# Save the Seeds!

#### **Fun Seed Facts:**



**Small:** The smallest seed in the world is that of an orchid. They are so tiny, they feel like dust. There are about 1 million seeds in 1 gram (the weight of one paperclip).

### **Photo**

**Large:** The largest seed is that of the Coco de Mer (sea coconut), which can weigh up to 60 lbs. They can take 2 years to *germinate* (begin to grow).







Stalks with flowers and seed pods (and a bee!)

# Why Save Seeds?

- 1. Free seeds for next year!
- 2. When vegetables and flowers "go to seed" they make flowers, which provide <u>food</u> <u>for pollinators</u> like butterflies, bees, moths, beetles, and others.
- 3. <u>Preserve history</u>- some families have seeds from plants that have been passed through generations. <u>Fact</u>: Seed saving has been around for 10,000 years!

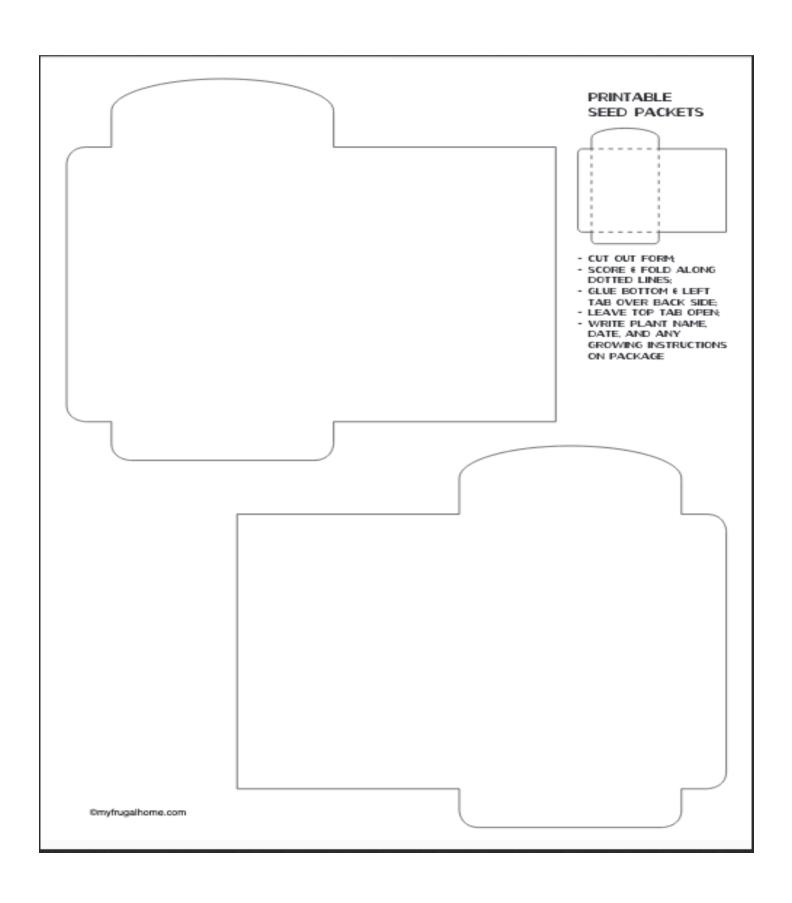
## What kind of seeds to save?

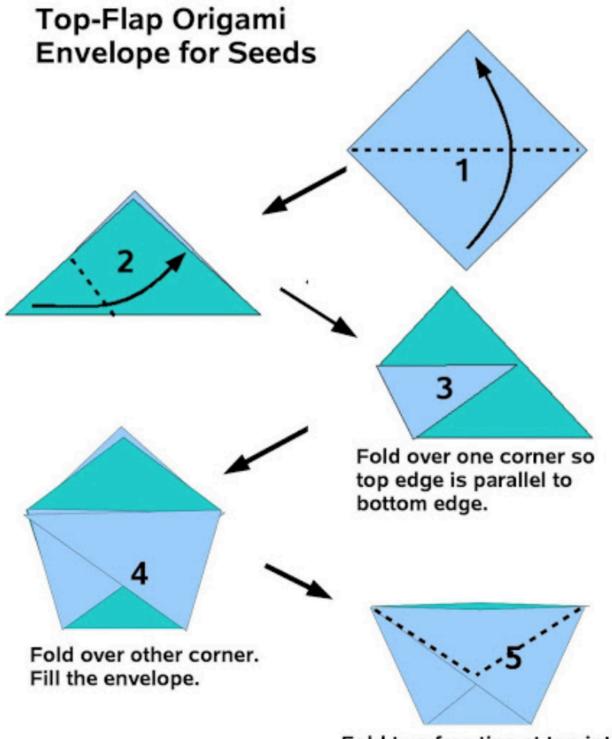
The easiest seeds to save are: *tomato, cucumber, wildflowers, kale, peas/beans, and lettuce*. You can also save pumpkin and other squash and melon seeds, but you might not grow the exact same plant. Try to find seeds that are *heirloom* (same seed for 50+ years) and <u>not hybrid</u> (cross between two types of specific vegetable).

\*If you don't have a garden, seeds can be collected while on a hike or walk around the neighborhood- look for maple seeds, acorns, spent (dead-looking) wildflower heads and other seed pods.

## How to Save Seeds:

| Plant                                                     | How                                                                          | Process and Preserve                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Beans and Peas                                            | Leave in pods until they rattle                                              | Break apart pod and spread them out to dry                                                                                           |
| Pepper                                                    | From a fresh pepper                                                          | Scrape out seeds and spread them on a paper towel to dry (a few days >week)                                                          |
| Tomato                                                    | From ripe fruit, squeeze seeds into a bowl                                   | Add seeds to water and stand at room temperature 3-4 days, stir a few times per day. When they sink to the bottom, spread out to dry |
| Lettuce                                                   | Plant will send up a stalk with a flower                                     | Place a paper bag over the stalk and hang upside down. Seeds will drop into the bag.                                                 |
| Collards and Kale                                         | Plant will send up a stalk with a flower, after flowers are gone a pod forms | Cut the stalks and hang upside down to dry (1-2 weeks). See Video.                                                                   |
| Flowers-calendula, poppies, marigold, nasturtium, daisies | Gather the seeds once the flowers have wilted and pods appear dry            | Separate the pod/chaff by hand or crumbling in hand or shaking.                                                                      |





Fold two free tips at top into the pocket formed by the outside flap.