  – *Althea officinalis* – Perennial. An easy-to-grow forb reaching 3' and member of the Malvaceae family. Roots contain abundant mucilage, which is the original key ingredient in "marshmallows". Grows well in sandy, moist soil in partial shade to full sun. The thick, fibrous root is used to make halva and are best harvested in the Winter when the root is dormant. Roots can be used in decoction, tea, extract or eaten to soothe mucus membranes of digestive tract. Seeds require 4-6-week cold stratification to germinate. SSF.

MM1: Packet - \$5.00


MILK THISTLE  – *Silybum marianum* – Annual or biennial thistle in the Asteraceae family with globular purple flowers and pale green leaves with white veins. It prefers full sun but tolerates some shade and can grow in poor soil. It is a good wild food source and is used medicinally

to treat liver disorders. Silymarin is the anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant active constituent. HIF.


MKT1: Packet - \$5.00

MEADOWSWEET – *Filipendula ulmaria* – Perennial. Forb in the Rosaceae family with dark green, downy leaves and delicate, fragrant clusters of white flowers with five petals growing in cymes. Contain salicylic acid which has pain relieving qualities. Sow seeds indoors and lightly cover with vermiculite from March to May as they require 21 days to germinate. HIF.


MDS: Packet - \$5.00

MOTHERWORT  – *Leonurus cardiacaca* – Perennial. Self-seeding herbaceous plant native to Europe and Asia. Flowers up to 5' tall with tall purple spikes and many flowers that attract the attention of pollinators. Plant prefers part shade to full sun, regular garden soil and plenty of water. Sow in the fall or stratify before planting in early spring. Barely cover seed with soil, tamp securely and keep evenly moist until germination. Grows in Zones 3 to 8. Motherwort is a nervine particularly effective in supporting healthy reproductive function in women, especially those influenced by tension and stress. The plant also supports healthy cardiovascular function. SSF.


MW1: Packet - \$5.00

MINT, Moldavian Balm  (100 days) *Dracocephalum moldavicum* – Easy to grow native medicinal from Europe that is also called Dragonshead, which refers to the shape of its large showy purple flowers. Highly aromatic, the flowering tops can be harvested and used in tea to support recovery from colds. Long flowering period and fairly upright growth habit to 30". SSF.

MV1: Packet (1/2 g.) - \$5.00

MINT, Spearmint  – *Mentha spicata* – Perennial. Very easy to grow garden standby that will spread somewhat from where it's planted – moisture dependent. Care should be exercised when planting near native waterways! Pleasant minty aroma from foliage is wonderful for teas, stews and summer beverages. Flowers provide abundant nectar and pollen to a variety of pollinators. SSF.

MV3: Packet (1/2 g.) - \$5.00


MULLEIN, Common  – *Verbascum Thapsus* – Biennial. A stately specimen that has spread to become a

pan-boreal wild plant used the world over for its medicinal values. Forms a low rosette of gray-green, woolly leaves that grow up to 12" long the first year. In its second year it sends up one or more flower spikes that can reach 8' tall with small yellow flowers that attract pollinators. These flowers can be gathered for an oil infusion that is used to treat ear aches. Once the plant has flowered it can produce millions of tiny seeds, so plant wisely. SSF.

MUL1: Packet (1/8 g.) \$5.00

NETTLES (75 days) *Urtica dioica* – Perennial. Commonly called Stinging Nettles, this herb is a staple for tea, medicine making, and as a delicious substitute for spinach in a variety of recipes. If you are not familiar with this plant, BE FORE-WARNED! as it has "spines" that sting you and can cause a burning, stinging sensation in that area. The spines lose their potency once steamed or put in tea – so you can enjoy it as food when cooked. Some folks enjoy nettle pesto. Can spread from root runners so plan and plant accordingly. Multiple medicinal uses. High in Iron. SSF.

NT1: Packet (1/4g.) - \$5.00

POKE BERRY  – *Phytolacea americana* – Perennial. A plant growing up to 8' in height. It has simple leaves on green to burgundy stems and a large white taproot. The flowers are green to white, followed by purple to almost black berries. The seeds have long viability and can germinate after many years in the soil. Plant prefers to grow in full sun and is not particular about soil or water—freely volunteers in old gardens, fields, fencerows. Slow germination is typical. Sow seeds in fall or early spring. 60 days cold/moist conditioning may speed germination. Zones 4 to 9. Highly ornamental. HIF.

POK: Packet -\$4.50

RUE – *Ruta graveolens* – Evergreen shrub in the Rutaceae family with gray green foliage and yellow flowers. Tolerates some shade and is hardy zones 4-10. Start seeds in late Winter as they are slow to germinate and transplant in Spring. Rue is used primarily for its anti-spasmodic properties and has high quantities of volatile oil which can be caustic to skin if exposed to sun light. SSF.

RUE: Packet (50 seeds) -\$5.00


SAGE, Jerusalem – *Phlomis russeliana* – Perennial. A drought tolerant 3-4' tall and equally wide, hardy plant with handsome, 6-8" olive-green, heart-shaped leaves.

Plants spread quickly and thickly (not invasive) to form easy to grow, weed suppressing ground covers. Winter hardy to zone 4. Abundant spikes of butter-yellow hooded flowers appear mid-Spring and are a tasty edible flower with abundant nectar. SSF.

SAG1: Packet (1/4 g.) - \$5.00

SAGE, White – *Salvia apiana* – Perennial. A wonderful, somewhat tender herb native to the deserts of S. California prized for its sweetly aromatic scent, both fresh and when burned for smudge. Hardy to about zone 9 outside, growing 2-3' tall, with flower spikes up to 6'. In colder climates it's best grown as a potted plant and brought inside for winter. Thrives in somewhat sandy soil. Seed is from plants grown in unheated greenhouses in Oregon. SSF.

SAG2: Packet (0.2 g) - \$5.00

SKULLCAP  – *Scutellaria lateriflora* – Perennial. Wet-loving herbaceous mint with opposite, ovate leaves and blue flowers growing on racemes. Grows in partial shade to full sun. Direct sow in early Spring. The leaf and flower are used in teas and extracts to ease nervous tension and as a mild sleep aid. HIF.

SKU: Packet - \$5.00

SELF-HEAL  – *Prunella vulgaris* – Perennial. Low growing, creeping, European native mint family herb that is widely used for the healing of external wounds as a poultice. Goes by many names such as All Heal and Self Heal, it can easily naturalize in a moist lawn. Can tolerate full sun and shade and will readily self sow in dry spots. Charming violet-blue flowers attract pollinators and are a delight to gather for tea. SSF.

MV4: Packet (1/2 g.) - \$5.00

SPILANTHES aka Toothache Plant – *Spilanthes acmella* – Easy to grow, immune-enhancing tonic, dentifrice and anesthetic. Chewing on a leaf or bud causes a tingling in the mouth. Used in small amounts to give interest to salads and cold drinks, and in larger quantities to kill pain. Used for centuries for toothache relief. Low-spreading plants bear yellow button flowers with bright red centers. Nice for edging herb and vegetable beds or in a pot. Fast-growing. SSF.

SP1: Packet (.4 g ≈ 300 seeds) - \$5.00

TOBACCO, Balikesir (60-65 days) *Nicotiana tabacum*

– Balikesir grows to over 6 feet in height and produces some of the largest leaves of any Turkish variety. Beautiful flowers attract honeybees and bumblebees. It sun cures to a light tan color or air cures to a dark cocoa brown. SSF.

TB3: Packet (.4 g ≈ 300 seeds) - \$5.00

TOBACCO, Black Sea Samish (65-70 days) *Nicotiana tabacum* – Originated in the Samsun region of Turkey near the Black Sea. Prized for its rich flavor and aroma, but yet is mild to smoke. It is often sun-cured. An excellent blend for cigarettes or pipes, or on its own. SSF.

TB4: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 300 seeds) - \$5.00

TOBACCO, Hopi (90-100 days) *Nicotiana rustica* – Large, dark green resinous leaves contain very high levels of nicotine borne in a 12-16" rosette. Flowers are subtle lime-greenish white with a delicious jasmine-like scent in the evening. Proper curing (like all tobacco) is necessary to mellow harshness. Grows to 24" when in flower. SSF.

TB1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 300 seeds) - \$5.00

TOBACCO, White Buffalo Calf Woman – *Nicotiana rustica* – A low growing, annual herb with gray-green rounded leaves that are about 8" across. Lime-green, bell-shaped flowers grow up an 18" flower spike and are covered with a sticky aromatic resin. Seed keeper Rowen White shared these seeds with us and we share them with you in the hopes that you will grow them and learn to care for, and revere, this special plant. SSF.

TB6: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 300 seeds) - \$5.00

TOBACCO, Yellow Orinoco (90 days) *Nicotiana tabacum* - Grow your own smoking tobacco! Very easy and rewarding to grow. These seeds are descendants from the heirloom Virginia Orinoco plants grown back as far as the 1700's. Considered to be one of the sweetest varieties available and is often used in pipe mixtures as well. Plant grows to 6'tall with nectar-rich pink tubular flowers that attract many pollinators. SSF.

TB2: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 500 seeds) - \$5.00

VALERIAN – *Valeriana officinalis* – Perennial. We have found that common Valerian naturalizes quite well here in western Oregon, dying back in winter and re-growing vigorously in spring, then flowering in May with 5-6' tall flower stalks with open clusters of diminutive but very aromatic pink/white flowers. The roots are traditionally used

as sedative, painkiller and sleep aid. HOO.

VL1: Packet (1/2 ≈ 500 seeds) - \$5.00

VITEX aka Chaste Berry – *Vitex agnus-castus* – Perennial. Woody perennial bush to small tree up to 15 feet tall, native to the Mediterranean and hardy to -20 degrees F. The leaves and pretty purple flowers exude exotic aromas. Seeds regulate hormones and support breast health. To grow you must scarify seed lightly on sandpaper, then sow 1/4-inch-deep in pots. Germination is slow, which takes about 18 days. Grows to be a small tree so allow it space to get about 15 feet tall and wide. SSF.

VT1: Packet (1/2 g) - \$5.00

WOOD BETONY  – *Stachys officinale* – Perennial. Spires of pink flowers rise from a mound of slightly crinkled glossy leaves on this plant. Long-lived purple flowers are a favorite of bees & butterflies. Grows 1-2' tall. Flowers July to September. Likes dry grasslands and meadows. Drought tolerant. Full sun with moderately fertile soil. Seeds do best started in flats indoors in early spring. Germination is spotty; a 50% germination rate is common. Zones 5 to 9. Used as a blood tonic, as a cardiac for anemia and heart troubles and to treat stomach aches and ulcers. Considered to be a tonic, wood betony helps with acute anxiety, migraines and tension headaches. HIF.

WOB: Packet -\$5.00

WORMWOOD – *Artemisia absinthium* – Perennial. An aromatic gray-green herb with lacey foliage that can grow to 6' tall when flowering. Leaves have long been used as a medicinal tonic, a vermifuge and the main ingredient in the fabled beverage, Absinthe. Can spread readily, so be wary and is considered invasive in CO, WA and ND (we cannot ship to those states). Very easy to grow. SSF.

WOR1: Packet (1/2 g ≈ 500 seeds) - \$5.00

YARROW, Common – *Achillea millefolium* – Perennial. A widespread native plant with pretty compound white flowers that grows across the entire northern hemisphere. Many medicinal uses internally and externally. Easy to grow once established. Can spread readily. Drought tolerant. Traditionally the I Ching is thrown using yarrow flower stalks. SSF.

YAR1: Packet (0.1 g) - \$5.00



GRAINS

AMARANTH

AMARANTH, Ellen's Purple (110 days) *Amaranthus cruentus* – A productive and beautiful amaranth originally from Salt Spring Island Seeds, it is a cross of Burgundy and Golden Giant Amaranth. This one is really fun – the seeds themselves are all white, but the plants are a beautiful vivid green and burgundy. Grows to 4-6 feet tall. Easy to grow and process. A nutritious grain crop suitable to garden culture. SSF.

AM4: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.50

AMARANTH, Golden Giant (100-110 days) *Amaranthus cruentus* – Late season grain amaranth that produces large gold seed heads on 6' tall stalks. Edible green leaves with golden brown veins and stalks. Very productive, yielding up to 1 lb. of seed per plant. Easy to harvest, simply clip the heads and hang to dry. Once dry, thresh by stomping on them and winnow to remove chaff. Lends diversity to our diet when incorporated as a staple to supplement other grains like rice. SSF.

AM1: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.50

AMARANTH, Santa Cruz Select Popping (100-110 days) *Amaranthus cruentus* – We obtained this seed at a seed swap and have been delighted with how easily it grew and thrived, producing a forest of large burgundy red and lemon-yellow seed heads. Very productive – producing an ounce or more of seed per plant. Grows to 6-8' tall. Seeds can be popped in a dry skillet and sprinkled over savory dishes, adding a unique crunch. SSF.

AM5: Packet (1 g ≈ 800 seeds) - \$4.50

BARLEY, Burbank Black Hulless (300 days Fall, or 120 days Spring sown) *Hordeum vulgare* – A special find from a seed exchange! This is a completely hulless barley that grows to 30-36" tall, staying upright and erect. Glumes (the hull around the grain) are pale white and the awns (the long tips that form from the glume) are jet black. The grains themselves are a very dark gray – nearly black. Can be substituted for wheat in bread, pancakes, baked goods, and sprouted to make malt for beer. Very rewarding to grow. Bred by the legendary Luther Burbank. 6 rows. SSF.

BR3: Packet (10 g) - \$4.50

BARLEY, Kamamujji (300 days Fall, or 120 days Spring sown) *Hordeum vulgare* – The most productive barley for our climate in a trial of 10 varieties. 6-row barley that is different from the 2-row types used for beer malt. Long awns make for a decorative display when in seed. Very easy to grow and thresh by dancing on the dried seed heads, or thresh traditionally with a flail on a solid floor, winnow and then 'presto' there you go; genuine food security. Let's create a 'One Straw Revolution'! SSF.

BR2: Packet (10 g) - \$4.50

BROOM CORN, Red Hungarian – see variety listing on page 50

MILO, Black – see variety listing on page 61


MUSTARD, Dijon – see variety listing with GREENS on page 22

POPPY, Hungarian Breadseed – see variety listing in FLOWERS on page 64


QUINOA

Chenopodium quinoa

Quinoa is a wonderful staple grain from the Andean highlands (Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and Chile) where it is quite common. It is only possible to cook the grain after saponins that coat the seeds are removed. Our best success with quinoa "grain" comes with planting from mid-April through May. Direct seed into 24" rows. Thin to 3-4" apart in the row to produce single-headed plants that mature uniformly for harvesting in a single pass. Maximum seed yield comes from 12" or greater in-row spacing that makes a branched crop. This may require an initial harvest of primary heads, followed in another 7-14 days with a final harvest of whole plants. Harvest when seed heads are still brightly colored, and thresh with a rubbing action of the head (by hand or feet). Grain is easy to clean with 1/8" and 1/16" hardware mesh, and careful winnowing.

QUINOA, Brightest Brilliant  (100-120 days) From Frank Morton... "Our latest selection from our most striking color choices. Hot pink to royal burgundy, red, orange, yellow, white, green, and every bright combination." Very pretty as an ornamental, and also an easy to grow staple crop for northern areas. Grows to 4-6 feet tall. SSF.

QN3: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 1400 seeds) - \$4.50

QUINOA, Cherry Vanilla  (100-120 days) Adapted for the Pacific Northwest from Frank Morton, "Beautiful strain with pink and cream heads, and the whitest seeds of any type we've tried. Short and quick maturing, un-branched when close planted. Excellent flavor and productivity. This variety is in the running to become a standard for Pacific Northwest quinoa introduction. Good mildew resistance." 4-5 feet tall. SSF.


QN4: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 1400 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 20,000 seeds) - \$20.00

QUINOA, Faro, "Pedro's Select" (100-120 days) A very easy to grow grain crop related to lambsquarters, beets and spinach. Grows to 4-6' tall with an attractive plume-shaped seed head that is clipped and dried at summer's end. Grown for many years at 42 degrees latitude. Easy to thresh and winnow. Cook like rice or millet. SSF.

QN1: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 1400 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 20,000 seeds) - \$20.00

QUINOA, Kaslala (100-120 days) A remarkably diverse landrace variety from Chile that we obtained at a seed swap in New Mexico (seeds manage to get around!). It is striking in that it has a wide range of leaf and stalk colors and seed colors, with buff, white, red, brown and black seeds. Plants grow to 6-7' tall and are equally useful as a grain crop, an ornamental, or a fresh cut flower. SSF.

QN6: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 1400 seeds) - \$4.50

QUINOA, Redhead  (100-120 days) Bred by Frank Morton, "A selection from the original South American introductions of the 1980s. Sturdy high yielding strain with bright pinkish red seed heads, white seeds. Selected to withstand some rain at maturity without seed sprouting in the head, an important new trait in quinoa for North America." SSF.

QN5: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 1400 seeds) - \$4.50; One Ounce (≈ 20,000 seeds) - \$20.00

QUINOA, Shelly Black (100-120 days) A mostly black-seeded variety that we obtained at a seed swap in Colorado. Plants have both magenta and green seed heads; however, all seeds are brown to black. Pretty as an ornamental and good grain producer too. SSF.

QN7: Packet (2 ½ g ≈ 1400 seeds) - \$4.50

QUINOA

Chenopodium quinoa

While Wheat, Corn and Rice are the most widely planted crops and account for over 50% of the calories consumed at present, it is important to not overlook Quinoa which was the staple grain of the Incan empire and persists among many subsistence farmers throughout the Andes mountains. Quinoa is not in the grass family like most grains, rather it is what is known as a pseudocereal in the Amaranth family (*Amaranthus* spp.) that was first used to feed livestock 5.2–7 thousand years ago, and for human consumption 3–4 thousand years ago in the Lake Titicaca basin of Peru and Bolivia. Quinoa is very high in protein (up to 14% has been measured). There are non-cultivated quinoa plants (*Chenopodium quinoa* var. *melanospermum*) that grow in the area it is cultivated; these may either be related to wild predecessors, or they could be descendants of cultivated plants. Quinoa is an annual growing dicotyledonous plant that grow to 1-2 meters tall with pale green, powdery leaves, branching stems and seed heads that range in color from green, to pale yellow, to pink to purple and red. The fruits (seeds) are about 2 mm (1/16 in) in diameter and of various colors—from white to red or black, depending on the variety. In their natural state, the seeds have a coating which contains bitter-tasting Saponins. Quinoa is fairly easy to grow and can tolerate mild frost. The varieties that we offer are able to grow and produce ample seed in most seasons here in Oregon, so I would image that they would do well in similar latitudes as we have here (42°N). Much outside that area, you will have to experiment for yourself. Quinoa is also finding favor as a gorgeous filler plant among flower growers.

PERMACULTURE / MULTI-USE PLANTS

What is Permaculture? Put simply, Permaculture is a design methodology for whole systems that can be viewed as the “Toolbox” that holds the tools for creating and managing a Sustainable and Regenerative Culture. Or to put it another way, in the words of Jenny Pell, “It’s a new buzzword for an old way of being.”

THE CORE ETHICS OF PERMACULTURE ARE:

- Care of the Earth
- Care of the Species (including humans)
- Fair Share – redistribute the surplus throughout the system

“There is one, and only one solution, and we have almost no time to try it. We must turn all our resources to repairing the natural world, and train all our young people to help. They want to; we need to give them this last chance to create forests, soils, clean waters, clean energies, secure communities, stable regions, and to know how to do it from hands-on experience.” **Bill Mollison**

Black Locust – *Robinia pseudoacacia* – Black Locust is a large native (to Eastern woodlands) nitrogen-fixing tree with abundant blooms that bees delight in visiting. It also has plenty of large thorns and can spread through root suckers – so plant intelligently! It is very rot resistant when harvested for fence posts. A wonderful hedgerow cornerstone. Seed must be soaked in boiling water for 30 minutes before planting to aid germination – sounds weird but it simulates the acid bath they get when birds eat them! SSF. **BL1:** 10 seeds - \$4.50

Comfrey (Root Cuttings) *Symphytum officinale* – Perennial. Comfrey is a miraculously hardy perennial herb that is renowned for its use medicinally to aid in the healing of wounds, sprains and broken bones. You will receive a crown cutting that has both leaf buds and roots that will grow quickly and spread. Comfrey works great under fruit trees to out-compete grasses and other weeds. Leaves grow to 24”+ and can be harvested for medicine, mulch or composted. Can spread a few feet so plant in a location where that is acceptable. SSF. Rooted Cuttings: \$7 each.

HAWTHORN – see listing on page 84

INDIGO, JAPANESE (90 days) *Persicaria tinctoria* – This annual herb is a relative of buckwheat, sorrel and yellow dock and has long been used for creating a deep blue fiber dye from the leaves. There are numerous recipes for creating dye from the leaves - either fresh or an elaborate fermentation processes. Pictured below are a few images from our 2019 dye batch experiments. It is very easy to grow and can yield multiple harvests of leaves over the season. Plant is frost sensitive. Space plants 12” apart. Plant produces clusters of pretty white & pink flowers. SSF.

IDG1: Packet (0.3g = ~120 seeds) - \$5.00

MOLE PLANT, Gopher Spurge aka Petroleum Plant – *Euphorbia lathyris* – Perennial. Hardy down to -15°. Native to the Mediterranean, SW Asia and W. China and widely grown in gardens. The plant is considered to be an invasive weed by some authorities, but most gardeners can grow it without fear. Being in the Euphorbia family (with Castor, many succulents and Poinsettia) it contains

acid latex that will burn skin and eyes and cause intestinal irritation if ingested. Fabled to repel gophers from gardens. SSF.

MP1: Packet (1/2 g. ≈ 10 seeds) - \$4.50

POLLINATOR MIXES

We are excited to share 3 mixes of seeds that provide nectar, pollen and shelter for pollinator species. This is a project in conjunction with the **Bee Girl** non-profit in Ashland, Oregon. 20% of the profit from these seeds support their work in pollinator education and advocacy. In 2017 we grew a pollinator trial to evaluate all of our flowers and many herbs and early flowering vegetables (like Arugula) to see which pollinators visited which flowers. We gained tremendous insight and incorporating this data into our pollinator mixes.



See more at www.beegirl.org

Pollinator Mix – PERENNIAL This mix includes the following species: Showy Milkweed, (*Asclepias speciosa*) Golden Yarrow, Hyssop, Sneezeweed, Rudbeckia, Parsnips (a self-seeding biennial), Gaillardia and Poppies (not a perennial, but they naturalize and self-seed very well). This mix is a good choice if you have an area where you are able to prepare the soil well and allow it to become established over the years. It will provide a steady stream of nectar and pollen over the entire season – feeding and sheltering pollinators. This mix requires diligence and patience to establish, as many of the seeds are quite small. (Exact mix may vary) SSF.

PM1: Packet (1 g.) - \$5.00

Pollinator Mix - ANNUAL – Early Flowering / Cool

Season Pollinator Mix This mix includes a variety of species that are easy to direct sow and can be planted early in the spring and will flower relatively quickly. It is also able to self-seed and somewhat naturalize. Species included are: Cilantro, Dill, Mustard, Arugula, Bachelor Buttons, Phacelia, Buckwheat, Poppy, Nigella, Cosmos and Coreopsis. Provides color, nectar and pollen over a long flowering period. Grows to about 18-36” high. (Exact mix may vary.) SSF.

PM2: Packet (3 g.) - \$5.00

Pollinator Mix - ANNUAL – Late Season Pollinator Mix This mix is intended to plant later in the season and includes sunflowers, zinnia, tithonia, safflower, cosmos, marigolds, cilantro, coreopsis, and buckwheat. It grows fairly tall (up to 6’ plus), so consider this when deciding where to plant. Mix provides a late nectar flow, which is particularly helpful to pollinators and beneficial insects in the arid west where there is little flowering in the un-irrigated wild lands. (Exact mix may vary.) SSF.

PM3: Packet (3 g.) - \$5.00

MILKWEED

Milkweed, Showy – *Asclepias speciosa* – Perennial. This is our western native milkweed that Monarch butterflies visit to lay their eggs and upon which the caterpillars feed. Gray-green white foliage the first and second year, and thereafter it flowers pretty ball-shaped compound white/pink flowers. It’s a delight to watch Monarch butterflies visit a patch of milkweed. Seed must be cold stratified: To do this, put your Milkweed seed in a damp paper towel or some damp sand inside a zipper bag, and place in your fridge for 3 – 6 weeks (30 days). WOF..

CMW1: Packet (0.2 g ≈ 90 seeds) - \$5.00

Milkweed, Swamp – *Asclepias incarnate* – Perennial. This is a perennial that is native to most of the continental US and parts of Canada. It is an excellent food source for not only Monarch caterpillars, but other butterflies such as Swallowtails. Easy to start from seed, it grows to about 4’ tall and spreads to 2-3’ wide. This is a wonderful nectar source for all manner of pollinators late in the season, especially after many other wildflowers have faded. You will be dazzled with the visitors that you get with these growing in your garden! BBF.

SMW1: Packet = (0.2 g. ≈ 95 seeds) = \$5.00



SEED CSA: Membership for 2024 Season

2023 Membership registration is now closed (Look online beginning 12/1/23 for 2024 Season)

Here is a unique opportunity to be part of a community of seed stewards through enrolling in a membership with our Community Supported Agriculture program for this year.

You will receive monthly shipments (4-5 total depending on which size you choose) of seasonally appropriate, open-pollinated, organic seeds with special planting instructions and growing suggestions. We will also include perks such as special varieties that we don't offer normally through our website, including unreleased breeding projects and rare seed that we have in limited quantities. For those of you unfamiliar with the CSA model, it was developed as a way for people to get more involved with the source of sustenance - our farms and farmers - through supporting them directly.

Here is how it works:

You sign up early in the season, helping the farmer with dearly needed early season cash flow and a secure customer base. In exchange you receive more than fair market value in produce (the typical model) for your investment. The work of developing regionally adapted vegetable varieties is not easy work. We are passionate about this work and honestly feel that it is one of the most relevant responses to climate change that we can be doing in this time. We are reaching out to our valued community of seed customers to help support us in doing this.

Why else might you be interested in joining?

- The varieties that we send will include our favorite tried-and-true garden standbys that we think you would want to be planting during that particular window of time-- varieties that we think you will be successful and happy with.
- It will help you to stay on top of planting rotations for crops like peas, beans, lettuce, cilantro that you would probably want to have a continuous supply of.
- Chances are you will be more successful with getting your winter garden seeded early enough to be successful because we will send you the seed in time to get fall roots, cabbages, garlic, favas and so forth started.
- Planting guides and growing tips and links to YouTube videos that we hope you will find helpful will be included with every shipment.
- Be a part of a forward-thinking community that is building strong associations.

First installment of seed ships February 1st (or March 1st depending on when you enroll)

Prices:

Small Garden: \$170 for 40 packets in 4 shipments (save 20%)

Large Garden: \$230 for 55 packets + garlic in fall in 5 shipments (save 25%)

Homestead: \$375 for an abundant collection of seed packets, bulk peas, corn, beans and salad greens. Also, in time for fall planting we will send you a few pounds of garlic seed. This collection works out to a (30% savings)

Flower CSA: \$175 for 40 packets: This offering is designed to help you create continuous flowers for cutting bouquets or enjoying in the garden over a long season. We'll send you seeds for planting on the following dates (February 1, April 1, May 1 and July 1):

* Shipping is included in the price (along with growing guides)

ABOUT US

Back in the winter of 1996 Seven Seeds Farm began on the north slope of Sugarloaf Mountain - a wild northern spur of the rugged Siskiyou Crest that straddles the Oregon / California border. The dream was to inspire others to honor water, soil, food, animals, nature and each other by living through example & farming as a means to the end of living simply on the land, gratitude for being connected to the sources of sustenance, surplus as an outgrowth of tending the land, and a farm business as a vehicle to sharing it. 25 years later, we are still at it on the same mountainside, alongside the same delicious spring-fed creek, still saving seeds and marveling at nature's compelling beauty.

For many years we produced large quantities of organic vegetable and flower seed varieties for many different national-scale seed companies. Then in 2009, after a number of years beginning to dabble in plant breeding and varietal improvement work, SO (Southern Oregon) Organic Seeds founder, Alan Vanet passed away and the family left the remaining seeds to us. So whether we were ready or not, we decided to hang our own shingle. Siskiyou Seeds was born. Since then, we have gone from growing all of the seed ourselves on 3-4 different fields scattered around our valley, to producing about 60% of the seed ourselves and working with other skillful organic seed growers throughout the Cascadia bioregion to create a diverse offering. We are located at 2,000' elevation, 42.5° North Latitude. Our average frost-free season is from June 1st until October 15th. We are USDA Zone 7 site. You can learn more about our growers in the subsequent section highlighting them and their farms on the next page.

In addition to growing seeds, we also have about 500 fruit and nut trees that we distribute the surplus from at a local farmers market. Considering that we try to honor Biodynamic farming practices, we raise a variety of animals to fulfill the fertility needs of our farm including sheep, ducks, chickens, turkeys, pigs and more. We also train young people in Regenerative Agriculture, permaculture, biodynamics, and whole systems theory with apprenticeships and on-farm workshops.

LEARN MORE AT
WWW.SISKIYOUSEEDS.COM



Our Mission

Siskiyou Seeds is dedicated to providing growers of all scales with certified organic, open-pollinated seeds of exceptional vigor, quality and integrity. We continually work to improve heirloom and market standard varieties through regular trials, selection work, strain crosses and careful attention to important traits such as yield, flavor, pest and disease resistance, and climate adaptability. We aim for our seeds to be a catalyst to help you grow healthy plants and find peace and well being through gardening.

Our Guarantee

We greatly appreciate your feedback in regard to how any of our varieties grew for you and suggestions about what we might want to work on. Growing, cleaning, testing and packing seed is an enormously complex undertaking, with natural forces beyond our control at many turns. We strive to do our best, however, in the event that any of our seeds fail to perform adequately for you, please let us know and we will be happy to either replace the seed or refund the purchase cost.

Please call at (541) 415-0877 or email us info@siskiyouseeds.com with your concerns.

CONTRIBUTING SEED GROWERS

Siskiyou Seeds produces about 60% of our seed from our home farm, Seven Seeds Farm, and works with growers both in our local SW Oregon area and slightly farther afield to be able to offer a greater diversity of varieties. We are deeply grateful to these family farms that have integrated seed production into diversified farm systems. Most seed companies conceal the source of their seed, because it is generally coming from one of the giant multi-national seed companies and often produced overseas. We are committed to helping to foster a resilient seed system through having a network of skilled organic seed growers in the United States.

Grower Code is listed after the variety descriptions (SSF, WGS, etc.)

SSF: Seven Seeds Farm, Williams, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Our biodynamic approach to seed growing aims to develop varieties that are resilient and capable of thriving in low-input, diverse micro-farming conditions. Siskiyou Seeds lives happily at Seven Seeds Farm, where we produce the majority of seed that we sell. www.sevenseedsfarm.com

ADV: Andrew Still & Sarah Kleager in Sweet Home, OR

Latitude 44.4° N

Andrew & Sarah actually have their own awesome farm-based seed company called Adaptive Seeds. They were kind enough to share some Brussels Sprout seed that they grew this year with us. We hope to include more seed stewarded by this dynamic duo soon. Check them out at www.adaptiveseeds.com

BBF: Bluebird Farm, Williams, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Durgesh and Michele Scherer of Hi Hoe Produce at Bluebird Farm (west fork Williams Valley), have grown crops together for 40 seasons. They produce high quality roots, fruits, and vegetables on their intensive production farm. They grow a diversity of seeds on contract for seed companies as well as growing most of the seed for their own crops.

CDF: Chickadee Farm, Talent, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Since 1997, Chickadee Farm is a certified organic family farm specializing in high quality produce and vegetable seed grown using organic and biodynamic methods. Located in Talent, Oregon, Chickadee Farm is owned and managed by Kelly Gelino and Sebastian Aguilar. Produce is available through their CSA program and at local retailers. www.chickadeefarm.wordpress.com

DCF: Dave Christensen Farm, Big Timber, MT

Latitude 45.8° N

We are happy to be bringing back Painted Mountain corn right from the source – breeder and grower, Dave Christensen who has been a source of vision and inspiration for many amateur plant breeders with his devotion to this successful project. www.seedweneed.com

DBF: Dancing Bear Farm, Williams, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Steve Florin & family have been growing certified organic seeds commercially for 16 years for several seed companies. They grow many varieties of open-pollinated and heirloom vegetables, flowers, and herbs for markets and seed. www.dancingbearfarm.net

ERP: Eel River Produce, Shively, CA

Latitude 40.25° N

Seasoned farmer, Bill Reynolds, farms amidst the redwoods on the Eel River in southern Humboldt County, CA. Bill is a produce farmer, seed grower and plant breeder and has co-developed (with John Navazio) Dark Star zucchini. He also works with tomatoes, squash and melons.

FLA: Flora, Williams, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Stacey Denton grows organic cut flowers and flower, herb, and vegetable seed at her homestead, Flora Farm. With over 10 years working as both a farmer and floral designer, we are grateful for her insight into what captivates the eye in terms of beauty, color and texture. In 2018 she began curating the flower collections for Siskiyou Seeds and expanding our offerings to become a trusted source of quality open-pollinated organic flower seeds for cut flower growers. www.weddingflora.com

FCF: Feral Farm, Applegate, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Feral Farm is a small organic farm on Thompson Creek that is dedicated entirely to producing high quality, open pollinated vegetable and flower seed, and heirloom garlic. Cacia Huff has been farming in southern OR since 2015 and saving seeds since 2012. www.feralfarmseeds.com

HIF: Hawthorn Institute Farm: Williams, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Todd Anthony is an herbalist, cook, basket weaver, gardener and educator. Todd has an earth-based spirit, with a passion for plant-based medicine/food and using plants to affect and change the human body. Todd is the Educational Garden Manager, (2015 - current), at the Hawthorn Institute.

HMF: Dan Hobbs, Hobbs & Meyer Farm, Avondale, CO

Latitude 38.15° N

Dan grows certified organic garlic, open pollinated seeds, fresh vegetables, grains, cover crops and hay in a six-year rotation. This rotation, along with the aridity, keeps disease and pest pressure to a minimum and yields premium quality food, seed and forage. www.farmdirectseed.com

HOO: Alan Adesse, Hands on Organics, Eugene, OR

Latitude 44° N

Alan has been producing organic seed for 27 years and shares the delicious Sweet Lorane Fava beans, Pronto beets, rutabaga seed and Alan "Mushroom" Kapuler's Painted Hills Sweet Corn, and more with all of us.

HBF: Katherine O'Brien, Homeward Bounty Farm, Weed, CA

Latitude 41.25° N

Katherine is a new farmer who moved back to her homeland in Siskiyou County to take up the challenge of helping to supply her bioregion with high quality organic food. In addition to growing high quality vegetable seed she also grows produce for a local CSA in Siskiyou County, which has a great blog at www.homewardbountyfarm.com

KRF: Krista Rome Farm, Everson, WA

Latitude 48.9° N

We welcome Krista into our circle of seed producers. She came to Seed Academy training and had a wealth of experience to offer. She produced a nice crop of Rosa di Milano Onion seed for us. Check out her seed offerings at: www.backyardbeansandgrains.com

LKF: Lupine Knoll Farm, Williams, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Jessie and Jonathan Spero farm on the Williams Creek and are doing tremendous work with developing new open-pollinated, high nutrition sweet corn, broccoli, kale, tomatoes, and marigolds. Their strategic thinking in plant breeding is resulting in varieties that have many valuable traits for organic growers.

LRF: L&R Family Farm, Provolt, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Ryan Dolan farms organically in the Applegate River Valley growing market produce and seeds for a variety of commercial catalog companies. His approach to farming encompasses stewardship of grain crops, cattle, hogs, pasture and vegetables in a cohesive way that upholds good family farming ethics. www.organicgarlicseed.com

OFS: Organic Farm School, Freeland, Whidbey Island, WA

Latitude 48° N

Aaron Varadi is the farm manager at this farmer training center. We were fortunate to have Aaron intern here at Seven Seeds Farm back in 2008. We are proud to see him continuing with organic seeds. www.organicfarmschool.org

PRO: Prairie Road Organics, Fullerton, ND

Latitude 46.1° N

Prairie Road Organic Farm has been certified organic since 1977. The Podoll family have bred and selected vegetable varieties that perform well agronomically in their organic gardens and are well-adapted to our northern growing region. They say: "We are proud to offer seed of the varieties we have been working to breed, improve and secure in the public domain for decades..." www.prairieroadorganic.co

NHF: Nash Huber, Sequim, WA

Latitude 48° N

Nash Huber has been developing organic carrot, kale and cabbage strains based on his 40+ years in the organic fresh market produce world. The team at Nash's is farming about 600 acres of vegetables, berries, orchard, pigs, poultry, and compost, and the rest is fallow or in hay. www.nashsorganicproduce.com

RMF: Ridgeline Meadows Farm, Applegate, OR

Latitude 48° N

Andrew Schwartz stewards a farm along Thompson Creek one ridge east of Seven Seeds Farm. We are happy to be offering his carefully grown, high quality seeds. His primary focus has shifted to working with heirloom fruit trees that you can check out through the numerous scion exchanges with the Agrarian Sharing Network. www.scionexchange.wordpress.com

SRF: Strong Roots Farm: Potter Valley, CA

Latitude 39.3° N

Soren contacted us after trialing our Mountain Honey musk melon and wanted to obtain more seed, which led to them growing a successful seed crop of this excellent orange fleshed melon. We are grateful to be developing this new seed growing relationship. www.opencircleseeds.com

SRN: Seed Revolution Now, Steve Peters, Central CA

Latitude 37.5° N

Steve works with excellent organic seed growers such as Bill Reynolds, Nash Huber, Alan Adesse and more to source true workhorse varieties that can thrive under organic growing conditions. He is a fine seed grower himself too! www.seedrevolutionnow.blogspot.com

SUF: Sun Spirit Farm, Murphy, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Brian Hannagan and Michelle Bieneck grow fresh market produce for the Siskiyou Sustainable Cooperative, local Growers' Markets and wholesale clients at their gorgeous farm along the Applegate River. Inspired by Michelle's commitment to naturopathic medicine, they also produce medicinal herbs and medicinal herb seeds.

TRS: Twisp River Seed

Latitude. 48.2° N

Anaka Mines grows at Twisp River Seed, which is a 1 acre farm that has been producing vegetable, herb, and flower seed since 2013. Located 3 miles up Twisp River from the tiny town of Twisp, Washington, all seed produced at Twisp River Seed is sold wholesale to seed retailers around the region and the country. They specialize in seed crops that thrive in the semi-arid inland Northwest, but also like to experiment with a diverse cropping system while maintaining a few plant breeding projects on the side.

WFF: Wandering Fields, Applegate, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Ben Yohai and family grow a mixture of vegetables and seeds in the upper Applegate Valley. In addition to contributing produce to the Siskiyou Sustainable Cooperative CSA, you will find them at the Ashland Tuesday Growers' Market in Summer with stunning vegetables and delicious fermented foods.

WGF: Wolf Gulch Farm, Jacksonville, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Tom and Maud Powell farm in a remote canyon in the beautiful Little Applegate River Valley. They also coordinate a cooperative CSA program called the Siskiyou Sustainable Cooperative. Their excellent genetic isolation and extensive farming experience make them invaluable growers of high-quality organic seed. www.siskiyoucoop.com

WGS: Wild Garden Seeds, Philomath, OR

Latitude 44.3° N

Frank and Karen Morton have greatly helped to raise the bar on the quality of organic salad greens seed available over the last 25 years. Frank has bred many unique, disease resistant and nutritious varieties. Further – Frank has become a hero to many independent-minded amateur plant breeders looking to re-write the story of regional seed systems. They grow about 8 acres of seed. www.wildgardenseeds.com

WTF: Weather Top Farm, Applegate, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Geoffrey Lagoe grows seed crops in the Applegate Valley.

WWA: Wayward Acres, Jacksonville, OR

Latitude 42.5° N

Ellyn Updike Greene & Nick Boysel farm in collaboration with fresh market growers, Blue Fox Farm. We are happy to welcome them to our group of seed growers.

"I have great faith in a seed." Henry David Thoreau

THE SEED ACADEMY AT SEVEN SEEDS FARM

We are offering this exclusive 5-day training covering a wide spectrum of **seed biology, basic botany, cultivation, breeding, selection, harvesting, seed cleaning, testing, marketing, education and activism.**

This is one of the best opportunities within North America to gain these crucial skills at one of the most developed Permaculture farms in the Pacific Northwest.

The dates for the **Spring Session** are TBD in May, 2023.
We typically also offer a **Fall Session** in October.

Please visit our website for more details:
www.sevensedsfarm.com

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is Your Seed non-GMO? - Yes.

GMO refers to Genetically Modified Organism, which is a new life form created through transgenic techniques, wherein a gene (or genes) is transferred from one organism to another. Notably strange examples are a flounder fish gene being inserted into a tomato, or spider genes into a goat. These “crosses” could never occur outside of a laboratory under natural circumstances. Further still, transgenic/GMO technology is not open-source or public domain and is virtually always considered intellectual property and protected by utility patents. We feel that this technology is being used in a way that is immoral and undermines food sovereignty. UC Berkeley Professor Miguel Altieri points out most GMO crops are not actually used directly for human consumption, as much of the corn and soy is used for the production of biofuels and ethanol, for feedlot beef production, or in the case of cotton, it is not food. The private ownership of our genetic commons transgresses natural laws and is undermining our shared planetary wealth.

What Does Open-Pollinated (O.P.) Mean?

Since the 1950s, there has been a rampant proliferation of proprietary hybrid F1 varieties in commercial agriculture. Simultaneous to this has been an increasing neglect of traditional farmer-bred, open-pollinated and heirloom strains. Open-pollinated basically means that if you harvest seed from a plant in your garden or farm, (assuming that it wasn't grown too near another variety of the same species), and plant them the next season, that they will breed true and resemble their parents. The true value in open-pollinated seeds is the opportunity to reliably reproduce your own vegetable varieties. Before 1951, nearly all seed grown was open-pollinated. This is usually chosen as the cutoff line for varieties to be deemed “heirloom”. With our seeds you can save your own seed and what you see is what you get, as long as you have observed maintaining the proper isolation distances for the cross-pollinated species.

Do you grow all of the seeds that you sell?

No, but we do grow about 60% of the varieties. Although we tried to do so when we first began selling retail seeds in 2009, we quickly discovered that there was no way to guarantee the quality that we strive for when we are growing over 120 varieties at multiple fields. Also, some crops such as carrots would cross with a wild relative (Queen Anne's Lace) and produce highly inferior seed. We have learned through the school of hard knocks that we are not in a favorable climate to grow crops such as cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, peas and spinach seed. Fortunately, we can grow pretty much everything else here in the “banana belt” of southern Oregon. So, we have evolved to a model in which we grow about 100+ varieties at our home farm and at one leased field a mile downstream. The remainder we buy from other artisanal organic farmers listed in our seed growers. (Page 94)

What is the Open Source Seed Initiative?

(OSS) is dedicated to maintaining fair and open access to plant genetic resources worldwide. Established in May 2012 by a group of public plant breeders, private plant breeders, farmers, and advocates for a sustainable food system, OSS was formed in order to enhance vigorous innovation in plant breeding by the creation of a framework for germplasm exchange that preserves the right to unencumbered use of shared seeds and their progeny in subsequent breeding programs. We are happy to be both a seed company supporter and a breeder member. www.osseeds.org
Varieties listed with OSS are identified by the OSS logo:



Are your seeds Certified Organic?

We have been certified organic at our home farm since 1997. All of the other growers from whom we obtain seed farming practices and use no synthetic ingredients of any sorts, just sun, soil, water, compost, kelp and compost teas, that's it. We are in the midst of updating our Organic Handler and Processor status with Oregon Tilth and will be 100% certified organic soon, however, this process has necessitated “de-certifying” our standing inventory, so while the seed is still organic we cannot sell it as “certified organic” until the transition process is done. Strange rules that were written for food processors that have no exceptions for us seed folks.

What is Bioregional Adaptation?

The cornerstone of agriculture, if not its defining moment, was when farmers began to save and replant their own seeds. This enabled what were once wild plants to become domesticated into food crops that could reliably produce in a given bioregion. Sometime in the early- to mid-1900s, seed saving began to fall out of favor. The Green Revolution delivered a nearly fatal deathblow to seed saving with the ushering in of chemical fertilizer-addicted hybrid crops across much of the planet. Fortunately, not all growers bought this BS, and many landrace / heirloom varieties persisted. Sadly, the Green revolution and privatization of our genetic commons has cost us an estimated 94% of the Argo-biodiversity that existed prior to 1900. **Bioregional Adaptation** is the Holy Grail that will enable humanity to thrive into the future. Seeds have memory. – If you grow plants and save seeds in a repeating cycle, eventually the individuals that are most adapted to pests, disease, climate-induced stress, such as heat, wind, cold and the like, will do better and make more seeds. In other words, they will represent themselves more in future generations and thereby be adapting to the climate. That's precisely what we want!

Why “Siskiyou”?

Siskiyou refers to the East-West mountain chain that our farm is nestled into. This mountain chain holds the headwaters to the mighty Rogue River to the north and the wild Klamath to the south. The World Wildlife Fund has designated the greater Klamath Siskiyou bioregion as one of 25 critical eco-regions that must be preserved in order to safeguard planetary biodiversity. The Klamath Siskiyou region stretches from the Umpqua River south of Roseburg, OR to the California wine country in the south, and from the Cascade volcanoes to the Pacific Ocean.

We love the healthy, wild ancient forests of the Siskiyous and firmly believe that they play a crucial role in generating clean water and refugia from industrial, monocrop agriculture. Siskiyou Seeds is named after our mountain home to bring awareness to the imperiled nature of so many ecological gems on this planet. We fully acknowledge that intact watersheds are our lifelines to clean water and ecosystem balance. This region also boasts the second highest plant biodiversity in North America and the highest diversity of conifers on the planet. If you would like to learn more and support critical conservation and restoration work, check out the website of **The Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center:**

www.kswild.org

PLANTING CALENDAR FOR OREGON

We are at 42 degrees latitude: For every degree of latitude that you are north or south of that, add or subtract a week from planting times respectively.

	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept/Oct
In Greenhouse or Cold Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brassicas Onions & Leeks Celery Parsley Spinach Lettuce Artichokes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomatoes 3/15 Peppers 3/15 Eggplant 3/15 Basil Brassicas (2nd wave) Early Flowers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gourds Flowers Summer Squash Cucumbers Brassicas (3rd wave) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melons first wave on 5/1, second wave on 5/15 Butternut Squash Cucumbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall storage Cabbage Broccoli Brussel Sprouts Scallions All fall Brassicas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overwintered sprouting Broccoli Kale Cauliflower Collards All fall Brassicas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweet Onions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greens & Brassicas in greenhouse in the ground for winter salads
Outside / Direct Sown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peas (snap, snow, shell) Spinach Fava Beans Early Beets Early Carrots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrots Beets Peas Lettuce Greens Sun Chokes Spring Wheat / Rye / Barley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spinach Early potatoes Garbanzo Beans (Chick Peas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potatoes (main crop) Early Sweet Corn 5/15 (70° soil) Early Summer Squash and Cukes (risky) Quinoa Millet Parsnip Peas – last wave by 5/15 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Corn / Popcorn / Sweet Corn Summer & Winter Squash Dry & Snap Beans Cucumbers Amaranth Black-Eyed Peas Soybeans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overwintered Beets, Carrots (before 8/1) Peas (late July) Spinach Buckwheat Cover Crop 3rd wave of Sweet Corn by 7/4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lettuce Spinach Greens Buckwheat Cover Crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garlic Cover Crops Fava Beans (for May & June harvest)
Transplant Outside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus crowns Strawberry runners Perennial Herbs ★ Prune Fruit Trees, Grapes, Cane Berries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brassicas (Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artichokes Onions Leeks Broccoli Head Lettuce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celery ★ Catch up on things you should have planted in April 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomatoes Peppers Eggplants Basil Melons Squash Cucumbers / Gourds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broccoli Cabbage 		

SEED SAVING CHECKLIST

Vegetable – Genus species	Cycle	Polli-nation	Polli-nator	Isolation	Seed Life	Notes
Beans – <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	A	Self	Self	100'	3-5 yrs	Looses vigor in time. Dry in field.
Beet/Chard – <i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Bi	Cross	Wind	1 mile	3-5 yrs	Beets cross w/ Chard
Broccoli, Kale, Cabbage, Collard Cauliflower – <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Bi	Cross	Insect	1/2mile	3-5 yrs	Many types of Brassica in same species.
Carrot – <i>Dacus carota</i>	Bi	Cross	Insects	½ mile	2-3 years	Crosses w/ wild carrot
Celery – <i>Apium graveolens</i>	Bi	Cross	Insects	½ mile	2-3 years	Attracts beneficial insects, gophers love roots!
Corn – <i>Zea mays</i>	A	Cross	Wind	½ mile	4-5 years	Min. 200 plants. Dry on stalk.
Cucumber – <i>Cucumis sativus</i>	A	Cross	Insects	¼ mile	5-10 years	Mature to big & yellow. Ferment pulp. Water process.
Eggplant – <i>Solanum melonoga</i>	A	Self	Self	150'	3-4 years	Mature to yellow. Water process
Onion & Leeks – <i>Allium cepa</i> & <i>Allium porrum</i>	Bi	Cross	Insects	¼ mile	1-2 years	Pull onions & replant in fall. Leave leeks.
Lettuce – <i>Latuca sativa</i>	A	Self	Self	50'	2-3 years	Needs long season, easy.
Melon – <i>Cucumis melo</i>	A	Cross	Insects	¼ mile	5-10 years	Won't cross w/ watermelon. Seed ripe when fruit's ripe. Water process.
Mustard – <i>Brassica rapa</i> & <i>Brassica juncea</i>	A	Cross	Insects	½ mile	3-5 years	2 species B. rapa & B. juncea (spicy types) won't cross.
Peas – <i>Pisum sativum</i>	A	Self	Self	50'	2-3 years	Weevils a problem.
Pepper – <i>Capsicum annum</i>	A	Both	Insects	500'	3-5 years	More isolation between hots and sweets necessary.
Radish – <i>Raphanus sativus</i>	A	Cross	Insects	¼ mile	3-5 years	Beware of wild species. Plant early.
Spinach – <i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	A	Cross	Wind	½ mile	2-3 years	Males make no seed.
Squash/Pumpkin – <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. maxima</i> , <i>C. moschata</i>	A	Cross	Insects	¼ mile	2-5 years	3 species won't cross.
Tomato – <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	A	Self	Self	25-100'	5-10 years	Potato leaf types cross readily.

SEED PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The following general rules apply to nearly all-vegetable seeds:

∞ Plant seeds about twice as deep as they are long, so if a bean is ½” long, plant it 1” deep.

∞ Plant in a fertile, well-drained soil mix. We make our own on our home farm from well-aged compost, sand (1:10 ratio with the compost), crushed eggshells and powdered kelp for minerals. Many good organic soil mixes are available at garden centers.

∞ Keep soil moist until germination – watering once or twice per day. Once seedlings emerge moisture is still important.

∞ Keep the seeds at the appropriate soil temperature for optimum germination. Please consult the chart below.

∞ Some crops should be direct sown in the garden, while others benefit from being started indoors or in a greenhouse, and others can be done either way. (See chart for specifics.)

∞ Keep a watchful eye for pests such as slugs, birds, cutworms and others that can eat young seedlings as soon as they emerge, often before you notice and then you assume that the seeds never sprouted. We will use spun-polyester row covers in instances when seedling predation is an issue.

∞ Keep in mind particularities about your microclimate or site that might influence optimal conditions. For instance, cucumber beetles are serious pests for us here, so we grow our melons as transplants and then set them in the field after June 1st and immediately cover with row covers. Normally we could simply direct seed them and water. We take similar precautions with cucumbers, summer squash and winter squash, although, we generally will direct seed them and then use row covers until the plants are about to flower and then remove them for the rest of the season as the plants are large enough to grow unimpeded by pests.

“Through nutrition our bodies become receptive to spirit” - Rudolf Steiner

SEED PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Crop Type	Ideal soil temp. for germ.	Typical days to germ.	Ideal spacing of plants	Spacing between rows	Planting depth	Transplant or direct sow
Arugula	60°-80°	3-8	2-4”	12-18”	¼ - ½”	Direct sow
Basil	60°-85°	5-10	6-12”	12-18”	¼”	Transplant
Beans	65°-85°	3-8	4-6”	18-24”	½-1”	Direct sow
Beets	55°-75°	4-10	2-6”	12-18”	½”	Direct sow
Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts	55°-80°	3-8	18-24”	18-24”	1/4-1/2”	Transplant
Carrots	60°-75°	5-14	1-3”	12-24”	¼-1/2”	Direct sow
Celery	60°-75°	5-21	12-18”	18-24”	¼-1/2”	Transplant
Chinese Cabbage	55°-75°	3-8	12-18”	12-24”	¼-1/2”	Transplant or direct sow
Collards, Kale	55°-80°	3-8	12-18”	18-24”	¼-1/2”	Transplant
Corn	65°-90°	3-10	6”-12”	18-36”	1”	Direct sow
Cucumber, Melons	65°-90°	3-7	12-36”	36-48”	½”	Direct sow
Eggplant, Pepper	70°-85°	4-10	18-24”	18-24”	¼- 1/2”	Transplant
Onions, Leeks	50°-75°	3-7	4-10”	12-24”	¼ - ½”	Transplant
Lettuce	50°-70°	3-7	12-18”	12-18”	¼” – ½”	Transplant or direct sow
Mustards	50°-80°	3-7	4-18”	18”	¼ - ½”	Direct sow or transplant
Peas	55°-75°	5-10	2-6”	18-24”	½” – 1”	Direct sow
Radish	50°-80°	3-10	2-4”	12-18”	½”	Direct sow
Spinach	50°-75°	5-10	2-6”	12-18”	½”	Direct sow
Summer Squash	60°-80°	5-10	18-30”	36-60”	½ - 1”	Direct sow or transplant
Tomato	70°-85°	5-10	18-36”	36-60”	¼ - ½”	Transplant
Winter Squash	65°-80°	5-10	24-48”	36-60”	½” – 1”	Direct sow or trans.

FLOWER SEED PLANTING GUIDE

Crop Type	Ideal soil temp.	Frost Sensitive?	Typical days to germ.	Ideal spacing	Spacing between rows	Planting depth	Pinch back or Not	Transplant or direct sow
Amaranth	60°-80°	YES	3-8	6-12"	12-18"	¼ - ½"	YES	Transplant or direct sow
Aster	60°-85°	YES	3-8	9-12"	12-18"	¼"	YES	Transplant
Bachelor's Button	65°-80°	YES	3-8	6-12"	18-24"	¼ - ½"	NO	Transplant
Barley	55°-75°	NO	3-8	2-6"	12-18"	½"	NO	Direct sow
Basil	55°-80°	YES	3-10	6-12"	18-24"	¼ - ½"	YES	Transplant
Bell's of Ireland	60°-75°	MODERATE	5-14	6-12"	12-24"	¼-1"	NO	Transplant
Broom Corn	60°-75°	YES	3-8	6-12"	18-24"	1"	NO	Direct sow
Calendula	55°-75°	NO	3-8	12-18"	12-24"	¼ - ½"	YES	Transplant or direct sow
Celosia	55°-80°	YES	3-8	12"	18-24"	¼ - ½"	YES	Transplant
Chinese Forget Me Not	65°-90°	MODERATE	3-10	6"-12"	18-36"	¼ - ½"	NO	Direct sow
Cleome	65°-90°	YES	5-14	12-24"	12-18"	½"	NO	Direct sow
Columbine	70°-85°	NO	4-10	6-18"	18-24"	¼ - ½"	NO	Transplant
Coreopsis	50°-75°	YES	3-7	12"	12-24"	¼ - ½"	YES	Transplant
Cosmos	50°-70°	YES	3-7	12-18"	12-18"	½"	YES	Transplant or direct sow
Daisy	50°-80°	YES	3-7	6-12"	12-18"	¼ - ½"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Dahlia	55°-75°	YES	3-8	12-18"	18-24"	½"	YES	Direct sow
Echinacea	50°-80°	NO	3-14	12-18"	12-18"	½"	NO	Direct sow
Euphorbia	50°-75°	YES	5-10	6-12"	12-18"	½"	NO	Direct sow
Feverfew	60°-80°	NO	5-10	6-12"	12-24"	¼ - ½"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Gaillardia	70°-85°	NO	5-10	12-18"	12-24"	½"	NO	Transplant
Gomphrena	60°-80°	YES	3-8	6-12"		¼ - ½"	NO	Transplant
Grasses	55°-75°	NO	3-8	2-6"		½ - 1"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Hollyhock	55°-75°	NO	3-8	12-24"	12-24"	1"	NO	Transplant
Marigold	60°-80°	MODERATE	3-8	12-18"	12-24"	¼ - ½"	YES	Direct sow or transplant
Nigella	60°-80°	MODERATE	3-8	6-12"	12-18"	¼ - ½"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Orach	55°-75°	NO	3-8	6-12"	12-18"	½"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Poppy	40°-75°	NO	5-14	4-12"	12-18"	¼"	NO	Direct sow
Rudbeckia	55°-75°	MODERATE	3-8	12"	12-18"	¼ - ½"	NO	Transplant
Scabiosa	55°-75°	NO	5-14	12-18"	12-24"	¼ - ½"	YES	Transplant
Strawflower	60°-80°	YES	3-8		12-18"	¼"	YES	Transplant
Sunflower	60°-80°	YES	3-8		12-24"	1"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Sweet Pea	55°-75°	NO	3-8	2-4"	18-36"	1"	NO	Direct sow or transplant
Sweet Williams	55°-75°	NO	3-8	12-18"	12-24"	¼ - ½"	NO	Transplant
Yarrow	55°-75°	NO	5-14	12"	12-24"	¼"	NO	Transplant
Zinnia	60°-80°	YES	3-8	12-18"	18-24"	½"	YES	Transplant

SHOULD YOU DIRECT SEED OR TRANSPLANT?

Many folks might ask this question, particularly if you are growing something new to you. In nature, seeds fall free from pods every day, or are dispersed by wind, birds and a myriad of forces, to find a suitable spot and sprout when the conditions are just right. When we are stepping into the role of the cultivator, we have to choose when, where and how to plant our seeds. We have tried to indicate how we do it throughout the catalog, but opinions vary, so here are some points that may guide your decision:

Seed Indoors Then Transplant

- Planting indoors (in a greenhouse, cold frame or sunny window sill) allows you to plant earlier for earlier production.
- Allows you to protect tender seedlings from birds, pests and harsh rain or wind.
- Helps you to identify your seedling from what may be weeds sprouting at the same time when direct seeding. This is especially true when you don't know what the sprouts are supposed to look like.
- Allows you to more carefully space your transplants at the right/most ideal spacing.
- Allows you to be more efficient with limited seeds
- You can "garden" in a greenhouse or inside even when the weather is nasty outside
- Kids and other helpers tend to have an easier time handling transplants better than seeds.

Direct Seed Outdoors

- Easiest to do
- Best for root crops as when they are transplanted their roots tend to become forked and sprangled
- Most grains (including corn) are most easily planted this way.
- Allows you to garden without a greenhouse or cold frame
- Much faster than making/buying potting soil and maintaining a greenhouse and all the flats, trays and so on.
- You tend to use more seed and plant thicker and then later thin to the desired spacing
- Young seedlings can be susceptible to predation by slugs, birds, insects – necessitating taking protective measures such as floating row covers, scare crows, policing and so on.
- Most natural way = uses less plastic

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

You can order from us in a variety of ways:

Mail

Please fill out the order form with the variety codes (such as SP1, or ZN3) or names and quantities desired, tear it out, or copy it and mail it along with a check or money order for the total amount, plus shipping, to our address at the bottom of the form.

Web

Our website is www.siskiyouseeds.com where we have a complete shopping cart format site. The site is updated regularly to reflect shifts in our inventory or new additions. Variety photos are featured with each listing on the website. Growing tips for most species are also available there. We try to pack this site with useful information about seed production and seed related issues.

Seed Racks

If you are in Oregon please visit our seed racks at the Ashland Food Co-op, Shop 'n Kart (Ashland), Redwood Nursery (Grants Pass), Biologic Crop Solutions (Phoenix), Down to Earth (Eugene), Kiva Grocery (Eugene), One Green World (Portland), Chautauqua Natural Foods (Garberville, CA), Takubeh (Williams), and the Williams General Store.

Please Note

At this point we do not accept orders by FAX or phone. However, if you have a question about an order or want to see if something is in stock feel free to call us at (541)415-0877, or email info@siskiyouseeds.com.

Guarantee

We personally test all of our seeds for germination rate (typically far exceeding the Federal Minimum Germination Standards) and vigor every year. We are confident that they will perform well for you. However, in the event that you are not satisfied, we will gladly either replace the seeds or refund you the amount of purchase price. We appreciate your feedback!

Mailing List

If you prefer to order online or at seed racks please let us know to take you off our mailing list by sending us an email at: info@siskiyouseeds.com.

ORDER FORM on next page...

SISKIYOU SEEDS ORDER FORM 2023

Mail this form along with a check or money order to: Siskiyou Seeds, 3220 East Fork Rd., Williams, OR 97544

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

* **IMPORTANT:** If items on your order are out of stock or backordered, which do you prefer? Circle your choice:

- A:** similar substitute
- B:** Call me with options
- C:** Refund

Qty.	Item Code (BE6, CO3, etc.) & Variety Description	Unit Size	Price	Subtotal

Subtotal	
Shipping	
Total with Shipping	

Order Total	Shipping Cost
\$0-15	Add \$4.00
\$15-\$50	Add \$7.00
\$50-\$100	Add \$12.00
Over \$100	FREE! (Except for garlic and dahlias)
International	Please Call

Thank you for your order! May your seeds grow abundantly!

Comments or Questions?
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