

**Seeds Currently in stock at the free Red Bank Seed Library shown by **highlighted text.****

**Seeds will be updated as accurately as possible in real time by the librarians. Since seeds are constantly being donated and taken, this will be a work in progress. Thank you for your patience!**

Information gathered in this collection:

Plant common name

Plant variety

Heirloom(HL)

Simple growing instructions

More plant specific information:

Determinate/indeterminate (tomatoes)

Bush/Pole (beans)

Bush/climbing (flowers)

Annual = **A**

Biennial = **B**

Perennial = **P**

Native plants = **N**

Plants that help pollinators = **Pollinator plant**

At the end of our seed list you will also find a quick vocabulary index. If you're a new gardener, we recommend quickly reading through to learn some simple plant vocab!

If you want to access even more information about seed growing and saving then what's on this document, we recommended this website: [Baker Creek growing guides](#)

Information about which planting zone we're in: [Plant Hardiness Zone Map](#)

Zone calendar with approximate seed planting dates: [Calendar and planting dates](#)

## **Vegetables**

**Amaranth- A**

Sow seeds ¼ " after all danger of frost has passed. These varieties of amaranth are typically grown for their leaves. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Beetroot Vlatankara: Produces incredibly dark red leaves, almost jewel toned. Heat tolerant, it is an excellent spinach alternative in the summer. Callaloo: Produces green leaves with a spinach-like taste. Multicolor: Produces leaves with pretty alternating green and dark red patterning. Very heat tolerant, great spinach alternative in the hot summer.

**Artichoke- P** (grown as annual)

Artichoke plants are slow to produce, and should be started inside 8-12 weeks before the last frost date. Sow seeds ¼ inch deep. Harden sprouts and transplant outside after all danger of frost has passed.

Varieties- Green Globe Improved: Produces 3-5 artichokes throughout the growing season.

Imperial Star: A type of annual artichoke, capable of producing in its first year. Produces 6-8 buds.

## **Arugula- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep as soon as the soil is workable in spring, or in late summer for a fall harvest. Sow seeds every 2-3 weeks for continuous harvest. Plant in full or part sun.

Varieties- Astro: Produces green leaves with mildly spicy flavor, grows well as a cut and come again crop and is hot and cold tolerant. Wasabi: Produces arugula with a potent spicy kick! Has a distinct wasabi flavor, as the name suggests. Quick to bolt in the heat, it's recommended to succession plant this variety in hot climates.

## **Bean- A**

Sow seeds 1" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Beans can be split into two varieties, bush and pole. Pole beans want support. (ex. Trellises, stakes, etc)

Varieties- Asparagus: Produces loads of slender, long pods. They taste best when picked less than 18" long. Blue Lake 156: Produces firm 6" pods that are ideal for canning or freezing. Bush bean. Blue Lake 274: A bush bean with many branches that produces high yields of pods.

Burpee's Stringless green pod: Produces high yielding bush plant that grow 6" long pods that are stringless. Cantare: Produces slim 4-5" dark green snap pods. Great producer with tasty flavor. Christmas bean: Produces beans with a distinctly nutty flavor. Heat tolerant. Pole variety. Dragon Tongue Bush: Produces up to 7" pods that are yellow with vibrant purple stripes. Can be eaten whole when beans are young, or makes a great shelled bean. These compact bush plants have high yields. Early Contender: Produces stringless, smooth, 6-8 inch pods. Harvest continually to encourage plant production. Bush variety. Fava Broad Windsor: Produces broad, flat beans. Matures early, bush bean. French Horticulture: Early beans produce 6" scarlet colored snap beans that dry to a yellow color splashed with red. Beans are considered to have a nutty flavor. Pole variety. Green Bean: Produces medium sized green beans, best harvested tender. Jacob's Cattle: Produces flavorful snap beans with great flavor, used often in baked dishes. Beans are a white and brown speckled color mix. Bush variety. Kentucky Wonder: Produces prolific green beans, up to 9". Stringless when harvested young, beans are good for eating raw or shelling. Disease resistant. Pole variety. Marona Snap Bean: Produces tender snap beans early. Bush variety. Purple Poddled Pole: Produces bright purple, stringless pods. Plants grow up to 6', and have heavy yields. Pole variety. Rattlesnake pole: Produces tender green pods with purple streaks, grows well in a hot, humid climate. Vigorous producer, pole variety. Red Noodle: Produces prolific tender dark red beans that grow up to 18" long! Produces all summer. Heat tolerant, benefits from a trellis. Romano Pole bean: Produces stringless pods that are flat when mature. Royal Burgundy Bush: Produces 5-6" pods that are a lovely dark purple hue that stands out against the green foliage. Disease resistant. HL. Scarlet Runner: Grows a vigorous vine, pole variety, that produces beautiful red blossoms. Pick beans when small and tender. Tendergreen Improved: A pole bean that produces tender and stringless pods

over a long season. Pods are at their best at 5-6". Top Crop: Produces prolific, stringless, emerald green pods. Bush variety.

#### **Beets- B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ½" deep after the danger of frost has passed. Thin plants to 3-4" apart after sprouts have come up, pinch the tops to avoid disturbing the beet roots. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Colorful Beets: A mix of beet varieties, produces 2-4" roots and 8-12" greens. **Detroit**

**Dark Red**: Produces dark red globe-shaped roots that are best tender at about 3" in diameter.

Dolce di Chioggia: Produces early sweet beets that have a bullseye pattern in white and red when sliced lengthwise.

#### **Bitter melon- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1" deep in the spring after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Plant vines benefit from a trellis. Produces warty looking green fruits, harvest when small and green for best flavor. Harvest when mature and orange for seed saving.

#### **Bok choy- B**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after the danger of frost has passed in the spring. Or sow seeds in the late summer for a fall harvest. Plant in full sun. Plant is heat sensitive, and will bolt in the heat of summer.

Varieties- Baby Milk: White stems with dark green leaves, this baby bok choy is tender with great flavor. Da Hong Winter: Produces red-purple oval shaped leaves. Grows well in cooler temperatures. Hedou Tiny: This miniature pak choi produces tiny heads, perfectly bite sized.

**Purple Lady**: Produces small tender heads that grow 6-7" and have a super deep purple color.

Shanghai green: Produces green leafed plants that are still baby sized and tender when ready for harvest. Extra tender variety with a nice flavor.

#### **Broccoli- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep 2-4 weeks before the last frost date for summer crop, or midsummer for a fall crop. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Calabrese Green Sprouting: Produces 5-8in blue green heads and tender offshoots as well. Enjoyed for its soft texture and nice, sweeter flavor. De Cicco: Produces 3-4" blue-green heads throughout the summer. Good variety for a long harvest. Romanesco: Produces unique, light green fractal shaped heads with a fresh nutty flavor. Sun King Hybrid: This plant produces 6-8" heads. It's exceptionally heat tolerant. **Waltham 29**: Produces 4-8" green heads, and abundant side shoots. Very cold tolerant. HL.

#### **Brussel Sprouts- B**

Sow seeds ¼" deep once all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Catskill: Produces heads that are 1-2 inches across on plants that grow up to 2-4 feet tall. Heads are deep green with a nutty, fresh flavor. **Groninger**: Produces numerous small, flavorful, sprouts. Frost resistant, flavor can improve with a light frost.

#### **Cabbage- B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep as soon as soil can be worked in the spring, or in late summer for a winter crop. Cabbage is a cold winter crop, and is not heat tolerant. So it can tolerate gentle frost, but will go to seed when exposed to hot temperatures.

Varieties- Cour di bue: Produces pointed 3-4 lbs oxheart type heads, early in the season. Glory of Enkhuizen: Produces early, medium to large round heads. This variety is a good producer, and good for making kraut. **Golden Acre**: Produces dense heads, growing up to 5-7" across and weighing 3-5lbs. Produces very early, great for fresh heads, not as good for storage. Granaat: Produces tender but tall plants that are semi heading. A delicious variety. Tokyo Bekana: Produces lettuce-like, ruffled light green leaves. Branches when leaves are cut.

#### **Carrot- B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep after all danger of frost has passed. Thin when the plants grow a few inches tall, so the carrot greens don't touch each other. This will ensure they have enough space to grow roots.

Varieties- Cosmic Purple: Produces carrots with yellow insides and deep purple skin, spicy and sweet tasting. Danvers: Grows firm and crisp carrots up to 8" in length. Danvers 126 half long: Produces sturdy 7" roots with good flavor. Jaune Obtuse du Doubs: Produces lemon yellow, deliciously crunchy roots. Has a robust and uniform root shape, and is good for storing. Kyoto red: Produces sweet red roots that grow from 10-16" long. Little Finger: A small and sweet variety, produces carrots up to 3  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Long Imperator: Grows long straight roots up to 8" in length. Nantes Half Long: Produces slim 1" thick, 7" long roots. **New kuroda**: Produces blunt orange roots with sweet taste and excellent texture. This variety withstands high heat. Scarlet Nantes: Produces tender crisp dark orange roots. St. Valery: Produces roots that are bright orange red, and grow from 10-12 inches. It's said this variety has a delicious and intense earthy sweetness. Tendersweet: A sweet crisp carrot with deep orange red roots and smooth skin.

#### **Cauliflower- A**

Start seeds indoors  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep 4-5 weeks before the last frost date in the spring, plant seedlings outside 2-4 weeks before last spring frost date. Or start 6-8 weeks before the first fall frost date. Plants are frost hardy. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- **Purple of Sicily**: Produces brilliantly purple heads that grow to be 2-3 lbs, and have a sweet, fine flavor. This variety is known to be easy to grow, and is rich in minerals.

#### **Celery- B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Brilliant Celeriac: is in the celery family but instead of being grown for its stalks, it's grown for its big white roots.

#### **Chard- B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep 2-3 weeks before the last frost; chard is light frost tolerant. For fall harvest, sow seeds 4-5 weeks before the first fall frost date. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Bright lights swiss chard: Produces leaves and stems in green, yellow, white, magenta, orange, purple, and crimson. Can double as a beautiful ground cover with its variety of colors. Fordhook chard: Produces 16-18" medium green leaves with white veins and broad

white stems. Magenta Sunset chard: Produces dark green leaves with tender magenta stalks. Harvest baby greens at 2-3". **Vulcan Swiss Chard**: Produces very bright red attractive chard. It has a great flavor.

Collard greens- **B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep after the danger of frost has passed. Plants want full sun. Grows well in heat.

Varieties- Georgia Southern: Produces tender and mild blue-green leaves that grow up to 2-3'. Heat and cold tolerant, and slow to bolt. Morris Heading: HL, Produces heads of blue-green broad waxy leaves. Slow to bolt, grows 2-3'. Vates: Produces large up to 2' plants with dark green waxy leaves. Heat and frost tolerant. Good variety for boiling.

Corn- **A**

Sow seeds 1" deep 1-2 weeks before the last spring frost. Planting corn in blocks improves pollination. Plants benefit from rich soil. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Bi-licious sweet corn: Produces tall 6-7' stalks with 8" cobs. Cobs are bicolored and have a sweet flavor. Buhl Sweet: Produces tough 7' stalks that grow two ears each. A bright yellow sweet corn with an old fashioned flavor. Produces a good yield. Fisher's earliest sweet: Produces 5-6ft tall stalks with bright yellow cobs. Each stalk grows one ear of sweet corn. This variety is more tolerant of cool conditions. Glass Gem: Produces ears of corn with a wonderful variety of color, which stays vibrant as the corn matures and dries. This variety is prized for its multicolored shiny ears of corn. Golden Bantam 12-Row: Produces large golden-yellow ears. High yields, good for fresh eating or freezing. Silver queen hybrid: Grows about 7-8' tall, produces snow white kernels on ears about 8-9" long. Multi Colored flint: Produces ears of corn with multi colored kernels. Red: Produces ears of corn with a bright red color. Strawberry popcorn: Produces 4ft tall plants that have 2-4 ears each of corn! Ears are just 2-4" long and red, resembling strawberries. This variety is great for making popcorn!

Cucumber- **A**

Sow 6-8 seeds ½"-1" in dirt hills up to 12" high after all frost has passed. After sprouts have at least 2 true leaves, thin to 3-4 plants. Vining varieties would do best with a trellis. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Ancash market: Also sometimes called Pepino Criollo Chacasino, this variety has good pest and mildew resistance. It's also well suited to cooler climates, and will produce all season on a trellis. Armenian Yard-Long: Produces light green, ribbed, mild tasting fruits that can grow up to 24" long! But tastiest when harvested around 15". Fruits like to curl on the ground, or will grow straight hanging from a trellis. Boston pickling: Produces smaller sized fruits with crisp white flesh, ideal variety for pickling. Harvest continually for best production. Bush Champion: Produces compact vine that grows bright green 8-12" fruit. Bushy cucumber: Produces green fruits, on a vine that grows up to 5'. Bush variety. Calypso: Produces high yielding vine with uniform cucumbers, great for pickling. Carosello Tondo Barese: Produces oval shaped sweet cucumber-melon with light green furrowed skin. The interior is juicy, compact, bitter-free white flesh. Pick fruits when firm and about baseball size. Chicago Pickling: Produces very prolific fruits that grow up to 7", but can be harvested when smaller. Disease resistant.

Early Fortune: Produces sweet fruits with dark green skin that grow up to 8" long and 2" across. Edmondson: Produces 4" blocky white and green fruits that mature to an orange-red color. Japanese Climbing: Produces crisp 9" long fruits. Lemon cucumber: Produces a round yellow fruit, a cucumber but with a more citrusy taste. Marketmore: Produces 4-6' vines with 6-8" fruits. Excellent for slicing and pickling. Muncher: Produces smooth, medium green 6-8" fruit with thin skins. High yield plant and disease resistant. National pickling: Grows very high-yielding vine, produces blocky shaped crisp and tender fruits. Parisian pickling: Produces small French gherkin type pickles with a sweet taste. Harvest continually for best production. Straight eight: Produces mild and sweet fruits. Known for growing straight fruits. Sumter: Grows firm but tender fruits that grow up to 6" in length.

#### Eggplant- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep when all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Black beauty: Produces 4-6 inch fruits with dark purple glossy skin and nice flavor. Best to pick actively to keep plant producing. Early violet eggplant of Naples 2: Produces long dark purple fruits with white flesh and few seeds. Kamo: Produces small round dark purple fruits with creamy white flesh. This variety is prized for its sweet flavor. Listada de Gandia: Produces tasty and tender 7 inch purple fruits with white stripes. Malaysian Dark Red: Produces long and slender violet colored fruits. A tender variety, it's known to be tasty and good for frying. Rosa Bianca: Produces round, gently scalloped fruits that are white with pink lavender shades. Flesh is mild with few seeds. Thai Long Green: Produces long, slender, pale green fruit with mild flavor. White round with violet: Produces large round fruits, with white flesh and few seeds. Skins are white blending into a violet color. Turkish Orange: Produces 4 inch round, deep orange fruits. Flavor is softer than some eggplants, and flesh has a nice texture when cooked.

#### Ground Cherry- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ⅛" in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Or start indoors 6-8 weeks before the last frost. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Aunt Mollys: Produces slightly tart, very sweet yellow fruits. Husked fruits grow to about 1". HL

#### Kai lan (Chinese Broccoli)- **A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after last winter frost for early summer harvest, or in late summer for fall harvest. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Wan shen: Produces large tender leaves with thick crisp stems. For maximum yield harvest when about 8-10" tall when flowers are about to open. Will bolt in extreme hot or cold weather.

#### Kale- **B** (grown as annual)

Sow ½" deep in early spring or fall. Kale is a cold hardy crop, and will still grow when it frosts. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- **Blue Curled Scotch**: Produces deep green blue curly leaves with great nutty kale flavor. Great for kale chips. **Dwarf Siberian**: Produces 16", frilly, dense green leaves. This variety is super hardy and is great for an extended harvest. Lacinato: Produces big blue-green leaves.



Also known as Dinosaur or Tuscan kale. Nero Di Toscana: Produces deep black-green leaves with savoy texture, each leaf can grow up to 24". Premier: Produces medium green leaves up to 1" long. Plant grows upright and compact. **Red Russian**: Produces crisp leaves with red stems, very cold tolerant. Less bitter than other kale varieties. Siberian: Produces large frilly green blue leaves that are made sweeter by frost.

Kohlrabi- **B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" in early spring after danger of frost, or in early fall for a late fall harvest.

Recommended harvest when the bulbous stem is 2-3" in diameter, any larger and you will find it's quite tough.

Varieties- Purple: Produces leaves and stems in an eye-catching purple hue.

Leek- **P**

Sow seeds ¼" deep inside in late winter, plant outdoors 6-8 weeks before the last frost of spring.

Leeks are just fine in the freezing temperatures. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Carentan: Produces long, thick (2" across), fast growing and deliciously mild leeks.

This variety is known to be adaptable and high-yielding.

**Lettuce- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked. Or in late summer for fall harvest. Plant in full sun or partial sun.

Varieties- Bibb: Produces sweet small fist sized heads, quick to mature, slow to bolt. Black Seeded Simpson: Produces frilled and crumpled loose leaf lettuce. Buttercrunch: Produces sweet 6" rosettes. Slow to bolt. Chadwicks Rodan: Produces loose leafed lettuce with beautifully bronze tinged leaves. Flashy butter gem: Produces high yields of almost full sized romaine with splashes of dark crimson coloring. Great harvested as baby romaine as well. Gustav's Salad: Produces a gourmet butterhead lettuce, with compact yet soft leaves. Hao shan: Produces incredibly rich, tangy, flavorful green leaf type lettuce. **Heirloom Cutting Mix**: Produces a delicious blend of many colored lettuces! This tasty mix also grows great in pots or containers. Landis Winter: Produces greens and heads of incredibly cold hardy lettuce. Very frost resistant. Little Gem: Produces very small, romaine type green heads. Great flavor, heat tolerant. **May Queen**: Produces a butterhead type, incredibly soft medium sized heads of light green lettuce. Matures early. Merlot: Produces incredibly dark red curly leaves, has good cold tolerance. Harvest continually throughout the season. High in antioxidants and vitamins. **Merveille des quatre saisons**: Produces attractive butterhead type lettuce that has ruby-rose leaves. Mesclun Mix: Produces a mix of early growing greens and lettuces that look stunning and make a very tasty mixed salad. Pablo: Produces mild, crisp, lettuce with a splash of vibrant purple color. Slow to bolt, grow together for baby greens or spaced out for heads of lettuce. HL. Parris Island Cos (Romaine): Produces 8-9" heads of crisp and nutritious spoon-shaped leaves. Has a higher heat tolerance than other lettuce. Prizehead: Produces slow bolting lettuce with luscious green leaves that have curly maroon tips. Summer mix: Mix of lettuce greens more suited for summer. Winter Density: Produces crisp green heads that grow up to 8-10". Heat resistant and cold tolerant. Yedikule: Produces a romaine type of lettuce head with long green leaves and a crisp white center.

### **Melon- A**

Sow 3-4 seeds ½" deep, in a 12" dirt hill. When plants have grown to 3" tall, thin to 2 plants per hill. Vining varieties will do best with a trellis. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- **Cantaloupe**: Produces sweet small orange melons with thick flesh. Golden Crispy: Produces small pear shaped melons growing about ½ lb each, with golden skin and sweet white flesh. Hales best Cantaloupe: An early producer. Grows thick, sweet, orange fruits 6 ½" in diameter. Hales best jumbo Cantaloupe: Produces fruits with golden netting over green skin, with sweet aromatic salmon colored flesh. Fruits grow up to 3-4 lbs. HL. Honey rock Cantaloupe: Produces sweet, rich salmon colored fruits that grow up to 5-6". Jenny Lind Melon: Produces sweet peach-and-green fleshed fruits that grow up to 1lb. HL. Ogen Melon: Produces 3-4 pound fruits with light green flesh that has a tangy and sweet flavor. Rinds turn yellow with distinct green stripes when ripe.

### **Microgreens- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep in a container to grow this collection of small growing yummy greens! Harvest to eat after 10-20 days when the sprouts have few leaves. Grow in bright light. Seed packets include sunflower seeds.

### **Mustard greens- A**

Sow seeds ¼" after frost has passed. Plants can be sown in spring for summer harvest, and late summer for fall harvest. Sow these seeds every 3 weeks for continuous harvest. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Beni Houshi Mizuna: Produces dark leafy greens with purple stems and a delicate flavor. Good in extreme heat or cold. HL. Central Red F1 Mizuna: Produces finely serrated green leaves with bright purple stems. Has a great tongue-tingling mustard flavor. Grows best in cooler temps. Golden Frills: Produces green curly, frilly leaves with a mustardy flavor. Green wave: Produces curled and frilly dark green leaves that stay tender, and have a nice spicy flavor. High yielding, this variety grows up to 2' in height. **Japanese Giant Red**: Produces large purple-red leaves with a strong garlicky mustard flavor. Osaka Purple: Produces striking purple streaked green leaves that grow up to 12-14". Has a zesty flavor, and grows best in high heat.

### **Okra- P (grown as annual)**

Sow seeds about 1" deep after all danger of frost has passed in spring. Plant in full sun, plants like hot weather.

Varieties- Baby Bubba Hybrid: Prolific dwarf sized plants which are ideal for containers or small gardens. Disease and cold tolerant. Clemson Spineless: Plant is a heavy producer, with okra throughout the season. Heavy Hitter: Produces many uniform pods on very productive plants all season long. HL. Langston Longhorn: Produces long thin yellow green pods that are tastiest when eaten under 4". Very productive. Okinawa Pink: Produces unique okra pods in bright pink, without severe ridges on the pods. Eye-catching and sturdy variety. Red: Okra pods and stems have an eye-catching red hue.

### **Onion- P**



Sow seeds ¼" deep 4-6 weeks before the last winter frost. Plant in full sun. Be careful not to disturb roots once established.

Varieties- Bunching Evergreen: Produces crisp green bunching onions. Sow seeds in spring for summer harvest, or fall to overwinter. Ready to harvest at 6-8" tall. Clear Dawn: Produces spicy yellow round onions up to 4" in size. Good for storing for many months. Red Creole: Produces onions with red purple flesh and spicy flavor. Good for storing. Texas Early Grano: Produces extra sweet white onions, with thin skin. Yellow of Parma: Produces yellow golden globe shaped onions weighing up to 1lb. Good onion variety for storage.

#### Orach- **A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep from late winter to mid spring for spring and summer harvest, or in fall for later fall harvest. Plants like moist, fertile soil. Plant in full sun. Commonly regarded as a great spinach alternative, sometimes called mountain spinach.

Varieties- Red: Red Orach has leaves with a beautiful reddish purple color. It's both tasty and eye-catching! This variety grows 4-10 ft tall in ideal conditions, and can be continually harvested.

#### Parsnip- **B**

Sow seeds ¼" deep about 2 weeks before the last frost date in spring. Parsnips are frost tolerant. Plant in full sun. Make sure you thin plants as they grow, as a root vegetable parsnips will stop growing if they are too close, or if anything disrupts their root system. It's generally recommended to thin so there's 2-3" of space between plants.

Varieties- Harris Model: Produces tender, tasty white roots that grow up to 12" in size.

#### Pawpaw tree- **P N** Pollinator plant

Sow seeds 1" deep in the fall for sprouts the next summer. Plant in full sun. Grows best in moist soil. Pawpaw trees are the food and egg host for the zebra swallowtail butterfly. Note: unlike the majority of our seeds, this is a tree, not a yearly vegetable. Please keep that in mind when planting seeds.

#### Peas- **A**

Sow seeds 1" deep in early spring, or late summer for fall harvest. Plant in full sun. Plants are heat sensitive and cold resistant. Harvest peas when tender for the best texture. For best results, use trellis to support vines.

Varieties- Burpeeana Early: Produces 3" pods that are filled with up to 8-10 sweet, tender peas. Prolific and early growing. Carouby De Maussane: Produces snow pea pods that get quite big, up to 5-6" each. Cascadia dwarf snap peas: Produces green snap pea pods on plants that grow up to 36" tall. Dwarf gray sugar peas: Produces many 2.5" peas, the flowers of this variety are also edible. Plants grow to about 3' tall. Johnny's Peas for shoots(Field peas): Produces dark green leaves with mild pea plant flavor. Harvest when plants grow 3-5" tall, eat pea plant greens. Golden Sweet: Produces flat pods in a bright lemon yellow color. Vines grow up to 6ft and have bright purple flowers. Mammoth Melting Sugar: Produces large, sweet flavored pea pods. Pick before peas inside start to get large. Plants grow up to 4', trellis vines for best results. HL. Sugar Bon Snap: Produces 1-2ft plants that prolifically make sweet, crunchy peas. Peas

grow up to 3", pods and peas are both edible and tasty. Sugar Daddy: Produces a bush that makes stringless 3 inch green pods abundantly. **Sugar snap peas**: Produces sweet, tender peas and pods that can be picked and eaten raw. Usui: Grown for the tender pea shoots they produce. Cut when pea shoots are around 10-12" tall.

Pepper- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Or start indoors 8-12 weeks before the last frost date. Plant in full sun.

**Please note:** Pepper varieties marked with **WARNING:HOT** should be treated with care. The fruits and seeds of these plants are known to cause burning just by touch, not only ingestion. Please take care when handling these seeds, wear gloves and keep your hands away from your face.

Varieties- Ancho Gigantea: Produces green-black heart shaped fruits up to 4" long. Medium heat. Banana: Produces medium sized (2-3") light yellow peppers that can turn red and orange as they ripen. Fruit has mild spice, and a good tangy sweet flavor. Bullnose: Produces good size red and green bell pepper fruits with mild flavor. Canary Bell: Produces thick walled bright yellow bell pepper fruits. Productive and early variety. Cayenne: (Medium heat) Produces high yields of 4-6" long red and green peppers. Carolina Reaper(WARNING:HOT): Produces 2-3" wrinkled red fruits with a curled tail at the bottom. Known as the world's hottest pepper. HL. Cubanelle: Produces 6-8" long light green fruits with sweet mild flesh and crisp texture.

Datil(WARNING:HOT): Produces blunt 3.5" orange-yellow fruits with vicious heat and a complex fruity flavor. Ghost pepper(WARNING:HOT): Produces wrinkled red fruits that grow 2-3". Plant grows from 2-4' tall. HL. Habanero:(mild, red) Habanero Orange: Produces orange spicy peppers. HL. Jalapeno Craig's Grande: Produces spicy, thick skinned peppers with flavorful flesh. Great for salsa. Jalapeno early: Produces dark green, 3 inch, hot peppers that are tasty raw or pickled. Produces early. Jalapeno(mild): Produces a bush of up to 3" green or fiery red peppers. Jimmy Nardello Italian: Produces long, red skinned papers with a rich flavor. Great for frying or drying. King of the North: Produces prolific bell peppers that start green and ripen to red. Does well in cooler weather. Lipstick: Produces 4" long tapered, sweet fruits with thick red flesh. HL. Marta Polka: Produces early bell peppers that ripen to an attractive yellow, and have tasty thick flesh. Plants don't need staking. Mini bell mix: Produces 2" fruits in red, yellow, and chocolate colors. Fruits are plentiful, small and bell shaped. Ring Leader Jalapeno: Produces spicy, green peppers up to 4". Very productive. Scotch Bonnet:(WARNING:HOT) Produces 2-3" uniquely shaped green, yellow, and red peppers. They have thick skins, good for long cook times. Ralph Thompsons Squash: Produces saucer shaped red fruits with strong ribbing. Highly productive, medium heat. Serrano Tampiqueno: Produces 3-4 inch red and green spicy hot peppers. Eat when green or red, known for their spicy flavor. Shishito: Produces 3-4" wrinkled red and green fruits, with lovely mild crunchy flavor. Thai (WARNING:HOT): A highly productive plant that produces high heat ½" red peppers. Wisconsin Lakes: Produces early maturing red bell peppers, with 4-6 oz fruits. Yellow Peru: Produces hot, sweet, citrus-y 3" fruits.

Pumpkin- **A**

Sow 3-4 seeds 1" deep in a 12" dirt mound, after all danger of frost has passed. When plants are 3 inches tall, thin to 2-3 plants per hill. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Mini: Produces small 1-2 lb pumpkins that are great for small decorations, perfect size for kids. Winter Luxury Pie: Produces lovely 6lb golden fruit with white netting. Good for making pies. HL

#### **Radish- B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ½" deep in a place that gets full sun. Plant 4-6 weeks before the last predicted frost for a spring harvest, or 4-6 weeks before the first winter frost for a fall harvest. Thin plants to 2" apart when the sprouts are a week old. Radishes can also continually be planted all season for perpetual harvest.

Varieties- Champion: Produces 2" red round radishes with white insides. Cold resistant, grows in as short as 25 days. China Rose: Produces 4-5 inch cylindrical roots with rosy pink skin and white insides. Good for growing in spring or fall. Daikon Minowase: Produces white roots up to 24" long and 3" wide. Crisp and sweet flavor. **Early Scarlet Globe**: Produces roots with red skin and white flesh, with a crisp texture. French Breakfast: Produces long red radishes with spicy flavor and distinct white bottoms of roots. Japanese Wasabi: Produces a daikon radish variety with an especially pungent spicy flavor, like wasabi. Watermelon: Produces round white roots that have a bright pink center when cut. Grows 3-4 inches around, and has a crisp and refreshing flavor.

#### **Spelt- A**

Sow seeds 1" deep in a square plot formation (like corn) for best results. Plant in full sun.

Produces a grain that is a relative to wheat, and can be used the same way.

Winter Spelt: Sow this variety in mid-September for best results. This variety will be frost hardy.

#### **Spinach- A**

Sow seeds ½" deep in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Sow again in late summer for fall harvest. Spinach is not very heat tolerant, so harvest before the hottest summer weather.

Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Bloomsdale Long Standing: Produces glossy, deep green leaves, and does better in heat than other spinach varieties. **Giant Noble**: Produces large plants, growing up to 25 inches across. Leaves are huge and dark green, and do well for canning or steaming. Gigante

D'Inverno: Produces large, broad, deep green leaves. Produces well into fall and winter.

Strawberry spinach: A relative of spinach that produces arrow shaped leaves and small red berries.

#### **Spinach Vine Red Malabar- A**

Sow seeds at ½" deep 2-3 weeks after the last frost. Plant in full sun. This plant thrives in high heat, so it will grow well throughout the summer. Regarded as a great substitute for spinach in the heat. Trellising will help this plant grow more vigorously.

#### **Squash- P** (grown as annual)

Sow 3-4 seeds 1" deep in a 12" dirt hill when all danger of frost has passed. When sprouts grow to 3" tall, thin to 1-2 strong sprouts. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Acorn: This variety produces around 1-2 lb 6" fruits that have dark green ridged skin, and yellow-orange flesh inside. Stores well, fruits flesh turns more orange as it ages. Acorn Table Queen: Productive variety that produces around 1-2 lb 6" fruits that have dark green ridged skin, and yellow-orange flesh inside. Stores well, fruits flesh turns more orange as it ages. Buttercup: Produces green skinned fruits with creamy, orange flesh on the inside. Harvest when the skin starts to turn orange where the fruit touches the ground. Butternut: Produces tan/orange skinned fruits with a sweet, nutty taste. Butternut Waltham: Produces tan/orange fruits with a sweet nutty taste vigorously. Fruits can weigh up to 6 lbs. Delicata: Produces fruits with green stripes on cream skin, with a light and tender flesh. Even the skin of this squash is tender enough to eat! Fruits grow up to 7-9" long. Dixie Hybrid: Produces lemon yellow crookneck squash, best when 4-6" long. Plant is vigorous and highly productive. Early prolific straightneck: Produces fruits that grow from 4-12" long. Fruit flesh is light colored and tender. Green Striped Cushaw: Produces large white squash with green stripes and an oblong neck. Flesh is a pale orange. Large vines grow vigorously. Honeynut: Produces fruits with orange flesh and skin, with a sweet flavor when ripe. Kabocha: Produces green skinned fruits with rich, sweet/nutty flavored yellow-orange flesh. Vines grow vigorously. Harvest when rinds become hard on the plant. Little Gem Red Kuri: Winter squash, Produces numerous fruits weighing 2-5 lbs. Fruits have fine-textured crunchy flesh with a spicy/nutty taste. Luffa: A special squash variety that produces flesh with a sponge-like texture. Used as a sponge after drying out the fruits, instead of consuming the fruits of this variety. Vines grow prolifically, use trellis for best results. Spaghetti: Produces yellow/orange fruits with a flesh texture like spaghetti noodles. Vines grow vigorously, plants are heat tolerant.

Tomatillo- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/4" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Purple De Milpa: Produces 1" purple fruits that typically don't burst from their husks. Sharper flavor than regular tomatillos. Plant grows from 3-4'. Verde: Produces abundant deep green fruits, with rich flavor.

Tomato- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/4" deep in spring, once all threat of frost has passed. Or start seeds indoors 8-12 weeks before the last winter frost, harden before transplanting once it's warm outside. Plant in full sun. Indeterminate varieties do best when staked up with a tomato cage or trellis.

Varieties- Amish paste: Produces large, blocky, roma style tomatoes with good taste that are perfect for paste or canning. Beefsteak: Produces large irregularly shaped fruits, from 1-2 lbs. Better Boy Hybrid: Produces large red fruits. Indeterminate. Big Beef Hybrid: Produces big 1-2 lb red meaty fruits. Plant is vigorous and disease tolerant. Indeterminate. Big Rainbow: Produces striking yellow colored fruits with splashes of bright red. Fruits grow up to 2 lbs, and look striking when cut. Black Krim: Produces large purple-red fruits with rich sweet flavor. Indeterminate. Black plum: Produces oval shaped, brownish-red fruits that grow from 1-2". Indeterminate. Bloody Butcher: Produces deep red fruits that grow up to 3-4 oz. Indeterminate. Blue Beauty: Produces a beefsteak type fruit that can grow up to 8 oz. Fruits grow red with distinct blue colored shoulders for a unique look. Boxcar Willie: Produces round red fruits with a sweet tart flavor, that grow up to 12-18 oz. Indeterminate. Brandywine: Produces deep red fruits,

from 8-12 oz. Indeterminate. Buffalosteak Hybrid: Produces red, beefsteak type fruits. Indeterminate. Carbon: Produces large dark colored fruits. Indeterminate. Cherokee Carbon f1(hybrid): Produces dusky red fruits that way 10-12 oz. Indeterminate. Cherokee purple: Produces up to 12 ounce, rose-brown sweet fruits. Cherry: Produces clusters of small, red, cherry sized fruits. Dads Sunset: Produces large, 10 ounce fruits in a glowing orange color! Grows largely blemish free, keeps well, and has a great flavor. Dester: Produces pink, beefsteak like fruits. Indeterminate. Earliana: Produces clusters of 4-5 oz, flavorful red fruits. Plants are indeterminate. Emerald apple: Produces tart, sweet fruits that are ripe when green. Fruits grow up to 16-24 oz. HL. Eva Purple Ball: Produces round, blemish free, cherry red fruits. Fruits grow up to 4-5 oz. Indeterminate. Green Zebra: Produces chartreuse with lime striped green fruits, growing to about 3 oz. Fruits have a beautiful striped pattern and a tart, rich flavor. Hungarian Heart: Produces firm and meaty reddish pink fruits that can grow over 1 lb. Igleheart Yellow Cherry: Produces sweet yellow cherry tomatoes with moderate acidity. Isis candy cherry: Produces many 1" yellow to reddish cherry sized fruits. Flavor is wonderfully sweet and fruity. Jersey Devil: Produces crimson red fruit that grows up to 6" long. High yields of fruit, good for fresh eating or sauce. Indeterminate. Moonglow: Produces mildly sweet, bright orange fruits with few seeds. Indeterminate. Mortgage lifter(halladay's): Produces 1-2 lb meaty red fruits with an old-time tomato taste. Nebraska wedding: produces orange fruits up to 4" in size, plants grow up to 36" tall. Nyagous: Produces baseball sized brown red fruits. Opalka: Produces red fruits that grow 3" by 6" long. Plants are indeterminate. Paul Robeson: Produces dusky red fruits with green shoulders, fruits grow up to 6-12 oz. Smoky, earthy flavor. Indeterminate. Peach blow sutton: Produces slightly fuzzy pink tomatoes with sweet flavor and low acidity. Grows up to 6 ounces. Pineapple: Produces large yellow fruits with red marbling, growing up to 2 lbs. Has a sweet and fruity flavor. Red cherry: Produces small red cherry sized fruits, on large indeterminate vines. Roma: Produces a high yield of fruits with mild flavor. Determinate. Salvaterras select: Produces 2-3 inch fruits, great tomatoes for making sauce. Spoon: Produces bright red micro fruits! Tomatoes are so tiny, multiple could fit on a spoon. Striped German: Produces marbled red and orange fruits with a complex fruity taste. Fruits grow up to 12-20 oz. Indeterminate. Sweet Pea Currant: Excellent producer of red currant tomatoes. Fruits have a rich flavor with a hint of wine. Plants are indeterminate. Sweetie: Produces vigorous indeterminate plants that produce bite sized cherry red fruits. Thorburn's terra-cotta: Produces fruits with honey brown skin, orange pink flesh, and a green seed cluster. This eye-catching fruit also has a great flavor. HL. Trophy: Round red fruits grow 5-7oz, and have a sweet flavor. Indeterminate. Ukrainian purple: Produces plum shaped purple-red fruits. Fruits grow up to 3-4" long, and weigh up to 6oz with sweet and meaty flesh. Plant is highly prolific. Indeterminate. Velvet Red: Produces 1" sweet red cherry tomatoes, plant is indeterminate. Wisconsin chief: Produces red round fruits that grow up to 6 oz. Indeterminate. Wisconsin 55: Produces deep red fruits that grow up to 8 oz. Indeterminate.

#### **Turnip- B (grown as annual)**

Sow seeds ½" deep in early spring or in late summer for a fall crop. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Golden Globe: Produces roots with golden-yellow flesh and a sweet mild flavor. **Hida**

**Beni Red**: Produces red skinned turnips with white flesh. Incredibly crisp and sweet variety. The leaves are also a flavorful green. **Nagasaki akari kabu**: Produces plum to purple color turnips

with white insides. Sweet flavor and crisp flesh, good for pickling. Purple Top White Globe: Produces roots with sweet, mild white flesh. Grows 3-4" in diameter. The tops of the root are purple.

**Watercress- P** (grown as annual)

Surface sow seeds in late winter/early spring for spring harvest, or in early fall for late fall harvest. Sow seeds somewhere with moist soil, plant in full sun.

Varieties- Aqua Large Leaf: Succulent crisp leaves have a peppery flavor. This variety is particularly high-yielding. HL

**Watermelon- A**

Sow 3-4 seeds ½" deep in a small dirt hill, (up to 12" high) after all danger of frost has passed and weather starts to warm up in spring. After sprouting, thin to 1-2 seedlings. For best results plant in rich soil and keep moist for the growing season. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Black Diamonds: Produces oblong fruit with a black-green rind, and red crisp flesh inside. Grows from 30-50lbs. Charleston Gray: Produces large 20-40lb fruits with red flesh.

Fruits are an oblong shape and have gray green skin. Yields well. Clay County Yellow Meat:

Produces fruits with yellow flesh that can grow up to 50lbs. Very sweet yellow melon, and a

more drought tolerant variety. Congo: Produces large, sweet, oblong melons that can grow up to

35 lbs. Cream of Saskatchewan: Produces 4-10 pound fruit with sweet white flesh. Crimson

Sweet: Produces sweet red fruits that grow from 15-25 lbs. Jubilee: Produces long oval shaped

fruit with great sweet flavor. Grows large and has crisp red flesh. Moon and Stars: Produces up

to 40lb sweet fruit. Has an unusual spotted rind pattern, green with yellow spots. HL Sugar

Baby: Produces 6-10lb fruits with rich, sweet, red flesh. Produces earlier than some varieties.

**Wheat- A**

Sow seeds 1"-2" deep after frost has passed in spring, or in fall to overwinter for a harvest the following year. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Foisy: Produces soft spring white wheat, good for use in breads, cookies, etc.

**Zucchini- P** (grown as annual)

Sow 4-6 seeds 1" around a 12 inch dirt hill. After the plants sprout, thin to 3 seedlings per hill.

Can be started in early spring. Plants like full sun.

Varieties- Black Beauty: This squash is an early producer that makes dark green glossy fruits.

Courgette Romanesco: Produces ridged fruits with an unusual flavor! Harvest when tender at

around 6 inches, or leave on the plant to allow fruit to fully mature. Dark Green Zucchini: Plant

produces exceptionally high yields of zucchini. Fruits can grow 10-12", and are dark green and

flavorful. **Green Bush**: Produces classic dark green zucchinis, but the plant is compact and great

to grow in pots. Grey Zucchini: Produces 7" straight cylindrical fruits, green with silver speckles.

## **Flowers/Decorative**



Alyssum- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep as soon as the dirt is warm enough in spring. Plants like full sun and partial shade.

Varieties- Carpet of snow: Produces small white flowers that grow as small plant clumps, up to 4-6" tall and 8" across. They have a sweet honey smell, and make excellent ground cover.

Amaranth- **A**

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep after all danger of frost has passed. Deadhead old blooms to encourage new blooms. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Elena's Rojo: Produces beautiful red flowers of grain type amaranth. Sunset Mix globe: Produces blooms in red, pink, white, orange, purple, and crimson. Flowers grow up to 16".

Baby's Breath- **A**

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep after danger of frost has passed in spring, or start indoors 4-6 weeks before the last winter frost. Water well until plants are established, and plant in full sun. After establishing, these plants are drought tolerant. Deadhead spent blooms to encourage continued flowering.

Varieties- **Carmine pink**: Produces baby's breath flowers in a lovely deep pink color. Small blooms will continue through the season with deadheading, and are great for borders. Not heat tolerant. **Covent Garden**: Produces little plants with many small white flowers. Great for pollinators and border gardening.

Bachelor's Button- **A**

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep in fall or early spring for blooms that spring. Seeds need a cold stratification period. Plant in full sun. Once established, this annual will reseed itself.

Varieties- Blue Boy: Produces electric blue double flowers on plants that grow up to 3 ft tall. Blooms all season. Cyanus double mix: Produces blooms in blue, pink, red, and white. Larger than some varieties, grow up to 24" tall.

Balsam- **A**

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " after all danger of frost has passed. Plant is heat resistant. Blooms from midsummer to the first winter frost. Plant in full sun or partial shade.

Varieties- Camellia Flowered mixed colors: Produces 2" camellia-like flowers in shades of pink, purple, rose, red, and white.

**Blackberry lily** (Iris domestica)- **P**

Sow seeds 1" deep in late fall/early winter for plants to grow the next spring. Or start indoors 6-8 weeks before the last frost, and transplant small plants outside in the spring. Plants naturalize and spread, coming back yearly. Plant in full sun.

Bean, purple hyacinth- **A**

Sow seeds 1" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. DO NOT EAT the beans this plant produces, they are toxic to humans and animals.

Produces beans, leaves, and stems in an eyecatching purple hue. Often grown as a flowering decorative plant.

**Bee Balm- P Pollinator plant N**

Surface sow seeds after all danger of frost has passed in spring. Or start indoors 8-10 weeks before the last frost, before hardening off and planting outside when warm. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Spielarten Mix: Produces a lovely mix of pink, mauve, lavender, and purple blooms. This showy mix attracts many kinds of pollinators. Wild Bergamot: This Bee Balm variety is a native wildflower, and like its name suggests it's helpful to native bees and pollinator insects! Produces blooms in lavender and pink, and foliage has an aromatic quality like an herb. HL

**Begonia- P (grown as annual)**

Sow seeds ¼" deep or less, after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun or partial shade.

Varieties- Hardy Begonia: As the name implies, this variety is hardier than some, and is known to be cold resistant. Grows up to 3ft, produces pink or white flowers in late summer/ autumn. HL

**Black-eyed Susan Vine- P (grown as annual)**

Sow seeds ⅛" deep in spring after the danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Plants are vining and grow best with support or trellis. Deadhead spent blooms to prolong blooming.

Varieties- Cosmic Candy Mix: Delightful mix of orange, yellow, ivory, red, and apricot blooms. HL

**Broom corn- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plants like full sun and heat. Drought tolerant.

**Candytuft- P**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after danger of frost. Plants want full sun.

Varieties- Mixed colors: Produces blooms in pink, white, and purple.

**Canna Lily- P (grown as annual)**

Seeds have a hard coating, soak or scarify to help germinate before planting in the spring. Plant germinated seeds in dirt once the weather has warmed up significantly in late spring. Plant in full sun.

**Canterbury bells- B**

Sow seeds ⅛" deep after the danger of frost has passed. Makes a lovely cut flower.

Varieties- Cup and Saucer Mix: Produces small cup and saucer shaped blooms in light pink, violet, and white. **Deluxe Rainbow Mix**: Produces tall spikes of blooms with rich tones of purple, lavender, plum, and pink to cream. Mixed Colors: Produces blooms in a range of colors: Purple, violet, plum, and white.

**Cardinal flower- P N**

Sow seeds on the surface of the planting area in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Seeds need to be cold stratified for up to a month in a moist environment before planting.

**Celosia- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- **Red plume**: Produces striking, fluffy, red blooms. Can grow up to 3' tall. With this growing height, it may be necessary to stake the flowers so they don't fall over.

**Chicory- P**

Sow seeds ½" deep 2-3 weeks before the last frost has passed for spring greens, or start seeds 5-6 weeks before the last spring frost indoors, to be put outside. Grows well in places that get good rainfall. Grow in direct sun.

**China aster- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after the danger of frost has passed.

Varieties- Lady Coral Chamois: Produces peach colored blossoms with ruffled petals. Grows

2-3'. Matsumoto blue: Produces double bloom flowers with deep blue petals that contrast a

bright yellow center. Blooms grow up to 2" across, and plants get up to 26" tall. **Matsumoto mix**:

Produces a lovely mix of double blooms in purple, fuschia, lavender, pink, red ,white, and

apricot. They reach 2-3' in height, and have full blooms with yellow centers. Moonstone:

Produces ruffled flowers in a smoky lavender color. Grows 2-3'. Rose Quartz Mix: Produces

ruffled flowers in light pink colors. Grows 2-3'. Sea Star mix: Produces blooms in purple, fuschia,

pale pink, white and cream. Has thin, delicate petals. Grows up to 2-3'. Tower Chamois Apricot:

Produces blooms in a peachy-pink color. Grows 2-3'. Valkyrie Pink: Produces palm sized

blooms in a mauve pink color. Grows 2-3'.

**Cleome- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" or less after the danger of frost has passed in the spring. Or start indoors 6-8 weeks before the last winter frost. Deadhead spent blooms to encourage plants to grow more flowers, or leave if you want plants to develop seed pods. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Mixed Pinks: Produces flowers in a variety of pink hues.

**Clover- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds in early spring and summer when the ground is warm, or in fall before it starts to cool down. Clovers are a family of groundcover plants that commonly bloom in white, pink, and yellow. A great substitute for anywhere that needs groundcover, clover plants are drought resistant, don't need mowing, and replace nitrogen in depleted soil. Try this alternative groundcover in your yard if any of those appeal to you!

Mini clover: Produces ground cover type foliage 2-4 inches in height, with tiny yellow flowers in the spring.

**Coleus- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/8" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Grows vigorous and colorful annual foliage.

Varieties- Mixed colors: Produces leaves with lovely patterns in green, red, purple, and pink.

Pinto mix: Produces a great mix of foliage in magentas, hot pinks, and lime green. Leaves have vibrant colors and scalloped edges.

#### Columbine- **P N**

Sow seeds on the surface of the planting area in the spring after the danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun or partial shade. Seeds must be cold stratified in a moist environment for up to a month before planting in spring.

Varieties- Blue and white: A variety with blue and white coloring that produces blooms on firm stems. Purple: Produces lovely purple blooms and attractive green foliage.

#### Coreopsis- **P** (grown as annual)

Surface sow seeds once danger of frost has passed in spring. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Incredible Dwarf Mix: produces a variety of sunset colored blooms that grow about 16" tall. Attracts pollinators.

#### Cosmos- **A**

Sow seeds 1/4" deep after danger of frost. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Bright Lights: Produces plants that bloom early and vigorously in orange, yellow, and bright red. **Orange**: Produces orange blooms. Plants grow to be 1'-3'. Pink/White mix: Produces pink and white mixed blooms. Rubenza: Produces gorgeous single blooms of deep burgundy and pink, plants grow up to 2'. White: Produces white blooms.

#### Dahlia- **P**

Sow seeds 1/8" or on top of dirt indoors 6-8 weeks before the last frost date, or outside once all danger of frost has passed in spring. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Unwin's mix: Produces single and double blooms in orange, rose, yellow, crimson, purple, and brick red. A classic color mix, this variety is easier to grow as well.

#### Daisy- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/8" in fall for plants the next spring. Grows well in poor soil, drought tolerant once established. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Blue Disc African Daisy: Produces striking white silvery blooms with distinct blue colored centers. Grows up to 24".

#### Dianthus- **P**

Sow seeds 1/8" deep indoors in early spring and plant out after the danger of frost has passed.

Or sow seeds outside from spring to fall for blooms the next year. Plant in full sun. Blooms from late spring through summer. Plants are naturally heat and drought tolerant.

Varieties- Pinks Mixed Colors: Produces blooms in pink, dark pink, and light red. Rainbow Loveliness: Produces stunning, spidery blooms in a soft pastel rainbow of purple, pink, and white. Has a lovely smell, makes excellent cut flowers. Grows 1-1.5 ft tall. Sweet William:

Produces densely packed clusters of flowers that range from white to dark red in color. Grows from 12-24" tall.

Evening Primrose- **P/A** depending on variety. (Grown as annual) **N**

Sow seeds ½" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Plants are heat and drought resistant once established.

Varieties- Pink: Produces lovely shell pink blooms on a plant that grows about 10" tall.

Forget-Me-Nots- **B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ⅛" deep after all danger of frost has passed. You can also sow seeds in August to get blooms the following year. Plant in partial shade.

Varieties- Cynoglossum Blue: Produces grayish-green foliage and dainty clear blue flowers.

Cynoglossum amabile: Sometimes called Chinese forget-me-not, this variety is in the same flower family and looks remarkably similar to traditional forget-me-not, but blooms in its first year of growth instead of after two years of growth. Perennial.

Four o'clocks- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Seeds can also be planted in the fall to produce plants next spring. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Marbles mixed colors: Produces an extravagant mix of white, yellow, orange, red, and pink splashed and mixed on each bloom. Mixed colors: Produces blooms in a variety of colors.

Yellow: Produces yellow blooms.

Foxglove- **P**

Sow seeds by sprinkling lightly on top of soil, starting indoors 10-12 weeks before the last spring frost. Harden off and plant outside once spring frost has passed. Blooms beautiful 3-4 ft tall flower spikes in the spring and summer in its second year of growth.

Varieties- Pink Panther: Produces bright pink and white blooms with spots on each flower!

Plants grow vigorously, produce more than one flower spike per plant, and grow 3-5 ft tall.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) **P/A** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Plant grows up to 12-36" tall, and can grow out 12-24" wide as well. Produces daisy-like flowers in red, orange, yellow, and peach.

Gazania- **A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Or start indoors in a warm well lit area about 8 weeks before the last winter frost. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Sunshine mixed colors: boldly colored daisy like flowers open in the day, and close at night. Thrives in dry heat.

Goldenrod, Showy- **P N Pollinator plant**

Sow seeds on the surface of the planting area in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Cold stratify seeds for at least a month in a moist environment before planting in spring.

#### Hollyhock- **P**

Sow seeds ¼" deep a week before the last spring frost. Plant in full sun. Grows best in moist but well draining soil. Produces tall flower stalks that grow blooms in a variety of colors.

Varieties- Jet Black: Produces shockingly dark blooms with just a hint of red, that make a distinct addition to any landscape.

#### Lace Flower- **A**

Sow seeds 1/16" deep after all danger of frost has passed in the spring. Produces delicate flowers on wiry but strong stems that grow about 2-3' tall. Flowers grow to about 2-2.5" across.

Varieties- Blue: Produces lace like and delicate blue flowers.

#### Larkspur- **A**

Cold stratify seeds before planting in the spring. (This can be done easily by placing the seeds in a labeled container and putting them in the fridge for 4-5 weeks.) Sow seeds ¼" deep in early spring for summer blooms, or in fall for blooms the following year. Plant in full sun. Blooms the best in cool summer weather, doesn't like extreme heat.

Varieties- Purplish blue: produces flowers in a mix of purple and blue shades.

#### Love-in-a-Mist (Nigella)- **A**

Sow seeds ⅛" deep as soon as soil can be worked in spring for spring blooms, or late summer for fall blooms. Recommended to plant directly, as plants don't transplant well. Plants are light frost tolerant, but don't handle intense heat well. Grows 15-24" high, and has lacy green leaves. Blooms come in shades of white, blue, purple, and pink.

Varieties- Blue: Produces flowers with bright blue blooms.

#### Lunaria- **B**

Sow seeds ¼" deep as soon as all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun or partial shade. Lunaria (common name Money plant) is well known for its decorative seed pods, but keep in mind these only appear in the second year of plant growth.

#### Lupine- **P/A**

Sow seeds at ¼" in fall for blooms next spring, or cold stratify and scarify seeds before planting in spring after frost has passed. Deadhead spent blooms to encourage more flowers. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Russell Lupine: Produces upright spiking blooms, in a variety of colors. Grows 1-3' tall. Perennial.

#### Marigolds- **A**



Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep after the danger of frost has passed in spring. Plants want full sun. Deadhead throughout the growing season (early spring until first frost) to promote more flower growth.

Varieties- **African/giant marigold**: Produces 2-3 foot tall plants with lovely yellow blooms. HL. Crackerjack marigold: Produces lemon yellow to deep orange double blooms on plants up to 30" tall. Grows prolifically. French marigold: Produces small 1-2 foot plants with lovely flowers with yellow, orange, and red petals. **Mix**: Produces a mix of red, orange, and yellow blooms. **Orange**: Produces vibrant orange blooms on vigorous plants. Deadhead to prolong growing season. Red gem marigold: Produces many smaller bright red blooms like wildflowers. HL. Safari Scarlet: 1 foot tall plants produce gleaming bright orange flowers. Yellow/Orange mixed colors: Produces blooms in yellow and orange.

Milkweed- **P N Pollinator plant**

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep in the fall, or sow seeds in the spring after germinating in cold temperatures for approx. 3-4 weeks. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Common milkweed: Produces large pink/purple puffball shaped blooms. Grows up to 3-4 ft tall. It is the larval host and feeding grounds for monarch butterflies.

Moonflower- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Plant produces a vigorous climbing vine and flowers that bloom at nighttime.

Varieties- Evening Glory White: Produces delicate white blossoms more than 4" across.

Fragrant Moonflower: Produces luminous huge white trumpet blooms. Vine grows 10-12'.

Giant Moonflower: Produces vines that grow up to 20 ft long, with wonderful white blooms that can grow up to 7" across.

Morning Glory- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep after all danger of frost has passed. Grows a large vine, it's suggested to grow this plant on a trellis, fence, or porch.

Varieties- Carnival of Venice: Produces a stunning mix of blooms with rose pink and light blue stripes against white. Celestial mix: Produces profuse blooms in a variety of purple, blue, white, and magenta hues. Also develops color patterns on the blooms, which vary nicely as the plant develops. Giant, mixed colors: Produces various patterned flowers about 3" across, in shades of red and blue. Heavenly Blue: Produces sky blue flowers with a white center that bloom profusely. Purple: produces blooms in a lovely shade of purple throughout the growing season. White/Purple Mix: Produces a mix of blooms in white and purple, and a variegated mix of the two colors. Grows vigorously!

Mullein- **B**

Surface sow seeds outside in fall/winter for seeds to sprout next spring. This will aid in cold stratification. You can also cold stratify seeds yourself and start 6-8 weeks before the last winter frost indoors. Plant in full sun. Mullein plants produce a rosette of soft large leaves, and a tall flower spike in their second year.

**Nasturtiums- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ½" deep 1-2 weeks after the last frost. Or start indoors 4-8 weeks before the last frost. Remove spent flowers to encourage more blooms. Plant in full sun or partial shade. The flowers, leaves, and young seedpods of this plant are all edible, they have a spicy almost radish like flavor.

Varieties- Aloha Mix: Produces a blend of soft tropical colored blooms including apricot, cream, yellow, and rose. Has lily pad shaped leaves. Grows up to 10". Black velvet: Produces lovely blooms in shades of dark cocoa red. Plants can grow up to 12" tall. Empress of India: Produces deep red flowers on dark green foliage, grows up to 9". Bush variety. Gleam Mix: Produces bright yellow, orange, and red flowers. Bush variety. Orchid Cream: Produces cream colored blooms with splashes of dark red color. Bush variety. HL.

**Nicotiana- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds on the surface of soil in spring after all danger of frost has passed, or start indoors in early spring. Plants want rich soil and moderate moisture. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Scentsation mixed: Produces a range of flowers in pink, red, lavender, rose, and white.

**Painted Daisy- P**

Sow seeds ⅛" after the danger of frost has passed. Plant in moderate sun. Good for butterflies.

**Pansy- P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ⅛" deep in late summer for fall blooms, or sow seeds 8-10 weeks inside before the spring frost date, as pansies are slow to germinate. Then plant seedlings outside as soon as the soil can be worked. Plants are light frost tolerant. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Moulin Rouge: Produces large 2 ½" ruffled blooms with brightly colored petals and patterns. Extra frilled petals. Super Beaconsfield pansy: Produces vibrant purple and white blooms that grow up to 3" across. Plants grow to 8-10" tall and make a great container or border plant.

**Poppy- A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep or surface sow as soon as soil can be worked in spring, or in late fall. Plant in full sun. This flower grows best undisturbed, so make sure you sow seeds where you want them to grow. Poppies do not transplant well.

Varieties- Falling in Love: Produces blooms up to 3 inches across on plants that grow 18-30 inches tall. Blooms are a lovely mix of Coral, salmon, and rose, and are double blooms with picotee edging. This variety is an early spring flower, and is a great addition for pollinators! HL  
Rainbow Mix California: Produces single and double blooms in the widest possible spectrum of colors. HL

**Phlox- P/B**

Sow seeds on the surface of the planting area in fall for blooms the next spring. If spring planting cold stratify seeds for at least a month in a moist environment. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Lavender Beauty: Grows 12-18" tall, and produces dusky lavender blooms. Prairie Phlox(**N Pollinator plant**): Produces mounds of small, pale lavender and pink flowers. Usually grows 1-2' tall. Twinkles Dwarf Mix: Produces small, fringed blooms in a lovely array of pinks, whites, and purples. The blooms are patterned, making each flower unique and intricate. These compact plants only grow to around 9", so are great for growing in containers.

Purple Prairie Clover- **P Pollinator plant**

Sow seeds 1/8" deep in late fall or spring. Plant in full sun. This plant is a favored flower for the rusty patch bumblebee.

Redbud Tree, Eastern- **P N**

Seeds have a seed coat that must be broken for germination. One option is to scratch the seed gently with a file or sandpaper, known as scarifying. Then germinate in the fridge or at a cool temperature with a moist paper towel for 1-2 months. Sow germinated seeds 1/4" deep in spring after danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Note: unlike the majority of our seeds, this is a tree, not a yearly vegetable/flower. Please keep that in mind when planting seeds.

Rose Campion- **P**

Sow seeds surface level in spring after the last frost date. Make sure to cold stratify seeds before sowing in spring. Seeds can also be sown in late fall for growth the following spring. Flowers are produced in the second year of this plant's growth. Plant in full sun or partial shade. Drought tolerant.

Rose mallow- **P N**

Sow seeds 1/4" deep in the fall for blooms the next spring, or start indoors before the last spring frost after cold stratifying seeds. Plant in rich, moist soil for best results. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Pink: Produces blooms in a lovely light pink hue. Striped: Produces light lavender flowers with lovely dark red stripes in the blooms.

Rudbeckia (Black-eyed Susan)- **P N**

Sow seeds 1/8" deep in the spring after all danger of frost has passed. Plants generally grow from 1-3' tall. Plant in full sun. Deadhead blooms to prolong flowering.

Varieties- Indian Summer: Produces blooms with large golden yellow petals surrounding a dark center disc. This variety produces flowers that can grow up to 6-9" across.

Salvia- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/4" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Shasta daisy- **P**

Sow seeds 1/8" after all danger of frost has passed. Or start indoors in a well lit and warm area 8 weeks before the last frost date. Expect to see blooms the following spring after planting, Shasta Daisies need a season's growth before blooming.

Varieties- Alaska: Produces white flowers 4-5" across with butter yellow centers. Silver Princess: Large snow white flowers that bloom the first growing season. Tall: Plants grow up to 24".

Snail Vine- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep 6-8 weeks before the last spring frost. It is recommended to nick and soak the seeds before planting, to help them germinate successfully. Transplant outside once it's around 60-70 degrees, and all danger of frost has passed. This fascinating plant makes snail shaped blooms with a hyacinth like smell. Grows vigorously in high heat.

Snapdragon- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep in the early spring or fall because they enjoy cooler temperatures. Plants like partial sun/shade.

Varieties- Black Prince: Produces dark foliage and stunning dark crimson flowers. Tall deluxe mix: Produces bright showy flowers in pink, red, yellow, lavender, and rose shades. Grows up to 30-36" in height.

Stocks- **P** (grown as annual)

Start seeds ⅛" deep indoors 6-8 weeks before the last spring frost date. Plant seedlings outside once all danger of frost has passed, after hardening off. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Anytime mix: Produces a mix of colorful blooms in jewel tones. Plants grow up to 24" tall, and are more heat and cold resistant than other varieties.

Strawflower- **P** (grown as annual)

Start seeds ⅛" or on top of the soil indoors 6-8 weeks before the last spring frost date, planting outside once temperatures are consistently above freezing. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Tall double mix: Produces blooms in a variety of colors including red, pink, salmon, lilac, and more. Flowers are sometimes top heavy, so benefit from staking for support.

Sunflowers- **A**

Sow seeds ½" deep after the danger of frost has passed. Or start indoors 2-3 weeks before last frost, transplant once frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Autumn Beauty: Produces red, orange and yellow blooms up to 6" across, from plants that grow from 5-8' tall. Cutting Gold: Gold flowers with narrow petals and large dark centers.

Non-branching, grows up to 5'. Dwarf Sunspot: Produces 10-12" sunny yellow blooms, with densely seeded center. Grows up to 1-2'. Evening Sun: Produces 8" red and mahogany flowers, petals have a velvety feel. Grows 4-6'.

Henry Wilde: Produces classic looking sunflowers with dark centers and bright yellow full petals. Lemon Queen: Produces tall plants with many lemon yellow blooms with dark centers. Great for bees! Mammoth: Produces up to 1' large flower heads, grows 7-12' tall.

Mammoth Grey Stripe: Produces giant plants up to 10 feet tall, with flower heads that grow up to 12 inches, known for its tasty seeds. Mixed Colors: Produces an array of colors including lemon, gold, white, cream, brown, and red. Grows 4-6'.

Stella: Produces 4-6" yellow blossoms with dark centers. Plant height 4-5'.

Summer mix: A collection of colors and patterns, a pollen-free hybrid collection.

Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower)- **A**

Plant seeds  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep after all danger of frost has passed in spring, or you can start seeds indoors 2-3 weeks before last frost date to plant out once the soil outside is above 50 degrees. Tithonia benefits from staking if they get very tall. Plants are not frost tolerant. Plant in full sun. Varieties- Red torch: Produces brilliant red orange flowers that are 3" across, growing in masses on plants that can get up to 5' tall. Benefits from staking in windy areas.

#### Vinca- **A**

Start seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep indoors 12-15 weeks before the last spring frost date. Plant seedlings outside once all danger of frost has passed in spring, after hardening plants off. Plant in full sun. Varieties- Raspberry heatwave: Produces vigorous bright pink blooms on incredibly heat and drought tolerant plants. Plants grow up to 8", this is a dwarf variety.

#### Viola- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep in the spring as soon as soil is workable. Plants are light frost tolerant, and sensitive to heat. Deadhead spent blooms to encourage blooming throughout the season. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Arkwright Ruby: Produces blooms in a beautiful crimson palette with touches of gold. Blooms are 1-2 inches across. **Brush strokes**: Produces beautiful blooms that look like they have been individually painted! Each flower is a mix of purple, yellow, bronze, and white. Grows up to 9" tall. **Historic florist mix**: Produces smaller cute blooms with yellow centers that range in color from bronze to purple. Grows up to 8" tall, a great border or potted plant. Johnny Jump Up: Produces blooms with white, blue, purple, or yellow petals on each flower. Also referred to as Viola Tricolor. **Lake of Thun**: Produces large blooms in a stunning dark blue color with a black center. Grows up to 9" tall.

#### Violets, common blue- **P N**

Sow seeds on the surface of the planting area in fall. Seeds grow best the following spring. If fall planting isn't possible, cold stratify seeds for at least a month before planting in spring. Plant in full sun or partial shade. Produces numerous blue/purple flowers that make an excellent groundcover.

#### Wildflower Mix- **P Pollinator plant**

Sow seeds  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or less in a sunny area. This wildflower mix contains Lupine, flax, coreopsis, and shasta daisy, among others.

Varieties: Butterfly Garden: This annuals mix contains: Arroyo Lupine, Baby's Breath, Baby Snapdragon, Black-eyed Susan, Catchfly, China Aster, Chinese Forget-Me-Not, Crimson Clover, Lemon Mint, Nasturtium, Purple Coneflower, Red Poppy, Rocket Larkspur, Rose Mallow, Scarlet Sage, Wild Cosmos. Cut Flower Mix: This mix contains: Calendula, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Lavatera, Malope, Phlox, and Rudbeckia.

#### Yarrow- **P**

Sow seeds on the surface of the soil after the danger of frost has passed in the spring. Or start seeds indoors six to eight weeks before the last frost date, and then transplant plants outside

once it's warm enough. Plant in full sun. Produces feathery leafed plants that attract pollinators with their small branching flowers. It can grow up to 3 feet tall.

Varieties- White: Produces small white flowers.

### **Zinnias- A**

Sow seeds ¼" after the danger of frost has passed in spring. Seeds can also be started indoors 4 weeks before the last spring frost date. Pinch spent blooms to encourage blooming throughout summer. Flowers are known to be easy to grow, and are heat resistant. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Aztec Sunset: Produces single and double blooms in cream, lemon, gold and burgundy. Has a lovely rich color palette and grows up to 24" tall. California Giant: Produces

blooms in red, pink, orange, magenta, yellow and white. Grows double flowers on 24"-36" plants. Giant magenta: Plants can grow anywhere from 1'-4', producing 3-4" magenta/purple

blooms. HL. Giant Mix: Produces large 5" blooms in a variety of bright colors. Grows up to 30". Jazzy red: Produces plants that grow from 12-24" tall, with striking red blooms with white tips.

Lilliput: Produces conical shaped blooms on plants up to 1' tall. Lime green: Produces blooms that are a light green color, grows 24-36".

**Macarenia**: Produces dahlia-type blooms that have a crimson and golden yellow color mix. HL. Mixed colors: Produces multiple blooms in a variety of colors. Oklahoma Mixed Colors: Produces a variety of shades of double bloom flowers.

Resistant to powdery mildew. Persian carpet: Produces a stunning variety of blooms in red, gold, orange, chocolate, and cream. The blooms grow up to 2" across, and many of them are bi-colored. This variety blooms vigorously.

**Pink/Purple Mix**: Produces a stunning mix of 2-4 feet tall pink and purple blooms. Cut and come again. **Red**: Produces stunning blooms in bright red, growing 3-4' tall. Will Rogers: Produces stunning double blooms in bright red, this variety grows

2-3' tall, and is great for container gardening.

## **Herbs**

### **Anise- A**

Sow seeds after the last frost in the spring. Plant in full sun. Produces vigorous plants that grow to up to 3 feet tall. Plants produce seeds that smell like licorice, and are often used as spice.

### **Basil - A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after the last frost. Or start indoors 8-12 weeks before the last frost and then plant outside in spring after hardening off. Basil is extremely sensitive to cold, and will die at the first hint of frost. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Cinnamon: Flavor has a distinct cinnamon kick. **Dark purple opal**: Produces fragrant foliage in incredible dark purple hues. **Genovese**: The leaves have an attractive spicy flavor.

Greek: Produces delicious aromatic green leaves that are more compact than other basil

varieties. Lemon: Leaves have a distinct lemony flavor. Lettuce leaf: Leaves of the plant are

much larger than normal basil. Mammolo: Produces an exceptional amount of leaves with a

classic genovese type flavor. Compact and bushy plants. HL. Purple ball: Plants grow up to 1' in



height and have colorful and flavorful purple foliage. Delicious and ornamental. Sweet Italian Large Leaf: Produces leaves up to 4". Compared to Genovese the scent and taste are sweeter. Plant grows up to 2'. Thai: Spicier flavor than other varieties.

Calendula- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep, after all danger of frost has passed in the spring. You can also sow seeds in the fall for blooms the next spring. Produces flowers that pollinators enjoy.

Varieties- Ball's improved orange: Produces single and double blooms up to 3" across of vibrant orange flowers. Flowers can be used as toppings or garnish for foods. Orange King: Produces vibrant orange double blooms, a hardy annual flower.

Chamomile- **A/P**

Sow seeds ⅛" deep or scatter and press into earth. Sow seeds in the fall before for spring blooms the next year, or in the spring after the last frost. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- German: Produces plants with small white flowers that can be used to make medicinal teas. Sweet smelling and attractive looking. Annual. Roman: Produces small white blooms on 3-6 inch tall plants. Great for pots or borders. Perennial.

Chives- **P**

Sow seeds ⅛" deep around the last frost date of spring. Keep seeds moist until germination. Plant in full or part sun.

Varieties- Common: Produces vigorous plants with long slim leaves that have a mild onion flavor. Produces lavender flowers.

Cilantro- **A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep in early spring, seeds want cool conditions to germinate. Succession sow for consistent supply. Plant in partial sun.

Varieties- **Slo-bolt**: A variety of cilantro with the same classic herb flavor that's much slower to bolt in hotter weather! Great if you're trying to have cilantro plants that last longer in the summer season.

Cumin- **A**

Sow seeds ¼" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Produces small crawling plants that grow up to 6" tall. HL

Dill- **B** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep as soon as all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Bouquet: Produces early-maturing dill with 6" flowering umbels, grows up to 24" tall.

Dukat: Produces an abundance of foliage, and holds longer at the leaf stage than other varieties.

**Elephant**: Produces large dark green plants that grow quite tall. Very aromatic and late flowering. Long Island Mammoth: Produces big 30-42" tall plants. Ready to harvest once the lower seed clusters are ripe.

**Mammoth**: Produces large dill plants that grow up to 6' tall.

Echinacea- **P N** Pollinator plant

Sow seeds 1/8" deep 2 weeks before the last frost in spring. Or start plants indoors, keeping seeds moist until sprouts appear. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Echinacea Purpurea: A native variety, has medicinal uses and attracts local pollinators. Coneflowers have purple blooms. HL

#### Elecampane- **P**

Sow seeds 1/4" deep in fall for blooms the following spring, or in early spring before it's warm.

Seeds need a cold stratification period. Plant in part sun, full sun is too bright for this plant.

Producing big yellow flowers that are decorative, this plant is also known for its medicinal uses.

It can grow to an impressive 7 ft tall.

#### Fennel- **P** (grown as annual) **Pollinator plant**

Sow seeds 1/4" deep around the time of the last spring frost. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- Florence: Produces fennel bulb plants that grow vigorously. Giant: Plant grows up to 6ft tall. Produces abundant stalks and seeds. HL.

#### Feverfew- **P**

Surface sow seeds in spring after all danger of frost has passed. This plant will successfully reseed itself, so prepare accordingly when you plant. Plant in full sun. Produces a shrub like bush about 1' tall with many small daisy-like flowers.

#### Lavender- **P**

Surface sow seeds indoors in late winter after seeds are cold stratified for about 4-5 weeks.

After the last frost date seed starts can be planted outdoors. Great to grow in pots. Plant in full sun.

#### Lemon Balm- **P** (grown as annual)

Surface sow seeds 2 weeks before the last frost in spring. Or start plants indoors, keeping moist until seedlings appear. Plant in full sun. Cut back after flowering in the growing season to encourage more blooms. HL

#### Lemongrass- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/8" deep in spring after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun. Seeds are known to have irregular germination, sow thickly for best results. HL

#### Lovage- **P**

Sow seeds 1/4" deep indoors 6-8 weeks before the last frost, then plant out in spring once it's warm. Plant in full sun. Produces a vigorous plant that's frost tolerant. Leaves have a distinct flavor, and are used for cooking and spices.

#### Mexican Tarragon- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds 1/4" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun or partial shade.

#### Mint- **P**

Surface sow seeds when all danger of frost has passed in spring. Plant in full sun. Mint is a trailing and spreading herb, it is recommended to plant in pots or use garden barriers to keep it from spreading too much. Prolific grower.

#### Oregano- **P**

Surface sow seeds after all danger of frost has passed in spring. Plant in full sun. This plant grows well in containers.

#### Parsley- **B** (grown as annual)

Surface sow seeds outdoors in fall or early spring; otherwise cold stratify seeds for at least 4 weeks before germinating. Plant in full sun.

Varieties- **Giant of Italy**: Produces very large-leafed strain with great flavor. HL. Moss Curled: The same classic parsley flavor, but these leaves have a very curly look! HL.

#### Red Shiso- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep after all danger of frost has passed. Plant in full sun or partial shade.

#### Thyme- **P**

Surface sow seeds outside 2 weeks before the last frost in spring. Or start indoors 8-10 weeks before the last frost, then plant outside once danger of frost has passed. Plant somewhere that gets full sun. This plant grows well in containers.

#### Toothache plant- **P** (grown as annual)

Surface sow seeds indoors 4 weeks before last frost date, or sow outside after all danger of frost has passed in spring. Like the name implies, these plants are often used medicinally as their flowers can produce a numbing or buzzing effect when chewed.

Varieties- Bulls eye: Produces bushy plants that grow up to 2' tall, and are packed with small, funny looking yellow flowers that have a brown center. These plants are a medicinal herb, but also look nice as an ornamental plant if you want something unique.

#### Tulsi (Holy Basil)- **P** (grown as annual)

Sow seeds ¼" deep after the last frost. Or start indoors 8-12 weeks before the last frost and then plant outside after hardening off. Plant in full sun. Holy basil is closely related to basil, and has a similar smell and flavor.

### Plant vocabulary

If you're a brand new gardener and feel a bit confused by all the plant vocabulary you see here, we have provided an explanation of some often used words.

Annual- Annual plants complete their growing cycle within 1 year, then die.

**Biennial-** Biennial plants complete their growing cycle in 2 years, then die. They make seeds in the second year.

**Cold Stratification-** A process in which seeds are germinated in a cold space to copy how they would naturally overwinter in the wild before sprouting again next spring. Easiest to put seeds in a small bag with a wet paper towel, and leave in the fridge for the plants' directed amount of time. More information is available at: [Seed stratification: What seeds require cold treatment | Good Growing | Illinois Extension | UIUC](#)

**Deadheading-** Refers to removing dead or dying blooms from flower plants, to encourage more blooms to grow. It's easiest to pinch or cut the stem right below the wilting bloom.

**Frost-** It frosts over the period of time where the weather is below freezing at night. Cold sensitive plants will be killed if planted during a time of year that frosts.

**Germinate-** Germination is the process of seeds sprouting and growing into plants.

**Germination rate-** This is the amount of seeds that sprout in a controlled test. If I test ten seeds and only 5 sprout, the germination rate is 50%. This information will be on seed packets when the date of harvest is unknown.

**Hardening off-** A term used to describe the gradual adjustment of a plant to outdoor conditions, sun, wind, changes in temperature, using small time increments that slowly increase so that the plant doesn't get shock. This method is used when moving an indoor plant outdoors, or starting seedlings inside and then moving them outside to be planted in the ground. The recommended time of this process varies, but bringing plants back inside after a few hours for a week is a good starting point for most plants.

**Heirloom-** Heirloom refers to a stable variety of plant, which means it will produce the exact same plant from its seeds. Seeds that are not heirloom will not necessarily grow the same type of plant. Heirloom plants can be pollinated without getting crossbred. More information is available at: <https://www.seedsavers.org/heirloom-seeds>

**Microgreens-** Vegetable greens that are harvested right after the first few leaves develop. Used to add flavor and texture to many dishes. Microgreens can be many types of plant, harvested when the first few leaves have grown.

**Organic-** Organic plants or seeds are grown without artificial pesticides or fertilizers.

**Perennial-** Perennials are plants with a life cycle longer than 3 years.

**Succession planting-** Succession planting refers to continually planting seeds throughout the growing season, to help spread out crops as they mature for harvesting. This can be done for

warm and cool season crops, like sowing peas for multiple weeks so by the time the first crop is done, the next crop sown a few weeks later will still be bearing peas.

Surface sow- Sowing seeds as close as possible to the surface of the soil, by gently sprinkling them on top of the soil and pressing them in lightly. Extra care should be taken when watering at first, as there is a risk of washing the seeds away.

Thinning- Thinning is the practice of pulling out extra sprouts after they've come up, and are growing too close to each other. Thin sprouts however each specific plant dictates. Thinning is an important part of growing from seeds; sprouts will stop growing bigger if they become overcrowded.