

\$3.00



2019 Seed Catalogue



Photograph by Meghan Mickelson

Encouraging home gardening and seed saving since 1986.

Catalogue of open-pollinated, untreated and non-GE seeds.

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Dear Fellow-Gardeners,

The 2018 growing season started off rather dry, and late summer and fall was too wet and cool! I (Rachelle) once again attempted to be slightly less ambitious in how many different things I grew this season, as there are still many foundational building blocks we are working on to allow for life and our farm operation to run more smoothly.

Nature decided against a few of my experiments in the spring already. I endeavoured to grow peanuts and rice from seed in the greenhouse, however some mice decided that I would not go there this year! They dug up and ate all my peanuts (~40) and turned the soil in all the rice flats so that the tiny seedlings were uprooted and had died by the time I found them. I will try again this year!

We grew a beautiful crop of Gete-Okosomin squash, an exceedingly large fruit (2-3ft in length, ~15-20lbs/fruit), with thick, tasty, bright orange flesh. Despite the hail damage in late July, the plants perked up again, and the fruits simply healed over their wounds, finishing the season beautifully. We had a lovely crop of Rouge vif d'Etampes pumpkins, Farnorth melons, Northern Pickling cucumbers, and the delicious, smooth-fruited 1805 Smoothies cucumbers. And that Taiwan Leaf Quinoa which I tried to grow for seed the last two seasons but unsuccessfully (so I had thought), volunteered in my garden this year! Again, we like to try to be in control, but really, plants, animals, and the forces of nature are doing their own thing.

The grains continue to be a joy to grow and really seem to bounce back from whatever weather comes. We collaborated with a seed customer this year who is an engineer. He was interested in building a small-scale seed cleaner that uses a shop vac as the aspirator. We have seen other small seed companies use these before, built from the Open Source design online <http://www.realseeds.co.uk/seedcleaner.html>, and have always wanted to try one. We were happy to work with him to provide a wide variety of seed samples that needed cleaning in order to see how the device could be fine-tuned. We ended up with a simple device that will alleviate much of our challenges and frustrations with cleaning seed! I feel very encouraged by tools and collaborations like this. We are incredibly grateful to him for the partnership we undertook to access this wonderful tool.

I did a trial of all our watermelon varieties in the hottest garden to compare different aspects of them. However, it was a poor year for watermelon so didn't get the results I was hoping for. The corn in this same garden (Cascade Ruby-Gold) also didn't quite mature as well as I had hoped, but we still managed to get a decent harvest from it! We just didn't have the late summer heat and dry fall needed for good seed production.

The cool, wet fall affected the quantity and quality of the bean seed harvest from Largo Farm. Harvesting and threshing the seed in cool wet weather was a challenge. Many pods were not yet mature due to the cool fall. We also had one hard hail storm in late July that damaged some gardens quite a bit but not to the point of destruction, it's amazing to see how plants can bounce back!

Moving the seed collection from Humboldt back to the Cochin farm went quite well; processing orders in two places was not as awkward as feared. All the vegetable crops are at the Cochin farm with me, while the flowers, grains and seed crops are in Humboldt. This division has made this project much more manageable for both of us. Many orders just want grains, while others just want vegetables. When orders want both,

we coordinate to mail everything in one parcel when possible. This division of labour allows for better management of inventory.

We are happy to partner with others who would like to contribute to the maintenance, documentation, and distribution of this seed collection. Rowan, a young neighbour and friend, has been incredibly helpful to us with stamping envelopes, packaging seed, helping process seeds, and more. Meghan is also a great example of this. She is an enthusiastic friend who is a wonderful photographer and is keen to help photograph our seed collection. She is currently working steadily at uploading hundreds of photos (ours from the last 5 years, and hers from the last two years) to the website this month. In the next couple years most seed varieties in our catalogue will be illustrated with photos on the website!

We have increased our packet price this year, given that the last price increase was 2013. We strive to serve you as best we can and we are working to improve your purchasing experience. Hence, we are now accepting e-transfer payments and email orders.

There are so many dedicated seed savers who are all part of the intricate network of people and communities working to grow our seed resilience. We are so happy to be a part of these efforts here in Saskatchewan and we thank you for your support. Without you, we would not be able to continue this work as our livelihood.

We continue to garden without agricultural chemicals and always will. The same goes for Largo Farm <https://largofarm.wordpress.com/>. In addition to Largo Farm, a few small growers provide us with some seed, and we are always ready to talk to fellow gardeners who would like to help steward this collection.

All of our seeds are untreated and open-pollinated. Some items have been sourced from commercial suppliers (~4%), which means they may have been grown using agricultural chemicals. We have indicated this by placing a (C) (for commercial seed) after the variety name.

Thanks to my amazing partner Russell and our wonderful neighbours (Judy, Tom, Johnny, Betty, Janice, Shawn, Christopher, Rowan, Robin, Sonny, Donna, and more) who are an immense support in many ways. To all those who have helped with our work in any way throughout the year, thanks for your support and encouragement! And especially, to my wonderful parents Jim and Marie-Louise, who give a lot to make this whole project possible. All the best to you in the 2019 growing season!

SEED EVENTS SCHEDULE FOR 2019

This year we plan to attend 12 events in SK, AB, & MB:

Winnipeg Saturday, February 9th, 2019

Yorkton Saturday, February 23rd, **AND Prince Albert** Sunday, February 24th, 2019

Lanigan Thursday, February 28th, 2019

Regina Saturday, March 2nd, **AND Moose Jaw** Sunday, March 3rd, 2019

Saskatoon Saturday, March 9th **AND Indian Head** Sunday, March 10th, 2019

Calgary Saturday, March 16th, **AND Edmonton** Sunday, March 17th, 2019

N. Battleford Saturday, March 23rd, **AND Meadow Lake** Sunday, March 24th, 2019

See our website for more details!

*** BEANS, PEAS AND OTHER PULSE CROPS ***

GREEN BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) — **VENTURE** is our earliest green bean. It is a Blue Lake type with long slim pods and yields well. **BLACK VALENTINE** is an heirloom variety dating back to around 1850. The slightly sprawling plants give a heavy yield of long pods. **FLORENCE** is quite early, has extra slim pods and good flavour. **GREENCROP** (AAS 1957) is a few days later and the plants produce a heavy yield of long (8") flat pods. Seeds are white and fairly large so would be good as a dry bean as well. **RECORD** is a traditional Dutch princess type bean with round green shorter pods of excellent flavour. **MONTANO** is an improved Record with a heavier yield of longer pods with slower seed development. **BLUE BLOOM** is an old strain from the Tennessee Hills. The small flat seeds are pale with dark spots and streaks. **E-Z PICK** has pods which are easy to detach from the plant. **REMUS** is easy to pick as its pods are held somewhat above the leaves. **JADE** is a mid-season variety with long slim intense green pods that hold well on the plant. Our main crop is **BLUE LAKE**, a heavy yielder with beans that remain tender and stringless for a long time. **ADMIRE**s is a European frenching bean with long flat inch-wide pods, and large white seeds. **JUMBO** is a long variety with extra wide pods. Its seeds look like large pintos and could be used as dry beans. **BLUE JAY**, apparently an out-cross of Comtesse de Chambord (see Filet Beans), is a fairly early producer of flat green pods streaked with purple (expect variability however), known for its sweet flavour. Seeds blue-black streaked with tan, and some opposite colouration. Thanks to Shirley Bellows for sharing this seed with us. **RED SWAN** has flat short pods and plump tan seeds good as a dry bean. Pod colour is old rose, but green after cooking. Bred by Robert Lobitz (1941-2006) from Minnesota; selection from a cross between a purple snap bean and a pinto. We are offering three varieties of purple beans. They all have round slim pods that turn green when cooked, and are early to mid-season in maturity. **ROYALTY** (1957), bred at U. of New Hampshire by Elwyn Meader, is the earliest and lowest yielding. **PURPLE QUEEN** is the variety we have been growing the longest. **PURPLE TEEPEE** is the latest and heaviest yielding, and holds its pods somewhat above the leaves.

FILET BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) — French green beans that are generally early producers and picked when pods are very slim. Older varieties develop strings fairly rapidly; newer varieties tend to be stringless. **TRIUMPH DE FARCY** the standard French variety, very early with long slim pods heavily streaked with purple. **FIN DE BAGNOLS** is a traditional long podded variety. **DEUIL FIN PRECOCE** has long, large pods, heavily streaked with purple. The large seeds are buff speckled with purple.

The following varieties remain stringless even at full size. **DELINEL** is a modern black seeded variety that yields well. **ARAMIS** produces a good yield of medium length slim pods. **TAVERA** has very short plants and pods, and small white seeds. **COMTESSE DE CHAMBORD** is from the early 1800's and one of the parents of Blue Jay. It produces a heavy yield of short (4") slim pods, and has small white to pale green seeds.

50 gram packet @ \$4.00 (except Blue Bloom, Tavera & Comtesse 25g @ \$4.00)

WAX BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) – **ROCDOR** is early with long yellow pods and black seeds. **MAJOR** is an early short variety which produces a heavy yield of slim pods. It is probably French in origin. **GOLDEN ROD** is a mid-season good yielding variety. **INDY GOLD** is a modern mid-season bean with round yellow pods with small green tips. **PENCIL POD BLACK WAX** was introduced in 1900 and is still popular. You might call **DRAGON TONGUE** a wax horticultural bean as the flat yellow pods are streaked with purple. The pinto-like seeds are also fine eating either fresh or dried.

50 gram packet @ \$4.00

POLE BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) – Generally, pole beans are later than bush beans but have larger pods. They should be given 8' poles, string, or a fence to climb on. **NORTHEASTER** gives a heavy yield of very long flat green beans and is early for a pole bean. **PURPLE POLE BEAN** has wide flat pods that turn green when cooked, and tan seeds. **BLAUHILDE** gives a heavy yield of long, fleshy, round to oval purple pods. **GOLDMARIE** is a wonderful wax bean similar to Northeaster. It has long flat yellow pods, is a heavy yielder, and is perhaps slightly earlier than Northeaster. **FETTERLY** did well in 2017, growing to about 8' on a fence and had a heavy yield of long green round pods. **RATTLESNAKE** is a good producer of long round pods streaked with purple. Pick fairly young as the pods form strings. Seeds are tan with purple markings. **CHEROKEE TRAIL-OF-TEARS** is named for the forced migration, in the winter of 1838-39, of the Cherokee from Tennessee to Oklahoma in the course of which several thousand died. It has vigorous plants that give a heavy yield of slim pods somewhat shorter than the other varieties listed here. Green pods turning purple as they mature will develop strings if they are not picked promptly. Seeds are glossy black and are also good as a dry bean. **GRANDMA NELLIE'S** was brought from Russia to Western Canada early in the 20th century. The edible yellow pods are flat and the flat seeds are dark brown.

OREGON GIANT has very long thick somewhat irregular flattened pods, streaked with purple. It is early and a good yielder which needs to be picked promptly as it develops strings. Seeds are large, kidney shaped, tan with purple markings. This approximately 100-year-old bean is still very popular on the west coast. **CASCADE GIANT** (1990) was developed by Dr. James Baggett from a cross between Oregon Giant and Oregon Trail (a bush Blue Lake type). It has longer round pods, smaller seeds and is stringless. The following beans are used for fresh or dry shelling. **SNOWCAP** has large flat pods and large somewhat flattened seeds with markings similar to Mostoller Wild Goose. **AUNT JEAN'S** is a beautiful half-red and half-white bean that is almost round. **ODAWA SOUP** is a tall, heavy yielding bean that comes from First Nations peoples. The pods are broad, and the seeds are large and oval, half white, half pinto coloured. **MOSTOLLER WILD GOOSE** dates back over one hundred years. It has large, mainly white seeds with a large buff and brown patch around the hilum. **MCCORMICK'S WONDER** gives a good yield of flat almost square pinkish-tan seeds with pinto markings. **TRUE RED CRANBERRY** is a traditional New England variety with dark red, almost round seeds used as a dry bean.

25 gram packet @ \$4.00

RUNNER BEANS (*Phaseolus coccineus*) — Runner beans have large showy flowers, usually red or white, and will cross with each other (but not with other beans). The plants have runners from 4' or 5' long to twice that length. They like water and should be given something to climb on. The pods are long and plump, and rough textured. The oval seeds are very large and plump. Eat as a snap bean when young, or as fresh or dry shell beans. **SCARLET EMPEROR** (1906) is an early red-flowered variety with black and pink seeds. **WHITE HALF RUNNER** is one of the shorter and earlier varieties, and is white seeded.

Packet (about 25 seeds) @ \$4.00

HORTICULTURAL BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) – These beans (also called cranberry beans) are often grown as fresh shell beans but they can also be used as snap or dry beans. The pods are usually streaked with purple or red, and the seeds have markings similar to those of the pods. **TONGUE OF FIRE** is a dwarf early variety whose buff seeds are streaked with red. **VERMONT CRANBERRY** has oval red seeds marked with purple. **CANDY** has large pink kidney shaped seeds marked with red. **SCARLET BEAUTY** has large dark red kidney shaped seeds mottled with lighter red. **FRENCH HORTICULTURAL** likes to climb but seems to do well sprawling on the ground. The large, almost round seeds are an attractive buff splashed with purple.

50 gram packet @ \$4.00

DRY BEANS (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) – Jim's father and grandfather were growing **GREAT NORTHERN** in the thirties. It is a large, flat, white bean, the earliest we grow but unfortunately not a heavy yielder. **ARIKARA YELLOW**, grown by the First Nations people of the Dakotas, is almost as early as Great Northern and a much better producer. The round slim pods have five or six light yellow-brown seeds. **JACOB'S CATTLE** has long pods containing large kidney-shaped seeds that are white with irregular red splotches. **KAHL** is a yellow-green bean shaped like a navy bean but almost twice as large. They are our fastest cooking beans. A few days later than Great Northern.

NORWEGIAN BROWN looks like a smaller, skinnier kidney bean. It is earlier than any kidney bean we have tried. **DUTCH BROWN** has plump, oval, light golden-brown seeds. **LOW'S CHAMPION** is considered to be an all-purpose bean — snap, fresh or dry shell. The medium length flat pods produce round red seeds. **BLACK COCO** has medium-sized, round, solid black seeds that cook up wonderfully soft. When cooked, the seeds resemble large puffed up raisins or small round chocolates. **ORCA** is also known as Yin Yang or Calypso. The seeds are half black, half white with one or two black dots in the white portion of the seed. A lovely round dry bean that apparently comes from Mexico. **PEPA DE ZAPALLO** is a beautiful bean originally from Chile. Large flattened kidney shape seed, golden colour with maroon swirls. Can be used as a fresh shelling bean or as a dry bean. **FLAGEOLET** is a slim white to light green bean that is used in all French dry bean dishes. **PAINTED PONY** has slim pods you might try as a snap bean when they are young. Seeds are white at one end and brown at the other with slightly more brown than white. **MITLA BLACK** has sprawling plants and slender pods with small dull black seeds.

The seed came to us as a so-called tepary, however, it is in fact not a tepary bean but rather a regular dry bean. **OAXACAN BLACK** has sprawling plants like Mitla Black and slender pods with small black shiny seeds. Seeds are low in fibre and good as refried beans. From the Oaxaca area of Mexico. **NAVY** is a small round white bean often used in pork and beans. **RED PEANUT** produces a heavy yield of small red beans that look like Spanish peanuts. The pods go from green (immature) to red (mature) to purple (dry). **CANADIAN WILD GOOSE** has very early productive plants with short runners producing a small seed that is whitish with gray speckles.

MAGPIE and **APPALOOSA** are very similar except for the colour of the seeds. They are fairly early, with Appaloosa the earlier of the two, and have long slim pods and seeds. Magpie is half black and half white with the two colours coming together in the middle by way of speckling. Appaloosa is white at one end and mottled purplish brown at the other. We are out of a couple of our kidneys for this year, but are still offering two: **BIG RED** is our favourite kidney bean. It is a large flat dark red bean. **PINK KIDNEY** is traditional kidney, size and shape.

Pinto beans are popular for ethnic cooking. **AGASSIZ** is a compact bush type that is very early. **MEXICAN** is a few days later, a heavy yielder with a very sprawling growth habit.

50 gram packet @ \$4.00 (Navy, Red Peanut, Canadian Wild Goose 25g @ \$4.00)

TEPARY BEANS (*Phaseolus acutifolius* v. *latifol*) — These are desert beans from the American Southwest. They are very drought tolerant and also do not mind cool summers. The plants sprawl, have quite small leaves and produce a lot of short slim pods. The seeds are a bit smaller than a navy bean and somewhat flattened. **BLUE-GREY SPECKLED** has small and beautifully speckled seeds and has grown the best for us. **WHITE** has always been later so not all the seeds mature.

SOY BEANS (*Glycine max*) — **GRAND FORKS** yields well and is the largest seeded soy we have grown. The seeds are yellow, partly overlaid with brown. **MANITOBA BROWN** has round to oval deep brown seeds. **BLACK JET** has pure black seeds and has the best flavour eaten as a dry bean.

Tepary & Soy Beans 25 gram packet @ \$4.00

BROAD BEANS (*Vicia faba*) — Broad or Fava beans are Mediterranean in origin and so were the only beans grown in Europe until European contact with the Americas. They are now grown worldwide but are not especially well known in North America. In Europe and North America, they are generally eaten as fresh shell beans. In most of the rest of the world they are eaten as dry beans. Broad beans contain tannin in the seed coat which gives them a somewhat bitter taste. There have been blond varieties bred which are low tannin and therefore lack the bitter taste. Many people who consume the dry beans prefer darker seeded varieties as having more flavour. Broad beans are also a valuable crop for maintaining soil fertility as they fix more nitrogen than other legume crops. For seed saving keep in mind that unlike common beans, which are largely self-fertile, broad beans

cross easily and must be isolated if you want to save pure seed. Like peas, broad beans should be seeded as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring.

The large green seeds of **BROAD WINDSOR** (early 1700's) can be eaten fresh, frozen, or as a dry bean. **WITKIEM** is a Broad Windsor type with blond seed coats and slightly smaller seeds. **GREEN WINDSOR** (early 1800's) has seeds which retain their bright green colour both fresh and dried. **JUBILEE HYSOR** is listed as an improved Windsor bean with tall plants and 6-8 seeds per pod. **MASTERPIECE GREEN LONGPOD** (1894) is a tall cultivar (to about 3') with long pods of green seeds. **EXPRESS** is said to be the fastest maturing variety available and produces an excellent yield on approx. 1m tall plants. Light coloured medium to large seeds apparently freeze well as they do not discolour. This variety has received a British RHS (Royal Horticultural Society) Award of Garden Merit. **APROVECHO SELECT** has the largest seeds of any broad bean we grow. Tall and good yielding. **IANTO'S RETURN** is a selection made from favas collected by Ianto Evans, the breeder of Aprovecho Select, to develop a fall-seeded (cold tolerant) fresh eating broad bean for the West Coast and other mild winter areas. The medium-large seeds come 1-4 seeds/pod. Seeds range from blond to mauve to purple with most in the mauve/purple range. **ANDY'S BROAD BEAN** comes from a collector in BC who has been selecting this cultivar for several decades. The longest pods contain 6-8 large green seeds. **BUNYARDS EXHIBITION** (1845) is a tall, heavy yielding variety with long pods and white seeds. **THREEFOLD WHITE** (late 1800's) is white-flowered with white seeds which do not darken with cooking. The pods are long and slim and the seeds smaller than those of Broad Windsor. **CON AMORE** is an Italian cultivar which is a good yielder and mid-season in maturity. The pods are in clusters and give 3 to 5 seeds per pod. **POLAR** is a short early variety. Pods are slim and the medium-sized seeds are white.

Broad Windsor: 50 gram packet @ \$4.00, 125g @ \$7.00, 500g @ \$15.00

Other varieties: 50 gram packet @ \$4.00

SWISS has broad pods usually containing 4 to 5 large blond seeds. **BONNIE LAD** is a dwarf (approx. 1m tall), white seeded cultivar. **PETITE LAC-ST-JEAN** has small to medium seeds with 1-4 seeds/pod. The earliest French settlers brought broad beans with them to Quebec. They are still popular in the Northern regions like Lac St. Jean and Charlevoix where it is too cool to grow common beans easily. Traditionally used to make fresh broad bean soup. **ALBINA** came to us from Spain. It is said to be best as a fresh baby fava, with sweet and tender seeds. Plants are relatively short, about 1m in height, 4-6 medium sized seeds per pod. **ANNIE STEFFAN'S** has small blond seeds and is used for eating fresh or dry. **BELGIAN RED-FLOWERED** has red flowers and bright green seeds, small to medium in size. **5B'S CHOICE** is a long podded fava from Full Circle Seeds where they say: "Selected for size and number of beans per pod for 80 years, first by David Barton and then by Peter Robin." **RED EPICURE** has medium-sized chestnut red seeds and claims to taste somewhat like chestnuts. **COPPER FAVA** is late maturing with medium-sized deep copper seeds. Pods are upright containing 1 to 3 seeds, in bunches of 2 to 4 pods per cluster. **MB5 RED** is a good producer of small to medium

dusky red seeds. **CAIRO MARKET** is a short, very early variety. Pods contain one to five fairly small seeds. **BLACK FAVA** has solid black navy bean sized seeds. The short upright pods are borne in clusters on medium height plants. **BELL** is a small-seeded fava that is fall seeded for a cover crop in areas where the winters are mild. Cook the seeds fresh or dried. **ORION** is a field fava bred by Agriculture Canada from an initial cross in 1975. This is a short, very early, cultivar with small round to oblong seeds. **SNOWBIRD** is a recent cultivar of a small-seeded field fava as early as Orion. It is usually grown to be a protein supplement in animal feed. Its pure white flowers and blond seeds indicate that it is tannin-free, which makes the seed more digestible. **COFFEE BEAN** was sent to Jim from the Prince Albert area with the information that the small seeds were roasted and used as a coffee substitute. Seeds are tan heavily mottled with black.

Martock is a village in Somerset which has given its name to the oldest broad bean cultivar in England, where records of it go back to the 12th century. The upright pods are in clusters and usually contain 2-4 small, almost round tan seeds, like modern field favas. In medieval times Martock beans were usually dried and then subsequently used in soups, stews and gruels, the mainstay of the medieval peasants' winter diet. Jim grew two samples of MARTOC/MARTOCK which proved to be different so we are offering them both, under the names they came with. **MARTOC** is the shorter and earlier of the two with the typical white flowers with a black dot in the center. **MARTOCK** is later and taller and better yielding. Its flowers have additional pale purple streaks across the white petals.

Packet (about 25 seeds) @ \$4.00

SHELLING PEAS (*Pisum sativum*) – **MAESTRO** has very good flavour, long pods, and good mildew resistance. It is very early, usually starting to produce at the end of June, but the plants are small and the yield is not heavy. **KNIGHT** is early like Maestro, mildew resistant, and a better yielder with large, broad pods and big seeds. **EARLY ONWARD** is a large-seeded fairly early pea, which dates from 1908 and is still available commercially in England. **TOM THUMB** has extremely dwarf plants good for container gardening and other small spaces, like cold frame production very early or very late in the season.

LARGE MANITOBA is an early dwarf variety which has the largest pods of our peas, with 8-10 seeds per pod. Any information about its name and origin would be appreciated.

NORTHERN SWEET gives a good yield of large pods with large sweet seeds.

The following peas are semi-leafless varieties with most of their leaves replaced by tendrils. **NOVELLA** has compact plants with most of the pods concentrated near the top of the plant, and is early.

Most peas are double-podded, i.e. two pods growing at each node, but we have some triple- (and occasionally quadruple-) podded cultivars (number of pods growing at each node) like the next three here. **ARISTAGREEN** is similar in maturing to Novella, a heavy yielding variety with a concentration of rather short pods and good flavour. **TRIPLET** and **TRIPLE TREAT** are similar but the second is later and heavier yielding.

The best all-round variety for the home garden is **HOMESTEADER**, mid-season and heavy yielding. Flavour is excellent but it gets mildew badly toward the end of the season.

GREEN ARROW is slightly earlier, has long pods and is mildew resistant, but its flavour is not as good. **BOUNTY** is similar in maturity to Green Arrow. Its pods are about as long as those of Homesteader, and it has mildew resistance. Yield and flavour are good.

SPANISH SKYSCRAPER is late, growing 5 to 6' tall. Short pods, large peas, heavy yield.

PETIT PROVENÇAL is a petit pois type from France. This early variety should be harvested young for best flavour and sweetness.

Homesteader: 50g @ \$4.00, 125g @ \$7.00, 500g @ \$15.00

Bounty and Northern Sweet: 50g @ \$4.00, 125g @ \$7.00 Other: 50g packet @ \$4.00

SNAP & SUGAR PEAS (*Pisum sativum*) – Pick snap peas when pods are plump and full, remove the string and eat pod and all. Can be cooked or frozen, but best eaten raw!

SUGAR ANN (AAS 1984) starts producing toward the end of June. The plants are small so total yield is not great, and its quality is not as good as some of the later varieties.

CASCADIA is about a week later than Sugar Ann and much heavier yielding with great flavour. **SUGAR BON** is similar in maturity to Cascadia with plump juicy pods. **MEGA** has a good yield of long juicy pods. **SWEET JADE**, a Saskatchewan bred variety, is semi-

leafless and grows about 3' tall. **SUGAR MEL** has long pods and is a good producer.

RAE is a heavy producer of slim pods and resists mildew well, which is important as it produces late in the season. **JUNE'S DELIGHT** is also Saskatchewan-bred and has tall plants which would appreciate something to climb on. **SUGAR DADDY** is a stringless

snap pea, which is mid-season in maturity, with fairly long pods and a good yield.

Sugar or snow peas are picked when the pods are flat and are stir-fried or used in Chinese cooking. **OREGON GIANT** is a wonderful variety from Dr. James Baggett of Oregon State University. The large pods can be picked when flat, or allowed to develop full-sized peas and still eaten pod and all. Both pods and seeds are sweet and juicy.

SNOW WIND is a newer semi-leafless cultivar with compact plants that is mildew resistant. The following are tall varieties: **RUSSIAN SUGAR PEA** is a tall vigorous plant with coloured flowers. A Russian Mennonite heirloom that came to Canada several generations ago. **CAROUBY DE MAUSSANE** is a French heirloom, from Maussane near Avignon. It has beautiful coloured flowers and tall vigorous vines that produce high yields of large 4-5" flat, tender, deliciously sweet edible-pods. **CHINESE GIANT SNOW PEA** is an older variety that grows about 4' tall. The pods are larger than Oregon Giant and are picked when they are still flat.

Oregon Giant 50g @ \$4.00, 125g @ \$7.00; All other varieties: 50g @ \$4.00

DRY PEAS (*Pisum sativum*) – **ST. HUBERT** soup peas were brought to Quebec by French settlers, and to Saskatchewan by people from Quebec. The seeds are round and green, and the plants are tall. **ZEINER'S GOLD** is a tall plant producing good quantities of round bright yellow soup peas. **CARLIN** is a medium sized round pea heavily spotted with golden brown, dating back at least to Elizabethan England. The plants are tall and heavy yielding, and it is the latest pea variety we grow.

50 gram packet @ \$4.00

CHICKPEAS (*Cicer arietinum*) – Chickpeas or garbanzo beans have been grown around the world for millennia as an important nutrient dense food staple. We are currently offering only one variety. **BLACK CHICKPEA** is a medium sized black seeded chickpea. Branched plants grow to 2', have pinnately divided leaves, and pinkish flowers leading to numerous inflated pods each holding one to two charcoal black seeds.

LENTILS (*Lens culinaris*) – Lentils have also been grown for millennia in many parts of the world. Canada is the highest lentil producer in the world and 99% of them are grown in Saskatchewan! **EARTH LENTIL** came to us unnamed so we gave it a name. It is a small seeded French green lentil swirled with blue marbling.

LATHYRUS (*Lathyrus sativus*) – All legumes are good at replenishing nitrogen in the soil and the following crops are specifically grown for fixing nitrogen. In order to do so, the green plant material needs to be worked into the soil. We have larger quantities of older seed of some of these crops and would be willing to sell it at a bulk price.

HORSE LENTIL/GRASS PEA looks like large angular grey green lentils. Pretty plants with finely divided leaves and blue flowers. Mainly a green manure crop.

TINGA (*Lathyrus sp.*) has lovely pink "sweet pea" flowers and small dark seeds. The vines are about 4 feet long with very slender leaves. The plants are used for forage or for a green manure crop.

50 gram packet @ \$4.00 (Tinga & Chickpea 25g @ \$4.00, Lentil 10g @ \$4.00)

WINGED PEA (*Tetragonolobus purpureus*) is a low growing sprawling plant with bright red-orange flowers. The edible pods must be harvested before they are 1" long. They can be eaten raw but are probably better stir-fried, and are said to taste like asparagus.

Packet @ \$4.00

VETCH (*Vicia villosa*) – **HAIRY VETCH** is a quick growing legume used as a green manure crop. The 4'-5' sprawling plants are covered with attractive bluish-purple flowers. It is treated as an annual although some plants may winter over, and it may also self-seed. It will fix more nitrogen if inoculated with a broad bean/fava inoculant.

25 gram packet @ \$4.00, 125g @ \$12.00

*** CORN ***

SWEET AND DRY CORN (*Zea mays*) – Our main sweet corn, and the most popular of all our seeds, is **SIMONET**, developed by Robert Simonet of Edmonton. It has full sized ears and excellent flavour. We usually start harvesting at the beginning of August. **ORCHARD BABY** is a short early variety yielding two 5"-6" ears with sweet yellow kernels. The variety comes from Native American tribes from the northern US great plains and was introduced into the seed trade by Oscar Will Seed Co. over 100 years ago.

Golden Bantam was developed by J.G. Pickett in Massachusetts in 1902. It is still the standard for open-pollinated yellow sweet corn. The 5"-7" ears have excellent flavour but mature a bit late here in Saskatchewan. We are offering **EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM** (C), one of a number of strains developed in its more than 100-year history.

LUTHER HILL is an early white old fashioned sweet corn that produces 3" - 5" ears on short plants. It was developed by Luther Hill of Andover Township, New Jersey, about 1902. **BLUE JADE** is an early blue sweet corn. Each dwarf plant bears 2-3 small cobs. The kernels turn from white to steel blue. A seemingly unique variety indeed.

DWARF MULTICOLOURED corn has small to medium-sized cobs. It is not a sweet corn, but it is very good for cornmeal as well as for decorative purposes. It is very early so most of the cobs will ripen on the stalk. **CASCADE RUBY-GOLD** is a flint corn and comes from Carol Deppe's breeding work in Oregon. We got a beautiful crop from the 150 or so seeds that we planted. It is indeed early for such long cobs and is apparently superb for cornbread and more. Plants 5 ½' high with 1 to 3 8-12" ears per stalk. Produces solid-colored ears in shades of reds and yellows. Interior kernel color always yellow or gold.

POPCORN (*Zea mays*) - After some time not offering any popcorn varieties, a successful crop has been grown at the farm that we can once again offer. **TOM THUMB** is an extra early dwarf yellow popcorn, with usually two ears 3-4" long per plant. It was developed from a New Hampshire heirloom by Elwyn Meader at the University of New Hampshire.

Tom Thumb 25 gram packet @ \$4.00, 125 gram packet @ \$13.00

All others 50 gram packet @ \$4.00

Simonet, Early Golden Bantam, & Dwarf Multicoloured also 125g @ \$7.00

*** GRAINS AND SEED CROPS ***

WHEAT – Most of Jim's wheat collection is older varieties plus a couple of more recent ones that are recommended for wheat weaving. They generally grow 3'-5' tall and mature easily. They range from the *Triticum monococcum* varieties, dating back to the beginning of agriculture, to the products of Canada's wheat breeding program this past century (with date of introduction in brackets following the name). Wheats are all very decorative but Utrecht Blue, the four *T. monococcums*, Polish, Vavilovii and Emmer would be especially attractive in dried arrangements. If you are thinking of growing your own wheat for eating, Spelt, Emmer, Utrecht Blue, and Einkorns are difficult to thresh by hand.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*) has always been the main wheat grown on the prairies. Here is a selection of Canadian bred cultivars and ones used in early Canadian wheat breeding programs:

RED FIFE — First grown in Canada in 1843. Yield and quality are very good but this is a late variety and so risks frost damage. Originated in Ukraine.

EARLY RED FIFE — Selected from Red Fife in 1903, it's 3 days earlier than its parent.

MARQUIS (1910) — A selection from Hard Red Calcutta x Red Fife which has the quality of Red Fife and the earliness of Hard Red Calcutta. It was the main wheat grown in Western Canada in the 1920's and 1930's.

PEMBINA — is a selection from a Thatcher cross and is fairly rust-resistant. Licensed in 1959, it is still grown on a small scale because of its excellent baking quality.

SAUNDERS (1947) — Comes from a Thatcher cross and is two days earlier than Thatcher. It is famous as a show wheat.

PRELUDE (1913) — The earliest maturing wheat bred in Canada. It is a high protein variety. The heads have short beards.

HURON (1925) — A bearded wheat from an 1888 cross in Ottawa. Hardy, good yielding mid-season variety still grown in Quebec and Atlantic Canada. In 2012, a wetter than average growing year, Huron seemed to have better yield and quality than more dry-land cultivars.

LADOGA — The bearded heads, which bend over when mature, are very easy to thresh. Came to Canada from northern Russia in 1887.

HARD RED CALCUTTA — was imported from India in the late 1800's. It was not widely grown in Canada as it was quite variable and its milling quality is poor, but it is very early and passed this quality on to Marquis.

We have the following hard-red spring wheats which were bred or grown in Canada. They were all the work of Agriculture Canada except Ceres, Red Bobs and Kitchener. Wheat breeding is a long process so the dates, sometimes the year of the initial cross and sometimes when they were first grown in farmers' fields, are somewhat uncertain.

BISHOP — Ladoga x Gehun, Ottawa, 1891. Our only hard white spring wheat.

STANLEY — Ladoga x Red Fife, Ottawa, 1903.

PRESTON — Ladoga x Red Fife, Ottawa, 1903.

GARNET — Preston x Riga, Ottawa, 1905.

KITCHENER — Selection from Marquis, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, SK, 1911.

RED BOBS — Probably Bobs x Early Red Fife, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, SK, 1911.

CERES — Marquis x Kota, North Dakota Experimental Station., 1918.

CANTHATCH — Thatcher x Kenya Farmer, 1959. Better rust-resistance than Thatcher.

SELKIRK — (McMurachy x Exchange) x Redman, Winnipeg, 1939.

CHINOOK — Thatcher x S 615-11. Lethbridge, 1952. Sawfly resistant.

CANUS — Marquis x Kanred - U. of Minnesota, 1918. Selected at U. of Alberta. 1929.

REWARD — Marquis x Prelude. Ottawa 1912. Licensed in 1928.

RELIANCE — Kanred x Marquis. Cross by USDA, 1917. Registered in Canada in 1932.

RUBY — Downy Gehun x Onega → Downy Riga WT Macoun 1891.

Downy Riga x Red Fife → Ruby CE Saunders 1905.

PARK — Early maturing cultivar from a Thatcher cross, 1963.

A couple non-Canadian hard red spring wheats:

ROUGE DE BORDEAUX — a French wheat from the 19th century. It was normally fall seeded but could also be seeded in the spring. We have been growing it as a spring wheat. The very tall plants give a heavy yield of spectacularly long heads.

PURPLE WHEAT — is a bearded bread wheat with purple seeds plants reaching to 4'.

PERU TRIGO — is a sample of wheat from Peru that looks like a hard-red spring type. Some variability in the plants but mostly bearded compact heads.

CLUB WHEAT (*T. compactum*) — Widely grown for food before common bread wheat dominated wheat growing. **CLUB WHEAT** has short heads and beards, a good yield, threshes easily and produces plump blond kernels. Breeding work was done on club

wheat in the northwestern US a hundred years or so ago and it became a minor crop there. A retired farmer from Humboldt gave Jim a sample that he called **BARREL WHEAT** or **RED CLUB WHEAT**. It has short plump beardless heads producing red kernels, a bit smaller than modern wheats, which are semi-hard and low protein. According to the literature it comes from a cross between a club wheat and a bread wheat in 1899 at Washington Agricultural Experimental Station. It was distributed to farmers in 1907 and has been grown almost exclusively in eastern Washington State.

POLISH WHEAT (*T. polonicum*) – We now have two samples of *T. polonicum* whose seeds look practically identical but have very different heads, although both blond and bearded. The seeds are long and about twice the size of ordinary wheat. **POLISH** was our original sample with medium length plump heads and long beards. **LONG POLISH** has loose heads twice as long as the previous sample with slightly shorter beards.

DURUM WHEAT (*T. durum*) – Has seeds a bit larger than bread wheat. It is used in the production of pasta and is also the preferred wheat for wheat weaving.

PELISSIER came to the USA from Algeria in 1900. In 1921 a selection was made at University of Saskatchewan which was registered in 1936. A drought resistant cultivar with black beards. Known in the USA as Peliss.

WAKOOMA – Lakota x Pelissier, 1973.

MEDORA – Ward x Macoun, 1982. Blond beards.

MOROCCAN FROST — is very uniform in height and the shortest of the durumms. It has shorter, plumper heads and longer beards than Medora.

BLACK TIP – is also short with light coloured heads contrasted with dark awns.

BLUE DURUM — has dark brown seeds and large heads with long black beards.

DECORATIVE WHEAT – Probably named varieties but we do not know their names.

BLACK has long (4"-5") black heads and beards.

TAN/BLUE has short plump heads, tan with metallic blue highlights and beards.

EGYPTIAN is a sample we received of a short (~3') upright common bread wheat. The blond heads are plump, medium-long and the beards spread outward and upward.

VAVILOV WHEAT (*T. vavilovii*) – Named after the great Russian plant scientist and collector. This old wheat has very irregular seed heads and is somewhat difficult to thresh.

RIVET AND POULARD WHEATS (*T. turgidum*) – An old wheat species with large blond grains that are used in the production of pasta.

RIVET (*T. turgidum*) has branched heads like Vavilovii and is also bearded.

POULARD (*T. turgidum ssp. turgidum*) has plump blond heads with black beards, somewhat like durum wheat.

T. MILITINAE — is a species wheat that has flat compact dark heads with lighter long beards. Seeds are longer, slimmer, and darker than modern bread wheat.

T. OVATUM — A hulled wheat with long blonde slender heads and long blonde beards.

ZHUKOVSKY (*T. zhukovskiyi*) — Another ancient cultivated grain from the Republic of Georgia. Heads about 5cm long and bearded.

T. PETROPAVLOVSKYI — Has dark green plants with fairly short plump heads with long beards. Large blond seeds.

T. ISPHANICUM – Has grey-green plants with weak stems that lodge easily. The heads are slender with medium beards and the seeds are long and slender, looking more like a wheat grass than a wheat. Named after a city in Iran.

STONE AGE WHEAT or EINKORN WHEAT (*T. monococcum*) – Is most likely the earliest domesticated wheat dating back 10,000 years.

BLACK EINKORN has flat black heads that are not very long and resemble the heads of crested wheat grass.

BLOND EINKORN is very similar to Black Einkorn but the plants are shorter and the blond heads are also shorter.

ALASKA SPELT is the tallest of our einkorns and has rich yellow brown seed heads.

BLÉ DUR ARCOUR has small flat blond heads with short beards (like Blond) but, unusual for an einkorn, most of the hulls are removed during threshing.

WILD EINKORN (*T. baeoticum*) is an ancestor of einkorn wheats. It is a hulled wheat with flat tan/brown heads with long beards. Dehulled seeds are very similar to einkorn seeds.

UTRECHT BLUE - This is the most decorative wheat in Jim's collection. The blue heads with black beards bend over when mature. This variety was still grown around Utrecht (Netherlands) in the early 1900's.

EMMER (*T. dicoccum*) - one of the oldest cultivated wheats, along with einkorn and spelt.

ABYSSINIAN has shorter heads and is a bit earlier maturing than the above cultivar.

DARK HULLED EMMER - has tall plants with broad grey-green leaves. The long black heads have long blond beards. We have been selecting for the darkest heads.

SPELT (*T. spelta*) - Has long (up to 6") slim heads which break easily. Plants and heads bend over when ripe. Until recently, we had only been growing **SPRING SPELT** but late in the fall of 2010 Jim seeded a **FALL SPELT**. It came up perfectly the following spring and produced a good crop.

TRITICALE (*Triticum X. Secale*) – A cross between wheat and rye. The kernels have often been rather wrinkled and not as plump as those of wheat.

ALTA – has large long bearded heads with somewhat wrinkled seeds.

BUMPER – has large long bearded heads with smoother seeds on short plants.

BRAVEHEART - has bearded heads and somewhat more plump seeds.

TRITINALDIA was bred by crossing wheat with *Haynaldia* (a grass) to try to confer more fungus resistance to wheat. The plants have long, plump heads with medium beards. The seeds are a lot longer than red spring wheat.

TRITORDEUM was created in Spain in the 1970's by crossing a wheat with *Hordeum chilense*. The cross was to add fungus disease resistance to wheat, but it is now grown on a limited scale in Spain as it has been found to be valuable in its own right. A fall seeded crop, bearded heads look like 6-row barley and seeds are hulled like common barley.

RYE (*Secale cereale*) **SEPP HOLZER'S** is an annual cultivar that Sepp Holzer uses extensively on his permaculture farm at high elevation in Austria. Sometimes called a perennial but only because it is allowed to self-seed. We seeded it in the spring and it only made a large rosette of leaves (grass) the first year, but it rapidly produced seed the second year. It can also be spring seeded and mowed or grazed, or fall seeded. The plants are tall and slender with slim bearded heads. The seed is quite dark. **WHITE RYE** has tall (over 6') gray-green plants that are not very stooled out. The long slim heads with medium beards produce light coloured grains and are quite subject to ergot.

PERENNIAL RYE - In the spring of 2009 Jim seeded a sample of perennial rye and had 5 plants grow, which remained in the vegetative state all of that year. The following spring all 5 plants began growing early and produced seed. They have grown ever since and are now self-seeding. Unfortunately, they are very subject to ergot and have not produced much seed. 2018 was our best crop and only had 5-10% ergot.

OATS — We have been growing hullless oats for a number of years but now we also have five hulled varieties. **BELL** (*Avena sativa ssp byzantina*) is the tallest with dark green robust upright plants and large seed heads. The long plump blond-hulled seeds weigh about 6g/100seeds. **RED RUST PROOF** (*Avena sativa ssp byzantina*) is the shortest (along with Carvelle). Plants are dark green and were somewhat less upright than Bell. The long blond-hulled seeds weigh a bit under 6g/100seeds. **CARVELLE** (*Avena sativa*) has shorter green upright plants. The shorter plump black-hulled seeds weigh 4g/100seeds. **AVENA STRIGOSA** (*Avena strigosa*) has blue-green upright plants. The small black-hulled seeds weigh about 1.5g/100seeds. **BRAUNII #4970** (*Avena abyssinica*) is an oat with large loose inflorescence and black-hulled seeds.

HULLESS OATS (*Avena sativa nuda*) — Oats can be cooked whole and used as a substitute for rice. **TERRA** has large naked kernels and is (or was) grown on a field scale on the prairies. **BATON** is a newer cultivar, bred by Dr. Vern Burrows, Canada's foremost oat breeder. It is a few days later than Terra, with plumper seeds. It seems to thresh out more completely than Terra. **VICAR** was developed in Winnipeg in the 1940's and was the first licensed hullless oat variety in Canada. A mid-season to late variety. Named after George MacVicar of Portage la Prairie. **TORCH RIVER** is a very productive hullless oats that came to us from a SoDC member in New Brunswick. There is a Torch River in Saskatchewan (near Nipawin), probably unrelated to the oats. Using our hand threshing methods, it is more difficult to thresh free of hulls than the other hullless oats we offer.

YUNG 492 is a Chinese cultivar with plump kernels and a good yield. **KLEINER NACKTHAFER**, German for Small Naked Oats, is a bit shorter and more upright than our other hullless oats producing a lot of tillers per plant. The small seeds thresh very clean and are about one third the size of our other hullless oats. About 100 seeds per gram.

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*) — **BERE** has 6-row blond bearded heads. It is apparently the oldest barley cultivated in Europe. **WARRIOR** has fat 6-row heads with unusual beards which are folded like a grasshopper's leg. **PERU CEBADA** is a somewhat taller 6 row barley. **BLACK ALBERTA** is a 6-row barley which is short & early with black heads. **HORDEUM ZEOCRITHON** is apparently a different species than common barley. It is upright and very tall for a barley and is 2-rowed with long bearded heads.

HULLESS BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*) — **ETHIOPIAN** has large dark brown pointed seeds. **EXCELSIOR** has attractive purplish bearded seed heads and purple seeds. **SPECIAL MIX** contains purple, grey, and blond seeded varieties.

We have two black-seeded 2-row barleys. **BLACK HULLESS** is very short, only about 2' tall. The heads are dark but not black with lighter beards. **HORDEUM NIGRINUDUM** (nigri=black, nudum=naked) is of normal height with black heads and beards.

Kleiner Nackthafer, Wild Einkorn, Perennial and Sepp Holzer's Rye 5g packet @ \$4.00; All other grains 10g packet @ \$4.00

MILLET — **PROSO MILLET** (*Panicum miliaceum*) has heads of loose panicles with shiny hulls ranging from blond to a rich red-brown. The blond seeds are dehulled for human consumption or used hulled for birdseed. Heads look good in dried arrangements. We have: **BLOND** – blond heads and hulls. **BRONZE** – dark heads and red-brown hulls.

CANARY SEED (*Phalaris canariensis*) — Grown on a field scale in Saskatchewan for birdseed. The compact heads on tall stems are used in dried arrangements.

Millet 5 gram packet @ \$4.00, 25g packet @ \$13.00; Canary Seed packet @ \$4.00

AMARANTH (*Amaranthus sp.*) — A traditional food, ornamental and dye plant. It is a domesticated variety of pigweed and a native American crop. The plants are sturdy, generally growing from 4'-8' tall. The large edible leaves are green or red and the seed heads are red, yellow, brown or multi-coloured. The seed varieties are grown for their heavy yield of small blond seeds which are rich in protein (16-18%). They complement corn and wheat to make a complete protein. Sow them after danger of frost is past. When the plants have dried after a heavy frost in the fall, cut the seed heads, thresh and winnow. The seeds can be popped, sprouted, milled into flour or cooked whole.

R158 was developed by Johnny's Selected Seeds and Rodale Research Centre. The leaves and seed heads are mostly red. It is early and heavy yielding.

POPPING AMARANTH has large bicoloured seed heads. **GOLDEN AMARANTH** has large golden brown seed heads on sturdy plants. **HOPi RED DYE** is a deep burgundy red plant which can get 6' tall. The young leaves are used in salads. The Hopi people used the flower bracts as a ceremonial food dye. The edible seed is black. **BURGUNDY AMARANTH** is a striking deep red plant over 7' tall. **ORANGE GIANT** has orange-ribbed green leaves and huge burnt-orange seed heads on 7' plants. The seeds are light beige. **FOUR STARS EXPLORERS MIX** contains plants varying in height some, but relatively tall, diverse, and beautiful, in foliage and seeds. Foliage mostly reds and purples but also

dark green evident at various stages of growth. The seed heads are mostly thick and upright but some are skinny and wispy and some may lean/hang over slightly. The seeds are a mixture of red, blonde and brown in colour. This comes from Wild Garden Seed and is a genetic mix of the varieties they offer.

QUINOA (*Chenopodium quinoa*) — The staple food of the Incas, quinoa is grown for its seeds but can also be harvested young for its greens. It is a domesticated variety of lamb's quarters, growing 4'-8' tall. The seeds and seed heads vary greatly in colour. The seeds are higher in protein than cereal grains and somewhat resemble millet and sesame seeds. The seeds are covered with a bitter tasting saponin which is removed by rinsing in cold water. Cook the seeds whole (cooking time about 20 minutes) or grind into flour. Quinoa produces a heavy yield of seeds, resists frost and drought well, and tolerates poor soil. Perhaps this plant has a future as a field crop in Saskatchewan.

TEMUCO gives a good yield of small blond seeds and is the variety we have grown most often. **BIOBIO** is new for us from Wild Garden Seed, a blond-seeded cultivar about 5' tall. **DAVE #407** has medium yellow-brown seeds and is probably the most widely grown variety in western Canada. **KCOITO** has large seeds which are either purple-red or slate-grey. The whole plant, including leaves and seed heads, is quite variable in colour, displaying a mixture of reds, greens, and yellows. **BLACK** quinoa has variable coloured flower-heads producing copious amounts of vibrant black seeds on 4' plants. **RED HEAD** is from Wild Garden Seed in Oregon. A sturdy, high yielding strain with bright pinkish red seed heads. Selected to withstand some rain at maturity without seed sprouting in the head, an important trait in quinoa if there is a wet fall. **MINT VANILLA**, also from Wild Garden Seed, has bright white seed heads tinged with green, and white seeds. **HIGH DESERT QUINOA BLEND** shows a lot of variation but plants are generally tall (2m high) and dark seeded.

POPPIES (*Papaver somniferum*) — We offer 3 edible seeded varieties. They have large flowers that fade in about 24 hours, & large seed heads. The **MAUVE-FLOWERED** variety has grey-blue seeds and open valves at maturity. **MARY'S POPPY** has predominately mauve flowers with a few pinks. Seed capsules are elongated in shape. The valves remain closed when mature. **ZIAR POPPY** originates from Ziar, Slovakia. This poppy has very light lavender flowers and large, round, seed pods with closed valves so the seed doesn't fall out like other poppies, limiting the prolific self-seeding capabilities.

Amaranth & Poppies 1 gram @ \$4.00; Quinoas 1 gram @ \$4.00, 10g @ \$10.00

SUNFLOWERS (*Helianthus annuus*) – Each year we seed a row of black-seeded **RUSSIAN** sunflowers to share with the birds. They are tall with medium-sized heads and plump seeds. Sunflowers cross easily so you will surely have some plants with black and white seeds.

10 gram packet @ \$4.00

CAMELINA/SIBERIAN OILSEED (*C. sativa*) — has been traditionally grown in parts of Russia for its edible oil and spicy arugula-like leaves. The plants are shorter than canola,

with smaller pods and seeds, and mature early. This could be a good alternative to canola which has been almost completely contaminated by genetically engineered seed.

PSYLLIUM (*Plantago psyllium*) — Psyllium is an annual growing 1'-2' high, and about as wide, producing a heavy seed crop. The ground seeds are consumed as a natural laxative. The seeds can also be consumed sprouted or made into an edible oil rich in linoleic acid.

BLACK CUMIN (*Nigella sativa*) — This is the least decorative of the Nigellas, but it has the typical inflated pods. The aromatic seeds are used as seasoning in the Mediterranean, Middle East and India. It is also medicinal and a moth ball substitute.

TEFF (*Eragrostis teff*) - Teff is the basic cereal grain of Ethiopia. The tiny seeds are produced in very loose panicles on slender grass-like plants. Somewhat late maturing here. We now have two varieties, **BLONDE** and **BROWN** seeded. We are just beginning to grow them so have limited information but the brown seeded one is apparently the earlier of the two.

FLAX — The standard blue flowered flax producing oil rich seeds. This sample comes from Peru and therefore came to us as "**LINAZA**". We grew two golden flax cultivars in 2018, both of which matured well and produced shiny bright yellow edible seeds.

FOSTER GOLD was shorter and less stooled out and ripened earlier. Most of the plants were blue-flowered but a few were white-flowered. **GOLDEN OILSEED** produced a lot of stems per plant, and is probably the heavier yielding. Almost as many white-flowered as blue-flowered plants.

Psyllium, Black Cumin, Teff & Flax packet @ \$4.00;

Camelina 5g packet @ \$4.00, 25g packet @ \$13.00

*** LEAF VEGETABLES ***

BRASSICA (CABBAGE) FAMILY

All cabbage family members with the same botanical name will cross with each other so we are including botanical names to help seed savers. Radishes and turnips are also in this family but are found under root vegetables.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (*B. oleracea*) — **LONG ISLAND IMPROVED** (C) (1890's) is relatively early and quite productive. The compact plants (about 20" tall) have stems tightly packed with round firm, dark green sprouts. Brussels sprouts require a long growing season so they are started as bedding plants.

CABBAGE (*B. oleracea*) — **EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD** (C) dates back to the early 1700's in New Jersey and is still readily available today. It is a summer cabbage, tender and flavourful, in the 2-4 lb range, with a distinctive conical head.

KALE – A non-heading cabbage family member that is grown as a fall and winter crop as it is very cold and frost tolerant. Leaves are sweeter and more tender after frost. **RED**

RUSSIAN (*B. napus*) (1863) has deeply-cut, flat, grey-green leaves with purple stems and veins. The entire plant takes on a purplish colouration in cold weather. **LACINATO** (*B. oleracea*) has dark blue-green, deeply savoyed narrow leaves with under-turned edges. It has good vigor, flavour, hardiness. **LACINATO RAINBOW** is a diverse selection from lacinato (*B. oleracea*) crossed with russian (*B. napus*) kales. It has lacinato's long narrow savoyed leaves and russian's cold hardiness, with leaves of red, purple or blue-green.

KOHLRABI (*B. oleracea*) – **EARLY WHITE VIENNA** (C) (pre-1860) is a light green variety whose enlarged stem or "bulb" is a slightly flattened globe which remains crisp and stringless up to about 2" in diameter. Usually eaten raw but can also be cooked.

BROCCOLI (*B. oleracea*) – **CALABRESE** (C) was brought to the USA by Italian immigrants in the 1880's. It produces tight green heads up to 8" in diameter, and will form side shoots once the main head is harvested. **PURPLE PEACOCK** was developed by Wild Garden Seed by crossing broccolis and kales. Green loose heads, sweet purple stems and red-veined leaves, all edible — raw when young, lightly steamed when mature.

MUSTARD GREENS (*B. juncea*) - **INDIAN MUSTARD 'WILD GARDEN PUNGENT MIX'** is made up of cultivars and experimental crosses of Indian mustard. Leaf colours are golden, green, striped red and solid purple. Leaves may be smooth to savoyed, toothed to plain. Flavours from sweet to hot but tending toward pungent. A perfect salad mix. Petioles and bolting stems are used for stir fries.

MUSTARD GREENS (*B. rapa*) — **JAPONICA MUSTARD 'WILD GARDEN MILD MUSTARDS'** has similar diversity to the Indian mustard mix but is generally milder flavoured. Young plants and buds for salads, all plant parts for stir fries. May contain some oriental turnips with both edible roots and leaves.

ROQUETTE or **ARUGULA** (*Eruca sativa*) — A delicious nutty and somewhat spicy tasting salad green, which is also used in Indian cooking.

WILD ROCKET 'RED DRAGON' (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*) is a wild rocket with deeply divided leaves and red midribs. Likes cool damp weather and some shade or may bolt rapidly.

GARDEN CRESS (*Lepidium sativum*) — A fast growing annual producing lovely greens for salads and sandwiches sharing the peppery and tangy flavour of its relatives' watercress and mustards. This little-known gem is packed full of wonderful nutrients!

All Cabbage family: about 100 seeds per packet @ \$4.00

COMPOSITE FAMILY

LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa*) is native to the Mediterranean Basin and has been cultivated at least since Roman times. Lettuce is largely self-pollinating so doesn't need isolation. If you have a few lettuce plants that happen to start bolting, let them flower and save seed or let them self-seed for early lettuce in the spring!

LEAF: BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (1850) is an early leaf lettuce with large light-green curly leaves. **PRIZEHEAD** has large loose heads of tender green leaves edged in red.

BUTTERHEAD: MESCHER is an older German butterhead (1700's) that came to North America in the 19th century. It is early and produces small crisp heads whose leaves are edged in red. **PIRAT** is a tender mid-season medium-sized butterhead with red edges. **BUTTERCRUNCH (C)** (AAS 1963) makes a tight crisp green head slow to bolt.

ROMAINE: PLATO is a very dark green romaine with dense heads and good disease resistance. **FORELLENSCHLUSS** is an Austrian heirloom romaine whose name translates "speckled like a trout." The leaves are medium green with splotches of maroon. **RED ROMAINE** forms very loose heads with deep red colouration and frilled edges.

MIX: LETTUCE BLEND is a mix of leaf lettuces, butterheads and romaine, mostly greens with a bit of red thrown in. **MORTON'S MIX (WILD GARDEN LETTUCE MIX)** comes from Frank Morton's lettuce breeding program in Oregon. The most diverse selection of lettuces we've offered and will give you a wide variety of colours and forms.

PHILOSOPHER'S MIX is a mix of about all the colours and forms you can find in romaine (cos) lettuce. From Wild Garden Seed in Oregon.

All lettuces 2g packets @ \$4.00

Prizehead, Simpson, Forellenschluss 2g @ \$4.00, 10g @ \$13.00

CHENOPODIUM (GOOSEFOOT) FAMILY

SPINACH (*Spinacia oleracea*) – Spinach has been grown in Europe at least since the Middle Ages. It self-seeds easily and the volunteer plants are often our earliest spring greens. Tends to bolt when hot and dry. **BLOOMSDALE** was introduced by the Landreth Seed Co. of Baltimore in 1826 and improved in 1925. It has been the standard variety of spinach for over 100 years. It has large leaves with a somewhat savoyed (blistered) texture. **PRICKLY SEEDED** comes to us from the gardens of Fortress Louisberg, an 18th century garden. The seeds have two prominent spikes which make them look like buffalo skulls! Plants under a foot with flat green leaves. **LORELEI** comes from Europe. It claims to have been grown in the garden of Charlemagne. Plants branch outwards with flat, fairly thick leaves. Lorelei seems to be much slower to bolt than our other spinach varieties.

Bloomsdale 8 gram packet @ \$4.00, Prickly Seeded & Lorelei 5g @ \$4.00

STRAWBERRY SPINACH (*Chenopodium capitatum*) has been around for a long time in Europe and is still available commercially in England. Use the leaves raw or cooked like spinach. Small red berries are produced in the axils of the leaves. The edible fruits are extremely juicy, seedy and slightly sweet and are an attractive garnish in salads.

ORACH (*Atriplex hortensis*) — Leaves and young shoots are used like spinach. Early and self-seeding. We offer a pure **GREEN** selection and one with **RED/PURPLE** highlights.

RED FLASH is a deep red/fuchsia cultivar.

LEAF AMARANTH (*Amaranthus sp.*) — This leaf amaranth comes from India where it is a common cooked leaf crop. The plants this year grew about 3' tall with red leaves and they have shiny black seeds. To get the best harvest of leaves you should keep pinching the plant back to encourage it to bush out.

SWISS CHARD (*Beta vulgaris*) — Usually cooked, with the leaves and the large midribs cooked separately. Young leaves also used in salads. **LUCULLUS** (C) (1890) is an old cultivar from the Netherlands with light green slightly savoyed leaves and white/pale green stalks. **RHUBARB CHARD** (C) (1857) has deep crimson stalks and leaf veins and dark green, heavily crumpled leaves. **FIVE COLOUR SILVERBEET** (C) has been available since 1970, also under the name Rainbow Chard. Spectacular range of colours.

SORREL (*Rumex acetosa*) — **SORREL** is an easy to establish hardy perennial herb with juicy stems and edible, arrow-shaped leaves. The leaves, when consumed raw, taste like a sour green apple candy. Can also be used cooked.

Strawberry Spinach, Orach, Leaf Amaranth, Swiss Chard & Sorrel Packet @ \$4.00

UMBELLIFERA FAMILY

This family all have flowers in flat-topped heads (umbels). Dill is the most recognizable example but many, like carrots, are biennial so we often don't see their flowers.

PARSLEY (*Petroselinum crispum*) — **MOSS CURLED** (C) is the more decorative and popular variety and is often used as a garnish. **SPLENDID PARSLEY** is a wide-leaf Italian parsley with good bolt resistance. Good recovery from harvest. Strong stems for bunching, and high yielding. From Wild Garden Seed.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*) is a wonderful and necessary self-seeding annual herb. Use the leaves fresh, dried, or frozen. Excellent in salads, dressings, dips, soups, pickles, etc!

CORIANDER or **CILANTRO** (*Coriandrum sativum*) — Fresh leaves are an essential ingredient in fresh salsa and are used in salads and Asian cooking. The seed is used in mixed pickling spice and it is one of the ingredients in curry powder. **SANTO CILANTRO** is a very tasty and slow to bolt cilantro variety, wonderful leafy production for a much longer period than the standard variety we normally grow.

CHERVIL (*Anthriscus cerefolium*) has finely divided parsley-like leaves with a mild anise flavour. It is used commonly in French cooking in soups and in egg dishes. It goes to seed rapidly and therefore may self-seed and produce two crops in one year.

CARAWAY (*Carum carvi*) is a biennial herb hardy in Saskatchewan. Seeds are traditionally used in cabbage dishes, on breads, and more. Leaves can also be used culinarily. In addition, there are many medicinal uses for this plant.

CELERY (*Apium graveolens*) **REDVENTURE** has large red stalks with yellow-pink hearts and more flavour than the pale commercial product. From Wild Garden Seed.

LOVAGE (*Levisticum officinale*) is a perennial celery growing up to 8' tall. Flavour is strong, stalks are tough, but it's great for flavouring soups, stews and cooking w/ beans.

MINT FAMILY — This family has many highly aromatic members, annual and perennial.

Annuals used in cooking:

BASIL (*Ocimum basilicum*) — Basil is great paired with any tomato dish and generally in all Italian cooking. The popular herb for pesto, chop fine in salads, or in salad dressing. To

preserve basil's fresh flavour, blend with olive oil and freeze in ice cube trays. Pop out of ice cube trays once frozen and store in a container in the freezer. **SWEET BASIL** (C) has large aromatic green leaves and white flowers. **PURPLE BASIL** (C) is an annual herb with purple ruffled leaves and pink flowers. It is fragrant, tasty (with a hint of anise flavour), and ornamental. Slower to bolt than the green basil. **HOLY BASIL** (*O. sanctum*) is a sweetly fragrant, bushy perennial grown as an annual in cold climates. Purple or white flowers, sometimes purplish-tinted foliage. Held sacred by Hindus and grown around temples. Leaves used in salads, teas, and sometimes medicinally. Also called tulsi. **SUMMER SAVORY** (*Satureja hortensis*) tends to be a self-seeding annual. Direct seed in the garden or start as a bedding plant. Leaves are used in all bean dishes.

Perennials used in cooking (not always winter hardy in Saskatchewan):

GREEK OREGANO (*Origanum vulgare*) (C) has a strong aromatic flavour and is used in all pasta and tomato dishes.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*) (C) — has large rough-textured grey-green leaves. Used as a seasoning for meat, fowl, sausages, and especially turkey stuffing.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*) (C) — has tiny purplish flowers on an almost woody plant to about one foot. Used in stuffings and sauces, and with fish, meat, sausages, and beans.

Packet @ \$4.00

BORAGE FAMILY

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*) — is a coarse, hairy plant growing 2'—3' tall and branched out. It is a very good bee plant. The mildly cucumber-flavoured leaves can be used in salads, and the flowers can be floated on cold drinks. Readily self-seeds. We are offering a mainly **WHITE-FLOWERED** selection and a mainly **BLUE-FLOWERED** selection.

Packet @ \$4.00

***** ROOT VEGETABLES *****

BEETS (*Beta vulgaris*) — **EARLY WONDER** produces dark red flattened globe roots and tasty greens. The earliest beet we grow. **FORMANOVA** has deep red roots up to 6" long and 2"-3" in diameter, ideal shape for slicing and pickling. **MACGREGOR'S FAVOURITE** is an old beet from Scotland, grown mainly for its magenta-purple leaves with a metallic sheen. The leaves are long, narrow and somewhat arrow-head shaped. The deep red roots are long and tapered and don't come out of the ground easily. **BULL'S BLOOD** (1840) has deep red smooth leaves (lovely in salads when they are young) and round dark red roots. **SWEETHEART** (1958) was bred by Dr. Meader of the University of New Hampshire with some sugar beet parentage, making it sweeter for fresh eating and winter storage. It is a large, somewhat top-shaped beet that is not very uniform. **ALBINA VEREDUNA** is a white beet with green leaves. The roots are mild and sweet, and the leaves are good for greens. **MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL** is a beet that is used for animal feed. The long heavy roots are pink to red skinned with yellow flesh. They store well in a root cellar and can be fed all winter.

4g @ \$4.00, 20g @ \$13.00

CARROTS (*Daucus carota*) – **CHANTENAY** (C) has a 5"-6" root, about 2" at the top and tapering to a point. The roots are dark orange and good winter keepers. **ROTE RIESEN** is a large tasty good winter keeper with roots significantly longer than Chantenay. The German name translates to Red Giant. **SCARLET HORN** claims to be the first orange carrot dating back to around 1610. Carrots in Europe were originally yellow or white. The name does not come from the shape of the root but from the town of Hoorn (Netherlands) where this variety first grew. The root looks like a somewhat shorter Chantenay.

SCARLET NANTES is a cylindrical half-long coreless type, bright orange in colour and one of the best in flavour for fresh eating. **RUMBA** is a carrot that has a Nantes-type cylindrical blunt root. **OXHEART**, called Guerande in French, is a French variety dating from before 1884. The roots are short and thick and may reach 1 lb. Good in shallow or heavy soils. Good flavour and stores well. **DRAGON PURPLE** has a blunt cylindrical root, with an orange interior and a thin purple skin. Fresh flavour not as sweet as others for eating raw but great for cooking, fermenting, grating, roasting, etc. **PHALZER** has a long yellow root. **YELLOWSTONE** is more uniform and better shaped than Phalzer.

2g @ \$4.00; Chantenay & Scarlet Nantes 2 gram packet @ \$4.00, 10g @ \$10.00

ONION FAMILY — **YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS** (*Allium cepa*) (1865 or earlier) is a large round yellow onion that is a good winter keeper. **RED BARON** is described as a red bunching onion. In reality, it is an *Allium cepa* (bulb onion), not an *Allium fistulosum* (bunching onion), but it is slow growing, first year from seed only produced a minimal amount of bunching onions. Jim was disappointed and didn't harvest anything, and the plants survived the winter. Second year, they produced large deep red bulbs and seed (some produced both bulbs and seed). Jim harvested all the seed and bulbs and replanted the bulbs in the spring of 2017, from which he harvested a good amount of seed last fall. He also grew a row from seed and again the onions remained small and have been left in the garden to overwinter. We are offering 1g packets.

EVERGREEN WHITE BUNCHING (*Allium fistulosum*) is a perennial, producing green onions from seed the first year. Plants left to over winter produce early green onions.

CHIVES (*Allium schoenoprasum*) have round hollow green leaves with a mild onion flavour and are used in salads. The mauve flowers are also used as an edible garnish.

LEEK (*Allium ampeloprasum*) — Leeks have a very mild onion taste. They are slow growing so start them early as bedding plants. Once transplanted into the garden leeks need a lot of water. **GIANT MUSSELBURGH** (C) produces large plants with green leaves.

Onions (Bunching and Danvers) 2 gram packet; Leeks and Chives packet @ \$4.00

PARSNIPS (*Pastinaca sativa*) – **SHORT THICK** has roots about as long as Hollow Crown but they taper very rapidly so most of the root is in the first 6"-8". **KRAL** is called a round parsnip and it is true that their roots are shaped more like beets than parsnips, making them easy to pull. This is apparently an East European cultivar.

Kral 3 gram packet @ \$4.00, Short Thick 5 gram packet @ \$4.00

RADISHES (*Raphanus sativus*) – **CHERRY BELLE** (AAS 1949) is the standard round variety. **FRENCH BREAKFAST** (1879) is oblong and scarlet with a white tip. **BIG WHITE PRINCE** has roots the size of small summer turnips. **GREEN MEAT** (C) is a half long cylindrical winter radish with a green and white blunt ended root. Has mild, sweet, crisp green to white flesh. **DAIKON** (C) produces cylindrical white roots, pale green near the top, growing to over 1' long and 2" in diameter. A winter radish meant for fall harvest, seed in July as spring seeding will encourage bolting.

RAT'S TAIL RADISH has a very small inedible root and is grown for its long seed pods which are harvested when pencil thin. The pods are generally 4" – 8" in length, however the literature says they can get up to 2' long! Every year we select for deep purple pods, but there is usually a mixture of purple and green. Plants produce abundantly and allow for radish flavour all season long! Place on a veggie tray for raw eating, chop raw in salads, or cook in stir fries. People have even talked about pickling them.

10 gram packet @ \$4.00 (except Rat's Tail: 5 gram packet @ \$4.00)

SUMMER TURNIP (*Brassica rapa*) – **PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE** (before 1880) has nearly round white roots with purple tops and is mainly eaten fresh and peeled.

Packet @ \$4.00

WINTER TURNIP or **RUTABAGA** (*Brassica napus*) – **LAURENTIAN** (1935) has a pale-yellow root with a purple top and is a good winter keeping variety bred in Quebec.

ALTA SWEET was bred in Alberta by Robert Simonet. Sweeter than Laurentian but not as good a keeper.

3 gram packet @ \$4.00

*** TOMATO FAMILY ***

It has always been a challenge to grow tomatoes in Canada, far from their home in Central America. Canadian plant breeders have risen to this challenge, beginning in the late 1800's, and have released some 200 tomato cultivars. We have been collecting many of them, and their histories, and are offering a selection here. We encourage you to try some, save some seed and share it with others. As a member of *Seeds of Diversity Canada* (www.seeds.ca) Jim is offering to donate \$1.00 to SoDC for every packet of Canadian tomato seeds bought from us. Last year you purchased over 200 packets of Canadian tomatoes from this list. See PDF on our website of Canadian tomatoes we offer.

TOMATOES (*Lycopersicon lycopersicon*) — There are so many varieties of tomatoes available, and you have been so generous in sending us seeds of your favourite varieties, that we are not catching up on testing the 200 or so varieties in our collection. Despite this, we are encouraging you to grow your own tomato seed and, with careful selection over the years, you may develop a variety that is more suited to your growing conditions.

If you don't see a variety you want, ask and we may have some on hand. If you can grow vine ripened tomatoes you can grow tomato seed. To get the best seeds, pick fruit somewhat overripe but not going bad. Scoop out seeds and put in a container with some

water. Stir every day; after a few days, it will have fermented and the seeds will be clean. The good seeds will sink to the bottom, the pulp and immature seeds will float to the top, making for easy separation. At room temperature fermentation takes about three days, but this may vary depending on the temperature and the ripeness of the tomatoes. The length of fermentation time is critical - too much fermentation will cause seeds to sprout and not enough time will not clean the seeds properly. Spread the seeds on paper and air dry thoroughly. Store in a cool place and seed will germinate well for around 10 years.

EARLY, RED, DETERMINATE

WHIPPERSNAPPER is ready before any others. This cherry tomato produces pinkish-red oval fruits with a good sweet flavour. The plants sprawl flat on the ground and are literally covered with tomatoes. **KIMBERLEY** is an early, fairly tall, sprawling determinate tomato with potato leaves. Fruits are about 1" and yield is moderate. It is a selection made in the early 1950's by John de Roque of Kimberley BC from an accidental Siberia X Tiny Tim. The Sub-Arctic series of tomatoes was developed in Alberta for short season gardening. Most are considerably larger than cherry tomatoes and take about the same number of days to mature. **SUB-ARCTIC CHERRY** (1976) and **SUB-ARCTIC DELIGHT** (1972) are both small plants with early red cherry fruits. **SUB-ARCTIC PLENTY** (early 1970's) is a few days earlier than Tiny Tim, and **SUB-ARCTIC MAXI** (1976) is a few days later, with fruits 3 to 4 times as big. **LATAH** is a very early large cherry producing a good continuous yield on very small plants with sparse foliage. **EARLY ALBERTA** has its origins in Fruno's Early Alberta which came from a cross Golden Bison X Bounty, made by a Mr. Fruno in Edmonton in 1941. Dr. R.J. Hilton of the *Dept. of Horticulture U of A* did a number of years of selection and released the result in the late 1950's or early 1960's. It has fairly small sprawling plants, is quite early and produces medium to large smooth red fruits. **ROCKET** (*Ag Canada Exp. Farm, Lacombe, AB, 1967*) was released in our centennial year and initially called Centennial Rocket. It is a fairly small-fruited early cultivar. **RUSSIAN SASKATCHEWAN** was brought to this province by early Russian immigrants. Produces 1"-1 1/2" round, slightly flattened red fruits on very small plants and is very early. Thanks to Tanya (www.heritageharvestseed.com) for collecting this tomato. **GLACIER** is an early cold tolerant variety originating in Sweden. **RUSSIAN** is a tomato that is almost as early as the Sub-Arctics but has considerably larger fruit. **POLAR BABY** is apparently from Alaska. Similar in maturity to the Sub-Arctics but surprisingly large fruit for an early tomato. **ALPHA** is similar to Polar Baby but plants are larger and heavier producers.

There has been a fair amount of interest shown in the **SIBERIAN** tomato. The round, bright red tomatoes are small to medium-sized and are produced on sturdy, upright, bright green plants. This variety is very tolerant of cool growing conditions. **FIR TREE** has beautiful carrot like leaves and compact plants that produce a good yield of medium-sized, fairly early red/orange fruits. **ATOM** is an early, fairly small fruited red tomato from the *Central Experimental Farm* in Ottawa. **COLDSET** (Ontario Ag. College, Guelph, 1961) produces medium-sized fruits and was bred to perform well in cold climates.

MAIN CROP, RED, MOSTLY DETERMINATE

SCOTIA was bred at Kentville, NS, and named in 1956. It is a determinate variety producing medium-sized fruit. Very early and adapted to short season cool areas. **CABOT** (1975) is a selection from a Scotia cross. Determinate plants are productive and early under cool growing conditions. **EARLY LETHBRIDGE** VR was released from the Ag. Canada Experimental Farm in Lethbridge in 1953, with the verticillium resistance (VR) added shortly after by the work of Denby & Woolliams in Summerland, BC. This is a fairly early cultivar with medium-sized fruits, round to slightly pointed. **HARROW** (1951) was bred by Ag Canada at Harrow, ON. The large determinate plants give a good yield of medium-sized fruits that are resistant to cracking. **MOIRA** (1972) came from the Smithfield (ON) Experimental Farm where Jack Metcalf was in charge of tomato breeding. The very compact plants give a good yield of round red fruits. **EARLIROUGE** (1977) and **EARLIBRIGHT** (1980), also from Smithfield, have compact plants and give a good yield of round, red, medium-sized fruits, ripening quite early. Earlibright is the earlier of the two but Earlirouge has the larger fruits. **RIDEAU**, which was trialed as Ottawa 28, is a selection from Meteor x Urbana made at the *Central Experimental Farm* in Ottawa and named in 1962. The determinate vine gives a heavy yield of medium-sized red fruit and ripens mid-season. **VINELAND BRIGHT** comes from the *Horticultural Experimental Station* (HES) Simcoe, ON, probably released in the 1960's. It produces medium to large, slightly pointed red fruits with quite solid flesh. **CANADA NORTHSTAR** is in the Canadian gene bank collection but we have no idea what its origins are. It produces round to slightly oval red fruits, 1" – 1 1/2" in diameter. The fruit has two locules (seed cavities), thick walls and good flavour.

EARLY RUTGERS is an early selection of Rutgers (New Jersey Ag. Exp. Stn., 1934). It produces medium large, intense red fruits on semi-determinate plants. At one time, most of the processing tomatoes in the USA were Rutgers. The strain we are offering was selected by Ernie Kerr at the *Horticultural Experimental Station* (HES), Simcoe, ON.

EARLY CHATHAM (1943) is a mid-season variety with 2" fruit that was bred in Michigan by Dr. Yeager. **BOUNTY** (N. Dakota Ag. Exp. Stn., Fargo, 1941) is a maincrop tomato producing medium-large red fruits on determinate plants. **VICTOR** (AAS 1941) is a mid-season tomato with compact plants and medium-sized fruits. **OSTRAVSKE** has compact plants producing a fairly early heavy yield of medium sized firm round red tomatoes that are easy picking. Probably from the Czech city of Ostrava. **FIRESTEEL** is an early large smooth globe shaped tomato producing a heavy yield on vigorous determinate plants.

About 1900 W. J. Macoun at the *Dominion Experimental Farm* in Ottawa started making selections from Sparks' Earliana, mainly for early maturity and heavy yield. This selection was carried on for about 10 years and resulted in **ALACRITY**, the first tomato cultivar named in Canada. It produces medium-large red fruits, mid-season in maturity. **HERALD** (1926), also from Ottawa, is a selection from Alacrity x Hipper. The somewhat flattened red fruits are 2"-3" in diameter and mature a week or so earlier than Alacrity. In 2006 Jim found one cluster of fruits on one plant of Herald that had lighter coloured fruits. He saved

this seed separately and planted a patch in 2007 so now we are offering **PINK HERALD**, the same as the original but with pink fruit and a clear skin.

LARGE RED was one of the first commercial tomato cultivars offered in the USA. The Shakers were selling it through their catalogue around 1830 and by the 1860's it was the most commonly grown tomato in the country. The round red medium-large fruits are borne on compact fairly upright plants and mature late mid-season. **CAMDOWN** has semi-determinate plants producing large round red tomatoes. **EARLY HIGH CRIMSON** produces fairly early, full-sized somewhat flattened red fruits, and is probably a selection of High Crimson. **SUMMERDAWN** has slightly sprawling determinate plants producing early large red tomatoes. Specifically bred for Okanagan growing conditions as a fresh market variety. **SUMMERJET** (1970) is a selection from Vinered x Summerdawn. It is part of L.G. Denby's breeding program begun in the early 1950's in Summerland, BC, to increase Verticillium wilt resistance in commercial tomatoes in the Okanagan. **SUGAWARA** was bred by James Sugawara, a Japanese immigrant who operated a market garden in Vernon from the late 1920's until about 1950. He bred his tomato in the late 1930's. It was one of the local cultivars into which was bred Verticillium resistance by Denby & Woolliams (Summerland, BC) in the early 1950's.

As we look on ourselves as REGIONAL SEED PEOPLE, we try to offer a good selection of PRAIRIE BRED TOMATOES. The following are all mid-season with a good yield.

SWIFT (1961) is the earliest with round fruits a bit larger than a golf ball. **MELFORT** (1973) has large determinate plants which give a heavy yield of flattened, beefsteak-type fruits. Ripening is early mid-season and mature colour is orange-red. **BROOKPACT** (1970's) has medium sized fruits with very compact plants. **KEYSTONE** (1978) comes from George Luther's tomato breeding program at U. of Manitoba. Produces a good yield of red fruits and is quite early. **PEMBINA** (1973) was bred at Portage La Prairie, MB. Also a good yielder and fairly early but the fruits are smaller than Keystone. We had not grown **STARFIRE** (1963) for over 20 years but it was one of Jim's mother's main crop tomatoes and there has been some demand for it. It was released from the Morden Research Station in 1963 and was popular on the prairies. **CHARLIE'S RED STAKER** (1972) was the last tomato worked on by the late Dr. C. Walkof of the Morden, MB, Research Station. Indeterminate plants producing medium-sized red round tomatoes. **PRAIRIE PRIDE** (1978) and **MANITOBA** (1956) are the latest with the largest fruits.

James Baggett has done wonderful breeding work at *Oregon State University*, especially in tomatoes and peas. We have been growing his **OREGON SPRING** for a number of years and are very happy with it. It is nearly full sized and very early, and the first fruits are seedless. A more recent release is **SILETZ** which is nearly identical to Oregon Spring but the fruits are much larger and perhaps slightly earlier maturing. **LEGEND** (2000) is the most recent release from Dr. Baggett. It is quite early, large-fruited, with many early fruits seedless, and has some resistance to late blight.

In the '60's and '70's Roger Doucet led a tomato breeding program in Quebec which tried to breed varieties tolerating cool nights in spring. He released twelve cultivars with -bec in their name and we are offering all of them (one in the paste tomato section). **PETITEBEC**

is an incredibly prolific cherry tomato with fairly large determinate plants. **PRECOCIBEC** is quite early and produces a good yield of medium sized fruits. **USABEC** has small plants with small sized round red fruits. **MASKABEC**, from Precocibec X Canabec, is quite early with good cold setting ability. The medium-sized fruits are very red and show little tendency to crack. **ITABEC** has Precocibec as one its parents. It produces a heavy yield of medium-large fruits and is fairly early. **ULTRABEC** has small plants producing nice round red medium-sized juicy tomatoes. **YORKBEC** has New Yorker as one its parents. It produces a heavy yield of medium-sized fruits in early mid-season and is resistant to cracking. **CANABEC SUPER** (1975) produces smooth round fruits of an intense red colour on medium-size determinate plants. **CANABEC ROUGE** has medium-size red fruits, round to oval in shape, smooth, beautiful and of nice quality, show no cracking and grow on determinate plants. **CANABEC ROSE** has pink (or at least light red) medium-sized fruits. The plants are large and maturity is mid-season. **ROSABEC** is similar but slightly later with larger fruit and was Doucet's first pink tomato.

MAC PINK (1973) was bred by Chong, Bible, and Gyapay at *Macdonald College* of McGill University. Pink tomatoes are popular in Quebec but the varieties available at that time were all rather late. Mac Pink is an early determinate variety with quite large open plants. The medium-sized pink/red fruits are round and smooth and the yield is good.

QUEBEC #13 is one of a series of numbered cultivars released by J. O. Vandal in the 1950's and 60's. It produces medium-large round red fruits on tall plants and is a bit late maturing. **SAVIGNAC**, which is also known as Dufresne, was given by Raymond Dufresne of Joliette to Frère Armand Savignac CSV in the 1930's. The indeterminate plants are mid-season in maturity, and give a good yield of 3" fruits. Jim received **FORME DE COEUR** from a Quebec collector. It produces a good yield of fairly late large smooth heart-shaped fruits. They are a good cooking/processing solid fleshed tomato and are good keepers. **MONTREAL 61** produces small to medium, round, red, very uniform fruits on fairly compact plants. Maturity is fairly early. The seed came to us from the USDA who got it from a Mr. Bramhill of Simcoe, ON, in 1956.

There is mention of "stakeless" or "tree" tomato varieties in the mid— to late 1800's in both France and the USA. **GERMAN DWARF** has compact plants which could be grown in 12"-15" pots. Vigorous plants with sturdy upright stems and dark green leaves. Height 1'-2' remaining upright until leaning heavy with fruit. Dense foliage hides fruits, even when ripe. Red fruits are 1½"-2" and round to slightly flattened, maturity is mid-season and yield is good. **DWARF CHAMPION** is similar to German Dwarf but has pinkish red fruits.

HERITAGE, INDETERMINATE to SEMI-DETERMINATE

The shorter tomato varieties are more convenient for us to grow as we usually grow tomatoes outdoors with little structural support. But, as the older tomatoes are usually tall vine types, and we have the plastic tunnel at the Abbey in which to grow tomatoes, we are growing more and more of these. **BRANDYWINE** (1885) is an indeterminate heirloom variety, which has a widespread reputation of being the best tasting tomato grown.

BONNY BEST (1908) is an indeterminate variety with medium-sized round red good-

flavoured fruit. Known as a good canning variety. **GLOBONNIE** was bred in Ottawa, a selection from Livingstone Globe X Bonny Best, named in 1935. The plants are indeterminate and vigorous. The fruits are medium-sized, round and red and mid-season in maturity. **ADDA** has large smooth beefsteak fruits, late mid-season in maturity. We would like to know more about it but it appears to come from Dr. Graham's tomato breeding program at the *U. of Guelph*. It has some resistance to late blight as the green fruits picked mid-September actually ripened rather than succumbed to late blight. **STUPICE** is a very early potato leaved indeterminate variety, good for short seasons, producing an excellent yield of small to medium sized red fruits over a long period. Originates from Czech Republic. **BREAK O' DAY** is a heavy yielder of scarlet red, globe-shaped fruits with a tangy old-fashioned tomato flavour. It was introduced in the USA in 1931, a cross between Marglobe and Marvana. **MAMA'S BIG RED** came to us from from Eastern Europeans. This variety produces delicious beefsteak fruits on modest sized plants with a modest yield. **MERVEILLE DES MARCHES** is an indeterminate variety with large firm fruits with good colour. A commercial variety from France from the 1880's or earlier. Also from France is **VALENTINE**, a potato-leaf indeterminate variety, giving a good yield of large beefsteak-type fruits.

We have grown the following tomatoes in a plastic tunnel, pruned and trained on strings up to 8 feet tall. **KANATTO** is a selection from a wild Philippino tomato with intense crimson colour which was made by Professor T. Graham of OAC, Guelph, ON. It is a late large indeterminate cultivar. It produced a heavy crop of large well-shaped fruits. Using the high crimson gene, from Kanatto, Professor Graham developed High Crimson (1963). **SICILIAN SAUCER**, a heritage cultivar from southern Italy, was quick to ripen in the plastic tunnel, had very tall plants and incredibly large fruits, most ranging from 500g to just over 1 kg. **MONEYMAKER** is an older greenhouse tomato with medium-sized round to slightly flattened fruits that are red, smooth, and uniform. **DOUBLE RICH** is similar to Moneymaker with slightly smaller plants and fruits with green shoulders that ripen lighter than the rest of the fruit. Fruits are said to have twice the vitamin C of most tomatoes. **ZAPOTEC PINK RIBBED** is a good yielding traditional Mexican variety from Oaxaca. Beautifully ribbed/fluted fruits, most fruits somewhat hollow around the edges which makes them nice for stuffing and baking. Can make beautiful slices for a sandwich as well. **MORTGAGE LIFTER** produces large, pinkish beefsteak tomatoes with good flavour on indeterminate plants but not as good a yield for us as the Yellow Mortgage Lifter. **YELLOW MORTGAGE LIFTER** gives an excellent yield of very large, tasty, deep yellow beefsteak tomatoes on indeterminate plants. **STRIPED GERMAN** is a large indeterminate red, orange and yellow tomato. Deliciously sweet very fleshy beefsteak type. Beautiful sunburst display of colour on bottom of fruits. Very decorative slices as the marbling of colours inside is gorgeous. **STRIPED CHOCOLATE** is a large variety with vigorous and productive vines. Hard to tell when ripe as fruits remain largely green. We had some volunteer plants in the tunnel one year and Rachelle picked the fruits when they were still fully green. If you wait until they ripen on the plant, they are overripe and not good tasting. The green fruits keep well, slowly ripening indoors.

OXHEART (1925) produces a heavy yield of big tomatoes. The plants are vigorous growers, and can be staked and pruned. **REDSKIN** looks like a smaller version of Oxheart. The plants are small and sprawl flat on the ground and are our earliest full-sized tomato but low yielding. Both Oxheart and Redskin are older solid fleshed varieties producing few seeds. **GRIGHTMIRE'S PRIDE** is mid-size between Oxheart and Redskin, and considerably earlier than Oxheart but seems to be lower yielding. **ACQUINAS** is a large elongated tomato that was grown by Sister Aquinas OSU at the Bruno Convent.

BLACK/PURPLE TOMATOES

We have been growing "black" tomatoes for many years. They all appear to be older varieties coming from Russia (usually from around the Black Sea) with quite large vines, dark fruits, and very good flavour. The fruit colour is red-brown or brick red, with darker shoulders, dark green to almost black. The best variety is **BLACK RUSSIAN**, which gives a heavy yield of large flattened well-shaped fruits. Unfortunately, it is somewhat late but the flavour is wonderful. **BLACK SEA MAN** is an excellent Russian heirloom with small determinate plants and potato leaf foliage. Plants produce an early good yield of large delicious brick red/black tomatoes with dark olive green shoulders when mature.

BLACK PLUM gives a heavy yield of small oval fruits on indeterminate plants. It is a paste tomato type so is dry, and keeps fairly well. **BLACK KRIM** has oval mid-sized fruits. **PURPLE CALABASH** is a very old variety with flat ruffled fruits, rosy purple in colour. The indeterminate plants are very heavy producers, mid-season in maturity. The fruit is identical to pictures in 16th century herbals.

CHERRY, INDETERMINATE

GARDENER'S DELIGHT is a staking cherry tomato that produces long branches of fruits with a delightful flavour. **RIDEAU SWEET** is a selection made by Ken Allan of Kingston, ON, from Sweet 100 Hy. It produces long strings of cherry tomatoes, maturing mid-season. The fruits are firm, dark red, and tasty. **CASINO CHIPS** has indeterminate vines bearing loads of delicious red cherry tomatoes. **YELLOW PEAR** (early 1600's) has small, mild, pear-shaped fruits that produce heavily on indeterminate plants. **AUNT RUBY'S YELLOW CHERRY** is a tall indeterminate plant with long strings of tasty yellow cherry fruits. Originates from Seed Savers Exchange member Bill Minkey who received the seed from Ruby Arnold of Greeneville, Tennessee in 1992. **CAMP JOY** was bred by Alan Chadwick and is an indeterminate beautiful light green coloured plant producing loads of cherry tomatoes. **GHOST CHERRY** has vigorous indeterminate vines with silvery grey-green leaves. The large cherry fruits are white to light yellow and almost square with soft hairy skin. The large oval cherry tomatoes of **TIGERELLA** are striped orange and yellow, and the plants are indeterminate. **SUNGELLA** is an orange fruited large cherry tomato. It is a recent introduction by an amateur British breeder.

INDIGO ROSE is an indeterminate mid-season fairly large cherry tomato just released by Jim Myers at *Oregon State University*. The unripe fruit has a dark purple skin wherever it is exposed to sunlight, and the ripe fruit is purple-red. It claims to be the darkest tomato in existence and very high in anthocyanins.

YELLOW, ORANGE and BI-COLOURED

LITTLE YELLOW POT TOMATO is a very compact upright variety which produces yellow cherry tomatoes. **FARGO YELLOW PEAR** (1932) ripens early mid-season, giving an incredibly heavy yield on determinate plants. The large cherry sized fruits range from pear shaped to oval. **GOLD NUGGET** is an amazingly productive, delightfully tasty yellow cherry tomato producing on compact determinate plants. Breeding work done by Dr. James Baggett of Oregon State University. **IDA GOLD** is an early producer of 1" yellow-orange fruits on a compact vine. **TAXI** is a heavy yielding early yellow tomato with round, smooth, medium to full-sized fruits and excellent flavour. **GOLD DUST** tomato has compact and open plants producing a good yield of early beautiful deep yellow/orange, medium sized smooth fruits that are nice and firm. **ALMA** gives very early production on determinate plants bearing medium deep yellow mild tasting fruits. **MORDEN YELLOW** (1950) produces a good yield of round to slightly flattened, medium-sized yellow fruits that are somewhat late maturing. **DJENA LEE'S GOLDEN GIRL** (1920s) is a large dark golden fruit with a thick skin. Excellent flavour balancing acid to sugar making it sweet yet tangy. We loved the juice from this one! **JAUNE FLAMME** is an indeterminate tomato variety producing deep orange tasty fruits early and abundantly. **GLORY OF MOLDOVA** has wonderfully dark carrot orange coloured medium sized round fruits producing nice clusters on semi-determinate plants. Fruits taste sweet and store well as the flesh is somewhat firm. **BLANCHE DU QUEBEC** has compact upright plants with rugose leaves. The round to slightly flattened fruits ripen mid-season to a very pale yellow. **GREEN GRAPE** has very dense bushy plants so you must search for the fruit clusters. These unique cherry tomatoes are green with yellow and gold highlights when fully ripe. Flavour is excellent, rich, sweet and zingy. **ELBERTA GIRL** has somewhat sprawling plants with fuzzy silver foliage. The plum-shaped fruits are red with yellow stripes. **ISIS CANDY CHERRY** has very sweet fruits, red marbled with yellow, on indeterminate plants. **STRIPED CAVERN** produces fruits that look like small bell peppers and are red with gold stripes. Fruits are hollow inside except for a small cluster of seeds. Plants are indeterminate and late mid-season in maturity. Very productive.

PASTE, DETERMINATE

BELLESTAR (1981) is an early paste tomato and has good flavour eaten fresh. The fruits are oval, almost "square." **NOVA** has the traditional paste tomato shape, with fairly small fruits and a heavy yield. **QUEBEC 200** was introduced in 1987 bred by Roger Doucet. It is an excellent small paste tomato producing a good yield on determinate plants. **QUEBEC #1121** (1978) is similar to Nova but with slightly larger fruit. **QUEBEC 2473** produces a good crop of large firm oval paste tomatoes which are a light red. It is the first "jointless" tomato I have grown i.e. when the fruit separates from the plant, all of the green part (stem) remains on the plant. The breeding work was done by Roger Doucet in the late 1980's. **GOLD RUSH** is a large yellow traditional shaped paste tomato. Plants have sparse foliage making fruits easy to see. Fruits detach readily when ripe. **MARMANDE** is a European solid-fleshed tomato, good for eating fresh or for making sauce or paste. The

fruits are flat and the yield is good. **POLISH** is a prolific huge sausage shaped paste tomato mostly flesh and very few seeds. Plants are vigorous indeterminate vines. Fruits are somewhat late maturing but if you pick them green, they ripen well indoors. **HUNGARIAN ITALIAN** produces a good yield of small dry paste tomatoes that keep well into winter. **PRINCIPE BORGHESE** is a small red plum tomato that produces fruit in clusters. This compact variety is grown in southern Italy for sun dried tomatoes.

SPECIES, INDETERMINATE

RED CURRANT and **YELLOW CURRANT** (*L. pimpinellifolium*) are like the original tomatoes that grew wild in Latin America. Tall vines are vigorous and produce hundreds of fruits on long branches. Fruits are very sweet and about half the size of a cherry tomato. **SPOON** is also a currant type producing hundreds of tiny sweet fruits per plant. Racemes feature 20-40 fruits and are often multi-branched. Plants grow fast and continue until stopped by the first frost. In their native habitat, these plants would simply root anywhere the stem touched the ground and in this fashion, they could travel!

CHEESEMANII (*L. cheesmanii*) is a species tomato with quite small orange-red oval fruits arranged in loose fan-like racemes on indeterminate plants. From the Galapagos Islands.

LONG KEEPER TOMATOES

The first two varieties have very firm, medium-sized fruits that keep well into the winter and were bred by *Tim Peters Seed & Research*. **RUBY TREASURE** has scarlet red fruits, some of which may ripen on the vine. **WINTER GOLD** is picked green and ripens yellow over the next few months. Very compact plants. **CLARE'S TOMATO** came to us without a specific name from Jim's Aunt Clare (similar to something out there called "Mystery Keeper"). An excellent storage tomato. Plants have dense foliage hiding the incredible fruit production of this variety. When cut open, insides are quite red in color, compared to the outside which is often a lighter pink/yellow/cream colour. Keeps for months!

Packet (about 25 seeds) @ \$4.00

Swift, Brookpact, Manitoba, Oxheart, Melfort, Siberian and Prairie Pride are also available in a large packet (about 100 seeds) @ \$8.00

GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY (*Solanum scabrum*) produces large quantities of small purple/black fruits. They can be eaten raw but are probably better cooked, used like saskatoons or blueberries, or as a purple-blue food colouring. Large plants loaded with clusters of fruits not all of which ripen by frost. We are not offering seed from the current year as fresh seed needs cold stratification to germinate.

JALTOMATA (*Jaltomata tlaxcala*) — Treat these as you would tomatoes for starting and transplanting. Plants bush out so plant a few feet apart. Produce a heavy yield of small edible green seedy berries with a unique sweet flavour. Eat on their own, or use in fruit salads and smoothies. Fruits do not change colour as they ripen but should detach easily from plant when ripe. A perennial in milder climates with tuberous roots.

TOMATILLO (*Physalis ixocarpa*) has 1" — 2" diameter fruits, each enclosed in a papery husk which splits when the fruit is ready to use. The fruits keep well and are used to make

a salsa. **TOMA VERDE** produces a heavy yield of green fruits on indeterminate plants. **PURPLE** develops deep purple fruits when husk splits and fruits are exposed to sun.

GROUND CHERRY (*Physalis pruinosa*) produces a heavy yield of small yellowish fruits enclosed in papery husks. At maturity, the husks turn brown and the fruits fall from the plant. In the husk, fruits will keep for weeks. They have a citrus-like fruity flavour and are eaten fresh and in pies and preserves. **AUNT MOLLY'S** is an older variety from Poland.

PEPPERS (*Capsicum annuum*) — Our best producer is **YANKEE BELL**, an early 3- to 4-lobed bell pepper, ripening green to red. It was grown near enough to another sweet pepper in previous years that there may have been some crossing. They were still lovely peppers and produced a wonderful yield this year. **VINEDALE** (1952) was bred at the *Horticultural Experiment Station*, Vineland, ON, and received an All American Selections (AAS) award as an early, high-yielding cultivar. The medium-sized tapering fruits ripen green to red. **RED BELGIUM** has fruits slightly smaller than Vinedale (non-bell) and ripening yellow to red-orange to dark red. It produces a good yield on small plants. This seed comes to us from a gardener and seed saver in Michigan, where she says it is her most reliable pepper in her cool short season. **APPLE** is a thick-walled pimento pepper. Top-shaped fruits are about 3" long and ripen green to red. Bred by Johnny's Selected Seeds in Maine. **SWEET CHOCOLATE** is an early semi-bell red pepper with brown skin (and brick-red flesh under the skin), developed by E.M. Meader (*U. of New Hampshire*). **TEQUILA SUNRISE** produces golden orange 4" long carrot-shaped tasty peppers on sturdy plants, 12-16" tall by 12" wide. Firm crunchy flesh with sweet flavor when ripe. **HOT HUNGARIAN WAX** has banana shaped fruit, mildly hot, ripening yellow to red. Yield is good & maturity is early. **WINDOW SILL PEPPER** comes from Russia where it is grown in pots on window sills to grow a continuous supply of small hot red fruits even in winter.

Packet of all the above (about 25 seeds) @ \$4.00

*** VINE CROPS ***

CUCUMBERS (*Cucumis sativus*) – **NORTHERN PICKLING** is a very early variety that gives a good yield of long slim dilling size cukes. **EARLY RUSSIAN** is a short season pickling cuke. Offered by *Hovey & Co.* in 1854. We also have an 1875 catalogue from *Ewing Brothers* of Montreal which says: early and hardy, small, 20 cents per ounce, 5 cents per packet. **BUSH PICKLE** has short fruits on dwarf plants. **BUSH CROP** produces mid-long cukes on somewhat compact plants.

1805 SMOOTHIES cucumber was brought to Canada around the turn of the 20th century from Russia. An early small cuke with quite thin, smooth skin. Delightful eating fresh. **STRAIGHT EIGHT** (AAS 1935) is a cultivar that has been grown here a long time. The fruits are very slow to get overripe. A long green slicer of very good eating quality. **GREEN RIDGE** has fruits slightly longer than Straight Eight. We got the seed from Europe over a decade ago and know nothing about its history. **TANTE ALICE** comes from Mme Alice Gosselin of Dorchester, QC. She was born in 1910 and grew it for many years. It

produces long good-looking fruits. **SUPER ZAGROSS** is a heavy yielding Lebanese cuke. **LEMON** cucumber (1894) has short oval lemon-yellow fruit with black spines. Flesh is white, crisp and mild. Best picked before the skin develops the dark lemon colour.

We are offering three white cucumbers. **MINIATURE WHITE** produces small sweet fruits for fresh eating or pickling. **LANDIS WHITE** has medium-sized crispy, sweet fruits white at the eating stage, turning yellow when fully ripe (the seed stage). An heirloom from Pennsylvania. **BOOTHBY'S BLOND**, an heirloom variety from Maine, produces crisp medium sized slicers of a yellowy cream colour.

Northern Pickling, Early Russian 4 gram packet @ \$4.00

Other varieties: Packet (about 3 dozen seeds) @ \$4.00

WEST INDIAN GHERKIN (*Cucumis anguria*) – Related to cucumbers and melons but will not cross with either of them. The very sprawling plants look somewhat like watermelons and produce dozens of spiny, green, seedy, 1"–2" diameter fruits. The fruits must be picked immature, when the spines are still soft, and can be pickled or used in salads.

Packet (about 3 dozen seeds) @ \$4.00

MELONS (*Cucumis melo*) – The earliest muskmelon we know is **BOUGHEM**. It is a week to ten days earlier than Farnorth. It has large oval fruits, which are mild-flavoured, soft, and unfortunately very non-uniform. The seed apparently came from Russia and has been in our family since the 1930's. **ALTAI** is a heavy yielding melon from the former Soviet Union, about as early as Boughem. The large, almost round fruits are mild-flavoured. Our family used to grow **FARNORTH**, back in the 1950's, but it seemed to fall out of favour with the seed companies. The round netted fruits are about baseball size, the orange flesh is good and they are fairly early. **EARLY BLACK ROCK** (Noir des Carmes) is an heirloom French melon (from before 1880) with slightly flattened, ribbed smooth fruits. The very dark green, almost black, skin starts turning orange at maturity. The 2-3 lb fruits have quality dark orange flesh. **PETIT GRIS DE RENNES** is a round, ribbed melon, weighing up to about 2lbs, with thick wonderfully flavoured orange flesh. **KAZAKH HONEYDEW** has smooth green skin turning slightly yellow when ripe. It is a bit late but the softball sized fruits keep well. We start some as bedding plants and direct seed some as well, but both methods seem adequate.

Packet (about 50 seeds) @ \$4.00

WATERMELON (*Citrullus lanatus*) — **SUGAR BABY** (1956) is quite early and produces 4-8 lb. fruits. **SWEET SIBERIAN** is an older watermelon from Russia. The oblong dark green fruits with yellow flesh can reach 8—10 lbs. **BOZEMAN MELON** is larger than Sugar Baby with oval fruits and a thick commercial rind. Comes from Bozeman, Montana. **CREAM OF SASKATCHEWAN** produces large, round, light green striped with darker green fruits. The sweet crisp flesh is pale yellow. The rind is very thin and the least bump causes the ripe fruit to crack. We do not know where the name comes from but this is an older variety, perhaps brought to SK by immigrants from the former Soviet Union.

CITRON (*Citrullus lanatus*) — is a non-sweet watermelon not eaten raw but flesh is preserved or candied. We are offering **RED-SEEDED** and **GREEN-SEEDED** varieties.

All watermelons and citron: Packet (about 36 seeds) @ \$4.00

SQUASH AND PUMPKINS — We group these according to botanical names for seed saving. Members of one group will cross with each other but not with members of other groups. We do our best to isolate varieties, but given the distance between our gardens and pollinator populations there is a small degree of crossing in some of our cultivars.

MAXIMA (*Cucurbita maxima*) — Our earliest variety is **GOLD NUGGET** (AAS 1966), an orange-fleshed squash with softball sized fruit from North Dakota State University (NDSU). It is a bush squash, producing 5 or 6 fruits per plant. The fruit should keep 3 to 4 months, however, we have had fruits keep for most of a year. Our favourite squash is **BUTTERCUP** (NDSU, 1932), dark green with a bump on the bottom. The flesh is thick, dry and sweet. Tastes and looks similar to a kabocha. **BLACK FOREST** is a newer squash similar to Buttercup but smaller with a smaller bump on the bottom, and very dry flesh. **BLUE BALLET** is a medium sized grey green hubbard with thick, fine textured sweet flesh. **BLUE KURI** is a flattened globe shaped kabocha winter squash with blue-grey skin and sweet thick dry flesh. 2-3lb fruits keep well. **RED KURI (HOKKAIDO)** is a modest sized beautiful orange-red, teardrop-shaped hubbard from Japan. **MANDAN** has large orange fruits with sweet dry flesh and plump tasty seeds, some crossing evident. **GETE-OKOSOMIN** is a beautiful squash! We had a small patch of these in 2018 that produced a couple dozen fruits, and we are now blessed with an abundant seed supply of these massive squash. All summer long these had our attention, as the vines got quite big, then as the small pale yellow elongated babies started to appear, and then as those babies kept growing and growing! Our fruits ranged from about 2 to 3 feet in length and weighed from about 8 to 25lbs. Make sure you have plenty of mouths to feed for one of these squash. Or, prepare it the traditional way and dry the squash to preserve it. The squash flesh is thick and brilliant orange. This variety comes from the Miami Nation (territory that is now identified as Indiana, southwest Michigan, and western Ohio) and has been grown by their people throughout the past 5000 years. The current name for this squash comes from an Indigenous language and means “really cool old squash”. **ROUGE VIF D'ETAMPES** is the European pumpkin. Cinderella's coach was one of these large red-orange ribbed flattened fruits. In Europe, pumpkins are for cream soup.

PEPO (*Cucurbita pepo*) — **COSTATA ROMANESCO** is a traditional Italian zucchini variety with bush plants. The prominently ribbed striped green fruits have very good flavour. They are usually picked when immature to use raw in salads, or in stir fries. The large mature fruits can be grated (and even frozen this way) and used in baking. **CASERTA** was bred at U of Connecticut in 1949. Early and prolific bush variety. Light green with dark green stripes, a selection from the Italian zucchini Cocozelle. **ROUND ZUCCHINI** has bush plants and produces round fruits which are best harvested when about tennis ball size. **BENNINGS GREEN TINT** is a light green patty pan/scallopini type

summer squash with large vigorous bush plants. Harvest small light green fruits and eat raw or cooked like zucchini or any other summer squash. This variety has been around since about 1914. **YELLOW CROOKNECK** (C) is a summer squash dating back to the early 1800's. The bushy plants produce light yellow curved fruits with a bulbous blossom end. Smooth when young, warty when mature.

VEGETABLE SPAGHETTI is about as early as Gold Nugget. The flesh is yellow and sweet, and comes out in strings. Boil or bake, remove the flesh and serve with spaghetti sauce. **ACORN** produces large numbers of small to medium, dark-green ribbed fruits on long vines. Flesh is yellow, sweet and best if eaten within three months of harvest.

The standard pie pumpkin is **SUGAR PUMPKIN** (1860). The fruits are round and bright orange, and most are in the 4-5 lb. range. The roasted seeds make good snack food.

YOUNG'S BEAUTY is very similar to Sugar Pumpkin but many fruits weigh 10-12 lbs.

NAKED-SEEDED PUMPKIN has 8-12 lb. well-shaped yellow-green fruits with strong stems. The large dark green seeds are completely hullless.

All squash and pumpkins: Packet (about 2 dozen seeds) @ \$4.00

VINES WITH NON-EDIBLE, DECORATIVE FRUITS

HEDGEHOG (*Cucumis africanus*) – is a cucumber relative that produces 2" striped spiny fruits. They are decorative mixed with gourds but do not have a hard shell. Despite this, the most mature fruits have kept for us until July. A trailing vine native to the Kalahari.

TINY BOTTLE GOURD (*Lagenaria siceraria*) – is a miniature version of the bottle gourd with 4" to 6" fruits. Long season required for mature fruits so you might start the seeds indoors. Careful when transplanting as vines do not like having their roots disturbed.

*****FLOWERS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS*****

Most of the following are old fashioned self-seeding varieties. We grow many and others come from friends and relatives, small seed growers and a few from commercial sources. For other decorative plants see *Grains and Seed Crops, and Runner Beans.*

ANNUAL FLOWERS Packet @ \$4.00

AGROSTEMMA

CORN COCKLE (*A. githago*), a wildflower from Europe, is a close relative of Lychnis. The single flowers, pink with dark veins, open flat and are about 2" across. The plant's growth habit resembles that of bachelor's buttons.

AMARANTHUS

All varieties of amaranth have high protein edible seeds, and young leaves and shoots can be eaten like spinach. For more amaranth varieties see "[Seed Crops.](#)"

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING or CHENILLE PLANT (*A. caudatus*) has green foliage contrasting with bright red seed heads that hang down to the ground like ropes. Pink seeds. **PYGMY TORCH** (*A. hypochondriacus*), a beautiful dwarf variety growing 3 - 4' tall. Brilliant red colour, size perfect for small gardens or containers. Flower heads dry nicely.

AMETHYSTIA

TURQUOISE AMETHYSTIA (*A. caerulea*) is an annual 2' member of the mint family. The purplish plants with tiny metallic blue flowers are sweet scented and dry well.

ANTIRRHINUM

SNAPDRAGON (*A. majus*) is an old-fashioned flower with its very recognizable flowers resembling a dragon that opens and closes its mouth when laterally squeezed. A mix of colours, growing 1' - 2' tall.

APTENIA

APTENIA CORDIFOLIA (*A. cordifolia*) is a South African succulent plant with small bright green heart-shaped leaves. The low growing plants sprawl to 2'-3' and look good in hanging baskets. Small bright pink flowers for most of the summer.

CALENDULA

CALENDULA or POT MARIGOLD (*C. officinalis*) usually blooms in a mixture of yellow and orange shades. This selection also has some darker shades and contrasting centres. The flowers have been used for centuries in cooking (hence pot marigold), dying, and in skin ointments. **FLASHBACK MIX** has red or maroon backs on the petals. The upward facing side may be orange, apricot, peach, vanilla or yellow with sometimes several colours on one flower. The flowers close in the evening showing off the red backs.

CAMISSONIA

SUNFLAKES (*C. bistorta*) is a low growing sprawling plant that is covered with 1/2" bright yellow, open, cup-shaped flowers most of the summer. Likes full sun and is drought tolerant.

CENTAUREA

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER (*C. cyanus*) is a slim 2' plant native to Europe where it grows in farm fields (hence cornflower). Flowers are blue, or less commonly pink, light blue or mauve. Self-seeds easily.

CERINTHE

HONEYWORT (*C. major purpurascens*) is a striking Mediterranean plant with glaucous (covered with a white "bloom" which can be rubbed off) grey green leaves. The blue flowers, yellow at the base, are small but the deep blue bracts are very showy. Tolerates some frost and the plants retain their colour well into the fall.

CLARKIA

CLARKIA MIX (*C. pulchella*) has slender spikes of flowers, which are either pink or white, with lobed petals like antlers on a slender upright plant around 2' tall, with willow-like leaves.

CONSOLIDA

LARKSPUR is an annual delphinium, a very erect plant about 2' tall with finely divided leaves. The flowers are borne in spikes over a long season. Both the flowers and seed

Pods are used in dried arrangements. All larkspurs do better if fall seeded. We are offering a **PURPLE AND BLUE MIX** (*C. ajacis*) which contains a few pinks and whites.

COSMOS

COSMOS is native to Mexico and has been cultivated since 1799. Direct seed to produce 3' plants that bloom from mid-summer until frost. **SENSATION MIX** (*C. bipinnatus*) has 2"—4" diameter single flowers in white, pink or red. **SULPHUREUS MIX** (*C. sulphureus*) has bright yellow to orange-red double flowers about 1½" across.

DATURA

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Datura sp.*) has large, lightly scented pure white trumpet flowers followed by spiny pods which split open when mature.

DICRANOSTIGMA

DICRANOSTIGMA LEPTOPODUM (*D. leptopodum*) forms a large rosette of leaves divided almost to mid-rib. From the rosette rise 1½' stems which are almost leafless and somewhat divided. The 1" yellow flowers are almost identical to Aristocrat and are borne liberally most of the summer with some re-blooming in the fall.

ECHINOCYSTIS

WILD CUCUMBER (*E. lobata*) is a vine native to Saskatchewan that grows about 8 feet. In the wild, this fast-growing annual climbs bushes, but you might try covering a trellis with it. Leaves are light green, yellowish-white flowers are followed by prickly seed balls. Seeds need cold to germinate properly. Seed in the fall or very early in the spring, or stratify (in damp peat moss in fridge) before seeding. Self-seeds readily.

EMILIA

TASSEL FLOWER (*E. jovanica*) is a tropical annual to 2' with orange-scarlet puff-like flowers in clusters from July to frost.

ESCHSCHOLZIA

CALIFORNIA POPPY (*E. californica*) self-seeds readily but is not difficult to control. With its cheerful bright orange flowers and finely cut blue-green foliage, it is a "weed" we can live with. It is one of the earliest flowers in the spring and blooms all summer.

HELIANTHUS – SUNFLOWER

ORIGINAL SUN (*C*) (*H. annuus*) is the forebearer to all modern sunflower varieties, preceding domestication 4000 years ago. This ancient variety grows 10' tall, with multiple branches of small flowers that produce tiny seeds. Needs support, particularly in windy gardens. The abundant, small flowers on long, delicate stems, make good cut flowers.

AUTUMN BEAUTY (*C*) (*H. annuus*) produces many 6" flowers in yellow, bronze and mahogany-red, with a darker zone. Branching plants to about 7'.

VELVET QUEEN (*C*) (*H. annuus*) has dark burgundy-red flowers with almost black centres. Branching plants to about 7'.

MUSIC BOX (*C*) (*H. annuus*) has variable flowers in bronze, brown, mahogany, and creamy bicolours with dark centers. Dwarf bushy sunflowers growing to about 2'.

TEDDYBEAR (*C*) (*H. annuus*) has 4"—6" double golden-yellow blooms. Plants 2' tall.

HIBISCUS

SIMPLY LOVE (*H. trionum*) has open light-yellow flowers with dark centres followed by interesting seed pods. Easy to grow from transplants and bloom all summer long with plants about 1 1/2' tall and about as wide.

IMPATIENS

TOUCH-ME-NOT (*I. roylei*) or Himalayan orchid was introduced in Europe in 1839. Its self-seeding habit can make it a nuisance in wet mild climates. It is a fast growing annual, reaching 5' — 6' tall with stems 1" in diameter at the base. The orchid-like flowers hang from the ends of the branches and are in varying shades of pink. The ripe seed pods "explode" and shoot their seeds with the least pressure.

LATHYRUS - SWEET PEA

OLD SPICE MIX (C) (*L. odoratus*) has red, rose, blue, violet and white flowers. This selection has cultivars from 100 to 250 years old. Flowers are smaller but with stronger sweeter scent than modern cultivars. Good cut flower and will scent a whole room. Seed as early as you can in the spring as they like cool soil. **MATUCANA** (C) is an Italian heirloom with highly scented, bi-coloured violet and deep maroon flowers on very tall plants. Said to be one of the first sweet peas introduced to Britain in 1700 by Sicilian Monk, Franciscus Cupani. **PAINTED LADY** (C) is one of the original cultivars from the Cupani strain in cultivation since the 1730s. Growing 1.5-2m (5-6') tall, it has exquisite, highly scented pink and white petals on long stems good for cutting.

LAVATERA

LAVATERA MIX (*L. trimestris*) has 2' bushy plants with flowers in a range of colours from white to various shades of pink often with darker coloured veins.

LINARIA

MOROCCAN TOADFLAX (*L. maroccana*) has 1/2" flowers in spikes looking like mini snap dragons. This selection has flower shades mostly in pinks and purples on plants up to 2' tall with narrow leaves.

LINUM

WHITE FLOWERED FLAX (*L. grandiflorum alba*) is a slender 1'—1½' annual, free flowering over most of the summer. The inch-wide pure white flowers only last a day but are replaced each day with others. Direct seed as they do not like their roots disturbed. May self-seed. **SCARLET FLAX** (*L. grandiflorum rubrum*) is like White Flax except for the colour of the flowers. The two flaxes will cross, giving a mixture of flower colours unless they are isolated. Bright red gorgeous flowers with distinct dark centres and veins.

MATRICARIA

GERMAN CHAMOMILE (*M. recutita*) is a 1'- 2' self-seeding annual with finely divided leaves. White sweet scented inch-wide daisies with yellow centres make a relaxing tea.

MATTHIOLA

EVENING-SCENTED STOCK (C) (*M. bicornis*) has lilac-pink ¾" flowers which open in the evening to scent the air with a powerful perfume. The 1½'— 2' plants self-seed.

MIRABILIS

FOUR O'CLOCKS 'MARBLES MIX' (*M. jalapa*) are a 2' tall wonderfully bushy annual (in our climate anyway, perennial in warmer climates) flower. Plants covered in gorgeous trumpet shaped flowers (tend to open in late afternoon), and bloom all summer long. This mixture has solid, striped, and spotted blooms in various colour combinations with pinks, whites, yellows, and oranges present. Lovely large black seeds are poisonous if ingested.

NICANDRA

SHOOFLY (*N. Physalodes*) has sky-blue, inch-wide bell-shaped flowers that only open wide in full sun. Unusual papery five-winged pods are useful in dried arrangements. Vigorous bushy plants about 3' - 5' tall. The variety we are offering has mostly dark purple stems and the pods are blushed purple. Start as a bedding plant and will self-seed in subsequent years.

NICOTIANA

Tobaccos are started as bedding plants. **HAVANA SMOKING TOBACCO** (*N. tabacum*) is a fast maturing cultivar that grows to about 6' and has rose flowers. Large leaves may be soaked to make an insecticide. **FLOWERING TOBACCO** (*N. alata*) is a 3' plant with showy trumpet shaped flowers. Mostly white flowered but also shades of pink and purple.

NIGELLA

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (*N. damascena*) grows about 1' tall and has finely-divided leaves and light blue flowers. The large oval inflated seed pods are used in dried arrangements.

BLUE STARS (*N. bucharica*) is a dainty annual a bit over a foot high covered with bright blue flowers all summer long. Seed pods smaller and not as decorative as other nigellas.

OENETHERA

LAMARCK EVENING PRIMROSE (*O. lamarckiana*) is a tall vigorous self-seeding annual plant with large bright yellow 2" flowers all summer long.

PAPAVER

RED PEONY POPPY (*P. somniferum*) has very double red flowers, plants 2'–3' tall with grey-green leaves, stiff stems, and large seed-capsules suitable for drying.

CORN POPPY (*P. rhoeas*) is an annual single (four petals) European wildflower, commonly known as the Flander's poppy. The typical colour of the wildflower is red, each petal with a dark blotch where it is attached to the plant. Flower colours from pink to red.

PETUNIA

ALDERMAN has violet-blue/purple flowers sweetly scented. Compact annual 1-2' tall.

PHACELIA

WILD HELIOTROPE (*P. tanacetifolia*), a native of the western USA, grows 18" — 24" tall, has lavender-blue flowers and blooms freely throughout the summer and fall. Very attractive to bees and also used as a green manure crop.

SALPIGLOSSIS

PAISLEY FLOWER MIX (C) (*S. sinuata*) is a 1' — 2' native of Chile and a member of the

Solanum family. It has large funnel-shaped flowers that may be yellow, violet, red or bluish, which are strikingly veined with purple. Blooms all summer and fall.

SALVIA

TEXAS SAGE (C) (*S. coccinea*) grows 2'-3' tall and is a perennial in its native southern US and Mexico. Has tall spikes of brilliant red blossoms attractive to hummingbirds.

SILYBUM

ST. MARY'S MILK THISTLE (*S. Marianum*) Striking rosettes of large glossy, dark green, spiny leaves streaked and marbled with white, followed by 2" wide rose-purple faintly scented flower heads on 4'-6' stalks. Very attractive to bees and birds who love the seeds. Seed is both edible and has medicinal properties. Direct seed.

SPILANTHES

TOOTHACHE PLANT (*S. oleracea*) is a sprawling plant growing about a foot tall with red and yellow petalless flowers. Leaves may be put in salads in small quantities and are often used to numb toothaches (by biting on some leaves or a flower).

TAGETES

SIGNET MARIGOLD (*T. signata*) **LEMON GEM** (C) has lacy foliage covered by hundreds of small single lemon-yellow flowers. The plant is lemon scented and flowers are a lovely addition to salads. Blooms early summer to frost. Direct seed or start as bedding plants.

TROPAEOLUM

NASTURTIUM (*T. majus*), a Peruvian native, has been grown in gardens for a very long time. The leaves have a tangy, cress-like flavour and are used in salads. Flowers are also eaten and buds and seeds can be pickled. The original nasturtiums were long trailing plants but we're offering two compact varieties. **EMPRESS OF INDIA** (C) has dark bluish-green foliage with flowers of an intense crimson scarlet and dates back to the late 1800's. **ALASKA MIX** (C) has green and white foliage and flowers in a range of reds, oranges, and yellows.

VIOLA

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP (*V. tricolor*) is an annual or short-lived perennial that self-seeds easily. Its cheerful purple, yellow, and white flowers are among the first to appear in the spring and may bloom off and on until frost.

ANNUAL GRASS:

ELEUSINE

DRAGON'S CLAW MILLET or **FINGER MILLET** (*E. coracana*) is a 2'-3' annual with heads resembling a dragon's foot. Very decorative but mostly grown as a food crop (millet), especially in Africa and Asia.

PENNISETUM

PURPLE MILLET (*P. glaucum*) has deep purple foliage looking like a small corn plant (to about 4'). There are three or more dense purple seed spikes, up to 1' long, per plant. Young plants are green and full sun develops the best colour.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

All Flowers and Grasses Packet @ \$4.00

Most of these perennials (and a few biennials) are perfectly hardy in Saskatchewan, grow best in full sun, and are easy to start from seed. A few are tender perennials but grown as annuals in Saskatchewan if started as bedding plants. The Saskatchewan wild flowers we are offering can all benefit from cold stratification to germinate the seed.

ALCEA

RED HOLLYHOCK (*A. rosea*) is a tall biennial or perennial with deep burgundy red flowers that likes growing against a wall where it can have some support.

ALCHEMILLA

LADY'S MANTLE (*A. mollis*) has large velvety pleated green leaves that hold drops of dew, and clusters of small chartreuse flowers. Seed is slow to germinate.

ALLIUM

ALTAI ONION (*A. altaicum*) is thought to be the wild ancestor of perennial bunching onions (*A. fistulosum*). Forms handsome clumps larger than the cultivated species, with large yellowish-white spherical flower heads.

MOUSE GARLIC (*A. angulosum*) is harvested and consumed in the spring in its native Russia. The flat leaves are bent at the middle rib (hence *angulosum*). Round mauve flower heads blooming mid-season.

ALLIUM BEESIANUM (*A. beesianum*) has flat green leaves up to about 1' tall and flowerheads of downward facing pink-purple bells are held just above the leaves.

NODDING ONION (*A. cernuum*) is native to the foothills and Rockies and is an early summer bloomer. The flowers are from white to pink to lavender and are borne in clusters atop the stalks which are bent over so that the flowers nod toward the ground. Grows in the prairies of southern Saskatchewan.

ALLIUM CYATHOPHORUM v. FARRERI (*A. cyathophorum v. farreri*) is an attractive little plant with flat, narrow leaves to about 8" high. Flowers are a deep reddish purple and bell-shaped in a one-sided pen-dulous umbels.

SMALL YELLOW ONION (*A. flavum*) has glaucous (blue-green) foliage and loose open umbels of dangling, bell-shaped, straw-yellow flowers. Germinates in 2-3 months at cool temperatures.

ALLIUM HYMENORRHIZUM (*A. hymenorrhizum*) is an Asian native bearing tight round balls of purplish-pink flowers over a long period in summer.

ALLIUM OBLIQUUM (*A. obliquum*) is a tall species (2'—3') from northwest Asia looking somewhat like leeks, with tight spherical yellowish-white flower heads.

ALLIUM STELLATUM (*A. stellatum*) is an upright allium (to about 1 1/2') with pink flowers that Jim found growing wild on the grounds of St. Peter's Abbey.

GIANT CHIVES may be a selection from chives (*A. schoenoprasum*) or a separate species but it has large showy spherical purple flower heads.

AQUILEGIA

Columbines hybridize easily so the seed may not be pure. Germination is improved by cold stratification or treatment with gibberellic acid (available from Gardens North). Columbines like partial shade. **WESTERN** clumps are robust, topped by bicoloured flowers – red on the outer parts and yellow in the centre. **GRANNY'S BONNETS** (*A. vulgaris*) is a pale blue selection of the spurless coumbine. **COLUMBINE MIX** (*A. vulgaris*) has long-spurred singles and doubles in blue, white, pink, yellow etc. including bicolours.

ARNICA

MOUNTAIN TOBACCO (*A. montana*) has large golden daisies in summer on 1'–2' stalks growing out of a rosette of 8" downy leaves. This plant from the Alps is traditionally used to treat sprains and bruises.

CAMPANULA

SPOTTED BELLFLOWER (*C. punctata*) is a vigorous 1-2' tall bellflower with large tubular bells of creamy-white tinted pink and spotted inside with purple and red, often with bronze red stems. Makes a nice ground cover.

HAREBELL (*C. rotundifolia*) is a graceful plant (to 1') with wiry stems bearing open blue bells throughout the summer until the first frost. Native to the northern hemisphere, including the prairies and parklands of western Canada. Wild gathered.

CEPHALARIA

CEPHALARIA CORNICULATA (*C. corniculata*) has large scabiosa-like pale-yellow flowers on stiff stemmed plants around 5' tall.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

PAINTED DAISY (*C. coccineum*) is a 2' plant with finely cut foliage and unbranched stems supporting red to pink daisies. Also a source of pyrethrum.

CLEMATIS

BORDER CLEMATIS (*C. integrifolia*) is a compact herbaceous variety that can serve as a ground cover or can climb through a shrub up to 2'. Blue flowers are nodding and urn-shaped. Mix seed with moist vermiculite and place in a plastic bag at room temperature. Seed will germinate irregularly over a number of months.

WESTERN WHITE CLEMATIS (*C. ligusticifolia*) is a tall climber (to 20') with ½" white flowers in clusters, followed by feathery seed-heads. Found in coulees and ravines on the southern prairies. Cold stratify.

GOLDEN CLEMATIS (*C. tangutica*) has bright lemon yellow lantern shaped nodding flowers, followed by fluffy silvery seed heads. A vigorous woody climber. Cold stratify.

DELPHINIUM

CHINESE LARKSPUR (*D. chinensis*) has large ultramarine blue flowers in loose sprays. 1½'–2' perennial that is not very long lived but self-seeds easily.

DELPHINIUM MIX (*D. elatum*) is seed gathered from an old bed of delphiniums where the plants ranged in height from 3' to 6' and most of the flowers were in shades of blue.

DIANTHUS

SAND PINKS (*D. arenarius*) has white fringed fragrant flowers on grey-green foliage on compact mat-forming plants.

SWEET WILLIAM (*D. barbatus*) has been grown in gardens for hundreds of years. The flat topped flower heads are closely packed with single flowers mostly in shades of pink and red with some bicoloured. Biennial or short lived perennial.

CLUSTERHEAD PINK (*D. carthusianorum*) has heads of magenta flowers clustered on the ends of tall (2'-3') wind resistant stems.

MAIDEN PINK (*D. deltoides*) is a rock garden or ground cover perennial. The plants are up to 1' tall and are covered with white, pink, or red flowers. 'ARCTIC FIRE' has white flowers with a brilliant redish pink eye on typical dwarf deltoides plants.

DICTAMNUS

GAS PLANT (*Dictamnus albus*) is a 2'-3' plant that is extremely long-lived but slow to establish itself. It has dark green glossy leaves, and white star-shaped flowers and is strongly scented. Seed outdoors in the fall. Otherwise, cold stratify in damp peat moss. As the seeds germinate place them in damp peat moss at room temperature for one month before potting up seedlings. Seed germinates over many months.

DRACOCEPHALUM

DRAGONHEAD (*Dracocephalum sp.*) is a mint family member with spikes of lovely blue flowers on a rather short plant. Blooms early summer. Short-lived but self-seeds.

DRAGONHEAD RUSYCHIANUM (*D. ruyschianum*) is a native of Europe. Blue flowers cover a mound of fine linear foliage to about 2' in summer.

ECHINACEA

NARROW-LEAVED PURPLE CONEFLOWER (C) (*E. angustifolia*) has elegant light-purple flowers with narrow drooping petals and raised centres on sturdy upright plants. Roots generally harvested after 3 years and used as an immune system stimulant. Native to the southern edge of the Canadian prairies. Cold stratify seed.

PURPLE CONEFLOWER (C) (*E. purpurea*) has large (to 4") purple flowers with drooping petals and a darker raised centre. Blooms in late summer and fall on sturdy 2' - 5' plants. Immune system stimulant like the previous.

ECHIUM

ECHIUM RUSSICUM (*E. russicum*) is a borage relative which forms a rosette of large coarsely hairy leaves from which emerge (in the second year) stout spikes of red flowers a foot or so long. Biennial or perhaps perennial.

ERYNGIUM

FLAT SEA HOLLY (*E. planum*) is a 2' plant with branching wiry stems, toothed leaves, and rounded steel-blue flower heads with narrow spiny deep blue bracts. Good dried flower.

GALLARDIA

BLANKET FLOWER (*G. aristata*) is a showy native species. A clump forming plant that has large yellow daisy-like flowers with orange-red highlights. It grows on the dry prairies. We offer a **DWARF CULTIVATED** strain and the **WILD GATHERED** prairie variety.

GALIUM

LADY'S (YELLOW) BEDSTRAW (*G. verum*) is an English wildflower. In Canada, our native bedstraws are white-flowered, but this one has many small bright yellow flowers. The plants are mat-forming with weak stems and narrow green leaves. It has been used to curdle milk and colour cheese, especially in Gloucestershire. It is also apparently used as a dye plant, the roots for a red colour, and the flowers for a yellow colour.

GERANIUM

GERANIUM (*Geranium sp.*) is a sprawling plant 1-2' high with single flowers in pastel colours. Can be used as a ground cover in partial shade.

GYPSOPHILIA

BABY'S BREATH (*G. paniculata*) can become a weed as it is long lived, very hardy, and self-seeds. It makes a beautiful display of small white flowers which dry very well.

HEDYSARUM

AMERICAN HEDYSARUM (*H. alpinum v. americanum*) is about 2' high with pinnate leaves, and pinkish pea flowers in long racemes. Common on the edge of woods throughout the prairies and parklands. Wild gathered.

HELIANTHUS

MAXIMILIAN'S SUNFLOWER (*H. maximilianii*) has stiff upright plants 2'-3' tall with narrow leaves. Yellow flowers are a bit larger than the preceding species. Common on prairies and along roadsides. Wild gathered.

HESPERIS

SWEET ROCKET (*H. matronalis*) is a biennial edible flower that readily self-seeds. Flowers are mostly pinks and whites and are known to give off a lovely scent in the evenings. Leaves can be used as greens in salads (for best flavour, pick leaves before the plant flowers). Other culinary and medicinal uses also possible.

HEUCHERA

ALUMROOT (*H. richardsonii*) has coarse rounded basal leaves with small purplish flowers near the top of 30 cm flowering stalks. Wild gathered.

HIERACIUM

SPOTTED HAWKWEED (*H. maculatum*) is about 2' tall, has bright yellow flowers, and dark green leaves with brick-red spots.

ILLIAMNI

MOUNTAIN HOLLYHOCK (*I. rivularis*), is a BC native that forms a bush about 4' tall. The large pink saucer-shaped flowers are in racemes and bloom all summer and fall.

INULA

INULA HIRTA (*I. hirta*) is a small (30 cm- 45 cm) inula with golden yellow flowers. As it has a gently creeping rootstock it can be used as a well-behaved ground cover.

KNAUTIA

KNAUTIA MACEDONICA (*K. macedonica*) is a close relative of Scabiosa, with maroon scabious-like flower heads on a much branched 2' plant.

LINUM

YELLOW FLAX (*L. flavum*) is a beautiful clump forming plant with a height between 8-12". The plants have large leaves for a flax and are covered with 1" cheerful bright yellow flowers for a long period. **BLUE FLAX** (*L. lewisii*) has pale blue flowers most of the summer on slender erect plants. Grows in ditches and on roadsides on the prairies.

LUPINUS

LUPIN MIX (*L. polyphyllus*) grows 2'–3' tall with long spikes of showy pea flowers in a wide range of colours which might include reds, yellows, blues and white.

LYCHNIS

MALTESE CROSS (*L. chalcedonica*) is an old-fashioned garden perennial growing 2'—3' high and having dense showy heads of scarlet flowers.

MALVA

COMMON MALLOW (*M. sylvestris*) is a much-branched perennial and self-seeder about 1 ½' tall and about as wide bearing abundant light pink flowers all summer.

NEPETA

CATNIP (*N. cataria*) is mildly mint flavoured and very attractive to cats. The masses of small white flowers, on 2'–3' plants, make it a good bee plant.

CATMINT 'BLUE INFINITY' (*N. transcaucasica*) has tall spikes of violet-blue flowers over a long period on 3' plants. Bees seem to love these.

PAPAVER

SPANISH POPPY (*P. rupifragum*) has semi-double 1"—2" orange flowers at the end of 2' stems all summer long. Most of the grey-green hairy leaves are in a basal rosette about 8" across. A self-seeding perennial that blooms the first year from seed.

PHLOMIS

JERUSALEM SAGE (*P. tuberosa*) is a tall (4'—6') stiff upright plant. Blooms prolifically all summer with whorls of rosy-purple flowers.

PHYSOCLANIA

PHYSOCLANIA ORIENTALIS (*P. orientalis*) is a low growing tuberous perennial in the nightshade family. It shows signs of growth in the second half of April and is in full bloom around May 1. For about two weeks the plants are covered with clusters of 1 cm purple-blue trumpet flowers. Used medicinally in Asia much like henbane. Germination takes place over several months.

POLEMONIUM

JACOB'S LADDER (*P. caeruleum*), or Greek Valerian, is a compact upright (to about 2') plant with typical bright blue flowers and pinnately divided leaves.

PRIMULA

CORTUSA PRIMROSE (*P. cortusoides*) has a basal rosette of green wrinkled leaves with pink flowers held above the leaves on 1' stems. Blooms in May and doesn't like direct sun.

SALVIA

MEADOW SAGE (*S. pratensis*) has 1'–2' stalks of deep pink flowers coming out of rosettes of wrinkled green leaves. **SALVIA TESQUICOLA** (*S. nemerosa* ssp. *tesquicola*) is a hardy perennial salvia, clump forming, up to 3' tall with long spikes of dark violet-blue flowers. **SALVIA ROEMERIANA** (*S. roemeriana*) is a tender perennial but blooms beautifully in the first year so can be grown as an annual. Lovely scarlet red flowers on spikes blooming all summer long, plants 1'-2' in height.

SCABIOSA

SMALL SCABIOUS (*S. columbaria*) is a British wildflower to about 1' tall with lilac to pink flowers blooming all summer long.

SEDUM

STONECROP MIX (*S.* species mix) is a range of succulent plants, good for ground covers and in rock gardens. There should be yellow and pink flowered varieties, and some with green, blue-green, or variegated foliage in this mixture.

SILENE

NOTTINGHAM CATCHFLY (*S. nutans*) bears many white flowers with long, deeply divided petals. Blooms in early summer and many re-bloom if cut back or given sufficient water. A bushy plant to about 2'.

SISYRINCHIUM

BLUE-EYED GRASS (*S. montanum*) grows to 1' tall with narrow grass-like leaves and small bright blue flowers in late spring. Grows in meadows and moist places in western Canada. Wild gathered.

STYLOPHORUM

WOOD POPPY (*S. diphyllum*) has light green foliage and open bright yellow flowers borne over a long season. This short lived self-seeding perennial likes moist ground in semi-shade but will tolerate full sun.

VALERIANA

VALERIAN (*V. officinalis*) has domed heads of delicate white to pink scented flowers on 3'—4' plants. Likes full sun and moist soil. The highly aromatic roots are used to make a sedative. Valerian is a host for parasitic wasps that are helpful in the garden.

VERBASCUM

VERBASCUM PHOENICEUM 'VIOLETTA' (*V. phoeniceum*) has 3' flower stalks bearing

many purple flowers most of the summer. The large leaves are mostly in a basal rosette.

ZIZIA

HEART-LEAVED ALEXANDERS (*Z. aptera*) grows on the prairies and parklands. It has bright yellow flowers in a flat-topped cluster from early summer on and is upright and showy. Basal leaves are heart shaped; stem leaves are three-lobed. Probably best to fall seed in flats outdoors (for cold stratification) where there is good snow cover.

PERENNIAL GRASSES

All Flowers and Grasses Packet @ \$4.00

GIANT WILD RYE (*Elymus cinereus*) is a tall coarse clump-forming grass to 6' tall with flower spikes to 12" long. Found occasionally in the wild in southern Saskatchewan.

SWEET GRASS (*Hierachloe odorata*) is a vigorous 1'—2' plant growing rapidly in spring with broad light-green leaves and golden panicles. Burnt like incense by First Nations peoples. Spreads readily so plant in an area where you want it to thrive. Common in the Parklands. Rub the tiny seed out of the husk for better germination.

EUROPEAN FEATHER GRASS (*Stipa pennata*) is an erect clump forming grass about 2' tall. Each seed has a beautiful long feathery awn attached to it that dances in the wind.

All Flowers and Grasses Packet @ \$4.00

PERENNIAL FRUIT (Packet @ \$4.00)

LYCIUM

CHINESE WOLFBERRY or GOJI BERRY (*L. chinense*) is a small shrub related to tomatoes, that has been quite hardy here for a number of years. The slender branches have small mauve tubular flowers along their length all summer. The orange-red teardrop shaped fruits (sweet and edible) are showier than the flowers, hanging from the branches from August to freeze-up. Apparently the leaves can be used as edible greens or for tea.

PRUNUS

NANKING CHERRY (*P. tomentosa*) is a delightful small cherry. We have a fine stand at St. Peter's Abbey, a row of a couple dozen bushes all grown from seed. They are more variable in height, fruit colour and yield than commercial plants which are clones, but they have produced wonderful crops the last two years as the plants are reaching full size.

Some Last Words

Interested in older varieties or ones not readily available commercially? We invite you to become a member of **Seeds of Diversity Canada - SoDC** (www.seeds.ca).

One of the activities promoted by SoDC is **Seedy Saturdays (and Sundays)**, held in various locations throughout Canada in the winter and early spring. Each one is a day of buying, selling and swapping seeds as well as talks, displays and more.

Please see our website for up to date information but so far we plan to attend:

Winnipeg Saturday, February 9th, 2019

Yorkton Saturday, February 23rd, AND **Prince Albert** Sunday, February 24th, 2019

Lanigan Thursday, February 28th, 2019

Regina Saturday, March 2nd, AND **Moose Jaw** Sunday, March 3rd, 2019

Saskatoon Saturday, March 9th AND **Indian Head** Sunday, March 10th, 2019

Calgary Saturday, March 16th, AND **Edmonton** Sunday, March 17th, 2019

N. Battleford Saturday, March 23rd, AND **Meadow Lake** Sunday, March 24th, 2019

We would be happy to meet any customers who come to these events, and will bring requested seed orders with us (no S&H fee on orders picked up). For a listing of all *Seedy Saturdays throughout Canada* visit www.seeds.ca/events .

SoDC offers a 70-page booklet on seed saving (available in French or English). It is available through www.seeds.ca or www.semences.ca. We often bring the English version of these books to events with us for sale at \$15 each.

The **SAFE SEED INITIATIVE** has joined with a number of seed companies to create the Safe Seed Pledge, and we would like to add our voice to theirs.

“We do not grow or sell seeds of genetically engineered plants. We feel that genetically engineered varieties have been insufficiently tested prior to public release. More research and testing is necessary to further assess the potential risks of genetically engineered seeds. We wish to support agricultural progress that leads to healthier soils, genetically diverse agricultural ecosystems and ultimately, healthier people and communities.”

All seeds here are grown without agricultural chemicals except those marked (C) for commercial seed.

All seeds offered here are open pollinated, untreated and not genetically engineered.

We try to thank each person who sends us seed samples and used stamps (Jim collects stamps as well as seeds!), but in case we forgot: THANK YOU. Every year, new seeds find their way into our seed catalogue, many of which have been gifts from you.

Our website address is: www.prairiegardenseeds.ca This entire catalogue can be found there in the form of the website with additional photos and seed saving information, as well as this PDF of our catalogue. You will have to print the order form, fill it out and send it in the mail with your payment (cheque or money order) **OR** you may send your order via e-mail and e-transfer us payment (info@prairiegardenseeds.ca), and orders will only be shipped after payment is received. The cost of receiving this catalogue by mail is \$3.00.

A big thank you is due to Judy Ternier and Betty Ternier Daniels (Jim's sisters). They have been very generous in providing seeds for the catalogue from their gardens, and a greenhouse in which to start all our bedding plants! Judy, her husband Tom, and now Janice who works with them growing vegetables and seeds, grow a lot of the seeds found in this listing. Their farm operation is called Largo Farm and more information about their farm can be found at <http://largofarm.wordpress.com/about> .

Is there anything you would like us to offer in future years? If you do not see a seed you would like in our listing, ask and we might have a bit on hand. We are happy to have your comments on our seeds, or on any aspect of gardening on the prairies.

Looking forward to serving you,

Rachelle



Jim



PLEASE NOTE: During the peak season, it **may** take **4 weeks** to process an order as it is mainly just Rachelle (Jim less so now because of Rachelle moving everything back out to the farm!) and some helpers traveling to 12 public events and filling all the seed orders. We encourage group orders whenever possible. On orders sent in one package to one address there is only one handling charge.

If you are dissatisfied with any of our seeds we will replace them, refund your money, or give you a credit with us.

