

# Community Gardener's Companion

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DULUTH COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM

## SPRING ISSUE

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### Sharing My Garden with Birds

by Kate Nicoletti

The MISSION of the  
 Duluth Community  
 Garden Program  
 is to  
 strengthen the  
 Duluth area  
 community  
 and foster  
 self-sufficiency  
 by providing access  
 for all to food  
 production and  
 preservation  
 resources  
 and promoting  
 sustainable  
 gardening practices

As I look out the window this morning I observe at least 75 birds (mostly Redpolls, Pine Grosbeaks and Chickadees) fighting a minus 40-degree wind chill factor as they ravenously eat at my feeders. I found out recently from local birding expert Laura Erickson that the Redpoll, a small winter finch, can handle colder temperatures than any other bird species including the Raven! Knowing how bitter cold it is I am not so willing to venture out to fill the feeders but am constantly reminded of how amazing these little creatures are and of how they brighten up this very cold winter day for me. Even though I feed birds year round, I realize it is only a small piece of their food and survival puzzle. I have been feeding and watching birds for many years, and I'm always interested in learning new ideas. So as a gardener and a birder, it seems like a natural path to venture into the study of "birdscaping" or "landscaping for birds." As an organic gardener, I love the idea of having the birds flying around my yard and garden looking for insects to feed themselves and their young. All young birds need protein to help them grow and the best source for protein is insects. They are welcome to help themselves to mine any time! As much as I enjoy watching and co-existing with my birds, I am also aware of the declining populations of some species mostly due to the alarming loss of habitat and natural landscapes. Because of the huge amount

of development, urban sprawl and the planting of exotic, invasive plants on large lawns, we have lost a lot of areas for the birds to nest and raise their young. With less native plants there is less food. Research has shown that insects are more attracted to native plants that they have co-existed with for thousands of years. In over 35 years of study, the U.S. Geological Survey reported that 1 in 4 bird species in the U.S. are showing a decline in population. We can all improve land quality for wildlife, at the same time make our gardens happier places.

What does a bird need? Well, if you look at it from a birds eye view their needs are pretty simple. As a bird considers your yard and garden it is looking for several things. For example, are there places for a bird to hide? Birds need protective cover from potential predators like hawks and cats. Are there places to nest? Birds may be drawn to your lot if there are shrubs, trees or even vines. Is there food and water? Not simply birdbaths and feeders but areas of natural foods such as flower nectar, grass seed heads, fruits, berries and plants that attract insects. Finally, are there sheltered areas where birds can protect themselves from the elements?

With thoughtful design and planning your garden can satisfy these requirements for many species. Smaller gardens may not be desirable for nesting but may offer food and shelter especially during migration.

(continued on page 2)

**Radish**

- Easter Egg
- D'Avignon-Summer Radish
- Miyashige-Fall Radish
- Red Meat Radish-Fall Radish

**Rutabaga**

- Laurentian

**Summer Squash**

- Zucchini-Raven
- Zephyr
- Patty-Pan Flying Saucer

**Turnip**

- Hakurei
- Red Stem

**Winter Squash**

- Kabocha
- Hubbard Red Kuri
- Delicata
- Butternut
- Sweet Dumpling

*Think small.  
Planting tiny  
seeds in the  
small space  
given you  
can change  
the whole  
world or, at  
the very least,  
your view of  
it.*

- *Linus Mundy*

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## GoodShop

By Carrie Slater Duffy

I'm going to share some interesting numbers from the good folks at Goodsearch. For those of you who still don't know: Goodsearch.com is an online search engine that gives money to the charity you designate every time you use it, a little over a penny per search. And Goodshop.com, its new offshoot, is an online shopping mall that directs you to hundreds of retailers that donate a percentage of each sale to your favorite nonprofit.

In other words, by doing what you do every day, the Duluth Community Garden Program receives money!

But back to those interesting numbers. Goodsearch estimates that 100 supporters, searching twice a day, will raise \$730 in a year for their cause.

Even more exciting, if those 100 supporters buy \$500 worth of goods online throughout the year they will generate \$1,500.

Add those numbers up and the Garden Program has \$2,230.

This newsletter goes out to over 400 people. I'm guessing more than 25% of you are online, so let's see what we can do.

Planning on doing some traveling this spring? Expedia, Travelocity, Hotwire, priceline.com, and hotels.com are just a few of the retailers that participate in Goodshop.

Pick up a guide book at Lonely Planet's site and 7.5% of your purchase goes to your favorite charity. Just one Community Garden Program supporter planning a family vacation can easily contribute \$10, \$20, or \$30 just by going to Goodshop.com.

Can't afford to get away? Well, even if you're going no further than your garden you might need to get yourself a new pair of shoes. Zappos, Timberland, Famous Footwear, and many more great stores can be found at Goodshop.com.

Even if you have everything you need, simply using Goodsearch when you are looking for information online will add more and more pennies to the pot. Just go to GoodSearch.com and GoodShop.com and enter DCGP as the charity you want to support. There is also a link to GoodSearch on the DCGP website. We are new to Goodsearch, but in the last few months DCGP has earned over ten dollars. That might not seem like much, but it's ten dollars we wouldn't have otherwise, and it was effortless.

## Welcome, Katie!

We are pleased to announce that the Garden Program has a new Program Coordinator. Katie Hanson's extensive and varied background in organic gardening, local food systems, and education demonstrates her commitment to the mission of our program. She's worked on organic farms, worked as assistant buyer at the Seward Co-op in Minneapolis, operated her own 5-member CSA, and worked as a cook for the Chester Creek Café. Katie educated people in diverse settings as a substitute teacher, co-coordinator of EAGLE's Safe Lawn and Garden Campaign, and as a canoe guide in the Boundary Waters. She brings passion and energy to the job. Stop by the office and say hello! Her spring-time office hours will be 9 to 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.

# March 2008



## Notes

*Start seeds indoors in March:*

*broccoli*

*celery and celeriac*

*brussel sprouts & parsley*

*cauliflower & early cabbage*

*lettuce & peppers*

*onions & leeks*

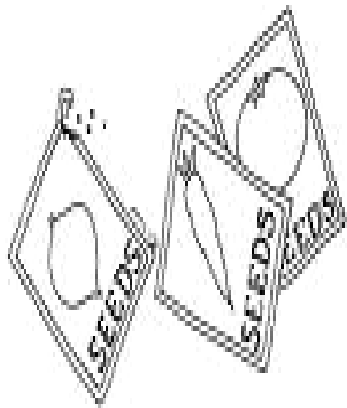
*eggplant & okra*

*perennial herbs - thyme, sage, lemon balm*

**Duluth Community  
Garden Program  
206 West Fourth St  
Duluth MN 55806  
218-722-4583**

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					NEW MOON	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					FULL MOON	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					SPRING RESOURCE FAIR
SLOW FOOD PEACE CHURCH						*Please see page 9 for more information on these events.

# April 2008



## Notes

*start seeds indoors in April:*

*tomatoes*

*kohlrabi*

*late cabbage*

*Chinese broccoli & Broccoli di Rabe*

*2nd crops of lettuce & broccoli*

*bok choy*

*pot up seedlings started in March*

**Duluth Community  
Garden Program  
206 West Fourth St  
Duluth MN 55806  
218-722-4583**

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					SEED PACKING PARTY	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						FULL MOON
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
						SLOW FOOD PEACE CHURCH
28	29	30				

# Easy Flowers from Seed for Naturally Enhanced Beauty and Pollination

By Sharon L. Rogers

Its spring and the ground has nearly warmed sufficiently to begin gardening. We've planted our seeds and moved our transplants into lovingly prepared locations. We've measured, amended, staked, covered, interplanted, rotated crops and done all the things that we think we should do to increase our odds of success. Who among us takes much time to consider pollination, the very basic act of transferring pollen from stamens and pistils that will miraculously turn those flowering green things into bountiful crop producing beauties? Without pollination, there are no fruits or seeds to save for next year. Here are a few ideas for direct seeding flowers that will encourage the bees, moths, butterflies, bats and other beneficial winged and crawly things to visit each beckoning location.

While buying transplants is an easy way to boost your fruit and veggie production, growing from seed can be easy and rewarding as well as considerably less expensive. What flowers are easy to grow? Most of them are, when given all of the 'right' things such as right location, light, water, shade and food. Here are a few that you may want to consider. I've found the following to be productive in a variety of situations and very forgiving in those that are less than ideal. Many of the seeds discussed will be available at the seed and transplant sale in May.

We primarily think of bees as pollinators, and that's right. Bees are very interested in visiting flowering plants as are other insect species. It turns out that many pollinating bees reportedly have a preference for the colors violet and blue. Evidently, bee vision sees them similar to infrared, very differently than we see these colors.

Easy and beautiful blues include violets, borage and bachelor button. Violets are easy if you plant them while the weather is still cool. Plant where they will receive some shade from hot midday sun. Most stay small, but check your variety. They interbreed with reckless abandon, so if you plant blue violets and save the seeds, they may be only partially blue next year, often mutating into striking color combinations that resemble little petals of heaven! Violets are edible, can be candied and will freeze into ice cubes for an interesting effect.

Borage is an herb with edible blue flowers and furry cucumber-tasting leaves. Just a plant or two of pink-turning-blue flowers will encourage oodles of bees. You can candy these flowers like violets if you'd like to. Be sure to give Borage some space. They'll get quite large if conditions favor them. Both of these reseed themselves so expect them to return if you don't disturb their area.

Bachelor buttons come in blue, pink, white and combinations. These can tolerate cool soil and still bloom

easily. Ultimate size really depends on all of the right factors. They keep the bees very happy at my home and re-seed with ease.

Another beautiful re-seeder is Cosmos. The soil can be quite cool when you plant cosmos, they will grow when they are ready, three to six feet tall depending on variety. Cosmos generally is seen in pinks, wines, violets and whites but "Sulphurous" varieties are deep red and yellow with mostly single blooms at two to four feet.

If you'd like to tally plants, try Morning Glories and Sweet Peas. Sweet Peas are early and can be planted when it's still fairly cool at night. One whiff of the beautiful spicy fragrance will have you growing these charmers for years to come. There are many varieties to choose from, so check your variety. Sweet Peas are not edible. With Morning Glories, your soil needs to be warm. There are many different kinds of this trumpet-shaped hummingbird and bee attractant so check your specific variety to see what you can expect. You'll need support for both of these boisterous vines - a fence, trellis or even string will work. It helps to soak the seeds for both climbers before planting.

Direct seeding sunflowers, nasturtium and calendula is simple. Each will appreciate the ground being fairly warm. Sunflowers vary from as short as one foot or so to taller than some people's homes. Any tall variety over six or seven feet will likely need to be staked. For bouquets, plant "pollenless" varieties such as Strawberry Blond to avoid transferring pollen stains on hands, clothing and furniture. Birds will appreciate the sunflower seed heads during the fall and winter. Squirrels love the seed heads as well.

Calendula makes tincture and hair rinse as well as being an anise-tasting herb used in salads. These are very easy to grow, re-seed easily, and the sunny colors will beg to be added to bouquets. Nasturtium comes in both trailing and short varieties and in many different colors and combinations. I like to interplant these with bush beans and cucumbers. Leaves and flowers give a pepper taste to salads and vinegars. Some swear by nasturtiums as an aphid trap crop. I don't think I've ever had aphids on mine, so I can't vouch for that.

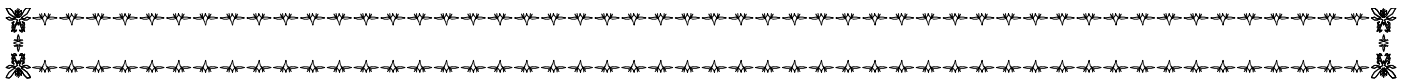
Marigolds and Zinnias can tolerate a moderately cool soil but won't do a whole lot until the temperatures are warmer. They start small but they'll catch up in a hurry. Zinnias come in nearly every color and size from about a foot to three or more feet. Marigolds can be from six inches to about 30 inches. Both of these seem to take drought pretty well once established, particularly the marigolds.



Marigolds have the additional benefit of protecting the soil around them from bad bugs by infusing the soil and surrounding plants with a none-too-attractive scent and taste that doesn't transfer to your taste buds. Most protect a minimum of three square feet around each plant. Stinkier ones can reportedly protect up to 12 feet.

Bees, butterflies and moths are especially fond of very small flowers found in both individual and head-forming types. Most herb flowers are head-forming and are fairly easy to grow even when neglected or given poor soil. Alyssums such as Maritime Tall Sweet have small flowers with the added attraction of wonderful fragrance when the sun goes down. I've only seen these in white. These can re-seed, but take some seeds to plant for next season. You won't want to be without these.

The flowers mentioned here are just a few of what I've had success with. There are many more. Do some experimenting and see what you can find out! A general rule for seed planting depth is about three times as deep as the length of the seed. Water well, and make sure they are in a location where they will get enough sun. If you have trouble with birds or rodents, anchor chicken wire over your planting area and cover lightly with soil. The greater diversity you can attract to your garden, the greater your soil and garden health. If you add the potential for attracting bees and other pollinators—you will find a winning combination!



BECOME A GARDEN PROGRAM MEMBER

*Not sure when to renew? Check the expiration date on your address label!*

Member benefits include:

- Gardening and food preservation education and equipment use
- Five issues per year of *Community Gardener's Companion* newsletter
- Discount at annual seed sale
- The satisfaction of supporting the Duluth Community Garden Program's work.

Memberships:

Affordable \$10 \_\_\_\_\_ Sustainable \$50 \_\_\_\_\_ Lifetime \$500 \_\_\_\_\_

Seedling \$25 \_\_\_\_\_ Perennial \$100 \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ email \_\_\_\_\_

The Duluth Garden Program is a 501(c)3 non profit corporation.

# Volunteer Opportunities with the DCGP!

If you feel like getting involved in more than planting and harvesting your garden, there are lots of things to do in the Duluth Community Garden Program.

Serve as the **garden coordinator** at your site. With 18 garden locations and over 200 plots, the garden's eight board members can't do it all. Serve as liaison with the neighborhood and the Land Stewardship Committee. Stake the gardens in the spring, or join in the spring and fall cleanup at your garden. Find "community" in community gardening.

**Package seeds** at the annual seed packing party on April 12th from 9 am to 1pm at the Garden Program office. Cookies, coffee, and chatter as we work. Extra hands are needed.

**Work at one of the fundraisers.** At the Fruit Tree, Shrub and Ornamental Sale in early May, we need many hands to carry bundles of nursery stock into the building and lay them on tarps, water and mulch to keep them alive, pack individual orders into large plastic bags, and then fetch and carry orders when folks come to get their trees.

**Work at the seed and transplant sale** in May is like a festival at the office, with every kind of transplant and lots and lots of seeds for sale. It's one of the most "feel good" events of the year.

**Consider attending a board of directors meeting** the second Monday of the month, 5 pm at the garden program office. Call Carrie for details at 722-4583.

We planned a big event for fall 2008, with Deb Madison. Can you help there?

Work at the DCGP booth or help with some aspect of a local event, like Earth Day at the Farmer's Market building in April, or at the **Harvest Fest** in September down at Bayfront. We always have a booth to encourage people to get involved in community gardening, and as a gardener you would be able to tell your story and help others get involved.

Help out at the **Harvest Dinner** in September. It's a potluck and usually we have it at Peace Church. We need folks there to set up tables and wash dishes afterwards.

**Teach a class?** Seed starting? A special recipe you make with garden produce? Weed identification? Tips on taking care of garden tools? What could share with others?

**Mow the grass** at your garden, mentor a new gardener, maintain the paths at your garden, haul rocks from the garden into the roadway to build up the road at Cook Home Garden. There are low spots that could use some work. Do data entry at the office.

Like to dust and tidy things up? Carrie Slater Duffy would like a neatnik to come in and help **keep the office ship-shape.**

All these things need doing by somebody. Why not you? Feel more ownership in your garden and in the garden program. Make new friends and make yourself useful!

All the events will earn you volunteer hours.

Contact the garden office at 722-4583 if there is something that you would like to get involved with today!

*Whether you  
tend a garden or  
not, you are the  
gardener of your  
own being,  
the seed of your  
destiny.*

*- The Findhorn  
Community*

## NOTICES

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Go to [www.duluthcommunitygarden.org](http://www.duluthcommunitygarden.org) to view past issues of the newsletter.

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**Community Garden Spring Resource Fair** - Saturday, March 29th, 9am - 2:30pm, First Christian Church  
2201 1st Ave S, Minneapolis, \$2 at the door, for more info, contact GardenWorks at 612/278-7123 or  
[www.gardenworksMN.org](http://www.gardenworksMN.org) Contact the DCGP if you may be interested in carpooling.

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**Flower Bed Contest** - This ongoing event, sponsored by the Duluth Flower Garden Society, is for private homeowners, business gardens, and community gardens to show off their green thumbs through their gardens. Learn more at the Duluth Garden Flower Society's website <http://www.dgfs.us/dgfsgardeningcalendar.htm>

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**Annual Fruit Tree Sale** - Advance orders for fruit tree orders are due April 1st. Orders made after this date are also filled. Apple, blueberry, cherry and pear!!! Trees will arrive the first week in May.

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**Making Sense of Local Food Systems** - Slow Food Lake Superior will hold a conversation series in the Fireside Room at Peace United Church of Christ, 1111 East 11th Street, Duluth, from 3 - 4:30 pm, on Sundays, February 24th, March 30th, and April 17th. Those opening the conversations include: Dianna von Rabenau, Shannon Szymkowiak, Doug Bowen-Bailey, and Becky Lourey. Co-owner of the Green Merchantile and former Whole Foods Co-op produce manager, von Rabenau will give an historical perspective on local food system issues, focusing on work done by the Co-op, the Northland Food and Farm Initiative, and Superior Grown. Szymkowiak, Whole Foods Co-op marketing and member services manager, and Bowen-Bailey, peace and justice advocate, will consider the value and cost of local food from the retail and consumer perspectives. Lourey, former Minnesota state senator and farmer, will focus on ways in which politics and technology affect how food is grown. Future conversations will feature local growers, restaurateurs, and others.

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**Duluth Community Garden Program Board of Directors:** Dan Kislinger, President; Stacy Lavres, Vice President; Kate Nicoletti, Secretary; Carol Hill Perkins, Treasurer; Christine Dean; Gloria Piche; Sharon Rogers; and Marian Syrjamaki Kuchta.

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**Spring gardening seminars at the Chester Bowl Chalet** - These will take place at 7pm, with the following dates and topics: March 18 - Bob Olen, "Vegetable Gardening and Producing Nutritional Foods"; March 25 - Tom Kasper and Liz Donely, "Peonies, Queen of the Perennials"; April 8 - Don Kienholz, "Cut Flower Gardening and Preparing Transplants"; April 15 - Mike Lowe, "Container and Small Space Gardening"; and Ken Hammarlund, "Landscape Design and Azaleas and Rhododendrons".

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**Do you know of local events interesting to gardeners? Want to swap labor, supplies, tools, seeds or plants?  
Call the Garden Program office at 722-4583 to place your item in the winter newsletter.**

# Duluth Community Garden Program

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

plant•a•lot



206 West Fourth St.

Duluth, MN 55806

218-722-4583

duluthcommgarden@yahoo.com

www.duluthcommunitygarden.org

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U.S. Postage  
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Permit # 705  
Duluth MN

*If the membership date on the label is expired, this is your last newsletter.  
Please contact our office for renewal!*

## *The Garden Program thanks its supporters:*

A.H. Zeppa Family Foundation

SMDC Health System

United Way of Greater Duluth

Whole Foods Co-op



## A Special Thank You

**To the following people who helped Jennifer Olker  
make truffles for our February sale:**

Becky Albertson, Andrea Crouse, Christine Dean, Lisa Hoffman, Nathan Langer, Janelle Miller, Sue Moyer, Kate Nicoletti, Michael Olker, Carol Hill Perkins, Molly Solberg, Susan Stone, and Marian Syrjamaki-Kuchta.

### **Also, thanks to**

Liz and Ian Kidd, Great Harvest Bread Co., and Tammy Tamski, Fitger's Brewery Complex for providing space for sales and distribution.



Each region has its unique plants and animals and so the local landscape and plant species determine which birds will use a particular area. Before you get started it is best to take an inventory of what is growing in your yard. There are a lot of good reference books, plant guides and Internet sources to help you identify what is already planted. Remove invasive exotic plants before you plant your new native trees and shrubs, because the exotics may compete with your new plants.

So let's consider the basics of habitat features for your landscape. As mentioned previously, these plans should include: food, cover and nesting sites, space and water. Starting with food, you should consider plants that will offer food throughout the seasons. During spring and early summer, new budding leaves and flowers of many trees and shrubs will attract insects that will in turn attract insect-eating birds that are famished as they migrate thousands of miles. Serviceberries are a good early fruiting species for migrants. In the summer if you are willing to share, the birds love berry trees. (You can use bird netting over your trees if you prefer not to share.) Many flowers (especially native plants) will attract nectar-eating insects, which are great food for the new baby birds. In the late summer and fall dogwoods and viburnums are great for fall migrants. And in the winter leftover fruit on species such as mountain ash will feed wintering robins and waxwings. In my yard, I've observed bohemian waxwings eating old apples that I left on the tree in the fall. Some birds will forage for food on the ground, so leaving leaf litter in place is important. Sparrows and other birds hunt for insects hiding under the leaves. And don't forget, if you want to birdscape you can't use herbicides, pesticides or rodenticides. Spray programs will kill the target and non-target insects and may kill the birds as well. Try to stick to organic products and read the labels carefully.

For cover and nesting sites, birds need cover from adverse weather and from predators. Research has shown that sometimes birds will choose a site with adequate shelter before they choose a site for food. In your landscape it is good to plan multiple layers of vegetation, which will provide a variety of habitats. You can plan your landscape by planting a ground cover followed by layers of various sizes of plants and wildflowers, then shrubs, and finally larger trees and canopy species. The various species of birds like different levels for nesting and eating. Plant any size evergreens to appeal to birds. They will use it for nesting, cover, eating and perching. If possible, plant more than one plant (odd numbers). Thorny shrubs are a good choice for birds to protect them from predators. Another idea for cover is to leave dead branches or trees in place.

Even though there is not as much we can do about this, birds need adequate space for nesting; roosting and feeding and so they will establish and defend their territories especially during the breeding season. For instance, a Ruby Throated Hummingbird needs about 1/4 acre where a Great Horned Owl needs about 2 acres. So if possible encourage your neighbors to join you in your habitat restoration. And finally

don't forget the importance of water. Moving water can be a real magnet for birds for bathing and drinking. There are a lot of ideas in garden books for making a simple pond or a dripping water feature. Your local bird-feeding store such as Wild Birds Unlimited also has some great ideas.

If you become really interested in this topic, the National Wildlife Federation has a certification program to certify your backyard habitat. Five key elements you must have in your backyard to have a certified Backyard Wildlife Habitat (BWH): food, water, cover, places to raise young and sustainable gardening practices. All the information is at <http://nwf.org/backyardwildlifehabitat>.

So where do you go about finding plants for your bird-friendly garden? I can tell you about one really good place. The Duluth Community Garden Program just happens to be having a bare-root plant sale going on right now! You can save money by purchasing bare-root plants. Any time you see a garden center or organization selling bare-root plants you should plan ahead for these sales because you can get a lot of bang for your gardening buck. The only thing you have to remember is that these plants aren't planted in a pot of soil so you need to either have your own pots with soil ready or even be ready to plant them right away because you can't let the roots dry out or they may die. The DCGP board and specifically Miriam Syrjamaki-Kuchta have put together a nice selection of plants at great prices. The deadline to order is April 1st. The order forms are on the DCGP website. Other places to get plants include local garden clubs and their plant sales. One organization that I really like is a native plant group called Wild Ones. They have great information and resources and also have plant rescues and sales. Another place to get native plants is through the South St. Louis Soil and Water Conservation Plant and Shrub Sale. They have over 30 species of native trees and shrubs to choose from. The deadline for this sale is April 15, 2008. For more information go to their website - [www.southstlouisswcd.org](http://www.southstlouisswcd.org) or call (218)723-4867. Many of our local garden centers have nice selections also and their staff can help you select plants. You can also share plants with other gardeners and start your plants by seed. This takes longer but is an inexpensive option. Remember to start small and any habitat improvement will attract more wildlife to your garden.

If you would like to read more about this I can recommend a wonderful book. It is called "Birdscaping in the Midwest: A Guide to Gardening with Native Plants to Attract Birds," by Mariette Nowak. It is packed with lists of plants and anything you want to know on this subject.

# Seed List 2008

The members-only seed sale will take place April 17th - 19th at the garden office. Stop by from 11am - 4pm on the 17th, 4pm - 7pm on the 18th or 10am - 2pm on the 19th. The seed and transplant sale, open to the general public, will take place on May 17th, from 10am - 4pm. We will also have transplants for tomatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, peppers, and more.

## Beans

Bush beans-Provider, Carson, Maxibel

Pole beans –Marvel of Venice (yellow), Fortex (green)

## Beets

Forono

Chioggia

Early Wonder

Golden Beets

## Broccoli

Arcadia

## Cabbage

Storage

## Carrots

Purple Haze

Bolero

Sugarsnax

## Corn

Fleet

## Cucumbers

Alibi (Pickler)

Diva (Semi seedless)

## Flowers

Sunflowers-Autumn Beauty

Borage

Calendula-Resina

Cosmos-Sensation

Nasturtium-Jewel Mix

## Greens

Pac Choi-Joi Choi

Purple Mizuna (slow bolt)

Komatsuna

Red Russian Kale

Toscana Kale

Wrinkled Cress

Collards

Radiccio-Chioggia

Spinach-Tyee

Swiss Chard-Bright Lights

Chinese Cabbage

## Herbs

Basil-Genovese

Dill-Bouquet

Cilantro-Santo

Chervil

## Kohlrabi

Purple

## Lettuce

Green Romaine-Winter Density

Red Oakleaf-Oscarde

Green Summercrisp-Loma

Red Summercrisp-Magenta

Lettuce Mix

Mesclun Mix-Spicy

## Okra

Cajun Delight

## Onion

Purple Bunching

White Spear

## Parsnip

Lancer

## Peas

Sugar Sprint

Snow Green

Romanette Snap Bean

## Potatoes

Russian Banana (fingerling)

La Ratte (fingerling)

Yukon

Norland's

## Pumpkin

Racer

Marina Di Chioggia (*continued on page 4*)