



# MILNE Seed Library

Here you can find organic seeds of all kinds that you can use to grow vegetables, herbs and a few fruits. Please use this QR code to see more details!

## Seed Library Considerations:

- Seeds are grouped by type and then arranged alphabetically by name. Quantity of seeds in each package are intended for smaller, home gardens.
- Consider your site before selecting seeds; the needs of seeds vary!
  - How much sun do you have?
  - How much space do you have?
- No library card is needed, but please take only what you will use.
- Please tally which seeds you have taken on the sheet provided.
- Provide your email address if you'd like any gardening-related news from the library.
- Please take some simple growing instructions with you or use the QR code to access them.
- We are not asking you to save and bring back seeds this year, but we hope to do so next year!

## Gardening programs in April:

**April 3rd at 7:00 pm**

**Virtual Workshop: Starting with a Seed, with Seed Savers Exchange**

**April 8th at 5:30 pm**

**How to start a vegetable garden, with Sharon Wyrick**

**April 15th at 6 pm**

**Gardening Roundtable for all levels, with Sharon Wyrick**



# Vegetables



## Astro Arugula

**Planting Tips:** Hardy annual. Direct seed as soon as soil can be worked. Baby leaf: seed 60 seeds/ft. in 2-4" bands; 3/4" between bands. Full-size: see planting chart for instructions. Best grown in early spring and late summer/fall. Will bolt in hot weather. Sow every 3 weeks for continuous harvest.

## Bellezia Arugula

**Planting Tips:** Hardy annual. Direct seed as soon as soil can be worked. Baby leaf: seed 60 seeds/ft. in 2-4" bands; 3/4" between bands. Full-size: see planting chart for instructions. Best grown in early spring and late summer/fall. Will bolt in hot weather. Sow every 3 weeks for continuous harvest.



## Celine Bush Bean

**Planting Tips:** Tender annuals that prefer sun and well-drained soils. Direct sow after danger or frost has passed. Use of inoculants when planting can increase yields, but is not necessary. Air flow between plants and rows is helpful in reducing disease pressure. Harvest promptly to increase yields.

# Vegetables



## Rattlesnake Pole Bean

**Planting Tips:** Tender annuals that prefer sun and support to hold up their veins. Direct sow after danger of frost has passed. Row spacing is 12" between double rows, centered on 4' beds with trellis in the middle. Use of inoculants when planting can increase yields. Harvest promptly to increase yields.

## Belstar Broccoli

**Planting Tips:** Start transplants 4-6 weeks before planting date and plant outside after threat of frost has passed. Generally grown as a transplant, broccoli can be directly sown in the summer for fall crops. After center dome has been cut, smaller side shoots can be harvested for extended production.



## Waltham 29 Broccoli

**Planting Tips:** Start transplants 4-6 weeks before planting date and plant outside after threat of frost has passed. Generally grown as a transplant, broccoli can be directly sown in the summer for fall crops. After center dome has been cut, smaller side shoots can be harvested for extended production.

# Vegetables



## Caraflex Cabbage

**Planting Tips:** Hardy biennial grown as an annual. It performs best in cool conditions. Direct seed after danger of hard frost has passed or start transplants 4-6 weeks before planting date. Cabbage is mature when the tight outer lead of the head begins to fold back on itself.

## Golden Acre Cabbage

**Planting Tips:** Hardy biennial grown as an annual. It performs best in cool conditions. Direct seed after danger of hard frost has passed or start transplants 4-6 weeks before planting date. Cabbage is mature when the tight outer lead of the head begins to fold back on itself.



## Coral Carrot OG

**Planting Tips:** Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. For fall crop or winter storage, seed in early summer. Minimal germination temperature 40°, optimal range 75-85°. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Thinning is critical: At 3" high thin to 1/2" apart, at 6" thin again to 1-2" apart..

# Vegetables



## Purple Haze Carrot

**Planting Tips:** Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. For fall crop or winter storage, seed in early summer. Minimal germination temperature 40°, optimal range 75–85°. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Thinning is critical: At 3" high thin to ½" apart, at 6" thin again to 1-2" apart..

## Bouquet Dill OG

**Planting Tips:** Annual, sometimes classed as biennial, grows to 4-5'. Self sows. Upright plant branches out from single stalk; the feathery leaves known as dill weed. Likes well-drained moderately rich soil.



## Vates Kale

**Planting Tips:** Hardy biennial that will over-winter in milder climates, and can be grown for baby leaf or full size crops. Sow from early spring through late summer. Baby leaf: seed approx. 60 seeds/ft in 2-4" bands; ¾" between bands. Full size: see planting chart for instructions.

# Vegetables



## Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch Kale OG

**Planting Tips:** Direct seed in July or August for late-season maturity. Use wire hoops and row cover to keep flea beetles out at early stages. Important crop in colder climates owing to its natural resistance to frost, kale is sweeter after exposure to cold. Excellent for microgreens.

## Tom Thumb Baby Bib Lettuce

**Planting Tips:** Hardy. All save icebergs tolerate heavy frost. Fall and overwintered harvests are becoming standard practice. For summer harvest, select varieties carefully. Using shade cloth can keep lettuce tender and sweet longer into summer.



## Mustard Blend

**Planting Tips:** When to harvest greens? Research from trials conducted in England and Kenya showed looseleaf lettuce, red chard and arugula harvested in the evening had a longer shelf life than when picked in the morning.

# Vegetables

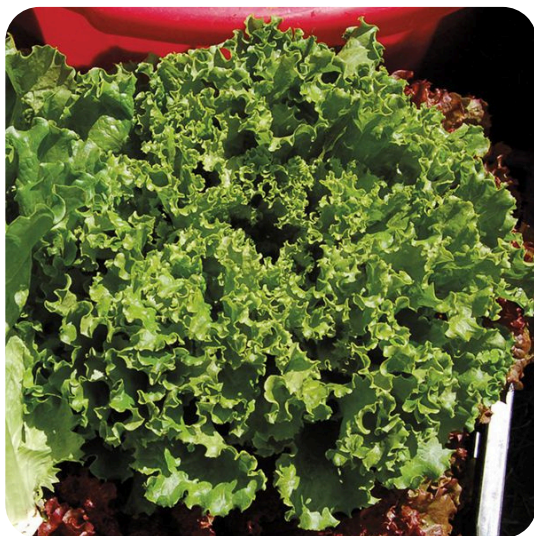


## High Mowing Blend Mesclun

**Planting Tips:** Grows best in cooler temperatures. Baby leaf: seed 60 seeds/ft in 2" bands with 3/4" between bands. A great cut-and-come again crop when harvested above the growing tip. Sow every three weeks from spring through late summer for a continuous supply.

## Gourmet Blend Lettuce

**Planting Tips:** Grows best in cooler temperatures. Baby leaf: seed 60 seeds/ft in 2" bands with 3/4" between bands. A great cut-and-come again crop when harvested above the growing tip. Sow every three weeks from spring through late summer for a continuous supply.



## Green Star Lettuce

**Planting Tips:** Grows best in cooler temperatures and can bolt during hot weather. Days to maturity are from direct seeding. Baby leaf: seed 60 seeds/ft in 2" bands with 3/4" between bands. Full size: see planting chart. Sow every three weeks from spring through late summer for a continuous supply.

# Vegetables



## Freckles Lettuce

**Planting Tips:** Grows best in cooler temperatures and can bolt during hot weather. Days to maturity are from direct seeding. Baby leaf: seed 60 seeds/ft in 2" bands with 3/4" between bands. Full size: see planting chart. Sow every three weeks from spring through late summer for a continuous supply.

## New England Pie Pumpkin

**Planting Tips:** Warm season annuals that grow best in fertile, well-drained soil. Start transplants 3-4 weeks before planting date. Direct seed or transplant one week after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed. Tighter spacing will result in yields of smaller, but numerous fruit.



## Cherry Belle Radish

**Planting Tips:** Summer radishes may be sown almost as soon as the ground can be worked. Use row cover to protect from flea beetles. They develop more pungency in dry heat than in cool moist weather. Ready for harvest at about the size of a quarter and will rapidly get woody if allowed to grow much larger.



# Vegetables



## Bright Lights Chard

**Planting Tips:** Hardy and easy to grow. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Space according to use—can be direct-seeded 2" apart for baby-leaf harvest; thin to 12-16" apart for large leaves. Soften thick ribs of chard, beets and other greens by braising. Also used for microgreens.

## Toma Verde Tomatillo

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, 18" apart in a single row, with support/trellis. Harvest when fruit breaks paper wrapper open.



## Purple Blush Tomatillo OG

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, 18" apart in a single row, with support/trellis. Harvest when fruit breaks paper wrapper open.

# Vegetables



## Cherokee Purple Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Transplant after frost danger has passed. Avoid using fresh manure. Use generous amounts of well-rotted cow or horse manure or compost to boost plant vigor, and crushed eggshells or gypsum at the bottom of each hole for calcium. Heavy phosphorus needs. Responds well to foliar sprays.

## Black Cherry Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.



## Peacevine Cherry Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.

# Vegetables



## Cherry Tomato Blend

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.

## Amish Paste Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.



## San Marzano Paste Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.

# Vegetables



## Damsel Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.

## Matt's Wild Cherry Tomato

**Planting Tips:** Warm season tender annual that prefers full sun and soils with moderate fertility. Start seeds 6-8 weeks before planting date. Optimal soil temp for germination is 75-85°F. Set transplants out after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed, with support/trellis. Harvest tomatoes fully ripe for best flavor.



## Bali Red Rhubarb Chard

**Planting Tips:** Hardy and easy to grow. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Soften thick ribs of chard, beets and other greens by braising. Also used for microgreens.

# Vegetables



## Marketmore 76 Cucumber

**Planting Tips:** Cucumbers require good fertility and regular rain or irrigation for abundant yields. Without adequate water, fruits will be misshapen and bitter. Pick cukes frequently for best production, or else the plants shut down. Make sure to remove blimps to the compost pile.

# Flowers



## Pacific Beauty Calendula

**Planting Tips:** Self-seeding annual preferring full sun and rich, well drained soils. Use as a cut flower, bedding plant, edible flower, or medicinal herb. Direct sow in late spring or start seedlings indoors 6-8 weeks before planting date. Harvest for cut flowers when half open.

## County Fair Blend Zinnias

**Planting Tips:** Annuals that do best in full sun and rich soil. Bloom time is mid-summer to fall. Direct seed after danger of frost has passed and soil has warmed. Transplanting is recommended, start 3-4 weeks before planting date. Do not allow plants to become root bound. Harvest before flowers completely open.



## Red Flame Celosia

**Planting Tips:** Annual. Direct seed after last frost or start transplants 3-4 weeks before planting date (recommended). Cover lightly with soil as light is required for germination. Harden off transplants before planting. Place plants 9-12" apart in rows 24-36" apart. Pinch growth centers to encourage branching.

# Flowers



## Supercrest Mix Celosia

**Planting Tips:** Annual. Direct seed after last frost or start transplants 3-4 weeks before planting date (recommended). Cover lightly with soil as light is required for germination. Harden off transplants before planting. Place plants 9-12" apart in rows 24-36" apart. Pinch growth centers to encourage branching.

## Evening Colors Sunflower

**Planting Tips:** Tender annuals that do well in a variety of soils and do not need much care. Attract pollinators. Bloom time is late summer into fall. Direct seed as soon as chance of frost has passed.

Transplants can be started 3-4 weeks before planting date. Harvest for cut flowers when flowers are just beginning to open.



## Planète Rouge du Jura Poppy

**Planting Tips:** Hardy annual preferring full sun and well-drained sandy soils with low fertility. Use in beds, borders, or as a wildflower. Direct seed in fall for early summer blooms the next year or in early spring for late summer blooms same year. Transplants can be started 4-6 weeks before planting date but best results are from direct seeding.

# Flowers



## Jasmine Scented Nicotiana

**Planting Tips:** Self seeding annual plant that prefers full sun and is sensitive to drought. Flowers open in the evening giving off a sweet scent. Bloom time is from mid-summer into fall. Direct seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. Start transplants 6-8 weeks before planting date. Seeds require light to initiate germination.

## Hella Sonnenblume Sunflower

**Planting Tips:** Tender annuals that do well in a variety of soils and do not need much care. Attract pollinators. Bloom time is late summer into fall. Direct seed as soon as chance of frost has passed. Transplants can be started 3-4 weeks before planting date. Harvest for cut flowers when flowers are just beginning to open.



## Giant Coral Zinnia

**Planting Tips:** Annuals that do best in full sun and rich soil. Bloom time is mid-summer to fall. Direct seed after danger of frost has passed and soil has warmed. Transplanting is recommended, start 3-4 weeks before planting date. Do not allow plants to become root bound. Harvest before flowers completely open.



# Flowers



## Jewel Mix Nasturtium

**Planting Tips:** Blooms keep coming if cut, needs moisture and cool temperatures for optimal blooming. Intolerant of frost. Cover the seed. Avoid excess nitrogen, but don't relegate nasties to the worst soil. Likes full sun. Start indoors or direct seed after last frost.

# Fruits



## True Love Melon

**Planting Tips:** Warm season annuals that grow best in fertile, well-drained soil. Start transplants 4 weeks before planting date. Direct seed or transplant 1-2 weeks after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed. Can also be planted in hills of 3-5 plants in rows 3-5' apart.

## Blacktail Mountain Watermelon

**Planting Tips:** Warm season annuals that grow best in fertile, well-drained soil. Start transplants 4 weeks before planting date. Direct seed or transplant 1-2 weeks after danger of frost has passed, one row in center of bed. Can also be planted in hills of 3-5 plants in rows 3-5' apart.



# Herbs



## Dolce Fresca Basil

**Planting Tips:** Direct seed when soil warms in late spring or transplant after danger of frost in well-drained moderately rich soil. Young seedlings will damp off if heavily watered during cool cloudy weather. Water sparingly at first. Use row covers to enhance early season vigor and speed maturity. Harvest before plants blossom. Annual, absolutely intolerant of frost, damaged by temperatures in the mid-30s.

## Leisure Cilantro

**Planting Tips:** Open-pollinated. Annual. Kick back! Excellent bolt resistance allows cilantro harvest at your leisure.

