

### Cilantro Santo Herbs - *coriandrum sativum*



The commercial standard for field. bunching. Very bolt-resistant variety with good flavor and excellent upright habit for easy harvesting. Fast-growing variety great for cut-and come--again. Sow seeds directly in the garden 0.5" deep and 5-8" apart after all danger of frost has passed. Does not transplant well. Weeding or mulching coriander is important early in the season.

### Red Deer Tongue Leaf lettuce



Deer Tongue, red. Leaves are long, pointed, and dark red all over, with a contrasting white midrib. Hard to classify by type. Begins as a unique dark red cutting type, then makes a butter-cos heart. Probably best as a spring lettuce. Sow every 3 weeks for a continuous supply. For direct-seeding full-size heads, plant 3 seeds every 20cm, 0.5cm deep. Thin to one seedling per group. For transplanting, 3-4 weeks prior to moving outdoors sow in flats at 4 seeds/inch or in small-cell plug trays, barely covering seeds with fine vermiculite.

### Black seeded Simpson Leaf lettuce



45 days. Introduced in 1850, this favorite loose leaf lettuce has sweet, large, light- green, crumpled leaves. Inner leaves blanch almost white. Slow-bolting, never bitter, early and adaptable, Sow every 3 weeks for a continuous supply. For direct-seeding full-size heads, plant 3 seeds every 20cm, 0.5cm deep. Thin to one seedling per group. For transplanting, 3-4 weeks prior to moving outdoors sow in flats at 4 seeds/inch or in small-cell plug trays, barely covering seeds with fine vermiculite.

### French Breakfast Radish



This olive-shaped radish is rosy scarlet with crisp, white flesh and a white tip. Maintains its crisp texture up to 2 months after planting. 25 days. Seed can be sown at any time beginning in early spring, but are best grown in spring and fall to avoid hot, dry temperatures. Seed depth is 0.25-0.5", 1" apart, in rows 4-8" apart. Optimal soil temperature for germination is 80°F. Seedlings are apparent within a few days and should be thinned, and kept well weeded.

### Orca Beans



One of the all time best for baking and soups. Strong 38 cm (15") plants, round black and white seeds with contrasting eye. Averages 4-5 seeds per pod, productive. Bush habit. Do not start seeds indoors, they may not survive transplanting. Seeds can be sown outdoors anytime after last spring frost, minimum soil temp is 48 degrees F. Plant 1 inch deep, a little deeper for sandier soils. 70 (green)-90 days for dry and seeds

### Provider Beans



An exceptionally productive, early, high-quality snap bean. A favorite of many because it is virus resistant and produces well in a wide variety of climactic and soil conditions. It's big and bushy, and it cranks out firm, medium-thickness, medium-length green beans that really satisfy Direct seed after danger of all frost has passed. Seeds prefer warm temperatures between 60 and 90 °F. White-seeded beans typically germinate less well than dark-seeded beans. Planting depth is 1" and seed spacing is 2-3". Row spacing is 24-30". Successive plantings throughout the summer and regular harvests will increase yields. 50 days.

## Mammoth Sunflower



If you like to grow giant sunflowers, then Mammoth is by far your best choice. This huge single flowered type produces heads a foot or more across and stand 12 or more feet in height. Don't need to stake this one - the extra strong stocks are massive with huge leaves which can withstand high winds.

## Bloomsdale Spinach



Classic, savoy-leafed spinach has tasty, thick, dark- green leaves. Dependable and cold hardy. Sow them one half inch deep and two inches apart in beds or rows. Sow seed heavily, because the germination rate drops to about 50 percent in warm weather, and water the seed beds frequently because watering helps to cool the soil. Direct seed in early spring, as soon as the soil can be worked, for a spring crop, and in August for harvest in the late fall. Spinach produces beautifully in cool fall conditions, but it's tricky to

persuade the seed to germinate in the late summer. Enrich soil with mature compost. Harvest leaves before it goes to seed.

#### Cascadia Pea



Short vines produce plentiful thick and juicy 3" snap peas. Good main season variety with resistance to powdery mildew. Peas will appreciate a good sprinkling of wood ashes to the soil before planting. Sow seeds outdoors 4 to 6 weeks before last spring frost, when soil temperatures are still cool. Plant 1 inch deep (deeper if soil is dry) and 2 inches apart. 55 (green)-70 (dry and seed) days for harvest.

#### Radish: Cherry Belle



A tasty, round, brilliant red radish with crisp white flesh. Tolerant of poor soils, retains tenderness. It may be planted and harvested all summer long. Direct sow seeds 1/4 inch to an inch deep and one inch apart in rows 12 inches apart. Thin to about 2-inch spacing. Radishes need sun. Days to Maturity: 21-26.

#### Dill Dukat

Very aromatic dill with beautiful, dark green, feathery foliage. The upright plant produces plentiful yields of both green dill and umbels and has a high content of essential oils. Sow dill seeds about 1/4-inch deep and 18 inches apart soil, then gently rake the seeds into the soil. The soil should be around 60 to 70°F for best results Dill does not grow well when transplanted, so start the seeds fresh in the garden in early summer. Make sure to shelter the plants from strong winds.

### Butternut Waltham squash



95-105 days. Bell-shaped fruits have dark orange, medium-dry, sweet flesh. Stores well into late winter. Productive Waltham strain yields 2-3kg fruits. Seeds can also be started indoors 3-4 weeks before frost date and then transplant for earlier harvests. Sow 2-3 seeds, 2cm deep, 45-60 cm" apart Plant outdoors after danger of all frost has passed. Fertilize seedlings with fish emulsion if they start to yellow.

### Dwarf Champion Tomato/dwarf



Improved. Midseason. dwarf Indeterminate, The original Dwarf Champion was released in 1888 and this improved version of I with sweeter fruits was released sometime after that date. This tomato is an excellent variety tot growing in pots due to it compact nature. Do not sucker it.



Pink Boar Tomato



80 days. This 4 ounce gem is pinkish-wine colored with striking purple black color and metallic green stripes. regular leaf, perfectly shaped round fruits. Blemish free. Excellent strong flavor which is more acidic than sweet.

Mini Rose



Vigorous bushy def. plant will: regular foliage, high yield of medium size pink cherry fruit, excellent taste, great cherry for a large container.

Rhubarb



Rhubarb (*Rheum rhabarbarum*) is a species of plant in the family Polygonaceae. It is a herbaceous perennial growing from short, thick rhizomes. It produces large leaves which contain oxalic acid, are somewhat triangular, with long fleshy edible stalks and small flowers grouped in large compound leafy greenish-white to rose-red inflorescences. When rhubarb is newly planted, you will want to wait two years before taking a full rhubarb harvest from the plant. This will ensure the plant is sufficiently established. The best time when to harvest rhubarb is when the stalks of the leaves reach at least 10 inches long.

#### Melon



65 and 100 days to mature in warm, sunny weather. A melon is any of various plants of the family Cucurbitaceae with sweet edible, fleshy fruit. *Cucumis melo*, is a vining plant in the family Cucurbitaceae, grown for its large, sweet fruit of the same name. Cantaloupe vines are trailing and are slightly hairy with simple oval leaves arranged alternately on the stem. The plant produces small yellow flowers which are 1.2–3.0 cm (0.5–1.2 in) in diameter and large oval to round fruit with green to orange flesh. Melon is an annual plant and a vine can grow up to 3 m (9.8 ft) in length. Cantaloupe may be referred to as muskmelon or melo.

#### Black Cherry tomato



75 days. Beautiful black cherries look like large, dusky purple-brown grapes; they have that rich flavor that makes black tomatoes famous. Large vines yield very well; very unique and delicious.



## Pole Beans



60 to 70 days to mature. Pole are a tender vegetable and a great addition to any garden! Pole beans are delicious eaten fresh off the plant or incorporated into a recipe. Pole beans will vine and need to be grown up stakes or trellises.

## Marigold



45-50 Days to mature. No annual is more cheerful or easier to grow than marigolds. These flowers are the spendthrifts among annuals, showing a wealth of gold, copper, and brass into our summer and autumn gardens. The flower's popularity probably derives in part from its ability to bloom brightly all summer long. Marigolds have daisy-like or double, carnation-like flowerheads and are produced singly or in clusters.

## Calendula



45- 60 days to maturity. *Calendula officinalis* produces beautiful orange or yellow flowers from seed in midsummer until frost, attracting honey bees, bumblebees, and other pollen and nectar-seeking insects, as well as hummingbirds. Calendula self-sows readily in the garden if you allow a few flower heads to fall to the ground (or you can harvest and dry the mature flowers, save the seeds, and plant them where you want them next spring). Its flowers are edible, and its long use as a cooking herb gives the flower its common name pot marigold. Adding calendula flowers to cooked foods (grains, casseroles, breads, even desserts) gives them a lovely yellow color.

## Cosmos



85 days to maturity. Cosmos are annuals, grown for their showy flowers. The flowerheads may be bowl- or open cup-shaped and sit atop long stems. Here's how to grow cosmos flowers in your garden. Cosmos are easy to grow and make good border or container plants. Cosmos flowers make for good decorations in flower arrangements and also attract birds, bees, and butterflies to your garden. Cosmos produce 3- to 5-inch daisy-like flowers in various colors, including pink, orange, red and yellow, white, and maroon. These beautiful plants can reach 6 feet tall.